

Vaksinat dhe autizmi - origjina dhe të dhënat

Dr. Silva Bino

Departamenti i Kontrollit dhe Parandalimit të
Sëmundjeve Infektive, IShP

The case for vaccines



VS

The case against



Every government, every major health agency of every country around the world, the consensus of respectable, peer-reviewed medical journals, medical doctors, researchers and scientists

VS

a handful of pseudoscientific paperbacks and self-published bunk



The Cow-Pock — or — the Wonderful Effects of the New Inoculation! — via the Repository of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Hipotezat specifice

- 1. Vaksina e kombinuar Futh – Parotit - Rubeole (MMR) shkakton autizem pasi demton murin intestinal dhe per pasoje lejon depertimin e proteinave encefalopatike.**
- 2. Timerosalı , nje ruajtes qe permban merkur etilik ne disa vaksina, eshte toksik ndaj sistemit nervor qendror**
- 3. Administrimi simultan i shume vaksinave mbingarkon apo dobeson sistemin imun.**



VAKSINA
MMR NUK
SHKAKTON
“AUTIZEM”

CFARE ESHTE AUTIZMI?

- Crregullim i zhvillimit
- ASDs - Autism Spectrum Disorders – Crregullimet e spektrit te autizmit
- 1 ne cdo 150 femije diagnostikohet me Autizem
- Diagnoza e pare 1938
 - “*autos*” = vetja



VAKSINA MMR (FRP)

- Ne anglisht Measles (Fruthi) Mumps (Shytat) , Rubella (Rubeola)
- Rekomandohet per vaksinimin e femijeve qe nga viti 1971
- Administrimi:
 - Kryhet me injekzion 12-18 muaj dhe perseri 4-6 vite
 - Kalendari tone:D1=12 muaj / D2 = 5 vjec

Saga e MMR dhe Autizmit

- Studimi ne 1998 nga Andrew Wakefield ne 12 femije;
- Studime te tjera te shumta qysh pas 1998 per te verifikuar studimin e AW.
- Ne 2004, 10 nga 13 autoret e ketij studimi u terhoqen nga interpretimet;
- Ne 2/2/2010, editoret e The Lancet e terhoqen artikullin pas vendimit te urdherit te mjekeve, GMC UK, se kerkimi ishte jo i ndershem, dhe i papergjegjshem;
- Ne Janar 2011, BMJ tregoi se nuk kishim vetem shkence te keqe por edhe mashtrim.

ANDREW WAKEFIELD

- Gastroenterolog britanik qe besoi se kishte zbuluar shkakun e autizmit ne 1998.
- Publikoi te dhenat ne revisten mjeksore, *The Lancet*
- Studim epidemiologjik



Early report**Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children**

A J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Berelowitz, A P Dhillon, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S E Davies, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

Background We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3–10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records. Ileocolonoscopy and biopsy sampling, magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG), and lumbar puncture were done under sedation. Barium follow-through radiography was done where possible. Biochemical, haematological, and immunological profiles were examined.

Findings Onset of behavioural symptoms was associated, by the parents, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination in eight of the 12 children, with measles infection in one child, and otitis media in another. All 12 children had intestinal abnormalities, ranging from lymphoid nodular hyperplasia to aphthoid ulceration. Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in the colon in 11 children and reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no granulomas. Behavioural disorders included autism (nine), disintegrative psychosis (one), and possible postviral or vaccinal encephalitis (two). There were no focal neurological abnormalities and MRI and EEG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results were significantly raised urinary methylmalonic acid compared with age-matched controls ($p=0.003$), low haemoglobin in four children, and a low serum IgA in four children.

Interpretation We identified associated gastrointestinal disease and developmental regression in a group of previously normal children, which was generally associated in time with possible environmental triggers.

Lancet 1998; **351**: 637–41
See Commentary page 611

Inflammatory Bowel Disease Study Group, University Departments of Medicine and Histopathology (A J Wakefield FRCS, A Anthony MB, J Linnell MRCP, A P Dhillon MRCPCH, S E Davies MRCPCH) and the **University Departments of Paediatric Gastroenterology** (S H Murch MRCP, D M Casson MRCP, M Malik MRCP, M A Thomson FRCP, J A Walker-Smith FRCP), **Child and Adolescent Psychiatry** (M Berelowitz FRCPsych), **Neurology** (P Harvey FRCP), and **Radiology** (A Valentine FRRCR), Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine, London NW3 2QG, UK

Correspondence to: Dr A J Wakefield

Introduction

We saw several children who, after a period of apparent normality, lost acquired skills, including communication. They all had gastrointestinal symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and bloating and, in some cases, food intolerance. We describe the clinical findings, and gastrointestinal features of these children.

