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*Founder*  
**Cynthia O'Neill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.**

Nurses Movement for Responsible Medicine (NMRM) was founded in October 2007 by Cynthia O'Neill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. to provide nurses with a channel through which they could express their concerns in relation to the high number of adverse drug reactions suffered by so many of their patients.

**The Objective of NMRM  
is the Immediate and  
Unconditional Abolition  
Of All Animal Experiments  
On Medical  
and  
Scientific Grounds**

*It is with deep sadness that we announce the death of our Founder Cynthia O'Neill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.  
Cynthia died at the Balcombe Place Nursing Home, Sussex on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015.  
Cynthia was a most courageous and respected leader.*

*"There are plenty of victims of modern medicine"*

**Professor Pietro Croce MD**  
**Doctors and Lawyers for Responsible Medicine**

**The following is an extract from:  
'The Process of Bio-Medical Discovery: An Historical Perspective'  
by Scientist and Medical Historian Dr Brandon Reines**

"In my thesis of biomedical discovery, the initial stage in discovery is the generation of a 'clinical hypothesis', and this initial clinical hypothesis derives from an anomalous clinical observation. For instance, in the early part of this century surgeons began to observe an odd form of lung cancer in men who smoked cigarettes. That anomalous observation led them to the clinical hypothesis that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer. In the late 1940s epidemiologists in the US and UK undertook large human population studies to determine if the initial clinical hypothesis was correct. Based on this human data, it was, by 1950, clear that cigarettes cause lung cancer in human beings. However, public-health action against cigarette smoking was stalled for many years because researchers were unable to reproduce lung cancer in laboratory animals by blowing smoke down their windpipes. They tried smoke on guinea pigs, rats, mice, dogs and other animals but were unable to induce lung tumours. So the tobacco companies could argue that cigarettes were perfectly harmless.

Once I had gained confidence in my thesis of biomedical discovery, by testing it against case material in physiology, pathology, therapeutics and prophylaxis, I decided that it was time to attempt my magnum opus: to try to understand how, in the 1840s, Claude Bernard managed to convince the medical world that animal experimentation was reliable as a means of biomedical discovery and testing.

By analysing Bernard's book and by going over every passage with care, I deduced that he had deliberately misattributed biomedical discovery in general, and his own discoveries in particular, to animal experimentation. He did this in an extremely subtle but highly effective way. I have, in fact, worked out how Claude Bernard was able to misattribute his own medical discoveries to animal experimentation. By writing 'An Introduction', he was able to pass on his fraudulent account of biomedical discovery to his successors in the animal laboratory."

## Note from Cynthia O'Neill

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2008 Cynthia O'Neill was called to an informal meeting with Dr Peter Carter, Chief Executive and General Secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, Sandra James, Chair of Council RCN and Jane Clarke, Director of Governance Support RCN as a complaint in writing had been made concerning her behaviour at Congress this year (2008). The following **Letter** is self-explanatory:

It is a sad fact that when all peaceful channels fail then other methods become necessary. It is regretted in 2007 my Resolution was out manoeuvred.

2008 my Resolution not accepted. My question to the Minister of Health not accepted and my letter (very short) intended for the Royal College of Nursing Congress daily newspaper was ignored. Each day I spoke to the paper Editor. I was *not* begging for funds at all. A begging letter took up the space of 6-8 of mine proposed? Yes, it was money for Vivisection. Was this fair to me?

Nurses handling NHS prescribed drugs should be aware that adverse drug reactions is the 3rd biggest Killer in this country and why?

The Resolution I requested "that the Royal College of Nursing DEMANDS from Her Majesty's Government that the useless, erroneous, fraudulent practice of VIVISECTION be ABOLISHED at once on SCIENTIFIC and MEDICAL grounds"

I was told it was political. You could say that about practically everything. The fact is that Vivisection is a Killer.

Due to a heart disorder and various other health problems, I regret that it will not be possible for me to carry out any similar protests or actions in the future; "the spirit is willing, but the flesh too weak."

Cynthia O'Neill  
S.R.N, S.C.M., QN., H.V.  
25th July 2008

## **Drug Firms and their Tactics**

In 2004 there were articles in the national press praising the drug Tamoxifen in relation to the treatment of breast cancer; this was in sharp contrast to an article in '*The Lancet*', which, on an earlier occasion, had published a paper from Holland that concluded: "...tamoxifen use increases the risk of endometrial cancer. This oestrogenic effect on the endometrium was not related to the dose intensity. Physicians should be aware of the higher risk of endometrial cancer in tamoxifen users".

In addition, certain drugs companies are reported to have developed the habit of using different names for the same drug: an example of this is the anti-depressant drug 'Dutonin', developed by Bristol-Myers Squibb. This drug was withdrawn from the European market following the deaths of eighteen patients who had used it. Regardless of this, the company continued to sell the drug (under the name 'Serzone') in America. Later, this drug was given the name 'Nefazodone'.

The most well known drugs' tragedy is with **Thalidomide**. This drug was tested repeatedly on animals prior to its release for use on the human population. *Time* magazine, in its 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1962 edition, reported that Thalidomide had been marketed 'after three years of animal tests'. Turkey escaped the Thalidomide tragedy because virologist S.T. Aygun of the University of Ankara always used other methods of testing to those of vivisection and in so doing had found Thalidomide to be a harmful substance.