



COVID-19 Vaccine - What You Should Know

EFFECTIVENESS: Vaccine manufacturers claim that COVID-19 vaccines are 95 percent "effective," but the FDA is allowing companies to define effectiveness as "prevention of mild symptoms." The studies are not designed to detect a reduction in outcomes such as severe illness, hospitalization or death.^{1,2} For individuals who develop severe symptoms, the vaccine is not a remedy. Instead, nutritional and oxidative support can help keep the illness from going into "overdrive."³

POTENTIAL ADVERSE REACTIONS: Participants in every COVID-19 vaccine trial have reported adverse reactions including high fever, chills, muscle pains and headaches.^{4,5,6} Some have even reported severe reactions that required hospitalization and invasive treatment. According to the FDA, potential long-term effects may include Guillain-Barré syndrome, brain swelling, muscle weakness and paralysis, convulsions and seizures, stroke, narcolepsy, shock, heart attack, autoimmune disease, arthritis and joint pain, multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children, blood clotting disorders, and death. Many people have experienced anaphylactic shock after receiving one dose of the vaccine.⁸

MAY NOT PREVENT COVID-19: An FDA Pfizer briefing paper published December 10, 2020 revealed 43 percent more suspected cases of COVID-19 in the vaccinated group than in the placebo group within seven days of vaccination.⁹

ZERO LIABILITY: All liability—if you are injured, you cannot sue.¹⁰ The COVID-19 vaccine manufacturers are protected. Prior attempts at creating a coronavirus vaccine failed during trials; however, manufacturers will now have complete indemnity.¹¹

MAY NOT PREVENT SPREAD: Dr. Anthony Fauci of the NIH acknowledges that the vaccines may prevent symptoms but will not block spread of the virus. The vaccine recipients may still need to wear masks, practice social distancing and avoid crowds.^{12,13}

QUESTIONABLE NECESSITY: According to the CDC's current best estimate, the "infection fatality rate" (IFR) for COVID-19 is less than 1 percent for people age 69 and younger, including a .003 percent IFR for children and adolescents.¹⁴

MAY CAUSE INFERTILITY: Two prominent doctors, including the ex-head of Pfizer's respiratory research, warn that COVID-19 vaccines contain a spike protein called syncytin-1, vital for the formation of the placenta.¹⁵ If the vaccine triggers an immune response to this protein, then female infertility, miscarriage, and/or birth defects could result.

INFORMED CONSENT: Significant concerns have been raised surrounding antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) and the possibility that COVID-19 vaccines could worsen COVID-19 disease via ADE.¹¹ Proper independent disclosure of these risks should be provided to patients prior to receiving the vaccine in order to meet the current medical ethic's standards.^{16, 17}

ADE WITH PRIOR COVID VACCINES RSV: The 1969 attempts to create a vaccination against RSV (respiratory syncytial virus) catastrophically failed after it led to increased rates of severe illness in infants. Of the vaccinated, 80% of ended up hospitalized compared to only 5% of non-vaccinated infants, two vaccinated infants died due to enhanced RSV infections caused by the vaccine.^{18, 19}

ADE WITH PRIOR COVID VACCINES SARS/SARS-CoV: In 2002, coronavirus vaccines were developed for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS/SARS CoV) outbreaks. Ferrets were used in the testing and displayed robust antibody response after the vaccine, once they were challenged with the wild virus. They all became seriously ill and died, similar to the severe effects that occurred during the failed RSV trials.^{18, 19, 20}

ADE WITH DENGUE VACCINE DENMEX: In 2014, they knew from clinical trials that ADE was a problem but they gave it to several hundred thousand Filipino children anyway. They had a great immune response from the vaccine but those exposed to wild dengue got horribly sick and 600 of the children died.^{18, 19}

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