

## **Title:**

# **Evidence for Coercive Immunisation Policies in Australia: how ethical is this policy?**

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## Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine whether coercion should be used to encourage the uptake of eleven vaccines recommended to children on the national immunisation program (NIP) *before a child is one year of age*. Evidence for this policy requires an accurate long-term knowledge of the harm caused by using multiple vaccines in infants. This evidence is not available. An indication of the possible harm this program is causing can be provided by the overall health trends of Australian children. There has been a significant increase in chronic illness, allergies and autoimmune diseases since 1993 which coincides with the push to increase vaccination rates in Australia. The chemicals in vaccines, up to March 2013, included thiomersal and aluminium compounds: known neurotoxins. Antibiotics are an ingredient of most vaccines and are known to cause hypersensitivity in a percentage of the population. Foreign proteins are present which can stimulate the production of autoantibodies: a known cause of autoimmune diseases.

Animal studies such as the Purdue Study found a significantly elevated concentration of autoantibodies in vaccinated dogs – but not unvaccinated dogs. Scientists have correlated the increase in autoimmune diseases in dogs and cats to increased vaccine use. If it is biologically plausible that using multiple vaccines in infants could cause autoimmune diseases and other chronic illness in an unknown number of individuals, then the onus is on policy-makers to

provide conclusive evidence to the contrary before coercive immunisation policies for multiple vaccines are recommended by governments.