Unsafe and Defective:

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Health Advisory and Recovery Team

I am submitting this witness statement in my capacity as the Co-chair of the Health Advisory and Recovery Team (HART), as well as a qualified doctor and diagnostic pathologist. HART is a membership association of volunteer doctors, healthcare professionals, statisticians, scientists, and other experts who have expressed concerns about policies related to covid. We initially convened as a group in January 2021 to collectively voice our concerns as a professional body and to facilitate the exchange of information, encourage debate, and promote learning among ourselves. None of us at HART anticipated that we would continue addressing these issues more than three and a half years after our inception. On a personal note, since August 2020, I have devoted my time full-time and without compensation to gathering evidence. I declare that I have no conflicts of interest.

As an organisation, HART has covered the breadth of the issues around covid including medical ethics, psychological manipulation, the effect on children and regulatory failure. I have restricted the evidence presented here to the safety and effectiveness of the covid vaccines, as others are covering the other topics.

Executive Summary

Above anything else covid saw a betrayal of foundational medical ethics. Informed consent could only occur if the public had been given an honest appraisal of the likely problems and significant unknowns regarding the covid vaccines. When the vaccines failed to live up to the ambitious claims made about them they rightly feel betrayed.

The evidence of safety issues was present in the clinical trials and in every measure undertaken since. This evidence was ignored. Safety monitoring systems are good at picking up on rare conditions in one organ system caused by a vaccine such as brain clots and myocarditis. However, when the background condition is common and when issues are systemic, affecting many organs, not just one, the systems lack sensitivity for detecting serious issues. Consequently claims were made that there were no safety issues even while there was a dramatic rise in people becoming disabled and dying.

As evidence of harm slowly gathers, claims have been made that the population-level benefit outweighed the risk, meaning the harm caused was "worth it for the greater good." Leaving aside the questionable ethics of this approach this is demonstrably not true. Multiple sources including SAGE, PHE and the ONS as well as many independent scientists reported on an increased infection risk in the period within two to three weeks of vaccination. The result of this increased risk is to create a statistical illusion. The data showed that people were becoming infected earlier rather than later in a wave following vaccination. By ignoring the first two weeks after vaccination and labelling these individuals as 'unvaccinated' for this time-period (claiming the vaccine couldn't be 'working' yet so they still are classed as unvaccinated) the illusion of benefit was created in paper after paper. The big picture impact on the population as a whole showed that the claimed benefits did not exist. The lack of benefit confirms the fraud from the clinical trial data, reinforces the lack of informed consent and means every harm outweighed the benefit at an individual level.

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1. Safety

Basic safety testing to understand this novel platform is still ongoing and even large well designed and executed trials will not be large enough to prove safety. Many of the proposed mechanisms of harm would explain damage to multiple organ systems. Dismissing the reported harm simply because they are diverse is therefore illogical.

Although measuring harm is difficult and takes time there are multiple sources of evidence pointing to the fact that harm has been extensive. These include adverse event reporting, prospective surveys, disability claims, comparing countrywide data on ambulance calls and hospitalisations and changes in the incidence of specific conditions and deaths.

1.1 It takes time to do adequate safety testing

In February 2020, Professor Whitty said, "*The rate limiting steps are late clinical trials for safety and efficacy, and then manufacturing. For a disease with a low (for the sake of argument 1%) mortality a vaccine has to be very safe so the safety studies can't be shortcut. So important for the long run.*"

In the same email exchange, Sir Patrick Vallance said, *"They would then need to go through safety testing, small scale trials in people and then larger efficacy trials. So it may all work out but it is not going to be ready in weeks. All of these approaches will take many months at the very and most optimistic best."*

In the early months it was assumed that a properly researched vaccine would take at least one or two years to develop. The usual time frame is 10-15 years.

The belief that vaccines were safe had led to a circular belief that vaccines required fewer safety checks than other novel therapies. Pfizer-BioNTech's non-clinical overview document revealed that pharmacological safety studies, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity studies were not conducted as they were *"not considered necessary."* The original Human Trial Information Sheet acknowledged this fact, *"Due to the urgent need for a vaccine against Covid-19, with agreement from the MHRA, some of the tests usually required for a newly manufactured vaccine have been modified, in order to make the vaccine available more quickly for assessment in this clinical trial."*

Even after *"temporary authorisation"* the regulator did not demand these studies and continued on to give full authorisation for 12 years and older in September 2022.

Claims re safety were always of necessity unsubstantiated, given the short duration of the trials (follow-up of only two months at the time of first authorisations). The best that could be said was around estimates of immediate side effects and an indication of how rare a condition would have to be for it not to be picked up in the trials. For example, had there been 80% more deaths in the vaccine arm of the Pfizer trial, implying 1 death for every 5,000 people injected,

it still would not have reached statistical significance. Similarly any problems that only occurred in a subgroup of those in the trial would be even harder to demonstrate. There were no communications that indicated this level of uncertainty regarding safety.

In October 2020, Steven Anderson who is in charge of drug safety monitoring at the FDA made a presentation in October 2020 where he listed 22 *"possible adverse events"* and said they had determined the list using potential concerns raised by pharmaceutical companies, the medical literature and regulatory experience with vaccines and this particular platform. The slide was shown two and a half hours into the meeting and was only visible for one second. The list included demyelinating diseases, seizures, stroke, narcolepsy, allergies, acute myocardial infarction, myocarditis/pericarditis, autoimmune disease, deaths, pregnancy and birth outcomes, clotting issues and thrombocytopenia, arthritis and joint pain, Kawasaki disease, multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children and vaccine enhanced disease.

The main Pfizer/BioNTech trial is not due to complete until March 2026. In November 2022, Pfizer and Moderna launched trials with five year follow up to better understand the adverse reactions. This should have happened before mass vaccination, not over a year later.

On 10th January 2020, Albert Bourla, CEO of Pfizer said, *"Current vaccines… don't have the safety profile that we hoped we can achieve."*

1.2 Diverse types of harm

There were several potential mechanisms of harm that could each affect a multitude of organs and cause a multitude of conditions.

a. Lipid nano-particles

The lipid nanoparticle delivery system works by merging with cell membranes such that the exogenous lipids become incorporated as part of cell membranes. The lipids have electrostatic charge and this, along with other differences, may cause cellular disruption that could result in disease. The toxicity of these products, while well established, has not been thoroughly investigated before the decision to inject billions of people worldwide.

b. Cell death

The primary mechanism of action was to cause widespread expression of spike protein (and other unknown proteins) in cells throughout the body. The immune response to such expression is to kill the affected cells. While this would educate the immune system it will also cause organ damage where the cells have been killed. Whether this would be significant enough to result in disease will depend entirely on the number of cells affected. The extent of such cell damage in each organ has not been quantified.

c. Synthetic nucleotides

DNA codes for genes and the code is copied into mRNA before being copied again into the proteins that allow cells to function properly. mRNA molecules are made up of nucleotide building blocks. The mRNA molecules had a disproportionate amount of N1-methyl-pseudouridine compared with natural mRNA. This was deliberate as it significantly increased the longevity of the mRNA which otherwise would be destroyed within around half an hour. After the body breaks down the injected mRNA these building blocks would be incorporated into the RNA produced as a part of normal cell function. Therefore, proteins would be produced for an extended length of time. It is not known what effect that would have but cells throughout the body would have been affected in this way.

d. Small vessel damage

It is easiest to see small vessel damage by looking at the retina. A study in Taiwan showed an increased risk of retinal vessel occlusion which can cause blindness present in all ages. The risk after 12 weeks was three times as high as background rates and accounting for a whole two years the risk was double with an additional case for every 300 over 65 years olds and 1000 18-64 year olds vaccinated. Rather than present evidence on mechanisms and epidemiology for each condition I am going to focus on the bigger picture. Small vessel damage was not rare with a tripling in the first three months in the risk of occlusion of the small vessels of the eye, where such damage is easily measured.

e. Autoimmune damage

The spike protein has 80 percent genetic overlap with human proteins which seems remarkably high. There is therefore a significant risk of the immune system being trained to attack self-protein which could affect any organ in the body.

f. Endotoxin damage

Contamination of the vaccine contents by bacterial endotoxin could have resulted in a multitude of different conditions. The Comparative Toxicogenomics Database lists 9,956 conditions caused by endotoxins.

g. Contaminant DNA

The vaccine vials were also contaminated by the bacterial DNA used as a template to produce mRNA. The DNA had five attributes that would have maximised the risk of the DNA being transported to the nucleus of the cell. Viral DNA can integrate into the human genome and when it does so it can disrupt genes causing them to be switched off or activate genes, switching them on. In cell experiments the viral DNA has been shown to integrate into human DNA. This has not been shown yet for vaccine DNA nor in living people.

The proteins that were produced as a result of mRNA vaccination were numerous and have not been fully characterised or measured. These occurred as a result of

- truncated mRNA, whereby shorter proteins were produce that would have folded in a unique way
- Novel proteins produced as a result of slippage in the code i.e. frameshifting, such that the amino acids were each different to what was intended

1.3 Difficulties measuring harm

The assumption that an adverse event is limited to a singular condition significantly impeded the recognition of widespread harm. Regulators, by comparing reports of individual conditions, overlooked the broader spectrum of numerous reported conditions, mistakenly interpreting this as a change in reporting behaviour rather than an actual increase in adverse events.

The evidence from the original trials indicated that 1 in 800 mRNA recipients would have a serious adverse event of special interest, these are reactions that were agreed to be meaningful that were decided on prior to the trial. This result was based on the process 1 product in the Pfizer/BioNTech trial and excludes cases like Augusto Roux whose adverse event was not recorded in the data. Overall the risk of a serious adverse event of special interest was twice as high as the chance of preventing a severe covid case.

From the onset of its rollout, the adverse reaction monitoring systems exhibited significant warnings, which were attributed to heightened awareness rather than actual increases in adverse events. During this period, incident reports for other drugs did not show a similar uptick, indicating a specific issue with this drug not with an increased awareness of the reporting system.

The detection of rare side effects, such as brain clots and myocarditis, is more straightforward due to their immediate occurrence post-administration and their significant impact on the overall incidence of these rare conditions. Conversely, identifying increased incidence in common conditions requires a substantial surge in the number of cases.

Only a fraction of the complications are reported. For example, there were 43 times more cases of myocarditis and pericarditis in the real world than in the US reporting system. The US Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) was so overwhelmed with reports that they had to hire 300 extra staff. Even with these extra staff there was a backlog of 94,000 uncatalogued reports by the end of 2021. For historical adverse event reports 15% were reports of serious adverse events However, for covid vaccines that rose to 25%.

Data released from the US VAERS reporting system indicates potential harm for 770 conditions. Notably, two-thirds of these conditions presented stronger safety signals than myocarditis and pericarditis, which were only recognized as genuine adverse events in mid-

2021. Many UK doctors have also publicly expressed concerns about the harm caused by these novel products.

It has been difficult to measure the adverse reactions from the vaccines for three separate reasons:

1. some were uncommon;
2. some were slow to emerge;
3. the risk was not present in every batch of vaccine.

Many studies attempted to measure the incidence of various conditions after vaccination. There is a markedly low incidence of all conditions immediately after vaccination. This is referred to as the *"healthy vaccinee effect"* and occurs because people self-select when to be vaccinated such that new diagnoses are rare afterwards. That means that the baseline for comparison should be the lower rate seen for other conditions after vaccination, not the overall higher rates seen in the whole population. However, the researchers and regulators have invariably chosen a higher threshold and then claim there is no signal present.

1.4 Adverse Event Reporting Systems

The MHRA did not set a safety threshold which would cause for a suspension of a drug pending investigation. Instead it judges safety in relative terms:

"For a medicine to be considered safe, the expected benefits of the medicine will be greater than the risk of suffering harmful reactions."

There is also a major ethical issue here when the individuals at higher risk of harm are not the same ones who stand to benefit. However, the measure of risk is well known to be underestimated until time has passed to allow comprehensive collection of data. For example, Public Health England significantly increased their estimate of narcolepsy from Pandemrix ten years after the injections.

An alternative measure is to carry out a prospective study of a cohort of vaccinees recording their adverse events. The results of such a survey in Israel was hidden but a Ministry of Health meeting was secretly recorded. The data showed serious side effects that were not short term. The vaccines were shown to be the cause as demonstrated by symptoms worsening or returning after another dose.

The investigation was led by an expert outside of the Ministry of Health, Prof. Mati Berkowitz who said, *"We will need to think about this medico-legally…so they won't come afterwards with lawsuits."* The investigating team only looked at the top five most common side effects. The sixth was cardiovascular and was not reported on. Critically, the survey highlighted the same issues as the reporting systems. They then released a fabricated report to make the vaccines look safer. They took the side effects that occurred in those few months from that

small sample in the study and say they were due to all the vaccines given in the country ever and included men in the denominator for menstrual side effects.

Germany carried out two surveys on post vaccine side effects including one of over half a million people. They found that *"serious adverse events,"* which are side effects that led to hospitalisation or life changing disability or death were seen in 1 in 142 people, for AstraZeneca and 1 in 500 for Pfizer/BioNTech. Those will include a small number of genuine coincidences. Reports filed by German doctors put the figure for serious reactions at 1 in 3,300 by September 2022.

The board of a German health insurer wrote to the German authorities saying, *"The data available to our company gives us reason to assume that there is a very significant underreporting of suspected cases of vaccination side effects after corona vaccination…it is likely that 2.5-3 million people in Germany received medical treatment because of side effects of vaccination after the Corona vaccination. We see this as a significant alarm signal."* The CEO was sacked five days later.

The Norwegian reporting system showed that doctors reported serious adverse events occurred as frequently as 1 in 200 doses for AstraZeneca, 1 in 1862 for Moderna and 1 in 2325 for Pfizer-BioNTech.

1.5 Overall impact

Vaccine rollout coincided with a rise in pressures in hospitals. Whereas covid had never resulted in a reduction in the number of empty hospital beds, once the vaccine rolled out there were increasing numbers of inpatients. From May 2021, the total NHS bed capacity available in January 2021 had been exceeded and the numbers continued to rise since then (Figure 1).
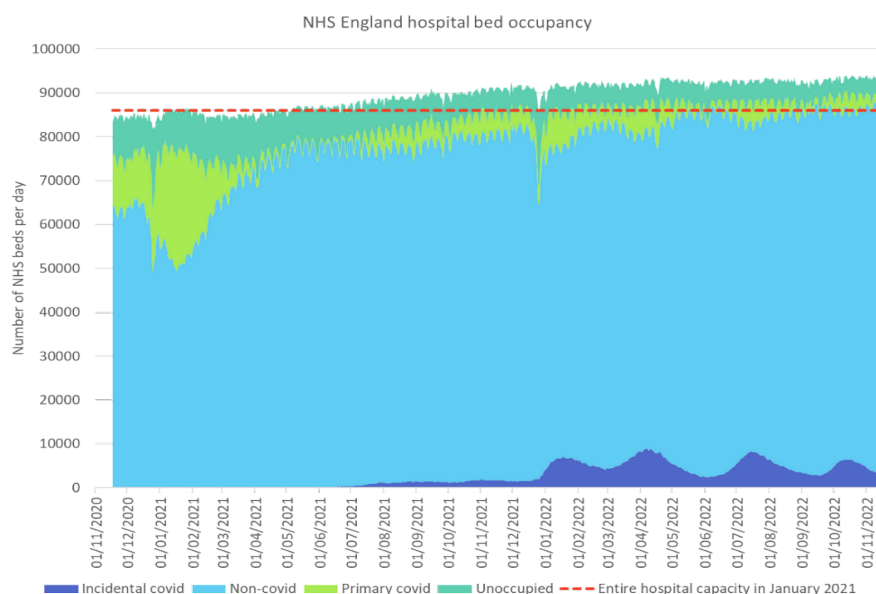

Figure 1: NHS England hospital bed occupancy by diagnosis (Pale blue = non-covid, lime green = covid, dark green = available beds and dark blue = incidental covid diagnosis). Dotted red line shows total NHS bed capacity in England in January 2021.

At the same time as there were reports of an accident and emergency crisis in the UK, hospitals were overwhelmed in the USA. Covid had never overwhelmed total hospital bed capacity anywhere. In late 2021, the 'vaccinated' were attending the emergency department five times more frequently than the 'unvaccinated'. All ambulance calls for life threatening conditions increased by 25 percent, an extra 500 calls every day from June 2021.

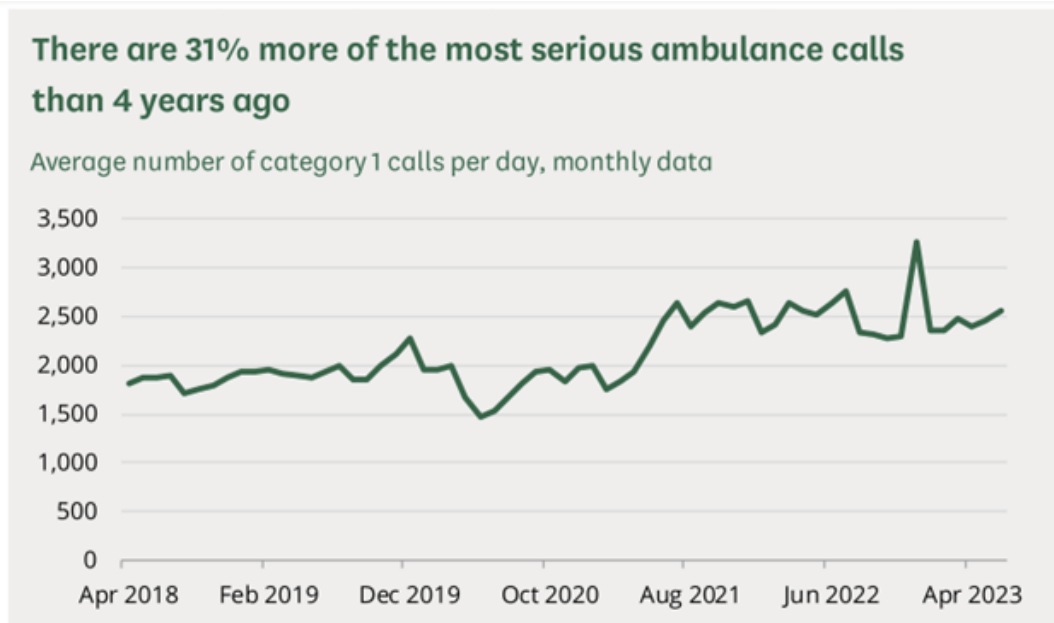**There are 31% more of the most serious ambulance calls than 4 years ago**

Average number of category 1 calls per day, monthly data

Figure 2: Ambulance calls for life threatening conditions showing stepwise rise with vaccine rollout

As well as immediate effects from the vaccine there may be effects that take longer to emerge. This can be true for autoimmune conditions and was true for the 8 month lag in narcolepsy diagnoses from Pandemrix vaccine. It can also be true with regard to pathologies which develop over time. Heart attacks can be caused by direct damage to the electrical circuitry of the heart, e.g. from inflammation or scarring because of myocarditis, or else can be due to slow narrowing of the vessel walls supplying the heart muscle due to inflammation. There continues to be an unprecedented increase in cardiac arrest calls and large numbers of cardiac deaths even now (see section 8.11).

Attempts to show the vaccine is safe have used a random period several weeks after vaccination as a control to compare to the period immediately after vaccination. The impression of there being no risk can thus be given when in fact the risk has not yet dissipated.

The numbers waiting for NHS care on waiting lists is disproportionate to the numbers whose care was delayed.
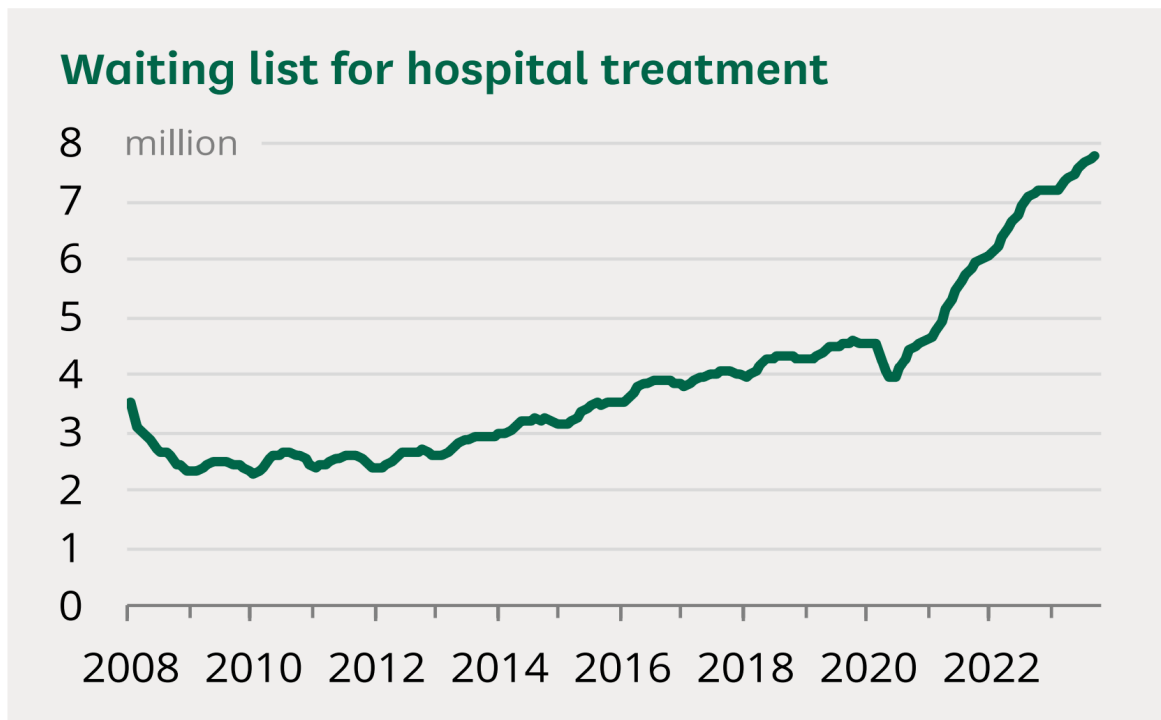
Waiting list for hospital treatment

Figure 3: Numbers on an NHS waiting list showing dip during lockdown as people did not present followed by a massive surge after the vaccine rollout

The MHRA yellowcard system, like every international vaccine safety system showed signs of serious problems from January 2021 but these have been ignored. In adults, 11.1% of reports for the covid vaccines were for serious adverse reactions compared to 5.5% for non-covid vaccines.This was statistically significant.

A very basic analysis just compares reporting for one vaccine to another. If it is assumed that the AstraZeneca vaccine is completely harmless it can be used as a control to see how much extra reporting there was in each age group for certain conditions for the other vaccine types. This showed clear signals such as high cardiac adverse reactions in young men but it also showed severe blood disorders, particularly in females and reproductive adverse events for Pfizer but not Moderna.

The fourth dose resulted in nearly a quarter of healthcare workers being unable to work the next day.

1.6 Disability Data

The Pfizer and Moderna clinical trial data shows a higher rate of serious adverse reactions from vaccine (12.5 per 10,000) than any reduction in serious events from covid (2.3 and 6.4 per 10,000 for Pfizer and Moderna respectively).

As well as sickness needing immediate care, there was a notable rise in people who were not working because of long term sickness which was not seen in 2020 but began in spring 2021 when the 'vaccine' was rolled out to the working aged population.[i]

The Governor of the Bank of England commented on the drop in the labour force to the parliamentary treasury committee in May 2022, *"Since the end of 2019, we've seen a fall in the size of the labour market of around 450,000. It's a very big fall by historical standards. It reflects a 3% increase in the number of economically inactive people. The persistence & scale in this drop has been a surprise to us. We've seen an increase in long-term sickness in that number of about 320,000 people. The scale & persistence of the fall in the labour force has been very unusual...the notable difference this time we have got this long term sickness element which is quite large. I have to be honest we don't know much really about what's behind that. We've discussed it with health experts. We've asked, "is it long covid?"* The estimated total number of people not working because of long covid was only 80,000.

Women - economically inactive because of long term sickness

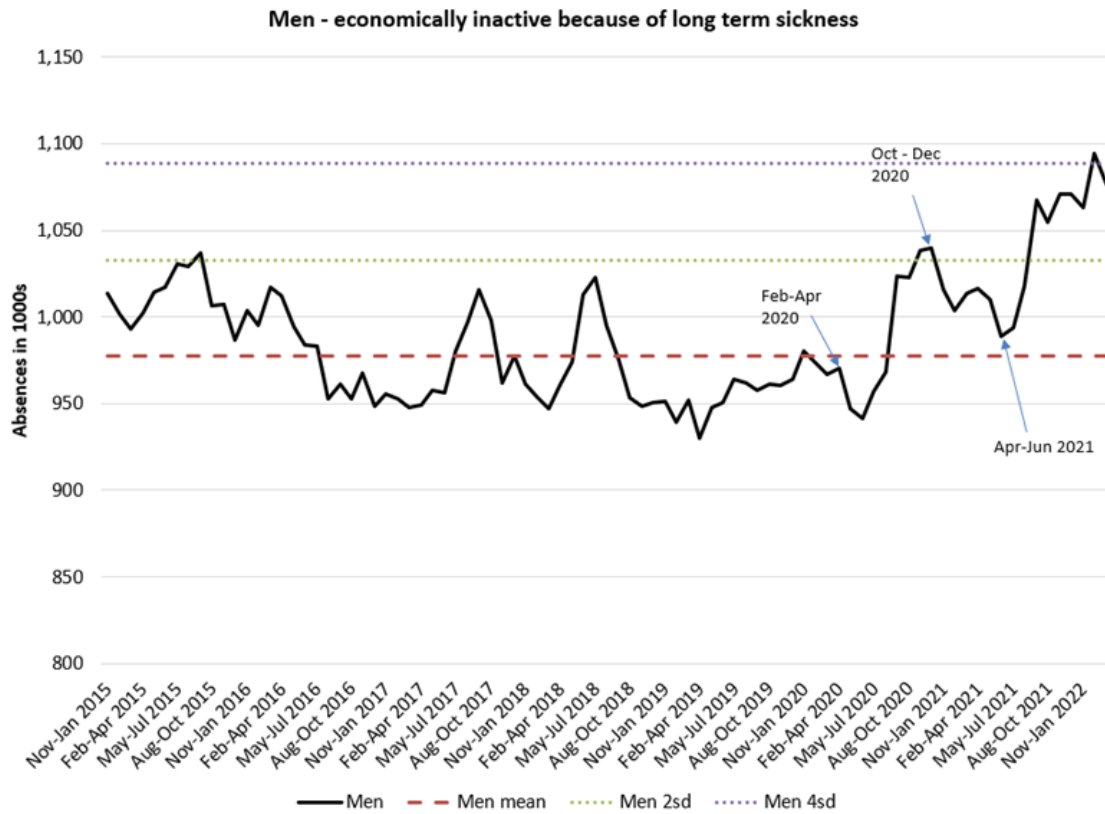**Men - economically inactive because of long term sickness**
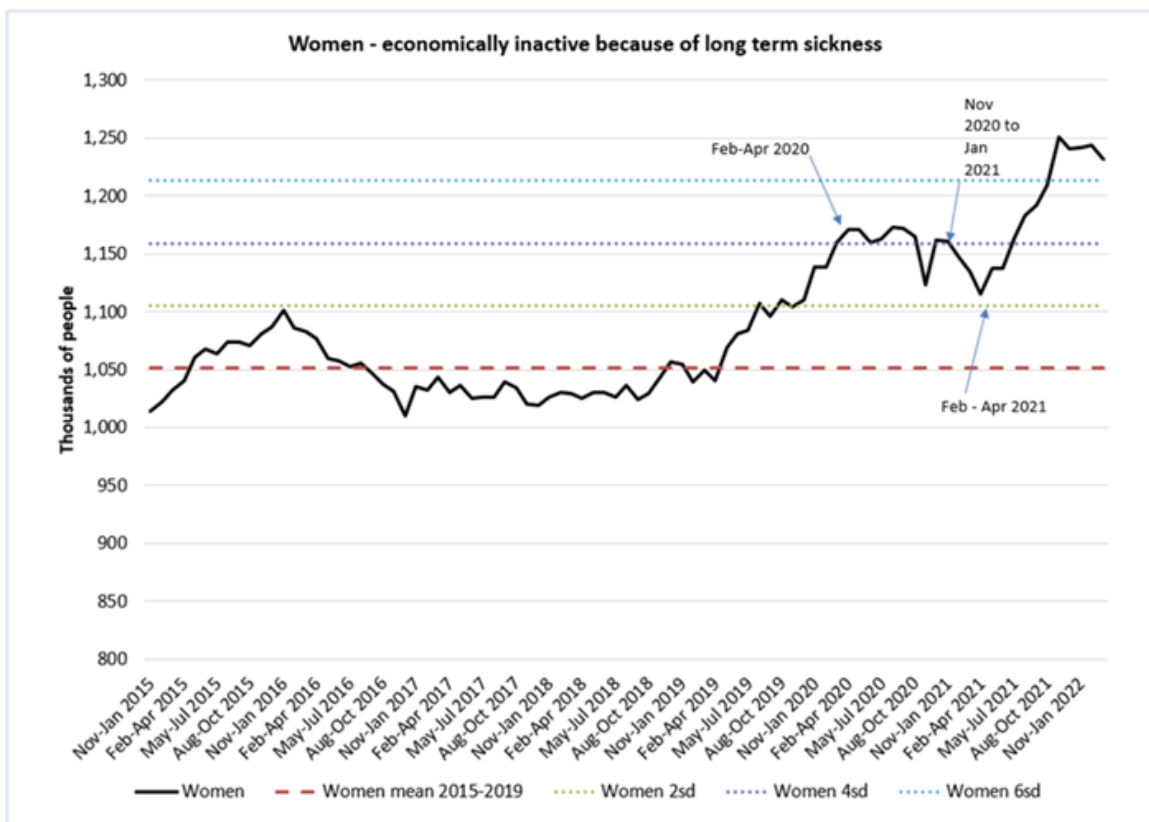
Figure 4a and 4b: The rate of economically inactive working-aged people due to long-term sickness in England, females top graph and males bottom graph

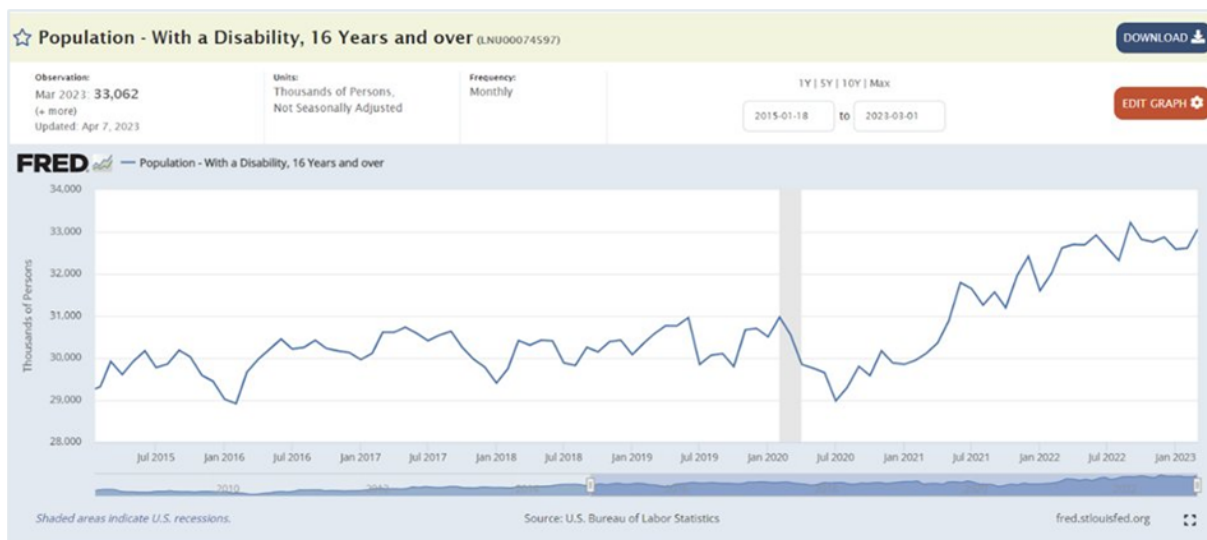The rise was also evident in the USA disability data.

Figure 5: USA data showing rise in people over 16 years of age with a disability

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1.7 Broad categories of harm

It is a general rule of thumb that the first indications of a drug safety problem will underestimate the size of the problem due to poor measuring of the extent of illness.

It is easy to notice a higher rate of a rare condition. However, when there is a rise in a condition that is already common, like strokes or heart attacks, the extra diagnoses can be lost in the noise. It takes more work to identify the problem e.g. by looking only at younger age groups where the underlying risk is much lower. Such work has barely begun.

Within the first year indications of three types of harm were recognised: risks to the heart, the blood and the nervous system. The full extent of these acknowledged issues are yet to be measured.

Heart risks

For a long time the myocarditis risk was thought to be confined to mRNA vaccines and young males. However, further investigation suggests myocarditis in more age groups and in females too (see section 8.10). Concerns extend to potential heart scarring and related rhythm disorders. It has also been hypothesised that the underlying pathology may not be inflammation but abnormal protein deposition causing a condition called amyloidosis. Furthermore, other cardiac issues appear to show an association with vaccine rollout.

Blood Clots

First concerns were raised linked to the AstraZeneca vaccine where rare instances of brain clots were noted associated with vaccine-induced antiplatelet antibodies. There were recommendations that AstraZeneca should be reserved for older age groups from April 2021. Denmark ceased giving AstraZeneca in April 2021 after giving 150,000 doses. The UK had given 9.7 million doses at that point and went on to give 39 millions more (to all ages).

Many clinicians raised concerns about what they were seeing in their practice. In particular, post operative clotting disorders, odd clotting conditions like portal vein thrombosis and clotting of the artery of the gut, both of which are normally incredibly rare, seemed to become more common after vaccine rollout, including in those given mRNA products. Because these are so rare it should be possible to measure any increase but such studies have not yet been published.

One of the pathological outcomes from spike protein expression is that it causes cells to fuse with each other which can lead to clot formation. When spike is introduced to blood with or without cells in a laboratory setting, it binds directly to the main component of blood clots, fibrinogen, producing abnormal clots. Therefore, other clots might also be caused by any of the vaccines. Where a type of clotting occurs more commonly as a background rate, proving there has been a rise is harder. Israeli data shows a clear rise in pulmonary embolism with mRNA rollout and an FDA paper showed an increased risk of pulmonary embolism but this finding was denied because of how the data was analysed. Regulatory bodies have

acknowledged related risks, such as abnormal [menstruation](), having repeatedly denied such a link before despite receiving 30,000 reports from [individuals]() with problems.

Neurological/Autoimmune Reactions

One AstraZeneca trial was suspended because of [neurological]() adverse reactions. The Government acknowledged vaccine-related Guillain-Barre syndrome (where the immune system attacks the nervous system leading to life threatening or disabling weakness or paralysis) in relation to AstraZeneca. Although the government recognised a problem in 2021, they continued to advise that people who had had post vaccination Guillain Barre syndrome should receive further [doses]().

Many patients complained of a series of new conditions and a clear pattern emerged of the types of harm with many patients having multiple of these new conditions. These included tremors, POTS, postural tachycardia syndrome (a disabling condition where standing or sitting-up leads to a racing heart beat as blood flow to the heart and brain fails to be maintained) and various autoimmune conditions.

However, an important study spanning six [neurological]() departments in the USA demonstrated that these patients have an underlying mechanism for their neurological symptoms. The study only described the presentation of 23 patients, 92% female, all of whom developed symptoms within days of vaccination (half within minutes or hours of their dose). Those with prior conditions or risk factors for neurological problems or other causes for small nerve damage were excluded. None had had symptomatic covid. They all had abnormal sensations (esp burning) in face or limbs and 60% had blood pressure drops on standing, heat intolerance and palpitations. Half of those tested had damage to the autonomic nervous system preventing normal sweating or leading to POTs syndrome.

These doctors thoroughly investigated these patients and found skin biopsies demonstrated nerve abnormalities. When there has been an immune reaction, where antibodies have bound a target leading to the triggering of immune cascades, a marker is left behind at the site called "C4d". This marker was identified at a higher rate in the blood vessel walls of the patients than controls. Some of those with normal skin biopsies had demonstrable abnormalities of the nerves elsewhere e.g. those that control blood pressure and heart rates. Two out of the five tested showed protein within the cerebrospinal fluid in keeping with raised antibody levels and indicating inflammation.

These doctors successfully treated their patients with corticosteroids or immunoglobulins which indicates an underlying autoimmune pathology.

Seizures in Children

The Pfizer/BioNTech trial data showed a clear risk of [seizures]() with three cases in the vaccinated and none in the placebo group.

The CDC claimed there was no risk of seizures in children under 5 years of age. The study looked only at the first three weeks after vaccination compared risks only to the same vaccinated children in a later period rather than to an unvaccinated or historical control.

Risk of Seizures	Day 0-7	Day 8-21	Day 22 to 42
Number of seizures reported			
Pfizer	9	29	24
Moderna	5	18	19
Seizures per day per million doses given			
Pfizer	9.5	15.9	8.5
Moderna	6.4	11.5	7.7

Table 1: CDC data on seizures in children after vaccination

A separate study looked only at the first seven days after injection thereby also avoiding the danger period.

The similarities between long COVID and vaccine injury symptoms suggest a shared mechanism involving the immune system's response to foreign proteins

When assessing these impacts many people have compared vaccine harms to alleged risks from the virus. However, given that lack of efficacy at preventing infection the risk from the virus has not been shown to be prevented by vaccination. Rather they are additive, or potentially synergistic.

1.8 Myocarditis and other cardiovascular issues

The government advice on this issue is nothing short of reckless. The general theme is not to worry if symptoms are 'mild', no need to investigate and if it all settles you can just postpone the 2nd dose from 8 weeks to 12 weeks. This advice is both dangerous and based on no known scientific evidence.

There are multiple potential mechanisms of harm to the heart and more than one may be relevant:

- The immune system can be misdirected to attack heart molecules - this is known as 'molecular mimicry'.

- Lipid nanoparticles can cause heart damage directly through their proinflammatory effect.
- Expression of a foreign protein leads to immune attack and cell death which would result in heart inflammation i.e. myocarditis
- Spike protein may harm myocytes directly.
- The fact that numerous different proteins were produced as a result of these injections means that there may be a multitude of potential mechanisms. Without details about what these proteins all were it is impossible to know what their role may have been.
- An increase in inflammation can contribute to the narrowing of coronary arteries from atherosclerotic plaques that can lead to a diminished blood supply to the muscle of the heart resulting in either angina, while the muscle struggles to stay alive or a myocardial infarction where the muscle dies.

There is now evidence that these products circulated throughout the body which means there would have been extensive exposure to the circulatory system including the heart.

a. First indicators of myocarditis / pericarditis

Vaccine-induced myocarditis was first reported from the US in April 2021 and from Israel in June 2021 with cases being noted in young males after the second dose of mRNA vaccine. Cases occurred at a median of 2-3 days post immunisation and presented with chest pain and raised cardiac enzymes. The incidence of the condition is unclear as it has depended on voluntary reporting systems ranging from 1 in 10,000 in the US to 1/3000 in Hong Kong for the 16-19s age group.

In early 2021, healthcare professionals from various institutions, including those in Israel and within the U.S. military, observed a series of myocarditis cases post-vaccination. Myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart muscle, was detected shortly after the administration of COVID-19 vaccines. Despite these observations, the information was not immediately disclosed to the public.

In February 2021, a safety alert regarding these incidents was entered into the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), but it did not receive adequate analysis at that time. Subsequent months saw the passing of a 22-year-old woman in Israel in March and a 35-year-old Israeli man in April, both post-vaccination. Despite over a hundred domestic reports in VAERS and international alerts, including a significant number of cases in Israel, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the UK's Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) did not formally acknowledge the issue until May 2021.

Furthermore, in April 2021, a leaked report from the Israeli Health Ministry documented 62 cases of myocarditis following vaccination. It said, "There is specific concern regarding the frequency of the occurrence observed in men under 30 in the days immediately after the second shot." Despite this, organisations such as the MHRA, CDC and the American Academy

of Pediatrics [reassured] the public in June 2021 about the mild nature of most cases, leading to continued vaccination recommendations.

Additional concerns were raised by Brown University epidemiologist Dr. Andrew Bostom and myself in a June 2021 [publication], where we emphasised the risks of myocarditis, particularly in young individuals. We cited cases, including a 16-year-old with post-vaccination [myopericarditis]. He developed [scarring] of the heart and his troponin levels — a silent marker heralding potential heart cell damage even without overt symptoms – were high enough to predict a tenfold increased risk of [mortality]. We called for urgent research to measure troponin levels in the vaccinated and declared "the FDA's intention to only continue monitoring is a dereliction of duty."

In July 2021, Pfizer updated their trial consent [forms] for entry into clinical trials to include myocarditis and pericarditis as potential risks, but did not widely publicise this information.

By September 2021, Hong Kong had vaccinated 65% of adolescents and decided not to give them second [doses] due to myocarditis concerns. In November 2021, the [government] published clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of post covid vaccine myocarditis. However, the vaccine continued to be administered globally, and by July 2022, cases of myocarditis in children as young as [eight] were reported.

b. How common was it?

Table 2 below summarises the evidence for the incidence of myocarditis in different age groups and populations. The data is presented as the number of cases per million doses for the period studied (which differed between different studies).

Date	Background rate	UninfectedUnvaccinated	Infected Unvaccinated	Infected vaccinated	Uninfected vaccinated	Reference and comments
Jan 2021	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Background risk only	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Review of case reports
Jun 2021	2 in young males	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	67 in young males	FDA slides – for 7 day window after 2nd dose
Jun 2021	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	160 in young males	Israel – no time frame
Jul 2021	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	450 in young males	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	US – did not know how many infected and had to guess denominator and counted for up to 82 days after infection
Nov 2021	8.7	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	337 in young males	Hong Kong – active 14 day follow up after vaccination
Nov 2021	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	50,000	Not mentioned	Pfizer sponsored study – no claim to have correct denominator	
Dec 2021	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	40 in <40 yr olds	5 to 23 in <40 yr olds	Oxford – estimate of excess in 28 days
Jan 2022	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	106 in young males	USA in 7 day window
Jan 2022	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	70 in young males	CDC slide 13 – 7 day window
Feb 2022	2 in young males	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	162 in young males	US data – 7 day window
Feb 2022	70	Not mentioned	380	580	Not mentioned	US Veterans – Ignored first 30 days – numbers calculated for annual risk here
Apr 2022	Not mentioned	8 to 10 in young males	Removed from study	Removed from study	40-280 in young males	4 Nordic countries
Apr 2022	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	100	Pfizer consent form
Apr 2022	Not mentioned	8	8	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Israeli – based on maximum follow up of 6 months
May 2022	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	198 in young males	Public health Ontario
Jun 2022	5	Not mentioned	1500 – (unreferenced)	Up to 69 in young males	MHRA estimates	

Risk per million infections / doses over differing time periods depending on the study (see comments)

Table 2: Estimates of rates of myocarditis in the vaccinated and unvaccinated with and without infection

One measure of cardiac injury is a blood test for a cardiac enzyme called Troponin. Pfizer was compelled by the FDA to carry out research to measure the extent of subclinical myocarditis in August 2021. They were asked to provide an interim report in October 2023. The study began in November 2022 but the end date keeps being extended and it is now due to finish in November 2029.

A prospective study from Thailand from two large secondary schools, found an extremely concerning 29% with cardiac symptoms and 1 in 43 with subclinical myocarditis, based on bloods taken at 3 and 7 days post second vaccination. 18% had ECG changes before and after the vaccination and 3% showed a rise in blood Troponin levels. The study was then repeated on working age people (median age 37 years) at a Swiss University which showed

similar results including in females. A smaller study of adolescents in Taiwan also replicated these findings.

	Thailand 13-18 yr olds Mean age 15yrs	Switzerland Adult uni employees Mean age 37 yrs	Taiwan 12-18 yr olds Mean age 16.7yrs
Cardiac symptoms	29%	N/A	17%
ECG changes	18%	N/A	1% had changes not seen on initial ECG which was after first dose
Troponin	3%(of the males)	2.8% (where no other cause could be attributed)	1 of the 33 who were tested = 3%

Table 3: Rates of cardiac symptoms, ECG changes and raised troponin levels among different population groups

Moderna had a higher rate of myocarditis estimated by the UK government to be 10 per million doses of the Pfizer/BioNTech covid vaccine but 36 per million doses of the Moderna covid vaccine.

A series of studies claims the risk is between 1.6 and 5 times higher for Moderna compared to Pfizer/BioNTech.

The Moderna mRNA vaccine has a similar delivery system to the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine but has a dose of mRNA that is three times higher (100mcg vs 30mcg).

The same findings were seen in a study from Canada which also showed that men aged 18-39 were most at risk. Overall 18-39 year olds had a five fold higher risk from Moderna than Pfizer/BioNTech.

A team in Hong Kong published in August 2021 that intravenous injection of mice with the Pfizer product resulted in myocarditis and pericarditis in 38% of the mice. Intramuscular injection was not seen to have an effect, but a 3% effect would have been too small to see in the small numbers of mice they used.
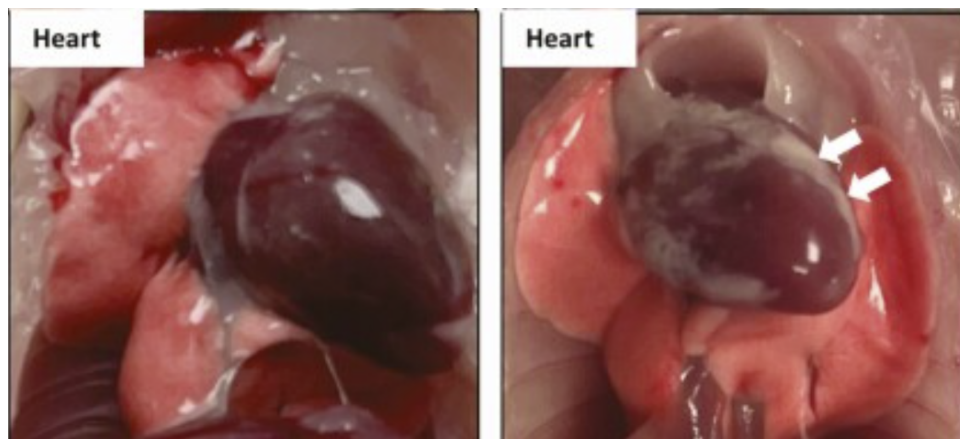

Figure 6: Mouse hearts at post mortem. Left heart is normal and right heart shows pericarditis after intravenous injection

Intramuscular injections quickly become systemic reaching every part of the body. *Epipens* (adrenaline injections) take advantage of this fact in order to save people's lives from anaphylaxis.

Intramuscular injection alone could hypothetically result in a myocarditis.

However, injections were often given by volunteers and many were not given within the small *safe triangle* that reduces the risk of intravascular injections.

Accidental intravenous administration of intramuscular injections happens around 1.5% to 2% of the time even when nurses carefully aspirate first to check for blood.

Bodybuilders who inject steroids intramuscularly report systemic distribution resulting in "tren cough" and an oily or spicy taste occurring in around 2% of injections. Similarly a proportion of people with adverse reactions after covid vaccines reported a metallic taste.

Incidental intravascular injection would, according to the mouse model, have massively increased the risk of myocarditis or pericarditis.

c. Cases of Myocarditis in the Adverse Event Reporting

The WHO's Vigiaccess reporting system reports on all covid vaccines included 28,929 reports of myocarditis and 23,599 reports of pericarditis (with potential duplication).

VAERS – the US vaccine adverse events reporting system reports 17,380 myocarditis cases. Half of these had an onset within one week of injection. These included 442 deaths,142 of whom died within a week of injection. For comparison for all other vaccines there were 788 cases of myocarditis up to 2019 for all other vaccines.

Note that a huge underreporting factor is suspected for VAERS for a variety of reasons. Moreover, VAERs has been criticised recently (BMJ) for running a hidden system containing follow-up information.

d. Cardiovascular Adverse Events in Post-marketing Surveillance

Pfizer's cumulative safety report of all AEs received up till end of Feb 2021 reported 1441 *"cardiovascular adverse events of special interest"* of which 946 were serious. Half of these occurred within 24 hours of dosing.

AESIs[a] Category	Post-Marketing Cases Evaluation[b] Total Number of Cases (N=42086)
Anaphylactic Reactions *Search criteria: Anaphylactic reaction SMQ (Narrow and Broad, with the algorithm applied), selecting relevant cases according to BC criteria*	Please refer to the Risk 'Anaphylaxis' included above in Table 4.
Cardiovascular AESIs *Search criteria: PTs Acute myocardial infarction; Arrhythmia; Cardiac failure; Cardiac failure acute; Cardiogenic shock; Coronary artery disease; Myocardial infarction; Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome; Stress cardiomyopathy; Tachycardia*	• Number of cases: 1403 (3.3% of the total PM dataset), of which 241 are medically confirmed and 1162 are non-medically confirmed; • Country of incidence: UK (268), US (233), Mexico (196), Italy (141), France (128), Germany (102), Spain (46), Greece (45), Portugal (37), Sweden (20), Ireland (17), Poland (16), Israel (13), Austria, Romania and Finland (12 each), Netherlands (11), Belgium and Norway (10 each), Czech Republic (9), Hungary and Canada (8 each), Croatia and Denmark (7 each), Iceland (5); the remaining 30 cases were distributed among 13 other countries; • Subjects' gender: female (1076), male (291) and unknown (36); • Subjects' age group (n = 1346): Adult[c] (1078), Elderly[d] (266) Child[e] and Adolescent[f] (1 each); • Number of relevant events: 1441, of which 946 serious, 495 non-serious; in the cases reporting relevant serious events; • Reported relevant PTs: Tachycardia (1098), Arrhythmia (102), Myocardial infarction (89), Cardiac failure (80), Acute myocardial infarction (41), Cardiac failure acute (11), Cardiogenic shock and Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (7 each) and Coronary artery disease (6); • Relevant event onset latency (n = 1209): Range from <24 hours to 21 days, median <24 hours;

Table 4: Post marketing reports of adverse events after Pfizer/BioNTech vaccination

e. The Consequences of Myocarditis

Patients are advised not to engage in vigorous exercise for the rest of their lives. Scarring of the heart results in a lifelong increased risk of arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death. Implantable defibrillators are recommended for some. A dilated cardiomyopathy can result after myocarditis, leading to heart failure and death

The government has stated that myocarditis is very rare and is usually mild with recovery after a few days. This is not born out by the facts. In a US cohort of 63 children admitted to hospital with chest pain all made a quick clinical recovery but nevertheless 85% of them had abnormalities on cardiac MRI scans. Although in the majority of these, there has been an improvement in severity and as yet no reported deaths, nevertheless the long-term effect on cardiac function is entirely unknown. A survey of post vaccine myocarditis patients (median age 17) showed 23% still had abnormal ECGs and nearly 46% had abnormal MRI when followed up after 90 or more days. 20% could not perform "usual daily activities." There was bias as 38% did not respond, but it is naive to think this is a mild problem that can be dismissed. A separate study showed 58% of covid vaccine induced myocarditis confirmed by MRI was not resolved at one year.

Viral myocarditis outcome

Data available to date gives no reassurance that post-vaccine myocarditis will be any milder than post-viral. 3-4% of those with acute post-viral myocarditis require heart transplantation.

The overall mortality rate for viral myocarditis after one year was 20% and after five years 44% to 56%.

Evidence for post vaccine myocarditis

A dilated cardiomyopathy can result after myocarditis, leading to heart failure and death. One study of 15 people who had a biopsy for suspected vaccine induced myocarditis showed 9 had spike protein expressed by cardiomyocytes, 10 already had an inflammatory cardiomyopathy and one had a dilated cardiomyopathy.

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After inflammation the body heals by repair or scaring. Heart muscle cells cannot be replaced and a scarred area cannot contract, instead it will bulge out, reducing the efficiency of each pump cycle. Ultimately this can result in heart failure. Secondly, the heart has a delicate electrical system and a scar can cause a short circuit leading to a potentially fatal arrhythmia. Late gadolinium enhancement is a marker of scarring in the heart seen on cardiac MRI. LGE seen in several studies confirm likely permanent damage is not at all rare after vaccine-induced myocarditis:

- Hong Kong study of 40 children
- USA study of 63 cases
- London 5 adolescents

A Japanese study looked retrospectively at PET scans done for other reasons (mainly looking for cancer). They found a significant increase in metabolic activity in the heart (indicative of inflammation) compared to unvaccinated patients:
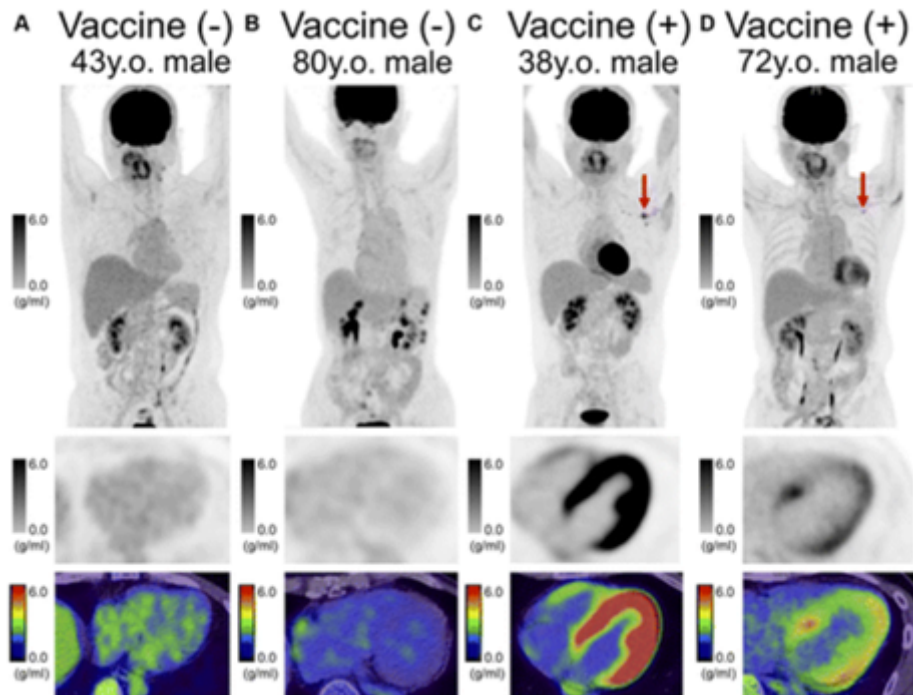
23

Figure 7: Pet Scans examining cardiac metabolic activity

f. Post-mortem evidence

The UK has only been carrying out limited post-mortem work for many years with coroners reluctant to authorise taking of tissue samples since the introduction of the Human Tissue Act which has criminal penalties. Proper examination of heart tissue at post-mortem requires the taking of tissue samples and can require specialised dissection skills which only a few pathologists have. A few publications from post-mortems include:

- Spike protein was shown in heart cells at postmortem in a person who died of myocarditis who had not had covid.
- Two adolescents both died of myocarditis within days of Pfizer injection shown at post mortem
- Study of 12 patients dying within 30 days of vaccination - 24 ventricles in total. Testing for vaccine RNA was negative in the 17 ventricles without myocardial injury but positive in 4 of the 7 with myocardial injury.
- A 55 year old died 4 months after his injection with evidence of myocarditis. He also had thrombus blocking the coronary artery without evidence of rupture of an underlying plaque as well as microthrombi in smaller vessels. Further investigation revealed inflammation of the vessel walls along with spike protein in the absence of other viral proteins indicating it was vaccine derived.

g. Did covid cause myocarditis?

There are cases of myocarditis following covid as with other viral infections. Prior to vaccines, post viral myocarditis did occur but only at the same rate as before - ie SARS-CoV-2 was causing myocarditis at the same rate as viruses that it had replaced as it had in the past. An Israeli study demonstrated no increase in myocarditis from covid prior to vaccine rollout. The incidence of myocarditis (and pericarditis) rises from spring 2021 not before as was seen in Israeli and German hospital databases and in a study from 40 hospitals in the USA (e.g. see figure 8 below from US study). After vaccination, myocarditis after infection became much more common than it had been before vaccination.

One possible explanation for that would be myocarditis being caused by *"molecular mimicry"* where there is overlap in a foreign protein resulting in the immune system being misdirected and attacking similar proteins in the heart. This is a known aetiology of myocarditis from other causes. With this mechanism a vaccine could prime the immune system such that a viral infection would trigger myocarditis.
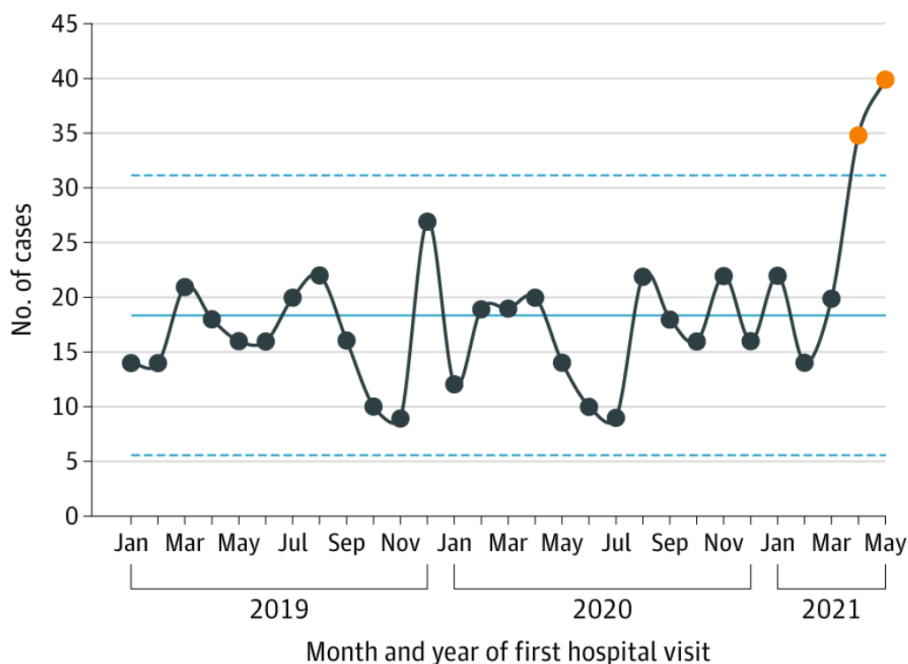

Figure 8: Incidence of myocarditis from 40 US hospitals over time

Moreover, if the vaccine increases risk of infection (as it appears to) this would counteract any protection anyway, especially given that there is no evidence that the vaccine actually protects anyone from myocarditis post-infection, nor any credible mechanism why it should.

UKHSA (and previously PHE) use Google Search data as a tool for tracking public health. Figure 9 shows how closely searches for myocarditis tracked vaccine doses.
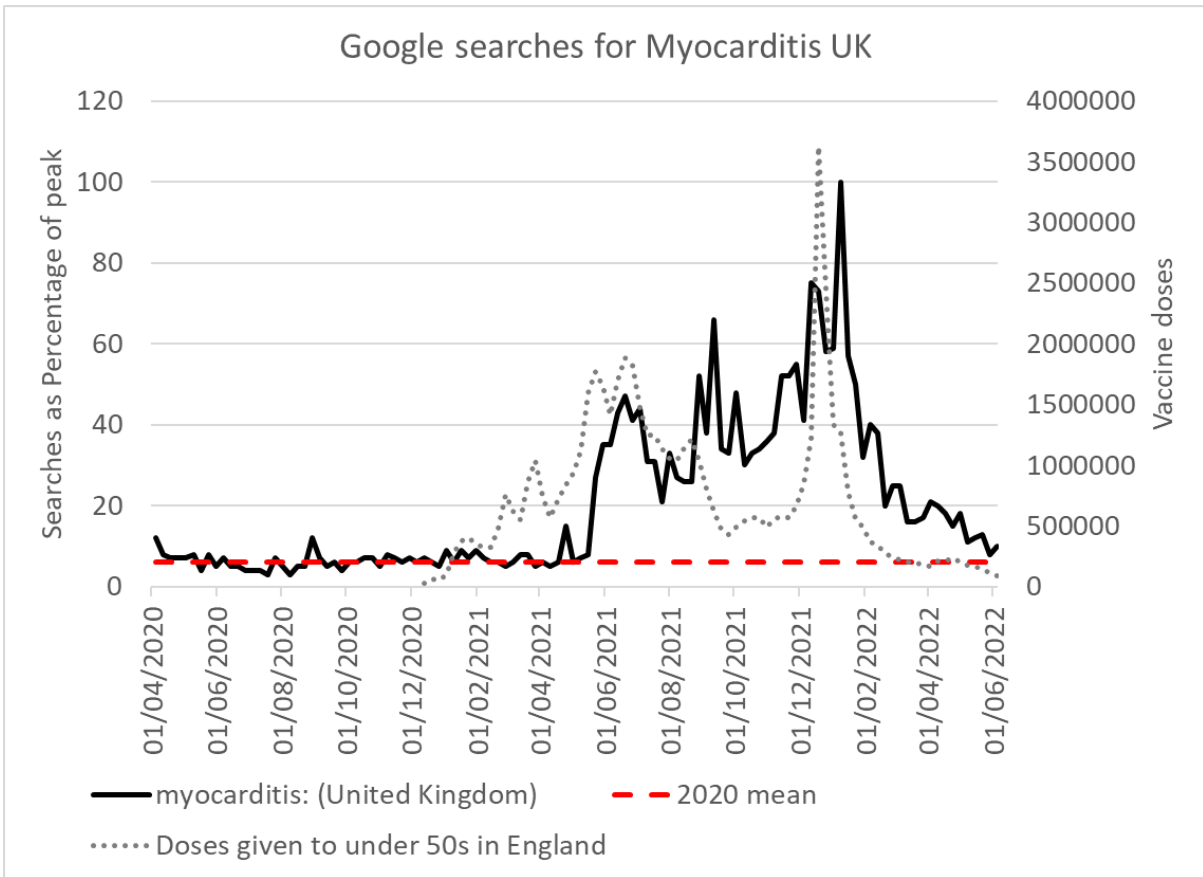
Figure 9: Google search results for "myocarditis" as a percentage of maximum searches in that time period, plotted against vaccine doses given to under 50 year olds

Despite the clear evidence that the increased incidence occurred with vaccines there have been attempts to blame the virus as was seen with Pandemrix. Such studies have either failed to control for the fact that in spring 2020, there was a bias with only the sickest people tested for covid such that they cannot be compared to a healthy control group. Other studies report on an increased risk after covid but fail to demonstrate whether the unvaccinated were at any increased risk. As myocarditis is potentially and immune mediated illness, priming of the immune system with vaccination could lead to a problem after exposure to the virus such that restimulation with viral spike causes the immune system to attack the heart such that restimulation with viral spike causes the immune system to attack the heart.

h. Cardiac Arrests

From spring 2021 there was a stepwise 25% rise in calls to ambulances for life threatening emergencies including cardiac arrest which has not returned to baseline.

National Ambulance Syndromic Surveillance System: England
Cardiac/respiratory arrest calls
https://www.hartgroup.org

Call type – – Baseline —— 7 day average
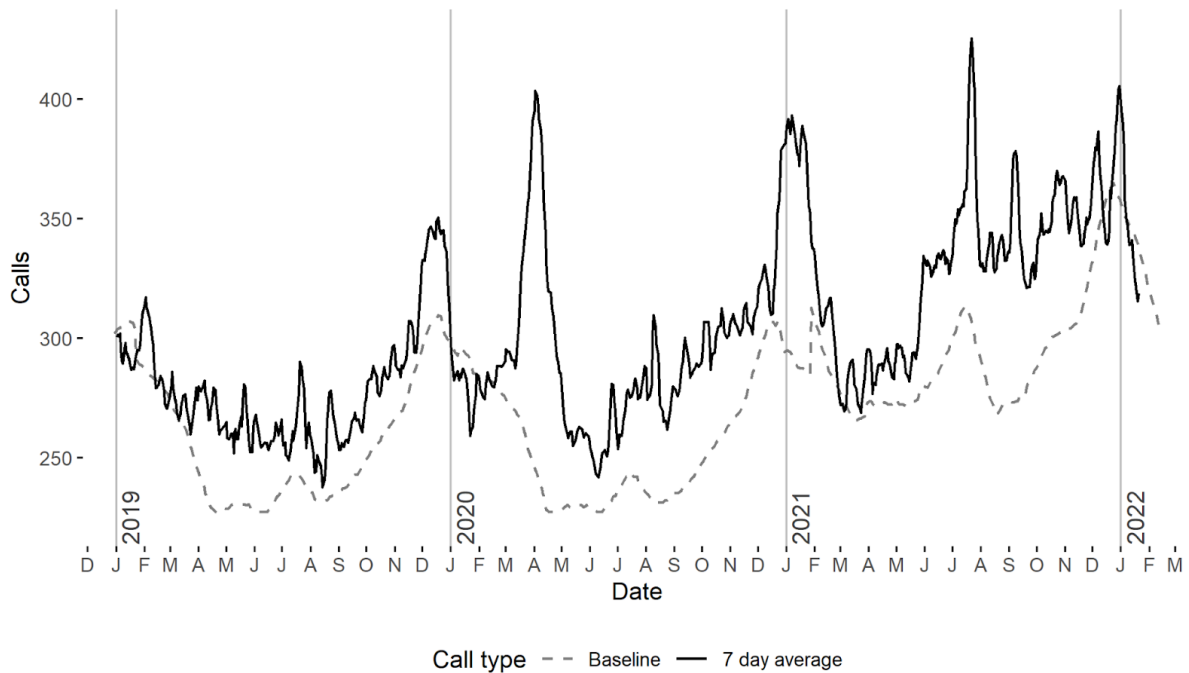
Graph source: UK Health Security Agency/Public Health England

Figure 10 PHE / UKHSA data collated by HART on ambulance calls for cardiac/respiratory arrest showing covid/lockdown waves with further stepwise increase from spring 2021. Note the claimed rise in the baseline expectations at this time point.

i. Sudden deaths data in trial

Although there were a similar number of sudden or unexpected deaths within two months in the trial data, there were 5 in the vaccinated group after that period compared to only 1 in the placebo group.

j. Unexplained excess deaths

Since the vaccine rollout there has been a stepwise increase in mortality with two periods where deaths returned to baseline because of fewer than expected respiratory deaths in winter. The deaths are disproportionately in the young and are predominantly from cardiovascular causes (see section 8.11). This needs further investigation as a matter of urgency, as these products continue to be administered to younger populations.

k. Atherosclerosis

The most common kind of cardiac death is from narrowing of the coronary arteries due to atherosclerotic disease. Systemic inflammation increases the risk of cardiac disease.

In a study involving over 500 middle-aged patients who were regularly monitored, a predictive scoring model using inflammatory markers linked with heart attack risk indicated that the mRNA vaccine potentially elevated the likelihood of a coronary event within five years from a

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pre-vaccine rate of 11% to 25% within 2–10 weeks following mRNA vaccination. A notable early critique of this study's conclusions pointed out the absence of a control group. Despite this, if the results hold any degree of accuracy, it suggests a significant increase in the progression of coronary artery disease and, more critically, the risk of heart attacks, occurring just months after receiving the vaccine.

Dr Aseem Malhotra alleges that an individual working for a British Heart Foundation research team told him that they had been asked to sign non-disclosure agreements after their team noted a significant increased risk of coronary vascular inflammation after vaccination.

HART sent an open letter to the British Heart Foundation and Charity Commission in January 2023 to ask them to investigate but, despite chasing, have had no response from either.

Studies claiming covid leads to heart disease almost always include spring 2020 positive covid cases. These cases are biased as testing was not readily available. People with a high likelihood of heart disease e.g. the hospitalised, were much more likely to be tested than people who were otherwise healthy. Comparing this group to the population as a whole is not reasonable. Comparing the risk of a myocardial infarction to people who had just had another cause of pneumonia showed that there was no reduced risk with covid.

In Israel, there was a 25 percent rise in ambulance calls for cardiac arrests or coronary heart disease among 16 to 39 year olds. The rise was correlated to vaccination and not covid waves.

Scotland changed their data definitions in July 2021. This meant that the significance of a rise in out of hours chest pain consultations to GPs in 15-44 yr olds could not be assessed, even though the same change in definition did not affect other age groups. Scottish ambulance calls for cardiac problems in 15-44 year olds saw a similar rise as in other age groups.
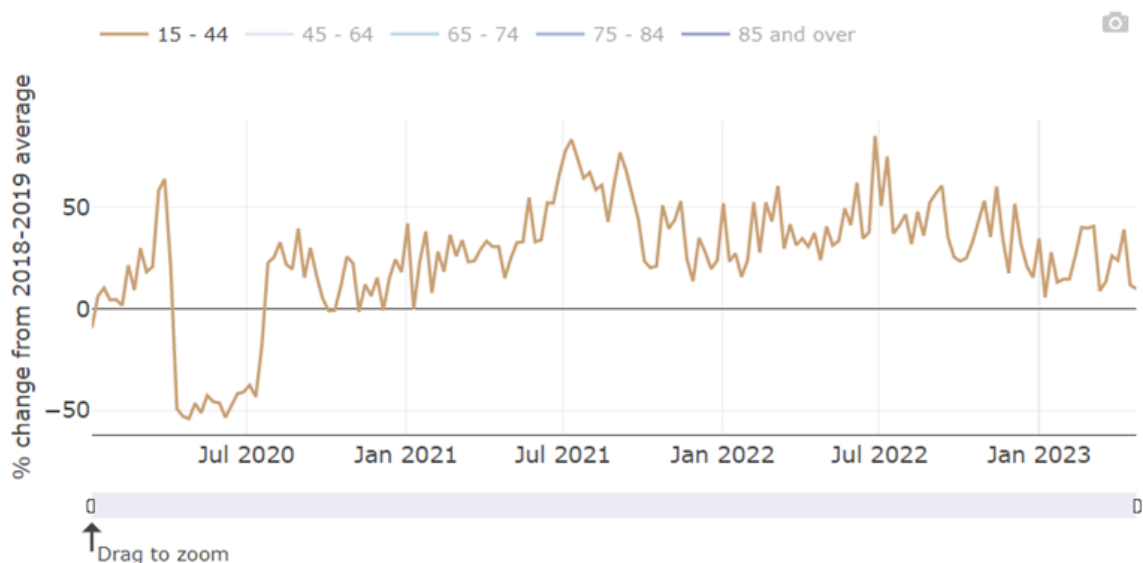

Figure 11: Public Health Scotland Data showing ambulance calls for cardiovascular issues

1.9 Australia and Singapore: accidental 'control' groups

In order to understand whether vaccines could have caused this rise it is helpful to look at places that had had minimal covid before their national vaccine roll-out.

South Australia normally sees around 1,300 cardiac presentations per month for 15-44 year olds. This rose sharply in August 2021 with vaccine rollout, peaking at 2,172 in December. The whole state had seen only 1000 covid cases by 15th December. Australia had had minimal covid prior to the rollout of the 'vaccines' and have opposite seasons and can act as a control group.

By May 2021, there was an ambulance crisis even though there were fewer than 100 covid patients in all hospitals in Australia. By October, despite it being springtime in Australia headlines reported on ambulances unable to drop off patients in hospitals that were at full capacity. In Oct 2021, Mark McGowan, Premier of Western Australia, said he could not explain the overwhelmed hospitals, *"Our hospitals are under enormous pressure. This has been something no-one has ever seen before. Why it is, is hard to know."* In April 2022, Yvette D'ath Queensland health minister said she could not explain the rise in the most urgent ambulance calls ("code ones"): "I don't think anyone can explain why we saw a 40% jump in code ones... We just had a lot of heart attacks and chest pains and trouble breathing, respiratory issues. Sometimes you can't explain why those things happen but unfortunately they do."

Western Australia and South Australia had almost no covid before Omicron. Up to mid-December 2021, Western and Southern Australia had had around 1000 cases each.

Despite having fewer than 1000 covid cases prior to December 2021, South Australia saw 25,800 extra ambulance calls (mostly cardiac) in the year from July 2020 to June 2021 compared to previous years. There was a year-on-year increase from 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020 but the rise in 2021 was about double the increase seen in the preceding two years. There was a clear rise in attendances for particular conditions which correlated with the 'vaccine' rollout.

A Freedom of Information request showed that South Australia normally sees around 1,300 cardiac presentations per month for 15-44 year olds.This rose sharply in August 2021 with 'vaccine' rollout, peaking at 2,172 in December, before covid hit. This was not due to covid – the whole state had seen only 1000 covid cases by 15th December.

Queensland doctors called the problem a *"ticking time bomb"* in April 2021 and described a *"flood of patients."* By April 2022, Yvette D'ath Queensland health minister said about the most urgent ambulance calls ("code ones"), *"I don't think anyone can explain why we saw a 40% jump in code ones... We just had a lot of heart attacks and chest pains and trouble breathing, respiratory issues. Sometimes you can't explain why those things happen but unfortunately they do."*

A similar control group is Singapore which also had minimal covid prior to Omicron but saw an excess of cardiovascular deaths from 2021, although data has been annualised.

A paper from Singapore which was written by those responsible for their vaccine programme claimed that covid was to blame. They compared people who tested positive from September to November 2021 with those who tested negative from April 2020 to December 2022. There is no need for this difference given the vast majority would be in the latter category. They said, *"COVID-19 survivors did not exhibit higher risk of all inflammatory heart disease"* indicating that covid was not linked to myocarditis and pericarditis. They also claimed an increased risk of heart failure and non-ischaemic cardiomyopathy (which would include post myocarditis problems) in those post covid. However, more than half of the people they included as *"unvaccinated"* had in fact been vaccinated making any interpretation about differences between groups meaningless.

Monthly mortality data shows a clear rise in the gradient of non-covid deaths after the vaccine rollout, with only a small fraction of the increase attributable to covid (see figure 12).
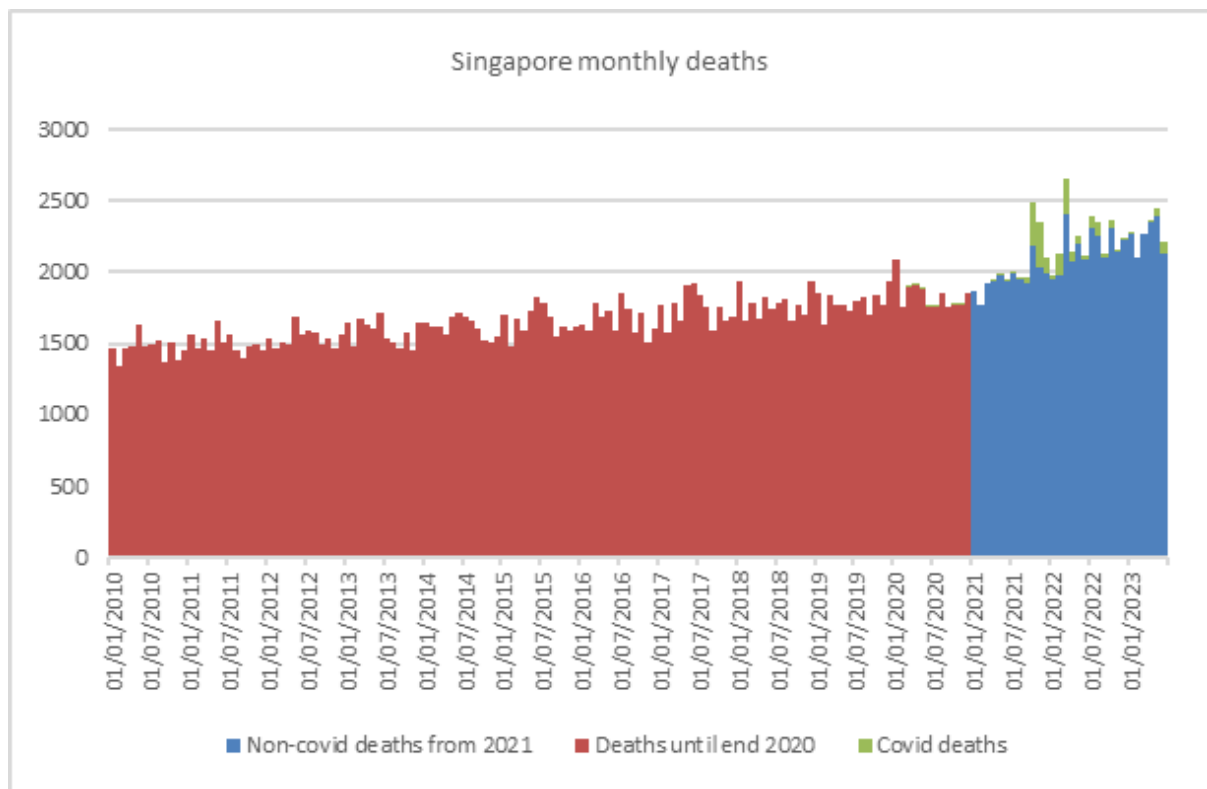

Figure 12: Monthly deaths in Singapore before and after January 2021 with covid deaths shown in green.

Australia also saw a rise in deaths before any significant covid and it has just got worse since. Note the government chose to plot covid infections rather than covid deaths on this chart. Apart from a quiet winter season in 2021, there was an excess mortality (red line) above the 2015-2019 baseline (orange line) which was more marked from February 2021. Note the marked increase in the "normal" baseline in the more recent graph used for 2022 and 2023.
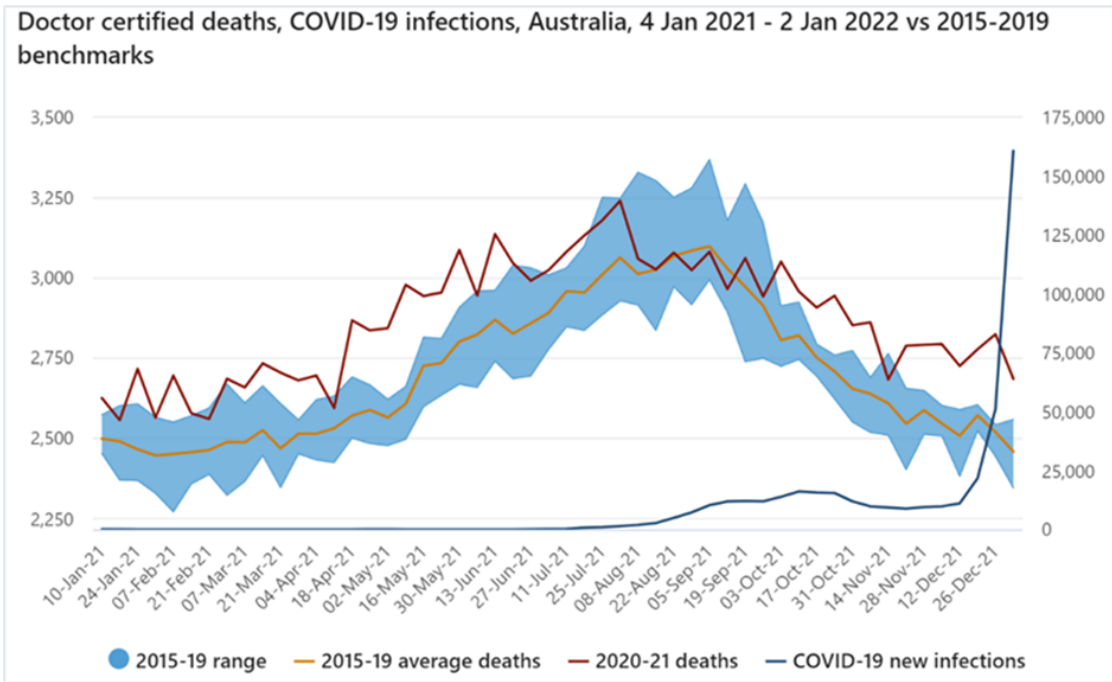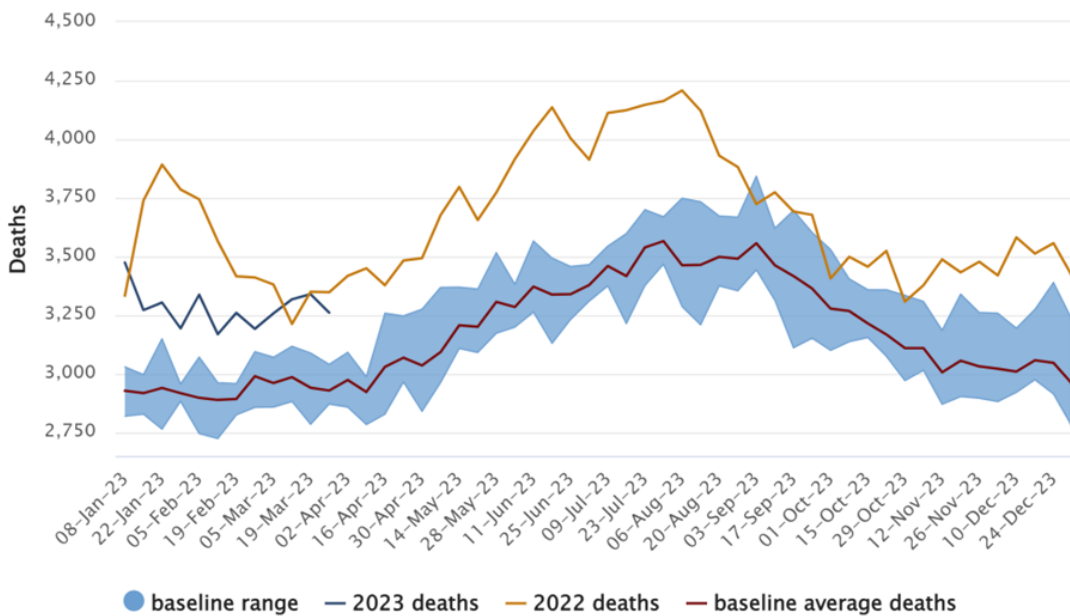
Figure 13a and 13b: Australian total deaths in red plotted against average and range from previous years in 2021 (top graph) and 2022 and 2023 (bottom graph)

1.10 Deaths

The first reports that led to authorisation had one more covid death in the placebo group of the AstraZeneca and none in the Pfizer-BioNTech trial. The Moderna trial claimed that of seven deaths in December 2020 there were zero covid deaths but two months later said there had only been five deaths and one of the placebo deaths now was due to covid.

The publications at 6 months reported one more covid death in the placebo group of the Pfizer/BioNTech trial, two more in the AstraZeneca group (where the placebo was half the size) and Moderna had one more covid death in the placebo group For a whole 6 months of apparent protection you would need to vaccinate 20,000 people to prevent a single death with Pfizer/BioNTech, 15,000 for Moderna and 5,000 for AstraZeneca.

There was nothing notable about all cause deaths in the AstraZeneca and Moderna trials.

It's worth drawing attention to an anomaly with the deaths in the Pfizer/BioNTech trial. After the data submission cut off it took a median of 3 days for a death in the placebo group to be reported compared to 7 days for a death in the vaccination group. Prior to the cutoff it took a median of 5 days to report a placebo death but for those in the vaccination group the median delay was a full 18 days. That is highly suggestive of a significant bias in what was meant to be a blinded trial. One of those who died in the vaccine group was a 60 year old who was injected on 10th September. He lived alone but someone alerted the police to the fact he was not answering his phone and they found his cold body on 13th September. The death was not filed in the trial reports until 22nd November a week after the cut-off for inclusion in the publication which led to approval. Despite the two month window the filing states, "Autopsy results were not available at the time of this report."

A 65 year old Texan man in the placebo group was injected with Moderna after he had had his two placebo doses. He contracted covid in the danger window, was in hospital within a week of injection and died 11 days later. His death was recorded as an unvaccinated covid death in the trial results even though the protocol said anyone receiving another covid vaccine would be removed from the trial results.

A further death occurred in another placebo recipient that was attributed to covid pneumonia. However, this participant had HIV that was severe enough that they did not meet the inclusion criteria for the trial.

Pfizer hid at least two sudden cardiac deaths of two trial vaccine recipients. One died on 19th Oct the other on 7th Nov 2020. Both deaths were reported on the day to the trial site well before the 14th November cutoff for inclusion in the submission. They were not disclosed then nor at the 10th December FDA meeting which violated legal requirements.

If we exclude the sudden cardiac deaths there were 12 deaths in each group in the trial a third of which were described as due to covid in the placebo group (even though most did not fit the criteria for that description). However there were eight sudden cardiac deaths in the vaccine group compared to only four in the placebo group.

The number of overall deaths in the Pfizer/BioNTech trial was higher in the group given a vaccine, which had 15 deaths at 6 months, compared to 14 in the placebo group. There were 5 cases of cardiac or respiratory arrest in the group that received the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine, compared to 2 in the placebo group.

If there was a small risk of increased death due to the vaccine in the period shortly after vaccination then this would be hard to detect in age groups where there were high numbers of background deaths. However, in younger age groups, where there are fewer deaths normally, a signal might be noted (see section 19).

There were large numbers of reported deaths where doctors felt the vaccine was a likely cause. Of the death reports in VAERS in 2021, there were 60% more males which suggests these were not random coincidental deaths which would be as likely in females. Rather, it suggests that the spike induced pathology that caused more males to die of covid also causes more male deaths when injected.

The second half of 2021 saw a large number of footballers and other athletes collapse while playing, with significant numbers dying. There is always a risk that this measurement may have been distorted by how readily such news was being shared. However, an analysis of all collapses and deaths in 2021 alone showed a clear discrepancy in the first and second half of the year. Eleven footballers died in the first half of the year compared to 38 in the second and six had to stop playing compared to 58 respectively. This cannot be explained by fewer games being played in the spring of 2021 since by that point the football game schedule had returned to near pre-pandemic levels. A database recording the reasons footballers missed games showed a doubling in heart-related injuries to footballers stopping them playing in 2021. No such rise was seen in 2020 from covid.

a. Problems with systems for highlighting increased deaths

Relying solely on death certification as a measure of deaths caused by vaccination could lead to circular logic. Until the MHRA announced in April 2021 that rare brain clots could be caused by vaccination, there were no death certificates with a mention of vaccination. Doctors wait for a connection to be reported before including vaccination as a cause on death certificates. If the MHRA also waits for individual doctors to certify deaths before deducing a connection, then the link will never be made. Therefore, additional methods of surveillance should be employed to accurately capture the true number of vaccine-related deaths.

The MHRA has a process for handling Coroners Regulation 28 "Reports To Prevent Future Deaths" which it receives. However, MHRA does not have a process for obtaining copies of Regulation 28 reports where a medicine was cited as the cause of death but where MHRA was not a primary or copy addressee. This lack of proactive investigation and information gathering suggests that MHRA's safety surveillance process may be incomplete.

The Chief Coroner collects Regulation 28 "Reports to Prevent Future Deaths (RPFDs)" that have included covid vaccination as the cause of death. However, it is the responsibility of individual Coroners to address RPFDs relating to medicines to MHRA, UKHSA or the Dept of Health. The MHRA has not obtained any copies of Regulation 28 reports citing the covid vaccines despite at least two reports having been issued to date, even though the MHRA is, ultimately, responsible for licensing their use.

b. Investigating Deaths

The Royal College of Pathologists conducted a centralised audit of Covid-19 deaths to better understand the pathology, despite the Coronavirus Act severely limiting the number of post-mortems. However, there has been no similar work carried out for deaths following vaccination. I have been contacted many times by people wanting a private post mortem where they have had concerns about a cause of death that has not been investigated. The coroners system does not appear to be receptive to concerns about an unnatural cause of death expressed by relatives only by their doctors. The ONS reported that the current leading cause of death is *"Signs, symptoms and ill defined conditions."* As a pathologist, this description strikes me as people whose deaths did not have adequate investigation and where the certifier was not sure of the underlying cause. These people should have had a post mortem.

In contrast, other countries have reported on post-mortems after post vaccination deaths. In Germany, a study of 35 autopsies found 5 deaths caused by the vaccine. A contribution from vaccination could not be excluded in a further 20 deaths. Post-mortem studies have also shown inflammation of the coronary arteries after vaccination, causing death 4 months after the last dose. Furthermore, a separate post-mortem study found vaccine derived spike protein in the heart muscle of a subject who had myocarditis before they died, in the absence of Covid-19 infection. In addition, two US teenagers had died from myocarditis induced by vaccination.

Despite this evidence, the MHRA appears to have made no attempt to obtain post-mortem information, and there are few if any pathology laboratories in the UK that are performing the specialist stains for spike protein used in Germany and the US.

Mr James Royle, Consultant Surgeon told me,

"Because we now understand the pathologic mechanisms that make the Wuhan spike so harmful, I have become very concerned about unprecedented rates of reported possible adverse reactions and deaths following vaccination. This cannot be dismissed simply by the unprecedented number of people vaccinated globally in these campaigns; the rate of adverse reactions is dramatically higher compared to all previous vaccines. I have completed over 20 Yellow Cards for patients of mine, or those I've been aware of in my department, who have developed significant (sometimes life-threatening), unprovoked and unusual patterns of venous thrombosis, that I believe could have been related to their recent Covid vaccination. I saw three sequential obvious patterns or waves:

1. Thromboses - pulmonary and abdominal (often multiple, same patient), multiple atypical ischaemic bowel cases

2. Septic- nasty appendicitis in middle age and upwards, gangrenous /perforated cholecystitis, increase in wound collections and infections,

3. Turbo cancers (young age, aggressive unusual recurrences and stage 4 presentations).

Note this is not a lock-down effect as it's too delayed and in my speciality our referrals didn't drop during covid. In fact they increased as GPs had no other access route and both diagnoses and operations stayed stable or increased."

Professor Angus Dalgleish, Consultant Oncologist, is also concerned [about](#) aggressive cancers he is seeing in his practice. Overall cancer mortality figures are only slightly above normal levels and much of this could be an effect of lockdown. However, a significant number of unusually aggressive cancers in young people could be hidden in that data. [Scotland](#) has seen a rise in cancers of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts but it is unclear why.

c. Excess Mortality

Any potentially deadly reaction from the vaccine roll-out would be more likely to result in death in the already frail than in the fit and young. However, because the background death rate is much smaller for the young, an increase would be easier to notice among the young. For 15-19 year old [males](#) in total there were approximately 100 extra deaths in this age group over the course of the rollout. In females there was no signal.

Deaths that are referred to the coroner are not included in the public health or ONS weekly data and it can take months to years for them to be registered in the data. This is a serious oversight as these are the deaths that are most likely to be preventable.

The ONS reported on the cause of death for those deaths that were registered within this age group. They summarised each death as a single code which is likely to mean that important information will have been lost. There was a 43% rise in suicides over 2019 levels. Four of the 12-15 year olds in the Pfizer children's trial were hospitalised for suicidal ideation in the vaccine group a rate of 1 in 250 compared to [none](#) in the placebo group. There are numerous reports of post vaccine suicidal ideation among children in the US VAERS [system](#).

d. Lack of Deficit

In Spring 2020, there were significant deaths among the old and vulnerable and that would mean that fewer than normal deaths should have been expected in 2021 onwards. It is impossible to say for certain how many should have been expected in these circumstances.

To discuss excess deaths effectively, it's vital to first comprehend their determination. Essentially, this involves estimating the expected number of deaths. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) typically [references](#) the 2015-2019 period as a standard for comparison. Similarly, the Government's Office for [Health](#) Improvement and Disparities employs a model based on the same period, adjusted for demographic ageing. I have used this data in my analysis.

However, there is a notable issue with the approach taken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Contrary to standard practices, the ONS has incorporated the [2021](#) mortality data into its baseline for expected deaths. This inclusion is problematic given the atypical nature of

deaths in that year. Such a methodology could lead to an understatement of excess deaths by inflating the expected death count.

It is harder to accurately predict what expected deaths should be in winter periods as it is heavily dependent on how many frail there are in the community and which respiratory viruses are circulating. After many deaths, a quiet winter for deaths in the elderly in 2021/22 meant that there appeared to be fewer deaths than expected but this hides a continuing excess of deaths in the young and of cardiac deaths.

Excess Mortality in England, All Persons
Date Range (week ending): 27/03/2020 to 01/12/2023

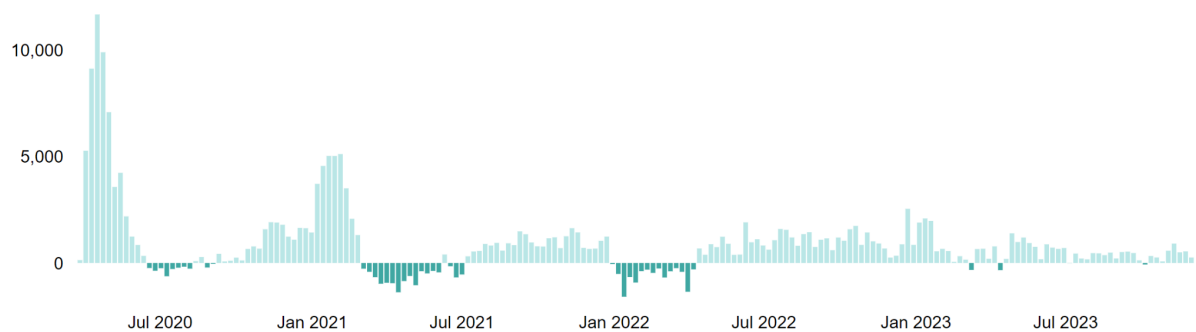Weekly Excess Deaths by Date of Registration for All Persons, England

Figure 14: All cause excess mortality for all age groups calculated by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities

England saw a stepwise rise in cardiac deaths after 'vaccine' rollout separate from covid waves. This included deaths attributed to ischaemic heart disease. Expected levels are harder to predict in the first months of the year where there is wide annual variation and a mild winter season for viral deaths and low numbers of remaining frail elderly (who account for most deaths) meant the stepwise increase was not evident for a short period. Heart failure deaths show a similar pattern.
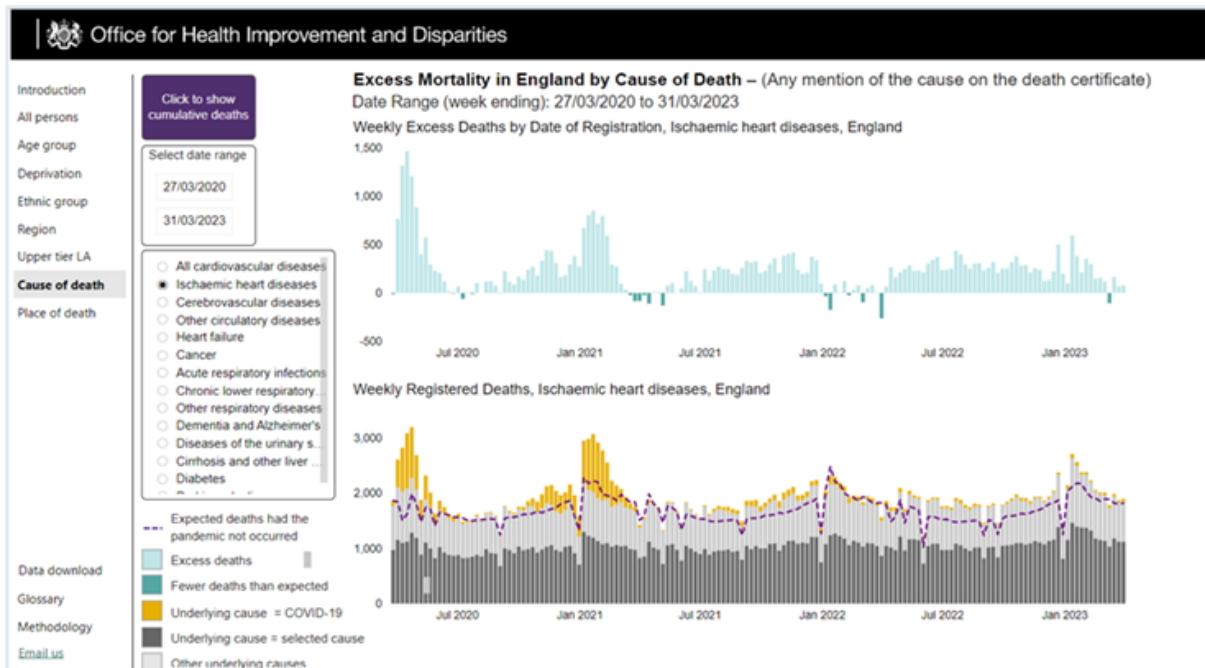
Figure 15: UKHSA data showing deaths mentioning ischaemic heart disease, turquoise bars show total excess deaths, pale grey bars above the purple dotted line indicate non-covid excess deaths
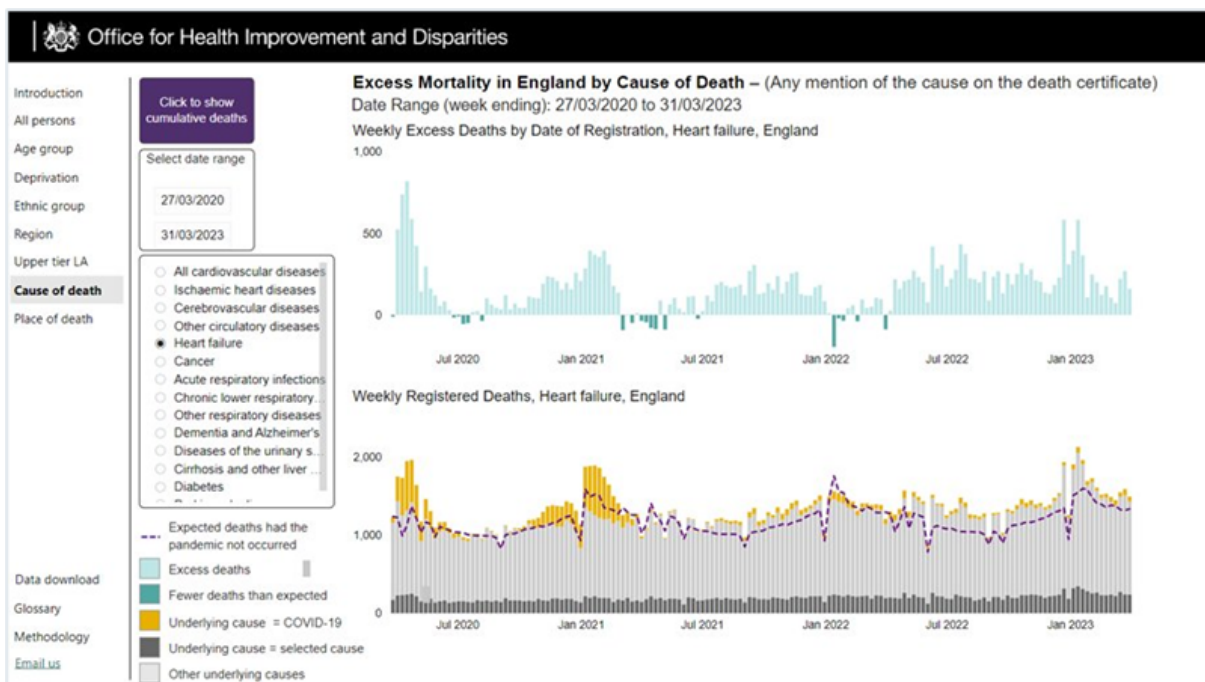

Figure 16: UKHSA data showing deaths mentioning heart failure

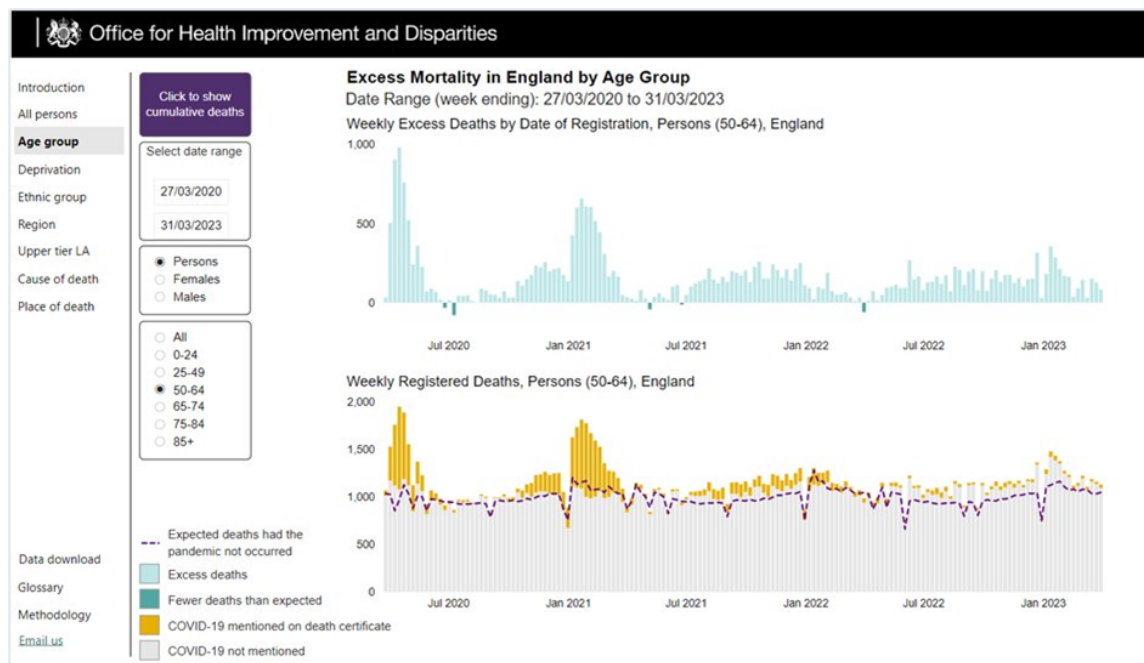Here are deaths in the 50-64 year old age group:

Figure 17: UKHSA excess deaths for 50-64 year olds

e. Reasons for excess deaths

The only official statement regarding these excess deaths has come from the CMO, Dr Chris Whitty, in early December, who suggested that the excess deaths were due to heart disease and cancer cases being missed because of the prior Covid-19 lockdowns. This is not supported by independent analysis. For example, there has been no reduction in prescriptions of heart drugs such as statins.

Australia also saw a rise in excess deaths in 2021 before any significant covid deaths. A similar control group is Singapore which also had minimal covid prior to Omicron but saw an excess of cardiovascular deaths from 2021.

A vaccine that caused disease and death could do so both in the immediate period or later on. At an individual level attributing cause with a temporal association is much easier but a latter effect can be evident if viewed at a population wide level. Of the deaths reported as potentially due to 'vaccination' in VAERS in 2021, there were 60% more males. This suggests these were not random but caused by spike induced pathology that also caused more males to die of covid.
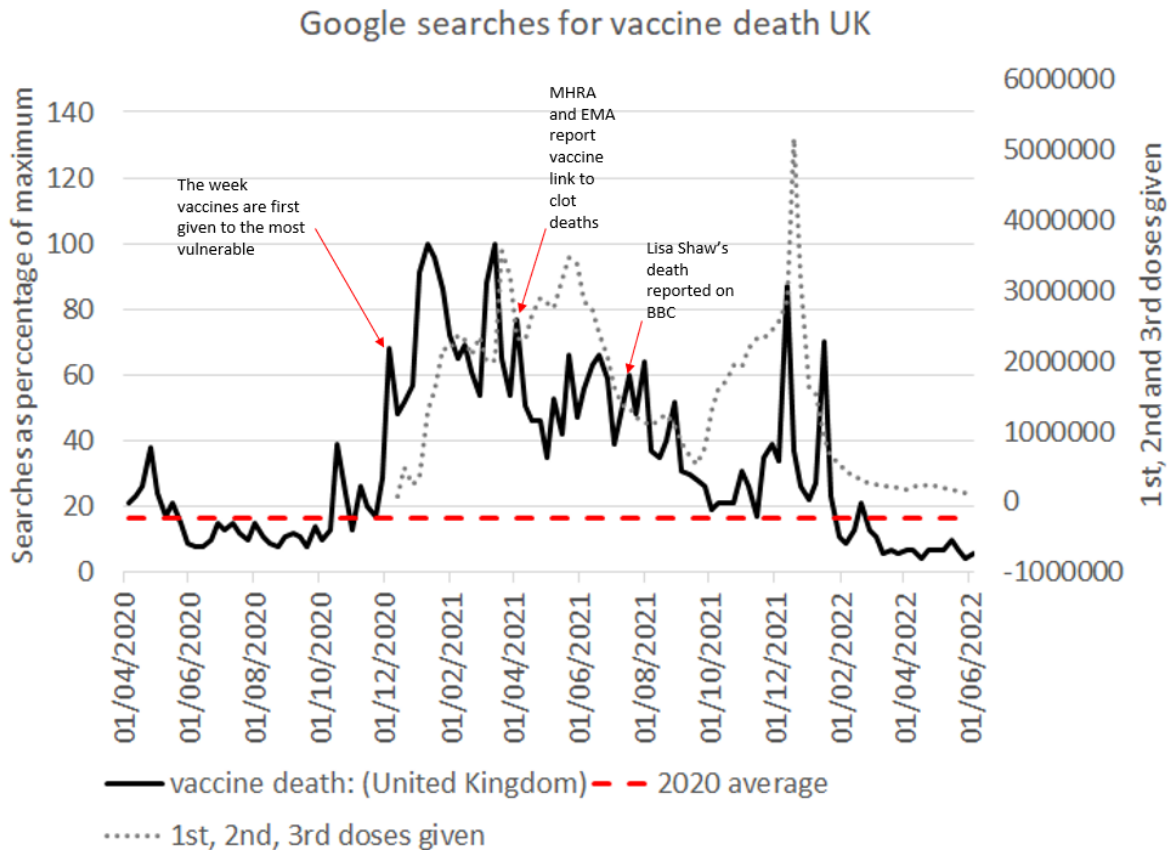
Google searches for vaccine death UK

Figure 18: Google search results for "vaccine death" as a percentage of maximum searches in that time period, plotted against vaccine doses given

Finally there have been several studies demonstrating a correlation between 'vaccination' rates and covid mortality in 2022 comparing geographical regions. This is particularly damning given the marked socioeconomic differences between the 'vaccinated' and 'unvaccinated' populations which meant their pre-'vaccination' mortality rate was higher.

Given that:

- the timing of the rise in life threatening ambulance calls, increased disabilities and excess mortality which all rose in synchrony from spring 2021;
- the unprecedented reporting of harm thought to be cause by the covid vaccines in the surveillance systems and prospective surveys;
- the similar problems seen in Australia and Singapore prior to any significant covid;

we can reasonably hypothesise that the covid vaccines must be the prime suspect for the rise in excess mortality.

1.11 Immune impacts Original Antigenic Sin and Immune switching

We now have evidence that the more doses given the higher the covid rates. Repeated injections have been shown to switch the immune response into the same mode used to prevent an

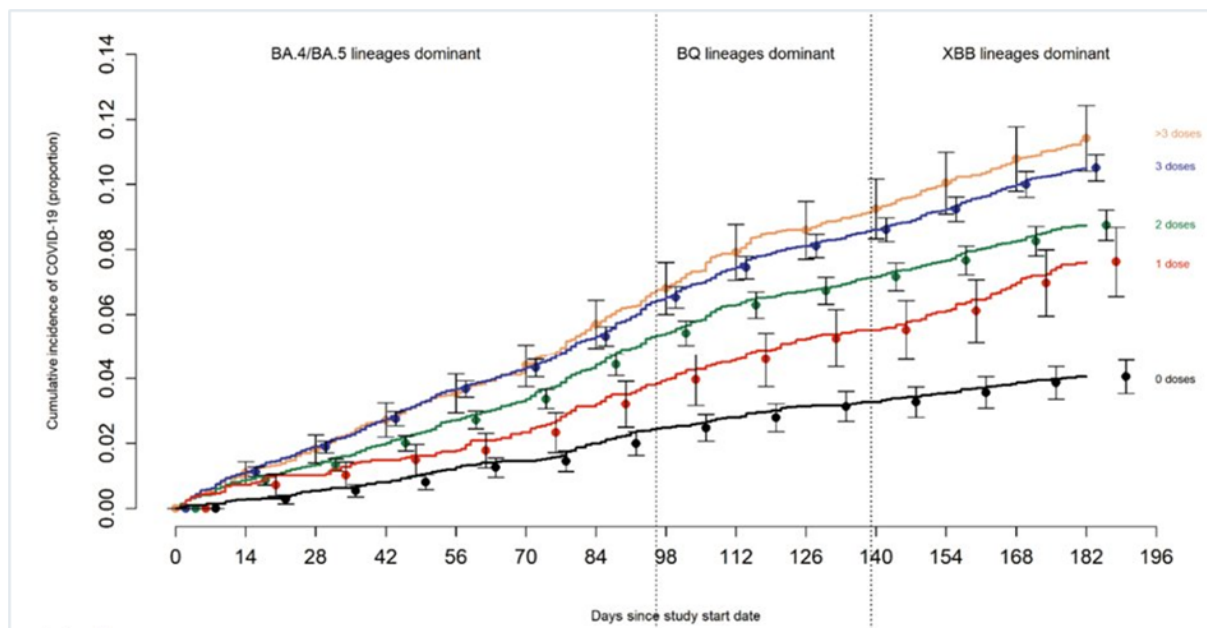immune response to food such that the spike protein is ignored entirely increasing the risk of infection.

Figure 19: Covid case rates over time by number of doses given

The immune system is complex and interfering with it can have unexpected outcomes. Firstly, there is a body of work showing that the first time the immune system is introduced to a foreign antigen it will always resort to using the same strategy to attack it when it encounters it again in future regardless of whether the antigen has since mutated. This is known as "original-antigenic sin." The consequence of it is that everyone who was vaccinated before being infected uses the same strategy to attack the virus which will act as a drive for the virus to mutate to evade this strategy.

Secondly, there have now been a number of papers showing that repeated dosing results in the immune response permanently switching to a "tolerance" response (producing IgG4 antibodies) similar to how our immune system ignores foreign food material. Newborn blood in babies with vaccinated mums has even been shown to have IgG4 antibodies.

