Press Release

Mar 2, 2020

Nasal Swab May Prevent China Virus

A bi-metallic nasal swab may prevent the onset of symptoms if the nasal swab is used soon after a person is exposed to the corona virus. This simple swab was designed to fight the virus in two ways, including on-contact killing the virus in the nasal passage and the upregulation of the person's own immune system to combat the virus.

Three years ago a small pharmaceutical research company began R&D work to develop a prevention for multiple virus infections, including the rhinovirus (the cause of the common cold) and flu virus infections.

Limited testing of the bi-metallic swab has been carried out in two states -- Oklahoma and Arizona. The results have shown that if a person uses the nasal swab as a preventative, the users have not contacted either the cold virus or any flu virus.

The nasal swab was designed to prevent illness resulting from multiple virus infections which may result from transmission of the virus from person to person, when people breath the same air. Coughing and sneezing make it almost impossible to prevent exposure, so the nasal swab is designed to begin the fight against the virus on first contact, before the virus has time to replicate and produce the onset of symptoms.

"No claims of treatment or cure can be made until testing of the nasal swab can be carried out. The swab is available for testing by any laboratory currently investigating prevention or treatment of the corona virus," said Howard Phillips, www.PhillipsExport.com

Field testing: Beginning in 2018, test subjects were recruited to obtain effectiveness data. Below are two of three community lectures discussing this new technology. The bilateral swab information was presented as confidential information, and NOT placed in the public domain, thereby preserving the IP for possible patent action. The technology was not placed in the public domain until May, 2020, when – because of the urgent need for a prevention of the coronavirus -- a presss release (see copy above) made the public aware of this technology, with a request that it be tested by other research labs.

Free Lecture

How to Minimize or Prevent the Common Cold or Flu

Speaker: H. Phillips, PhD

Thursday, 6 p.m.
February 22, 2018
Broken Bow Public Library
404 North Broadway
Info: Tom Pike, 580-208-8805

6 p.m. Monday
November 5, 2018

Music Hall (next to Gemini Café)
423 S. Central
Idabel, Oklahoma 74745

Info: Donna, 580 286 3551

Nasal Swabs can be improved *to PREVENT as well as SHORTEN the symptoms of the COMMON COLD Or FLU*

Every year, one forth of Americans will have from 2 to 4 common colds.
Incidence (annual) of Common cold: 62 million cases (NIAID); 23.6 per 100; estimated 1 billion colds in the USA annually; Children get 6-10 yearly, adults 2-4 yearly; over 60's less than 1 a year.
http://www.rightdiagnosis.com/c/cold/stats.htm

5% to 20% -- Percentage of the U.S. population that will get the flu, on average, each year. https://www.webmd.com/cold-and-flu/flu-statistics

Nasal swab therapy is becoming more common

New ideas

You can do it at home.

Possibility of prevention of the common cold.

Part 1 – How do we get a common cold?

Exposure and infection is impossible to prevent

We have always been warned that coughs and sneezes can spread diseases. But now the true scale of the risk has been revealed. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-1092075/Use-tissue-How-just-sneeze-infect-150-people.html

A single wayward sneeze from a rush-hour commuter can end up giving up to 150 fellow passengers a cold in just five minutes, researchers have found.

Unless they are contained in a tissue or handkerchief, the germs spread so quickly that within seconds they are being passed on via handrails on escalators or seats on trains, said their study.

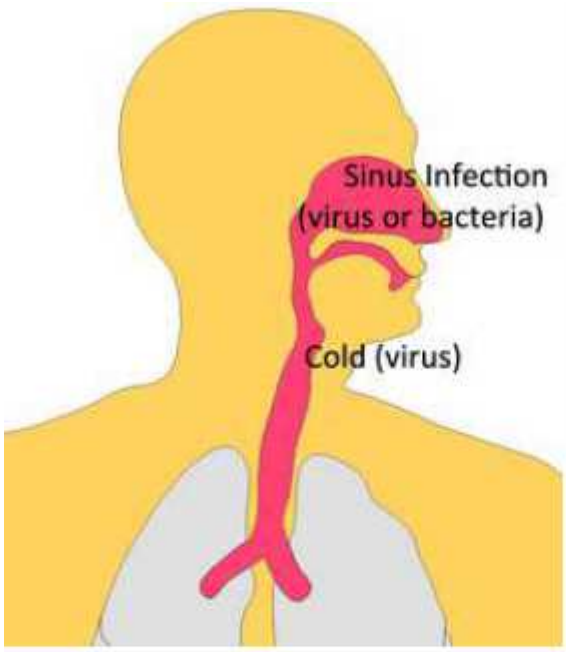
The researchers surveyed 1,300 workers about their health and found almost all commuters suffered at least one cold last winter. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-1092075/Use-tissue-How-just-sneeze-infect-150-people.html

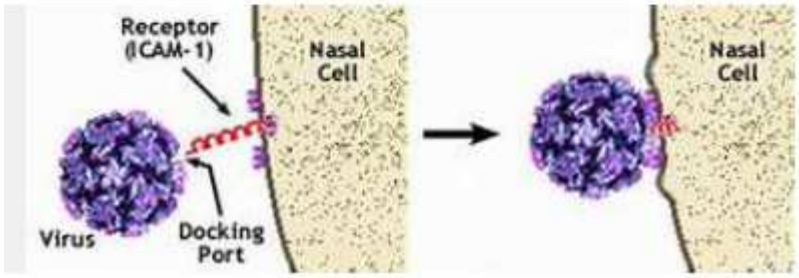
The results were analysed by cold and flu expert Dr Roger Henderson, who looked at the daily commute of the sneeze itself.

A single sneeze expels 100,000 droplets into the air at a speed of 90 mph. Individual droplets get transferred to handles, rails and other areas constantly held or touched.

Up to 10 per cent of all commuters will come into contact with an area infected by that one sneeze, Dr Henderson calculated. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-1092075/Use-tissue-How-just-sneeze-infect-150-people.html

Battleground is the nose and throat

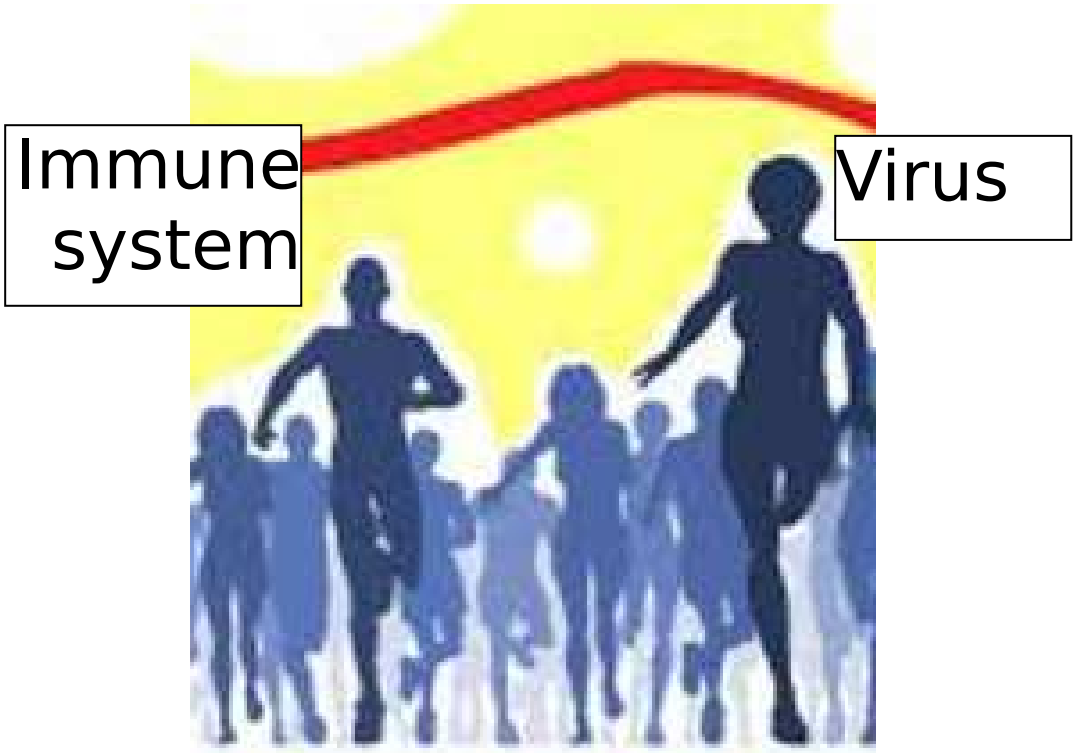




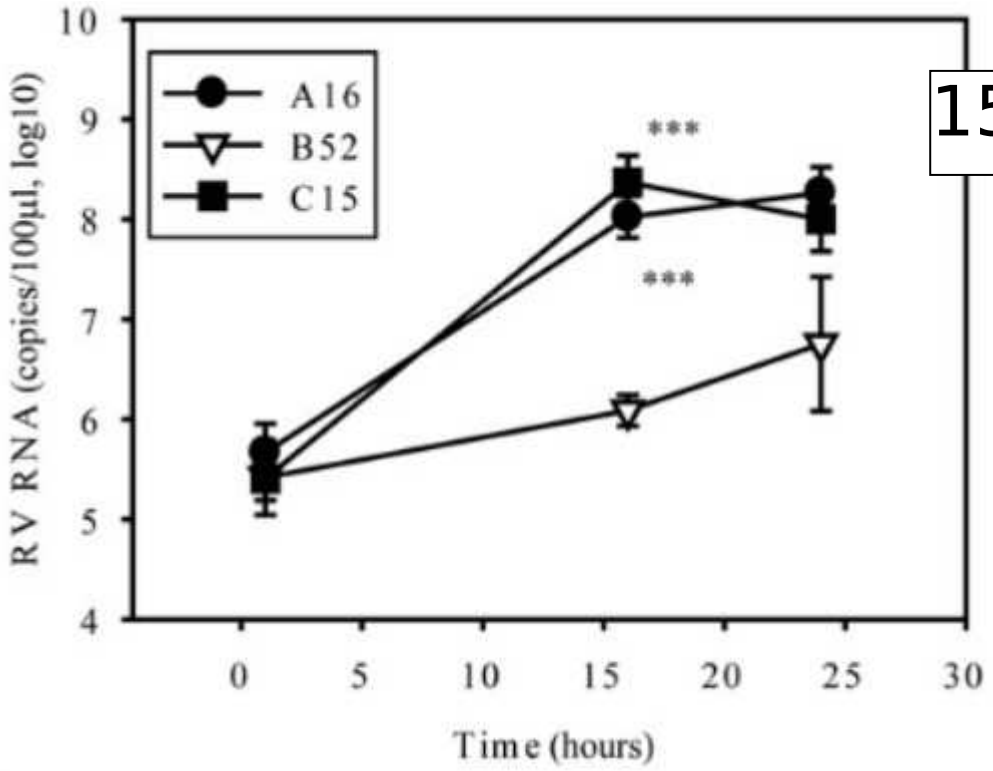
Rhinovirus growth temperature sensitivity

Rhinovirus experiments suggested that viral replication was optimal at 33°C (91.4 F) and markedly reduced at 37°C (98.6 F)to 39°C (102.2 F).
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3553670/

Part 2 -- The race



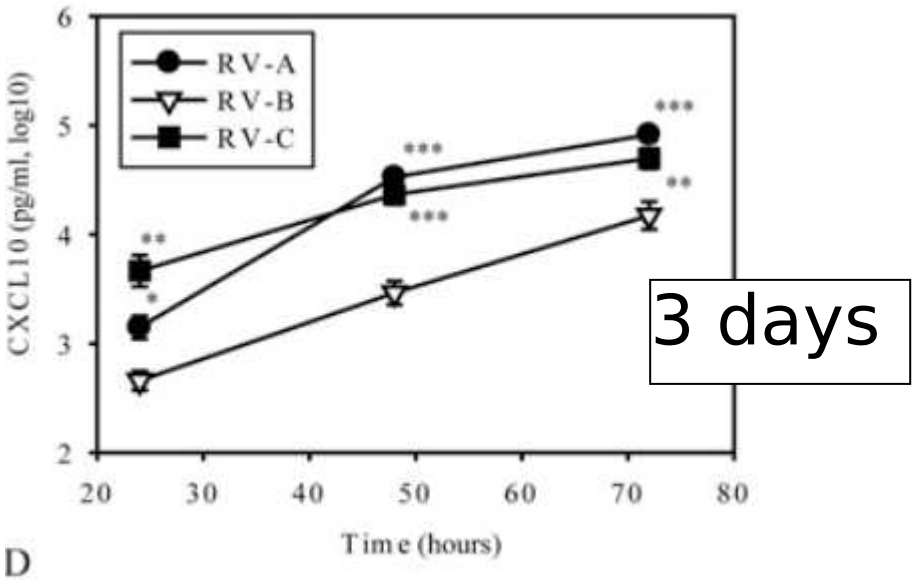
Rhinovirus replication rate is fast



15 hours

Rhinovirus (RV) replication is fast. Published data suggest that the RV concentration can increase by a factor of 1000 in only 15 hours, after which the concentration remains relatively constant.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4119842/

Immune system full response requires about 50 to 70 hours after infection.



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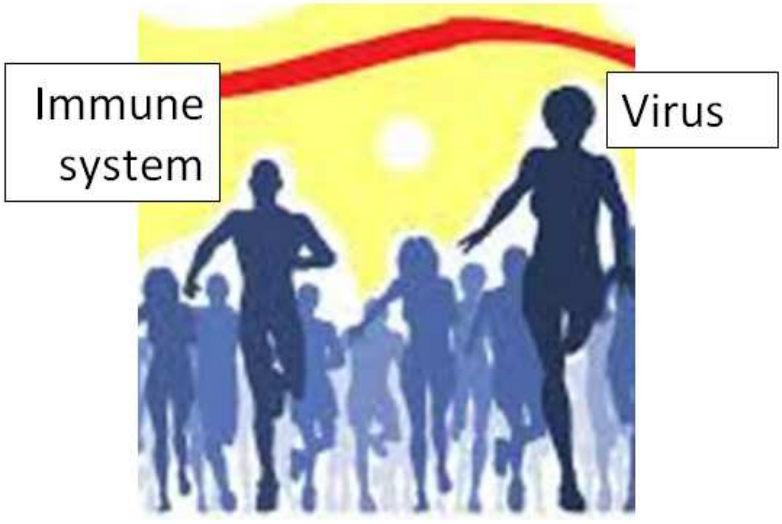
Effect of Rhinovirus species on cytokine production

J Allergy Clin Immunol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2015 Aug 1.
Published in final edited form as:

J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2014 Aug; 134(2): 332–341.e10.
Published online 2014 Mar 14. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2014.01.029

But we want the IMMUNE SYSTEM to WIN the race!

Can we HELP the IMMUNE SYSTEM?



Part 3 – Immune System

Ingredients of Vaccines - Fact Sheet

Additives used in the production of vaccines may include

1. suspending fluid (e.g. sterile water, saline, or fluids containing protein);
2. preservatives and stabilizers to help the vaccine remain unchanged (e.g. albumin, phenols, and glycine); and
3. adjuvants or enhancers to help the vaccine to be more effective.

Common substances found in vaccines include:

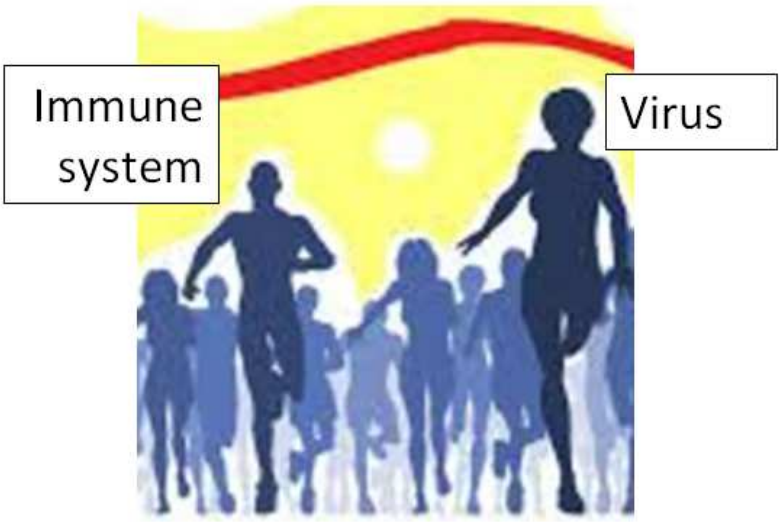
Aluminum gels or salts of aluminum which are added as adjuvants to help the vaccine stimulate a better response. Adjuvants help promote an earlier, more potent response, and more persistent immune response to the vaccine.

Adjuvants have been used safely in vaccines for many decades.

Aluminum salts, such as aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, and aluminum potassium sulfate have been used safely in vaccines for more than 70 years. Aluminum salts were initially used in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s with diphtheria and tetanus vaccines after it was found that this addition strengthened the body's immune response to these vaccines.

Can a nasal swab containing aluminum help boost the IMMUNE SYSTEM?

Part 4 – Virus



We want the VIRUS to LOSE the race!

Can we FIGHT the VIRUS?

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/adjuvants.html

Copper can kill a virus

The following paragraphs are returns from a Google search.

√ Solid copper kills many bacteria and viruses
www.copperzap.com/science

√ EPA studies show that solid copper kills MRSA swiftly. Copper is a powerful new ally in the fight to reduce the spread of infectious illness in hospitals, schools, daycare, at work, on airplanes, and even at home. Use all standard infection control practices, and add copper to protect yourself and those you love.

√ Antimicrobial properties of copper - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antimicrobial_properties...

Medical Uses of Copper in Antiquity

Ref: https://www.copper.org/publications/newsletters/innovations/2000/06/medicine-chest.html

The first recorded medical use of copper is found in the Smith Papyrus, one of the oldest books known. The Papyrus is an Egyptian medical text, written between 2600 and 2200 B.C., which records the use of copper to sterilize chest wounds and to sterilize drinking water. Other early reports of copper's medicinal uses are found in the Ebers Papyrus, written around 1500 B.C. By the time the Roman physician Aulus Cornelius Celsus began practicing medicine, during the reign of Tiberius (14 to 37 A.D.), copper and its derivatives had been firmly established as an important drug in the medical practitioner's pharmacopoeia.

Inactivation of Influenza A Virus on Copper versus Stainless Steel Surfaces[▽]

J. O. Noyce,[1] H. Michels,[2] and C. W. Keevil[1,*]

ABSTRACT

Influenza A virus particles (2×10^6) were inoculated onto copper or stainless steel and incubated at 22°C at 50 to 60% relative humidity. Infectivity of survivors was determined by utilizing a defined monolayer with fluorescent microscopy analysis. After incubation for 24 h on stainless steel, 500,000 virus particles were still infectious. After incubation for 6 h on copper, only 500 particles were active

Explanation and illustration: Test coupons were copper and stainless steel. Both were innoculated with 2 million virus particles, and the particles were allowed to deactivate over time.

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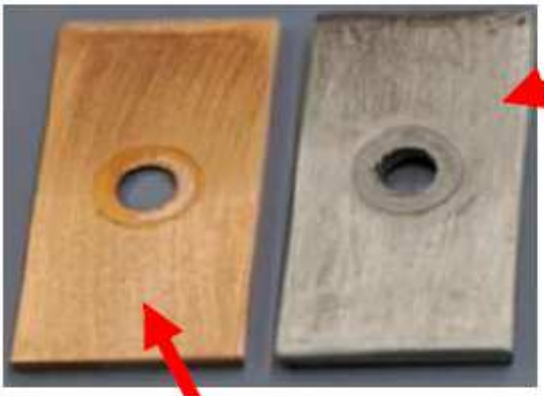


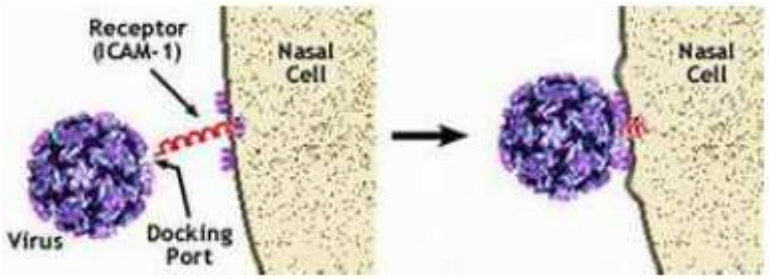
75% virus killed after 24 hours!

