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| CASE STUDY: REPACKAGED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT / CARD FRAUD |

On 23rd September 2013, **M. Jules Favre** a young engineer, aged 29, from **Halisdale in South Cambria**, left Europe on a holiday trip to Africa. On medical advice, he decided to take preventive medications against malaria attack.

 In the morning of 24th September, 2013, he ordered online a pack of anti-malarial containing 12 packets, from **Ushaka On-line Pharm**, an online pharmacy with purported outlets in major African and Asian cities including Ushaka–Nimba. In the transaction, he used his Visa Card to pay for the ordered medicines.

Three days later, on 27th September, 2013 he received a package at his hotel address in **Ushaka**, with the ordered anti-malaria medicine. Having engaged in a lot of outdoor activities in the mosquito infested remote village hotel and having received a lot of bites, he was sure that he could come down with malaria sooner than later. A couple of days later, he started feeling feverish and proceeded to commence the treatment by taking the prescribed dosage. The treatment was to last for three days.

Having completed the treatment, he was expecting some relief but rather than improve, he was getting weaker by the day and decided to cut short his proposed two week hiking trip and visit a nearby clinic to see a doctor.

On examination, the doctor prescribed some tests and when the results were out, he was diagnosed with acute malaria with attendant high fever. The Doctor was obliged to place him on admission to commence the management of the condition.

 When asked if he had taken any previous medications, he stated that he had taken a complete dose of **Malfast** (a combination therapy) he procured from Ushaka On-line Pharm. The box showed that the drug was manufactured by **Apple Pharmacy, Bangalore-India**. The stated composition of active ingredients looked standard. The doctor was not convinced that having followed the recommended dosage that Mr Favre will still present the symptoms he showed nor have the level of malaria parasite in his blood. He therefore contacted the hospital’s pharmacist, who took samples of the medication and sent it to **Livalu Forensic Laboratory** for pharmacology analysis.

 Since Mr. Favre had no member of his family around and having travelled only in company of some friends who had preferred going to the beaches for water surfing and fishing, he requested to be evacuated to Europe to receive better attention.

 On 30th September, the doctor made the necessary arrangements to transfer him to **Livalu, the capital city of Nimba** from where he was to take the flight back to Europe. To Mr. Favre’s chagrin, when he was to settle his bills using his card, he discovered that he does not have sufficient funds on his card to pay the hospital bills.

 Confused, he checked his account details and the transaction history showed that, his card was used to make purchases of luxury items worth over **4,500 US dollars** **in Hong Kong** on **25th September, 2013** while he was still in Ushaka.

 He quickly contacted his bank, **Bank ABC Sarl** and was advised to get in touch with the Police to make a formal complaint.

 Mr. Jules Favre had to ask a local lawyer **Bar. Manu Ikio** to represent him and make a formal complaint to the **Ushaka Police** department since he was too sick to stay back to pursue the case.

 The following day, 1st October, 2013, the Forensic laboratory released the result of the analysis and notified **Dr. Uhuru Okere** ( the doctor managing Mr. Jules Favre condition) that preliminary results indicated that the samples sent to them had only 40 percent of the active ingredients for a standard adult dosage of Malfast.

 On 2nd October, 2013 the police officer in-charge of Ushaka Police Department, was approached by Bar. Manu Ikio with the formal complaint on behalf of Mr. Jules Favre.

***NB: Take time to analyze the case and come up with:***

* ***appropriate procedures; taking into account relevant legal and procedural rules operating in your country.***