Exhibit 468

Report 68: 34 Blood Vessel Inflammation, Vasculitis, Adverse Events Occurred in First 90 Days After Pfizer mRNA "Vaccine" Rollout, Including One Fatality. Half Had Onset Within Three Days of Injection. 81% of Sufferers Were Women.

https://dailyclout.io/report-68-34-blood-vessel-inflammation-vasculitis-adverse-events/

Report 68: 34 Blood Vessel Inflammation, Vasculitis, Adverse Events Occurred in First 90 Days After Pfizer mRNA "Vaccine" Rollout, Including One Fatality. Half Had Onset Within Three Days of Injection. 81% of Sufferers Were Women.

April 25, 2023 • by Barbara Gehrett, MD; Joseph Gehrett, MD; Chris Flowers, MD; and Loree Britt

The War Room/DailyClout Pfizer Documents Analysis Project Post-Marketing Group (Team 1) – Barbara Gehrett, MD; Joseph Gehrett, MD; Chris Flowers, MD; and Loree Britt – wrote an important review of vasculitis adverse events found in Pfizer document
5.3.6 Cumulative Analysis of Post-Authorization Adverse Event Reports of PF-07302048 (BNT162B2) Received Through 28-FEB-2021 (https://www.phmpt.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/reissue_5.3.6-postmarketing-experience.pdf) (a.k.a., "*5.3.6*"). The search criterion for this System Organ Class was "Vasculitides." **Vasculitis, a.k.a., vasculitides, is inflammation of a blood vessel or multiple blood vessels.** Small or large vessels may be involved, and symptom vary depending on organ involvement. **The inflammation can be related to a direct**

immune attack on the cells of the blood vessel or to deposits of complexes of antibody and an antigen (virus or other protein) that is not part of the blood vessel itself.

It is important to note that the adverse events (AEs) in the *5.3.6* document were reported to Pfizer for **only a 90-day period** starting on December 1, 2020, the date of the United Kingdom's public rollout of Pfizer's COVID-19 experimental mRNA "vaccine" product.

Highlights of this report include:

- **34 vasculitis adverse events were reported among 32 cases** (i.e., patients). **One adverse event was fatal.**
- **81% of vasculitis sufferers were women**, and 19% were men.
- Onset time from injection to symptom onset was <24 hours to 19 days, with **half occurring within three days of receiving the vaccine**.
- Systemic vasculitis is difficult to treat. **It often cannot be cured and can require permanently being on medication to manage it.**
- 32% of vasculitis adverse events were related to **skin rashes**, including cutaneous vasculitis, vasculitic rash, hypersensitivity vasculitis, and palpable purpura.
- **35% of these adverse events were marked as "not resolved"** at the end of the post-marketing period.
- Pfizer received reports of t**hree cases of Giant cell arteritis, a serious autoimmune disease of the large blood vessels** that can lead to blindness if not quickly treated.
- **Three cases of peripheral ischemia, inflammation of blood vessels to the point of impairing blood flow**, were reported.
- **Two instances of Behçet's syndrome – a type of vasculitis with mouth, skin, and genital sores, often accompanied by eye inflammation and blood clots –** were reported.
- **One instance of Takayasu's arteritis, a very serious and rare disease where the aorta and its main branches are typically inflamed –** was recorded.

Pfizer concluded, "This case review does not raise new safety issues. Surveillance will continue."

Please read this important report below.

DAILYCLOUT

War Room/DailyClout Pfizer Document Analysis

Post-Marketing Team Micro-Report 12:

Vasculitis SOC Review of 5.3.6

SOURCE:
https://www.phmpt.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/reissue5.3.6-postmarketing-experience.pdf

5.3.6 AE REPORTING PERIOD:

"Since the first temporary authorization for emergency supply under Regulation 174 in the UK (01 December 2020) and through 28 February 2021."

5.3.6 AE CASES/EVENTS:

TOTAL AE CASES: 42,086

TOTAL AE EVENTS: 158,893

ABBREVIATIONS:

5.3.6 : Pfizer source document

SOC : System Organ Class

AE : Adverse Event

AESI : Adverse Event of Special Interest

EUA : Emergency Use Authorization by FDA

PM : Post-Marketing

BNT162b2 : Pfizer's mRNA COVID-19 vaccine

SEQUELAE: an abnormal condition resulting from a previous disease, injury, or other trauma

AGE GROUPS defined in 5.3.6 (p. 25 footnote) :

Adult	18 - 64
Elderly	≥ 65
Child	2 - 11
Adolescent	12 - < 18
Infant	1 – 23 months

AUTHORS:

