

Informed Consent:

The process of informed consent occurs when **communication between a patient and physician** results in the patient's authorization or agreement to undergo a specific medical intervention. In seeking a patient's informed consent (or the consent of the patient's surrogate if the patient lacks decision-making capacity or declines to participate in making decisions), physicians should:

1. Assess the patient's ability to understand relevant medical information and the implications of treatment alternatives and to make an independent, voluntary decision.
2. Present relevant information accurately and sensitively, in keeping with the patient's preferences for receiving medical information. The physician should include information about:
3. The diagnosis (when known)
4. The nature and purpose of recommended interventions
5. The burdens, risks, and expected benefits of all options, including forgoing treatment
6. Document the informed consent conversation and the patient's (or surrogate's) decision in the medical record in some manner. When the patient/surrogate has provided specific written consent, the consent form should be included in the record.

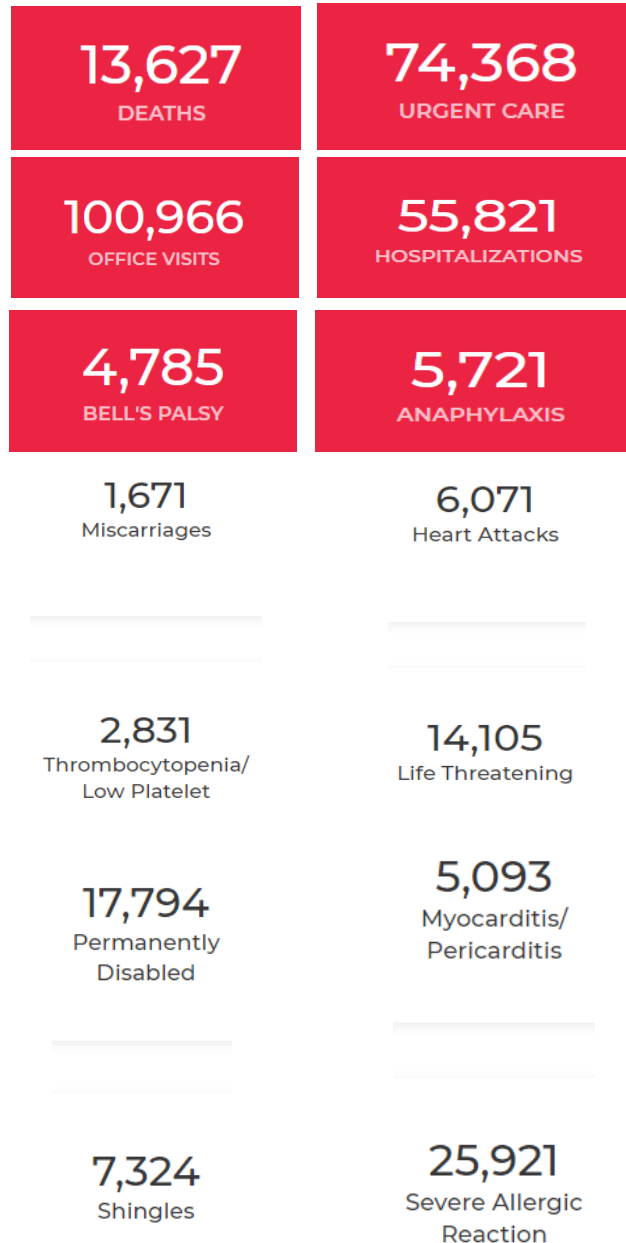
Informed Consent occurs between a patient and a doctor.

Informed Consent | American Medical Association (ama-assn.org)

VAERS COVID Vaccine Data

Reports from the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System.
Our data reflects all VAERS data including the "nondomestic" reports.
[read the VAERS disclaimer](#)

623,341 Reports
through August 20, 2021*



Know Your Constitutional and Lawful Rights



Who's that knocking on my front door?

Solicit:

To appeal for something; to apply to for obtaining something; to ask earnestly; to ask for the purpose of receiving; to endeavor to obtain by asking or pleading; to entreat, implore, or importune; **to make petition to;** to plead for; to try to obtain; **and through word implies a serious request, it requires no particular degree of importunity, entreaty, imploration, or supplication.** People v. Phillips, 70 Cal. App.2d 449, 160 P.2d 872, 874 To awake or excite to action, or to invite. **The term implies personal petition and importunity addressed to a particular individual to do some particular thing.**

Solicitation:

Asking; enticing; urgent request. Any action which the relation of the parties justifies in construing into a serious request.

Black's Law Dictionary 5th edition Pgs1248-1249

Arkansas Constitution

ARTICLE 2 SECTIONS 1-4, 6, 24 & 29

Section 1: Source of Power

All political power is inherent in the people and government is instituted for their protection, security and benefit; and they have the right to alter, reform or abolish the same, in such manner as they may think proper.

Section 2: Freedom and Independence

All men are created equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; amongst which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and reputation; and of pursuing their own happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Section 3: Equality Before the Law

The equality of all persons before the law is recognized, and shall ever remain inviolate; nor shall any citizen ever be deprived of any right, privilege or immunity; nor exempted from any burden or duty, on account of race, color or previous condition.

Section 4: Right of Assembly and of Petition

The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good; and to petition, by address or remonstrance, the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Section 6: Liberty of the Press and of Speech

- Libel The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate. The free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man; and all persons may freely write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party charged shall be acquitted.

Section 24: Religious Liberty All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship; or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority can, in any case or manner whatsoever, control or interfere with the right of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishment, denomination or mode of worship, above any other.

Section 29: Enumeration of Rights of People Not Exclusive of Other Rights - Protection Against Encroachment

This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people; and to guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, or any transgression of any of the higher powers herein delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of the government; and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the other provisions herein contained, shall be void.



Informed consent

disclosure to vaccine trial subjects of risk of COVID-19 vaccines

worsening clinical disease

www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33113270

Abstract

Aims of the study: Patient comprehension is a critical part of meeting medical ethics standards of informed consent in study designs. The aim of the study was to determine if sufficient literature exists to require clinicians to disclose the specific risk that COVID-19 vaccines could worsen disease upon exposure to challenge or circulating virus.

Methods used to conduct the study: Published literature was reviewed to identify preclinical and clinical evidence that COVID-19 vaccines could worsen disease upon exposure to challenge or circulating virus. Clinical trial protocols for COVID-19 vaccines were reviewed to determine if risks were properly disclosed.

Results of the study:

COVID-19 vaccines designed to elicit neutralising antibodies may sensitise vaccine recipients to more severe disease than if they were not vaccinated. Vaccines for SARS, MERS and RSV have never been approved, and the data generated in the development and testing of these vaccines suggest a serious mechanistic concern: *that vaccines designed empirically using the traditional approach (consisting of the unmodified or minimally modified coronavirus viral spike to elicit neutralising antibodies), be they composed of protein, viral vector, DNA or RNA and irrespective of delivery method, may worsen COVID-19 disease via antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE). This risk is sufficiently obscured in clinical trial protocols and consent forms for ongoing COVID-19 vaccine trials that adequate patient comprehension of this risk is unlikely to occur, obviating truly informed consent by subjects in these trials.*

Conclusions drawn from the study and clinical implications: *The specific and significant COVID-19 risk of ADE should have been and should be prominently and independently disclosed to research subjects currently in vaccine trials, as well as those being recruited for the trials and future patients after vaccine approval, in order to meet the medical ethics standard of patient comprehension for informed consent.*

ADE: Occurs when the anti-bodies generated during an immune response recognize and bind to a pathogen, but are unable to prevent infection. *Instead, these antibodies act as a "Trojan Horse", allowing the pathogen to get into cells and exacerbate the immune response.*

