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Malaysia is becoming an increasingly popular destination for medical tourism due to its world-class medical facilities, highly skilled doctors, and affordable prices. To facilitate travel for medical purposes, the Malaysian government has introduced the Malaysia eVisa for Medical. This electronic visa allows medical tourists to enter Malaysia for medical treatment and related activities. In this article, we will discuss the key information about the Malaysia eVisa for Medical, including eligibility criteria, required documents, application process, fees, and processing time.To obtain a Malaysia eVisa for Medical, applicants must meet certain eligibility criteria, such as having a valid passport from an eligible country and proof of medical treatment in Malaysia. They must also provide supporting documents, including a medical report from a recognized medical institution in Malaysia and proof of financial ability to cover the medical expenses.The application process for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical is simple and can be completed entirely online. Applicants must fill out the online application form, upload the required documents, and pay the visa fee. The processing time for the eVisa is typically between 48-72 hours.The Malaysia eVisa for Medical has several benefits for medical tourists. It allows them to enter Malaysia for medical treatment and related activities, such as consultation with doctors, medical check-ups, and rehabilitation. The eVisa also allows for multiple entries into Malaysia within the validity period, making it convenient for medical tourists who need to travel back and forth for follow-up appointments or treatments.However, to ensure a successful Malaysia eVisa for Medical application, applicants must provide accurate and complete information, as well as meet all the eligibility criteria and document requirements. They should also be aware of common reasons for eVisa application rejection, such as submitting falsified documents or providing incomplete or inconsistent information.The Malaysia eVisa for Medical is an excellent option for those seeking medical treatment in Malaysia. It streamlines the visa application process and makes it easier for medical tourists to travel to Malaysia for treatment. By following the eligibility criteria, document requirements, and application process, applicants can increase their chances of a successful eVisa application and enjoy a hassle-free medical tourism experience in Malaysia.How to apply for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposesApplying for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposes is a straightforward process that can be completed online from the comfort of your home. Here are the steps to follow:Visit the official website of the Malaysia eVisa Application Center.Create an account by providing your personal information such as name, email, and password.Fill in the online application form with the necessary information and upload all required documents, including your medical documents and treatment plan.Pay the visa processing fee using a valid credit card or debit card.Submit your application and wait for the eVisa processing time to be completed.Once your eVisa is approved, you will receive an email notification with a link to download your eVisa.Print out your eVisa and keep it with you when traveling to Malaysia for medical treatment.It is important to note that the processing time for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposes can take up to 48 hours or longer, depending on the volume of applications received. Therefore, it is recommended that you apply for your eVisa well in advance of your scheduled medical treatment.Eligibility criteria for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatmentTo be eligible for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatment, you must meet the following criteria:You must be seeking medical treatment in Malaysia, and your medical condition must require treatment for more than 30 days.You must have a valid medical report or treatment plan from a recognized healthcare institution in Malaysia.You must have sufficient funds to cover your medical expenses in Malaysia and your travel expenses to and from Malaysia.You must not have a criminal record or any other legal issues that could hinder your entry into Malaysia.You must have a valid passport with at least six months of validity remaining from the date of entry into Malaysia.You must not be on any immigration blacklist or have any immigration-related issues with the Malaysian government.It is important to note that meeting the eligibility criteria does not guarantee the approval of your Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatment. The immigration authorities may still reject your application based on other factors, such as incomplete or incorrect information provided in your application or the inability to verify your medical condition and treatment plan. Therefore, it is essential to provide accurate and complete information and ensure that you have all the necessary supporting documents before submitting your application.Processing time for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposesThe processing time for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposes varies depending on the volume of applications received by the immigration authorities. Generally, it can take up to 48 hours or longer for the eVisa to be processed and approved.However, it is important to note that the processing time may be longer during peak travel seasons, such as holidays and festivals, when there is a higher volume of applications. Therefore, it is recommended to apply for the Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposes well in advance of your scheduled travel date to allow for any potential delays.In some cases, the immigration authorities may require additional documentation or information, which can also delay the processing time.Required documents for a Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatmentIf you are planning to apply for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment, you will need to provide the following documents:Passport: A valid passport with a minimum validity of six months from the date of entry into Malaysia and at least two blank pages for stamping.Passport-size photo: A recent passport-size color photograph (35mm x 50mm) with a white background.Medical certificate: A medical certificate issued by a recognized hospital or clinic in Malaysia that confirms the need for medical treatment.Letter of invitation: A letter of invitation from the hospital or medical facility in Malaysia where you will be receiving treatment, detailing the nature and duration of the medical treatment.Travel itinerary: A detailed travel itinerary that includes the date of arrival and departure, flight details, and accommodation details in Malaysia.Financial proof: Proof of sufficient funds to cover your stay in Malaysia, such as bank statements, credit card statements, or a letter from your employer.Application form: A completed Malaysia eVisa application form, which can be obtained online.Payment: Payment of the visa fee, which varies depending on the type of visa and the applicant's nationality.Please note that additional documents may be required based on the applicant's individual circumstances, and it is recommended to consult with the relevant embassy or consulate before applying for the visa.Benefits of obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposesObtaining a Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes has several benefits, including:Convenient and efficient application process: The Malaysia eVisa application process is entirely online, making it a convenient and efficient way to apply for a visa from the comfort of your own home.Faster processing time: The processing time for a Malaysia eVisa is usually much faster than a traditional visa, often taking only a few days to process.Multiple entry: A Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes allows for multiple entries into the country within the validity period, making it easier to return for follow-up medical appointments or treatments.Longer stay duration: The eVisa for medical purposes allows for a longer stay duration in Malaysia, up to 90 days, compared to the standard tourist visa that only allows for stays of up to 30 days.Affordable: The cost of a Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes is relatively affordable, making it accessible to many people seeking medical treatment in the country.Wide range of medical facilities: Malaysia is renowned for its world-class medical facilities and trained medical professionals, making it an excellent destination for medical treatment.Overall, obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes provides a hassle-free and efficient way to seek medical treatment in Malaysia while enjoying the benefits of a longer stay duration, multiple entries, and access to top-quality medical facilities.Differences between a Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatment and a regular Malaysia VisaThe main differences between a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment and a regular Malaysia visa are as follows:Purpose: The eVisa for medical treatment is specifically designed for individuals who need to visit Malaysia for medical treatment, while a regular Malaysia visa can be used for various purposes, such as tourism, business, or study.Application process: The application process for an eVisa for medical treatment is entirely online, while a regular Malaysia visa application requires visiting the embassy or consulate in person.Processing time: The processing time for an eVisa for medical treatment is usually faster than a regular Malaysia visa, taking only a few days to process.Duration of stay: The duration of stay allowed on an eVisa for medical treatment is longer than a regular Malaysia visa, up to 90 days, compared to the standard tourist visa that only allows for stays of up to 30 days.Multiple entries: An eVisa for medical treatment allows for multiple entries into the country within the validity period, making it easier to return for follow-up medical appointments or treatments, while a regular Malaysia visa may or may not allow for multiple entries depending on the type of visa.Cost: The cost of an eVisa for medical treatment is usually lower than a regular Malaysia visa.In summary, while both the Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment and a regular Malaysia visa allow entry into the country, they have different application processes, purposes, processing times, duration of stay, and cost. It is important to choose the visa that is appropriate for your specific needs and circumstances.Common reasons for visa rejection and how to avoid them for a Malaysia eVisa for MedicalThere are several common reasons why a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment application may be rejected. Some of these reasons include:Incomplete or inaccurate application: Failing to complete the application form accurately or provide all the required information can result in visa rejection. Therefore, it is essential to double-check the application form before submitting it.Insufficient supporting documents: Failure to provide the required supporting documents, such as a medical certificate, invitation letter, or financial proof, can also lead to visa rejection. Make sure to gather all the necessary documents and ensure that they meet the requirements.Criminal record: Applicants with a criminal record may be denied a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment. It is important to disclose any criminal history and provide relevant documentation.Previous immigration violations: Applicants who have previously violated immigration laws or overstayed their visa in Malaysia may be denied a new visa. It is important to follow immigration laws and regulations during previous stays in Malaysia.Inadequate financial standing: Applicants who cannot provide sufficient proof of financial standing may have their visa application rejected. It is important to provide accurate and complete financial documentation to demonstrate that you can support your stay in Malaysia.To avoid visa rejection, it is essential to carefully read and follow all the instructions provided for the Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment application. Ensure that you provide accurate information and all required supporting documents. It is also important to apply for the visa well in advance of your travel date to allow sufficient time for processingTips for a hassle-free experience while obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for Medical purposesHere are some tips for obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes in a hassle-free manner:Plan ahead: Begin the application process well in advance of your planned travel date to allow sufficient time for processing.Check the requirements: Ensure that you meet all the eligibility requirements for the Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes and that you have all the required documents before starting the application process.Complete the application form carefully: Ensure that you complete the application form accurately and provide all the required information to avoid delays or rejection of your visa application.Provide accurate supporting documents: Provide all the required supporting documents, such as a medical certificate, invitation letter, or financial proof, in the format specified.Check the status of your application: After submitting your application, check the status of your visa application regularly to ensure that it is progressing as expected.Contact the embassy or consulate if needed: If you have any questions or concerns during the application process, do not hesitate to contact the relevant embassy or consulate for assistance.Be prepared for the trip: Once you have obtained your Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes, ensure that you have all the necessary travel documents and make any necessary travel arrangements, such as booking accommodation or transportation.By following these tips, you can ensure a hassle-free experience while obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for medical purposes and enjoy your trip to Malaysia for medical treatment.Cost of obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for Medical treatment and payment optionsThe cost of obtaining a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment may vary depending on the processing time and the number of entries requested. The standard cost is around USD 45 for a single-entry visa and USD 90 for a multiple-entry visa. However, there may be additional fees charged by the payment processing company or for optional services, such as courier or express delivery.Payment for the Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment can be made online through the payment gateway provided on the official Malaysia eVisa website. The payment gateway accepts major credit and debit cards, such as Visa, MasterCard, and American Express. It is important to note that payment must be made at the time of submitting the application, and the visa application will not be processed until payment has been received.In addition to the visa application fee, applicants may also need to pay for any additional services, such as courier or express delivery, if required. It is important to review the payment options and fees carefully before submitting the application to ensure that all costs are covered. Frequently Asked Questions 1. What is a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? A Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment is an electronic visa that allows foreign nationals to enter Malaysia for medical purposes. The visa is issued for a specific period and allows a single or multiple entry into the country. 2. Who is eligible for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? Foreign nationals who need to travel to Malaysia for medical treatment can apply for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment. The applicant must have a confirmed medical appointment and provide relevant medical documents to support the application. 3. How long does it take to process a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? The processing time for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment can vary depending on the processing option selected. The standard processing time is usually 5-10 Working Days, while the express processing time can be as fast as 3 Working Days. 4. How long is the Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment valid for? The Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment is valid for 90 days from the date of issue. It allows a single or multiple entries into Malaysia, depending on the type of visa requested. 5. What documents are required to apply for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? The required documents for a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment may include a medical certificate, an invitation letter from the hospital or medical facility, proof of financial means to support the stay, a passport with at least six months validity, and a recent passport-size photo. 6. Can I extend my Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? No, the Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment cannot be extended. If you need to stay in Malaysia for a longer period than the eVisa allows, you will need to exit the country and apply for a new visa. 7. What happens if my Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment application is rejected? If your Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment application is rejected, you will receive a notification explaining the reason for the rejection. You may be able to reapply if you can address the reason for rejection in your new application. 