

The Parathyroid can weaken the Thyroid and throw it into the most common thyroid cancer known.

**Parathyroid Hypocalcemia** is an invented name for the parathyroid inability to convert calcium. The syndrome has been noted in science, but never given a name.

The parathyroid is one of 3 organs that helps convert calcium in the body. We have discussed the bone problems under the bone category "Osteoporosis/Osteopenia".

When the parathyroid is unable to perform its function, like other organs it concentrates its cells to try to perform. It forms a **Parathyroid Adenoma** that usually requires a retrovirus and sometimes a Coxsackie A. The strain of the parathyroid can easily attract the condition called **Hashimoto's**. We have long ago identified this condition as a parathyroid disease and not a thyroid disease as reported in science.

The strain of the Parathyroid pushes the thyroid into **Papillary Carcinoma**. We translate "carcinoma" as a condition of high irritation. Eventually the carcinoma will require a retrovirus and often several more Coxsackie As. Uniquely this form of carcinoma invites from 2 to 5 papilloma viruses. As a slight variation on the theme, there is also a **Rubella Papillary Carcinoma**. We believe this variation is another clue as to the strong role in general that the Thymus plays in the thyroid (since the thymus is usually carrying a Rubella Virus). Statistics state that **Papillary Carcinoma** represents 60-70% of all thyroid carcinomas with a ratio of 2-3 to 1 woman/man incident. It is most linked with radiation in medical books. It may underlie the cause of **Goiter**.

**Follicular Carcinoma** statistically represents 15% of all thyroid carcinomas leading to cancer. It often generates a **Tuberfollicular Adenoma**. Both need retroviruses and often Coxsackies.

**Anaplastic Carcinoma** represents about 10% of thyroid carcinomas. Statistics show that this form is followed by death of 80% of the subjects within 12 months. Rapid and painful enlargement of the thyroid are the chief symptoms. Rapid enlargement may also indicate a localized lymphoma. Use **Lymphoma Complex**.

**Medullary Carcinoma** is the least common form of thyroid carcinoma. It may better be associated with **Parathyroid Hypocalcemia** than any other cause. (The same remedy might be used with Medullary Cyst Disease of the kidneys).

The common complications for the thyroid and parathyroid remain. **Sodium Fluoride** of toothpaste and water supply infamy is still present. **Thyroid Flukes** and **Parathyroid Flukes** are still around.

### SUMMARY OF REMEDIES (with range of mega bottles needed)

ANAPLASTIC CARCINOMA	2- 3
COXSACKIE A1-26 (ea)	2- 3
FOLLICULAR CARCINOMA	3- 4
GOITER	3- 4
HASHIMOTO'S	2- 3
LYMPHOMA COMPLEX	3- 6
MEDULLARY CARCINOMA	2- 3
PAPILLARY CARCINOMA	4- 6
PAPILLOMAS 1-83 (ea)	2- 4
PARATHYROID ADENOMA	2- 4
PARATHYROID HYPOCALCEMIA	3- 5
RUBELLA PAPILLARY CARCINOMA	4- 6
SODIUM FLUORIDE	2- 6
THYROID FLUKES	1- 2
TUBEFOLLICULAR ADENOMA	2- 4

### SEMINAR GRAPHICS