

Ramesh s/o Ayakanno (suing by the committee of the person and the estate, Ramiah
Naragatha Vally) v Chua Gim Hock
[2008] SGHC 33

Case Number : Suit 670/2002, RA 218/2007, 219/2007
Decision Date : 29 February 2008
Tribunal/Court : High Court
Coram : Kan Ting Chiu J
Counsel Name(s) : Renuka Chettiar (Karuppan Chettiar & Partners) for plaintiff/appellant in RA 219/2007; Faizal Mohamed and Amy Lim (B Rao & K S Rajah) for defendant/appellant in RA 218/2007
Parties : Ramesh s/o Ayakanno (suing by the committee of the person and the estate, Ramiah Naragatha Vally) — Chua Gim Hock

Damages

29 February 2008

Kan Ting Chiu J:

1 This case arose from a road accident on 9 March 2001 in which Ramesh s/o Ayakanno, a 26-year-old lorry driver suffered severe head injuries. As a result of the injuries, he has been declared to be mentally disabled and his mother Ramiah Naragatha Vally was appointed his committee. While his mother brought the action on his behalf, he was referred to in the assessment hearing as the plaintiff, and I shall refer to him as such.

2 In October 2002, interlocutory judgment was entered in his favour with liability agreed at 95% and damages to be assessed.

3 The assessment hearing came before an Assistant Registrar in 2007 who made the following awards:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Damages for pain and suffering and loss of amenities | \$170,000-00 |
| 2 | Future medical and transport expenses | |
| | (i) cost of hospitalization at \$6,000-00 per year for 10 yrs | \$60,000-00 |

(ii)	cost of replacement of VP [ventriculo-peritoneal] shunt and insertion of tracheostomy and gastrostomy feeding tube	NIL	
(iii)	cost of medication at \$105-00 per month for 10 years ($\$105 \times 12 \times 10$)	\$12,600-00	
(iv)	cost of medical consultation with doctors at \$240-00 per year for 10 years	\$2,400-00	
(v)	Transport expenses by ambulance for medical consultations at \$210-00 per year for 10 years	\$2,100-00	
(vi)	Cost of replacement of wheelchair	\$3,000-00	
(vii)	Cost of replacement of hoist	\$3,500-00	
(viii)	Cost of diapers and wipes at \$324-00 per month for 10 years ($\$324 \times 12 \times 10$)	<u>\$38,800-00</u>	\$122,400-00

3 **Future nursing care**

(i)	Nursing care at home for 3 yrs		
(a)	Plaintiff's mother's care at \$400-00 per month for 3 yrs	\$14,400-00	
(b)	Cost of maid at 70% of \$667-50 per month for 3 yrs	\$16,821-00	
(ii)	Nursing care at a Nursing home for 7 years at \$2,100-00 per month plus \$900 one time fee ($\$2,100 \times 12 \times 7 + \900)	\$177,300-00	

	(iii)	Plaintiff's mother's transport expenses to visit Plaintiff at nursing home in the future	NIL _____	\$208,521-00
4		Plaintiff's Loss of future earning & CPF (at a multiplier of 14 years) as follows:-		
	(i)	1-3 years [$\$2,300 \times 114.5\% \times 12 \times 3$]	\$94,806-00	
	(ii)	4-7 years [$\$2,500 \times 114.5\% \times 12 \times 4$]	\$137,400-00	
	(iii)	8-14 years [$\$3,000 \times 114.5\% \times 12 \times 7$]	<u>\$288,540-00</u>	\$520,746-00
5		Plaintiff's Pre-trial loss of earnings & CPF as follows:-		
	(i)	May to September 2001 at \$600-00 per month [$\$600-00 \times 116\% \times 5$ months]	\$3,480-00	
	(ii)	October 2001 to September 2003 at \$1,800-00 per month [$\$1,800 \times 116\% \times 24$ months]	\$50,112-00	
	(iii)	October 2003 to January 2004 at \$1,800-00 per month [$\$1,800 \times 113\% \times 4$ months]	\$8,136-00	
	(iv)	February 2004 to January 2007 at \$2,000-00 per month [$\$2,000 \times 113\% \times 36$ months]	\$81,360-00	
	(v)	February 2007 to June 2007 at \$2,300-00 per month [$\$2,300 \times 113\% \times 5$ months]	\$12,995-00	
	(vi)	July 2007 at \$2,300-00 per month [$\$2,300 \times 114.5\%$]	<u>\$2,633-50</u>	\$158,716-50
6		Pre-trial maid expenses		

