

Children's Health Defense



Kennedy News & Views

Vaccines Induce Bizarre Anti-Social Behaviour in Sheep

by: Celeste McGovern, Ghost Ship Media

Just seven injections of vaccines or the aluminum salt added to vaccines caused alarming behavioral changes linked to a fatal nervous system disorder in sheep, a new [study](#) from Spanish veterinary researchers shows.

Vaccinated lambs and lambs that received injections of aluminum that is used in human vaccines as well, began aggressively biting the wool from other sheep, pacing restlessly and overeating, according to the study published this week in the journal *Pharmacological Research*.

Researchers from the Universities of Zaragoza and Navarra, Spain separated 21 male lambs into three groups. These received either common sheep vaccines, an aluminum ingredient called Alhydrogel used in many human as well as animal vaccines, or saline placebo. All other conditions were controlled. The researchers noted that the vaccinated and Alhydrogel animals became more solitary and anti-social

than those injected with placebo. "In general, sheep are gregarious, and have a strong drive to be in the company of flock mates," they said. Antisocial behavior is "uncommon and readily detected by an observer." Fewer interactions with other animals "might indicate a deleterious effect on animal welfare," the vets explained.

As well as interacting less with their flock, the vaccinated and aluminum-treated animals were notably more aggressive than untreated animals and began to bite wool off of their pen mates. Wool-biting is a [well-documented](#), serious and relatively common abnormal behavior in sheep that causes significant harm to both the injured animals, and potentially the animal ingesting wool, but there is no accepted explanation for it in the veterinary literature. Within months of their first seven injections, five of seven vaccinated lambs had multiple areas of wool loss on their rumps and withers as a result of wool-biting.

Sheep exhibit a consistent and synchronous pattern of activity and resting, which the inoculations appeared to have altered.



Restless, repetitive behavior

The Spanish vet researchers noticed that the vaccinated and aluminum-treated animals spent less time lying down than did the lambs in the control group. "The changes in the treatment groups reflect restless or excitatory behavior because resting patterns can be used to identify social stress in animal husbandry," the study says. "Sheep exhibit a consistent and synchronous pattern of activity and resting, which the inoculations appeared to have altered."

The lambs in the vaccinated and aluminum groups were more inclined to restless pacing and random repetitive behaviors compared to controls as well. These "stereotypies" can be indicators of animal [stress or of damage](#) to the central nervous system.

"They also exhibited a significant increase in excitatory behavior and compulsive eating," the study, led

by Lluís Luján, a professor of veterinary pathology at the University of Zaragoza, concluded.

In general, the researchers reported, the uncommon behavior changes were more pronounced in the lambs that received the vaccines rather than those given the aluminum vaccine ingredient only, though both groups were clearly affected while the control group was not.

Some changes were readily apparent in the animals at their first assessment in summer, when they had received only seven injections. Overall, the animals received an accelerated schedule of 16 vaccines over 12 months to study the effects.

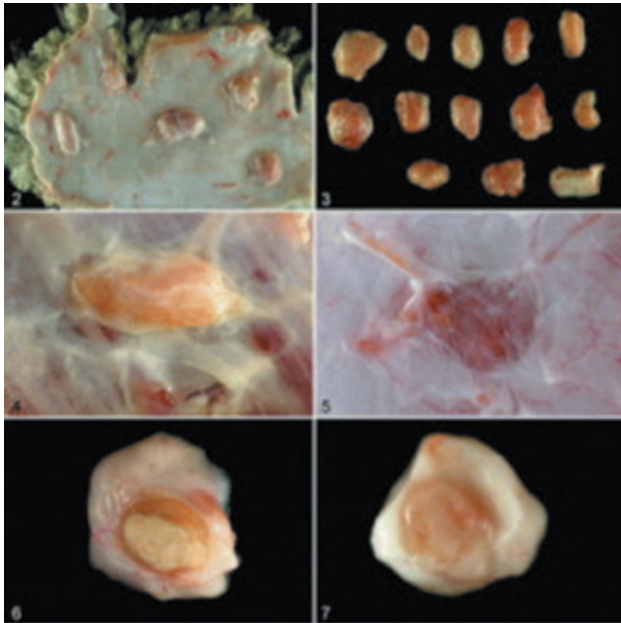
Stressed lambs

Blood tests showed that cortisol levels in the vaccinated and aluminum treated sheep were elevated during winter when cortisol levels fell in control sheep. "Cortisol is a good indicator of stress in animals that are exposed to adverse situations," the researchers noted. As well, white blood counts (WBC) of the vaccinated

animals were significantly higher than those of both other groups -another indicator of stress. "In our study, conditions were not stressful, which suggests that the vaccination was responsible for the increase in the WBC in the Vaccine Group.

Aluminum-loaded granulomas

The researchers published a [separate study](#) on October 31, in the journal *Autoimmunity Reviews*, which looked at tissue samples of the sheep post mortem following the experiment.



Granulomas under the vaccinated lambs' skin were numerous and loaded with toxic aluminum.

Microscopic examination revealed that the vaccinated and aluminum treated animals had numerous "granulomas" – lumpy, cheese-like nodules up to two cm in diameter under their skin and in lymph nodes far from the injection sites. These nodules were found to contain macrophages – a type of white blood cell that engulfs pathogens, loaded with tiny shards of the toxic metal aluminum. The jagged edges of the aluminum had pierced sacs inside some of the macrophages, spilling out and apparently, triggering programmed cell death responses in the surrounding tissue.

Granulomas, the researchers noted, were more lumpy and prevalent in the vaccinated animals and tended to be flatter in the aluminum-only treated animals. None of the placebo animals had these bodies under their skin.

