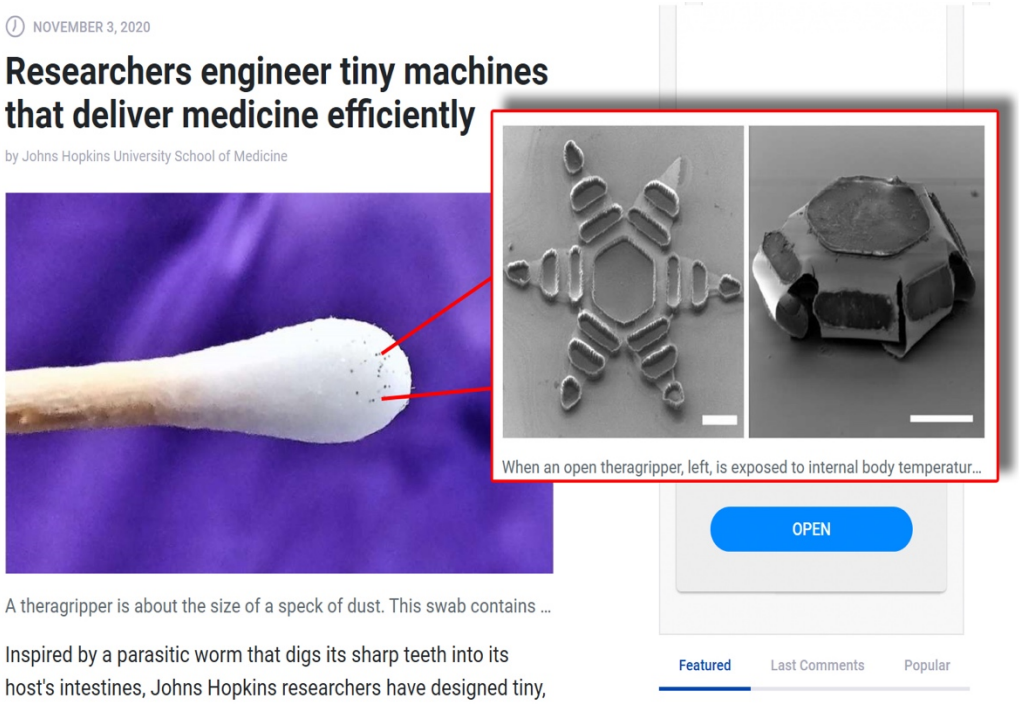
## What Are They Putting In Your Brain During Covid-19 "Testing"?

**Lorraine Day, M.D.**

As a physician, it made no sense to me that testing for a virus that the authorities claim is in saliva (that's why masks are required) must be done in the nose – and not just "in the nose" but in the very back of the nasal sinus, right near the brain. And the "testers" are told to twist the Q-tip nasal swab several times, which increases the pain of the test (but INCREASES the success rate of depositing substances in the back of the sinus near the brain). If the virus can be spread by coughing or just by breathing, then it is present in the saliva, thus, it should be able to be retrieved by swabbing the inside of the cheek, as is done for DNA testing. But now, the reason is clear. The nasal test swabs are targeting your brain!

# YES, THEY CAN VACCINATE US THROUGH NASAL TEST SWABS AND TARGET THE BRAIN

*Sat 6:28 pm +00:00, 28 Nov 2020*
*posted by Weaver*
*by Silviu "Silview" Costinescu*




*NOV_262020*

by Silviu “Silview” Costinescu_

I don’t know if they do it, because no independent researchers examine those swabs, but I have always pointed out that our overlords seem more concerned with testing than with vaccinating. Almost like the vaccines were the bait and tests were the switch. And now we also know they totally CAN do that.

Just follow the science below.

November 3, 2020

# RESEARCHERS ENGINEER TINY MACHINES THAT DELIVER MEDICINE EFFICIENTLY

by Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

A theragripper is about the size of a speck of dust. This swab contains dozens of the tiny devices. Credit: Johns Hopkins University.

Inspired by a parasitic worm that digs its sharp teeth into its host's intestines, Johns Hopkins researchers have designed tiny, star-shaped microdevices that can latch onto intestinal mucosa and release drugs into the body.

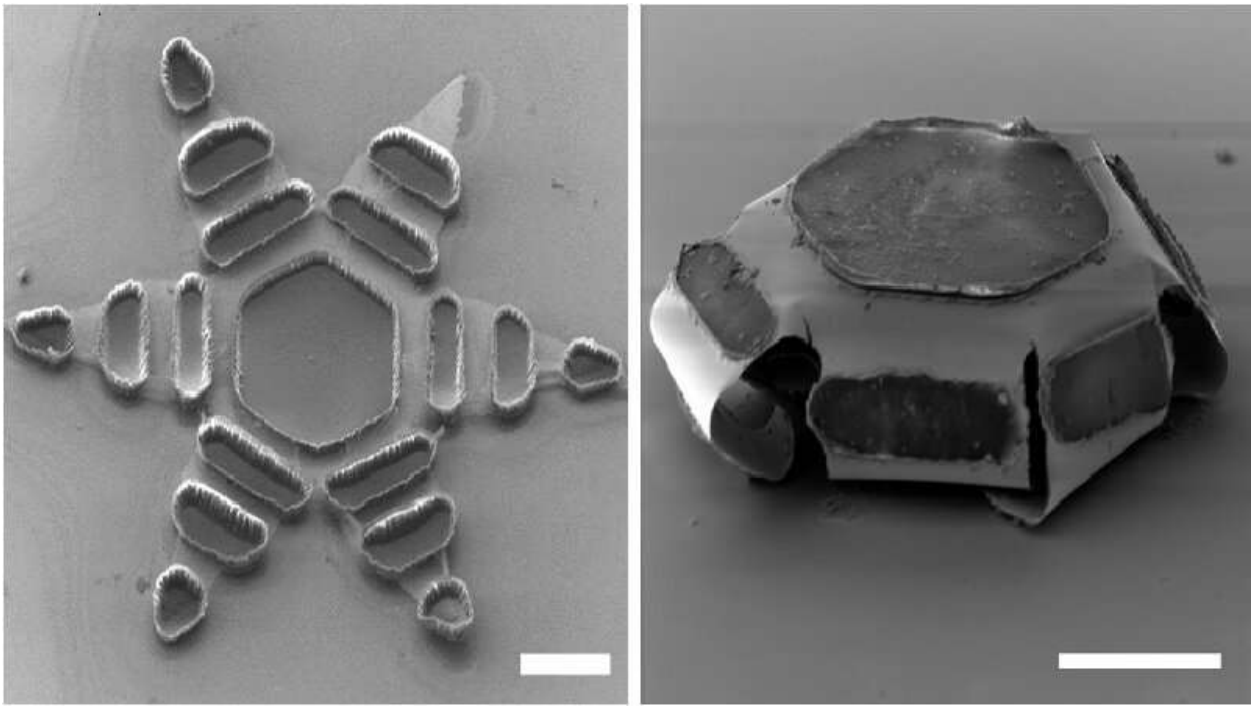
David Gracias, Ph.D., a professor in the Johns Hopkins University Whiting School of Engineering, and Johns Hopkins gastroenterologist Florin M. Selaru, M.D., director of the Johns Hopkins Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, led a team of researchers and biomedical engineers that designed and tested shape-changing microdevices that mimic the way the parasitic hookworm affixes itself to an organism's intestines.

Made of metal and thin, shape-changing film and coated in a heat-sensitive paraffin wax, "theragrippers," each roughly the size of a dust speck, potentially can carry any drug and release it gradually into the body.

The team published results of an animal study this week as the cover article in the journal *Science Advances*.

Gradual or extended release of a drug is a long-sought goal in medicine. Selaru explains that a problem with extended-release drugs is they often make their way entirely through the gastrointestinal tract before they've finished dispensing their medication.

"Normal constriction and relaxation of GI tract muscles make it impossible for extended-release drugs to stay in the intestine long enough for the patient to receive the full dose," says Selaru, who has collaborated with Gracias for more than 10 years. "We've been working to solve this problem by designing these small drug carriers that can autonomously latch onto the intestinal mucosa and keep the drug load inside the GI tract for a desired duration of time."



When an open theragripper, left, is exposed to internal body temperatures, it closes on the instestinal wall. In the gripper's center is a space for a small dose of a drug. Credit: Johns Hopkins University

Thousands of theragrippers can be deployed in the GI tract. When the paraffin wax coating on the grippers reaches the temperature inside the body, the devices close autonomously and clamp onto the colonic wall. The closing action causes the tiny, six-pointed devices to dig into the mucosa and remain attached to the colon, where they are retained and release their medicine payloads gradually into the body. Eventually, the theragrippers lose their hold on the tissue and are cleared from the intestine via normal gastrointestinal muscular function.

Taken from the original research annexes

Gracias notes advances in the field of biomedical engineering in recent years.

"We have seen the introduction of dynamic, microfabricated smart devices that can be controlled by electrical or chemical signals," he says. "But these grippers are so small that batteries, antennas and other components will not fit on them."

Theragrippers, says Gracias, don't rely on electricity, wireless signals or external controls. "Instead, they operate like small, compressed springs with a temperature-triggered coating on the devices that releases the stored energy autonomously at body temperature."

The Johns Hopkins researchers fabricated the devices with about 6,000 theragrippers per 3-inch silicon wafer. In their animal experiments, they loaded a pain-relieving drug onto the grippers. The researchers' studies found that the animals into which theragrippers were administered had higher concentrates of the pain reliever in their bloodstreams than did the control group. The drug stayed in the test subjects' systems for nearly 12 hours versus two hours in the control group.

"Swarms of microscopic robots that can be injected"

Tell Melinda Gates we can inject robots these days.

The nose, the nasal sinuses, the mouth and the throat are all openly connected. So any bacteria or viruses that are found in the nose will also be found in the mouth and the throat.

So, testing for a virus can be done in the mouth, or even at the area just inside the nose. There is NO NEED to have Q-tips on long sticks to be forced to the very back of the sinuses, right near the brain – to test for ANY virus!

So WHY are they doing this?

There are nanoparticles embedded in the cotton swab, as shown by the pictures above, that can actually penetrate the thin layer of bone between your nasal sinus and your brain. The cribiform plate is a thin, fragile area of bone that separates the brain from the nasal cavity. There are openings in the cribiform plate for the passage of nerves as well as the bone being porous, allowing the passage of substances from the nasal sinuses into the brain.

**The Blood-brain Barrier (BBB)**

Every physician learns about the Blood-Brain Barrier (BBB) during medical school. The blood-brain barrier acts effectively to protect the brain from pathogens (disease causing organisms) that may be circulating in the blood. Accordingly, blood-borne infections of the brain are rare. Infections of the brain that **do** occur are often difficult to treat because antibodies are too large to cross the blood-brain barrier, and only certain antibiotics are able to pass.

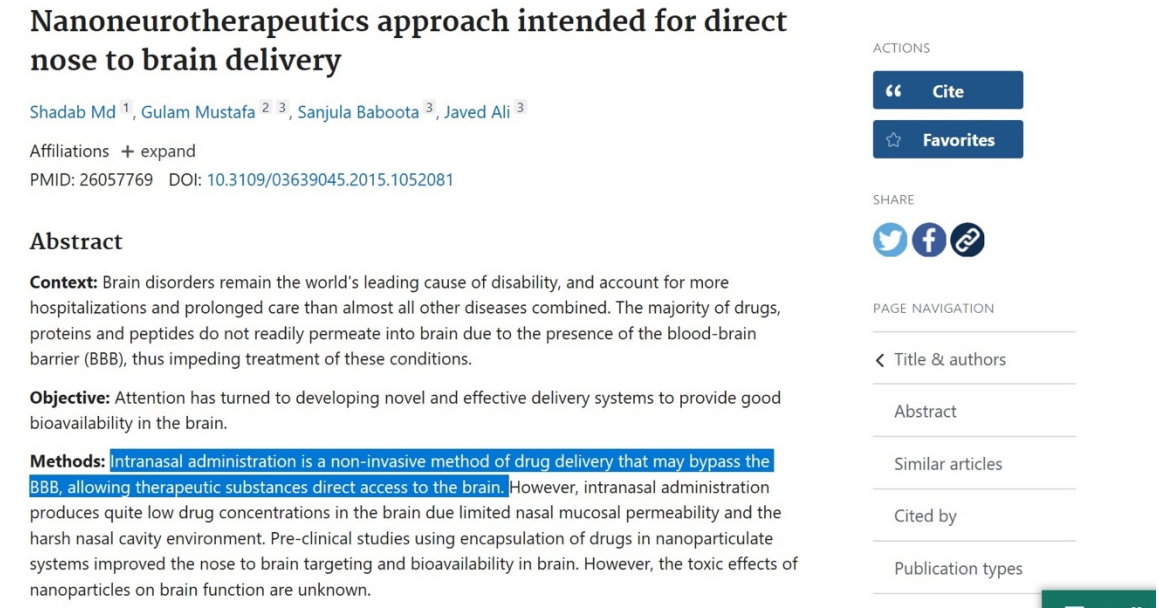
In some cases, a drug has to be administered directly into the cerebrospinal fluid through a needle put directly into the spinal canal where the drug can then enter the brain by crossing the blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier.

By depositing any substance (nanoparticles, poisonous drugs, or any other deadly material) that deeply into the nasal sinuses, as is being done with the Covid-19 “testing”, it is possible to by-pass the normal blood-brain barrier and gain access directly to the brain.

> “We’ll have nanobots that… connect our neocortex to a synthetic neocortex in the cloud… Our thinking will be a…. biological and non-biological hybrid.”
>
> — Ray Kurzweil, TED 2014

PubMed, 2015 Jun 9.:

# NANONEUROTHERAPEUTICS APPROACH INTENDED FOR DIRECT NOSE TO BRAIN DELIVERY



Nanoneurotherapeutics approach intended for direct nose to brain delivery

Shadab Md [1], Gulam Mustafa [2 3], Sanjula Baboota [3], Javed Ali [3]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 26057769 DOI: 10.3109/03639045.2015.1052081

Abstract

**Context:** Brain disorders remain the world's leading cause of disability, and account for more hospitalizations and prolonged care than almost all other diseases combined. The majority of drugs, proteins and peptides do not readily permeate into brain due to the presence of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), thus impeding treatment of these conditions.

**Objective:** Attention has turned to developing novel and effective delivery systems to provide good bioavailability in the brain.

**Methods:** Intranasal administration is a non-invasive method of drug delivery that may bypass the BBB, allowing therapeutic substances direct access to the brain. However, intranasal administration produces quite low drug concentrations in the brain due limited nasal mucosal permeability and the harsh nasal cavity environment. Pre-clinical studies using encapsulation of drugs in nanoparticulate systems improved the nose to brain targeting and bioavailability in brain. However, the toxic effects of nanoparticles on brain function are unknown.

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- DOI: 10.3109/03639045.2015.1052081


# ABSTRACT


**Context:** Brain disorders remain the world’s leading cause of disability, and account for more hospitalizations and prolonged care than almost all other diseases combined. The majority of drugs, proteins and peptides do not readily permeate into brain due to the presence of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), thus impeding treatment of these conditions.

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**Result and conclusion:** This review highlights the understanding of several brain diseases and the important pathophysiological mechanisms involved. The review discusses the role of nanotherapeutics in treating brain disorders via nose to brain delivery, the mechanisms of drug absorption across nasal mucosa to the brain, strategies to overcome the blood brain barrier, nanoformulation strategies for enhanced brain targeting via nasal route and neurotoxicity issues of nanoparticles.

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Epub 2013 Oct 16.

# NANOEMULSION-BASED INTRANASAL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM OF SAQUINAVIR MESYLATE FOR BRAIN TARGETING

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- PMID: **24128122**
- DOI: 10.3109/10717544.2013.838014


# ABSTRACT

The central nervous system (CNS) is an immunological privileged sanctuary site-providing reservoir for HIV-1 virus. Current anti-HIV drugs, although effective in reducing plasma viral levels, cannot eradicate the virus completely from the body. The low permeability of anti-HIV drugs across the blood-brain barrier (BBB) leads to insufficient delivery. Therefore, developing a novel approaches enhancing the CNS delivery of anti-HIV drugs are required for the treatment of neuro-AIDS. The aim of this study was to develop intranasal nanoemulsion (NE) for enhanced bioavailability and CNS targeting of saquinavir mesylate (SQVM). SQVM is a protease inhibitor which is a poorly soluble drug widely used as antiretroviral drug, with oral bioavailability is about 4%. The spontaneous emulsification method was used to prepare drug-loaded o/w nanoemulsion, which was characterized by droplet size, zeta potential, pH, drug content. Moreover, ex-vivo permeation studies were performed using sheep nasal mucosa. The optimized NE showed a significant increase in drug permeation rate compared to the plain drug suspension (PDS). Cilia toxicity study on sheep nasal mucosa showed no significant adverse effect of SQVM-loaded NE. Results of in vivo biodistribution

studies show higher drug concentration in brain after intranasal administration of NE than intravenous delivered PDS. The higher percentage of drug targeting efficiency (% DTE) and nose-to-brain drug direct transport percentage (% DTP) for optimized NE indicated effective CNS targeting of SQVM via intranasal route. Gamma scintigraphy imaging of the rat brain conclusively demonstrated transport of drug in the CNS at larger extent after intranasal administration as NE.

Are they doing this already - - through the supposed Covid-19 “testing”? Are they hooking people up to the cloud for mind control?

There are many experts who are warning against the Covid-19 vaccinations, which will be DEADLY, but now even the Covid-19 TESTING may be extremely dangerous and permanently destructive.

This is just the beginning of the depraved atrocities the Jewish Illuminati have planned for the Gentiles of the world.

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PubMed Epub, 2016 Jun 28:

# HYDROGEL NANOPARTICLES AND NANOCOMPOSITES FOR NASAL DRUG/VACCINE DELIVERY

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# ABSTRACT

Over the past few years, nasal drug delivery has attracted more and more attentions, and been recognized as the most promising alternative route for the systemic medication of drugs limited to intravenous administration. Many experiments in animal models have shown that nanoscale carriers have the ability to enhance the nasal delivery of peptide/protein drugs and vaccines compared to the conventional drug solution formulations. However, the rapid mucociliary clearance of the drug-loaded nanoparticles can cause a reduction in bioavailability percentage after intranasal administration. Thus, research efforts have considerably been directed towards the development of hydrogel nanosystems which have mucoadhesive properties in order to maximize the residence time, and hence increase the period of contact with the nasal mucosa and enhance the drug absorption. It is most certain that the high viscosity of hydrogel-based nanosystems can efficiently offer this mucoadhesive property. This update review discusses the possible benefits of using hydrogel polymer-based nanoparticles and hydrogel nanocomposites for drug/vaccine delivery through the intranasal administration.

**Keywords:** Brain; Hydrogel; Nanoparticles; Nasal delivery; Vaccine.

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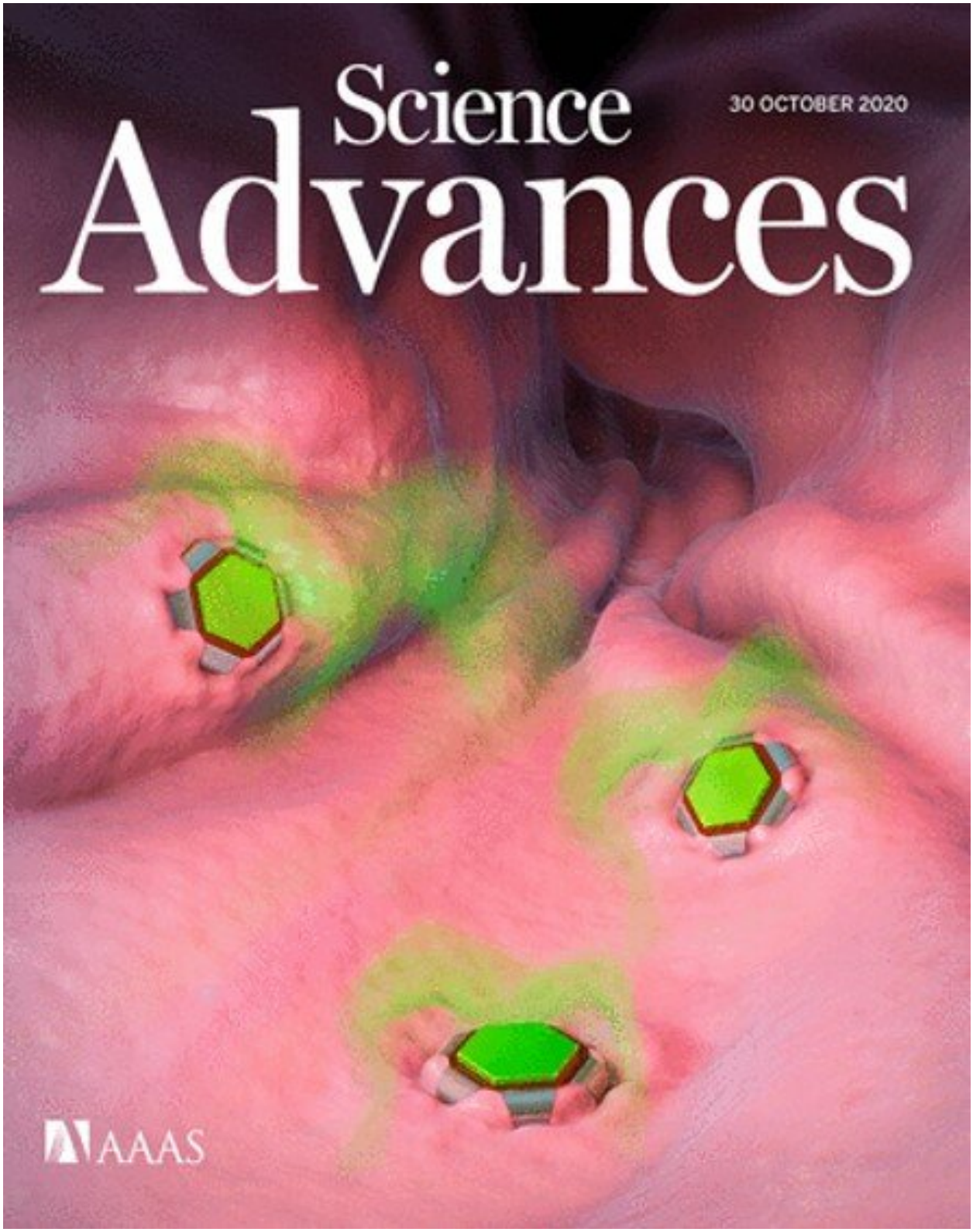


Yes, they CAN vaccinate us through nasal test swabs AND target the brain