

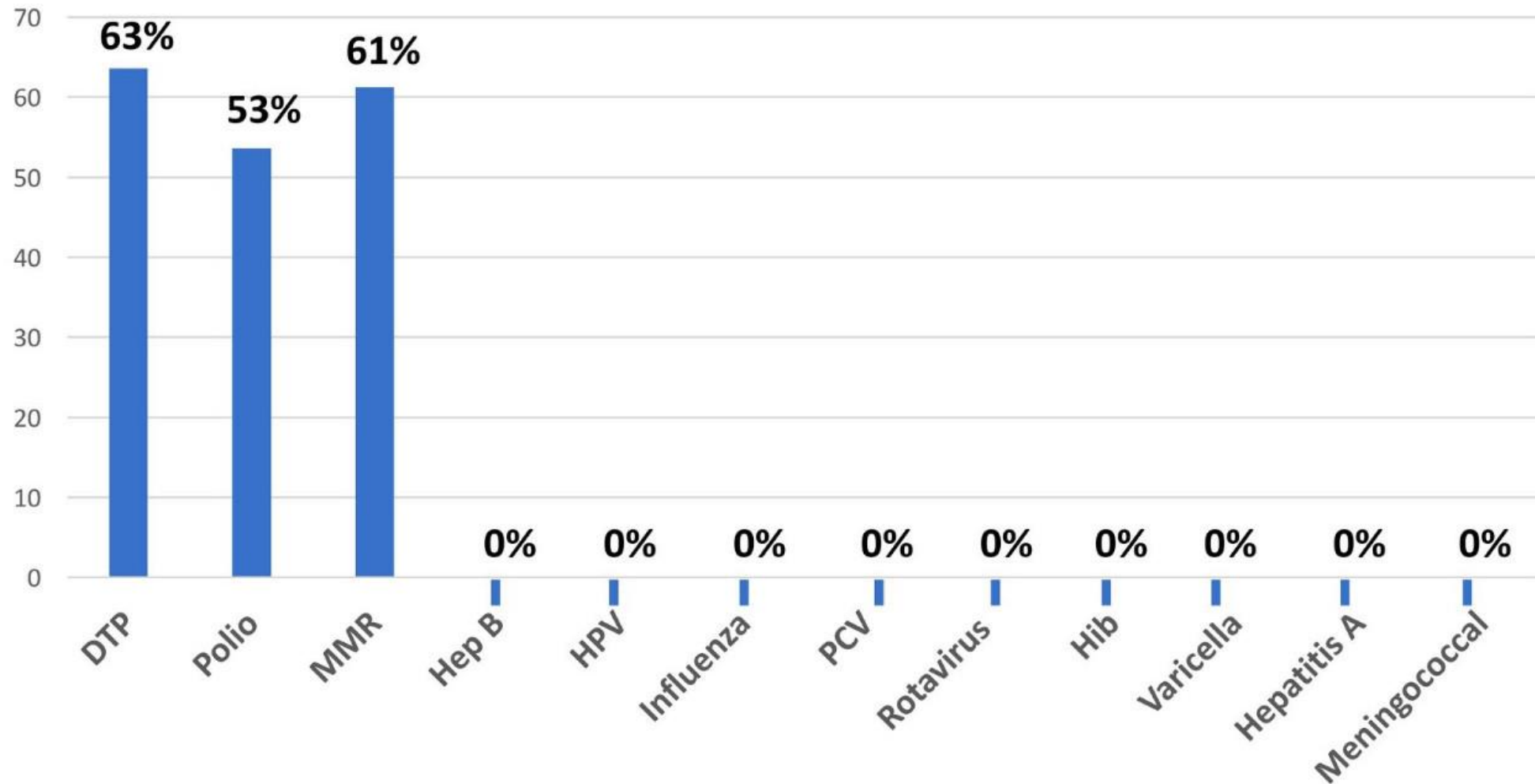


# VACCINES

A FEW THINGS TO CONSIDER

# Vaccination Rates, 1985

## United States



Source: Centers for Disease Control, **Vaccine Coverage Levels – United States, 1962-2009**

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/G/coverage.pdf>

# The CDC'S Childhood Vaccine Schedule 2023

## 1962

OPV  
Smallpox  
DTP

**5 DOSES**

## 1983

DTP (2 months)  
OPV (2 months)  
DTP (4 months)  
OPV (4 months)  
DTP (6 months) **11**  
MMR (15 months)  
DTP (18 months)  
OPV (18 months) **18**  
DTP (4 years)  
OPV (4 years)  
Td (15 years)

**24 DOSES**

## 2023

COVID x3 (pregnancy) **5**  
Influenza (pregnancy)  
Tdap (pregnancy)  
Hep B (birth)  
Hep B (2 months)  
Rotavirus (2 months)  
DTaP (2 months)  
HIB (2 months)  
PCV (2 months)  
IPV (2 months)  
Rotavirus (4 months)  
DTaP (4 months)  
HIB (4 months)  
PCV (4 months)  
IPV (4 months)  
Hep B (6 months)

COVID x3 (6-12 mos.) **5**  
Rotavirus (6 months)  
DTaP (6 months)  
HIB (6 months)  
PCV (6 months)  
IPV (6 months) **26**  
Influenza (6 months)  
Influenza (7 months)  
HIB (12 months)  
PCV (12 months)  
MMR (12 months)  
Varicella (12 months)  
Hep A (12 months)  
Influenza (12 months)  
DTaP (15 months) **39**  
Hep A (18 months)

Influenza (2 years)  
Influenza (3 years)  
Influenza (4 years)  
DTaP (4 years)  
IPV (4 years)  
MMR (4 years)  
Varicella (4 years) **52**  
Influenza x2 (5 years)  
Influenza x2 (6 years)  
Influenza x2 (7 years)  
Influenza x2 (8 years)  
Influenza (9 years)  
Influenza (10 years)  
Influenza (11 years)  
HPV x3 (15 years)  
Influenza (12 years)

Meningococcal (12 y)  
Influenza (13 years)  
Influenza (14 years)  
Influenza (15 years)  
Influenza (16 years)  
Meningococcal (16 y)  
Influenza (17 years)  
Influenza (18 years)

**79 DOSES before age 18.**

(Kids who miss shots, travel internationally, are high risk, or immunocompromised get more.)

## Since 1986, Pharma has not been liable for vaccine injury or death.

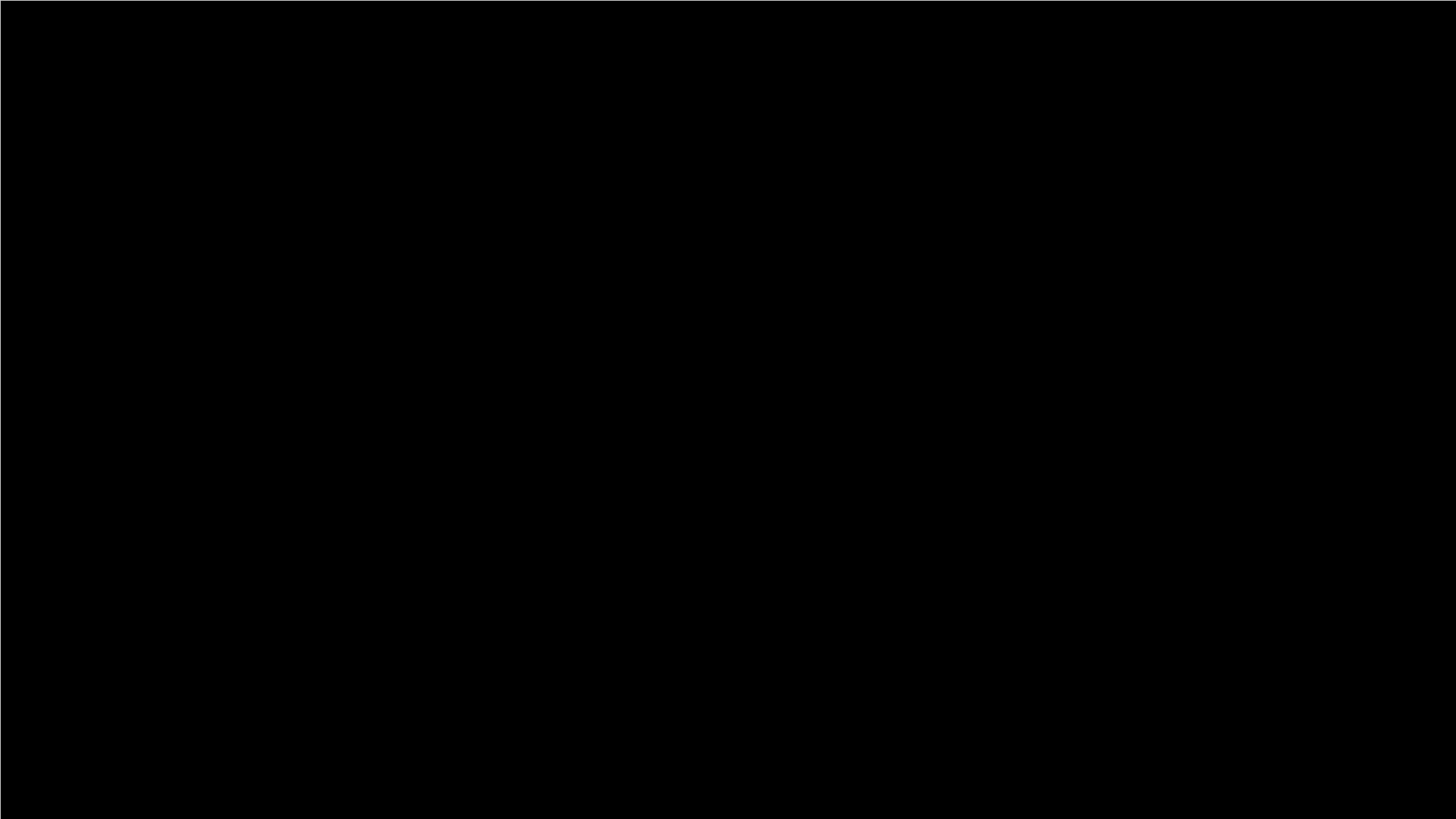
- Lawsuits from vaccines like polio and DTaP were putting manufacturers out of business.
- In 1986, Congress passed the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act so pharma could no longer be sued for vaccine injury or death.

- The US Supreme Court decided in 2011 manufacturers also can't be sued for design defects.
- The 1986 Act created a special vaccine court where over \$4.7 billion dollars in injuries have been paid out for vaccine injuries to children, representing a fraction of the claims.
- After the protections of the normal court process were removed, the government-recommended vaccine schedule exploded, and increases every year.
- Since 1986, there has been an estimated fourfold increase in chronic disease for American children.
- The most compensated claim for injury is from the annual influenza vaccine.
- The CDC's schedule is not law, but many states look to it to create their own vaccine mandates for childhood education and many adopt it fully, making federal guidance into state law.

## What about COVID?

- There are over 90 vaccines with approximately 1 million adverse events reported to VAERS since 1988.
- Over 1 million adverse events were reported for COVID shots alone since the first EUA in December 2020. One shot doubled the entire database in 2 years. It can take longer than 2 years for vaccine injury to show itself.
- CDC and FDA still claim the shots are safe, and are discussing adding annual COVID boosters to the list.
- How many doses will our children be subject to then?
- When will it stop?

<https://thehighwire.com/videos/did-the-cdc-approve-a-vaccine-that-causes-heart-attacks/>



Pink = Human cell lines  
 Orange = Animal derived  
 Yellow = Toxic to humans  
 Green = Allergy irritant  
 Blue = Antibiotic

## Vaccine Excipient & Media Summary

### Excipients Included in U.S. Vaccines, by Vaccine

In addition to weakened or killed disease antigens (viruses or bacteria), vaccines contain very small amounts of other ingredients – excipients or media.

Some excipients are added to a vaccine for a specific purpose. These include:

**Preservatives**, to prevent contamination. For example, thimerosal.

**Adjuvants**, to help stimulate a stronger immune response. For example, aluminum salts.

**Stabilizers**, to keep the vaccine potent during transportation and storage. For example, sugars or gelatin.

Others are residual trace amounts of materials that were used during the manufacturing process and removed. These include:

**Cell culture materials**, used to grow the vaccine antigens. For example, egg protein, various culture media.

**Inactivating ingredients**, used to kill viruses or inactivate toxins. For example, formaldehyde.

**Antibiotics**, used to prevent contamination by bacteria. For example, neomycin.

The following table lists all components, other than antigens, shown in the manufacturers' package insert (PI) for each vaccine. Each of these PIs, which can be found on the FDA's website (see below) contains a description of that vaccine's manufacturing process, including the amount and purpose of each substance. In most PIs, this information is found in Section 11: "Description."

All information was extracted from manufacturers' package inserts.

If in doubt about whether a PI has been updated since this table was prepared, check the FDA's website at:

