

Learning Objectives

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By the end of this course, students will be able to

- Discuss the origin of legal profession and ethics
- List the theories and principles of ethics
- Discuss the origin and history of medical ethics
- Differentiate medical ethics and pharmacy ethics
- Define ethics, profession and professional ethics
- List the necessary characteristics of profession
- Discuss moral issues and dilemmas in health care



Brainstorming Questions

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Take 5 minutes and discuss the following points in groups and present the result to the class

- What is health?
- What is ethics?
- Describe principles of ethics?
- Why we need law in health and pharmacy?
- Discuss some of the roles of pharmacy professionals in the health care system?

Law Vs Ethics

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- Any action of human being are judged by two laws

Constitution
Treaty
Convention
Proclamation
Code of conduct
Regulation
Policy
Directive

Legal Law

Moral Law

Nature
Culture
Religion
custom

Ethics

Eg. Killing, being thief, harm the patient ???

PART I: ETHICS

1. WHAT IS ETHICS?

- Ethics is derived from the Greek word "ethos" meaning custom or character.
- Ethics can be defined as "*the branch of philosophy dealing with standards of conduct and moral judgment.*"
- It refers to a method of inquiry that assists people to understand the morality of human behavior. (i.e. it is the study of morality).
- Ethics refers to the practices or beliefs of a certain group (i.e. nursing ethics, Physicians' ethics and pharmacy ethics).
- It also refers to the expected standards as described in the group's code of professional conduct.

Ethics...

- Ethics is concerned what ought to be, what is right, or wrong, good or bad.
- It is the base on moral reasoning and reflects set of values
- It is a formal reasoning process used to determine right conduct.
- Inquiry or study of principles and values.
- It is process of questioning, and perhaps changing, one's morals.
- **Moral:** is principles and rules of right conduct. It is private or personal. Commitment to principles and values are usually defended in daily life

Ethics Vs Morality

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- **Morality** is the science concerned with the distinction between right and wrong. A moral act is one that is carried out with at least some degree of knowledge and freedom, proceeding from man's rational nature. A moral act (a human act which involves some principles of moral law), which is in conformity with moral law, is called good but if opposed to moral law, it is called bad
- **Ethics** is careful and systematic reflection on and analysis of moral decisions and behavior". It is the study of morality
- Ethics have been particularly associated with specific groups in society that are deemed to have societal responsibility

Health ethics

- Health ethics may be defined as a code of behavior accepted voluntarily, within the profession as opposed to laws, regulations and directives issued by official body or scientific study of morality
- It teaches us how to judge accurately the moral goodness or badness of human action in health

Medical ethics

- **Medical ethics** is the branch of ethics that deals with moral issues in medical practice
- a field of applied ethics, the study of moral values and judgments as they apply to medicine.
- As a scholarly discipline, medical ethics encompasses its practical application in clinical settings as well as work on its history
- Prescribes higher standards of behaviour than does the law, and occasionally ethics requires that health professionals disobey laws that demand unethical behaviour"

Medical ethics..

- a health professional must recognize responsibility to patients first and foremost, as well as to society, to other health professionals, and to self.
- These are not laws, but standards of conduct which define the essentials of honorable behavior for the clinicians (physicians, health officers and nurses)

History of Medical ethics

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The global medical profession has maintained simple ethical standards for more than 4,000 years.

- Third Dynasty (Egypt) 2700 BC
- Code of Hammurabi (Babylon) 1750 BC: If the physician succeeds, he gets paid. If he fails, at worst he loses his hands.
- Hippocratic oath (Hippocrates, 460-370 BC)
- The Oath of Asaph and Yohanan (ca 6th cy. CE)
- Advice to a Physician (Persia) 10th cy. CE
- Oath of Maimonides 12th cy. CE
- Ming Dynasty (China) 14th cy. CE
- Seventeen Rules of Enjun (Japanese Buddhist Physicians) 16th cy. CE)
- **Percival's Code (England) 1803** basis for first Code of Medical Ethics.

History..

