



Filter Test / Balancing Item

pH Imbalance (63)

Acidic

Consider appropriate dietary changes and nutritional or herbal aids.

TMJ Stress (59)

Temporal Bone Sarcodes

Heavy Metal Burden (59)

Aluminum

Refer to Alumina (detox for Aluminum) in the Homeopathic Materia Medica for complete symptom picture.

Skin Afflictions (73)

Core Sarsaparilla

Removal of toxins from joints and skin
 Testosterone-like action
 Psoriasis
 Gout
 Acne in teenage males
 Rheumatism
 Itching
 Tonic for athletes
 Hormonal balancing
 Improves general well-being and sex drive in males
 Cleansing & balancing

Sarcodes Weakness (43)

Glandular Tissues

A sarcodes that strengthens all the cells and tissues of the glands. Such as the hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal, etc.

Antibody Disturbance (39)

IgD Balance

Functions mainly as an antigen receptor on B cells that have not been exposed to antigens. Its function is less defined than other isotypes.

Sympathetic Disturbance (40)

Blood Vessels

Sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions typically function in opposition to each other. But this opposition is better termed complementary in nature rather than antagonistic. For an analogy, one may

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think of the sympathetic division as the accelerator and the parasympathetic division as the brake. The sympathetic division typically functions in actions requiring quick responses. The parasympathetic division functions with actions that do not require immediate reaction. Consider sympathetic as "Fight or Flight" and parasympathetic as "rest and digest".

Food Sensitivities (65)

Spices Antigen

For desensitization to reactions attributed to spices.

Chemical Toxicity (37)

Organic Acids

Homeopathic desensitization/detoxification of the body for those reactive to these substances commonly found in lubricants, pharmaceuticals, plastics, lacquers and perfumes.

Adipinic acid isode 12x

A natural occurring acid used in the manufacturing of plastics and resins, used as a lubricant and a common constituent of baking powder.

Sorbicum acid isode 12x

A natural acid used in lacquers and varnishes and as an inhibitor of mold and yeast in foods, especially cheeses.

Caprylic acid isode 12x

A Natural acid used extensively in dyes and perfumes.

Paraffin isode 12x

Used in ointments, waterproofing, varnishes, lubricants, food products, cosmetics, floor polishes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

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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.

Baseline	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Adrenal Gland Resonance		
Appendix Resonance		
Arteries/Veins Resonance		
Bladder Resonance		
<p>The bladder is the organ that collects urine excreted by the kidneys prior to disposal by urination. Urine enters the bladder via the ureters and exits via the urethra.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: urinary incontinence, bladder infection, or bladder spasms.</p>		
Central Nervous System Resonance		
Colon Resonance		
Connective Tissue Resonance		
<p>Connective tissues bind structures together, form a framework and support for organs and the body as a whole, store fat and transport substances; collagen is the main protein of connective tissue.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: pain or discomfort in the affected area, weakness, skin abnormalities, scurvy, joint inflammation (arthritis), swollen hands, muscle weakness, difficulty in swallowing, heartburn, shortness of breath, abnormal lung function, or migraine-type headaches.</p>		
Eustachian Tube Resonance		
Eyes Resonance		
Frontal Sinus Resonance		
<p>Sinuses are mucosa-lined airspaces within the bones of the face and skull; the frontal sinuses are located above the eyes, behind the forehead bone. Through its copious mucous production, the sinus is an essential part of the immune defense/air filtration carried out by the nose. Nasal and sinal mucosae are ciliated and move mucus to the choanae and finally to the stomach. The thick upper layers of nasal mucus trap bacteria and small particles in tissue abundantly provided with immune cells, antibodies, and antibacterial proteins.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: chronic allergies, re-current infections, tenderness or pressure in the forehead area, nasal congestion, headaches, reduced ability to smell, productive cough (especially at night), post-nasal drip, malaise, or bad breath.</p>		
Gallbladder Resonance		
<p>The Gallbladder is located near the stomach in the upper-right quadrant of the abdomen. It is a small organ whose function in the body is to harbor bile and aid in the digestive process and has an influence on liver and pancreatic functions and vice-versa.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: pain or discomfort in the upper-right abdomen when eating foods high in fats, pain may extent to lower part of right shoulder or to the back, gallstone, or cholecystitis.</p>		
Heart Resonance		
Hypothalamus Gland Resonance		

Joints Resonance		
Kidneys Resonance		
<p>The kidneys are a pair of organs located in the right and left side of the abdomen which clear "poisons" from the blood, regulate acid concentration and maintain water balance in the body by excreting urine. As blood flows through the kidneys, they filter waste products, chemicals, and unneeded water from the blood. Urine collects in the middle of each kidney, an area called the renal pelvis. Urine then drains from the kidney through a long tube, the ureters, to the bladder, where it is stored. The kidneys also make substances that help control blood pressure and regulate the formation of red blood cells.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: pain or discomfort in associated region, changes in blood pressure, water retention, or pH imbalances.</p>		
Large Intestine Resonance		
Liver Resonance		
<p>The liver is located in the upper-right quadrant of the abdomen and it performs an astonishingly large number of tasks that impact all body systems (more than 500 known functions). It plays a major role in metabolism and has a number of functions in the body, including glycogen storage, decomposition of red blood cells, plasma protein synthesis, and detoxification. It produces bile, an alkaline compound which aids in digestion, via the emulsification of lipids. It also performs and regulates a wide variety of high-volume biochemical reactions requiring specialized tissues. The liver is among the few internal human organs capable of natural regeneration of lost tissue; as little as 25% of remaining liver can regenerate into a whole liver again.</p> <p>The liver performs several roles in carbohydrate metabolism; Gluconeogenesis (the synthesis of glucose from certain amino acids, lactate or glycerol); Glycogenolysis (the breakdown of glycogen into glucose) (muscle tissues can also do this); Glycogenesis (the formation of glycogen from glucose); the breakdown of insulin and other hormones; it is responsible for the mainstay of protein metabolism; performs several roles in lipid metabolism; Cholesterol synthesis; the production of triglycerides (fats); it produces coagulation factors I (fibrinogen), II (prothrombin), V, VII, IX, X and XI, as well as protein C, protein S and antithrombin; the liver breaks down hemoglobin, creating metabolites that are added to bile as pigment (bilirubin and biliverdin); it breaks down toxic substances and most medicinal products in a process called drug metabolism, this sometimes results in toxication, when the metabolite is more toxic than its precursor; The liver converts ammonia to urea; The liver stores a multitude of substances, including glucose in the form of glycogen, vitamin B12, iron, and copper; The liver is responsible for immunological effects; the reticuloendothelial system of the liver contains many immunologically active cells, acting as a 'sieve' for antigens carried to it via the portal system.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: metabolic disorders, glucose imbalance, protein or lipid digestive disturbance (may experience pain or discomfort in region when eating high protein/fat foods), toxic symptoms such as fatigue and immune issues, anemia, or hormonal imbalances.</p>		
Lungs Resonance		
Lymphatic System Resonance		
Maxillary Sinus Resonance		
<p>The sinuses are mucosa-lined airspaces within the bones of the face and skull; The maxillary sinus is located directly behind the cheek-bones on either side of the nose and opens to the nasal cavity. Through its copious mucous production, the sinus is an essential part of the immune defense/air filtration carried out by the nose. Nasal and sinal mucosae are ciliated and move mucus to the choanae and finally to the stomach. The thick upper layers of nasal mucus trap bacteria and small particles in tissue abundantly provided with immune cells, antibodies, and antibacterial proteins.</p> <p>Symptoms may include: chronic allergies, recurrent infections, tenderness or pressure below the eyes (around the cheeks), nasal congestion, headaches, reduced ability to smell, productive cough (especially at night), post-nasal drip, toothache, malaise, or bad breath.</p>		
Pancreas Resonance		
Parathyroid Gland Resonance		
Peripheral Nervous System Resonance		
Pineal Gland Resonance		
Pituitary Gland Resonance		
Reproductive Organs Resonance		
Skin Resonance		
Small Intestine Resonance		
Sphenoid & Ethmoid Sinus Resonance		
Spleen Resonance		
Stomach Resonance		

Teeth Resonance



Thymus Gland Resonance



The thymus is the primary lymphoid gland located in the upper chest under the breastbone near the lower part of the neck. It processes many of the body's lymphocytes, which migrate throughout the body via the bloodstream, seeding lymph nodes and other lymphatic tissue. In the two thymic lobes, lymphocyte precursors from the bone-marrow become thymocytes, and subsequently mature into T-cells. Once mature, T-cells emigrate from the thymus and constitute the peripheral T-cell repertoire responsible for directing many facets of the adaptive immune system called "T-lymphocytes," which help fight infection.

Symptoms may include: recurrent infections, fever, malaise, allergies, autoimmune disorders, or immunodeficiency disorders.

Thyroid Gland Resonance



Urinary Tract Resonance

