

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTER VIBRATION	CONTENTS	DESCRIPTION
ACT WEB	ACTIVATING WEB	MVB	Bone/Liver/Lymph condition producing insufficient reticulocytes to maintain neurological brain web multiple concept connection and wakefulness. Subjects appear to have selective apathy for life, irritation with many and disdain for society systems. Because of the lacking they often see others as lacking.
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.
ADE	ACUTE DISSEMINATED ENCEPHALOMYELITIS	6 MVB	Acute Disseminated Encephalomyopathy (ADEM) is an autoimmune demyelination disease of the brain. It is known to follow a viral infection, but may appear following vaccinations. Bacterial or parasitic infections have also been thought to trigger the condition. A theory of a spectrum of diseases, varying with the stimulating (coinfection) has been proposed. Multiple Sclerosis is a form of the disease with measles seen as the coinfection. In children the initial major symptoms include fever, headache, drowsiness, seizures, and coma. It produces inflammatory lesions in the brain and spinal cord, particularly in the white matter. "Usually they are found in the subcortical and central white matter and cortical a gray - white junctures of both cerebral hemispheres, cerebellum , brain stem and spinal cord. The disease is based on measles/rubella miasms and originating in the Posterior Nucleus of the Hypothalamus.
ADRLD X	ADRENOLEUKODYSTR OPHY X-LINKED	6 MVB	The disease is associated with adrenal insufficiency with males, often characterized by spastic paraparesis (loss of motor function in lower limbs). It manifests in more than 60% of female patients and nearly all male patients who reach adulthood. Symptoms can include lower limb weakness, running difficulties, sensory ataxia (causing gait imbalance), sphincter disturbances and impotence. Sparse scalp hair and adrenocortical insufficiencies may occur. It is also associated with other, concurrent peroxisomal diseases.
AL CL FL	ALUMINUM CHLORIDE FLUORIDE	C	Water infiltrated chemicals often lodging in pancreas
ALANIN	ALANINE REGENERATION GROUP	6 MVB	When alanine degenerates it lowers all enzyme functions. The deficiency also causes Carnosinemia. Carnosinemia is associated with accelerated aging, hypotonia, developmental delay, mental retardation, degeneration of axons, sensory neuropathy, tremors, demyelination, gray matter anomalies, myoclonic seizures, and loss of purkinje fibers.
ALFCF	ALUMINUM FLUORIDE CHLORIDE FORMALDEHYDE	C	Lethal water byproduct and food combination that can impair brains.
ALM FLR	ALUMINUM FLUORIDE	C	Newest means of fluoridating city water after sodium fluoride was declared poisonous. Affects brain (memory, dementia) and bones.
ALUM	ALUMINA	C	Metal toxin that gets in brain, bone, duodenum primarily. Often binds with formaldehyde.
AMALG	AMALGAMS	C	The toxicity of amalgams (silver-looking fillings that are actually mercury) is becoming legendary, especially in MS
AND	AUTONOMIC NERVE DEVELOPER	MVB	A posterior pituitary neurohormone disease. It aims to revive the neuro hormone that feeds the kidney/adrenal unit. Lack of this hormone causes tiredness, ear ringing and incontinence for some by depleting the adrenal medulla connection to the autonomic nervous system.
ANDR NF	ANDROGEN NERVE FORMULA	6 MVB	Androgens, the base of estrogens and testosterone are made by an enzyme that synthesizes them from DHEA in ovaries/testicles and in the adrenals. When squalene, the steroid source of hormones is low, the enzyme weakens and mismakes androgens into a nerve and hormone killers. This protein product gradually degrades nerves and muscles, usually starting around the age of menopause/ andropause. The protein is estrogen dominant and often lodges in the liver, causing excess abdominal weight in men; excess hip and thigh weight for women. See also Beta-Glucuronidase Surplus.
ANTRX	ANTHRAX	B	Current and old bacteria that stays in the ground for years and comes to humans via animals. Also used in germ warfare.
APIS	APIS	T	Classical homeopathic remedy used for stings of flying critters like bees and wasps.

APRAX	APRAXIA		MVF	Growing forgetfulness of how to do sequential tasks; misuse of objects (picking up a pen instead of a knife or cutting a tablecloth with scissors); occasional forgetting of how to write a letter or a word; periodic academic dementia & growing memory loss.
ARG DEF	ARGININE DEFICIENCY		MVB	Correcting the deficiency of an essential amino acid that can cause seizures, spacity and retardation
ARSENC	ARSENICUM		C	Poison often used in pesticides, usually entering humans via food. Toxicifies muscles and involved in hair loss frequently.
ART NRV	ARTERY-NERVE STRONG		BF	Granulovascular degeneration stemming from Ependyma Myeloma and Endothelial Myeloma. It causes pressure and a form of a nerve "leak" that also causes an artery leak. It also causes vascular leaks in the endocrine structure, causing swelling (as in prostate swelling). In the brain it causes a forgetfulness, trouble pronouncing or remembering words, leaving letters off the end of words when writing. It causes tiredness and sleeplessness in the adrenal/thyroid/brain axis.
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 FTG	ADRENAL THYROID FATIGUE		MVB	A parotid disease in organs affecting digestion, making weight especially in the belly. Subjects are often workaholics.
ATL SPN	ATLAS SPONDYLOSIS		MVB	The single bone - atlas - bends putting strain on the ligaments that lead from it to the sphenoid bone. The sphenoid cradles the pituitary and therefore slightly pressures the pituitary when the axis is bending and pulling the sphenoid. The result is that the head bends forward trying to get more air which causes the subject to retract the tongue more and more. The disease causes a deoxygenation of the entire body and a sense of alarm that activates the adrenals or causes the subject to seek situations which will activate the adrenal (like stress). This remedy replaces the misnamed AXIS SPONDYLOSIS.
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.
BET TK	BETTER THINKING		V	A virus that causes confused thinking and processing.
BET TK2	BETTER THINKING 2		V	A virus that causes confusion, paranoia, disorientation, extreme forgetfulness and anger.
BLC CC	BLANCA CENTER CONTROL		MVB	Designed to restore the central germ and growth cells of the white matter of nerves with emphasis on the Corpus Callosum of the brain.
BLC DTR	BLANCA DETERIORATION COMPLEX		MVB	Deterioration of the white matter of the brain. White matter of the brain is often referred to as "leuko" in current science. We use the Latin of Blanca so as not to mistake white blood cells (leukocytes) with white matter of the brain. The white matter of the brain neurologically stimulates the regrowth of all organs.
BLC MEN	BLANCAMENINGITIS		MVB	A swelling of the white matter of nerves that pressures neighboring nerves.
BLN M	BLOOD ENERGY - MUSCLES		MVF	A blood disease. For the forms of Glycogen Storage Disease causing deep muscle fatigue after exercise.
BLN N	BLOOD ENERGY NERVES		MVB	Helps create glutamic acid decarboxylase for the "stiff man syndrome". Helps with a general body stiffness as well as stiff joints. Glutamic acid is a major excitatory agent of the central nervous system nerves.
BLEPH	BLEPHARO SPASM		MVB	Condition that causes involuntary contraction of eyelids.
BLNC FS	BLANCA FUSARIUM		B	A well-known necrotic bacteria for long-term conditions of the white matter of nerves.
BLNC NR	BLANCA NERVE DISEASE		MVB	Most commonly seen as aging, the white matter of the nerves controls the autonomic bodily functions. It seems to shift focus from intellectual thinking to current observations, bodily functions and distant memory. Attention span is shortened.
BNB	BRAIN NERVE BLOCK		VBF	Virus/Bacteria/Fungus group blocks ability to get words out. Involves Posterior/Anterior pituitary lobes.
BNM MAL	BONE NERVE MUSCLE MALADY		MVB	A wide-spread, bone-based "age-related" disease that dissolves strength and firmness. In Latin this could be called a "myomyelo" disease.
BR ANE #1	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #1		CF	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves.
BR ANE #2	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #2		CF	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves.

BR ANE #3	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #3		CF	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves.
BR ANE #4	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #4		CF	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves.
BR ANE #5	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #5		CF	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves.
BR ANE #6	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #6	2-7	C	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves. Versions 6, 7 and 8 seem more used in Europe than the US.
BR ANE #7	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #7	2-7	C	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves. Versions 6, 7 and 8 seem more used in Europe than the US.
BR ANE #8	BIRTHING ANESTHESIA #8	2-7	C	Anesthesia when you gave birth to a child, plus the anesthesia used with your mother and possibly the anesthesia used for your grandmother. The chemical continues to paralyze your nerves, plus attract pathogens that eat your nerves. Versions 6, 7 and 8 seem more used in Europe than the US.
BRIBRI	BERIBERI		D	Vitamin B1 deficiency that often causes mental confusion and forgetfulness. Often with other brain issues.
BRN BLB	BRAIN BLOB		MVF	Cerebral Hemangiomas - Not quite tumor status; Causes pressure on brain and some forms of malfunction
BRN BLG	BRAIN BULGE		MVB	Ependymoma, often with GLI CER, crowding pituitary
BRN CLR	BRAIN CLEAR		MVF	Combination of brain fungus with the binders of Coxsackie and T. B Miasm in pituitary. Consistently relieves Restless Leg Syndrome.
BRN DRK	BRAIN DARK		MBF	A mass that crowds the pineal causing forms of paranoia and a gate of entry for negativity
BRN FGS	BRAIN FUNGUS		F	Cryptococcosis instead of Cryptomycosis. Fungus that loves brain, left lung and spine.
BRN FLU	BRAIN FLU		V	A virus lodged in the brain, thought to especially effect the epiglottis and possibly sleep apnea.
BRN FLX	BRAIN FLEX		MVB	Hardening around thalamus and hypothalamus, in a way that squeezes pituitary and its hormones. With BON HRD may stunt growth to some forms of dwarfism
BRN NIB	BRAIN NIBBLE		VF	A slow acting pathogen that deteriorates brain function. It causes a multitude of weaknesses in the function of the body. It can cause argumentative personalities, very critical attitudes and a variety of memory problems. It is included in broader spectrum remedies such as CEL SEN and CEM SEN.
BRN STS	BRAIN STEM SCLEROSIS		MVB	This condition is caused by an inherited Cerebroside Lysis Disease. The onset is usually slow. Usually the posture stoops first, showing back weakness. Gradually the nerves to other organs harden, causing decreases in hearing, taste and sometimes speech. Nerves to the lungs and trachea harden causing labored breathing and swallowing for some. For many there is a gradual loss of memory, forgetfulness and increasing dementia. Hands sometimes shake, muscles can quiver, legs can become weak, digestion can lead to constipation for lack of peristalsis.
BRS PFD	BRUISING PROTEIN FAMILY DISEASE		MVB	This miasmatic brain disease follows the family of ancestors who were hit on the head, developed Bruising Protein necrosis and passed on the disability to descendants. Bruising Protein necrosis is our name for Chronic Trauma Encephalitis (CTE), a disease known for boxers since the 1920s. A single blow or repeated blows on the head can invoke the TAU protein which gradually deteriorates the brain into dementia, confusion, paranoia, depression, aggression and impulsiveness. The same traits appear in the descendants in lesser degree with youth and in greater degree with age.
BRV CEL	BREVIRADIATE CELL COMPLEX	6	MVB	Breviate neural glial cells include fibrous astrocytes, protoplasmic astrocytes, (microcytes) microglial cells and (oligodendrocyte) oligodendroglia. They form the supporting structure of nervous tissue. The formula contains the disease, carcinoma and RV.
BSE	BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALITIS		V	The virus that causes Mad Cow disease has been around for a long time. It's inherited form is called Creutzfeldt- Jakob Disease (CJD)
BUG SPR	BUG SPRAY		C	Off the shelf sprays used for bugs that may affect your brain, lungs, skin, liver, gall bladder, intestines, kidneys, sinus, etc.

<b>CABAMA</b>	<b>CARBAMATES</b>		C	Pesticide, like organophosphates, that kills insects by inhibiting the formation of cholinesterase enzyme in the nervous system. Chemicals also store in the liver.
<b>CAR NRV</b>	<b>CARCINOMA NERVES</b>		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.
<b>CEL SEN</b>	<b>CELL SENSITIVITY</b>		BF	A combination of infections encapsulated in the brain cells and causing other body cells controlled by the brain to inadequately open and close. The result is a number of "unexplained" propensities to infections, incomplete body functions and generally the person is more sensitive to upsets than the "average" person. There are usually emotional and mental difficulties getting along with other people, causing frequent relationship upsets. It usually takes 6 bottles or more to feel the effects of this remedy.
<b>CEM SEN</b>	<b>CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY</b>		RBF	A combination of infections encapsulated in the brain cells and causing other body cells controlled by the brain to inadequately open and close. The result is a "multi chemical sensitivity". The sensitivities can include food, drink, smell, radiation, sound, light, the vibrations of certain people and even unidentified sources. There are usually emotional and mental difficulties getting along with other people, causing frequent relationship upsets. It usually takes 6 bottles or more to feel the effects of this remedy.
<b>CER AN</b>	<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.
<b>CER CON</b>	<b>CEREBELLUM CONSTITUTION</b>		MVB	An inherited general breakdown of the cerebellum constitution that degenerates towards what is called Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease. It is characterized by general nerve/muscle weakness and pains, unsteady gait, sporadic dizziness, foot/heel problems, and a variety of occasional dysfunctions of the brain and digestive system. There is tiredness and a general wear-down of the pancreas.
<b>CER MED</b>	<b>CEREBELLUM MEDULLARY</b>		MVB	The center of the Cerebellum (controller of motor nerves) degenerates causing a variety of brain and spine defects. Evidence points to loss of glia which affects many aspects of the brain. In one case, the loss of glia in the eye macula caused a drying and macular degeneration.
<b>CER PAL</b>	<b>CEREBRAL PALSY</b>		MBF	A well-known shaking disease that starts in the head. Often seems to require SHK FRE to accompany it.
<b>CER SEN</b>	<b>CEREBELLUM SENSES DISEASE</b>		MVB	For an inherited degeneration of the colliculus -specifically the superior colliculus and inferior colliculus - which, with the posterior commissure, connect to the cerebellum via the Superior Medullary Velum and to the diencephalon through the connection to the epithalamus/pineal. Also affected is a similar, seminal colliculus where the seminal vessel joins the urethral tube. Symptoms most notable include decreased hearing, decreased vision, frequent urination and prostate swelling (for men). The colliculus can also calcify (see Colliculus Calcification). The colliculus is often complicated by Halicephalobiasis and Halicephalobiasis toxin.
<b>CHIKPX</b>	<b>CHICKEN POX</b>		R	Used after child has passed worst stage of outbreak. Often found in combination with other residues in skin issues.
<b>CHL CCX</b>	<b>CHOLESTEATOMA CONGENITAL COMPLEX</b>		MVB	AKA Epidermoid Cyst. Science describes this as a benign tumor resulting from inclusion of epidermoid elements at the time of closure of the neural groove in the form of an intracranial tumor. We find that it can become more than benign. It starts with ear pressure and sometimes ear excretions (similar to its cousin Cholesteatoma Acquired - See Middle Ear Mass). Subjects report pressure and even occasional numbness on the side of the head, near the ear. Increasing occasional headaches occur, often dismissed with some over-the-counter drug. Dizziness, lack of focus and comprehension is reported by many. Eye pressure seems to follow causing eye "goop" and crustiness, especially overnight. Double vision and halos around objects are also reported. Advanced cases seem to lose vision in one or both eyes.
<b>CHLAMD</b>	<b>CHLAMYDIA</b>		B	Common bacteria infection of genitals

