Informed Consent

April 2021 - Regarding 'Medical Experimentation' On Humans

Introduction:

In the USA, the vaccines that have been rushed through a 'warp speed' process only enjoy at this time (April 2021) what is called an EUA - 'emergency use authorization'. This authorization means that the FDA (Federal Drug Administration) has **not** established through long term trials (years instead of months) that the 'experimental medical products', which some call vaccines, are truly effective and safe. The COVID19 'pandemic' precipitated such an approach as many authorities gravitated towards the development of 'vaccines' rather than the use of anti-viral prophylactics and ambulatory medicines like Hydroxychloroquine, Ivermectin, Budesonide etc…

The deployment of these emergency use authorized 'vaccines' (gene therapy mRNA products) must be seen as a large scale 'experiment' with the worldwide population as the subjects.

Context of informed consent:

At the end of WW2 a *judgment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg (1947) laid down 10 standards to which physicians must conform when carrying out experiments on human subjects in a new code that is now accepted worldwide. (German doctors, think Mengele, had performed barbaric experiments on 1000's of unsuspecting subjects without their informed consent.*

The tribunal's judgment established a new standard of ethical medical behavior for the post World War II human rights era. Amongst other requirements, this document sets out the requirement of voluntary informed consent of the human subject. The right of the individual to control his own body is ensured.

This code also recognizes that the risk must be weighed against the expected benefit, and that unnecessary pain and suffering must be avoided.

This code recognizes that doctors should avoid actions that injure human patients.

The principles established by this code for medical practice now have been extended into general codes of medical ethics. That is why we have disclosure pamphlets with any medication available to the public, usually in very fine print, which even your doctor or pharmacist may sometimes not even read. Anyone would do well to require your clinician to explain in detail the risk benefits of such products focusing on the potential side effects some of which can be life altering and even deadly.

The following 10 principles from the Nuremberg trials are encoded here.

"Permissible Medical Experiments".

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.

3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.

4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.

5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an *a priori* reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.

6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.

7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.

8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.

9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.

10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

Note:
Public health policy pronouncements (lockdowns, mask wearing, social distancing, travel and movement and vaccine passports etc.), must be weighed against individual rights - 'my body my choice'. As the data comes in, we are rapidly finding out that the unsettling truth is that the 'science is not settled', and that public health policies have often overreached with serious consequences for personal freedom rights, health and economics. (Ed Horak - April 2021).