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Vaccines Spread Measles, Government Documents Reveals

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Instead of fearing diseases like measles and succumbing to pharmaceutical company propaganda, the average person should be asking questions like*:*

Does this vaccine lead to viral shedding?

Is the vaccine I'm considering a live virus vaccine that could infect me?

How does the viral shedding affect others around me, especially those with weaker immune systems?

Any "medicine" that does harm to oneself or others is no medicine at all. It is a weapon of filth with the potential to destroy a person's quality of life, forcing dependence on further medical intervention and more pharmaceutical products. If a vaccine is capable of spreading the same virus it purports to eliminate, then not only is the vaccine ineffective, but it is a facade, a lie and also a weapon of biological terrorism.

In the case of measles, the population should be asking questions like:

Should I be so afraid of a benign disease like measles and believe in a vaccine that can put myself and others at risk?

How do we strengthen our inherent immune systems so we can face illnesses like measles, to prep our bodies to be able to handle future diseases that are more deadly?

Government documents reveal measles can be spread through MMR vaccinations

The MMR combination vaccine, designed for mumps, measles and rubella, is a live virus onslaught, and for the past 20 years, has been clinically linked to measles infection. Scientists working for the CDC's National Center for Infectious Diseases made the initial discovery in the early '90s. They made the connection while working for the National Vaccine Program, analyzing urine samples of newly vaccinated individuals. In the study, the CDC scientists tested the urine of 15-month-old children and a group of young adults who were recently vaccinated with MMR. Their results were published in a 1995 edition of the *Journal of Clinical Microbiology.* The report, titled "Detection of Measles Virus RNA in Urine Specimens from Vaccine Recipients," opened up a new can of worms and brought the issue of viral shedding from vaccines to the light.

During the two-week sampling period, the scientists detected measles virus RNA in 10 of the 12 children tested. The virus RNA was detected as early as one day after vaccination and

was even measurable up to two weeks later (14 days). Additionally, between 1 and 13 days after vaccination, measles virus RNA was detected in the urine samples of all four young adults tested.

The technology used at the time was called reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). If used correctly today, this technology could be used to detect measles in previously vaccinated individuals and pinpoint asymptomatic measles cases in vaccinated persons. It could also be used to differentiate measles from measles-like symptoms that could be caused from various other pathogens.

However, during the recent Disneyland measles outbreaks, the technology was not used. If it had been, then the origin of the outbreaks could be properly identified and possibly traced back to MMR vaccinated individuals. This would make perfect sense, correlating with the CDC's own experiments showing how MMR vaccines shed the measles virus.

It is very arrogant and ignorant to suggest that healthy unvaccinated individuals are transmitting disease, but this is the narrative that is often parroted in the mainstream media. What the government knows and what is not revealed by the mainstream media is that virus shedding comes from vaccines, and these vaccine-induced infections put both the vaccinated and the unvaccinated at risk.

We are putting ourselves and others at risk with live virus vaccines

Additional evidence of vaccines spreading measles can be found in reports from the National Vaccine Information Center. On page 34-36 of the report *The Emerging Risks of Live Virus & Virus Vectored Vaccines: Vaccine Strain Virus Infection, Shedding & Transmission*, Barbara Fisher, president of the NVIC, gives further evidence of how MMR vaccination can lead to measles infection and transmission weeks after vaccination through live virus shedding.

She discusses a 2010 report in *Eurosurveillance* "about excretion of vaccine strain measles virus in urine and pharyngeal secretions of a Croatian child with vaccine-associated rash illness." The document reveals, "A healthy 14-month old child was given MMR vaccine and eight days later developed macular rash and fever."

Notably, "Lab testing of throat and urine samples between two and four weeks after vaccination tested positive for vaccine strain measles virus."

The authors said that only molecular techniques can differentiate between vaccine-associated disease and wild-type infection. They summarized, "This case report demonstrates that excretion of Schwartz measles virus occurs in vaccinees."

In a 2013 *Eurosurveillance* report, a two-year-old Canadian child was infected with measles after recent MMR vaccination. The toddler developed runny nose, fever, cough, macular rash and conjunctivitis. In subsequent throat swab and blood tests, it was confirmed the toddler was infected with measles virus. As reported by *GreenMedInfo*, the authors stated, "We describe a case of measlesmumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine-associated measles illness that was positive by both PCR and IgM, five weeks after administration of the MMR vaccine."

They concluded, "Further investigation is needed on the upper limit of measles vaccine virus shedding based on increased sensitivity of the RT-PCR-based detection technologies and

immunological factors associated with vaccine-associated measles illness and virus shedding."

It is important to note that the measles vaccine is not the only live virus vaccine. Potential shedding of viral RNA and the spread of infection is also realistic for the chicken pox vaccine, rotavirus vaccines, nasal spray flu vaccine, yellow fever vaccine, adenovirus vaccine, typhoid, tuberculosis, smallpox and oral polio vaccines.

Sources:

http://www.greenmedinfo.com

http://www.nvic.org[PDF]

Owen Pornillos, Jennifer E. Garrus and Wesley I. Sundquist. "Mechanisms of enveloped RNA virus budding." *Trends in Cell Biology*, Volume 12, Issue 12, 1 December 2002, Pages 569-579
