

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTERVIBRATION	BOT TLES	CON TEN TS	NOTES
ACTN DC	<b>ACTIN ASSASSINATION DISEASE COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	Actin is one of the two most important ingredients in muscle. The remedy is for an aggressive enzyme disorder that destroys actin.
ART MSL	<b>ARTERY MUSCLE DISEASE</b>	6	MVB	In this disease the liver does not produce the enzyme which converts amino acids to the replenishing substance of artery muscles. The muscle gives way, often in patches, causing aneurisms anywhere in the body. Symptoms include seemingly idiopathic nose bleeds, bleeding in intestines (often reflected by finger fissures), hemorrhoids, prostates, heart arteries and brain arteries. The aneurisms often become the attraction for lipids in the blood which clog the artery and become an 'artery heart attack' requiring a stent insertion.
BIT SFR	<b>BITE STING FRESH</b>	1-3	T	After taking Bite Sting complex and clearing the miasms of poison, it is better to use this full-strength antidote for new, fresh bites or stings.
BIT STG	<b>BITE STING COMPLEX</b>		ENZ	Poisonous or paralyzing bites and stings have a common denominator that this remedy aims to antidote. The poison is also miasmatic as well as blood-passed as well as fresh. It includes the effect from all poisonous snakes, sea urchin spines, rock fish, blue octopus, spiders, bees, mosquitoes and flies. Subjects often have a perpetual coldness, low circulation and high allergy sensitivity. They feel their bodies are generally underfunctioning. Many subjects have this to a lesser extent while showing a hypo liver, thyroid and thymus - usually with excess weight.
BLN L	<b>BLOOD ENERGY- LIVER</b>		MVB	For the forms of Glycogen Storage Disease that clog the liver and cause balloon abdomens. Often they regulate themselves to the point of stopping before they exhaust themselves deeply.
BLN M	<b>BLOOD ENERGY -</b>		MVF	A blood disease. For the forms of Glycogen Storage Disease causing deep muscle fatigue after exercise.
CAD	<b>CADMIUM</b>		C	This metallic toxin often comes from the ground water and is known to affect heart beats. Strong absorption from marijuana causes loss of smell.
CER AN	<b>CEREBELLUM AUTONOMIC NEUROPATHY</b>	6	MVB	The remedy is for the alteration disease of agrin, a molecule that develops receptors for acetylcholine, which travels across the synapse between nerve and smooth muscle. Smooth muscles regulate heart (rapid or slow heart beat), esophagus (swallowing), intestinal elimination muscles (especially in the esophagus and rectum), artery muscles (blood pressure drops) dizziness (upon standing), some forms of digestion (swollen abdomen), difficulty urinating/frequent urination, sweating (non sweating is a tell-tale symptom). the alteration causes a fascia mal-formation in the cerebellum which affects neuromuscular junctions throughout the body.
COL RGN	<b>COLLAGEN REGENERATION GROUP</b>	6	MVB	The thymus makes collagen for the thyroid to convert to various body parts including nerves and bones. A disease of the collagen cells are in all humans and is a primary reason for thymus demise and the aging appearance of skin, as well as the clogging of the thyroid. The remedy aims to reverse the various collagen type diseases and restore the base collagen cell for the revival of collagen/tissue making.
DESM AF	<b>DESMOID AGGRESSIVE FIBROMATOSIS</b>		MVB	Desmoid tumors are cytologically bland fibrous neoplasms originating from the musculoaponeurotic structures throughout the body. Although desmoid tumors most commonly arise from the rectus abdominis muscle in postpartum women and in scars due to abdominal surgery, they may arise in any skeletal muscle. Desmoid tumors often appear as infiltrative, usually well-differentiated, firm overgrowths of fibrous tissue but can also be deeply imbedded in the musculoskeletal structure. Desmoid tumors tend to infiltrate adjacent muscle bundles, frequently entrapping them and causing their degeneration. Constriction of hands and feet have been seen. We have seen correlations with Duputryen's Contracture, TB Group Donkey and Familial Adenomatous Polyposis.
DRSL MD	<b>DORSAL MUSCLE DYSTROPHY</b>	5-6	MVB	The muscles in the area of genitals and anus/rectum begin to deteriorate. The chief symptoms are a feeling of pain near the tail bone, rectal internal bulging, reduced bladder holding ability, prolapsed uterus, impotency and (in late stages) prolapsed rectum.

