



Compliance Guideline

Medical Device & Medical Claims



Introduction

Medical Device Act 2012

Enagic (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd is not a registered medical device in Malaysia.

Therefore, it is **prohibited** for anyone to

- advertise Enagic products as a medical device in Malaysia.
- make any therapeutic, curative or medical claims of the products and/or water produced by Enagic products.



Section 5 – Requirement for registration of medical device

(1) No medical device shall be imported, exported or placed in the market unless the medical device is registered under this Act.

Section 15 - Requirement for establishment license (License & Permit)

(1) No establishment shall import, export or place in the market any registered medical device unless it holds an establishment license granted under this Act.



Section 44 – Advertising

- (1) No person shall advertise a medical device unless the medical device has been registered and complied with the requirements of this Act.
- (2) No person shall make any misleading or fraudulent claims in respect of a medical device in any advertisement.



What are the instructions provided by the Medical Device Authority (MDA)?

- MDA clearly **prohibits** these certificates to be used in Malaysia:
 - Japanese Association of Preventative Medicine for Adult Disease
 - Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Government of Japan; 'License Number: 27B2X00070' and 'License Number: 27BZ006010'
 - ISO 13485 design, manufacture, sales, servicing and distribution of electrolysis water generators for medical use.



What are the **penalty** of the offence?

- Section 44 Advertising
 - (3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a **fine not exceeding three hundred thousand ringgit** or to **imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years** or to **both**.



No distributors are allowed to make therapeutic and medical claims or curative properties about the products and/or water produced by Enagic products may be made.

What are the terms that **prohibited** to be used?

diagnose

prevent

alleviate

relieve

• cure

treat any medical condition, disease, ailment or malady.



Medicine (Advertisement & Sale) Act 1956 Section 3 – Prohibition of advertisement relating to certain diseases

(1) Subject to this Act, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article, or articles of any description, in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description as a medicine, an appliance or a remedy for the purpose of -



- (a) prevention or treatment of the diseases and conditions of human beings as specified in the Schedule;
- (b) practising contraception among human beings;
- (c) improving the condition or functioning of the human kidney or heart, or improving the sexual function or sexual performance of human beings;
- (d) diagnosis of a disease as specified in the **Schedule**:



Schedule:

- Diseases or defects of the kidney.
- Diseases or defects of the heart.
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy or fits.
- Paralysis.
- Tuberculosis.
- Asthma.

- Leprosy.
- Cancer.
- Deafness.
- Drug addiction.
- Hernia or rupture.
- Diseases of the eye.
- Hypertension.
- Mental disorder.
- Infertility.

- Frigidity
- Impairment of sexual function or impotency.
- Venereal disease.
- Nervous debility, or other complaint or infirmity, arising from or relating to sexual intercourse.



Medicine (Advertisement & Sale) Act 1956 Section 4B – Advertisements of medicines to be approved

(1) No person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article, or articles of any description, in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article of that description as a medicine, an appliance or a remedy for the purpose of treatment or prevention of diseases or condition specified in subjection 3(1), unless such advertisement has been approved by the Medicine Advertisement Board.



Medicine (Advertisement & Sale) Act 1956 Section 4B – Advertisements of medicines to be approved

(2) Any advertisement proposed to be published may be submitted to the Medicine Advertisement Board for approval in the manner provided for the regulations made under Section 7.

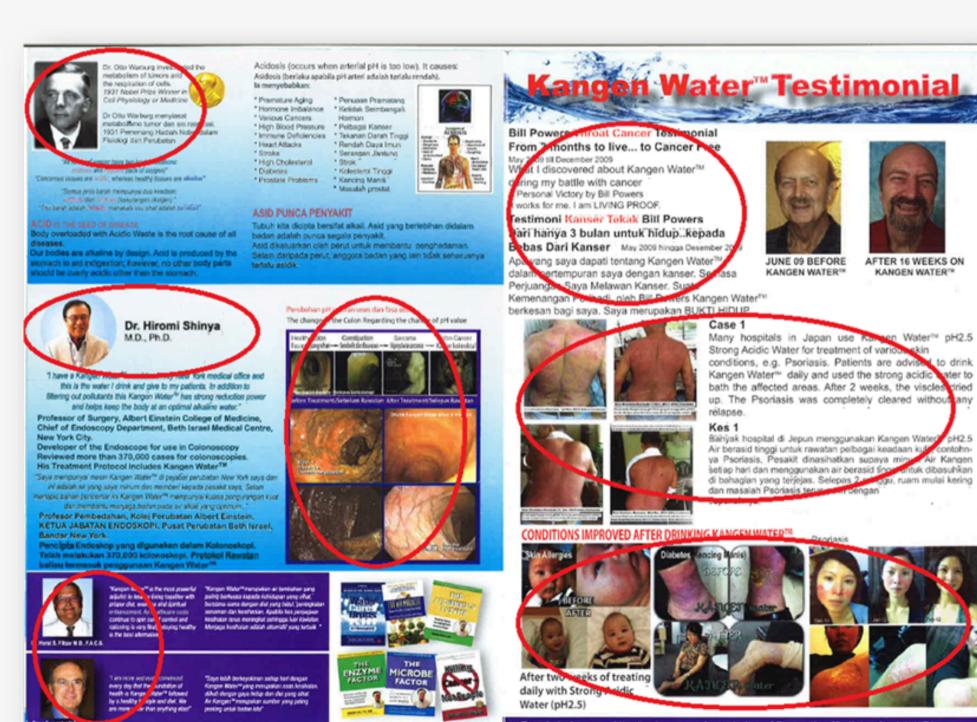


What are the **example** of the offence?





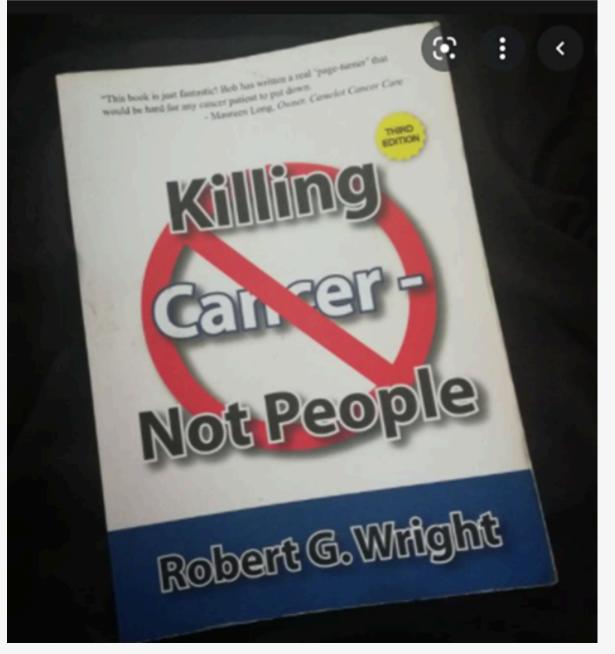
What are the **example** of the offence?

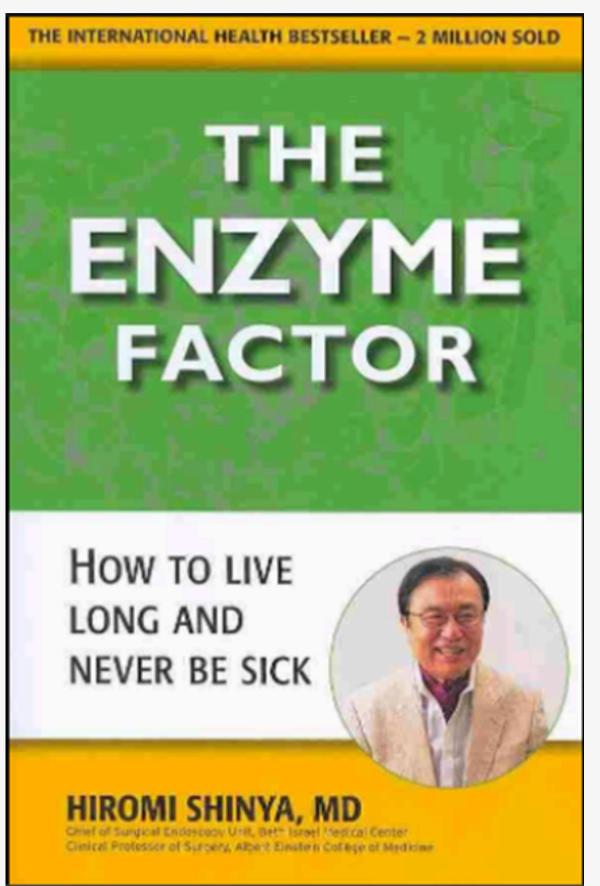




What are the

example of the offence?







What are the **penalty** of the offence?

- Section 5. Provisions as to offences under sections 3, 4, 4A and 4B.
 - (1) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of sections 3, 4, 4A and 4B, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable on summary conviction—
 - (a) in the case of a first conviction, to a **fine not exceeding three thousand ringgit** or to **imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year** or to **both**; and
 - (b) in the case of a subsequent conviction, to a **fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit**, or to **imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years**, or to **both**.



Enagic does not recommend the (1) consumption of Strong Acidic Water (pH 2.5) and Strong Kangen Water (pH 11.5).

Enagic adheres to the National Standard for Drinking Water Quality (MOH) and Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (WHO).



