Everything in the body, from connective tissue, elastic tissue, muscular tissue to organs is composed of cells. Without proper cellular function, the body cannot experience good health. The body’s many different types of cells (nerve, bone, muscle, brain, etc.) are composed of organic and inorganic substances. The organic substances include fat, sugar and protein; and the inorganic substances include trace elements and the 12 biochemical mineral salts (also known as cell salts, bioplasma, biochemic, mineral salts or tissue salts).

The homeopathic system of the cell salt remedies was developed by Dr. Schüssler a German doctor in the late 1880s. He analyzed the ash residue of human cells and found 12 inorganic mineral salts. He theorized that these 12 elements are critical to balancing cellular activity and made 12 homeopathic remedies in low potency for repair and easy assimilation. The remedies have been used by millions of people for over 120 years worldwide. Many of these remedies are among the most important in homeopathic practice worldwide.

Cell salts help to increase the constitutional health of a person over an extended period of time as they may help to rebuild organs and tissues.

BioCell Salts help restore deficient mineral salts, homeopathically helping the body at a cellular level.

The added value of using a combination of all 12 cell salts homeopathically speaks to the fact that mineral deficiencies are not limited to a singular mineral.

The cell salts are broken into 5 groups. The biggest groups of cell salts by far are the calcium group. Calc Carb is one of the more frequently used single remedy prescribed by homeopaths.

1) Calcium group: Calc Fluor, Calc Phos, Calc Sulph
2) Sodium group: Nat Mur, Nat Phos, Nat Sulph
3) Kali group (Potassium): Kali Mur, Kali Phos, Kali Sulph
4) Magnesium group: Mag Phos
5) Ferrum (Iron): Ferrum Phos
6) Silica or Silicea

Sodium, Potassium, and Calcium are in 9 of the 12 remedies. Sulphur is in 3 remedies.

Ingredients: 12 Cells Salts
Calcarea Fluorica 6X
Calcarea Sulphurica 3X
Kali Muriaticum 3X
Calcarea Phosphorica 3X

Ferrum Phosphoricum 3X
Kali Phosphoricum 3X
Kali Sulphuricum 3X
Muriaticum 6X
Sulphuricum 3X
Magnesium Phosphorica 3X

Natrum Phosphorica 3X
Silicea 6X
PLUS: ATP 5X
Parathyroid 6C
Hypothalamus 6C
Synergistically Formulated Ingredients

3 calcium cell salts help 1) bring elasticity and circulation to muscle tissue; 2) restore tone and strength; 3) aid in the removal of waste products from the blood; 4) provide oxygen to the blood, feeding the nerves, muscles and blood vessels.

3 potassium cell salts help support 1) breathing and sharpen mental faculties; 2) perspiration and respiration; 3) aid in the removal of waste products from the blood; 4) rhythmic movement of the muscles, relieves muscular twitching and cramps.

3 sodium cell salts help support 1) Water distribution to aid nutrition and glandular activity; 2) Acid neutralization to aid in the assimilation of fats and other nutrients; 3) Elimination of fluid to aid in perspiration and respiration. 4) Acting as a cleanser and eliminator, initiating the healing process; 5) help as an insulator of the nerves, restoring the activity of the skin.

The chart below lists the amount of mineral salts found in one gram of blood according to Bunges’ Textbook of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral Salt mg/gram of blood</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (Ferrum Phos.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Sulph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Mur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kali Phos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrum Phos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natrum Mur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calc. Phos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mag. Phos.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#1 Calcarea fluorica (Fluoride of Lime)- Calc. Fluor. is found in enamel of bones and teeth, elastic fibers of the skin, connective tissue and in the blood vessels.

#2 Calcarea phosphorica (Phosphate of Lime)- Calc. Phos. is found in fertile soil, new blood cells, bone, gastric juices and dentin of teeth.

#3 Calcarea sulphurica (Sulphate of Lime)- Calc. Sulph. in nature occurs as gypsum, alabaster, selenite or commercially known as “plaster of Paris”. Present in connective tissue and in liver cells.

#4 Ferrum phosphoricum (Phosphate of Iron)- Ferrum Phos. is found in all cells of the body but primarily in the hemoglobin of red blood cells and in the muscle cells of the blood and lymph vessels and in hair cells.

#5 Kali muriaticum (Potassium Chloride)- Kali Mur. has a special affinity for fibrin and may also be used to help sluggish conditions, sore throat, white colored tongue, coughs and colds.

#6 Kali phosphoricum (Potassium Phosphate)- Kali Phos. is found in all cells, especially the gray matter of the brain, nerves, muscles, blood cells and plasma. All oxidation processes use this.

#7 Kali sulphuricum (Potassium Sulphate)- Kali Sulph. is found in epidermis and epithelial cells. Carries oxygen to the cells.

#8 Magnesia phosphorica (Magnesium Phosphate) -Mag. Phos.is contained in beer and cereals. It is a constituent of bone, teeth, white matter of brain tissue, nerve, muscle and blood cells.

#9 Natrum muriaticum (Sodium Chloride)- Nat. Mur is a constituent of every liquid and solid in the body. It is the most important cell salt of the body as all the other cells are dependent on it for their distribution.

#10 Natrum phosphoricum (Sodium Phosphate)- Nat. Phos. is found in blood, muscles, nerves and brain cells and in intracellular fluid. Helps convert lactic acid into its by-products.

#11 Natrum sulphuricum (Sodium Sulphate)- Nat. Sulph. is found in the intercellular fluids (the fluid between each cell). Helps draw water out of the cells helping them to breakdown to be recycled.

#12 Silicea (Silicic acid or Silica)- Silicea is found in connective tissue and in the brain. Found in bran, egg whites, hair, nails, epidermis, and in connective tissue.

Parathyroid 6C/Hypothalamus 6C Specific organotherapy (sarcode) support for mineral formulation, assimilation and target transport.

ATP 5X Adenosine Triphosphate, is a molecule found in the mitochondria, and is the energy source of all cells. It is converted to ADP (Adenosine Diphosphate) which is the energy necessary for transmitting nerve cells, muscle contractions, and cell division.

References: