HPV gardasil

CDC RECOMMENDS 2-3 DOSES DEPENDING ON AGE, CAN BE ADMINISTERED AT 9 YEARS OLD, HOWEVER IS RECOMMENDED AT 11 YEARS OLD

Gardasil 9 can cause:

+ Vomiting
+ Urticaria (hives)
+ **Autoimmune hemolytic anemia**
+ Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
+ Lymphadenopathy
+ Pulmonary embolus
+ Pancreatitis
+ Asthenia (weakness)
+ Chills
+ **Death**
+ Malaise (discomfort)
+ **Autoimmune diseases**
+ Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions
+ Bronchospasm
+ Arthralgia (joint pain)
+ Myalgia (muscle pain)
+ **Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis**
+ Guillain-Barré syndrome
+ Motor neuron disease
+ **Paralysis**
+ Seizures
+ Transverse myelitis
+ Cellulitis
+ Deep venous thrombosis

SOURCES FROM FDA + MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP

LET'S LOOK AT SOME OF THE REACTIONS

death

WHY IS A PRODUCT WITH DEATH AS AN ADVERSE REACTION LICENSED BY THE FDA, RECOMMENDED BY THE CDC, AND ADMINISTERED BY THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY?

Some products the FDA has recently recalled with lesser adverse reactions:

+ Biocell breast implants for causing breast implant-associated anaplastic large cell lymphoma (cancer of the immune system).

+ Alcon micro-stent in cataract surgery for causing significant endothelial cell loss.

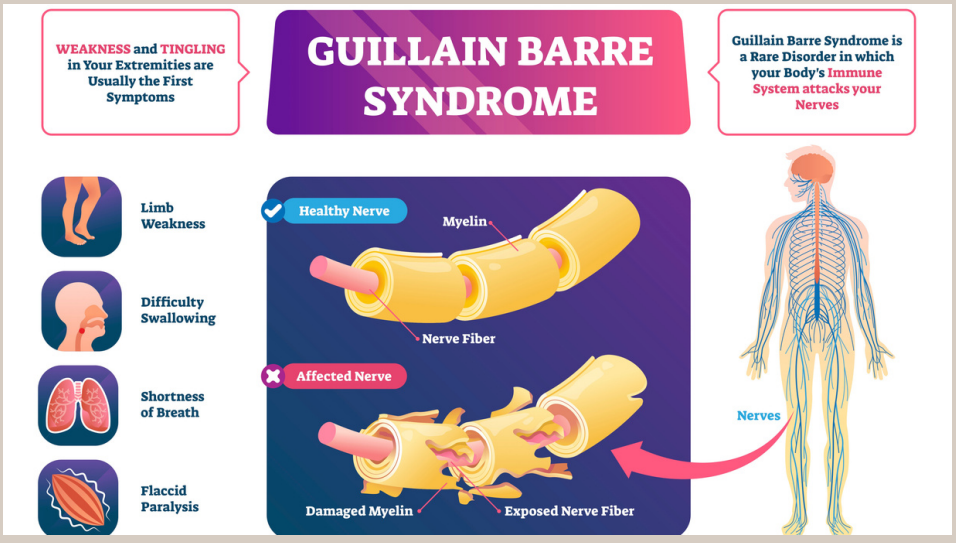
+ Hospira (Pfizer) drug infusion for chills, tremor, pyrexia (fever), dyspnea (shortness of breath), achycardia (abnormally fast heartbeat), and blood pressure changes.

autoimmune diseases

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AHA) is a group of disorders where your immune system mistakenly destroys your own red blood cells (RBCs). These rare conditions occur when antibodies — proteins that normally protect us from viruses or other infections — attach to your own RBCs by mistake.

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) is a rare kind of inflammation that affects the brain and spinal cord, usually in children. It damages the coating that protects nerve fibers, called myelin.

According to the National Institute of Environmental Health Services, there are over 80 autoimmune diseases. Over 24 million Americans suffer from one of these diseases. Most have no cure and require lifelong treatment.



paralysis

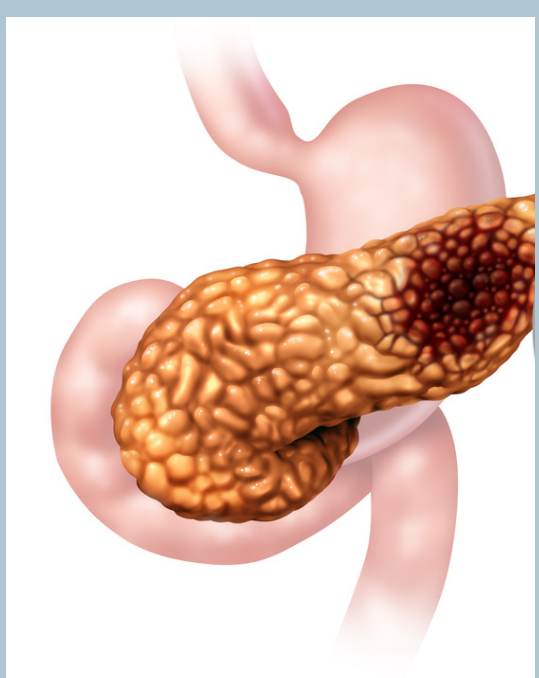
Paralysis is a loss of muscle function in part of your body. It can be localized or generalized, partial or complete, and temporary or permanent. Paralysis can affect any part of your body at any time in your life. If you experience it, you probably won't feel pain in the affected areas.

