The arguments for forcing parents to vaccinate their child in the name of the “greater good argument” are flawed both scientifically and ethically.

First, all drugs are associated with some risks of adverse reactions. Because vaccines represent a special category of drugs which are by and large given to healthy individuals, and for prophylaxis against diseases to which an individual may never be exposed, the margin of tolerance for side effects is very narrow.

In fact, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) concurs with this point \cite{1} and careful assessment of risks versus benefits essential in deciding whether one should be vaccinated or not. **Removing the parental rights to exemptions to childhood vaccinations will put vulnerable but otherwise healthy individuals at risk of serious adverse reactions to vaccinations.**

Such an outcome should be of concern since serious adverse reactions following routine vaccinations in children, including deaths, permanent neurological damage and disabling autoimmune and/or inflammatory conditions have been clearly described in the scientific literature \cite{2-14}. Notably, cases of seizure attacks and deaths occurring as a result of routine vaccinations have occurred even in children and individuals without any relevant prior medical history \cite{7,15,16} and in some cases a direct causal link was established between vaccination and the serious adverse reactions \cite{16}.

Second, medical ethics demand that vaccination should be carried out with the participant’s full and informed consent. This necessitates an objective disclosure of the known or foreseeable vaccination benefits and risks.

The way in which pediatric vaccines are often promoted by various health authorities indicates that such disclosure is rarely given from the basis of best available knowledge but rather, largely unproven and/or untenable assumptions on both, vaccine safety and effectiveness. I shall herein elaborate on these arguments.

Serious adverse reactions following routine vaccinations in children and adults, including deaths, permanent neurological damage and disabling autoimmune and/or inflammatory conditions are known to occur even in individuals with no pre-existing conditions.

Legislation aimed at restricting vaccination waivers and/or bypassing the right to informed consent are neither ethical nor evidence-based.
References: