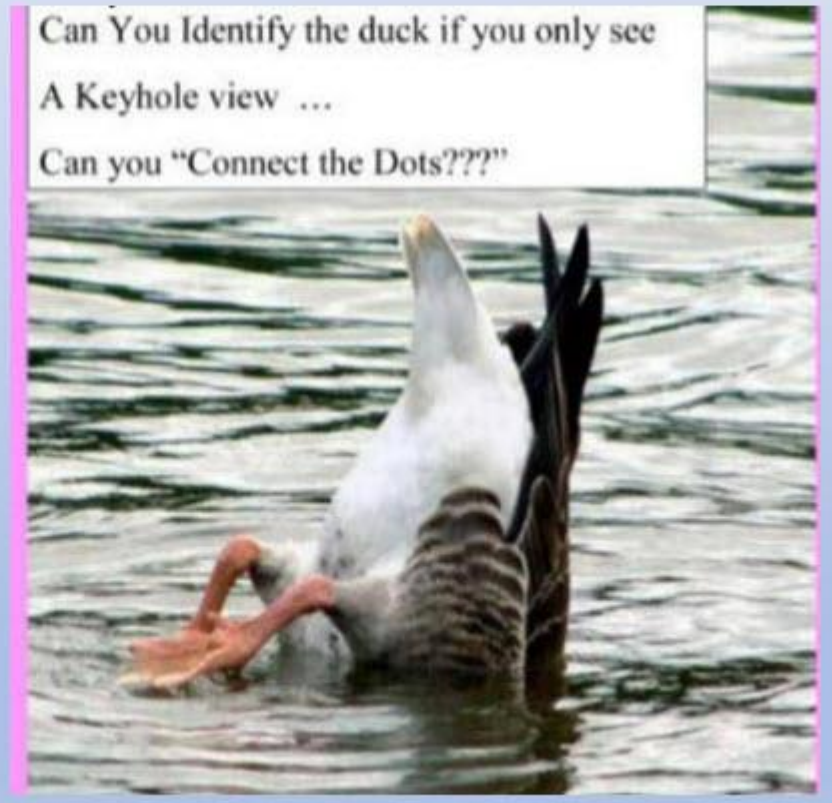
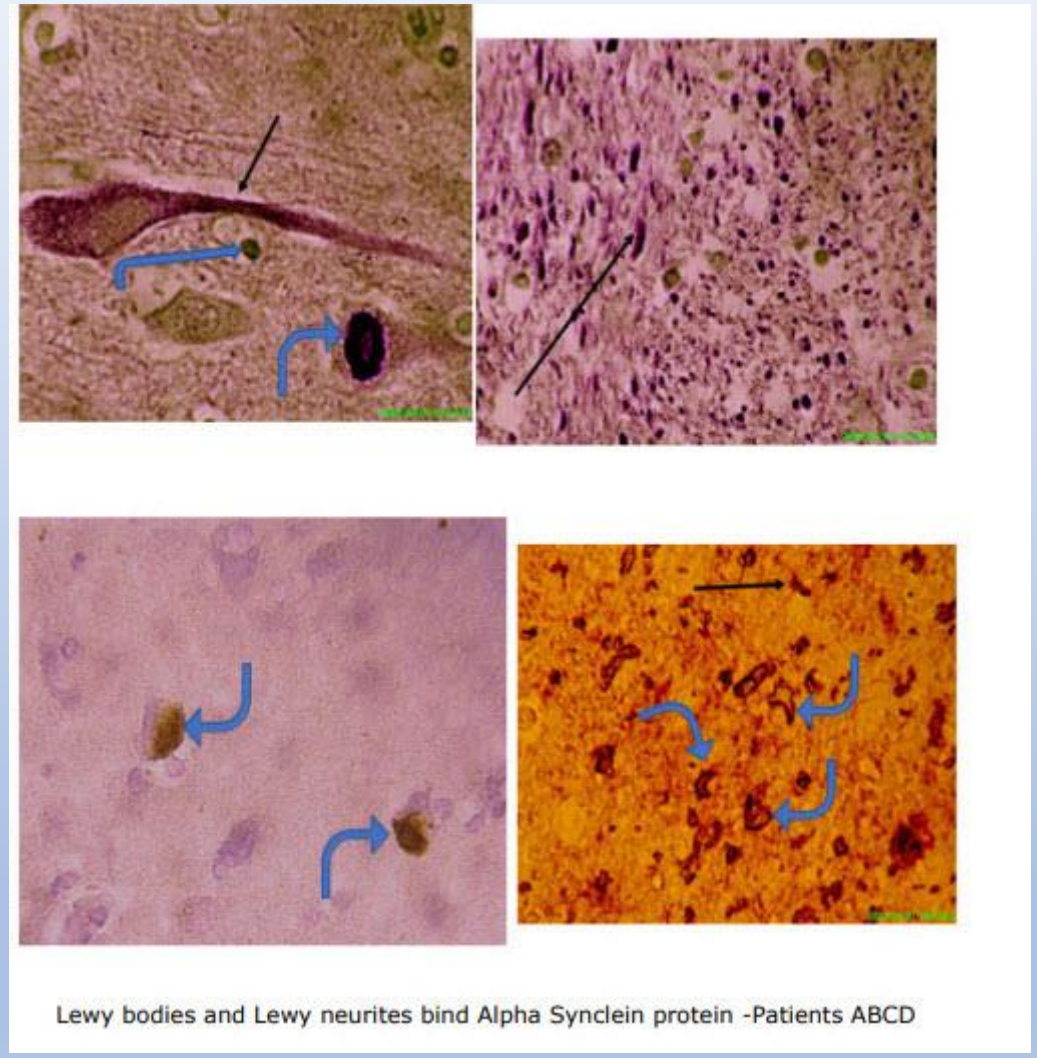
Photographs to Supplement Interview
Tick Boot Camp Podcast
September 4, 2022

