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21 Scientific Studies

Please Note

Terminology: Viruses are not living organisms; they must enter a living cell to multiply. Therefore, antiviral agents (Nano Silver) are said to "inactivate" viruses, not "kill" them.

- 1. A critical first step in discovery is to admit what you don't know.
- 2. All scientific advances come from conceding ignorance.
- 3. Observe, test, check the scientific data and compare.
- 4. Never allow your preconceptions to influence the result.

Remember:

- 5. Always stay skeptical
- 6. Remain rational
- 7. Gather your own evidence
- 8. Come to your own conclusions
- 9. This is the scientific method and it works

All the Science references in this document are established Medical Research publications. Plus Commercial one photo and illustration.

US National Library Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Researchgate.net, pubs.acs.org, sciencedaily.com, phys.org>Biology, Journal of Applied Microbiology and sciencedaily.com, phys.org>Biology, Journal of Applied Microbiology and sciencedaily.com, phys.org>Biology, Journal of Applied Microbiology and sciencedaily.com, phys.org>

Nanomedicine Formulations for Respiratory Infections by Inhalation Delivery - Covid-19 and Beyond

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340270205_Nanomedicine_Formulations_for_Respiratory_Infections_by_Inhalation_Delivery_-_Covid-19_and_Beyond

"Clinically, the treatment formulations may be most effectively applied as a first-line intervention at an early stage of respiratory infections, i.e., when mostly affecting the upper respiratory system and bronchial tree.

For example, the formulations could be used to control local

outbreaks of COVID-19 via early stage home treatment.

We note that similar NpC dosages also provide antibacterial effectiveness. The non-development of silver NpC antiviral drug treatments until now is a market failure, likely due to unclear patents environment, making such developments unattractive for big pharma companies. Unfortunately, the gap between promising academic research and market regulatory approved products has been left to be filled by "alternative medicine" charlatans – giving bad publicity to the whole field. **To overcome this market failure situation, this article also serves as a proclamation and blueprint for an open-source drug development program to realize it.** Potential development parties – academic, clinical, manufacturing, and commercial – are invited to join via the dedicated website noted in our address."

Toward Nanotechnology-Enabled Approaches against the COVID-19 pubs.acs.org > doi > acsnano.0c03697

Abstract - COVID-19: Setting the ... - Emerging Nanomaterials for ...

Jun 10, 2020 - (32–35) **Nanotechnology**-based **approaches** should be leveraged **to** help the fight **against COVID-19** as well as any future **pandemics**, in a number of ways, including (i) novel vaccines and drugs, where nanomaterials can be leveraged for direct delivery of broad-spectrum antivirals and **to** support targeted therapies **to** the ...

Silver Nanoparticles as Potential Antiviral Agents - NCBI

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > pmc > articles > PMC6264685

"Virus infections pose significant global health challenges. In the present scenario, nanoscale materials have emerged as novel antiviral agents for the possibilities offered by their unique chemical and physical properties. Silver nanoparticles have mainly been studied for their antimicrobial potential against bacteria, but have also proven to be active against several types of viruses including human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis B virus, herpes simplex virus, respiratory syncytial virus, and monkeypox virus. The use of metal nanoparticles provides an interesting opportunity for novel antiviral therapies. Since metals may attack a broad range of targets in the virus there is a lower possibility to develop resistance as compared to conventional antivirals."

Synthesis and Application of Silver Nanoparticles (Ag NPs) for ...

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > pmc > articles > PMC6695748

Does silver disinfect?

"Silver is easily available and is known to have a microbicidal effect; moreover, it does not impose any adverse effects on the human body. The microbicidal effect is mainly due to silver ions, which have a wide antibacterial spectrum. Furthermore, the development of multidrugresistant bacteria, as in the case of antibiotics, is less likely.

