

MORGELLONS :
pH, CONDUCTIVITY, IONS & LIVE ANALYSIS

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I am not offering any medical advice or diagnosis with the presentation of this information. I am acting solely as an independent researcher providing the results of extended observation and analysis of unusual biological conditions that are evident.

All work thus far indicates that the culture forms under examination encompass primary pathogenic forms that are in association with the so-called "Morgellons" condition.

These are the the encasing filament, the chlamydia-like organism, the mycoplasma-like (pleomorphic) organism and under certain conditions, the erythrocytic (red blood cell) form. This list does not exclude current or future discoveries by any party that are sufficiently documented, but this list is inclusive as of this date.

An exact match in chemistry, size and growth has been established between the human biological based cultures and the cultures developed from a [specific airborne filament sample](#) that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has refused to identify. The same degree of similarity has been achieved with a culture developed from a [human DNA extraction](#). Please see previous reports for further information on these topics.

The chemistry of the various cultures has been under study in more detail of late, and the following assessments can be provided at this time:

1. The culture flourishes in an acidic environment. Most biochemical processes take place within relatively narrow and defined pH ranges. As such, the acidic nature of the growth medium has increased in importance in the evaluation of the growth. Conversely, it is proposed at this stage that an increase in alkalinity in the growth medium is likely to be less favorable to the growth process. This hypothesis is eventually to be tested in detail, but several months will likely be required to detail that problem.

2. Conductivity testing indicates that the conductivity of the growth medium increases substantially in correlation with the age of the culture. This indicates that an increase in the ion concentration of the growth medium has occurred as the culture matures. The growth of the filament stage of the culture usually passes through three color phases during maturation : white, green and eventually black. The full growth cycle can commonly take two to three months to complete.

3. The pH of the culture medium itself (red wine) does not appear to significantly change during the growth process. When this information is coupled with that of the conductivity report above, it can be established that the H⁺ ion or the OH⁻ ion concentration does not appear to change substantially during the growth process. It does remain clear, however, that the growth propagates strongly *within* an acidic (increased H⁺ concentration, specifically red wine) environment.

4. The increase in conductivity beckons for the determination of what ion species change as a function of growth, i.e., if not the hydrogen or hydroxide ion. A series of qualitative chemical tests of the affected culture medium vs. a control of original red wine have been conducted. Although the work is of a preliminary nature, it does appear as though certain ions of importance have been identified. The initial assessments at this stage are that:

a. There are indications of an increase in the chloride ion concentration (Cl⁻) with the age of the culture.

b. There are indications of a decrease in the iron ion concentration (Fe^{2+}) with the age of the culture.

5. It appears that the chlamydia-like organism (a focal point of the biological research underway) can use the ferrous ion as a source of nourishment. This assessment is reached both through qualitative chemical ion analysis and by direct observation of the culture development.

There are likely to be significant biological ramifications that would accompany such chemical changes, should these analyses be borne out in time; these are to be discussed at a later point if they are further confirmed. It is reasonable to expect significant biochemical changes in conductivity or ion exchange within the human organism. It is also germane to state that iron is essential in the production of hemoglobin, and that [degradation of red blood cell integrity](#) has been a primary subject of research for some time now. It can also be stated that a decrease in iron levels can lead to increased fatigue and immune suppression.

No medical advice or diagnosis of ANY kind is made with the presentation of this information, and all readers are advised and required to work with their chosen health professional for any medical or health concerns or issues. All reports of a biological nature are to be regarded as informational only and they derive from independent research.

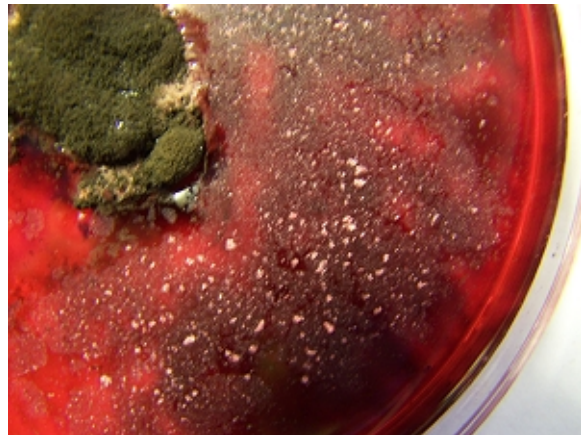
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CULTURE ION ANALYSIS :



A testing of the hypothesis that iron may act as a nutrient source to the pathogenic culture within the red wine medium. In this case, a mature and relatively inactive portion of the culture is at the top left corner of the photograph (dark green conglomerate). A small amount of ferrous sulfate in powdered form has been added to the surface of the wine medium. The question to be answered is whether or not there is a noticeable resurgence in growth in conjunction with the presence of the iron compound. The result of the test is positive, i.e., there is an increase in growth that relates directly to the added presence of the iron.



Another photograph showing the relatively rapid development of cultural growth (white specks , chlamydia-like component, one of four components) on the newly introduced iron salt on the top of the wine. The hypothesis of utilization of the iron ion (Fe^{2+}) appears to have been confirmed with this test. This growth was perceptible within approximately two days time. Ferrous sulfate is soluble in both water and alcohol and will produce ferrous ions ($+2$) in this wine medium. The hypothesis of consumption of the ion has been tested through a series of qualitative iron tests, and the initial results of those tests is also positive.



A live examination at HIGH magnification of the developing culture growth (the same growth referred to above) that is a result of the introduction of the soluble iron compound into the red wine medium. The growth in all respects is perfectly identical to the chlamydia-like organism that is the subject of intensive study in these reports. This particular organism appears to be a crucial link in the understanding of the biological disruptions that are characteristic of the "Morgellons" condition. This video shows the capture of the organism in a live mode for the first time. It is apparent that the organism is motile. Magnification approx. 10,000x. Please allow sufficient time for all videos to load as well as for sufficient bandwidth.

Another view in a live mode at HIGH magnification of the newly developing cultural growth in direct response to providing a source of ferrous ions within the red wine culture medium. Magnification approx. 10,000x.

LIVE BLOOD CELL ANALYSIS :



A live view of a blood sample that demonstrates the frequent, if not ubiquitous occurrence of the chlamydia-like organism. This finding has been extensively reported on, and additional information can be found in the paper entitled [A Mechanism of Blood Damage](#) from Dec 2009. In this specific case, the two organisms that appear to be within the central cell may actually be underneath or on the top of the cell as opposed to within it. These blood cells appear to be of reasonable integrity and at this time do not demonstrate the breach of the cell wall that commonly occurs in more severe cases. One of the important findings (please see referenced paper above) is that large numbers of the organism can often be found within the serum of the blood even if the red blood cells themselves remain intact. It has also been determined that red blood cell integrity can change quickly, i.e., both deteriorate or improve, within a three week period. It is surmised that the state of the immune system is a critical factor in the changes or progressions that can take place. Careful observation of this video will reveal the existence of additional live organisms in the blood external to the cells. Magnification approx. 10,000x.

Another live view of the blood sample. Careful observation of this video will reveal numerous instances of the chlamydia-like organism external to the cell walls. Motility is apparent. Magnification approx. 10,000x.