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**Identification of a new coronavirus in rectal swabs 15-30 days after overcoming the infection**

**E**very virus is a parasite that cannot exist on its own and is fully dependent on its carrier. This is the basic condition of its existence. The parasite must have its host, and thus is a living cell, but it is generally claimed that the virus can exist without a carrier for 2 to 5 seconds, during which it is transmitted to another species. The primary carrier however, cannot be host organ cells because they could easily damage them. In terms of the mechanism of existence and transmission, the following could be the most suitable carriers of the virus: bacteria, yeast or other single-cell organisms. Based on work with bovine leukosis virus (BLV) in the stables, we monitored the course of infection in healthy animals and concluded that a bacterial cell can be the host of the virus. We tested this assumption and confirmed the results. This idea was then tested on the HIV model in the laboratory of Prof. Flossie Wong-Staal, UCSD. Even with this virus, we have been able to prove that its host may be bacteria or yeasts.

Based on our achieved results and inventions, rectal swabs were taken from persons who overcame the infection with a new coronavirus at the Institute of Clinical Microbiology at the Faculty Hospital Nitra (Slovakia) under the leadership of Prof. MUDr. Anna Liskova, PhD. The obtained results confirm that out of a cohort of 30 tested persons; only five patients (17%) did not show signs of presence of the novel coronavirus in their stool more than 12-30 days after overcome the infection, as proven by RT PCR tests. The remaining 25 subjects (83%) still had presence of coronavirus in their stool more than 12-30 days after overcome the infection. The results show that most patients still have the virus in their stool, i.e. in the intestinal tract, after overcoming the infection. Under optimal conditions, the new coronavirus can multiply and expand from the host. The wearer thus becomes an infectious, which can infect other people. This process very probably represents the second wave of infection. It is therefore recommended that these people strictly adhere the necessary hygiene. Strict adherence to the recommended measures will radically reduce the number of newly infected people and victims. The detection of the novel coronavirus in the intestinal tract of people who overcame the infection

2-4 weeks before being tested raises a fundamental question: In what form does the virus exist in the tract? A virus such as a parasite cannot exist on its own, cannot reproduce and cannot be transmitted to another organism. It therefore must have a carrier. So, what carriers does the virus use to persist in the intestinal tract, but also throughout the body? Can they be bacteria or yeast, or some other single or multicellular organisms? By identifying the carrier or carriers of the virus and their subsequent elimination, we also eliminate the virus. And that may bring the epidemic to its end.

## Biography

Vladimir Zajac has completed his PhD. in 1982 at the Cancer Research Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava (Slovakia), where he worked as the Head of Department of Cancer Genetics from 1996 to 2010. He joined the Medical Faculty of the Comenius University as Associate Professor of Genetics in 2007. He has published 74 papers mostly in reputed journals and he was editor of the book "Bacteria, viruses and parasites in AIDS process"(In Tech, 2011).