

**TAMIFLU
AND
RELENZA
UNMASKED**

**by
Various
(2009)**

(This material was compiled from various sources, physical and electronic)

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IMPORTANT

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TAMIFLU

Tamiflu - What's in it?

(Friday, November 17, 2006 by: Ben Kage, citizen journalist)

(NaturalNews) According to a list compiled by Dr. Patricia Doyle at rense.com, a host of strange ingredients are used to make up Hoffman-La Roche's anti-flu drug Tamiflu, which has recently been connected with bizarre behavior, mostly in children.

Patients using Tamiflu -- which many nations are stocking up on as a way to combat a possible pandemic of the deadly H5N1 bird flu -- reported delirium, hallucinations, delusions, convulsions, disturbed consciousness and abnormal behavior. The FDA reports that side effects reported with Tamiflu include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bronchitis, stomach pain, dizziness, and headache.

Three people on the drug have committed suicide by leaping to their deaths, and one Japanese child reportedly ran out of his house and responded to his name in growls after treatment.

According to Doyle and internet drug index RxList.com, the 75-milligram Tamiflu capsules contain:

- Oseltamivir phosphate - The active ingredient in Tamiflu
- Black iron oxide (E172)
- Croscarmellose Sodium

- FD&C Blue 2 (indigo carmine, E132) - A synthetic dye
- Gelatin - A protein product traditionally made with animal by-products
- Povidone
- Pregelatinised maize starch
- Red iron oxide (E172)
- Shellac - A "natural plastic" secreted from the female lac insect.
- Sodium Stearyl Fumarate Talc - Preliminary links between talc and pulmonary issues, lung cancer, skin cancer and ovarian cancer have been established in studies
- Titanium dioxide (E171) Yellow iron oxide (E172)

The 12-milligram oral suspension of Tamiflu contains:

- Oseltamivir
- Saccharin sodium (E954) - A chemical sweetener linked to cancer in some studies
- Sodium benzoate (E211) - When combined with ascorbic acid (vitamin C), sodium benzoate can form benzene, a known carcinogen
- Sodium dihydrogen citrate (E331 (a))
- Sorbitol (E420) - A sugar substitute that can cause gastrointestinal problems
- Titanium dioxide (E171)
- Tutti Frutti flavor
- Maltodextrins (maize)
- Propylene glycol - Although generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by the FDA, propylene glycol is used as a food-grade antifreeze and is the primary ingredient of the paint inside a paintball - [in real terms, Propylene glycol is toxic and should never be consumed]
- Arabic gum (E414)
- Natural identical flavoring substances (mainly banana, pineapple and peach)
- Xanthan gum (E415)

Doyle warns that the reactions possibly linked to the drug warrant caution and she suggests that anyone who has reacted to Tamiflu in the past discontinue use and consult a medical professional. She adds that the medicines chlorpropamide, methotrexate and phenylbutazone may adversely react with Tamiflu.

"This list of ingredients is downright amazing," said Mike Adams, author of "How to Beat the Bird Flu." "It contains an antifreeze used to winterize RVs, a chemical sweetener known to promote cancer, and a chemical preservative also known to promote cancer. Is it any wonder this drug, with all its chemical interactions, causes some people to go crazy and leap from tall buildings?"

"This is yet one more reason why the public needs to be informed about safe, natural anti-viral herbs and bird flu remedies," he said. "The active ingredient in Tamiflu is derived from a Chinese medicine herb, for example, yet no public official is telling people the name of that herb. They want Americans to buy the high-profit medicines, not stock up on natural herbs."

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Tamiflu Warning

(Wednesday, November 15, 2006 by: Ben Kage, citizen journalist)

(NaturalNews) Hoffman-La Roche Inc. issued a warning Monday for its flu drug Tamiflu, stating patients using the drug must be closely monitored in case they develop psychiatric problems such as delirium and suicidal tendencies.

Before the announcement, the pharmaceutical giant had been in talks with the FDA regarding 103 cases under agency review in which Tamiflu users reported strange behavior, usually within a day of the drug's administration.

