

The Problems With PCR Testing

Why Public Officials Shouldn't Base Restrictions On PCR Tests

A massive, worldwide COVID testing campaign is underway, costing countries billions of dollars. But more and more experts are coming forward, claiming that the misuse of PCR (polymerase chain reaction) testing, the most common test for COVID, is resulting in a vast number of false positives. Many are denouncing the testing as illogical and fraudulent, stating that it shouldn't be considered diagnostic. Yet these are the very tests that are used to report daily numbers around the country that then justify the policies to squander people's constitutional rights and depress the economy.

We must demand transparency from state health departments and governors who are relying on these values and ask them to invalidate and retract numbers that lead to deception; fraudulent reporting during a state of emergency is a felony.

Equally important, the willing acceptance of these values comes at a great cost to society:

1. There's been an alarming loss of basic human rights and freedoms from the shutdowns, including schooling, medical procedures and income. The World Bank estimates that more than 100 million people will be forced into extreme poverty due to the economic shutdown.

2. Many are experiencing resultant mental health crises as fear, anxiety, isolation and depression skyrocket; the childhood population has been significantly affected.

Shutdowns and restrictions on individuals and businesses must not be based on testing alone, especially PCR testing. Why?

How the PCR Test Works

PCR testing takes a swab sample of DNA and runs it through cycles of amplification. False positives are a result of a lab using a high number of amplification cycles, which is the number of times the RNA particles are magnified. A cycle threshold (CT) of 34 or more means the test is 100% useless as a measure of a true positive case. (Florida is the first state to

require all labs to report the misleading CT.) To guarantee that a positive is a positive, the PCR test must be run at 17 cycles; otherwise accuracy becomes increasingly questionable as the cycles increase.

- **By the time you get to 33 cycles, 80% are false positives.**
- **Up to 90% of positive tests at a cycle threshold of 40 would be negative at a cycle threshold of 30.**
- **With a CT above 35, the chance of receiving a "false positive" result is 97% or higher.**

Accuracy is of utmost importance in a public crisis. The most valid way to test for infection is to look for a "live" virus using a viral culture. PCR tests cannot distinguish between live viruses and particles that are not infectious, nor can they rule out other viruses or bacteria — you can get a positive result from the flu or other coronavirus fragments.



According to Our World in Data (ourworldindata.org), each day more than 1 million people in the United States are being tested for COVID-19. The most common test is the PCR test, which takes a sample swab of DNA and runs it through cycles of amplification. However, the tests are not a reliable means of detecting COVID-19 and are ultimately being used to justify lockdowns and other draconian public health policies.

