Biological Immunity Analysis Indicators

include but are not limited to the following…

Brix Analysis (Sugars/Carbohydrates/Dissolved Solids)

Using a refractometer, we are able to measure the line of least resistance for light. Brix is the unit of measurement used to obtain the refractive index; measuring the density of simple and complex sugars, amino acids, oils, proteins, flavonoids, minerals, anti-oxidants and various other nutrient compounds within a substance.

- Brain Function
- DNA Formation
- Enzyme Formation
- Liver Function
- Metabolism Efficiency
- Molecular Metabolism
- Pancreatic Function
- Oxidative Redux Potential
- Reserve Energy Levels
- Alcoholic Tendencies
- Agglutination (Sticky Blood)
- Body Temperature
- Circulatory Problems
- Conscious Energy Level
- Depression
- Diabetes
- Dizziness
- Epilepsy
- Erratic Emotions
- Fainting Patterns
- Fatigue
- Hallucinations
- Headaches
- Hot Flashes
- Hyperglycemia
- Hypoglycemia
- Indigestion
- Insomnia
- Kidney Stones
- Malabsorption
- Mental Confusion
- Mood Swings
- Motion Sickness
- Morning Sickness
- Nausea
- Night Sweats
- Phobias
- Precipitation of Vitamins A, C and Calcium
- Relation to Conductance
- Rhythmic Heart Disorders
- Seizures
- Skin Problems
- Tantrums

pH reveals

Energy loss can first be recognized in the urine and saliva pH. Using a pH meter we are able to measure the line of least resistance as it relates to the potential current flow and magnetism available to maintain cell health. Resistance is actually an electrical measurement which includes but is not limited to indications of the following:

- Anemia
- Bone Loss
- Calcium disturbance
- Cationic / Anionic ratios and dominance
- Cell Damage
- Colitis
- Constipation
- Crohn's Disease
- Demineralization
- Diarrhea
- Digestive speed
- Effects (density, osmotic, viscosity) on biologic systems:
  Skeletal
  Muscular
  Cardiovascular
  Lymphatic
  Respiratory
  Digestive
  Urinary
  Reproductive
  Integumentary
  Endocrine
- Electricity effects and losses
- Enzymatic Function
- Fungal Effect
- Heat Effects and Losses
- Indigestion
- Insulin Strength and Effect
- Liver Condition and Function
- Lymph Congestion
- Magnetic Potentials
- Measure of Resistance
- Nerve Transmission
- Oxidation reduction implications
- Potassium Deficiency
- Precipitation of Calcium, Vitamin D
- Tooth Decay
- Viral effect
- Vitamin C levels / loss
- Vitamin B12 needs
- Weakness
- Yeast Infections

Conductivity Analysis (Salts/Electrolytes)

The ability to conduct electricity or carry a current is directly related to the level of salts/electrolytes in a solution. There are approximately 49 different electrolytic agents voided in urine in the form of chlorides, non-chlorides and proteins. Specific levels of conductivity are required to maintain homeostasis, when these levels become unbalanced various degenerative conditions occur. A partial rendering of symptoms and body systems affected by incorrect levels of conductivity include:

- Atherosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries)
- Arthritis
- Blood Cell Agglutination
- Blood Pressure Changes
- Cellular Fluid Imbalance
- Changes in Fluid Viscosity
- Cholesterol Build-up
- Circulatory Constriction
- Coagulation
- Colloidal Suspension Destroyed
- Degenerative Disease
- Diverticulitis
- Glands and Ducts
- Heat losses in relation to carbohydrate, pH and urea
- Heart Stress
- High Conductance
- High Osmotic Pressure
- Ionization levels
- Irritated Blood Vessel Walls
- Kidney Stress
- Low Conductance
- Low Osmotic Pressure
- Lymph Congestion
- Myelin Nerve Sheath Deterioration
- Nerve Degeneration
- Numbness
- Salting Out
- Sclerosis Diseases
- Smooth Muscle Tissue Degeneration
- Tissue Breakdown

Cellular Debris (Albumin)

The higher the cellular debris in urine the faster the body is breaking down, or aging. Cellular debris is indicative of:

- Aging Factor
- Base Exchange of Cells
- Body Response Factors
- Energy loss
- Exchange rate of energy at the cellular level
- Frequency
- Kidney stress
- Vitamin E needs
- Vitamin A needs
- Vitamin C needs

Urea Analysis (Nitrate & Ammonical Nitrogens)

Ureas indicate the amount of energy being lost, revealing two kinds of nitrogen compounds, their anionic-cationic relationship, and their influences on the electromagnetic picture which develops from the ratio of differentials. As a factor in the line of least resistance, the resulting symptomatic effects and physiological influences can be expected:

- Ammonical & Nitrate Nitrogens
- Anorexia
- Anionic Ratio
- Bile Salt Strength
- Blood stress
- Brain / Cranial effects
- Cationic Ratio
- Deficiencies
- Dementia
- Depression
- Electrical Force
- Fasting Status and regulation information
- Hearing stress
- Headaches
- Insoluble / Soluble Salts
- Protein metabolism
- Protein Potential
- Toxicity
- Migraines
- Potassium Uptake
- Potassium Dumping
- Relation to Conductivity
- Rest / Overwork relationships
- Right-Left relationships
- Thyroid Function
- Seizures

Enzymes

Because enzymes are often considered the foundation of health, it is of utmost importance to make certain that your client is actually digesting the foods you are recommending! Remember, it is not what you EAT that counts, but what you DIGEST.

Nutrition

This extensive test helps to narrow down the more predominant nutrient deficiencies of your client. Automated for speed and accuracy, this thorough examination may reveal critical nutritional areas otherwise overlooked, the BIA simplifies this task for you and your client!

Flower Essences

Many times the complaints of your client are either aggravated or possibly even CAUSED by emotional imbalance. Use this section to customize a formula of Traditional Flower Essences that supports the individual emotional needs very simply, accurately and effectively.