Dr Barbara Gehrett MD
Dr Joseph Gehrett MD
Dr Chris Flowers MD
Loree Britt

Post Marketing Team

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Vasculitic Events *Search criteria: Vasculitides HLT*	• Number of cases: 32 cases (0.08% of the total PM dataset), of which 26 medically confirmed and 6 non-medically confirmed; • Country of incidence: UK (13), France (4), Portugal, US and Spain (3 each), Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Slovakia and Costa rica (1 each); • Subjects' gender: female (26), male (6); • Subjects' age group (n=31): Adult (15), Elderly (16); • Number of relevant events: 34, of which 25 serious, 9 non-serious; • Reported relevant PTs: Vasculitis (14), Cutaneous vasculitis and Vasculitic rash (4 each), (3), Giant cell arteritis and Peripheral ischaemia (3 each), Behcet's syndrome and Hypersensitivity vasculitis (2 each) Palpable purpura, and Takayasu's arteritis (1 each); • Relevant event onset latency (n = 25): Range from <24 hours to 19 days, median 3 days; • Relevant event outcome: fatal (1), resolved/resolving (13), not resolved (12) and unknown (8). Conclusion: This cumulative case review does not raise new safety issues. Surveillance will continue

https://www.phmpt.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/04/reissue_5.3.6-postmarketiexperience.pdf

- **Adverse Events were reported to Pfizer during a 90-day period, following the December 1, 2020, public rollout of its COVID-19 experimental "vaccine" product.**
- **In the Pfizer 5.3.6 document, these AEs were categorized by System Organ Classes (SOC) – in other words, by systems in the body.**
- **32 cases were found, from multiple countries. 26 (81%) were female and 6 (19%) were male.**
- **15 were non-elderly adults, and 16 were elderly.**

The search criterion for this SOC was Vasculitides. **Vasculitis means an inflammation of blood vessels. The inflammation can be related to a direct immune attack on the cells of the blood vessel or to deposits of complexes of antibody and an antigen (virus or other protein) that is not part of the blood vessel itself.** Sometimes small blood vessels are involved, and other times large vessels are involved. Symptoms vary, depending on which organ the inflamed blood vessels feed.

Thirty-four adverse events were reported. Fourteen cases of unspecified vasculitis were recorded. Without further detail, it is impossible to draw conclusions about these 14 events, except to say that systemic vasculitis is not easy to treat and often cannot be cured but, instead, has to be **permanently** medicated to control. The 32 individuals had 34 relevant adverse events, with **25 (74%) classified as serious**.

Eleven AEs were related to skin rashes which were vasculitic in nature. These include: cutaneous vasculitis, vasculitic rash, hypersensitivity vasculitis, and palpable purpura. A vasculitic rash is often described as "palpable purpura," a slightly elevated bluish-red rash, often on the legs, related to disruption of small vessels.

One event was fatal.

Thirteen AEs are described as "resolved/resolving" but not broken down any further. **Twelve were "not resolved,"** and eight were outcome "unknown."

No mention is given for the outcome category of "resolved with sequelae," which appears in most of the other SOC outcome lists. Does this suggest some severe sequelae for this serious set of diseases?

The time from injection to symptom onset was noted for 25 adverse events.

This time ranged from < 24 hours to 19 days, **with half of AEs occurring within three days.**

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DAILYCLOUT

SOURCE:

https://www.phmpt.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/reissue_5.3.6-postmarketing-experience.pdf

Pfizer received reports of three cases of **Giant cell arteritis, a serious syndrome that causes headache and visual symptoms. It can lead to blindness in the affected eye if it is not recognized and treated quickly.** Giant cell arteritis is often associated with **polymyalgia rheumatica**, a debilitating condition that causes weakness, aching, and stiffness in the shoulders and hips. Polymyalgia rheumatica is much more common than Giant cell arteritis, but no cases of polymyalgia rheumatica were recorded in the musculoskeletal SOC. However, that SOC had 3,525 instances of arthralgia (joint aching); and Table 2 of 5.3.6 recorded 4,915 instances of myalgia (muscle aching), which might easily have included developing polymyalgia rheumatica.

Three cases of peripheral ischemia were reported. This indicates that blood vessels feeding an arm, leg or digit were inflamed enough to cause **impairment of blood flow**. This threatens the loss of the affected area, with gangrene and perhaps even amputation as a result.

Two instances of Behçet's syndrome were reported. Behçet's syndrome is an unusual form of vasculitis that has mouth, skin, and genital sores, often with eye inflammation (uveitis) and blood clots. These patients may have neurologic symptoms as well.

Finally, **one case of Takayasu's arteritis** is included. This is a **very serious and very rare condition**. The NIH website Genetic and Rare Diseases states that a population estimate of Takayasu's arteritis in the U.S. is **fewer than 5,000 cases in the entire country**. The blood vessels inflamed are usually the aorta and its main branches. Takayasu's is most common among women under 40. It is also a condition that may develop slowly and manifest itself well after the start of the inflammation of the blood vessels. The fact that one case of Takayasu's arteritis was described in the first 90 days of general use of the Pfizer product is very concerning.

Takayasu arteritis - About the Disease - Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center (nih.gov) Accessed 4.01.2023.

Pfizer's Conclusion:

This cumulative case review does not raise new safety issues.
Surveillance will continue.

NOTE: As of the date of this team report, no additional safety data have been publicly released.

Post-Marketing Team's CONCLUSION
RECALL this unsafe "vaccine."

Post Marketing Team

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