Lisa McGee's (VaxxChoice) Report on CDC Recommendations of Menningococcal Vaccination for Ages 10-25, United States, 2024

Summary:
Vaccines represent as significant components in a complex system of operational responsibilities, each with a very distinct presence and purpose. None of them are to protect against a disease and/or "virus". Each one is a military grade, government-controlled product, strategically, and officially referred to as "causative agents". These *causative agents* are all for sale; and are sourced from a combined effort of biological and man-made 'mutated/hybrid bacterium strains' platforms. Almost ALL are soaked in extremely toxic formulas of bacterium yeast that are aggressive and hostile, They are laced with DNA contaminant, that have been preprogrammed/infiltrated with established hostile and destructive diseases and disorders. And they are further mutated with chemical compounds that are heinously corrosive and destructive, and by design; toxic and deadly to ALL of humanity.

The ingredients are designed and crafted to detonate and cause destructive chaos to an already overly stressed biological environment. As mentioned above, the ingredients are the most harmful grade of mutated, hybrid strains of synthetic bacterium; sourced from both human and non-human sources, plants, molds, and fungus; samples of the bacterium that cause polio, encephalitis, smallpox, anthrax, plague, tuberculosis and many more. The bacterium are then infused with chemical compounds that are listed (globally) as environmental contaminants. These ingredients will be trafficked via the 'vaccine' as a gene, as a protein/enzyme, and in chemical compounds formats. There is nothing "biological" once it reaches the end of the assembly line, and into the biological system - this is the intentional design.

The delivery system of these toxic 'causative agents' is a converted digitalized software system platform, and serve as devices. Ingredients have been assigned an IP address, in some cases, there can be several assigned to one ingredient. These are manned, and operated by command centers, and they are programmed for dual function, as a receiver of specific commands, and then as the messenger, trained to "deliver".

CDC Recommendations of Meningococcal Vaccination for Ages 10-25, United States, 2024

1. **MenB-4C, Bexsero, GlaskoSmithKline**
2. **MenB-FHbp, Trumenba; Pfizer**

1. MenB-4C, Bexsero, GlaskoSmithKline

GSK description -
"Bexsero is a Meningococcal group B Vaccine. Bexsero contains four different components from the surface of the bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis* group B. Bexsero is given to individuals from 2 months of age and older to help protect against disease caused by the *Neisseria meningitidis* group B bacteria. These bacteria can cause serious, and sometimes life-threatening, infections such as meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) and sepsis (blood poisoning). The vaccine works by specifically stimulating the body's natural defense system of the vaccinated person. This results in protection against the disease."

***Meningococcal Group B Vaccine (Monograph)**
Brand names: Bexsero, Trumenba
Bexsero suspension for injection in pre-filled syringe - Meningococcal group B Vaccine (rDNA, component, adsorbed)

What Bexsero contains -
One dose (0.5 ml) contains:

Active substances -
Recombinant *Neisseria meningitidis* group B NHBA fusion protein 1, 2, 3
Recombinant *Neisseria meningitidis* group B NadA protein 1, 2, 3
Recombinant *Neisseria meningitidis* group B fHbp fusion protein 1, 2, 3
Outer membrane vesicles (OMV) from *Neisseria meningitidis* group B strain NZ98/254 measured as amount of total protein containing the PorA P1.4

*Produced in *E. coli* cells by recombinant DNA technology
*Adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide (0.5 mg Al3+) 3
*NHBA (Neisserial Heparin Binding Antigen), NadA (*Neisseria* adhesin A), fHbp (factor H (binding protein)

Other ingredients -
Sodium chloride, histidine, sucrose and water for injections (see section 2 for further information on sodium).
https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/files/pil.5168.pdf

***1. Produced in *E. coli* cells by recombinant DNA technology: Recombinant DNA and Gene Cloning -**
Recombinant DNA is DNA that has been created artificially. DNA from two or more sources is incorporated into a single recombinant molecule. The recombinant molecule must be replicated many times to provide material for analysis, sequencing, etc. Producing many identical copies of the same recombinant molecule is called **cloning**. Cloning can be done in vitro, by a process called the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The cloning is done *in vivo*.

Cloning in vivo can be done in -

- unicellular microbes like ***E. coli***
- unicellular eukaryotes like **yeast** and
- in mammalian cells grown in tissue culture.

In every case, the recombinant DNA must be taken up by the cell in a form in which it can be replicated and expressed. This is achieved by incorporating the DNA in a **vector**. A number of viruses (both bacterial and of mammalian cells) can serve as vectors. But here let us examine an example of cloning using ***E. coli*** as the host and a **plasmid** as the vector.

https://bio.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Introductory_and_General_Biology/Biology_(Kimball)/11%3A_Genomics/11.01%3A_Recombinant_DNA_and_Gene_Cloning

***2. Aluminum hydroxide: Corrosive, Irritant, Environmental Hazard**
Toxic and/or Corrosive; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause environmental contamination. (ERG, 2024)
Hazard Summary: The major hazards encountered in the use and handling of ammonium hydroxide stem from its toxicologic properties. Toxic by all routes (ie, inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact

Corrosive to skin; [Quick CPC] High inhalation exposure can cause pulmonary edema. [HSDB] A corrosive substance that can cause injury to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract; Inhalation of high concentrations may cause laryngeal edema, respiratory tract inflammation, and pneumonia; Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapor or aerosol may cause injury to lungs; [ICSC] Solution of <28% aqueous ammonia: Causes burns; Short-term exposure causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns; Second-degree burns can result from extended exposure; [CHRIS] Human inhalation of 408 ppm causes focal fibrosis (pneumoconiosis) and acute pulmonary

edema; [RTECS] Causes burns; A lachrymator; Toxic by ingestion; Inhalation may cause corrosive injuries to upper respiratory tract and lungs; [Aldrich MSDS] See Ammonia.
*__Associated Disorders and Diseases – Tachycardia, Ventricular__
https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Ammonium-hydroxide

***3 NHBA (Neisserial Heparin Binding Antigen), NadA (*Neisseria* adhesin A), fHbp (factor H binding protein)**

***NHBA (Neisserial Heparin Binding Antigen) -**
Neisserial Heparin Binding Antigen (NHBA) is a surface-exposed lipoprotein specific for *Neisseria* and constitutes one of the three main protein antigens of the Bexsero vaccine. Meningococcal and human proteases, cleave NHBA protein upstream or downstream of a conserved Arg-rich region, respectively.
https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0194662&type=printable

***NadA (*Neisseria* adhesin A) -**
NadA is a potent immunogen, expressed in 50% of hypervirulent Neisseria (Comanducci et al., 2002) and forms one of the components of licensed vaccines capable of producing anti-neisserial antibodies in immunized mice (Pizza et al., 2000;Fagnocchi et al., 2013). NadA is a member of oligomeric coiled coil adhesins (OCA), which structurally possess COOH-terminal membrane anchor (made of β-barrels), the N-terminal globular head like domain and the intermediate region of elongated coiled-coil stalk made of α-helix (Malito et al., 2014).
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274168115_NadA_a_Novel_Vaccine_Candidate_of_Neisseria_meningitidis

***fHbp (factor H binding protein) -**
Patent: Factor H Binding Proteins (FHBP) with Altered Properties and Methods of Use Thereof

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH
This invention was made with government support under grant nos. R01 AI 046464, R01 AI 082263, and AI 070955 awarded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in this invention.
https://patents.google.com/patent/US20110256180A1/en

***Attention:**
fHbp (factor H binding protein) - There are 44 corrosive and toxic chemical compounds that represent as ingredients**.**
https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/patent/US-2020095288-A1#section=Linked-Chemicals

Other ingredients -
Sodium chloride, histidine, sucrose and water for injections (see section 2 for further information on sodium).

Do NOT use Bexsero
- if you or your child are allergic to the active substances or any of the other ingredients of this vaccine

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or nurse before you or your child receive Bexsero:
*if you or your child have a severe infection with a high temperature. If this is the case, then vaccination will be postponed. The presence of a minor infection, such as a cold, should not require postponement of the vaccination, but talk to your doctor or nurse first.
*if you or your child have haemophilia or any other problem that may stop your blood from clotting properly, such as treatment with blood thinners (anticoagulants).

*if you or your child receive treatment that blocks the part of the immune system known as complement activation, such as eculizumab. Even if you or your child have been vaccinated with Bexsero you or your child remain at increased risk of disease caused by the *Neisseria meningitidis* group B bacteria.
*if your child was born prematurely (before or at 28 weeks of pregnancy), particularly if they had breathing difficulties. Stopping breathing or irregular breathing for a short time may be more common in the first three days following vaccination in these babies and they may need special monitoring. *if you or your child have an allergy to the antibiotic kanamycin. If present, the kanamycin level in the vaccine is low. If you or your child may have an allergy to kanamycin, talk to your doctor or nurse first.

Side effects –
Very common (these may affect more than 1 in 10 people): fever (≥ 38 °C), loss of appetite, tenderness at the injection site (including severe injection site tenderness resulting in crying when injected limb is moved), painful joints, skin rash (children aged 12 to 23 months) (uncommon after booster), sleepiness, feeling irritable, unusual crying, vomiting (uncommon after booster), diarrhea, headache.

Common (these may affect up to 1 in 10 people): skin rash (infants and children 2 to 10 years of age).
Uncommon (these may affect up to 1 in 100 people): high fever (≥ 40 °C), seizures (including febrile seizures), dry skin, paleness (rare after booster).

