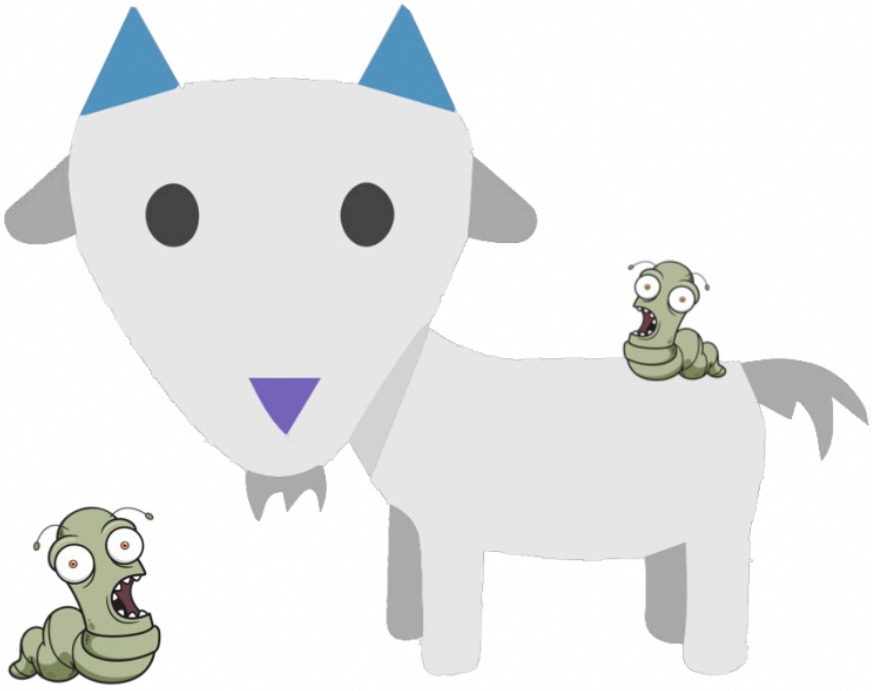
# PARASITE PILL



*This report is dedicated to those mighty goats who fight valiantly for the freedom to speak their mind.*

Note: I did not create this PDF, it was sent to me some time back. The author of the original file is not stated. What follows is only a portion of the full, original document and I have deleted certain [ dramatics ] I did not find necessary; notably the repeated sentence "it gets worse." The remainder of the document exceeds my own position so I have left it at just the first two sections, which I feel ask more than a few relevant and pertinent questions that we may do well to consider.

LINK TO ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

# 1. IMMUNE SYSTEM

Cats have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.
Dogs have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.
Horses have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.
Cattle have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.
Chickens have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.

All mammals that interact with humans have a schedule for routine treatment of parasites.
Except for one...

Are you a mammal?

When was the last time you were prescribed a schedule to be routinely treated for parasites?
The immune system of all mammals naturally fights off parasites.
Yet, all mammals [except one] are still given a schedule for routine treatment of parasites
But how does the human immune system compare with the immune system of other mammals?

Is Vitamin C necessary for a healthy immune system?

Which is the only mammal incapable of producing its own Vitamin C?

What is 'hypoascorbemia'?

If humans cannot produce Vitamin C, would humans be more susceptible to parasite infection than any other mammal?

If humans are more susceptible to parasite infection than all other mammals, then why are humans the only mammal which is not given a schedule for routine treatment of parasites?

Logical thinking.

Does Vitamin C deficiency result in depression, schizophrenia, other psychiatric disorders, gastrointestinal disease, fatigue, death, and cancer?

Are these symptoms of a vitamin deficiently, or are these symptoms of a vitamin deficient immune system which results in rapidly multiplying parasites?

What is the [real] cause of depression, schizophrenia, other psychiatric disorders, gastrointestinal disease, fatigue, death, and cancer?

What is Teetotalism?

Why is alcohol so fervently pushed upon society?

Does alcohol prevent the body's absorption of Vitamin C?

If a mammal is unable to produce its own Vitamin C, and if that mammal is given a substance which prevents the body's absorption of Vitamin C, will that mammal suffer from a dramatically compromised immune system?

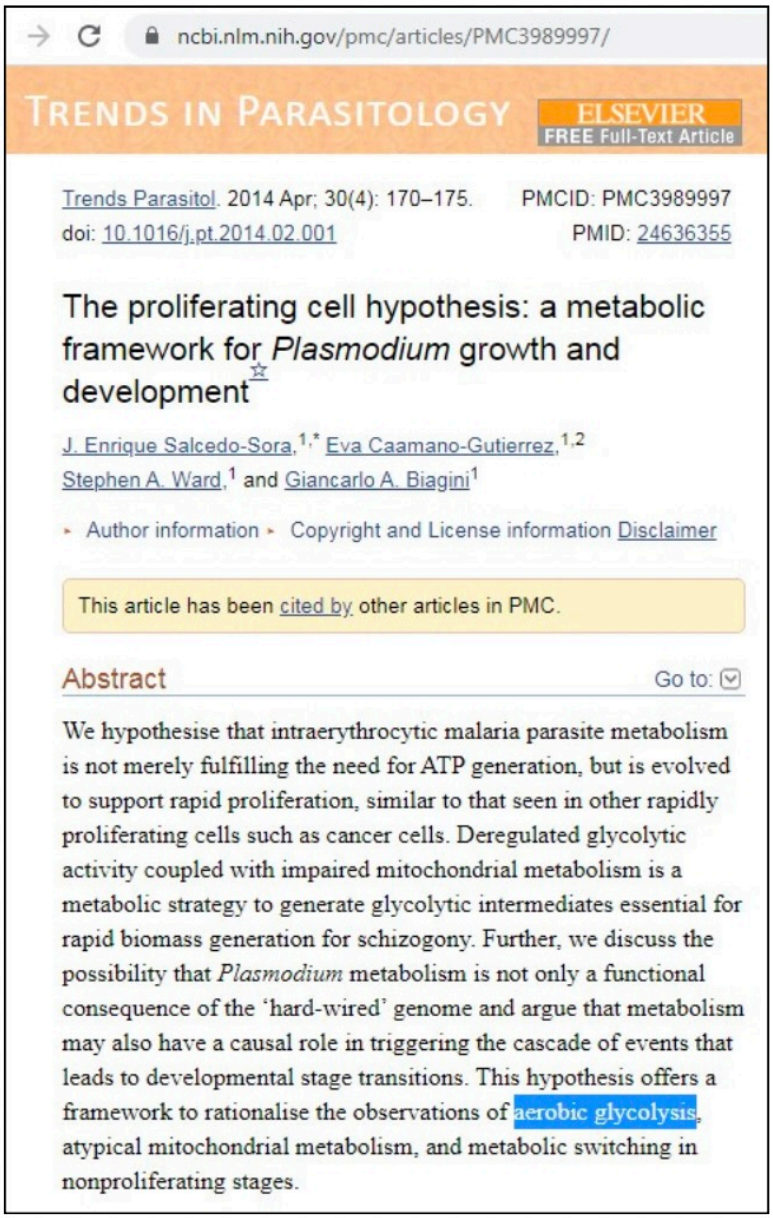
Would parasites thrive in such a host?

