

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTER VIBRATION	BOT TLES	CONTENTS	NOTES
ADKD DV	ADRENAL-KIDNEY DIVISUM		MVB	The adrenals are intended to be joined to the top of the kidneys and act as a compound unit. With this condition some are born with them together and they later drift apart, while others are born with them apart. The remedy is aimed at rejoining them. The condition makes menopause difficult, virtually assures weight gain, and hormone production is always strained.
ADYN BN	ADYNAMIC BONE DISEASE	6	MVB	This is also called low turnover bone disease. A childhood cell, Parathyroid Hormone Related Protein (PTHrP) regulates the conversion and use of calcium in an aspect of bones that relates to the original fetus cell of Parathyroid, Thyroid, Thymus, Kidneys and Liver. The degeneration of PTHrP causes weakness in these organs, kidneys and Erythropoietin hormones in a second way that causes weakness in bones and blood function.
BAC BIV	BACTERIA BIVIVUS		B	A bacteria most famous for its location in the urinary tract that causes night trips for urination.
BLT BLT	BLOAT BLOAT		MVB	Inherited kidney condition that backs up and distributes uremic poison in way that lands in intestines/gut and causes large waist line.
BUG SPR	BUG SPRAY		C	Off the shelf sprays used for bugs that may affect your brain, lungs, skin, liver, gall bladder, intestines, kidneys, sinus, etc.
CRE CRE	CREATINE CREATION		MVB	Creatine is a high-energy catalyst created by the pancreas with IGF2 and processed into energy by the liver. It helps blood structure, provides energy for physical activity and helps metabolism.
CRT RCV	CREATINE RECOVER		MVB	For Creatorrhea, an inherited loss of creatine because of the pancreas' depleted ability to make the enzyme, creatine kinase, for energy (ATP) and muscle contraction. This condition is seen in various degrees of hypotonia from love handles to flabby upper arms, etc. .Muscles get sore easily with exercise.
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.
CSTITIS	CYSTITIS		MB	Urinary tract infection.
E. COLI	E. COLI	3-9	B	Escherichia Coli is most known for urethral tract infections, but also appears in kidneys, intestines, wounds, etc.. Related to strep and staph.
FABRY'S	FABRY'S	5-6	MVB	An adrenal remedy for a disorder of lipid metabolism in which glycolipids accumulate in many tissues. In the "corpus diffusum" version there are tell-tale groupings of red dots on the skin due to the deficiency of the enzyme alpha galactose. It causes vasomotor difficulties, urinary and muscular abnormalities. It has symptoms of edema, hypertension, cardiomyopathy (especially in the left ventricle) and diffuse nodules on the skin.
FBRL GN	<i>FIBRILLARY GLOMERULO-NEPHRITIS</i>	5-6	MVB	<i>The distinctive features of this kidney disease are infiltration of kidney glomerular structure by randomly arranged fibrils similar in appearance, but larger than amyloid fibrils.</i>
FLX KAD	FLEX KIDNEY ADRENALS		MVB	Hardening and shrinking of kidneys/adrenals which is astonishingly wide-spread. Subject is acidic, low in electrolytes, progressively anemic, has backed-up proteins, nitrogen waste in blood, low blood pressure, shallow breathing.
GNUR PK	GENITOURINARY PACKAGE		MVB	Leydig cells are responsible for testosterone production in both males and females. This complex is designed to help the interstitial cells (between cells) of the testicle/prostate and ovary/uterus coordination for testosterone production. The coordination helps the interface with the urinary system by relieving strain on adrenal and kidney hormones. (Yes, kidneys produce hormones).
GLM MAL	GLOMERULAR CELL MALADY		MVB	The mal formation of glomerular cells which cause their malfunction. Related to the pineal, glomerular cells are associated with the kidneys, the brain, inner ear, sinus, lungs, breasts, stomach, adrenals, thyroid, clitoris and penis.

GLM MBR	<b>GLOMERULO- NEPHRITIS MEMBRANOUS</b>		MVB	The remedy is designed to cover the named disease and Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis. It is inherited and related to Wegener's Granulomatosis (VES DGN). Certain tissues in the kidneys inflame and decrease kidney function in general. It's commonly seen as an edema accompanying hepatitis, leukemias, lymphomas, chronic infections, drugs (legal or not) and AA MIX remedy conditions.
GLM RGN	<b>GLOMERULO REGENERATION</b>		MVB	This remedy aims at an inherited disease of the kidneys in which the glomeruli degenerate. It causes kidney swelling, kidney failure, hypertension, loss of protein and blood weakness.
GLM SCL	<b>GLOMERULO SCLEROSIS</b>		MVB	An adrenal remedy that will hardly be felt in the adrenals. It helps the kidney glomeruli when they become hard, leak protein and fill the body with leaked fluid. It therefore causes a "pot belly", increased girth, decreased sexual function and increased need for protein. For many it increases cholesterol and for some it increases blood pressure.
GLM MB3	<b>GLOMERULONEPHRITIS MEMBRANOPRO- LIFERATIVE TYPE 3</b>		MVB	A kidney disease that impairs metabolization of vitamin D3 and Glucose.
GLM NC	<b>GLOMERULONEPHRITIS NECROTIZING CRESCENTIC (PAUCI-</b>		MVB	Vasculitis-Renal Limited. The kidney swells because of impaired circulation.
GOUT	<b>GOUT</b>		MV	Familiar swelling of big toe involving kidneys and inherited weakness. Usually needs Kidstone (plus Shigella and Blood Lymph Flukes) to complete.
HMRTMA	<b>HAMARTOMA</b>		MVB	Current science sees these as lumps usually not becoming tumors, although there are multiple cases where they do become tumors (acquire retroviruses). All Hamartomas are associated with a kidney condition called Tuberous Sclerosis (TUB SCL). They are generally thought to involve peripheral nerves - neurofibromatosis and its variants - and the intestinal tract. They often combine with other neoplasms. See also LYM HRT.
HARTNP	<b>HARTNUP DISEASE</b>		MVB	A "rare" kidney disease causing intestinal tryptophan malabsorption, rashes, ataxia, neuropsychiatric disorders, sometimes encephalopathia and a tubular dumping/ malabsorption of multiple amino acids. Especially important on a less obvious basis is hyperammonia that releases into the systemic venous system (strongly contracting into a venous stasis) and frequently blockage of the hepatic portal vein (causing ascites, liver swelling and spleen swelling). This disease often is seen with cystine deficiencies (see Cystine Creation).
HEM URM	<b>HEMOLYTIC UREMIA</b>	5-6	MVB	More commonly this is called the "Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome". This kidney disease is considered rare. Maybe. It is considered very similar to Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (PLT SRG). Eventually it causes acute renal failure. The blood breakdown (1) damages the artery/capillary juncture (dry skin prone to skin cancer) (2) frequent thrombosis-caused heart damage and varying heart rhythms (3) liver and multiple organ damage because multiple lesions are caused by the battering. In the central nervous system it causes confusion and coma. There is hemolysis, hematuria, protein malabsorption and mucous-sometimes bloody- nose extrusions. It attracts E. Coli 0157 and shigella in the kidneys.
HBP	<b>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</b>		MVF	Improved version of remedy that now includes the adrenal as well as the kidney portion of the problem
HBP INH	<b>HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE INHERITED</b>		MVB	Inherited adrenal factors that decrease the potassium while increasing the sodium to cause one of the most common forms of high blood pressure. MAG SCL plus the ADR KEY series may help greatly.
IMT GLM	<b>IMMUNOTACTOID GLOMERULOPATHY</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>The disease is characterized by kidney glomerulo deposits of immunoglobulin with substructural organization as microtubules and with clinical association with lymphoplasmacytic disorders.</i>
INCN BU	<b>INCONTINENCE BOWEL AND URINARY</b>		MVB	A group of pathogens in the mid-brain nerve center that control the muscles for urinary and bowel release. Common symptoms are: over 50, urgency to void with little time to go to facilities. Clostridium Neurotoxin or Botuban are often used for under 50 urgency to urinate.
INCN UR	<b>INCONTINENCE URINARY</b>		MVB	A group of pathogens in the mid-brain nerve center that control the muscles for urine release. Common symptoms are; over 50, urgency to urinate or frequent urination. Clostridium Neurotoxin or Botuban are often used for under 50 urgency to urinate.

