The Science (Part 4)

Children’s Health Defense
Swine Flu Vaccine (Pandemrix) Increases Rate of Narcolepsy in Swedish Children by 25X

**Abstract**

OBJECTIVE: To assess the incidence of narcolepsy between January 2000 and December 2010 in children in western Sweden and its relationship to the Pandemrix vaccination, and to compare the clinical and laboratory features of these children.

METHODS: The children were identified from all local and regional pediatric hospitals, child rehabilitation centers, outpatient pediatric clinics, and regional departments of neuropsychology. Data collection was performed with the aid of a standardized data collection form, from medical records and telephone interviews with patients and parents. The laboratory and investigational data were carefully scrutinized.

RESULTS: We identified 37 children with narcolepsy. Nine of them had onset of symptoms before the H1N1 vaccination and 28 had onset of symptoms in relationship to the vaccination. The median age at onset was 10 years. All patients in the postvaccination group were positive for human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQB1*0602. Nineteen patients in the postvaccination group, compared with one in the prevaccination group, had a clinical onset that could be dated within 12 weeks.

CONCLUSION: Pandemrix vaccination is a precipitating factor for narcolepsy, especially in combination with HLA-DQB1*0602. The incidence of narcolepsy was 25 times higher after the vaccination compared with the time period before. The children in the postvaccination group had a lower age at onset and a more sudden onset than that generally seen.

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"The incidence of narcolepsy was 25 times higher after the vaccination compared with the time period before. The children in the postvaccination group had a lower age at onset and a more sudden onset than that generally seen."
“Among women who received Tdap at anytime during pregnancy, 6.1% were diagnosed with chorioamnionitis compared with 5.5% of unexposed women. After adjusting for site, receipt of 1 or more other vaccines in pregnancy and the propensity score, the adjusted relative risk (RR) was 1.19 (95% CI, 1.13–1.26).”
First Dose of Rotavirus Vaccine (Rotarix) Increases Intussusception Odds by 5.8X

Odds of Intussusception Before and After the First Rotavirus Vaccine (Case-Control Method)

“An increased risk of intussusception 1 to 7 days after the first dose of RV1 was identified among infants in Mexico with the use of both the case-series method (incidence ratio, 5.3; 95% confidence interval [CI], 3.0 to 9.3) and the case-control method (odds ratio, 5.8; 95% CI, 2.6 to 13.0).”
Measles Vaccination Versus Measles Infection Increases the Odds of Atopy (Allergy) by 2.8X

**Abstract**

Epidemiological studies have led to speculation that infections in early childhood may prevent allergic sensitisation but evidence to support this hypothesis is lacking. We investigated whether measles infection protects against the development of atopy in children of Guinea-Bissau, West Africa.

**Methods**

We conducted a historical cohort study in Bandim, a semi-rural district of Bissau, the capital of Guinea-Bissau. 395 young adults, first surveyed in 1976-78 aged 0.4 years, were followed up in 1994. Our analyses were restricted to 262 individuals still living in Bandim for whom a measles history, documented in childhood, was judged to be reliable. We defined atopy as skin-prick test positivity (> or = 3 mm weal) to one or more of seven allergens.

**Findings**

17 (12.8%) of 133 participants who had had measles infection were atopic compared with 33 (25.6%) of 129 of those who had been vaccinated and not had measles (odds ratio, adjusted for potential confounding variables 0.36 [95% CI 0.17-0.78], p=0.01). Participants who had been breastfed for more than a year were less likely to have a positive skin test to house dust mite. After adjustment for breastfeeding and other variables, measles infection was associated with a large reduction in the risk of skin-prick test positivity to house dust mite (odds ratio for Gemerhohopholus pestiferanus 9.20 [0.06-0.91], p=0.02, for Derzaphilus sternus 0.23 [0.06-0.71], p=0.01).

**Interpretation**

Measles infection may prevent the development of atopy in African children.

"17 (12.8%) of 133 participants who had had measles infection were atopic compared with 33 (25.6%) of 129 of those who had been vaccinated and not had measles"
Higher Exposure to Thimerosal from Infant Vaccines Increases the Odds of Motor Tics (2.19X) and Phonic Tics (2.44X) in Boys

"Among boys, higher exposure to mercury from birth to 7 months was associated with ... a higher likelihood of motor and phonic tics, as reported by the children’s evaluators."
“Among 11,531 children who received at least 4 doses of DPT, the risk of asthma was reduced to (1/2) in children whose first dose of DPT was delayed by more than 2 months. The likelihood of asthma in children with delays in all 3 doses was 0.39 (95% CI, 0.18-0.86).”
Exposure to Higher Levels of Thimerosal in Infant Vaccines Before 13 Months of Age Increases the Rate of Premature Puberty by 6.45X

Rate of Premature Puberty Diagnosis After Exposure to 100 Additional Micrograms Mercury in Thimerosal Containing Vaccines (TCVs)

“Significantly increased (P<0.0001) rate ratios were observed for premature puberty for a 100 µg difference in Hg exposure from TCVs in the birth-7 months (rate ratio=5.58) and birth-13 months (rate ratio=6.45) of age exposure windows. By contrast, none of the control outcomes had significantly increased rate ratios with Hg exposure from TCVs.”