What is the [real] purpose for promoting alcohol consumption?

Is the sugar industry highly subsidized?

Do parasites require a continually high diet of sugar?

More specifically: do parasites rely on aerobic glycolysis?



ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3989997/

TRENDS IN PARASITOLOGY ELSEVIER FREE Full-Text Article

Trends Parasitol. 2014 Apr; 30(4): 170–175. PMCID: PMC3989997
doi: 10.1016/j.pt.2014.02.001 PMID: 24636355

# The proliferating cell hypothesis: a metabolic framework for *Plasmodium* growth and development☆

J. Enrique Salcedo-Sora,[1,*] Eva Caamano-Gutierrez,[1,2] Stephen A. Ward,[1] and Giancarlo A. Biagini[1]

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This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

## Abstract

Go to:

We hypothesise that intraerythrocytic malaria parasite metabolism is not merely fulfilling the need for ATP generation, but is evolved to support rapid proliferation, similar to that seen in other rapidly proliferating cells such as cancer cells. Deregulated glycolytic activity coupled with impaired mitochondrial metabolism is a metabolic strategy to generate glycolytic intermediates essential for rapid biomass generation for schizogony. Further, we discuss the possibility that *Plasmodium* metabolism is not only a functional consequence of the 'hard-wired' genome and argue that metabolism may also have a causal role in triggering the cascade of events that leads to developmental stage transitions. This hypothesis offers a framework to rationalise the observations of aerobic glycolysis, atypical mitochondrial metabolism, and metabolic switching in nonproliferating stages.

Are parasites incapable of surviving on fats?

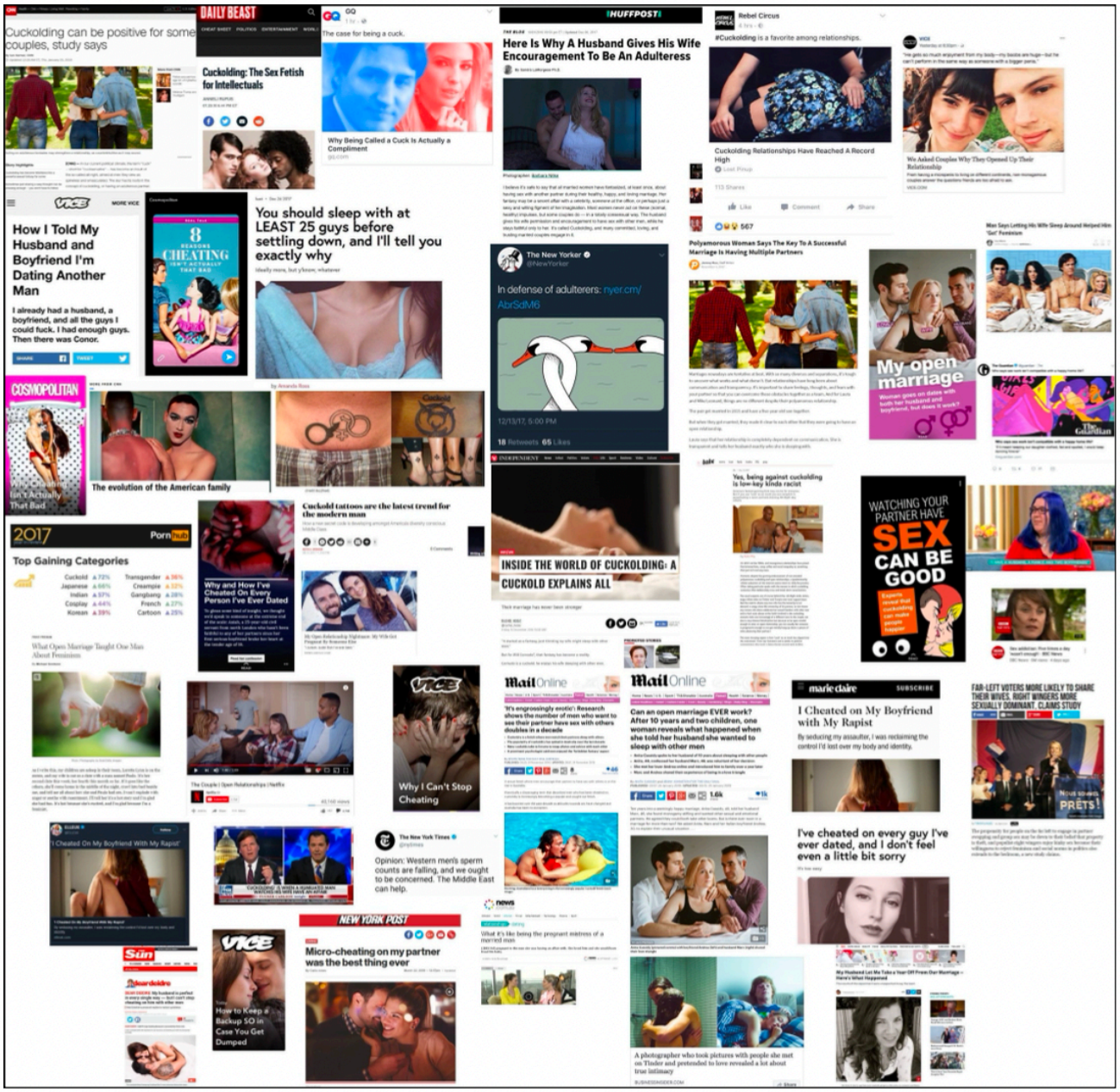
Did the sugar industry pay to trick us into thinking that fat was the cause of ill health? LINK

Did this deceptive tactic dramatically reduce fat consumption while also increasing sugar consumption?

What effect would this have on parasites infecting human hosts?

What is the [real] purpose of sugar subsidies?

