"We fly the plane while we build it" - TOXICOLOGY AND REGULATION IN NANOMEDICINE

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It is acknowledged in reputable journals that mRNA "covid vaccines" contain nanotechnology **https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1748013221000670?via%3Dihub**, **https://www.nature.com/articles/s43586-023-00246-7**, but when a doctor like me says that, it's considered a conspiracy theory https://www.tvrplus.ro/emisiuni/breaking-fake-news-78-16134 (from minute 32).
First it is useful to learn a little about nanotechnology, because although it is widely used in various fields, including medicine, more intensively in the last 20 years, few people, even specialists in their fields, are familiar with the term. Knowledge of this topic is essential to understand what has happened in the last four years, what is being pursued and what solutions we have. The more we ignore this extremely important topic, the fact that this field has long been funded to the tune of billions of euros, that nanotechnology is used in many products despite the lack of regulation and insufficient toxicological assessment, the easier it will be to divert our attention and waste time and energy without finding the causes and effective solutions to the current situation.

What is nanotechnology?

Although there is no unanimously accepted definition, the National Nanotechnology Initiative defines it as the manipulation of matter with at least one dimension sized from 1 to 100 nanometers (nm) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanotechnology. It is important to know that the properties of materials at the nanoscale differ significantly from those at a larger scale. Nanotechnology is therefore an area that needs to be well defined and regulated.
It is better to use the plural "nanotechnologies" as they include a wide range of technologies and applications - nanomedicine, nanoelectronics, consumer products (e.g. cosmetics, food). In addition to the advantages, nanotechnology raises many issues related to the toxicity and environmental impact of nanomaterials https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf Page 11 .

History of nanotechnology

In 1959 physicist Richard Feynman predicted the possibility of synthesis by direct manipulation of atoms.
The term 'nanotechnology' was first used by Norio Taniguchi in 1974.
Nanotechnology became a field in the 1980s with the contribution of K. Eric Drexler.
Fulerenes were discovered in 1985 by Harry Kroto , Richard Smalley and Robert Curl, who together won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1996.
The discovery of carbon nanotubes is attributed to Sumio Iijima in 1991.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanotechnology.
In the early 2000s, the field attracted scientific, political and commercial attention. Controversy has arisen over the definitions and potential implications of nanotechnologies. Governments began to promote and fund nanotechnology research.

Funding

In the US, the National Nanotechnology Initiative created a size-based definition of nanotechnology and established funding for nanoscale research. The European equivalent of the US initiative is the European Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development, which have funding in the billions of euros (Figure 1).
Of the funds allocated to these Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development, nanotechnology has been allocated more than €1.36 billion (550 projects funded) through FP6 (2002-2006), about €3.5 billion through FP7 (2007 - 2013) and about €2 billion through FP8 (2014-2020) https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf. For FP9 (2021- 2027) I could not find any data on nanotechnology funding, which certainly received a few billion euros more than in previous years. The countries involved in FP9 are, in addition to EU Member States, non-EU countries such as: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey,

Ukraine, UK https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-euratom_en.pdf .

Figure 1. The Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development , also called Framework Programmes or abbreviated FP1 to FP9, are funding programmes created by the European Union / European Commission to support and encourage research in the European Research Area (ERA). Since 2014, the funding programmes have been called Horizon
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Framework_Programmes_for_Research_and_Technological_Development

ID	Framework Programme	period	Budget (billions of €)
FP1	First[3]	1984–1987	3.8
FP2	Second[4]	1987–1991	5.4
FP3	Third[5]	1990–1994	6.6
FP4	Fourth[6]	1994–1998	13.2
FP5	Fifth[7]	1998–2002	15.0
FP6	Sixth[8]	2002–2006	16.3
FP7	Seventh	2007–2013	50.5 over seven years + 2.7 for Euratom over five years[9]
FP8	Horizon 2020 (Eighth)[10]	2014–2020	77[11]
FP9	Horizon Europe[12]	2021–2027	95.5[13][14]

It is important to bear in mind that nanotechnology is the first of the objectives of the World Economic Forum's Fourth Industrial Revolution, alongside brain research, 3D printing, mobile networks, computerisation (Figure 2) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCGV1tNBoeU&t=60s .

Figure 2

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SCGV1tNBoeU&t=60s

In addition to the enormous funding, the income of workers in this field averages $500,000 annually, and the number of workers has grown from 60,000 in 2000 to 6 million in 2020 (Figure 3) https://nseresearch.org/2023/overviews/MCR_2023-0918_NNI_at_20_years-enabling_new_horizons_JNR_Springer_28p.pdf .

Figure 3

Table 1 Estimated revenues from products where nanotechnology is a condition for competitiveness and corresponding primary nanotechnology workforce (2000–2020): **world** (in bold letters) and the *US* (in italics letters, in parentheses) [15–22]

World (*US*)	People (primary nanotechnology workforce)	Revenues (estimate)
2000 (survey)	**~60,000** (*~25,000*)	**~$30 B** (*~$13 B*)
2010 (survey)	**~660,000** (*~220,000*)	**~$335 B** (*~$110 B*)
2013 (survey)	**~2.38 M** (*~568,000*)	**~$1190 B** (*~$284 B*)
2020 (survey)	**~6 M** (*~1.5 M*)	**~$3000 B** (*~$750 B*)
(2010–2020) average growth	**~25%** (*~21%*)	**~25%** (*~21%*)
(2000–2020) average growth	**~26%** (*~23%*)	**~26%** (*~23%*)

Nanomaterials - special properties

At the nanoscale the properties of particles change, quantum and surface phenomena of matter occur. The quantum size effect consists in modifying the electronic properties of solids at nanometric dimensions.

It also changes a number of physical properties - mechanical, electrical, optical, etc. - compared to macroscopic systems, allowing unique applications. At nanoscale: copper, an opaque material, can become transparent; aluminium, a macroscopically stable material, can become flammable; gold, an insoluble material, can become soluble and a powerful chemical catalyst https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanotechnology .

The evolution of nanotechnology

Nanotechnology evolved from passive nanostructures in 2000, to active nanostructures after 2005, to nanosystems after 2010, molecular nanosystems after 2015 and converging technologies after 2020, as described by Romanian-born engineer Mihail Roco , one of the principal architects of the US National Nanotechnology Initiative (Figure 4) https://web.archive.org/web/20120131175645/http://nsf.gov/crssprgm/nano/reports/mcr_05-0526_intpersp_nano.pdf , https://nseresearch.org/2023/overviews/MCR_2023-0918_NNI_at_20_years-enabling_new_horizons_JNR_Springer_28p.pdf . In 2020-2022, significant progress has been made in the areas of quantum, graphene, proteomics, micro/nanofluidics and optoelectronics.

Perhaps it is useful to know some facts about Mr. Mihail Roco as well. He has played and continues to play an important role in the field of nanotechnology worldwide, and was the principal author of the strategy for the first US national nanotechnology programme, launched in 2000 by President Bill Clinton. Professor Roco was also involved in the initiation and development of nanotechnology research in Romania. Since 2011, Mihail Roco is Doctor Honoris Causa of the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, which he graduated in 1970, and since 2012 he is an honorary member of the Romanian Academy, Section of Science and Information Technology https://adevarul.ro/stiri-externe/in-lume/100-fp-romania-2015-cine-ce-a-facut-relevant-in-1699121.html .

As far back as 2006 , an expert group of the European Medicines Evaluation Agency (EMEA) notes significant progress in nanotechnology: "Novel applications of nanotechnology include nanostructure scaffolds for tissue replacement, nanostructures that allow transport across biological barriers, remote control of nanoprobes, integrated implantable sensory nanoelectronic systems and multifunctional chemical structures for drug delivery and targeting of disease." https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf (page 14)

In 2010 a variety of nanoparticles were commercially available such as dendrimers, quantum dots, superparamagnetic iron oxide particles, magnetic particles, fullerenes, polymers (Figure 5) https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf - page 15.