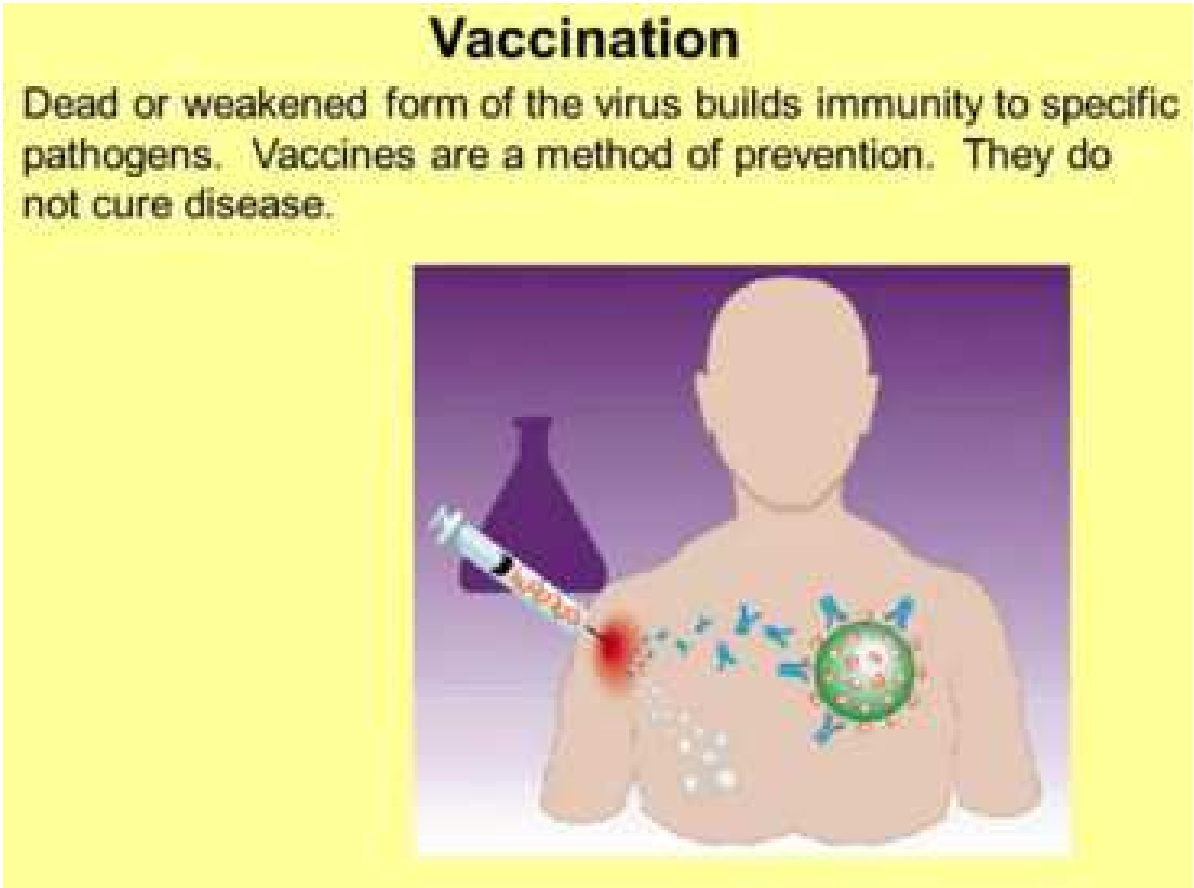
The stainless-steel-coupon virus infectious particles decreased from 2 million down to 1/2 million after a long time = 24 hours.

99.975% virus killed after only 6 hours!

The copper-coupon infectious virus particles decreased from 2 million down to only 500 particles IN ONLY 6 HOURS. Wow! 99.975% of the virus was deactivated (killed) because the virus was in contact with the copper metal surface.

Part 5 – Dead virus helps the IMMUNE SYSTEM.





http://slideplayer.com/slide/11174809/

Part 6 -- Can a nasal swab containing ALUMINUM and COPPER help prevent the onset of a common cold?

IMMUNE SYSTEM CAN WIN!

IMMUNE SYSTEM
can win the race!

A nasal swab containing ALUMINUM and COPPER can help prevent the onset of a common cold.

Hypothesis -- How it works

Approximate Time line

Day one

1. INFECTION

Infection event; being near a person who is sneezing or coughing. Rhinovirus begins to replicate in the nasal tissue and mucus.

If the rhinovirus is killed (metal contact), at the time of infection, the dead (and live) virus can be detected by the immune system, and the immune system can begin to build a defense.

Day three

2A. Colonization

Approximately three days after infection, the rhinovirus has replicated multiple generations and has reached a high concentration in the respiratory tract -- giving rise to the first symptoms, including sneezing, coughing, sore throat and a mild fever.

2B. No symptoms or very light symptoms of the common cold

Approximately three days after infection, the immune system may have had time to mount a defense, to kill and retard the multiplication of the rhinovirus. It may have replicated multiple generations but may NOT have reached a high concentration in the respiratory tract -- therefore, the immune system is winning, and there will be few or perhaps NO symptoms, including sneezing, coughing, sore throat and a mild fever.

How it works: The copper-contact (or metal contact) with the virus is known to fight the rhinovirus. The virus (including the dead virus) is detected by the immune system. The immune systems responds, but this takes time. Because the immune system takes time, **early intervention is required for best results**. It is known that vaccines for other virus types can be made by using dead virus as the active ingredient of the vaccines (example: the Salk vaccine for polio). This is the mechanism believed to be occurring when metal contact is used as the early-intervention therapy to fight the rhinovirus and win the fight against the common cold.

Surface potential -- electric charge of the human rhinovirus

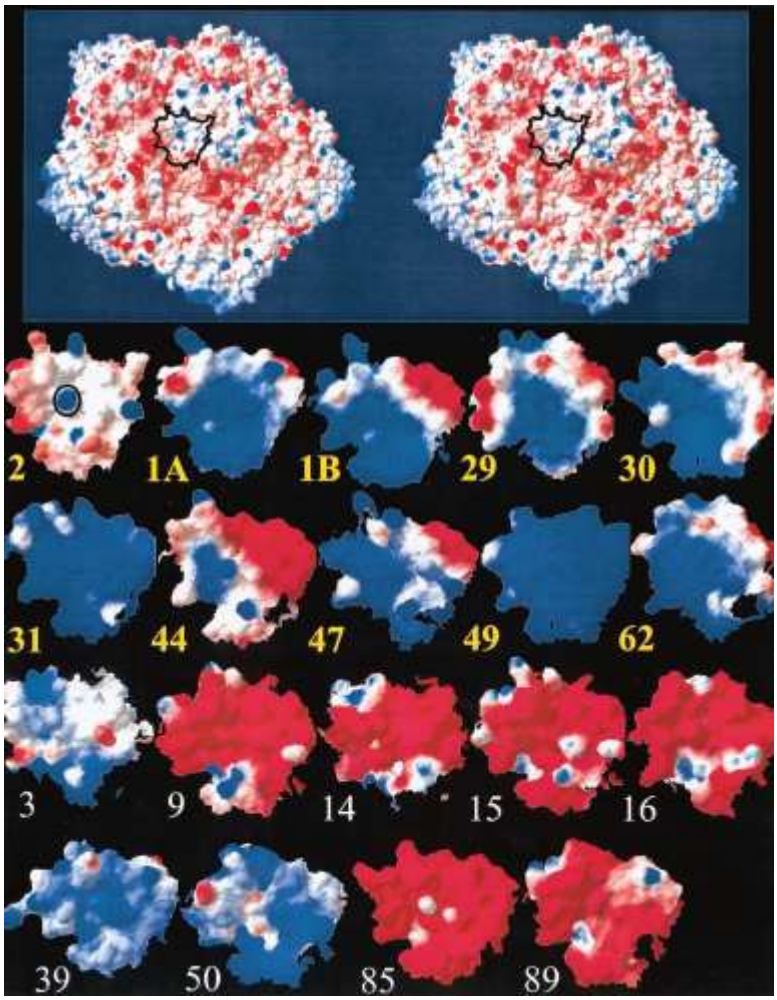


FIG. 5. Surface potential of 10 minor group (bold yellow lettering) and 9 major group HRVs (plain white lettering)

http://jvi.asm.org/content/77/12/6923.full.pdf

The above research results show that the virus surface is a complex pattern of positive and negative potentials (voltages). Our hypothesis is that metal -- particularly copper -- can short circuit these regions, thereby causing damage, including death of the virus. /s/ Phillips

