

Flora & Fauna dalam Etno-Sains Perubatan Alam Melayu

Jamia Azdina Jamal

DNS, BPharm(Hons)(Nottingham), MSc (London), PhD (London), RPh

Profesor Madya Bidang Farmakognosi

Fakulti Farmasi

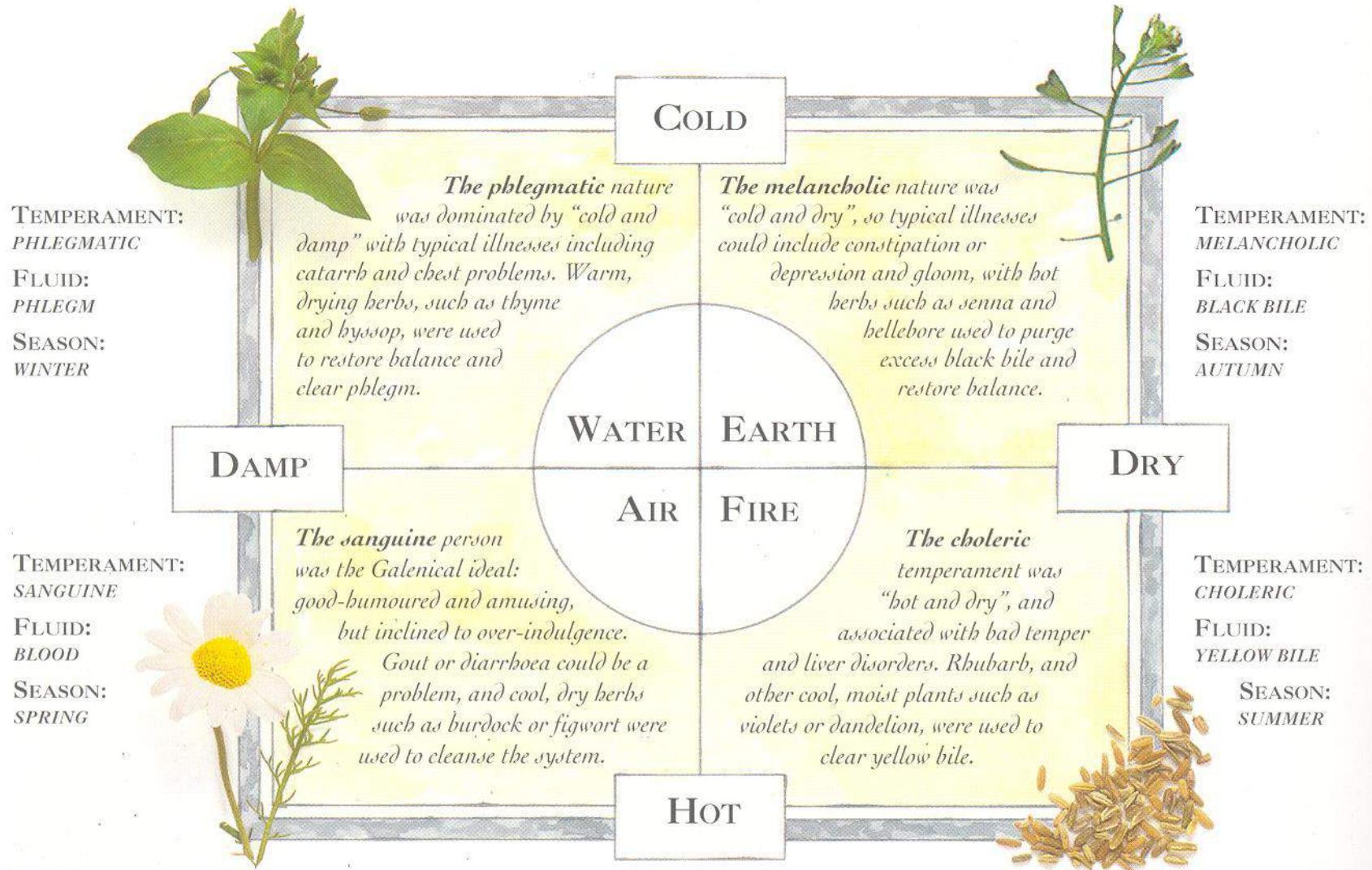
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia



Konvensyen Perubatan Tradisional dan Komplementari Melayu Nusantara
15 Disember 2019, DECTAR UKM Bangi

