L'Octofène et l'Institut Pasteur

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Institut Pasteur, in its insatiable alleged desire to save humanity, threatened by the Covid-19 virus that it has manufactured, wants to complete its therapeutic arsenal, by adding to the anti-Covid-19 poisons vaccines, a second poison corresponding to the suppositories of Octofen, the administration of which is extremely dangerous for our health, as we will see. As can be seen in Figure 1, Octofen was marketed in the form of suppositories, dosed at 100 mg, by the Fournier laboratory, which obtained Marketing Authorization on April 15, 1996. It was then withdrawn from the market, due to toxicity, on January 5, 2005, by the National Medicines Safety Agency, without the latter giving the slightest detail on the toxicity of Octofen, i.e. not justifying the cause of withdrawal of MA.

Suppositoires d'Octofène 100 mg

Le laboratoire Fournier a mis sur le marché les suppositoires d'Octofène 100 mg en 1996, après avoir obtenu l'AMM le 15 avril 1996 ; ils ont été retirés du marché, pour cause de toxicité, le 5 janvier 2005.

La cause officielle du retrait de l'AMM n'a jamais été expliquée.

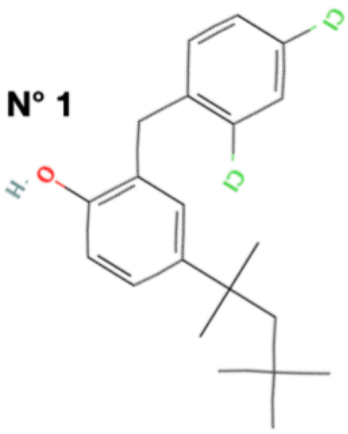
Figure 1

This, while the acute toxicity of octofen had been published by the NIH, the National Institute of Health, the American health authority, well before that date.

The results of this toxicological study of octofen in the rat, shown in Figure 2, indicate that **DL_{50}**, lethal dose that kills 50 percent of the rats, after administration of a single dose of Octofen, orally, is equal to 4000 mg / kg. As an expert pharmacologist-toxicologist specialized in pharmacokinetics, having conducted phase I studies for more than 30 years, at the CEMAF biomedical research center, I confirm that a **compound, such as octofen, which is toxic in the animal during preclinical regulatory toxicological studies, can not be administered to man**, and, therefore, enter Phase I, which constitutes the first step in the clinical trials.
It is an intangible, absolute rule, which formally prohibits the administration to the man of octofen, by whatever way, and at any dose**. It is definitely condemned as a medicine**
It should therefore be emphasized **the full responsibility of the National Drug Safety Agency (ANSM)**, whose role is to protect the health of the French. **The ANSM officials are guilty** because they would have to prohibit the clinical trial implemented by the Pasteur Institute, and stop it without delay. **They can not ignore the acute toxicity of octofen**, and its dangerousness, since **it is an official document decreed by the NIH, the American health authority, which places this decree above all the laws.**

2,4 - Dichloro benzyl phénols

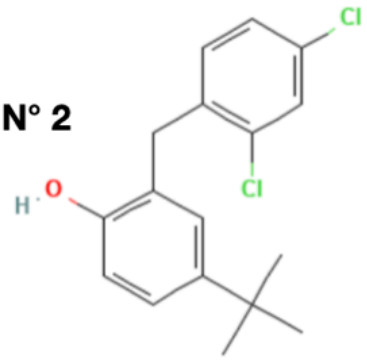
Composé N° 1



Organism	Test Type	Route	Dose
rat	LD50	oral	>4 gm/kg

Octofène : 2-(2',4'-Dichlorobenzyl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenol

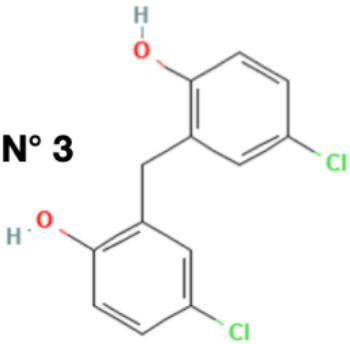
Composé N° 2



Organism	Test Type	Route	Dose
mouse	LD50	oral	1700 mg/kg

2-(2',4'-Dichlorobenzyl)-4-t-butyl phenol

Composé N° 3



Organism	Test Type	Route	Dose
rat	LD50	oral	1506 mg/kg
rat	LD50	intravenous	17 mg/kg
mouse	LD50	oral	1 gm/kg
dog	LD50	oral	2 gm/kg
guinea pig	LD50	oral	1250 mg/kg

Dichlorophène

Figure 2

Repeat it, **this decree formally forbids the manufacture, detention, and administration of any medicine containing octofen.**

But let's go back to the Pasteur Institute's project to deliver the octofen suppositories on the market, claiming that they would be effective against the Covid-19 virus, and capable of curing certain cancers. This project testifies to the incompetence of scientists from the Pasteur Institute in pharmacological and toxicological fields as well.

First, **octofen is not an antibiotic**.

Octofen, or Clofoctol, is a powerful antimicrobial agent as all compounds of the Chloro-benzyl-phenol family, including some representatives, compounds No. 1, 2, and 3, are shown in Figure 2. **But the acute toxicities of these compounds**, after unique administrations in the animal, **revealed**, in Figure 2, **by the values of the DL50** (lethal doses that kill 50% of the animals treated after administration of a single dose), **formally prohibit their administration to man** or animal, by whatever way, at any dose, and strictly limit their uses to disinfection of inert surfaces.

In Figure 2 are represented the chemical structures and the toxicological data of Octofen, the number 1 compound, as well as the chemical structures of the numbers 2 and 3, which are very close to the Octofen, with respect to their chemical structures and their toxicities.

For the same reasons as Octofen, it is strictly forbidden to administer these compounds to humans, by whatever way, and at any dose, because of their great toxicity revealed by the values of the Lethal doses **DL50** observed in animals during preclinical regulatory toxicological studies.

Without wishing to inflict chemistry to the readers of this video, we readily note that the octive, compound number 1 and the number 2 compound have very close chemical structures.

In Octofen tetramethylbutyl group corresponding to 2 crosses at the bottom right of its chemical formula, is replaced, in compound number 2, by a ter-butyl group, corresponding to a single cross at the bottom right of its chemical formula.

And it is not necessary to be an expert in medicinal chemistry to understand why Octofen, compound No. 1, and compound No. 2 have the same pharmacological and toxicological behaviors.

- Indeed, these two compounds have lethal doses **DL50** comparable orally in the rat:

- 4000 mg / kg for Octofen;

- 1700 mg / kg for compound number 2.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the value of the **oral DL50**, in the rat, **equal to 1700 mg / kg**, for **compound number 2**, is **identical to that of the DL50 orally**, in the rat, or **1506 mg / kg for the number 3 compound**, the **Dichlorophene**, **whose toxicity is well known.**

However, f**or Dichlorophene** when examining **the value of the intravenous DL50**, it is **equal to 17 mg / kg, in the rat**, and **to 1 mg / kg in the mouse.**

All this to say that **a rectal administration is equivalent to intravenous administration**, because, rectally, the active ingredient of the drug passes directly into the bloodstream, at the hemorrhoidal veins.

So, by choosing to administer the rectal Octofen in the form of suppositories, the Institut Pasteur administers a toxic compound, whose administration to man is prohibited, in the worst conditions where this poison is issued in full to the general circulation.

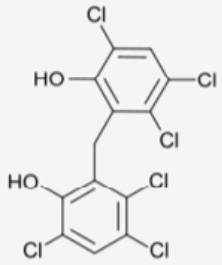
Bravo The Pasteur Institute!

To show the extreme dangerousness of Octofen, it is important to talk about Hexachlorophene. **Hexachlorophene**, disaster memory from the Morage Talc case, **belongs to the same chemical family of chloro-benzyl-phenols as oOctofen** and numbers 2 and 3 compounds.

