Title: The Covid-19 Nanoparticle Treatment and Vaccinations[l1]

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Abstract

Traditionally, vaccine development requires years of development and testing, but with the Covid-19 pandemic a rapid response is required as attendant lockdowns and quarantines cause social unrest and potential World economic collapse. However, the CDC did not have a plan in place for a rapid treatment of the Covid-19 or any other unknown viral pandemic because of the focus on preventive vaccines. Nevertheless, Pfizer/BionTech and Moderna rapidly coded the mRNA for the Covid-19 spike protein not only in a short time, but the vaccines also showed 95% efficacy. Since viral vaccines only have efficacies of about 50%, the reason for the high mRNA efficacy was linked to the nanoparticle (NP) carriers not expressed in other vaccines. Early on, encapsulating the mRNA in fatty lipid NPs was found to resolve the breaking apart of the mRNA molecule upon entering the cell. Moderna and others were reported to have used ~ 80 nm NPs, but encapsulated mRNA in NPs created another problem. The simple QED theory of nanoscale heat transfer predicted the ~ 80 nm NPs produce low levels of ultraviolet (UVC) radiation upon conserving body heat that alters the mRNA before ever reaching the cell. Indeed, UVC is known to induce non-coding RNA that opposes the encoded protein, and therefore the coded Covid-19 spike protein cannot the reason for the high efficacy of the mRNA vaccines. Rather, the 95% efficacy reported for mRNA vaccines is more likely caused by the NP induced UVC modifying the spike protein coding to a lower level coding similar to that of the ancestor of the spike protein that evolved under the intense UVC that existed on the early Earth. In mid-2020, the author proposed the NP treatment to BARDA based on the UVC from injections of ~ 80 nm NPs in saline, but only for patients tested positive for Covid-19 thereby avoiding the vaccination of the entire World population. Moreover, the UVC in the NP treatment only needs to inactivate a few of the viruses in the patient to produce the antigens necessary to elicit the immunity to inactivate the remaining viruses in the patient as well as any future Covid-19 infections. Clearly, the NP treatment based on NPs alone is inexpensive compared to mRNA vaccines and the difficulties of cold storage are avoided. Later, the delivery by NP injection is expected to be replaced by NP inhalers. In contrast, the AstraZeneca vaccine is not based on mRNA in lipid NPs, but rather on the larger ~100 nm adenovirus NPs that carry a genetically engineered spike protein in cell cultures into the cells, although at a lower efficacy of 70% because the larger adenovirus NP emits UVB instead of UVC. In this paper, the simple QED theory based on the Planck law is used to support UVB and UVC radiation from NPs in Covid-19 vaccines, the NP atoms of which lack the heat capacity to conserve heat by an increase in temperature, and instead convert body heat into UVB and UVC. However, both UVB and UVC may cause collateral DNA damage in the brain leading to the neurological symptoms of Covid-19 now being observed probably because the NP dosage is too high. By controlling the NP dose; however, the UV can be held to low levels allowing recovery of DNA damage over time by natural DNA repair systems. Although the NP treatment was proposed for Covid-19 about a year ago, the problem with the vaccination paradigm in lacking a prompt response to future viral infection pandemics has not gone away. The NP treatment, or the like, offers a simple, inexpensive, and direct method of producing UV radiation to elicit immunity for all known and yet unknown viruses. The CDC is recommended to begin a test program on the NP treatment to establish the minimum NP dosage that elicits Covid-19 immunity, but also reduces the UVB and UVC induced neurological symptoms observed today, e. g., allergic reactions, loss of smell, headaches, Bell's palsy, etc. including pulmonary symptoms of UVB induced bleeding from toes, etc.

Biography[l2]

Thomas Prevenslik is a retired American living in Hong Kong and Berlin. He began simple QED nanoscale heat transfer development in Hong Kong in 2010. Simple QED has nothing to do with Feynman's QED and is based on the Planck law that precludes atoms in nanostructures the heat capacity to conserve heat by temperature. Instead, heat conservation proceeds by creating size dependent standing EM radiation E inside the nanostructure. For a spherical NP, simple QED creates a quantum state E = hc/2nd, where h is Planck's constant, c the velocity of light, with n and d the refractive index and diameter of the NP.
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