

The background features a color gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom. Overlaid on this are various technical diagrams, including circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 40, 150, 160, 180, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) and dashed lines with arrows, suggesting a scientific or engineering context.

# **INTRODUCTION TO PHARMACY ETHICS**

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# INTRODUCTION

Generally ethics considered as the issues related to the general nature of morals and the specific moral choices to be made by a person .

In other words it is derived from the moral philosophy of a person .

- Ethics can be influenced by ones family levels, educational background, social learning , religious beliefs, and individual needs.
- Ethics is the systematic study of moral choices, it concerns the values that lie behind them and the language used to describe them.

- Pharmacists are the researchers, developers , producers of drug and who are trusted to give advise on medicine to all health professionals.
- For pharmacist professionalism is the main driving force for ethical behavior .
- Each country pharmacy professional body , board or council will use code of ethics to safeguard the profession

# PHARMACY LEGISLATION

- Pharmacy legislation generally includes regulation for the practice of pharmacy , purchase of medicine, dispensing of narcotics and other drugs of abuse, quality assurance on drug manufacturing.
- A pharmacist should dispense drugs within the provisions of the legislation of the country in which he practices.

## SOME TERMS YOU HAVE TO KNOW

- ▶ **Medical ethics**: is the branch of ethics that deals with moral issues in medical practice
- ▶ **Bioethics**: is concerned with the interface between the life science and ethics, it include medical or healthcare ethics
- ▶ **Morality**: is a personal or societal tracking of right action, personal morals arise from religious beliefs ,political views, cultural and family background.

- ▶ **SOME TERMS YOU HAVE TO KNOW**
- ▶ **Values**: are those ideals , beliefs, attitudes and characteristics considered to be valuable and worthwhile by an individual a group or society in general.
- ▶ **Ethics and morals are not identical** ,Morals usually refer to practice ( a matter of doing) whereas ethics is concerned with evaluating such practice. Morality is what people believe to be right and good , while ethics is a critical reflections about morality.

- ▶ Studying of ethics is grouped into three areas:
- ▶ **Descriptive ethics**: simply describe the way things are and how people behave in different societies.
- ▶ **Meta- ethics**: is concerned with analysis of the language that the people use when they discuss a moral issue, e.g meaning of words right and wrong.
- ▶ **Normative ethics**: is concerned with how things ought to be, how people should behave and how people justify decisions when faced with situations of moral choice



# INTRODUCTION TO BIOMEDICAL ETHICS

- Is a field that represent a fundamental problem as a branch of applied ethics, it gets down to practical questions raised by real , everyday problems of health and illness, it is oriented to the practical questions of what should be done in a particular case.

**four questions can be asked in order to take complete and systematic ethical position.**

1. What are the Source , meaning and justification of ethical claims?
2. What kinds of acts are right?
3. How do rules apply to specific situations?
4. What should be done in specific situations.

# Five step model for decision –making process

1. Respond to the sense of feeling that something wrong.
2. Gather information and make an assessment.
3. Identify ethical problem / consider a moral diagnosis.
4. Seek a resolution.
5. Work with others to determine a course of action.

# Law and ethics

- ▣ Laws are mandatory to which all citizens must adhere . Laws are societal rules or regulations that are obligatory to observe
- ▣ Ethics relate to morals and help us organize complex information and competing values and interests to formulate consistent and coherent decision

- ▣ There are penalties for failing to follow the law. This includes professional practice acts . Although there are no penalties for not following the principles of ethics , there are consequences to self, organization and the community at the end.

## Law and ethics

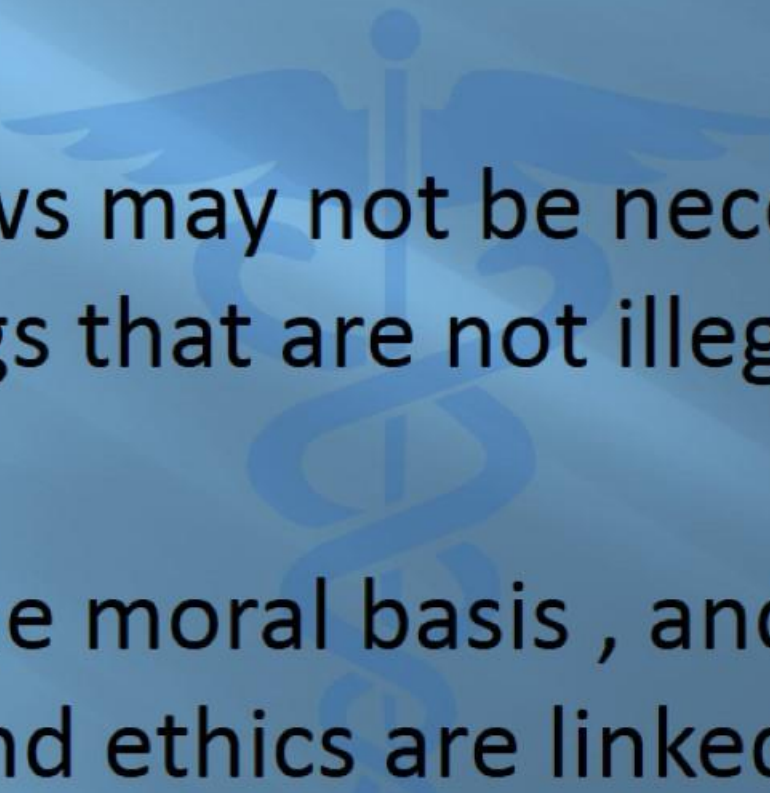
- ▣ Laws establish minimum standards of behavior that everyone must meet , and it is influenced by moral and ethical principles but they are not necessarily match .

- ▣ Law in pharmacy practice is related to opening and running a pharmacy and providing services to patient , prescribing , supplying , administering and disposing of medicines.

# Law and ethics

- ▣ Medical ethics is also closely related to law , because ethical standards need to be precisely defined but are subjected to individual interpretation , however ethics and law are not identical , laws differ significantly from one country to another.



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- while ethics is applicable across national boundaries.
  - Additionally laws may not be necessary be ethical and many things that are not illegal may still be wrong .
  - All law has some moral basis , and in medicine , law, morality and ethics are linked

# There are three main areas of law

1. **Criminal law:** is that which relates to maintain social order and protecting the community as whole.
2. **Civil law:** relates to issue between individuals or corporate bodies. An individual or organization will

make a claim in relation to harm caused to them.

3. Administrative law: covers the procedures that are put in place for ensuring that the decision – making processes and system are regulated