Silver ions bind to halide ions, such as chloride, and precipitate; therefore, when used directly, their microbicidal activity is shortened. To overcome this issue, silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) have been recently synthesized and frequently used as microbicidal agents that release silver ions from the particle surface. Depending on the specific surface area of the nanoparticles, silver ions are released with high efficiency. In addition to their bactericidal activity, small Ag NPs (<10 nm in diameter) affect viruses although the microbicidal effect of silver mass is weak. Because of their characteristics, Ag NPs are

useful countermeasures against infectious diseases, which constitute a major issue in the medical field. Thus, medical tools coated with Ag NPs are being developed. This review outlines the synthesis and utilization of Ag NPs in the medical field, focusing on environment-friendly synthesis and the suppression of infections in healthcare workers (HCWs).

Keywords: antiviral property, healthcare workers (HCWs), medical application, microbicidal property, silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs), cytotoxicity"

How silver ions kill bacteria -- ScienceDaily

www.sciencedaily.com > releases > 2020/04

The National Science Foundation-funded study validated the idea of investigating the dynamics of single proteins in live bacteria, said Wang, an approach that could help researchers understand the real-time responses of bacteria to silver nanoparticles, which have been proposed for fighting against so-called "superbugs" that are resistant to commonly prescribed antibiotics.

Antibacterial Silver - NCBI - NIH

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > pmc > articles > PMC2364932 by JL Clement - 1994 - Cited by 479 - Related articles The antibacterial activity of silver has long been known and has found a variety of applications because its toxicity to human cells is considerably lower than to bacteria. The most widely documented uses are prophylactic treatment of burns and water disinfection. However, the mechanisms by which silver kills cells are not known. Information on resistance mechanisms is apparently contradictory and even the chemistry of Ag+ in such systems is poorly understood.

Antimicrobial Silver in Medicinal and Consumer Applications ... www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov > pmc > articles > PMC6315945

The use of silver to control infections was common in ancient civilizations. In recent years, this material has resurfaced as a therapeutic option due to the increasing prevalence of bacterial resistance to antimicrobials. This renewed interest has prompted researchers to investigate how the antimicrobial properties of silver might be enhanced, thus broadening the possibilities for antimicrobial applications. This review presents a compilation of patented products utilizing any forms of silver for its bactericidal actions in the decade 2007–2017. It analyses the trends in patent applications related to different forms of silver and their use for antimicrobial purposes. Based on the retrospective view of registered patents, statements of prognosis are also presented with a view to heightening awareness of potential industrial and health care applications.

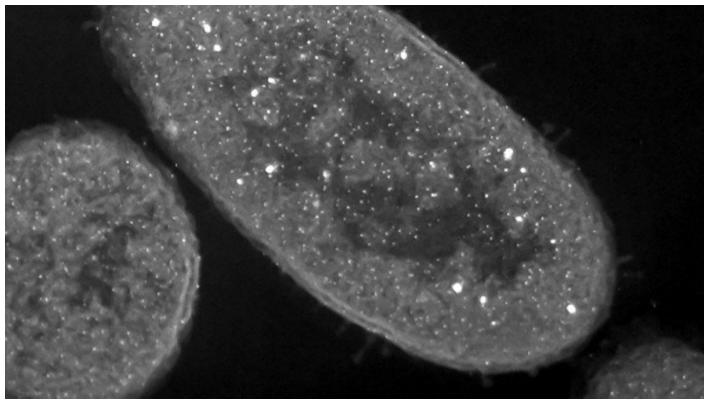
Keywords: antibiotic resistance, antimicrobial activity, medicinal silver, patents, silver, silver nanoparticles, synergism

How silver ions kill bacteria -- ScienceDaily www.sciencedaily.com > releases > 2020/04

Apr 9, 2020 - The **antimicrobial** properties of **silver** have been known for centuries. Now scientists are seeking to better understand how the noble metal kills ..."The researchers observed that silver ions were causing paired strands of DNA in the bacteria to separate, and the binding between the protein and the DNA to weaken. "Then the faster dynamics of the proteins caused by silver can be understood," said Wang. "When the protein is bound to the DNA, it moves slowly together with the DNA, which is a huge molecule in the bacteria. "In contrast, when treated with silver, the proteins fall off from the DNA, moving by themselves and thus faster."

