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*

13,627 DEATHS	74,368 URGENT CARE
100,966 OFFICE VISITS	55,821 HOSPITALIZATIONS
4,785 BELL'S PALSY	5,721 ANAPHYLAXIS
1,671 Miscarriages	6,071 Heart Attacks
2,831 Thrombocytopenia/ Low Platelet	14,105 Life Threatening
17,794 Permanently Disabled	5,093 Myocarditis/ Pericarditis
7,324 Shingles	25,921 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

Missouri Constitution

ARTICLE 1 SECTIONS 1-3, 5, 8 & 9

Section 1: Source of Political Power--Origin, Basis and Aim of Government
That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Section 2: Promotion of General Welfare--Natural Rights of Persons-Equality Under the Law--Purpose of Government That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that all persons are created equal and are entitled to equal rights and opportunity under the law; that to give security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it fails in its chief design.

Section 3: Powers of the People over Internal Affairs, Constitution and Form of Government That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness, provided such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 5: Religious Freedom--Liberty of Conscience and Belief--Limitation

That all men and women have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person shall, on account of his or her religious persuasion or belief, be rendered ineligible to any public office or trust or profit in this state, be disqualified from testifying or serving as a juror, or be molested in his or her person or estate; …

Section 8: Freedom of Speech--Evidence of Truth in Defamation Actions--Province of Jury That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech, no matter by what means communicated: that every person shall be free to say, write or publish, or otherwise communicate whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuses of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel or slander the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in suits and prosecutions for libel the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

Section 9: Rights of Peaceable Assembly and Petition
That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance.

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.*