Mercury in Flu Vaccines

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) warns pregnant women and young children not to eat fish containing high levels of methylmercury. Yet the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends pregnant women and infants get influenza vaccines, many of which contain mercury from the preservative thimerosal.

- According to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines one would have to weigh 550 lbs to safely process the 25mcg of mercury in a flu vaccine. Mercury is known to be highly toxic to brain tissue and can impact critical stages of brain development in a fetus in utero, an infant or a child.

- In 2004, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that one in every six women has mercury blood levels that could pose a risk to an unborn child. Two studies in 2012 showed that a mother’s mercury exposure is linked to attention problems in her children.

- Scientific studies have documented that mercury rapidly crosses the placenta and accumulates in the fetus at higher levels than in the mother. Ethyl mercury used in vaccines resulted in more than double the amount of mercury deposited into primate infant brains than equal amounts of ingested methylmercury.

- In 2001, the prestigious Institute of Medicine recommended that pregnant women, infants and children NOT receive vaccines preserved with mercury but the CDC Advisory Committee that makes vaccine recommendations chose not to follow their advice.

- It is inconsistent and dangerous to recommend vaccines containing ethylmercury when also counseling pregnant women to avoid seafood high in methylmercury due to the known harmful effects mercury can have on the developing fetus.

- Thimerosal-containing flu vaccines contain 250 times the mercury level the EPA uses to classify hazardous waste. Unused thimerosal-containing flu vaccine should be returned to the manufacturer for appropriate disposal.

For complete references, please visit our website at www.childrenshealthdefense.org/flufacts

You want to do everything right for your health, you would never knowingly allow someone to inject something into you or your children that wasn’t completely safe. Before getting a flu vaccine, you need to know this: The Supreme Court ruled that vaccines are unavoidably unsafe.
Abbreviations: IIV = inactivated influenza vaccine; RIV = recombinant influenza vaccine.

The CDC has advised the industry to hike demand through advertisements that include “...statements of alarm in influenza...continued reports that influenza is causing severe illness affecting lots of people...repeated urging of influenza vaccination...” that bombard consumers.

From 2014 to 2015, the NVICP flu shot settlements increased from $4.9 million to $61 million—an 1100% increase. As the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), a voluntary capture as little as one percent of actual adverse events, the flu vaccine injuries and deaths are substantially underreported.

When offered a flu vaccine, Vaccine decisions should not be made without doing your due diligence. Be sure to find out the manufacturer and avoid vaccines from multi-dose vials that contain the preservative thimerosal. Review the evidence regarding the effectiveness of the flu vaccine in actually preventing influenza. For information visit www.summaries.cochrane.org.

According to influenza vaccine package inserts, on influenza vaccines administered to pregnant women are associated with the H1N1 vaccine. A 2017 CDC study found one in every 110 children under 6 years of age who received a flu vaccine in 2009, developed narcolepsy within 6 days to 2 weeks after receipt of the H1N1 vaccine. Another study reported that children who received the H1N1 vaccine were at significantly increased rates of vaccine-related adverse events.

Tips for Preventing the Flu

More Vaccine

Flu Vaccines — United States, 2018–19 influenza season.

According to the CDC, the flu shot is reliably effective when given at least 2 weeks prior to exposure to influenza virus.

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