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VACCINATED CHILDREN MORE PRONE TO ASTHMA AND ALLERGY SYMPTOMS

The Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics support three previous studies, concluding children who receive diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) or tetanus vaccines are more likely to have a “history of asthma” or other “allergy-related respiratory symptoms.”

The study reviewed data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics from 1988-1994, including parent interviews of 13,9844 infants, children and adolescents (2 months to 16 years old).

The study provided evidence that allergic disorders have doubled over the past 20 years – 30-50 million suffer from asthma in the United States alone. The Institute of Medicine concluded that a causal relationship exists between the DTP vaccine and allergies, and the tetanus vaccine and allergies.

Results show children who had been given DTP and tetanus vaccinations had significantly greater odds of asthma and allergy-related symptoms than unvaccinated children.

Vaccinated children, according to the study, were 100% more likely to have asthma, 50% more likely to experience sever allergic reactions and 80% more likely to have sinusitis.

Public health benefits of these vaccinations must be considered alongside the long-term risks and should be addressed in future studies.