

MOLECULAR ENERGY HOMEOPATHIC

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MASTER KIT INSTRUCTIONS

TO BE USED BY MEDICAL DOCTORS, NURSES, NATURAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS OR FAMILY MEMBERS THAT WANT TO TREAT THEIR FAMILY WITH TECHNOLOGY FROM NATUROPATHIC SCIENCES

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1. MASTER KIT DESCRIPTION

The Molecular Energy Master Kit is a system for producing homeopathic treatments. It is compact, convenient, complex, and highly effective. Use it at home for personal and family needs. For those with the calling to treat others, it can be easily used in the office or a clinic. The Kit is practical and efficient to carry, so take it when you travel and want to stay healthy.

The Master Kit includes 120 vials containing complex homeopathic treatments developed after years of research and testing.

The Molecular Energy Master Kit can be taken anywhere: jungles, desert, cities, rural areas, hospitals and clinics, etc.

The Molecular Energy Master Kit is currently used by medical doctors, nurses, homeopaths, and professionals in the human health area. Thousands of people have been helped with this system of treatments.

The master kit consists of:

- 120 vials: produced by machines specialized in the production of electromagnetic frequencies and quantum energy. These are complex homeopathic treatments.
- The Remedy Maker machine: utilized to copy/clone the electromagnetic frequencies from the master vials into new bottles to be given to the person being treated. These bottles have a water and alcohol solution that will be sprayed in the mouth with a small spray pump.
- A laser light: can be attached to the Remedy Maker at the ACCULIGHT port, for localized application. Used with a treatment vial in the INPUT area, the light carries the frequency to a specific area of the body.
- A metal plate and cables: to produce multiple treatment bottles at one time.
- Cable and small power supply: to recharge battery

2. DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

16 vials cover all the systems (organs and sub-organs) of the body and correspond to synergistic, homeopathic treatments. These treatments are named for the family of related organs they treat so they can be easily remembered.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. METABOLIC | 7. RESPIRATORY | 12. EARS |
| 2. CELLULAR | 8. HEAD | 13. DETOX |
| 3. TEETH | 9. MALE REPRODUCTIVE | 14. LYMPHATIC |
| 4. HARD TISSUES | 10. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE | 15. SKIN |
| 5. DIGESTIVE | 11. EYES | 16. WEIGHT CONTROL |
| 6. CARDIOVASCULAR | | |

METABOLIC

Fibromyalgia, arthritis, lupus, high cholesterol, rheumatism, carpal tunnel, spinal disc hernias, neuropathy. Metabolic (absorption) of minerals and proteins by the cells, avoiding the accumulation of cholesterol in the blood and the saturation of minerals in the kidneys, restoring functions of the kidneys and bladder (infections, cysts, low-retention, kidney stones). Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

CELLULAR

Fibromyalgia, arthritis, lupus, neuropathy, bursitis, rheumatism, carpal tunnel, spinal disc hernias, skin allergies, problems in the mouth. Stimulates protein absorption, minerals, amino acids, enzymes and salts. It helps to restore tissue regeneration in joints, bones, cartilage, skin, internal organs, and problems related to lack of rebuilding of tissues in body organs. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

TEETH

Helps reestablish issues in the mouth, related to teeth and gums, including trigeminal nerves that if affected may alter the jaw bite forcing it to cause unnecessary pressure. This treatment will help to fight any symptoms related to teeth including any type of infection, sensitivity, pain, inflammation.

HARD TISSUES

Formulated specifically for those areas of the body that have the most movement and therefore the areas that suffer the most friction and need more rebuilding. Frequencies of the human body were selected to target the following tissues: bone, cartilage, ligaments, tendons, muscle, skin and elastic tissues such as arteries and veins. Specially for the more "lingering" symptoms of arthritis and fibromyalgia.

DIGESTIVE

Digestive functions: mouth, thyroid, stomach, pancreas, gall bladder, large and small intestines, liver, kidneys, bladder, adrenals. Ulcers, hernia, tumors, diarrhea, constipation, acid reflux, heartburn, infections, diabetes, coughs due to liver problems. It helps to reestablish the digestive functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas, and gall bladder. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

CARDIOVASCULAR

Assist with cardiovascular issues like pain in the chest, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, heart arrhythmia, valve timing, heart murmur, lack of oxygen in the blood, low hemoglobin (leukemia), low platelet count, high-low blood sugar (diabetes) due to insulin eating toxins in the blood, varicose veins, leg ulcers, low blood flow in extremities. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

RESPIRATORY

Asthmas, chest infection, pneumonia, sinus, colds, flu, tumors, allergies. It helps to recover from any kind of respiratory system infections and issues, throat, bronchioles and lungs. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

HEAD

Migraines, stress in neck and shoulders, depression, irritability, bipolarity, short memory, cysts, tumors, Parkinson, nervous tics, Alzheimer. Helps to improve head functions; memory, sleep issues, bad temper, nervous tic disorders, panic and nervous attacks, hormone functions in pineal, pituitary and thyroid. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

EYES

Eye infections, irritation, dry eyes, watery eyes, glaucoma, macular degeneration, cataracts, peripheral or tunnel vision due to optic and oculomotor nerves. Helps eye problems with symptoms such as: irritation, swelling, dry or watery eyes, glaucoma, high eye pressure, focusing problems, cataracts.

MALE REPRODUCTIVE

Problems in the prostate gland, cysts, tumors, swelling, infertility; improves male and hormonal functions. Helps with cysts or cancer in the prostate, erectile dysfunction and ejaculation problems, cysts in testicles, urine flow, cysts and tumors in pineal, pituitary and thyroid; infertility and any other problem in male glands. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE

All female issues, dysplasia, menstrual flow, cysts in ovaries, cervix, uterus; breast problems, cysts or cancer in breast; cysts and cancer in pineal, pituitary and thyroid; infertility. Helps adjust female and hormonal functions, acting over the reproduction organs and hormonal glands, regulating the functions of hormones like TSH, thyroxin, ovaries, alveolar glands in the breast, and the menstrual flow. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

EARS

Hearing loss, tinnitus, vertigo, ear infection, swelling, itching. Helps fight ear problems with symptoms like: tinnitus, dizziness or vertigo, excess wax, itching, pain or swelling, hearing impairment. Recommended in case of virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, and to detox the body from heavy metals, chemicals and toxins.

DETOX

Works over the most pathogen sensitive sub-organs. DETOX all food before eating it by spraying *2-4 times over food and 1 time over drinks and snacks*. Avoid getting sick by spraying 2 times directly to your mouth every 10 minutes whenever you feel symptoms like sore throat, stomach ache, diarrhea, fever, sneezing or any other discomfort. This is an excellent preventive and corrective treatment, if you wish to stay detoxified and in good health.

LYMPHATIC

Detoxifies lymphatic system for lymphomas, swollen ganglions. Lymphatic is a network of passages called lymphatic vessels located over the entire body, gets rid of contaminants from organs and cellular rebuilding. Tonsils, ganglions, appendix and sweat glands are part of lymph system.

SKIN

Skin conditions like psoriasis, fungus, irritation, allergies, skin erosion, wrinkles, and stretch marks. Prevents adverse chemical and biological effects that cause disruption in the skin. Helps maintain the skin softer, more flexible, and smooth.

WEIGHT CONTROL

This treatment allows you to avoid food cravings and not feel as hungry when you diminish your daily intake of calories to only around 1000 Kcal per day. It helps to reprogram your endocrine system to not feel too hungry and to not have so many cravings. Weigh your food intake and follow guidelines in the instruction sheet we will give you. Diminish your daily intake and therefore diminish your weight daily.

3. HOW TO USE TREATMENTS

Each treatment comes in a spray plastic bottle (60 ml or 2 ounce). Each bottle has the name of the treatment.

WARNING! Do not expose the treatments to electronic and/or electrical devices that produce electromagnetism. These include: cellular phones, microwave ovens, television sets, computers, refrigerators, dryers, and speakers. Maintain at least **3 feet away** from any such device.

DOSAGE

- INTERNAL

Apply 2 sprays of each treatment directly into your mouth (swallow between each sprayed treatment). Drink one glass of water after all treatments you are taking in the set, or one glass of water every hour if you are repeating treatments.

- EXTERNAL

You can also apply the treatments externally as often as you wish in case is impossible to do it through the mouth, or if you want to apply to the affected area directly.

- WHILE SLEEPING

Keep the spray bottle against your body, especially in the area of concern, if you wish.

3.1. How to take treatments (schedules)

Take all treatments given during the hours you are normally awake until the treatment bottle is finished, then schedule a test.

10-15 minutes:

- 2 sprays of each treatment, until pain/symptom goes away
- For 1-4 hours until you feel better
- If you are "very sick"

Every half an hour:

- 2 sprays of each treatment, every 30 minutes
- Chemicals are inactive during the process
- When there is cancer, tumors, constant pain
- Bed stricken or confined to home

Every hour:

- 2 sprays of each treatment, every hour
- Chemicals will be inactive from 30-45 minutes
- When there is cancer, tumors

Every 2 hours:

- 2 sprays of each treatment, every 2 hours
- Normal detoxification

Every 4 hours:

- 2 sprays of each treatment, every 4 hours
- Slow detoxification

Maintenance

Find out what works best for you. For example:

- When there are issues, spray the most needed treatments (where your body shows weakness) every 10-15 minutes until symptoms disappear.
- Spray DETOX every 10-15 minutes when a new symptom appears, until the symptom goes away.
- Spray DETOX every 10-15 minutes for one hour or more before going to bed.
- Spray DETOX and the most needed treatment 4-8 times a day at your convenience (at meals, before going to bed, at bed time).

ATTENTION: If there is pain, discomfort or infection, do a session of all treatments every 10-15 minutes until symptoms subside (1-4 hours).

