

## 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.*

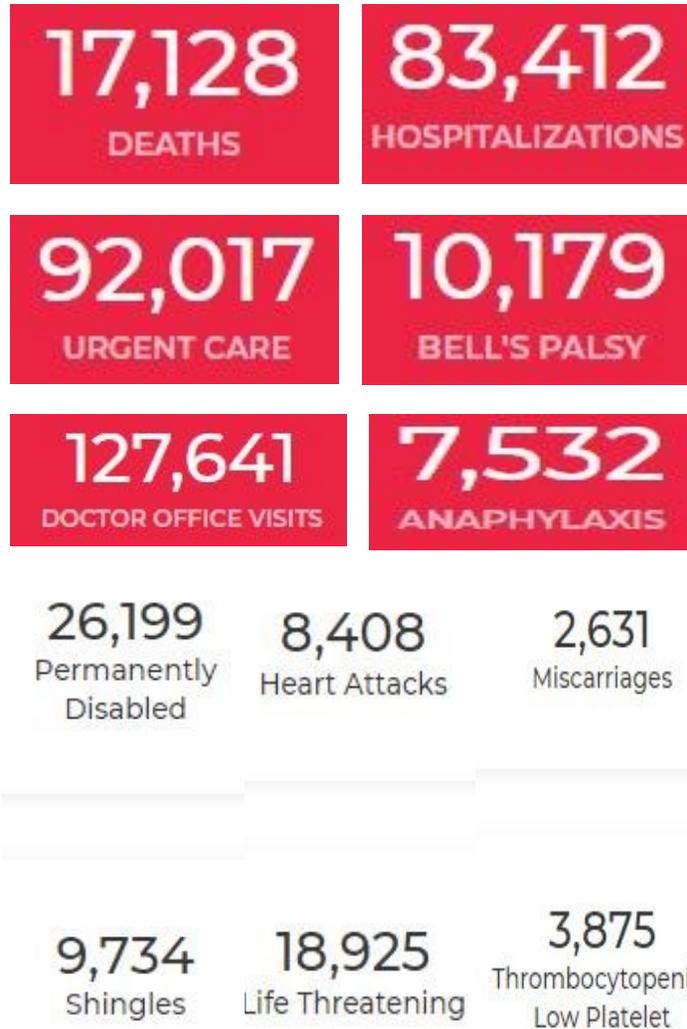
**Informed Consent | American Medical Association (ama-assn.org)**

## VAERS COVID Vaccine Adverse Event Reports

Reports from the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System. Our default data reflects all VAERS data including the "nondomestic" reports. 

All VAERS COVID Reports  US/Territories/Unknown

818,042 Reports  
Through October 15, 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*

We the People

## Nevada Constitution

### Article 1 Sections 1, 4, 9–11, 17, 18 & 20

#### **Section 1: Inalienable Rights**

All men are by Nature free and equal and have certain inalienable rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; Acquiring, Possessing and Protecting property and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

#### **Section 4: Liberty of Conscience**

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of his religious belief, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed, as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace, or safety of this State.

#### **Section 9: Liberty of Speech and the Press**

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for libels, 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 shall be acquitted or exonerated.

#### **Section 10: Right to Assemble and to Petition**

The people shall have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the Legislature for redress of Grievances.

#### **Section 11: Right to Keep and Bear Arms; Civil Power Supreme**

1. Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for security and defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use and for other lawful purposes.

....

2. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; No standing army shall be maintained by this State in time of peace, and in time of War, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

#### **Section 17: Slavery and Involuntary Servitude Prohibited**

Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crimes shall ever be tolerated in this State.

#### **Section 18: Unreasonable Seizure and Search; Issuance of Warrants**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, particularly describing the place or places to be searched, and the person or persons, and thing or things to be seized.

#### **Section 20: Rights Retained by People**

This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.



#### Informed consent

#### disclosure to

#### vaccine trial subjects of risk of COVID-19 vaccines worsening clinical disease

[www.pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33113270/](http://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.