

vScience Bites Radio

*small bites you can remember
to bite them in the behind*

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PROBLEMATIC INGREDIENTS – PART 2

**We're going to change the vScienceBites course a little bit in July –
We're going to be discussing the Problematic Ingredients in vaccines.**

The theme for this month's vScience Bites: **Vaccination's Problematic Ingredients**. The topic for today: **What do you know about these chemicals?**

1. Problematic ingredients

On July 11, our first vScienceBites this month, we started the conversation about the problematic ingredients in vaccines. Most people have no idea what is really coming through that needle when a vaccination is given.

People may be familiar with a few of the chemicals in vaccines: polysorbate 80, formaldehyde, aluminum and mercury. In this week's Point to Ponder, we're going to examine two toxic chemicals that are never really talked about as ingredients in vaccines: **antibiotics** and **B-propranolol**.

2. History of chemicals: neomycin and B-propranolol

The mass production and use of penicillin began in 1945. With the availability of antibiotics, scientists started to use them in drug cultures that had eggs and animal cell, which are foreign proteins and are not sterile. In fact, they are often contaminated with stray bacteria.

The use antibiotics used in cell cultures has been debated for decades. Concerned scientists cautioned that the continual use of antibiotics could lead to resistant contaminants that could remain in the culture. The contaminants can then be injected into babies during routine vaccinations. Nonetheless, the use of antibiotics in cell cultures continues, and today, it is universally accepted.

There are 100s of antibiotics prescribed for humans and animals, with 8 different antibiotics used in vaccines. In this vScienceBites, we're going to focus on one antibiotic in particular: **neomycin**.

Neomycin is a powerful antibiotic mostly reserved for serious infections. Neomycin has been reported to cause **allergic and hypersensitivity reactions**.

Disturbingly, **18 vaccines contain neomycin**. You can print out this form and HIGHLIGHT the vaccines that contain neomycin.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf>

The MMR vaccine has 25 mcg of neomycin; this is 100 to 1000 times more than the amounts found in the other vaccines, where it is found in nanograms and picograms.

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The second chemical that is rarely, if ever, mentioned is **β -Propiolactone**

This compound is created by a reaction between formaldehyde and a carbon-cluster known as a ketene. It was once widely used to manufacture a compound used in paints and plastics. It was phased out in favor of **safer and less expensive alternatives**. β -Propiolactone is used in vaccines as a disinfectant.

Now, this is what is most disturbing: **Since 1999, β -propiolactone has been listed as a known human carcinogen**, based on sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals. B-propiolactone cause cancer from all routes of exposure.

- Oral exposure lead to stomach cancer
- Topical exposure lead to skin cancer and
- Sub Q injections caused fibrosarcoma, adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinomas at the injection site.

But what did the human studies show regarding carcinogenicity? You know the answer to this – right? No vaccine has ever been tested or carcinogenicity...and no epidemiological studies were identified that evaluated the relationship between human cancer and exposure specifically to β -propiolactone.

Vaccines that contain β -propiolactone are the flu shots: **Afluria and FluCelVax (made from Dog kidney cells)** and two different rabies vaccines – **Imovax and RabAvert**, given prophylactically to veterinarians.

Articles on Vaccine Allergies

Neomycin is just one of many ingredients in vaccines that can cause several types of allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis.

Jan. 2014: Journal– Clinical & Experimental Vaccine Research (Full Text)

“Vaccine Allergies” - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3890451/>

The vaccine components include active immunizing antigens, conjugating agents, preservatives, stabilizers, antimicrobial agents, adjuvants and culture media used in the preparation of the vaccine, as well as inadvertent contaminants that are introduced during vaccine handling.

Almost all the vaccine components can be considered as potential triggers of an allergic reaction. This article has a very extensive table worth looking at and downloading.

It is really worth while to read this paper – and see how they DOWNPLAY any type of allergic reaction. The actual number of persons who have a severe reaction is hidden by expressing the number as a percentage. To say “only 3%” has a reaction needs to be put into perspective. 3% of what number? 100,000? 1,000,000? Can you see now the 3% changes when put into perspective.

There are only a few monographs about Beta-propiolactone – even though ever government agency labels it as a “known carcinogen.” In this monograph, it says that, “The sata were last reviewed in IARC (1974) and the compound was classified in IARC Monographs Supplement 7 (1987).”

<https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono71-51.pdf>

5. Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation

- 5.1 Exposure data: The main use of β -propiolactone has been as an intermediate in the production of acrylic acid and its esters. **It has also been used for the sterilization of vaccines and blood products.**
- 5.2 **Human carcinogenicity data No data were available to the Working Group.**
- 5.3 Animal carcinogenicity data β -Propiolactone inhalation exposure and subcutaneous injection, producing local tumors..
- 5.5 Evaluation **There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of β -propiolactone. Overall evaluation β -Propiolactone is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).**

A Word about Mercury:

July, 2015: Journal – J of Epidemiology & Global Health. (full text)

“A longitudinal cohort study of the relationship between Thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccination and specific delays in development in the United States: Assessment of attributable risk and lifetime care costs.” <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210600615000647>

“The results of the present study confirm and extend previous epidemiological studies finding a significant relationship between exposure to **Thimerosal-containing childhood vaccines and an increased risk of specific delays in development.** It was observed, in the overall cohort and the cohorts separated by sex, that infants who received increased organic Hg (mercury) from thimerosal-containing hepatitis B vaccines, in comparison with infants who received no organic mercury within the first month of life, the first 2 months of life, and the first 6 months of life, **were significantly more likely to subsequently be diagnosed with specific delays in development.** Further, it was observed that there was a significant dose-dependent relationship between increasing

doses of organic Hg from hepatitis-B vaccines administered within the first 6 months of life and the eventual risk of a child being diagnosed with specific delays in development.”

COMMENT: This is one of the most critically important studies ever published showing the effect of injected mercury on a developing infant's brain.

Announcement:

Sale on 7-module Problematic Ingredients Course

- Regular price: \$39 each = \$273 if purchased individually
- **Bundled SPECIAL:** All 7 modules = **\$199** – go to www.VaccineU.com/JulySpecial