Scientists seek a deeper understanding of how silver kills .. phys.org > Biology > Molecular & Computational biology

Silver has been used for centuries as an antimicrobial to kill harmful bacteria. Ancient civilizations applied the metal to open wounds. Ship captains tossed silver coins into storage barrels to keep drinking water fresh. In hospitals today, silver is used in bandages to treat burn victims, destroy pathogenic microbes on catheters, and combat dangerous "superbugs" that have grown resistant to traditional antibiotic drugs. But the molecular mechanisms of how silver kills bacteria, and how resistance to silver develops in these microorganisms, are not fully understood. Now a new study, led by Faculty of Science biological scientists at the University of Calgary, helps enhance understanding of silver's antibacterial properties.



Bacteria killed by silver store it in their cells, making them deadly to other bacteria. **Silver nanoparticles are visible inside the bacteria as white spots.** RACHELI BENKNAZ WAKSHLAK, RAMI PEDAHZUR, AND DAVID AVNIR

Silver turns bacteria into deadly zombie

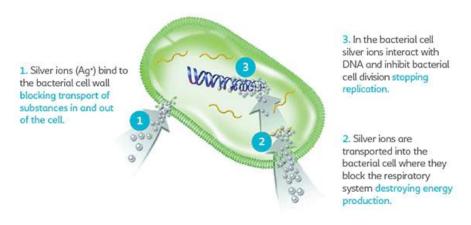
The zombie apocalypse may be more than just a horror story for some bacteria. New research shows that when exposed to a microbe-slaying silver solution, the germs can "go zombie," wiping out their living compatriots even after death. The

results may explain silver's long-lasting antibacterial power and could improve the performance of medical products that keep us safe from harmful pathogens.

Silver. A powerful weapon against microbes - Corporate

www.coloplast.com > products > wound > articles > silver-a-powerful-...

"Silver has a long history of use in wound care and the safety record of the modern silver-containing wound dressings has been excellent. Several mechanisms exist by which the body removes excess silver. These mechanisms include natural tissue turnover that occurs particularly in the epidermis, and the host metal detoxification mechanisms involving metallothioneins and glutathione occurring in the liver and kidney, where the silver is excreted ultimately in faeces and urine." Silver is a well-documented antimicrobial that has been shown to kill bacteria, fungi and certain viruses. It is the positively charged silver ions (Ag+) that possess ...



Agion Antimicrobial Efficacy Against Coronavirus ... - Sciessent www.sciessent.com > wp-content > uploads > 2020/03 > Sciessent-Cor...

The **Agion antimicrobial** coating inhibits the growth of bacteria, molds, fungi and other microbes through the release of silver (Ag) ions. The controlled release of silver ions provides continuous **antimicrobial** protection for the product for the life of the coating.

Test Results Chinese CDC (2003) • Complete inactivation of SARS coronavirus in 2 hours •

VERO E6 cell substrate, using virus CPE method University of Arizona (2004) •

90% reduction of human coronavirus 229E in 1 hour • 99% reduction of human coronavirus 229E in 2 hours

99.999% reduction of human coronavirus 229E in 24 hours • TCID50 technique, monitoring MRC-5 cell monolayers for cytopathic effects

Revisiting the antiviral properties of silver — Applied Silver

www.appliedsilver.com > revisiting-the-antiviral-properties-of-silver

No stone is being left unturned in the race to unravel the complexities of the novel

coronavirus. Just as researchers are experimenting with existing drugs as clinical treatment for pandemic patients, proven antimicrobials and antivirals are being revisited for potential application against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Silver is one such well-documented method for extinguishing bacteria, mold, mildew and viruses.

Following are 8 additional key peer-reviewed studies that support why silver is also effective as an antiviral.

Antiviral Effects technology is based on the powerful broad-based antimicrobial capabilities of silver ions. Silver exhibits killing properties against bacteria, mold, mildew and viruses that is well-documented in literature. It has been understood for centuries that silver is an effective antimicrobial. In recent years, scientists and clinicians have specifically studied the impact of silver on viruses.

- 1) Silver nanoparticles prevent coronaviruses from infecting mammalian cells in vitro. Key scientific finding: Silver nanoparticles inhibit viral entry into hosts cells, therefore preventing virus-mediated infection. Reference: Inhibitory effect of silver nanomaterials on transmissible virus-induced host cell infections. Biomaterials (2014): 35; 4195-4203
- 2) Silver is effective against enveloped and non-enveloped viruses. Key scientific finding: Silver inactivates enveloped viruses (e.g. coronaviruses) through a charge based interaction with their outer lipid envelope layer. Silver inactivates non-enveloped viruses through formation of bonds with sulfur groups on key proteins. Reference: Antiviral Activity of Graphene—Silver Nanocomposites against Non-Enveloped and Enveloped Viruses. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2016,13, 430
- 3) Disinfectants containing silver inactivate the hard-to-kill norovirus within 30 mins. Key scientific finding: Exposure of norovirus to silver citrate results in physical (morphological) changes in norovirus within 30 mins, similar to observations with heat, high pressure and copper. Reference: Efficacy of a disinfectant containing silver dihydrogen citrate against GI.6 and GII.4 human norovirus. **Journal of Applied Microbiology**, 2016, 122, 78—86.
- 4) Silver ions containing powders kill human and cat coronaviruses. Key scientific finding: Zeolites containing silver and silver/copper caused significant reductions of coronavirus 229E after 1 h in suspension. Reference: Assessment of the Antiviral Properties of Zeolites Containing Metal Ions. Food Environ Virol (2009) 1:37–41
- 5) Silver ions inactivate the flu virus. Key scientific findings: Silver selectively inactivates key enzyme neuraminidase through formation of a disulfide bond, impairing the ability of the flu virus to cause an infection. Reference: Comparison of the Antiviral Effect of Solid-State Copper and Silver Compounds. J Hazard Mater. 2016 Jul 15; 312:1-7.
- 6) Silver ions used to contain viral infections in honeybee populations. Key scientific finding: Silver based treatment doubles the survival rates of honeybees infected with Sacbrood virus. Reference: Efficacy of silver ions against Sacbrood virus infection in the Eastern honeybee Apis cerana. J Vet Sci 2015, 16(3), 289-295
- 7) Silver is a gentle and powerful broad-spectrum antimicrobial. Key scientific findings: Review article describing silver antimicrobial and antiviral activities against a variety of pathogens. Reference: Inhibitory Antimicrobial silver: an unprecedented anionic effect. Sci Rep. 2014 Nov 24;4:7161.

 8) Silver coating is used to kill HIV and many other viruses. Key scientific findings: Over 90% reduction in viral titers were observed within 4 hours of exposure to silver for HIV, influenza, herpes simplex and dengue viruses. Reference: Protective Hybrid Coating Containing Silver, Copper and Zinc Cations Effective Against Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Other Enveloped Viruses. BMC Microbiol. 2016 Apr 1;16

An Educated Conclusion

Nanotechnology in Medicine - Nanoparticles in Medicine https://www.understandingnano.com/medicine.html#:

The use of nanotechnology in medicine offers some exciting possibilities. Some

techniques are only imagined, while others are at various stages of testing, or actually being used today.

Nanotechnology in medicine involves applications of nanoparticles currently under development, as well as longer range research that involves the use of manufactured nano-robots to make repairs at the cellular level (sometimes referred to as nanomedicine).