Chance favors the prepared mind

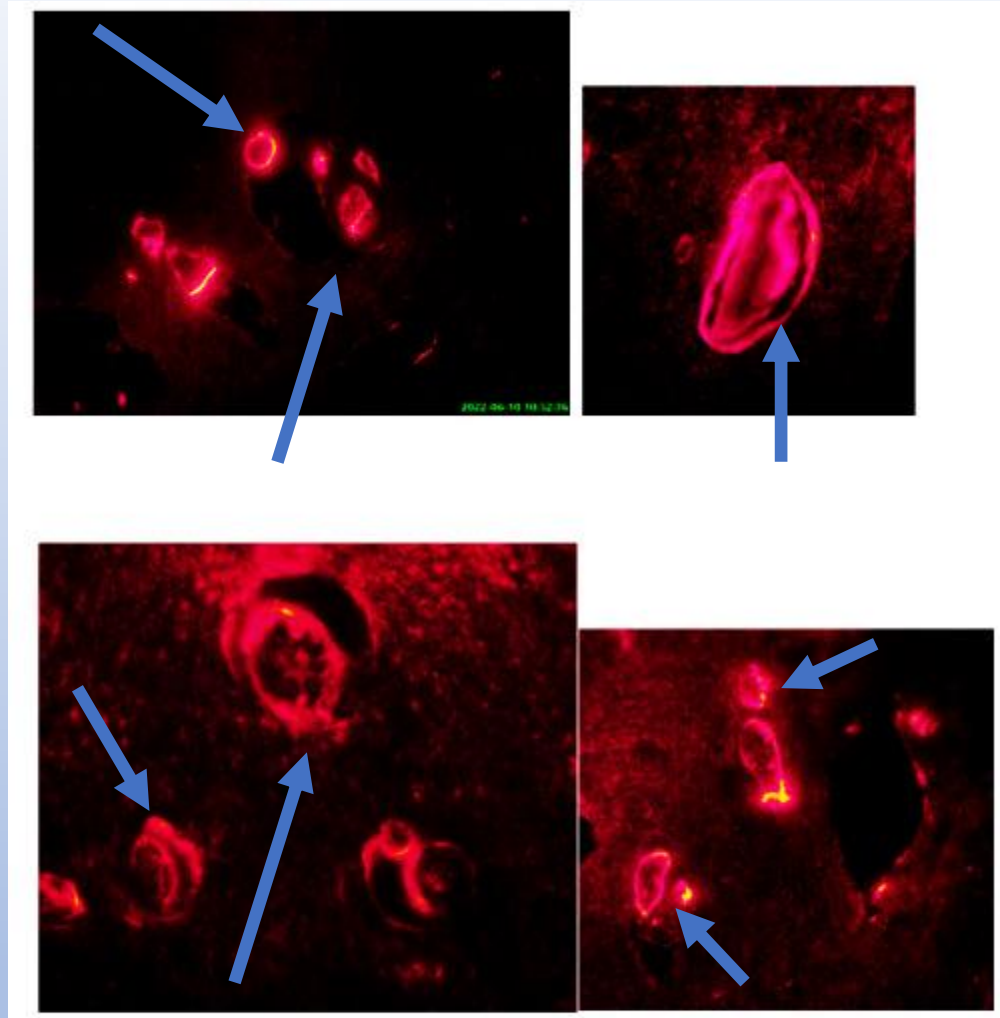
Louis Pasteur



Topic 1
Lewy Body Dementia research update
Lewy bodies contain Borrelia DNA

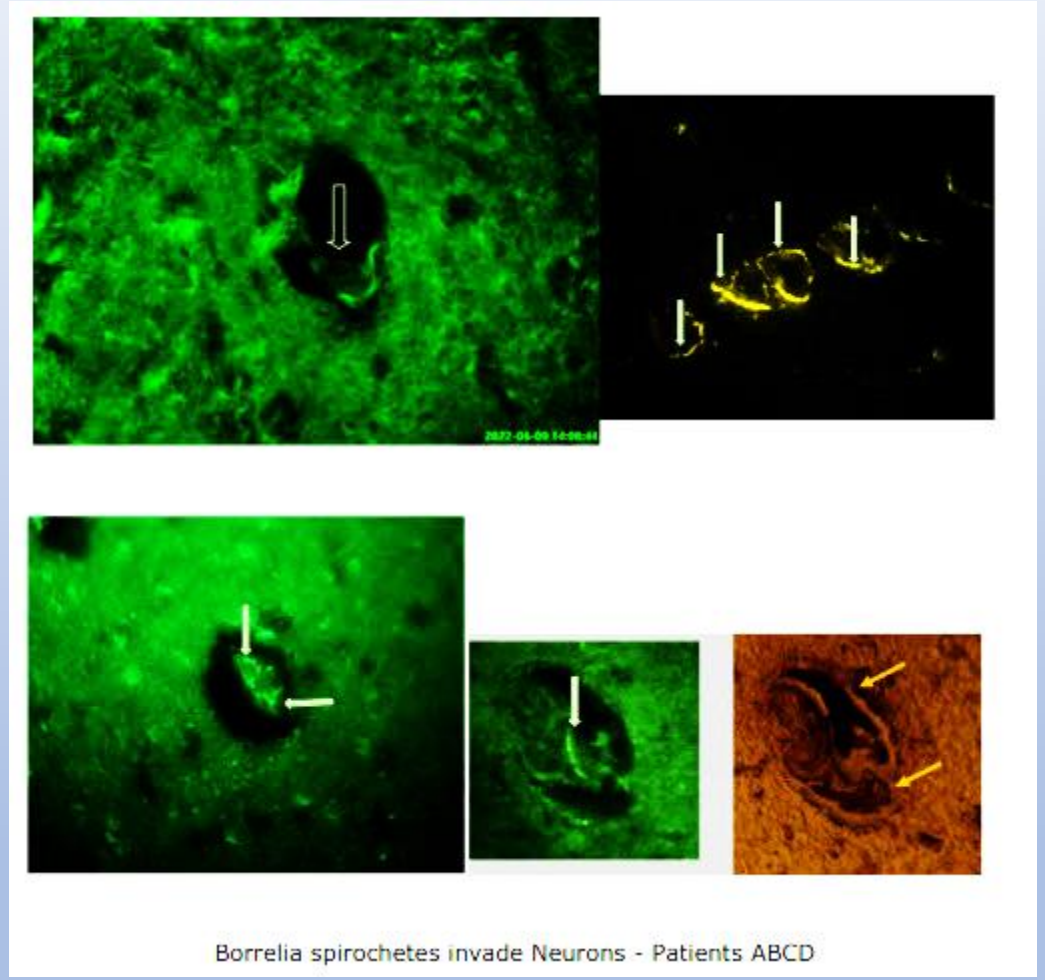


Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites bind Alpha Synclein protein -Patients ABCD



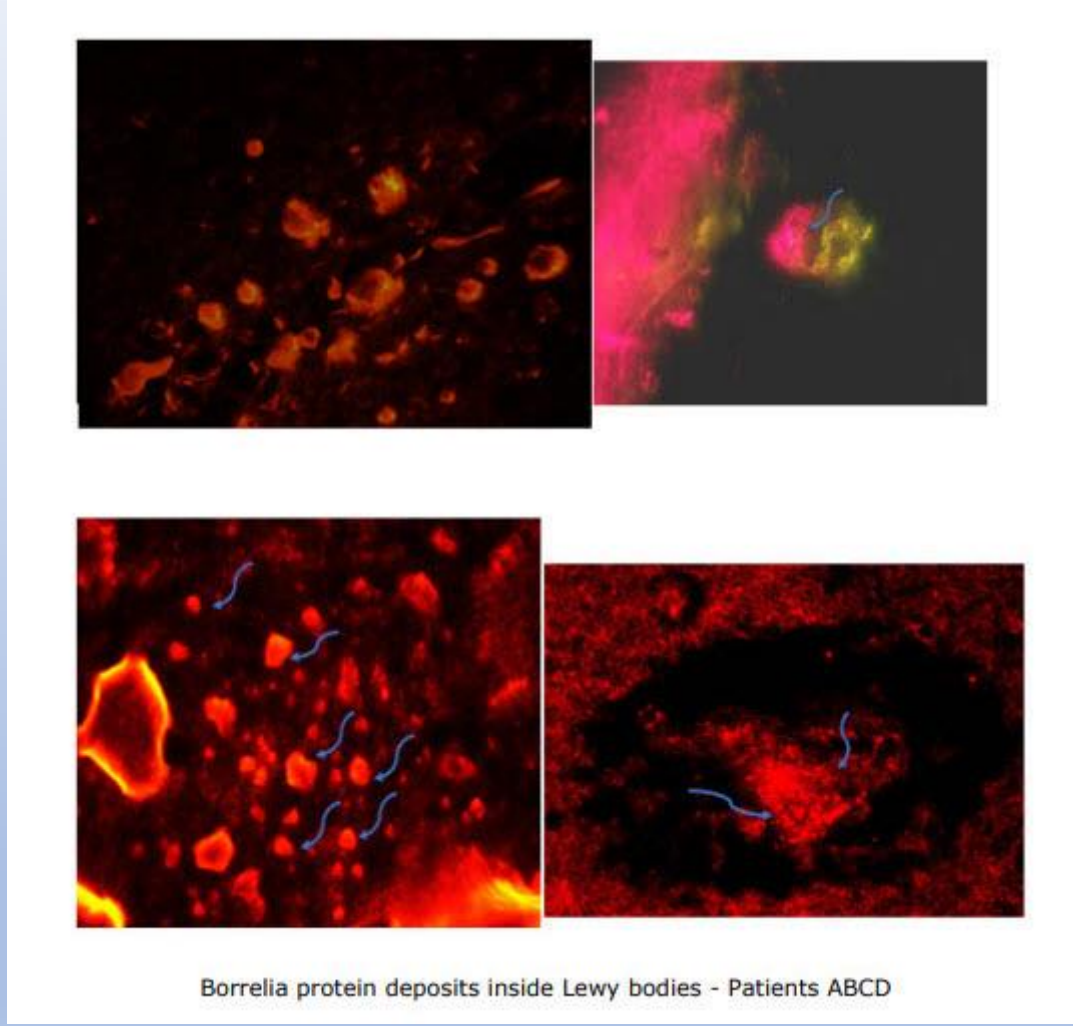
Borrelia DNA deposits inside Lewy bodies - Patients ABCD

Blue Arrows
Point to
Lewy bodies
Which are Round, Red, and
Globular in configuration



Borrelia spirochetes invade Neurons - Patients ABCD

Arrows
Point to
Individual borrelia
Spirochetes
Which are
Close to
Or
Inside of
Human Neurons



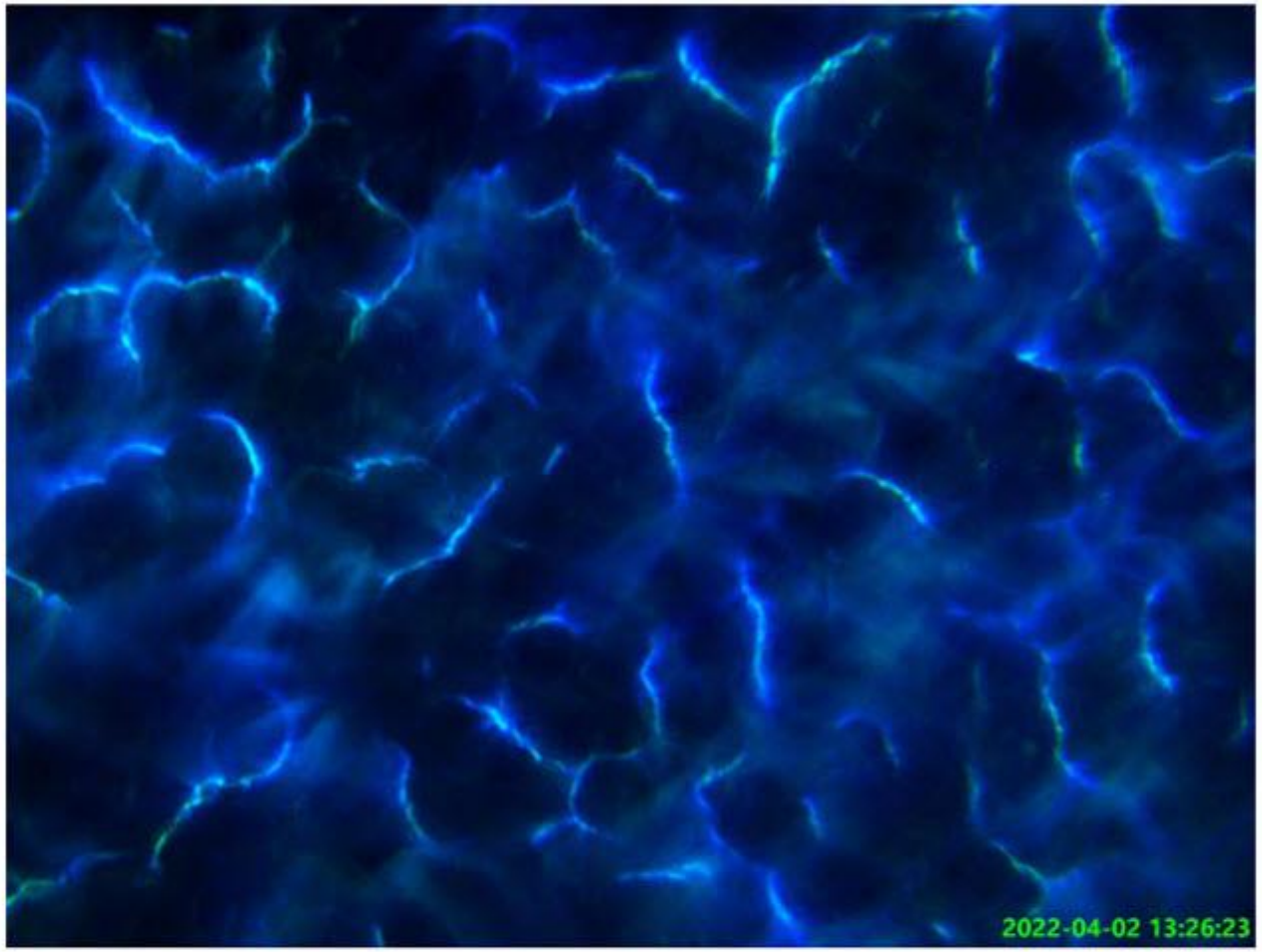
Borrelia protein deposits inside Lewy bodies - Patients ABCD

Curved Blue arrows
Point to
Lewy Bodies (Red color,
Round, and inside of
neurons)
which
Bind
Borrelia specific protein
(Outer surface Protein A)
Which
Is attached to the
Lewy body

Monoclonal antibody CB10
Carries a Red color label

Topic 2
Research discovery
Bloodstream borrelia spirochetes
Are coated with Borrelia antibodies

Host immunoglobulin Coated borrelia spirochetes – MacDonald research (publication pending)



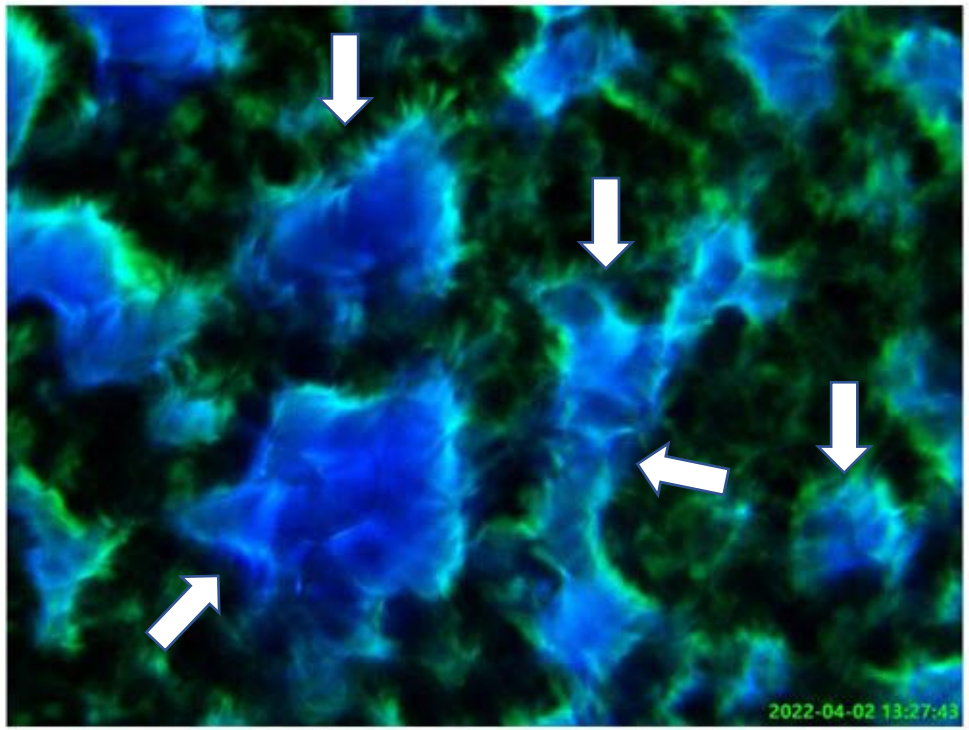
Borrelia spirochetes in high density in blood smear

Morphology alone confers diagnosis of Borrelia as opposed to Leptospires or Treponemes.

High number of individual Borrelia spirochetes In Whole blood From a Chronic Lyme Disease patient Whose ELISA test is persistently Negative

The Borrelia antibodies Are “taken out” of the Serum because they have bound to The spirochetes

Host immunoglobulin Coated Biofilm communities (Blood)



Biofilms coated with antibody (blue color) Red blood cells in green color

Biofilm communities
Of borrelia spirochetes
(Blue “glob like
Solid “particulates”
In whole blood from
A chronic Lyme disease
Patient
With persistently
Negative ELISA test results

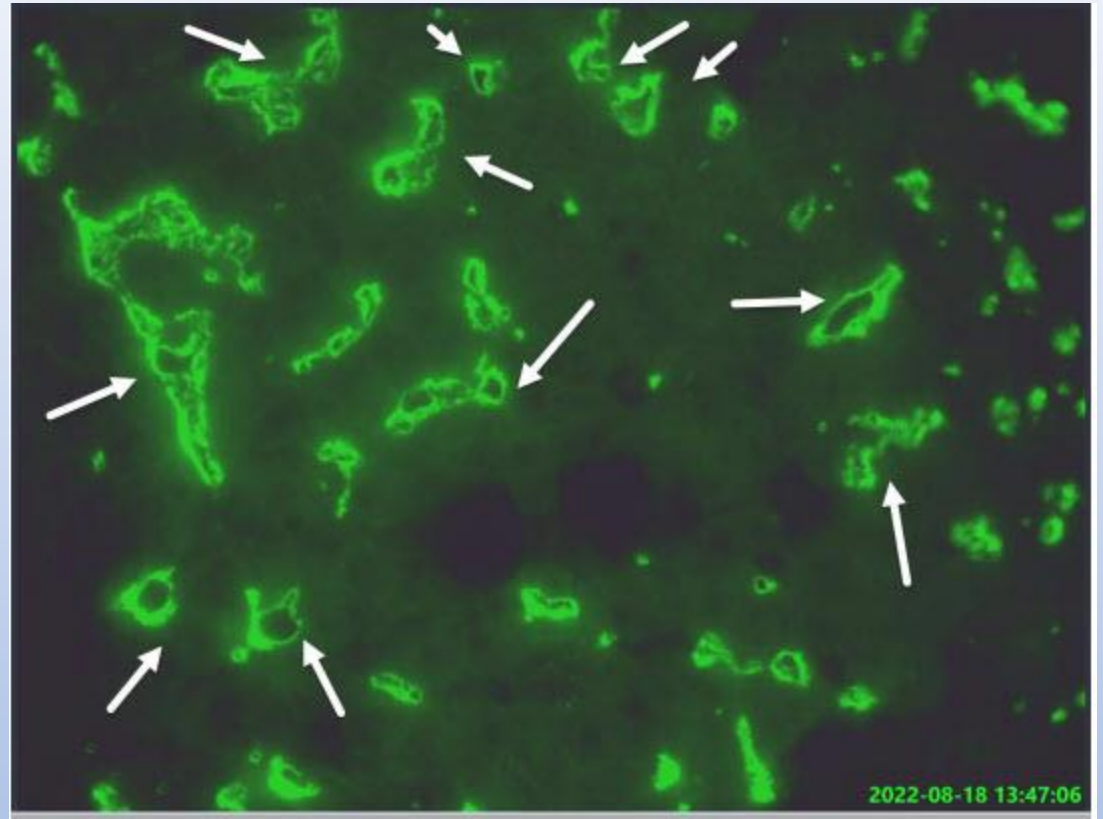
Borrelia antibodies
Are attached to the
Circulating biofilm solid
communities
And are unavailable in the
serum for detection

Topic 3
Research discovery
Borrelia Hepatitis caused by
Dual infection Miyamotoi and burgdorferi

Liver biopsy
From
Borrelia Hepatitis
Patient

Positive Red color
With FISH hybridization
Detection of
Borrelia burgdorferi Dna
With Red color labeled
DNA probe.

