

Japan Leads the Way in Child Health: No Compulsory Vaccines. Banned Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) Vaccine

The Promise of Good Health; Are We Jumping Off the Cliff in the U.S.?

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In the United States, many legislators and public health officials are busy trying to make vaccines de facto compulsory—either by removing parental/personal choice given by existing vaccine exemptions or by imposing undue quarantines and fines on those who do not comply with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) vaccine edicts. Officials in [California](#) are seeking to override medical opinion about fitness for vaccination, while those in [New York](#) are mandating the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine for 6-12-month-old infants for whom its safety and effectiveness "[have not been established](#)."

The U.S. has the very highest infant mortality rate of all industrialized developed countries, with more American children dying at birth and in their first year than in any other comparable nation—and more than half of those who survive develop at least one chronic illness.

American children would be better served if these officials—before imposing questionable and draconian measures—studied child health outcomes in Japan. With a population of 127 million, Japan has the healthiest children and the very highest “healthy life expectancy” [in the world](#)—and the least vaccinated children of any developed country. The U.S., in contrast, has the developed world's most aggressive vaccination schedule in number and timing, starting at pregnancy, at birth and in the first two years of life. Does this make U.S. children healthier? The clear answer is no. The U.S. has the very highest infant mortality rate of all industrialized countries, with more American children [dying at birth](#) and in their first year than in any other comparable nation—and [more than half](#) of those who survive develop at least one chronic illness. Analysis of real-world infant mortality and health results shows that U.S. vaccine policy does not add up to a win for American children.

Japan and the U.S.; Two Different Vaccine Policies

In 1994, Japan transitioned away from mandated vaccination in public health centers to voluntary vaccination in doctors' offices, guided by “the concept that it is better that vaccinations are performed by children's family doctors who are [familiar with their health conditions](#).” The country created [two categories](#) of non-compulsory vaccines: “routine” vaccines that the government covers and “strongly recommends” but does not mandate,

and additional “voluntary” vaccines, generally paid for out-of-pocket. Unlike in the U.S., Japan has [no vaccine requirements](#) for children entering preschool or elementary school.

Japan also banned the MMR vaccine in the same time frame, due to thousands of [serious injuries](#) over a four-year period—producing an injury rate of [one in 900 children](#) that was “over 2,000 times higher than the expected rate.” It initially offered separate measles and rubella vaccines following its abandonment of the MMR vaccine; Japan now recommends a combined measles-rubella (MR) vaccine for routine use but still shuns the MMR. The mumps vaccine is in the “[voluntary](#)” category.

Here are key differences between the Japanese and U.S. vaccine programs:

- Japan has *no* vaccine mandates, instead [recommending](#) vaccines that (as discussed above) are either “routine” (covered by insurance) or “voluntary” (self-pay).
- Japan does *not* vaccinate newborns with the hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine, unless the mother is hepatitis B positive.
- Japan does *not* vaccinate pregnant mothers with the tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine.
- Japan does *not* give flu shots to pregnant mothers or to six-month-old infants.
- Japan does *not* give the MMR vaccine, instead recommending an MR vaccine.
- Japan does *not* require the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

No other developed country administers as many vaccine doses in the first two years of life.

Table 1. Hepatitis B Vaccine at Birth and Infant Mortality

RANK	COUNTRY	DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS	YEAR	AUTOMATIC HepB VACCINE AT BIRTH	HepB AT BIRTH IF MOTHER IS HepB POSITIVE
56	United States	5.8	2017 EST.	YES	
20	BELGIUM	3.4	2017 EST.	NO	YES
19	AUSTRIA	3.4	2017 EST.	NO	YES
18	LUXEMBOURG	3.4	2017 EST.	NO	YES
17	ITALY	3.3	2017 EST.	NO	YES
16	ANGUILLA	3.3	2017 EST.	NO	YES
15	SPAIN	3.3	2017 EST.	NO	YES
13	FRANCE	3.2	2017 EST.	NO	YES
12	MACAU	3.1	2017 EST.	YES*	
11	KOREA, SOUTH	3.0	2017 EST.	NO	YES
10	HONG KONG	2.7	2017 EST.	YES*	
9	CZECHIA	2.6	2017 EST.	NO	YES
8	SWEDEN	2.6	2017 EST.	NO	YES
7	BERMUDA	2.5	2017 EST.	NO	YES
6	FINLAND	2.5	2017 EST.	NO	YES
5	NORWAY	2.5	2017 EST.	NO	NO
4	SINGAPORE	2.4	2017 EST.	YES*	
3	ICELAND	2.1	2017 EST.	NO	NO
2	JAPAN	2.0	2017 EST.	NO	YES
1	MONACO	1.8	2017 EST.	NO	YES