4. DESCRIPTION OF ORGAN VIALS

DESCRIPTION OF VIALS IN THE MASTER KIT CASE, LISTED FROM BOTTOM TO TOP

ROW 1

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1a | METABOLIC - PROTEINS |
| 1b | METABOLIC - MINERALS |
| 2a | CELLULAR - SOFT TISSUES |
| 2b | CELLULAR - HARD TISSUES |
| 2 ww ->2jjj | CARTILAGE, BONE FIBER |
| 3 | TEETH |
| 4 | THROAT |
| 5 | STOMACH |
| 6 | PANCREAS |
| 7 | SMALL INTESTINE |
| 8 | LARGE INTESTINE |
| 9 | LIVER |
| 10A | KIDNEYS |
| 10B | BLADDER |
| 11 | PINEAL |

ROW 2

| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 12 | PITUITARY |
| 12i | PITUITARY - TSH |
| 13 | THYROID |
| 13bc | THYROID, THYROXINE - T3-T4 |
| 14 | ADRENALS |
| 15 | HEART |
| 15 abcd | Heart MUSCLE HYPERTENSION |
| 15 vw | AORTIC VALVE |
| 15 hhii | HEART PRECAPILLARY SPHINTERS |
| 16a | NOSE TO PHARYNX |
| 16b | PHARYNX TO LUNGE |
| 17 | BRAIN |
| 18 | SPINAL CORD |
| 18OP | DEPRESSION, IRRITABILITY |

ROW 3

| | |
|----------|--|
| 18 fddee | CEREBRAL SPINAL FLUID |
| 18 uvw | TRIGEMINAL NERVES - NEURALGYA ALOPECIA - HAIR LOSS 26+344 |
| 19a | NEURON - MEMORY LOST - ALTZEIMER |
| 19b | MOTO - NEURONS - SENSORS - PARKINSON |
| 20-21 | LYMPHATIC - THYMUS |
| 22 | SPLEEN |
| 23 | BONE STRUCTURE |
| 24 | MALE REPRODUCTIVE |
| 24gh | PROSTATE |
| 25 | FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE |
| 25a | OVARIES |
| 25 ijk | UTERUS |
| 25 uvwx | BREAST GLANDS |
| 26 | SKIN |

ROW 4

VITILIGO 84G

EYES

EARS

BLOOD CELLS

GLOBULIN

LISMONIASIS - PAPALOMOYO

DIABETES

AIDS

CANCER MARKER CA125

CELL MUTATION BY CHEMICALS (TUMORS)

CHEMICALS FROM MEDICINE

RADIATION UNUNXEXIUM + OTHER

TRACK HG, CU, PB

POSITIVE +

NEGATIVE +

ROW 5 - TREATMENTS

1. METABOLIC
2. CELLULAR
3. TEETH
4. HARD TISSUES
5. DIGESTIVE
6. CARDIOVASCULAR
7. RESPIRATORY
8. HEAD
9. MALE REPRODUCTIVE
10. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE
11. EYES
12. EARS
13. DETOX
14. LYMPHATIC
15. SKIN
16. WEIGHT CONTROL

ROW 6**M100-M129**

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 100. Actinium | 110. Bismuth | 120. Chloride |
| 101. Aluminum | 111. Bohrium | 121. Chromium |
| 102. Americum | 112. Boron | 122. Cobalt |
| 103. Antimony | 113. Bromine | 123. Copper |
| 104. Argon | 114. Cadmium | 124. Curium |
| 105. Arsenic | 115. Calcium | 125. Dubnium |
| 106. Astatine | 116. Californium | 126. Dysprosium |
| 107. Barium | 117. Carbon | 127. Einsteinium |
| 108. Berkelium | 118. Cerium | 128. Erbium |
| 109. Beryllium | 119. Cesium | 129. Europium |

M130-M159

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 130. Fermium | 140. Holmium | 150. Lithium |
| 131. Fluoride | 141. Hydrogen | 151. Lutetium |
| 132. Francium | 142. Indium | 152. Magnesium |
| 133. Gadolinium | 143. Iodine | 153. Manganese |
| 134. Gallium | 144. Iridium | 154. Meitnerium |
| 135. Germanium | 145. Iron | 155. Mendeleevium |
| 136. Gold | 146. Krypton | 156. Mercury |
| 137. Hafnium | 147. Lanthanum | 157. Molybdenum |
| 138. Hassium | 148. Lawrencium | 158. Neodymium |
| 139. Helium | 149. Lead | 159. Neon |

M160-M189

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 160. Neptunium | 163. Nitrogen | 166. Oxygen |
| 161. Nickel | 164. Nobelium | 167. Palladium |
| 162. Niobium | 165. Osmium | 168. Phosphorus |

ROW 6

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 169. Platinum | 176. Radium | 183. Samarium |
| 170. Plutonium | 177. Radon | 184. Scandium |
| 171. Polonium | 178. Rhenium | 185. Seaborgium |
| 172. Potassium | 179. Rhodium | 186. Selenium |
| 173. Praseodymium | 180. Rubidium | 187. Silicon |
| 174. Promethium | 181. Ruthenium | 188. Silver |
| 175. Protactinium | 182. Rutherfordium | 189. Sodium |

M190-M216

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 190. Strontium | 199. Tin | 209. Uus - Ununxexium |
| 191. Sulphur | 200. Titanium | 210. Uut - Ununxexium |
| 192. Tantalum | 201. Tungstem | 211. Vanadium |
| 193. Technetium | 202. Ununbium | 212. Xenon |
| 194. Tellurium | 203. Ununnilium | 213. Ytterbium |
| 195. Terbium | 204. Uranium | 214. Yttrium |
| 196. Thallium | 205. Uuh - Ununxexium | 215. Zinc |
| 196. Thulium | 206. Uuo - Ununxexium | 216. Zirconium |
| 197. Thorium | 207. Uup - Ununxexium | |
| 198. Thulium | 208. Uuq - Ununxexium | |

VIRUS V1-V30**ADENOVIRUS**

1. Atadenovirus
2. Aviadenovirus
3. Ichtadenovirus
4. Mastadenovirus
5. Siadenovirus

ANELLOVIRUS

6. Alphatorquevirus

7. Betatorquevirus

8. Gammatorquevirus
9. Deltatorquevirus
10. Epsilontorquevirus
11. Etatorquevirus
12. Iotatorquevirus
13. Thetatorqueviru
14. Zetatorquevirus

ARTERIVIRUS

15. Equine arteritis virus

ARENAVIRUS

16. Arena virus

ASFIVIRUS

17. African swine fever virus

ROW 6**ASTROVIRUS**

18. Mamastrovirus

19. Avastrovirus

BORNAVIRUS

20. Borna virus

BUNYAVIRUS

21. Hantavirus

22. Nairovirus

23. Orthobunyavirus

24. Phlebovirus

25. Tospovirus

CALICIVIRUS

26. Lagovirus

27. Norovirus

28. Sapovirus

29. Vesivirus

CORONAVIRUS

30. Alphacoronavirus

VIRUS V31-V60**CORONAVIRUS**

31. Betacoronavirus

32. Gammacoronavirus

33. Torovirus

DISISTROVIRUS

34. Cripavirus

FILOVIRUS

35. Marburg virus

36. Ebola virus

FLAVIVIRUS

37. Flavivirus

38. Hepacivirus

39. Pestivirus

HEPADNAVIRUS

40. Orthohepadnavirus

41. Avihepadnavirus

HERPES-VIRUS

42. Iltovirus

43. Mardivirus

44. Simplexvirus

45. Varicellovirus

46. Cytomegalovirus

47. Muromegalovirus

48. Proboscivirus

49. Roseolovirus

50. Lymphocryptovirus

51. Rhadinovirus

52. Misc. herpes

IFLAVIRUS

53. Iflavivirus

ORTHOMYXOVIRUS

54. Influenzavirus A

55. Influenzavirus B

56. Influenzavirus C

57. Isavirus

58. Thogotovirus

PAPILLOMAVIRUS

59. Papillomavirus

PARAMYXOVIRUS

60. Avulavirus

VIRUS V61-V90**PARAMYXOVIRUS**

61. Henipavirus

62. Morbillivirus

63. Respirovirus

64. Rubellavirus

65. TPMV~virus

66. Pneumovirus

67. Metapneumovirus

68. Para. Unassigned

PARVOVIRUS

69. Amdovirus

70. Brevidensovirus

71. Bocavirus

72. Dependovirus

73. Densovirus

74. Erythrovirus

75. Iteravirus

76. Parvovirus

77. Pefudensovirus

PICORNOVIRUS

78. Aphthovirus

79. Avihepatovirus

80. Cardiovirus

81. Enterovirus

82. Rhinovirus

ROW 6

83. Erbovirus

84. Hepatovirus

85. Kobuvirus

86. Parechovirus

87. Sapelovirus

88. Senecavirus

89. Teschovirus

90. Tremovirus

VIRUS V91-120

POLYOMAVIRUS

91. Polyomavirus

POXVIRUS

92. Avipoxvirus

93. Capripoxvirus

94. Cervidpoxvirus

95. Leporipoxvirus

96. Molluscipoxvirus

97. Orthopoxvirus

98. Parapoxvirus

99. Suipoxvirus

100. Yatapoxvirus

101. Alphaentomopoxvir

102. Betaentomopoxvirus

103. Gammaentomopoxvirus

REOVIRUS

104. Cardoreovirus

105. Mimoreovirus

106. Orbivirus

107. Phytoreovirus

108. Rotavirus

109. Seadornavirus

110. Aquareovirus

111. Coltivirus

112. Cypovirus

113. Dinovernavirus

114. Fijivirus

115. Idnoreovirus

116. Mycoreovirus

117. Orthoreovirus

118. Oryzavirus

RETROVIRUS

119. Alpharetrovirus

120. Betaretro

VIRUS V121-V150

RETROVIRUS

121. Deltaretrovirus

122. Epsilonretrovirus

123. Gammaretrovirus

124. Lentivirus

125. Spumavirus

RHABDOVIRUS

126. Cytorhabdovirus

127. Dichorhabdovirus

128. Ephemerovirus

129. Lyssavirus

130. Novirhabdovirus

131. Nucleorhabdovirus

132. Vesiculovirus

RONIVIRUS

133. Okavirus

SECOVIRUS

134. Cheravirus

135. Sadwavirus

136. Sequivirus

137. Torradovirus

138. Waikavirus

139. Comovirus

140. Fabavirus

141. Nepovirus

142. Black raspberry necrosis
virus143. Black raspberry mild
mosaic virus144. Strawberry latent ingspot
virus145. Aesculus line pattern
virus

146. Rhubarb virus 5

147. Strawberry mottle virus

148. Strawberry mild crinkle
virus

TOGAVIRUS

149. Alphavirus

150. Rubivirus

ROW 6**T1-T23 - TUMORS**

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| T1-Fibroma | T9-Sarcoma | T17-Adenoma |
| T2-Chondoma | T10- Leiomyoma | T18-Carcinoma |
| T3-Chordoma | T11-Rhabdomyoma | T19-Carcinoma Epithelioma |
| T4-Osteoma | T12-Neuroma | T20-Carcinoma Epidermoid |
| T5-Myxoma | T13-Neuroma naglionare | T21-Simple Mixed |
| T6-Lipoma | T14-Glioma | T22-Teratoma |
| T7-Angioma | T15-Neuro Epithelioma | T23-Embryoma |
| T8-Lymphoma | T16-Papilloma | |

STRESS E1-E7

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| E-1 Psychosomatic | E-4 Person | E-6 Self stress |
| E-2 Past trauma | E-5 Location | E-7 Sympathy-related |
| E-3 Past experience | | |