The majority of abnormal behavior cases have occurred in Japan -- where 24.5 million prescriptions for the drug were filled between 2001 and 2005 -- in patients younger than 17. Three people -- one a 14-year-old boy who had climbed on the roof of his family's condominium -- have fallen to their deaths after taking Tamiflu, says an FDA memo prepared Thursday at a pediatric advisory committee meeting. The memo also reports that an 8-year-old who took a single dose ran out the front door of his home in Japan half an hour later and would not respond to his name, instead just growling.

Tamiflu is known to cause fever and delirium, but Dr. Debra Birnkrant, director of the FDA's division of antiviral products, said it was not yet known if the drug or the flu itself were causing the abnormal behavior.

"Since there were a number of cases over the last year that we looked at, we thought it would be the prudent thing to make the public aware," she said, adding that another seasonal flu drug, amantadine, has also been associated with neurological side effects, although mostly in the elderly.

A statement released by Hoffman-La Roche said that reports of psychiatric side effects related to Tamiflu were uncommon. "While any relative contribution of Tamiflu to these events is unknown, Roche is committed to working closely with the FDA to ensure that the product label accurately reflects the reports," the statement said.

"It is interesting that only a few months ago the public was assured that Tamiflu was perfectly safe, and now it is being revealed that the drug may cause children to commit suicide," said Mike Adams, author of "How to Beat the Bird Flu." "It brings up the question: If the bird flu strikes, and Tamiflu is widely prescribed to the population, how crazy are things going to get if so many people are affected by suicidal tendencies?"

Tamiflu is intended to lessen the severity of flu symptoms or prevent the illness altogether, but countries across the globe -- including the United States -- are stockpiling it as a possible weapon against an H5N1 bird flu pandemic. H5N1 has killed 153 people worldwide since 2003, according to World Health Organization figures.

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Tamiflu Side Effects

Possible Tamiflu side effects[1] include:

- nausea
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- bronchitis
- stomach/abdominal pain
- dizziness
- headache

Also:

- Cough
- insomnia
- vertigo
- fatigue

Other reported side effects (Dr. Patricia Doyle at rense.com) include:

- delirium
- hallucinations
- delusions
- convulsions
- disturbed consciousness
- abnormal behavior

Other reported side effects (<http://www.rxlist.com>):

- Asthma (children 1 - 12 yrs)
- Pneumonia (children 1 - 12 yrs)
- Body as a Whole: Swelling of the face or tongue, allergy, anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions
- Dermatologic: Dermatitis, rash, eczema, urticaria, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis (a life-threatening dermatological condition that is frequently induced by a reaction to medications. It is characterized by the detachment of the top layer of skin (the epidermis) from the lower layers of the skin (the dermis) all over the body)
- Cardiac: Arrhythmia
- Digestive: Hepatitis
- Gastrointestinal disorders: Gastrointestinal bleeding, hemorrhagic colitis
- Neurological: Seizure
- Metabolic: Aggravation of diabetes
- Psychiatric: Delirium, including symptoms such as altered level of consciousness, confusion, abnormal behavior, delusions, hallucinations, agitation, anxiety, nightmares

More serious side effects have also sometimes been reported. According to the FDA, 'there have been reports (mostly from Japan) since Tamiflu became available of patients causing self-injury or experiencing delirium (confusion, hallucinations, speech problems) while using Tamiflu.' While these 'reports were mostly in children,' it is still not known if they were actually caused by taking Tamiflu.

References:

[1] FDA Patient Information Sheet Oseltamivir Phosphate (marketed as Tamiflu) Updated: December 12, 2006

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Tamiflu Side Effects

(Source: <http://www.tamiflu.com/sideeffects.aspx>)

Rare but serious skin reactions and allergic reactions have been reported. Stop taking TAMIFLU and call your doctor if you experience any of these reactions, as they could be very serious.

People with the flu, particularly children and adolescents, may be at an increased risk of self injury and confusion shortly after taking TAMIFLU and should be closely monitored for signs of unusual behavior. A healthcare professional should be contacted immediately if the patient taking TAMIFLU shows any signs of unusual behavior.

The most common side effects of TAMIFLU are mild to moderate nausea and vomiting. TAMIFLU is generally well tolerated.

