



2015- According to Veterans Affairs interview with [NewsWeek](#), 50,000 veterans that have hepatitis C remain unidentified in the Health Administration. Jetgun devices are not listed as a risk factor for screening. [Read more](#)

Jetgun (Airgun) Injections *(AKA MUNJI or PCNFI)*

[1970 Jetgun Nursing Instructions](#) **1970 Army Medical Department Handbook of Basic Nursing-** Military nursing instructions- how to use the jetgun, detailing how the device got contaminated.

Weniger BG, Papania MJ.

2013 Alternative Vaccine Delivery Methods [Chapter 61].

This body of evidence supports the conclusion that the design of MUNJIs is inherently unsafe, and any reuse of fluid pathways or unsterile components that are in direct or indirect contact with consecutive patients should be abandoned... Despite the recommendations against MUNJI use for vaccination by public health authorities, and their withdrawal by the US military... continue to be used in the United States in dentistry... [Safety of multiuse-nozzle jet injectors \(MUNJIs\)](#)



2011 Jet injection History and Applications ...potential for disease transmission when blood contamination of the fluid path or the injectable product occurs during a previous injection. Contamination can occur on the skin contacting surface of the injector or inside the injector from splash-back. It is also possible that the replaceable cap may become contaminated. In addition, in-between use cleaning of any component in or around the fluid path may result in contamination."....and...."In addition, for jet injectors, the extent of "wear and tear" on the nozzle and fluid path is of concern.



2008 Jet injectors (MUNJIs) & Bifurcated Needles ...epidemiologic investigations and analyses, and human trials of the Ped-O-JetR and similar MUNJIs once used in smallpox campaigns demonstrated these "jet guns" capable of HBV transmission, even when nozzles were alcohol-swabbed between injections per manufacturer instructions. In the 1990s, the Ped-O-Jet was recalled, its use abandoned by the U.S. military,

and contraindicated by WHO and CDC. The latest 2008 study detected HBV contamination by PCR after 8% of MUNJI injections of HBV-carrier volunteers.

2005 FDA Safety of Jetguns Advisory Meeting

DR. FRIEDE: The devices (jetguns) that we have seen ...show that frequent contamination...was clearly of a level of blood that we are convinced can carry disease. So the devices which do not have a protection cap which are to be used for giving intramuscular injection we are convinced that these carry a significant risk.

2004 Patent- Jetgun Protector cap cross-contamination continues to be problematic because in the injection stage, the contaminated matter can be transferred through the nozzle to inside the injector such as, for example, into the cavity and be transmitted to a new patient through a new cap and nozzle...Such injectors had no provision for preventing the transfer of blood-borne pathogens except through the complicated disassembly and disinfecting process....

1997 Paris Island Air Force inspection Full Report ... noted that jet injector nozzles were frequently contaminated with blood, yet sterilization practices were frequently inadequate or not followed...

In Memory of Corporal Gary Lupole, USMC, fourth in line.
USMC Paris Island 1968

In Memory of



Military Withdraws Jetgun Devices

Web Reference <http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/prevmed/251800z.txt>

Copy of complete report [DoD-USCG Withdraw Jetgun](#)

1997 Military discontinues the use of the multiuse jet injectors (MUJI) due to concerns over contamination.

1998 Military uses a protector cap needle-free injector (PCNFI) jet injectors with a replaceable rubber cap to avoid transmission of Hepatitis C and other blood-borne pathogens until

2006 Military replaces the PCNFI with a disposable-

The MUNJIs are known by the trade names: Ped-O-Jet®, Med-E-Jet®, Hypospray®, DermoJet®

Jetgun Vaccinator

(old style)

Click on the Pictures to enlarge

cartridge jet injectors (DCJIs) determined to be too slow and not cost effective.

2006

Headquarters

Departments of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Coast Guard- Washington, DC- 29 September 2006

UNCLASSIFIED

Army Regulation 40-562 BUMEDINST 6230.15A AFJI 48-110 CG COMDTINST M6230.4F

Medical Services Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis 2-8. Jet-injection immunization devices

a. The DOD and USCG withdrew needle-free multi use nozzle jet injectors (MUNJIs) ... **due to safety concerns...** use of the **same unsterile nozzle and fluid pathway** to inject consecutive patients ... were usually refilled quickly from attached multidose vaccine vials. These devices remain unapproved and will not be used.

b. A new generation of needle-free disposable-cartridge jet injectors (DCJIs) avoid the safety concerns for MUNJIs by their use of a new, disposable, sterile fluid pathway... approved for military use in accordance with the manufacturer's current recommendations, especially with regard to infection control.

However, the recent 2008 FDA Study show 8.2% contamination for newer "improved" model... researchers stopped the test and rejected the device....

So how bad were the old ones? Read 2005 FDA Safety of Jetguns Advisory Meeting



Active Duty- ALERT!

Military issues orders to start using the jetguns again (1998-11-25)

(<http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/prevmed/251800z.txt>) with a new, disposable rubber cap to provide a sterile fluid pathway... approved for military especially with regard to infection control.



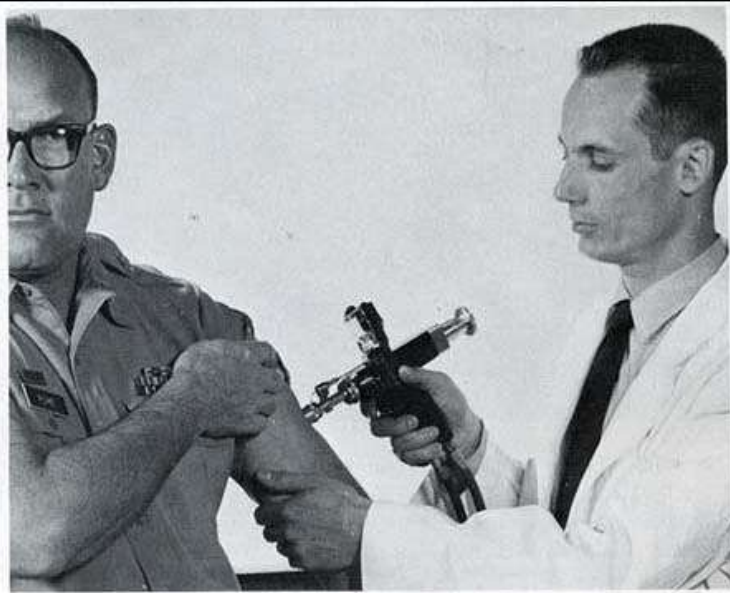


FIGURE 12.—Hypodermic jet injection gun, developed by the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, being used to administer an inoculation. This device provides a fast, safe method for giving mass inoculations to troops.

Video- Jetgun Injections CBS " 60 MINUTES"
documentary on the swine flu epidemics of 1976 in
the U.S. <http://www.dailymotion.com/>

03516

80:12

PA 1787 AMP

INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINE POLYVALENT (TYPES A AND B)

Influenza
vaccine
product
insert -
1962

FORMULA

Influenza is caused by different strains of virus in various years. When new, antigenically different strains appear, changes in the strains included in the vaccine are specified by the National Institutes of Health.

The present polyvalent vaccine contains the following CCA (chick-cell agglutination) units of each strain per cc.: Asian, 200; PR8, 100; Ann Arbor 1/57, 100; Great Lakes, 100.

It is prepared as a concentrated solution, 0.05 molar.

This product is particularly suitable for use with jet-injection equipment.

For those six to twelve years of age, 0.5 cc. (250 CCA units) should be given subcutaneously each fall, preferably soon after September 1. Those not previously vaccinated should receive a second 0.5-cc. dose approximately two months after the first.

Children thirteen years of age and older should be given the adult dose.

In an attempt to avoid severe reactions, some pediatricians have recommended an initial 0.1-cc. intradermal dose for children of all ages. If no significant reaction occurs, they suggest a second dose, given subcutaneously, of 0.1 to 1 cc. according to age.

Special Precautions for Jet Injection—Vials supplied for use with jet-injection equipment should be used only once; any vaccine remaining in the vial at the end of the day should be discarded.

Epidermal wheals and mild bleeding may occur occasionally after jet injection. To minimize this problem, the skin should be dry before injection, the nozzle should be pressed firmly against the skin, and movement of the nozzle during injection should be avoided. If the nozzle becomes contaminated with blood or serum, it should be replaced or resterilized before further use to prevent the transmission of serum hepatitis virus or other infectious agents from one person to another.

Erythema and edema at the injection site may be somewhat more common when vaccine is administered by jet apparatus than when it is given by needle and syringe.

HOW SUPPLIED

Influenza Virus Vaccine, Polyvalent (Types A and B), is supplied as follows:

V-1304—1 cc., rubber-stoppered vial; V-1306—10 cc., rubber-stoppered vial.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY • INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA, U.S.A.

PA 1787 AMP

Literature revised December 28, 1962

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

1970 Jetgun Warning & Vaccines .. problems associated with the dilution of vaccine LYMPH to volumes...used by jet injectors, and partly because LYMPH is NOT necessarily bacteriologically sterile...regarded as unsuitable for intradermal inoculation." Lymph is the same thing as blood plasma....and plasma contains a protein called ALBUMIN. So if plasma is not sterile then neither is albumin.

Who received smallpox vaccination in the past?

In 1990, the Department of Defense discontinued routine vaccination of recruits.

http://www.vaccines.mil/documents/Smallpox_QA.pdf

Must Read "The Unintended Consequences of Vaccine Delivery Devices Used to Eradicate Smallpox: Lessons for Evaluating Future Vaccination Methods" B. G. Weniger.. [2008 Jet injectors & Bifurcated](#)

More research below

Table of content

In Memory of Gary



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