	(i)	Cost of employing maid (agreed)	\$1,142-00	
	(ii)	Cost of part-time maid at 70% of \$800-00 for 46 months	<u>\$25,760-00</u>	\$26,902-00
7		Medical expenses, airfare expenses and ambulance expenses in respect of Plaintiff's treatment in India		NIL
8		Massage expenses (past and future)		NIL
9		Singapore medical expenses (agreed)		\$131,959-50
10		Transport expenses incurred in Singapore by Plaintiff (agreed)		\$2,675-10
11		Transport expenses incurred by the Plaintiff's mother to visit the Plaintiff whilst he was hospitalized		NIL
12		Miscellaneous expenses		
	(i)	Cost of medical equipment	\$24,889-44	
	(ii)	Cost of health supplements	NIL	
	(iii)	Cost of renovation of home	NIL	
			_____	\$24,889-44
13		Plaintiff's mother's pre-trial loss of salary at \$400-00 per month for 71.5 months		\$28,600-00
14		Plaintiff's sister's pre-trial loss of salary		NIL

				\$1,395,409.54

4 Both parties appealed against the Assistant Registrar's awards. I shall deal with each head of appeal in turn.

The plaintiff's appeal

Pain and suffering and loss of amenities

5 The plaintiff suffered the following injuries and disabilities:

- Severe head injuries to both sides of the brain, requiring bilateral craniectomies, shunting defects requiring VP shunting, refractory seizures and sepsis trachypnoea;
- Bilateral cord palsy requiring tracheostomy;
- Difficulty in swallowing requiring PEG tube insertion;
- Deranged liver functions and sepsis;
- Left iliac bone fracture;
- Disc protrusions at different levels of the dorsal spine causing cord compression, for which laminectomy was performed; and
- Contractures of the lower limb requiring tendo achilles lengthening.

and he is unable to move or talk and will require life-long medication for epileptic seizures.

6 The Assistant Registrar in making the awards acted on the evidence of neurosurgeon Dr Keith Goh that the plaintiff is likely to succumb to the injuries in ten years. It was not clear whether the ten years were to run from the date of injury, or the date of the assessment, and the Assistant Registrar proceeded on the basis that it was ten years from the date of assessment, and neither party took issue with that.

7 The plaintiff referred to several precedents in this appeal:-

(i) *Mohamed Fami Hassan v Swissco Pte Ltd* [1984-1985] SLR 675 in which an award of \$180,000 was made to an injured workman who became a quadriplegic and was incapable of taking care of himself. However, little is known of the facts. Neither the age of the workman nor his injuries was disclosed. Counsel also informed me that the award was reduced on appeal to \$100,000 after the workman died after the appeal was heard but before judgment was delivered. There was no written judgment for the reduction, and it is not known if it was made on account of grounds raised before the workman's death, or on account of his death, or both.

(ii) *Toon Chee Meng Eddie v Yeap Chin Hon* [1993] 2 SLR 536 ("Toon"). The plaintiff, a boy of 7½ years suffered severe brain damage. He was paralysed on the right side and had intermittent involuntary movements of the right hand and right leg and the head, neck and body, and needed to take anti-epileptic drugs for life. He was unable to speak, and needed assistance to micturate and defecate, and had the intellectual ability of a six-month to one-year-old child and was wheelchair-bound. He was awarded \$160,000 for pain and suffering and loss of amenities of life.

(iii) *Fumihito Hori & Anor v Singapore Bus Service (1978) Ltd & Anor*, Suit No 2558 of 1982 ("Hori"). The plaintiff, a man aged 34, was awarded \$125,000 in 1984 for unspecified brain injury, epilepsy, eye injury, loss of smell and loss of amenities.

