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REVIEW

Possible Treatment of Coronavirus and Other Viruses by Stable Isotopes and Electromagnetic Fields and Waves

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ABSTRACT

A new theory is introduced for selectively inactivating viruses, in particular, the coronaviruses, on the basis of feeding the viruses nonprimordial isotopes of ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg and ^{33}S and some other nonprimordial isotopes of essential elements with also ^{1}H and ^{14}N and ^{31}P for isotopically sensitizing the RNAs and proteins of the viruses (by the resulting nonzero nuclear magnetic moments) for stimulating the sensitized viruses by external static magnetic fields and electric fields and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields for rotating and shaking the viral RNAs and proteins to cause inactivation of the viruses and to induce and control mutations in the viruses via the external and internal magnetic fields and waves.

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1. Introduction

The following theory is grounded in established prior science of the author and other scientists, and it is intended to be a platform for further experimental exploration of this new coronavirus (COVID-19). This theory has not been experimentally explored. But in this challenging time for mankind, the author submits this theory to communicate to other scientists around the world new approaches for combating this deadly new virus, other viruses, and diseases. The theory is important as, currently, there is no known effective treatment or vaccine against COVID-19 and some other diseases. The author feels new ideas need to be immediately communicated for tests and experiments to develop treatments for this infection (and other incurable diseases) more rapidly.

The present concept and theory [1], [3], [4], [6] involve an idea, method and technique for the treatment and possible cure of various viral infections. The present theory involves a method of feeding the hosts and viruses large amounts of stable isotopes (^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg, and ^{33}S) with nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs). The new concept exploits the intrinsic faster uptake of these unusual nonprimordial isotopes by viruses and microbes, which originate in hosts like fungi, mosquitos, protists and bats [1], [2], which intrinsically more rapidly metabolize and retain (slower turnover rates) these nonprimordial magnetic isotopes with greater efficiency than proteins, enzymes and nucleic acids of humans and other animals. This new theory provides a method that may mutate the viruses and transform proteins and RNAs via the nonprimordial isotopic enrichments of the ribonucleic acids (RNA) and proteins of the viruses. The theory provides a method for making the viruses less virulent or causing the viruses to become more virulent by such isotopic sensitizing and stimulations. The new approach hopes to provide new methods of controlling the viruses for treating and curing human patients. The new strategy further exploits the use of strong radiofrequency light, electromagnetic waves, neutrinos, antineutrinos, static magnetic fields, and electric fields for more strongly, selectively stimulating viruses relative to normal and primordial proteins, nucleic acids and biomolecules in the hosts (patients) [1], [3], [4], [6]. The selective stimulations of the nonprimordial enriched viruses are disclosed in this theory on the basis of the nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) of ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg, and ^{33}S and greater selective absorbance of the radio frequency and electromagnetic waves by the viruses enriched with these nonprimordial isotopes [1]. This new approach further proposes

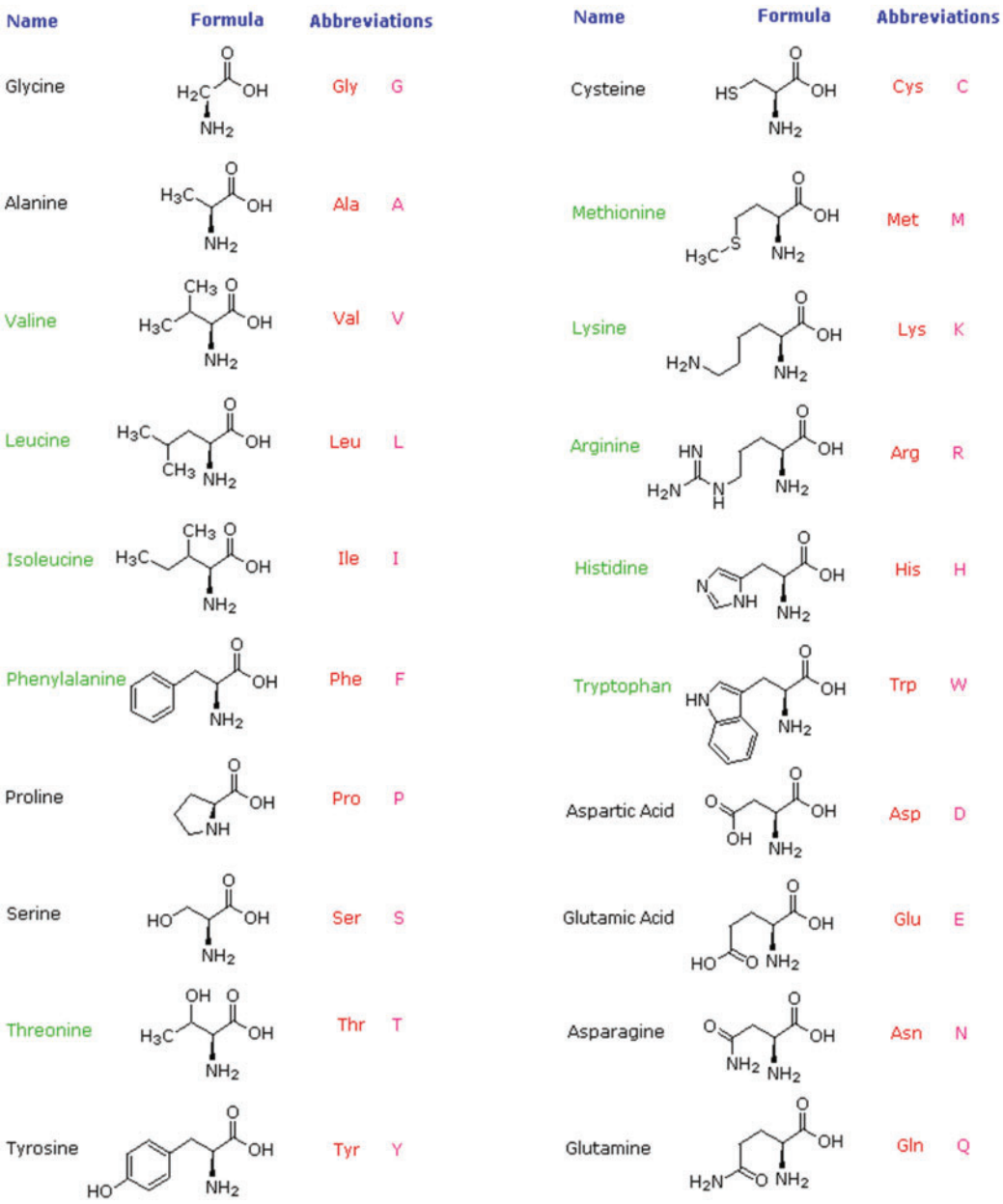

Fig. 1. Amino acids and peptides (Source: Michigan State University website).

and exploits the simultaneous application of static electric fields, static magnetic fields, and rotating magnetic waves to stimulate coronavirus and other viruses.

The awesome ability of the proteins and nucleic acids to manifest the working machinery and the design/prototype for the living organisms is very spectacular. The ability of the proteins to act as hardware and machinery for many cellular parts and processes follows from the C-C(O)-N backbone of the protein and its existence in nano-water (H_2O) in nano-volumes and the intrinsic nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) of ^{31}P, ^{14}N and ^{1}H in such aqueous peptides and in contrast (for dynamics) with other regions of nonaqueous peptides [1], [3], [4], [6]. The different side chains for different amino acids determine further possible different parts for peptides and the proteins (they form) for different structures and processes and rapid mixing and dynamics as held and chemical mixed by the strong C-C(O)-N backbone and its dynamical rhythmic changes for life. These amino acids are shown in Fig. 1. The theory previously discovered magnetic interactions for activating, coordinating and organizing structures and dynamics of such proteins [1], [3], [4], [6] and the theory develops more novel neutrinos, antineutrinos interactions due to the perpetual dynamics of proteins and other biomolecules.

