Subject: Animal Tumors linked to chip implants

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> > Chip Implants Linked to Animal Tumors

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> > By J.R. Church on November 1, 2010

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> ?Three years ago, on Saturday, September 8, 2007, an Associated

> Press reporter, Todd Lewan, published some pretty scary information.

> Though not widely known as yet, the implanting of microchips in

> animals has produced some disturbing news.  A significant number of

> animals have developed malignant tumors around the glass microchip

> container sold by VeriChip Corp.

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> > This same chip has now been approved by the U. S. Food and Drug

> > Administration for injecting in humans.  The manufacturer said it

> > would save lives, suggesting that it be used for medical purposes.

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> > If the microchip becomes the biblical mark of the beast, then

> > a verse in Revelation 16: 2 could have a connection:

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> > And the first [angel] went, and poured out his vial upon the

> > earth; and there fell a noisome and grievous sore upon the men

> > which had the mark of the beast, and upon them which worshipped his

> > image.

> >

> > It stands to reason that cells affected by the radio frequency

> > output of a VeriChip implant, could turn cancerous.  Whatever the

> > mark turns out to be, it will be the cause of the sores that plague

> > mankind.  John tells us that they will blaspheme God because of

> > their pains and their sores (Rev. 16:11).

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> > A 1998 study in Ridgefield, Conn., of 177 mice reported cancer

> > incidence to be slightly higher than 10 percent  a result the

> > researchers described as surprising. Dr. Robert Benezra, head

> > of the Cancer Biology Genetics Program at the Memorial Sloan-

> > Kettering Cancer Center in New York, said, Theres no way in

> > the world, having read this information, that I would have one of

> > those chips implanted in my skin, or in one of my family members.

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> > VeriChip Corp. is marketing the glass microchip as a way to protect

> > people with medical problems.  Doctors could scan the tiny

> > transponders to access patients medical records almost

> > instantly.  The FDA gave reasonable assurance that the chip

> > was safe, but neither the company nor the regulators publicly

> > mentioned the fact that a series of veterinary and toxicology

> > studies, dating to the mid-1990s, stated that chip implants had

> > induced malignant tumors in some lab mice and rats.

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> > Keith Johnson, a retired toxicologic pathologist with the Dow

> > Chemical Co. in Midland, Mich., said, The transponders were the

> > cause of the tumors.  His findings were from a 1996 study on the

> > microchip.

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> > Cancer specialists reviewed Johnsons research for The Associated

> > Press and said that the findings troubled them.  Some went even

> > further to say that they would not allow their family members to

> > receive such implants.

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> > According to VeriChip Corp., about 2,000 of the RFID chips have

> > already been implanted in humans worldwide.  The company sees a

> > promising market of 45 million Americans for its medical monitoring

> > chips.  They insist the chips are safe.  Scott Silverman, chairman

> > and CEO of VeriChip Corp., said, We stand by our implantable

> > products which have been approved by the FDA and/or other U. S.

> > regulatory authorities.

> >

> > He also claimed that the company was not aware of any studies that

> > have resulted in malignant tumors in laboratory rats, mice and

> > certainly not dogs or cats.  But, he said that millions of domestic

> > pets have been implanted with microchips without reports of

> > significant problems:  In fact, for more than 15 years we have

> > used our encapsulated glass transponders and have received no

> > complaints regarding malignant tumors caused by our product.

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> > Though the FDA stands by its approval of the technology, questions

> > abound.  Did the agency know of the tumor findings before approving

> > the chip implants?  The FDA declined repeated Associated Press

> > requests to specify what studies it reviewed.  The FDA is overseen

> > by the Department of Health and Human Services, which, at the time

> > of VeriChips approval, was headed by Tommy Thompson.  Two weeks

> > after the devices approval took effect on January 10, 2005,

> > Thompson left his Cabinet post, and within five months was

> > appointed to the board of VeriChip Corp. and its parent company,

> > Applied Digital Solutions.  He was compensated with cash and stock

> > options.

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> > Thompson claimed that he knew nothing about the company while they

> > were being evaluated and that he did not play any role in FDAs

> > approval process of the RFID tag: I didnt even know about

> > VeriChip Corp. before I stepped down from the Department of Health

> > and Human Services.

> >

> > The American Medical Association also issued a report on the

> > benefits of implantable RFID devices, without mentioning the lab

> > studies that found the malignant tumors in animals.  When asked if

> > committee members had reviewed the literature on cancer in chipped

> > animals, Dr. Steven Stack, an AMA board member said, No.  When

> > asked if the AMA was even aware of the studies, he said, No.

> >

> > But the reports were published in veterinary and toxicology

> > journals between 1996 and 2006.  How could such reports miss the

> > attention of the FDA and AMA?  The studies found that lab mice and

> > rats injected with microchips sometimes developed subcutaneous

> > sarcomas  malignant tumors, most of them encasing the

> > implants.   \*\*\*\*\*\*  How ----- it’s called greed, love of money, the devil.)

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> >          A 1998 study in Ridgefield, Conn., of 177 mice reported

> > cancer incidence to be slightly higher than 10 percent  a result

> > the researchers described as surprising.

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> >          Another study in France, in 2006, detected tumors in 4

> > percent of 1,260 micro-chipped mice.  This was one of six studies

> > in which the scientists did not set out to find microchip-induced

> > cancer but noticed the growths incidentally.

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> >          A study in Germany (1997) found cancers in one percent of

> > 4,279 chipped mice.  The authors wrote, The tumors are clearly

> > due to the implanted microchips.

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> > Dr. Robert Benezra, head of the Cancer Biology Genetics Program at

> > the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, said,

> > Theres no way in the world, having read this information, that

> > I would have one of those chips implanted in my skin, or in one of

> > my family members.      \*\*\*\*\* Smart Man.

> >

> > Benezra suggested that a thorough study be done before inserting

> > the microchip in humans on a large scale.  He said, I mean, these

> > are bad diseases. They are life-threatening.  And given the

> > preliminary animal data, it looks to me that theres definitely

> > cause for concern.

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> > Many other cancer specialists also felt that further studies should

> > be done.  Among them was Dr. George Demetri, director of the Center

> > for Sarcoma and Bone Oncology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

> > in Boston.  Noting that such tumors were reasonably small, he

> > said that they still pose certainly real risks.  Some sarcomas

> > are incredibly aggressive and can kill people in three to six months.

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> > Dr. Oded Foreman, a forensic pathologist at the Jackson Laboratory

> > in Maine, also reviewed the studies for the Associated Press.

> > Though skeptical at first, he soon noticed that no chemicals were

> > given to the mice and that only the implanted chip could have

> > caused the tumors.  He said, That might be a little hint that

> > something real is happening here. \*\*\*\*Why don’t others see this?  Dr. Foreman also recommended further studies.

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> > Another skeptic, Dr. Cheryl London, a veterinarian oncologist at

> > Ohio State University noted: Its much easier to cause cancer

> > in mice than it is in people.  So it may be that what youre

> > seeing in mice represents an exaggerated phenomenon of what may

> > occur in people.   \*\*\*\*(I’m wondering what rock she is sleeping under)

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> > She said that thousands of dogs have been chipped and that

> > veterinary pathologists have not reported any outbreaks of sarcomas

> > in the area of the neck where canine implants are often done.

> > However, there are published reports of at least two dogs that

> > developed sarcomas.  And one of the dogs appeared to be linked to

> > the embedded chip.  I’ve seen many skin lesions in the area.

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> > Dr. Chand Khanna, a veterinary oncologist at the National Cancer

> > Institute, also called for a study, saying current evidence does

> > suggest some reason to be concerned about tumor formations.

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> > The Associated Press reporter, Todd Lewan, goes on to say: The

> > animal study findings should be disclosed to anyone considering a

> > chip implant.  So far, that has not happened.

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> > The product that VeriChip Corp. won approval for use in humans is

> > an electronic capsule the size of two grains of rice.  Generally,

> > it is implanted with a syringe into an anesthetized portion of the

> > upper arm.

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> > When prompted by an electromagnetic scanner, the chip transmits a

> > unique code.  With the code, hospital staff can go on the Internet

> > and access a patients medical profile that is maintained in a

> > database by VeriChip Corp. for an annual fee.

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> > VeriChip Corp., whose parent company has been marketing radio

> > tags for animals for more than a decade, sees an initial market of

> > diabetics and people with heart conditions or Alzheimers disease,

> > according to a Securities and Exchange Commission filing.

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> > The company is spending millions to assemble a national network

> > of hospitals equipped to scan chipped patients.

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> > But in its SEC filings, product labels and press releases,

> > VeriChip Corp. has not mentioned the existence of research linking

> > embedded transponders to tumors in test animals.

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> > When the FDA approved the device, it noted some VeriChip risks:

> > The capsules could migrate around the body, making them difficult

> > to extract; they might interfere with defibrillators, or be

> > incompatible with MRI scans, causing burns.  While also warning

> > that the chips could cause adverse tissue reaction, FDA made

> > no reference to malignant growths in animal studies.

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> > Did the agency review literature on microchip implants and animal

> > cancer?

