

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND KSS POISONING

Senile dementia is caused by a type of herpes virus. People have died from the degeneration of brain tissues accompanying senile dementia for hundreds of years.

Senile dementia, as researched by Dr. Alois Alzheimer from 1901 to 1913, did not include any symptoms of long-term memory loss, or losing the ability to recognize people known for years.

KSS, a poisonous drug, targets the area of the brain responsible for memory. KSS is sometimes referred to as the "Alzheimer's chemical" as long-term dosing of this drug causes dementia. The "K" in KSS stands for ketamine.

KSS/the Alzheimer's chemical has the following effects on the human body:

- Reduces circulation throughout the body
- Increases risk of heart disease
- Increases blood clots
- Specifically reduces circulation to the brain
- Sedating effect on the nervous system
- Reduces cortisol levels
- Increases parasympathetic response
- Interferes with short-term memory
- Interferes with long-term memory
- Causes weight gain at the rate of 10- 17%

After being dosed with KSS, there is an immediate impact on short-term memory, cortisol levels, circulation to the brain, and alertness. Due to the calming effect of the parasympathetic response, KSS can be addictive. Detoxing off of this drug can sometimes result in short-term irritability.

Long-term dosing with KSS causes dementia and has a significant impact on long-term memory.

KSS has been added to tap water, food, medical marijuana, and skin care products. KSS is absorbed through skin care products into the bloodstream and bypasses the blood-brain barrier. KSS is permanently chemically de-natured by boiling for at least two full minutes. KSS is temporarily chemically de-natured after freezing for at least 5 hours. You can put food and marijuana laced with KSS into the freezer, and if consumed while still frozen solid after a 5 hour freeze, the KSS drug will remain inactive. If the KSS drug thaws inside your stomach, it will be inactive.

People who have died from KSS poisoning died from the effect it had on their circulation.

The human body can detox and eliminate the KSS drug from our systems entirely if enough time passes without further dosing.

The relationship between increased rates of human trafficking within several countries and KSS poisoning is demonstrated by the timeline of when human experimentation with KSS began.

1961 is the year that the drug KSS was first manufactured in a laboratory. 1962 is the first year that any human died from KSS poisoning.

In 1968, senile dementia was named after Alois Alzheimer. At that time, a new description of “senile dementia” was fabricated to disguise mass KSS poisoning of populations of people, and this degenerative condition was referred to as Alzheimer’s disease. The dementia caused by KSS poisoning has nothing to do with age or senility; the only relation to age is how many years a person has been dosed with KSS.

The United States was the only country whose government authorized experiments on KSS poisoning in the 1960’s and 1970’s.

In the 1960’s and 1970’s, the Central Intelligence Agency performed KSS poisoning experiments on United States citizens in addition to the people of nine different countries without the authorization of their governments. The nine countries targeted by the CIA for KSS experiments on the population of their peoples were Japan, England, France, Netherlands, Poland, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Russia. People as young as 3 years old were poisoned with KSS during these experiments; the oldest victim of KSS experiments was 103 years old.

In 1989, the governments of Japan, England, France, Netherlands, Poland, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Russia began authorizing and participating in experiments on people being poisoned with KSS. This continued until November 2008, when the government of an 11th country joined in authorizing and participating in dosing populations with the KSS drug; it was the country of Kyrgyzstan. As of 2018, the governments of these same 11 countries continue to participate in the poisoning of populations of people with KSS. The prince of Saudi Arabia has authorized and participated in dosing people with the KSS drug as well.

More than 65% of all the people who are diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease in 2018 do not have the type of herpes virus that causes senile dementia.