



WHITE PAPER - POLIO

Abstract

The whitepaper covers disease overview, prevalence, vaccines & vaccine safety, side effects, lawsuits, media coverage of vaccine injuries

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1. Disease overview, prevalence, and mortality rate

1.1. What is polio?

According to modern medicine, virus is a cause of polio and polio is communicable, although as the reader will note in this document there are alternative views to this viewpoint too. A deeper look at the literature suggests toxicological underpinnings such as insecticide and pesticide use triggering nervous system disorders, as well as medical interventions such as intramuscular injections that trigger nervous system disorders that have led to clinical diagnosis of polio. It is an illness caused that mainly affects nerves in the spinal cord or brain stem.

- About 95% of polio infections have no symptoms (asymptomatic).¹
- In noticeable cases, polio can cause low-grade fever, sore throat, and other flu-like symptoms. After several days of initial symptoms, some people develop stiffness of the neck, back, or legs.²

The first modern account of something resembling polio was in 1789. A physician named Michael Underwood described an illness in children he called “Debility of the Lower Extremities.” He attributed it to teething and foul bowels.³

Polio can be also caused by neurotoxins like DDT⁴ and arsenic, heavy metals, other neurotoxins, tonsil operations, and any kind of injection.

DDT poisoning can cause polio⁵.

The kind of visible polio witnessed earlier was due to the use of high quantities of DDT in agriculture and malaria eradication programs. When DDT was phased out these cases disappeared. It was known as anterior horn paralysis.

DDT causes poliomyelitis⁶

- DDT induces symptoms that can be indistinguishable from poliomyelitis.⁷
- DDT toxicity is linked to anterior horn spinal damage, respiratory failure spasm, flaccid paralysis⁸

The below graph shows the connection between polio incidence and DDT production and has been referenced from:

<https://www.westonaprice.org/wp-content/uploads/polio2a.gif#.XezPUd-26p4.link>

¹ <https://physiciansforinformedconsent.org/cdc-pink-book-11th-edition-poliomyelitis-2009-p-232>.

² <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/polio.pdf>

³ https://archive.org/details/b28771254_0001

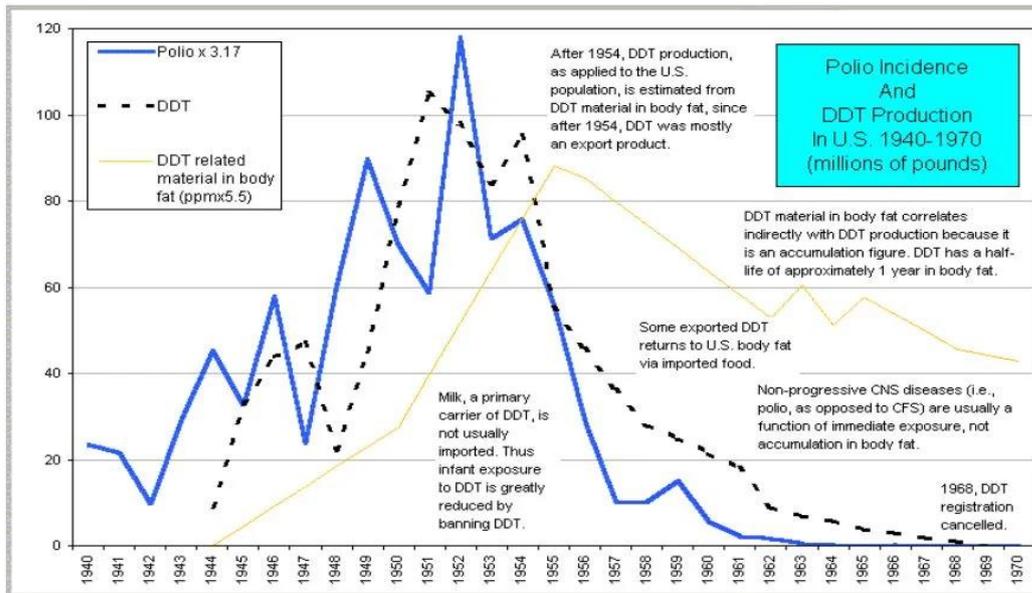
⁴ <https://harvoa.org/polio/overview.htm>

⁵ <https://vratesh.substack.com/p/the-other-side-of-indias-polio-eradication#%C2%A7using-a-consistent-definition-theres-no-evidence-polio-was-eradicated>

⁶ <https://rodneydodson000.medium.com/what-you-didnt-know-about-polio-26d20cba98e5>

⁷ Biskind M., 1949. DDT Poisoning and the Elusive “Virus X:” A New cause for Gastroenteritis.” *Am J Dig Dis.* Vol 16 Num 3. Pp 79 -84.

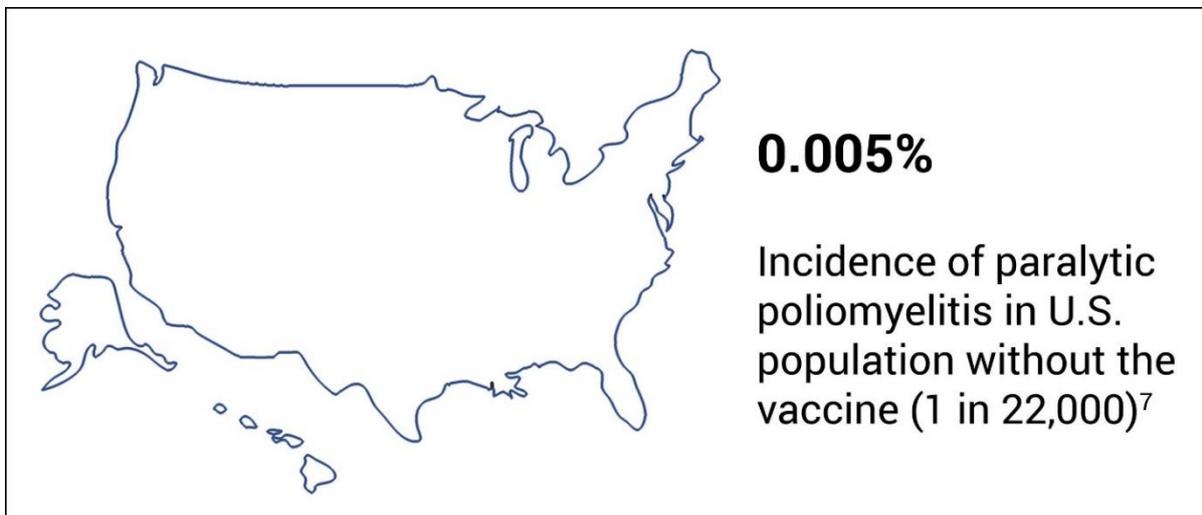
⁸ Burgess F and Cameron GR. The Toxicity of D.D.T. *Br Med J.* 1945 Jun 23;1(4407):865–71. PMID 20786134



Arsenic use caused paralysis and was recorded as Polio.⁹

Polio can be caused by other reasons as well, improper injections, tonsil operations, and heavy metals can trigger polio.

Prior to 1955, before the introduction of the polio vaccine, paralytic poliomyelitis was a disease of low incidence. Cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in about 1 in 22,000 (0.005%) in the U.S. population.¹⁰



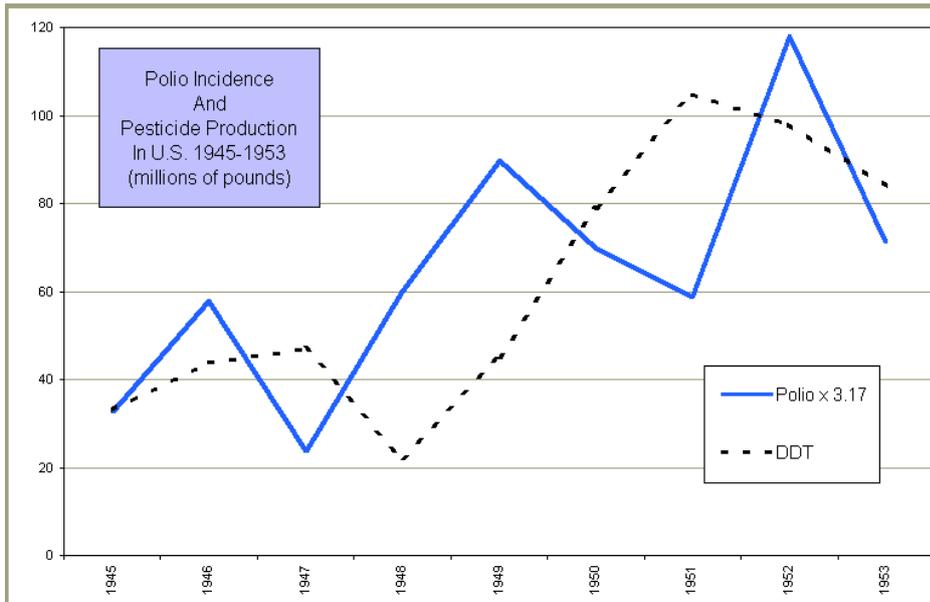
Polio ended in the 1950s when they stopped using DDT on children. Like the 1890s pesticide, DDT also caused leaky gut and allowed many different dangerous viruses into the spinal cord, paralyzing many children.^{11 12}

⁹ <https://www.lead.org.au/lanv10n3/lanv10n3-7.html>

¹⁰ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33003480/>

¹¹ https://twitter.com/gyan_chakshu/status/1580001958152527872

¹² <https://www.westonaprice.org/health-topics/environmental-toxins/pesticides-and-polio-a-critique-of-scientific-literature/#gsc.tab=0>

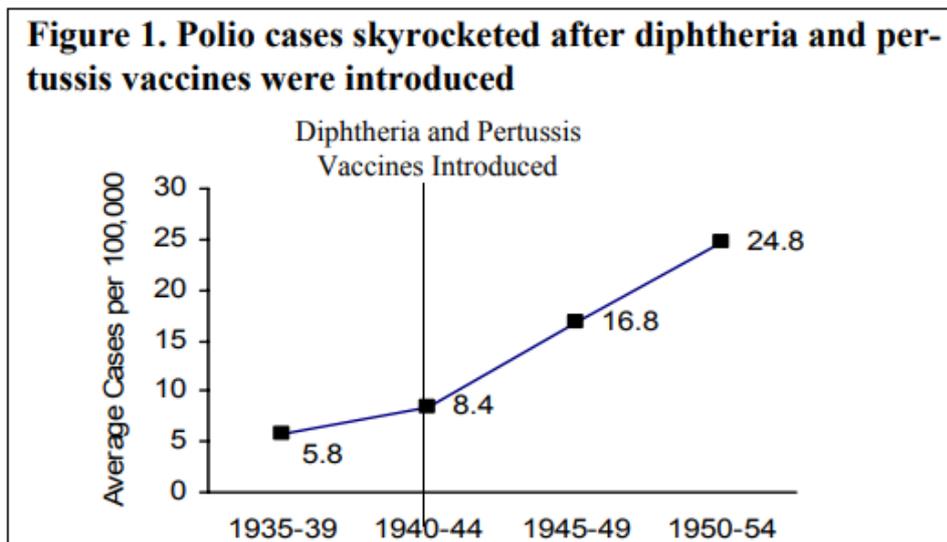


The Poison Cause of Poliomyelitis And Obstructions To Its Investigation¹³

The disease that we now know as poliomyelitis was not designated as such until about the middle of the 19th Century. Prior to that, it was designated by many different names at various times and in different localities.^{1,2} The simple designations, paralysis, palsy and apoplexy, were some of the earliest names applied to what is now called poliomyelitis.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Vaccines and Explosion of Polio^{14 15}

Observations by Dr Bertram McLoskey found a relationship between combined whooping cough and Diphtheria injections and cases of poliomyelitis^{16 17}



¹³ <http://www.whale.to/a/scobey2.html>

¹⁴ <https://t.co/RW0NgJP50o>

¹⁵ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.5694/j.1326-5377.1951.tb56369.x>

¹⁶ <https://twitter.com/awakenindiamov/status/1659217866791452673>

¹⁷ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/47840765?searchTerm=>

The Relation Of Prophylactic Inoculations To The Onset Of Poliomyelitis¹⁸

Evidence is presented of the closed correspondence between the presumed natural incubation period of poliomyelitis and the interval between inoculation and onset of poliomyelitis.

In 1950, British Medical Association identified a link between combined diphtheria & whooping cough vaccines and explosion of polio cases¹⁹.

Several investigators have reported the occurrence poliomyelitis within a few weeks after injection of some antigen. Martin in England noted 25 cases in which paralysis of a single limb occurred within 28 days of injection of antigen into that limb, and two cases following penicillin injections.

In Australia, McCloskey, during a study of the 1949 outbreak, recorded 38 cases that developed within 30 days of an antigen injection, finding an association between the site of paralysis and that of the recently antecedent injection. His findings, contrary to Martin's suggested a greater association with pertussis vaccine than with other antigens.

Geffen, studying the 1949 poliomyelitis cases in London, observed 30 patients who had received an antigen within four weeks, noting also that the paralysis involved especially the extremity into which the injection had been given. In a subsequent survey of 33 administrative areas in England, Hill and Knowelden found 42 children who had been immunized within a month [of injections]...Banks and Beale³ observed 14 cases that followed within two months after immunization noting also a correlation between site of injection and location of paralysis, as well as increased severity of residual paralysis...In the discussion of this problem during the April 1950 meeting of the Royal Society of medicine, Burnett and others stressed the apparent relationship to multiple antigens containing a pertussis component". [undoubtedly reflecting the increasing use of pertussis-containing vaccines].²⁰

Paralytic and non-paralytic polio

Non-paralytic poliomyelitis may cause aseptic meningitis, a swelling of the area around the brain. It causes more symptoms than abortive poliomyelitis.

Nonparalytic polio (NPP) is commonly thought to be synonymous with "abortive polio," in which the poliovirus neither entered the central nervous system nor damaged neurons.²¹

Paralytic poliomyelitis happens when poliovirus attacks the brain and spinal cord.

