

Crímenes del Fabricante de Vacunas Glaxo

 cienciaysaludnatural.com/crimenes-del-fabricante-de-vacunas-glaxo/

Con sólo mirar las referencias del laboratorio Glaxo tendríamos que salir a prohibir que vacunen a nuestras hijas e hijos con sus vacunas.

Glaxo Smithkline

Población argentina elegida para experimentos de la Industria Farmaceutica

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/4GFqozrfNTtI/>

2012	GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) recibió una multa de sólo <u>92.000 u\$s</u> por hacer ensayos de vacuna en Argentina, se estima murieron mas de 14 niños.
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2011	<u>Multa de \$ 3 mil millones</u> por comercialización ilegal de Avandia, sobornó a médicos y manipuló los resultados de las investigaciones del producto para promover este medicamento
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2010	<u>\$ 750 millones</u> para la venta de productos defectuosos
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Vacunas	● vacuna DTaP – Infanrix® ● vacuna DTaP-IPV – Kinrix® ● vacuna DTaP-Hep B-IPV – Pediarix ● Vacuna contra la hepatitis A pediátrica – Havrix ● Hepatitis A-Vacuna contra la hepatitis B -Twinrix ● Hepatitis B Vacuna pediátrica / adolescente – Engerix B ● Vacunas contra el VPH tipos 16 y 18 – Cervarix ● Rotavirus, vacuna oral viva – Rotarix ● Toxoide tetánico, toxoide diftérico y vacuna contra la tos ferina acelular – Boostrix
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GSK malpractice case raises questions about trial standards

An ongoing legal case between GlaxoSmithKline and courts in Argentina has drawn attention to possible procedural problems in trials done in developing nations. Natalia Fuertes reports.

After GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) was fined US\$92 000 by Argentinian courts for administrative irregularities in a vaccine trial, observers have questioned whether trials are done under the same strict principles all over the world.

On Dec 28, 2011, Marcelo Aguinsky, a judge in the province of Mendoza, found GSK guilty of irregularities in obtaining informed consent in a trial assessing the efficacy and safety of Synflorix—a vaccine against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and acute otitis media caused by non-typeable *Haemophilus influenzae*. Aguinsky fined the drug company and the two main investigators, Miguel Tregnaghi and Hector Abate, a total of AR\$1 million. GSK is currently appealing the decision.

ANMAT undertook an inspection of the procedures and consent forms and found that in some of them, there was reason to believe that the parents of the participants did not fully understand what they were signing and the witnesses were not impartial. Due to these irregularities, the recruitment process was stopped in August, 2008. Roberto Lede, director of Planning and Institutional Relationships of ANMAT, states that “the intervention of the ANMAT was very opportune. The recruitment was stopped in the way it was being carried out and resumed with intensive control. It should be noted that the irregularities only affected less than 1% of the subjects.”

early January, 2012, to ban clinical trials in the province. “Children of Mendoza must not be used as guinea pigs by pharmaceutical companies to try their drugs or vaccines, regardless of the consent of their parents”, he stated. The bill is still under consideration.

In 2007, about 200 trials were done in Argentina, but not all of them were officially registered. After the irregularities in the COMPAS trial were disclosed, the government decided to create a National Register of Trials. In November, 2008, ANMAT ordered drug companies throughout the country to include a warning sign in red capital letters on every consent form, clearly stating the experimental nature of the trial. However, ANMAT's Lede said that

[https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60217-7.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(12)60217-7.pdf)

Multan a un laboratorio por la prueba de una vacuna

La Justicia determinó que GlaxoSmithKline violó requisitos mínimos en los ensayos clínicos; “Todos los que participaron del estudio fueron informados debidamente”, aseguraron desde el laboratorio

3 de enero de 2012 • 16:51



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La Justicia confirmó una multa por un millón de pesos al laboratorio estadounidense GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) y a dos médicos por irregularidades en ensayos clínicos con niños en Santiago del Estero, San Juan y Mendoza. De acuerdo con la resolución judicial, el laboratorio y los dos investigadores incumplieron requisitos legales básicos para llevar adelante en 2007 y 2008 unos ensayos clínicos con el fin de desarrollar una vacuna para prevenir la neumonía adquirida y la otitis media aguda.

La Administración Nacional de Medicamentos, Alimentos y Tecnología Médica (Anmat) había investigado estos ensayos y dispuesto una multa que fue confirmada por el juez en lo penal económico Marcelo Aguinsky al rechazar una apelación de los imputados, según las dictámenes del caso ([ver el documento](#)).

<https://www.lanacion.com.ar/sociedad/multa-de-un-un-millon-de-pesos-por-irregularidades-en-las-pruebas-de-un-medicamento-nid1437446>

Al menos 14 niños muertos al ser experimentados con una vacuna de Glaxo. La Justicia Argentina confirmó una multa por un millón de pesos (2012) al laboratorio estadounidense GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) y a dos médicos por irregularidades en ensayos clínicos con niños en Santiago del Estero, San Juan y Mendoza. De acuerdo con la resolución judicial, el laboratorio y los dos investigadores incumplieron requisitos legales básicos para llevar adelante en 2007 y 2008 unos ensayos clínicos con el fin de desarrollar una vacuna para prevenir la neumonía adquirida y la otitis media aguda.

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[justice.gov/opa/pr/glaxosmithkline-plead-guilty-and-pay-3-billion-resolve-fraud-allegations-and-failure-report](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/glaxosmithkline-plead-guilty-and-pay-3-billion-resolve-fraud-allegations-and-failure-report)



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Monday, July 2, 2012

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/glaxosmithkline-plead-guilty-and-pay-3-billion-resolve-fraud-allegations-and-failure-report>

GlaxoSmithKline to Plead Guilty and Pay \$3 Billion to Resolve Fraud Allegations and Failure to Report Safety Data

Largest Health Care Fraud Settlement in U.S. History

Global health care giant GlaxoSmithKline LLC (GSK) agreed to plead guilty and to pay \$3 billion to resolve its criminal and civil liability arising from the company's unlawful promotion of certain prescription drugs, its failure to report certain safety data, and its civil liability for alleged false price reporting practices, the Justice Department announced today. The resolution is the largest health care fraud settlement in U.S. history and the largest payment ever by a drug company.

GSK agreed to plead guilty to a three-count criminal information, including two counts of introducing misbranded drugs, Paxil and Wellbutrin, into interstate commerce and one count of failing to report safety data about the drug Avandia to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Under the terms of the plea agreement, GSK will pay a total of \$1 billion, including a criminal fine of \$956,814,400 and forfeiture in the amount of \$43,185,600. The criminal plea agreement also includes

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/glaxosmithkline-plead-guilty-and-pay-3-billion-resolve-fraud-allegations-and-failure-report>

Glaxo Settles Cases With U.S. for \$3 Billion

By DUFF WILSON NOV. 3, 2011

<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/04/business/glaxo-to-pay-3-billion-in-avandia-settlement.html>

The British drug company GlaxoSmithKline said Thursday that it had agreed to pay \$3 billion to settle United States government civil and criminal investigations into its sales practices for numerous drugs.

The settlement would be the largest yet in a wave of federal cases against pharmaceutical companies accused of illegal marketing, surpassing the previous record of \$2.3 billion paid by Pfizer in 2009. In recent years, drug companies have been prime targets of federal fraud investigations, which have recovered tens of billions of dollars for Medicaid and Medicare.

The cases against GlaxoSmithKline include illegal marketing of Avandia, a diabetes drug that was [severely restricted last year](#) after it was linked to heart risks. Federal prosecutors said the company had paid doctors and manipulated medical research to promote the drug.

GlaxoSmithKline had already set aside cash for the settlement, which analysts said would remove legal uncertainty. The company's stock rose 2.96 percent Thursday, to \$44.55, near its 52-week high, amid a broader market advance of about 2 percent.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/04/business/glaxo-to-pay-3-billion-in-avandia-settlement.html>

Glaxo to Pay \$750 Million for Sale of Bad Products

By GARDINER HARRIS and DUFF WILSON OCT. 26, 2010

GlaxoSmithKline, the British drug giant, has agreed to pay \$750 million to settle criminal and civil complaints that the company for years knowingly sold contaminated baby ointment and an ineffective antidepressant — the latest in a growing number of whistle-blower lawsuits that drug makers have settled with multimillion-dollar fines.

Altogether, GlaxoSmithKline sold 20 drugs with questionable safety that were made at a huge plant in Puerto Rico that for years was rife with contamination.

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<https://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/27/business/27drug.html>

Si encuentra “ este artículo útil suscríbese como miembro de nuestro equipo para apoyarnos y en conjunto podamos aclarar el tema en discusiones con familiares, amigos, funcionarios y empleadores. L Muchas gracias. **Puede Apoyarnos en** <https://cienciaysaludnatural.com/colaboracion>

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Crímenes de Fabricantes de Vacunas Merck con el medicamento Vioxx 30.000 muertos

Crímenes de los laboratorios