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> > Dr. Katherine Albrecht, a privacy advocate and RFID expert, asked

> > shortly after VeriChips approval what evidence the agency had

> > reviewed.  When FDA declined to provide information, she filed a

> > Freedom of Information Act request.  More than a year later, she

> > received a letter stating there were no documents matching her

> > request.

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> > She said, The public relies on the FDA to evaluate all the

> > data and make sure the devices it approves are safe, but if

> > theyre not doing that, whos covering our backs?

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> > Late last year, Albrecht unearthed at the Harvard medical library

> > three studies noting cancerous tumors in some chipped mice and

> > rats, plus a reference in another study to a chipped dog with a

> > tumor.  She forwarded them to the AP, which subsequently found

> > three additional mice studies with similar findings, plus another

> > report of a chipped dog with a tumor.

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> > Asked if it had taken these studies into account, the FDA said

> > VeriChip documents were being kept confidential to protect trade

> > secrets.  After AP filed a FOIA request, the FDA made available for

> > a phone interview, Anthony Watson, who was in charge of the

> > VeriChip approval process.

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> > He said, At the time we reviewed this, I dont remember

> > seeing anything like that.  A literature search didnt turn

> > up anything that would be of concern.

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> > In general, Watson said, companies are expected to provide safety-

> > and-effectiveness data during the approval process, even if

> > its adverse information.

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> > Watson added: The few articles from the literature that did

> > discuss adverse tissue reactions similar to those in the articles

> > you provided, describe the responses as foreign body reactions that

> > are typical of other implantable devices.  The balance of the data

> > provided in the submission supported approval of the device.

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> > Silverman, VeriChip Corp.s chief executive, said, Each

> > month pet microchips reunite over 8,000 dogs and cats with their

> > owners.  We believe the VeriMed Patient Identification System will

> > provide similar positive benefits for at-risk patients who are

> > unable to communicate for themselves in an emergency.

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> > And what of former HHS secretary Thompson?

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> > When asked what role, if any, he played in VeriChips approval,

> > Thompson replied: I had nothing to do with it.  And if you look

> > back at my record, you will find that there have never been any

> > improprieties whatsoever.

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> > Thompson vigorously campaigned for electronic medical records and

> > health care technology both as governor of Wisconsin and at HHS.

> > While in President Bushs cabinet, he formed a medical

> > innovation task force that worked to partner FDA with companies

> > developing medical information technologies.

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> > At a Medical Innovation Summit on Oct. 20, 2004, Lester

> > Crawford, the FDAs acting commissioner, thanked the secretary for

> > getting the agency deeply involved in the use of new information

> > technology to help prevent medication error. One notable example

> > he cited: the implantable chips and scanners of the VeriChip

> > system our agency approved last week.

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> > After leaving the Cabinet and joining the company board, Thompson

> > received options on 166,667 shares of VeriChip Corp. stock, and

> > options on an additional 100,000 shares of stock from its parent

> > company, Applied Digital Solutions, according to SEC records.  He

> > also received $40,000 in cash in 2005 and again in 2006, the

> > filings show.

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> > The Project on Government Oversight called Thompsons actions

> > unacceptable even though they did not violate what the

> > independent watchdog group calls weak conflict-of-interest laws.

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> > A decade ago, people would be embarrassed to cash in on their

> > government connections.  But now its like the Wild West, said

> > the groups executive director, Danielle Brian.

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> > Thompson is a partner at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, a

> > Washington law firm that was paid $1.2 million for legal services

> > it provided the chip maker in 2005 and 2006, according to SEC filings.

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> > He stepped down as a VeriChip Corp. director in March to seek the

> > GOP presidential nomination, and records show that the company gave

> > his campaign $7,400 before he bowed out of the race in August.

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> > In a TV interview, while still on the board, Thompson was

> > explaining the benefits  and the ease  of being chipped when

> > an interviewer interrupted:

> >

> > Im sorry, sir.  Did you just say you would get one

> > implanted in your arm?

> >

> > Absolutely, Thompson replied.  Without a doubt.

> >

> > No concerns at all?

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> > No.

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> > But to date, Thompson has yet to be chipped himself.

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> > The VeriChip Corp. markets the microchip for identifying lost or

> > stolen pets.  But, for humans, they hide behind a noble cause

> > medical records to help people who may not be able to help

> > themselves.  Whatever the excuse, the glass encased microchip could

> > be used to regulate every person on Earth. The Antichrist could

> > enslave whole nations allowing only those who follow him to have

> > access to food, clothing and housing.  We know its coming, we

> > just dont know what form the mark of the beast will take.  But of

> > all the possibilities  tattoos, etc.  only the VeriChip can

> > produce cancer.