

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTER VIBRATION	BOT TLES	CON TEN TS	NOTES
	<b>ABERHALDEN-LIGNAC-KAUFMAN DISEASE</b>		MVB	An inherited kidney disease associated with (1) developmental diseases (2) dwarfism (3) Rickets (4) osteoporosis (5) renal tube diseases (7) glucose in urine (8) low blood potassium (9) cysteine deposits in conjunctiva of eyes (10) cysteine deposits in cornea. Often mis-diagnosed as glaucoma, cataracts, macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy
<b>ATL SPN</b>	<b>ATLAS SPONDYLOSIS</b>		MVB	The single bone - atlas - bends putting strain on the ligaments that lead from it to the sphenoid bone. The sphenoid cradles the pituitary and therefore slightly pressures the pituitary when the axis is bending and pulling the sphenoid. The result is that the head bends forward trying to get more air which causes the subject to retract the tongue more and more. The disease causes a deoxygenation of the entire body and a sense of alarm that activates the adrenals or causes the subject to seek situations which will activate the adrenal (like stress). This remedy replaces the misnamed <b>AXIS SPONDYLOSIS</b> .
<b>BIOT DG</b>	<b>BIOTINIDASE DEFICIENCY GROUP</b>	6	MVB	The inability to absorb vitamin B7 weakens artery walls, contributes to diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinitis and eyesight loss.
<b>BLEPH</b>	<b>BLEPHARO SPASM</b>		MVB	Condition that causes involuntary contraction of eyelids.
<b>CLC EYE</b>	<b>CALCIFICATION EYES</b>		MVB	Calcification of organ, based on flexible infiltration that blocks the function of the organ. Best taken with Magnesium Malate (appx 500 mg). When calcium is released, the alkalining effect is tiredness.
<b>CAT DEP</b>	<b>CATARACT DEEP</b>		BV	This is a similar formula to <b>CAT RAK</b> , but is deeper because of the more specific ingredients used. If there is some relief with <b>CAT RAK</b> , there can be more relief with this formula. There are other issues that cause the lens to become cloudy that are confused with cataracts but not cataracts. See also Thyroid and Eyes.
<b>CAT RAK</b>	<b>CATARACTS i</b>		MVF	Improved version of remedy for drying out of lens of eyes (includes Vitamin A Deficiency Miasm)
<b>CAT TOO</b>	<b>CATARACTS TOO</b>		BFV	A combination that often accompanies the more base cause of cataracts in the formula called <b>CAT RAK</b> .
<b>CER CON</b>	<b>CEREBELLUM CONSTITUTION</b>		MVB	An inherited general breakdown of the cerebellum constitution that degenerates towards what is called Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease. It is characterized by general nerve/muscle weakness and pains, unsteady gait, sporadic dizziness, foot/heel problems, and a variety of occasional dysfunctions of the brain and digestive system. There is tiredness and a general weardown of the pancreas.
<b>CRB REG</b>	<b>CEREBROMACULAR REGENERATION</b>		MVB	Sometimes called Kuf's Disease. The disease is a form of sphingomyelinosis which creates lipids in the brain and is characterized by progressive decrease in vision (perhaps to blindness), retinal atrophy, sometimes convulsions, mental deterioration, ear hissing, hearing loss, taste deterioration and constant mucous in the facial sinuses. Some variations include decreased bladder control and intestinal sphincter loss.
<b>CP NRV</b>	<b>CHICKEN POX NERVES</b>		MVB	Stress often causes a herpes-like eruption in the brain so that a person becomes so "high strung" that they can only erupt inside. ( <b>CHICKEN POX SPINE</b> causes an external eruption called shingles). It is always accompanied by one of the AA Mix-ups. Again with stress it mimics herpes when it appears on genitals.