National Standard for Drinking Water Quality (MOH)
Section 3 – Quality Requirements

3.2 Drinking Water Quality Standards

3.2.1 Drinking water must be clear, and does not have objectionable taste, colour and odour. It must be pleasant to drink and free from all harmful organisms, chemical substances and radionuclides in amounts, which could constitute a hard to the health of the consumer.



National Standard for Drinking Water Quality (MOH)
Section 3 – Quality Requirements
3.2 Drinking Water Quality Standards

3.2.2 The quality of drinking water is measured in terms of its microbiological, physical, chemical and radioactivity characteristics. **Table 2** lists some of these **characteristics** and **constituents** with their **recommended standards**, which shall not be exceeded for maximum protection of the consumer.



National Standard for Drinking Water Quality (MOH)
Section 3 – Quality Requirements
3.2 Drinking Water Quality Standards

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١		PHYSICAL:							
1	9	TURBIDITY	5 NTU	w	W.	M	2Y	WHO2	
1	10	COLOUR	15 TCU	w	w	М ,	2Y	WH02	
1	11	ρH	6.5 ~ 9.0	w	w	м	2Y	MAL .	١
1	12	FREE RESIDUAL CHLORINE	0.2 - 5.0	w	w ·	м	2Y	WHO1	
1	13	COMBINED RESIDUAL	NOT LESS THAN 1.0	w	w	м	2Y	MAL1990	
1		CHLORINE							
1	14	MONOCHLORAMINE	3	WN	WN	WN	WN ·	WHO2	



Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (WHO)
pH in Drinking water
Effects on humans

Exposure to extreme pH values results in irritation to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Eye irritation and exacerbation of skin disorders have been associated with pH values greater than 11. In addition, solutions of pH 10 – 12.5 have been reported to cause hair fibres to swell. In sensitive individuals, gastrointestinal irritation may also occur.



Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality (WHO)
pH in Drinking water
Effects on humans

Exposure to low pH value can also result in similar effects. Below pH 4, redness and irritation of the eyes have been reported, the severity of which increases with decreasing pH. Below pH 2.5, damage to the epithelium is irreversible and extensive. In addition, because pH can affect the degree of corrosion of metals as well as disinfection efficiency, it may have an indirect effect on health.



(2) Strong Acidic Water (pH 2.5) is classified as surface disinfectant – used to disinfect all types of surfaces.

It is not notified with **National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA)** as hand sanitizer.



What is the category for hand sanitizer product, is it classified as cosmetic product or generic product (BukanRacunBerjadual/OTC; Over-The-Counter)?

- Hand sanitizer can be categorized into 2 categories:
 - (1) Cosmetic Product
 - (2) Generic Product (Bukan Racun Berjadual/OTC; Over-The-Counter)



- (1) Cosmetic Product for the purpose of maintaining hand hygiene (for general hand hygiene). The following are the regulatory requirements that must be complied with before importing, manufacturing, or marketing cosmetic products:
 - (a) product has been notified with NPRA;
 - (b) compliance with the requirements set out in the Guideline for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia;
 - (c) products are manufactured on premises that comply with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for cosmetic products or equivalent.



(2) Generic Product (Bukan Racun Berjadual/OTC; Over-The-Counter) – hand sanitizer/hand disinfectant/hand surgical scrub used in health facilities, to be used by health practitioners before and after performing treatment procedures.



What is a cosmetic product notification? Does it mean that the product has been approved by the MOH?

- Notification means **a declaration of compliance** by the company holding the notification with the rules, requirements and guidelines established for cosmetic products.
- With this, the company has taken responsibility to ensure that the product has been evaluated and ensured safe, quality and effective before it is marketed.
 Therefore, it is not a form of approval by the MOH. Notified products will be monitored from time to time and regulatory action will be imposed on products that do not comply with the prescribed rules.



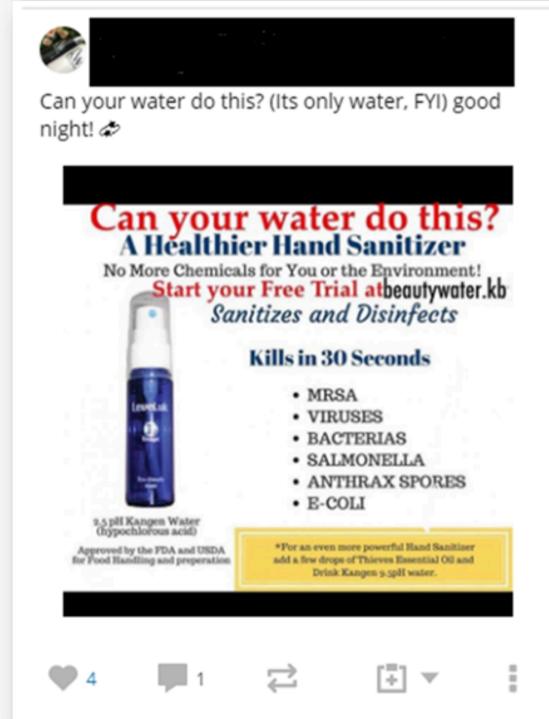
What are the active ingredients that need to be in the hand sanitizer formulation that is classified as a cosmetic product?

