

REPROGRAMMING EPIGENETIC TRIGGERS WITH HOMEOPATHIC CELL SALTS AND SALINE ELECTROLYTES

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Epigenetics is the study of changes in gene activity that do not involve alterations to the genetic code. Epigenetic changes can be passed on for one or more generations. The new patterns of gene expression are regulated by cellular material called the epigenome. The prefix, epi-, means above. The epigenome sits on top of the genome and just outside of it. These epigenetic “marks” on the genome tell the genes when to switch on or off and/or dictate the strength of the gene expression. Environmental factors such as nutrition, radiation, chemical exposure and diet of the mother influence gene expression in a young animal during its development. Epigenetic changes can be passed to the next generation or for several generations, but the DNA of the genes is not thought to be affected. Thus, epigenetic changes to individual organisms represent a biological response to an environmental factor or factors, but do not change the DNA of the organism.

All cell types on one animal – brain cells, muscle cells, nerve cells, keratin cells, bone cells, etc.

– contain the exact same DNA. Epigenetic switches silence certain gene sequences and activate others, so that nascent cells can differentiate. If the switches do not work correctly, the cells may begin to continuously reproduce, resulting in cancer. The Pine Siskin shown below with anal cancer is an example.



Or premature cell death may occur, resulting in failure of organs to develop or function correctly. It takes only the addition of a methyl group, one carbon atom attached to three hydrogen atoms, to change an epigenome. When a methyl group attaches to a specific spot on a gene, it can change the gene's expression, turning it off or on, lessening its expression or increasing it. Results of such epigenetic changes to developing birds can range from devastatingly ugly like a fledgling American Robin with severely malformed legs to amazingly beautiful like the leucistic almost white Steller's Jay.



THE SCIENCE BEHIND HOW HOMEOPATHIC CELL SALTS STIMULATE CELLS

1. In studies of Homeopathic Cell Salts, distilled water with a tablet of a Cell Salt dissolved in the water, within minutes contained crystalline structures with a negative electrical charge. A negative electrical charge inside a cell helps the positively charged minerals, called cations, like calcium, potassium, copper, selenium, zinc and others go into the cells that need them to function properly.
2. With the cells getting the nutrients they need, the cells are able to repair damaged bone, muscles or tendons or make bones grow to their genetically programmed size. With the animal's cells functioning at a more optimum level, including the immune system cells, the animal is better protected from infections, can heal faster from injuries. With cells that work properly, a young animal grows faster.
3. Administering Calc. Phos. 30X to mammals or birds with broken bones results in complete healing of the break in half the time it takes without the Cell Salt. This is easily observed and strongly indicates calcium transport by the cells is being affected in a positive way, making the calcium go into the cells that need calcium to rebuild the damaged bone.
4. My hypothesis as to why Cell Salts significantly expedite cell hydration is that the liquid electrolytes hydrate cells faster when the negatively charged crystals are present in the cells to stimulate the cells to quickly transport the minerals and fluids directly into the cells, resulting in faster cellular hydration.
5. Bioplasma is composed of all twelve Homeopathic Cell Salts in one tablet. I made the discovery, after treating both birds and mammals with Bioplasma, that the cell stimulating effect of the twelve Cell Salts is significantly increased if given simultaneously with commonly used liquid saline electrolytes. When Bioplasma is given with liquid electrolytes, no sugar is necessary, except to provide energy to the cells. Results are even better if the Homeopathic Cell Salt, Calc. Phos. 6X or 30X is also given to enhance the positive effects on calcium transport to the cells. Adequate calcium is essential for the cells of the body to function normally. The positive effects of a tablet of Calc. Phos. 30X lasts 6 hours, twice as long as Calc. Phos. 6X and the positive effects are visibly greater.
6. Extraordinary claims take extraordinary evidence. Hopefully, the before and after photos below do provide a semblance of evidence. I know that no matter what evidence is provided, some people will never be convinced that Homeopathic Cell Salts do anything.