As can be seen on its technical sheet presented in Figure 3, **the acute toxicity of Hexachlorophene prohibits the administration to humans by whatever way.**

Fiche technique de l'Hexachlorophène

Hexachlorophène



Identification

Synonymes 2,2'-méthylène-bis(3,4,6-trichlorophénol)
HCP

Précautions

SGH[5]

Danger
H301, H311 et H410

[+]

SIMDUT[6]

Produit non classé

[+]

Transport

-
2875

[+]

Classification du CIRC

Groupe 3 : Inclassable quant à sa cancérogénicité pour l'Homme[4]

Écotoxicologie

DL_{50}
67 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ (souris, oral)
7,5 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ (rat, i.v.)
46 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ (souris, s.c.)
20 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ (souris, i.p.)[3]

Figure 3

Finally, recently, the press echoed a serious drug intoxication, on October 25, 2020, with a 6-week infant, reached, according to the doctor who treated him, a rhino pharyngitis with fever at 38 ° 5 C.

On October 26 the child receives, according to the statements of the mother the following processing:

Octofen 100 mg, 1 suppository in the evening;

Catalgine 0.50 g, 1 bag every 6 hours, 3 times a day;

Framixone nasal, for 3 days.

The state of the child is deteriorating rapidly. It is hospitalized on October 29, 2020 in pediatric resuscitation at the CHU. The child returned to his home on November 24, 2020. In the meantime, on November 15, 2020, the diagnosis of salicylated poisoning by Overdose of Catalgine® (Aspirin = sodium acetylsalicylate) was established.

Given what we have just seen, **one wonders how the attending physician has been able to prescribe suppositories of Octofen 100 mg**, which have been i**ssued by the pharmacist, since this medicinal product has been removed from the market. January 5, 2005**, because of its toxicity.

The cause of the degradation of the child's health status is probably not due to the taking of a too high dose of Aspirin, active principle of Catalgine, which would have caused salicylated intoxication. This, **because of the absence of aspirin toxicity devoid of toxicity as we can see on its technical sheet presented in Figure 4**.

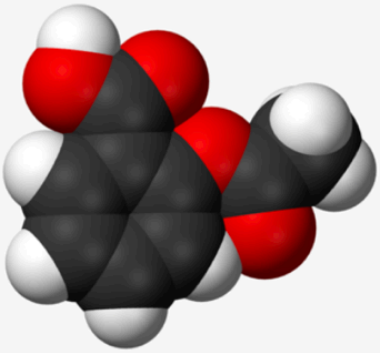
The serious disorders of the child which required his hospitalization in pediatric intensive care, between October 29 and November 16, 2020, **are most likely due to the 100 mg Octofen suppositories,** which he received 3 times in the evening, for 3 days, between October 26 and 29, 2020.

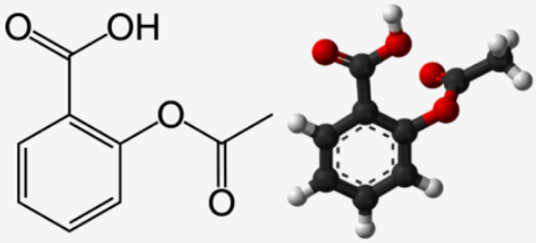
No one, in total ignorance of the toxicity of Octofen, has questioned its causation in childhood disorders.

The ANSM is solely responsible for the presence of Octofen suppositories in pharmacies. She will have to answer for this fault in court.

Fiche technique de l'Aspirine

Acide acétylsalicylique





Molécule d'acide acétylsalicylique.

Identification

Nom UICPA	acide 2-acétyloxybenzoïque
Synonymes	Aspirine

Précautions

SGH[6,7]

Attention
H302, H315, H319, H335, P261 et P305+P351+P338

[+]

Figure 4

Finally, we must underline the incompetence of the ANSM, the Haute Autorité de Santé, and the medical profession, which claim that Aspirin is a toxic product, which is inaccurate as we have just seen.