Figure 4. Evolution of nanotechnology https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf (page 15)

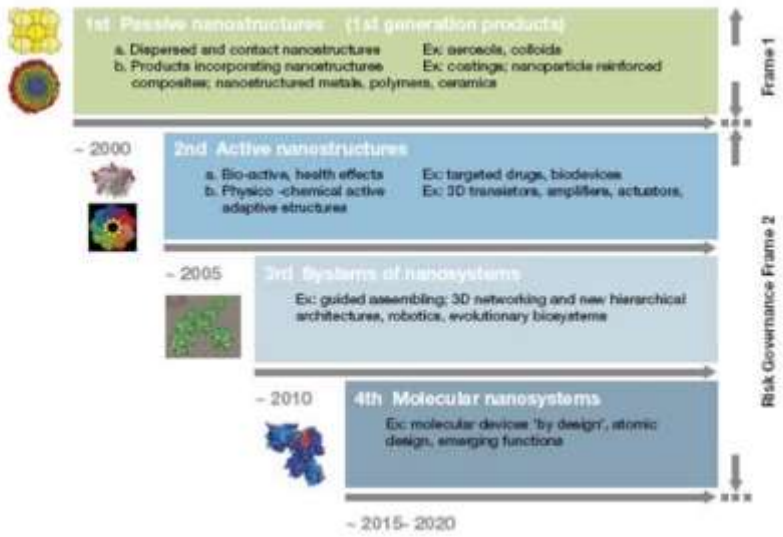
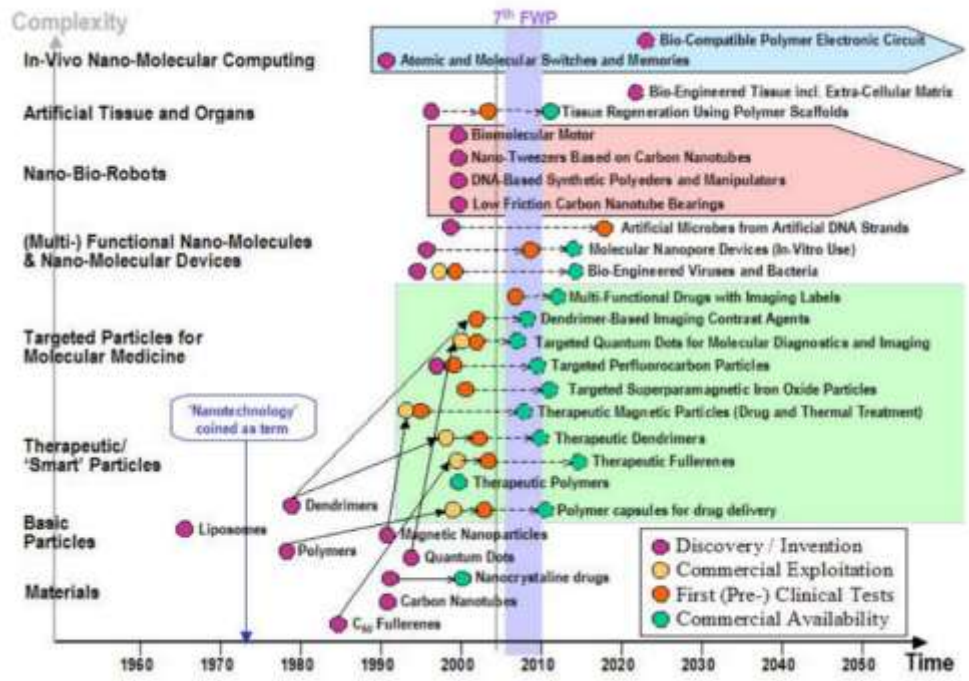
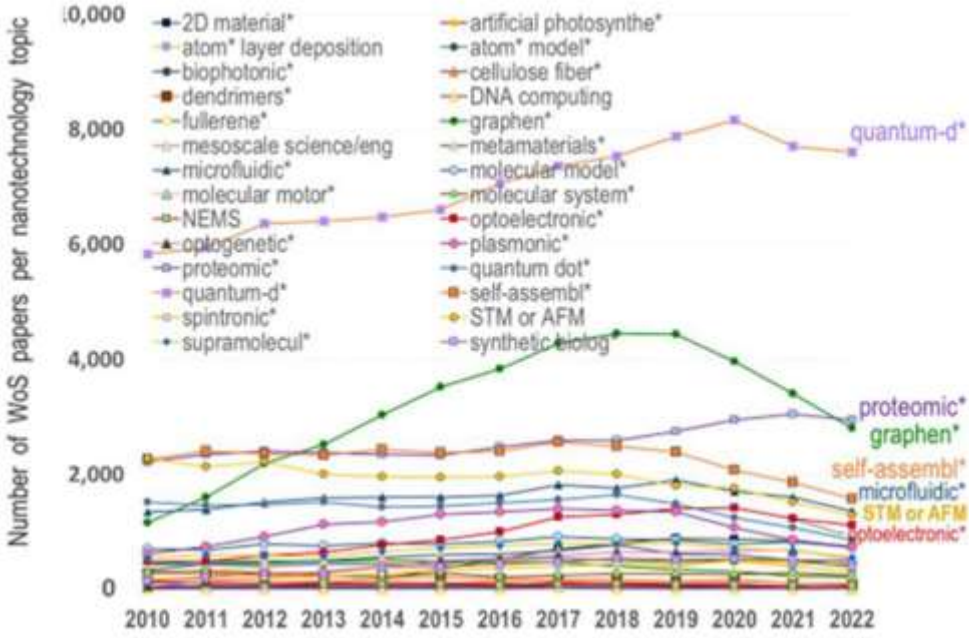


Figure 5. Evolution of nanotechnology https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf (page 15)



The number of publications in the field of nanotechnology has been steadily increasing over the last 10 years, with most articles on quantum dots, graphene, proteomics, self-assembly (Figure 6) https://nseresearch.org/2023/overviews/MCR_2023-0918_NNI_at_20_years-enabling_new_horizons_JNR_Springer_28p.pdf .

Figure 6. Publications on nanotechnology



Nanotechnology - toxicological aspects

In addition to its advantages, nanotechnology also has disadvantages in terms of toxic effects, which are important to monitor in view of its use for diagnostic, therapeutic or cosmetic purposes.
Adverse effects may be due to https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1773224722010292 :
- accumulation in tissues or organs - liver, cardiovascular, renal and nervous system

- impaired metabolism
- conformational changes in proteins with possible prion diseases
- stimulation of tumour development through DNA damage

In addition, " known and widely accepted toxicological methods are not sufficient to detect possible damaging effects of nanoparticles." https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf (Page 21).

In vivo use of NPs may result in inflammatory responses, cellular toxicity, unexpected distribution and elimination, and insufficient transport to a specific target. These unfavorable phenomena may largely be related to the in vivo protein-NP interaction, termed "protein corona.". "The 'corona effect' affects the biological behavior of NPs and changes their functionality, occasionally resulting in loss-of-function or gain-of-function" https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7418457/pdf/ijn-15-5783.pdf .

The legal situation – Nanotechnology is not regulated for 20 years

In 2007 there was still no specific legislation on nanomedicine in EU Member States. It was acknowledged that " The lack of a clear legal definition of nanomedicine, and the fact that current regulation is based on other characteristics where nanomedicine was not part of the considerations on which the wording was based, present a problem, as it may be unclear whether nanomedicine is to be placed within or outside the scope of certain legislation. Some nanomedicinal innovations may fall within several categories of regulation which may apply simultaneously. For example, nanomedical products may combine different mechanisms of action, be they mechanical, chemical, pharmacological or immunological. There may therefore be a risk not only of uncertainty as to which regulation(s) are applicable, but also of there being a plethora of regulatory provisions that are of relevance. Both situations are problematic from a legal point of view." https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf (p 23, 33)

The lack of regulation of nanotechnology persisted in 2020 despite repeated calls from the scientific community. Regulation is essential to provide legal certainty to manufacturers, policy makers, healthcare providers and the general public. There is a lack of an internationally accepted definition of nanomaterials. The National Institutes of Health, USA, the European Science Foundation and the European Technology Platform have different definitions and the FDA has no clear definition. http://webbut2.unitbv.ro/bu2012/series%20vii/BULETIN%20VII/17_Toma-Bianov%202-2012.pdf .

An EAASM scientific report (Sept 2020) calls for the development of a scientific consensus on definitions for nanomedicines in Europe. The report calls for the adoption of a centralised procedure by the EMA for all nanomedicines and nanosimilars to better review these products https://eunanomedicinescoalition.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Patient-Safety-and-Nanomedicines-September-2020.pdf .

In 2021 Peter Vitanov, member of the European Parliament, claimed that innovative mRNA vaccines contain nanoparticles. He believes that " Assembling different chemical parts into complex nanoparticles requires highly standardised and complex manufacturing processes that can guarantee consistent quality, clinical effectiveness and safety [...] Changes in quality, size distribution, surface properties, drug loading and release profiles, aggregation status and stability can alter how a nanomedicine acts within the body with a significant impact on patient safety and efficacy." https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/news/article/nanomedicines-and-nanosimilars-building-a-robust-legislative-framework .

