

## Gynaecologist banned in Canada appears before GMC

Clare Dyer *legal correspondent, BMJ*

A British gynaecologist who was banned from working in two Canadian provinces in 1979 and 1985 but was able to go on practising in Britain until 1999 faced accusations of serious professional misconduct at the General Medical Council this week.

Richard Neale, aged 52, faces 35 charges over his treatment of women patients and two charges of falsifying his curriculum vitae to win an appointment assessing other doctors under the GMC's performance procedures.

The consultant, who worked at Friarage Hospital, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, between 1985 and 1995, is accused of leaving patients bleeding, scarred, and incontinent. The allegations include incompetent surgery, treating patients without consent, and failing to act when complications arose. His licence to practise medicine had been revoked in British Columbia in 1979 and in Ontario in 1985.

The case follows the report of an independent inquiry into how another gynaecologist, Rodney Ledward, was able to continue practising for years despite a trail of botched operations. The Chief Medical Officer Liam Donaldson subsequently

announced an early warning system under which NHS trusts and general practices will have to keep a register of untoward incidents. (p1623)

In 1995 Yorkshire Regional Health Authority paid Mr Neale £100 000 (\$150 000) to leave his job and also gave him a reference, which he used to get a job at Leicester Royal Infirmary. He later worked on the Isle of Wight and in private practice in London before the GMC suspended him last year "to protect public safety."

The case is the latest to raise questions about the GMC's effectiveness in protecting the public from rogue doctors. It was only after Mr Neale had been accepted as an assessor that it was discovered he had faked details of experience, training, and awards.

The consultant is also accused of verbally abusing patients. In one case when a patient decided to see another gynaecologist but refused to give him the name, he "stuck his face into hers, screaming petulantly and stamping his foot," said Vivian Robinson QC for the GMC.

The Medical Protection Society, which represents Mr Neale, said in a statement: "Mr Neale



Artist Mark Gilbert has spent a year painting the faces of patients undergoing facial surgery at Barts and the London NHS Trust. The project is the brainchild of Mr Ian Hutchison, consultant in oral and maxillofacial surgery at the trust, who is setting up a charity called Changing Faces to educate the public about facial deformity and modern facial surgery.

"The aim is to show the public that people with facial deformities are real human beings living normal lives," he said. "I also thought it might be cathartic for patients, and that has proved to be true. Some have told me that they were unable previously to look at themselves in the mirror, but the paintings have allowed them to see themselves in an unselfconscious way."

An exhibition of Gilbert's portraits is to tour British cities, including Nottingham, Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Bath, from the end of June and will open at the National Portrait Gallery in London in 2002. More information is available from [savingfaces@mail.com](mailto:savingfaces@mail.com)

would like to apologise once more and say how sorry he is to those of his patients who suffered postoperative complications. He always has been, and continues to be, deeply regretful for this."

More than a dozen patients are expected to give evidence during a three week hearing. Police are also investigating the case, and 60 women are suing for compensation. □

## Chinese herb may cause cancer

Scott Gottlieb *New York*

Doctors in Belgium have discovered that a Chinese herb, *Aristolochia fangchi*, already linked to kidney failure, may cause cancer as well.

Patients at a Belgian weight loss clinic were given this herb in error. Staff at the clinic had prescribed the herb *Stephania tetrandra*, but the pills that patients received also included aristolochia, possibly because of a manufacturing error. On average, the patients took the two herbs for about a year.

Of the patients who accidentally received the herb, 18 devel-

oped cancers of the urinary system, according to the report. These 18 patients had already experienced severe kidney failure as a result of taking another combination of two Chinese herbs (*S tetrandra* and *Magnolia officinalis*) and needed kidney dialysis or kidney transplants (*New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;342:1686-92).

The Chinese name for *A fangchis* is similar to that for *S tetrandra*, and it is often substituted for stephania. "Since there is virtually no control over the quality of these products, it is not unusual not to know what is actually in herbal preparations and dietary supplements," wrote Dr David Kessler, the former commissioner of the US Food and Drug Administration, in an accompanying editorial.

Dr Joelle Nortier from Université Libre de Bruxelles in

Brussels, Belgium, and associates first became aware of the extent of the cancer risk after discovering a urinary system cancer in one of their patients undergoing transplantation.

The researchers then offered preventive removal of the kidneys and ureters to 43 other patients being treated for kidney disease that was related to treatment with Chinese herbs. Thirty nine patients accepted the offer, and that is when the 18 cancers were discovered, representing a cancer rate of 46%.

In 19 of the 21 patients without cancer, mild to moderate precancerous abnormalities were found in the ureters or kidneys, according to the report.

All the affected kidneys showed evidence of exposure to aristolochic acid, the harmful ingredient in *A fangchi*, and lower levels were found in some of the

ureters. Only four samples contained evidence of exposure to ochratoxin A, a possible carcinogen sometimes found in *S tetrandra*.

The risk of cancer was greater for patients who had taken larger amounts of *A fangchi*, the investigators note. Eight of 24 patients who took 200 g or less had urinary system cancer, compared with 10 of 15 patients who took 201 grams or more.

"Our findings reinforce the idea that the use of natural herbal medicine may not be without risk," said Dr Nortier.

Cases of kidney failure from aristolochia have been reported in France, Britain, Spain, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. Last month, the US Food and Drug Administration sent warning letters about the herb to doctors and to the supplement industry. □