

ROTAVIRUS

CDC RECOMMENDS 1ST DOSE AT 2 MONTHS, 2ND DOSE AT 4 MONTHS

ROTARIX CAN CAUSE:

- + Intussusception
- + **Death** (listed twice)
- + Hematochezia
- + Gastroenteritis
- + Viral Shedding
- + Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- + **Kawasaki disease**
- + Maladministration

ROTATEQ CAN CAUSE:

- + Anaphylactic reaction
- + Intussusception (including **death**)
- + Hematochezia
- + Gastroenteritis (**Stomach Flu**)
- + Vaccine viral shedding
- + Urticaria (Hives)
- + Angioedema
- + Kawasaki disease
- + Transmission of vaccine virus strains from vaccine recipient to non-vaccinated contacts.

SOURCES FROM FDA + [GLAXOSMITHKLINE](#) + [MERCK SHARP & DOHME CORP](#)

THE VIRUS

WHAT EXACTLY IS ROTAVIRUS?

Rotavirus is a very contagious virus that causes diarrhea. It's the most common cause of diarrhea in infants and children worldwide, resulting in over 215,000 deaths annually. Before the development of a vaccine, most children in the United States had been infected with the virus at least once by age 5.

Although rotavirus infections are unpleasant, you can usually treat this infection at home with extra fluids to prevent dehydration. Occasionally, severe dehydration requires intravenous fluids in the hospital. Dehydration is a serious complication of rotavirus and a major cause of childhood deaths in developing countries.

Notice, the major cause of death from this virus is in developing countries where personal hygiene is minimal.

People who are infected with rotavirus shed the virus in their stool (poop). This is how the virus gets into the environment and can infect other people. People shed rotavirus the most, and are more likely to infect others, when they have symptoms and during the first 3 days after they recover. People with rotavirus can also infect others before they have symptoms.

VIRAL SHEDDING

FROM THE INSERT:

Rotavirus shedding in stool occurs after vaccination with peak excretion occurring around Day 7 after Dose 1.

Meaning, immunocompromised individuals should not be around recently vaccinated children for at least a week.

LET'S LOOK AT SOME ADVERSE REACTIONS

Viral gastroenteritis is an intestinal infection marked by watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea or vomiting, and sometimes fever.

The most common way to develop viral gastroenteritis — often called stomach flu — is through contact with an infected person or by ingesting contaminated food or water. If you're otherwise healthy, you'll likely recover without complications. But for infants, older adults and people with compromised immune systems, viral gastroenteritis can be deadly.

Known as the stomach flu, which causes watery diarrhea and can be deadly. How is this an effective product if it causes the very thing its meant to prevent?

Children can get dehydrated quickly, so if your child has the stomach flu, it's important that you look for signs that he is very thirsty or has [dry skin](#) or a [dry mouth](#). If you have a baby, look for fewer, drier diapers.

INTUSSUSCEPTION + DEATH

Intussusception (in-tuh-suh-SEP-shun) is a serious condition in which part of the intestine slides into an adjacent part of the intestine. This "telescoping" often blocks food or fluid from passing through.

Intussusception also cuts off the blood supply to the part of the intestine that's affected, which can lead to a tear in the bowel (perforation), infection and death of bowel tissue.

A frequent symptom of Intussusception is diarrhea... isn't that the very thing this product is trying to prevent? How is a product with **death** listed twice as an adverse reaction considered safe?

HEMATOCHEZIA - BLOODY STOOL

Hematochezia is the presence of blood in the stools usually from the lower gastrointestinal tract, colon or rectum or the haemorrhoids. Blood in the stools represents that there is bleeding in the digestive tract.

The CDC recommends this product 3x by the time a child turns 6 months old, does this seem like an acceptably safe reaction for an infant?

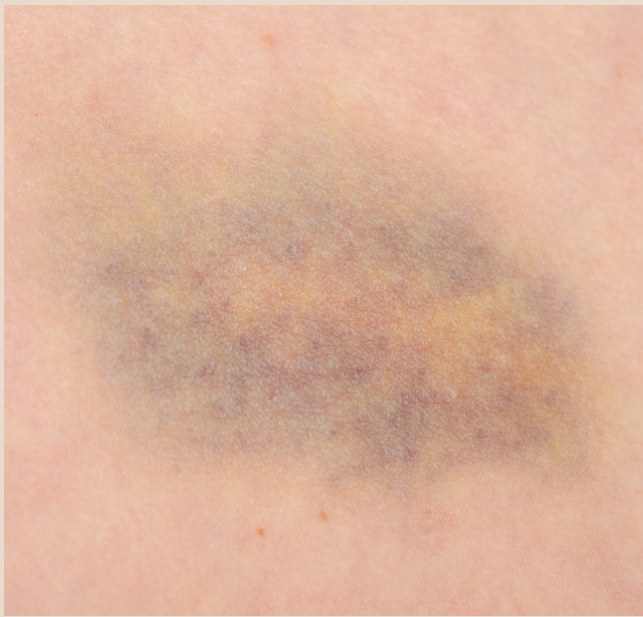
The severity of bleeding may vary, mild bleeding can be treated by the physician at the clinic, but severe bleeding or blood loss may require hospitalisation for diagnosis and treatment.

Patients with severe bleeding may feel weakness, fatigue or low blood pressure due to substantial blood loss from the body.

IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA

Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is a disorder that can lead to easy or excessive bruising and bleeding. The bleeding results from unusually low levels of platelets — the cells that help blood clot.

Formerly known as idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, ITP can cause purple bruises, as well as tiny reddish-purple dots that look like a rash.



Immune thrombocytopenia may have no signs and symptoms. When they do occur, they may include:

- Easy or excessive bruising
- Superficial bleeding into the skin that appears as pinpoint-sized reddish-purple spots (petechiae) that look like a rash, usually on the lower legs
- Bleeding from the gums or nose
- Blood in urine or stools
- Unusually heavy menstrual flow

A rare complication of immune thrombocytopenia is bleeding into the brain, which can be fatal.

KAWASAKI DISEASE

Kawasaki disease causes swelling (inflammation) in the walls of medium-sized arteries throughout the body. It primarily affects children. The inflammation tends to affect the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart muscle.

Kawasaki disease is sometimes called mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome because it also affects glands that swell during an infection (lymph nodes), skin, and the mucous membranes inside the mouth, nose and throat.

Kawasaki disease is a leading cause of acquired heart disease in children. However, with effective treatment, only a few children have lasting damage.

Any of these complications can damage your child's heart. Inflammation of the coronary arteries can lead to weakening and bulging of the artery wall (aneurysm). Aneurysms increase the risk of blood clots, which could lead to a heart attack or cause life-threatening internal bleeding.

For a very small percentage of children who develop coronary artery problems, Kawasaki disease can cause death, even with treatment.

URTICARIA (HIVES)



Hives are swollen, pale red bumps, patches, or welts on the skin that appear suddenly. They can happen because of allergies or other reasons. Your doctor may call them urticaria.



Hives usually itch, but they may also burn or sting. They can show up anywhere on your body, including the face, lips, tongue, throat, and ears. They range in size from a pencil eraser to a dinner plate and may join together to form larger areas known as plaques. They can last for hours, weeks, or even years.