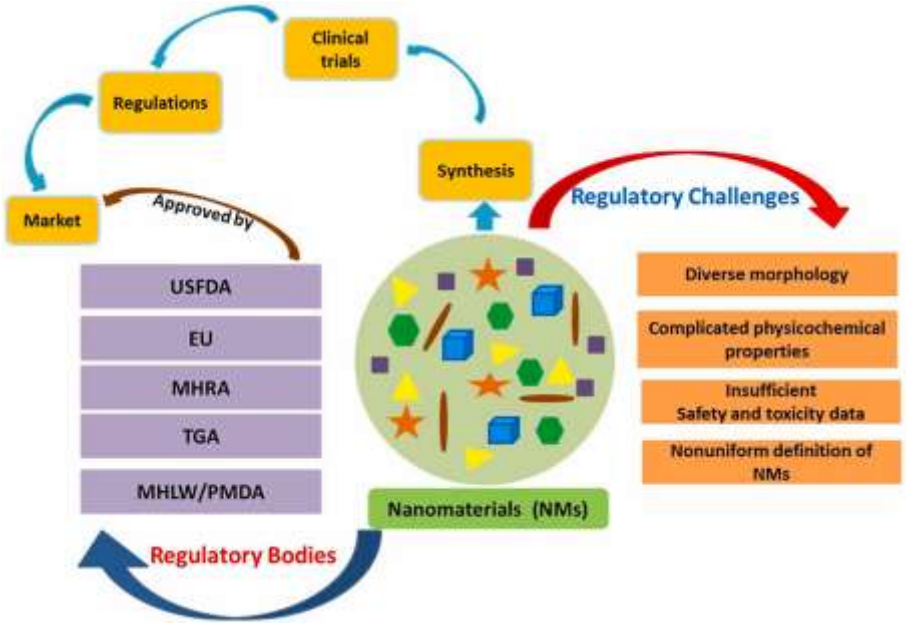
An EAASM scientific report made key recommendations to ensure patient safety and enable the EU to fully exploit the potential of nanotechnology https://eunanomedicinescoalition.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Patient-Safety-and-Nanomedicines-September-2020.pdf . The report called for the development of a scientific consensus on nanomedicine definitions in Europe, improving education and promoting awareness of the complexity and sophistication of nanomedicine among policy makers, prescribers, payers and patients. It also called for the adoption of a centralised procedure by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for all nanomedicines and nanosimilars, which would ensure better scrutiny of these complex products.

In November 2022, the online information poster for a debate on the regulation of nanomedicine in the EU stated "The regulatory framework for nanomedicines presents critical issues that have not been fully resolved, from adopting a definition of nanomedicine that is harmonised at EU level, to developing protocols and common guidelines for the characterisation, evaluation and control of the nanomedicine production process." https://eaasm.eu/en-

gb/2022/11/21/event-nanomedicines-in-the-eu-innovative-therapies-and-regulatory-needs-7-december-2022-1600-to-1730-cet/

In a February 2023 article on the regulation of nanomaterials and nanomedicine https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1773224722010292, it is revealed that nanotechnology is increasingly being used in almost all scientific fields, especially in the pharmaceutical field, and that it is of vital importance . At the same time it is stated that there are concerns among the public and scientific communities about their quality, safety, efficacy and toxicity, but "due to the complex nature of nanomaterials, the development of legislation and standards in this area is a particular challenge for regulators" (figure 7). It is also noted that most nanomaterials function by interacting at the biomolecular level with cellular components and genetic materials, which directly and indirectly influences genomic function, and that this could have both positive beneficial therapeutic effects and negative effects such as genotoxicity and genetic mutations, which could prove lethal and fatal to humans. At the same time, it is noted that most of the norms and regulations currently in force relate to materials of common size.

Figure 7. Regulatory issues of nanomaterials https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1773224722010292



Nanotechnology in covid „vaccines". Personal investigations reveal differences in composition from that declared by producers

As I mentioned at the beginning of the article, it is recognised that experimental mRNA 'vaccines' contain nanotechnology, which, according to the studies presented, can cause various adverse effects including DNA damage. However, the package leaflet of these experimental products clearly states that no carcinogenicity and genotoxicity studies have been carried out because it was assumed that these products have no genotoxic potential https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents /product-information/comirnaty-epar-product-information_en.pdf (page 18). Although the manufacturers of these products knew about these regulatory issues regarding nanotechnology, they were nevertheless approved, distributed and presented as "safe and effective". Therefore, I believe that this important observation may be useful in legal actions against both the manufacturers and those who presented them to the public as safe.

In addition to these 'oversights' by manufacturers, I have identified another problem. With the help of specialists, I carried out an energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy analysis of two mRNA products Comirnaty Omicron and Moderna (figure 8,9,10,11). We found that both products contained mainly carbon, oxygen and silicon atoms, without identifying nitrogen and phosphorus atoms, as would be normal if these products contained mRNA or DNA. In addition, in the Comirnaty Omicron product we also identified magnesium, titanium, and a rare element, yttrium, which is used in nanoelectronics https://www.nature.com/articles/nmat2209 , optoelectronics https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2019/tc/c9tc05371a , yttrium silicate being used to produce anticovid disinfectants that are activated by natural light or LED light https://www.nano.gov/node/5166. In the Moderna product

we also identified atoms of titanium, tin, aluminium, magnesium. I think it is not by chance that the FP9 program (2021-2027) invests a lot in the field of photonics https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/documents/downloadPublic?documentIds=080166e5c6a3e197&appId=PPGMS. Silicon is known to be used to produce nanosensors, biocompatible quantum dots https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0143720820317010 , https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/nn101016f. In addition, silicon, yttrium, titanium, aluminium, tin, magnesium are not reported in the leaflet of these products. Therefore, these products contain elements other than those declared in the leaflet, probably only nanotechnology. As for the absence of nitrogen and phosphorus (i.e. mRNA or DNA) one can argue that there are batch variations, but what was the likelihood of encountering two different products and none of them containing these atoms?

Figure 8.

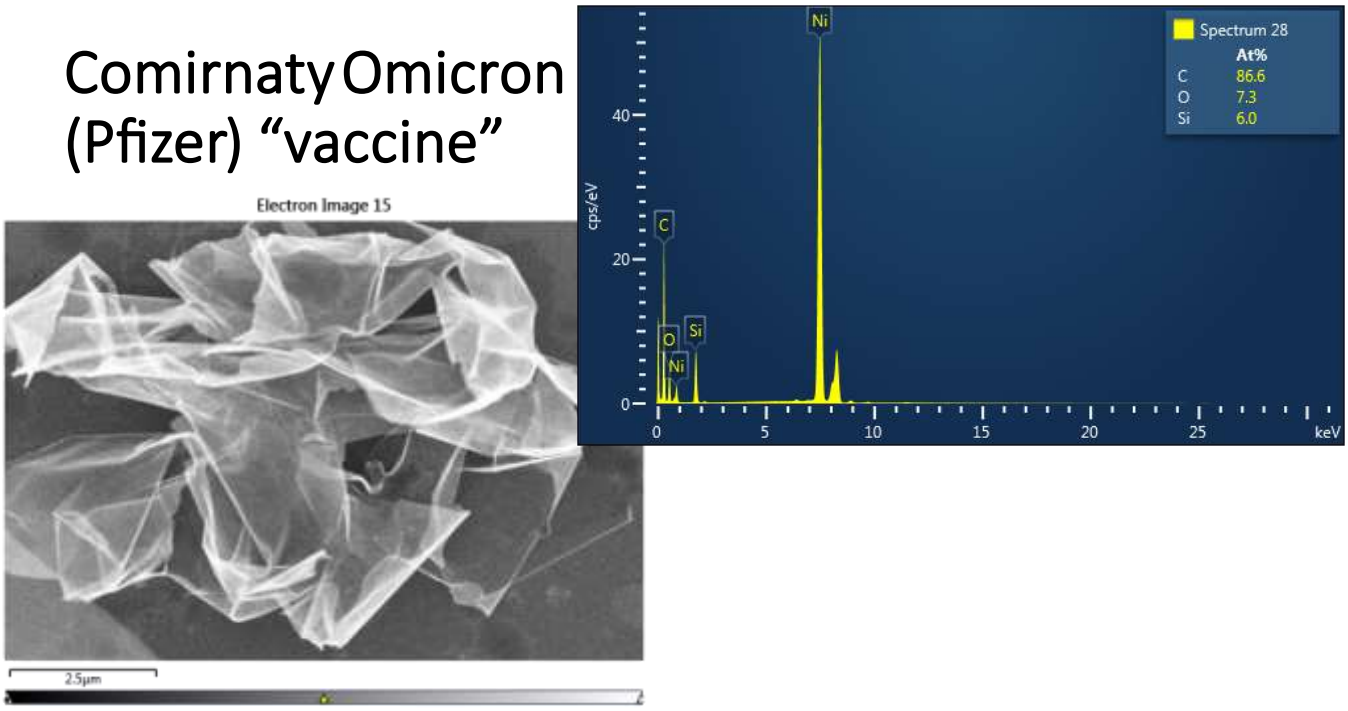


Figure 9.