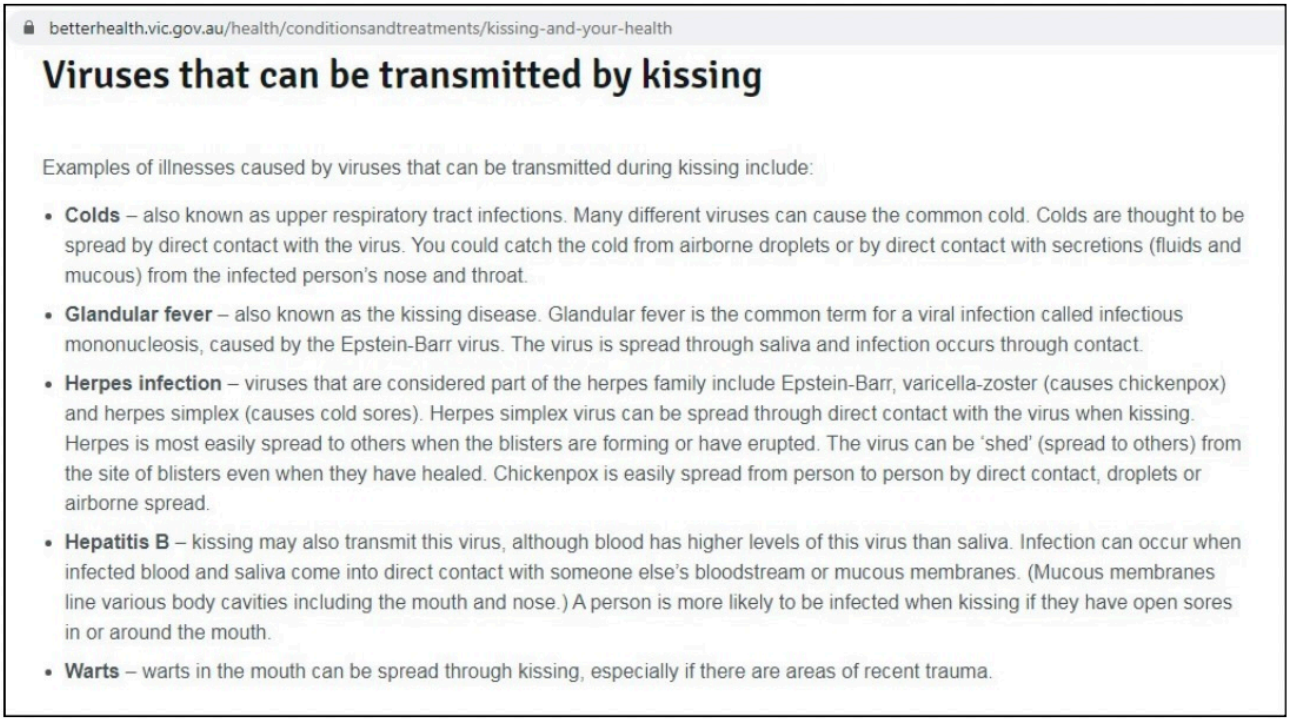
Is promiscuity shamelessly pushed upon society?




Can parasites be sexually transmitted? [LINK]

Would increased sexual promiscuity result in an increase in infected hosts?

Historically, what was the purpose of 'You may now kiss the bride'?



betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/kissing-and-your-health

## Viruses that can be transmitted by kissing

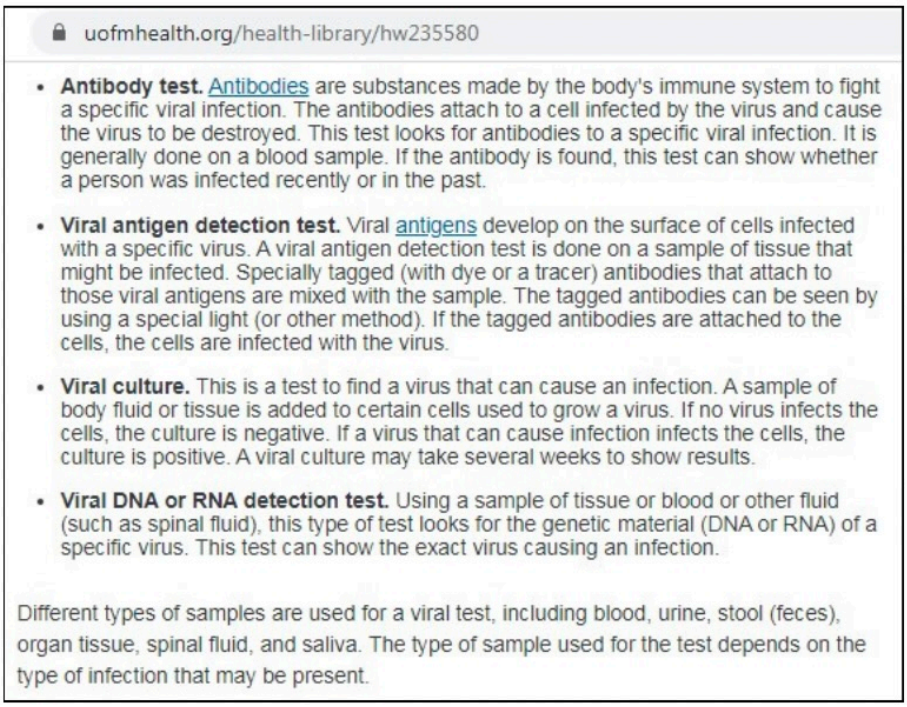
Examples of illnesses caused by viruses that can be transmitted during kissing include:

- **Colds** – also known as upper respiratory tract infections. Many different viruses can cause the common cold. Colds are thought to be spread by direct contact with the virus. You could catch the cold from airborne droplets or by direct contact with secretions (fluids and mucous) from the infected person's nose and throat.
- **Glandular fever** – also known as the kissing disease. Glandular fever is the common term for a viral infection called infectious mononucleosis, caused by the Epstein-Barr virus. The virus is spread through saliva and infection occurs through contact.
- **Herpes infection** – viruses that are considered part of the herpes family include Epstein-Barr, varicella-zoster (causes chickenpox) and herpes simplex (causes cold sores). Herpes simplex virus can be spread through direct contact with the virus when kissing. Herpes is most easily spread to others when the blisters are forming or have erupted. The virus can be 'shed' (spread to others) from the site of blisters even when they have healed. Chickenpox is easily spread from person to person by direct contact, droplets or airborne spread.
- **Hepatitis B** – kissing may also transmit this virus, although blood has higher levels of this virus than saliva. Infection can occur when infected blood and saliva come into direct contact with someone else's bloodstream or mucous membranes. (Mucous membranes line various body cavities including the mouth and nose.) A person is more likely to be infected when kissing if they have open sores in or around the mouth.
- **Warts** – warts in the mouth can be spread through kissing, especially if there are areas of recent trauma.

What is the connection between parasites and viruses?

Why are we unable to directly detect viruses?

Why can viruses only be detected from 'specimens' extracted from a host?



uofmhealth.org/health-library/hw235580

- **Antibody test.** Antibodies are substances made by the body's immune system to fight a specific viral infection. The antibodies attach to a cell infected by the virus and cause the virus to be destroyed. This test looks for antibodies to a specific viral infection. It is generally done on a blood sample. If the antibody is found, this test can show whether a person was infected recently or in the past.
- **Viral antigen detection test.** Viral antigens develop on the surface of cells infected with a specific virus. A viral antigen detection test is done on a sample of tissue that might be infected. Specially tagged (with dye or a tracer) antibodies that attach to those viral antigens are mixed with the sample. The tagged antibodies can be seen by using a special light (or other method). If the tagged antibodies are attached to the cells, the cells are infected with the virus.
- **Viral culture.** This is a test to find a virus that can cause an infection. A sample of body fluid or tissue is added to certain cells used to grow a virus. If no virus infects the cells, the culture is negative. If a virus that can cause infection infects the cells, the culture is positive. A viral culture may take several weeks to show results.
- **Viral DNA or RNA detection test.** Using a sample of tissue or blood or other fluid (such as spinal fluid), this type of test looks for the genetic material (DNA or RNA) of a specific virus. This test can show the exact virus causing an infection.

Different types of samples are used for a viral test, including blood, urine, stool (feces), organ tissue, spinal fluid, and saliva. The type of sample used for the test depends on the type of infection that may be present.

