

Alveolus is defined as a small, sack-like structure. It is a synonym for acinus.

To ensure we start on the right definition, the term **alveolus should be distinguished from the term "areola"**. Areola glands are areola tissue most commonly thought of as fibrous connective tissue that turn darker with estrogen (usually after the birth of a child, but not always). Alveoli are officially described as "a small space or a cavity within a tissue". Alveolar tissue is described as "a kind of connective tissue having little tensile strength and consisting of loosely woven fibers and alveoli".

Alveoli are kept clean by macrophages . . . or not, if the thymus is weak.

PICTURE IN CLASS MATERIAL

### **SUMMARY OF REMEDIES**

(with range of mega bottles needed)

ALVEOLAR CELL COMPLEX	3-5
ALVEOLAR ESTROGEN BLOCKING DISEASE	2-4
ALVEOLAR FIBROMA	2-4
COLLAGEN ALVEOLAR DEGENERATION	2-4
MINIATURE TAPEWORM MULTICULARIS*	1-2

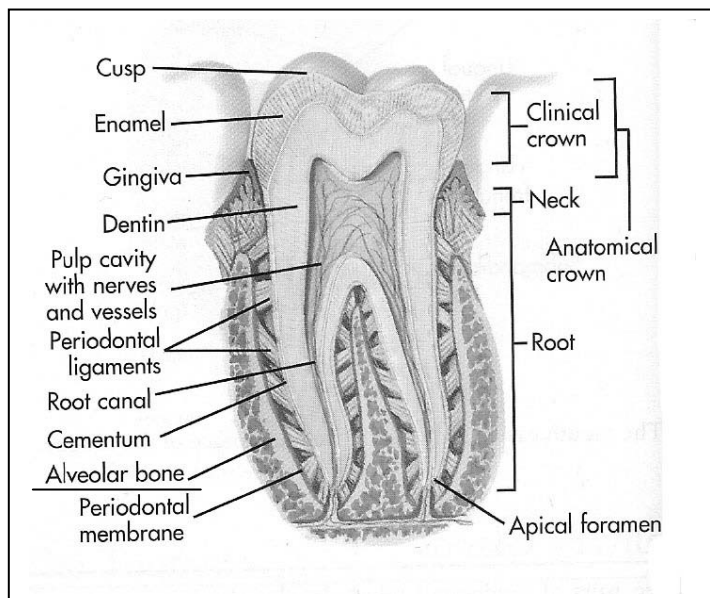
\*Crittter Be Gone can be used 2

### **BRONCHI**

The most commonly thought of location of the alveoli are in the bronchi. Alveolar ducts are defined as "any of the air passages of the lung that branch out from the respiratory bronchioles". Alveoli in the lungs and bronchi exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide. Usually when these sacks are full of protein and blood debris there are no symptoms. There is some trouble breathing when these sacks are inflamed and there is sometimes an unproductive cough.

### **LUNGS**

The next most common thought of alveoli is in the lungs where the Oxygen/Carbon Dioxide exchange is made. Emphysema is said to involve alveoli. Instead of repeating current scientific thought, it is better to see the solutions to lung issues under the Asthma and Emphysema protocols.



Dentistry often refers to the Alveolar Process with synonyms of Alveolar Bone or Alveolar Ridge or Alveolar Periosteum (Bone Skin). In this instance the alveolar are described as cells that form the "portion of the maxilla or the mandible that forms the dental arch and serves as a bony investment for the teeth. Its cortical covering is continuous with the compact bone of the maxilla or the mandible and is continuous with the spongy bone of the body of the jaws". The more familiar term is "tooth socket" although it is not exactly accurate.

#### HEALERS WHO SHARE FINDINGS ALVEOLAR

We find the definition of the alveolar cell as too limited. We find the alveolar cells throughout the body.

1. Although the alveolar cells are described in terms of gas exchange in the lungs, we find the cells perform the same function throughout the body. The gas exchange allows an oxygen storage system in many organs through the body.
2. Just as Oriental medicine finds an association between lungs and kidneys, we find the kidneys have alveolar cells playing key roles of cellular debris filtration in tandem with the kidneys playing the same role with blood.
3. Macrophages are recognized as the "cleaners" of alveolar cells. When the thymus decreases function, the macrophages decrease function. The result is oxygen is displaced by debris and the body generally suffocates. The replacement of oxygen with debris needs to be reversed to allow cells to breathe.
4. **Alveolar Cell Malady** has been found to be an inherited disease that affects alveolar cells everywhere in the body simultaneously.
5. **Alveolar Cell Carcinoma**, used with a retrovirus has been reported to help people with teeth problems and lung problems. Some report easier breathing and some report feeling the remedy work in the liver.
6. In 2006 we moved **Alveolar Cell Malady** and **Alveolar Carcinoma** plus a retrovirus into a new remedy called **Alveolar Cell Complex**.
7. The **Alveolar Cell Malady** seems to attract the **Miniature Tapeworm Multicularis** forming hydatid cysts in the organs where it resides.
8. Alveolar cells have also been found involved with collagen, estrogen and breasts. Investigations of their meaning are too preliminary to report.
9. For teeth issues **Alveolar Fibroma** was tested and found to be a viable remedy for those with the infection in the gums.
10. We see this issue as worthy of further research in the year to come.