<b>CHL CCX</b>	<b>CHOLESTEATOMA CONGENITAL COMPLEX</b>		MVB	AKA Epidermoid Cyst. Science describes this as a benign tumor resulting from inclusion of epidermoid elements at the time of closure of the neural groove in the form of an intracranial tumor. We find that it can become more than benign. It starts with ear pressure and sometimes ear excretions (similar to its cousin Cholesteatoma Acquired - See Middle Ear Mass). Subjects report pressure and even occasional numbness on the side of the head, near the ear. Increasing occasional headaches occur, often dismissed with some over-the-counter drug. Dizziness, lack of focus and comprehension is reported by many. Eye pressure seems to follow causing eye "goop" and crustiness, especially overnight. Double vision and halos around objects are also reported. Advanced cases seem to lose vision in one or both eyes.
<b>COR RETI</b>	<b>CHORIORETINITIS i</b>		RVP	(Improved) Condition of eyes that stems from toxoplasmosis in mothers womb. May appear immediately or later in life.
<b>CON CON</b>	<b>CONE CONSTRUCTION</b>		MVB	The cones of the eyes refract light to the retina for clear vision. If the structure of the cones is insufficient or distorted we have vision problems.
	<b>COXSACKIE A24</b>			

CRNPHR	CRANIOPHARYNGLIOMA		MVB	A calcified pituitary tumor most commonly seen around the pituitary stalk or the area above the roof of the mouth (Rathke's Pouch). It may expand for women (especially with child birthing) to the third ventricle or the temporal lobe and it usually calcifies after age 20 (there is an uncalcified version also available). The tumor would naturally interfere with the pituitary function and the endocrine glands dependent upon the pituitary. It could damage the optic chiasm and could disrupt the hypothalamic control of the autonomic nervous system (or other hypothalamic functions). Symptoms are usually one of the following: increased intracranial pressure, defective vision, severe headaches, vomiting, stunted growth, irritability, sleepiness, and interference with genital development or function. We most commonly see it with a low or high thyroid function (TSH interference), glasses and weight issues.
CSTINE	CYSTINE CREATION		MVB	Two symbiotic kidney diseases that synthesize cystine for use in the eyes, liver, spleen, bone marrow and skin. Its absence can cause rashes and lead to cataracts and macular degeneration. Its absence in the pancreas can lead to Cystadenocarcinomas and Cystadenomas.
XOTROP	EXOTROPIA		VB	Nicknamed "Wall Eye" because at least one of the eyes aims outwards towards the wall.
EYCLMD	EYE CHLAMYDIA		B	Involved in several eye diseases. Causes granule like feeling on inside of eye lids called conjunctivitis. Take orally.
EYE SRK	EYE SPARKLE		MVB	Brings light infections out and life into the eyes. For many people this may be a base remedy for throwing away glasses.
EYE FLD	EYEBALL FLUID		MVB	The vitreous fluid of the eye is afflicted by a liver enzyme that makes polysaccharides into eye food. This remedy aims to correct a polysaccharide enzyme deficiency. Without the enzyme making sugar into food, the fluid thickens and promotes cataracts.
FLX OPT	FLEX OPTICAL		MVB	Hardening and shrinking of the optic chiasm leading to squeezed optical nerves and vision difficulties.
FLTRS	FLOATERS		B	Black spots that seem to "float" in the fluid covering the eye.
FLR LIT	FLUORESCENT LIGHT SENSITIVITY		ENZ	A blockage of enzymes in the Pulvinar (part of the Thalamus in the Diencephalon) causes a reaction to fluorescent lights, TV broadcasts (including flat screens) and computer screens.
GLCT LP	GALACTOSYL-CERAMIDE LIPIDOSIS	5-6	MVB	This remedy is aimed at a lipidosis often called Krabbe's Disease. It is characterized by progressive retardation, paralysis, blindness, deafness and pseudobulbar palsy. It is secondary to galactosemia (see GLCT I and GLCT II).