In addition, take the following precautions when using TAMIFLU:

- You should not take TAMIFLU if you are allergic to oseltamivir phosphate or any other ingredients of TAMIFLU.
- TAMIFLU is normally not recommended for use during pregnancy or nursing, as the effects on the unborn child or nursing infant are unknown. If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or breastfeeding while taking TAMIFLU, talk to your doctor before taking TAMIFLU.
- If you have any type of kidney disease, talk to your doctor before starting TAMIFLU therapy.
- The use of TAMIFLU along with an intranasal flu vaccine like FluMist® has not been evaluated. However, due to the possibility for interference between these products, an intranasal flu vaccine should not be given within 2 weeks before or 48 hours after taking TAMIFLU, unless it is deemed appropriate by your doctor. The type of flu vaccine administered as a shot through the skin can be given at any time relative to use of TAMIFLU.

As with any medication, be sure to discuss with your doctor any over-the-counter or prescription medicines you are currently taking before beginning TAMIFLU therapy.

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RELENZA

Relenza is indicated for treatment of uncomplicated acute illness due to influenza A and B virus in adults and pediatric patients 7 years of age and older who have been symptomatic for no more than 2 days.

Relenza is often prescribed as an alternative to Tamiflu for pregnant women.

Relenza - Side Effects (<http://www.rxlist.com>):

- Body as a whole:
 - Headaches
 - Digestive:
 - Diarrhea
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
- Respiratory:
 - Nasal signs and symptoms:
 - Bronchitis
 - Cough
 - Sinusitis
 - Ear, nose, and throat infections
- Nervous system:
 - Dizziness

Relenza - Warnings

- Psychiatric: Delirium, including symptoms such as altered level of consciousness, confusion, abnormal behavior, delusions, hallucinations, agitation, anxiety, nightmares.
- Cardiac: Arrhythmias, syncope (temporary loss of consciousness caused by low blood pressure).
- Neurologic: Seizures.
- Respiratory: Bronchospasm, dyspnea (laboured breathing).
- Skin: Facial edema (collection of watery fluid, puffy); rash, including serious cutaneous reactions; urticaria (itchy round red weals on skin)

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ARTICLE:

YOUNG SUFFER TAMIFLU SIDE-EFFECTS

Press Association

31/07/09

<http://uk.news.yahoo.com/21/20090731/tuk-young-suffer-tamiflu-side-effects-6323e80.html>

More than half of children taking Tamiflu suffer side-effects such as nausea, insomnia and nightmares, researchers have said. Skip related content

Two studies from experts at the Health Protection Agency (HPA) showed a "high proportion" of British schoolchildren reporting problems after taking the anti-viral drug.

Data was gathered from children at three schools in London and one in the South West who were given Tamiflu earlier this year after classmates became infected.

The researchers behind one study said that, although children may have attributed symptoms that were due to other illnesses to the use of Tamiflu, "this is unlikely to account for all the symptoms experienced".

Their research, published in Eurosurveillance, looked at side-effects reported by 11 and 12-year-old pupils in one school year in a secondary school in South West England. The school was closed for 10 days in response to a pupil being confirmed with swine flu on return from a holiday in Cancun, Mexico.

A total of 248 pupils took part in the study and were given Tamiflu prophylactically. Compliance with prophylaxis was high, with 77% of children taking the full course, the researchers said. But they added: "Fifty-one per cent experienced symptoms such as feeling sick (31.2%), headaches (24.3%) and stomach ache (21.1%)."

The researchers said "likely side-effects were common" and the "burden of side-effects needs to be considered" when deciding on giving Tamiflu to children prophylactically. The researchers concluded that a "high proportion of school children may experience side-effects of oseltamivir (Tamiflu) medication".

A spokesman from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) said it was monitoring reported side-effects by GPs and the public. Between April 1 and July 23, the MHRA received a total of 150 reports of 241 suspected side-effects for Tamiflu and five reports for another anti-viral, Relenza.

Government chief medical officer Sir Liam Donaldson said Tamiflu should still be given to children if they have established symptoms and there are no existing medical reasons not to prescribe the drug.

He told BBC Radio 4's Today programme: "All drugs do have side-effects. It is always a case of deciding the balance between benefiting a patient from a treatment and the side-effects. Most of the side-effects are relatively minor - a degree of nausea, a bit of a tummy upset, the sort of thing you get quite often with antibiotics."

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<http://campbellgold.com>

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