

The Effect of Blood Surrogate on Vampirical Tissue Saturation in Low Humidity

Abstract: Dryness is ubiquitously problematic in vampires between the ages of 600-1800 years. In younger or “new” vampires, insect consumption and predation on lower mammalian species tend to irrigate vampirical nexi with sufficient zest. Conversely, in older, more mature vampires (known to the industry as “seed” vampires) tissues subject to drying can crack, particularly at articulations, leading to bacterial and/or fungal infections which can produce painful tissue necrosis along with embarrassing odors. Such vampires are often left starving, as the humans on which they prey can easily identify and avoid them. In our study, we examine the use of “blood surrogate” developed by Huxley et al to replace needed fluid in starving vampires. We develop a scale of vampirical joint flexibility to measure saturation outcomes and draw tissue samples from various open vampire wounds to test for liquid distribution throughout the physical vampire.

Methods: Tissue samples from housebound vampires and vampires under hospice care provided by DracPac Inc. were bathed either in Huxley surrogate, bat blood, or distilled water colored with red dye. Samples were then examined under SEM at 1 month, 3 months and 9 months. Measurable parameters included percentage of mold and rot profusion, suppleness on a scale of 1 to 10 as determined by probe perturbation under 10 foot pounds of pressure, reverse metaplasia, and “jump reflex,” indicating complete reversal of necrosis.

Vampire Tissue Necrosis Factor Ω

Percentage of saturation of VTNF Ω was determined to begin the study, and then for comparison at 4, 12 and 36 weeks as a predictor of a return of viability to tissue. Samples were frozen with liquid nitrogen, ground, mixed in solution and run on standard DracPac gels. Quality of afterlife issues were addressed via 4 part questionnaire, administered at the beginning and end of the study. Finally, participants were asked to transform into bats, wolves, boa constrictors and Great White sharks in order to determine their ability to reestablish proximity to prey entities and resume a self-sustaining deathstyle. As a courtesy to participants, fangs were polished and any necessary dental procedures were performed at no cost prior to dismissal.

Participants

Randomly assigned to either Control (C), Bat Blood (BB) or Huxley (H) groups, the total number was 117 (39 per group). Ages ranged from 643 to 2713 years, with a median age of 1012. Sex was skewed toward female 48-43%, with the remaining 9% accounted for by vampires identifying as part of the LGBTQV+ community. All undead races were represented, with the majority white (37%), black (33%) and LatinX (18%). Ethnicities were overwhelmingly Transylvanian (97%), and all participants were Satanists.

Blinding

Neither participants nor administrators were made aware of the identities of assignment groups. If the possibility of clairvoyant discovery existed, staff and participants were either excluded or given telepath suppressants in accordance with VDA guidelines for supernatural inquiries. Exclusions were made on the basis of health risk assessment, or an acknowledgment of superior psychic focus. Test group individuals or staffers were treated with adlibomab (Clueless Plus) infusion, monthly for the duration of the study. Infusions were abated at the conclusion of the study, with full recovery confirmed via blood tests six months removed from treatment abatement.

Data Analysis

Analysis of Variance was used to determine viability of test results. Scores recorded were compared against blood sucking (BS) indices to arrive at standard computational agreement models for simulation (SCAMS).

Results: We were surprised in our early analysis to see significant tissue degeneration within the control group, until we discovered our control solution had inexplicably been contaminated with 15% holy water. After adjustments were made, and certain variables revised within the supply chain, degeneration, as expected approached zero in the (C) group, and our research proceeded. Both (BB) and (H) groups displayed significant improvement in tissue pliability, and significant decrease in inflammation and infection after only three weeks. From an average of 85% of the tissue covered with mold and rancid with bacteria, most samples had decreased to roughly 15%, a 600% improvement over baseline ($p = 0.0000053$), while (C) group remained unchanged. Subsequent results after 3 and 9 months demonstrated less aggressive regeneration of tissue, and

even some regrowth of infection in samples that developed resistance to treatment. Meanwhile, control group decomposed essentially to gel and was eventually overgrown as a lawn of mold and bacteria. Results did not demonstrate a superiority of (H) over (BB) as hoped, but given the scarcity of bat blood, and the volume required to maintain therapeutic outcomes in Dr. Lugosi's treatment model, (H) was thought of as a welcome alternative, with a likely favorable cost/benefit ratio, something our underworld hospitals should welcome with gratitude, given our growing geriatric population. Unfortunately, sunlight sensitivity did not improve in any of the test groups, nor was there any expectation. To conserve samples for analysis, only 1 out of 10 were exposed to mid-day sun, with the ubiquitous result of flash immolation and conversion to ash. Try as we might, we do not seem to be able to rid this weakness from our constitutional framework. No other creatures are more obligate nocturnal than ourselves.

Suppleness did not change by 10 pound pressure palpitation from 1 month to the conclusion of the study 9 months hence. A "jump reflex" was witnessed upon electrical stimulation in 5% of test samples, but only after 9 months of continuous treatment.

In response to our 4 part questionnaire, particularly the older vampires (aged 1200 years, and above) whose quality of afterlife scores jumped nearly 15% from 0.43 to 0.58 with 0.0 reflecting absolute ennui and 1.0 being complete satisfaction with existence, we saw a renewed interest in desiring human blood and engaging in short term relationships and prospective mortal sexual partnerships. Crosses, stakes, holy water and torch bearing mobs were not seen as deterrents, but thought of rather as "challenge subjects" to be met with openness, honesty and improved commitment to communication with human partners. 51% of vampires from this age group accepted when offered the opportunity to join a support group, compared to only 23% of vampires under age 600, and 30% between the ages of 600-1200. Despite the extent of decomposition of their bodies, younger vampires in the study often still insisted they were in their prime.

In the transmutation exercise, most vampires in the age group 600-1200 fared well, while older vampires often struggled. Table 1 shows the results.

Vampire Age	Bat	Wolf	Boa Constrictor	Great White Shark
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(Years).

600-1200	97%	86%	61%	18%
1200+	75%	63%	17%	<1%

Note: Unfamiliarity with the form may have hindered older vampires attempting to morph into boa and Great White. Subsequently, our researchers recommend older vampires recuse themselves from both jungle and maritime settings in order to ensure a higher probability of successful camouflage should a mob emergency arise.

Discussion: Obviously, we are not ready to state with confidence the Huxley “blood surrogate” can replace bat’s blood in the Lugosi Protocol. However, cost/benefit analysis will likely encourage our centers of underworld healthcare to promote the new treatment, provided our results can be repeated. Further study is obviously necessary to explore this bold new geriatric vampire articulated joint therapy. We also see the possibility of expanded studies, as calcification in the spinal columns of older vampires tends to coincide with tissue necrosis. We invite peer review and confirmation of this original research.

Disclosures: The researchers claim no financial compensation or other outside influence from either DracPac Inc. or The Huxley Foundation for Blood Surrogate Research.

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