GNGLS1	GANGLIOSIDOSIS COMPLEX 1	6	MVB	A condition caused by an accumulation of GM1 gangliosides due to a deficiency of specific lysosomal hydrolases. Current science (6/08) divides the disease into infantile and adult, depending on severity of symptoms. There are many adults who develop subclinical cases. Symptoms include growing motor movement loss, sometimes to cerebral degeneration ataxia (staggering) and hypotonia (loss of muscle tone), hyperacusis (sensitive hearing), dysostosis (cartilage or bone malformation-ganglions inside bones), dysarthria (inability to pronounce words or correctly put sentences together), seizures, intellectual impairment, vision deterioration. It usually decreases male sexual performance and increases female sexual response. Hepatosplenomegaly, menstrual bloating, edema, weight gain with gangliomas between hypothalamus and pituitary, cherry red macular spots, increased breast size - female and male.
GNGLS2	GANGLIOSIDOSIS COMPLEX 2	6	MVB	A disease caused by an accumulation of GM2 gangliosides due to deficiency of specific hexosaminidase isozymes. The remedy includes variations known as Sandhoff's Disease and (No Suggestions) disease. Often distinguished from Gangliosidosis 1 by the presence of lipomas (squishy skin lumps) somewhere on the body. Whereas hypotonia is common to both, stiffness is more common to GM2. Feet and brain are not well coordinated (sports, dancing). Hip/joint pain, snoring and breathing difficulties are common.
GLUCMA	GLUCAGONOMA		MVF	Pancreas tumor creating hyperglycemia so sugar causes redness or eruptions of extremities
HIL CDC	HILUS CELL DISEASE COMPLEX		MVB	Hilus cells are also known as Hyaline Cells and Mallory Bodies. The inherited bone disease is most associated with Hilar Cell Tumors. Hilar Cell Tumors are inaccurately described as polycystic ovary and polycystic breast tumors. In medical terminology these tumors metastasize from ovaries. In our terminology they are reflections of a cell that is diseased throughout the body. They may often first show on ovaries but the disease is developing more tumors on pelvis areas, breasts, abdomens, adrenal ganglia and more. Women with the disease often virilize (face and pubic hair) and have extra testosterone. Men with the disease often under testosterone (not in hair). There is a strong relationship to Phytanic Acid Storage Disease, stria and Drusen Optic Disease (hyaline bodies).
HPOPIA	HYPEROPIA		MVB	
HPTROP	HYPOTROPIA		VF	A vertical tendency of one eye, caused by unequal ocular tone. That eye will track differently than the other eye.

IRID CH	IRIDOVIRDAE CHLORIRIDOVIRUS	2-3	V	Although the virus is thought of mostly in fish it attacks the eyes of humans. It lands in the iris and feels like something is constantly scratching the cornea, The iris and cornea may become irritated. Drops are of little help and because it is a virus, antibiotics rarely provide relief.
IRID IR	IRIDOVIRDAE IRIDOVIRUS	2-3	V	Although the virus is thought of mostly in fish it attacks the eyes of humans. It lands in the iris and feels like something is constantly scratching the cornea, The iris and cornea may become irritated. Drops are of little help and because it is a virus, antibiotics rarely provide relief.
IRID LV	IRIDOVIRDAE LYMPHOCYSTIC VIRUS	2-3	V	Although the virus is thought of mostly in fish it attacks the eyes of humans. It lands in the iris and feels like something is constantly scratching the cornea, The iris and cornea may become irritated. Drops are of little help and because it is a virus, antibiotics rarely provide relief.
IRID RN	IRIDOVIRDAE RANAVIRUS	2-3	V	Although the virus is thought of mostly in fish it attacks the eyes of humans. It lands in the iris and feels like something is constantly scratching the cornea, The iris and cornea may become irritated. Drops are of little help and because it is a virus, antibiotics rarely provide relief.
KRTCNS	KERATOCONUS		MVB	In this disease a "cone" of keratous material forms in the middle of the eye surface. The condition usually attracts a staph infection.
LEBERS	LEBER'S	5-6	MVB	This is a mitochondrial, inherited (only via the mother) degeneration of the retinal ganglion cells and their axons, leading to loss of central vision. In 75% of the cases it starts in one eye and proceeds to the other in optic atrophy, loss of color vision and decreased visual acuity. In a rare strain, LHON, there is loss of control in the brain for movement of muscles, tremors and cardiac arrhythmia that is comparable to Muscular Dystrophy. Ptomaine Putrificans is often found in the axons as a side infection. Recorded age of inception ranges from 7 to 75.
LK SHRP	LOOK SHARP		MVB	Tones teeth, eyes and thyroid so that eyes see more sharply and thyroid metabolizes body to look sharper.
MAC DGN	MACULAR DEGENERATION		MF	Psora and Tuberculinum together may spell a more effective cancellation of this issue
MICELL	MICELLE REGENERATION GROUP	6	MVB	Micelles are colloid particles within cells formed by aggregation of small molecules. (We find) in the body they act like water sponges that hydrate gelatin, from the vitreous lining of the eyes to the gelatin of all collagen. When they degenerate they crystallize, causing gelatin to dry and contract, i.e. retinal detachment, wrinkles, etc.. This was designed primarily for retinal detachment as the cause of floaters and may have more benefits.
	MORAXELLA LACUNTA		B	Similar symptoms as Moraxella Catarrhales are copious mucous forming at the top of the throat. Also considered the cause of blepharoconjunctivitis, one of the forms known.
NRV FDN	NERVE FOUNDATION DISEASE		MVB	The remedy restores the stroma and arachnoid parts of our nerves. This seems to be a disease in all humans that starts with birth. The slow destruction of our nerve structure is part of aging and eventually invites nerve infirmities, infections and disease. See also NRV SRS, which causes the nerve starvation that leads to this disease.
NRV SRS	NERVE STRUCTURE RESTORE		MVB	Most humans do not convert enough amino acids to restore the stroma and arachnoid substance of the nerves. Little by little the nerve structure withers, taking muscles, perception and mentality with it. This remedy restores a long-standing deficiency in the human nervous system. See also NRV FDN, which is for the disease that follows this nerve starvation.
OCC NRV	OCULAR NERVE DEGENERATION		MV	A growth on the ocular nerve with a nerve retrovirus that slowly deteriorates the nerve and vision. Not for diabetic nerve degeneration and separate from MAC DGN.
PRND	PARINAUD'S DISEASE		MVB	Paralysis of upgaze: eventually all upward gaze mechanisms fail. Downward gaze is usually preserved. Nystagmatism is often present. There is an eyelid contraction causing a conjunctivitis. Associated ocular motility deficits including skew deviation, oculomotor nerve palsy, trochlear nerve palsy and internuclear ophthalmoplegia.
PGD	PHENYLGLUCO SIDERASE DISEASE		MVB	A liver disease that binds the amino acid, Phenylalanine, with the enzyme B Glucoserase. The disease prevents both the amino acid (see also PKU) and the nerve nutrient glucose from feeding brain nerves. Starved nerves to eyes cause vision decrease, a basis for cataracts and eye strain (styes, eye aches). Starved nerves to hearing mechanisms cause loss of hearing and tinitis (ringing in the ears). Starved nerves to the urinary/genital system cause frequent urinary urge and genital malfunction. Starved nerves for mental functions cause loss of mental capacity, forgetfulness and short-term memory loss.

PHOTO C	PHOTOISOMERE CELL REGENERATION GROUP	6	MVB	Currently (1/15) identified as a protein in the eyes responsible for isomerizing photopigments. The protein enzyme allows color therapy to change chromoproteins into healing proteins. For instance, when the enzyme decreases the signal sent from the eye to the pineal (the light gland) the chromoproteins is inadequate to catalyze the pineal to produce melatonin. The pineal calcifies and the subject wakes @3-5AM, unable to sleep.
RET NOT	RETINAL KNOT		MVF	Retinal Hemangiomas- Stoppage in the blood flow to the retina that balls up like a tumor of blood with little tissue
RET NCD	RETINOLCIDE		MVB	Retinolcide (an invented word 5/11) is feeding substance for making retinol (like vitamin A). When it wears out in the bones the liver makes it (1) a destroyer of the oil-making function of the liver, (2) an eye depleter (streaming eyes is a symptom) and (3) a thyroid killer.