<b>DYSTN A</b>	<b>DYSTONIA A</b>	5-6	MVB	The disease begins with a miasmatic liver condition that mismakes Torsinogen (invented word 9/10), the basis for Torsin, the protein associated with various forms of dystonia. Although the disease is mostly associated with contortions, it also affects muscles so they don't function correctly and/or they are painful. Form A involves additional kidney missynthesis of GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) a neurotransmitter. Symptoms mimic Lupus with stiff joints and muscles, as in Stiff Man Syndrome.
<b>DYSTN B</b>	<b>DYSTONIA B</b>	5-6	MVB	The disease begins with a miasmatic liver condition that mismakes Torsinogen (invented word 9/10), the basis for Torsin, the protein associated with various forms of dystonia. Although the disease is mostly associated with contortions, it also affects muscles so they don't function correctly and/or they are painful. Form B involves the adrenal missynthesis of the neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and serotonin. Symptoms include painful joints and muscles, poor circulation (cold bodies) and difficulties around organs not getting enough blood.
<b>DYSTN C</b>	<b>DYSTONIA C</b>	5-6	MVB	The disease begins with a miasmatic liver condition that mismakes Torsinogen (invented word 9/10), the basis for Torsin, the protein associated with various forms of dystonia. Although the disease is mostly associated with contortions, it also affects muscles so they don't function correctly and/or they are painful. Form C involves the parotid gland missynthesizing an enzyme in a way that blocks acetylcholine. Symptoms mostly include what science calls myoclonic dystonia. Muscles contract, contort and become rigid. Cramps wander from muscle to muscle. Focal Dystonia may fit this form (including torsion dystonia, cervical dystonia, blepharospasm, cranial (laryngeal) and writer's cramp). Oral polio vaccinations often affect the parotid and may be a trigger.
<b>DYSTN D</b>	<b>DYSTONIA D</b>	5-6	MVB	The disease begins with a miasmatic liver condition that mismakes Torsinogen (invented word 9/10), the basis for Torsin, the protein associated with various forms of dystonia. Although the disease is mostly associated with contortions, it also affects muscles so they don't function correctly and/or they are painful. Form D involves the basal ganglia missynthesis of torsin in a way that blocks dopamine and acetylcholine. Symptoms include aching joints and muscles, skin rashes, blurry vision/double vision (Oculogyric may fit this form). This form may include focal forms known as Anismus (rectal contraction causing defecation difficulties) and Oromandibular (contortions of tongue and jaw) Genital pains have been reported.
<b>FLY HRT</b>	<b>FLYERS HEART</b>		CB	Combination of EDB, Jet Fuel fumes, radiation, cadmium and nitrate - all of which cause constriction/cramping in heart.
<b>GEL CRC</b>	<b>GELATIN CELL REGENERATION COMPLEX</b>	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.
<b>GRAPH</b>	<b>GRAPHITE</b>		C	Metal toxicity, usually of heart. Many machines use graphite as a form of lubricant.
<b>GUI BAR</b>	<b>GUILLAIN BARRE</b>		RVB	Well-known paralysis associated with flu shots. There is a spinal flu combined with a measles encephalitis waiting to be activated by another flu, usually from a shot.
<b>HRT FLW</b>	<b>HEART FLOW STRONG</b>		MVB	All muscles have contraction cells. The strength of the muscle directly varies with the health of the contraction cells, if there is neither a reduction of blood circulation nor nerve impulse. The remedy aims to restrengthen these cells for better heart and all muscle performance. The most frequent manifestations are undetected low blood flow through the heart, low thyroid, low lung capacity, overworked liver and adrenals.
<b>HRT FLX</b>	<b>HEART FLEX</b>		MVB	Hardening of the heart walls and heart septum (as well as the nose septum)
<b>INC BM1</b>	<b>INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 1</b>	5-6	MVB	A muscle vacuole disease with filamentous inclusions. It is characterized by adult-onset, slowly progressive distal and proximal weakness. In this version quadriceps are the first leg muscles to weaken. There is difficulty walking on heels, weak index finger and easy loss of balance. In the brain there are aberrant proteins similar to those found in senile plaques of Alzheimer's.