<b>CIDP</b>	<b>CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY</b>	6	MVB	CIDP is an acquired immune-mediated inflammatory disorder of the peripheral nervous system that involves nerve roots. The affected nerves fail to respond, or respond only weakly, to stimuli, causing numbing, tingling, pain, progressive muscle weakness, loss of deep tendon reflexes (areflexia), fatigue, and abnormal sensations. Patients usually present with a history of weakness, numbness, tingling, pain and difficulty in walking. They may additionally present with fainting spells while standing up or burning pain in extremities. Some patients may have sudden onset of back pain or neck pain radiating down the extremities, usually diagnosed as radicular pain. The patient with full onset would complain of orthostatic dizziness, problems with bowel and bladder functions, and cardiac problems.
<b>CJD</b>	<b>CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE</b>		MVB	Inherited (usually) brain prion infection characterized by memory loss and muscle twitches. They are usually (not always) light sleepers, have unexplained fatigue and can progress into blurred or double vision, vertigo, self neglect, apathy and irritability.
<b>CLC NRV</b>	<b>CALCIFICATION NERVES</b>		MVB	Calcification of nerves, based on flexible infiltration that blocks the function of the organ. Best taken with Magnesium Malate (appx 500 mg). When calcium is released, the alkalining effect is tiredness.
<b>CLM GRD</b>	<b>CHLAMYDIA GARDNERELLA</b>		B	Tough combination complicating vaginal or testicular difficulties -all genitals are candidates, as well as gb, kid, bld
<b>CLM GRN</b>	<b>CALYMMATOBACTERIUM GRANULOMATIS</b>		B	A form of Chlamydia involved in chronic vaginal yeast infections (when candida is absent), manic depression.
<b>CLM HRP</b>	<b>CHLAMYDIAL HERPES</b>		B	This form of the chlamydial bacteria acts like a bacterial/herpes virus together. So far it has yet to be discovered by science as a genital infection different from standard chlamydia. It can cause herpes -like eruptions even after herpes is cured.
<b>CLOST</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM</b>		B	A family of nerve bacteria mistaken for cold or flu. Causes deep cough in middle of Bronchi. Binds Aspergillosis.
<b>CLS CER</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIAL CEREBELLUM</b>		B	Clostridium is a family of nerve bacteria with special locations that stop or deteriorate activity. Behind some cases of cerebral MS.
<b>CLS DIF</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE</b>		B	Common strong-binding nerve bacteria in intestines and liver, often spreading to spine. Can be found in brain, etc. See also CLS PER
<b>CLS MEN</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIAL MENINGITIS</b>		B	A nerve bacteria in the spinal cord that is often diagnosed as MS (which is one of the worst diagnosed illnesses in the medical field)
<b>CLS NCX</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM NERVE COMPLEX</b>		MVB	The remedy is based on a clostridium infection resulting from a puncture bite or sting. The interruption of the nerve impulses often causes either shaking or seizures, sometimes brief "freezing" of movement. Other clostridium infections (tetanus, botulism, etc may be present additionally to this remedy. Because there is usually a miasm of some bite or sting with its paralyzing residue, take this with Bite Sting Complex.
<b>CLS NER</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM NEUROTOXIN</b>		B	Most common cause of incontinence, frequent trips to bathroom with urgency. Most common complication of prostate cases.
<b>CLS NOV</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM NOVYI</b>		B	Bacteria involved in deep-seated issues directly related to materializations of long-held thought
<b>CLS PER</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS</b>		B	Strong-binding nerve bacteria that loves liver, intestines, heart and places in between. See also CLS DIF
<b>CLS TET</b>	<b>CLOSTRIDIUM TETANUS</b>		B	A nerve bacteria most know for "Lock Jaw" where the nerves of the jaw muscles paralyze from this bacteria. The same bacteria is a common complication of surgery and can be obtained from a number of sources other than stepping on a rusty nail.
<b>CMV NRV</b>	<b>CYTOMEGALOVIRUS NERVES</b>		V	Makes nerves achy all over and makes person simultaneously tired (like mononucleosis)
<b>COXSAC</b>	<b>COXSACKIE B</b>		V	Virus loving hip bones. A binder for so many other viruses, bacteria and residues. There are other coxsackie letters with numbers available for special order.
<b>CON ATX</b>	<b>CONTRAIL ANTHRAX</b>		BC	A new strain of anthrax dumped via the mysterious jets flying purposeful patterns over the population
<b>CP NRV</b>	<b>CHICKEN POX NERVES</b>		MVB	Stress often causes a herpes-like eruption in the brain so that a person becomes so "high strung" that they can only erupt inside. (CHICKEN POX SPINE causes an external eruption called shingles). It is always accompanied by one of the AA Mix-ups. Again with stress it mimics herpes when it appears on genitals.

CPR MET	COPPER METABOLIZATION		MVB	An inherited condition that does not allow proper utilization of copper needed for nerve conduction. There are multiple diseases, usually of a brain disruptive nature, related to copper metabolism and this remedy seeks to restore appropriate assimilation. Symptoms can include retardation, seizures and kinky hair.
CRB MLR	CEREBRAL MALARIA		PB	This turns out to be more than the malaria parasite in the brain. It combines with a spirochete bacteria and diminishes the health of the brain, nerves and gums.
CRB REG	CEREBROMACULAR REGENERATION		MVB	Sometimes called Kuf's Disease. The disease is a form of sphingomyelinosis which creates lipids in the brain and is characterized by progressive decrease in vision (perhaps to blindness), retinal atrophy, sometimes convulsions, mental deterioration, ear hissing, hearing loss, taste deterioration and constant mucous in the facial sinuses. Some variations include decreased bladder control and intestinal sphincter loss.
CRN NC	CRANIAL NERVE COMPLETION	6	MVB	The 12 cranial nerves emanate from the pyramids and disperse through the cranium. The 10th cranial nerve wanders down the body creating what is called the vagus nerve. All play an important role and if any are not fully developed at birth, there can be weaknesses in the brain function, facial control, the vagus nerve and all the organs it controls. Motor nerves and a sense of balance are all tied to the cranial nerves.
CRST RG	CREST REGENERATION		MVB	The crest cell (invented name 2/08) is diffuse through the neural structure and helps the neurons grow in childhood. Growing pains are often felt in childhood headaches. In later adulthood tinnitus, vision problems and hearing problems often arise from the deterioration of this cell. This model of childhood health/adult disease is repeated with epiphyseal cells in the bones.
CRSTMA	CRESTOMA		MVB	A lump in the Crest cells of the nerves.
CRV FRE	CRAVE FREE		MBV	A bacteria/virus combination forms an intensifying factor of desires that overcomes good judgment
CSMV #1	CEREBROSPINAL MULTIPLE VIRUS #1		MVB	Multiple Sclerosis look-alike sometimes with actual MS. Attracts TB Nerves, TB Meninges, TB Spine. Attracts lumps on the meninges and cerebellum.
CTPHG C	CYTOPHAGA DISEASE COMPLEX		MVB	Most sources classify cytophaga as a fish bacteria also found in algae and Red Tide. A few sources identify it as a spirochete and they are right. There is no evidence that science has found this to be as widespread in humans as it is. As a spirochete it is more devastating than Syphilis and Tuberculosis together. It is unique that it can be active for decades and more active with cold, heat, water and altitude. It highly affects lungs, blood, brain, liver, nerves and skin.
CXSC G	COXSACKIE G		V	A virus yet to be discovered by science that invades the central nervous system. It often combines with other viruses to cause a pervasive tiredness. It magnifies herpes breakouts in the genitals or lips and continues to cause eruptions even after herpes has been cured. It acts like the granddaddy of coxsackie and herpes outbreaks.
CYS NER	CYSTIC NEUROMA		MVB	Cyst growing on nerves anywhere in the body.
D TGA	<i>D-TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT ARTERIES</i>	5-6	MVB	<i>A heart in which the two main arteries carrying blood away from the heart are reversed. When a d-transposition occurs, the blood pathway is impaired because the two arteries are connecting to the wrong chambers in the heart (per the American Heart Association). Subjects often develop large hips. This remedy requires an important very gradual start for comfortable healing.</i>
DCRB DF	DECARBOXYLASE DEFICIENCY	5-6	MVB	Decarboxylases synthesize phenylalanine to phenethylamine which is used for weight loss and the release of dopamine to the Caudate Nucleus (N) (part of the Basal Nuclei). Without dopamine in the CN to relax muscle fibers and motor nerves, there is (1) frequent urination (2) E.D. (3) Tinnitus
DEN DEN	DENDRITE DENSITY		MVB	Condition inside dendrites that densifies nerves and causes depolarization of dendrite/nerve signal (stopping signals).
DIG HRP	DIGESTION & HERPES		MVB	Vienna Adams found the connection between these and it seems to be based on a chlamydial miasm. Look for this in the liver when both present
DIN CPH	DINOFLAGELLATE ENCEPHALITIS	5-6	MVB	A broad-spectrum remedy covering the childhood herpes viruses and their affliction of the vagus nerve. From an early age this could curtail circulation to organs (especially intestines, heart and lungs) and gradually thwart workings of the same organs and more. See the organs affected by the vagus nerve.
DIOX	DIOXIN		C	Lawn spray that upsets intestines and skin. A major component of Agent Orange. Sometimes found with whipworm.
DNRITE	DENDRITEOMA		MVB	Lump on the nerve dendrite. Condition may well be part of the answer to narcolepsy and Long Q-T Syndrome (Q wave and T wave for EKG of heart). Some can't get thoughts or language right.

<b>DPC RC</b>	<b><i>DOPAMINERGIC CELL REGENERATION</i></b>	6	MVB	<i>Cells concentrated in the brain and dispersed through the body distribute the neurotransmitter, dopamine. The decline of the distributor cells will mean decline of dopamine in the body. Dopamine has been associated with mood disorders and Parkinson-like shaking.</i>
<b>DRG DAM</b>	<b>DRUG-DAMAGE AXON ENZYME RESTORE</b>		MVB	Many drugs, including cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy and some pesticides - DDT, Dioxin - destroy an axon enzyme making ability in nerves. This destruction can be caused in the sperm of a fetus. The remedy seeks to restore the enzyme-making ability so that axons can be made again. Most effected would be the brain and cerebellum. Often used with Nerve Repair and Nerve Alive. See also Marijuana-Damage Axon Enzyme Restore
<b>DRMN CX</b>	<b>DURA MENINGIOMA COMPLEX</b>		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.
<b>DSK NRV</b>	<b>DISK NERVE PRESSURE</b>		MVB	Regenerates the core cell of the gelatos nucleus of disks. Symptoms are shrinking height, general stiffness, low back pain, frequent displacement of the low back and labored breathing from pinched nerves to lungs.
<b>DUP CON</b>	<b>DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE</b>		MV	Tendon in the palm contract, pulling finger into curl. Tendon looks like a rope under the skin. Operations are temporarily successful. There is a corresponding constriction in some hip muscles with no similar tendon appearance. The leg seems to draw into the hip.
<b>E. COLI</b>	<b>E. COLI</b>		B	Escherichia Coli is most known for urethral tract infections, but also appears in kidneys, intestines, wounds, etc.. Related to strep and staph.
<b>EB MEN</b>	<b>EPSTEIN-BARR MENINGITIS</b>	3-5	V	Epstein Barr Meningitis is one of two causes of glandular fever. (Cytomegalovirus Meningitis is the other). It makes glands swell with a predilection to thyroids and pancreas.
<b>ECTO SP</b>	<b>ECTOCHYME SPLENDOR</b>		MVB	The ectochyme carries an immune system for the nerves, separate from but related to T Lymphocytes and B Lymphocytes. All three systems are activated in most healing. The connection is most noted in eyes and genitalia.
<b>END GRN</b>	<b>ENDOTHELIAL GRANULOMATOSIS</b>		MVB	Causes vacuoles resembling multiple small cysts throughout organs in the body, especially in the liver and pancreas. It is like having an open rash that absorbs all kinds of toxins and impedes the function of the organ. People who are especially susceptible to molds, chemicals and allergies may have this condition. Digestive insufficiencies are part of the symptom picture, although less easily identified for some.
<b>END MAL</b>	<b>ENDOTHELIAL MALADY</b>		MVB	The vascular endothelium, which provides the barrier between the blood and vascular wall, is the site of production of 3 hormones - prostacyclin, nitric oxide, endothelins. This remedy is for the vasoconstrictor endothelins (E-1,E-2, E-3) that suppress these hormones and cause high blood pressure plus sexual dysfunction among other problems. The vasoconstrictors are similar in effect to asp venom.
<b>END MYL</b>	<b>ENDOTHELIAL MYELOMA</b>		MVB	Similar to END MAL, this disease is most known to cause tumors in the long bones. It also causes vasoconstriction throughout the body, especially deteriorating the heart causing "windedness", shallow breathing, heart infections and decreased blood supply to all parts of the body. This is one of the leading causes of "heart failure".
<b>END SCL</b>	<b>ENDOTHELIN SCLEROSIS</b>		MVB	This condition comes from continual adrenal production of norepinephrine. It shuts down secretin (digestive hormones), constricts thyroid function (metabolization, oxygen conversion), and traps a variety of hormones needed by other glands. In hardening the condition causes a form of energy contraction as well as function contraction. This antidote could restore considerable energy. Often taken with norepinephrinoma, RV Enzy and AEA 16A.
<b>EP THAL</b>	<b>EPITHALOMA</b>		MVB	Tumor of the epithalamus of the diencephalon
<b>EPENMA</b>	<b>EPENDYOMA</b>		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.
<b>EPHY ML</b>	<b>EPIPHYSEAL MYELOMA</b>		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.

EPI SMY	EPITHELIAL SPONGIFORM MYELOSIS		MVB	This causes Granulomatous Hepatitis and granulomatous conditions of other organs. It might be nick-named "leaky organ syndrome" because it makes miniscule, sponge-like holes in the epithelial tissue of most any organ. Use with HEL ATR for ulcer conditions. In response to the holes the body makes granulomas which are fat and lipid patches with granulocytes. Therefor the organs become fatty and more prone to infections catching in the fatty surface. It also looks like fleshy weight.
EPN CPH	EPINEPHRINE ENCEPHALOPATHY	5-6	MVB	The degeneration of the epinephrine synthesizing cell creates frayed nerves, a form of encephalopathy, that affects all nerves throughout the body. All healing uses adrenaline.
EPN CPX	EPENDYMA COMPLEX		MVB	The Ependyma feeds the nerve strands that run through it and its disease can often affect the nerve fibers and sheath. Often the appearance of an Ependymoma on the spine is accompanied by Ependyma diseases and infections. The remedy attempts to combine the diseases with the lump and retrovirus.
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.
EPN SCL	EPENDYMA SCLEROSIS		MVB	The hardening of the ependyma may pinch nerves from the central nervous system to the organs of the body.
EVREN	EVREN MALAISE		MVB	Depolarizes the nerve impulse. (Evren is nerve spelled backwards). The remedy is aimed at restoring nerves after long-term non use from injuries or diseases.
FAP	FAMILIAL AMYLOIDOTIC POLYNEUROPATHY		MVB	Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (FAP) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by extracellular deposition of transthyretin (TTR) amyloid fibrils, particularly in the peripheral nervous system. Amyloid deposits can be found in any part of the peripheral nervous system, including the nerve trunks, plexuses, and sensory and autonomic ganglia. In peripheral nerve, deposition occurs extracellularly, particularly in the endoneurium close to Schwann cells (SCs) and to collagen fibrils. In severely affected nerves, almost the whole endoneurial contents may be replaced by amyloid and very few nerve fibers survive. In the autonomic and sensory nervous system, advanced neuronal degeneration that might cause progressive ascending neuropathy (dying back type) is evident in addition to axonopathy. Usually manifesting itself between 20 and 40 years of age, it is characterized by pain, paresthesia, muscular weakness and autonomic dysfunction followed by kidneys and the heart afflictions.
FIB RGN	<i>FIBER REGENERATION GROUP</i>	6	MVB	<i>Fibers constitute the base of muscles, nerves, tissue, organs and even blood. When they degenerate, much of the body suffers. The remedy aims to revive and strengthen all fibers in the body.</i>
FLX NRV	FLEX NERVES		MVB	A hardening of the nerves that causes muscle contraction. Very noticeable in eyes where micro nerves tighten, making vision function more difficult. Taken often with FLX OPT as a base for better vision.
FNA	FATAL NEUROPATHIC AMYLOIDOSIS		MVB	Don't let the common name scare you. Symptoms include weakness or fatigue, sometimes weight loss, heart damage (congestive heart failure), shortness of breath, swelling of the feet and legs, chest pains, irregular heart rhythm, lightheadedness (due to lowering of blood pressure during sudden position changes), abnormal sensations of the arms, feet, or legs, symptoms related to autonomic neuropathy (e.g. gastrointestinal symptoms such as bloating, diarrhea, etc...). Large amyloid deposits may produce bone damage and cause bone fractures.
FSC RGN	FASCIA CELL REGENERATION COMPLEX	6	MVB	The thyroid makes fascia from ingredients in the thymus. Fascia makes an estrogen receptor protein called estrophilin for the making of fasciculus - small bundles of nerves, muscle or tendon fibers. When the fascia declines so does the growth of nerve tissue, muscle tissue tendons and hair.
G. MEN	GONOCOCCAL MENINGITIS		B	Inflammation of nerves coverings of the brain and spine. tiredness, tight neck, headaches, irritability, changing pulse rates, changing temperatures, nausea, vomiting delirium are common in some combination of the preceding.
GABA	GABA DEFICIENCY		MV	Gamma Aminobutyric Acid is released in the liver from glutamic acid. Although normally seen as an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain, it becomes invigorating to the whole autonomic nervous system when mixed with Tyrosine. Its absence shows in different nerves/muscle like soreness in the thumb base, lower back pains and genital soreness. It helps valves in veins and arteries especially relevant to some heart soreness (as opposed to sharp heart stabbing pains).
GEN BRN	GENITAL/BRAIN HERPES		RVB	A form of herpes that affects simultaneously both ends of the spinal column. Includes NRV CHM.

GLCT LP	<b>GALACTOSYL-CERAMIDE LIPIDOSIS</b>		MVB	This remedy is aimed at a lipidosis often called Krabbe's Disease. It is characterized by progressive retardation, paralysis, blindness, deafness and pseudobulbar palsy. It is secondary to galactosemia (see GLCT I and GLCT II).
GLCT LP	<b>GALACTOSYL-CERAMIDE LIPIDOSIS</b>	5-6	MVB	This remedy is aimed at a lipidosis often called Krabbe's Disease. It is characterized by progressive retardation, paralysis, blindness, deafness and pseudobulbar palsy. It is secondary to galactosemia (see GLCT I and GLCT II).
GLI BLS	<b>GLIOBLASTOMA</b>		MVB	Lumps, usually in brain, formed with blast cells and mucous gli cells.
GLI CER	<b>GLIOMATOSIS CEREBRI</b>		MBF	A form of brain tumor based on miasms with multiple possible problems in head and nervous system
GLU DEF	<b>GLUTATHIONE DEFICIENCY MIASM</b>		M	Miasm - decrease in primary brain food that encourages aging, senility and leads to Alzheimers
GLYC DB	<b>GLYCOPROTEIN DIABETES</b>		MVB	Glycoproteins (sugars) absorb specific steroids as a means/ carrier to nerves. Astrocytes absorb glycoproteins and steroids from blood vessels so as to rebuild nerves. An astrocyte disease prevents the synthesis of glycoproteins and specific steroids which starves the nerves. The result is extra sugar in the blood stream (adds to diabetes), shaky nerves (tremors) and slow spasm in nerves (high blood pressure). Many people experience this as slowly growing stiffness.
GNGLS1	<b>GANGLIOSIDOSIS COMPLEX 1</b>		MVB	A condition caused by an accumulation of GM1 gangliosides due to a deficiency of specific lysosomal hydrolases. Current science (6/08) divides the disease into infantile and adult, depending on severity of symptoms. There are many adults who develop subclinical cases. Symptoms include growing motor movement loss, sometimes to cerebral degeneration ataxia (staggering) and hypotonia (loss of muscle tone), hyperacusis (sensitive hearing), dysostosis (cartilage or bone malformation-ganglions inside bones), dysarthria (inability to pronounce words or correctly put sentences together), seizures, intellectual impairment, vision deterioration. It usually decreases male sexual performance and increases female sexual response. Hepatosplenomegaly, menstrual bloating, edema, weight gain with gangliomas between hypothalamus and pituitary, cherry red macular spots, increased breast size - female and male.
GNGLS2	<b>GANGLIOSIDOSIS COMPLEX 2</b>		MVB	A disease caused by an accumulation of GM2 gangliosides due to deficiency of specific hexosaminidase isozymes. The remedy includes variations known as Sandhoff's Disease and (No Suggestions) disease. Often distinguished from Gangliosidosis 1 by the presence of lipomas (squishy skin lumps) somewhere on the body. Whereas hypotonia is common to both, stiffness is more common to GM2. Feet and brain are not well coordinated (sports, dancing). Hip/joint pain, snoring and breathing difficulties are common.
GON	<b>GONORRHEA</b>		B	Well-known venereal disease causing painful swelling of genitals, lower abdomen, liver, heart, joints, conjunctiva. Some have nausea, vomiting , fever, racing heart beat. Usually there is a tell-tale discharge from genital openings.
GRY GRP	<b>GREY GRAPPLE</b>		MVB	An inherited degenerative disease of the grey matter of nerves. The sporadic grappling with nerves causes a variety of symptoms from frequent sore throats, numerous neurological aches and pains in numerous locations, memory problems, infection susceptibility and intestinal irregularities. For some it remains sporadic and for others the sporadic symptoms precede a steady decline in shoulders, arms and walking ability. The closest similarities are Creutzfeld-Jakob variations and Neuroacanthocytosis. it is usually expected in the 3rd and 4th decade, it is seen more mildly presented thereafter. 10% of the blood usually shows acanthocytosis and there is decreased striatal glucose metabolism. An MRI usually shows caudate atrophy and T-2 weighted hyperintensities in the striatum. There is usually peripheral neuropathy or peripheral dysfunction.
GSS	<b>GERSTMANN-STRAUSSLER-SCHEINKER DISEASE</b>		MVB	This brain prion infection is similar to Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease. Supposedly usually seen around age 40, there is usually sleep disturbances and peripheral neuropathy from spinocerebellar degeneration or olivopontocerebellar degeneration. Progression is to limb ataxia, dysarthria, nystagmus, dementia, parkinsonism, deafness, blindness and gaze palsies. Some report that they are easily miffed or angered by small issues.
GUMMA	<b>GUMMA</b>		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 HOK	<b>HEMISPHERE HOOKUP</b>		MVB	An inherited disease of the Corpus Callosum. The connecting nerve fibers of the right and left hemispheres are weakened and invite abscesses of the brain. Memory becomes patchy, strange pains arise via nerves to many parts of the body, motor coordination has mild to severe dysfunction. Hearing, taste and smell are often affected.
HERPO	<b>HERPORAL</b>		RV	Can also require Strep, CPS, Small Pox, Chlamydia Pneumonia. Cocksackie and Anthrax are mistaken for Oral Herpes.

HG TOO	HERPES GENITAL TOO		V	The non-herpes part of Herpes Genital.
HND	HUMAN NERVE DISEASE		MVF	So common of a disease in humans that it has no name because this weakness in the nerves is considered normal. Behind many other nerve diseases.
HP EF	HYPOTHALAMUS EXHAUSTION FEMALE		MVB	Causes a loss of libido/sex drive in females interested in males. (An enzyme in the Hypothalamus is changed).
HP EM	HYPOTHALAMUS EXHAUSTION MALE		MVB	Causes a loss of libido/sex drive in males interested in females. (An enzyme in the Hypothalamus is changed).
HRP BRF	HAARP BARF		CB	Contrail dropping composed of elements of tuberculosis, meningitis and bubonic plague. Lovely !
HRP ENC	HERPES ENCEPHALITIS		RFB	The poxes in the spine with fungus and nerve bacteria cause a slow deterioration of central nervous system
HRP INH	HERPES INHERITED		MVB	The miasmatic disease of herpes as opposed to the active infection of herpes. It manifests on most any part of the body as warm lumps that look like boils which will not burst.
HTLV #1	HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS #1		V	The virus is most associated with Tropical Spastic Paraparesis which resembles MS because of the thoracic myelopathy. Initial symptoms include weakness or stiffness in one or both legs, back pain and urinary incontinence. Sensory changes are usually mild, but peripheral neuropathy may develop. Patients display lower limb weakness or all limb weakness with spastic movements (like those seen in Huntington's), ankle contractions and big toe upward contractions (extensor plantar responses). Cognitive functions are usually spared and cranial nerve abnormalities are unusual. Lesions appear on MRIs in the white matter and paraventricular regions of the brain. Spinal meningitis and cord parenchyma contain an inflammatory infiltrate with myelin destruction. Best taken with TD-Tetanus/Polio or TD CP/Polio.
INC BM1	INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 1	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.
INC BM2	INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 2	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.
INC BM3	INCLUSION BODY MYOPATHY 3	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.
INCN BU	INCONTINENCE BOWEL AND URINARY		MVB	A group of pathogens in the mid-brain nerve center that control the muscles for urinary and bowel release. Common symptoms are: over 50, urgency to void with little time to go to facilities. Clostridium Neurotoxin or Botuban are often used for under 50 urgency to urinate.
INCN UR	INCONTINENCE URINARY		MVB	A group of pathogens in the mid-brain nerve center that control the muscles for urine release. Common symptoms are; over 50, urgency to urinate or frequent urination. Clostridium Neurotoxin or Botuban are often used for under 50 urgency to urinate.
INTN RC	INTERNEURON REGENERATION COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Interneurons are one of three types of neurons. Interneurons connect sensory (motor) neurons and the central nervous system. All the interneurons are inside lamina which means that lamina diseases may affect the function of interneurons. Nerve diseases kill interneurons, which complicates the original disease like a secondary disease. For instance, in nerve diseases that make walking difficult, interneuron regeneration may help subjects walk again after the original causes of a nerve diseases is antidoted. Strokes kill interneurons so regenerating the neurons may replensih the exact brain cells that are killed. Nerve injuries also kill interneurons and may be a major key to recovery. Interneurons degenerate often with age and cause a multitude of nerve infirmaries.</i>
KAL PHS	KAL PHOS			Cell salt brain tissue and nerve builder
LD CYX	LEAD COCCYX		C	Deep-seated lead poisoning that general lead formula will not get .
LEAD	LEAD		C	Cause of ADD. Blocks calcium absorption into bones. Causes calf cramps. Children are most susceptible.