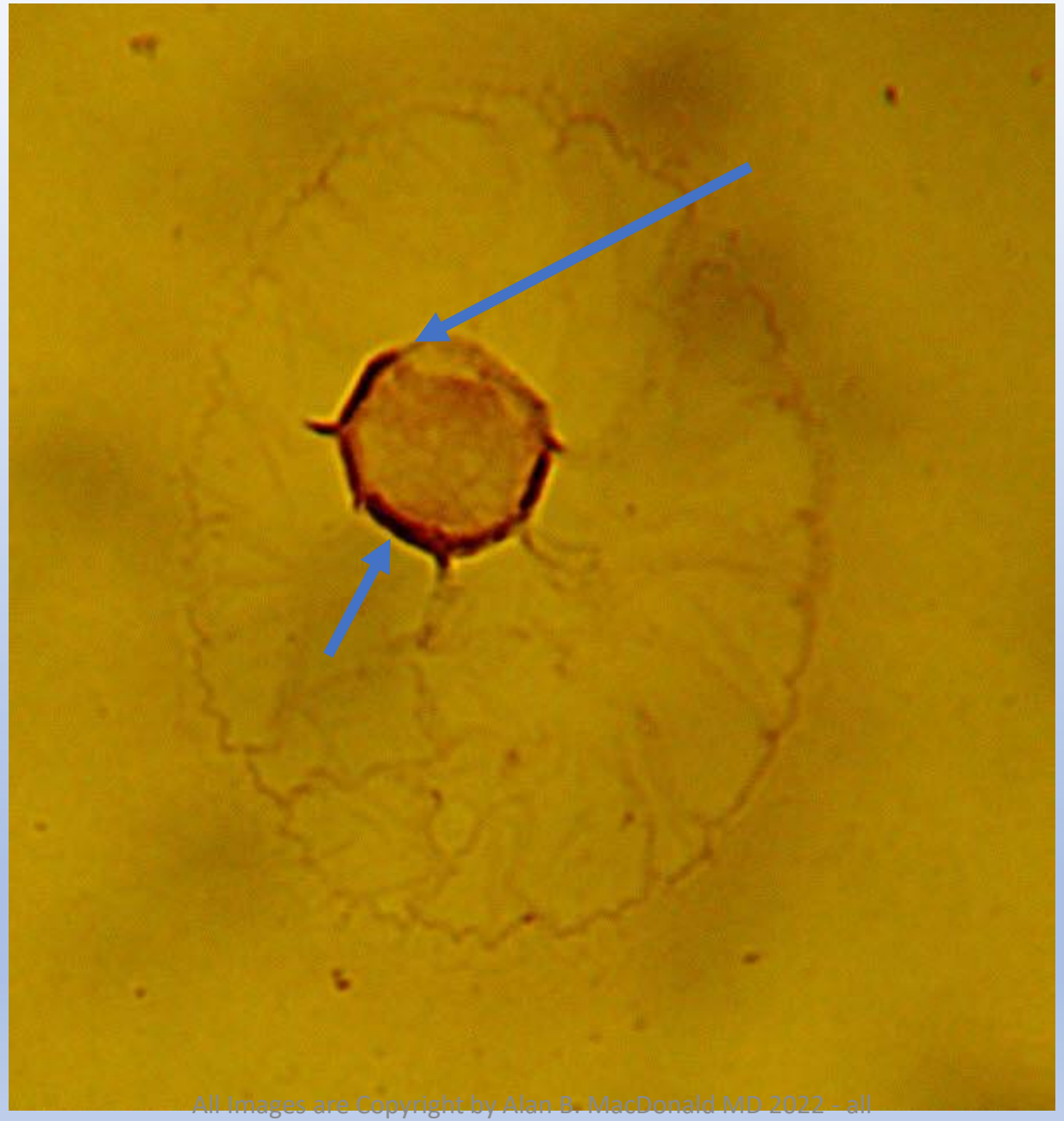
Circled blue areas
Show intact borrelia
spirochetes
And rounded red areas
Show Cystic type (Round
body) borrelia spirochetes



Dilated Biliary Sinusoids in the Liver biopsy (white arrows)
Co-localize with collections of borrelia miyamotoi spirochetes (green fluorescence with FISH using DNA probe for GLPQ gene)

The Sinusoids of the Healthy Liver are narrow.
Dilated biliary sinusoids are filled with borrelia spirochetes

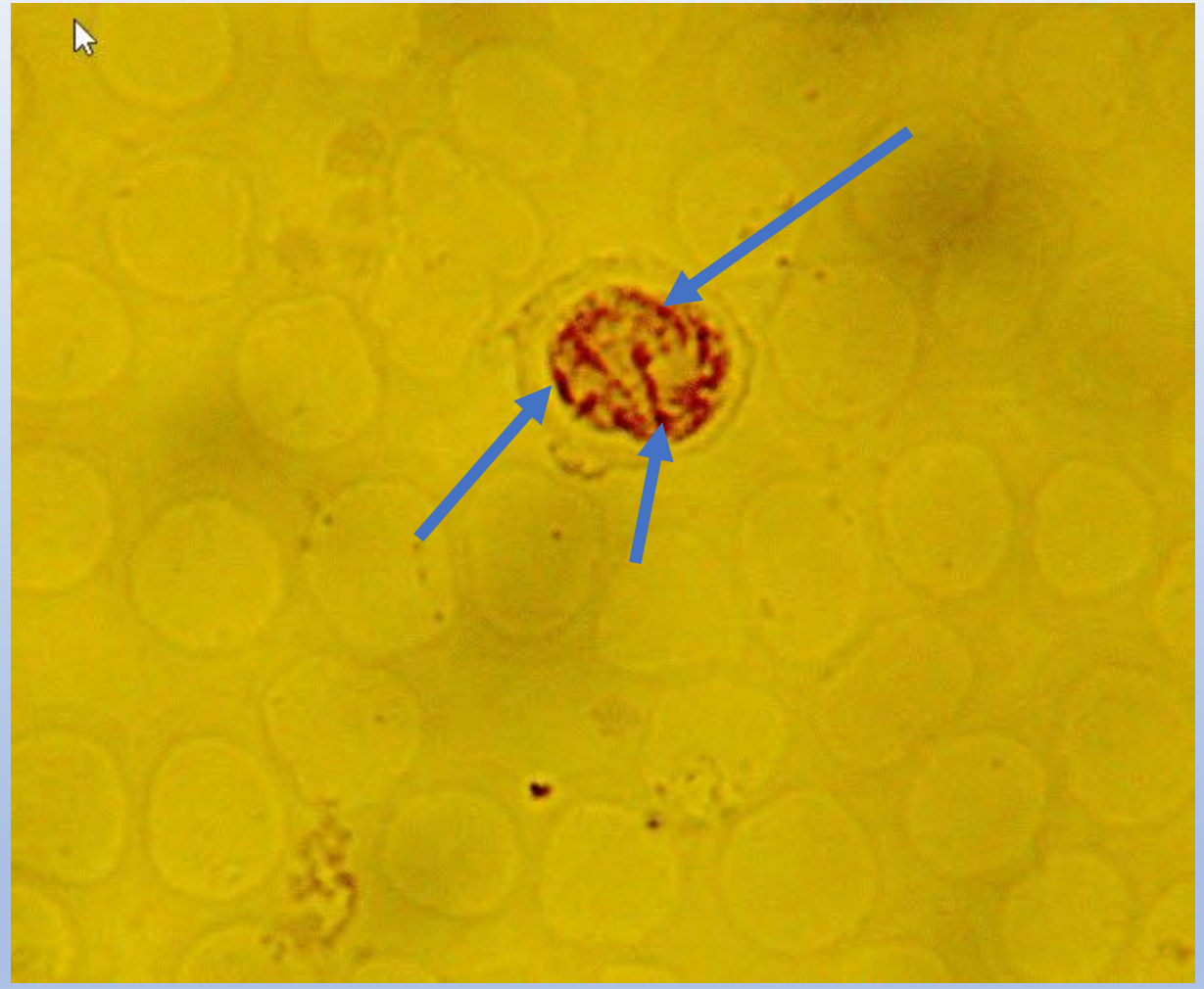
Topic 4
Research discovery
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia single case
Demonstrates
Borrelia spirochetes
Inside Leukemic Cells in blood



One Lymphocyte
Shows
Attached
Dark brown color
Borrelia spirochetes
Attached to the surface
Of the cell membrane
of the lymphocyte.

The nucleus of the
Lymphocyte stains pale
brown and shows
The profile of
A stimulated “immune
reaction pattern in the
Nuclear chromatin”

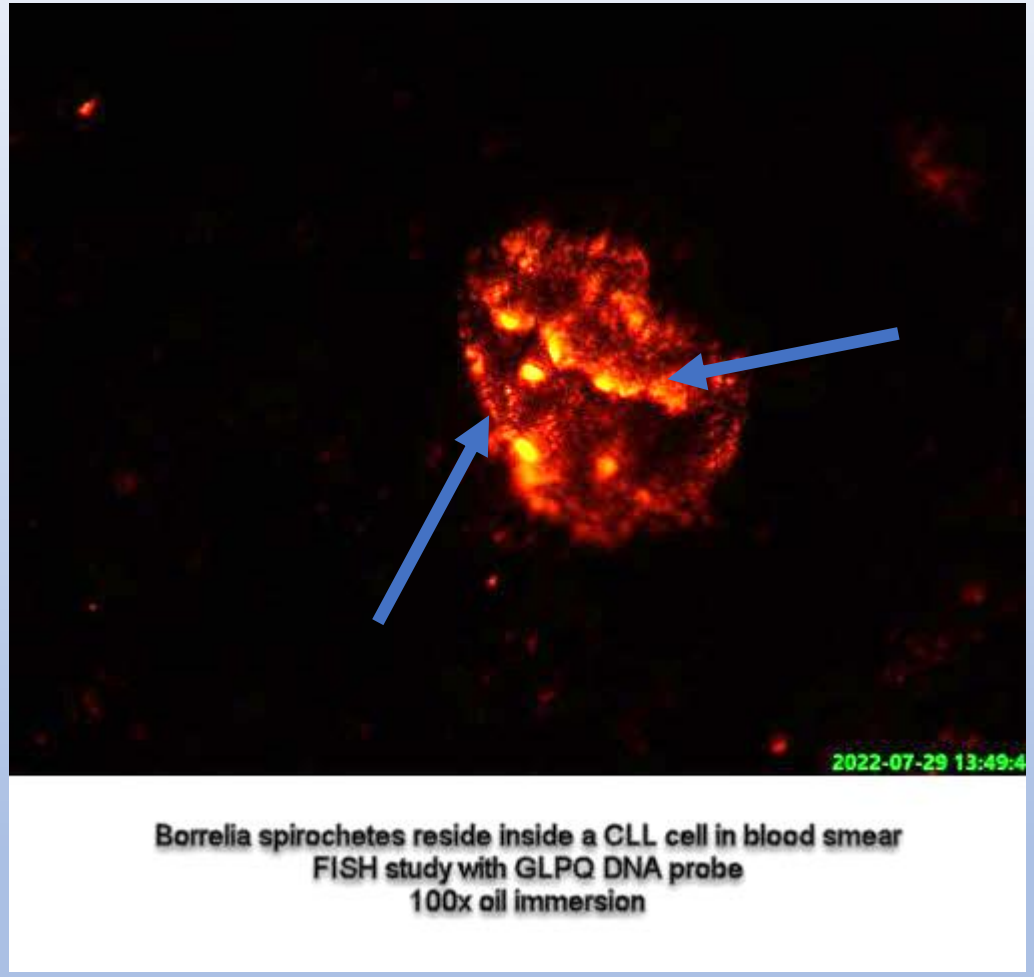
Red blood cells
Encircle (rosette
pattern)
Around the lymphocyte