BRACHYGNATHIA SUPERIOR

- Brachygnathia Superior is the underdevelopment of the upper facial bones, especially the premaxillary bone forward of the premolars.
- Brachygnathia Superior is commonly called underbite because the lower incisors are forward of the premaxillary pad on ruminants and forward of the upper incisors on other mammals, including humans. On birds, upper bill is short.
- Between 40% and 50% of over 500 white-tailed deer measured in Ravalli County Montana between 1999 and 2007 had brachygnathia superior at birth. The rate went up to over 70% in fawns born in 2007 through 2010.
- High rates of other ungulates with brachygnathia superior are born in Montana. These include elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, big horn sheep and domestic animals such as goats, cattle, horses, sheep and llama.
- Brachygnathia Superior appears to be caused by disruption of the epigenetic programming which directs facial bone growth during fetal development.
- Unless given Calc. Phos. 6X or 30X soon after birth, ungulates and other animals have underbite for life, as evidenced by the high rate of adult hunter-killed and accident-killed animals with underbite.



A beef calf born with severe brachygnathia superior near Ronan, MT in spring of 2012. Photo by Tom Bauer for the Missoulian, 2-12-2012.

MAKING FACIAL BONES GROW TO NORMAL WITH HOMEOPATHIC CELL SALTS.

Firefly, a female white-tailed deer fawn.



Firefly was born in 1998. She was possibly the first mammal ever to have the upper face reprogrammed to grow to normal after being born with a severe underbite/brachygnathia superior. Firefly was brought for rehabilitation because she was starving, likely because she could not suckle her mother's small teats. Her underbite was so bad she had to have a special nipple to feed her a goat milk formula. Firefly was given the Homeopathic Cell Salts Calc. Phos. 6X and Bioplasma in her milk formula every three hours, day and night. In approximately two weeks her upper facial bones had grown to normal, with a normal bite.

The top photo on the next page shows Firefly in the fall at 5 months of age. That was when it occurred to me that I needed a photo to prove her face had grown to normal. Note that her lower lip is behind her upper lip, not sticking out in front of the upper lip as it did before giving her the cell salts. Also, her face is not so dished and her muzzle is facing forward, not pointing upward as it did when she had the underbite.



