Phase Contrast Live Blood Conditions

A dark field microscope was used to produce the following pictures. Phase contrast is one of the light settings that provides the best pictures.

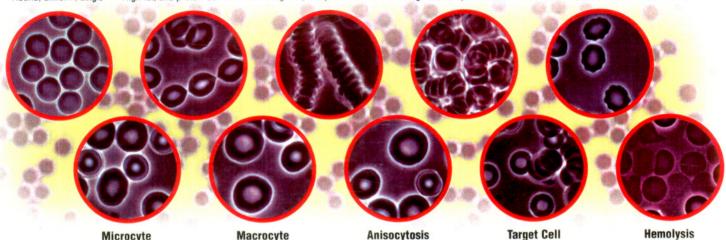
Undigested Proteins and Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies

Normal Red Blood Cell Round, uniform, single

Protein Linkage

Rouleau High fat, and protein content intake High fat, and protein content **Erythrocyte Aggregation** High fat, and protein content

Poikilocytosis (free radical damage) Very irregular RBC's (red blood cells)



Microcyte

Small RBC's, premature RBC's Large RBC's, premature RBC's

Macrocyte

Small and large RBC's, due to low B12, folic acid and possible iron **Target Cell**

Hemolysis Dying RBC's. Low iron lack of proper nutrients

Fat, Protein & Liver Congestion

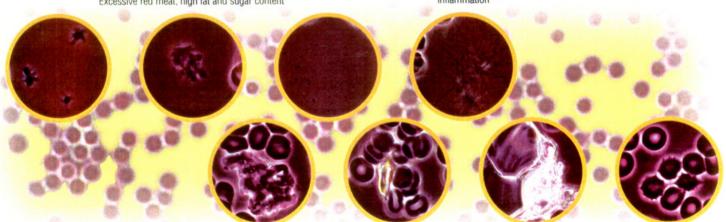
Thrombocytes Normal

Thrombocyte Aggregation

Platelets sticking together forming clots Excessive red meat, high fat and sugar content

Chylous Fat from food intake Spicules (fibrinogen)

Response to liver stress and congestion, inflammation



Planue

Fat and platelet aggregation excess denatured fat intake

Uric Acid Crystal

By-product of protein digestion excess fat and protein

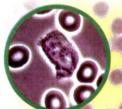
Cholesterol Crystal

Excess denatured fat

Echinocyte

Possible crenation or kidney toxins

Immune System, Parasite, Bacteria and Fungal Forms



White Blood Cell

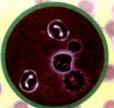


L-Form Bacteria Healthy Immune System Undigested food particles, sugar Bacterial parasite which produces toxic by-products



Rod Form Bacteria

Advanced stages of bacteria produces toxic by-products



Parasitized Red Blood Cells Bacteria or parasites inside RBC's



Fungal forms Poor assimilation of foods