

Madrid's Deputy Minister for Public Health Claims Cases of Hepatitis on Young Kids are "Related to Covid-19 Vaccine"

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Madrid's Deputy of Minister for Healthcare and Public Health said on Tuesday that cases of hepatitis reported on young children around the world are "related to the Covid vaccine."

As the Gateway Pundit **previously reported**, baffled scientists, doctors, and health officials in U.S. and Europe are looking for an answer to what causes young children of an unfamiliar and alarming outbreak of inflammatory liver condition or severe hepatitis.

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Last April 15, World Health Organization released a **statement** regarding the alarming cases of rare hepatitis in young children. According to WHO, the origin is “still considered unknown and remains under active investigation.”

As of April 23, more than 169 cases of hepatitis have been detected in 11 countries, according to the latest data from **World Health Organization**.

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Japan’s Health Ministry said Tuesday that a child had been hospitalized with an unidentified type of severe acute hepatitis — or liver inflammation — in what is thought to be the first reported case in Asia, **CNBC** reported.

Antonio Zapatero, Madrid’s Deputy Minister for Healthcare and Covid-19 Plan, claimed these reported cases of hepatitis are related to the Covid vaccine.

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Zapatero also **warned** that the fourth dose “could have an anomalous effect” on the immune system.

Telemadrid reported:

[*Translation*] Antonio Zapatero, Deputy Minister for Healthcare and Public Health, has ruled out that the cases of acute hepatitis that are being recorded among minors around the world with more than 170 cases in 11 different countries, according to the latest data from the WHO, are related to the covid vaccine.

Up to 17 patients have needed, so far, a liver transplant. According to the WHO, Spain is the second most affected country . Zapatero has stated that, in this disease “what is striking is that of the 74 cases in the United Kingdom, in 7 it had been necessary to do a liver transplant, which is a high proportion and as a result of that the WHO launched the alert”.

The alarm from the WHO occurs because these cases cannot be related “to the usual causes of hepatitis in children”, explained Zapatero. The deputy counselor warns that “ the criteria that the WHO has raised in this alarm are too lax because they include any child under 10 years of age who has transaminase values above 500 and who could not be identified as the cause of hepatitis and that it is a bag in which many forms of hepatitis can enter and not all are the same”

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“In every season there is always a percentage of hepatitis that could fit the criteria set by the WHO, it happens every year ,” said Zapatero, “what is striking is the need for liver transplantation in a significant percentage” .

The adenovirus called F41 has appeared in most patients, explains Zapatero “but not in all”, so “what needs to be done is to review all acute hepatitis in children under 10 years of age, which is what is being done Madrid” and explains that “ the adenovirus is the main suspect, but there are things that do not fit to blame it all” , because it is a virus “that has little aggressiveness”

According to the **statement from WHO**, side effects from the COVID-19 vaccines are currently not supported as the vast majority of affected children did not receive COVID-19 vaccination.

The leading theory is that the unusual spike of hepatitis in young children is caused by **adenovirus**.

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More from **WHO's news release**:

While adenovirus is currently one hypothesis as the underlying cause, it does not fully explain the severity of the clinical picture. Infection with adenovirus type 41, the implicated adenovirus type, has not previously been linked to such a clinical presentation. Adenoviruses are common pathogens that usually cause self-limited infections. They spread from person-to-person and most commonly cause respiratory illness, but depending on the type, can also cause other illnesses such as gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach or intestines), conjunctivitis (pink eye), and cystitis (bladder infection).

There are more than 50 types of immunologically distinct adenoviruses that can cause infections in humans. Adenovirus type 41 typically presents as diarrhea, vomiting, and fever, often accompanied by respiratory symptoms. While there have been case reports of hepatitis in immunocompromised children with adenovirus infection, adenovirus type 41 is not known to be a cause of hepatitis in otherwise healthy children.

Factors such as increased susceptibility amongst young children following a lower level of circulation of adenovirus during the COVID-19 pandemic, the potential emergence of a novel adenovirus, as well as SARS-CoV-2 co-infection, need to be further investigated. Hypotheses related to side effects from the COVID-19 vaccines are currently not supported as the vast majority of affected children did not receive COVID-19 vaccination. Other infectious and non-infectious explanations need to be excluded to fully assess and manage the risk.



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With continued new notifications of recent onset cases, at least in the United Kingdom, together with more extensive case searching, it is very likely that more cases will be detected before the cause can be confirmed and more specific control and prevention measures can be implemented.