

Vaccine Transparency: Why Antibody-Dependent Enhancement (ADE) Might be a Ticking Time Bomb

Too Few Irons in the Fire or Out of the Frying Pan?

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Associate Professor of Health Sciences <u>Adam MacNeil at Brock University</u>, <u>Canada and his PhD student Jeremia Coish</u> were among the earliest to warn, last June, of the dangers of not looking very carefully at the possibility that vaccines might trigger <u>antibody-dependent enhancement</u> (ADE) of disease. This could mean that people who are vaccinated might, paradoxically, suffer more severe disease when exposed to the wild virus than if they hadn't been vaccinated.

In their aptly titled article, "Out of the frying pan and into the fire? Due diligence warranted for ADE in COVID-19," published in the journal Microbes and Infection in June 2020, they argue that ADE is well known to be a risk for coronavirus-mediated infections, as well as dengue. For those not already familiar with ADE, it is the paradoxical immune response that makes a person who was previously exposed to the disease, or a vaccine targeting it, more – not less – susceptible in the event that they're subsequently infected.

Proceed with caution

Seemingly countering this view, in August 2020, was viral epidemiologist Leah Katzelnick PhD, a dengue and zika specialist now in the employ of the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) headed by Dr Tony Fauci. Along with co-author Scott Halstead, Dr Katzelnick argued that ADE shouldn't be something to be feared. Katzelnick and Halstead proposed that the fundamental differences between SARS-CoV-2 infection that can cause covid-19 and other diseases, for which ADE has been shown, meant that ADE would be highly unlikely. They supported their arguments with evidence from cases of classic, intrinsic ADE, notably infectious peritonitis (FIP), a coronavirus infection in cats, as well as from respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), dengue and SARS – suggesting significant differences in the pathology, epidemiology and immune responses involved in these diseases as compared with covid and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Careful readers of <u>Halstead and Katzelnick's paper</u> will note that while the authors largely dismiss the ADE risk, they very clearly identify a risk of vaccine hypersensitivity (or VAH), a closely related immunological hyper-reaction that was first <u>identified in the late 1960s</u> when

children developed atypical measles following measles vaccination. Many who've used the paper to dismiss ADE risks may only have read the title and abstract and not picked up that Katzelnick and Halstead dismiss only intrinsic ADE or iADE (i.e. the risk of disease enhancement on re-infection in the absence of vaccination). They also may not have read the sombre advisory in the paper's last sentence: "Given the magnitude of the repertoire of COVID-19 problems and the need for an effective vaccine, the full force of worldwide investigative resources should be directed at unravelling the pathogenesis of VAH."

There is not much to suggest that this advisory has been heeded, other than the fact that thousands of volunteers have been put through Phase 3 trials and there has been no evidence of spikes in more severe reactions among those vaccinated with the real thing, as opposed to the placebo.

Herbert Virgin, Ann Arvin and colleagues, <u>writing in Nature</u>, one of the most influential journals in the world, made a not dissimilar call for caution back in July. These authors discuss the great difficulties in identifying the incidence and frequency of ADE (and VAH) and suggest that "...it will be essential to depend on careful analysis of safety in humans as immune interventions for COVID-19 move forward".

Transparency is key

This requires <u>full transparency</u> of surveillance data so that cases of infection and re-infection post-vaccination can be correlated against severe reactions following infection or vaccination. It also requires time – much more time than we've had so far.

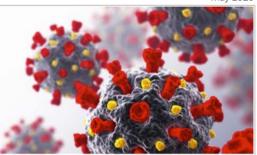
Presently, data released by <u>VAERS</u> in the US and the <u>MHRA</u> in the UK don't come close to telling us anything about the ADE or VAH risk. In fact, there will have to be a lot more reinfection before we know conclusively one way or another. And will we be able to find out if there are genuine issues with ADE or VAH, or will the authorities manage to keep a lid on it by just not communicating them given many reactions will be substantially delayed following vaccination?

VACCINE TRANSPARENCY

Manifesto







W e are all looking forward to exiting from lockdowns and being able to avoid distancing and other measures imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Many consider a vaccine the surest option, but that is conditional on vaccines being found both effective and safe.

The timetable currently being considered by governments and health authorities does not allow sufficient time for the phased evaluation process normally used by regulatory agencies to evaluate effectiveness and safety, that typically includes animal studies (multiple species) and both preclinical and clinical trials.

This means that post-marketing surveillance will provide key information on longer-term safety, with our populations in effect being the 'guinea pigs'. It is also likely that the vaccine manufacturers will be indemnified by governments in the event of any vaccine-induced injury.

The main safeguard for the public will therefore be transparency, something that was lacking through the development of several recent vaccines (e.g., Pandemrix®, Cervarix®, Gardasil®).

PUBLIC SAFETY, THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS AND FULLY INFORMED CONSENT MUST NOT BE SIDELINED IN THE HASTE TO GET AN INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED VACCINE TO MARKET.

ASK YOUR MP OR MSP TO SUPPORT THE VACCINE TRANSPARENCY MANIFESTO

Find your MP in UK: https:// members.parliament.uk/

THE 10-POINT VACCINE TRANSPARENCY MANIFESTO

- 1. Full disclosure of raw data from studies and trials to allow independent analysis
- 2. Full transparency in relation to safety and efficacy trials
- 3. Full transparency over the vaccine platform(s) and technology used for commercial vaccines
- 4. Conduct of comprehensive studies evaluating the independent risks from adjuvants (additives)
- 5. Full disclosure of vaccine composition in commercial formulations
- 6. Full transparency of all adverse event data in all studies and post-marketing surveillance
- 7. Clarification of eligibility and criteria for no-fault vaccine injury payments or compensation
- 8. Clarification of nature and extent of government indemnity of manufacturers in the event of vaccine injury
- 9. Public dissemination of extent of naturally-acquired (herd) immunity prior to vaccine roll-out and individual consent
- 10. Involvement of elected representatives in due democratic process should mandatory vaccination be contemplated by authorities

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Timothy Cardozo from New York University and Ronald Veazy from Tulane University took it a step further <u>in their article</u> in the *International Journal of Clinical Practice* published in October, when Phase 3 trials for the covid frontrunner vaccines were in full swing. They argued not only that vaccine-mediated ADE (i.e. VAH) risks were more than just theoretical,

they also suggest that the risks may be greater following particular types of mutations in the circulating viruses.

In their discussion on SARS-CoV-2, they discuss how very tiny changes, such as changes in the conformity (shape) of its spike protein both before and after fusion with host cells, via ACE2 receptors might impact those who've been vaccinated. Several months on with emerging evidence that some variants are able to evade the immune response that has been trained to offer protection against the original Wuhan variants, there is cause for even greater concern. This risk also can't be dismissed on the basis of the results of the Phase 3 trials.

What Drs Cardozo and Veazy also suggest is another point we've long been concerned about. That relates to the fact that trial subjects – let alone members of the public who're now lining up for covid vaccines – are just not being informed of these potential risks, and the delayed nature of possible ADE/VAH reactions. What about vaccinees who become ill several months after being vaccinated, suffering the classic range of symptoms associated with many respiratory diseases (including covid), such as fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath, headache, fatigue, and so on? Will they know that these symptoms might be related to enhanced covid disease mediated by the vaccination given to them months before, something that didn't occur to them because they thought the vaccine gave them protection from covid?

Cardozo and Veazy then show how informed consent forms for volunteer subjects in vaccine trials fail to meet the required ethical standards for informed consent. While ADE is mentioned, it is generally added at the end of the list of possible risks and its implications and identification are unlikely to be adequately understood by the lay public.

With a tick in the box and a sense from regulators and vaccine makers that they've successfully negotiated the hurdle of ADE/VAH risks, there's been no further discussion of the issue. The vast majority of pre-vaccinees lining up as part of the global mass vaccination roll out simply have no idea of the risk – because they're not being told.

Could ADE be a ticking time bomb?

Does non-disclosure as part of the <u>informed consent</u> process constitute not only a breach of medical ethics, but also a breach of law? In our view, that's highly likely and should evidence accrue in the future, this will be something the courts will need to grapple with.

Presently there is no evidence of any significant ADE/VAH signal – but it is too early to tell and many cases could have gone undetected.

Is it possible that some instances of 'long covid' could be a form of ADE? This is a possibility we have been considering. Typically people who get long covid don't test as positive from nasopharyngeal swab tests. But in deep seated systemic infections the mucosa may no show evidence of viral multiplication, whereas the infection may become systemic in certain tissues and be enhanced. This possibility cannot easily be dismissed.

Could the problem increase with new variants of SARS-CoV-2? Yes, as explained above.

What you can do

1. Anyone who is deciding to have the vaccine should inform themselves of the

- ADE and VAH risk, where there could be a considerable delay between vaccination and the experience of disease symptoms that may be more severe than those that would occur without the vaccine.
- 2. Let those you know who are considering or planning to have the covid vaccine of this risk. Read and share our article, <u>"Informed consent is this fundamental right being respected?"</u>
- 3. Share this article widely.

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