LEP	LEPROSY		B	Officially called Hansen's Disease this involves multiple systems of the body, with wide-spread skin nodules, destruction of the nose cartilage and bone, testicular atrophy, peripheral edema and eye problems often involving blindness.
LEP LEP	LEPROMATOUS LEPROSY		B	Not very contagious form of tuberculoid leprosy to be taken with TB skin (usually there is TB in other parts of the body as well). Thickens cutaneous nerves and has saucer-shaped flat skin lesions.
LKCMLC	LEUKO- ENCEPHALOMALACIA		MVB	Edema and semi liquidification of the brain based on Fumonisin (mycotoxins) from Fusarium Moniliforme (mold of corn, barley, sorghum and navy bean). The brain has difficulty processing many forms of information and comprehension of any complex idea is great work. There's a vague feeling of "losing your mind" mixed with a dependency on routines to help get through the day.
LM ENZ	LYMPHOMA ENZYMES		ENZ	Slowly dissolves the coagulation that caused the blockage of lymph channels and nodes that leads to lymphomas. Take with lymphoma remedies.
LRBC	L/R BRAIN CONNECTION		VB	Perceptual and thinking blocks caused by drugs (legal or not) in Corpus Callosum and Temporal Lobe.
MAG BRN	MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY BRAIN		MVF	A miasmatic brain proclivity to not absorb magnesium, bringing muscle contractions and malabsorption of calcium
MAG PHS	MAG PHOS			Cell salt spinal cord tissue and nerve rebuilder
MAO A	<b>MONOAMINE OXIDASE A DEFICIENCY DISEASE</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>Monoamine Oxidases are enzymes made in the liver. MAO A catalyzes the oxidative deamination of amines, neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. The protein enzyme is highly expressed in neural and cardiac cells. Low MAO-A causes high bilirubin and often leads to gall bladder mal-function (and frequently GB removal). We have seen cases where low MAO-A causes a leak from the gall bladder that disperses bile throughout the abdomen outside the intestines. Low MAO-A causes high serotonin production in the brain (epithalamus) via Tryptophan Hydroxylase. High serotonin is more relevant to low MAO-A than high Tryptophan Hydroxylase. MAO-A alters the brain relevant to mood, sexual desire and sexual function (high serotonin constricts smooth muscle). Low serotonin from low Tryptophan Hydroxylase (TPH2) causes low breast milk, OCD, depression and anxiety.</i>
MAO AB	<b>MONOAMINE OXIDASE A/B DEFICIENCY DISEASE</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>Often the combination is found as a mood depressive, anxiety increaser, the base of some Obsessive/Compulsive behavior. The combination is more likely to be at the base of many seizures, temporary freeze of movements, loss of thought in mid sentence and the trigger to strokes and heart attacks. Loss of memory is often part of the symptoms. Subjects feel like they have no base or foundation in life - no reason for living. The condition is usually associated with Superoxidase Dismutase Deficiency Disease.</i>
MAO B	<b>MONOAMINE OXIDASE B DEFICIENCY DISEASE</b>	5-6	MVB	<i>Monoamine Oxidases are enzymes made in the liver. They catalyze the oxidative deamination of the biogenic and xenobiotic (foreign substances) amines and plays an important role in the catabolism of neuroactive and vasoactive amines in the central nervous system and peripheral tissues. Like MAO-A, MAO-B metabolizes and modulates dopamine. Currently Alzheimer's and Parkinson's are both associated with MAO-B in the brain and there is controversy in medicine circles about using "MAO inhibitor" drugs. Since MAO is designed to modulate neurotransmitters in the brain, it is illogical that the presence is the cause or contributor to brain dysfunction. We find the issue is more the deficiency of the modulating enzyme COUPLED WITH A DEFICIENCY OF SUPEROXIDASE DISMUTASE DEFICIENCY. We find that cognitive decline, depression and the propensity to seizures are all functions of too little modulating MAO. The deficiency is also seen in the symptoms of argumentative and unreasonableness that precede strokes and heart attacks.</i>
MBR CCX	MEMBRANOUS CONTRACTUS COMPLEX		MVB	A disease in the Hypothalamus causes cells normally in the Endometrium of Epididymis to travel through the blood stream and bind onto nerves or organs. The contraction strangles nerves, giving low back pains connected to genital troubles. In some instances the genitals themselves are constricted by the misplaced cells. In yet other instances, other nerves or organs are contracted to lower or painful function. Breast lesions are formed in some instances. Prostates contract around urethral tubes or cloaks form around clitorises.
MD BECK	MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY - BECKER		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.

MEFBSQ	<b>MENINGO FIBRO SQUAMOMA</b>		MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May affect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.
MEFIBL	<b>MENINGO FIBRO BLASTOMA</b>		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.
MEM NRV	<b>MEMORY NERVE VIRUS</b>		V	Scientifically unidentified virus that paralyzes nerve path of memories in Epithalamus. Also weakens pineal, which attracts to the brain aluminum and fluoride. Frequently used with NRV FUL.
MEM SCR	<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.
MEN BUB	<b>MENINGES BUBBLE</b>		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.
MENOMA	<b>MENINGIOMA</b>		MVB	Lump often in the deeper sinus area causing apnea or clogged sinus or elsewhere causing nerve problems
MERRF	<b>MYOCLONIC EPILEPSY RAGGED RED FIBERS</b>	6	MVB	The disease is a result of Urea Cycle Disorders. Symptoms include brief involuntary muscle twitching, sometimes uncontrollable sneezing and rapid blinking, difficulty coordinating muscle movement (ataxia) and decline in cognitive ability (dementia).
MILTB M	<b>MILIARY TB MENINGES</b>		MB	Different bacteria causing subtle, nagging under functioning of specific organs, graduating into failure. TB tests miss it. Also TB SPIN
MILTB N	<b>MILIARY TB NERVES</b>		MB	Different bacteria causing subtle, nagging under functioning of specific organs, graduating into failure. TB tests miss it. CNS
MIN TP N	<b>MINIATURE TAPEWORM - NERVES</b>		P	For the Diphyllbothrium Ceviche - Nerves tapeworm that invades both the grey matter and the white matter of nerves. Often seen with BLANCA MYELITIS #2.
MIT ECM	<b>MITOCHONDRIAL ENCEPHALO MYOPATHY</b>	6	MVB	The disease is a result of Urea Cycle Disorders. An ammonia by-product of protein breakdown enters the cells and impairs liver amino acid construction of nerves and specific enzymes. Science refers to the constellation of symptoms as Mitochondrial Encephalopathy, Lactic Acidosis and Stroke-like episodes (MELAS). Symptoms include muscle weakness, pain, recurrent headaches, loss of appetite, lethargy, vomiting and seizures. During a seizure/muscle weakness there is often altered consciousness, vision abnormalities, dementia and movement problems. After repeated episodes, the episodic symptoms become permanent.
MLNG AS	<b>MELANINOGENICUS ASACCHAROLYTICUS</b>		MVB	The bacteria strongly mimics genital herpes, but is mostly known in current science as a mucous, oral infection with symptoms of small bumps on the inside of the mouth.
MND FRM	<b>MIND FORM</b>		MV	Bone-based breakdown of epithelial cells forming the diencephalon of the brain and other tissues. Often paired with a RESTORE remedy.
MPS CEF	<b>MUMPS ENCEPHALITIS</b>		R	Childhood disease can inflame the nerves in the endocrine glands and spine
MPS END	<b>MUMPS ENDOCRINE</b>		R	Childhood disease can especially settle in thyroid and adrenals
MRC ARS	<b>MERCURIAL ARSENIC</b>		C	Compound found in drugs, legal or illegal. Stores in the adrenals and keeps them weak. . . until removed
MRC BRN	<b>MERCURY IN BRAIN</b>		C	Amalgam Mercury
MRC BRT	<b>MERCURY IN BRAIN STEM</b>		C	Amalgam Mercury
MRC CYX	<b>MERC COCCYX</b>		C	Usually, not exclusively from teeth. Interrupts nerve impulses; causes pain in area above seat; causes coccyx to go out of place.
MRC SPN	<b>MERCURY IN SPINE</b>		C	Amalgam Mercury
MRJ DAM	<b>MARIJAUNA-DAMAGE AXON ENZYME RESTORE</b>		MVB	Many drugs, including cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy and some pesticides - DDT, Dioxin - destroy an axon enzyme making ability in nerves. This destruction can be caused in the sperm of a fetus. The remedy seeks to restore the enzyme-making ability so that axons can be made again. Most effected would be the brain and cerebellum. Often used with Nerve Repair and Nerve Alive. See also Drug-Damage Axon Enzyme Restore.

MRW APD	MARROW ANIMAL POISON DISEASE		MVB	The disease thwarts the parathyroid calcium conversion and teeth health. It depletes calcium ion nerve flow which causes various degrees of muscle twitching/jerking. It impairs kidney calcium conversion which could make osteopenia worse. The disease is derived miasmically from animal bites of our ancestors where the venom was carried to the marrow by blood.
MS BASE	MS BASE		RVB	The basis of Multiple Sclerosis. Measles Encephalitis, Pseudomonas Pyocyaneas and RV Nerve
MSA	MULTIPLE SYSTEM ATROPHY		MVB	The pituitary causes epinephrine and norepinephrine from the adrenals to change from nerve stimulators to nerve neutralizers. In scientific terms, the disease produces Papp-Lantos bodies which is the defining histopathological hallmark of Multiple System Atrophy and is the most severe manifestation of the disease. In lesser degrees this is a common post-50 disease. Symptoms include in rough order; decreased sweating, decreased autonomic nerve control (erectile dysfunction, frequent urination, urinary and bowel incontinence), memory problems, adrenal soreness, balance problems, falling, body temperature control, abnormal breathing. Increasing tiredness accompanies the onset of each of these symptoms. Some display blood pressure drop when standing and Parkinson's-like tremors and rigidity.
MSA 2	MULTIPLE SYSTEM ATROPHY2	6	MVB	<i>The pituitary causes epinephrine and norepinephrine from the adrenals to change from nerve stimulators to nerve neutralizers. In scientific terms, the disease produces Papp-Lantos bodies which is the defining histopathological hallmark of Multiple System Atrophy and is the most severe manifestation of the disease. In lesser degrees this is a common post-50 disease. Symptoms include in rough order; decreased sweating, decreased autonomic nerve control (erectile dysfunction, frequent urination, urinary and bowel incontinence), memory problems, adrenal soreness, balance problems, falling, body temperature control, abnormal breathing. Increasing tiredness accompanies the onset of each of these symptoms. Some display blood pressure drop when standing and Parkinson's-like tremors and rigidity. This version contain Avian Measles/TB Group.</i>
MSLS SP	MEASLES SPINE		R	Causes great itching of unexplained nature. Paramyxovirus is also associated with premature ejaculation and prostate problems.
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.
MUS DYS	MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY		MVB	Turned out to involve a rare form of polio with inherited bone/muscle weaknesses. Commonly shows up in hearts of adults.
MUS NDC	MUSCLE/NERVE		MVB	Several forms of promyelomonocytic leukemia that make blood particles that clog muscles and nerves.
MUS NRV	MUSCLE NERVE DEGENERATION		VF	Animal-based virus that locks on to the nerves of muscles and slowly withers them. Often accompanied by sore muscles after exertion.
MYA GRV	MYASTHENIA GRAVIS		MVB	A bone/blood adrenal condition with symptoms including fallen organs, muscle fatigue post exercise, limb weakness, double vision, voice alteration, difficulty swallowing, post nasal drip feeling, cardiorespiratory system. CONNECTOR is needed as a companion remedy. Take with CLS DIF and/or CLS PER. Usually Mucor Mycosis sets into the blood and creates a coughing during the clearing process of this remedy group. Take MUCOR to avoid coughing.
MYO 5A	MYOSIN 5A		MVB	MYO 5A is a neurological/muscle inherited disease that mimics the symptoms of MS, ALS, MD and Stroke (disabled on one side).
MZL AXL	MEASLES AXOLEMMA	5-6	MVB	Axolemma is the cell membrane surrounding an axon. An infection in the membrane weakens the nerve polarization and leads to Acute Motor Neuropathy. Acute Motor Neuropathy is characterized by flaccid paralysis (muscles become limp and cannot contract), respiratory paralysis, areflexia, and sensory loss. Symptoms sometimes mimic polio. The condition can also cause a locked bowel. It has been triggered by Campylobacter Jejuni and associated with Gullian Barre and Miller Fisher Syndrome.
MZL CEF	MEASLES ENCEPHALITIS		R	Especially settles in the nerves of the brain and spinal cord. May be the base issue behind true Multiple Sclerosis

