Case Report **IJCR (2021) 5:193**

International Journal of Case Reports (ISSN:2572-8776)

Virus transmission through fragmented flight in cooked meat fumes at more than 10 meters of distance, a case report with SARS-CoV2 / COVID19

Florent Pirot

Independent researcher

ABSTRACT

Meat is a known virus carrier and its ability to spread viruses is shown here in a different way. Meat fumes from a cooking process carrying a virus led to indirect contamination.

Keywords: Virus transmission; fragmented flight; cooked meat fumes; SARS-CoV2 / COVID19

***Correspondence to Author:**
Florent Pirot
Independent researcher

How to cite this article:
Florent Pirot. Virus transmission through fragmented flight in cooked meat fumes at more than 10 meters of distance, a case report with SARS-CoV2/COVID19. International Journal of Case Reports, 2021, 5:193.

eSciPub LLC, Houston, TX USA.
Website: http://escipub.com/

Introduction

Viruses have an ability to survive in separate pieces and re-build themselves after being inhalated. This spills from the fact of nature which is that viruses, in themselves are not living species, from their simplicity, and earlier research also confirmed this (an example is given by Van Zijl M et al [1] : "Cotransfection of up to five overlapping cloned subgenomic fragments, which together constitute the entire genomic information of pseudorabies virus, results in the efficient reconstitution of virus" and a parallel situation is presented by Thi Nhu Thao et al. [2] in the context of research on SARS-CoV2).

This case of figure was observed by the author in cooked meat, that carried, certainly, a mutant version of the SARS-CoV2 (around October 2020). As the meat was being cooked, and the author let himself inhale the odour, the progressive entry of a small series of virus fragments and their reconstitution into an entire virus, followed by the beginning of the traditional symptoms of COVID19 was sensed.

The immediate use of a moderate amount of Salvia microphylla was enough to cure it (see the article of Pirot F [3]).

Details

The contaminated meat was being cooked about 10 meters away, and 2,5 meters below, the author. The virus had time to reconstitute itself entirely (this was also sensed). Virus fragments gathered themselves exactly in the same location, before beginning of symptoms was sensed.

Discussion

It is simply possible that the progressive process of alpha decays in earlier virus subjects, through progressive displacement of the virus, reduced the size of early SARS-CoV2 virus versions to give it a more simple genomic pattern that makes this process more easy.

Indeed as the virus complexity decreases, its reconstitution becomes easier.

There is nevertheless no definitive proof that this was a less complex SARS-CoV2 strain than the original one. The weight of each fragment was sensed, and it was extremely clear that each of these fragments, alone, was not a full, active, virus, able to proliferate but a simple brick.

Conclusion

It also is possible (and quite obvious) that the very old legend of Osiris dismembered and reconstituted by Isis represents this natural phenomenon in an allegorical way.

Indeed, when primitive peoples are surprised by unexplained phenomena, they tend to use mythology to remember them. Ancient Egyptians lived in dense set-ups, in marshes, with animals such as buffaloes, were obviously frequently exposed to bacteria and viruses of all kinds, and the inverted transcription of a story of death and revival by someone affected by such fragmented intake of a virus, followed by illness, and late return to full health, was quite certainly the origin of that Osiris myth.

A separate question that might be asked is whether this is an accidental phenomenon that virus proteins allow to shoulder, or a dedicated virus survival function, similar to the endosporulation cycle in bacteria, that could also explain late-stage virus reawakening in COVID19 patients believed to have undergo remission

References

[1]. Van Zijl M, Quint W, Briaire J et al, Regeneration of Herpesviruses from Molecularly Cloned Subgenomic Fragments, Journal of Virology, June 1988, p. 2191-2195 , doi: 0022-538X/88/062191-05$02.00/0

[2]. Thi Nhu Thao, T., Labroussaa, F., Ebert, N. *et al.* Rapid reconstruction of SARS-CoV-2 using a synthetic genomics platform. *Nature* 582, 561–565 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2294-9

[3]. Pirot F, Successful experiments with *Salvia officinalis* and *Salvia microphylla* and COVID19. International Journal of Case Reports, 2020 ; 4:182. DOI: 10.28933/ijcr-2020-11-1805