The paralysis of polio was caused by many different viruses—not just one. According to Forrest Meredy, it started happening in the 1890s²² when they started coating everything in a new pesticide. It caused leaky guts & allowed these viruses to reach the spinal cord.

1.2. What is the polio mortality rate?

Before the introduction of the polio vaccine about 1 in 190,000 or 0.0005% of children at normal risk contracted polio that was fatal or led to permanent paralysis.²³

¹⁸ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.5694/j.1326-5377.1951.tb56369.x>

¹⁹ <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00041414.htm>

²⁰ <https://www.bmj.com/content/344/bmj.e2398/rr/578260>

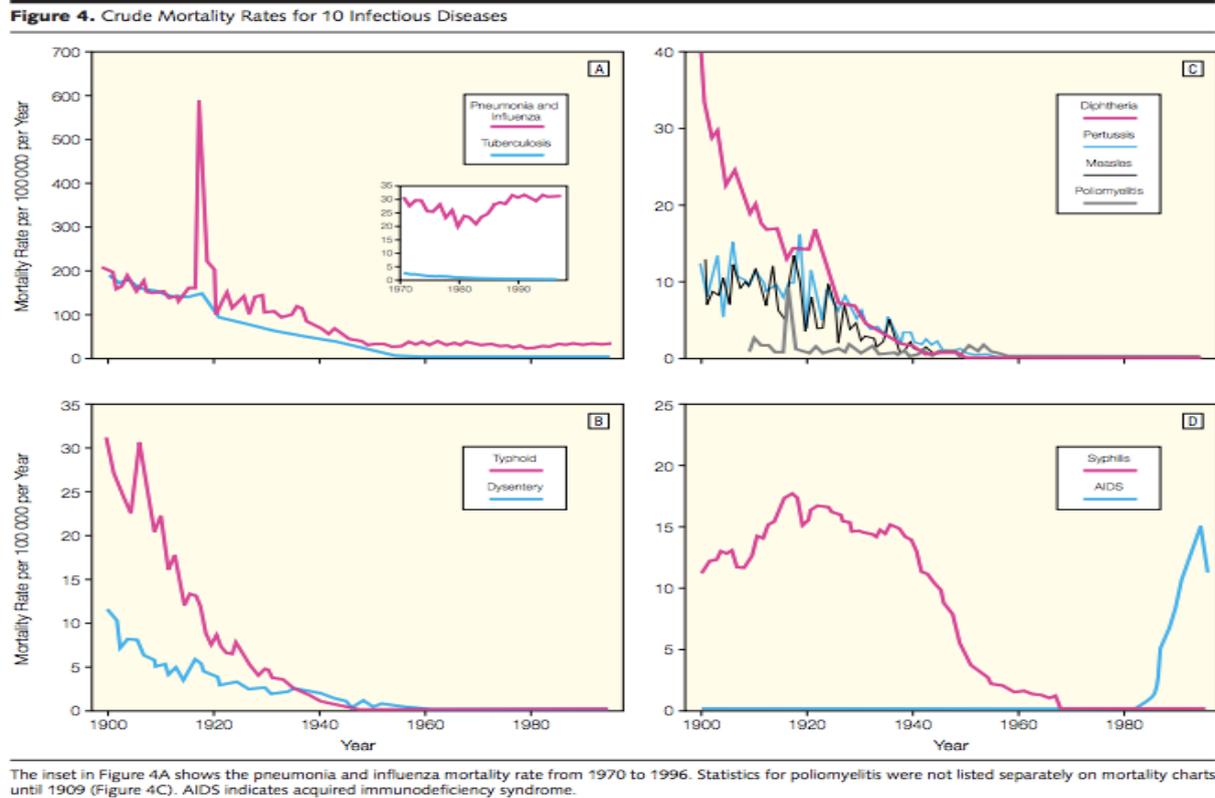
²¹ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10678596/>

²² <https://x.com/forrestmaready/status/1255265775620960257?s=20>

²³ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33003480/>

Mortality risk from polio vaccine induced non polio acute flaccid paralysis is twice compared to wild polio infection.²⁴

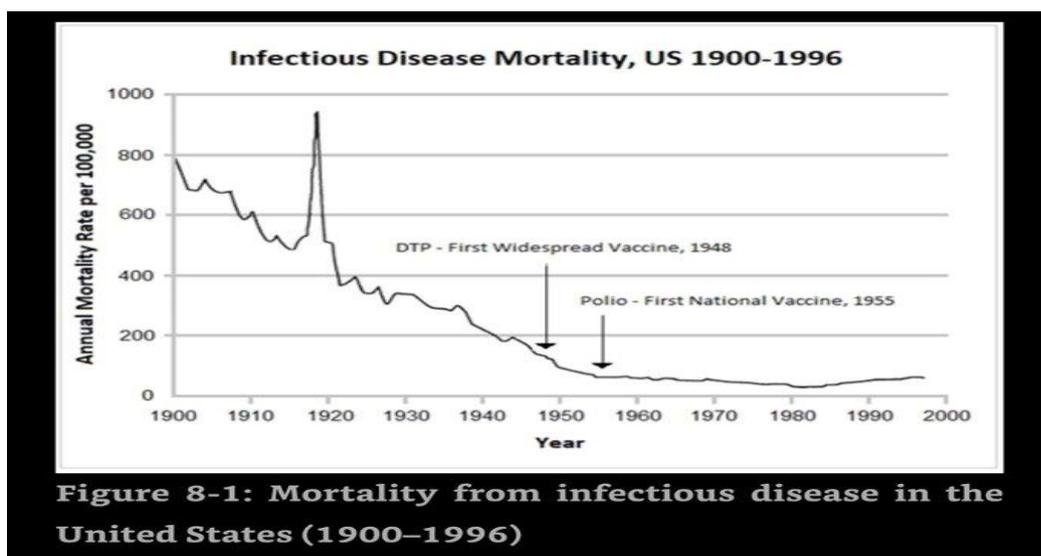
Infectious disease mortality from measles, pertussis, diphtheria, polio became statistically insignificant by 1955 - decades before 95% of today's vaccines became available.²⁵



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JAMA, January 6, 1999—Vol 281, No. 1 65

Cumulative overall rate of Infectious Disease Mortality from 1900-1996 were on a steady decline before any vaccines were in widespread use.²⁶



²⁴ <https://d1101.zlibcdn.com/dtoken/b13f1ab5e103550883d07f081dce899f#page187>

²⁵ <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2585966>

²⁶ <https://t.co/bCmV4eB7dp>

1.3. How has the definition of polio changed over time?²⁷

After the introduction of the vaccine in the 50s, the definition of polio underwent changes. Medical conditions such as aseptic meningitis & transverse myelitis were no longer classified as polio.

AFP is clinically indistinguishable from polio. Before 1997²⁸, all cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) were classified as polio.