<b>MZL END</b>	<b>MEASLES ENDOCRINE</b>		R	Childhood disease settles into the adrenals especially as well as other endocrine glands
<b>MZL MAL</b>	<b>MEASLES MALAISE</b>		MVB	For Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis symptoms. This usually follows measles infection in children and is reported as uncommon in its clinical form. We suspect there are many sub-acute instances. It is characterized in child acute form by diffuse inflammation of the brain tissue, personality changes, seizures, blindness, dementia, fever and death.
<b>MZLZ</b>	<b>MEASLES</b>		R	Usually a residue causing classical MS (sometimes bound by another virus like papilloma). Take after the peak of the actual disease.
<b>NAN NRV</b>	<b>NANOMUNCHKINS - NERVE CELLS</b>			There is no classification for this remedy because it antidotes what is not natural in nature. Nanomunchkins is a name given to the very small microorganisms made to destroy specific cells. We hope this is a government experiment that will be stopped, but it could create the next plague.
<b>NASID</b>	<b>NASID</b>		C	The common ingredient in non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs like aspirin. The cumulative deposits smother and kill nerves over a period of usage.
<b>NAT FLV</b>	<b>NATURAL FLAVORS</b>		C	The generic term leads you to believe the flavors are solely composed of substances grown in nature. Many times the acids (all flavors are made with acids) are similar to the components of aspartame and monosodium glutamate (MSG) together. They deteriorate the pituitary and nerves like a disease in our opinion. They seem to guarantee mental deterioration, nerve problems and weight. Not all products listed with natural flavors have this combination of acids. Because this material is in over 5,000 products it is not at all uncommon to need 20 to 40 bottles. This is a very dangerous issue in our society.
<b>NBC</b>	<b>NERVE BRAIN CONNECTION</b>		MVB	Aimed at leukodystrophy, which is a condition that dismantles nerve food, leaving a lipid (fatty) clog in the white matter of the nerves. messages of the brain slowly cease, causing dementia, slowness/paralysis and general dysfunction of organs.
<b>NCD</b>	<b>NERVE CORE DISEASE</b>		MVF	Based on a miasm of the Bubonic Plague, this scientifically unidentified disease may be at the base of ALS and some forms of MS. it may prove to be the grandfather of many nerve diseases.
<b>NER CYT</b>	<b>NEUROCYTOMA</b>		MVF	A tumor of "undifferentiated" nerve cells usually found on nerves in ganglia form.
<b>NER PFF</b>	<b>NEURO POLIO FIBRO FOLLICULAROMA</b>		MVB	Lump combination on the nerves first found on the nerves of the right lobe of a thyroid.
<b>NERFIB</b>	<b>NEUROFIBROMA</b>		MB	Nerve tumor liking sensory organs. Tinnitus, hearing loss, optic nerves, dizziness, staggering. Known as inherited and progressive.
<b>NES RIA</b>	<b>NEISSERIA</b>		B	This bacteria seems a major part of ALS (Lou Gehrig's Disease) plus a part of MS. See also Bechtrew's.
<b>NGA FEM</b>	<b>NEURAL GROWTH ACTIVATION- FEMALE</b>		MVB	Restores neural hormones that will regrow the Alzheimer's damaged nerves in the brain for females.
<b>NGA MAL</b>	<b>NEURAL GROWTH ACTIVATION- MALE</b>		MVB	Restores neural hormones that will regrow the Alzheimer's damaged nerves in the brain for males.
<b>NIT SWT</b>	<b>NIGHT SWEATS</b>		MVB	Adrenal based problem often accompanying menopause.
<b>NJD</b>	<b>NEUROPATHIC JOINT DISEASE</b>		MVB	A chronic progressive degeneration joint disease of one or more joints, usually characterized by swelling and distortion of joints. May be the cause of pain after knee joint replacement.
<b>NMF ENZ</b>	<b>NERVE/MUSCLE FIBER ENZYMES</b>		MVB	The remedy is aimed at restoring enzymes that activate the fibers and the flow from nerves to muscles. This often follows an accident that stretches these spinal cord fibers, even though the accident happened decades or days from the deterioration of spinal nerves
<b>NO SDD</b>	<b>NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE DEFICIENCY</b>	5-6	MVB	A cell disease that destroys enzymes that produces nitric oxide for the nerve, endothelial tissue, heart and immune system. Nitric oxide is a neurotransmitter that helps each of the organs mentioned (plus other organs and smooth muscles).
<b>NO SRG</b>	<b>NITRIC OXIDE STRENGTH</b>		MVB	Nitric Oxide (separate from cigarette generated) is called a proto hormone that helps all other hormones. It also produces enzymes that promote circulation and nerve strength for short-term memory. This remedy is designed to increase circulation of NO in tonsil-filled areas (Tonsil cells are like lymph cells and are throughout the body). In tonsil and other areas the nitric oxide generated enzymes make cyclic GMP and peroxy nitrite plus other beneficial enzymes. The net effect is small artery expansion for skin and organs, better short-term memory and a boost to all hormones.
<b>NO SYN</b>	<b>NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE</b>	5-6	MVB	Degeneration of Nitric Oxide Synthases causes aneurisms without artery deposits.

NOIS RC	NOISE RECOVERY		T	For loss of hearing from loud noises.
NORWLK	NORWALK		V	A viroid characterized by tiredness in the spine.
NORWLK	NORWALK		V	A virus that simultaneously affects intestines and nerves. Symptoms include nausea, flu-like malaise, diarrhea and usually perspiration.
NRCT GP	NEUROCYTOMA GROUP		MVB	The remedy aims at a lump on nerves in the brain. When in the nerves between the hypothalamus and pituitary there can be high or low blood pressure. The remedy includes the counter vibration of the lump plus a retrovirus plus Coxsackie A. If found in any location below the head, add Coxsackie B to the schedule of remedies.
NRD CPX	NEUROD COMPLEX		MVB	Neurods are small centers within the Posterior Pituitary (Neurohypophysis) which makes the Pituitary hormone, Neurin, that feeds all nerves. The centers often have inherited diseases which start the deterioration of these centers and the neurin. This disease becomes a base for many, better-known nerve diseases.
NRD LEP	NEURONEURD LEPROSY		MVB	Neuroneurds are small nodules in the nerve fibers that have an intelligence of their own. They help perception and (deep) memories. In an infected state they suppress and/or direct emotions plus hold (almost subconscious) fears.
NRD MTR	NEURONEURD MOTOR DISEASE		MVB	A disease of the neuroneurds based on the polio virus. Coordination of the physical body is difficult, especially legs. This is less than the severity of a full nerve disease. The remedy could constitute a major base for eyesight improvement.
NRD NES	NEURONEURD NEISSERIA		MVB	Neuroneurds are nerve centers located throughout the body that connect to the frontal lobe of the brain. They are highly responsive to thoughts. When infected with a pathogen they create dispositions and inclinations of the personality.
NRD STF	NEURONEURD STAPH		B	An infection in the equivalent of nerve nodes usually with both physiological and emotional content.
NRD SYF	NEURONEURD SYPHILIS		MVB	Neuroneurds are small nodules in the nerve fibers that have an intelligence of their own. They help perception and (deep) memories. In an infected state they suppress and/or direct emotions plus hold (almost subconscious) fears.
NRD TUB	NEURONEURD TUBERCULOSIS		MVB	Neuroneurds are small centers of nerves within normal human pathways that have an intelligence that links the body with our larger intelligence.
NRD YAW	NEURONEURD YAWS		B	An infection in a specific part of the nerves that resembles a mini brain.
NRD YRS	NEURONEURD YERSINIA		MVB	Neuroneurds are small centers of nerves within normal human pathways that have an intelligence that links the body with our larger intelligence.
NREC CX	NEUROECTODERM COMPLEX		MVB	Designed to reverse the decline of the cell intertwined in all nerve cells and vascular cells. The theory recognizes this as a cause of general nerve deterioration with age.
NRFBSQ	NEURO FIBRO SQUAMOMA		MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May affect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.
NRFIBL	NEURO FIBRO BLASTOMA		MVB	A compound-content lump on the nerves usually high in the brain stem or cerebellum. May affect the function of organs as well as the central nervous system.
NRM STR	NEURIUM STRICTURE		MVB	Schwann Cell Dendrites become neurium connective tissue that encloses nerve cells. Endoneurium cells are most associated with auditory nerves. The remedy may have restorative effect on the nerves involved in snoring, sleep apnea, Esophageal Eosinophilia and Achalasia (stricture of rings of the esophagus).
NRN CPX	NEURIN COMPLEX		MVB	Neurin is a nerve hormone made in the neurod glands of the Posterior Pituitary. When the nervous system is starved of neurins, multiple nervous system diseases are more probable such as MS, Polio, etc. It will be difficult to fully regain nerve function after a significant nervous condition without taking this remedy.
NRV ALV	NERVE ALIVE		MVB	For a parathymus/ nerve disease that reactivates the elements of the central nervous system.
NRV BAC	NERVE BACTERIA		B	An unnamed bacteria spread across the US about mid February contracting bronchi into deep, hollow persistent coughs.
NRV BLD	NERVE BLOOD RESTORE		MVB	An inherited plasma disorder that starves nerves of nutrition. It activates white and grey matter atrophy of the nerves which depletes multiple organs of nerve activity. It causes multiple allergies.
NRV BRG	NERVE BRIDGE		MVB	Blockage of the superior and inferior cerebral peduncle messages from brain to motor movements. Sometimes affects speech or vision or movement.
NRV CHM	NERVE CHOMPER		V	A necrotic nerve virus that may be at the heart of all nerve diseases. We have been unable to find a parallel in medical books.

NRV CLR	NERVE CLEAR		BF	Some forms of ataxia, CNS dendrite connection, Sleep Apnea
NRV CMP	NERVE COMPLETION		MVB	When you were born the nerves were not finished developing in the womb. This remedy is designed to finish the development. All other nerve remedies will work better after this remedy is taken (if needed).
NRV CNC	NERVE CONNECT		MVB	A disease of the neuron medulla which interrupts nerve signal flow at a very deep level. Interruption affects muscles, hormones, organs and brain, especially short-term memory of what was said.
NRV CPL	NERVE CAPILLARY ATROPHY		MVB	A bone disease that causes capillaries to atrophy. It causes nerve breakdown in the brain and red spots on the skin. It seems to set the stage for brain and memory problems as we age.
NRV CRC	NERVES AND CIRCULATION		MVF	A liver remedy for antidoting the polypeptides that are endothelial precursors. Endothelins are like snake poison that constrict arteries and veins.
NRV DB	NERVE DISEASE BASE		MVB	The base for nerve weakening that makes nerves susceptible to infection and inviting of miasmatic nerve disease manifestation. This condition is located in the Mamillary Bodies and is caused by several diseases starting with the parent bacteria to Strep. It dissolves the nerve structure, starting with axons and applies to Brain and Central Nervous System conditions.
NRV ELC	NERVE ELECTROLYTE RECREATION		MVB	The white matter of nerves makes nerve electrolytes to reconstruct nerves. The deficiency of nerve electrolytes allows nerve damage and disallow nerve healing. Those without enough electrolytes have trouble seeing energy like auras, meridians and discarnates. This should clearly be called an experimental remedy.
NRV ELC	NERVE ELECTROLYTES		MVB	Leukoblasts are restored to their ability to make new nerve electrolytes in the ependyma and utilize manganese for conduction. This remedy helps restore nerve flow during or after nerve diseases and accidents. The ability to restore nerve electrolytes has been lost in mammals for a long time.
NRV END	NERVE ENDINGS DISORDER		MVB	The most common synonym is Peripheral Neuropathy. It is noted in science that histologically the cells of this condition look the same as Spinal Muscle Atrophy. (Both are based on the Polio Miasm. PN has a secondary miasm of Neisseria; SMA has a secondary miasm of tetanus.) The condition is characterized by loss of feeling in feet and hands. the condition works up legs and arms towards the body, eventually affecting major organs in the body. Progression time varies by individual.
NRV EXP	NERVE EXPAND COMPLEX	6	MVB	A spinal cord node (opposite the 6th cervical) makes an enzyme that expands endorphines in nerves and stimulates the sinoatrial node of the heart to increase blood volume. This miasmatic disease causes the node atrophy, reduced enzyme production and nerve shrinkage. In disease it can cause Persistent Sexual Arousal Syndrome.
NRV FDN	NERVE FOUNDATION DISEASE		MVB	The remedy restores the stroma and arachnoid parts of our nerves. This seems to be a disease in all humans that starts with birth. The slow destruction of our nerve structure is part of aging and eventually invites nerve infirmities, infections and disease. See also NRV SRS, which causes the nerve starvation that leads to this disease.
NRV FLW	NERVE FLOW		MVB	The remedy restores the enzymes that create the synaptic connections in the flow of the nerve impulses. This remedy will help with all nerve diseases and nerve injuries.
NRV FLX	NERVE FLEX		MVB	For a wide-spread hardening (sclerosis) of nerves caused by a mutation of norepinephrine-made enzymes in the adrenal medulla. Extreme cases have a personal history or maternal history of a great shock (i.e. burns, emotional difficulty, loss, pain, etc.). The symptoms include temperature sensitivity, moles, itching, unexplained fatigue and strong pain from injuries as they age. Moodiness is the least common symptom, usually from tiredness.
NRV FNG	NERVE FUNGUS		F	A bacteria-forming a fungus is infamous for getting on nerve endings in the brain and spinal column
NRV FUL	NERVE FUEL		MVF	Removes blockage in Diencephalon so that brain makes acetylcholine (the most important ingredient for thought processing over nerves). Major ingredient in Alzheimers (with Memory Nerve Virus and Oligodendrogloma).
NRV GFR	NERVE GROWTH FACTOR REGENERATION	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 GLD	NERVE GOLD		MVF	Allows adrenals to absorb gold chloride so that entire nervous system stays polarized in balanced way. Essential in ALS.

NRV HRP	NERVE HERPES		MVB	Concentrating on the nerve aspect of herpes may help to lessen the swelling in the brain stem that accompanies herpes.
NRV HRT	NERVE HEART		MVB	This remedies a heart disease actually based in the medulla oblongata of the brain stem. By depletion of the nerves to the heart this causes atrophy of the heart muscles (and multiple other muscles). The same disease affects muscles, joints, bones and skin.
NRV JAM	NERVE JAM		MVB	A potassium/magnesium salt toxifies the nerves in a way that denies sodium-carried nutrients to enter. This blockage, via rennin and vasopressin, causes a blood vessel/capillary constriction. Circulation to the nerves shuts down, starting in the brain ventricles.
NRV LIF	NERVE LIFE		MVB	Unbinds nerves to sensitivities past physical. Spiritual jumps, increased intuition. Take after healing basic issues, including nerves
NRV MAG	NERVE MAGOLYTES			This is an unusual remedy noting that all nerves have electrolytes that stimulate the activity and cleaning. this remedy seeks to restore the magnetic attraction that hold the nerves together and attracts nutrients.
NRV MAK	NERVE MAKER		MVB	The remedy is designed to clear multiple porphyrin and thymus issues that block the making of nerves.
NRV MAL	NERVE MALAISE		MRV	The medically unidentified disease of the gray and white matter of the nerves that dehydrates and deteriorates them.
NRV MSL	NERVE MUSCLE CONNECT		MVB	There is a specific enzyme made in the Cerebellum that activates the connection of nerves and muscles anywhere in the body. Almost any kind of accident, including a bone break, that touches nerves or any nerve disease will shut down the enzyme by activating this disease. This remedy could accompany any recovery from a nerve disease. The signs of subclinical onset are muscle weaknesses (sometimes mimicing any of the forms of Muscular Dystrophy). The symptoms mimic Lambert-Eaton Muscular Dystrophy with dry mouth, difficulty swallowing, difficulty in articulation of speech, impotence, intermittent constipation, decreased sweating, postural hypotension, drooping of upper eyelids and fatigue. For some there is joint achiness or arthralgia, for others there are mild tremors.
NRV NEW	NERVE NEW		VB	Motor control problems of brain/Hypothalamus. Shaking issues.
NRV NUM	NERVE NUMB		VF	Numbness usually felt in the extremities (feet or arms/fingers), yet without the precipitating cold weather of Raynauds. Can eventually be deadly.
NRV NUR	NERVE NOURISHER		MVF	For a liver disease that miasmically does not break down bile correctly to make acetylcholine, etc. to nourish nerves.
NRV NUT	NERVE NUTRITION		MVB	Inherited blood diseases that gradually starves nerves - the finer the nerve, the greater and earlier the starvation. Precipitated faster by other blood diseases. Promotes infection of the gray and white matter of the nerves.
NRV PLQ	NERVE PLAQUE		MVB	A product of blood and liver that stops the synthesis of acetylcholine in nerve activity which is highly associated with dementia and alzheimers
NRV POW	NERVE POWER		MVB	The lateral nucleus of the Hypothalamus produces hormones that mix into the enzyme pyruvate kinase. When out of balance the combination produces a self-judgement of overwhelm, helplessness, lack of power and fear of loss. It is a creeping form of shock. The enzhormone dissolves phenylalanine which stops nerve activity throughout the body. The nerves in the gums and teeth are especially affected. They paralyze the thyroid especially under stress. The adrenals are also paralyzed so that they can stimulate neither the liver or thyroid for metaboliztion.. The result is a feeling of circumstantial helplessness, decreased hope for the future and life paralysis along with weight and tiredness.
NRV PSN	NERVE POISON		MVB	Based on a fungus disease lodged in the thymus at birth (like the childhood diseases). It makes us react to poison ivy and poison oak, like Chicken Pox gives us shingles. It is part of a bigger picture that depletes the nerves.
NRV PUR	NERVE PURIFY		MVB	A common, inherited disease of the adrenal medulla. A mutation of norepinephrine-made enzymes paralyzes nerves to varying degrees. Because nerves decrease in function, so do muscles, collagen and skin. Lots of muscles work far below par; skin dries, wrinkles and sags; ears ring; hearing decreases and the body feels tired.
NRV REL	NERVE RELEASE		MVB	Designed for the bacteria that strangles arteries causing high blood pressure and/or rapid heart beat. May affect lungs, liver, eyes, heart.
NRV RPR	NERVE REPAIR		MVB	When a nerve is interrupted by disease or accident, a special form of membrane encapsulates the ends like a scar which keeps the nerve endings from rejoining. Simultaneously a synapse toxin forms at the synapse ends, much like a pus forms around a wound. This remedy is designed to dissolve the scar tissue and toxin so the nerve endings can rejoin.

