

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**A LEGAL STUDY OF
ADULTERATED TRADITIONAL
MEDICINES AND HEALTH
SUPPLEMENTS IN MALAYSIA**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirement for the degree of
Master of Enforcement Law

Faculty of Law

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia is not exempted from the global issue of adulterated traditional medicines and health supplements. Adulteration by illegal addition of undeclared poison is a major concern since it impose a very high risk to the public health. Various efforts and strategies have been taken by Pharmacy Enforcement Division in enforcing the laws in controlling the sale and supply of adulterated traditional medicines and health supplements. However abundance of such products in market chain showed that the efforts are still insufficient to curtail the problem. Thus in the absence of comprehensive literature of legal study in controlling the sale and supply of adulterated traditional medicines and health supplements in Malaysia, this study fill the gap via qualitative research where analysis of provisions of laws and interviews were conducted. This study suggests possible solutions to overcome the challenges faced by pharmacy enforcement in performing duties in entry point, raids, laboratory testing, advertisement control, and prosecution. Accordingly, some recommendation for instance, provisions review, enhancement in empowerment officer, tighter control in entry points, punitive action to the advertiser as well as increase of public education towards the risk of consumption of these fraudulent products are suggested in this study.

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