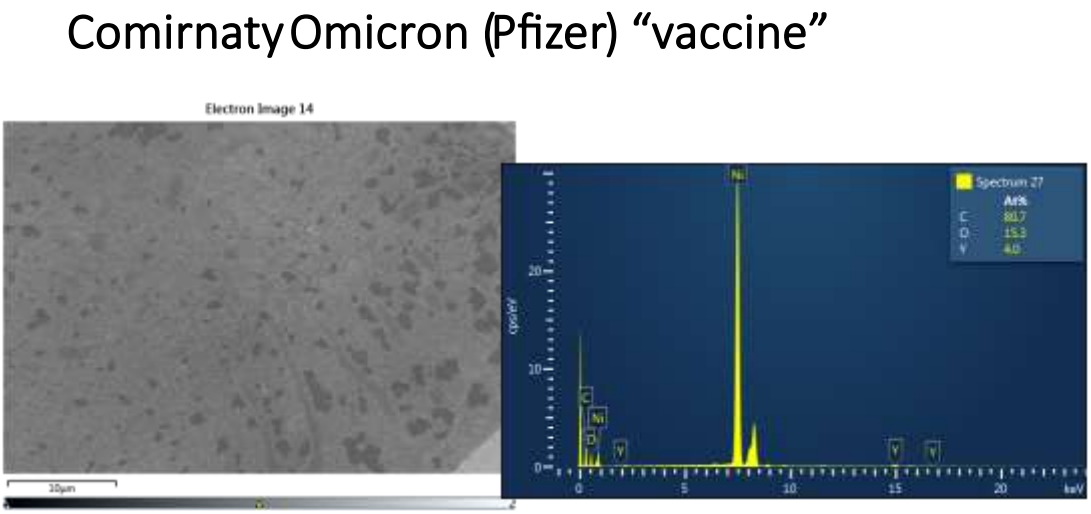


Figure 10.

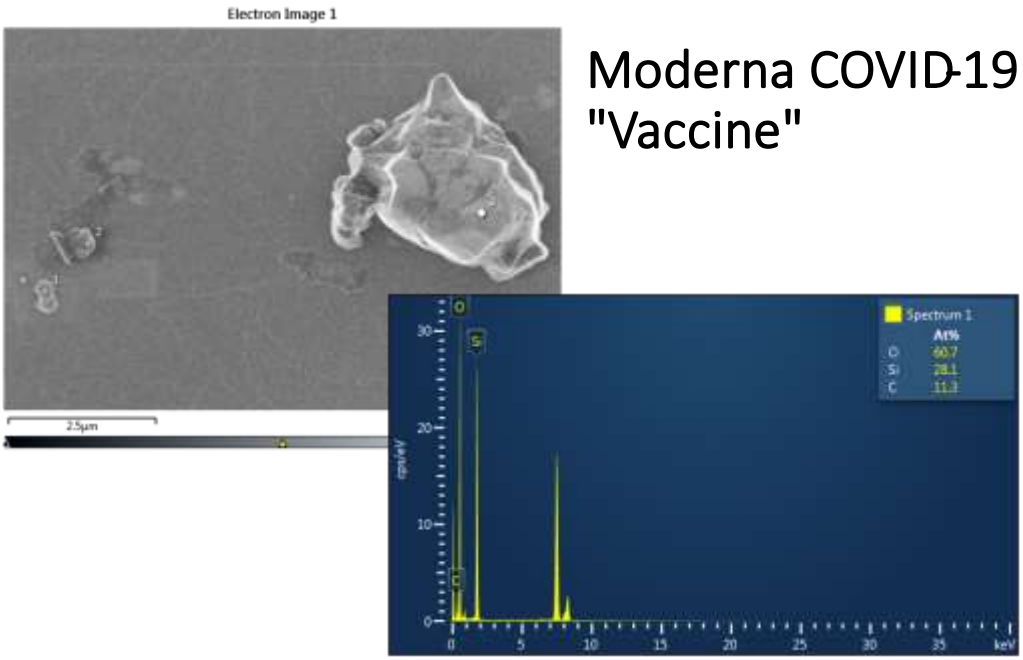
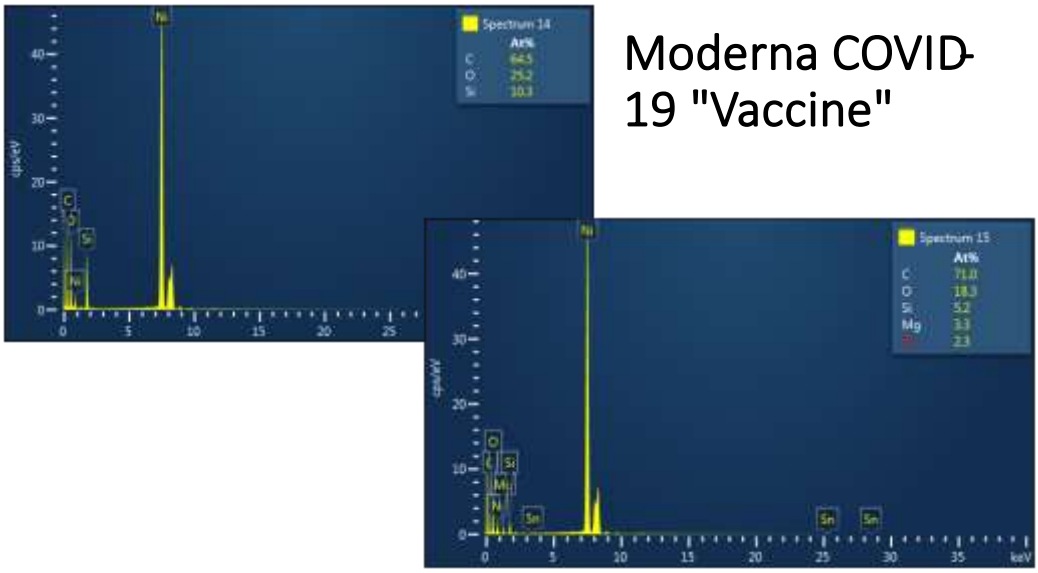


Figure 11.



Given this data , and that of other researchers https://expose-news.com/2022/05/27/carbon-nanotech-and-thulium-in-covid-injections/ , https://guerrillatranscripts.substack.com/p/german-working-group-for-covid-vaccine , https://kirschsubstack.com/p/want-to-know-whats-inside-the-vaccine , I have reason to believe that these products only contain nanotechnology that is intended to be used for the internet of bodies network and the brain computer connection, given that nanoparticles cross the blood brain barrier. In addition to anticovid products, I also analysed a dental anaesthetic (Artidental) (figure 12, 13) and a classical vaccine (Prevenar pneumococcal vaccine) (figure 14, 15) in which we identified the presence of a high percentage of silicon atoms (which do not appear in the prospectus). It is therefore very likely that other injectable products also contain nanotechnology that can be used for monitoring purposes. That is why I think it is extremely important that other researchers also do such investigations, to bring the truth to light, to identify what we are dealing with, so that we can find solutions.

For a better understanding of how medicine worked during covid I think it's helpful to mention the surprisingly honest but cynical statement by a former Pfizer vaccine research and development director, Kathrin Jansen, "We flew the aeroplane while we were still building it" (figure 16) https://www.nature.com/articles/d41573-022-00191-2.

Figure 12.