MICROBIOLOGY

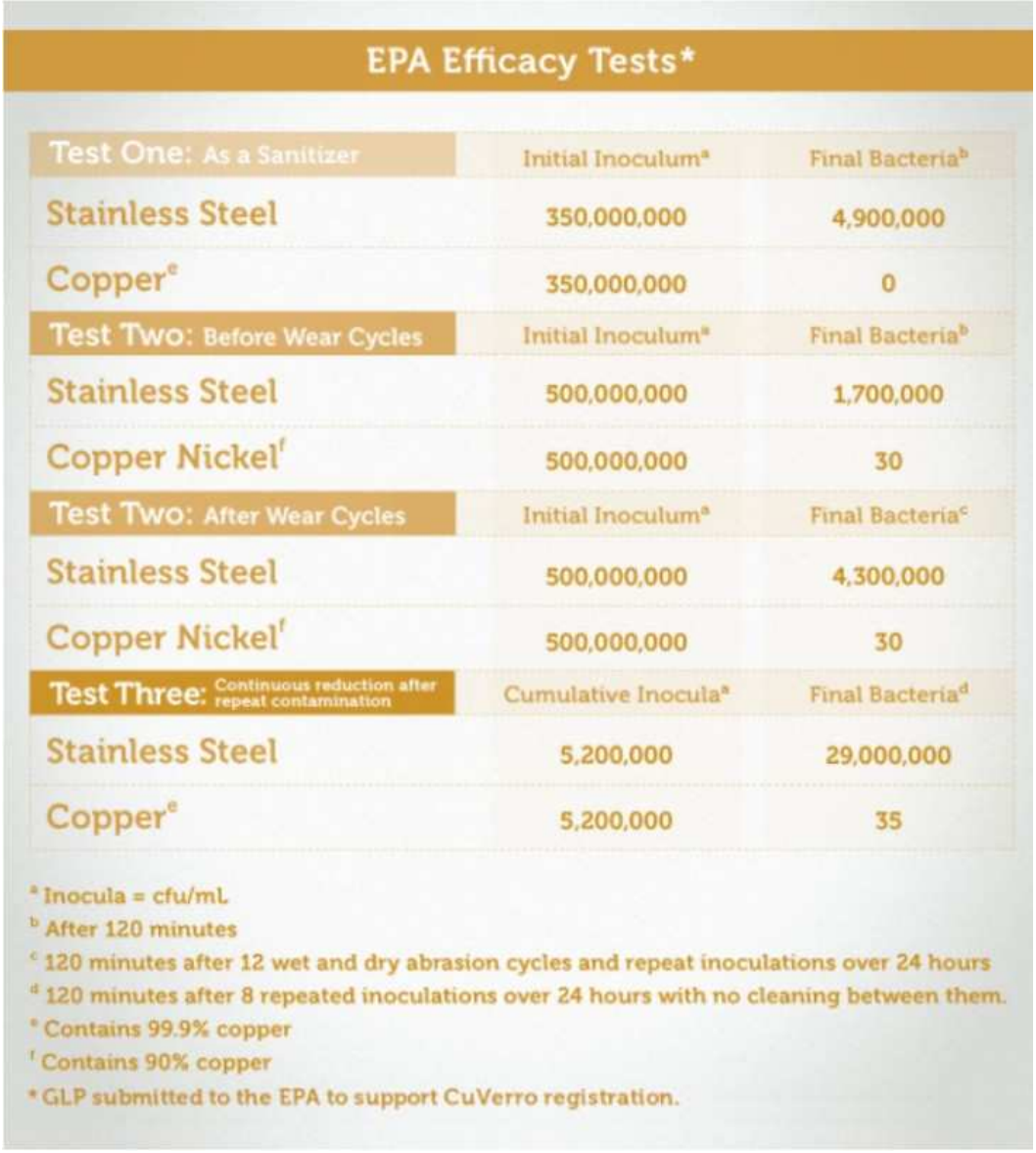
Microbes Use Electric Signals to Communicate With Other Species

Like human nerves, bacteria in biofilms can communicate using electrical signals. Now, studies show that other species can also tune in to these pulses.

http://email.biotechniques-news.com/q/1HeRLvzaWEm2Nolf1ifeE/wv

Part 7 – More information about copper.

Copper also kills BACTERIA



EPA Efficacy Tests*

Test One: As a Sanitizer	Initial Inoculum[a]	Final Bacteria[b]
Stainless Steel	350,000,000	4,900,000
Copper[e]	350,000,000	0
Test Two: Before Wear Cycles	**Initial Inoculum[a]**	**Final Bacteria[b]**
Stainless Steel	500,000,000	1,700,000
Copper Nickel[f]	500,000,000	30
Test Two: After Wear Cycles	**Initial Inoculum[a]**	**Final Bacteria[c]**
Stainless Steel	500,000,000	4,300,000
Copper Nickel[f]	500,000,000	30
Test Three: Continuous reduction after repeat contamination	**Cumulative Inocula[a]**	**Final Bacteria[d]**
Stainless Steel	5,200,000	29,000,000
Copper[e]	5,200,000	35

[a] Inocula = cfu/mL
[b] After 120 minutes
[c] 120 minutes after 12 wet and dry abrasion cycles and repeat inoculations over 24 hours
[d] 120 minutes after 8 repeated inoculations over 24 hours with no cleaning between them.
[e] Contains 99.9% copper
[f] Contains 90% copper
* GLP submitted to the EPA to support CuVerro registration.

https://cuverro.com/tested-proven-trusted/scientific-proof/epa-tests

Based on EPA Registration, products made with CuVerro, materials can be marketed with the following public health claims:

Laboratory testing has shown that when cleaned regularly, this surface:

- Continuously reduces bacterial[7] contamination, achieving 99.9% reduction within two hours of exposure.
- Kills greater than 99.9% of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria[7] within two hours of exposure.
- Delivers continuous and ongoing antibacterial[7] action, remaining effective in killing greater than 99.9% of bacteria[1] within two hours.
- Kills greater than 99.9% of bacteria[7] within two hours, and continues to kill more than 99% of bacteria[1] even after repeated contamination.

Helps inhibit the buildup and growth of bacteria[7] within two hours of exposure between routine cleaning and sanitizing steps.

EPA recommendation

The EPA now urges hospitals to install copper “touch surfaces”, like doorknobs, faucets, and bedrails. Several hospitals did. Infections caught by patients dropped by half.

