

Top doctors refuse to give their own kids a third shot

From May 12 to December 19, 2021, the CDC reported 265 cases of myocarditis among children ages 12 to 15, where all but 10 were discharged from the hospital

Two of the nation's top doctors said they refuse to give their own kids a COVID booster shot as vaccinated teenage boys have a low risk of hospitalization, but the likelihood of myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart, is higher.

Dr. Monica Gandhi, an infectious-disease specialist at the University of [California](#), and Dr. Paul Offit, director of the Vaccine Education Center at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and a member of the [FDA](#)'s vaccine advisory committee, told journalist David Zweig in a piece published on [Bari Weiss's Substack, Common Sense](#), that the benefits of a booster for teen males are outweighed by the possible side effects.

One of the most common serious side effects for a teen from a COVID booster jab was myocarditis, a rare heart inflammation case that occurs in males at almost nine-times the rate than females, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)).

The CDC has recorded two such cases among a group of 20,000 and the prevalence is about 10 out of 100,000 in boosted teenagers. In comparison, vaccinated teen boys only had a 0.3 out of 100,000 chance of being hospitalized with COVID, according to the agency's COVID briefings and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices [report](#) in early January.

Both Gandhi and Offit, who have advocated for the vaccine and gotten

themselves and their children vaccinated, claimed the CDC was premature in advising teens to get a COVID booster shot on January 5, with Gandhi saying, 'I am not giving my 12 and 14-year-old boys boosters.'

Offit said he advised his 20-year-old son to avoid the third dose and said the booster would not be worth the risk for 'the average healthy 17-year-old boy.'

The doctors' statements come as other health officials claimed the CDC had made its booster recommendation without proper data on the safety issues.

The U.S. and Germany are among the few countries that have recommended booster shots for everyone 12 and up, with the U.K. and Finland only recommending it for teens with serious medical conditions.

Denmark, Sweden, Japan and Spain have approved boosters for adults only, and in Ireland, no one under the age of 16 can receive a booster.





Dr. Monica Gandhi, an infectious-disease specialist at the University of California, and Dr. Paul Offit, a member of the FDA's vaccine advisory committee, said the benefits of a booster shot for teen boys was outweighed by its possible side effects

Booster safety data results: reassuring

Over 41,610 doses administered

Active Surveillance - Myocarditis:

1. 13 Y/O male – three days following booster dose (medical history includes pericarditis in 2019)
2. 15 Y/O male – four days following booster dose

Both were released to follow-up in good condition.

Two non-serious reports:

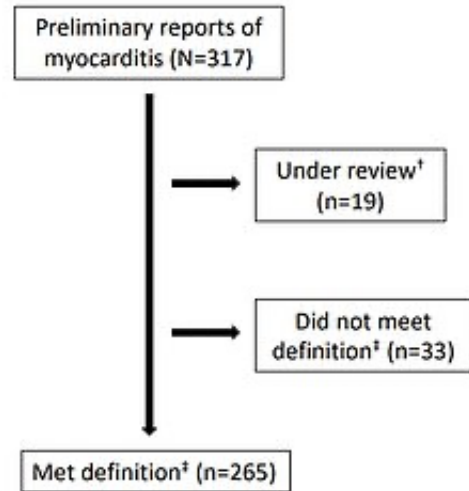
1. Restriction of movement in vaccinated arm
2. Headache

© CDC

The CDC reported two cases of myocarditis due to booster shots in teen boys. Both men were released from the hospital and reported in good condition

Reports to VAERS of myocarditis after Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccination among children and adolescents ages 12–15 years* (as of Dec 19, 2021)

- 265 reports of myocarditis verified to meet case definition
 - Median age: 14 years (IQR: 13–15 years)
 - Median time to onset: 2 days (IQR: 1–3 days)
 - After dose 1 = 41; after dose 2 = 221
 - 238 (90%) males, 27 (10%) females
 - 251 hospitalized patients (241 discharged home)
 - 224 patients with known outcomes
 - 208 (92%) recovered from symptoms at time of report
 - 16 (8%) mostly reported improved, or resolved, symptoms, but ongoing physical restrictions or still under investigation
- Doses administered = 18,707,169[§]



* Reports of children and adolescents ages 12–15 years vaccinated May 12–Dec 19, 2021
 † Awaiting medical records and/or healthcare provider interview; some still processing
 ‡ Adjudicated after healthcare provider interview and/or medical record review
 § Doses administered among children and adolescents ages 12–15 years May 12–Dec 16, 2021



Of the 265 cases reported in teens ages 12 to 15 last year, 251 were hospitalized and all but 10 were discharged and sent home. The remaining have reported improved or resolved symptoms, but were still under evaluation

Most frequently reported adverse events to VAERS after Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 booster vaccination, ages 16–24 years*

Non-serious reports (n=445, 95%)			Serious† reports (n=22, 5%)		
Rank	Adverse event (not mutually exclusive)	n (%)	Rank	Adverse event (not mutually exclusive)	n (%)
1	Fever	66 (15)	1	Chest pain	10 (46)
2	Dizziness	61 (14)	2	Myocarditis	6 (27)
3	Pain	59 (13)	3	Nausea	6 (27)
4	Chills	54 (12)	4	Fever	6 (27)
5	Headache	53 (12)	5	Troponin increased	6 (27)
6	Fatigue	51 (12)	6	Palpitations	5 (23)
7	Nausea	47 (11)	7	Chest discomfort	4 (18)
8	Pain in extremity	40 (9)	8	Blood test	3 (14)

▪ Reflect previously observed adverse events; workup for myocarditis

* Among adolescents ages 16–17 years who received dose 3 of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine Dec 9–Dec 19, 2021, and persons ages 18–24 years who received dose 3 of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine Sep 22–Dec 19, 2021; Reports processed and received as of Dec 19, 2021.

† Per federal law, serious reports include reports of hospitalization, prolongation of existing hospitalization, life threatening condition, permanent disability, congenital deformity or birth defect, or death.



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Myocarditis was listed as the second most common serious side effect due to vaccination among older teens and young men. There were only 13 cases reported in the age group between May to December 2021, with the four hospitalized reportedly recovered

WHO says healthy young people don't need Covid boosters jobs



The CDC had recorded 265 cases of myocarditis among children ages 12 to 15 who received a COVID vaccine between May 12 and December 19, 2021, 90 percent of which were boys, according to the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices in their January 5 report.

Of the cases, 251 were hospitalized and all but 10 were discharged and sent home. The remaining have reported improved or resolved symptoms, but were still under evaluation.

Within that same timeframe, the CDC recorded 13 cases of myocarditis

CDC'S ADVISORY OF MYOCARDITIS AFTER A VACCINE SHOT

Cases of myocarditis reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System have occurred:

Most patients with myocarditis who received care responded well to medicine and rest and felt better quickly.

Patients can usually return to their normal daily activities after their symptoms improve. Those who have been diagnosed with myocarditis should consult with their cardiologist (heart doctor) about return to exercise or sports. More information will be shared as it becomes available.

Myocarditis has the following symptoms:

Seek medical care if you or your child have any of the specific or general symptoms of myocarditis, especially if it's within a week after COVID-19 vaccination.

among people ages 16 to 24, with four being hospitalized and all four recovering.

During a United Nations briefing last week, WHO Chief Scientist Dr. Soumya Swaminathan said: 'There is no evidence that healthy children or healthy adolescents need boosters. No evidence at all.'

The sentiments were echoed by Dr. Sarah Long, a member of the CDC advisory committee and a infectious disease specialist at Drexel University.

'We made the decision, in my opinion, without any data on safety,' she said, referencing the CDC's decision to ignore a [study](#) from Israel that cited two cases of myocarditis in 12 to 15-year-old males because of its small survey size.

The Israeli study warned that the condition could be as high as one in 3,000 males following vaccination.

It echoed the research done in China and Ontario, with the Chinese [study](#) concluding that teen boys had a 37 out of 100,000 chance of developing acute myocarditis after their second vaccine dose.

In Ontario, Public Health officials officials [reported](#) 636 cases of myocarditis after the distribution of more than 29 million doses from December 2020 to January 2022.

Public Health Ontario concluded that there was there was a 34.8 out of 100,000 chance of a teen boy to experience adverse effects following their second COVID jab.

When the CDC and FDA created committees to research the impact of the booster shots in September 2021, the committees voted against sweeping proposals for the third shots, instead approving the boosters for limited

groups.

The CDC's vote was overruled by its director, Dr. Rochelle Walensky on September 24 as the agency recommended the boosters for not just seniors, but for 18 and up.

On January 5, the agency then voted to recommend the boosters to those 12 to 17 years old.

Despite some concerns over the studies on the booster's impact on young adults, Long said she ultimately voted to approve the boosters for teens due to the rampant surge of the Omicron variant.

The only member on the advisory committee who voted against the booster recommendation was Dr. Helen Keipp Talbot, an infectious disease specialist at Vanderbilt.

Talbot did not immediately respond to DailyMail.com's request for comment.

Offit, who has been vocal about the problems with the government's recommendations for the boosters, told [New York Magazine](#) in December that while the boosters were important, they do not yield much benefit to younger people.

'I'm not opposed to booster dosing. What I think we need to make clearer is why we're boosting,' he said.

'There is certainly a value to boosting people who are older or people who live in long-term-care facilities. The question is, if we're saying that healthy, young people need a booster dose, which is what we've just said, I think we need to explain to the American public that we're getting prevention, for the most part, against mild illness, and it might not be long-lived.

'On the one hand you have the CDC recommending a booster dose for everybody over 18, which was rejected twice by the FDA's vaccine advisory committee and the CDC's advisory committee, and then on the other hand you have research institutes, universities, colleges, and hospitals that now have three-dose mandates while others have two-dose mandates. We've confused people.'

Gandhi told the Atlantic in October that booster recommendation debate was a debacle

'The entire booster discussion played out in the public eye,' she said. 'It played out that we weren't a 'together' country in terms of our health recommendations.'

Dr. Elissa Perkins, an emergency medicine physician at Boston University with an expertise in infectious diseases, told Zweig that the CDC and FDA needed to communicate the recommendation decision better to put parents at ease.

'If a booster is only offering a temporary benefit against minimally symptomatic infection it is really important that this rationale is clear so parents can weigh the trade offs to determine if, in their individual circumstances, the benefits outweigh the risks,' she said.

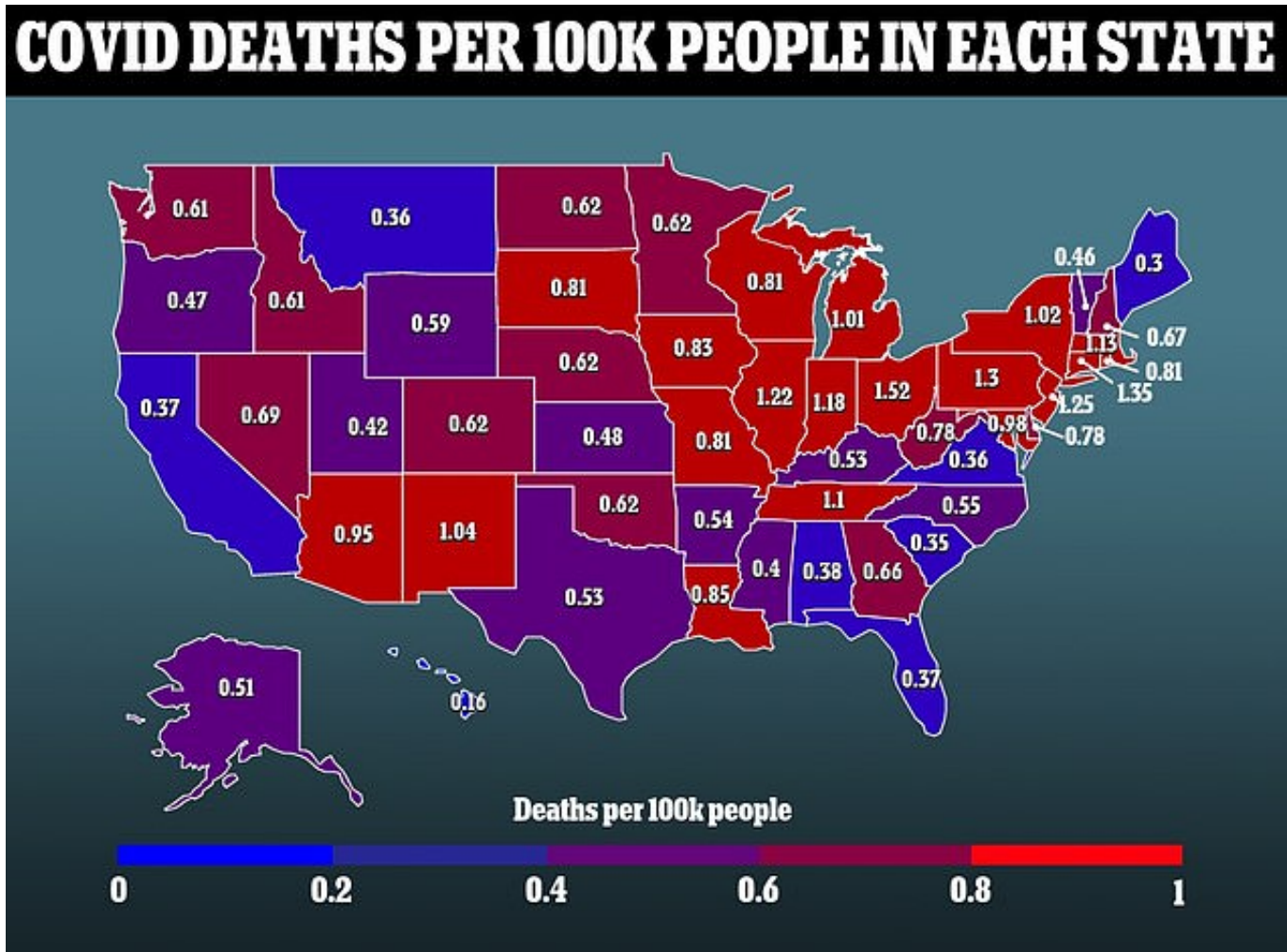
The backlash against the booster recommendation for kids comes as schools grapple with what policies to enforce as COVID cases remain high.

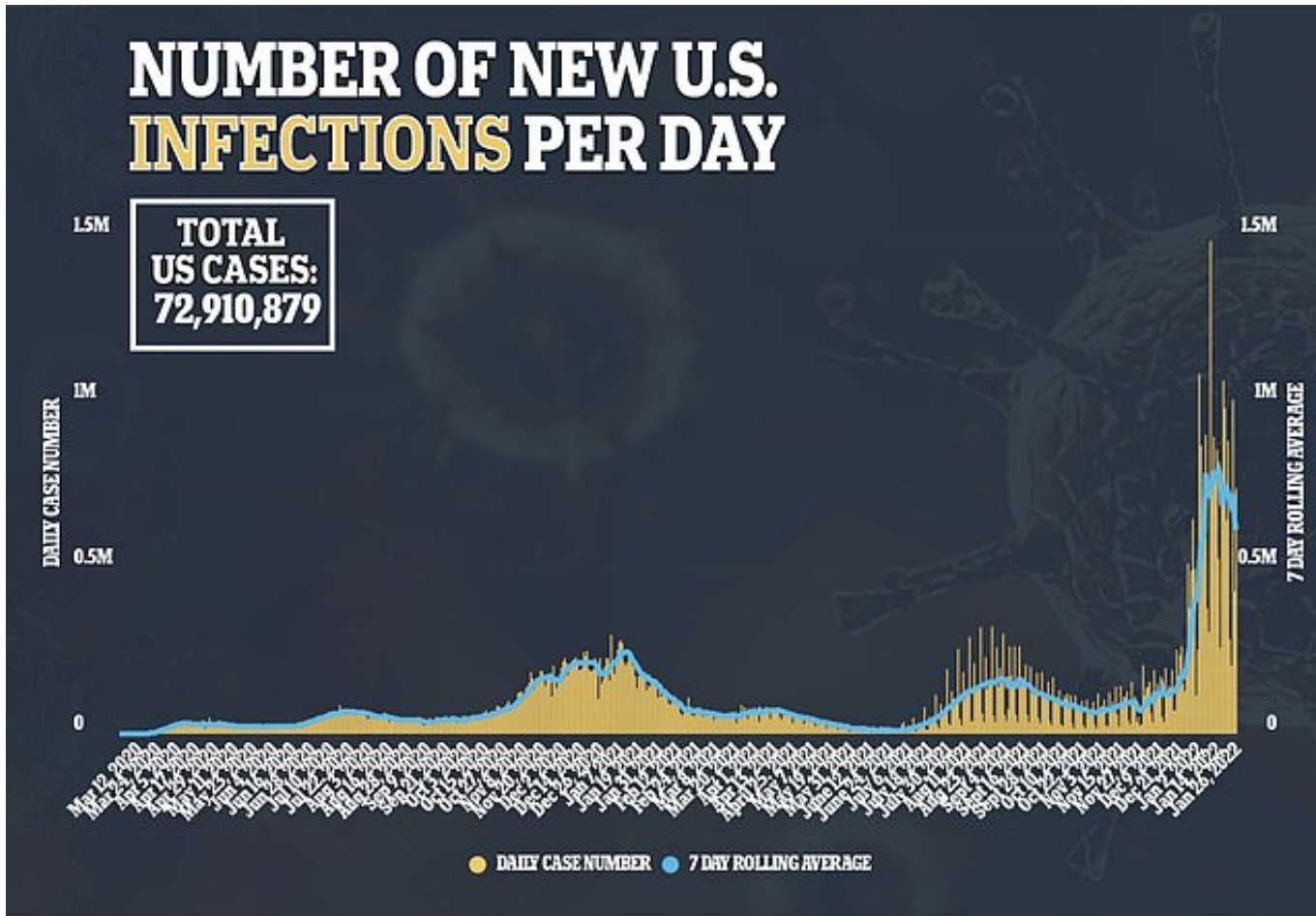
The US recorded 653,120 new cases in the past day and about 4,040 new deaths, according to Johns Hopkins University.

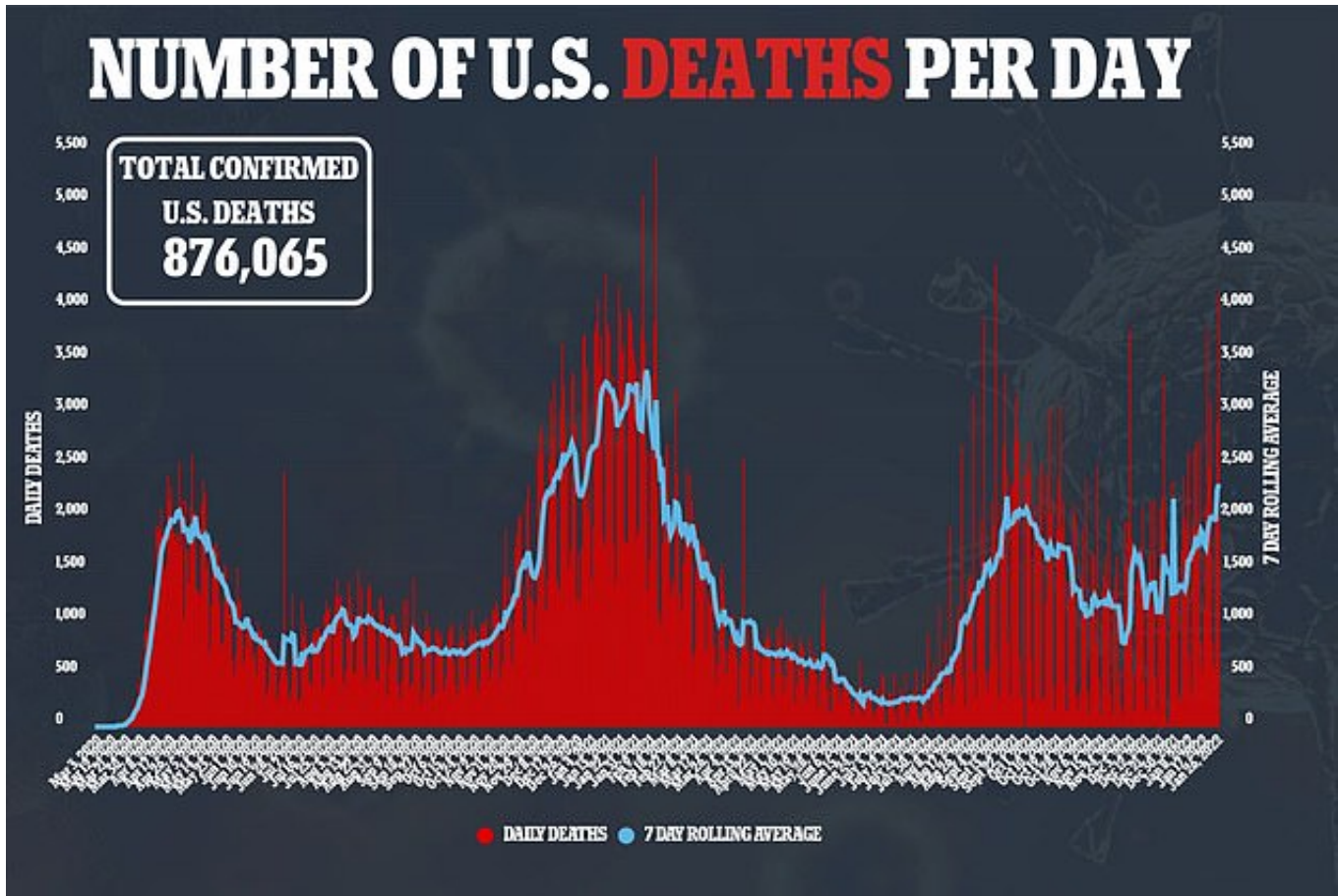
Two weeks ago marked the nation's highest weekly infection rate of the pandemic, with 5,607,176 cases reported between January 10 to 16. It was

