

WHAT'S IN A VACCINE?



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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Vaccines contain tiny quantities of active ingredients – just a few micrograms (millionths of a gram) per vaccine. To give some idea of how small these quantities are, one Tylenol™ contains 500 milligrams of the drug. This is several thousand times more than the quantity of the active ingredient you would find in most vaccines. Hundreds of thousands of individual vaccines could be made from a single teaspoon of active ingredient.

DO VACCINES CONTAIN HARMFUL BACTERIA OR VIRUSES?

Some vaccines contain whole bacteria or viruses. In these cases the bacteria or viruses will either be severely weakened (attenuated) so that they cannot cause disease in healthy people, or killed altogether (inactivated). Many vaccines contain only parts of viruses or bacteria, usually proteins or sugars from the surface. These stimulate the immune system but cannot cause disease.

[for more information, look at this source](#)

ALUMINUM

Many vaccines contain aluminium salts such as aluminium hydroxide, aluminium phosphate or potassium aluminium sulphate. They act as adjuvants, strengthening and lengthening the immune response to the vaccine. Aluminium salts appear to slow down the release of the active ingredient from the vaccine once it is injected, and stimulate the immune system to respond to the vaccine. They also absorb protein well, and stop the proteins in the vaccine sticking to the walls of a container during storage.

PRESERVATIVES

Thiomersal is a mercury-based preservative used in tiny quantities in some vaccines to prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi which can contaminate from the environment when the vaccine is opened. Most single-dose vaccines do not contain thiomersal because they are used only once and so there is very little risk of contamination. However, some vaccines are produced in multi-dose vials. There are two reasons for this: they are cheaper, and they are easier to produce quickly in large quantities in the event of an epidemic. Tiny quantities of thiomersal are often used in multi-dose vaccines to stop them becoming contaminated once they are opened.



ATTORNEY ADVERTISING: DOES NOT CONSTITUTE MEDICAL ADVICE. CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN BEFORE UNDERGOING TREATMENT OR TAKING A VACCINE.

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DO VACCINES CAUSE AUTISM?

The debunked claim that there is a relationship between vaccines and autism largely stems from the late 1990s. At the time, autism diagnoses had been increasing, and doctors did not know why. In 1998, British researcher Andrew Wakefield published a fraudulent paper, which was subsequently retracted, linking autism to the MMR vaccine. Evidence emerged that Wakefield had been paid by attorneys for parents who were suing MMR manufacturers and that Wakefield's data were fraudulent. The Lancet retracted his study in February 2010. That year, Wakefield was found guilty of professional misconduct by Britain's General Medical Council, and his license was revoked.

HOW DO I KNOW VACCINES ARE SAFE?

Vaccines are among the most thoroughly tested medical products available in the United States. Before a vaccine can be considered for approval by the Food and Drug Administration, the manufacturer must show it is safe and effective through clinical trials. This scientific process can take time and cost millions of dollars. The FDA then examines these studies and determines whether a vaccine is safe, effective and ready to be licensed for use. The FDA licenses only those vaccines that have data showing their benefits outweigh the potential risks. If there is any question about the data, or any holes in the data, the FDA will request further studies before approving the vaccine.

Sun, Lena "How does measles spread? Do I need another MMR Vaccine Shot? How Dangerous is Measles? FAQ On the Outbreaks" April 11, 2019
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2019/04/09/how-does-measles-spread-other-frequently-asked-questions-about-measles/>

THE NATIONAL VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM

In very rare cases, a vaccine can cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. In these instances, the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) may provide financial compensation to individuals who file a petition and are found to have been injured by a VICP-covered vaccine. Even in cases in which such a finding is not made, petitioners may receive compensation through a settlement. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program is a no-fault alternative to the traditional legal system for resolving vaccine injury petitions. It was created in the 1980s, after lawsuits against vaccine companies and health care providers threatened to cause vaccine shortages and reduce U.S. vaccination rates. Learn more [here](#).

I WILL FIGHT FOR YOU FREE OF CHARGE

Since this is a legal process, most people use a lawyer. If certain minimal requirements are met, the VICP will pay your lawyer's fees and other legal costs related to your claim, whether or not you are paid for a vaccine injury or death. The VICP will not pay the fees of petitioners representing themselves, but will pay their other legal costs, whether or not the claim is paid as long as certain minimal requirements are met. So, if you suspect your injury was caused by a vaccine, or you are the parent or legal guardian of a minor who has been injured, or represent the estate of someone who died due to an adverse reaction to a vaccine, please contact me. I will fight for you.



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Past results do not guarantee future outcomes. You may be responsible for some costs associated with your claim.