

LARVICIDE MANUFACTURED BY SUMITOMO, NOT ZIKA VIRUS, TRUE CAUSE OF BRAZIL'S MICROCEPHALY OUTBREAK?

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While many of us have only become aware of the Zika virus recently, due to the microcephaly outbreak in Brazil, it has been of concern for about 70 years. And while you may know of it, do you know exactly what it is?

Zika virus is a sexually-transmitted infection. The condition causes babies to be born with unusually small heads and is said to have gone from an average of about 150 cases annually to over 5,000 in a mere four months. But despite how mainstream media has represented it, the World Health Organization (WHO) making the announcement declaring it a global health emergency without explaining much about it, and the Brazilian government even admitting that their “overly generous parameters resulted in dramatic over-reporting of the rare condition public health officials have associated with the Zika virus, which has been dubbed by the media as the ‘shrunk head’ virus,” the association may be a false positive.

The New York Times [reported](#):

Of the cases examined so far, 404 have been confirmed as having microcephaly.

Only 17 of them tested positive for the Zika virus. . . .

An additional 709 babies have been ruled out as having microcephaly, according to the government, underscoring the risks of false positives making the epidemic appear larger than it actually is.

The remaining 1,113 cases are still being investigated.

So while people around the world continue to be advised against becoming pregnant due to the ongoing spread of the Zika virus, a group of Argentine physicians are challenging this notion, and the overwhelming link between Brazil's microcephaly and the 70-year-old disease. They believe that, rather than Zika having caused a rise in microcephaly cases, it is really a toxic larvicide that's been introduced into Brazil's water supplies that's to blame.

Pyriproxyfen Is The Real Culprit

Physicians in Crop-Sprayed Towns (PCST) believe that a chemical called pyriproxyfen, which

produces malformations in mosquitoes, was injected into Brazil's water supplies in 2014 to halt the development of mosquito larvae in drinking water tanks.

Pyriproxyfen is manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical, a company [associated](#) with Monsanto. PCST claims Sumitomo is really a subsidiary of Monsanto, however.

"Malformations detected in thousands of children from pregnant women living in areas where the Brazilian state added pyriproxyfen to drinking water is not a coincidence," [explained the PCST](#).

The Brazilian Health Ministry even injected this chemical into reservoirs in the state of Pernambuco—an area where the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population, which carries the Zika virus, is very high, according to the PCST. It's also the first state in Brazil to notice the problem, which contains [35 percent](#) of the country's total microcephaly cases.

The Argentine physicians also note that there have not been any cases of microcephaly in past Zika epidemics. And in other countries where Zika cases are high, like Colombia, there are no records of microcephaly linked to Zika. The Colombian president even announced that of the residents infected with Zika, not a single case of microcephaly was reported.

Don't Believe Everything You're Told

While a disease outbreak is enough to keep you indoors, it's important to remain skeptical of the facts presented to you.

On its website, Sumitomo Chemicals [says](#) pyriproxyfen poses minimal risk to birds, fish, and mammals, but the evidence linking the drug to Zika is overwhelming. In fact, *The Washington Post* [reported](#) in January that of the 732 cases examined out of 4,180 Zika-related microcephaly, only 270 cases were confirmed as Zika-linked microcephaly.

Meanwhile, the WHO has been careful not to link Zika to microcephaly. "Although a causal link between Zika infection in pregnancy and microcephaly has not – and I must emphasise – has not been established, the circumstantial evidence is suggestive and extremely worrisome," [stated](#) WHO General Director Margaret Chan.

The local government of Grande do Sul in the southern portion of Brazil has even [suspended](#) the use of the chemical larvicide pyriproxyfen, even though no proof has been stated as of yet.

Question:

Claim:

Evidence:

Reasoning: