

DETECTING BRAIN CONTROL IMPLANTS

RE: SILICONE ANTIBODY TEST

DT: NOVEMBER 26, 2002

The following companies were contacted via U.S. mail as to the cost of performing a SILICONE ANTIBODY TEST.

The SILICONE ANTIBODY TEST was used in civil litigation to detect medical problems resulting from silicone toxicity caused by a persons body's production of silicone antibodies in response to the inappropriate inclusion of silicone in a **BRAIN IMPLANT**: a "SHUNT" manufactured by Cordis Corporation that contained components made of silicone rubber. See, CABRERA vs. CORDIS COMP., 134 F.3d 1418 (9th Cir. 1998).

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"building block" evidence when it does not identify the defendant's product as the source of the plaintiff's alleged foreign body reaction.

X → To treat her hydrocephalus, appellant Laura Cabrera received a brain implant: a "shunt" manufactured by appellee Cordis Corporation that contained components made of silicone rubber. When Cabrera began suffering from autoimmune disorders, a neurosurgeon told her that she could not have the shunt removed because she could not live without it.

Cabrera filed a diversity action against Cordis, alleging that her medical problems were the result of silicone toxicity caused by her body's production of silicone antibodies in response to the inappropriate inclusion of silicone in the shunt's components. Cordis moved *in limine* to exclude the testimony of Cabrera's experts.

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Saul Puszkin, a Ph.D. in neuroscience, testified that tissue from a cyst on Cabrera's head showed the presence of a giant cell reaction to a foreign particle that he did not attempt to identify. He stated that he did not discuss silicone in his report, and did not know whether the foreign body was naturally occurring keratin, as reported by Dr. Anes, a pathologist.

→ Cabrera wanted Aristo Vojdani, a Ph.D. in immunology, to testify that he had found silicone antibodies in her blood. Vojdani cited silicone antibody test performed by several laboratories, but did not know if they used the same test that he performed. He conceded that his test was not peer-reviewed, and had no documentation of his own development of the test. The Federal Drug Administration does not recognize any test for silicone antibodies.

Dr. Nachman Brauthar, a nephrology specialist, would have testified that Cabrera had an autoimmune disease caused by the silicone in the shunt. He had examined Cabrera in connection with the litigation, and was unable to cite any research