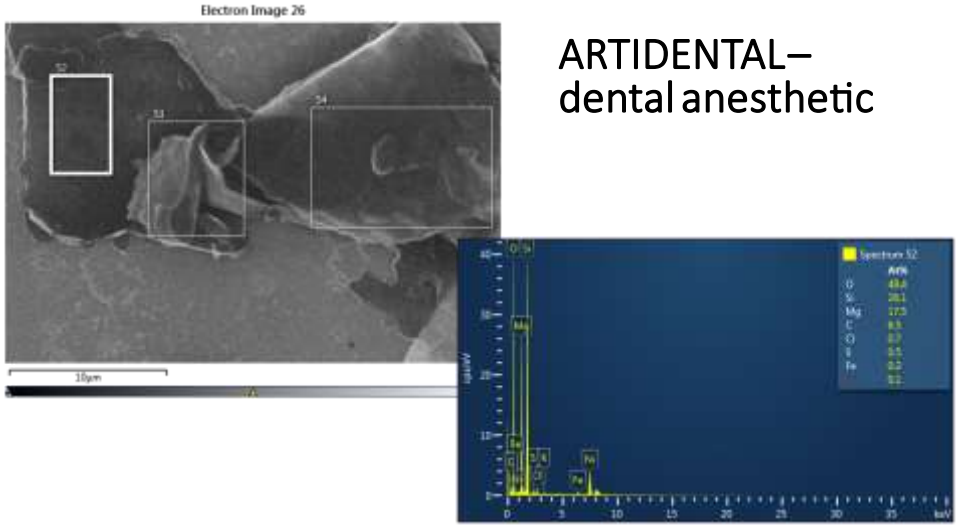


Figure 13.

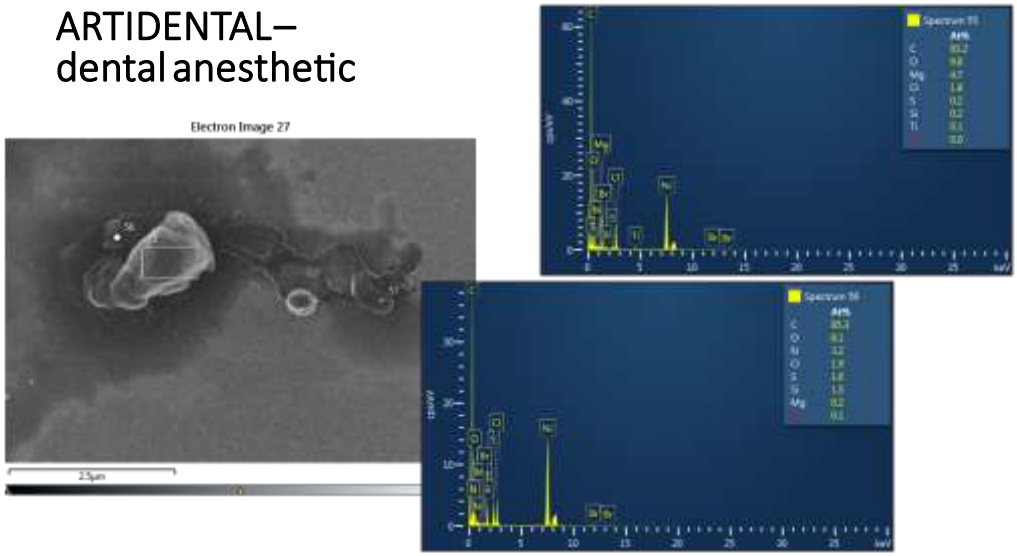


Figure 14.

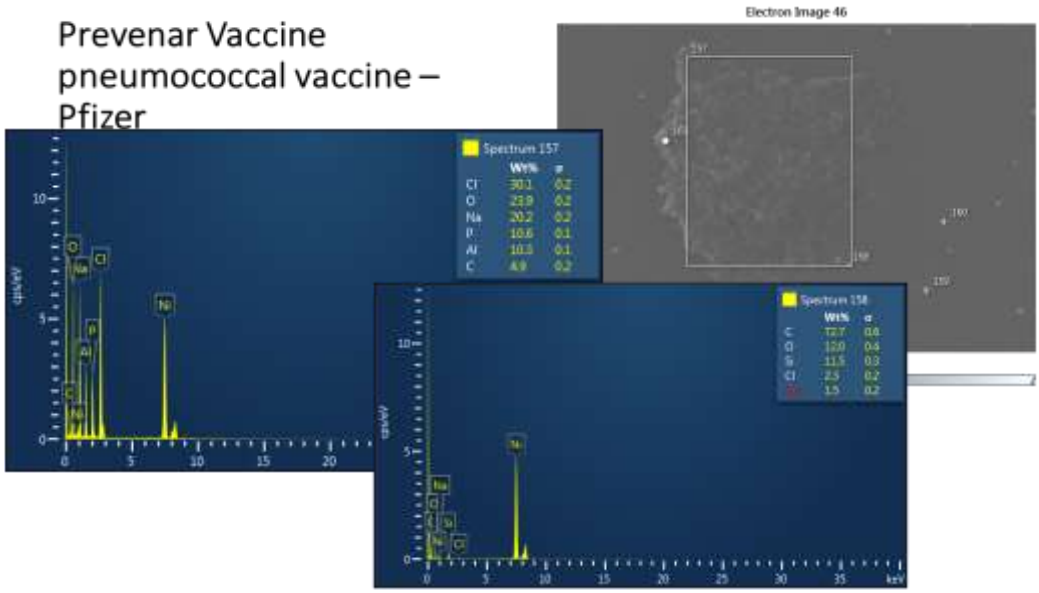


Figure 15.

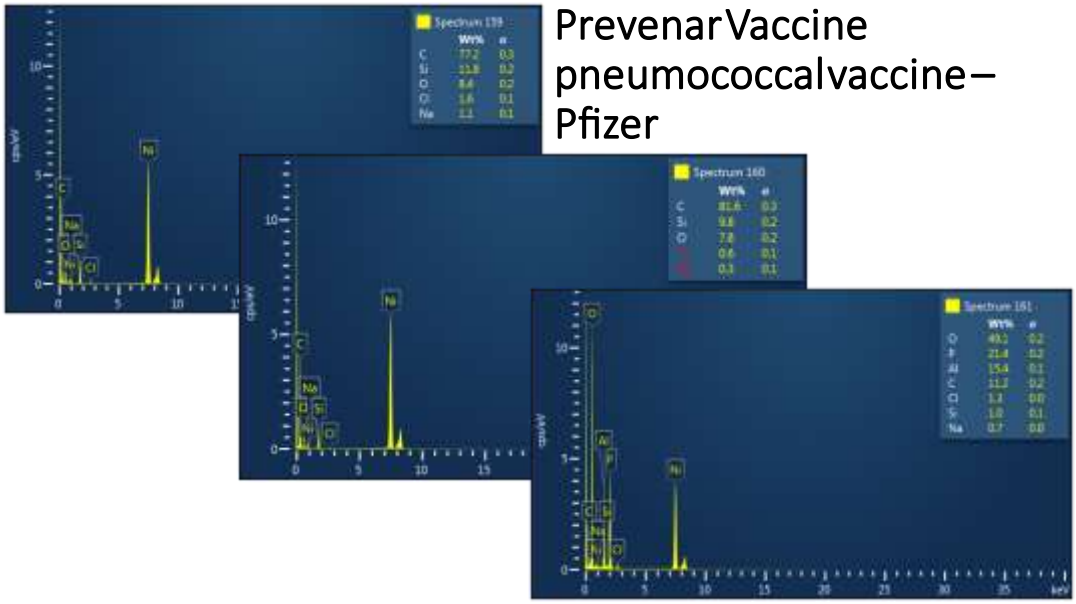


Figure 16.

nature > nature reviews drug discovery > an audience with > article

AN AUDIENCE WITH | 11 November 2022

COVID vaccines: "We flew the aeroplane while we were still building it"

Recently retired head of vaccine R&D at Pfizer, Kathrin Jansen, discusses the lightning speed development of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines – and the implications for vaccine platforms.

The unique power of vaccines to prevent disease captured Kathrin Jansen's imagination at an early age. "I remember lining up in the school auditorium for my smallpox vaccine. I thought it was amazing: one shot and you're done. Great!"

Vaccines have not provided quite such a simple solution for COVID, but the ultra-rapid development of these products has been a game-changing lifeline for a world in

PCR test for covid - links to the transhumanist agenda

Although it has been known since 2014 that coronaviruses are neurotropic https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25281913/ and that olfactory nerve endings can be a pathway into the brain for viruses and other particles naturally present in the air or aerosolized (Figures 17,18), https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5017593/, it was recommended to take deep samples for the PCR test from the nasopharynx, an area close to these olfactory nerve endings (Figure 19) https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/guidelines-clinical-specimens.html.