***HIGHER INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS B IN POPULATION**

Sources: [Komatsu 2014](#); [UNICEF Immunization Summary](#); [Vaccination schedule recommended by the Japan Pediatric Society](#); [Vaccine schedules in all countries of the European Union](#)

In contrast, the U.S. [vaccine schedule](#) (see Table 1) prescribes routine vaccination during pregnancy, calls for the first HepB vaccine dose within 24 hours of birth—even though [99.9%](#) of pregnant women, upon testing, are hepatitis B negative, and follows up with 20 to 22 vaccine doses in the first year alone. No other developed country administers as many vaccine doses in the [first two years](#) of life.

The HepB vaccine injects a newborn with a 250-microgram load of aluminum, a neurotoxic and immune-toxic adjuvant used to provoke an immune response. There are [no studies](#) to back up the safety of exposing infants to such high levels of the injected metal. In fact, the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) upper limit for aluminum in intravenous (IV) fluids for newborns is far lower at [five micrograms per kilogram per day](#) (mcg/kg/day)—and even at these levels, researchers have documented the potential for [impaired neurologic development](#). For an average newborn weighing 7.5 pounds, the HepB vaccine has over 15 times more aluminum than the FDA's upper limit for IV solutions.

Unlike Japan, the U.S. administers flu and Tdap vaccines to pregnant women (during any

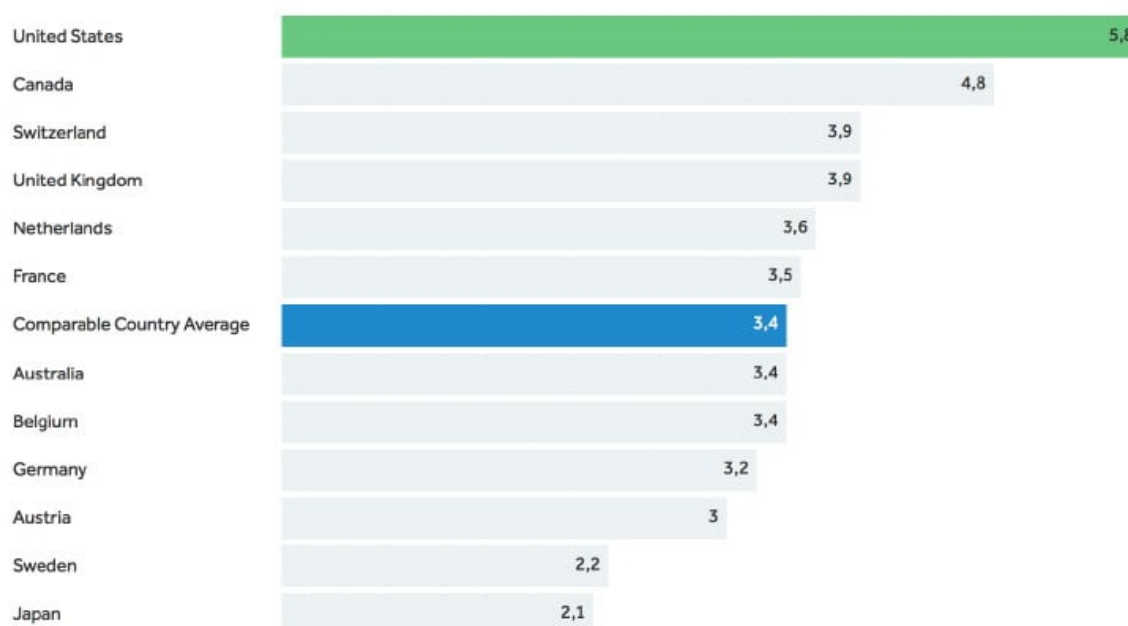
trimester) and babies receive flu shots at six months of age, continuing every single year thereafter. Manufacturers have never tested the safety of flu shots administered during pregnancy, and the FDA has [never formally licensed](#) any vaccines “specifically for use during pregnancy to protect the infant.”

Japan initially recommended the HPV vaccine but stopped doing so in [2013](#) after serious health problems prompted numerous lawsuits. Japanese researchers have since confirmed a [temporal relationship](#) between HPV vaccination and recipients’ development of symptoms.

U.S. vaccine proponents claim the U.S. vaccine schedule is similar to schedules in other developed countries, but this claim is inaccurate upon scrutiny. Most other countries do not recommend vaccination [during pregnancy](#), and [very few](#) vaccinate on the first day of life. This is important because the number, type and [timing](#) of exposure to vaccines can greatly influence their adverse impact on developing fetuses and newborns, who are particularly [vulnerable](#) to toxic exposures and early immune activation. Studies show that [activation](#) of pregnant women’s immune systems can cause developmental problems in their offspring. Why are pregnant women in the U.S. advised to protect their developing fetuses by avoiding alcohol and mercury-containing tuna fish, but actively prompted to receive immune-activating Tdap and flu vaccines, which still contain mercury (in multi-dose vials) and other untested substances?

Japan initially recommended the HPV vaccine but stopped doing so in [2013](#) after serious health problems prompted numerous lawsuits. Japanese researchers have since confirmed a [temporal relationship](#) between HPV vaccination and recipients’ development of symptoms. U.S. regulators have ignored these and similar reports and not only continue to aggressively promote and even [mandate](#) the formerly optional HPV vaccine beginning in [preadolescence](#) but are now pushing it in [adulthood](#). The Merck-manufactured HPV vaccine received fast-tracked approval from the FDA despite [half](#) of all clinical trial subjects reporting serious medical conditions within seven months.

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, 2014



Comparable countries are defined as those with above median GDP and above median GDP per capita in at least one of the past 10 years. Canada data estimated from 2012.

Quelle: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from OECD (2017), "OECD Health Data: Health status: Health status indicators", OECD Health Statistics database. (Accessed on July 5, 2017) • PNG

Best and Worst: Two Different Infant Mortality Results

The CDC views infant mortality as one of the most important indicators of a society's [overall health](#). The agency should take note of Japan's rate, which, at 2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, is the [second lowest](#) in the world, second only to the Principality of Monaco. In comparison, almost three times as many American infants die (5.8 per 1,000 live births), despite massive [per capita spending](#) on health care for children (see Table 2). U.S. infant mortality ranks behind 55 other countries and is worse than the rate in Latvia, Slovakia or Cuba.

If vaccines save lives, why are American children dying at a faster rate, and...dying younger compared to children in 19 other wealthy countries—translating into a 57 percent greater risk of death before reaching adulthood?

To reiterate, the U.S. has the most aggressive vaccine schedule of developed countries (administering the most vaccines the earliest). If vaccines save lives, why are American children "dying at a faster rate, and...[dying younger](#)" compared to children in 19 other wealthy countries—translating into a "[57 percent greater risk of death](#) before reaching adulthood"? Japanese children, who receive the fewest vaccines—with no government mandates for vaccination—grow up to enjoy "[long and vigorous](#)" lives. *International infant mortality and health statistics and their correlation to vaccination protocols show results that government and health officials are ignoring at our children's great peril.*

Among the 20 countries with the world's [best infant mortality outcomes](#), only three countries (Hong Kong, Macau and [Singapore](#)) automatically administer the HepB vaccine to all newborns—governed by the rationale that hepatitis B infection is [highly endemic](#) in these countries. Most of the other 17 top-ranking countries—including [Japan](#)—give the HepB vaccine at birth *only* if the mother is hepatitis B positive (Table 1). The U.S., with its

disgraceful #56 infant mortality ranking, gives the HepB vaccine to all four million babies born annually despite a low incidence of hepatitis B.

Is the U.S. Sacrificing Children's Health for Profits?

Merck, the MMR vaccine's manufacturer, is in court over MMR-related fraud. Whistleblowers allege the pharmaceutical giant [rigged its efficacy data](#) for the vaccine's mumps component to ensure its continued market monopoly. The whistleblower evidence has given rise to [two separate court cases](#). In addition, a CDC whistleblower has alleged the MMR vaccine increases [autism risks](#) in some children. Others have reported that the potential risk of [permanent injury](#) from the MMR vaccine dwarfs the risks of getting measles.

Why do the FDA and CDC continue to endorse the problematic MMR vaccine despite Merck's implication in fraud over the vaccine's safety and efficacy? Why do U.S. legislators and government officials not demand a better alternative, as Japan did over two decades ago? Why are U.S. cities and states forcing Merck's MMR vaccine on American children? Is the U.S. government protecting children, or Merck? Why are U.S. officials ignoring Japan's exemplary model, which proves that the most measured vaccination program in the industrialized world and "[first-class sanitation and levels of nutrition](#)" can produce optimal child health outcomes that are leading the world?

A central tenet of a free and democratic society is the freedom to make informed decisions about medical interventions that carry serious potential risks. This includes the right to be apprised of benefits *and* risks—[and the ability to say no](#). The [Nuremberg Code](#) of ethics established the necessity of informed consent without "any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion." Forcing the MMR vaccine, or any other vaccine, on those who are uninformed or who do not consent represents nothing less than medical tyranny.

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