

Confidential Client Information

Operator **Aleksander Kanevsky DC, CFMP**      Clinic Name **Atlant Health**  
 Address **59 East 54th St, Rm. 62**  
**New York, NY 10022**  
 Phone **212-888-0520**      Email **atlantchiro@gmail.com**

## Informational Scan, Liver Scan, Sinus Scan, Thymus Scan

Date: June 13, 2023

Amplification Level: 4

DOB: 4/26/1937

Sex: Male

Filter Test / Balancing Item	Dilution	Quantity	Duration
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (43)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arteries	5000LM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<p>Branches of the ophthalmic, maxillary and facial arteries supply different territories within the walls, floor and roof of the nose. They ramify to form anastomotic plexuses within and deep to the nasal mucosa. Anastomoses also occur between some larger arterial branches. The anterior and posterior ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery supply the ethmoidal and frontal sinuses and the roof of the nose (including the septum). The anterior ethmoidal artery usually runs within the bone of the anterior skull base unless this is well pneumatized with a supraorbital cell, in which case the artery is more likely to be positioned away from the skull base and to be more prone to surgical damage. The sphenopalatine branch of the maxillary artery supplies the mucosa of the conchae, meati and posteroinferior part of the nasal septum, i.e. it is the principal vessel supplying the nasal mucosa. The artery comes out of a fissure (erroneously termed a foramen), and normally divides before it enters the nasal cavity behind the crista ethmoidalis. The number and distribution of its branches show great variation. The greater palatine branch of the maxillary artery supplies the region of the inferior meatus. Its terminal part ascends through the incisive canal to anastomose on the septum with branches of the sphenopalatine and anterior ethmoidal arteries and with the septal branch of the superior labial artery. This septal region (Little's area) is a common site of bleeding from the nose. The infraorbital artery and the superior, anterior, and posterior alveolar branches of the maxillary artery supply the mucosa of the maxillary sinus. The pharyngeal branch of the maxillary artery supplies the sphenoidal sinus.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hormone Signatures (60)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone	5V	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<p>Growth-hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH), also known as growth-hormone-releasing factor (GRF or GHRF) or somatotrin, is a releasing hormone for growth hormone. It is a 44-amino acid peptide hormone produced in the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus. GHRH first appears in the human hypothalamus between 18 and 29 weeks of gestation, which corresponds to the start of production of growth hormone and other somatotropes in fetuses. GHRH is released from neurosecretory nerve terminals of these arcuate neurons, and is carried by the hypothalamo- hypophyseal portal system to the anterior pituitary gland where it stimulates growth hormone (GH) secretion by stimulating the growth hormone releasing hormone receptor. GHRH is released in a pulsatile manner, stimulating similar pulsatile release of GH. In addition, GHRH also promotes slow-wave sleep directly. Growth hormone is required for normal postnatal growth, bone growth, regulatory effects on protein, carbohydrate, and lipid metabolism.</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dental Signatures (67)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tooth #27 Mandible	2DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<p>All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.</p>			

TOOTH #27, CANINE RELATIONSHIPS:

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    1 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

Organ: Gall bladder, liver, bile ducts

System:

Endocrine: Ovary/Testicle

Sensory Organs: Anterior Eye

Sinus: Sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 Th8, 9, 10

Joints: Knee (post.), hips, lateral ankle

Muscles: Gluteus maximus

Positive Emotions: Judgment, Pride, Decisiveness, Compassion, Joy

Negative Emotions: Anger, Regret, Grief, Condemnation, Family Problems

---

Liver Sarcodes (35)

Segment VII 28CM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Segment VII forms the superior part of the posterior sector and lies behind the right hepatic vein. The sheaths to segment VII are often single. The venous drainage is into the right hepatic vein. Occasionally the segment can drain through the right middle hepatic vein directly into the inferior vena cava.

---

Mental or Emotional Signatures (74)

Black Eyed Susan 7M 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Negative Condition: The remedy for stress, rushing, always on the go, constant striving, impatient.  
Positive Outcome: Slowing down, ability to turn inward and be still, inner peace.

---

Baseline - Frontal Sinus (76)

Frontal Sinus Sarcodes 50C 10 Drops 5 Weeks

---

Toxins (69)

Carcinosi miasm 12X 10 Drops 5 Weeks

---

Energique (61)

Allerstat I (EQ) 32X 10 Drops 5 Weeks

USAGE: Detoxification of common food allergies

INDICATIONS: For temporary relief of gastrointestinal dyspepsia with flatulence and bloating, loss of weight and intolerance of certain foods.

Gentiana Lutea 3x, Echinacea Angustifolia 3x, Chelidonium Majus 3x, Carbo Vegetabilis 12x, Arsenicum Album 12x, Phosphorus 12x, Nux Vomica 12x, Lycopodium Clavatum 12x, Pulsatilla Nigricans 12x, distilled water, 20% Ethanol

---

Baseline - Thymus Gland (62)

Chlorella 50V 10 Drops 5 Weeks

It helps build the immune system, is a source of protein, and helps with the detoxification of the body especially in relationship to heavy metals.

---

Mineral Signatures (80)

Phosphorus 5MM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

PHOSPHORUS: (Major Mineral) Absorption Site: Duodenum and Jejunum

FUNCTION: Necessary for cells to even exist; Cardiac health and kidney function; Blood clotting; Helps maintain blood at a slightly alkaline level; Bone and tooth formation; Aids absorption of dietary constituents; Like B vitamins, it helps metabolize proteins, carbohydrates and fats; Is part of the ATP molecule which acts as an energy reservoir in cells

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    2 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

**FOOD SOURCES:** Plant sources are better absorbed; It is abundant in a variety of foods and is found in every food group; Excellent sources: scallops, cod, crimini mushrooms Very good sources: sardines, tuna, pumpkin seeds, salmon, lentils, shrimp, turkey, chicken, beef, yogurt, oats, tofu, green peas, broccoli, raw milk, asparagus, Brussels sprouts, mustard greens, beet greens, Swiss chard, Bok Choy, fennel, tomatoes, cauliflower Good sources: tempeh, quinoa, pinto, black, kidney, navy and garbanzo beans, sunflower & sesame seeds, brown rice, cashews, cheese

**SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DEFICIENCY:** Deficiency is rare. Anxiety; Speech disorders; Mental confusion; Irritability; Bone pain; Irregular breathing; Fatigue; Weakness; Trembling; Decreased growth, Poor tooth development; Numbness; Skin sensitivity; Weight changes

**POSSIBLE CAUSE OF DEFICIENCY:** Deficiency is rare. 70% is absorbed in small intestine so those with digestive disorders are at risk; High consumption of antacids that contain Aluminum; Alcoholics; Elderly on poor diets

**SIGNS OF POSSIBLE TOXICITY:** Caution; Phosphorus supplements should not be taken in cases of: Kidney disease, liver disease, heart failure and high blood pressure! High levels of phosphorus can produce calcium deficiency

**INTERACTIONS OR SPECIAL FACTORS:** Proper balance of Phosphorus, Magnesium, and Calcium, should be maintained at all times. Phosphorus salts should not be given with Iron, Calcium or Zinc salts, or antacids as nonabsorbent complexes may form.

References: The New Encyclopedia of vitamins, minerals, supplements, & herbs, Nicola Reavley; Bioresonance Theory of energetic healing, Marica Pitman & Louise Porter; Whfoods.com

Sources: Plant sources are better absorbed. It is abundant in a variety of foods and is found in every food group. Excellent sources are; scallops, cod, crimini mushrooms. Very good sources are; sardines, tuna, pumpkin seeds, salmon, lentils, shrimp, turkey, chicken, beef, yogurt, oats, tofu, green peas, broccoli, raw milk, asparagus, Brussels sprouts, mustard greens, beet greens, Swiss chard, Bok Choy, fennel, tomatoes, cauliflower. Good sources; tempeh, quinoa, pinto, black, kidney, navy and garbanzo beans, sunflower & sesame seeds, brown rice, cashews, cheese. Whfoods.com

Causes of deficiency: Because it is so abundant in our food source deficiency is rare but people who take a lot of antacids that contain aluminum, alcoholics and the elderly on poor diets are most at risk. 70% is absorbed in small intestine so those with digestive disorders are at risk.

