## Title: The link between vaccination adjuvants and autism

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**Abstract**

Statement of the Problem: Aluminum adjuvants are essential in vaccines to stimulate immune activation of antigens. Without adjuvants, antigen stimulation would be ineffective making vaccinations unjustified. Typically, adjuvants comprise submicron (10-100 nm) rod–like particles of aluminum compounds, typically aluminum hydroxide Al(OH)3 that agglomerate into larger particles with sizes of about 2-20 microns (1,2). The Al adjuvants have low solubility in body fluids and may remain in the body for months or years. Upon vaccine injection, Al adjuvant particles are carried to the brain across the blood-brain barrier by macrophages. Despite over 70 years of use as vaccine adjuvants, the mechanism (3) underlying the immune-stimulating effects of aluminum adjuvants have not been fully defined. Al adjuvants are thought to produce pro-inflammatory interleukin (IL-6) cytokines causing neuro-inflammation of the brain.

But how do adjuvants produce IL-6?

In this regard, ultraviolet radiation (UV) and, in particular, UVB with a wave length range between 290 and 320 nm represents the most important environmental health hazard as UV suppresses the immune system by increasing levels of pro-inflammatory IL-6 cytokine. Traditionally, UV is thought to only enter the human body as solar radiation through the skin. Theory: Nanoparticles (NPs) of Al adjuvants that enter the body in vaccinations upon entering the brain also emit UV radiation. By the process of simple QED, the Al NPs lacking heat capacity by quantum mechanics conserve the heat of metabolic processes by emitting UV instead of increasing in temperature (4,5). Unfortunately, the UV emitted from Al adjuvants important in activating antigen immunity also enhances autism by increasing IL-6 levels. Conclusion: Large quantities of aluminum NPs found (6) in the brain of autistic patients suggest acceptability of Al adjuvant vaccinations depend on prior IL-6 biomarker testing.

Image

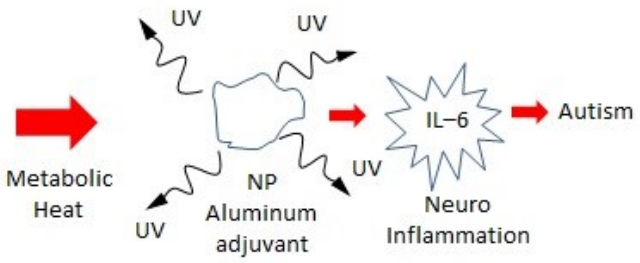


Figure 1. Autism from AL adjuvants in Vaccinations

**Recent Publications**

1. Harris JR, et al (2012) Alhydrogel adjuvant, ultrasonic dispersion and protein binding: a TEM and analytical study Micron. 43:192.
2. Shardlows E, et al (2017) From Stock Bottle to Vaccine: Elucidating the Particle Size Distributions of Aluminum Adjuvants Using Dynamic Light Scattering Frontiers in Chemistry 4, Article 48.
3. Shardlows E, et al (2018) Unraveling the enigma: elucidating the relationship between the physicochemical properties of aluminium‐based adjuvants and their immunological mechanisms of action Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol. 14:80.
4. Prevenslik T (2012-19) Simple QED in Nanotechnology, www.nanoqed.org
5. Pelton BK, et al. (1992) Activation of IL-6 production by UV irradiation of blood mononuclear cells from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus ClIn. exp Immunol. 89, 251-254.
6. Mold M, et al. (2018) Aluminum in Brain tissue in Autism J. Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology 46 ,76.

Biography

Thomas Prevenslik developed the simple theory of QED based on the Planck law of quantum mechanics (QM). Differing from the complex QED by Feynman and others, simple QED assumes any heat absorbed at the nanoscale having high surface-to-volume ratios place interior atoms under high EM confinement that by the Planck law of QM precludes the atoms from having the heat capacity to conserve heat by an increase in temperature. In the instant topic of *The link between vaccination adjuvants and autism*, the atoms in Al adjuvants may only conserve metabolic heat by emitting EM radiation beyond the UV that increases the IL-6 levels in the brain that increase the inflammation in the brain and enhance autism. To limit autism, the IL-6 levels in the brain should be tested before vaccinations are administered.

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## Notes or Comments: