

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTERVIBRATION	CONT ENTS	NOTES
ACIN CA	ACINIC CELL ADENOCARCINOMA	MVB	A low-grade carcinoma that develops in the secreting cells of racemose (grape-like) glands, especially salivary glands and pulmonary alveoli. It combines with other pathogens to make infections in different glands that secrete.
ACTL CX	ACETYLCHOLINE SCLEROSIS COMPLEX	MVB	When the choline protein wears out in the bone, the Thymus can no longer synthesize choline from the missing protein. The absence of choline has created a miasmatic disease we call Acetylcholine Sclerosis. When this neural transmitter hardens, all nerves and muscles begin to stiffen and malfunction, like a Dystonia.
ACTN DC	ACTIN ASSASSINATION	6 MVB	Actin is one of the two most important ingredients in muscle. The remedy is for an aggressive enzyme disorder that destroys actin.
ACU NER	ACOUSTIC NEUROMA	MVB	Growth in ear that diminishes hearing. For tinnitis add one or more of BRC BLK, SWL SFNG, STR FGA, CAN SI.
ADARMA	ADENOARENOMA	MVB	A compound-content lump often found on the adrenals affecting hair growth. Easily combines with a retrovirus plus CMVs.
ADC CAR	ADENOCYSTIC CARCINOMA	MVB	Frequently in salivary glands, breasts, mucous glands of the upper and lower respiratory system and occasionally in the vestibule glands of the vulva. Spreads along nerves causing paralysis in face (often upper lip).
ADN ADN	ADENO ADENOMA	MVB	Often the cause of intestinal polyps and usually found with a retrovirus. The frequent propensity to vomit is one of the most recognizable traits.
ADN CX A	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX A	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group A. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea.
ADN CX B	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX B	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group B. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea. It is not uncommon for other pathogens to accompany this combination and recovery is helped by taking those remedies concurrently with this complex.
ADN CX C	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX C	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group C. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea. It is not uncommon for other pathogens to accompany this combination and recovery is helped by taking those remedies concurrently with this complex.
ADN CX D	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX D	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group D. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea. It is not uncommon for other pathogens to accompany this combination and recovery is helped by taking those remedies concurrently with this complex.
ADN CX E	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX E	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group E. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea. It is not uncommon for other pathogens to accompany this combination and recovery is helped by taking those remedies concurrently with this complex.
ADN CX F	ADENO ADENOMA COMPLEX F	6 MV	One of the most common tissue/organ lumps combined with RV Cell and Adeno Virus Group F. This is commonly used as a complication in the Thin Wall Disease, but may be found in many locations in addition to the intestines. In the intestines there is usually a history of alternating from constipation to diarrhea. In the latter stages needing this combination, there is fairly consistent diarrhea. It is not uncommon for other pathogens to accompany this combination and recovery is helped by taking those remedies concurrently with this complex.
ADN SCT	ADENO SQUAMOUS CYTOMA	MVB	A compound lump very similar to a cyst with squamous cells. Found in respiratory control center of brain.
ADN SQA	ADENOSQUAMOMA	MVB	A lump composed of adeno and squamous cells. Most commonly seen in the adrenals, but possible anywhere.
ADNCAR	ADENO CARCINOMA	MVB	Group of aberrant cells massing towards a tumor in a layer of the interior or exterior skin that can be anywhere in the body.

ADR ADN	ADRENAL ADENOMA	MVB	A lump on the adrenals often precipitating a hormonal problem.
ADR CMA	ADRENAL CAPSILOMA	MVB	Like a form of mesothelioma of the intestines or lungs, this is an infection of the capsulizing layer around the outer surface (cortex) of the adrenals. It often precipitates hair loss, hormonal problems and energy loss. Usually seen with a retrovirus.
ADR CPC	ADRENAL CAPSULE CARCINOMA	MVB	An irritated condition of the outer capsule of the adrenals. When a retrovirus is accompanying the condition, we usually see grey hair. A little more serious than ADR CPS.
ADR CPS	ADRENAL CAPSULE SARCOMA	MVB	An irritated condition of the outer capsule of the adrenals. When a retrovirus is accompanying the condition, we usually see grey hair.
AGLOMA	ANGIOGLOMERULOM	MVB	A blocked arterial tangle in the kidney glomerulo. See also GLM SCL and PKD.
AKROMA	ANGIOKERATOMA	MVB	Diffuse tumor requiring an RV. On the skin it appears as a tight cluster of red spots. In the thyroid it prevents the dissolving of histamine compounds, including forms of fat. See also FABRY'S.
ALD ADN	ALDOSTERONE BLOCKING ADENOMA	MVF	In the adrenals this lump blocks the precursor hormone to estrogen, progesterone and testosterone.
ALDOMA	ALDOSTERONOMA	MVB	Aldosterone is a mineral corticoid steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex with action in the renal tubule to regulate sodium and potassium in the blood stream. This remedy is for the lump hypersecretes aldosterone and causes secondary aldosteronism, which is the most common form. The condition is associated with plasma renin activity and may be induced by kidney issues, liver cirrhosis, trauma, burns, congestive heart failure and other forms of severe stress. It causes sodium retention and potassium excretion. The condition promotes edema, increased blood volume and increased blood pressure, alkalosis, muscular weakness, tetany, numbness, kidney issues, ventricular arrhythmias and other cardiac abnormalities. The electrolyte imbalance that accompanies the condition may cause excessive thirst and increased urination day and night. It is more commonly found on the left adrenal than the right.
ALV CAR	ALVEOLAR CARCINOMA	MVB	Described as a "malignant pulmonary neoplasm that arises in a bronchiole and spreads along alveolar surfaces. The tumor consists of cuboidal or nonciliated columnar epithelial cells with abundant eosinophile cytoplasm that may contain droplets of mucous. This form of lung cancer is characterized by a severe cough and copious sputum. Also called Bronchiolar Carcinoma." We think this form of cancer may be in far more than the lungs. Included in Alveolar Cell Complex.
AMG ABN	AMYGDALOMA-ABANDONMENT	MVB	Judgments about the world made usually around age 4 are made in the amygdala, the organ that balances emotions and reason. At that age the thoughts are usually about the child's interface with love on earth. Negative thoughts are virtually broadcasted for the whole life into the endorphin/ hormone structure. Much of our body and systems will form around them. They often are broadcasted so often that they cause amygdaloma and are locked into the system. Treat these like any other lump with retroviruses, Cocksackie's, etc. and free the whole body for new structure from the indicated thought. In this thought form some member of the family leaves either by death, divorce or substance from alcohol to sugar imbalances. The child feels that the carriers of love will always abandon them and carries the pattern into the rest of the life.
AMG INS	AMYGDALOMA-INSUFFICIENCY	MVB	Judgments about the world made usually around age 4 are made in the amygdala, the organ that balances emotions and reason. At that age the thoughts are usually about the child's interface with love on earth. Negative thoughts are virtually broadcasted for the whole life into the endorphin/ hormone structure. Much of our body and systems will form around them. They often are broadcasted so often that they cause amygdaloma and are locked into the system. Treat these like any other lump with retroviruses, Cocksackie's, etc. and free the whole body for new structure from the indicated thought. In this thought form the child felt insufficient to bring love into a family for the child to feel loved.
AMG VLT	AMYGDALOMA-VIOLATED	MVB	Judgments about the world made usually around age 4 are made in the amygdala, the organ that balances emotions and reason. At that age the thoughts are usually about the child's interface with love on earth. Negative thoughts are virtually broadcasted for the whole life into the endorphin/ hormone structure. Much of our body and systems will form around them. They often are broadcasted so often that they cause amygdaloma and are locked into the system. Treat these like any other lump with retroviruses, Cocksackie's, etc. and free the whole body for new structure from the indicated thought. In this thought form the child believes they were violated either by incest, rape, ridicule or chastisement, usually by the parents. Regardless of the reality, the child will feel the whole world will violate him or her and ratifies the belief by attracting or imagining the scenario through life.
AND MYX	ANDROGEN MYXOMA	MVB	An adrenal tumor blocking testosterone and making excess estrogen. It can be simultaneously on the prostate or fallopian tubes. This calcified version is often with Mumps Pox Residue and Rubula Endocrine Reversal Virus.

ANDRMA	ANDROGENOMA	MVB	An adrenal lump that distorts the production of estrogen, progesterone and testosterone. The result is usually a hormonal imbalance that can lead to weight, menopause-like symptoms and bouts of depression. The lump usually needs an accompanying retrovirus remedy. Most often we see this stemming from the weakness remedies by AEA 16C and the overall trigger remedies by HIS RPL. If weight is involved, CRB CON may help.
ANG BLS	ANGIOBLASTOMA	MVB	A lump of newly forming cells on any channel of fluids in body from heart to brain or any other organ.
ANGMYL	ANGIOMYOLIPOMA	MVB	An arterial/muscle/lipid lump associated with Lymphangioliomyomatosis and Tuberous Sclerosis.
ANGOMA	ANGIOMA	MVB	Any benign tumor with blood vessels (Hemangioma) or lymph vessels (lymphangioma). Common in brain stems, kidneys and prostate. May combine with BRN BLB, LYMFAN and other lumps.
ANPLCR	ANAPLASTIC CARCINOMA	MV	Seen in thyroids (with RV) as the second most common carcinoma of the thyroid, causing a hypothyroid. When seen with Follicular Carcinoma, which causes hyperthyroid, the medical tests are usually wrong. When both are present, there is normally a pituitary polytumor of ACTH, FSH, TSH, PROLACTIN with RV (Polytumor #3).
APH ADN	ACIDOPHILIC ADENOMA	MVF	Via the pituitary, this lump affects body use of calcium, fibrogen, skin & nails, especially when cytoviruses accumulate. Involved with growth hormones w/acromegaly and giantism.
APT LMF	APOPTOTIC LYMPHOMA	MVB	Programmed cell death of B & T Lymphocytes.
ARNOMA	ARENOMA	MVB	A miasmatic-based propensity for mass or swelling based on the areno virus instead of the usual Papilloma virus
ASBL GL	ASTROBLASTO CYTOMA GLIOMA	MVB	Combination brain lump of astrocytes, blast cells and glioma mass.
ASBLCY	ASTROBLASTO CYTOMA	MVB	Non-glioma brain lump combination of astrocytes and blast cells
AST CR	ASTROCYTE CHANNEL REGENERATION	6 MVB	Astrocyte channels are the tentacles connecting astrocyte bodies to arteries and nerves. As they atrophy, less nutrition comes from arteries through the astrocyte bodies to nerves.
AST CYT	ASTROCYTOMA	MBF	Common glioma (brain mass going to tumor) especially with any type of herpes. Also connected to calcium imbalance (KID CAL, TRD CAL)
AST NDC	ASTROCYTE NERVE DISEASE COMPLEX	MVB	A "wear-out" cell in the adrenal cortex makes enzymes which opens astrocytes for blood flow (nutrition) from arteries to nerves. As the cell depletes, it commonly switches from making the designed enzyme to making a necrosing protein. The necrosing protein slowly dissolves astrocytes, starting with the astrocyte tentacles. Nerves receive more destruction than nourishment.
AT M CX	ADRENAL/THYROID MASS COMPLEX	6 MVB	Pheochromocytomas with RV Androgens and Coxcake B.
AT MASS	ADRENAL/THYROID MASS	MVF	Pheochromocytoma -causes night sweats, anxiety, lack of concentration usually around menopause. Other issues also.
AXNOMA	AXONOMA	MVB	A lump in the cylindric extension of a nerve cell that conducts impulses through the neuron body. Could interrupt any form of nerve communication from action to thought.
BAS AND	BASOPHIL ADENOMA	MVB	A pituitary lump often reflecting a problem in the thymus.
BAS CEL	BASAL CELL CARCINOMA	MVB	Skin disease that looks like a scab or festering mole that lingers on. Melanomas sometimes look similar
BAS GRN	BASAL GRANULOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	Although the most common form of basal cell disruption is carcinoma, granulomas form like weeping, raw cysts. The remedy commonly pairs with T Cell Cutaneous Lymphoma (included in the formula).
BLAD CS	BLADDER CYST	MB	Aimed at interstitial cystitis
BLADM CX	BLADDEROMA COMPLEX	5 MVB	RV Cell is added to Bladderoma for both the urinary bladder and gall bladder.
BLADMA	BLADDEROMA	MBF	Mass growing on either the urinary bladder or the gall bladder
BLASMA	BLASTOMA	MVF	Lump of new cells that don't fully mature. Loves the medullas (but doesn't do them any good).
BLK OUT	BLANK OUT MASS	MB	Causes a "mismake " of acetylcholine (neurotransmitter) so that the nerve impulse blanks out and the message is not received in Myesthenia Gravis, etc

