

“(6) ‘Restrictable diseases’ means the following diseases:

“(a) Diphtheria;

“(b) Tetanus;

“(c) Pertussis;

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Proposed Amendments to HB 3063

“(d) Polio;

“(e) Measles;

“(f) Rubella;

“(g) Mumps;

“(h) Haemophilus influenzae type b;

“(i) Hepatitis A and B; and

“(j) Varicella.

<https://www.cdc.gov/diphtheria/about/index.html>

" In the past decade, there were less than five cases of diphtheria in the United States reported to CDC."

<https://www.cdc.gov/tetanus/about/index.html>

"Tetanus is different from other vaccine-preventable diseases because it does not spread from person to person. The bacteria are usually found in soil, dust, and manure and enter the body through breaks in the skin — usually cuts or puncture wounds caused by contaminated objects.

Today, tetanus is uncommon in the United States, with an average of about 30 reported cases each year."

<https://www.bu.edu/research/articles/whooping-cough/>

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resurrection of whooping cough, published in the journal F1000 Research. Gill and his colleagues suspect that the vaccine, while preventing symptoms from pertussis infections for some time, has little impact on preventing people from becoming “colonized” with the bacteria, meaning they are asymptomatic carriers of the disease and are still capable of infecting others. The work pulls together several lines of research and suggests the need for a new vaccine that can prevent both symptoms and infections."

<https://www.cdc.gov/hi-disease/clinicians.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm>

"Since March 2017, CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis (DVH) has been assisting several state and local health departments with hepatitis A outbreaks, spread through person to person contact, that have occurred primarily among persons who use injection and non-injection drugs, and/or persons experiencing homelessness, and their close direct contacts."

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/bfaq.htm>

"How is hepatitis B spread?

The hepatitis B virus is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluid infected with the hepatitis B virus enters the body of a person who is not infected. People can become infected with the virus from:

Birth (spread from an infected mother to her baby during birth)Sex with an infected partnerSharing needles, syringes, or drug preparation equipmentSharing items such as toothbrushes, razors or medical

equipment such as a glucose monitor with an infected person
Direct contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
Exposure to blood from needlesticks or other sharp instruments of an infected person

Hepatitis B virus is not spread through food or water, sharing eating utensils, breastfeeding, hugging, kissing, hand holding, coughing, or sneezing."

Just a sampling of what you consider restrictable diseases. Most school children and adults that I know would not be exposed to the ones above or routes of transmission. With pertussis, the "experts" don't know what to do cause the vaccine is possibly spreading the disease and from another article I submitted (112 year mistake) makes a person more susceptible to the disease for life. So, keeping recipients of dtap isolated would be make more sense then requiring the vaccine. Tetanus is not contagious so how can it affect someone else?

Just some thoughts and education

Kill the Bill and addendums best idea...NO to HB 3063 !

Dtap should not be given to anyone if they want it or not!
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