What are Exosomes? LINK

Why hide Exosome theory?

Do viruses cause disease, or do parasites cause exosomes?

What is the purpose of vaccines?

Are excipients placed into vaccines?

Are certain excipients placed into vaccines for the purpose of systematically targeting and temporarily focusing the immune system on the antigens to invoke a stronger immune response which helps to ensure the development of antibodies?

What are adjuvants?

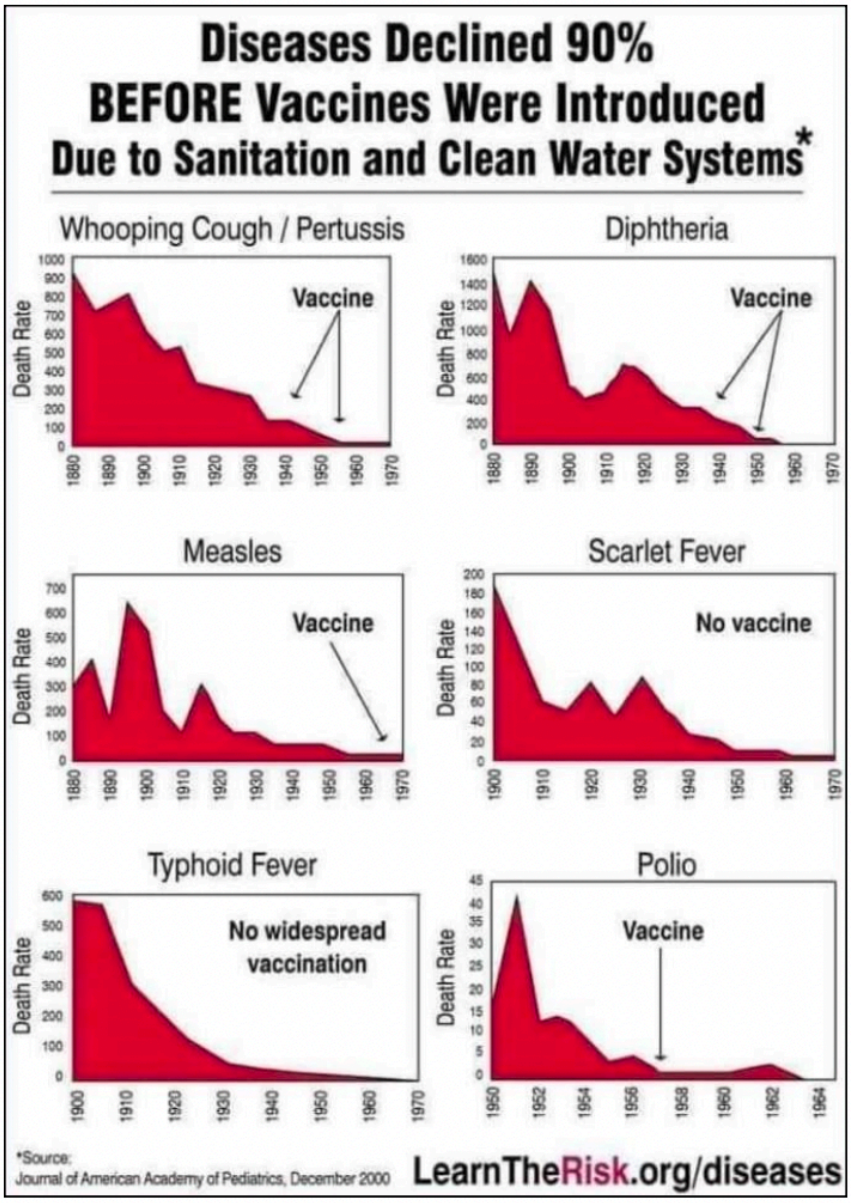
What is reactogenicity?

By temporarily distracting the immune system with the adjuvant, is the immune system less capable of reacting to other threats?

Could this cause a rapid increase in parasitic infection?

Should we focus on more clean water or more injections?

Historically, which was more successful?



If clean water is so effective at preventing disease, then reconcile the following:

1. Amount of money spent on water treatment facilities
2. Amount of money spent on developing patentable vaccines

theguardian.com/environment/2016/jan/16/flints-water-crisis-what-went-wrong

# Flint's water crisis: what went wrong

**After the water supply was found to contain high levels of lead, evidence is mounting that officials ignored or neglected indicators of a growing crisis**


▲ LeeAnne Walters shows water samples from her home from 21 January and 15 January after city and state officials spoke during a forum discussing growing health concerns being raised by residents about the water. Photograph: Ryan Garza/AP

Lee and Ernie Perez knew something was amiss when their three cats started throwing up after drinking water.

What is the [real] purpose of vaccines?

**It gets worse.**

Is aluminum sprayed over major metropolitan areas to prevent global warming by reflecting sunlight?

Do these aluminum particles eventually fall to earth?

Does this aluminum dust enter the human body through respiration?

Are aluminum adjuviants placed into vaccines where it can then be injected directly into the body?

Are dormant parasites activated by the presence of heavy metals in the host body?

cell.com/parasitology/comments/S0169-4758(98)01358-1

Trends in Parasitology

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REVIEWS | VOLUME 15, ISSUE 1, P16-21, JANUARY 01, 1999

Parasites as Accumulation Indicators of Heavy Metal Pollution

B. Sures • R. Siddall • H. Taraschewski • B. Sures • R. Siddall • H. Taraschewski

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-4758(98)01358-1

PlumX Metrics

## Abstract

Parasites are attracting increasing interest from parasite ecologists as potential indicators of environmental quality because of the variety of ways in which they respond to anthropogenic pollution. However, until recently, little was known about the accumulation of toxins within parasites. Certain parasites, particularly intestinal acanthocephalans and cestodes of fish, can accumulate heavy metals at concentrations that are orders of magnitude higher than those in the host tissues or the environment. In this review, Bernd Sures, Roy Siddall and Horst Taraschewski discuss the recently described phenomenon of conspicuous metal accumulation by parasites and how this might be applied to environmental monitoring. They also suggest how environmental science and parasitology might profit from each other in the near future.

What is the [real] reason for putting aluminum into our bodies?

What is Toxoplasmosis? LINK

Does toxoplasmosis lead to symptoms similar to Vitamin C deficiency? [schizophrenia]

Do parasites cause symptoms of depression and schizophrenia?

Vitamin C Deficiency >>> Weakened Immune System >>> Increased Parasite infection

Increased Parasite infection >>> Depression and other psychiatric illnesses

Define Mental Illness.

Are the drugs used to treat depression and other psychiatric illnesses intended to cure the patient?

Why do anti-depression medications not work in long-term studies? LINK

Do human emotions result from chemicals secreted by glands in the human body?

Do parasites feed on the chemical secretions from these glands?

Would this cause a chemical imbalance leading to depression and other mental illnesses?

Would the prescribed anti-depressants cause an artificial increase to this chemicals?

Would this result in a 'return to normalcy' [temporary]

Would the artificial increase of these chemical secretions [food source for parasite] result in an increase to the number of parasites in the host?

Would this increase in parasites once again deplete the body of the necessary chemicals?

Would this require an increased dosage in medication to 'return to normalcy'?

Would this increased dosage cause an even greater increase in parasites?

Define Addiction.

What would happen if the meds were reduced without first reducing the parasites? [severe symptoms]

Why do anti-depression medications [really] not work in the long-term?

Why is our drinking water fluoridated?

What is fluorosis?

When sodium fluoride is placed into drinking water, is it detectable by taste or smell?

When placed in drinking water, can sodium fluoride lead to fluorosis?

ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2956113/

It has been described that application of sodium fluoride (NaF) as the main fluoride source to cells under culture can induce an excess of p53, a protein expressed when there is damage to the DNA [7]. On the other hand, induction of apoptosis has been described in the epithelial cells of human lung cultured with growing amounts of NaF, as well as general changes in alveolar macrophages under culture [8,9]. Additionally, it has been described that incorporation of fluoride in the diet of animals under experimentation can cause liver damage expressed as induction in the expression of caspases (that are the last effectors of apoptosis), as well as of the protein bcl-2 (the protein activated during apoptosis) [10,11].

Conversely, it has been reported that in geographic zones where fluorosis is endemic, there is an increase in the presence of bacterial, viral, and parasitic infections in humans or in wild or farm animals that have been intoxicated with this type of compound when it is present in drinking water in concentrations exceeding the maximal dose recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), which is <1 parts per million (ppm) of NaF [1,2]. In Mexico, acute and chronic fluorosis is present mainly in central-northern states in which the water presents NaF concentrations that exceed WHO health norms [1]. The presence of NaF in aquifers is very important because this compound is not filtered by the conventional water purification systems that are employed precisely to prepare water for human consumption [1–6]. Also, NaF dissolved in water has neither taste nor smell; thus, people can ingest great quantities of this toxin without being aware of it [1,6]. Once consumed, NaF can cause alterations in systems such as digestive, nervous, reproductive, and immunological [1,12].

As mentioned previously, individuals who present fluorosis are more susceptible to presenting bacterial, viral, and parasitic infections, which indicates that there can be a change in their immune system, in which leukocytes play a very important role as defense systems against these infections [1]. From another viewpoint, it is known that leukocytes in peripheral blood circulation that have completed their useful life present a natural process of apoptosis and are eliminated from the organism [1,4,8]. Experiments *in vitro* have demonstrated that leukocytes incubated in the presence of NaF present an increase in the expression of proteins p53 and bcl-2, which are considered markers of the presence of apoptosis [1,4–8] and which would indicate that this toxin can promote this type of phenomena in systems *in vivo*.

[presence of NaF in aquifers is very important because this compound is not filtered by the conventional water purification systems that are employed precisely to prepare water for human consumption]

[Human consumption]

[Immunological]

Fluorosis >>> Immunocompromised >>> Hosts more susceptible to parasites

Why do they [really] fluoridate our drinking water?

Does Fenbendazole eliminate parasites without side-effects?

Is Fenbendazole successful in removing parasites from any mammal?

Can it even successfully remove parasites from non-mammals, such as reptiles and fish?

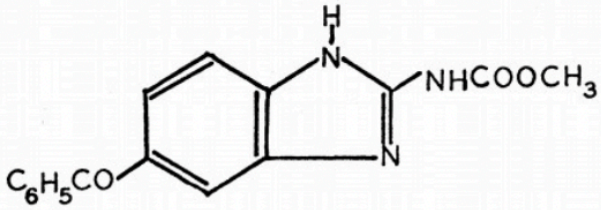
ecommons.luc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4366&context=luc_theses

1985

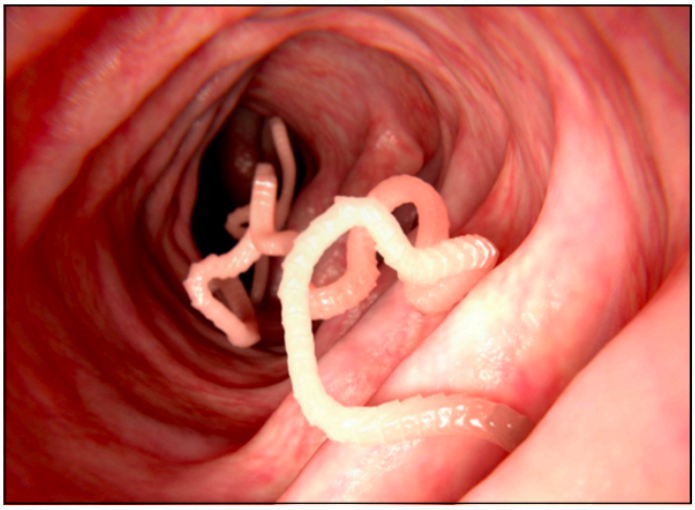
## Survey of Intestinal Parasites in Zoo Populations of Two Central Illinois Zoos and Study of Current Anti-Parasitic Drugs and Prophylactic Techniques

Verona A. Barr
*Loyola University Chicago*

Fenbendazole has also been tested on reptiles. Holt and Lawrence (1982) used fenbendazole in the treatment of 82 reptiles. They found fenbendazole to be effective against single and mixed infections of ascarids, oxyurids and strongyloides in 84.1% of the reptiles treated. All of the snakes were given a single dose while the tortoises were given two doses separated by a three week interval. No deaths or side effects were observed in the test group. In general, the literature has shown that fenbendazole is apparently free of side effects.




All without side effects.



Is Fenbendazole safe for use in humans?

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

15 January 2014
EMA/42178/2014
Veterinary Medicines Division

**Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP)**

# CVMP assessment report for Panacur AquaSol (EMEA/V/C/002008/X/0003)

International non-proprietary name: fenbendazole

**Assessment report as adopted by the CVMP with all information of a commercially confidential nature deleted.**

## *Toxicological studies*

### Single dose toxicity

Oral single dose studies in mice, rats, rabbits and dogs demonstrate that fenbendazole is of low acute toxicity. The study results did not allow the derivation of no-observed-adverse-effect levels (NOAELs).