Patients and methods

12 children, consecutively referred to the department of paediatric gastroenterology with a history of a pervasive developmental disorder with loss of acquired skills and intestinal symptoms (diarrhoea, abdominal pain, bloating and food intolerance), were investigated. All children were admitted to the ward for 1 week, accompanied by their parents.

Clinical investigations

We took histories, including details of immunisations and exposure to infectious diseases, and assessed the children. In 11 cases the history was obtained by the senior clinician (JW-S). Neurological and psychiatric assessments were done by consultant staff (PH, MB) with HMS-4 criteria.¹ Developmental histories included a review of prospective developmental records from parents, health visitors, and general practitioners. Four children did not undergo psychiatric assessment in hospital; all had been assessed professionally elsewhere, so these assessments were used as the basis for their behavioural diagnosis.

After bowel preparation, ileocolonoscopy was performed by SHM or MAT under sedation with midazolam and pethidine. Paired frozen and formalin-fixed mucosal biopsy samples were taken from the terminal ileum; ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colons, and from the rectum. The procedure was recorded by video or still images, and were compared with images of the previous seven consecutive paediatric colonoscopies (four normal colonoscopies and three on children with ulcerative colitis), in which the physician reported normal appearances in the terminal ileum. Barium follow-through radiography was possible in some cases.

Also under sedation, cerebral magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG) including visual, brain stem auditory, and sensory evoked potentials (where compliance made these possible), and lumbar puncture were done.

Laboratory investigations

Thyroid function, serum long-chain fatty acids, and cerebrospinal-fluid lactate were measured to exclude known causes of childhood neurodegenerative disease. Urinary methylmalonic acid was measured in random urine samples from eight of the 12 children and 14 age-matched and sex-matched normal controls, by a modification of a technique described previously.² Chromatograms were scanned digitally on computer, to analyse the methylmalonic-acid zones from cases and controls. Urinary methylmalonic-acid concentrations in patients and controls were compared by a two-sample *t* test. Urinary creatinine was estimated by routine spectrophotometric assay.

Children were screened for antiendomysial antibodies and boys were screened for fragile-X if this had not been done

- Artikulli qe lidh
MMR me Autizmin
ishte i stisur –
British Medical
Journal, 6 Janar
2011

MMR – WAKEFIELD SAGA

- 28 Shkurt 1998: Wakefield et al. ileal-lymphoid – nodular hyperplasia, non specific colitis and pervasive developmental disorder in children . *Lancet* 1998; 351:637 -41.
- 8 femije me shenja dhe ankesa gastrointestinale tek te cilet endoskopia zbuloi hiperplazi nodulare limfoide. Sipas Wakefield keta femije shfaqen shenjat e para te autizmit 1 muaj pas marrjes se vaksines MMR.

Postulati i Wakefield

- Vaksina MMR shkaketon inflamacion intestinal dhe per pasoje peptidet te cilat zakonisht nuk kalojne dot ne rrymen e gjakut, translokohen dhe me pas arrijne ne tru ku sjellin demtime qe prekin zhvillimin

Ceshtje te lena menjane

1. Ky kohort femijesh nuk kishte grupe kontrolli per te pare nese shfaqja e autizmit pas marrjes se MMR ishte nje koincidence apo kishte kete shkak.

Pikerisht ne kete kohe perreth 50,000 femije britanike merrnin vaksinen e MMR ne moshat 1-2 vjec, kohe kjo tipike e shfaqjes se autizmit dhe ku koincidencat jane te paevitueshme. Dhe duke qene se prevalenca e autizmit ishte 1 ne 2000 femije afersisht 25 femije ne muaj do te diagnostikoheshin menjehere pas marrjes se MMR vetem nga shansi.

