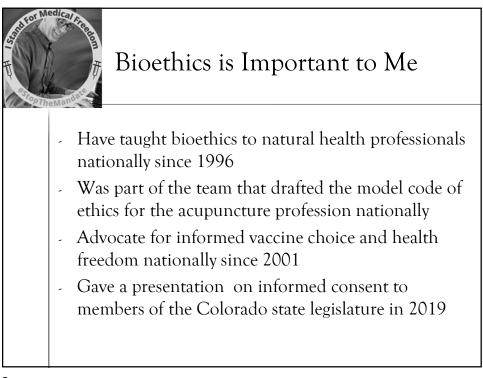
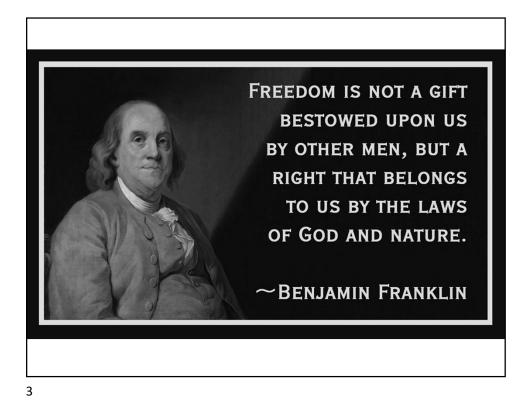
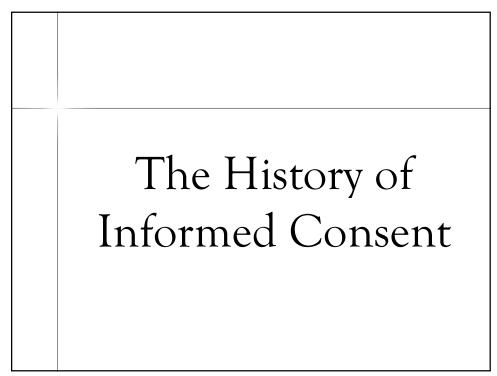
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INFORMED CONSENT
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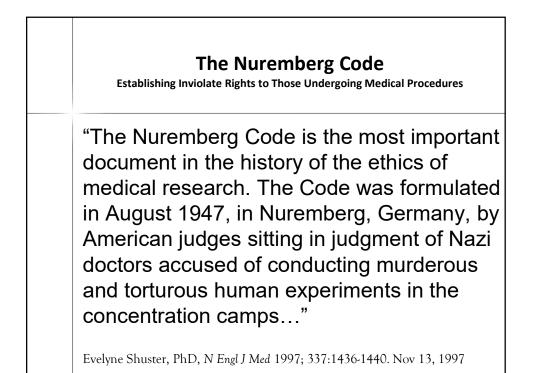


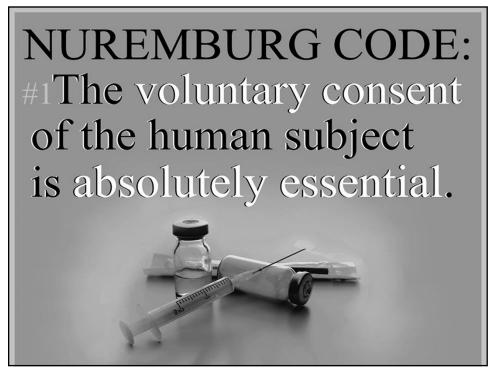
# The Nuremberg Code

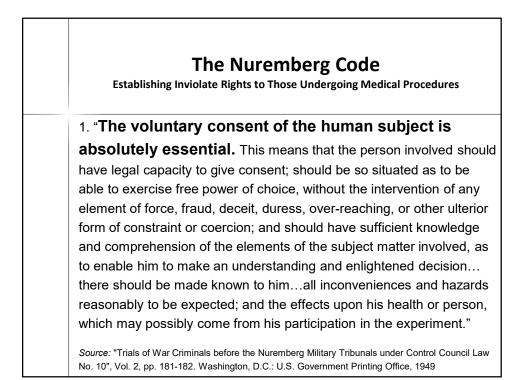
Establishing Inviolate Rights to Those Undergoing Medical Procedures

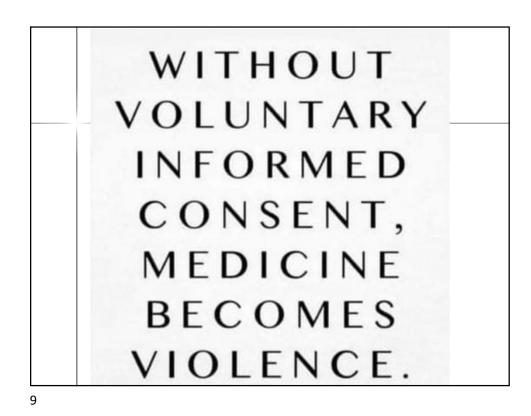
"The judgment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg laid down 10 standards to which physicians must conform when carrying out experiments on human subjects."

British Medical Journal, 7 December 1996

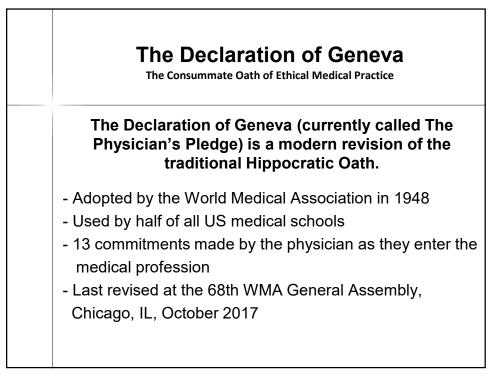




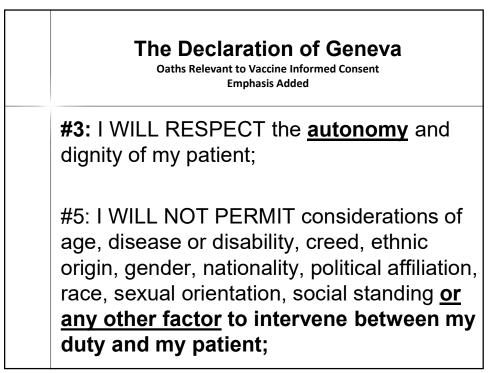


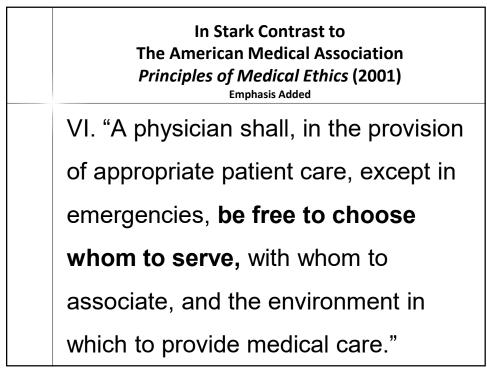


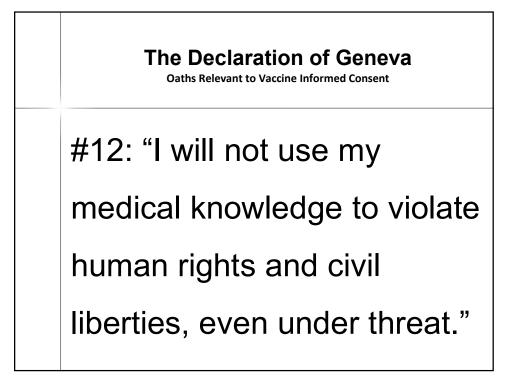


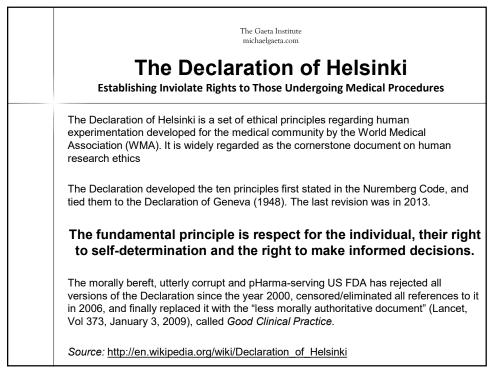


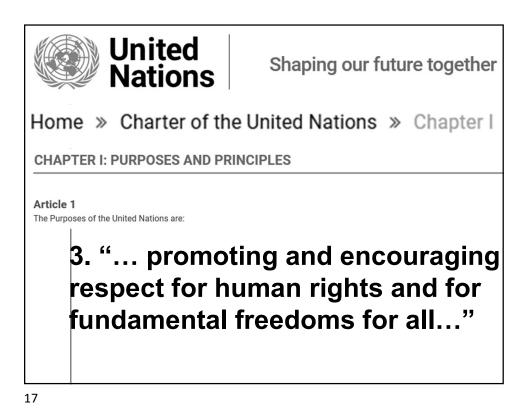


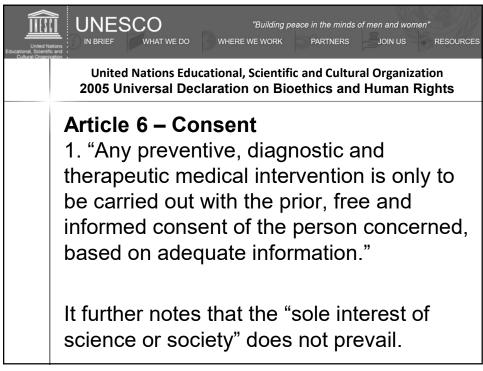


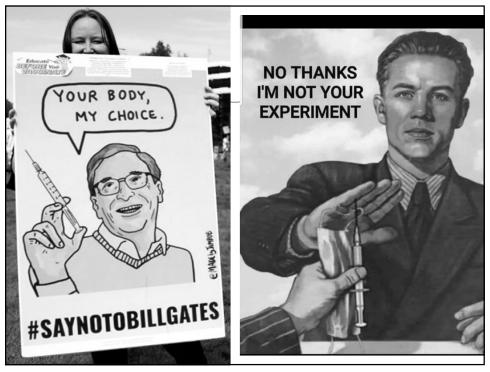


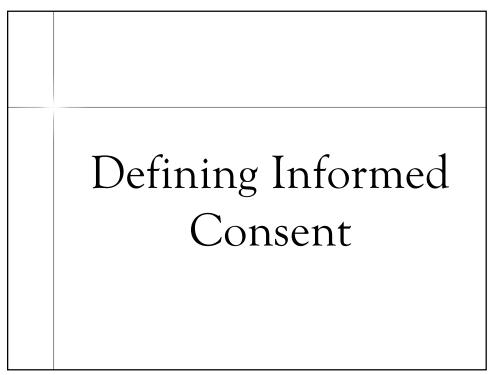








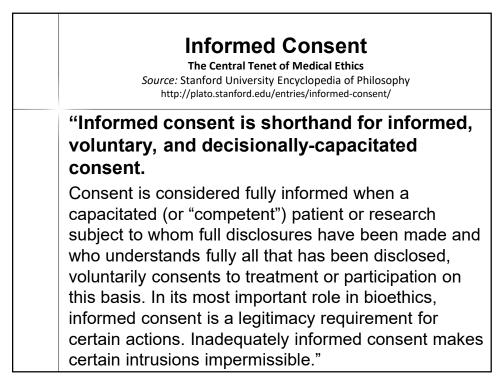




## Elements of Informed Consent Specific to Vaccines

The Central Tenet of Medical Ethics

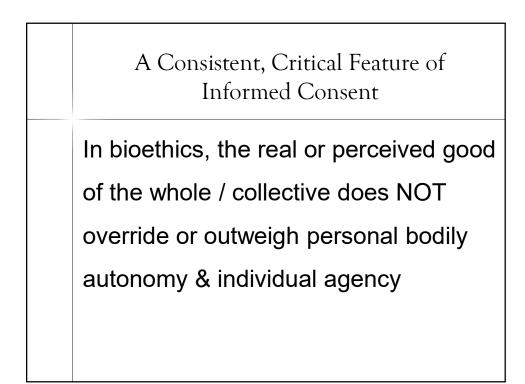
 Informed: The patient is fully informed about the nature, intended benefits and all possible risks of that treatment, including all possible adverse reactions; the actual risks and benefits of natural infection; and treatments available that make the likelihood of serious consequences of natural infection less likely
 Consent: The patient understands the above and, without coercion, freely gives permission or consent for that treatment to be done

