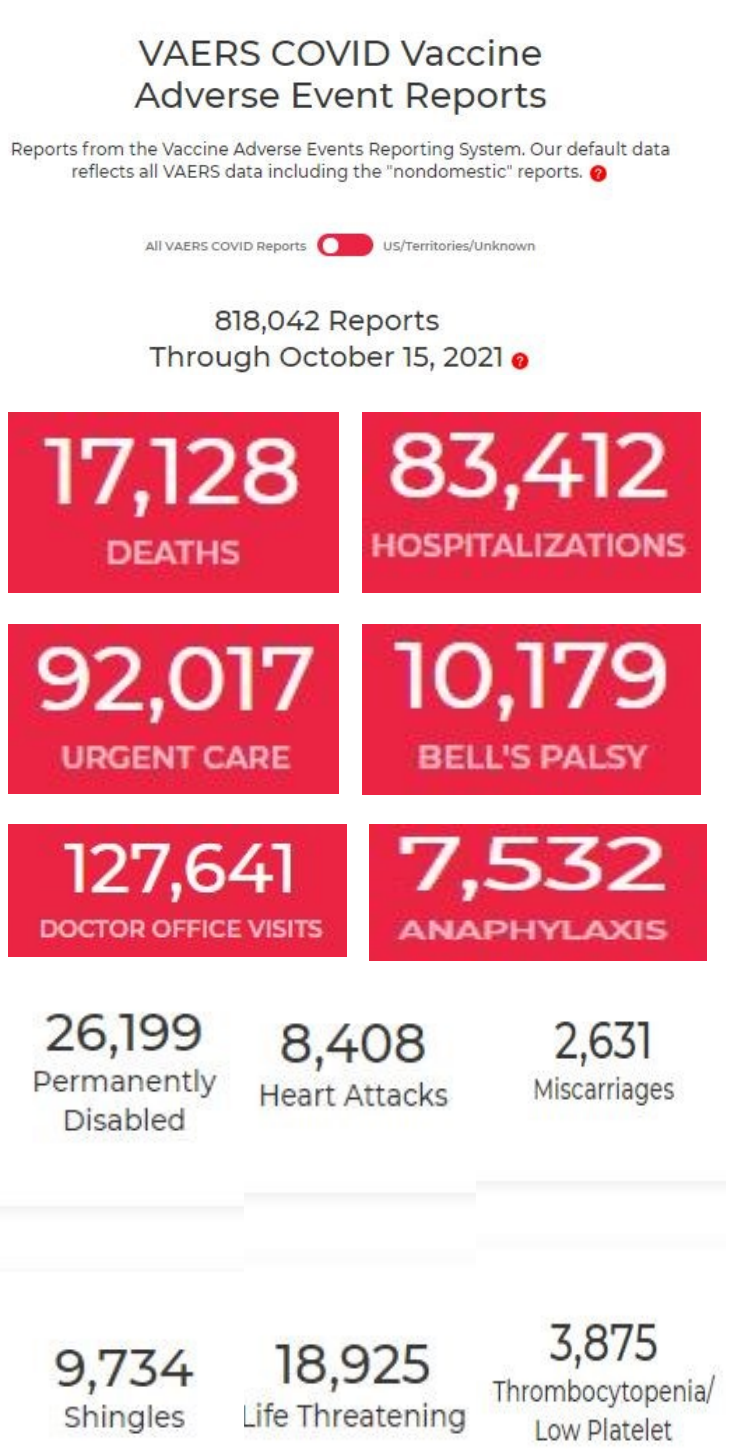
Informed Consent:

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)



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

Hawaii Constitution

Article 1 Sections 1, 2, 4-9, 17 & 22

Section 1: Political Power
All political power of this State is inherent in the people **and the responsibility for the exercise thereof rests with the people.** All government is founded on this authority.

Section 2: Rights of Individuals
All persons are free by nature and are equal in their inherent and inalienable rights. Among these rights are the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the acquiring and possessing of property. **These rights cannot endure unless the people recognize their corresponding obligations and responsibilities.**

Section 4: Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly and Petition
No law shall be enacted respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Section 5: Due Process and Equal Protection
No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor be denied the equal protection of the laws, *nor be denied the enjoyment of the person's civil rights* or be discriminated against in the exercise thereof because of race, **religion**, sex or ancestry.

Section 6: Right to Privacy
The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed without the showing of a compelling state interest. The legislature shall take affirmative steps to implement this right.

Section 7: Searches, Seizures and Invasion of Privacy *The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches, seizures and invasions of privacy shall not be violated;* and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized or the communications sought to be intercepted.

Section 8: Rights of Citizens
No citizen shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to other citizens, unless by the law of the land.

Section 9: Enlistment; Segregation
No citizen shall be denied enlistment in any military organization of this State *nor be segregated therein because of race, religious principles* or ancestry.

Section 17: Right to Bear Arms
A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, *the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.*

Section 22: Construction
The enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Informed consent disclosure to *vaccine trial subjects of risk of COVID-19 vaccines worsening clinical disease*

PubMed.gov

www.pubmed.ncbi.nim.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.*