The nucleic acids have different structures and are less dynamic (although manifesting dynamics) relative to the proteins, but the nucleic acids have more of a role in storing data for coding proteins. The nucleic acids are composed of oligonucleotides and nucleotides. The nucleic acids are of two types: the deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) of the nucleus and mitochondria and the cytoplasm's ribonucleic acid (RNA). These nucleic acids are composed of smaller parts referred to as oligonucleotides, and the

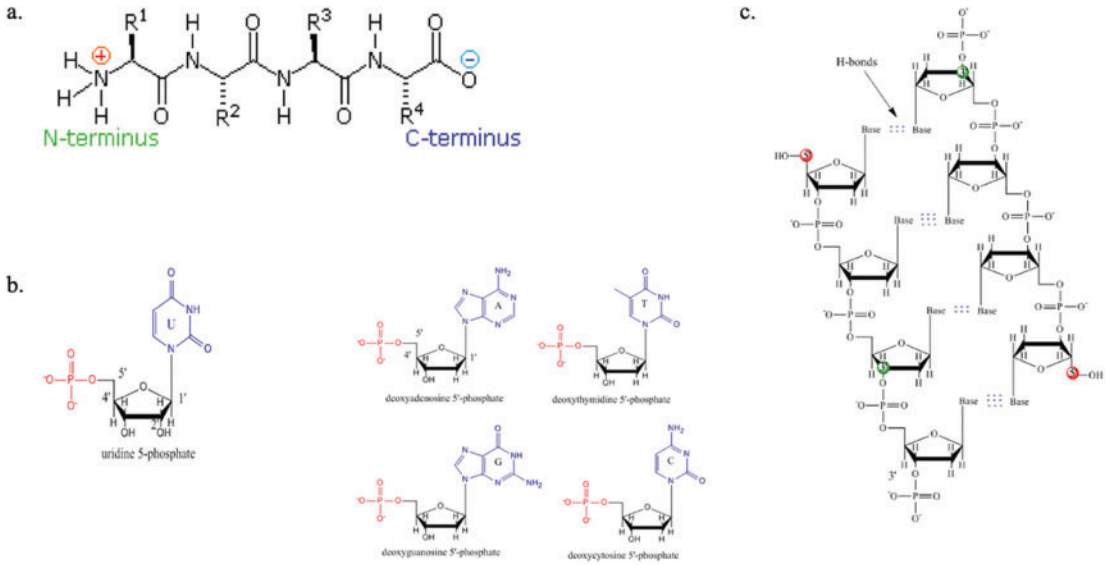

Fig. 2. Peptides (a), nucleotides (b), and oligonucleotides (c) (Source: College of Saint Benedict and Saint John's University).

smallest units are of 4 types: guanylate, adenylate, cytidylate, thymidylate, and uridylate of RNA. DNA has four types of nucleotides: thymidylate, deoxy guanylate, deoxy adenylate, and deoxycytidylate. These nucleotides are shown in Fig. 2.

The DNA replicates during various processes and cell replications. The different nucleotides and the sequences of the different nucleotides in DNA code RNAs by transcriptions, and the different sequences of nucleotides in RNAs translate (code) proteins in the ribosomes. The nucleotides are composed of three subparts: the nucleosides, the ribose, and phosphate.

The nucleosides distinguish the nucleotides. Guanylate (guanosine phosphate) has the guanosine nucleoside. Adenylate (adenosine phosphate) has the nucleoside adenine. Thymidylate (thymidine phosphate) has the nucleoside thymidine. Cytidylate (cytidine phosphate) has the nucleoside cytosine. The uridylate (uridine phosphate) has the nucleoside uracil. The guanosine and adenine nucleosides are purines of 2 aromatic rings (hexagon and pentagon). The cytosine, thymidine, and uracil nucleosides are pyrimidines of one aromatic ring (hexagon). The nucleosides also have varying O and N contents in their rings. Guanine has four N, one O. Adenine has five N. Thymine has two N, two O. Cytosine has three N, and one O. Uracil has two N and two O.

The structures of the nucleic acids involve phosphate linkages between nucleotides to form chains and hydrogen bonding between base pairs of two chains. The hydrogen bonding between the base pairs is manifested by the NMMs of 1H, and the hydrogen bonds couple to surrounding nano-water. The phosphates hydrogen bond with the surrounding nanowater, and the nanowater interacts with the hydroxyls and hydrogen bonds of the hydroxyls of the ribose. The hydrogen bonding between the subunits of nucleotides and surrounding nanowater couple the subunits via the nanowater and the NMMs of hydrogens of the hydrogen bonds [3]. The various hydrogen bonds between the nanowater, proteins, DNA and RNA are dynamical with resonance, tautomerism and conjugations for perpetual motions that enhance neutrinos and antineutrinos interactions (even more enhanced by nonzero NMMs) by the RBL's theory. The theory discloses the structures and properties of such nucleic acids via such hydrogen bonds and NMMs of ^{1}H, ^{25}Mg, ^{31}P and ^{14}N in normal nucleic acids in the surrounding nanowater [3]. The interactions of the nucleic acids with the surrounding proteins also involve hydrogen bonds and possible surrounding nano water and are affected by the NMMs of ^{1}H, ^{14}N and ^{31}P but also ^{25}Mg and ^{33}S [1], [3]. The theory determines for such complex protein, nucleic acid and nano water complexes of varying regions of polar and nonpolar interactions and mixing by such regions with patterns of the weak acid and weak base interactions of side changes of protein and stronger acid and stronger base interactions between nucleosides and nano water and phosphate linkages certain points and groups in the structures are chemically pinched for huge local pressures for creating strong local electric and/or magnetic fields and fractional, reversible neutrinos and antineutrinos interactions with consequent fractional fissing and fusing of NMMs in these regions for perturbing surrounding electronic orbitals and activating chemical dynamics and enzymatic at these points over time cycles. The normal replications of DNA transcriptions of RNA and translations of proteins involve the dynamics of hydrogen bonds and the disclosed NMMs of the hydrogen and ^{14}N and ^{31}P [1], [3]. Such is the normal primordial ferrochemistry of life [3]. The theory of RBL reasons neutrinos and antineutrinos drive such dynamics of life. Previously scientists limited neutrino

and antineutrino interactions by their particle natures, but the author here notes the wave natures of neutrinos, antineutrinos, neutrons, electrons and protons contributes wave mechanical interactions for fractional interactions and dynamics over larger spaces and times for larger fractional cross-sections (as stimulated by gravity/accelerations and thermal space or entropy and disorder) for explaining neutrino/antineutrino oscillations and relating such oscillations to dynamics of biomolecules to drive living organisms and vice versa living organism to affect neutrinos. This theory discloses and further develops the author's discovery that changing the isotopes of the primordial ^{1}H, ^{12}C, ^{14}N, ^{16}O, ^{26}Mg and ^{32}S to nonprimordial isotopes of ^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg and/or ^{33}S alters the normal ferrochemistry of life for causing abnormal ferrochemistry for diseases and infections of the life hosting organism.