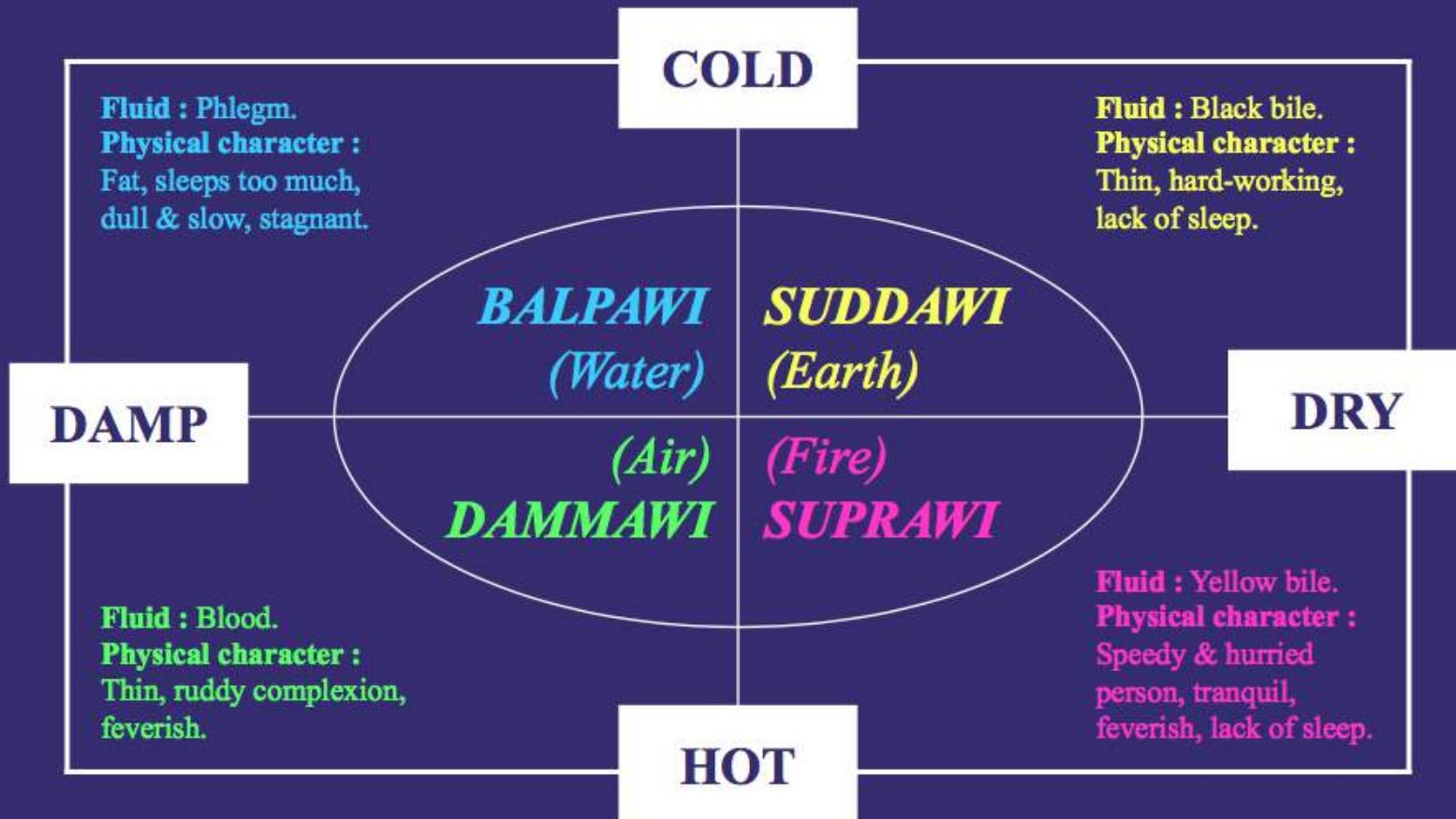
Mengilham Harapan, Mencipta Masa Depan

Greek Model of Herbalism



Ody, P. 1993. *The Herb Society's Complete Medicinal Herbal*. Dorling Kindersley Ltd., London.