<b>INC BM2</b>	<b>INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 2</b>	5-6	MVB	A muscle vacuole disease with filamentous inclusions. It is characterized by adult-onset, slowly progressive distal and proximal weakness. It is common among people of Middle Eastern and Jewish heritage, followed by Japanese. This version is most known to affect leg muscles, but with an unusual sparing of quadriceps. Commonly the first sign is a weakness in the lower leg tibialis anterior (controls up and down movement of the foot. As the disorder progresses, weakness also develops in muscles of the upper legs, hips, shoulders, and hands. AKA Nonaka myopathy.
<b>INC BM3</b>	<b>INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 3</b>	5-6	MVB	A muscle vacuole disease with filamentous inclusions. It is characterized by adult-onset, slowly progressive distal and proximal weakness. This version is characterized by Congenital Joint Contractures.

<b>LYM PLM</b>	<b>LYMPHANGIOLEIO-MYOMATOSIS</b>	5-6	MVB	LAM is called a rare disorder in which abnormal smooth muscle cells grow rapidly in lung and lymph tissue. LAM Smooth muscle cells are considered neoplastic, especially distinctive in lungs and bronchi. It is thought to affect young and middle-aged premenopausal women, but known to occur in men and other age groups. Our testing shows that it is not so discriminating and shows up in men and women at any age. The disease is strongly associated with Angiomyolipomas and Tuberous Sclerosis.
<b>MD 1</b>	<b>MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY 1</b>	5-6	MVB	The subjects present with myotonia (constant muscle tension), disabling distal weakness and cognitive problems. It appears in the face/jaw muscles with drooping eyelids (Ptosis), dysphasia and weakness of neck muscles, hands and lower limbs. There are problems with language, speech, behavior, apathy and hypersomnia (daytime sleepiness). It involves smooth muscles including the g.i. tract. Often there is an association with type 2 diabetes. There are many variants of these descriptions.
<b>MD 2</b>	<b>MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY 2</b>	5-6	MVB	Subjects present with muscle pain, stiffness, fatigue of proximal lower extremity weakness, i.e. muscles closer to the trunk of the body, neck, shoulders, hip flexors and upper legs. The physical problems may be accompanied by problems with organization, concentration, word finding. Often there is an association with type 2 diabetes. There are many variants of these descriptions.
<b>MD 3</b>	<b>MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY 3</b>	5-6	MVB	Whereas Myotonic Dystrophy 1 presents with weaknesses in distal muscles, MD3 presents with contraction of distal muscles plus contraction of face/jaw/throat muscles.
<b>MD 4</b>	<b>MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY 4</b>	5-6	MVB	Whereas Myotonic Dystrophy 2 presents with weaknesses in proximal muscles, MD4 presents with contraction of muscles close to the body, neck, shoulder, hip flexors and upper legs.
<b>MD 5</b>	<b>MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY 5</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>Whereas Myotonic Dystrophy 2 presents with weaknesses in proximal muscles, MD4 presents with contraction of muscles close to the body, neck, shoulder, hip flexors and upper legs.</i>
<b>MD BECK</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY - BECKERS</b>		MVB	A more benign form of muscular dystrophy. There is a similar degeneration of muscles over time, usually setting in between ages 8 and 20, although later startings have been witnessed. Like regular Muscular Dystrophy, this form is inherited.
<b>MD CNGN</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY CONGENITAL</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>The remedy is designed to cover a specific list of 14 varieties of MD as listed in NORD (National Organization for Rare Disorders). Most MD descriptions are for babies and include "floppy baby syndrome" because of weak muscles. There are usually difficulties sitting and moving as well as breathing and eating. NORD says the information is constantly changing as they learn more. Like all forms of MD there can be adult onset cases that include rigid spines and muscle loss.</i>
<b>MD DCHN</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY DUCHENNE</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>This form of MD is described as a proximal muscle weakness of the legs and pelvis associated with loss of muscle mass, usually showing at birth with boys. Muscle weakness spreads to arms, neck and other areas. Many develop large calf and deltoid muscles. Early signs are low endurance and difficulties standing or walking up stairs. Muscle wasting, replaced by fat and fibrotic tissue follow. Hyperlordosis (sway back) often develops. Like other forms of MD, there are adult onset cases commonly manifesting in pelvic weakness and first related to frequent urination in men.</i>
<b>MD EDAD</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY - AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT</b>		MVB	There are two forms of this condition with almost identical manifestation. See also MD EDXL "A slowly progressive condition associated with early-onset contractures of the elbows and Achilles tendons, weakness and wasting of proximal and distal muscles and life-threatening cardiomyopathy with conduction block". The muscle wasting selectively affects biceps and triceps more than scapular muscles in the upper limbs. Tendon reflexes are diminished and almost gone in most patients. Atrial arrest develops following cardiac and long-term conduction problems. mild facial weakness develops in some subjects.
<b>MD EDXL</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY - EMERY DREYFUS X-LINKED</b>		MVB	There are two forms of this condition with almost identical manifestation. See also MD EDAD "A slowly progressive condition associated with early-onset contractures of the elbows and Achilles tendons, weakness and wasting of proximal and distal muscles and life-threatening cardiomyopathy with conduction block". The muscle wasting selectively affects biceps and triceps more than scapular muscles in the upper limbs. Tendon reflexes are diminished and almost gone in most patients. Atrial arrest develops following cardiac and long-term conduction problems. mild facial weakness develops in some subjects.
<b>MD FM</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY - FASCIOSCAPULO HUMERAL</b>		MVB	Muscular Dystrophies often stem from tuberculosis miasms coupled with excess phosphorous miasmatic diseases. This form causes plantar fasciitis, scapular pains/contractions and often causes on leg to draw up, creating an appearance that one leg is longer than another

<b>MD LG</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY LIMB GIRDLE</b>		MVB	This form of MD starts with the shoulder girdle and progresses to the pelvic girdle. Symptoms include shoulder scapula winging; sacrospinalis. Quadriceps, hamstrings and hip muscles are especially involved, causing excessive lumbar lordosis and waddling gait.
<b>MEAT BN</b>	<b>MEAT ON THE BONE</b>		MVB	A bone disease where phosphoendorphins are incorrectly formed into a protein that destroys muscle and collagen. The person becomes thinner and thinner as if they have "no meat on the bone".
<b>MEM SCR</b>	<b>MEMORY SCAR</b>		MVB	The combination of factors that make and increase scar tissue in the brain formed by physical or emotional traumas in a person's life. We all have them. According to the German Dr Hammer, these scars start the body towards disease.
<b>MESS SP</b>	<b>MESENCHYME SPLENDOR</b>		MVB	The mesenchyme layer of tissue includes connective tissue, cartilage, bone and receives myoblasts for muscles. This remedy is more inclusive for those who need more than Mesenchyme Regeneration Complex.
<b>MIL TUB</b>	<b>MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS</b>		MB	Different bacteria causing subtle, nagging under functioning of specific organs, graduating into failure. TB tests miss it.
<b>MSN RGN</b>	<b>MESENCHYME REGENERATION</b>		MVB	Mesenchyme is an embryonic tissue that develops into the connective tissue of the body and also the blood vessels and lymphatic vessels. The remedy is designed to replenish the basic infrastructure of these cells.
<b>MSPL CX</b>	<b>MYOSUPPLE COMPLEX</b>			There is an adrenal medulla hormone enzyme that sustains all muscles (which makes them relax which increases circulation within the muscles). When these clusters of enzyme makers deteriorate they make many versions of a constricting enzyme called Phosphodiesterase (PDE). Muscles constrict and decrease circulation. The lowered circulation causes muscles to weaken, sag and atrophy. PDE 5 is especially known to cause erectile dysfunction. Muscles include vein and artery valves.
<b>MUS DYS</b>	<b>MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY</b>		MVB	Turned out to involve a rare form of polio with inherited bone/muscle weaknesses. Commonly shows up in hearts of adults.
<b>MUS FBR</b>	<b>MUSCLE FIBRIL COMPLEX</b>		MVB	Designed for a bone disease that affects the muscle fibril that translate nerve impulse to muscle movement.
<b>MUS</b>	<b>MUSCLE GROWTHS</b>		MVB	Inherited trait that makes different muscles sore without showing lumps. Dull pain radiates from spot on muscle. Not lipoma
<b>MUS KEY</b>	<b>MUSCLE KEY</b>		MVB	Muscle fibrils are made in the bones. Olivoponto Nerve centers control the nerve flow to muscles. In order to work correctly, nerves need a special sugar made in the thymus. This remedy is designed to (1) correct fibril production (2) revive Olivoponto nerve clusters for muscles and (3) revive the Thymic production of nerve sugar.