(iv) *Chen Qingrui v Phua Geok Leng*, Suit No 937 of 2000 ("Chen"), the injured was an 18-year-old female. She suffered severe traumatic brain injury with generalised spasticity and minimal

awareness. She was awarded \$165,000 for the brain injury in 2001.

(v) *TV Media Pte Ltd v De Cruz Andrea Heidi & Anor* [2004] 3 SLR 543 ("*De Cruz*"), a more recent and better known case. The plaintiff, Andrea de Cruz was a television artiste. She was 27 years old, and she lost the use of her liver and had to undergo a liver transplant. At the first instance, the trial judge awarded her \$250,000 for pain and suffering and loss of amenities, but on appeal, the Court of Appeal reduced that to \$150,000. In coming to its conclusion, the Court of Appeal took into consideration awards in brain damage and cases of other injuries.

(vi) *Tan Hun Hoe v Harte Denis Mathew* [2001] 4 SLR 317 ("*Harte*") where the plaintiff, aged 37, who was having fertility problems, underwent botched medical treatment which resulted in his testes being atrophied, and made it very unlikely that he would father any children. The trial judge assessed the damages for the injuries suffered at \$50,000. On appeal, the Court of Appeal increased the general damages to \$120,000. (The plaintiff recovered \$72,000 only as liability was fixed at 60%).

8 Of the cases cited, *Hori*, *Toon* and *Chen* are brain damage cases. *Hori* offers little guidance as the extent of the brain damage is not described. The injuries suffered in *Toon* and *Chen*, although not identical to those suffered by the plaintiff here (such injuries are rarely identical), are comparable in that they left the subjects in a semi-vegetative state, dependent on the assistance of others. While *De Cruz* and *Harte* are not brain injury awards, they are relevant as indicators of the levels of severity of injuries and disabilities for which awards of \$150,000 and \$120,000 have been made by the Court of Appeal. They are also recent awards of 2004, whereas the brain damage awards are older.

9 Reviewing the cases, I am of the view that the \$170,000 award is low, being only \$5,000 higher than the 2001 award in *Chen*, and \$10,000 higher than the 1993 award in *Toon*, and when compared with the awards of \$120,000 and \$150,000 for the testicular injury in *Harte* and liver injury in *De Cruz* respectively which are significantly less severe than the injuries suffered by the plaintiff. I will increase this award to \$185,000. (All references to increases are stated on a 100% basis, and are to be adjusted to 95% to accord with the interlocutory judgment.)

Future medical expenses

10 The plaintiff's counsel submitted that there should be an award for future medical expenses that the plaintiff may incur if complications such as chest infections, bed sores or VP shunt infection set in, which require hospitalisation. Dr Keith Goh was of the view that the plaintiff had at least a 50% chance of developing these complications within a year of the assessment and that he would require two to three hospitalisations a year with the cost of each admission estimated at \$10,000 to \$13,000.

11 The Assistant Registrar did not make an award on the ground that it was not proved on a balance of probabilities. I do not agree with that. When it comes to such future treatments, the available evidence would often be medical opinion on the necessity of future treatment and estimates of the potential cost, and more specific evidence may not be available. The plaintiff had done what is reasonably expected by producing the evidence of the neurosurgeon, and cannot be faulted for not producing more. On the contrary, I think it is not right to reject the expert opinion and place the burden of future treatments on the plaintiff. A conservative award should be made, on the basis of one admission a year for ten years at \$10,000 per visit, making a total of \$100,000.

Wheelchair and hoist replacements

12 The Assistant Registrar had made an award of \$6,500 for replacement of wheelchair and hoist which are expected to last for three to five years. The estimate cost for these items are \$3,000 to \$5,000 and \$3,500 respectively. The plaintiff sought an increase of the award to \$8,500. I do not see any merit for this as the award of \$6,500 was based on the plaintiff's own figures, albeit at the lower end.