Figure 17

Review > Virus Res. 2014 Dec 19;194:145-58. doi: 10.1016/j.virusres.2014.09.011. Epub 2014 Oct 2.

Human coronaviruses: viral and cellular factors involved in neuroinvasiveness and neuropathogenesis

Marc Desforges [1], Alain Le Coupanec [2], Jenny K Stodola [2], Mathieu Meessen-Pinard [2], Pierre J Talbot [3]

Figure 18

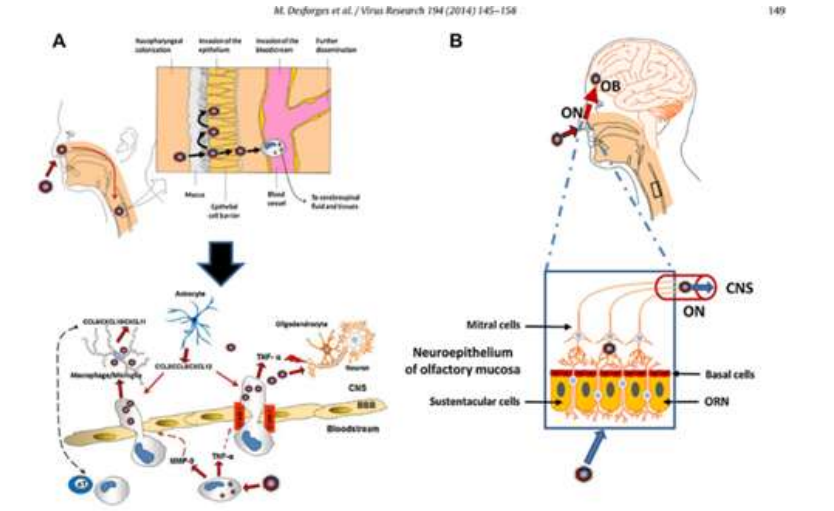


Fig. 1. Potential route of infection used by HCoV for neuroinvasion into the human central nervous system (CNS) and possible mechanisms of neurovirulence. (A) Following infection of human airways, human coronaviruses may, in some conditions, pass through the epithelium, gain access to the bloodstream and infect monocytes, which are activated by the infection. Among other factors, MMP9, which increases BBB permeability and TNF-alpha, which leads to up-regulation of ICAM-1 expression on endothelial cells, facilitates the passage of infected and activated monocytes into the CNS. Once in the CNS, these cells produce proinflammatory cytokines (such as TNF-alpha) that can damage the oligodendrocytes and/or the neurons. Infiltrated infected monocyte-derived macrophages (or microglia) may produce chemokines (CCL-5, CXCL10, CXCL11), which will induce chemoattraction of activated T cells and/or other monocytes. After sensing the infection, astrocytes may also produce other chemokines (CCL2, CCL5 and CXCL12) that will also participate in the recruitment of more infected leukocytes. Human coronaviruses may therefore initiate an aberrant neuroinflammatory loop which will mediate an immune-mediated neuropathology (adapted from Talbot et al., 2008). (B) Following intranasal infection in human, coronaviruses may infect the olfactory receptor neurons (ORN) and pass through the neuroepithelium of the olfactory mucosa to reach the mitral cells and the olfactory nerve (ON) and gain access to the olfactory

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25281913/

Figure 19.

A. Upper respiratory tract

Nasopharyngeal specimen (NP) collection /Oropharyngeal (OP) (throat) specimen collection (performed by a trained healthcare provider, only)

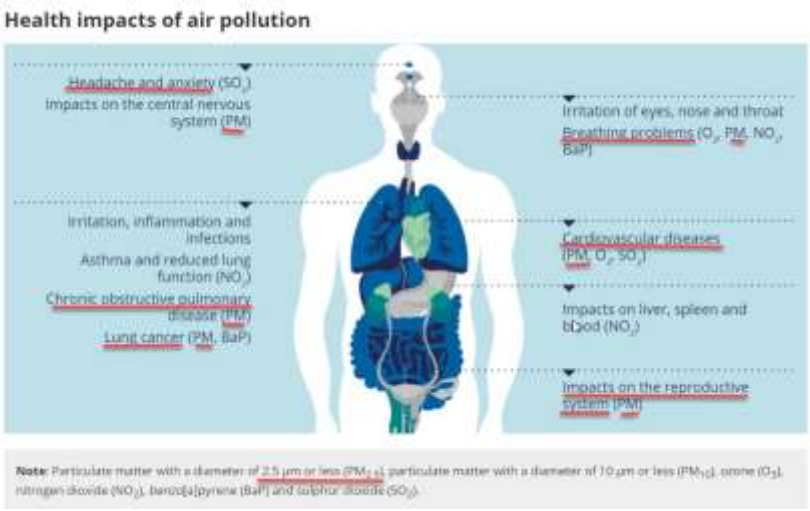
Use only synthetic fiber swabs with thin plastic or wire shafts that have been designed for sampling the nasopharyngeal mucosa. Do not use calcium alginate swabs or swabs with wooden shafts, as they may contain substances that inactivate some viruses and may inhibit molecular tests. CDC recommends collecting only the NP specimen, although an OP specimen is an acceptable specimen type. If both NP and OP specimens are collected, combine them in a single tube to maximize test sensitivity and limit use of testing resources.

In 2017, a UNICEF paper alerted on the danger of magnetite contained in particles smaller than 2.5 microns in the air. These particles can enter children's brains via two pathways: via the olfactory nerve causing inflammation in the hippocampus and prefrontal lobe, and via the bloodstream from where, by crossing the blood-brain barrier, they reach the brainstem. The paper warns of degenerative neurological diseases that can be triggered by these particles (Figure 20) https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/press-releases/glo-media-Danger_in_the_Air.pdf.

Figure 20.

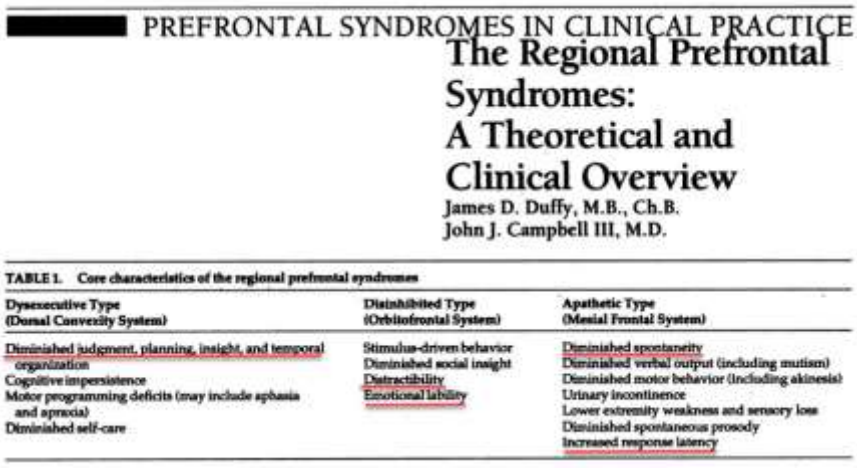
In 2019, the European Environment Agency warned of the involvement of particles below 2.5 microns in the generation of neurological, inflammatory, pulmonary, cardiovascular, reproductive diseases, cancers and inflammation of the eyes, nose and throat (Figure 21) https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/health-impacts-of-air-pollution. This agency also mentioned studies on the contamination of 2.5 micron particles with SARS-Cov2 and the possible role of these particles in the spread of the virus https://www.eea.europa.eu/post-corona-planet/explore. If such a finding was made, why was the possibility of intentional dispersal of such contaminated particles not considered? Why did the authorities not investigate this matter of national security?

Figure 21.



In addition, although it has long been known that magnetite in micron airborne particles can interact with the electromagnetic radiation of 5G technology https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5047173/pdf/pnas.201605941.pdf, https://etasr.com/index.php/ETASR/article/view/4466/2601 , the authorities have readily and aggresively approved the implementation of this technology https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/health-impacts-of-air-pollution. It is known that the prefrontal lobe is known to be a key area involved in memory, behaviour and executive functions such as decision-making, judgement, problem-solving, planning (figure 22). In the last three years I think we noticed changes in people's behaviour that suggest damage to this cortical area https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7841809/ . These findings may be related to transhumanist goals by creating the brain-computer interface https://graphene.azurewebsites.net/Graphene-Magazine-2020-2/#page=14.

Figure 22.


