

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

ACT 50 MEDICAL ACT 1971

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ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

ACT 50 MEDICAL ACT 1971

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Section 1. Short title.

This Act may be cited as the **Medical Act 1971**

Section 2. Interpretation.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Council" means the Malaysian Medical Council established under section 3;

"Director General" means the Director General of Health, Malaysia;

"fully registered" means fully registered under section 14;

"member" means a member of the Malaysian Medical Council established under section 3;

"practising certificate" means the annual practising certificate referred to in section 20;

"practitioner" means a medical practitioner;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

"President" means the President of the Malaysian Medical Council appointed by paragraph 1(1) of the First Schedule;

"provisionally registered" means provisionally registered under section 12;

"public services" has the meaning assigned to it in Article 132 of the Constitution and, in addition, it also means the service of any local authority or the service of any statutory authority exercising powers vested in it by federal or State law, and the expression "public service" shall be construed

accordingly;

"qualification" means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters, testimonial, certificate, or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college, or other body, or by any department of, or persons acting under the authority of, the government of any country or place in or outside Malaysia;

"Register" means the Malaysian Medical Register required to be maintained under section 11;

"registered" means provisionally registered under section 12 or fully registered under section 14, as the case may be;

"Registrar" means the Registrar of Medical Practitioners referred to in section 10;

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council appointed under paragraph 4 of the First Schedule.

PART II - THE MALAYSIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL

Section 3. Establishment and composition of the Council.

(1) There is hereby established a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal to be called the Malaysian Medical Council which shall consist of-

(a) the Director General;

(b) three fully registered practitioners from among the members of the Faculty of Medicine or the staff of the Medical Centre of the University of Malaya to be nominated by the Council of the University of Malaya and appointed by the Minister;

(c) three fully registered practitioners from each of the Faculties of Medicine of the other Universities established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971[*Act 30*], to be nominated from among the members of the Faculty by the Council of the respective University and appointed by the Minister;

(d) nine fully registered practitioners resident in West Malaysia to be elected by the fully registered practitioners resident in West Malaysia;

(e) one fully registered practitioner resident in Sabah to be elected by the fully registered practitioners resident in Sabah;

(f) one fully registered practitioner resident in Sarawak to be elected by the fully registered practitioners resident in Sarawak; and

(g) three fully registered practitioners from the public services to be appointed by the Minister.

(2) No person shall be nominated and appointed to be a member under subsection (1)(b) and (c) or elected or appointed as a member under any of the paragraphs (d) to (g) of subsection (1) unless such person is a citizen and holds a current practising certificate.

(3) No person shall be eligible to elect a member unless such person holds a current practising certificate.

(4) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

(5) A person may be nominated and appointed to be a member under subsection (1)(b) and (c) or elected or appointed under any of the paragraphs (d) to (g) thereof notwithstanding that he has previously been a member under any of the paragraphs of subsection (1).

(6) The members referred to in subsection (1)(b) and (c) shall be nominated and appointed thereunder for a period not exceeding three years.

(7) The members elected under subsection (1)(d), (e), (f) and (g) shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years:

Provided that of the nine members first elected under paragraph (d), three shall cease to hold office at the end of the first year of their election and three at the end of the second year of their election; the selection of the members who are so to cease to hold office shall be made by agreement amongst the members elected under the said paragraph (d) or, if no such agreement can be obtained or if the President, in his absolute discretion, so decides, by the drawing of lots at a meeting of the Council.

(8) Any person who is a member by virtue of the provisions of any of the paragraphs (b) to (g) of subsection (1) may at any time resign his office by letter addressed to the President.

(9) Where any person who is a member by virtue of the provisions of any of the paragraphs (b) to (g) of subsection (1) dies before completion of his term of office, or resigns, or otherwise ceases to be a member by reason of any provision of this Act, a person shall be nominated and appointed or elected or appointed, as the case may be, in his place in accordance with the provisions applying in the case of the person dying or resigning or ceasing to be a member for the residue of the term for which such person might have held office if he had not died or resigned or ceased to be a member:

Provided that on the death or resignation of a member elected under any of the paragraphs (d) to (f) of subsection (1) within twelve months before the date on which his term of office would have come to an end by effluxion of time, the vacancy shall not be filled for the residue of that term.

(10) The election of the members referred to in subsection (1)(d) to (f) shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed.

(11) If any of the bodies referred to in subsection (1)(b) to (f) does not, by such date as may be prescribed, nominate or elect, as the case may be, a person to be a member of the Council, the Minister shall appoint in his place as a member a person qualified to be so nominated or elected, as the case may be, and any person so appointed shall be deemed to be a member as if he had been duly nominated or elected, as the case may be, by such body.

(12) Immediately upon the coming into force of this Act and until such time as the members referred to in subsection (1)(b) to (f) are nominated and appointed or elected, as the case may be, the Minister shall appoint in their place respectively such persons as are qualified to be respectively so nominated and appointed or elected, as the case may be, and the persons so appointed shall be deemed to be members as if they had been duly nominated and appointed or elected, as the case may be, under the said subsection (1)(e) to (g).

(13) A practitioner shall not be qualified to be nominated and appointed or elected or appointed to be a member, as the case may be, under the provisions of any of the paragraphs (b) to (g) of subsection (1)-

(a) if he has been found guilty by a court of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude, or of any offence punishable with imprisonment (in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for more than two years;

(b) if he is an undischarged bankrupt; or

(c) if his name has at any time been struck off from the Register.

(13A) A practitioner whose name has been suspended from the Register, or who has been reprimanded under section 30 shall not be eligible to be nominated and appointed or elected or appointed, as the case may be, under the provisions of any of the paragraphs (b) to (g) of subsection (1)-

(a) in the case of a suspension, for a period of six years after the expiration of such suspension; or

(b) in the case of a reprimand, for a period of six years from the date of such reprimand.

(14) If a member who has been nominated and appointed or elected or appointed, as the case may be, under the provisions of any of the paragraphs (b) to (g) of subsection (1) ceases, by reason of any provision of this Act, to be qualified to be so nominated and appointed or elected, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

(15) (a) Where the Council in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction under the Act-

(i) appoints a committee to conduct a preliminary investigation; or

(ii) holds a disciplinary inquiry,
in respect of any practitioner who is a member of the Council, such practitioner shall be suspended. Such suspension shall in the case of a preliminary investigation take effect from the date of commencement of the investigation, or in the case of a disciplinary inquiry, with effect from the date of institution of the inquiry.

(b) Where at the conclusion of a preliminary investigation the Council determines that a disciplinary inquiry should be held the period of suspension of a member shall continue until the conclusion of the disciplinary inquiry.

(16) Any member of the Council who has been suspended under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (15) shall forthwith be reinstated as such member if at the conclusion of the preliminary investigation or the disciplinary inquiry, as the case may be, the Council finds that no case has been made out in respect of the member.

(17) Any member of the Council who is to be reinstated pursuant to subsection (16) shall, if the reinstatement is to take effect before the expiration of his term of office, be reinstated to hold office for the unexpired portion of his term of office.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.2\]](#)

Section 4. Duties and powers of the Council.

The Council shall perform such duties and functions and exercise such powers as may be provided under this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

Section 5. Public Authorities Protection.

The Public Authorities Protection Act 1948 [Act 198] shall apply to any action, suit, prosecution or proceeding against the Council or against any member, officer, servant or agent of the Council in respect of any act, neglect or default done or committed by him in such capacity.

Section 6. Public servants.

All members of the Council, while discharging their duties as such members, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code [Act 574]

Section 7. First Schedule.

(1) The provisions of the First Schedule shall apply to the Council and the proceedings thereof.

(2) The Minister may from time to time, after consulting the Council, amend the First Schedule by order published in the *Gazette*.