Pre-trial cost of maid

13 A maid was employed at \$800 per month for 46 months to assist in looking after the plaintiff. Apparently, it was difficult to find a maid to look after the plaintiff. Several maids engaged before her had refused to stay on the job. The evidence was that it was agreed between the maid and the plaintiff's mother that the maid was to attend to the plaintiff only, and was not to do household chores.

14 The Assistant Registrar had deducted 30% under this head on the ground that it was unreasonable for the defendant to reimburse the plaintiff the full wages when the maid would be free to help out with household chores when the plaintiff was resting or sleeping.

15 The deduction was not justified. As there was an agreement with the plaintiff's mother that the maid was to be paid \$800 for looking after the plaintiff only, no deduction should be made. There was no basis to suppose that the maid would have agreed to look after the plaintiff for \$560 per month, or that she would agree to undertake household chores for no additional payment to the agreed \$800. I will therefore increase this head of damages by \$11,040.

Future cost of maid

16 The Assistant Registrar had awarded to the plaintiff the cost of employing one maid for three years from the assessment, preceding the anticipated admission of the plaintiff to a nursing home. The cost of the maid was agreed at \$667.50. A reduction of 30% was also made. Again, unless the \$667.50 is understood to be for looking after the plaintiff and for helping with household chores, no deduction should be made. This award should be increased by \$7,209.

Loss of earnings of plaintiff's mother

17 The plaintiff's mother claimed that she had worked as a church caretaker. She was not working at the time of the plaintiff's accident because the church was moving, but she had expected to resume work after the church moved. She also claimed that she had a part-time job, which she left after the plaintiff's accident because she could not concentrate on her work. The Assistant Registrar had rejected the claim in relation to the full-time employment on the ground that there was no evidence from the church that she would have been re-employed after the removal. I see no reason to disturb this finding of fact.

18 The Assistant Registrar however allowed half the claim for the part-time earnings on the basis that she could have continued to undertake some part-time work. I see no reason to depart from this award.

Loss of earnings of the plaintiff's sister

19 The plaintiff's sister claimed to have left her job between January 2002 and January 2004 to look after the plaintiff. The Assistant Registrar rejected this claim as she found that:

There was no merit to this claim. There was no evidence to support [the plaintiff's] sister's claim that her care had contributed in any way to her brother's care and rehabilitation. The fact that she only stopped work at the end of Dec 2001, 9 months after [the plaintiff's] accident and 4 months after his discharge from NUH, also weakened the strength of her case. Having had the benefit of observing the witness' demeanour in court, I did not believe that [the plaintiff's] sister quit her job for the sole purpose of helping her mother to look after her brother. Even if I accepted this as true, it was not reasonable for her to do so, and there was not a shred of evidence to suggest that she played any major role in contributing to his rehabilitation.

I agree with the Assistant Registrar's conclusion.

Future cost of nursing home

20 The Assistant Registrar had made her award at \$2,000 a month inclusive of recurrent services and incidental charges which was set out in a quotation produced by the plaintiff, albeit at the low end thereof. The plaintiff submitted that the cost should be at least \$2,500 a month. There is no basis to vary the Assistant Registrar's award.

Plaintiff's mother's future transport costs for visits

21 The plaintiff's mother claimed that she will visit him daily when he is admitted into a nursing home, and a claim was made for the anticipated transport expenses. While she may intend to visit the plaintiff, it cannot be assumed that she will visit him daily for the rest of his life in view of her age and health (see [32]). In any case, such expenses are not necessarily recoverable even when they are incurred.

22 The issue of visiting costs by family members was considered by the Court of Appeal in *Teng Ching Sin and Another v Leong Kwong Sun* [1994] 1 SLR 758. In that case, the Court of Appeal held that travelling expenses incurred by family members visiting an injured plaintiff in hospital are not recoverable, as the general rule of damages in tort is that only damage or loss suffered by the injured party should be compensated for. The Court rejected a claim for the costs of visits by family members which are a factor in the recovery of the injured party without evidence that such visits contributed to the injured party's recovery or helped in his rehabilitation.

