

# Ny studie: covidvaccin betydligt farligare för tonårpojkar än covid-19

- I en ny studie från Kalifornien jämförs riskerna med covidvaccin med riskerna med covid-19<sup>1</sup>.
- Hos barn i åldern 12–15 är **risken att få allvarlig hjärtmuskelinflammation av covidvaccinet 3,7–6,1 gånger större än risken att läggas in på sjukhus på grund av covid-19**. Motsvarande skillnad i åldern 16–17 är aningen lägre: 2,1–3,5 större.
- Undersökningen gjordes vid University of California under ledning av dr Tracy Beth Høeg (MD, FD).
- I verkligheten är skillnaden större. Antalet fall med hjärtmuskelinflammation är hämtade från databasen VAERS i USA, där anmälningar om vaccinbiverkningar rapporteras. År 2010 gjordes emellertid en studie vid Harvard University, som kom fram till att under 1 % av alla vaccinskador anmäls till VAERS.<sup>2</sup> Antalet fall med hjärtmuskelinflammation p.g.a. vaccinerna är alltså i praktiken betydligt fler, vilket gör att **riskerna med vaccinet jämfört med riskerna med covid-19 är tiotals gånger större än studien visar**.
- I studien tittade man bara på hjärtproblem. Enligt VAERS och andra motsvarande databaser har dock covidvaccinerna gett upphov till många olika slags allvarliga hälsoproblem, samt tiotusentals dödsfall, både hos vuxna och hos ungdomar. Däremot **har ingen person under 30 år dött av covid-19 i Finland**.<sup>3</sup> Situationen är ungefär densamma i USA: forskare vid Johns Hopkins University analyserade alla 48 000 fall där personer under 18 år diagnostiserades med covid-19 i USA mellan april och augusti 2020, och såg att inga barn utan underliggande hälsoproblem hade dött. Alla som dog hade haft någon allvarlig sjukdom som kunde ha varit den egentliga dödsorsaken.<sup>4</sup>

Telegraph 9.9.2021:

## Teenage boys more at risk from vaccines than Covid

Young males are six times more likely to suffer from heart problems after being jabbed than be hospitalised from coronavirus, study finds

By Camilla Turner, EDUCATION EDITOR  
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Teenage boys are six times more likely to suffer from heart problems from the vaccine than be hospitalised from Covid-19, a major study has found

Children who face the highest risk of a "cardiac adverse event" are boys aged between 12 and 15 following two doses of a vaccine, according to new research from the US.

The findings come as [Professor Chris Whitty](#), England's chief medical officer, prepares to advise ministers on whether there is a wider benefit to society from vaccinating children.

Last week, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) [delivered its long-awaited verdict](#), saying the "margin of benefit" of jabbing 12- to 15-year-olds was "considered too small" and citing the low risk to healthy children from the virus.

However, Sajid Javid, the Health Secretary, said he wanted Prof Whitty and the chief medical officers from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to "consider the vaccination of 12- to 15-year-olds from a broader perspective".

He said he would then "consider the advice from the chief medical officers, building on the advice from the JCVI, before making a decision shortly".

## Report will prompt fresh concerns over jabs for children

Research published on Thursday will prompt fresh concerns about whether the risk of the vaccine outweighs the benefits for otherwise healthy children.

A team led by Dr Tracy Hoeg at the University of California investigated the rate of cardiac myocarditis - heart inflammation - and chest pain in children aged 12-17 following their second dose of the vaccine.

They then compared this with the likelihood of children needing hospital treatment owing to Covid-19, at times of low, moderate and high rates of hospitalisation.

Researchers found that the risk of heart complications for boys aged 12-15 following the vaccine was 162.2 per million, which was the highest out of all the groups they looked at.

Evidence from studies show it is unlikely for boys to suffer either heart problems from the vaccine or be hospitalised by Covid.

The second highest rate was among boys aged 16-17 (94.0 per million) followed by girls aged 16-17 (13.4 per million) and girls aged 12-15 (13.0 per million).

Meanwhile, the risk of a healthy boy needing hospital treatment owing to Covid-19 in the next 120 days is 26.7 per million. This means the risk they face from heart complications is 6.1 times higher than that of hospitalisation.

This is based on current rates of [hospitalisations from Covid-19](#), which are judged to be "moderate". During a period of low risk of hospitalisation, such as June 2021, the likelihood of heart complications rises to 22.8 times higher, and during a period of high risk, such as January 2021, the likelihood of heart complications is still 4.3 times higher.

The study, which has not yet been peer reviewed, analysed reports of adverse effects children have suffered from the vaccine between January and June of this year.

The study looked at mRNA vaccines - such as Pfizer and Moderna - which will be particularly relevant for Britain because youngsters will not be given the AstraZeneca jab because of the increased risk of [dangerous blood clots](#).

Last Friday, the JCVI could only recommend that jabs among 12- to 15-year-olds be extended to include children with major heart, lung, kidney, liver and neurological conditions.

But ministers are understood to be keen to give the children's vaccine roll out the green light, and the NHS has already started recruiting thousands of vaccinators for schools.

1 Tracy Beth Høeg ym.: "SARS-CoV-2 mRNA Vaccination-Associated Myocarditis in Children Ages 12-17: A Stratified National Database Analysis", 8.9.2021, doi:10.1101/2021.08.30.21262866.

2 Ross Lazarus: "Electronic Support for Public Health - Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (ESP:VAERS)" (Boston: Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Inc., 2010), <https://digital.ahrq.gov/ahrq-funded-projects/electronic-support-public-health-vaccine-adverse-event-reporting-system>.

3 <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/d40b2aaf08be4b9c8ec38de30b714f26>

4 Marty Makary: "The Flimsy Evidence Behind the CDC's Push to Vaccinate Children", *Wall Street Journal*, 19.7.2021, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/cdc-covid-19-coronavirus-vaccine-side-effects-hospitalization-kids-11626706868>.