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To those affected
their doctors and caretakers
To Groups and Institutions
To Media

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Covid-Vaccines: Breakthrough Infections and adverse effects

Dear Sir/Madam

The appearance of Omicron, a new mutant of SARS-Cov-2 in South Africa and many other countries, once again raises the fundamental questions about the virus, its spread and its mutation, which we have tried to treat in various documents with references since spring 2020.

Is this new mutant, which shows changes in many points, arosen in the organism of people who were unable to produce effective antibodies against SARS-Cov-2, due to co-infections or chronic diseases that require the daily intake of medications, decrease in the effectiveness of antibodies after vaccination or as a result of vaccine pressure on SARS-Cov-2 viruses, in the course of changes in the environmental conditions of their carriers, or is it originated in animal host organisms, from which they then spread to humans again?

Where did 'weird'Omicron come from?

HTML] Covid-19: Omicron may be more transmissible than other variants and partly resistant to existing vaccines, scientists fear

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Genomic analysis reveals a rapid spread and predominance of lambda (C. 37) SARS-COV-2 lineage in Peru despite circulation of variants of concern

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Shortening Epitopes to Survive: The Case of SARS-CoV-2 Lambda Variant

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The Lambda variant of SARS-CoV-2 has a better chance than the Delta variant to escape vaccines

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Comparison of neutralizing antibody titers elicited by mRNA and adenoviral vector vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 variants

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[HTML] **Evidence for retained spike-binding and neutralizing activity against emerging SARS-CoV-2 variants in serum of COVID-19 mRNA vaccine recipients**

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Reduced sensitivity of the SARS-CoV-2 Lambda variant to monoclonal antibodies and neutralizing antibodies induced by infection and vaccination

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Association between mRNA vaccination and COVID-19 hospitalization and disease severity

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Rate and Risk Factors for Breakthrough SARS-CoV-2 infection After Vaccination

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mRNA vaccination boosts cross-variant neutralizing antibodies elicited by SARS-CoV-2 infection

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mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine boosters induce neutralizing immunity against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant

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Distinct antibody and memory B cell responses in SARS-CoV-2 naïve and recovered individuals after mRNA vaccination

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Effectiveness of Covid-19 vaccination against risk of symptomatic infection, hospitalization, and death up to 9 months: a Swedish total-population cohort study

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[HTML] Antibody responses to SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in 45,965 adults from the general population of the United Kingdom

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Despite the high initial effect of mRNA vaccines and vector vaccines, it became clear that their effectiveness against infections and reinfections decreases significantly over time, first in older patients with chronic diseases and within around 6 months in all vaccinated persons. The concept of directing the immunity to the virus and its capability of variation by the mRNA vaccine with impact on B-cells and T-cells did only work out for six months, when its effects declined. Andrew Larkin and Howard Waitzkin showed the missing of real case-numbers, which would be necessary to quantify adverse effects.

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BNT162b2 vaccine breakthrough: clinical characteristics of 152 fully vaccinated hospitalized COVID-19 patients in Israel

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SARS-CoV-2 variants: Relevance for symptom granularity, epidemiology, immunity (herd, vaccines), virus origin and containment?

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Severe breakthrough COVID-19 infections in Scotland—implications for immunisation programmes

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Longitudinal analysis of SARS-CoV-2 vaccine breakthrough infections reveal limited infectious virus shedding and restricted tissue distribution

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Antigenic minimalism of SARS-CoV-2 is linked to surges in COVID-19 community transmission and vaccine breakthrough infections

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Immune Evasion of SARS-CoV-2 Emerging Variants: What Have We Learnt So Far?

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Post-vaccination COVID-19: A case-control study and genomic analysis of 119 breakthrough infections in partially vaccinated individuals

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[HTML] **Severe SARS-CoV-2 breakthrough reinfection with Delta variant after recovery from breakthrough infection by Alpha variant in a fully vaccinated health worker**

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Immune Responses in Fully Vaccinated Individuals Following Breakthrough Infection with the SARS-CoV-2 Delta Variant in Provincetown, Massachusetts

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Effectiveness of COVID-19 Vaccines Against SARS-CoV-2 Infection During a Delta Variant Epidemic Surge in Multnomah County, Oregon, July 2021

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Delta variant and mRNA Covid-19 vaccines effectiveness: higher odds of vaccine infection breakthroughs

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Impaired humoral and cellular immunity after SARS-CoV2 BNT162b2 (Tozinameran) prime-boost vaccination in kidney transplant recipients

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Clinical characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 breakthrough infections among vaccinated patients with systemic autoimmune rheumatic diseases

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Evaluation of COVID-19 vaccine breakthrough infections among immunocompromised patients fully vaccinated with BNT162b2

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This has raised again the question of which non-viral factors could be active in the background of Covid-19 and what leads to Long-Covid, occurring more often after artificial ventilation.

Fatigue and Cognitive Impairment in Post-COVID-19 Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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As a solution to the problem of a continuously decreasing effectiveness of Covid-19 mRNA vaccines, the booster vaccination was proposed, in which the effectiveness of a double vaccination is boosted by a third one. After this third vaccination, many people in Israel have already received a fourth vaccination. Although the mRNA vaccines from Biontech-Pfizer and Moderna have not been newly formulated, they should work now as boosters against the Delta variant and according to Christian Drosten, be administrated much earlier, already after 3 months. A newly formulated mRNA vaccine, effective against the new variants could not become available before three or four months and then had to be tested for its

effectiveness and adverse effects. In China, however, a new vaccine against the Delta variant was developed, which shows to be effective. As new studies reveal, booster-vaccinations may induce additional titers of neutralizing antibodies in the recently twice vaccinated and to some extend to earlier vaccinated after the infection, but fail to induce sufficient neutralizing antibodies in many twice vaccinated, so that the message, that the booster-vaccinations with mRNA-vaccines and Vector vaccines may protect vaccinees for longer time of an Omicorn infections is without evidence.

Effectiveness of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccines against the Delta variant infection in Guangzhou: a test-negative case–control real-world study

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mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine boosters induce neutralizing immunity against SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant

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Cross reactivity of spike glycoprotein induced antibody against Delta and Omicron variants before and after third SARS-CoV-2 vaccine dose in healthy and …

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Monoclonal antibodies prove to be an effective therapy against Covid-19 even in vaccination breakthroughs.

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The spread of Covid-19 infections seems to be independent of the vaccination rate in individual states of the USA by now.

Increases in COVID-19 are unrelated to levels of vaccination across 68 countries and 2947 counties in the United States

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Lipid-Nanoparticles are critical to the success of mRNA vaccines. Thanks to their multi-layered composition and their specially structured surface, they have become an independent method for the treatment of chronic diseases and cancer since some years. Their various components, which belong to the most varied of substance classes such as phosphocholine lipids Tris-HC-1 buffer, carboxylic ester bonds and treatlose are brought together in several steps to form lipid nanoparticles, which should allow be transport of its ingredients precisely into the cells of individual organs. In the case of the enveloped mRNA vaccines, they should become able to enter the cells through their membranes, ensure the protection of the mRNA from degradation and its transport to the cytosol, where they pass on the blueprints for the spike proteins to be formed also in exosomes before they are gradually broken down. This chargeable, ionizable nanoparticles are supposed to undermine the recognition by the immune system and ensure the

release of their ingredients in the cell. Due to their special electrostatic properties, which became visible in microscopic examinations, it was assumed that they contain graphene, used in nanoparticles for cancer therapy. Polyethylene glycol (PEG), which is used to preserve these nanoparticles, induces allergic immune reactions. As leading specialists state the breakdown of such nanoparticles in the cell has not yet been fully clarified, so that their adverse effects will have to be monitored in the next years, as they cannot be ruled out in the longer term due to declining short-term reactions.

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Non-viral COVID-19 vaccine delivery systems

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Recent Progress in Modified Polymer-Based PPE in Fight Against COVID-19 and Beyond

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Role of Ionizable Lipids in SARS-CoV-2 Vaccines As Revealed by Molecular Dynamics Simulations: From Membrane Structure to Interaction with mRNA Fragments

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Effect of protein corona on the transfection efficiency of lipid-coated graphene oxide-based cell transfection reagents

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Pfizer's vaccine raises allergy concerns

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Adverse reactions to COVID-19 vaccines: A practical approach

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Because of these side effects, some specialists are demanding that vaccines containing nanoparticles should be discontinued immediately.

