ingredients

mercury (thimerosal)

One of the most poisonous substances known. Has an affinity for the brain, gut, liver, bone marrow and kidneys. Symptoms of mercury toxicity are similar to those of autism.

formaldehyde (formalin)

Major component of embalming fluid; suspected gastrointestinal, liver, immune system, nerve, reproductive system and respiratory poison. Linked to leukemia and brain cancers.

gentamicin sulfate & polymyxin b (antibiotics)

Allergic reactions can range from mild to life-threatening.*

chicken embryos

People allergic to egg or chicken or to any of the other ingredients in a vaccine can become seriously ill from the vaccination.*

sodium phosphate

Symptoms may include vomiting, lethargy, diarrhea, blood chemistry effects, heart disturbances and central nervous system effects; inflammation and pain on prolonged contact, especially with moist skin.

gelatin

Produced from selected pieces of calf and cattle skins, demineralized cattle bones and pork skin. Allergic reactions have been reported.*

polysorbate 8o

Known to cause cancer in animals.

neomycin sulfate (antibiotic)

Interferes with Vitamin B6 absorption. Can cause epilepsy and mental retardation. Allergic reactions can be mild to life-threatening.*

monosodium glutamate (msg/glutamate/glutamic acid)

May have mutagenic, teratogenic (developmental malformation and monstrosities) and reproductive effects.

sodium deoxycholate

Promotes tumors and damages DNA.

octoxynol

Spermicide (kills sperm). Can cause chills, confusion, dizziness, fever, lightheadedness, muscle aches, peeting of the skin. Causes severe eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or in contact with skin. May contain traces of ethylene oxide or dioxane, which are probable human carcinogens.

beta propiolactone

Known to cause cancer.

NOTE: Vaccine should not be administered to anyone with known systemic hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine.

* It is almost impossible to know in advance of exposure if a child or adult has a hypersensitivity.

Resources

www.vaclib.org/basic/fluindex.htm

References

- 1. MMWR. 2001;50(44):984-986.
- 2. Influenza Activity United States, 2013–14 Season and Composition of the 2014–15 *Influenza Vaccines Weekly.* June 6, 2014;63(22):483-490. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6322a2.htm?s_cid=mm6322a2_w
- 3. Tenpenny S. Flu shots and the new adjuvants: beware! May 1, 2006. www.newswithviews.com/Tenpenny/sherri6.htm
- 4. Simonsen L et al. Impact of influenza vaccination on seasonal mortality in the US elderly population. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2005;165;265-272.
- 5. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr51/nvsr51_o5.pdf (p.16)
- 6. www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/us_flu-related_deaths.htm. Retrieved September 10, 2015.
- 7. Up-to-date statistics on reports of flu shot damage can be obtained at https://vaers.hhs.gov/. Last accessed August 15, 2019.
- 8. www.cdc.gov/flu/about/qa/vaxsupply.htm. Retrieved September 10, 2015.
- 9. Hugh Fudenberg, MD. National Vaccine Information Center, First
- International Conference on Vaccination, September 1997, Arlington, VA.

 10. France EK et al. Impact of maternal influenza vaccination during pregnancy on the incidence of acute respiratory illness visits among infants.
- Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2006;160:1277-1283. www.medscape.com/viewarticle/548801
- 11. National vital statistics reports, Centers for Disease Control http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr52/nvsr52/13.pdf
- 12. Shang M et al. Influenza-associated pediatric deaths in the United States, 2010-2016. *Pediatrics*. 2018;141(4):e20172918.
- 13. Carrat F et al. Repeated influenza vaccination of healthy children and adults: borrow now, pay later? *Epidemiol Infect*. 2006;134(1):63-70. www.vaclib.org/basic/repeatedfluvax.htm
- 14. Flu vaccine product inserts and *Physicians' Desk Reference*.
- 15. www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr52/nvsr52_13.pdf (p.16)
- 16. Jefferson T et al. Vaccines for preventing influenza in healthy adults. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010; (7):CD001269.
- 17. Plaisance KI et al. Effect of antipyretic therapy on the duration of illness in experimental influenze A. Shigella sonnel, and Rickettsia rickettsii infections. *Pharmacotherapy*, 2000;20(12):1417-1422.
- 18. Albonico HU, Braker HU, Husler J. Febrile infectious childhood diseases in the history of cancer patients and matched controls. *Medical Hypotheses*. 1998;51(4):315-320.
- 19. Abel U et al. Common infections in the history of cancer patients and controls. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 1991;117(4):339-344.

Do you know what's in a





What you really need to know about the flu shot.



© 2019 Tedd Koren, D.C. All rights reserved. Koren Publications Inc. • 1-800-537-3001 korenpublications.com **DEFL07**

You need to know...

Do you know what's in a flu shot?

Every year people are urged to get the flu shot. According to the media, the medical establishment and the government, we are facing a possible flu epidemic, the flu shot is safe and it saves lives. Let's take a closer look at these statements.

How many people really get the flu?

Most people suffering from fever, fatigue, cough and aching muscles think they have the flu. They do not. Instead they have an "influenza-like illness" (ILI) associated with many different "germs" such as rhinoviruses, respiratory syncytial virus [RSV], adenoviruses, parainfluenza viruses, Legionella spp., Chlamydia pneumoniae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae and Streptococcus pneumoniae but NOT the flu virus.¹ In one study, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) found that only 17.1% of people who had flu symptoms actually had the flu. The remaining had an ILI.²

Why, if most flu-like illness is not associated with the flu virus, do we even need a flu shot?

Is the flu shot effective?

According to Sherri Tenpenny, DO, vaccine researcher, "The fact that the flu shots are ineffective in every age group hardly seems to matter to those who continually promote their use. Multiple studies ... have documented that flu shots are ineffective in all ages."

How many people die from the flu?

You may have heard that the flu kills about 36,000 Americans every year. That is simply not true.

Government statistics lump flu and pneumonia deaths together, but flu deaths are only a small fraction of the total. For example, in 2002 when the flu plus pneumonia deaths were reported at over 60,000, only 753 were flu deaths. In 2001 the total number of flu deaths was 267. Does this justify giving a poorly tested and dangerous vaccine to millions of people?

The CDC states: "Seasonal influenza-related deaths are deaths that occur in people for whom seasonal influenza infection was likely a contributor to the cause of death, but not necessarily the primary cause of death....

Only a small proportion of deaths ... are estimated to be

influenza-related ... only 8.5% of all pneumonia and influenza deaths and only 2.1% of all respiratory and circulatory deaths were influenza-related."⁶⁻⁷

Flu shots contain mercury – a neurotoxin that damages brain and nerve cells

There are 25 micrograms of mercury per dose in many flu shots; five times the maximum amount judged safe by the CDC for a 110 lb. person.⁸

"More than 75% of Americans said a pregnant woman or a child should not get a mercury laden flu shot," said Lisa Handley of PutChildrenFirst.org whose son became autistic after a flu shot.

Flu shot is linked to Alzheimer's

According to Hugh Fudenberg, MD, the world's leading immunogeneticist, the chances of getting Alzheimer's is ten times higher if an individual has had five consecutive flu shots. Dr. Fudenberg stated that mercury in the shot causes the brain damage.

Dangerous and useless during pregnancy

Vaccinating mothers does not reduce respiratory illness in their newborns or infants. "Maternal influenza vaccination did not significantly affect infant outpatient and inpatient visits for acute respiratory illness." 10

The American Academy of Pediatrics states "mercury in all of its forms is toxic to the fetus and children." Yet pediatricians who tell pregnant women not to eat tuna to avoid mercury still recommend the mercury-laden flu shot even though mercury injected into the mother is able to cross the placental barrier and enter the fetus.

Flu shot for children?

In 1999, 25 children died from the flu in the entire US. In 2000 that number decreased to 19, to 13 in 2001 and to 12 in 2002. The CDC began to push for flu shots for kids in 2003. That year the number of flu deaths in children jumped to 90. From 2010 to 2016 the annual average number of flu-associated pediatric deaths was 113. 2

Shot damages the immune system

No one knows the long-term consequences of repeated influenza vaccinations – it's never been tested (same with all vaccines). Repeated vaccination at a young age increases the risk of influenza in older age. This is possibly due to overall weakening of the immune system. However, natural flu infection strengthens the immune system.¹³

Flu shot is not completely tested

It is not known if flu vaccines can cause cancer, mutations, sterility, reproductive problems or fetal harm when given during pregnancy. It is also not known if flu vaccine is excreted in human milk.¹⁴

Does the flu shot save lives among the elderly?

Even though immunization rates in those over 65 have increased 50% in the past 20 years researchers found no decline in flu-related deaths. Researchers report that studies "substantially" overestimate the vaccine's benefit. 15

No effect on complications

A review of 50 reports that included 70,000 participants found that flu vaccination had no effect on hospital admissions or complication rates. The vaccine caused harm and Guillain-Barré Syndrome. "There is no evidence that they [flu vaccines] affect complications, such as pneumonia, or transmission..."

Benefits of symptoms

Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," recognized the role symptoms play in the larger picture of health when he wrote, "Diseases are crises of purification, of toxic elimination. Symptoms are the natural defenses of the body. We call them diseases, but in fact they are the cure of diseases."

For example, flu sufferers who took aspirin or acetaminophen were sick 3.5 days longer than people who did not take the drugs. ¹⁷

The cleansing or detoxifying aspect of illness (fever, vomiting, diarrhea, sweating) may be why getting colds, flu and infectious diseases is associated with a decreased risk of cancer.

Researchers found that those who had febrile infectious childhood diseases have less cancer as adults¹⁸ while another study revealed that "a history of common colds or ... influenza ... was associated with a decreased risk of stomach, colon, rectum and ovarian cancer."¹⁹

Don't let fear tactics dictate your healthcare decisions. Make an informed choice.

Nobody really knows what this mixture of chemicals and micro-organisms does in our bodies.