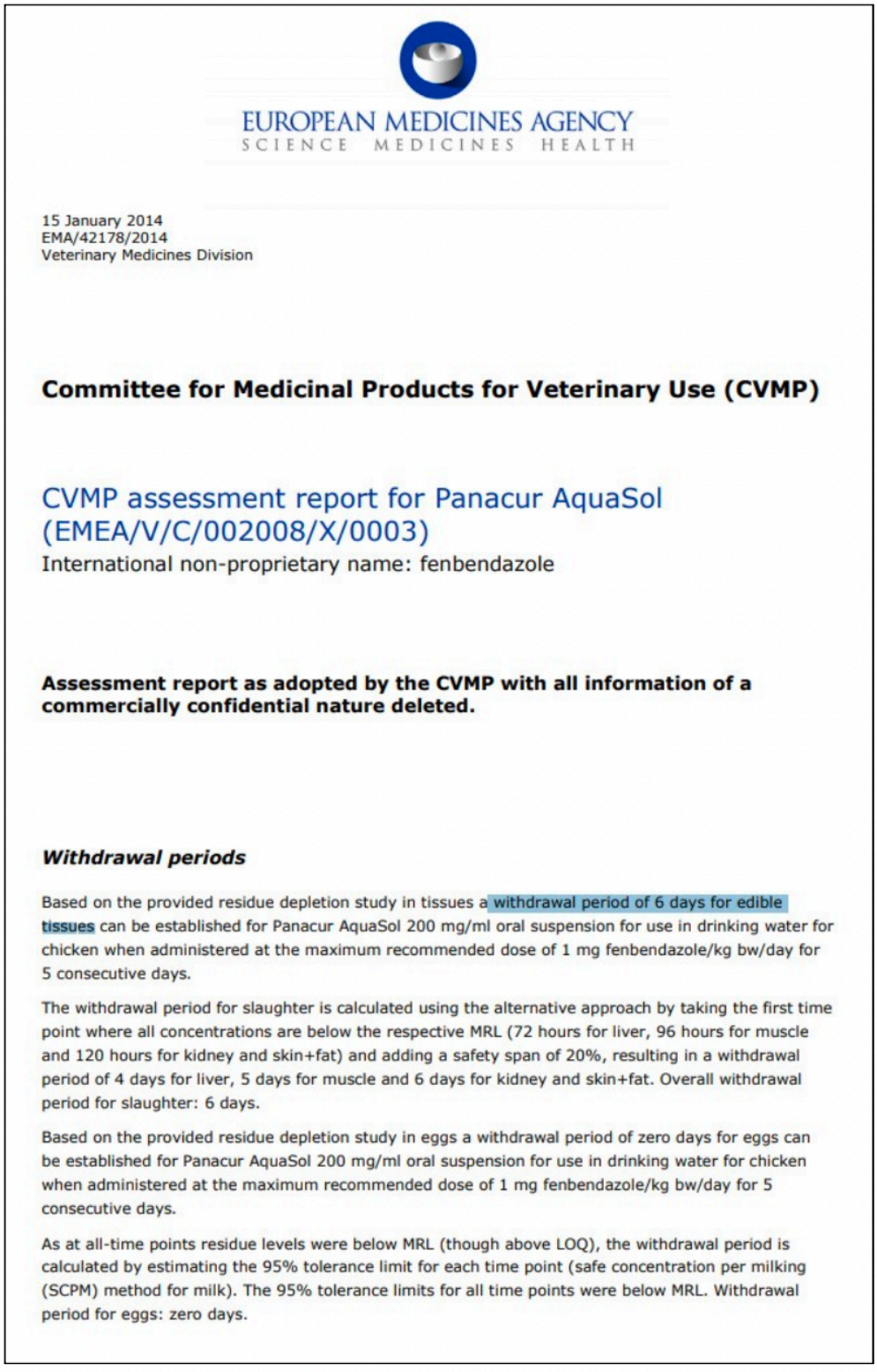
### Repeat dose toxicity

Data on repeat dose toxicity are available from rats and dogs. The overall NOAEL was 4 mg/kg bw/day, based on lymphoid hyperplasia observed in dogs.

### Tolerance in the target species of animal

Please refer to Part 4. No points of concern relevant for the safety of fenbendazole in humans could be identified.

If Fenbendazole has no side effects and is safe for human consumption, why was an extensive study funded to determine how long animals used for human consumption must be weaned off of Fenbendazole in order to ensure the removal of Fenbendazole from the host before slaughter?



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15 January 2014
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International non-proprietary name: fenbendazole

**Assessment report as adopted by the CVMP with all information of a commercially confidential nature deleted.**

***Withdrawal periods***

Based on the provided residue depletion study in tissues a withdrawal period of 6 days for edible tissues can be established for Panacur AquaSol 200 mg/ml oral suspension for use in drinking water for chicken when administered at the maximum recommended dose of 1 mg fenbendazole/kg bw/day for 5 consecutive days.

The withdrawal period for slaughter is calculated using the alternative approach by taking the first time point where all concentrations are below the respective MRL (72 hours for liver, 96 hours for muscle and 120 hours for kidney and skin+fat) and adding a safety span of 20%, resulting in a withdrawal period of 4 days for liver, 5 days for muscle and 6 days for kidney and skin+fat. Overall withdrawal period for slaughter: 6 days.

Based on the provided residue depletion study in eggs a withdrawal period of zero days for eggs can be established for Panacur AquaSol 200 mg/ml oral suspension for use in drinking water for chicken when administered at the maximum recommended dose of 1 mg fenbendazole/kg bw/day for 5 consecutive days.

As at all-time points residue levels were below MRL (though above LOQ), the withdrawal period is calculated by estimating the 95% tolerance limit for each time point (safe concentration per milking (SCPM) method for milk). The 95% tolerance limits for all time points were below MRL. Withdrawal period for eggs: zero days.


If Fenbendazole has no side effects and is safe for human consumption, why is Fenbendazole labeled 'not for human consumption'?

If Fenbendazole has no side effects and is safe for human consumption, why require that Fenbendazole be removed from food meant for human consumption?

**For other areas in the world, retreatment periods for the migrating larvae of *S. vulgaris* may be different; consult with your veterinarian.

**CAUTIONS: Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children.**

When using Panacur® (fenbendazole) Paste 10% concomitantly with trichlorfon, refer to the manufacturer's labels for use and cautions for trichlorfon.

**WARNING: Do not use in horses intended for human consumption**

**DOSAGE:**
Panacur® (fenbendazole) Paste 10% is administered orally at a rate of 2.3 mg/lb (5 mg/kg) for the control of large strongyles, small strongyles, and pinworms. One syringe will deworm a 1,100 lb horse. For foals and weanlings (less than 18 months of age) where ascarids are a common problem, the recommended dose is 4.6 mg/lb (10 mg/kg); one syringe will deworm a 550 lb horse.

Compare this treatment of Fenbendazole to the treatment of Glyphosate.

Does Glyphosate cause terrible damage to the cells inside the human digestive tract?

Does this damaged human digestive tracts result in the digestive tract inefficiently absorbing vitamins and minerals required for a strong immune system?

Is Glyphosate sprayed directly onto crops used for human consumption?

Is Glyphosate sprayed onto crops immediately before harvest, resulting in Glyphosate absorbing into food meant for human consumption?

Does compromising the human immune system benefit parasites inside human hosts? **LINK**

**Compare and contrast:**

Fenbendazole harms parasites inside humans.

Glyphosate helps parasites inside humans.

Fenbendazole is illegal in food meant for human consumption.

Glyphosate is legally mandated in food meant for human consumption.

Reconcile.

Let us review:

**Fact:** Despite there existing a recommended parasite schedule for every other species which comes into direct contact with humans, there exists no recommended parasite treatment schedules for humans.

**Fact:** It has been made illegal to treat humans with the most effective methods for treating parasites.

**Fact:** All parasite medications are intentionally prevented from entering food meant for human consumption.

All of this results in a system where humans are forced to completely rely upon their immune system to combat parasites. However...

