

ANTIBIOTICS IN BABIES CAUSING MAJOR HEALTH CONCERNS

In ancient times, the Greeks and Indians used molds and certain plants to treat infections. Serbians used moldy bread, and Russian peasants applied warm mud as a cure for infected skin wounds.

While some ancient techniques had a level of success in stopping life-threatening bacterial infections, the discovery of penicillin in 1921 by Sir Alexander Fleming helped usher in the era of modern medicine and extended life expectancy.

But now the massive prescriptive overuse of antibiotics by medical doctors is leading to the opposite result: more health concerns, particularly with infants.

The problem of overuse of antibiotics leading to dangerous antibiotic-resistant germs has been known for some time. In 2014, the WHO reported that “drug-resistant pneumonia is present in all six of the WHO global regions. Two

Trends Journal 133 16 Feb 2021

different types of drug-resistant E coli show up in five out of the six.” This led the WHO to warn of a “post-antibiotic era.”

Two additional studies have shown conclusively that antibiotics given to young children are wreaking havoc on their immune systems.

On 16 November, *CNN* reported a new study from the Mayo Clinic that showed: “

Babies and toddlers who received one dose of antibiotics were more likely to have asthma, eczema, hay fever, food allergies, celiac disease, problems with weight and obesity, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder later in childhood.”

The Mayo Clinic study took data collected by the Rochester Epidemiology Project of over 14,000 children who had been injected with antibiotics, most having had multiple shots. Dr. Nathan LeBrasseur, a member of the Mayo

Clinic medical staff and one of the lead authors of the study, said, “Receiving three to four prescriptions was associated with a higher incidence of asthma, atopic dermatitis, and overweight in both sexes, ADHD and celiac disease in girls, and obesity in boys.”

The study revealed that one of the most popular antibiotics, penicillin, “increased risk for asthma and overweight in both sexes, and celiac disease and ADHD in girls.” Cephalosporin, another of the most frequently recommended antibiotics, showed a connection to many health concerns including autism and serious food allergies.

The problem of over-prescribing these drugs to children comes from the fact that while antibiotics are very effective at killing harmful germs, they can’t distinguish between the “good” bacteria that are essential to a healthy immune system, and the “bad,” particularly in the developing immune systems of young children. In 2010, *Science Daily* published a study out of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine that stated:

Trends Journal 134 16 Feb 2021

“Scientists have long pondered the seeming contradiction that taking broad-spectrum antibiotics over a long period of time can lead to severe secondary bacterial infections. Now researchers may have figured out why. They show that ‘good’ bacteria in the gut keep the immune system primed to more effectively fight infection from invading pathogenic bacteria. Altering the intricate dynamic between resident and foreign bacteria—via antibiotics, for example—compromises immune response.”

The Mayo Clinic study confirmed this when it stated that regarding the widespread use of antibiotics in children, “We now realize that their widespread application has considerable collateral effect on the microbiome, which may be of special importance in developing children.”

TRENDPOST: The adverse health effects of antibiotic use in young children relate in many ways to the harm caused by the obsession of using chemical-laced hand sanitizers, mask-wearing that causes “maskne,” and other yet-unknown negative physical and mental reactions and a lockdown mentality that data proves are deadly and damaging.

It is a known medical fact that young children are the least affected by the coronavirus, and we need to allow their developing immune systems to learn how to fight infections.

The recovery rate for those between the ages of 1-20, according to the CDC, is 99.997 percent, while the death rate of those under 55 years of age in America represents just 7 percent of the nation's total COVID deaths.