

Warnings of Human Microchip Implants

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What is a human microchip implant? Are there adverse health effects? Should we be worried? To the last question, the answer is a resounding, "Yes, we should be very worried."

INTRODUCTION

Human microchip implants can be fatally damaging to the human body to the extent of physical death and/or brain death. Microchips use harmful radiation to communicate and transmit information. These devices are made of material components that can cause adverse health effects. To date, there is neither a government agency to regulate neuroelectronic interface enhancements (e.g. microchips) nor sufficient laws to protect people from these emerging technologies, which is why LOBI Group LLC is preparing a bill to ban and regulate human microchip implants. We need support from concerned citizens in the form of letters of support, expert and civilian testimony, and the spreading awareness to this issue.

WHAT IS A MICROCHIP?

According to the Oxford Dictionary, a microchip is defined as "A tiny wafer of semiconducting material used to make an integrated circuit" [1]. In human and animal microchip

implants, these "semiconductor" materials are encased in a thermoplastic called **polypropylene**. This plastic coating is referred to as the **antimigration cap** because it prevents the chip from "migrating" or traveling to different parts of the human body. The polypropylene material causes the body to produce histamine to get rid of the plastic, but instead of getting rid of it, the histamine cells, ironically, keep the microchip implant in place. This is the art of the antimigration technology: it uses the body's own natural mechanisms of defense to wedge itself in the body's tissue.

HARM OF MATERIAL COMPONENTS

Studies show causal elements linking microchip implants to cancer. In a report issued by the *Journal of Experimental and Toxicological Pathology*, a team of German researchers at the Hannover Medical School conducted an experiment on mice to test exposure to radiation and chemical carcinogens (cancer-causing chemicals) [2]. They inserted microchip implants in the subcutaneous (fatty skin tissue) layer of the dorsolateral (upper back) part of the mice's body [2]. Soft, tissue-like nodule growth developed in the region where the mice were implanted [2]. Tumors such as fibrosarcoma and malignant fibrous histiocytoma were detected [2]. However, some scientists argue that the effects of microchip implants on mice are different from those of human beings and non-rodent animals (e.g. cats, dogs. etc) [3]. This is a premise held by the personnel of a

microchip manufacturing company called VeriChip. They're the major chip makers of human implants and other biomedical devices. According the New York Times, when a report of the cancer causing effects of microchip implants were made known, VeriChip stocks notably decreased. From a sociopolitical point of view, it is quite possible that studies like the German Hannover 1997 study are not given their appropriate weight in the microchip debate because of the economic incentives these devices offer investors, medical professionals, and certain officials in regulatory agencies. Furthermore, neither VeriChip nor medical professionals can say beyond a shadow of the doubt that microchip implants can't cause cancer in human beings. Instead, they allude to speculative assertions that it is unlikely. By what margin are microchip implants likely to cause cancer in human beings? Perhaps, the difference between its affects on mice and its affects on a human being is the length of time at which the cancer develops? According to Medical News Today, fibrosarcoma does not develop speedily in human beings, but instead takes a long time to surface, unlike the mice in the 1997 study [4]. For more information about the side effects of microchip implants