8. Can I travel to other countries while I have a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment? Yes, you can travel to other countries while holding a Malaysia eVisa for medical treatment. However, you must return to Malaysia within the validity period of your visa for medical treatment. Paper-based medical records is the way most public and private hospitals in Malaysia continue to preserve their patient medical records. Existing filing space for the efficient storage of newer medical records is a common problem, and for most Health Information Management (HIM) / Medical Records (MR)practitioners, it is a never-ending battle against overcrowded files and the struggle to find more space.The need for adequate storage space for newer and older medical records (as you already know, older medical records placed in storage and rarely accessed are called archived records or inactive records) is driven by medical reasons, legal reasons and management reasons.Medical records must be kept for so long as they are necessary to support patient care in the treatment and management of cases.The legal documentation reason has heightened the importance of medical record retention (the length of time a hospital for example will maintain an archived record) from the threat of medical malpractice suits, as patient and their families become more aware of the rights to quality care, and solicitors ever willing to take on medical malpractice suits.Thus, the medical records must be kept for so long as long as the threat of a medical malpractice suit exists. So if the medical records are necessary for the purpose of a court case, the medical records must be kept until the case is concluded, a process which may take many years. A doctor may be in court as a litigant or a witness. Even as a witness in a case which is heard many years after the events in question, the doctor may need to refer to the original medical records.Collection of hospital statistics, disease coding, claims processing, communicable disease reporting, incident reporting, morbidity and mortality reviews are some management reasons.Does this mean that, if at all possible, medical records should be maintained indefinitely?Given the hospitals administrative constrains to provide additional space with additional cost implied versus the statutory mandates to maintain medical records for a defined period for legal reasons, themedical reasons, and the management reasons,.a hospital needs a strategic plan for preserving medical records for a definite period of retention.Image credit : silverdane.comThe hospital must develop a medical record retention policy and must be guided by its own activities, research and education activities.This policy will dictate how medical records are to stored (records can be stored on paper, microfilm, magnetic tape, optical disk, or as part of an electronic (or computer) system), where will they be stored, what happens to the medical records that have lapsed the retention period , all of which are guided by statute, regulation, law and guidelines.I shall refrain from posting the methods of storage of newer and older medical records and the destruction of medical records that have lapsed the retention period, as I intend to only discuss on establishing a hospital retention policy for medical reasons and legal reasons but briefly and discuss a little more the quality assurance reasons.HIM/MR practitioners already know that medical records serve for the continuity of medical and nursing care while in hospital, and follow-up care. HIM/MR practitioners also know that medical records must be maintained for specific periods for legal reasons and I like to list the relevant statutes, laws and guidelines that prevail in Malaysia :The statute of limitations, Act 254, cited as the Limitation Act 1953, dated 19 February 1953, is an Act to provide for the limitation of actions and arbitrations (which is the time period during which a person may bring forth a lawsuit including medical malpractice suits), but applies to Peninsular Malaysia only.Section 6(1) of this Act limits actions in tort to commence not more than six years after the occurrence of the damageand unlike laws in Australia, the United Kingdom and in Singapore, does not contain provisions for the discretionary extension or exclusion of the time limit allowed by law in relation to tort or personal injuries.Include in the policy if patient is under a legal disability, that the records should be kept for a minimum of7 years from the date when the patients legal disability ceases or the patientsdeath, whichever is earlier, as provided for under Section 24(1) of this act.Act 629, the National Archives Act 2003 (incorporating all amendments up to 1 January 2006), is an Act to provide for the creation, acquisition, custody, preservation, use and management of public archives and public records (records officially received or produced by any public office for the conduct of its affairs or by any public officer or employee of a public office in the course of his official duties and includes the records of any Government enterprise) and for other matters connected therewith.The National Archives of Malaysia had supported and agreed to a Ministry of Health Malaysia proposal for a uniform medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals in Malaysia. Through its letter of approval allowable under Section 27 (1) of the Act 629, the National Archives Act 2003, an approval dated 30 November 2006 was released by the National Archives for a comprehensive and standarised medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia.The retention period for all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases will be retained for a period of seven (7) years from the last date of treatment.A copy of this approval can be obtained from a Ministry of Health Malaysia Guideline Manual on Medical Records Management published by the Medical Development Division and released through a Director General of Health Malaysia directive No. 17 of 2012 (Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Bil 17/2010, Garispanduan Pengendalian Dan Pengurusan Rekod Perubatan Pesakit Bagi Hospital-Hospital Dan Institusi Perubatan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Bahagian Perkembangan Perubatan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, a document in Malay).The standarised medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia was circulated through a MoH circular MOH/PAK/121.06.(GU), Mac 2007 in March 2007(Jadual Pelupusan Rekod Perubatan, MOH/PAK/121.06.(GU), Mac 2007 in Malay).Act 586, Private Healthcare Facilities And Services Act 1998 (incorporating all amendments up to 1 May 2006) is an Act to provide for the regulation and control of private healthcare facilities and services and other health-related facilities and services. Section 107, (2), (f) under Power to make regulations requires that the records to be kept of patients and persons treated in the private healthcare facilities or services but does not stipulate a retention policy. I think such private healthcare facilities or services could however plan for a retention policy for the reasons given in second paragraph of this post.The same provision of a minimum period of seven (7) years from the last date of treatment for the retention of all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases could b adopted into a private hospitals retention policy.Likewise other contents of the medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia could be availed and incorporated into its own private hospital medical records retention policy.Act 21, this Act cited as the Age of Majority Act 1971 dated 30 April 1971 is an Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the age of, states under Section (2) that the minority of all males and females shall cease and determine within Malaysia at the age of eighteen years and every such male and female attaining that age shall be of the age of majority. Since the minimum period for the retention of all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases is seven (7) years from the last date of treatment, then for minors medical records should be retained for another 7 years from the age of majority, that is for 25 years.The Medical Defence Malaysia Berhad (MDMB) website at on this link will open the website page in a new tab in your current window) presents a page on Medical Records: Preservation And Matters Of Evidence. MDMB a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee, functioning as a mutual medical defence organisation that aims to provide support in areas such as medico-legal counselling and the development of educational resources.HIM/MR practitioners must also know that if their hospital is in the process for accreditation of a quality program, then the medical records retention policy must be updated, readily available, complete and relevant. In order to be complete and relevant, I would recommend that this policy be jointly developed with the full knowledge and participation of the medical staff who have contributed to a medical record content.HIM/MR practitioners would provide secretarial support, coordinate the updating and completion of a up-to-date and revised hospital medical records policy. This policy will be measured against the JointCommissionInternational(JCI) Standard MCI.12 which states that The organization has a policy on the retention time of records, data, and information, if your hospital is on the path to be accredited or is to be re-surveyed for new period of accredited status when adopting the JCI accreditation process.So if your hospital has a policy on retaining medical (patient clinical) records and other data and information, the retention process provides expected confidentiality and security, and all of your records, data, and information are destroyed appropriately after the retention period, then clearly this policy will comply with the JCI Standard MCI.12, ME 1 to ME 3.This is not to imply you only rush to comply with JCI compliance (the JCI Standard MCI.12 merely states this requirement to comply with their standards compliance and accreditation status but does not necessarily mandate record retention schedules) but the policy is relevant for all the reasons as I have given above, once again to reiterate federal and local (if any) retention laws, legal requirements, need for continuing patient care and follow-up, research/educational uses, and management uses.In closing, do take note that a policy on retention of medical records is meant to serve as a guide on the retention periods for medical records, and do get the help of a legal counsel of your hospital or organisation if you are not sure about the Laws and their interpretations to be included in the policy.References:Edna, KF 1983, Medical Records Management, 7th edn, Physician Records Company, Illiniois, USAJointCommissionInternational 2010,Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards For Hospitals, 4th edn, JCI, USAMargaret, AS 2003, Health Information Management, 5th edn, Jossey-Bass, San Framsico, USAWorld Health Organisation 2006,Medical Records Manual: A Guide for Developing Countries, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Philippines APPLICATION DOCUMENTS (Please click here to download The Medical Report Application Form) Please refer below for document requirements when submitting a medical report application Patient (Self) Application form HKL/JRP/ML-102 (Pind.1/2019) A copy of the patient's identity card / passport A copy of the patient's appointment card/ Discharge Note/ Hospital Bill Fee (according to the type of application) Related forms (Insurance/ KWSP/ PERKESO/ Buruh 90 ect) Other documents (related to application / treatment) Mother / Father / Guardian (Patients under 18 years old) Application form HKL/JRP/ML-102 (Pind.1/2019) Original consent letter from the parent / legal guardian A copy of the patient's birth certificate A copy of the patient's identification card / the patient's passport A copy of ID card / passport of valid mother / father / guardian A copy of the patient's appointment card/ Discharge Note/ Hospital Bill Affidavit (related) Payment (according to the type of application) Related forms (Insurance/ KWSP/ PERKESO/ Buruh 90 ect) Other documents (related to application / treatment) Heirs (Husband / Wife / Children / Siblings / Mother / Father) (For deceased patients) Application form HKL/JRP/ML-102 (Pind.1/2019) Original consent letter from the legal heir Copy of birth certificate / identity card / passport of the deceased Copy of birth certificate / identity card / passport of valid heir Copy of death certificate / burial permit of the deceased Copy of the deceased's appointment card/ Discharge Note/ Hospital Bill A copy of the marriage certificate (if Applicable) A Copy of birth certificate (if Applicable) A valid heir declaration letter (if Applicable) Payment (according to the type of application) Related forms (Insurance/ KWSP/ PERKESO/ Buruh 90 ect) Other documents (related to application / treatment) Representative / Agent (Insurance / Lawyer / Others) Application through writing or application form HKL/JRP/ML-102 (Pind.1/2019) Original consent letter from the patient / legal next of kin Original permission letter from the embassy of the patient / the deceased Letter of consent of the representative to obtain a medical report Other documents that refer to the following status : Patient Mother / Father / Guardian Heir Exceptions to Letter of Authorization and Payment Applies to agencies that have been authorized under the provisions of the law for the purpose of investigation such as: Royal Malaysian Police Court Any agency that has been authorized under the provisions of the law to obtain a patient's medical report. Note : i) Medical Check-up, all related to medical verification such as OKU, Welfare, Zakat, Medical Care Form (JPA) and sick leave certificate are not included in the medical report category. ii) KWSP, Insurance, MySalam, PERKESO Form is NOT AVAILABLE. Please get the relevant form at the relevant department/ agency iii) The representative present to take the medical report on behalf of the applicant must have a Power of Attorney. TYPES OF REPORTS AND PAYMENTS Report Type Payment Charges Prepared By Citizen Foreigner Regular Medical Report RM 40.00 RM 80.00 Medical Officer Specialist Summary RM 80.00 RM 240.00 Specialist Specialist Detail Report RM 200.00 until RM 1,000.00 RM 400.00 until RM 2,000.00 Specialist Clinical Post Mortem RM 1,000.00 RM 2,000.00 Specialist Xray Report RM 80.00 RM 240.00 Specialist Radiology Report RM 200.00 Until RM1,000.00 RM 400.00 Until RM 2,000.00 Specialist Report A Second Copy of The Original Report 50% from the original charge rate Medical Officer/ Specialist Re-Adjustment Report Payment according to the original / full charge Medical Officer/ Specialist Clarification / Correction Report Free Medical Officer/ Specialist Medical Report by Police / Government Department / JKM / Legal Aid Bureau / BAT Form F117 (Military) Free Medical Officer/ Specialist ** Payment exemption does not apply for insurance purposes and EPF withdrawals At the Medical Legal Unit counter, all payments must be made by debit or credit card. For payment by check or postal order payment, the recipient's name is PENGARAH HOSPITAL KUALA LUMPUR. OPERATION HOURS Day Open Close Monday Thursday 8.00 am 1.00 pm 2.00 pm 4.30 pm 1.00 pm 2.00pm Friday 8.00 am 12.15 pm 2.45 pm 4.30 pm 12.15 pm 2.45 pm Saturday, Sunday & Public Holiday Close Any questions, please contact the Medical Legal Unit at:- No. Tel : 03-2615 5555 extension 7153 / 5988 / 5998 Unit Perundangan Perubatan, Jabatan Rekod Perubatan, Wisma Rekod, Hospital Kuala Lumpur, 50586 Kuala Lumpur REFERENCE Charges for medical reports Surat pekeliling Bahagian Kewangan Bil. 1 tahun 2014 Garispanduan Perlaksanaan Perintah Fi (Perubatan) (Kos Perkhidmatan) 2014 Surat Pekeliling Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia Bil 8 tahun 2015 Garispanduan Penyediaan Laporan Perubatan KKM (Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Bil 16/2010 MOH/P/PAK/201.10(GU) Public Last Updated: 25 April 2024 When individuals apply for a visa to Malaysia, especially for long-term stay purposes, they may find themselves required to undergo a Malaysia visa medical check. This essential step in the visa application process is aimed at ensuring the health and safety of both the visa applicants and the local population. In this comprehensive guide, we will delve into the details of the Malaysia visa medical check, including its purpose, the types of medical checks conducted, and what applicants can expect during this process. A Malaysia visa medical check is a comprehensive health examination that visa applicants must undergo to assess their overall health condition. It involves various medical tests and screenings that aim to detect any potential health risks or contagious diseases that could pose a threat to public health in Malaysia. This medical check is primarily required for long-term visa categories such as employment visas, student visas, and specific family-related visas. The requirement of a medical check for a Malaysia visa serves multiple important purposes. Firstly, it ensures that individuals entering the country are in good health and do not pose any health risks to the local population. By conducting these medical checks, the Malaysian government aims to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and safeguard public health. Moreover, this process also acts as a protective measure for visa applicants themselves by identifying and addressing any potential health concerns they might have. The Malaysia visa medical check encompasses various types of tests and screenings. The specific requirements for these tests might vary based on the type of visa and the applicants country of origin. Here are some common types of medical checks conducted during the visa application process: Health Examination: A comprehensive health examination assesses the applicants overall health condition. This often includes physical examinations, blood tests, urine tests, and other diagnostic procedures. Tuberculosis Screening: Tuberculosis (TB) screening is essential for detecting and preventing the spread of TB. This usually involves a chest X-ray and sputum examination. HIV/AIDS