

3836803 PYPAM : MAJOR : PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION ; M. Sc. in Pharm.
(PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION)
KEYWORDS : CONSUMER PROTECTION / LAW ENFORCEMENT / FOOD
AND DRUG PRODUCT / VIOLATION
YONGYUTH RUANTA : LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR HEALTH
CONSUMER PROTECTION: A STUDY IN FOOD AND DRUG PRODUCT.
THESIS ADVISORS: PAKDEE POTHISIRI, Ph.D., CHA-ONSIN
SOOKSRIWONG, Dr.PH., SARNIT SRISANG, LL.B., Thai Barrister at Law. 155
P. ISBN 974-662-082-7

The major reasons for this study were to study characteristics of offenders, the violation aspect and duration of regulatory procedures according to the Drug Act 1967 and its amendments and the Food Act 1979.

This survey research studies the cases which were carried out by the Legal Affairs Group, the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health, from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1996. The instrument used for this research was a data collection form. The data was analyzed using SPSS+ for WINDOWS programme.

According to the results, there was a total of 140 cases consisting of 84 cases which violated the Drug Act and 56 cases which violated the Food Act. The major source of cases was normal inspection (65.5%). The major class of offender of the Drug Act was drug selling licensees (41.7%), whereas the major class of offender of the Food Act was food manufacturing owners (44.6%). The most frequently violated section of the Drug Act was section 12 (11.9%), while the most frequently violated section of the Food Act was section 14 (26.8%). The duration of regulatory procedure of the Drug Act was 233.2 days, and the duration of regulatory procedure of the Food Act was 276.5 days. The most common decision by the Food and Drug Administration was referral to the police (63.1%) for the drug offenders, whereas referral to the police (41.1%) and referral to the police and suspension of operation (23.2%) were the most common decisions concerning food offenders.

The study offers administrative and academic suggestions.