Generation 1: CDC’s Unpublished Verstraeten Study on Hep B Showed Dramatic Increased Risk of Autism (7.6X), Sleep Disorders (5X), Speech Disorders (2.1X) and Neurodevelopmental Disorders (1.8X)

CDC UNPUBLISHED DATA OBTAINED BY FOIA

"The relative risk (RR) of developing a neurologic development disorder was 1.8 (95% confidence intervals [CI] = 1.1-2.8) when comparing the highest exposure group at 1 month of age (cumulative dose > 25 µg) to the unexposed group. Within this group we also found an elevated risk for the following disorders: autism (RR 7.6, 95% CI=1.8-31.5), nonorganic sleep disorder (RR 5.0, 95% CI=1.6-15.9), and speech disorders (RR 2.1, 95% CI=1.1-4.0)."
DTP and Tetanus Vaccinations Increase the Odds of Allergies (1.63X) in Children

Relative Odds Between Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Children

“The odds of having had any allergy-related respiratory symptom in the past 12 months was 63% greater among vaccinated subjects than unvaccinated subjects. Conclusions: DTP or tetanus vaccination appears to increase the risk of allergies and related respiratory symptoms in children and adolescents.”
Hepatitis B Vaccines Increase the Odds for Special Education by 8.63X

Abstract
This study investigated the association between vaccination with the Hepatitis B triple series vaccine prior to 2000 and developmental disability in children aged 1-9 years (n = 1824), proxied by parental report that their child receives early intervention or special education services (EIS). National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2000 data were analyzed and adjusted for survey design by Taylor Linearization using SAS version 9.1 software, with SAS callable SUDAAN version 9.0.1. The odds of receiving EIS were approximately nine times as great for vaccinated boys (n = 46) as for unvaccinated boys (n = 7), after adjustment for confounders. This study found statistically significant evidence to suggest that boys in United States who were vaccinated with the triple series Hepatitis B vaccine, during the time period in which vaccines were manufactured with thimerosal, were more susceptible to developmental disability than were unvaccinated boys.

Boys Receiving Special Education in Vaccinated vs. Unvaccinated Sample

Proportion Receiving Special Education Services

“The odds of receiving EIS were approximately nine times as great for vaccinated boys (n=46) as for unvaccinated boys (n=7) after adjustment for confounders.”
Hepatitis B Vaccines in Male Newborns Increased the Odds of Autism 3X

Published Nov 2010

"Boys vaccinated as neonates had threefold greater odds for autism diagnosis compared to boys never vaccinated or vaccinated after the first month of life. Non-Hispanic white boys were 64% less likely to have autism diagnosis relative to nonwhite boys. Findings suggest that U.S. male neonates vaccinated with the hepatitis B vaccine prior to 1999 (from vaccination record) had a threefold higher risk for parental report of autism diagnosis compared to boys not vaccinated as neonates during that same time period. Nonwhite boys bore a greater risk.”
"There was no statistically significant difference in the risk of confirmed seasonal influenza infection between recipients of TIV or placebo."

"TIV recipients had higher risk of confirmed non-influenza respiratory virus infection."
DTP increases mortality in girls 10X.

Relative Risk for Mortality of Vaccinated vs. Unvaccinated, DTP Vaccine

"DTP vaccinations were associated with increased infant mortality even though there was no vaccine-induced herd immunity. When unvaccinated controls were normal children who had not yet been eligible for vaccination, mortality was 5 times higher for DTP-vaccinated children. "All currently available evidence suggests that DTP vaccine may kill more children from other causes than it saves from diphtheria, tetanus, or pertussis."
“Vaccination (i.e., receipt of one of more of the recommended vaccines) was significantly associated with NDD, while preterm birth without vaccination was not. Preterm birth coupled with vaccination, however, was associated with a synergistic increase in the odds of NDD, suggesting the possibility that vaccination could precipitate adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in preterm infants. These results provide clues to the epidemiology and causation of NDD but question the safety of current vaccination programs for preterm infants.”
Vaccination Increases Risk of Allergic Rhinitis (30X), Allergy (3.1X), ADHD (4.2X), Autism (4.2X), Eczema (2.9X), Learning Disability (5.2X) and Neurodevelopmental Disorders (3.7X)

Journal of Translational Science
Research Article
Pilot comparative study on the health of vaccinated and unvaccinated 6- to 12-year-old U.S. children

Abstract
Vaccinations have prevented millions of infectious illnesses, hospitalizations and deaths among U.S. children, yet the long-term health outcomes of the vaccination schedule remain uncertain. Studies have been commissioned by the U.S. Institute of Medicine to address this question. To study adverse events in vaccinated and unvaccinated children on a broad range of health outcomes, and to determine whether an association was found between vaccination and neurodevelopmental disorders (NDD), if any, that might be significant after adjustment for other measured factors. A non-selective study of children at home was carried out in collaboration with homeschool associations in four U.S. states: Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oregon. Mothers were asked to complete an anonymous online questionnaire to their 6- to 12-year-old children with respect to pregnancy-related factors, birth history, vaccination, physician-diagnosed illness, medications used, and health services. NDD, a defined diagnostic measure, was defined as having one or more of the following three closely-related diagnoses: learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, and Autism Spectrum Disorder. A control sample of 60 children followed a similar diagnosis. Of the 271 (30X) were vaccinated. The vaccinated were more likely than the unvaccinated to have been diagnosed with chickenpox and pertussis, but not more likely to have been diagnosed with pneumonia, asthma, allergies, and NDD. After adjustment, vaccination, male gender, and pernicious birth remained significantly associated with NDD. However, this adjusted model with statistical analysis, vaccination but not pernicious birth remained associated with NDD. The interaction of pertussis and vaccination associated with an increased odds of NDD (95% CI 2.18, 6.35). In conclusion, vaccinated homeschooled children were found to have a higher rate of allergies and NDD than unvaccinated homeschooled children. While vaccination remained significantly associated with NDD, this controlling for other factors, pernicious birth coupled with vaccination associated with an apparent energetic increase in the odds of NDD. Further research involving larger, better-controlled studies are needed in order to optimize the impact of vaccines.

Published April 2017

“In this pilot study of vaccinated and unvaccinated homeschool children, reduced odds of chickenpox and whooping cough were found among the vaccinated, as expected, but unexpectedly increased odds were found for many other physician-diagnosed conditions.”