Screening: HIV/AIDS screening identifies individuals with the virus, enabling them to receive appropriate medical care and support. A blood test is conducted to detect the presence of HIV antibodies. Hepatitis B and C Screening: Hepatitis B and C screening aims to identify individuals with hepatitis B or C infections. Blood tests are utilized to detect the presence of these viruses. Syphilis Screening: Syphilis screening is carried out to identify individuals with syphilis, a sexually transmitted infection. Blood tests are employed to detect the presence of syphilis antibodies. Visa applicants must undergo the Malaysia visa medical check at authorized medical clinics or hospitals that have been approved by the Malaysian government. These approved medical facilities have designated panel physicians who are authorized to conduct the required medical tests. Applicants should reach out to the Malaysian embassy or consulate in their home country to obtain a list of approved medical facilities. During the Malaysia visa medical check, applicants can expect a thorough examination of their health. The specific procedures conducted may vary based on the type of check required. In general, applicants will need to provide their medical history, undergo physical examinations, and provide samples for various tests such as blood tests, urine tests, and chest X-rays. Throughout the process, the panel physician will guide applicants and ensure that all necessary tests are carried out. Honesty and transparency are crucial during the medical check. Providing accurate information about medical history, pre-existing conditions, and previous treatments is vital for an accurate health assessment. Following the completion of the medical check, the panel physician will provide a comprehensive medical report detailing the results of the examination and the findings from various tests. This medical report is a critical document that should be included in the visa application package. Applicants should review the medical report for accuracy and completeness before submitting it to the relevant authorities. The Malaysia visa medical check is an essential step for specific visa categories and plays a significant role in ensuring public health and the well-being of visa applicants. By adhering to the requirements and procedures established by the Malaysian government, applicants can navigate the visa application process smoothly and successfully. No, a medical check is typically required for long-term visas such as employment visas, student visas, and certain family-related visas. Short-term tourist visas may not require a medical check. No, the medical check must be conducted at authorized medical clinics or hospitals approved by the Malaysian government. Consult the Malaysian embassy or consulate for a list of approved facilities. The validity of medical check results varies depending on the type of visa. Check specific requirements for your visa category or consult Malaysian authorities for accurate information. The revelation of a health concern doesnt necessarily lead to visa rejection. Depending on the nature of the concern, further evaluation or additional documentation may be required. Consult the Malaysian embassy or consulate for guidance. Generally, the costs of the medical check are not included in the visa application fee. Applicants are responsible for covering expenses related to the medical check, including consultation and test fees. Remember to consult the Malaysian embassy or consulate and refer to official guidelines for the most accurate and up-to-date information regarding Malaysia visa medical check requirements. Contact our team of skilled immigration lawyers to discuss your visa and immigration needs. Call us on +234 812 5505 986 or WhatsApp us at +234 818 1547 085 for immediate assistance with your situation. We are available to assist you in person, over the phone, or online. Skip to content What do I do if my foreign workers status is expired? If the foreign workers status has expired, you will need to purchase the form again.There are scenarios for a worker whose status has expired:Medical examination has not been performed within 30 days from the registration date;Medical examination has been performed, but certification was not completed within 30 days of the clinic visit date.Medical examination results have exceeded 180 days from the clinic visit date.Do note that refunds are not allowed once the transaction has expired. What is the meaning of: Pending Select Clinic & Pending Examination Pending Select Clinicmeans you have yet to select the clinic for the FOMEMA medical examination. Please go to Registration History and select clinic.Pending Examinationmeans you have yet to go to FOMEMAs panel clinic for the FOMEMA medical examination. Please proceed to the selected clinic to undergo the FOMEMA medical examination. What is the meaning if my medical status states: Pending Lab and X-ray Transmissionmeans there is no result transmitted from laboratory and x-ray clinics.Pending X-ray Transmissionmeans there is no result transmitted from x-ray clinic.Pending Lab Transmissionmeans there is no result transmitted from the laboratory.Pending for Certificationdenotes that your clinic is yet to transmit the medical examination result to FOMEMA. Please check with your clinic to verify your status.FOMEMA Review means that the clinic has transmitted the result to FOMEMA for review before the final result can be released to Immigration Department of Malaysia. The final result will be available within five (5) working days after the certification.Suitable indicates that the foreign worker is fit for employment. You may proceed to Immigration Department of Malaysia for permit renewal.Unsuitableindicates that the foreign worker is not fit for employment.Expiredmeans that the medical result of the foreign worker has exceeded 180 days from the examination date or the validity of medical form has expired.Cancelledmeans that the Employer has requested for a refund. FOMEMA medical examination is a screening process rather than a conclusive diagnosis. FOMEMA adheres strictly to the criteria set by the Ministry of Health Malaysia. Non-panel doctors may not meet the necessary standards for determining suitability for employment in the country.For example, if workers show signs of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) or old PTB that could potentially reactivate. According to the Ministry of Health Malaysia, if there is any indication of an infectious disease, the worker will be deemed UNSUITABLE for employment, even if the disease is not active during the medical examination. The Methamphetamine urine test plays a crucial role in the governments efforts to curb drug abuse in Malaysia among the foreign workers.The implementation of the Filariasis test is in response to the rising number of cases among foreign workers in Malaysia, and one of the governments initiatives to eliminate Filariasis as a health concern by 2025.The implementation of the Hepatitis test is in response to the rising number of cases among foreign workers in Malaysia, and one of the governments initiatives to eliminate the infection of Hepatitis as a major health threat by 2030. Presenting the foreign workers original passport is crucial for identity verification purposes to prevent identity fraud, and eliminate attempts by irresponsible parties/employers using substitutes to undergo the medical examination on behalf of unhealthy workers. It is our Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that doctors must not carry out the medical examination unless the identity of the foreign worker is confirmed.Other forms of identification materials, such as a copy of foreign workers original passport, FOMEMA medical card, Immigration Department of Malaysia card, company employee identification card and foreign workers source country ID, are not acceptable for identity verification purposes. Should employers accompany foreign workers to the clinic? We highly encourage employers to accompany their foreign workers for their medical examination at the designated clinic. This can help ease the process, especially in cases of language barriers, and ensure that employers are aware of any important information or conditions related to their foreign workers health. johanakimMember26 June 2017 19:36:57We have conditional letter from MM2H office that once we submit the Medical Report completed by the physician in Malaysia, we will be able to obtain the MM2H visas from MM2H office. MM2H office has not provided us with a list of doctors, hospital or clinics. Would anyone know which doctors or hospitals or clinics we would need to attend to obtain the MM2H Medical Reports, and also the fees involved and also how long does it take to complete the MM2H Medical Report by the physician.caesar1956Serial expat02 July 2017 23:30:42go to kelana jaya medical center, its che cheapest approved mm2h medicals test i have experienced in malaysia, less than usd100if you need more info,,, you can message me or call me,,,****thankscaesarModerated by Bhavna 7 years agoReason : Please do not post your contact details on the forum. You should exchange them through the private messaging system.Thank youWe invite you to read the forum code of conductGravitasViP03 July 2017 13:25:05The cost is about RM100-120 only. You can go to any clinic doctor but its often best to go to a chain such as Uni Med or Mediviron, etc if convenient.They do a full medical like an annual check up. When you call to make the appointment you can discuss with them. Usually an appointment is possible the next day (I just walked in to the Uni Med Office close to Pavilion Shopping Mall) and the report is handed to you on the spot after about 30 minutes. If you say which area you are staying in, can recommend. There is an old doctor in Sungai Wang Shopping Centre right by Bukit Bintang Monorail Station, who does loads of MM2H check-ups and you can just walk in usually. He is Dr Goh, on the Lower Ground Floor - unit 32. Tel 03 242 3773. It's not posh (typical basic local doctors offices) but he does the job quickly and efficiently.You really don't need to go to an expensive international clinic for the check up, as its quite a basic thing, where all doctors will know what to cover, because most clinics are panel doctors for health insurance companies.joy2017Member24 July 2017 07:38:04If you say which area you are staying in, can recommend. There is an old doctor in Sungai Wang Shopping Centre right by Bukit Bintang Monorail Station, who does loads of MM2H check-ups and you can just walk in usually. He is Dr Goh, on the Lower Ground Floor - unit 32. Tel 03 242 3773. It's not posh (typical basic local doctors offices) but he does the job quickly and efficiently.Hi,I am also planning to visit Malaysia to complete the MM2H process. I will be staying in Jalan datuk Sulaiman, TTDI. Do you happen to have any recommendations around this area?Thanks JoyGravitasViP24 July 2017 08:03:22Klinik Mediviron "ttdi" 30, Jalan Datuk Sulaiman, Taman Tun Dr Ismail +60 3-7727 0377joy2017Member24 July 2017 08:37:31Thanks. I will give them a ring.Yoyo120779Member01 August 2017 09:08:48Hi thereI am heading to KL to complete the MM2H process, any recommendations near ampang park station? Thanks.SteveGravitasViP01 August 2017 12:55:09Klinik Tan & ManoGeneral Health Clinic13th Floor,Plaza Osk, Jalan Ampang, Hampshire Park, 50450, Kuala LumpurMon to Fri: 9:00 AM-5:00 PM+60 3-2166 2050Yoyo120779Member01 August 2017 13:17:48caesar1956Serial expat02 August 2017 06:14:10i would strongly suggest to find out how much they charge before you go thereit shouldnt cost you more than rm300-400dbdawnboboMember19 September 2017 04:29:28Thanks for this info. Will visit Dr Goh next week then.Sheshu83Member13 November 2017 09:59:39Good day..The clinic which does MM2H medical checkup near Ampang Park vicinity will be:Klinik MedilinkSuite 18.02, 18th FloorWisma MCA163 Jalan AmpangPhone: 603 2171 7786 or 603 2181 7786They are cheap around RM80 and report given within 30 minutes. Doctors and staffs are friendly. As an expat I do go for my regular checkup in this clinic. Trained doctor and orthopaedic surgeon from NHS. You may try this clinic. Cleveland10Guest28 May 2018 09:17:25How thorough is the Uni Med exam, full blood works or just cursory examination?caesar1956Serial expat28 May 2018 12:07:02Most medical clinics are aware of mm2h medicalsJust tell them you want a mm2h medical Cheapest is kelana jays medical center in kelana jaya and they know exactly what tests are necessarycaesar1956Serial expat28 May 2018 12:08:32RM 80 is cheap for a mm2h medicalCleveland10Guest04 July 2018 11:36:28I just paid RM 60 from a local clinic in Penang.Just avoid the clinics recommended by the agents, will be multiples of 60.caesar1956Serial expat05 July 2018 01:40:22WowRm60 is really cheapI paid rm200+ and I thought it was cheapThanks cleveland10Just goes to show how we can be ripped offI know guys who paid in thousandsCleveland10Guest05 July 2018 01:54:57While I was there I asked for a prostate cancer blood test, which added another RM55 to the bill, a test which in HK would be many hundreds.I will bet that the people you know who paid thousands used an agent, for roughly RM7,000, to arrange for them. One of the biggest scams around.caesar1956Serial expat05 July 2018 19:09:09arazzakNew member18 August 2018 09:17:42Do you know any doctor near KLCC (Jalan Tun Razzak). ThanksGravitasViP18 August 2018 09:26:25Klinik Tan & Mano13th Floor, Plaza Osk, 165 Jalan Ampang, Hampshire Park, 50450 Kuala Lumpur 03-2166 2050arazzakNew member21 August 2018 02:55:49Do anyone cheap medical insurance provider for MM2H that can be acceptableGravitasViP21 August 2018 02:59:45I've heard that Tokio marine do a cut down health insurance for MM2H purposes. If you go to the offices and don't use an agent you save further 10%arazzakNew member21 August 2018 03:12:47Do you know there office address or telephone #. Currently I am in Putrajaya. ThanksgaryloNew member18 September 2018 02:52:51Hi Gravitas,Thanks your reply on the MM2H medical report and health insurance issues.Moreover, I would like to ask some more questions about the insurance part, thatthe health insurance means a medical and health insurance in general, it means a annual medical health insurance, but not a life health insurance. ?The immigration just need a cover letter from the insurance company to confirm I bought a health insurance and it will be renewed yearly. Right ?Could you tell me how much for your health insurance you bought in Tokio Marince ?It is a health insurance in general. Right ?Sorry to ask you several questions as I am a bit confused that I donot know which catagory of health insurance I need to buy for the MM2H purpose.As I am going to Malaysia this weekend, it is quite urgent that I bought the health insurance on time in order to have original documents on hand to present to the immigration against the conditional approval letter.Thanks.ChrisgaryloNew member18 September 2018 02:56:45Hi Gravitas,Thanks your reply on the MM2H medical report and health insurance issues.Moreover, I would like to ask some more questions about the insurance part, thatthe health insurance means a medical and health insurance in general, it means a annual medical health insurance, but not a life health insurance. ?The immigration just need a cover letter from the insurance company to confirm I bought a health insurance and it will be renewed yearly. Right ?Could you tell me how much for your health insurance you bought in Tokio Marince ?It is a health insurance in general. Right ?Sorry to ask you several questions as I am a bit confused that I donot know which catagory of health insurance I need to buy for the MM2H purpose.As I am going to Malaysia this weekend, it is quite urgent that I bought the health insurance on time online in order to have original documents on hand to present to the immigration against the conditional approval letter.Thanks.ChrisAnyone who completed the procedures and got the 10 years social visit pass from the immigration of malaysia, could offer recommendations ?GravitasViP18 September 2018 03:50:56The Malaysian medical insurance is only available from companies with branches inside Malaysia so it is bought here in Malaysia. If you buy a health insurance plan in your home or current country the coverage and terms will be different. Malaysian medical insurances only cover hospitization and related care just prior and immediately afterwards. Premium depends on your age. The older you are the more expensive the premium. Malaysian medical insurance is based on financial indemnity. This means you can choose how little financial cover you need. But remember having some form of local medical insurance is advisable in case of accidents etc.The medical is carried out to declare you are fit to participate in the mm2h programme and is not related to getting insurance. A medical is required on renewal of the mm2h pass after 10 years. It is up to you if you continue to buy insurance but it's only possible to enter into policies up to a certain age and never any guarantee of acceptance by an insurance company. So check the minimum coverage an insurer can provide and premium according to your sge. I did hear that Tokio Marine did one for 800 Rm per year. A lot depends on your general health and medical history what is a wise decision regarding insurance. Remember without coverage you need to pay for all treatment yourself. Do note annual and lifetime maximums when considering Malaysian medical insurances. All medications or general consultations with doctors are paid for by yourself as not related to hospitalizations.MountinasMember04 October 2018 09:10:45Hi Everyone, I'm knew to this post and in the process of getting our MM2H visa (or social visit pass as it is called) Like to thank all the previous posts especially Gravitas who has been a great help with information. We took out Medical insurance from Tokio Marine Insurance in KL. The whole medical insurance thing is a bit of a mine field with many companies offering many plans with sub plans within the main plans. I spent many weeks researching and looked at Progressive