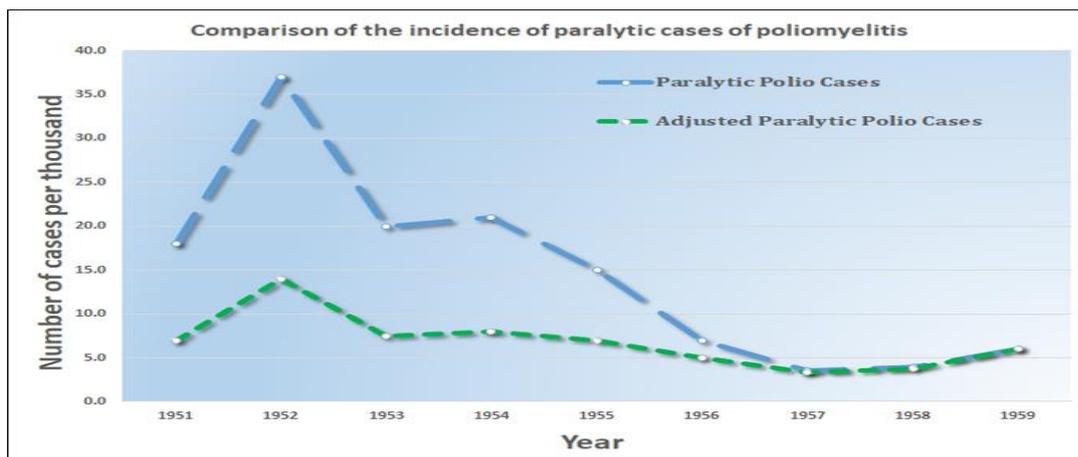
The introduction of the oral polio vaccine has led to an inexplicable increase in cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), particularly in developing countries such as India, Afghanistan & Pakistan^{29 30}

Definition and manipulation of numbers^{31,32}

The definition of polio also has changed. Several diseases which were often diagnosed as polio are now classified as aseptic meningitis or illnesses caused by one of the Coxsackie or Echo viruses. The number of polio cases in 1961 cannot accurately be compared with those in, say 1952, because the criteria for diagnosis have changed.

Changing diagnostic criteria can create the illusions of success. In the case of the Salk polio vaccine, Adjusted Paralytic Cases: adjusted according to 1959 diagnostic practices to make previous years comparable to 1959; e.g., residual vs. weakness and transient paralysis; laboratory confirmation, changing clinical and public health practices. 1951-54: reduced by 60%, 1955: reduced by 50%, 1956: reduced by 40%, 1957: reduced by 20%, 1958: reduced by 10%, 1959: reduced by 0%. Chart based on “Intensive Immunization Programs,” Hearings Before the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on The Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, H.R. 10541, May 15, 1962, p. 93³³.

*The graph has been referenced from the work of Roman Bystriank, co-author of **Dissolving Illusions**.*



²⁷ <https://rumble.com/v31xhfw-indias-forgotten-babies.html>

²⁸ <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4418857>

²⁹ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22766207/>

³⁰ <https://extranet.who.int/polio/public/CaseCount.aspx>

³¹ https://ia801707.us.archive.org/2/items/sinclair-ian-vaccination-the-hidden-facts_202012/Sinclair%20Jan%20-%20Vaccination%20The%20hidden%20facts.pdf

³² <https://everlyreport.com/the-truth-about-the-polio-vaccines-chicago-tribune-archives/>

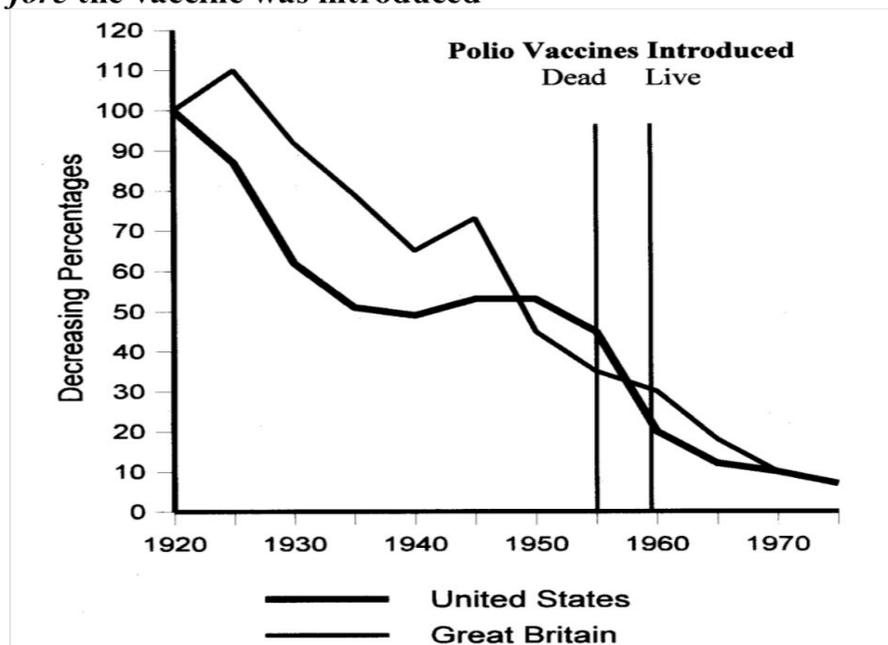
³³ <https://x.com/RBystrianyk/status/1713551608582172852?s=20>

2. Vaccine safety

2.1. Was there an urgency to introduce the polio vaccine?

- Per American Medical Association(1955), there was no emergency in making anti polio vaccine available to all children³⁴.
- From 1923 to 1953, before the Salk vaccine was introduced, the polio death rate in the United State and England had already declined on its own by 47% and 55% respectively.

Figure 4. The polio death rate was decreasing on its own before the vaccine was introduced



From 1923 to 1953, before the Salk killed-virus vaccine was introduced, the polio death rate in the United States and England had already declined on its own by 47 percent and 55 percent, respectively. Source: International Mortality Statistics (1981) by Michael Alderson.

35

2.2. Types of polio vaccine

Two types of vaccines are used to prevent polio disease– inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) and oral polio vaccine (OPV).

OPV (oral poliovirus) vaccine is an attenuated live-virus vaccine. OPV was developed by Koprowski and colleagues (1952). An attenuated live oral polio vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin(1956), coming into commercial use in 1961.

The oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) is a weakened live vaccine that is still used in many parts of the world, but hasn't been used in the United States since 2000.

³⁴ https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1338&dat=19550615&id=L_pXAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=svYDAAAAIIBAJ&pg=845.39661

There are different types of oral poliovirus vaccine, which may contain one, a combination of two, or all three different serotypes of attenuated vaccine.

IPV (inactivated poliovirus) was developed in 1953 by Jonas Salk. **IPV** vaccine was first introduced in the U.S. in 1955.

An enhanced-potency IPV was developed in the late 1970s and is used today.

Salk Vaccine 1955

Jonas Salk's polio vaccine was approved in 1953. By 1959, the Salk vaccine had reached about 90 countries.

The story of Salk's 1955 vaccine and how SV 40 was introduced to human race pertains to a post vaccine epidemic caused by the Salk vaccine 1955.

Cutter Incident^{36 37}

In April 1955 more than 200 000 children in five Western and mid-Western USA states received a polio vaccine in which the process of inactivating the live virus proved to be defective. Within days there were reports of paralysis and within a month the first mass vaccination program against polio had to be abandoned. Subsequent investigations revealed that the vaccine, manufactured by the California-based family firm of Cutter Labs, had caused 40 000 cases of polio, leaving 200 children with varying degrees of paralysis, and killing 10.

