



Robin Monotti

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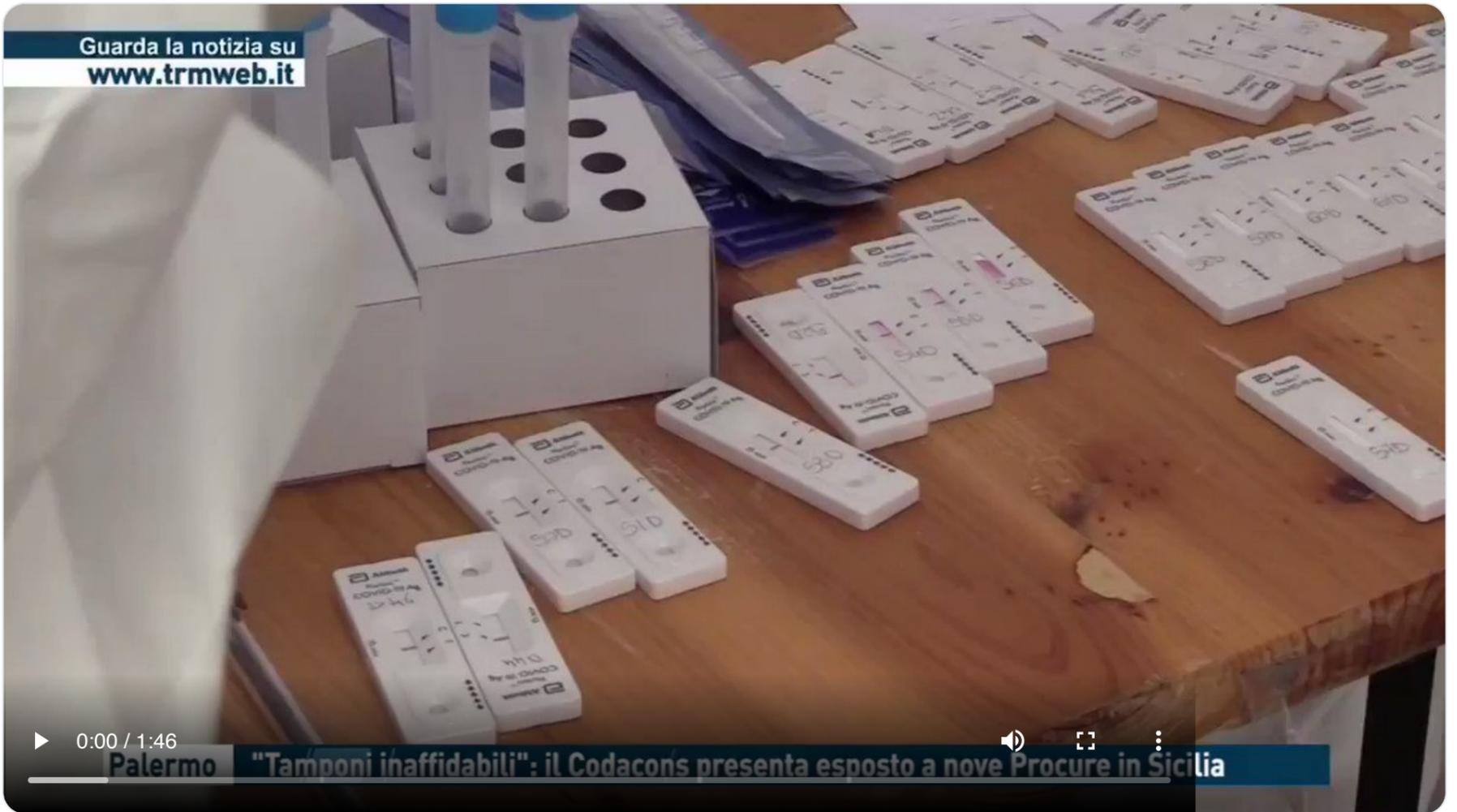


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ITALY: CONFIRMED BY ITALIAN HEALTH SERVICE: False positives to Covid19 test as diagnosis are 95%. Legal cases started against testing under charges of fraud to procure public funding, false alarm, ideological false, and manslaughter.



ECLUSIVA - AZIONE LEGALE CONTRO I TAMPONI - Parte la prima azione legale con relativa denuncia, intentata da 4 scienziati e un avvocato. [databasitalia.it/azione-legale-...](https://www.databasitalia.it/azione-legale-...) via [@DatabaseItalia](https://twitter.com/DatabaseItalia)



ECLUSIVA – AZIONE LEGALE CONTRO I TAMPONI – Database Italia

Parte la prima azione legale con relativa denuncia, intentata da 4 scienziati e un avvocato. Come già abbiamo riportato in un articolo precedente il dr. Stefano Scoglio riportava all'attenzione pubbli...