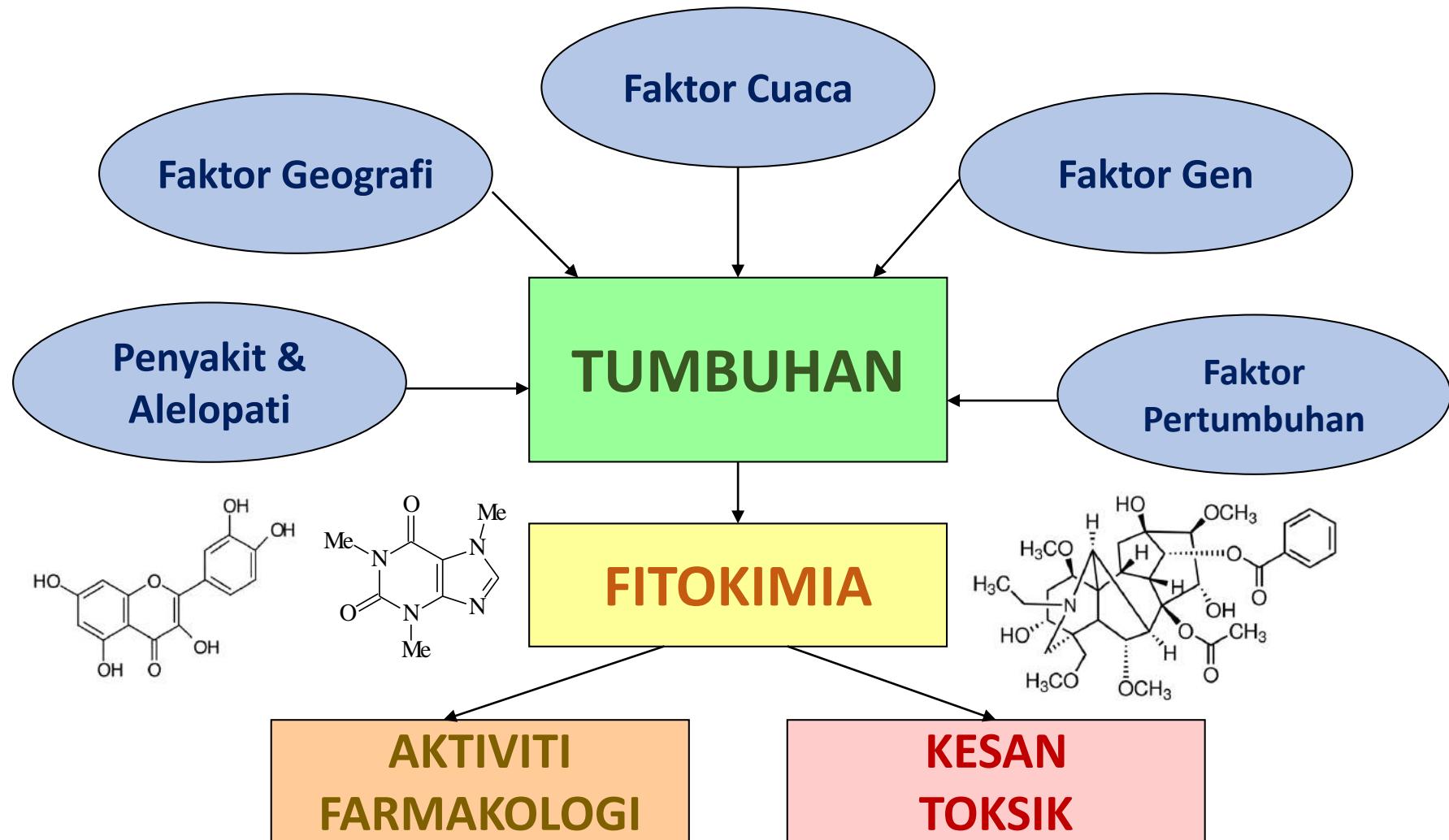
MALAY TRADITIONAL MEDICINE MODEL



Doctrine of Signatures

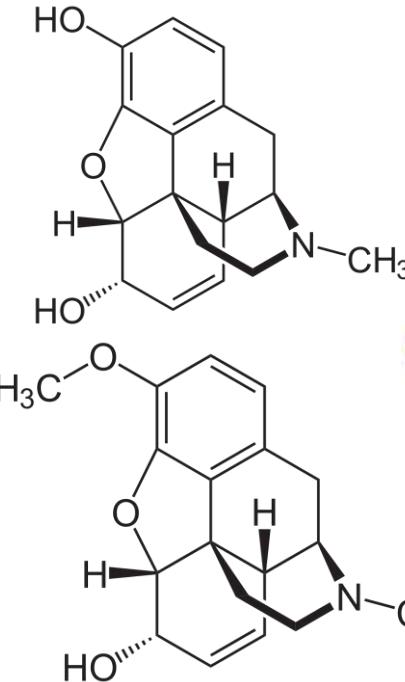


Hubungan Tumbuhan-Aktiviti

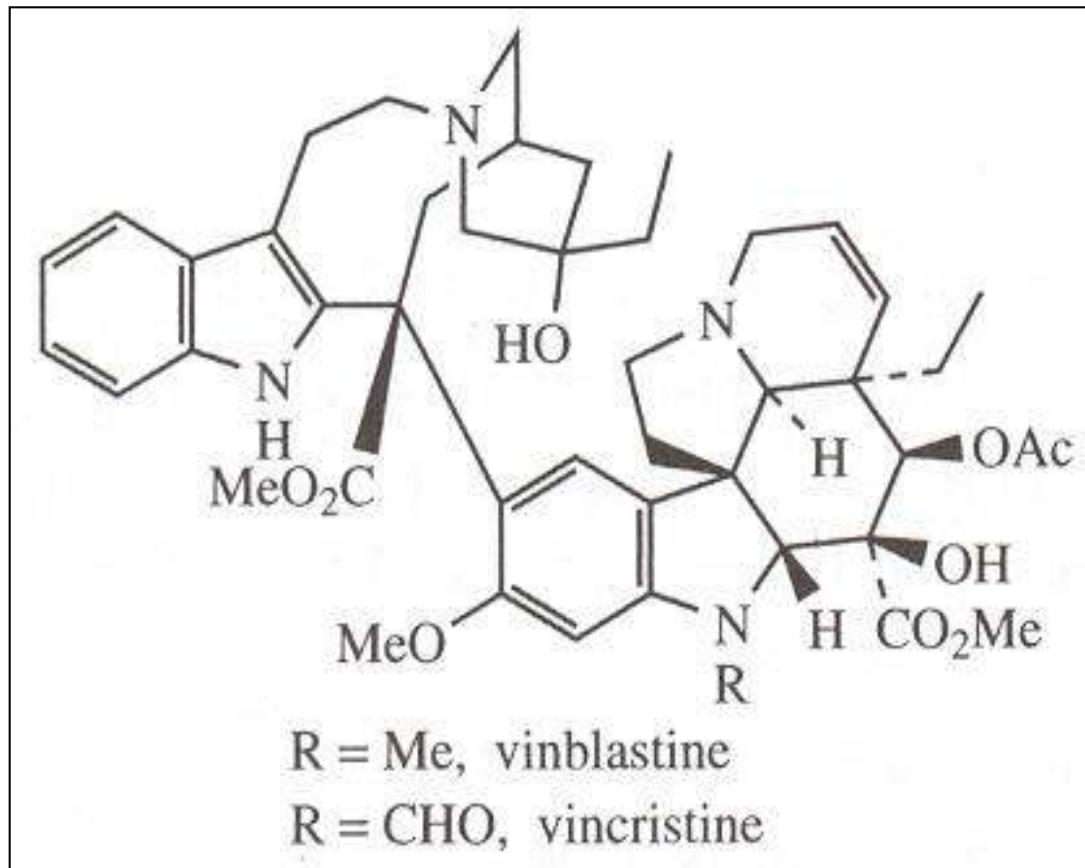


Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)

- Lateks kapsul muda popi
- Spasmolitik & vasodilator
- Fitokimia: morfin, kodeina



Kecubung Cina (*Catharanthus roseus*)



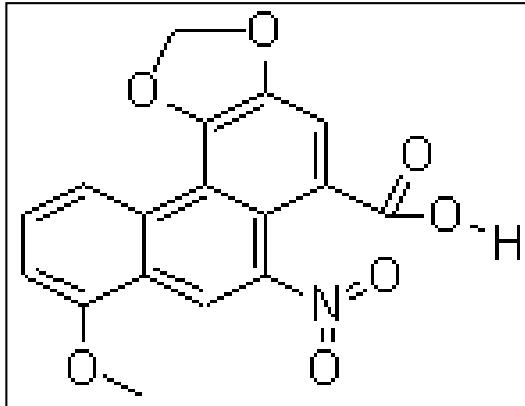
- Agen antitumor



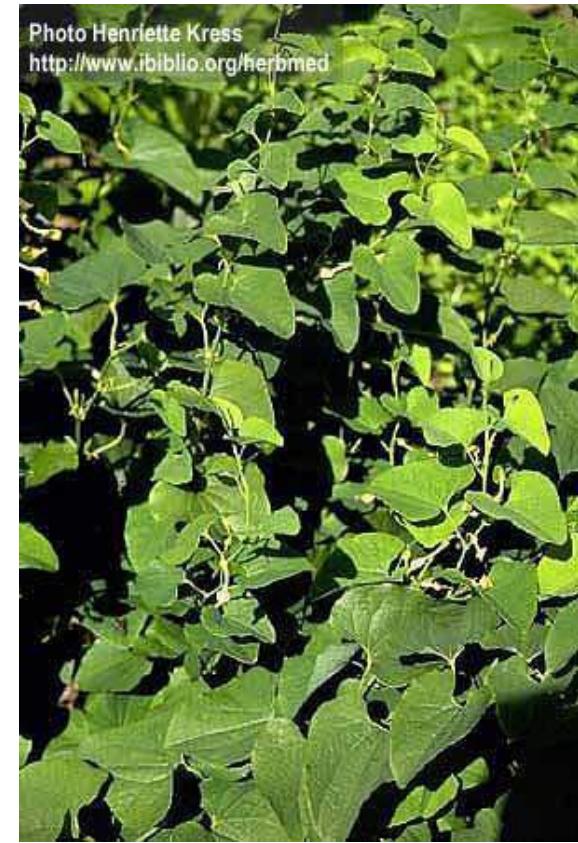
$\uparrow C. Roseus$
 $\downarrow Vinca minor$



Asid aristolokik

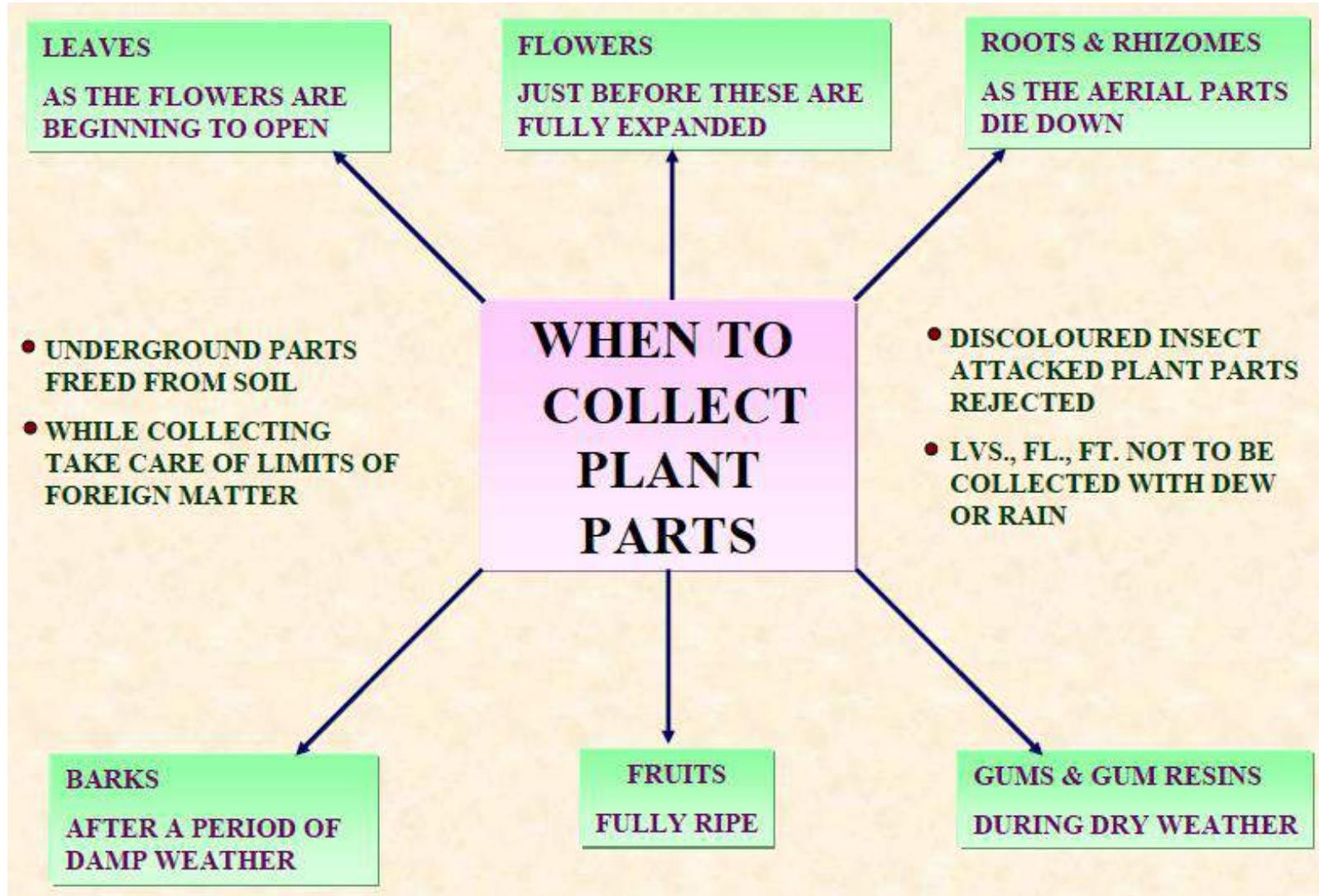


- *Aristolochia* sp. (cth.
A. fangchi, A. clematitis, A. manshuriensis)
- Menyebabkan kerosakan buah pinggang & kanser pundi kencing



A housewife (39 yrs) took Chinese herbs for herpes genitalis regularly (Jan 1997-July 1998). She complaint of epigastralgia, back pain & headache. Later she showed signs & symptoms of renal damage. In April 1999, her renal biopsy showed Chinese herb nephropathy. (Deng, Toxicology : 2002)

SOP Kawalan Kualiti Penuaian Bahan Herba



Kesan Waktu Penuaian Terhadap Kualiti Bahan Herba

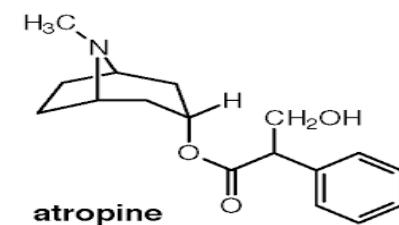
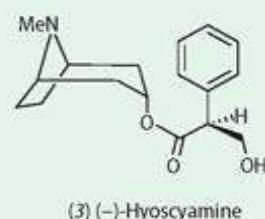
Kecubung (*Datura stramonium*)



Lavender (*Lavandula spica*)



Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*)



