Welcome!
VCC History

- Vaccine Choice Canada (formerly VRAN) continues the work of The Committee Against Compulsory Vaccination challenged Ontario compulsory immunization of School Pupils Act in 1982
- Amendment to the Act guarantees an exemption of conscience from any required vaccine for school aged children
- Help from Members of the Ontario Legislature, the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms and Clayton Ruby
- The amendment was written into the Act in December, 1984
- Current board & members: Edda West, Nelle Maxey, Ted Kuntz (BC), Heather Fraser, Rita Hoffman (Ontario) ~ all of whom have experienced vaccine injury or have vaccine injured children
- Small but dedicated group, the ‘go to’ voice for the media
- Print newsletter to over 600
- Support of long-time members and friends including Heidi & Karl Morley
Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms

- Quick note on the Charter… merci Pierre.
- Charter enacted 1984 replaced the 1960 Bill of Rights
- Inspiration for the Charter originally to help keep Quebec in the Confederation
- The Canada Act (1982) has two parts: the BNA Act (1867) and the Constitution Act (1982) -- this last contains the Charter
- Would be very difficult for future governments federal or provincial to decrease or limit rights because:
  - The House of Commons, the Senate, and two-thirds of the provinces representing over 50% of Canadians must approve any changes to the Charter or any part of the constitution
- A freedom is a right to live your life without interference from the government unless you impinge on the freedoms of others.
Canadian vaccination legislation

- **Ontario** with exemptions for conscience, religion or medical
- **New Brunswick** with exemptions for conscience, religion or medical
- **Manitoba** (not enforced legislation)
- **Other provinces & territories** ~ none
- Canadian medical law: informed consent
- … the fundamental right of persons to be free from unwanted physical interference. Medical care is wrongful and a battery unless the patient has given consent to it. … Furthermore, the patient must understand the risks, no matter how statistically insignificant these may be. When a patient reads, understands, and signs a written consent to treatment or surgery there is express consent…” Canadian Medical Law, Introduction for Physicians, Nurses and Other Health Care Professionals, Second Edition, 1995 Carswell Thompson Professional Publishing.
Ontario legislation for school pupils & day nurseries

- Immunization of School Pupils Act R.S.O. 1990, revised 2013 to include additional vaccines
- Duty of parent. (1) The parent of a pupil shall cause the pupil to complete the prescribed program of immunization in relation to each of the designated diseases. R.S.O. 1990, c. I.1, s. 3 ... Subsection (1) does not apply to a parent who has filed a statement of conscience or religious belief with the proper medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1990, c. I.1, s. 3
- Ontario Day Nurseries Act has a provision for legal exemption from vaccination using Statement of Conscience or Religious Belief Affidavit 4897-64E contained in the Immunization of School Pupils Act. This affidavit must be signed and stamped by a commissioner of oaths, notary public or a justice of the peace.
Purposes of VCC

- Vaccine Choice Canada recognizes that vaccines are not without risk and supports the right of each individual to adequate disclosure prior to providing consent.
- Vaccination is a medical procedure with known injuries and risk of injuries (pkg insert, med literature)
- VCC provides information on risks to individuals, media, journalism students
- Maintain constant presence challenging assumptions regarding vaccination safety
- Poised to take action should challenge be made to exemptions, restrictions ie. tying vax to taxes, benefits
- Help balance the narrative:
  - Specific vaccine histories PENTA 1994-97
  - Point to, reprint research outside mainstream that challenges safety/efficacy: Dr. S. Humphries, Dr. R. Obomsawin
  - Cost is barrier to a Canadian compensation program (cf. US Childhood Vaccine Injury Act 1986)
  - No legal liability assumed by gov’t, doctor nor manufacturer
VCC activities

