‘Irrefutable Proof’ mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Cause Vascular and Organ Damage, Study Shows

A study published on Aug. 18 provides “irrefutable proof” mRNA COVID-19 vaccines cause vascular and organ damage. The paper revealed key findings from autopsies performed on patients who died within days to several months after being vaccinated.

“Overall, these vaccines can no longer be considered experimental – the “experiment” has resulted in the disaster that many medical doctors and scientists predicted from the outset,” concluded microbiologists Dr. Michael Palmer and Dr. Sucharit Bhakdi. “The vaccination must be stopped, and all approvals and authorizations of their use must be revoked.”

The study shows a chain of causation from injection to “rapid distribution of the vaccine through the bloodstream, widespread spike protein expression – prominently in blood vessels – and autoimmune-like inflammation and organ damage.”

Here is a summary of the findings:

1. mRNA vaccines don't stay at the injection site but instead travel throughout the body and accumulate in various organs,
2. mRNA-based COVID vaccines induce long-lasting expression of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein in many organs,
3. vaccine-induced expression of the spike protein induces autoimmune-like inflammation,
4. vaccine-induced inflammation can cause grave organ damage, especially in vessels, sometimes with deadly outcome.

Palmer and Bhakdi's work was primarily based on the findings of German pathologists Dr. Arne Burkhardt and Dr. Walter Lang.

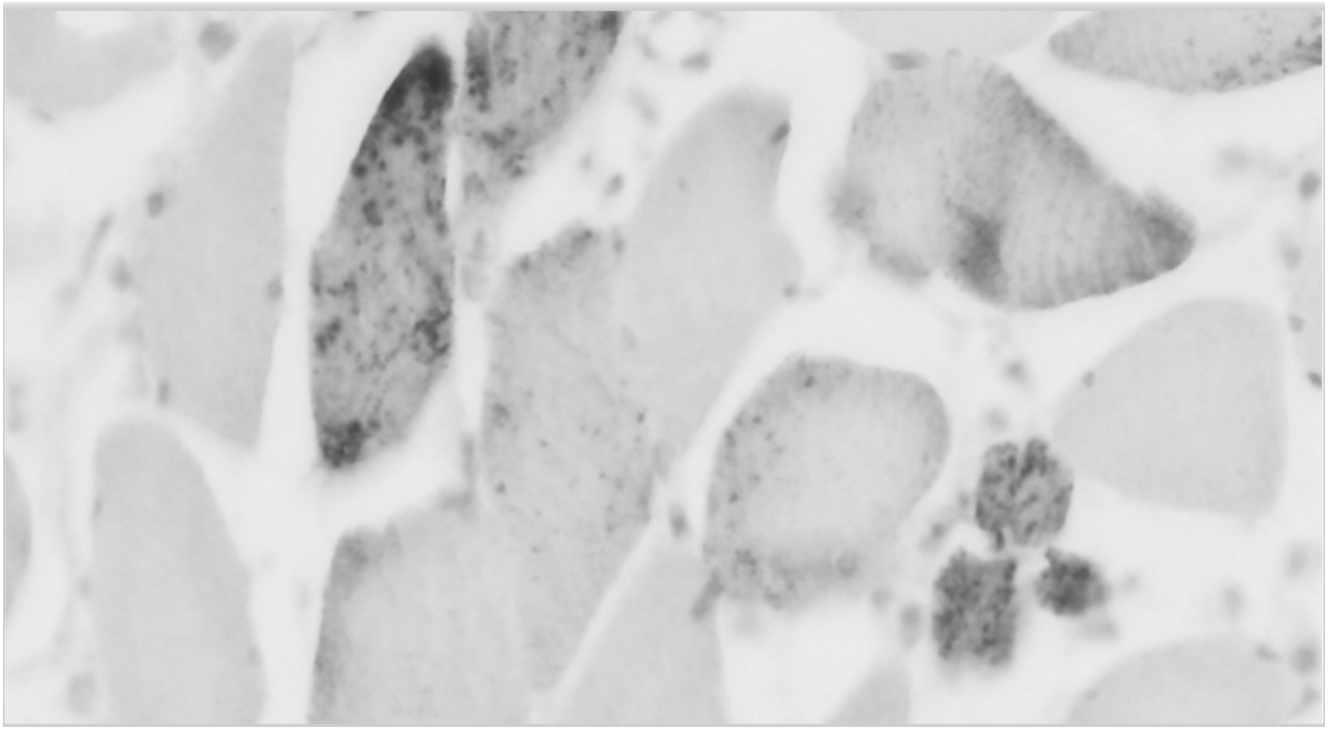
Burkhardt and Lang studied numerous deaths that occurred shortly after COVID-19 vaccination. In each case, the cause of death was certified as "natural" or "unknown," but families did not support the verdict and reached out to Burkhardt for a second opinion.