- **Beaumont's Code (USA) 1833:** Get voluntary, informed consent. Stop experiment at subject's request.
- **American Medical Association (AMA) Code of Medical Ethics 1847**
- **Claude Bernard (France) 1865**
- **Walter Reed (United States) 1898:** Introduces written consent "contracts". Allows healthy human subjects in medical experiments.
- **Berlin Code, or Prussian Code (Germany) 1900:** No medical experiments when subject not competent to give informed consent
- **Reich Circular (Germany) 1932** Concerned with consent and well-being of the subjects.
- Nuremberg Code (1947) Medical research
- Declaration of Geneva, **WMA.** (1948, 1968, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2006)
- Declaration of Helsinki, application to medical research (1964, rev. 1975, 1983, 1989, 1996, 2000)
- Belmont Report (1979)
- AMA revision (2001)
- The majority of these historical documents focus on **"avoiding harm to patients"**

Public Health Ethics

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- Concerns the professionals, individuals and the community at large.
- Focus on the mandate to assure and protect the health of the public

What is public health?

- "Public health is what we, as a society, do collectively to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy."

(*The Future of Public Health* (Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1988).

- The Dictionary of Public Health stating, "*Public health is an organized activity of society to promote, protect, improve, and, when necessary, restore the health of individuals, specified groups, or the entire population*".

Public health services

American Public Health Association, "10 Essential Public Health Services," 2010

1. **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
 2. **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
 3. **Inform, educate, and empower** people about health issues.
 4. **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
 5. **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
 6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
 7. **Link** people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
 8. **Assure** a competent public health and personal healthcare workforce.
 9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
 10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.
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Source: Reprinted from URL: <http://www.apha.org/programs/standards/performancestandardsprogram/resexxentialservices.htm> (accessed 10 January 2012).

Medical ethics Vs Public health ethics

Medical Ethics	Public health Ethics
Focus on individual patient-provider Interactions	Focus on populations, institutions, Communities
Individual liberty, autonomy	Interdependence of people
Authority vested in prestige of physicians and medical profession	Authority vested in the police powers of states
Patient consent	Societal consent through the political process; public engagement
Beneficence and non-maleficence	Social good and avoiding social harm
Justice	Social justice and equity

Types of Ethics

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1. **Descriptive:** It is the description of the values and beliefs of various cultural, religious or social groups about health and illness
2. **Normative:** a study of human activities in a broad sense in an attempt to identify human actions that are right or wrong and good and bad qualities.
3. **Analytical:** analyzes the meaning of moral terms. It seeks the reasons why these action or attitudes are either wrong or right.

Group Discussion

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Identify the descriptive and normative section of the following cases and conduct moral analysis?

- 1) Patients in pastoralist region believe that capsules are more effective than tablets (highly adherent for capsules)
- 2) The *ementie* ethnic group (SNNPR) extracts the milk teeth of their teenagers when reach to adult age.
- 3) Patients in northern part of Ethiopia believe that Injections are more effective than any oral preparations; especially tablets and capsules?

2. Ethical theories

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- Ethical theories may help us to view an ethical problem. There are four ethical theories:

I. **Deontology (Duty or rule-Based theory)**

- This theory proposes that the rightness or wrongness of an action depends on the **nature of the act** rather than its consequences.
- This theory holds that you are acting rightly when you act according to duties and rights. Responsibility arises from these moral facts of life.
- One place where such factors are presented is in codes of professional ethics. E.g. informed consent, respect of patient

Ethical theories...

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2. Teleology (utilitarian or end based theory)

- This theory looks to the **consequences of an action** in judging whether that action is right or wrong.

Jeremy Bentham



- According to the utilitarian school of thought, right action is that which has greatest utility or usefulness.
- Utilitarian hold that no action in itself is good or bad, the only factors that make actions good or bad are the outcomes, or end results that are derived from them.

Ethical theories...

Types of Utilitarian Theories

- **Act utilitarianism:** Suggests that people choose actions that will in any given circumstances increase the over all-good
- **Rule utilitarianism:** Suggests that people choose rules that when followed consistently will maximize the overall good

Ethical theories...

