

Reported Cases of Measles in Canada

All charts downloaded from Health Canada [Notifiable Diseases On-line](#) Feb 2019

Measles was removed from the Notifiable Diseases list from 1959 to 1968, so no data is available.

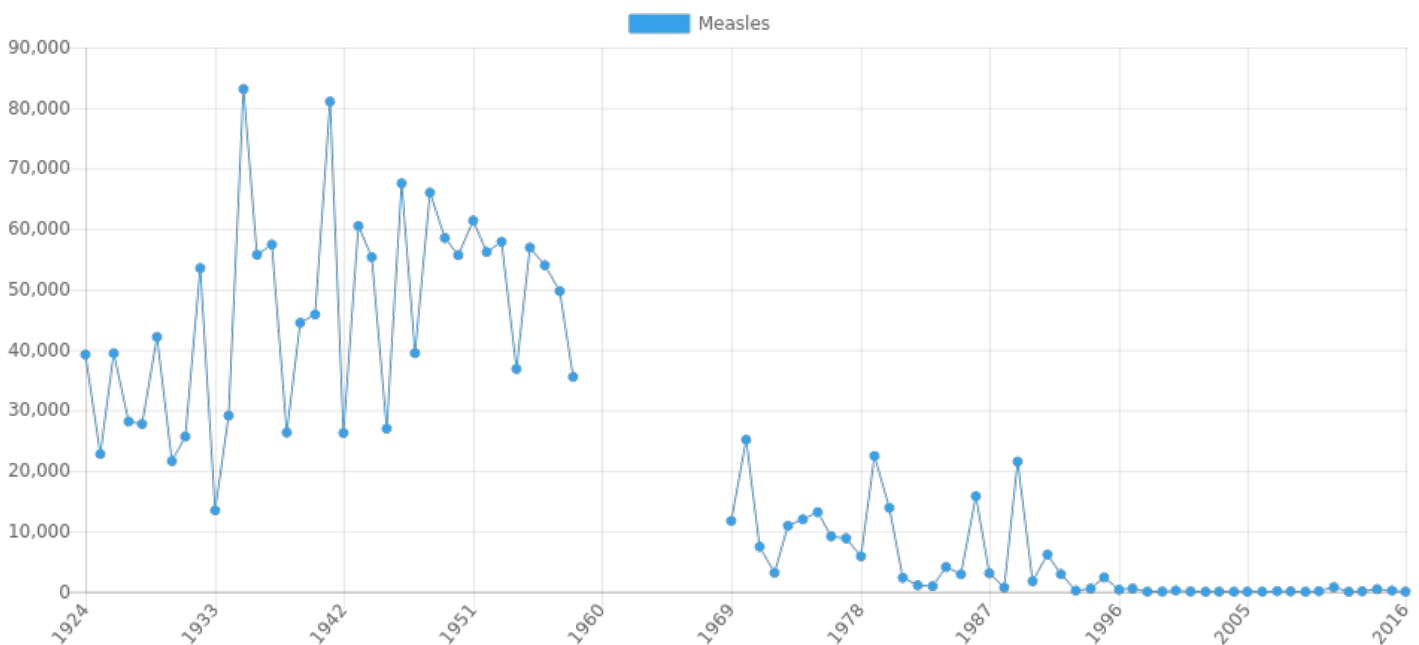
The data has not been updated since 2016.

This first chart includes all reported cases of measles since records began in 1924. Each dot represents one year. The left hand side of the chart is the pre-vaccine era. MMR vaccine was introduced in 1969, but not in widespread use until the mid-1970's.

One can clearly see the **cyclical nature of measles**. When media headlines say measles cases “are increasing”, one must ask: “Compared to what—1 year ago, 2 years ago, 3 years ago?” We don't see media headlines that say, “Measles cases are decreasing!”, which they do on a regular basis.

