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Yellow fever vaccine: Be empowered and know the truth

"Yellow fever vaccines have been linked to multiple organ system failure (vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease), virtually identical to severe and fatal cases of yellow fever caused by the wild-type of yellow fever virus. The vaccine may also cause profound nervous system reactions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome and neurotropic disease (previously named post-vaccinal encephalitis)'. Curiously, the vaccine manufacturer suggests that victims of the shot only have themselves to blame; their adverse reactions were more than likely "due to undefined host factors, rather than to intrinsic virulence of the 17DD vaccine viruses. Other adverse reactions associated with this vaccine include asthma, life-threatening allergic reactions, and systemic reactions, such as fever, headache, muscle aches, weakness and malaise, that often persist for up to ten days. In one study, 7 percent of vaccine recipients experienced "non-serious" (but in some cases severe) adverse events, and up to 30 percent had systemic reactions."

@thatdogonelady

<http://whale.to/vaccine/yellow.html>



Vaccine safety manual for concerned families and health practitioners ...

Includes bibliographical references (p. 477-548) and index

https://archive.org/details/isbn_9781881217350/page/448/mode/1up?view=theater

Serious adverse reactions: As early as 1960, *Pediatrics* wrote about the yellow fever vaccine causing inflammation of the brain.²² In 1970, German researchers documented chromosomal changes following yellow fever vaccination.²³ In 1990, the *Journal of Infection* confirmed encephalitis after the shot.²⁴ In 1994, researchers documented several cases of severe post-vaccination reactions to the yellow fever vaccine: “The patients presented with rapidly progressing swelling of the left arm with associated fever and other constitutional symptoms a few hours after inoculation with the vaccine. Some of the patients developed gangrene of the affected limb, five of them went into coma and died.”²⁵ In 1995, researchers once again documented coma after yellow fever vaccination.²⁶ In 1997, *Lancet* reported on hemorrhagic disease after the shot.²⁷ In 1999, the *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* documented 22 cases of anaphylactic reactions caused by the shot.²⁸ In 2001, the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* analyzed seven cases of multiple organ system failure linked to the vaccine.²⁹ That same year, the CDC also reviewed cases of multiple organ system failure (vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease) caused by the vaccine.³⁰ Also in 2001, *Lancet* reported on two cases of severe reactions following the shot: “The first case, in a 5-year-old white girl, was characterized by sudden onset of fever accompanied by headache, malaise, and vomiting three days after receiving yellow fever and measles-mumps-rubella vaccines. Afterwards, she decompensated with icterus and hemorrhagic signs and died after a 5-day illness. The second patient—a 22-year-old black woman—developed a sore throat and fever accompanied by headache, myalgia, nausea, and vomiting four days after yellow fever vaccination. She then developed icterus, renal failure, and hemorrhagic diathesis, and died after six days of illness.”³¹ In a separate paper, *Lancet* also published the following report: “We describe a man vaccinated with the 17D204 strain of yellow fever virus, who subsequently died of yellow fever. Severe, rapidly progressive, and ultimately fatal disease can follow use of the 17D204 vaccine strain. There is need for renewed discussion as to the safety of the vaccine and the indications for its use.”³² Another *Lancet* paper reported that the CDC “was notified of three patients who developed severe illnesses days after yellow fever vaccination. The clinical presentations were characterized by fever, myalgia, headache, and confusion, followed by severe multi-systemic illnesses.”³³ The three patients died. Several other papers published in 2001 and 2002 also documented cases of severe illness and death following yellow fever vaccination.³⁴⁻³⁸ A report published in a 2002 edition of the CDC’s *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* discussed two cases of multiple organ system failure, and four separate cases of neurotropic disease, following yellow fever vaccination.³⁹ All of the cases of multiple organ system failure led to respiratory breakdown, lymphocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypotension and renal malfunction. Sixty-seven percent of these and earlier documented cases were fatal.⁴⁰ In 2004, *Epidemiology and Infection* wrote about four fatal adverse events in Brazil following yellow fever vaccination.⁴¹ That same year, an Australian journal reported on “six deaths internationally, including one from Australia, plus other cases of severe systemic adverse events following yellow fever vaccination.”⁴² These reactions “have raised concern about the safety of the yellow fever vaccine, particularly among older vaccinees.”⁴³ Also in 2004, *Vaccine* noted that “Yellow fever vaccine-associated

How safe is the yellow fever vaccine?

Yellow fever vaccines have been linked to multiple organ system failure (vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease), virtually identical to severe and fatal cases of yellow fever caused by the wild-type of yellow fever virus. The vaccine may also cause profound nervous system reactions, including Guillain-Barré syndrome and neurotropic disease (previously named post-vaccinal encephalitis).¹⁶⁻¹ Curiously, the vaccine manufacturer suggests that victims of the shot only have themselves to blame; their adverse reactions were more than likely “due to undefined host factors, rather than to intrinsic virulence of the 17DD vaccine viruses.”¹⁷ Other adverse reactions associated with this vaccine include asthma, life-threatening allergic reactions, and systemic reactions, such as fever, headache, muscle aches, weakness and malaise, that often persist for up to ten days.²⁰ In one study, 71 percent of vaccine recipients experienced “non-serious” (but in some cases severe) adverse events, and up to 30 percent had systemic reactions.²¹

viscerotropic and neurotropic diseases have been recently identified in various countries. Previously, post-vaccination multiple organ system failure was recognized as a rare serious adverse event of yellow fever vaccination, and 21 cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis had been recorded.⁴⁴ In 2005, *Southern Medical Journal* described “a case of yellow fever vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease that occurred after vaccination in a 22-year-old female. Our patient presented with a clinical syndrome of fever, headache, nausea, and vomiting, which quickly progressed to multi-organ failure and ultimately death on hospital day four.”⁴⁵ In 2006, the *Journal of Clinical Virology* described another case of vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease in a young woman “who died after vaccination with 17D-204 strain.”⁴⁶ Also in 2006, researchers noted that “during 1996 through 2004, 29 cases of yellow fever vaccine-associated viscerotropic disease have been reported worldwide; 17 were fatal.”⁴⁷ In 2007, the *Journal of Travel Medicine* wrote about a 64-year-old woman who “presented with brachial herpes zoster infection three days after vaccination against yellow fever.”⁴⁸ That same year, researchers analyzed 15 cases of encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, and Guillain Barré syndrome either “definitely” or “probably” caused by the yellow fever vaccine.⁴⁹ In another 2007 paper, researchers documented 12 cases of aseptic meningitis “temporally” linked to yellow fever vaccinations.⁵⁰

How effective is the yellow fever vaccine?

To determine the yellow fever vaccine’s efficacy, researchers use a surrogate method adopted by the World Health Organization. They calculate the number of virus-neutralizing antibodies found in the vaccine recipient’s blood ten days after injection. If this antibody titer level matches previously established standards “shown to protect 90 percent of monkeys from lethal intracerebral challenge,” the vaccine is considered effective. By this measure, “the seroconversion rate was greater than 91 percent in all but two studies and never lower than 81 percent.”⁵¹

Is the yellow fever vaccine mandatory for travel overseas?

The yellow fever vaccine is recommended for persons 9 months of age or older traveling to or living in areas of Africa or South America where yellow fever infection is officially reported at the time of travel.⁵² Some countries require a valid International Certificate of Vaccination if the individual has been in countries (even if only in transit) either known or thought to harbor the yellow fever virus. Some countries may waive the requirements for travelers staying less than two weeks that are coming from areas where there is no current evidence or significant risk of contracting yellow fever.⁵³ For more information about exemptions, contact the embassy of the country or countries that you plan to visit.

Supplementary safety measures:

Regarding diseases transmitted by mosquitos, authorities recommend applying reliable insect repellent on skin and clothing. Other precautions include remaining in air-conditioned or well-screened areas and wearing clothes that cover most of the body.⁵⁴

"During the 1850s, there were several epidemics of Yellow Fever in the southern states. This disease was eventually found to be transmitted by mosquito. Osler, says that the allopathic mortality from Yellow Fever is between 15-85%. Holcome, a homeopath, reported in 1853 a mortality of 6.43% in Natchez, and Dr. Davis, another homeopath in Natchez, reported 5.73%. In 1878 the mortality in New Orleans was 50% under allopathic care, and 5.6% (in 1,945 cases in the same epidemic) with homeopathic care." <http://www.whale.to/vaccines/yellow1.html>

"In just the first six months of the war, there were not just seven vaccination deaths, but there were 62 deaths from **yellow fever vaccine** alone. The men received from 14 to 24 vaccinations of all varieties.....The report of the US Secretary of War, Henry L. Simpson regarding the deaths from yellow fever "shots" reads in part: "RECENT ARMY EXPERIENCE WITH YELLOW FEVER VACCINE RESULTED IN 28,505 CASES OF HEPATITIS (disease of the liver) WITH **62 deaths**, as of July 24, 1942."--[Eleanor McBean](#)

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