

11 March 2015

In reply please quote: NS/1-1103285179

Cu

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Mr Jerome Thomas
The Hollies
Tynreithyn
Tregaron
Dyfed
SY25 6LW

Dear Mr Thomas

Thank you for your complaint, in which you wrote to raise concerns about Doctors Kulshrestha and Paul. We are sorry to hear of your reasons for contacting us.

We have carefully considered your complaint but we have decided not to take the matter any further. I am sorry if this is not the outcome you were hoping for.

The reasons for our decision

We understand that you are not happy with your experience. However, we do not feel that the concerns you have raised call into question whether the doctors are safe to practise medicine.

Please Note
3. In relation to the concerns you have raised about Dr Kulshrestha, a medically qualified colleague has carefully considered your letter and has said that there is no danger in using Lumigan eye drops at 'bedtime' rather than in the 'evening'.

They have confirmed that the use of Lumigan eye drops would not have caused you to suffer from Non-Arteritic Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (NAION).

3. They have also confirmed that there is no recognised treatment for NAION at present. Steroids can be used to treat Arteritic Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy (AION), but not NAION.
PLEASE SEE PROF HAYREH & OTHERS

6. In relation to the length of time taken to complete the MRI, this is not something that can be attributed to Dr Kulshrestha. A doctor requesting an MRI scan does not specify how long this should take, they simply request the test. The time taken to complete the MRI is dependent on how long it takes the radiographer to complete the scan and gather sufficient images. There are no proven links between MRI scans and the headaches you are complaining of.
ABSOLUTE RUBBISH!

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1, or that there is new information which may have led to a different decision, a review can only be undertaken if the Registrar is also of the view that one or more of the grounds specified in Rule 12(3) of the Rules are also satisfied, namely that such a review is necessary for the protection of the public; necessary for the prevention of injustice to the practitioner; or otherwise necessary in the public interest.

Whether the decision may be materially flawed

2. The Assistant Registrar noted that when we considered your complaints the decision maker applied the correct test that is whether the allegations, if proven, could call into question the doctor's fitness to practise. Or to put it another way, if the allegations are true would we need to put restrictions on the doctor or limit the way they work. The decision maker at triage concluded that this was not the case and nothing that therefore warranted investigation by us.

3. The Assistant Registrar noted that when we considered your complaint, we obtained advice from a medically qualified Case Examiner. The Case Examiner was satisfied that there was no risk in taking Lumigan eye drops at bedtime and advised that the eye drops could not cause NAION, that there are no treatment options currently for NAION, that steroids can be used to treat AION but not NAION, that there is no proven link between an MRI and headaches, and that an MRI is not ordered by length as it is dependent on how long the radiographer takes to complete the process.

4. The Assistant Registrar noted that you disagree with the decision to close your complaint, however she is satisfied that given the information available to us the decision is reasonable and one which the decision maker was entitled to reach.

CRACKUP!
The Assistant Registrar noted that you disagree with the Case Examiner's advice and she has carefully considered your concerns about the use of Lumigan drops at bedtime. However, when considering the evidence available to the decision-maker at triage, including the advice in the British National Formulary which states that one drop of Lumigan is to be instilled into the affected eye once daily in the evening, the Assistant Registrar is satisfied that there is nothing to suggest that decision may be materially flawed.

5(a) The Assistant Registrar noted that there is no evidence, aside from your assertion, that Lumigan must not be given at bedtime or that this can cause NAION. As such, she is not of the view that relying on the medical Case Examiners advice may render the decision materially flawed.

5(b) The Assistant Registrar noted that you have said that you were denied the use of steroids. However, she noted that the response from the Health Board states that the paper you

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referred to, upon which you relied to ask your GP to prescribe steroids, has not been accepted by the ophthalmology community. The Assistant Registrar noted that if a doctor is of the view that steroids can cause danger to a patient, and the use of steroids for such treatment is not an accepted practice, then a doctor cannot be forced to prescribe at the request of a patient and such a refusal would not raise concerns about the doctor's fitness to practise. The Assistant Registrar is satisfied that Dr Kulshrestha was entitled to contact the GP, given his concerns, and it was open to you to seek a second opinion if you did not agree with the approach of the doctors in the eye clinic.

