

## Newsletter 51 The Ingredients of Vaccines

25th April 2014

It has been brought to my attention that many doctors are unaware of the ingredients of vaccines. I will provide here a link to the ingredients of vaccines that is presented by the Australian government. However, this list is not available to parents on the government's Immunise Australia Program (IAP) website. This list is provided under the heading "Components of Vaccines" in Appendix 3 of the Australian Immunisation Handbook (10th Ed).

<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/appendix3>

Please scroll down this list and note that nearly every vaccine used in Australia contains the antibiotics - neomycin or polymyxin. Antibiotics have been linked as a possible cause of autism. Vaccines are injected into the tissues of developing infants and this allows the ingredients access to all organs of the body. The human immune system is strongly linked to the gut and the blood brain barrier is not developed until after 6 months of age.

Until 2013 this list of ingredients also included 'thimerosal'. This is a 49% mercury compound. Although the government stated that it was removed from most vaccines in 2000 it was still listed as an ingredient in the infant Hepatitis B vaccine, the infanrix hexa vaccine (6 in one) and influenza vaccines. This information was provided in the 9th edition of the Australian Immunisation Handbook used until 2013.

Recently Health Minister Peter Dutton spoke about preventing parents who choose not to vaccinate from receiving the welfare benefit of \$2,100 that is linked to immunising children. It was suggested that parents who fill out a conscientious objector's form should be prevented from receiving this benefit. In other words, people will be discriminated against on the basis of their vaccination status even though the government states "vaccination in Australia is not compulsory".

There are also schools and workplaces in Australia that are discriminating against people who choose not to vaccinate so the government is not properly representing this policy to the public.

Discrimination cannot occur in a country where vaccination is not compulsory yet the government and the Human Rights Commission will not address this issue for the public. If the government has discriminatory policies in place regarding vaccination status it also has a duty to provide the public with the ingredients of vaccines. This should be easily accessible on the IAP website and in GP practices. Until the ingredients are openly discussed with parents there should be no discrimination in schools, workplaces or in government welfare benefits.

Kind Regards,  
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