Vaccination hesitancy and the "myth" on mRNA-based vaccines in Italy in the COVID-19 era: Does urgency meet major safety criteria?

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As a fast-growing number of studies show, vaccination with vector vaccines and mRNA vaccines cause various disfunctions that go beyond short-term allergic reactions.

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Reported orofacial adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccines: the knowns and the unknowns

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Acute autoimmune-like hepatitis with atypical anti-mitochondrial antibody after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination: A novel clinical entity?

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Professor Sucharit Bhakdi, together with the pathologist, Professor Arne Burckhardt, made such disorders visible in the tissues of people who died within a short time after being vaccinated with mRNA vaccines.
https://rumble.com/vr4tei-dr.-bhakdi-explains-basic-immunology.html?mref=uowm5&mc=c0pm5

Children who are just building up their immune reactions have been carriers of SARS-Cov-2 viruses since the beginning of the pandemic show very seldom a severe course of the disease,

which only occurs in them if they have chronic diseases and must take immunosuppressive drugs.
They can infect classmates, parents and grandparents who are less able to defend the virus, but themselves are not preading the virus en masse. Thanks to air purification devices in classrooms, the spread of the virus in schools can be reduced, but tests are still needed to identify infected children and prevent chains of infection.
By vaccinating all the children and adolescents including the frequent administration of boosters, as is now practiced in Israel, herd immunity against SARS-Cov-2 should be achieved.
In this context it is discussed whether a vaccination should only take place with the consent of the parents, or whether it can be carried out compulsorily. Although the adverse effects of mRNA and virus-vector vaccines in children could be similar to those occurring in adults, according to short-term studies by their manufacturers, vaccines for children in lower doses have been approved by the USA and European countries.

Reflection on lower rates of COVID-19 in children: Does childhood immunizations offer unexpected protection?

[HTML] nih.gov

HTML] Pathophysiology of COVID-19: why children fare better than adults?

[HTML] nih.gov

Is there a role for childhood vaccination against COVID-19?

[PDF] pedallso.gr

[HTML] Global ethical considerations regarding mandatory vaccination in children

[HTML] sciencedirect.com

Should we be vaccinating children against COVID-19 in high-income countries?

PDF] tandfonline.com

Simulated identification of silent COVID-19 infections among children and estimated future infection rates with vaccination

[HTML] jamanetwork.com

[HTML] Identifying silent COVID-19 infections among children is critical for controlling the pandemic

[HTML] nih.gov

Covid vaccine could be rolled out to children by autumn

[PDF] bmj.com

Healthier schools during the COVID-19 pandemic: ventilation, testing and vaccination

[HTML] sagepub.com

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccination strategy for pregnant women in Japan

[PDF] yuntsg.com

COVID-19 in children and young people

[HTML] nih.gov

Association between race and COVID-19 outcomes among 2.6 million children in England

[PDF] jamanetwork.com

The fast decreasing effectiveness of mRNA vaccines against the delta variant of SARS-Cov-2 and later variants such as Lambda and Omicron show the limitations of this treatment, which is not a vaccine in the classic sense, but rather a gene therapy and nanomedical treatment to stop the effects of this viral infection. The fact that adaptations to new variants of this constantly mutating RNA virus are not possible so quickly with this technology, as it was announced in the beginnings and that so-called booster vaccinations without new formulation are required at ever shorter intervals to induce neutralizing antibodies, makes it clear that the choice of this supposedly

alternative-less vaccine technology, by the US, Germany and many other countries is a great risk because vaccines based on different technologies are now missing. Companies, offices, schools and other institutions must now use pool tests to continuously determine which employees or visitors are currently going through breakthrough infections, which make them contagious again for work colleagues, relatives and children, so that they have to go into quarantine.

In addition to the unvaccinated, a growing number of patients with breakthrough infections are now filling the hospitals in which intensive care beds have been dismantled with reference to the vaccinations available for everyone. Neither the factual compulsory vaccination with mRNA-vaccines or vector-vaccines, which makes life increasingly difficult for citizens who do not want to take these vaccines, nor appeals against the anti-social behavior of vaccine refusers or optimistic statements about the effectiveness of the boosters against the new variants of SARS-Cov-2 change anything about this. With the almost total exclusion of the “vaccination refusers” from social life, fundamental rights were violated and democracy was damaged. Attentive contemporaries did not miss how the supporters of a certain vaccine technology, in which state institutions have participated, repeatedly plead for an apparently alternative-less administration of their vaccines and want to tighten accompanying measures.
We can be curious what the representatives of the mRNA vaccine lobby now have to say to us in view of the Omikron variant and what their political representatives say, who have not made it in almost two years of the pandemic, to take short-term effective measures to limit particulate matter and nitrogen oxide emissions in cities, to make preventive therapies available to members of so-called risk groups or to install sufficient air purification devices in publicly accessible indoor spaces. It remains to be seen, when they will make

vaccines of other technologies, such as Novavax, available. These could quickly stop the compulsory vaccination of the entire population with mRNA vaccines and vector vaccines. Even vaccine with a lasting effect and low adverse effects could not resolve the Covid-19 crises, as damage to the epithelial tissues of the lungs, the cardio-vascular system, the brain and inner organs will persist and new mutants will turn up as long as air pollution cannot be reduced drastically world-wide.

Felix de Fries

Attachment: Recent articles on the effect of pro-biotics and Acetyl Cysteine in the prevention and treatment of Covid-19

Probiotics and COVID-19: is there any link?

[PDF] wiley.com

[HTML] Probiotics and Coronavirus disease 2019: think about the link

[HTML] nih.gov

[HTML] Role of probiotics to combat viral infections with emphasis on COVID-19

[HTML] springer.com

Probiotics, prebiotics and dietary approaches during COVID-19 pandemic

[HTML] nih.gov

[HTML] Probiotics as a weapon in the fight against COVID-19

HTML] nih.gov

Targeting the gut–lung microbiota axis by means of a high-fibre diet and probiotics may have anti-inflammatory effects in COVID-19 infection

[HTML] sagepub.comFull View

Probiotics use is associated with improved clinical outcomes among hospitalized patients with COVID-19

HTML] sagepub.comFull View

N-Acetylcysteine and Hydrogen Sulfide in Coronavirus Disease 2019

[PDF] researchgate.net

N-acetycysteine: A potential therapeutic agent in COVID-19 infection

[HTML] nih.gov

N-acetyl-cysteine reduces the risk for mechanical ventilation and mortality in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia: a two-center retrospective cohort study

[PDF] tahomaclinic.com

HTML] Efficacy of glutathione therapy in relieving dyspnea associated with COVID-19 pneumonia: A report of 2 cases

[HTML] sciencedirect.com

Rationale for the use of *N*-acetylcysteine in both prevention and adjuvant therapy of COVID-19

[PDF] wiley.comFull View

[PDF] Therapeutic potential of N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) in preventing cytokine storm in COVID-19: review of current evidence

[PDF] europeanreview.org

HTML] N-acetylcysteine to combat COVID-19: an evidence review

HTML] nih.gov

Therapeutic blockade of inflammation in severe COVID-19 infection with intravenous N-acetylcysteine

[HTML] nih.gov

Gut-lung axis and dysbiosis in COVID-19

[PDF] tubitak.gov.tr

[PDF] Microbiota modulation of the gut-lung axis in COVID-19

[PDF] frontiersin.org

Every breath you take: Impacts of environmental dust exposure on intestinal barrier function–from the gut-lung axis to COVID-19

PDF] physiology.org

[HTML] Gastrointestinal Microenvironment and the Gut-Lung Axis in the Immune Responses of Severe COVID-19

HTML] frontiersin.org

[HTML] Gut-Lung Axis in COVID-19

[HTML] hindawi.com

Seven secrets of COVID-19: fever, ACE2 receptors, gut-lung axis, metabolomics, microbiomics, probiotics, diet

PDF] jpnim.com

[HTML] Oral probiotics in coronavirus disease 2019: Connecting the gut–lung axis to viral pathogenesis, inflammation, secondary infection and clinical trials

[HTML] nih.gov

Cross-talk between immune system and microbiota in COVID-19

[HTML] nih.gov