Dear Oregon Representatives,

As an extremely concerned mother, I am writing to urge you to **oppose** HB 3063. I have a three year old boy that is on a reduced vaccine schedule, with another little girl on the way. I have great concern over the lack of properly controlled clinical trials for any and all vaccinations and therefore, have chosen to place my child on a reduced, spread out, vaccine schedule to watch for any possible reactions and/or dangerous side effects that can and do occur, and mitigate the amount of toxins being directly injected into his very fragile body at a time.

The fact that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) does not, and will not require pharmaceutical companies to use a placebo control in pediatric vaccine clinical trials shows evidence of HHS's lack of confidence in the safety profile of these products. Pediatric vaccines should be licensed based on placebo-controlled clinical trials so that HHS can assess their safety profiles prior to approving them for injection into millions of children. This avoidance of proper research is reflected in the package insert for each pediatric vaccine.

Moreover, without a placebo control, these trials do not even provide an actual safety profile for the five days in which safety was purportedly reviewed. At two months of life, HHS's schedule instructs that babies be injected with the Hepatitis B, Hib, DTaP, IPV, and PCV13 vaccines. The safety review period of so-called solicited and unsolicited adverse reactions in the trials relied upon were also too short to capture any resulting chronic health conditions. Moreover, even assuming placebo controls were used, tracking safety for (at most) a mere 6 months after injecting a 2-month old baby will not reveal if the vaccine caused autoimmune, neurological or developmental disorders that are likely to only be apparent or diagnosed after the child is a few years of age. Vaccine safety should be tracked at least as long as vaccine efficacy because it can take years for chronic conditions causally linked to or suspected to be caused by vaccines to become apparent. It is common sense that if HHS licenses vaccines without safety data extending beyond a few days, weeks or months, it is scientifically impossible to ascertain if babies will develop immunological, developmental or neurological disorders beyond these short safety review periods.

The fact that each vaccine has not been properly studied on its own is concerning; what is more concerning is that there hasn't been a single controlled study done, in any way, for the effects of having multiple vaccines given as recommended by the current mandated vaccine schedule, at one time and the cumulative affects this can cause.

Pharmaceutical companies have a powerful financial incentive to minimize any safety concerns to ensure licensure since they have almost no liability for vaccine injuries but yet stand to typically earn billions of dollars from each newly licensed pediatric vaccine. If it turns out that the vaccine causes serious harm, and a parent can prove it in Vaccine Court (over the defense mounted by the DOJ representing HHS), the claim is paid by the Federal Government using funds obtained from an excise tax collected from vaccine consumers – not paid by pharmaceutical companies. Thus, pharmaceutical companies have a financial disincentive to identify safety issues that would prevent licensure and literally no incentive to identify safety issues after licensure.
As a parent I should have the right to decide how and when any pharmaceutical substance be injected into my child. There should be no compromise when it comes to the health of children, especially babies and newborns. The American public deserves nothing short of long-term placebo-controlled trials to know the true adverse event rate, without any bias.

Please for the health and safety of our children and future children do not pass this bill.

Sincerely,
Kristen Caillier

The following is a partial list of post-licensure adverse reactions reported by consumers and physicians, and listed in the package inserts for one or more pediatric vaccines:

Immune System Disorders

Alopecia	*autoimmune skin disease causing loss of hair on the scalp and body.*
Anaphylactic Shock	*rapid onset of severe allergic reaction that causes sudden drop in blood pressure and narrowing of airway that can lead to seizures, shock, and death.*
Angioedema	*potentially life-threatening swelling underneath the skin.*
Arthritis	*painful and disabling autoimmune disease that includes joint pain, swelling and progressive stiffness in the fingers, arms, legs and wrists.*
Autoimmune Disease	*disease caused by the immune system mistakenly attacking the body's own tissue.*
Guillain-Barré Syndrome	*autoimmune disease where the immune system attacks the nerves in the legs, upper body, arms and/or face.*
Hemolytic Anemia	*red blood cells are destroyed faster than they can be replaced.*
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura	*abnormal immune response causing inflammation of microscopic blood vessels which can lead to multiple organ damage.*
Lupus Erythematosus	*autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks multiple organs, including skin, joints, kidney, and brain.*
Multiple Sclerosis	*autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks nerve fibers, causing them to deteriorate.*
Myasthenia	*autoimmune disease causing chronic weakness of the skeletal muscles, including arms and legs, vision problems, and drooping eyelids or head.*
Myositis	*chronic muscle inflammation that damages the muscle fibers causing weakness, and may affect the arteries and blood vessels that pass through muscle.*
Polyarteritis Nodosa	*systemic vasculitis that affect medium-sized and small muscular arteries resulting in ruptures and other damage.*
Stevens-Johnson's Syndrome	*severe autoimmune reaction in which the top layer of skin is burned off and dies.*
Thrombocytopenia	*low blood platelet count which can result in easy bruising and excessive bleeding from wounds or bleeding in mucous membranes.*
Vasculitis	*inflammation of the blood vessels, potentially leading to loss of function of affected tissues and organ damage.*

