Press Release on Silver use in HPV by Dr. Gordon Pedersen

**Researchers report that liquid Silver (PAA) is the only disinfectant that can be used in and on the body to kill the HPV16 (human Papilloma Virus).**

Policy changes concerning HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) are needed and Silver appears to be the leading solution.

This is the first disinfectant susceptibility data published on HPV16. 11 disinfectants were tested against the HPV16 virus to determine susceptibility.

In a study published in the Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, researchers from Brigham Young University and Pennsylvania College of Medicine, warn that the HPV16 virus is highly resistant and cannot be killed by most currently used clinical disinfectants. This means the alcohols, glutaraldehyde, and other medical sterilants used in medical and dental healthcare facilities have no effect on Human Papilloma Virus.

The data presented in this study clearly demonstrate that there are only two chemical agents that can destroy the HPV16 virus. Hypochlorite (chlorone) and Silver (PAA) destroy the HPV16 virus 99.9 %. But hypochlorite (chlorine) is toxic to humans. It cannot be swallowed, inhaled or left on the skin or in any orifice of the body, leaving silver as the only solution that can be safely used by humans, in and on their bodies, to totally destroy the Human Papilloma Virus.

Presently healthcare facilities, dental and hospital institutes use of disinfectants to inactivate HPV is based on what is used for other viruses or simply on what some hospital employee thinks should be effective. The authors call for changes in these policies on the use of disinfectants against HPV because current disinfectants are not working at all.

HPV is among the most common sexually transmitted diseases and often causes cancers of the cervix, mouth, throat, and anus. Concern about HPV transmission, infection and reinfection is significant because the virus is contagious on surfaces, hand contact, fluids, intercourse, and from medical instruments. There is major concern about the rapid spread of the HPV virus especially by hand contact and in clinical locations, because the currently used disinfectants provide no protection against the HPV virus. The report concludes that it is probable that the HPV virus is contagious by fomite transfer, autintoxication, and nosicomial transmission even in instruments that were previously considered sterile.

To date this is the first report of a virus shown to be resistant to inactivation by GTA (glutaraldehyde), one of the strongest disinfectants and considered to be broad spectrum.

Doctors and hospital administrators have been using cleaning agents and disinfectants like alcohols, glutaraldehydes etc. believing they’re effective against HPV, but are not. Because of this study, it is evident that current policies concerning the use of disinfectants against HPV need to be changed due to the fact that all of the strongest currently used disinfectants are ineffective.

**There are two solutions;**

1. Silver liquid (PAA)
2. Hypochlorite (chlorine)

In this study liquid silver (PAA) and hypochlorite (chlorine) were successful at killing 99.9% of the HPV16. The silver liquid can be used internally, topically, on surfaces and in orifices of the human body. The hypochlorite (chlorine) is toxic to humans and cannot be used internally, orally, inhaled or topically, but can be used for medical instruments and cleaning of surfaces and furniture in medical offices.

**In summary:**

* 11 disinfectants were tested against the HPV16 virus to determine susceptibility.
* Results demonstrated that liquid silver (PAA) and chlorine (hypochlorite) killed the virus 99.9%.
* The most powerful disinfectants currently being used against viruses and germs in medical and dental healthcare facilities had no effect against the Human Papilloma virus.
* This is significant because the HPV virus is resistant to our strongest disinfectants.
* Medical and dental facilities have been under the assumption that these alcohols, and glutaraldehydes were effective and used them as if they were protective, while they were not.

**Conclusion:**

People can use silver on and in their body for protection.

Medical and dental professionals can uses chlorine (hypochlorite) to disinfect their instruments and surfaces.