



N Am J Med Sci. 2016 Jul; 8(7): 297–306.
doi: [10.4103/1947-2714.187148](https://doi.org/10.4103/1947-2714.187148)

PMCID: PMC4982359

Thimerosal-containing Hepatitis B Vaccine Exposure is Highly Associated with Childhood Obesity: A Case-control Study Using the Vaccine Safety Datalink

[David A. Geier](#),^{1,2} [Janet K. Kern](#),^{1,2,3} [Kristin G. Homme](#),⁴ [Lisa K. Sykes](#),² and [Mark R. Geier](#)^{1,2}

¹Department of Research, Institute of Chronic Illnesses Inc., MD, USA

²Department of Research, CoMeD, Inc., Silver Spring, MD, USA

³CONEM US Autism Research Group, Allen, TX, USA

⁴International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology, Champions Gate, FL, USA

Address for correspondence: Dr. Janet K. Kern, Institute of Chronic Illnesses, Inc., 14 Redgate Court, Silver Spring, Maryland -20905, USA. E-mail: jkern@dfwair.net

Copyright : © 2016 North American Journal of Medical Sciences

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Abstract

Background:

Obesity among children and adolescents in the United States has tripled since 1980, and has become a major public health concern.

Aims:

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the potential relationship between exposure to organic mercury from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccines and the children's subsequent risk of an obesity diagnosis.

Materials and Methods:

A hypothesis-testing, case-control study was undertaken to evaluate exposure to organic mercury from Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccines, which were administered at specific intervals in the first 6 months of life, among cases diagnosed with childhood obesity and controls by examining automated medical records for children born from 1991 to 2000 who were continuously enrolled in the Vaccine Safety Datalink database.

Results:

This study found highly significant associations as follows. Cases diagnosed with obesity were