

Frequently Asked Questions About Vaccines

Q: I heard that some fetal cell lines may have been derived from miscarriage(s). Is that true?

A: No, that is a false rumor. It is not possible to establish a living cell line from dead tissue (miscarriage) as opposed to tissue extracted from living but unborn babies during abortion.

Q: Is it true that there's DNA contained in some childhood vaccinations?

A: Yes, human fetal cell lines and human DNA is present in certain vaccines. (Modern technology can even reveal whether the DNA contained in a vaccine is male or female.)

- [Spontaneous Integration of Human DNA Fragments into Host Genome](#)

Q: I'm against the newer vaccines, but weren't the traditional childhood vaccines rigorously tested and didn't they go through extensive pediatric vaccine clinical trials?

A: Actually, many pediatric vaccine clinical trials lacked placebos and were too short.

- [Some charts on certain trials lacking placebos; and the length of the trials](#)

Q: I was told that I should be concerned about endangering others' children...

A: As a parent, you have the right and responsibility for your child(ren)'s health care decisions. Further, what many don't realize is that over the past decades there have been children in public schools throughout Virginia that were exempt from the (mandatory) vaccine schedule. In other words, children have been intermingling with other children and there hasn't been a wave of death. Also, [there have been measles outbreaks in fully vaccinated groups](#), so it's not like any vaccination offers 100% prevention of transmission,

“DTaP Vaccine. According to the FDA, those vaccinated with DTaP will have fewer symptoms of pertussis, but will become infected and transmit pertussis, and “will be more susceptible to pertussis throughout their lifetimes.” This means the children vaccinated for pertussis are more likely to catch and spread pertussis as asymptomatic carriers, while the unvaccinated are less likely to catch pertussis (and when they do will have symptoms and know to stay home). Since pertussis is very common and more of a concern than measles, as long as children vaccinated for pertussis are permitted to attend school, children not vaccinated for measles should also be permitted to attend school. In any event, the immunity provided by DTaP for pertussis, tetanus, and diphtheria wanes within a few years.”