Signs of deficiency: anxiety, bone pain, irregular breathing, speech disorders, mental confusion, irritability, fatigue, decreased growth, poor tooth development, numbness, skin sensitivity, trembling, weakness and weight changes.

Signs of Toxicity: High levels of phosphorus can produce calcium deficiency because the parathyroid secretes a hormone that causes phosphorus secretions which causes calcium to be pulled from the bone into the blood. Phosphorus supplements should be avoided in cases of kidney disease liver disease heart failure and high blood pressure. Caution; Phosphorus supplements should not be taken in cases of kidney disease, liver disease, heart failure and high blood pressure. Phosphorus salts should not be given with iron, calcium or zinc salts or antacids as nonabsorbent complexes may form.

Therapeutic uses: To treat bone problems, including osteomalacia, osteoporosis, and rickets.

Interactions: it needs to be balanced with calcium and magnesium in body functions. Vitamin D increases the bio-availability of phosphorus. Calcium aluminum, magnesium and iron reduce phosphorus absorption.

The New Encyclopedia of vitamins, minerals, supplements, & herbs; Nicola Reavley Bioresonance Theory of energetic healing, Marica Pitman & Louise Porter. Whfoods.com

Liver Sarcodes (67)

Right Surface

8M

10 Drops

5 Weeks

The right surface is covered by the peritoneum and lies adjacent to the right dome of the of the diaphragm which separates it from the right lung and pleura and the seventh to 11th ribs The right lung and basal pleura both lie above the lateral to its upper third, between the diaphragm and the seventh and eighth ribs. Th diaphragm, the costodiaphragmatic recess lined by plura, and the ninth and tenth ribs all lie lateral to the middl third of the right surface. Lateral to the lower third, the diphragm and thoratic wall are in direct. Rarely, the hepatic flexure and proximal transverse colon may lie on a long mesentery over the right and superior surfaces of the liver, referred to as Chilaiditi syndrome.

Dental Signatures (43)

Tooth #28 Mandible

6000CM

10 Drops

5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

Stressed

Weakened

Symptomatic / Causal

Balanced

Retest

3 of 22

TOOTH #28, 1ST PREMOLAR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Stomach, spleen, esophagus

System: Breast

Endocrine: Ovary/Testicle

Sensory Organs: Tongue

Sinus: Maxillary

Spine: C1, 2 Th11, 12 L1

Joints: Knee (ant.), mandibular joint, hips (ant.), medial ankle

Muscles: Quadratus-lumborum, hamstring

Positive Emotions: Purpose, Self-Esteem, Affection

Negative Emotions: Judgmental, Insecurity, Low Self-Esteem, Regretful

Toxins (57)

Heavy Metal Toxins 170X 10 Drops 5 Weeks

L1-Borrelia Signatures (69)

Borrelia 800MM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Lyme is an inflammatory disease characterized at first by a rash, headache, fever, and chills, and later by possible arthritis and neurological and cardiac disorders, caused by type of bacterium called *Borrelia burgdorferi*. This and other infections (called coinfections when transmitted at the same time) can be transmitted by mosquitos, pets, ticks or other biting insects. It is very hard to medically diagnose because of its ability to mutate in the body and it can become resistant to antibodies and in some cases be hard for the immune system to eliminate. Energetic imprints, diet modification, homeopathics, herbal antibacterial remedies, the rife machine, and other detox methods have shown to be beneficial.

Thymus Gland Sarcodes (59)

Epithelial framework 27C 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Unlike other lymphoid structures, in which the supportive framework is chiefly collagenous reticular tissue, the thymus contains a network of interconnected epithelial cells which create an appropriate microenvironment, by cell-cell contact and the release of paracrine factors, in which thymic lymphocytes (T cells) develop and mature. Although differing in morphology, all the epithelial cells of the thymus share a common origin from pharyngeal endoderm. They vary in size and shape according to their positions within the thymus. Typically they have pale, oval nuclei, a rather eosinophilic cytoplasm and intercellular desmosomal attachments. Intermediate filament bundles of cytokeratin lie within their cytoplasm. The subcapsular cells form a continuous external lining to the thymus beneath its fibrous capsule, and follow its lobulated profile, ensheathing the vessels that pass into it, and contributing to the functional blood-thymus barrier. Other cortical epithelial cells form a loose mesh of long cytoplasmic processes, whereas medullary epithelial cells tend to form more solid cords as well as thymic or Hassall's corpuscles: lymphocytes lie within the interstices of the mesh or between the cords. Large epithelial cells may be associated with around 50 or more thymocytes and are sometimes called thymic nurse cells. Hassall's corpuscles are whorls of flattened, concentrically layered medullary epithelial cells, from 30 to 100 µm in diameter, and are characteristic features of the thymic medulla. They start to form before birth and their numbers increase throughout life. Their function is not clear, although they may represent a site for removal of dying, apoptotic thymocytes, because their centres are eosinophilic, partly keratinized and often contain cellular debris. Corpuscles with a similar appearance have been described in the palatine tonsil.

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (87)

Bony septum 29DM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

The septum is usually relatively featureless but sometimes exhibits ridges or bony spurs. The posterosuperior part of the septum and its posterior border are formed by the vomer, which extends

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    4 of 22

from the body of the sphenoid to the hard palate. Its surface is grooved by the nasopalatine nerves and vessels. The anterosuperior part of the septum is formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid which is continuous above with the cribriform plate. Other bones which make minor contributions to the septum at the upper and lower limits of the medial wall are the nasal bones and the nasal spine of the frontal bones (anterosuperior), the rostrum and crest of the sphenoid (posterosuperior), and the nasal crests of the maxilla and palatine bones (inferior).

Liver Sarcodes (60)

Kupffer cells 110K      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Kupffer cells are hepatic macrophages derived from circulating blood monocytes and originate in the bone marrow. They are long-term hepatic residents and lie within the sinusoidal lumen attached to the endothelial surface. Kupffer cells are irregular in shape, and have long processes that extend into the sinusoidal lumen. They form a major part of the mononuclear phagocyte system which is responsible for removing cellular and microbial debris from the circulation, and for secreting cytokines involved in defence. They remove aged and damaged red cells from the hepatic circulation, a function normally shared with the spleen, but fulfilled entirely by the liver after splenectomy.

Amino Acid Signatures (43)

Glycine (NA) 25MM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Glycine is a nonessential amino acid with high concentration in the skin and connective tissues, and is especially helpful in repairing damaged tissues and encouraging healing.

Function: It functions in the control of gluconeogenesis – it can build up levels of glycogen stores in the liver so glucose can be used for energy needs. Glycine serves as a source of nitrogen for making other amino acids. It is used in the synthesis of hemoglobin, glycerol, phospholipids, cholesterol conjugates, skin proteins, collagen, and glutathione. Glycine is required for the maintenance of the central nervous system. It functions as a major inhibitory neurotransmitter that can calm the body. It may increase neurotransmission of GABA and acetylcholine in the hippocampus. It is also thought to be related to the photochemical action of the retina, and related to convulsions and retinal function.

Metabolism: Glycine can be derived from several amino acids, including serine and threonine. Choline betaine of dimethylglycine is also a source.

Sources: Found naturally in beans, brewer's yeast, dairy products, eggs, fish, legumes, meats, nuts, seafood, seeds, soy, sugar cane, whey, whole grains, and gelatin. Because of its simple molecular structure, it is quickly absorbed.

Clinical uses: Benign prostatic hypertrophy, high cholesterol, detoxification, epilepsy, gout, growth hormone stimulant, hypothermia, kidney disease, manic depressive disorder, metabolic disorders, muscle spasticity, sedation, and wound healing.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003  
Also [www.dcnutrition.com](http://www.dcnutrition.com) 2019

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (57)

Ostiomeatal complex 14CM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

The term ostiomeatal complex, or ostiomeatal unit, refers to the area that includes the maxillary sinus ostium, ethmoid infundibulum and the hiatus semilunaris. It is the common pathway for drainage of secretions from the maxillary and anterior group of ethmoidal sinuses; where the uncinat process attaches to the lateral nasal wall the complex also drains the frontal sinus.