<http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/ucm093833.htm>

Vaccine	Contains
Adenovirus	human-diploid fibroblast cell cultures (strain WI-38), Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, fetal bovine serum, sodium bicarbonate, monosodium glutamate, sucrose, D-mannose, D-fructose, dextrose, human serum albumin, potassium phosphate, pladone C, anhydrous lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, polacrillin potassium, magnesium stearate, cellulose acetate phthalate, alcohol, acetone, castor oil, FD&C Yellow #6 aluminum lake dye
Anthrax (Biothrax)	amino acids, vitamins, inorganic salts, sugars, aluminum hydroxide, sodium chloride, benzethonium chloride, formaldehyde
BCG (Tice)	glycerin, asparagine, citric acid, potassium phosphate, magnesium sulfate, iron ammonium citrate, lactose
Cholera (Vaxchora)	casamino acids, yeast extract, mineral salts, anti-foaming agent, ascorbic acid, hydrolyzed casein, sodium chloride, sucrose, dried lactose, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate
DT (Sanofi)	aluminum phosphate, isotonic sodium chloride, formaldehyde, casein, cystine, maltose, uracil, inorganic salts, vitamins, dextrose
DTaP (Daptacel)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, 2-phenoxyethanol, Stainer-Scholte medium, casamino acids, dimethyl-beta-cyclodextrin, Mueller's growth medium, ammonium sulfate, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion
DTaP (Infanrix)	Fenton medium containing a bovine extract, modified Latham medium derived from bovine casein, formaldehyde, modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, sodium chloride, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80)
DTaP-IPV (Kinrix)	Fenton medium containing a bovine extract, modified Latham medium derived from bovine casein, formaldehyde, modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, VERO cells, a continuous line of monkey kidney cells, Calf serum, lactalbumin hydrolysate, sodium chloride, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B
DTaP-IPV (Quadacel)	modified Mueller's growth medium, ammonium sulfate, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion, formaldehyde, aluminum phosphate, Stainer-Scholte medium, casamino acids, dimethyl-beta-cyclodextrin, MRC-5 cells, normal human diploid cells, CMRL 1969 medium supplemented with calf serum, Medium 199 without calf serum, 2-phenoxyethanol, polysorbate 80, glutaraldehyde, neomycin, polymyxin B sulfate

Vaccine	Contains
DTaP-HepB-IPV (Pediatrix)	Fenton medium containing a bovine extract, modified Latham medium derived from bovine casein, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium, VERO cells, a continuous line of monkey kidney cells, calf serum and lactalbumin hydrolysate, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, aluminum salts, sodium chloride, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B, yeast protein
DTaP-IPV/Hib (Pentacel)	aluminum phosphate, polysorbate 80, sucrose, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, bovine serum albumin, 2-phenoxyethanol, neomycin, polymyxin B sulfate, modified Mueller's growth medium, ammonium sulfate, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion, Stainer-Scholte medium, casamino acids, dimethyl-beta-cyclodextrin, MRC-5 cells (a line of normal human diploid cells), CMRL 1969 medium supplemented with calf serum, Medium 199 without calf serum, modified Mueller and Miller medium
Hib (ActHIB)	sodium chloride, modified Mueller and Miller medium (the culture medium contains milk-derived raw materials [casein derivatives]), formaldehyde, sucrose
Hib (Hiberix)	saline, synthetic medium, formaldehyde, sodium chloride, lactose
Hib (PedvaxHIB)	complex fermentation media, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, sodium chloride
Hep A (Havrix)	MRC-5 human diploid cells, formalin, aluminum hydroxide, amino acid supplement, phosphate-buffered saline solution, polysorbate 20, neomycin sulfate, aminoglycoside antibiotic
Hep A (Vaqta)	MRC-5 diploid fibroblasts, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, non-viral protein, DNA, bovine albumin, formaldehyde, neomycin, sodium borate, sodium chloride
Hep B (Engerix-B)	aluminum hydroxide, yeast protein, sodium chloride, disodium phosphate dihydrate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate
Hep B (Recombivax)	soy peptone, dextrose, amino acids, mineral salts, phosphate buffer, formaldehyde, potassium aluminum sulfate, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, yeast protein
Hep B (Heplisav-B)	vitamins and mineral salts, yeast protein, yeast DNA, deoxycholate, phosphorothioate linked oligodeoxynucleotide, phosphate buffered saline, sodium phosphate, dibasic dodecahydrate, monobasic dehydrate, polysorbate 80
Hep A/Hep B (Twinrix)	MRC-5 human diploid cells, formalin, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, amino acids, sodium chloride, phosphate buffer, polysorbate 20, neomycin sulfate, yeast protein
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Gardasil 9)	vitamins, amino acids, mineral salts, carbohydrates, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, sodium chloride, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium borate, yeast protein
Influenza (Afluria) Trivalent & Quadrivalent	sodium chloride, monobasic sodium phosphate, dibasic sodium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium taurodeoxycholate, ovalbumin, sucrose, neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B, beta-propiolactone, thimerosal (multi-dose vials)
Influenza (Fluad)	squalene, polysorbate 80, sorbitan trioleate, sodium citrate dehydrate, citric acid monohydrate, neomycin, kanamycin, barium, egg proteins, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), formaldehyde
Influenza (Fluarix) Trivalent & Quadrivalent	octoxynol-10 (TRITON X-100), α-tocopheryl hydrogen succinate, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), hydrocortisone, gentamicin sulfate, ovalbumin, formaldehyde, sodium deoxycholate, sodium phosphate-buffered isotonic sodium chloride
Influenza (Flublok) Trivalent & Quadrivalent	sodium chloride, monobasic sodium phosphate, dibasic sodium phosphate, polysorbate 20 (Tween 20), baculovirus and <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> cell proteins, baculovirus and cellular DNA, Triton X-100, lipids, vitamins, amino acids, mineral salts
Influenza (Flucelvax) Trivalent & Quadrivalent	Madin Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) cell protein, protein other than HA, MDCK cell DNA, polysorbate 80, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, and β-propiolactone
Influenza (Flulaval) Trivalent & Quadrivalent	ovalbumin, formaldehyde, sodium deoxycholate, α-tocopheryl hydrogen succinate, polysorbate 80, thimerosal (multi-dose vials)
Influenza (Fluvirin)	ovalbumin, polymyxin, neomycin, betapropiolactone, nonylphenol ethoxylate, thimerosal
Influenza (Fluzone) Quadrivalent	formaldehyde, egg protein, octylphenol ethoxylate (Triton X-100), sodium phosphate-buffered isotonic sodium chloride solution, thimerosal (multi-dose vials), sucrose

Vaccine	Contains
Influenza (Fluzone) High Dose	egg protein, octylphenol ethoxylate (Triton X-100), sodium phosphate-buffered isotonic sodium chloride solution, formaldehyde, sucrose
Influenza (Fluzone) Intradermal	formaldehyde, egg protein, octylphenol ethoxylate (Triton X-100), sodium phosphate-buffered isotonic sodium chloride solution, sucrose
Influenza (FluMist) Quadrivalent	monosodium glutamate, hydrolyzed porcine gelatin, arginine, sucrose, dibasic potassium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, ovalbumin, gentamicin sulfate, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)
Japanese Encephalitis (Ixiaro)	aluminum hydroxide, protamine sulfate, formaldehyde, bovine serum albumin, host cell DNA, sodium metabisulfite, host cell protein
Meningococcal (MenACWY-Menactra)	Watson Scherp media containing casamino acid, modified culture medium containing hydrolyzed casein, ammonium sulfate, sodium phosphate, formaldehyde, sodium chloride
Meningococcal (MenACWY-Menveo)	formaldehyde, amino acids, yeast extract, Franz complete medium, CY medium
Meningococcal (MenB – Bexsero)	aluminum hydroxide, <i>E. coli</i> , histidine, sucrose, deoxycholate, kanamycin
Meningococcal (MenB – Trumenba)	defined fermentation growth media, polysorbate 80, aluminum phosphate, histidine buffered saline
MMR (MMR-II)	chick embryo cell culture, WI-38 human diploid lung fibroblasts, vitamins, amino acids, fetal bovine serum, sucrose, glutamate, recombinant human albumin, neomycin, sorbitol, hydrolyzed gelatin, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride
MMRV (ProQuad) (Frozen)	chick embryo cell culture, WI-38 human diploid lung fibroblasts, MRC-5 cells, sucrose, hydrolyzed gelatin, sodium chloride, sorbitol, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, human albumin, sodium bicarbonate, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate dibasic, neomycin, bovine calf serum
MMRV (ProQuad) (Refrigerator Stable)	chick embryo cell culture, WI-38 human diploid lung fibroblasts, MRC-5 cells, sucrose, hydrolyzed gelatin, urea, sodium chloride, sorbitol, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate, recombinant human albumin, sodium bicarbonate, potassium phosphate, potassium chloride, neomycin, bovine serum albumin
Pneumococcal (PCV13 – Prevnar 13)	soy peptone broth, casamino acids and yeast extract-based medium, CRM197 carrier protein, polysorbate 80, succinate buffer, aluminum phosphate
Pneumococcal (PPSV-23 – Pneumovax)	phenol
Polio (IPV – Ipol)	Eagle MEM modified medium, calf bovine serum, M-199 without calf bovine serum, vero cells (a continuous line of monkey kidney cells), phenoxyethanol, formaldehyde, neomycin, streptomycin, polymyxin B
Rabies (Imovax)	human albumin, neomycin sulfate, phenol red indicator, MRC-5 human diploid cells, beta-propiolactone
Rabies (RabAvert)	chicken fibroblasts, β-propiolactone, polygeline (processed bovine gelatin), human serum albumin, bovine serum, potassium glutamate, sodium EDTA, ovalbumin, neomycin, chlortetracycline, amphotericin B
Rotavirus (RotaTeq)	sucrose, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate, sodium hydroxide, polysorbate 80, cell culture media, fetal bovine serum, vero cells [DNA from porcine circoviruses (PCV) 1 and 2 has been detected in RotaTeq. PCV-1 and PCV-2 are not known to cause disease in humans.]
Rotavirus (Rotarix)	Vero cells, dextran, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (sodium chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, ferric (III) nitrate, sodium phosphate, sodium pyruvate, D-glucose, concentrated vitamin solution, L-cystine, L-tyrosine, amino acids solution, L-glutamine, calcium chloride, sodium hydrogencarbonate, and phenol red), sorbitol, sucrose, calcium carbonate, sterile water, xanthan [Porcine circovirus type 1 (PCV-1) is present in Rotarix. PCV-1 is not known to cause disease in humans.]
Smallpox (Vaccinia) (ACAM2000)	African Green Monkey kidney (Vero) cells, HEPES, 2% human serum albumin, 0.7% sodium chloride USP, 5% Mannitol USP, neomycin, polymyxin B, 50% Glycerin USP, 0.25% phenol USP

