

CHAPTER 12

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE REAGENTS

The structure of the Survival Reagents is designed to carry out the chemical acts that are desired, and these are certain specific dehydrogenations to initiate oxidation progressions in pathogens integrated with the host cell's functional mechanisms. The atomic groups of these functional mechanisms are their functional Carbonyl groups and supporting ethylenic linkages that activate them and with which they are conjugated. Two types of pathogen host cell unions were described, one via an azomethine condensation of the FCG and a tightly binding amine group, and the other via a free radical addition to one pole of the activating double bond. Anoxia or hypoxia was a deciding factor toward pathogenesis and molecular oxygen plus an adequate dehydrogenator were the essentials for the restoration of normal.

Necessarily, the Reagents are highly reactive, with energy content reaching the "bursting point," so to speak. Nevertheless, their chemistry is not crude mass action chemistry, but instead, catalytic in the sense that they initiate reactions that convert amounts of material far out of proportion to the amount of Reagent used. High dilutions are necessary for their best action. Activation also depends upon the high dilution, wide molecular and group dispersion, in addition to the activation of the specific groups that do the work. High dilution probably aids the electron migrations toward these groups that endow them with high activity. It is also characteristic that in nature the activating molecules or structures similar to the Reagents we offer, also work best in high dilution. This is true of Echinochrome A, Crocin and many other substances. (See Chapter XIV).

Highly reactive substances used in high dilution require the greatest care in production, and the higher the dilution, the greater is the care needed. Likewise, in the management of any case that is treated, precautions against inactivation by contaminating influences or injuries from exposing the Reagent to strong light or even mild heat must be avoided. Contact of the Reagent with foreign substances may cause the expenditure of its energy, so that it is inactivated when it reaches the bloodstream. Clean needles, syringes, and clean air are essential, and these must be FREE from even the slightest traces of contamination.

The physician's eyes must be "wide open," too, so he knows for sure that the regime that is selected for the patient to follow is entirely harmonious with its chemistry. This means the diet must be chosen scientifically, and not by guesswork, and other hygienic methods and measures must be helpful. Every patient is a complex of many factors in this complicated world, and the environment must be studied so the patient is protected from contrary influences, both mental and chemical. The principle of the Therapy is simple, but its management is a job requiring expertness, intuition and patience plus a large measure of devotion.