Whatever you call it, the use of nanotechnology in the field of medicine could revolutionize the way we detect and treat damage to the human body and disease in the future, and many techniques only imagined a few years ago are making remarkable progress towards becoming realities.

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"Let's make things clear. Nano Silver ain't your grandma's colloidal silver."

- Think of the Lone Ranger's bullets, killing werewolves and the \$.25 quarter;
 Ok, now think of those things shrunken down into nano (tiny, cannot detect with the naked eye) particles and suspended in fluid.
 - 3. Bam, now you know what Nano Silver is!

Now the question you probably have is:

"Ok, but how is this different from that **weird colloidal silver** that my grandma drinks?"

Glad. You. Asked.

What makes **Nano Silver so unique** is that it's made with plant compounds and the **nanoparticles are a consistent, much smaller, size** (<10 nm in diameter) than traditional colloidal products.

Is Nano Silver an antiviral?

Depending on the specific surface area of the **silver nanoparticles**, they are released with high efficiency. In addition to their bactericidal activity, small **Ag** NPs (<10 nm in diameter) affect and kill **viruses**.

Does Silver kill germs?

Silver kills germs when it oxidizes and releases **silver** (Ag NPs), which is lethal to bacteria and fungi. ... In general, experts agree that humans can safely tolerate fairly high doses of **silver**. What's new is that over the past decade nanoparticles have been manipulated and put in places where **silver** has never been before.

Is Silver an antibacterial?

The **antibacterial** action of **silver** has long been known to be enhanced by the presence of an electric field. ... **Silver**, used as a topical antiseptic, is incorporated by bacteria it kills. Thus dead bacteria may be the source of **silver** that may kill additional

bacteria.

Does Silver kill E coli?

E Coli bacteria over time. ... It is known that **Silver** NPs can suppress and **kill** bacteria; we thus expected that everything slowed down in the bacteria when treated with **silver**. But, surprisingly, we found that the dynamics of this protein became faster. **Particle Size Matters!**

The size of most "colloidal" products usually vary drastically in their particle makeup because of the old, archaic, and non-biocompatible ways that they're created. One of these dated methods includes putting silver wire in fluid and pumping electricity through it, forcing inconsistently sized particles to break off into the solution. When varied sized particles coexist in a single solution it provides inconsistent and lackluster results, which is why it's important to not confuse "Colloidal Silver" with Nano Silver.

3 reasons why: Nano Silver Works:

Biocompatibility

This means that it is safe to be used and will respond appropriately in certain conditions. Biocompatibility is dependent on two things: the size of the particle and what is used as a capping agent (. First off, colloidal silver particles are made without a capping agent. This means that they fall apart easily. Second, colloidal silver particles are inconsistent in size. On the other hand, **Silver nanoparticles are capped with plant extract. This makes them more stable and nontoxic to human tissue.** In addition, with advancements in technology, nanoparticles are more consistent in size.

Stability

Colloidal silver does not have the ability to stay stable in various conditions. This is because **colloidal silver is made through using the physical electric model by running a current through silver wires.** This results in a division of silver particles and ions that are without capping agents and unstable outside of water. **Silver nanoparticles are stable because their plant-based capping agent keeps them from decomposing**. And, they respond favorably to various environments such as salts and biomolecules (Four major types carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids and proteins).

Reaction to Biofilm

Bioforms when certain microorganisms (for example, some types of bacteria) adhere to the surface of some object in a moist environment and begin to reproduce. The microorganisms form an attachment to the surface of the object by secreting a slimy, glue-like substance.

Colloidal silver cannot be used with other beneficial agents and has a weak effect on the biofilm. Therefore, it does not do a sufficient job of balancing the biofilm by reducing acid. Silver NPs can be used at much lower concentrations and can penetrate biofilms with ease. It is modifiable to the outer coating of the biofilm. This helps it to latch onto and penetrate biofilms easier. It can release Silver NPs directly inside the biofilm and target acid.

In your Mouth Oral Biofilm, AKA Plaque:

Our teeth need help. Every day they are under a constant barrage of acid that's released by a resilient group of bacteria that form a film over the entire surface of your teeth (this is called the biofilm, AKA plaque). This biofilm barrier keeps the acid in while keeping desperately needed calcium out causing cavities. The worst part is that traditional products cannot penetrate this barrier, they merely burn your mouth and surface level bacteria only. It's no wonder why 92% of American adults suffer from some form of tooth decay despite the huge array of oral care products on the market.

If it's not Gold, it's not Nano Silver

There are a surprising number of products out there that claim to have Nano Silver in them. Some are blue others can also be gray in color but the color you need to look for is... gold? Yes, gold. True Silver NPs absorbs light (specifically blue light) in the range of 400-420 nanometers. This is why they appear yellow-orange or honey gold in color. If you see a solution that does not look like this, it is most likely ionic silver. In order for a Silver solution to be effective, the silver particles have to be the right size, thus "Nano" Silver. So color does matter.

Nano Silver technology will negatively affect antimicrobial growth (It is destructive to or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungi) that are part of your daily life and surroundings and contaminate Plastic, Paints, Coatings, Textiles & Fabrics, Paper, Cardboard Packaging and Ceramics surfaces.

Protein damage: Proteins are essential to microorganisms for the biological systems of life. Any damage to these components causes the failure of essential functions such as energy production.

Cell membrane damage: By disrupting the microbes membrane of bad bacteria, it's structural integrity is compromised. This can cause essential nutrients to leak out and cause catastrophic structural failure. Nano Silver attaches to the outer shell of the bad bacteria causing the membrane to rupture and the bacteria to literally explode. Good bacteria is not affected or damaged when coming in contact with Nano Silver particles.

Oxidative damage: Antimicrobials can cause increased levels of reactive oxygen species, which result in damage to the internal systems of the microbe.

DNA interference: The genetic material of the bacteria is disrupted, ultimately stopping the bacteria from being able to replicate by blocking the copying of their genetic material.

Plastics & Polymers: Nano Silver antimicrobial technology can be applied. Although plastic may be easy to clean, it is still susceptible to colonization by microbes such as bacteria, viruses and fungi; which can present hygiene concerns and negatively impact the functional lifetime of the product. Plastic products currently containing this Nanotechnology include medical breathing devices, soap dispensers and food containers.

Paints & Coatings: Nano Silver antimicrobial technology combines easily as an additive to paints and coatings. General industrial, decorative or speciality coatings and inks can all benefit from antimicrobial protection, which actively eliminates the bacteria, viruses and fungi on and in the product. Products protected by paints and coatings containing antimicrobial additives are currently used and trusted by an array of global brands for hospitals, nursing homes industry and food service.

Nano Silver antimicrobial technology: Additives for textiles and fabrics are easily and cost effectively applied to textiles at any stage of the production process. Without affecting the inherent characteristics of the fiber, our additives provide lasting and effective protection against both harmful and odor causing microbes. These additives can be used in any fiber manufacturing process or applied as a topical or finishing treatment to any textile. Fabrics protected with our technology will also stay fresher for longer and maintain their performance wash after wash. Nano Silver is ideal for use in a range of products, such as sportswear, non-wovens, bedding, technical fabrics work wear, surgical masks, gloves and PPEs

Paper is notoriously difficult to clean, making it an ideal breeding ground for microbes such as bacteria, viruses and fungi. **Nano Silver technology** offers a range of antimicrobial additives for paper that can be easily applied either during the manufacturing process or by a post treatment coating. Nano Silver treated paper products are ideal for use in many industries, including healthcare, education and food service.

Nano Silver antimicrobial technology: Ceramics are no less susceptible to colonization by microbes, meaning they can become stained and unsightly. Nano Silver offers a range of antimicrobial additives for ceramics that can be easily introduced during the production process. Not only resistant to the high temperatures experienced during firing, Nano Silver actives will provide superior antimicrobial performance against a wide variety of microbes for the functional lifetime of the product.