Vaccine	Contains
Td (Tenivac)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion, ammonium sulfate, sodium chloride, water
Td (Mass Biologics)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, thimerosal, modified Mueller's media which contains bovine extracts, ammonium sulfate
Tdap (Adacel)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, 2-phenoxyethanol, Stainer-Scholte medium, casamino acids, dimethyl-beta-cyclodextrin, glutaraldehyde, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion, ammonium sulfate, modified Mueller's growth medium
Tdap (Boostrix)	modified Latham medium derived from bovine casein, Fenton medium containing a bovine extract, formaldehyde, modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, sodium chloride, polysorbate 80
Typhoid (Typhim Vi)	hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, formaldehyde, phenol, polydimethylsiloxane, disodium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, semi-synthetic medium, sodium chloride
Typhoid (Vivotif Ty21a)	yeast extract, casein, dextrose, galactose, sucrose, ascorbic acid, amino acids, lactose, magnesium stearate, gelatin
Varicella (Varivax) Frozen	MRC-5 human diploid cells, including DNA & protein, sucrose, hydrolyzed gelatin, sodium chloride, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, sodium phosphate monobasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, EDTA, neomycin, fetal bovine serum
Varicella (Varivax) Refrigerator Stable	MRC-5 human diploid cells, including DNA & protein, sucrose, hydrolyzed gelatin, sodium chloride, monosodium L-glutamate, urea, sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, neomycin, bovine calf serum
Yellow Fever (YF-Vax)	sorbitol, gelatin, sodium chloride, egg protein
Zoster (Shingles) (Zostavax) Frozen	MRC-5 human diploid cells, including DNA & protein, sucrose, hydrolyzed porcine gelatin, sodium chloride, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, neomycin, bovine calf serum
Zoster (Shingles) (Zostavax) Refrigerator Stable	MRC-5 human diploid cells, including DNA & protein, sucrose, hydrolyzed porcine gelatin, urea, sodium chloride, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, neomycin, bovine calf serum
Zoster (Shingles) (Shingrix)	sucrose, sodium chloride, dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine (DOPC), potassium dihydrogen phosphate, cholesterol, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, disodium phosphate anhydrous, dipotassium phosphate, polysorbate 80

A table listing vaccine excipients and media by excipient can be found in:

Grabenstein JD. *ImmunoFacts: Vaccines and Immunologic Drugs* – 2013 (38<sup>th</sup> revision). St Louis, MO: Wolters Kluwer Health, 2012.

<http://vaxeducation.com/vaccine-ingredients/2-phenoxyethanol/>

**2-Phenoxyethanol**→Used as an insect repellent, a topical antiseptic, a solvent for cellulose acetate, dyes, inks and resins, in organic synthesis of plasticizers, in germicides. In vaccines, 2-Phenoxyethanol is an alternative to thimerosal. Classed as “Very Toxic Material”. May lead to kidney, liver, blood and central nervous system (CNS) disorders. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Effects include behavioral disorders, drowsiness, vomiting, diarrhea, visual disturbances, thirst, convulsions, cyanosis, and rapid heart rate, CNS stimulation, depression, cardiopulmonary effects, kidney disorders. May also lead to liver and blood disorders. Produces reproductive and developmental effects in experimental animals. May cause reproductive defects, severe eye and skin irritant. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. One report describes generalized **eczema** occurring after vaccination where 2-phenoxyethanol was found to be the sensitizing agent.

→ **A.K.A.** Antifreeze

<http://vaxeducation.com/vaccine-ingredients-2/glutaraldehyde/>

**Glutaraldehyde**→ is a colourless liquid with a pungent odor used to sterilize medical and dental equipment. It is also used for industrial water treatment and as a chemical preservative. But it is toxic, causing severe eye, nose, throat and lung irritation, along with headaches, drowsiness and dizziness.

