

# PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS



**PRESENTED BY**

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- **CHAPTER NO.2.PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS**
- **CONTENT OF TOPIC.....**
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- **PHARMACEUTICAL CODE OF ETHICS**
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- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS TRADE**
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- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS PROFESSION**

- **Law:-**

- Law is defined as ‘Rules of human conduct binding all person in a state or nation.

- **Ethics:-**

- Ethics is defined as Rules by which a profession regulates actions & sets standards for all its members.

LAW	ETHICS
<p><b>1. Definition- Rules of human conduct binding on all persons in a state.</b></p>	<p>Definition- Rules by which a profession regulates action &amp; sets standards for all its members.</p>
<p><b>2. Law may prevent one from causing injury to another but it cannot force him to help his neighbour in hours of need.</b></p>	<p>Helping the neighbour is the function of ethics.</p>
<p><b>3. A law is something you must obey</b></p>	<p>Ethics is how society expects you to behave.</p>
<p><b>4. Law deals with actions that are punishable.</b></p>	<p>Ethics deals with right &amp; wrong.</p>
<p><b>5. Laws are written &amp; approved documents.</b></p>	<p>Ethics are also written words but they are not carrying legal status</p>
<p><b>6. If law is broken, a violator may be subjected to punishment, a fine or imprisonment.</b></p>	<p>If rules of ethics are broken, the professional body may subject the violator to loss of professional privileges</p>

- **PHARMACEUTICAL CODE OF ETHICS.**
- Students in professional education must become competent in their profession. so he must be able to place his skills within the context of society.
- Every professional practitioner needs social understanding to do his work well.
- Therefore it is the duty of all those involved in pharmacy field to be sure that the pharmacist in training knows the standards of professional conduct (code of ethics) and understands that deviation from those standards can not maintain the status of pharmacy profession.
- Pharmacy being a profession requires knowledge skill and integrity on the part of those engaged in it.

- This profession is associated with medical profession in the responsible duties of preserving the public health.
- Also it deals with dispensing the useful and some times useful and dangerous agent to cure the diseases
- Pharmacy council of India has formulated the code of ethics for the guidance of pharmacist.
- Such code of ethics covers the rules or the principles to be observed by the pharmacist while dealing himself with his job.

- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS JOB:-**
- **1. Pharmaceutical services:**
- i) A pharmacist should provide efficient and reasonably comprehensive pharmaceutical services through the medical store or pharmacy.
- ii) Such services should include supply of commonly required medicines without undue delay and furnishing the emergency supply at all times.
- **2. Pharmacy/Drug Store:**
- i) In every pharmacy/ drug store, there should be qualified pharmacist to have personal control the pharmacy.
- ii) A pharmacy should be planned in such a way that there is no accidental contamination in the preparation, dispensing and supply of medicines.

- iii) The appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of pharmacy.
- **3. Prescriptions:**
- i) Prescriptions presented for dispensing should not be discussed with patients or others regarding the merits and demerits of their therapeutic efficiency.
- ii) A pharmacist should not show any expression on his face so that the patients will lose their faith in the physicians or prescribers after receiving the prescriptions.
- iii) No addition, omission or substitution of ingredients in a Rx should be made without the consent of prescriber whenever possible except in an emergency.



- iv) In case of any error in the prescription, it should be referred back to the prescriber for necessary correction or approval of the change suggested.
- v) If at all change in the prescription is necessary, it should not affect the reputation of physician.
- vi) A pharmacist should not recommend any particular prescriber unless he is specially asked to do so.
- **4. Drugs/Ingredients:**
- i) While dispensing, the drugs or ingredients should be weighed or measured correctly.
- ii) Pharmacist should always use drugs and medicinal preparations of standard quality.

- iii) Drugs likely to cause addiction or abuse should not be supplied when there is reason to suppose that it is required for such purpose.
- **5. Practical Training:**
- i) While imparting practical training, the in-charge pharmacist should see that the trainees acquire sufficient technique and skill.
- ii) No certificate should be granted to the trainee pharmacist before completion of prescribed period of training or without undergoing practical training or unless the trainee acquires sufficient knowledge.

- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS TRADE:-**

- **1) Price Structure -**

- i) Prices charged from customers should be fair and in keeping with the quality of drugs & medical preparations supplied.
- ii) The compounding & dispensing charges should be fair & without unduly taxing the purchaser.

- **2) Fair Trade Practices -**

- i) No attempt should be made to capture the business of a fellow pharmacist by cutthroat competition, i.e. by offering reduced price, prizes or gifts
- ii) Labels, trademarks, symbols and other signs of fellow pharmacist should not be copied.

- iii) Drugs or other ingredients required should always be purchased from reputable source.
  
- **3) Hawking of Drugs -**
- i) Hawking of drugs and medicinal should not be allowed.
  
- ii) Any attempt should not be made to collect the orders from door to door.
  
- iii) Self-servicing method in pharmacy or drug - stores should not be allowed as it may encourage self-medication which is undesirable & dangerous.

- **4) Advertising and Displays -**
- No display or advertisement on the premises, in the newspaper or elsewhere regarding the abilities & services provided the pharmacy.
  
- **Pharmacist should not make such advertisement which contains**
- i) Misleading, or exaggerated statements or claims.
- ii) The word "Cure" in reference to an ailment or symptoms of ill-health.
- iii) A guarantee of therapeutic efficacy.
- iv) An appeal to fear.
- v) An offer to refund money paid.
- vi) A prize, competition or similar scheme.
- vii) A reference to sexual weakness, premature ageing.

- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.**
- 1. A pharmacist under no circumstances, should practice medicine, that is diagnosing diseases and prescribing medicines. However in case of accidents or emergencies, he may render first aid services.
- 2. A pharmacist should not recommend any particular medical practitioner, unless specially asked for.
- 3. Pharmacist should never enter into secret agreements with the medical profession, physicians, dentist, and veterinary surgeons to offer them commission or gifts by recommending his dispensary or drug store. Pharmacist should not have any clandestine or underhand arrangement with any physician.

- 4. Pharmacist is a link between medical profession and public. He should be constantly in touch with the modern developments in pharmacy and allied fields. He should be expert in the field of pharmacy so that he may advise the physician on pharmaceutical matters. By enlarging his store of knowledge he may be able to educate the public to maintain their health.
- 5. Pharmacists should neither discuss physician's prescription with customers nor disclose to them the composition of the prescriptions.

- **PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS PROFESSION:-**
- 1) A pharmacist should observe the law and ethical principles to maintain the standard of the profession.
- 2) A pharmacist should extend the help and co-operation to his fellow pharmacist in an emergency and legitimate needs.
- 3) A pharmacist should try to weed out the undesirable corrupt or dishonest conduct of the member of his profession maintaining its status in society.
- 4) A pharmacist should have a fair knowledge of laws of the state and nation pertaining to food, drug, pharmacy education, health etc.
- 5) A pharmacist should have an upto date knowledge of professional matters. It should associate himself with various pharmaceutical organizations, the aims and objects of which are compatible with this code of ethics.



- 6) A pharmacist should not perform such acts which will bring discredit to his profession or to himself.

***THANK YOU***