Section 8. Power of the Minister to issue directions.

The Minister may, from time to time, issue general directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder and the Council shall give effect to such directions.

Section 9. Returns.

The Council shall furnish the Minister with all such returns and information with respect to its activities as he may from time to time require.

PART III - REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Section 10. Registrar.

(1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be a Registrar of Medical Practitioners.

(2) The Director General shall be the Registrar.

Section 11. Malaysian Medical Register.

(1) The Registrar shall cause to be kept in the prescribed form a register of medical practitioners

to be known as the Malaysian Medical Register which shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Registrar shall be responsible for the maintenance and custody of the Register in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations thereunder.

(3) The Register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Evidence Act 1950 [Act 56].

Section 12. Persons entitled to provisional registration.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations thereunder, a person shall be entitled to be provisionally registered as a medical practitioner, solely for the purpose of obtaining the experience specified in section 13, upon application to the Registrar in the prescribed form if-

(a) he holds-

(i) any of the qualifications specified in the third column of the Second Schedule granted by an institution specified in relation to that qualification in the second column of that Schedule; or

(ii) a qualification in medicine and surgery other than the qualifications referred to in subparagraph (i), deemed suitable for registration by the Minister after consulting the Council;

(aa) in the case of a person who holds a qualification referred to in paragraph (a)(ii), he has passed such examination as may be prescribed or set for the purpose of this paragraph by a body approved by the Minister; and

(b) he produces to the Registrar evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar that, subject to his being provisionally registered, he has been selected-

(i) for employment under section 13(2) or that he is eligible to be exempted therefrom under section 13(6).

(ii) (*Repealed by Act A840:s.3.*)

(2) The Minister may from time to time, after consulting the Council, add to, delete from or amend the Second Schedule by order published in the *Gazette*.

Section 13. Experience which a provisionally registered person shall be required to obtain.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations thereunder, a person who is provisionally registered shall be required to obtain experience as provided in subsection (2) in order to be entitled to apply for full registration under section 14.

(1A) For the purposes of subsection (2) there shall be established a Board to be known as the Medical Qualifying Board consisting of-

(a) the Director General as Chairman; and

(b) an equal number of representatives from each of the Faculties of Medicine of the

Universities established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971, to be determined and appointed by the Minister.

(2) The provisionally registered person shall, immediately upon being provisionally registered, engage in employment in a resident medical capacity to the satisfaction of the Medical Qualifying Board for a period of not less than one year in any hospital or institution in Malaysia which is approved by the said Board for the purpose of such employment; four months of such period shall be spent in a resident surgical post, four months in a resident medical post and four months in a resident obstetrical and gynaecological post; at the conclusion of satisfactory service, as certified by the Medical Qualifying Board, under this paragraph, the provisionally registered person shall be entitled to a certificate issued by the Council in the prescribed form as evidence thereof.

(3) *(Repealed by Act A840:s.4).*

(4) Where, on application in that behalf, a person satisfies the Council that by reason of lasting physical disability he will be or has been prevented from embarking on, or completing, any period of experience of the practice of surgery or obstetrics and gynaecology required for the purpose of subsection (2), the Council may, if it thinks fit, direct that the applicant may for those purposes count in lieu thereof experience of the practice of medicine (in addition to what would otherwise be required in his case for those purposes) acquired in the like manner and for the like period, or, as the case may be, for so much of that period as will have remained uncompleted.

(5) *(Repealed by Act A840:s.4).*

(6) The Council may exempt from the provisions of subsection (2) any person who holds any of the qualifications referred to in section 12(1)(a) if the Council is satisfied that such person has had experience which is not less both in character and scope and in length of time than the experience mentioned in subsection (2):

Provided that if the Council is further satisfied that such experience has been had in an institution or hospital approved by the institution which granted the qualification, it shall exempt such person from the provisions of subsection (2):

And provided further that if the experience which has been had in an institution or hospital approved by the institution which granted the qualification is only partly of the character and scope mentioned in subsection (2), the Council may exempt such person from the provisions of subsection (2) in respect of such part only of the period of experience required thereunder as the Council may deem fit.

(7) A provisionally registered person shall be deemed to be fully registered under this Act so far as is necessary-

(a) to enable him to enter upon and engage in the employment and service mentioned in subsection (2); and

(b) for the purpose of any such written law or such other purposes, as the Minister may direct by order published in the *Gazette*,
but not further.

(8) A provisionally registered person shall during the period of employment under subsection (2) be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code.

(9) In this section the reference to employment in a resident medical capacity shall be construed as reference to employment in the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics and gynaecology,

where the person in question is resident in the hospital or institution where he is employed or conveniently near thereto, and is by the terms of his employment required to be so resident.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.4\]](#)

Section 14. Persons entitled to full registration.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall be entitled to be fully registered as a medical practitioner under this Act unless-

(a) he has been provisionally registered under section 12; and

(b) he furnishes proof of having satisfied the provisions of section 13.

(2) An application for full registration shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations thereunder.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, any person may be fully registered under this section subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be stipulated by the Minister, provided that the person seeking registration under this subsection possesses a qualification with respect to which the Minister, after consulting the Council, is satisfied that it is adequate.

Section 15. Exemption of certain medical officers in ships.

All ship's surgeons while in the discharge of their duties shall be exempted from registration under this Act and shall be entitled to all the privileges of fully registered medical practitioners under this Act.

Section 16. Temporary practising certificate.

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the Council may, upon application in writing, issue to a person who is registered as a medical practitioner outside Malaysia a temporary certificate to practise as a medical practitioner, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Council may specify in such certificate, for a period not exceeding three months.

(2) The holder of such temporary practising certificate shall, while the certificate remains in force and subject to the restrictions and conditions specified in the certificate, be deemed to be a fully registered person.

(3) The Council may at any time cancel any temporary practising certificate granted under this section and the certificate shall thereupon lapse.

Section 17. Evidence of qualification to be given before entry on the Register.

(1) No degree or qualification shall be entered on the Register, either on the first registration or by way of addition to a registered name, unless the Registrar be satisfied by such evidence as he may consider proper that the person claiming such degree or qualification is entitled thereto.

(2) Every person registered under this Act who obtains any medical qualification other than the qualification by virtue of which he was registered may apply to the Council to amend the Register so far as it relates to the qualifications of that person, and on any such application the Council shall, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to the qualification in respect of which the application is made and that such qualification is of sufficient standing to warrant its being entered in the Register, cause the Register to be amended accordingly by the insertion therein of the particulars of such qualification.

(3) The Council shall have power to decide what higher degrees and additional qualifications shall be admitted to be entered on the Register.

Section 18. Application for registration.

(1) Any person entitled to be provisionally or fully registered under this Act may apply to the Registrar for registration accordingly.

(2) Applications for such registration shall be made in such manner or form and shall be accompanied by such documents, particulars and fees as the Council may prescribe.

Section 19. Restriction on registration.

(1) If any person applying for provisional or full registration has-

(a) at any time been found guilty of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude or an offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for a term of two years or upward; or

(b) after due inquiry by the Council, been found by it to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect or to be otherwise not of good fame and character; or

(c) after due inquiry by a medical review panel, which shall consist of not less than three medical practitioners appointed by the Council, been found to be unfit to perform his professional duties by reason of his mental or physical condition,
the Council may direct the Registrar not to enter the name of such person upon the Register.

(2) The Registrar shall forthwith give the person concerned notice in writing of such direction by the Council not to enter such person's name upon the Register.

(3) Upon any inquiry under subsection (1)(b), the applicant shall be entitled to appear before the Council and be heard personally or by advocate and solicitor.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.5\]](#)

Section 20. Annual practising certificate.