BLM CPX	B LYMPHOCYTE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	In this disease B Lymphocytes are converted from waste removal to tissue and nerve-wasting proteins. It represents a major bone disease that destroys the whole lymph system. This may be the basis for many genital and other organ cancers.
BLS CYT	BLASTOCYTOMA		MVB	A lump of embryonic tissue developing from the blastema (primordial, undifferentiated cellular material that makes up the foundation) of an organ or tissue.
BON BMP	BONE BUMPS		MVB	Aimed at "Osteochondromas" which appears as little nodules forming mostly on the joints, especially fingers. Looks like Rheumatoid Arthritis
BON CNK	BONE CRINKLE COMPLEX		MVB	The disease comes from a hit to the bones that causes an inward-protruding bump from the outer layers of the bone, the periosteum. It may take months or decades to make huge disruptions in the kidney reabsorption of phosphorous and calcium. The subject suffers a loss of immunity and catches more conditions than can be considered "normal". When the major issues are solved, a wide variety of other issues keeps coming. The brain is affected by ammonia from the liver and can appear over concerned about health because this deep cause is unknown to current science 4/11.
BON DNT	BONE DENT COMPLEX		MVB	The disease comes from a hit to the bones that causes an inward-protruding bump from the outer layers of the bone, the periosteum. It may take months or decades to make huge disruptions in the kidney reabsorption of phosphorous and calcium. Wandering paralysis is often experienced. The condition disturbs kidney tubules where minerals are most absorbed. Urea backs up in the body causing joint pain and some joints may dislocate. Hallucinations, fear of never healing, despair, anger, victimhood are common, but agonizing side effects of the condition.
BON JCS	BONE JOINT CYSTS		MV	Osteochondroma-Cartilage tumors loose and painful in joints. If skin discoloration over joints, look for kidney issues. See BON BMP
BON LIT	BONE LIGHT		MBF	Pineal growth giving brow headaches and light mal assimilation of endocrine system
BON SBC	BONE SKIN BUMP COMPLEX		MVB	The disease comes from a hit to the bones that causes an inward-protruding bump from the outer layers of the bone, the periosteum. It may take months or decades to make huge disruptions in the kidney reabsorption of phosphorous and calcium. The deprived phosphorous can cause considerable nerve/muscle pain with sensitivities to sound, chemicals, light and smells (similar to multiple chemical sensitivities). Wandering paralysis is often experienced. The deprived calcium upsets parathyroid function. The condition disturbs kidney tubules where minerals are most absorbed. Urea backs up in the body causing joint pain. As a result of the kidney blockage the liver backs up ammonia causes a strange combination of insomnia and great tiredness as the ammonia enters the brain. Hallucinations, fear of never healing, despair, anger, victimhood are common, but agonizing side effects of the condition.
BON SWL	BONE SWELL COMPLEX	6	MVB	People often say. "All my bones hurt". Others find bones swelling from fingers (which won't straighten) to skull to hips to feet.
BRN BLB	BRAIN BLOB		MVF	Cerebral Hemangiomas - Not quite tumor status; Causes pressure on brain and some forms of malfunction
BRN BLB CX	BRAIN BLOB COMPLEX		MVB	The remedy is for an Hemangioma with retrovirus and Coxsackie A. Although these "blood blister-like" tumors are most often reported in the brain as a result of a blow to the head, hemangiomas can be found in other places in the body.
BRN BLG	BRAIN BULGE		MVB	Ependymoma, often with GLI CER, crowding pituitary
BRN BLG CX	BRAIN BULGE COMPLEX		MVB	A complex of an Ependymoma with retrovirus and Coxsackie A. Usually the bulge is at the top of the brainstem, but other places of ependymal bulge have been reported.
BRN DRK	BRAIN DARK		MBF	A mass that crowds the pineal causing forms of paranoia and a gate of entry for negativity
BRN MYE	BRAIN CELL MYELOMA		MVB	This is an experiment in helping the bones reproduce the lipids that make brain cells. Usually starting at age 45 to 50, the bones replace current brain cells with weaker brain cells because of infections in the bones and this inherited condition. It often takes 7 years to verify the effect of brain shrinkage, loss of memory and the infections that follow. (RMEM, RMEM MR). Until this issue is corrected the brain will become weaker. With a retrovirus this condition causes a rapid dementia. Common retrovirus candidates are RVEB, RET RAD, RV LIPY, RV NECY.
BS BNDK	BRAIN STEM BENEDIKT COMPLEX		MVB	Benedikt syndrome is caused by a lesion (infarction, hemorrhage, tumor, or tuberculosis) in the tegmentum of the midbrain and cerebellum. Specifically, the median zone is impaired. It can result from occlusion of the posterior cerebral artery. It is characterized by the presence of an Cranial Nerve III oculomotor nerve palsy and contralateral hemiparesis (weakness) and cerebellar ataxia including tremor. Neuroanatomical structures affected include CN III Nucleus, Red Nucleus, corticospinal tracts, brachium conjunctivum, and cerebellum.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

BS BSWG	BRAIN STEM BINSWANGER COMPLEX	MVB	This is called a type of dementia caused by wide-spread, microscopic disruptions of the deep layers of white matter in the brain. The disruptions are thought to be caused by thickening and narrowing (atherosclerosis) of arteries that feed the subcortical areas of the brain. Hence, this is classified as Subcortical Arteriosclerotic Encephalopathy. Symptoms include (subjects may not have all of these) difficulties with (1) short-term memory (2) organization (3) mood, (4) regulation of attention (5) the ability to act or make decisions, (6) appropriate behavior. In advanced stages, symptoms include "changes in speech, unsteady gait, clumsiness or frequent falls, changes in personality, changes in mood (most likely in the form of apathy, irritability and depression) and urinary symptoms." The most characteristic feature of Binswanger is psychomotor slowness - increase in time it takes, for example, for the fingers to turn the thought of a letter into the shape of a letter on a piece of paper." Subcategories of psychomotor slowness are reflected in increased TV viewing, procrastination, decreased interest in new endeavors.
BS DJBW	BRAIN STEM DEJERINE/ BINSWANGER COMPLEX	MVB	This combination is not recognized in current science (2/11). It is characterized by selective disconnect to mental subjects accompanied by bouts of anxiety or worry or apathy, depending on the subject. The subjects describe themselves as sometimes "a bundle of nerves" and sometimes disconnected to select areas of thinking or concern. There is an uneasy physical feeling, verging on shakiness, fight or flight feelings and unexplainable dissatisfaction. The subject feels like some outside power is pulling their puppet strings which leaves them feeling not in control and sometimes aimless in life purpose. Technically this is a form of slow "almost" stroke.
BS DJRS	BRAIN STEM DEJERINE/ ROUSSY	MVB	May be caused by Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy.
BS DJST	BRAIN STEM DEJERINE/SOTTAS COMPLEX	MVB	A slowly progressive hereditary form of hypertrophic neuropathy characterized by motor sensory disturbances in the limbs commencing usually in childhood or adolescence.
BS HPL	BRAIN STEM HIPPEL COMPLEX	MVB	Caused by Swine Diphtheria Miasm Disease in the Lateral Geniculate of the Cerebral Peduncle. The Peduncle swelling cuts circulation to the heart and increases circulation to the hip muscles. Subjects usually have large hips.
BS PLMP	BRAIN STEM PLUMP COMPLEX	MVB	Caused by ECHO 12 Miasm Disease in the Lateral Geniculate of the Cerebral Peduncle. The Peduncle swelling cuts circulation to the part of the brain that controls the glucose in the liver, pancreas and pituitary. Lack of glucose control often leads to excess weight.
BS PRTL	BRAIN STEM PORTLY COMPLEX	MVB	Caused by Hemorrhagic Scarlet Fever Miasm in the Lateral Geniculate of the Cerebral Peduncle. The Peduncle swelling cuts circulation to the part of the brain that controls the liver.
BS STRT	BRAIN STEM STRATONIGRAL COMPLEX	MVB	This is a degeneration disease in the cerebral peduncle that can cause a neuronoma which will cause either an infarct or brain stem stroke of the anterior artery. The chief characteristic is a strong interruption of vision.
BS WBR	BRAIN STEM WEBER'S COMPLEX	MVB	Weber's syndrome (superior alternating hemiplegia) is a form of stroke characterized by the presence of an oculomotor nerve palsy and contralateral hemiparesis (weakness on one side of the body) or hemiplegia (paralysis on one side of the body). It is caused by midbrain infarction as a result of occlusion of the paramedian branches of the posterior cerebral artery or of basilar bifurcation perforating arteries. It can somewhat mimic Parkinson's, cause drooping of lower facial muscles, or eyelids (with eye pointing down and out) and dysfunction of the tongue.
BS WLBG	BRAIN STEM WALLENBERG COMPLEX	MVB	AKA Lateral Medullary Syndrome. It is described as a swelling of the lateral medulla oblongata that presses the posterior inferior cerebellar artery and causes sensory deficits. Most commonly the deficits are on one side of the face matched by torso and extremity deficits on the opposite side. Concurrently there is usually a pain and temperature on the same areas. An unidentified clue about the disease is found with the following symptoms: dysphagia (difficulty swallowing), slurred speech, ataxia, vertigo, nystagmus (cross eyed), diplopia (double vision) and sometimes palatal myoclonus. For some, the beginning signs are numbness/stiffness in the outer 2 fingers of both hands.
BUC MUC	BUCCOSAL MUCOSA	MVB	A loosely hardened specialized mass in the lip/cheek area (usually) with the same characteristics as a hardened lump elsewhere.
CAL GLC	CALCIUM GLUCAGANOMA	MVB	Calcium in the pancreas that become lumps when there are bone infections. They make the body/blood stream less able to handle sugar, so the subject often avoids sugar.
CAL IMA	CALCIUM INSULINOMA	MVB	Subjects crave carbohydrates. The lump intensifies the condition and its symptoms (holes in the teeth, depleted parathyroid).
CAR ADR	CARCINOMA ADRENALS	MVB	A deterioration of the adrenals that a surprisingly high number of people live with for years. It is a baseline remedy for many issues. Especially valuable for general tiredness, loss of energy after child birth, loss of life interest.

