

## Q&A Session

1. Where can we get a copy of the federal govt gazette for T&CM?

You can retrieve the copy of the federal govt gazette for T&CM from our website or from the website of AGC from this link <https://lom.agc.gov.my/index.php>

2. Are chiro-practitioners not registered in Malaysia?

Chiropractic is one of the Recognized Practice Areas and chiropractic practitioners must register with the T&CM Council.

3. Do T&CM practitioners have separate APC or one time registration?

All T&CM practitioners in who apply to register in one or more Recognized Practice Areas (RPA) will be issued a registration certificate (Registered Practitioner Certificate) for each RPA applied, if eligible. This certificate is awarded once and does not need to be renewed.

A practitioner can only practice legally once they are in possession of the Registered Practitioner's Practising Certificate / RPPC (equivalent to APC issued by MMC). The application for RPPC can be made once the practitioner has been approved for registration in a RPA. Subsequently, the RPPC has to be applied for annually.

4. Can a foreigner practice T&CM in this country?

Yes, a foreigner is allowed to practice in this country in all RPAs except Traditional Malay Medicine and Islamic Medical Practice. For more information, you may check our Registration Guidelines for Foreign T&CM Practitioners via this link:

<https://hq.moh.gov.my/tcm/en/index.php/guidelines-foreignpractitioners>

5. Does Hypnotherapy come under T&CM?

Hypnotherapy is considered a T&CM modality although it is not a Recognised Practice Area at present.

6. Do the T&CM practitioners need to take defence insurance to cover medicolegal claims?

Practitioners may apply for medical indemnity insurance if they deem it necessary. However, it is not a requirement under the T&CM Act 2016 for registration or RPPC application / renewal purposes.

7. Can foreign practitioners practice independently and who will supervise their practice and how their qualifications and competencies will be checked?

Qualified foreign practitioners who have registered with the T&CM Council and are in possession of a valid Temporary Practising Certificate are allowed to practice independently.

8. Which authority is required to certify the practitioner is physically and technically fit to practise?  
For Malaysians, a declaration is made by the practitioner applying for registration in the Applicant Information Form. Foreign practitioners have to make a similar declaration as part of the application process and a medical report requirement is stated in the application checklist.
9. If a clinic is deregistered, can it be reactivated?  
At the moment, there is no specific law to regulate T&CM premises. Registration of T&CM premises is under the jurisdiction of the respective local councils.
10. Will there be a national registry where we can check their credentials before seeking treatment?  
At present there is no online resource to check for a registered practitioner's status as is offered by Malaysian Medical Council, though the T&CM Division is working towards that. At present, you may find out a practitioner's registration status by Applying for Inspection or Making Of A Copy or Extraction Of An Entry From The Register with a minimum payment of RM10 for each practitioner. The application can be accessed at the following link:  
<https://hq.moh.gov.my/tcm/en/index.php/guideline/extraction-register>
11. Due to lack of capacity for proper registration, currently the council seem to have lots of authority to approve practice of T&CM. Who are these members, their qualifications and for how long remain as members of this council?  
Information on the T&CM Council members can be accessed at the following link  
<https://hq.moh.gov.my/tcm/en/index.php/membership-tcmcouncil>
12. TPC is valid for one year. Then he must apply again. How is it different from APC?  
Temporary Practising Certificate is issued to a temporarily registered foreign practitioner while the Registered Practitioner's Practising Certificate is issued to local registered practitioners.
13. Is a bomoh considered T&CM practitioner?  
'Bomoh' or 'amalan perbomohan' is **not** part of T&CM practice.
14. A lot of chiropractor self-address and promote themselves as doctor, which department in charge of this issue?  
The following is the List of Prohibited Titles and Abbreviations Used by a Registered T&CM Practitioner:  
<https://hq.moh.gov.my/tcm/en/index.php/policy/sct-tcm-2016/pohibited-titles>  
Concerned individuals may write to the T&CM Division to inform us should they suspect that a T&CM practitioner is using a prohibited abbreviation or title

15. May we know the number of registered practitioners in each of the 7 recognized T&CM branches?

As of 6 August 2024, there are 10,260 local T&CM practitioners registered in all 7 recognised practice areas.

16. Based on what criteria do JTC or the T&CM Council determine the number of higher education institutions offering T&CM courses and recognize which overseas universities? Higher Education Providers (HEP) in Malaysia who wish to offer registrable T&CM education qualifications in recognized practice areas are required to adhere to the T&CM Programme Standards: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Once the academic programme is developed, it will be accredited (Provisional Accreditation and later on Full Accreditation) by a JTC nominated Panel of Assessors together with MQA. Once a programme has been fully accredited, it will be considered by the T&CM Council to be recognized for the purpose of practitioner registration.

For overseas qualifications, the T&CM Council makes its decision based on recognised qualifications by the governing bodies for the various RPAs in the respective countries.

17. Wonder why the 50yr cut off point for the grandfathering group?

This is a decision made by the T&CM Council, where those with requisite experience and aged 50 and above may be registered directly with the Council.

18. Can MBBS holder taking master of acupuncture?

They are welcome to do so if they wish. But that qualification is not recognised for the purpose of practitioner registration.

19. Is clinical hypnotherapy or hypnosis accredited by MQA /JTC or ministry of Health?

Clinical Hypnotherapy or Hypnosis is not a Recognised Practice Area under Act 775 and thus far no application for Provisional Accreditation of any hypnotherapy programme has been forwarded by MQA to the JTC.

20. What are recognized institutions in China (including Taiwan region) for the Chinese medicine/acupuncture?

The Recognized List of Qualifications for T&CM Practitioners Under the T&CM Act 2016 for Traditional Chinese Medicine can be accessed at:

<https://hq.moh.gov.my/tcm/ms/index.php/kelayakanptc>