(1) Any fully registered person who desires to practise as a medical practitioner after the thirty-first day of December of any year shall, not later than the first day of December of that year, make an application in the prescribed form and shall pay the prescribed fee for a certificate to practise as a medical practitioner during the ensuing year.

(2) Upon such application and payment, the Registrar shall issue a certificate (to be styled "annual practising certificate") authorizing the applicant to practise as a medical practitioner during the year for which the certificate is issued.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the annual practising certificate shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December of the year in respect of which it is issued.

(4) Any fully registered person who fails to apply for an annual practising certificate in the manner and within the period laid down in subsection (1), may, on making an application in such form and on payment of such additional fee as may be prescribed, be granted an annual practising certificate for the ensuing year, if the application is made during the month of December of any year, or for the remainder of the year, if the application is made on or after the first day of January of any year.

(5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, a fully registered person may practise as a medical practitioner without an annual practising certificate up to the thirty first day of December of the year in which he obtains full registration under section 14 but he shall for the purpose of this Act and any regulations made thereunder be deemed to have an annual practising certificate for that period.

(6) An annual practising certificate and an application therefor shall specify the address of the principal place of practice and all other places of practice of the applicant, and any change in any such address shall be notified by the practitioner to the Registrar and an endorsement of such change on the annual practising certificate obtained from the Registrar within thirty days of such change.

(7) A fully registered medical practitioner who practises medicine, surgery or obstetrics and gynaecology and who-

(a) has not an annual practising certificate in respect of himself in force;

(b) is in partnership with a fully registered person not having such a certificate;

(c) has in his employ a fully registered person not having such a certificate; or

(d) is employed to carry on the business of a medical practitioner on behalf of a person not having such a certificate,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and he shall not be entitled to recover any fee, reward, disbursement or cost incurred during the time when he or any other person as aforesaid has not had an annual practising certificate.

Section 21. Publication of list of fully registered medical practitioners issued with annual practising certificates.

(1) The Registrar shall as soon as may be after the first day of January of every year prepare and publish in the *Gazette* a list or lists of the names, addresses, qualifications, dates of the qualifications and dates of full registration of all persons to whom annual practising certificates have been issued for that year.

(2) The publication of such list shall be *prima facie* evidence of the particulars contained therein.

(3) The absence of the name of any person from such list shall be *prima facie* evidence that such

person has not been issued with an annual practising certificate and is not authorized to practise as a fully registered person.

(4) A certificate under the hand of the Registrar of the particulars appearing in the Register in respect of any person shall be conclusive evidence of such particulars.

Section 22. Notification of change in permanent address of residence or practice.

Every registered person shall notify any change in the permanent address of his residence or practice to the Registrar within thirty days of such change.

Section 23. Power of Council to make certain endorsement against names in the Register.

Where the Council is satisfied that any person whose name appears in the Register is deceased or is no longer practising medicine in Malaysia it shall make an endorsement accordingly against his name in the Register.

Section 24. Cessation of registration.

(1) Where-

(a) the Registrar is satisfied that any person who is registered under this Act is admitted to or confined in a mental hospital under the provisions of any law;

(b) any person who is registered under this Act has been certified by a medical review panel, which shall consist of not less than three medical practitioners appointed by the Council, to be unfit to perform his professional duty by reason of his mental or physical condition,

he shall thereupon cease to be so registered, and an endorsement shall accordingly be made against his name in the Register.

(2) Any person who has ceased to be registered under this Act by virtue of subsection (1) shall not again be registered unless he satisfies the Council that his mental or physical condition, as the case may be, warrants such registration.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.6\]](#)

Section 25. Alterations in the Register.

(1) The Registrar shall, from time to time, insert in the Register-

(a) any alteration which may come to his knowledge in the name or address of any person registered under this Act;

(b) such alterations in the qualifications, additional qualifications and other particulars as under this Act are required to be altered.

(2) The Register shall, from time to time, strike off from the Register the name of such person as under this Act is required to be struck off.

Section 26. Privileges of fully registered persons and disabilities of unregistered persons.

(1) Every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Register as fully registered under this Act shall be entitled, according to his qualifications, to practise medicine, surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology in accordance with the provisions of this Act and to recover in due course of law reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits and the value of any medicine or any medical or surgical appliances rendered, made or supplied by him to his patients, provided that at the time of performing any such act he had an annual practising certificate in force.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sections 15, 16 and 34, no person shall be entitled to recover in any court any such charges as are referred to in subsection (1) unless at the date when such charges accrued he was a fully registered medical practitioner and had an annual practising certificate in force:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall affect the practice of midwifery by any person duly authorized in that behalf under the provisions of any law in force in Malaysia or any part thereof.

Section 27. Medical certificate.

No certificate or other document required by any written law to be signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner given after the commencement of this Act shall be valid unless signed by a fully registered medical practitioner.

Section 28. Definition.

The words "legally qualified medical practitioner" or "duly qualified medical practitioner" or any words importing a person recognized by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any written law with reference to such persons, shall be construed to mean a fully registered medical practitioner.

PART IV - DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Section 29. Disciplinary jurisdiction of the Council.

(1) The Council shall have disciplinary jurisdiction over all persons registered under this Act.

(2) The Council may exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over any registered person who-

(a) has been convicted in Malaysia or elsewhere of any offence punishable with imprisonment (whether in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine);

(b) has been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;

(c) has obtained registration by fraud or misrepresentation;

(d) was not at the time of his registration entitled to be registered; or

(e) has since been removed from the register of medical practitioners maintained in any place outside Malaysia.

Section 30. Disciplinary punishments.

The Council may, in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction, impose any of the following punishments:

(i) order the name of such registered person to be struck off from the Register;

(ii) order the name of such registered person to be suspended from the Register for such period as it may think fit;

(iii) order the registered person to be reprimanded; or

(iv) make any such order as aforesaid but suspend the application thereof, subject to such conditions as the Council may think fit, for a period, or periods in the aggregate, not exceeding two years;

and may, in any case, make such order as the Council thinks fit with regard to the payment of the costs of the Registrar and of any complainant or of the registered person, and any costs awarded may be recovered as a civil debt.

Section 31. Appeal against orders of the Council.

(1) Any person who is aggrieved by any order made in respect of him by the Council in the exercise of its disciplinary jurisdiction may appeal to the High Court, and the High Court may thereupon affirm, reverse or vary the order appealed against or may give such direction in the matter as it thinks proper; the cost of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

(2) The decision of the High Court upon such appeal shall be final.

(3) The practice in relation to any such appeal shall be subject to the rules of court applicable in the High Court:

Provided that the High Court shall not have power to hear any appeal against an order made under section 30 unless notice of such appeal was given within one month of the service of the order in the prescribed manner.

Section 31A. Restoration of name to Register.

(1) No person whose name has been struck off from the Register under the provisions of section 30(i) shall thereafter be entitled to be registered as a medical practitioner under the provisions of this Act, but the Council may, if it thinks fit in any case to do so, on the application of the person

concerned, order that the name of such person be restored to the Register; and where the name of a person has been suspended from the Register under paragraph (ii) of that section such person shall be entitled at the expiration of period of suspension, but not earlier, to apply for the certificate of registration and the annual practising certificate (if the period for which it is issued is still unexpired) to be returned to him.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be made in such manner or form and accompanied by such documents, photographs, particulars and fees as may be prescribed.

PART V - GENERAL

Section 32. Fraudulent registration.

Every person who fraudulently procures or attempts to procure himself or any other person to be registered by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either oral or in writing, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Section 33. Offences.

(1) Any person not registered or exempted from registration under this Act who-

(a) wilfully and falsely pretends to be registered under this Act or to be qualified to practise medicine or surgery;

(b) wilfully and falsely takes or uses the name or title of physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner or apothecary;

(c) wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognized by law as a physician or surgeon or licentiate in medicine and surgery or a practitioner in medicine or an apothecary;

(d) wilfully and falsely takes or uses any name, title, addition or description, or uses any instrument, calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods;

(e) practises medicine or surgery;

(f) uses the term "clinic" or "dispensary" or "hospital" or the equivalent of any of these terms in any other language in the signboard over his place of practice in purported practice of medicine or surgery as a person registered under this Act; or

(g) uses a symbol designed by the Council for the use of registered medical practitioners only,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)-

(a) the taking or using by any person of the term "doctor" or "clinic" or "dispensary" or "hospital" or the equivalent of any of these terms in any other language in relation to the practice of medicine or surgery shall be deemed to be the taking or using of a name, title, addition or description calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods; and

(b) subject to regulations made under the provisions of section 36(2)(p), the using by any person in the practice of medicine or surgery of a sphygmomano-meter, stethoscope, hypodermic syringe or other instrument used exclusively by persons qualified to practice medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods, shall be deemed to be the using of instruments calculated to induce a person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods.

Section 34. Malay, Chinese, Indian or other native methods of therapeutics.

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and regulations made under this Act, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the right of any person, not being a person taking or using any name, title, addition or description calculated to induce any person to believe that he is qualified to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods, to practise systems of therapeutics according to purely Malay, Chinese, Indian or other native methods, and to demand and recover reasonable charges in respect of such practice.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), no person, unless he is a registered medical practitioner, shall hold himself out as being qualified, competent or willing to undertake the treatment of diseases of the human eye or the prescription of remedies therefor, or the giving of advice in connection with the treatment thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit a person who is not a registered medical practitioner from holding himself out as being qualified, competent or willing to test refraction, visual acuity and colour vision, or to make or provide spectacles or other optical appliances for the remedy of defects of vision.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Section 34A. Examination and treatment of patients by students of medicine.

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, it shall be lawful for any person who is pursuing a course of study in medicine or surgery in-

(a) any University or University College established in accordance with the provisions of the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971; or

(b) any educational institution specified in the Third Schedule,

to carry out, in pursuance of the course of study, any investigation, examination or treatment of patients in any hospital, clinic, health centre or other institution which is approved by the Minister for the purposes of this section by notification in the Gazette; provided that the investigation, examination or treatment is carried out by the person under the control and supervision of a fully registered medical practitioner who holds a current and valid annual practising certificate.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), no educational institution shall be specified in the Third Schedule unless-

(a) it is an educational institution registered under the Education Act 1961 [Act 550] or any law in connection with the registration of an educational institution; and

(b) is affiliated with any institution specified in the second column of the Second Schedule for the purpose of granting to the students of the educational institution the specified qualification appearing against the institution.

(3) Any hospital, clinic, health centre or other institution managed and operated by the Government and approved by the Minister under subsection (1) shall not be liable for any injury, loss or damage of a civil nature occasioned to any patient or other person solely in consequence of any investigation, examination or treatment of a patient under subsection (1) by a person pursuing a course of study in medicine or surgery specified under paragraph (1)(a) or (b); provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as conferring on the person or on the University or University College or educational institution where he is pursuing the course of study or on any officer or employee of the University or University College or educational institution any immunity from any liability for such injury, loss or damage.

(4) The Minister may amend the Third Schedule by a notification in the *Gazette*.

[\[Am. Act A932:s.2\]](#)

Section 34B. Liability of the Government for torts committed by non-Government practitioners while attending to patients at the request of or by arrangement with the Government.

A fully registered practitioner who holds a current and valid annual practising certificate, who is not a public officer and who, at the request of or by arrangement with the Government, carries out any investigation, examination, treatment or management of any patient in any Government hospital, clinic or health centre or in any other similar institution of the Government shall, while carrying out such investigation, examination, treatment or management, be deemed to be a public officer for the purposes of section 5 of the Government Proceedings Act 1956 [Act 359]; and notwithstanding section 6 (4) of the Act, proceedings may be brought against the Government in respect of any act, neglect or default of such practitioner done or committed in the course of or in connection with such investigation, examination, treatment or management.

[\[Am. Act A492:s.4\]](#)

Section 34C. Medical practitioner authorized by Director General to be deemed a Government Medical Officer.

(1) The Director General may authorize in writing any medical practitioner who is fully registered under section 14 and not being a medical practitioner in the public service to undertake any of the following functions, that is-

(a) investigation, examination, treatment or management of any patient; or

(b) perform an autopsy or post-mortem investigation of any deceased person, in any hospital, clinic or health centre or in any other similar institution.

(2) A medical practitioner who is so authorized under subsection (1) to perform any of the functions referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof shall be deemed to be a Government Medical Officer for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593] and any other relevant laws in Malaysia.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.7\]](#)

PART VI - REGULATIONS, SAVING AND REPEAL

Section 35. General penalty.

(1) Any person guilty of an offence against this Act for which no specific penalty is provided shall be liable on conviction-

(a) in respect of a first offence to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit; and

(b) in respect of the second or subsequent offences to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a continuing offence such person shall be liable to a further penalty of fifty ringgit for each day during the continuance of such offence in addition to the respective penalty under subsection (1)(a) and (b).

[\[Am. Act A840:s.8\]](#)

Section 36. Regulations.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Council may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations to prescribe anything which under this Act is required to be prescribed, and generally to carry out the objects and purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such regulations may prescribe-

(a) the duties of the Registrar;

(b) the form of the Register, the mode in which it shall be kept and the contents thereof;

(c) the fees to be paid in respect of applications and proceedings under this Act and in respect of certificates and other documents issued under this Act and provide for such exemptions therefrom as the Council may deem appropriate;

- (d) the form and manner in which applications for registration and for annual practising certificates shall be made;
- (e) the form of any certificate or other document required for carrying out the purposes of this Act;
- (f) the manner of proof of qualifications in medicine and surgery;
- (g) the management of the property of the Council and the audit of its accounts;
- (h) the duties to be performed by the Secretary;
- (i) the issue of medical certificates of illness or death;
- (j) the procedure for the election of members of the Council;
- (k) the securing of legal advice by the Council, the provision of legal advisers therefor, the qualifications and functions of such legal advisers and the remuneration to be paid to them;
- (l) the receipt of complaints or information touching any disciplinary matter that may be inquired into by the Council and the establishment of a Committee to be known as the Preliminary Investigation Committee to make a preliminary investigation into complaints or information touching any disciplinary matter that may be inquired into by the Council and to determine whether or not there shall be an inquiry by the Council;
- (m) the prohibition of a member of such Preliminary Investigation Committee who is also a member of the Council from attending any meeting of the Council whilst it is inquiring into a complaint or information, in the preliminary investigation of which he took part;
- (n) the procedure to be followed in relation to-
- (i) the submission of complaints and information to the Preliminary Investigation Committee;
 - (ii) the preliminary investigation of any complaint or information by the Preliminary Investigation Committee;
 - (iii) the formulation of charges arising out of complaints and information;
 - (iv) the reference to the Council by the Preliminary Investigation Committee of cases arising out of complaints and information;
 - (v) disciplinary inquiries held by the Council;
- (o) the names, titles, additions or descriptions which it shall or shall not be permissible for persons practising systems of therapeutics according to Malay, Chinese, Indian or other native methods to take or use;
- (p) exemptions from the application of the provisions of section 33(2)(b) in respect of the use of specific instruments by specific persons or classes of persons, subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified.

Section 37. Saving.

