

Herd Immunity: Can Vaccine Products Deliver?

Herd immunity suggests that reaching a certain vaccine uptake in a community protects against disease. However, vaccines primarily stimulate antibody-based (humoral) immunity, while the superior natural infection also triggers a broader, cell-mediated (cellular) response. As viruses mutate, vaccine efficacy wanes, weakening herd immunity over time.



To achieve herd immunity, vaccines must prevent symptoms, stop transmission, and provide long-lasting or lifetime immunity. But do they?

Measles? **No.**

Scan QR code for sources: 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 32, 37

Ninety percent of the decline in infectious disease mortality among US children occurred by 1940, BEFORE the vaccine was introduced in 1963 with a fatality rate of .0003%. Prior to this vaccine, most people over age 15 were immune. Healthy children with adequate nutrition and optimum vitamin A & D levels handle measles well and have lifetime immunity as well as protection against certain cancers. The vaccine fails in 2-10% and its protective effect wanes in 20 years putting people at risk.

LIVE

Mumps? **No.**

Scan QR code for sources: 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37

Mumps has been transmitted in fully vaccinated populations due to the vaccine's failure and rapidly waning protection. In fact, Merck Whistleblowers accused scientists of lying about the effectiveness for the trivalent MMR vaccine and went to court, although they did not win the case.

LIVE

Chickenpox? **No.**

Scan QR code for sources: 42, 43

Chickenpox, caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV), spreads through direct contact or respiratory droplets. Although the vaccine may help prevent severe cases, protection declines over time. Researchers worry that widespread vaccination may reduce natural immunity boosting, potentially **leading to more Shingles cases in adults.**

LIVE

Whooping Cough? **No.**

Scan the QR code for sources: 4, 18, 21, 25, 32

The vaccine can't prevent infection or transmission of pertussis bacteria. It only reduces personal risk of whooping cough for about 18 months. Vaccinated people if exposed, may be asymptomatic carriers of pertussis for up to 6 weeks, exposing susceptible individuals to pertussis.

NON LIVE

Hepatitis B? **No.**

Scan QR code for sources: 38, 39

The vaccine does not prevent Hepatitis B, a blood-borne and sexually transmitted disease, in a public setting. The vaccine may be helpful for infants born to Hepatitis B positive moms who can be identified with prenatal screening before childbirth.

NON LIVE

Influenza (flu)? **No.**

Scan QR code for sources: 1, 2, 3, 17, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

The vaccine doesn't generate the proper type of mucosal immune response to prevent upper respiratory tract infection in the nose and throat and can't prevent the transmission of the flu virus. Repeated flu vaccination increases the probability of catching the flu & other respiratory infections.

NON LIVE

SOURCES



LIVE VIRUS VACCINES use a weakened form of the germ that causes a disease. They may prevent or reduce disease symptoms which may reduce transmission. Efficacy wanes within 10-20 years.

INACTIVATED NON-LIVE VIRUS VACCINES reduce personal symptoms and do not prevent transmission. Immunity is often short-lived.