



Deutsch ▾

- 2009 wurde mir der [Alternative Medienpreis](#) für meinen Artikel "[Die Amalgam-Kontroverse](#)" verliehen.

BÜCHER

- Am 27. Juni 2010 wurde ich von SR2 KulturRadio (Sendung "Fragen an den Autor") zu meinem Buch "[Die Zukunft der Krebsmedizin](#)" interviewt:

Die Zukunft der Krebsmedizin
ARTIKEL
Virus-Wahn
Wirtschaft
BIOGRAPHIE
Wissenschaft
Medien
KONTAKT
Reisen

☆☆☆☆

nd denn zuletzt die Wahrheiten des Menschen? – Es sind die widerlegbaren Irrtümer des Menschen.«

lietzsche (Die Fröhliche Wissenschaft, Aphor. 265)

☆☆☆☆

n Nachweis von HIV, H5N1, SARS-CoV-2 etc. fehlt – und er wie Luc Montagnier dazu sagen

werk ist das Buch "Virus-Wahn" (Co-Autor: Dr. med. Claus .B. Wolfgang Weuffen († 2013), Medizinprofessor und Facharzt ionsepidemiologie: "Das Buch ist meisterhaft und mutig These darin lautet, dass es keinen Nachweis dafür gibt, dass Ɂ Namen bekommen haben wie HIV, H5N1 oder SARS-CoV-2, andelt (und dass Studien die Schlussfolgerung rechtfertigen, l nicht-viralen Ursprungs sein können).

Warum aber fehlt es an den Virusnachweisen? Vor allem weil die Partikel, die als Viren propagiert werden, in den entsprechenden Nachweisstudien nicht vollständig gereinigt ("purified") worden sind. Doch eine solche "Purification" stellt eine unabdingbare Voraussetzung dafür dar, Viren nachweisen und auf Basis dessen valide Antikörper- und PCR-Test kreieren zu können. Dies konstatieren auch Wissenschaftler, die zu den anerkanntesten der Welt zählen.

Darüber, dass Partikel-"Purification" eine Grundvoraussetzung ist für einen Virusnachweis, sagen z.B.:

- White and Fenner:** "It's an essential pre-requisite."
- Luc Montagnier:** "It is necessary."
- Robert Gallo:** "You have to purify."
- Françoise Barré-Sinoussi:** "... you have to purify the virus from all this mess."
- Jean-Claude Chermann:** "Yes, of course... Absolutely."
- David Gordon:** "It's a natural step from obtaining the virus in cell culture to then obtain purified virus."
- Dominic Dwyer:** "The purification, as far as one can go, is important in analysis of any virus or bacteria, for that matter well."

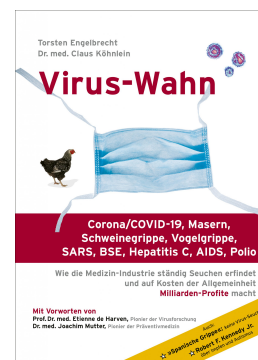
Und darüber, dass Partikel-"Purification" eine Grundvoraussetzung ist, um valide PCR- und Anitkörperperstests entwickeln zu können, sagen z.B.:

- White and Fenner:** "... for the chemical analysis of viruses." To prove that the virus particles have unique proteins and RNA.
- Luc Montagnier:** "... analysis of the proteins of the virus [obviously this also applies to the viral RNA, the genome] demands mass production and purification. It is necessary to do that... To prove that you have a real virus."

Bücher



Die Zukunft der Krebsmedizin



Virus-Wahn

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi: "It was important to prepare kits for antibody detection. Because we wanted these diagnosis kits to be as specific as possible. If you use a preparation of virus which is not purified of course you will detect antibody to everything, not only against the virus but also against all the proteins that are produced in the supernatant... Now when this virus is in this [cell culture] supernatant it's not purified. Because the cells are releasing plenty of things, not only the virus... cellular proteins... so that means in the supernatant you have a mixture of everything, including the virus. Then you have to purify it... from all this mess."

Jean-Claude Chermann: To identify the viral proteins and RNA one has to extract them "from the virus which we had concentrated and purified."

Robert Gallo: "Conclusive serological testing, in our view, required finer, more specific assays based on using purified virus particles or proteins obtained from the virus instead of whole cells infected with virus".

David Cooper: "Once the virus is purified, it's then genetically sequenced and those sequences are unique [must be unique] just like every organism on the planet has unique sequences and markers."

David Gordon: "... because purification of virus is then very useful for further studies for the nature of the virus and the nature of the immune response against the virus."

Dominic Dwyer: "In the diagnostic sort of situation what that really is looking for is looking for presence of those conserved bits of genetic material that you know to be the pathogen, be it HIV or flu or whatever, you then use that technology to see whether those sequences or those bits are present in something else, in another clinical sample, for example. And that really now has become, you know, the main method of diagnosis of many pathogens in a laboratory now... I mean with genetic testing - I guess the upside of course is you can do it on everybody, it's pretty cheap, it's extremely reliable and robust, the downside is that you have to know the genetic structure to begin with, you have to have the genetic sequence of what you are after. So when a new virus emerges, like SARS, you can't necessarily use, reliably, nucleic acid testing until you get the sequence of that new virus for the first time. So then in fact you are in a first identifier, you are required to use these more traditional methods of virus culture and microscopy and so on."

Wan Beom Park: "In the outbreak situation, isolation of causative virus is indispensable for developing and evaluating diagnostic tools, therapeutics, and vaccine candidates."

ENGELBRECHT