<https://www.databasitalia.it/azione-legale-contro-i-tamponi/#.X74Kj1AteAY.twitter>

ITALIAN NOBEL PRIZE CANDIDATE 2018 Dr Scoglio explains the Covid19 test fraud, there is more to this than false positives. Thread:

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«Dagli Stati Uniti mi candidano al Nobel»

L'Accademia di Svezia accoglie la proposta sul nome di Stefano Scoglio per la Medicina

di LARA OTTAVIANI

DALL'AMERICA parte la candidatura al Premio Nobel 2018 per la Medicina per Stefano Scoglio: l'imprenditore, titolare dell'azienda Blue Lotus al Sasso, è stato proposto per il massimo riconoscimento mondiale per i suoi studi sull'alga Klamath, alga presente in un lago dell'Oklahoma negli Stati Uniti.

Scoglio, da chi è stato il suo nome in modo ufficiale?

«La nomina è stata fatta dal dottor Roscoe M. Moore, epidemiologo americano, che è stato per oltre 15 anni vice-General Surgeon degli Stati Uniti. Come è noto, solo un gruppo ristretto di persone è autorizzato a proporre nomine per il Nobel: il fatto che la mia nomina sia stata presentata, e soprattutto accettata dal relativo Comitato, rappresenta un riconoscimento fondamentale per tutto il lavoro portato avanti senza sosta, assieme ai tanti collaboratori, negli ultimi 20 anni».

mie invenzioni relative a due estratti dalla microalga del lago Klamath».

Di quali invenzioni si tratta?

«L'estratto delle specifiche AFA-ficocianine, che ha dato "rapidi, profondi e inaspettati risultati positivi su forme gravi di psoriasi", come scritto nella motivazione; "nell'area oncologica e anti-proliferativa ha prodotto risultati così notevoli" da generare una "cooperazione con i maggiori centri istituzionali di ricerca italiani", ad esempio il CNR; grazie al suo uso transdermico, ha prodotto "notevoli risultati non solo su problemi estetici sinora ritenuti non trattabili (come cellulite, smagliature e cheloidi) ma anche su problemi fisioterapici come le calcificazioni articolari"».

E poi la seconda ricerca.

«Esatto, l'estratto di AFA che concentra la feniletilamina, detta anche "la molecola dell'amore", e altre molecole sinergiche, che si è dimostrato efficace su problemi



razione con l'italiano Centro Nazionale delle Ricerche».

Con chi collabora per questi studi?

«Negli ultimi 15 anni gli studi sono stati pubblicati su riviste scientifiche. Collaboro con l'Università di Urbino, vari centri universitari e ospedalieri, istituzioni come il CNR, con il quale stiamo per pubblicare un importante articolo. Abbiamo anche un accordo preliminare per eseguire uno studio specifico in collaborazione con l'Istituto Superiore di Sanità sull'uso oncologico dell'estratto di ficocianine».

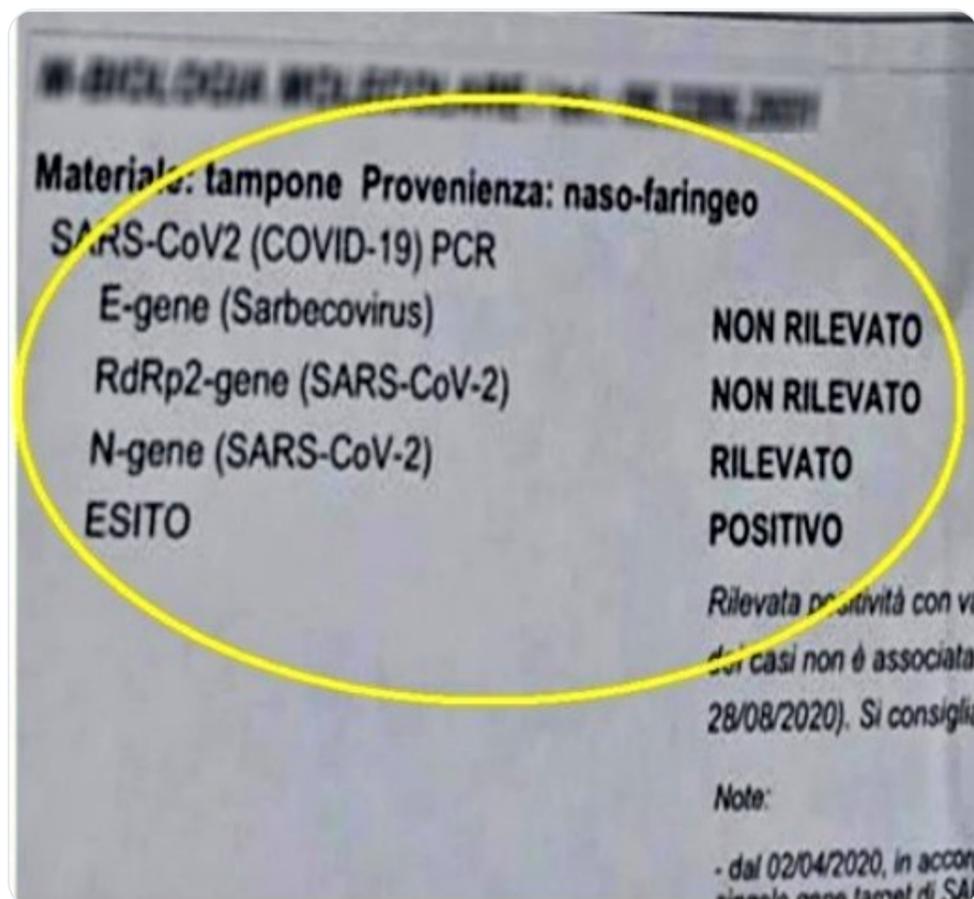
Lei intende portare la sua azienda via da Urbino?

«E' intenzione della mia famiglia (mio figlio Gabriel studia ora Biomedical Sciences all'University College di Londra, una delle più prestigiose università del mondo) mantenere e sviluppare l'azienda Blue Lotus a Urbino, assieme alle altre aziende ad essa collegate in Europa e in USA, puntando ancora sulla ricerca e sviluppo. Quasi

"Today I discovered a new element of this real fraud," Dr Scoglio wrote in a note. It refers to the "choice to reduce the positivity to the swab by detecting only one of the three genes that would define SARS-CoV-2".

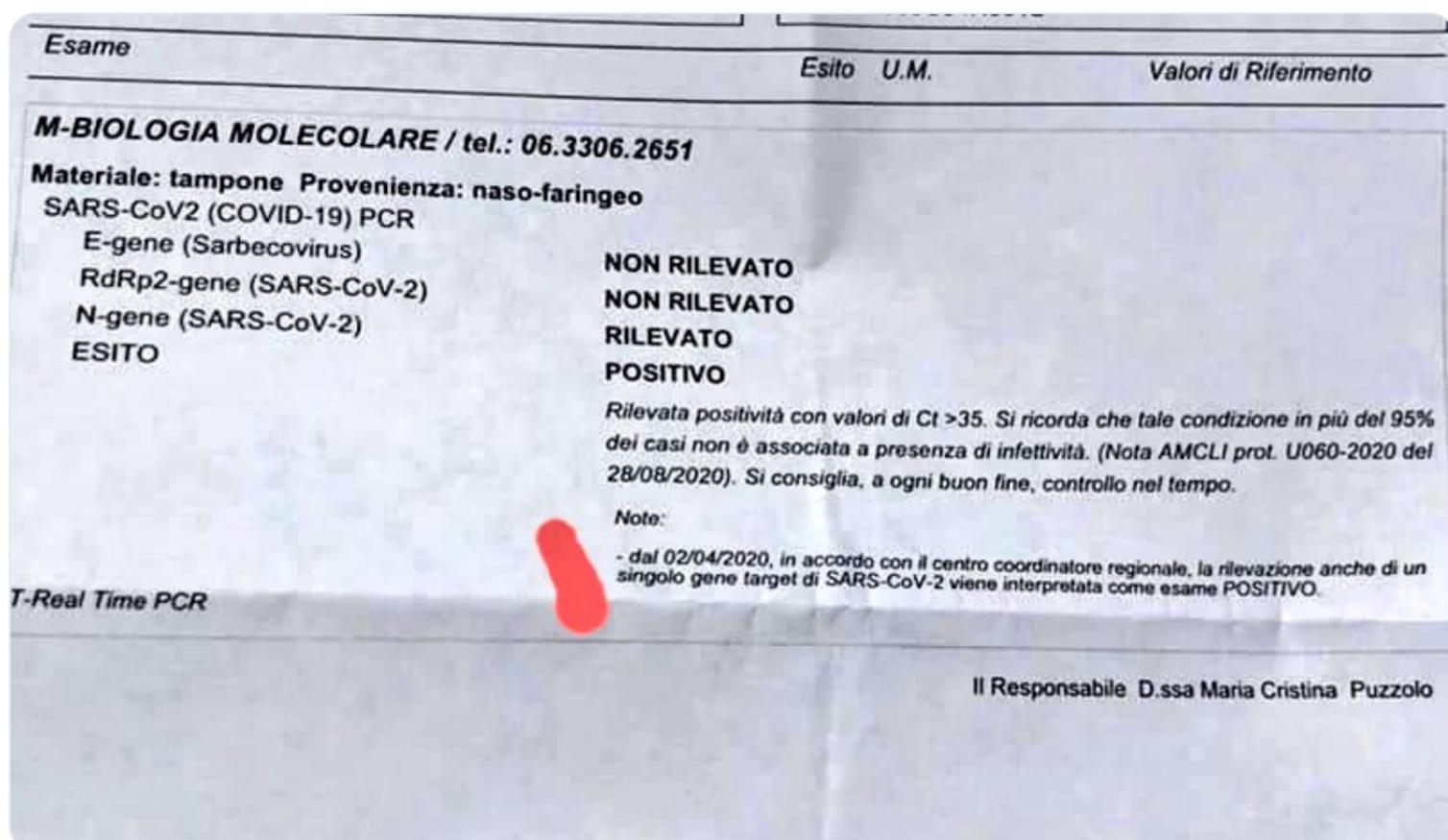
Esame	Esito	U.M.	Valori di Riferimento
M-BIOLOGIA MOLECOLARE / tel.: 06.3306.2651			
Materiale: tampone Provenienza: naso-faringeo			
SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) PCR			
E-gene (Sarbecovirus)	NON RILEVATO		
RdRp2-gene (SARS-CoV-2)	NON RILEVATO		
N-gene (SARS-CoV-2)	RILEVATO		
ESITO	POSITIVO		
<i>Rilevata positività con valori di Ct >35. Si ricorda che tale condizione in più del 95% dei casi non è associata a presenza di infettività. (Nota AMCLI prot. U060-2020 del 28/08/2020). Si consiglia, a ogni buon fine, controllo nel tempo.</i>			
<i>Note:</i>			
<i>- dal 02/04/2020, in accordo con il centro coordinatore regionale, la rilevazione anche di un singolo gene target di SARS-CoV-2 viene interpretata come esame POSITIVO.</i>			
T-Real Time PCR			
Il Responsabile D.ssa Maria Cristina Puzolo			