CAR LIV	CARCINOMA LIVER	MVB	A gradual deterioration of the liver, inherited as a potential and activated by long-term problems with the liver or harsh chemicals or an acute infection.
CAR MT	CARCINOMA MEDULLARY THYROID	MVB	Carcinoma of the thyroid core, usually involved in weight gain/low metabolism, poor oxygen absorption, liver malfunction. Direct hormonal support for the heart is attributed to the medullary thyroid.
CAR NRV	CARCINOMA NERVES	MVB	A rawness of the nerve from long-term trouble. It leads to a form of cancer and usually needs a retrovirus remedy with it.
CAR ORG	CARCINOMA ORGAN LUMP	MVB	A carcinoma of any organ or cavity (like thoracic, peritoneum, pericardium) that especially includes the shell. Effectively the whole organ or cavity becomes a lump, usually as a result of long-term infection in the area. It may accompany carcinoma just of the inner tissue (e.g. CAR LIV, CAR ADR). Always with RV FOAMY. Sometimes the infection is in several organs simultaneously.
CAR PAN	CARCINOMA PANCREAS	MVB	A gradual deterioration of the pancreas that may accompany diabetes or any sugar/carbohydrate digestion problems.
CAR PTD	CARCINOMA PARATHYROID	MVB	Usually needs a retrovirus remedy with it. The parathyroid controls such diverse issues as the calcium in teeth, joints, edema in the ankles and knees, the gall bladder
CAR TRD	CARCINOMA THYROID	MVB	A gradual deterioration of the thyroid for many, especially with hypothyroidism. Affects parathyroid as well and usually seen relative to weight gain and low energy.
CASOMA	CALCISTARTOMA	MVB	An exhaustion of the epithalamus process of making the hormone that starts the calcium conversion process throughout the body. The resulting lump can easily become a tumor needing an accompanying retrovirus remedy. See also CAL STR, HRM STM, HRSTMA.
CC CST	CHOROID COLLOIDIN CYSTOMA	MVB	A version of Colloid Cystoma this blocks cerebral fluid flow in the brain ventricles. It is most known to cause hydrocephalitis in children after age 2, but could cause inner cranial pressure at any time. Because it could block the cerebral flow it could cause inner "pressure" headaches, dizziness, blackouts and sudden death.
CHL CCX	CHOLESTEATOMA CONGENITAL COMPLEX	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.
CLCIMA	CALCITONINOMA	MVB	A thyroid lump arising from inability to make enough calcitonin for regulating blood calcium. Usually with RV Foamy. Both are included in CLCI CX for those with a progressed condition.
CLR LMC	CHLORIDE LYMPHOMA COMPLEX	MVB	The ingredients mandated for our water cleaning react with and disease our fat cells. Instead of providing energy for our bodies, the fat cells (adipose cells) become toxic enough to cause an unnatural lymphoma. The issue is exacerbated by the material in dental fillings, including amalgams and composites.
CND CAR	CHONDRO CARCINOMA	MVB	A lump on the bones resulting from irritation of cells that make bones. Often the irritation comes from bone infection of blood diseases. See also OST CAR.
CND SRC	CHONDRO SARCOMA	MVB	A lump on the bones resulting from irritation of cells that make bones. Often the irritation comes from bone infection of blood diseases. See also OST SRC.
CNDRMA	CHONDROMA	MBV	In short, this is a lump on the bone and cartilage, usually on top of other bone problems. This could have a retrovirus complication. Symptoms include soreness to pressure and soreness running from the center.
COC CPX	COCCOIDES COMPLEX	MF	A fungal disease found in brains, spines, lungs and livers. The fungus is known to create great tiredness (as in Valley Fever) and depression (as in Seasonal Affective Disorder). The condition is more common in areas where it is cloudy and dark for long periods.
COL CST	COLLOID CYSTOMA	MVB	Lump of ependyma material most commonly seen blocking brain ventricle fluid flow. Symptoms are intermittent dizziness, inner "pressure" headaches, position headaches. Advanced cases can show blackouts, comas and sudden death. This is a good candidate for one of the causes of Narcolepsy.
COR ADN	CHORIO ADENOMA	MVB	A lump in the choroid tissue, usually seen in the brain. See also Chorio Epithelioma.
COR CAR	CHORIO CARCINOMA	MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. This may later affect the growing child or adult with problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. See also COR SRC.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

COR SRC	CHORIO SARCOMA	MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. This may later affect the growing child or adult with problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. See also COR CAR.
COROMA	CHORIOEPITHELIOMA	MVB	Skin tumor mostly recognized in uterus of pregnant women. Subclinical in other area from pineal to testes
CPEOMA	CARBPRENZYMOMA	MVB	An adrenal/kidney lump from overworking the production of carbohydrate enzymes. A depletion of carbohydrate enzymes from the pineal may start this. See CBPRZY.
CR BDMA	CAROTID BODYOMA	MVB	A carotid body tumor impedes the regulation of oxygen causing great tiredness, faintness, and dizziness. It could physically impede the flow of blood and cause pressure in the vascular system - a different kind of high blood pressure.
CRBOMA	CARBOSTARTOMA	MVB	A pineal lump from a carbohydrate hormone producing deficiency of the pineal. See CRB STR
CRENMA	CRENEINOMA	MVB	A lump arising from Crenein Deficiency. Worry most increases the condition to this lump. Usually seen with RV Diencephalon.
CRM ADN	CHROMOPHOBE ADENOMA	MVB	Most commonly in the pituitary . When in the pituitary it is the most common cause of endocrine problems. Usually with coxsackie A4 & B10 and frequently other coxsackies.
CRNOMA	CRANIAL NERVOMA	MVF	Affects cranial nerves, which differ from other nerves. Makes most senses better - hearing, taste, seeing.
CRNPHR	CRANIOPHARYNGIOMA	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.
CST ACR	CYST-ADENOCARCINOMA	MVB	A type of pancreas carcinoma often seen with PAN MUC and possibly with PAN DIV. It may have a companion tumor of CST AND.
CST ADN	CYSTADENOMA	MVB	A type of pancreatic tumor that evolves from a mucous cystadenoma. Clinical features include epigastric pain and sometimes a palpable abdominal mass. Often seen with PAN MUC and possibly with PAN DIV.
CYLOMA	CYLINDROMA	MBF	Specific type of mass most known in the neck, pharynx, and sinus area.
CYS MYX	CYSTIC MYXOMA	MVB	Cysts looking like lipomas (squishy skin lumps), growing on muscles, making lumps under the skin.
CYS NER	CYSTIC NEUROMA	MVB	Cyst growing on nerves anywhere in the body.
DCT CAR	DUCT CARCINOMA	MVB	The irritated condition of any duct that is turning towards cancer.
DHEA AL	DEHYDROEPEANDRO STERONE (DHEA) ALTERATION DISEASE COMPLEX	5-6 MVB	An adrenal disease that attacks gonads, blocks estrogen and frequently forms tumors and carcinomas on gonadal tissue. Misconversion of progesterone causes anxiety and vanity plus blood sugar instability (but not the only cause of these symptoms). Liver failure, lymph blockage and Vanadium deficiency are common complications.
DHEA CC	DEHYDROEPEANDRO STERONE (DHEA) COMBINATION COMPLEX	6 MVB	An adrenal disease that attacks gonads, blocks estrogen and frequently forms tumors and carcinomas on gonadal tissue. Anxiety, vanity, blood sugar instability and weight are common symptoms (but not the only cause of these symptoms). Most describe diminishing desire, drive and clarity. Liver failure, lymph blockage and Vanadium deficiency are common complications.
DHEA DF	DEHYDROEPEANDRO STERONE (DHEA) DEFICIENCY DISEASE COMPLEX	5-6 MVB	An adrenal disease that attacks gonads, blocks estrogen and frequently forms tumors and carcinomas on gonadal tissue. Blood sugar difficulties and weight are common symptoms (but not the only cause of these symptoms). Liver failure, lymph blockage and Vanadium deficiency are common complications.
DHEAS CX	DEHYDROEPEANDRO STERONE (DHEA) SULFATE DEFICIENCY DISEASE	5-6 MVB	An adrenal disease that attacks gonads, blocks testosterone/estrogen and frequently forms tumors and carcinomas on gonadal tissue. Frequent urination, blood in urine, prostate/bladder pains and weight are common symptoms (but not the only cause of these symptoms). Liver failure, lymph blockage and Vanadium deficiency are common complications.

DLBCL	DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL LYMPHOMA	6	MVB	In 5/15 this is surprisingly designated as the most common form of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, accounting for 30% of the newly diagnosed NHL in the United States. Albeit slow growing (indolent) and painless, it is considered aggressive and dangerous. It can arise in lymph nodes or outside the lymphatic system. Locations include testes, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid, skin, breast, bone, brain, central nervous system, armpit or groin. The first sign of DLBCL is rapid swelling of lymph nodes in the neck, armpit or groin. There may be night sweats, unexplained fevers, weight loss or abdominal swelling weight gain. This is found in all cases of thyroid-associated, goiter-like "necklaces". It is found as a component part of Richter Cell Disease.
DNV CPX	DENVER CELL COMPLEX	6	MVB	The Acetylcholine Synthesizing Cell is named after its function because we cannot find a name in current science (11/12). We call it the Denver cell because it was discovered in Denver. The cell causes acetic acid to combine with choline to form an ester. When the cell is deprived of its primary food, neural oligomers, it becomes lysistic (damaging) instead of constructive. It destroys different forms of neurotransmitters, hormones, digestion, thymus and thyroid glands. The variance in acetylcholine seems to come from the varieties of choline.
DRMN CX	DURA MENINGIOMA COMPLEX		MVB	A meningioma growing into the Dura matter of the brain complete with retrovirus and Coxsackie A. Dura Meningitis is an inflammation of the outermost membrane of the brain. A meningioma growing into the dura causes dizziness, especially when lying on the back. Vision, balance and thinking are often compromised.
DRY PRS	DRY PROSTATE CPX	6	MVB	Inside the prostate and vagina are nerve/glands we call fascia glands (invented name 3/13). They produce a fluid which facilitates sperm movement in the prostate and lubrication in the vagina. Their lack of function causes dry prostate or dry vagina. The gland in the prostate is stimulated to produce fluid by testosterone and the vagina is stimulated by estrogen. When hormones decrease, these glands decrease fluid production and degenerate. The degeneration irritates and weakens fascia in the area causing or adding to frequent urination
DUO CAR	DUODENAL CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	An altered enzyme causes irritation to the duodenal wall which turns to carcinoma and peptic ulcer. The chief symptoms are a burning between navel and breast bone which is worse when your stomach is empty (usually at night). It is relieved by eating something that absorbs the acid feeling . . . only to return later. Advanced cases cause nausea, vomiting of blood or passing of dark blood. Unexplained weight loss may accompany the symptoms. The same symptoms can appear for stomach issues.
ELS FBR	ELASTOFIBROMA		MVB	A noncapsulated, slow-growing mass of poorly cellular, collagenous, fibrous tissue and elastic tissue. Occurs usually in the subcapular adipose tissue of people over 40. An Elastosis is a complex collagen lipid made in the bone marrow. It is needed in hollow organs (like heart and lungs) to regain their shape as they expand and contract. Arteries, veins, eye muscles and joints need elastoidin for their function. Signs of deficiency are stiffness, loss of breath, mild heart pains, kidney pains felt on the hip crests and squishy skin lumps like Elastofibromas. "Elastoides performans sepignosa" is a circulate group of asymmetric keratotic papules; the epidermis is thickened around a central plug of dermal elastic tissue which is extruded through the dermis. Looks like a squishy skin lump.
ENT 65C	ENTEROVIRUS 65 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms. This form masqueraded as a Hepatitis B in one subject, constantly affecting digestion and causing bilirubin to back up.</i>
ENT 66C	ENTEROVIRUS 66 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms.</i>
ENT 67C	ENTEROVIRUS 67 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms. In several subjects this caused the liver to make an excess of amonia which caused the adrenals to overwork with emotional reactions that were originally blamed on stress.</i>
ENT 68C	ENTEROVIRUS 68 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms.</i>
ENT 69C	ENTEROVIRUS 69 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms.</i>
ENT 70C	ENTEROVIRUS 70 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms. EV71 has a reputation of causing one-sided quasi paralysis which weakened all the organs on that side. Enteroviruses are the basis of polio. This form was credited as causing a horripic outbreak of polio in Asian countries in the</i>
ENT 71C	ENTEROVIRUS 71 DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Enteroviruses are more known to affect the intestines, somewhat like meningitis. Often they also affect the liver, but with unclear symptoms. EV 71 is officially the cause of Hepatitis A.</i>
EP THAL	EPITHALOMA		MVB	Tumor of the epithalamus of the diencephalon