Dental Signatures (60)

Maxillary Tooth #8 18V      10 Drops      5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #8, 1ST INCISOR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Kidney, bladder, urogenital, rectum/anus

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    5 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

System:

Endocrine: Pineal

Sensory Organs: Nose

Sinus: Frontal sinus, sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 L2, 3 S3, 4, 5 Coccyx

Joints: Sacro-coccygeal, knee (post.), ankle (post.)

Muscles: Neck - flex. and ext.

Positive Emotions: Clarity, Acceptance, Survival

Negative Emotions: Disrespect, Emotional Outbursts, Stubbornness

Vertebral Signatures (61)

Lumbar 2 4K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Areas - Appendix, abdomen, upper leg Effects - Cramps, difficult breathing, acidosis, varicose veins.

Vertebral Signatures (34)

Thoracic 7 8000LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Areas - Pancreas, duodenum. Effects - Ulcers, gastritis.

Sensitivity Signatures (38)

Household Chemicals 9000K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

A homeopathic remedy to desensitize the body from reactions to commonly used household chemicals.

Dental Signatures (27)

Tooth #19 Mandible 2000K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #19, 1ST MOLAR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Large intestine, lung

System: Veins

Endocrine:

Sensory Organs: Nose

Sinus: Ethmoidal

Spine: C1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Th2, 3, 4 L4, 5

Joints: Shoulder, elbow, radial hand, foot, big toe

Muscles: Gracilis, Sartorius

Positive Emotions: Enthusiasm, Balance, Zest

Negative Emotions: Love Pain, Controlling, Revenge, Over Critical

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (42)

Inferior concha and inferior meatus 1700K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    6 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.



The inferior concha is a thin, curved, independent bone. It articulates with the nasal surface of the maxilla and the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone. Its free lower border is gently curved and the subjacent inferior meatus reaches the nasal floor. The inferior meatus is the largest meatus, and it extends along almost all of the lateral nasal wall. It is deepest at the junction of its anterior and middle thirds, where it admits the inferior opening of the nasolacrimal canal. The canal is formed by the articulations between the lacrimal groove of the maxilla, the descending process of the lacrimal bone and the lacrimal process of the inferior concha. During postnatal development, the ostium of the nasolacrimal duct moves upwards and is increasingly hidden under the over-arching inferior concha.

Baseline - Thymus Gland (67)

Thymus Serpyllum 90V      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Refer to the Homeopathic Materia Medica for the symptoms that this remedy addresses. (The Lotus Materia Medica by Robin Murphy, ND contains descriptions of all 1,198 homeopathic items contained in this list.)

Neurological Filter (60)

Endorphin 4000LM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Helps with nerve cells or fibers that employ an endorphin as their neurotransmitter. Originally isolated in the brain, but now found in many parts of the body; in the nervous system.

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (75)

Lateral (superior) nasal cartilage 50LM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

The lateral nasal cartilage is triangular, and its anterior margin is thicker than the posterior margin. The upper part is continuous with the septal cartilage, but anteroinferiorly it may be separated from it by a narrow fissure. The superior margin of the lateral nasal cartilage is attached to the nasal bone and frontal process of the maxilla, and the inferior margin is connected by fibrous tissue to the lateral crus of the major alar cartilage.

Toxins (59)

Syphilinum miasm 11K      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Fatty Acid Signatures (40)

Omega 6 (NA) 140C      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Omega-6 is an essential fatty acid. The shorter-chain form of omega-6 is linoleic acid (LA or PUFA Polyunsaturated fatty acid). It is found in most vegetable oils, safflower oil, corn, canola, sunflower, sesame and soybean oils. Longer-Chain form of omega-6 is Arachidonic acid (AA) found in liver, egg yolk, animal meats and seafood. Omega-6 (AA) is an important constituent of cell membranes, a material used to make substances that combat infection, regulate inflammation, promote blood clotting and allow your cells to communicate. Omega-6 (LA) is abundant in processed foods that are excessively consumed, causing inflammation and disease. Omega-6 competes with omega-3 for absorption in the body. Omega-6 oils are unstable or fragile because they are polyunsaturated and are easily oxidized or denatured. To stabilize the omega-6 vegetable and seed oil, it goes thru a hydrogenation process converting the oil into a synthetic trans fat oil that is now stable, creating a long shelf life for processed foods, which increases profits for food companies while destroying the health of those who consume the processed food. Omega-6 that is hydrogenated causes damage to your DNA, causes inflammation, increases risk of cancer and interferes with brain metabolism. The consumption ratios between omega-6 that has NOT been hydrogenated, and omega-3, should ideally be 4:1 but unfortunately a common ratio in western diet is 25:1. Deficiencies in AA-Arachidonic acid: Dry, itchy, scaly skin, Dandruff and or hair loss, reproductive difficulties, GI disturbances, food intolerances. Poor growth, poor immune function and inflammation.

<https://blog.bulletproof.com/omega-3-vs-omega-6-fat-supplements/> <http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2011/11/11/everything-you-need-to-know-about-fatty-acids.aspx>

Enzyme Signatures (40)

Cellulase (NA) 19V      10 Drops      5 Weeks

An enzyme that assists in breaking down fiber and other nutrients. Cellulase also helps break down cellulose into glucose, providing a source of supplemental energy.

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (41)

Superior concha and superior meatus 15CM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Stressed       Weakened       Symptomatic / Causal       Balanced       Retest      7 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

The superior concha is a medial process of the ethmoidal labyrinth and presents as a small curved lamina, posterosuperior to the middle concha. It roofs the superior meatus and is the shortest and shallowest of the three conchae. Above the superior concha, the sphenoidal sinus opens into the triangular sphenoethmoidal recess which separates the superior concha and anterior aspect of the body of the sphenoid. The superior meatus is a short oblique passage extending about halfway along the upper border of the middle concha. The posterior ethmoidal sinuses open, via a variable number of apertures, into its anterior part.

- Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (60)
- Peri-infundibular sinuses (anterior ethmoidal air cells) 7X      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Up to 11 anterior ethmoidal air cells drain into either the ethmoidal infundibulum or the frontonasal duct by one or more orifices. The most anterior group, agger nasi cells, are medial relations of the lacrimal sac and duct and invaginate beneath the agger nasi on the lateral wall of the nasal cavity anteriorly. Larger anterior and middle cells, Haller's cells, may develop medially beneath the orbital floor. The most anterior supraorbital ethmoidal sinus cells may encroach on the frontal sinus.

- Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (38)
- Middle concha and middle meatus 170K      10 Drops      5 Weeks

The middle concha is a medial process of the ethmoidal labyrinth and may be pneumatized (conchal sinus). It extends back to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone. The region beneath it is the middle meatus, which is deeper in front than behind, lies below and lateral to the middle concha, and continues anteriorly into a shallow fossa above the vestibule, termed the atrium of the middle meatus. The main features of the lateral nasal wall are a rounded elevation, the bulla ethmoidalis, and a curved cleft, the hiatus semilunaris, formed by the posterior edge of the uncinat process, which constitutes the medial limit of the ethmoid infundibulum, a slit-like space that leads towards the maxillary ostium. The maxillary ostium is normally found lateral to the antero-inferior aspect of the uncinat process. The latter can be attached to the lateral nasal wall (50%), the anterior cranial fossa (25%) or the middle concha (25%). Where the uncinat process is attached determines whether the frontal sinus drains lateral to the ethmoid infundibulum or into it; if the uncinat process is attached to the lateral wall, the frontal sinus will drain into the middle meatus and not into the ethmoid infundibulum, but with the other configurations the sinus will drain into the infundibulum, and thus near or into the maxillary ostium. Agger nasi air cells are the name given to anterior ethmoid air cells that lie anterior to the ethmoid bulla. The posterior fontanelle lies posterior to the uncinat process where there is no bone in the medial wall of the maxillary sinus, inferoposterior to the hiatus; it frequently has an accessory opening.

- Sinusitis (1) (36)
- 728 Hertz Frequency (R.R.) 600X      10 Drops      5 Weeks

- Sarcodes (65)
- Liver - right side 16CM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

- Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (42)
- Vascular supply, lymphatic drainage and innervation 21K      10 Drops      5 Weeks

The frontal sinuses receive their arterial supply from the supraorbital and anterior ethmoidal arteries. The veins drain into an anastomotic vein in the supraorbital notch that connects the supraorbital and superior ophthalmic veins. Lymphatic drainage is to the submandibular nodes. The sinuses are innervated by branches of the supraorbital nerves (general sensation), and the orbital branches of the pterygopalatine ganglia (parasympathetic secretomotor fibres).

