

KAMBO



KAMBO is the poison that comes from the giant frog "Phyllomedusa bicolor" that it secretes through the skin. This frog lives in the high altitudes of the Amazon. Due to its high toxicity, it does not have to worry about predators. Even snakes make great detours to avoid it. The absence of natural predators has led to an exponential increase in the population of this frog.

The frog's legs are massaged in order to stimulate the production of poison. The poisoned substance from his skin is delicately harvested and laid on small flat bamboo plates, where the poison is left to dry. When the Indians have collected enough poison, they release the frog into the wild. Great care is taken not to injure the frog during the recovery of the poison. The dried Kambo is then mixed with a little saliva or water, which will give it a gelatinous appearance. It can then be applied to the skin in small touches.

It is obviously foolish to ingest the secretions of this frog. However, applying just a few drops to the skin after skinning part of the epidermis can cause a very deep purifying effect.



THE RITUAL OF KAMBO

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The Indians use Kambo in their rituals, led by shamans. Participants first drink two liters of water on an empty stomach. The upper layer of the epidermis is then lightly burned with a stick of incense and then a drop of Kambo is applied to the burn and the secretion is thus directly assimilated by the blood stream. Several points are usually applied during a Kambo session.

After the application of Kambo, one quickly feels a feeling of warmth. The blood rose to the head and the face puffed more or less. A strong nausea occurs after a few minutes, and causes the participant to vomit. It also speeds up the heart rate and increases body temperature. Participants then begin to sweat and may also get chills. The session lasts about 20 to 30 minutes. The effects so far don't look very appealing, so you'll feel completely revitalized after a Kambo session. This makes the rigor of the ritual worth enduring.

For optimal efficiency, it is advisable to do 1 session a day 3 days in a row.

CHEMISTRY

Kambo is composed of many different substances, each of which has its own effect on the human body. It contains a high level of peptides (proteins), such as the peptide families: bradykinin (Phyllokinin) Tachykinins (phylomedusin) caeruleine, waterfowl, tryptophyllines, dermorphins, deltorphines and bombesines.

EVEN WITHOUT EXTENSIVE RESEARCH, SOME POSITIVE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF KAMBO are KNOWN:

1. The stomach is emptied so intensely, that the bile ends up being secreted. This process does not seem very healthy, but in fact it is not. The liver releases fat-soluble toxins inside the bile, and the bile is released into the intestines. In any case, 90% of the bile is absorbed by the intestinal wall during the digestion process. This is obviously not very useful, since it also absorbs 90% of fat-soluble toxins. As the stomach gets rid of bile during a Kambo session, a high level of toxins is secreted, which should normally be reabsorbed by the body.

Participants may also have diarrhea. In this case, the stool quickly passes through the intestine, and the intestinal wall is not able to absorb bile. The secretion of bile is increased tenfold compared to the usual secretion. This means that you secrete as many soluble toxins as you would have in ten days. Kambo is ideal for detoxification. After which the liver is stimulated to produce bile again.

2. Body temperatures rise with Kambo. Many viruses and bacteria die, even with a difference of only one degree. The effect is the same as with a sauna.

In addition to these two physical processes, Kambo also contains certain substances that stimulate the immune system, reduce inflammation, have antibacterial and antiviral functions and improve blood circulation.

COMBINATIONS

Kambo can easily be combined with other shamanic rituals. It is often used before an ayahuasca ceremony that will only be much more powerful.

DOSAGE

The dosage changes a lot depending on the people. A shaman can start with three applications to ensure the reaction and determine sensitivity. That's enough for some, but others will need much more.

EFFECTS

As mentioned earlier, side effects are not to be taken lightly. They include: sweating, tremors, nausea, cramps, vomiting and an increase in body temperature. However, these side effects should be expected during a Kambo ritual, and one may wonder if they are really side effects. Many believe that these phenomena are an integral part of the ritual, since this physical discomfort helps to free the mind. After the ritual, you may feel tired and a slight headache, but you will usually feel like a roach the next day.

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RISKS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

There are no known incidents of adverse long-term health effects. However, the use of Kambo is not recommended for people who have received an organ. When an organ is transplanted, you are given medications that suppress the immune defense to avoid rejection. It is therefore completely not advisable to use Kambo, which will counteract the effects of these drugs.

In the same way, **people with severe immune system disorders, such as Multiple Sclerosis or Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, should also be very careful with Kambo.** In these patients, their own immune system attacks the body. By stimulating the immune system, immune defenses can intensify. However, it is also possible that patients with these diseases feel better after a Kambo session, since Kambo also modulates this immune system.

As Kambo has only reached the Western world very recently, there is little documentation on this substance. It is thus wise to listen to your own body. Any substance can cause an allergic reaction, and the same is true for Kambo.