PREFRONTAL SYNDROMES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

The Regional Prefrontal Syndromes: A Theoretical and Clinical Overview

James D. Duffy, M.B., Ch.B.
John J. Campbell III, M.D.

TABLE 1. Core characteristics of the regional prefrontal syndromes

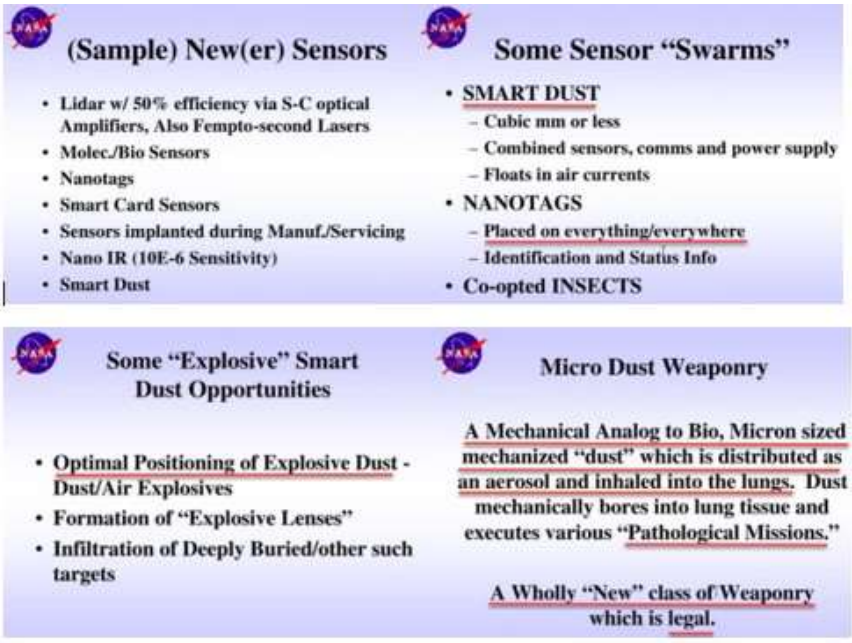
Dysexecutive Type (Dorsal Convexity System)	Disinhibited Type (Orbitofrontal System)	Apathetic Type (Mesial Frontal System)
Diminished judgment, planning, insight, and temporal organization	Stimulus-driven behavior	Diminished spontaneity
Cognitive impersistence	Diminished social insight	Diminished verbal output (including mutism)
Motor programming deficits (may include aphasia and apraxia)	Distractibility	Diminished motor behavior (including akinesis)
Diminished self-care	Emotional lability	Urinary incontinence
		Lower extremity weakness and sensory loss
		Diminished spontaneous prosody
		Increased response latency

Nanotechnology - research and use in the military field

There is no open access to information on military funding and research in nanotechnology. The fear that a new generation of weapons could be created using nanotechnology is perfectly justified https://ec.europa.eu/archives/bepa/european-group-ethics/docs/publications/opinion_21_nano_en.pdf page 49.

This fear is reinforced by a document such as this NASA document from 2001, entitled "Future Strategic Issues/Future Warfare [Circa 2025]". This document mentions the use of smart dust, nanosensors, aerosolized micron-sized mechanized dust which once inhaled into the lungs, can cause various pathologies. It also states that these new weapons are considered legal because they are not regulated and we know that the nanotechnology is not well regulated (figure 23) https://archive.org/details/FutureStrategicIssuesFutureWarfareCirca2025/page/n111/mode/2up.

Figure 23.



NASA document from 2001- "Future Strategic Issues/Future Warfare [Circa 2025]"

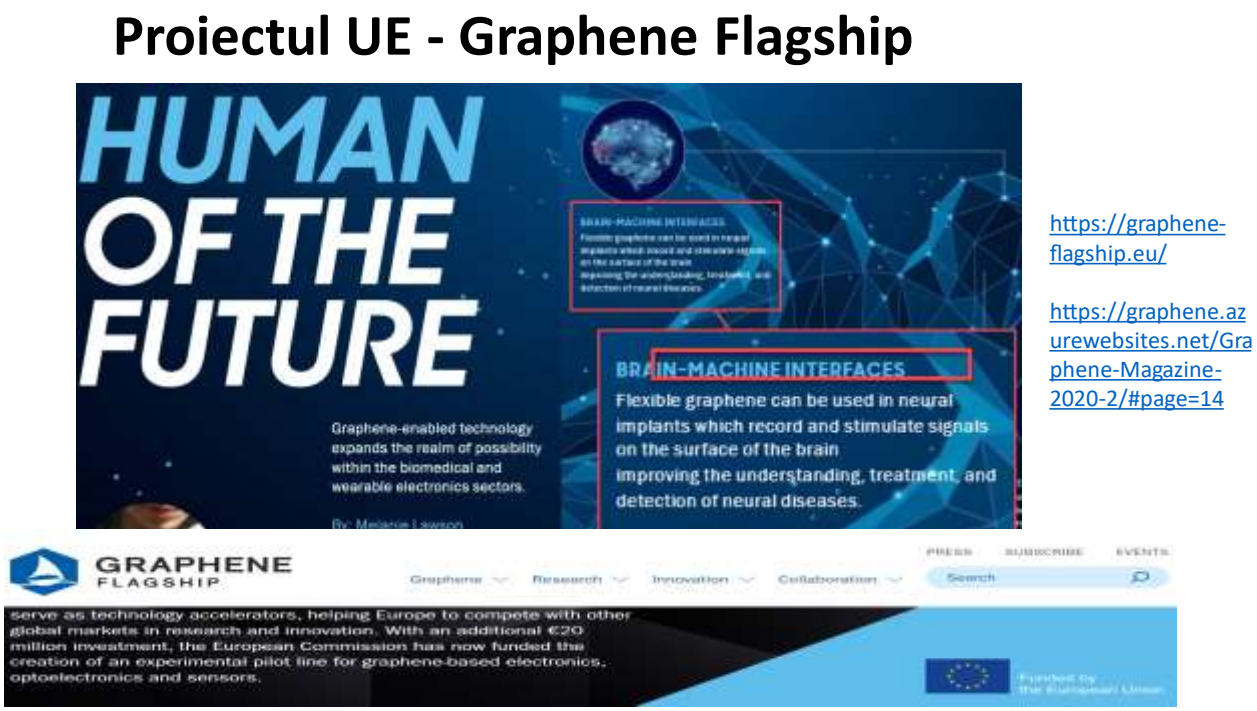
https://archive.org/details/FutureStrategicIssuesFutureWarfareCirca2025/page/n111/mode/2up

The Big Picture

To understand what has happened in the last three years and what is to come, it is important to have an overview and an open mind, even if what we see seems incredible.

On a European Union website , Graphene Flagship https://graphene-flagship.eu/ , in a 2020 magazine, the man of the future is shown with brain-computer interface and nanosensors throughout his body https://graphene.azurewebsites.net/Graphene-Magazine-2020-2/#page=14 (figure 24).

Figure24.



https://graphene-flagship.eu/

https://graphene.azurewebsites.net/Graphene-Magazine-2020-2/#page=14

Studies on internet of things, MAC addresses (which are detected in people injected with anti-Covid) have been published as far back as 2011 (figure 25) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3274074/ , https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22163818/ . Everything is presented in a favorable light, as having great utility for the timely detection and treatment of diseases. At the same time, given what has happened in the last four years, we can intuit that what is really wanted is the control of the human being, the restriction of rights and freedoms.

Patents have been obtained for the identification of people according to body parameters https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2020060606, for the identification of contacts in case of epidemics and for the calculation of disease risk, on the basis of which the decision to administer a vaccine will be taken https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/68/80/73/6a17a66e9ec8c5/US11107588.pdf .

In addition, the number of satellites around the Earth has increased from 500 in 2018, to 2500 in 2022, and the aim is to reach 1,800,000 satellites in 2029 (figure 26, 27) https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-outer-space-en.pdf .