3. Intuitions:

- The notion that people inherently know what is right or wrong
- determining what is not a matter of rational thought or learning.
- For example, pharmacists inherently known that it is wrong to hurt the client with a drug, this does not need to be taught or reasoned out.

Ethical theories...

4. The ethic of caring (case based theory)

- Unlike the preceding theories that are based on the concept of fairness (justice), an ethical caring is based on relationships.
- It stresses courage, generosity, commitment, and responsibility.
- Caring is a force for protecting and enhancing client dignity

3. Ethical principles and moral rules

- Ethical Principles are basic ideas that are starting points for understanding and working through a problem.
- Ethical principles presuppose that health professionals should respect the value and uniqueness of persons and consider others to be worthy of high regard.
- These principles are tents that are important to uphold in all situations.
- The major principles of health professionals' ethics are:
 - Autonomy
 - Beneficence
 - Nonmaleficence
 - Justice

1. Autonomy

- Autonomy is the promotion of independent choice, self-determination and freedom of action.
- Autonomy means independence and ability to be self-directed in healthcare
- Autonomy is the basis for the client's right to self-determination.

The term autonomy implies the following basic elements

- The autonomous person is respected
- The autonomous person must be able to determine personal goals
- The autonomous person has the freedom to act upon the choices
- Right after admission patients are asked about personal and private matters

Autonomy...

Informed consent

- It is a process by which patients are informed of the possible outcomes, alternatives and risks of treatments and are required to give their consent freely.
- It assures the legal protection of a patient's right to personal autonomy in regard to specific treatments and procedures.

Informed consent...

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Consent, in medical cases, means that a patient:

- Has knowledge of the nature or extent of the harm or risk
- Appreciates and understands the nature of the harm or risk
- Has consented to the harm or assumed the risk and
- Understands that the consent is comprehensive, i.e. extends to the entire procedure, including its consequences

Consent in the case of minors

- A minor is usually regarded as a person under the age of 18 years who requires the consent of his or her parent or guardian to enter into certain legal agreements.

Discussion

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- 1. List circumstances where consent of parent or guardian is not required?**
- 2. How informed consent is obtained in the case of mentally ill persons?**

Answers

1.

- Minors over 18 years of age are competent to consent
- If the parents or guardian cannot be found, or refuse permission for treatment
- If the medical treatment is necessary to preserve the life of the child or to save the child, and that the need is so urgent

2. From patient's spouse, parent, major child or brother or sister

Medical treatment without consent in cases of emergency

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- Where a person whose life or health is in serious danger as a result of injury, disease or ill-health is unable to give consent to medical treatment or
- An operation he or she may be given emergency treatment provided it is not against the patient's will.

When is emergency treatment justified?

- If there is an emergency
- The patient is or has been unable to communicate
- The treatment is not against the patient's will, and
- The treatment is in the best interests of the patient.
- Where an operation is extended to save the patient's life

Case scenario

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Case 1: A doctor at a provincial hospital is treating an eight year old boy who requires a blood transfusion. For religious reasons his parents are not prepared to give consent.

➤ **What should the doctor do?**

Case 2: A doctor has diagnosed her patient as suffering from cancer. She knows that her patient is subject to bouts of depression and that if she informs the patient that she is suffering from cancer, she will go into a deep depression that will undermine the treatment

➤ **Should the doctor reveal the diagnosis in order to obtain an informed consent to treat the condition?**

2. Paternalism

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- Restricting others autonomy to protect from perceived or anticipated harm.
- The intentional limitation of another's autonomy justified by the needs of another.
- Thus, the prevention of any evil or harm is greater than any potential evils caused by the interference of the individual's autonomy or liberty.
- Paternalism is appropriate when the patient is judged to be incompetent or to have diminished decision-making capacity (e.g. Children, unconscious patients and mentally ill persons)

3. Non-compliance

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- Unwillingness of the patient to participate in health care activities.
- Lack of participation in a regimen that has been planned by the health care professionals to be carried out by the client.

Noncompliance may result from two factors:

- When plans seem unreasonable to the patient
- Patients may be unable to comply with plans for a variety of reasons including resources, lack of knowledge, psychological and cultural factors that are not consistent with the proposed plan of care

4. Beneficence

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- Beneficence is doing or promoting good. This principle is the basis for all health care providers.

The principle of beneficence has three components:

- Promote health
- Prevent harm
- Remove evil or harm

Case scenario

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- A doctor works in a mission hospital in a rural part of the country where the incidence of HIV-positive people is very high. She leaves to drive to the city on the weekend to attend her son's wedding. As she is off duty and expecting to relax she leaves behind her medical bag which contains universal precautions against HIV infection. While she is still in the high risk area, an hour's drive away from the mission hospital, she comes across a bus accident with bodies lying scattered in the road. She is feeling overworked, and also needs to hurry to reach the city in time for her son's wedding. She decides not to stop but uses her cell phone to call the mission hospital with a request that they send help immediately. Three people die from loss of blood which could have been prevented if she had stopped and assisted.

1. **Did the doctor act ethically? Why or why not?**
2. **Did the doctor act legally? Why or why not?**

5. Nonmaleficence

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- Nonmaleficence is the converse of beneficence. It means to avoid doing harm. When working with clients, health care workers must not cause injury or suffering to clients.

For example,

- The difference between killing and letting die (active and passive euthanasia)
- Withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment.
(O₂, Glucose , IV drug)

Nonmaleficence...

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- It is to avoid causing deliberate harm, risk of harm, and harm that occurs during the performance of beneficial acts. E.g. *Experimental research that have negative consequences on the client.*
- Nonmaleficence also means avoiding harm as a consequence of good. In that case, the harm must be weighed against the expected benefit.

6. Justice

- Justice is fair, equitable and appropriate treatment
- It is the basis for the obligation to treat all clients in an equal and fair way.
- Just decision is based on client need and fair distribution of resources.
- It would be unjust to make such decision based on how much he or she likes each client
- Any health professional should treat all the patients equally irrespective of sex, culture, race, religion, language, social status and political status

7. Veracity

- Veracity means telling the truth, which is essential to the integrity of the client-provider relationship
 - Health care providers obliged to be honest with clients
 - The right to self-determination becomes meaningless if the client does not receive accurate, unbiased, and understandable information

8. Fidelity

- Fidelity means being faithful to one's commitments and promises
 - Pharmacists commitment to clients include providing safe care and maintaining competence in the practice
 - In some instances, a promise is made to a client in an over way
 - Pharmacists must use good judgment when making promises to client
 - Fidelity means not only keeping commitment but also keeping or maintaining our obligation

9. Confidentiality

- Confidentiality comes from Latin *fide*: **trust**. *Confide* as to “**show trust by imparting secrets**”; “tell in assurance of secrecy ; while *confidential* or *in confidence* is “a secret or private matter not to be disclosed to others”
- Confidentiality in the health care context is the requirement of health professionals (HPs) to keep information obtained in the course of their work
- Professional codes of ethics will often have statements about professions maintaining confidentiality (**Hippocratic Oath**)

Hippocratic oath

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The chief tenants of this Oath are:

- Honor the instructors of the medical arts.
- Pass on the Art only to those bound by the Oath.
- Practice for the benefit of patients, **"do not harm"**
- Avoid deadly medicine or substance to produce abortion
- Enter homes for the benefit of the patient.
- Abstain from mischief and corruption.
- Respects the Doctor-patient confidential relationship

When confidentiality may be breached

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There is a professional duty to maintain confidentiality unless:

- A court of law orders them to make a disclosure, (e.g. in a paternity dispute)
- An Act of Parliament requires them to make a disclosure, (e.g. reporting child abuse)
- There is a moral or legal obligation on the doctor to make a disclosure to a person or agency that has a reciprocal moral or legal obligation to receive the information, (e.g. where a patient threatens to kill someone)
- The patient consents to the disclosure being made.