Ceshtje te lena menjane

2. Vleresimet endoskopike ose neuropsikologjike nuk ishin te tilla qe te dhenat te mblidheshin ne menyre sistematike dhe te kompletuara.
3. Shenjat gastrointestinale nuk paraprijne autizmin ne shumicen e femijeve dhe kjo nuk shkon me nocionin qe inflamacioni intestinal lehteson invazionin e gjakut nga peptidet encefalopatike

Ceshtje te lena menjane

4. Eshte pare qe viruset vaksinale te Fruthit, Shytave dhe Rubeoles nuk shkaketojne inflamacion kronik te intestinit apo humbje te funksionit barriere te tij.
5. Peptidet encefalopatike te akuzuara qe udhetojne nga zorret drejt trurit kurre nuk jane identifikuar

Ceshtje te lena menjane

Nga ana tjeter genet qe shoqerojne
cgregullimet e autizmit jane pare se kodojne
per disa proteina endogjene qe influencoju
ne funksionet e sinapseve nuronale,
adezionin e qelizave neuronale, rregullimin e
aktivitetit neuronal rregulator etj

Studime qe nuk arriten te mbeshtesin lidhjet e MMR me autizmin

Taylor et al, 1999	Ekologjik	MB
Farrington et al, 2001	Ekologjik	MB
Kaye et al, 2001	Ekologjik	MB
Dales et al, 2001	Ekologjik	ShBA
Fombonne et al, 2006	Ekologjik	Kanada
Fombone et Chakrabant, 2001	Ekologjik	MB
Taylor et al, 2002	Ekologjik	MB
DeWilde et al, 2001	Rast kontroll	MB
Makela et al, 2002	Retrospektiv	Finalnde
Madsen et al,2002	Retropsektiv	Danimarke
DeStfano et al,2004	Rast kontroll	ShBA
PeLtola et al, 1998	Propsektiv,	Finlande
Patja et al, 2000	Propektiv	Finlande

Studimet ekologjike

Analize e bazave te medha te te dhenave qe krahasonin vlerat e vaksinimit me diagnozen e autizmit ne nivel popullate,

Ne Mbreterine e Bashkuar (MB) nuk u parandonje ndryshim ne rritjen e diagnozes se autizmit pas vitit 1987 kur u fut vaksina e MMR.

Studimet ekologjike

- Nuk u pane grupime te autizmit ne kohen kur merret MMR.
- Po keshtu nuk u pane ndryshime ne moshen e diagnozes se autizmit midis te vaksinuarve apo atyre qe nuk ishin vaksinuar, apo atyre qe ishin vaksinuar perpara apo pas 18 muajve

Studime ekologjike

- Nuk u pane ndryshime midis te vaksinuarve apo atyre qe nuk ishin vaksinuar kur analiza u shtri per nje kohe me te gjate pas ekspozimit te MMR apo dozes se dyte te MMR.
- Ne MB dhe Kaliforni, SHBA u pa se rritja ne numrin e diagnozave te autizmit nuk kishte lidhje me shifrat thuajse stabel te vaksinimit ndaj MMR

Studime ekologjike

- Ne Kanada ndersa shifrat e autizmit u rriten ato koïncidonin me një ulje te nivelit te vaksinimit ndaj MMR.
- Po keshtu ne një studim kros sekksional nuk u pane lidhje midis regresionit ne zhvillim dhe shenjave gastrointestinale dhe po keshtu as nuk u pane lidhje midis voneses ne zhvillim dhe ekspozimit ndaj MMR

Studime ekologjike

- Nje studim tjeter ne Londer i 473 femijeve autike perdori futjen e MMR ne vitin 1987 per te krahasuar kohortat e vaksinuara ose jo dhe perseri u pa se incidenca e voneses ne zhvillim nuk ndryshonte midis kohortave dhe autoret nuk pane ndryshime ne prevalencen e shenjave gastrointestinale midis femijeve autike te vaksinuar ose te pavaksinuar.

Studime retrospektive, observuese

(4 studime retrospektive)

1. Studim rast kontroll ne MB qe nuk gjeti ndryshime midis rasteve me autizem qe kishin marre MMR dhe femijeve te tjere qe kishin marre MMR perreth 6 muaj pas vaksinimit.
2. Ne Finlande u pane te dhenat e 535,544 femijeve te vaksinuar. Nga 309 femije te shtruar per crregullime te autizmit nuk kishte asnje klaster gjate kohes se vaksinimit me MMR.