Kacip Fatimah



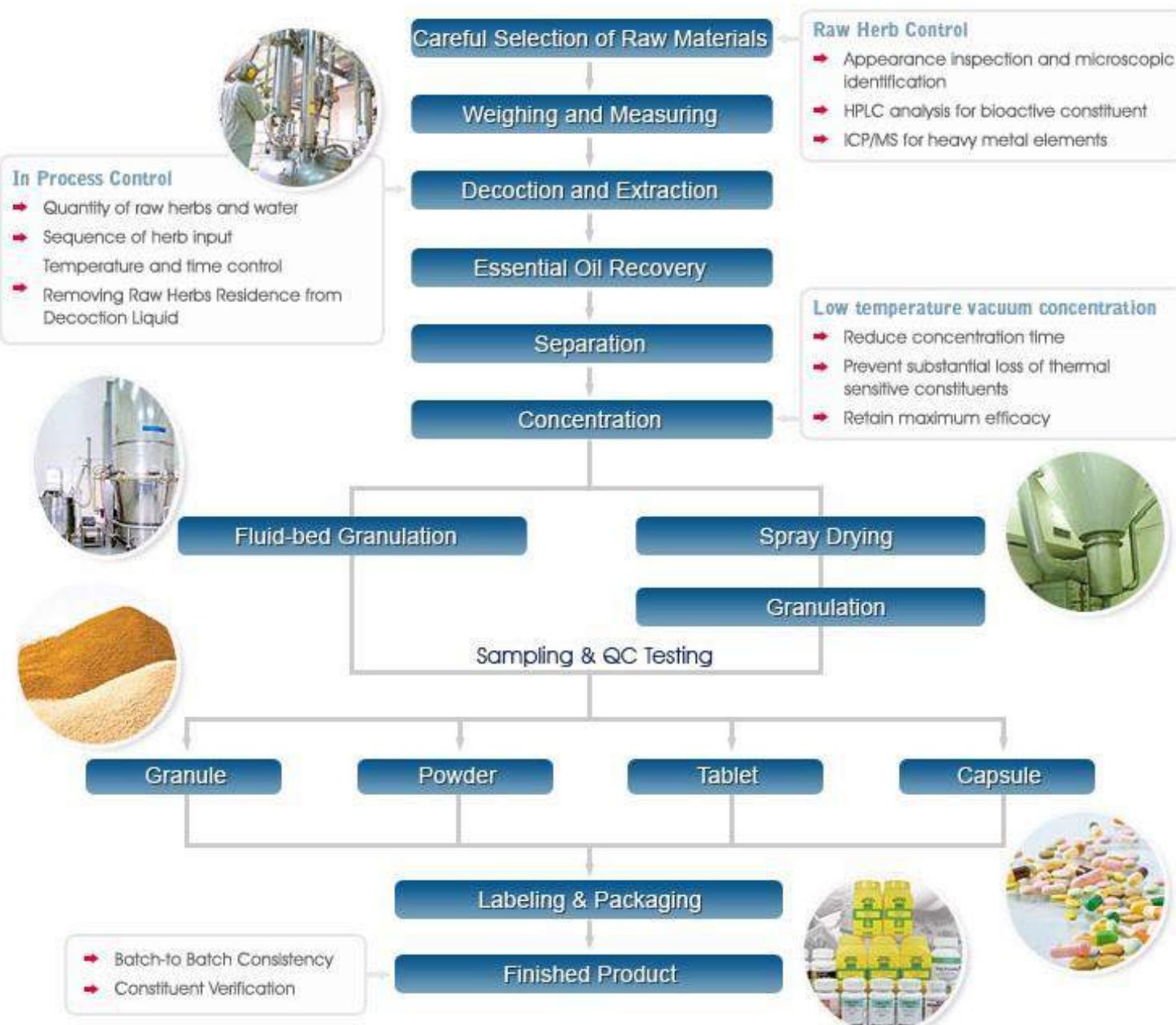
Marantodes pumilum var. *alata*

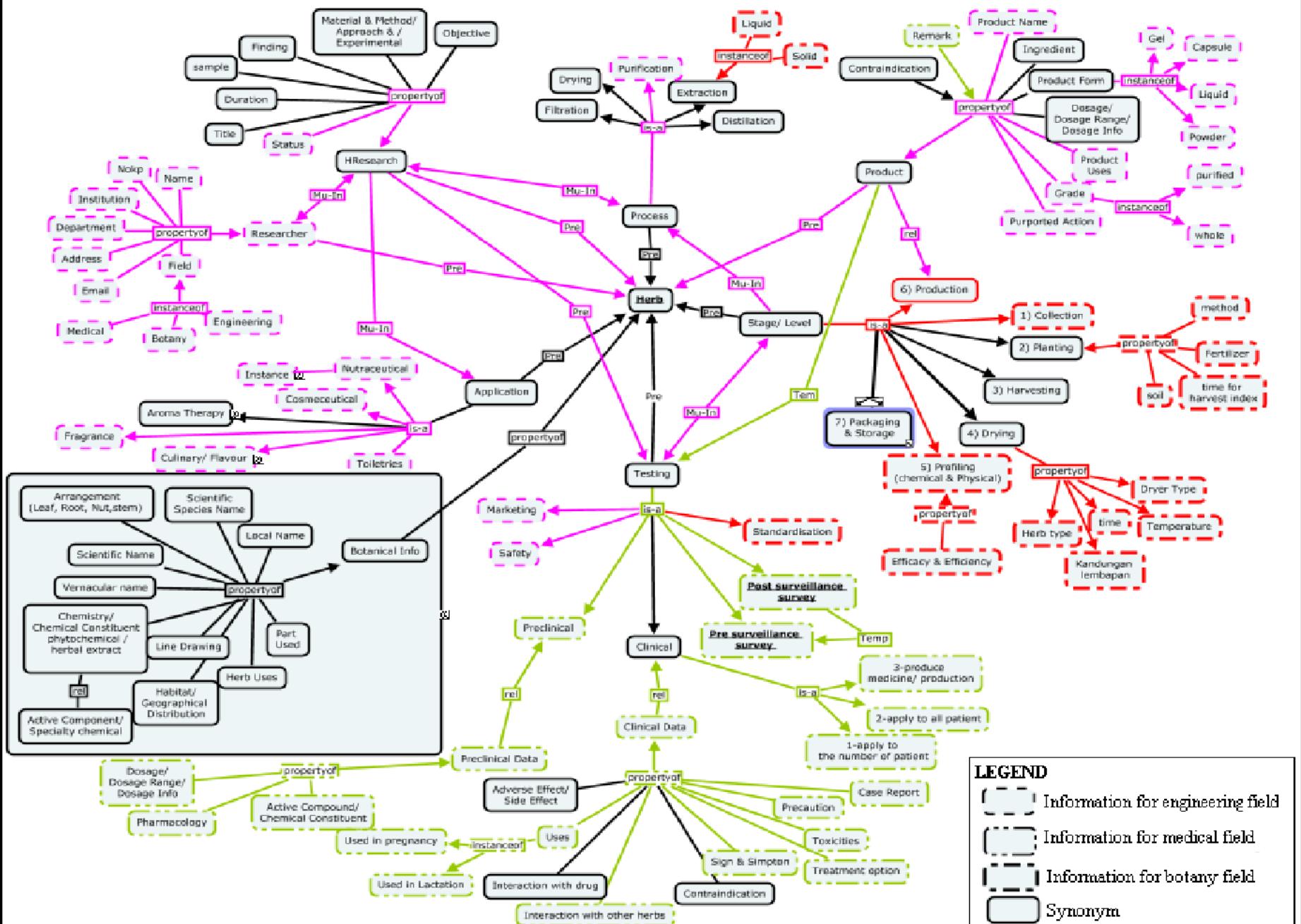


Marantodes pumilum var. *pumila*

Proses Pembuatan Herba







Kesan Mudarat Suplemen Herba

BBC  Sign in

News Sport Reel Worklife Travel Future More  Search

NEWS

Home Video World Asia UK Business Tech Science Stories Entertainment & Arts Health World News TV More 



Stories

'The food supplement that ruined my liver'

© 25 October 2018

   Share



Jim McCants took green tea capsules in a drive to get healthy in middle age. His doctors now say they left him needing an urgent liver transplant,

Top Stories

Divers search for two bodies near NZ volcano

The search operation continues near White Island volcano after one body was spotted in the water.

31 minutes ago

UK PM to visit north after election gains

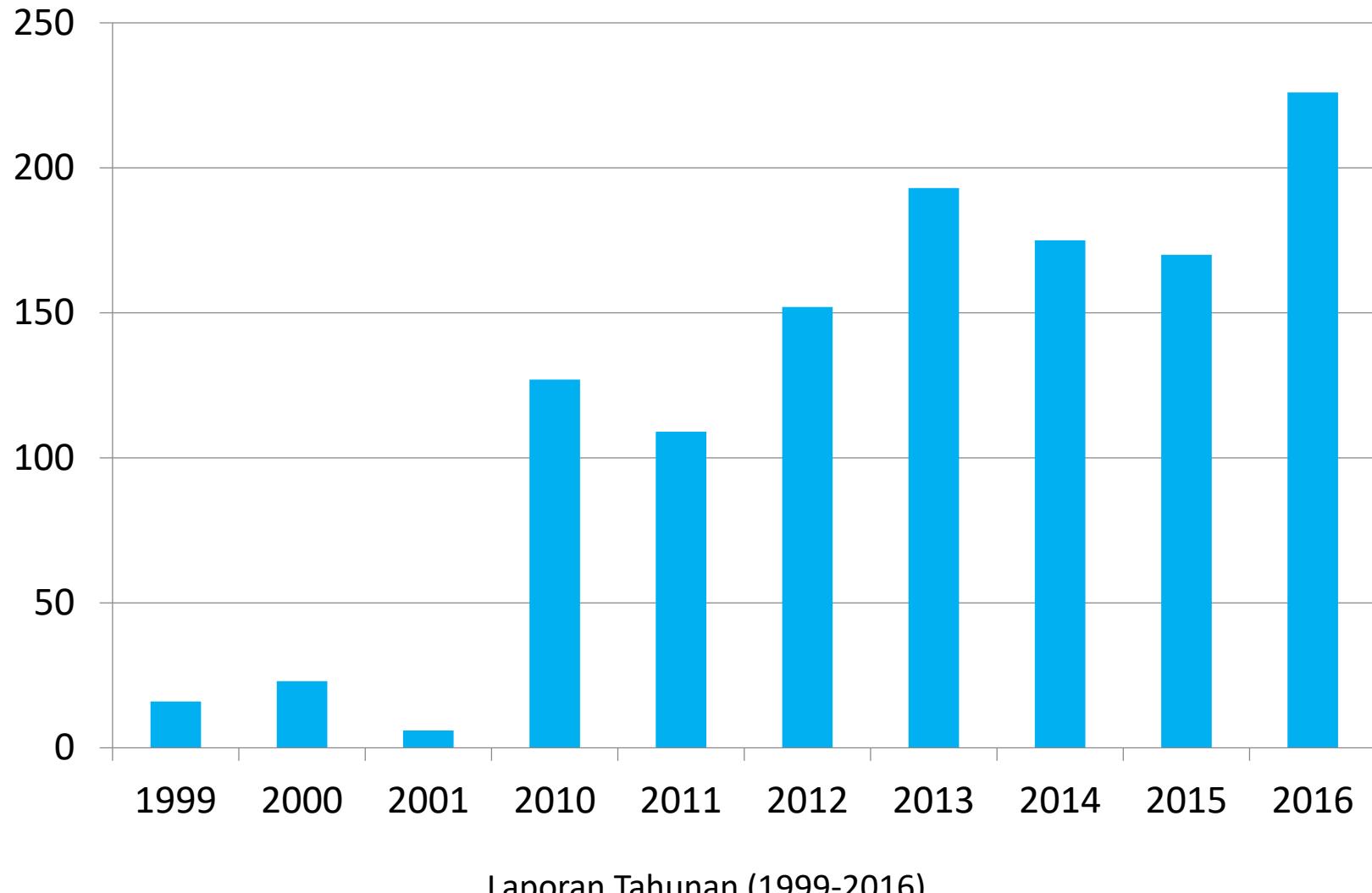
2 hours ago

Imran Khan nephew wanted over deadly hospital riot

13 December 2019



Laporan Tindakbalas Advers Berkaitan Ubat-Ubatan Tradisional (1999-2016)



Laporan Tahunan (1999-2016)

Isu Ubat Tradisional

→ WANITA

Info

amu, majun

Jamu, majun berisiko racuni tubuh

⑦ Penyediaan tak ikut piawaian, produk dicampur bahan terlarang

Oleh Halina Mohd Noor dan
Fatin Hafizah Mohd Shahar
cnews@bh.com.my

► Kuala L

Pengambilan jamu selepas bersalin dan majun yang didakwa menguatkan tenaga lelaki antara faktor penyebab berlaku kesan sampingan dalam kalangan pengguna hingga menjasakan kesihatan.

Tidak menyedari pengambilan mendedahkan diri kepada risiko kesan sampingan, disebabkan sebahagian kandungan ubat-ubatan herba dicampur bahan terlarang antaranya steroid.

Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan, Datuk Dr Noor Hisham Abdullah, berkata jamu dan majun yang dikakwa memberi kebaikan tanpa disertai senyawa 'meracun'. Bahagia

Beliau berkata, ghairah mendapat kekuatan diharapkan, akibatnya memberi kesan buruk kepada sistem badan.

"Ramuun asas jamu yang dipercayai dicampur steroid menyebabkan kesan kegemukan mengjutu pada anggota badan seperti muka menjadi bulat atau ditum

"Antara bahan larangan pernah dikenakan terkandung dalam jamu dan majun adalah ubat penurunan berat badan seperti *sibutrumine*. Walaupun pengambilannya bertujuan menurunkan berat badan pengguna berhadapan situasi

"Kesan lain termasuk sembab ketara (oedema) dan luka lambat

bahan diseriaralkan dalam Racun Beriadual di bawah Akta Racun 1952, tidak dibenarkan ditambah ke dalam produk semula jadi." katanya.

Kesan sampingan dialami mungkin berbeza antara seorang pengguna dengan pengguna lain berdasarkan kepada faktor sistem bandar senerti tarif kesihatan, cara

hidup dan pemakanan. Tempoh pengguna mengalami kesan sampaingan dan tahap serius berbeza, ada cepat dan ada lambat.

Kesan sampingan lain kata bilaun, termasuk peningkatan tekanan darah, kerosakan buah pinggang, peluh berlebihan dan *clio-nictosis* (pengucupan kapilar darah).

Beri kesan kepada tubuh
Laporan juga mendapati, berlakunya atropi, laju kuli mengalami nipsis dan mudah lebam selain menjejaskan membran lungus serta lemasnya otot proximal (peka, batu).

Bahan larangan lain turut dikesan dalam ubat tahap sakit seperti *phenylbutazone*, *ibuprofen* dan *diclofenac*. Steroid seperti *dexamethasone* dan *prednisolone*.

Bahan terlarang yang sering ditemui dalam ubat rawatan kencing manis seperti metformin dan glibenclamide dan bahan merangsang seks seperti sildenafil.

"Pengambilan phenylbutazone pula menyebabkan pendarahan dalam perut, kesan melebur pada

kulit, kabur penglihatan, kegagalan buah pinggang, Steven-Johnson Syndrome dan pengambilan ubat.

- kesihatan tambahan dan produk semula jadi di negara ini dikawal di bawah Akta Jualan Dadah 1952 (Peraturan Kawalan Dawai dan Kosmetik 1984) (semak pada 2009)
- **Semak produk**
- Pengguna boleh menyemak

<p>keseluruhan tambahan dan produk semula jadi di negara ini dikawal di bawah Akta Jualan Dodah 1952 (Peraturan Kawalan Dodah dan Kosmetik 1984 [semakian 2009]).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senarai produk Pengguna boleh menyemak 	<p>kehadiran nombor pendaftaran produk dengan melayan laman sesawang Biro Pengawaluan Farmaseutikal Kebangsaan di www.bpk.gov.my.</p> <p>Nombor pendaftaran atau nama produk yang tidak wujud dalam sistem berkenaan adalah dihukum palsu dan harus dikeluarkan.</p> <p>Sepanjang 2002 sehingga tahun 2018, sebanyak 130 produk semula jadi yang dibatalkan pendaftarannya kerana mengandungi bahan terlarang atau campuran palsu.</p>
---	---



Pengguna perlu pastikan kandungan jamu dan majun yang diambil mendapat kelulusan Kementerian Kesihatan bagi mengelak kesan sampingan kepada tubuh.

Ghairah mendapat kekuatan diharapkan akibatnya memberi kesan buruk kepada sistem badan.”

Dr Noor Hisham Abdullah
Ketua Penerangan Kewilayah

A black and white portrait of a woman with dark skin, wearing a pink headscarf. She is looking slightly to her left with a neutral expression.

Sesetengah jamu tidak boleh diambil pada awal tempoh berpantang kerana boleh menyebabkan susu badan kering”

Dr Nuguelis Razal,
Pekerja Perbadanan dan
Sekretaris UMSC

Mengilham Harapan, Mencipta Masa Depan

2019©UKMFFar

Articles based on Case Reports

Adulteration of Traditional Products with Corticosteroids: Risk of Psychiatric Disorders

by Nurul Alimah Mohd. Redzuan

Case Report 1

A 60-year-old male developed abnormal behaviour and manic symptoms after two weeks of consuming a traditional preparation named Skyline Al Tagwa Salit Pinggang & Lutut* for polyarthralgia. The patient claimed to have experienced immediate pain relief after starting this traditional product. However, his family members noticed behavioural changes and took him to seek psychiatric treatment. Through detailed history-taking, the attending doctor suspected that the abnormal behaviour may be linked to use of the traditional product. The patient recovered fully once he stopped taking the product. The product was tested and found to contain undecleared dexamethasone.

Case Report 2

A 67-year-old male bought the traditional medicine, Pil Penawar Raja Saraf Original Pelida*, from an agent in Sitiawan. He started taking the product in June 2015 for general health and vitality. After about a month of consuming the product, he started experiencing personality changes and became easily irritated. He also had difficulty sleeping at night. The patient was brought to a psychiatric clinic, diagnosed with bipolar disorder, and discharged with three antipsychotic medications. The traditional product was stopped. At the time of reporting, the patient had not fully recovered. The product was tested and found to be adulterated with dexamethasone.

Case Report 3

A 72-year-old male developed manic disorder after two weeks of taking two types of traditional products for treatment of numbness and pain. The products consumed were called Batu Glowing Penawar Raja Saraf® and Herba Qaseh Serata Herbs®, both found to be adulterated with dexamethasone. Patient outcome was not yet known at the time of reporting.

*Note: Traditional products mentioned in this article are unregistered products.

Discussion

Psychiatric symptoms, especially mania are known but unpredictable side effects of corticosteroid use. The symptoms include psychosis, depression, mania, bipolar disorder, and also reactions such as insomnia, anxiety or panic attacks. Even though it is common, the mechanism by which corticosteroids cause these symptoms is still not fully understood and may be influenced by confounding factors and concurrent medications used.

The occurrence of psychiatric symptoms is of even greater concern in the case of adulterated traditional products as compared to prescription medication known to contain corticosteroids. Patients prescribed with corticosteroids would be given adequate counselling on the possible adverse effects, advised to seek



medical assistance when necessary, and closely monitored throughout the treatment. On the other hand, those who take traditional products usually do so without the knowledge of their healthcare professionals. Without proper counselling and monitoring, patients who develop psychiatric adverse events may not be managed appropriately. They may even be misdiagnosed with a psychiatric condition and treated long-term with antipsychotics, if their healthcare professional remains unaware of the traditional product use.

Corticosteroids are one of the most common adulterants among products tested in Malaysia, possibly due to the rapid onset of action to relieve symptoms. Therefore, people who consumed products adulterated with corticosteroids may mistakenly believe the product to be effective in relieving their pain or discomfort. However, the use of corticosteroids brings with it various possible adverse effects, especially when used long-term or stopped abruptly. While the [Pharmacy Enforcement Division](#) is constantly taking stern action against sellers and manufacturers of adulterated products, these products remain widely available as there is an apparent high demand for them.

Advice to Healthcare Professionals

- Keep in mind the possibility of psychiatric symptoms being induced by adulterated traditional products.
- Always ask patients if they are taking any traditional products, besides other concomitant medication.
- Any adverse events suspected to be associated with the use of traditional products should be reported to the NPRA.
- Please report any sale/distribution/manufacturing of unregistered traditional products to the nearest [Pharmacy Enforcement Division](#).

References

1. Daulatli AR (2000). Poison Control: Traditional medicine and the use of steroids as adjuvants. *New Straits Times*. June 25, 2000.
2. Michael AC (2006). Corticosteroid-induced mania: Prepare for the unpredictable. *CURRENT PSYCHIATRY*. 5(6):69-70.
3. Miriam C, et al. (2010). Corticosteroid-related central nervous system side effects. *J PHARMACOLOGY PHARMACOTHERAPY*. 4(Suppl): 584-588.
4. Weijer AK, et al. (2017). Short term use of oral corticosteroids and related harms among adults in the United States population based cohort study. *BMJ* 357:j475.

PEMBATALAN PENDAFTARAN PRODUK KOMPLEMENTARI DAN ALTERNATIF ATAS ISU CAMPURPALSU

Para pengguna dinasiharkan untuk mengelak daripada membeli dan menggunakan Produk Komplementari dan Alternatif seperti tersenarai di bawah. Produk-produk tersebut didapati mengandungi bahan kimia, termasuk racun berjudau yang tidak dibenarkan dalam Produk Komplementari dan Alternatif. Penggunaan Produk Komplementari dan Alternatif yang dicampurpalsu dengan bahan kimia seperti yang telah dikesan boleh menyebabkan kesan advers serius.

Produk seperti tersenarai di bawah tidak lagi dibenarkan diimport/ dikilang/ diebar dijual di negara ini dan Pihak Berkewajibanktelah mengarahkan supaya semua stok produk berkenaan di keluaran dari pasaran.

NOTA: Juga melibatkan bahan yang tidak dilisyiharkan semasa permohonan pendaftaran produk

— Cancellation in 2019

BIL	NAMA PRODUK	NO. PENDAFTARAN	NAMA/ALAMAT PEMEGANG PENDAFTARAN	NAMA/ALAMAT PENGILANG	RACUN YANG DIKESAN / BAHAN YANG TIDAK DILISYIHTR
1	BALM UMMI	MAL05023428T	SERI MH UMMI SDN BHD BT 2, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN MARA JALAN PADANG TEMBAK PENGKALAN CHEPA 16100 KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN	SERI MH UMMI SDN BHD BT 2, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN MARA JALAN PADANG TEMBAK PENGKALAN CHEPA 16100 KOTA BHARU, KELANTAN	METHYL SALICYLATE

<https://npra.gov.my/index.php/en/consumers/safety-information/cancellation-of-registered-complementary-alternative-product.html>

Senarai Produk Dikesan Mengandungi Bahan Terlarang Yang Diterima Melalui Pelaporan Kesan Sampingan Ubat

POSTED BY JAUZE | 02 FEBRUARY 2017 | HITS: 187788

Senarai Produk Dikesan Mengandungi Bahan Terlarang Yang Diterima Melalui Pelaporan Kesan Sampingan Ubat

Putus Pemonitoran Kesan Advers Ubat Kebangsaan, Agensi Regulatori Farmasi Negara (NPRA) telah menerima laporan kesan sampingan berkaitan produk-produk yang tersenarai di bawah dan hasil ujian yang telah dijalankan mendapati bahan produk-produk ini telah dicampurpalsu dengan bahan terlarang atau racun berjudau. Pihak NPRA ingin menasihatkan orang awam agar tidak membeli atau menggunakan produk-produk tersebut. Sesia yang mempunyai stok produk-produk ini dinasihatkan untuk menghentikan penjualan dan pengedarannya dengan serta-merta. Orang awam yang sedang menggunakan produk-produk ini juga adalah disarankan supaya segera mendapatkan nasihat serta rawatan (jika perlu) dari ahli profesional kesihatan.

Tarikh kemaskini: 13 Januari 2017

<https://npra.gov.my/index.php/en/consumers/safety-information/adulterated-products-unregistered.html>

- The Commission E Monographs

- Konteks Malaysia?

- Akta Perubatan Tradisional dan Komplementari 2016
- Medicines Act (Advertisement & Sales) 1956 (Revised 1983)
- The Poison Act 1952 (Revised 1989)
- Dangerous Drugs Act 1952
- Sales of Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1989)
- Protection of Wild Life Act 1972
- International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008
- Control of Drugs & Cosmetics Regulations 1984
- Guidelines On Good Manufacturing Practice For Traditional Medicines And Health Supplements (2008)

- Reference guide for the registration process including quality control, inspection and licensing and post-registration activities of medicinal products
- **Appendix 5: Guideline on registration of natural products**
 - Table 1: Botanicals (and botanical ingredients) containing scheduled poisons as listed under the Poisons Act 1952
 - Table 2: Botanicals (& botanical ingredients) which are banned due to reported adverse event
 - List A: Botanicals known or suspected to contain aristolochic acid
 - List B: Botanicals which may be adulterated with aristolochic acid
 - Table 5 : Ingredients (botanicals and substance derived from animals) which are banned due to safety reasons
 - Use of protected/endangered ingredients
 - Indications acceptable for natural products
 - Non-permissible indications
- **Appendix 14: Guidelines on safety data requirements for complementary medicine products**

Section 3

Prohibition of advertisements relating to certain diseases

1. Diseases or defects of the kidney.
2. Diseases or defects of the heart.
3. Diabetes.
4. Epilepsy or fits.
5. Paralysis.
6. Tuberculosis.
7. Asthma.
8. Leprosy.
9. Cancer.
10. Deafness.
11. Drug addiction.
12. Hernia or rupture.
13. Diseases of the eye.
14. Hypertension.
15. Mental disorder.
16. Infertility.
17. Frigidity.
18. Impairment of the sexual function or impotency.
19. Veneral disease.
20. Nervous debility or other complaint or infirmity, arising from or relating to sexual intercourse.

Monograf Herba Malaysia

Home About Us Contact Us Events Search Sitemap Login



GLOBinMED™
Global Information Hub On Integrated Medicine

Globinmed
Through Malaysia For The World! 

Content Menu

- [Home](#)
- [Conservation](#)
- [Health Conditions](#)
- [Safety](#)
- [Medicinal Herbs & Plant Database](#)
 - [Malaysian Herbal Monograph](#)
 - [Medicinal Herbs & Plants](#)
 - [Essential Oil](#)
 - [Western Herbs](#)
 - [South Central America Herbs](#)
 - [Native American Herbs](#)
 - [South Africa Herbs](#)
 - [Ayurveda Herbs](#)
 - [Medicinal Herbs & Plants Database](#)
- [Policy, Law, Standard and IPR](#)

HOME ↗ MEDICINAL HERBS & PLANT DATABASE

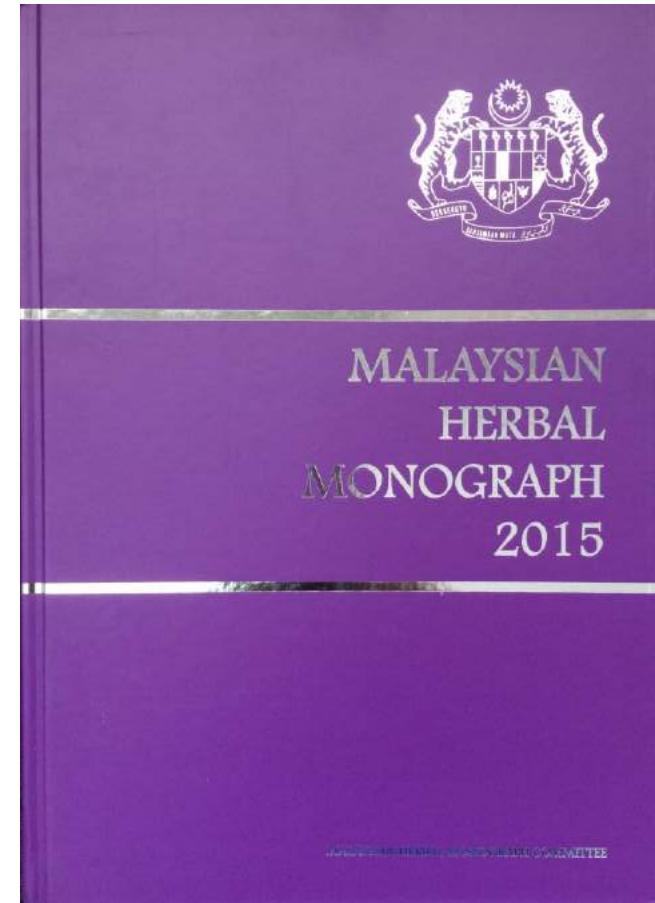
Filter

Title Filter Display #

Title	Hits
Andrographis paniculata Nees	3449
Aquilaria malaccensis Lamk.	358
Cananga odorata (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson	190
Centella asiatica (L.) Urban	4018
Cinnamomum verum J.S. Presl.	442
Clinacanthus nutans Lindau	2437
Cosmos caudatus Kunth	1078
Curcuma longa L.	545
Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxburgh	1548
Cymbopogon citratus (DC.) Stapf.	190

Page 1 of 4 Start Prev 1 2 3 4 Next End

<http://www.globinmed.com/>



Kandungan MHM

1.0 Definition

2.0 Synonym

2.1 Latin name

2.2 Vernacular

name

3.0 Character

4.0 Identification

4.1 Macroscopic

4.2 Microscopic

4.3 Colour test

4.4 TLC

4.5 HPLC

5.0 Purity test

5.1 Foreign matter

5.2 Total ash

5.3 Acid insoluble

ash

5.4 Loss on drying

5.5 Extractive value

6.0 Safety test

6.1 Heavy metals

6.2 Microbial limit

6.3 Test for specific pathogens

7.0 Storage

8.0 Uses

8.1 Uses described in folk medicine, not supported by experimental or clinical data

8.2 Biological activity supported by respective study

9.0 Dosage

10.0 Chemical constituents

11.0 Safety information

11.1 Toxicology Study

11.2 Others (Adverse reaction, contraindication, side effect, warning, pre caution)

12.0 References

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



JAWATANKUASA TEKNIKAL MONOGRAF HERBA MALAYSIA

Mengilham Harapan, Mencipta Masa Depan

2019©UKMFFar