Either or both of these factors may have contributed to there being higher case rates among the vaccinated than the unvaccinated since the arrival of Omicron. Lower vaccination rates in East Germany resulted in a clear demarcation of the border when looking at a map of Omicron case rates. Similarly French speaking Belgium had lower vaccination rates than the northern Flemish who had much higher case rates with Omicron.
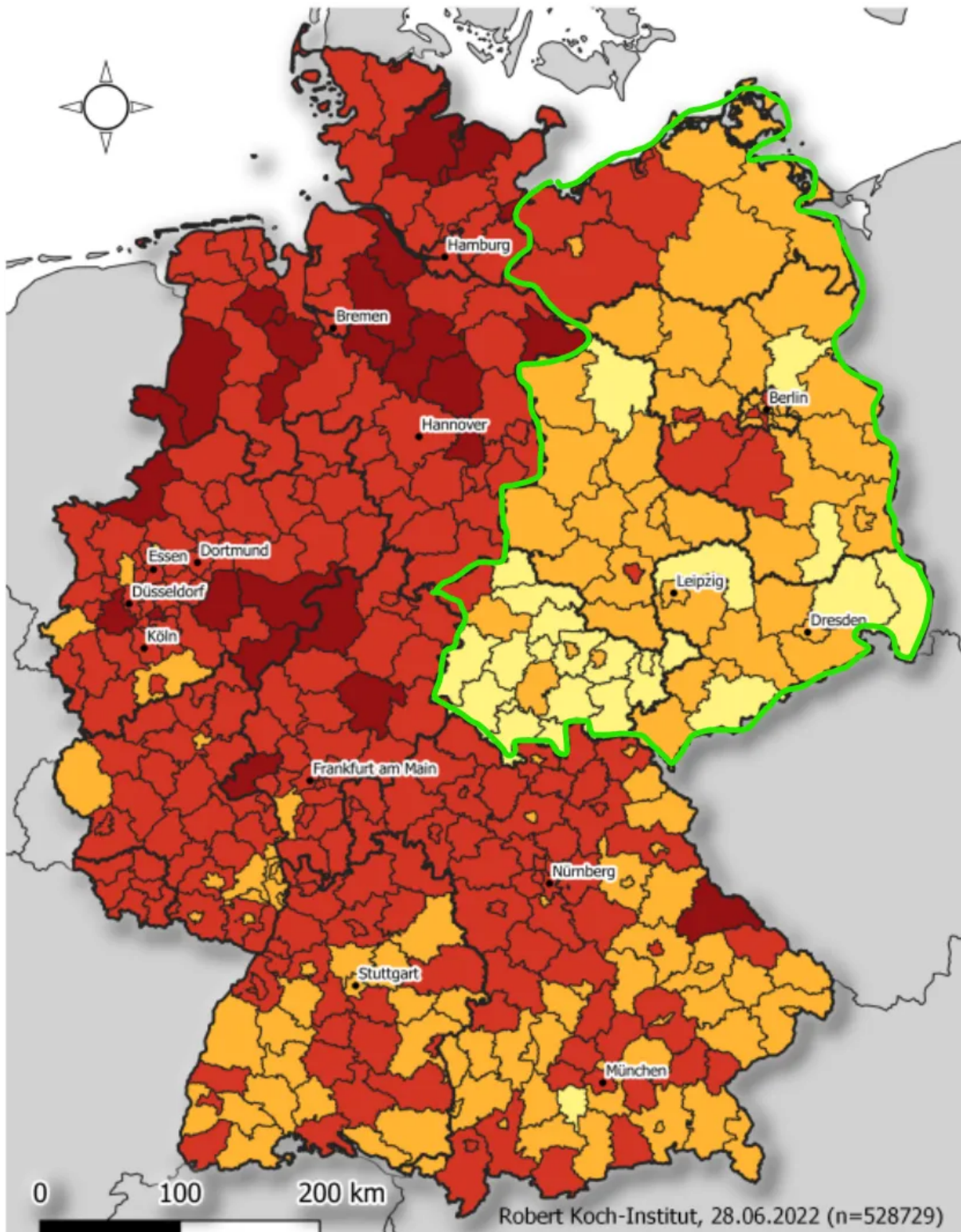
Figure 20: Map of case rates from Omicron in Germany in June 2022
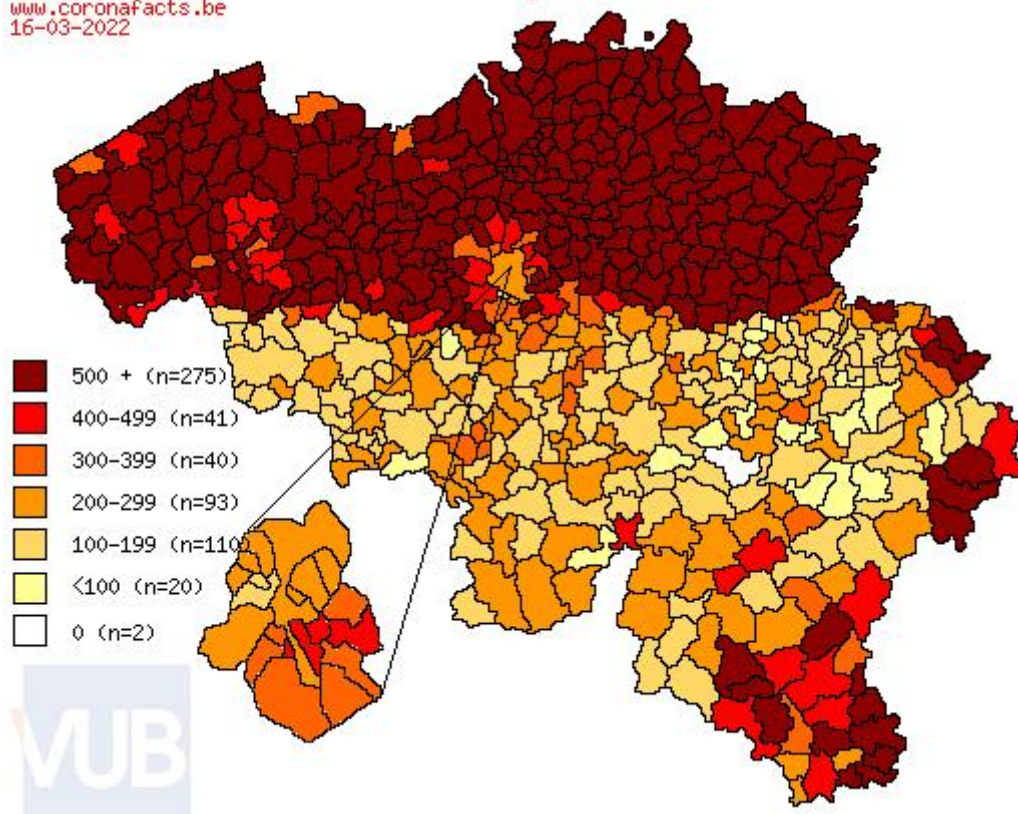
Figure 21: Belgian case rates from Omicron in March 2022

1.12 Reproductive Health

Women had concerns around the impact on fertility given the known accumulation of the lipid nanoparticles in the ovaries of the rat biodistribution study. Government and NHS advice was that *"there is no evidence that the vaccines cause infertility"* which is not the same as saying they do not cause a problem. Not only were these concerns dismissed out of hand, women wanting fertility treatment in Scotland were refused treatment if they had not had three doses of vaccine.

Between March and May 2020, there were eight deaths of recently pregnant women said to be due to covid with ten deaths *"with covid."* Of these ten, two were obese, three were drug users and only one was a white European ethnicity.[48]The national audit on maternal deaths noted, *"impacts of pandemic-related service changes have been noted in several chapters reporting on the care of women who died from other conditions."* It would be odd to believe that these impacts did not also affect the care given to women who died with a covid positive PCR test result.

By the end of 2020 the number of pregnant women who had a death said to be due to covid was only nine - i.e. there was only one further death for all of June 2020-December 2020 prior to vaccine rollout.[49]

In 2020, 9 pregnant (or recently pregnant) women had deaths attributed to covid. If a miracle vaccine could prevent every one of those maternal deaths (some of which were complications of other issues) then 57,000 women and 57,000 unborn babies would need to be exposed to the vaccine. For an individual woman making a decision about a vaccine the chance of her benefiting would be 0.002%. It is totally unethical to expose pregnant women and their unborn babies to a novel therapeutic agent with inadequate safety data (and zero long-term data) when they only have a 0.002% chance of benefiting from it.

Before 2020, one in five pregnant women in intensive care were there because of pneumonia.[50] Pre-covid one in every eleven maternal deaths were attributed to influenza.[51] The picture is slightly complicated by the fact that women in respiratory failure, in intensive care may well test positive for a virus that is circulating in the air when the testing is set up to describe a single aerosol containing a handful of virus particles as positive as it was (see previous witness statement in module 3).

In England, in the 12 months up to April 2021 there was on average one obstetric death per month with eight deaths in the eight months leading up to April 2021. Strikingly seven of these eight women were from ethnic minorities.[48] Three of them were drug users. None of them were treated with antivirals or other therapeutic drugs. These points were never communicated to the public, preventing informed consent. However, over the subsequent eight remaining months of 2021, before Omicron arrived, the death rate doubled to sixteen deaths per month.[52] The rise was blamed on the Delta variant without a serious investigation as to whether these novel agents could be to blame.

For intensive care admissions the pattern was the same. In the period up to April 2021, before vaccination in pregnant women, there were 1.3 covid intensive care admissions of pregnant women per day across the country.[53] From May to September 2021, during the vaccination campaign, this rose to 2.4 women per day.

In Scotland, the total number of pregnant women admitted to intensive care for any cause was 20 in 2019 and 25 in 2020. However, in 2021 it rocketed to 57.[54]

On 11th October, NHS England said, *"One in five of the most critically ill COVID-19 patients in the UK are unvaccinated pregnant women."* and this hit the headlines.[55] They were referencing a total of 18 pregnant women who had lung bypass treatment since July 2021.

Up to March 2021 ten maternal deaths were attributed to covid. Four deaths of women with covid were actually due to delayed access to healthcare, *"A woman had a cough for several days in late pregnancy but was anxious about attending hospital due to fear of COVID-19. She died at home without any contact with healthcare services. Two further women with severe COVID-19 symptoms declined admission to hospital initially and were critically unwell when they were admitted a few days later. Both died from COVID-19 pneumonitis. A fourth woman did not access any antenatal care due to concerns over COVID19 and died after giving birth at home."[56]*

Although the official data claimed the intensive care admissions were all "unvaccinated" the UK's [Intensive](#) Care National Audit & Research Centre defined "unvaccinated" as *"Either no linked vaccination record in NIMS or first dose of vaccine received within 14 days prior to the positive COVID-19 test."[57]* All failures to record a vaccine would be counted as unvaccinated regardless of what the families said or what was in the medical notes. Furthermore, during the first 14 days numerous cells in the body start producing spike protein and the immune system is so occupied with this that the white blood cells levels in the blood plummet. People are more susceptible to all viral infections in this period from cytomegalovirus, epstein barr virus, herpes zoster virus, herpes simplex virus and SARS-CoV-2. There needed to be proper analysis and investigation of pregnant women admitted during this period and it was not done. Instead, any women sick during this period were classified as unvaccinated which could have created the illusion that being unvaccinated was more of a risk than it was and that being vaccinated provided more protection than it did.

Before giving any drug in pregnancy, even to see whether or not it is safe, it must have an exemplary record for safety in other settings.

A study on Pfizer/BioNTech's COVID-19 [vaccine](#) reported significant pre-implantation losses in rats, akin to early miscarriages.[58] The loss rate was 9.8%, over double compared to the control and also nearly twice as much as an alternative spike molecule that was also tested. The report, which focused on the effects of the vaccine on 44 rats, also observed more than three times the foetal abnormalities in vaccinated rats compared to unvaccinated ones and more than double compared to the alternative spike molecule.

Despite these alarming findings, rather than addressing the safety concerns directly, the researchers and Pfizer opted to compare their outcomes to historical data from other rat studies. They used the highest previously recorded rate as a benchmark to claim their results weren't unusual.

In May 2021, regulators let Pfizer reduce the size of their clinical trial from 4,000 pregnant women to less than 10% of [that](#).[59] Even then they did not report the outcome of 12 of the births. There was one stillbirth among the vaccinated women. No one can say for sure whether that was bad luck or a risk of 1 in 400. That's why it was so important to do a properly sized trial in the first place.

For pregnant women with a covid admission the risk of having moderate to severe covid or an intensive care admission was lower in the vaccinated but not by a meaningful amount. For example if 300 pregnant women were admitted with covid then 3 would end up on intensive care if they were all unvaccinated compared to 1 if they had had two doses. Therefore, even among those who actually caught covid, 150 women would need to have two doses to prevent a single intensive care admission.
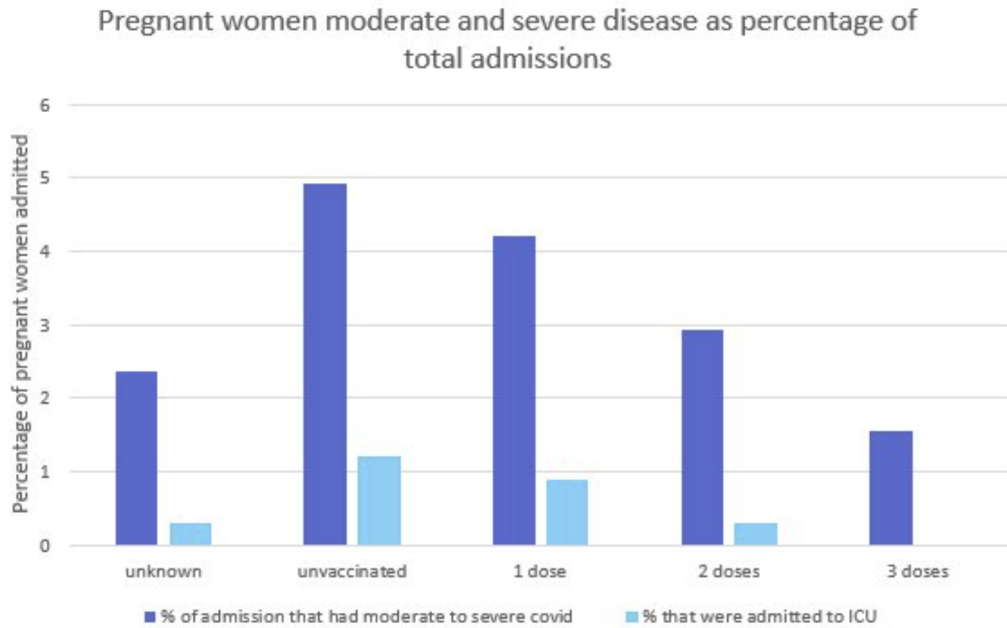
Pregnant women moderate and severe disease as percentage of total admissions

Figure 22: Moderate or severe covid and intensive care admissions as a percentage of covid admissions by vaccine status from data in BMJ [60],[61]

Consent forms for a trial on the Pfizer/BioNTech booster dose in children in 2022 stated, *"If your daughter is pregnant, planning to become pregnant or is breastfeeding a baby, she cannot be in the study as there may be risks to the unborn baby or nursing baby. Nobody knows what these risks are right now."[62]* The company had said nothing in public while there was an ongoing campaign to encourage pregnant and breastfeeding members of the public to take these doses.

Two babies were reported to have died after strokes when they had been exposed through breastmilk. These deaths were not included in the EU safety cohort because the exposure was "indirect".[63]

The original advice in December 2020 was to consider vaccination in pregnancy where *"risk of exposure to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2) infection is high and cannot be avoided or or where the woman has underlying conditions that put them at very high risk of serious complications of COVID-19. In these circumstances, clinicians should discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination with the woman, who should be told about the absence of safety data for the vaccine in pregnant women."[64]* This carefully caveated strategy, which ensured informed consent, was soon taken over by fear mongering directed at pregnant women which pressured them to vaccinate.

In November 2021, It became a legal requirement for women to take it to continue working in the care sector. This was profoundly unethical.

Pregnant women who had Moderna (which has a higher dose of mRNA) had a 42% higher risk of miscarriage than those who had Pfizer (slide 32).[65] The overall risk seems low because many of these women were past the miscarriage risk period when vaccinated. The

rate of induced abortion was 27% higher in those who had Moderna compared to Pfizer. It was not stated how many were for foetal anomalies (slide 32).[65]

The Scottish data showed a clear correlation between vaccines given to pregnant women and subsequent neonatal deaths.[66] There were only small numbers of neonatal deaths in total meaning a thorough investigation should have been carried out. Public Health Scotland started an investigation into 39 deaths[67] but said they had not looked at vaccine status because *"it was not possible to identify a scenario that would have resulted in a change to public health policy or practice."* and *"had the potential to be used to harm vaccine confidence."[68]*

As a reason not to investigate, fear of vaccine hesitancy is particularly egregious. If the investigation shows there is no link between neonatal deaths and the vaccination status of the mothers, then that surely would reduce 'vaccine hesitancy' but if a link is demonstrated then it should result in a vital policy change.
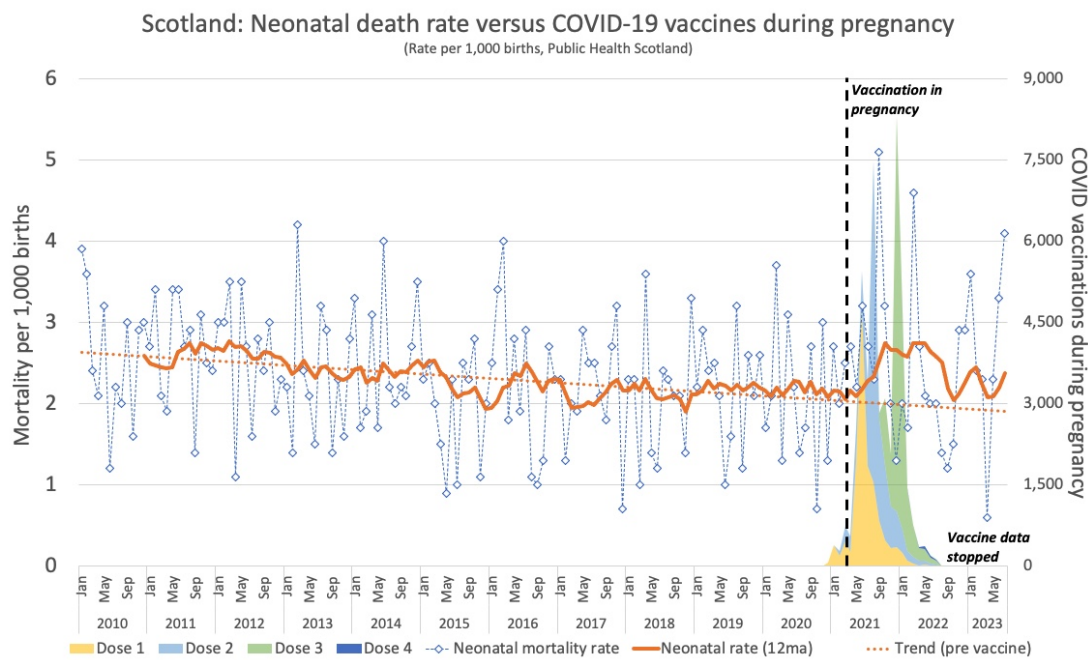

Figure 23: Scottish data showing doses given to pregnant women plotted against neonatal death rate (blue line) showing spikes in deaths with each spike in doses. Annual rolling average neonatal death rate is also shown (orange line).[69]
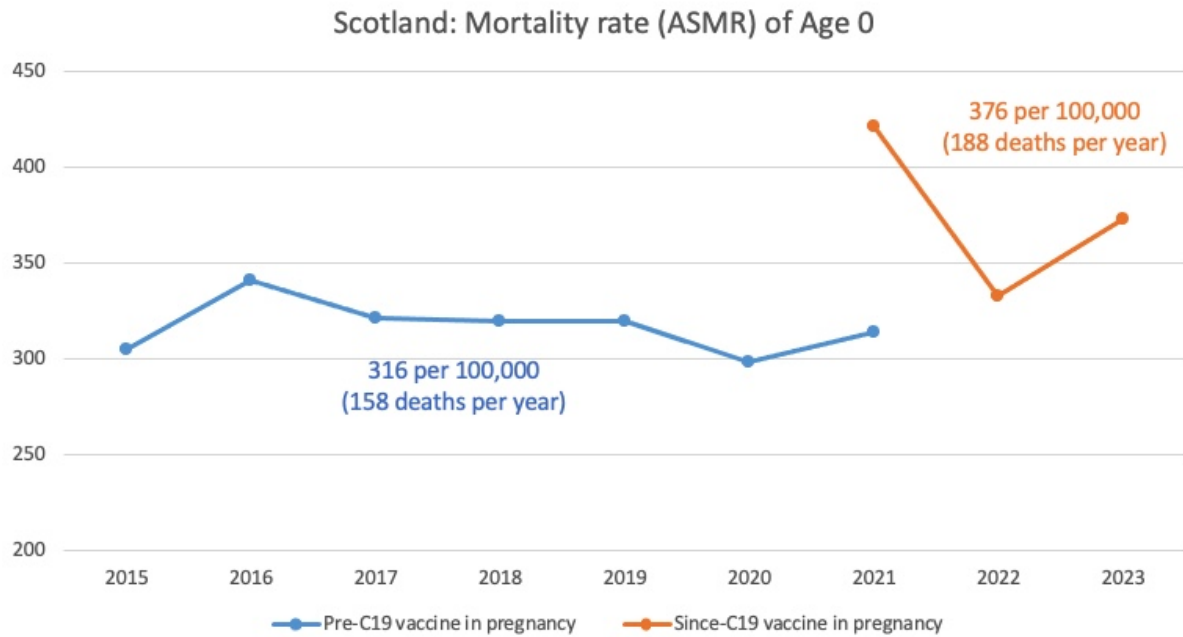
Figure 24: Scottish data on age standardised mortality rate at age 0 over time. 2021 has two data points for the period before and after rollout of vaccines to pregnant women.[69]

In England and Wales, there were 1.09 deaths of babies under 1 year old in 2018-2020 whereas in 2021-2023 this rose to 1.38 babies.[69]

Certain ionizable lipid nanoparticles can deliver their mRNA in a concentrated way in the placenta[70] and have been proposed as a way of delivering placental treatments.[71] An equivalent study has not been carried out in pregnant animals to demonstrate distribution of lipid nanoparticles and mRNA used in the covid vaccines.

A study on pregnant rats given a human sized dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine was published in January 2024.[72] It is unknown how much spike protein would be produced in a rat compared to a human with that dosage of pro-drug. The offspring had *"a substantial decrease in neuronal counts in critical brain regions, indicating potential neurodegeneration or altered neurodevelopment"* and the male offspring had *"a marked reduction in social interaction and repetitive patterns of behaviour."* This is the kind of study that should have been carried out before any pregnant woman was injected.

Ten out of thirteen women produced fatty vesicles called exosomes containing intact spike protein mRNA in their breast milk up to 45 hours after vaccination with Pfizer/BioNTech or Moderna.[73]

It was known from November 2021 that exosomes expressing spike protein circulated in the blood up to 4 months after injection.[74] It was previously established that exosomes can be shed in breastmilk.[75] The long term effects on the infant still cannot be known.

The WHO is still maintaining to this day that pregnant women should get a single covid shot with each pregnancy 'regardless of prior vaccination'.[76] On the basis of any rational risk-

benefit analysis, these products should never have been given to pregnant women in the first place, let alone in each pregnancy.

1.13 Long Covid, or 'Long-Vaccine'?

Long covid exists but has been potentially exaggerated, distorting public perception of the risk. Post-viral syndromes pre-covid have long been known to cause debilitating effects in some people. Pneumonia patients were often told to expect a six-month recovery period, without a specific label like "long pneumonia."

Studies on long covid have failed to provide a specific case definition. Instead, a wide range of symptomatology has been included as long covid and the symptoms associated with it have changed over time. These studies have faced issues with sample bias and methodology, possibly leading to overestimation. The risks from long covid after 12 weeks have been exaggerated, and it is, in fact, very rare. Self-diagnosing long COVID led to nearly 2 million people in the UK describing themselves as having long covid by May 2022. More scientific attempts to measure the problem arrived at much smaller numbers.

A [Nature](#) paper found 1 in 217 patients experienced fatigue more than 12 weeks after having covid, compared to 1 in 416 patients who did not have covid. There was a small difference in "long covid symptoms" reported more than 12 weeks after a positive test with 5.4% in those recorded as having had covid compared to 4.3% of the control group but they did not control for how frequently the two groups visited their doctor. The authors then compared how frequent particular symptoms were in the covid group and the control group. They did find a six fold higher rate of loss of smell and four fold higher rate of hair loss. These symptoms with large differences between the covid and control group may well have been due to covid. However, they also attributed symptoms with smaller discrepancies between the groups as due to covid including sneezing, ejaculation difficulty and reduced libido. Every single symptom studied in the study was more common in the test positive group. This is highly suggestive of bias either in the sampling or introduced with the many adjustments carried out to the data. The result was a claim that long covid increases the risk of both constipation and diarrhoea and of urinary retention as well as urinary incontinence. When the claim is that a disease causes every symptom it is far more likely to be due to bias selecting a less well population than a real finding.

Exaggeration of the extent of the problem with long covid does not help those who are truly debilitated because of covid, as minor symptoms are sometimes equated with disabling ones in an attempt to exaggerate the extent of the problem.

The Zoe App [study](#) found only 1 in 230 covid patients had symptoms after 12 weeks, with 99.6% recovered. The Zoe App [study](#) showed a change in long covid symptom types from predominantly respiratory symptoms in those who caught covid prior to vaccination to

neurological symptoms after vaccination. 98% of long covid after Delta was seen in the vaccinated.

A French study found a higher incidence of various symptoms among those who believed they had long covid. One way of testing the accuracy of the diagnosis is to see whether the presence of any particular symptom can be used to accurately predict who would test positive for covid antibodies. Only anosmia (loss of sense of smell) had a significant relationship to a positive antibody result. People with other symptoms were as likely to test positive as negative for covid antibodies. People with anxiety, depression, loneliness or stress before covid infection were more likely to report long covid.

Long-term sickness in working-aged people did not rise significantly in the UK or the US throughout 2020. The rate of economically inactive working-aged people due to long-term sickness had been rising among women since the beginning of 2019, plateaued with the arrival of SARS-COV-2 and started to rise again from February 2021. For men, levels remained stable until March 2020, with a more extensive rise from May 2021. A similar rise in disabilities is evident in US data. The cause of these rises in 2021 has not been determined. The lack of rise in long-term sickness until spring 2021 suggests that long covid from the first year of circulation did not exceed levels of post-viral illness seen in previous years.

The Zoe App study did not find any reduction in the duration or prevalence of long covid symptoms in vaccinated individuals. The Zoe App study did not analyse the role of vaccination in long covid development. The rise in long term sickness absence from spring 2021 coincides with the rollout of covid vaccines to the working-aged population, suggesting a possible connection to vaccine side effects. It is crucial to investigate the relationship between long covid, vaccine side effects, and other factors to ensure accurate understanding and appropriate public health measures.

UKHSA (and previously PHE) use Google Search data as a tool for tracking public health. Google search data from the UK shows a strong correlation between vaccine doses and searches for "vaccine side effects" and specific adverse events, such as "myocarditis," "pericarditis," and "vaccine death." Searches for "long covid" increased with the rollout of the third vaccine dose. There is a tight correlation between Google searches for 'long covid' and third vaccine doses given, which is stronger than the correlation between searches for 'long covid' and covid case numbers.
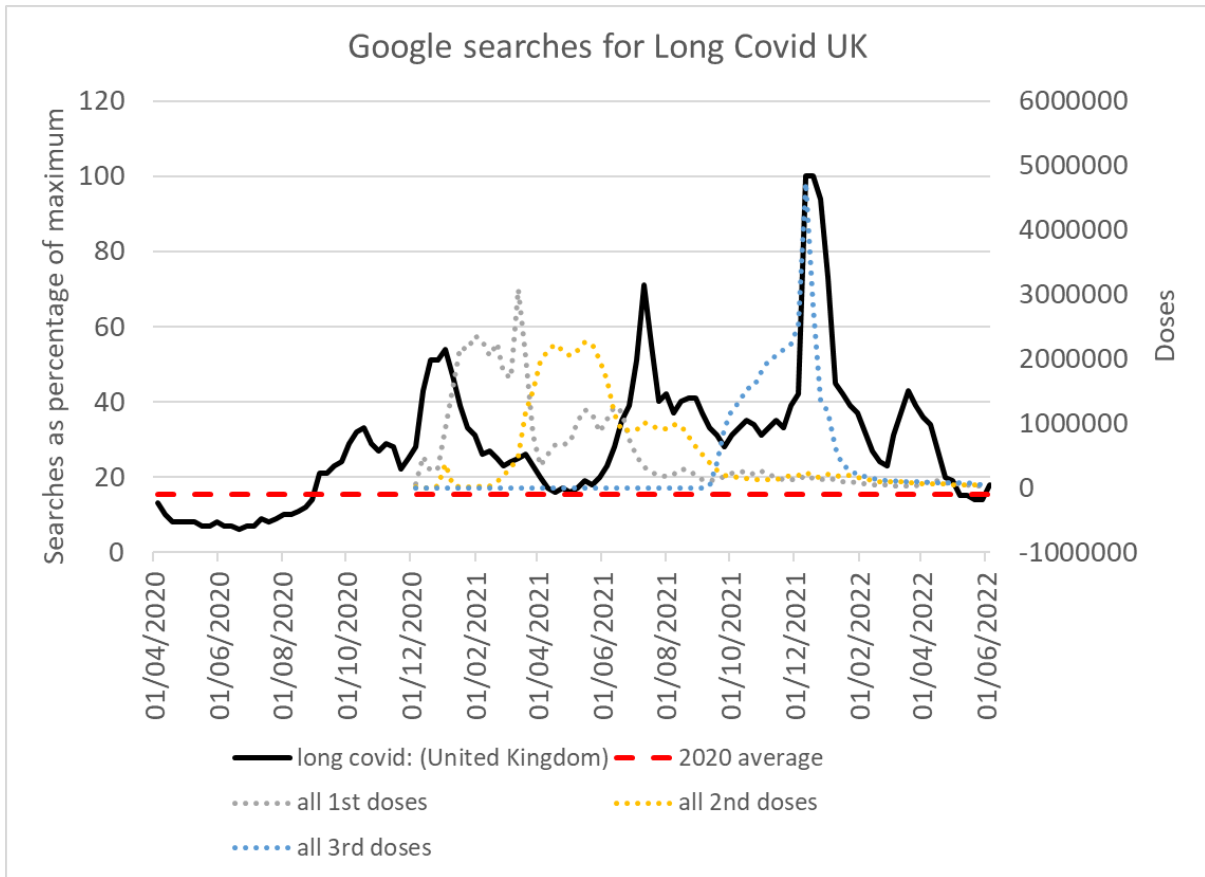
Figure 25: Google search results for "long covid" as a percentage of maximum searches in that time period, plotted against vaccine doses given

A Swedish study on long covid study took 580,000 people and compared long covid from those infected in spring 2020 (when only the very sick were diagnosed with covid because of minimal community testing) and compared the rates of long covid with people who were vaccinated and infected with the milder Omicron variant. Using this distorted methodology they claimed vaccines prevented long covid.

An Indian study showed a doubling of the risk of long covid after two doses of vaccine.

The pre-Omicron, pre-vaccine rate of long covid symptoms was 14.5% at 4 weeks and fell to 2.2% at 12 weeks according to the King's College ZoeApp researchers. They excluded people who were already unhealthy prior to their infection.

An Australian study done pre-vaccine estimated a 5% rate of long covid at 12 weeks. They did not account for people who were symptomatic before having covid and remarked, *"Those with more comorbidities were also less likely to recover than those with fewer."* However, in an Australian population, exposed to the milder Omicron variant, where 94% had had three or more doses the rate of long covid, the rate was 18% at 12 weeks. Even when only counting those with no pre-existing health issues the figure was still 16%. Although the research was carried out by survey, they did not ask people their vaccination status. Instead they relied on links to *"vaccination information collected as part of the initial COVID-19 disease notification*

and case investigation process." This allowed for miscategorization and a false conclusion that the unvaccinated were at higher risk.

Ultimately it is the total disability data (see section 8.6) that allows conclusions to be drawn. Yes there were people with a post viral condition after covid which occurred at the same rate as previous post viral conditions and did not impact overall on numbers in the working aged population able to work. After vaccination these numbers rocketed. Even if the problem occurred after infection, it is still a problem with the vaccine if the same person would not have had long covid if they had not been vaccinated.

2. VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS

Claims of vaccine effectiveness have been based on trial data and real world studies in which significant modelling or adjustments were undertaken. Examination of real world data exposes the fact that many of the claims of efficacy were in fact a statistical illusion. A "vaccine" that causes the immune system to be occupied for a period, leaves people exposed to infections their immune system would normally overcome. The consequence was that the fraction who were susceptible had their cases earlier than they otherwise would have. Thereafter the illusion occurs because the "vaccinated" are protected from these earlier infections.

Looking at the big picture, when it is accepted that covid was always going to come in waves affecting ~10% and not the modelled tsunami, it is clear that waves after vaccination were similar in overall impact to waves that occurred before. It was the arrival of Omicron along with changed definitions that really impacted on covid labelled hospitalisations and deaths not vaccination.

2.1 Different vaccine platforms

a. Choice of delivery system

The AstraZeneca vaccine was a DNA vaccine using the whole unchanged spike protein sequence which was delivered into the nucleus with a viral vector. The virus chosen was unable to replicate but would be able to target cells which have the adenovirus receptor. Highest levels of the receptor are seen in respiratory, gut and liver cells but neural and heart cells also have that receptor whereas skeletal muscle cells in the arm do not. Mice biodistribution studies showed higher levels of vaccine DNA in the examined nerves than at the injection site and measurable levels in the bone marrow, liver, spleen, lymph nodes, lungs and male hearts.

The first *gene therapy* to use RNA delivered in lipid nanoparticles was approved by the FDA in 2018, but the first approved vaccines using this system were the covid vaccines. The patients needing such gene therapies need a working gene to be delivered to cells throughout their body, and lipid nanoparticles were therefore optimised to be able to reach every organ. However, the pharmaceutical companies found that repeated dosing led to problems with toxicity. Because of this Novartis, Merck and Roche abandoned the platform.

Katalin Karikó, vice president at BioNTech said, *"I would say that mRNA is better suited for diseases where treatment for short duration is sufficiently curative, so the toxicities caused by delivery materials are less likely to occur."* Moderna and BioNTech decided to focus their technology on vaccines instead - because the prevailing paradigm was that repeated dosing is not necessary for a vaccine and the toxicity issues can therefore be avoided. The irony of this is not difficult to see.

b. Choice of molecule

Natural RNA degrades too rapidly to transport from manufacturing to administration, so synthetic mRNA, which has been designed to degrade slowly, was used in the spike-protein vaccines. No-one knows exactly how long it lasts or how much spike is produced in total. In terms of how long it is produced for in the body, studies always seem to show it still present (in a significant proportion of subjects tested) at the last time point they measure.

In terms of the amount produced:

1. A widely-cited study showed that after one month it was detectable in the blood and, in one patient, in the muscle of the opposite arm after one month.

2. Another study found mRNA in lymph nodes at the last time point they measured – which was 2 months after vaccination.

3. One patient had spike protein from vaccination demonstrated in their shingles biopsy 3 months after their last dose.

4. A large study following eight people after vaccination showed that spike protein was circulating in fatty capsules in the blood four months after vaccination.

5. An Italian study showed vaccine spike present in 50% of vaccinated subjects 69 to 187 days after injection.

6. An Australian study found very high levels of anti-spike antibodies – only explicable by continued spike protein production – in ALL of 29 children 6 months after their 2nd injection of the Pfizer covid vaccine.

2.2 Benefits

a. How could these novel products prevent infection?

Respiratory infections result from inhalation of viral particles which enter respiratory epithelial cells, replicate, and are then exhaled. The surface of the respiratory tract is exposed to the outside air and is protected by generalised "innate" immunity and a type of antibody unique to mucosal surfaces called IgA. The injections stimulated IgG antibodies in the blood. Such antibodies cannot stop a virus entering a cell on the surface of the respiratory tract. They could, in theory, contribute to reducing the chance of viral dissemination through the body.

Measles virus is also a respiratory virus but it replicates in the lymph nodes, so for this virus IgG antibodies from an injected vaccine does have the potential to reduce infection risk, and clinical data suggests they do. Any protection from antibodies (wherever created) cannot occur straight away as it takes time to educate the immune system. Chair of Commision on Human Medicines, Prof Sir Munir Pirmohamed said, *"you have to wait until day 22 before you get partial immunity after the first dose"*

A Pfizer BioNTech report to the Australian regulator said, *"Antibodies and T cells in monkeys declined quickly over five weeks after the second dose… raising concerns over long term immunity."* There was therefore a very short window of time during which any potential benefit could have occurred, and any practical benefit was likely to be limited to preventing serious illness through reducing viral replication once infected, and was never likely to include the ability to prevent infection. By January 2022, Albert Bourla, CEO of Pfizer admitted that *"the two doses of the vaccine offer very limited protection, if any."*

b. Changed definition of a case to make vaccines appear beneficial

Over time the definition of a covid death changed from any death after a covid positive PCR, to a death within 28 days of a covid positive test in a population who were extensively tested regardless of symptoms, to only deaths where covid was included on the death certificate in an environment where doctors decided when testing was appropriate. Even then there may have been a bias towards greater testing of the unvaccinated.

Similarly, over time the definition of a covid hospitalisation changed from any person in hospital who had a positive PCR result to only those where the treating doctors believed that covid was the main cause for their admission.

In 2020, the USA had a policy of reporting only strong PCR test results as positive in the vaccinated while continuing to report weak test results as positive in the unvaccinated. The US CDC started qualifying covid deaths in the vaccinated as being *"asymptomatic"* or *"from a cause unrelated to COVID-19."* The inquiry must investigate whether any similar policy was enacted anywhere in the UK.

US wastewater surveillance clearly shows similar levels of virus with each wave regardless of interventions. July 2023 to January 2024 is an exact match for July 2021 to January 2022.

