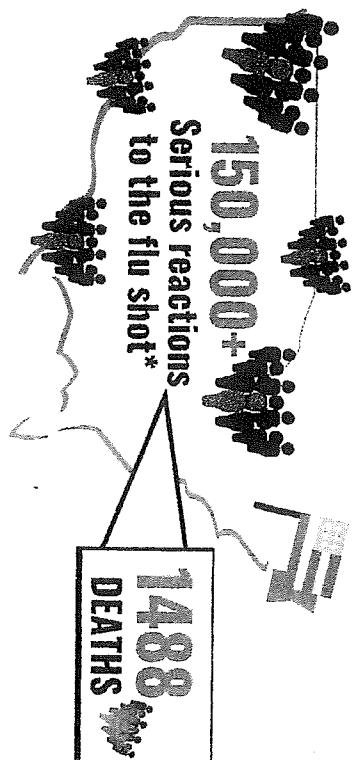


FLU SHOT - IS IT WORTH THE RISK?

DO YOU KNOW WHAT'S IN A VACCINE?
NONE OF THESE SHOULD BE INJECTED INTO YOUR BODY

DO YOUR RESEARCH
LearnTheRisk.org
ChildrensHealthDefense.org
TheHighWire.com



*Reports to the government-run VAERS reporting system. Fewer than 1% of all vaccine reactions are reported according to a Harvard Medical School report on VAERS.

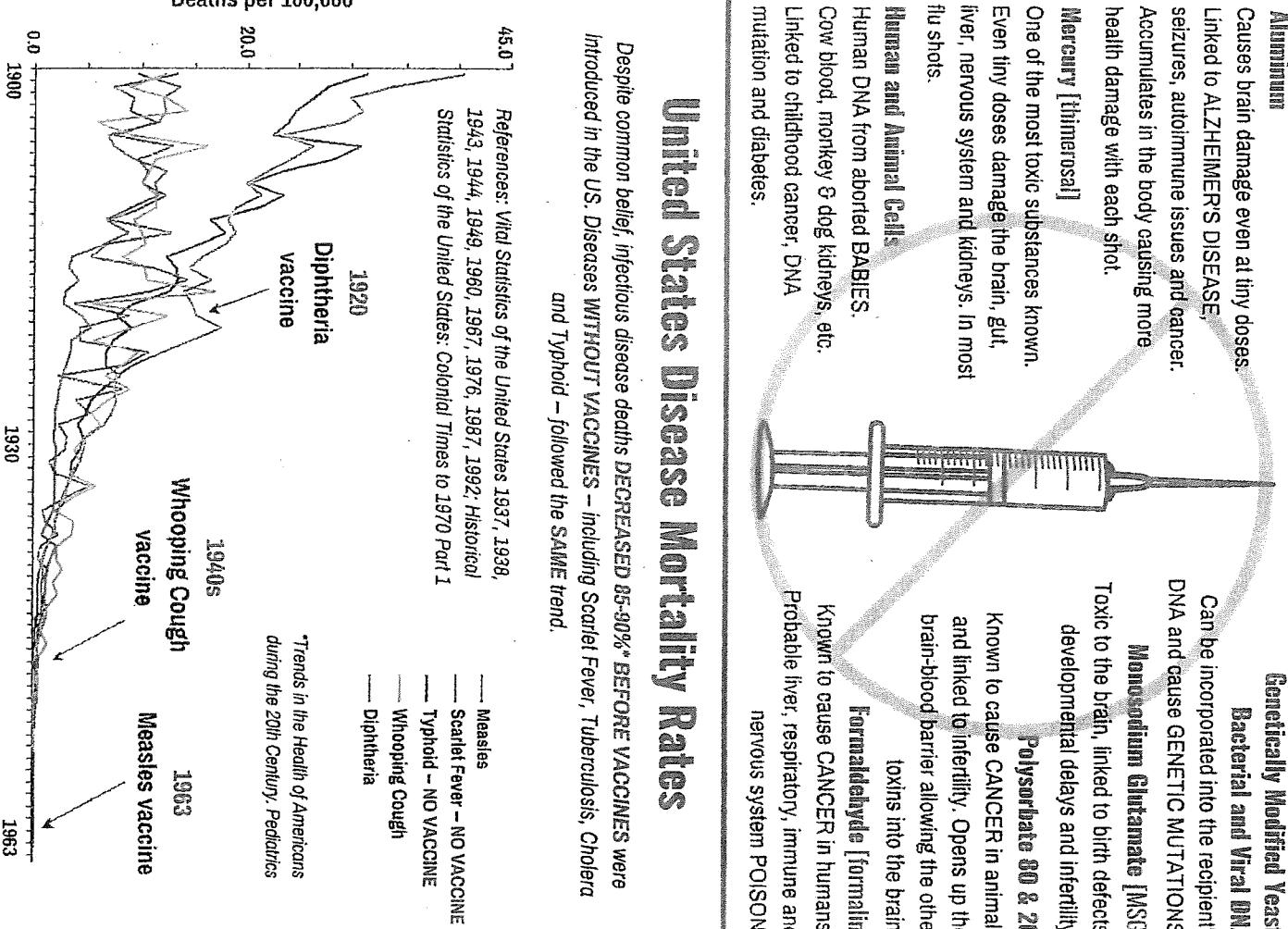
Researchers found that children who get the flu shot are THREE TIMES more likely to be hospitalized with the flu

source: wonder.cdc.gov

Things to consider:

- The flu shot is one of the most dangerous vaccines on the market, linked to sudden death, stroke, paralysis and more
- Studies show that it rarely protects people from getting the flu and that increased vaccination does NOT reduce mortality in any age group
- Vaccine product info sheets created by the vaccine makers state that the "vaccine has not been correlated with protection from the flu"
- Multi-dose vials of the flu shot contain mercury – a highly toxic substance linked to autoimmune and neurological diseases
- Flu shots without mercury still contain formaldehyde – known to cause cancer in humans
- Studies show the flu shot increases the risk of upper respiratory infection and pneumonia (more deadly than the flu virus)

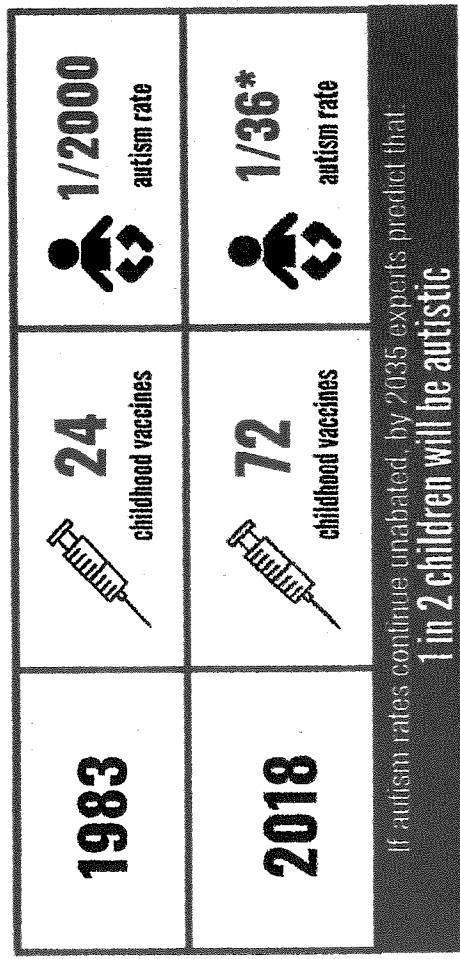
RESEARCH, don't REGRET



Vaccines & Autism:

What every parent should know

Rates of autism have increased in line with the vaccine schedule.
In the 1980s, autism was so rare it wasn't even tracked.



Known neurotoxins in vaccines — including aluminum and mercury among others — are linked to the same developmental and neurological delays as seen with Autism in published scientific studies. These issues were seen even in tiny doses.

