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

(Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System, USA)

463,456 Reports Through

July 9th 2021

2,487 ANAPHYLAXIS	2,885 BELL'S PALSY
10,991 DEATHS	30,781 HOSPITALIZATIONS
82,535 OFFICE VISITS	59,402 URGENT CARE
3,906 Heart Attacks	2,466 Myocarditis/Pericarditis
8,832 Life Threatening	19,814 Severe Allergic Reaction
1,073 Miscarriages	9,274 Disabled
2,552 Thrombocytopenia/ Low Platelet	5,422 Tinnitus

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

Louisiana Constitution

ARTICLE 1 SECTIONS 1, 3, 7, 9 & 12

Section 1: Origin and Purpose of Government *All government, of right, orignates with the people, is founded on their will alone, and is instituted to protect the rights of the individual and for the good of the whole.* Its only legitimate ends are to secure justice for all, preserve peace, protect the rights, and promote the happiness and general welfare of the people. The rights enumerated in this Article are inalienable by the state and shall be preserved inviolate by the state.

Section 3: Right to Individual Dignity No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. No law shall discriminate against a person because of race or religious ideas, beliefs, or affiliations. *No law shall arbitrarily, capriciously, or unreasonably discriminate against a person because of* birth, age, sex, *culture, physical condition, or political ideas or affiliations.* **Slavery and involuntary servitude are prohibited,** except in the latter case as punishment for crime.

Section 7: Freedom of Expression No law shall curtail or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on any subject, but is responsible for abuse of that freedom.

Section 9: Right of Assembly and Petition No law shall impair the right of any person to assemble peaceably or to petition government for a redress of grievances.

Section 12: Freedom from Discrimination *In access to public areas, accommodations, and facilities, every person shall be free from discrimination* based on race, religion, or national ancestry *and from arbitrary, capricious, or unreasonable discrimination* based on age, sex, *or physical condition.*

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.*