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), every medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 [*P.U.(A) 11/71*] was registered (otherwise than provisionally) under the provisions of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya [*F.M. 69 of 1952*], the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah [*Cap.76*] or the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak [*Cap.112*] or was employed in Sabah by the Government of Malaysia or the Government of the State of Sabah as a Medical Officer shall on the coming into force of this Act be deemed to be a fully registered medical practitioner under the provisions of this Act and shall be deemed to have an annual practising certificate in respect of the remainder of the year in which this Act comes into force:

Provided that in the case of a medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 was registered (otherwise than provisionally) by virtue of section 9(1)(c) of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya or section 9(2) of the said Ordinance or section 5(1)(d) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak, he shall be deemed to be a fully registered medical practitioner under the provisions of this Act only to the extent and subject to the conditions and restrictions operative in respect of his registration under the said Ordinances of the States of Malaya and Sarawak respectively:

Provided further that in the case of a medical practitioner who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 was exempted from registration by virtue of the provisions of section 17(e) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah, he shall be entitled upon application to the Registrar to be fully registered under this Act subject to such terms and conditions as the Council may direct.

(2) Every person who immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971-

(a) was provisionally registered under the provisions of any of the Medical Registration Ordinances mentioned in subsection (1); or

(b) was undergoing a period of service under the provisions of section 10(d) of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya or section 5(1)(e) of the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak,

shall be deemed to be provisionally registered under section 12 of this Act and shall be liable to the provisions of section 13(1) of this Act:

Provided, however, that-

(a) any period of employment in a resident medical capacity which he may have undergone shall be counted towards the period of employment in a resident medical capacity referred to in section 13(2) of this Act.

(b) (*Repealed by Act A840:s.9*).

(3) Every person who before the coming into force of this Act was registered under any of the provisions of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall be deemed to have been registered under the corresponding provision of this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to him in as full and ample a manner as they would apply to him if he had obtained registration under the said corresponding provision of this Act.

(4) Any certificate (including any annual practising certificate), notice, application, other

document, rule, order, regulation, direction, exemption, period of employment or service, proceeding, appointment, or act issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done before the coming into force of this Act under any of the provisions of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall, if it could have been issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done under any corresponding provision of this Act, continue to operate, and have the like effect, as if it has been so issued, given, served, made, granted, undergone, taken or done, as the case may be.

(5) The Minister may by rules make such provision as he may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing any difficulties occasioned by the coming into force of this Act or in the application of the provisions of subsections (1) to (4), and any such rule may be made so as to have effect as from the coming into force of this Act; and the provisions of subsections (1) to (4) shall accordingly be deemed to be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsections (1) to (5), where a person was immediately before the coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 deemed to be registered under the provisions of section 30 of the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952, of the States of Malaya, he shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act unless within a period of six months from the date of coming into force of this Act-

(a) he makes an application in writing to the Registrar to be deemed to be registered under this Act; and

(b) he satisfies the Registrar that he was immediately before the date of coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971-

(i) ordinarily resident in West Malaysia; and

(ii) actually engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in West Malaysia, and where he has so satisfied the Registrar he shall be deemed to be registered under this Act subject to the same qualifications, conditions and restrictions as were operative in his case under the provisions of the said section 30:

Provided that the Registrar may, in any particular case, if he considers it just and reasonable to do so, extend the said period of six months to such extent as he considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case:

And provided further that the Registrar may, in his absolute discretion, in any particular case or class of cases, where it comes to his knowledge that in such case or class of cases the person or persons concerned were, at any time before the date of coming into force of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971, deemed to be registered under the provisions of the said section 30 and were ordinarily resident in West Malaysia and actually engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in West Malaysia, deem such person or persons to be registered under this Act, notwithstanding that such person or persons may not have made an application to be deemed to be so registered.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.9\]](#)

Section 38. Repeal.

The Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971, the Medical Registration Ordinance 1952 of the States of Malaya, the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sabah and the Medical Registration Ordinance of Sarawak are hereby repealed.

PART VII - SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES

Section 39. Purpose, commencement and duration of this Part.

(1) It is hereby declared that this Part is enacted for national purposes.

(2) This Part shall cease to be in force if Parliament, by resolution passed by each of the Houses of Parliament and published in the *Gazette*, provide that this Part shall no longer continue to remain in force.

[\[Am. Act A840:s.11\]](#)

Section 40. Notice to fully registered person to serve in a medical capacity in the public services.

(1) Every person who obtains full registration under this Act shall be liable immediately upon being fully registered or at any time thereafter to be served with a written notice issued by or on behalf of the Director General requiring such person to assume appointment in a medical capacity in such post in such public service and on such date, as may, in each of these respects, be specified in the notice.

(2) A person served with a notice under subsection (1) shall comply with such notice and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(3) Immediately upon a charge under subsection (2) or under section 41 being proved in court against any person, the registration of such person under section 14 shall be deemed to be revoked, and the Registrar shall accordingly strike off from the Register the name of such person.

(4) (a) Where the name of a person is struck off from the Register under subsection (3), it shall not be restored on the Register except upon a direction given by the Minister, and the Minister may give such direction upon an application in writing being made to him by the person whose name has been struck off from the Register.

(b) Any direction so given may be made subject to the fulfilment of such terms and conditions as the Minister may deem fit to impose, and such terms and conditions requiring such person to serve in a medical capacity to the satisfaction of the Director General for a continuous total period of not less than three years in such post or posts in such one or more of the public services as may from time to time be determined by the Director General in his discretion.

(c) While such person is fulfilling the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection he shall be deemed to be fully registered so far as is necessary to fulfil the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection and for such other purposes as the Minister may direct, but no further; and upon fulfilment of the terms and conditions imposed under this subsection he shall be entitled to a certificate issued by the Director General as evidence thereof.

(5) The decision of the Minister upon an application made to him under subsection (4) for the restoration of a name upon the Register shall be final and shall not be questioned or reviewed in any court whatsoever.

(6) Where a notice under subsection (1) has been served on any person liable to be served

therewith, the Director General may at any time cancel the notice and, if he thinks fit, cause to be served on him a further notice under subsection (1).

[\[Am. Act A362:s.5 \]](#)

Section 41. Period of service in pursuance of a notice under section 40 (1).

A person who commences to serve in a post in a public service in pursuance of a notice issued under section 40(1), shall continue to serve in the said post or in such other subsequent post or posts in the same or such other public service as may from time to time be determined by the Director General in his discretion for a continuous total period of not less than three years to the satisfaction of the Director General and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

[\[Am. Act A362:s.6 \]](#)

Section 42. Power of Minister to grant reduction, exemption or postponement from period of service under section 41.

(1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*-

(a) in respect of any particular person;

(b) generally in respect of any class of persons during such period as he may specify;

(c) generally in respect of all persons during such period as he may specify, grant such reduction as he may consider appropriate or complete exemption from the period of service required under section 41.

(2) The Minister may, upon application being made to him in writing by any person liable to undergo the period of service required under section 41, grant to such person postponement from commencing such service for such period as he may consider appropriate if he is satisfied that it would be just and reasonable to do so.

(3) The decision of the Minister upon an application made to him under subsection (2) shall be final and shall not be questioned or reviewed in any court whatsoever.

Section 43. Minister may make rules.

The Minister may make rules for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Part.

Section 44. Saving.

(1) Anything done under the provisions of section 40, 41, 42 or 43 of the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 65, 1971 shall be deemed to have been done under the provisions of section 40, 41, 42 or 43, respectively, of this Act and shall, accordingly continue to operate and have effect under such respective sections of this Act.

(2) The provisions of section 37(4) and (5) shall apply to this Part and in such application they shall be construed as being in amplification of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall have the effect of rendering any person liable to any penalty in respect of any omission to comply with, or in respect of any act done contrary to the provisions of section 40(2) and section 41.

FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 7] - Supplementary Provisions Relating To The Council.

1. President of the Council.

(1) The Director General shall be the President of the Council.

(2) The President, if present, shall be the Chairman at meetings of the Council:

Provided that if the President shall be absent from any meeting of the Council the members present at such meeting shall elect one of themselves to act as chairman at that meeting.

2. Meetings of the Council.

(1) The Council shall meet at such times and such places as the President may appoint, provided that there shall be held at least two meetings in a year.

(2) Where not less than seven members submit to the President a written request to convene a meeting of the Council, the President shall convene such meeting within one month of the receipt of such request.

(3) The quorum for a meeting of the Council shall be nine, and the decision of the Council shall be by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

(4) When any vacancy occurs amongst the members, the Council shall, as soon as practicable, take the necessary action to fill such vacancy.

(5) The Chairman at any meeting shall have an original vote and also, if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided, a casting vote.

(6) There shall be paid to such members of the Council as are not public officers such fees for attendance at meetings of the Council or of any committee appointed by the Council and such reasonable travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for such attendance and for journeys undertaken in the discharge of their duties under this Act as may from time to time be approved by the Minister.

(7) Subject to provisions of this Act, the Council may make standing orders regulating its own procedure generally, and, in particular, regarding the holding of meetings, the notice to be given of such meetings, the proceedings thereat, the keeping of minutes and the custody, production and inspection of such minutes.

3. Committees of the Council.

(1) The Council may from time to time constitute out of its membership one or more committees, as it thinks fit, and may delegate to them such of the Council's functions as the Council thinks fit.

(2) The quorum of any such committee shall be three, unless otherwise determined by the Council.

4. Secretary of the Council.

The president may appoint an officer of the Ministry of Health to be the Secretary of the Council.

5. Office of the Council.

The office of the Council shall be at such place as the Director General may appoint.

[\[Am. P.U.\(A\) 189/2004\]](#)

[Former item 5 reads:]

5. Office of the Council.

The office of the Council shall be in the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur at such place as the Director General may appoint.

SECOND SCHEDULE [Section 12 (1) (a) (i)]

LIST OF REGISTRABLE QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualifications</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
Malaysia	University of Malaya	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery or Sarjana Muda Perubatan dan Sarjana Muda Pembedahan
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Doktor Perubatan
	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (Unimas)	Doctor of Medicine (M. D.) (Recognised on 15-5-2000) [Ins. P.U.(A) 371/2000]
	University Putra Malaysia (UPM)	Doctor of Medicine (M.D) (Recognised on 5-6-2001) [Ins. P.U.(A) 132/2002]
	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Doctor of Medicine
	International Medical University (IMU)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S) Recognised on 19.2.2002 [Ins. P.U.(A) 177/2003]
	International Islamic University (IIUM)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.B.S) (Recognised in 14.5.2002) [Ins. P.U.(A) 177/2003]
Australia	University of Newcastle, New South	Bachelor of Medicine

	Wales	
	University of New South Wales	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Sydney	Bachelor of Medicine;
	University of Queensland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Adelaide	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Melbourne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Monash University, Victoria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Western Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Tasmania	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Flinders University of South Australia	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Bangladesh	University of Dhaka: Dhaka Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 8th February 1958, excluded from recognition)
	University of Chittagong: Chittagong Medical College Sylhet, M.A.G Osmani Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Dhaka: Mymensingh Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Belgium	Catholic University Leuven (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)	Doctor of Medicine
	Antwerp University (Universiteit Antwerpen)	Doctor of Medicine
	State University of Ghent (Rijksuniversiteit te gent)	Doctor of Medicine
	Free University of Brussels (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)	Doctor of Medicine
Burma	Medical Institute (I), Rangoon	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Rangoon: Rangoon Medical College Mandalay Medical College	*Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Medical Institute (III), Mingala-don or Institute of Medicine (II), Rangoon	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Medical Institute (III), Mandalay (after November 1970 known as Institute of Medicine, Mandalay)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Mandalay: Medical College, Mandalay	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Canada	University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine,	Doctor of Medicine

	Edmonton University of British Columbia School of Medicine Vancouver	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Calgary	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Winnipeg	Doctor of Medicine
	Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine, Halifax	Doctor of Medicine
	Memorial University of New Foundland	Doctor of Medicine
	Queen's University Faculty of Medicine Kingston	(M.D., C.M.)
	University of Western Ontario Faculty of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Ottawa Faculty of Medicine, Ottawa	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto	Doctor of Medicine
	McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal	(M.D., C.M.)
	University of Montreal Faculty of Medicine, Montreal	Doctor of Medicine
	Laval University Faculty of Medicine, Quebec	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine, Saskatoon	Doctor of Medicine
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alberta	Member+
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba	Member+
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Saskatchewan	Member+
	Medical Board, Newfoundland	Licence+
	Medical Board, Nova Scotia	Licence+
	Medical Council, Prince Edward Island	Licence+
Ceylon	Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, (from 1.7.1942-30.9.1967 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon; From 1.10.1967-30.9.1968 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon, Colombo from 1. 10. 1968-14.12.1972 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Ceylon, Colombo; and from 15.12.1972- 31.12.1978 known as Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Lanka Colombo Campus)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Ceylon (Peradeniya) Medical School in Peradeniya	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

	Medical School in Colombo	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Arab Republic of Egypt	University of Alexandria	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Ain Shams	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Cairo	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Tanta	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Mansoura	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Zagazib	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Al-Azhar University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Hong Kong	University of Hong Kong	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
India	All-India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Agra: Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1st April, 1944, excluded from recognition)
	Allahabad University: M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Andhra: Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 11th January, 1944, excluded from recognition)
	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada: Kurnool Medical College, Kumool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	(before 1st October, 1961, excluded from recognition)
	Banaras Hindu University: Institute of Medical Sciences (formerly College of Medical Sciences)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Bangalore: Bangalore Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	M.S. University of Baroda: Medical College, Baroda	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1st April 1954, excluded from recognition)
Bharathidasan University. Thiruchirapalli: Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (Before 7th	

	January 1982 excluded from recognition) (after March 1988, recognised under the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras)
Barkatullah University (Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal) (formerly known as Bhopal University) Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Bihar: Darbanga Medical College, Laheriasarai	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Bombay: Grant Medical College, Bombay Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Calcutta: Medical College, Calcutta R.G. Kar (formerly Carmichael) Medical College, Calcutta Nil Ratan Sarkar (formerly Campbell) Medical College, Calcutta Calcutta National Institute (formerly National Medical Institute), Calcutta Lake Medical College, Calcutta**	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (between 30th November, 1924 and 13th May, 1928 and between 24th February, 1930 and 15th October, 1936, excluded from recognition)
Calicut University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Delhi: Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Dibrugarh: Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 21st May, 1952, excluded from recognition)
Gauhati University: Gauhati Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Gujarat University: B.J. Medical College, Ahmaedabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Jiwaji University, Gwalior: Gerja Raja Medical College, Gwalior	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya: Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore (formerly University of Indore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before the 26th January, 1983, excluded from recognition)
University of Kashmir (formerly known as Jammu and Kashmir University): Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Kanpur: G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Karnatak University: Karnatak Medical College, Hubli	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Kerala: Medical College, Calicut Trivandrum Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
L. N. Mithila University: Darbhanga Medical College, Laherisari	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Lucknow: King George's Medical College, Lucknow G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Madras: Madras Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (after March 1988, recognised under the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras)
Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (formerly known as Medical College (Jawaharlal Institute Pondicherry) Christian Medical College, Vellore Killpauk Medical College, Madras	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (after March 1988, recognised under the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras)
The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras: Madras Medical College, Madras Stanley Medical College, Madras Christian Medical College, Vellore Kilpauk Medical College, Madras Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Medical College, Madurai University of Madurai or Madurai Kamaraj University: Medical College, Madurai	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (after March 1988, recognised under the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras)
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak: Medical College, Rohtak:	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Mangalore University: Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE):	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before July 1981 excluded from recognition)
Kasturba Medical College, Manipal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before July 1981, excluded from recognition)
Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before July 1981, excluded from recognition)
University of Mysore: Kasturba Medical College Mysore Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 1st January 1949, excluded from recognition)
University of Nagpur:	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Medical College, Nagpur	(before 1st September, 1951, excluded from recognition)
Osmania University: Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	(before 16th August, 1951, excluded from recognition)
Punjab University:	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Amritsar Medical College Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	(before 1st January, 1948, excluded from recognition)
University of Patna: Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna or Patna Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 11th May, 1935, excluded from recognition)
University of Poona: B.J. Medical College, Poona	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Armed Forces Medical College, Poona	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Pondicherry: Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

	Education and Research	
	Punjabi University: Govt. Medical College, Patiala	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Rajasthan: Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur Ravindranath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur	(before 1st September, 1953 excluded from recognition)
	University of Ranchi: Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Saurashtra University, Rajkot: M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: Medical College, Kunool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (after May 1993 excluded from recognition)
	University of Utkal: S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 15th November, 1951, excluded from recognition)
	Vikram University, Ujjain: Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay: Medical Colleges shown under the University of Bombay	Member (before 1st May, 1944, excluded from recognition)
	State Medical Faculty of West Bengal: Medical Colleges shown under the University of Calcutta	Member (before 1st September, 1953, excluded from recognition)

** Not affiliated to Calcutta University now.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Cont. 1)

<i>Country in which qualification is granted</i>	<i>Name of Institution granting qualifications</i>	<i>Description of qualification</i>
Indonesia	Fakulti Kedokteran, Universiti Indonesia, Djakarta	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Fakulti Kedokteran, Air-langga Universiti, Surabaya, Indonesia	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang	Doctor of Medicine
	Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Gajah Mada, Jogjakarta	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Andalas, Padang	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Sumatra Utara, Medan	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Sriwaja Palembang, Sumatra	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Jawa	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Hasanuddin, Sulawesi Selatan	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)

	Universitas Udayana Denpasar, Bali	Ijazah kedokteran (M.D.)
	Universitas Trisakti	Sarjana Muda Perubatan (Diiktiraf pada 15.10.2001) [Ins. P.U.(A) 177/2003]
	Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana (UKRIDA)	Sarjana Muda Perubatan (Diiktiraf pada 15.10.2001) [Ins. P.U.(A) 177/2003]
Iran	University of Tehran	Doctor of Medicine
Iraq	Baghdad University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Basrah	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Al-Mustansyiriah: College of Medicine, Baghdad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Mosul	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Republic of Ireland	University of Dublin	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	National University of Ireland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of Ireland	Licentiate and Licentiate in Midwifery
	Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland	Licentiate and Licentiate in Midwifery
	Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin	Licentiate
Japan	Hiroshima University	Doctor of Medicine
	Hokkaido University	Doctor of Medicine
	Kyushu University	Doctor of Medicine
	Nagasaki University	Doctor of Medicine
	Osaka University	Doctor of Medicine
	Tohoku University	Doctor of Medicine
	Tokyo Medical & Dental University	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Tokushima	Doctor of Medicine
	Ryukyus University	Doctor of Medicine (M.D) (Recognised on 20-8-1996) [Ins. P.U.(A) 391/2003]
	Asahikawa Medical College	Doctor of Medicine (M.D) (Recognised on 20-8-1996) [Ins. P.U.(A) 391/2003]
Jordan	University of Jordan, Amman	Medical Bachelor and Bachelor of Surgery
	Jordan University of Sciences and Technology (JUST), Irbid	Medical Bachelor and Bachelor of Surgery
Malta	Royal University of Malta	Doctor of Medicine
New Zealand	University of Otago	Bachelor of Medicine and

		Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Auckland	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Pakistan	University of Karachi: Dow Medical College, Karachi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Sindh Medical college, Karachi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Peshawar: Khyber Medical College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Ayoub Medical College, Abbottabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of the Punjab: King Edward Medical College, Lahore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Fatimah Jinnah Medical College for Women, Lahore	(before 5th November, 1957, excluded from recognition)
	Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Rawalpindi Medical College, Rawalpindi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Sind: Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before 14 th April, 1960, excluded from recognition)
	University of Agha Khan, Karachi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Bahauddin Zakariya; Nishtar Medical College, Multan	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Quaid-e-Azam, Islamabad; Army Medical College, Rawalpindi	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Russia	I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy or Moscow Medical Academy (MMA) (official name is State Educational Establishment of Higher Vocational Training I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy)	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)
	Russian State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)
	Nizhny Novgonod State Medical Academy	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition)
	Kursk State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 8 July 1999 excluded from recognition)

	Volgograd State Medical University (VolSMU) (before 8 January 2003 known as Volgograd State Medical Academy or Volgograd Medical Academy)	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (before 3 May 2001, excluded from recognition) <i>[Subs. P.U.(A) 171/2005]</i>
Saudi Arabia	University of Riyadh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of King Abdul Aziz, Jeddah	Doctor of Medicine
	University of King Feisal	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
Singapore	King Edward VII College of Medicine	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	National University of Singapore (formerly known as University of Singapore)	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Malaya	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
South Africa	University of Pretoria, Pretoria	Baccalaureus in Medical Science and Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	Medical University of Southern Africa (MEDUNSA), Medunsa	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Orange Free State, Bloemfontein	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Cape Town, Cape Town	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
	University of Stellenbosc, Stellenbosc	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB)
Sudan	University of Khartoum	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) <i>[Ins. P.U.(A) 143/2000]</i>
	University of Gezira	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) <i>[Ins. P.U.(A) 143/2000]</i>
Taiwan	National Taiwan University College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	National Defence Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	National Yang Ming University Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	National Cheng Kung University Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	Taipei Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	China Medical College	Doctor of Medicine
	Chung Shan Medical & Dental College	Doctor of Medicine
	Kaohsiung Medical College	Doctor of Medicine

Turkey	University of Ankara	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Hacettepe	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Istanbul	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Ege, Izmir	Doctor of Medicine
	Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Ankara	Doctor of Medicine
Uganda	University of East Africa: Makerere University College	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (before December, 1953, excluded from recognition)
Ukraine	Crimea State Medical University	Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)
United Kingdom	University of Birmingham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Bristol	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Cambridge	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Durham	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Leeds	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Leicester, School of Medicine	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Liverpool	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of London	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Manchester	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Oxford	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Wales	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	University of Dundee	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	
University of Glasgow	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	

	University of St. Andrews	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Queen's University of Belfast	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of London	Licentiate
	Royal College of Surgeons of England	Member
	Society of Apothecaries of London	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery
	Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	Licentiate
	Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	Licentiate
	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	Licentiate
	University of Southampton	Bachelor of Medicine
	Nottingham University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

[Am. P.U.(A) 83/93, 51/94, 307/94, 46/95, 135/95, 391/95, 404/95, 200/96, 353/96, 354/96, 144/97, [324/99](#), [143/2000](#), [371/2000](#), [132/2002](#), [177/2003](#), [391/2003](#)]

[Former section reads:

<i>Russia</i>	<i>Moscow State Medical Academy</i>	<i>Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)</i>
	<i>Russian State Medical University</i>	<i>Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)</i>
	<i>Nizhny Novgonod State Medical Academy</i>	<i>Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)</i>
	<i>Volgognad State Medical Academy</i>	<i>Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)</i>
	<i>Kunsk State Medical University</i>	<i>Doctor of Medicine in General Medicine (Recognised on 7-8-2001)</i>

SECOND SCHEDULE (Cont. 2)

Country in which	Name of Institution granting qualifications	Description of qualification
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<i>qualification is granted</i>		
United States of America	Medical College of Alabama, Birmingham	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock	Doctor of Medicine
	Loma Linda University School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California, Irvine California College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles	Doctor of Medicine
	Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto	Doctor of Medicine
	University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver	Doctor of Medicine
	Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven	Doctor of Medicine
	Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	Howard University College of Medicine, Washington	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Miami School of Medicine, Coral Gables	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Florida College of Medicine Gainesville	Doctor of Medicine
	Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta	Doctor of Medicine
	Medical College of Georgia, Augusta	Doctor of Medicine
	Chicago Medical College, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
	Loyola University, Stritch School of Medicine, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine
University of Chicago School of Medicine, Chicago	Doctor of Medicine	
University of Illinois College of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine	
Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis	Doctor of Medicine	
University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City	Doctor of Medicine	

University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City	Doctor of Medicine
University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington	Doctor of Medicine
University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville	Doctor of Medicine
Louisiana University School of Medicine, New Orleans	Doctor of Medicine
Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans	Doctor of Medicine
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore	Doctor of Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore	Doctor of Medicine
Boston University School of Medicine, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston	Doctor of Medicine
Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit	Doctor of Medicine
University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis	Doctor of Medicine
University of Mississippi School of Medicine, Jackson	Doctor of Medicine
University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia	Doctor of Medicine
Saint Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis	Doctor of Medicine
Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis	Doctor of Medicine
Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha	Doctor of Medicine
University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha	Doctor of Medicine
New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, Jersey City	Doctor of Medicine
Albany Medical College of Union University, Albany	Doctor of Medicine
State University of New York at Buffalo School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York	Doctor of Medicine
Cornell University Medical College, New York	Doctor of Medicine
Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University New York	Doctor of Medicine

New York Medical College, New York	Doctor of Medicine
New York University School of Medicine, New York	Doctor of Medicine
State University of New York College of Medicine, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn.	Doctor of Medicine
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester	Doctor of Medicine
State University of New York College of Medicine, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse	Doctor of Medicine
University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill	Doctor of Medicine
Duke University School of Medicine, Durham	Doctor of Medicine
Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem	Doctor of Medicine
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati	Doctor of Medicine
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland	Doctor of Medicine
Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus	Doctor of Medicine
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City	Doctor of Medicine
University of Oregon Medical School, Portland	Doctor of Medicine
Mahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Doctor of Medicine
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	Doctor of Medicine
University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine, San Juan	Doctor of Medicine
Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston	Doctor of Medicine
University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis	Doctor of Medicine
Meharry Medical College School of Medicine, Nashville	Doctor of Medicine
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine,	Doctor of Medicine

	Nashville	
	University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston	Doctor of Medicine
	Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Utah College of Medicine, Salt Lake City	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville	Doctor of Medicine
	Medical College of Virginia, Richmond	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle	Doctor of Medicine
	West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown	Doctor of Medicine
	University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison	Doctor of Medicine
	Marquette University School of Medicine, Milwaukee	Doctor of Medicine
	Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover	Doctor of Medicine
	University of North Dakota School of Medicine, Grand Forks	Doctor of Medicine
	University of South Dakota School of Medicine, Vermillion	Doctor of Medicine
	University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque	Doctor of Medicine
	Rutgers State University	Doctor of Medicine
	Brown University, Providence Rhode Island	Doctor of Medicine
West Indies	University of West Indies	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

THIRD SCHEDULE [Section 34A(1)]

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

International Medical University.

Melaka-Manipal Medical College.

Penang Medical College.

Perak College of Medicine.

[Subs. P.U.\(A\) 93/2003](#)

Asian Institute of Medicine, Science and Technology

Monash University, Sunway Campus Malaysia.

[Ins. P.U.\(A\) 116/2004](#)

Islamic University College of Malaysia

[*Ins. P.U.(A) 172/2005*]

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

<i>Amending law</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>In force from</i>
P.U.(A) 41/75	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1975	21-2-1975
Act A300	Medical (Amendment) Act 1975	30-5-1975
P.U.(A) 311/75	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1975	3-10-1975
P.U.(A) 27/76	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1976	6-2-1976
P.U.(A) 101/76	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1976	9-4-1976
Act A362	Medical (Amendment) Act 1976	29-10-1976
P.U.(A) 258/77	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1977	2-9-1977
P.U.(A) 373/78	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1978	29-12-1978
P.U.(A) 127/79	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1979	22-6-1979
P.U.(A) 165/79	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1979	3-8-1979
Act A492	Medical (Amendment) Act 1980	30-5-1980 except s. 34B: 1-5-1973
P.U.(A) 180/81	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1981	26-6-1981

P.U.(A) 460/83	Medical Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1983	11-11-1983
P.U.(A) 73/86	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986	21-3-1986
P.U.(A) 123/86	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1986	18-4-1986
P.U.(A) 229/86	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.3) Order 1986	11-7-1986
P.U.(A) 230/86	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986 - Corrigendum	11-7-1986
P.U.(A) 392/86	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1986	14-11-1986
P.U.(A) 251/87	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1987	31-7-1987
P.U.(A) 285/87	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1987	4-9-1987
P.U.(A) 375/87	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.3) Order 1987	13-11-1987
P.U.(A) 388/87	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1987 - Corrigendum	20-11-1987
P.U.(A) 391/87	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.4) Order 1987	27-11-1987
P.U.(A) 172/88	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1988	3-6-1988
P.U.(A) 82/89	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1989	17-3-1989
P.U.(A) 372/89	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1989	17-11-1989
P.U.(A) 351/90	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1990	26-10-1990
P.U.(A) 45/92	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1992	21-2-1992
P.U.(A) 377/92	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1992	16-10-1992
Act A840	Medical (Amendment) Act 1993	5-2-1993
P.U.(A) 83/93	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1993	2-4-1993

P.U.(A) 51/94	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1994	11-2-1994
P.U.(A) 307/94	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1994	12-8-1984
P.U.(A) 46/95	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1995	3-2-1995
P.U.(A) 135/95	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1995	5-5-1995
P.U.(A) 391/95	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.3) Order 1995	3-11-1995
P.U.(A) 404/95	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.4) Order 1995	17-11-1995
Act A932	Medical (Amendment) Act 1995	10-11-1995
P.U.(A) 200/96	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1996	3-5-1996
P.U.(A) 353/96	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1996	26-7-1996
P.U.(A) 354/96	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No.2) Order 1996	26-7-1996
P.U.(A) 144/97	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1997	1-1-1997
P.U.(A) 324/99	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1999	13-8-1999
P.U.(A) 143/2000	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2000.	21-4-2000
P.U.(A) 371/2000	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2000	13-10-2000
P.U.(A) 77/2002	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2002.	1-3-2002
P.U.(A) 132/2002	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule)(No.2) Order 2002.	12-4 -2002
P.U.(A) 93/2003	Medical (Amendment of Third Schedule) Order 2003.	4-4-2003
P.U.(A) 177/2003	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2003.	6-6-2003
P.U.(A) 391/2003	Medical (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2003	24-10-2003
P.U.(A) 116/2004	Medical (Amendment of	2-4-2004

[P.U.\(A\) 189/2004](#)

Third Schedule) Order 2004.
Medical (Amendment of First
Schedule) Order 2004.

11-6-2004

[P.U.\(A\) 171/2005](#)

Medical (Amendment of
Second Schedule) Order
2005.

22-4-2005

[P.U.\(A\) 172/2005](#)

Medical (Amendment of
Third Schedule) Order 2005.

22-4-2005