23 For the same reason, the plaintiff's claim for the projected transportation cost for his mother is not justified.

Medical, airfare and hospitalisation expenses for treatment in India

24 These expenses arose because the plaintiff was sent to India for treatment for about two and a half months. The plaintiff's mother and her uncle accompanied the plaintiff to India. The plaintiff claimed a total of \$29,020 for the airfare, medical, accommodation and related expenses.

25 The Assistant Registrar did not make any award for these expenses because the trip to India was made against the advice of all the doctors in Singapore (there was no evidence on any advice from doctors from India on the advantages or necessity of sending the plaintiff to India for treatment, and the doctors who treated the plaintiff in India did not give evidence at the assessment of damages). While the Assistant Registrar acknowledged that the plaintiff's mother had believed that the trip was for the benefit of the plaintiff, she held that the plaintiff could only recover expenses that are reasonable in law. That decision is correct. An injured party is to be compensated for reasonable loss and expenses. Although the plaintiff or his mother had incurred these expenses in

good faith, the expenses can only be recovered if they were reasonable for the treatment and rehabilitation of the plaintiff. Against the background that the trip was made against the advice of doctors treating the plaintiff in Singapore and in the absence of evidence from the Indian doctors, the trip cannot be considered to be reasonable and the expenses incurred cannot be recovered from the defendant.

Massage expenses

26 The plaintiff claimed \$21,840 for massage expenses paid to a freelance visiting masseuse. The Assistant Registrar rejected this claim on two grounds. First, there was no evidence that such treatments were justified. Rehabilitation physician Dr Karen Chua who examined the plaintiff was of the view that there was minimal benefit in massages. Second, the Assistant Registrar found that the plaintiff had not proved the payments. The proof produced was a single document from the masseuse that she was paid \$80 a session for her services with no other details, and without the person being produced as a witness. The Assistant Registrar was correct to reject this claim.

Cost of renovation of house

27 The plaintiff's family had stayed in a flat. After the plaintiff's accident, they sold the flat and moved to a rented single-storey house. The plaintiff's mother had to renovate the house for it to be suitable for the plaintiff's occupation. The renovation included the addition of a ramp, a shower, a sunshade, grilles and gates. The plaintiff claimed the costs of renovation amounting to \$14,940.

28 The plaintiff eventually moved out of that house because it was termite-infested, and rented another property. He claimed \$1,500 per month for the rental of this property.

29 The Assistant Registrar rejected the claim for the renovation cost, as there was no medical evidence adduced to show that the move was necessary for the plaintiff's recovery and rehabilitation. The Assistant Registrar felt that if the flat needed to accommodate the plaintiff's disabilities, the reasonable costs for the necessary renovations would be justified. In fact, no renovation was done to the flat, and no estimate of the cost of the necessary renovations was produced. In any event, there was no claim for the actual or projected cost for renovating the flat. The Assistant Registrar was right to reject the claim for the cost of renovation to the rented property.

30 The claim for the rental of the second rented property is also unsustainable in the absence of evidence that it was necessary for the plaintiff to move to the rented property instead of staying on in the flat with necessary renovations done.

The defendant's appeal

Future nursing home cost

31 The defendant appealed against the Assistant Registrar's award of \$177,300 for the anticipated nursing home cost for seven years when his mother is no longer able to attend to him at home with the help of maids.

32 Counsel for the defendant accepted that the mother's ability to care for the plaintiff would be diminished by her advancing age and her own health problems (she is 54 years old and has high blood pressure, diabetes and heart problems). Nevertheless, he argued that instead of sending the plaintiff to a nursing home at that stage, the mother should employ an additional maid to help her to look after the plaintiff.

33 That argument was made to minimise the damages payable, and on the assumption that the mother would be able to continue to take part in looking after the plaintiff. It is unreasonable to expect her to be involved in caring for the plaintiff on a daily basis for another ten years. I find that the Assistant Registrar's decision to allow nursing home charges at the lowest quoted rate reasonable and correct.

Loss of future earnings

34 The Assistant Registrar had applied a multiplier of 14 years and three multiplicands:

1 – 3 years	-	\$2,300
4 – 7 years	-	\$2,500
8 – 14 years	-	\$3,000

35 The defendant took issue with the multiplier and the multiplicands. On the former, the plaintiff had argued before the Assistant Registrar that the multiplier was excessive as the plaintiff was not expected to live beyond ten years, and therefore the multiplier should not exceed ten years.

