

Regulation of the Prohibition of the Use of Human Drug in the Veterinary Field

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Abstract

Veterinary is one of the fields of medical science whose treatment targets are animals. Veterinary medicine is often underestimated because the focus of this type of treatment, psychological analysis, prevention and surgery is only for the animal world. Herbal medicine, both herbal medicine and traditional medicine for generations, is a treatment that was used before veterinary science took over in various treatments for livestock or pets. But when herbal medicine and traditional ingredients cannot provide a solution to various critical diseases in animals, then the use of human medicine becomes an alternative. When humans think that when they are sick they are given one of the drugs for example drug A (medicine for humans) and recover, then the same is true for animals. The lack of veterinary personnel in Indonesia is often the reason for the use of these human drugs. There must be a cure if it is true that human medicine is used for animals, but if consumption of livestock such as cows, goats, fish, etc. are continuously given human antibiotics, it will have a negative impact which will give rise to super bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics. Structuring the laws governing the prohibition of the use of human drugs for the veterinary sector is very important because veterinarians in various regions often use human drugs if no drugs are found to treat the disease in the animal. Arrangements are also needed to regulate veterinary pharmacies which are currently attracting the attention of various groups which will clash with pet shops or poultry shops which also provide various kinds of veterinary medicines.

Keywords

veterinary; farmativeterinary;
antibiotic animal



I. Introduction

Pain is an event when living things experience disease and a process in which humans, animals, and plants defend themselves from stopping the pain they get. Humans have reason beyond other living creatures to be able to analyze and 'recover' their own bodies if they find a disease to come. In contrast to plants and animals that have in common that they actually need humans to help maintain their existence. Plants not only need sunlight and good natural conditions, they also need good fertilizer and anti-pest care. Wild animals may not need direct human help, but farm animals that are for consumption and animals that are devoted to being reared really need humans to take care of the body and condition of the pet.

If the animal's condition is in a slump, then humans analyze it and try as much as possible to help it from the disease that ensnares it. Various kinds of herbal and chemical treatments are increasingly developing in maintaining the balance of pet health. The more the dimensions of treatment develop, the more varied the drugs and vitamins for animals and the more innovations to prolong the life of livestock and pets. However, with the

emergence of various innovations in veterinary drugs, the selection of veterinary drugs is correct and safe.

Consumption of veterinary drugs without direction from veterinarians, both for livestock and pets is now an alternative for breeders or animal lovers in an effort to speed up recovery and reduce costs. In a fairly short period of time, exports of veterinary drugs have significantly brought in foreign exchange for the country with a fairly high value. Based on data from the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health (Ditjen PKH), Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan), the export value of livestock products from 2015 to the first semester of 2019 has reached Rp. 38.39 trillion with veterinary medicinal products taking part at Rp. 26 Trillion. The value is quite fantastic for a field that is often underestimated by many parties. The Director General of PKH I Ketut Diarmita also stated that the export of veterinary drugs from Indonesia has now penetrated more than 80 countries in the world spread across the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Europe which of course increases the value for the country's foreign exchange.

Agricultural land is increasingly narrow due to the shifting of the function of agricultural land into industrial areas, so that hydroponic cultivation is considered appropriate to utilize available land because this cultivation system does not require soil media. The hydroponic system uses a variety of planting media other than soil, among others, with media such as fuel husk, husk, sand, zeolite, rockwool, peat (peat moss) and coconut husk powder (Prihmantoro in Zalilani, M. et al. 2019)

However, with high strengths in the veterinary medicine sector, a weakness arises, namely the proliferation of illegal veterinary drugs that do not yet have a certificate of Good Manufacturing Practice of Veterinary Drugs (CPOHB). With the presence of CPOHB, Indonesian veterinary drug products will be able to compete with foreign and high quality veterinary drugs that are safe for animals. The administration and process of obtaining permits and obtaining CPOHB certification is apparently quite difficult and slow in implementation and not as expected. Of course, this slows down the licensing process which will hamper the creativity of the nation's children in innovating to expand the market for veterinary drug products. In the world of marketing, consumers are assets that must be maintained and maintained their existence in order to remain consistent with the products we produce (Romdonny and Rosmadi, 2019).