Insurance, Pacific and finally settling on Tokio. I arranged the insurance direct in their office and received a 15% discount from their published price, this being the amount they pay to an agent if you go through one.With regard to the medical check up we visited Dr Goh (he's still going) in Sungai Wang Shopping Center. Its just walk in and it cost RM 60. very cheap. Thanks again Gravitas.We are in KL and have completed 4 out of the 5 steps required after getting the conditional approval letter. Just the submitting of documents to MM2H Immigration left. But a word of advice. Went to MM2H Immigration yesterday and by 10:00 they had stopped serving tokens for the day (for the queue). Was advised to return next day, they open at 8 but was told to be there by 7.Hope this has been of help to some and any questions, please ask.caesar1956Serial expat04 October 2018 09:46:46Even a little earlier than 7 would be goodMountinasMember05 October 2018 10:09:42Thanks for that, got there at 6:30 and already people waiting. The problem is the amount of agents. Queue token machine was switched off by 08:30. Got everything done by 11:30. This is the process~ Get your ticket and wait for your number. Present all your documents and if in order and accepted go and sit down again and wait for your number to be called again (this time to make payment). Make the payment and go and sit down again. Wait for your number to be called again,go and collect passport with MM2H stamp.Tip # 1. They want photocopies of the original Approval letter, fixed deposit certificate and passport details page and entry stamp page.Tip #2, to ensure that you get the full 10 year visa make sure you're passport is valid for 10 years. Mine wasn't and only got a 5 year visa.Good luck.AnsatNew member20 July 2019 05:55:04Hi Gravitas,Do you know of any clinic that is open 24 hours or until late -- I intend to reach KL late in the evening and if possible would like to get the medical check-up done in the late evening before heading to MM2H office in the morning. Thanks a lot in advance.MountinasMember20 July 2019 06:56:37Mediviron have a lot of 24 hour clinics just google them and check whether they do MM2H medical checks.topazarActive member14 October 2019 04:02:25Thanks for the recommendations.I just did mine with Dr Goh at Sungei Wang Plaza LG 32Just walked in, and 15 mins later we were done.We paid 70 RM each. Very friendly Dr in his 80s.This forum is awesome for its recommendationsskyline101New member30 December 2019 06:08:31hi, i am still in the preparation stage and stuck with the following 2 items:1. Certified True copies 2. Letter of Good Conduct (LOGC)In HK, a Notary public charges are ridiculous (about RM800 / doc) so I was thinking to get my original docs certified in KL. pls recommend any reasonable Notary Public in KL. or would MM2H still need the copies certified, if I manage to apply it over the counter with my original docs?LOGC, recent changes by MM2H dictates that they will no longer issue a request letter to obtain LOGC and as such HK Police will not entertain unless a request by such is made - Do any of you here have any experience on this?I have tried writing / calling MM2H to no avail either.Thanks in advancecinnamonapeVIP Member31 December 2019 03:51:48You might go to the Malaysian Consulate in Hong Kong and explain that you need a letter from them to apply for the LoGC (which in Hong Kong is called the CNCC= Certificate of No Criminal Conviction). Point of the section of the MM2H visa application procedures stating the requirement for there to be a LoGC/CNCC.Also show them the FAQ from the HK Police website. crime.htmlSeems the HK Police may also want a copy of your application for the MMM2H visa - typed. Likely just the application form.At a minimum a letter with your name and stating the need for the CNCC for the MM2H is required.skyline101New member31 December 2019 04:20:31Yea I called the Malaysian consulate HK this morning and they'll be able to issue a 'support letter' which I can then bring it to HK Police. However, HK Police will issue the CNCC directly to the consulate/immigration authority and not to me (the applicant). I gotta further find out if there's any exception to this since, the applicant needs to submit LOGC/CNCC directly to Malay govt.cinnamonapeVIP Member31 December 2019 04:48:29It seems that the system is set up to fail, unless you can pick up the CNCC from the Malaysian Consulate or can have them send it to the MOTAC. But MOTAC states that they expect the letter to be attached to the application.They do make an exception for those that applied earlier "For applicant from Hong Kong and Singapore who has submitted the application without the LOGC before 26 February 2019, the applicant will be given ample time to obtain the LOGC from the Hong Kong and Singapore authorities." So these folks could submit and have the CNCC appended later."For applicant from Hong Kong and Singapore who has been issued a supporting letter from MOTAC before 26 February 2019, the MM2H Centre will attached (sic) the LOGC in the applicants personal file once it is received by the MM2H Centre. However, if the LOGC is personally send by the Hong Kong and Singapore authorities to the applicant, the applicant is obliged to submit the LOGC to the MM2H Centre for the application to be processed." 2 GC%202.pdfBut if HK does NOT send the applicant the certificate how can the applicant submit it with a complete package? I would contact Norma Bt Saad mahanim@motac.gov.my. +603-8891-7000 who supposedly is the point person for LoGC issues at MM2H.skyline101New member31 December 2019 04:58:59Yep have also made efforts to contact her (phone/email) to no avail. I think you could be right in a sense that I might just be able to pick it up the LOGC from Malaysia Consulate in HK. let's see ..btw, is my understanding correct that Passport personal particulars do NOT need to be "Certified True Copy" Copy of Passport/Travel documents (all pages) with certification on the pages with personal particularsNote : Copy of previous passport is required if applicant/dependent (s) has renew his/her passport within the last 12 months.thanks for your inputFuzzyLogicheNew member31 December 2019 10:38:07btw, is my understanding correct that Passport personal particulars do NOT need to be "Certified True Copy" Copy of Passport/Travel documents (all pages) with certification on the pages with personal particularsNote : Copy of previous passport is required if applicant/dependent (s) has renew his/her passport within the last 12 months.Hi skyline101, It is exactly the opposite. You need to submit a "Certified True Copy" of the personal particulars page of your passport. You also need to submit regular copies (not "Certified True Copies") of all the other pages of your passport.BTW this thread subject is "How is MM2H Medical Report obtained?" Perhaps more people would

notice your questions on the main MM2H thread...skyline101New member31 December 2019 11:46:12i gotcha. thanks for pointing that out. Paper-based medical records is the way most public and private hospitals in Malaysia continue to preserve their patient medical records. Existing filing space for the efficient storage of newer medical records is a common problem, and for most Health Information Management (HIM) / Medical Records (MR)practitioners, it is a never-ending battle against overcrowded files and the struggle to find more space.The need for adequate storage space for newer and older medical records (as you already know, older medical records placed in storage and rarely accessed are called archived records or inactive records) is driven by medical reasons, legal reasons and management reasons.Medical records must be kept for so long as they are necessary to support patient care in the treatment and management of cases.The legal documentation reason has heightened the importance of medical record retention (the length of time a hospital for example will maintain an archived record) from the threat of medical malpractice suits, as patient and their families become more aware of the rights to quality care, and solicitors ever willing to take on medical malpractice suits.Thus, the medical records must be kept for so long as long as the threat of a medical malpractice suit exists. So if the medical records are necessary for the purpose of a court case, the medical records must be kept until the case is concluded, a process which may take many years. A doctor may be in court as a litigant or a witness. Even as a witness in a case which is heard many years after the events in question, the doctor may need to refer to the original medical records.Collection of hospital statistics, disease coding, claims processing, communicable disease reporting, incident reporting, morbidity and mortality reviews are some management reasons.Does this mean that, if at all possible, medical records should be maintained indefinitely?Given the hospitals administrative constrains to provide additional space with additional cost implied versus the statutory mandates to maintain medical records for a defined period for legal