

NATURAL ANTI-VIRAL PROTECTION

The anti-viral properties of charcoal have been scientifically proven and validated, and a search of the internet will produce a plethora of scientific papers to this effect.

Some examples are listed here:

[Rev Med Virol.](#) 1998 Jul;8(3):143-151.

Buckminsterfullerene and photodynamic inactivation of viruses.

[Käsermann F¹](#), [Kempf C.](#)

Abstract

The development of new virus inactivation procedures has become an area of growing interest mainly due to increased demands concerning the safety of biological products. Photochemical processes represent the most promising methods for the future to inactivate viruses. In these methods, dyes are the most widely used photosensitising reagents. The current article covers a new interesting alternative, namely the use of buckminsterfullerene (C60). The unique properties of this molecule make it a valid candidate for future applications in the inactivation of viruses in biological fluids.

[Antiviral Res.](#) 1997 Mar;34(1):65-70.

Photodynamic inactivation of enveloped viruses by buckminsterfullerene.

[Käsermann F¹](#), [Kempf C.](#)

Abstract

Photodynamic reactions induced by singlet oxygen-generating agents are known to inactivate enveloped viruses. In this report we demonstrate that the water-insoluble photosensitizer buckminsterfullerene (C60) can be used to mediate the inactivation of enveloped viruses. Viruses from two different families, Semliki Forest virus (SFV, Togaviridae) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV, Rhabdoviridae) were used as model systems. Buffered solutions containing C60 plus either of these viruses were illuminated with visible light for up to 5 h, resulting in a loss of infectivity of more than 7 log₁₀/ml (TCID₅₀). Furthermore, it was demonstrated that this viral inactivation was oxygen-dependent and equally efficient in solutions containing protein. C60 yields singlet oxygen in very high amounts and is completely inert to photo-oxidative destruction. In addition, it can be easily removed and recycled from aqueous solutions. For these reasons, it may prove useful in the inactivation of viruses in biological systems.

Drug-encapsulated carbon (DECON): A novel platform for enhanced drug delivery

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Extract below taken from above paper:-

“We think that the charcoal releases particles of acyclovir slowly over time because the herpes virus, as well as other organic molecules and particles, are more attracted to the charcoal than the drug, and as these particles interact with the charcoal they displace and release the drug,” said Tejabhiram Yadavalli, a postdoctoral fellow studying herpes viruses at UIC and a co-inventor of the technology. “The activated carbon acts like a slow-release drug capsule. Because it likes to bind with the virus, this gives it additional anti-viral properties.”

“Activated carbon is known to be safe for use by humans and (charcoal) has been used for thousands of years for its purifying properties. We think that using it as a novel drug delivery system could help reduce dosing, cost and risk of toxicity to the kidneys and could eventually be used in lubricants prophylactically to help prevent new HSV genital infection,” Shukla said.

Happy Tummy charcoal can help protect you against a range of viruses. It does this by binding or adsorbing them which in effect ‘shuts’ them down.