

Guide on the examination of tissues for spike proteins.

Autopsies (examination of the dead), both shortly after and several months after administration of the mRNA vaccines, have revealed vaccine spike proteins in tissue samples using immunohistochemical staining methods. The spike proteins have triggered an immunological reaction that damages the cells (endothelial cells) that form the walls of small blood vessels. This has triggered the formation of micro-clots and the formation of fissures/scar tissue in blood vessels, which obviously affects the function of the organs that need to be supplied with oxygen via the blood vessels.

German professor and pathologist Dr Arne Burkhardt, together with several colleagues, has set up a unit in Reutlingen where it is possible to test tissue from relatives or own biopsies for vaccine spike proteins, COVID-19 nucleocapsid antigens, or both. When spike proteins are detected in the tissue, they show a characteristic brown colour. To distinguish vaccine spike proteins from coronavirus infection, an additional staining is performed for a part of the virus' capsule, the so-called nucleocapsid antigen. If both antigens are present in the tissue sample, it will not be possible to provide evidence of Covid-19 vaccine injury, although it does not exclude it either. However, if only the spike protein is present, along with lymphocytes and clear tissue damage, it will be caused by the Covid-19 vaccine.

Some of the tissues that Dr Burkhardt has examined after autopsies show, for example, deaths caused by a rupture of the main artery (dissecting aortic aneurysm), inflamed lung tissue where the small blood vessels that take up oxygen are damaged, and heart muscle tissue with clear signs of myocarditis (5). In one of Dr Burkhardt's studies, 9 months after injection with the vaccine, he detected spike protein with inflammation in lung tissue in a biopsy from a living patient who had suffered from respiratory problems (impaired breathing) since COVID-19 vaccination.

If the vaccine is accidentally (if not aspirated) injected into the bloodstream, it is not inconceivable that mRNA could be carried by the blood around the body and end up in random locations, including in small blood vessels such as nerve tissue, muscle tissue and various organs.

Following an enquiry to the pathology departments in Denmark, I have been informed that none of them carry out the method practised in Reutlingen by Dr Burkhardt.

All tissue taken from biopsies (tissue samples) is stored in biobanks from 50 years to eternity. The tissue from the deceased can be released to relatives in the case of a legal matter or in the case of genetic analysis to clarify hereditary conditions.

If you are a patient who has had tissue removed from an operation or biopsy after injection, you can always have the tissue released, as it belongs to you. You have the right to an independent assessment elsewhere.

The Reutlingen laboratory receives tissue in the following forms by prior agreement through mail:

1. Slides with tissue ready for microscopy
2. Tissue samples stored in paraffin blocks
3. Tissue samples stored in formalin.

The first 2 forms are as they are stored in the biobanks after preparation in the pathology departments. The last one is as the biopsy or tissue is stored before transport during surgery or

biopsy retrieval. Examples of tissue samples that can be taken alive are biopsies from blood vessels in the skin, mucous membranes, and organs (vasculitis), lung tissue, liver tissue, heart tissue, muscle tissue, bone tissue, removed appendix, removed lymph nodes, removed tonsils, kidney tissue, bowel biopsies, etc.

The tissue sample must be labelled before dispatch with name, date of birth, month, and year (they do not use social security numbers in Germany) and date of death, if applicable.

It must be made clear to whom the response is to be sent.

It must be accompanied by

- A short medical history with a description of symptoms and time of onset in relation to the given vaccine and Covid-19 infection.
- Dates of vaccines given with associated batch numbers (can be retrieved from FMK under the vaccines tab).
- Date of symptomatic COVID-19 infection, detected by testing.
- The tissue sample, already in a ground glass vial, should be packed in a tightly sealed plastic bag/tube and placed in a lined envelope together with data and medical history.
- The envelope should not be sent by registered mail, as there is no one to sign on receipt. However, it may be sent by express or priority mail.

The tissue sample should be sent to:

Pathology laboratory Reutlingen (prof. Burkhardt)

Obere Wassere 3- 7

72764 Reutlingen

Germany

kontakt@pathologie-konferenz.de

<https://pathologie-konferenz.de/en/>

The pathology laboratory in Reutlingen has distributed a protocol for doctors in English (6).

References:

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