RET PIG	RETINOSA PIGMENTOSA i		MV	Improved version of eye condition involving Cytomegalovirus in the eye. The same condition in the adrenals causes mononucleosis.
SNS MVM	SENSES AND MOVEMENT		MVB	The remedy is designed for issues of impaired or exaggerated hearing (startle response in the severe form), discoordination between seeing or hearing or writing or movement. For instance the subject sees the dance step but has difficulty repeating it or the subject hears the word and has trouble writing it. Sometimes there is motor dysfunction in the limbs and/or spine. This infection is often simultaneously in the Broca posterior and anterior Primary Motor Cortex and Thymus.
SKN RNW	SKIN RENEW		MVB	For keratinocyte recycling. Keratinocytes are epidermal cells that synthesize keratin, other proteins and sterols. They constitute 95% of the epidermis and are made in the bone. When these cells diminish in ability, skin ages; moles, warts etc grow and pigment changes. This formula is to restore the recycling. Take with other skin remedies, eye remedies.
STFOMA	STAPHYLOMA		MVB	A lump usually associated with eyes and eye dysfunctions, especially noted as a complication of Leber's. We find it also in the Thyroid, throat and epiglottis. It is often with Staph Pyrogenes #___ and Coxsackie A #___. It often accompanies double chins.
STRGRT	STARGARDT DISEASE		MVB	This is considered the most common hereditary autosomal-recessive macular disorder worldwide. It starts with impairment of central vision progressive bilateral atrophy of the foveal retinal pigment epithelium and neuroepithelium. There is frequent appearance of yellow-orange flecks around the macular and midretinal periphery. The beaten-metal elliptical foveal lesions evolve into geographical atrophy. Most cases begin at age 6 to 15 and cases have been seen starting in the 70s.
	TB CONES			
	TB ENZYMES			
	TB RODS			
T PNC LA	TEST PANNICULITIS LENS - ASTIGMATISM	5-6	MVB	<b>Astigmatism</b> is an imperfection in the curvature of your cornea — the clear, round dome covering the eye's iris and pupil — or in the shape of the eye's lens. When the cornea has an irregular shape, it is called corneal <b>astigmatism</b>
T PNC FS	TEST PANNICULITIS LENS - FARSIGHTED	5-6	MVB	Farsightedness, or hyperopia, as it is medically termed, is a vision condition in which distant objects can be seen clearly, but close ones do not come into proper focus.
T PNC NS	TEST PANNICULITIS LENS - NEARSIGHTED	5-6	MVB	Near-sighted, or myopia, as it is medically termed, is a vision condition in which near objects can be seen clearly, but distant objects are blurry.
T PNC OC	TEST PANNICULITIS OCULAR	5-6	MVB	Panniculitis is described as a granulation tissue composed of Mesenchyme-and-bone-marrow-derived cells. The membrane releases a "substance P" (by macrophages) which inflames a growth over eyes. It therefore either mimics cataracts or is the cause of cataracts and macular degeneration.
T&E	THYROID & EYES	5-6	MVB	Presbyopia - Especially effects the flexibility of eye lens and the ability to focus.
UVITIS	UVEITIS		MVB	Causes swelling/redness of whole eye, often to the point of near blindness.
VEGFRG	VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM GROWTH FACTOR REGENERATION GROUP	6	MVB	This most commonly causes an eye condition called, "Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion" or "Central Retinal Vein Occlusion". Subjects are usually over 60 and usually complain of sudden onset of blurred vision or a central visual field defect. The eye examination include superficial hemorrhages, retinal edema, and often cotton-wool spots in a sector of retina drained by the affected vein. The obstructed vein is dilated and craigy.
VS RVS 1	VISION REVISION 1		MVB	Designed for a rapid decrease in vision based on general nerve deterioration and weakness in the axons.