- Sarcodes (35)
- Sinus Cavernous Complex 50K      10 Drops      5 Weeks

- Mandible Tooth # 24 (65)
  - Associated Vertebrae #24 (DRP) 21M      10 Drops      5 Weeks
- Cervical 1, 2; Lumbar 2, 3; Sacrum 3, 4, 5; coccyx.

- Vitamin Signatures (38)
  - Niacin (Vitamin B-3) (NA) 7DM      10 Drops      5 Weeks
- Niacin-Vitamin B3

Stressed       Weakened       Symptomatic / Causal       Balanced       Retest      8 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.



Essential for: The release of energy from food, healthy skin, blood cells, and digestive system, normal growth and development, hormone production, a healthy brain and nervous system and repair of genetic material. It is involved in the normal secretion of bile and stomach fluids, and in the synthesis of sex hormones.

Food sources: Canned tuna and salmon, chicken, turkey, Mushrooms Cremini, lamb, beef, asparagus, beef liver, brewer's yeast, broccoli, carrots, cheese, corn meal, dates, eggs, fish, milk, nuts, peanuts, pork, potatoes, rabbit, tomatoes, wheat germ and whole wheat products.

Function: Needed for circulation; healthy skin; functioning of the nervous system; metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins and in the production of hydrochloric acid for digestion.

Symptoms of Deficiency: Lesser symptoms include canker sores, depression, dizziness, halitosis, headaches, indigestion, limb pains, loss of appetite, low blood sugar levels and skin eruptions.

Deficiency eventually leads to pellagra. Symptoms of pellagra include sensitivity to sunlight, aggression, dermatitis, diarrhea, red skin lesions, insomnia, weakness, paralysis of the extremities, mental confusion, schizophrenia and ultimately dementia.

Therapeutic Uses: prevention of Type I Diabetes by preventing the immune system from attacking the pancreatic beta cells. Mental disorders; depression anxiety and insomnia. Has been used to treat tooth eruption, fatigue, irritability, digestive disorders, headaches, leprosy, migraines, arthritis, cramps and nerve problems such as Bell's palsy and trigeminal neuralgia. Lowers cholesterol, improves circulation, prevents motion sickness, protects against pollutants and toxins, stimulates sex drive, prevents heart attacks.

New Encyclopedia of vitamins, minerals, supplements, & herbs; Nicola Reavley; Bioresonance Theory of energetic healing Marcia Pitman Louise Porter; whfoods.com

---

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (36)

Medial Wall 110M      10 Drops      5 Weeks

The medial wall of each nasal cavity is the nasal septum, a thin sheet of bone (posteriorly) and cartilage (anteriorly), that lies between the roof and floor of the cavity.

---

Amino Acid Signatures (32)

Tyrosine (NA) 110MM      10 Drops      5 Weeks

Tyrosine is an essential amino acid that readily passes the blood-brain barrier. Once in the brain, it is a precursor for the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine. These neurotransmitters are an important part of the body's sympathetic nervous system, and their concentrations in the body and brain are directly dependent upon dietary tyrosine.

Tyrosine is not found in large concentrations throughout the body, probably because it is rapidly metabolized. Folic acid, copper and vitamin C are cofactor nutrients of these reactions. Tyrosine is also the precursor for hormones, thyroid, catecholestrogens and the major human pigment, melanin. Tyrosine is an important amino acid in many proteins, peptides and even enkephalins, the body's natural pain reliever. Valine and other branched amino acids, and possibly tryptophan and phenylalanine may reduce tyrosine absorption.

Sources: Almonds, avocados, bananas, dairy products, lima beans, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds. Can also be produced from phenylalanine in the body. Caution: Persons taking monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors must limit their intake of foods containing Tyrosine, and supplements should not be taken.

A number of genetic errors of tyrosine metabolism occur. Most common is the increased amount of tyrosine in the blood of premature infants, which is marked by decreased motor activity, lethargy and poor feeding. Infection and intellectual deficits may occur. Vitamin C supplements reverse the disease. Some adults also develop elevated tyrosine in their blood. This indicates a need for more vitamin C.

Tyrosine therapy is very useful in a variety of clinical situations. An average human equivalent dose of 2 to 6 g intravenously can raise the blood pressure in hemorrhagic shock (extreme blood loss) in experimental animals. An average human dose equivalent of 500 mg of tyrosine given intravenously reduces susceptibility to life-threatening ventricular fibrillation in experimental animals. More tyrosine is needed under stress, and tyrosine supplements prevent the stress-induced depletion of norepinephrine and can cure biochemical depression. However, tyrosine may not be good for psychosis. Many antipsychotic medications apparently function by inhibiting tyrosine metabolism. L-dopa, which is directly used in Parkinson's, is made from tyrosine. Tyrosine, the nutrient, can be used as an adjunct in the treatment of Parkinson's. Peripheral metabolism of tyrosine necessitates large doses of tyrosine,

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    9 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

however, compared to L-dopa. When combined with the drug Sinemet, tyrosine's effectiveness is increased.

Drugs like yohimbine which prolong the effects of tyrosine products have been used as an aphrodisiac. Tyrosine supplements in large doses may stimulate sex drive by raising blood pressure and catecholamine levels.

Tyrosine, like amphetamines, in large doses will reduce appetite, but in low doses tyrosine stimulates appetite. Tyrosine therapy may be useful in drug addiction; temporarily replacing codeine and amphetamines as methadone does for heroin addicts.

Physicians at Harvard Medical School have pioneered the use of 1 to 6 grams of tyrosine for the effective treatment of medication-resistant depression. Many antidepressants work by prolonging the action of tyrosine metabolites. Tyrosine is safer, although the results may be less dramatic in the short term than the antidepressants. Lower doses, as little as 1000 to 2000 mg, have been found to be effective clinically, as well as experimentally in animals. The minimum daily requirement for adults of tyrosine and its precursor, phenylalanine, is 16 mg/kg a day or about 1000 mg total. Hence, 6 g is at least six times the minimum daily requirement.

Tyrosine can be used as a safe and lasting therapy, useful in a variety of clinical situations-depression, hypertension, Parkinson's disease, low sex drive, appetite suppression and therapy for cocaine addicts (pioneered at Fair Oak hospital in New Jersey). Tyrosine, like the branched chain amino acids, fights all kinds of stress because it is the precursor of adrenalin, which is used up during stress.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003  
Also www.dcnutrition.com 2019

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) (58)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) 2	2000V	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Feelings of resentment and pettiness				
<input type="checkbox"/> Cancer, Paranasal & Sinus Cavity (31)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .08 Hertz Frequency (R.R.)	11LM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxins (72)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Free Radical Toxins	8C	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maxillary Tooth # 1 (57)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cavitation #1 (DRP)	17C	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
A pitting of a solid surface such as the tooth or jawbone and are often filled with toxins.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baseline - Frontal Sinus (65)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aconitum Combination	500K	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Provides Homeopathic regulation to the body assisting homeostasis from symptoms associated with fever and flu like symptoms.				
A. Rationale				
Flu and sinus symptoms, fever, restlessness accompanying illness, influenza, body aches and pains, catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract, difficult breathing, coughs, illnesses which come on rapidly with fever in the initial stages of illness.				
Aconitum Combination is specifically formulated for the treatment of influenza and acute feverish conditions, for teething disorders, laryngitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, rhinitis and other acute feverish conditions. Effective in the early stages of illness for chills, colds and undefined fevers in small and older children.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Dental Signatures (38)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tooth #22 Mandible	18LM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
All teeth are numbered 1 thru16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.				

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    10 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

TOOTH #22, CANINE RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Bile ducts, liver

System:

Endocrine: Ovary/Testicle

Sensory Organs: Anterior Eye

Sinus: Sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 Th8, 9, 10

Joints: Knee (post.), hips, lateral ankle

Muscles: Gluteus maximus

Positive Emotions: Resolution, Excitement, Judgment

Negative Emotions: Resentment, Disorganized, Lack of Acceptance, Over-bearing

Supplement Signatures (72)

Trimethylglycine (NA) 17CM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Trimethylglycine: Is commonly called betaine, is a nutrient known as a methyl donor. Methyl donors carry and donate methyl molecules, which is important for cell reproduction and other chemical processes in the body.