EPENMA	EPENDYMOMA	MVB	A lump of the ependyma which lines the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain. The growth in the brain that crowds the cerebellum may be the nerve issue for the mis-diagnosed Multiple Sclerosis (MS). Often with RV Glia. There is another more specific to the brain form of this under the name Brain Bulge.
EPHY ML	EPIPHYSEAL MYELOMA	MBF	A bone-based inherited infection in the epiphyseal plate, which is the bone-forming center to make bones longer (and people taller). Add clostridium sordelli for juvenile joint arthritis. Lead Antidote is still the answer for "growing pains" in the shin bones.
EPN MYL	EPENDYMA MYELOMA	MVB	A bone-based deterioration of the layer of cells on the inside of the spinal column that protects the nerves of the central nervous system. The ependyma may also affect the nerves to the organs, the nerves to the brain and the nerve flow from brain to central nervous system.
EPNR CX	EPINEPHRINOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	Epinephrine (AKA Adrenaline) is a hormone of the adrenals. Stress or disease can cause excess use of the hormone so that it eventually forms a lump. The formula contains and Epinephrinoma, RV Cell, Coxsackie B. Symptoms are frequent anxiety, possible explosiveness, energy drain and bouts of energy folloWed by a tiredness that feels like depression.
ETHE CX	EPITHELIOMA COMPLEX	MVB	The remedy includes the common lump plus a retrovirus.
ETHELI	EPITHELIOMA	MVB	Tumor of the epithelium tissue which is the main tissue of the diencephalon (where the hypothalamus, thalamus and epithalamus is located).
EXC DCT	EXOCRINE DUCT COMPLEX	6 MVB	Exocrine glands secrete material through specific types of ducts whereas Endocrine glands do not. Exocrine glands number over 40 and secrete material like proteins, enzymes, mucous, saliva, sweat, and cells. When the ducts deteriorate, they block the secretions causing a wide-range of back-ups.
FCT CPX	FACET COMPLEX	6 MVB	Facet cartilage joints are found throughout the spine in the sections of vertebrae extending from the vertebrae attached to disks. The sliding faces (facets are "small faces") of the joints allow 20% of the rotation ability and often cause arthritic-like pain. When the facets deteriorate, they cause inflammation, joint enlargement and bone spurs. If bone spurs form there is often an infection in the joint like typhoid, Staph A 4 or 5 or Ptomaine Putracine.
FIB CAD	FIBRO CYTO ADENOMA	MVB	A fibroadenoma lump with a cyto virus thrown in.
FIBRO	FIBROADENOMA	V	Another common cause of lumps in the breasts and uterus.
FOL ACT	FOLLICULAR ADENO CYTOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by follicular cells with adenoma virus and cyto virus. commonly found as thyroid nodules.
FOL BCR	FOLLICULAR BASAL CARCINOMA	MVB	A gradual deterioration of the skin area of organs that involve hormones.
FOL CYT	FOLLICLE CYTOPENIA COMPLEX	MVB	An Anterior Nucleus disease of the Hypothalamus that makes too little follicular cells for the thyroid. The condition would naturally decrease the Follicle Stimulating Cells in the Pituitary. The condition further reduces glycogens in the liver which causes low insulin and low metabolism. For some, this produces cold hands and cold feet. For others it makes menstruation difficulties. For some it causes low metabolism.
FOL DMC	FOLLICULAR DENDRITE MYELOMA COMPLEX	MVB	Dendrite cells are immune cells functioning as antigen-presenting cells or messenger cells for adaptive immunity. They are made in the marrow, are hematopoietic in origin and interact with lymphoid cells (of bone, thymus and spleen). Follicular dendrite cells are mesenchymal and called Langerhans cells. (Dendrite cells were discovered by Paul Langerhans in the late 19th century). They line the nose, lungs, stomach, intestines and are imbedded in skin, liver, pancreas, thyroid and parathyroid. In disease, based on Yellow Fever and Varicella Miasms they inflame some or all of these organs. In this disease they envelope and make accessible glycoproteins. The altered glycoproteins inflame and deteriorate organs and are indigestible to insulin and glucosacatalides. Sugar/carbohydrate digestion is often impaired. Weight often accumulates and breathing becomes difficult. Thyroid is impaired.
FOL PPO	FOLLICULAR PICORNA POLIO	MVB	Follicular cell-based lump with picorna virus, polio virus and bone/cartilage material. Take with or after follicular cell malady.
GAS CPX	GASTRIN COMPLEX	MVB	The combination of Gastrin Galore, Gastrinoma and RV Cell. Designed for the Gastrin Deficiency Disease that has advanced to form a lump that may become a tumor.
GASN RC	GASENDORPHIN REGENERATION COMPLEX	MVB	Gasendorphins are made in the bones as a base substance to endorphintides and as a carrier of gases in the body (including noble gases). The gases are one of the bases for the health of nerves, skin and organs.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

GASOMA	GASTRINOMA	MVB	Take w/ RV Lipid. For a digestive disorder of the pancreas similar to Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome. Like a spider web center, this causes multiple endocrine adenomas (see also M.E.N. series) in the adrenals, parathyroid, thyroid, pancreas and pituitary. the result is weight that makes a barrel body. Probably most often found with GAS GAL.
GEL CRC	GELATIN CELL REGENERATION COMPLEX	6 MVB	The gelatin cell is the base substance of collagen, osien and periosteum (bone skin). It is a wear-out cell causing wrinkling, the "garden" for various skin tags and the basis for periosteum degeneration. Muscles need periosteum health to fully attach to the bones.
GIC MAS	GIANT CELLULAR MASS	MVB	Lumps formed as a result of the invasion of Giant Cell Myeloma, especially prevalent in thyroids. See also GINT CL and GIV MYE
GIC MYE	GIANT CELL	MVB	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.
GLB MYE	GLOBULIN MYELOMA	MVB	A bone/liver disease of the factors needed to form healthy versions of the different blood globulins that are the transporters for so many functions. Correctly formed globulins from plasma and serum carry oxygen (hemoglobin), hormones (corticosteroid-binding Globulin and albumin), pathogen resistance (immuglobulin), etc. The most common results of deficient globulins are weight and hormone disfunction.
GLI BLS	GLIOBLASTOMA	MVB	Lumps, usually in brain, formed with blast cells and mucous gli cells.
GLI CER	GLIOMATOSIS CEREBRI	MBF	A form of brain tumor based on miasms with multiple possible problems in head and nervous system
GLI CPX	GLIOMA COMPLEX	MVB	Gliomas are some of the most common nerve tumors, usually in the brain. The remedy includes a glioma, retrovirus and Coxsackie A.
GLIOMA	GLIOMA	MVB	General formula for lump found with nerve substance.
GLMONA	GLOMONOMA	MRV	Brain blockage that allows cells to glom on to other cells and create weight.
GLU SNM	GLUCOSONOMA	MVB	A lump in the islet cells of the pancreas, not to be confused with a very similar lump called Glucaganoma. Glucosans are anhydrous polysaccharides that decrease the need for insulin in the body. This lump can arise from a disease of a similar name, Glucosonosis. More commonly it is a reaction of insulin spikes caused by insulin shots for diabetics or binges of sugar ingesting (perhaps prompted by other sugar diseases or by alcoholism). The symptoms are occasional moodiness, bordering on depression and melancholy (w/Exerophilim - Polysaccharides), intermittent spiteful or sullen behavior (w/Exerophilum - Sugar) and various forms of sugar desire under specific circumstances.
GLUCMA	GLUCAGONOMA	MVF	Pancreas tumor creating hyperglycemia so sugar causes redness or eruptions of extremities
GNG GLB	GANGLION GLOB	MV	Ganglion Neuromatosis - Tumor on the nerve ganglion that doesn't allow full impulse to go through the crossroads of nerve pathways.
GRMOMA	GERMINOMA	MVB	Lump of the germinal tissue of the gonads, the mediastinum (chest tissue) or the pineal region. Commonly with pineal disorders.
GRN MCR	GRANULAR CELL MYELOCARCINOMA	MVB	Circulating blood causes irritation and swelling of adipose tissue and the following organs; adrenals, bladder, brain tissue, breasts, bronchi, esophagus, gall bladder, large intestines, liver, ovaries, pancreas, parathyroid, perineum, pericardium, prostate, testicles, thyroid.
GRNLMA	GRANULOMA	MVB	Granulomatosis is a condition just shy of sarcoma. This lump from the condition can be found most anywhere and can be in multiple locations simultaneously.
GUMMA	GUMMA	MVB	A lump usually appearing first in the brain and/or nerves and connected to syphilis as either a miasm, a residue or an active systemic infection.
HEM CAR	HEMOLOGICAL CARCINOMA	MVB	Usually when there's one form of cancer, there are others brewing. This cleans the blood of carcinogenic elements and buys time to find the whole solution. Read label instructions carefully.
HH LA&T	HEAD HORMONES LOW ADRENALS & THYROID	MRV	A form of pituitary adenoma. Subjects are always tired, short memories, low comprehension of new material and lack energy to attempt new endeavors. Sometimes itching is involved if thyroid is removed or very under functioning.
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).

HMRTMA	HAMARTOMA	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.
HP THAL	HYPOTHALOMA	MVB	One of the most sensitive organs of the diencephalon that controls pituitary and thyroid.
HPCD MC	HEPCIDIN MACROPHAGE COMPLEX	MVB	Hepcidin is a pituitary hormone regulating ferritin (the usable form of iron). In this disease the Pituitary and Thymus disease causes the Thyroid to discard (waste) ferritin. Usable levels of Ferritin and iron decrease and metabolism suffers. Goiter-like growths are seen on the thyroid as ferritin-deficient anemia sets in. Iron supplements are more clogging than helpful because the disease stops conversion to ferritin.
HPLDC	HUMAN PLACENTAL LACTOGEN DISEASE COMPLEX	MVB	Science describes (1/11) human Placental Lactogen as a polypeptide hormone secreted by the placenta that enters the maternal circulation and disappears immediately after delivery. It has growth-promoting activity similar to human Growth Hormone and inhibits insulin which inhibits glucose oxidation to increase glucose to the fetus. The process is a means of fat distribution for the growth of the fetus. In an extension of the finding, we find the hormone is synthesized by the posterior pituitary (as is breast lactation) and can be locked from birth into this disease in both women and men. In some instances it locks into a mother in the process of making a child. The substitute growth hormone then continually makes lactones which inhibit insulin which inhibits glucose oxidation which makes the subject's body grow instead of an absent fetus. The phenomenon has been nick-named pituitary diabetes and could also become the basis for lipodystrophy. The disease often progresses to a posterior pituitary tumor which leads towards obesity. Possible animal lactogen that alters fat distribution is also antidoted.
HRSTMA	HORMONE STEMOMA	MVB	An exhaustion of the enzyme making process that results in a loss of the base material for all enzymes in the adrenal glands (and indirectly in other glands). The body forms a lump in the adrenals that easily becomes a tumor with the addition of a retrovirus. See also CAL STR, CASOMA, HRM STM, .
HRT FIB	HEART FIBROMATOSIS	MVB	Inherited fibrosing of heart, weakening function, causing hypertension of lungs, and back pressure on kidneys
HRTL CX	HURTHLE CELL COMPLEX	MVB	Current WHO statistic rate this disease as 3-10% of all differentiated thyroid cancers. The tumor part is considered an oxophilic variant of Follicular Carcinoma (the most common form of thyroid cancer). The formula includes Hurthle Cell Carcinoma, Neoplasm and retrovirus plus the cause.
HRTOMA	HEART ADENOMA	MV	Lump in heart eschewing circulation, causing arrhythmias, inviting chemical contamination, cramping and making blood pressure irregular
IBL	IMMUNOBLASTIC LYMPHOMA	6 MVB	AKA Diffuse Histocytic Lymphoma. It usually accompanies advance diseases. Symptoms include hepatosplenomegaly, ecchymosis (non-raided skin discoloration patches caused by escape of blood into the tissue from ruptured blood vessels), epistaxis (nose bleeds), petechia (pin-point, round skin spots from internal bleeding that are red, or brown or purple), bleeding gums, lymphadenopathy, pallor (anemia), unilateral or bilateral tonsil enlargement (snoring), fatigue and night sweats. It is included in Richter Cell Disease Complex.
IFC ADN	INFLUENZA C ADENOMA	MVB	An unusual compound-content lump that may be diffuse throughout the body instead of localized (can also localize). Look for it with mast cell leukemia and weight issues.
IgA MMC	IgA MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	<i>The Multiple Myeloma of this antibody system is found to be the cause of SIBO (Small Intestine Bacterial Overgrowth) which also invites a pathogen to infect the gastric wall in a condition called Collageneous Gastritis.</i>
IgE MMC	IgE MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	<i>The antibody disease is especially demonstrated in multiple skin rashes that bleed when scratched. One 50 year old female presented with very bright red swollen feet/legs, very dry, itchy skin, leg twitching, dull brain (has to "think about" otherwise automatic moves) and constant exhaustion. Science describes the condition as marked by bone pain, anemia, renal failure, hypercalcemia, Bence-Jones proteins in urine, amyloidosis and increased levels of plasma cell leukemia.</i>
IgG MMC	IgG MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	<i>Immunoglobulin G is made in and released from Plasma cells. Representing 75% of serum antibodies, IgG is the most common form of antibody found in the human system. A Multiple Myeloma of this system therefore represents a large loss of pathogen fighting capacity of the body.</i>

Remedies in Italics were added this year

IgM MMC	IgM MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	AKA Plasma Cell Myeloma. The antibody disease is considered a cancer of plasma cells, often accompanied by plasma cell leukemia and IgM Monoclonal Gammopathy (included in the formula). Symptoms include lyphoadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, hyperviscosity syndrome, idiopathic nose bleeds, lymphoplasmacytoid cell infiltration and renal insufficiency.
INSLOM	INSULINOMA		MVB	A lump in the pancreas that interrupts the flow of insulin. Most people with this lump have an intolerance to sugar & milk at the same time. See LAC INT, LAC SEN.
INT LTD	INTERSTITIAL LYMPH TREPONEMA DISEASE COMPLEX		MVB	This miasmatic disease usually affects type 1 Pneumocytes and type 2 Pneumocytes which cover lung alveolar and are responsible for gas exchange in the alveolar. Symptoms range from lung wheezing to asthmatic like breathing, distress and/or coughing. The cells are intended to lessen alveolar cell tension, so if humidity strongly affects a subject's breathing condition, this remedy would be especially helpful.
KADOMA	KIDNEY/ADRENALOMA		MVB	In the connection of the organs in a way that pressures both organs into aberrant function.
KER CAN	KERATOACANTHOMA			A locally destructive tumor closely resembling squamous cell carcinoma clinically and histologically. Most known to be activated by sunlight on outer skin. It is also found internally accompanying either Lynch I, Lynch II or Muir Torre intestinal diseases.
KLB CAR	KLEBSIELLA CARCINOMA		MVB	Usually felt as an ache inside bones and joints. May spread to digestive issues. Triggers blood diseases along with BONE INFECTION.
KRTCBD	KERATOCUBOIDOMA		MVB	Another extension of Intestinal Cheesecloth which affect cuboid epithelial cells.
KRTCBD	KERATOCUBOIDOMA		MVB	Another extension of Intestinal Cheesecloth which affect cuboid epithelial cells.
LBFOMA	LYMPHO BLASTO FOLLICULOMA		MVB	A lump commonly found in the thyroid, adrenals, kidneys and pituitary, often simultaneously. With a retrovirus this lump can be devastating to hormonal function and weight control.
LEIOMA	LEIOMYOMA		MVB	One of the most common masses found in the throat/esophagus. Also found on fallopian tubes and in uterus..
LEIORT	LEIORETICULOMA		MVB	A lump on the reticular structure of muscles. This can be in a number of places and is surprisingly common in the thyroid, ovaries and testicles. Usually used with RV RTIC.
LEPX MX	LEPORIPOX MALAISE COMPLEX		D	Leporipox virus, AKA Myxomavirus, currently is classified as a squirrel and rabbit associated virus. We see the virus as the basis for a long-standing human disease which strongly depletes thymus, thyroid, parotid and liver. It masquerades as "low thyroid" and slowly atrophies the metabolic system and whole body.
LESQAM	LEIOMYOSQUAMOMA		MVB	A multi-ingredient lump usually found on the adrenals, reproductive glands and, sometimes the esophagus. It may mix with a retrovirus and become the basis for many CMVs, ie CMV Hair, CMV Weight, , CMV Thyroid, CMV Prostaglandin.
LIPN LM	LIVER PANCREAS BUMPS		MVB	Aimed at a mal-digestion of proteins and lipids which bind together by inherited deficiencies of the liver and pancreas. Internal lumps/klogs
LIPOMA	LIPOMA		MVF	Internal or subcutaneous tumor that is malleable. May be with a retrovirus.
LIVOMA	LIVER ADENOMA		MVB	Lump in the liver that may crowd the function of the liver and gall bladder
LMF CAR	LYMPHOCARCINOMA		MVB	A carcinoma of the lymph
LMF CYS	LYMPHO CYSTOMA		MVB	Lymph cyst filled with pus or other dead material in a lump with lymph. Substantially different from a Lymphocytoma which is a lump complicated by a cyto virus.
LNGOMA	LUNG ADENOMA		MVB	Lump in the wall of lungs impairing breathing and heart, kidney coordination and assimilation of oxygen
LNK RGN	LINK CELL REGENERATION COMPLEX	6	MVB	The link cell (invented name 6/12) makes a substance from sugar that becomes a base food+ to organs, muscles, skin and nerves. When the wear-out cell dies, it creates a poison that kills hormones plus breaks down muscles, glands, skin and nerves. The poison makes subjects feel cold more easily and have lymph/mucous reactions to cold temperatures as if the person has a cold.
LOB CAR	LOBULAR CARCINOMA		MVB	This condition is widely quoted as "approximately 10% of breast cancers". It is described as a diffuse mass, often multicentric and bilateral and small in simple cells at the beginning. Usually described as "in situ" (where expected).
LPTMA	LEPTINOMA		MVB	A lump of a hormone made in the pancreas to dissolve fat.
LYM BEP	LYMPHO BLASTO EPITHELIOMA		MVB	A compound lump lead by lymph cells bound to new cells in the epithelial areas (skin inside and out).
LYM CYT	LYMPHOCYTOMA		MVB	A lump lead by lymph with cyto cells joined in. Very common in thyroid, liver, pancreas.
LYM EPI	LYMPH EPITHELIOMA		MV	Blockage in lymph tissue by too large a cells. Essentially a lymph condition caused by a condition of the bones.

LYM ESQ	LYMPHOEPITHELI-SQUAMOMA	MVB	A lump lead by lymph in epithelial cells and squamous cells. Very common in thyroid, liver, pancreas. Epithelial cells are everywhere.
LYM HRT	LYMPHO HAMARTOMA	MVB	Usually a diffuse, spread-out mass often on the side of the neck or around thyroids and thymuses. It can be anywhere. Usually with Glycogen Storage Disease #3 series. All Hamartomas are associated with Tuberous Sclerosis (TUB SCL). See also HMRTMA
LYM MCT	LYMPHO MASTO CYTOMA	MVB	A lump led by lymph cells combined with mast cells that has partially developed into a cyst. This is a prime candidate for breast lumps.
LYM MYE	LYMPH MYELOMA	MVB	A bone condition that causes the inadequate making of lymphocytes.
LYM PLC	LYMPHOMA POLYCRYSTAL	MVB	A T Cell Lymphoma that crystallizes sugar which blocks organs, especially pancreas and liver, causing ascites. The condition usually induces Polycrystal Acidoma.
LYM PLC	LYMPHOMA POLYCRYSTAL	MVB	A T Cell Lymphoma that crystallizes sugar which blocks organs, especially pancreas and liver, causing ascites. The condition usually induces Polycrystal Acidoma.
LYM SRC	LYMPHOSARCOMA	MB	An outgrowth of a bone condition causing a subsidiary condition to leukemia of a form of lymph blockage by too large a cells.
LYMFAN	LYMPHANGIOMA	MVF	A yellowish tan tumor usually on the skin composed of dilated lymph vessels. Located in lymph areas -underarm, breast, groin and sometimes on tongue and lips.
MB ULC C	MYCOBACTERIUM ULCERANS DISEASE COMPLEX	6 MVB	A liver disease. The bacteria thrives on amino acids and ammonia. This is the 3rd most common mycobacteria after tuberculosis and leprosy. It creates a lipid toxin, mycolactone, which functions as an immune suppressant, necrotising agent and activator of cell apoptosis (included in formula). Although commonly seen on the ankle as a puss-producing ulcer, it can be on any part of the fascia or dermis, especially, but not limited to other limbs. We find that it can be internal as well, especially in the liver and intestines.
MED CAR	MEDULLARY CARCINOMA	MVB	The condition is described as a soft, often malignant lump of the epithelium containing little or no fibrous tissue. In breasts it is called "highly cellular with bright red skin color and with lymphocyte infiltrates".
MED CST	MEDULLARY CYST DISEASE	MVF	Uremia and other wastes toxify blood which attracts other diseases. Hard to find in medical tests. Similar to Polycystic Kidney Disease
MEFBSQ	MENINGOFIBRO-SQUAMOMA	MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May effect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.
MEFIBL	MENINGOFIBRO BLASTOMA	MVB	A lump in the meninges of the nerves that is of connective tissue and bone nature. Could cause many kinds of nerve problems in the spinal column and/or elsewhere.
MELOMA	MELANOMA	MV	Skin issue starting as dark spot or mole that expands and deteriorates. Inherited
MEM	MIDDLE EAR MASS	MVF	Aimed at a cholesteatoma, which is a cystic mass of epithelial cells and cholesterol in the middle ear. Symptoms = ear headaches, moderate to large amounts of ear wax, tinnitus and hearing loss.
MEN BUB	MENINGES BUBBLE	MVB	A lump on the nerve meninges most comparable to a blood blister or an hemangioma. When a nerve is damaged by impact or stretched to a synapse interruption, the issue is common. Usually with RV Glia.
MEN I	MEN TYPE I	MVB	Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1- Causes tiredness, heart palpitations, sweating, anxiety, tremors, nausea. Often w/AT MASS
MEN II	MEN TYPE II	MVB	Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 2a -Causes tiredness, heart palpitations, sweating, anxiety, tremors, nausea. Often w/AT MASS
MEN III	MEN TYPE III	MVB	Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 2b- Causes tiredness, heart palpitations, sweating, anxiety, tremors, nausea. Often w/AT MASS
MEN IV	MEN TYPE IV	MVB	Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 4- Causes tiredness, heart palpitations, sweating, anxiety, tremors, nausea. Often w/AT MASS
MEN V	MEN TYPE V	MVB	Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 5-Causes tiredness, heart palpitations, sweating, anxiety, tremors, nausea. Often w/AT MASS. First found as the base of Myasthenia Gravis
MEN VI	MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASMS VI	MVB	Most often this lump is found in the adrenals relevant to profuse sweating. There is often a hypothalamus infection or disease that triggers this.
MEN VIII	MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE	MVB	Has a primary affinity for the thymus, while adrenals are second.
MENOMA	MENINGIOMA	MVB	Lump often in the deeper sinus area causing apnea or clogged sinus or elsewhere causing nerve problems
MES THL	MESOTHELIOMA	MVB	A lung disease reported to be caused by asbestos (see also ASBESTOS). Many find it as a complication to asthma or emphysema or lung cancer. Many are silently carrying the disease, not knowing they have a form of it. It was most used in building, most of which have now been condemned. It is also known as a part of brake linings of cars.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

MNTL CL	MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA	5-6	MVB	About half of the subjects have either fever, night sweats, or unexplained weight loss (over 10% of body weight). Enlarged lymph nodes (for example, a "bump" on the neck, armpits or groin) or splenomegaly are usually present. Bone marrow, liver and GI tract involvement occurs relatively early in the course of the disease. With the disease involving the same areas, the other half gain weight, run a little warm (instead of having fevers/night sweats) and have generally enlarged necks instead of lumps in the neck.
MRK CPX	MERKEL CELL MYELOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Merkel Cells could be called Brain alpha catalysts for thyroid function and probably function of other organs. The complex includes the disease, its carcinoma and a retrovirus.
MRK MYL	MERKEL CELL MYELOMA		MVB	Merkel Cells could be called Brain alpha catalysts for thyroid function and probably function of other organs.
MRW BLS	MARROW BLASTOMA		MVB	Irritation of bone marrow caused by infection and/or blood diseases. Often used with RV LIPID Bone marrow directly interfaces with all endocrine glands via the lipids produced in the bones.
MRW CAR	MARROW CARCINOMA		MVB	Irritation of bone marrow caused by infection and/or blood diseases. Often used with RV LIPID Bone marrow directly interfaces with all endocrine glands via the lipids produced in the bones.
MRW SRC	MARROW SARCOMA		MVB	Irritation of bone marrow caused by infection and/or blood diseases. Often used with RV LIPID Bone marrow directly interfaces with all endocrine glands via the lipids produced in the bones.
MS FB SQ	MASTOFIBRO-SQUAMOMA		MVB	A lump lead by mast cells with fibro and squamous cells joined in.
MST CC	MAST CELL COMPLEX		D	A form of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. The formula contains Mast Cell Myeloma, Mast Cell Malady, Mast Celloma, Mast Cell Carcinoma, Mast Cell Lymphoma and a retrovirus. It is common to see Mast Cell Leukemia also when this disease is present.
MSTOMA	MAST CELLOMA		MVB	Mast cells are constituents of connective tissue containing large basophilic granules that contain heparin, serotonin, bradykinin and histamine. The lumping may cause inappropriate release of the parts.
MTR NRC	MOTOR NERVE REGENERATION COMPLEX		MVB	The center of most motor nerves is located on the top of the brain. It controls speech, taste, smell and some parts of hearing. Dexterity and fine motor skills seem most connected to this center. For some it is the key to even walking, although much of gross motor skills are controlled by the cerebellum (the back of the head).
MUC NER	MUCOSA NEUROMA		MVF	Skin tag or tumor, often seen inside the mouth. Also found in any mucous area and capable of being complication to other tumors.
MUL M CX	MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Inherited bone marrow degeneration with increased blood thickness, kidney slowness, tumor in bone causing peripheral neuropathy. Retrovirus bony is added as I commonly found in advanced cases.</i>
MXROMA	MYXOREOMA		MVB	A lump first found on the thymus and relating to overweight. Concurrently there was a myxoandrogenoma on the adrenals.
MYO CAR	MYOCARCINOMA		MVB	The highly irritated form of a muscle as a result of (usually) long term nutrient starvation. Most commonly found in prostates and voice boxes, although it could also be found on other muscles.
MYO EP	MYOEPITHELIOMA		MVB	Myoepithelial cells are contractile, smooth-muscle like cells of an epithelial origin which arrange around sweat glands and the secondary alveoli of the mammary glands; stellate myoepithelial cells occur around lacrimal and some salivary gland secretory units.
MYO SCL	MYOTOME SCLEROSIS	6	MVB	Myotomes are muscles served by a specific root nerve.
MYX PSW	MYXO PICORNA SCHWANNOMA		MVB	Lump mixture of myxovirus, picorna virus and schwann cells.
MYXOCX	MYXOMA COMPLEX		MVB	The formula includes a Myxoma with a Retrovirus and Coxsackie B.
MYXOMA	MYXOMA		MVB	A lump/bump of the connective tissue. Often in the genital, retroperitoneal or urinary area or heart (but not exclusively). In the heart it can act like a pendulum that swings into the heart valves causing intermittent restricted blood flow.
NER CYT	NEUROCYTOMA		MVF	A tumor of "undifferentiated" nerve cells usually found on nerves in ganglia form.
NER PFF	NEURO POLIO FIBRO FOLLICULAROMA		MVB	Lump combination on the nerves first found on the nerves of the right lobe of a thyroid.
NERFIB	NEUROFIBROMA		MB	Nerve tumor liking sensory organs. Tinnitus, hearing loss, optic nerves, dizziness, staggering. Known as inherited and progressive.
NRFB SQ	NEUROFIBRO-SQUAMOMA		MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May effect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

