The latest COVID-19 mutation makes it more hydrophobic and therefore affects skin and
membranes

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As mentioned previously¹, at each covid19 wave corresponds a covid19 mutation, therefore the current new “summer wave” associated with the novel variant corresponds to a novel adaptation by the coronavirus.

Firstly, the new coronavirus has not died off due to the fact that not all the population can be vaccinated, either due to health risks, such as pregnancy, but also through misinformation.

Secondly, the coronavirus spike protein which has as a result survived and mutated and adapted to the “opportunity provided” is now quite hydrophobic, and thus is why it will be driven towards skin and other membranes. This can be viewed through a quick look at the x-ray structure made available on the Protein Data Bank², demonstrating the increased lipophilicity of the virus, which explains the susceptibility to skin disorders such as mucormycosis and other issues, perhaps even auto-immune, or dermatitis and generally other rashes observed that we couldn’t grasp earlier in the year with certainty³.

Finally, the weakening of the coronavirus mutating is just a matter of time as immunisations are still ongoing for the amount of population that missed on vaccinations, but delayed vaccination means observation of the non-vaccinated population as they are still at risk of contracting the covid, and it also means that new doses will be required for 2022 if the population doesn’t undergo immunisation by the end of the year.

References

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