The echo of the Cutter incident reached farther than the American continent. Historian Alison Day has described the profound effects that the incident had on the New Zealand polio immunization programme. Ulrike Lindner has illustrated how the Cutter incident helped make both West Germany and the United Kingdom abandon planned campaigns and turn away from IPV.

Swedish Polio Vaccine

Sweden is one of the few countries that came to produce its own inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in the 1950s. The Swedish researchers did not agree with Jonas Salk's methods for producing a safe vaccine and had reserved attitudes when the Salk vaccine was announced, something that Swedish media disapproved of.³⁸

The decline in morbidity in Sweden following the introduction of a vaccine also occurred in those who were not vaccinated^{39 40}

2.3. Polio and SV40

Per the vaccine ingredients list quoted in www.chop.edu . “Polio vaccines used in the late 1950s and early 1960s were contaminated with a virus called simian virus 40 (SV40) present in monkey kidney cells used to grow the vaccine. Subsequently, investigators found SV40 DNA

³⁶ https://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0211-95362012000200003

³⁷ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1383764/>

³⁸ https://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0211-95362012000200003

³⁹ <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/%22Do-not-eat-those-apples%3B-they've-been-on-the-polio-Axelsson/23986c84571d1bce7ca5b5c35656e341facdb0ad>

⁴⁰ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2605057/>

in biopsy specimens obtained from patients with cancers such as mesothelioma (lung), osteosarcoma (bone) and non-Hodgkins lymphoma (lymph nodes).⁴¹”

The presence of SV40 in monkey cell cultures used in the preparation of the polio vaccine from 1955 through 1961 is well documented. Investigations have consistently demonstrated the oncogenic behavior of SV40 in animal models. Early epidemiologic studies were inadequate in demonstrating an increase in cancer incidence associated with contaminated vaccine. Recently, investigators have provided persuasive evidence that SV40 is present in human ependymomas, choroid plexus tumors, bone tumors, and mesotheliomas, however, the etiologic role of the virus in tumorigenesis has not been established.⁴²

SV-40 is transmitted through sexual intercourse, and from mother to child in the womb.

US, 1998: Per 2 expert testimonies, 7 yr old child who died was diagnosed with a brain tumour due to monkey virus SV40 from Orimmune (Oral Polio Vaccine). US discontinued oral polio vaccine in 2000.⁴³

2.4. Polio and SIV⁴⁴

As documented in thinktwice.com, “Monkeys that were used to make polio vaccines were infected with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), a virus closely related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the infectious agent associated with AIDS.”

“Virus detection techniques were crude and unreliable during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s when polio vaccines were initially produced and dispensed. It wasn’t until the mid-1980s that new and more sophisticated testing procedures were developed. That was when researchers discovered that about 50 percent of all African green monkeys the primate of choice for making polio vaccines were infected with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), a virus closely related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the infectious agent thought to precede AIDS [97-100]. This caused some researchers to wonder whether HIVs may simply be SIVs residing in and adapting to a human host. It caused others to suspect that SIV may have mutated into HIV once it was introduced into the human population by way of contaminated polio vaccines.”

2.5. Side effects identified over the years for IPV⁴⁵

Shortly after the licensure of IPV in 1955, the vaccine manufactured by Cutter was found to cause paralytic disease. It contained residual infectious virus. The reason was traced to the method of inactivation.

Anaphylaxis is a sudden, potentially life-threatening systemic condition mediated by highly reactive molecules from mast cells and basophils. The clinical manifestations of anaphylaxis include pallor and then diffuse erythema, urticaria and itching, subcutaneous edema, edema and spasm of the larynx, wheezing, tachycardia, hypotension, and hypovolemic shock, usually occurring within minutes of intramuscular or subcutaneous exposure to antigen.

⁴¹ <https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-ingredients/sv40>

⁴² <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10472327/>

⁴³ <https://nypost.com/2022/07/23/polio-live-oral-vaccine-heres-why-the-us-stopped-using-it-years-ago/amp/>

⁴⁴ <http://thinktwice.com/Polio.pdf>

⁴⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236293/?report=reader>

Thrombocytopenia is a decrease in the number of platelets that are involved in blood clotting. Thrombocytopenia can stem from the failure of platelet production, a shortened platelet life span, or an abnormal distribution of platelets within the body.

2.6. Side effects identified over the years for OPV ^{46 47 48 49 50 51}

- Proven to cause polio in the vaccine recipient (VAPP) as well as contacts of vaccine recipients
- Strongly associated with increase in NPAFP (non-polio acute flaccid paralysis with mortality rate twice that of polio). 4.9 lakh children suffered from this condition (2000 - 2017) in India per Dr. Pulliyel's study. A similar trend of increase in AFP is observed in Pakistan & Afghanistan (where wild polio is still known to exist)
- Cases of acute lymphoblastic leukemia spiked alarmingly in children after the OPV campaign was introduced. Nobody cared to investigate the connection. Polio vaccine seed material contains simian viruses notorious for causing cancers
- The association between live attenuated polio vaccine and cases of paralytic poliomyelitis dates back to the time of administration of the first live attenuated polio vaccine tried by Kolmer in the 1930s (Kolmer, 1936). Leake (1935) described nine cases of poliomyelitis that occurred following vaccination with the Kolmer vaccine and that seemed to be caused by the vaccine. ⁵²
- The extensive circulation of diverse HEV-C types and lineages in countries where OPV (oral polio vaccine) is massively used constitutes a major viral factor that could promote the emergence of recombinant cVDPVs i. These cVDPVs have been implicated in several poliomyelitis outbreaks, primarily in resource-limited countries. These results were consistent with the fact that these PV (poliovirus) strains originated from recently immunized children. ⁵³

Side Effects of Polio vaccine, as listed in vigiaccess

- Blood and Lymphatic system disorders
- Cardiac disorders
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Metabolism and Nutrition disorders
- Nervous system disorders
- Immune system disorders
- Paralysis
- Gullain Barre Syndrome(GBS)
- Brain Injury
- Poliomyeletis
- Cerebral Palsy

⁴⁶ <https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=MT19600901.2.75&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-sabin+polio+vaccine+approved----->

⁴⁷ <https://everlyreport.com/the-truth-about-the-polio-vaccines-chicago-tribune-archives/>

⁴⁸ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8888238/>

⁴⁹ <https://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2555377/pdf/bullwho00330-0012.pdf>

⁵⁰ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236291/?report=reader>

⁵¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6121585/pdf/ijerph-15-01755.pdf>

⁵² <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236293/?report=reader>

⁵³ <http://jcm.asm.org/content/51/3/759.full>

- Encephalitis
- Meningitis
- Transverse myelitis.⁵⁴

Autoimmune encephalitis may be linked to certain vaccines?⁵⁵

Anti-N-methyl-d-aspartate (Anti-NMDA) receptor encephalitis is an acute autoimmune neurological disorder. The cause of this disease is often unknown, and previous studies revealed that it might be caused by a virus, vaccine or tumor. To investigate the association between anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and vaccination, the phylogenetic relationship of the microRNAs was analyzed, which significantly regulate these vaccine viruses or bacteria, and the phylogenetic relationship of these viruses and bacteria. This reveals that anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis may be caused by Japanese encephalitis vaccination, as well as H1N1 vaccination or tetanus/diphtheria/pertussis and polio vaccinations, from the phylogenetic viewpoint.

