ASSIGNMENT ON,

DRUG & COSMETIC ACT

Submitted to,

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CONTENTS

DRUG & COSMETIC ACT

INTRODUCTION :

India was largely dependent on import of modern medicine until after 1st world war.

In August 1930 the government of India appointed a drug Enquiry committee under the chairmanship of colonel R.N Chopra to go in the question of adulterated & substrdard drugs sold ine country.

The Drug exaquiry commitee submitted its report in 1931. the government of India could not give effect to its recommendation till 1937.

After paring the goverment of India Act 1935. drug become provincial subject -

The drug import Bill was prepared & place for consid -eration before the assembly in 1939. It was paised & recived assent of governor general in council & become drug act 1940

OBJECTIVES

- To regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drug & cosmetics through licensing.
- Manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetic by qualified persons only.
- To prevent substadard in Drugs.

- To regulate the manufacture and sale of Ayurvedic siddha and unani drug.
- To establish Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and drug consultative committee [DCC] for Allopathic and allied drugs & cosmetics.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACT & RULES.

Advisory

- ✓ Drugs Technical Advisory Board - DTAB.
- ✓ Drugs Consultative Committee - D.C.C

Analytical

- ✓ Central Drugs Laboratory - CDL
- ✓ Drug Control Laboratory in states.
- ✓ Government Analysts

Executives

- ✓ Licensing authorities.
- ✓ Controlling authorities
- ✓ Drug Inspectors

Advisory

* To advice the central government and the state governments on technical matters.
* To carry out the other functions assigned to it by this Act

DRUG TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD

a) Ex-officio :

1. Director General of Health service
2. Drug controller, India.
3. Director of the central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta
4. Director of Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
5. President of Medical coun of India.
6. president of pharmacy counil of India.
7. Director of central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
8. Direct of central Research Institute, Kasauli.

b) NOMINATED.

- Two person by the Central Government from among person who are incharge of drugs control in the states.
- One person by Central Government from the pharmaceutical industry.
- Two person holding the appointment of Government Analyst under this Act, to be nomited by the Central Government.

c) ELECTED.

1. One person to be elected by Executive committee of pharmacy council of India. from among teachers of an

India, from among teachers of an Indian university or a college affiliated.

2. One person to be elected by the Executive Committee of the medical council of India. from among teachers in medicine of Indian university.

3. Two person holding the appointment of Government Analyst under this Act, to nominated by central Goverment

c) ELECTED.

1. One person, to be elected by the Exective committee of pharmacy council of India, from among teachers of an Indian university or a college affiliated.

2. One person to be elected by executive committee of the Medical Counil of India, from among teacher in medicine of an Indian university.

3. One pharmacologist to be elected by the Goverming body of the Indian cound of Medical Research.

4. One person to be elected by central counit of the Indian Medical Association.

5. One person to be elected by the central counal of the IMA.

6. One person to be elected by the counail of the Indian pharmaceutical Associative.

FUNCTIONS OF DTAB

* To advise the central Government and State goverment technical matter arising out of the administration of this Act.
* To Carry out the other functions assigned to it by this Act

DRUG CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE [DCC]

✓ It is also an advisory body constituted by central Government.

Constitution.

- Two representatives of Central Government
- One representative of State Government.

FUNCTIONS OF DCC

* To advice the central Government, the State Governments and Drug Technical Advisory Board on any other matter tending to secure uniformity throughout India in the administrative of this Act.
* The Drug consultative Committee shall meet when required.
* Has power to regulated its own procedure.

RESPONSIBILTY OF NURSE WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC HEALTH LAW

- Keeping latest information regarding public health laws
- playing active role in implementing public health laws
- Creating awarness in patients, families and society regarding public health laws.
- participation in meeting, workshop and seminars regarding public health laws:
- Educating the public regarding the needs and importnd of public health laws.
- If the public health laws are brokens, giving information to concern agencies which can take appropriate action.
- Active participation in evalution of public health laws.

CONCLUSION

The Drug and cosmetic Act, 1940 is a consumer protection legislation. The 1986 amendent conferred powers on recognised consumer Association so that legal action can be initiated by them in the court on the basis of test reports given by the government Analyst. The standard and purity of manufactured drugs are very important therefore under meds to be amended & safeguard the interest of the consumer.

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