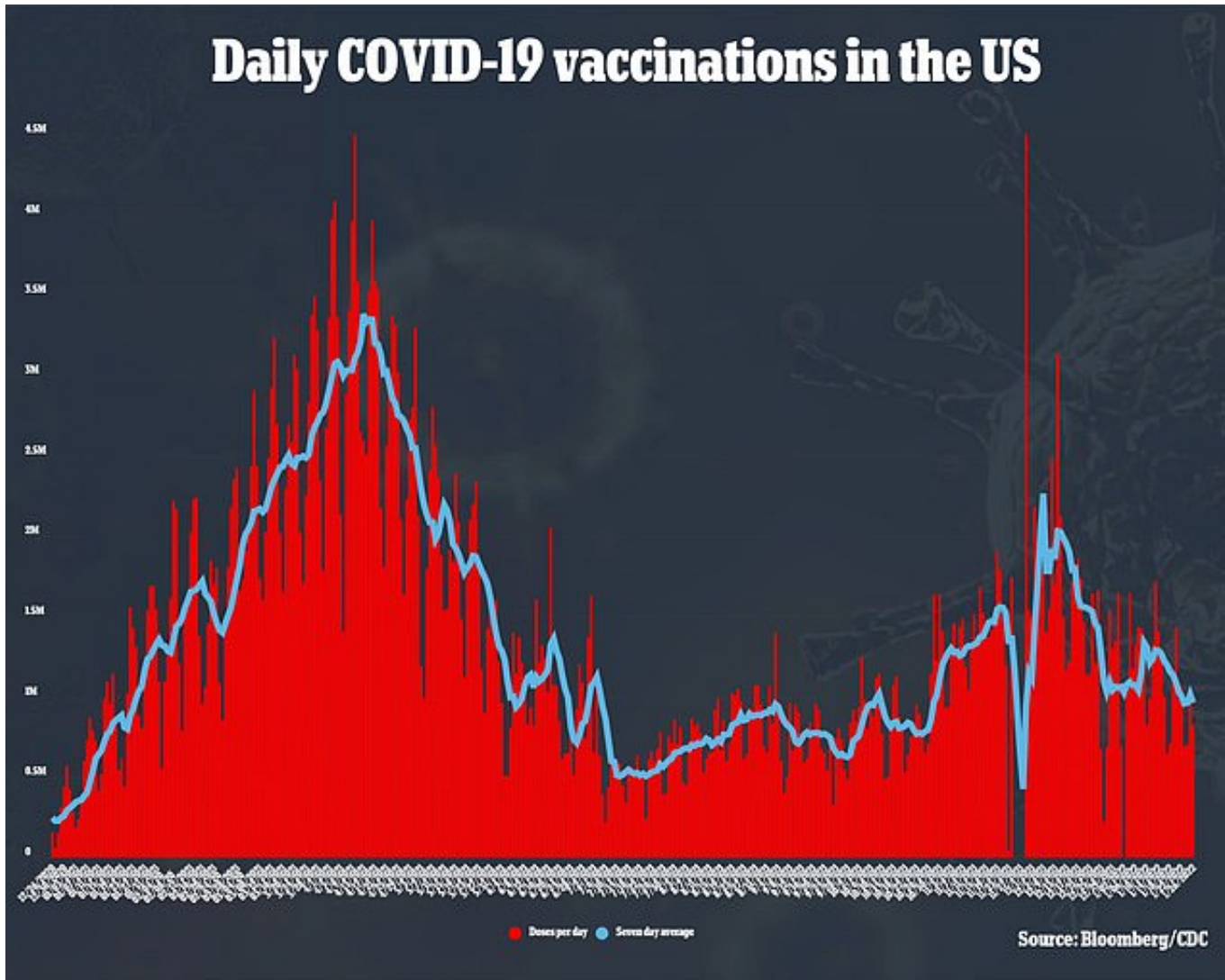
also the deadliest week with 23,416 deaths reported.

About 64 percent of eligible Americans are fully vaccinated, more than 80 percent have gotten at least one jab.









Eric Clapton says people vaccinated against Covid-19 are hypnotized