The Guanylate (G) and Thymidylate (T) have more oxygen atoms (O) and the faster acid-base chemistry of O via the surrounding nano water and the better nucleophilicity of various O-containing bases with the more rapid rehybridizations of the O-centers and nucleophiles due to more electron-electron interactions {relative to weaker electron interactions in nitrogen (N) and carbon (C) interactions} cause the ^{17}O and ^{18}O to replace ^{16}O more rapidly than ^{15}N replacing ^{14}N and ^{13}C replacing ^{12}C [1], [4], [6]. The ^{17}O, once incorporated in the biomolecules, catalyzes the incorporations of the ^{13}C and ^{15}N [1], [4], [6] into the biomolecules. The properties of the nucleotides, peptides, amino acids and oligonucleotides change as the nonprimordial isotopes accumulate and clump inside these biomolecules for changing structures, properties and enzymatics (and neutrino and antineutrino fractional interactions and stimulations) for causing infections, diseases and cancer. Indeed, by such the author here proposes viruses arise due to stable isotopes enrichment in host peptides and nucleic acids and other biomolecules. The G and T nucleosides having more (O) manifest more dramatic incorporations of ^{17}O for their important roles in cancer and diseases by nucleic acid mutations. Cytidylate (C) also has O in its pyrimidine ring, so it is also important for inducing mutations. Adenylate (A) is important for mutations but less so relative to G, T and C nucleotides, as A has only N in its purine ring structure. Sensitized A^* may be formed by transformations of ^{17}O, ^{18}O, and ^{15}N enriched G to A^*; the resulting nonprimordial A^* may also play a role in mutations.

The theory [1], [3], [4], [6] notes and discloses different isotopic compositions in some forms of life. The theory discloses the unusual physical conditions of life in some organisms, such as the strongly changing gravity of bats and awkward flight motions (accelerations) with unusual enriched nonprimordial isotopic diets (and gravitational, accelerative induced fractional wave neutrino/antineutrino stimulated biochemical reactions) cause unusual biochemical incorporations of nonprimordial isotopes in bat biomolecules relative to most other organisms [4]. The unusual motions of mosquitos lead to unusual isotopic compositions of biomolecules also in mosquitos [4]. Bats eat flying insects, and bats have evolved to incorporate high contents of nonprimordial isotopes into the biomolecules of their tissues due to their unusual diets and their unusual motions [4]. These bats and insects have designed and evolved to have biomolecules sensitive to their awkward flying motions for different biomolecules relative to nonflying organisms like humans. The different diets of humans and different diets and motions of bats lead to vast differences in isotopic compositions of biomolecules of bats and humans [2], [4]. The bats have very different immune systems [5], and the bats encounter harbor and produce different bacteria and viruses relative to bacteria and viruses in humans due to their enriched isotopic diets, accelerative motions and induced fractional neutrino/antineutrino interactions. Bees and wasps also have unusual motions and manifest unusual isotopic compositions of their biomolecules. It is important to note (that during such accelerative motions of these life forms and rapidly changing gravity) the surrounding neutrinos and antineutrinos are more fractionally interacting with nuclei of nonzero NMMs (as induced by surrounding thermal space and gravity [also fractional neutrino/antineutrino interactions] in the accelerative frames) for fractional fissing and fusing reversibly to surrounding electronic lattices. The many nonzero NMMs in biomolecules are entangled by surrounding electrons and increase fractional neutrino antineutrino cross-sections. The many entangled fractional fissing and fusing nuclei synchronize to order and couple to gravity and thermal space and vice versa the thermal and gravity space fractional disorder the synchronized many NMMs of the biomolecules over large space and time for seeding the action of gravity down to the atomic, nuclear, nucleon and quark levels by synchrony to dissynchrony as pieces of gravity act in quantum fashion upon each individual quanta to bend each quanta (stochastically then synchronously) composing the bulk. Thereby RBL's theory gravity acts superluminously on basis of entanglement of the quanta composing the target and quanta composing the source of the gravity so the gravitational action on on quanta superluminously affects the other quanta entangled to the said quanta. The author here thereby reports unusual chemistry in rapidly changing gravity and accelerations by the non-zero NMMs coupled in macromolecules. Therefore, the theory introduces that the viruses in snakes, spiders, bats, and mosquitoes like coronavirus, zika virus, and ebola have unusual isotopic compositions that

the human immune systems cannot adjust to and leave humans vulnerable and defenseless against these unusual type viruses from these hosts like bats, snakes, spiders, etc.

It is important to consider here more details of the theory for the origin of the formation of a coronaviral spherical core and protein spikes at its surface. The awkward motions of the bats and mosquitos and some other insects, birds, and mammals cause awkward motions of the DNA, RNA, and proteins such that the linear molecules assume nonlinear shapes. This follows from the theory of the author of particles and matter being space and the space being uncoiled stretched matter particles, so the motion in the space of particles of entangled atoms involves the fractional, reversible fissing and fusing of the entangled subatomic particles forming the atoms so that the linear motion involve synchronized fissing and refusing at new points along lines. Fractional, reversible interactions in wave fashion by neutrinos and antineutrinos heighten such dynamics. However, if the motions are strongly nonlinear, the refusing entangled particles bend in synchrony their structural configurations from linear RNA to circular RNA. The motions also alter interactions between the RNA and proteins so that some regions of the proteins more strongly bind the circular RNA with their motional-induced curvature, whereas other regions along the proteins less bind the circular RNA. Such motional-induced circular formations of the RNA and the altered interactions and binding of proteins cause some regions along the proteins to bind the circular RNA and other regions to protrude outward like spikes, causing the corona structure of the virus. The interactions of the biomolecules are also to be altered. For instance, the linear RNA can rotate to circular RNA. The mismatches between linear biomolecules can be accommodated by curvatures on the nanoscale, so induced curvatures by motions may cause compatible interactions between two biomolecules to bind. However, incompatible regions are concave inward and convex outward. This causes the RNA to form spherical shells and the proteins to bind even if some regions of the proteins are incompatible with the spherical proteins. The motional-induced rotation of the proteins and RNA causes the RNA to form spherical shells, and the protein pieces bind to the RNA so that the regions of the protein that translate with the RNA bind the RNA spheres and the regions of protein having incompatible translations for spikes by pushing outward from the surface of the circular RNA shell. It is on this basis that the coronavirus forms.

It is also important to consider the unique behavior of the bat in its elocution, as it produces intense sound waves as it flies, which produce awkward motions. In this work, the author introduces a novel mechanism of sound waves and changing gravity in bat coupling to bats' nanoregions and macromolecular regions for sound energy transduction to radiofrequency energy and vice versa. Indeed, the author notes that the proteins in the bat may assemble to produce radio frequencies through the circular formations and the circular formations of the RNA with the proteins. The spikes of the proteins on the surface of the RNA may cause the release of stronger electromagnetic fields at the points of the spikes. So, the circular RNA rotating in the bats as they fly awkwardly produces electric and magnetic fields for forming radio frequency electromagnetic waves. The rotating RNA and protein complexes in the bats with the nuclear magnetic moments (and surrounding neutrinos and antineutrinos) at the spikes on the surface produce moving magnetic fields, and the wave depends on the rotation rate. The radiowaves in the rotation stretch to sound waves due to the nonlinear motion of the bat and the resulting circular RNA-protein shells. So, the bats produce sound waves in this way. The disease can emerge in the bat like the coronavirus due to mutated rotational RNA with surface mutated proteins in a mismatch for irregular binding and nonbinding protein sections to cause the spikes by the nonbonding spike regions of the surface peptides. The zero-gravity and the radiowaves and sound waves produced by the bats' ecology cause the coronavirus and also cause compatible immune molecules to combat the coronavirus. However, such motions, sounds, and radio waves are not experienced and produced by humans. So when coronaviruses come in contact with humans, the spikes may bind human cells and enter human cells. However, the human immune cells cannot bind the spherically spiked coronavirus as the molecules in the bats. However, in this work, the author uses external radio waves to induce rotation of the coronavirus to counter its interaction with the human cells and biomolecules in the human cells as the motion and radiowaves and sound waves in bats act to counter the coronavirus in bats' immune cells.