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https://arizonadailyindependent.com/2014/10/10/tucson-inventors-mix-up-between-zinc-and-copper-leads-to-discovery/

Often called "Dr. Copper" for other reasons, this metal may be a newly discovered boon for hospitals and other health facilities.

Part 8 – Nasal swab availability

No Aluminum

[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You

Contact information for CopperZap:

https://www.copperzap.com/us/

- **Address:**
  CopperZap LLC
  5151 E Broadway Blvd Ste 1600
  Tucson AZ 85711-3777
- **Contact Info:**
  E-mail: info@copperzap.com
  Phone Toll-free 888-411-6114
  fax 520-512-5401

No Aluminum

Doug Cornell, President
Doug Started using working on CopperZap in 2012. He came up with the idea after he discovered he could stop a cold just by briefly touching copper in his nose. He searched online and discovered a huge body of research confirming copper kills germs just by touch. Doug is an investor and investment manager. His background includes product innovation and invention. He developed and patented a unique solar water heater which was chosen as the best in the world at the 1984 World's Fair. Since 2012, mostly in spare time, Doug tested CopperZap, oversaw development of a manufacturing process, and hired a great team of people for day-to- day operations. Doug has a BA from Yale University and a PhD from University of Michigan.

You can make your own nasal swab

Cost of materials = $10 approximately

New prototype designs, as of 1/15/2018.

Recommended protocol

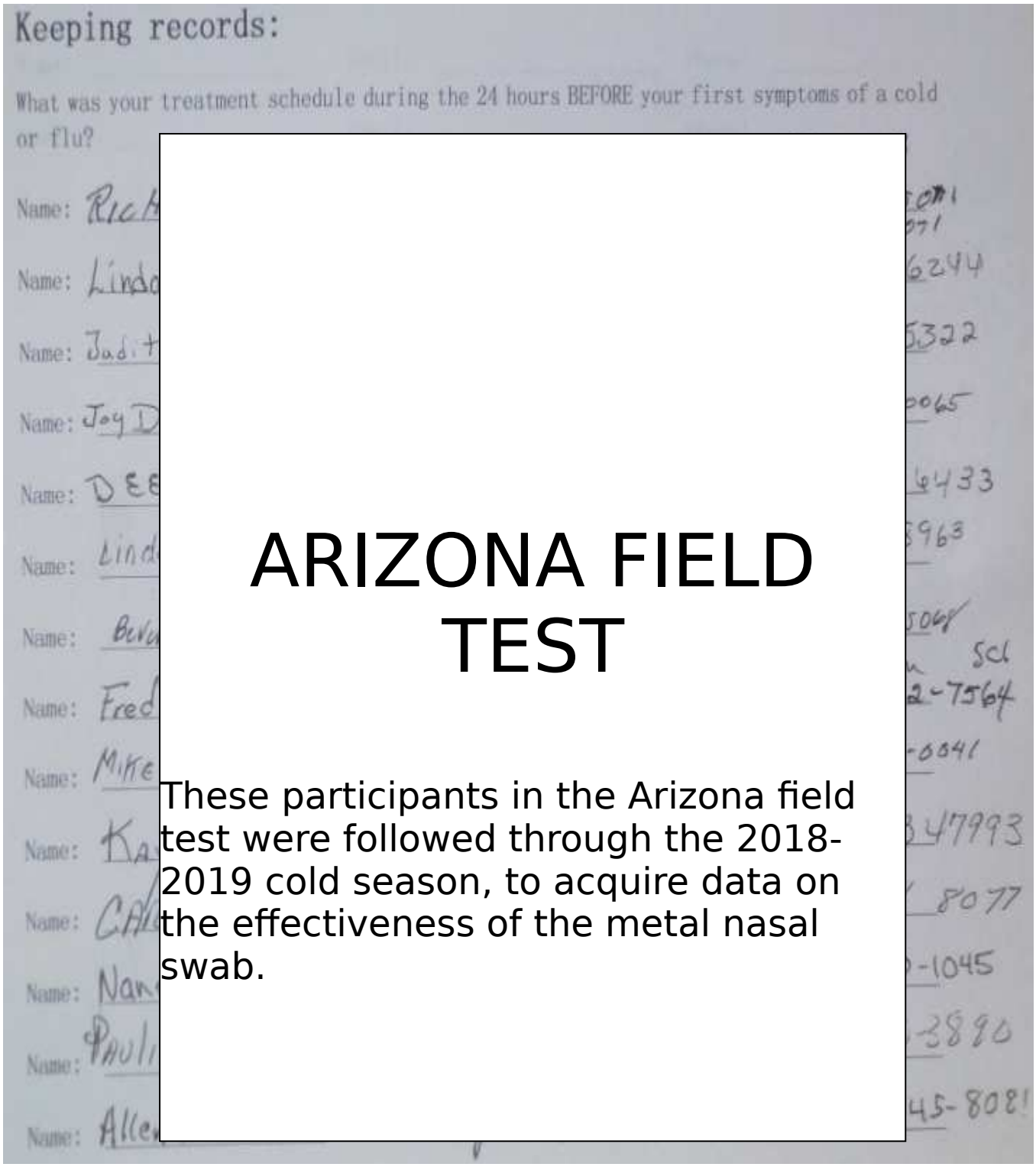
Minimum use: Nasal swab morning, noon and night.

Optimum use: Early in the morning; at every meal time; and at bedtime.

Cleaning the metal nasal swab

A hand-held wire brush can do a very nice job of cleaning and burnishing the copper and aluminum surfaces .

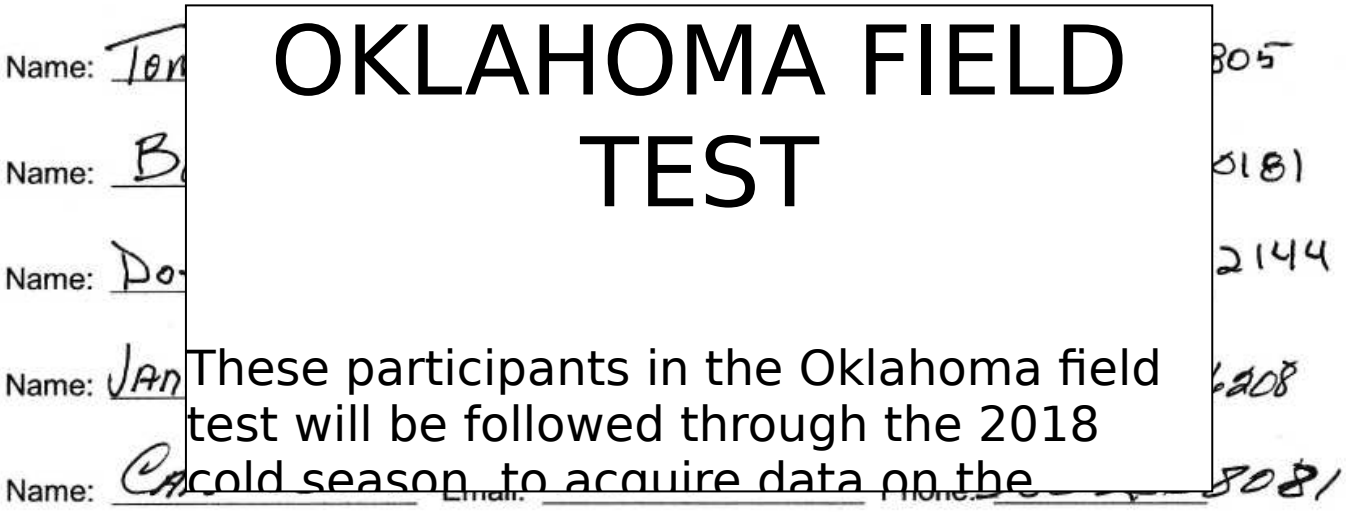
Part 10 -- Field Test



Results ….