NRV RST	NERVE RUST GROUP		MVB	Designed for a disease in all humans that is similar to a autoimmune, life-long nerve disease. It weakens all nerves and makes us more susceptible to nerve infections. It is made more severe by long-time nerve diseases. It may be the factor needed to revive nerves after removing a long-held disease or infection.
NRV SG1	NERVE SUGAR 1		MVB	Nerves need polysaccharide sugars to work. An insulin hormone from the pancreas (different from blood sugar diabetes) allows different sugars to form neurotransmitters for the impulse of the brain to translate into activities of the brain. NRV SG1 is for the presynaptic nerve impulses which show up with nerve weaknesses such as decreasing muscle power.
NRV SG2	NERVE SUGAR 2		MVB	Nerves need polysaccharide sugars to work. An insulin hormone from the pancreas (different from blood sugar diabetes) allows different sugars to form neurotransmitters for the impulse of the brain to translate into activities of the brain. NRV SG2 is for the post synaptic nerve impulses that usually have trouble in nerve diseases where the nerve impulse cannot follow through into action.
NRV SJ	NERVE SUPER JUICE		MVB	Synthesis of bile, glutamic acid, Phenylalanine/Tyrosine, Aspartic Acid and ketones into a precursor for acetylcholine. Acetylcholine is the most widely used nerve substance in the body, which makes this remedy one of the best nerve revival remedies for nerve diseases and nerve weaknesses.
NRV SPR	NERVE SPIROCHETE DISEASE		MVB	This is similar to the turmoil felt with BRN BRL and BRN B&S, except the brain and nerves are wasting away at a snail's pace. It invites a number of nerve and brain diseases as well as infections. The subject often has areas of mentality that are sharp, but the sharpness of their personality (as driven by this infection) rarely has a chance to bloom. It feels like the world is against them and won't give them a chance to fully succeed, so they are suppressed to a continual battle. WOW, what a difference in the quality of life this can make.
NRV SRC	NERVE SOURCE		MVB	A thalamus-based remedy that helps complete the full formation of the mesencephalon, the pivot of thoughts to physical action. This is a completion of the birth process, not a repair. Symptoms are nerve difficulties and diseases.
NRV SRS	NERVE STRUCTURE RESTORE		MVB	Most humans do not convert enough amino acids to restore the stroma and arachnoid substance of the nerves. Little by little the nerve structure withers, taking muscles, perception and mentality with it. This remedy restores a long-standing deficiency in the human nervous system. See also NRV FDN, which is for the disease that follows this nerve starvation.
NRV STR	NERVE STRENGTH			Phosphotidycholine and Acetylcholinesterase plus vitamins and a catalyst to make active neurotransmissions for memory and all nerve functions. Use with NRV FUL to restore body's natural ability to make these vital substances.
NRV STU	NERVE STRUCTURE		MVB	Restores the cerebellum ability to make a nerve sugar (yet to be identified by science) which structurally connects and propels nerve impulses. Often with SF CL LP.
NRV THK	NERVE THICK		MVB	A form of amyloidosis (thickening) in the bone with nerve cell formation. The nerves become thick and dense with decreasing ability to carry messages. This may link to muscle stiffness or strength, loss of organ function and dementia (especially).
NRV TRD	NERVE TIRED		MVB	Combination of Measles and Mumps residues continually inflaming & tiring nerves that opens person to nerve diseases.
NRV TSU	NERVE TISSUE GROWTH FACTOR REGENERATION	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
NRV TYT	NERVE TIGHT		RVB	Nerve connection of bone and spinal column. Bone diseases, incontinence, neurogenic arthritis, bunions ( w/ TB Res).
NRVCL A	NERVACOLOR A COMPLEX		MVB	Nervacolor is an invented name (8/08) for a Thymus hormone which affects nervosin in the making of brain and nerve colors (white and grey). It remains neutral white until age 7 when a Growth Factor begins. Version A splits into Nervacolor A to make white matter of nerves, the corpus callosum and the left hemisphere of the brain. Nervacolor affects the health of all organs. Nervacolor A especially affects muscles, connective tissue, skin, hair and eyes. The balance of Nervacolor A is decided by heredity and environment. We start with a propensity to make more Nervacolor A if parents are artists and use the right hemisphere more. The more we use the right hemisphere in our activities (environment), the more likely we make more Nervacolor A. Imbalance in our brain comes from using too much of one side of the brain. Too much non-thinking creativeness or emotional worry causes problems in making Nervacolor A. Organs controlled by Nervacolor A will suffer.

NRVCL B	<b>NERVACOLOR B COMPLEX</b>		MVB	Nervacolor is an invented name (8/08) for a Thymus hormone which affects nervosin in the making of brain and nerve colors (white and grey). It remains neutral white until age 7 when a Growth Factor begins. Version B splits into Nervacolor B to make grey matter of nerves and the right hemisphere of the brain. Nervacolor affects the health of all organs. Nervacolor B especially affects liver, spleen, kidneys and endocrine glands. The balance of Nervacolor is decided by heredity and environment. If our parents are thinkers, we make more Nervacolor B. If your activities (environment) require mostly left hemisphere thinking, the more Nervacolor B we will make. Imbalance in our brain comes from using too much of one side of the brain. Too much emotional or intellectual activity causes problems in making Nervacolor B. Organs controlled by Nervacolor B will suffer.
NT RGN	<b>NEURAL TUBE REGENERATION COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	The neural tube is from a stage of growth of the fetus that forms many of the neurological organs of the body. When the base material degenerates miasmatic flaws in this part of the body manifest as diseases or malfunctions.
O PHOS O	<b>ORGANOPHOSPHATES OXIDIZED</b>		C	Dangerous bug/pest sprays that block brain dendrites, liver functions and life functions in general.
OCC NRV	<b>OCULAR NERVE DEGENERATION</b>		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.
OLI GNG	<b>OLIGOGANGLIO COMPLEX</b>		MVB	Ganglia throughout the body will be regenerated through this remedy design. Because ganglia absorb sugar for nerve food, people with this condition become short of sugar in the blood stream. The loss of sugar wakes many people at appx 3AM. Others wake at regular hours feeling tired. The condition can mask some forms of diabetes. Because ganglia also absorb cholesterol, it decreases the substance to make hormones which can decrease hormones throughout the body. The condition is exaggerated with nerve toxins so much so that it can cause convulsions and high blood pressure.
OLIGO	<b>OLIGO DENDRO GLIOMA</b>		MVB	A tumor on the dendrites that stops production of myelin, the sheath of the nerves. Seen in nerve deterioration (like ALS).
OLIGO CX	<b>OLIGODENDRO COMPLEX</b>	6	MVB	The combination of Oligodendro Glioma with a retrovirus and Coxsackie A
OP NATR	<b>OLIVOPONTO NEUROHORMONE ATROPHY COMPLEX</b>		MVB	The origins of Parkinson's, Olivoponto Cerebellar Atrophy, Tremors and Shakes, Lewy Body Malady comes from the top of the brain stem where neurohormones become motor nerves. Without neurohormones in the Olivoponto nerve clusters the nervous system simply weakens throughout the body. The body becomes weak, muscles unable to function well and the person atrophies without apparent single cause. This is an unrecognized disease of the nerves that looks like "old age" no matter what the age of the person afflicted.
OP NCX	<b>OLIVOPONTO NECROSIS COMPLEX</b>		MVB	The olivopontocerebellar structure is at the top of the 3 pyramids of the medulla oblongata between the anterolateral and posterolateral sulci. It seems to relay brain nerve impulses to motor nerves. The remedy is for a protein that destroys the nucleus of the olivae nucleus. (That's pretty exact and minute). The necrosis causes low blood pressure, weakness in bladder and genitals and low neurological stimulation to other organs.
OP NRVK	<b>OLIVOPONTO NERVE KEYS</b>		MVB	The sheath of the brain stem inflames causing a hardening of the olive-shaped nerve clusters in the Ponto region. Like OPCA, the first noticeable signs are often in the heels. Frequently there are pains in the neck, extending to the base of the skull and there are pains in the thighs. Some people initially feel only strange unsettling and general disturbances in sleep patterns, apprehensiveness and confusion. Later stages show progressive leg spasticity and decreased sensory ability. Under functioning organs are common symptoms. The remedy is for clinical conditions very similar to Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia. The condition often leads to Brain Stem Cytomas from any of the major herpes viruses like Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Varicella and Variola. The condition affects eyes, taste, and hearing.

OPCA	OLIVOPONTO CEREBELLAR ATROPHY		MVB	This tongue twister name is a scientific name referring to olive-shaped nerve centers just above the cerebellum. One dictionary characterizes the condition as, "A group of hereditary ataxias (impaired ability to coordinate movement) with mixed clinical features of pure cerebellar ataxia, dementia, Parkinson-like symptoms, spasticity, choreoathetosis (jerky, tic-like twitching and/or slow, writhing movements), retinal degeneration. myelopathy (disease of the spinal cord) and peripheral neuropathy. Experience tells us that an accident involving the head and/or upper neck can unleash this condition as well. Take with NRV FLW. See also MEN BUB.
ORG NRV	ORGAN NERVES		FB	A rare form of staph combined with a blue mold seem to attack the nerves of organs in a way that hardens them making them less functional
P GANGL	PARAGANGLIOMA		MVB	Pressures Cerebral Peduncle, which pressures hypothalamus into sleepiness and wakefulness.
PA HKL1	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE HYPOKALEMIA TYPE 1		MVB	Marked by periodic and progressively sustaining attacks of flaccid weakness associated with falls in serum potassium. Most affected are arms, legs, breathing, swallowing and eyelids. Episodes can be triggered by carbohydrates, alcohol or high salt intake. Serum potassium decreases while body levels are constant.
PA HKL2	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE HYPOKALEMIA TYPE 2		MVB	Associated with rise in serum potassium, like the other forms. Sometimes called Gamstorp's disease.
PA HKL3	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE HYPOKALEMIA TYPE 3		MVB	Marked by periodic and progressively sustaining attacks of flaccid weakness associated with falls in serum potassium. Most affected are arms, legs, breathing, swallowing and eyelids. Episodes can be triggered by carbohydrates, alcohol or high salt intake. Serum potassium decreases while body levels are constant. The least is known about this form.
PA HKL5	<i>PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE HYPOKALEMIA TYPE 5</i>	5-6	MVB	<i>Marked by periodic and progressively sustaining attacks of flaccid weakness associated with falls in serum potassium. Most affected are arms, legs, breathing, swallowing and eyelids. Episodes can be triggered by carbohydrates, alcohol or high salt intake. Serum potassium decreases while body levels are constant.</i>
PA LNS	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE - LENTIFORM NUCLEUS SCLEROSIS		MVB	In general this causes spinal muscles to become stiff. It presents anywhere from Rheumatoid-like stiffness after sitting or lying to a rigid back with limbs unable to fully extend. In children it can resemble cerebral palsy. In adults it resembles position soreness/stiffness like that expressed from lengthy holding a telephone in one position. Technically this resembles diseases of the brain's globus pallidus or putnam (which are formed by the Lentiform Nucleus) Synonyms for the disease are Paleostriatal Syndrome, Pallidial Atrophy and Stiff Man Syndrome. Parts of the personality are often equally stiff and stubborn. Found with Systemic Sclerosis and Bone Hard.
PA MNI 1	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE MOTOR NERVE INTERRUPT # 1		MVD	Weakened motor nerves allow pelvis shifts. Back/knees/shoulders go out of alignment to pinch other nerves.
PA NTS	<i>PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE NUCLEUS TRACTUS SOLITARIS</i>	6	MVB	<i>The Nucleus Tractus Soliaris causes Central Sleep Apnea with its accompanying snoring. It also affect the left ventricle of the heart causing heart strain. Symptoms can include sleep apnea (although some people only snore in the beginning), dosing off while sitting or need for naps, collection of ascites in the abdomen, which causes abdominal weight.</i>
PA OPC	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE - OCULOFACIAL PROGRESSIVE CONGENITAL		MVB	Sometimes called Mobius Syndrome. It is characterized by agenesis of aplasia of the motor nuclei of the cranial nerves. It displays as bilateral facial palsy in various combinations with unilateral or bilateral paralysis of the abductors of the eyes. It is sometimes associated with involvement of the cranial nerves, particularly the oculomotor, trigeminal (facial) and hypoglossal and abnormalities with the extremities.
PA PRBL	PARALYSIS ANTIDOTE - PROGRESSIVE BULBAR		MVB	Characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, mouth, pharynx and larynx due to lesions of the motor nuclei of the lower brain stem. Generally onset is in late adulthood (rarely in children). It resembles Dystonia.
PAIN FR	PAIN FEAR OVERDRIVE		E	The Thalamus is the pain control center and the location of past life memories. The fear of pain from past life memories is connected to an excessive enzyme output which produces too much of an endorphin for the pain. Subjects sleep more than usual and respond to stress with the need for more sleep. The long term surplus of the endorphin inhibits exploration of new roads in life and dampens expression of the self. There is difficulty finding purpose and joy in life.

