

Scientist Sounds Alarm: COVID Vaccines Producing Symptoms of Parkinson's, Other Neurodegenerative Disorders

By Children's Health Defense

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This important article was frost published by Children's Health Defense in July 2021

Immunologist and former NIH scientist J. Bart Classen analyzed data on COVID vaccine adverse events reported to the UK's Yellow Card system and found thousands of reports of multiple symptoms that are "clear signals" of neurodegenerative disorders.

As cases pile up (<u>445</u> as of July 9) of the reportedly "rare" neurological disorder Guillain-Barré syndrome in <u>people who received a COVID vaccine</u> — forcing the sluggish U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to add a <u>warning</u> label to the Johnson & Johnson (J&J) shot — scientists are issuing urgent warnings about a possible tsunami of other types of neurological injuries.

Immunologist J. Bart Classen, one-time National Institutes of Health (NIH) contract scientist and proprietor of Classen Immunotherapies, a Maryland biotechnology firm, published a paper in February outlining the potential for messenger RNA (mRNA) COVID vaccines to trigger development of prion diseases as well as other chronic diseases.

Prion or "prion-like" diseases include <u>Alzheimer's</u>, <u>Parkinson's</u>, <u>amyotrophic lateral sclerosis</u> (ALS), <u>multiple system atrophy</u> (MSA) and others. A hallmark of these neurodegenerative diseases is the formation and clustering of <u>misfolded proteins</u> within the nervous system.

Classen's February conclusions were based on analysis of RNA from the <u>Pfizer</u> injection.

Now, Classen has published a <u>second paper</u> on prion disease risks that draws on actual adverse event data from the United Kingdom following vaccination with the <u>AstraZeneca</u> or Pfizer COVID vaccines.

These data show the risk of neurodegenerative adverse events is far from theoretical. In fact, the AstraZeneca vaccine is already producing a safety signal for Parkinson's disease,

and the Pfizer vaccine may not be far behind.

Clear signal

Classen's analysis focuses on roughly six months' worth of data (through mid-June 2021) for two of the experimental COVID injections currently authorized in the UK — the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine that deploys genetically engineered adenoviruses and the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine reliant on lipid-encapsulated synthetic mRNA. (Due to insufficient data, Classen was not able to include the Moderna shot.)

The UK government's <u>Yellow Card</u> adverse event reporting system organizes the data by organ system and symptom or disease.

Though both vaccines aim to spur production of coronavirus <u>spike protein</u> and related antibodies within the recipient, the two injections are "quite different in their composition," according to Classen.

This might explain the first startling finding generated by Classen's scrutiny of adverse reaction data: Thus far, the UK has seen 3.55 times more adverse reactions reported for the AstraZeneca injection compared to the Pfizer injection (745,965 vs. 210,168). Each AstraZeneca report describes an average of 3.63 adverse reactions versus 2.84 reactions, on average, for each Pfizer report.

This general pattern also holds true for "Nervous Disorders," with 4.14 times as many such reactions reported for the AstraZeneca shot as for the Pfizer shot (statistically significant at the p=0.00001 level).

Within the "Nervous Disorders" category, Parkinson's disease reactions display a "highly significant and specific increase ... in the AstraZeneca reports compared to the Pfizer vaccine reports."

The statistically significant findings include:

- 185 reported Parkinson's reactions following AstraZeneca vaccination versus 20 for the Pfizer injections (primarily identified through a specific symptom called "Freezing Phenomenon")
- 9,288 versus 937 reports of tremor (another potential Parkinson's symptom) for AstraZeneca and Pfizer, respectively
- 58 versus 4 reports of sleep disturbances (a hallmark symptom of a prion disease called "<u>fatal familial insomnia</u>")

Describing these findings as a "clear signal of a specific prion disease, Parkinson's disease," Classen notes the findings are biologically plausible because they are consistent with what is known about the <u>pathogenic coronavirus spike protein</u>.

In addition, the stand-out symptoms of freezing, tremor and sleep disturbances match up to the "well accepted pathophysiology of prion disease."

Accelerated disease process?

Ordinarily, scientists believe it takes years (or even decades) for the abnormal folding of

certain proteins to produce prion disease. How, then, could Classen detect a "clear signal" for Parkinson's disease just months after the vaccines' rollout?

Classen offers several explanations which are not necessarily mutually exclusive. First, he suggests COVID vaccines could be accelerating disease progression in individuals who either already have subclinical prion disease or have mild prion disease that has not been properly diagnosed.

