

# COVID-19 “Vaccines” — Some Pros and Cons

Possible Advantages	Possible Disadvantages
A COVID-19 "vaccine" recipient may subsequently be less likely to get infected with COVID-19.	1 There are four different types of COVID-19 "vaccines," and citizens have no objective, thorough data about the implications of each.
If subsequently infected with COVID-19, a COVID-19 "vaccine" recipient may have less severe symptoms.	2 The most common COVID-19 "vaccines" (mRNA and Viral Vector) are very different from traditional vaccines (e.g., shingles).
If subsequently infected with COVID-19, a "vaccine" recipient may transmit the virus less than an unvaccinated person would.	3 The methodology of some COVID-19 "vaccine" development may be contrary to some citizen's religious beliefs.
	4 There are dozens of medical conditions (e.g., Parkinson's) that were not tested in clinical trials of the COVID-19 "vaccines."
	5 There has been no long-term safety testing of any of the COVID-19 "vaccines."
	6 Subsequently infected COVID-19 "vaccine" recipients have COVID-19 transmission rates comparable to non-vaccinated people.
	7 Studies show that vaccines that do not prevent transmission, can actually result in increased, and more serious variants.
	8 Some 4000 COVID-19 variants have now been identified. The "vaccines" have only been tested against a very few of these.
	9 It is very difficult to make an informed vaccination decision, as "vaccine" data (e.g., VAERS) are incomplete and unreliable.
	10 That said, the reported adverse events resulting from COVID-19 "vaccines" are more than than from traditional vaccines.
	11 Recipients may get an intravenous injection instead of intramuscular injection, which can have severe adverse consequences.
	12 Some COVID-19 "vaccine" recipients will get ADE or VAED, which can result in serious adverse consequences in future infections.
	13 Subsequently infected, COVID-19 "vaccine" recipients have hospitalization rates comparable to infected unvaccinated people who follow a science-based therapy.
	14 A "vaccine" is an unnecessary health complication for people who have already had COVID-19, as they have acquired immunity.
	15 A COVID-19 "vaccine" recipient has no legal grounds to sue, even if it is proven that the "vaccine" caused them irreparable harm.

— See the next page for brief comments and sample citations —

## Comments and Citations

The word *vaccine* is put in quotes to make it clear that the COVID-19 injection is considerably different from traditional vaccines (e.g., smallpox, shingles) in multiple **major** ways. (*To use the same word for both is misleading, like calling a helicopter an airplane. Yes, there are some similarities, but a LOT of differences — hence the quotes.*)

What we actually have is an Experimental Bio-Chemical Intra-Muscular Injection. Rather than use EBCIMI (which hasn't caught on yet), we will use "vaccine."

Three over-arching problems here are that: **a)** most of the available data are incomplete and unreliable, **b)** the Medical Establishment has repeatedly acted [unscientifically](#) regarding various COVID-19 matters, and **c)** almost all of the referenced tests compare *untreated* infected people, instead of those who received Science-based early treatment.

The conclusion of this document's information is: there may be a PERSONAL benefit for some citizens to receive one of the COVID-19 "vaccines," but there is no proven PUBLIC benefit. As such, the vaccination choice should be personal and not mandated.

*Sample citations for the brief statements on the prior page's table:*

- 1a - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#) — but there are studies that [conclude](#) otherwise.
- 1b - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#).
- 2a - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#) — but also see [here](#) and [here](#).
- 2b - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#). (See Harvard Medical's definition of a [vaccine](#).)
- 3a - For example, see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#) — note that all made very qualified conclusions.
- 3b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 4b - For example, this [study](#) lists eighteen medical conditions that can be made worse.
- 5b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 6b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 7b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 8b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 9b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 10b - For example, see [here](#) for a list of 80 documented complications.
- 11b - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#).
- 12b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 13b - For example, see [here](#): a case study of 200+ million people!
- 14b - For example, see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).
- 15b - For example, see [here](#) and [here](#).

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10-13-21, rev 1-16-22