**Fact:** Humans have a naturally weak immune system due to their inability to produce Vitamin C.

**Fact:** The human immune system has been intentionally weakened through a variety of external methods:

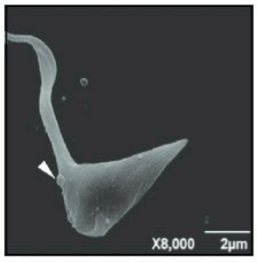
1. Fluoride added to water
2. Heavy Metals, like Aluminum, added to air
3. Adjuvants, like Aluminum, added to vaccines
4. Alcohol pushed in mainstream media


**Fact:** The spread of parasites is intentionally encouraged in variety of ways:

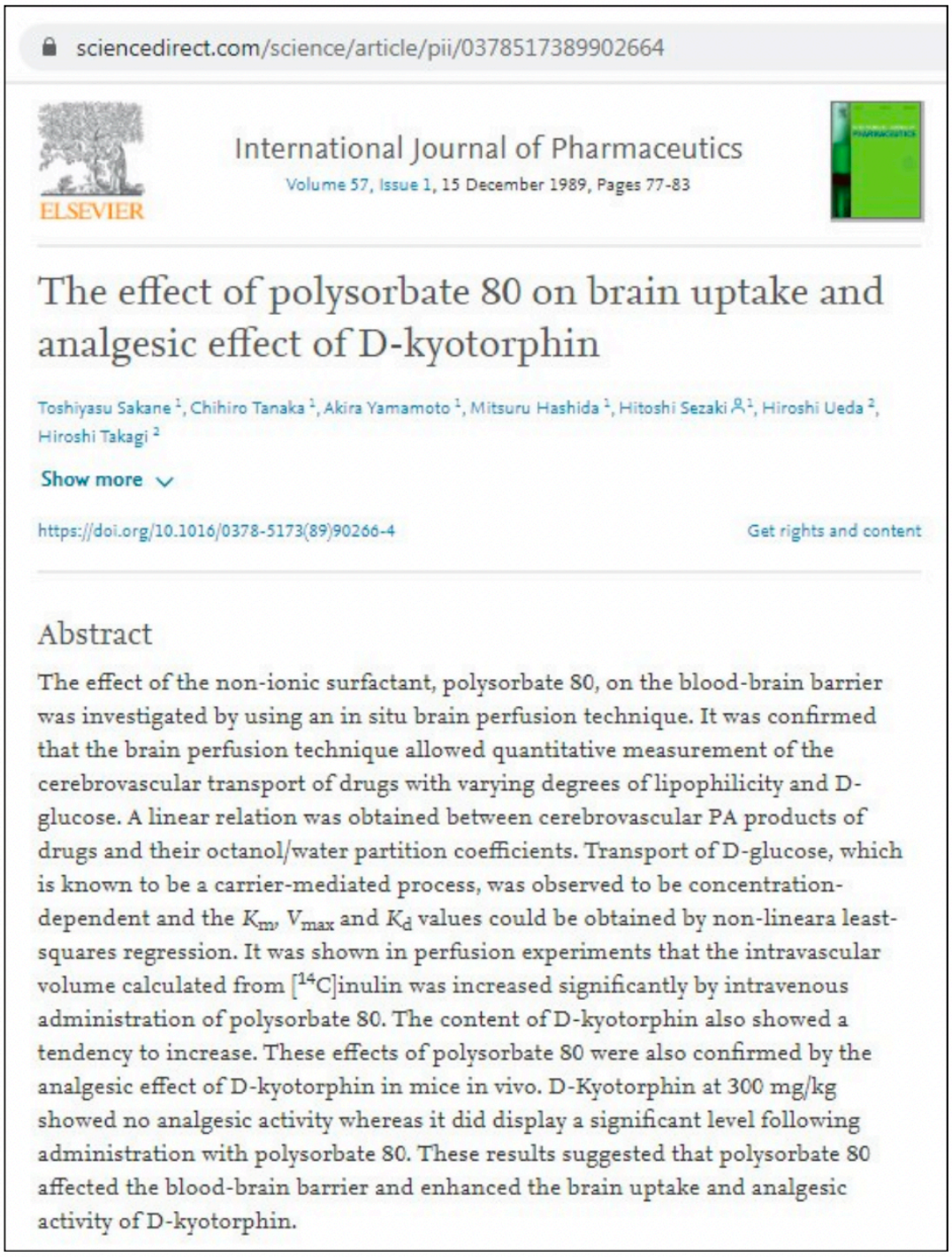
1. Sugars added to food
2. Addictive psychiatric drugs peddled by doctors
3. Promiscuity pushed in mainstream media
4. Glyphosate added to food
5. Fenbendazole removed from food

Taken together, these things turn the human body into the perfect parasite-breeding ground. Due to lifestyle choices, environmental factors and genetic factors, humans are systemically much more susceptible to parasitic infection than any other mammal.

So why do all other mammals have recommended parasite-treatment schedules and human do not?



What is polysorbate-80?



sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0378517389902664

International Journal of Pharmaceutics
Volume 57, Issue 1, 15 December 1989, Pages 77-83

# The effect of polysorbate 80 on brain uptake and analgesic effect of D-kyotorphin

Toshiyasu Sakane [1], Chihiro Tanaka [1], Akira Yamamoto [1], Mitsuru Hashida [1], Hitoshi Sezaki [1], Hiroshi Ueda [2], Hiroshi Takagi [2]

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https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-5173(89)90266-4

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## Abstract

The effect of the non-ionic surfactant, polysorbate 80, on the blood-brain barrier was investigated by using an in situ brain perfusion technique. It was confirmed that the brain perfusion technique allowed quantitative measurement of the cerebrovascular transport of drugs with varying degrees of lipophilicity and D-glucose. A linear relation was obtained between cerebrovascular PA products of drugs and their octanol/water partition coefficients. Transport of D-glucose, which is known to be a carrier-mediated process, was observed to be concentration-dependent and the $K_m$, $V_{max}$ and $K_d$ values could be obtained by non-lineara least-squares regression. It was shown in perfusion experiments that the intravascular volume calculated from [$^{14}$C]inulin was increased significantly by intravenous administration of polysorbate 80. The content of D-kyotorphin also showed a tendency to increase. These effects of polysorbate 80 were also confirmed by the analgesic effect of D-kyotorphin in mice in vivo. D-Kyotorphin at 300 mg/kg showed no analgesic activity whereas it did display a significant level following administration with polysorbate 80. These results suggested that polysorbate 80 affected the blood-brain barrier and enhanced the brain uptake and analgesic activity of D-kyotorphin.

nature.com/articles/srep31578

## Abstract

Aluminium adjuvants remain the most widely used and effective adjuvants in vaccination and immunotherapy. Herein, the particle size distribution (PSD) of aluminium oxyhydroxide and aluminium hydroxyphosphate adjuvants was elucidated in attempt to correlate these properties with the biological responses observed post vaccination. Heightened solubility and potentially the generation of $Al^{3+}$ in the lysosomal environment were positively correlated with an increase in cell mortality *in vitro*, potentially generating a greater inflammatory response at the site of simulated injection. The cellular uptake of aluminium based adjuvants (ABAs) used in clinically approved vaccinations are compared to a commonly used experimental ABA, in an *in vitro* THP-1 cell model. Using lumogallion as a direct-fluorescent molecular probe for aluminium, complemented with transmission electron microscopy provides further insight into the morphology of internalised particulates, driven by the physicochemical variations of the ABAs investigated. We demonstrate that not all aluminium adjuvants are equal neither in terms of their physical properties nor their biological reactivity and potential toxicities both at the injection site and beyond. High loading of aluminium oxyhydroxide in the cytoplasm of THP-1 cells without immediate cytotoxicity might predispose this form of aluminium adjuvant to its subsequent transport throughout the body including access to the brain.