Users, after a seminar in Arizona (January 2018) – No colds yet!

Part 11 -- Oklahoma Field Test



Ju K – Female adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/5/2018. Also using Chore Boy (copper pot scrubber for hand cleaning). Had symptoms 2nd week in Feb, MD's diagnosis was that it was NOT a common cold; probably a bacterial infection. The condition was treated with a Z-Pac (antibiotics) and the symptoms all resolved within 4 days.

Mar C – Female adult. Started using using home-made copper nasal swab end of December.

Dav S – Male adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.

Vi B – Female adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.

Bil T – Female adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.

Amy H – Female adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018. Health care professional. Daughter had a light cold episode; used copper nasal swab beginning at the onset of the first symptoms, and was back in school in 3 days.

Ron B – Male adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.

Scott L – Male adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018. Construction worker.

Mar L – Female adult. Started using copper nasal swab about 2/1/2018. Schoolteacher.

Ter P – Male adult. Started using copper nasal swab 1/28/2018. Cancer patient. Recently completed chemo therapy. Presumed weakened immune system. Caught a common cold about 2/15. Severity and recovery ??

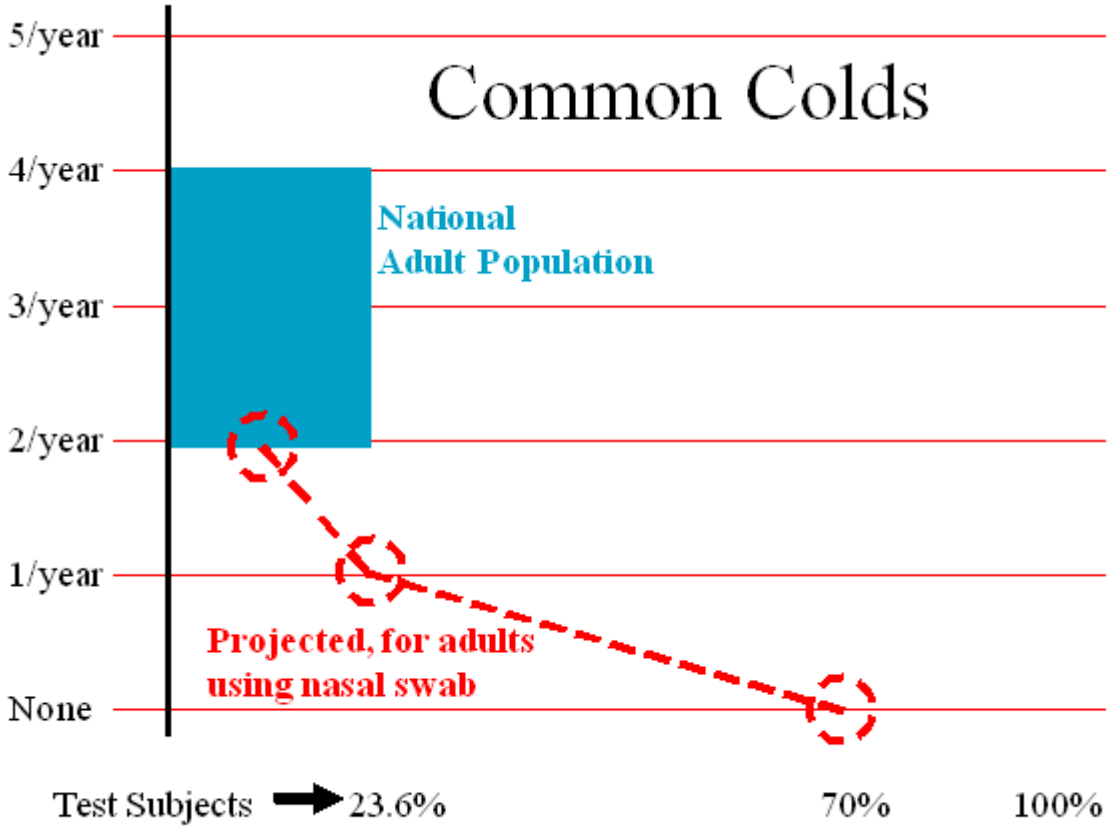
Hu G – Female adult. Started using home-made copper nasal swab 1/1/2018.

Bla H – Male adult. Started using home-made copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.

Ti G – Female adult. Started using home-made copper nasal swab 11/15/2018. Librarian, serves 2 schools daily; one in the morning; the second school library in the afternoon. Exposure to many children on a daily basis.

Luci – Female adult. Started using aluminum + copper nasal swab 1/20/2018.

Ja Mc – Female adult. Started using Cold Mix (SDBS) 2/18/2018. Started using copper nasal swab 1/15/2018.



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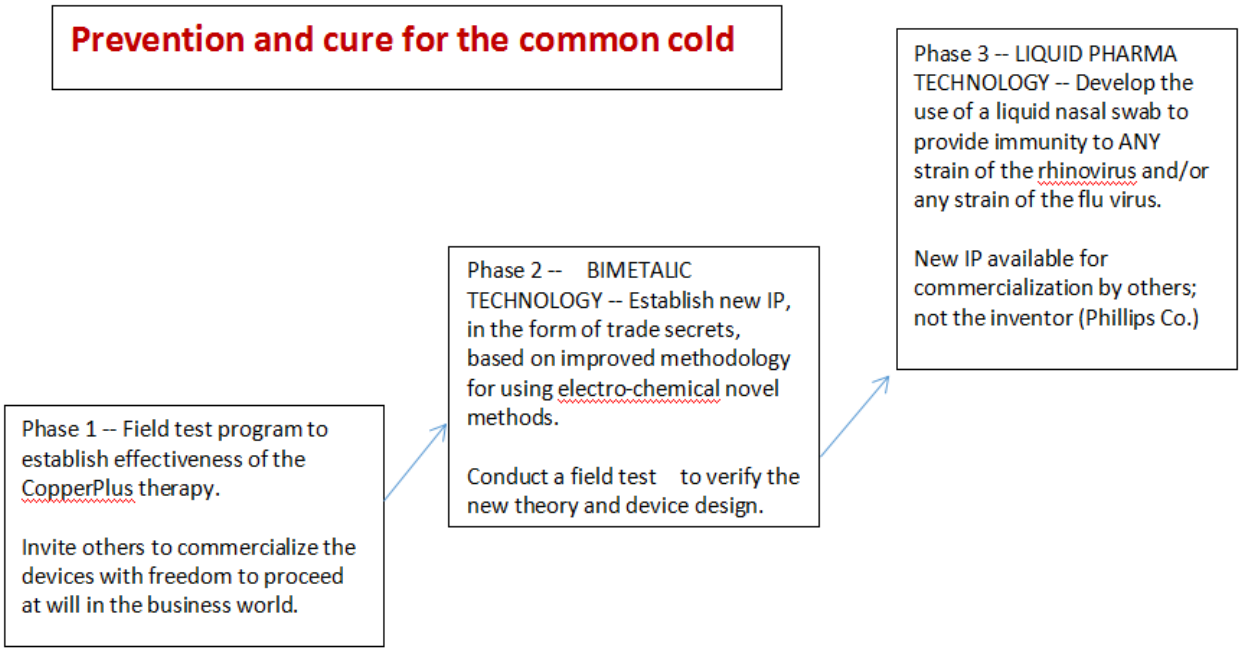
5% to 20% -- Percentage of the U.S. population that will get the flu, on average, each year. https://www.webmd.com/cold-and-flu/flu-statistics

