Universal Health Organisation (UHO) Statement on Charge Sheet Issued to Dr Shankara Chetty, A General Physician, practicing in South Africa, by the Legal Department of Pretoria, South Africa



To: Whomsoever it may concern

05 March 2023

 Dr Shankara Chetty, a General Physician, practicing in South Africa, has been served a Charge Sheet by the Legal Department of Pretoria, South Africa, vide their letter number MP0677952/24454700, dated 22 Feb 2023.

The charges against him are as follows:

- a) That he contravened ethical Rule 19, A subsection b which requires of health care practitioners to only use health technologies, which have been proven upon investigation, to be capable of fulfilling the claims made in regard to it in brackets the tenants of evidence based medicine.
- b) That he contravened Rule 27, A subsection a, indicates that health practitioners should act in the best interests of patients, including the advice they are giving on public platforms.
- c) He contravened Rule 12 indicates that a practitioner shall not cast reflections on the probability of other healthcare practitioners in line with that;
- d) He made aspersions related to the cause of coronavirus or Covid-19 and further made aspersions related to the cause of Covid-19, the treatment thereof and the prevention of severe illness in patients with this disease that are not in line with the three tenants.
- 2. Dr Chetty has been given notice that an inquiry into his conduct will be held by a Professional Conduct Committee of Medical and Dental Professionals Board at Durban on 17-18 May 2023.
- 3. Universal Health Organization (UHO), is of the view that this Charge Sheet is baseless and interferes with the autonomy of a practicing physician of many years standing. UHO rebuts the charges as follows.
 - a) The practice of medicine is ever evolving, and many effective interventions are often discovered by serendipity in addition to well designed studies conforming to principles of evidence based medicine.
 - b) For example the anti-Parkinson drug amantadine was initially indicated as an antiviral for influenza virus. A single patient noticed relief in her Parkinson Disease (PD), and this observation led to a number of studies which established the role of amantadine in early treatment of PD.
 - c) Dr Shankara Chetty, in the manner of a consummate physician, by careful clinical scrutiny sought to understand the pathophysiology of Covid-19 and its clinical course in his patients to enable him and other physicians to find appropriate treatments. Dr Chetty in this effort recognized the benefits of Ivermectin on reducing eosionophilia similar to an entire group of drugs with the same benefits. In the first wave, Ivermectin worked on day 8. Later its efficacy waned and frontline doctors in other parts of the world added other anti-parasitic drugs like nitazoxamide which also has a role in reducing eosinophilia. Dr Chetty seldom had the need to use Ivermectin but believes it has an important place, having seen both benefits and failures, and knows when it is indicated. By the way, the off label and OTC drug Ivermectin, has been in use for decades for tropical infestations with a very good safety record. It has been found to reduce viral load of SARS-CoV-2 by 5000 times within 48 hours in cell cultures by researchers from Monash University Australia and a systematic review published in Nature indicated that Ivermectin holds promise for treating <u>Covid-19 patients</u>.

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- d) Dr Chetty has also carried out research into the underlying pathophysiology of spike protein exposures. This is of great importance, as there is accumulating evidence that spike protein the vaccine is toxic & associated with many injuries and deaths. His clinical insights and research may hold hope to help the injured.
- e) Dr Chetty never promoted any single treatment but included in his tool-kit the entire pharmacopeia to be used based on clinical judgment and open consultation with his patients. He also provided his patients with his educated and experienced opinion whenever asked as he is duty bound in the best interests of his patients to tell them if something is suspected to be toxic.
- f) In view of such transparency and excellent doctor-patient communication, it cannot be alleged that he violated the principles of evidence based medicine or best practice. He definitely acted in the best interests of his patients and patients in other parts of the world by sharing his experiences on various platforms.
- g) In addition to being a medical practitioner, Dr Chetty is also a basic biology scientist. His observations on the cause of the Covid-19 origins were based on his expertise in the biological sciences. The speculation of the origins of the SARS-CoV-2 which appeared to be misinformation in the early days of the pandemic is no longer so in view of statements from Ministry of Energy of USA government and the FBI.
- h) It is also worthy of note that Dr Chetty treated his patients in well ventilated surroundings which is required to minimise transmission of respiratory infections. More than 10,000 recovered patients also bear testimony that Dr Shankara Chetty is an astute clinician and saved many lives.
- i) Moreover the charge sheet is not substantiated by any specific examples of patients unduly harmed under the care of Dr Chetty
- 4. UHO is confident that the charges against him would turn out to be baseless. The charge sheet may in fact turn out a blessing in disguise by generating public awareness of the good work Dr Shankara Chetty had carried out in the early uncertain days of the pandemic. Dr Chetty will stand out as a role model for other physicians wanting to restore the lost art and fragmented science of medicine.
- 5. Lastly, one wonders, why has it been even considered relevant to raise a charge sheet on a successful practitioner of medicine as proven by his record, following well –laid- down healing approaches that are above reproach. Is this an attempt to be dictatorial, which would contravene the Nuremberg Treaty of 1947?

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