

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](#)

675,591 Reports
through September 09, 2021

106,184

OFFICE VISITS

77,919

URGENT CARE

58,440

HOSPITALIZATIONS

14,506

DEATHS

5,783

ANAPHYLAXIS

7,911

BELL'S PALSY

6,422

Heart Attacks

1,757

Miscarriages

18,439

Permanently Disabled

14,594

Life Threatening

2,910

Thrombocytopenia/
Low Platelet

7,810

Shingles

5,371

Myocarditis/
Pericarditis

27,336

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

Washington Constitution

ARTICLE 1 SECTIONS 1-5, 7, 11, 29-30 & 32

Section 1: Political Power

All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

Section 2: Supreme Law of the Land

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Section 3: Personal Rights

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Section 4: Right of Petition and Assemblage

The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

Section 5: Freedom of Speech

Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Section 7: Invasion of Private Affairs or Home Prohibited

No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Section 11: Religious Freedom.

Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion; 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 and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for such of the state custodial, correctional, and mental institutions, or by a county's or public hospital district's hospital, health care facility, or hospice, as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.



Section 29: Constitution Mandatory.

The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Section 30: Rights Reserved.

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

Section 32: Fundamental Principles.

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.



Informed consent

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

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.