Part 12 – Advanced Research



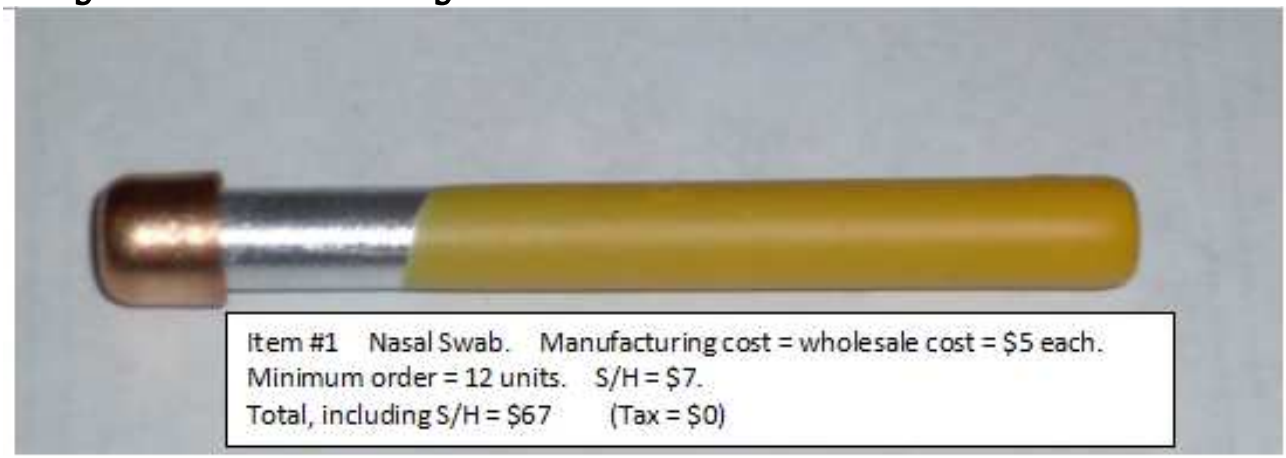
Q & A ?

End of presentation.

The following material was used, when needed, during the Q&A session of each presentation.

Approximate cost,

if you make your own nasal swab



Item #1 Nasal Swab. Manufacturing cost = wholesale cost = $5 each.
Minimum order = 12 units. S/H = $7.
Total, including S/H = $67 (Tax = $0)

Item #2 Nasal Swab. Individually packaged in plastic box.
Manufacturing cost = wholesale cost = $7 each. Minimum order = 12 units. S/H = $7
Total, including S/H = $91 (Tax = $0)

Item #3 Nasal Swab; Wood and brass housing.
Manufacturing cost = wholesale cost = $10 each.
Minimum order = 12 units. S/H = $7
Total, including S/H = $127 (Tax = $0)

Attendance

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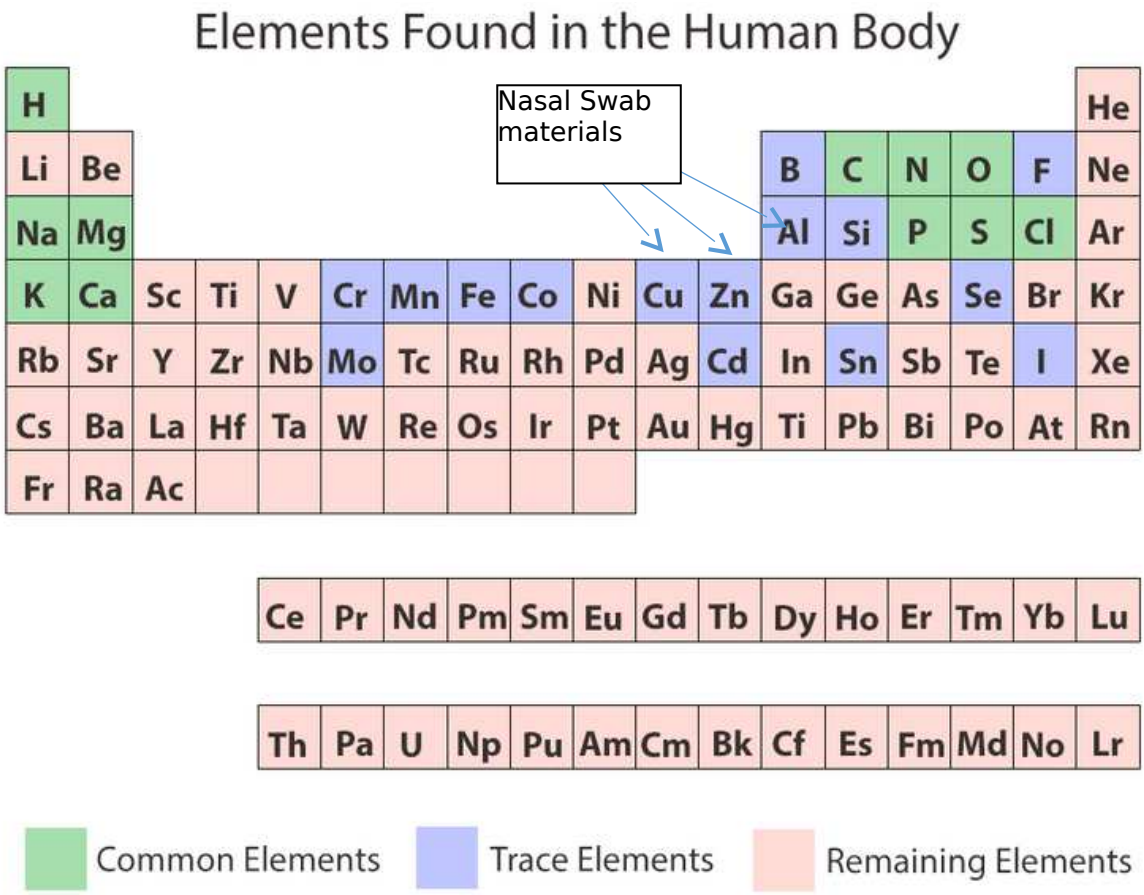
Aluminum can help fight the rhinovirus



As for the possibility that aluminum is a carcinogen: It's not classified as one by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Toxicology Program. Ted Gansler, M.D., director of medical content for the American Cancer Society, says, "From the perspective of cancer risk, I don't see a single reason to be concerned about aluminum foil."