

# Door to Door Jab Evidence-Gathering Questionnaire

**Make sure you're recording** when they come to the door.  
Get their name , company details, tel & email of their supervisor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ Head Office: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

You do not need to answer their questions.

Ask them, before I consider consenting ..

1 - Do you agree with the need for fully informed consent?

(Ref: Article 6 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration of Bioethics & Human Rights.)

2 - What risk is covid to me & my age group?

3 - How long have you been trained to administer an injection?

4 - Are the vaccines safe?

5 - Are the vaccines effective?

6 - Are these vaccines in a trial?

7 - Do the vaccines stop transmission?

8 - How many people have been injured from the jab?

9 - What are the list of injuries related so far to these jabs?

10 - How many people have been injured or died from the jab.

11 - What is the ingredients in this jab?

12 - What level immunity is stronger, natural or vaccine induced?

Prod them with questions!!!

Film them failing to give fully informed consent, take their details & contact number, **contact the Head office & make a formal complaint**, this could take them off the street one-by-one.

Article 6 – Consent (Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights 19 October 2005)

1. Any preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic medical intervention is only to be carried out with the prior, free and informed consent of the person concerned, based on adequate information. The consent should, where appropriate, be express and may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason without disadvantage or prejudice.

2. Scientific research should only be carried out with the prior, free, express and informed consent of the person concerned. The information should be adequate, provided in a comprehensible form and should include modalities for withdrawal of consent. Consent may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason without any disadvantage or prejudice. Exceptions to this principle should be made only in accordance with ethical and legal standards adopted by States, consistent with the principles and provisions set out in this Declaration, in particular in Article 27, and international human rights law.