The theory [1], [3], [4] not only associates isotopic differences in biomolecules of humans relative to hosts like bats, snakes, spiders, and mosquitos, but the theory discloses different rates of enrichment of viruses and proteins from bats, snakes, and mosquitos. The theory [1], [3], [4], [6] thereby proposes the treatment of diseases from these viruses by feeding nonprimordial isotopes to the viruses [1], [3], [4], [6]. Here it is noted that stable isotope induced mutations also cause cancer by Little Effect, but mutations can also cause immune molecules that succeed against viruses. The motions of the bats and some other animals with unusual stable isotopic diets can increase such stable isotope induced mutations. Furthermore, the author here discloses by RBL's theory the neutrinos and antineutrinos by fractional interactions by their wave natures can also induce mutations in living organisms. The viruses will more rapidly incorporate the nonprimordial isotopes into their RNA and proteins relative

to the primordial isotopes in the normal tissue of the human host [1], [3], [4], [6]. The theory [1], [3], [4], [6] thereby then or simultaneously proposes the stimulation of the isotopically sensitized viruses with external radio frequency and other electromagnetic radiation to deactivate and stop the viruses. The nonprimordial enriched isotopes in the viruses subject the viruses to stronger absorbance and shaking relative to normal biomolecules having primordial isotopes. Radio waves and other electromagnetic waves can shake the viruses to inactivate them and treat and possibly cure the diseases. So this is the theory [1], [3], [4], [6] and discovery of NMMs and magnetic fields for altering DNA replications, RNA transcriptions, and protein translations.

In this theory [1], [3], [4], [6], the author associates the replacements of ^{14}N and ^{16}O (of positive and null NMMs, respectively) by ^{15}N and ^{17}O (of negative NMMs) in the nucleosides to alter the properties of the nucleotides, oligonucleotides and nucleic acids as ^{14}N and ^{16}O manifest classical motions, transformations and transmutations dissipatively by Little's Rules 1 and 3 [7]. However, the ^{17}O and ^{15}N replacements cause nonclassical motions, transformations, and transmutations nondissipatively by Little's Rules 1 and 2 [7]. The theory thereby explains that mutations in DNA, RNA, and proteins are caused by the accumulation of nonprimordial isotopes. Such nonprimordial isotopes and the induced mutations are the basis of the theory-determined transmutations of normal cells to cancer cells [1], [3], [4], [6]. The theory determined that the nonprimordial isotopes are the basis of the efficient mutations of viruses and the nature of viruses in general [1], [3], [4], [6]. The theory discloses the noncoding regions of nucleic acids accumulate nonprimordial isotopes and viral forms from noncoding regions of nucleic acids. The theory discovers and discloses that the high nonprimordial isotopic compositions of peptides and nucleic acids in bats and mosquitos, and some other hosts accelerate the replacements of ^{14}N and ^{16}O by ^{15}N and ^{17}O (respectively) in nucleic acids of these hosts. These hosts are determined to thereby produce oligonucleotides and peptides and proteins of unusual nonprimordial isotopic compositions. The hosts are disclosed in this theory to produce viruses with RNA and proteins that are enriched nonprimordial ^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg, and ^{33}S.

In this theory, the author discloses the greater susceptibility of the viruses to the nonprimordial isotopes and the applied external and internal magnetic and electric fields (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) and waves due to the intrinsic rapid replications and mutations in the viruses relative to the normal cells. The author introduces and discovers the ability of the new methods for inducing mutations in viruses by the nonprimordial isotopes and their absorbance by the external magnetic fields and waves and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations. The theory thereby determines a new method for controlling viruses by controlling their mutation by such stimulations given here. The theory determines the ability of nonprimordial isotopes to induce mutations in viruses. The viruses are determined to mutate more rapidly under nonprimordial food and drugs in the diet and supportive proteins and external magnetic and electric fields and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations and waves. This theory introduces these new biological and biomedical conditions to accelerate mutations of the viruses so that virulent viruses are unwillingly mutated into less aggressive strains of the viruses. This theory controls mutations to accelerate or decelerate mutations to treat infections. It is important to note that this is a theory, and the possible side effects of this treatment are not totally known. For instance, the application of nonprimordial isotopes and external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) and waves may under-prolong application and cause mutations for cancer genesis as the infection is cured. But the author restates such the application of nonprimordial isotopes and external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) and waves may also under some conditions kill cancer cells and tumors. However, it is thought that momentary exposure of virally infected hosts with nonprimordial isotopes and/or radio frequency waves and static magnetic field (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) will inactivate the viruses with negligible effects on the normal tissues.

The author further introduces the use of drug molecules having high compositions of nonprimordial isotopes so that the application of external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) can stimulate the isotopically enriched drug molecules in their interactions with the isotopically enriched coronaviruses and other viruses like HIV, Ebola, Dengue and Zika virus for selective disruption of the isotopically enriched viral proteins and RNA by the isotopically enriched drug molecules under simultaneous stimulations by external magnetic and electric fields and waves (and surrounding neutrino and antineutrino waves and oscillations) with fewer interactions and bindings and stimulations of surrounding normal biomolecules and tissues for fewer side effects of this treatment to the host patients by this hypothetical treatment. It is noted that not all possible effects of this treatment are known. As already stated, this treatment may, if applied over a prolonged time, enrich normal biomolecules in nonprimordial isotopes, and according to this theory, such enrichment can lead to cancer. However, this theory

reasons that the viruses take up the nonprimordial isotopes faster than the normal biomolecules, so short-term sensitizing of the viral molecules may allow killing the viruses using the nonprimordial isotopes before any long-term disruption of normal biomolecules can occur. It is good at this point to note the author previously noted in reference [1] use of nonprimordial isotopes of (^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{18}O, ^{25}Mg, and ^{33}S with nonzero NMMs for treating and possibly curing HIV. Here the author briefly develops such possible HIV treatment in more detail. Current HIV medication can reduce HIV virus in blood below detectable levels, but the residual HIV engraved in the immune nucleic acids of immune molecules provide a reservoir that can allow re-development if the medication is stopped. The author here notes the possibility of eliminating HIV in such reservoirs theoretically by using zinc (Zn) isotopes (of differing NMMs), neutrons, and neutrinos and antineutrinos from nuclear reactors and nuclear waste. It was previously predicted by this paper that HIV fractionates stable isotopes during infectivity and advancement [23]. It is known that HIV infection fractionates Zn isotopes [24]. The HIV infected cells accumulate zinc and enrich in lighter isotope of Zn or ^{64}Zn. The surrounding media enrich in heavier isotope ^{66}Zn. Such sensitivity of HIV proliferation and infection from undetectability by reservoirs are used here by the author to possibly cure HIV. By the author's theory, Zn isotopes have nuclei that are half between magic number stable nuclei and such gives Zn nuclei proclivity to neutrino and antineutrino stimulations. The author here predicts antineutrino selectively stimulating ^{64}Zn nuclei in HIV infected host for disrupting the HIV and HIV in reservoirs for potential cure for HIV in theory. The source of the antineutrino can be a nuclear reactor or nuclear waste undergoing fission reactions and releasing antineutrinos. The HIV hosts and patients can be protected from dangerous radioactive particles by thick lead shield. But the neutrinos and antineutrinos pass through the lead shield as they are not reactive and scattered well by the stationary atoms in the lead shield. But by the author's theory, the neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures have fractional interactions with dynamical biomolecules in living organisms so the antineutrinos can fractionally interact with the ^{64}Zn isotopes in the HIV and HIV in reservoirs to disrupt the HIV and possibly cure the HIV. It also reasoned by this theory that after treatment, the body might naturally eliminate nonprimordial isotopes as the turnover rates of these nonprimordial isotopes in the human host are faster than the slower turnover rate of these nonprimordial isotopes in bats [2].

2. Supporting Evidence of Theory

Recently, it was discovered that florescent molecules could tag coronaviruses, and the resulting complex could be attracted to magnetic nanoparticles to accumulate the minute amounts of viruses for easier, faster detection [8]. Such binding of the coronaviruses to magnetic nanoparticles requires either paramagnetic or ferromagnetic properties of the viruses, as diamagnetic viruses would not attract to the magnetic nanoparticles. This new theory [1], [3], [4], [6] uses intrinsic magnetic moments of stable isotopes in viruses to magnetically stimulate viruses with external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields.

In addition to intrinsic internal magnetism in viruses, it has been computed that electronic energy levels are of the energies for radiofrequency exciting electrons among frontier orbitals in loop DNA and RNA. Based on such, it has been proposed that cells and bacteria may communicate using radiowaves [9]. Scientists recently eavesdropped on cancer cells to detect their communications via magnetic sensors. This technique has been exploring how cancer cells in tumors communicate with each other. Based on such eavesdropping, researchers hope to learn how cancer cells avoid the immune system [10]. They observed that the cancer cells and the normal cells have locally rewired the local tissue to allow the tumor to grow without immune system interventions. The eavesdropping technique used magnetic fields. Based on such absorbing and releasing radio frequency of loop nucleic acids, this theory [1], [3], [4], [6] proposes using radio frequency to stimulate viral RNA.

Circular RNAs are noncoding. Circular RNAs form covalent bonded closed loops lacking 5′ encaps and 3′poly (A) tails. Circular RNAs were experimentally discovered in RNA viruses in 1976. Backsplicing of precursor messenger RNAs for causing linkage between upstream 3′ splice acceptor and downstream 5′ splice donor to form phosphodiester bonds causes the formation of circular RNAs. The presented theory [1], [3], [4], [6] proposes that replacing primordial isotopes with nonprimordial isotopes under external static and dynamic magnetic fields can alter the splicing and circular RNA formations. This theory thereby determines new ways to treat autoimmune diseases using nonprimordial isotopes, external magnetic fields, electric fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures), and waves. Noncoding RNAs are important in gene expression. Circular RNAs play roles in various diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and neuronal diseases. Circular RNAs are important for antiviral immunity.

The new proposed control of the formation of circular RNAs is important as circular RNAs have been shown to be important for the immune system. According to this theory [1], [3], [4], [6], the bat's

immune system is different from that of the human immune system due to the isotopic content of its unusual gravitational forces (and accelerative relativism) during its awkward flying, which affects the formation of its circular RNAs. These biomolecules and viruses in bats experience different forces relative to forces experienced in the metabolism of humans. The human immune system is not subject to high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes and changing gravitational forces and accelerative relativism (and thereby other electric, magnetic, quantum, and nuclear forces). However, in this theory [1], [3], [4], [6] the author proposes using nonprimordial isotopes to sensitize the RNAs and drug molecules and using external radio waves, magnetic fields, and electric fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) to accelerate the RNAs and drug molecules in the human host to mimic gravitational changes as in the bat to produce more powerful circular RNAs in humans for boosting the immune system to fight the bat viruses. In this theory, the applied static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) on the body of the patients locally accelerate the virus and the drug molecules due to their enrichment with the nonprimordial isotopes, so the dynamics between the isotopically enriched drug molecules and the isotopically enriched bat viruses mimics the intrinsic native dynamics of viral interactions with the exotic immune system of the bats as they fly awkwardly in accelerations and unusual gravity! Nonprimordial isotopes may treat lupus with dynamic and static magnetic fields of magnets, electric sources, radio frequency, or other electromagnetic stimulation (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures).

Circular RNAs have been associated with HIV infection. Circular RNAs have been connected with the general mechanism by which the immune system responds to viruses and develops immunity [11]. The viruses may operate to disrupt the messenger RNAs. The circular RNAs may disrupt the ability of the virus RNAs to disrupt the messenger RNAs. HIV has been associated with circular RNAs' immune response during the early stages of the infection. The first six months of the infection are believed to be the key stage for creating conditions suitable for the infection to evolve into AIDS. During the early stage, HIV undergoes rapid replication with subsequent leveling off to a 'viral set point.' In this theory, the replication is hypothesized to involve nonprimordial enrichment in the HIV-forming nonprimordial viruses. Scientists recently proved this prediction by RBL [23] of isotopic fractionation during HIV infection and HIV infected cellular replication to be true [24]. Coding and noncoding genes are known to be involved in the early stages of the infection [11]. Genes of immunity, cell proliferation, cell cycle, and immune response are affected [11]. Many proteins were observed to be involved in regulating RNAs [11]. Groups of RNAs are further involved in the post-transcriptional modifications for causing HIV [11]. Circular RNAs have been observed in the early stages of HIV infection [11]. HIV replication and its regulation have been linked to groups of circular RNAs and networks of circular RNAs [11].

Based on the role of circular RNA in the immune system, this art introduces nonprimordial isotopes and radio frequency (and fractional interactions of neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) to control HIV infection and treat and cure HIV. Circular RNAs have many sequences that match messenger RNAs, which can bind to many messenger RNAs to inhibit the expressions of these messengers. Circular RNAs have been linked to immune responses in viral infections. Circular RNAs have been determined to connect other proteins to induce immunity to viruses. Some viral infections have been shown to involve binding to circular RNAs to decrease their expression. Based on the role of circular RNAs in viral immunity and the radio frequency absorbance of circular RNAs and DNA, this invention uses magnetic waves to stimulate and induce circular RNAs for inducing viral immunity.

3. How the Theory Works

Noncoding RNAs have been observed to bind viruses. In this art, the inventor uses radio frequency to rattle, shake, and rotate the NMMs of the virus (and fractional interactions of neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) without affecting the circular RNAs to disrupt the binding of the viruses to noncoding RNAs. In treating HIV, radiofrequency (and fractional interactions of neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) is (are) invented by this art for disrupting HIV from binding and interacting with circular RNAs! In particular, the author (RBL) determines that the selective enrichment of HIV and HIV infected cells with ^{64}Zn can be selectively stimulated by antineutrinos and neutrons from nuclear reactors or waste from nuclear reactors with appropriate shielding to block radioactive particles and radiations for the antineutrinos and neutrons to agitate the ^{64}Zn in HIV infected cells and HIV Zn fingers in HIV capsids for killing the infected cells damaging the HIV capsids and potentially curing HIV! The author predicts that the neutron and neutrinos and antineutrinos can be tuned to selectively interact with ^{64}Zn to increase the cross-section of ^{64}Zn far beyond the cross-sections of other nuclei in the patients. This theoretical cure for HIV by the author's theory presented here would involve further irradiation of HIV patients with neutrons and neutrinos/antineutrinos and

the neutrons and anti-neutrinos from nuclear reactor (but neutrinos beam from scattering source) would convert ^{64}Zn enriched HIV infected cells and the HIV capsid zinc fingers to ^{65}Zn. ^{65}Zn is radioative having half-life of 243.8 days with decay to stable isotope ^{65}Cu by inverse beta reaction involving antineutrinos. Such process would produce harmless stable ^{65}Cu product for no further radioactivity and ^{65}Cu is natural and harmless in the human body in trace amounts. The irradiation of the ^{65}Zn with reactor antineutrinos can accelerate the decay of ^{65}Zn to ^{65}Cu. The resulting ^{65}Cu in the HIV capsid would alter binding and biochemistry of the HIV capsid and the HIV reservoir causing inactivity for theoretically curing HIV with no further harm or side effects to normal healthy cells as predicted by Reginald B. Little (RBL). RBL further notes the possibility of using neutrinos (and neutrons) to selectively stimulate the naturally enriched ^{64}Zn in HIV infected cells and ^{64}Zn enriched HIV capsid. The neutrons and neutrinos/antineutrinos are predicted by the author to be tunable specifically for ^{64}Zn by their energies and the neutrinos, antineutrinos and neutrons are predicted to mutually enhance their interactions with ^{64}Zn (likewise for other possible nuclides under suitable tunings). As the ^{64}Zn has much larger cross-section for absorbing neutrinos and neutrons than ^{66}Zn and ^{68}Zn [25]. ^{67}Zn also (like ^{64}Zn) has large cross-section for neutrino and neutron absorptions, but ^{67}Zn has very low relative abundance (RA) {4.10% RA} that ^{64}Zn {43.63 RA}, ^{66}Zn {27.90 RA} ^{68}Zn {18.75 RA}, so trace amount of ^{67}Zn converted to ^{67}Cu in normal cells would have tiny side effects. Even this trace amount of ^{67}Cu would be converted back to ^{67}Zn by beta decay and neutrino absorption with half-life of 2.58 days with short half-life and formation of stable ^{67}Zn isotope with natural existence in the human body.

But the author (RBL) also proposes the neutrino and neutron absorptions by ^{64}Zn in the intrinsically ^{64}Zn enriched infected HIV cells and HIV capsids in those infected cells would convert the ^{64}Zn to ^{64}Cu or convert the ^{64}Zn to ^{63}Zn. The ^{64}Cu has half-life of 12.7 hours and either transmutes to ^{64}Ni by inverse beta process and antineutrino capture or the ^{64}Cu transmutes back to ^{64}Zn by beta decay and neutrino capture. The beauty of the author's invention here is ^{64}Ni and ^{64}Zn are both stable nuclei with no long-term radioactivity in the patients' body. The beauty of the author's (RBL) invention here is that the radioactive intermediates have relatively short life-times of minutes or days for no longer term radioactivity in the patient and less proclivity for radiation sickness and cancer. In addition to neutron and neutrino absorptions of ^{64}Zn and its transmutation to ^{64}Cu, the second possibility is the neutron and neutrino absorptions of ^{64}Zn can convert ^{64}Zn to ^{63}Zn. The ^{63}Zn has half-life of 38.5 min and transmutes to ^{63}Cu by inverse beta and antineutrino absorbance. This theoretical cure for HIV as invented by RBL involves intrinsic ^{64}Zn as naturally accumulated by HIV in its infectivity and advancement in the host organs and body of the host and this invention introduces use of neutrinos and antineutrinos and neutrons which are able to penetrate the whole body of the host to selectively find the ^{64}Zn, ^{65}Zn, ^{64}Cu, ^{67}Zn, ^{67}Cu, and/or ^{63}Zn during such treatment and cure for inducing the nuclear transmutations to ^{65}Cu, ^{64}Ni and ^{63}Cu in the HIV infected cells and zinc fingers of the HIV capsids within infected cells and in HIV reservoirs for depleting naturally occurring ^{64}Zn in the development and evolution of HIV capsid for altering Zn binding by HIV capsid and within the capsid for effectively curing HIV in theory as invented by RBL. The author notes by his theory that although individually neutron, neutrino and antineutrino cross-sections are smaller; the cross-sections are predicted by the author to increase rapidly under conditions of simultaneous neutron, neutrino and antineutrino interactions with both positive and negative nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) within same molecules on molecular scale. By the particle natures, the author predicts larger cross-sections of neutrino, antineutrino and neutron absorptions and interactions by his theory. The author notes and predicts that (even for low cross sections for particle interactions of the ^{64}Zn and other noted nuclides with neutrinos, antineutrinos and neutrons for this predicted theoretical cure) the wave nature of the neutrinos, antineutrinos and neutrons will induce fractional reversible interactions with the ^{64}Zn in the HIV infected cells and HIV capsids for altering the metabolism of the HIV infected cells and altering and mutating the HIV capsid proteins and nucleic acids by his theory. The author further notes that this predicted cure for HIV may best rest upon the low cross-sections of neutrino, antineutrino and neutron absorptions and consequent low nuclear transmutations as the fractional reversibly interactions by the wave natures by the author theory are sufficient to induce mutations in the HIV virus via the ^{64}Zn for inactivating the HIV and curing the HIV in theory. On the basis of nuclear reactors releasing antineutrinos and new technologies for formations of neutrino beams, the author envisions HIV treatment and cures by irradiating patients in cross path of overlapping neutrino and anti-neutrino beams and neutrons so as to accelerate beta and inverse beta processes across zinc fingers of HIV capsids throughout the patients' bodies. Based on this discovered invention of using neutrons, antineutrinos and neutrinos with nonzero NMMs for theoretically curing HIV, the author (RBL) speculates that HIV evolved by perhaps supernova of unusual high flux of neutrinos and antineutrinos acting upon some organism to form the virus and its ^{64}Zn enriched capsid. Based upon

this theory the author reasons natural interactions of HIV with cosmic rays in upper satellite orbit say on International Space Station may affect HIV and even treat HIV.

The inventor has reasoned that the noncoding regions of the nucleic acids are enriched in nonprimordial isotopes. The hepatitis C virus binds to human micro RNAs. KSHV viruses bind to human RNAs. Circular RNAs have been demonstrated to bind viruses before they bind microRNAs to cause antiviral ability and immunity. Intrinsic human microRNAs of linear structure can develop vaccines or antiviral if they transform into circular RNAs. In this theory, the author [1], [3], [4], [6] introduces radio frequency to rattle viruses so the immune system can build up circular RNAs to bind the viruses and prevent their infection! This theory feeds the viruses' nonprimordial isotopes to disrupt their bindings to the RNAs and disrupt the viruses' bindings to the circular RNAs to increase the virulence or decrease virulence controllably. In this theory, the virulence can be increased by radio frequency waves to express the virus, and then the radio frequency waves can be changed to suppress the binding. Hence, the immune cells form more circular RNAs to fit the viruses and inactivate them. In this author's theory, it is determined that bat and mosquito viruses are enriched in nonprimordial isotopes, so human circular RNAs cannot bind the viruses as well. However, the theory introduces more nonprimordial isotopes into human noncoding RNAs, so the circular RNAs develop the ability to bind these strange bat viruses. In particular, the theory envisions developing vaccines containing nonprimordial isotopes so that the nonprimordial isotopes form circular RNAs enriched with nonprimordial so that such nonprimordial enriched circular RNAs can bind these strange viruses from bats.