- Ombudsman complaint: compiled info over 10 years
- Ministry of Health 2014 communications registering concerns ensuring parents aware of exemptions
- Legal letter to Ont. Chief Medical Health Officer 1999: “VRAN enlisted the services of Toronto law firm of Goodman and Carr in an attempt to address our very serious concern that the Ontario Ministry of Health is failing in its duty to adequately inform parents and legal guardians of the availability of exemptions to vaccination for school entry.”
- Media responses in Feb./March: interviews for CBC radio, TV, CTV, CityTV, newspapers, magazines across Canada
- FB, twitter, web site with loads of info, exemption form
- Responding to requests for information
- Twice yearly newsletter, Monthly V-bulletin to which one subscribes
- 2004 Cornwall billboard included in Ombudsman complaint
- Vaccination is not mandatory in Canada
Oh, Canada ~ war of words

- Ont. Minister Hoskins reported by CBC as ‘reviewing’ exemptions but stated to VCC no formal review occurring
- Mainstream media polls, articles, news, interviews ~ largely one sided, risks/injuries dismissed
- TVO “there are not two sides to this”
- Alberta Lib leader Swann MD called for mandatory vax but rejected by Min. Mandel who stated “it is a parental decision” (see comments)
- Brandon Manitoba school board trustee resolution for all students to show proof of vaccination quashed at their meeting

“Parents who choose not to vaccinate will have limited options as what to do with their kids. No need to make it illegal not to vaccinate, just make it very difficult to function in society without it.

“Mandatory vaccinations would have a lot of problems, including infringing on human rights but also causing problems for how to deal with allergic reactions, people who can’t receive vaccinations and other issues.

“This is a tricky subject. On the one hand you want people to have the right to make their own decisions, but on the other, people have to be held accountable for their actions. Not having mandatory vaccinations is no different than allowing people to drink and drive. You’re placing a loaded gun out in the community that has the capability of harming not only the children who are not vaccinated, but those who are too young to be vaccinated as well.

Would you say it’s more or less tricky than allowing my kid to bring a peanut butter and jelly sandwich to school?

Perhaps the outright refusal of vaccinations with no medical reasoning should place you outside publicly funded healthcare.
Oh say, US phenomenon

- Measles hysteria sparked orchestrated challenge to exemptions in 31 US states
- Health Choice, US
31 US states have over 100 bills pending on restrictions to or removal of vaccination exemptions introduced since Jan.

This flurry of bills sparked by measles event at Disneyland that has since subsided; as it has in Canada (last year about 400 cases of measles across the country)
Healthy People 2020

- Dr. S. Tenpenny suggests the ‘attack’ on exemptions was planned
- Bills recently defeated in Oklahoma, Oregon
- **Trust for America’s Health** brought private and government resources together to address national health issues (Robert Wood Johnson Fdn, J&J)
- Began in 1980, together they set measurable health goals for each decade: reduction in smoking, obesity, vaccination and pandemic preparedness
- Meet twice yearly on **Healthy People** objectives (Healthy People 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020)
- In 2010, they set Healthy People 2020: WHO declared this the decade of vaccines and the US public health has a National Vaccine plan for the 21st century which includes getting everyone vaccinated children and adults by 2015
Healthy People 2020

Minimizing exemptions

RECOMMENDATIONS: Increasing Vaccination Rates

Improving the nation’s vaccination rates would help prevent diseases, mitigate suffering, and reduce healthcare costs. ITAN recommends a number of actions that can be taken to increase vaccination rates for children, teens, and adults around the country, including:

- **Minimizing vaccine exemptions:** States should enact and enforce universal childhood vaccination except where immunization is medically contraindicated. Non-medical vaccine exemptions, including personal belief exemptions, create higher rates of exemptions in those states that allow them.

- **Increasing public education campaigns about the safety and effectiveness of vaccines:** National, state, and local health officials, in partnership with medical providers and community organizations, should conduct assertive campaigns about the importance of vaccines, particularly stressing and demonstrating the safety and efficacy of immunizations. Targeted outreach should be made to high-risk groups and to racial and ethnic minority populations where the misperceptions about vaccines are particularly high.

- **Refining adult vaccination recommendations and referrals:** Private providers and health systems should have standing orders for vaccinations so every provider of care for adults can assess the need, recommend, and either provide directly or refer to another provider for vaccination. Vaccine order systems should be expanded to build an effective vaccine referral system so providers can ensure the vaccine is administered, just as for mammograms or other preventive services. This should provide written referrals to patients and providers through text messages or other communications. A routine adult vaccination schedule should be established, where healthcare providers are expected to purchase, educate, advise about, and administer immunizations to patients.

- **Expand alternate delivery sites:** The National Vaccine Advisory Committee (NVAC) has recommended including expansion of vaccination services offered by pharmacies and other community immunization providers, vaccination at the workplace, and increased vaccination by providers who care for pregnant women.

- **Increasing provider education:** Pharmacists, medical schools, and medical and nursing schools should support ongoing education and expanded curricula on vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases, and expand current practices for providers to discuss and track vaccination histories for all patients — including adults — and other vaccinations to adults during other doctor and hospital visits.

- **Supporting expanded research and use of alternatives to syringe administration of vaccination:** Experiences with alternative delivery techniques, such as using the nasal mist intranasal administration of human papillomavirus vaccine and influenza vaccine, have been well-accepted by the public and have contributed to increased uptake in pediatric and adult vaccinations.

- **Ensuring first dollar coverage of all recommended vaccines under Medicare and Medicaid:** Vaccines recommended by ACP should be covered under both Medicare Part B and Part D without cost sharing to ensure complete, equitable access to vaccines for all Medicare beneficiaries. States that have not already done so should expand their Medicaid programs to ensure low-income Americans have access to baby-saving vaccines.
Healthy People 2020

Multiple vaccines given on same day is safe, it has been rigorously studied

Screening?

Pediatric schedule has never been tested for safety

Risks minimized, dismissed
MAJOR INFECTIOUS THREATS AND KEY FINDINGS

SCORES BY STATE

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<th>Score</th>
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INDICATOR SUMMARY

1. Public Health Funding Commitment: 38 states increased or maintained funding for public health from Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 to 2013 to FY 2013 to 2014.
2. Incident and Information Management: 27 states met or exceeded the average score for Incident Information Management in the National Health Security Preparedness Index™ (NHSPI™).
3. Childhood Vaccinations: 36 states and Washington, D.C. met the Healthy People 2020 target of 90 percent of children ages 19-35 months receiving the recommended 2 doses of HBV vaccine.
4. Flu Vaccination Rates: 14 states vaccinated at least half of their population (ages 6 months and older) for the seasonal flu from fall 2013 to spring 2014.
5. Climate Change and Infectious Disease: 16 states currently have climate change adaptation plans that include the impact on human health.
6. Healthcare-Associated Infection Control: 16 states performed better than the 2012 national standardized infection ratio (SIR) for central line-associated bloodstream infections.
7. Healthcare-Associated Infection Control: Between 2011 and 2012, the standardized infection ratio (SIR) for central line-associated bloodstream infections decreased significantly in 23 states.
8. Public Health Laboratories - Capabilities During Emergencies or Disasters: 47 state public health laboratories and Washington, D.C. reported conducting an exercise or utilizing a real event to evaluate the time for sentinel clinical laboratories to acknowledge receipt of an urgent message from the state's laboratory (from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).
9. HIV/STD Surveillance: 37 states and Washington, D.C. required reporting of all (detectable and undetectable) CD4 (a type of white blood cell) and HIV viral load tests to their state HIV surveillance program.
10. Food Safety: 38 states and Washington, D.C. met the national performance target of testing 90 percent of reported Escherichia coli (E. coli) 0157 cases within four days.
National Adult Immunization Plan

National Vaccine Program Office

DRAFT:
National Vaccine Program Office
February 5, 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective: IID-12: Increase the percentage of children and adults who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza.</th>
<th>2012 Percentage</th>
<th>2020 Target Percentage*</th>
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<td>Health care personnel</td>
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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
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<th>Objective: IID-13: Increase the percentage of adults who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.</th>
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<td>Noninstitutionalized high-risk adults age 18–64 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutionalized adults age ≥18 in long-term care or nursing homes</td>
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<th>Objective: IID-14: Increase the percentage of adults age ≥60 who are vaccinated against zoster (shingles).</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adults age ≥60 years</td>
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<tr>
<th>Objective: IID-15: Increase hepatitis B vaccine coverage among high-risk populations.</th>
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<td>Health care personnel age ≥19 years</td>
<td>64§</td>
<td>90</td>
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</table>

Sources: *Healthy People 2020*. †National Health Interview Survey as Reported by Healthy People 2020. ‡*Most recent published statistics for 2013–2014 influenza seasons. This estimate is from an Internet panel survey. The study sample did not include women without Internet access; results might not be generalizable to all pregnant women in the United States. Also, the estimate might be biased if the selection process for entry into the Internet panel and a woman’s decision to participate in this survey were related to receipt of vaccinations; Drug (2014)*; §National Health Interview Survey (2012)§; || Minimum Data Set data from 2005–2006 as reported by Healthy People 2020. ¶*National Health Interview Survey data from 2008 as reported by Healthy People 2020. Notes: IID = Immunization and Infectious Diseases. The objective for influenza vaccination for pregnant women is developmental, and no target has been set. Some, but not all, of the ACR-recommended vaccines are included among Healthy People 2020 objectives.

In addition to achieving higher vaccination rates, the childhood vaccination program in the United States has been largely successful at reducing or eliminating racial and ethnic disparities in vaccination coverage. As a
Impact on Canada?

- Regular communication US & Canadian officials ‘germs have no borders’
- Tracking of infectious disease threats globally: mandating vaccines for children and adults in light of laws around terrorism, pandemic threats
- No conspiracy theories please
- Challenges to vaccination exemption here given US events?

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**Department of Defense and Fighting Infectious Threats**

DoD, while primarily responsible for the health and protection of its service members, contributes to global disease surveillance, training, research and response to emerging infectious disease threats. For instance, within DoD, the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) researches and develops medical countermeasures (MCMs) — vaccines, drugs, diagnostics and information — to protect service members from biological threats. USAMRIID has Biosafety Level 3 and Level 4 laboratories, expertise in the generation of biological aerosols for testing candidate vaccines and therapeutics, and fully accredited animal research facilities. USAMRIID was involved in the discovery of Ebola-Reston. It was found lethal to monkeys, but harmless to humans. Researchers from USAMRIID have been in West Africa since 2006 working on diagnostic tests for Lassa fever. In response to the Ebola outbreak, they have helped set up diagnostic labs in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

In addition, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) — DoD’s official Combat Support Agency for countering weapons of mass destruction across the entire Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives (CBRNE) spectrum — has been active in the Ebola response. Its programs include basic and applied research and development as well as operational support. Since 2003, DTRA and United States Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction has invested over $300 million to develop MCMs for hemorrhagic fever viruses. DTRA contracts — along with support from NIH and BARDA — helped fund the development of the drug ZMapp, a monoclonal antibody therapeutic cocktail discovered in January of 2014, in collaboration with USAMRIID, Mapp Biopharmaceutical Inc., Defyrus LLC, and the Public Health Agency of Canada. ZMapp was given to seven Ebola patients, five of whom survived. It is expected to enter clinical trials in early 2015. In late October 2014, DTRA posted a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) to solicit Ebola-related science and technology proposals.
Charter

- Charter of Rights & Freedoms used:
  - Limiting police powers, 2012 struck down law allowing police tap without warrant
  - Women’s reproductive rights, recognized reality of women’s lives 1988
  - Recognition of LGBT community 1998 Civil Marriage Act
  - Strengthening aboriginal rights and land claims 1990

- Vigilance required
- Nothing has actually happened!
Thank you & discussion!