- Hand sanitizer for notified cosmetics should contain at least 60 % alcohol (ethanol or ethyl alcohol).
- For non-alcohol based sanitizers, sufficient documents and scientific evidence
 must be available to support the claims made on the label. Failure of the
 company to submit supporting documents within the stipulated period will
 result in rejection or cancellation of the notification. For canceled notifications,
 the product must be withdrawn from the market.



What are the allowable claims for hand sanitizers classified as cosmetic products?

 Hand sanitizers classified as cosmetic are for hygiene purposes. However, antibacterial claims are also allowed for cosmetic products as additional claims. However, claims such as disinfectant, antiseptic, antimicrobial, antiviral, antifungal, virucidical, reference to specific bacteria or disease
 causing germs are not allowed for cosmetic products.





Are disinfectants used on tools or surfaces of objects/workspaces also classified as cosmetic products?

- No. Disinfectant products used to disinfect or disinfect medical devices are classified as medical device products. The product must obtain approval from the Medical Device Authority (MDA) before being allowed to be on the market.
- Disinfectant products used to disinfect all types of surfaces or workspaces are also classified as **general consumer products**.



Kangen UKON Sigma Softgels is a **registered health supplement product** with National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA).

Therefore, **all claims** in relation with the product **must be consistent** with Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD).



Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD)

Section 4.1 - Definition

Section 4.1.1 – Health Supplement (HS)

A Health Supplement (HS) means any product that is used to **supplement a diet** and **to maintain**, **enhance** and **improve the health function** of human body. It is presented in small unit dosage forms (to be administered) such as capsules, tablets, powder, liquids and shall not include any sterile preparations (i.e. injectable, eyedrops).



Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD)

Section 4.1 - Definition

Section 4.4.1 - Conditions

All claims made for HS shall:

- i) be consistent with the definition of HS;
- ii) enable consumers to make an informed choice regarding products;
- iii) not be misleading or false;
- iv) support the safe, beneficial and appropriate use of the product;



Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD)

Section 4.1 - Definition

Section 4.4.1 - Conditions

All claims made for HS shall:

- v) maintain the level of scientific evidence proportional to the type of claims;
- vi) be for **health maintenance** and **promotion** purpose only;
- vii) not be medicinal or therapeutic in nature, such as implied for treatment, cure or prevention of disease.



Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD)

Section 4.1 – Definition

Section 4.4.2 – Types and Evidence of Claims

i) A health supplement claim refers to the beneficial effects of consuming HS to promote good health and well-being (physical and mental) by providing nutrition, enhancing body structure/ function, relieving physiological discomfort and/or reducing the risk of health related conditions or diseases.



Drug Registration Guidance Document (DRGD)

Section 4.1 – Definition

Section 4.4.2 – Types and Evidence of Claims

- ii) Types of HS claims are:
- General or Nutritional Claims (Table 1);
- Functional Claims (medium) (Table 2);
- Disease Risk Reduction Claims (high) (Table 3);



Drug Registration Guidance
Document (DRGD)
Section 4.1 – Definition
Section 4.4.2 – Types and Evidence
of Claims

- ii) Types of HS claims are:
- General or Nutritional Claims (Table 1)

Table 1: General or Nutritional Claims

Table 1: General or Nutritional Claims											
Level of claim	Definition	Examples/ Wording of claim	Criteria	Evidence to substantiate HS claims							
General or Nutritional Claims	General Health Maintenance Benefits derived from supplementation beyond normal dietary intake	Supports healthy growth and development Nourishes the body Relieves	 Is in line with established nutrition knowledge in reference texts Is related to general well-being in line with scientific knowledge 	i) Standard reference e.g. reference textbooks, pharmacopoeia, monographs ii) Recommendations							
		Relieves general tiredness, weakness Helps to maintain good health For energy and vitality For strengthening the body	 Claim does not refer to the structure and/or function of the human body In accordance to HS principles and practice in Malaysia 	on usage from reference regulatory authorities or reference organisations							

Please refer to 4.4 Illustrative Substantiation Evidence List for the list of acceptable references, organisations and authorities.



Contact Us

Should you need further assistance, please contact us at:



compliance@enagic-my.com



www.enagic-my.com



+03 2282 2332