Introduction

Unicellular organisms (prokaryota) including bacteria transformed from lifeless matter 3.5 billion years ago [1-5]. Organic compounds were produced by artificial methods [6]. Microorganisms transform to other microorganisms [7]. Human cells transform to different cells [8,9]. A lifeless protein transforms to an infectious prion [10]. All of the above data suggest pathways independent of contamination may produce microbes.

Objective

To prove that fetal cells may produce microbes.

Methods

We searched the keywords fetal infections in Google scholar and pub med for articles and their references published in English from 2000 to 2017. We then applied the probability theory to calculate the probability of pathways independent of contamination to produce fetal infections.

Results

Fetal cells may produce infections. The probability of certainty of this observation is 99.9998%.

Conclusion

Fetal cells may produce infections.

Keywords: Germ Theory; Infections; Gastric Ulcers; Duodenal Ulcers; Burn Wounds Infections
The probability that Fetal Cells May Produce Microbes is % 99.9996 (Table 1) [15-23].

**Discussion**

Although, the precise mechanism and pathways of transformation remain unknown the probability that fetal cells produce or transform to microorganisms to be correct is 99.9996%. The presence of microorganisms in placenta or amniotic fluid has been attributed to contamination by gut microbiota. This observation has never been validated. Furthermore, the possibility of contamination through various barriers of human tissue does not seem to be likely. Of importance, milk microbiota are morphologically distinct and are not contaminants. This discovery may introduce novel treatments for opportunistic infections especially those associated with burns and major trauma. It may improve our understanding of inflammatory disorders and discovering yet unknown environmental influences (sudden temperature changes, exposure to cold) in the pathogenesis of common or unrecognized infections.

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