Wikipedia.com <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glutaraldehyde>

EDF Suspected developmental toxicant, immunotoxicant, reproductive toxicant, respiratory toxicant, skin or sense organ toxicant. **On at least 1 federal regulatory list.**

Poisonous if ingested. Causes birth defects in experimental animals.

**\*\*This website has been scrubbed and is no longer accessible.**

<http://vaxeducation.com/vaccine-ingredients-2/sodium-borate/>

**Sodium Borate** → **A common roach killer “is now known to be a dangerous poison, it is no longer commonly used in medical preparations,”** according to a 2005 listing at The National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institutes of Health.

**Symptoms Include** convulsions, collapse and seizures (twitching of facial muscles, arms, hands, legs and feet), which are many of the symptoms occurring in the HPV vaccine reported to the VAERS.

**Toxicity** Boric acid and sodium borate (Borax) are estimated to have a fatal dose from 0.1 to 0.5g/kg. These substances are toxic to all cells and have a slow excretion rate through the kidneys. Kidney toxicity is the greatest, with liver fatty degeneration, cerebral edema, and gastroenteritis. Boric acid solutions used as an eye wash or on abraded skin are known to be especially toxic to infants, especially after repeated use due to its slow elimination rate.

<http://vaxeducation.com/vaccine-ingredients-2/polysorbate-80/>

**Polysorbate 80** → **A Detergent, Emulsifier– skin or sense organ toxicant. Known to cause cancer in animals.**

Studies Re: POLYSORBATE 80 AKA Tween 80 (a common VACCINE ADJUVANT) can cause OBESITY / metabolic syndrome, COLITIS, severe non-immunologic ANALPHYLACTOID reactions and Infertility:

OBESITY / metabolic syndrome, COLITIS, severe non-immunologic ANALPHYLACTOID reactions and Infertility:

<http://vaxeducation.com/vaccine-ingredients-2/formaldehyde/>

**Formaldehyde & Formalyn** → **Attenuating agent, Preservative, Disinfectant, Fixative** Aust. National Research Council: **fewer than 20% but perhaps more than 10% of the general population may be susceptible to formaldehyde and may react acutely at any exposure level.**

More hazardous than most chemicals in 5 out of 12 ranking systems, on at least 8 federal regulatory lists, ranked as one of the most hazardous compounds (worst 10%) to ecosystems and human health (Environmental Defense Fund)

Formalyn a 37 percent solution of gaseous formaldehyde which includes methanol. (Used in vaccines as a tissue fixative) Formaldehyde solution (formalin) is considered a hazardous compound, and its vapor toxic.

# USA & CANADA - ABORTED FETAL CELL LINE PRODUCTS AND ETHICAL ALTERNATIVES (Jan 2015)

Disease	Product Name	Manufacturer	Fetal Cell Line	Ethical Version	Manufacturer	Cell Line
Acute Respiratory	Adenovirus 4,7 Oral	Barr Labs	WI-38	None	N/A	N/A
Chickenpox	All Varivax, Varilrix	Merck, GSK	WI-38, MRC-5	None	N/A	N/A
Cystic Fibrosis	Pulmozyme	Genentech	HEK-293	N-acetylcysteine, Hyper-sal	Various	N/A
Ebola - In Development	NIAID/GSK ChAd3	GSK	Procell92/HEK-293	ZMapp Therapeutic	LeafBio	Tobacco
	AdVacEbola	J&J/Crucell,	PER C6,	rVSV-ZEBOV	Univ. of Texas	Vero
	VSV-EBOV	NewLink Gen	HEK-293	GOVOX-E301, E-302	GeoVax	Chick eggs
Heart problems	Abciximab (Repro)	Eli Lilly	HEK-293	Integrilin, Angiomax	Merck, Medicine Co.	N/A
Hemophilia	rhFVI, VIII, Elocate	Octapharma, BioGen	HEK-293	Advate, Kogenate	Baxter	Hamster
Hepatitis A	Vaqta, Havrix	Merck, GSK	MRC-5	Aimmungen	Kaketsuken	Vero
	Avaxim, Epaxal	Sanofi, Berna	MRC-5	None in US or Canada	(Japan & Europe)	(monkey)
Hepatitis A & B	Twinrix	GSK	MRC-5	Engerix Hep-B Only	GSK	Yeast
Hepatitis A & Typhoid	Vivaxim	Sanofi	MRC-5	Recombivax Hep-B Only	Merck	Yeast
Infection prevention	G-CSF	Octapharma	HEK-293	Neupogen	Amgen	E-coli
Measles/Mumps/Rubella	MMR, Priorix	Merck, GSK	RA273, WI-38, MRC-5	MR+M (Japan only)	Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo	Hen, rabbit
Measles-Rubella	MR Vax, Eolarix	Merck, GSK.	RA273, WI-38,MRC-5	Attenuvax (Measles Only)* MR (Japan only)	Merck Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo	Hen eggs Hen, rabbit
Mumps-Rubella	Biavax II	Merck	RA273, WI-38	Mumpsvax (Mumps Only)*	Merck	Hen eggs
Rubella	Meruvax II	Merck	RA273, WI-38	Takahashi (Japan only)	Kitasato Daiichi Sankyo	Rabbit
MMR + Chickenpox	ProQuad/MMR-V Priorix Tetra	Merck GSK	RA273, WI-38, MRC-5	None	N/A	N/A
Polio	Poliovax, DT PolAds Polio Sabin (oral)	Sanofi Pasteur GSK	MRC-5 MRC-5	IPOL, IMOVAX® Polio**	Sanofi Pasteur	Vero
Polio Combination (DTaP + polio+ HiB)	Pentacel, Quadracel	Sanofi Pasteur	MRC-5	Pediacel, Pediarix, Any HiB DTap, IPOL, InfanrixHexa,	Sanofi, GSK	Vero
Rabies	Imovax**	Sanofi Pasteur	MRC-5	RabAvert	Novartis	Hen eggs
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Enbrel	Amgen	WI-26 VA4 - RDNA	Humira, Cimzia, Orencia	Abbott, UCB, BMS	Hamster
Shingles	Zostavax	Merck.	WI-38, MRC-5	None	N/A	N/A
Smallpox	Acambis 1000	Acambis	MRC-5	ACAM2000, MVA3000	Acambis/Baxter	Vero