Case scenario

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Case: A pharmacist is consulted by a patient who has been diagnosed as HIV positive. The patient is married but is having sexual intercourse with another woman with whom he is having an affair. The doctor advises the patient that the latter should tell both his wife and the other woman that he is HIV-positive and to ensure that precautions are taken. For religious reasons the patient is not prepared to use a condom. He also does not wish to inform his wife because she may divorce him, and does not want the other woman to know in case she ends their relationship.

Question: What should the pharmacist do?

4. Ethical issues in health care

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- Medical ethics is also known as biomedical ethics.
- Ethical situations in health care can be divided into two broad categories:
 - "macro"
 - "micro"
- **Macro** situations involve issues that are not specific to a given health care practitioner; these situations involve issues that must be addressed by all health care practitioners and society in general.
- It includes issues such as **abortion, assisted suicide, genomics, rationing of and access to health care, organ transplantation, and in vitro fertilization.**

Ethical Issues....

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- **Micro** situations are those that may confront individual practitioners in the course of their daily practice.
- In the case of pharmacists , these may include the use of **placebos, patient confidentiality** and **informed consent**.

Case scenario

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- What will be your decision if the medication is a controlled substance used for pain control in a critically ill patient but if there is no prescription order for the drug?
 - I will provide the medication even if it is illegal
 - I do nothing

Rationing

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- Rationing is another term for *resource allocation*
- As the cost of providing health care services continues to grow, some have suggested and even attempted to implement a system that would ration the availability of health care

eg. List of essential drugs, Generic prescription, STG

Group discussion

- **Patent right Vs essential drug access (patent Vs public health priority)**

Jonas Salk chose not to patent his 1955 polio vaccine, making it more affordable for the millions of people who needed it.



**As a result, he missed out on earning an estimated US\$7 billion.
Thank you, Dr Salk (1914 – 1995).**

Beginning-of-life Issues

- **Contraception:** Requests for contraceptives from minors and explaining the risks of different methods of contraception.
- **Assisted reproduction:** For couples (and individuals) who cannot conceive naturally there are various techniques of assisted reproduction, such as

- **Artificial insemination**

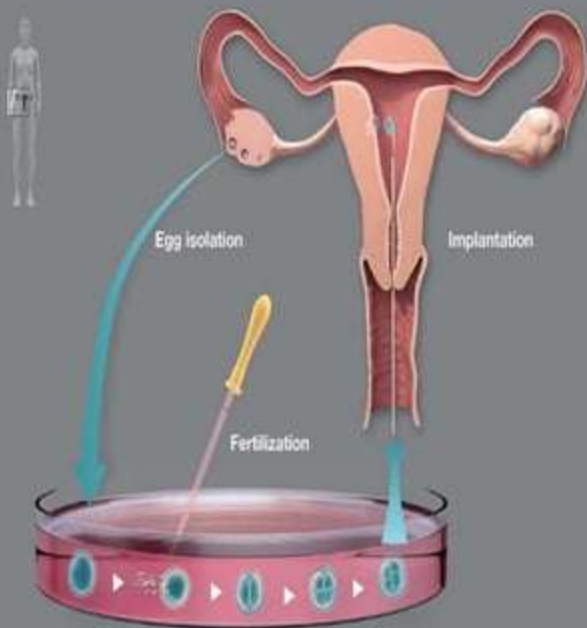
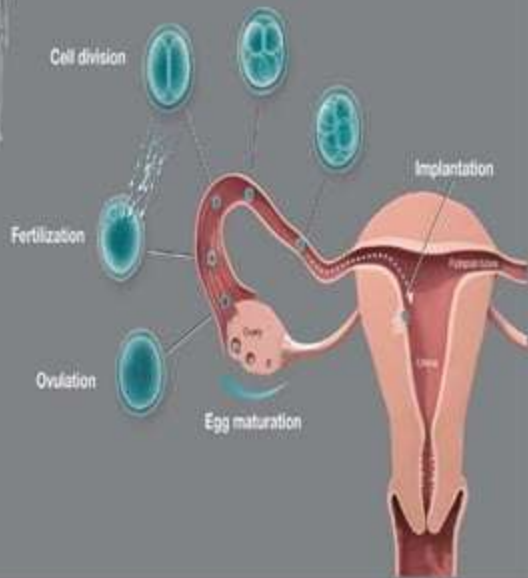
Artificial insemination (AI) is the manual placement of semen in the reproductive tract of the female by a method other than natural mating

