Compliance towards the Malaysian laws on poisons and sale of drugs: A retrospective observational study in the state of Sarawak

Said Luqman Nulhakim¹, Loo Shing Chyi¹, Kerine Cannilia³, Talin Benodict Apok², Lu Sing Ling¹, Lily Siao⁴, Sii Rachel Zu Wen¹, Tan Sin Min², Wan Yeit Wan Azizani Yazmin¹

¹Sarawak Pharmacy Management Branch, Sarawak Pharmaceutical Services Division, ²Sarawak Pharmacy Enforcement Branch, Sarawak Pharmaceutical Services Division, ³Sibu Pharmacy Enforcement Section, Sibu Pharmacy Divisional Office, ⁴Kuching Pharmacy Enforcement Section, Sarawak Pharmaceutical Services Division

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Compliance with the laws and regulations on the sale and supply of medicine ensures that it is conducted safely and professionally. This study examined the compliance rate of community pharmacists and general practitioners towards the Malaysian Laws on Poisons and Sale of Drugs and reviewed the effectiveness of the enforcement actions taken. Methods: This was a retrospective observational study where the data were extracted from the annual inspection reports on community pharmacists and general practitioners conducted by the Sarawak Pharmacy Enforcement Branch from 2016 to 2020. Overall, 50 criteria were examined but 24 more criteria were also examined for community pharmacists. Results: The compliance rate of community pharmacists has improved slightly from 58.6% in 2016 to 61.1% in 2020. In the meantime, the rate of compliance among general practitioners went from 35.9% in 2016 to 71.2% in 2020, which is a big jump. The recording provisions on the supply of substances containing codeine, dextromethorphan, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine (12.3%–24.1%) and the prescription book (7.7%–27.6%) were the most common non-compliance recorded for all the 5 years among community pharmacists and general practitioners, respectively. Enforcement action (issuance of warning letters) induced a major (79.5%) improvement in the compliance rate. Conclusion: Community pharmacists and general practitioners’ compliance rates have improved throughout the years. The highest non-compliance rate was towards the recording provision on the supply of medicine. Constant assessment of the compliance rate, as well as the effectiveness of enforcement actions, must be done regularly.