Function: It may help prevent fatty liver deposits due to chronic alcohol use, insufficient protein intake, obesity and diabetes. Trimethylglycine is used to treat high homocysteine levels. Kilmer S McCully, MD theorized that cholesterol and clogged arteries were symptoms rather than causes of heart disease and proposed homocysteine as a more likely culprit. If it were not for his work, homocysteine would not have been thought harmful and so supplements to lower homocysteine would not have been thought necessary.

Hereditary condition called homocystinuria is present at birth and involves an inability to break down the amino acid homocysteine. Symptoms may include excessive tiredness, eye lens dislocation, seizures, abnormal bone development, weak bones and blood clots, slow development and decreased rate of weight gain in children.

Food Sources: Beets, Broccoli, spinach, grain and shellfish.

<https://examine.com/supplements/trimethylglycine/>

<http://www.livestrong.com/article/244054-what-are-the-benefits-of-trimethylglycine/>

Toxins (38)

Inhaled Allergies 8000CM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Dental Signatures (36)

Maxillary-Tooth #13 4X 10 Drops 5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #13, 2ND PREMOLAR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Lung, large intestine, bronchi

System: Breast

Endocrine: Thymus

Sensory Organs: Nose

Sinus: Ethmoid sinus

Stressed  Weakened  Symptomatic / Causal  Balanced  Retest 11 of 22

Spine: C1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Th2, 3, 4 L4, 5

Joints: Radial hand, shoulder and elbow; foot, big toe

Muscles: Diaphragm, pectoralis major, clavicular, coracobrachialis

Positive Emotions: Enthusiasm, Determination, Balance, Assimilation

Negative Emotions: Intolerance, Negativity, Fear, Uneasiness, Anti-social

---

<input type="checkbox"/> Sarcodes (65)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Thymus Gland	900X	10 Drops	5 Weeks	

---

<input type="checkbox"/> Neurological Filter (60)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Melatonin	800V	10 Drops	5 Weeks	

A precursor to serotonin; it is linked with sleep and wake cycles. It also has an affect on metabolism and clinical depression.

---

<input type="checkbox"/> Vertebral Signatures (70)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Thoracic 5	150CM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	

Areas - Liver, solar plexus, blood Effects - Liver conditions, fevers, low blood pressure, anemia, poor circulation, arthritis.

---

<input type="checkbox"/> Dental Signatures (63)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Maxillary Tooth #7	19MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #7, 2ND INCISOR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Kidney, bladder, urogenital, rectum/anus

System:

Endocrine: Pineal

Sensory Organs: Nose

Sinus: Frontal sinus, sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 L2, 3 S3, 4, 5 Coccyx

Joints: Sacro-coccygeal, knee (post.), ankle (post.)

Muscles: Subscapularis

Positive Emotions: Caring, Intimacy, Order

Negative Emotions: Inflexibility, Ego Problems, Disorganized, Aloof

---

<input type="checkbox"/> Amino Acid Signatures (32)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Glutamic Acid (NA)	15DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	

Glutamic Acid (GA), gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), and glutamine (GAM) are three closely related, nonessential amino acids intricately involved in sustaining proper brain function and mental activity. They work together to ensure smooth running of brain reactions and nerve signals throughout the CNS. Each is dependent on the other and can be converted from one to the other.

Function: GA is an excitatory neurotransmitter that acts as a brain stimulant by increasing the firing of neurons. Glutamate, the salt form of glutamic acid, is the most prolific neurotransmitter; it exists everywhere in the body and is present in almost all nerve cells. GA is found in the cranial nerves, in the

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    12 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

hippocampus, in all brain cells, and in photoreceptor transmission in the retina. It plays critical roles in disorders of the brain such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, and epilepsy, and helps to correct childhood behavioral disorders. It helps with hypertension, chorea, dyskinesia, alcoholism, and in sugar and fat metabolism.

Sources: Glutamic acid makes up 43 percent of wheat gluten, 23 percent of casein, and 12 percent of gelatin proteins. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, and dairy products are rich sources.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (35)

Vascular supply and innervation 6LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

The ethmoidal sinuses receive their arterial supply from nasal branches of the sphenopalatine artery and the anterior and posterior ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery. Venous drainage is by the corresponding veins. The lymphatics of the anterior group drain to the submandibular nodes, and those of the posterior group to the retropharyngeal nodes. The sinuses are innervated by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic nerves (general sensation), and the orbital branches of the pterygopalatine ganglia (parasympathetic secretomotor fibres).

Mineral Signatures (42)

Copper 25M 10 Drops 5 Weeks

COPPER (Trace Mineral): Absorption Site: Duodenum

FUNCTIONS: Helps in formation of bones and healthy joints; Strengthens connective tissues; Used in enzyme reactions in the body; Inactivates histamines; Helps fight infection

FOOD SOURCES: Avocados, barley, almonds; Green leafy vegetables

SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DEFICIENCY: Osteoporosis; Anemia; Baldness; Diarrhea; fatigue; general weakness; skin sores; decreased lung function; increased blood fat level

POSSIBLE CAUSE OF DEFICIENCY: Infants fed only cow's milk; Chronic high doses of Zinc and Vitamin C; Long term use of oral contraception can lead to depletion or excess copper; \*High fruit intake can exacerbate copper deficiency

SIGNS OF POSSIBLE TOXICITY: Stomach pain; Nausea; Vomiting; Diarrhea; Blue or green colored stool; Dark sticky stool containing blood; Headache; Dizziness; Fatigue; Fever or chills; Aching muscles; Extreme thirst; Tachycardia or abnormally fast heart rate; Changes in taste that can lead to decreased appetite or anorexia; Possible neurological and psychological symptoms including: Sudden changes in mood; Depression or anxiety; Feeling irritable or overexcited; Difficulty focusing. Severe Toxicity Can Possibly Cause: Kidney failure; Heart failure; Loss of red blood cells; Liver disease; Brain damage; Death

INTERACTIONS OR SPECIAL FACTORS: Plays a role in healing and energy production; Formation of hemoglobin and red blood cells needed for healthy nerves

References: The New Encyclopedia of vitamins, minerals, supplements, & herbs, Nicola Reavley; Bioresonance Theory of energetic healing, Marica Pitman & Louise Porter; Whfoods.com; www.medicalnewstoday.com

Fasciola Hepatica (liver fluke) (66)

143 Hertz Frequency (R.R) 140V 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Sinus Trouble (73)

Sinus Trouble 3 7X 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Being irritated by a person close to you

Amino Acid Signatures (70)

Threonine (NA) 100V 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Threonine is an essential amino acid necessary for building tooth enamel, collagen, and elastin, and promoting thymus growth.

Function: It is the precursor to glycine and serine; it's found in the heart, central nervous system, and skeletal muscle. It protects against mental instability, irritability, and "difficult" personalities. It appears that neurotransmitter concentrations of glycine may be dependent on dietary sources of threonine in addition to glycine. Threonine can help stabilize blood sugar, and low levels can cause hypoglycemic conditions. It has also been shown to be useful in indigestion and improving intestinal absorption. It

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    13 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

helps control fat build up in the liver. Threonine may also help burn victims or people who have surgery.

Metabolism: Threonine require enough pyridoxine to metabolize properly. It is broken down by threonine dehydratase.

Sources: The body cannot manufacture threonine from other amino acids; it needs to come in the diet. The need for threonine decreases with age. Good sources include animal proteins, cottage cheese, and wheat germ. Potential non-meat sources include beans, brewer's yeast, nuts, seeds, soy, and whey. There is substantially less threonine content in grains so vegetarians may want to consider supplementing. For optimum utilization, pyridoxine, magnesium, and niacin are needed, as well as valine, isoleucine, and leucine.