Circular RNAs have also been associated with infections by coronaviruses [12]. Coronaviruses are positive-stranded RNA viruses. They use four different glycoproteins and bind by acetylated sialic acids. The recent coronaviruses (CORVID-19) affect the elderly more severely as it appears to use the older immune response of the elderly to replicate to increase its virulence. There may be more circular RNAs in elderly hosts, and they may have more nonprimordial isotopes relative to younger hosts for explaining the stronger effects of the coronavirus on older patients. Alternatively, the younger hosts may have more nonprimordial isotope, so they fend off the coronavirus better. In general, RNA viruses manifest higher mutation rates, and many factors can stimulate mutations, such as jumping between species, tissue culture conditions, host cell types, receptor expression levels, and changes in the host. Also, host immune responses, antiviral medicines, and jumping to new species can induce mutations. In this work, the theory [1], [3], [4], [6] introduces the use of nonprimordial isotopes, external static electric fields, and static magnetic fields (neutrino and antineutrino fractional wave interactions) and waves for inducing mutations of the coronaviruses in the host. Drugs such as hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin enriched with nonprimordial isotopes with external magnetic fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos) and waves may increase the attack of the drugs on the coronavirus and other viruses. Different strains of the coronaviruses circulate in the human population. Three extended loops have been observed to cause the binding of coronaviruses [12]. The coronaviruses are, thereby, unlike many other viruses. The other viruses may be linear. Sequence variations have been observed more in receptor-binding loops over the last fifty years. The receptor binding variations over the last 50 years involve different classes of viruses replacing each other. This may explain why the more recent strains of coronaviruses are more deadly for the elderly over 60 years of age. In this theory, the author discloses using nonprimordial isotopes and external magnetic fields of radio waves (neutrinos and antineutrinos by fractional wave interactions) to disrupt the loop binding. The author introduces the use of nonprimordial isotopes to disrupt the binding of the three binding loops of the coronaviruses. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin have shown treatment of malaria [13] and have recently shown therapeutic outcomes on coronavirus. Malaria is magnetic, and the ability of these drugs to treat coronavirus gives credence that the coronavirus has magnetic nuclei in its RNA and/or proteins.

4. More Supportive Evidence

The mosquitos and the plasmodium causing malaria are magnetic [14], and mosquitos and their motions alter proteins and DNA—moreover, the magnetics of proteins and DNA coupled with blood and the magnetic iron. Researchers have 2014 determined a magnetic detection method for malaria parasites in the blood. It was determined that the parasite's invasion of the red blood cells leads to the destruction of hemoglobin into amino acids and haem, a compound containing iron. The hemozoin is toxic, so it is chemically changed to an insoluble crystal called hemozoin. The crystalline hemozoin is a magnet. Researchers determined that external static and dynamic magnetic fields may be coupled with hemozoin to kill the parasite [15]. Prior researchers have detected that the rotating magnetic field affects malaria infection [16]. Also, researchers have observed the ability of 2.45 GHz to slow the growth of parasitemia in blood [17]. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin have been shown to treat malaria. The author notices that the antibiotic azithromycin is nonprimordially enriched in isotopes. Malaria is

magnetic, and the ability of these drugs to treat coronaviruses gives credence that the coronavirus has magnetic nuclei in its RNA and/or proteins.

Mosquitos also transmit the ZIKA virus, and the Zika virus is magnetic and has been detected by magnetic binding to magnetic nanoparticles. Mosquitos have been demonstrated to accelerate their reproduction under weaker magnetic fields. The weakening of the earth's magnetic field during a 10-year cycle in Mexico and Central America has been correlated with the Zika virus outbreak in 2015 [18]. The mutation of the Zika virus has been linked to changes in the earth's magnetic field and the effects of cosmic rays. Scientists have not been able to explain the effect of earth's magnetic field and cosmic rays on Zika virus. But the author's (RBL) theory as developed more here of nonzero NMMs and neutrino and antineutrino interactions for enriching stable isotopes in biomolecules for forming viruses and transmuting viruses gives a framework for how cosmic rays which produce pions and pions produce neutrinos and antineutrinos for interacting with biomolecules for explanation by RBL's theory of how cosmic rays and earth's magnetic field can affect Zika virus. The change in the earth's magnetic field and cosmic rays may also affect the coronavirus and its alteration in bats.

The coronavirus is in the lungs, which are in contact with the blood, magnetic iron, and hemoglobin. So, magnetic iron may help incorporate the nonprimordial isotope into the coronavirus. Different researchers have identified using magnetic nanoparticles to bind the coronavirus and Zika, influenza, and Dengue [8]. Silica-based columns have been employed in the conventional extraction of viral RNA. These conventional RNA extractions require extraction of the nucleic acids from the viral particles before binding to the column membrane.

In many cases, many centrifuge steps are required for binding, washing, and eluting of the RNAs [19]. Using magnetic nanoparticles allows the isolation of the RNAs from the solvent without centrifuging. It is reasoned here that the intrinsic magnetics of the RNAs can bind them to the magnetic nanoparticles more than to the silica of conventional techniques. The RNAs strongly interact with the carboxylic group of the nanoparticle surface.

Bats also transmit Ebola, and the Ebola virus is magnetic. Scientists have demonstrated that magnetic beads can remove the Ebola virus, toxins, and other pathogens from the blood [20]. The magnetic beads have their surfaces capped with proteins to bind the toxins and the viruses. The virus and toxins must be magnetic to get near the magnetic nanoparticle and bind to the protein, as the diamagnetic virus and toxins would be pushed away. Dengue virus is a mosquito-borne virus. The Dengue virus can be bound by magnetic nanoparticles with graphitic cages about the magnetic particle rather than protein capping. This demonstrates the magnetic nature of the virus as the virus cannot be bound on the surface unless the virus can pull into the magnetic field of the nanoparticle.

Recently, it was reported that the bat's immune systems interact more aggressively with viruses than human immune systems, such that the viruses are accelerated to mutate in the bats [5]. The bat's immune system has more nonprimordial isotopes, as documented in the literature, as ^{13}C turnover rates in bats are much less than in humans and other animals [2]. In this theory [1], [3], [4], [6], it is reasoned that ^{13}C and other nonprimordial isotopes in the immune system of bats better chase and defeat coronavirus. In this theory, the author determines that the high nonprimordial isotopic content in the tissue of bats causes stronger binding and interactions with the nonprimordial isotopes in viruses like coronaviruses and Ebola viruses, such that the bat's nonprimordial enriched immune system pressures the rapid mutations in these viruses due to the high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes in the bat's immune system and the high concentrations of nonprimordial isotopes in the coronaviruses and Ebola viruses. The human biomolecules lack these clumped nonprimordial isotopes and cannot bind and fight these zoonotic viruses and bat viruses like the bat's immune system. However, this theory introduces nonpromordial isotopes in food and drugs to enrich the coronavirus and ebola viruses as they sicken human hosts and apply external static and dynamic magnetic fields and electric fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos fractional interactions by their waves) for diving the virus and drug molecules in mimic the driving interactions in the immune system of bats. On this basis, this theory [1], [3], [4], [6] determines that adding nonprimordial isotopes to the diet and drugs will increase the human immune system's ability. Bats also have zero gravity effects acting on their immune system. The theory proposes using RF to push and pull molecules for zero gravity effects.