KAL PHS	KAL PHOS	1-3		Cell salt brain tissue and nerve rebuilder
KID LFT	KID-LEFT		B	Bacteria collects in the left kidney, while the right kidney has a different function. Many use this when people have bacterial colds with good success.
KA BLFT	KIDNEY ADRENAL BLOOD FAT		MVB	Helps the tubules of the kidneys make a secretin digestive hormone that helps dissolve blood fat by converting the fat into a usable oil in the body.
KADOMA	KIDNEY ADRENAL CONNECTION MASS		MVB	In the connection of the organs in a way that pressures both organs into aberrant function.
KA TIFT	KIDNEY ADRENAL TISSUE FAT		MVB	Helps the tubules of the kidneys make a secretin digestive hormone that helps dissolve tissue fat by converting the fat into a usable oil in the body.
K-B FILT	KIDNEY BLOOD FILTER		MB	Miasmatic impairment of kidneys in their ability to cleanse the blood as it becomes urine
KID CAL	KIDNEY CALCIUM		MV	Condition that does not allow proper conversion of calcitron so that calcium can be assimilated. Related also to brain hardening and astrocytoma
KID CMP	KIDNEY COMPLETION		MVB	A hippocampus-based remedy that helps complete the full formation of the kidney/adrenals that was not finished at birth. This is not for rebuilding (see AD MD BD), but for formation. Symptoms are hormonal insufficiency, kidney and adrenal infection.
KID COR	KIDNEY CORE		MF	Blockage in the kidney medulla that festers and gathers fungus to block kidney function.
KID CRT	KIDNEY CORTICAL REBUILD		MVB	Aimed at Renal Cortical Necrosis. This deterioration of the outer part of the kidneys is caused by a hypothyroid condition and a lack of T4 hormone. Tiredness and a sore back develop easily. There is usually plaque-like white patches on the skin or corn-like extrusion of sodium burate (tophi).
KIDD SK	KIDNEY DRY SKIN		MV	Blockage of the kidney that backs uremic poisoning into the skin causing various degrees of eruptions during cold weather
KID EL	KIDNEY ENZYMES LIPIDS		MVB	For an inherited lack of kidney-produced lipases - lipid dissolving enzymes. Insufficiency makes cellulite like fat deposits over most of the body. Kidney lipase deficiencies make fat blockages of the liver, brain and adrenals.
KID FLD	KIDNEY FLUID RELEASE		MVB	The cause of Goodpasture's Syndrome. A constriction in the kidney (and lungs) from storing too much iron (FE-) that holds fluids like ascites and edema. Worse with HEMOG M and other blood diseases. Releases iron through blood to intestines and may cause temporary constipation.
KID FRE	KIDNEY FREE		MVF	Releases calcium, carbon and histamine that especially affect the kidney and cause edemic weight
KGN BLD	KIDNEY GENITAL BUILD		MVB	Helps build the key cells in kidneys (juxtaglomerular cells), ovaries/testicle and uterus/prostate. If the cells are weak, it shuts off aldosterone and renin, two vital hormones for full function. A good companion to LIV OIL.
KD GLMS	KIDNEY GLOMERULAR SUPPORT		MVB	Designed for Mesangial Proliferative Glomerular Nephritis. When the kidneys start to pass too much protein in the urine and too much heme of the hemoglobin, this may be the cause. Without reversal, the blood will lose its oxygen-carrying capability and the kidneys usually fail because the mesangial cells will collapse the glomerular function. This is a deadly kidney disease that even befalls children. See also KID & PRT and check for Mesangial Sclerosis, an unlisted remedy.
KID HOR	KIDNEY HORMONES		MVB	Pituitary/Liver coordination for what blocks renin in kidney, causing weight, aches from backed-up uric acid and lymph blockages
KLM	KIDNEY LUNGS MUSCLES		MVB	An inherited kidney hormone and enzyme insufficiency unable to process magnesium which causes frequent urination, shallow breathing, leg cramps, inability to release ascites and heart congestion. Releases electrolytes in intestines which relieves dry skin. Worse with blood diseases and alcohol. Affects reproductive gland fluids, helps dry skin and releases electrolytes for intestines.

<b>KD GLUT</b>	<b>KIDNEY MEDULLA GLUTAMINE SUPPORT</b>		MVB	Aimed at Tuberinterstitial nephritis which causes overexcretion of sodium urate and necrotizing urate deposits in the kidneys and joints. The condition causes renal failure, especially when blood diseases are also present, like lymphomas, leukemias, polycythemia vera and porphyrias. The same condition withhold distributions of glutamine from muscles (making them weak), nerves (weakening them to disease) and brain (forgetfulness). White plaque deposits on the skin are often the best indicators.
<b>KMM</b>	<b>KIDNEY MEDULLA MOLD</b>		B	Frequent kidney blockages; perhaps relationship to high blood pressure and alopecia.
<b>KID REL</b>	<b>KIDNEY RELEASE</b>	3-5	VF	Penicillin and Aflagot, among others, combine to impair kidney function.
<b>KID RUM</b>	<b>KIDNEY RHEUMATICUS</b>	9-12	MB	Inherited condition that slowly deteriorates kidneys while wasting Potassium, Sodium and Chlorides. Aimed at "Bartter's Syndrome"
<b>KID SCR</b>	<b>KIDNEY SCRUNCH</b>		MVB	Inherited form of glomerulonephritis which causes various forms of blood pollution, sodium depletion, dehydration, intermittent to constant diarrhea, paralytic ileus, fistulae and dry skin.
<b>KID SOF</b>	<b>KIDNEY SOFTEN</b>		MVF	Aimed at hardening of the kidneys, especially felt when weather turns cold, and "Chronic Glomerulonephritis"
<b>KID SGR</b>	<b>KIDNEY SUGAR RELEASE</b>		MVB	The kidneys clog with sugar when there is an excess of sugar in the blood. The effects are similar to gout, kidney stones and kidney function deterioration all together, albeit a slow process. This will be especially important in blood sugar and diabetes incidents. The back up of uric acid can cause itching and sore joints as well as edema in the legs.PPPP
<b>KAP STR</b>	<b>KIDNEY/ ADRENAL/ PANCREAS STORAGE DISEASE</b>	14-16	MVB	This reverses a condition that stores hormones in a way that stores weight instead of using them for metabolization. Often seen in people who store considerable weight and have concurrent conditions of the kidneys, adrenals and pancreas.
<b>KA A OCC</b>	<b>KIDNEY/ADRENAL ARTERY OCCLUSION</b>		MVB	Cuts off blood circulation to both kidneys and adrenals causing both to malfunction.
<b>KID ADR</b>	<b>KIDNEYS ADRENALS</b>		MVF	Inherited imbalance of coordination of kidneys and adrenals that decreases desire to love as well as physical conditions
<b>KID PRO</b>	<b>KIDNEYS AND PROTEIN</b>		MV	Inherited mal-processing of proteins and aimed at "Berger's Disease". Kidneys block with poor digestion of meats.
<b>KDEYER</b>	<b>KIDNEYS/EYES/EARS</b>		MB	Aimed at a kidney disease called "Alport Syndrome" which can include kidney deterioration, high note deafness, some eye lesions and cataracts
<b>KID RT</b>	<b>KID-RIGHT</b>		C	Metal coagulates in the right kidney while the left kidney has a different function.
<b>KDS</b>	<b>KIDSTONE</b>	3-6		When kidney stones form, Blood/Lymph Flukes and/or Shigella are attracted. Drink lots of water.
<b>KLB CAR</b>	<b>KLEBSIELLA CARCINOMA</b>		MVB	Usually felt as an ache inside bones and joints. May spread to digestive issues. Triggers blood diseases along with BONE INFECTION.
<b>KLB PNM</b>	<b>KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIA</b>		B	A bone bacteria involved in several inherited bone degenerations
	<b>LOEKEN-SENIOR SYNDROME</b>	6	MVB	A reported juvenile kidney wasting disease (nephronophthisis). The most common symptoms are (1) Nystagmus in the first 2 mo of life (2) progressive pigmentary retinopathy. Other symptoms noted are vasopressin-resistant diabetes insipidus, neurosensory hearing impairment, cerebellar ataxia, hepatic fibrosis and petit-mal seizures.
