

# There Is No Pandemic



by **IAIN DAVIS**

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[Research by an independent statistician](#), who goes by the pseudonym of *John Dee*, appears to confirm what many have suspected [since the beginning](#) of the Covid-19 [pseudopandemic](#); that the government narrative about the disease is a confidence trick.

John Dee looked at more than 160,000 admissions via the Emergency Department of a busy hospital. His analysis shows that, for an unnamed NHS trust, between 1 January 2021 and 13 June 2021, of the 2,102 admissions coded as Covid-19, only 9.7% (204) had any supporting diagnosis of symptomatic disease.

For the remaining 90.3% (1,899) there was no discernible, clinical reason to describe them as Covid-19 patients. However, they were all admitted for the following reason:

| Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus. //

John Dee [audit analysis](#) concluded:

| The ED electronic patient record system is awash with asymptomatic/false positive admissions that primarily require emergency care for non-COVID diseases and conditions whilst their data record is flagged as COVID. //

These findings cast significant doubt upon the previous assumption that NHS admission and mortality data would "*abide by expectation in terms of outcome and clinical diagnosis.*" It seems to have fallen short of this expectation by some distance. Consequently, this casts considerable doubt on other "*official*" statistics we have been given.

For example, the recent [Office of National Statistics](#) (ONS) report on the distribution of Covid-19 mortality statistics by vaccination status are highly dubious. Dee's research leaves a huge question mark over all official [claims of Covid-19 mortality](#). Unless these issues are addressed, there is very little reason to accept any government or mainstream media (MSM) stories about the *so-called* pandemic.

This includes recent [assertions about an alleged](#) *pandemic of the unvaccinated* and Public Health England's modelled prediction of vaccine efficacy. The data these claims are based upon cannot be deemed reliable and lend further weight to concerns that there is no statistical basis for politicians' statements about vaccine efficacy.

John Dee's audit analysis has profound implications. It requires validation and others must have access to the anonymised NHS ICD10 coded admissions data, complete with corresponding diagnosis, in order to carry out broader study. If, for any reason, the NHS or other official sources withhold this information, it only adds credibility to Dee's findings.

John Dee's Facebook profile states that he is a consultant analyst and former head of clinical audit at an NHS hospital. He specialised in assessment of clinical outcomes and served on a regional clinical reference committee. He adds that he uses "*data from official sources to reveal what the authorities should be telling us about the COVID-19 pandemic but are not.*"

He runs *John Dee's Almanac*, a [public research group](#) which says of itself:

John Dee's Almanac is a public study group where unofficial analyses of official COVID data by a former NHS 'official' will be posted. Whilst this group does not and cannot offer medical advice it does concern itself with evidence-based medicine, with the aim of publication of rigorous analyses of authoritative data ... My posts are regularly collated into PDF files, which may be found on the group [Google Drive](#). Supporting materials will also be placed there.

The obvious caveat is that we do not know who John Dee is, nor do we know which hospital he obtained this data from. Dee states that his "is a pen name owing to the sensitivities involved but my CV, biography and published papers can be made available to any bone fide interested party." The implication is that, should his own identity be made public, his source may be at risk. That source must have access to restricted hospital data. Hence the need for full disclosure from the NHS.

Dee received the data in June 2021 and used [IBM SPSS software](#) for the analysis. The NHS use the [International Classification of Disease](#) - ICD10 system to code patient diagnosis. Dee analysed the codes for 161,494 ED admissions for the 6 month study period. There were 867 unique coding entries across all ED admissions.

Dee noticed that the coding did not match the claimed reason for admission in a high proportion of Covid-19 patients. For example, there were 23 alleged Covid-19 patients admitted for abdominal pain where that pain was said to be "*caused by 2019 novel coronavirus.*" Of these, only 4 had a coded diagnosis of any abdominal disease.

**CONFIDENTIAL: Analysis of ED Data**

**Figure 1: Screenshot of XXXX\_20210101\_ToDate.txt after sort & filter**

1	SEQ	Chief_Complaint	Diag1	Diag2	Diag3	Diag4
38323	735	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38324	877	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38325	878	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38326	2440	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38327	2441	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38328	4217	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38329	5942	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38330	5943	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38331	8116	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus	Infectious gastroenteritis (disorder)		
38332	8856	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38333	9771	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus	Gastritis (disorder)		
38334	11289	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus	Infectious gastroenteritis (disorder)		
38335	13512	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38336	15120	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38337	15796	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus	Cellulitis (disorder)		
38338	16579	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38339	16750	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38340	16751	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38341	18170	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38342	18289	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38343	19726	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38344	19727	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus			
38345	20621	AP - Abdominal pain	Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus	Pyelonephritis (disorder)		

He shared this finding with qualified doctors and they concluded that for 19 of these 23 supposed Covid-19 patients, that neither the presence of a positive test result nor any other reason for attributing Covid-19 had any *"inherent clinical meaning."* That is that there was no medical justification for the diagnosis of Covid-19.