NRFIBL	NEUROFIBRO-BLASTOMA		MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May effect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.
NRV GFR	NERVE GROWTH FACTOR REGENERATION GROUP	5-6	MVB	Growth Factors are made in the bones and delivered by blood plasma to the needed area. A lack of growth factor can substantially weaken the substance that it is intended to help grow. The remedy is designed to help all nerves to continue regrowth.
NRV TSU	NERVE TISSUE GROWTH FACTOR REGENERATION COMPLEX	6	MVB	Growth Factors are made in the bones and delivered by blood plasma to the needed area. A lack of growth factor can substantially weaken the substance that it is intended to help grow. The remedy is designed to help all nerves tissue, such as fascia, epineurium and ependyma, to continue regrowth
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.
OLGDND	OLIGODENDRO-GLIOMA		MVB	A tumor on the dendrites that stops production of the sheath (myelin) of the nerves. This condition is often seen in conjunction with other nerve degeneration issues.
OSRC MC	OSTEOSARCOMA MESSENCHYME COMPLEX	6	MVB	A bone disease affecting calcium manifesting throughout the messenchyme (middle layer of tissue).
OSRC MC	OSTEOSARCOMA MESSENCHYME COMPLEX	6	MVB	A bone disease affecting calcium manifesting throughout the messenchyme (middle layer of tissue).
OST CAR	OSTEO CARCINOMA		MVB	A form of cancer prompting a deteriorating condition of the bones.
OST NEC	OSTEO NECROMA		MVB	Along with OST CAR, OST SRC, OST BLS this joins the potential triggers for lymphomas. This needs Retrovirus Necrosis (RV Necty) while the other 3 need Retrovirus Bony
OSTOMA	OSTEOBLASTOMA		MVB	Sometimes called Ostoid Osteoma. Found usually as a well-localized pain in the lower limb long bones, primarily in adolescents. First discovered as a pain when lying on the leg and progressing to a pain when standing. Similar to BON SKN
OSTSRC	OSTEOSARCOMA		MVB	Bone deterioration condition that invites cancers (especially lymphomas) and triggers dormant blood diseases.
OVM SCC	OVUM SARCARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Eggs are carried by diseased theca cells to the uterus where eggs cells become diseased. The weakened, diseased eggs cause a high irritation to the uterus, spawning a cross between a sarcoma and a carcinoma.
OVM SCC	OVUM SARCARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Eggs are carried by diseased theca cells to the uterus where eggs cells become diseased. The weakened, diseased eggs cause a high irritation to the uterus, spawning a cross between a sarcoma and a carcinoma.
P GANGL	PARAGANGLIOMA		MVB	Pressures Cerebral Peduncle, which pressures hypothalamus into sleepiness and wakefulness.
PANOMA	PANCREAS ADENOMA		M	Lump in the pancreas that may upset the sugar balance and desires plus especially upset a stage of the digestion of certain carbohydrates.
PAP CAR	PAPILLARY CARCINOMA		MVB	The most common thyroid cancer (60% to 70%) caused by Parathyroid Hypocalcemia. Frequently a papilloma (w/RV) joins, presenting as a thyroid nodule or goiter-like swelling.
PAR MX C	PARAMYXOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	A tumor most commonly found in female and male genitals combined with RV Cell.
PAR MXM	PARAMYXOMA	2-5	MVB	A tumor most commonly found in female and male genitals.
PDE CCX	PHOSPHODIESTERASE CYLINDROMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	The miasmatic intestinal disease of this family of enzymes negatively alters thousands of cell metabolic functions and forms cylindromas in the intestines as part of the process.
PEP CC	PEPSIN CORRECTION COMPLEX		MVB	The remedy is for an inherited stomach lining mistake of pepsin. The remedy includes a pepsinoma, retrovirus and Candida mesentericus. Frequent nausea and mal-digestion are the most common symptoms.

PER NER	PERIOSTEUM NEUROMA	MVB	This attracts a RV very quickly. It is as if the cells of the nerves mix with the cells of the periosteum (bone skin). This birth growth pulls on both the nerves and the bone structure. It usually forms on the foramen magnum (the bony circular hole in the skull that allows the brain stem to the brain). From this pivotal point it pulls skull plates out of place (cranial sacral therapy relieves but does not permanently change it); easily shrinks the pallet so that the tongue is pushed forward; and even pulls on the spinal cord so much that toes cross. This is common to see in Down's Syndrome and other children where the skull is easily pulled out of place. The pressures in the brain impair expression of intelligence anywhere from speech to motor skills. It is often seen complicated by a spina bifida high in the central nervous system (see SPINA BIFIDA INTERNAL). Dissolving this mass may bring strong relief to children in their crying, prolonged diaper needs, distorted speech and perception, skull shape and motor functions.
PHG BLS	PHAGOBLASTOMA	MVB	A lump blocking the pathogen eaters which is a major category of immune response. The lump most commonly appears as nodules on the thyroid and/or thymus. Almost always there is an accompanying Lymphoma of the T Cells that has attracted a retrovirus. The threesome frequently cause hypothyroid. Because phagocytes most commonly eat bacteria that attacks the brain, there is commonly a varying degree of forgetfulness among subjects. Phagocytes eat the fluid (ascites) that creates an expanding waist. Usually this accompanies Phagocytomia (PHGEM) and probably LM T CEL (which is with the "osteos" and RV Bony that accompanies Lymphomas).
PHGOMA	PHAGOCYTOMA	MVB	A lump usually forming a nodule in the thyroid (see also PHG BLS). Usually this accompanies Phagocytomia (PHGEM) and probably LM T CEL (which is with the "osteos" and RV Bony that accompanies Lymphomas).
PHR SMA	PHARYGO	MVB	A lump arising from the disease of Pharyngo Sclerosis. This may be involved in snoring and sleep apnea.
PIN BLS	PINEALBLASTOMA	MVB	A compound-content lump on the pineal gland that may effect reproductive glands, light reaction and impair the working of the epithalamus.
PIN CYT	PINEALOCYTOMA	MV	Lumps/bumps on pinealocytes that interrupts messages from pineal to pituitary. Speeds aging, weakens pituitary causing problems in thyroid adrenals, reproductive glands, breasts and skin.
PIN LEI	PINEAL LEIOMA	MVB	Organs make lumps when they are unable to perform their tasks. This lump relates strongly to PIN NRV.
PIN LIT	PINEAL LIGHT MASS	MF	Growth on the pineal gland depleting the ability to convert light into energy for the rest of the endocrine system, ie thyroid, adrenals, etc.
PIT A CX	PITUITARY ADENOMA COMPLEX	6 MVB	A combination of Pituitary Adenoma, RV Cell and Cocksackie A.
PIT ADN	PITUITARY ADENOMA	MVB	A mass on the pituitary heading towards a tumor that will impair any number of functions, including weight
PIT BGR	PITUITARY BONE GROWTH	MVB	A growth on the pituitary that destroys GH3, the growth hormone. Stops slow crumbling of all bones. Follow with Pituitary Bone Food.
PIT FAD	PITUITARY FIBRO ADENOMA	MVB	A fibroadenoma prompted by a pituitary dysfunction.
PIT FCR	PITUITARY FIBRO CARCINOMA	MVB	Common destruction of the pituitary tissue from red blood cell deficiency. Take after blood diseases. Take with TIS REV.
PKD	POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE	MVF	Inherited kidney disease that will cause multiple other problems from backed up urine
PLCR AD	POLYCRYSTAL ACIDOMA	MVB	This is a Lymphoma Polycrystal Sugar derivative that makes crystallized sugar that eats tissue. Skin condition produces sores, wounds, etc that are mistaken for skin cancer, etc. The condition can arise from general lymph blockage as well.
PLS CYT	PLASMACYTOMA	MVB	Lumps that often appear on the bone (inside of cranium) or upper air passages. Very much associated with Plasma Cell Leukemia and Multiple Myeloma (both remedies are probably needed concurrently) plus a retrovirus if lumps has progressed to tumor.
PLS LAL	PLASMA LACTIC ACID LYMPHOMA COMPLEX	MVB	Designed for the "ascites" fluid that builds in the abdomen, a form of lactoalbumin (as a result of Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency) that gathers lymph into lymphoma weight. The disease prevents erythrocyte maturity in the liver and causes blood elements (plasma) to be lymphosized.
PMDOMA	PITUITARY MEDULLA CYTOMA	MVB	A debilitating growth in the center of the pituitary decreasing function of the pituitary. Depending on the exact location this can decrease other endocrine glands yielding excess weight, decreased sexual growth or function, etc.
POL ADN	POLIOADENOMA	MVB	A lump involving a virus on the grey matter of the nerves that has a polio miasm.
POL CAR	POLIO CARCINOMA	V	Different form of carcinoma, yet to be medically identified, that suppresses organ function, especially thyroid.
POL CYT	POLIOCYTOMA	MVB	A lump combination led by the virus polio
POL GCR	POLIO GANGLIO CARCINOMA	MVB	A lump on the grey matter of the nerves that will be eating the attached ganglia.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

