Adjuvants in Vaccines

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Print post

The Toxic Ingredients in Innoculations

Most people who vaccinate their children do not realize the kind of ingredients contained in vaccines—and even if they do know, they may not fully understand what that particular ingredient does or what it means. This article is written to help those individuals better understand what they are injecting into the bodies of their loved ones.

What prompted me to put this list together was the staggering number of people reporting adverse reactions to vaccines. I wanted to know why so many children experience many of the same reactions. What I found was that many of the adverse reactions fit into many of the side effects of many ingredients contained in vaccines. Please educate before you vaccinate! Don't wait for something bad to happen before you begin researching vaccines.

INGREDIENTS OF COMMON VACCINES

DTaP (Infanrix) (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	Aluminum Hydroxide, Bovine Extract, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Glutaraldehyde, 2-Phenoxyethanol, Polysorbate 80
DTaP	Aluminum Potassium Sulfate, Ammonium Sulfate, Bovine Extract, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Gelatin, Polysorbate 80, Sodium

DTaP (Tripedia)	Formaldehyde or Formalin, Gelatin, Polysorbate 80, Sodium Phosphate
DTaP/Hib (TriHIBit)	Aluminum Potassium Sulfate, Ammonium Sulfate, Bovine Extract, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Gelatin, Polysorbate 80, Sucrose
DTaP-IPV (Kinrix)	Aluminum Hydroxide, Bovine Extract, Formaldehyde, Lactalbumin Hydrolysate, Monkey Kidney Tissue, Neomycin Sulfate, Polymyxin B, Polysorbate 80
DTaP-HepB-IPV (Pediarix) (DTaP, Hep B and Polio)	Aluminum Hydroxide, Aluminum Phosphate, Bovine Protein, Lactalbumin Hydrolysate, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Glutaraldehyde, Monkey Kidney Tissue, Neomycin, 2-Phenoxyethanol, Polymyxin B, Polysorbate 80, Yeast Protein
DtaP-IPV/Hib (Pentacel) (DTaP, HIB and Polio)	Aluminum Phosphate, Bovine Serum Albumin, Formaldehyde, Glutaraldehyde, MRC-5 DNA and Cellular Protein, Neomycin, Polymyxin B Sulfate, Polysorbate 80, 2-Phenoxyethanol
Hib/Hep B (Comvax)	Amino Acids, Aluminum Hydroxyphosphate Sulfate, Dextrose, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Mineral Salts, Sodium Borate, Soy Peptone, Yeast Protein
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Cerverix)	3-O-desacyl-4’-monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL), Aluminum Hydroxide, Amino Acids, Insect Cell Protein, Mineral Salts, Sodium Dihydrogen Phosphate Dihydrate, Vitamins
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	Amino Acids, Amorphous Aluminum Hydroxyphosphate Sulfate, Carbohydrates, L-histidine, Mineral Salts, Polysorbate 80, Sodium Borate, Vitamins

(Gardasil)	
Influenza (Flulaval)	Egg Albumin (Ovalbumin), Egg Protein, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Sodium Deoxycholate, Phosphate Buffers, Thimerosal
Influenza (Fluvirin)	Beta-Propiolactone, Egg Protein, Neomycin, Polymyxin B, Polyoxyethylene 9-10 Nonyl Phenol (Triton N-101, Octoxynol 9), Thimerosal (multidose containers)
MMR (MMR-II)	Amino Acid, Bovine Albumin or Serum, Chick Embryo Fibroblasts, Human Serum Albumin, Gelatin, Glutamate, Neomycin, Phosphate Buffers, Sorbitol, Sucrose, Vitamins
MMRV (ProQuad)	Bovine Albumin or Serum, Gelatin, Human Serum Albumin, Monosodium L-glutamate, MRC-5 Cellular Protein, Neomycin, Sodium Phosphate Dibasic, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sorbitol, Sucrose, Potassium Phosphate Monobasic, Potassium Chloride, Potassium
Rotavirus (RotaTeq)	Cell Culture Media, Fetal Bovine Serum, Sodium Citrate, Sodium Phosphate Monobasic Monohydrate, Sodium Hydroxide Sucrose, Polysorbate 80
Rotavirus (Rotarix)	Amino Acids, Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Chloride, D-glucose, Dextran, Ferric (III) Nitrate, L-cystine, L-tyrosine, Magnesium Sulfate, Phenol Red, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Hydrogenocarbonate, Sodium Phosphate, Sodium L-glutamine, Sodium Pyruvate, Sorbitol, Sucrose, Vitamins, Xanthan
Tdap (Adacel) (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	Aluminum Phosphate, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Glutaraldehyde, 2-Phenoxyethanol