3. Vaccine effectiveness

3.1. IPV - vaccine effectiveness

IPV provided no protection against shedding compared with unvaccinated individual or when given in addition to OPV, compared with individuals given OPV alone. There were insufficient studies of nasopharyngeal shedding to draw a conclusion.

IPV does not induce sufficient intestinal mucosal immunity to reduce the prevalence of fecal poliovirus shedding after challenge, although there was some evidence that it can reduce the quantity of virus shed. The impact of IPV on poliovirus transmission in countries where fecal-oral spread is common is unknown but is likely to be limited compared with OPV.

The extensive use of the Salk inactivated vaccine for poliomyelitis control did not eliminate the danger of paralytic forms of the disease developing in triply vaccinated children and has had no effect on the circulation of the virus among vaccinated children.⁵⁶

“Many serious criticisms have been leveled at the Salk vaccine. These are now being acknowledged” per Chicago Tribune archives.⁵⁷ “The theory of the Salk vaccine, made with killed polio virus, is that it will produce enough antibodies circulating in the blood to neutralize poliovirus before it can reach the central nervous system. But one of the major disappointments of the killed vaccine” is that these circulating antibodies do not protect an individual against getting a polio infection in the intestines, nor its breakthrough into the circulatory system”.

- An article in Chicago Tribune quoted epidemiologist Dr. Kleinman as “much of the Salk vaccine we have been using is useless”. Evidence was cited from Israel & Massachusetts to demonstrate IPV had been ineffective
 - 1960 USSR study found IPV was ineffective over time, and repeated boosting was required to maintain higher levels of protection

⁵⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5297824/#!po=57.2917>

⁵⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2555377/pdf/bullwho00330-0012.pdf>

⁵⁷ <https://everlyreport.com/the-truth-about-the-polio-vaccines-chicago-tribune-archives/>

- Following the above study, and mass vaccination with OPV in Russia, US introduced OPV in 1961 and soon OPV was the preferred vaccine that was administered instead of IPV⁵⁸

3.2. OPV - Vaccine effectiveness

Oral polio vaccines linked to paralysis in India

India's oral polio vaccine (OPV) drives have resulted in over 490,000 cases of paralysis during 2000—2017, says a study⁵⁹ based on national surveillance statistics⁶⁰

A high number of polio cases were vaccinated. From 2007 to 2009, even when the vaccination coverage with 3 or more doses was 67-73%, 96% of the reported polio cases were vaccinated.⁶¹

A study by Dr Jacob Puliyeel indicated a strong association between rise in cases of acute flacid paralysis coinciding with the vaccination campaign.

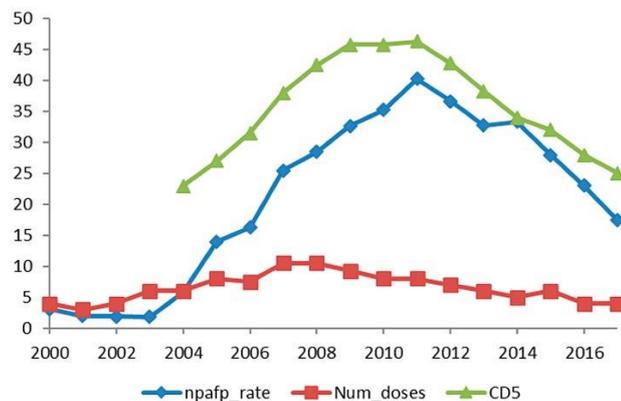


Figure 2. Non-polio AFP over the years in the state of Bihar alongside the 5-year cumulative doses of OPV. npafp_rate: Non-polio acute flacid paralysis rate; Num_doses: Number of pulse polio rounds; CD5: Cumulative doses in the past 5 years.

Polio Eradication and Ethical Issues ⁶²

Yash Paul's paper^{63 64} raises several technical questions about polio eradication.

The government chose OPV for public health. The burden of disease did not decline for 10 years.

Large outbreaks of paralytic polio have occurred in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, indicating that endemic and epidemic transmission of polio continued to occur

⁵⁸ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22532797/>

⁵⁹ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30111741/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.scidev.net/asia-pacific/news/oral-polio-drops-linked-to-paralysis-in-india/>

⁶¹ <https://vratesh.substack.com/p/the-other-side-of-indias-polio-eradication#%C2%A7using-a-consistent-definition-theres-no-evidence-polio-was-eradicated>

⁶² <https://ijme.in/articles/polio-eradication-and-ethical-issues/?galley=html>

⁶³ <https://journals.lww.com/ijcm/toc/2006/31030>

⁶⁴ <https://sci-hub.se/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2004.03.063>

despite substantial improvements in routine vaccination coverage with three doses of OPV among children aged 1 year (from 63% in 1988 to 90% in 1993).⁶⁵

“In 2007 to 2009, when coverage of 3 doses or more was 67%-73%, an astonishing 96% of the reported polio cases had received 4 or more doses of the vaccine. In 2007, an unbelievable 85% of the cases had received more than 7 doses.”

T Jacob John, who had earlier advised the World Health Organization and the Indian government on polio eradication policies, has described the continued use of OPV as an “ethical anomaly” that is causing avoidable polio to ⁶⁶children.

In 1988, the World Health Assembly declared WHO’s commitment to global eradication of polio by 2000. But in 1993, the goal was to eradicate only wild poliovirus globally by 2000. That meant that eradicating vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV) and vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) was no longer the objective.⁶⁷

Developing countries using oral polio vaccine reported many vaccine-derived or vaccine-associated polio cases annually.

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) has never reported VAPP cases and the Indian government does not count VAPP as polio.

The number of vaccine-derived type 2 poliovirus outbreaks have increased sharply after the global switch to bivalent oral polio vaccine.

- In 2017, only two countries reported outbreaks that caused 96 VDPV type 2 cases
- In 2018, the number of outbreaks increased to five.
- In 2019, The number of VDPV type 2 cases increased to 251 from 15 countries
- In 2020, the VDPV type 2 cases peaked at 1,081 from 26 countries, many of which were previously polio-free.
- In 2021, 682 cases were reported
- In 2022, 675 cases were reported

Studies have demonstrated that immunization with three to six doses of OPV did not prevent infection with wild poliovirus.⁶⁸ In those children with sub-optimal response to OPV, infection resulted in paralytic poliomyelitis.⁶⁹

Type 2 novel OPV⁷⁰

⁶⁵ <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00041414.htm>

⁶⁶ <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/oct/23/oral-polio-vaccine-causing-paralysis-in-kids-study-2051670.html>

⁶⁷ <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/unethical-to-continue-using-polio-causing-oral-polio-vaccines/article67080381.ece>

⁶⁸ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11600090/>

A type 2 novel oral polio vaccine that was genetically modified was authorized by WHO under Emergency Use Listing in November 2020 and first used in March 2021. But as of May 2023, it caused three type 2 VDPV cases.