	<b>MAPLE SYRUP URINE DISEASE</b>	5-6	MVB	A kidney disease most noticable when the urine turns to the color of maple syrup.
<b>MED CST</b>	<b>MEDULLARY CYST DISEASE</b>		MVF	Uremia and other wastes toxify blood which attracts other diseases. Hard to find in medical tests. Similar to Polycystic Kidney Disease
<b>MSK</b>	<b>MEDULLARY SPONGE KIDNEY</b>		MVB	A miasmically-based problem of the kidney that causes the tubules to swell. The result can add to high blood pressure and cause kidney stones. See also KID STN.
<b>ML DS KD</b>	<b>MULTICYSTIC DYSPLASTIC KIDNEY</b>	6	MVB	The most common type of renal cystic disease, often causing an abdominal mass in infants. The usual cause is oligohydromnios (too little amniotic fluid at birth). There are commonly (sometimes dangerous) malformations that often accompany this. See Pulmonary Hypoplasia.

NDI	NEPHROGENIC DIABETES INSIPIDUS		MVF	An inability to concentrate urine due to lack of response of the renal tubules to ADH (with otherwise normal renal functions)
PEN CHR	PENICILLIUM CHRYSOGENUM	2-12	F	When this fungus infects the villae of the intestines, it reduces the ability to absorb nutrition from grains and vegetables. Strong presence of the fungus drives subjects to juicing, concentrated supplements and avoiding wheat and other grains. Very strong infections make the subject one-minded and evangelistic about juicing or supplements (which quell the growth of the fungus). This is the primary fungus food of the cancer virus and makes this antidote extremely helpful in fighting or preventing cancer growth. Ironically it is also the species that is the basis of the drug, penicillin.
PKD	POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE		MVF	Inherited kidney disease that will cause multiple other problems from backed up urine
PRS HYP	PROSTATE HYPERTROPHY		MVB	A group of hormones from the thymus that prevents normal hormones from being produced. The prostate is thereby starved for regular hormones and develops lumps. For benign and non-benign prostate hypertrophy. The first case reversed Prostate C.
PSA	PROSTATE SWELLING ANTIDOTE		MVB	A group of infections most commonly found on swelling prostates. This may not be the only cause of swelling.
PRTEUS	PROTEUS VULGARIS		B	The leading cause of urethral tracts in Europe and a bacteria that can often come to most any place in the body. Common in wounds, kidneys and intestines. Proteus was the Greek God who changed shape.
PYELIT	PYELITIS		D	Congenital chronic infection of kidneys causing destruction/atrophy. Often accompanied with urinary tract infection and bladder difficulties. Adds to high blood pressure and altitude sensitivity.
REN CCC	RENAL CELL CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>In 2016 this is considered to be 85% of the most common lumps in kidneys.</i>
REN OST	RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY		MVB	A metabolic bone disease causing decreased Vit D3 conversion (Vit D3 is a major prostate food) which causes or contributes to mineral malabsorption, low plasma calcium, electrolyte loss; bone hardening in sacral area, vertebrae and base of skull.
RTA I	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS I		MVB	Distal type of RTA causing bicarbonate reabsorption. RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis.
RTA II	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS II		MVB	Proximal form of RTA. RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis.
RTA III	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS III		MVB	A combination of types I & II. RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis.
RTA IV	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS IV		MVB	RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis. This form is especially associated with diabetes mellitus, sickle cell disease and some cases of HIV. It is most known with aldosterone deficiency, Potassium retention (causing heart problems).
RTA V	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS V		MVB	RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis. This form is not currently known in science (4/10) and has most been associated with Potassiumemia (of the pancreas).
RTA VI	RENAL TUBE ACIDOSIS VI		MVB	RTA is an inherited issue associated with anorexia, vomiting, constipation, retarded growth, nephrocalcinosis, rickets, urinary infections and pyelonephritis. This form is not currently known in science (9/08) and has most been associated with Potassiumemia (of the pancreas).