However, the first two or three Omicron waves appears to have resulted in more virus being produced or else more testing being more sensitive to the virus. Omicron is an *"immune escape variant"* [meaning](#) it has mutated to evade vaccine induced antibodies.
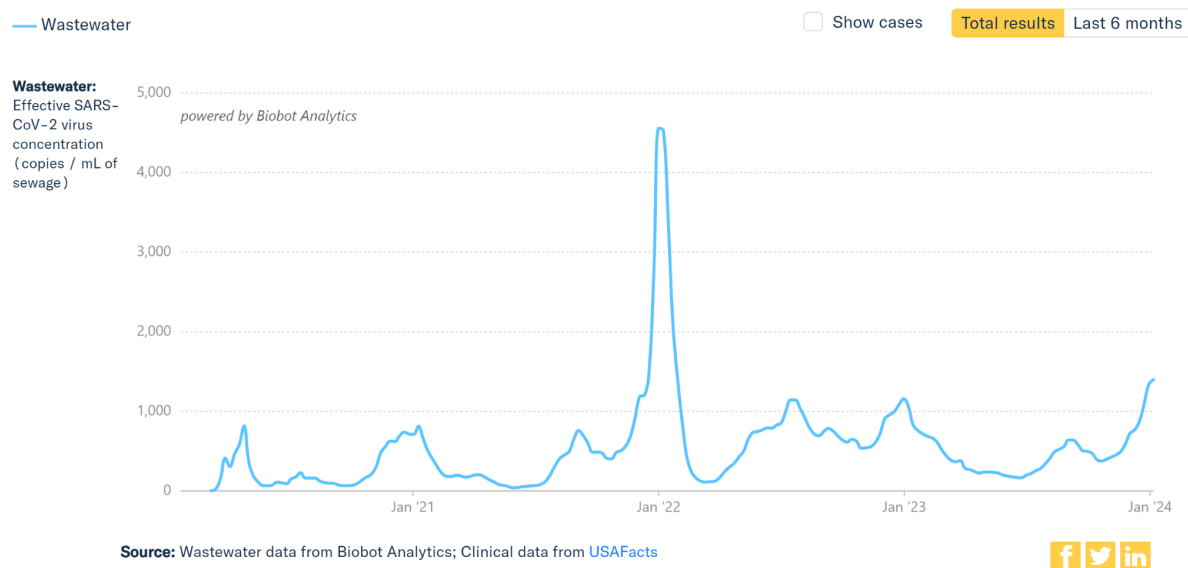

Figure 26: US wastewater surveillance showing levels of SARS-CoV-2 in sewage over time

2.3 Importance of what happens in first two weeks

A person sick with covid symptoms was meant to defer injection. However, it would be possible that a small number may have unknowingly been in the incubation period at the time of their vaccination and might develop symptoms subsequently. In addition, a proportion might be exposed in the early period and become infected when antibodies have not yet been produced. Overall however, because those with symptoms do not get vaccinated the rate of covid in the first two week period after injection should be lower among the vaccinated than the unvaccinated. This was not what happened.

The above hypotheses are based only on speculation whereas real world data showed that the first two weeks came with a 40 percent [increased](#) risk of covid infection. It is impossible to know how many people who were given the vaccine would dismiss covid like symptoms and not be tested; this would result in the 40% being an underestimate.

The "suspected covid" cases in the phase 3 Pfizer/BioNTech trial in the first two weeks after injection were not all [tested](#). Even where they were tested the testing was all carried out (from 235 global sites as far away as South Africa and Argentina) in a single US laboratory and the antibody test results did not concur with the PCR test [results](#).

The symptom [tracking](#) Zoe app study run by King's College London *was "unable to differentiate post-vaccination symptoms per se from superimposed SARS-CoV-2 infection robustly."* They showed that within a week of injection, one third of people developed symptoms which had substantial overlap with covid.

The ONS randomly tested the population with PCR and showed, *"In unadjusted analyses the risk of infection increased following first vaccination, peaking at around 16 days, followed by a strong decrease to around one month... This initial increase in the number of infections following vaccinations is consistent with other studies."*

Modelled adjusted infection rate following first vaccination by type of vaccine, 1 December 2020 to 31 May 2021, UK
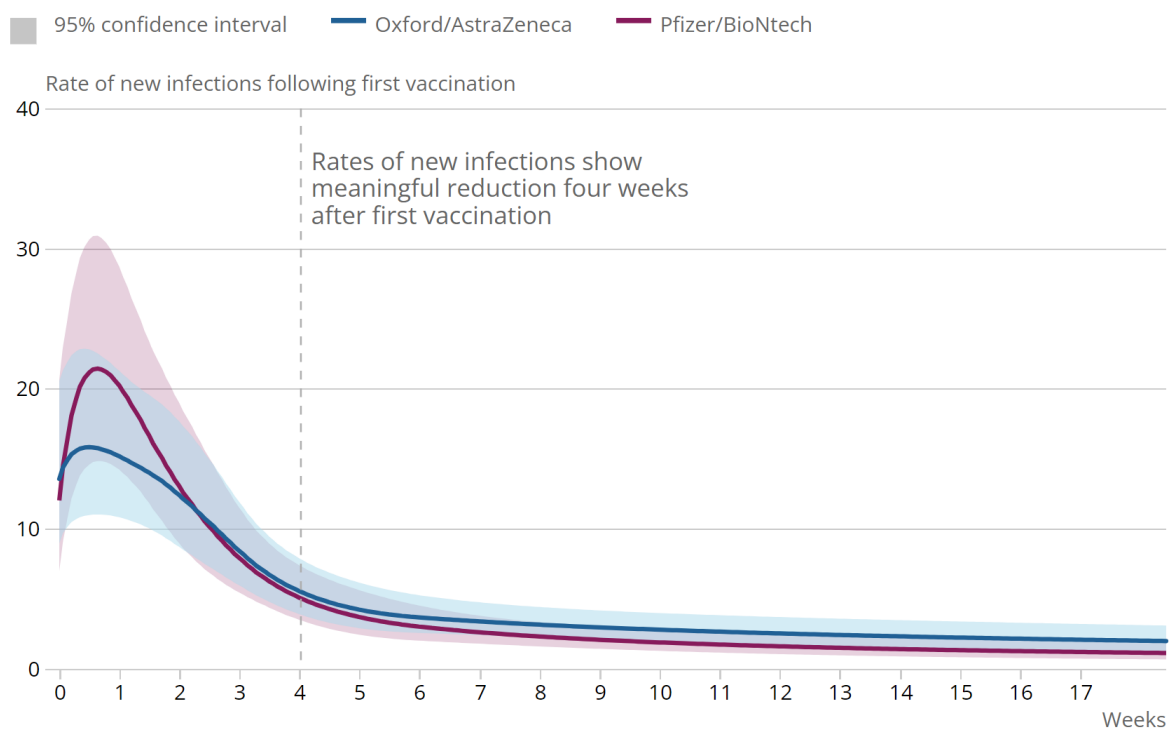
Source: Office for National Statistics – Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey

Figure 27: ONS data showing infection rates since vaccination

Public Health England showed the number of people tested each day before and after their first dose of the Pfizer/BioNTech product (BNT162b2) and the Astrazeneca product (ChAdOx-1) (see figure 28 below). Note the background rate before and after vaccination was approximately 600 per day but on the day of and and after AstraZeneca vaccination it reached 800 or 1,000.
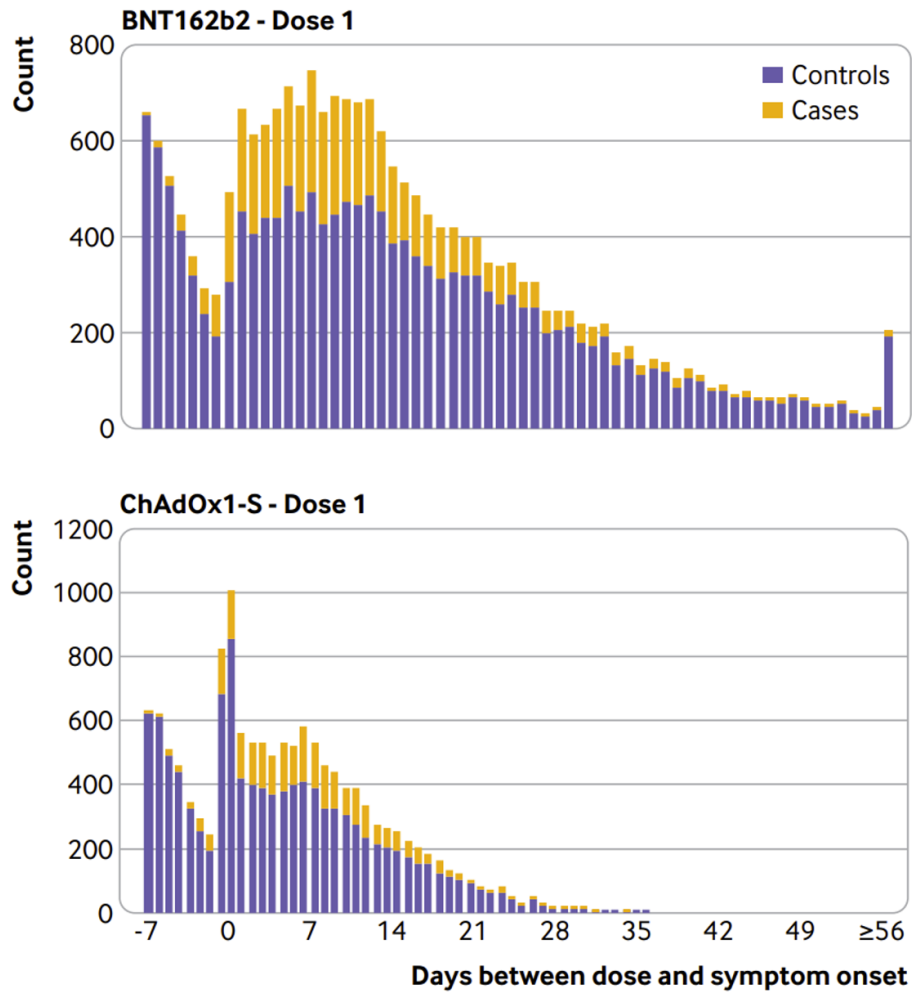
Fig 1 | Number of cases and controls by interval from vaccination with Pfizer-Biontech BNT162b2 and Oxford Astra-Zeneca ChAdOx1-S vaccines

Figure 28: Number of tests in the symptomatic each day before and after vaccination with negatives coloured blue and positives yellow

Both the number of *tests done* and the number which were positive was far higher in the period immediately after vaccination than the period before. SAGE *"observed an abundance of patients admitted to hospital within 7 days of vaccination."* Symptoms that led to hospitalisations for covid were at about 13 on days 3-5 before vaccination but around 130 immediately afterwards. This suggests a ten fold increased risk after vaccination (see figure 29 below).

One might argue that people with minor symptoms would have avoided vaccination until they were better. Equally one could argue that someone with minor covid like symptoms might have rushed to get vaccinated to improve their chances given the vaccines were said to be safe and effective. Figure 29 below shows that the number being hospitalised was increasing, not decreasing in the lead up to vaccination.

As the vaccination date approached the number of tests done in the lead up to vaccination did fall but the number of positive tests rose each day prior to vaccination, in Public Health England's data (see figure 28 above).

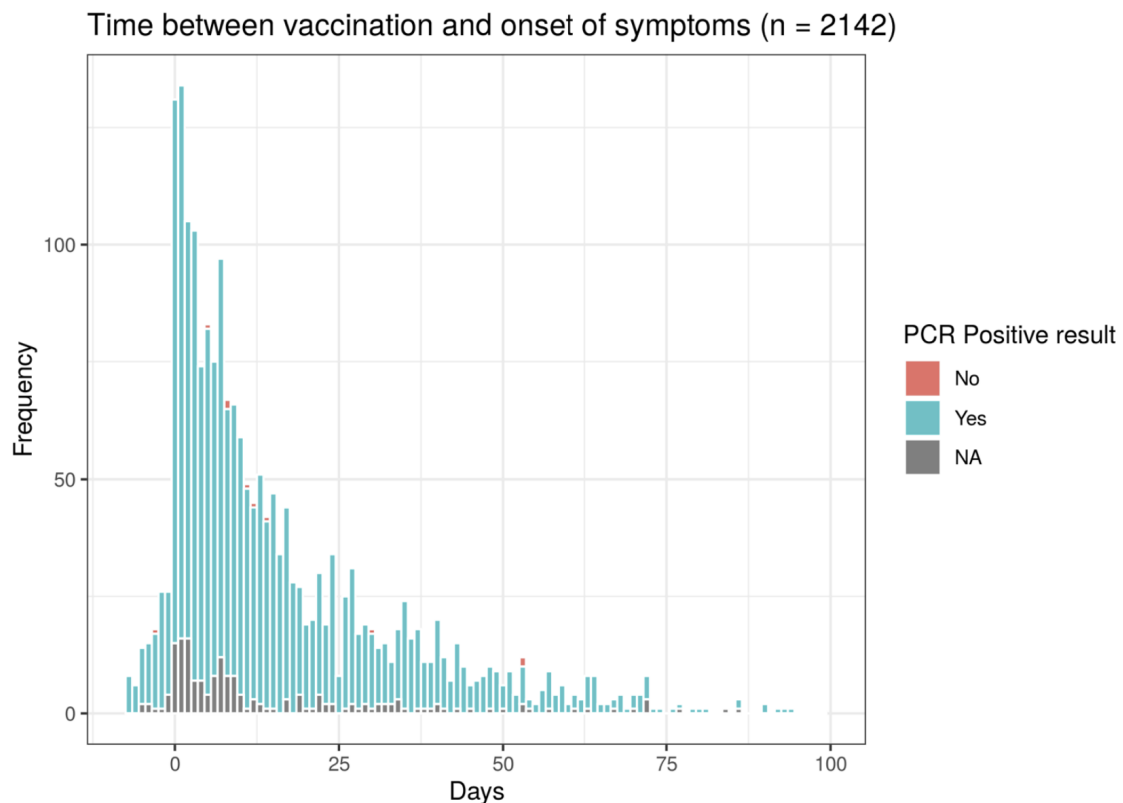*Figure 29: Government data on hospitalised covid patients showing day of onset of covid symptoms compared to date of vaccination (no information was given as to how "frequency" was measured).*

Given the increasing number who tested positive or were admitted each day before vaccination, that indicates that those with covid were actively seeking out injections, not avoiding them. The rate before the day of vaccination must therefore have been higher than the background rate in the unvaccinated. That would indicate that even the ten fold increased risk estimate was probably an underestimate.

Once such a huge increased risk is factored in, it is clear that the fraction (~10%) of the population who were susceptible to the circulating variant would have their infections brought forward to the period shortly after vaccination and would then be protected by natural immunity.

In this way, the period after two weeks can be used to claim vaccine efficacy with regard to infections, hospitalisations and deaths, yet as demonstrated, such efficacy is purely illusory.

Numerous researchers ignored the first two (or sometimes three) weeks after injection in their calculations. In stark contrast to these independent observations, the pharmaceutical sponsored studies all showed the vaccine group had exactly the same infection rate as the placebo group. The AstraZeneca trial even censored this period on their graphs with grey rectangles:
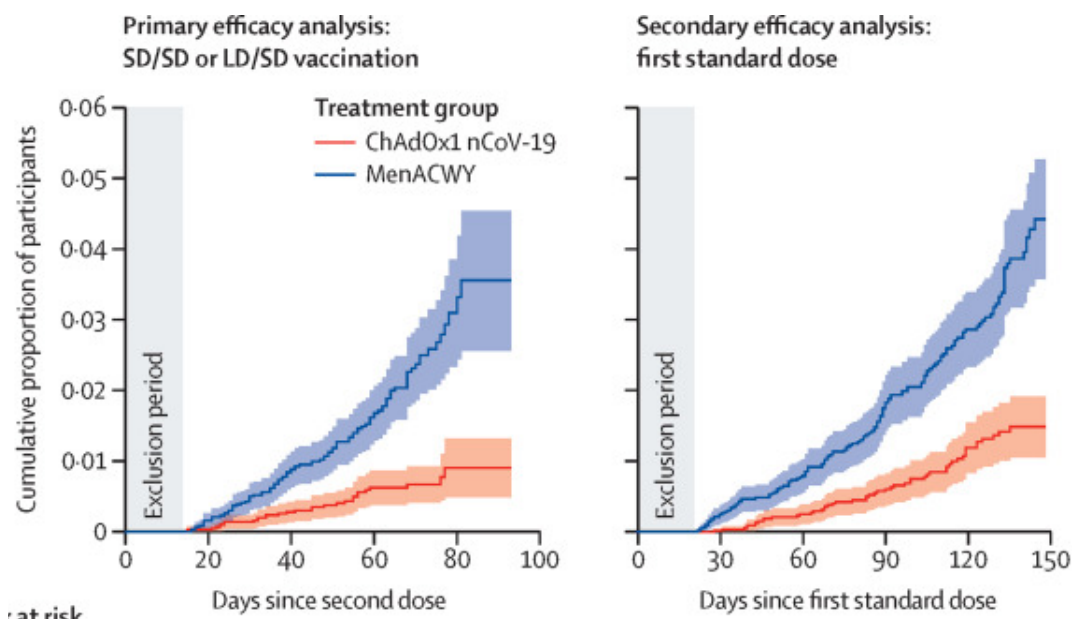
Figure 30: Cumulative covid case rate in AstraZeneca trial with first few weeks hidden with a grey box

a. Broad observations

Each covid wave globally and over time showed regional variation with differences in when rises occurred. However, the exception was the December 2020 surge where there was a synchronised rise in test positivity in every part of the UK. Even isolated islands including Isle of Wight, Anglesea and the Shetlands saw the same synchronous surge.

Surges were seen as each country began vaccine rollout starting in Israel and the United Arab Emirates. There seemed to be a critical mass of vaccination at 0.5 percent of the population per day which triggered a surge in cases. Singapore, Australia and New Zealand were the only exceptions to this rule.

Headline after headline was published reporting a massive rise in highly vaccinated countries during their rollout *"despite vaccination,"* first in Israel, then United Arab Emirates, Chile, Hungary and the US. The period immediately after injection also had a disproportionate covid hospitalisation and death rate as seen in data from Alberta. SAGE data also showed a higher mortality in this period in every tier of vulnerability among the hospitalised population.

	Unvaccinated			Time between vaccination and onset of symptoms 0-20 days			Time between vaccination and onset of symptoms 21+ days		
	Died	Discharged	On-going care	Died	Discharged	On-going care	Died	Discharged	On-going care
Tier 2	1606 (19.9%)	4936 (61.1%)	1535 (19%)	143 (25.5%)	339 (60.5%)	78 (14%)	82 (29.7%)	146 (52.9%)	48 (17.4%)
Tier 3	684 (21.2%)	1929 (59.7%)	619 (19.1%)	36 (26.1%)	76 (55.1%)	26 (18.8%)	15 (30%)	26 (52%)	9 (18%)
Tier 4	729 (21.5%)	2037 (60%)	631 (18.5%)	25 (25.3%)	51 (51.5%)	23 (23.2%)	10 (28.6%)	17 (48.6%)	8 (22.8%)
Tier 5	589 (20.8%)	1736 (61.2%)	512 (18%)	16 (23.2%)	50 (72.3%)	3 (4.5%)	1 (9.1%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (18.2%)
Tier 6	479 (22.6%)	1262 (59.6%)	376 (17.8%)	8 (38.1%)	9 (42.9%)	4 (19%)	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	0 (0%)
Tier 7	691 (21.8%)	1931 (61%)	541 (17.2%)	23 (31.5%)	41 (56.2%)	9 (12.3%)	2 (16.7%)	9 (75%)	1 (8.3%)
Tier 8	661 (22%)	1820 (60.5%)	525 (17.5%)	20 (30.8%)	39 (60%)	6 (9.2%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Tier 9	534 (20.9%)	1581 (61.9%)	439 (17.2%)	9 (29%)	18 (58.1%)	4 (12.9%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Tier 10	807 (21.3%)	2353 (62.2%)	622 (16.5%)	7 (26.9%)	15 (57.7%)	4 (15.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)

Table 5: Mortality rate in hospitalised population by tier showing pre and post vaccination rates

Gibraltar was used as a test case with the claim made that they had vaccinated their entire adult population between 9th January and 18th March 2021. On 8th January Gibraltar had 12 deaths attributed to covid. The vaccines arrived by plane the next day. There were 71 new covid blamed deaths before the end of the month. More than 60 percent of all covid blamed deaths recorded on the island by the end of 2023 occurred in those few weeks in January 2021 immediately after the vaccination program started. There was minimal covid at the time in neighbouring Spain.

The government of Gibraltar reported on 27th January (stretching credulity) that:

"Of the over 11,000 who have been vaccinated, 6 persons have since died for reasons unrelated to the vaccination and there is no evidence to link these to the vaccination in any way. These 6 persons appear to have contracted covid-19 before they were vaccinated but, despite testing for covid-19 before vaccination, the infection had not been detected in them at the time they were vaccinated, but in the days immediately after. The Gibraltar Health Authority can confirm that there is no evidence at all of any causal link between these six deaths and the inoculation with the Pfizer vaccine."

In Scotland, excess mortality rose sequentially in each age group as vaccination rolled out to them. For natural covid waves the relationship was reversed with the young being infected first before infections reached older groups.
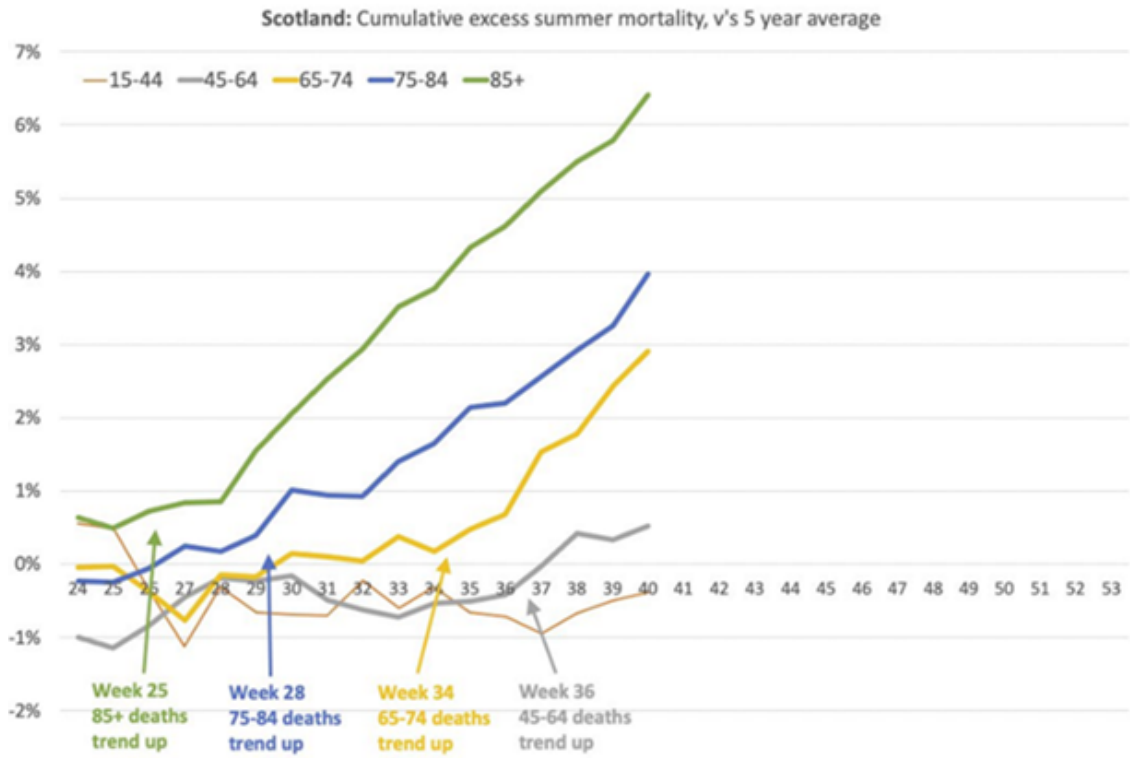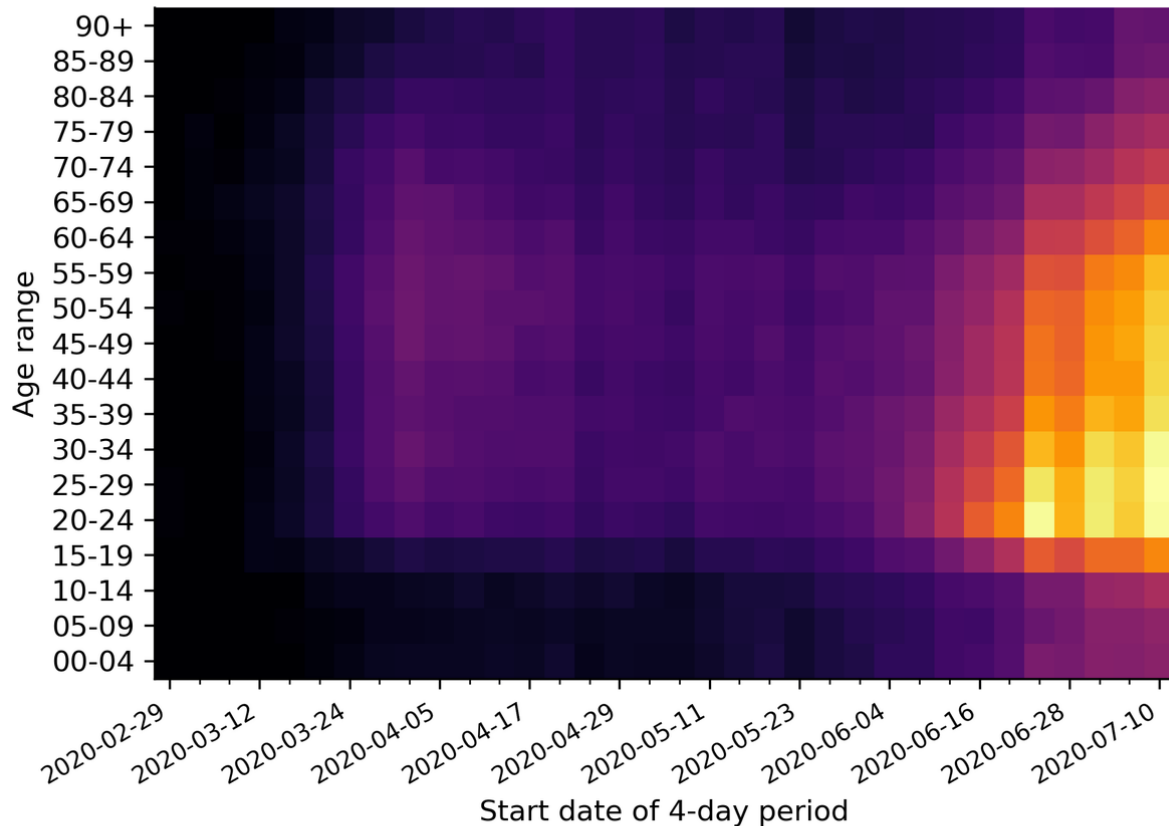
Figure 31: Scottish excess mortality by age showing upticks as vaccine rollout progressed to younger age groups

Heatmap Of COVID-19 Cases In Florida
By Age Over Time

Each pixel represents a 4-day time period and 5-year age bracket.
Pixel intensity represents the number of cases reported.
Source: https://github.com/mbevand/florida-covid19-line-list-data
Created by: Marc Bevand — @zorinaq

Figure 32: Heatmap showing age on the y-axis and time on the x-axis showing a covid outbreak in Florida spreading from young to old in summer 2020

As the vaccines were rolled out sequentially to children, each associated year group in the school population saw a spike which ended when rollout moved to younger pupils.

b. Impact in care homes

Government advice recommended vaccinating in care homes even during an outbreak. On 3rd Jan half of all covid outbreaks reported by PHE were in care homes which were being heavily vaccinated. 60% tested positive and over a third of the residents died at Pemberley House in Basingstoke shortly after vaccination. In contrast 6% of residents died in care homes studied by Public Health England in spring 2020. In Trecarrel Care Home in Cornwall, a quarter of the residents died shortly after vaccination. Castle Gardens care home had ten deaths after only 33 people tested positive. Relatives reported that the residents had been vaccinated prior to testing positive. Professor Boyd Robertson, chairman of NHS Highland said of another outbreak *"it's likely immunity had not had time to develop in those who'd been vaccinated."*

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Multiple [reports](#) were filed in the US vaccine adverse event reporting system ("VAERS") of elderly people who shortly after vaccination tested positive and died. In the USA, peak nursing home deaths from covid occurred in [February](#) 2021, with vaccine rollout, a full month after peak covid deaths in the community. It was admitted that only 10% of residents had been [vaccinated](#) by 10th January but by 8th February 2021 it [was](#) 93%. In that five week period there were 7,945 covid deaths of care home residents. For comparison there were 3,184 in the prior five weeks and 2,069 in the following five weeks. Some of that difference could be a seasonal effect but nevertheless the numbers were stark.

Irish care [home](#) deaths rocketed to record levels. Normally peak deaths would occur in early January. However, almost all the January deaths were seen after the vaccine was given in care homes even though they were not given until 24th January. This Irish data was not comprehensive but is nevertheless concerning. A study in 2021 showed that vaccination in Northern Irish care homes doubled the risk of being closed for an [outbreak](#) with a peak at day 28. There was little sign of protection with 44% of care homes in Northern Ireland having an outbreak in the four months [from](#) March 2020.

Public Health England reported that 10% of [household](#) contacts were infected by unvaccinated cases up to February 2021. At the time the rate was 12% for the [population](#) as a whole. It might be deduced that the vaccinated had a higher rate but they claimed it was only 6% if the first three weeks after injection were ignored. It turned out that care home residents were excluded from the study. Excluding the group who had had the most vaccines and were most at risk is misleading (putting the best light on it). Either care home residents or people within three weeks of vaccination (or both) were responsible for the much higher overall rates of spread.

Figure 10. Secondary attack rates in household and non-household contacts of non-travel Alpha and Delta cases, with 95% confidence intervals

4 January 2021 to 5 September 2021, variant data as of 20 September 2021 and contact tracing data as of 28 September 2021 (Find accessible data used in this graph in underlying data)
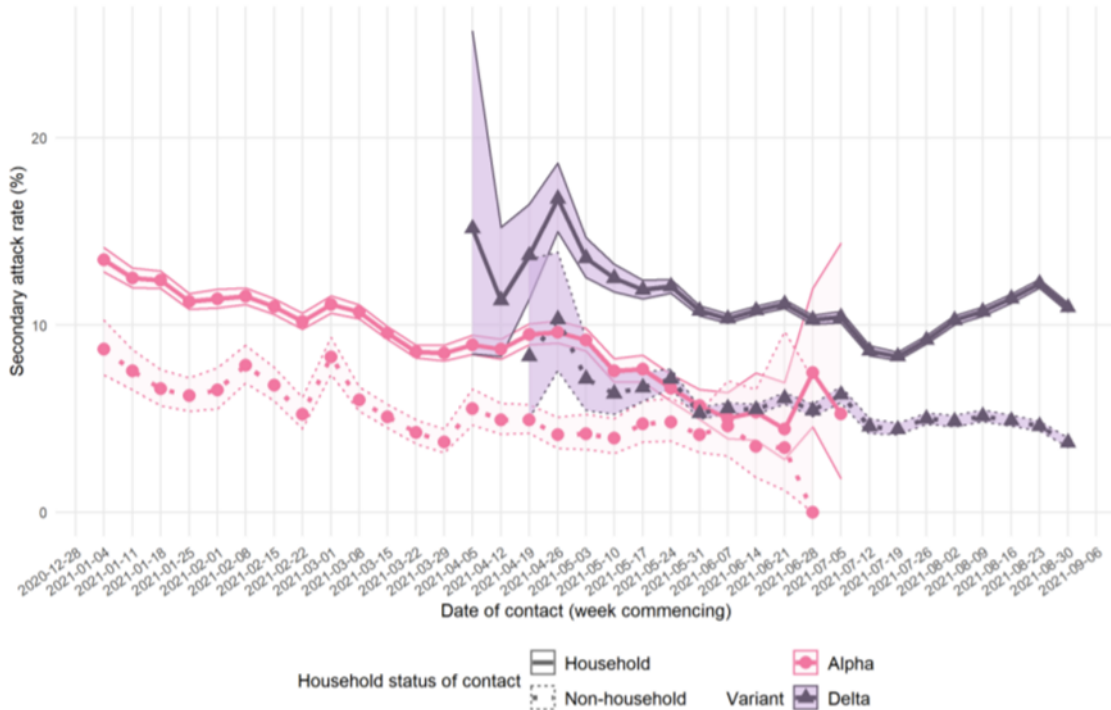
Figure 33: Real world transmission rates as measured by the proportion of contacts that become infected, the secondary attack rate.

c. Impact overall

Public Health England showed that the number of unvaccinated testing positive was very low as at week 4 and 5 of 2021. However, the vaccinated continued to have significant numbers of positive test results, such that the majority of cases were in the vaccinated. By mid-February only 25% of the population had been injected.
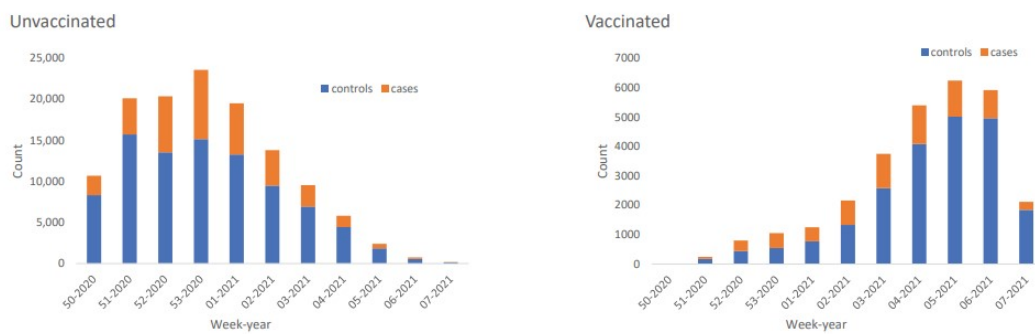
Figure 34: Weekly number of negative tests performed in England (controls in blue) and positive tests performed (cases in orange) in the unvaccinated and vaccinated. Note different sized y axis.

The hospitalisation and death rate in the first two weeks after injection was also disproportionately high. Data from Alberta shows the death rate was three times as high in this period. In those who were within 20 days of vaccination the covid mortality rate was higher than in the unvaccinated for every age group.

|	Unvaccinated	Time between vaccination and onset of symptoms 0-20 days	
	Died	Died	
Tier 2	1606 (19.9%)	143 (25.5%)	
Tier 3	684 (21.2%)	36 (26.1%)	
Tier 4	729 (21.5%)	25 (25.3%)	
Tier 5	589 (20.8%)	16 (23.2%)	
Tier 6	479 (22.6%)	8 (38.1%)	
Tier 7	691 (21.8%)	23 (31.5%)	
Tier 8	661 (22%)	20 (30.8%)	
Tier 9	534 (20.9%)	9 (29%)	
Tier 10	807 (21.3%)	7 (26.9%)	

Table 6: Extract from Table 2 of report to SAGE comparing the percentage of who died within 20 days with the unvaccinated by vaccination priority group

Norway, which had at that point seen a total of 517 deaths with covid, reported 29 deaths of elderly people a short time after receiving the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine. They altered their advice to say that the elderly should only be vaccinated at their doctor's discretion.

d. Excuses for the problem

SAGE commented on the phenomenon in March 2021 saying,

*"The observation that a significant number of people developing [sic] symptoms within a few days of a first dose may suggest some **behaviour change** following vaccination (and before immunity has developed). It is important therefore that communications around vaccination reinforce the need for safe behaviours to be maintained. It may also be the case that some infections occur during the end-to-end process of vaccination (i.e. including **journeys to and from vaccination**). The low number of people in the study with symptom onset in the days prior to vaccination is expected, as most people with symptoms would not attend their vaccination appointments. Many of those included in the study would have been vaccinated at a time when community prevalence was very high."*

The assumption that people with symptoms would not attend their vaccination was disproved by Public Health England (see figure 28) when they showed an increasing number with a positive test each day in the week leading up to vaccination.

In April 2021, SAGE proposed three possible reasons for the problem:

1. **Coincidence** that can be ignored despite being above background rates: *"Most vaccinated hospitalised patients were infected shortly before or around the time of vaccination.*

2. **Natural exposure** due to behavioural changes: "*Elderly and vulnerable people who had been shielding, may have inadvertently been exposed and infected either through the end-to-end process of vaccination, or shortly after vaccination through behavioural changes where they wrongly assume they are immune."* Evidence showed people reduced their contacts with the elderly during the winter covid wave. Furthermore, PHE pointed out *"the increase occurs within three days, before the typical incubation period,"* so too soon for natural exposure at the time of vaccination.

3. **The admissions were for side effects of vaccination with incidental asymptomatic covid:** "*An additional hypothesis, that we cannot exclude in this analysis, is that some people had recent asymptomatic COVID-19 and vaccination precipitated admission. Previously asymptomatic…PCR positive patients may experience symptoms likened to COVID-19 symptoms including fever due to vaccination."* Why would such side effects require hospital admission?