<b>MUS MLC</b>	<b>MUSCLE MALACIA</b>		MVB	Used for a common disease that makes muscles weak.
<b>MUS NDC</b>	<b>MUSCLE/NERVE DECLOG</b>		MVB	Several forms of promyelomonocytic leukemia that make blood particles that clog muscles and nerves.
<b>MUS NRV</b>	<b>MUSCLE NERVE DEGENERATION</b>		VF	Animal-based virus that locks on to the nerves of muscles and slowly withers them. Often accompanied by sore muscles after exertion.
<b>MUS TN</b>	<b>MUSCLE TETANY</b>	6	MVB	For leg/finger cramps and difficulty with evacuations in rectum muscles.
<b>MYO SCL</b>	<b>MYOTOME SCLEROSIS COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	Myotomes are muscles served by a specific root nerve.
<b>MYS SCL</b>	<b>MYOSITO SCLEROSIS</b>		MVB	In science, closest name is Polymyositis with Dermatomyositis. Bone-based hardening of the amino acid food for the muscles. Symptoms are muscle weakness/pain, skin rash, polyarthritis, Raynaud's phenomena, pulmonary disease and intestinal problems.
<b>MYXOMA</b>	<b>MYXOMA</b>		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.
<b>NIT</b>	<b>NITRATES/NITRITES</b>		C	Especially likes the heart and slows it down. Often causes Arrhythmia.
<b>PDE DYS</b>	<b>PHOSPHODIESTERASE DYSFUNCTION</b>		MVB	An inherited spleen disease that causes liver deficiencies. Although the base miasmatic virus is unknown in science, this is a common affliction with a well-known result. In the liver, Phosphoesterase enzymes are responsible for many aspects of digestion, muscle relaxation and utilization of body-building estrogen. The disease converts phosphoesterases (PE) to a scientifically estimated (maybe more) 11 phosphodiesterases (PDEs). PDEs cause a number of diseases and PDE5 is chiefly linked to the Erectile Dysfunction.
<b>PHSLAT</b>	<b>PHOSPHORYLATION</b>		MVB	A condition where phosphorus surrounds proteins and effectively neutralizes many digestive enzymes and calcium muscle circulation. Digestion goes down and muscle cramps go up.

<b>SMO MC</b>	<b>SMOOTH MUSCLE COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	Smooth muscles are found in the walls of blood vessels (i.e. tunica media layer of the large (aorta and small arteries, arteriole and veins), urinary tract, uterus, male and female reproductive tracts (essential in erection of penis and clitoris), lymphatic vessels, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, erector piles of skin, ciliary's muscles and iris of eyes. The structure and function is basically the same in smooth muscles in organs, but the inducing stimuli differ substantially. As the structural cells deteriorate, so does function. This is often involved in Pelvic Inflammatory conditions with Mast Cell Malady.
<b>TB ENZ</b>	<b>TUBERCULOSIS ENZYMES</b>		B	Enzymes that are weakened or mis-made attract tuberculosis bacteria
<b>TIS NPC</b>	<b>TISSUE NECROSING PROTEIN COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	A disease based on the vibrio bacteria that forms a protein with carbon dioxide and that slowly destroys tissue. Cholera is a member of the vibrio family. Reactions to shell fish are based on vibrio infections. The symptoms often start with an enlarging nose which progresses to a failing heart. Of the various forms of tissue decline the next location is brain, followed by sagging connective tissue and muscles. Enlarged pores accompany the advanced stage. Found in 95% of the population.
<b>TRICH</b>	<b>TRICHINOSIS</b>		P	A parasite most associated with pigs and alligators often transferred to people who eat either. The parasite loves muscles, is the cause of "frozen shoulder" and often invades the heart muscles. See also the remedy Brain Muscle.
<b>VEN MSD</b>	<b>VEIN MUSCLE DISEASE</b>	6	MVB	<i>A miasmatic weakness in vein walls causes a phlebitis of large sections of veins (Artery walls seem to create weaknesses in patches (see Artery Muscle Disease). The condition is found some cases of frequent urination (pressure of expanded vein on bladder muscle), some cases of erectile dysfunction (pressure of expanded vein on Cavernous Veins), partial vein hypertension, some charlie horse conditions and varicose veins.</i>