Other researchers have recently proposed using nanoparticles such as gold and iron oxide to bond the coronavirus, which is of similar size as nanoparticles, and disrupt the coronaviruses from attaching inside cells. However, the theory points to possible side effects of iron and gold nanoparticles inside the body. The theory introduces nonprimordial isotopes to alter the shape and binding of the coronaviruses intrinsically.

The researchers could show the rattling of viruses by radio frequency fields [21], [22]. However, they did not provide a means to sensitize the native proteins for stronger coupling to the radio frequency waves. The researchers [21], [22] relied on intrinsic magnetic moments in the viruses to find tiny coupling to unknown wavelengths of electromagnetic waves. In this new theory [1], [3], [4], [6], the author

determines that the viruses may be tailored to the available static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic fields as the applied static and dynamic electric fields and magnetic field (and neutrinos and antineutrinos fractional interactions by their waves) may drive nonprimordial uptake by the viruses in characteristic compatibility to the surrounding applied fields and/or neutrinos and antineutrinos. This theory [1], [3], [4], [6] introduces novel conditions and treatment approaches relative to the prior finding of intrinsic frequencies to stimulate intrinsic native viruses and the use of finding suitable fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos fractional interactions by their waves) of the prior researchers [21], [22]. Prior researchers have proposed pulsed magnetic fields but have proposed such fields for native viruses. The proposed art in this new work [1], [3], [4], [6] uses milder magnetic fields with the possible momentary strong pulses (and neutrinos and antineutrinos fractional interactions by their waves at proximity to nuclear reactors) to drive the uptake of nonprimordial isotopes in the food fed to the patient to enrich the viruses with nonprimordial isotopes to the viruses is subject to rattling by weaker electromagnetic fields.

5. Summary of the Theory

One of the improvements of the theory is a method for sensitizing viruses by feeding them nonprimordial isotopes in food and drugs and a method for selectively stimulating the viruses by stimulating the nonprimordial isotopes due to their nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) relative to the positive NMMs of ^{14}N, ^{1}H, and ^{31}P and null NMMs of ^{12}C, ^{16}O, ^{32}S, and ^{26}Mg for selectively rattling the viruses to inactivation to treat the illness. Another aspect of the theory is an apparatus for orienting the nonzero NMMs in the nonprimordial isotopes in the viruses within the patients for stronger absorbing of the radio frequency and electromagnetic waves by the nonzero NMMs (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by fractional interactions by their wave natures) for strongly rattling the viruses containing the nonprimordial isotopes for inactivating and mutating the viruses. Another improvement of the present theory is an apparatus with simultaneous electric fields with magnetic fields to stimulate the viruses more strongly and effectively inactivate them. Additional aspects of the theory are a method to control the mutation of RNA and DNA in viruses by exposing the viruses to nonprimordial isotopes and magnetic waves and fields such as static fields and radio frequency fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos) to cause intrinsic dynamical motions in the viruses to couple to the fields and nonprimordial oligomers and peptides for inducing mutations at faster or slower rates for driving the viruses into less virulent form.

Based on the present theory, the forgoing and other advantages are partly achieved by producing sensitized RNA and proteins in the viruses by enriching them with nonprimordial isotopes. The method consists of feeding the patient food enriched in these stable nonprimordial isotopes. The early stages of the infection will cause the food to rapidly enrich the replicating viruses with the nonprimordial isotopes of ^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg, ^{33}S and others. The nonprimordial isotopes may also cause the viruses to accelerate in replications and to mutate more rapidly. The viruses are an independent part of the host, and they are not totally integrated into the host. The viruses are vulnerable to magnetic isotopes and external magnetic fields and electric fields and waves (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) as the viruses replicate and invade new nearby cells. In accordance with the current theoretical apparatus, the host is fed meals and drugs containing ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg and/or ^{33}S. The ^{13}C and ^{17}O nonprimordial isotopes may be included in carbohydrates. The ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O and ^{33}S nonprimordial isotopes may be administered via proteins and/or various amino acids. The ^{25}Mg nonprimordial isotope may be administered via various minerals.

The theory is grounded in the phenomena of the Little Effect as relativistic of the nuclei of nonzero nuclear magnetic moments (NMMs) are more sensitive and more polarized in the external static electric and magnetic fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures). The surrounding magnetic waves and thermal waves induce the fractional, reversible fissing and fusing of the NMMs to alter the electronic orbitals for selectively vibrating and rotating the viral nucleotides, oligonucleotides and peptides of the nonprimordial enriched viruses relative to the surrounding normal primordial biomolecules. The theory eliminates the need to allow the viruses to run their normal course, whereby they damage tissue and sometimes cause the host's death. This theory eliminates the need for normal viral courses as the magnetic fields and waves weaken the viruses relative to the normal tissue and immune system. The normal tissue and immune system are less enriched by the nonprimordial isotopes, so they are less affected by the external waves and fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) as invented in this new art. The molecules of the immune system are proposed by the author to be more enriched with nonprimordial isotopes. Thereby the biomolecules of the immune system are proposed to selectively bind and kill bacteria and inactivate viruses. The immune system is thereby able to more rapidly inactivate and remove the electromagnetic isotopically weakened viruses before greater tissue damage and death to reduce the pain, suffering, and mortality caused by the viruses.

6. Conclusion

A theory for the treatment of coronavirus (or viral and other viral) patients is conjectured, involving the following process: The patients are fed and given drugs containing stable isotopes of ^{2}D, ^{13}C, ^{15}N, ^{17}O, ^{25}Mg, and/or ^{33}S or other isotopes of elements of essential minerals. The patients are exposed to intense static magnetic fields and electric fields and radio frequency, microwave, infrared, terahertz or other electromagnetic waves (and neutrinos and antineutrinos) so as to selectively stimulate the viruses via the nonprimordial isotopic contents so as it rapidly replicates with accelerated uptake of the stable isotopes for induced mutations and inactivation of the viruses to treat the infections. The applied electric and magnetic fields (and neutrinos and antineutrinos by their wave natures) act simultaneously on the isotopically enriched drug molecules and the viruses in the host to drive novel dynamics between the drug molecules and the viruses in the host so as to simulate unusual exotic isotopic interactions of viruses and immune cells of bats and to drive such interactions as the awkward random gravity and accelerations relativistically; acting on the body of bats as they fly.

The author (RBL) further determines and concludes that ^{64}Zn enriches in HIV virus (zinc fingers) and HIV infected cells can be either: external stimulated by neutrinos/antineutrinos; replaced by lighter radio nuclides ^{63}Zn, ^{62}Zn, and/or ^{61}Zn for spontaneous electron capture forming corresponding Cu and Ni isotopes to alter/inactivate HIV zinc fingers; or replaced by ^{67}Zn and stimulated gamma rays of 93.3 keV by Mossbauer Effect to selectively inactivate the HIV zinc fingers; and/ or replaced by the heavier ^{66}Zn, ^{67}Zn, ^{68}Zn and ^{70}Zn isotopes for external, intrinsic neutrino/antineutrino stimulations for altering HIV Zn fingers and Zn Finger genes for treating and/or curing HIV.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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