Rare (these may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people): **Kawasaki disease** which may include symptoms such as fever that lasts for more than five days, associated with a skin rash on the trunk of the body, and sometimes followed by a peeling of the skin on the hands and fingers, swollen glands in the neck, red eyes, lips, throat and tongue, Itchy rash, skin rash.

Kawasaki disease -
Kawasaki disease is a rare heart condition that causes a high fever and inflammation of the blood vessels. It usually affects children under the age of 5. It is the most common form of acquired (not present at birth) heart disease in children in developed countries. In the U.S., Kawasaki disease affects between 9 and 20 children out of 100,000 each year.

Kawasaki disease is a heart condition that develops suddenly. The condition causes the immune system to attack blood vessels, which become inflamed and swollen. Kawasaki disease tends to affect the coronary arteries, which carry blood to the heart muscle. Other names for Kawasaki disease are Kawasaki syndrome and mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome.
https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/kawasaki-disease

Adolescents (from 11 years of age) and adults -
Very common (these may affect more than 1 in 10 people): pain at the injection site resulting in inability to perform normal daily activity, painful muscles and joints, nausea, generally feeling unwell, headache.

Side effects that have been reported during marketed use include:
Enlarged lymph nodes.
Allergic reactions that may include severe swelling of the lips, mouth, throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing), difficulty breathing with wheezing or coughing, rash, loss of consciousness and very low blood pressure.
Collapse (sudden onset of muscle floppiness), less responsive than usual or lack of awareness, and paleness or bluish skin discoloration in young children.
Feeling faint or fainting.
Skin rash (adolescents from 11 years of age and adults).
Fever (adolescents from 11 years of age and adults).
Injection site reactions like extensive swelling of the vaccinated limb, blisters at or around the injection site and hard lump at the injection site (which may persist for more than one month).

Neck stiffness or uncomfortable sensitivity to light (photophobia), indicating meningeal irritation, has been sporadically reported shortly after vaccination; these symptoms have been of mild and transient nature.
https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/files/pil.5168.pdf

Additonal literature -

Assessment report, Bexsero
Common name: Meningococcal group B Vaccine (rDNA, component, adsorbed)
https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/assessment-report/bexsero-epar-public-assessment-report_en.pdf

2. MenACWY-TT/MenB-FHbp, Penbraya, Pfizer -

In October 2023, a pentavalent meningococcal vac- cine (***MenACWY-TT**/MenB-***FHbp** [Penbraya, Pfizer Inc.]) was licensed for use in persons aged 10–25 years. MenACWY-TT/MenB-FHbp contains the same components as those in two existing meningococcal vaccines:

1. *N. meningitidis* polysaccharide groups A, C, W, and Y conjugated to tetanus toxoid carrier protein ***MenACWY-TT** [Nimenrix, Pfizer Inc.], (**a non–U.S.-licensed vaccine**), and

2) Two recombinant lipidated factor H–binding protein (FHbp) variants from *N. meningitidis* serogroup B (MenB-FHbp [Trumenba, Pfizer Inc.]). This report summarizes evidence considered for these recommendations and provides clinical guidance for the use of MenACWY-TT/MenB-FHbp.
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/wr/pdfs/mm7315a4-H.pdf

Attention -

***MenACWY-TT is not FDA Approved, It is a non-U.S. licensed vaccine**
***fHbp (factor H binding protein) - Same patented causative agent mentioned above in MenB-4C, Bexsero, GlaskoSmithKline**

Description -

PENBRAYA (Meningococcal Groups A, B, C, W, and Y Vaccine) is a suspension for intramuscular injection. PENBRAYA is supplied as a sterile Lyophilized MenACWY Component to be reconstituted with the sterile MenB Component. The Lyophilized MenACWY Component consists of *N. meningitidis* serogroups A, C, W, and Y polysaccharides individually conjugated to TT. The polysaccharide for each group is grown in media containing dextrose, salt, and yeast extract, then purified by precipitation and filtration.

The TT is produced by fermentation of ***Clostridium tetani*** in dextrose, salts, and tryptone N1 peptone followed by formalin detoxification, then purified by a series of physicochemical steps. The serogroups A and C polysaccharides are individually microfluidized, activated with 1-cyano-4(dimethylamino)-pyridinium tetrafluorobate (CDAP), derivatized with adipic acid dihydrazide (ADH), and then conjugated with TT in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide) (EDAC). The serogroups W and Y polysaccharides are individually microfluidized, activated with CDAP, and then conjugated with TT. The conjugates are purified by a series of physicochemical steps then sterile filtered. Trometamol/sucrose buffer is added, and the MenACWY-TT solution is lyophilized.