Autopsy materials were then examined by standard histopathology and immunohistochemistry techniques. Based on the findings, most deaths were actually attributed to "vaccination" with a "high to very high degree" of likelihood.

According to the study the technique involves the following:

> *"After washing the tissue specimen to remove unbound antibody molecules, the bound ones can be detected with a secondary antibody that is coupled with some enzyme, often horseradish peroxidase. After another washing step, the specimen is incubated with a water-soluble precursor dye that is converted by the enzyme to an insoluble brown pigment. Each enzyme molecule can rapidly convert a large number of dye molecules, which greatly amplifies the signal.*

“If a vaccine particle – composed of the spike-encoding mRNA, coated with lipids – enters a body cell, this will cause the spike protein to be synthesized within the cell and then taken to the cell surface. There, it can be recognized by a spike-specific antibody.”



Expression of spike protein in shoulder muscle after vaccine injection. (Michael Palmer, MD, Sucharit Bhakdi, MD)
This slide shows deltoid muscle fibers in cross-section. The dark pigmentation indicates spike protein expression. This would be expected near the injection site, but not in areas far away from the injection site.

Immunohistochemistry, when applied to the heart muscle tissue of a vaccinated person, showed strong brown pigmentation that differed significantly from what was observed with someone who was infected with SARS-CoV-2.

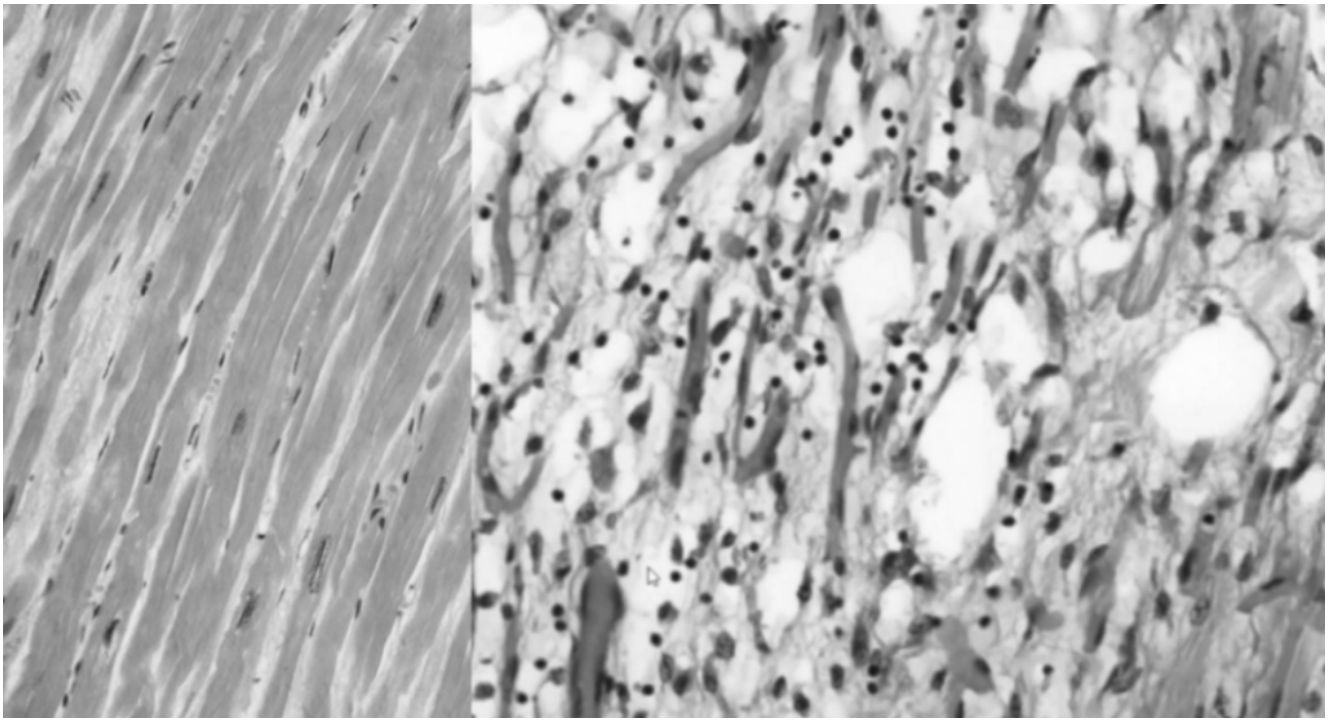
“The absence of nucleocapsid indicates that the expression of the spike protein must be attributed to the vaccine rather than an infection with SARS-CoV-2,” the authors wrote.