36 The defect in this argument was revealed by the Assistant Registrar's observation that-

This completely missed the point of the award for loss of future earnings, which was to compensate [the plaintiff] for losses he would not have incurred *but for the accident*. [The plaintiff's] lifespan would *not* have been reduced if not for the accident. An appropriate multiplier must of course be assessed with reference to [the plaintiff's] natural working life *if the accident had not occurred*, and not [the plaintiff's] reduced lifespan *as a direct result of the accident*.

[Emphasis in original]

37 This issue had been considered fully by the House of Lords in *Pickett v British Rail Engineering Ltd* [1980] AC 136. Lord Salmon put the matter simply and clearly at pages 151-152:

Suppose a plaintiff who is 50 years old and earning a good living with a reasonable expectation of continuing to do so until he reaches 65 years of age. As a result of the defendant's negligence, he has contracted a disease or suffered injuries which cut down his expectation of life to, say, five years and prevent him from earning any remuneration during that period. Are the damages to which he is entitled confined to compensation for the loss of the remuneration he would probably have earned during those five years, or do they include compensation for the loss of the remuneration which, but for the defendant's negligence, he would probably have earned for a further 10 years, i.e., for the rest of what would have been his working life? In my opinion, there is no reason based either on justice or logic for supporting the view that he, and therefore his estate, is entitled to no damages in respect of the money he has been deprived from earning during these 10 years.

38 The defendant made an alternative argument, "that the plaintiff should only be entitled to his future earnings to the extent of the amount which his dependents would receive in a dependency claim." This argument, which conflates one claim (the plaintiff's personal claim) with another distinct claim (his dependents' dependency claim), was put forward without any authority or explanation. It is conceptually flawed and fallacious, and unsustainable. The multiplier of 14 years should be maintained.

39 On the multiplicands, the defendant submitted that the plaintiff was earning \$1,800 per month as a lorry driver when he was injured. The evidence of his employer was that the average income of a lorry driver is \$2,500 inclusive of overtime earnings. However, if he continued with his employer he could be promoted to be a container truck driver or a supervisor and earn \$2,500 to \$3,000 per month.

40 His employer had found him to be a good worker. He had real prospects of promotion because he already held a licence to drive container trucks, and his knowledge of English would enable him to take on supervisory duties.

41 While a court should be slow to assume that a workman will progress to a better paying job with time, there is a sufficient basis in this case for the Assistant Registrar to do that and set the different multiplicands.

Pre-trial loss of income

42 The Assistant Registrar had awarded pre-trial loss of income from May 2001 to July 2007 using three multiplicands, i.e. \$1,800 from May 2001 to January 2004, \$2,000 from February 2004 to January 2007, and \$2,300 from February 2007 to July 2007. The defendant argued that one multiplicand, \$1,800, should be applied throughout.

43 There is no reason in principle to restrict the multiplicand to the plaintiff's earnings at the time of the accident. The evidence was that if he had continued working, his earnings would have increased. The Assistant Registrar had allowed for one increase from \$1,800 to \$2,000 in February 2004, three years after the plaintiff's earnings were increased in February 2001 from \$1,700 to \$2,000. Such an increment after three years at the same level is not unreasonable. The next increment to \$2,300 was projected at February 2007, another three years later.

44 The plaintiff started his employment with his employers in August 2000 with a starting salary of \$1,500. In November 2000, his salary was increased to \$1,700, and in February 2001, it was increased to \$1,800. The employer's evidence was that a lorry driver could earn \$2,500 per month inclusive of overtime payments. Against this background, the plaintiff's earnings projected by the Assistant Registrar are reasonable in quantum and principle.

Conclusion

45 The plaintiff's appeal is allowed for the damages for pain and suffering, the future medical expenses and the maid's salaries pre and post assessment. The plaintiff will have costs of his appeal relating to these heads of damages. The defendant's appeal is dismissed with costs.

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