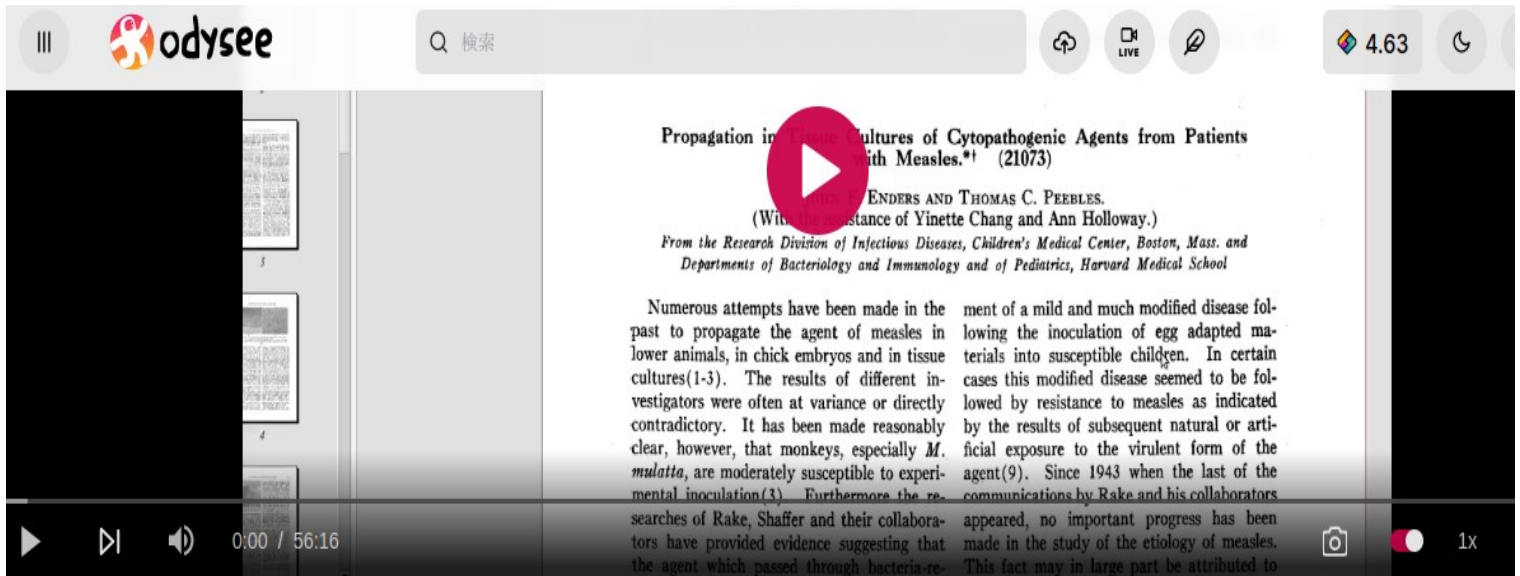


(ウイルスは存在しないII：細胞変性効果) 前半



ウイルスは存在しない2：細胞変性効果

2022年5月13日 • 29 回視聴

🔥 2 🌸 0 📄 サポート 📁 保存 🔄 リポスト 🗣️ 共有 ⋮

 暗黒騎士Ankokukishi
@MaxJenius
81 followers

📄 新規登録

❤️ フォロー中



関連動画

@MaxJeniusからの他のコンテ...



Face diapers and Titanium Dioxide
暗黒騎士Ankokukishi
3ヶ月前

Welp here comes the Jabanese pro
machine again

0:12 前回のウイルスが存在しない 1.5 で細胞変性効果について述べた。
ウイルスは細胞培養してから、初めてウイルスを見つけた事になる。

1:00 今日は細胞培養の論文について語る。
この論文がいかにかデタラメであるか分ければ、
ウイルス学、全般がデタラメだというのが分かる。

*JOHN F.ENDERS 日本語訳だと”エンダーズの論文-1954年”になるのかな？
日本語の名前だとジョン・フランクリンエンダーズらしいです。

*画像が見にくい場合は、”Ctrl key +スクロール”で
拡大・縮小できます。

weblio 辞書 500の専門辞書や国語辞典百科事典から一度に検索!

用語解説 全文検索

ジョン・フランクリン・エンダース

Weblio 辞書 > 国名別辞典 > 人名 > 学者・研究者 > 医学者 > アメリカ合衆国の医家 > ジョン・フランクリン・エンダースの解説 > ジョン・フランクリン・エンダースの概要

ウィキペディア 参照トップ 関連の参照 ランキング カテゴリ

ジョン・フランクリン・エンダース

出典: フリー百科事典『ウィキペディア (Wikipedia)』 (2021/09/19 23:48 UTC 版)

ナビゲーションに移動 検索に移動

略歴

エンダースはコネチカット州ウエストハートフォードで生まれ、ハーバードのノースウエブスター・スクール、ニューハンプシャー州コンコードのセント・ボウル・スクールで教育を受けた。その後イェール大学に入学し、1918年にすぐにアメリカ空軍に入隊した。

戦後はイェール大学に戻って卒業し、1922年に不動産の販売員になった。感染症の研究者になる前にいくつかの職を渡り歩き、1930年にハーバード大学で博士号を取得した。

ボストンの小児病院で働いていた時に、ポリオウイルスが様々な組織中で生育することを発見。それまで神経細胞でしか培養出来なかったポリオウイルスの大量培養を可能にし、ポリオワクチン開発に大きく貢献したとして、トーマス・ハックル・ウエーラー、フレデリック・チャップマン・ロビンズとともに1954年度のノーベル生理学・医学賞を受賞した。

