


PHARMACY ETHICS

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Pharmacists as one of health-care providers face ethical issues in terms of pharmaceutical care, relationship with patients and cooperation with the health-care team.


Other than pharmacy, there are pharmaceutical companies in various fields of manufacturing, importing or distributing that have their own ethical issues.

Therefore, pharmacy practice is vulnerable to ethical challenges and needs special code of conducts.




-Over the past few decades pharmacy profession has undergone dramatic changes and evolved into a highly patient-oriented profession.

-The changing role of the pharmacist, development of pharmaceutical care as a practice standard, and complex health and drug distribution systems make it almost impossible to avoid ethical issues.




Pharmacists are health professionals who assist individuals in making the best use of medications. This Code, prepared and supported by pharmacists, is intended to state publicly the principles that form the fundamental basis of the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists

These principles, based on moral obligations and virtues, are established to guide pharmacists in relationships with patients, health professionals, and society




A pharmacist respects the covenantal relationship between the patient and pharmacist. Considering the patient-pharmacist relationship as a covenant means that a pharmacist has moral obligations in response to the gift of trust received from society.



A pharmacist maintains professional competence. A pharmacist has a duty to maintain knowledge and abilities as new medications, devices and technologies become available and as health information advances.

A pharmacist respects the values and abilities of colleagues and other health professionals. When appropriate, a pharmacist asks for the consultation of colleagues or other health professionals or refers the patient.

A pharmacist acknowledges that colleagues and other health professions may differ in the beliefs and values they apply to the care of the patients



Ethics is the study of the rightness or wrongness of human conduct, i.e., related to application of morals, values, and manners; or referred to as “deontology” (study of the obligation to do good deeds); or a set of morals and values that guide and govern human conduct; principles of conduct governing an individual, institution, or a profession.


Code of Ethics for Pharmacists 2018



Ethics: The study of values, morals and manners; it includes concepts such as right, wrong; good, evil; just, unjust; responsibility and accountability

Morals: Motivations based on ideas of right and wrong.

Values: Desirable standards or qualities, or rules about right and wrong.




The role of the pharmacist continues to increase to be mainly patient-focused, and community-oriented.

Benefits of this transition for patients and pharmacists. However, pharmacists are more likely to experience ethical dilemmas, As a result, there is an ever growing need to prepare pharmacy students to make ethical decisions.

Why does ethical dilemmas occur?

Ethical dilemmas occur when there are disagreements on ethical behavior, action, or application due to different values, principles, intentions, understanding of facts, misunderstanding, backgrounds, knowledge, sources, information



Patient care involves applied ethics in that it consists of the practical application of moral standards and values to attain specific, accepted outcomes that serve the best interests of the patient.

■ Pharmaceutical care is dependent upon human interactions. These interactions include patients, family members, pharmaceutical care practitioners, other clinicians, nurses, support personnel, managers, supervisors, administrators, medical representatives, etc.

The principles of the code of ethics

1. Make the care of patients your first concern.
2. Exercise professional judgment in the interests of patients and the public.
3. Show respect for others.
4. Encourage patients to participate in decisions about their care.
5. Develop your professional knowledge and competence.
6. Be honest and trustworthy.
7. Take responsibility for your working practices.



*Thank
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