6. In relation to the length of time in the MRI scan, the Assistant Registrar noted that this was performed by a radiologist. Even if a doctor did request that a patient undergo a scan for a certain amount of time, it is the radiologist who is the expert in this area and who conducts the scan. As such, the Assistant Registrar is of the view that Dr Kulshrestha cannot be criticised for the time that it has taken for the radiologist to perform the scan and there is no potential material flaw with this aspect of the decision.

Taking all of the above into account, the Assistant Registrar is satisfied that there is no ground for a review under this part of the Rule as there is nothing to suggest that the decision may be materially flawed.

Whether there is new information which may have led to a different decision

The Assistant Registrar noted that in order to form a ground for review under this part of the Rule, any information must be new in that we were not aware of it previously, and it must also have the potential to alter the original decision.

The Assistant Registrar noted that since the decision to close your complaint you have provided further details of your concerns and have clarified your reasons as to why you think we should consider your allegation further.

The Assistant Registrar is of the view that although you have provided further details about your concerns, this relates to information which was contained in your original complaint. This does not alter the substance and character of your complaint which was considered by the decision maker at the time and so is not new information for the purposes of this part of the rule.

7. The Assistant Registrar noted that you have provided abstracts from journal articles in support of your view that the medical Case Examiner's view is incorrect. The Assistant Registrar noted that we do not have copies of the full articles and it is unclear from the information you have provided whether the articles have been critically reviewed or accepted by the ophthalmology community. As such, it is unclear whether the studies have been found to be reliable and whether the articles can be relied upon.

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1, or that there is new information which may have led to a different decision, a review can only be undertaken if the Registrar is also of the view that one or more of the grounds specified in Rule 12(3) of the Rules are also satisfied, namely that such a review is *necessary for the protection of the public; necessary for the prevention of injustice to the practitioner; or otherwise necessary in the public interest.*

Whether the decision may be materially flawed

2. The Assistant Registrar noted that when we considered your complaints the decision maker applied the correct test that is *whether the allegations, if proven*, could call into question the doctor's fitness to practise. Or to put it another way, *if the allegations are true* would we need to put restrictions on the doctor or limit the way they work. The decision maker at triage concluded that *this was not the case and nothing that therefore warranted investigation by us.*

3. The Assistant Registrar noted that when we considered your complaint, we obtained advice from a medically qualified Case Examiner. The Case Examiner was satisfied that there was *no risk in taking Lumigan eye drops at bedtime and advised that the eye drops could not cause NAION*, that there are no treatment options currently for NAION, that *steroids can be used to treat AION but not NAION*, that there is *no proven link* between an MRI and headaches, and that an MRI is not ordered by length as it is dependent on how long the radiographer takes to complete the process.

4. The Assistant Registrar noted that you disagree with the decision to close your complaint, however she is satisfied that *given the information available to us* the decision is reasonable and one which the decision maker was entitled to reach.

CRAZY!
The Assistant Registrar noted that you disagree with the Case Examiner's advice and she has carefully considered *your concerns* about the use of Lumigan drops at bedtime. However, when *considering the evidence available to the decision-maker at triage*, including the advice in the British National Formulary which states that *one drop of Lumigan is to be instilled into the affected eye once daily in the evening*, the Assistant Registrar is satisfied that there is nothing to suggest that decision may be materially flawed.

5(a) The Assistant Registrar noted that there is *no evidence, aside from your assertion*, that Lumigan must not be given at bedtime or that this can cause NAION. As such, she is not of the view that relying on the medical Case Examiners advice may render the decision materially flawed.

5(b) The Assistant Registrar noted that you have said that you were *denied the use of steroids*. However, she noted that the response from the Health Board states that the paper you