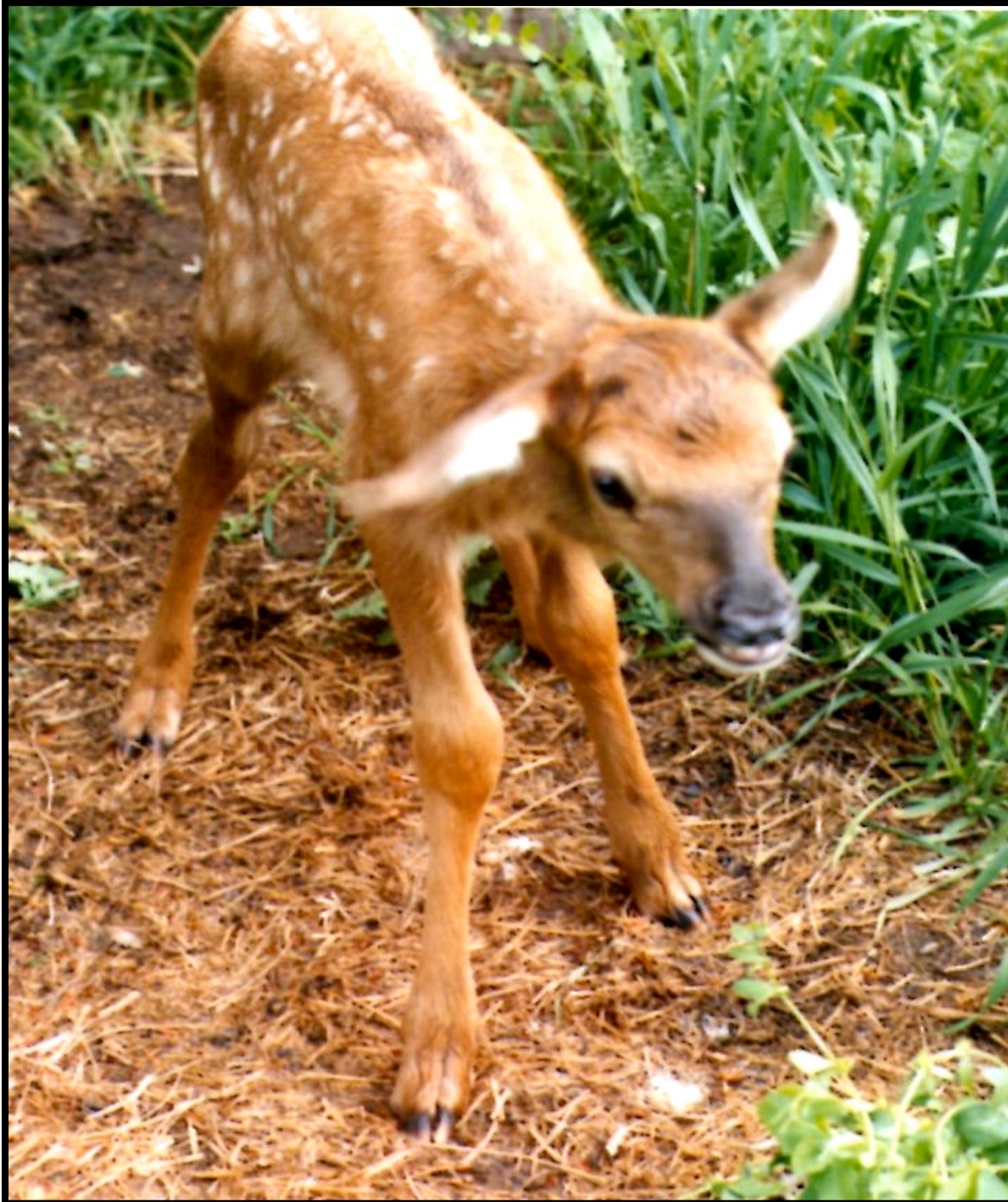
This photo shows a normal bite on a white-tailed deer fawn with all of the incisors contacting the premaxillary pad as is normal on a ruminant.



This is an adult white-tailed deer born with brachygnathia superior and an underbite measuring at least 8 mm from where the lower middle incisors should contact the premaxillary pad behind the front of the front of the pad where the ruler is touching to the top edge of the lower incisors. Facial bones of deer and other animals born with brachygnathia superior that are not treated by giving them Calc. Phos. 6X or 30X do not grow to normal. They have underbite their entire life. This deer was a wild deer killed during hunting season by a hunter, so did not receive any kind of treatment.

Elkie the male elk calf.

Elkie had weak hind ankle joints so he walked on the back of his foot, a crooked right front leg and very severe brachygnathia superior at birth. Elkie was abandoned by his mother likely because he could not keep up with her. He had trouble walking with three affected legs. All these symptoms are epigenetic changes because of fetal hypothyroidism during development in the womb. . He was given Calc. Phos. 6X in his milk each feeding by the head of the MDFWP rehab center in Helena, MT.





According to the head of the MDFWP rehab center, Elkie's facial bones and crooked legs grew to be normal. He was released with two females on a ranch in the Helena area. He remained fairly tame. In the fall when he was 1½, a rancher sprayed his antlers with orange paint. Someone else brought the strange looking small bull elk with large antlers (11 points on a side as a yearling) to the attention of the MDFWP. They recaptured him and killed him. The MDFWP biologist who examined him told me Elkie had a normal bite and normal legs. His bite appears to be normal in this photo taken by MDFWP the day before he was killed. It is certainly more normal than it was at birth, as his lower lip is tucked in behind the upper lip and he could completely close his mouth.

Three female foals born with brachygnathia superior remedied to grow to normal.

A young lady who lives in the Bitterroot Valley had three foals with underbite born to her three mares, sired by three different stallions. None of the foals were related and all were different breeds.