reasons, themedical reasons, and the management reasons,.a hospital needs a strategic plan for preserving medical records for a definite period of retention.Image credit : silverdane.comThe hospital must develop a medical record retention policy and must be guided by its own activities, research and education activities.This policy will dictate how medical records are to stored (records can be stored on paper, microfilm, magnetic tape, optical disk, or as part of an electronic (or computer) system), where will they be stored, what happens to the medical records that have lapsed the retention period , all of which are guided by statute, regulation, law and guidelines.I shall refrain from posting the methods of storage of newer and older medical records and the destruction of medical records that have lapsed the retention period, as I intend to only discuss on establishing a hospital retention policy for medical reasons and legal reasons but briefly and discuss a little more the quality assurance reasons.HIM/MR practitioners already know that medical records serve for the continuity of medical and nursing care while in hospital, and follow-up care. HIM/MR practitioners also know that medical records must be maintained for specific periods for legal reasons and I like to list the relevant statutes, laws and guidelines that prevail in Malaysia :The statute of limitations, Act 254, cited as the Limitation Act 1953, dated 19 February 1953, is an Act to provide for the limitation of actions and arbitrations (which is the time period during which a person may bring forth a lawsuit including medical malpractice suits), but applies to Peninsular Malaysia only.Section 6(1) of this Act limits actions in tort to commence not more than six years after the occurrence of the damageand unlike laws in Australia, the United Kingdom and in Singapore, does not contain provisions for the discretionary extension or exclusion of the time limit allowed by law in relation to tort or personal injuries.Include in the policy if patient is under a legal disability, that the records should be kept for a minimum of7 years from the date when the patients legal disability ceases or the patientsdeath, whichever is earlier, as provided for under Section 24(1) of this act.Act 629, the National Archives Act 2003 (incorporating all amendments up to 1 January 2006), is an Act to provide for the creation, acquisition, custody, preservation, use and management of public archives and public records (records officially received or produced by any public office for the conduct of its affairs or by any public officer or employee of a public office in the course of his official duties and includes the records of any Government enterprise) and for other matters connected therewith.The National Archives of Malaysia had supported and agreed to a Ministry of Health Malaysia proposal for a uniform medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals in Malaysia. Through its letter of approval allowable under Section 27 (1) of the Act 629, the National Archives Act 2003, an approval dated 30 November 2006 was released by the National Archives for a comprehensive and standarised medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia.The retention period for all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases will be retained for a period of seven (7) years from the last date of treatment.A copy of this approval can be obtained from a Ministry of Health Malaysia Guideline Manual on Medical Records Management published by the Medical Development Division and released through a Director General of Health Malaysia directive No. 17 of 2012 (Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Bil 17/2010, Garispanduan Pengendalian Dan Pengurusan Rekod Perubatan Pesakit Bagi Hospital-Hospital Dan Institusi Perubatan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Bahagian Perkembangan Perubatan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, a document in Malay).The standarised medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia was circulated through a MoH circular MOH/PAK/121.06.(GU), Mac 2007 in March 2007(Jadual Pelupusan Rekod Perubatan, MOH/PAK/121.06.(GU), Mac 2007 in Malay).Act 586, Private Healthcare Facilities And Services Act 1998 (incorporating all amendments up to 1 May 2006) is an Act to provide for the regulation and control of private healthcare facilities and services and other health-related facilities and services. Section 107, (2), (f) under Power to make regulations requires that the records to be kept of patients and persons treated in the private healthcare facilities or services but does not stipulate a retention policy. I think such private healthcare facilities or services could however plan for a retention policy for the reasons given in second paragraph of this post.The same provision of a minimum period of seven (7) years from the last date of treatment for the retention of all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases could b adopted into a private hospitals retention policy.Likewise other contents of the medical records retention and disposal schedule for all public hospitals and health facilities in Malaysia could be availed and incorporated into its own private hospital medical records retention policy.Act 21, this Act cited as the Age of Majority Act 1971 dated 30 April 1971 is an Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the age of, states under Section (2) that the minority of all males and females shall cease and determine within Malaysia at the age of eighteen years and every such male and female attaining that age shall be of the age of majority. Since the minimum period for the retention of all medical records with the exception of medical records of psychiatric, obstetric and paediatric cases is seven (7) years from the last date of treatment, then for minors medical records should be retained for another 7 years from the age of majority, that is for 25 years.The Medical Defence Malaysia Berhad (MDMB) website at on this link will open the website page in a new tab in your current window) presents a page on Medical Records: Preservation And Matters Of Evidence. MDMB a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee, functioning as a mutual medical defence organisation that aims to provide support in areas such as medico-legal counselling and the development of educational resources.HIM/MR practitioners must also know that if their hospital is in the process for accreditation of a quality program, then the medical records retention policy must be updated, readily available, complete and relevant. In order to be complete and relevant, I would recommend that this policy be jointly developed with the full knowledge and participation of the medical staff who have contributed to a medical record content.HIM/MR practitioners would provide secretarial support, coordinate the updating and completion of a up-to-date and revised hospital medical records policy. This policy will be measured against the JointCommissionInternational(JCI) Standard MCI.12 which states that The organization has a policy on the retention time of records, data, and information, if your hospital is on the path to be accredited or is to be re-surveyed for new period of accredited status when adopting the JCI accreditation process.So if your hospital has a policy on retaining medical (patient clinical) records and other data and information, the retention process provides expected confidentiality and security, and all of your records, data, and information are destroyed appropriately after the retention period, then clearly this policy will comply with the JCI Standard MCI.12, ME 1 to ME 3.This is not to imply you only rush to comply with JCI compliance (the JCI Standard MCI.12 merely states this requirement to comply with their standards compliance and accreditation status but does not necessarily mandate record retention schedules) but the policy is relevant for all the reasons as I have given above, once again to reiterate federal and local (if any) retention laws, legal requirements, need for continuing patient care and follow-up, research/educational uses, and management uses.In closing, do take note that a policy on retention of medical records is meant to serve as a guide on the retention periods for medical records, and do get the help of a legal counsel of your hospital or organisation if you are not sure about the Laws and their interpretations to be included in the policy.References:Edna, KF 1983, Medical Records Management, 7th edn, Physician Records Company, Illinois, USAJointCommissionInternational 2010,Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards For Hospitals, 4th edn, JCI, USAMargaret, AS 2003, Health Information Management, 5th edn, Jossey-Bass, San Framsico, USAWorld Health Organisation 2006,Medical Records Manual: A Guide for Developing Countries, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Philippines

Malaysia medical report. Malaysia medical report online check 2023. Malaysia medical report for foreign workers. Malaysia medical report online check 2022.