

Compulsory vaccination through the back door: contagious vaccinations (1)

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***Researchers develop vaccines that spread independently -
without regulations and social discussion.***

A vaccine that spreads itself - depending on your perspective, this idea could be suitable as a screenplay for a horror film or for a heroic epic. But the scenario is not fictional.

Because "contagious" vaccines are actually being developed.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/eva.12806>

"Transmissible vaccines are not yet mainstream, but the revolution in genetic engineering promises that they will be," predicted US scientists in 2019 in the journal *Vaccine*.

With a highly transmissible vaccine, an entire population can be vaccinated by directly vaccinating just a few individuals, they praised the merits of such vaccines. This opens up "fundamentally new possibilities".

Such transmissible vaccines are no longer vaccines in the traditional sense, but genetically modified, contagious viruses. They are administered to an individual like a normal vaccination. Starting from the vaccinated individual, other individuals become infected, which in turn pass the vaccine-virus on to conspecifics. In the end, everyone is vaccinated with it.

The authors of the article primarily refer to vaccination of wild animals. However, the development of such transmissible vaccines for humans is also possible.

Idea in Great Britain: Vaccinate one, get 29 vaccinated

US scientists at the Johns Hopkins Center for Global Security had already thought ahead in 2018. In a report at the time, they came to the conclusion that a transmissible vaccine could potentially be "game changing" in the event of a pandemic, as one of the authors of the report in the British newspaper "The Telegraph" revealed in October 2018.

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/science-and-disease/self-spreading-vaccines-3d-drugs-tech-will-stop-pandemic/>

Citing the report, The Telegraph ran the headline at the end of January 2020, when the coronavirus pandemic was rolling: "Could a self-propagating vaccine stop a coronavirus pandemic?"

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2020/01/28/could-self-spreading-vaccines-stop-global-coronavirus-pandemic/>

In Great Britain, too, the health and social department made specific considerations already years ago: "In order to protect all 67 million Britons, only 2.3 million (about five percent) would have to be vaccinated with a transmissible vaccination," quoted "The Daily Mail". from a 2019 UK Department of Health and Human Services document. The paper hypothesized how a contagious flu vaccine might be used.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-10536697/The-vaccine-spreads-immunity-passing-like-virus.html>

The target group could be trainees - colleagues and relatives would be vaccinated without their consent

A target group for such a vaccine could therefore be students. With their active social lives, they would first pass the vaccine on to each other and then - when visiting home - to the elderly

This would also raise ethical problems: In this case, the vast majority of indirectly vaccinated people would be vaccinated without their consent. And even if such contagious vaccines are less dangerous than the pathogen they are intended to protect against: "Some people will die who would otherwise have lived," the newspaper quotes from the report.

A contagious vaccination would also automatically eliminate one of the top ten threats to global health defined by WHO in 2019: reluctance to get vaccinated and refusal to vaccinate.

Starting point: vaccinations that prevent reproduction

The basis for the development of "infectious" vaccines was laid by research into "sterilizing vaccines" over the past few decades, the scientists write in "Vaccine".

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264410X19300726?via=ihub>

After such a vaccination with a "sterilizing vaccine", the vaccinated laboratory mice could no longer reproduce. This method of sterilization is called "immuno-contraception". The vaccine consists of an experimentally modified, non-disease-causing virus into which the researchers have also introduced a specific mouse gene. This gene in the vaccine causes the vaccinated mice to produce antibodies against their own eggs. Their immune system destroys their fertility after a single dose of vaccination. The aim of such a vaccination: end the mouse plague

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12606395/>

In the laboratory, the vaccinated mice had poorly transmitted the genetically modified vaccine virus to other mice,

researchers complained in the "Expert Review of Vaccines".

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1586/14760584.2016.1106942>

In experiments in outdoor facilities, on the other hand, "efficient transmissions" occurred, all the more so when the small rodents attacked each other and caused bite wounds.

In rabbits it worked in the field experiment

Around the turn of the millennium, Spanish researchers used wild rabbits to show that a transmissible vaccine could work in practice. They undertook a field test on the "Isla del Aire", around one kilometer from Menorca. The client and sponsor of the experiment was the Spanish Hunters'

Association, which did not want rabbits to die of disease but rather to be kept for hunting

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264410X01001840?via=ihub>

At that time, an estimated 300 wild rabbits lived on this small island. The researchers captured, chipped and vaccinated about a quarter of them. After that, the rabbits were released again.