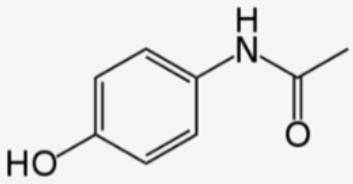
We can only be surprised that those responsible for our health are asking doctors to replace Aspirin with Paracetamol, sold under the name Doliprane and its generics.

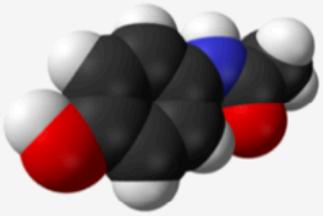
And, surprisingly, **the official toxicological data**, which appear on the technical sheet of Paracetamol, presented in Figure 5, show that **the toxicity of Paracetamol in animals formally prohibits its administration to humans, as for Octofen** , and other poisons that we have just mentioned.

Definitely, if it were not so dramatic, we could laugh at the behavior of the **Institut Pasteur which seeks at all costs, in collusion with the health authorities and political leaders of France, to destroy us with poisonous vaccines, and substituting effective and low-toxic drugs, such as Hydroxychloroquine** (Data Sheet in Figure 6), **Ivernectin**, **and Aspirin** (Data Sheet in Figure 4), **drugs that should be administered to humans. be prohibited in view of their known fatal toxicities.**

Fiche technique du Paracétamol

Paracétamol





Représentations plane et 3D d'une molécule de paracétamol

Identification

Nom UICPA	*N*-(4-hydroxyphényl)acétamide
Synonymes	acétaminophène 4-acétylaminophénol *p*-acétylaminophénol

Précautions

SGH[1]

Attention
H302, H315, H317 et H319

[+]

SIMDUT[7]

Produit non contrôlé

[+]

Classification du CIRC

Groupe 3 : Inclassable quant à sa cancérogénicité pour l'Homme[6]

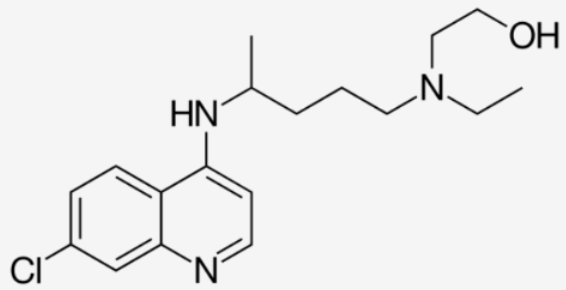
Écotoxicologie

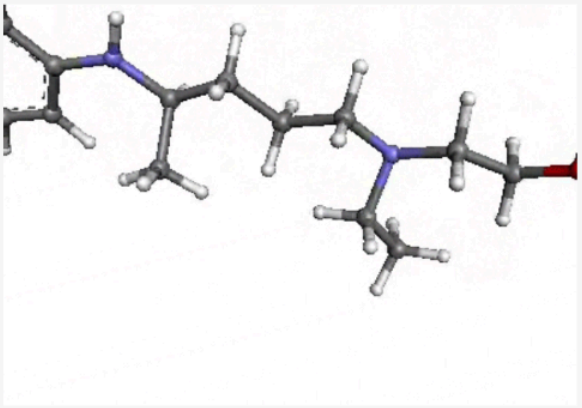
DL_{50}	1 940 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$[1] (souris, oral) 800 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ souris i.p. 825 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ chien i.v.

Figure 5

Fiche technique de l'Hydroxychloroquine

Hydroxychloroquine





structure canonique de l'hydroxychloroquine (en haut) et animation de la structure de la (R)-hydroxychloroquine (en bas)

Identification	
Nom UICPA	(*RS*)-2-[{4-[(7-chloroquinolin-4-yl)amino]pentyl}(éthyl)amino]éthanol

Données pharmacocinétiques	
Métabolisme	rénal
Demi-vie d'élim.	1 à 2 mois
Excrétion	urinaire

Considérations thérapeutiques	
Voie d'administration	Orale
Grossesse	D (Au), C (États-Unis)

Unités du SI et CNTP, sauf indication contraire.

modifier

Figure 6