

## 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*

# New Mexico Constitution

ARTICLE 2 SECTIONS 2-4, 17 & 23

## Section 2: Popular Sovereignty

All political power is vested in and derived from the people: all government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will and is instituted solely for their good.

## Section 3: Right of Self-Government

The people of the state have the sole and exclusive right to govern themselves as a free, sovereign and independent state.

## Section 4: Inherent Rights

All persons are born equally free, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining safety and happiness.

## Section 8: *Freedom of Elections*

All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

## Section 23: Reserved Rights

The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

## Section 17: Freedom of Speech and Press; Libel

Every person 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 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.



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

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

### 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.