- **In-vitro fertilization**

From July 25 1978 with the birth of Louise Joy Brown – up to Now=4 million babies are born with IVF

Natural fertilization Vs In vitro fertilization

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➤ **Embryo transfer**

The process by which an embryo is collected (flushed) from one female (the donor) and transferred to another female (the recipient) to complete the gestation period.

➤ **Surrogate or substitute gestation**

A gestational carrier (surrogate mother) is a woman who agrees to have an embryo generated from the sperm of a man through the process of IVF who is not her husband. A gestational carrier's pregnancy does not involve her own egg.

(religion, culture, norm....)

Cont...

- **Prenatal genetic screening:** genetic tests are available to determine the embryo or fetus genetic abnormalities and whether it is male or female. Depending on the findings, a decision can be made whether or not to proceed with pregnancy.
- **Abortion:** This has long been one of the most divisive issues in medical ethics, for health professionals, religious leaders and for public authorities.

Question:

- Do you agree on the legalization of abortion in Ethiopia? (Rape, pregnancy from relatives, risk for the mother health)

Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide

(End-of-life Issues)

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- **Euthanasia**=knowingly and intentionally performing an act that is clearly intended to end another person's life
- Although medical euthanasia ("mercy killing") has long been an ethical issue, it has only been in recent years that the question of assisted suicide has been examined.
- From an ethical perspective, the key issue remains whether assisted suicide violates the Hippocratic responsibilities of health care practitioners to "do no harm."
- Those who advocate its availability to patients suggest that allowing a patient to continue to experience persistent pain is "**to do harm**"

Euthanasia

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- Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg legalized euthanasia
- **In Belgium**, To make a legitimate euthanasia request, the patient must be an adult, must be conscious and legally competent at the moment of making the request.
- Assisted suicide is legal in Switzerland, Germany, Albania, Colombia, Japan and in the US states of Washington, Oregon, Vermont, New Mexico and Montana

Human Drug Experimentation

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- Two important ethical aspects including **human drug experimentation** and the **use of placebos** are the role of the institutional review board (IRB) E.g.
 - ✧ **Syphilis Experiment** : Experiment to determine the natural course of untreated, latent syphilis in black males.
 - ✧ **Stanford Prison Experiment**
 - ✧ **Drug and Gas and racial experiment on Jewish by German scientists**

Drug experiment...

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- The IRB is the body responsible for overseeing all clinical research conducted within a given institution.
- The IRB has two primary responsibilities:
 1. To ensure the integrity and scientific rigor of the proposed research study.
 - If the risks outweigh benefits, the IRB would likely reject the proposal.
 2. To evaluate and approve informed consent forms used in conjunction with the research

Group discussion

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- What is the ethical dilemma related with **placebo**?
- Which group is benefited from the drug experiment : **control (placebo) Vs Treatment (new drug group)**
- How can we solve the ethical dilemma related with **drug experiment**?
- What is the ethical dilemma related with **simulated client survey**?

Drug formulary

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- A drug formulary is a list of drugs that are approved for use either within an institution or for reimbursement by a third-party payer.
- The restrictive nature of formularies has led to a number of important ethical questions.
 - ✦ Does the use of generics violate the autonomy of the patient or prescriber?
 - ✦ Is the use of such substitution a violation of informed consent?
 - ✦ Does the use of formularies violate the ethical principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence?

Formulary...

- However, one could argue that the use of formularies and the resultant constraint on drug costs helps to ensure affordable access to quality health care for more people (distributive justice).

5. Professional ethics

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What is profession?

- A profession is an occupation that requires special knowledge and skilled preparation.
- An occupation especially one requiring advanced education and special training. e.g. law, medicine.
- An employment not mechanical & requiring some degree of learning.
- A profession is generally distinguished from other kinds of occupation by:
 - Its requirement of prolonged specialized training
 - An orientation of the individual towards service, either to community or to organization

Criteria of a profession

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- Professional status is achieved when an occupation involves practice
- A profession carries great individual responsibility and based up on theoretical Knowledge
- The privilege to practice is granted only after the individual was completed a standardized program of highly specialized education and has demonstrated an ability to meet the standards for practice
- The body of specialized knowledge is continually developed and Evaluated through research
- The members are self-organized and collectively assume the responsibility of establishing standards for education and practice

Profession...

- **Professional:** a person doing or practicing something as a full time occupation or for a payment or to make a living
- Basic criteria for an occupation to be considered as a profession
 - Study and training
 - Measures of success
 - Associations

Study and training

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- The professional student learns the detailed information & the special skills required to enable him/her to practice the profession up on graduation
- The students develops the attitudes & accepts the obligation that are part of the heritages of his/her profession
- In most instances he/she submits to a comprehensive examination at the end of the period of the study and training.

Measure of success

- Evaluation of success in a profession is primarily in terms of service to the needs of the people.
- On the degree of the contribution to solve specific & basic society problems & to fulfill the needs of the society.
- The main objective of the professional worker is the service he/she renders other than the fortune he/she accumulates
- The driving force of a professional worker is mainly ministering the society
- Respect of a member of profession is one indication of measure of success.

Associations of professional workers

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- Professional associations do conduct regular meetings (e.g. scientific & professional conferences, seminars, of their members
- The members learn from their associates, draw professional inspirations for their daily work & freely contribute their ideas and discoveries for the good of the profession
- The associations also do own professional & scientific publications like journals, periodicals, forums, standard books
- They disseminate high quality & genuine professional & scientific information to their members & to other related professions.
- The professional association promote a high standard of character & practice.
- The professional associations are expected to face any challenge that comes up on their members & their profession

QUIZ

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1. Define profession?
2. What are the three criteria's for a profession?
3. List at least three functions of professional associations?

Profession vs vocation

- Is pharmacy a profession from the above three mentioned criteria?

Profession differs from a vocation in such a way that:

- The goal of vocational training is the development of habitual skills, the passing on of useful techniques & habits of work
- A profession on the other hand is different because of the demand it puts up on adaptability to new & unique problems & situations
- Professional education therefore must be education in principles which have wide range of applications.
- Professional education is supposed to produce insight where as vocational training is content to produce repetitive habit & automatic skills

6. Pharmacy Ethics

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Rights and obligations of pharmacy profession

- Getting the right medication is the right of a patient
- But unlike other rights, patients may fail to understand this particular right
- In addition, crude regulations and controlling system may not help unless the pharmacy professional is practicing by virtue of humanity & justice
- By humanity, it is to mean providing for patients an equal service

Principles of pharmacy ethics

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- **Confidentiality:** Confidentiality means keeping the patient related informations secret. But there are times when the pharmacist or other practitioners may unfold the information. E.g. If the patient is willing, If unfolding the information is much better or useful to the society than otherwise.
- **Adaptability:** Is the ability to adjust one self to new or changed circumstances/conditions
- **Cooperation:** Is a co-working system; The work of pharmacy is insignificant unless it is augmented by other health practitioners. There fore health practice must be team work.
- **Dependability:** This is a condition in which one develops to depend on others. In health practice there are more things to learn from people who have a lot of experience

Principles...

- **Honest (*Being loyal*)** : For the people to be beneficiary and activities to be accomplished successfully being an honest is the primary asset to achieve
- **Responsibility:** Is the condition or the fact that one can shoulder obligations
- **Accountability:** Is the condition or fact that one can be called to answer for his wrong doings
- **Transparency:** This is a case in which things must run by the book (based on rules, regulations etc.) rather than by what is comfortable and beneficial to one self.

Principles...

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- **Maintaining good report :** It is important to prepare good report on the activities performed at each level
- **Prescription handling:** Prescriptions should be properly documented so that they can be used for auditing, reporting on drug use, and to make investigation on which drugs have been dispensed to a patient.