Studime retropsektive, observuese

3. Ne Danimarke studjuesit percaktuan statusin e vaksinimit dhe diagnozes se autizmit ne 537, 303 femije te lindur ne vitet 1991 -1998. Autoret nuk pane diferenca ne lidhje me rrezikun relativ te autizmit midis atyre qe kishin marre apo nuk kishin marre vaksinen e MMR. Tek femijet autike nuk u pa ndonje lidhje midis dates se vaksinimit dhe zhvillimit te autizmit

Studime restrospektive, observuese

4. Ne Atlanta, ShBA, nje program survejance zhvillimi krahasoit 624 femije autike me 1824 femije kontrolli te perzgjedhur dhe autoret nuk gjeten asnje diferenca ne moshen e vaksinimit midis femijeve autike dhe atyre jo autike qe tregon se mosha e hershme e vaksinimit me MMR nuk eshte nje faktor rishku per autizmin.

Studime prospektive

2 studime prospektive u kryen ne Finlande.

- Kerkuesit regjistrin reaksionet anesore te lidhura me MMR. Qe nga viti 1982 deri ne vitin 1996 kishin identifikuar 31 shenja gastrointestinale ku asnjeri prej ketyre femijeve zhvilloi autizem.
- Nje analize e metejshme e kesaj kohorte nuk zbuloi asnje rast me autizem ne 1.8 milione femije

Timerosali

Timerosali qe permban etil merkuri eshte nje antibakterial qe eshte perdonur ne menyre efektive ne vaksinat qe permbajne shume doza prej 50 vitesh.

Ai nuk gjendet ne vaksinat qe kane virus te gjalle, sic është ajo e MMR (FRP).

Ne vitin 1997 FDA nepermjet nje akti modernizimi kerkoi identifikimin dhe matjen e sasise se merkurit ne te gjitha ushqimet dhe medikamentet

Studimi 21 Prill 2015, JAMA

- Ne nje studim me perreth 95,000 femije me vellezer dhe motra me te rritur aplikimi i vaksines MMR nuk ishte i lidhur me rritjen e rrezikut per ASD, pamvaresisht nese vellai apo motra kishte ASD.
- Te dhenat tregojne qe nuk ka lidhje te demshme midis vaksines MMR dhe ASD edhe tek femijet me rrezik te larte per ASD.

Gazetari Brian Deer tregoi se si u falsifikuan te dhenat bazuar ne intervista, dokumenta, dhe te dhena te bera publike. Prane Urdherit te Mjekut ai tregoi se si shume fakte u shtremberuan ne lidhje me historite e pacienteve per te treguar nje diagnoze te re, se si spitali dhe fakulteti e shfrytezuan per perfitime financiare dhe se si nuk u hetua si duhej ne interes te publikut.

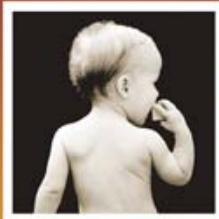


NUK KA BAZA DHE PAQENDRUESHMERI

- Moster e vogel
- Popullate jo e qarte
- Konflikt interesit
- Perdorim jo i sakte i procedures qe te con ne te dhena te gabuara
- Teori “Zorres se demtuar apo rrjedhjes se zorres”
- Nuk perseritet
- Shume studime epidemiologjike qe hedhin poshte pretendimet e Wakefield

“ Cila eshte rruga me e mire qe njerezit te kuptojne nese rezultatet e nje studimi jane te sakta?:
-Transparenca e grumbullimit të të dhënave dhe burimit të financimit;
-Qëndrueshmeria e te dhënave, dhe
- Riprodhimi i gjetjeve.”