Stefano Scoglio: swabs look for 3 genes characterizing SARS-CoV-2: E gene, RdRp gene & N gene. "If the virus were present, all 3 would have to be found, because if the virus is intact, the only case in which it can have a pathogenic role & infect, the test must find all 3 genes"



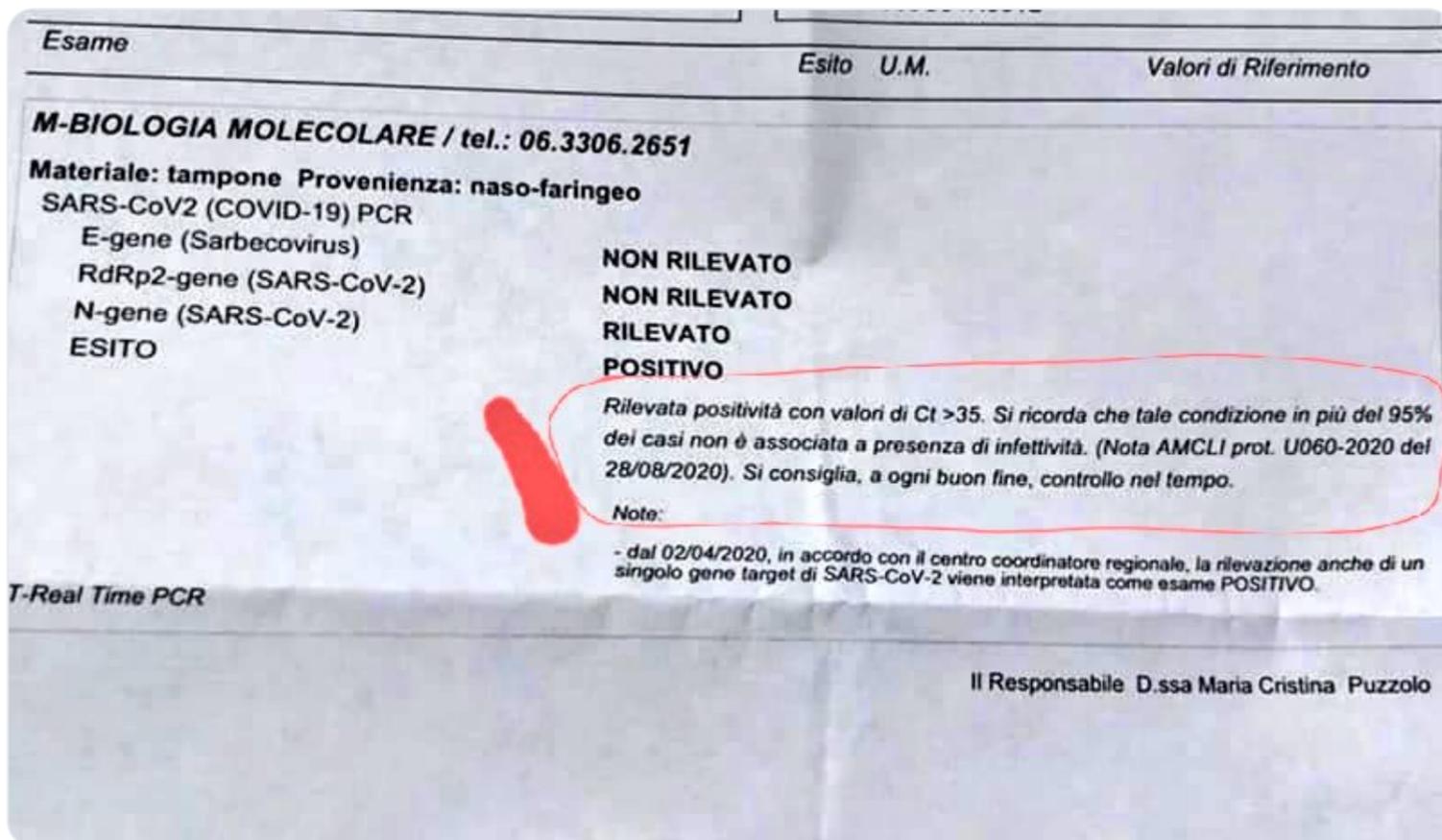
In fact, this was initially the case and the results of the swabs were only positive if all three genes were found. But everything has changed since last April.