The first foal born was a filly with a 13 mm underbite. The underbite did not change from birth to 10 days old. I gave the lady Calc. Phos. 6X to give the foal. She gave the Calc. Phos. 6X to the foal each day thereafter. In 13 days, when the foal was 23 days old, the bite was perfect. The film in the camera did not advance so the before and after photos were lost.

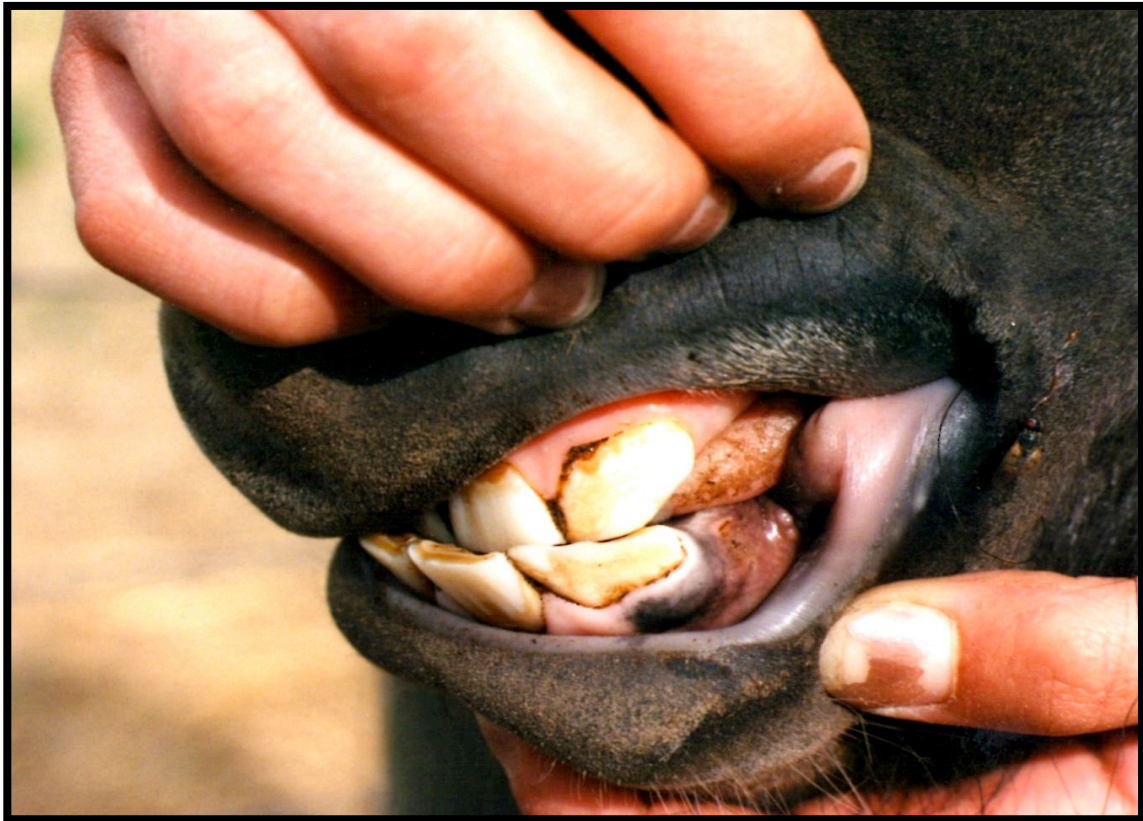
The third filly foal born had only a 7 mm underbite at birth. The lady gave one tablet each of Calc. Phos. 6X and Bioplasma to the foal once a day, beginning a few minutes after birth. The filly's bite was perfect in 7 days. We did not get photos.



The bite at 48 hour old is shown in this photo. This filly had a 15 mm underbite at birth. One tablet each of Calc. Phos. 6X and Bioplasma were given twice a day beginning immediately after the filly was born. This photo was taken when the filly was 48 hours old. I was unable to go take a photo immediately after she was born. Her owner measured the amount of underbite from the bottom edge of the foal's upper middle incisors to the top edge of her lower middle incisors immediately after she was born. The foal's upper facial bones had grown so rapidly in two days, her underbite was only 7 mm when this photo was taken, still a significant underbite.



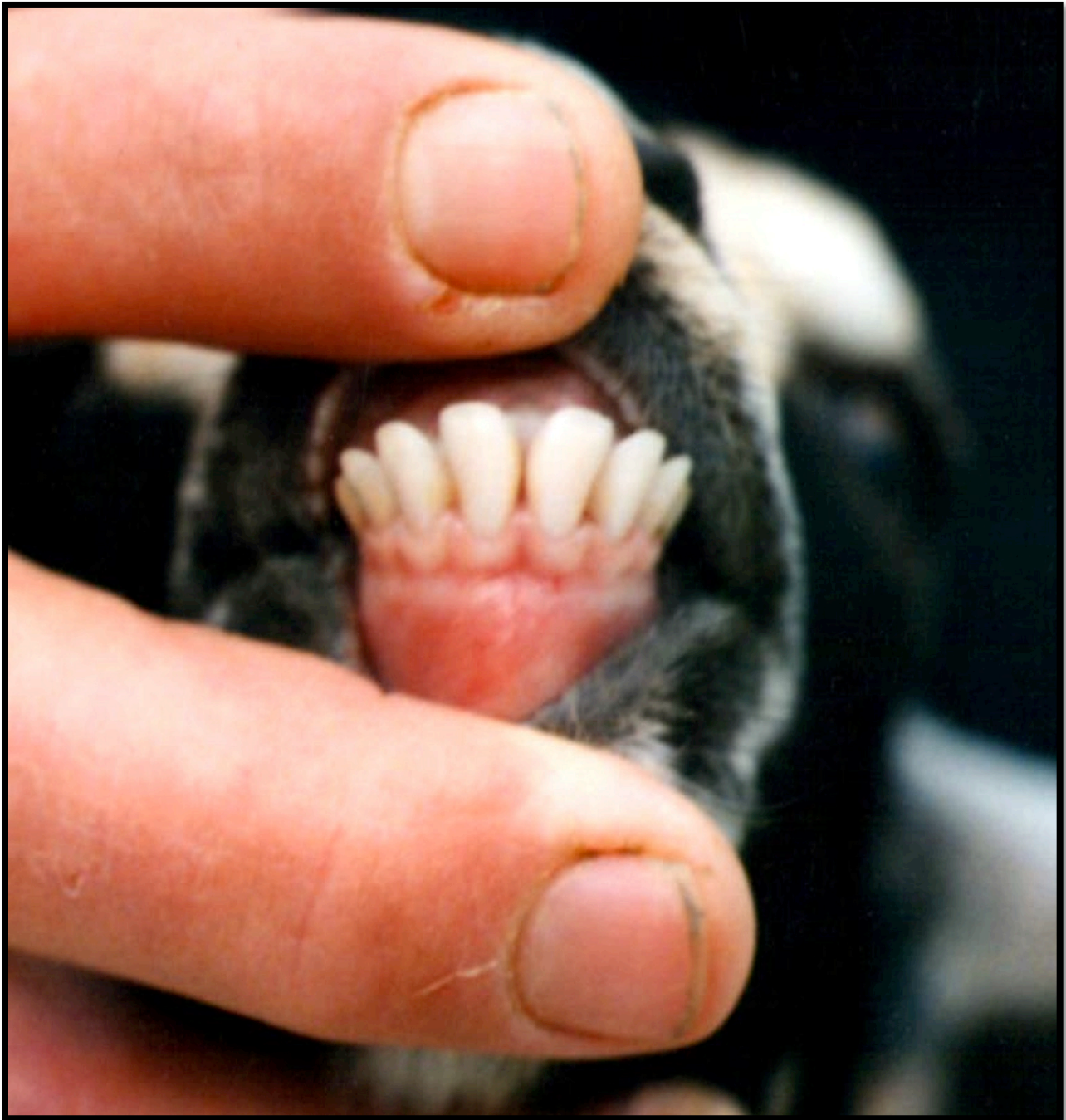
This photo was taken when the filly in the previous photo was 13 days old and had a perfect bite. I have asked several veterinarians if they know of any mammal on which an underbite was remedied to normal in any way but surgery. They all said no. This filly was half mustang. Her mother was from the Pryor Mountains. The sire is unknown.



A 7 mo. old untreated foal with severe underbite, indicating underdeveloped premaxillary bones do not grow to normal on foals without giving them Cell Salts.

Newborn goats born with a normal bite on which brachygnathia superior occurred post-natally.

When 11 of 13 of my three-week-old domestic goats were exposed to a known application of 2,4-D and Picloram, they became lethargic, got severe diarrhea and stopped eating for over 24 hours. One female kid got diarrhea and stopped eating, but her bite remained normal. Another female kid was born with a short lower jaw, maxillary brachygnathia, and so did not get underbite, but had diarrhea and acted ill like the others. One of my neighbor's female kids went blind three days after exposure to a known application of 2,4-D and Picloram. Then a blood vessel burst in her small intestines, they filled with blood and she died. I had checked her mouth when she was born two weeks prior to the exposure and her bite was normal at birth. I checked her bite after she died and she had a fairly severe underbite. A two year old milk goat that had her baby two weeks prior to being exposed to a known application of 2,4-D and Picloram, got diarrhea and acted ill the day after exposure. The second day after the exposure a blood vessel burst in her udder and she bled to death during the night, similar to what happened to my neighbor's female kid.



A 3 wk. old female goat's underbite after being exposed to a known herbicide application which made her and other young goats ill. Five days after the exposure she and other kids had a significant underbite. Her middle incisors contacted the pad at birth, but looked like this after the exposure. She and the other affected kids were given Calc. Phos. 6X twice a day. After two weeks of treatment, her premaxillary bone on the upper jaw had grown back to more normal and the she had an almost normal bite, closer to what it was when she was born. When the above photo was taken five days after the exposure to the herbicide mixture, her incisors were far forward of the premaxillary pad and completely encircled it.



After two weeks of receiving Calc. Phos. 6X twice a day, the young female goat's underbite was much less severe, but not quite normal and she continued to have a slight underbite, and still does at 10 years old. Apparently, exposure to the chemicals in certain herbicides can result in disrupted bone growth on post-natal vertebrates, likely because of disruption of the thyroid hormones. I could find no report in the scientific literature of underbite occurring on any mammal after it was born with a normal bite. However, this same thing happened to 11 of 13 of my young goats and at least one of my neighbor's goats, so this goat was not a one time occurrence. At the time I had a large 35 mm camera so it was difficult for me to hold a goat, hold its mouth open and take a photo. This goat was the tamest so it was the one I photographed. Most of the other young goats premaxillary bones grew to be completely normal, so they regained the normal bite they were born with. The goat with an overbite was successfully treated and the short lower jaw she was born with grew to be normal in length, so she had a normal bite. See the before and after photos of that goat on the next page.



Newborn female goat with underdeveloped lower jaw and overbite.



Same goat at one year of age, showing her normal bite.



This hatchling Bank Swallow was given Calc. Phos. 6X and Bioplasma every three hours. Face grew to normal size in three days and upper bill was then normal length. Bird was released when full grown. Forgot to take after photo. I did find out that two days before it was rescued and brought for rehab because the bank collapsed, it was exposed to a known application of 2,4-D and Picloram. I have gotten a lot of hatchling birds with brachygnathia superior in recent years. Unfortunately, the ones not brought for rehabilitation either die or have to survive their whole life with an underbite, making it harder to get food. This male Evening Grosbeak is an example. It was photographed in the wild, south-east of Ronan, MT in 2011. The Evening Grosbeak population has declined precipitously in the last 10 years.





This is a hatchling House Sparrow from summer of 2011 with brachygnathia superior and underdeveloped upper facial bones.



Same hatchling House Sparrow one week later after it was given Bioplasma and Calc. Phos. 30X every six hours. The face and bill had grown to completely normal.



American Robin fledgling with underdeveloped upper bill brought for rehab in spring of 2015.



The same American Robin with the upper bill grown to normal length just prior to release. Actually the tip of the upper bill was a bit long due to lack of wear, so I trimmed it slightly before the bird was released.

REMEDYING CONTRACTED TENDONS



Thyroid hormone disruption causes young to have contracted tendons at birth, as this fawn did. It was one of a set of twins. Its sibling was normal. It was getting worse at three weeks of age when this photo was taken. The owner of the land where the deer lived put out a bucket with a small amount of grain and three tablets each of Calc. Phos. 30X and Bioplasma – 6 tablets total. He gave the mother grain with Cell Salts twice a day. This and the next 2 photos were taken the day before Cell Salt treatment began. He did not see the fawns for 2 days after treatment began.



Contracted tendons is stressful for the young of ungulates and usually results in mortality. The top photo is the doe with both fawns, one normal and one with contracted tendons. The bottom photo shows the affected fawn.



Both fawns were observed the afternoon of the third day after the Cell Salts began being given to the mother deer. The fawn with contracted tendons could not be discerned from its normal twin. These photos were taken about a week after the fawn with contracted tendons was observed to be normal. This test proved that what a mother mammal eats goes directly into the milk the young receives.

REMEDYING DEVIATED SEPTUM ON WATERFOWL

For some reason geese, ducks and possibly other waterfowl are hatched with a deviated septum, another epigenetic change that is likely from thyroid hormone disruption. This is easily remedied with the cell salt and liquid electrolyte combination.

- Newly hatched ducks and geese are being found more often with a hole in the top of the upper bill through which the tongue can be seen.
- This condition is called a deviated septum.

- Such holes in the upper bill can easily be caused to grow closed by putting electrolytes in the water for the hatchling(s) to drink and either put a tablet each of Calc. Phos. and Bioplasma in the bird's mouth or in the water with the electrolytes. Or a tablet of either Cell Salt in combination with the electrolyte solution will also work, if both Cell Salts are not available.

- On two hatchling Canada Geese, one quarter inch holes in the upper bill grew closed in just 8 hours after first giving Bioplasma and electrolytes. The two geese had been observed for three days prior to treatment with no change. They had trouble eating and drinking. After treatment, and with the holes grown closed, they could eat and drink with no problem and were put back with their parents and siblings. When the person who had the geese went to take a before photo the morning after giving the two goslings liquid electrolytes with a tablet of Bioplasma dissolved in it, the holes were completely healed closed, with only a lighter area on the bill to show where they had been. Consequently, no before or after photos were gotten, unfortunately.

The next page shows the healed deviated septum on a domestic gosling that was given Calc. Phos. 30X and Bioplasma directly into its mouth. It was given electrolytes to drink for two days rather than water.



This domestic gosling had an asymmetrical upper bill and a deviated septum. This photo was taken after the deviated septum had grown closed. The upper bill became more symmetrical as the gosling got older, but since it was at a friend's place, I did not get another later photo. I mainly wanted to get photographic evidence that the deviated septum would heal closed. Below is a wild Mallard Duck with a severely deviated septum that did not heal closed.



