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HB 1161 Public Health – Human Papillomavirus Vaccine – Information and Informed Consent Christina's Law

WHAT DOES THIS BILL DO?

Before the administration of the HPV vaccine, an individual and/or their parent or guardian shall be provided a Maryland supplemental information sheet on the vaccine. Additionally, the individual and/or their parent or guardian shall sign an HPV vaccine consent form prior to the initial vaccine administration.

WHAT PROBLEM ARE WE TRYING TO SOLVE?

The Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS) lacks information about the benefits and the risks, alternatives to vaccinations, and who should **not** get the vaccine. It also lacks the information about legal limitations for vaccine related injuries or death. Our intention is not to replace the VIS but to supplement it.

The VIS on the HPV vaccine fails to inform patients of the serious potential side effects of the vaccine. Furthermore, the aggressive campaign to vaccinate children may put undue pressure on parents and children to submit to the vaccine without complete information.

- A Danish review of 79,102 female and 16,568 male subjects, found HPV vaccines had significantly increased rates of serious nervous system disorders. Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome (POTS) and complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) were judged "definitely associated" with the HPV vaccine.
- A large Danish and Swedish study including nearly 300,000 girls found a significant association between the HPV vaccine and increased rates of Bechet's syndrome (rate ratio 3.37), Raynaud's disease (1.67), and type 1 diabetes (1.29).
- A large study including 3 million Danish and Swedish women aged 18 to 44, identified seven adverse events with statistically significant increased risks following HPV vaccination: Hashimoto's thyroiditis, celiac disease, lupus erythematosus, pemphigus vulgaris, Addison's disease, Raynaud's disease, and encephalitis, myelitis, or encephalomyelitis.
- A 2017 French study of over 2.2 million young girls found evidence of a 3.78-fold increased risk of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS). A 2011 U.S. study found nearly a two-and-a-half to 10 times greater risk of acquiring GBS within six weeks post-Gardasil vaccination.