New Study Finds Pfizer's COVID Vaccine Causes Autism in Lab Rats

A recent study is raising concerns about the potential neurodevelopmental implications of vaccinating pregnant women against COVID-19 after rats vaccinated with Pfizer's mRNA vaccine developed "pronounced autism-like behaviors."

In a paper published in Neurochemical Researcher, a group of researchers sought to
examine the potential relationship between mRNA COVID-19 vaccines, spike protein-mediated reactions, and neurodevelopmental disorders, specifically autism.

To do this, they analyzed the expression of WNT brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels, specific cytokines, mTOR expression, neuropathology, and autism-related neurobehavioral outcomes in rats vaccinated with Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine and compared the results with a group of rats given saline placebos.

The study found Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine "significantly altered" the expression of specific genes in both male and female rats that influence neurodevelopmental pathways—although male pups in the vaccinated group were far more affected than females.

In addition to autism-like behaviors, such as disinterested social interaction and repetitive behaviors, male pups from vaccinated mothers experienced impaired motor performance evidenced by reduced coordination and agility and a decrease in neuronal counts in critical regions of the brain—suggesting possible neurodegeneration or altered neurodevelopment.

Male Offspring Were Avoidant and Abnormally Afraid to Socialize

Using sociability, social novelty, and motivation tests, researchers found that male pups exposed to Pfizer's vaccine in the womb were abnormally afraid to socialize and actively avoided novel situations.

When assessing neuronal counts in the male groups, the vaccinated group showed "significantly decreased" neuronal counts in the CA1 and CA3 areas of the hippocampus compared with the saline placebo male group.

The hippocampus has at least 27 different types of neurons that play an important role in memory and spatial navigation. Neurons are nerve cells that transmit messages throughout your body, allowing you to do everything from breathing and talking to eating, walking, and thinking.

Likewise, a unique type of neuron specific to the cerebellar cortex was "significantly lower" in the vaccinated group than in the saline placebo group.

In the female groups, no significant differences were observed in neuronal counts between the vaccinated and saline female

groups.

Both males and females in the vaccinated group experienced significantly decreased BDNF levels. This affects neurogenesis—the process by which new neurons are formed in the brain—and is vital when an embryo develops but continues after birth.

"Longitudinal studies on the long-term impacts of COVID-19 vaccines, especially considering gender differences, are crucial to gauge vaccine safety and risks," researchers concluded.

Spike Protein in COVID Vaccines May Cause Autism

Unlike traditional vaccines, Pfizer's mRNA vaccine does not contain antigens. It contains mRNA—a form of nucleic acid and the genetic material of the SARS-CoV-2 virus that provides instructions to the body for producing antigens—spike proteins. It's the mRNA that's used to elicit an immune response.

Although we've been told Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine is manufactured with harmless messenger RNA that instructs the cells to produce spike protein, the FDA's product label shows it contains artificially modified RNA (modRNA). This key ingredient is not naturally occurring and poses a substantial risk to human health.

According to the study, concerns have been raised that spike protein and the immune response it induces could affect the central nervous system, leading to neuroinflammation and alterations in synaptic plasticity.

The spike protein is expressed on the surface of the SARS-CoV-2 virion and uses the ACE2 receptor to enter target cells. It may also cross the blood-brain barrier or indirectly induce

neuroinflammation through peripheral immune signaling. This neuroinflammation releases proinflammatory cytokines linked to neurodegenerative disorders such as autism.

"These proposed changes might exert effects on brain development and have potential contributions to neurodevelopmental disorders, including autism" the researchers wrote.

If prenatal exposure to Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine can cause autism in the offspring of rats vaccinated during pregnancy, then it is highly plausible it can do the same with humans. As the researchers noted in their conclusion, a comprehensive understanding of the risks and benefits of COVID-19 vaccination is essential, especially during pregnancy.

COVID Vaccines Recommended for Pregnant Women Without Safety Data

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends pregnant women receive their initial primary series and subsequent booster doses even though adequate safety studies have not been performed in pregnant women or their offspring, and the shots are entirely experimental.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) healthcare provider factsheet for Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine states:

> *"Available data on Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administered to pregnant women are insufficient to inform vaccine-associated risks in pregnancy."*

According to the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Disease (NIAID), animal research plays a "key role in developing successful vaccines for humans."

"Before promising vaccine candidates can be tested in humans,

they must first be tested for safety and effectiveness in animals as required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration," the NIAID's website states.

Yet, no studies were conducted to determine what effects COVID-19 vaccines may pose to a developing fetus or offspring born to vaccinated mothers before the shots were rolled out to pregnant women.

According to Dr. James Thorp, a maternal-fetal medicine specialist, COVID-19 vaccines have not been proven safe for pregnant women, as evidenced by Pfizer's 2021 cumulative analysis of post-authorization adverse events, which shows 1,223 deaths in the first ten weeks of the COVID-19 vaccine rollout, an 81% miscarriage rate, a nearly sixfold increase in fetal death, a 7.9 times increase in neonatal death, and breastfeeding complications in 14.7% of newborns.