



Mycoplasma-Tox

Concentrated Homeopathic Medicine

2 oz. NPN 80046927

Patient Reference

Detoxifier Homaccord Tincture

Mycoplasma Detoxification

The Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States defines nosodes as "homeopathic attenuations of: pathological organs or tissues; causative agents such as bacteria, fungi, ova, parasites, virus particles, and yeast; disease products; excretions or secretions." Isopathic remedies share a close relationship with nosodes, however, they emphasize substances taken and potentized from the patient's surround such as environmental toxins, metals, imponderables, etc. Detoxifiers presented in this section are a combination of classical homeopathic preparations in a 60 mL cobalt blue bottle (protects the remedy) which may include nosodes, isodes, sarcodes and potentized botanicals all designed to differentiate, constellate and amplify the keynote focus of the remedy. All ingredients are made from mother tinctures, hand diluted as per Hahnemann and hand succussed. Many are in multiple potencies known as homaccords to provide for the processes and patterns of homeopathic ascendancy. *Potentized Mesenchyme 6X, 9X, 6C and ATP 5X are included to assist in homeopathic ECM drainage and homeopathic empowerment.*

Mycoplasmas are among the smallest cells known, with diameters of between 0.1 and 1.0 micrometers. These are perhaps the smallest organisms with enough DNA to program metabolism and enough enzymes and other cellular equipment to carry out the activities necessary for a cell to sustain itself and reproduce. Most bacteria are 1 to 10 micrometers in diameter, about ten times larger than mycoplasmas.

One of the primary differences between mycoplasmas and bacteria is the absence of a cell wall. Mycoplasmas lack the rigid cell wall of most bacteria; instead they possess fluid lipid (water-insoluble fats) outer surfaces and, like tiny jellyfish, they can squeeze bend, and move into tight spaces. Their ability to take on many different shapes, makes them difficult to identify, even under a high powered electron microscope.

Mycoplasmas are frequently referred to as being "somewhere between a bacteria and a virus". They exhibit certain viral and bacterial behaviour. However, they can grow in tissue fluids (blood, joint, heart, chest, spinal fluid, etc.) and can grow inside any living tissue without killing the cells, as most bacteria and viruses will do.

When this stealth pathogen hitches a ride to other parts of the body, via the transit mechanisms set up through congested and faulty cellular communication pathways, it "shapes" itself according to the environment with which it seeks to blend, i.e. skin, blood, joints, central nervous system, liver, pancreas, cardiovascular, etc.

Mycoplasmas are well equipped to play biological sleight-of-hand, appearing then disappearing, changing shape, shuffling their surface components, ducking into cells, then parading as normal citizens of the human flora dressed in clothes stolen from

the cells they invaded. They are elusive because they are pleomorphic (structurally changing).

Mycoplasmas disrupt the normal orchestration and organization of the host's immune system. They can cause lymphocytes (white blood cells that bear the major responsibility of the immune system) to secrete inflammatory cytokines, leading to swelling, inflammation and either stimulation or suppression of the immune system. Pathogenic mycoplasmas leaving an infected cell can incorporate much of the host's cell surface material into their own surface structure, thus instigating an autoimmune response in which the immune system starts attacking the host's own cells. This process that can result in severe tissue damage and pain.

Mycoplasmas evade the immune system by hiding inside host cells or fusing with the cellular membrane of the host cells. Certain pathogenic mycoplasmas can also invade lymphocytes and disrupt their functioning without provoking an immune response. Using "molecular mimicry," mycoplasmas may even closely resemble host structures to fool the immune system into thinking that they are normal host cells, (rigid signals).

Mycoplasma-Tox is a unique homeopathic remedy that was specifically designed to assist with multiple mycoplasma detoxification.

Ingredients:

Anthracinum 30X, 60X, 100X
Arsenicum album 30X
ATP 6X, 9X, 6C
Brucella abortus 30X, 60X, 100X
Mesenchyme 6X, 9X, 6C
Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare 30X, 60X, 100X

Mycobacterium fortuitum 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma fermentans 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma genitalium 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma hominis 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma penetrans 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma pneumonia 30X, 60X, 100X
Mycoplasma salivarium 30X, 60X, 100X

Mycoplasma urealyticum 30X, 60X, 100X
Nux vomica 100X
Sulphur 100X
Sulphuricum acidum 30X