Figure 25. Wireless body networks for health monitoring https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9105253/#B24-sensors-22-03539

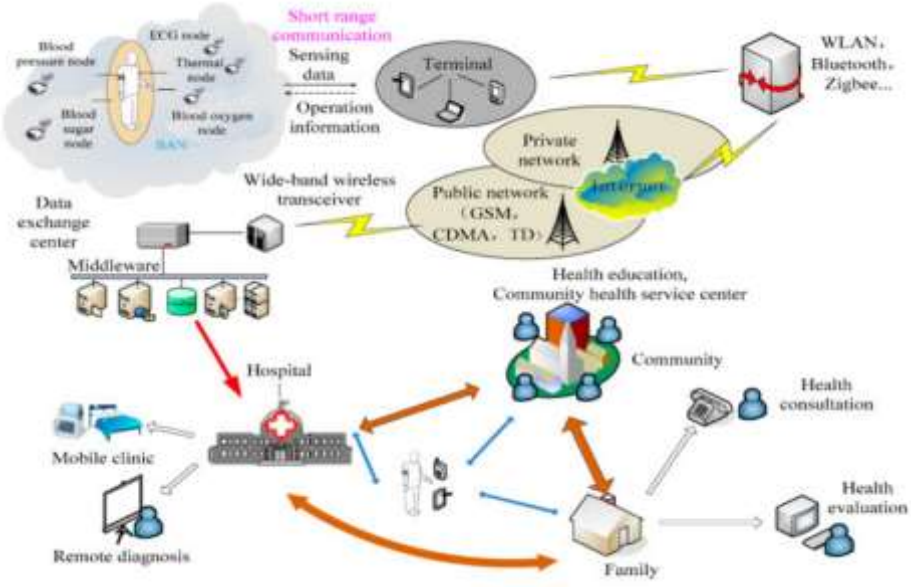


Figure 26. Satellites launched around the Earth https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-outer-space-en.pdf

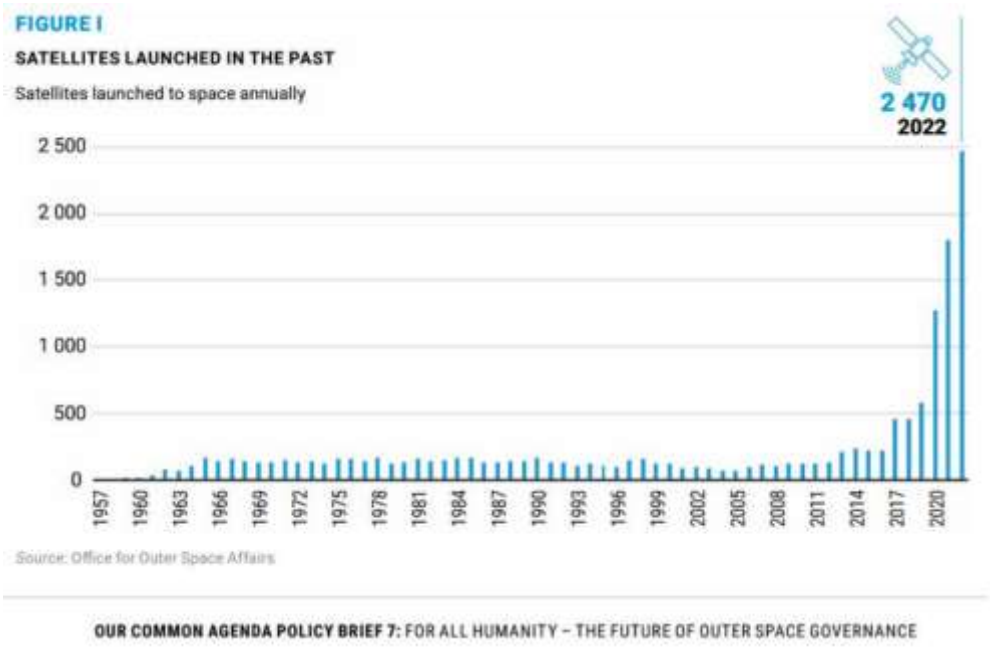
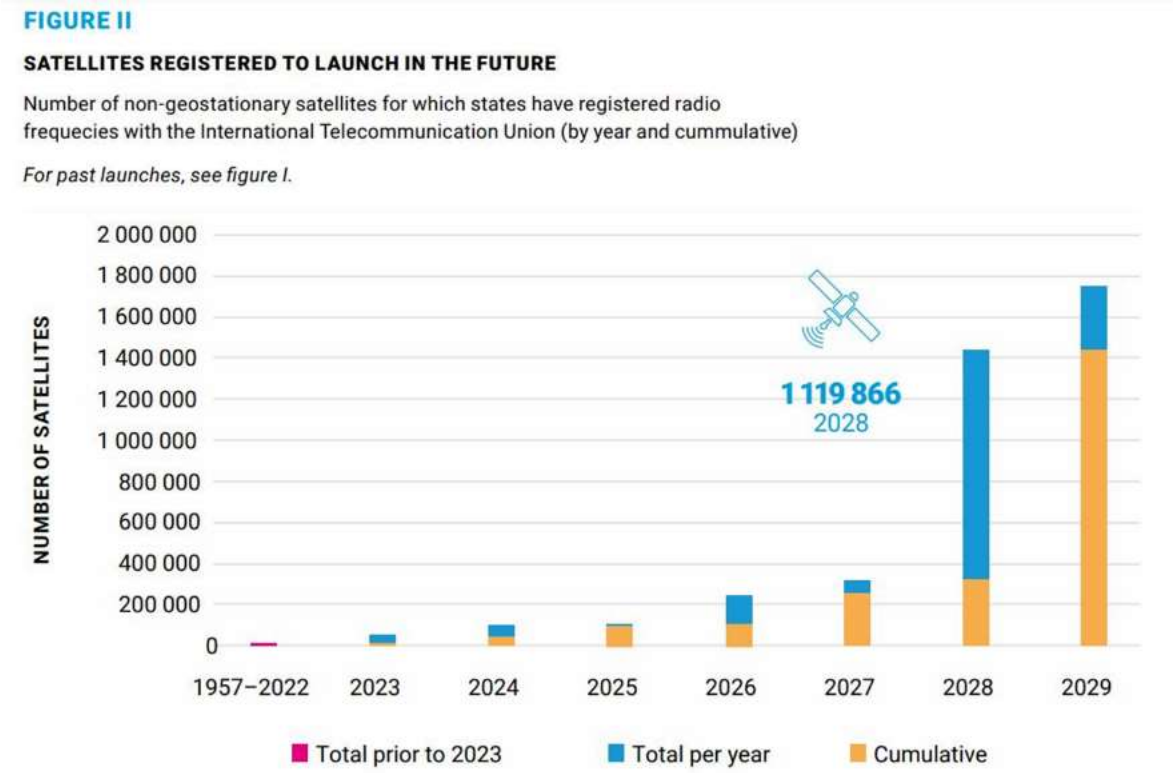


Figure 27. Satellites to be launched around the Earth https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-outer-space-en.pdf



Given all this data, I don't think turning the planet into a digital prison and monitoring people in real time is done for the good and health of mankind. Furthermore, I believe that the introduction of nanotechnologies into so many products, including medical products, without people being informed through labels/prospectuses about their use, toxicity and lack of regulation is a serious violation of free will. In addition, there are countless studies showing the negative effects on human health (infertility, cancer) of electromagnetic radiation, especially in the 5G spectrum (figure 28) https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/690012/EPRS_STU(2021)690012_EN.pdf. We know that this technology was aggressively deployed and regulated in almost every country in the world during the pandemic, despite opposition from researchers in the field and civic activists.

Figure 28

Conclusion

- Nanotechnologies are very advanced
- Nanotechnology has been used for about 20 years in various products, including pharmaceutical industry, without being well regulated
- The lack of information to the public, and even to specialists in various fields, about this highly funded area seems to be premeditated and silently leads to the violation of free will, with drastic limitation of rights and freedoms. For this reason, many people will find it hard to believe and accept this information and evidence, even if it is as official as possible.
- Conditions should be created for most medicinal products to be produced in Romania in the future, with strict control of their composition.
- As many honest researchers as possible should be involved in the analysis of various products to check whether there are discrepancies between the composition stated in the package leaflets/labels and the actual composition.
- 5G technology must be banned because it is the key element in creating the digital prison, while having a negative impact on people's health, both directly and through interaction with nanotechnology introduced into bodies via various routes (including airborne) over the last 20 years (and at a faster rate in the last four years).
- I think it would be useful to ask the candidates in future elections what they have done so far and how they will act on the issues raised by nanotechnology and 5G technology.

The overtime message from 2013 of Father Justin Pârvu, considered to be the confessor of the romanian nation

“The masters of the world, Freemasonry, will stumble over Christian virtues and lose. The satanic power of the world's rulers will be overcome by the meekness and humility of Christians. Their technique will vanish like smoke, but Christian moral principles can never be destroyed. There is no material force that can overthrow the faith of Christians.”