The vaccine consisted of a virus developed by the scientists. Its basic structure was a rabbit pox virus (myxoma virus) harmless to rabbits. The scientists introduced some genetic material from a virus that causes the dangerous rabbit disease VHK into the genetic material of this virus.

About a month later, the researchers caught rabbits on Isla del Aire again. Both previously vaccinated and unvaccinated animals hopped into the live traps.

The hunting association stopped funding

The eureka moment came when the researchers examined the rodents' blood: Almost all of the rabbits that had not been vaccinated had antibodies against the myxoma virus or VKH in their blood. More than two thirds of the animals even had antibodies against both pathogens. As a result, your immune system had come into contact with the transmissible vaccine. The researchers reported on it in the journal Vaccine. Arithmetically, each vaccinated rabbit infected 1.4 to 2.10 conspecifics.

<https://www.blv.admin.ch/blv/de/home/tiere/tierseuchen/uebersicht-seuchen/alle-tierseuchen/virale-haemorrhagische-krankheit-der-kaninchen.html>

"The next experiment took place on the mainland, in a kind of giant rabbit farm, in which one tried to replicate natural conditions," found the "Deutschlandfunk": "But the results of this experiment were discouraging. The vaccine myxoma virus was poorly able to spread through the population. The hunting association turned off the money tap, the experiments were stopped.

<https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/selbstausbreitende-impfstoffe-auf-stiller-mission-im-urwald-100.html>

Virus escapes from high-security experiment

Around the same time there was a rabbit plague in Australia. There, scientists tried the opposite under high security conditions: on a small island, they examined whether the rabbits could be decimated with the help of a virus that was dangerous for them. But the virus escaped to the mainland completely unexpectedly, probably transported there by birds or insects.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg14820021-000-deadly-rabbit-virus-out-of-control/>

"What we didn't consider at the time is what would happen if our virus, which makes sense in Spain, if that spread to Australia. Or the other way around, if the Australian virus found its way to Europe," one of the Spanish researchers later told Deutschlandfunk, adding: "I think there should be international regulations about these things."

At that time, it only took about a year from the construction of the virus to the field trial. Scientists predicted in 2016 that modern "gene editing" will greatly speed up and simplify the pace of development of such infectious vaccines.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4732410/>

What if the viruses behave differently than expected?

This is precisely what worries skeptical scientists - and much more besides: Since the rabbit experiments, "the tools of molecular biology have improved. [...] Self-spreading vaccines could probably be produced quickly, with a small budget or expertise," critical researchers warned in January 2022 in the scientific journal *Science*. They also pointed out that transmissible vaccines could be developed more easily for humans than for wild animals.

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abj5593>

If such vaccines were released into the environment, the consequences for the planet's biodiversity, for ecosystems and for the environment could be irreversible.

The scientists are therefore calling for a social discussion, an international consensus and rules for "safe and responsible" research in this field. "Who is responsible when self-spreading viruses don't behave as expected, or when they cross national borders?" they asked. Another concern is that such technologies could also be misused for other purposes. What they don't mention are conceivable "refinements": For example, other scientists are currently working on vaccines

that can be inhaled instead of injected. It is hard to imagine what could happen if both methods were combined - for example for military purposes or for bioterrorism.

Two types of self-propagating vaccines

Contagious vaccines could be passed on in two ways:

- By rubbing it on an animal's fur, where conspecifics lick the vaccine while grooming each other and thus absorb it. For every bat that was experimentally coated with a phosphor, there were about 1.5 to two bats that ingested the substance in this way. Just days later, over 80 percent of the bats in the cave were glowing. This type of transmissible vaccination is considered less effective compared to the following.
- Individual animals can be singled out and vaccinated. These vaccinees then excrete vaccine viruses through the skin, saliva, blood, breast milk, urine and/or stool and pass them on to other animals. By choosing the right time (e.g. in spring) or the vaccinates (e.g. more aggressive males), the effect could possibly be increased. If certain characteristics were built into the vaccine virus, its infectivity could be increased, reduced or limited in time, according to the scientists involved.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-020-1254-y>

[Original text in German](#)

<https://www.infosperber.ch/gesundheit/impfzwang-durch-die-hintertuere-ansteckende-impfungen-1/>