Clinical Uses: Depression, immune stimulation, muscle spasticity.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003

<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (59)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nasal vestibule	8M	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The nasal vestibule lies just inside the naris. It is limited above and behind by a curved ridge, the limen nasi, raised where the greater ala of the lateral cartilaginous crus overlaps the lower edge of the lateral nasal cartilage on each side. On the septal side of the nasal cavity the superior edge of the medial crus of the major alar cartilage (the medial intumescence) marks the boundary between the nasal vestibule and the nasal cavity. The medial wall of the vestibule is formed by a mobile septum consisting of the columella (which does not contain cartilage) and the underlying medial crura of the alar cartilages.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sarcodes (42)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membrane, Sphenoidal Sinus	2C	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxins (74)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lyme Bacteria Toxins	180X	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input type="checkbox"/> Baseline - Liver (69)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lysine / L-Lysine	8000DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Functions as essential building block of all proteins, also promotes growth, tissue repair and production of antibodies, hormones, and enzymes. Deficiency symptoms may include: slowed growth in children, apathy, depigmentation of hair, edema, lethargy, liver damage, loss of muscle and fat, skin lesions, and weakness. It is needed for proper growth, and bone development in children; it helps calcium absorption and maintains a proper nitrogen balance in adults. This amino acid aids in the production of antibodies, hormones, and enzymes, and helps in collagen formation and tissue repair. Because it helps to build muscle protein, it is good for those recovering from surgery and sports injuries. It also lowers high serum triglyceride levels. Sources: cheese, eggs, fish, lima beans, milk, potatoes, red meat, soy products and yeast.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Amino Acid Signatures (67)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lysine / L-Lysine (NA)	10000V	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Lysine is an essential amino acid needed for proper growth and development in children and to help maintain a proper nitrogen balance in adults.			
Function: It is known for slowing viral growth and reproduction, such as cold sores and herpes virus infections. It increases growth of the thymus. It aids in the production of human growth hormone and enzymes, in the formation of collagen, and improves calcium absorption and retention. It may assist with weight loss. Lysine is the precursor to several amino acids including carnitine and citrulline. Metabolism of lysine creates amino caproic acid which is useful in the prevention of blood clotting.			
Metabolism: Lysine is degraded into various metabolites and is metabolized through many different pathways. It is degraded principally into acetyl CoA. It also assists in transamination (the transfer of amino groups). It can also be broken down into citrulline, which is needed for normal protein metabolism. Lysine and arginine share a common transport system, so excess arginine can lead to depleted lysine and vice versa. Successful metabolism of lysine requires sufficient amounts of			

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    14 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.



pyridoxine, riboflavin, and niacin. Vitamin C and iron help increase lysine absorption and utilization in the body.

Deficiency symptoms: slowed growth in children, apathy, depigmentation of hair, edema, lethargy, liver damage, loss of muscle and fat, skin lesions, fatigue, decreased concentration, irritability, hair loss, poor appetite, weight loss, anemia, enzyme disorders, and abnormalities in gastric functioning, including the absorption of calcium.

Sources: The body cannot manufacture lysine from other amino acids; it needs to come in the diet. Sources include wheat germ, cottage cheese, chicken, wild game, pork, eggs, fish, soy products, yeast. Fruits and vegetables contain little lysine. Comes in supplement form.

Clinical uses: immunological support, herpesvirus infections, herpesvirus recurrence, marasmus, osteoporosis and aging.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003

<input type="checkbox"/> Vertebral Signatures (35)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cervical 3		110DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Areas - Cheeks, outer ear, face bones, teeth, trifacial nerve Effects - Neuralgia, neuritis, acne or pimples, eczema.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (58)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bullar sinuses (middle ethmoidal air cells)		180M	10 Drops	5 Weeks
There are usually less than three middle ethmoidal air cells. They open into the middle meatus by one or more orifices on or above the ethmoidal bulla.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxins (30)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lymphatic Drainage Issues		18C	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thymus Gland Sarcodes (66)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lymphatic drainage		180DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The thymus has no afferent lymphatics. Efferent lymphatics arise from the medulla and corticomedullary junction and drain through the extravascular spaces in company with the arteries and veins that supply the thymus. Thymic lymphatic vessels end in the brachiocephalic, tracheobronchial and parasternal nodes.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Liver Sarcodes (43)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Segment VIII		5000CM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Segment VIII is the superior part of the right anterior sector. The right anterior sector sheaths end in segment VIII and supply it after giving off branches to segment V. The venous drainage is to the right and middle hepatic veins.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baseline - Liver (66)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aspartic Acid		6X	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Increases stamina, good for fatigue, and plays a vital role in metabolism. Chronic fatigue may result from low levels. It is beneficial for neural and brain disorders. It is good for athletes, and helps to protect the liver by aiding the removal of excess ammonia. Source: Plant protein, especially that found in sprouting seeds, contains an abundance of aspartic acid.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Hormone Signatures (36)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cortisol		21M	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The adrenal glands produce cortisol, the major natural anti-inflammatory steroid in the body. Without enough circulating cortisol there may be a tendency to become easily inflamed.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (39)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sphenoidal Sinus		4DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The sphenoidal sinuses are two large irregular cavities within the body of the sphenoid and therefore lie posterior to the upper part of the nasal cavity. Each opens into the corresponding sphenoidal				

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    15 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

recess via an aperture high on the anterior wall of the sinus. At birth the sinuses are minute cavities, and their main development occurs after puberty. The average adult dimensions are: vertical height 2 cm; transverse breadth 1.8 cm; anteroposterior depth 2.1 cm. The sinuses are usually separated by a septum that deviates from the midline in 75%, so that they are unequal in size and form. Their lumina may be further partially divided by bony laminae, accessory septa, especially in the region of former synchondroses. Occasionally one sinus overlaps the other above and, rarely, they intercommunicate. Bony ridges, produced by the internal carotid artery, pterygoid canal, maxillary branch of trigeminal and, in 15% of individuals, the optic nerve, may project into the sinuses from their lateral walls. Dehiscences in the osseous walls of either sinus may occasionally leave their mucosa in contact with the overlying dura mater. The extent of pneumatization of surrounding bone is highly variable. In nearly 50% of skulls, a lateral recess may extend into the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid or the pterygoid processes, and may even invade the basilar part of the occipital bone almost to the foramen magnum. A posterior ethmoidal sinus may extend posterosuperior to the relatively smaller sphenoidal sinuses. The sphenoidal sinuses are related above to the optic chiasma and hypophysis cerebri and on each side to the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus. One or both sinuses may partially encircle the optic canal. The shape and position of the sphenoidal sinus is of clinical importance in the trans-sphenoidal surgical approach to the hypophysis cerebri. The sinuses may be classified into three main types: sellar, the commonest type, where the sinus extends for a variable distance beyond the tuberculum sellae; presellar, where the sinus occasionally extends posteriorly towards, but not beyond, the tuberculum sellae; conchal, the rarest type, where a small sinus is separated from the sella turcica by 10 mm of trabecular bone. The anterior midline septum often becomes deviated to one side posteriorly: identification of this septation is important prior to surgery.

<input type="checkbox"/> Maxillary Tooth # 5 (39)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Associated Organ & Gland #5 (DRP)	110CM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Stomach, Pancreas, Liver, Large Intestine, Lung (right)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Hormone Signatures (38)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corticotropin-Releasing	90M	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Corticotropin-releasing hormone is a peptide hormone involved in the stress response. It is secreted by the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Its main function is the stimulation of the pituitary synthesis of ACTH, as part of the HPA Axis.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) (36)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) 1	29CM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Feeling of unresolved anger				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (62)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Veins	30V	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
A rich submucosal cavernous plexus is especially dense in the posterior part of the septum and in the middle and inferior conchae. Numerous arteriovenous anastomoses are present in the deep layer of the mucosa and around the mucosal glands. The cavernous conchal plexuses resemble those in erectile tissue: the nasal cavity is susceptible to blockage should they become engorged. Veins from the posterior part of the nose generally pass to the sphenopalatine vein that runs back through the sphenopalatine foramen to drain into the pterygoid venous plexus. The anterior part of the nose is drained mainly through veins accompanying the anterior ethmoidal arteries, and these veins subsequently pass into the ophthalmic or facial veins. A few veins pass through the cribriform plate to connect with those on the orbital surface of the frontal lobes of the brain. When the foramen caecum is patent, it transmits a vein from the nasal cavity to the superior sagittal sinus.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sarcodes (71)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver - left side	17MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
<input type="checkbox"/> Amino Acid Signatures (43)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phenylalanine (NA)	10X	10 Drops	5 Weeks	
Phenylalanine is an essential amino acid known for supplying raw material for many important brain neuropeptides, including somatostatin, vasopressin, melanotropin, adrenocorticotropin, substance P, enkephalin, vasoactive intestinal peptide, angiotensin II, and cholecystokinin. Its influence on the brain affects mood, pain, memory and learning, and appetite. It is the precursor to tyrosine, which is the precursor for dopamine, tyramine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine, promoting alertness in the brain.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stressed	<input type="checkbox"/> Weakened	<input type="checkbox"/> Symptomatic / Causal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Balanced	<input type="checkbox"/> Retest

Phenylalanine has a direct impact on brain chemistry because it can easily cross the blood-brain barrier. It is a constituent in the psychotropic drugs mescaline, morphine, codeine, and papaverine. Phenylalanine can be converted into phenylethylamine, which may trigger the release of endorphins.