PAR POL	PARAPOLIO		MVB	Paralysis like numbing of the nerves to the thyroid, heart, liver and epithalamus. All organs afflicted have weakened function.
PARK	PARK		MVF	It appears that 1 to 3 funguses in the brain are the cause of Parkinson's
PCH CX 1	PICHINDECOMPLEX 1		VT	The Pichinde virus in nature is a subspecies of the Tacaribe Virus which is a subspecies of the Old World Arenavirus group. Arena viruses are usually serious, hemorrhagic viruses. Although the Pichinde Virus is officially purported to not infect mammals, bioengineering from the 1940s makes this toxic infection common in Thyroids and Thymuses. Complex # 1 is common in Asia and Africa.
PCH CX 2	PICHINDECOMPLEX 2		VT	The Pichinde virus in nature is a subspecies of the Tacaribe Virus which is a subspecies of the Old World Arenavirus group. Arena viruses are usually serious, hemorrhagic viruses. Although the Pichinde Virus is officially purported to not infect mammals, bioengineering from the 1940s makes this toxic infection common in Thyroids and Thymuses. Complex # 2 is common in Europe.
PCH CX 3	PICHINDECOMPLEX 3		VT	The Pichinde virus in nature is a subspecies of the Tacaribe Virus which is a subspecies of the Old World Arenavirus group. Arena viruses are usually serious, hemorrhagic viruses. Although the Pichinde Virus is officially purported to not infect mammals, bioengineering from the 1940s makes this toxic infection common in Thyroids and Thymuses. Complex # 3 is common in North and South America.
PEN NTX	PENICILLIN		MVB	An effect similar to Penicillin Necrosis, but with a sufficiently different mix to be a different remedy.
PEN POL	PENICILLIN POLIO		FV	Penicillin holding the polio virus results in a partially paralyzed liver. This could be in most of us and especially in polio and post polio syndrome folks. Polio Vaccination damaged people could certainly use this to advantage.
PGD	PHENYLGLUCO SIDERASE DISEASE		MVB	A liver disease that binds the amino acid, Phenylalanine, with the enzyme B Glucoserase. The disease prevents both the amino acid (see also PKU) and the nerve nutrient glucose from feeding brain nerves. Starved nerves to eyes cause vision decrease, a basis for cataracts and eye strain (styes, eye aches). Starved nerves to hearing mechanisms cause loss of hearing and tinitis (ringing in the ears). Starved nerves to the urinary/genital system cause frequent urinary urge and genital malfunction. Starved nerves for mental functions cause loss of mental capacity, forgetfulness and short-term memory loss.
PHN PPL	PHENYLPROP- ANOLAMINE		C	In 2001 the FDA declared this chemical as unsafe because (even in one dosage) it causes strokes (particularly in women). It was in many over-the-counter drugs including nasal sprays and many synthetic hormone replacement therapies.
PHS ADR	PHOSPHORUS DEFICIENCY		MBF	Phosphorus is essential for the development of the brain, bone and especially the nerves. Weakness and ear "dandruff" are signs.
PHS BAL	PHOSPHORUS BALANCE		MVB	Phosphorus imbalances are known to magnify renal failure, hypoparathyroidism, diabetic acidosis, hyperthyroidism vitamin D intoxication, leukemia, cell destruction, hyper bilirubinemia, hyperlipidemia, dysproteinemia, cirrhosis, osteomalacia, rickets, gout, respiratory alkalosis, leydig Cell health, muscle weakness, peripheral neuropathy, galactose conversion to glucose (carbohydrates), decreased release of O2 from the cells.
PHS BRN	PHOSPHORUS DEFICIENCY BRAIN		MVB	Phosphorus is essential for the development of the brain, bone and especially the nerves. Weakness and ear "dandruff" are signs.
PHS SPL	PHOSPHORUS DEFICIENCY SPLEEN		MB	Phosphorus is essential for the development of the brain, bone and especially the nerves. Weakness and ear "dandruff" are signs.
PLV NRV	PELVIC NERVE REPAIR	6	MVB	For the revival of Pelvic Nerves (Pudendal Nerves) which control the lower part of the large intestines and rectum, the bladder and the reproductive organs. Experience says it also affects nerves in the eye muscles
PML	PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL LEUKO- ENCEPHALOPATHY		MVB	A central nervous system disease found in patients with chronic leukemia (and other blood diseases) and lymphomas. Demyelination in the CNS results from oligodendrocyte infection by papovavirus. JC Virus and BK Virus are common and available to accompany this remedy.
POEPCD	PORPHYRIN/ OXYGEN ENZYME PRODUCING CHOLESTEROL DISEASE		MVB	A liver disease that causes the mismaking of lecithin (which makes nerves sheathes) and ependymas (the feeders of nerves). The created weakness is behind known and unknown nerve diseases. The correction would avoid a number of nerve diseases. Shakiness is the major symptom, followed by small tremors in hands, eyes or legs. Mental concepts are hard to hold and memory of ideas is easily lost.
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 CCR	POLIO CYSTIC CARCINOMA		MVB	Loves enclosed, high enzymatic activity areas like adrenals, thyroid and prostate.
POL CEF	POLIO ENCEPHALITIS		RV	A nerve virus that inflames the Central Nervous System, leaving a tired and duly sore spine. Mimics MS.
POL CLM	POLIOINUM/ CHLAMYDINUM		M	Spliced miasms most affecting eyes and giving vision problems
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.
POL GMN	POLIO GANGLIO MENINGIOMA		MVB	Lump based on the polio virus in the ganglia and meninges of nerves.
POL MEN	POLIOMENINGITIS		MVB	A swelling of the grey matter of nerves that pressures neighboring nerves.
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.
POL OSR	POLIO OSTEO		MVB	Gradual nerve/bone deterioration
POL PNM	POLIO PNEUMONIA		VB	Another of the virus combinations that may be associated with Multiple Sclerosis and other Central Nervous System conditions
POL PRG	POLIO PROGRESSIVE NEUROMUSCULARITIS	5-6	MVB	An inherited nerve disorder manifesting mainly in the vagus nerve. The disease can cause heart beat difficulties, intestinal peristalsis paralysis, erectile/clitoral dysfunction, speech/larynx difficulties, weight gain, lack of sweating, depression, seizures, tinnitus, hearing loss, fainting and dizziness.
POL SYF	POLIOINUM/ SYPHILINUM		M	Spliced miasms most affecting eyes and giving vision problems
POLORES	POLIO RESIDUE		R	Halfway between Poilo Miasms and an active poilo virus this condition likes to settle in the nerves to muscles. Most commonly found in the diaphragm and around eye muscles, this could appear anywhere there are nerves.
POPCD	PORPHYRIN/ OXYGEN PRODUCING CHOLESTEROL		MVB	A liver disease that combines cholesterol with oxygen and thereby withholding oxygen from nerves. It also infiltrates with this non-conductive combination and impairs nerve function. It appears to be a base weakness leading to all nerve diseases.
PPX NRV	PARA POX NERVES			One of the government experiments that creates a rash of red dots on the arms, legs, midriff and face. They seem impervious to natural or drug infection fighters. As the issue progresses white pustules form in the dot areas, resembling Bubonic Plague appearance. As the remedy pushes the infection out the pustules may initially enlarge and then disappear. You can take this aggressively.
PRIF NR	PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY		MVB	The remedy is for the loss of feeling in hands and/or feet. It is based on dendrite deterioration. As a disease this is described as a condition that "creeps" from the furthest nerves towards the center until essential nerve function is lost.
PRION A	PRION A ENCEPHALOPATHY		MVB	A liver/blood/bone prion-making condition making nerve diseases.
PRION B	PRION B ENCEPHALOPATHY		MVB	A liver/blood/bone prion-making condition making nerve diseases.
PRION C	PRION C ENCEPHALOPATHY		MVB	A liver/blood/bone prion-making condition making nerve diseases.
PRION D	PRION D ENCEPHALOPATHY		MVB	A liver/blood/bone prion-making condition making nerve diseases.
PRM CPL	PRIMARY CALCIUM PHOSPHOLIPIDOSIS		MVB	May help Rett's Syndrome. An inherited mal-processing of calcium and phospholipids which robs the brain of calcium needed for coordination of mind and muscle. There are jerky muscle movements, atelectasis (dried lungs causing shallow breathing, sometimes coughing), little ability to coordinate the digestive tract from tongue to rectum making difficult speech, digestion and bowel control. Take with GOO CLN.

PRM MPL	PRIMARY MAGNESIUM PHOSPHOLIPIDOSIS		MVB	An inherited mal-processing of magnesium and phospholipids which strongly distorts control of muscles. Often there are intestinal control difficulties from tongue to rectum plus dystonia (contraction of muscles). Speech is often affected. For afflicted children, take with DRG RES and GOO CLN.
PRND	PARINAUD'S DISEASE		MDV	Paralysis of upgaze: eventually all upward gaze mechanisms fail. Downward gaze is usually preserved. Nystagmatism is often present. There is an eyelid contraction causing a conjunctivitis. Associated ocular motility deficits including skew deviation, oculomotor nerve palsy, trochlear nerve palsy and internuclear ophthalmoplegia.
RABIES	RABIES		B	A bacteria thought to be exclusive to dogs that makes their bite dangerous. Contrary to popular opinion it passes to humans easily, often from the lick of an animal. We have used it frequently for children who have a propensity to bite other children. Afflicted adults often have argumentative personalities - bitey if you will.
RATLR	RATTLER		T	The rattler may bite the cow that becomes our steak or hamburger. The cow survives the bite as the snake poison dilutes through its large mass. Yet when it gets to humans it often constricts the top of the throat making it difficult to eat more than small bites.
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
RUB MAL	RUBELLA MALAISE		MVB	For an unnamed disease similar to Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis which is most known to follow measles. Rubella and measles are both myxoviruses. Rubella seems to destroy the myelin sheath instead of inflame nerves like measles. If this issue were added to our "true" MS Strategy, it might help people with Alateral Sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's Disease.
RUB RUM	RUBELLA RUMBLE		MVB	For a central nervous system disease based on Rubella. So far (10/04) we cannot find a correlation in medical terms. Symptoms include increasing memory drop off, occasional slight tremor (which is best assessed by having a person hold a string with a very light weight at the end to see if there is a shake in the nervous system).
RUBLA	RUBELLA		V	The virus found in our thymuses that is also called German Measles. It is in the vaccination, MMR. In various forms the virus affects the central nervous system and other nerves.
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.
SEN CBK	SENSES COME BACK		MVB	The remedy is based on the revival of an undiscovered-by-science amine hormone that feeds and stimulates the various senses - hearing, taste, vision, smell and touch.
SHE BLD	SHEATH BOLD	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). In this instance, the lecithin inflames the meninges, which irritates the nerves and makes them hyper sensitive to norepinephrine. Since lecithin deterioration (Sheath Build) is the primary cause of MS, this is one of the conditions associated to MS-like symptoms. In ways not understood at this writing, the remedy affects nerves involved in erections. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).
SHE FLM	SHEATH FLAME	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). In this instance, the lecithin inflames the meninges, which irritates the nerves and makes them hyper sensitive to norepinephrine. Common symptoms include insomnia, muscle weakness, pain in the legs, knee pains and body coldness. Since lecithin deterioration (Sheath Build) is the primary cause of MS, this is one of the conditions associated to MS-like symptoms. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).
SHE FRA	SHEATH FRAY	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). Since lecithin deterioration (Sheath Build) is the primary cause of MS, this is one of the conditions associated to MS-like symptoms. In this instance, the lecithin frays the meninges which causes Parkinson-like shakes which progress to jerks, starting in the hands and felt throughout the body. Worse with alcohol. A feeling of coldness persists with hot and cold variations throughout the night, regardless of season. Anxiety attacks are reported which settle into insomnia between 2-5AM. Calves become taunt, relieved only by exercise. Shins constantly ache. Knees are painful when pressed together (especially during sleep). Low self esteem, worry and mood swings are common. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).

<b>SHE SHF</b>	<b>SHEATH SHIFT</b>	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). Since lecithin deterioration (Sheath Build) is the primary cause of MS, this is one of the conditions associated to MS-like symptoms. First found to affect calves. The meninges seem to shift on the nerves creating a sense of leg movement along with feelings of contraction. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).
<b>SHE THN</b>	<b>SHEATH THIN</b>	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). In this instance, the lecithin thins to make easy access to nerve responses. Startle responses are common to loud noises. Calf pains/Charlie Horses at night. Hot and cold variations @ night. Pain on the top of feet when walking. Torticollis with the head bent forward. Back hunching makes the subject want to stretch shoulders backwards, similar to the desire in Ankylosing Spondylosis. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).
<b>SHE TWS</b>	<b>SHEATH TWIST</b>	6	MVB	An inherited liver condition that alters lecithin, a key substance in the construction of nerve sheaths (meninges). In this instance, the lecithin twists the meninges which causes the nerves to torque muscles. Reported symptoms are frequent twisting of the spine, sacral displacement, femoral rotation, shaking, esophageal contraction (causing choking and GERD), intestinal twisting (causing bloating and multiple food sensitivities). It contributes to fascia depletion, like enamel wearing. The condition blocks dopamine absorption, so it is often misdiagnosed as Parkinson's or MS, with strong touches of schizophrenic-like tendencies. In current medicine (10/11) this is associated with the COMT gene (Catechol-O-methyl Transferase).
<b>SHK CS</b>	<b>SHAKE CAUSE</b>		MVB	An Anterior Medial Nucleus Disease of the Hypothalamus that mis produces a hormone synthesized at the synaptic juncture of the flow of nerve impulse. The disease causes gaps in the flow that become the basis for shaking diseases.
<b>SHK FRE</b>	<b>SHAKE FREE</b>		MB	Involvement in some Palsy, Senility, Epilepsy, Sugar Imbalance, Convulsions, Protein craving and Adrenal/Pancreas connection
<b>SKN NRV</b>	<b>SKIN NERVE VIRUS</b>		V	Contributes to some skin conditions that are not solely bacterial or fungal.
<b>SMA</b>	<b>SPINAL MUSCLE ATROPHY</b>		MVB	Synonyms for this condition that we can find include Werdnig-Hoffmann Disease, Anterior Horn Cell Disease. This is a miasmatic, Cerebellum condition. It is noted in science that histologically the cells of this condition look the same as peripheral neuropathy. (Both are based on the Polio Miasm. SMA has a secondary miasm of tetanus; PN has a secondary miasm of Neisseria.) The condition is manifested by a slow, progressive loss of strength. The adult version often shows ligament deterioration and may be accompanied by gall bladder ligament diseases and/or thyroid tendon issues.
<b>SNE</b>	<b>SUBACUTE NECROTIZING ENCEPHALOMYOPATH</b>	5-6	MVB	This is the nick name for one of the Leigh Mitochondrial Diseases (that is most known in children). Rigidity, tremor, chorea, hypokinesia, myoclonus, and tics are most common in children. A later sign can also be episodes of lactic acidosis, which can lead to impairment of respiratory and kidney function.
<b>SNNR CX</b>	<b>SENSORY NERVE NEURON REGENERATION</b>	6	MVB	The Sensory Nerve Neuron is the base neuron to all sensory nerves, similar to the Notocord for bones and the Epipheseal cell for knees and rotator cuffs.
<b>SNS MVM</b>	<b>SENSES AND MOVEMENT</b>		MVB	The remedy is designed for issues of impaired or exaggerated hearing (startle response in the severe form), discoordination between seeing or hearing or writing or movement. For instance the subject sees the dance step but has difficulty repeating it or the subject hears the word and has trouble writing it. Sometimes there is motor dysfunction in the limbs and/or spine. This infection is often simultaneously in the Broca posterior and anterior Primary Motor Cortex and Thymus.
<b>SO SMO</b>	<b>SO SMOOTH</b>	6	MVB	The remedy is aimed at the basis of Synucleinopathies, including Parkinson-like tremors, some forms of dementia, autonomic nerve failure and Multi-System Atrophy. It has been measured to specifically deteriorate Dopaminergic Neurons and Purkinje Cells. The remedy is "complexed" remedy which in our terms means it included "omas" and a retrovirus. This broad-spectrum remedy revives the Synuclein (The "S" part of the name) proteins, which make up the base protein of neurons and glia. It also revives Nerve Oligomers (the "O" part of the name) which feed Synucleins. The disease corrected involves both the deterioration of both parts.

<b>SOD DD</b>	<b><i>SUPEROXIDASE DISMUTASE DEFICIENCY DISEASE</i></b>	5-6	MVB	<i>The enzyme protein deficiency suppresses neurotransmitters, adrenaline (epinephrine) which is the basis of many seizures. In older people it is part of the preliminary mood swings that precede heart attacks and strokes. One of the causes of high blood pressure is the presence of adrenaline causing artery contraction (via angiotensin). Best used with Monoamine Oxidase Deficiency Diseases.</i>
<b>SOD FCF</b>	<b>SODIUM FLUORIDE CHLORIDE FORMALDEHYDE</b>		C	Lethal municipally treated water and food combination that can impair brains.
<b>SPARKY</b>	<b>SPARKY</b>		MBF	Aimed at Pick's Disease, which could be called a base issue of dementia from which additions could equal Alzheimers
<b>SPN BFI</b>	<b>SPINA BIFIDA INTERNAL</b>		MVB	A bulge in the spinal column that does not quite break out like full fledged spina bifida. Causes back strain and pain at slightest provocation
<b>SPN CLN</b>	<b>SPINE CLEAN</b>		VB	Spine Clean - Homeopathic of successful herbal combination to clear MS, MD, Huntington's, Parkinson's, Epilepsy.
<b>SPN FEV</b>	<b>SPINAL CORD FEVER</b>		RV	Blockages to full flow in the spine (which attract serious spinal diseases).
<b>SPN FGS</b>	<b>SPINE FUNGUS</b>		F	Phycomycosis - A subcutaneous fungus often around spine but also seen in nose, face or lung areas as lumps. Especially in memory loss.
<b>SPR CEF</b>	<b>SPIROCHETE ENCEPHALITIS</b>		BT	A nerve/toxin from ticks makes a person achy, irritable, tired and somewhat paralyzes all functions from the central nervous system
<b>SPR MAL</b>	<b>SPIROCHETE MALAISE</b>		MVB	Spirochete is the chief neurological bacteria of the world. This miasm nerve weakener combines with herpes viruses like Chicken Pox Malaise, Rubella Malaise, Measles Malaise or Mumps malaise to form a nerve disease or the basis of nerve disease.
<b>SPS</b>	<b>SMALLPOX SPINE</b>		V	Herpes Variola in the spine (not yet identified in science 8/05). As Herpes Zoster (shingles) comes from chickenpox residue in the spine, so does Herpes Variola come from Smallpox in the spine. It most affects appendix, gall bladder and thyroid.
<b>STR BHH</b>	<b>STREP B HAEMOLYTICUS GROUP H</b>	1-3	B	The Strep B Group of bacteria are known to cause meningitis. When the bacteria is in the blood it produces a number of transitory rashes, sporadic complaining or combative behavior, plus various aches, pains and irritations. The circulation of the blood makes the transitory effect and therefore difficult to identify in medical tests.
<b>STR MNP</b>	<b>STREP MENINGITIS PNEUMONIA</b>	2-6	B	A bacterial form of meningitis. It is to be distinguished from a pneumonia caused by strep that has the same name.
<b>SX SEN</b>	<b>SEXUAL SENSITIVITY</b>		MVB	A miasm disease that affects all the antibody making mechanisms - bone, thymus, spleen and thyroid. Vibrio miasm is the starter of all (unwanted) protein/ amino acid antibodies and diminishes the (wanted) pathogen antibody making. The malabsorption of amino acids and proteins will propel a person to vegetarianism, but people who have a lesser degree may still be carnivores. Methionine, an amino acid, is one of the chief victims. Its loss affects fine nerves. The axolemma (plasma membrane of the axon) feeds the nerves of the nipples and vulva, allowing sensitive engorgement during arousal. With this disease the axolemma of the area is easily broken in childbirth, leaving a desensitization afterwards which decreases sexual enjoyment. (Its deficiency beforehand may have been present but less noticeable until menopause). The deficiency leads to clitoral and penile cancer. The same disease affects penile engorgement much more than erectile dysfunction aids can replace. Methionine also affects the arachnoid sheath in vision, causing decreased sight with the disease.
<b>SYF</b>	<b>SYPHILIS</b>		B	Well known venereal disease, often with genital herpes. This is the chief neurological disease of all times. It often depletes the body so much that nothing seems to heal easily. It deteriorates the brain sooner or later, like the miasm version.
<b>SYF MED</b>	<b>SYPHIMEDORRHINUM</b>		M	Spliced Miasm of Syphilis and Gonorrhea. Behind Dupuytren's Contracture, etc.
<b>SYF YST</b>	<b>SYPHILINUM YEAST</b>		F	Somewhat the final ingredient in the design to eradicate genital herpes (used with SYF CLM, NRV HRP) (and sometimes with GEN BRN).
<b>SYFCLM</b>	<b>SYPHILINUM/ CHLAMYDINUM</b>		M	Part of basis of Crohn's, Sprue, chronic IBS, Diverticulitis, Genital Herpes. Lodges in liver giving liver problems. Part of cystic fibrosis.
<b>SYFLUM</b>	<b>SYPHILINUM</b>		M	One of the most destructive miasms that combines with so many other miasms in destructive diseases. Very active in mind, skin, intestines

SYN FLW	SYNAPSE FLOW		MVB	An Anterior Medial Nucleus Disease of the Hypothalamus that insufficiently produces a hormone synthesized at the synaptic juncture of the flow of nerve impulse. The disease causes gaps in the flow that weaken all nerve flow.
SYRNX B	SYRINGOBULBIA		MVF	Fluid filled cavity within the brain stem. Often with several of: vertigo, stuttering, unilateral or bilateral facial sensory impairment, hoarseness, 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 spasticity. Often with spinal tumor.
SYS SCL	SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS		MVF	Hardening of organs like esophagus, lungs, kidneys, heart. Major symptoms of thinning lips, mask-like face, difficulty swallowing
T ACTIN	TEETH ACTINOMYCOSIS		F	An infection in the nerves of the teeth by the fungus, actinomycosis, aka Swelling Fungus
T BOT	TEETH BOTULISM		B	A well-known form of clostridium in the nerves of the teeth
T CHOLR	TEETH CHOLERA		B	An infection in the nerves of teeth that often will send the same infection to the organ corresponding to the specific tooth nerve infected.
T CL MAL	T CELL MALADY		MVB	Thymus-based insufficiency for making effective T Cells (not making receptor/effector/catalytic proteins). See also Jump Start. For B Cell insufficiency see BAC DIS.
T CLM	TEETH CHLAMYDIA		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T CLOS	TEETH CLOSTRIDIUM		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T CMV	TEETH CMV		V	Cytomegalovirus is a ubiquitous virus of mononucleosis fame that also affects teeth nerves.
T COX A	TEETH COXSACKIE A		B	Unusual infection usually centering around Bucosal Mucosa mouth/jaw infections
T E COLI	TEETH E. COLI		B	Special form of this bacteria in teeth nerves.
T ENTRO	TEETH ENTERO		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T KLEB	TEETH KLEBSIELLA		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T MDRA	TEETH MADURA		F	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T MUCOR	TEETH MUCOR		F	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen
T NESRA	TEETH NEISSERIA		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen
T POLIO	TEETH POLIO		V	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T SAL	TEETH SALMONELLA		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T SML PX	TEETH SMALLPOX		V	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T SPIRO	TEETH SPIROCHETAL		B	Infection in teeth nerves often relating to lingering Lymes Disease and degenerative diseases, since Spirochete is also related to syphilis.
T STAPH	TEETH STAPH		B	Special form of this bacteria in teeth nerves.
T STR FN	TEETH STREP FUNGUS N		B	Infection in teeth nerves that often affects heart.
T STREP	TEETH STREP		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T TUB	TEETH TUBERCULOSIS		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
T TYPHD	TEETH TYPHOID		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen
T VIBRO	TEETH VIBRIO		B	Tooth nerve infection that weakens the organ that it connects to, especially to this pathogen.
TAB DOR	TABES DORSALIS		B	A Spirochete family infection of the lower back/sacrum nerves. The symptoms include weakness and soreness in the lower back, muscles and legs seeming to give way in their support of the body (which causes a shuffle/drag walking gait) and a depletion of life force from the whole body. It is often mistaken for diseases like Myasthenia Gravis, Multiple Sclerosis, and Polio.
TB MENG	TUBERCULOSIS MENINGES		B	Bacterial infection indicating low oxygen and high risk of depletion. See also TB NRV
TB NRV	TUBERCULOSIS NERVES		B	Bacterial infection indicating low oxygen and high risk of depletion. See also TB MENG

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 PFG	TUBER POLIO FOLLICULAR GLUCAGONOMA	MVB	Lump in pancreas or liver led by tuberculosis in the follicular and glucogen cells.
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	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.
TET CEF	TETANUS ENCEPHALITIS	B	Mimics carpel tunnel and trichinosis together. Weaken wrists, makes forearm rotation painful and can even put arms to sleep.
THK BDC	THICK BRAIN DROSS CLEANER	ENZ	A group of enzymes that eat amyloid deposits in brain. Best taken with THK BRN.
THK BRN	THICK BRAIN	MVB	A deposit of amyloid tissue (tapioca-like protein mixed with carbohydrates) that fills in around the cell area and reduces function. Also affects heart, nerves and liver. Take with equal or more bottles of THK AD and PRTNOS.
THK NRV	THICK NERVES	MVB	A secondary amyloidosis that deposits amyloid tissue (waxy, starch-like, mucousy protein, mixed with carbohydrates) in the nerves. It is related to the "duplication" structure. It causes nerves to underfunction, strangling many organs of the essential neurological stimulation. In a different way from THK BRN and its relationship to Alzheimer's, this relates strongly to memory loss. Take with equal or more bottles of THK AD and PRTNOS.
TRD NRV	THYROID NERVES	MRB	Infections in the teeth nerves and and bacteria from bone infections can interfere with the nerves to the thyroid and stop stimulation that helps it work. Often good for appx 20% improvement in thyroid function.
TRM SHK	TREMORS AND SHAKES	MVB	For a condition similar to Parkinson's (see Park, Flow Clear) but in a different location of the nerves with a different cause. The posterior pituitary is also called the neurohypophysis and extends to the top of the spine (the official beginning of the central nervous system). At that synaptic juncture neurohormones shift to motor neurons. An inherited, common weakness of those cells causes tremors or shaking when a person thinks of doing something and does it (sometimes called "intentional tremors"). Sometimes without tremors the condition does not let signals to the nerves of legs, genitals, feet and hands. On the juncture we sometimes see meningofibromas.

<b>VGS NDR</b>	<b>VAGUS NODE REGENERATION GROUP</b>	6	MVB	The vagus nerve has "roots" in the medulla oblongata that are functioning nodes (like the nodes in the heart that keep the heart beating). As the nodes degenerate so does the function of the vagus nerve. The nerve is so close it accompanying arteries that its degeneration causes a contraction of the artery which strangles circulation to the respective organs. The remedy is designed to revive the nodes, decrease the artery contraction and increase the circulation to the respective organs. As this process takes place there are "itches" you can't scratch, signifying the increased circulation. A host of increased functions in the nodes slowly allows many organs to function better. The vagus nerve is nicknamed the pneumogastric nerve, so this remedy is often used for better function of the lungs, heart and intestines.
<b>VHL CPX</b>	<b>VON HIPPEL LINDAU COMPLEX</b>	5-6	MVB	A miasmatic condition causing mutations in a tumor-suppressor protein. The result usually is seen as hemangioblastomas in the vascular part of the central nervous system (including cerebellum, brain stem and spinal column. Approximately 37% of the subjects make angiomas, most of which appear in retinas (causing vision loss). Some angiomas appear in the brain and inner ear. Clear cell renal carcinoma and pancreatic tumors have been strongly linked as have been pheochromocytomas (AT Mass).
<b>VRL ENC</b>	<b>VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS</b>		VB	A spinal issue that strongly resembles Polio.
<b>VRL MEN</b>	<b>VIRAL MENINGITIS</b>		V	Virus attacking the covering of the nerves mostly in the central nervous system.