

For Immediate Release

Developed nations that require the most vaccines for babies tend to have the highest infant death rates

May 4, 2011 — A new study, published in *Human and Experimental Toxicology*, a prestigious journal indexed by the National Library of Medicine, found that developed nations with higher (worse) infant mortality rates tend to give their infants more vaccine doses. For example, the United States requires infants to receive 26 vaccines (the most in the world) yet more than 6 U.S. infants die per every 1000 live births. In contrast, Sweden and Japan administer 12 vaccines to infants, the least amount, and report less than 3 deaths per 1000 live births.

The current study by Miller and Goldman, “Infant Mortality Rates Regressed Against Number of Vaccine Doses Routinely Given: Is There a Biochemical or Synergistic Toxicity?” ([available online](#)), found “a high statistically significant correlation between increasing number of vaccine doses and increasing infant mortality rates.” This raises an important question: Would fewer vaccines administered to infants reduce the number of infant deaths? The authors concluded that “closer inspection of correlations between vaccine doses, biochemical or synergistic toxicity, and infant mortality rates, is essential. All nations — rich and poor, advanced and developing — have an obligation to determine whether their immunization schedules are achieving their desired goals.”

Other study findings:

- ▶ The United States spends more per capita on healthcare than any other country yet 33 nations have better infant mortality rates.
- ▶ Some infant deaths attributed to sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) may be vaccine-related, perhaps due to over-vaccination.
- ▶ Progress on reducing infant deaths should include monitoring immunization schedules and official causes of death (to determine if vaccine-related infant deaths are being reclassified).
- ▶ Infant mortality rates will remain high in developing nations that cannot provide clean water, proper nutrition, improved sanitation, and better access to health care.

Download the entire study [here](http://het.sagepub.com/content/early/2011/05/04/0960327111407644). (<http://het.sagepub.com/content/early/2011/05/04/0960327111407644>)
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