POL GMN	POLIO GANGLIO MENINGIOMA	MVB	Lump based on the polio virus in the ganglia and meninges of nerves.
POL NOS	POLYPS-NOSE	VF	The kind of polyps that block breathing and give nasally sound to voice. They seem to always grow back after removal operations.
POL OLC	POLIO OSTEO LYMPHO CARCINOMA	MVB	A lump slowly eating at nerves, bones and lymph structure. Seen in conditions spreading from tissue to bones.
POLY AC	POLYCRYSTAL ACIDOMA	MVB	This is a Lymphoma Polycrystal Sugar derivative that makes crystallized sugar that eats tissue. Skin condition produces sores, wounds, etc that are mistaken for skin cancer, etc. The condition can arise from general lymph blockage as well.
POLY AC	POLYCRYSTAL ACIDOMA	MVB	This is a Lymphoma Polycrystal Sugar derivative that makes crystallized sugar that eats tissue. Skin condition produces sores, wounds, etc that are mistaken for skin cancer, etc. The condition can arise from general lymph blockage as well.
POR SRP	PORPHYRIN SURPLUS COMPLEX	MVB	Similar to Hemochromatosis (Iron surplus) the liver disease stores porphyrin in tissues and organs, blocking their function. The liver makes a protein enzyme that diverts porphyrin from making heme and bile to an adulterated tissue filler. It especially blocks livers and thyroids (thyroid hormones are made in the liver). The shared disease strongly decreases metabolization, makes hormones unusable, makes fat unusable for energy and blocks nerves. Since porphyrin is the main constituent of plant chlorophyll, the disease becomes a green vegetable allergy. Subjects will either crave or avoid green vegetables and plants. Symptoms are low thyroid, low digestion, low libido and poor memory.
PPD ADR	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	6 MVB	Cysts form in the parotid glands that cause androgenomas and tumors in the adrenals that affect the production of androgens.
PPD EP	POLYCYTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX - EPITHELIOMA	MVB	An inherited disease of the parotid (salivary gland) which produces small and large growths in the skin, under the surface. Some grow inside mouths, some on the side of necks and others in a variety of places.
PPD FOL	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	6 MVB	Affects Parathyroid and Thyroid
PPD GRM	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	MVB	An inherited disease of the parotid (salivary gland) with produced small and large growths behind or around the eye. Sometimes it will cause the eye to bulge while other times it crowds the retina and makes white sparks in the vision, the sign of retinal detachment. It is often a complication of Sjogren's disease. There may be Germinomas from this disease appearing in other parts of the body.
PPD PRG	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	6 MVB	A cyst disease in the saliva gland produces an adrenal tumor causing a deficiency of progesterone and estrogen.
PPD TYM	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	6 MVB	Although originally found in the thymus, thymosins are peptides found in many organs. Their function has been studied relevant to immune response since 1965 (with scant success). It appears they are interrupted by a parotid disease to form Thymosinomas in the the brain, thymus and heart.
PPD-ANF	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX ASTROCYTE	MVB	In this inherited disease the parotid (salivary) gland makes a protein that fibroses the astrocyte nucleus. Astrocytes link blood nutrition from arteries to nerves. A fibroid in the nucleus of Astrocytes backs up blood in the arteries, making both arteries and veins swell. Simultaneously it starves nerves for nutrients and makes them weaker (which subsequently makes a nucleus deteriorate).
PPD-PMX	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	MVB	Paramyxovirus is the parent virus of Mumps, which is the childhood disease of the parotid gland. The disease affects thyroid, parathyroid and genitals.
PPD-TNS	POLYCYSTIC PAROTID DISEASE COMPLEX	MVB	The parotid gland is essentially a lymph gland interfacing with the tonsils, another lymph gland. Tonsils are often involved in snoring and sleep apnea.
PRGSMA	PROGESTOMA	MVB	A kidney and/or brain lump that is formed because of a high demand for progesterone in women.
PRLCTN	PROLACTINOMA	MVB	Lump seen exclusively on the posterior pituitary affecting breast milk production.

PRS CRC	PROSTATE CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Sometimes the entire organ with muscles becomes carcinogenic. This is a sometimes answer, not the most common. In 2012 science changed its opinion that Adeno Carcinoma has replaced Embryo Carcinoma as the major cause of prostate cancer. There are multiple possibilities as described in our protocols.
PRTD AD	PARATHYROID ADENOMA		MVF	Growth on the parathyroid that may adversely affect energy, (see HASHIM), calcium conversion for teeth (see TRD CAL) and health of thyroid (see CAR TRD)
PSR GMA	POLYSACCARIDES GLUCAGONOMA		MVB	Lump from a sugar imbalance creating sugar cravings. The lump intensifies the softening of joints. Subjects take issues personally and to heart. Affects thyroid.
PT PAP A	PITUITARY PAPILOMA ASTER		V	Growth inside the tiny pituitary that thwarts pituitary function and highly contributes to excess weight and other pituitary malfunctions.
PT SK CS	PITUITARY SACK CYST		MVB	Cyst growth on the enveloping sack of the pituitary that crowds the function of the pituitary. Hormonal difficulties (extending to thyroid and adrenals) are the result and for each person they differ, depending on what area is pressured.
RAB CAR	RHABDO CARCINOMA		MVB	Like Rhabdo Sarcoma, this is a highly malignant, diffuse, rabies-related tumor spreading through striated muscle cells causing tissue and organ destruction. This seems to be spread to a wider variety of areas than RAB SRC.
RAB MYS	RHABDO MYO SARCOMA		MVB	Compound lump led by the rhabdovirus. Most often found in muscles, connective tissue, genitals and intestines.
RAB SRC	RHABDO SARCOMA		MVB	Highly malignant, diffuse rabies-related tumor spreading through striated muscle cells causing tissue and organ destruction. Occurs more frequently in head and neck plus commonly found in genitourinary tract, extremities, body wall and retroperitoneum.
RABOMA	RHABDOMYOMA		MVB	Tumor usually of the striated muscle, commonly found in uterus, vagina, pharynx, tongue and heart. Usually related to dog or other animal bite often very long ago.
RAD CAR	RADIATION CARCINOMA		C	Destruction of cells caused by radiation. Often used with RAD BON and other radiation remedies.
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,
RED SPT	RED SPOTS		MVC	Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML) makes small red spots mostly on abdomen which shows spleen bleeding in leukemia
RET CAR	RETICULOCYTE CARCINOMA		MVB	A carcinoma of reticulocytes that may show up in numerous glands.
RET CYO	RETICULAR CYLINDRO OSTEOL FOLLICULAROMA		MVB	A lump of reticular cells, bone cells and follicular cells bundled with cylinder cells usually only seen in the jaw area. Feels like a contraction in the jaw, teeth and parts of the throat.
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 SRC	RETICULOCYTE SARCOMA		MVB	Sarcoma of reticulocytes, often with RET PEN, RET MAL, RETOMA.
RETOMA	RETICULOCYTOMA		MVB	A lump of reticulocytes that may show up in many organs.
RGC FML	ROGUE CELL COMPLEX - FEMALE	6	MVB	The nurse cell for the eggs turn into killer cells when eggs are no longer present. The ovaries and fallopian tubes are the first to be inflicted. Sometimes there is trouble in the pituitary and adrenals.
RGC ML	ROGUE CELL COMPLEX - MALE	6	MVB	The nurse cells for the sperm turn into killer cells when sperm are no longer present. The testicles and spermatic cord are the first to be inflicted. Sometimes there is trouble in the pituitary and adrenals.
RHB PLC	RHABDO PHLEBO CARCINOMA		MVB	Combination virus that come from flea and animal bites affecting inherited weaknesses. The virus paralysis sodium ability to carry nutrients, enzymes and hormones which, in turn, depletes the adrenals causing production of parastop.
RP PLUG	RENAL/PITUITARY PLUG		M	Brain part of cause for clogging of kidneys and weight/water retention.
SBMOMA	SPONGIOLASTO MELANOMA		MVF	On the visible skin it appears as a mole-like swelling, although often larger in circumference and raised area more than "regular" moles. Can also be found internally.
SCHWAN	SCHWANNOMA		MVB	Encapsulated lump in the neurilemma (Schwann's sheath) of peripheral, cranial and autonomic nerves. one of most common lumps in nerve problems. Can look like a beebe under the skin when on nerve close to skin.
SEB ADN	SEBACEOUS ADENOMA		MVB	A yellow papule or nodule usually in the head area like the eyelid or genitourinary area and visceral areas. The presence in at least one spot outside the intestines is usually indicative it will also appear in the intestines with either Muir Torre or Lynch I or II.

SKEN CC	SKENE CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	The Skene gland emits vaginal fluid for lubrication and orgasms. Its underdevelopment is widespread (see Skene Completion) which makes it a strong candidate for carcinoma and malfunction. This is a common menopause irritation and a participant in female frequent urination. The Skeene gland and Prostate are seen as analogous.
SKN BMP	SKIN BUMPS		MRV	An unidentified disease of the epithelium - one of the layers of the skin. The disease forms the basis of most warts, corns, moles and lymphomas.
SMN LCD	SEMINAL LESION CELL DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	An adherence type of cell is used by the reproductive organs to carry vital material for insemination. A number of issues, starting with Rogue Cell Male, causes the adherence cells from the seminal vessels to become tumorous lesion cells with blood that, in a cancerous way attach hormones and/or tissues incorrectly. Lesion cells can bind prostate, urethral tube, bladder and rectum into an unholy mass and mess. Painful urination with difficult feces release can result. The prostate can bind to the urethral tube and bladder, causing all the parts to disfunction. The lesion cells can migrate to other parts of the body and even migrate to the brain and other organs. Endometrial Lesion cells can arise in women.
SMNOMA	SEMINOMA		MVB	A lump in the seminole gland of males. Tel-tale symptom is a change in color of semen from clear/white to darker color.
SNS PAP	SINUS PAPILLOMA		MVB	This was originally designed for breast carcinoma that resembles the diagnosis of "Ductal Carcinoma in situ" (see DCT CAR). Although the diagnosis may energy test as accurate, the real issue will be in the sinus of the duct or beside the duct. Since ductal carcinoma is the most common form of breast cancer, this remedy may be useful, especially in advanced cases.
SOD AGN	SODIUM ANDROGONOMA		MVB	A lump most commonly seen in the adrenals and the brain. The most common sign is a hormonal imbalance. It follows remedies like CEL UNC, CEL SEN and CEM SEN.
SOMSTA	SOMASTATINOMA		MVB	A pancreas lump of the Delta Islet. It inhibits insulin, gastrin and pancreatic enzyme secretion plus decreases bile flow. The results include sugar problems, gallstones, "floater" feces and intermittent diarrhea. In the absence of any form of diabetes, these symptoms are mild, but important.
SPGOMA	SPONGIOBLASTOMA		MVB	Similar to a glioblastoma, a lump composed of spongioblasts, embryonic epithelial cells that develop around the neural tube and transform into cells supporting connective tissue of the nerve cells.
SPLN SM	SPLEEN SUGAROMA		MVB	Exaggeration of Spleen Sugarosis symptoms. Usually with RV Spleeny
SQA CEL	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA		MVB	Scab-like deterioration of skin usually in contained spots. See also TUB SCR
SRC CAR	SARCOCARCINOMA		MVB	Combination of quasi cancers that follow long term irritation of any part of the body.
SRCOMA	SARCOMA		MVB	A quasi cancer that follows long term irritation of any part of body, especially liver/gb after parasites, kidneys that block up after medicines. Could be most anywhere. Check with different retroviruses
STM HOR	STIMULATION HORMONES		MRV	This could be called a mesoderm glioma in the hypothalamus which blocks the infundibular stem between the hypothalamus and pituitary. It is also part of Arginine Vassopressin Secretion. In short, this can block in varying degrees the hormonal activation o
STM TIK	STOMACH TICK DISEASE - IXODID COMPLEX		MVB	An inherited stomach cancer caused by the toxins of an ixodid tick. The result is very similar to Limitis Plastica (Brinton's Disease) where sacks in the stomach swell (and, from our perspective) cause epithelial cadherin sarcomas. Symptoms include stomach cramps, nausea and discomfort with almost any meal.
SYN AMC	SYNUCLIEN ABSCESS MYELOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Synucliens are a family of proteins, common to vertebrates and primarily expressed in neural tissue (neurons, glia, fascia, aponeurotic tissue). They are fed by bone/chromosome-derived neural oligomers. This represents a bone disease that causes synucliens to form abscesses in neural tissue and (in tandem with a variety of pathogens) abscesses in organs and tissue. This has the potential of a major conduit of a number of pathogen-based diseases (measles malaise, MS, ALS, Gillian Barre, etc.). It prevents strontium absorption.
SYRNIX B	SYRINGOBULBIA		MVF	Fluid filled cavity within the brain stem. Often with several of: vertigo, stuttering, unilateral or bilateral facial sensory impairment, horseness, inarticulate speech, difficulty swallowing and peripheral neuropathy
SYRNX M	SYRINGOMYELIA		MVF	Fluid filled cavity within the spinal cord that pressures the nerves into numbness (peripheral neuropathy). Pain dissemination starting at fingers. Later stages lead to mild spacidity. Often with spinal tumor.
T CL CUT	T CELL CUTANEOUS LYMPHOMA	5-6	MVB	A Thymus disease acting like a cross between lymphoma and leukemia. It is characterized by skin lesions and lesions in the intestines. Seen in current science in many different forms, the remedy is designed to combine the vibrations of all forms.
TBFBML	TUBERFIBRO-MELANOMA		MVB	A compound-content lump often found in the lungs and spine. Usually the bacteria tuberculosis will also be found widespread, along with T TUB.
TBL CAR	TUBULAR CARCINOMA		MVB	Occurring in "tubular cells" (poor scientific definition), this is most often seen in the collecting tubes of kidneys, seminiferous tubules of the testes and more often in the breasts.