Heart damage after COVID-19 vaccination

Assessing the heart muscle, researchers saw a strong expression of spike protein in heart muscle after vaccination in correlation with significant inflammation and tissue destruction.

“We see spike protein expression in arterioles […] as well as in venules (small veins) and capillaries,” they wrote. “Expression is most prominent in the innermost cell layer, the endothelium. This makes the endothelial cells “sitting ducks” for an attack by
the immune system.”

The left picture below is an example of healthy heart muscle tissue, with regularly oriented and aligned heart muscle fibers. On the right, is a heart muscle sample from one of the autopsies. The muscle fibers are disjointed and disintegrating, and they are surrounded by invading lymphocytes. Burkhardt found myocarditis in multiple patients who died after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.



(Michael Palmer, MD, Sucharit Bhakdi, MD)
Another discovery was the observation of endothelial damage after vaccination. Endothelium is the tissue that lines blood vessels and other organs, such as the heart.

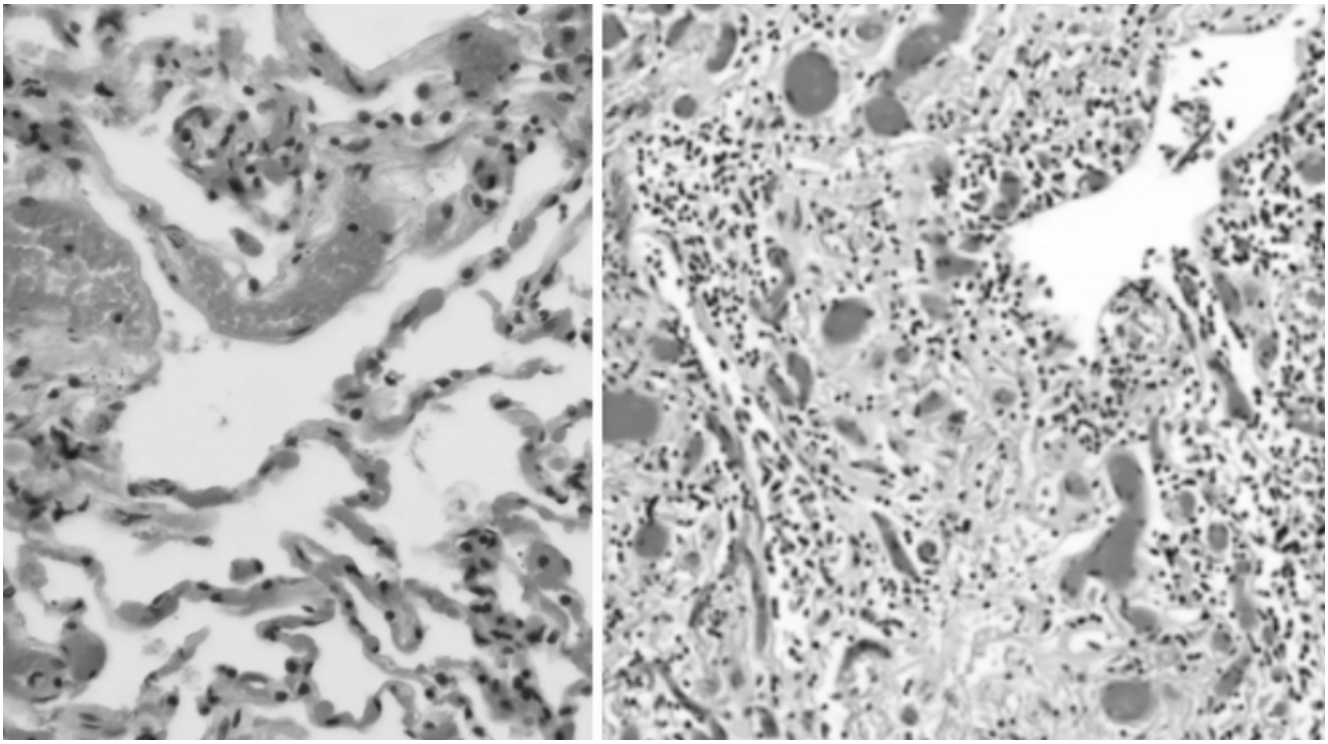
“A crucial function of the endothelium is to prevent blood clotting. Thus, if the endothelium is damaged […] and the tissues beyond it make contact with the blood, this will automatically set off blood clotting,” Palmer and Bhakdi wrote.

Looking at the aorta, they found a crack in the wall of the aorta lined by clusters of lymphocytes leading to aortic rupture.

“Aortic rupture is normally quite rare, but Prof. Burkhardt found multiple cases in his limited number of autopsies. Some of the affected aortas were also shown to have expressed the spike protein,” they wrote.

Lymphocytic infiltration and proliferative inflammation

Lymphocytic infiltration, inflammation and destruction were also observed in many
organs, including the lungs, brain, liver, spleen and multiple glands after COVID-19 vaccination.



(Michael Palmer, MD, Sucharit Bhakdi, MD)
On the left, is healthy lung tissue with air-filled spaces (alveoli) delimited by delicate alveolar septa with embedded, blood-filled capillaries – along with larger blood vessels.

On the right, researchers observed lung tissue overrun by lymphocytes.

"The air-filled spaces have largely disappeared and been filled with scar (connective) tissue. This vaccine injected patient would obviously have had very great trouble breathing," the authors wrote.

Spike protein causes damage long after vaccination

Palmer and Bhakdi found the COVID spike protein expressed itself long after vaccination. Looking at a sample of the bronchial mucous membrane from a patient who is alive and developed respiratory issues after receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, researchers saw the uppermost cell layer strongly expressing the spike protein nine months after the most recent injection.

“Further evidence both from Burkhardt’s autopsies and from published studies on blood samples or lymph node biopsies do indicate that expression does last several months,” they wrote.

Pfizer vaccine mRNA gets “reverse-transcribed” into human DNA

The official mRNA vaccine narrative is that modified mRNA contained in COVID-19 vaccines Pfizer and Moderna do not replicate in living organisms and thus, expression of the spike protein should cease once injected RNA molecules have degraded – which is expected to occur within a day or weeks of injection.

“This is obviously difficult to square with the observed long-lasting expression; in some form or other, the genetic information appears to be perpetuated in vivo,” the authors wrote.

According to toxicologist Janci Lindsay, Ph.D., the paper’s findings support the Swedish Aldén study that showed mRNA from Pfizer’s COVID-19 vaccine can enter human cells and integrate into cellular DNA.

“Their findings of spike expression nine months out from [taking the vaccine] support either genomic integration of the mRNA coding the spike protein into the genome of the cells shown expressing it, or, that the synthetically modified messenger RNA is remaining stable within these cells months after it was supposed to be degraded,” Lindsay told The Epoch Times.

“This constitutive expression of the spike protein would exhaust the immune system and/or eventually possibly make it non-responsive or tolerant to the spike protein, allowing for untold spike-mediated damage,” she added.

“Considering Aldén’s observation of DNA insertion in every single experimental sample, it seems highly likely that this will also occur in vivo,” concluded Palmer and Bhakdi. “Beyond providing a plausible mechanism for perpetuating the expression of spike protein, DNA insertion also poses risks of genetic damage, leading to cancers and leukemias.”