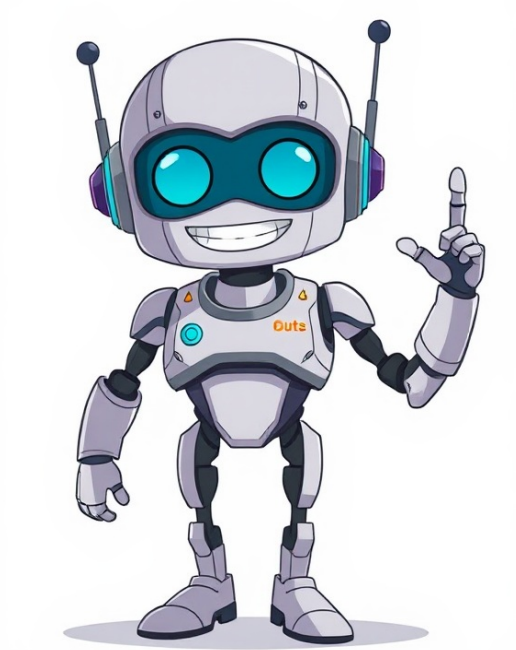


I'm not a robot































The adrenochrome conspiracy theory has been gaining traction on social media platforms and even made its way into mainstream conversations after the release of "The Sound of Freedom." However, this notion can be linked back to the 1970s when Hunter S. Thompson's novel "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas" described adrenochrome as a psychedelic substance derived from humans. Despite being debunked multiple times by scientists and media outlets, the conspiracy theory persists online. Conspiracy theorists claim that adrenochrome has psychedelic properties that can reverse aging, but this notion is unfounded and lacks scientific evidence. Furthermore, the theory has been criticized for its roots in antisemitism, specifically blood libel, a myth that Jews use the blood of Christian and non-Jewish children in rituals. This myth was used to justify the imprisonment of Jews during World War II. Social media platforms like Twitter continue to spread misinformation about adrenochrome, with some even accusing celebrities such as Tom Hanks and Oprah Winfrey of being involved in the conspiracy. However, this theory is just one example of the growing culture of misinformation and conspiracy theories that have become increasingly popular on social media. Platforms like Reddit and Amazon have taken steps to contain the spread of this conspiracy by removing related content from their platforms. Nevertheless, it's essential for online users to be aware of the dangers of spreading misinformation and to promote fact-based discussions instead. The history of adrenochrome can be traced back to its initial discovery in the 1950s, where it was believed to have potential links to schizophrenia. Today, it has no known medical applications. Theories surrounding adrenochrome's supposed psychedelic properties have been around since the 1970s, but these claims are baseless and lack scientific evidence. In addition to the adrenochrome conspiracy theory, other right-wing conspiracies such as Pizzagate and JFK Jr.'s return have also gained traction on social media. It's crucial for online users to be vigilant in identifying and combating misinformation, especially when it comes to sensitive topics like child trafficking and antisemitism. The science behind adrenochrome is relatively simple; it is a natural metabolite of adrenaline that can be formed through oxidation within the body or in a laboratory. Its distinct color has earned it its name—a combination of "adreno" from its parent molecule and "chrome" to signify color. ===== Adrenochrome's Synthesis and Initial Research ----- Adrenochrome, a compound produced during the body's metabolic breakdown of adrenaline, undergoes oxidation to lose electrons. This transformation can be replicated in a laboratory using an oxidizing agent like silver oxide, making it easily accessible for research. Early Theoretical Connections to Mental Illness ----- In the 1950s, scientists proposed the "adrenochrome hypothesis," suggesting that excessive production of this compound in the brain could contribute to schizophrenia. However, subsequent studies failed to replicate these findings, and the theory lost favor among medical professionals. Limited Medical Use of a Derivative ----- A stabilized derivative called carbazochrome has found limited use as a hemostatic agent, helping to control bleeding from small blood vessels like capillaries. It is sometimes prescribed to reduce bleeding from wounds or certain types of internal bleeding by decreasing capillary fragility. The Substance in Popular Culture ----- Adrenochrome's entry into the public imagination is largely attributed to its depiction in Hunter S. Thompson's 1972 novel Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas. The book portrays adrenochrome as a potent psychoactive drug that produces intense psychedelic experiences and delirium. Earlier References and Later Clarification ----- Aldous Huxley mentioned adrenochrome in his 1954 book The Doors of Perception, speculating on its possible hallucinogenic effects. Thompson himself later admitted to an interviewer that the entire depiction in Fear and Loathing was fictional, stating it was based on a friend's description. The Modern Conspiracy Theory ----- Recent years have seen the proliferation of a conspiracy theory surrounding adrenochrome. This narrative claims the substance is a psychoactive, life-extending drug harvested from tortured children, with alleged global elites involved in a trafficking ring to obtain it.the notion that adrenochrome can be synthesized in a lab and then harvested through an elaborate process is unfounded. additionally, there is no concrete scientific evidence to support its supposed psychedelic or anti-aging properties. the initial hypothesis about its hallucinogenic effects in the 1950s was not substantiated by further studies, and individuals given the compound in research settings did not exhibit psychedelic reactions. the idea that adrenochrome possesses life-extending properties is entirely fabricated, with no basis in scientific literature. whereas some may attribute its reputation as a powerful drug to literary fiction, it's essential to separate fact from fiction. the narrative surrounding a secret cabal utilizing it as an elixir is a product of modern conspiracy theories, devoid of factual merit. It's about adrenochrome, supposedly a hallucinogenic drug from back in the day. Apparently, Adam Gottlieb described it as "physically stimulating" and inducing feelings of well-being, though it's unclear if he ever tried it himself. There are rumors that some Beatniks used DMT instead and just called it adrenochrome. As for why people are talking about it now, there are a lot of conspiracy theories going around - it's said to be a favorite among Hollywood elites, is addictive, and is even believed to come from tortured kids in Satanic rituals. The idea is that some celebrities got Covid-19 because they used tainted adrenochrome. Most of these celebrities are American or British, which isn't surprising given their struggles with the virus. According to the conspiracies, people get adrenochrome by drinking blood, having heart surgery, or tapping into the brainstem. Some blame Hunter S Thompson for popularizing the idea that it comes from human adrenaline glands. It's worth noting that there is no evidence to support these claims. The BBC says the Illuminati are just a group of people who want to overthrow rulers and that adrenochrome has been used in art, not reality. There are also theories about how adrenochrome originated. Some cultures believe that sacrificing animals or humans can grant favors from gods, which involves offering seeds of blood as an offering. The idea is that the more fear and pain involved, the better the effect. It's all pretty suspicious stuff, but there's no proof to back it up. =====The more effective the ritual, the greater the victim's contribution to the ceremony; thus, the methods of torture evolved over generations until they could be pinpointed as involving adrenaline. Adrenaline, a hormone released by the adrenal glands, is transported to various parts of the body in response to need. For instance, athletes experience increased energy and strength when it triggers their physiological responses; individuals facing danger are alerted with enlarged pupils, raised blood pressure, and triggered survival mechanisms. In extreme situations, adrenaline acts as an open door to any stimulus, leading to high chances of extrasensory perception. Following the observed effects of adrenaline on humans, some people developed a taste for Adrenochrome, which is essentially adrenalized blood - a compound naturally produced by the human body. When victims underwent physical and mental torture during rituals, ritual officiants sought the peak levels of adrenaline, allowing them to later murder the person, as the contaminated blood would have intense effects. Today, alleged pure Adrenochrome is extracted from the adrenal glands, main arteries, or spinal cord. A person produces approximately 10 cc of this substance. Although few cultures still practice human sacrifice, it has been adopted by secret societies and cults consisting of high-ranking social elites - such as the Illuminati, according to theory - who disguise these acts as exclusive events. A culture has emerged claiming Adrenochrome's existence and its clandestine sale on the deep web at exorbitant prices. However, obtaining this substance requires subjecting another person to torture followed by death. Several testimonies affirm that its effects are extraordinary (hallucinations, euphoria, heightened senses, energy, and strength). As long as myths surround Adrenochrome, people will seek it, risking falling prey to charlatans or attempting to produce it themselves, leading to tragic consequences. =====coagulation and its possible role in certain mental health conditions. Some early studies suggested that adrenochrome might have hallucinogenic properties, leading to temporary psychosis or symptoms resembling schizophrenia. However, these findings were based on limited and outdated research, and the compound is not widely recognized or used for these purposes in modern medicine. Adrenochrome theory has become a widely debunked claim with no scientific basis. Key points include: Chemical properties: Adrenochrome is a naturally occurring compound formed by the oxidation of adrenaline (epinephrine). It does not have psychoactive properties and is not associated with mind-altering effects. Medical use and availability: Adrenochrome was studied for medical applications in the 1950s and 1960s, but it was never found to have significant therapeutic benefits. Today, it can be easily synthesized in laboratories, contradicting claims that it must be harvested from human sources. Lack of evidence: There is no credible evidence to support the idea that a global elite is harvesting adrenochrome from children or using it for any illicit purpose. The theory is based on speculation and misinformation rather than concrete facts or verified reports. Scientific consensus: Medical experts reject the adrenochrome conspiracy theory, stating that the claims associated with it are baseless and not supported by scientific data. Origins in fiction: The idea of adrenochrome being a powerful drug originates from works of fiction, such as Aldous Huxley's "The Doors of Perception" and Hunter S. Thompson's "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas". Misinformation and fear-mongering: The adrenochrome conspiracy theory spreads through misinformation, playing on fears and sensationalism rather than presenting real evidence. Debunked by investigations: Fact-checking organizations and investigative journalists have thoroughly debunked the adrenochrome conspiracy theory, finding no substantiation for the allegations made by its proponents. =====The hormone that triggered Osmond and Hoffer's "Adrenochrome Hypothesis" linking schizophrenia to abnormal metabolism of adrenochrome was supposedly the one after which he experienced schizophrenic symptoms, including hallucinations and delusions. This led to the birth of their theory, which posited a connection between an irregular metabolic process and the disease. Interestingly, around the same time, Osmond and Hoffer began investigating the potential therapeutic benefits of substances like LSD and mescaline, which could also cause these alleged schizophrenic symptoms in otherwise healthy individuals. Notably, Osmond would later coin the term "psychedelics" to describe hallucinogens. A 1990 article in the Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine revealed that the researchers had initially suspected adrenochrome's potential as a hallucinogen due to its similarities with well-known substances like LSD and ibogaine. However, it is now acknowledged that their studies have been largely discredited due to methodological flaws. The lack of replicable findings and initial hype surrounding these studies contributed to adrenochrome being categorized alongside LSD and other psychedelic therapies in popular culture. =====