Dee found that these admissions for Covid-19 were either *asymptomatic* or *false positives*. It should be noted that Dee assumed that a positive test, without any clinical evidence of Covid-19 disease, indicated a *false positive*.

Dee has called the absence of disease, in the presence of a positive SARS-CoV-2 (SC2) test, a *"false positive."* A positive test result for SC2 is not and never has been evidence of a *"case"* of Covid-19. Even a genuine positive result does not necessarily indicate that the person has Covid-19 disease. Perhaps this is a semantic point.

Regardless of test results, Dee initially found that there was no *evident reason* to ascribe Covid-19 to the vast majority of the abdominal pain admissions. Yet they were recorded as such. Dee and his research colleagues felt this may be significant, and undertook further investigation.

As Covid-19 is primarily a respiratory illness, he cross referenced the ICD10 coding with respiratory diagnosis. There are other claimed clinical markers of Covid-19 and Dee extended his matching criteria to include diagnosis of myocarditis, pericarditis, arrhythmia, deep-vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, myocardial infarction, intracranial haemorrhage, and thrombocytopenia.

He then looked at the *complaint(s)* the patients presented with at the ED: nasal congestion, persistent headache, loss of sensation etc.

He assigned a variable (COVcomp) to assess the relevance of the complaint to a Covid-19 diagnosis. For example, a cough would score as highly relevant, an abrasion as irrelevant. From 140 presenting

complaints, Dee identified 26 *chief complaints* related to Covid-19.

**Table 4: Crosstabulation of compatible complaint & marker diagnostic**

**COVID compatible complaint \* SARS-COV-2 marker  
Crosstabulation**

Count		SARS-COV-2 marker		Total
		No	Yes	
COVID compatible complaint	No	117391	1865	119256
	Yes	38048	4190	42238
Total		155439	6055	161494

**Table 5: Crosstabulation of compatible complaint & respiratory diagnosis**

**COVID compatible complaint \* Respiratory  
Crosstabulation**

Count		Respiratory		Total
		No	Yes	
COVID compatible complaint	No	118442	814	119256
	Yes	37713	4525	42238
Total		156155	5339	161494

In combination, these markers of symptomatic illness and the *chief complaint* variable indicated a possible Covid-19 infection severe enough to warrant a Covid-19 admission. In these cases a Covid-19 ICD10 coding would have been appropriate. It is important to note Dee's objective:

... To throw the clinical 'net' as wide as possible to capture all admissions that were presenting with conditions commensurate with symptomatic COVID-19 and development of the disease.

Dee was not trying to minimise possibly legitimate ICD10 codes for Covid-19. His audit analysis was designed to capture the maximum.

Of the 2,102 admissions, allegedly "*caused by 2019 novel coronavirus*" only 204 (9.7%) showed any *fundamental basis* for a diagnosis of Covid-19 disease. The rest were either asymptomatic, or tested positive for SC2, without any evidence that the test result corresponded to Covid-19 disease (Dee's *false positive*).

The vast majority of recorded Covid-19 admissions appeared to be unrelated to symptomatic Covid-19. The implications of this research cannot be overstated. Bluntly, if accurate, it demonstrates that

19. The implications of this research cannot be overstated. Brevity, if accurate, it demonstrates that there is no pandemic.

**Table 6: COVID-19 designation**

**COVID status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No supporting evidence	337	.2	16.0	16.0
	Relevant complaint	1561	1.0	74.3	90.3
	Complaint + respiratory Dx	195	.1	9.3	99.6
	Complaint + respiratory + other Dx	9	.0	.4	100.0
	Total	2102	1.3	100.0	
Missing	Not COVID	159392	98.7		
Total		161494	100.0		

The recent ONS report about Covid-19 deaths [reported by vaccination status](#) becomes practically meaningless. The ONS stated:

National Immunisation Management System (NIMS) based on NHS number and linked to the Test and Trace data on PCR test results, also via NHS number

Dee's research strongly suggests that *the NHS numbers* are so unreliable they are practically meaningless. We cannot conclude, as the ONS have, that they show accurate diagnosis of Covid-19. Test and Trace is equally specious, as are nearly all claimed Covid-19 mortality figures. Again, these are heavily reliant upon *NHS numbers*.

There is currently no justification for any of mass Covid-19 vaccination program. Dee's figures indicate that Covid-19 presents no more of a health risk than seasonal flu. Vaccines offered to the most vulnerable appears to be the full extent of precautionary necessity.

However, it is when we look at the mortality figures that perhaps the most worrying questions arise. While 2020 only ranked 9th for mortality, out of the first two decades of the 21st century, there were notable unseasonable spikes and unusual patterns of mortality. These have continued throughout 2021, again they have been attributed to Covid-19 largely according to *NHS numbers*.

Dee's audit analysis suggests that only 10% or less of these NHS ICD10 coded deaths were genuinely attributable to Covid-19. So what caused these unseasonable spikes in excess mortality if not Covid-19?