The type 2 novel OPV vaccine also does not address VAPP cases arising from continued use of oral polio vaccine.

4. Myth of vaccine eradicating disease

Vaccine-derived poliomyelitis and post-polio syndrome: an Italian Cutter Incident⁷¹

Post-polio syndrome is a condition characterized by increased muscle weakness, atrophy, fatigue, and pain developing several years after the acute polio event.

Michigan/Detroit Polio epidemic 1958

In the 1958 Detroit “polio” outbreak, it turned out that MOST of the people did not have polio at all. That is, they were not infected (or paralyzed) by the poliovirus, but one of the other ones: echovirus, Coxsackie virus, etc.

The Detroit 1960 study is very telling. Less than a third of Americans diagnosed with polio were infected by the poliovirus. For the other two-thirds, it was one of the other viruses or direct pesticide-induced symptoms.⁷²⁷³

Polio scare hits Malawi with 17 possible cases, just as huge vaccine drive ends

Malawi reported least 17 suspected polio cases just as a vaccination campaign is completed with more than 90% of the country’s children inoculated against the virus.⁷⁴

Vaccine-derived polio spreads in Africa after defeat of wild virus

A new polio outbreak in Sudan has been linked to the oral polio vaccine that uses a weakened form of the virus.⁷⁵

Four African countries have reported new cases of polio linked to the oral vaccine, as global health numbers show there are now more children being paralyzed by viruses originating in vaccines than in the wild.⁷⁶

Vaccine causing Polio in Africa⁷⁷

A polio outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is caused not by a “wild” poliovirus but rather by a virus derived from oral polio vaccine.

4.1. Rise of NPAFP in developing countries using OPV

Frequency of pulse polio administration is directly or indirectly related to incidence of non-polio acute flaccid paralysis.

⁷¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4012681/>

⁷² <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/327642>

⁷³ <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/325785>

⁷⁴ <https://amp.theguardian.com/global-development/2023/jul/19/polio-scare-malawi-vaccine-drive>

⁷⁵ <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/sep/02/vaccine-derived-polio-spreads-in-africa-after-defeat-of-wild-virus>

⁷⁶ <https://apnews.com/article/health-united-nations-ap-top-news-pakistan-international-news-7d8b0e32efd0480fbd12acf27729f6a5>

⁷⁷ <https://thebulletin.org/2018/07/vaccine-causing-polio-in-africa-context-from-an-expert/>

It was hoped that following polio eradication, immunization could be stopped. However, the synthesis of polio virus in 2002, made eradication impossible. It is argued that getting poor countries to expend their scarce resources on an impossible dream over the last 10 years was unethical. Furthermore, while India has been polio-free for a year, there has been a huge increase in non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (NPAFP). In 2011, there were an extra 47,500 new cases of NPAFP. Clinically indistinguishable from polio paralysis but twice as deadly, the incidence of NPAFP was directly proportional to doses of oral polio received.⁷⁸

Correlation between Non-Polio Acute Flaccid Paralysis Rates with Pulse Polio Frequency in India

India has been free from wild polio virus since 2011, but the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has never released data on vaccine associated polio paralysis (VAPP), a rare adverse effect of OPV that causes infantile paralysis.

The last case of polio from India was reported in 2011. That year, the non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (NPAFP) rate in India was 13.35/100,000, where the expected rate is 1–2/100,000. A previous study of data from 2000 to 2010 has detailed the NPAFP rate in a state correlated with the pulse polio rounds conducted there, and the strongest correlation with the NPAFP rate was found when the number of doses from the previous 4 years were used.⁷⁹

Over a period of 17 years, ~491,000 polio vaxxed kids suffered non-polio acute flaccid paralysis. This rate of non-polio acute flaccid paralysis (NPAFP) is even higher than the ~28k cases of poliomyelitis in India at it's peak in 1987.

5. Lawsuits & Compensations

- US, 1984: Court affirmed over \$1.6 million dollars in damages after child went in coma following DPT and oral polio vaccinations.

<https://casetext.com/case/edgar-v-secretary-of-dhhs>

- US, 1976: Court affirmed ~\$656,000 after child suffered brain injury following DPT, typhoid and oral polio vaccinations

<https://casetext.com/case/caron-v-united-states-2>

- 1978: \$16 million verdict against hospital for medical malpractice after 3-month-old infant contracted polio following oral polio vaccination

<https://casetext.com/case/callahan-v-cardinal-glennon-hosp>

- 1974: 2 million dollars in damages after a 48-year-old lady contracted polio following polio vaccination

https://casetext.com/case/griffin-v-united-states-38?_cf_chl_tk=RBQxWqVAi2pRGkwHuwtdV_EXyY8wxMco58CjzIsofK0-1690026921-0-gaNycGzNDRs

⁷⁸ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22591873/>

⁷⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6121585/pdf/ijerph-15-01755.pdf>

- US, 1990: Over \$880,000 in compensation after infant suffered from polio following polio vaccination.

<https://casetext.com/case/brown-v-secretary-dhhs>

- US, 1970: 8-month-old child was diagnosed with paralytic poliomyelitis 2 weeks after receiving oral polio vaccine. Court ordered \$200,000 in compensation.

<https://www.casemine.com/judgement/us/5914c69dadd7b049347dc5f7/amp>

- 10 years after side effects of polio drop kills infant, court orders govt to pay Rs 2 lakh to family.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140716025726/https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/10-yrs-after-side-effects-of-polio-drop-kills-infant-court-orders-govt-to-pay-rs-2-lakh-to-family/>

- 25 years after polio vaccination, court orders medical compensation for vaccine injury

<https://www.aajtak-in.translate.google/amp/india/madhya-pradesh/story/mp-rajgarh-court-order-medical-compensation-after-25-years-polio-vaccination-high-court-1235482-2021-04-08? x tr sl=auto& x tr tl=en& x tr hl=en-US& x tr pto=wapp>

<https://www.aajtak.in/amp/india/madhya-pradesh/story/mp-rajgarh-court-order-medical-compensation-after-25-years-polio-vaccination-high-court-1235482-2021-04-08>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxeWS2IMTj8>

6. Media reports of vaccine injury from India

- **Vaccine induced paralysis calls for action**

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/vaccine-induced-paralysis-calls-for-action-says-study/article24740588.ece>

- **Is India actually free of polio?**

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/is-india-actually-free-of-polio/article10128496.ece>

- **If India is polio-free, why are children still getting paralyzed by the polio virus?**

<https://scroll.in/pulse/803485/if-india-is-polio-free-why-are-children-still-getting-paralysed-by-the-polio-virus>

- **Baby dies day after vaccination**

<https://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report-baby-dies-day-after-vaccination-1687276>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/assam-infant-dead-twin-brother-critical-after-polio-dose/article6719542.ece>

- **Oral polio vaccine causing paralysis in kids**

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/oct/23/oral-polio-vaccine-causing-paralysis-in-kids-study-2051670.html>

- **India's polio-free status a cruel joke**

The **definition** of polio has been changed repeatedly since the programme was launched, thus automatically leading to a drastic fall in the number of cases.