Silver has a long history of antibacterial activity.

The Phoenicians lined clay vessels with silver to preserve liquids (around 1300BCE), the Persians and Greeks used silver containers to store drinking water (around 5000-300BCE) and Americans travelling west during the 1880s added silver coins into water

barrels.

At the beginning of the twentieth century surgeons routinely used silver sutures to reduce the risk of infection. In the early 20th century, physicians used silver-containing eye drops to treat ophthalmic problems, for various infections, and sometimes internally for diseases such as <u>tropical sprue</u>, <u>epilepsy</u>, <u>gonorrhea</u>, and the <u>common cold</u>. During World War I, soldiers used silver leaf to treat infected wounds.

Prior to the introduction of modern antibiotics, colloidal silver was widely used as a germicide and disinfectant. With the development of modern antibiotics in the 1940s, the use of silver as an antimicrobial agent diminished. Silver sulfadiazine (SSD) is a compound containing silver and the antibiotic sodium sulfadiazine, which was developed in 1968. More recently, both American and Russian space programs have used ionic silver to purify water, including on the International Space Station. Colloidal silver, a suspension of silver metal, has found widespread use as a popular home remedy for a range of ailments, but is often marketed with dubious claims and is not supported by the scientific community. Despite nonscientific associations, silver has found widespread acceptance in the medical community for specific applications of its antibacterial properties.

Cancer Research-Gene Therapy vs Nanomedicine

Historically, the field of nanomedicine and the global endeavor to generate Nanoparticles for drug delivery arose from one of the greatest struggles in medicine **Cancer.** At the core of Gene Therapy Research's approach was the **idea that viruses could be used as Trojan horses** to deliver the correct sequence of the gene into the cells that harbored the mutated cells. **In order to identify the virus that offered the best delivery service**, a cadre of viral strains and species were tested, adapted, and engineered to fit the aims and hit the targets.

It took decades of trial and error, of progressive adjustments, and a few tragic mistakes. In the midst of a global Pandemic, nanotechnology offered a safer and more controllable alternative: to generate structures that could replace viral vectors and do the same job, delivering a payload from the point of injection to the Target Cells.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
And is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease

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Good News for Anti-Vaccine Patients, their Families and Friends

According to Recent polls, 59% of Americans are questioning the wisdom of taking the Covid-19 vaccine and 24% of Americans have already decided not to take it.

${f R}{f E}{f D}{f E}{f E}{f M}$ & ${f R}{f E}{f N}{f E}{f W}$ is offering a Free comprehensive guide to the Anti-Vaccine Community

- 1. If you are one of our patient families, who has already decided not to take the Covid-19 vaccine?
- 2. The question now becomes: What can I do to protect Myself, My family and My Friends from Covid-19 and the very real possibilities of the next Pandemic?
- 3. All the scientific and medical data agrees a strong immune system is the best defense against the China viruses for all age groups.

The medical research we have compiled is clear: Nano-Silver technology is a reliable, available and affordable alternative to pharmaceutical vaccines.

Why?

Non-Pharmaceutical Is a Topical Antiseptic Is a Disinfectant

Requires no Prescription Is an Antiviral Is an Antibacterial

Is a Germicide
Ingredients derived from Natures Minerals and Plants
And helps all ages strengthen their Immune System

Email us today for the complete package. It's absolutely free.

We invite you to Email your questions before or after you receive the package.

(redeemandrenew@hotmail.com)

"Our goal is to provide you with products that are as close to the way nature created them as possible."

Nano-medicine offers new opportunities for greater health and longevity. This information guide in layman's languages explains what Nanotechnology is, how it works, plus 21 published Scientific Studies.

Let us help you bring Peace of Mind and Safety to your Anti-Vaccine Families

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) And is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease