

HOMEOPATHIC IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

The following list of available homeopathic nosodes for use is much larger than what is actually administered to your child. Those recommended are marked with an asterisk (*). Unlike the conventional medicine vaccines, reactions to homeopathic immunizations are rare. Often, if one occurs, it is because of an underlying familial miasm to which the person is reacting. If a reaction does occur, it is generally mild and lasts for a few days. Symptoms can be fever, fatigue, restlessness, irritability and mild skin rash. Occasionally the patient will develop mild flu-like symptoms for a few days. Convulsions, more common with conventional vaccinations, are rarely seen. Additional prescriptions may be needed to complete the job.

Reactions to nosodes are considered to be good because it means that the person had a susceptibility or previous exposure to the disease that the corresponding nosode has now corrected. The next time it is given, the person generally will not experience the same reaction.

Between dosing seasons, administering the appropriate nosode remedy immediately following exposure to the corresponding disease will often help to stop the development of the disease. As an example, if your child is exposed to measles or chicken pox, even though they have had the corresponding nosode administration, giving it again will act as a reminder to the immune system.

HOMEOPATHIC IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Immunization</u>
Anthrax	Anthrocy anum
Botulism	Botulinum
Chicken pox *	Varicella
Diphtheria *	Diphtherinum
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C	Hepatitis C
HPV	Papilloma Virus nosode
Influenza	Influenzinum
Measles *	Morbillinum
Mumps *	Parotidinum
Pertussis*	Pertussin
Pneumonia	Pneumococcinum
Polio	Polio nosode
Rabies	Lyssin
Rubella *	Rubeola
Small Pox*	Variolinum
Staphylococcus	Staphylococcinum
Streptococcus	Streptococcinum
Syphilis	Syphillinum
Tetanus	Ledum
Tuberculosis	Tuberculinum

Protocol:

1. Begin at age 6 months during an illness free period. Try to be consistent by administering the vaccinations at the same time each year, i.e fall or spring etc..
2. Administer the remedy 1X per day for 2 days, then wait an additional 5 days before administering the next nosode. This allows for you to observe for a reaction, and if one is seen, wait an additional week before administering the next medicine.
3. During the administration of the homeopathic vaccinations, supplement with extra Vitamin C and thymus extract if available.
4. Repeat the series each year at the same time until the child is 12 years old.
5. If the child is exposed to one of the diseases, administer a dose of the corresponding nosode to re-stimulate the immune system. Additional homeopathic medicines may also be utilized following exposure.
6. Consider administering tetanus toxoid as an intramuscular injection as well as this covers the toxin exposure while the Ledum covers the puncture wound. Tetanus toxoid should be given as a single agent and not with Diptheria and Pertussis as with a DPT shot.
7. As Polio is obtained by the oral route, PO administration of the vaccine usually does not cause problems except for immuno-compromised patients. If this is not available, then the homeopathic counter part can be given. Polio administered through the skin is not the normal route of entry.