The MenB Component is a sterile suspension composed of 2 recombinant lipidated factor H binding protein (fHbp) variants from *N. meningitidis* serogroup B, 1 from fHbp subfamily A and 1 from fHbp subfamily B (A05 and B01, respectively). The proteins are individually produced in *Escherichia coli*. Production strains are grown to a specific density in chemically defined fermentation growth media without antibiotics or animal-derived components. The recombinant proteins are extracted from the production strains and purified through a series of column chromatography steps. Polysorbate 80 (PS80) is added and is present in the MenB Component.
Each approximately 0.5 mL dose of PENBRAYA contains *N. meningitidis* serogroup A, C, W, and Y polysaccharide (5 mcg each; 20 mcg total) conjugated to tetanus toxoid (44 mcg tetanus toxoid), 2 recombinant lipidated factor H binding protein variants from *N. meningitidis* serogroup B (60 mcg each; total of 120 mcg

protein), L-histidine (0.78 mg) , trometamol (0.097 mg), sucrose (28 mg), aluminum phosphate (0.25 mg aluminum), sodium chloride (4.65 mg), and PS80 80 (0.018 mg) at pH 6.0.

Clostridium tetani -
Is an anaerobic, spore-forming bacillus that produces muscle rigidity and hype sympathetic activity leading to tetanus. With around 1 million cases annually, it primarily affects resource-poor regions and unvaccinated populations. Tetanus toxin inhibits neurotransmitter release in the brain stem and spinal cord. Wound contamination is the usual entry mode, but in rare cases, no specific inoculation site is identified. Diagnosis relies on clinical assessment due to the limited confirmatory value of laboratory tests. Treatment involves a comprehensive approach, including airway protection, benzodiazepines, human tetanus immunoglobulin, and tetanus toxoid, addressing sympathetic hyperactivity. Tetanus is preventable through tetanus toxoid immunizations.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK482484/

Clostridium tetani -
COMPOUND SUMMARY - Clostridium tetani
https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Clostridium-tetani

GHS Classification Datasheet – Acutely toxic – FATAL
https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Clostridium-tetani#datasheet=LCSS&section=GHS-Classification

Adverse Reactions –

***Guillain-Barré Syndrome**
Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) has been reported in temporal relationship following administration of another U.S.-licensed meningococcal quadrivalent polysaccharide conjugate vaccine. The decision by the healthcare professional to administer PENBRAYA to persons with a history of GBS should take into account the expected benefits and potential risks.

***Immune System Disorders**: allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis
Nervous System: syncope (fainting)

The most commonly reported (≥15%) solicited adverse reactions after Dose 1 and Dose 2, respectively, were pain at the injection site (89% and 84%), fatigue (52% and 48%), headache (47% and 40%), muscle pain (26% and 23%), injection site redness (26% and 23%), injection site swelling (25% and 24%), joint pain (20% and 18%), and chills (20% and 16%).

***Attention** -
The post marketing safety experience with Trumenba and a non-U.S.-licensed Meningococcal Groups A, C, W, and Y polysaccharide tetanus toxoid (TT) conjugate vaccine (MenACWY-TT vaccine; Pfizer Inc.) is relevant to PENBRAYA since PENBRAYA includes the same group A, C, W, and Y TT-conjugated polysaccharide components and MenB recombinant protein components. Because these events are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to vaccination. The following adverse reactions have been spontaneously reported during postmarketing use of Trumenba and MenACWY-TT and may also be seen in postmarketing experience with PENBRAYA.
https://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?id=19937#S11

From Pfizer insert package - The MenB Component is a sterile suspension composed of 2 recombinant lipidated factor H binding protein (fHbp) variants from *N. meningitidis* serogroup B, 1 from fHbp subfamily A and 1 from fHbp subfamily B (A05 and B01, respectively). The proteins are individually produced in *Escherichia coli*. Production strains are grown to a specific density in chemically defined fermentation growth media

without antibiotics or animal-derived components. The recombinant proteins are extracted from the production strains and purified through a series of column chromatography steps. **Polysorbate 80 (PS80)** is added and is present in the MenB Component.

***PENBRAYA does not contain any preservatives. This is an inaccurate statement.**

Polysorbate 80 (PS80) -
***A skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritant; Toxic by ingestion--may cause chemical pneumonitis and intestinal obstruction.** Polysorbate (PS) refers to a family of amphipathic, nonionic surfactants that is derived from ethoxylated sorbitan or isosorbide (a derivative of sorbitol) esterified with fatty acids. Polysorbates, specifically polysorbate 20 (PS20) and polysorbate 80 (PS80), are the most widely used surfactants in biopharmaceutical formulations to prevent proteins from denaturation, aggregation, surface adsorption and flocculant formulation during thaw.