DNA cloning and sequencing studies were performed on virus cultures obtained from a patient with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS). In addition to virus sequences matching closely to those of African green monkey simian cytomegalovirus (SCMV), DNA sequences of bacterial origin were present. No evidence existed of actual bacterial contamination of the cultures. Moreover, many of the identified bacterial sequences were significantly different from common human bacterial pathogens. The data strongly suggests that bacterial DNA sequences were incorporated into the virus replication mechanism. Similar to the fragmented and genetically unstable virus genome, the bacterial sequences had also undergone complex mutational and recombination changes. The data also imply the probable replication of eukaryotic viruses through bacteria. Although not yet extensively studied, atypical bacteria with discordant typing profiles are being increasingly identified in clinical microbiology laboratories. Virus cultures could be performed on extracts from such bacterial colonies. Based on rather imprecise serological and molecular assays, many CFS patients are diagnosed as having chronic Lyme disease. Other CFS patients not uncommonly test positive for other bacteria, including *Mycoplasma, Brucella, and Streptococcus*. More convincing data attribute CFS to infection with viruses, which have either lost or mutated the relatively few genes coding for antigens targeted by the cellular immune system. It is proposed that these stealth adapted viruses have a propensity to replicate within and potentially be transmitted by bacteria. The term viteria is proposed for viruses containing bacterial sequences. The issue of bacteria transmitted virus illnesses has important public health consequences.

**Biography**

W John Martin is the Medical Director of the Institute of Progressive Medicine, a component of MI Hope Inc., a non-profit public charity specializing in the cause and prevention of mental illnesses. He received his medical degree from the University of Sydney in 1965, followed by a PhD from the University of Melbourne in 1970. He is a Board Certified Anatomic and Clinical Pathologist with subspecialty qualifications in Immunology and in Medical Microbiology. Using a combination of molecular and virus culture techniques, he has reported extensively on stealth adapted viruses and on the alternative cellular energy (ACE) pathway

wjohnmartin@hotmail.com