

What Doctors Don't Tell you.
 Lynn MacTaggart, 1996
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 Polio.

With the live polio virus, the main problem is that this 'attenuated' or weakened version of the vaccine virus can genetically alter in the gut, changing into its virulent form and causing paralytic polio in its recipient or those that he has recently come into contact with. These days, virtually the only cases of polio that occur in Britain or the US are caused by the vaccine, mainly among so-called contacts – grandparents, parents or siblings who are in some way susceptible to polio – but also among the recipients themselves.

Bernard Reis, an English professor at Vassar College and former graduate of Cornell University and Harvard, described as an energetic, athletic achiever, was happily married with a baby boy, whom he dutifully took to receive the vaccines mandated by law. A month later after his little boy's vaccine, Reis became tired when attempting to climb a flight of stairs and came down with what he thought was flu. Two days later he collapsed on his bathroom floor and, after being rushed to hospital, was completely paralyzed, placed on an iron lung and fed intravenously. Eleven months later he returned home in a wheelchair. 'The strain of all this was too much for my marriage, which fell apart,' he writes.[112] Since then, his life has been 'hell in slow motion'. Although able to walk haltingly, he is still extremely weak from his bout with polio. He lives on Social Security of \$300 a month in New York public housing. He has not been able to receive other government assistance or compensation.

On February 19th, 1983, the first day Bob and Marjorie were to move into their new home, Bob collapsed on the sofa. The following morning he complained that he couldn't move his left arm. A few days later he was completely paralyzed. A battery of tests later, doctors finally diagnosed Bob as having paralytic polio. His daughter Chloe had received her live polio vaccine less than two months before. No doctor had warned Bob, who has Netherton's syndrome (a skin condition) that his immune system was weakened by the cortisone he takes and that he was at high risk of contracting polio from anyone vaccinated for the disease. This despite the warning to physicians on packages of the vaccine, from Lederle, the drug manufacturer. A year to the day after Bob came down with polio, he died.

There were more than 100 cases of vaccine-induced paralytic polio in the US between 1975 and 1984, [113] and at least 10 reported cases of paralytic polio caused by the live vaccine are reported each year. [114]. (In the UK, 13 cases have been substantiated between 1985 and 1991 [115]. The US CDC, along with German doctors from the University of Cologne, estimate the current risk for vaccine-induced polio at five per million doses given, or one case for each 200,000 first doses, which are said to be the most risky. [116]. As with many official statistics, this figure could be too low; if your immune system is weakened, as it is with AIDS or if you are on drugs such as steroids, the risk is multiplied 10,000 times. In Germany, most cases of paralytic polio caused by vaccines have been among children aged two years or younger – that is, the recipients themselves.

Besides polio, your child also risks poor weight gain or other paralytic diseases with the polio vaccine. Children immunized with live agents, such as the polio vaccines, have been shown to suffer 'statistically significant' reductions in their weights compared with children of the same size who weren't vaccinated. [117]. Those who were small for their ages to begin with were especially affected.

Recently, a new disease has been appearing in China, which the medical press has dubbed 'Chinese paralytic syndrome' (CPS). Although it was previously diagnosed as the paralytic condition Guillain Barre Syndrome (GBS), researchers from the Second Hospital of Hebei Medical College in the People's Republic of China studied all the cases in depth and concluded that the disease, which strikes children and young adults, was a variation of polio.

Before oral polio vaccine (OPV) was introduced in the Hebei province in 1971, illness from polio was high, but diagnoses of GBS were uncommon. Then after 1971, the incidence of polio gradually fell, but that of GBS suddenly increased about ten fold. Three rises in the incidence of polio utterly coincided with three epidemics of GBS.

According to Yan Shen and Guihua Xi from the hospitals Department of Neuropsychiatry., the evidence strongly suggests that the polio virus is responsible for the cases diagnosed as GBS. 'The widespread use of OPV may have led to [mutation of the virus], resulting in an alteration of [the disease] and/or to a change in the main epidemic type of poliovirus,' they wrote. [118].

Cases of GBS linked to the polio vaccine also occur in the UK. Emma Whitlock went to her doctors surgery in July 1991 to get a routine polio and typhoid vaccination for her family's upcoming trip to Morocco. She says...

That evening I developed a temperature, with aches and pains in my arms and legs. The pains in my legs were the most severe. About two weeks later while I was out walking one of my legs 'gave out'. It felt as though my legs were both weak, and they were numb. Some time after that my legs started to feel as though they were burning.

My condition has steadily deteriorated over the years, and I am now at the stage of being able to take only a few steps before I experience the pains and a horrible numbness in my legs, which forces me to sit down. Any kind of movement gives me the same pain, even if I travel in my car.

My hands were affected, too. They now burn when I have done far too much, and there is a weakness there. Besides the limb problems, I suffer earaches and a kind of deafness, plus frequent infected neck glands which only clear up with antibiotics. I also have serious problems with balance, unsteady walking and falling. I have memory loss and often stop in mid sentence.

These effects have all had a devastating effect on my life. I am now totally house-bound. I have been resting solidly for nearly five months to try to get the burning pain to ease. Although it has eased somewhat, the pain and numbness are constant when I attempt to walk.

Doctors have now diagnosed the problem as Guillain Barre Syndrome. When I contacted someone from the Guillan Barre Society, he told me that I was the worst case he's ever seen. My doctor now admits that this was brought on by the vaccine.

Finland, like Sweden and the Netherlands, have always preferred to use the killed IPV vaccine. However, after 10 cases of polio erupted in 1985, the government organised a mass vaccination campaign with the live vaccine. A few weeks after the campaign the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Oulu in Finland reported a cluster of 27 cases of childhood Guillain Barre syndrome, which also occurred in the US following mass immunization for the swine flu in the 1970's. [119] Eleven of the children had been immunized before the onset of symptoms. Millions of children receiving the Salk vaccine in the 1950's and sixties have been infected with another, potentially cancer causing virus. This virus, named SV40, was found to be a 'fellow traveller' of the polio virus. The process of killing the polio virus was not sufficient to kill SV40. This contaminated vaccine was then handed out to many millions of children during the initial 1955 campaign, and even later [120]. When a combined DTP and polio shot was found to contain SV40, it was discontinued.

Meanwhile, according to Dr. Anthony Morris, SV40 and similar agents have been recovered from human brain tumours, and also precancerous conditions in the brain'. SV40 has been shown to cause cancer in hamsters after the equivalent of 20 human years [121] Numerous researchers have even attempted to link infected polio vaccine with the origin of AIDS.

Because of the risk of getting polio from the live vaccine, various governments, including that of the US, are now considering reverting to the killed form of the vaccine [IPV] particularly as the Merieux pharmaceutical company in Europe and Connaught Labs in the US have come up with an enhanced killed vaccine for E-IPV, in science-speak which supposedly gives you immunity against all three types of polio after two doses. But the new vaccine seems to be trading new problems for old. The killed vaccine has been linked with GBS, motor neurone weakness, encephalitis, meningitis and convulsions, according to a Danish study. [122]

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