Tdap (Boostrix)	Aluminum Hydroxide, Bovine Extract, Formaldehyde or Formalin, Glutaraldehyde, Polysorbate 80
Varicella (Varivax) (Chicken Pox)	Bovine Albumin or Serum, Ethylenediamine-Tetraacetic Acid Sodium (EDTA), Gelatin, Monosodium L-Glutamate, MRC-5 DNA and Cellular Protein, Neomycin, Potassium Chloride, Potassium Phosphate Monobasic, Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, Sucrose

SOURCE: vaxtruth.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/cdc-vaccine-ingredients.pdf (http://vaxtruth.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/cdc-vaccine-ingredients.pdf)

This list gives an indication of the ingredients in common vaccines designed for children and young adults. Let's have a close look at some of the most common ones.

ALUMINUM

Aluminum is put into vaccines as an adjuvant to help them "work better" or to "enhance" them. Aluminum is present in food, air, water, and soil and is said to be harmless when swallowed because the body doesn't absorb it well. But aluminum put directly into the blood stream is another matter.

So what is the concern about injecting aluminum into the blood stream? We have a very good idea because of medical experience giving parenteral nutrition, the intravenous administration of nutrients, especially to people getting dialysis for kidney disease.

According to the FDA: "Aluminum may reach toxic levels with prolonged parenteral feeding . . . Research indicates that patients with impaired kidney function, including premature neonates [babies], who received parenteral levels of aluminum at greater

than 4 to 5 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day, accumulate aluminum at levels associated with central nervous system and bone toxicity. Tissue loading may occur at even lower rates of administration."[1]
Also, according to government documents, "Aluminum content in parenteral drug products could result in a toxic accumulation of aluminum in individuals receiving TPN therapy. Research indicates that neonates and patient populations with impaired kidney function may be at high risk of exposure to unsafe amounts of aluminum. Studies show that aluminum may accumulate in the bone, urine, and plasma of infants receiving TPN. Many drug products used in parenteral therapy may contain levels of aluminum sufficiently high to cause clinical manifestations . . . parenteral aluminum bypasses the protective mechanism of the GI tract and aluminum circulates and is deposited in human tissues. Aluminum toxicity is difficult to identify in infants because few reliable techniques are available to evaluate bone metabolism in . . . infants . . . Although aluminum toxicity is not commonly detected clinically, it can be serious in selected patient populations, such as neonates, and may be more common than is recognized."[2]

From these documents we learn that if a premature baby receives more than 10 mcg per day of aluminum in an IV, it can accumulate in their bones and brain, and can be toxic.

The FDA maximum requirements for aluminum received in an IV is 25 mcg per day. The suggested aluminum per kilogram of weight to give to a person is up to 5 mcg. Thus, a baby weighing five pounds should get no more than 11 mcg of aluminum.

Anything that has more than 25 mcg of aluminum per dose requires a label that says: "WARNING: This product contains aluminum that may be toxic. Aluminum may reach toxic levels with prolonged parenteral administration if kidney function is impaired. Premature neonates are particularly at risk because their kidneys are immature, and they require large amounts of calcium and phosphate solutions, which contain aluminum."[3]

There is no requirement for vaccines to carry this label and also no requirement to limit the maximum dosage to 25 mcg. As you can see in the chart below, all vaccines exceed the maximum allowable aluminum per day for babies, toddlers and children. At birth, most children are given the hepatitis B vaccination. The amount of aluminum

At birth, most children are given the hepatitis B vaccination. The amount of aluminum in the hepatitis B vaccine alone is almost fourteen times the amount of aluminum that is FDA-approved for an eight-pound baby.

At well-baby check-ups, it's common for two-month, four-month, and six-month appointments to include up to eight vaccinations, which add up to more than 1,000 mcg of aluminum! This amount isn't even safe for a three-hundred-fifty-pound adult. And many children get up to eight vaccinations per visit several times a year! By eighteen months, fully vaccinated babies have received almost 5000 mcg (5 milligrams) of highly neurotoxic aluminum into the bloodstream.