- Dr. Paul Offit



AUTISM'S FALSE PROPHETS

BAD SCIENCE, RISKY MEDICINE,
AND THE SEARCH FOR A CURE

PAUL A. OFFIT

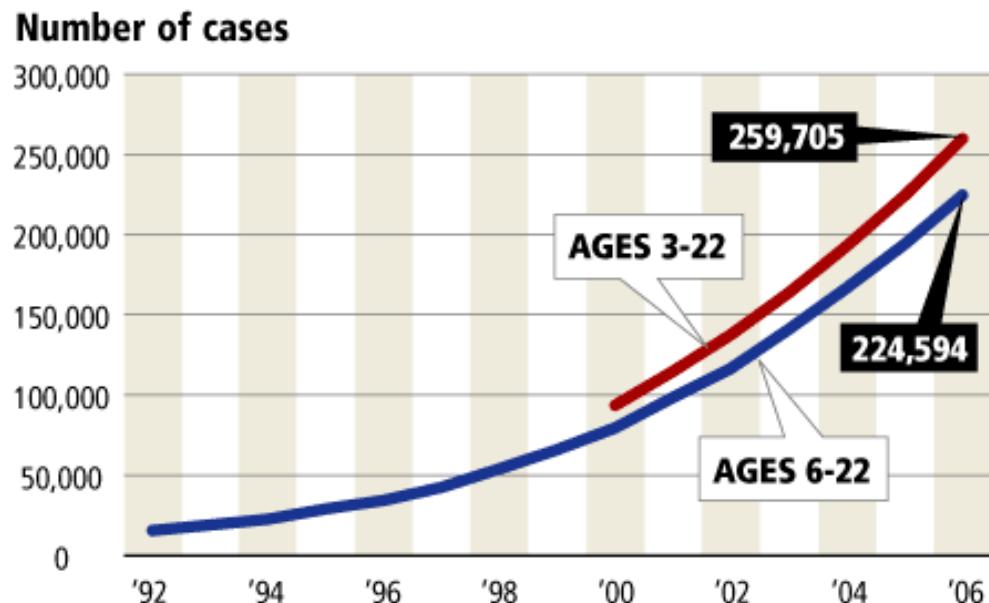
“Problemet e shkaketuara nga vaksinat janë aq të rralla sa 1 në 10,000, një në 25,000, ose një në 100,000 janë kapur nga studimet epidemiologjike.

Nëse autizmi, një sëmundje që prek 1 në 150 fëmijë amerikanë, do të ishte shkaketuar nga vaksinat studimet epidemiologjike do ta kishin kapur atë”

“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

RECOGNIZED CASES OF AUTISM IN U.S.

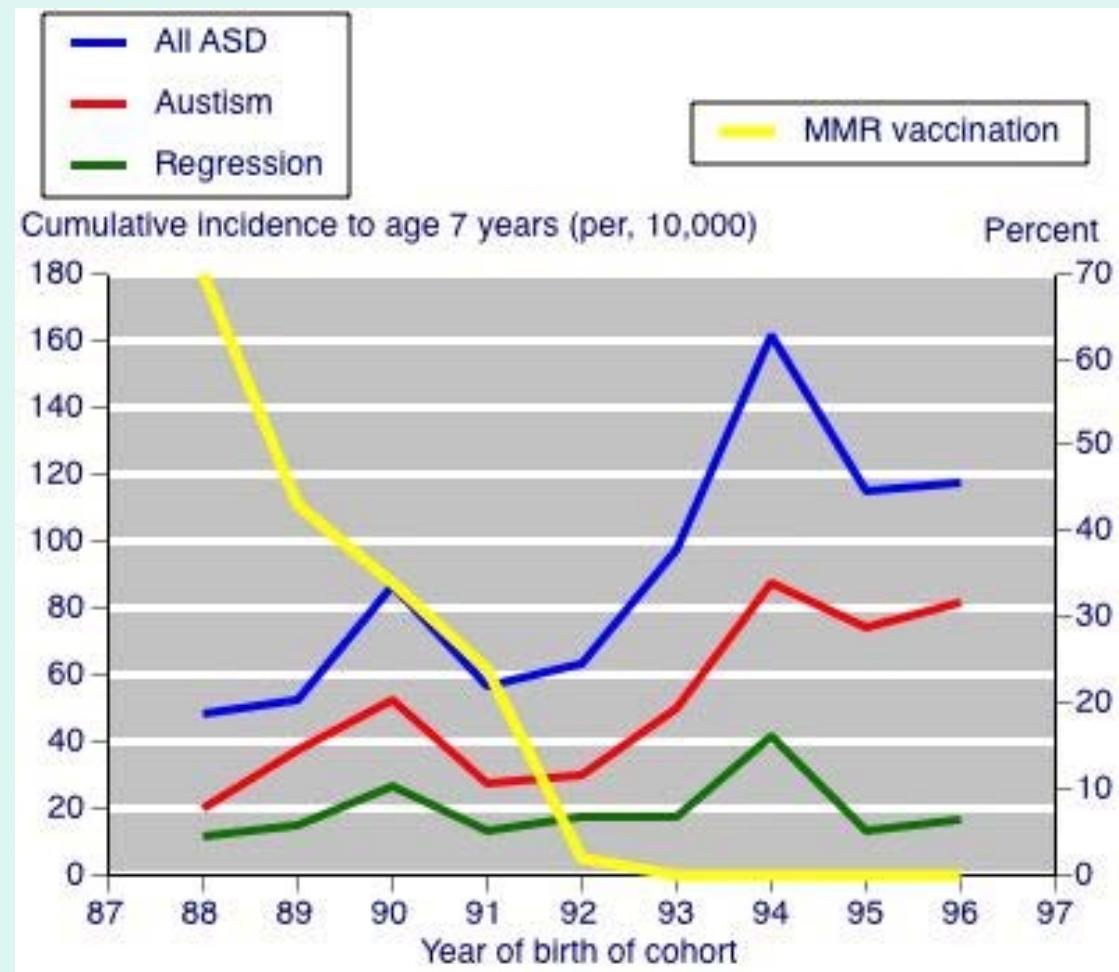
Cases of diagnosed autism spectrum disorders have increased dramatically. But it is not clear how much of this is because of improved diagnosis and expanded classifications of autism versus an actual increase in the disorder. Today, scientists estimate that 1 in 150 children has an autism spectrum disorder.



- Permiresim
dhe rritje ne
diagnozen e
autizmit

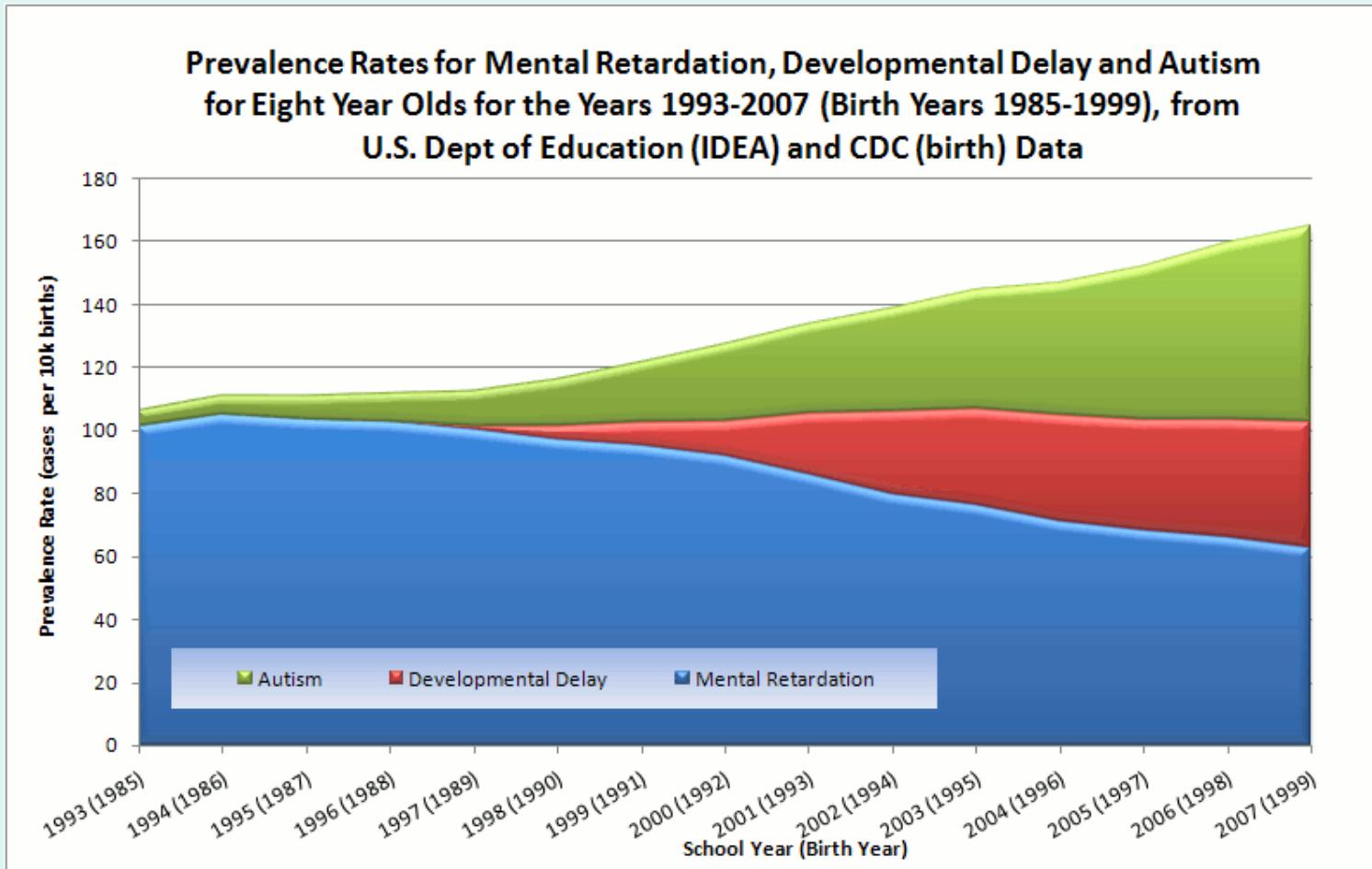
“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Ulje dramatike e mbuleses vaksinale



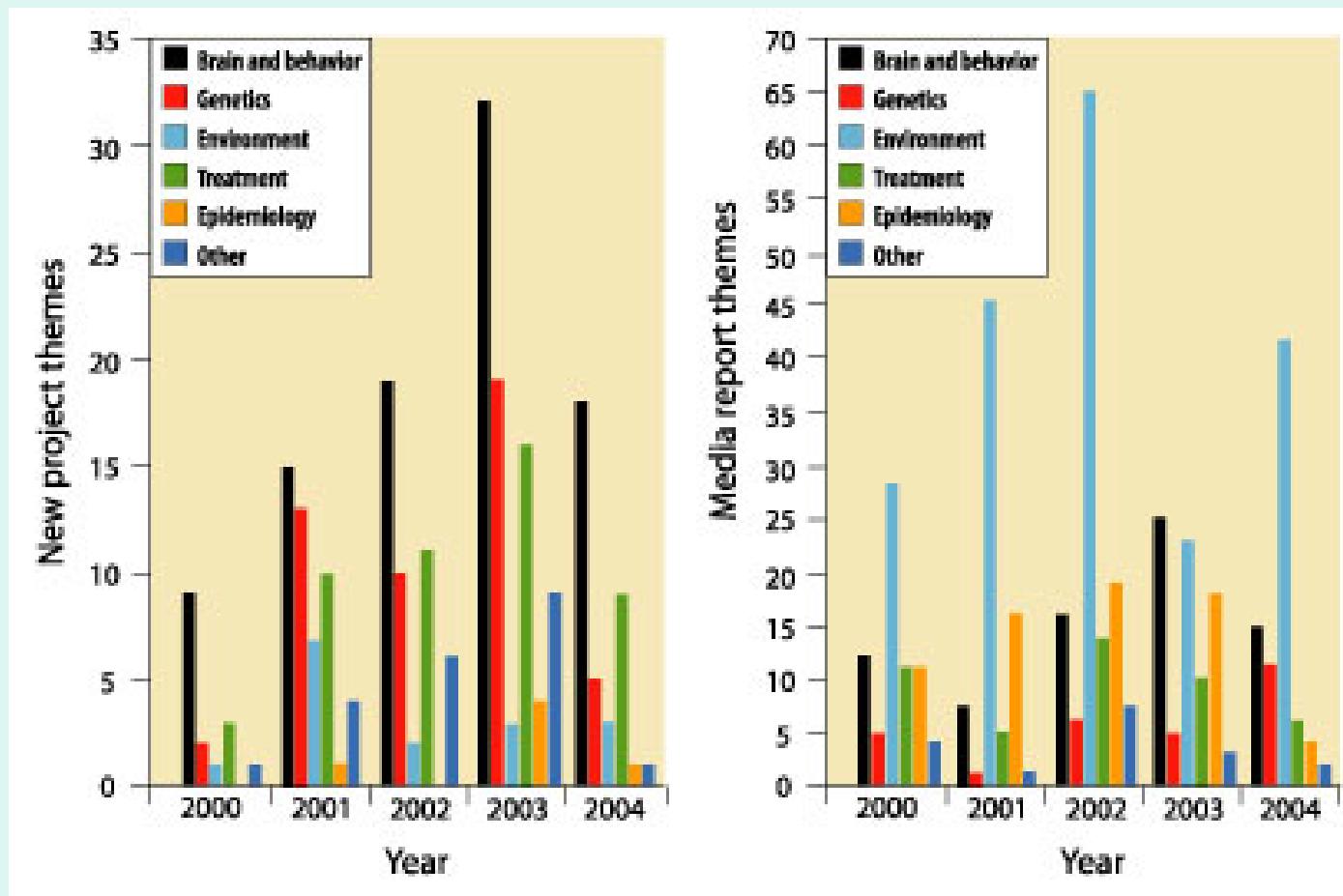
“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Ndryshime në përkufizimin e diagnozës

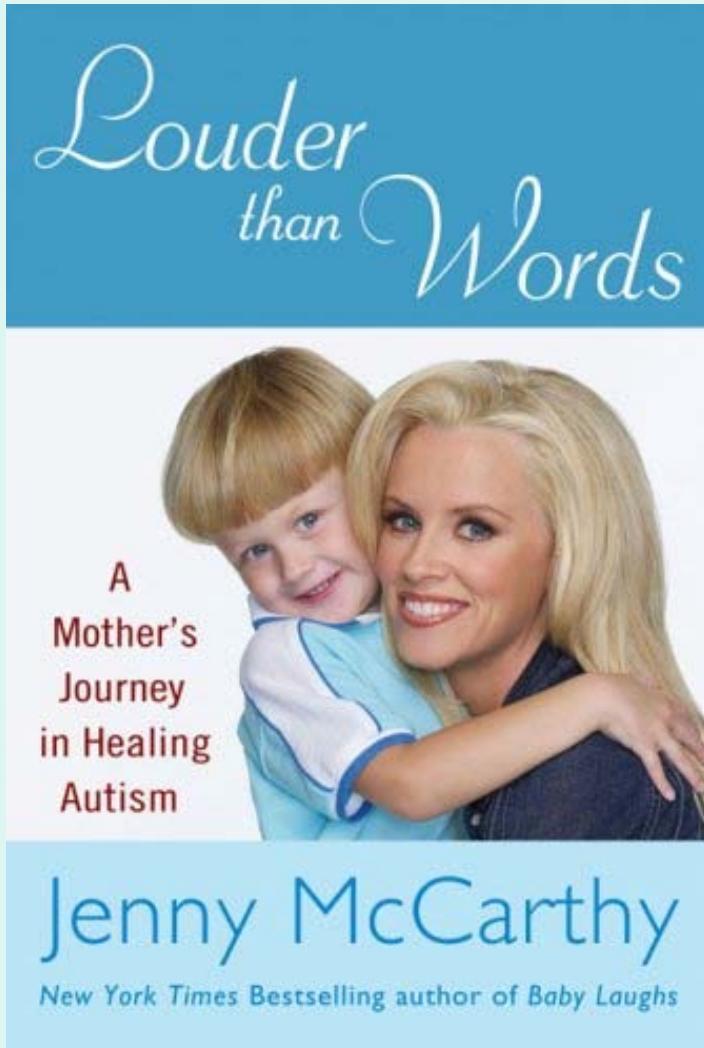


“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”

- Perfshirje e medias dhe shperberje apo crregullim i informacionit



“EPIDEMIA E AUTIZMIT”



- Te dhena personale nga prinder dhe grupe avokatie te autizmit

CFARE PO NDODH TANI ?

- Procese gjyqesore – Itali etj
 - Rritje e sigurise te vaksinave
 - Raporte nderkombetare
-
- Vazhdim i kerkimeve per shkaqet e autizmit
 - Genetike, mjedisore,etj.



Hillary Clinton



@HillaryClinton

The science is clear: The earth is round, the sky is blue, and
[#vaccineswork](#). Let's protect all our
kids. [#GrandmothersKnowBest](#)

2/2/15, 8:45 PM

18.5K RETWEETS 17.6K FAVORITES