The note of this Italian RT-PCR test reads "from 02/04/2020, in agreement with the regional coordinating center, the detection of even a single SARS-CoV-2 target gene is interpreted as a POSITIVE test".



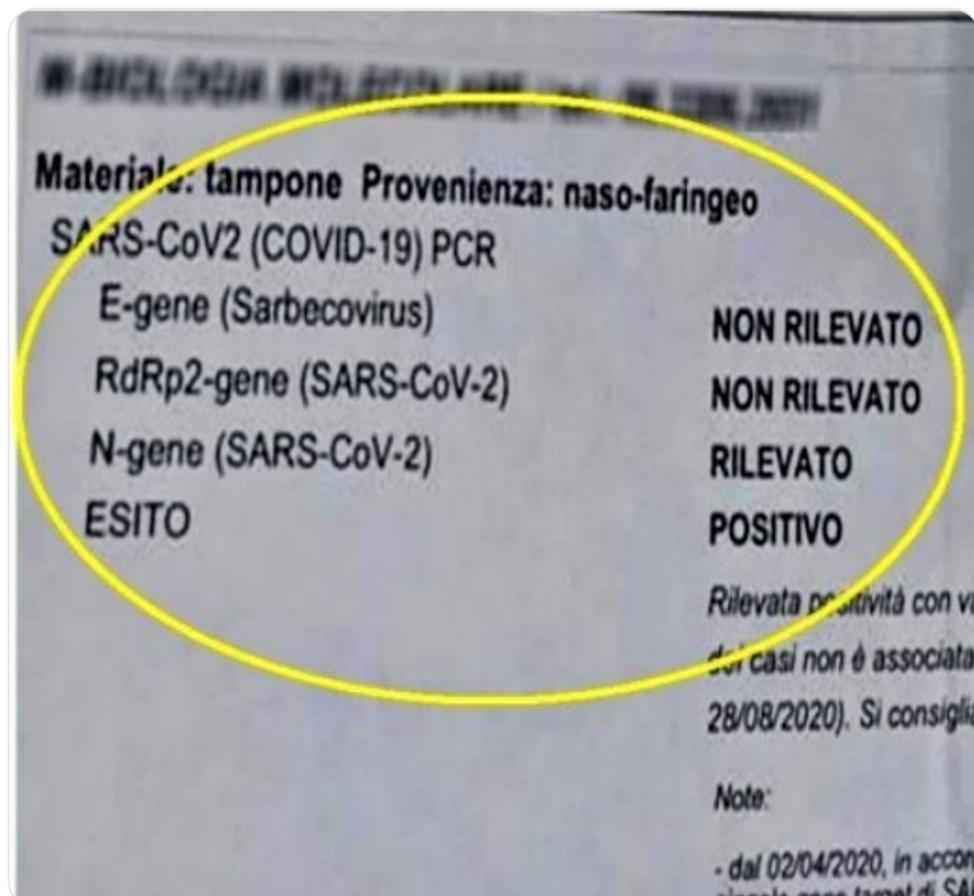
Dr. Scoglio hypothesized that, if the initial criteria for communicating the results of the swabs had been maintained, **we would almost certainly not have detected all the "asymptomatic positives".**

It can also be read in the Italian RT-PCR results: «Detected positive with CT values > 35. It should be remembered that this condition, in more than 95% of cases, is not associated with the presence of infectivity».

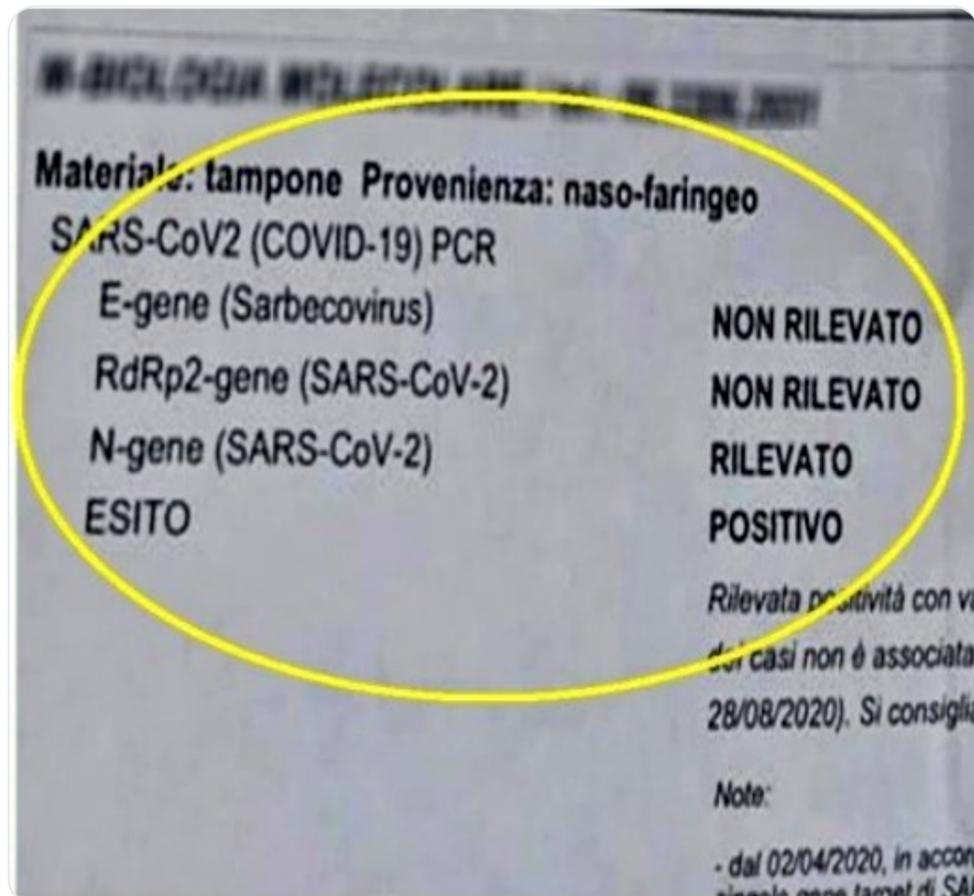


Fausto Baldanti, Head of the Molecular Virological Unit at the San Matteo Polyclinic in Pavia study results: "In 400 positives with CT 30 only 9 were able to transmit infections to cell cultures (2.3%)."

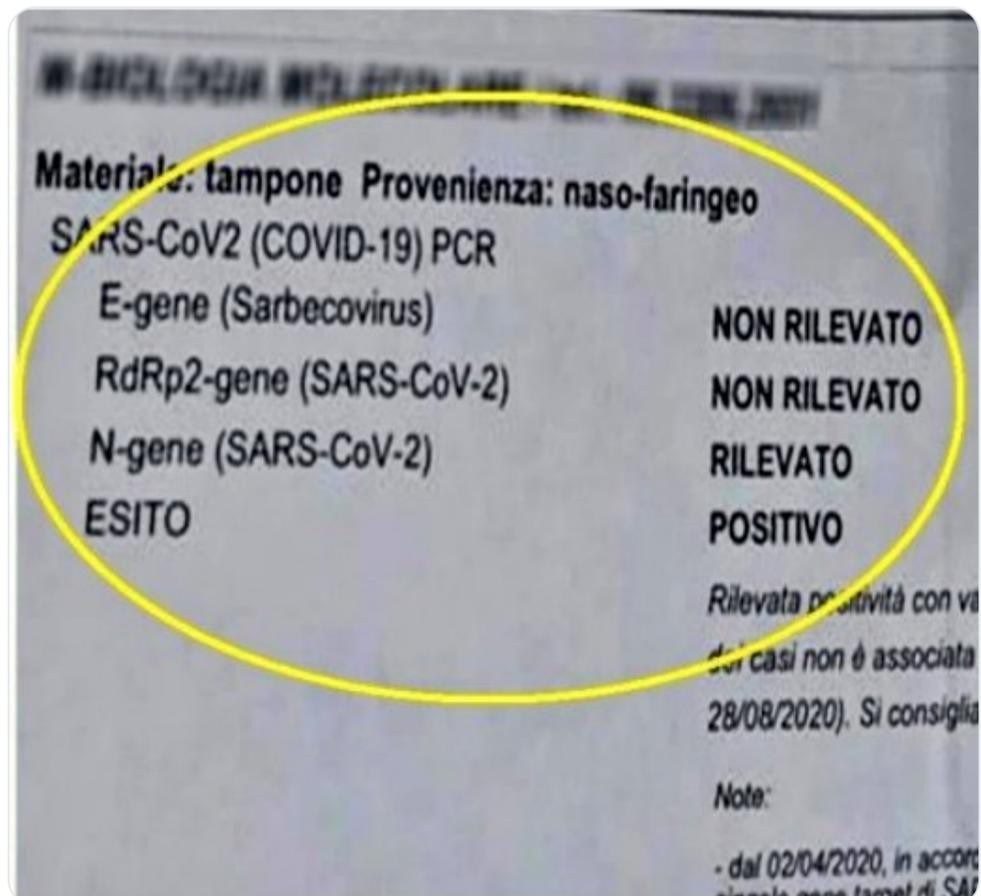
"Furthermore, not all genes identified by the swab have the same relevance. The researcher Scoglio pointed out that for example ****"the SARS-Cov 2 E-gene is 100% identical to that of SARS-CoV-1"****



Instead, the N gene has only one variation from SARS-CoV-1. "The chances of confusion and cross-reactivity (detecting a SARS virus other than SARS-CoV-2) are very high."



The most relevant in the swab results is the RdRP2 gene with 5 out of 64 variations from SARCoV1. The result changes a lot if this gene is found rather than the other two.



In this specific "POSITIVE", "The only gene detected, as if its non-specificity and cross-reactivity were not enough, was detected with a number of PCR cycles greater than 35, which, according to all serious PCR experts, generates unreliable results, and is generally "junk"..

"At least, in this lab, they wrote that the positive in question is not infectious; but do you think this is reported in the national terrorist statistics?" Dr Stefano Scoglio, Nobel candidate 2018.

This interview aired on Italian national TV Rete 4 in the program Quarta Repubblica conducted by Nicola Porro



La verità sui tamponi – Quarta Repubblica Video

Un approfondimento sui tamponi per il coronavirus.

<https://www.mediasetplus.mediaset.it/video/quarta-repubblica/la-verita-sui-tamponi-5210595701006C06>

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A transcript of Scoglio's comments has been reported in Italian on this site:



- City Firenze news - Il blog di informazione sulla città di Firenze

City Firenze news - Il blog di informazione sulla città di Firenze

<https://cityfirenze.com/la-truffa-dei-tamponi-il-prof-scoglio-svela-la-falsita-leggete-meglio/>



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How the RT-PCR tests SHOULD WORK. But this was changed in April at least in Italy. Worldwide?



Bobby Rajesh Malhotra ツ @Bobby_Network

Replying to @Bobby_Network

26/124 The test-strategy within the @WHO-protocol (bit.ly/3jrjsjN) suggests: First the E-gene, then the RdRp-gene as control, which in our case has 3 uncertainties; additional confirmatory: N-Gene.

6:21 AM · Nov 25, 2020



56 ⚡ See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter



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This is a state secret in Britain. However this is the WHO recommendation applied in Italy. This creates "junk" results [Dr Scoglio's words]



Bobby Rajesh Malhotra ツ @Bobby_Network

Replying to @Bobby_Network

41/124 Lets peek deeper into recommended Cycles / CT-value in Drosten's protocol. We can spot an absurd 45 Cycles-value there. bit.ly/3jrjsjN

6:26 AM · Nov 25, 2020



73 💬 45 people are Tweeting about this

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"The "Drosten PCR Test" & the Institut Pasteur test, considered the most reliable (although neither have been externally validated), both use a test of the E gene, even if the Drosten test uses it as preliminary test, while the Institut Pasteur uses it as a definitive test."

"According to the authors of the Drosten test, the E-gene test is able to detect all Asian viruses, thus being both very non-specific (all viral strains) and limited to a geographical area (Asia)."

"And then in April, WHO has changed the protocol recommending that from now on a test can be considered positive even if only the dosage of gene E (WHICH WILL PROBABLY DETECT ALL ASIAN VIRUSES!) gives a positive result".

At what cycle thresholds do you effectively create a "ghost virus" out of these gene PCR tests?

GHOST VIRUS: "E gene, which is non-specific and TYPICAL OF ALL CORONAVIRUSES, is around 34-35 cycles; but the average referred to the N2 gene, which should be more specific than SARS-Cov2 (we will see that it is not so even for this gene), is expected to be around 37-38 cycles!"

"All coronaviruses have a nucleus-capsid, and therefore N-type genes. The CDC claims that the N2 gene is specific to SARS-Cov2; but even on this there is no agreement, since for some researchers this is not the case"

"Only one of them (RdRP_SARSr-P2) was almost specific for the new coronavirus and the other introduced gene tests would detect the other types of coronaviruses." (Kakhki RK et al, COVID-19 target: A specific target for novel coronavirus detection, Gene Reports 20 (2020) 100740

"This means that there is no certainty even on the specificity of the N2 gene used by the CDC model, especially if we consider that precisely the N genes are typical of all coronaviruses."

"And when we come to the Drosten test, the European swab test, things become even more evident. First, we see here in an openly stated way, that these virus isolations and definitions are all computer processing, with no physical presence of the virus"

Drosten test: "a diagnostic workflow for detection of an emerging virus in the absence of physical sources of viral genomic nucleic acid." (Corman V et al, Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR, Euro Surveill. 2020 Jan 23; 25 (3): 2000045, p.10.)

"As can be seen, Drosten's swab uses all 3 genes, E, N and RdRP. But if we compare the gene sequence of SARS-Cov 2 with that of the original SARS-Cov (at the penultimate place on the list), we see that:

"1. the SARS-Cov 2 gene E is 100% identical to that of SARS-Cov1, and probably to that of all SARS coronaviruses (there are no letter variations in the penultimate line)"

"2. The N gene has only one variation, a C instead of a T, in 15th place in the reverse primer sequence. This is a variation of just 1 / 64th, or just 1.5%. The chances of confusion and cross-reactivity (detecting a SARS virus other than SARS-Cov2) is very high."

"3. The RdRP gene is the only one that has 5 out of 64 variations, again not a big difference, albeit better than the other two (and for this the authors above called it "almost" specific)."

"In short, in total we have a difference of only 6 nucleotides out of 214, a percentage of just 2.8%. And that is why even when independent authors tested the efficiency of the Drosten test they concluded that the test showed:

"... a lot of cross-reactions with Coronavirus BtRs-BetaCoV (MK211374- MK211378), SARS coronavirus Urbani (MK062179-MK062184), Bat coronavirus (KY770858-KY770859), SARS coronavirus (AH013708-AH013709)".

"... high cross-reactivity with Coronaviruses BtRs-BetaCoV (MK211374- MK211378), SARS urban coronaviruses (MK062179-MK062184), Bat coronavirus (KY770858-KY770859), SARS coronavirus (AH013708-AH013709, and others."

RdRP gene "covers many coronavirus isolates, including Bat SARS-like Coronavirus (MG772904-MG772932), Rhinolophus pusillus Coronavirus (KY775091), Bat SARS-like Coronavirus (MG772903) (Kakhki, COVID-19 target: A specific target for novel coronavirus detection, Gene Reports 20"

"In short, all the main test swabs lack specificity, and are affected by a high cross-reactivity, ie they produce a high amount of false positives."

"This truth, which should immediately put an end to the madness of the pseudo-pandemic pushed by these phony tests, is finally, last but not least, openly confirmed by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità itself, a body of the Italian government:

"In the document In Vitro Diagnostic Devices for COVID-19. Part 2: market evolution and information for stakeholders, of 23 May 2020, the Istituto Superiore d Sanità makes an in-depth analysis of the test-swab devices in circulation"

"In this table, taken from the Rapid diagnostic tests for COVID-19 (FIND, Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Covid-19 document: finddx.org/wp-content/upl...), is shown how the ability to correctly identify positives (PPV column) is related to the sensitivity & specificity of the test,

True positive level False positives

2% High performance 49.2% 50.8%

2% Average performance 14.8% 85.2%

2% Low performance 9.3% 90.7%

So, at best, swabs give 50% false positives, and at worst they give nearly 91% false positives! On average, we can say that the swabs give 85.2% of false positives!

In all cases, the Istituto Superiore di Sanità certifies that the tampons are completely unreliable!"

"And here we come to the last consideration. The numbers we have seen refer to the prevalence level of 2%; but in Italy today the level is 0.1%.This means that the range of false positives goes from 50.3 to 75% at best; and about 90.7 to 95% at worst."



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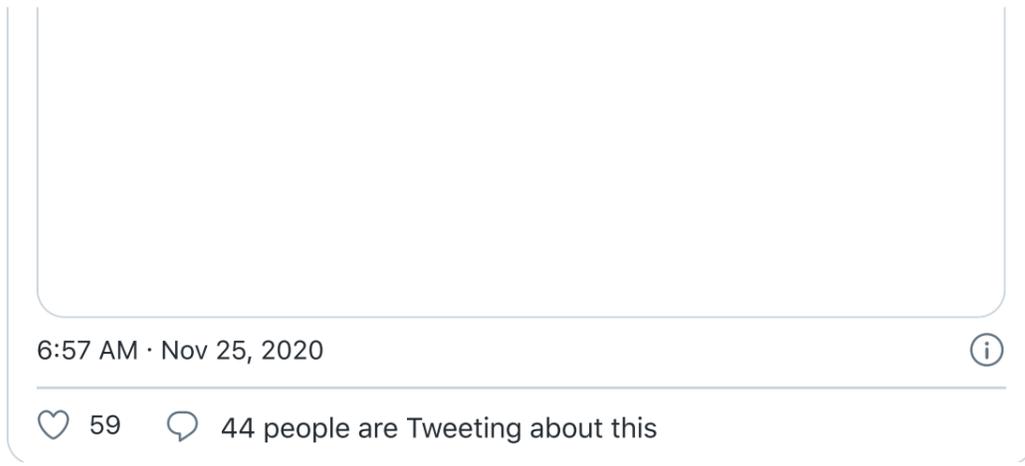
**** WHO PCR TESTING FRAUDULENT 'JUNK PROTOCOLS' LINKED TO THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM****



Bobby Rajesh Malhotra 🙄 @Bobby_Network

Replying to @Bobby_Network

105/124 Question 2: What is Ian M. Mackay's exact affiliation to @wef?
bit.ly/3juAD63 / archive.is/fqwjW



Main sponsors of the Drosten et al. fraudulent PCR testing protocols? WEF & WHO. See thread:

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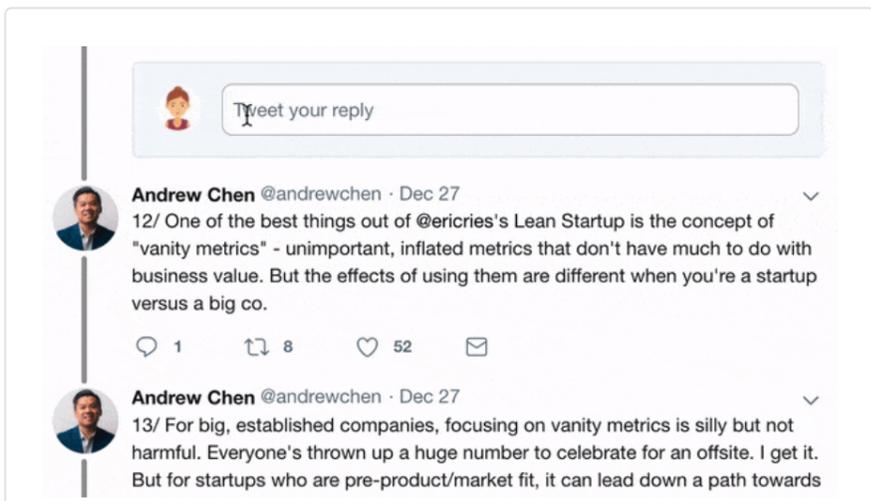
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