One Lymphocyte
With
Several borrelia
spirochetes
INSIDE the nucleus
[red-brown color]
Blue arrows

Note that the spirochetes
Which were formerly
attached to the outside of
the previously shown
Lymphocyte

Have moved INSIDE the
Nucleus

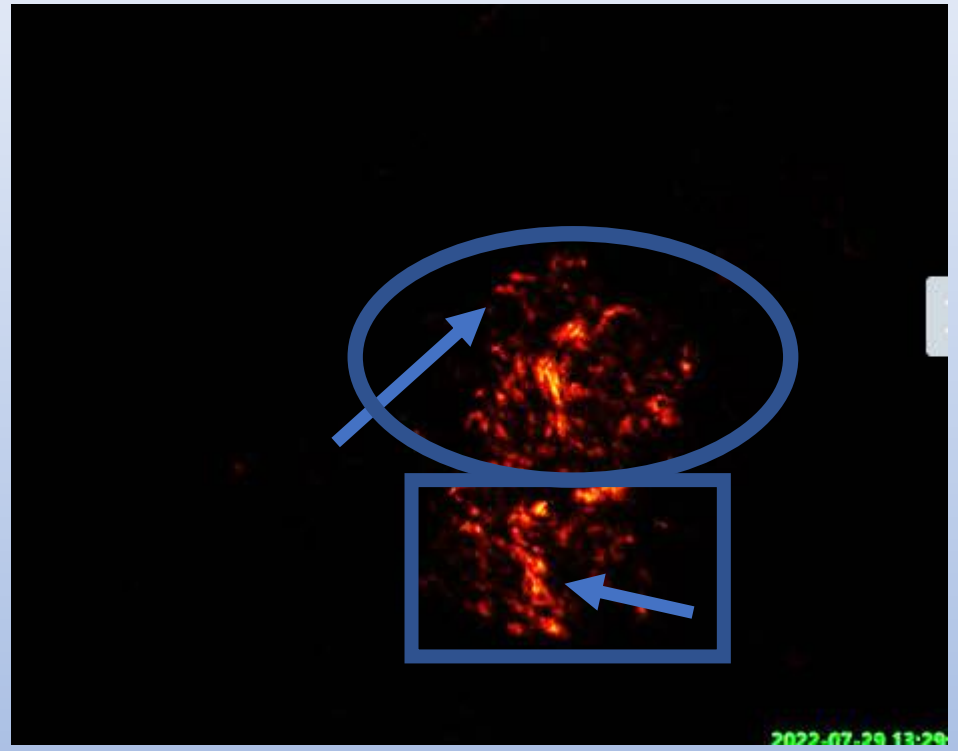


Borrelia spirochetes reside inside a CLL cell in blood smear
FISH study with GLPQ DNA probe
100x oil immersion

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia patient

One Lymphocyte in bloodstream contains Miyamotoi borrelia whole spirochetes (yellow color) and granule form spirochete Granulars.

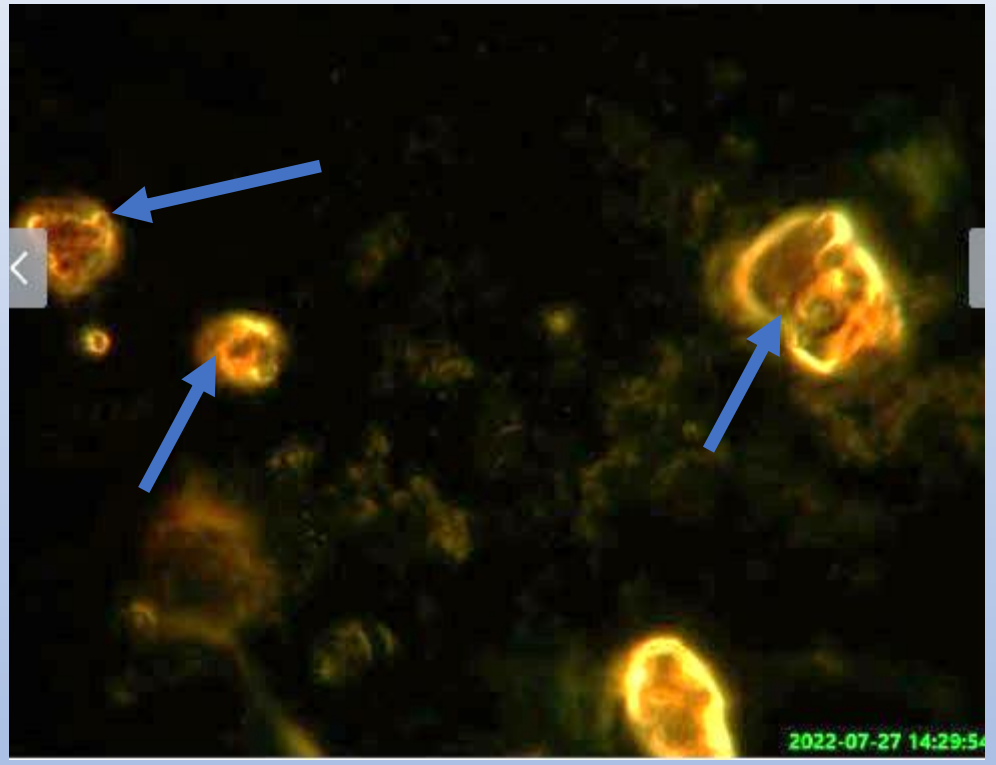
DNA probe for Miyamotoi gene GLPQ (Yellow color in Fluorescence in situ Hybridization – FISH)



Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia patient

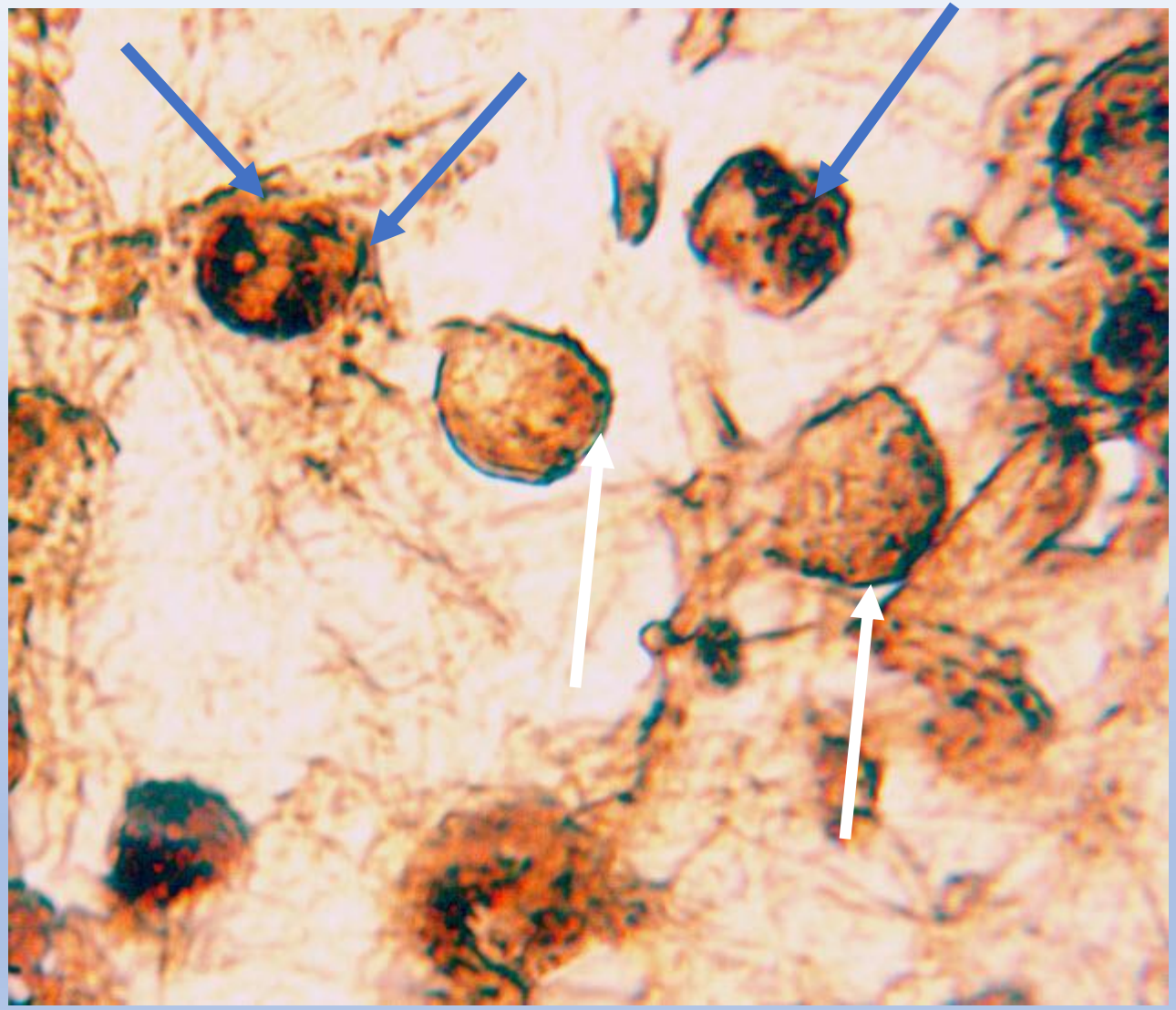
Two Leukemic Cells
[Oval and Square markers]

With visible
Single separate borrelia spirochetes
Inside the cytoplasm and
Inside the nucleus of the Leukemic cells
(Blue Arrows)

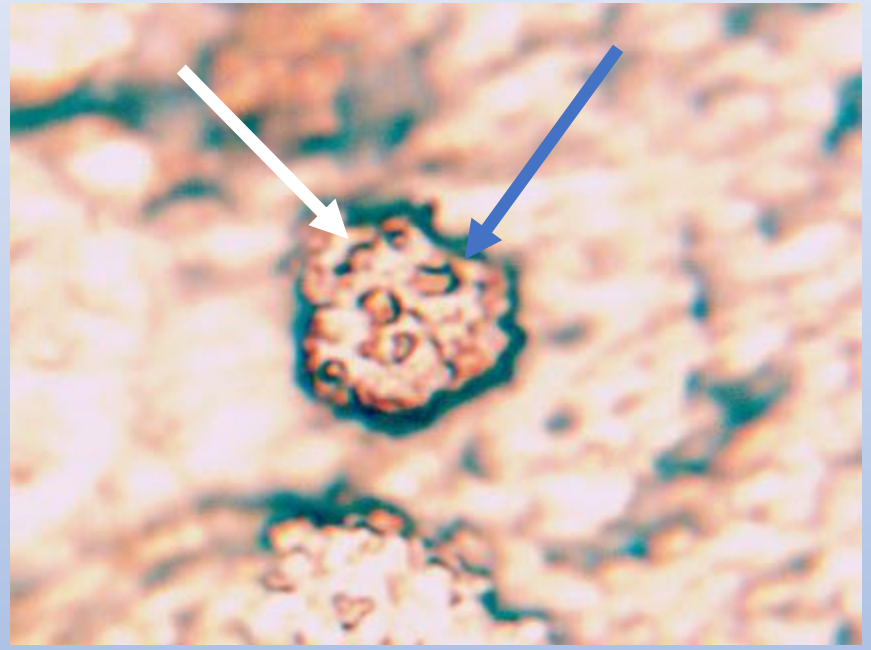


Chronic Lymphocytic
Leukemia patient
With
Borrelia miyamotoi
spirochetes
(yellow color)
Attached to surfaces of
And invading the cytoplasm
And the nucleus
Of the Leukemic cells

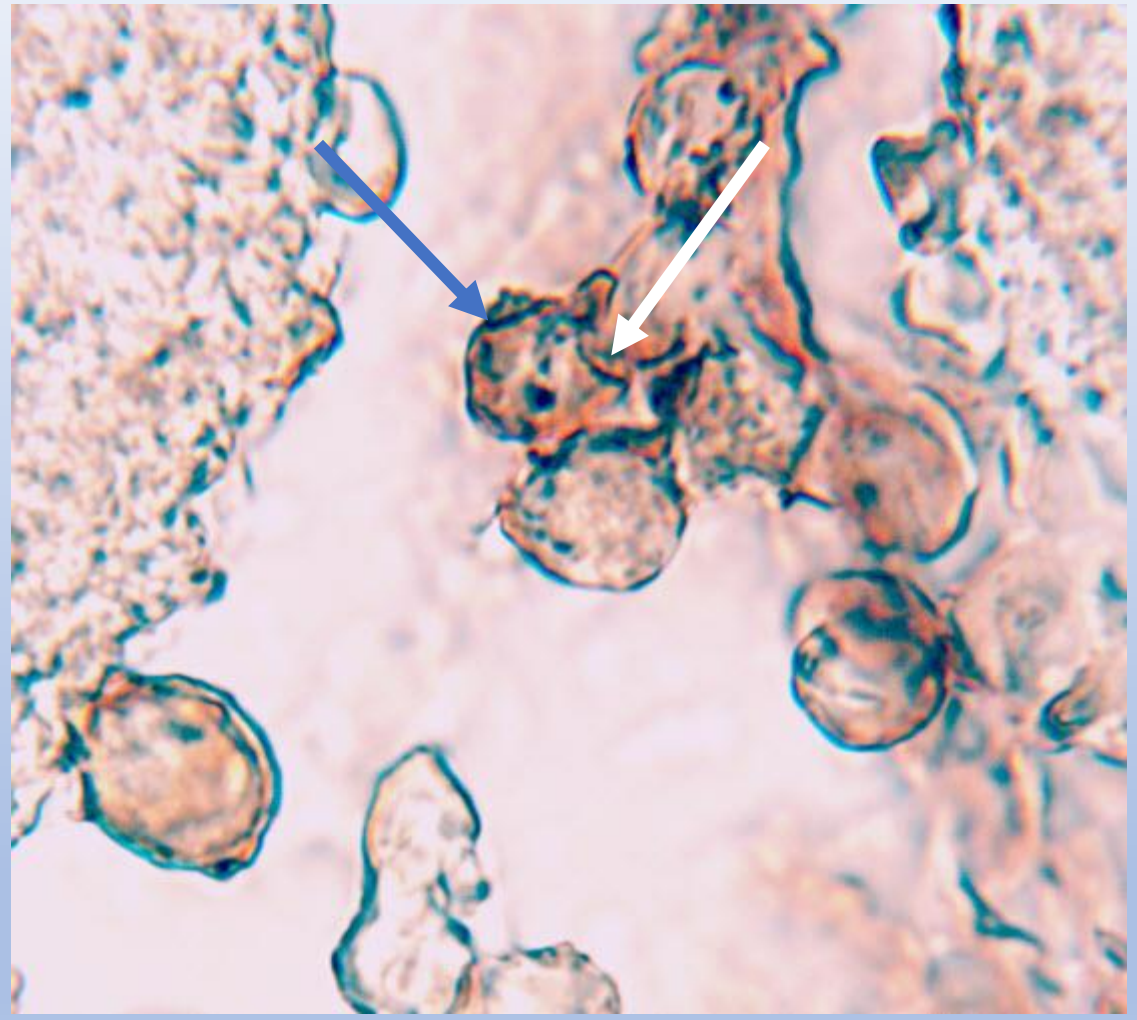
Topic 5
Glioblastoma brain tumors (5 cases)
Contain borrelia spirochetes
INSIDE Individual Tumor cells



Glioblastoma tumor cells (brown color)
Containing
Borrelia spirochetes
Which are attached to
The surfaces of tumor cells (black color –blue arrows)
And invading the nucleus of individual tumor cells (Black color – White arrow)

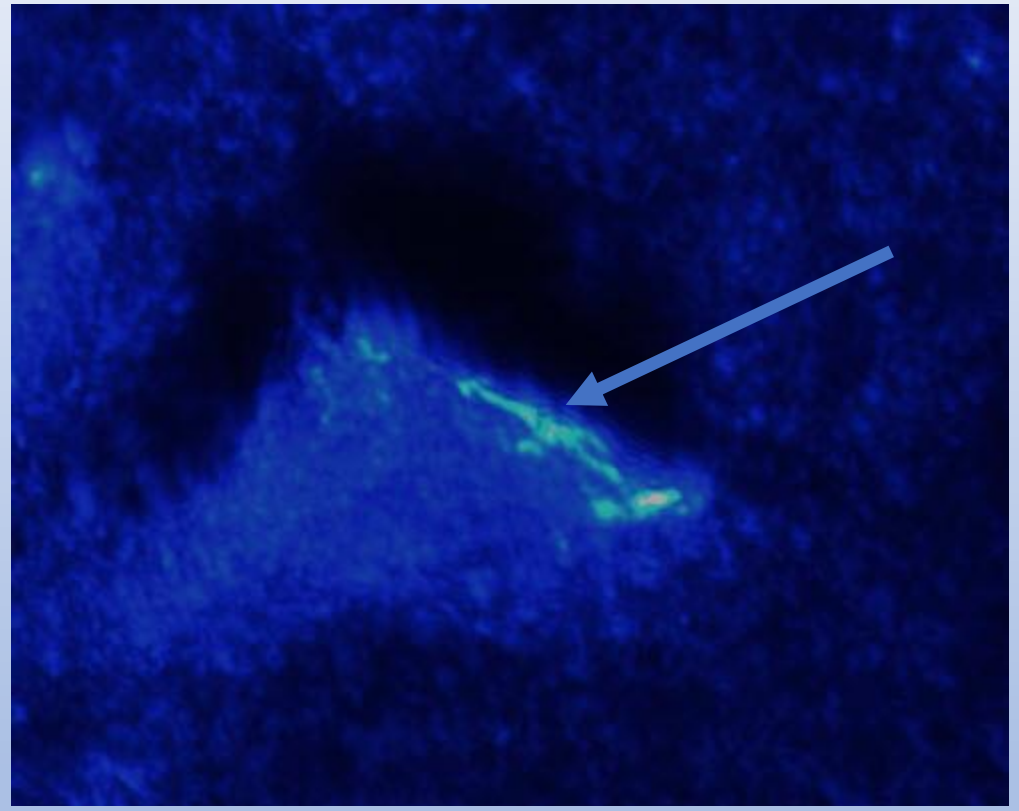


Gliobalstoma tumor cell
With
Attached black color borrelia spirochete (Blue arrow)
And
With Black color borrelia Spirochetes which have penetrated the nucleus of the tumor cell (White arrow)



Glioblastoma tumor cells
With black color borrelia spirochetes attached to cell surfaces of individual tumor cells (blue arrow)
and
With black color borrelia spirochetes penetrating the Nucleus of a tumor cell(White arrow)

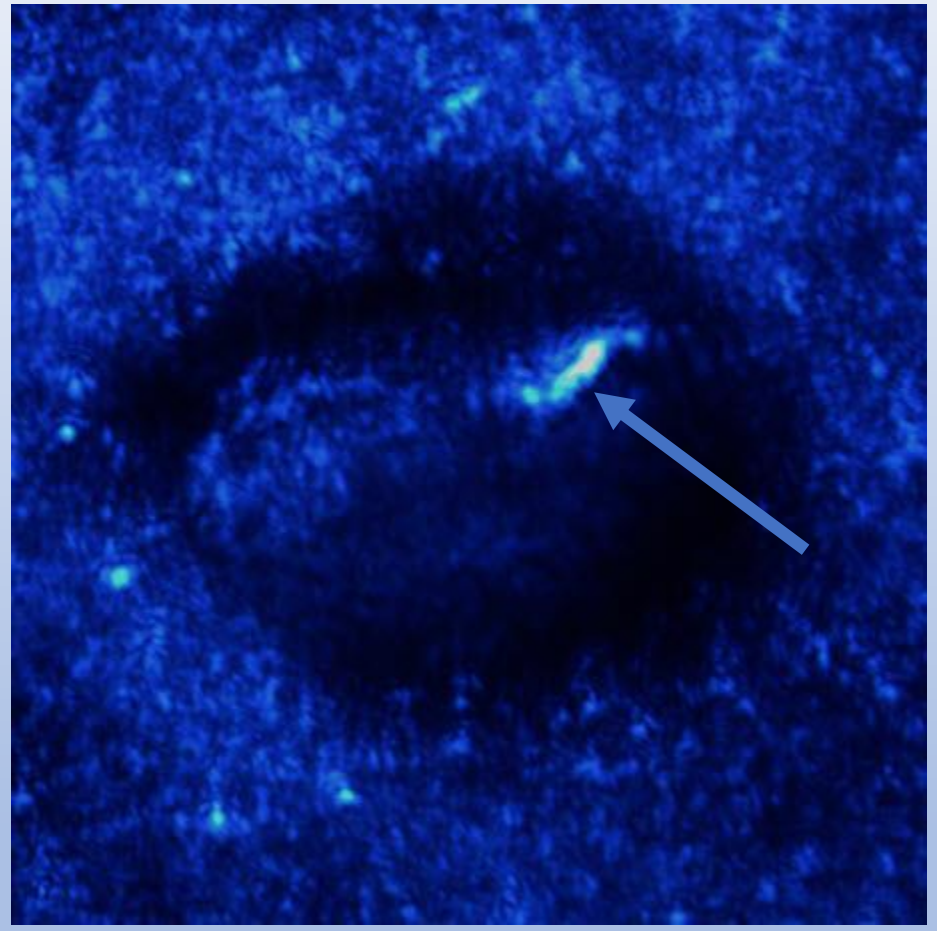
Topic 6
Lyme disease Suicide patient
With borrelia spirochetes
Inside Brain Neurons in Autopsy Brain

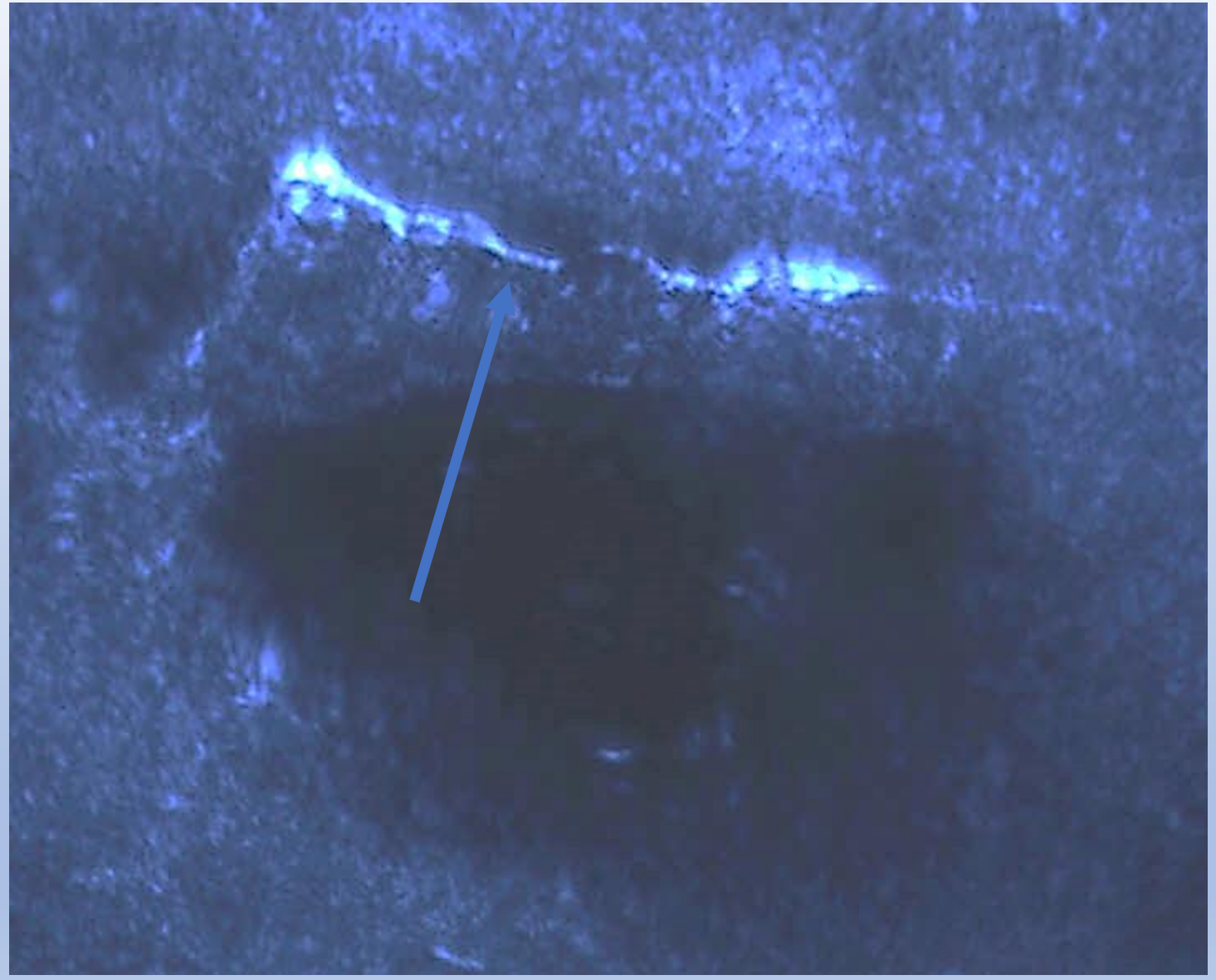


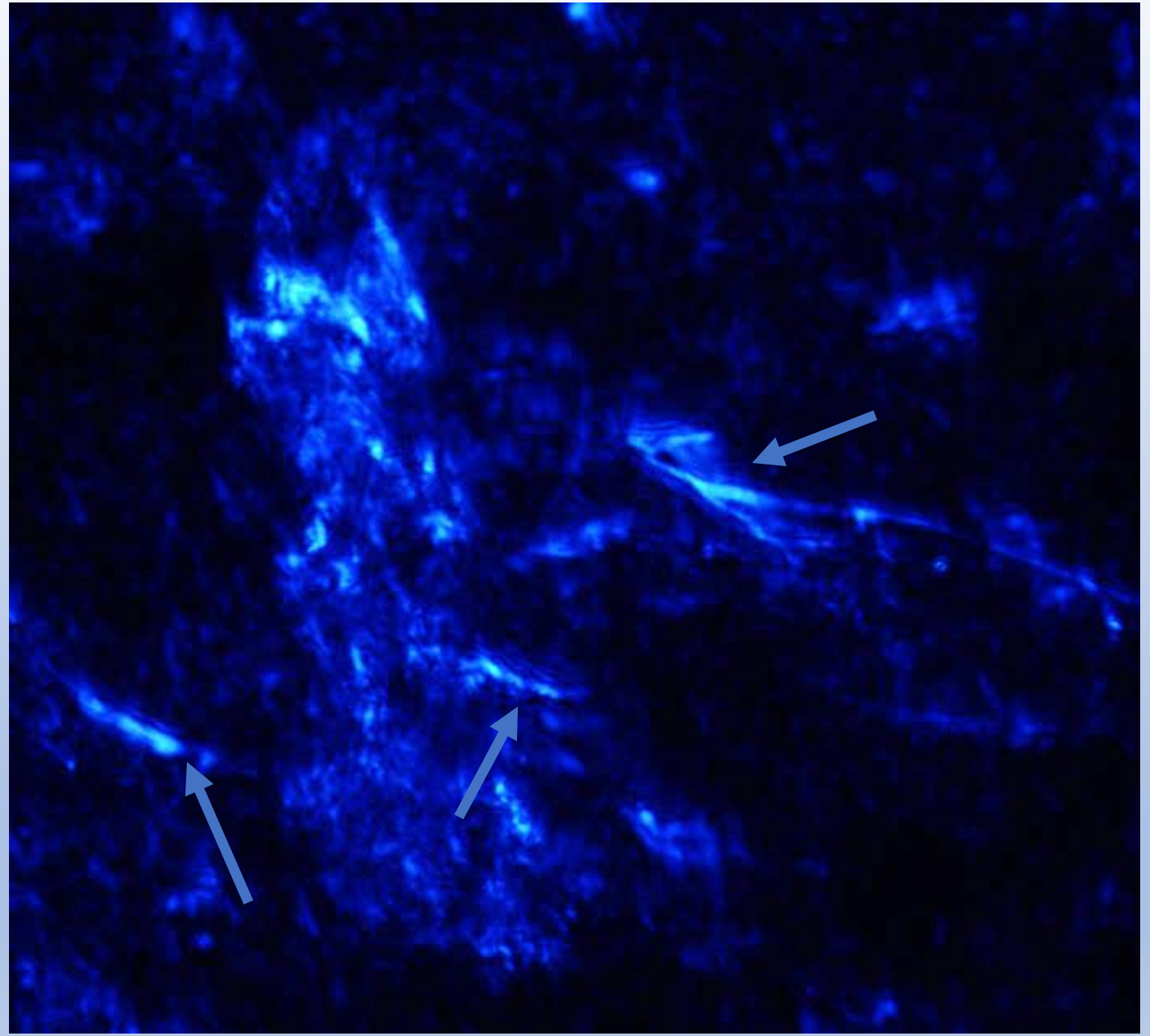
Suicide patient with chronic
Lyme disease
Autopsy brain tissue

