

From: [REDACTED]
To: [medboardconsultation](#)
Subject: Dr. David van Gend
Date: Thursday, 2 August 2018 9:18:38 AM

Bret Row. E-mail [REDACTED]

Reference:

Dr. David van Gend who, apparently, has a problem brought on by AHPRA over his re-tweeting Australian Conservatives candidate Lyle Shelton in April 2018.

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Obviously, a NON supporter of Mr. Shelton has made a complaint, looking for any reason to dilute this candidate's support and/or attitude, PROBABLY USING ANY WAY POSSIBLE.

I know neither the political candidate or the Doctor, however, I defend the right of both to have an opinion. I defend the right of all people to use Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc (I do not use any) as long as they do not break the law. This also applies to the complainant -- he/she has a right to an opinion and to have it expressed.

If he/she considers it a right to express an opinion, then so does everyone else have that same right.

Did either person, in this case, break the law?

What law did the Doctor break?

Anyone can be NON PC as long as they don't break the law or an agreed contract they hold, specifying otherwise.

Does an MD have to be PC because he/she is a Doctor?

Does a Doctor have to be PC because AHPRA says so?

Is a Doctor not permitted to be sympathetic to particular views?

Is a Doctor not permitted to express his/her views?

Is a Doctor not allowed to state a preference for a particular view even if it belongs to a third party (on any topic at all)?

If I run into my Doctor outside the surgery is he/she not allowed to mention non medical views of his choice?

If his/her view is different to mine, does he/she have to keep it quiet in case it is different to the "generally accepted views of the profession"?

On ANY topic, how are ALL Doctors expected to know what "the generally accepted

views of the profession" really are?

Are the "generally accepted views of the profession" determined by the AHPRA?

How does this affect ME as a patient? If Doctors are known to be verbally hamstrung by AHPRA, how do I know he/she is not afraid to tell me candidly about my condition or circumstances?

In the case in question, will you be telling the complainant to accept that we are all entitled to express our opinion even if it's different to someone else's?

If this is not o.k. with the complainant then he/she must NOT agree with "what is good for one is good for another" and I am certain, this is NOT the case.