

ALK LUK	ALEUKEMIC LEUKEMIA			Causes Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency, an enzyme that helps red blood cells in converting phosphate compounds to cell food.
APL ANM	APLASTIC ANEMIA			Officially - Lymphocytic Leukopenia. Periodic sore throats, reduced resistance to viral infections, unexplained blood-shot eyes or hemorrhages, flu-like swollen glands, stuffiness.
AVN EV	AVIAN ERYTHROBLASTOSIS VIRUS		V	AKA Avian Leukemia Virus, AKA Avian Retrovirus. In humans this is an "almost" blood cancer that weakens red blood cells, especially in their ability to absorb oxygen. The function of a human liver is decreased by this virus.
B-PLL	B CELL PROLYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	6	MVB	Prolymphocytes are immature white blood cells with a primary function to secrete antibodies known as antigens. Symptoms include swollen spleen, weight loss, tiredness, although this is more commonly asymptomatic. It is found as a component part of Richter Cell Disease.
CLL	CHRONIC LYMPHATIC LEUKEMIA			One of the most common leukemias. Symptoms include the typical leukemic swelling of liver and spleen, pain at the top of the leg bone before the hip joint and shin pains. May be taken with regular Lymphatic Leukemia (LMF LUK).
CYT LUK	CYTOPENIC LEUKEMIA			A blood cell breakdown based on interlocking weaknesses of the bone, liver and lymph.. lymph is affected more than blood . Isolated lymph edema is most common symptom (i.e. big belly, swollen ankles or legs). Take with Myelocytic Leukemia.
ESN LUK	EOSINOPHILIC LEUKEMIA			A leukemia of the blood-forming tissues in which the eosinophils are the predominant cells. The disease resembles chronic myelocytic leukemia, but may have an acute course even though no blast forms are present in the peripheral blood.
ERY LUK	ERYTHRO LEUKEMIA			Weakens red blood cells, reduces blood iron's oxygen carrying ability, clogs liver. Worse at altitudes 5,000 ft+ and cold weather.
EST LUK	ESTRO LEUKOCYTOSIS		MVB	Pregnancy forces estrogen into many of mother's organs, as well as the fetus. When estrogens combine with organ cells, the protective leukocyte system sees the combined cells as "foreign" and attacks them. The blended cells are first recognized in the thyroid as it makes connective tissue with materials provided by the thymus. It may be a reason why so many thyroids under function. There s a common progression recognized in science as Thyroid Eye Disease. The leukocytes stimulate the fat behind the eyes, causing swelling of the small muscle used for focus and movement. The cornea is often ulcerated in the process. In addition to hypothyroidism, the vision decreases, sometimes leading to blindness.
GIC MYE	GIANT CELL MYELOMA			Fully described in Giant Cellulare. When the remedy is taken it creates a mild soreness in the upper back ribs from Rib1 through Rib 10.
GNT CEL	GIANT CELL MYEOLITIS			Form of leukemia
GL CL LK	GLAND CELL LEUKEMIA			Alters the making of epithelial gland tissue causing many glands to crowd out their own function by swelling. Epithelial cells bond with calcium, carbon and histamine causing enzyme-proof masses that dissolve best with basil and L-Taurine. Best w/ERY LUK
HC LUK	HAIRY CELL LEUKEMIA			Science describes this as an uncommon neoplasm of blood-forming tissues with multiple hair-like protrusions. Statistically it is 6 times more common in men than women and usually appears in the 5th decade of life. It comes on slowly with anemia, has thrombocytopenia and spontaneous bruising.
LAAL	LEUKEMIA - ACUTE OF AMBIGUOUS LINEAGE		MVB	A blood disease where the leukemic cells cannot be determined as Myeloid (from bones) or Lymphoid (from Thymus) or whether both cells are present.
LUK 1210	LEUKEMIA L-1210	6	MVB	A lymphocytic Leukemia that binds lectins (carbohydrate-binding protein). Grows in ascites.
LUK P388	LEUKEMIA P-388	6	MVB	Lymphocytic Leukemia that grows in ascites.

LUK DIS	LEUKOCYTOSIS DISEASE		MVB	There is a familiar pattern in health where the mechanism that is designed to help you, reverses and harms you. Leukocytes are designed to fight infection, but an inherited condition makes the leukocytes attack all organs slowly. It causes a form of inflammation that may explain why many older people look "puffy" as they age. Another form of the disease exists with estrogen invoking the disease, usually by pregnancy in women and sometimes by all the estrogens now in the environment.
LP CL LK	LIPID CELL LEUKEMIA			Causes lipids to be insoluble by enzymes and bond with calcium. The bond alters pancreatic calcium distribution function to attract sugars to envelope the lipid/calcium bond, causing weight, cellulitis, lymph channel blockages. Best w/ ERY LUK.
LIP LUK	LIPOCYTIC LEUKEMIA GROUP		MVB	Lipocytes infiltrate lipids causing lipids (including adipose cells) to swell and dysfunction. Usually produces fat.
LMF LUK	LYMPHATIC LEUKEMIA			Toxin result of (emotional) tail bone dislodging over years which takes subject in and out of leukemia.
LMFB LK	LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA			aka Myeloblastic Leukemia. The most common malignancy in children 5-7 which has a 95% initial remission. Relapse comes with strong bone marrow infection and invasion of lymph-based growths in the thyroid. Low thyroids and big bellies may develop.
LOC LUK	LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA			Bone-Blood disease spreading to lymph nodes. Slowly decreases immune system. Usual swelling of spleen/liver.
LYM DYS	LYMPHODYSPLASTIC LEUKEMIA			Similar to Myelodysplastic Leukemia, this corrects a lifelong tiredness resulting in low energy or willful pushing of self.
MC LUK	MAST CELL LEUKEMIA			A form of leukemia with connective tissue mast cells compromised and profuse.

MEG ANM	MEGALOBlastic MACROCYTIC ANEMIA			A malformation of cell nucleus while there is full formation of most other cell parts mimicking dozens of adrenal diseases. The cells are insufficient to rebuild the body well. Often causes spleen infection and invites tuberculosis in multiple locations.
MUL MYE	MULTIPLE MYELOMA		10-12	Inherited bone marrow degeneration with increased blood thickness, kidney slowness, tumor in bone causing peripheral neuropathy
MUS NDC	MUSCLE/NERVE DECLOG		MVB	Several forms of promyelomonocytic leukemia that make blood particles that clog muscles and nerves.
MF BONE	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - BONE			A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF SPLN	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - SPLEEN			A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF THYM	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - THYMUS			A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin.
MF THSP	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - THYMUS SPLEEN			A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF HELP	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES HELPER			The most common add-on infections stemming from Mycosal Fungoides. Usually adeno carcinoma with a retrovirus accompanies.
MYL LUK	MYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA			Bone/Blood disease that renders personality rarely satisfied with most aspects of life. Tiring, slowly destructive to other organs.
MYL DYS	MYELOYDYSPLASTIC LEUKEMIA			aka Myelodysplastic Syndrome. Anemia that defies all other treatment is the chief symptom, followed by possible weight loss, anorexia, abdominal fullness (swollen spleen). LYFB LK, MYL LUK often involved. Exposure to benzene and/or radiation can trigger.
MYELOG	MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA			A leukemia classification that is more like a spine disease than a bone-based blood disease. It needs the "basic four" plus other leukemia remedies to accompany it. Usually seen with TB SPN, TB BON, TB MRW.
MYE MET	MYELOID METAPLASIA			A form of myelofibrosis from the development of bone marrow in unusual places (eg spleen). Causes anemia, pale skin, water accumulation in lower extremities. It may invite tuberculosis bacteria & spina bifida. See also MYE SCL, MYE LUK.
MYE SCL	MYELOID SCLEROSIS			A form of myelofibrosis from the hardening of the bone marrow. Causes anemia, pale skin, water accumulation in lower extremities. It may invite tuberculosis bacteria & spina bifida. See also MYE MET, MYE LUK.
NRM BLS	NORMOBlastic LEUKEMIA			A malformed new norm cell in the bones. Normoblastic cells are the nucleated precursor cells of erythrocytes whose major function is to carry oxygen in the blood. See also ERY LUK.
NRM CYT	NORMOCYTIC LEUKEMIA			A malfunction in the bones of forming the ordinary red blood cell. See also ERY LUK.
PLA LUK	PLASMA CELL LEUKEMIA			Uncommon form of leukemia mostly seen with Plasmocytomas (See PLSCYT)
PUF ORG	PUFFED ORGANS			Chronic Mylofibrosis makes abdominal organs expand. In corpus collosum, makes dizziness, imbalance
RAD CPX	RADIATION COMPLEX			Includes R Miasm, R Carcinoma, RV Isy, R Enteriditis, R Bone R Heart and R Mitoplasma as the most common group we see with radiation exposure.
RED SPT	RED SPOTS			Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML) makes small red spots mostly on abdomen which shows spleen bleeding in leukemia

RET PEN	RETICULOPENIA			A miasmatic condition of producing insufficient reticulocytes (one of the forms of red blood cells). Reticulocytes are needed especially for combating infection, for full nutrition and oxygen carriage (high altitudes). See also RET MAL, RET CAR, RET SRC, RETOMA, ERY LUK, ESN LUK.,
SML CEL	SMALL CELL LEUKEMIA			Causes small cell carcinomas that spread to many organs swiftly
T CL LUK	T-CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	This is actually classified (8/06) as a lymphoma despite its name. We have yet to understand why the difference in scientific name and classification.