VAXXED vs UNVAXXED

The Science (Part 2)
Vaccination Increases Type I Diabetes 3X

Type I Diabetes Incidence per 100,000 Prior to and After Expansion of Vaccination Schedules

- Finland: 41/100,000 After Expansion, 14/100,000 Prior to Expansion
- U.K.: 19/100,000 After Expansion, 12/100,000 Prior to Expansion

“The identification of clusters of cases of Type I diabetes occurring in consistent temporal patterns allowed a link between the hemophilus vaccine and Type I diabetes... there are also clusters of cases of Type I diabetes occurring 2-4 years post-immunization with the pertussis, MMR and BCG vaccines.”
“Pediatric vaccines were associated with a statistically significant increased risk of type 1 diabetes in 12 of 21 endpoints in the general population.”
Raw CDC Data Shows Vaccination on Time with MMR Increased Odds of Autism 3.64X

Odds of Autism for MMR Vaccine Before and After 36 Months of Age

Press Release, August 2014: “I regret that my coauthors and I omitted statistically significant information in our 2004 article published in the journal Pediatrics. The omitted data suggested that African American males who received the MMR vaccine before age 36 months were at increased risk for autism.” — Dr. William Thompson, CDC senior vaccine safety scientist
A two-phase study evaluating the relationship between Thimerosal-containing vaccine administration and the risk for an autism spectrum disorder diagnosis in the United States. 

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is defined by standardized criteria of qualitative impairments in social interaction, quantitative impairments in communication, and restricted and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities. A significant number of children diagnosed with ASD suffer a loss of previously acquired skills, which is suggestive of neurodegeneration or a type of progressive encephalopathy with an etiological pathogenic basis occurring after birth. To date, the etiology of ASD remains under debate; however, many studies suggest toxicity, especially from mercury (Hg), in individuals diagnosed with an ASD. The present study evaluated concerns about the toxic effects of organic Hg exposure from Thimerosal (43.55% Hg by weight) in childhood vaccines by conducting a two-phased (hypothesis generating/hypothesis testing) study with documented exposure to varying levels of Thimerosal from vaccinations.

METHODS: A hypothesis generating cohort study was undertaken to evaluate the relationship between exposure to organic Hg from a Thimerosal-containing Diphtheria-Tetanus-acellular Pertussis (DTap) vaccine compared to a Thimerosal-free DTap vaccine administered from 1998 through 2000, for the risk of ASD as reported in the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) database (phase I). A hypothesis testing case-control study was undertaken to evaluate the relationship between organic Hg exposure from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccines, administered at specific intervals in the first six months of life, and cases diagnosed with an ASD and controls born between 1991 through 1996 in the Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) database (phase II).

RESULTS: In phase I, it was observed that there was a significantly increased risk ratio for the incidence of ASD reported following the Thimerosal-containing DTap vaccine in comparison to the Thimerosal-free DTap vaccine. In phase II, it was observed that cases diagnosed with an ASD were significantly more likely than controls to receive increased organic Hg from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccine administered within the first, second, and sixth month of life.

CONCLUSIONS: Routine childhood vaccination is an important public health tool to reduce the mortality and mortality associated with infectious diseases, but the present study provides new epidemiological evidence supporting an association between increased organic Hg exposure from Thimerosal-containing childhood vaccines and the subsequent risk of an ASD diagnosis.

“IT was observed that cases diagnosed with an ASD were significantly more likely than controls to receive increased organic Hg from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccine administered within the first, second, and sixth month of life.”
Hepatitis B Series Increases Odds of Allergic Rhinitis (1.25X), Asthma (1.42X) and Allergen Sensitization (1.23X)

Hepatitis B immunogenicity after a primary vaccination course associated with childhood asthma, allergic rhinitis, and allergen sensitization.

To the Editor,

There have been significant advances in our understanding of the immunology of allergic diseases in recent years. Most recent studies emphasize the importance of the induction of Th1 and Th2 responses by regulatory T cells (Treg), which is mediated by anti-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-10, rather than an imbalance of Th1 and Th2 responses.1,2 Many immune-epidemiological studies on the relationships of allergic diseases with infections or vaccines have focused on the immunological backgrounds of the study subjects.2,3 However, few large-scale immune-epidemiological studies have focused on the effect of vaccines on the prevalence of allergic diseases. We investigated nationwide cross-sectional study on Korean children who received a primary vaccination course against hepatitis B and assessed the relationship of hepatitis B immunogenicity with the prevalence of different allergic diseases.