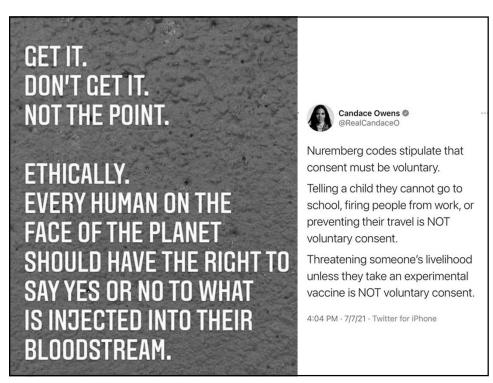


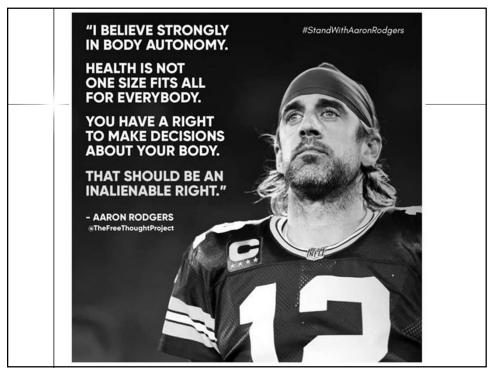
# Informed Consent

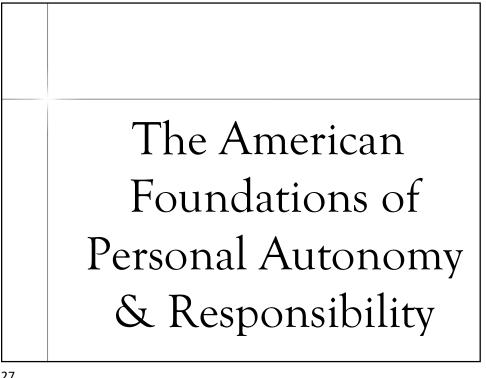
The Central Tenet of Medical Ethics Source: Stanford University Encyclopedia of Philosophy http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/informed-consent/

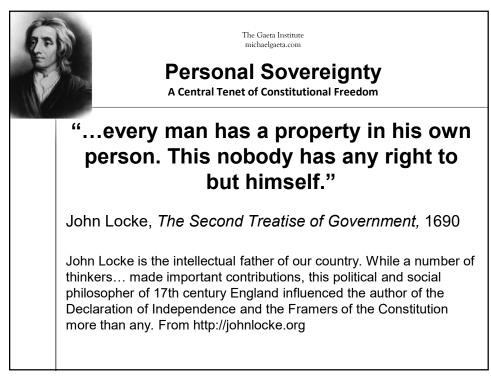
Roughly, when a sufficiently capacitated adult does not give sufficiently informed and voluntary consent to intervention in her body or her private sphere, then, at least when the intervention is substantial, not trivial, and absent severe jeopardy for third parties, **the intervention is impermissible—even when it seeks to assist her, physicians recommend it, third parties would benefit from it,** and the patient herself had repeatedly consented to it before expressing a change of mind."

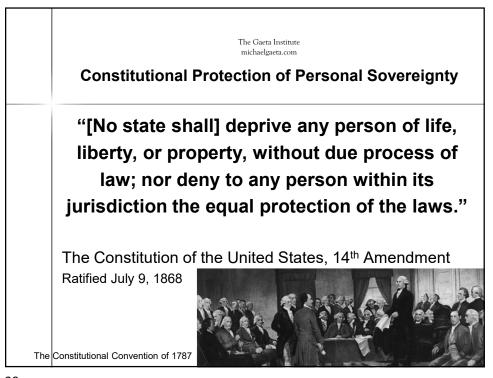




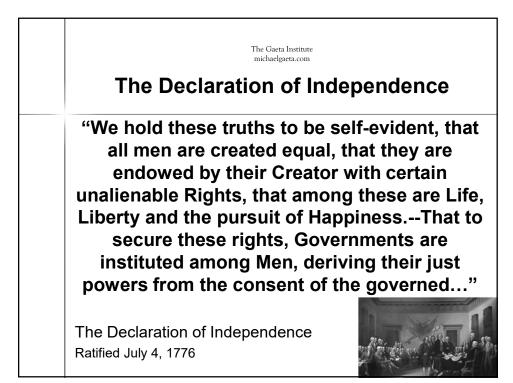


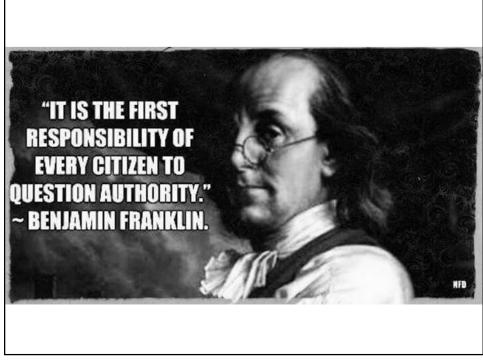














CONSTITUTION ACT 1982		
PART I: CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS		
Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:		
A. GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS		
1. Rights and freedoms in Canada		
The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.		
B. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS		
2. Fundamental freedoms		
Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:		
a. freedom of conscience and religion;		
<ul> <li>freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;</li> </ul>		
c. freedom of peaceful assembly; and		
d. freedom of association.		



### E. LEGAL RIGHTS

### 7. Life, liberty and security of person

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

### F. EQUALITY RIGHTS

15.

# 1. Equality before and under law and equal protection and benefit of law

Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.



