

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE (Chapter 161)

ORDER MADE BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
DR WONG KA HING (REGISTRATION NO.: M11037)

It is hereby notified that after due inquiry held on 10 May 2016 in accordance with section 21 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, Chapter 161 of the Laws of Hong Kong, the Medical Council of Hong Kong found Dr WONG Ka Hing (Registration No.: M11037) guilty of the following disciplinary offences:—

‘That he, being a registered medical practitioner:—

- (a) was convicted at the Kwun Tong Magistrates’ Courts on 29 April 2013 of 2 counts of the offence of forgery, which is an offence punishable with imprisonment, contrary to section 71 of the Crimes Ordinance, Chapter 200, Laws of Hong Kong; and
- (b) was convicted at the Kwun Tong Magistrates’ Courts on 29 April 2013 of the offence of fraud, contrary to section 16A(1)(a) of the Theft Ordinance, Chapter 210, Laws of Hong Kong.’

Dr WONG was at all material times a registered medical practitioner. His name has been included in the General Register from 31 August 1996 to present.

On 29 April 2013, Dr WONG was convicted on his own plea of the abovementioned offences by the Principal Magistrate of the Kwun Tong Magistrates’ Courts (‘the Court’). He was sentenced to 200 hours of community services. There is no dispute that all the above-mentioned offences were punishable with imprisonment.

Dr WONG fraudulently prepared and submitted to the Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme claim forms for his two young patients and received a total sum of \$160 from the Department of Health; whereas in truth his medical fees had already been charged on their father’s MTR staff medical card. In order to perpetuate the fraud, Dr WONG also forged the signatures on the patients’ consent forms to claim for Government subsidy after his nurse assistant had refused to do so despite his instruction.

Section 21(3) of the Medical Registration Ordinance (MRO) stipulates that ‘Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the Council to inquire into the question whether the registered medical practitioner was properly convicted but the Council may consider any record of the case in which such conviction was recorded and any other evidence which may be available and is relevant as showing the nature and gravity of the offence.’ The Medical Council was therefore entitled to take the said convictions as conclusively proven against Dr WONG and found Dr WONG guilty of the disciplinary offences as charged.

Having considered the nature and gravity of the disciplinary offences and the mitigation advanced by Dr WONG’s lawyer, the Medical Council made a global order in respect of charges (a) and (b) that Dr WONG’s name be removed from the General Register for a period of 6 months.

Pursuant to the Medical Council’s orders, Dr WONG’s name has been removed from the General Register on 24 June 2016.

The Medical Council further recommended that when Dr WONG applies for restoration of his name to the General Register, he should provide cogent evidence to the satisfaction of the Council of his insight into his wrongdoings and that he has reformed himself.

The orders are published in the *Gazette* in accordance with section 21(5) of the Medical Registration Ordinance. The full decision of the Medical Council is published in the official website of the Medical Council of Hong Kong (<http://www.mchk.org.hk>).

LAU Wan-ye, Joseph *Chairman,*
The Medical Council of Hong Kong