

Recent Theories on Viruses and Parasites: Myths or Realities?

“Viruses do not exist”

It is not the first time I have heard the claim that “viruses do not exist.” Yet their existence has been scientifically demonstrated for nearly a century.

Some people believe that medicine hides information or exaggerates risks to control the population. They argue that, since medicine cannot always completely eliminate a virus, this would prove that it does not exist.

Viruses are biological information that enters our cells to reproduce. They are intracellular, which makes their detection and elimination complex without affecting our own cells. Their invisibility to the naked eye or in simple tests can lead some to doubt their existence, even though it has been documented since the 1930s: viruses have been observed and photographed using electron microscopy, and their structure—capsid, DNA or RNA—can be studied in detail.

Each virus has a unique genome, now sequenced by laboratories worldwide. Because conventional medicine still has few truly effective curative solutions for many viruses, research focuses mainly on prevention (vaccines), reduction of replication (antivirals), and symptom management.

Detection often requires specific tests for each suspected virus, which can be time-consuming and costly. Diagnosis is therefore frequently based on symptoms, and treatments aim mainly to relieve the patient and slow viral replication. Although some antivirals exist, completely eliminating a virus through direct treatment is often difficult.

In our frequency-based approach, viruses are seen primarily as **infectious frequencies**. Each virus has a vibratory signature and causes specific symptoms depending on where it lodges or manifests in the body.

Viruses are responsible for many diseases, syndromes, and symptoms, so it is essential to identify them and support their elimination from the body. Whether approached through molecular biology or energetic models, viruses are neither imaginary nor symbolic: their presence is measurable, their effects are real, and their impact on human health is undeniable.

“All diseases are caused by parasites”

Some people claim that everything originates from parasites, and others go as far as saying that parasites are responsible for all or most diseases. In reality, frequency assessments show that a parasitic infection is found in only about 1 in 10 people. Detection and elimination are important, but they concern a minority of cases.

Parasites are complete organisms, often multicellular (worms, larger protozoa) or at least having a full physical structure. Many can be observed directly in stool, blood, urine, or tissues. For intestinal parasites, a stool test, sometimes repeated 2–3 times, is usually sufficient for detection. For blood parasites, tests such as blood smears, serology, or PCR are used. These tests are relatively simple and accessible, unlike the targeted analyses required for viruses.

Parasites live or circulate in the body but remain independent of human cells, which allows them to be effectively targeted with medications such as deworming drugs or other antiparasitic treatments. Medicine can therefore detect and eliminate them relatively easily, unlike viruses.

Claiming that parasites are the cause of everything oversimplifies the complexity of the human body and diseases, which can appeal to those seeking “global” explanations for their health problems.

In the frequency-based approach, each parasite also has a vibratory signature, detectable in assessments and linked to symptoms. As with viruses, it is best to eliminate them quickly before they cause irreversible damage.

Summary:

- Viruses → difficult to detect, direct elimination often impossible
- Parasites → more easily detectable, simple tests, effective antiparasitic treatments

In all cases, the frequency-based perspective of Phyto-Resonance allows linking vibratory signatures and symptoms, providing a complete approach and effective elimination.