Count of reported cases over time in Canada, grouped by disease

1924-2016



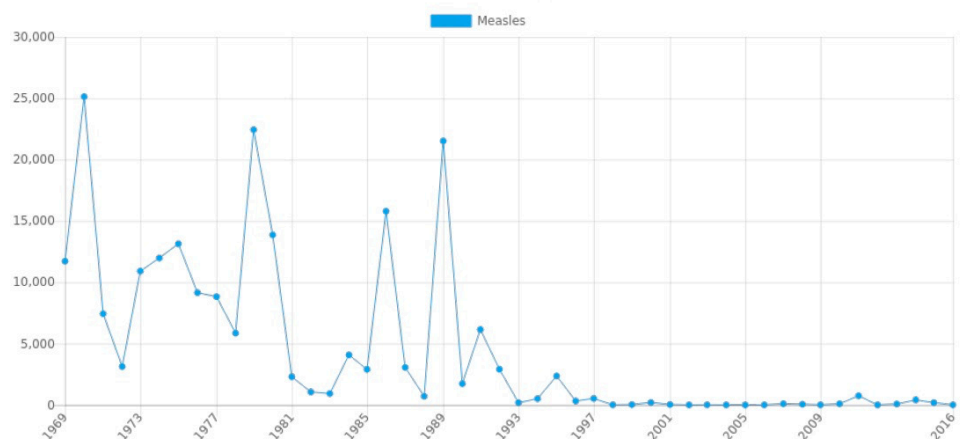
This next chart show a larger picture of the vaccine era (1969–2016). Following the 3 large outbreaks of measles cases in 1979, 1986 & 1989, the two-dose MMR vaccination schedule was introduced in 1996–7. This was when the public learned the MMR vaccine did not offer lifetime immunity as had been originally claimed. Catch-up vaccination campaigns ensued.

Count of reported cases over time in Canada, grouped by disease

1979: 22,444 cases
1986: 15,796 cases
1989: 21,523 cases

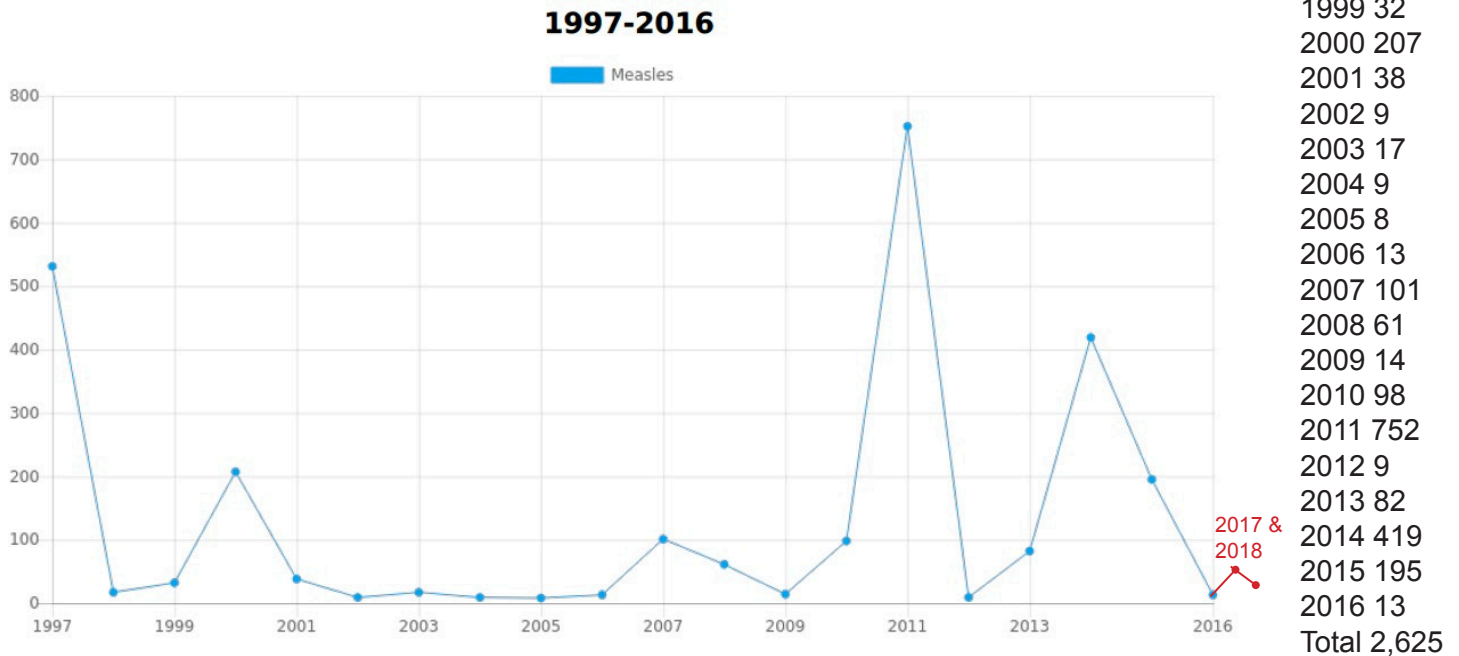
**Total 1969–2016
212,843 Cases**

1969-2016



The next chart shows a larger picture of the final 10 years of measles cases data. Note the outbreaks in 2011 and 2014, both much larger than the Disneyland outbreak in 2015 that was the subject of such massive media hype, similar to what we are seeing currently seeing.

Count of reported cases over time in Canada, grouped by disease



The Weekly Monitoring Reports for [Measles and Rubella Surveillance](#) offers another source for the missing data from 2017 and 2018. The week 52 report gives annual numbers. For **2017 a total of 45** cases of measles were reported. In **2018, 29** cases were reported. We have added them above.

CDC's Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) Founder Alex Langmuir

Prior to the introduction of measles containing vaccines in the mid 1960's, measles mortality had plummeted by 98-99.6%. Measles is a **“self-limiting infection of short duration, moderate severity, and low fatality,”** said Alexander Langmuir, MD, known as “the father of infectious disease epidemiology”. By the time a vaccine was developed, measles mortality in the developed world had declined to minimal levels. Langmuir admitted that the measles vaccine was created because it could be done, not because it was needed.

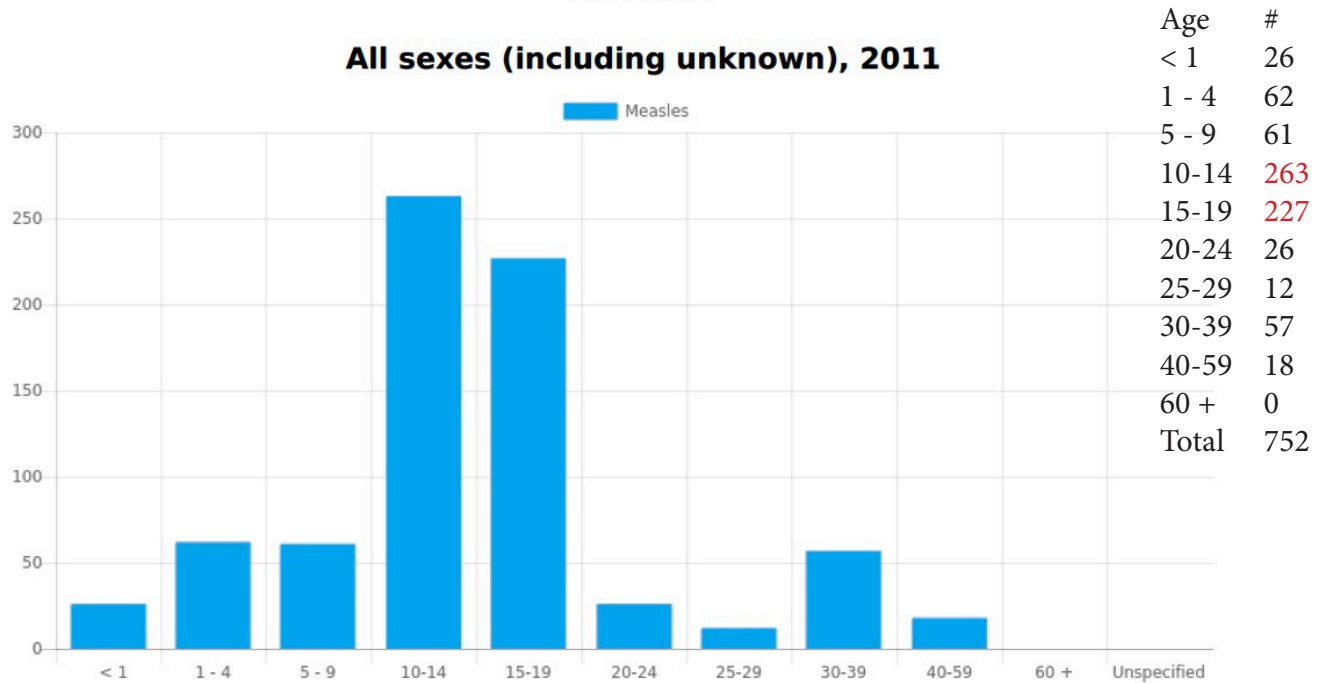


Source for the above quote is the amazing website [WHALE](#).
The article on Dr. Alex Langmuir is found [here](#) on that site.

Who Gets Measles?

One of the phenomenon recorded with vaccination programs is that they shift the disease being vaccinated against into higher age groups than when it was cycling naturally. In the pre-vaccine era measles usually occurred in 4 to 7 year olds. Here is the age group chart for the large 2011 outbreak shown in the previous chart. Note the largest number of cases in 10–14 year olds and 15-19 year olds.

Count of reported cases by age group in Canada, grouped by disease



This chart shows all 4 diseases the MMRV vaccine targets—measles, mumps, rubella and chicken pox. Note that mumps (green) has moved alarmingly into older age groups where it is far more dangerous than when it occurred naturally as a childhood disease like measles. Chickenpox (blue) was also an early childhood disease. We don't know how many of these cases are vaccine-strain illnesses.

Count of reported cases by age group in Canada, grouped by disease

