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The in vivo nanoparticle vaccination extends covid-19 immunity

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ABSTRACT

The CDC approach to the Covid-19 virus was to quickly develop a vaccine which even if successful in the near term would be impossible to implement for the ~8 billion people in the world, let alone unacceptable because of attendant social unrest and economic collapse. In mid-2020, a new approach for Covid-19 and other viruses called the Nanoparticle Treatment was proposed targeting only a relatively small number of patients who tested positive for the virus. Messenger mRNA and antigens of the virus having unknown side effects were excluded. Only injections of biodegradable lipid nanoparticles (NPs) in saline are used with the antigen being the actual live Covid-19 virus in the tested positive patient that is inactivated by the UV radiation emitted from the NPs. The UV is produced by the simple QED theory based on the Planck law which denies atoms in NPs the heat capacity to conserve heat by an increase in temperature, and instead heat from the surroundings is conserved by creating EM radiation at a wavelength depending on the NP size, e.g., 80 nm lipid NPs emit UVC (254 nm) radiation. In the manner of an in vivo vaccine, the NP treatment uses UVC to inactivate the live Covid-19 virus in the patient to produce the inactivated virus that acts as the antigen to elicit immunity to current and future Covid-19 infections. By controlling the NP dose, the UVC is held to low levels of collateral DNA damage allowing recovery by DNA repair systems that evolved during the UV intense primitive Earth. Today, the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine and others having over 90% efficacy are found to lose immunity prompting re-vaccinations. However, the NP treatment, especially in pill form to avoid injections, is suggested as sufficent and economic to be administered as many times necessary to all Covid-19 patients on Earth tested positive to extend immunity as envisoned in mid-2020.

Biography

Thomas Prevenslik is a retired American living in Berlin. He developed simple QED nanoscale heat transfer in Hong Kong in 2010. Having nothing to do with Feynman's QED, simple QED conserves heat by emitting EM radiation instead of changing temperature, the EM radiation standing inside the NP. For a spherical NP, simple QED creates a quantum state E = hc/2nd, where h is Planck's constant, c the velocity of light, with n and d the refractive index and diameter of the NP.