Components of unethical behavior

- Corruption – dishonest
- Smuggling
- Mistreating the patient
- Behavioral
 - Theft
 - Drug dependence

7. Standards of practice for pharmacists practicing in Ethiopia (Pharmacy code of Ethics)

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- **Introduction:** pharmacy is a health profession with diversified disciplines within it. It is the profession dealing with the overall aspects of drugs and its clinical applications

Definition

- The practice of pharmacy is defined as preparing, compounding, preserving or the dispensing of drugs, medicines & medical devices on the basis of prescriptions or other legal authority; this is basically “product oriented” definition

Clinical/patient/ oriented definition of pharmacy:

- Pharmacy is a profession (a system) which renders a health service by concerning itself with knowledge about drugs and their effects on human & animals (i.e It is both a health service & knowledge system).
- The professional responsibility = product oriented responsibility + patient /clinical/ oriented responsibility. Therefore, the ethical principles to be obeyed by a pharmacist are influenced by these two basic professional responsibilities (activities).
- These principles of professional conduct are established to guide pharmacists in relationship with their job, with patients, with fellow practitioners, with other health professionals and with the public

A. In relation to his(her) job

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- The primary concern of a pharmacist should be to promote the health & well-being of the patient and the public at large.
- A pharmacist should avoid any acts that endanger the patient's health & wellbeing.
- The professional personnel should practice the profession obtaining the legal license to operate in the pharmaceutical establishment
- Should give comprehensive service in his/her profession
- Should not delegate his/her subordinate and /or assistant to tasks which he/she should perform personally.
- In case he/she delegates his /her subordinates, he/she should carry out the necessary guidance & supervision.

- Should carry his/her responsibility within his/her professional competence, e.g. cases of emergency
- Shall update his/her knowledge & maintain professional competence directly related to his/her specific area of practice.
- Shall provide current drug information to the public as well as to other health professionals

B. In relation to his/her patient

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- Shall not abuse his/her relationships for personal gains
- Shall not show partiality b/n his/her patrons therefore, he/she shall not discriminate b/n patients by nationality, color, religion, social status, political stand etc.
- Shall give the necessary advice to the patient, the patient's family & the community in the prevention of diseases and the promotion of health
- Shall provide all the necessary information & guidance on proper use of drugs & medical devices
- Should respect the right of a patient not to take a drug unless the disease condition requires otherwise by law

C. In relation to his/her fellow professional

- Should extend all support, respect & cooperation to fellow members of his/her needs for scientific & technical information
- Shall have the responsibility to expose any act of misconduct or malpractice committed by a fellow professional to keep up the honor & integrity of the profession & to cooperate with the enforcement of the law.
- Shall strive to join & participate in the activities of professional association and scientific societies with objectives of promoting the profession.

D. In relation to other health professional

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- Should in general respect the reputation of the prescriber
- Exposing deliberate acts of malpractice through the appropriate channel
- Giving professional constancy services in collaboration with other health professionals on appropriate use of drugs and medical devices
- Shall not recommend a particular medical practitioner to a patient
- Not entering in to any secret arrangement or negotiations with a medical practitioner by way of giving any offer, commission
- Striving for the promotion of health, expansion of health services & the development of team-work spirit with other health professionals

E. In relation to the public

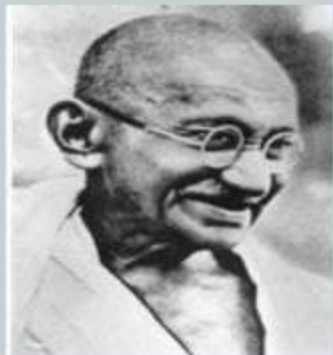
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- Secrecy and confidentiality
- Accountability and liability due to negligence
- Responsibility of a pharmacist



Be sure you are right, then go

David Crockett (1786-1836)



“You must be the change you wish to see in the world.”



THANK YOU!!!

WE CAN'T SPELT S_ccuss WITH OUT U!!!