Spirochete inside a
Triangular shaped
PYRAMIDAL neuron
In the brain (Blue arrow)

The spirochetal fragments
(Turquoise color)
Blue arrow
Have penetrated the neuron
And the neuron is
“labelled for death”



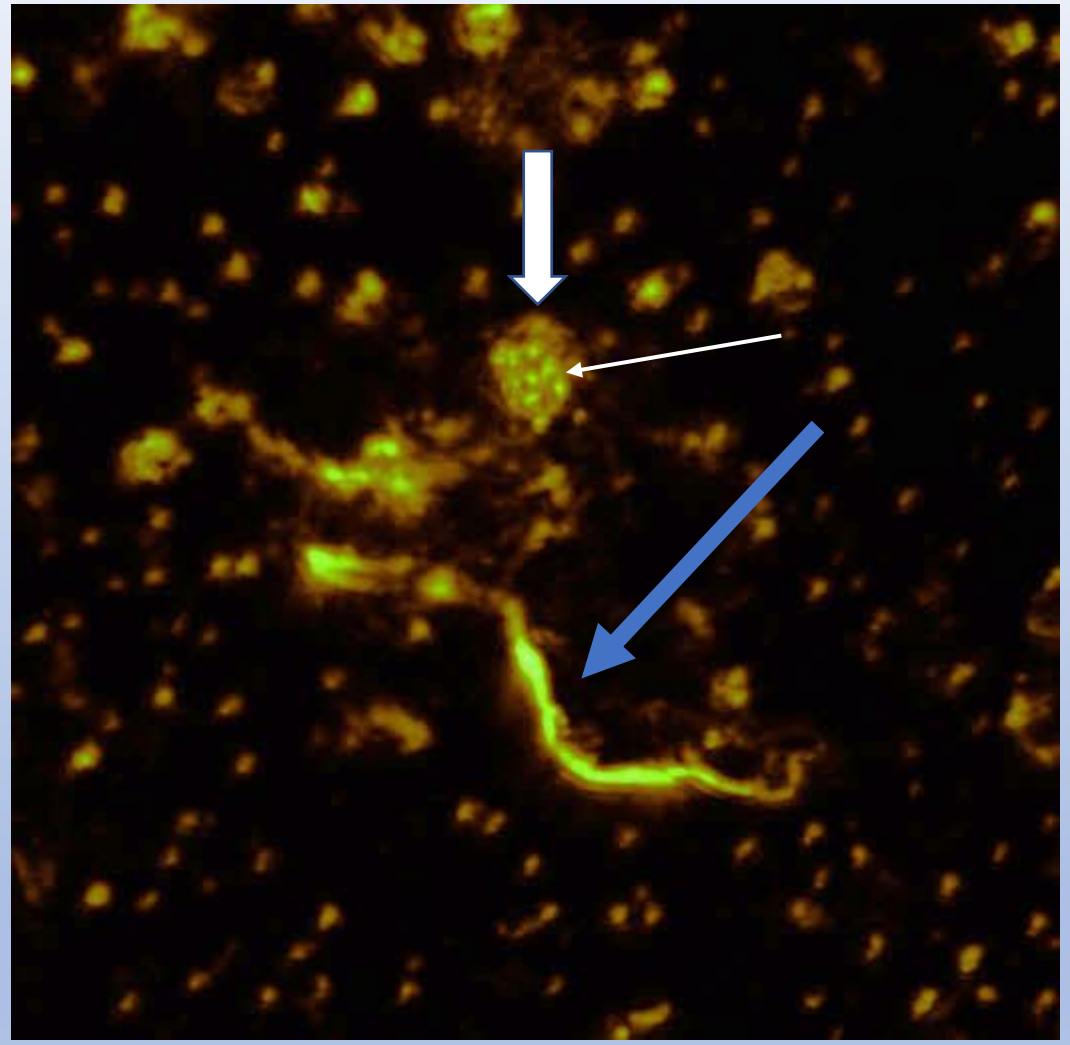




Lyme disease
Suicide patient

Autopsy brain tissue

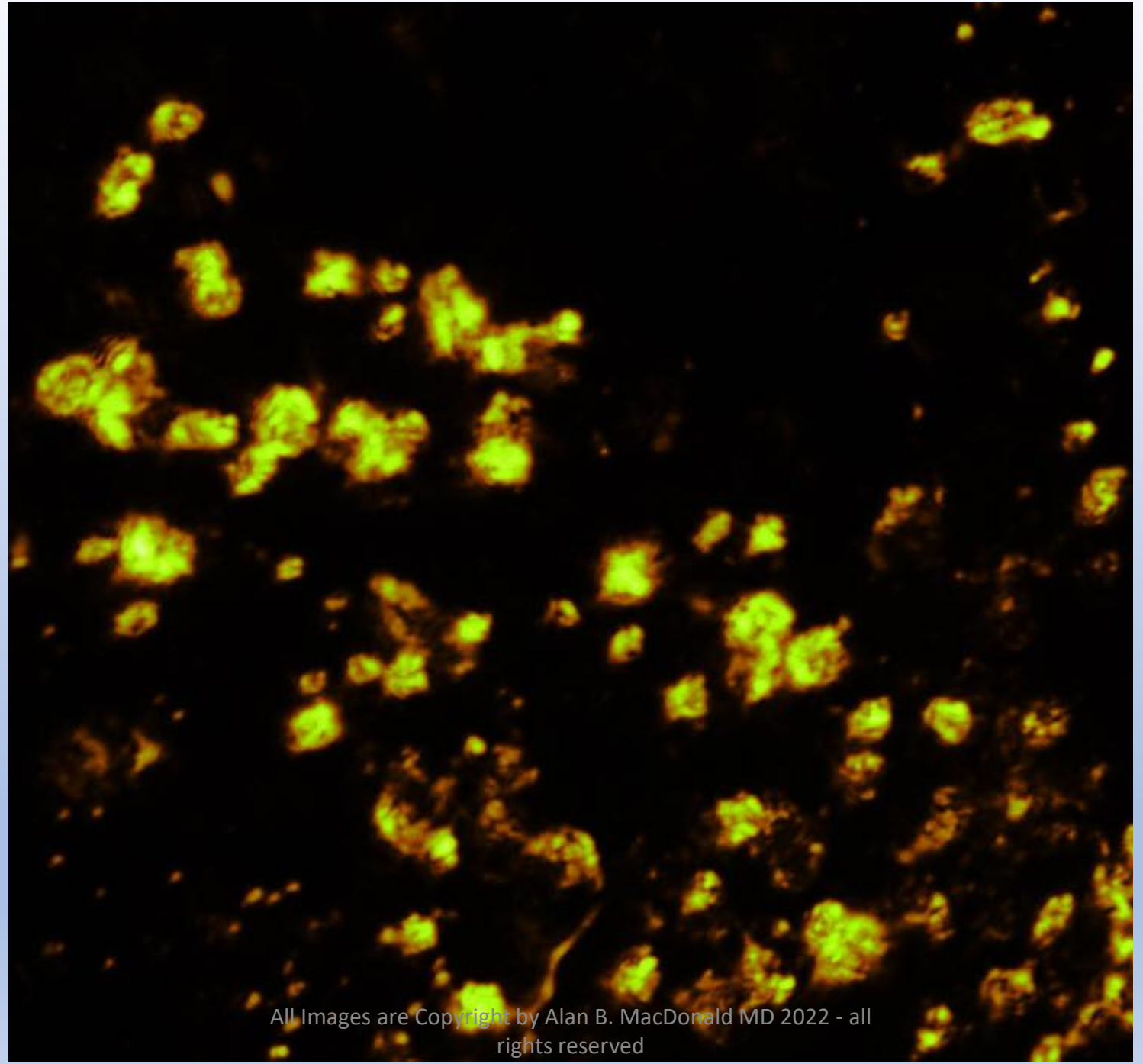
A group of borrelia spirochetes
In the brain



Lyme disease suicide patient

Autopsy brain
Demonstrates Yellow color
Borrelia miyamotoi spirochetes
With
Both spiral /cylinder form
(blue arrow)
And
With Circular round body form.
(White arrow)

Granular borrelia forms are present inside one Round body form) (white arrow)



Suicide Lyme patient with

Round body borrelia Miyamotoi forms in autopsy brain tissue

Yellow color Dna probe for Borrelia miyamotoi Gene GLPQ
In Fluorescence in situ DNA Hybridization
(FISH method)

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