1985年、生誕の地コネチカット州ウォーターフォードで、88歳で亡くなった。

受賞歴

- 1953年 バザノ賞
- 1954年 アルバート・ラスカー基礎医学研究賞
- 1954年 ノーベル生理学・医学賞

生誕 1897年2月10日
 アメリカ合衆国コネチカット州
 没後 1985年9月8日 (88歳)
 アメリカ合衆国コネチカット州
 国籍 アメリカ合衆国
 出身校 イェール大学
 主な受賞歴 アルバート・ラスカー基礎医学研究賞 (1954)
 ノーベル生理学・医学賞 (1954)
 プロジェクト:人物伝
 テンプレートを表示

「ジョン・フランクリン・エンダース」の関連用語

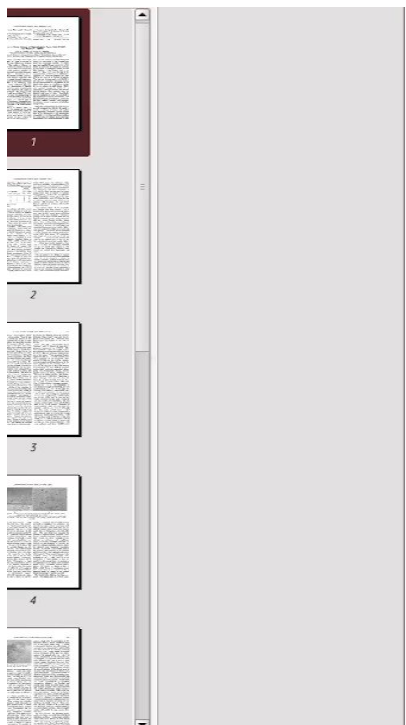
- 1 ポリオ ウィキペディア小見出し記事 54%
- 2 1948年 ウィキペディア小見出し記事 50%
- 3 トーマス・ハックル・ウエーラー 百科事典 34%
- 4 アンドレ・フレデリック・タルタン 百科事典 30%
- 5 アンドレ・ルヴォフ 百科事典 30%
- 6 エドワード・ローリー・ターナム 百科事典 30%
- 7 ダニエル・ボベット 百科事典 30%
- 8 チャールズ・ハギンズ 百科事典 30%
- 9 ヒューゴ・テオレル 百科事典 30%
- 10 モーリス・ウィルキンス 百科事典 30%

ジョン・フランクリン・エンダースのお薦めキーワード

- ジョン・フラナガン (陸上選手)
- ジョン・フラナリー
- ジョン・フラム
- ジョン・フラムスティード
- ジョン・フランクリン
- ジョン・フランクリン (俳優)
- ジョン・フランクリン・エンダース
- ジョン・フランクリン・バーディン
- ジョン・フランケンハイマー
- ジョン・フランコ
- ジョン・フランシス・キャンベル
- ジョン・フランシス・ケリー
- ジョン・フランシス・ディロン

(2:37)

Cytopathogenic Agents (細胞変色効果) これは昔の言い方である。



the duodenum as a blind pouch (Group I dogs).

1. Dragstedt, L. R., Oberhelman, H. A., Smith, C. A., *Ann. Surg.*, 1951, v134, 332.
2. ———, *A.M.A. Arch. Surg.*, 1951, v63, 298.
3. Koennecke, W., *Arch. f. Klin. Chir.*, 1922, v120, 537.

4. Sauvage, L. R., Schmitz, E. J., Storer, E. H., Kanar, E. A., Smith, F. R., Harkins, H. N., *Surg. Gyn. Obst.*, 1953, v96, 127.
5. Wangenstein, O. H., *J.A.M.A.*, 1952, v149, 18.
6. ———, *Gastroenterol.*, 1953, v20, 611.

Received May 12, 1954. P.S.E.B.M., 1954, v86.

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(2:48)

元々は Tissue Culture (細胞培養) と呼ばれていた。
今は Cell culture になっている。



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2. ———, *A.M.A. Arch. Surg.*, 1951, v63, 298.
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要は単語の使い方が変わっただけ、
Cytopathogenic effect (現在) → Cytopathogenic Agents(昔)

3:22 "Measles"

→麻疹<はしか>の話
(つまり麻疹の患者)

the duodenum as a blind pouch (Group I dogs).

1. Dragstedt, L. R., Oberhelman, H. A., Smith, C. A., *Ann. Surg.*, 1951, v134, 332.
2. ———, *A.M.A. Arch. Surg.*, 1951, v63, 298.
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3:57

この論文にはいくつか問題がある。

- ① 当時では、麻疹<はしか>の患者でどうやって見つけるかずっと疑問視されていた。(ウィルスを)

(当時の声)



Top - [ウイルス研究科のページ](#) - [VeroE6/TMPRSS2細胞を使用した新型コロナウイルス\(デルタ株\)の分離培養](#)

VeroE6/TMPRSS2細胞を使用した新型コロナウイルス(デルタ株)の分離培養

【新型コロナウイルスの電子顕微鏡写真(オミクロン株の写真追加)】 **NEW**

ウイルスは細菌と異なり、生きた細胞がないと増殖することができません。培養細胞にウイルス感染症患者の検体を添加することで、培養が可能なウイルスもあります。ウイルスに感染した細胞は細胞が変化し、それを顕微鏡で判定する分離培養は時間と手間がかかる試験ですが、ウイルス研究においては現在でも重要な検査方法です。

今回は新型コロナウイルスのデルタ株の分離検査において見られた細胞の変化を観察したので公開します。


分離試験に使用した培養細胞について

新型コロナウイルスの分離にはVeroE6というアフリカミドリ猿の腎臓上皮細胞由来の培養細胞が使用されていましたが、国立感染症研究所が開発したVeroE6/TMPRSS2細胞 (VeroE6細胞にTMPRSS2プロテアーゼ産生能を発現させた細胞) を用いることでさらにウイルスの分離率の向上が認められました。

この細胞は境界が明瞭な多角形の細胞で、互いが重なる事なく、敷き詰められたタイルの様に整然と発育します。また、一つ一つの細胞の中に核がある事が観察できます。

 都内の環境放射線測定結果
Monitored data on environmental radiation levels in Tokyo

 東京都感染症情報センター
Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center

 アーカイブセンター
刊行物 / 研究年報 / リーフレット・パンフレット
統計 / 画像・動画 / 各種資料の貸出 / 蔵書目録

▶ [健康食品ナビ](#)

[食品衛生の窓](#)

▶ [食品安全アーカイブズ](#)

▶ [東京都食品安全FAQ](#)

▶ [東京都の花粉情報](#)

3:57

細胞培養の作り方は、サルの腎臓細胞を使われて行っている。
〈これは現在もそう〉

4:02

Chick embryos
〈トリの胎児〉

トリの胎児で結果としては、
“often at variance or directly contradictory.”
つまり完全に反対の結果が頻繁(ひんばん)に出たりした。

結果が見つかったり、見つからなかったり、
不安定だった。
(トリの胎児を使うことで)

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4:50

それでトリの胎児を使わずに、
今度はサルにした。

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5:10

大事なポイント②

experi-mental inoculation,
<実験用の接種 (つまり注射) >

monderately susceptible

(そこそこ影響を受けやすい。)

というとても曖昧 (あいまい) な言い方になる。
日本語でもそこそこは完璧ではないという意味になる。

Susceptible = 影響を受けやすい。
Moderately = 適度に、そこそこに、ほどほど

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moderately susceptible

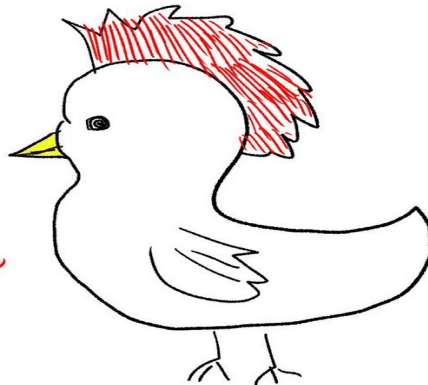
<そこそこ影響を受けやすい>

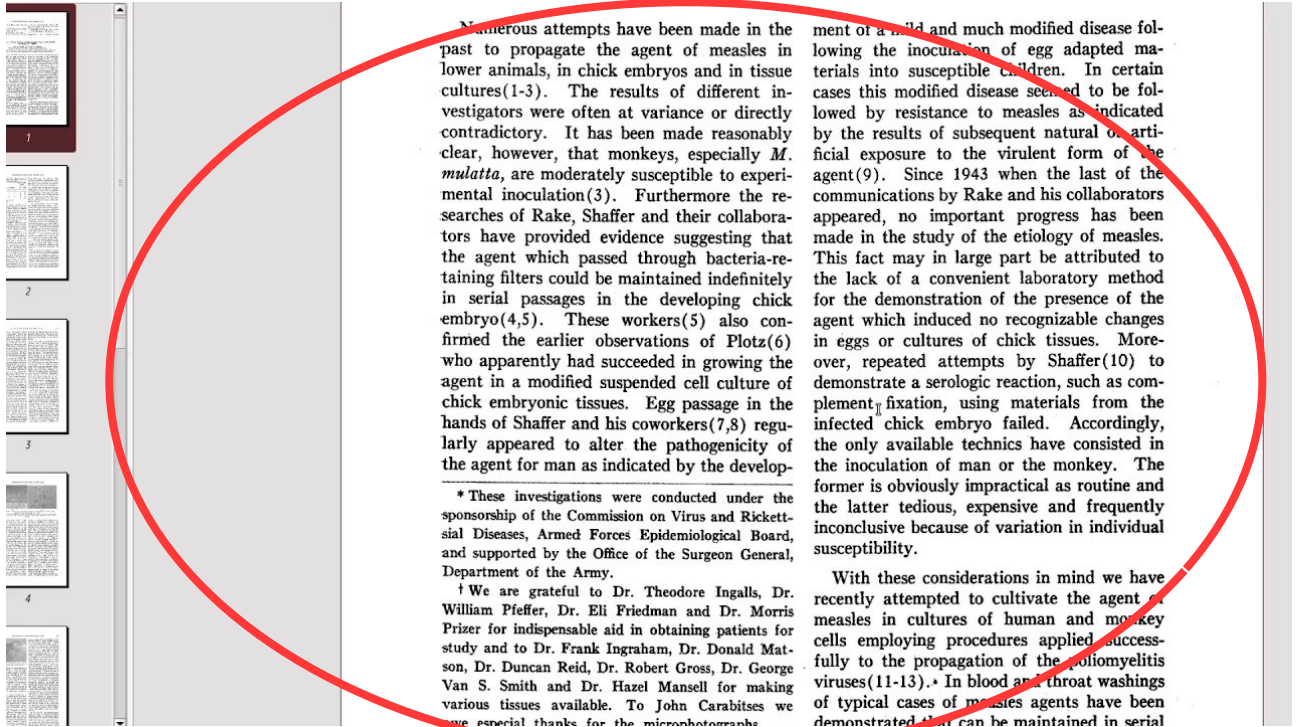
この曖昧な表現があるだけで、この論文は怪しい
<信憑性(しんぴょうせい)、論文の価値として>

6:20 -6:35

トリの胎児の事を色々やっていることが丸カッコ内に書かれている。

ナインで
7人の
子ども
サンプルに
すんねん





(気になる人は自分で調べればよいという事なんだろう)

6:55

(はしかの患者の血と喉のうがいのサンプル?)

In blood and throat washings

7:29-7:50

Throat washings

彼は **Washing** の事をサンプルとは言っているが、
個人的にはうがい薬ではないかと思う。

ネットで検索したらそうでしたし。

だから、ここでは”患者が喉をうがいをしたサンプル”
ということになる。

でも、何のうがい薬を使用してるのさ。

その時点で純粋なサンプルはとれない。

意味は weblio で調べました。

• venous blood = 静脈血

静脈血 (じょうみゃくち)

〔名〕 静脈によって心臓へ送られ、さらに肺動脈によって心臓へ送られる血液。炭酸ガスを多量に含み、酸素は少なく、ヘモグロビンは還元されて暗赤色を呈する

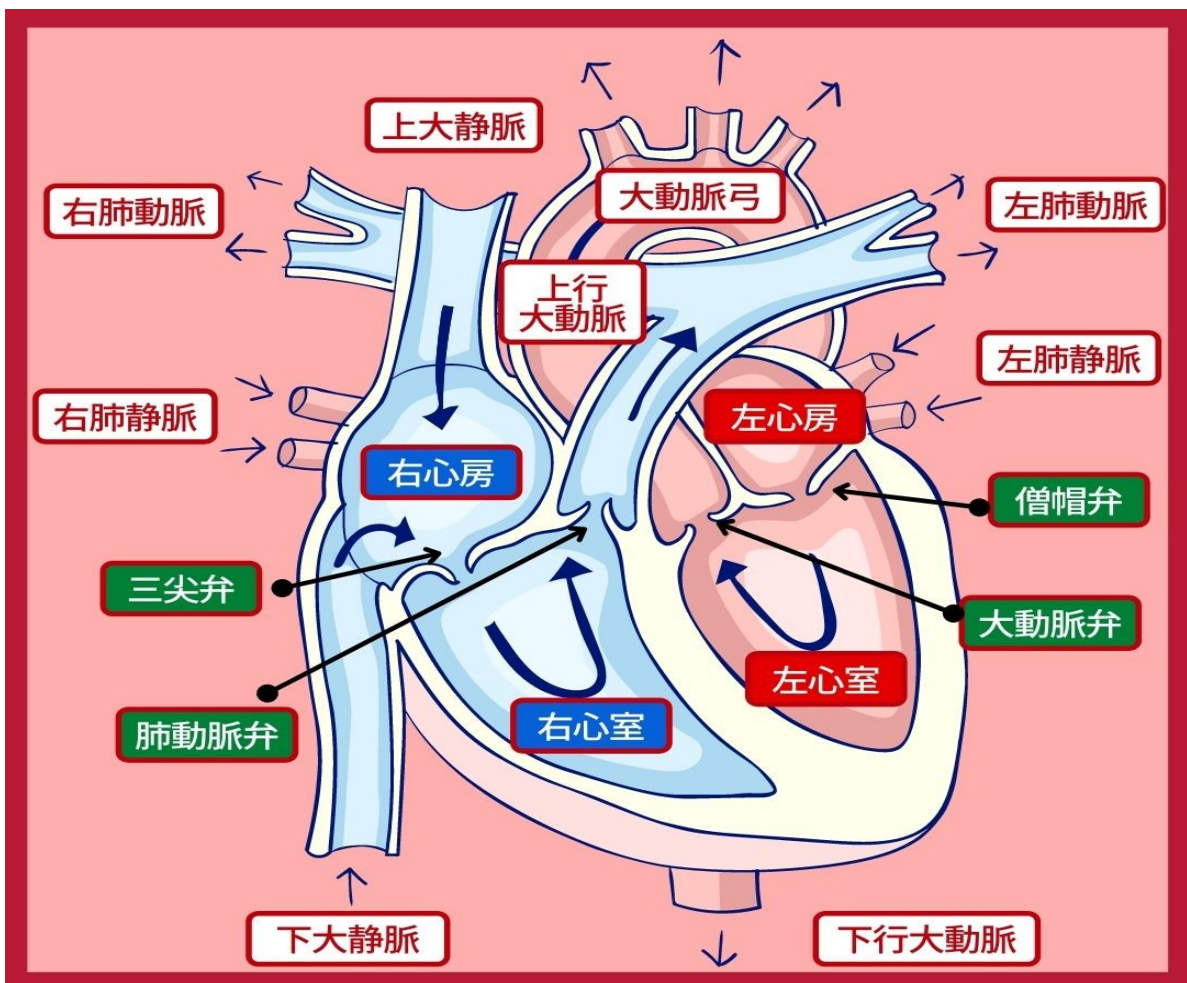
てい・する【呈する】の解説

[動サ変] [文] てい・す [サ変]

1. 1 差し出す。また、差し上げる。進呈する。「書を一・する」「苦言を一・する」
1. 2 ある状態を表す。示す。「活気を一・する」「赤色を一・する」

ヘモグロビン…..

脊椎(せきつい)動物の赤血球中に多量に存在し、酸素を運搬する色素タンパク質で、血色素ともいい、Hbと略記される。



7:29-7:50

• Throat washing = サンプル 患者が牛乳でうがいしたサンプル

• Feces = フンのサンプル

7:50

7 patients

7人の患者しかサンプルがない。
フンと静脈血のサンプル、うがい薬…..

Zhu の論文の時は、3人、
7人。
あくまでも 100 人やらないとわからない。
(科学的にサンプルとるためには)

8:46

When capable <できる限り>

patients were asked to gargle with 10-15 ml of sterile neutralized fat-free milk.

脂肪がない (無脂肪 もしくは脂質がない)
除菌された 10-15ml の牛乳でうがいをしなさい。

fat-free = 無脂肪、脂肪がない、脂質がない (調べた結果)

Gargle = うがいする、がらがら声で言う

sterile =

不妊の、不毛の、やせた、殺菌した、無菌の、独創性の乏しい、想像力のない、無味乾燥な、おもしろくない

二重の意味は変なので、ここでは無菌の、もしくは殺菌した、
除菌したとなる。(Weblio 調べ)



10:35

おかしいところ③

牛乳には、色々なRNAやDNAがある。
生き物にも色々なものがある。
人間のつばも同様に色々なものがある。
さらにそれを混ぜた状態にしている。
(闇鍋かよw)

何が人間のサンプルで、
牛のサンプルか、
当時の技術を含めて考えれば、それらの違いは
分からない。

11:10


おかしいところ④

Certain specimens from the throats of younger children were obtained by cotton swab previously moistened in milk. After swabbing the throat the swab was immersed in 2 ml of milk.


綿棒で牛乳をぬらして、
子供の口の中に入れて、
細胞のサンプルを取った。

- さっきのうがいした物と同じこととするやんげ。
- **すでに人間の細胞と牛乳で何か分からない。**

① めん棒を牛乳につけましょ。
(ぼくがかんがえた) (さいきょうのけんしつ)



② そのめん棒を口に入れて、サンプルをとらましょ。



③ ~~でも、DNAもRNAも~~
~~牛の物と人間の物も~~
~~混ぜるし、分らない!~~
Dead RNA Human (意味ないよ)

12:13

おかしい所⑤

After swabbing the throat
the swab was immersed in 2 ml of milk.

さらに、その綿棒を
2ミリリットルの牛乳の中に追加。
もはや何がなんだか分からない。

12:34

Peni-cillin, 100 u/ml, and streptomycin, 50 mg/ml.

その後に、ペニシリンとストレプトマイシンという
抗生物質を入れる。（その牛乳に）

*ペニシリンは、1928年にイギリスの細菌学者・フレミングにより青カビから発見された世界初の抗生物質です。青カビから作られる天然のペニシリンの中では、ベンジルペニシリン（ペニシリンG）がグラム陽性菌や梅毒などの**感染症に対して現在でも使用されます。**

*ペニシリン系薬の主な副作用は、発熱・発疹などのアレルギー反応（薬疹）、下痢や嘔吐などの胃腸症状、口内炎・カンジダ症の発症などです。

世界初の抗生物質！ペニシリンの効果と副作用を解説 - ミナカラより



13:13

- ・ストレプトマイシン(Streptomycin)は、
腎臓細胞にとって悪い影響を与える。

(僕が考えた最強の細胞変性効果レシピ)

うがいされた物 (A)+牛乳つけた綿棒 (B)+ペニシリン (C)+ストレプトマイシン (D)

(この超グロテスクレシピの中でどれだけ細胞が破壊されたか分からない)

抗生物質は、細胞に影響を与えるものだから、人間の細胞と牛の細胞が混ざった状態で、
ペニシリンとストレプトマイシンを入れる。

→細胞を意図的に殺す or もしくは壊す。

混ぜた時点でどんな(悪い)効果が出るか分からない

ペニシリン (腎臓に悪い+発熱発生させる)

+

ストレプトマイシン

(さらに腎臓細胞に悪い)

(腎臓いじめかよwww)



14:17

• centrifuged

5450 rpm で回す。

ABCD を合わせた闇鍋サンプルを

→試験管に入れて、高速に混ぜて、
分解させようとしてた訳。

色々なサンプルが混ざりすぎている。
人間の細胞、牛の細胞、抗生物質など。

サンプルがどれだけ破壊されて、
どれだけ細胞が死んでるか、
死にかけてるか確認してないでやっている。
何がなんだか、わからない状況。

(というか明らかに意図的に細胞に影響を与えさせて、
壊させてるよね)

15:10

少量の牛乳を入れる。

(試験管で高速回転させた後)

*また牛乳かよw牛乳好きすぎだろww

15:42

Heparin のことは彼は知らないらしいけど
血で混ぜたものでどうせろくでもないものだと言っている。

ヘパリン

ヘパリンには抗凝固といって、血液を固まりにくくする作用があります。人の肝臓でも生成されます (ヘパリンの「ヘパ」は肝臓、という意味です)。医療現場では、血栓塞栓症の防止や治療、カテーテル挿入時の血液凝固防止などにも用いられています。(大正製薬より)



・血液・凝固系疾患・ヘパリン起因性血小板減少症(平成23年度)

へぱりんきいんせいけっしょうばんげんしょうしょう
(難病情報センターより)

1. 概要

ヘパリン起因性血小板減少症は生命予後に関わるヘパリンの重篤な副作用である。未分画ヘパリン、低分子量ヘパリンは本邦において、例えば血栓塞栓症の治療、予防、カテーテル治療に関する抗凝固、人工心肺使用手術等で最も汎用されている抗凝固薬である。しかしながら、ある状況下で、この抗凝固薬が免疫学的機序を介して血栓塞栓症を引き起こすことが明らかになってきており、その病態がヘパリン起因性血小板減少症として注目されている。本邦でも、2006年4月にヘパリンの添付文書が改訂され、その副作用としてヘパリン起因性血小板減少症が言及されることとなり、認知が進んでいる。しかし、ヘパリン起因性血小板減少症を単独で診断できる診断方法は未だ存在せず、臨床的、免疫学的診断法を組み合わせることで診断予測せざるを得ないのが現状である

<https://www.nanbyou.or.jp/entry/2241>

16:08～18:06

After
addition of antibiotics as described above 10%
fecal suspensions were prepared by grinding
the material in bovine amniotic fluid medium.

その後、ヘパリン（血）を入れた後に、
antibiotics(抗生物質)、10%以上のうんち準備して、
牛の羊水<ようすい> (bovine amniotic fluid)を混ぜる。

麻疹（はしか）は皮膚の問題なのに、
なぜうんち が必要な？
そういった事を皆さんにも疑問を持ってほしい。

17:56

サンプルは全て冷蔵庫に入れて、
5度で冷やす。
(All specimens were refrigerated in water.)

18:18-18:57

specimens 278pageにある。
(サンプル)

サンプルの取る時間と、腎臓細胞とかに
注射したのが3時間半。（暗黒騎士の翻訳）
ここは分かりにくいので自分で調べてみました。

The maximum time that lapsed
between collection of specimens and inocula-
tion was 3.5 hours

the maximum time..最大時間

lapse....3. (時などの) 経過、推移、(過去の) 一時期、
期間。～経過する<ベーシックジーニアス英和辞典>

inoculation.....予防注射（接種）<同じ辞典>

冷蔵庫に入れて冷やすのと、サンプルを取ると、予防注射するのも
含めて最大で3時間半経過した。
(文の流れからして)
<これが僕の翻訳>

Specimen....

1.標本.

2.試料 (検査・分析などに用いる材料)

ケンブリッジ英英和辞典

TABLE I. TISSUE CULTURES FROM THROAT WASHINGS AND BLOOD OF 5 MEASLES CASES.

Material and No. of passages			Time of collection of materials	
T.W.*	Passages	Blood Passages	Days after onset	Hours after rash
—†	—	+	3	5 29
+	3	+	3	3 17
+	4	+	10	2 14
+	3	ND‡	ND	4 6
+	2	+	1	? ±24

* T.W. = Throat washings.

† No virus isolated.

‡ ND = Not done.

passage in tissue cultures and which induce distinctive cytopathic changes in renal epithelial cells. A certain amount of evidence has been accumulated indicating that antibodies specific for these agents develop during the course of the disease. It is our purpose to describe here these observations in a preliminary manner. Additional evidence for the relationship of these agents to measles will be sought in future investigations.

Materials and methods. Collection of specimens. Throat washings, venous blood and feces were obtained from 7 patients as early as possible after a clinical diagnosis of measles was established. In 5 instances the time at which specimens were collected in relation to the onset of exanthem is given in the case histories described below or in Table I. Capable, patients were asked to gargle with 10-15 ml of sterile

of the whole blood were employed. After addition of antibiotics as described above 10% fecal suspensions were prepared by grinding the material in bovine amniotic fluid medium. The suspensions were then centrifuged at 5450 rpm for about one hour and the supernatant fluids used as inocula, in amounts varying from 0.1 ml to 3 ml. All specimens were refrigerated in water and ice or maintained in the cold at about 5°C from the time of collection until they were added to the cultures. The maximum time that lapsed between collection of specimens and inoculation was 3½ hours.

Tissue culture technics. In the initial isolation attempts roller tube cultures(11,12) of human kidney, human embryonic lung, human embryonic intestine, human uterus and rhesus monkey testis were employed. Subsequent passages of the agents isolated were later attempted in human kidney, human embryonic skin and muscle, human foreskin, human uterus, rhesus monkey kidney and embryonic chick tissue. Stationary cultures prepared according to the technic of Youngner(13) with trypsinized human and rhesus monkey kidney were later employed for isolation of agents and their passage. The culture medium consisted of bovine amniotic fluid (90%), beef embryo extract (5%), horse serum (5%), antibiotics, and phenol red as an indicator of cell metabolism(12). Soybean trypsin inhibitor was added to this medium unless it was used for the cultivation of human and monkey kidney (11). Fluids were usually changed at inter-

19:00

(もうひとつ考えてほしいポイント⑥)

冷蔵庫とかでも、冷凍庫でも

冷たくすることによってサンプル(細胞、組織)が変化する。

また意図的に変化をさせられている。

その点を考慮してほしい。

19:32

Tissue culture technics...

細胞培養のテクニック

ここから細胞培養のテクニック(暗黒騎士)

—†	—	+	3	5	29
++	3	+	3	3	17
++	4	+	10	2	14
++	3	ND‡	ND	4	6
++	2	+	1	?	±24

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varying from 30 min to 3 hrs. The specimens were refrigerated in water and ice or maintained in the cold at about 5°C from the time of collection until they were added to the cultures. The maximum time that lapsed between collection of specimens and inoculation was 3½ hours.

Tissue culture techniques. In the initial isolation attempts roller tube cultures(11,12) of human kidney, human embryonic lung, human embryonic intestine, human uterus and rhesus monkey testis were employed. Subsequent passages of the agents isolated were later attempted in human kidney, human embryonic skin and muscle, human foreskin, human uterus, rhesus monkey kidney and embryonic chick tissue. Stationary cultures prepared according to the technic of Youngner(13) with trypsinized human and rhesus monkey kidney were later employed for isolation of agents and their passage. The culture medium consisted of bovine amniotic fluid (90%), beef embryo extract (5%), horse serum (5%), antibiotics, and phenol red as an indicator of cell metabolism(12). Soybean trypsin inhibitor was added to this medium unless it was used for the cultivation of human and monkey kidney (11). Fluids were usually changed at intervals of 4-5 days. For histological examination the cell growth after fixation in 10% formalin was embedded in collodion, dehydrated and stained with hematoxylin and eosin.†

† We are indebted to Dr. William J. Cheatham for the following account of the collodion embedding

19:40-19:46

これが最初の細胞培養したもの。

Tissue culture techniques. In the initial isolation attempts roller tube **cultures**(11,12) of human kidney, human embryonic lung, human embryonic intestine, human uterus and rhesus monkey testis were employed. Subsequent passages of the agents isolated were later attempted in human kidney, human embryonic skin and muscle, human foreskin, human uterus, rhesus monkey kidney and embryonic chick tissue. Stationary cultures prepared according to the technic of Youngner(13) with trypsinized human and rhesus monkey kidney were later employed for isolation of agents and their passage. The culture medium consisted

19:51~21:51

(おかしいポイント⑦)

この論文では、

人間の胎児の肺、大腸。人間の腎臓、女性の子宮、サルの睾丸(精巣<せいす>)。

これらの素材から細胞培養(ウィルス)を探す為に使った。

<今、現在も使われている可能性が高い。>

- human kidney(人間の腎臓) • human uterus =女性の子宮
- human embryonic lung = 人間の胎児の肺
(• lung=肺 • embryonic =胎児)
- human embryonic intenstine = 人間の胎児の大腸 (intensterine = 大腸)
- monkey testis = サルの金玉。サルの睾丸もしくは精巣。

20:17~20:46

どこからこの様なサンプルを取ったのか問題。
中絶した赤子から取っているのか、そうではないか。
そして、人間の胎児の肺は HKE293 というのが現代でもある。
(これはワクチンに使用されている。詳しくはウィルスが存在しない①の PDF を
ご覧ください)

この HKE293 は、虐殺された赤ちゃんから取ったもの。
その情報が事実であることは明白。
(暗黒騎士)

*アメリカの民主党側や左派は、中絶を支持するようにするのは、
おそらくこの様な背景もあるからしれない (個人的な予想だが)

* T.W. = Throat washings.
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passage in tissue cultures and which induce distinctive cytopathic changes in renal epithelial cells. A certain amount of evidence has been accumulated indicating that antibodies specific for these agents develop during the course of the disease. It is our purpose to describe here these observations in a preliminary manner. Additional evidence for the relationship of these agents to measles will be sought in future investigations.

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21:57-23:04

その後は、違うやり方で
人間の腎臓、胎児の皮膚や筋肉、
人間の男性器の包皮 (ほうひ)、
女性の子宮、
サルの腎臓、鳥の胎児。

これらを使って、またウィルスを発見しようとした。

そして、さっきの牛乳や抗生物質、うんちを使う。

もうだめでしょ。

(暗黒騎士)

(終わり)

いかがでしたか？

前半編はこれで終わりたいと思います。

少しでもウィルス学のおかしさや問題について、
気づきなれば幸いです。

私としては、ウィルス学というのは始まりや現在も含め、
ウィルス学という名の借りた人体実験およびビジネスだと思っています。

これだけ多くの命や人生を巻き込み、犠牲にした、
ウィルス学というのは罪は計り知れないと思います。

一体何千万頭の牛や豚や鶏、サル、動物たちが犠牲なつたでしょう？

どれだけ赤ちゃんや女性も男性も含め、

この巨大なビジネスと人体実験のために犠牲になつたのでしょうか？

これは昔だからという点ではなく、現代でもウィルス学はいい加減です。

自分達が医学界が最も権威が誇る NEJW で、

ウィルス学の基準~~も~~もちろん嘘の基準ですが)、

それすら満たさないでいい加減な論文を公式に認めました。

(この問題は、ウィルスは存在しない 1.5 でわかります)

さらに中国の CDC は、”コロナが分離されなかった。”

”コロナは存在しなかった”と答えています。

odysee

Q Search

DR. WU ZUNYOU CHINESE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
THEY DIDN'T ISOLATE THE VIRUS

(中国CDC Wu Zunyou博士)
ウィルスは分離されなかったのです

1:48 / 2:27

1x

(日本語字幕) CHINESE CDC ADMIT THEY NEVER ISOLATED SARS-CoV-2 (CORONAVIRUS) / 中国CDC「ウィルスは分離されなかった」感染爆発から一年後の武漢 2021.01.23

May 21, 2022 • 77 views

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odysee

Q Search

どのようにロックフェラーが
自然治療を殺して、近代医薬を創設したのか
同じ頃です、ジョン・D・ロックフェラーが
米国のメディアを掌握したときに

0:00 / 2:07

Auto 360p

ロックフェラーがどのように自然治療を殺し近代医薬を創設したのか

August 3, 2022 • 230 views

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True Report
@Mchan
327 followers

Join Follow

さらに医学界は、ロックフェラーという金持ちによって
支配していました。

(今もその親族が支配してますが)