<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/indias-poliofree-status-a-cruel-joke-43847>

- **In 1996 a child became paralyzed following polio vaccine.**

After 25 years legal battle which included intervention by Supreme court, court has ordered health department to compensate victim with Rs 42 lakhs

<https://www.aajtak.in/amp/india/madhya-pradesh/story/mp-rajgarh-court-order-medical-compensation-after-25-years-polio-vaccination-high-court-1235482-2021-04-08>

- **Unethical to continue using polio causing oral polio vaccines**

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/unethical-to-continue-using-polio-causing-oral-polio-vaccines/article67080381.ece>

- **2 months old baby dies 17 hours after polio vaccination**

<https://gujaratmitra.in/vaccine-death-hospital-pm-police/>

- **Newborn died on the second day after vaccination**

<https://www.amarujala.com/amp/lucknow/newborn-died-on-the-second-day-of-vaccination-investigation-team-formed-raebareli-news-c-101-1-slko1033-2445-2023-08-10>

7. Informed Consent⁸⁰

Informed consent is essential for ethical medicine. However, the children who were administered OPV under polio eradication program were below the legal age to provide consent, and parents were not informed about the possible risks from OPV.

In a publication entitled 'Together we make India polio free' produced jointly by the Indian Academy of Pediatrics and UNICEF following a workshop held in New Delhi on May 20-21,

⁸⁰ <https://www.walshmedicalmedia.com/open-access/compassion-and-compensation-for-polio-cases-2157-7560.1000170.pdf>

the following were stated: (i) Public discussion of VAPP may cause serious damage to credibility of the polio eradication strategy

(ii) In the present scheme VAPP is discarded as non-polio, although they are the unwanted product of polio programme,

(iii) Epidemiological, clinical and laboratory investigation of VAPP is not carried out.

8. Conclusion

1. The polio vaccine does not prevent infection or transmission⁸¹.
2. The risk of permanent injury or death from the polio vaccine has not proven to be less than that for polio for children at normal risk.⁸²
3. There is no evidence that vaccines save lives
4. When mass interventions are taken up there should be abundant caution to ensure that no one is harmed. But mass vaccination campaigns are taken up with the full knowledge that 100% of the population will be needlessly harmed. The resultant diseases and disabilities that are the output become the input for the pharmaceutical industry. They can then push drugs and devices and also other vaccines for the diseases created by the previous vaccines.
5. The Govt of India had conceded that of the 10,612 deaths recorded following all vaccination.⁸³ It is important to note that among others, 5 doses of OPV are recommended per immunization schedule. Additionally, despite underreporting, GoI has acknowledged vaccines given at birth -OPV, BCG, Hepatitis as cause of death (category A1) in one of its causality assessment reports⁸⁴⁸⁵.
6. The WHO database showed 1000 cases of AFP annually in India when the oral polio vaccine was launched. In 2012 when India was declared polio free, there were 60,992 cases annually. Currently there are more than 50,000 cases of AFP annually.
7. More and more people are waking up to the fact that the entire rationale used to vaccinate people is based on dogma, and not science, as many are now questioning those who control the vaccine agenda worldwide for perhaps the first time, with the result of many people choosing to not participate in this religious-like cult anymore.⁸⁶
8. “Global polio eradication was started in 1988. Oral polio vaccine (OPV) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) were available. Even at that time it was known that some children, especially from the developing countries may fail to show appropriate response to OPV,

⁸¹ https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa054960?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub=pubmed

⁸² <https://physiciansforinformedconsent.org/polio-vrs/>

⁸³ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/complications-after-immunisation-caused-10612-child-deaths-nationally-in-ten-years/story-xf18rC64dPshC2ofguIZO.html>

⁸⁴ https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/infant-deaths-doubled-after-getting-pentavalent-vaccine-than-dpt-study-118031700229_1.html

⁸⁵ <https://main.mohfw.gov.in/Organisation/Departments-of-Health-and-Family-Welfare/immunization/aefi-reports>

⁸⁶ <https://healthimpactnews.com/2022/the-polio-scam-makes-a-comeback-to-scare-more-parents-into-vaccinating-their-children-vaccines-never-eradicated-polio-vaccines-cause-polio/>

called vaccine failure and may develop paralytic polio even after taking appropriate number of OPV doses, and also that OPV can cause VAPP in vaccine recipients and close contacts of the vaccines. During this long period of polio eradication campaign initiated in 1994 in Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat, extended on October 2, 1995 nationwide some children have developed polio, treatment and rehabilitation services provided to these children. As these children have developed polio because either the vaccine did not provide them protection or OPV caused vaccine associated. paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) these children are entitled to a suitable compensation.”⁸⁷

9. Appendix -Pharma Irregularities

Big pharmaceutical companies have a history of paying hefty fines for illegal marketing of drugs & bribing of doctors.

Merck

Ever since gaining the FDA's approval in 2006, Merck has been heavily criticized for their overly aggressive marketing strategies and lobbying campaigns. Questions have been raised as to whether it was appropriate for vaccine manufacturers to partake in public health policies.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23061593/>

Merck Created Hit List to "Destroy," "Neutralize" or "Discredit" Dissenting Doctors

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/merck-created-hit-list-to-destroy-neutralize-or-discredit-dissenting-doctors/>

Pfizer

Pfizer Agrees to Settle Suit Over Diabetes Drug Rezulin

https://www.inquirer.com/philly/business/20100326_Pfizer_told_to_pay_142_1_million.html

Pfizer Inc was found to have committed racketeering fraud in the marketing of it's epilepsy drug Neurontin

https://www.inquirer.com/philly/business/20100326_Pfizer_told_to_pay_142_1_million.html

Pfizer Paid \$896 Million in Prempro Settlements

<https://archive.ph/TMGWB>

American pharmaceutical giant Pfizer Inc. and its subsidiary Pharmacia & Upjohn Company Inc. (hereinafter together "Pfizer") have agreed to pay \$2.3 billion, the largest health care fraud

⁸⁷ <https://www.walshmedicalmedia.com/open-access/compassion-and-compensation-for-polio-cases-2157-7560.1000170.pdf>

settlement in the history of the Department of Justice, to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from the illegal promotion of certain pharmaceutical products,

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-largest-health-care-fraud-settlement-its-history>

<https://phmpt.org/pfizers-documents/>

Astra Zeneca

AstraZeneca Pleads Guilty In Cancer Medicine Scheme

<https://archive.ph/0bQqg#selection-175.0-175.11>

AstraZeneca to pay \$5.5 million for bribing doctors in China and Russia

<https://www.statnews.com/pharmalot/2016/08/31/astrazeneca-bribes-china-russia/>

Pharmaceutical Giant AstraZeneca to Pay \$520 Million for Off-label Drug Marketing

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/pharmaceutical-giant-astrazeneca-pay-520-million-label-drug-marketing>

Johnson & Johnson

U.S. fines J&J \$9.75 mn over kickbacks to surgeon for overseas surgeries

[U.S. fines J&J \\$9.75 mln over kickbacks to surgeon for overseas surgeries | Reuters](#)