In addition, there is evidence indicating the vaccine spike protein can prompt misfolding of essential RNA/DNA binding proteins called TDP-43 and FUS and catalyze a toxic "chain reaction."

The vaccine spike protein may also cause proteins "including [normal] prions already in cells" to form abnormal clumps (called <u>Lewy bodies</u>) that can result in "relatively rapid cell death." Research has shown development of Lewy bodies in monkeys exposed to SARS-CoV-2. Notably, Lewy bodies "cause some or all of the <u>motor symptoms</u> of Parkinson's disease."

Precisely because the spike protein can so quickly set abnormal protein clumping into motion, Classen speculates this "could allow fairly rapid detection of prion disease after immunization."

At the same time, Classen cautions that flawed adverse event reporting systems will likely fail to capture neurodegenerative diseases that take more time to develop. Most vaccine adverse event reports are for acute events, he says, whereas few of the adverse events that occur "years or decades after administration of a pharmaceutical are ever reported."

Moreover, prion disease symptoms are often non-specific or overlap with other conditions, making diagnosis difficult and underreporting probable.

For these and other reasons, Classen suggests that the clinical relevance of his findings "could be logs in magnitude higher" than the Parkinson's signal he was able to detect in the Yellow Card data.

Pfizer reactions waiting in the wings?

Classen makes a point of stating his analysis "is not intended to indicate that one COVID vaccine is safer than another in regards to prion disease."

Classen stated:

"Imbalances in rates of reactions detected ... can be explained by the striking differences in composition of the two vaccines allowing one vaccine to induce some prion diseases quicker. The AstraZeneca ... vaccine may concentrate in the gastrointestinal system to a greater extent leading to faster transport of the spike protein via the vagus nerve to the brain. By contrast over the long run, the Pfizer mRNA vaccine may induce more TDP-43 and FUS to form prions and lead to more prion disease."

Another explanation for why there may have been more adverse reactions and reports for the AstraZeneca injection versus Pfizer's could have to do with the number of vaccine doses of each type administered in the UK. Classen was unable to ascertain the proportion of total doses attributable to each company. As of mid-July, however, the UK had ordered <u>equal</u> numbers of doses (100 million) from both vaccine makers.

Prion disease, Guillain-Barré and what else?

COVID shots are <u>far from the only vaccines</u> adversely affecting the nervous system. Among the nearly 400 adverse reactions profiled in the <u>package inserts</u> for U.S. childhood vaccines, symptoms considered <u>red flags</u> for neurological problems abound. These symptoms include dizziness, headaches, numbness, balance disorders, muscle weakness, paralysis, seizures, visual changes, disturbed sleep and tremors.

And well before COVID-19, the inserts for at least <u>20 other vaccines</u> listed Guillain-Barré syndrome (a disorder in which the immune system <u>attacks the nerves</u>) as an adverse event reported either in clinical trials or post-marketing.

Some individuals recover from the weakness, tingling and paralysis characteristic of Guillain-Barré — but in <u>4% to 7% of cases</u>, the syndrome leads to death. Thus, when the FDA added its Guillain-Barré <u>warning</u> for the <u>J&J COVID-19</u> vaccine in mid-July, the agency was grudgingly letting the world know some COVID vaccine recipients can expect serious or fatal neurological outcomes.

FDA will announce new warning on J&J's COVID vaccine saying shot has been linked to Guillain-Barré syndrome, a "serious but rare" autoimmune disorder.

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Robert F. Kennedy Jr (@RobertKennedyJr) July 13, 2021

Nearly one-fourth (23%) of COVID vaccine recipients responding to a July <u>Economist/YouGov</u> <u>survey</u> (Table 13) reported experiencing "negative reactions to the vaccine," adding to the cascade of evidence showing COVID injections are an unprecedented train wreck.

Was this why White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki, who recently urged young people to get COVID shots, slipped up and stated "these vaccines ... can still kill you even if you are under the age of 27?"

As Pfizer gears up to ask for authorization to roll out its experimental injection to <u>5-11 year-olds</u>, while getting a <u>priority review</u> from FDA for full U.S. licensure, it would behoove us to pay attention to Classen's urgent warning about short-term and longer-term adverse neurological impacts.

As Classen states, the politicians and public health officials who are heavy-handedly pushing COVID vaccines have "a dismal record of protecting the health of the public."

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