

Condom Poison

The Condom (regular, female condoms, 2 ply condoms, homosexual gay males condoms) have synthetic poisonous chemicals that are absorbed by the skin of men and women and get into the blood. The condoms have poisons that destroy the sperm and destroy healthy cells and make healthy cells sick.

The poisons get into pores of the skin or scratch or open lesion. The poisons enter the blood and travels to all bodily cells and systems. The talc and spermicide poisons pass out of the pores (holes) of the condom and into the blood and travels with the semen and sperm into the vagina, uterus and penis. The constant use of the poisons can accumulate and combine with other synthetic chemicals resulting in diseases that cause more diseases.

Aside from this, the majority of condoms are made with latex and many people have undiagnosed latex allergies. The allergy symptoms can cause a cold, flu, skin rash, herpes like bumps, etc. There are sterile condoms that do not have chemicals but they have to be special ordered (use the Internet) as most stores do not carry them.

) Talc is the mineral Magnesium Silicate (similar to asbestos and causes same diseases), Boric Acid (toxic, abrades skin) and Zinc Oxide (causes skin diseases). Talc causes cancer (especially ovarian cancer), cysts and tumors. Tumors can cause enlargement of muscle fibers such as hypertrophy of prostate or fibers of the uterus (Fibroids). When talc is inhaled it irritates the lungs, causes pneumonia, coughing and vomiting.

) The spermicide that kills sperm and healthy cells causes cancer especially of the sex organs,

) Germs, bacteria, fungus, and viruses travel out of the condom, causing 1 in every 3 HIV infections.

) Sexually transmitted viruses, yeast, and bacteria can pass through the voids (small holes) in a latex condom.

) The latex condoms can cause Chlamydia and Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID).

) Latex condoms can have holes in them approximately 5 microns in size that occur naturally during the condom manufacturing process.

) *(Suggested Reading: Roland C. M, Rubber Chemistry & Technology, June 1992.*

Carey, RF., et al, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, July/August 1992. Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 4th edition.)