

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL

Histopathology specimens need to be stained for spike protein plus the Viral Nucleocapsid (both need to be checked) on the following 21 named specified organs, tissues, vessels etc.

1. Adrenal glands
2. Aorta
3. Blood vessels
4. Bone marrow (femur)
5. Bowels
6. Brain
7. Endothelium (thin layer of flat epithelial cells that lines serous cavities, lymph vessels and blood vessels)
8. Heart
9. Intestines (large and small)
10. Kidneys
11. Liver
12. Lungs
13. Lymph nodes (mesenteric) vessels (Lymphocytes inflammatory cells)
14. Lymphocytic infiltration
15. Ovaries
16. Plasma
17. Salivary glands
18. Spleen
19. Thyroid
20. Uterus
21. Whole blood

Histopathology plays a vital role in autopsy investigations by providing detailed information about the structural changes and abnormalities in tissues. It aids in determining the cause of death, identifying underlying diseases, evaluating treatment effectiveness, and contributing to medical research.

The histopathological examination allows pathologists to assess cellular changes, identify cancerous cells, detect infections, and understand the impact of injuries or trauma.

However, with covid infections and covid genetic vaccination reactions, there is limited histopathology. If there are spike protein antigens without nucleocapsid antigens detected, then it is highly likely there was the continued generation of spike protein by the injected mRNA material. With nucleocapsid, then it is likely antigen due to infection.

More studies are required in this area.