

Bill Gates' Colombian 'Mosquito Factory' Breeding 30 Million Bacteria-Infected Mosquitos Per Week

### **Description**

Bill Gates is now breeding 30 million bacteria-infected mosquitoes *per week* in a factory in Colombia and he is threatening to "scale and deliver" the mosquitos to "communities around the world."

The Microsoft founder and self-appointed World Health Czar has spent \$185 million so far in setting up the mosquito factory as part of his World Mosquito Program (WMP).

The stated goal of the project? To use the mosquitos — which are infected with a bacteria that causes infertility — to target native mosquito populations that supposedly cause **dengue**, **zika**, and other viral infections in humans.

Gates—who's been <u>lambasted by Indian Parliament</u> for unethical "cervical cancer vaccine" trials, posted the video below to his <u>YouTube channel</u>. In the video description Gates gives the broad strokes of how the WMP operation in <u>Medellín</u> — the featured locale for the marketing ploy — breeds mosquitos purposefully infected with the bacteria <u>Wolbachia</u> and then releases them "across the country to breed with wild mosquitos that can carry dengue and other viruses threatening to sicken and kill the population."

Inside a two-story brick building in Medellín, Colombia, scientists work long hours in muggy labs breeding millions and millions of mosquitoes: <a href="https://t.co/xuKx5VBzad">https://t.co/xuKx5VBzad</a> pic.twitter.com/NkyVtkiNiO

— Bill Gates (@BillGates) August 18, 2022

SensorReceptor <u>reports</u>: On its face, the project's goal is to have the lab-bred mosquitoes deliver the *Wolbachia* to native mosquito populations, causing said populations to become infected with the

bacteria. The *Wolbachia* bacteria, which is found in **50% of all the insect species** on Earth (including fruit flies, dragonflies, moths, butterflies, etc.), affects the ability for mosquitoes—in this case, the species *Aedes aegypti*, which originates in **Africa**—to reproduce.

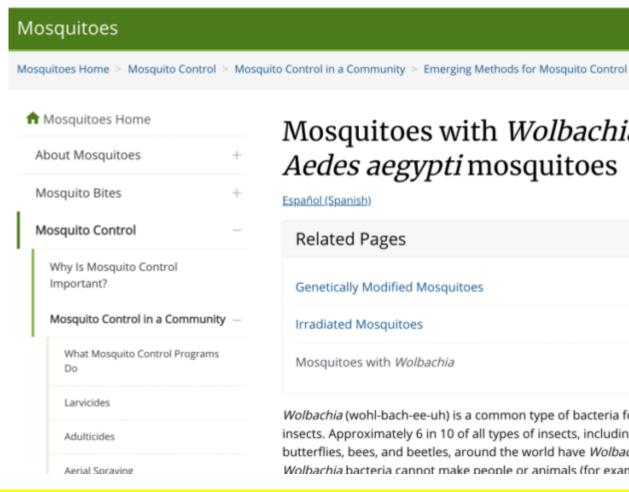
The WMP **video immediately below** notes that if a male mosquito with *Wolbachia* mates with a female, her eggs won't hatch; if a male without the bacteria mates with a female who has it, then her offspring will hatch and they'll all have it; and if both the male and female have *Wolbachia*, then all of the offspring will also hatch and have *Wolbachia*.

Obviously the result of this interbreeding is, ultimately, a revamped community of mosquitoes replete with a *Wolbachia* infection in every single member. And, of course, the complete elimination of any males *without* the bacterial infection.

This is a good thing according to Gates and WMP because *Wolbachia*—supposedly—helps to diminish the amount of virus in a given mosquito population. (In Colombia, the target viruses are **Zika**, **chikungunya**, **dengue**, etc. In the ten other countries which the WMP is unleashing its bacteria-laden mosquitoes—including **Brazil**, **Mexico**, **Indonesia**, **Sri Lanka**, **Vietnam**, **Australia**, **Fiji**, **Kiribati**, **New Caledonia**, and **Vanuatu**—the target diseases largely overlap.) According to WMP, the organization thinks this is the case because its scientists have injected *Wolbachia*-infected mosquitoes with dengue virus and found that *"the virus didn't grow well in the mosquito*." The WMP video goes on to note that if the virus *"can't grow, it can't be transmitted to other people."* 

In <u>his post explaining WMP's efforts on Gates Notes</u>, the former Microsoft CEO highlights a pair of studies supposedly showing the strategy working to prevent diseases. He references one randomized controlled trial (RCT) from Yogyakarta, Indonesia, which claims to have found a reduction in the number of dengue cases in the city by 77% and dengue hospitalizations by 86%. Gates also touts a newer study from <u>Medellín</u> claiming to show a decline of 89% in dengue cases since *Wolbachia* mosquitoes started being released in 2015.





