

Anthrax

(malignant edema, woolsorters' disease)

Definition

Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*.

Anthrax most commonly occurs in warm-blooded animals, but can also infect man.

Anthrax spores can be produced in a dry form (for biological warfare) which may be stored and ground into particles. When inhaled by humans, these particles cause respiratory failure and death within a week. The disease could be fatal if left untreated.

The disease occurs when spores enter lungs, migrate to the lymph nodes, change to the bacterial form, multiply, and produce toxins. These toxins cause bleeding and destruction of structures in the middle of the chest (medical term: hemorrhagic necrotizing mediastinitis).

Symptoms

Symptoms of disease vary depending on how the disease was contracted, but symptoms usually occur within seven days.

Cutaneous: Most anthrax infections occur when the bacterium enters a cut or abrasion on the skin, such as when handling contaminated wool, hides, leather or hair products (especially goat hair) of infected animals. Skin infection begins as a raised itchy bump that resembles an insect bite but within 1-2 days develops into a vesicle and then a painless ulcer, usually 1-3 cm in diameter, with a characteristic black necrotic (dying) area in the center.

Lymph glands in the adjacent area may swell. About 20% of untreated cases of cutaneous anthrax will result in death. Deaths are rare with appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

Inhalation: Initial symptoms may resemble a common cold (Viral-like aches & pains). After several days, the symptoms may progress to severe breathing problems and shock. Inhalation anthrax usually results in death in 1-2 days after onset of the acute symptoms.

Intestinal: The intestinal disease form of anthrax may follow the consumption of contaminated meat and is characterized by an acute inflammation of the intestinal tract. Initial signs of nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, fever are followed by abdominal pain, vomiting of blood, and severe diarrhea.

Intestinal anthrax results in death in 25% to 60% of cases.

Treatment

Nosodes are vaccination alternatives that are prepared homeopathically. These nosodes were first designed by Edward Bach (the developer of Bach Flower Remedies.) They are side effect free and safe for children.

Newton Homeopathics. Another source is at Homeopathy Overnight!

Doctors can prescribe effective antibiotics. Usually penicillin is preferred, but erythromycin,

tetracycline, or chloramphenicol can also be used. To be effective, treatment should be initiated early.

Instructions for the Anti-Plague Formula for anthrax

Make a coarse blend of garlic in apple cider vinegar and store it in a dark, cool place for four days. Filter the blend in cotton, muslin cloth and squeeze out as much garlic juice as possible.

Ultimately you will use 8 parts of apple cider vinegar and 2 parts fresh garlic juice, so use enough garlic to obtain your proportion and record the amount of vinegar used as part of its proportion and to calculate the amount of garlic juice expressed (2 to 3 pounds of garlic is a good range to use for one gallon of Anti-Plague). It takes approximately 1 pound of garlic to extract 8 oz. of juice.

Make a seventh power, distilled water decoction of each of the following herbs. Each herb should be prepared separately.

- ✚ 2 parts *Comfrey root decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Wormwood herb decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Lobelia herb or seed decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Marshmallow root decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *White Oak bark decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Black Walnut bark or husk decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Mullein leaf decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Skullcap leaf decoction*
- ✚ 1 part *Uva-Ursi leaf, hydrangea, or gravel root decoction*

If you consider one part of the formula to equal 4 ounces of solution you will produce approximately three and $\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of finished product. For one part herbs, according to this ratio, soak 4 ounces of the herb for four hours or more in enough distilled water to cover it completely.

After soaking, add enough distilled water to bring the amount of solution to 16 ounces.

Simmer the herbal solution over very low heat in a covered pan for thirty minutes. Strain the liquid into a clean pan and reduce the amount of liquid to $\frac{1}{4}$ (4 oz. for the one part herbs) by simmering uncovered over very low heat.

Set each aside till all are prepared (refrigerate if not completed on the same day).

Warm to liquid state: 5 parts unfiltered, raw honey and 5 parts U.S.P. grade vegetable glycerine and the remainder of the vinegar and then add all your decoctions, mix well, let cool and store in dark bottles.

Refrigerate for long term storage

Take 1teaspoon after every three hours.

Adapted from Dr. Christopher files