SPIRITUAL S1-S7

- S-1 Volition – willingness to do negative actions
- S-2 Present transgression against spiritual laws
- S-3 Past transgression against spiritual laws
- S-4 Curses, done or received
- S-5 Person, someone acting against you
- S-6 Places, to avoid, makes you feel bad
- S-7 Spiritual Object or act against a healthy spiritual life

PHYSICAL TRAUMA**ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES**

ROW 7**VITAMINS****Vitamin A**

1. Beta-Carotene
2. Carotenoid
3. Retinoic acid
4. Retinyl acetate
5. Retinyl ester
6. Retinyl palmitate

Vitamin B-1

7. Benfotiamine (Thiamin)
8. Thiamin mononitrate

Vitamin B-2

9. Riboflavin (Riboflavin)
10. Riboflavin reduced
11. Riboflavin 5'monophosphate

Vitamin B-3

12. Niacin HCl (Niacin)
13. Nicotinic acid
14. Adenine

Vitamin B-4

15. Calpanate

Vitamin B-5

16. D-Pantothenic acid
17. Pyridoxine aspartate

Vitamin B-6

ROW 7

18. Pyridoxine HCl
19. Pyridoxine methyl phosphate
20. Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate[P5P]
21. Biotin

Vitamin B-7

22. Adenosine monophosphate,5'-AMP

Vitamin B-8

23. Folic acid

Vitamin B-9

24. Folinic acid
25. Methylfolate
26. Calcium methyltetrahydrofolate
27. Tetrahydrofolic acid
28. Para-aminobenzoic acid

Vitamin B-10

29. Pteryl-hepta-glutamic acid

Vitamin B-11

30. Adenosylcobalamine

Vitamin B-12

31. Hydroxocobalamine
32. Methylcobalamine
33. Intrinsic factor
34. Orotic acid

ROW 7**Vitamin B-13**

35. Ascorbyl palmitate

Vitamin C

36. Ascorbate calcium

37. Ascorbate magnesium

38. Ascorbate manganese

39. Ascorbate potassium

40. Ascorbate sodium

41. Ascorbate zinc

42. Calcium ascorbate dihydrate

43. L-Ascorbic acid

44. Citrus bioflavonoid complex (Flavanol, Hesperidin, Nobiletin, Tangeritin)

45. Flavanol

46. Hesperidin

47. Nobiletin

48. Tangeritin

Vitamin D

49. Cholecalciferol 3

50. tocopherol

Vitamin E

51. d-alpha tocopheryl succinate

52. beta-tocopherol

53. delta-tocopherol

54. gamma-tocopherol

ROW 7

55. dl-alpha tocopherol acetate

56. Menaquinone-7

Vitamin K

57. Phytonadione

MINERALS**Bismuth**

1. Bismuth citrate: Bismuth subcitrate

2. Bismuth subsalicylate

Boron

3. Calcium fructoborate

4. Borate salts

5. Boric acid

6. Boromycin

7. Boron (elemental)

8. Boron aspartate

9. Boron citrate

10. Boron oxide

Calcium

11. Calcium apatite

12. Calcium ascorbate

13. Calcium bisglycinate

14. Calcium carbonate

15. Calcium chloride

ROW 7

16. Calcium citrate
17. Calcium citrate malate
18. Calcium fluoride
19. Calcium L-5-methyltetrahydrofolate
20. Calcium lactate
21. Calcium malate
22. Calcium metaphosphate
23. Calcium orthophosphate
24. Calcium phosphate or monocalcium phosphate
25. Calcium sulfate
26. D-calcium pantothenate
27. Dicalcium malate
28. Dicalcium phosphate
29. Dicalcium triphosphate
30. Microcrystalline hydroxylapatite
31. Octacalcium phosphate
32. Tricalcium phosphate

Chromium

33. Chromium bitartrate
34. Chromium chelavite
35. Chromium citrate or chromium(III) citrate
36. Chromium glycinate or amino acid chelate
37. Chromium nicotinate
38. Chromium nicotinate glycinate

ROW 7

- 39. Chromium picolinate
- 40. Chromium polynicotinate
- 41. Chromium trichloride

Cobalt

- 42. Adenosylcobalamine or cobamamide
- 43. Hydroxocobalamine or hydroxycobalamine
- 44. Methylcobalamine

Copper

- 45. Copper bicarbonate
- 46. Copper citrate, copper(II) citrate or cupric citrate
- 47. Copper hydrosol
- 48. Copper lysinate HCl
- 49. Copper superoxide dismutase
- 50. Copper zinc superoxide dismutase
- 51. Sodium copper chlorophyllin

Gold

- 52. Gold chloride
- 53. Gold colloid
- 54. Gold hydrosol (2ppm - 5ppm)

Iodine

- 55. Lugol's elemental iodine
- 56. Potassium iodide
- 57. Sodium iodate
- 58. Sodium iodide

ROW 7**Iridium**

- 59. Iridium dioxide
- 60. Iridosmium or iridian osmium
- 61. Organoiridium compounds

Iron

- 62. Catalase
- 63. IRE-BP = iron-responsive element-binding proteins
- 64. Iron amino acid chelate, iron glycinate
- 65. Iron(II) chloride or ferrous chloride
- 66. Iron(III) chloride or ferric chloride
- 67. Iron elemental or reduced iron
- 68. Iron (II) fumarate or ferrous fumarate
- 69. Iron(II) gluconate or ferrous gluconate
- 70. Iron(III)-hydroxide polymaltose complex (IPC)
- 71. Iron(II) sulfate
- 72. Iron sulfide
- 73. Lactoferrin aka lactotransferrin
- 74. Lactoferricin
- 75. Proteins: heme, myoglobin, cytochrome P450
- 76. Protein cofactors (ferritin, rubredoxin)

Lithium

- 77. Lithium aspartate
- 78. Lithium carbonate / Dilithium carbonate
- 79. Lithium chloride

ROW 7

80. Lithium citrate / Trilithium citrate

81. Lithium orotate

Magnesium

82. Magnesium amino acid chelate, Magnesium

83. Magnesium aspartate

84. Magnesium chloride

85. Magnesium citrate

86. Magnesium fluoride

87. Magnesium gluconate

88. Magnesium glycinate

89. Magnesium hydroxide

90. Magnesium lysinate

91. Magnesium malate

92. Magnesium orotate

93. Magnesium phosphate

94. Magnesium stearate

95. Magnesium sulfate or magnesium(II) sulfate

96. Magnesium taurate

Manganese

97. Manganese ascorbate

98. Manganese aspartate

99. Manganese chloride tetrahydrate

100. Manganese citrate

101. Manganese gluconate

ROW 7

102. Manganese glycerophosphate

103. Manganese sulfate monohydrate

Molybdenum

104. Molybdenum aspartate

105. Molybdenum citrate

Phosphorus

106. Tetrasodium pyrophosphate

Potassium

107. Potassium alpha-ketoglutarate

108. Potassium aspartate

109. Potassium aspartate HCl

110. Potassium and magnesium aspartate

111. Potassium aspartate

112. Potassium bisulfate

113. Potassium bromate

114. Potassium chloride

115. Potassium citrate

116. Potassium fumarate

117. Potassium gluconate

118. Potassium glycinate

119. Potassium-Magnesium taurate

120. Potassium malate or dipotassium malate

121. Potassium orotate

122. Potassium phosphate

ROW 7

123. Potassium sodium tartrate aka Rochelle salt

124. Potassium succinate

125. Potassium sulfate

Selenium

126. Selenium aspartate

127. Selenocysteine

128. Selenomethionine

129. Methyl-selenocysteine

Silicon

130. Orthosilicic acid – choline stabilized

131. Silica

Silver

132. Silver hydrosol

133. Silver lactate aka Aragentum lacticum

134. Silver oxide

Sodium

135. Sodium chloride or Natrum Muriate

136. Sodium phosphate or Phosphasoda

137. Sodium sulfate aka sodium sulphate

Vanadium

138. Vanadium citrate

139. Vanadium glutarate

140. Vanadium glycinate

141. Vanadium nicotinate glycinate chelate

ROW 7

142. Vanadyl sulfate

Zinc

143. Zinc(II) acetate or zinc diacetate

144. Zinc aspartate

145. Zinc bisaspartate

146. Zinc citrate or trizinc dicitrate

147. Zinc gluconate or zinc di(D-gluconate)

148. Zinc glycinate or zinc bis(aminoacetate)

149. Zinc picolinate

150. Zinc sulfate

SALTS

Salt-1 Chloride

Salt-7 Potassium Sulphate

Salt-2 Calcium Phosphate

Salt-8 Magnesium-Phosphate

Salt-3 Calcium Sulphate

Salt-9 Sodium-Chloride

Salt-4 Iron-Phosphate

Salt-10 Sodium- Phosphate

Salt-5 Potassium

Salt-11 Sodium- Sulphate

Salt-6 Calcium-Phosphate

Salt-12 Silicon

AMINOACIDS

87. Arginine

90. Citrulline

93. Glutamine

88. Asparagine

91. Cysteine

94. Glycine

89. Aspartic Acid

92. Glutamic Acid

95. Histidine

ROW 7

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 96. Isoleucine | 100.Ornithine | 104.Threonine |
| 97. Leucine | 101.Phenylalanine | 105.Tryptophan |
| 98. Lysine | 102.Proline | 106.Tyrosine |
| 99. Methionine | 103.Serine | 107.Valine |

ENZYMES

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Enz 0 - General | Enz 2 - Cellulase | Enz 4 - Amylase |
| Enz 1 - Protease | Enz 3 - Lipase | |

FOOD ALLERGIES

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - dairy.cow | 12 - tofu | 23 - vegetable |
| 2 - casein | 13 - nut | 24 - barley |
| 3 - cheese | 14 - seed | 25 - egg |
| 4 - fruit | 15 - beef | 26 - nightshade |
| 5 - rye | 16 - seafood | 27 - aspartic acid |
| 6 - soy | 17 - sugar.white | 28 - rice |
| 7 - wheat | 18 - caffeine | 29 - epidermal |
| 8 - glutamic acid | 19 - spice | 30 - inhaled.animal |
| 9 - fish | 20 - alcohol | 31 - inhaled.dust |
| 10 - legume | 21 - corn | 32 - inhaled.mold |
| 11 - chicken | 22 - peanut | 33-inhaled.misc |

FATS AND OILS

58. alpha-linolenic acid

ROW 7

59. arachidic acid
 60. arachidonic acid
 61. dehydroepiandrosterone:DHEA
 62. dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate:DHEAS
 63. docosahexaenoic acid
 64. docosapentaenoic acid
 65. eicosapentaenoic acid
 66. gamma-linolenic acid
 67. linoleic acid
 68. oleanolic acid
 69. oleic acid
 70. palmitic acid
 71. palmitoleic acid
 72. phytosterol (stigmasterol, sitostanol)
 73. stearic acid
 74. carnitine
 75. Fenugreek[seed] (sotolone, 4-hydroxyisoleucine, β -sitosteryl glucoside, stigmasteryl glucoside, vicine)
- Fat-1 Omega 3
- Fat-2 Omega 6
- Fat-3 Omega 9

FUNGUS F1-F30

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Absidia mold | 3. Acrophialophora | 5. Alternaria mold |
| 2. Acremonium mold | 4. Actinomadura | 6. Apophysomyces |

ROW 7

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7. Arthrimum mold | 15. Blastomyces mold | 23. Cladosporium mold |
| 8. Arthrographis | 16. Blastoschizomyces | 24. Claviceps |
| 9. Aspergillus mold | 17. Botrytis | 25. Coccidioide |
| 10. Aureobasidium mold | 18. Byssochlamys | 26. Conidiobolus |
| 11. Basidiobolus | 19. Candida | 27. Cryptococcus |
| 12. Basidiospores mold | 20. Chaetomium mold | 28. Cunninghamella mold |
| 13. Beauveria mold | 21. Chrysosporium mold | 29. Curvularia mold |
| 14. Bipolaris mold | 22. Cladophialophora mold | 30. Emmonsia |

FUNGUS F31-F60

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. Epicoccum | 41. Hortaea mold | 51. Mucor mold |
| 32. Epidermophyton mold | 42. Lacazia | 52. Nigrospora mold |
| 33. Exophiala mold | 43. Leptosphaeria | 53. Paecilomyces mold |
| 34. Exserohilum mold | 44. Madurella | 54. Paracoccidioides |
| 35. Fonsecaea mold | 45. Malassezia | 55. Penicillium mold |
| 36. Fusarium mold | 46. Malbranchea mold | 56. Phialophora mold |
| 37. Geotrichum mold | 47. Memmoniella | 57. Phoma mold |
| 38. Graphium | 48. Microascus | 58. Pichia |
| 39. Helminthosporium mold | 49. Microsporum mold | 59. Piedraia |
| 40. Histoplasma mold | 50. Monascus | 60. Pithomyces mold |

FUNGUS F61-F88

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 61. Pneumocystis | 71. Scopulariopsis mold | 81. Tricherderma mold |
| 62. Pseudallescheria mold | 72. Scytalidium mold | 82. Trichophyton mold |
| 63. Pyrenochaeta | 73. Sporobolomyces mold | 83. Trichosporon |
| 64. Rhinocladiella | 74. Sporothrix mold | 84. Trichothecium mold |
| 65. Rhizomucor mold | 75. Sporotrichum mold | 85. Ulocladium mold |
| 66. Rhizopus mold | 76. Stachybotrys mold | 86. Ustilago mold |
| 67. Rhodotorula mold | 77. Stemphylium mold | 87. Verticillium mold |
| 68. Saccharomyces mold | 78. Streptomyces | 88. Wangiella |
| 69. Saksenaea | 79. Syncephalastrum mold | |
| 70. Scedosporium mold | 80. Torula mold | |

ROW 7**BACTERIA B1-B30**

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Acetobacter | 11. Bacillus anthrax | 20. Campylobacter |
| 2. Acholeplasma | 12. Bacteroides | 21. Capnocytophaga |
| 3. Acidovorax | 13. Bartonella cat scratch disease | 22. Cardiobacterium |
| 4. Acinetobacter | 14. Bifidobacterium | 23. Cedecea |
| 5. Actinobacillus | 15. Bordatella whooping cough | 24. Chlamyphila chlamydia |
| 6. Actinomyces | 16. Borrelia lyme disease | 25. Chryseobacterium |
| 7. Aeromonas | 17. Brevibacterium | 26. Citrobacter |
| 8. Agrobacterium | 18. Brucella | 27. Clavibacter |
| 9. Anaplasma | 19. Burkholderia | 28. Cloacibacterium |
| 10. Atopobium | | 29. Clostridium botulism |
| | | 30. Collinsella |

BACTERIA B31-B60

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31. orynebacterium iphtheria | 42. Elizabethkingia | 53. Fusobacterium |
| 32. Coxiella q-fever | 43. Enterobacter | 54. Gardnerella |
| 33. Cronobacter | 44. Enterococcus | 55. Gemella |
| 34. Curtobacterium | 45. Erwinia | 56. Haemophilus |
| 35. Cytophaga | 46. Erysipelothrix | 57. Hafnia |
| 36. Denitrobacterium | 47. Escherichia e-coli | 58. Helicobacter h.pylori/ulcers |
| 37. Dichelobacter | 48. Ewingella | 59. Jeotgalicoccus |
| 38. Edwardsiella | 49. Falcivibrio | 60. Kingella |
| 39. Eggerthella | 50. Flavobacterium | |
| 40. Ehrlichia | 51. Flexibacter | |
| 41. Eikenella | 52. Francisella | |

BACTERIA B61-B90

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 61. Klebsiella | 63. Lactococcus | 65. Leifsonia |
| 62. Lactobacillus | 64. Legionella | 66. Leptospira |

ROW 7

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 67. Leuconostoc | 75. Morganella | 82. Paenibacillus |
| 68. Listeria | 76. Mycobacterium | 83. Pantoea |
| 69. Micrococcus | tuberculosis | 84. Pasteurella |
| 70. Methylobacteria | 77. Mycoplasma | 85. Pediococcus |
| 71. Microbacterium | 78. Neisseria gonorrhoeae | 86. Peptostreptococcus |
| 72. Micrococcus | 79. Neorickettsia | 87. Plesiomonas |
| 73. Micromonospora | 80. Nocardia | 88. Porphyromonas |
| 74. Moraxella | 81. Nosocomiicoccus | 89. Prevotella |
| | | 90. Propionibacterium |

BACTERIA B91-B112

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 91. Proteus | 99. Sarcina | 107. Taylorella |
| 92. Providencia | 100. Serratia | 108. Treponema syphilis |
| 93. Pseudomonas | 101. Shigella | 109. Ureaplasma |
| 94. Raoultella | 102. Spirillum | 110. Vibrio |
| 95. Rathayibacter | 103. Spiroplasma | 111. Xanthomonas |
| 96. Rhodococcus | 104. Staphylococcus | 112. Yersinia |
| 97. Rickettsia | 105. Streptococcus | |
| 98. Salmonella | 106. Streptomyces | |

BACTERIA AND TOXINES BT113-BT125

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 113. Microcystins | 118. Cylindrospermopsins | 122. Exotoxin |
| 114. Nodularin | 119. Lyngbyatoxin-a | 123. Enterotoxin |
| 115. Anatoxin-a | 120. Saxitoxins | 124. Leukocidin |
| 116. Anatoxin-a(S) | 121. Endotoxin | 125. Hepatotoxin |
| 117. Aplysiatoxins | | |

ROW 8**VIRUS A V1-V14**

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| V-1 Adeno virus | V-6 Arteri virus | V-11 Bunya virus |
| V-2 Alpha herpes | V-7 Asfi virus | V-12 Calici virus |
| V-3 Beta herpes | V-8 Astro virus | V-13 Circo virus |
| V-4 Gamma herpes | V-9 Birna virus | V-14 Corona virus |
| V-5 Arena virus | V-10 Borna virus | |

VIRUS B V-15-V29

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| V-15 Filo virus (dengue) | V-20 Papilloma virus | V-25 Pox virus |
| V-16 Flavi virus (dengue) | V-21 Paramyxo virus | V-26 Reo virus |
| V-17 Hepadna virus | V-22 Parvovirus | V-27 Retro virus (hiv) |
| V-18 Irido virus | V-23 Picorno virus | V-28 Rhado virus |
| V-19 Orthomyxo virus | V-24 Polyoma virus | V-29 Toga virus (dengue) |

BACTERIA A B1-B14

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| B-1 Acetobacter | B-6 Legionell | B-11 Pseudomona |
| B-2 Alcaligenes | B-7 Micrococca | B-12 Rhizobia |
| B-3 Bacteroid | B-8 Neisseria | B-13 Richettsia |
| B-4 Chromatia | B-9 Nitrobacteria | B-14 Spirochaeta |
| B-5 Enterobacteria | B-10 Peptococca | |

BACTERIA B B15-B29

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| B-15 Vibrio | B-18 Bacillus | B-21 Shigela |
| B-16 Staphylococci | B-19 Clostridium | B-22 Campylobacter |
| B-17 Streptococci | B-20 Salmonella | B-23 Helicobacter |

ROW 8

B-24 Arcobacter

B-26 Brucella

B-28 Yersinia

B-25 Escherechia coli

B-27 Pasteurella

B-29 Francisella

BACTERIA C B30-B44

B-30 Haemophilus

B-35 Leptospira

B-40 Bartonella

B-31 Bordatella

B-36 Spirillum

B-41 Chlamidia

B-32 Corynebacter

B-37 Mycoplasma

B-42 MISC 1

B-33 Mycobacter

B-38 Ehrlichia

B-43 MISC 2

B-34 Actinomycetes

B-39 Coxiella

B-44 MISC 3

PARASITES P1- P12

P-1 Amoeba

P-5 Flagellates

P-9 Plasmodium

P-2 Ciliates

P-6 Cestodes

P-10 Piroplasm

P-3 Coccidia

P-7 Nematodes

P-11 Protozoa General

P-4 Microsporidia

P-8 Trematodes

P-12 Helminth(worms)
General**FUNGUS F1-F6**

F-1 Cutaneous

F-3 Opportunistic

F-5 Subcutaneous

F-2 Dimorphic

F-4 Saprophytes

F-6 Superficial

TOXINS 45-48

B-45 Endotoxin

B-47 Cytotoxin

B-46 Neurotoxin

B-48 Enterotoxin

ROW 8**POISONS FROM BUGS A1-A12**

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|---------|------|------------|
| A-1 | Soft tick | A-5 | Fly | A-9 | Triatomine |
| A-2 | Hard tick | A-6 | Lice | A-10 | Spider |
| A-3 | Mites/chick | A-7 | Flea | A-11 | Bee |
| A-4 | Mosquito | A-8 | Bed bug | A-12 | Ant |

MUTATIONS (BACTERIA, VIRUS)

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| ABC-1 | Anthrax | ABC-10 | Disenterya | ABC-21 | Nerv gas |
| ABC-2 | Smallpox | ABC-11 | Cholera | ABC-22 | Mustard agent |
| ABC-3 | Black plague | ABC-12 | Brucellosis | ABC-23 | Hydrogen Cyanide |
| ABC-4 | Ebola | ABC-13 | Diphtheria | ABC-24 | Tear Gas |
| ABC-5 | Botulism | ABC-14 | Pseudomonas | ABC-25 | Arsines |
| ABC-6 | Tuleremia | ABC-15 | Typhoid | ABC-26 | Psych agents |
| ABC-7 | Influenza | ABC-16 | Virus | ABC-27 | Lymph drainage |
| ABC-8 | Pertussus (wooping cof) | ABC-17 | Mycotoxins | ABC-28 | Fever chills |
| ABC-9 | Tuberculosis | ABC-18 | Bacteria | ABC-29 | Muscle cramping |
| | | ABC-19 | Parasitic | ABC-30 | Nerves shock |
| | | ABC-20 | Miscellaneous Toxins | | |

ALL ANTIDOTES Combination of ALL disease causing agents, all antidotes for virus, bacteria, parasites, fungus, toxins, chemicals

BAD FOOD TESTER While holding this vial, ingredient will test strong if it is bad (many clicks) Contains frequencies for most common pathogens and chemicals

GENETIC DNA-RNA

6. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

METABOLIC

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1-a) Anabolism | (1-i) Enzyme catalyst | (1-q) Urea |
| (1-b) Catabolism | (1-j) Cofactor | (1-r) Triglyceride |
| (1-c) Lipase | (1-k) Coenzyme | (1-s) Ketone |
| (1-d) Protease | (1-l) Oxidation | (1-t) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) |
| (1-e) Amylase | (1-m) Anaerobic respiration | (1-u) Ribonucleic acid (RNA) |
| (1-f) Sucrase | (1-n) Aerobic respiration | (1-v) Uric Acid |
| (1-g) Maltase | (1-o) Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) | (1-w) Lactic Acid |
| (1-h) Lactase | (1-p) Pyruvic acid | (1-x) Bicarbonate |

CELLULAR

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (2-a) Cell membrane | (2-m) Cilia | (2-y) Facillitated diffusion |
| (2-b) Tight junctions | (2-n) Flagella | (2-z) Osmosis |
| (2-c) Desmosomes | (2-o) Vesicles | (2-aa) Filtration |
| (2-d) Gap junctions | (2-p) Microfilaments | (2-bb) Active transport |
| (2-e) Cytoplasm | (2-q) Microtubules | (2-cc) Pinocytosis |
| (2-f) Endoplasmic reticulum | (2-r) Inclusions | (2-dd) Phagocytosis |
| (2-g) Ribosome | (2-s) Nucleus | (2-ee) Receptor mediated endocytosis |
| (2-h) Golgi apparatus | (2-t) Nuclear envelope | (2-ff) Exocytosis |
| (2-i) Mitochondria | (2-u) Nuclear pores | (2-gg) Interphase |
| (2-j) Lysosomes | (2-v) Nucleolus | (2-hh) Karyokinesis |
| (2-k) Peroxisomes | (2-w) Chromatin | (2-ii) Cytokinesis |
| (2-l) Centrosome | (2-x) Diffusion | (2-jj) Cell differentiatio |

EPITHELIAL TISSUE

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| (2-kk) squamous epithelium | (2-ll) cuboidal epithelium | (2-nn) psuedostratified squamous epithelium |
| | (2-mm) columnar epithelium | |

(2-oo) stratified squamous epithelium

(2-pp) stratified cuboidal epithelium

(2-qq) stratified columnar epithelium
(2-rr) transitional epithelium

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

(2-ss) fibroblasts

(2-yy) loose fibrous connective tissue

(2-ddd) hyaline cartilage

(2-tt) macrophages

(2-zz) adipose tissue

(2-eee) elastic cartilage

(2-uu) mast cells

(2-aaa) dense fibrous connective tissue

(2-fff) fibrocartilage

(2-vv) collagenous fibers

(2-bbb) elastic connective tissue

(2-ggg) bone

(2-ww) elastic fiber

(2-ccc) reticular connective tissue

(2-xx) reticular fiber

MUSCLE TISSUE

(2-hhh) skeletal muscle tissue

(2-iii) smooth muscle tissue

(2-jjj) cardiac muscle tissue

NERVE TISSUE

(2-kkk) neurological cells

TEETH

(3-a) Gingiva

(3-d) Pulp cavity

(3-g) Periodontal ligament

(3-b) Enamel

(3-e) Root canal

(3-h) Cementum

(3-c) Dentin

(3-f) Alveolar process

MOUTH

(4-a) Parotid gland

(4-e) Sublingual glands

(4-i) Parasympathetic response

(4-b) Parotid duct (stenson's duct)

(4-f) Rivinus's duct

(4-j) Sympathetic response

(4-c) Submandibular gland

(4-g) Serous cells

(4-k) Tonsils

(4-d) Whorton's duct

(4-h) Mucous cells

(4-l) Taste (gustatory) cell

DIGESTION

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (5-a) Pharynx | (5-g) Acetylcholine | (5-m) Parietal (oxyntic) cells |
| (5-b) Esophagus | (5-h) Histamine | (5-n) Intrinsic factor |
| (5-c) Esophageal sphincter | (5-i) Lipase | (5-o) Somatostatin |
| (5-d) Mucous membrane | (5-j) Chief (peptic) cells | (5-p) Gastrin |
| (5-e) Gastric gland | (5-k) Hydrochloric acid | (5-q) Pyloric Sphincter |
| (5-f) Mucous (goblet) cells | (5-l) Pepsinogen | (5-r) Leptin |

PANCREAS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| (6-a) Pancreatic acinar cells | (6-e) Hepatopancreatic sphincter (sphincter of Oddi) | (6-j) Carboxypeptidase |
| (6-b) Acinar tubules | (6-f) Pancreatic amylase | (6-k) Islets of langerhan |
| (6-c) Pancreatic duct | (6-g) Pancreatic lipase | (6-l) Alpha cells (glucagons) |
| (6-d) Hepatopancreatic ampulla | (6-h) Trypsin | (6-m) Beta cells (insulin) |
| | (6-i) Chymotripsin | (6-n) Delta cells (somatostatin) |

SMALL INTESTINE

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (7-a) Duodenum | (7-h) Nucleases | (7-o) Mucous cells |
| (7-b) Jejunum | (7-i) Secretin | (7-p) Cellular turnover |
| (7-c) Ileum | (7-j) Peyer's patches | (7-q) Intestinal glands |
| (7-d) Mesentery | (7-k) Villi/microvilli | (7-r) Goblet cells |
| (7-e) Cholysistokinin | (7-l) Lacteal | (7-s) Peristalsis |
| (7-f) Enterokinase | (7-m) Nerve fibers | |
| (7-g) Peptidase | (7-n) Brunner's glands | |

LARGE INTESTINE

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (8-a) Orrifice of appendix | (8-c) Illeocecal valve | (8-e) Ascending |
| (8-b) Vermiform appendix | (8-d) Cecum | (8-f) Hepatic flexure |

(8-g) Transverse

(8-l) Anal canal

(8-q) Intestinal flora

(8-h) Splenic

(8-m) Anus

(8-r) Gastrocolic nerve reflex

(8-i) Descending

(8-n) Rectal vein

(8-s) Parasympathetic reflex

(8-j) Sigmoid

(8-o) Mucous membrane

(8-k) Rectum

(8-p) Goblet cells

LIVER

(9-a) Hepatic cells

(9-h) Somatomedin

(9-o) Beta globulins

(9-b) Kupffer cells

(9-i) Albumin

(9-p) Ferritin

(9-c) Hepatic duct

(9-j) Alpha globulins

(9-q) Bile salts

(9-d) Common bile duct

(9-k) Prothrombin

(9-r) Bile pigment

(9-e) Macrophages

(9-l) Thrombin

(9-s) Cholesterol

(9-f) Gallbladder

(9-m) Fibrinogen

(9-t) Electrolytes

(9-g) Cystic duct

(9-n) Fibrin

(9-u) Nattokinase

KIDNEY/BLADDER

(10-a) Cortical nephron

(10-g) Transforming growth factor beta

(10-l) Internal urethral sphincter

(10-b) Juxtamedullary nephron

(10-h) Erythropoietin

(10-m) External urethral sphincter

(10-c) Glomerular capillary

(10-i) Renin

(10-n) Urethra

(10-d) Glomerular capsule

(10-j) Ureters

(10-o) Urethral glands

(10-e) Kidney stone

(10-k) Micturition reflex

(10-f) Juxtaglomerular cells

PINEAL

(11-a) Pinealocytes

(11-e) Pineal Neurons

(11-i) Melatonin

(11-b) Interstitial Cells

(11-f) Peptidergic Cells

(11-j) Tryptophan

(11-c) Perivascular Cells

(11-g) Follicle

(11-k) Dimethyltryptamine

(11-d) Phagocyte

(11-h) Serotonin

(11-l) Hydroxytryptophan

PITUITARY

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (12-a) Neural Ectoderm | (12-g) Pars Intermedia | (12-m) Gonadotrope cells |
| (12-b) Oral Ectoderm | (12-h) Neurohypophysis | (12-n) Antidiuretic hormone |
| (12-c) Median Eminence | (12-i) Somatotrope cells | (12-o) Oxytocin |
| (12-d) Pars Tuberalis | (12-j) Lactotrope Cells | (12-p) Blood Supply |
| (12-e) Hypothalamic Input | (12-k) Thyrotrope cells | |
| (12-f) Melanocyte | (12-l) Corticotrope cells | |

THYROID

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| (13-a) Thyroid Eithelial Cells Parafollicular Cells | (13-d) Calcitonin | (13-h) TTR |
| (13-b) T4 | (13-e) Thyroglobulin | (13-i) Blood Supply |
| (13-c) T3 | (13-f) PTH | |
| | (13-g) TGB | |

ADRENAL

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (14-a) Chromafin Cells | (14-d) Aldosterone | (14-g) Angiotensin mechanism |
| (14-b) Norepinephrine | (14-e) Cortisol | (14-h) DHA |
| (14-c) Epinephrine | (14-f) Androgens | (14-i) Blood Supply |

CARDIOVASCULAR

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| (15-a) Heart muscle | (15-j) Atrioventricular orifice (A-V valve) | (15-s) Left atrium |
| (15-b) Coronary arteries | (15-k) Superior vena cava | (15-t) Bicuspid (mitral) valve |
| (15-c) Cardiac veins | (15-l) Inferior vena cava | (15-u) Left ventricle |
| (15-d) Coronary sinus | (15-m) Atrial cell | (15-v) Aortic valve |
| (15-e) Pericardium | (15-n) Tricuspid valve | (15-w) Papillary muscles |
| (15-f) Serous Fluid | (15-o) Right ventricle | (15-x) Chordae tendineae |
| (15-g) Right atrium | (15-p) Pulmonary valve | (15-y) S-A node |
| (15-h) Left atrium | (15-q) Pulmonary artery | (15-z) A-V node |
| (15-i) Interatrial septum | (15-r) Pulmonary veins | (15-aa) A-V bundle |

(15-bb) Accelerator nerves

(15-ee) Capillaries

(15-hh) Precapillary sphincter

(15-cc) Arteries

(15-ff) Venules

(15-ii) Baroreceptor

(15-dd) Arterioles

(15-gg) Veins

RESPIRATORY

(16-a) Septum

(16-l) Larynx

(16-w) Capillary network

(16-b) Cilia

(16-m) Vocal cords

(16-x) Pulmonary artery

(16-c) Goblet cells

(16-n) False vocal cords

(16-y) Pulmonary vein

(16-d) Olfactory cells
(nasal)

(16-o) Epiglottis

(16-z) Pleural sac

(16-e) Frontal sinus

(16-p) Laryngeal cartilage

(16-aa) Diaphragm

(16-f) Ethmoidal sinus

(16-q) Laryngeal muscles

(16-bb) Phrenic nerve

(16-g) Sphenoidal sinus

(16-r) Trachea

(16-cc) Surfactant cells

(16-h) Maxillary sinus

(16-s) Respiratory bronchials

(16-dd) Pneumotoxic neuron

(16-i) Nasopharynx

(16-t) Alveolar ducts

(16-ee) Phagocytic cells

(16-j) Oropharynx

(16-u) Alveolar sacs

(16-ff) Oxyhemoglobin

(16-k) Laryngopharynx

(16-v) Alveoli

(16-gg) Carbaminohemoglobin

HEAD

(17-a) Neural Tube

(17-j) Cerebellum

(17-t) Rhinencephalon

(17-b) Rhombomeres

(17-k) Medulla Oblongata

(17-u) Frontal Lobe

(17-c) Mesencephalon
Midbrain

(17-l) Medulla Oblongata

(17-v) Temporal Lobe

(17-d) Pons Variolii

(17-m) Tectum

(17-w) Parietal Lobe

(17-e) Ventricular

(17-n) Cerebral Peduncle

(17-x) Occipital lobes

(17-f) Cerebellum

(17-o) Epithalamus

(17-y) Hippocampus

(17-g) Cerebellum

(17-p) Thalamus

(17-z) Amygdala

(17-h) Cerebellum

(17-q) Hypothalamus

(17-aa) Insular Cortex

(17-i) Cerebellum

(17-r) Subthalamus

(17-bb) Cingulate Cortex

(17-s) Basal Ganglia

(17-cc) Limbic

SPINAL CORD

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (18-a) Dura mater | (18-l) corticospinal tracts | (18-x) Abducens |
| (18-b) Dural sinuses | (18-m) reticulospinal tracts | (18-y) Facial |
| (18-c) Pia mater | (18-n) rubrospinal tracts | (18-z) Vestibular branch |
| (18-d) Arachnoid mater | (18-o) Sympathetic nerves | (18-aa) Cochlear branch |
| (18-e) Subarachnoid space | (18-p) Parasympathetic nerves | (18-bb) Glossopharyngeal |
| (18-f) Cerebral spinal fluid | (18-q) Olfactory | (18-cc) Vagus |
| (18-g) Choroids plexuses | (18-r) Optic | (18-dd) Cranial branch |
| (18-h) Fasciculus gracilis tract | (18-s) Oculomotor | (18-ee) Spinal branch |
| (18-i) Fasciculus cuneatus tract | (18-t) Trochlear | (18-ff) Hypoglossal |
| (18-j) Spinalthalamic tracts | (18-u) Trigeminal (ophthalmic) | |
| (18-k) Spinocerebellar tracts | (18-v) Trigeminal (maxillary) | |
| | (18-w) Trigeminal (mandibular) | |

NEURONS

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (19-a) Dendrites | (19-f) Neuromodulator | (19-k) Schwann cells |
| (19-b) Axon | (19-g) Enkephalins | (19-l) Sensory neurons |
| (19-c) Synaptic knobs | (19-h) Beta endorphine | (19-m) Interneurons |
| (19-d) Synaptic vesicles | (19-i) Substance P | (19-n) Motor neurons |
| (19-e) Neurotransmitters | (19-j) Myelin sheath | |

LYMPHATIC

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| (20-a) Lymphatic capillaries | (20-d) Lymph node | (20-g) Tonsils |
| (20-b) Lacteals | (20-e) Lymphocyte | |
| (20-c) Lymphatic vessels | (20-f) Collecting ducts | |

THYMUS

(21-a) Thymosis

SPLEEN

(22-a) White pulp

(22-c) Endogenous pyrogen

(22-e) Monocyte

(22-b) Red pulp

(22-d) Neutrophil

(22-f) Macrophages

BONE STRUCTURE

(23-a) Acetylcholine

(23-d) Osteoclast

(23-h) Erythroblasts

(23-b) Acetylcholinesterase

(23-e) Lysosomal enzymes

(23-i) Hydroxyapatite

(23-c) Hemocytoblast
(stem cell)

(23-f) Osteoblast

(23-j) Synovial fluid

(23-g) Epiphyseal disk

(23-k) Myoglobin

MALE REPRODUCTIVE

(24-a) Teste

(24-f) Seminal vesicle

(24-l) Dartos muscle

(24-b) Seminiferous
tubules

(24-g) Prostate gland

(24-m) Prepuce

(24-c) Interstitial cells

(24-h) Bulbourethral gland

(24-n) Vascular spaces

(24-d) Epididymis

(24-i) Semen

(24-o) Inhibin

(24-e) Vas deferens

(24-j) Scrotum

(24-p) Testosterone

(24-k) Penis

(24-q) DHT

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE

(25-a) Ovary

(25-g) Estrogen

(25-m) Vaginal orifice

(25-b) Oocyte

(25-h) Progesterone

(25-n) Vestibular glands

(25-c) Follicle cells

(25-i) Uterine (fallopian) tube

(25-o) Zygote

(25-d) Granulosa cell

(25-j) Uterus

(25-p) Placenta

(25-e) Theca interna

(25-k) Uterus lining

(25-q) hCH

(25-f) Corpus luteum

(25-l) Cervix

(25-r) Placental lactogen

(25-s) Relaxin

(25-u) Alveolar glands

(25-w) Lactiferous duct

(25-t) hMH

(25-v) Myoepithelial cells

(25-x) Nipple

SKIN

(26-a) Epidermis

(26-g) Hair papilla

(26-n) Sensory nerve fiber

(26-b) Dermis

(26-h) Arrector pili muscle

(26-o) Meissner's corpuscles

(26-c) Hypodermis

(26-i) Nail (finger)

(26-p) Pacinian corpuscles

(26-d) Melanocytes

(26-j) Sebaceous glands

(26-q) Thermoreceptors

(26-e) Hair follicle

(26-k) Eccrine glands

(26-f) Dermal blood
vessels

(26-l) Apocrine glands

(26-m) Pore

EYES

(27-a) Eyelid[palpebra]

(27-l) Ciliary body

(27-w) Transducin

(27-b) Conjunctiva

(27-m) Ciliary muscles

(27-x) Phosphodiesterase

(27-c) Lacrimal gland

(27-n) Iris

(27-y) Retinal

(27-d) Canaliculi

(27-o) Aqueous humor

(27-z) Cones

(27-e) Puncta

(27-p) Canal of schlemm

(27-aa) iodopsin

(27-f) Lacrimal sac

(27-q) Retina

(27-bb) Optic disk

(27-g) Nasolacrimal duct

(27-r) Macula lutea

(27-cc) Optic nerve

(27-h) Eye muscles

(27-s) Fovea centralis

(27-dd) Vitreous humor

(27-i) Cornea

(27-t) Rods

(27-ee) Lysozyme

(27-j) Sclera

(27-u) Rhodopsin

(27-k) Choroids coat

(27-v) Opsin

EARS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (28-a) Auricle (pinna) | (28-g) Malleus | (28-n) Endolymph |
| (28-b) External auditory meatus | (28-h) Incus | (28-o) Cochlea |
| (28-c) Ceruminous glands | (28-i) Stapes | (28-p) Stereocilia |
| (28-d) Tympanic membrane | (28-j) Oval window | (28-q) Semicircular canals |
| (28-e) Tympanic cavity | (28-k) Tympanic reflex | (28-r) Vestibule |
| (28-f) Eustachian tube | (28-l) Perilymph | (28-s) Basilar membrane |
| | (28-m) Scala vestibule | (28-t) Organ of corti |

BLOOD CELLS

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (29-a) Erythrocyte | (29-k) T lymphocytes | (29-u) B lymphocytes |
| (29-b) Neutrophil | (29-l) Helper T cells | (29-v) Immunoglobulin G (IgG) |
| (29-c) Eosinophil | (29-m) CD4 | (29-w) Immunoglobulin A (IgA) |
| (29-d) Basophil | (29-n) Th1 | (29-x) Immunoglobulin M (IgM) |
| (29-e) Prostaglandin D2 | (29-o) Th2 | (29-y) Immunoglobulin D (IgD) |
| (29-f) Leukotrienes | (29-p) Cytotoxic T cells | (29-z) Immunoglobulin E (IgE) |
| (29-g) Monocyte | (29-q) Natural killer cell | (29-aa) Megakaryocytes |
| (29-h) Heparin | (29-r) Perforin | (29-bb) Thrombocytes |
| (29-i) Histamine | (29-s) Suppressor T cell | |
| (29-j) Lymphocyte | (29-t) Interleukin 1 | |

6. MAKING TREATMENTS WITH THE REMEDY MAKER

The Remedy Maker is a small machine powered by 110v current. It is used for making homeopathic remedies from other remedies (vials) and source frequencies, and for copying a particular homeopathic substance or tincture, radiation, etc.



5.1 REMEDY MAKER DESCRIPTION: THERE ARE TWO AREAS ON YOUR REMEDY MAKER, ONE SAYS INPUT AND THE OTHER SAYS OUTPUT.

The **Input area** is for placing the master vial we are going to copy the frequencies **from**.

The **Output area** is for placing the bottle containing the base solution which will be our new treatment.

Anything that is on the Output area when you press CLEAR will be cleared or neutralized of any electromagnetic frequencies that might have been there. WARNING: Putting a Master Vial on the Output area and pressing CLEAR will erase it.

Every time you are going to make a treatment, you must first **CLEAR** or neutralize the energy of the bottle with the base solution. As previously explained, this is done by placing the bottle with the base solution (**NOT the master vial**) on the **Output** area and pressing **CLEAR**.

5.2 HOW TO MAKE YOUR TREATMENTS STEP BY STEP:

1. The OUTPUT jack on the Remedy Maker is used to attach a metal plate to allow batches of the same remedies or for a large container.
2. The INPUT jack on the Remedy Maker is used to attach a metal plate to allow the placement of several vials with different frequencies. See Section 5.3 on how to use the plates.

3. The ACULIGHT jack is used to attach a laser light (supplied) in order to apply a treatment directly to any area of your body once you placed a treatment on the INPUT area.
4. The ACULIGHT jack works as an OUTPUT.
5. Place the bottle with the water base solution (see Section 7 to prepare water based solution) on the **Output** area; it should have a label with the name of the treatment you are making.
6. Press **CLEAR**. The Output light goes on, and then turns off after 10 seconds. This ionizes and neutralizes any electromagnetic energy that may have been in the base solution.
7. Place the vial with the treatment you are going to **copy** on the **Input**.
8. Press **COPY**. The **input** light will go on for 10 seconds, then the **output** light will go on for an additional 10 seconds. (**COPY** increases potency to 4x, 10x and 50x).
9. Press **MAKE** and wait, as in step 8. (**MAKE** increases potency 200x.).
10. Next, you need to activate the molecules of water with the new imprint. Do this by striking the bottle with the treatment 22 times against the palm of the hand and hold bottle with right or left hand and strike the bottom of the bottle against the palm of the other hand 22 (22 gives the strongest results when tested with the muscle test).
11. Your new treatment is done.
12. **CONTINUOUS** is used when you are making a large bottle of a treatment, for example, a ½ liter capacity or larger, on the output plate instead of placing it on top of the Remedy Maker. Keep it ON for 1-3 minutes. **CONTINUOUS** is a longer **COPY**. It goes off when you press it again. Use continuous after having done steps 1 through 6.



The following is a graphical explanation of the process in 3 easy steps:



STEP 1 - Place the bottle with base solution on the **OUTPUT** area and press **CLEAR** on the Remedy Maker. REMEMBER that anything placed on **OUTPUT** will be cleared when the light goes on. Make sure you put the right container here!



STEP 2 – Place the master vial or the container with the substances you will be copying the frequencies from on the **INPUT** area. Press **COPY** and repeat for **MAKE**. The Input light goes on and off, and then the Output light goes on and off.



STEP 3 – When the **OUTPUT** light goes off, it indicates the new treatment is ready. Just remember to strike the bottle 22 times, and then label it with the name of the treatment and the person's name (if you wish).

5.3 HOW TO USE THE BATCH PLATE

The batch plate is used to make multiple treatments at the same time. This allows you to have treatments ready for your clients so they don't have to wait while you make one treatment at a time.

1. Place the batch plate on top of insulated, non-conductive material like a mouse pad.
2. Connect longer cable to OUTPUT port hole in the Remedy Maker.
3. Connect opposite cable with alligator clips to batch plate.
4. When batch plate is used, after doing **COPY** and **MAKE**, also use **CONTINUOUS** for 1-3 minutes.
5. Strike treatment bottles 22 times against your palm. (you can strike 2 bottles at a time.
6. Do the same for INPUT plate.

7. MUSCLE TEST AND FINGER FRICTION TEST

Muscle testing can be used to determine if a substance is “good” or “bad” for a person. A fancy word for muscle testing is kinesiology. Kinesiology is the strength change of a muscle as it is tested while holding ingredients, substances, or sample vials. Kinesiology is based on a quantum principle in applied physics.

Quantum energy is the subtle energy emitted by molecules that surrounds a certain area around the molecules of matter. There is no way to isolate quantum energy. It extends away from matter through plastic, metal, wood, etc. Quantum energy, or electromagnetic energy, is what is sometimes called the “aura” surrounding people and other living organisms.

Modern studies have shown there is an electromagnetic fluctuation in the cellular activity when the body is subjected to any substance. There is literally a rise and fall in electrical current when you eat food, when you subject yourself to any substance, or even have a thought or experience.

In the human body, electromagnetic fluctuations travel along the nervous system and affect every part of the body positively or negatively; there is no neutrality. Everything is positive or negative, although it might show higher on the scale in one direction or the other. Kinesiology, then, can determine if the muscle being tested reacts stronger or becomes weaker when it is tested against a specific substance.

If a substance makes the person stronger, then that substance **IS GOOD** for the person. If a substance makes the person weaker, then that substance **IS NOT GOOD** for that person. This is first tested while not holding the substance. Then do the same test while holding the substance to compare the two tests.

Therefore, all internal actions of the body can be measured by the reaction found externally when doing the kinesiology test. If a substance simply touches the body, it causes a measurable electromagnetic reaction. So testing the electrical conduction potential against muscle with substances such as foods, nutrients, and sample items can be effectively shown.

Any muscle of the body can be used to perform the kinesiology evaluation, but we will explain two ways for doing the test.

Kinesiology can be used to identify if a certain treatment is beneficial for a client. It can also be used to determine what organs of the body are weak or ill. Furthermore, kinesiology can pinpoint the cause of a problem, such as a virus, bacteria, parasite, fungus, toxin, chemical, or nutrition. Kinesiology can reveal if a food, vitamin, or medicine is beneficial to a person.

6.1 FINGER FRICTION TEST – PREFERRED TEST - CLICKS

This technique is done by rubbing your middle finger and thumb together while touching the person or anything you are testing. The finger friction test is discrete and comfortable for both you and the person being tested, and for using while you shop for food. You can develop a feel (click) for the change in the energy which results in either a softer or stronger friction between the fingers. This we will call “clicks”. When we rub our fingers together, we count the number of times we click them until the fingers slip and click no more (no friction). The greater the number of clicks the more that substance or vial or ingredient is needed, and makes us stronger.

Using this test is also convenient because it leaves your other hand free to hold food and products, and to touch a test point on the body, or touch the sample vials in the Master kit. You can also use this technique with the same scale mentioned above to test how much the organs are affected in the body of the person.

When testing organ vials, if you count a high number of clicks, it means the body of the person tested needs that frequency to offset issues and weaknesses he/she has in that organ. The organ and sub-organ vials contain the neutral frequencies from a healthy organ.

For example, if the vial for “KIDNEYS” tests 10, that means the organ is highly affected by some virus, bacteria, or other contaminant. In the case of the master vials, the scale to use is “one” for slightly affected to “ten or more” for considerably affected. Even something measuring only as a “one” needs to be treated. If you leave untreated, the pathogens from other organs will migrate to that weak organ. This is what is generally called a “healing crisis”.

Once you have determined which organs are affected, you can hold the vial(s) of that organ(s) in your hand and cross-reference with the vials for disease causing agents to determine also what is causing the problem, whether it is a heavy metal, bacteria, virus, etc. Those that test positive would be the ones that have a stronger friction and will need to be treated.

6.2 BASIC KINESIOLOGY TEST (MUSCLE TEST)

Every human body works electrically and electromagnetically. All matter is bound together by electrons of the molecules that form it. If electrons did not bind matter together then we would have ether (non matter).

Every human body has the capacity to feel/sense electromagnetic changes when that body comes into contact with other electromagnetic matter.

The ability to sense the electromagnetic changes/resistance is not taught because they do not want you to know how energy works in your body.

The **purpose of kinesiology** is to observe changes in the strength of the arm as an item is placed in contact with the body of the person being tested. When the person is holding the item to be tested, push the arm again to see if you get a strong or weak muscle.

To determine if an ingredient or an object is beneficial for a person, we use the arm muscle test.

This test compares the strength of a muscle while the person is neutral (does not touch the ingredient) and when we retest the person holding the ingredient.

If an ingredient or object is good for the person there will be more strength felt in the arm than when the test was conducted while not holding the ingredient. If the ingredient is not good for you the strength of the arm will be weaker.

Test instructions for any item, especially when shopping:

1. Begin your test by having another person keeping the arm straight down to the floor.
2. Once the arm is in position, place your hand behind the wrist of the person's outstretched arm.
3. The person will need to resist as you the arm forward.
4. First you do the test without the person holding anything on the other hand.
5. Second you do the test with the person holding the ingredient or item you want to test.

6. The person needs to hold their arm steady, not trying to push against you. Then you should challenge the strength of the arm by pushing the arm forward of the person without holding anything. Make sure you use a steady action when applying the pressure to the arm. Don't force or jerk the arm but push in a gentle, even motion. These steps will give you a baseline of the muscle strength. Now you can test that person for good or bad responses to specific items.

Your goal is to determine the strength in the arm with and without the item, not to overpower the other person. You will feel the strength/weakness of the person you are testing and he/she will confirm that strength/weakness. When shopping, the level of strength must be high.

If you start with a weak muscle, there is no way of identifying the strength or weakness of the items. Before doing the kinesiology test, you must first determine if the muscle of choice is suitable for use. That muscle must have a strong response to your "challenge."

1. Challenge the arm to see if you get a weak or strong reaction. If you get a **strong** response, that means the body can benefit from this product. If you get a **weak** response, it means it will have some negative effect on the body.
2. There are many reasons why a product may weaken a person. Those include:
 - The ingredient has chemicals, bacteria, parasites or something that weakens and the body responds negatively.
 - Some of the ingredients are not pure.
 - The ingredient is chemically processed and lost its helpful elements.
 - Some of the ingredients were grown in contaminated land or were sprayed with a chemical pesticide.
 - Contaminated water
 - The ingredient is not compatible with the person being tested or the person's health status is not able to process the ingredient correctly.
 - Anything harmful for the human body will yield a negative result (causing muscle weakness).

Once you determine what is positive or negative for that person, you can start to evaluate which product or treatment will help to improve the health of that person. Do this by using a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means it is not helpful and 10 or more means it is very effective. If something tests strong, test the arm again. But this time, pulse the arm up to a maximum until there is no more resistance (clicks). If the arm weakens on the second or third pulse, the product is less beneficial than if the arm. Those products or treatments testing higher on the scale are the ones that will provide the most benefit to the person.

8. PREPARING WATER BASE SOLUTION FOR TREATMENTS

You will need:

1. Jar (glass or Pyrex) with 1, 2 or 3 quart capacity
2. Liquor: rum, whiskey, brandy, or vodka: 30-35% alcohol (60 -70 proof)
3. Spray pump bottles: 1 oz, 2 oz, 3 oz bottles.
4. Purified water.
5. Remember that potable water is not pure water.
6. Labels for names of treatments.

Procedure:

1. Put 200 cl (7 ounces) of liquor per quart/liter in the jar.
2. Then fill jar with water to the 1, 2, or 3 quart line.
3. Fill spray pump bottles with water solution.
4. Label the bottles with name of treatment you will make.

9. HOW TO TEST YOURSELF

1. Always before testing neutralize yourself by washing hands in tap water.
2. Open Master Kit in a fairly secured area away from electromagnetic devices.
3. Test each organ vial by rubbing fingers and counting the number of times the fingers rub strong. Write down result.
4. Finish test of all organ vials before going further. When an organ tests “strong” it means it is affected with some disease-causing agent.
5. Take strongest organ vial (highest count) and test against disease-causing agents, bacteria, parasites, virus, chemicals, etc.
6. Count the strength of each area and write down result, in clinical test form.
7. Repeat for other organ vials as you desire.
8. You can test a specific organ vial against the sub-organ vial to see if that area is also affected.
9. You can test the specialty vials and write down result. If you want to know what organ is the one causing the issue, then test against the organ vials. Also test against disease-causing agents to find out what is happening in those areas.
10. To find out how to resolve the issues, test the affected organs against the TREATMENT vials. Choose all treatments that come up positive (response of 1 or more)
11. All organs that came up strong must be accounted for in at least 1 treatment. If you leave weak organs untreated, the pathogens are going to migrate there.
12. Choose a schedule for taking treatments depending on the severity of the symptoms.

10. HOW TO TEST OTHER PEOPLE

1. Neutralize yourself and the other person: both need to wash hands in tap water.
2. Open Master Kit in a fairly secured area away from electromagnetic devices.
3. “Touch” the other person, using one of two methods:
4. You can buy a grounding cord, like the some sold at electronic shops for electronic engineers. You attach one end to your hand and give the other person the opposite end.
5. If you do not have any “wired” connection to the other person, you can touch knee to knee. (being directly “wired” to the other person doubles sensitivity, versus touching through cloth.)
6. Now repeat all the steps listed above in “HOW TO TEST YOURSELF.”

11. TREATMENT INSTRUCTIONS

10.1 RECOMMENDED DIET

- A preservative is an ingredient added to food products and medication to “preserve” them from decomposing too fast (from going bad) by fungus, parasites or pathogens. A preservative is a pesticide!. Also, many colorings and flavorings contain chemicals in inorganic form, incompatible with the human body.
- Do not eat agricultural products which have being heavily sprayed, such as: cucumbers, tomatoes, tomato sauce, avocado (called *haas*), unless they test high
- Do not eat animal products from scavengers like: pork, shrimp, octopus, and shellfish. Do not eat any sausage such as *chorizo*, salami, bologna, which contain preservatives, chemical flavorings and white flour with preservatives.
- Meats like beef, chicken, and fish are allowed. If you are going to eat out and decide to eat chicken, make sure it is roasted or grilled, not fried to avoid white wheat flour and flavorings.
- Do not eat industrialized or processed food, only eat products that are in the most natural state possible, for example: do not use white sugar, instead use brown/raw sugar; also, take the white wheat flour out of your diet and eat instead 100% whole wheat. It is recommended to stop eating the so called *light* or *diet* products.
- Do not eat commercial products containing preservatives, colorings, and flavorings, such as chewing gum, candy, chocolate, fried packed products, complete seasonings, or seasonings that come mixed packaged, individually are ok.
- Do not use in food preparation any kind of seasoning, bouillon, or softeners that contain chemicals, such as seasoning cubes, packet soup, any kind of artificial seasonings and sauces. Use instead plants or ground seeds as seasoning, such as oregano, bay leaf, garlic, cilantro, thyme, basil, parsley, make sure when you buy them that are not mixed.

WATER Use pure water for cooking, *making* drinks, coffee or tea, etc. We recommend installing a whole house water purifier from MolecularEnergy.net. WHO definition of drinking water: *Safe drinking water is water with microbial, chemical and physical characteristics that meet WHO guidelines or national standards on drinking water quality.* Therefore tap water may contain harmful bacteria to survive, such as clostridium, salmonella, e-coli, Shigella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, also fungus and parasites. If “potable water” contains e-coli(feces) then it can also contain other microbes.

Water purification made simple: It is said on the internet that potable water from the pipeline can be cured using hydrogen peroxide in the following proportion: 7 cl of hydrogen peroxide of 10 vol. (3%) in one quart of water. We breathe oxygen to purify the blood, drinking water with additional molecules of oxygen enhances the body's functions, is antibacterial, antiviral and helps to reduce cholesterol in arteries and blood. Green/fresh vegetables should be bathed in this water for a minute before making your salad.

Whole house water purifier: purchase a water purifier produced and distributed by Molecular Energy that cleanses and restructures the water from the whole house. Avoid complex purification processes, and the risks involved in using an electric purifier that could have malfunctions due to low water volume and electricity failure, with bad consequences for you and your family, as well as the inability to wash the cooking utensils because of low water volume in the purification system.

12. WEIGHT CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

MOLECULAR ENERGY HOMEOPATHIC EXTREME WEIGHT CONTROL

Recommended food schedule

Breakfast

Coffee or tea without sugar (NO sugar substitutes) a fruit

Mid-morning

A small fruit

Lunch

A protein of 180 grams (6 ounces max):

lean beef **or**

chicken without skin and grease **or**

fish with skin (No Asian fish)

180 grams of salad and/or vegetables.

You can also make a nice soup with above ingredients.

Mid-afternoon

A fruit, like orange, apple

Dinner

same as lunch (pick and choose)

Treatment schedule for weight loss

2 sprays in the mouth every 2 hours

if you get hungry, repeat sprays every 10 minutes for 30 minutes

Notes

1. A human body in rest consumes about 1600 calories.
2. A normally active male will consume about 2200 kilocalories
3. A normally active female will consume about 2000 kilocalories
4. With weight control you should NOT consume more than 1000 cal per day.
5. What you will need in daily additional calories you WILL CONSUME from your body's storage.
6. Weight Control Treatment will reprogram your endocrine system to not feel hunger.
7. Repeat 2 sprays of Weight Control if you get hungry.
8. If you get anxiety, head heaviness, tired, then start taking 4 tablespoons of granola per day
9. Food intake must be weight in an electronic scale before cooking.
10. You should expect to loose from ½ pound to a whole pound per day if recommendations are followed correctly.

13. GRANOLA RECIPE

Receta de granola

Ingredientes

8 tazas de avena

1 taza de aceite de oliva

1¼ taza de azúcar moreno

½ taza de miel de abejas

¼ taza de agua con ½ cucharadita de vainilla

1 cucharita de sal

1 taza de germen de trigo

Opcionalmente y recomendado agregar al menos 4 tazas de :semillas de amapola, coco rallado, nueces, linaza, almendras, etc.

Preparación

Mezclar todo en tazón grande, colocar en platos grandes, tostar durante toda la noche en 170 grados Fahrenheit (12 horas)

Cuando está frío, puede agregar pasas y dátiles.

Comerlo en batido de frutas para que las semillas se rompan y mejore la absorción en los intestinos.

Granola recipe

Ingredients

8 cups oatmeal

1 cup olive oil

1¼ cup brown sugar

½ cup honey

¼ cup water, with ½ tsp vanilla

1 teaspoon of salt

1 cup wheat germ

Optionally and recommended, add additional at least 4 cups of: sunflower seeds, coconut, walnuts, almonds, flax, bird seeds, etc.

Instructions

Mix all ingredients in a bowl, kitchen aid type mixer is ok, then bake at not more than 170 degrees Fahrenheit for 12 hours.

When cold you can add raisins and dates.

You may eat it any way you want but blended with anything you like it is the best way so the seeds are properly absorbed in the intestines.

14. WATER PURIFIER

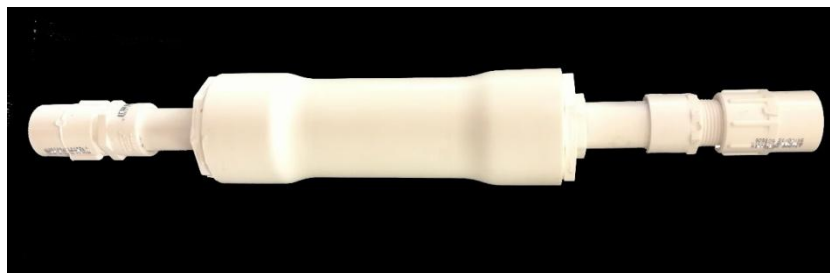
MOLECULARENERGY.NET WHOLE HOUSE WATER PURIFIER

The water has “memory” of the energy that comes in contact with. Water when in motion breaks apart its own molecules releasing atoms of hydrogen and oxygen. The water that comes tumbling down the mountains is called “live” or “structured”. Live water when it spins it destroys pathogens like bacteria and parasites, and the released oxygen and hydrogen atoms seek molecules to bind themselves to and when they find molecules of heavy metals and chemicals like pesticides, they oxidize and/or hydrolyze them. Converting them in non-threatening molecules for the human body.

In Molecular Energy we have developed with the help and ideas of various scientists and people, a water purifier restructure that effectively can be put to work in homes, commercial buildings, hotels, pools, jungles, desert and the like. Heavy metal traces are minimized or completely rendered neutral for the human body. Released atoms of hydrogen and oxygen in the water purifier helps destroy microorganisms not good for the human life like bacteria, parasites and fungus.

Some minimal amount of water pressure is needed for the water to split its molecules in the purifier.

Water purifier measurements: 44 cms x 6 cms (18 inches x 2.5 inches), with adapters. Price \$400.00 US.



12.1 INSTALLATION OF WATER PURIFIER

It needs to get installed after the water meter.

If there is a water tank (reservoir) in the building (not hot), then it must go after that holding tank, or re-root incoming water and tank water through purifier.

Don't put any filters after the purifier because they will eventually convert into a biological colony of pathogens. Filters must be installed before the purifier if one is needed.

The water purifier can be installed in any direction.

It comes with adapters to be able to be removed and installed again in a different location.

If you cannot install it after the meter, the next best place is under the sink in your kitchen. Rented condos is an example of cases where the tenant is not allowed to install purifier outside, after the meter.

It does not need maintenance.

It does not filter the water.

You do not need to change it.

12.2 HOW TO TEST THE WATER PURIFIER EFFECTIVITY

1. Take a sample of water before going thru the purifier, you can ask your neighbor for a sample if yours is already installed.
2. Use the muscle test technique explained in our website molecularenergy.net, and they compare the strength of another person while holding the potable water and then while holding the purified water.
3. If you want to spent some money and take the samples to a lab, call them first to find out their requirements for containers and sample taking technique. Tests must be done on a microscope to observe if there are life pathogens in the purified water and to observe the life pathogens in the potable water.
4. Dead pathogens (nothing moves) will be observed in the purified water and most times life microorganisms will be observed in the potable water.
5. Potability test on the purified water should not be done because the methodology used assumes that water must have chlorine. Normally it is done with a petri disk tester(bacteria growth) that contains life pathogens in order to test the potable and chlorinated water to make sure the pathogens do not grow more than expected due to the action of the chlorine.
6. If purified water does not contain chlorine then life is going to thrive in it, while not in the water with chlorine.
7. Purified water will taste different than potable water.
8. Some digestive issues are going to diminish and even disappear.
9. Blood oxygenation goes up, gives you a feeling of "well being".
10. Visits to doctors and medical establishments diminish.
11. Animals get less sick
12. Plants grow better and healthier
13. Extend life of flowers