A nationwide cross-sectional survey was administered to 4,112 first-grade students (12-year-old) who attended 40 different middle schools in the Republic of Korea. All participants were randomly selected, using a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design, between October and November of 2010.2 We reviewed the survey responses to identify demographic factors and determine the prevalence of allergic rhinitis using a commercial immunohostagrophic assay (Alexa, Waltham, MA, USA). These results were classified as positive or negative and were confirmed as recommended by the manufacturers.

The Korean primary vaccination regimens for hepatitis B consists of three doses, administered at birth, one month, and five months. Participants who had received all three doses of this vaccine were classified as having received the complete standard schedule, and all other children were excluded. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Dankook University, according to national law (DOHJ IRB 2010-09-0006). Written informed consent was obtained from the parents or guardians of participating children.

A P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 230 (IBM Co, Armonk, NY, USA). The multivariate analysis adjusted for the following covariates: sex, height, BMI z-score, blood glucose, income, and physician-diagnosed AD, AR, and asthma in parents.

A total of 4,112 Korean children received the surveys, and 3,167 (77%) of them met the study criteria (Figure 1). The mean age was 12.9 ± 0.3 years old, and each child had received the complete standard hepatitis B vaccination course. Subjects were categorized as anti-HBV

In conclusion, immunogenicity of 12-year-old Korean children to the hepatitis B vaccine after the primary vaccination course is associated with childhood asthma, allergic rhinitis, and allergen sensitization.
A cross-sectional study of the relationship between reported human papillomavirus vaccine exposure and the incidence of reported asthma in the United States.

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: Asthma is a chronic disorder that affects persons of all ages impacting the quality of their lives. This cross-sectional hypothesis-generating study evaluated the relationship between human papillomavirus vaccine and the risk of an incident asthma diagnosis in a defined temporal period post-vaccination.

METHODS: The 2015-2016 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data were examined for a group of 53,034,237 weighted persons between 0 and 25 years old in Statistical Analysis Software.

RESULTS: Reported incident asthma significantly clustered in the year of reported human papillomavirus vaccination. When the data were segregated by gender, the effects observed remained significant for males but not females.

CONCLUSION: The results suggest that human papillomavirus vaccination resulted in an excess of 261,475 asthma cases with an estimated direct excess lifetime cost of such persons being US$42 billion. However, it is unclear what part of the vaccine and/or vaccine medium may have increased an individual’s susceptibility to an asthma episode, whether the asthma diagnosis represented one asthma episode or if it chronic, and how much therapeutic support was needed (if any) and for how long, which would impact cost. Despite the negative findings in this study, routine vaccination is an important public health tool, and the results observed need to be viewed in this context.

Odds of Asthma Diagnosis After HPV Vaccine

Vaccinated, 8.01X

Unvaccinated, 1X

“Athe results suggest that human papillomavirus vaccination resulted in an excess of 261,475 asthma cases with an estimated direct excess lifetime cost of such persons being US$42 billion.”
The results of this study show a dose-dependent association between increasing organic Hg exposure from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccines administered within the first six months of life and the long-term risk of the child being diagnosed with premature puberty.
MMR Vaccine Increases Risk of Crohn’s Disease 3.01X and Ulcerative Colitis 2.53X

Is measles vaccination a risk factor for inflammatory bowel disease?

Thompson H², Moxon E, Pollock R, Warrilow AJ

Abstract:
Measles virus may persist in intestinal tissue, particularly that affected by Crohn’s disease, and early exposure to measles may be a risk factor for the development of Crohn’s disease. Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis occur in the same families and may share a common etiology. In view of the rising incidence of inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), we examined the impact of measles vaccination upon these conditions. Prevalence of Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, coeliac disease, and peptic ulceration were determined in 3445 people who had received live measles vaccine in 1964 as part of a measles vaccine trial. A longitudinal birth cohort of 11,407 subjects was one unvaccinated comparison cohort, and 2541 partners of those vaccinated was another. Compared with the birth cohort, the relative risk of developing Crohn’s disease in the vaccinated group was 3.01 (95% CI 1.45-6.29) and of developing ulcerative colitis was 2.53 (1.16-5.68). There was no significant difference between these two groups in coeliac disease prevalence. Increased prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease, but not coeliac disease or peptic ulceration, was found in the vaccinated cohort compared with their partners. These findings suggest that measles virus may play a part in the development not only of Crohn’s disease but also of ulcerative colitis.

Risk of Crohn’s Disease and Ulcerative Colitis After MMR Vaccine

- Vaccinated, 3.01X
- Vaccinated, 2.53X

Unvaccinated, 1X

Crohn’s Disease

Unvaccinated

Ulcerative Colitis

“These findings suggest that measles virus may play a part in the development not only of Crohn's disease but also of ulcerative colitis.”