Think the increase is because more doctors are recognizing it? Not according to a 2006 study from John Hopkins, which stated: only 8% of pediatricians routinely screened for autism.

Vaccines are highly profitable. Pharma is pushing mandatory vaccination laws — please get involved!

- Statistics taken form the CDC

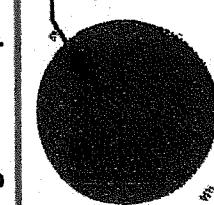
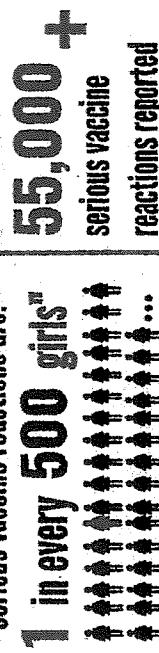
RESEARCH, don't REGRET

www.LearnTheRisk.org/AUTISM

Is the HPV vaccine worth it?

The HPV vaccine was not tested for **Safety** against a real placebo

"Serious vaccine reactions are:
1 in every 500 girls"



In 10 years:	55,000 + serious vaccine reactions reported
Fewer than 10% of serious vaccine reactions are reported say Harvard Study	400 + DEATHS following HPV vaccine

10% in the ER within 42 DAYS OF THE VACCINE	1 in every 500 girls
of serious vaccine reactions are reported say Harvard Study	Following HPV vaccine

Things to consider:

- In the US only 1 in every 100,000 women will get cervical cancer...yet SEVERE REACTIONS are estimated in 1 in every 500 girls
- Reactions include ovarian failure, PARALYSIS, lupus, seizures, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, blood clotting, stroke, HEART ATTACK, POTS, nerve damage and DEATH
- American College of Pediatrics has warned about numerous cases of premature ovarian failure in teenagers after the vaccine, resulting in lifetime INFERTILITY
- In just over 10 years on the market more than 55,000 serious reactions, including deaths, have been reported in the US alone
- The vaccine has NEVER BEEN PROVEN to prevent one case of cancer. And a new study out of Sweden links the vaccine to INCREASED cervical cancer rates pre and post vaccine seen in the UK when comparing cervical cancer rates pre and post vaccine
- There are dozens of lawsuits around the world against vaccine maker Merck that claim FRAUD and negligence in the safety studies of Gardasil
- The HPV vaccine was PULLED from the schedule in Japan after THOUSANDS of injuries
- "Safety" studies were done by the vaccine maker Merck and certain results were not published
- Experts still QUESTION if the HPV virus actually causes cancer as there is no proof only theory

RESEARCH, don't REGRET

www.LearnTheRisk.org/HPV

mother's clinical need for FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT or from the underlying maternal condition. For preventive vaccines, the underlying maternal condition is susceptibility to disease prevented by the vaccine.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT in children younger than 6 months have not been established.

Safety and effectiveness of FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT in individuals aged 6 months through 17 years have been established [see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Studies (14.3)].

8.5 Geriatric Use

In a randomized, double-blind (2 arms) and open-label (one arm), active-controlled trial, immunogenicity and safety were evaluated in a cohort of subjects aged 65 years and older who received FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT ($n = 1,517$). 469 of these subjects were aged 75 years and older. In subjects aged 65 years and older, the geometric mean antibody titers (GMTs) post-vaccination and seroconversion rates were lower than in younger subjects (aged 18 through 64 years) and the frequencies of solicited and unsolicited adverse reactions were generally lower than in younger subjects.

11 DESCRIPTION

FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT, Influenza Vaccine, for intramuscular injection, is a sterile, colorless, and slightly opalescent suspension. FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT is prepared from influenza viruses propagated in embryonated chicken eggs. Each of the influenza viruses is produced and purified separately. After harvesting the virus-containing fluids, each influenza virus is concentrated and purified by zonal centrifugation by diafiltration. Each influenza virus solution is inactivated by the consecutive effects of sodium deoxycholate and formaldehyde leading to the production of a "split virus." Each split inactivated virus is then suspended in sodium phosphate-buffered isotonic sodium chloride solution. Each vaccine is formulated from the split inactivated virus solutions.

FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT has been standardized according to U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) requirements for the 2019–2020 influenza season and is formulated to contain 60 micrograms (mcg) hemagglutinin (HA) per 0.5-mL dose, in the recommended ratio of 15 mcg HA of each of the following 4 influenza virus strains (2 A strains and 2 B strains): A/Brisbane/02/2018 (H1N1) pdm09 (IVR-190), A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2) NYMC X-327, B/Maryland/15/2016 NYMC BX-69A (a B/Colorado/06/2017-like virus), and B/Phuket/3073/2013.

FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT is formulated without preservatives. FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT does not contain thimerosal. Each 0.5-mL dose also contains octoxynol-10 (TRITON X-100) ≤ 0.115 mg, α -tocopherol hydrogen succinate ≤ 0.135 mg, and polysorbate 80 (Tween 80) ≤ 0.550 mg. Each dose may also contain residual amounts of hydrocortisone ≤ 0.0015 mcg, gentamicin sulfate ≤ 0.15 mcg, ovalbumin ≤ 0.050 mcg, formaldehyde ≤ 5 mcg, and sodium deoxycholate ≤ 65 mcg from the manufacturing process.

The tip caps and plungers of the prefilled syringes of FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT are not made with natural rubber latex.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Influenza illness and its complications follow infection with influenza viruses. Global surveillance of influenza identifies yearly antigenic variants. Since 1977, antigenic variants of influenza A (H1N1 and H3N2) viruses and influenza B viruses have been in global circulation. Public health authorities give annual influenza vaccine composition recommendations. Inactivated influenza vaccines are standardized to contain the hemagglutinins of influenza viruses representing the virus types or subtypes likely to circulate in the United States during the influenza season. Two influenza type B virus lineages (Victoria and Yamagata) are of public health importance because they have co-circulated since 2001. FLUARIX (trivalent influenza vaccine) contains 2 influenza A subtype viruses and one influenza type B virus.

Specific levels of hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) antibody titer post-vaccination with inactivated influenza virus vaccines have not been correlated with protection from influenza illness but the HI antibody titers have been used as a measure of vaccine activity. In some human challenge studies, HI antibody titers of $\geq 1:40$ have been associated with protection from influenza illness in up to 50% of subjects.^{1,2} Antibody against one influenza virus type or subtype confers little or no protection against another virus. Furthermore, antibody to one antigenic variant of influenza virus might not protect against a new antigenic variant of the same type or subtype. Frequent development of antigenic variants through antigenic drift is the virological basis for seasonal epidemics and the reason for the usual replacement of one or more influenza viruses in each year's influenza vaccine. Annual revaccination is recommended because immunity declines during the year after vaccination, and because circulating strains of influenza virus change from year to year.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

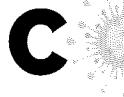
FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT has not been evaluated for carcinogenic or mutagenic potential or male infertility in animals. Vaccination of female rats with FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT had no effect on fertility [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Efficacy against Influenza

The efficacy experience with FLUARIX is relevant to FLUARIX QUADRIVALENT because both vaccines are manufactured using the same process and have overlapping compositions [see Description (11)].

COVID-19



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

WHAT IS COVID-19?

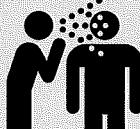
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory virus that was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This virus probably originally emerged from an animal source but is now spreading from person-to-person.

The Long Beach Health Department is closely monitoring the situation and taking steps to keep Long Beach safe.

HOW IS IT TRANSMITTED?



Close personal contact, such as touching and shaking hands



Droplets while coughing and sneezing



Touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands

HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED?

Health care providers will assess patients and consult with the Health Department on whether testing is indicated.

WHAT IS THE TREATMENT?

Most people will recover on their own. There are no specific treatments for COVID-19.

HOW DO I PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19?



Wash your hands with soap and water often for at least 20 seconds.



Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.



Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

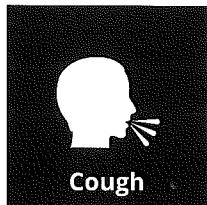
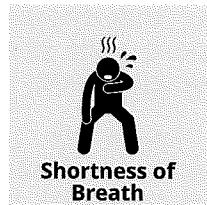
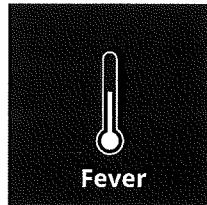


LONG BEACH
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

WWW.LONGBEACH.GOV/COVID19

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

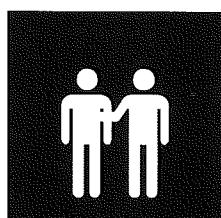
Current symptoms reported have included mild to severe respiratory illness with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing.



AM I AT RISK?

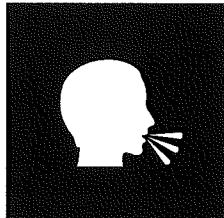


OR



I have traveled within the last two weeks.

+



I have become ill with fever and cough or shortness of breath.

=



Contact your healthcare provider to determine if testing is needed.



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.



Stay home if you are sick.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

COVID-19

LO QUE NECESITA SABER



WWW.LONGBEACH.GOV/COVID19

¿QUÉ ES COVID-19?

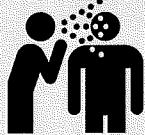
Enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es un virus respiratorio que se identificó por primera vez en diciembre 2019 en Wuhan, provincia de Hubei, China. Este virus probablemente originó de un animal, pero ahora se está propagando de persona a persona.

El Departamento de Salud de Long Beach está monitoreando la situación muy cerca y tomando medidas para mantener a la ciudad segura.

¿COMO SE PROPAGA?



A través del contacto cercano, como tocando o dando la mano



A través de las gotas al toser y estornudar



A través de tocar sus ojos, nariz, y boca con manos sucias

¿COMO ESTA DIAGNOSTICADO?

Los proveedores de atención médica evaluarán a los pacientes y consultarán con el Departamento de Salud para ver si es necesario hacer pruebas.

¿CUÁL ES EL TRATAMIENTO?

La mayoría de las personas se recuperarán solas. No existe tratamiento específico para la COVID-19.

¿CÓMO EVITO LA PROPAGACIÓN DEL COVID-19 ?



Lave sus manos con jabón y agua frecuentemente por al menos 20 segundos.



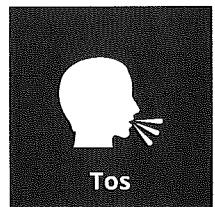
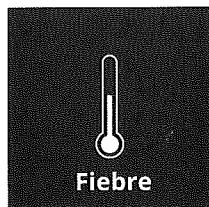
Evite tocar sus ojos, nariz, y boca con manos sucias.



Evite contacto cercano con personas que están enfermas.

¿CUÁLES SON LOS SÍNTOMAS?

Los síntomas que se han reportado incluyen enfermedad respiratoria leve a severa con fiebre, tos, y dificultad respirando.

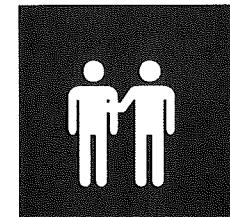


¿ESTOY EN RIESGO?

OR

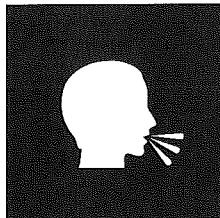


He viajado en las últimas dos semanas.



He tenido contacto cercano con alguien que tiene COVID-19.

+



Me he enfermado con fiebre y tos o falta de aliento.

=



Llame a su proveedor de atención médica para averiguar si es necesario hacer pruebas.



Cubre su tos o estornudo con un pañuelo, luego tírelo en la basura.



Quédese en casa si estás enfermo.



Limpie y desinfecte objetos que se tocan con frecuencia.