

The Forbidden COVID-19 Chronicles January 11, 2021
The Asymptomatic Spread of COVID 19
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Common symptoms of flu include:

- fever or chills
- cough
- sore throat
- runny or stuffy nose
- muscle or body aches
- headaches
- fatigue
- vomiting and/or diarrhea

People with these types of symptoms usually do not need much convincing to stay home – they don't feel well and they would rather be at home in bed.

Employers usually don't put up much of a fuss when sick people want to stay home or go home in the middle of the day when they start to have symptoms. I can speak from experience as an employer – sick people usually don't get much work done. And those of us who are not sick would like to stay well. Our policy is that sick people stay home or go home if they get sick in the middle of the workday.

Another of our policies is that healthy employees – those without symptoms – don't require medical attention. We don't test them, we don't take their temperatures, and we don't require that they wear masks. We also do not maintain distance from them. We are not afraid of asymptomatic people – even if they have – God forbid – been in the same room as someone who has the flu.

This may seem amazing to some people, but we have been able to use common sense for 25 years without any guidance or mandates from government officials – and there have been no negative consequences.

As it turns out, our policies are good ones and are supported by scientific evidence, which I will present later in this article. First, we'll take a look at what federal agencies and employees have said about the asymptomatic spread of COVID-19, also known as THE FLU.

The Centers for Disease Control, which has abandoned any pretense of using evidence for developing its recommendations in 2020, announced that asymptomatic carriers (people exposed to a pathogen or virus but have no symptoms) were responsible for 50% of all transmissions of COVID-19.¹ This, according to the CDC, warranted a demand that asymptomatic people be tested – sometimes frequently - and that all

humans wear masks indefinitely to prevent the spread of a disease that has a recovery rate of over 99% for most people.

But then in August 2020, the CDC changed its mind and decided that asymptomatic people did not need to be tested – even if they had been exposed to someone with COVID-19.² On October 21 2020, CDC changed its mind AGAIN and stated that asymptomatic people should be tested for COVID-19.³

Mr. Fauci stated on January 28 2020 that that asymptomatic carriers do not drive epidemics. He said, “In all the history of respiratory-borne viruses of any type, asymptomatic transmission has never been the driver of outbreaks. It’s always a symptomatic person.”⁴

By April Fauci, who during his entire career never let facts get in the way of his pronouncements, had changed his mind and said that “hundreds of thousands – or even millions of silent carriers may be unwittingly spreading coronavirus in the U.S.” He then added, “I don’t have any scientific data to say that.”⁵ I’ll give the guy credit for honesty – he now just states publicly that he makes stuff up.

Since “the experts” cannot seem to issue coherent guidance, perhaps we should look at some research and make up our own minds about asymptomatic spread. According to a study published in *Nature* researchers identified 300 asymptomatic cases in China by screening over nine million Chinese citizens in Wuhan after the lockdown. Samples were cultured in the lab and “no viable virus was found,” which led the researchers to report that “...there was no evidence that the identified asymptomatic positive cases were infectious.”⁶

They further followed 1174 close contacts of the asymptomatic cases and reported that not one of those contacts tested positive for COVID-19. They noted, “Compared with symptomatic patients, asymptomatic infected persons generally have low quantity of viral loads and a short duration of viral shedding, which decrease the transmission risk of SARS-CoV-2.”

A meta-analysis that included 79 studies showed that asymptomatic carriers had shorter periods of infection and fast viral clearance,⁷ making transmission to others unlikely.

Another recent meta-analysis reported that the prevalence of asymptomatic spread was considerably lower than reported by “many highly publicized studies.”⁸

A systematic review of published studies concluded, “...that there is scant, if any, evidence that asymptomatic or presymptomatic individuals play an important role in influenza transmission. As such, recent articles concerning pandemic planning, some using transmission modeling, may have overestimated the effect of presymptomatic or asymptomatic influenza transmission.”⁹

During previous flu seasons, we did not shut the world down, wear masks, practice social distancing, close the schools, and incessantly test perfectly healthy people who had no symptoms. And somehow the human race survived. This history, combined with research studies, allows us to feel confident in ignoring the incoherent advice issued by public health officials and agencies and the mandates issued by the emperors and empresses who have overthrown our government. We'll stick with common sense and evidence.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Scientific Brief: Community Use of Cloth Masks to Control the Spread of Sars-CoV-2. November 20 2020 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/more/masking-science-sars-cov2.html>

² Katherine J. Wu. C.D.C. Now Says People Without COVID-19 Symptoms Do Not Need Testing. *New York Times* August 25 2020

³ Overview of Testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/testing-overview.html>

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6koHkBCoNQ&feature=youtu.be&t=2642>

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XJyCc8QbWAE&feature=youtu.be&t=4822>

⁶ Cao S, Gan Y, Wang C et al. "Post-lockdown SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid screening in nearly ten million residents of Wuhan, China." *Nature Comm* 2020;11(5917)

⁷ Cevik M, Tate M, Lloyd O, Maraolo AE, Schafers J, Ho A. "SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV viral load dynamics, duration of viral shedding, and infectiousness: a systematic review and meta-analysis." *Lancet Microbe* 2020 Nov; [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanmic/article/PIIS2666-5247\(20\)30172-5/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanmic/article/PIIS2666-5247(20)30172-5/fulltext)

⁸ Byambasuren O, Cardona M, Bell K, Clark J, McLaws ML, Flasiou P. "Estimating the extent of asymptomatic COVID-19 and its potential for community transmission: Systematic review and meta-analysis." <https://jammi.utpjournals.press/doi/pdf/10.3138/jammi-2020-0030>

⁹ Patrozou E, Mermel LA. "Does Influenza Transmission Occur from Asymptomatic Infection or Prior to Symptom Onset?" *Public Health Rep* 2009 Mar-Apr;124(2):193-196