Return of The Monkeypox!

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by <u>Rosanne Lindsay</u>, Traditional Naturopath, <u>Nature of Healing</u> August 15, 2024

Get ready for a feature event sequel!

Remember, the original Monkeypox story from 2022? If not, read The Monkeypox Story:

Do you have a desire to swing from trees, pick breakfast bugs off your mate, to screech, yell, and generally monkey around? But seriously....

Back in 2022, the CDC called Monkeypox a "rare" disease, but spreading. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared it a public health emergency of international concern. Amidst many contradictions, suddenly, the story ended. Nothing more was reported. Of course, at the time. another event had taken center stage.

But we all know how stories become epic sagas.

What is once considered *rare* soon becomes ripe (as a banana) for an *epidemic* then a *pandemic*. Give it two years and one outbreak of rash <u>goes global</u>. Today's Monkeypox story claims that back in 2023 there were <u>warnings similar to HIV-AIDS</u> in how the disease was targeted:

Some of these cases are being found in communities of gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men. Transgender people and gender-diverse people may also be more vulnerable in the context of the current outbreak.

However, in 2024, Monkeypox has been renamed Mpox, perhaps

because we all have shorter attention spans. All reference to HIV-AIDS has all but disappeared. Early reviews of this feature story <u>include the following</u>:

Mpox is an infectious disease closely related to but much less severe than smallpox, and is suspected to originate in African rodents and non-human primates. Mpox spreads through close contact with an infected person, including from sexual and skin-to-skin-contact. Pregnant people can also pass the virus to their child during pregnancy and after birth. The most common symptom of mpox is a blister-like rash that typically lasts for two to four weeks. Other symptoms include fever, fatigue, muscle aches, cough, and sore throat.

New Classification System

This time, Mpox is divided into <u>two clades</u>. A clade indicates a grouping of animals or plants (or in this case, a strain of virus) from a shared ancestor.

There are two main strains of mpox: clade I, which causes more severe illness and has historically been confined to central Africa, and clade II, which has historically caused infections in west Africa.

Why call it a *clade* when we all know a group of monkeys is a <u>troop</u>?

The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses has not determined an official name for the virus. Various groups of scientists argue over the clades, while others avoid tying pathogens or diseases to geographic areas (Africa) by name because "it can be stigmatizing" to the area.

while the virus was first discovered in monkeys, it's thought that the natural reservoir of the virus may be a rodent, leading to complaints that monkeypox is a misnomer.

Why shorten the name from Monkeypox to Mpox? Why not just make the "k" silent?

This time there is also a Monkeypox Tracker!

According to a <u>situational WHO report</u>, published in August 2024, as of June 2024, there were 175 cases (of Monkeypox) reported across North, Central, and South America; 100 cases were reported in Europe, and 11 cases were reported in Southeast Asian countries.

Monkeypox Rash

In 2022, officials <u>released photos of rash</u> dubbed "Monkeypox."

Looking closer, any image labelled "Monkeypox" could double as an image labelled as Shingles.

Any skin rash often traces back to a congested liver. The liver needs to be cleansed for the skin to clear. According to <u>Traditional Chinese Medicine</u>, there is a blood imbalance, which involves the health of the liver. Even the 2007 <u>Journal of Hepatology</u> states:

Chronic liver disease of any origin can cause typical skin findings.

What the WHO and CDC have not disclosed is that vaccine ingredients are widely known to cause rashes, often a full body rash.

A vaccine-associated rash is a consequence of an influx of toxins to the body that results in a suppressed immune system. Frequent Strep Throat infections are another indication of a suppressed immune system. A.S.I.A is not a continent when it comes to vaccine damage. A.S.I.A is Autoimmune/InflammatorySyndrome Induced by Adjuvants, (ie, induced by toxins), where adjuvants are vaccine ingredients (eg. aluminum sulphate).

Is there a relationship between the pox and a rash? Between

the <u>CoV-SARS vaccine/boosters and a rash</u>? Between the new SHINGRIX recombinant vaccine and a rash?

Dermatological reactions have been reported following Shingrix vaccine administration.

Will Chickenpox become Cpox? Will Horsepox become Hpox?

It is recommended to do your own research. Reflect before you inject.

Spoilers to Endings

Beware of the spoilers! We may know how the story ends! The question is, do we share it and spoil the ending for everyone else?

Recent news reports fail to disclose that in February of 2021, <u>patent application #20210260182</u> was filed for RECOMBINANT POXVIRUS BASED VACCINE AGAINST SARS-CoV-2 VIRUS. This is a combination pox/COVID vaccine patent filed over a year ago. After all, where there is a will, there is a vaccine patent!

The terms "chimeric" or "engineered" or "modified" (e.g., chimeric poxvirus, engineered polypeptide, modified polypeptide, engineered nucleic acid, modified nucleic acid) or grammatical variations thereof are used interchangeably herein to refer to a non-native sequence that has been manipulated to have one or more changes relative a native sequence.

In some embodiments, the SARS-CoV-2 protein is inserted into the Thymidine Kinase (TK) locus (Gene ID HPXV095; positions 992077-92610; SEQ ID NO: 1) of the horsepox virus or the synthetic horsepox virus.

Then came the <u>pipeline of new patented pox-combo vaccines</u>.

There are more than 292 COVID-19 candidates' vaccines being

developed as of July 2021 of which 184 are in human preclinical trials.

Problem-Reaction-Solution

In the movie business, sequels are made to increase profit not gained by the first movie. The directors do not always expect people to remember the first version, especially if it was a flop. But now, the <u>virus has mutated</u>! It's spreading!

So the red carpet is being rolled out.

Of course, there are <u>those who question the merit of vaccination schemes</u> as "the light at the end of the tunnel."

But the era of Reverse Genetics is here. That is: engineering viruses from deadly Smallpox, which they admit could lead to the reemergence of Smallpox, as well as to future pandemics.

Since the first Monkeypox event, many labs have been developing tests for the unseen Monkeypox virus.

Get ready for the temperature checks. You know the routine.

Are we watching science fiction or have we become part of the script?

This story does not mean that humans need fear monkeys or eradicate them, like they did when they agreed to <u>put chickens</u> <u>into lockdown from Pennsylvania to France</u>, then exterminate <u>95</u> <u>million chickens</u>, <u>turkeys</u>, <u>and other poultry</u> out of fear since February 2022.

Do we care where this sequel goes? Or that it goes back to a patent?

Related Articles:

- <u>The Monkeypox Story</u>
- <u>Birdflu BS</u>
- The Rise of EV-D68 and the Death of the Flu

Connect with Rosanne Lindsay, Traditional Naturopath

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