**Note: Immune-Globulin shots will provide temporary immunity (4-6 months) for Hepatitis-A and Rubella (3-4 months)**

**\*Moral versions of Measles and Mumps are currently UNAVAILABLE as of January 2010 – TELL MERCK TO PROVIDE THEM!**

**\*\*NOTE: IMOVAX®Polio is a moral version for polio vaccine in Canada and is not the same as IMOVAX for rabies.**

**IF THE PRODUCT YOU ARE QUESTIONING IS NOT LISTED ABOVE, IT DOES NOT USE ABORTED FETAL CELL LINES**

# PACKAGE INSERTS

<https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states>

## 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

**INFANRIX** has not been evaluated for carcinogenic or mutagenic potential or for impairment of

## 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

**RECOMBIVAX HB** has not been evaluated for its carcinogenic or mutagenic potential, or its potential to impair fertility [see Use in Specific Populations (8)].

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

**M-M-R II** vaccine has not been evaluated for carcinogenic or mutagenic potential or impairment of fertility.

## 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

In healthy infants and children (up to 10 years of age), the most frequently reported systemic adverse reactions (>1% injections), in decreasing order of frequency, were irritability, fever, diarrhea, fatigue/weakness, diminished appetite, and rhinitis. In healthy adults, injection site reactions and systemic adverse reactions were reported following 17% and 15% of the injections, respectively.

### 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a vaccine cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another vaccine and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In three clinical studies, 434 doses of RECOMBIVAX HB, 5 mcg, were administered to 147 healthy infants and children (up to 10 years of age) who were monitored for 5 days after each dose. Injection site reactions and systemic adverse reactions were reported following 0.2% and 10.4% of the injections, respectively. The most frequently reported systemic adverse reactions (>1% injections), in decreasing order of frequency, were irritability, fever ( $\geq 101^{\circ}\text{F}$  oral equivalent), diarrhea, fatigue/weakness, diminished appetite, and rhinitis.

In a study that compared the three-dose regimen (5 mcg) with the two-dose regimen (10 mcg) of RECOMBIVAX HB in adolescents, the overall frequency of adverse reactions was generally similar.

In a group of studies, 3258 doses of RECOMBIVAX HB, 10 mcg, were administered to 1252 healthy adults who were monitored for 5 days after each dose. Injection site reactions and systemic adverse reactions were reported following 17% and 15% of the injections, respectively. The following adverse reactions were reported:

Incidence Equal To or Greater Than 1% of Injections

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Covid-19 vaccine, total of 72 doses if a child receives the minimum number of each routine vaccine type and exposure to one dose each of flu and Tdap vaccine during pregnancy.  
<sup>2</sup> M=Merck; G=GSK; S=Sanofi; P=Pfizer.  
<sup>3</sup> Note that for many trials with 6 months,<sup>4</sup> the review was typically around 30 days after injection with a phone call at 6 months.  
<sup>4</sup> Note that RV is given by oral drops and one influenza vaccine is given by nasal spray.

<https://icandecide.org/72-vaccine-doses-no-placebo-trials/>



**NO SHOTS  
NO SCHOOL**

**NOT TRUE!**

A.R.S. 15-873

