INVASIVE ORGANISMS TEST KIT - COMPOSITES (8 vials)

Product Code 8035

The starting point for these vials was individual organism vials listed, but each vial represents more than just the sum total of these organisms: they represent the essential energy pattern of each category.

Bacteria:

Abundant in air, soil and water. Some are beneficial (e.g. those living in intestine and breaking down food) and some are harmless to humans. Bacteria which are harmful are known as pathogens. Three main categories: cocci (spherical), bacilli (rod-shaped) and spirochaetes or spirilla (spiral-shaped). Bacteria can grow in an inert medium. Susceptible to antibiotics.

Chlamydia:

Micro-organisms which are intermediate in size between viruses and bacteria; like viruses they can only multiply by first invading the cells of another life-form; otherwise more like bacteria and are susceptible to antibiotics.

Fungus:

Simple parasitic life forms which cause illness by direct poisoning, toxic by-products, allergic reactions and/or colonisation of body tissues. Fungi can be divided into moulds which reproduce by sporing and yeasts which reproduce by budding.

Parasite:

Any organism living in or on any other living creature and deriving advantage from doing so, while causing disadvantage to the host. Internal parasites are commonly acquired by eating contaminated meat, swallowing eggs on food, contaminating fingers with faecal material or through contact with infected water. Scolex is the part of the tapeworm attached by suckers and hooks to gut wall of host; sometimes called head. Proglottides is the segment-like units of the tapeworm body which, when mature, leave the gut of the primary host in the faeces; they are budded off from the scolex.

The life stages of the roundworm: egg larva adult
The life stages of the tapeworm: egg → larva → encased by body in a cyst → adult
The life stages of the fluke: egg → miracidia → redia → cercaria → metacercaria → adult

Protozoa

The simplest, most primitive type of animal, consisting of a single cell. Resistant to antibiotics.

Rickettsia

A type of parasitic micro-organism. They resemble bacteria but are only able to replicate by invading the cells of another life form; rickettsiae are parasites of ticks, lice, etc. These animals can transmit the rickettsiae to humans via their bite or contaminated faeces.

Viruses

The smallest known type of infective agent. Outside of living cells viruses are inert. They invade living cells, take them over and make copies of themselves. Not susceptible to antibiotics.

BUY THIS KIT

We do not believe that the written information alone provides sufficient information for accurate kinesiology testing or dowsing. Please do not use this information in that way.

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