The counter argument is that in parenteral feeding, all the aluminum goes instantaneously into the circulation, while in vaccines only a portion goes into the circulatory system. Still, it is reasonable to question the safety of aluminum doses that are many times higher than those considered safe for parenteral feeding.

According to the FDA and the AAP (American Academy of Pediatrics), at more than the maximum required dose, aluminum builds up in the bones and brain and can be toxic. Aluminum can cause neurological harm, including cognitive impairment in healthy adults. Aluminum overdose can be fatal in patients with weak kidneys or kidney disorders or in premature babies. Could this be why the hepatitis B shot, given to infants at birth, has been linked to sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)?[4]

AMINO ACIDS AND PROTEINS INCLUDING ALBUMIN

What are amino acids? They are the building blocks of proteins, and they make up over three-quarters of the human body. So injecting amino acids into the body by way of vaccination is good, yes? Wrong.

Vaccines contain antigens, that is, a toxin or other foreign substance that induces an immune response in the body, especially the production of antibodies. Antigens are made from foreign proteins. These foreign proteins are produced from animals (like cows, monkeys and chickens) and also humans (human cells from aborted fetuses,

usually called diploid cells).

In order to benefit the body, foreign proteins from food such as meat, eggs or fish, require digestion in the gastrointestinal tract, where they are broken down into amino acids. If a foreign animal protein makes it into our bloodstream without this breakdown, as in people with leaky gut syndrome, the body may have an autoimmune response. By injecting things never meant to be in the bloodstream, we are not only bypassing our natural defenses but wrongly activating other defenses.

What happens when we inject amino acids and foreign animal and human protein into the body instead of first digesting the proteins to make amino acids naturally? We get autoimmune disorders like Addison's disease, celiac disease-sprue (gluten-sensitive enteropathy), dermatomyositis, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, pernicious anemia, reactive arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus and type I diabetes.

Also, many people have food allergies or food sensitivities associated with the proteins in eggs, wheat and milk, ingredients sometimes found in vaccines.

FORMALDEHYDE OR FORMALIN

I personally became aware of what formaldehyde is most commonly used for through our local mortician several years ago. After my son died, we met with the funeral directors to begin planning our son's funeral. During our grief-ridden conversations, we came to the conclusion that we needed to wait a week to have the funeral. My father-in-law had graciously offered to make his casket from scratch, and that takes time. Knowing the time constraints from death to burial (or at least what I thought I knew), I thought this might be an issue. The funeral director (also the head mortician) assured us it would not be a problem because the formalin used in the embalming process would preserve his precious little body so that we wouldn't need to worry about waiting a week. "What's formalin?" I asked. "Formaldehyde," he answered. Formalin is an aqueous, or watery, form of formaldehyde. When I learned that formaldehyde or formalin were ingredients in vaccines, I felt sick to my stomach.

Formaldehyde is toxic and is known to cause cancer. The International Agency for

Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies formaldehyde as a human carcinogen.[5]

In 2011, the National Toxicology Program, an interagency program of the Department of Health and Human Services, named formaldehyde as a known human carcinogen.[6] In addition, 10-20 percent of the general population may be susceptible to formaldehyde allergies and may react acutely at any exposure level.

Formaldehyde is oxidized to formic acid which leads to acidosis and nerve damage. Acidosis can be described as a condition in which the acidity of the body tissues and fluids is abnormally high. The liver and the kidneys may also be damaged.

BENZETHONIUM CHLORIDE

Benzethonium chloride (BC) is an antimicrobial agent used as a preservative in some vaccines. I have not found any evidence that BC has been tested on humans. However, the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) under section 11 indicates that BC is toxic when inhaled or ingested and is also hazardous to human skin. Based on animal testing, it may cause mutations in genetic information and also cause cancer.

According to the MSDS, the side effects of ingesting BC include seizures, coma, respiratory depression, central nervous system depression, convulsions, and urinary system reaction.

Raise your hand if you agree BC should be tested more thoroughly. After all, we are injecting our children with this.

GLUTARALDEHYDE

Glutaraldehyde is an organic compound that is used to disinfect medical and dental equipment. In vaccines it serves as a chemical preservative. Studies show that exposure to glutaraldehyde can cause asthma, allergic reactions, induced respiratory issues and diarrhea.[7]

HUMAN-DERIVED PROTEINS

HUMAN-DERIVED PROTEINS

Now let's look at MRC-5, DNA and human serum albumin, all of which derive from either human tissue or human blood.

In 1964, during an outbreak of rubella, some doctors urged women who had been exposed to the rubella virus to abort their pregnancy.[8] Most people, especially children, don't show any symptoms of rubella, while some may get a rash all over their body. Rubella becomes dangerous when a pregnant woman is exposed to the virus because it has the potential to cause severe abnormalities in the child. From one of these aborted children that had been exposed to rubella virus, doctors developed a virus strain known as RA/27/3: Rubella; Abortus; twenty-seventh aborted fetus; third tissue explant. In other words, it took twenty-six aborted infants to get the right strain. The virus was then cultivated on the lung tissue of another aborted child, and this child became known as WI-38— Wister Institute 38. WI -38 was an infant girl at three months gestation. Ironically, the Japanese, years before the first aborted infant was used to extract the rubella virus, proved that the virus can be taken from a living child simply by swabbing his throat.

In the 1970s, a second human cell line was created from an infant boy at fourteen weeks gestation and became known as MRC-5. WI-38 and MRC-5 are the most widely used cell lines to make vaccinations. Labs currently use these two cell lines, as well as new sources (that is, new aborted infants) to create new vaccines.

The use of tissue from aborted infants has caused heated debate because it is ethically questionable. Pro-life groups, which include many churches and parents whose morals condemn profiting from aborted infants, continue to fight the pharmaceutical companies to produce vaccines that do not contain this tissue, which we know is possible. Vaccines can be made from other sources.

Vaccines also contain DNA, which is harvested from aborted infants. As adjuvants in vaccines, one hundred million bits and strands of human DNA are allowed per dose.

When our cells die, they go through a process called apoptosis, which breaks down the DNA in the cell so that it is not released into the bloodstream. But vaccines do put DNA into the bloodstream, with unknown effects.

Human serum albumin is a stabilizing protein made from human blood donated by screened donors. We already discussed above why injecting a protein directly into the body is dangerous.

We have human DNA, human cell lines from aborted infants and protein from human blood in twenty-three commonly used vaccines. When we need a blood transfusion, or a blood donation of some kind, what is absolutely required? A match, correct? For example, if a person with type O blood receives type A+ blood, the outcome is fatal. There are rules of science that cannot be crossed regarding DNA and blood. It is imperative to be tested when receiving any type of tissue or blood to ensure that a fatal blood or tissue type isn't put into your body.

So we are justified in asking, how many of you or your children were given a blood test before receiving vaccinations? We all know the answer to that. It doesn't happen. The outcome of mixing and not matching human blood and tissue can be disastrous. Remember that every one of those three ingredients contains human DNA. Even after the protein is extracted from human blood, DNA remains.

When vaccine makers took most thimerosal out of most vaccines (with the exception of flu shots, which still widely contain thimerosal), they began making some vaccines using human tissue. A study by Dr. Helen Ratajczak found that the increase in autism corresponds to the introduction of human DNA to the MMR vaccine. Ratajczak also notes that an additional increased spike in autism occurred in 1995 with the advent of growing chicken pox virus in human fetal tissue.[9]

THIMEROSAL

Thimerosal is a preservative containing approximately 50 percent mercury. Mercury is the second most poisonous element known to man (next to uranium and its derivatives). When someone says, "Mercury!" we immediately think of the news stories about the child at school who broke a thermometer in biology class and the hazmat team was called in. All the students were in peril. Hazmat teams are called in for less mercury than the amount contained in one vaccine![10]

Thimerosal prevents bacteria growth in multi-use vaccines. It was removed from many vaccines in 2004—at which time more vaccines containing aluminum were added to the schedule, while mercury-laden flu vaccines were then recommended for infants, and two years later for pregnant women, Mercury is also used in the vaccine creation process and then through a purification procedure it is "removed;" however, in some vaccines,"trace" amounts are left.

So how much does "trace" mean? The numbers below put this into perspective:

• 2 ppb mercury is the mandated limit in drinking water;
• 200 ppb mercury in liquid waste renders it a toxic hazard;
• 2,000 ppb mercury in flu vaccines labeled "trace" amount;[17]
• 50,000 ppb mercury in multi-dose flu vaccines given to infants, pregnant women and everyone else.

So even a thimerosal-free vaccine that contains a "trace" amount of mercury contains 2,000 ppb, an order of magnitude more than the amount considered toxic in liquid waste.

Mercury is toxic to the nervous system. Please watch the video called "How Mercury Causes Brain-Neuron Degeneration" from the University of Calgary.[11] Mercury not only stunts neurological growth, it actually reverses it, or destroys it.

YEAST EXTRACT AND MSG

Yeast extract is a common name used for various forms of processed yeast. Many people have yeast allergies, and vaccines can induce an anaphylactic response due to the yeast. Moreover, all yeast extract contains MSG.

Many people have either an allergy or a sensitivity to MSG. Conditions caused by MSG include migraine headaches, sleeping disorders, irritable bowel syndrome, asthma, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Lou Gehrig's disease, attention deficit disorder, seizures, stroke and anaphylactic reaction.

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Even when a vaccine does not contain yeast extract, it will probably still contain MSG or glutamic acid, because the nutrient base on which vaccines are grown can contain up to 10 percent glutamic acid.

EGG PROTEIN

We have already discussed why injecting protein directly into the bloodstream is harmful. Aside from that, individuals allergic to eggs can have a serious reaction to vaccines that contain egg protein. What's interesting is that many parents don't know that vaccines contain egg products, and doctors virtually never reveal that information, even when they know that vaccines contain egg products. When a child with an egg allergy has a reaction to a vaccine, doctors often deny even the possibility that the vaccine caused the reaction.

CETYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE (CTMB)

Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide is a cationic surfactant. It's used for many things, including as a buffer solution for extracting DNA. According to its Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) we find out that CTMB is labeled as "hazardous." It is a skin irritant, a serious eye irritant, hazardous if inhaled and harmful if swallowed. It may cause respiratory irritation, and it is dangerous to the environment, particularly to aquatic life.

In almost all cases of any kind of contact with CTMB, the MSDS advises contacting a medical professional. It warns that CTMB should never touch any part of the human body—yet vaccine manufacturers are allowed to include it in vaccines.

Under Section 8, Exposure Controls/personal protection, the MSDS advises to keep CTMB away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed, to remove all soiled and contaminated clothing immediately, to wash hands before breaks and at the end of work, and to avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

This sounds like some pretty serious stuff, and millions of children and adults are getting this injected into their bodies.

In the “general information” for CTMB, the MSDS explains that “Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours” and the patient should be observed for up to forty-eight hours after coming into contact with it.

How many children have a reaction to a vaccine that isn’t immediate or even on the first day? Thousands. And yet if the reaction isn’t immediate, medical professional are even quicker to dismiss the possibility of a vaccine reaction.

2-PHENOXYETHANOL

2-phenoxyethanol is used as an antibacterial agent in vaccines. According to the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet), we find that it is toxic if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It is a severe skin and eye irritant, and it may cause reproductive defects.[12]

According to the EPA data sheets, it has been shown to cause chromosomal changes and genetic mutations in tests, as well as testicular atrophy and interference with reproductivity in mice.[13]

The known side effects of 2-phenoxyethanol exposure are headache, shock, convulsions, weakness, kidney damage, cardiac failure, kidney failure and death.

POLYSORBATE 80

Polysorbate 80 (brand names include Alkest, Canarcel and Tween) is a nonionic surfactant, a compound that lowers the surface tension between two liquids or between a liquid and a solid. Surfactants may act as detergents, wetting agents, emulsifiers, foaming agents and dispersants. In vaccines, polysorbate 80 helps disperse all the ingredients—including aluminum and mercury—evenly in the liquid.

They key danger of polysorbate 80 is that it assists in the delivery of compounds—

including mercury and aluminum—across the blood-brain barrier (BBB). The blood-brain barrier is weak and easily trespassed during the first two or three years of life and often during the senior years. In other age groups the BBB normally restricts passage of substances from the bloodstream. But an article by pediatrician Dr. Lawrence Palevsky suggests that, even for the latter, polysorbate 80 in vaccines may allow other vaccine ingredients to enter the brain.[14]

When used as a vaccine emulsifier, numerous studies confirm that polysorbate 80 can increase cell permeability, damage and bursting. Furthermore, after injection it can quickly break down into sorbitol and ethylene oxide. The sorbitol may increase the risk of diabetes as well as cell death, mitochondrial failure and DNA fragmentation. The Hazardous Substances Data Bank of the U.S. National Library of Medicine warns that sorbitol "is not to be injected."

Injected polysorbate 80 has also been shown to abruptly change heart function. A statement about a drug used to treat anemia related to chronic kidney disease and chemotherapy warns: "Clinical studies have shown darbepoetin alfa (polysorbate 80) to increase the risk of serious side effects (eg, blood clots, stroke, heart attack, heart failure) and death in some cases. It has also been shown to shorten overall survival and/or increase the risk of tumor growth or recurrence in patients with certain types of cancer."[15]

Another problem is that polysorbate 80 can cause hypersensitivity reactions and anaphylaxis. And it is particularly risky in infants. Furthermore, its risk is increased when polymyxin B, another vaccine ingredient, is present.

An article by Joseph Mercola, DO suggests it might cause infertility too.[16] He informs us about "a Slovakian study published in the journal Food and Chemical Toxicology in 1993." The researchers injected female rats with Tween 80 (in 1, 5 or 10 percent aqueous solution), on days four through seven after birth. They discovered that Tween 80 accelerated the rats' maturation, prolonged the estrous cycle, decreased the weight of the uterus and ovaries, and caused damage to the lining of the uterus indicative of chronic estrogenic stimulation. The rats' ovaries were also damaged, with degenerative follicles and no corpora lutea (a mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine tissue that forms immediately after ovulation). Such severe deformities to the ovary can lead to infertility."

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Vaccines containing polysorbate 80 include DTaP, Rotavirus and Gardasil.

BIOCHEMICAL WARFARE

Given the many toxic ingredients in vaccines, there is no other way to describe the modern practice of vaccination but as biochemical warfare. No wonder we are seeing so many terrible reactions to innoculations. Parents really only have one choice if they want to protect their children: don't vaccinate.

This article first appeared at vaxtruth.org/2011/08/vaccine-ingredients/ (http://vaxtruth.org/2011/08/vaccine-ingredients/).

SIDEBARS

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ALUMINUM PER DAY FOR INTRAVENOUS PARENTERAL FEEDING

8-pound, healthy baby	18.16 mcg
15-pound, healthy baby	34.05 mcg
30-pound, healthy toddler	68.1 mcg
50-pound, healthy child	113 mcg
150-pound adult	340.5 mcg
350-pound adult	794.5 mcg

ALUMINUM CONTENT OF VACCINES GIVEN TO CHILDREN, PER SHOT

Hib (PedVaxHib brand only)	225 mcg
Hepatitis B	250 mcg
DTaP	170 to 625 mcg
Pneumococcus	125 mcg
Hepatitis A	250 mcg
HPV	225 mcg
Pentacel	30 mcg
Pediarix	850 mcg

SIDE EFFECTS OF FORMALDEHYDE EXPOSURE

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alteration of tissue proteins
anemia
apathy
asthma
blood in urine
body aches
cardiac impairment, palpitations
and arrhythmias
central nervous system depression
changes in higher cognitive functions
chest pains and tightness
colds
coma
constipation
convulsions
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depression
destruction of red blood cells
diarrhea
difficulty concentrating
disorientation
dizziness
ear aches
eczema
emotional upsets
fatigue
fetal asphyxiation
flu-like or cold-like illness
formation of antibodies urinary tract
infection
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gastrointestinal inflammation
headaches
hyperactivity
hypomenstrual syndrome
immune system sensitizer
impaired (short) attention span
inability to recall words and names
inconsistent IQ profiles
irritability
jaundice
retarded speech pattern
schizophrenic-type symptoms
sensitivity to sound
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LIVE VIRUS VACCINES

Vaccines are made using several different processes. They may contain live viruses that have been attenuated (weakened or altered); inactivated or killed organisms or viruses; inactivated toxins (for bacterial diseases where toxins generated by the bacteria, and not the bacteria themselves, cause illness); or merely segments of the

pathogen (this includes both subunit and conjugate vaccines). People getting live virus vaccines can and do spread the disease for up to several weeks after receiving the innoculant. Live virus vaccines include:

Influenza (nasal spray)
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR combined vaccine)
Rotavirus
Varicella (chickenpox)

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About Megan Pond