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The Science (Part 3)

Children’s Health Defense
A cross-sectional study of the relationship between infant Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccine exposure and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Abstract

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by a marked pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that is inconsistent with developmental level and interferes with normal functioning in at least two settings. This study evaluated the hypothesis that infant Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccine (T-HepB) exposure would increase the risk of ADHD diagnosis. This cross-sectional study examined 2393 persons between 13 and 19 years of age from the combined 1996-2000 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) by analyzing demographic, immunization, socioeconomic, and health-related variables using the SAS system. Three doses of T-HepB exposure in comparison to no exposure significantly increased the risk of ADHD diagnosis using logistic regression (adjusted odds ratio 1.98X) linear regression (adjusted beta coefficient 0.017X), and Gamma's test (Rho=0.0460). The study included 2X2 contingency table (rate ratio 1.05X). Statistical modeling even when considering other covariates such as gender, race, and socioeconomic status. Current health status outcomes alone or as a priori based on the importance of ADHD-plausible linked to T-HepB exposure showed no relationship with T-HepB. The observed study results were biologically plausible and supported by numerous previous epidemiological studies. It becomes clear that the NHANES data is collected on a cross-sectional basis. It is not possible to ascribe a direct cause-effect relationship between exposure to T-HepB and an ADHD diagnosis. During the decade from 1991 to 2001 that infants were routinely exposed to T-HepB (thimerosal containing HepB) in the United States (US), an estimated 1.3-2.5 million children were diagnosed with ADHD with excess lifetime costs estimated at US $350-$660 billion as a consequence of T-HepB. Although Thimerosal use in the HepB in the US has been discontinued, Thimerosal remains in the HepB in developing countries. Routine vaccination is an important public health tool to prevent infectious diseases, but every effort should be made to eliminate Thimerosal exposure.
Highest Levels of Thimerosal Exposure Increase Autism Risk 11.35X

**GENERATION ZERO**

Thomas Verstraeten’s First Analyses of the Link Between Vaccine Mercury Exposure and the Risk of Diagnosis of Selected Neuro-Developmental Disorders Based on Data from the Vaccine Safety Datalink: November-December 1999

Safe Minds
September 2004

**ONE MONTH EXPOSURE: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF FIVE NDDs Comparison to Control Diagnoses Epilepsy and Febrile Seizures**

- Autism (11.35)
- Sleep disorders (4.64)
- ADD (3.96)
- Mix of 5 NDDs (2.36)
- Speech/language (1.95)

CDC UNPUBLISHED DATA OBTAINED BY FOIA

“Autism risks were the highest of all the diagnostic codes, with a relative risk at one month of 11.35 between the high and zero exposure groups.”
Two H1N1-Containing Influenza Vaccines Prior to and During Pregnancy Increases Miscarriage Odds by 7.7X

“SAB (spontaneous abortion) was associated with influenza vaccination in the preceding 28 days. The association was significant only among women vaccinated in the previous influenza season with pH1N1-containing vaccine.”
H1N1 Influenza Vaccine Increases Risks of Bell’s Palsy (1.34X), Paraesthesia (1.25X) and Inflammatory Bowel Disease (1.25X) in High Risk Patients

**Risks of Various Disorders Within 45 Days of H1N1 Influenza Vaccine**

- **Bell’s Palsy**: 1.34X Influenza Vaccine, 1X No Exposure
- **Paraesthesia**: 1.25X Influenza Vaccine, 1X No Exposure
- **IBD**: 1.25X Influenza Vaccine, 1X No Exposure

“Relative risks were significantly increased for Bell’s palsy, paraesthesia, and inflammatory bowel disease after vaccination, predominantly in the early phase of the vaccination campaign.”
HPV Vaccination Increases Odds of Memory Impairment (1.23X) and Involuntary Movement (1.53X)

“Based on our analysis using data from the Nagoya City surveillance survey, a possible association between HPV vaccination and distinct symptoms such as cognitive impairment or movement disorders exists.”
Thimerosal Containing Triple HepB Series in the First Six Months of Life Increases Odds of Emotional Disturbances by 2.37X

“The results show a significant relationship between mercury exposure from Thimerosal-containing childhood vaccines and the subsequent risk of an emotional disturbances diagnosis.”
HPV Vaccine Increases the Risk of Celiac Disease by 1.56X

Risk of Celiac Disease Diagnosis After HPV Vaccination

"Relative Risks for celiac disease were increased for both the period any time after vaccination (RR 1.56, 1.29–1.89), the first 179 days (1.54, 1.16–2.03) and the more than 180 days after vaccination period (1.58, 1.22–2.05)."
The H1N1 and Seasonal Influenza Vaccines Both Given During Pregnancy Increase Fetal Loss by 11.4X Compared to the Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Only

“Because of the order of magnitude increase in fetal-loss report rates, from 6.8 fetal-loss reports per million pregnant women vaccinated in the single-dose 2008/2009 season to 77.8 in the two-dose 2009/2010 season, further long-term studies are needed to assess adverse outcomes in the surviving children.”