Reanalogizacija v službi človekovega obstanka – Prvi del

(Prepis govora z viri)

*Opomba: V Kazenskemu zakoniku **(KZ-1)** stojita **280. in 281. člen**, ki pravita, da **smo državljani dolžni prijaviti če vemo, da nekdo pripravlja ali izvaja kaznivo dejanje**, za katerega je predvidena zaporna kazen 15 ali več let zapora, **kar genocid vsekakor je**.*
Potemtakem je naša dolžnost, da javimo naprej sume, ki jih je celo možno potrditi in dokazati na podlagi verodostojnih virov (EMA, VAERS, ClinicalTrials.gov, uradne vladne strani nekaterih držav, tehnični podatki za substance v cepivih, uradne strani neprofitnih organizacij, uradne študije, patenti, novice iz glavnih medijev,...)!

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V temu predavanju bomo imeli priložnost videti nekaj analogij, ki pa jih je nujno potrebno prej razumeti, zato da bi lahko dojeli smisel same reanalogizacije.
Da bi vse, kar tu govorimo, imelo pravo težo in zaslombo v kredibilnih virih, naj povemo, da bomo navajali samo uradne vire, državne internetne strani (.gov), uradne strani inštitucij, patente in od izsledkov raziskav predvsem dva vira:

1. Raziskavo dr. Robereta Younga, ki je že desetletja priznan strokovnjak na področju biokemije. Dr. med. Neil Solomon, nekdanji glavni raziskovalec na univerzi Johna Hopkinsa je dejal:«Dr. Young je morda na pragu nove biologije, katere principi – če bodo dokazani – lahko naredijo preobrat v svetu biologije in medicine.«.
vir: https://www.drrobertyoung.com/meet-dr-young Kot takega ga ceni strokovna javnost in bil je tudi sprejet v Beli hiši pri predsedniku Baracku Obami leta 2011 in 2012.
vir: https://www.drrobertyoung.com/curriculim-vitae
Opravil je celovito raziskavo vsebine vsem znanih vial štirih proizvajalcev takoj v začetku histerije. Obširna raziskava , podprta s slikovnim materialom in diagrami snemanj različnih spektralnih analiz spojin, ki so v cepivih, je dala nedvomne rezultate. Dokazal je prisotnost grafena v vialah. Hkrati nazorno kaže posnetek reakcije krvi na prisotnost grafena in istočasno sliko normalnega stanja krvi brez prisotnosti omenjene substance . O možnih posledicah si lahko sami ustvarite mnenje. Vir: https://www.drrobertyoung.com/post/transmission-electron-microscopy-reveals-graphene-oxide-in-cov-19-vaccines

2. Drugi vir na katerega se sklicujemo v svojih opažanjih je dr. kemije Pablo Campra, ki predava na univerzi v Almeriji v Španiji. V obravnavo je vzel več vial in tako kot dr. Young dokazal prisotnost grafena v njih. Uporabljal je mikro-Ramanovo spektroskopijo.
Vir:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355979001_DETECTION_OF_GRAPHENE_IN_COVID19_VACCINES

Poglejmo si še zanimivo novico o grafenskih biosenzorjih iz strani newelectronics.co.uk:

Nekaj citatov:
»Graphene biosensors - finally a commercial reality«
»Nanomedical Diagnostics, a biotech company located in San Diego, California, has developed a breakthrough electronic assay, an investigative procedure that is usually used in medicine, pharmacology and molecular biology to assess or measure the presence of a particular entity.«

»“The graphene we grow is more crystallographically pure than any we could find on the market as verified by Raman and electronic transport measurements,” explains Lerner. “Our graphene deposition technique results in less contamination and hence less doping than any other technique.” «

»“We’ve got repeat customers for our graphene sensors and have been able to publish results in leading scientific journals like Nature and JACS. And that performance comes directly from the reproducibility and yield and quality afforded by the joint actions of Rogue Valley Microdevices and Nanomedical Diagnostics.” «

Prevod citatov:

»Grafenski biosenzorji – končno komercialna realnost

»Nanomedical Diagnostics, biotehnološko podjetje s sedežem v San Diegu v Kaliforniji, je razvilo revolucionarno elektronsko analizo, preiskovalni postopek, ki se običajno uporablja v medicini, farmakologiji in molekularni biologiji za oceno ali merjenje prisotnosti določene entitete.« »»Grafen, ki ga izdelujemo, je bolj kristalografsko čist kot katerikoli, ki bi ga lahko našli na trgu, kar je bilo potrjeno z ramanskimi in elektronskimi meritvami transporta,« pojasnjuje Lerner. "Naša tehnika nanašanja grafena povzroči manj onesnaženja in s tem manj dopinga kot katera koli druga tehnika." « »»Imamo stalne stranke za naše grafenske senzorje in rezultate smo lahko objavili v vodilnih znanstvenih revijah, kot sta Nature in JACS. In ta zmogljivost izhaja neposredno iz ponovljivosti, izkoristka in kakovosti, ki jo zagotavljajo skupni ukrepi podjetij Rogue Valley Microdevices in Nanomedical Diagnostics.« ««

Vir: https://www.newelectronics.co.uk/content/features/graphene-biosensors-finally-a-commercial-reality

1. Poglavje – ŠTUDIJE:

Obstajajo študije, ki odkrito govorijo o grafenu kot biosenzorju oz. nevromodulatorju. Druge študije govorijo o internetu čutil (IoS internet of Senses), tretje o škodljivosti in toksičnosti grafena. Poglejmo si nekatere od njih:

a) Študija v Reviji Nature o grafenskih senzorjih:

Naslov študije: »Graphene active sensor arrays for long-term and wireless mapping of wide frequency band epicortical brain activity«

Prevod naslova: »Nizi aktivnih grafenskih senzorjev za dolgoročno in brezžično preslikavo širokopasovne epikortikalne možganske aktivnosti«

Študija je iz leta 2021.

Vir: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-20546-w
https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-20546-w.pdf

b) Poglejmo si še dve študiji na ResearchGate, ki govorijo o IoS, IoE in Brain to brain communication

Naslov prve študije: »Universal Transceivers: Opportunities and Future Directions for the Internet of Everything (IoE) »

Prevod naslova: »Vsestranski transceiverji : **Priložnosti in prihodnje usmeritve za Internet Vsega (IoE – Internet of Everything)«**

(Transceiver je oddajnik in sprejemnik v enem. vir: **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transceiver**)

Vir:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354922677_Universal_Transceivers_Opportunities_and_Future_Directions_for_the_Internet_of_Everything_IoE

Študija je iz leta 2021 iz revije Frontiers in Communications and Networks, objavljena pa je tudi na ResearchGate.

Nekaj citatov s prevodi:
»The Internet of Everything (IoE) is a recently introduced information and communication technology (ICT) framework promising for extending the human connectivity to the entire universe, which itself can be regarded as a natural IoE, an interconnected network of everything we perceive. The countless number of opportunities that can be enabled by IoE through a blend of heterogeneous ICT technologies across different scales and environments and a seamless interface with the natural IoE impose several fundamental challenges, such as interoperability, ubiquitous connectivity, energy efficiency, and miniaturization. The key to address these challenges is to advance our communication technology to match the multi-scale, multi-modal, and dynamic features of the natural IoE. To this end, we introduce a new communication device concept, namely the universal IoE transceiver, that encompasses transceiver architectures that are characterized by multi-modality in communication (with modalities such as molecular, RF/THz, optical and acoustic) and in energy harvesting (with modalities such as mechanical, solar, biochemical), modularity, tunability, and scalability.

Focusing on
these fundamental traits, we provide an overview of the opportunities that can be opened up by micro/nanoscale universal transceiver architectures towards realizing the IoE applications. We also discuss the most pressing challenges in implementing such transceivers and briefly review the open research directions. Our discussion is particularly focused on the opportunities and challenges pertaining to the IoE physical layer, which can enable the efficient and effective design of higher-level techniques. We believe that such universal transceivers can pave the way for seamless connection and communication with the universe at a deeper level and pioneer the construction of the forthcoming IoE landscape.«

»Internet vsega (IoE) je nedavno uvedeno ogrodje informacijske in komunikacijske tehnologije (ICT), ki obeta razširitev človeške povezljivosti na celotno vesolje, ki se samo po sebi lahko obravnava kot naravni IoE, medsebojno povezano omrežje vsega, kar zaznavamo. Nešteto priložnosti, ki jih lahko omogoči IoE z mešanico heterogenih ICT tehnologij v različnih obsegih in okoljih ter neopazen vmesnik z naravnim IoE, zahtevajo več temeljnih izzivov, kot so interoperabilnost, vseprisotna povezljivost, energetska učinkovitost in miniaturizacija. Ključ do reševanja teh izzivov je izboljšanje naše komunikacijske tehnologije, da bo ustrezala večrazsežnim, večmodalnim in dinamičnim značilnostim naravnega IoE. V ta namen uvajamo nov koncept komunikacijske naprave, in sicer univerzalni oddajnik-sprejemnik IoE, ki zajema arhitekture oddajnikov-sprejemnikov, za katere je značilna večmodalnost v komunikaciji (z modalitetami, kot so molekularna, RF/THz, optična in akustična) in pri pridobivanju energije (z modalitetami, kot so mehanska, sončna, biokemična), modularnost, nastavljivost in razširljivost. Ob osredotočanju na te osnovne značilnosti nudimo pregled priložnosti, ki se lahko odprejo z univerzalnimi arhitekturami transceiverjev v mikro/nano merilu, za uresničitev aplikacij IoE. Razpravljamo tudi o najbolj perečih izzivih pri implementaciji tovrstnih oddajnikov in na kratko pregledamo odprte raziskovalne smeri. Naša razprava je še posebej osredotočena na priložnosti in izzive, ki se nanašajo na fizično plast IoE, ki lahko omogoči zmogljivo in učinkovito oblikovanje postopkov/metod višje ravni. Verjamemo, da takšni univerzalni oddajniki-sprejemniki lahko utrejo pot neopazni povezavi in komunikaciji z vesoljem na globlji ravni in omogočajo gradnjo prihajajoče pokrajine Interneta Vsega (IoE).«

»The recently introduced Internet of Everything (IoE) framework is positioned to exploit the heterogeneity of current and next-generation communication and networking technologies (both conventional and non-conventional) to extend our connectivity to the entire universe, which is itself a natural IoE, an inherently heterogeneous network of everything we perceive, whose interactions governed by the laws of physics (Dinc et al., 2019). Maximizing the connectivity to the universal scale through the integration of different communication technologies and their close interaction with the natural IoE is expected to enable novel applications. For example, control over biological communication pathways among living entities, such as biological cells, animals, plants, through the seamless interface of our communication technologies will have broad implications for biomedical, agricultural, and environmental applications (Akyildiz et al., 2015). As a particular example, interfacing future molecular nanosensor networks located inside the human brain to the low-latency and high-rate electromagnetic 5G wireless networks can bring the Internet of Senses to reality, enabling the nonverbal, i.e., conceptual, communication of human-body senses between individuals.

The countless number of applications that can be enabled by the blend of heterogeneous technologies across different scales and environments, however, impose several fundamental challenges, such as interoperability, ubiquitous connectivity, energy efficiency, and miniaturization.«

»Nedavno uvedeno ogrodje Interneta Vsega (IoE) je postavljeno tako, da izkorišča heterogenost trenutne in naslednje generacije komunikacijskih in omrežnih tehnologij (tako konvencionalnih kot nekonvencionalnih), da razširi našo povezljivost na celotno vesolje, ki je samo po sebi naravni IoE, inherentno heterogena mreža vsega, kar zaznavamo, katere interakcije urejajo zakoni fizike (Dinc et al., 2019). Pričakuje se, da bo povečanje povezljivosti na univerzalni ravni z integracijo različnih komunikacijskih tehnologij in njihovo tesno interakcijo z naravnim IoE omogočilo nove aplikacije. Na primer, nadzor nad biološkimi komunikacijskimi potmi med živimi bitji, kot so biološke celice, živali, rastline, prek neopaznega vmesnika naših komunikacijskih tehnologij bo imel široke posledice za biomedicinske, kmetijske in okoljske aplikacije (Akyildiz et al., 2015). Kot poseben primer lahko povezovanje prihodnjih molekularnih nanosenzorskih omrežij, ki se nahajajo v človeških možganih, z nizko zakasnitvijo in visoko hitrostnimi elektromagnetnimi brezžičnimi omrežji pete generacije (5G), uresniči internet čutov (IoS) in omogoči neverbalno, tj. konceptualno komunikacijo človeških čutil med posamezniki. Nešteto aplikacij, ki jih je mogoče uresničiti z mešanjem heterogenih tehnologij v različnih obsegih in okoljih, pa postavlja več temeljnih izzivov, kot so interoperabilnost, vseprisotna povezljivost, energetska učinkovitost in miniaturizacija.«

Naš komentar:

Kdo si je kar naenkrat dovolil da nas kar vključi v neki »internet teles«, »internet vsega«, ali jim je vse na razpolago? Cel svet? Vsi mi ljudje? Ali komaj čakamo da se igrajo z nami in nam gledajo misli? Nam brskajo po možganih?
Iz tega, kar vidimo v pričujočih tekstih je zelo verjetno, da se grejo izdelovalca množice radijskih »sprejemnikov – oddajnikov » kar iz naših možgan, vsem bodo dodelili vsakemu svoj ID tako, kot so kavboji na nekdanjem Divjem zahodu požigosali divja goveda iz narave in tista goveda, ki so jih požigosali, so bila odtlej njihova! Po kavbojskih zakonih. Goveda pa pač niso imela svoje zakonodaje da bi se jim uprla, žal. Ampak v Sloveniji premoremo kak zakon ki bi nas zaščitil pred samovoljo neke Korporacije. Najbolje da sprejmemo zakon o izgonu korporacije iz države zdaj, ko vidimo, kakšne zločine načrtuje z nami.

Naslov druge študije: »Conscious Brain-to-Brain Communication in Humans Using Non-Invasive Technologies«

Prevod naslova: »Zavestna medmožganska komunikacija pri ljudeh z uporabo neinvazivnih tehnologij «
Študija je iz leta 2014.
Vir: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264866565_Conscious_Brain-to-Brain_Communication_in_Humans_Using_Non-Invasive_Technologies

Citat s prevodom:
»Abstract
Human sensory and motor systems provide the natural means for the exchange of information between individuals, and, hence, the basis for human civilization. The recent development of brain-computer interfaces (BCI) has provided an important element for the creation of brain-to-brain communication systems, and precise brain stimulation techniques are now available for the realization of non-invasive computer-brain interfaces

(CBI). These technologies, BCI and CBI, can be combined to realize the vision of non-invasive, computer-mediated brain-to-brain (B2B) communication between subjects (hyperinteraction)«
»...«

»More fully developed, related implementations will open new research venues in cognitive, social and clinical neuroscience and the scientific study of consciousness. We envision that hyperinteraction technologies will eventually have a profound impact on the social structure of our civilization and raise important ethical issues.«

»Izvleček:

Človeški senzorični in motorični sistem zagotavljata naravna sredstva za izmenjavo informacij med posamezniki in s tem osnovo za človeško civilizacijo. Nedavni razvoj vmesnikov možgani-računalnik (BCI) je zagotovil pomemben element za ustvarjanje komunikacijskih sistemov možgani-možgani, zdaj pa so na voljo natančne tehnike možganske stimulacije za realizacijo neinvazivnih vmesnikov računalnik-možgani (CBI). . Te tehnologije, BCI in CBI, je mogoče združiti za uresničitev vizije neinvazivne, računalniško posredovane medmožganske komunikacije (B2B) med subjekti (hiperinterakcija)«
»...«
»Bolj razvite, sorodne izvedbe bodo odprle nova raziskovalna mesta v kognitivni, socialni in klinični nevroznanosti ter znanstveni študiji zavesti. Predvidevamo, da bodo hiperinterakcijske tehnologije sčasoma močno vplivale na družbeno strukturo naše civilizacije in sprožile pomembna etična vprašanja.«

In še eno naše vprašanje:

Kdo je njim dovolil, da se sploh lotijo projekta, kako bodo vplivali na naše misli, povezovali moje možgane z drugimi in se igrali Boga? Katera konvencija jim to dovoljuje? Ali so koga vprašali, ali smejo to delati z nami? Ali si mi to želimo? Ali so si kar sami postavili zakon, ki jim to dovoljuje? Potem je zelo verjetno, da je pravi cilj ravno digitalizacija in so bile vse igrice z izimišljeno pandemijo samo nujen prvi korak v to smer! Cepivo očitno ni razvito s ciljem preprečitve okužbe ampak vnesti v nas superprevodnike, da se vežejo na nevrone. O grafenu kot snovi, ki se veže na nevrone je lani govoril tudi Mustafa Varank, turški minister za industrijo in tehnologijo.
Kot neinvazivne tehnologije oni smatrajo tiste, ki ne povzročijo bolečin v možganih. To, da ti preusmerjajo misli, zaznave in vsiljujejo reakcije, jih sploh ne skrbi. Bravo znanstveniki!

Kot je dejal nek znani slovenec:
»Ampak tako velike zdravstvene in vseobsegajoče družbene krize, kot jo je povzročila ta dvoletna uvertura z novim virusom, tega pa več ne pričakujem.«
Vir: https://n1info.si/poglobljeno/alojz-ihan-dveletna-uvertura-z-virusom-se-bo-to-zimo-koncala/
Vprašanje: Kaj torej sledi po uverturi? Očitno nekaj večjega! Mogoče IoS (Internet Čutil)?

c) Študiji o vplivu grafena na kri:

Naslov prve študije: »Blood exposure to graphene oxide may cause anaphylactic death in non-human primates«

Prevod naslova: »Izpostavljenost krvi grafenovemu oksidu lahko povzroči anafilaktično smrt pri primatih «

Študija je iz leta 2020.

Vir: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1748013220300918?via%3Dihub

Citat s prevodom:
»Abstract
Toxicological evaluation of graphene oxide (GO) has been actively pursued under the context of large-scale industrial production and the potential for clinical translation. Nevertheless, the safety of GO remains largely debated, especially due to the lack of toxicological profile in higher mammals. Here we show that blood exposure to GO under the maximum safe starting dose may cause accidental death of mammals, including non-human primates (1 in 5 Macaca fascicularis and 7 in 121 mice), while remains general amenable in others. Elevated levels of immunoglobulin E and severe lung injury were found in dead animals, suggesting the GO-induced acute anaphylactic reactions. Noticeably, we did not observe anaphylactic reactions and deaths for two other carbon nanomaterials, including single-walled carbon nanotubes and nanodiamonds. This difference might arise from the long in-vivo circulating time of two-dimensional GO materials. This study thus highlights the urgent need to evaluate the hypersensitivity risks of graphene and other nanomaterials.«

»Povzetek

Toksikološko vrednotenje grafenovega oksida (GO) se je aktivno izvajalo v okviru obsežne industrijske proizvodnje in možnosti za klinično uporabo. Kljub temu se o varnosti GO še vedno veliko razpravlja, zlasti zaradi pomanjkanja toksikološkega profila pri višjih sesalcih. Tukaj prikazujemo, da lahko izpostavljenost krvi GO pod največjim varnim začetnim odmerkom povzroči nenamerno smrt sesalcev, vključno s primati (1 od 5 Macaca fascicularis in 7 od 121 miši), medtem ko so ostali na splošno manj podvrženi. Pri mrtvih živalih so odkrili povišane vrednosti imunoglobulina E in hude poškodbe pljuč, kar kaže na akutne anafilaktične reakcije, ki jih povzroča GO. Opazno je, da nismo opazili anafilaktičnih reakcij in smrti pri dveh drugih ogljikovih nanomaterialih, vključno z enostenskimi ogljikovimi nanocevkami in nanodiamanti. Ta razlika lahko izhaja iz dolgega časa kroženja in vivo dvodimenzionalnih materialov GO. Ta študija tako poudarja nujno potrebo po oceni tveganja preobčutljivosti na grafen in druge nanomateriale.«

Naslov druge študije: »Impact of graphene oxide on the structure and function of important multiple blood components by a dose-dependent pattern«
Prevod naslova: »Vpliv grafenovega oksida na strukturo in funkcijo večih pomembnih krvnih komponent v odvisnosti od odmerka«
Študija je iz leta 2014.

Vir: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25257186/

»Abstract
Graphene and its derivatives have become great concern in biomedical fields. Though many investigations about their toxicity have been reported, systematic investigation on the interaction with multiple blood components is lacking. In this work, we studied the effects of the graphene oxide (GO) on the structure and function of the blood components, especially, on morphology and hemolysis of red blood cells (RBCs), bovine serum albumin (BSA) and fibrinogen conformation, complement activation, and blood coagulation function.

Scanning electron microscopy observation and hemolysis test results showed that the GO can affect RBC morphology and membrane integrity in a concentration-dependent way. Fluorescence and circular dichroism spectra showed that GO could alter the secondary structures and conformation of BSA and fibrinogen. In addition, the presence of GO could also trigger complement activation by detecting their key biomarker molecules in plasma. In the blood clotting process, the GO showed significant adverse effect on the activated partial thromboplastin time but not on prothrombin time of the platelet-poor plasma. Meanwhile, the GO also caused abnormal thromboelastography parameters of the whole blood coagulation. The results obtained in this study provides good insight into understanding the biomedical application of GO in vivo. «

»Povzetek
Grafen in njegovi derivati so postali velika skrb na področju biomedicine. Čeprav so poročali o številnih raziskavah o njihovi toksičnosti, manjkajo sistematične raziskave medsebojnega delovanja z več komponentami krvi. V tem delu smo preučevali učinke grafenovega oksida (GO) na strukturo in delovanje komponent krvi, zlasti na morfologijo in hemolizo rdečih krvnih celic (RBC), govejega serumskega albumina (BSA) in konformacijo fibrinogena, aktivacijo komplementov in funkcjo koagulacije krvi. Opazovanje z vrstično elektronsko mikroskopijo in rezultati testa hemolize so pokazali, da lahko GO vpliva na morfologijo RBC in celovitost membrane v odvisnosti od koncentracije. Spektri fluorescence in krožnega dikroizma so pokazali, da lahko GO spremeni sekundarne strukture in konformacijo BSA in fibrinogena. Poleg tega bi lahko prisotnost GO sprožila tudi aktivacijo komplementov z odkrivanjem njihovih ključnih molekul biomarkerjev v plazmi. V procesu strjevanja krvi je GO pokazal pomemben škodljiv učinek na aktivirani delni tromboplastinski čas, ne pa tudi na protrombinski čas plazme, revne s trombociti. Medtem je GO povzročil tudi nenormalne tromboelastografske parametre koagulacije celotne krvi. Rezultati, pridobljeni v tej študiji, zagotavljajo dober vpogled v razumevanje biomedicinske uporabe GO in vivo. «

d) Študija iz BMC, ki govori o toksičnosti grafena:

Naslov študije: »Toxicity of graphene-family nanoparticles: a general review of the origins and mechanisms«

Prevod naslova: »Toksičnost grafenovih nanodelcev: splošni pregled izvorov in mehanizmov«
Študija je iz leta 2016.

Vir: https://particleandfibretoxicology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12989-016-0168-y

»Conclusions
In the past few years, GFNs have been widely utilized in a wide range of technological and biomedical fields. Currently, most experiments have focused on the toxicity of GFNs in the lungs and livers. Therefore, studies of brain injury or neurotoxicity deserve more attention in the future. Many experiments have shown that GFNs have toxic side effects in many biological applications, but the in-depth study of toxicity mechanisms is urgently needed. In addition, contrasting results regarding the toxicity of GFNs need to be addressed by effective experimental methods and systematic studies. This review provides an overview of the toxicity of GFNs by summarizing the toxicokinetics, toxicity mechanisms and influencing factors and aimed to provide information to facilitate thorough research on the in vitro and in vivo haemo- and biocompatibility of GFNs in the future. This review will help address safety concerns before the clinical and therapeutic applications of GFNs, which will be important for further development of GFNs in biological applications.«

»Sklepi
V zadnjih nekaj letih so se GFN široko uporabljali na številnih tehnoloških in biomedicinskih področjih. Trenutno je večina poskusov osredotočena na toksičnost GFN v pljučih in jetrih. Zato si študije o možganskih poškodbah ali nevrotoksičnosti zaslužijo več pozornosti v prihodnosti. Številni poskusi so pokazali, da imajo GFN strupene stranske učinke v številnih bioloških aplikacijah, vendar je nujno potrebna poglobljena študija mehanizmov toksičnosti. Poleg tega je treba nasprotujoče rezultate glede toksičnosti GFN obravnavati z učinkovitimi eksperimentalnimi metodami in sistematičnimi študijami. Ta pregled ponuja pregled toksičnosti GFN s povzetkom toksikokinetike, mehanizmov toksičnosti in vplivnih dejavnikov, cilj pa je bil zagotoviti informacije za olajšanje temeljitih raziskav in vitro in in vivo hemo- in biokompatibilnosti GFN v prihodnosti. Ta pregled bo pomagal odpraviti varnostna vprašanja pred kliničnimi in terapevtskimi aplikacijami GFN, kar bo pomembno za nadaljnji razvoj GFN v bioloških aplikacijah.«

Komentar:

Tovarne kar tekmujejo, katera bo izdelovala več izdelkov široke potrošnje na osnovi grafena – maske, kondenzatorji, ekrani na dotik, baterije, sončne celice....
(vir: https://nanografi.com/carbon-nanotubes/). Kot, da nam hočejo ustvariti vtis, da je to čisto prijazna snov, ki se je dotikaš, jo uporabljaš in ti nič ne naredi. Te ne ugrizne.
Ja, verjamem! Ampak takih snovi, ki so ob dotikanju neškodljive, ob vnosu v organizem pa zelo škodljive, je okrog nas tisoče! Naprimer osnovna barva za kovino, teflon,...

Ali bi si z injekcijo dali vase osnovno barvo za kovino ali pralni prašek? Verjamem, da razumete razliko. Ni isto, če se nečesa dotikaš, ali pa to vbrizgaš v organizem. V prvem primeru je ta snov lahko čisto koristna, krotka, v cepivu in v našem telesu (v tkivih) je pa najhujši strup.

2. Poglavje – PATENTI

Ko se poglobimo v patente, v njih najdemo trditve, ki bi jih lahko pripisali le največjim »teoretikom zarote«. Pogledali si bomo tri patente.

a) Naslov prvega patenta: »Vaccine nanotechnology«

Številka patenta: US9539210B2 (preveden naslov: »Nanotehnologija cepiv«)

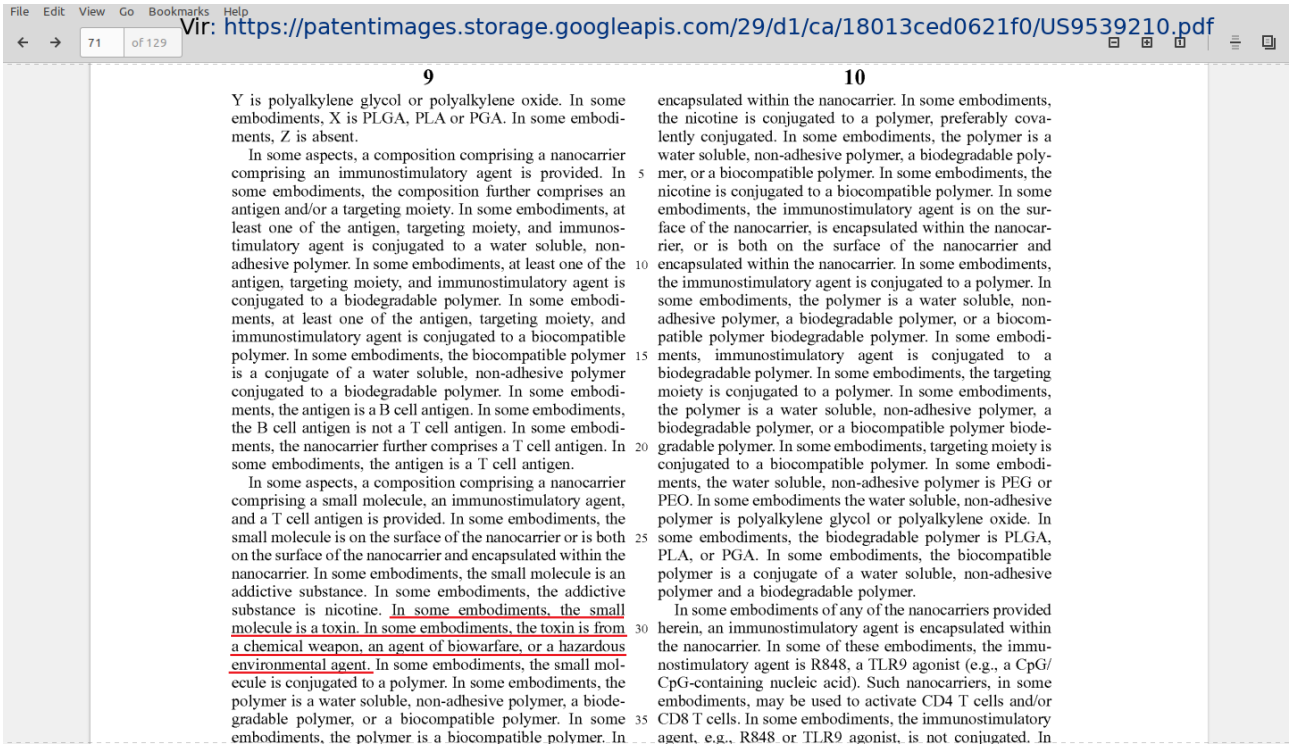
Patent je Iz leta 2017.

Vir: https://patents.google.com/patent/US9539210B2/en
https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/29/d1/ca/18013ced0621f0/US9539210.pdf

Zanimiv je stavek, ki govori o bioloških in kemičnih orožjih! Najdete ga na razdelku 9 (PDF številčenje: stran 71). Poglejmo si ga natančneje!

»In some embodiments, the Small molecule is a toxin. In some embodiments, the toxin is from a chemical weapon, an agent of biowarfare, or a hazardous environmental agent.«

»V nekaterih različicah je majhna molekula toksin. V nekaterih različicah je toksin iz kemičnega orožja, sredstvo biološkega vojskovanja ali nevarnega okoljskega sredstva.«



9

Y is polyalkylene glycol or polyalkylene oxide. In some embodiments, X is PLGA, PLA or PGA. In some embodiments, Z is absent.

In some aspects, a composition comprising a nanocarrier comprising an immunostimulatory agent is provided. In some embodiments, the composition further comprises an antigen and/or a targeting moiety. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen, targeting moiety, and immunostimulatory agent is conjugated to a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen, targeting moiety, and immunostimulatory agent is conjugated to a biodegradable polymer. In some embodiments, at least one of the antigen, targeting moiety, and immunostimulatory agent is conjugated to a biocompatible polymer. In some embodiments, the biocompatible polymer is a conjugate of a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer conjugated to a biodegradable polymer. In some embodiments, the antigen is a B cell antigen. In some embodiments, the B cell antigen is not a T cell antigen. In some embodiments, the nanocarrier further comprises a T cell antigen. In some embodiments, the antigen is a T cell antigen.

In some aspects, a composition comprising a nanocarrier comprising a small molecule, an immunostimulatory agent, and a T cell antigen is provided. In some embodiments, the small molecule is on the surface of the nanocarrier or is both on the surface of the nanocarrier and encapsulated within the nanocarrier. In some embodiments, the small molecule is an addictive substance. In some embodiments, the addictive substance is nicotine. In some embodiments, the small molecule is a toxin. In some embodiments, the toxin is from a chemical weapon, an agent of biowarfare, or a hazardous environmental agent. In some embodiments, the small molecule is conjugated to a polymer. In some embodiments, the polymer is a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer, a biodegradable polymer, or a biocompatible polymer. In some embodiments, the polymer is a biocompatible polymer. In

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encapsulated within the nanocarrier. In some embodiments, the nicotine is conjugated to a polymer, preferably covalently conjugated. In some embodiments, the polymer is a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer, a biodegradable polymer, or a biocompatible polymer. In some embodiments, the nicotine is conjugated to a biocompatible polymer. In some embodiments, the immunostimulatory agent is on the surface of the nanocarrier, is encapsulated within the nanocarrier, or is both on the surface of the nanocarrier and encapsulated within the nanocarrier. In some embodiments, the immunostimulatory agent is conjugated to a polymer. In some embodiments, the polymer is a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer, a biodegradable polymer, or a biocompatible polymer biodegradable polymer. In some embodiments, immunostimulatory agent is conjugated to a biodegradable polymer. In some embodiments, the targeting moiety is conjugated to a polymer. In some embodiments, the polymer is a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer, a biodegradable polymer, or a biocompatible polymer biodegradable polymer. In some embodiments, targeting moiety is conjugated to a biocompatible polymer. In some embodiments, the water soluble, non-adhesive polymer is PEG or PEO. In some embodiments the water soluble, non-adhesive polymer is polyalkylene glycol or polyalkylene oxide. In some embodiments, the biodegradable polymer is PLGA, PLA, or PGA. In some embodiments, the biocompatible polymer is a conjugate of a water soluble, non-adhesive polymer and a biodegradable polymer.

In some embodiments of any of the nanocarriers provided herein, an immunostimulatory agent is encapsulated within the nanocarrier. In some of these embodiments, the immunostimulatory agent is R848, a TLR9 agonist (e.g., a CpG/CpG-containing nucleic acid). Such nanocarriers, in some embodiments, may be used to activate CD4 T cells and/or CD8 T cells. In some embodiments, the immunostimulatory agent, e.g., R848 or TLR9 agonist, is not conjugated. In

Kot vidimo v temu odstavku, je torej v patentu, ki govori o cepivih in nanotehnologiji, v povezavi z le-temi omenjeno **biološko in kemično orožje.**

Vir: https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/29/d1/ca/18013ced0621f0/US9539210.pdf

VACCINE NANOTECHNOLOGY

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/681,814, entitled "*Vaccine Nanotechnology*", filed on Apr. 28, 2010, which is a filing under 35 U.S.C. §371 of PCT/US2008/011932 filed with the U.S. Receiving Office of the Patent Cooperation Treaty on Oct. 12, 2008, which claims priority to and benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119 of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/979,596, filed Oct. 12, 2007, incorporated by reference.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

This invention was made with government support under Grant Nos. CA119349, AI069259, AI072252, EB003647, HL056949 and AI061663 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many current vaccines against microbial pathogens comprise live attenuated or non-virulent strains of the causative microorganisms. Many vaccines comprise killed or other-

latory agent induces an immune response in B and/or T cells. The immunostimulatory agent helps stimulate the immune system (in a manner that can ultimately enhance, suppress, direct, or redirect an immune response). Immunostimulatory agents, therefore, include immune suppressants and agents that induce regulatory T cells. Such agents can, in some embodiments, promote the acquisition of tolerance. The targeting agent recognizes one or more targets associated with a particular organ, tissue, cell, and/or subcellular locale. The nanocarriers are useful in pharmaceutical preparations and kits for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases, disorders, or conditions susceptible to treatment by immune system modulation. Such conditions include those diseases, disorders, or conditions modified by enhancing the immune response specifically or nonspecifically, suppressing the immune response specifically or nonspecifically, or directing/redirecting the immune response specifically or nonspecifically.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, immune system modulation is useful, among other things, in connection with medical treatments, such as, for example, for prophylaxis and/or treatment of infectious disease, cancer, allergy, asthma (including allergic asthma), autoimmune disease (including rheumatoid arthritis), immune suppression in connection with transplants to ameliorate transplant rejection, immunization against addictive substances, and

Kot piše tukaj, je ameriška vlada podprla ta patent.

b) Drugi patent : Methods of preparing lipid nanoparticles WO2020160397A1

Prevod naslova: »Metode pripravljanja lipidnih nanodelcev«

Patent je iz leta 2020.

Vir: https://patents.google.com/patent/WO2020160397A1/en
https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/36/1d/8a/1b457148399a43/WO2020160397A1.pdf

Poglejmo na stran 80:
Citat odstavka 0402:

»[0402] In some embodiments, a therapeutic and/or prophylactic is a cytotoxin, a radioactive ion, a chemotherapeutic, a vaccine, a compound that elicits an immune response, and/or another therapeutic and/or prophylactic«

Prevod citata:

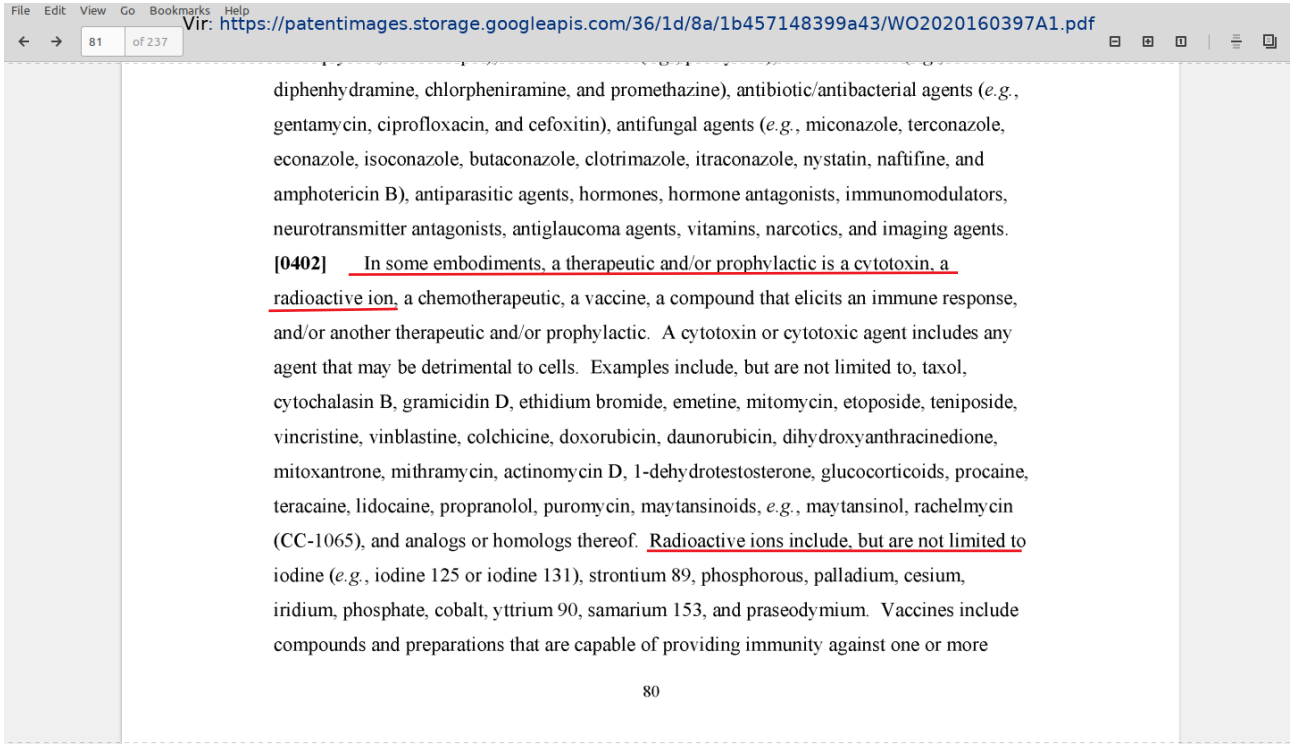
»[0402] V nekaterih različicah je terapevtik in/ali profilaktik citotoksin, radioaktivni ion, kemoterapevtik, cepivo, spojina, ki izzove imunski odziv, in/ali drugo terapevtik in/ali profilaktik«

Patent, ki govori o metodah priprave lipidnih nano delcev omenja v povezavi z le temi citotoksične komponente.V patentu so omenjeni tudi elementi, nekateri v obliki ionov, nekateri pa kot radioaktivni izotopi: jod 125 ali jod 131, stroncij-89, itrij-90, samarij-153, paladij, cezij, iridij,....
V stavku, kjer so ti elementi omenjeni (stran 80), **izrecno piše, da ta izbor elementov ni omejen na naštete**. Kaj nam to pove?

Poglejmo si ta stavek v originalu:

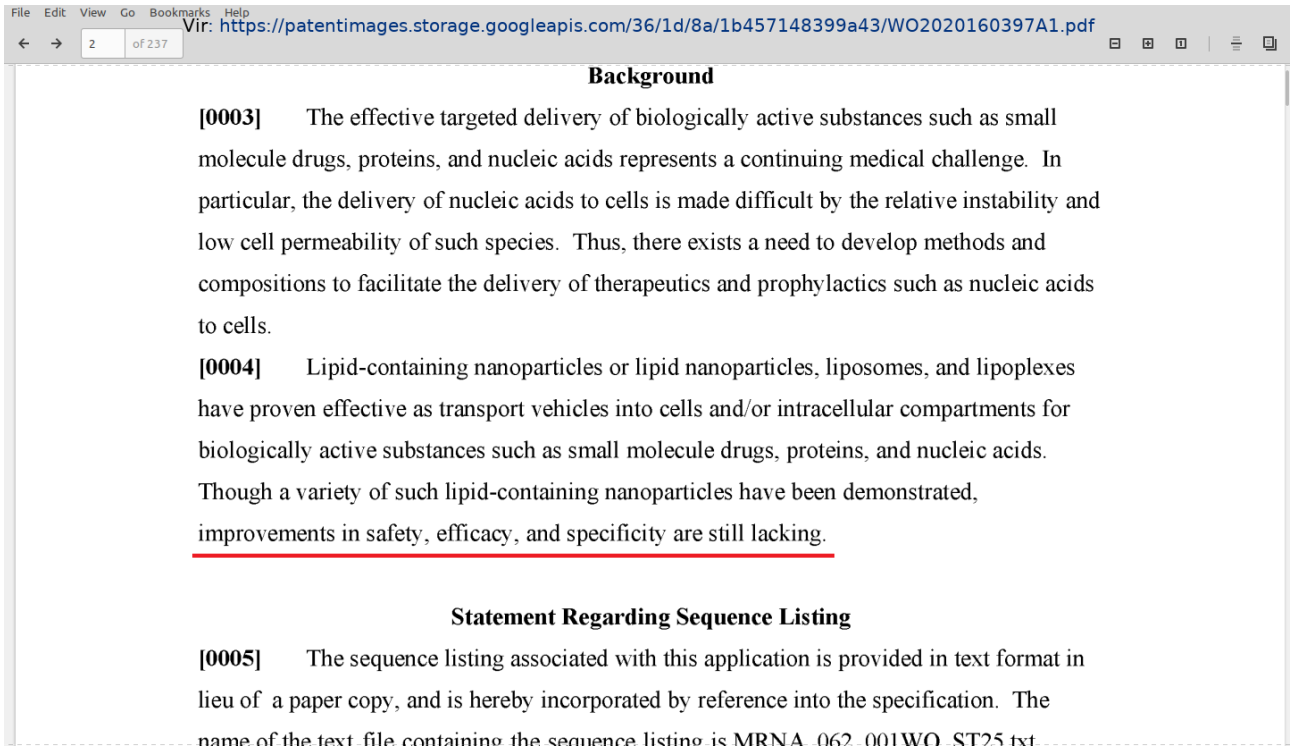
»Radioactive ions include, but are not limited to iodine (e.g. iodine 125 or iodine 131), strontium 89, phosporous, palladium, cesium, iridium, phosphate, cobalt, yttrium 90, samarium 153 and praseodymium.«

»Radioactivni ioni vključujejo, ampak niso omejeni na jod (npr. jod 125 ali jod 131), stroncij 89, fosfor, paladij, cezij, iridij, fosfat, kobalt, itrij 90, samarij 153 in prazeodim.«



diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine, and promethazine), antibiotic/antibacterial agents (*e.g.*, gentamycin, ciprofloxacin, and cefoxitin), antifungal agents (*e.g.*, miconazole, terconazole, econazole, isoconazole, butaconazole, clotrimazole, itraconazole, nystatin, naftifine, and amphotericin B), antiparasitic agents, hormones, hormone antagonists, immunomodulators, neurotransmitter antagonists, antiglaucoma agents, vitamins, narcotics, and imaging agents.

[0402] In some embodiments, a therapeutic and/or prophylactic is a cytotoxin, a radioactive ion, a chemotherapeutic, a vaccine, a compound that elicits an immune response, and/or another therapeutic and/or prophylactic. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that may be detrimental to cells. Examples include, but are not limited to, taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicine, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxyanthracinedione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, teracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, puromycin, maytansinoids, *e.g.*, maytansinol, rachelmycin (CC-1065), and analogs or homologs thereof. Radioactive ions include, but are not limited to iodine (*e.g.*, iodine 125 or iodine 131), strontium 89, phosphorous, palladium, cesium, iridium, phosphate, cobalt, yttrium 90, samarium 153, and praseodymium. Vaccines include compounds and preparations that are capable of providing immunity against one or more



Background

[0003] The effective targeted delivery of biologically active substances such as small molecule drugs, proteins, and nucleic acids represents a continuing medical challenge. In particular, the delivery of nucleic acids to cells is made difficult by the relative instability and low cell permeability of such species. Thus, there exists a need to develop methods and compositions to facilitate the delivery of therapeutics and prophylactics such as nucleic acids to cells.

[0004] Lipid-containing nanoparticles or lipid nanoparticles, liposomes, and lipoplexes have proven effective as transport vehicles into cells and/or intracellular compartments for biologically active substances such as small molecule drugs, proteins, and nucleic acids. Though a variety of such lipid-containing nanoparticles have been demonstrated, improvements in safety, efficacy, and specificity are still lacking.

Statement Regarding Sequence Listing

[0005] The sequence listing associated with this application is provided in text format in lieu of a paper copy, and is hereby incorporated by reference into the specification. The name of the text file containing the sequence listing is MRNA_062_001WO_ST25.txt

Tukaj je navedeno, da še vedno manjkajo izboljšave v varnonti LNP oziroma lipidnih nanodelcev. Le zakaj?

c) Tretji patent pa je novejšega datuma in sicer iz avgusta 2021. Številka patenta: US 11107588B2 Naslov:

»Methods and systems of prioritizing treatments, vaccination, testing and/or activities while protecting the privacy of individuals«

Prevod naslova: »Načini in sistemi razvrščanja obravnav, cepljenja, testiranja in/ali dejavnosti ob varovanju zasebnosti posameznikov«

Vir: https://patents.google.com/patent/US11107588B2/en
https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/68/80/73/6a17a66e9ec8c5/US11107588.pdf

Najprej si preberimo izvleček:

ABSTRACT

System and methods for anonymously selecting subjects for treatment against an infectious disease caused by a pathogen . The system comprises a plurality of electronic devices comprising instructions to generate an ID and , when in proximity of another such electronic device , one or both electronic devices transmit / receive the ID to / from the other electronic device . Then , a score is generated based on a plurality of such received IDs . Additionally , based on information received from a server , relevant treatment instructions are displayed to the subjects based on the received information and the score . The server comprises instructions for sending to the plurality of electronic devices the information to be displayed with the relevant treatment instructions , additionally the server and / or the electronic devices comprise instructions to generate a prediction of likelihood of a subject transmitting the pathogen , based on the score of the subject .

IZVLEČEK

Sistemi in načini za anonimno izbiranje preiskovancev za zdravljenje nalezljive bolezni, ki jo povzroča patogen. Sistem obsega množico elektronskih naprav, ki vsebujejo navodila za generiranje ID-ja in, kadar je v bližini druge take elektronske naprave, ena ali obe elektronski napravi oddata/sprejemata ID v/od druge elektronske naprave. Nato se ustvari rezultat na podlagi množice tako prejetih ID-jev. Poleg tega se na podlagi informacij, prejetih s strežnika, osebam prikažejo ustrezna navodila za zdravljenje glede na prejete informacije in rezultat. Strežnik vsebuje navodila za pošiljanje informacij množici elektronskih naprav, katere se prikažejo z ustreznimi navodili za zdravljenje, poleg tega strežnik in/ali elektronske naprave vsebujejo navodila za generiranje napovedi verjetnosti prenosa patogena od osebe na podlagi rezultata osebe .

Na naslednjih straneh si Poglejmo še nekaj skic!

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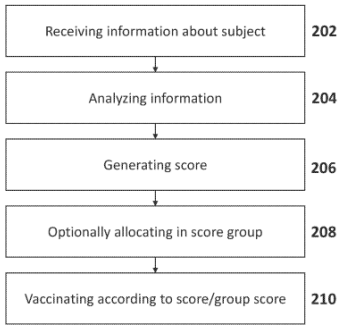

Figure 2

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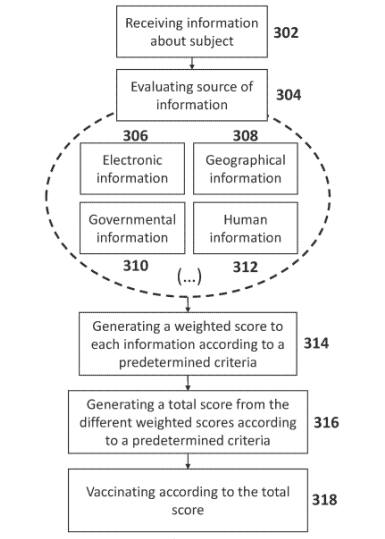

Figure 3

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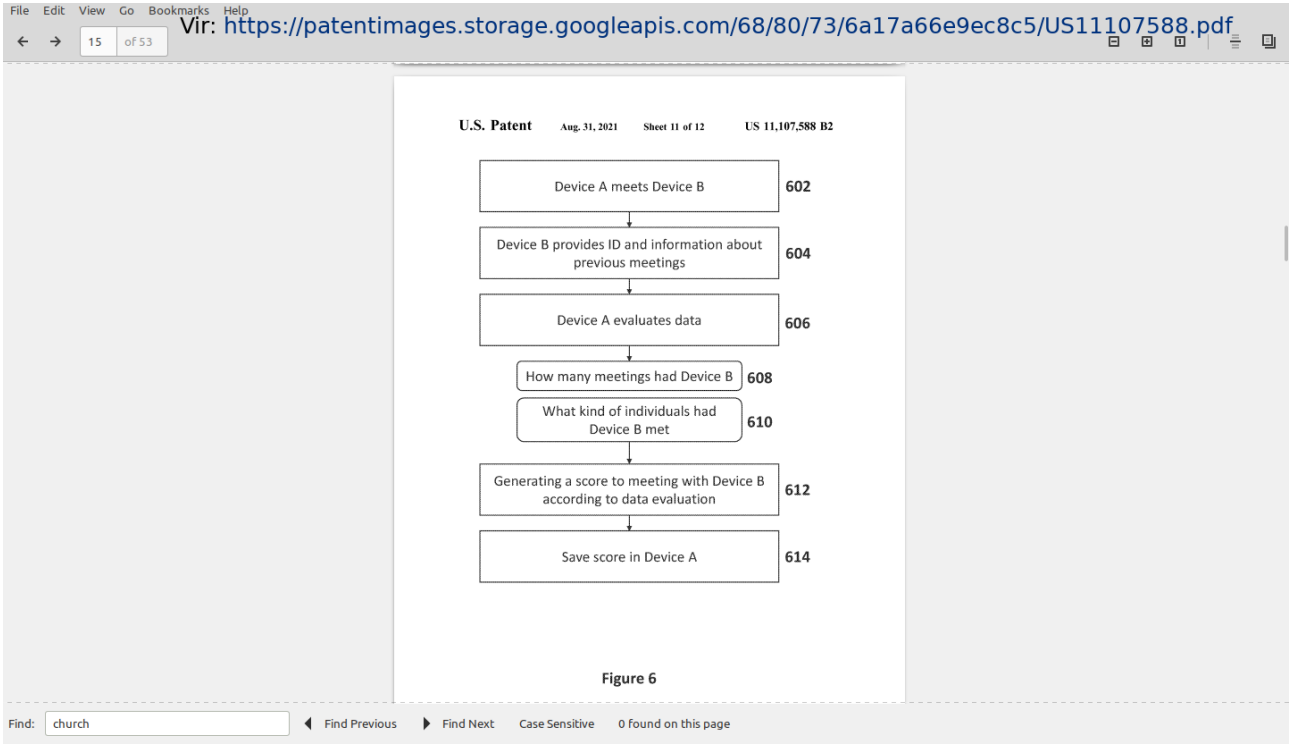

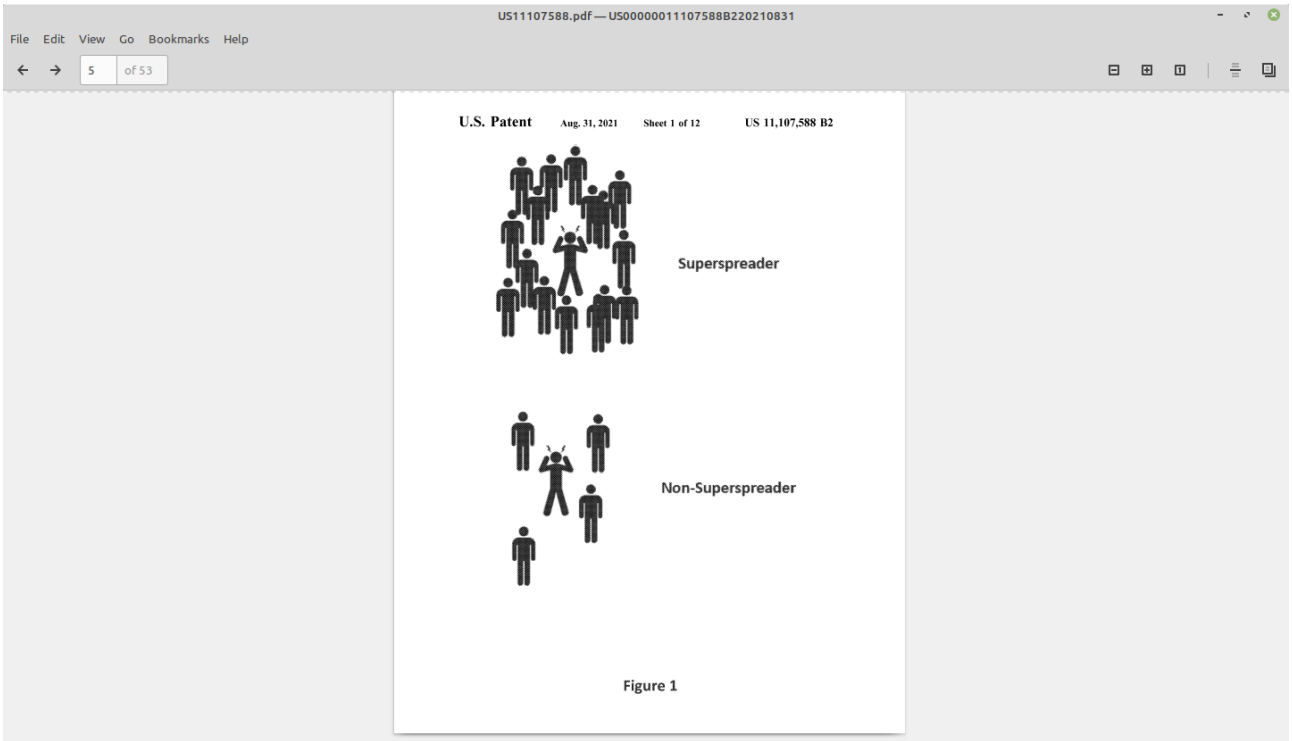

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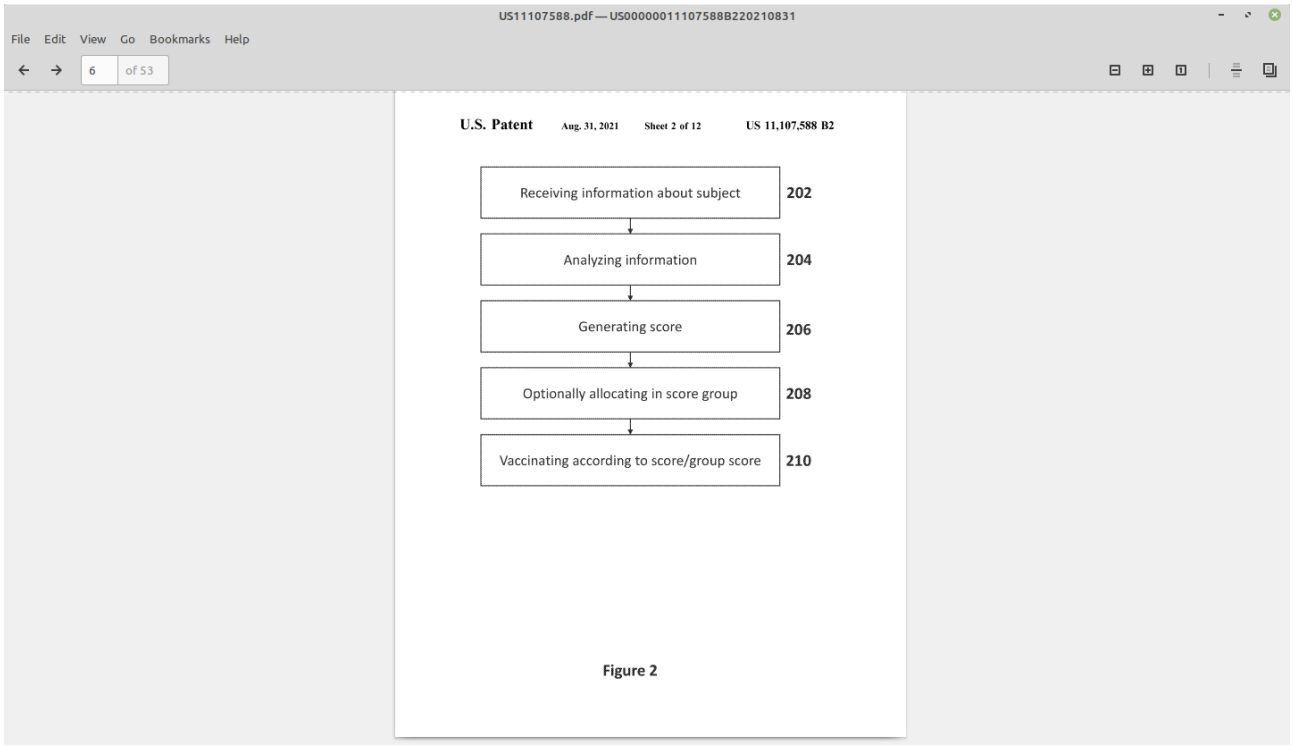

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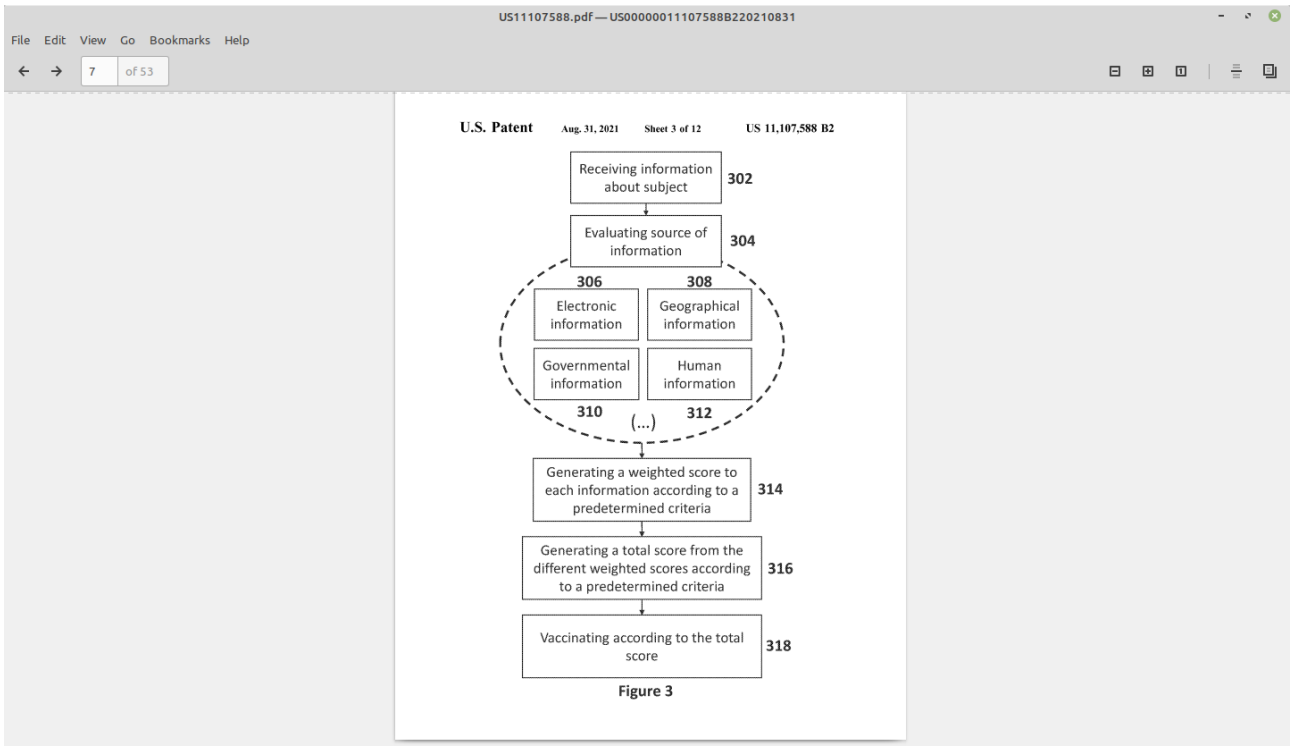

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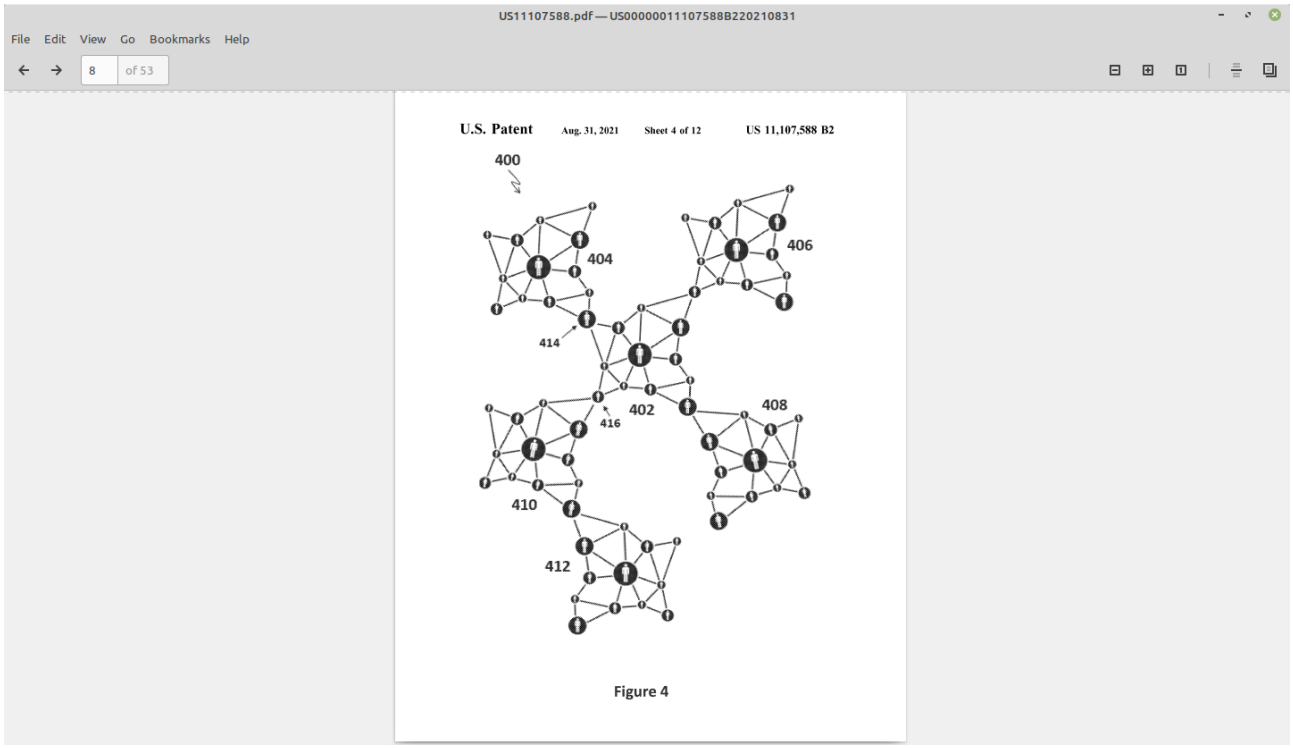

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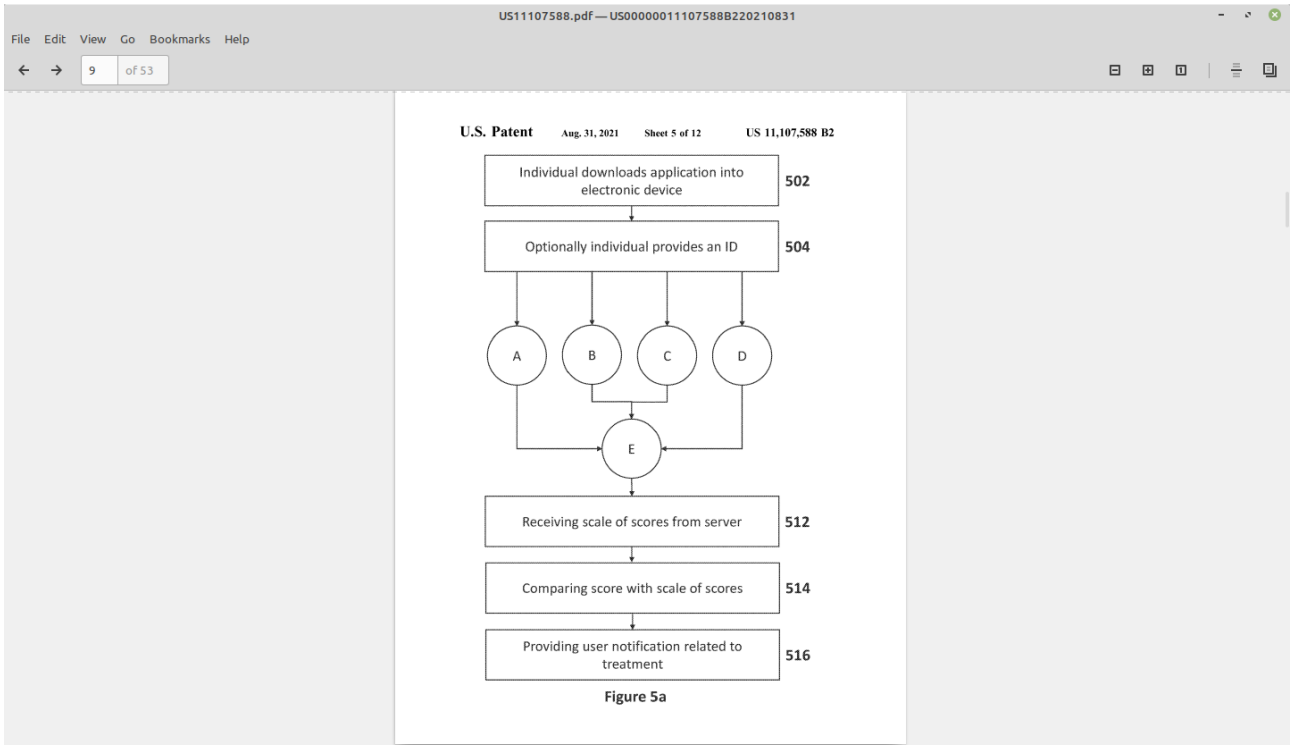

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Vprašajmo se: kdo ali kaj je ta elektronska naprava, ki je tolikokrat omenjena v skicah?

Poglejmo si še seznam cepiv iz patenta:

Ali so vam ta imena kaj znana?

Ali so vam ta imena kaj znana?

AstraZeneca

Moderna

Pfizer

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virus is an influenza virus. In some embodiments, the disease results in influenza like symptoms. It should be understood, that where referred to "virus" and/or "patho-gen", any one of an "infectious disease", a "generic or : virus" are or "pathogen" ıould include them.

landscape-of-covid-19-candidate-vaccines), which are all incorporated herein by reference, and which are optionally provided (e.g., as a kit) with software such as described herein and/or provided with instructions for use targeting potential super spreaders detected, for example, using meth-ods and apparatus as described herein, and include the following:

28 candidate vaccines in clinical evaluation

COVID-19 Vaccine developer/ manufacturer	Vaccine platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Number of doses	Timing of doses	Route of Admin-istration	Clinical Stage Phase 1	Phase 1/2	Phase 2	Phase 3
University of Oxford/ AstraZeneca	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	ChAdOx1-S	1		IM		PACTR 202006922165132 2020-001072-15 Interim Report	2020-001228-32	ISR CTN 89951424
Sinovac	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0, 14 days	IM		NCT04383574 NCT04352608		NCT 04456595
Wuhan Institute of Biological Products/ Sinopharm	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0, 14 or 0, 21 days	IM		Chi CTR 2000031809		Chi CTR 2000034780
Beijing Institute of Biological Products/ Sinopharm	Inactivated	Inactivated	2	0, 14 or 0, 21 days	IM		Chi CTR 2000032459		Chi CTR 2000034780
Moderna/ NIAID	RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA	2	0, 28 days	IM	NCT 04283461 Interim Report		NCT04405076	NCT04470427
BioNTech/ FosunPharma/ Pfizer	RNA	3 LNP-mRNAs	2	0, 28 days	IM		2020-001038-36 Chi CTR 2000034825		NCT 04368728

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Janssen

Novavax

Institute		electro-poration					
Osaka University/ AnGes/ Takara Bio	DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine + Adjuvant	2	0, 14 days	IM		NCT 04463472
Cadila Healthcare Limited	DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine	3	0, 28, 56 days	ID		CTRI/ 2020/07/026352
Genexine Consortium	DNA	DNA Vaccine (GX-19)	2	0, 28 days	IM		NCT 04445389
Bharat Biotech	Inactivated	Whole-Virion Inactivated	2	0, 14 days	IM		NCT 04471519
Janssen Pharma-ceutical Companies	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Ad26COVS1	2	0, 56 days	IM		NCT 04436276
Novavax	Protein Subunit	Full length recombinant SARS CoV-2 glycoprotein nanoparticle vaccine adjuvanted with Matrix M	2	0, 21 days	IM		NCT 04368988
Kentucky Bioprocessing, Inc	Protein Subunit	RBD-based	2	0, 21 days	IM		NCT 04473690
Arcturus/ Duke-NUS	RNA	mRNA			IM		NCT 04480957
Gamaleya Research Institute	Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adeno-based	1		IM	NCT 04436471 NCT 04437875	
Clover Biopharma-ceuticals Inc./ GSK/Dynavax	Protein Subunit	Native like Trimeric subunit Spike Protein vaccine	2	0, 21 days	IM	NCT 04405908	

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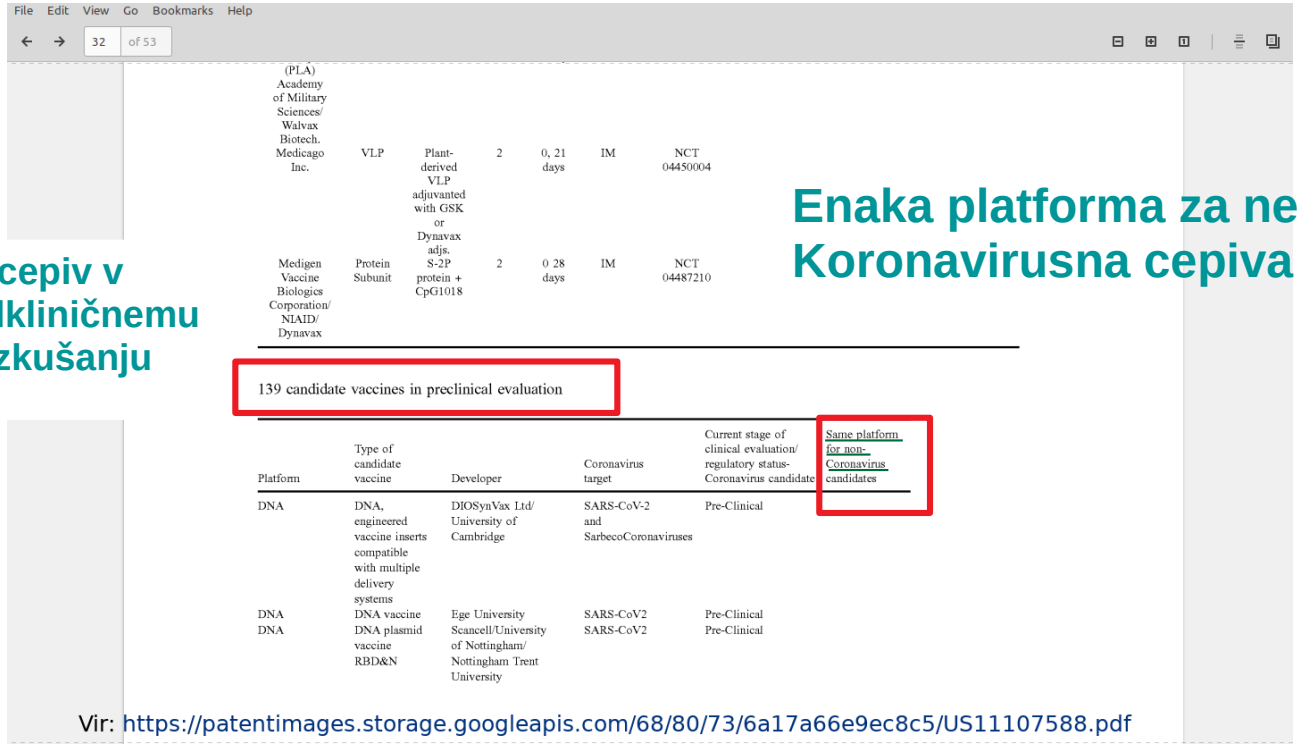

(PLA) Academy of Military Sciences/ Walvax Biotech. Medicago Inc.	VLP	Plant-derived VLP adjuvanted with GSK or Dynavax adjs.	2	0, 21 days	IM	NCT 04450004
Medigen Vaccine Biologics Corporation/ NIAID/ Dynavax	Protein Subunit	S-2P protein + CpG1018	2	0 28 days	IM	NCT 04487210

139 candidate vaccines in preclinical evaluation

Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/ regulatory status-Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
DNA	DNA, engineered vaccine inserts compatible with multiple delivery systems	DIOSynVax Ltd/ University of Cambridge	SARS-CoV-2 and SarbecoCoronaviruses	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA vaccine	Ege University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine RBD&N	Scancell/University of Nottingham/ Nottingham Trent University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	

139 cepiv v predkliničnemu preizkušanju

Enaka platforma za ne-Koronavirusna cepiva

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Kaj pa drugi seznam?

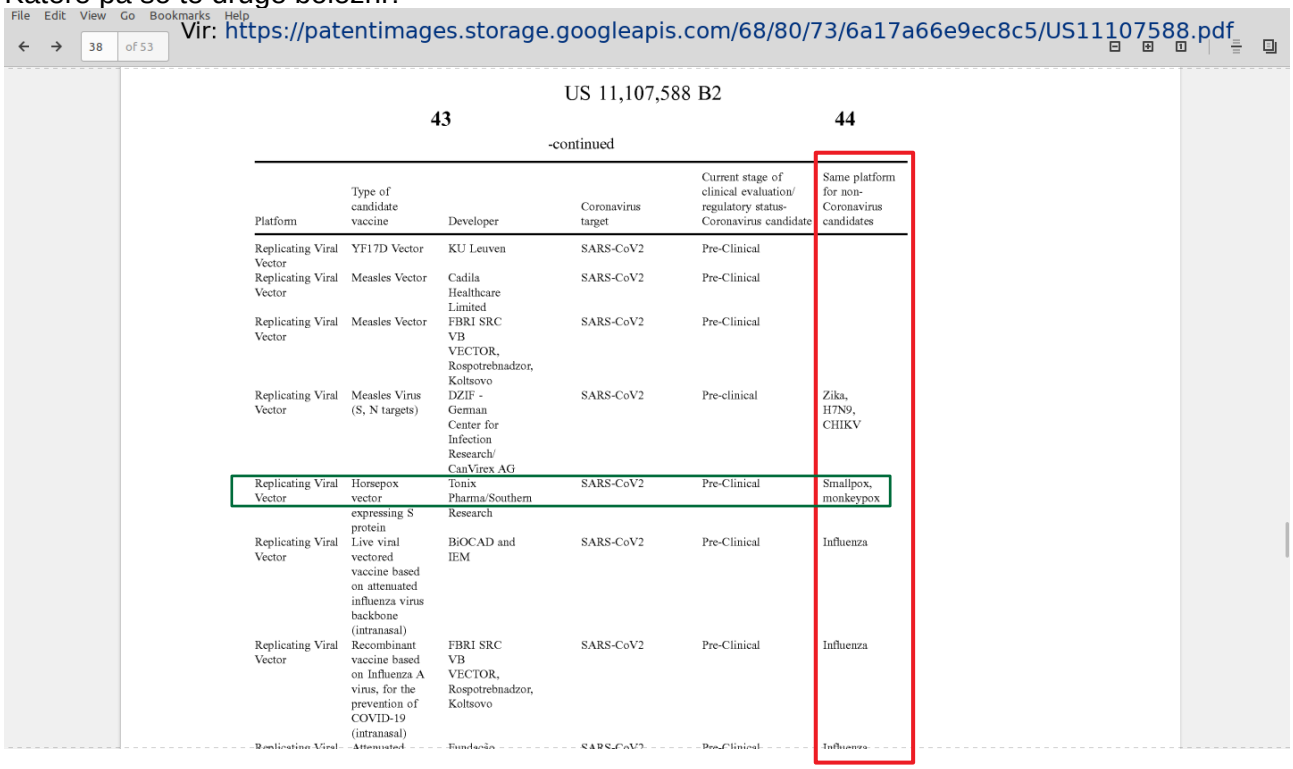
Ta vsebuje še 139 drugih cepiv! Poglejmo čisto desni stolpec!

Kaj piše na zgornji sliki?

»Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates«

»Enaka platforma za ne-Koronavirusna cepiva (kandidate za cepiva)«

Katere pa so te druge bolezni?



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-continued

Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/ regulatory status-Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
Replicating Viral Vector	YF17D Vector	KU Leuven	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Vector	Cadila Healthcare Limited	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Vector	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Virus (S, N targets)	DZIF - German Center for Infection Research/ CanVirex AG	SARS-CoV2	Pre-clinical	Zika, H7N9, CHIKV
Replicating Viral Vector	Horsepox vector expressing S protein	Tonix Pharma/Southern Research	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Smallpox, monkeypox
Replicating Viral Vector	Live viral vectored vaccine based on attenuated influenza virus backbone (intranasal)	BiOCAD and IEM	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Replicating Viral Vector	Recombinant vaccine based on Influenza A virus, for the prevention of COVID-19 (intranasal)	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza

Glejte, omenjene so **opičje koze! In proizvajalec Tonix!**

Ali je rak nalezljiva bolezen??

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Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adeno5-based	Erciyes University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	2nd Gen E2b-Ad5 Spike, RBD, Nucleocapsid Subcutaneous& Oral	ImmunityBio, Inc. & NantKwest, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	flu, Chik, Zika, EBOV, LASV, HIV/SIV, Cancer
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Ad5 S (GREVAX™ platform)	Greffex	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Oral Ad5 S	Stabilitech Biopharma Ltd	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Zika, VZV, HSV-2 and Norovirus
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	adenovirus-based + HLA-matched peptides	Valo Therapeutics Ltd	Pan-Corona	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Oral Vaccine platform	Vaxart	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	InfA, CHIKV, LASV, NORV; EBOV, RVF, HBV, VEE
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	MVA expressing structural proteins	Centro Nacional Biotecnología (CNB-CSIC), Spain	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Multiple candidates
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Dendritic cell-based vaccine	University of Manitoba	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	parainfluenza virus 5 (PIV5)-based vaccine expressing the spike protein	University of Georgia/ University of Iowa	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS

Ali je rak nalezljiva bolezen?

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-continued

Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/ regulatory status- Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
Protein Subunit	S protein	WRAIR/ USAMRIID	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S protein + Adjuvant	National Institute of Infectious Disease, Japan/Shionogi/ UMN Pharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Protein Subunit	VLP-recombinant protein + Adjuvant	Osaka University/ BIKEN/ National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Japan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	microneedle arrays S1 subunit	Univ. of Pittsburgh	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS
Protein Subunit	Peptide	Vaxil Bio	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted protein subunit (RBD)	Biological E Ltd	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Peptide	Flow Pharma Inc	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Ebola, Marburg, HIV, Zika, Influenza, HPV therapeutic vaccine, BreastCA vaccine
Protein Subunit	S protein	AJ Vaccines	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Ii-Key peptide	Generex/EpiVax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza, HIV,

Ebola, marburg, gripa,

rak na dojkah...

...???

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-continued

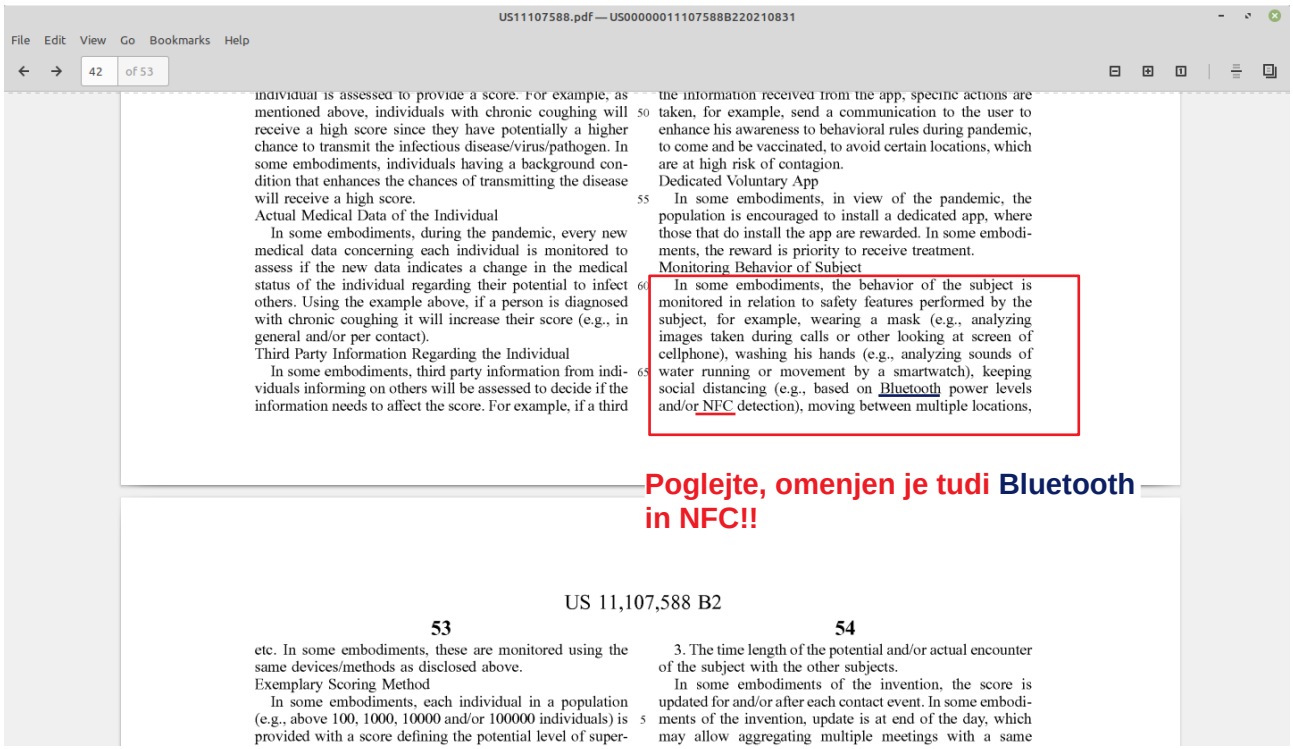
Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/ regulatory status- Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
Protein Subunit	COVID-19 XWG-03 truncated S (spike) proteins	Innovax/Xiamen Univ./GSK	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	HPV
Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted microsphere peptide	VIDO-InterVac, University of Saskatchewan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Synthetic Long Peptide Vaccine candidate for S and M proteins	OncoGen	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Oral *E. coli*-based protein expression system of S and N proteins	MIGAL Galilee Research Institute	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Nanoparticle vaccine	LakePharma, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Plant-based subunit (RBD-Fc + Adjuvant)	Baiya Phytopharm/ Chula Vaccine Research Center	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	OMV-based vaccine	Quadram Institute Biosciences	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Flu A, plague
Protein Subunit	OMV-based vaccine	BiOMViS Srl/Univ. of Trento	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein subunit	structurally modified spherical	Lomonosov Moscow State	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	rubella, rotavirus

Kuga??
Ali ni bila kuga enkrat že premagana?
Ali jo morda želijo obuditi?

Poglejmo si še tisti del patenta, ki opisuje digitalizacijo!

Torej: kako je možno, da isti patent govori o elektronskih napravah in cepivih hkrati?
Ali smo danes že omenjali IoS in IoE?

Tukaj vidimo, kako si je avtor zamislil točkovanje ljudi glede na njihov življenjski stil, stike z ljudmi in tako naprej. Poglejte, omenjen je tudi **Bluetooth** in **NFC**!! Ali je tukaj nekdo obseden s teorijami zarote?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individual is assessed to provide a score. For example, as mentioned above, individuals with chronic coughing will receive a high score since they have potentially a higher chance to transmit the infectious disease/virus/pathogen. In some embodiments, individuals having a background condition that enhances the chances of transmitting the disease will receive a high score.

Actual Medical Data of the Individual

In some embodiments, during the pandemic, every new medical data concerning each individual is monitored to assess if the new data indicates a change in the medical status of the individual regarding their potential to infect others. Using the example above, if a person is diagnosed with chronic coughing it will increase their score (e.g., in general and/or per contact).

Third Party Information Regarding the Individual

In some embodiments, third party information from individuals informing on others will be assessed to decide if the information needs to affect the score. For example, if a third

the information received from the app, specific actions are taken, for example, send a communication to the user to enhance his awareness to behavioral rules during pandemic, to come and be vaccinated, to avoid certain locations, which are at high risk of contagion.

Dedicated Voluntary App

In some embodiments, in view of the pandemic, the population is encouraged to install a dedicated app, where those that do install the app are rewarded. In some embodiments, the reward is priority to receive treatment.

Monitoring Behavior of Subject

In some embodiments, the behavior of the subject is monitored in relation to safety features performed by the subject, for example, wearing a mask (e.g., analyzing images taken during calls or other looking at screen of cellphone), washing his hands (e.g., analyzing sounds of water running or movement by a smartwatch), keeping social distancing (e.g., based on Bluetooth power levels and/or NFC detection), moving between multiple locations,

Poglejte, omenjen je tudi Bluetooth in NFC!!

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etc. In some embodiments, these are monitored using the same devices/methods as disclosed above.

Exemplary Scoring Method

In some embodiments, each individual in a population (e.g., above 100, 1000, 10000 and/or 100000 individuals) is provided with a score defining the potential level of super-

54

3. The time length of the potential and/or actual encounter of the subject with the other subjects.

In some embodiments of the invention, the score is updated for and/or after each contact event. In some embodiments of the invention, update is at end of the day, which may allow aggregating multiple meetings with a same

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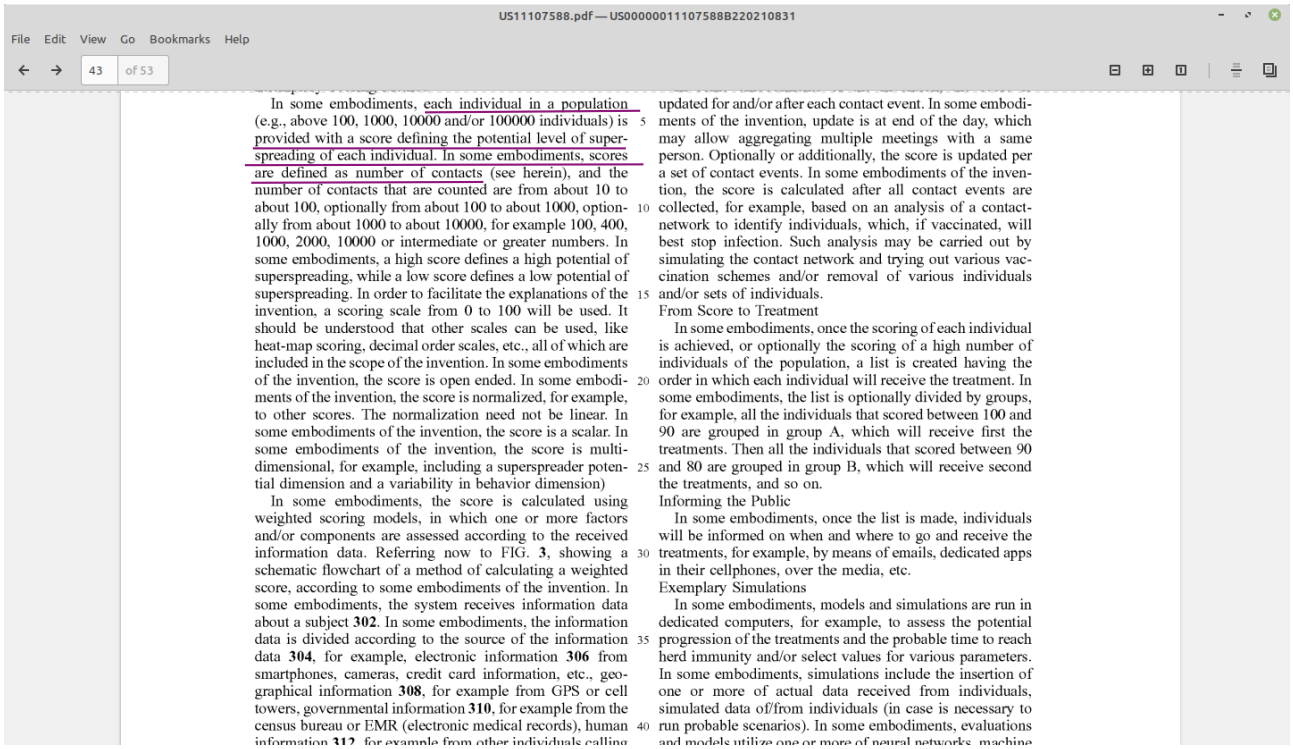
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In some embodiments, each individual in a population (e.g., above 100, 1000, 10000 and/or 100000 individuals) is provided with a score defining the potential level of superspreading of each individual. In some embodiments, scores are defined as number of contacts (see herein), and the number of contacts that are counted are from about 10 to about 100, optionally from about 100 to about 1000, optionally from about 1000 to about 10000, for example 100, 400, 1000, 2000, 10000 or intermediate or greater numbers. In some embodiments, a high score defines a high potential of superspreading, while a low score defines a low potential of superspreading. In order to facilitate the explanations of the invention, a scoring scale from 0 to 100 will be used. It should be understood that other scales can be used, like heat-map scoring, decimal order scales, etc., all of which are included in the scope of the invention. In some embodiments of the invention, the score is open ended. In some embodiments of the invention, the score is normalized, for example, to other scores. The normalization need not be linear. In some embodiments of the invention, the score is a scalar. In some embodiments of the invention, the score is multi-dimensional, for example, including a superspreader potential dimension and a variability in behavior dimension)

In some embodiments, the score is calculated using weighted scoring models, in which one or more factors and/or components are assessed according to the received information data. Referring now to FIG. **3**, showing a schematic flowchart of a method of calculating a weighted score, according to some embodiments of the invention. In some embodiments, the system receives information data about a subject **302**. In some embodiments, the information data is divided according to the source of the information data **304**, for example, electronic information **306** from smartphones, cameras, credit card information, etc., geographical information **308**, for example from GPS or cell towers, governmental information **310**, for example from the census bureau or EMR (electronic medical records), human information **312**, for example from other individuals calling

updated for and/or after each contact event. In some embodiments of the invention, update is at end of the day, which may allow aggregating multiple meetings with a same person. Optionally or additionally, the score is updated per a set of contact events. In some embodiments of the invention, the score is calculated after all contact events are collected, for example, based on an analysis of a contact-network to identify individuals, which, if vaccinated, will best stop infection. Such analysis may be carried out by simulating the contact network and trying out various vaccination schemes and/or removal of various individuals and/or sets of individuals.

From Score to Treatment

In some embodiments, once the scoring of each individual is achieved, or optionally the scoring of a high number of individuals of the population, a list is created having the order in which each individual will receive the treatment. In some embodiments, the list is optionally divided by groups, for example, all the individuals that scored between 100 and 90 are grouped in group A, which will receive first the treatments. Then all the individuals that scored between 90 and 80 are grouped in group B, which will receive second the treatments, and so on.

Informing the Public

In some embodiments, once the list is made, individuals will be informed on when and where to go and receive the treatments, for example, by means of emails, dedicated apps in their cellphones, over the media, etc.

Exemplary Simulations

In some embodiments, models and simulations are run in dedicated computers, for example, to assess the potential progression of the treatments and the probable time to reach herd immunity and/or select values for various parameters. In some embodiments, simulations include the insertion of one or more of actual data received from individuals, simulated data of/from individuals (in case is necessary to run probable scenarios). In some embodiments, evaluations and models utilize one or more of neural networks, machine

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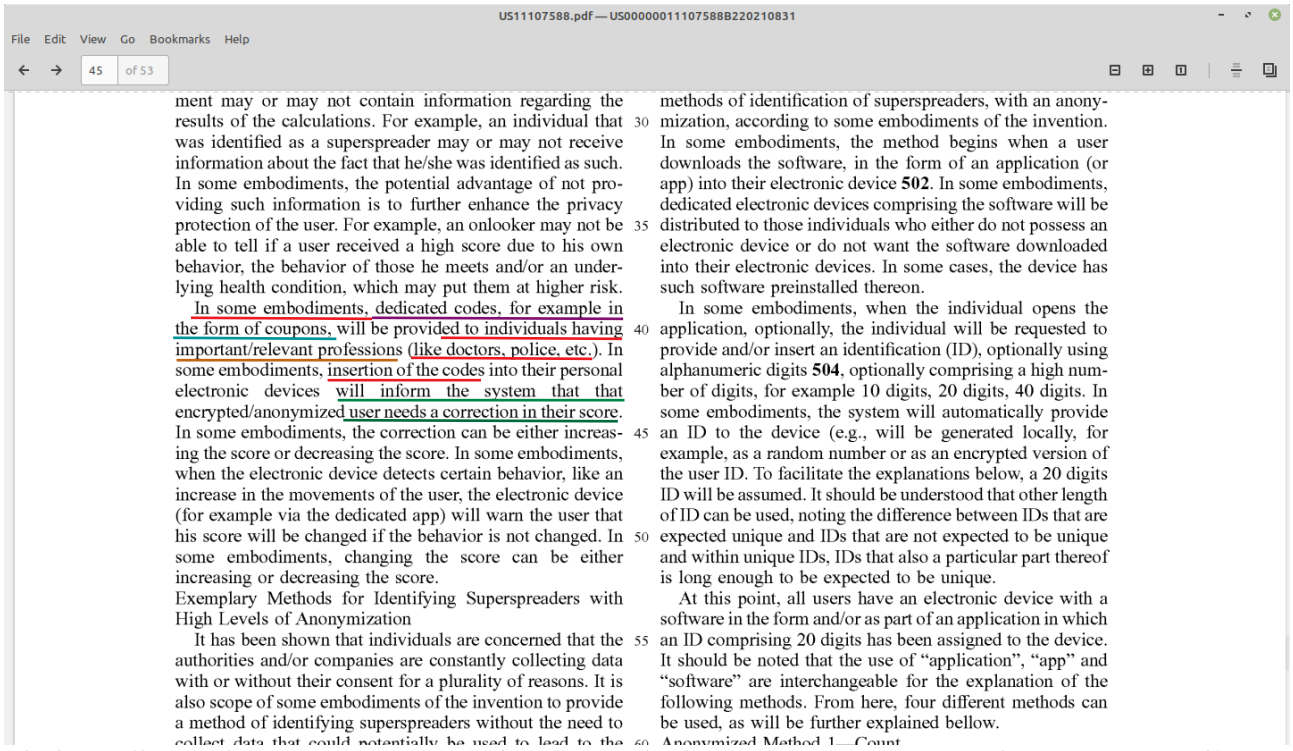
Kot piše tukaj, so posamezniki točkovani glede na nivo njihove nalezljivosti ali po angleško: level of superspreading. Točkovanje upošteva število kontaktov, ampak kot bomo videli kmalu, to ni edini kriterij.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ment may or may not contain information regarding the results of the calculations. For example, an individual that was identified as a superspreader may or may not receive information about the fact that he/she was identified as such. In some embodiments, the potential advantage of not providing such information is to further enhance the privacy protection of the user. For example, an onlooker may not be able to tell if a user received a high score due to his own behavior, the behavior of those he meets and/or an underlying health condition, which may put them at higher risk.

In some embodiments, dedicated codes, for example in the form of coupons, will be provided to individuals having important/relevant professions (like doctors, police, etc.). In some embodiments, insertion of the codes into their personal electronic devices will inform the system that that encrypted/anonymized user needs a correction in their score. In some embodiments, the correction can be either increasing the score or decreasing the score. In some embodiments, when the electronic device detects certain behavior, like an increase in the movements of the user, the electronic device (for example via the dedicated app) will warn the user that his score will be changed if the behavior is not changed. In some embodiments, changing the score can be either increasing or decreasing the score.

Exemplary Methods for Identifying Superspreaders with High Levels of Anonymization

It has been shown that individuals are concerned that the authorities and/or companies are constantly collecting data with or without their consent for a plurality of reasons. It is also scope of some embodiments of the invention to provide a method of identifying superspreaders without the need to collect data that could potentially be used to lead to the

methods of identification of superspreaders, with an anonymization, according to some embodiments of the invention. In some embodiments, the method begins when a user downloads the software, in the form of an application (or app) into their electronic device **502**. In some embodiments, dedicated electronic devices comprising the software will be distributed to those individuals who either do not possess an electronic device or do not want the software downloaded into their electronic devices. In some cases, the device has such software preinstalled thereon.

In some embodiments, when the individual opens the application, optionally, the individual will be requested to provide and/or insert an identification (ID), optionally using alphanumeric digits **504**, optionally comprising a high number of digits, for example 10 digits, 20 digits, 40 digits. In some embodiments, the system will automatically provide an ID to the device (e.g., will be generated locally, for example, as a random number or as an encrypted version of the user ID. To facilitate the explanations below, a 20 digits ID will be assumed. It should be understood that other length of ID can be used, noting the difference between IDs that are expected unique and IDs that are not expected to be unique and within unique IDs, IDs that also a particular part thereof is long enough to be expected to be unique.

At this point, all users have an electronic device with a software in the form and/or as part of an application in which an ID comprising 20 digits has been assigned to the device. It should be noted that the use of "application", "app" and "software" are interchangeable for the explanation of the following methods. From here, four different methods can be used, as will be further explained bellow.

Anonymized Method 1—Count

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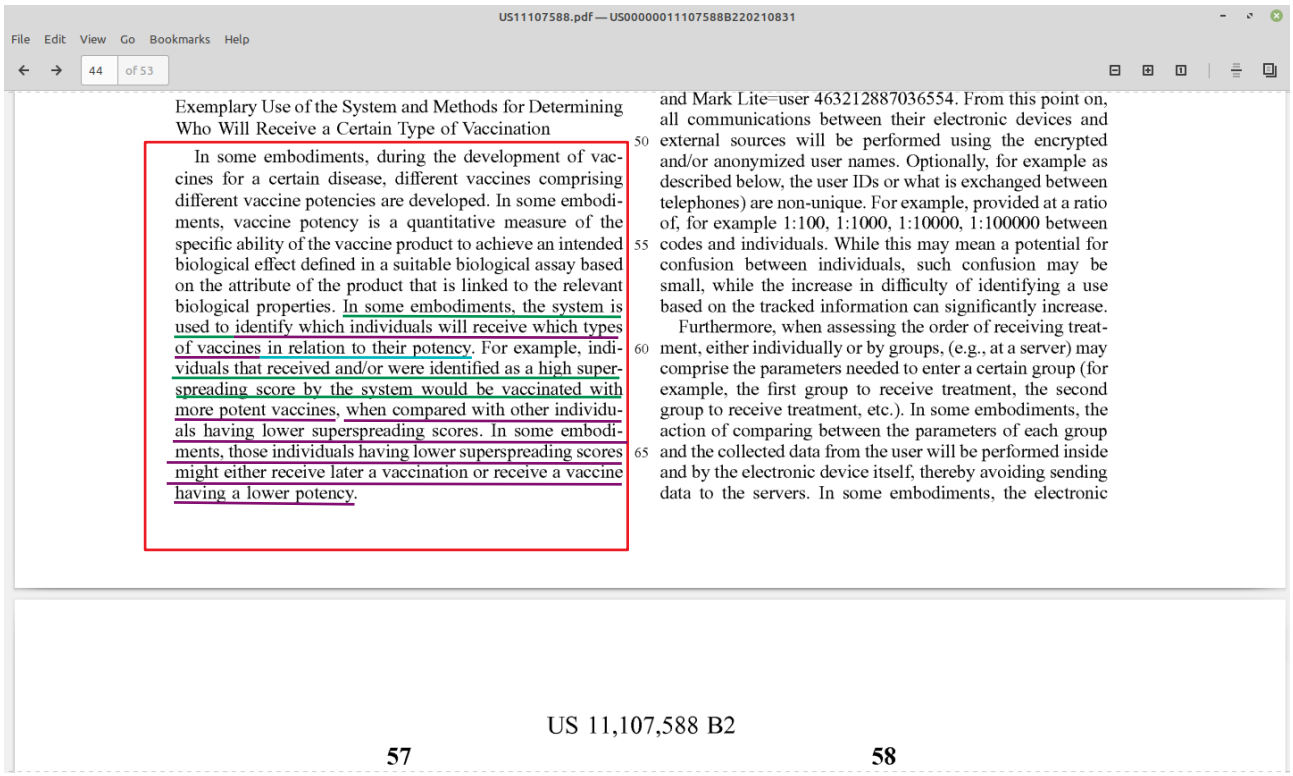
Poglejte, določeni so izvzeti, imajo kupone, kot piše tukaj. Med pomembne posameznike se štejejo npr. zdravniki, policisti itn. Ko je posebna koda, kupon vnesena, je sistem obveščen z namenom, da korigira točke posameznika.



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Exemplary Use of the System and Methods for Determining Who Will Receive a Certain Type of Vaccination

In some embodiments, during the development of vaccines for a certain disease, different vaccines comprising different vaccine potencies are developed. In some embodiments, vaccine potency is a quantitative measure of the specific ability of the vaccine product to achieve an intended biological effect defined in a suitable biological assay based on the attribute of the product that is linked to the relevant biological properties. In some embodiments, the system is used to identify which individuals will receive which types of vaccines in relation to their potency. For example, individuals that received and/or were identified as a high superspreading score by the system would be vaccinated with more potent vaccines, when compared with other individuals having lower superspreading scores. In some embodiments, those individuals having lower superspreading scores might either receive later a vaccination or receive a vaccine having a lower potency.

and Mark Lite=user 463212887036554. From this point on, all communications between their electronic devices and external sources will be performed using the encrypted and/or anonymized user names. Optionally, for example as described below, the user IDs or what is exchanged between telephones) are non-unique. For example, provided at a ratio of, for example 1:100, 1:1000, 1:10000, 1:100000 between codes and individuals. While this may mean a potential for confusion between individuals, such confusion may be small, while the increase in difficulty of identifying a use based on the tracked information can significantly increase.

Furthermore, when assessing the order of receiving treatment, either individually or by groups, (e.g., at a server) may comprise the parameters needed to enter a certain group (for example, the first group to receive treatment, the second group to receive treatment, etc.). In some embodiments, the action of comparing between the parameters of each group and the collected data from the user will be performed inside and by the electronic device itself, thereby avoiding sending data to the servers. In some embodiments, the electronic

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Prevod podčrtanih stavkov:

»V nekaterih izvedbah se sistem uporablja za identifikacijo, kateri posamezniki bodo prejeli katere vrste cepiv glede na moč le-teh. Na primer, posamezniki, ki so prejeli in/ali jih je sistem identificiral kot visoko tvegane superširitelje, bi bili cepljeni z močnejšimi cepivi v primerjavi z drugimi posamezniki z nižjimi rezultati superširjenja. V nekaterih različicah lahko tisti posamezniki, ki imajo nižje rezultate superširjenja, prejmejo cepivo kasneje ali prejmejo cepivo, ki ima nižjo moč«

Ali besedna zveza »more potent vaccines« iz zgornje slike pomeni četrto stopnjo toksičnosti iz dokumenta FDA z naslovom:

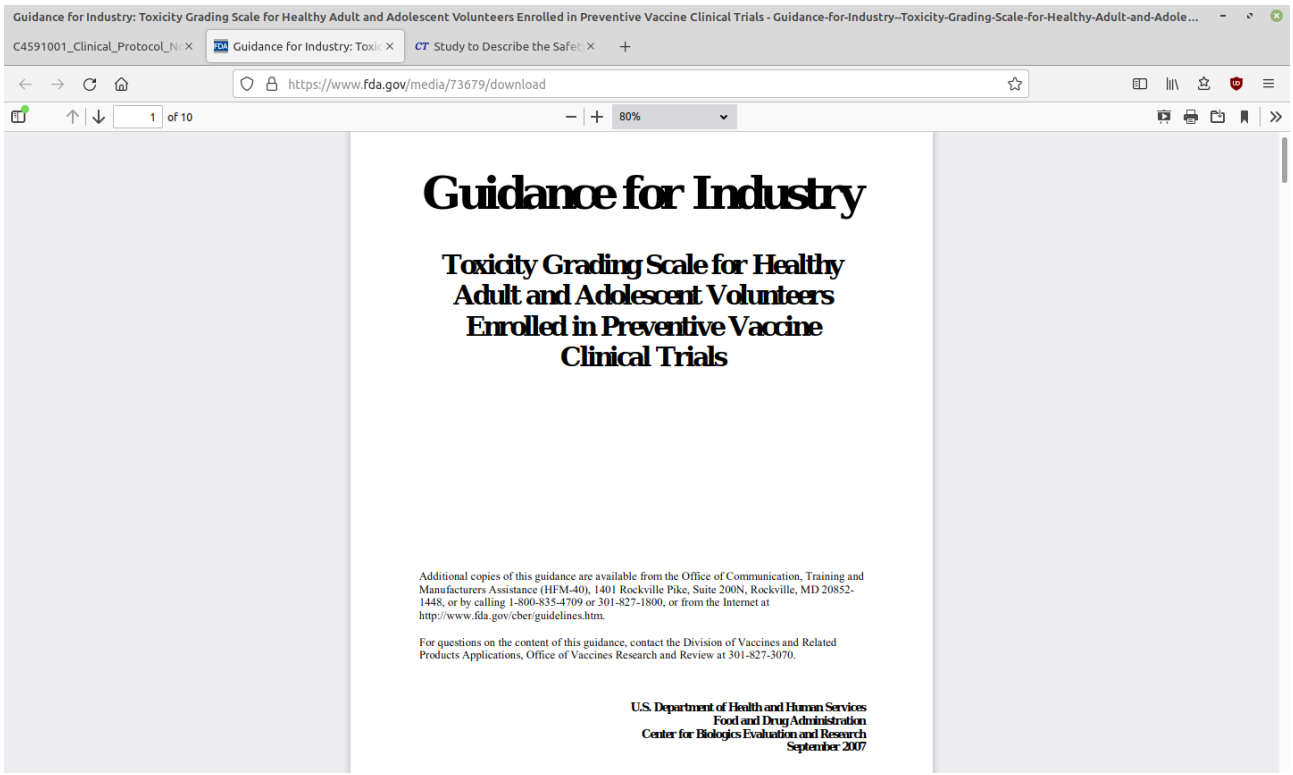
“Guidance for Industry

Toxicity Grading Scale for Healthy Adult and Adolescent Volunteers Enrolled in Preventive Vaccine Clinical Trials ”?

(Prevod naslova dokumenta: "Vodila za industrijo
Lestvica ocenjevanja toksičnosti za zdrave odrasle in adolescentne prostovoljce, vključene v preventivna klinična preizkušanja cepiv ")
Viri:
https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/toxicity-grading-scale-healthy-adult-and-adolescent-volunteers-enrolled-preventive-vaccine-clinical

https://www.fda.gov/media/73679/download

Poglejmo si posnetke zaslona na naslednjih straneh!



Guidance for Industry

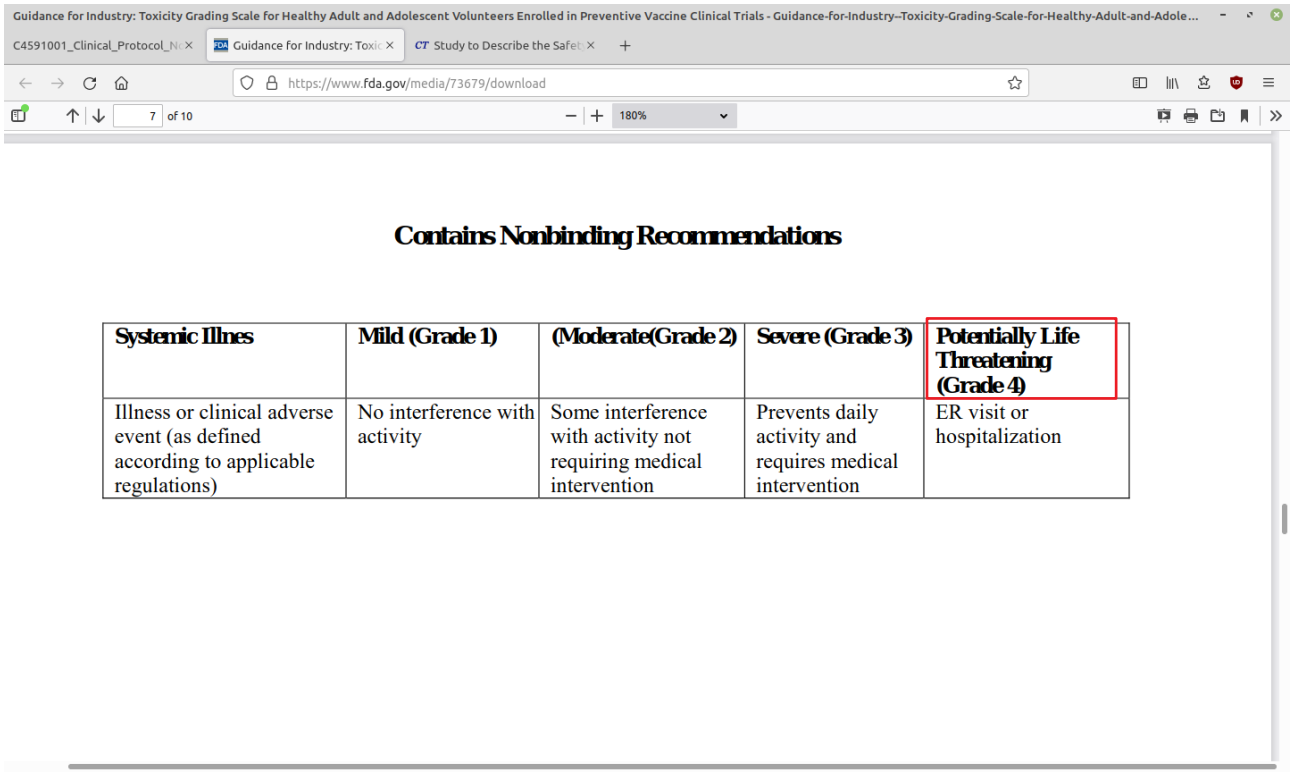
Toxicity Grading Scale for Healthy Adult and Adolescent Volunteers Enrolled in Preventive Vaccine Clinical Trials

Additional copies of this guidance are available from the Office of Communication, Training and Manufacturers Assistance (HFM-40), 1401 Rockville Pike, Suite 200N, Rockville, MD 20852-1448, or by calling 1-800-835-4709 or 301-827-1800, or from the Internet at http://www.fda.gov/cber/guidelines.htm.

For questions on the content of this guidance, contact the Division of Vaccines and Related Products Applications, Office of Vaccines Research and Review at 301-827-3070.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research
September 2007

Vir: https://www.fda.gov/media/73679/download



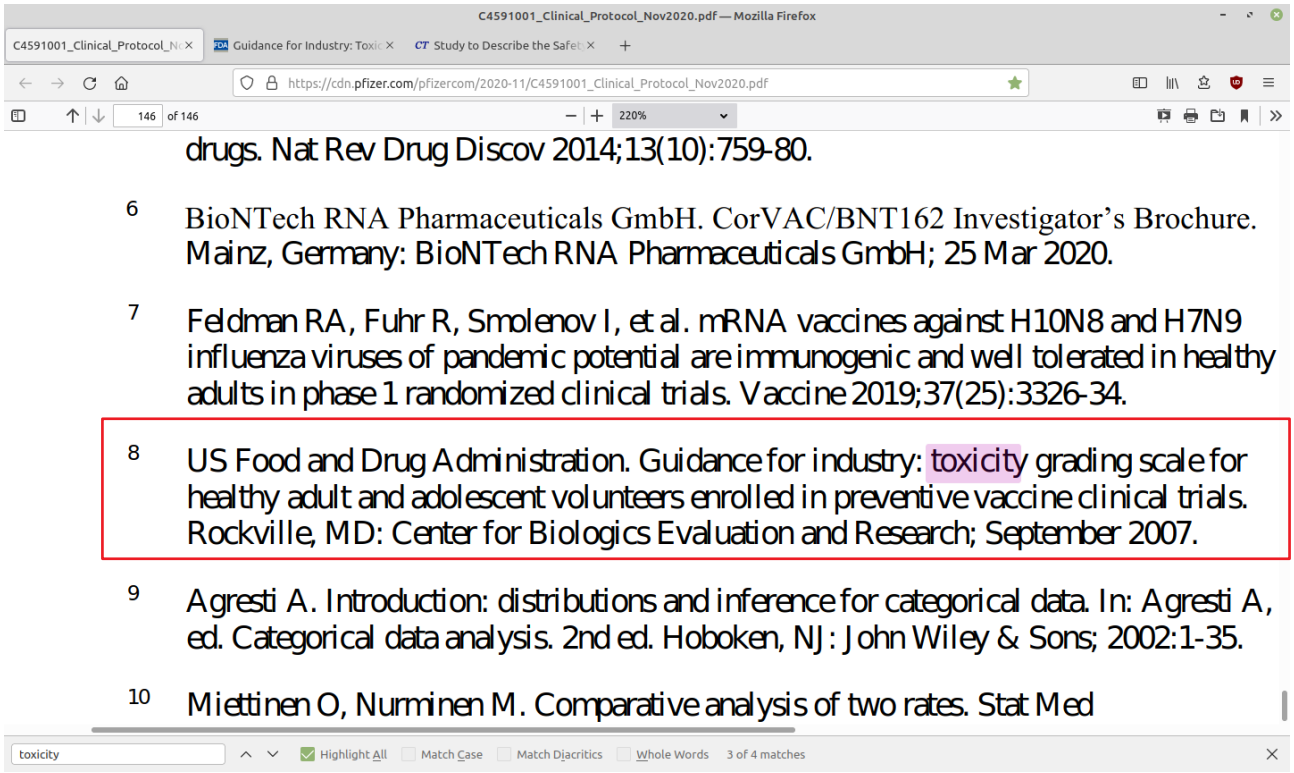
Contains Nonbinding Recommendations

Systemic Illnes	Mild (Grade 1)	(Moderate(Grade 2)	Severe (Grade 3)	Potentially Life Threatening (Grade 4)
Illness or clinical adverse event (as defined according to applicable regulations)	No interference with activity	Some interference with activity not requiring medical intervention	Prevents daily activity and requires medical intervention	ER visit or hospitalization

Vir: https://www.fda.gov/media/73679/download

Dokument agencije FDA je naveden kot referenca v Pfizerjevih dokumentih.
Primer:
»A PHASE 1/2/3, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, RANDOMIZED, OBSERVER-BLIND, DOSE-FINDING STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY, TOLERABILITY, IMMUNOGENICITY, AND EFFICACY OF SARS-COV-2 RNA VACCINE CANDIDATES AGAINST COVID-19 IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS«
Tukaj je dokument agencije FDA naveden kot osma referenca. (Glej sliko spodaj!)
Viri:
https://cdn.pfizer.com/pfizercom/2020-11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020.pdf

https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04368728



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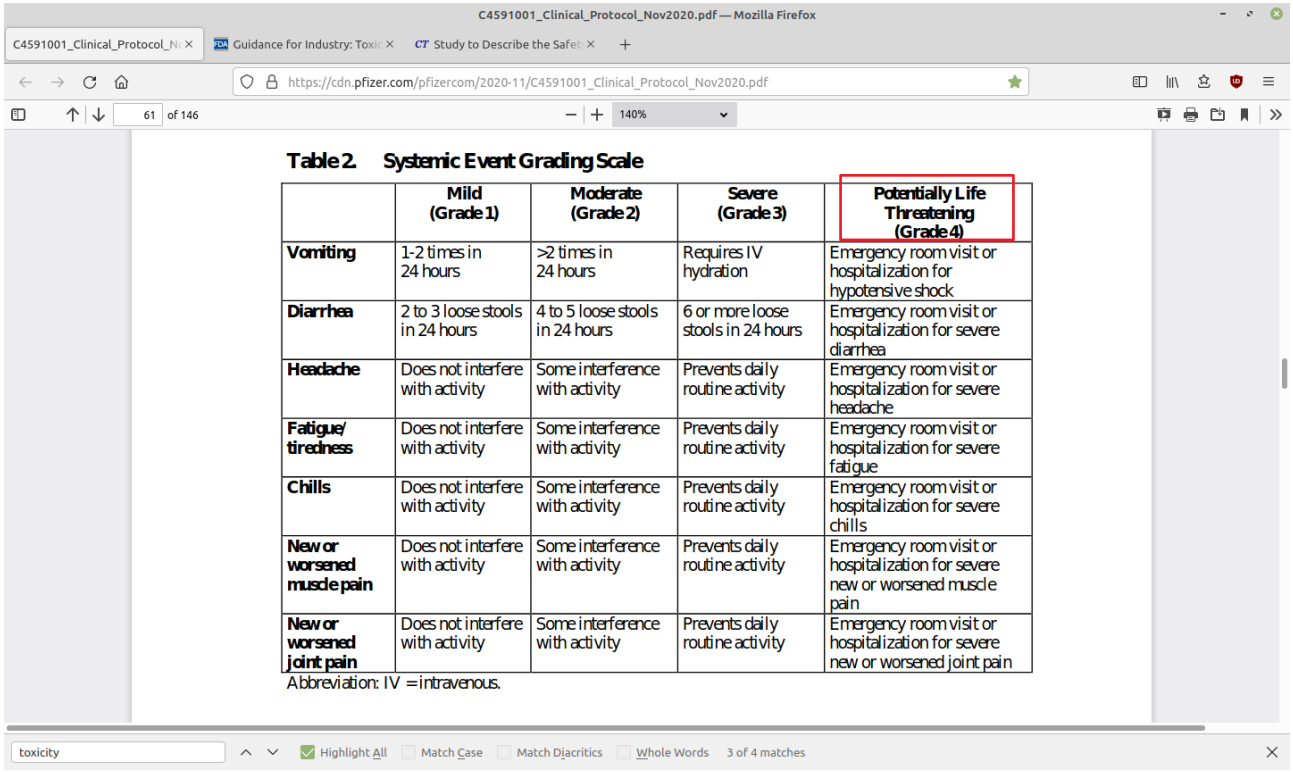
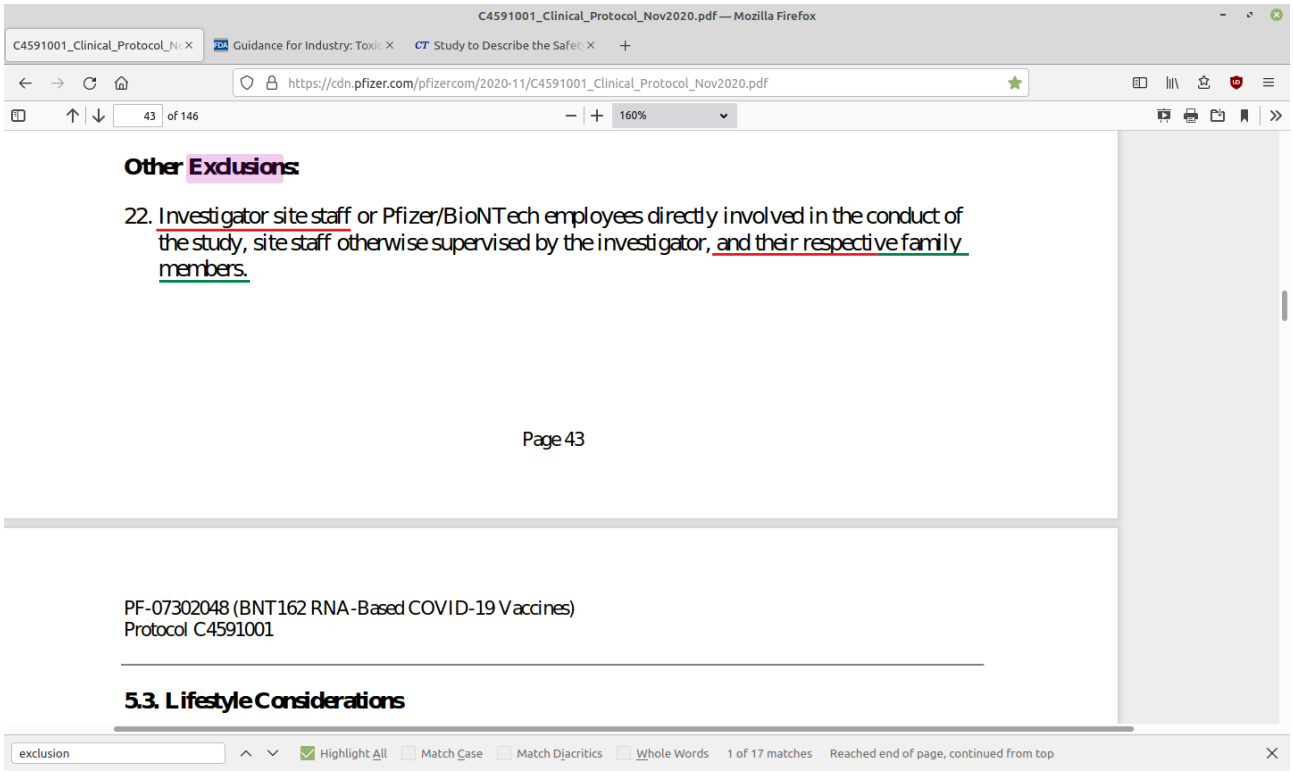


Table 2. Systemic Event Grading Scale

	Mild (Grade 1)	Moderate (Grade 2)	Severe (Grade 3)	Potentially Life Threatening (Grade 4)
Vomiting	1-2 times in 24 hours	>2 times in 24 hours	Requires IV hydration	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for hypotensive shock
Diarrhea	2 to 3 loose stools in 24 hours	4 to 5 loose stools in 24 hours	6 or more loose stools in 24 hours	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe diarrhea
Headache	Does not interfere with activity	Some interference with activity	Prevents daily routine activity	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe headache
Fatigue/ tiredness	Does not interfere with activity	Some interference with activity	Prevents daily routine activity	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe fatigue
Chills	Does not interfere with activity	Some interference with activity	Prevents daily routine activity	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe chills
New or worsened muscle pain	Does not interfere with activity	Some interference with activity	Prevents daily routine activity	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe new or worsened muscle pain
New or worsened joint pain	Does not interfere with activity	Some interference with activity	Prevents daily routine activity	Emergency room visit or hospitalization for severe new or worsened joint pain

Abbreviation: IV = intravenous.

Vir: https://cdn.pfizer.com/pfizercom/2020-11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020.pdf



Other Exclusions:

22. Investigator site staff or Pfizer/BioNTech employees directly involved in the conduct of the study, site staff otherwise supervised by the investigator, and their respective family members.

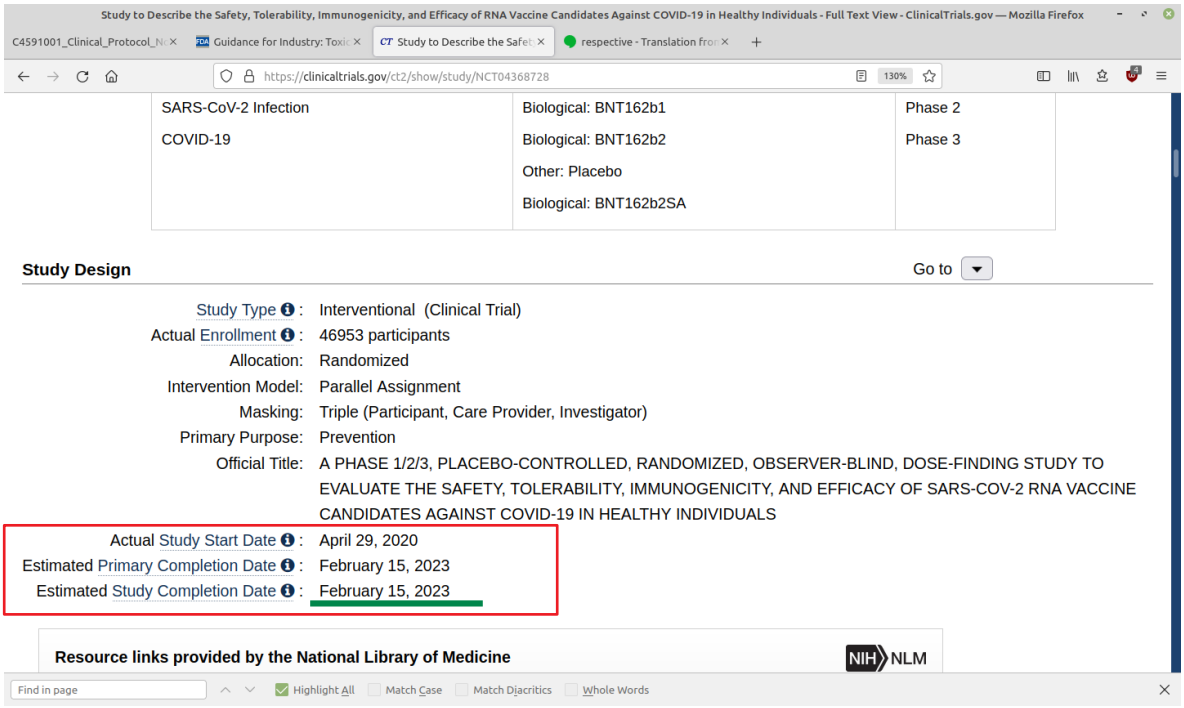
Page 43

PF-07302048 (BNT162 RNA-Based COVID-19 Vaccines)
Protocol C4591001

5.3. Lifestyle Considerations

Vir: https://cdn.pfizer.com/pfizercom/2020-11/C4591001_Clinical_Protocol_Nov2020.pdf

VPRAŠAMO SE LAHKO, **ZAKAJ SO IZ PROTOKOLA CEPLJENJA IZVZETI** VSI PFIZERJEVI ZAPOSLENI, VSI, KI SODELUJEJO V IZVEDBI AKCIJE CEPLJENJA (CEPILNE EKIPE, ZDRAVNIKI, MEDICINSKE SESTRE,...) IN VSI »**NJIHOVI DRUŽINSKI ČLANI**«!?
LOGIČNO JE, DA PFIZER VSE TE LJUDI POTREBUJE, DA IZPELJE TO SVOJO PODLO AKCIJO. KDO MU BO PA DELAL, ČE TUDI SVOJE ZAPOSLENE POCEPI S TEMI »Potentially Life Threatening « PREPARATI?
LOGIČNO JE, DA NOBENA VOJSKA NE STRELJA NA SVOJE VOJAKE AMPAK NA NJENE NASPROTNIKE.



Vir: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT04368728

Tukaj piše, da se klinična študija z naslovom »A PHASE 1/2/3, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, RANDOMIZED, OBSERVER-BLIND, DOSE-FINDING STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY, TOLERABILITY, IMMUNOGENICITY, AND EFFICACY OF SARS-COV-2 RNA VACCINE CANDIDATES AGAINST COVID-19 IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS« konča **15. februarja 2023.**

Vprašajmo se:

- **Katera stopnja toksičnosti (»toxicity grade«, kot temu rečejo pri FDA in pri Pfizerju) je varna in učinkovita? Ali morda tista z oznako »Grade 4«?**
- **Katero stopnjo toksičnosti po patentu »US 11107588B2« dobi tisti, ki ima maksimalni »superspreader level«? Ali je ta še varna in učinkovita?**
- **ALI NI TO IDEALNO ZAMIŠLJEN SISTEM, KI SAM PREPOZNAVA IN UMIKA OBLASTEM MOTEČE POSAMEZNIKE – RAČUNALNIK TE TOČKUJE, RAČUNALNIK TI DOLOČI, KAKŠNO CEPIVO BOŠ DOBIL OB NASLEDNJEM CEPLJENJU...**
- **TO VSE NAREDI RAČUNALNIK SAM, NIKOMUR SI NI TREBA UMAZATI ROK PRI TEM, DA NEKOGA ODSTRANIJO KOT ODVEČNEGA. OKUŽENEGA, KI BAJE OGROŽA DRUGE. NI TREBA MONTIRANIH PROCESOV, NIHČE OD SODNIKOV NE BO TISTI GRDI, KI TE JE OBSODIL, NIHČE OD ZDRAVNIKOV TI NI NAPISAL RECEPTA ZA PREMOČNO «ZDRAVILO«, TO JE NAREDIL RAČUNALNIK.**
- **ALI ZATO RABIMO DIGITALIZACIJO? PRAVZAPRAV NE MI! RABIJO JO ONI, KI SI NOČEJO MAZATI ROK IN DOBREGA IMENA. IN PRI VSEJ SVOJI ZLOČINSKOSTI HOČEJO IZPASTI KOT NAŠI DOBROTNIKI – V SKRBI ZA NAŠE ZDRAVJE SO INVESTIRALI VELIKE MILIJONE V TA ČUDOVITI »ZDRAVSTVENI SISTEM«, KI BI JIM GA ZAVIDAL VSAK DIKTATOR.**

Po vsem povedanem je patent US 11107588B2 neizpodbiten dokaz o pravih namenih in povezanosti cepiv in digitalizacije.

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EXAMPLE

Reference is now made to the following prophetic examples, which together with the above descriptions illustrate some embodiments of the invention in a non limiting fashion.

In the following example, three imaginary individuals (John Doe, Jane Smith and Mark Lite) will be scored according to one or more exemplary factors and/or components, as disclosed above. It should be understood that the following scenario is not limiting and it is only provided to enable a person having skills in the art to implement the invention.

Background Information

	John Doe	Jane Smith	Mark Lite
Age (relative weight 1%)	30	35	33
Profession (relative weight 5%)	Teacher	Operator	Unemployed
Known health conditions (relative weight 4%)	None	Chronic coughing	None
Visits religious gathering (relative weight 20%)	No	Yes	Yes

Weekly Mobility Data

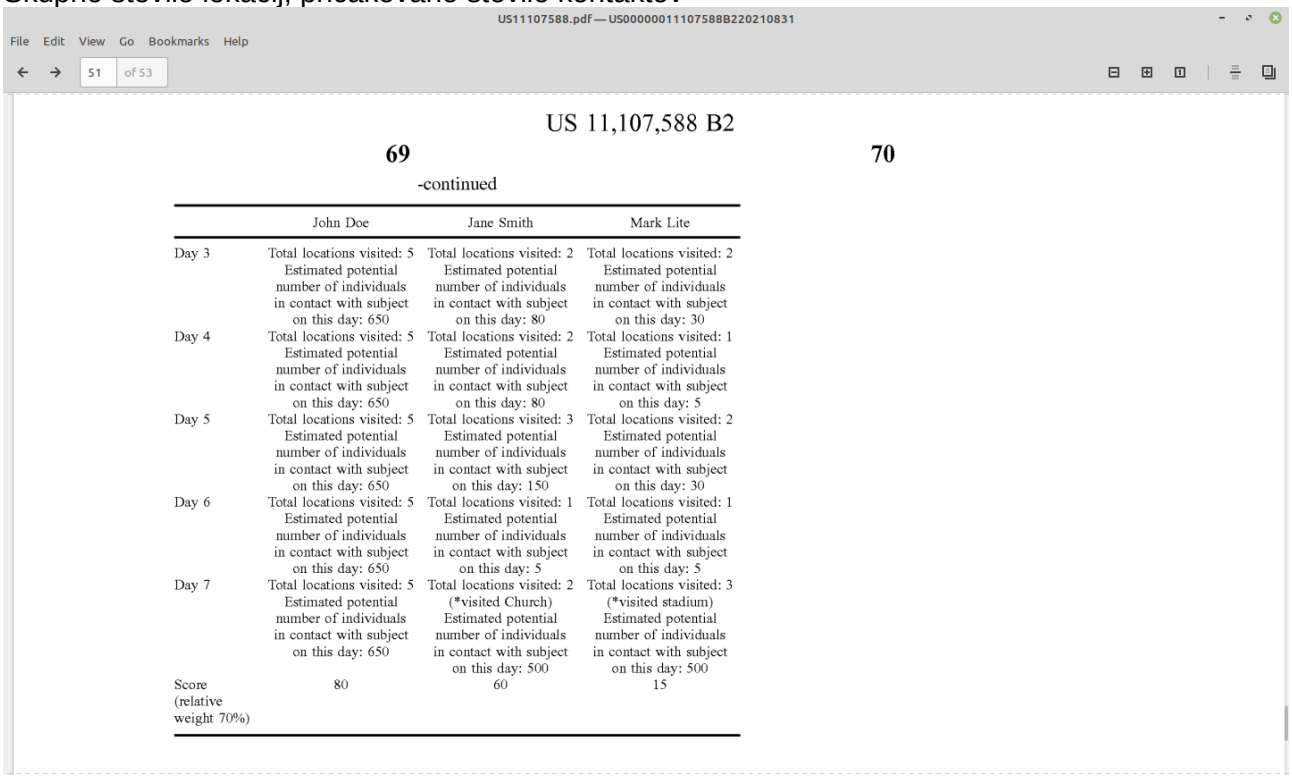
	John Doe	Jane Smith	Mark Lite
Day 1	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 3 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 150	Total locations visited: 1 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 5
Day 2	Total locations visited: 6 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 750	Total locations visited: 4 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 250	Total locations visited: 1 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 5

Vir: https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/68/80/73/6a17a66e9ec8c5/US11107588.pdf

Primer točkovanja posameznika

Tukaj je primer implementacije izuma. Posamezniki bodo točkovani glede na enega ali več faktorjev, vendar, kot opozori avtor, je sledeči scenarij prikazan le kot primer uporabe izuma. Možnosti je očitno še več.
Kategorije v tabeli so: starost, poklic, zdravstveno stanje, obiski verskih dogodkov

Naslednja tabela prikazuje statistiko za vsakega posameznika posebej po dnevih. Kategorije so: Skupno število lokacij, pričakovano število kontaktov

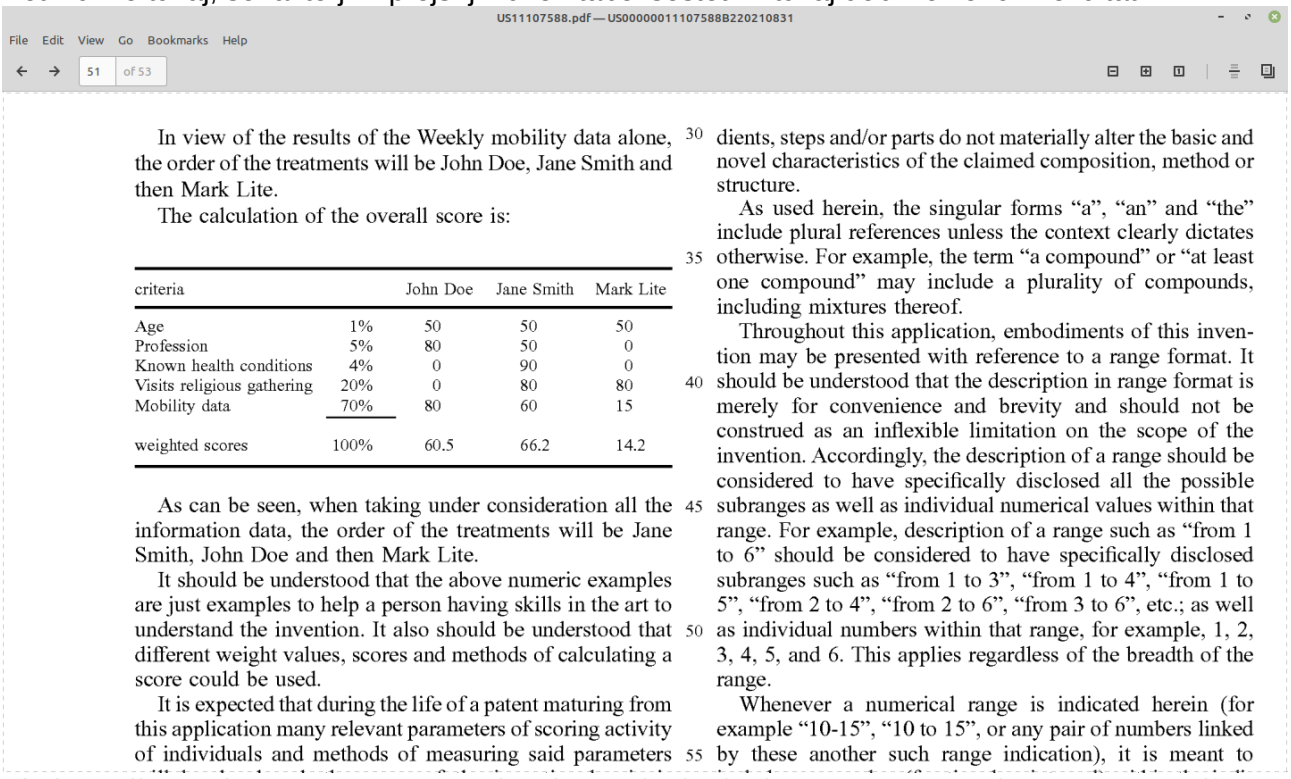


-continued

	John Doe	Jane Smith	Mark Lite
Day 3	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 2 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 80	Total locations visited: 2 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 30
Day 4	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 2 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 80	Total locations visited: 1 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 5
Day 5	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 3 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 150	Total locations visited: 2 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 30
Day 6	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 1 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 5	Total locations visited: 1 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 5
Day 7	Total locations visited: 5 Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 650	Total locations visited: 2 (*visited Church) Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 500	Total locations visited: 3 (*visited stadium) Estimated potential number of individuals in contact with subject on this day: 500
Score (relative weight 70%)	80	60	15

Vir: https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/68/80/73/6a17a66e9ec8c5/US11107588.pdf

Kot vidimo tukaj, so faktorji iz prejšnjih dveh tabel sešteti in tukaj dobimo končni rezultat.



In view of the results of the Weekly mobility data alone, the order of the treatments will be John Doe, Jane Smith and then Mark Lite.

The calculation of the overall score is:

criteria		John Doe	Jane Smith	Mark Lite
Age	1%	50	50	50
Profession	5%	80	50	0
Known health conditions	4%	0	90	0
Visits religious gathering	20%	0	80	80
Mobility data	70%	80	60	15
weighted scores	100%	60.5	66.2	14.2

As can be seen, when taking under consideration all the information data, the order of the treatments will be Jane Smith, John Doe and then Mark Lite.

It should be understood that the above numeric examples are just examples to help a person having skills in the art to understand the invention. It also should be understood that different weight values, scores and methods of calculating a score could be used.

It is expected that during the life of a patent maturing from this application many relevant parameters of scoring activity of individuals and methods of measuring said parameters

dients, steps and/or parts do not materially alter the basic and novel characteristics of the claimed composition, method or structure.

As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, the term "a compound" or "at least one compound" may include a plurality of compounds, including mixtures thereof.

Throughout this application, embodiments of this invention may be presented with reference to a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible subranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example, description of a range such as "from 1 to 6" should be considered to have specifically disclosed subranges such as "from 1 to 3", "from 1 to 4", "from 1 to 5", "from 2 to 4", "from 2 to 6", "from 3 to 6", etc.; as well as individual numbers within that range, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range.

Whenever a numerical range is indicated herein (for example "10-15", "10 to 15", or any pair of numbers linked by these another such range indication), it is meant to

Vir: https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/68/80/73/6a17a66e9ec8c5/US11107588.pdf

TOREJ, ČE ISTI PATENT GOVORI – V ENEM DELU – **O CEPIVIH**, TAKO O TISTIH ZA COVID KOT O VSEH OSTALIH, V DRUGEM DELU PA O **PODLAGI ZA DIGITALIZACIJO**, ALI NI TO ZGOVOREN DOKAZ, DA JE CILJ VSE TE FARSE S PANDEMIJO EDINO IN SAMO KONČNA DIGITALIZACIJA VSEH LJUDI, VKLJUČITEV VSEH NAS V NEKI BEDNI INTERNET TELES, DA BI VSI MI BILI NJIHOVA LASTNINA, PREDMETI NA NJIHOVEM SERVERJU?
TAKO KOT »PAMETNI HLADILNIK«, »PAMETNA TV« IN DRUGI IZUMI DANAŠNJE »ZNANOSTI«?

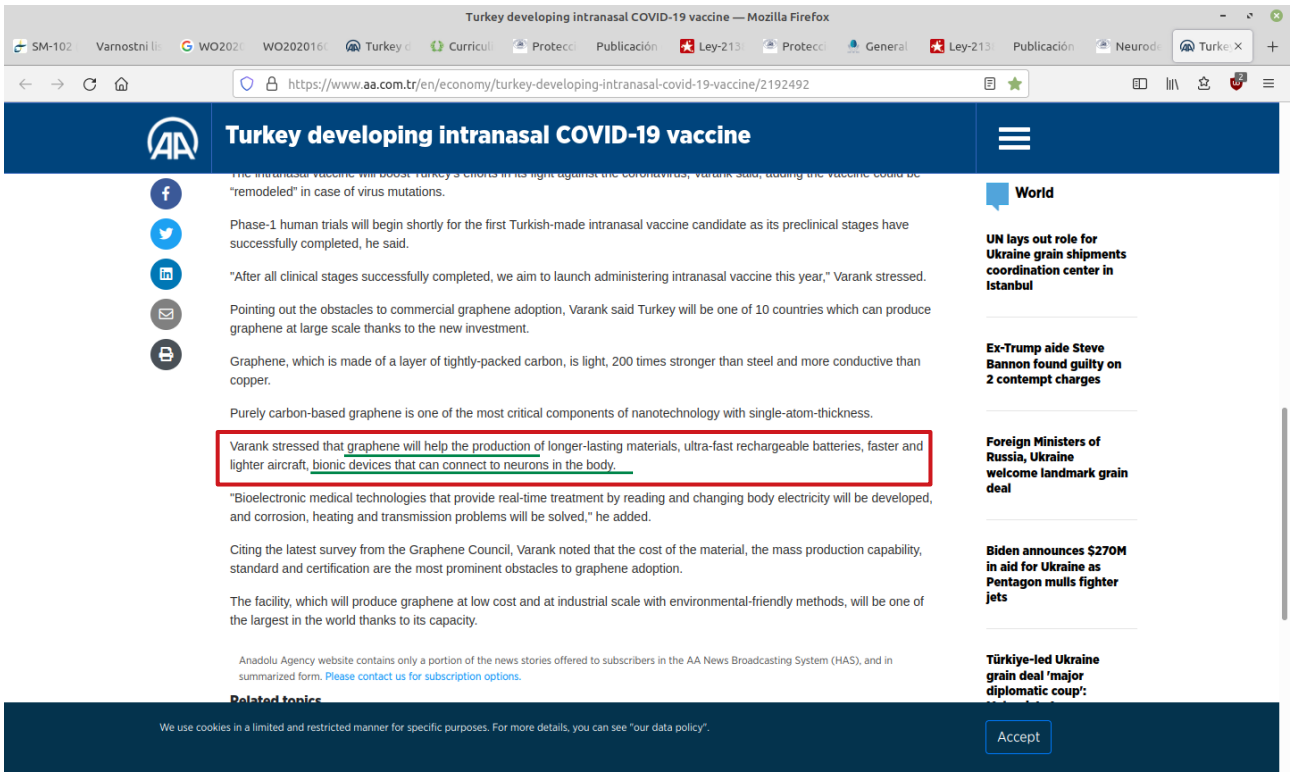
3. Poglavje: NOVICE IZ GLAVNIH MEDIJEV

Ko odpremo stran turške tiskovne agencije bi človek mislil, da so v Turčiji sami teoretiki zarote! Kaj pa vendar pišejo?! In to v uradnemu mediju!

Turški minister za industrijo in tehnologijo, Mustafa Varank, na otvoritvi podjetja Nanografi govori o grafenu kot materialu za široko uporabo tudi v bioničnih napravah in ga opisuje kot snov, ki se veže na nevrone v telesu.

Samo dve možnosti sta: Ali so v Turčiji sami teoretiki, ali pa vejo nekaj več kot mi. Druge ni!
Vir: https://www.aa.com.tr/en/economy/turkey-developing-intranasal-covid-19-vaccine/2192492

Citat iz te novice:
***Graphene**, which is made of a layer of tightly-packed carbon, **is light, 200 times stronger than steel and more conductive than copper**.*
Purely carbon-based graphene is one of the most critical components of nanotechnology with single-atom-thickness.
*Varank stressed that **graphene will help the production of** longer-lasting materials, ultra-fast rechargeable batteries, faster and lighter aircraft, **bionic devices that can connect to neurons in the body.***
***"Bioelectronic medical technologies that provide real-time treatment by reading and changing body electricity** will be developed, and corrosion, heating and transmission problems will be solved," he added.*
Povezava: https://www.aa.com.tr/en/economy/turkey-developing-intranasal-covid-19-vaccine/2192492



Komentar:

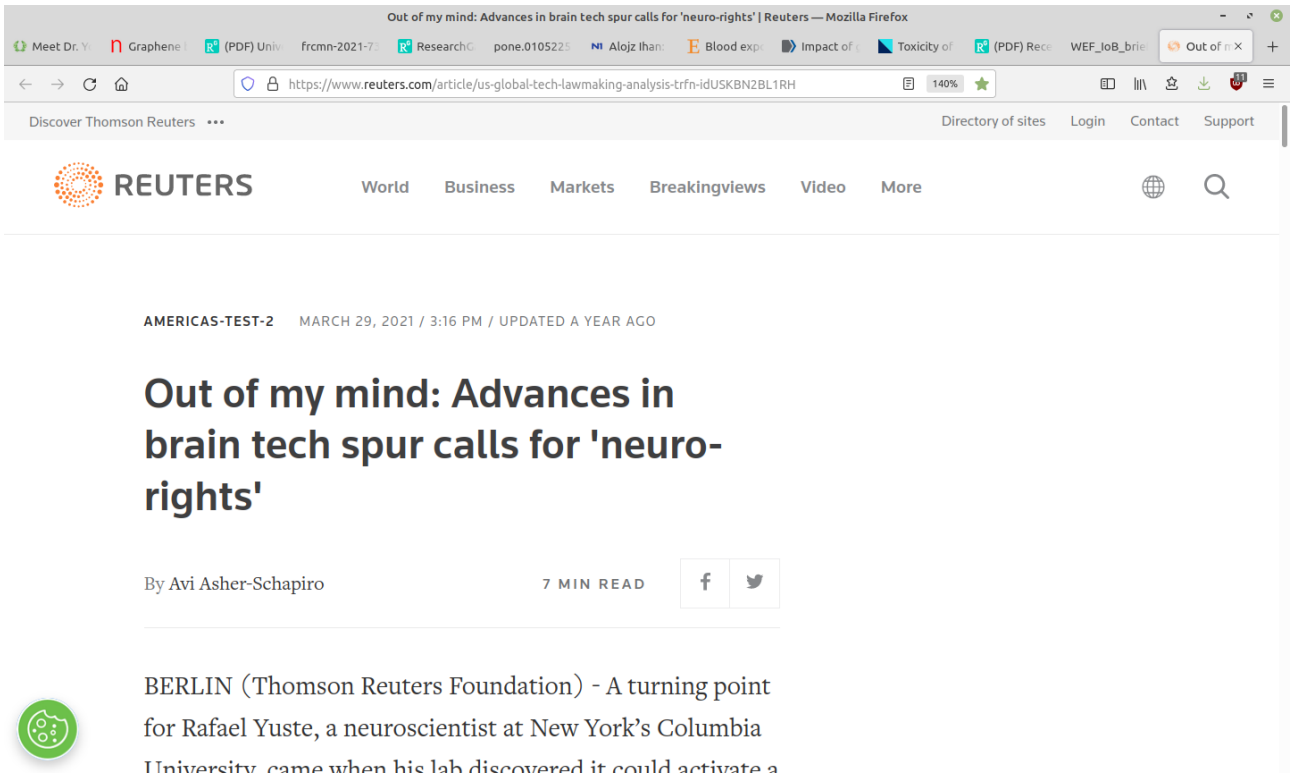
Kakor mi razumemo te stvari oz. kakor jih je možno razumeti iz teh besedil, predpostavljamo sledeče (zelo verjetne) domneve: To, da se grafen veže na naše nevrone, ni enkraten kratek proces. To je ponavljajoče dopolnjevanje, večkrat ga je potrebno izvajati, da se možgani »napolnijo« s snovjo, ki bo omogočila stik z zunanjim računalnikom, serverjem. Ko je dosežena zadostna količina te snovi, ko je zadosti nevronov grafeniziranih, je možno organizirati te možgane v bioračunalnik, povezan s serverjem. Ali so nam zato napovedovali vsake tri mesece nujno cepljenje, vse življenje, zato, da se grafenizacija našega bioračunalnia (beri: elektronskega povodca) čimprej doseže in ne iztroši ampak redno obnavlja?

4. POGLAVJE – NEURO RIGHTS - ČILE

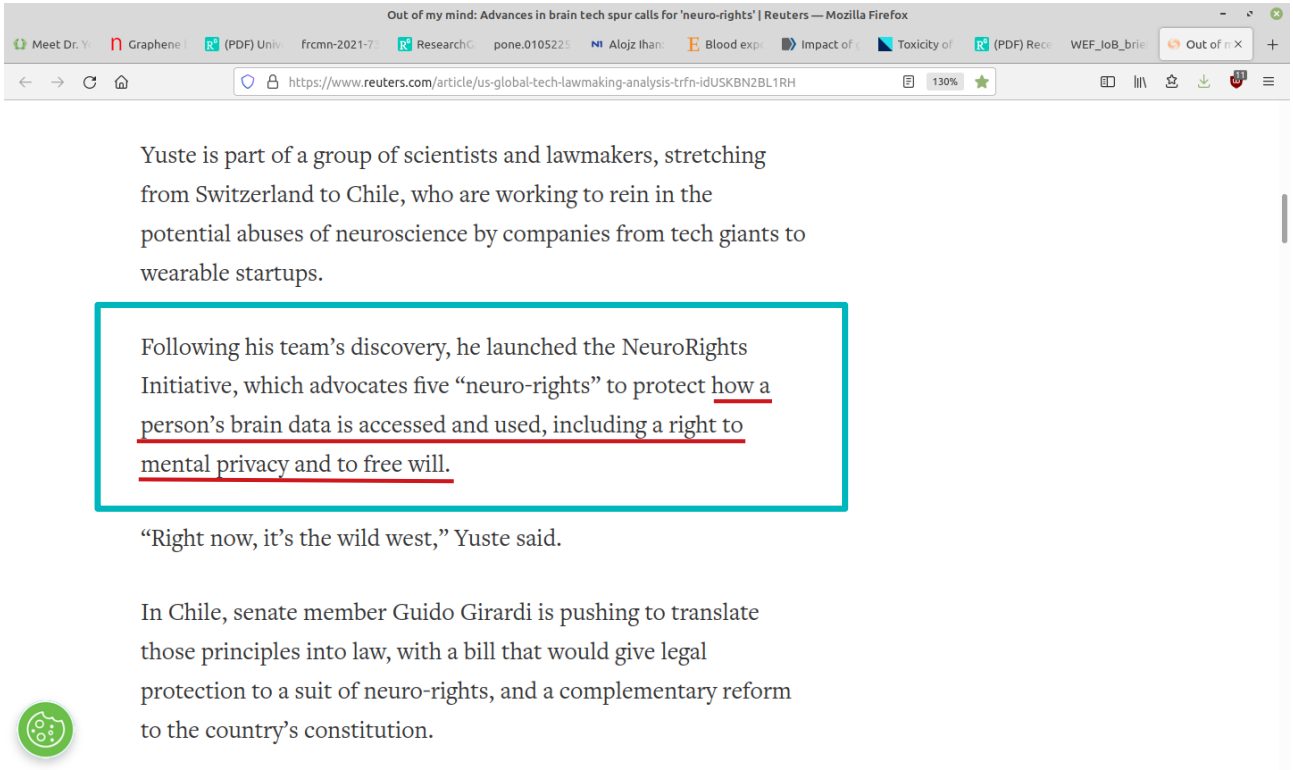
REUTERS – »Out of my mind: Advances in brain tech spur calls for 'neuro-rights'«

Prevod naslova: »Zunaj svojih misli: Napredek v možganski tehnologiji kliče po »nevro-pravicah««

Vir: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-global-tech-lawmaking-analysis-trfn-idUSKBN2BL1RH



Reuters je 29. 3. 2021 poročal o perečemu problemu nevro pravic.
V Čilu so očitno tudi bolj prestrašeni kot običajni zemljani (ali pa vejo nekaj več) in so se hoteli zaščititi.
Pred čem pa? JA, PRED VDOROM V MENTALNO ZASEBNOST VENDAR!
Vsaj Reuters tako piše. Preverite dejstva na Reutorsovih straneh!
V vmesnem času, odkar je bila ta novica napisana, pa do danes so v Čilu že sprejeli ustavno spremembo in tudi Zakon, ki naj bi ščitil neuro pravice.

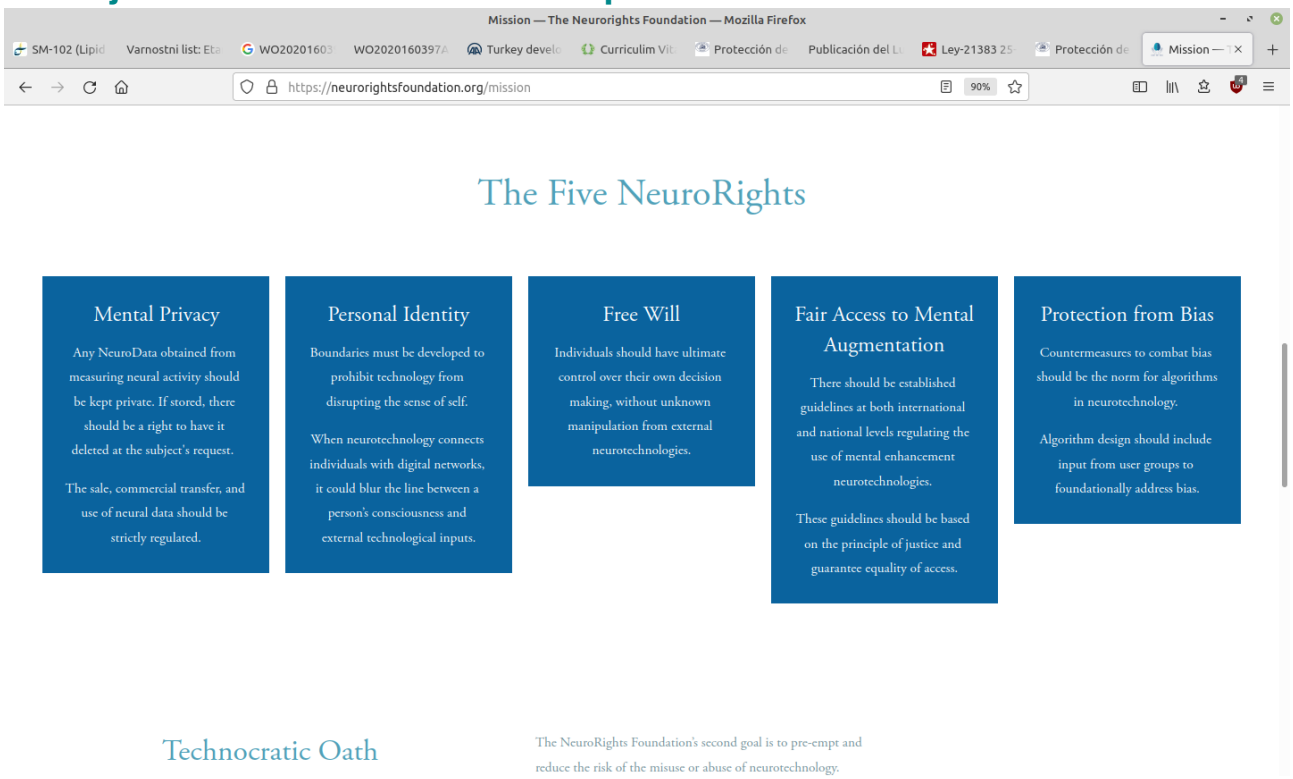


Vir: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-global-tech-lawmaking-analysis-trfn-idUSKBN2BL1RH

Pravica do mentalne zasebnosti in svobodne volje?

Ali je po novem to stvar dobre volje zakonodajalca?

Obstaja 5 tako imenovanih Nevro pravic:



Vir: https://neurorightsfoundation.org/mission

Citat:

»1.Mental Privacy
Any NeuroData obtained from measuring neural activity should be kept private. If stored, there should be a right to have it deleted at the subject's request. The sale, commercial transfer, and use of neural data should be strictly regulated.

2.Personal Identity
Boundaries must be developed to prohibit technology from disrupting the sense of self.

When neurotechnology connects individuals with digital networks, it could blur the line between a person's consciousness and external technological inputs.

3.Free Will
Individuals should have ultimate control over their own decision making, without unknown manipulation from external neurotechnologies.

4.Fair Access to Mental Augmentation
There should be established guidelines at both international and national levels regulating the use of mental enhancement neurotechnologies.

These guidelines should be based on the principle of justice and guarantee equality of access.

5. Protection from Bias
Countermeasures to combat bias should be the norm for algorithms in neurotechnology.

Algorithm design should include input from user groups to foundationally address bias.«

Prevod:

»1. Mentalna zasebnost

Vsi Nevro podatki, pridobljeni z merjenjem nevronske aktivnosti, morajo biti zasebni. Če so shranjeni, mora obstajati pravica do izbrisa le teh na zahtevo osebe. Prodaja, komercialni prenos in uporaba nevronskih podatkov bi morali biti strogo regulirani.

2. Osebna identiteta
Treba je razviti meje, da bi tehnologiji prepovedali motenje zaznavanja samega sebe. Ko nevrotehnologija poveže posameznike z digitalnimi omrežji, lahko zabriše mejo med človekovo zavestjo in zunanjimi tehnološkimi vnosi

3. Svobodna volja
Posamezniki bi morali imeti popoln nadzor nad lastnim odločanjem, brez neznane manipulacije zunanjih nevrotehnologij.

4. Pošten dostop do obogatenja/izboljšanja miselnosti (mental augmentation)
Treba je določiti smernice na mednarodni in nacionalni ravni, ki bi urejale uporabo nevrotehnologij za duševno izboljšanje. Te smernice morajo temeljiti na načelu pravičnosti in zagotavljati enak dostop.

5. Zaščita pred predsodki

Protiukrepi za boj proti predsodkom bi morali biti norma za algoritme v nevrotehnologiji. Zasnova algoritma mora vključevati vnose od uporabniških skupin, da se v osnovi odpravi predsodke.«

Komentar:

Sprejem zakona o nevropravicah je pravzaprav slabša varianta kot, če ga ne bi imeli. Tako so zdaj, s tem zakonom šele uzakonili izvajanje digitalnih manipulacij z našimi možgani.
Ne bi jih smeli samo z zakonom omejevati, to pomeni da jih do neke mere dovolimo. Treba bi jih bilo absolutno prepovedati za vse večne čase in vse ki so se ukvarjali z razvojem teh tehnologij zaposliti z nečim pametnim in za ljudi koristnim. Svobodna volja ni tisto, kar bi nam oni smeli postavljati pod vprašaj in nam milostno dovoliti z nekim zakonom. To mora biti sveta stvar, ki je nihče ne sme npr. danes v uradnem listu dovoliti, jutri pa v istem uradnem listu omejiti ali sploh odvzeti.

Neuro Rights Foundation.org je spletna stran fundacije za neuro pravice, ki je sodelovala pri pripravi Čilske zakonodaje.

Vir: https://neurorightsfoundation.org/chile

The Neurorights Foundation has worked with the Senate of the Republic of Chile, the Minister of Science and the Catholic University (Pontificia Universidad Católica: PUC) to pioneer a NeuroProtection agenda. These efforts have been coordinated by the Commission of the Future of the Senate, an office led by Senator Guido Girardi. The objective of this commission is to introduce legislation arising from advances in medicine and science.