# Mosquitoes with Wolbachia for re Aedes aegypti mosquitoes

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Wolbachia (wohl-bach-ee-uh) is a common type of bacteria found in insects. Approximately 6 in 10 of all types of insects, including butterflies, bees, and beetles, around the world have Wolbachia. Wolbachia bacteria cannot make people or animals (for example, fish,

"[W]hat's remarkable about the Wolbachia mosquitoes is that once enough of them are released to offer disease protection, it's a solution that's self-sustaining," Gates says in his post. "Over time, families will be spared the heartbreak of losing loved ones and communities won't need to spend money on prevention and treatment for these mosquito-borne diseases, freeing **up funds for other health priorities,**" the multibillionaire adds.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) describes the use of Wolbachia on its website, noting that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "has registered mosquitoes with Wolbachia to evaluate how effective they are in reducing numbers of Ae. aegypti mosquitoes, not other types of mosquitoes." The CDC adds that "Mosquitoes with Wolbachia are not genetically modified."

Review

Compend Contin Educ Vet. 2010 Apr;32(4):E4.

# The emerging role of Wolbachia specie heartworm disease

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# Abstract

Heartworm disease was first recognized in dogs more than 100 years a among dogs and found in cats worldwide. The complications of heartw devastating, and treatment carries risks. Wolbachia spp are gram-negatilarial nematodes, including Dirofilaria immitis, and elicit an inflammatodogs. Antimicrobial therapy directed against these bacteria has resulte loads, inhibition of the development of larval worms, female worm infer of Wolbachia organisms. Antimicrobial therapy against Wolbachia spp reserved to the search is needed.

Unfortunately, however, it seems the CDC may either be lying or misinformed regarding its profile on Wolbachia. In its description of the bacteria (excerpted above) the CDC says it "cannot make people or animals (for example, fish, birds, pets) sick." However, a study in the National Library of Medicine, published in 2010, unequivocally states that "Wolbachia [species] are gram-negative bacteria that infect filarial nematodes, including Dirofilaria immitis, and elicit an inflammatory response in cats and dogs."

On top of the CDC's piece of serious misinformation, it should also be noted that the studies Gates' quotes as showing a decline in dengue seem not to address two key points: **amount of actual virus in the native mosquito population** 

, and **all-cause mortality**. Certainly if there was no decrease in the amount of virus in the native mosquito populations in either of the studies, then the change in hospitalization rates, etc. would be due to another confounding factor. And if there was no effect on all-cause mortality, why bother with the bacteria-infected mosquitoes at all?

Making matters—certainly appear—to be worse is the fact that there doesn't seem to be extensive study on the effects of *Wolbachia* on human physiology. WMP doesn't appear to offer readily robust evidence that *Wolbachia* doesn't negatively effect people's health—specifically their reproductive health considering the effect the bacteria has on mosquitoes—and a large handful of cursory searches on **Google Scholar** doesn't turn up anything either.

What is clear from the literature, however—aside from the fact that *Wolbachia* reportedly elicits an inflammatory response in dogs and cats—is that scientists don't know how exactly the bacteria causes infertility. Another study available in the National Library of Medicine, published in *PNAS* in October of 2021, claims that "Many Wolbachia strains manipulate host reproduction, most commonly through cytoplasmic incompatibility (CI)," but that "its mechanisms [of action] remain unknown."

Worse yet, a study published in *The Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* in July of 2008, entitled "Wolbachia in the Inflammatory Pathogenesis of Human Filariasis," notes that "Filarial nematodes cause some of the most debilitating diseases in tropical medicine [but] Recent studies... have implicated the parasites' endosymbiotic Wolbachia bacteria, rather than the nematode, as the cause of inflammatory-mediated filarial disease." The study goes on to say "studies suggest that Wolbachia are the principal cause of acute inflammatory filarial disease [in humans]."

It's also possible that this technology could be (undoubtedly will be?) abused. This would be especially problematic in regards to the use of so-called **gene drives**—or **a type of genetic engineering technique** that relies on **CRISPR technology** to modify genes so that they don't follow the typical rules of heredity. According to journalist **Jennifer Kahn**—featured in **the TED Talk immediately above**—gene drives, which have been demonstrated to function in mosquito populations already, "are so **effective that even an accidental release could change an entire species. And often very quickly."** Khan adds in her TED talk that "a gene drive might not stay confined to… a target **species."** And that the technique gives scientists the "ability to change an entire species."

Khan ends her TED Talk, in part, by asking the question: "Are we Gods now?" To which Bill Gates, as well as many others working on **gene-altering technology**, probably have a disturbing and delusional answer.

by Baxter Dmitry

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