Are excipients placed into vaccines that help intra-bodily objects to cross the blood-brain barrier?

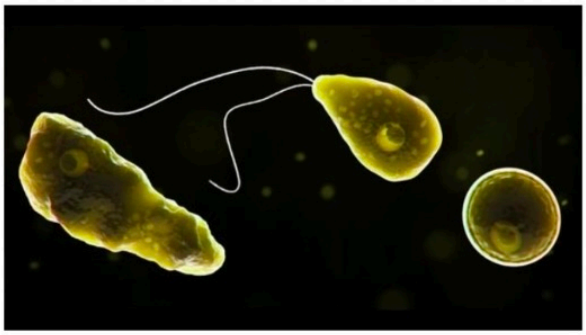
Are parasites intra-bodily objects?

Are adjuvants placed into vaccines that help intra-bodily objects to cross the blood-brain barrier?

Make sure to get your flu shot every year.

**Deadly amoeba that destroys brain infects person in Hillsborough County, health department warns**

10 Tampa Bay - 43 minutes ago

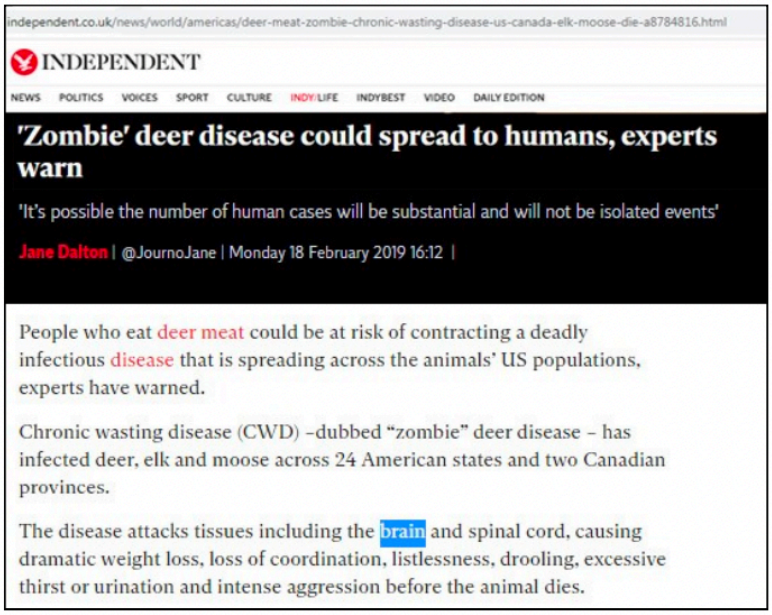


Why do parasites need access to human brains?

Can parasites lobotomize their host and turn them into living zombies?

Why lobotomize the host?

Does the lobotomy allow parasite to influence the host to spread parasites to other hosts?



independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/deer-meat-zombie-chronic-wasting-disease-us-canada-elk-moose-die-a8784816.html

INDEPENDENT

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**'Zombie' deer disease could spread to humans, experts warn**

'It's possible the number of human cases will be substantial and will not be isolated events'

Jane Dalton | @JournoJane | Monday 18 February 2019 16:12 |

People who eat deer meat could be at risk of contracting a deadly infectious disease that is spreading across the animals' US populations, experts have warned.

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) –dubbed "zombie" deer disease – has infected deer, elk and moose across 24 American states and two Canadian provinces.

The disease attacks tissues including the brain and spinal cord, causing dramatic weight loss, loss of coordination, listlessness, drooling, excessive thirst or urination and intense aggression before the animal dies.

theconversation.com/the-crab-castrating-parasite-that-zombifies-its-prey-27200

**The crab-castrating parasite that zombifies its prey**

May 30, 2014 1.14am EDT

Meet *Sacculina carcini* – a barnacle that makes a living as a real-life body-snatcher of crabs. Unlike most barnacles that are happy to simply stick themselves to a rock and filter food from the water, *Sacculina* and its kin have evolved to be parasitic, and they are horrifyingly good at it.

The microscopic larva of *Sacculina* seeks out an unsuspecting crab using specialised sensory organs. It then settles on a part of the crab where its armours is most vulnerable, usually on the membrane at the base of one of the crab's hair (called a setae).

The larvae then transforms itself into a kind of living hypodermic syringe (called a kentrogon). This syringe stabs the base of the crab's hair and injects the next stage of the parasite – a microscopic blob called the vermigon – into the crab's bloodstream. This blob will eventually grow into a parasite that takes over the crab's entire body.

*Sacculina* takes over the host in both body and mind – it castrates the crab, then turns it into a doting babysitter that grooms and aerates the barnacle's brood, tending the next generation of baby-snatchers as if they were its own babies. Lest you think *Sacculina* is alone in its nightmarish ways, it is just one genus in an entire order of barnacles called *Rhizocephala* (the "root head").

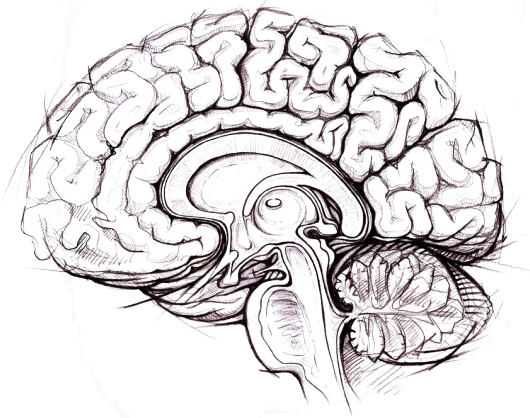
In estuaries around the world, tiny trematode worms take over the bodies of aquatic snails. These parasitic flatworms invade the snails' bodies and use them to support the worm colony, sometimes for more than a decade, "driving them around like cars," according to Ryan Hechinger, a scientist at California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

What happens when parasites enter the brain of a host?

Can the brain be damaged to influence human behavior?

Can the brain be damaged to limit human cognitive abilities?

What are NPCs?



Do humans have a second brain?

What is the Enteric nervous system? LINK

Where are parasites most commonly found?

Can parasites residing in the gut influence behavior?

What are 'Gut Instincts'?

What is the subconscious?

How can the subconscious be influenced?

Can parasites change human personality?


Why influence host personality?

Why influence host behavior?

The end goal of a parasite is not to kill the host, but to spread more parasites to more hosts.

However, a parasite will kill both a host and itself, but only if this creates more hosts infected with more parasites. LINK

What is Utilitarianism?

Should humans regularly treat for parasites?
[ at least once a year ]

How often do Americans regularly treat for parasites?
[ almost never ]