In my opinion, what can be seconded is easy licensing and guidance for entrepreneurs of the nation's children who are determined to advance the economy in the veterinary medicine sector. With difficulties in obtaining permits from the Ministry of Agriculture (KEMENTAN), various kinds of veterinary drugs from the production and licensing processes will also be ruled out and become a weakness on the state side, of course in foreign exchange because they are not traceable and the side effects of veterinary drugs themselves are quite a high percentage if consumed by livestock.

Problem Formulation

1. Can human medicine be used in the veterinary sector and why?
2. How does the law regulate the licensing of the use of appropriate and appropriate human medicines for animals?

Research Objectives

1. To understand whether human drugs can be used as veterinary drugs and consumed continuously.
2. Knowing the licensing of human drugs and veterinary drugs.

Benefits of the Research

To become a researcher that can be a reference and consideration for both the Ministry of Agriculture and the entrepreneur in regulating the operation of veterinary drugs in Indonesia.

II. Research Method

Using qualitative research methods in understanding related issues regarding pharmacies specifically for veterinary drugs and special licensing in using human drugs in the Veterinary field.

III. Results and Discussion

Drugs and their various types in Indonesia are regulated in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 917/MENKES/PER/X/1993 where drugs which are part of human health and in terms of safety, both in use and distribution, are classified into:

- a. Over-the-counter drugs: Drugs that are traded freely and can be obtained easily because there is no need for a doctor's prescription, are not included in the list of narcotics, psychotropics, hard drugs, limited over-the-counter drugs and have been registered with the Indonesian Ministry of Health. Usually marked with a round green image with a black border according to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2380/A/SK/VI/1983.
- b. Limited OTC Drugs / "W" (*Waarschuwing*) Drugs: Limited OTC drugs are drugs that can be obtained freely without a doctor's prescription at a licensed drug store but on condition that the drug must be in the original packaging from the factory or manufacturer and the seller or manufacturer must provide information warning signs when handed over to consumers. In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health, the special sign of this limited-free drug is in the form of a blue circle with a black border.
- c. Hard Drugs / Drugs "G" (*Gevaarlijk*): Drugs included in the list of Drugs "G" are in accordance with regulations from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, namely these drugs must be handed over to consumers with a statement that each hard drug package is written, 'only to be submitted with doctor's prescriptions, all drugs used for use by the parenteral method of administering drugs through blood vessels, and all new drugs including working drugs if there is no written data on the Ministry of Health stating that the new drug is not harmful to human health. The hard drug sign is a large K in a red circle with a black border and it says "Must by prescription".
- d. Compulsory Pharmacy Drugs (OWA): are hard drugs that can be obtained with a permit from the Pharmacist Managing Pharmacist (APA).
- e. Narcotic Drugs: These drugs are marked with a red cross in a circle with a red border. This drug is sometimes used by doctors as a pain reliever that is very severe before or after surgery and a report must be made to the Health Department because this drug can cause dependence.
- f. Psychotropic Drugs: Drugs belonging to this group are drugs whose effects can change the mental and behavior of a person who consumes them. The sign for this drug is the same as hard medicine and its regulation is under the 1949 Stbl Drug Ordinance Number 419 under the name of Certain Hard Drugs.

- g. Herbal Medicine: Indonesian traditional natural medicine which is often an alternative to chemical treatment. Included in herbal medicine are Jamu, standardized herbal medicine, and Fitofarmaka.

Veterinary drugs regulated in the Minister of Agriculture No.14/Permentan/PK.350/5/2017 concerning the classification of veterinary drugs are divided into three types, namely hard drugs, limited over-the-counter drugs and over-the-counter drugs. There is also a prohibition on the use of veterinary drugs for livestock whose products are consumed by humans with the greatest consideration of preventing residues of veterinary drugs, preventing pathogenic microbial resistance, causing health problems for humans who consume them and so on. The use of antibiotics to be mixed as feed additives and raw materials for making veterinary drugs is also strictly prohibited. The use of antibiotics if absolutely necessary for therapy must be under the supervision of a doctor and a maximum period of seven (7) days. But the rules are made only to be broken and not followed which becomes an obstacle that can be easily breached with the power of money. Even imports of veterinary drug products without a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture have controlled several front lines of veterinary drugs, whether the drugs are harmful or not for animals.

The Veterinary Authority is a government organization consisting of Government Veterinarians. This is regulated in the Law on Livestock and Animal Health (UU PKH), namely Law Number 18 of 2008 and Law Number 41 of 2013 in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 3 of 2017. This Veterinary Authority is given the power of full responsibility by the central government and local governments in the implementation of animal health. Organizing animal health by regularly classifying the types of drugs that can be used as raw materials for making veterinary drugs or which is directly consumed by livestock is certainly an important part. With so many unresolved obstacles from the Ministry of Agriculture, then is the emergence of a ban on the use of human drugs in the veterinary sector an important matter? From the classification of human drugs, there are limits and there are strict rules for obtaining human drugs if they are used for veterinary medicine. Several types of human drugs are also being tested using animals before being applied to humans. If the drug is safe for humans then the drug is also safe for consumption for animals, it will only be better if there is supervision from the relevant veterinarian who is a member of the Veterinary Authority in terms of dosage related to use and in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture No. 16 of 2021 concerning Field Studies and Supervision of Veterinary Drugs in Chapter III Articles (27) and (28).

Regulations on the manufacture of veterinary drugs are regulated in Kepmentan No. 467/Kpts/TN.260/V/99 concerning Guidelines for Good Manufacturing Practices of Veterinary Medicine, Minister of Agriculture. From these guidelines, every veterinary drug that has been certified by CPOHB must have passed the selection and is safe for use for animals. But there are no detailed regulations on raw materials to produce safe veterinary drugs. Provisions for granting veterinary drug business licenses are written in the Ministry of Agriculture Number 18/Permentan/OT.140/4/2009 wherein veterinary drug business licenses in Chapter I are written statements from authorized officials to individual Indonesian citizens or business entities to carry out the business of manufacturing, supplying, distributing, import and/or export of veterinary drugs. There are various administrative requirements for veterinary drug manufacturers, importers, exporters, distributors, veterinary drug depots or pet shops and veterinary drug stores to run a business in the field of veterinary drugs.

These conditions are given to provide safety in the use of veterinary drugs and not just any drugs that can be traded. The application of human drugs in medicine for certain

animals or especially farm animals whose products are consumed for humans of course must be under strict supervision. But is it for pets, whether cats, dogs, rabbits, hamsters, chirping birds, whose products are not consumed by humans, still not allowed to use human medicine? In everyday life, often when they go to veterinary clinics, veterinarians often prescribe human medicine for sick animals. This is of course permitted because there are no clearer and binding regulations regarding the use of human drugs for the veterinary field. The law has a very strong function in protecting the people who make up the law, but the law will become a trap for the community if it does not look at the socio-cultural conditions of the community concerned.

IV. Conclusion

1. Human medicine can be used for veterinary medicine because human medicine is often tested on animals. For drugs used for animals, of course, drugs that are not harsh and others that are dangerous. Except in the case of antibiotics which will become hazardous residues if consumed in excess from animal products that produce products that are directly consumed by humans. Supervision from the Ministry of Agriculture will become a special pillar in building the strength of veterinary drugs and become a large foreign exchange if properly organized and implemented.
2. Licensing of human drugs is well organized and well-organized, but licensing for the manufacture of veterinary drugs and raw materials for the manufacture of veterinary drugs as well as implementation of the use of veterinary drugs, which are still considered trivial, does not yet have a strong binding legal basis.

Suggestions

Supervision in every manufacture of good veterinary drugs and their implementation are deemed necessary, but government assistance and its implementation are felt to be lacking in guiding veterinary drug entrepreneurs. It is hoped that in addition to the written laws and regulations, the protection from the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies for entrepreneurs, especially veterinary drug producers, is very necessary and not a fear that is avoided because it hinders production itself.

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