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

675,591 Reports
through September 09, 2021

106,184 OFFICE VISITS	77,919 URGENT CARE
58,440 HOSPITALIZATIONS	14,506 DEATHS
5,783 ANAPHYLAXIS	7,911 BELL'S PALSY

6,422 Heart Attacks	1,757 Miscarriages	18,439 Permanently Disabled
14,594 Life Threatening	2,910 Thrombocytopenia/ Low Platelet	7,810 Shingles
5,371 Myocarditis/ Pericarditis	27,336 Severe Allergic Reaction	

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

Kansas Constitution

ARTICLE 1 SECTIONS 1-7, 11 & 20

Section 1: Equal Rights
All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Section 2: Political Power; Privileges
All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

Section 3: Right of Peaceable Assembly; Petition
The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

Section 4: Bear Arms
A person has the right to keep and bear arms for the defense of self, family, home and state, for lawful hunting and recreational use, and for any other lawful purpose; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 6: Slavery Prohibited
There shall be no slavery in this state; and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Section 7: Religious Liberty
The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, nor any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any elections, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

Section 11: Liberty of Press and Speech; Libel
The liberty of the press shall be inviolate; and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such rights; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

Section 20: Powers Retained by People
This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

PubMed.gov

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

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.*

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.*