RT MBRN	RENAL TUBE MEMBRANE DEFECT		MVB	The defect disallows the normal rate of blood filtration by increasing the osmotic pressure in the glomeruli capillaries. The increased pressure backs up blood making in the bones causing hypovolemic (low blood volume) blood toxicity; backs up blood in the liver (causing portal vein tension/ascites); blocks the parathyroid calcium (which causes parathyroid/thyroid hypofunction. Generally the kidneys will also be more toxic.

RP PLUG	RENAL/PITUITARY PLUG		M	Brain part of cause for clogging of kidneys and weight/water retention.
RCKOMA	RICKETSOMA		MVB	A lump that usually affects thyroids as thyroid nodules, gall bladders causing vitamin D utilization difficulty for bones and skin, and kidneys causing kidney destruction. It has been seen on parathyroids, vocal cords and livers,
SHIG	SHIGELLA		B	Bacteria most known for intestines. Binds Staph and/or Strep anywhere. Binds kidney stone and metals in kidneys.
TB ENZ	TUBERCULOSIS ENZYMES		B	Enzymes that are weakened or mis-made attract tuberculosis bacteria
TUB SCL	TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS	5-6	MVF	A neurocutaneous disease with adenoma sebaceum, nodules and sclerotic patches in the cerebral cortex, retinal tumors, depigmented leaf-shaped macules on the skin, tumors of the heart and kidneys, pitting or deterioration of teeth enamel.
TUB SCX	TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>A kidney condition that expands to create a Rhabdomyoma (often in the shoulder/upper arm area), a renal cell carcinoma, angiomyolipomas, and multinodular multifocal pneumocyte hyperplasia. Tuberos sclerotic has long been known to cause a stoop in the upper back as well.</i>
URE URE	UREAPLASMA UREALYTICUM		B	Urea is compound CO(NH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , formed in the liver via the urea cycle from ammonia produced by the deamination of amino acids and later excreted by the kidneys. It is the principal end product of protein catabolism and constitutes about 1/2 of the total urinary solids. Ureaplasma is a genus of bacteria and Urealyticum is a specific form of the bacteria that breaks down urea. The bacteria was first thought to be solely a kidney/bladder infection but now seems easily found in the liver. Ureaplasma is on a parallel with mycoplasmas that can infect most anywhere.
URC HRP	URIC HERPES		MVB	A typhoid-based impairment of the gall bladder's ability to break down uric crystals. They deposit in kidneys causing gout, etc
URG CRC	UROGENITAL CELL REGENERATION COMPLEX	5-6	MVB	<i>The Urogenital Cell is the embryonic base cell for the mullerian duct, wolffian ducts, urogenital sinus, urethral tubes, urinary bladder, trigone of the urinary bladder, smooth muscles, endometrial cells, uterus, gonad cells, cervix, vagina, clitoris, skeene gland, hymen, ovaries, fallopian tubes, testicles, prostate and perineum. Its degeneration is at the basis of frequent urination, nocturia, benign prostate hyperplasia, uterine dysplasia, incontinence and genital cancers.</i>
VASC ST	VASCULAR STICKY SODIUM	6	MVB	A cellular disease that alters sodium to stick to arterial nerves/walls. The most known form of the disease is Fibromuscular Dysplasia (poor name for the condition). 75% of the manifestation is in the kidney arteries where x-rays show a "string of beads" appearance to the arteries. It affects the carotid artery slowing/reducing blood supply to the brain. The disease causes arterial hypertension, strokes, heart attacks, arterial swelling (aneurysm) and "dissection" (tears in the arterial walls). In the kidneys the symptoms of the disease include a fall in the affluent arterioles, fluid retention and hypertension. In the carotid arteries the symptoms include headaches, pulsatile tinnitus and lightheadedness.
VES DGN	VESSEL DEGENERATION	5-6	MVB	Highly associated with Wegener's Granulomatosis. May appear simultaneously with nasal, lung and kidney conditions in a deteriorating fashion.
VEN VOL	VEIN VOLUME	5-6	MVB	Aimed at Arterioembolic Kidney Disease. Slowly contracting veins cut down lymph drainage causing low blood pressure, decrease blood volume to heart/lungs for oxygenation. Subjects are winded easily, sweat little, have decreased thirst (dehydrate easily).