Recently, the CDC warned of a rare condition that causes child paralysis is on the rise. Why recommend a product with paralysis listed as an adverse reaction?

pancreatitis

Pancreatitis is inflammation in the pancreas. The pancreas is a long, flat gland that sits tucked behind the stomach in the upper abdomen. The pancreas produces enzymes that help digestion and hormones that help regulate the way your body processes sugar (glucose).

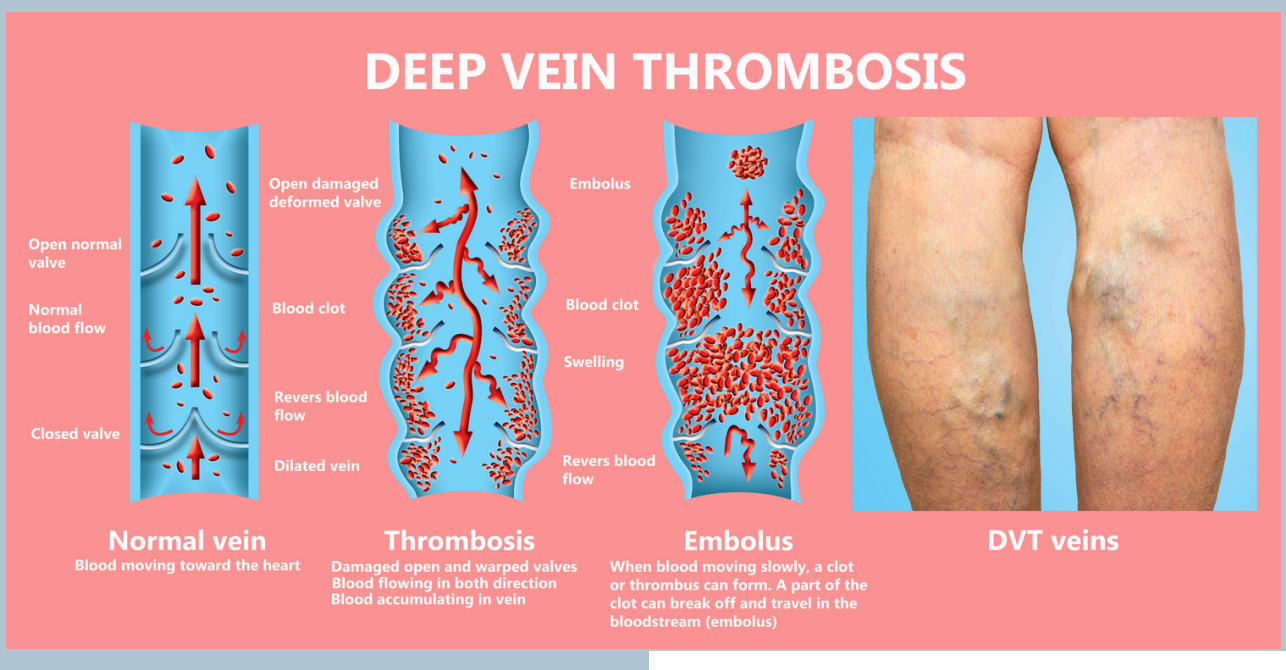
Pancreatitis can occur as acute pancreatitis — meaning it appears suddenly and lasts for days. Or pancreatitis can occur as chronic pancreatitis, which is pancreatitis that occurs over many years.



Pancreatitis occurs when digestive enzymes become activated while still in the pancreas, irritating the cells of your pancreas and causing inflammation.

With repeated bouts of acute pancreatitis, damage to the pancreas can occur and lead to chronic pancreatitis. Scar tissue may form in the pancreas, causing loss of function. A poorly functioning pancreas can cause digestion problems and diabetes.

pulmonary embolus + deep venous thrombosis



Pulmonary embolism is a blockage in one of the pulmonary arteries in your lungs. In most cases, pulmonary embolism is caused by blood clots that travel to the lungs from deep veins in the legs or, rarely, from veins in other parts of the body (deep vein thrombosis).

Because the clots block blood flow to the lungs, pulmonary embolism can be life-threatening. However, prompt treatment greatly reduces the risk of death. Taking measures to prevent blood clots in your legs will help protect you against pulmonary embolism.

motor neuron disease

Here's a look at some of the types of motor neuron diseases.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)

ALS affects both your upper and lower motor neurons. With ALS, you gradually lose control over the muscles that help you walk, talk, chew, swallow, and breathe. Over time, they weaken and waste away. You may also have stiffness and twitches in your muscles.

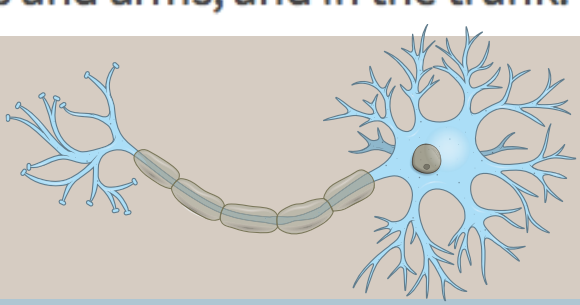
Primary Lateral Sclerosis (PLS)

PLS is similar to ALS, but it affects only upper motor neurons.

It causes weakness and stiffness in the arms and legs, a slowed walk, and poor coordination and balance. Speech also becomes slow and slurred.

Spinal Muscular Atrophy

This is an inherited condition that affects lower motor neurons. A defect in a gene called SMN1 causes spinal muscular atrophy. This gene makes a protein that protects your motor neurons. Without it, they die. This causes weakness in the upper legs and arms, and in the trunk.



The manufacturer does not disclose which or how many motor neuron diseases this product causes.