Nervous System Disorders

Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis	*acute, widespread inflammation in the brain and spinal cord that damages myelin.*
Ataxia	*brain damage resulting in loss of full control of bodily movement, impaired speech, eye movement, and swallowing.*
Bell's Palsy	*disfiguring paralysis or weakness on one side of the face.*
Encephalitis	*inflammation of the brain, which can result in permanent injury.*
Encephalomyelitis	*inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.*
Encephalopathy with EEG Disturbances	*damage or malfunction of the brain with severity ranging from altered mental state to dementia, seizures and coma.*
Grand Mal Convulsion	*loss of consciousness and violent muscle contractions.*
Hypotonia	*low muscle tone.*
Hypotonic-Hypo-responsive Episode	*sudden and unexpected loss of tone, unresponsiveness and color change.*
Meningitis	*inflammation of protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.*

Migraine	*sudden and severe, pounding headaches, upset stomach, and sometimes disturbed vision.*
Motor Neuron Disease	*neurological disorder that destroys motor neurons that control essential voluntary muscle activity such as speaking, walking, breathing, and swallowing.*
Myelitis	*inflammation of spinal cord that can involve nerve pain, paralysis and incontinence.*
Nerve Deafness	*hearing loss from damage to the nerve that runs from the ear to the brain.*
Neuralgia	*intense painful sensation along a nerve or group of nerves.*
Neuropathy	*nerve problem that causes pain, numbness, tingling, swelling, or muscle weakness in different parts of the body.*
Ocular Palsies	*damage to the nerve of the eye that controls eye movement.*
Optic Neuritis	*inflammation causing eye pain and partial or complete vision loss.*
Paralysis	*inability to move part or all of the body.*
Radial Nerve and Recurrent Nerve Paralysis	*nerve injury to the radial nerve that can cause weakness or difficulty moving the wrist, hand or fingers.*
Radiculopathy	*compressed or pinched nerve.*
Retrobulbar Neuritis	*inflammation and damage to the optic nerve between the back of the eye and the brain.*
Seizures	*sudden, uncontrolled body movements and changes in behavior that occur because of abnormal electrical activity in the brain.*
Stroke	*blood flow blocked to the brain or bleeding in the brain, which can lead to brain damage, long-term disability, or death.*
Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis (SSPE)	*progressive neurological disorder affecting the central nervous system leading to mental deterioration, loss of motor function, and ultimately leading to a vegetative state followed by death.*
Syncope	*decrease in blood flow to the brain causing a loss of consciousness and muscle strength.*
Transverse Myelitis	*inflamed spinal cord which may result in paralysis.*

Other Disorders and Chronic Disorders

Aseptic Meningitis	*acute inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.*

Aplastic Anemia	*damage to the bone marrow that slows or shuts down the production of new blood cells.*
Cellulitis	*infection of the deep tissues of the skin and muscles that cause the skin to become warm and tender.*
Cyanosis	*bluish skin discoloration due to low oxygen saturation.*
Death	*permanent end of life.*
Deep Vein Thrombosis	*formation of a blood clot in a deep vein that can break off and block blood flow to organs.*
Diabetes Mellitus	*chronic condition affecting ability to use energy from food.*
Dysphonia	*impairment in the ability to speak.*
Epididymitis	*inflammation of the testicle tube, which can lead to abscess formation, testicular pain, painful urination, tissue death, and decreased functionality of gonads.*
Mental Disorders	*unusual thoughts, perceptions, emotions, behavior, and relationship with others.*
Myalgia	*muscle pain that can become chronic.*
Orchitis	*inflammation of one or more testicles that can cause infertility, testicular atrophy, and severe pain.*
Pancreatitis	*inflammation of the pancreas due to damage by digestive enzymes.*
Pneumonia	*infection in one or both lungs.*
Respiratory Infection	*infection of the respiratory tract.*
Retinitis	*inflammation of the retina which can permanently damage the retina, leading to blindness.*
Rhinitis	*irritation and inflammation of nasal mucous membranes impacting ability to breathe properly.*
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	*sudden death of infant in good health.*
Tachycardia	*an abnormally rapid heart rate.*
Uveitis	*inflammation of the eye leading to vision loss.*
Vertigo	*problem with the vestibular portion of the inner ear causing dizziness.*