Citat:

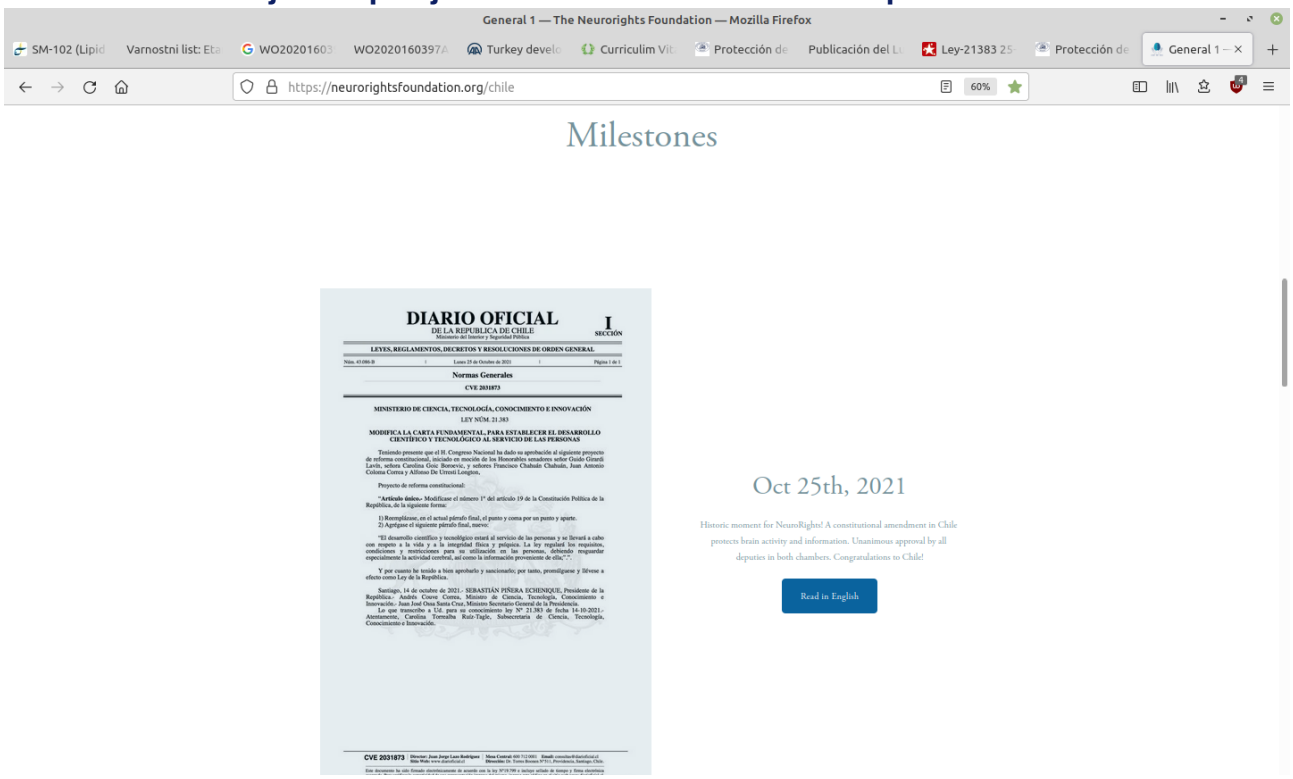
»The Neurorights Foundation has worked with the Senate of the Republic of Chile, the Minister of Science and the Catholic University (Pontificia Universidad Católica: PUC) to pioneer a NeuroProtection agenda. These efforts have been coordinated by the Commission of the Future of the Senate, an office led by Senator Guido Girardi. The objective of this commission is to introduce legislation arising from advances in medicine and science.«

Prevod:

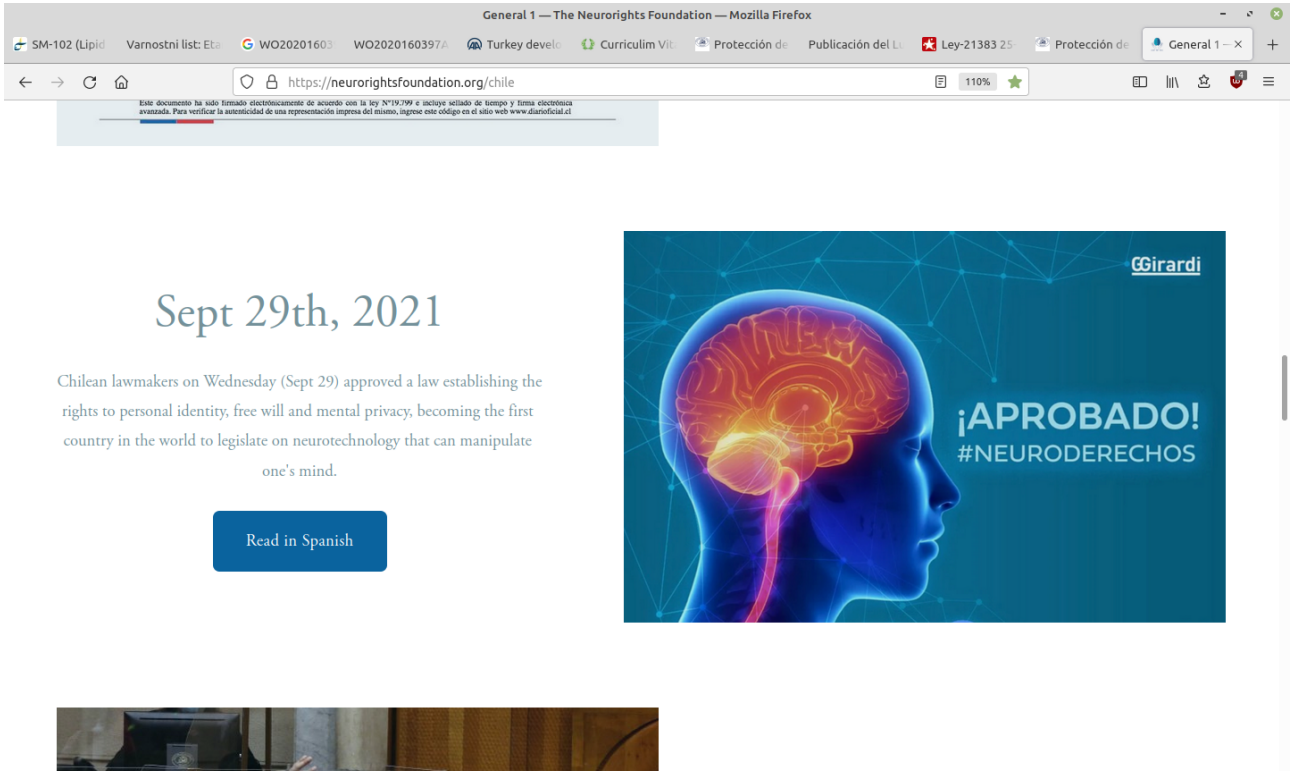
»Fundacija Neurorights je sodelovala s senatom Republike Čile, ministrom za znanost in katoliško univerzo (Pontificia Universidad Católica: PUC) da bi razvila agendo NeuroProtection. Ta prizadevanja usklajuje Komisija za prihodnost, urad, ki ga vodi senator Guido Girardi. Cilj te komisije je uvesti zakonodajo, ki izhaja iz napredka medicine in znanosti.«

Tukaj se pohvalijo z dosežki.

25. Oktobra 2021 je bila potrjena ustavna reforma o nevro pravicah.



Vir: https://neurorightsfoundation.org/chile



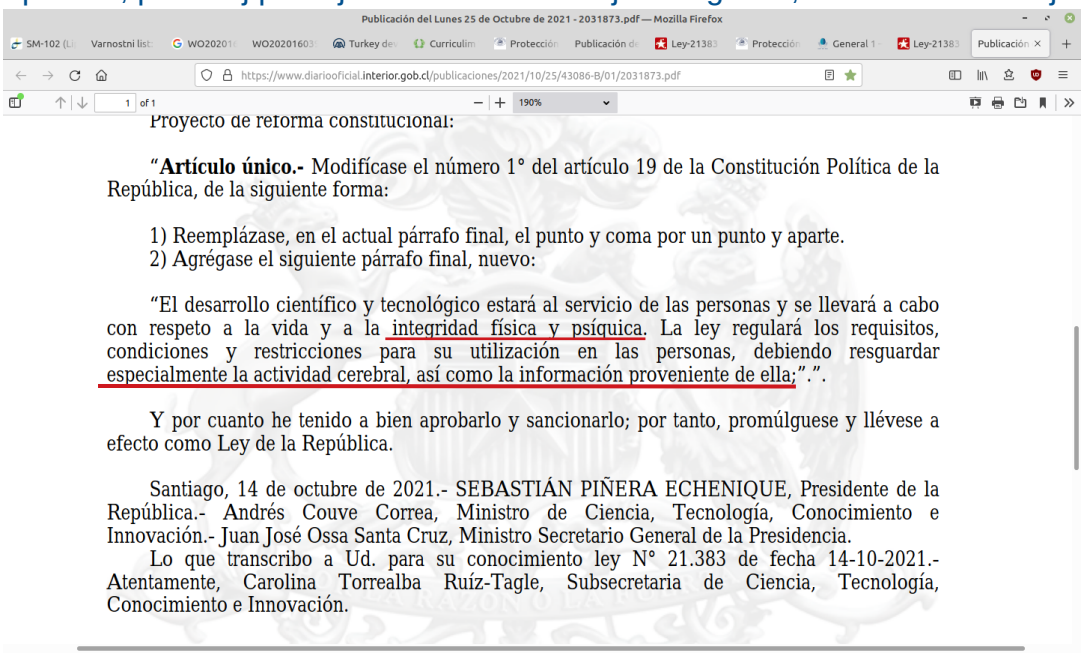
Vir: https://neurorightsfoundation.org/chile

Spletna stran www.senado.cl: »Zaščita nevro pravic: zakonodaja brez primere gre v parlament«

Vir: https://www.senado.cl/proteccion-de-los-neuroderechos-a-un-paso-de-pasar-a-segundo-tramite

Spletna stran www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl: Uradni list Zakon št. 21383

Zakon naj bi urejal zahteve, pogoje in omejitve za uporabo znanstvenega in tehnološkega napredka, posebej pa naj bi varoval delovanje možganov, kot tudi informacije iz njih.



Vir: https://www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl/publicaciones/2021/10/25/43086-B/01/2031873.pdf

Komentar:

To, da nekomu lahko nevrotehnologija kadarkoli brska po možganih, je tako, kot če bi ljudje po svoji volji spreminjali imena sistemskih map v računalniku in hoteli da naprava še naprej deluje normalno.

ZAKLJUČEK

Ali je kdajkoli v kateremkoli učbeniku za medicinske fakultete bil omenjen grafen kot substanca, primerna za v človekovo telo? Ali to učijo (ali so kdajkoli učili) na fakultetah? Ne! To so izumili včeraj in danes že cel svet filajo z grafenom – na silo, preko trupel, baje poskusno!
Ali jim je kdo dovolil ta poskus? Ali so koga vprašali? A ja, to je vojna tajna!
Pa če je to vse tako dobro, kot je možno prebrati iz patentov na to temo, zakaj o tem nikoli ni bilo niti najmanjše oddaje na TV na to temo, novice, da »znanstveniki delajo na projektu interneta teles, da bomo imeli računalnik kar v sebi, v svoji glavi in bomo presrečni roboti.

Nič ni bilo nikoli o tem na TV, vsaj za velike množice na njim razumljiv način ne, zdaj pa kar HOP!!! Injekcija v ramo, če hočeš ali ne! Jutri boš Pfizerjeva last ker ti bo on strokovno spremenil DNK in boš primeren, da ti izdelajo računalnik v tvoji glavi. Študije in patente na to temo smo lahko že videli v tej predstavitvi, prve take ideje pa so bile objavljene že pred 10 -15 leti, a samo v znanstveni literaturi in v industrijskih krogih
(Primer: Dokument na strani
https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_my/assets/ciscoinnovate/pdfs/IoE.pdf , ki govori o IoE (Internet of Everything) (Na naslednjih dveh straneh si poglejte posnetke zaslona tega dokumenta!))

Kako to, da toliko let na množičnih medijih za rajo ni bilo nikoli niti besedice o tem, ko so pa recimo za električne avtomobile tudi več kot 10 let pred prihodom prvega takega vozila na tržišče pričeli s serijami oddaj o električnih avtomobilih, kdo jih razvija, kaj jim še manjka... Vse podrobno, o tako dobrem internetu teles, stvari, vsega... O tem pa nikoli nič.

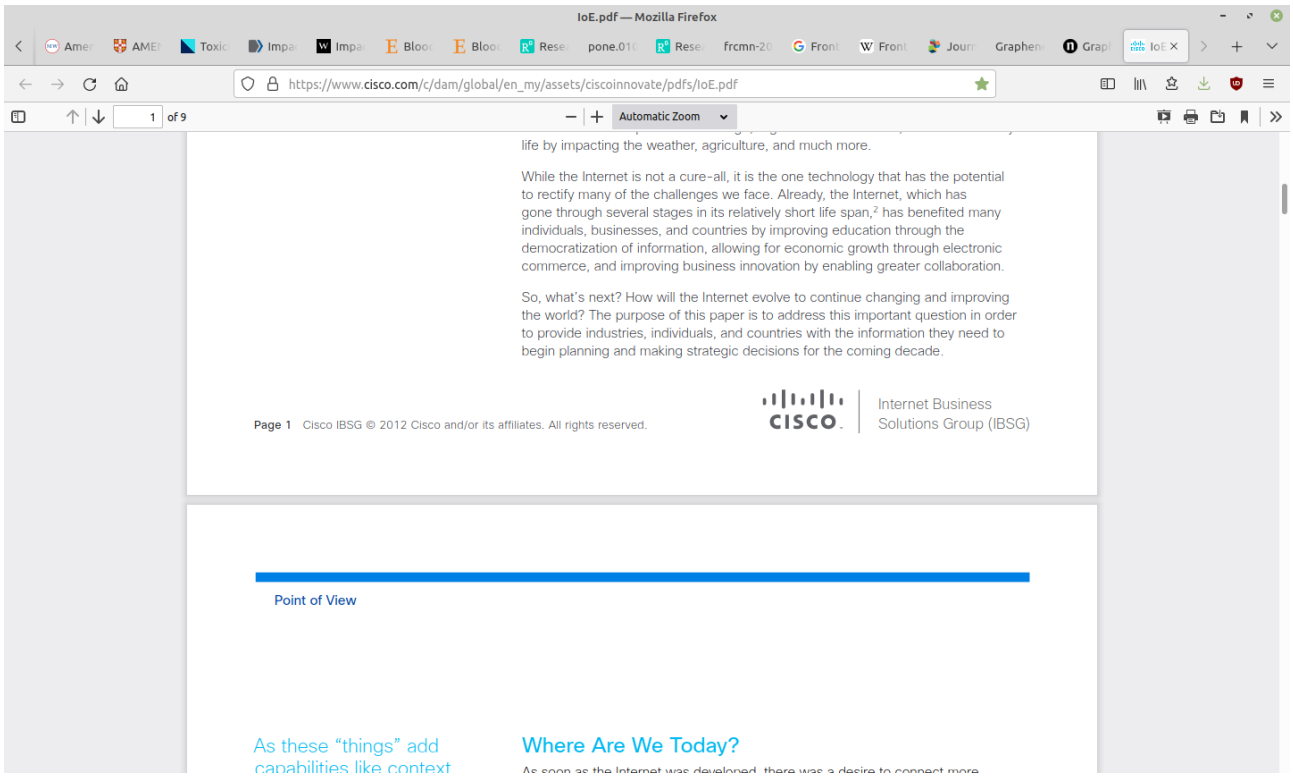
Seveda, potem bi dali ljudem 10 do 15 let časa, da o tem razmislijo, da ugotovijo, kaj se skriva za tem in jim dajo vedeti, **da tega pa ne!** S tem so nas hoteli v strogi tajnosti presenetiti in postaviti pred dejstvo – ali huda »bolezen« (!?) ali grafen v ramo!
Zato je bila plandemija šele uvertura v nekaj večjega – v njihov pravi cilj, to je pokoravanje vseh ki so jih uspeli vializirati. To je veliko njihovih bodočih potencialnih sužnjev in ker to delajo povsod, hočejo imeti sužnje povsod. Tako se rojevajo novi Gospodarji sveta!

Zdaj tudi vidimo, zakaj so to zastavili po celem svetu. Tudi zato, ker je to nujni predpogoj, da stvar sploh uspe. Saj če bi kje pustili kak otok sveta neobdelan, bi on bil kontrolna skupina, ki bi dokazovala, da virusov, v verziji kot nam jih kažejo po medijih ni, da so vse to same laži... Laž »postane resnica« šele takrat, ko o tem prepričaš vse, cel svet. To je nujen predpogoj. Tako, kot je bil nujen predpogoj, da so pokupili vso farmacijo tega sveta, vse medije tega sveta, vse državne voditelje izšolali na WEF , jih z zrežiranimi volitvami razmestili po državah s pomočjo prevar pri štetju (šteje računalnik, oni so pa glavni heker). Vprašajte se, kdo je odločal o naših volitvah letos aprila.

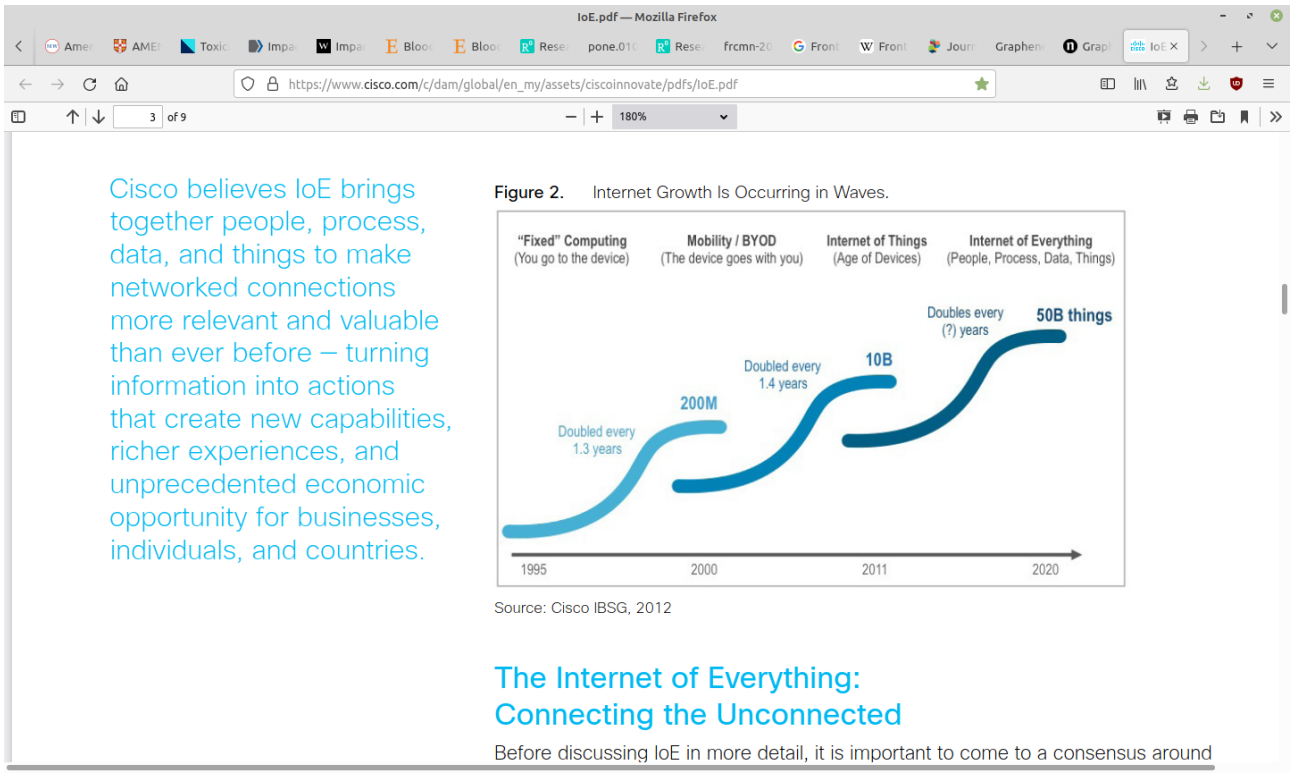
Lahko bi razpredali še tri ure, vsi vemo, kaj delajo z nami... Samo nekdo se mora najti, ki bo spravil skupaj tistih pet do deset kapitalnih dokazov o goljufijah in lažeh, saj vsi razpolagajo s stotimi polovično dokazanimi. Potrebnih je pa samo pet do deset neizpodbitno pravno dokazanih, ki jim bodo odvzeli vse njihove adute iz rok. In odvzele vsako pravico, da nam še kdaj koli karkoli ukazujejo in govorijo svoje laži .
Odslej bomo mi živeli po naše, brez 5G pripomočkov, tako kot včasih. Analogno.

Dokument korporacije CISCO z naslovom:
»The Internet of Everything
How More Relevant and Valuable Connections Will Change the World«

Vir: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_my/assets/ciscoinnovate/pdfs/IoE.pdf



Vir: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_my/assets/ciscoinnovate/pdfs/IoE.pdf



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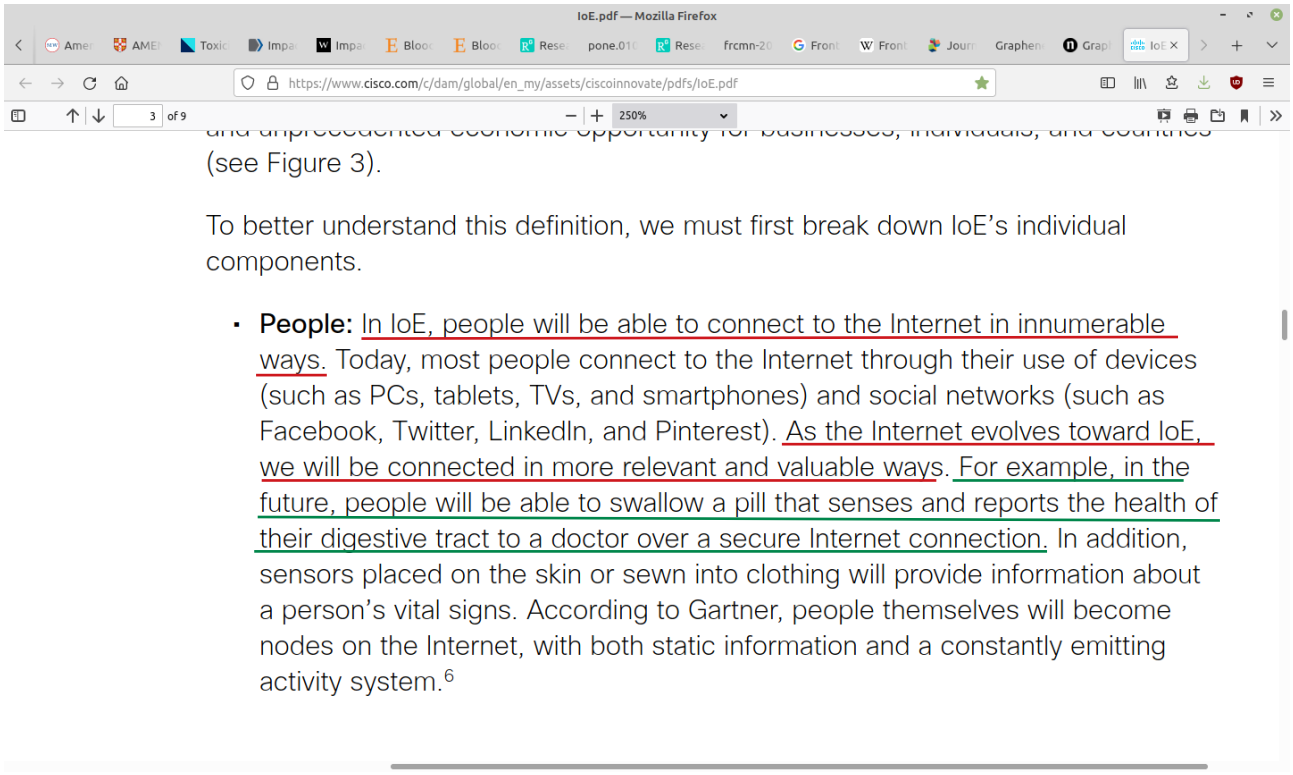

Vir: https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/en_my/assets/ciscoinnovate/pdfs/IoE.pdf

Povezane teme

Researchgate - Wireless healthcare:

Vir: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349912462_Recent_Progress_in_Radio-Frequency_Sensing_Platforms_with_GrapheneGraphene_Oxide_for_Wireless_Health_Care_System

Recent Progress in Radio-Frequency Sensing Platforms with Graphene/ Graphene Oxide for Wireless Health Care System

Nedavni napredek pri platformah za zaznavanje radijskih frekvenc z grafenom/grafenovim oksidom za brezžični zdravstveni sistem

Dokument WEF o IoB:

Vir: https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_IoB_briefing_paper_2020.pdf

Shaping the Future of the Internet of Bodies: New challenges of technology governance

Dokument Svetovnega gospodarskega foruma z naslovom:
Oblikovanje prihodnosti Interneta Teles: Novi izzivi upravljanja s tehnologijo

Komentar: To o »brezžičnem zdravstvenem sistemu« je pravljica, na katero bi morali ljudje pasti, da se ujamemo na njihove limanice o digitalizaciji kot nečemu dobremu za nas. Ali mi bodo potem lahko kadarkoli digitalno brskali po telesu in mi vplivali na zdravje? Tako, da jaz tega niti vedel ne bom, kaj delajo z mano? In kdo to dela z mano! Hvala za tako brezžično zdravstvo!