VAXXED VS UNVAXXED

The Science (Part 2)

Children's Health Defense
Vaccination Increases Type I Diabetes 3X

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

芬兰 14/100,000
英国 19/100,000

“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.”
Polio Vaccination Increases Type I Diabetes 2.5X

“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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Vaccinated Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.49X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1.67X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td>2.52X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American Boys</td>
<td>3.64X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CDC UNPUBLISHED DATA OBTAINED BY FOIA**

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, qualitative 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 neurodevelopment of a type of progressive encephalopathy with an etiological pathogenic basis occurring after birth. To date, the etiology of ASD remains unclear, 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-phase 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 in comparison 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 among cases diagnosed with an ASD and controls born between 1991 through 1999 in the Vaccine Safety Database (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 morbidity associated with infectious diseases. The present study provides new epidemiological evidence supporting an association between increasing 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."
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-testing 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 63,034,297 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 separated 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 vector 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.

“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.”
Thimerosal-Containing Hepatitis B Series Increases Odds of Premature Puberty 2.1X

Abstract
Studies suggest a relationship between exposure to endocrine disruptors, such as mercury (Hg), and premature puberty. Hg exposure from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccine, administered at specific intervals within the first six months of life, and the child's long-term risk of being diagnosed with premature puberty (ICD-9 code: 205.1), was retrospectively examined using a hypothesis-testing longitudinal case-control design on prospectively collected data in the Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD). Cases diagnosed with premature puberty were significantly more likely to have received increased exposure to Hg from hepatitis B vaccines preserved with Thimerosal given in the first month after birth (odds ratio (OR) = 1.603), first two months after birth (OR = 1.768), and first six months after birth (OR = 2.095), compared to control subjects. When the data were separated by gender, the effects remained among females but not males. Female cases, as compared to female controls, were significantly more likely in a dose-dependent manner to have received a greater exposure to Hg from hepatitis B vaccines preserved with Thimerosal given in the first six months after birth (OR = 1.0261 per μg Hg). 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.

Keywords: ethylene mercuro, mercury, merthiolate, premature puberty, thimerosal
PMID: 30443741 PMCID: PMC6914692 DOI: 10.3390/ijms20140857

Odds of Receiving a Premature Puberty Diagnosis from Receiving Thimerosal-Containing Hepatitis B Vaccines
- Vaccinated: 2.1X
- Unvaccinated: 1X

“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 HP, Montgomery T, Pozner RE, Vaxfas A

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. Prevalences of Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, coeliac disease, and peptic ulceration were determined in 3645 people who had received live measles vaccine in 1964 as part of a measles vaccine trial. A longitudinal birth cohort of 11,467 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 1.45-6.23) 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
Unvaccinated, 1X

Vaccinated, 2.53X
Unvaccinated, 1X

Crohn's Disease
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.”