**Metabolism:** Phenylalanine is primarily metabolized in the liver by the enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase. Normal metabolism of phenylalanine requires biopterin, iron, copper, niacin, pyridoxine, and vitamin C. In the disease phenylketonuria (PKU), the body does not produce enough of the enzyme needed to convert phenylalanine to tyrosine.

**Sources:** The body cannot manufacture phenylalanine from other amino acids; it needs to come in the diet. It is highly concentrated in meat and dairy products, and can be found in almost all natural foods, including banana, avocado, almonds, fish, cheese, corn, eggs, lima beans, peanuts, soy, brown rice, sesame seeds. Phenylalanine is a constituent in the artificial sweetener, aspartame, which is a combination of aspartic acid and phenylalanine (L-aspartylphenylalanylmethylester).

**Clinical uses:** Some depressed patients may have low levels of phenylalanine and supplementing may be beneficial in these cases. Elevated phenylalanine levels occur during infection. Phenylalanine levels are lowered by caffeine ingestion.

Phenylalanine can be an effective pain reliever. Its use in premenstrual syndrome and Parkinson's may enhance the effects of acupuncture and electric transcutaneous nerve stimulation (TENS).

Phenylalanine and tyrosine, like L-dopa, produce a catecholamine effect. Phenylalanine is better absorbed than tyrosine and may cause fewer headaches.

Low phenylalanine diets have been prescribed for certain cancers with mixed results. Some tumors use more phenylalanine (particularly melatonin-producing tumors called melanoma). One strategy is to exclude this amino acid from the diet, i.e., a PKU diet. The other strategy is just to increase phenylalanine's competing amino acids, i.e., tryptophan, valine, isoleucine and leucine, but not tyrosine.

Book: The Healing Nutrients Within, Eric R. Braverman, M.D. 2003  
Also www.dcnutrition.com 2019

<input type="checkbox"/> Toxins (42)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bacterial toxins	2K	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (59)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nasal Cavity	32MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks

The nasal cavity is an irregular space between the roof of the mouth and the cranial base. It is wider below than above, and widest and vertically deepest in its central region, where it is divided by a vertical osseocartilaginous septum that is approximately median in position. The bony part of the septum reaches the posterior limit of the cavity. The nasal cavity communicates with the frontal, ethmoidal, maxillary and sphenoidal paranasal sinuses and opens into the nasopharynx through a pair of oval openings, the posterior nasal apertures or choanae. The latter are separated by the posterior border of the vomer, and each is limited above by the vaginal process of the medial pterygoid plates, laterally by the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone and the medial pterygoid plate, and below by the horizontal plate of the palatine bone. The adult choana typically measures 2.5 cm in vertical height and 1.3 cm transversely; size is not usually affected by deviations of the nasal septum. The vomerovaginal and palatovaginal canals are found in the roof of this region. Each half of the nasal cavity has a roof, floor, medial (septal) and lateral walls and a vestibule.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dental Signatures (57)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maxillary Tooth #4	150CM	10 Drops	5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

**TOOTH #4, 2ND PREMOLAR RELATIONSHIPS:**

Organ: Lung, large intestine, bronchi

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    17 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

System: Breast

Endocrine: Thymus

Sensory Organs: Nose

Sinus: Ethmoid sinus

Spine: C1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Th2, 3, 4 L4, 5

Joints: Radial hand, shoulder and elbow, foot, big toe

Muscles: Diaphragm, pectoralis major, clavicular, coracobrachialis

Positive Emotions: Passion, Determination, Balance, Ego

Negative Emotions: Monotony, Possessiveness, Revenge, Critical

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (39)

Sphenopalatine foramen 23CM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

The sphenopalatine foramen, which is really a fissure, can be approached surgically through the middle meatus. It is posterior to the middle meatus and transmits the sphenopalatine artery and nasopalatine and superior nasal nerves from the pterygopalatine fossa. It is bounded above by the body and concha of the sphenoid, below by the superior border of the perpendicular plate of the palatine bone, and in front and behind by the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palatine bone respectively.

Liver Sarcodes (74)

Segment I 5000V 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Segment I corresponds to the anatomical quadrate lobe and lies posterior to segment IV with its left half directly posterior to segment II and II and its medial half surrounded by the major vascular branches. The Glissonian sheaths to segment I arise from both right and left sheaths. The bile ducts draining the segment are closely related to the confluence of the right and left hepatic ducts such that excision of the central bile duct tumours usually requires removal of segment IV.

Mandible Tooth # 32 (42)

Decay Disturbance #32 (DRP) 8000LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

A Sarcodes remedy for: Blood Vessels, Gingiva, Jaw Bones, Nerve Tissue, Peridontal, Pulp, and the Tooth structure.

Liver Sarcodes (61)

Hepatic stellate cells 11LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Hepatic stellate cells are much less numerous than hepatocytes. They are irregular in outline and lie within the hepatic plates, between the bases of hepatocytes. They are thought to be mesenchymal in origin and are characterized by numerous cytoplasmic lipid droplets. These cells secrete most of the intralobular matrix components, including collagen type III (reticular) fibres. They store the fat-soluble vitamin A in their lipid droplets and are a significant source of growth factors active in liver homeostasis and regeneration. Hepatic stellate cells also play a major role in pathological processes. In response to liver damage, they become activated and predominantly myofibroblast-like. They are responsible for the replacement of toxically damaged hepatocytes with collagenous scar tissue, a process called hepatic fibrosis, that is seen initially in zone 3, around central veins. Fibrosis can progress to cirrhosis, where the parenchymal architecture and pattern of blood flow are destroyed, with major systemic consequences.

Dental Signatures (42)

Tooth #26 Mandible 180CM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #26, 2ND INCISOR RELATIONSHIPS:

Stressed  Weakened  Symptomatic / Causal  Balanced  Retest 18 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

Organ: Kidney, bladder, ovary/testicle, prostate/uterus, rectum/anus

System:

Endocrine: Adrenals

Sensory Organs:

Sinus: Frontal Sinus, sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 L2, 3 S3, 4, 5 coccyx

Joints: Knee (post.), sacrum, coccyx, posterior ankle

Muscles: Tensor Fasciae -latae, pyriformis

Positive Emotions: Caring, Intimacy, Order

Negative Emotions: Disorganized, Inflexible, Disharmony

---

Thymus Gland Sarcodes (59)

Innervation 7000K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

The thymus is innervated from the sympathetic chain via the cervicothoracic (stellate) ganglion or ansa subclavia and from the vagus. Branches from the phrenic and descending cervical nerves are distributed mainly to the capsule. The two lobes are innervated separately through their dorsal, lateral and medial aspects. During development and before its descent into the thorax, the thymus is innervated by the vagus in the neck. After its descent, the thymus receives a sympathetic innervation via fibres that travel along the vessels: postganglionic sympathetic terminations branch radially and form a plexus with the vagal fibres at the corticomedullary junction. Innervation is complete by the onset of thymic function. Many of the autonomic nerves are doubtless vasomotor, but other terminal branches (at least in rodents) ramify among the cells of the thymus, particularly the medulla, suggesting that they may have other roles. The medulla contains a number of different types of non-lymphoid cells, including cells positive for vasoactive intestinal polypeptide and acetylcholinesterase, large non-myoid cells, and cells containing oxytocin, vasopressin and neurophysin, of possible neural crest origin. The roles of the nervous system and other neuroendocrine elements in the overall biology of the thymus are little understood.

---

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (40)

Autonomic innervation 20LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Sympathetic postganglionic vasomotor fibres are distributed to the nasal blood vessels. Postganglionic parasympathetic fibres derived from the pterygopalatine ganglion provide the secretomotor supply to the nasal mucous glands, and are distributed via branches of the maxillary nerves.

---

Thymus (67)

Thymus 4 9DM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Feeling unprotected

---

Liver (anger center) (62)

Liver (anger center) 5 110K 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Not forgiving self and others

---

Dental Signatures (64)

Tooth #24 Mandible 3000LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

All teeth are numbered 1 thru 16 for the maxillary (the numbers start from the client's right to left) and 17 thru 32 for the teeth on the mandibula (these numbers start from the client's left to right). Refer to a dental chart if needed.

TOOTH #24, 1ST INCISOR RELATIONSHIPS:

Organ: Kidney, bladder, ovary/testicle, prostate/uterus, rectum/anus

Stressed  Weakened  Symptomatic / Causal  Balanced  Retest 19 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

System:

Endocrine: Adrenals

Sensory Organs:

Sinus: Frontal Sinus, sphenoidal

Spine: C1, 2 L2, 3 S3, 4, 5 coccyx

Joints: Knee (post.), sacrum, coccyx, posterior ankle

Muscles: Gluteus medius

Positive Emotions: Acceptance, Intimacy, Order

Negative Emotions: Inflexibility, Anger, Emotional outbursts

---

Hormone Signatures (63)

DHEA 40DM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

The most abundant sex hormone in the body, DHEA is made in decreasing amounts as we age and can also be lowered by low-fat or vegetarian diets. Research shows DHEA lowers blood cholesterol and cardiac risks, protects against the extra pounds that we all fight after forty, strengthens bones, improves memory, and increases feelings of well being. DHEA may also boost the immune system, protect against diabetes, favorably impact arthritis, and improve mental acuity.

After being secreted by the adrenal glands, DHEA circulates in the bloodstream as DHEA-sulfate (DHEAS) and is converted as needed into other hormones. As much as half of testosterone in men and about three-quarters of estrogen in women (and close to 100% after menopause) are derived from DHEA.

---

Sinusitis (frontalis) (34)

952 Hertz Frequency (R.R.) 30C 10 Drops 5 Weeks

---

Maxillary Tooth # 15 (78)

Cavitation #15 (DRP) 21LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

A pitting of a solid surface such as the tooth or jawbone and are often filled with toxins.

---

Mandible Tooth # 18 (32)

Decay Disturbance #18 (DRP) 3C 10 Drops 5 Weeks

A Sarcodes remedy for: Blood Vessels, Gingiva, Jaw Bones, Nerve Tissue, Peridontal, Pulp, and the Tooth structure.

---

Toxins (59)

Herpes Viral Toxins 400C 10 Drops 5 Weeks

---

Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (43)

Levator labii superioris alaequae nasi 40LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Levator labii superioris alaequae nasi arises from the upper part of the frontal process of the maxilla and, passing obliquely downwards and laterally, divides into medial and lateral slips. The medial slip blends into the perichondrium of the lateral crus of the major alar cartilage of the nose and the skin over it. The lateral slip is prolonged into the lateral part of the upper lip, where it blends with levator labii superioris and orbicularis oris. Superficial fibres of the lateral slip curve laterally across the front of levator labii superioris and attach along the floor of the dermis at the upper part of the nasolabial furrow and ridge.

---

Enzyme Signatures (67)

Invertase (NA) 4000LM 10 Drops 5 Weeks

Assists in the digestion of sugars.

---

Sarcodes (70)

Stressed     Weakened     Symptomatic / Causal     Balanced     Retest    20 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membrane, Frontal Sinus	130C	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input type="checkbox"/> Vertebral Signatures (32)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lumbar 1	7000MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Areas - Large intestines, inguinal rings Effects - Constipation, colitis, dysentery, diarrhea, some ruptures or hernias.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thymus Gland Sarcodes (31)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cortex	600C	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The pattern of blood flow differs in the cortex and medulla. Major blood vessels enter the gland at the corticomedullary junction and pass within each lobe, giving off small capillaries to the cortex and larger vessels to the medulla. Most cortical capillaries loop around at different depths in the cortex and join venules at the corticomedullary junction; some continue through the cortex and join larger venules running in the capsule which leave the thymus. These smaller cortical capillaries usually have a narrow perivascular space, which sometimes contains pericytes and other cells, but rarely nerves. Sheaths of thymic epithelial cells of the blood-thymus barrier lie between the perivascular space and cortical thymocytes.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Liver Sarcodes (41)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Segment V	8000X	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Segment V is the inferior segment of the right medial sector and lies between the middle of the right hepatic veins. Its size is variable, as are the numbers of Glissonian sheaths that supply it. Venous drainage is into the right and middle hepatic veins.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (70)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethmoidal sinuses	24DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
The ethmoidal sinuses differ from the other paranasal sinuses in that they are formed of multiple thin-walled cavities in the ethmoidal labyrinth. The number and size of the cavities varies, from three large to 18 small sinuses on each side. They lie between the upper part of the nasal cavity and the orbit, and are separated from the latter by the paper-thin lamina papyracea or orbital plate of the ethmoid (this presents a poor barrier to infection which may therefore spread into the orbit). Pneumatization may extend into the middle concha, or into the body and wings of the sphenoid bone lateral to the sphenoid sinus. The ethmoidal sinuses are divided clinically into anterior and posterior groups on each side, distinguished by their sites of communication with the nasal cavity. (Cells previously designated as belonging to a middle group are now included with the anterior group.) The anterior and posterior groups are separated from each other by the basal lamella of the middle concha; this may be indented by cells from either group and therefore it forms a rather tortuous barrier between them. In each group the sinuses are only partially separated by incomplete bony septa. The sinuses are of clinical significance at birth because they are susceptible to inflammation. They grow rapidly between the ages of 6 and 8 years and after puberty.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Toxins (60)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sycosis miasm	3000MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input type="checkbox"/> Biliary Cirrhosis (68)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 381 Hertz Frequency (R.R)	7X	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (80)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anomalous nasal muscles	6LM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Anomalous, inconstant, nasal muscles have been described. They include anomalous nasi, attached to the frontal process of the maxilla, procerus, transverse part of nasalis and the upper lateral cartilage (i.e. in a region normally devoid of muscle) and compressor narium minor, which passes between the anterior part of the lower lateral cartilage and the skin near the margins of the nares. The existence of a small levator septi nasi has been questioned.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (39)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vascular supply	140K	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Procerus is supplied mainly by branches from the facial artery.			


 Stressed

 Weakened

 Symptomatic / Causal

 Balanced

 Retest

21 of 22

Re-establishing balance to the energetic pathways (that run through specific organs, glands, and tissues) may hold the key to restoring and maintaining optimum health. This approach is not looking for any particular disease state, and therefore no claim of diagnosis can be made.

Vertebral Signatures (57)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thoracic 4	70K	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Areas - Gall bladder, common duct. Effects - Gall bladder conditions, jaundice, shingles.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) (67)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liver (anger center) 7	18DM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Feelings of self-condemnation			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxins (69)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Psorinum miasm	21K	10 Drops	5 Weeks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sinus & Nasal Sarcodes (58)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microvillar cells	150MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Microvillar cells occupy a superficial position in the olfactory epithelium. They are flask-shaped and electron-lucent, and the apical end of each cell gives rise to a tuft of microvilli that project into the mucus layer lining the nasal cavity. Cell counts in longitudinal sections reveal that microvillar cells occur with a density that is approximately one tenth of the density of ciliated olfactory neurones: their function and origin has yet to be determined.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Baseline - Maxillary Sinus (62)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arnica Combination	9000MM	10 Drops	5 Weeks
Provides Homeopathic regulation to the body assisting homeostasis from symptoms of tissue inflammation, irritation and sepsis.			

A. Rationale

Acute and chronic inflammation of a localized or generalized nature, skin inflammations, fever, inflammation with arthritis, septic conditions or inflammations of an exudative nature. Arnica Combination is formulated for cases of inflammations, abscesses, tonsillitis, pyelitis, cystitis, influenza, polyarthritis, and conditions where there is a tendency for sepsis to develop. Also useful for meningial irritation, polysinusitis and otitis media.