Post mortem exams revealed the animals' nervous tissue was riddled with the toxic metal aluminum.

Fatal disease

The experiment was part of a research effort to understand a mysterious new disease that had decimated the Spanish sheep industry between 2008 and 2010 following a government-mandated bluetongue vaccine campaign.

Prof. Luján was approached by farmers at the time who were losing entire flocks to the disease. Animals were affected in two phases: in the first acute phase, only a few animals in a flock became nearly unresponsive with an acute meningoencephalitis,

and a second chronic phase, sometimes months later and frequently triggered by an exposure to cold weather, affected up to 100 percent of flocks. The sheep became restless and anxious, then showed extreme weight loss and neurological damage. Eventually, all four limbs were paralyzed and they dropped to their front quarters, comatose, and died.

The disease was [reproduced experimentally](#) by repetitive vaccination of sheep. Post mortem exams revealed the animals' nervous tissue was riddled with the toxic metal aluminum.



Ovine ASIA, as Luján's team called it, is an animal version of Autoimmune/Inflammatory Syndrome Induced by Adjuvants (ASIA) – an immune system disease first clearly defined in humans in 2011. Immunologists, including leading Israeli immunologist Yehuda Shoenfeld, recognized that adjuvants – foreign substances in the human body including vaccine adjuvants designed to evoke a powerful immune response – can in some individuals hyper-stimulate the immune system into self-attack mode. Autoimmune diseases that are an expression of self attack can manifest as everything from atopic dermatitis and arthritis to severe nervous system disorders including Guillain Barre Syndrome and multiple sclerosis. These diseases now affect up to one in five Americans and are a growing global health concern.

Public health agencies have been aware of problems with aluminum adjuvants since at least 2002...

Many of these conditions have repeatedly been linked in medical literature to vaccination. Public health agencies have been aware of problems with aluminum adjuvants since at least 2002 when a [public health symposium](#) overseen by Mayo Clinic vaccine researcher Gregory Poland, heard French doctors describe a new disease, [Macrophagic Myofasciitis](#) (MMF) which developed after intramuscular injection with vaccines containing aluminum. Patients presented with extreme muscle fatigue and cognitive impairment and one fifth of them developed overt autoimmune diseases. Biopsies of their deltoid tissue revealed granulomas of aluminum in macrophages, much like those found recently in the Spanish sheep.

More recent studies from the French and English researchers studying MMF revealed that in mice, [injected aluminum migrates](#) to lymph nodes – as was seen in the Spanish sheep – and to distant sites including brain where it persists for up to a year, activating the immune system in a persistent inflammatory state.

In 2015, more than 75 immunologists and medical doctors and researchers collaborated on a medical textbook,

[Vaccines and Autoimmunity](#), which overviews the research strongly suggesting that vaccine ingredients can induce autoimmune diseases.

They focused on aluminum, with more than 1,100 papers documenting its neurotoxicity. Aluminum strongly provokes the immune system and sets off poorly understood chains of immune reaction. It is added to numerous human vaccines including those for hepatitis A, hepatitis B, diphtheria-tetanus, meningitis and HPV.

Prominent defenders of injecting aluminum in children include Children's Hospital of Philadelphia pediatrician and vaccine promoter Paul Offit who [tells parents](#) that the neurotoxic metal is not injected in sufficient quantities to cause harm.

Health agencies have largely ignored the issue and vaccine manufacturers have proceeded as usual. The Gardasil 9 vaccine introduced in 2015, for example has [twice the level of aluminum](#) of its predecessor.

Childhood OCD and anxiety disorders

Yet anxiety and compulsive disorders like those seen in the Spanish sheep – and like autoimmune diseases—have increased in children dramatically in recent years without satisfactory explanation.

A 2017 Yale/Pennsylvania State University [study](#) reported, for example, that pediatric patients diagnosed with neuropsychiatric disorders like obsessive-compulsive disorder and anorexia nervosa were more likely to have received vaccinations three months prior to their diagnoses.

Using health insurance claims data, pediatrics professor James Leckman and four other researchers found that significantly higher numbers of vaccinated children were found among those who were diagnosed with anorexia, OCD, anxiety disorder and ADHD as soon as three months after their vaccinations compared to controls.

The anxious, repetitive and aggressive behaviour documented in this latest study of sheep experimentally may provide clues to the pathogenesis of neurological psychiatric disorders.

"In our opinion, all these behavioral changes exhibited by the Vaccine and Adjuvant only lambs in our study are of outmost importance, as they are the first scientific explanation of some of the previously observed behavioral changes in flocks affected by the chronic phase of ovine ASIA syndrome," the researchers conclude. "Indeed, these changes can be undoubtedly detected by veterinarians and farmers in field conditions but they have never been scientifically linked to vaccination and/or AI inoculations."

Until now. Why the researchers were unable to re-induce the full-blown ASIA syndrome they had previously described remains a partial mystery. "Ovine ASIA is a multifactorial process where vaccines (or other immune system stimulators) are necessary but many times not totally enough," Prof. Luján explained. "Clearly, our animals showed behavioral changes similar to spontaneous occurring ASIA (clearly seen in the paper) but to get the full-blown clinical appearance you need some factor we did not have:"

Unlike in the field, all of the experimental animals were young and male and treated well under controlled conditions. "You need external factors, such as cold (a type of stress)," Luján explained, "and we did not have a cold winter that year."

"Even in these unsuitable conditions that we could not control," Luján added, "we clearly saw neurological affection, which is the key step. Imagine if you do this with adult sheep under stress in the field..."

And imagine, as clearly public health and oversight agencies have not, that similar pathological mechanisms may be occurring in vaccinated children.

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