What Does a "Safe and Effective" Vaccine Look Like?

Hundreds of doctors and scientists have studied vaccines, their ingredients, and the physiological mechanisms affected by those ingredients. The following criteria, and the rationale for these criteria, are the results of their work. Vaccine industry spokespeople say vaccines are safe and effective. But are they?

1 A vaccine should be tested against a true placebo (inert saline).

Prescription drugs are required to be safety tested against a placebo. However, vaccines fall under the category of "biologics" and are usually not tested against an inert saline placebo. For example, Merck's HPV vaccine was tested against a dangerous aluminum adjuvant, which can trigger autoimmune disorders.

2 A safe vaccine should be tested long enough to properly track adverse events including those discovered in post-approval surveillance.

Known adverse events like autoimmune, neuro-developmental, and chronic conditions can take months or years to be detected. Yet, most vaccines are monitored for side effects for a period of only two to five days, as stated on the vaccine insert literature. As an example, Merck's hepatitis B Vaccine, given to one-day-old infants, was only safety tested for five days.

3 Experimental mRNA and DNA gene technologies should undergo years of testing before being used on the public.

This mechanism of action for a vaccine has never before been approved. There should be a minimum of 10 years of careful research before any such technology is used on a wide scale basis on the public. DNA vaccines are designed to make permanent changes to an individual's DNA. mRNA vaccines have an inflammatory effect and could potentially lead to autoimmune events.

4 Vaccines should be free of mercury, aluminum and nano-metals.

Hundreds of peer-reviewed studies prove mercury is not safe. There are no safety studies that show that it is safe when used in vaccines. Although mercury was removed from most vaccines, it is still present in multi-dose vial presentations of the flu vaccine. Aluminum is a known neurotoxin which can induce neurodevelopmental disorders, brain inflammation, and autoimmune conditions. A two month-old child receives a single-day dose of aluminum that exceeds the FDA's maximum allowable dose by more than 50 times.

5 Vaccines should be free of adjuvants proven to be dangerous, including but not limited to squalene, aluminum, and PEG (polyethylene glycol).

An adjuvant is a substance added to a vaccine to elicit a stronger immune response. Squalene, one of many adjuvants used, was found to have harmful effects such as inducing autoimmune conditions and narcolepsy. PEG is another adjuvant that can trigger a serious adverse immune response and result in anaphylaxis (i.e., severe allergic reaction or shock).

6 Vaccines should be free of bird, cow, pig, monkey and mouse viruses.

Vaccines are often produced in animal serums and can be contaminated with viruses and retroviruses from other animal species. Many of these viruses, such as SV40 (simian virus 40) that contaminated some of the early polio vaccines, have been shown to cause cancer in humans.

7 Vaccines should be free of human DNA and aborted human fetal cell lines.

Human fetal cell lines dating back to the 1960s have been used in vaccines for the last 30 years. An Italian study identified the presence of a complete, abnormal human genome of a male fetus in the MMRV vaccine. Some vaccine makers, in response to concerns by the Catholic church and other religious groups, have begun to phase out the use of human fetal cell lines in the production of vaccines.

8 Vaccines should be free of Radio-Frequency ID (RFID) bio-chips and nano-technology agents.

The introduction of bio-chips and nano-technology agent by vaccine is a new frontier being explored by tech companies and military research agencies such as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). Claims are they would create a communications interface between a person's biology/physiology/psychology and outside technologies. No one knows the short or long-term effects.

9 Vaccine manufacturers should not have liability protection.

A 1986 act of Congress granting liability protection to vaccine makers creates profitable incentives to rush vaccines to market and ignore potential safety concerns.Vaccine makers need to bear the primary responsibility and financial liability for ensuring that their products are safe. Vaccine injuries and deaths occur every day. The government has paid out almost $4.5 billion to the vaccine-injured through its National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, while denying two-thirds of cases.

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