



TRADITIONAL
C H I N E S E
M E D I C I N E
P R A C T I T I O N E R S
B O A R D

Case Studies of Complaint Cases handled by TCM Practitioners Board

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Case Study 01/2020

TCMP Y and TCMP Z are registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) practitioners with the TCM Practitioners Board. Both of them practise at Clinic B.

2 On 20 October 2016, a complaint, by way of statutory declaration, was filed against TCMP Y and TCMP Z by a patient (“the Complainant”). The details and nature of the Complaint are briefly summarised below.

3 The Complainant alleged that TCMP Y had inserted absorbable surgical threads on various parts of her body to treat her knee, neck and back pain sometime in August/ September 2014 without advising her of the actual benefits, risks and possible complications.

4 TCMP Y told the Complainant that the inserted surgical threads would dissolve in one to two days. However, the surgical threads inserted in her neck did not dissolve, resulting in pain and discomfort in her neck area. The surgical threads, measuring one centimeter in length, was eventually removed from the Complainant’s neck several months later after she sought treatment from an orthopaedic surgeon. TCMP Y had subsequently arranged for his wife, TCMP Z, to provide continued TCM care to the Complainant when he was away on an overseas trip.

5 The Complainant also filed a complaint against TCMP Z for failing to exercise due responsibility and appropriate care in the administration of TCM moxibustion treatment on her on 4 September 2014. The Complainant sustained third degree burns on her knees following the TCM moxibustion treatment.

6 TCMP Z had instructed her former clinic assistant to perform moxibustion treatment on the Complainant instead of administering the treatment herself. Thereafter, she did not monitor or supervise the work of her former assistant closely.

7 During the moxibustion treatment, although the Complainant repeatedly complained of extreme pain, no steps were taken to address her concerns and the Complainant was asked to tolerate the pain. The Complainant was told that the pain would subside shortly after the treatment. However, the pain persisted even after the Complainant had returned home. When blisters started to form on her knees, the Complainant’s family called TCMP Z to seek advice but was told that such symptoms were normal side effects of the moxibustion treatment and that the pain would subside without any need for medical attention. The next day, the Complainant returned to see TCMP Z for her blisters. TCMP Z told the Complainant that the appearance of blisters was a positive sign of toxins being expelled from her body.

8 The blisters on the Complainant’s knees did not recover and TCMP Y and TCMP Z were notified of this fact. Both continued to maintain that these symptoms were normal and healing would take time. The Complainant sought medical treatment on 15 September 2014 and was hospitalised on 19 September 2014 for approximately one month. Doctors at the hospital confirmed that the Complainant suffered third

degree burns caused by the moxibustion treatment. The Complainant had to undergo surgery for skin grafting at the hospital.

Inquiry proceeding

9 Following the Complaint and subsequent to reviewing the explanations provided by TCMP Y and TCMP Z, an Investigation Committee (IC) was convened to investigate the Complaints against both registered practitioners. Upon the conclusion of the inquiry hearing, IC 2019/1 arrived at the following findings:

On TCMP Y

(a) TCMP Y's prescription and administration of thread insertion treatment was not an appropriate or generally accepted method of TCM treatment. This was in breach of Clauses 4.1.1 (a) and 4.1.1 (e) of the Ethical Code;

(b) TCMP Y had administered the surgical thread treatment on the Complainant without adequately informing the latter of its benefits, risks and possible complications associated with this treatment and informed consent was not sought. The Complainant suffered injuries and pain, and incurred medical expenses for the surgical thread treatment at her neck area.

(c) Following development of blisters and burns on the Complainant's legs, TCMP Y did not refer her to a registered medical practitioner with the necessary expertise for treatment. He had not administered TCM treatment and aftercare to the Complainant with due regard to the standards of good TCM practice and the patient's best interest, safety and wellbeing.

(d) TCMP Y made unsolicited visits to see the Complainant while she was in hospital for third degree burns following moxibustion treatment by TCMP Z at the Clinic, during which point he had not respected her privacy and/or her choice of not receiving further treatment/advice from him.

(e) His conduct was therefore in breach of Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1 (e) and 4.1.1 (f), 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and/or 4.2.4(a) of the Ethical Code and Sections 19(1)(f), (i) and/or (j) of the TCM Practitioners Act; and

On TCMP Z

(a) TCMP Z did not undertake adequate TCM assessment of the Complainant's condition to determine whether the moxibustion treatment carried out on the Complainant was an appropriate TCM treatment for the Complainant's ailments. TCMP Z also did not adequately advise the Complainant on the benefits, risks and possible complications associated with the moxibustion treatments and informed consent was not sought. TCMP Z's conduct was therefore in breach of Clauses 4.2.2 and 4.2.4 (a) of the Ethical Code;

(b) TCMP Z had inappropriately delegated the task of administering the moxibustion treatment to a former clinic assistant and failed to personally supervise the moxibustion therapy. In this regard, she had breached Clause 4.1.1(d) of the

Ethical Code for delegating the execution of TCM moxibustion treatment to a non-registered person without exercising effective monitoring and supervision;

(c) The moxibustion treatment had not been appropriately administered to the Complainant as proper safety precautions and due care were not taken while such treatment was administered to the Complainant;

(d) Following development of the blisters and burns, TCMP Z did not refer the Complainant to registered medical practitioners with the necessary expertise for treatment. She did not administer TCM treatment and aftercare to the Complainant with due regard to the standards of good TCM practice and to the best interests, safety and well-being of the patient;

(e) In this respect, she has fallen short of adhering to the good standard of TCM practice and her conduct amounted to a breach of Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(d), 4.1.1 (e), 4.1.1 (f), 4.2.2 and/or 4.2.4(a) of the Ethical Code and Sections 19(1)(f), (i) and/or (j) of the Act.

Board's Decision

10 The Board found both TCMP Y and TCMP Z guilty of Professional misconduct, professional negligence and for improper conduct and actions under Section 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act. Having considered the facts of the case as well as the mitigation submissions from TCMP Y and TCMP Z, the Board decided to impose the following penalties against both registered TCM practitioners pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

Against TCMP Y

(a) A suspension of TCMP Y's registration as a TCM practitioner for a period of two years and six months. The suspension took effect from 27 December 2019;

(b) An order for TCMP Y to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he will henceforth strictly comply with the relevant regulations and provisions in the Ethical Code and will not commit similar breaches again, including but not limited to not carrying out thread insertion treatment, which is not an approved TCM procedure; and

(c) A notice of censure be issued to him.

This is the third time TCMP Y had appeared before the Board for a disciplinary matter.

Against TCMP Z

(a) A suspension of TCMP Z's registration as a TCM practitioner for a period of nine months. The suspension took effect from 27 December 2019;

(b) An order for TCMP Z to provide a written undertaking to the Board that she will henceforth comply strictly with the relevant regulations and provisions in the Ethical Code and will not commit similar breaches again, including but not limited to, ensuring proper safeguards are in place to avert the risk of injuries caused to her patients and

that she will in future, not delegate the administration of any TCM treatment to non-registered person without formal training with any approved institute of TCM; and

(c) A notice of censure be issued to her.

11 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, the Board has also directed both TCMP Y and TCMP Z to pay for the costs and expenses of, and incidental to the inquiry of the Complaint and taking action against them.

Conclusion

12 The TCM Practitioners Board reminds all registered TCM practitioners that the insertion of surgical thread under the skin does not fall within the scope of TCM as defined under TCM Practitioners Act, and is not an approved method of TCM treatment in Singapore.

13 The Board takes a serious view of any transgressions of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM practitioners and will take disciplinary actions if they are found to have practised beyond the scope of TCM allowed. In providing TCM treatments to patients, safety should always be the first and foremost consideration. We advise registered TCM practitioners to put in place proper safeguards to avert the risks of injuries caused to patients and to use only appropriate and accepted methods of TCM treatment in accordance with the TCM Practitioners Act and Regulations.

Case Study 01/2019

TCMP X is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Practitioner. At all material times, she practised primarily at Clinic A.

2 On 22 March 2017, a complaint by way of statutory declaration ["Complaint"] was lodged with the TCM Practitioners Board against TCMP X. The Complainant, in this case, alleged that TCMP X had been providing TCM treatment to her (the Complainant's) elder brother (an intellectually challenged patient), for poor digestion and bowel issues for over three years, through remote consultations and prescribing and dispensing of TCM medication to the patient without adequate TCM clinical assessment and examination.

3 In accordance with medical records tendered to the Board, TCMP X last saw the patient on 24 August 2014. There was no evidence of any face-to-face consultation or physical evaluation done by TCMP X thereafter. TCMP X only spoke to the patient's mother on a weekly basis over the phone to understand the patient's medical condition and then proceeded with prescription of TCM medications for the patient. The TCM medications were then mailed to the patient's home.

4 The Complainant also alleged, amongst other things, that TCMP X had visited her residential home without prior consent to retrieve the unconsumed TCM medications which she had mailed to the Complainant's home and in the course of the visit, TCMP X complained to the patient's mother that the complainant should not have lodged the Complaint to the Board. In the course of the investigation, TCMP X produced Patient records that did not comply with the requirements of clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners ["Ethical Code"].

5 Following the complaint and subsequent reviewing of the written explanation provided by TCMP X, an Investigation Committee (IC) was convened to investigate the Complaint. The findings of IC 2019/2 in respect of the Complaint were as follow:

(a) TCMP X had failed to carry out adequate TCM assessments of her patient's medical condition through appropriate TCM clinical examination before prescribing and dispensing TCM medication and/or TCM treatments for an extended period of about three years in breach of Clause 4.1.1 (a) of the Ethical Code.

(b) TCMP X prescribed and administered TCM medications to the patient in the absence of face-to-face consultation and clinical evaluation for an extended period of about three years. She did so by way of remote consultation, mainly via telephone conversation with the patient's mother on a weekly basis and depending solely on information obtained from the patient's mother to arrive at the TCM diagnosis and prescribed medications. Her conduct had amounted to a breach of Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(c), 4.1.1 (e) and 4.1.3 of the Ethical Code;

(c) TCMP X did not keep proper and accurate medical records with clear, accurate and legible particulars and with sufficient details so as to enable proper aftercare and service for the patient, such that any other TCM

practitioner or a registered medical practitioner reading them would be able to take over the management of the patient. This was in contravention of Clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code;

(d) TCMP X had failed to treat the Complainant, the patient and their family with courtesy, compassion and respect by going to the Complainant's home without prior consent on 16 February 2017 to retrieve the unconsumed TCM medications and to express her unhappiness over the Complainant's decision to file a complaint to the Board. Her actions had contravened Clause 4.2.1 of the Ethical Code;

(e) TCMP X was aware that the patient had a history of sigmoid volvulus and could possibly relapse and result in intestinal blockage. Despite having such knowledge, TCMP X opted not to conduct any necessary and timely investigation to ascertain the patient's medical condition and thus exposed the patient to significant risks and potential harm.

6 Following the determinations made above, the IC was of the unanimous view that TCMP X had failed to conduct herself with due regard to the standard of good TCM practice and failed to act in the best interests, safety and well-being of the patient. She had breached Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(c), 4.1.1(e), 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.2.1 of the Ethical Code, read in tandem with Regulations 2(2) and 3 of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations and Sections 19(1)(f) and 19(1)(i) of the Act.

7 The IC took into account the following in deciding its recommendations to the Board:

- (a) TCMP X had carried out the remote consultations at the request and approval of the patient's mother;
- (b) There is insufficient evidence that TCMP X's TCM treatments caused harm or injury to the patient;
- (c) TCMP X was apologetic and remorseful;
- (d) TCMP X had admitted her mistakes and thereby avoided a protracted inquiry; and
- (e) This is the first complaint against TCMP X.

8 Having carefully considered the foregoing, the Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- (a) A suspension of TCMP X's registration as a TCM practitioner for a period of 2 months;
- (b) A financial penalty of \$5,000;
- (c) A censure, and
- (d) A written undertaking by TCMP X that she will henceforth refrain from prescribing and dispensing TCM medications and/or TCM treatment without

performing adequate TCM clinical assessments of her patient's medical condition in strict compliance with relevant provisions set out in Clause 4.1.1 of the Ethical Code.

9 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board has also directed TCMP X to pay for all costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry conducted and action taken against her.

10 The Board wishes to highlight that there may be potential patient safety risks to remote consultation. This is especially so for patients with special needs as they may not be able to communicate their medical symptoms or health conditions accurately to their caregivers. Face-to-face consultations are to ensure that the TCM treatments prescribed are appropriate and without compromising patients' safety. The Board urges registered TCM practitioners to familiarise themselves with the Ethical Code which clearly defines and sets out the required standard for good TCM clinical practice.

Case Study 02/2019

TCMP Y is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Practitioner. At all material times, TCMP Y practised at Clinic B.

2 On 17 March 2017, a complaint, by way of a statutory declaration, was lodged against TCMP Y, alleging medical negligence and professional misconduct (the “Complaint”). The Complainant had consulted TCMP Y on several occasions from March 2015 to July 2015 (the “Consultations”) for treatment of his nasal problems, including backflow of mucus.

3 During the Consultations, TCMP Y would administer a nose treatment on the Complainant involving a two-stage process (the “Nose Treatment”). In the first stage, TCMP Y would first insert a flat, thin metal tool with a gauze dipped in some medication at the tip into the Complainant’s nostrils for several minutes. The Complainant would return for the second stage of the treatment, where TCMP Y would use a forceps-like instrument to remove some substance / tissue / dry skin from the Complainant’s nostrils. The Complainant alleged that TCMP Y had carried out inappropriate nasal treatment on him and caused his nose to be deviated to the right.

4 Following the Complaint and subsequent to reviewing the Written Explanations provided by TCMP Y, an Investigation Committee (“IC”) inquiry was convened by the Board to investigate the Complaint. After completing its investigations, the IC made, inter alia, the following findings in respect to the Complaint:

(a) By TCMP Y’s own admission, he had failed to carry out an adequate assessment of the Complainant’s condition and TCM clinical examination during the Consultations. This was corroborated by the Complainant’s evidence that TCMP Y did not perform an adequate clinical assessment during the Consultations and the fact that the Complainant’s patient medical record kept by TCMP Y revealed an absence of any such observations and findings. Accordingly, TCMP Y has breached Clause 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM practitioners (the “Ethical Code”) and Regulation 2 of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations (the “TCMP (PCE) Regulations”) which amounted to a contravention of Section 19(1)(f) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A) (the “Act”).

(b) By TCMP Y’s further admission, the Nose Treatment is not an appropriate and accepted form of TCM treatment. In this regard, the IC highlighted that TCMP Y had refused to answer the IC as to whether the medication used in the Nose Treatment was TCM or Western medicine and/or provide a picture of the instrument that he had used in the Nose Treatment. By failing to use appropriate and accepted forms of TCM treatment, TCMP Y had exposed the Complainant to the risk of possible harm and injury. The IC found that the Nose Treatment administered by TCMP Y on the Complainant was not an appropriate and accepted method of TCM under Clause 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code, which

amounted to a breach of Regulation 2 of the TCMP (PCE) Regulations, which in turn amounted to a breach of Section 19(1)(i) of the Act.

(c) The IC found that there was insufficient evidence to prove that the Nose Treatment or any treatment rendered by TCMP Y to the Complainant had caused the Complainant's nose/nasal septum to be shifted or deviated.

5 The IC considered the following factors to be relevant in deciding the appropriate recommended sentence to be made to the Board in respect of TCMP Y's offences: -

(a) This was TCMP Y's first offence.

(b) TCMP Y was not apologetic or remorseful for his actions and breaches of the Ethical Code and the Act.

(c) The nature and seriousness of TCMP Y's breaches, and his deliberate and intentional breach of the Ethical Code and the Act in rendering the Nose Treatment.

(d) TCMP Y's refusal to co-operate and answer questions during the inquiry before the IC.

6 Having regard to the aforesaid determinations, the Board has decided to accept the findings of the IC and impose the following sanctions against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) a suspension of TCMP Y's registration as a TCM practitioner for a period of 1 year;

(b) a financial penalty of S\$5,000;

(c) a censure; and

(d) an order that TCMP Y's registration (after the period of suspension) be subject to the condition that TCMP Y provides the following written undertakings to the Board:

(i) That he will cease using his method of intrusive nose treatment on all patients;

(ii) That he will not use, prescribe or administer any western or non-TCM medicine; and

(iii) That he will carry out proper and adequate TCM assessment and clinical examination of all his patients in accordance with Clause 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code.

7 Should TCMP Y be found to have breached any of his undertakings listed from paragraphs 6 (i) to 6 (iii), his registration as a TCM practitioner may be revoked without further reference to him. Moreover, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board will also be directing TCMP Y to pay for all costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry conducted and action taken against him.

8 All registered TCM practitioners should use appropriate or accepted methods of TCM treatment on their patients in accordance with Clause 4.1.1 (e) of the Ethical Code. If a TCM practitioner is in doubt as to whether a certain method of TCM treatment is an appropriate and accepted method of TCM treatment, the TCM practitioner should seek necessary clarification from the Board prior to administering any such treatment on his/her patients. The Board reminds all registered TCM practitioners of their obligation to comply with the Ethical Code and takes a serious view towards any breaches of the same, in particular, the administering of any unorthodox treatments which place the safety of patients at risk.

Case Study 03/2019

TCMP Z is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Practitioner. At all material times, TCMP Z practised at Clinic C.

2 On 3 April 2017, a complaint, by way of a statutory declaration, was lodged with the TCM Practitioners Board (the “Board”) against TCMP Z alleging professional misconduct and negligence (the “Complaint”). Among other comorbidities, the Complainant has a medical history of diabetes and poor sensation in both feet. The Complaint relates to two consultations where TCMP Z had administered TCM treatment.

3 The Complainant alleged, amongst other things, that during one consultation with TCMP Z on 3 January 2015, TCMP Z had prescribed and administered TCM treatment in the form of using a heat lamp on the soles of both of the Complainant’s feet (the “Heat Lamp Treatment”). After the treatment, the Complainant developed blisters on the soles of his feet and when the Complainant stepped on the ground and started walking, the blisters burst and fluid flowed out. The Complainant immediately returned to the Premises, and TCMP Z cleaned the Complainant’s wounds, applied medication and bandaged his feet with gauze. Later that night, the Complainant developed a high fever which persisted until 4 January 2015.

4 On 4 January 2015, the Complainant consulted TCMP Z as he felt unwell. TCMP Z administered acupuncture and electric pulse treatment on him. The Complainant’s condition did not improve and the condition of his feet worsened. Subsequently, the Complainant was admitted to the hospital for severe burn wounds on his feet. Due to the Complainant’s diabetes and other comorbidities, the wounds on his feet did not heal. Instead, his condition worsened and he eventually had to undergo below knee amputation of his left leg.

5 Following the Complaint and subsequent to reviewing the Written Explanation provided by TCMP Z, an Investigation Committee (“IC”) inquiry was convened by the Board to investigate the Complaint. After completing its investigations, the IC made the following findings in respect of the Complaint:

(a) The Heat Lamp Treatment administered by TCMP Z on the Complainant was, by itself, an appropriate and generally accepted method of TCM treatment for the Complainant’s condition of general weakness and chills.

(b) However, TCMP Z failed to explain and inform the Complainant about the risks of the Heat Lamp Treatment or other available treatment options, in breach of Clauses 4.2.2 and 4.2.4(a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM practitioners (the “Ethical Code”).

(c) TCMP Z failed to take adequate precautions and care when administering the Heat Lamp Treatment to avoid inflicting burns or injury to the Complainant’s feet. Prior to the Heat Lamp Treatment, the Complainant told TCMP Z that both his feet had poor sensation and asked TCMP Z to be careful when administering the said treatment. Based on an objective assessment of the

evidence, the IC found that TCMP Z placed the heat lamp too close to the soles of the Complainant's feet and for an extended period of time. The Complainant's burns were caused by the Heat Lamp Treatment and TCMP Z had failed to provide competent management and care of the Complainant, in breach of Clauses 4.1.1(e) and 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(d) After the Complainant suffered thermal burn injuries to the soles of his feet, TCMP Z failed to render appropriate and generally accepted method of TCM treatment to him on 3 January 2015 and 4 January 2015. Given the seriousness of the Complainant's injuries which was evident from the fluid-filled blisters, TCMP Z should have called for an ambulance, or at least advised the Complainant to seek immediate medical attention. Instead, TCMP Z proceeded to administer the acupuncture and electric impulse treatment on the Complainant on 4 January 2015. In this regard, TCMP Z caused a delay in the Complainant seeking appropriate medical treatment for his burn injury. By his conduct, TCMP Z failed to administer appropriate or generally accepted methods of TCM, in contravention of Clauses 4.1.1(e) and 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(e) Following the aforesaid determinations, the IC was of the unanimous view that TCMP Z's conduct amounted to professional misconduct and/or negligence in breach of Section 19(1)(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A) (the "Act").

6 While the IC took in account that TCMP Z was a first time offender, it also considered the following factors to be relevant in deciding its recommendations to the Board:

- (a) the serious nature of TCMP Z's negligence and professional misconduct;
- (b) the severe outcome suffered by the Complainant (who had to undergo below knee amputation);
- (c) TCMP Z's attempt during the inquiry to shift the blame for the severe outcome to the Complainant; and
- (d) the complete lack of remorse on the part of TCMP Z and his fabrication of untruths during the inquiry hearing.

7 Having regard to the foregoing, the Board has decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- (a) a suspension of TCMP Z's registration as a TCM physician for a period of 3 years;
- (b) a financial penalty of S\$5,000.00; and
- (c) a censure.

8 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board has also directed TCMP Z to pay for all costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry conducted and action taken against him.

9 The Board wishes to emphasise that the safety of patients is of paramount importance when registered TCM practitioners prescribe and administer TCM treatments to their patients. In particular, the Board advises TCM practitioners to exercise great care and prudence when prescribing and/or administering heat treatments on patients with diabetes. A TCM practitioner would be required to take adequate precautions in administering heat treatments, which would include (a) maintaining a safe distance between the patient's treatment area and the heat lamp and/or other heat-emitting apparatus, and (b) administering the heat treatment for an appropriate duration.

Case Study 04/2019

TCMP X is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Physician and Acupuncturist with the TCM Practitioners Board. He practises at Clinic A.

2 On 6 June 2017, a statutory complaint was filed by a Complainant against TCMP X alleging professional negligence (the “Complaint”). The Complainant alleged, amongst other things, that TCMP X caused burn injuries to him during an acupuncture moxibustion therapy (the “Therapy”). On the day of the incident (i.e. 13 May 2017), TCMP X had applied acupuncture needles on the Complainant’s left calf and asked his assistant to ignite the moxa on the tips of the acupuncture needles. He then left the treatment room after instructing his assistant to watch over the Therapy. However, in the midst of the Therapy, TCMP X called his assistant away to attend to another matter. The assistant complied and left the Complainant unattended. It was at this juncture that ashes from the moxa granules dropped onto the Complainant’s left calf and caused three burns.

3 Subsequent to reviewing the Written Explanation provided by TCMP X, an Investigation Committee (IC) was convened in respect of the Complaint. Upon the conclusion of the inquiry hearing, the IC arrived at the following findings:

(a) TCMP X failed to exercise responsibility and appropriate care vis-à-vis the Complainant when administering and/or overseeing the Therapy on the Complainant.

(b) TCMP X failed to take adequate precautions when administering and/or overseeing the administration of the Therapy on the Complainant. This includes the failure to take adequate steps to prevent burns from occurring on the Complainant’s calf.

(c) The aforesaid treatment that TCMP X administered and/or oversaw on 13 May 2017 was not in accordance with the appropriate and generally accepted methods of TCM treatment as required by Clause 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code.

(d) TCMP X’s aforesaid management of the Complainant’s care amounted to professional negligence in breach of Section 19(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A) (the “Act”).

4 Notwithstanding the breaches committed by TCMP X as detailed above, the Board took into consideration his conduct in respect of the Board’s investigation, including the inquiry hearing. Amongst others, TCMP X showed remorse for his conduct, admitted to his guilt promptly and was a first-time offender. The Board also acknowledged his contributions to the TCM community. Nevertheless, these mitigating factors did not negate the seriousness of his breaches.

5 Having carefully considered the foregoing, the Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) A financial penalty of \$3,000.00 and

(b) A censure.

6 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board has also directed TCMP X to pay all costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry conducted and action taken against him.

7 Based on the findings of the investigation conducted, the mishap could have been avoided had adequate care and safeguards been put in place. The Board would therefore urge all registered TCM practitioners to regularly review the adequacy of their practices to minimize the risk of burn incidents.

8 Registered TCM practitioners are also required to take full responsibility for the conduct of their assistants. These include closely supervising their assistants and ensuring that they are competent and adequately trained. The Board takes a serious view of any registered TCM practitioner taking the safety of patients lightly and would not hesitate to take appropriate disciplinary measures against any errant TCM practitioner.

Case Study 05/2019

TCMP Y is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (“TCM”) physician. TCMP Y was employed by Mr S, the registered owner of Clinic B (the “Premises”), to work on an ad hoc basis.

2 On 30 March 2017, a complaint was lodged with the TCM Practitioners Board (the “Board”) against TCMP Y, by way of a letter from a Police Inspector of the Compliance Investigation Squad, Bedok Division of the Singapore Police Force. The Inspector informed the Board that TCMP Y had been charged with and convicted of two counts of offences for abetting the carrying on of an illegal massage establishment (namely, the Premises) on 15 November 2016, pursuant to Section 9(a) of the Massage Establishment Act (Cap. 173) (collectively, the “Convictions”). TCMP Y had, accordingly, been sentenced to pay fines totalling \$1,000.00 by the State Courts. At the material time, TCMP Y pleaded guilty to the charges and paid the fines.

3 An Investigation Committee (“IC”) inquiry was convened by the Board to investigate the Complaint. The IC observed that TCMP Y had pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him in the State Courts and that, in his written explanation to the Board, he had admitted to allowing his TCM registration certificate to be displayed at the Premises. The IC arrived at the following findings of fact:

(a) The Convictions concerned offences that involved dishonesty and/or implied a defect in character;

(b) Having regard to the fact that TCMP Y had allowed the Premises to display a copy of his TCM practising certificate and thereby disguise themselves as a TCM outlet, TCMP Y was, in his professional capacity as a TCM practitioner, associating and supporting the services provided by persons or organisations that do not provide legitimate TCM support services in breach of Clause 4.1.4 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners (the “Ethical Code”);

(c) Having regard to TCMP Y’s above-described conduct, he had acted in breach of Clause 4.5.1(a) of the Ethical Code; and

(d) Following from their determinations that TCMP Y had acted in breach of Clauses 4.1.4 and 4.5.1(a) of the Ethical Code, his conduct was in breach of Sections 19(1)(f) and/or 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (the “Act”).

4 The Board balanced the nature and seriousness of TCMP Y’s convictions and above-described breaches as well as his unremorseful conduct during the inquiry, against the fact that he was a first-time offender, before deciding to suspend his registration as a TCM physician for a period of 3 years and issue him with a censure. TCMP Y has also been directed to pay for all the costs and expenses of and incidental to the investigations and inquiry conducted against him.

5 The Board takes a serious view of any transgression of the Ethical Code by registered TCM practitioners. Any practitioners who associate themselves with

unlicensed massage establishments and thereby bring disrepute to the TCM profession will face disciplinary action by the Board.

Case Study 01/2018

TCMP Z of World of Clinic C is a registered TCM physician.

2 A complaint was lodged with the TCM Practitioners Board against TCMP Z in relation to his conduct in prescribing and rendering TCM treatment to a patient. A fresh inquiry before a newly constituted Investigation Committee (“IC”) was ordered by the High Court, following TCMP Z’s decision to challenge the findings of a previous IC in relation to the complaint. The abovementioned complaint investigated had been lodged against TCMP Z by the Complainant, whose mother (“Patient”) had been diagnosed with lung and breast cancer by Western doctors in October 2014.

3 The Patient was diagnosed with early stage breast and lung cancers and was advised by her Western doctors to undergo surgical resection of the cancerous tumours in her lung and breast (the “Surgery”). The Patient had consented to undergo Surgery scheduled to take place on 4 November 2014. On 3 November 2014 (the “First Consultation”), when the Patient consulted TCMP Z about her medical condition, TCMP Z had offered the patient three options, namely, (i) to undergo the Surgery, as advised by her Western doctors, (ii) to undergo the Surgery and rely on TCM treatment for recuperation and recovery, or (iii) to postpone surgery for a period of three months to undergo TCM treatment administered by TCMP Z, with a CT scan after two months to determine the effectiveness of such treatment. The Patient accepted the third Option, i.e. to delay the Surgery, contra her Western doctors’ advice. The Complainant alleged that TCMP Z had, amongst other things, encouraged the Patient to delay the Surgery for three months and misled the Patient into believing that she could avoid and/or delay the Surgery by relying on TCM treatment alone. After the First Consultation, the Patient cancelled the Surgery originally scheduled for 4 November 2014.

4 After completing its investigation, the IC arrived at the following findings of fact:

(a) TCMP Z had failed to carry out an adequate assessment of the Patient’s condition through good history taking and appropriate TCM clinical examination in his diagnosis, in breach of Clause 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners (the “Ethical Code”).

(b) During the First Consultation, TCMP Z wrongly informed the Patient that it was inconclusive as to whether her lung tumour was cancerous. TCMP Z misread a histopathology report issued by the National Cancer Centre (the “NCC”) that was handed to him by the Patient during the First Consultation. In trying to interpret the Patient’s Western medical reports and in professing such “diagnosis”, TCMP Z had failed to act within the limits of his own competence, in breach of Clause 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(c) During the First Consultation, TCMP Z had informed the Patient that her breast tumour was cancerous. However, TCMP Z had wrongfully interpreted the fact that the Patient’s “blood indices” were described as “negative” for “ER” and “PR” in another histopathology report issued by the NCC to be favourable for the Patient. He had alleged that this meant that the growth activity of the

tumour would be slow. This was incorrect, as pointed out by an expert medical oncologist who gave evidence during the inquiry hearing. In fact, a delay in carrying out the Surgery would increase the risk of the Patient's cancer progressing. In trying to interpret the Patient's Western medical reports and in professing such "diagnosis", TCMP Z had failed to act within the limits of his own competence, in breach of Clause 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(d) On 5 November 2014 (the "Second Consultation") and before the IC, TCMP Z had alleged that undergoing the Surgery may cause the Patient's cancer cells to "proliferate even faster and/or metastasis (sic)". He also told the Patient that the tumour "would not be life-threatening". The expert medical oncologist who gave evidence before the IC "methodically and effectively explained" that TCMP Z had misread the Western medical literature" that he cited in support of his views. In representing to the Patient that the Surgery may cause her cancer cells to proliferate faster and/or metastasise and that her lung tumour was not life-threatening, TCMP Z had failed to act within the limits of his own competence, in breach of Clause 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(e) TCMP Z's proposed TCM treatment, which comprised 50 capsules containing powdered 15-year old ginseng as well as powder-form medicine, consisting of 24 different varieties of herbs to be consumed by the Patient, for the period from between 3 November 2014 to 3 February 2015, was not an appropriate and generally accepted method of TCM treatment. TCMP Z did not produce any literature that effectively supported his position that his TCM treatment could "cure early stage cancer". By failing to explain the contents of the powder-form medicine and/or any possible side effects that may result from taking it, TCMP Z had also acted in breach of Clause 4.1.3 of the Ethical Code.

(f) Although there was insufficient evidence to conclude that TCMP Z's conduct was intentional, deliberate and calculated to cause the Patient to choose the third Option, i.e. to delay surgery, TCMP Z did recommend or otherwise encourage the Patient to delay undergoing the Surgery that had been recommended to her by her Western doctors. TCMP Z should not have put forward the Options to the Patient, in the first place. The third Option had consequences that could "result in higher risk of mortality", and is, in substance, neither "an appropriate and generally accepted method" of TCM treatment nor "an option at all".

(g) By exploiting the Patient's vulnerability, TCMP Z had conducted himself in a manner which showed that he was indifferent to, or had a lack of concern for, the welfare / best interest of the Patient. TCMP Z had thereby acted in breach of Clause 4.4.1 of the Ethical Code. TCMP Z was neither remorseful for his conduct nor fully aware of the danger that he posed to the Patient.

5 In recommending that the Patient delay the Surgery that she was scheduled to undergo and misinforming her of the risks associated with such Surgery, TCMP Z had compromised the prospects of the Patient successfully recovering from her breast and lung cancer. Fortunately, the Complainant intervened and the Patient eventually underwent surgical resection of the tumours on 8 November 2014. TCMP Z had

breached the duty of care that he owed to her, as a TCM physician, and had exceeded the limits of his own competence. The Board found TCMP Z to be guilty of serious professional misconduct, in breach of Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(e), 4.1.1(f) and 4.4.1 of the Ethical Code as well as Sections 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(f) of the TCM Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A) (the “Act”).

6 Having regard to the above, the Board decided to impose the following penalties against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) A suspension of TCMP Z’s registration as a TCM practitioner for the maximum period of 3 years, with effect from 7 August 2018;

(b) A financial penalty of \$10,000; and

(c) a notice of censure.

7 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, the Board has also directed TCMP Z to pay for all the costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry conducted against him.

8 The Board advises TCM practitioners not to depart from accepted standards of TCM practice and to only provide recommendations in the best interest of their patients. They should always practice within the limits of their own competence and never exploit the vulnerability of their patients. The Board takes a serious view of such professional misconduct and will not hesitate to take disciplinary action in the event of any breaches.

Case Study 02/2018

TCMP X of Clinic A was a registered acupuncturist.

2 In mid-2017, three separate complaints were lodged against TCMP X. These Complaints can be summarised as follows:

(a) The first Complaint informed the Board that, in 2014, TCMP X had been charged with four counts of operating an establishment for massage without a licence, in breach of section 9(a) of the Massage Establishments Act (Cap. 173). He was convicted of two of these counts in the same year, with the remaining two counts taken into consideration (the “2014 Convictions”). He was sentenced to a fine of S\$1,600 by the State Courts, Singapore.

(b) The second Complaint informed the Board that, in 2017, TCMP X had again been charged with 57 counts of operating an establishment for massage without a licence, in breach of sections 9(a) and/or 9(e) of the Massage Establishments Act. He was subsequently convicted of 24 of these counts in the same year, with the remaining 33 charges taken into consideration (the “2017 Convictions”). He was sentenced to a fine of S\$24,000 by the State Courts.

(c) The third Complaint informed the Board that TCMP X had made false and/or fraudulent declarations in his applications to renew his acupuncturist practising certificate in the years 2015 and 2017. TCMP X had falsely and/or fraudulently declared that he had not been convicted of any criminal offences in Singapore, notwithstanding his 2014 Convictions and 2017 Convictions (collectively, the “Convictions”).

3 Having regard to the Complaints, an Investigation Committee (“IC”) inquiry was convened to investigate the Complaints. The IC observed that TCMP X had accepted and acknowledged the Convictions and the statements of facts prepared by the prosecutor in relation to the Convictions. The IC arrived at the following findings:

(a) The Convictions concerned offences that implied a defect in character, which rendered TCMP X unfit to remain on the Register of the Board under Section 19(1)(h) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A) (the “Act”). Moreover, TCMP X had been a repeat offender and appeared to be unrepentant.

(b) TCMP X’s conduct that had resulted in the Convictions revealed that he had operated the unlicensed massage establishments and/or conducted himself in a manner that amounted to a breach of Clauses 4.1.4, 4.5.1(a) and 4.5.1(b) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM practitioners (the “Ethical Code”), and in contravention of Sections 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the Act. TCMP X had associated himself professionally with businesses/individuals who were not qualified to provide TCM care or other accepted TCM support services (in breach of Clause 4.1.4 of the Ethical Code), and the massage services offered and performed at the establishments named in the Convictions operated by

TCMP X were not clearly separated from his TCM practice (in breach of Clauses 4.5.1(a) and 4.5.1(b) of the Ethical Code).

(c) In light of the Convictions, TCMP X had procured and/or attempted to procure a practising certificate from the Board by knowingly making false or fraudulent declarations in writing, which amounted to a breach of Section 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the Act.

4 Given the nature and seriousness of TCMP X's above-described breaches as well as his conduct during the inquiry, the Board has decided to cancel TCMP X's registration as an acupuncturist with effect from 7 August 2018. TCMP X has also been directed to pay for all the costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry.

5 The Board would like to take this opportunity to remind all registered TCM practitioners not to operate and/or associate themselves with unlicensed massage establishments. Associations of such nature not only tarnish the image of such TCM practitioners, individually, but also brings disrepute to the TCM profession, as a whole. The Board will not hesitate to initiate disciplinary action against a TCM practitioner, in such circumstances.

Case Study 01/2017

TCMP Y of Clinic B (the “Clinic”) is a Traditional Chinese Medicine (“TCM”) physician registered with the TCM Practitioners Board.

2 The Board received a complaint against TCMP Y by a Complainant concerning TCMP Y’s treatment of her on 6 December 2015. The Complainant had previously undergone a surgical procedure for her ectopic pregnancy about three weeks prior to 6 December 2015, and attended the Clinic for tuina massage and TCM treatment. At the Clinic, TCMP Y administered, amongst others, “blood-letting” therapy treatment on the Complainant’s throat area.

3 The Board conducted an inquiry and made the following findings:

(a) TCMP Y did not carry out appropriate TCM inquiries on the Complainant’s medical history of ectopic pregnancy, cough for 6 months, general fatigue and condition of blood deficiency before proceeding with the blood-letting therapy treatment. This was in breach of paragraph 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code.

(b) TCMP Y did not inform the Complainant of the treatment options for cough, the benefits, risks and possible complications of the blood-letting therapy treatment, and did not obtain the Complainant’s informed consent in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of the Ethical Code. In failing to do so, he has acted in contravention of paragraph 4.2.2 of the Ethical Code.

(c) With regard to the Complainant’s recent surgical procedure for ectopic pregnancy as well as his diagnosis that the Complainant was suffering from blood deficiency, TCMP Y should not have carried out the blood-letting therapy treatment on the Complainant. This was in contravention of paragraph 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code.

(d) The blood-letting therapy treatment was carried out by TCMP Y on the Complainant without due regard to the Complainant’s safety and well-being, and caused the Complainant to lose consciousness, suffer chest pains, dizziness and general discomfort. This was in breach of paragraphs 4.1.1(a) and 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code.

4 Having regard to the above, the Board found that TCMP Y’s aforesaid conduct amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

5 The Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCM Practitioners Act:

(a) suspension of his registration as a TCM physician for a period of 6 months with effect from 1 December 2017;

(b) impose a financial penalty of S\$10,000;

(c) that he provides an undertaking that he will not commit the same or similar offences in future; and

(d) censure.

6 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP Y was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 02/2017

TCMP Z is a registered TCM physician.

2 A complaint was lodged against TCMP Z by the Complainant that she suffered from traumatic pneumothorax (右气胸) after the acupuncture treatment administered by TCMP Z during the commercial promotion event at her office on 22 May 2015 (the “Event”). An Investigation Committee (“IC”) Inquiry was subsequently convened.

3 The Board found that the acupuncture treatment administered by TCMP Z on the Complainant on 22 May 2015 during the Event was administered without due regard to the patient’s best interest, safety and well-being. The Board made the following findings:

(a) The Event was not an appropriate and proper setting to administer acupuncture treatment.

(b) TCMP Z did not adequately explain the risks of acupuncture treatment to the Complainant and other available options for treatment and as such, did not obtain informed consent from her before proceeding with the acupuncture treatment. This was in breach of clause 4.2.4 of the Ethical Code, and amounted to a contravention of Section 19(1)(f) of the TCM Practitioners Act (the “Act”).

(c) TCMP Z failed to carry out an adequate assessment of the Complainant’s medical condition through history taking and appropriate TCM clinical examination before proceeding with the acupuncture treatment. This was in breach of clause 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code, and amounted to a contravention of Section 19(1)(f) of the Act.

(d) TCMP Z did not keep proper records and documentation of the treatment process on the Complainant in accordance with paragraph 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code, which amounted to a breach of Section 19(1)(f) of the Act.

4 With regard to the promotional activities which were carried out during the Event, TCMP Z had permitted and was complicit in the activities that were carried out. Such activities included explicit advertising of the clinic’s services, including encouraging attendees to seek consultation at the clinic by inter alia distributing promotional treatment vouchers to attendees. The Board found that TCMP Z was in breach of clauses 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of the Ethical Code. This amounted to a contravention of Section 19(1)(f) of the Act.

5 The Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCM Practitioners Act:

(a) In relation to TCMP Z’s breaches pertaining to the acupuncture treatment administered on the Complainant during the Event, the Board ordered as follows:

(i) suspension of TCMP Z's registration as a TCM physician for a period of 3 months,

(ii) impose a financial penalty of \$3,000, and

(iii) censure.

(b) In relation to TCMP Z's breaches pertaining to the promotional activities, the Board ordered as follows:

(i) suspension of TCMP Z's registration as a TCM physician for 1 month,

(ii) impose a financial penalty of \$2,000, and

(iii) censure.

(c) As for the complaint that the acupuncture treatment caused the Complainant to suffer pneumothorax, no determination was made by the Board on this issue based on the evidence adduced during the inquiry hearing.

6 TCMP Z was suspended for a total period of 4 months and he has to pay a total financial penalty of \$5,000.

7 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 03/2017

TCMP X is a registered TCM physician.

2 A complaint was lodged against TCMP X by the husband of one of his patients (the "Complainant") concerning the consultation, diagnosis and treatment of the Complainant's late wife by TCMP X in June 2014. The patient's husband also complained that TCMP X has represented himself as having the title of "Professor".

3 An Investigation Committee ("IC") Inquiry was subsequently convened and found that there is no evidence of any causal link between TCMP X's conduct in rendering TCM Treatment in June 2014 and the Patient's condition when she was admitted to hospital. TCMP X's TCM clinical evaluation, examination, diagnosis and treatment of the Patient's condition during the consultations were acceptable methods of TCM treatment for the patient.

4 The Board found that TCMP X should not have represented himself as having the title of "Professor". This is in contravention of clause 4.4.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners, which amounts to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), 19(1)(i) and/or 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act (the "Act").

5 The Board had in June 2011 written to TCMP X regarding the improper use of title "Professor". TCMP X was therefore aware that he should not be using this title. Hence, the Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- (a) impose a financial penalty of S\$1,000; and
- (b) censure

6 The Board also found that TCMP X has failed to keep proper medical records of his patient. TCMP X had admitted to this during the hearing. This is in contravention of paragraph 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners ("Ethical Code"). The Board has censured TCMP X for this breach.

7 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP X was ordered to pay part of the costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 01/2016

TCMP Y is a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (“TCM”) physician and acupuncturist registered with the TCM Practitioners Board.

2 On 5 January 2006, TCMP Y was convicted in the State Courts of the Republic of Singapore (“State Courts”) of 1 charge under Section 12 of the Skills Development Levy Act (Cap.306) read with Section 109 of the Penal Code (Cap.224) for obtaining payment of a grant from the Skills Development Fund (“Fund”) by means of a false statement and in pursuance of a conspiracy (“2006 Conviction”). TCMP Y falsely stated in an application for a grant from the Fund that he had completed 30 lessons of a foot reflexology course conducted by a training provider, which led the Workforce Development Agency to disburse a grant of \$1,120.00 to the training provider. He was sentenced to a fine of \$4,000 on the same day.

3 On 4 August 2010, TCMP Y was convicted in the State Courts of 5 charges for several offences under Section 12 read with Section 14 of the Skills Development Levy Act (Cap. 306) and Section 511 of the Penal Code (Cap. 224) for unlawfully obtaining payment of grants from the Fund (“2010 Conviction”). TCMP Y declared 5 trainees to be direct employees of the Clinic and/or financially sponsored in full by the Clinic to obtain grants of S\$2,250.00 each from the Fund when he knew that these trainees were not employees of the Clinic and that the course fees were in fact borne by the trainees. He was sentenced to a total of 8 weeks’ imprisonment on 2 September 2010.

4 The TCMP Board conducted an inquiry and found that TCMP Y’s conduct as revealed in the 2006 Conviction and 2010 Conviction amounted to the following:

(a) The aforesaid convictions involved fraud and/or dishonesty, coming within the scope of Section 19(1)(g) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

(b) The aforesaid convictions also imply a defect in character pursuant to Section 19(1)(h) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

5 The TCMP Board has decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCM Practitioners Act:

(a) To suspend TCMP Y’s registration as an acupuncturist and TCM physician for a period of 9 months, to take effect from 16 September 2016;

(b) TCMP Y to undertake that he will not commit such or similar offences again, and

(c) To censure TCMP Y.

6 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, the Board also ordered TCMP Y to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted or action taken against TCMP Y by the Board.

Case Study 02/2016

TCMP Z of Clinic C is a registered TCM physician and a registered acupuncturist.

2 A complaint was lodged against TCMP Z by the father of one of her patients (the “Complainant”). The patient was a 15-year old girl who had consulted TCMP Z after having missed her menstruation for a 5 month period (the “Patient”).

3 The treatment that the 15-year old patient sought from TCMP Z was for her medical condition of not having her menstruation for the past 5 months.

4 An Investigation Committee (“IC”) Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and TCMP Z was found guilty of inter alia professional negligence. The following findings were made against TCMP Z:

(a) TCMP Z had failed to conduct an adequate or sufficient clinical examination and medical history taking of the patient.

(b) TCMP Z had also failed to consider and eliminate the possibility that the patient could have been pregnant, given her condition at the time of the consultation(s).

(c) TCMP Z had misdiagnosed the Patient’s condition as hormonal imbalance when, in actual fact, the Patient was 5 months pregnant at the material time. TCMP Z had failed to exclude the possibility of pregnancy and/or ask adequate or sufficient basic questions as to the Patient’s condition.

(d) TCMP Z had prescribed the TCM herbal medication known as “桃红四物汤加味” to the Patient without any regard to her actual medical condition. The herbal decoction, meant to revitalise and strengthen the blood flow, posed health risks to both the Patient and her unborn child.

(e) The diagnosis and TCM herbal medication prescribed and dispensed by TCMP Z to the Patient, as stated in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above, was not an appropriate and/or generally accepted TCM treatment and fell short of the standard set out in the Ethical Code.

(f) In light of the findings made by the IC as set out above, the IC accordingly found that TCMP Z’s misdiagnosis and management of her Patient’s care contravened Clauses 4.1.1(a) and 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code and amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

5 The Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCM Practitioners Act:

(a) suspension of TCMP Z’s registration as a TCM physician and acupuncturist for a period of 3 months, with suspension to commence on 1 June 2016;

(b) imposition of a financial penalty of S\$5,000; and

(c) issuance of a notice of censure.

6 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry hearing, investigation conducted and the action taken against TCMP Z by the Board.

Case Study 03/2016

The Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Board (“The Board”) has fined and censured TCMP X, a registered Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) practitioner at Clinic A, for failing to perform basic requirements of TCM practice, which include thorough medical history taking and adequate assessment of a patient’s medical condition.

2 On 13 December 2016, a complaint with statutory declaration was filed against TCMP X for medical negligence and professional misconduct. The Complainant filed the complaint on behalf of her mother (“the patient”), who consulted TCMP X on 20 August 2016 for itch and blisters on her hands.

3 The Complainant alleged that TCMP X’s TCM treatment, including his administration of bloodletting, had caused her mother to suffer pain and swelling on her left hand. When the pain and swelling persisted, her mother consulted a general practitioner who placed her on a course of oral antibiotics. However, the oral antibiotics failed to resolve the symptoms and the patient was subsequently admitted to Singapore General Hospital. Doctors diagnosed the patient’s condition as left hand abscess and flexor tenosynovitis (acute infection within the flexor tendon sheath) of the ring finger (“the Hand infection”). She was hospitalised and underwent multiple operations for the hand infection. The Complainant alleged that the bloodletting procedure which TCMP X had performed was questionable, inappropriate and aggravated the infection to her mother’s left hand.

4 An Investigation Committee (IC) was convened to hear the Complaint. Based on explanation and evidence tendered at the hearing, the IC found TCMP X liable for performing bloodletting treatment on the back of the patient’s left hand on 20 August 2016 without adequate assessment of the patient’s medical conditions based on TCM principles. None of his TCM diagnosis/ syndrome differentiation of the patient was recorded in the patient’s case notes.

5 The Board concurred with the IC’s findings that TCMP X’s conduct had fallen short of the professional standards expected of him as a registered TCM practitioner. He had failed to perform basic requirements of TCM practice, which include good clinical history-taking, and adequate physical examination of the patient based on TCM diagnostic principles. During the inquiry, his explanation on the basis of his treatment was inconsistent. TCMP X’s actions were therefore in breach of Clause 4.1.1 (a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners which set out the required standard of good clinical care expected of an attending TCM practitioner and consequently, a breach of Sections 19(1)(f) and 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A).

6 The Board however assessed that the primary allegation against TCMP X was not proven to satisfaction based on the following factors:

- The evidence presented at the IC hearing did not prove beyond reasonable doubt whether the bloodletting procedure caused the infection. Hence the allegation could not be firmly established.

- There was insufficient evidence to prove that the TCM treatment given by TCMP X had directly caused the infection to the patient's left hand.

7 Having carefully considered the findings of the IC, and the submissions made by both parties at the mitigation address, the Board decided to impose the following sanctions on TCMP X, pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCMP Act:

- a. A financial penalty of \$8,000.00 and
- b. A censure.

8 The Board noted that this was the first time TCMP X had erred and determined that a penalty of \$8,000.00 and a censure were necessary as deterrence against any repeat of similar breaches in future.

9 Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCMP Act, TCMP X is also liable for the costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry and investigations conducted against him. For this matter, TCMP X filed an appeal in High Court on 11 February 2021 and a settlement was reached on 3 December 2021.

10 Upholding patients' wellbeing and standards of TCM practice is of utmost importance to the Board. We would like to remind all registered TCM practitioners on the importance of carrying out proper and thorough medical history-taking and adequate assessment of patient's medical conditions based on TCM diagnostic principles before administering appropriate TCM treatment to patients. TCM principles like 'Syndrome Differentiation" (辨证论治) form the basic tenet of TCM practice and are essential for making correct clinical decisions for patient treatment and care.

Case Study 01/2015

TCMP X of Clinic A is a registered TCM physician and a registered acupuncturist.

2 A complaint was received by the TCM Practitioners Board that TCMP X had issued as many as 122 medical certificates to 109 students of a private education academy for the period from 2 December 2013 to 12 March 2014 knowing that the medical certificates and the representations stated therein would be relied on by third parties. The complainant alleged that these medical certificates were issued without adequate TCM evaluation of the students' medical condition.

3 An Investigation Committee ("IC") Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and TCMP X was found guilty of the following:

(a) TCMP X's practice with regard to the issuance of medical certificates was very liberal, without proper TCM examination of the patients.

(b) There was no proper TCM examination of 4 students by TCMP X and she did not keep proper patients' records of the 4 students' main medical complaints, her diagnosis, treatments and the circumstances requiring her to issue the medical certificates to them.

(c) Having regard to the findings made in relation to the issues above, the IC also found that TCMP X had misrepresented the facts in the medical certificates issued by her for the 4 students, and she knew that such facts would be relied on by third parties.

Following from the findings made by the IC, the IC found that the issuance of the medical certificates by TCMP X to the 4 students, amounted to professional misconduct and/or negligence and/or improper act or conduct under Sections 19(1)(i) and 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act respectively, and breach of Clauses 4.1.1(a) and 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code for TCM Practitioners.

4 The Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) suspension of TCMP X's registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist for a period of 3 months, with suspension to commence on 1 August 2015;

(b) impose a financial penalty of S\$2,000;

(c) that TCMP X is to give a written undertaking that she will not issue medical certificates without proper TCM examination of her patients and that she will keep proper patients' records of all her patients in accordance with the Ethical Code for TCM Practitioners and relevant regulations; and

(d) censure.

5 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board also ordered TCMP X to pay costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted and action taken against TCMP X by the Board.

Case Study 02/2015

TCMP Y of Clinic B, is a registered TCM physician and a registered acupuncturist.

2 Health Science Authority (HSA) forwarded a complaint to the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Practitioners Board that TCMP Y prescribed and dispensed “U O Cream”, a registered western medicine (SIN8347P) to a patient for treatment of psoriasis. It was also established that there was unlicensed assembling activity, and a warning was issued to TCMP Y by HSA. As the prescribing and supply of western medicines by TCM practitioners are prohibited under the TCM Practitioners Board’s Ethical Code and Guidelines, HSA forwarded the matter to the Board for necessary action.

3 An Investigation Committee (“IC”) Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and the following findings were made against TCMP Y:

(a) The treatment rendered by TCMP Y to the patient, including the prescription and/or dispensation of the medicated cream, i.e. “U O Cream”, a registered western medicine (SIN8347P), was not in accordance with his registration as a TCM physician under the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (“the Act”) and Clause 4.1.3 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners.

(b) In spite of the Board’s Notice and Warning on 20 May 2005 to all TCM practitioners that they are not allowed to and should not prescribe western medicines or Chinese medicines mixed with western medicines, TCMP Y had prescribed and dispensed the “U O Cream”, a registered western medicine (SIN8347P) to his patient.

(c) TCMP Y’s conduct amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), (i) and (j) of the TCM Practitioners Act (the “Act”).

4 The Board decided to impose the following sanction against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) To suspend TCMP Y’s registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist for a period of one (1) month, with suspension which took effect from 1 July 2015;

(b) To impose a financial penalty of \$4,000; and

(c) To censure TCMP Y.

Further, TCMP Y has been directed by the Board to give a written undertaking that he will not commit the same breach again, i.e. that he will not prescribe and/or dispense western medicine again.

5 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board also ordered TCMP Y to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted or action taken against TCMP Y by the Board.

6 The Board would wish to highlight that pursuant to Clause 4.1.3 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM practitioners, a TCM physician may only prescribe herbal medicines that are legally available in Singapore and must comply with all relevant statutory requirements governing their use as defined in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act Section 2. “Herbal medicine” means any material or product known or claimed to have therapeutic or other health benefits which contains either raw or processed ingredients of plant, inorganic or animal origin.

7 TCM practitioners are reminded once again that they are not allowed to and should not prescribe/dispense western medicines, including external creams to their patients. Such practices may lead to adverse consequences for their patients. The Board would not hesitate to take appropriate action against those TCM practitioners who do carry out such practices.

Case Study 03/2015

TCMP Z is a registered acupuncturist of Clinic C (the “Clinic”).

2 A complaint was lodged against TCMP Z by a patient (Complainant) for misdiagnosis of her injury, when she visited the clinic for consultation and treatment of her ankle after a fall a few days earlier. TCMP Z sent the Complainant for an X-ray at the radiology department at Raffles Hospital after she examined the Complainant’s injury.

3 TCMP Z reviewed the X-ray taken of the Complainant’s ankle without the radiologist’s report and she told the Complainant that there was no fracture in her left ankle. She diagnosed the injury as an ankle sprain. TCMP Z then administered acupuncture and cupping treatment on the Complainant’s left ankle, and told the Complainant to rest at home. The diagnosis by TCMP Z was subsequently discovered to be wrong as the X-ray report from a radiologist confirmed a fracture on the Complainant’s left ankle.

4 An Investigation Committee (“IC”) Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and the following findings were made against TCMP Z:

(a) TCMP Z is a registered acupuncturist with the TCM Practitioners Board and she is not trained nor does she have the necessary expertise to make a diagnosis based on an X-ray.

(b) In this regard, TCMP Z has acted improperly, negligently and beyond her permitted area of practice and expertise when she rendered treatment to the Complainant.

(c) The diagnosis and treatment prescribed and rendered by TCMP Z to the Complainant are not generally accepted TCM treatments and fell short of the standard set out in Clause 4.1.1(f) of the Ethical Code.

(d) In light of the findings made by the IC as set out above, the IC accordingly found that TCMP Z’s management of the Complainant’s care amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), 19(1)(i) and/or 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

5 The Board decided to impose the following sanction against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) impose a financial penalty of \$5,000, and

(b) issue a notice of censure.

6 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted or action taken against TCMP Z by the Board.

Case Study 04/2015

TCMP X of Clinic A (the “Clinic”), a registered TCM physician, was found guilty of a complaint lodged by one of his patients (“the Complainant”) for treatment rendered by him in the Clinic. TCMP X was found guilty of the following:

- (a) The traction treatment, which was administered on the Complainant on 2 May 2013, was inappropriate and not generally accepted TCM treatment for her condition when she consulted TCMP X at his clinic.
- (b) The treatments including but not limited to acupuncture treatment administered by TCMP X on the Complainant after the Complainant sustained an injury in the Clinic following the traction treatment (“the incident”) were inappropriate and not generally accepted TCM treatments.
- (c) TCMP X’s aforesaid conduct and aforesaid treatments rendered by him on the Complainant, before and after the incident, amounted to professional misconduct and/or negligence, in breach of Sections 19(1)(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act (the “Act”).

2 The patient was found to have sustained a fractured on her right thigh bone/right femur when she was admitted to hospital. There was however no evidence for the Board to conclude that the traction treatment by TCMP X caused or contributed to the fracture in the Complainant’s right thigh bone/right femur.

3 The Board decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- (a) To suspend TCMP X’s registration as a TCM physician for a period of 4 months, with suspension to commence on 1 June 2015,
- (b) To pay a fine \$10,000.00, and
- (c) To censure.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP X was ordered to pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 01/2014

TCMP Y is an acupuncturist registered with the TCM Practitioners (TCMP) Board.

2 TCMP Y was convicted and jailed for 7 months on 3 July 2013 in the High Court of the Republic of Singapore for 3 out of 8 charges of cheating Workforce Development Agency (WDA) into releasing training subsidies to Clinic B (“the Clinic”) in contravention of Section 420 of the Penal Code. TCMP Y was practising at the Clinic and was also a director of the Clinic.

3 The TCMP Board’s Investigation Committee (“IC”) has conducted an inquiry into TCMP Y’s criminal conviction, and found TCMP Y guilty of the following:

(a) TCMP Y was in fact convicted of the offences under the Penal Code (Cap.224) before the High Court of the Republic of Singapore;

(b) The aforesaid convictions involved dishonesty, coming within the scope of Section 19(1)(g) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

(c) The aforesaid convictions and/or TCMP Y’s conduct therefore amount to a breach of Section 19(1)(g) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

4 The TCMP Board has decided to impose the following sanctions against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the TCM Practitioners Act:

(a) To suspend TCMP Y’s registration as an acupuncturist for a period of 6 months, to take effect from 1 October 2014;

(b) TCMP Y to undertake that he will not commit such or similar offences again, and

(c) To censure TCMP Y.

5 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, the Board also ordered TCMP Y to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or any investigation conducted or action taken against TCMP Y by the Board.

Case Study 02/2014

TCMP Z of Clinic C, a registered TCM practitioner, was found guilty of a complaint lodged by one of his patients (“the Complainant”) for treatment rendered by him. The Complainant was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from necrotizing fasciitis. TCMP Z was found guilty of the following:

(a) He failed to conduct adequate clinical evaluation of the Complainant before rendering the treatment to him. This amounted to a breach of clause 4.1.1(a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners (the “Ethical Code”).

(b) The treatment rendered by TCMP Z to the Complainant was not in accordance with appropriate and generally accepted TCM treatment for the Complainant’s condition. This amounted to a breach of clause 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code.

(c) TCMP Z’s aforesaid conduct amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f) and (i) of the TCM Practitioners Act, i.e. he has contravened the aforesaid regulations relating to the practice and conduct of registered persons that applied to him and is guilty of professional misconduct and negligence respectively.

2 There was, however, insufficient evidence to find that the necrotising fasciitis suffered by the Complainant was caused by treatment given by TCMP Z.

3 TCMP Z was fined \$5,000 and censured.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 03/2014

TCMP X of Clinic A, a registered TCM physician and a registered acupuncturist.

2 HSA forwarded a complaint to the Board that TCMP X prescribed and dispensed a brown herbal powder to a female patient and the brown herbal powder was found to contain Clonazepam, a scheduled poison under the Poisons Act and that TCMP X was charged in Subordinate Courts and fined \$2,000, and in default, 2 weeks imprisonment.

3 An Investigation Committee (“IC”) Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and TCMP X was found guilty of the following:

(a) On 14 March 2013, TCMP X was convicted of the offence of supplying a bottle of brown herbal powder containing Clonazepam to the female patient before the Subordinate Courts of the Republic of Singapore and he admitted to the offence.

(b) The treatment rendered by TCMP X to the female patient, including the prescription and/or dispensation of the brown herbal powder containing Clonazepam, is not in accordance with his registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist under the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (“the Act”) and Clause 4.1.3 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners.

(c) TCMP X’s conduct amounted to a breach of Sections 19(1)(f), (i) and (j) of the Act.

4 The Board decided to impose the following sanction against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

(a) To suspend TCMP X’s registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist for a period of 15 months, with suspension to commence on 1 April 2014; and

(b) To censure TCMP X.

5 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, the Board also ordered TCMP X to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted or action taken against TCMP X by the Board.

Case Study 01/2013

Following an inquiry by the Board on a complaint received from a patient (“the Complainant”), TCMP Y of Clinic B, a registered TCM physician, was found guilty of the following:

(a) TCMP Y, as the TCM physician having principal charge of the TCM treatment/care of the Complainant was responsible for the hot medical packs treatment administered by a therapist at Clinic B to the Complainant;

(b) He failed to check the temperature of the hot medical packs before they were administered by the therapist to the Complainant, which resulted in the thermal burn suffered by the Complainant;

(c) His aforesaid conduct amounted to professional negligence, constituting a breach of Section 19(1)(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

2 TCMP Y was fined \$1,000.00 and censured.

3 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP Y was ordered to pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry.

Case Study 02/2013

TCMP Z of Clinic C (principal place of practice), a registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the complaint related to the treatment rendered by TCMP Z to a minor patient (a Primary 4 pupil) who had a fall and injured his left arm. TCMP Z diagnosed the patient as having sustained dislocations at the elbow and shoulder portion of the arm. He rendered treatment on the patient's left arm. He also dispensed 56 CPM tablets in 4 unlabelled small transparent packets to the patient. The patient was brought to a polyclinic for X-ray the next day and found that the patient suffered from bone fractures on the left arm. The complainant alleged that TCMP Z should not have rendered treatment to the patient or prescribed and dispensed the CPM tablets to the patient.

2 An inquiry was conducted over the matters raised in the complaint. Following investigation, the Board made the following determinations: -

(a) That TCMP Z prescribed and/or dispensed fifty-six (56) tablets in four (4) unlabelled transparent packets to a patient on 29 February 2012 when the patient attended at Clinic D ("the Clinic") together with the complainant to seek treatment from TCMP Z;

(b) That TCMP Z should not have treated the patient when he suspected that the patient had a bone related injury;

(c) That in prescribing and/or dispensing the aforesaid tablets/medicine, TCMP Z acted in contravention of his registration as an acupuncturist under the Traditional Chinese Medicines Practitioners Board Act ("the Act"), the Board Notice 2007/1 dated 1 June 2007 and the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners ("the Ethical Code"); and

(d) That TCMP Z's conduct amounted to a breach of Section 19(1)(f) and (i) of the Act.

3 The Board imposed the following sanctions against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

a) To suspend TCMP Z's registration as an acupuncturist for a period of 2 months (suspension starts on 1 June 2013);

b) To impose a penalty of \$2,000;

c) To censure TCMP Z;

and

d) To pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

4 In addition, the Board also required TCMP Z to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he would not prescribe or dispense medicine to his patients or attempt to treat bone related injuries in the future.

Case Study 01/2012

TCMP X of Clinic A (latest place of practice), a registered TCM physician, was found guilty of the following complaint:

TCMP X was found to have prescribed and/or dispensed 4 unlabelled blue tablets to a patient. The Health Sciences Authority tested the unlabelled blue tablets prescribed and/or dispensed by TCMP X and found them to contain Paracetamol, a western medicine. TCMP X's conduct of prescribing and/or dispensing 4 tablets containing Paracetamol was in breach of Clause 4.1.3 of the "Ethical Codes and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners" (the "Ethical Code") and the Board's Notice 2005/2 dated 20 May 2005 (the "Notice"). In this regard, TCMP X has been found to have breached Section 19(1)(f) and 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicines Practitioners Act.

2 Notwithstanding that the quantity of tablets prescribed and/or dispensed was small and the patient did not suffer any harm, the TCM Practitioners Board (the "Board") noted that TCMP X had acted in disregard of the Notice in prescribing and/or dispensing western medicine to a patient. As the infringement involves prescribing and dispensing of medicines to patients, the Board takes a very serious view of the breach and takes the position that suspension of registration is warranted.

3 In this regard, the Board imposed the following sanctions against TCMP X pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- a) To suspend TCMP X's registration as a TCM physician for a period of 3 months
- b) To censure TCMP X;
- c) To impose a penalty of \$ 5,000; and
- d) To pay costs and expense of and incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

In addition, the Board also required TCMP X to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he would not prescribe dispense and/or give any form of western medicine to his patients in the future.

4 TCMP X was dissatisfied with the Board's decision as he maintains that he should not be suspended at all and that the fine imposed should only be S\$2,000. He filed an appeal to the High Court against the Board's decision. The appeal came on for hearing before Justice Y on 5 October 2012. Justice Y agreed with the Board's counsel's submission that the infringement by TCMP X should not be treated lightly by the Board and she agreed that a suspension of TCMP X's registration is warranted as the Board had previously notified all TCM practitioners that they are strictly prohibited from prescribing and dispensing any western medicine whether on its own or mixed with Chinese medicine. She however made a slight adjustment to the suspension and fine imposed by reducing the suspension period from three months to two months and the fine from S\$5,000 to S\$4,000. While the Justice did say that the initial punishment

of three months' suspension seemed "a little harsh" and made slight adjustment to the period of suspension, the Board would wish to clarify that there is no past similar precedent case as this is the first case of a TCM physician who had prescribed and dispensed 4 unlabelled tablets containing paracetamol to a patient who did not suffer any adverse consequence after taking two of the tablets. All past cases involving prescription of western medicine involved patients who had suffered adverse consequences and were given suspension periods of one year or more together with fines. All such cases were considered by the Board when they made the initial punishment of three months. The Board noted the learned Justice's agreement with the Board that in TCMP X's case, a suspension is warranted.

5 Following the court's decision, the following sanctions are imposed on TCMP X:-

- (a) To suspend TCMP X's registration for a period of two months;
- (b) To censure TCMP X;
- (c) To impose a penalty of S\$4,000;
- (d) To pay costs and expenses of and incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

TCMP X is to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he would not prescribe dispense and/or give any form of western medicine to his patients in the future.

Case Study 02/2012

TCMP Y of Clinic B (latest place of practice), a registered TCM physician, was found guilty of the following complaint:

TCMP Y was found to have mixed Sunny Fever Suspension Sin 6357P with two liquid preparations, namely “藿香正气化湿合剂” and “银翘解毒合剂” (the “Liquid Preparations”), and then prescribed the same to a patient on 2 occasions. The patient subsequently developed Stevens-Johnson Syndrome after ingesting the Liquid Preparations prescribed and/or dispensed by TCMP Y. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome is life-threatening and the patient could have suffered serious irreversible consequences.

The Health Sciences Authority tested the Liquid Preparations and found them to contain Paracetamol, a western medicine. Although TCMP Y is and was not permitted to prescribe and/or dispense western medicine, he prescribed the Liquid Preparations containing Paracetamol to the patient. TCMP Y's conduct was in breach of Sections 19(1)(f) and 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (the “Act”), Clause 4.1.3 of the “Ethical Codes and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners” (the “Ethical Code”) and the Board's Notice 2005/2 dated 20 May 2005 (the “Notice”).

2 The Board imposed the following sanctions against TCMP Y pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- a) To suspend TCMP Y's registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist for a period of 1 year (suspension starts on 1 July 2012);
- b) To censure TCMP Y;
- c) To impose a penalty of \$5,000; and
- d) To pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

In addition, the Board also required TCMP Y to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he would not prescribe dispense and/or give any form of western medicine to his patients in the future.

Case Study 03/2012

TCMP Z of Clinic C (latest practice place), a registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the following complaints:

First Complaint:

TCMP Z was found to have prescribed and/or given some orange-red pills to a patient who subsequently developed Stevens-Johnson Syndrome as a result of the treatment rendered/ingesting the orange-red pills prescribed and/or dispensed by TCMP Z. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome could be life-threatening and could have had serious consequences.

The Health Sciences Authority tested the orange-red pills and found that the pills contained Piroxicam, a controlled substance under the Poisons Act. Although TCMP Z is and was not permitted to prescribe and/or dispense medicine to patients, TCMP Z prescribed the orange-red pills to the patient. TCMP Z's conduct was in breach of Sections 19(1)(f) and 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act ("the Act"), Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations ("the Regulations") and Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(e) and 4.1.2 of the "Ethical Codes and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners" ("the Ethical Code").

Second Complaint:

TCMP Z was found to have prescribed and/or dispensed "Xiao Yao Wan" (逍遥丸) to another patient and this contravened Section 19(1)(f) of the Act and Clauses 4.1.1(a) and 4.1.1(e), 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code as well as Regulation 3 of the Regulations in that he had prescribed and/or dispensed medicine when he should not and had failed to keep proper and accurate records of the treatment he administered to the patient.

2 The TCM Practitioners Board (the "Board") also took note of the fact that TCMP Z was given a warning by the Board on 1 April 2007 not to prescribe and/or dispense medicine to patients and to ensure that he maintained proper and accurate medical records in accordance with Clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code. TCMP Z did not heed the Board's warning and continued to prescribe and/or dispense medicines to patients.

3 Upon considering the findings of Investigation Committee (IC 2010/2) and TCMP Z's mitigation plea before the Board, the Board decided that TCMP Z had breached Section 19(1)(f) and (i) of the Act and Clauses 4.1.1(a), 4.1.1(e) and 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code. The Board imposed the following sanctions against TCMP Z pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act:

- a) To suspend TCMP Z's registration as an acupuncturist for 3 years (suspension to start on 1 Feb 2012);
- b) To censure TCMP Z;
- c) To impose a penalty of \$10,000;

d) To pay costs and expense of or incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

In addition, the Board also required TCMP Z to provide a written undertaking to the Board that he would not prescribe, dispense and/or give any form of medicine to his patients in the future.

Case Study 01/2011

TCMP X of Clinic A, a registered TCM physician and registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the complaint related to the treatment rendered by TCMP X to a female patient for her suspected slipped disc problem.

2 TCMP X administered tuina and suggested acupuncture treatment on the patient. TCMP X then proceeded to administer treatment on the patient by drawing out some fluid from the swollen area around the muscles to reduce inflammation and compression of the nerves. After the treatment, the patient experienced a severe headache for which TCMP X gave 2 pain-relief tablets. Thereafter, the patient vomited and continued to vomit on her way home from the clinic. The next day, the patient continued to experience severe and persistent headaches together with vomiting. She went to the Accident and Emergency Department of the Singapore General Hospital wherein a CT scan revealed pocket of air in the patient's subarachnoid spaces over the right frontal region, right sylvian fissure and the basal cisterns. She was diagnosed as suffering from post-lumbar puncture.

3 An Investigation Committee ("IC") Inquiry was subsequently conducted, and the following findings were made against TCMP X:-

(a) TCMP X failed to obtain informed consent from the patient prior to administering "blood-letting and cupping" treatment, in that he did not explain the potential dangers, risks or consequences of the treatment rendered, in breach of Clause 4.2.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners (the "Ethical Code").

(b) The treatment rendered by TCMP X on the patient, i.e., inserting the 22GX needle deeply into the spinal area and drawing cerebrospinal fluid, was neither appropriate nor generally accepted method of TCM treatment, in breach of Clause 4.1.1(e) of the Ethical Code.

(c) TCMP X failed to provide competent, compassionate and appropriate care to the patient, in breach of Clauses 4.1.1(e) and 4.2.2 of the Ethical Code.

(d) In light of the above, the IC found that the treatment rendered by TCMP X constituted professional misconduct or negligence contrary to Section 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (the "Act").

4 Having considered the findings of the IC and submissions by all parties, the Board decided that TCMP X had breached Sections 19(f) and (i) of the Act and Clauses 4.1.1(e) and 4.2.2 of the Ethical Code, with the following sanctions:

(a) To suspend TCMP X's registration as a TCM physician and as an acupuncturist for a period of 6 months, with suspension to commence on 15 Aug 2011;

(b) To impose a penalty of \$2,000;

(c) To censure TCMP X, including a very stern warning that he cannot and should not use of inappropriate and generally unaccepted method of TCM

treatment which involves the deep insertion of needle(s) into the human body, especially near the spinal cord;

In addition, the Board also ordered TCMP X:

(d) To undergo further training in TCM and/or acupuncture and/or observe a registered TCM physician or acupuncturist in practice, during the period of suspension and to submit documentary evidence in this regard at least 14 days before the end of his suspension;

(e) To give a written undertaking that he will not perform or offer to perform any inappropriate and generally unaccepted form of TCM treatment on his patients in the future; and

(f) To pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry before the Investigation Committee, under Section 20 of the Act.

Case Study 01/2010

An inquiry was conducted by the Board on TCMP Y of Clinic B and the following are the brief findings of the TCM Practitioners Board (中医管理委员会):

- a) TCMP Y was found to have breached Section 19(1)(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act in that he was guilty of professional misconduct for rendering questionable treatments on a patient;
- b) TCMP Y had been convicted of offences of possession and sale of various scheduled poisons in his clinic in breach of the provisions of the Poisons Act, indicating a defect in his character rendering him unfit for practice under Section 19(1)(h) of the TCM Practitioners Act; and
- c) TCMP Y had failed to keep proper and complete treatment records of a patient and had breached Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations and Section 19(1)(j) of the TCM Practitioners Act.

2 Having regard to TCMP Y's conduct, the Board decided to cancel TCMP Y's registration as an acupuncturist and TCM physician under Section 19(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act (中医注册法令).

3 TCMP Y appealed to the High Court against the decision of the Board both on the conviction as well as in respect of the sentence given. His appeal came on for hearing on 29 April 2010 before Justice Z wherein the learned judge upheld the decision of the Board to cancel TCMP Y's registration. Justice Z also ordered TCMP Y to pay legal cost to the Board.

Case Study 01/2009

TCMP Z of Clinic C, a registered TCM physician and registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the following complaints:

First Complaint:

TCMP Z was found guilty of professional negligence contrary to Section 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap 333A) for having administered acupuncture and heat therapy treatment to a patient inappropriately thereby causing the patient to suffer a burn injury.

Second Complaint:

TCMP Z was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(f) of the Act and Clause 4.1.2 of the “Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for TCM Practitioners” as well as Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations in that she had failed to keep proper and accurate records of the treatment administered to a patient.

2 In respect of the First Complaint, TCMP Z was fined \$2,000 and was given a censure.

3 In respect of the Second Complaint, TCMP Z was issued a censure.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry conducted by the Investigation Committee and any action taken by the Board, including expenses of the Board’s solicitors and the legal assessor.

5 TCMP Z appealed to the High Court against the decisions of the TCM Practitioners Board. Her appeal came on for hearing on 16 July 2009 before Justice X. Her appeal was dismissed by the Learned High Court Judge and she was also ordered to pay the Board’s cost of appeal fixed at \$12,000.00.

Case Study 02/2009

TCMP X of Clinic A, a registered TCM physician and registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the following complaints:

First Complaint:

TCMP X was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners' Act (Cap 333A) (the "Act") and Clause 4.1.1(e) and Clause 4.1.1(d) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines ("Ethical Code") in that, inter alia, she had been guilty of professional misconduct in her treatment of piles to a patient.

Second Complaint:

TCMP X was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(f) of the Act and Clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code as well as Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations in that she had failed to keep proper and accurate records of the treatment she administered to the patient.

Third Complaint:

TCMP X was convicted for the offence of possessing for sale two scheduled poisons, lidocaine and prednisolone, without a licence, in contravention of Section 5 of the Poisons Act (Chapter 234).

2 In respect of the First and Third Complaints, TCMP X was suspended from practice as a TCM physician and acupuncturist for a period of 3 years with effect from 14 May 2009, pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Act.

3 In respect of the Second Complaint, TCMP X was issued a censure and was reminded to take sufficient steps to ensure that proper and accurate records are kept to enable proper after care and service of patients and that all such records shall contain sufficient detail so that any other TCM practitioner would be able to take over the management of a patient when a referral is made.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP X was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted by the Investigation Committee and any action taken by the Board, including expenses of the Board's solicitors and the legal assessor.

Case Study 01/2008

TCMP Y of Clinic C, a registered TCM physician and registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of contravening Section 19(1)(i) of the TCM Practitioners Act (Cap 333A) (the “Act”) for professional misconduct in that he allowed nude photographs of himself to be published in the media.

2 TCMP Y was fined \$500 and censured. He was reminded to abstain from any such similar conduct in the future.

3 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP Y was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry conducted by the Investigation Committee and any action taken by the Board, including expenses of the Board’s solicitors and the legal assessor.

Case Study 02/2008

TCMP Z of Clinic C, a registered TCM physician, was found guilty of the following complaints:

First Complaint:

TCMP Z was found to have breached Section 19(1)(f) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners' Act (Cap. 333A) ["the Act"] and Clause 4.2.3(a) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines for breaching of the confidentiality of his patients' medical records.

Second Complaint:

TCMP Z was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(f) of the Act and Clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines as well as Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations in that he had failed to keep proper and accurate records of the treatment administered to a patient.

2 In respect of the First Complaint, TCMP Z was fined \$3,000 and censured. He was reminded to safeguard the confidentiality of patients' medical records and not to disclose without the patients' consent, information obtained in confidence or in the course of attending to his patients.

3 In respect of the Second Complaint, TCMP Z was issued a censure and was reminded to take sufficient steps to ensure that proper and accurate records are kept to enable proper after care and service of patients and that all records shall contain sufficient detail so that any other TCM practitioners would be able to take over the management of the patient when a referral is made.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the TCM Practitioners Act, TCMP Z was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry conducted by the Investigation Committee and any action taken by the Board, including expenses of the Board's solicitors and the legal assessor.

Case Study 03/2008

TCMP X of Clinic A, a registered TCM physician and registered acupuncturist, was found guilty of the following complaints:

First Complaint:

TCMP X was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(i) of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners' Act (the "Act") and Clause 4.1.1(e) and Clause 4.1.1(d) of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines in that, inter alia, she had been guilty of professional misconduct and/or negligence in leaving the clinic and a patient during the midst of the acupuncture treatment administered by her and left the removal of the acupuncture needles to an unqualified person.

Second Complaint:

TCMP X was found to have contravened Section 19(1)(f) of the Act and Clause 4.1.2 of the Ethical Code and Ethical Guidelines as well as Regulation 3 of the TCM Practitioners (Practice, Conduct and Ethics) Regulations in that she had failed to keep proper and accurate records of the treatment she administered to a patient.

2 In respect of the First Complaint, TCMP X was fined \$2,000 and suspended from practice as a TCM physician and acupuncturist for a period of twelve (12) months commencing from 1 September 2008.

3 In respect of the Second Complaint, TCMP X was issued a censure and was reminded to take sufficient steps to ensure that proper and accurate records are kept to enable proper after care and service of patients and that all such records shall contain sufficient detail so that any other TCM practitioner would be able to take over the management of a patient when a referral is made.

4 In addition, pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Act, TCMP X was ordered to pay costs and expenses of or incidental to the inquiry or investigation conducted by the Investigation Committee and any action taken by the Board, including expenses of the Board's solicitors and the legal assessor.