

Your legal right to Informed Consent under the law

According to state and federal law, you must voluntarily give your informed consent prior to receiving any drug that is unapproved by the FDA.

The information needed for informed consent should declare that:

1. it is an unapproved vaccine for which there has been no long-term testing for safety and has never been used as a vaccine before
2. there are possible side effects that have so far been observed since release of the vaccine for public use and all potential long-term effects that may occur. This is based on research in animals and limited human testing, as well as post-release VAERS data
3. informs you of the scientific data and opinion of scientists, as far as possible, the immunological consequences of this experimental vaccine and that should these side effects occur there may be nothing that can be done to reverse these problems.

You have the right to refuse any drug that is unapproved by the FDA and you are legally protected from discrimination if you decline such drugs.

mRNA vaccines are experimental and not FDA approved

You should understand these are entirely experimental vaccines. Because the government declared a state of emergency for COVID-19 in 2020, the FDA was authorized to issue an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) which specifically states that the agents are not approved and are entirely experimental.

Why mRNA gene therapy vaccines for COVID are different from past vaccines

This is the first use of mRNA technology. It is designed to cause your body to produce spike proteins identical to the COVID virus. Once in the body these spike proteins can enter all tissues, including the heart, the brain, the lungs, the kidneys, the eyes, and the liver.

Your overall risk of taking the COVID vaccine

Your average risk of dying or suffering lasting injury from taking the vaccine may be much higher than having COVID-19 itself. Furthermore, taking the vaccine exposes you to many other serious health risks and conditions that are not present with COVID-19 itself.

Have COVID-19 vaccines been thoroughly tested?

No. Normally, the FDA requires extensive and successful trial studies prior to approval, but in the current case, these requirements were waived under Emergency Use Authorization permits. Studies performed by the pharmaceutical companies were done on mostly young and healthy individuals. There have been no long-term trials, so long-term effects are unknown.

Should I take the vaccine if I am pregnant?

No. There is a significant risk of miscarriage and premature birth, plus the possibility of future inability to conceive. In addition, your child may face a higher risk of autism or schizophrenia later in life as well as other neurological complications such as learning difficulties and tics.

You should NOT take the COVID vaccine if you have:

- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Cancer
- Any neuro-degenerative condition like ALS, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Cerebral Palsy, etc.
- Compromised immune system
- Heart or lung disease
- Pregnancy or history of miscarriage
- History of severe allergies
- Diabetes

Do I need a vaccine if I already have antibodies?

No. If you were infected with COVID-19, your immune system will protect you from future infections. Recent studies indicate that antibodies induced by the vaccine can actually make you more vulnerable to serious reactions when exposed to the virus in the future, including those coronaviruses associated with the common cold.

Side effects identified in recent independent studies:

- Possible injection site severe reactions, such as severe pain and swelling at the injection site
- Persistence of an intense immune reaction producing continuous tissue and organ destruction
- Induction of autoimmunity involving a number of tissues and organs. The spike protein cross-reacts with over 28 human tissues and cell components
- Induction of swelling of various tissues (edema)

- Problems with coagulation, which can include bleeding and/or blood clots
- Induction of immune cell priming, which can set the stage for widespread inflammatory tissue destruction and death
- Triggering of neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's, dementia, Parkinson's disease and especially ALS
- Triggering a transverse myelitis with permanent paralysis—either paraplegia or quadriplegia
- Triggering of multiple sclerosis
- Worsening of reactions to wild type virus in vaccinated individuals, leading to severe immune reactions or death
- Myocarditis and sudden cardiac death or progressive heart failure

Side effects identified by the CDC's Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

- Death
- Anaphylactic shock
- Persistent malaise
- Extreme exhaustion
- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome
- Myocarditis
- Chronic seizures
- Paralysis
- Psychological effects: mood changes, anxiety, confusion, difficulty finding words, recent memory loss, and bizarre, frightening thoughts.
- Bell's palsy, Guillain Barre Syndrome
- Swollen, painful lymph nodes
- Thrombocytopenia
- Miscarriages and premature births among vaccinated pregnant women
- Severe headaches, migraines that do not respond to medications
- Cardiac problems—heart arrhythmias, tachycardia, and sudden heart failure
- Strokes
- Visual problems and blindness
- Encephalitis/encephalomyelitis and brain stem encephalitis
- Narcolepsy
- Autoimmune diseases
- Arthritis/joint pains
- Venous thromboembolism
- Hearing loss

How to file a vaccine injury with VAERS

If you take and are injured by the vaccine, you can and should report your condition to your doctor and the CDC's Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). For instructions, go to vaers.hhs.gov/reportevent.html.