

## 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**

[www.openvaers.com/covid-data](http://www.openvaers.com/covid-data)

**571,830 Reports  
through August 06, 2021**

**12,791**  
DEATHS

**51,242**  
HOSPITALIZATIONS

**95,887**  
OFFICE VISITS

**70,666**  
URGENT CARE

**4,461**  
BELL'S PALSY

**5,282**  
ANAPHYLAXIS

**5,590**  
Heart Attacks

**4,371**  
Myocarditis/  
Pericarditis

**13,140**  
Life Threatening

**24,305**  
Severe Allergic  
Reaction

**16,044**  
Permanently  
Disabled

**1,505**  
Miscarriages

**6,784**  
Shingles

**2,554**  
Thrombocytopenia/  
Low Platelet

## 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*

# Vermont Constitution

## CHAPTER 1 ARTICLES 1,3,7, 13,18& 20

**Article 1st: All persons born free; their natural rights; slavery prohibited** *That all persons are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety;* therefore no person born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after arriving to the age of twenty-one years, unless bound by the person's own consent, after arriving to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like.

**Article 3rd: Freedom in religion; right and duty of religious worship** That all persons have a natural and unalienable right, to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God; and that no person ought to, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of conscience, nor can any person be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of religious worship; and that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship. Nevertheless, every sect or denomination of christians ought to observe the sabbath or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.

**Article 7th: Government for the people; they may change it** *That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single person, family, or set of persons, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal.*

**Article 13th: Freedom of speech and of the press** *That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.*

**Article 18th: Regard to fundamental principles and virtues necessary to preserve liberty** *That frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep government free;* the people ought, therefore to pay particular attention to these points, in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right, in a legal way, to exact a due and constant regard to them, from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the State.

**Article 20th: Right to assemble, instruct and petition** *That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good--to instruct their Representatives--and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition or remonstrance.*



**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.

**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.