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Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes

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Abstract

Background: A plethora of evidence suggest pathways independent of contamination may produce microbial growth and infections.

Objective: To prove that fetal cells may produce microbes.

Methods: We searched the keywords fetal infections in Google scholar and pub med for articles and their references published in English from 2000 to 2017. We then applied the probability theory to calculate the probability of pathways independent of contamination to produce fetal infections.

Results: Fetal cells may produce infections. The probability of certainty of this observation is 99.9998%.

Conclusion: Fetal cells may produce infections.

Keywords: Germ Theory; Infections; Gastric Ulcers; Duodenal Ulcers; Burn Wounds Infections

Introduction

Unicellular organisms (prokaryota) including bacteria transformed from lifeless matter 3.5 billion years ago [1-5]. Organic compounds were produced by artificial methods [6]. Microorganisms transform to other microorganisms [7]. Human cells transform to different cells [8,9]. A lifeless protein transforms to an infectious prion [10]. All of the above data suggest pathways independent of contamination may produce microbes.

Objective

To prove that fetal cells may produce microbes.

Methods

We searched the keywords fetal infections in Google scholar and pub med for articles and their references published in English from 2000 to 2017. We then applied the probability theory to calculate the probability of pathways independent of contamination to produce fetal infections.

Results

Evidence Consistent with Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes

A plethora of evidence suggest normal flora may come from trans formation of human cells consistent with the observations that the amniotic fluid, placenta, milk of healthy neonates is not sterile [11-14].

Mathematical Evidence: Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes

The probability of a physically possible observation to be correct exponentially increases by each supporting evidence and can be expressed as an equation: C= 100-1/2n ("C "representing the percent probability of certainty and "n "representing the number of diverse evidence consistent with the observation).

This equation is based upon the premise that each supporting evidence or observation is a hypotheses -a logical inference from observing facts from which consequences may be deduced -with a % 50 chance of being correct and therefore the final outcome would be the same as the probability of random occurrence in flipping a coin. Hence it would be like "heads"coming up a consecutive number "n" of times. For instance, the probability of "heads"coming up 3 consecutive times is 1/23 or 1/8 or 11%, 10 consecutive times is 1/210 or % 0.09.

Of crucial significance , consistent with the framework of flipping a coin, potential flaws of statistical analysis - randomness and bias- have no effect on the accuracy of final outcome. As long as it is fair play without tricks it does not matter who flips the coin.

Table 1:

Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes: C=100 -1/2^{17} = % 99.9996
Organic compounds were produced by artificial methods.
A lifeless protein transforms to an infectious prion.
Microorganisms transform to other microorganisms.
Human cells transform to different cells
Lifeless organic matter of earth transformed to microbesN.
Amniotic fluid is not sterile.
Meconium is not sterile.
Human milk is not sterile.
Placenta is not sterile.
Tinea versicolor infections are not contagious [15,16].
Inoculation of tinea versicolor pathogens do not cause infections without occlusion [17,18].
Epidemiological data suggest H pylori-gastric ulcer infections are not transmitted from host to host [19].
Sterile burn wounds vigorously treated with antibiotics in burn units with excellent infection prevention almost always develop microbial growth and infections [20,21].
Sterile burn wounds vigorously treated with antibiotics in burn units with excellent infection often develop infections by Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1, an opportunistic pathogen with morphological features [large genome size, greater functional complexity and the younger evolutionary age] very different than normal bacteria [20,21].
Bacteria exist in extraordinarily remote locations on earth [22].
Theory of evolution [23].

The probability that Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes is % 99.9996 (Table 1) [15-23].

Discussion

Although, the precise mechanism and pathways of transformation remain unknown the probability that fetal cells produce or transform to microorganisms to be correct is 99.9996%. The presence of microorganisms in placenta or amniotic fluid has been attributed to contamination by gut microbiota. This observation has never been validated. Furthermore, the possibility of contamination through various barriers of human tissue does not seem to be likely. Of importance, milk microbiota are morphologically distinct and are not contaminants. This discovery may introduce novel treatments for opportunistic infections especially those associated with burns and major trauma. It may improve our understanding of inflammatory disorders and discovering yet unknown environmental influences (sudden temperature changes, exposure to cold) in the pathogenesis of common or unrecognized infections.

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