

Questioning the Mainstream Corona Virus Narrative

A Mind & Body Upgrade paper by Johan Cools

"The greatest enemy of knowledge is not ignorance; it is the illusion of knowledge." - Daniel J. Boorstin

Introduction

This study investigates and builds a previous paper "[Debunking The Germ Theory](#)" available on the platforms of Academia and ResearchGate. By exploring viral behavior, diagnostic limitations, correlations versus causations, and implications of mutations, this research contributes to challenging conventional infectious disease paradigms. Drawing from these foundational studies, this paper aims to prompt critical inquiry into the complex interplay of viruses and human health, fostering a nuanced understanding of virology and disease processes.

The recent global upheaval caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has cast a long shadow of fear and uncertainty over the world, igniting widespread concerns about viruses and their potential mutations. The unprecedented scale and impact of the pandemic have amplified existing anxieties surrounding infectious diseases and highlighted the critical importance of understanding viral evolution and its implications for human health.

Amidst this backdrop of heightened fear and vigilance, this paper seeks to challenge the prevailing scientific consensus regarding the origins and nature of the disease known as COVID-19. Specifically, we aim to question the widely accepted notion that a novel coronavirus, designated as the causative agent of COVID-19, represents a distinct and entirely new threat to human health. Our hypothesis posits that logical arguments, centered on the use of PCR testing and insights into the human virome, can provide a compelling basis for re-examining the narrative surrounding the emergence and classification of COVID-19.

By scrutinizing the utility and limitations of PCR testing in disease diagnosis and exploring the multifaceted functions of the human virome within the body, we aim to challenge the conventional understanding of COVID-19 as a standalone disease entity. Through a logical and evidence-based approach, we seek to unravel the complexities of viral detection and disease classification to offer a fresh perspective on the interplay between viruses, human biology, and the broader landscape of infectious diseases.

In the following sections, we will discuss the symbiotic relationship between viruses and their human hosts. By critically examining the scientific underpinnings of the COVID-19 pandemic and the role of viral mutations in disease dynamics, we endeavour to provoke thought, stimulate discussion, and foster a deeper appreciation for the nuanced interconnections between viruses and human health.

The human virome

The human virome, comprising a diverse array of viruses that inhabit the human body, is a critical component of human biology and health. Viruses have played a significant role in human evolution, with approximately 8% of the human genome originating from viral sources. This genetic integration highlights the enduring symbiosis between humans and viruses.

In addition to the genetic influence of viruses, the human body houses an astonishing number of viral particles. Current estimations suggest that the average human carries around 360 trillion viral particles within their body. This staggering abundance of viral entities underscores the pervasive presence of viruses in the human ecosystem.

When viewed from the perspective of the vast number of viral particles coexisting within the human body, the fear surrounding individual viruses may indeed seem disproportionate. The notion of fixating on the threat posed by a single virus becomes somewhat incongruous when one considers the sheer abundance and diversity of viruses that naturally inhabit our bodies.

Understanding the immense quantity and variety of viral particles that peacefully reside within us can provide a broader context for appreciating the nuanced interplay between viruses and human health. Rather than succumbing to undue alarm over isolated viral threats, a comprehensive understanding of the virome as a whole may serve to recalibrate perceptions and foster a more balanced perspective on the intricate relationship between humans and the myriad viruses that populate our internal landscape. Following functions of the human virome can significantly broaden that perspective:

- Regulation of Immune Responses: Some viruses within the human virome can modulate the immune system, aiding in maintaining a balanced and effective immune response against pathogens. This regulatory function contributes to overall immune health and resilience.
- Protection Against Pathogens: Certain viruses in the virome confer protection against harmful pathogens by competing for resources or directly inhibiting the replication of pathogenic viruses, helping prevent infections and sustain health.
- Training of the Immune System: Exposure to benign viruses in the virome can educate the immune system, enhancing its ability to recognize and respond effectively to future viral threats, bolstering immune defence.
- Maintenance of Gut Health: Viruses in the virome of the gut contribute to the balance of the gut microbiota, influencing gut health, digestive function, and nutrient absorption.
- Development of Tolerance: Early-life exposure to specific virome viruses aids in immune tolerance development, reducing the risk of autoimmune reactions and hypersensitivity, preventing inappropriate immune responses.
- Modulation of Host Metabolism: Certain virome viruses influence host metabolism, affecting energy balance, nutrient utilization, and metabolic pathways, with implications for metabolic health.
- Maintenance of Homeostasis: The human virome plays a crucial role in maintaining body homeostasis, contributing to equilibrium and optimal functioning of various physiological systems, underscoring its significance in human health and well-being.

Linking symptoms to the presence of viral particles

The discussion surrounding the dangers of linking the presence of viral particles in the body to specific symptoms is a critical one in the realm of infectious disease research. While the detection of viral particles through diagnostic tests provides valuable insights, attributing causality solely based on viral presence can be fraught with complexities and potential pitfalls. The risk lies in oversimplifying the relationship between viral presence and symptomatology, as multiple factors, including host immune response, viral load, and individual variability, can influence the clinical outcome. Careful consideration and comprehensive analysis are essential to avoid misinterpretation and unwarranted assumptions when connecting viral particles to observed symptoms.

Is the PCR test the golden standard?

Dr. Kary Mullis, who unfortunately died just before the Covid crisis, and the esteemed Nobel laureate and inventor of the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) technique, has expressed serious reservations regarding the diagnostic utility of the PCR test in various interviews. Mullis cautioned that the PCR test may not be really suited for definitive diagnosis, emphasizing the inherent flexibility of the test in detecting a wide range of genetic material present in the body. This adaptability, he noted, could potentially yield positive results for various genetic fragments, irrespective of their clinical significance.

Moreover, Mullis highlighted the critical role of amplification cycles in PCR testing, noting that the number of cycles employed can influence the test results significantly. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many laboratories utilized excessive high numbers of amplification cycles, exceeding 25 and even reaching up to 40 cycles. Mullis suggested that such high cycle thresholds could lead to the detection of trace genetic material, potentially amplifying background noise and non-specific signals, thus complicating the interpretation of results. This could surely explain the massive amount of so called asymptomatic cases of the covid disease.

From a scientific standpoint, the concerns raised by Mullis underscore the importance of exercising caution when linking the presence of a virus to specific symptoms or diseases, particularly when relying solely on PCR testing. The inherent sensitivity of the PCR technique, combined with the potential for amplifying minute genetic fragments, underscores the need for a comprehensive and nuanced approach to interpreting test results. Vigilance is warranted in ensuring that the connection between viral presence and clinical manifestations is established through robust evidence and clinical correlation, taking into account the limitations and nuances of diagnostic testing methodologies.

Correlation does not mean causation

The principle of "correlation does not imply causation" is a fundamental tenet in scientific reasoning, particularly when exploring the intricate relationship between viral particles and human health. Drawing parallels to the analogy of the fire brigade present at a fire outbreak, the mere correlation between the presence of viral particles and a state of illness does not inherently indicate a causal relationship. Just as the fire brigade's presence at a fire scene does not imply responsibility for igniting the flames, the activation of viral particles in response to bodily imbalance or illness does not necessarily denote their role in causing the condition. The human virome, with its myriad functions and interactions, may exhibit dynamic responses to perturbations in the body's equilibrium, potentially leading to the detection of viral particles during times of physiological stress. Therefore, a cautious approach is warranted in interpreting correlations between viral presence and symptoms, recognizing the complexity of these associations and refraining from hasty causal attributions based solely on observational links.

Koch's postulate is the Golden Standard

In the realm of infectious disease research, the application of Koch's postulates serves as a foundational framework for establishing causal relationships between a specific pathogen and a disease. Proposed by German physician and microbiologist Robert Koch in the late 19th century, these postulates outline criteria that must be met to demonstrate the etiological role of a microorganism in a given disease. The postulates include:

1. The microorganism must be present in individuals with the disease and absent in those without.
2. The microorganism must be isolated and cultured from the diseased individual.
3. The cultured microorganism should cause the same disease when introduced into a healthy individual.
4. The microorganism must be reisolated from the experimentally infected individual.

Applying Koch's postulates to the context of the coronavirus, specifically in relation to COVID-19, would involve demonstrating a direct link between the presence of the coronavirus (such as SARS-CoV-2) and the development of the characteristic symptoms and pathological changes associated with COVID-19. This would entail isolating the virus from individuals with COVID-19, culturing the virus in laboratory settings, and reproducing the disease in experimental models through viral inoculation. Furthermore, reisolating the virus from the experimentally infected models would be crucial to fulfil Koch's postulates and establish a causal relationship between the virus and the disease.

As far as the personal research of the author, definitive studies applying Koch's postulates to establish the direct causation of COVID-19 by SARS-CoV-2 have not yet been conclusively reported.

Questioning viral mutations

Viruses, as entities existing at the intersection of living and non-living matter, possess a unique yet very simple composition devoid of essential biological systems found in living organisms. Lacking a nervous system, respiratory system, endocrine system, digestive system, and traditional replication mechanisms, viruses operate as molecular parasites reliant on host cellular machinery for replication. Without the capacity for sensory perception to gather information from the environment, viruses are inherently limited in their ability to adapt to changing conditions.

When considering mutations, which are genetic alterations that drive evolutionary change, it is crucial to acknowledge that mutations typically arise as adaptive responses to new environmental pressures. However, the fundamental inert nature of viruses, devoid of sensory capabilities and autonomous survival instincts, raises questions about their capacity to actively adapt through mutation. In the absence of intrinsic mechanisms for environmental sensing and response, the notion of viruses undergoing purposeful adaptive mutations becomes highly speculative.

Moreover, the absence of essential biological processes characteristic of living organisms in viruses challenges the conventional understanding of evolutionary dynamics. The primitive instinct of survival, a driving force behind adaptation in living organisms, finds no parallel in the inert nature of viruses. Consequently, the narrative surrounding viral mutations appears tenuous, given the inherent limitations imposed by the composition and functionality of viruses. In light of these considerations, the concept of viral mutations warrants careful scrutiny and re-evaluation within the context of virology and evolutionary biology.

Conclusion

In light of the multifaceted discussions surrounding viruses, PCR testing, correlations versus causations, and viral mutations, a thought-provoking conclusion emerges that challenges established paradigms. The collective analysis underscores the intricate complexities inherent in viral behavior and the limitations of diagnostic methodologies in definitively linking viral presence to clinical outcomes. The pervasive fear associated with viruses, exemplified during the COVID-19 crisis, prompts a critical re-evaluation of the true underpinnings of symptoms and disease manifestations. By questioning traditional assumptions and delving into the nuances of viral biology and host interactions, we are compelled to explore alternative perspectives on the nature of illness and the roles played by viruses in the broader context of human health. This introspective stance invites us to reconsider prevailing narratives and encourages a deeper exploration of the intricate interplay between viruses, the immune system, and symptomatology, fostering a more nuanced understanding of disease processes and the human experience in the face of viral challenges.

Endnote

For a more in-depth exploration of the real challenges humanity is facing, I refer to my book "BrainUpgrade for the BrainPandemic". This book provides insights into the existence of a BrainPandemic caused by learned helplessness, distorted perceptions of reality, and subconscious influences. It offers a range of tools, methods, and AHA moments that can enhance performance and facilitate adaptation in a rapidly evolving society. You find a free teaser of the book on www.mindandbodyupgrade.com.