TEXANS FOR VACCINE CHOICE

Be Informed Before You Consent

UNDERSTANDING VACCINE INGREDIENTS AND INJURY

POSSIBLE ADVERSE REACTIONS TO VACCINATION

Blood Clots
Seizures
Anaphylaxis
Thrombocytopenia
Bell's Palsy
Guillain-Barré Syndrome
Shoulder Injury
Transverse Myelitis
Miscarriage
Myocarditis/Pericarditis
Heart Attack
Tinnitus
Death

Chest pain, difficulty breathing, limb pain, swelling, paralysis, numbness, severe headache, abdominal pain, hearing loss, ringing in the ears, convulsions, tremors, hives, rash, dizziness, and confusion can all be signs of an adverse reaction to vaccination. Seek medical attention if you experience any adverse reaction following vaccination.

If you suspect you have had an adverse reaction to any vaccine, report it to VAERS.

The Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS) is a federal program, co-managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), used to detect and monitor safety problems in U.S.-licensed vaccines. The CDC and FDA rely on VAERS to collect and analyze information about adverse events that have occurred after the administration of vaccines. If you suspect that you or a loved one have had an adverse reaction to any vaccine, it is important to report it immediately to VAERS. Ask your healthcare professional to help.

Report an adverse event

Scan for resources

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A vaccine contains a combination of ingredients that serve as preservatives, adjuvants, or cell culture material, in addition to the bacteria or virus against which the vaccine is supposed to protect.

QUESTIONABLE SAFETY

Ignoring basic safety and ethics standards, the FDA approves vaccines that contain ingredients that have never been clinically proven safe or, in some instances, are known to be harmful. The FDA states clearly that when licensing vaccines, the individual components are not each approved separately for safety. (2) The CDC also admits that "few published investigations had specifically examined the safety of the recommended childhood schedule as a whole."(3a)

This means there is no scientific basis for declaring the vaccine schedule safe and little understanding of the combined effects of the schedule as a whole on the health of our children.

COMMON VACCINE INGREDIENTS

Aluminum
Mercury (thimerosal)
Formaldehyde
Monosodium Glutamate (MSG)
Polysorbate 80 & Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)
MRC-5 and WI-38 cells (from aborted fetuses)
Neomycin (antibiotic)
Hydrolyzed porcine (pig) gelatin
Canine (dog) kidney cells
Bovine (cow) serum
Squalene oil (derived from shark liver)
Excipient oils, including peanut oil
A variety of other chemicals, antibiotics, animal cells, dyes, and preservatives

UNDERSTANDING VACCINE INGREDIENTS

Aluminum And Other Adjuvants

Vaccine manufacturers discovered that the weakened or deadened disease alone did not activate the immune system enough to confer immunity, so “adjuvants” were added to ramp up the immune response. Common adjuvants include aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, squalene, and mercury (thimerosal). When evaluating a vaccine for safety and efficacy, the FDA considers adjuvants as vaccine components. This means that adjuvants are not clinically approved or licensed separately, yet are in vaccines approved by the FDA.(2)

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde is used in vaccines to inactivate viruses so that they do not cause disease, to detoxify bacterial toxins, (2), or to act as a preservative. While formaldehyde is a recognized toxic carcinogen(4), the FDA claims that “The amount of formaldehyde present in vaccines is so small…that it does not pose a safety concern.” However, most standardized toxicology tests use three routes of exposure to a substance: inhalation, ingestion, and dermal (skin). Exposure via injection is not part of standard toxicity testing. (5)

Polysorbate 80 & Polyethylene Glycol (Peg)

These chemicals act as emulsifiers to help vaccine ingredients mix together and keep them from separating. PEG has been known to cause allergic reactions including anaphylactic shock. (6) Both Polysorbate 80 and PEG can pass the blood-brain barrier and are used expressly for this purpose in certain medications. (7) Passing this barrier is not the goal of vaccination, making this feature an unintended harmful side effect by which other vaccine ingredients, such as aluminum, may be carried to the brain by the Polysorbate 80 or PEG.(8)

Fetal Cells & Animal Cells

In vaccine manufacturing, the antigen, or disease component, needs a source of nutrition. (2) To provide this, manufacturers use living cells from either aborted fetuses, like MRC-5 and WI-38, or a variety of animals such as pigs, monkeys, chickens, insects, or cows. A residual amount of these living cells makes it to the final vaccine product. To harvest cells from aborted fetuses, the baby must be extracted alive so that selected body portions can be removed while the cells are still viable. (9)