



SHOCK! Since COVID, Global Flu Cases Mysteriously Down by 98 Percent

So-called experts around the globe were worried that the world's populace would be devastated by the simultaneous presence of COVID-19 and influenza, but the "twindemic" appears unlikely to materialize as the number of flu cases has "mysteriously" plummeted.

According to data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO), one of the top globalist entities responsible for spreading coronavirus paranoia, flu season never even took off at all in the Southern Hemisphere, where flu season hits during the summer months.



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In Australia, for instance, just 14 positive flu cases were recorded in April, compared to 367 during the same month in 2019 — a drop of 96 percent. And by June, which is typically the peak of the season, there were *zero* cases. In fact, Australia has not reported a positive flu case to the WHO since July.

Another example is Chile, where just 12 flu cases were detected in the entire country between April and October. By contrast, the South American nation experienced 7,000 flu cases during the same period in 2019.

In South Africa, meanwhile, surveillance tests found just two cases at the start of the season, which became zero by the following month — a 99-percent drop from 2019.

The U.K.'s flu season is only just beginning. Even so, since COVID-19 began spreading in March, only 767 cases of influenza cases have been reported to the WHO since March, compared to nearly 7,000 for the same period last year.

The *Daily Mail* reports that "other research by Public Health England has confirmed this. Globally, it is estimated that rates of flu may have plunged by 98 per cent compared with the same time last year."

"This is real," says Dr David Strain, senior clinical lecturer at the University of Exeter Medical School. "There's no doubt that we're seeing far fewer incidences of flu."

The establishment, however, doesn't want you coming to the obvious conclusion: COVID-19 is merely a strain of the flu that may be slightly but not significantly more deadly than the typical strain. The voices raising the alarm about coronavirus deaths and calling for lockdowns and obligatory mask-wearing always conveniently ignore the fact that, according to the WHO, well over half a million people die from the flu every year and no one bats an eyelash (and while the mainstream channels say the worldwide COVID-19 death count is over a million, there has been extensive evidence of these numbers being padded).

The gatekeepers in the establishment "scientific" have been busy devising an answer to the sudden drop in flu cases that doesn't involve exposing the pandemic as a sham.



Written by Luis Miguel on October 29, 2020



Their theory, which is currently gaining traction on social media as a counter to the notion that this outbreak is really the flu, is that SARS-CoV-2 (which causes COVID-19) has "crowded out" the flu virus.

The Daily Mail notes:

When an individual is infected with one virus, they are less likely to be infected by another during that time due to something called "viral interference."

Virus expert Professor James Stewart, at the University of Liverpool, says: "Immune system cells come in and help destroy the first infection, and if another virus comes along that same response will fight it off."

Dr Groppelli adds: "Viruses are parasites. Once they enter a cell, they don't want other viruses to compete with. So the virus already in the body will effectively kick the other parasite out."

On a population level, it means if enough people have one virus, others will have nowhere to go and cannot spread.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has latched onto this theory, stating that "viral interference" could be the reason the 2009 swine-flu pandemic never became as severe as anticipated. Yale University academics recently suggested the high presence of rhinovirus — the common cold — in the autumn of that year may have "blocked infection" of the deadly H1N1 virus.

But Dr. Ellen Foxman, who authored the Yale viral interference study, says,

One virus can only disrupt the spread of another if enough people have them.

When we're talking about common colds, the rates are astronomically high, and many people are asymptomatic. But for Covid, at present we think only 15 to 20 percent of people in hard-hit places like New York have been exposed. Most places will be a lot lower than that.

Foxman concludes: "That's not enough for Covid to prevent flu by interference and certainly not enough to account for the huge drops in flu we've seen in the statistics."





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