Ideas for Vaccine Extraction and Neutralisation

By Craig Paardekooper

ASPIRATION

Always insist that they aspirate the needle. This is to make sure that you are not receiving the jab directly into your circulation – an intravenous (IV) instead of an intra-muscular (IM) injection. If they inject the jab directly into your circulation it massively increases the chances of adverse effects – see heartdamage.pdf (howbad.info)

Also, if the jab goes into your circulation then the techniques described below for removal, containment and disintegration will not be possible.

Aspiration is defined as the pulling back of the plunger of a syringe (for 5–10 seconds) prior to injecting medicine. Aspiration is most commonly performed during an intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous (SC) injection, and is meant to ensure that the needle tip is located at the desired site, and has not accidentally punctured a blood vessel.

STEP 1 : CONTAINMENT

The first thing to do, post vaccine, is to ensure that as much of the vaccine remains at the injection site as is possible.The vaccine has been reported to have magnetic effects. See https://howbad.info/magnetic.pdf.

If the vaccine is inducing magnetic effects, this MUST be because of something contained within the Lipid Nano Particles that comprise the vaccine. If so, then magnets WILL attract the LNPs when held close to the vaccination site.

If a magnet is held close, so that it sticks to the arm, then it is attracting the LNPs which means it will slow down or prevent biodistribution into the circulatory system. This means that you will suffer fewer side effects. Strapping or taping the magnet over the injection site will save you having to hold it in place.

By containing the vaccine at the site of injection, it also becomes easier to apply chemical methods that break down the lipid nano particles.

STEP 2 : SOLVATION

When we wash something we usually add a solvent such as water. The solute mixes with and dissolves in the solvent. Then we “wash away” the solution of solute + solvent.

In the same way, when we want to remove LNPs, we would use an organic solvent – a solvent in which lipids would dissolve - THEN use the venom extractor to suck out the resulting solution of solvent + solute.

Any oil based solvent would readily mix with the LNPs, and draw the LNPs into it. Then the solution would be extracted by the venom extractor. This could be repeated several times - effectively "washing" the injection site.

The simplest organic solvent is an oil. It does not have to break down the lipid nano particles– it simply has to allow mixing with the lipid. It is a principle of chemistry that hydrophobic liquids dissolve hydrophobic fats such as LNPs, and hydrophilic liquids like water dissolve hydrophilic or polar substances.

Castor oil penetrates deep into the skin and muscle, so would be ideal. All oils will dissolve LNPs, but castor oil is readily available, and does not harm skin. The oil would provide an alternate medium for the LNPs to merge with thereby reducing cellular intake.

Castor oil has been used with intramuscular injections before and is well tolerated and safe – see https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7650133/

The oil used must be sterile and free of endotoxins. Always ensure that you heat the oil before hand then allow it to cool, to ensure it is sterile.

A. Topical Application of the Oil

The oil can be applied TOPICALLY before or after receiving the COVID-19 jab

Precautions :

1. Always ensure the oil is sterile and free of endotoxins.

Effectiveness :

Topical applications will absorb through the skin and into the muscle. The penetrative properties of castor oil will create a saturated region if enough oil is applied. Though this sounds simplistic, the oil will absorb/dissolve some of the vax – resulting in reduced probability of adverse effects from the vax. A wide region will allow for offset of needle point of entry.

B. Intra-muscular Application of the Oil

The oil can be applied by intra-muscular injection immediately after receiving the COVID-19 jab. It can be applied directly to the injection site, so only a small amount is needed.

Precautions :

1. Always ensure the oil is sterile and free of endotoxins
2. Always ensure that the needle is sterile
3. Always ensure that the needle is aspirated

STEP 3 : REMOVAL VIA SUCTION

A venom extractor is simply a device that applies suction – the more powerful the suction the better. Also, the more solvent applied before suction, the more vax will be removed.

The COVID-19 vaccine enters your body via injection into the deltoid muscle at a depth of about 1 inch. If immediate action is taken, some of the vaccine can be removed from the deltoid muscle using a “venom extractor”. A venom extractor is a small, powerful vacuum pump placed over the injection site. Just as snake venom can be removed from a snake bite, so a man-made toxin can be removed from an injection site. Here are examples of venom extractors that you can purchase.

https://www.moontrail.com/accessrs/a-emerg/venom_extractor.html?mes=apper

https://www.amazon.com/venom-extractor/s?k=venom+extractor

Video of a venom extractor : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngTcyNtDjE8

Make your own : https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Vacuum-Pump

STEP 4 : DISINTEGRATION

The Lipid Nano Particles are designed to disintegrate under specific conditions –

1. If the pH of its environment is 5.0 or lower
2. If the temperature of its environment is 55° C or greater.
3. If it is exposed to lipases – which are enzymes that break up lipids.

If the vaccine is held at the injection site, then protocols might be applied to destroy the LNPs. Possible protocols might involve -

1. A WEAK ACID : LNPs have been specifically designed to disintegrate when exposed to a pH of 5.0. Such a pH is encountered when the LNP enters a cell, resulting in the disintegration of the LNP, and the releasing of its cargo of mRNA. We can cause this disintegration to take place outside of the cell by injecting a low pH substance such as vitamin C at the site of injection. This will cause the LNP to release its load of mRNA prematurely, outside of the cells, where the mRNA will be destroyed rapidly by the immune system.

   Vinegar may be applied topically, though it is poorly absorbed by the skin. After applying suction, vinegar on the skin surface will be drawn into the jab wound. The hypothesis here is that since there is a puncture and suction is being applied, then on release of the suction anything on the skin will automatically be sucked into the space between the muscle fibres where the injectable toxin was previously located. Alternatively, a small amount of vinegar could be applied via IM.

   a. Always ensure that any injected substance is sterile and free of endotoxins
   b. Always ensure that the needle is sterile
   c. Always ensure that the needle is aspirated

2. APPLYING HEAT : Applying localised heat via the use of electrical heating pads that can apply 60°C to the injection site. These radiate infrared heat that can penetrate the skin layers.

3. A DIGESTIVE ENZYME : An LNP is made of a charged head bound to a fatty tail by an ester or amide bond. Injection of a substance that can break ester bonds will therefore break up the LNP. Examples of such substances are lipase or esterase. Lipase is a digestive enzyme that breaks down fats. If an LNP is exposed to lipase, it will disintegrate. Lipase is found in your saliva. If the LNPs are exposed to saliva, they will degrade faster. Lipase can also be purchased online.

   a. Always ensure that any injected substance is sterile and free of endotoxins
   b. Always ensure that the needle is sterile
   c. Always ensure that the needle is aspirated

It takes time for the LNPs to get into the circulatory system. During this time the above techniques of solvation, suction and disintegration will be effective in neutralising a percentage of the injected toxin.

Since time is limited, you should act as quickly as is possible in applying these techniques. That's why it is important to prepare beforehand – so you have everything ready.

Once LNPs enter the circulatory system then detoxifiers and blockers can be used.

STEP 5 : DETOXIFIERS

A detoxifier is a substance that can

1. promote glucuronidation or
2. increase metabolism or
3. chelate

A detoxifier operates by chemically binding to the toxin so that it becomes more soluble in water and so can be excreted. More details can be found here - detox.pdf (howbad.info)

More details about chelation can be found here - THERE IS HOPE - EDTA CHELATION WORKS - Chelation Therapy Clears Blood of GO and Rouleaux Formations.pdf (howbad.info)

STEP 6 : BLOCKERS

These block the effects of the toxin, reducing its ability to interact with surrounding cells. A list is provided here - Recovery & Treatments (Howbad.info)