

Ten Ways that Thoughtful, Good-hearted People Disagree about Vaccination

1. How do we best prevent the spread of infectious disease in a community?

- *Bolstering immunity through public support of vaccination campaigns is the best way for a community to protect against infectious diseases.*
- *Building up natural immunity through other public health measures is the best way for a community to protect against infectious diseases.*

2. What is the physiological effect of vaccination on the immune system?

- *Vaccination strengthens the immune system of recipients.*
- *Vaccination weakens the immune system of recipients - especially over time.*

3. What role has vaccination played in the historical decrease in rates of infectious disease?

- *Historically, vaccinations have played a primary role in eradicating many deadly diseases. Other public health measures contributed as well.*
- *The historical impact of vaccinations on disease is not so clear. It's been significantly overlooked the extent to which other public health measures (like improved sanitation and nutrition) helped decrease the rates of many deadly diseases.*

4. Looking to the future, are there any possible residual effects of widespread vaccination campaigns that ought to be explored?

- *No. Immunization campaigns have been shown to be safe and effective as a crucial bastion against disease. There is no reason to believe that will not continue to be the case in the future.*
- *Yes. The interference in natural human immunity has prompted an increase in societal auto-immune problems in at least a subset of those receiving them.*

5. How settled is the science concerning vaccine safety and effectiveness?

- *The safety and efficacy of vaccination has been studied carefully and rigorously. The resulting scientific evidence surrounding vaccines is overwhelming, with critiques and concerns being thoroughly debunked and disproven.*
- *The safety and efficacy of vaccination has been studied in very narrow and regimented ways - with little attention to longer-term follow-up. Given significant problems with the scientific evidence surrounding vaccines, critiques and concerns should not be written off so quickly.*

6. What constitutes legitimate scientific research that can be trusted to guide us in public health decisions?

- *Trusted research is primarily that which involves randomized control - with other, less structured methods not offering insight we can trust as valid or reliable. If a conclusion garners the (consensus) support of most of the scientific community, it is one we ought to embrace as trustworthy. Concerns about industry influence over both researchers and practitioners are largely overblown.*
- *Research studies involving randomized control are one of many kinds of methods that when taken together, offer a more valid and reliable picture of reality. There is disagreement among researchers on most important questions (including vaccines) - and these disagreements should not be minimized nor should we pretend that all experts agree. This is especially true when research is so heavily influenced and embedded in industry funding.*

7. Can the overall system of vaccine development and testing be trusted?

- *The system of developing and approving vaccines is working well and worthy of the public trust - with many layers of existing accountability and scrutiny.*
- *The system of developing and approving vaccines is compromised by conflicts of interest - with insufficient accountability and public scrutiny.*

8. How much has the overall timing, composition and amount of vaccines administered changed over time, and is there reason to be concerned with this?

- *Although details of vaccination pacing, timing, composition and amount have changed over time, these adjustments have been shown to be both beneficial and safe. There is no legitimate need for alternative schedules.*
- *Changes in vaccination timing, composition and amount are significant and concerning. At a minimum, they suggest a need for alternative schedules.*

9. How extensive and serious are claims of "vaccine injuries"?

- *Vaccine injuries are hard to confirm, often exaggerated, carefully tracked - and are, in actuality, quite small.*
- *Vaccine injuries are happening more frequently than people realize, but are often minimized and not tracked adequately.*

10. How seriously should we take the concern about vaccinations being linked to serious conditions (e.g., autism) and to inadvertent child death?

- *No plausible connections between vaccination and serious diseases exist - even after serious research attention.*
- *Plausible, concerning connections between vaccination and serious diseases still exist - but have not been given enough research attention.*