Public Health England claimed, "During the first few days after vaccination (before an immune response would be anticipated), the odds of vaccinated people testing positive was higher, suggesting that vaccination was being targeted at those at higher risk of infection." Their own data showed the elderly had the lowest infection risk. They even used the higher risk in the period immediately after vaccination as a baseline with which to claim vaccine efficacy in the subsequent weeks.

The lack of incubation period between vaccination and covid infection in these cases suggests it was not just an increase in exposure that caused the problem. Exposure coupled with a reduced immune response would explain this reduced incubation period. A care home outbreak included every genetic variant of covid present in the community because it is spread through the air. Nevertheless blame for the outbreaks was directed at human behaviour.The ONS hypothesised, "*possible explanations for infections shortly after vaccination include exposure to COVID-19 at vaccination centres, change in behaviour following vaccination, or prompts to get vaccinated because of knowledge of individuals around them testing positive."*

Susan Michie, prominent member of the SAGE behavioural science group Spi-B and colleagues admitted in March 2021 in the BMJ that, *"the odds of testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 appear to increase in the first week following vaccination, before protective effects have developed by about three weeks."* but still referenced the idea that *"some people are letting*

down their guard." The latter point relied on evidence from a survey which showed that people were meeting indoors after vaccination but provided no control data for the period before vaccination or in the unvaccinated.

Other data from the ONS showed that people had fewer contacts during the 2021 vaccine rollout with the elderly during the covid winter lockdown. The fact that there were still contacts is because frail elderly people often need help from relatives. An investigation was begun after an outbreak in Dukes Court Care home in Northamptonshire as to whether the vaccination team brought covid into the care home because of inadequate PPE. Two members of staff were charged after an outbreak in a Devon care home in which nine residents died.

The second dose only increased efficacy by 4 percent. However, medical leaders were acting as if the second dose would solve the problem. In February 2021, Professor Martin Vernon, a consultant geriatrician in Greater Manchester, said he was *"deeply concerned"* by infection outbreaks *"within, and beyond 21 days of vaccination".* He described the decision to postpone second doses in care homes as *"a mistake we may all live to regret"* A letter from the BMA to Chris Whitty raised concerns that a first dose *"does not produce sufficient neutralising antibodies and the potential to reduce transmission.*

e. Denial of the Problem

As a consequence of people observing covid outbreaks and deaths following vaccination, the NHS stated that the vaccines *"do not contain a live virus"* and *"you cannot catch COVID-19 from the vaccine but it is possible to have caught COVID-19 and not realise you have the symptoms until after your vaccination appointment."*

The statement that the vaccine itself did not contain the virus exposes a closed mindset about what might cause an association between vaccination and outbreaks. It has been well established that vaccination for other diseases results in a period of increased risk to other respiratory viruses. By the first week of February there were reports of outbreaks in double vaccinated care homes in Germany.

There seemed to be a total inability to even consider the possibility of a relationship between vaccination and the onset of covid infection. Public health authorities felt the need to state that *"as there is no whole or live virus involved, these vaccines cannot cause disease."* The NHS stated: *"You cannot catch COVID-19 from the vaccine but it is possible to have caught COVID-19 and not realise you have the symptoms until after your vaccination appointment."* This exposes the closed mindset about what might cause an association between vaccination and outbreaks.

It has been well established that vaccination for other diseases results in a period of increased susceptibility to infection. The vaccines were designed to cause the body to produce huge amounts of spike protein. The immune system then reacts by attacking and killing every cell producing this foreign protein and as such has less capacity to fight off infection in the usual

way. Lymphocyte levels (the white blood cells involved in fighting off infections) fall in the first three days after Pfizer-BioNTech vaccination. The AstraZeneca trial showed a drop in neutrophils (a different type of white blood cell also involved in fighting infections) in 7 percent of the control group but 46 percent of the treated group.

The ability to prevent other viral infections was also hampered. An Israeli study of women under 61 years of age showed a rate of shingles infection fifty times higher than expected in the first two weeks after injection. The risk of Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Simplex virus and Epstein Barr virus infection also increased. These are DNA based viruses that become dormant in the body unlike SARS-CoV-2 but the principle that the immune system's ability to keep infection at bay was hampered is demonstrated with these examples.

Government guidance repeatedly claimed, *"Since inactivated vaccines cannot replicate, they cannot cause infection."* A product can cause infection without it being the source of that infection. Massively increasing the risk of infection is one way in which they can cause infection in those who are susceptible.

f. Creating an illusion of efficacy

The vaccine caused the 10% of the population who were susceptible to have their infections earlier than otherwise. By ignoring the first two weeks in every calculation a distorted view was enabled. After an infection, immunity is acquired and this was being misinterpreted as protection provided by the vaccine.

Two papers, one on healthcare workers and one on care home residents detailed outcomes for the entire wave, including the initial two weeks post-vaccination. Over the course of the full wave there was no benefit from vaccination in either paper. Vaccination had indeed just caused the cases in the susceptible to occur earlier. Two papers is too little evidence to be certain of this - but where were the other papers? Why did every other group of scientists exclude data for this period?

The overall effect of vaccination causing earlier cases can be seen when comparing covid mortality in the UK with the rest of Europe who rolled out vaccination more slowly (see figure 35). As covid was an infection, a rise in covid in the vaccinated due to immune suppression would lead to increased risk to the unvaccinated too. The area below the lines on the graph indicates how many deaths there were altogether and it is clear that the total was similar for UK and Europe, but the European deaths were just more spread out. The total deaths per million for both the UK and Europe over the whole period was similar:
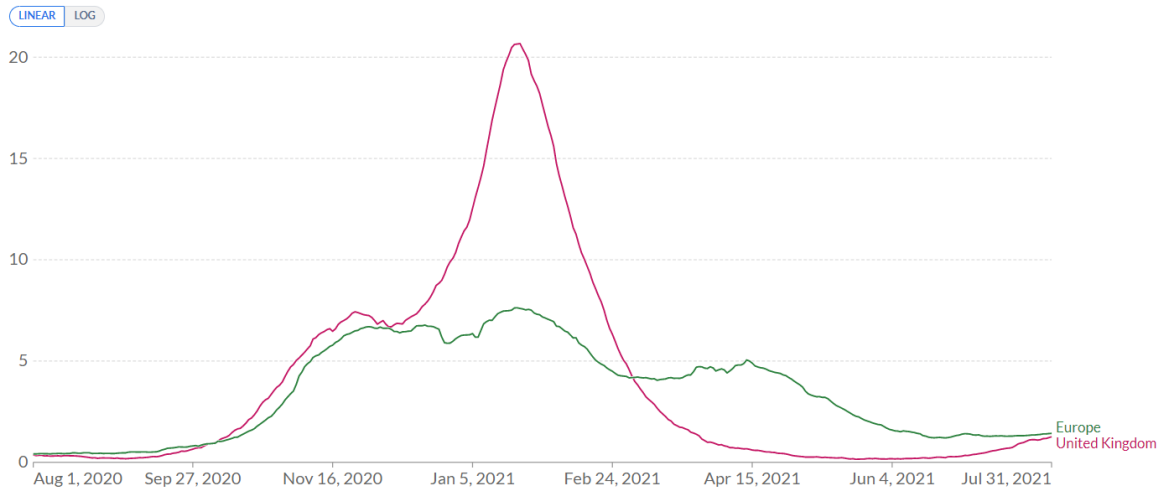
Figure 35: covid deaths per million, UK / Europe

A further effect of this illusion was that the vaccine appeared to "work" at preventing infections from the variant circulating at the time of injection, however there was no protection from a new variant. A new variant would surge when a new ~10% of the population became susceptible. The lack of protection was described as "waning" when in fact it was the end of a statistical illusion. That is why the timing from vaccination to "waning" varied from 6 weeks to 6 months depending on the timing of the vaccine programme and the seasonal trigger for a new wave in different countries. If waning had been a biological phenomenon the timing would have been the same everywhere.

i. The 'doubling' effect of ignoring the first two weeks

Professor Martin Neil, professor of computer science and statistics, collated 25 studies where infections were wrongly classified (with respect to vaccination status) in the first two weeks after injection.

The result creates two biases. Not only is covid in the vaccinated in the first two weeks not included in the totals for the vaccinated, but it is added to the unvaccinated tally, distorting that result too.

ii. Recurring problem with further doses

After dose two the same phenomenon of extra infection in the first two weeks was observed. Table 7 below shows the risk (odds ratio compared to the unvaccinated) was higher in the first few days after the second dose than at any time since a month after the first dose.

Table 2 | Adjusted odds ratios for confirmed cases of covid-19 by interval after vaccination with the Pfizer-BioNTech BNT162b2 vaccine before 4 January 2021 in those aged 80 years and older

	No of controls	No of cases	Odds ratio* (95% CI)	Adjusted odds ratio† (95% CI)	Odds ratio v post-dose days 4-9† (95% CI)
Unvaccinated	15718	8988	Base	Base	
First dose					
Interval after dose (days):					
0-3	277	167	1.17 (0.96 to 1.42)	1.22 (1.00 to 1.48)	
4-6	241	179	1.26 (1.03 to 1.54)	1.28 (1.05 to 1.56)	
7-9	252	257	1.47 (1.23 to 1.76)	1.48 (1.23 to 1.77)	
10-13	361	284	1.12 (0.95 to 1.31)	1.13 (0.96 to 1.33)	0.82 (0.67 to 1.01)
14-20	462	336	1.03 (0.89 to 1.19)	1.06 (0.92 to 1.23)	0.77 (0.63 to 0.94)
21-27	288	118	0.60 (0.48 to 0.75)	0.64 (0.51 to 0.79)	0.46 (0.35 to 0.60)
28-34	290	72	0.40 (0.30 to 0.52)	0.41 (0.32 to 0.54)	0.30 (0.22 to 0.41)
35-41	274	65	0.45 (0.34 to 0.60)	0.49 (0.37 to 0.66)	0.36 (0.26 to 0.49)
≥42	396	59	0.34 (0.25 to 0.47)	0.39 (0.29 to 0.55)	0.28 (0.20 to 0.40)
Second dose					
Interval after dose (days):					
0-3	116	45	0.55 (0.39 to 0.77)	0.59 (0.41 to 0.83)	0.42 (0.29 to 0.62)
4-6	80	30	0.52 (0.34 to 0.80)	0.57 (0.37 to 0.88)	0.41 (0.26 to 0.65)
7-13	201	28	0.20 (0.13 to 0.29)	0.21 (0.14 to 0.32)	0.15 (0.10 to 0.23)
≥14	634	41	0.13 (0.09 to 0.18)	0.15 (0.11 to 0.21)	0.11 (0.07 to 0.15)

*Odds ratio period adjusted by week of onset.
†Adjusted for age, period, sex, region, ethnicity, care home, and index of multiple deprivation fifth.

Table 7: Public Health England data on risk of testing positive by days after each dose compared to the unvaccinated

Public Health England again demonstrated that, although there were a consistent number of positive test results each day in the lead up to vaccination, there were two to four times as many positive test results each day in the period after vaccination with the second dose.
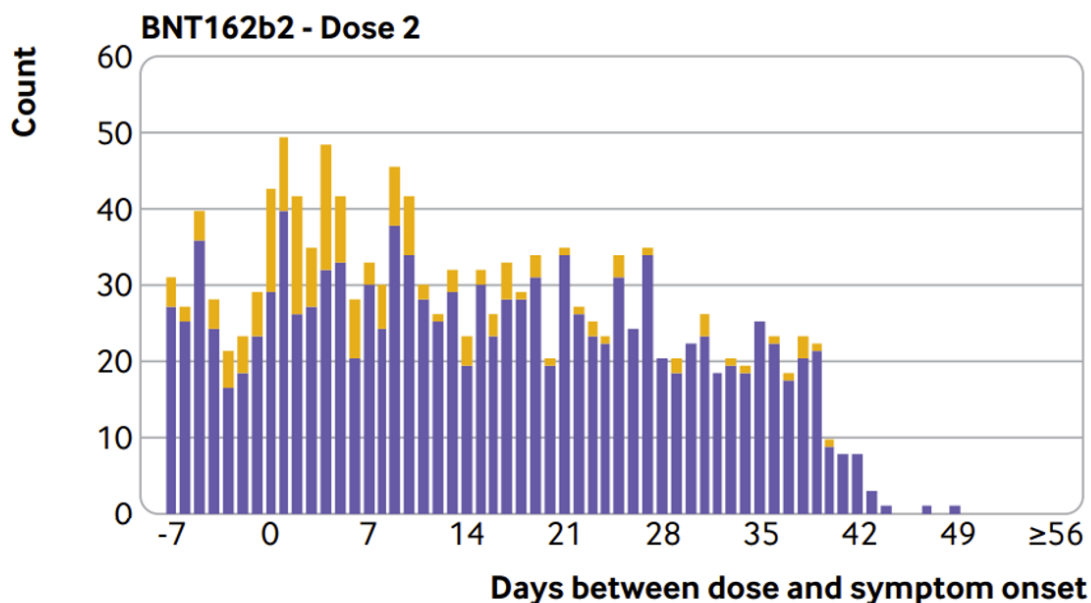
Figure 36: Number of negative tests done (in blue) and positive tests (in yellow) in period before and after vaccination with second dose of Pfizer/BioNTech product

In Scotland, the case rates peaked at a similar level in September 2021 regardless of vaccination status (~100 on the y-axis on figure 37). In December 2021, when boosters were rolled out, they peaked twice as high in the unvaccinated (~200), three times as high in the single dosed and triple dosed (~300) and four times as high in the double dosed (>400).The cases recorded within two weeks of booster doses were attributed to the two dose group who saw a peak that was twice as high as the unvaccinated peak.

Figure 13: COVID-19 age-standardised case rate per 100,000 individuals by vaccine status, seven-day rolling average from 10 May 2021 to 14 January 2022.
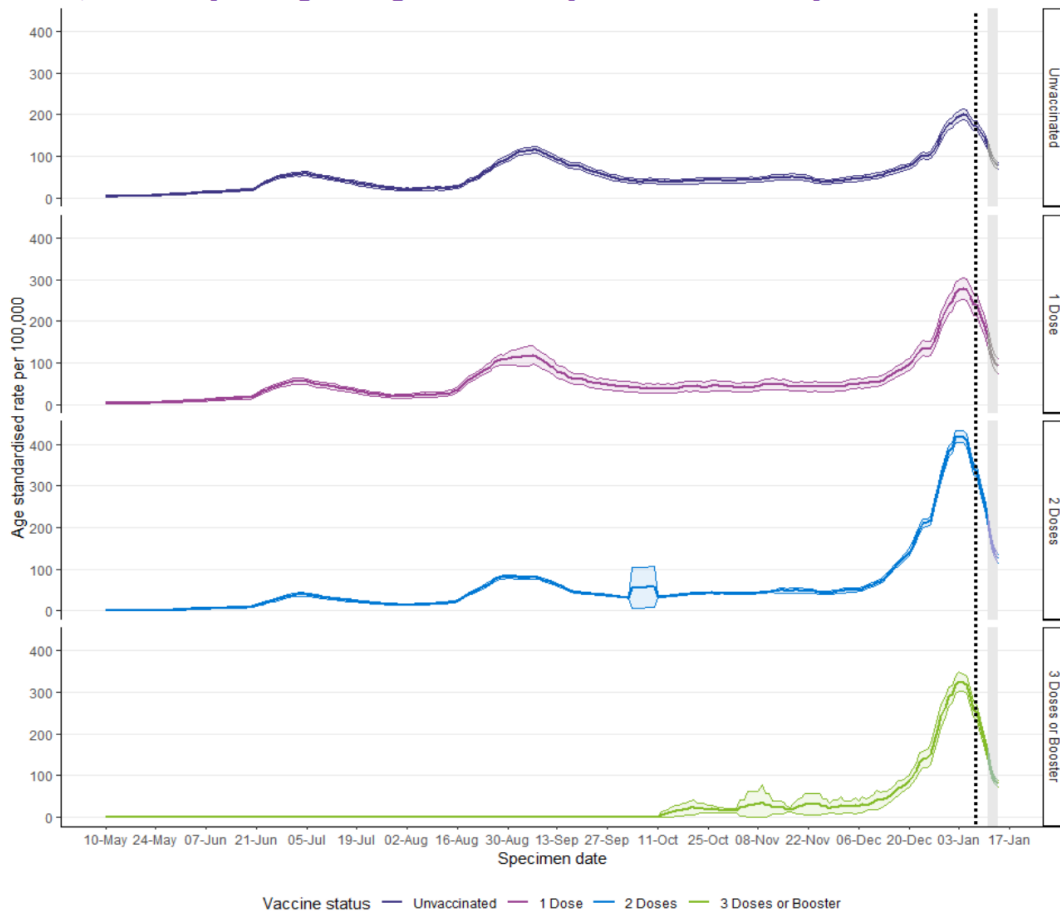
Figure 37: Public Health Scotland data showing age adjusted covid positive test rates per 100,000 people by vaccination status

Similarly data from Iceland showed a higher case rate in the double vaccinated compared to the unvaccinated as infections in the recently boosted were misattributed.
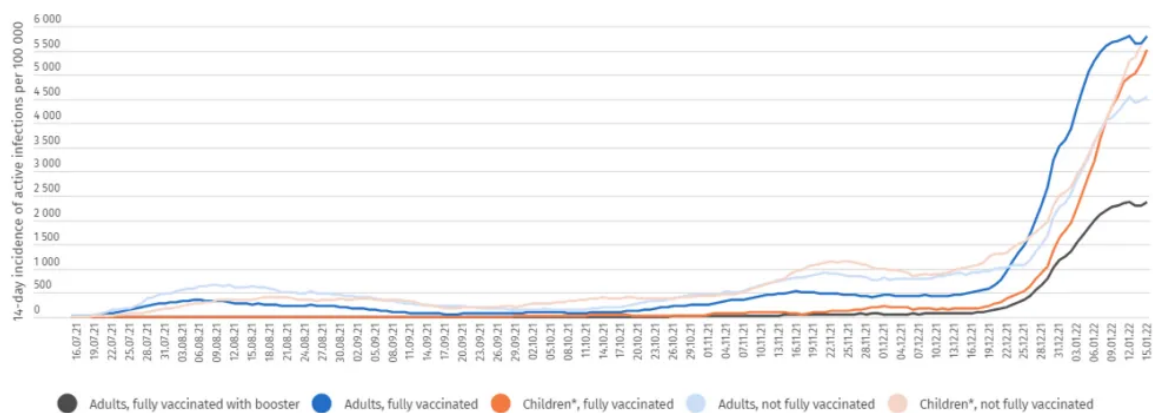
Figure 38: Icelandic government data on cases per 100,000 vaccinated or unvaccinated adults or children

The problem was most stark in Japan where each covid wave correlated almost exactly with vaccine distribution. From May 2023 both covid cases and deaths stopped coincident with them ceasing new vaccinations. The hypothesis of a link was confirmed when Japan and South Africa rolled out their vaccines much later on. Each Japanese wave of covid attributed deaths has closely tracked vaccination.
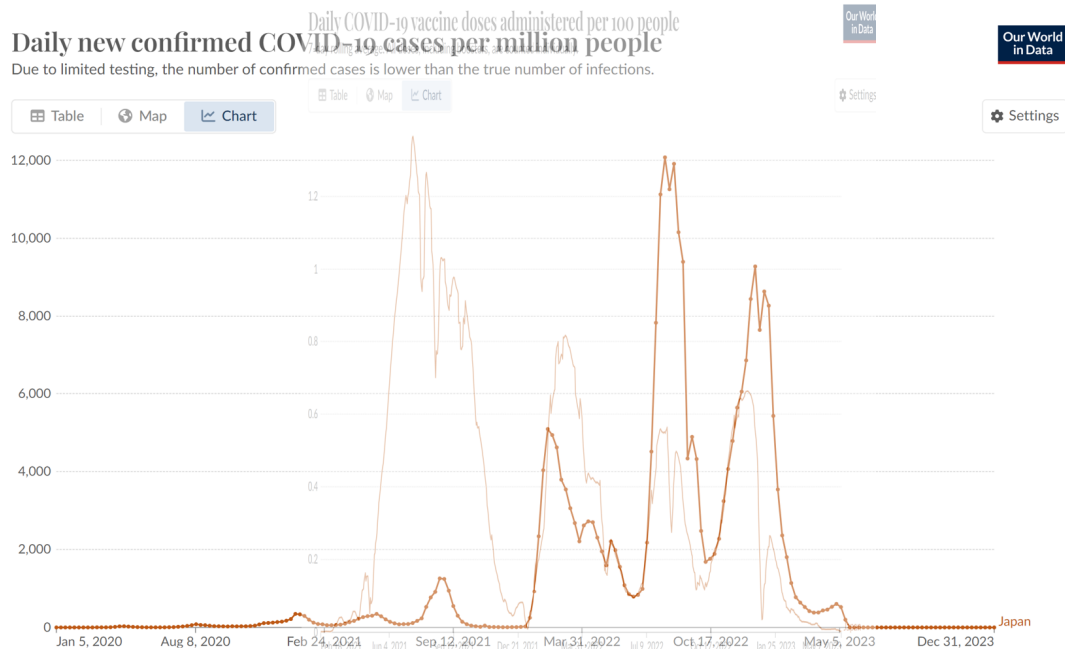
Figure 39: Vaccine doses given (pale line) superimposed on covid cases in Japan (dark line)

Note the rise or fall in cases every time there is a rise of fall in doses. There is a sharp fall at the beginning of January 2023 resulting in a dip in cases.
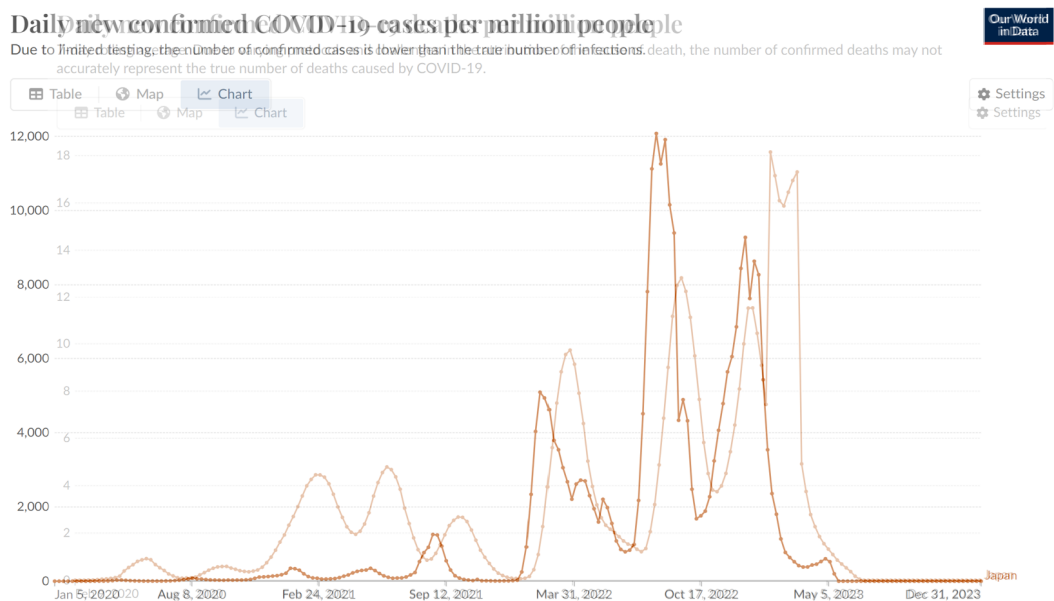
Figure 40: Covid attributed deaths (pale line) superimposed on covid cases in Japan (dark line)

Note the dip in cases in January 2023 also translated into a dip in subsequent deaths suggesting this was a real finding and not an artefact of less testing due to a public holiday etc.

It is clear there was a genuine problem with excess covid infections in the period immediately after vaccination. It is possible that this did indeed account for all the claims of subsequent benefit as these people had post infection protection thereafter. However, it is not possible to be certain about that conclusion based on the little data that is available and the effect may have only been to distort the data partially not completely.

2.4 False Claim: Vaccinations could defeat the virus and take us back to normality

A tweet from [Pfizer](#) said, *"The ability to vaccinate at speed to gain herd immunity and stop transmission is our highest priority."* Professor Jonathan Van-Tam, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, [said](#) that once at-risk groups and those over 50 years old were vaccinated, *"then we could in theory take out 99% of hospitalisations and deaths related to Covid 19."*

Only [10%](#) were at risk of catching covid in each pre-omicron wave as evidenced by the household transmission rate and the smaller proportion of household contacts who caught covid and developed antibodies. The proportion who developed antibodies in each six months was [5-7%](#). These figures held true for the Delta wave indicating a similar proportion were susceptible as in the previous waves, showing the vaccines did not reduce infections.

If everyone was susceptible there would have been higher antibody levels in those who were at higher risk of exposure. Antibody studies showed that healthcare workers developed antibodies at the same rate as other members of society. Being 18-24 years old, living in the North West or London, or living in a household of 6 people had the same risk as being a patient facing healthcare worker by [November](#) 2020.

The original claim was that vaccination would lead to herd immunity and in the words of Boris [Johnson](#) *"defeat this virus and get our lives back to normal."* Given that all the vaccines could do was create antibodies that circulate in the blood rather than ones that can protect the lining of the respiratory tract from infection, this was always a dubious claim. Injected measles vaccines work because the replication takes place in the lymph nodes but for SARS-CoV-2 replication happens in the airways. From July 2021 there was a series of outbreaks in heavily vaccinated populations indicating that this claim was patently false. The vaccinated still caught and spread covid.

2.5 False Claim: Vaccinations would prevent infection

In April 2021, the WHO said, *"After vaccination, if the body is later exposed to those disease-causing germs, the body is immediately ready to destroy them, preventing illness."*

In section 7.2a "How could these novel products prevent infection?" above, I set out the reasons why in principle preventing infections with an injection could not work.

Before and after vaccination the same proportion of household contacts were susceptible ~10% for each wave. A similar proportion (5-7%) developed antibodies according to UKHSA. Therefore there was no protection afforded by vaccines (see table 8).

	Jan-Jun 2020: Wuhan	Jul-Dec 2020: Unnamed variant	Vaccine rollout begins	Jan-Jun 2021: Alpha	Jul-Dec 2021: Delta
% of household contacts who caught covid from infected person	11	9.9	Vaccine rollout begins	10.2	10.9
% of blood donors who developed infection related antibodies	5	5	Vaccine rollout begins	7	7

Table 8 Comparison of percentage of household contacts who became infected with proportion of blood donors who developed antibodies over six month periods in 2020 and 2021

A huge amount of emphasis was placed on the fact the Delta wave was flatter than the Alpha wave in the UK. This was not the case in other heavily vaccinated countries. It is more important to look at the impact of the whole wave than its intensity which could vary by region and time.

Exaggerated claims were made in terms of efficacy, particularly that the vaccines could prevent infection and hence transmission of the virus. This claim had never been tested in the trials. If the vaccines worked they should work in every location in clinical trials. One study in February 2021 showed AstraZeneca only provided a 20% reduction in risk of infection. If we are to believe that the vaccines were equally efficacious for every variant since then, why was this an exception?

AstraZeneca ran a phase 1 /2 trial in South Africa just at the beginning of the first South African covid wave. There were a total of 23 placebo "cases" and 19 vaccine "cases" with no severe cases and no hospitalisations. This vaccine failure was blamed entirely on the Beta variant circulating in South Africa at the time. If the South African cohort had been included in the

efficacy analysis that led to temporary authorisation the vaccine efficacy would have been 51% – only 1% above the WHO baseline for approval of vaccines.

AstraZeneca carried out a second phase 3 trial. They claimed *"The estimated vaccine efficacy for incidence of first SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR–positive symptomatic illness occurring post first dose of trial intervention among participants in the full analysis set who were SARS-CoV-2 seronegative at baseline was 54.5%"* (287 cases vs 303 but in a placebo group that was half the size). Two of the three trial sites, Peru and Chile did not see any statistically significant benefit.

The first sign that all might not be as was being portrayed was reported in May 2020 when a trial in Rhesus monkeys did not reduce infection rates or the amount of virus produced. This was ignored and human trials went on.

A study of the vaccinated and unvaccinated care home population showed a similar proportion testing positive except for the period immediately after injection when the risk was higher among the vaccinated particularly after the second dose.

Table 1. Incident SARS-CoV-2 Infection among Nursing Home Residents According to Vaccination Status.*

Variable	Total	Asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection	Symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection	Percent of Infected Residents Who Were Asymptomatic
Residents vaccinated with ≥1 dose				
No. of residents	18,242			
Positive test after receipt of first dose — no. (%)				
At 0–14 days	822 (4.5)	587 (3.2)	235 (1.3)	71.4
At 15–28 days	250 (1.4)	179 (1.0)	71 (0.4)	71.6
Residents vaccinated with 2 doses				
No. of residents	13,048			
Positive test after receipt of second dose — no. (%)				
At 0–14 days	130 (1.0)	110 (0.8)	20 (0.2)	84.6
At >14 days	38 (0.3)	29 (0.2)	9 (0.1)	76.3
Unvaccinated residents				
No. of residents	3,990			
Positive test after first vaccination clinic — no. (%)				
At 0–14 days	173 (4.3)	115 (2.9)	58 (1.5)	66.5
At 15–28 days	69 (1.7)	42 (1.1)	27 (0.7)	60.9
At 29–42 days	16 (0.4)	13 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	81.2
At >42 days	12 (0.3)	10 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	83.3

Table 9: Percentage of nursing home residents testing positive in different periods after vaccination carried out in homes comparing vaccinated and unvaccinated residents

The survivorship bias from infections being brought earlier could not impact on the Delta wave. In July 2021 it was clear that any illusion of benefit at preventing cases had gone:

- [Singapore](#) had vaccinated only 60% of their population yet 75% of cases were in the vaccinated. The health ministry was reported as saying none of the eight severe cases *"had been fully vaccinated"* without defining that.
- The CDC reported that three quarters of people infected in an outbreak in Cape Cod were [vaccinated](#) and that the vaccinated produced the same amount of virus when infected.
- A 100 percent vaccination rate on HMS Queen Elizabeth did not prevent an outbreak which affected just over one in five people in just over two [months](#).
- In Israel an outbreak in a hospital reported that only 3 out of 42 of the cases were [unvaccinated](#). The Israeli Ministry of Health said the Pfizer vaccine was only 39% effective against [Delta](#).
- Sajid Javid, said the double vaccinated UK health secretary, tested [positive](#).

In September 2021,
- Sajid Javid was still saying people [should](#) be vaccinated to *"protect yourself and your loved ones."* Duke University reported positive cases in 349 students and 15 members of staff. Of all these cases only 8 were said to be [unvaccinated](#).
- Harvard business school moved to teaching [online](#) because of a covid outbreak despite having vaccinated 95 percent of students and 96 percent of staff.
- A paper was published online [titled](#) *"Increases in COVID-19 are unrelated to levels of vaccination across 68 countries and 2947 counties in the United States."* The authors looked at cases in a two week window and compared to vaccination uptake. The relationship was the wrong way round. The more vaccinated places had higher case rates. This could be because of a bias because richer countries test more and vaccinate more but the US comparison is more fair on that count. Four of the five most vaccinated counties were identified by the CDC as *"high transmission counties"* and a quarter of *"low transmission counties"* had vaccinated fewer than 20 percent of the population.

in October 2021,
- While mandating vaccination for care home workers, the British Prime Minister [said](#), *"It doesn't protect you from catching the disease and doesn't protect you against passing it on."*

Public Health England took the number of cases in the vaccinated and assumed that 95% of the cases had been prevented as should have resulted from the accepted claims. This resulted in a ludicrous claim that a total of 23.4 million cases had been [prevented](#) by August 2021 in England alone. That amounts to claiming that in the absence of vaccination half the population would have been infected within just a few months despite only 11 percent of household contacts being susceptible. Assuming the vaccines worked as claimed is not tenable as a hypothesis.

a. Number needed to vaccinate to prevent an infection

From a patient's perspective the most useful measure for them to decide on benefit is the "number needed to vaccinate." If the whole period after vaccination was included that number would be infinite. However, even based on the claims in the trial the number is higher than most people were led to believe.For Pfizer/BioNTech, after 6 months follow up 3.9% of the placebo group had been recorded as a case (more than 7 days after second dose) compared to 0.4% of the vaccine group.

That means 28 people would need to be injected in order to prevent one case over a 6 month period. A rate of 1 person protected per 28 people is a 3.5% chance that any one person will prevent an infection by being injected. Yet, the pharmaceutical companies were allowed to present this as a 90% risk reduction (because 0.4% is only a tenth of 3.9%). Both sets of figures are entirely dependent on the survivorship bias where the protection was actually afforded by natural immunity after infection.

b. Using the wrong denominator

The total hospitalisations with covid were always going to be higher in the vaccinated because the population at risk from covid were almost all vaccinated. The meaningful measure is therefore the hospitalisations as a fraction of the population.

While measuring the size of the vaccinated population is fairly accurate assuming decent recording of vaccinations, the same cannot be said for measuring the size of the unvaccinated population. Estimates of the size of the whole population vary greatly leading to even greater differences in estimates of the unvaccinated population.

Estimates for England included the low ONS estimate and the PHE / UKHSA estimate for the NHS records (NIMS - the National Immunisation Management System) which was higher.
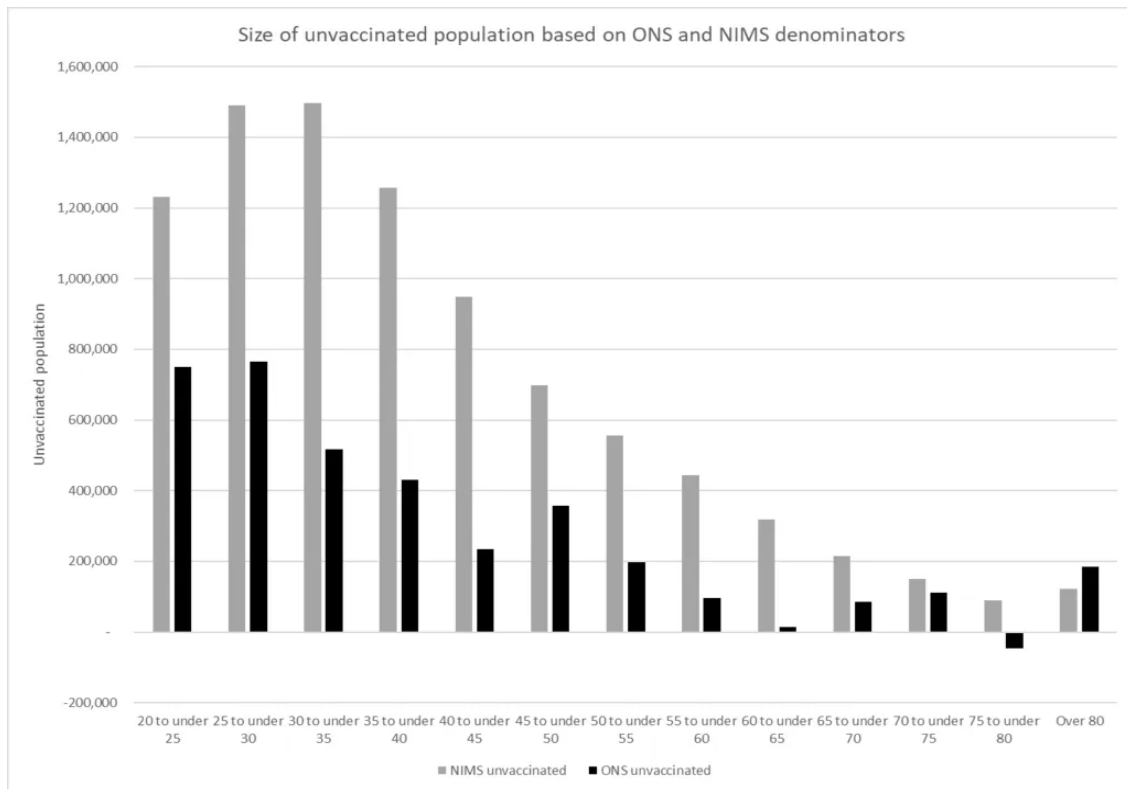
Figure 41: Estimates of size of unvaccinated population in January 2022 bases on ONS and NIMS population estimates

The ONS failed to include numerous people in their 2011 census count leading to [complaints](#) from local councils. Since that time they estimate that there was more population growth between 2001 and 2011 than between 2011 and 2021.

Even the NIMS estimate was an underestimate for the size of the population. In fact, so many people were first registered in the NIMS system when they were vaccinated that for certain age groups in multiple regions there were more people who were vaccinated than the ONS claimed existed.

NHS Region of residence name			% of men who have had at least 1 dose (using ONS denominators)[8,11]						
	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
	91.9%	90.2%	95.7%	98.5%	100%*	97.7%	96.1%	100%*	93.7%
East of England	92.8%	91.2%	95.6%	98.5%	100%*	97.2%	95.7%	100%*	93.6%
London	83.6%	88.9%	92.7%	96.3%	96.7%	94.2%	91.7%	94.8%	83.0%
Midlands	91.7%	88.9%	96.1%	97.7%	100%*	96.9%	96.6%	100%*	95.5%
North East and Yorkshire	92.3%	88.5%	95.3%	97.7%	99.8%	98.2%	97.5%	100%*	94.8%
North West	92.8%	89.9%	96.2%	99.2%	100%*	98.3%	96.4%	100%*	94.1%
South East	94.8%	91.2%	95.1%	98.1%	100%*	98.4%	95.3%	100%*	93.8%
South West	96.0%	90.8%	96.0%	99.5%	100%*	97.5%	96.5%	100%*	97.0%

NHS Region of residence name			% of women who have had at least 1 dose (using ONS denominators)[8,11]						
	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
	94.7%	90.2%	94.1%	96.5%	98.5%	96.3%	96.0%	100%*	93.5%
East of England	95.0%	91.3%	94.7%	97.6%	98.8%	96.1%	95.8%	100%*	93.7%
London	89.2%	88.8%	88.4%	90.9%	91.9%	90.5%	90.1%	94.5%	85.4%
Midlands	94.4%	89.2%	94.6%	96.5%	99.2%	96.6%	96.8%	100%*	94.6%
North East and Yorkshire	95.2%	89.0%	94.9%	96.7%	98.6%	97.3%	97.1%	100%*	93.4%
North West	94.9%	88.6%	93.6%	95.8%	99.0%	97.2%	97.0%	100%*	93.9%
South East	96.2%	91.4%	95.2%	97.7%	99.4%	96.9%	95.5%	100%*	94.1%
South West	97.8%	91.4%	95.0%	98.3%	99.8%	96.3%	96.6%	100%*	95.7%

Table 10: NHS England calculations of [vaccination](#) rates using ONS denominators

Three alternative methods were [proposed](#) to estimate population sizes for assessing vaccine effectiveness each offer unique approaches.

1. **Estimating the Uncounted Population:** This method uses data on COVID-19 test results from individuals not registered in the NIMS system ("unlinked" cases). By assuming these unlinked cases represent the unvaccinated population not counted in NIMS, the population estimate can be scaled up appropriately.
2. **Population Growth Estimation:** This approach uses the average annual population growth rate (2.9% per year) observed in the NIMS dataset since 2011 as people are given NHS numbers. The total population is estimated based on the 2011 census estimate and this growth rate.
3. **Death Ratios Method:** By comparing the total deaths in vaccinated and unvaccinated groups, it estimates the proportion of unvaccinated deaths. This data is then used to infer the size of the total population based on the number of vaccinated individuals.

Remarkably, despite their different methodologies, all three approaches yield similar results, suggesting a larger population size than estimated by traditional methods like ONS and NIMS, and thus, potentially accounting for the perceived differences in case, hospitalisation and death rates in the vaccinated and unvaccinated populations.

Places like Scotland (see figure 37), [Ontario](#) and [Iceland](#) (see figure 38) were reporting higher case rates in the vaccinated in early 2022. However, New York City, where it is harder to be accurate with population estimates, stood in stark contrast. New York City claimed 500 [hospitalisations](#) per 100,000 unvaccinated people in January 2022, with Omicron, whereas it had only been 112 per 100,000 at the peak in April 2020. The calculation was due to massively underestimating the size of the unvaccinated population. In the meantime, the deaths per hospitalisation was 8.9% in the vaccinated and 9.2% in the unvaccinated.

A BBC survey was commissioned in spring 2022 asking a [representative](#) sample of the population whether they were vaccinated. Over a quarter of respondents (26%) said they were unvaccinated. Taken together with the total number recorded as being vaccinated that would imply there were 2.2 million more unvaccinated adults than the NIMS estimate and case, hospitalisation and death rates were overestimated by 17%.

By 10th January 2022, Albert [Bourla](#), CEO of Pfizer said, *"we know that the two doses of the vaccine offer very limited protection, if any."* There were additional doses for sale at this point.

2.6 False Claim: Vaccinations would protect those around them

NHS adverts [said](#) "The Covid vaccine is the best way to protect yourself, friends and family from the virus." As late as January 2023, at least eighteen months after the evidence was clear that infections were not prevented, Dr Mike Ryan, head of the WHO covid team [said](#),

"Vaccination is about protecting yourself, but it's also an inherently altruistic act — you're vaccinating yourself in order to be part of an immune group that will then protect those who can't be vaccinated"

When a vaccinated person was infected there were claims that they would be less infectious to others. This could theoretically happen in two ways:

- producing less virus in an infection
- being ill for fewer days

The ONS carried out random sampling of the population by PCR before and after vaccination. If vaccination reduced the virus produced in an infection there would have been a lower proportion of strong positives after vaccination than before. In reality, the proportion of strong positives remained the same.

By July 2021, SAGE reported on this finding saying,*"ONS data suggest that for those who have been vaccinated who do get infected with the delta variant, PCR cycle threshold (Ct) values are generally lower [meaning a stronger test result] than for those infected with alpha, suggesting that vaccinated people may still have a high viral load with delta infection (medium confidence). This may mean that there is limited vaccine effect against onward transmission for the delta variant."*

In March 2021, data from Israel showed slightly weaker positive test results in the vaccinated assumed to be because of less virus being present. By August 2021, Fauci admitted that the amount of virus in the infected was the same whether or not the person was vaccinated. He blamed it on the Delta variant. By August 2021, it was clear that from February 2021 until June 2021 (prior to Delta) the amount of virus from symptomatic infections in the vaccinated and unvaccinated was the same. A study from Wisconsin of tests done between June 2021 and December 2021 showed no difference in infectiousness between the vaccinated and unvaccinated.

The only other potential benefit regarding infection and transmission to others would be a reduction in the duration of infection. A UK symptom tracking research study called the ZoeApp reported the median duration of infection in the Delta wave to be 8 days compared to 5 days for Omicron in the vaccinated, but said they couldn't show the results for the unvaccinated because they had too few in their sample. For comparison the duration for Wuhan, according to the CDC, was reported as 8 days in 2020. So there was no reduction in duration of symptoms. If there were a reduction in transmission then fewer household contacts would develop infections if the infected person was vaccinated compared to if they were unvaccinated. When this was measured there was no difference.

President of International Developed Markets at Pfizer, Janine Small said, at an EU parliament meeting when asked *"Was the Pfizer covid vaccine tested on stopping the transmission of the vaccine before it entered the market?"* She replied, *"No... we had to really move at the speed of science to what was taking place in the market"* and from that point of view we had to do everything at risk."* All that would have been needed to test transmission was to measure

antibody levels in the household contacts of the handful of trial participants who caught covid. This was not done.

2.7 False Claim: They had a realistic chance of personal benefit from the injections in terms of a reduced risk from covid

In a hypothetical situation where vaccination did reduce the risk of hospitalisation and death then not everyone could have benefited. There were huge age-related effects, for example there were only 1035 deaths in hospital *"attributed to covid"* (which will include *"deaths with"*) by end-2021 in healthy under 60s in England. This is ~1% of *all "covid deaths"* in the whole population and incidentally it was <1% of deaths of any cause in under 60 year olds.

The JCVI admitted this was an issue when they did not recommend vaccinating 12-15 year olds saying, *"The margin of benefit, based primarily on a health perspective, is considered too small to support advice on a universal programme of vaccination of otherwise healthy 12 to 15-year-old children at this time."*

If the overall mortality risk had been as high as claimed at the outset (they said 0.9% of the population who caught it would die) then the risk by age would be as presented in table 11 below. The infection fatality rates by age in the table below were calculated by Cambridge University's biostatistics department. The risk presented in the table, when extrapolated to the whole population would work out at a 1% mortality risk from covid which is now known to be far too high. These risks therefore represent what the claimed threat was in March 2020 not the actual threat. Furthermore, these numbers don't separate the healthy from non-healthy, and since nearly all deaths are in the latter, the actual risks for the former (especially in the non-elderly) are actually much lower.

If your risk of dying when you catch covid is only 1 in 4000 and only 10% are susceptible in any one wave, then your risk of dying during the few months of claimed vaccine efficacy would be 1 in 40,000. For a vaccine that was 100% effective, 40,000 people would have to be exposed to the drug in order to prevent one death. In all likelihood the 39,999 people needlessly exposed would have been from the healthier proportion of the population whose risk was lower still. The younger you become the more extreme the number of people who would need to be exposed in order for one to benefit.

The Omicron variant presented a lower death risk for both 'vaccinated' and 'unvaccinated' populations evident from its first wave in South Africa, despite having low 'vaccination' rates. The first wave of Omicron resulted in lower death rates than typical for winter in Europe and USA. The number of injections needed to cause harm is considerably higher than that as we shall see.

	Chance of dying if you catch covid	**Same risk as…**
< 5 YRS	1 in 270,000	Dying this year from a fire
5 TO 14 YR OLDS	1 in 77,000	Dying from a general anaesthetic
15 TO 24 YR OLDS	1 in 29,000	A clover is three times more likely to have four leaves and an oyster to have a pearl.
25 TO 44 YR OLDS	1 in 4,000	Four times less likely than the chance of finding a double yolk when you crack open an egg.
45 TO 64 YR OLDS	1 in 560 to 1 in 280 (at peak deaths)	Picking two aces in a row from a pack. During peak death, it was as likely as drawing four cards in a row from a pack and them all being Kings, Queens or Jacks.
65 TO 74 YR OLDS	1 in 120 to 1 in 43 (at peak deaths)	In summer, you would have been more likely to win after placing money on the horse with the worst odds in the grand national than to die if you caught covid. However, in December 2021 it was more likely but still only as likely as placing your money on zero in roulette and winning.
75 YR OLDS AND OVER	1 in 29 to 1 in 5 (at peak deaths)	In summer, the risk was of flipping a coin 5 times and it coming up heads every time. At peak deaths four in five survive.

Table 11: Risk of dying with covid based on Infection Fatality Rates from the Medical Research Council's Biostatistics Unit at Cambridge University

2.8 False Claim: Covid vaccination would reduce the risk of hospitalisation

SAGE showed in April 2021 that *"mortality appears to remain high for people in high risk vaccination tiers who are admitted to hospital with symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19) despite vaccination 21 days or more previously."*

Based on the JCVI's previous estimates of the hospitalisations to be prevented by the Vaccine, and the government's published data on vaccine uptake for 12- to 17-year-olds, some 225 hospitalisations should have been prevented after administration of the Vaccine to that age group. Instead, Co-CIN shows that, for the 7-month period after vaccination of 12- to 17-year-olds began, hospitalisations in this age group with a Covid 19 diagnosis has increased (rising

from 725 cases for the 7-month period ending 30 April 2021 to 832 cases in the 7-month period ending 31 December 2021). This amounts to a 15% increase in hospitalisations at a time when they only increased by 7% or less for younger age groups who had only had minimal vaccination. Over the same time frame the numbers needing ventilation fell in all younger age groups but increased for 12-15 year olds.

Patient characteristics by epoch

n (%)

Dependent: epoch		Jan - Aug 2020	Sept 20 - April 21	May - 13 Dec 21
Age (years)	<1 y	369 (32.9)	705 (30.4)	753 (30.2)
	1 - 4 y	240 (21.4)	392 (16.9)	370 (14.8)
	5 - 11 y	239 (21.3)	494 (21.3)	534 (21.4)
	12 - 17 y	273 (24.4)	725 (31.3)	835 (33.5)

Table 12: Hospitalisations in children before and during the period in which teenagers were vaccinated

	Jan-Jun 2020: Wuhan	Jul-Dec 2020: Unnamed variant	Vaccine rollout begins	Jan-Jun 2021: Alpha	Jul-Dec 2021: Delta
% of household contacts who caught covid from infected person	11	9.9		10.2	10.9
% of blood donors who developed infection related antibodies	5	5		7	7
Covid labelled hospital admissions	108,189	118,170		178,037	140,072
Covid intensive care admissions	10,641	11,702		15,315	13,258
Covid labelled deaths	48,628	32,276		52,494	17,823
Number of deaths in England above 2015-2019 average	52,298	19,379		22,872	29,634

Table 13: Impact of vaccination in pre-Omicron era. Six month periods compared for impact on various measures.

Table 13 shows what happened in 2020-2021 before Omicron arrived. The proportion of people susceptible and the number acquiring antibodies at the end of the wave indicate that each wave affected a similar number of people before and after vaccination. Hospitalisations and intensive care admissions were higher in the post vaccination period prior to the arrival of Omicron in 2022.

a. Intensive Care admissions

Covid intensive care patients included patients who would otherwise have needed intensive care for other causes. Elective admissions to ICU were reduced during covid waves, but even allowing for that, the covid admissions clearly replaced admissions that would have occurred otherwise as only a minority of covid admissions exceeded the number of expected admissions. Since vaccination roll-out, total intensive care occupancy has remained well above expected levels despite far fewer labelled as covid admissions.
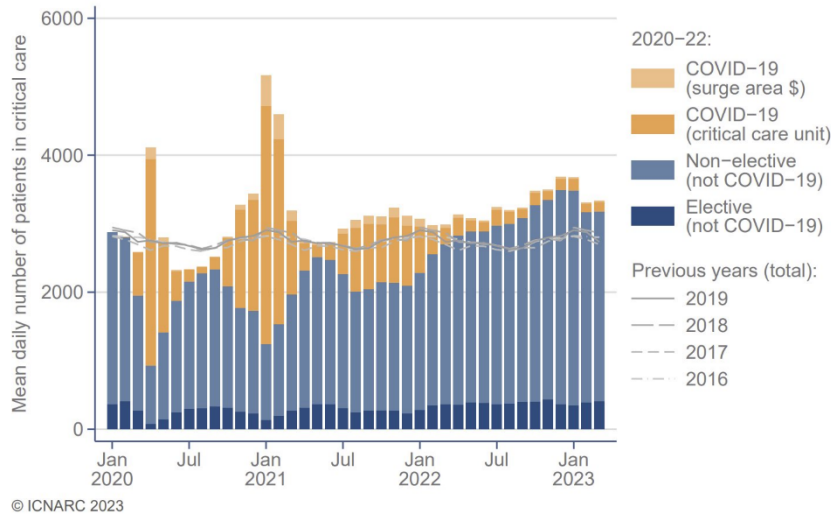
Figure 42: Average daily number of patients in intensive care by month and admission reason from 2020 onwards compared with levels in 2016-2019

b. Hospitalisations for other causes

The overall picture for hospitalisations was similar with capacity levels only exceeded after vaccination.

Studies showed that the vaccinated were hospitalised for all causes at a higher rate than the unvaccinated. The total NHS capacity available in January 2021 was exceeded from November 2021 and remained this high subsequently (see figure 1).

Public Health England data confirmed that the risk of hospitalisation for non-covid causes was higher in the vaccinated.
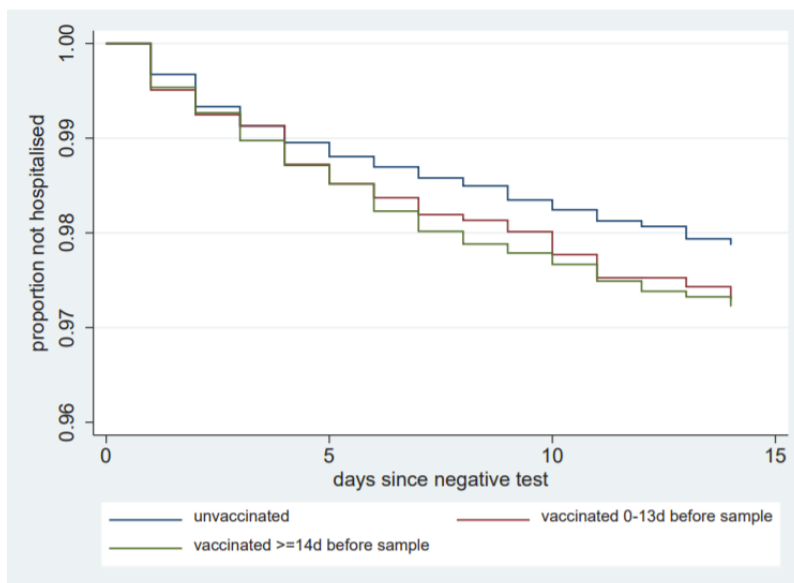

Figure 43: Public Health England study showing the risk of being hospitalised for a non-covid cause. The cohort starts with 100% not being hospitalised and with each hospitalisation the curve falls and it falls further in the vaccinated population. By two weeks, 1 in 200 more vaccinated participants had been hospitalised for a non-covid cause.

2.9 False Claim: Covid vaccination would reduce the risk of death

a. Trial Results

The claim made by AstraZeneca in a press release on 3rd February 2021, and repeated all over the media, that their product provided 100% protection against severe covid and death was based on there having been two hospitalisations for severe covid and a single death in the placebo group and none in the vaccine group.

Pfizer/BioNTech reported in their 6 month follow up paper that the number of deaths from any cause was higher in the group given a 'vaccine', which had 15 deaths, compared to 14 in the placebo group. Of these deaths there was only one covid pneumonia death which occurred in the 'vaccine' group. Two deaths in the placebo arm were attributed to covid in the absence of pneumonia. At best, therefore, injection of nearly 22,000 people prevented one death over the course of several months. The trial was global and ran from July to November 2020 including places in the Southern hemisphere, Brazil, Argentina and South Africa which had significant covid at the time and also including the autumn waves in the northern hemisphere. Therefore, the real world ability of injection to prevent covid deaths can be seen for the very low impact it could have.

A Pfizer submission to the FDA on 18th May 2021 reported 3 sudden, unexplained deaths in each group in the first two months, however, after two months there were five in the vaccine group and only one in the placebo group.

The overall mortality reported in this submission was 20 in the vaccine group, 16 in the placebo group and a further two in placebo participants who had been unblinded and injected with the vaccine. The four extra sudden, unexplained deaths therefore had an impact on the total overall mortality. The whole purpose of placebo controlled trials is to allow this type of direct comparison to be made. There is a concerning sign here that the 'vaccines' not only failed to prevent death but may have introduced an increased risk of death from other causes.

b. Real World results

There were fewer deaths attributed to covid in the Delta wave than in previous covid waves but there were still significant excess deaths (see table 13 above).

As with case rates and hospitalisation rates the comparison of death rates in the vaccinated and unvaccinated were distorted by use of too small a denominator for the unvaccinated population. The bias was clear to see in many studies as non-covid fatalities were also apparently reduced by the vaccine. When adjusting for the bias in non-covid deaths the claimed effect on covid deaths vanished. Such a bias was clear in the ONS death by vaccination status data.

The USA experienced a similar wave of hospitalisations with Delta, after vaccination, as its previous two waves. The fall came not with vaccination but with the arrival of Omicron.
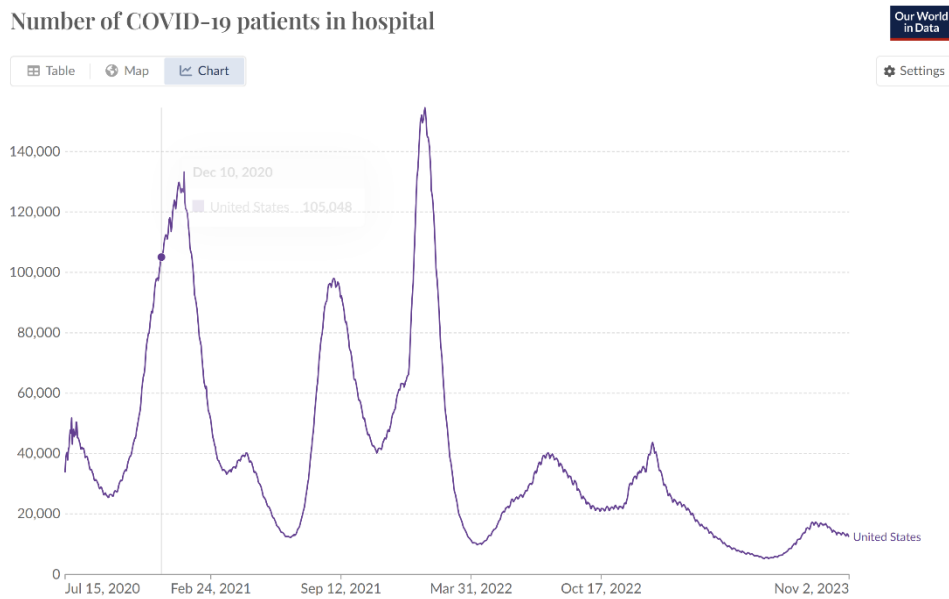

Figure 44: Hospitalised patients in the USA showing similar sized peaks before and after vaccine rollout prior to Omicron.
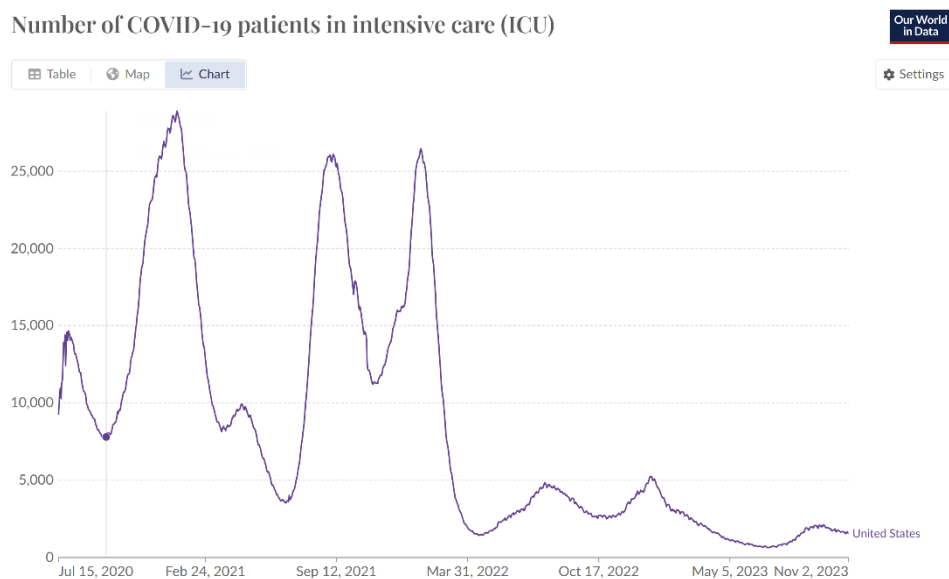

Figure 45: Intensive care patients in the USA showing similar sized peaks before and after vaccine rollout prior to Omicron.

For Europe as a whole and for the USA, the death waves were also similar after vaccination to the previous waves and only fell with the arrival of Omicron.

Figure 46: Covid attributed deaths in USA and Europe per million people showing similar waves before and after vaccination in 2020 and 2021 prior to Omicron in 2022.

If lives were saved then why were the death curves in the USA and Europe of the same magnitude before and after vaccination? (see figure 42 above)

The ultimate test of whether vaccination worked was to compare countries and regions.

Israel and Palestine have very different demographics and healthcare but have similar environmental factors. Covid deaths tracked before vaccination and did not deviate after Israel's extensive vaccination campaign. Covid ended in Palestine with Omicron from the beginning of 2022.

Figure 47: Covid attributed deaths in Israel and Palestine - vaccine rollout began in Israel in December 2020 and Omicron arrived in January 2022.

Similarly, Bosnia and Croatia are geographically intimate but politically distinct. Bosnia saw more covid death per million but a similar total number to Croatia before vaccination and the two have not deviated despite markedly different vaccination campaigns. Covid ended in Bosnia with Omicron in 2022.

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths
Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.
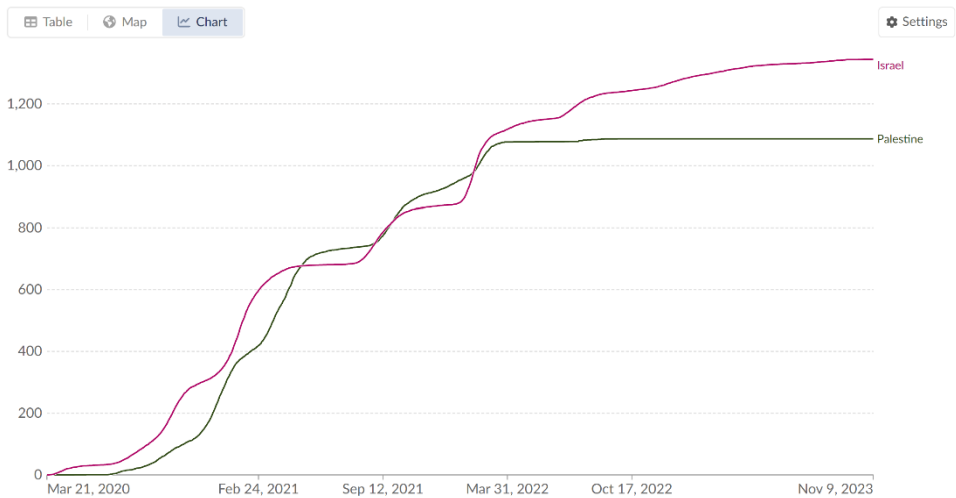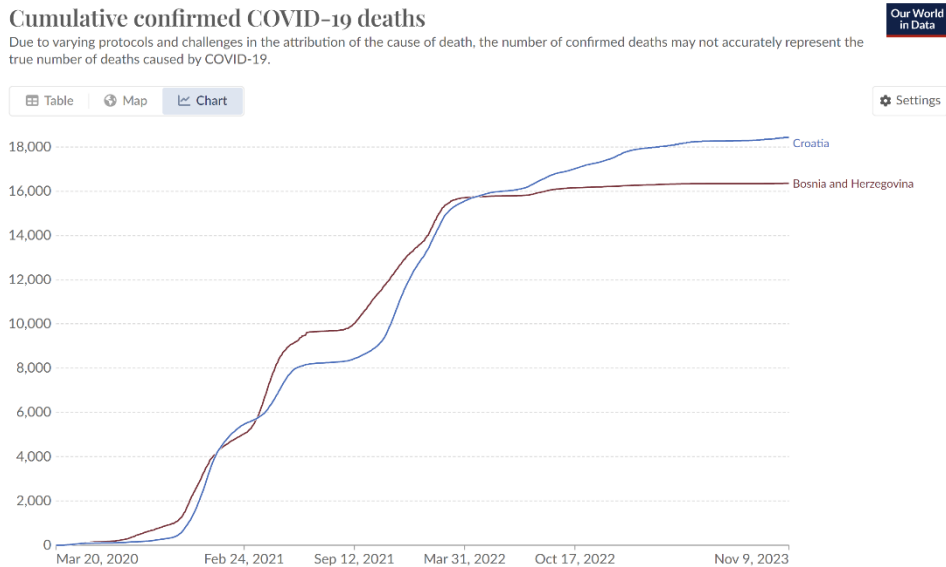
Figure 48: Covid attributed deaths in heavily vaccinated Croatia and neighbouring low vaccination rate Bosnia - vaccine rollout began in Croatia in January 2021 and Omicron arrived in January 2022

Excess mortality: Cumulative number of deaths from all causes compared to projection based on previous years
The cumulative difference between the reported number of deaths since 1 January 2020 and the projected number of deaths for the same period based on previous years. The reported number might not count all deaths that occurred due to incomplete coverage and delays in reporting.
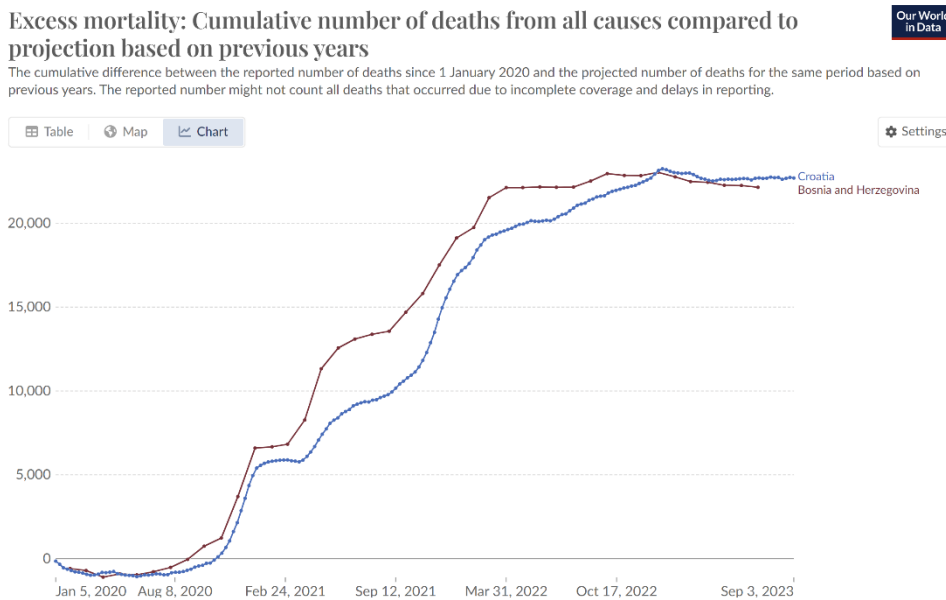
Figure 49: All-cause mortality, Croatia and Bosnia

Similarly, within Europe, EU countries were more heavily vaccinated than Europe as a whole and no deviation was seen in death rates before and after vaccination.

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.
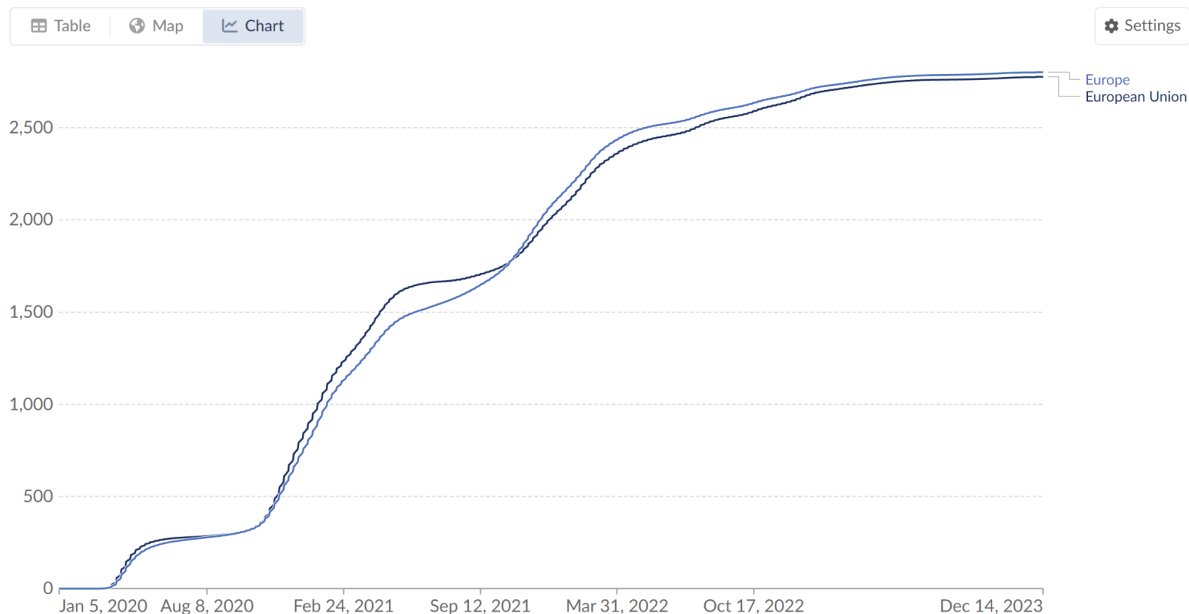
Figure 50: Covid attributed deaths in heavily vaccinated EU countries and Europe which includes neighbouring low vaccination countries

Since 2022 there has been a strong correlation between high vaccination rates and mortality across Europe.

Figure 51: Correlation proportion of the population vaccinated and the percentage of excess deaths in spring and summer 2022 where each dot represents a country

This was a reversal of the relationship seen in the second half of 2021 with the Delta wave.

Figure 52: Correlation proportion of the population vaccinated and the percentage of excess deaths in second half of 2021 where each dot represents a country
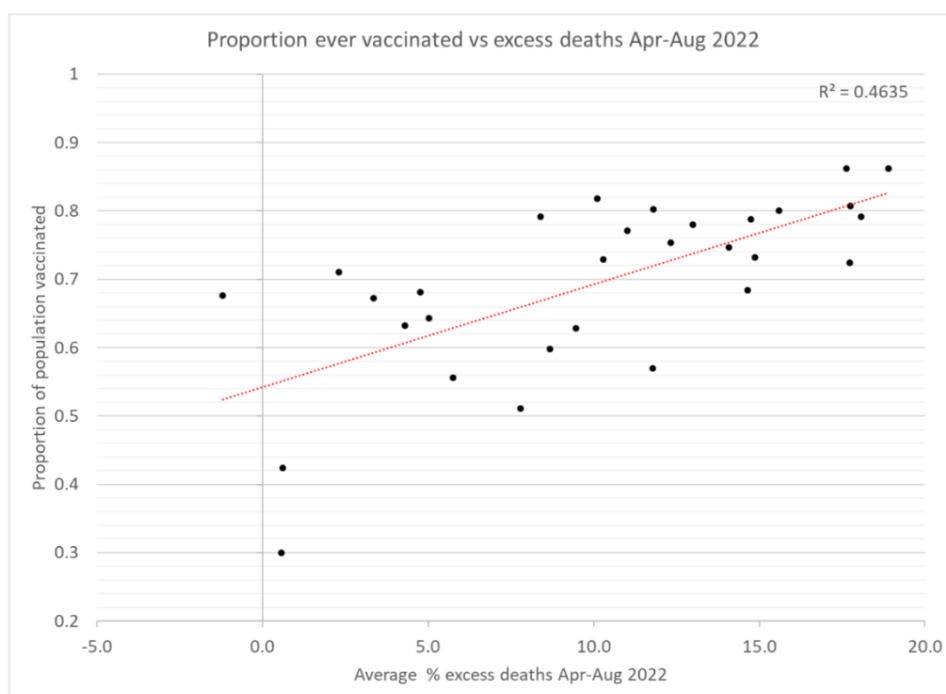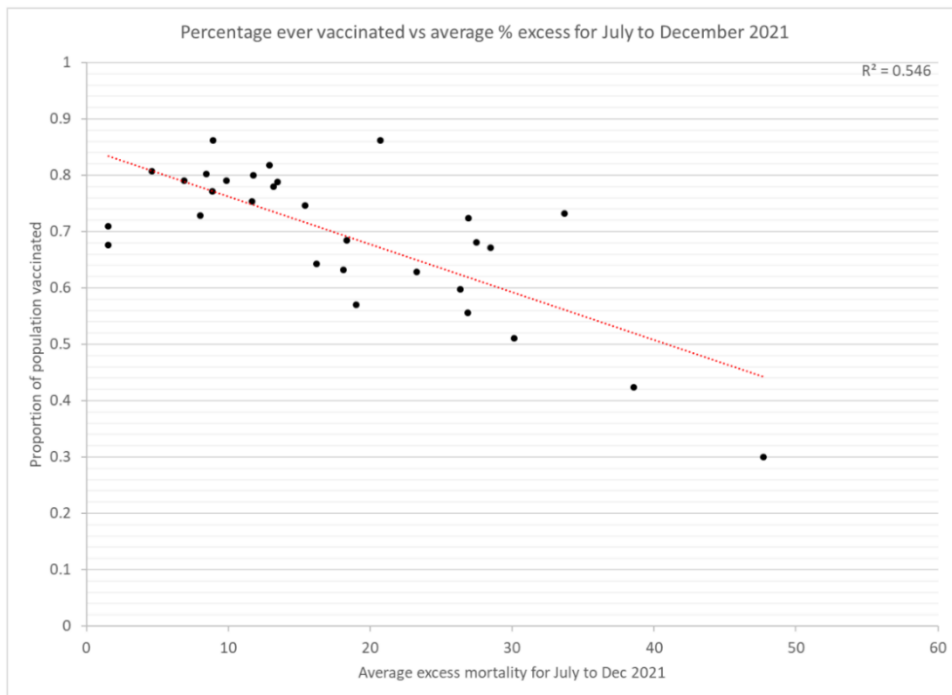
These correlations can be deceptive and it was shown that the apparent lower excess mortality in more vaccinated areas of the United States was apparent **prior** to the vaccine rollout. The 2021 correlation in Europe may also all be due to other differences between countries. Several studies have shown higher mortality in more vaccinated regions including Netherlands, Germany, and the whole world.

We can further show this by looking at mortality in the first wave in places that did not have significant covid before Omicron. New Zealand reached 400 per million by October 2022 with Australia and South Korea seeing a similar rise once the 100 per million seen prior to 2022 are subtracted. That was the same order as Europe as a whole saw in the first wave despite extensive 'vaccination' and a less lethal variant. It was half the deaths seen in the UK in 2020, but then Omicron is only half as lethal. Where is the claimed benefit?
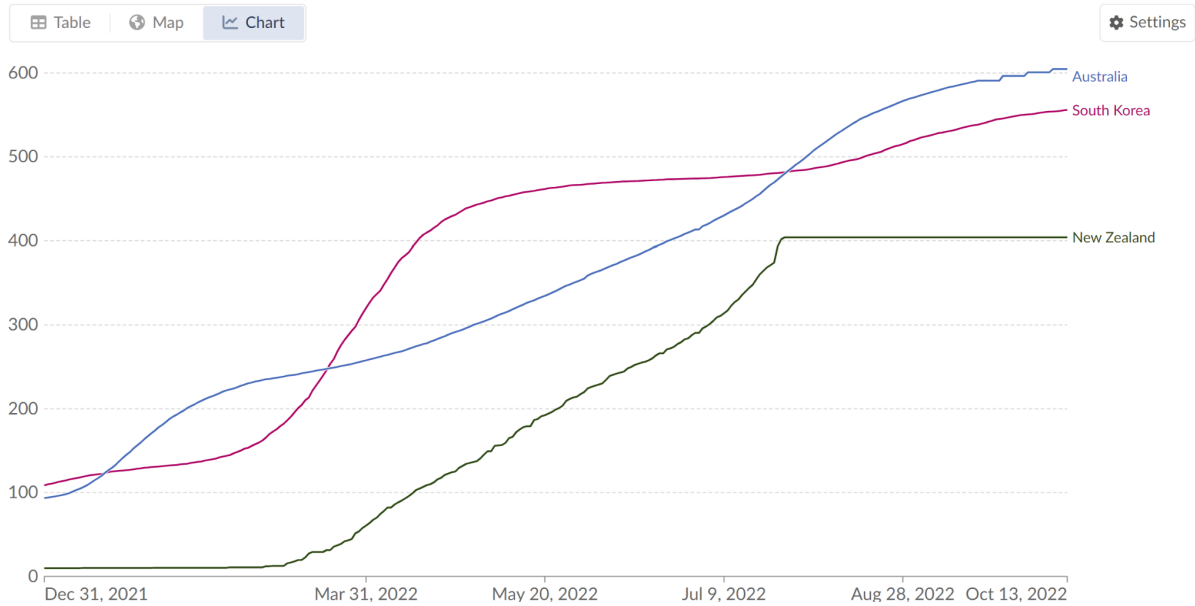
Figure 53: Cumulative covid deaths per million in Australia, South Korea and New Zealand in first 10 months of 2022
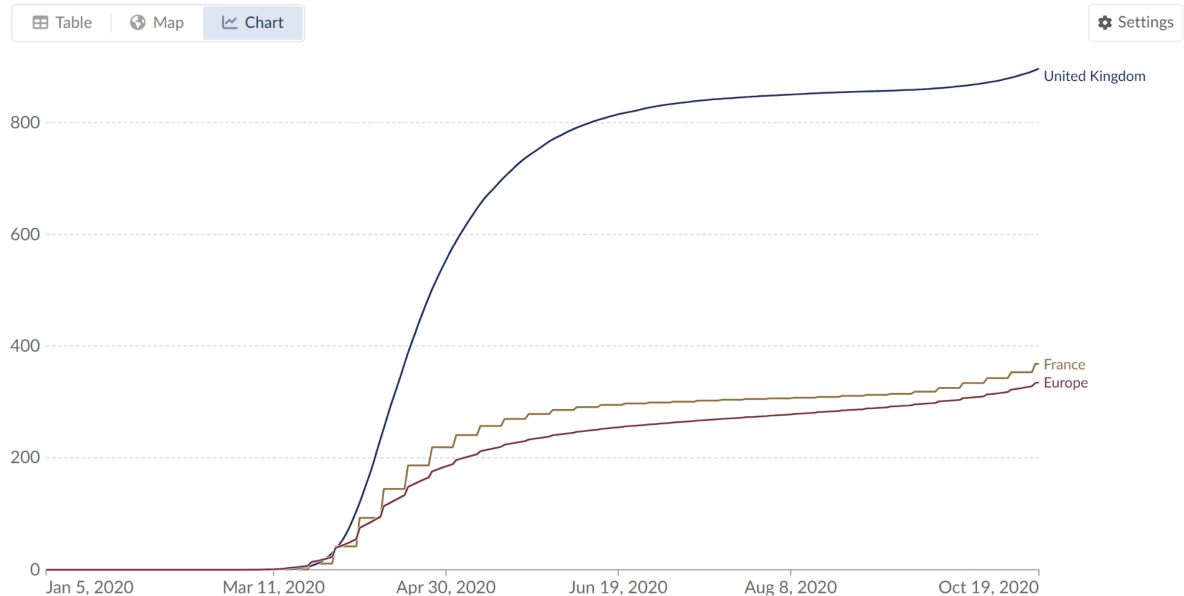
Figure 54: Cumulative covid deaths per million in UK, France and Europe as a whole in first 10 months of 2020

A smaller case study is the Amish community who had similar excess mortality to their states in 2020 but a third less than their vaccinated neighbours in 2021.

Almost every western country has seen excess mortality in the years after vaccine rollout despite the fact that high mortality in 2020 and early 2021 should have led to a deficit in deaths. For deaths of old age, like Alzheimer's and Dementia, there is the expected deficit. However, there is a marked excess in deaths from cardiovascular causes. The problem is the worst in percentage terms in the younger age groups. It has not been definitively shown that these were vaccine induced deaths, however, there are indicators that this is the case.

Countries like Australia saw virtually no covid prior to vaccination and yet still had excess deaths starting in early 2021. South Australia had only 1000 cases across the whole state by December 2021 yet had a significant 67% spike in emergency cardiovascular admissions in 15-44 year olds, peaking in November 2021 before their first noticeable covid wave.

The following figure starkly illustrates the extent of the excess deaths in the UK which, if anything, are only increasing over time:

% Excess Deaths (Non-COVID-19) by Age Group, Sex & Month (that week ended in)
England
Weeks Ending 27Mar20 - 27Oct23
Source Data:- Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
Graphic:- @OutsideAllan

Year	Month	0-24 Females	0-24 Males	25-49 Females	25-49 Males	50-64 Females	50-64 Males	65-74 Females	65-74 Males	75-84 Females	75-84 Males	85+ Females	85+ Males	Total
2020	3	-10.0%	-23.0%	-2.8%	2.1%	0.2%	-3.7%	-8.4%	-2.0%	-5.5%	-0.6%	-6.3%	-1.8%	-3.8%
2020	4	-5.8%	-20.5%	7.5%	0.2%	12.4%	16.1%	13.4%	18.2%	25.4%	25.9%	40.6%	36.1%	26.9%
2020	5	-16.3%	-12.0%	-1.6%	-2.3%	3.7%	4.9%	-1.8%	-4.2%	-0.5%	-1.8%	10.9%	0.2%	1.9%
2020	6	-23.9%	-21.7%	-8.2%	-7.4%	-6.0%	-2.4%	-3.3%	-8.0%	-8.6%	-10.6%	-11.3%	-13.2%	-9.4%
2020	7	-16.6%	-9.0%	0.7%	0.3%	-6.5%	2.6%	-3.1%	-4.8%	-7.1%	-7.4%	-9.2%	-13.9%	-7.2%
2020	8	1.4%	-1.3%	1.8%	5.9%	2.4%	4.1%	-5.2%	-2.5%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-5.4%	-1.8%
2020	9	-1.4%	-15.4%	5.6%	6.0%	1.6%	5.8%	0.2%	2.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	-2.2%	-1.9%	0.1%
2020	10	-24.0%	-11.1%	2.3%	7.3%	4.1%	4.0%	0.9%	-3.0%	-2.4%	-4.2%	-3.8%	-4.6%	-2.3%
2020	11	-11.3%	-6.1%	3.6%	5.1%	1.9%	5.9%	-7.5%	-2.9%	-8.1%	-7.0%	-7.3%	-10.7%	-5.8%
2020	12	-5.2%	-8.2%	5.5%	5.9%	-5.8%	3.1%	-10.2%	-10.9%	-14.9%	-16.1%	-14.9%	-17.7%	-12.6%
2021	1	-3.1%	-8.1%	0.3%	-11.0%	-10.4%	-6.3%	-17.0%	-16.4%	-19.9%	-23.1%	-22.8%	-26.7%	-20.1%
2021	2	2.0%	4.6%	2.9%	-1.2%	-8.2%	-3.7%	-12.6%	-15.1%	-18.2%	-17.4%	-19.3%	-24.9%	-16.7%
2021	3	16.4%	-1.2%	-4.0%	5.3%	-7.7%	-3.4%	-13.3%	-14.2%	-18.2%	-20.6%	-22.3%	-25.2%	-17.8%
2021	4	-12.5%	-13.8%	2.2%	-5.3%	-5.9%	0.6%	-9.0%	-11.4%	-13.5%	-14.3%	-16.3%	-19.3%	-13.1%
2021	5	-9.0%	7.9%	2.1%	1.2%	-5.6%	3.1%	-10.1%	-7.5%	-8.8%	-7.5%	-10.0%	-10.4%	-7.7%
2021	6	9.3%	3.5%	-2.4%	5.2%	-0.9%	6.6%	-4.6%	-5.0%	-5.1%	-3.2%	-5.6%	-7.2%	-3.9%
2021	7	-7.5%	0.3%	2.4%	3.7%	7.0%	7.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.7%	1.6%	-0.3%	-2.0%	1.1%
2021	8	-9.0%	-5.6%	-0.5%	2.9%	5.8%	6.8%	5.3%	1.2%	2.7%	0.0%	3.9%	1.2%	2.6%
2021	9	-4.2%	-6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	8.3%	4.8%	7.7%	6.5%	6.0%	4.5%	4.1%	1.2%	4.6%
2021	10	1.0%	5.9%	1.0%	11.8%	9.9%	10.3%	3.5%	3.3%	0.1%	0.9%	1.2%	-0.1%	2.4%
2021	11	10.1%	9.9%	1.0%	3.4%	2.5%	9.0%	6.4%	6.4%	4.5%	0.6%	5.7%	0.1%	3.9%
2021	12	2.2%	5.3%	-4.2%	3.1%	6.8%	6.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.8%	-3.8%	0.4%	-3.7%	0.0%
2022	1	-10.4%	-9.8%	-2.7%	-9.7%	-8.4%	-4.2%	-14.3%	-12.3%	-14.7%	-17.4%	-20.7%	-23.4%	-16.9%
2022	2	7.5%	16.2%	-2.7%	-4.6%	-3.8%	3.6%	-8.1%	-5.1%	-11.6%	-13.8%	-16.0%	-18.6%	-11.7%
2022	3	10.3%	8.7%	-6.1%	4.4%	-8.4%	3.4%	-7.5%	-6.3%	-9.2%	-12.0%	-14.7%	-15.2%	-10.3%
2022	4	-28.2%	-1.7%	-5.6%	-5.0%	-2.0%	-3.9%	-8.9%	-7.3%	-8.9%	-10.9%	-9.5%	-12.1%	-9.0%
2022	5	-12.3%	5.9%	4.9%	-5.0%	2.5%	8.8%	-0.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	3.2%	1.4%	2.3%
2022	6	17.9%	16.5%	14.8%	8.1%	18.4%	17.0%	8.9%	9.2%	10.4%	7.5%	8.8%	9.3%	10.0%
2022	7	12.2%	5.1%	6.0%	8.8%	4.6%	11.0%	4.7%	5.5%	7.1%	2.8%	8.3%	6.9%	6.5%
2022	8	10.5%	7.8%	-4.9%	10.1%	17.1%	12.5%	0.2%	7.2%	4.5%	5.6%	10.8%	4.1%	7.1%
2022	9	-0.6%	10.4%	9.5%	8.1%	13.7%	16.9%	7.9%	5.2%	5.8%	6.7%	7.6%	7.5%	7.8%
2022	10	3.3%	5.0%	16.7%	9.2%	11.8%	10.1%	7.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	9.0%	7.4%	7.8%
2022	11	11.7%	6.7%	7.9%	11.9%	10.5%	13.2%	9.9%	6.8%	2.5%	1.8%	6.6%	1.9%	5.5%
2022	12	25.7%	5.8%	6.3%	4.1%	13.4%	12.4%	6.4%	3.7%	9.6%	-0.5%	7.6%	3.6%	5.9%
2023	1	-4.3%	1.2%	18.4%	3.9%	13.1%	16.2%	7.5%	7.8%	10.4%	2.2%	10.2%	-0.2%	7.1%
2023	2	17.2%	16.7%	7.2%	11.0%	2.7%	11.4%	5.0%	2.7%	0.9%	-3.2%	-2.1%	-7.4%	-0.4%
2023	3	9.1%	13.2%	8.0%	9.0%	3.8%	9.6%	0.6%	-1.6%	-5.8%	-4.6%	-4.5%	-6.8%	-2.7%
2023	4	3.4%	14.5%	4.6%	3.3%	5.4%	11.6%	1.4%	1.5%	-0.1%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-2.0%	0.2%
2023	5	-2.1%	29.0%	16.7%	16.2%	8.1%	16.9%	2.1%	8.5%	5.7%	8.0%	8.0%	3.2%	7.3%
2023	6	21.5%	10.7%	4.3%	10.2%	10.5%	16.4%	2.8%	5.5%	3.9%	4.3%	2.7%	4.2%	5.1%
2023	7	5.6%	12.9%	9.3%	4.3%	12.1%	13.7%	-0.5%	3.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-2.4%	-0.3%	1.4%
2023	8	14.8%	6.6%	8.0%	13.0%	16.0%	12.3%	4.3%	2.8%	1.7%	1.0%	1.9%	1.2%	3.6%
2023	9	9.1%	9.3%	5.1%	7.5%	8.3%	12.1%	-1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	1.8%	0.1%	1.8%
2023	10	11.6%	20.9%	7.5%	10.2%	6.8%	12.6%	-0.4%	-4.0%	-3.8%	-4.5%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-1.4%

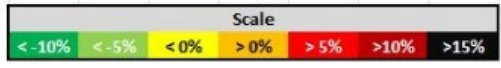| Scale						
< -10%	< -5%	< 0%	> 0%	> 5%	>10%	>15%

Table 14: Heatmap showing time in rows and different sex and age groups in columns demonstrating the degree of excess non-covid mortality over time

The Pfizer trial claimed there were 95% fewer symptomatic covid cases in the placebo group than the vaccine group more than two weeks after the second dose was given. That does not mean 95% of those injected could not catch covid. Looking at it another way, the same data

showed that only 0.74% of the placebo group (162/21,728) had symptoms and tested positive compared to 0.04% of the vaccine group (8/21,720). That means only 0.71% of the vaccine group benefited during the two month follow-up a week after the second dose. For that period, 141 people needed to be vaccinated to prevent a single person from being symptomatic with a positive test result (21,720/(162-8)). These were almost all mild cases. Only a tiny fraction of those would be at risk of hospitalisation or death.

When this became self-evident the official line changed from *'the covid vaccines prevent infection'* to saying they prevented hospitalisations and deaths. The placebo and the vaccine groups in the Pfizer/BioNTech trial each had three hospitalisations for covid-like illness. The claim was the trial prevented one death due to covid after injecting 22,000 people. There was huge bias in the reporting of deaths in the placebo group. By May 2021, there were fewer deaths among the placebo group and yet a third of the deaths had been described as covid [deaths](#).

Based on the deaths per capita in the vaccinated and unvaccinated populations it is possible to calculate the number that needed to be vaccinated to prevent one death. HART did this calculation in September 2020 over the course of the Delta and early Omicron period before data was no longer published.

Age	Covid deaths prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k DELTA (27th Aug – 16th Dec 2021)	Number needed to vaccinate per covid death prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k DELTA	Covid deaths prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k OMICRON (3rd Jan – 27th Mar 2022)	Number needed to vaccinate per covid death prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k OMICRON
<18	−0.9	Negative	Negative	Negative
18–29	70	93000	22	310788
30–39	240	27000	50	132271
40–49	640	10000	152	42749
50–59	2740	2600	883	8297
60–69	4580	1300	2345	2579
70–79	9100	520	6066	800
80+	11900	230	10283	275
Total	29,270		19,801	

Table 15: Covid deaths prevented and number needed to vaccinate to prevent a covid death based on covid death rates from UKHSA data.

Even for the over 80-year-old group more than 200 needed to be injected for a single death to be prevented. For younger age groups the figures reached tens of thousands or more. UKHSA had not carried out this calculation in public but did so in October 2023 and their calculations concurred with [ours](#).

A simple way of measuring potential benefit is to calculate how many would need to be vaccinated to prevent one death. This was calculated using UKHSA data for the whole Delta wave and most of the first Omicron wave. The data itself is not perfect as inaccuracies in estimating the size of the unvaccinated population can lead to large errors in the death rates

for the unvaccinated. There are good reasons to believe that ONS and UKHSA underestimate the size of the population which would overestimate death rates in the unvaccinated making the vaccine look more effective. Using this biased data gives a number who needed to be vaccinated to prevent a single death during the Delta and most of the first Omicron wave. The number by age is given in the table.

Age	Covid deaths prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k DELTA (27th Aug – 16th Dec 2021)	Number needed to vaccinate per covid death prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k DELTA	Covid deaths prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k OMICRON (3rd Jan – 27th Mar 2022)	Number needed to vaccinate per covid death prevented based on differences in covid death rates per 100k OMICRON
<18	~0.9	Negative	Negative	Negative
18–29	70	93000	22	310788
30–39	240	27000	50	132271
40–49	640	10000	152	42749
50–59	2740	2600	883	8297
60–69	4580	1300	2345	2579
70–79	9100	520	6066	800
80+	11900	230	10283	275
Total	29,270		19,801	

Table 16: Table of Covid attributed deaths prevented and number needed to vaccinate to prevent a covid death based on covid death rates from UKHSA data

UKHSA carried out a calculation based on preventing a single hospitalisation over the course of a year. Their figures were based on July 2022 data. Their figures for preventing a serious hospitalisation (requiring oxygen or intensive care) are shown below.

Table 4: NNV for prevention of severe hospitalisation for different programmes

Age	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
		Programme		
5 to 11	112200			
12 to 15	162600			
16 to 19	106500	193500	185100	
20 to 29	166200	418100	275200	
30 to 39	87600	188500	217300	
40 to 49	53700	40600	175900	
50 to 59	18700	16200	48300	
60 to 69	5700	9200	27300	
70+	2500	10400	7500	
In a risk group	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
20 to 29	11400	43500	59500	59500
30 to 39	10700	28600	40500	40500
40 to 49	9400	10600	49800	49800
50 to 59	5600	6100	18600	18600
No risk group	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
20 to 29	no cases	no cases	706500	
30 to 39	318400	no cases	no cases	
40 to 49	186800	190400	932500	
50 to 59	51600	107000	256400	

Table 3: NNV for prevention of hospitalisation for different programmes

Age	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
		Programme		
5 to 11	34200			
12 to 15	31400			
16 to 19	11200	76000	73500	
20 to 29	13300	17600	40900	
30 to 39	9900	15300	35900	
40 to 49	10000	9600	20600	
50 to 59	3000	3000	8000	
60 to 69	1200	1000	3600	
70+	300	500	800	
In a risk group	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
20 to 29	2400	3400	7500	7500
30 to 39	1600	3100	7800	7800
40 to 49	2200	2500	6000	6000
50 to 59	800	1200	3100	3100
No risk group	Primary	Booster (2+1)	Autumn 2022 boost	Spring 2023 boost
20 to 29	19900	33900	168200	
30 to 39	21700	53800	210400	
40 to 49	21700	44900	92500	
50 to 59	10900	15800	43600	

Tables 17 a and b are UKHSA estimates of number needed to vaccinate with top table showing number to prevent any covid hospitalisation and the bottom table severe hospitalisations

The case for prevention of infection in the real world was largely based on modelled data. There were a number of ways in which such data was misrepresented. The timing of the measurements was one way.

Vaccination is a process that takes time. At the beginning of the study all participants are enrolled as unvaccinated. People move into the vaccinated cohort over time. The result is that the unvaccinated are exposed at periods of higher prevalence and for a longer time. The vaccinated are only exposed from a period later on and further down the curve. The vaccinated will therefore be less likely to catch covid and the vaccine can be made to look like it worked.

The ONS recently deployed this trick to claim a 32 fold lower mortality among the vaccinated. It was extreme data manipulation whereby they included the majority of deaths in winter prior to vaccination instead of starting from spring when a fairer comparison could have been made. The Office for Statistics Regulation has upheld a complaint about the ONS's manipulation of data in this case.

2.10 Misleading Claim: There were fewer deaths per case after vaccination

This claim appears on the surface to be true. However, there is more than one way in which that could result. For example, the illusion of extra 'cases' in the presence of the same number of deaths would give the same result.

Omicron was a vaccine escape variant meaning that it evolved to avoid the narrow immune reaction induced by the vaccine. Consequently, a higher proportion of the vaccinated were infected than the unvaccinated. High case rate data resulted. When cases are increased the death per case can appear low even when the total number of deaths have not changed.

Pharmacist Walgreens in the USA continued to publish data showing the unvaccinated had the lowest positivity rate in December 2022.
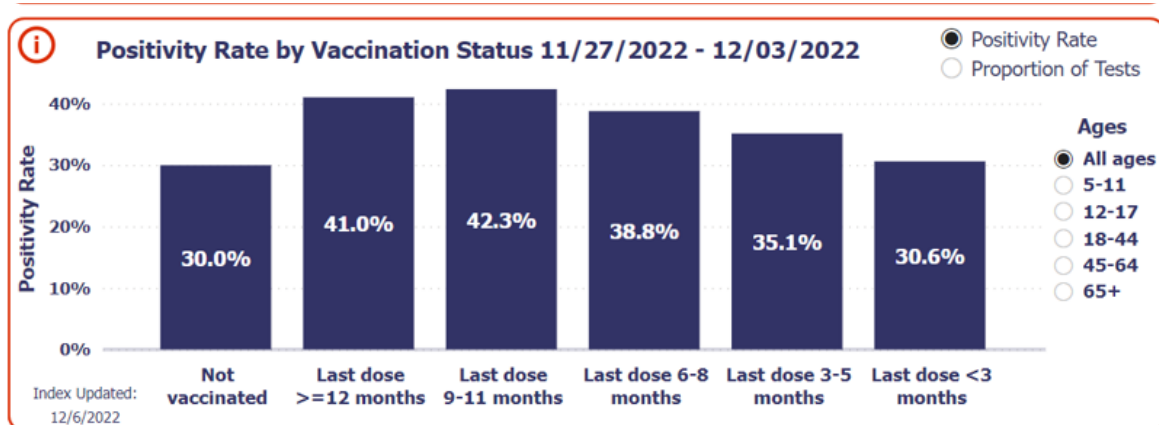

Figure 55: Percentage of tests returning positive by vaccination status from Walgreens in USA

Omicron infections were considerably milder than earlier covid infections, which explains much of the fall in the burden of infection.

However, it should be noted that a large study at the Cleveland Clinic clearly demonstrated that more injections lead to more – not fewer– infections, which would reduce any benefit in terms of covid outcomes overall, possibly to the extent of net covid-related harm depending on the magnitude of the effect.
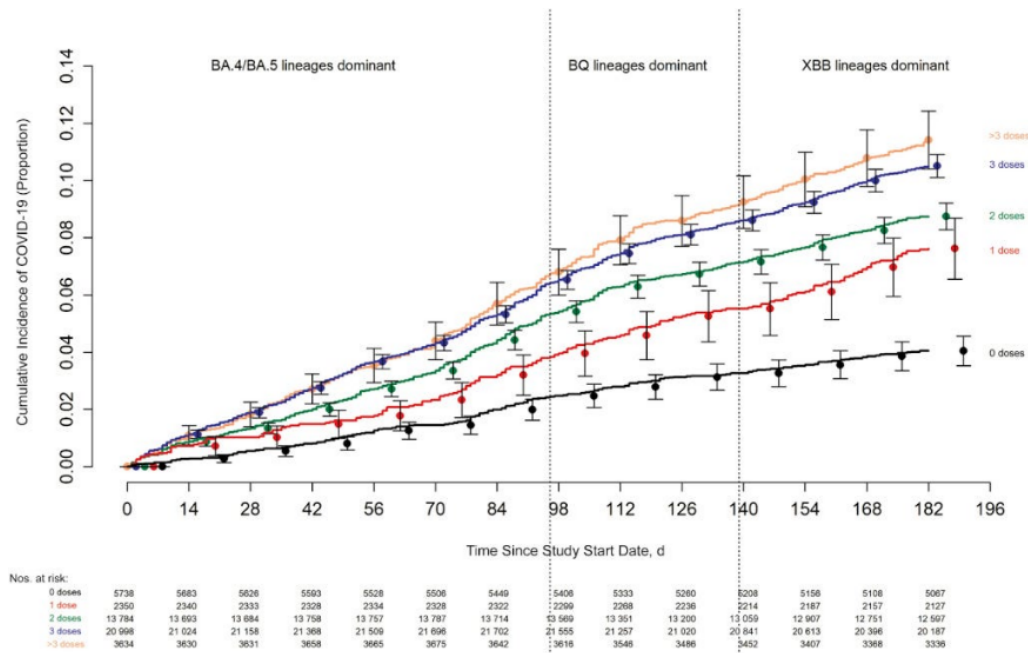

Figure 56: Cumulative cases by number of doses of vaccine given over time

The same group went on to show that this difference was not due to differences in testing rates or rates of previous infection.

Increased numbers of cases alone would give the impression of fewer deaths per case and were seen on a country level too. While deaths were similar in Palestine and Israel and in Croatia and Bosnia the cases rocketed with Omicron in the more vaccinated countries.

Figure 57: Cumulative covid positive test results in high vaccination rate Israel vs low vaccination rate Palestine

Figure 58: Cumulative covid positive test results in high vaccination rate Croatia vs low vaccination rate Bosnia

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people
Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.
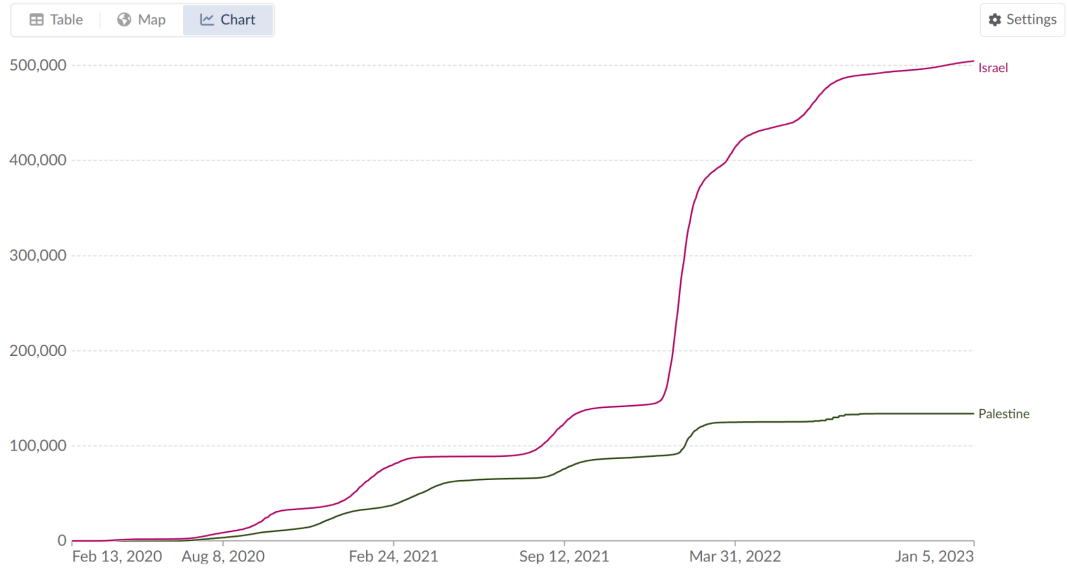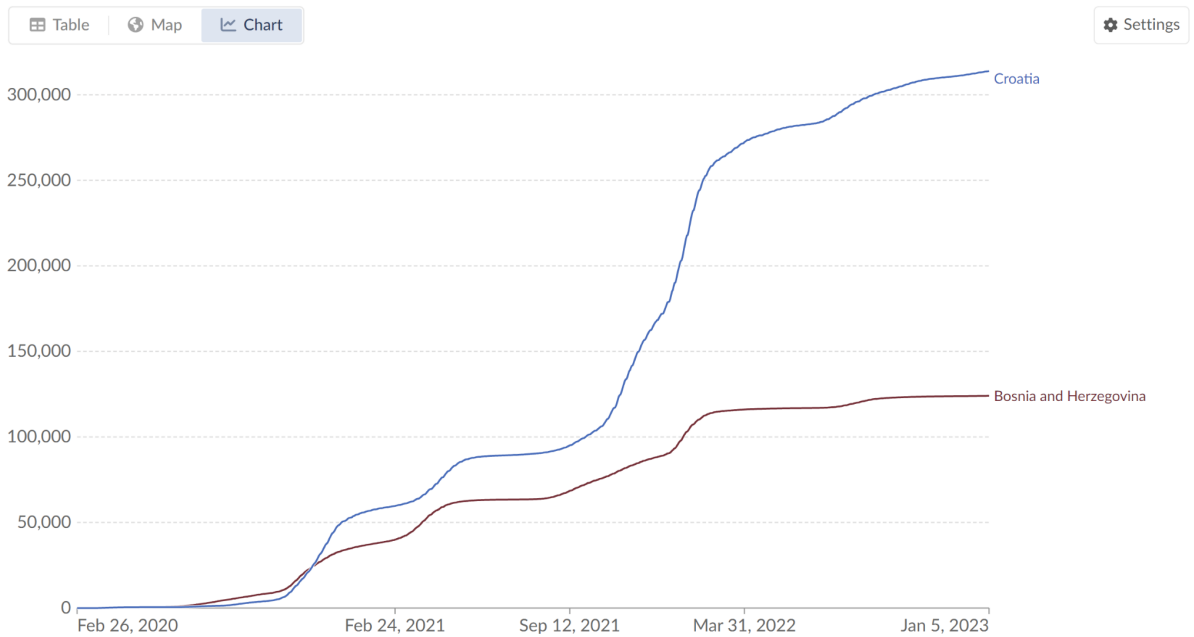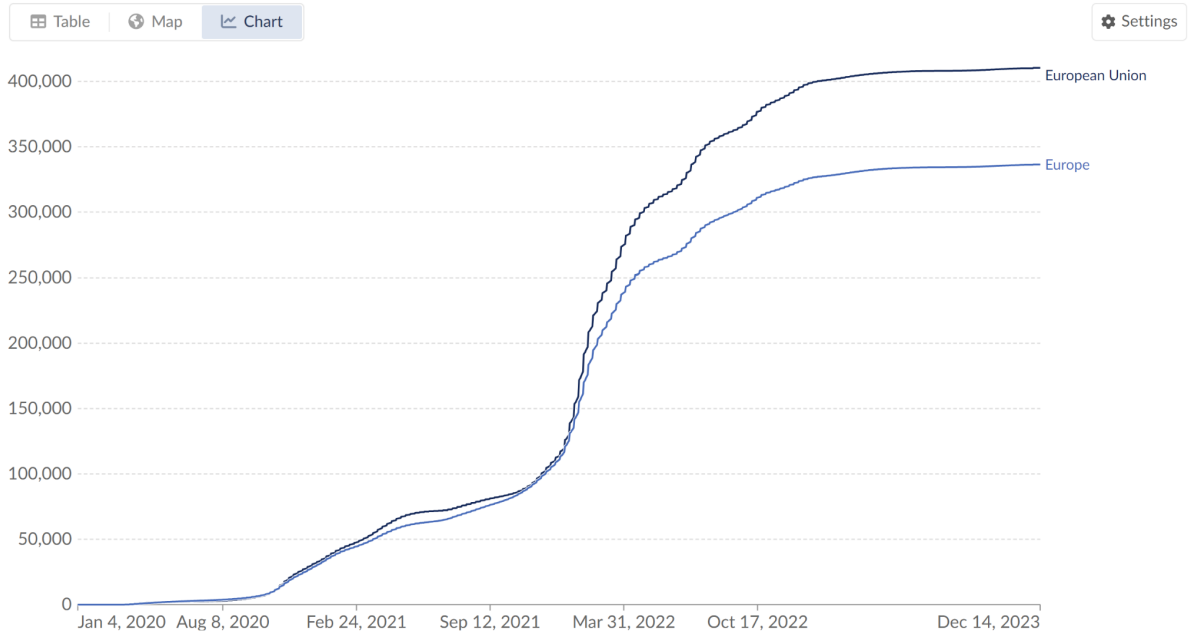
Figure 59: Cumulative covid positive test results in high vaccination rate EU vs Europe which includes lower vaccination rate Eastern European countries showing deviation with arrival of Omicron

There is in fact no data supporting the contention that vaccines prevented infection from Omicron - because they in fact did the opposite.

2.11 False Claim: 20 million lives were saved

Some people have accepted that there were harms from these novel products but then justify it in their minds saying they saved millions of lives. The evidence does not support that position.

The claims are based on fantasy modelling carried out by Imperial College which had significant coverage in the mainstream media. It supposes there would have been a huge increase in covid deaths in the absence of injections.

In reality, the global cumulative deaths (shown in graph below) increased at a steady trajectory until Omicron arrived. The less deadly Omicron caused the rate of accumulation of death to slow in a way that 'vaccines' had failed to.
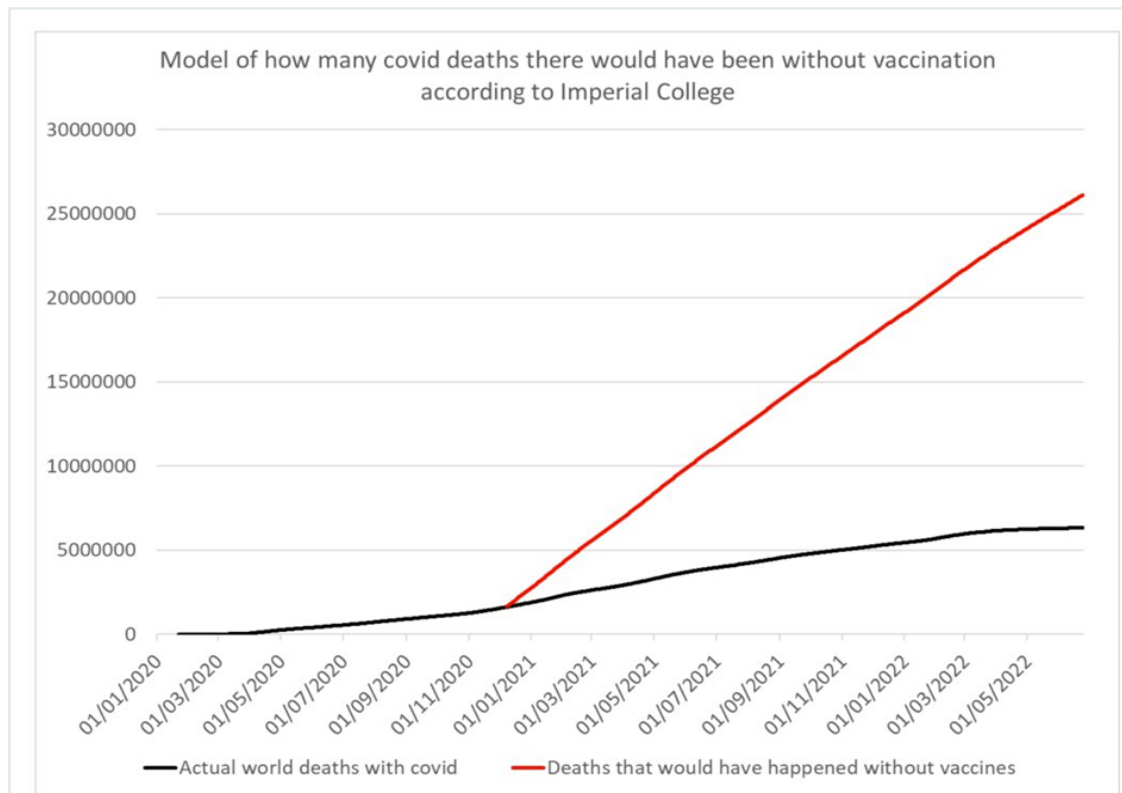
Figure 60: Cumulative global covid attributed deaths (in black) compared to modelled estimate of what would have happened without 'vaccines'

To reach the 20 million lives saved figure, half a million lives would need to have been saved in the UK alone. Even the most pessimistic initial claims predicted only half a million lives were at risk and there have been covid death since then which could not be prevented by vaccine.

There are a multitude of ways to show this claim was false. If you add the 500,000 lives saved claim to the 200,000 lives lost claim then that would mean more than 1% of the population would be dead even though around a third of the population are yet to have their first infection.

The MHRA itself claimed that only tens of thousands of lives were saved, and ONS and NHS have reduced this estimate further to only thousands being saved.

3. Conclusion

In light of the evidence provided, it is clear that the handling of the covid vaccines resulted in a betrayal of public trust and medical ethics. Key to this was regulatory failure in allowing these products to bypass important safety testing coupled with a failure to communicate the risks and uncertainties. The evidence has been selectively reported but nevertheless points not only to a failure of the vaccines to deliver promised benefits but also to a significant increase in illness and death along with evidence of specific adverse effects that were neither sufficiently monitored nor transparently reported.

This credibility crisis is worsened by systemic failures across multiple levels—from regulatory oversight to the lack of proper reporting of adverse events—casting serious doubt on the integrity of public health institutions. The widespread promotion of vaccination, characterised by coercion rather than informed consent, represents not just a policy failure but a moral one, particularly when the risks may outweigh the benefits for many individuals.

Therefore, it is crucial for citizens and governments to demand transparency and accountability, ensuring that all medical interventions, present and future, adhere strictly to the principles of informed consent and rigorous safety testing. The health of the public, trust in our institutions, and the upholding of medical ethics require nothing less.