

*Scientific Study****Thimerosal in Vaccines Linked to Slowed Neurological Response***

Just days after receipt of a 2009 flu shot, Desiree Jennings, a Washington Redskins Ambassador, developed dystonia brought on by the vaccine according to her doctors at John's Hopkins. Dystonia is a rare, incurable neurological condition which causes body jerks and abnormal or repetitive movements that is brought on by infections, brain trauma, or a reaction to medications.

Despite repeated denials from pharmaceutical companies, thimerosal, a mercury containing vaccine preservative, remains suspect in autism, dystonia, and other neurological disorders which commonly result from the administration of vaccines. Though the public is led to believe vaccines are safe, an examination of the inserts that come with vaccines from the manufacturers reveals the risks may be much greater than commonly purported.

A new study has replicated previous studies, showing that rhesus macaques monkeys given single neonatal dose of thimerosal containing Hepatitis B vaccines have abnormal neurological reflexes when compared to monkeys given a saline placebo or no injection.

Lower gestational age and lower birth weight both worsened the negative health effects of the vaccine.

Previously, blood mercury level was thought to be a good indicator for whether the body cleared mercury. Since mercury leaves the blood readily, thimerosal was thought to be a safe vaccine preservative. However, studies have now shown that blood mercury may not be a good indicator

of the adverse effects of mercury on the brain, where mercury collects and stores.

Thomas Burbacher and colleagues cite, "Although little accumulation of mercury in the blood occurs over time with repeated vaccinations, accumulation of mercury in the brain of infants will occur. Thus, conclusion regarding the safety of thimerosal drawn from blood mercury clearance data in human infants receiving vaccines may not be valid, given the significantly slower half-life of mercury in the brain as observed in infant macaques."

Just one study was done on the safety of thimerosal in humans back in the 1920's and the use of thimerosal has been based on an assumption, rather than a proof, that it is safe. Parents ought to closely examine the safety and ingredients of vaccines and the availability of alternate preparations before consenting to vaccination of their child. Full information and disclosure is paramount to informed decisions.

References

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