これは一人の民間人が、金を使って、

医学という物を好き勝手、恣意的（しいてき）に管理するのです。

医者ではなく、大金持ちが医学を好きなようにコントロールし、
情報を管理、統制、監視するのです。

このような体制に何の疑問も抱かないのでしょうか？

もはやウィルス学や医学は、何の公平性も透明性もありません。

これは半世紀以上に渡るプロパガンダ（洗脳）なのです。

私達がこの事に声をあげ、訴え続けられない限り、
我々は永久に奴隷です。

どうか少しでも、この事を拡散してください。

一人でも二人でもかまいません。

ネット上だけでもいいです。

できることからでいいです。

よろしくお願いします。

—†	—	+	3	5	29
+	3	+	3	3	17
+	4	+	10	2	14
+	3	ND‡	ND	4	6
+	2	+	1	?	±24

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ここはちゃんと説明してないから補足。

(暗黒騎士が)

自動翻訳機に入れたらこんな感じになった。

まあ翻訳しましたが、インチキなのは変わりませんでした。

<それでもよければどうぞ>

With these considerations in mind we have recently attempted to cultivate the agent of measles in cultures of human and monkey cells employing procedures applied successfully to the propagation of the poliomyelitis viruses(11-13). In blood and throat washings of typical cases of measles agents have been demonstrated that can be maintained in serial passage in tissue cultures and which induce distinctive cytopathic changes in renal epithelial cells.

who apparently had succeeded in growing the agent in a modified suspended cell culture of chick embryonic tissues. Egg passage in the hands of Shaffer and his coworkers(7,8) regularly appeared to alter the pathogenicity of the agent for man as indicated by the develop-

* These investigations were conducted under the sponsorship of the Commission on Virus and Rickettsial Diseases, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, and supported by the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

† We are grateful to Dr. Theodore Ingalls, Dr. William Pfeffer, Dr. Eli Friedman and Dr. Morris Prizer for indispensable aid in obtaining patients for study and to Dr. Frank Ingraham, Dr. Donald Matson, Dr. Duncan Reid, Dr. Robert Gross, Dr. George Van S. Smith and Dr. Hazel Mansell for making various tissues available. To John Carabitses we owe especial thanks for the microphotographs.

over, repeated attempts by Shaffer(10) to demonstrate a serologic reaction, such as complement fixation, using materials from the infected chick embryo failed. Accordingly, the only available technics have consisted in the inoculation of man or the monkey. The former is obviously impractical as routine and the latter tedious, expensive and frequently inconclusive because of variation in individual susceptibility.

With these considerations in mind we have recently attempted to cultivate the agent of measles in cultures of human and monkey cells employing procedures applied successfully to the propagation of the poliomyelitis viruses(11-13). In blood and throat washings of typical cases of measles agents have been demonstrated that can be maintained in serial

(グーグル翻訳)

これらの考慮事項を念頭に置いて、最近、のエージェントを培養しようとしたヒトおよびサル文化における麻疹手順を採用した細胞は成功を収めました-ポリオの伝播に完全にウイルス (11-13)。血液や喉の洗浄液に麻疹病原体の典型的な症例のシリアルで維持できることを実証組織培養における継代および誘導腎エピの特徴的な細胞変性変化上皮細胞。

*変な文なので、翻訳しました。
要はサルと人の細胞? を使って、麻疹 (はしか) の患者に対してポリオウィルスを実際に培養する事を”完全に”成功したとのことです。

<まあどのようにやったか知らんけど>
(①コッホの原則を満たしてるかわからんし、この論文は患者例が7人しかないから、自称にしかすぎない。) <100人は患者が同じ様な症状が出たか必要)>
<②しかも、電子顕微鏡の写真がない>
③一切の他の物質を混ぜず、純粋な対象物質および培養対象を観測すること。
<これを満たせない限り、科学的根拠は一切ない>

これらを満たさない限り、論文としての証拠、信憑性は一切ない。

だが、とりあえず訳します。

With these considerations in mind we have recently attempted to cultivate the agent of measles in cultures of human and monkey cells employing procedures applied successfully to the propagation of the poliomyelitis viruses(11-13).

consideration...考慮

attempted = 未遂の、企てた

Agent = a. 反応・変化などを起こす力
(元になる力、作因、現象が生じる自然力)

measles = はしか

cultivate...培養する

employing = 接合点

この意味しか関係がありそうなのがなかった。

Applied = (実地に) 適用される

- 1 物事が行われたり、行う予定になっていたりする場所。現場。「一調査」
- 2 理論や説明だけでなく、実際にそのことを行うこと。また、そういう場面。「考えを一に移す」「一訓練」

Procedures = procedure の複数形。

(進行：行動の手続き、順序)

With these considerations in mind we have recently attempted to cultivate the agent of measles in cultures of human and monkey cells employing procedures applied successfully to the propagation of the poliomyelitis viruses(11-13).

(翻訳)

これらを考慮する点は、最近、サルの細胞を使って、ポリオウィルスを培養することに完全成功したという事だ (自称)

In blood and throat washings of typical cases of measles agents have been demonstrated that can be maintained in serial passage in tissue cultures and which induce distinctive cytopathic changes in renal epithelial cells.

血液中には、典型的な症状が麻疹（はしか）患者から
実際に患者が喉うがいしたサンプル＜なお牛の牛乳が入っている＞を含め、
細胞培養および細胞変性効果における
特性が現れ始め、その効果は実際に上皮細胞の中で持続的に続きました。
（そりゃ元の素材から変化を意図的に加えてるしな）

Serial passage= 連続継代 → 継代培養

継代培養とは、培養容器内で増殖した細胞を、新しい容器に移し替えて、継続して培養を維持することです。

Demonstrated....

demonstrate の過去形・または過去分詞
(…に) (推論・証拠などによって) 論証する。

Epithelial cells → epi-thelial cells

= 上皮細胞、上皮系細胞。

Indue = 特性または能力を与える

maintained.....maintain の過去形または過去分詞
持続しました、維持しました。