Remedies in Italics were added this year

TBR BCT	TUBER BLASTO CYTOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by tuberculosis, mixing with insufficiently made new cells and forming a cyst on top of the lump. Likes brains
TBR CAD	TUBER CYST ADENOMA	MVB	A lump lead by the bacteria, tuberculosis, with cystic and adeno virus cells joined in.
TBR CAR	TUBER CARCINOMA	MVB	A carcinoma forced by the bacteria, tuberculosis. Included in CDC
TBR CC	TUBER CHORIO CARCINOMA	MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. With TB this is more commonly seen in adults with long developing problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain.
TBR CS	TUBER CHORIO SARCOMA	MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. With TB this is more commonly seen in adults with long developing problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. Considered somewhat milder than TBR CC
TBR CSC	TUBER COLLAGEN SARCO CARCINOMA	MVB	A tuberculosis-led lump with collagen cells and sarcoma/ carcinoma destruction. Often with RV Enzy. Associated with tinnitus and hearing loss.
TBR ESQ	TUBER EPITHELI SQUAMOMA	MVB	A lump lead by tuberculosis mixed into epithelial and squamous cells
TBR FAD	TUBER FIBRO ADENOMA	MVB	A lump lead by the bacteria, tuberculosis with fibro and adeno virus joined in.
TBR FBS	TUBER FIBRO BLASTOMA	MVB	Complex lump led by tuberculosis and mixed with fibroadenoma and blast cells. Commonly found in thyroid, adrenals, ovaries and uterus.
TBR FCT	TUBER FIBRO CYTOMA	MVB	A lump lead by the bacteria, tuberculosis with fibro and cyto cells joined in.
TBR FLD	TUBER FOLLICULAR ADENOMA	MVB	Most commonly seen in the thyroid
TBR FLE	TUBER FOLLICULAR EPITHELIOMA	MVB	Most commonly seen in the thyroid
TBR FMS	TUBER FIBRO MASTOMA	MVB	A lump lead by the bacteria, tuberculosis, with fibro and mast cells joined in.
TBR FPC	TUBER FOLLICULAR PICORNA CARCINOMA .	MVB	A lump based on tuberculosis involving follicular cells, picorna virus and wrapped in carcinoma. Found mostly on endocrine glands like adrenals, thyroid and pancreas.
TBR GSW	TUBER GLOMULAR SCHWANNOMA	MVB	Lump most commonly seen with kidney issues that have been brewing for a long time.
TBR INS	TUBER INSULINOMA	MVB	Tuberculosis complication of an insulinoma which causes the pancreas to emit too much of the hormone, insulin.
TBR LAD	TUBER LYMPHO ADENOMA	MVB	A lump led by tubercular cells mixed with lymph cells that could be on any tissue. Commonly seen in thyroids, adrenals, reproductive glands, liver, etc.
TBR LBG	TUBER LYMPHO BLASTO GLIOMA	MVB	A lump lead by tuberculosis with lymph/blast cell combinations joined in. Generally accompanies lymphoblastic leukemia and loves liver, thyroid and pancreas.
TBR LBL	TUBER LYMPHO BLASTOMA	MVB	A lump led by tuberculosis involving lymph and new cells.
TBR LCT	TUBER LYMPHO CYTOMA	MVB	A compound lump led by tuberculosis with lymph invasion. Common in thyroid.
TBR LEB	TUBER LEIO ENDO BLASTOMA	MVB	A lump most commonly seen with Diencephalon Light Disease, especially effecting the Hypothalamus.
TBR LFG	TUBER LYMPHAN GIOMA	MVB	A lump lead by tuberculosis with lymph blobs joined in. Generally accompanies lymphoblastic leukemia and loves liver, thyroid and pancreas.

TBR LFM	TUBER LYMPHO FOLLICULAR MYXOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by tuberculosis bound to lymph into glomular cells by the myxo virus. Commonly found in thyroid nodules.
TBR LGM	TUBER LYMPHO GLOMERULAR MYXOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by tuberculosis, bound to lymph into glomerular cells by the myxo virus. This is a good candidate for reproductive glands, kidneys and areas of the cranial nerves inside the central nervous system.
TBR LPA	TUBER LYMPHO POLIO ADENOMA	MVB	A compound lump led by tuberculosis with lymph, polio virus and adeno virus components. Common in thyroids, liver and eye areas.
TBR LPB	TUBER LYMPHO POLIO BLASTOMA	MVB	Impaired nerve lump on new cells by tuberculosis bacteria and polio virus also involving lymph.
TBR LSF	TUBER LYMPHO SEMINOVALE FOLLICULAROMA	MVB	Compound lump led by tuberculosis involving lymph, brain and follicular cells.
TBR NCC	TUBER NEURO CHORIO CARCINOMA	MVB	Considered a rare form of combination lump that involves TB mixed into both the choroid layer of tissue and into the nerves. Usually in the brain.
TBR OSR	TUBER OSTEO SARCOSIS	MVB	Gradual bone deterioration
TBR PBM	TUBER POLIO BASAL MENINGIOMA	MVB	A lump based on tuberculosis combined with polio virus, basal cell carcinoma and meninges cells. Good candidate for the mesencephalon for those with walking difficulties.
TBR PCC	TUBER POLIO CYSTIC CARCINOMA	MVB	Lump lead by tuberculosis and polio found on nerves.
TBR PCR	TUBER POLIO CARCINOMA	MVB	Destruction of nerves by tuberculosis bacteria and polio virus.
TBR PFM	TUBER POLIO FIBRO MYXOMA	MVB	A lump lead by tuberculosis in a very familiar combination with polio and including fibro and myxo virus.
TBR PFN	TUBER POLIO FOLLICULAR NEUROMA	MVB	Commonly found in the frontal lobe of the brain and the thyroid.
TBR PML	TUBER POLIO MELANOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by tuberculosis tied in with polio virus and melanoma. May often be found in thyroid and eyes, but could be anywhere
TBR PMN	TUBER POLIO MENINGIOMA	MVB	Destruction of nerve meninges lead by tuberculosis bacteria and polio virus.
TBR PNR	TUBER POLIO NEUROMA	MVB	A frequent tumor around the head and eyes.
TBR POC	TUBER POLIO OSTEO CARCINOMA	MVB	A lump led by tuberculosis affecting nerves and bones. Often seen in cartilage and often with TB Cartilage.
TBR PSH	TUBER POLIO SCHWANNOMA	MVB	A lump based on tuberculosis bound to nerves with the polio virus and the schwann cells.
TBR PSQ	TUBER POLIO SQUAMOMA	MVB	A lump lead by the bacteria, tuberculosis with the polio virus and sqamous cells joined in. A very good candidate for nerves involving eyes, but not limited to such.
TBR SMX	TUBER SPONGIO MYXOMA	MVB	A compound lump lead by tuberculosis bound with spongy cells and mixed with myxovirus. First found on gall bladders and in prostates and ovaries.
TBROMA	TUBERCULOMA	MVF	Lump anywhere in body based on several Tuberculinum miasms
THK TUM	THICK TUMOR	MVB	Spotty deposits of amyloidosis that encourages tumors to form.
THL ROS	THALAMUS ROSE	MVF	A lump on the thalamus that causes a wide-spread diffuse block of many hormone receptor sites. Subjects manifest compound endocrine problems.
THLOMA	THALOMA	MVB	Lump in the thalamus

Remedies in Italics were added this year

THROMB	THROMBUS		MVF	Lump in (not on) the wall of the artery impeding blood flow. It is one of the causes of thrombosis, a term which officially includes the blockage of arteries by loose particles as well as this kind of growing lump.
THYG DC	THYROGLOSSAL DUCT COMPLEX	6	MVB	The Thyroglossal Duct in embryos is the channel that brings the developing thyroid from the oropharynx through the tongue, hyoid bone and neck muscles to its final throat position in the Thyroglossal Duct. Science expects the duct to atrophy and close before birth, with a few exceptions. We see the duct miasmically deteriorating (after birth) causing issues like neck pouches, sub-thyroid growths, and snoring. The lymphocytoma contributes to double necks; the fibroma portion causes sub-thyroid growths; and the sarcoma/carcinoma causes snoring. A diseased sheath around the thyroid suppresses thyroids and parathyroids, with weight gain being one of the side effects.
THYOMOM	THYMOMA		MVB	Specific mass/tumor found on the thymus which controls lots of your immunity and strongly interfaces with the health of the heart.
TIS FCR	TISSUE FIBRO CARCINOMA		MVB	Common destruction of tissue throughout the body from red blood cell deficiency. Take after blood diseases. Take with TIS REV.
TMS LMC	THYMUS LYMPHOMA COMPLEX		MVB	This disease of the Thymus is caused by B (Bone) Lymphocytes carrying antibodies to pathogens in the Thymus. The Thymus carries all the "childhood" diseases at birth (Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Smallpox, Chicken Pox and more). The flawed theory of vaccinations insures this disease will be in most everyone who had vaccinations or whose ancestry had vaccinations.
TNF MC	TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR MYELOMA COMPLEX		MVB	The remedy addresses a reversal of the Tumor Necrosis Factors into Tumor Making Factors. Subjects experience cancer spreading or metastasizing for none of the normal reasons.
TNS CPX	TONSILOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Tonsils are all over the body and not just the palantine tonsil that we so commonly refer to. The second most common tonsil is under the occipital ridge and can grow into a tonsiloma that presses against the brain stem. Perycites (not a misspelling of parasites) in the intestines are considered as tonsil-like glands.
TNSOMA	TONSILOMA		MVB	A lump of the lymph like glands called tonsils. Tonsil cells line sinus cavities (over 43 identified sinus cavities in the body and not just behind the face). Even breasts and scrotums are a form of sinus lined with tonsil cells. Tonsils collect toxins from an impaired or failing thymus gland. Just as sinus glands of the head can smother the thyroid, so can tonsil cells toxify the thyroid.
TON CER	TONSILOMA CEREBRAL		MVB	Extending from the base of the cerebellum this lumped lymph structure often swells to pressure the lung control centers in the medulla and/or the extension of posterior pituitary running on the cerebellum side of the pons/medulla. The result is a pressure in the back of the head which impedes nerve flow to the nerves of the lungs causing a pressure form of sleep apnea. Pressure in the same area may cause snoring. Usually with Strep Head, Fusiform Nasopharynx and Staph Pyrogenes #3.
TRD MYX	THYROTROPIN MYXOMA		MVB	A pituitary tumor that secretes T3 and stops Thyroid Stimulating Hormones (TSH) stimulation of the thyroid. The tumor can be simultaneously on the thyroid. This calcified version is often with Mumps Pox Residue and Rubula Agglutinating Virus.
TRD STR	THYROID STORM	5-6	MVB	This could also be called Choreohematoma Epithelioma. The remedy is for a Thymus lump occurring in the offspring of a mother with a disabled ovum (often an hydatid mole). The subsequent drain on the thymus causes a chorio hyperthyroid (for which there is no medical measurement). It does cause intermittent Thyroid Storms and it does drain the pituitary. The result is osteo deformation and easily breakable bones, usually starting with the ribs. Subjects usually have spines bent as if they were compressed on the head at birth. They are frequently thin, emotionally volatile, yet with clear interpersonal presentation. Thyroid storms display as idiopathic, irrational splurges of emotion.
TRDOMA	THYROIDOMA		MVB	A lump/bump on the thyroid decreasing its ability to function. See also TRD TUM and GOITER.
TRPH BL	TROPHOBLASTOMA		MVB	As trophoblastic cancer spreads on the wings of estrogen-bound cells, lumps of the trophoblasts form in areas still striving to make hormones. The issue is worse with the bacteria, tuberculosis. Use with a retrovirus and TRO CLR.
TRTOMA	TERATOMA		MVF	A lump composed of different kinds of tissue, none of which normally occur together or at the site of the lump. Most commonly seen in the ovaries or the testes.
TUB MLA	TUBERMELANOMA		MBF	Lump of tuberculosis and melanoma. Loves lungs, brain and adrenals.
TUB SCL	TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS		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. Tuberosus sclerosis has long been known to cause a stoop in the upper back as well.</i>

VIPOMA	VIPOMA	MBF	Tumor of non Beta pancreatic islet cells causing watery diarrhea, insufficient calcium in blood and insufficient hydrochloric acid for digestion. Often with parathyroid problems and insufficient iron in blood.
VN BDMA	VEIN BODYOMA	MVF	Vein body tumor. Slows drain of deoxygenated blood which causes oxygen deprivation of whole body. Slowness invites infection when blood gathers/stagnates.