

STUDY: Chlorine dioxide solutions inactivate coronavirus

My appeal to the medical community*

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As early as 2005, a Chinese study by the Tianjin Institute of Environment and Health demonstrated the effectiveness of chlorine dioxide solutions against the coronavirus, which is associated with severe acute respiratory syndrome. In this study, the persistence and inactivation of the coronavirus (SARS-CoV) in faeces, urine and water was examined.

“In-vitro experiments showed that the virus could only persist in hospital wastewater, domestic wastewater and dechlorinated tap water for two days, while persisting at 20°C in faeces, 14 days in PBS and 17 days in urine. At 4°C, however, the SARS-CoV could persist in wastewater for 14 days, and in faeces or urine for at least 17 days. [...] 2.19 mg/L chlorine dioxide in wastewater ensures a complete inactivation of SARS-CoV [...]”. (Wang XW, 2015)

My appeal to the treating doctors worldwide:

An effective chlorine dioxide dose of 2.19 mg/L chlorine dioxide (see study above) corresponds to a quantity of 0.00219 g/L of chlorine dioxide. One litre of a 0.3% chlorine dioxide solution contains 3 g/L of chlorine dioxide. Production time of 60 minutes – raw material costs 20 cents.

My personal oral chlorine dioxide intake is 0.3 g/L daily. In extreme situations, I administer up to 0.6 g/2L daily – e.g. during my development aid missions abroad. From this I deduce that my personal daily maximum oral dose, the chlorine dioxide concentration effective against the coronavirus, is 270 times (rounded).

If, due to a comatose condition of the patient, oral intake no longer appears possible, I would administer an amount of 500 mL, 0.3 g/L chlorine dioxide infusion solution up to twice a day, intravenously. Even this low dose exceeds the chlorine dioxide dose effective against the coronavirus by 13 times (rounded).

If one reasonably assumes that this amount of chlorine dioxide is diluted in the human organism, the amount mentioned in the above efficacy concentration case study can be achieved in any case. This should show positive results at the latest after 3-10 days.

Reference:

- 1) Wang XW, L.J. (06 2015). Study on the resistance of severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus. (U.N. National Center for Biotechnology Information, Herausgeber)
- 2) Taufertshöfer, R. (2020, January 20). Study: Chlorine dioxide solutions inactivate coronavirus. Retrieved from https://www.rainer-taufertshoefer-medizinjournalist.de/STUDIE_Chlordioxid_CDL_CDS_CDI_inaktivieren_Coronavirus