DISRUPTED FEATHER DEVELOPMENT ON WILD BIRDS



A post fledgling Red-tailed Hawk that was rescued and brought to a Missoula rehabber who brought him to me in 2003. He had very disrupted feather growth in both wings and his tail feathers. He had been out of the nest for three weeks according to the people who reported him being on the ground three times to the MDFWP in Missoula. The MDFWP secretary told the people the hawk was just learning to fly (by standing on the ground under the nest)? His sister got throat cancer and broke her wing. Then there were two hawks on the ground so the people who had been reporting the hawks to the MDFWP called someone else who told them the number of the rehabber who picked them up. Both were brought to me. The female had to be euthanized because of the cancer. This male Red-tailed Hawk was treated to jumpstart the incomplete feather growth, which is an epigenetic change caused by disruption of the thyroid hormones during development. After three more weeks, or six weeks after fledging, his wing and tail feathers were fully grown and he could finally fly. He was trained to hunt by a rehabber who was a falconer and released. If he had not been picked up and treated, he would have died of starvation or eventually been killed by a predator. How many young hawks,

eagles, falcons and songbirds are lost each year to disrupted feather development? There is no way to know. I received three other fledgling Red-tailed Hawks and one fledgling Osprey in the same week I received this bird. The others only had disrupted feather growth in the outer 3 to 5 primary wing feathers, not nearly as severe as this hawk. I have received several American Kestrels with disrupted feather growth and several song birds in the years since 2003



The young Red-tailed Hawk's wing feathers looked like this from the under-wing view. There were two fully grown feathers on the left wing. All the feathers on the right wing had stopped growing and all but those two on the left wing. The two fully grown feathers prove this bird should have had all wing and tail feathers grown to the size which is normal on a fledgling Red-tailed Hawk. This bird was well fed and in good weight when brought for rehab. Its parents had been feeding it on the ground after it tried to fledge.



This is the top view of the same Red-tailed Hawk. The tail coverlets had grown but the main tail feathers were barely visible under the coverlets.

Disrupted feather development is likely caused by thyroid hormone and other endocrine disruption during development as a result of exposure of the hatchling or fledgling to endocrine disrupting pesticides or other endocrine disrupting toxins, including organochlorine pesticides, neonicotinoids, glyphosate and others that have been shown to disrupt thyroid hormone function, retinoic acid levels, Vitamine D3, aromatase, glutathione and steroid hormones.



This was how the Red-tailed Hawk looked three weeks after treatment for his disrupted feather development. He was taught to hunt by a rehabber who was also a falconer and released.

TREATMENT FOR DISRUPTED FEATHER DEVELOPMENT ON RAPTORS AND SONGBIRDS

The treatment for raptors, including owls is as follows:

- Tube birds with the cell salt/ electrolyte combination every 3 or 4 hours during the day and at least once in the middle of the night for 3 days and nights. It is easiest to keep the bird quiet in a large cardboard box during the 3 days of treatment. It is also easier to take them out of a box to tube them with the fluid combination, than catch them in a room, especially in the middle of the night.
- After the 3 day treatment period, put the bird in a flight room. Continue giving the two cell salts at least 2 times a day after the 3 day treatment period is over. Put a small amount of electrolytes in the water in the birds water dish to drink whenever it wants.
- Give the bird all the mice (or fish for Osprey), it will eat during and after the three day treatment period. Birds are usually underweight when they come in and good nutrition is essential for growing feathers. The Cell Salt tablets can be put inside a mouse (or fish) so the bird can eat it without being handled.
- After 3 plus weeks, the feathers should be fully grown and the bird ready to be taught to hunt or be hacked out.

The treatment for songbirds is easier because they can be treated during normal feedings. Give the young birds electrolytes rather than water each time they are fed and give them a small piece of each of the Cell Salt tablets, Bioplasma and Calc. Phos. 30X at four-hour intervals with their food, day and night. Songbirds have to be fed every 20 minutes for small hatchlings to every hour for fledglings or when they say they are hungry. Rehabbers usually do not have to feed young songbirds during the night. However if the bird had disrupted feather development, they should be given electrolytes, plus food with the Cell Salts in it at least once in the middle of the night, so they get the electrolytes and Cell Salts every 4 hours.

This is a very good study concerning disrupted feather development and measurements of organochlorine toxins directly measured in the blood of the affected birds.

Blood concentration of organochlorine pollutants and wing feather asymmetry in Glaucous Gulls

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Article first published online: 23 SEP 2002

DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-2435.2002.00656.x