WILL THE INJECTION PREVENT PEOPLE FROM GETTING AND SPREADING COVID-19?

Forbes: “We all expect an effective vaccine to prevent serious illness if infected. Three of the vaccine protocols—Moderna, Pfizer, and AstraZeneca—do not require that their vaccine prevent serious disease, only that they prevent moderate symptoms, which may be as mild as cough or headache.”

Newsweek, asking Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, whether people who get a Covid-19 vaccine could still pass on SARS-CoV-2 to others: “That’s a good question. We don’t know that yet. We do not know if the vaccines that prevent clinical disease also prevent infection.”

Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, chief scientist with the World Health Organization (WHO), speaking at a WHO press conference Dec. 28, 2020: “At the moment, I don’t believe we have the evidence on any of the vaccines to be confident that it’s going to prevent people from actually getting the infection and therefore being able to pass it on.”

FDA: “Frequently Asked Questions”:

Q: If a person has received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, will the vaccine protect against transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from individuals who are infected despite vaccination?
A: Most vaccines that protect from viral illnesses also reduce transmission of the virus that causes the disease by those who are vaccinated. While it is hoped this will be the case, the scientific community does not yet know if the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine will reduce such transmission [emphasis added].

Q: How long will the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine provide protection?
A: Data are not yet available to inform about the duration of protection that the vaccine will provide.

Q: Is the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine effective at reducing the severity of COVID-19?
A: To date, only a small number of severe cases have occurred during the study [among both subjects and controls], which makes it difficult to evaluate whether the vaccine reduces the severity of COVID-19.

DOES THE INJECTION POSE ANY RISKS?

FDA: “Adverse reactions following the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine that have been reported in clinical trials include injection site pain, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, chills, joint pain, fever, injection site swelling, injection site redness, nausea, malaise, and lymphadenopathy [swelling of the lymph nodes].”

CDC’s VAERS: As of January 29, 11,249 total adverse events, which includes 501 deaths, have been reported following COVID-19 vaccinations.

CDC: Over five days from December 18, among 215,364 people who were vaccinated and actively monitored through the v-safe app, 5,052 people were “unable to perform normal daily activities, unable to work, required care from a doctor or health care professional.”

NIH: “COVID-19 vaccines designed to elicit neutralizing antibodies may sensitize vaccine recipients to more severe disease than if they were not vaccinated.”

NHS (National Health Service of the U.K.) as reported in The Guardian: Those “with a history of a significant allergic reaction to a vaccine, medicine or food” should not be given the COVID-19 vaccine developed by U.S. pharmaceutical giant Pfizer and Germany’s BioNTech.

WHO: Pregnant women (unless they are at high risk of exposure to the COVID virus), people under age 17 or 16, and individuals with a history of severe allergic reaction to any component of the vaccine should not take Moderna’s or Pfizer-BioNTech’s COVID-19 vaccines.

Dr. Jerry L Spivak, expert on blood disorders at Johns Hopkins: It is a “medical certainty” that Pfizer’s vaccine was related to the January 3rd death of a 56-year-old Florida doctor.

IS IT WORTH THE RISK?

Microbiology & Infectious Diseases, January 2021, veteran immunologist J. Bart Classen: “RNA-based COVID vaccines have the potential to cause more disease than the epidemic of COVID-19.”

WHO: “Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment.”

CDC: Best estimate for survival rates by age group are in most cases over 99%, (birth to 19: 99.997%; age 20-49: 99.98%; age 50-69: 99.5%; age 70 and over: 95%).

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