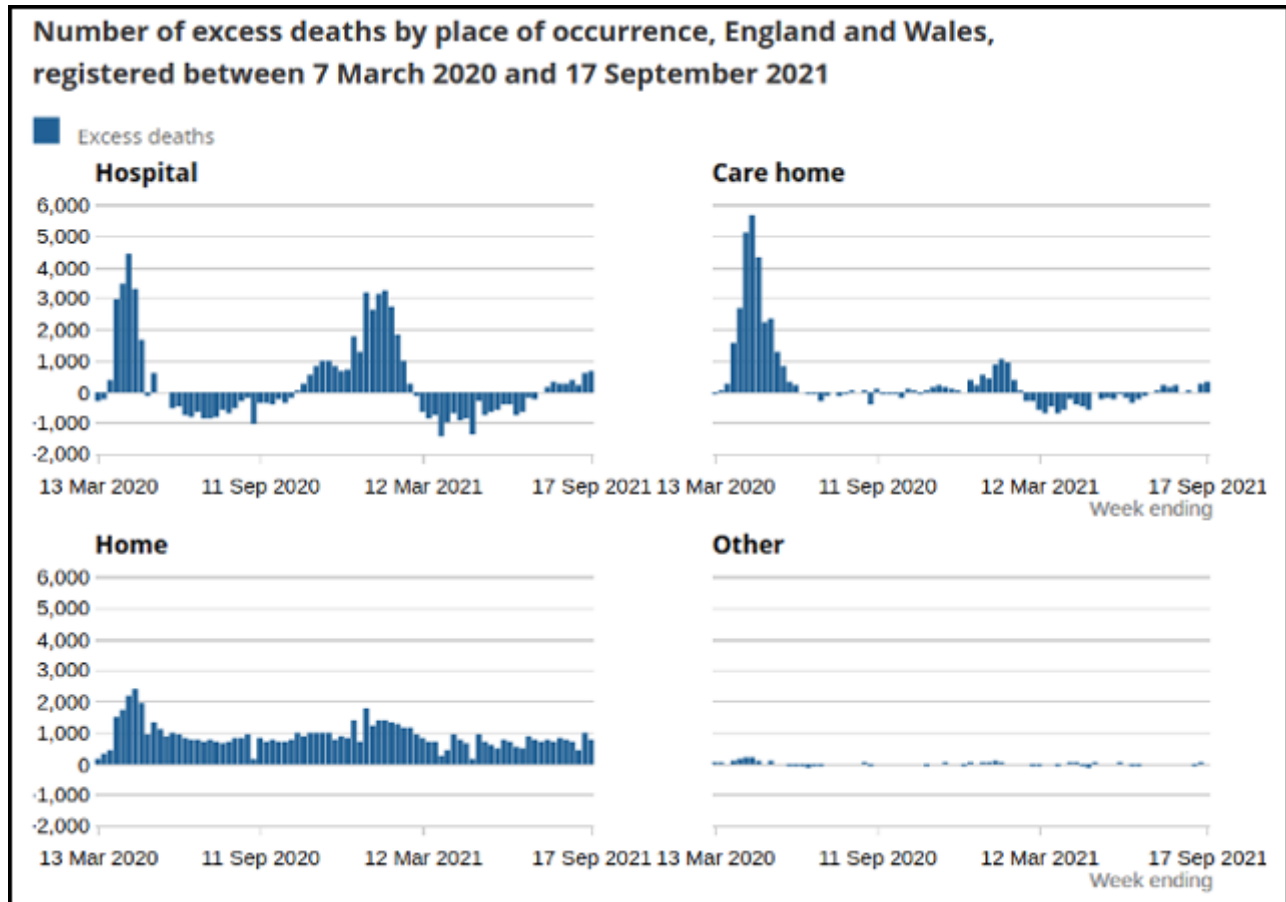
Unless the NHS and the government account for Dee's findings, not only is there no reason to believe a pandemic ever occurred, it is clear that unusual patterns of excess mortality were caused by something else. There are a number of possible antecedents and each warrant further investigation.

In the first claimed wave of Covid-19, mortality corresponded to [lockdown policies](#), which appeared to increase the mortality risk. The second alleged wave, in the winter of 2020/2021, [correlated with the vaccine roll out](#). In 2021, the suggested third wave of unusual summer, Covid-19 mortality stands in stark contrast to the same period in 2020, where Covid-19 mortality appeared to be [lower without](#)



[vaccines](#).

The conspicuous correlation between the use of palliative care medication, [especially Midazolam](#), and the observed mortality spikes is another issue that requires explanation. Dee's analysis provides further reason to suspect the majority of these deaths were not attributable to Covid-19.



Throughout all proposed "waves" of the "pandemic", and during all intervening periods, a persistent mortality anomaly has remained. ONS statistics have consistently shown elevated rates of [excess mortality in the home](#). In the apparent absence of any pandemic disease, we must ask what accounts for this excess mortality.

Dee's audit analysis is not categorical "proof" that everything we have been told about the supposed Covid-19 pandemic *is a lie*. But it strongly suggests the likelihood.

It is untenable for the government to maintain their Covid-19 narrative without acknowledging and explaining his findings. Until they do, we can legitimately state that the evidence shows that there is no pandemic.



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