



# GUIDANCE TO PHARMACY



- **Ethic is the systematic study of what is right and good with respect to conduct and character.**



# Pharmacy Ethics

Values relating to human conduct, with respect to rightness and wrongness of certain actions in the pharmacy profession.

**Respect for autonomy:** the patient should make the final decision about whether a procedure will be performed on his/her own body

Let the patient decide

**Nonmaleficence:** Not taking actions that could inflict harm

First do not harm

**Beneficence:** To do good, to remove harms, to promote welfare

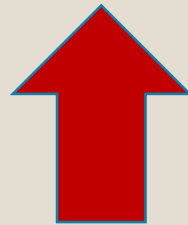
Do something to help the patient

**Justice:** Equal opportunity to obtain equal treatment for all people

Health for all

# Why is pharmacy ethics important?

- A pharmacist's primary responsibility is to **benefit patients** and **prevent harm** by *dispensing the right drug in the right amount and with complete use information* → Failure to fulfill these responsibilities can lead to loss of disease control, disability, and/or death.



- Adherence to both professional standards and a code of ethics is imperative if these problems are to be avoided.

# Deontology

- The word deontology derives from the **Greek words** for **duty (deon)** and **science (or study) of (logos)**.
- Deontology or deontological ethics is **the study of moral duty**.
- It teaches that ethical behavior starts with an established, defined duty. An act, then, is ethical if it adheres to duty.

# Deontology

Asks us to focus on our duties

- Respecting the autonomy of the patient
- Helping the patient
- Helping others



# Differences between ETHICS and DEONTHOLOGY

# Pharmaceutical Deontology

You must be aware of the fact that you are regarded as **professional and ethical role models** in society.

You can maintain this status only by being responsible and providing a high standard of integrity in your activity, together with public confidence.



- ***Pharmacist's Code of Deontology*** establish the fundamental principles of practicing the profession and judgment rules for the deontological cases at the level of the professional association.

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**TÜRK ECZACILARI DEONTOLOJİ TÜZÜĞÜ**

**Bakanlar Kurulu Kararının Tarihi : 9.7.1968, No : 6/10314**  
**Dayandığı Kanunun Tarihi : 25.1.1956, No : 6643**  
**Yayımlandığı R. Gazetenin Tarihi : 27.7.1968, No : 12961**  
**Yayımlandığı Düsturun Tertibi : 5, Cildi : 7, S. 2710**

# Regulation of Deontology for Turkish Pharmacists

- The first task of the pharmacist is to care for the health of humanity and animal life by working with each other physicians and veterinarians in **full understanding and cooperation**.
- The pharmacist have to show maximum care and attention to the preparation of the patient's medication and the, **without discrimination**.
- The pharmacist **can not disclose the secrets** that have learned during the profession and art, unless it is a statutory obligation.
- The pharmacist can not give someone other than the medicine written without the consent of the physician and does not refer to the patient or relatives of the patient other than the request of the physician.

- The pharmacist welcomes the question of patients or patient relatives about the type of illness or whether the treatment is good or not, with promising and consoling words that will **enhance their spirituality**.
- The pharmacist **can not be condemned for failing to heal by the medicines were given** as magistral formulas or preparations in accordance with the pharmaceutical regulations.
- The pharmacist **avoids actions that are incompatible with professional morality and judgment**, both during and after the work of art and profession.
- The pharmacist **has to keep the honor of the pharmacy professional superior** in publications to be made.
- The pharmacists who work in official and professional institutions can not use the rights and facilities provided by these duties for their personal benefits.

- **The pharmacist can not participate in, or assist in, acts contrary to the law.**
- **The pharmacy owner pharmacist can not sell the medical preparations and magistral formulas above the price determined by the Ministry of Health.**
- **Pharmacists have a good relationship with their colleagues; they help each other in material and spiritual terms.**
- **The pharmacist tries to ensure that the internship students are well educated.**
- **The pharmacist has to comply with the decisions of the Turkish Pharmacists' Association regarding all kinds of deontology decisions taken within the provisions of this Regulation and the decisions made by the competent authorities about the opening and closing times of pharmacies, holidays and pharmacy watches.**

**Professional deontology rules for pharmacists are similar all over the world.**

You will learn very well these rules written in the Oath of a Pharmacist. **Oath of a Pharmacist** is written depending on International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) by the national pharmacists professional organizations of the country.



References : <http://www.fip.org/>

# OATH / PROMISE OF A PHARMACIST

**As a pharmacist, I vow to serve humanity and to support my profession's ideals and commitments.**

- I shall be guided in all dimensions of my life by the highest standards of human conduct.*
- I shall apply the full measure of my knowledge and abilities to supporting the health and well-being of all those I serve.*
- I shall always place the needs of all those I serve above my personal interests and considerations.*
- I shall treat all those I serve equally, fairly and with respect, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, culture or political beliefs.*
- I shall protect the confidentiality of personal and health information entrusted to me.*
- I shall maintain my professional knowledge and competence throughout my career.*
- I shall support the advancement of knowledge and standards of practice in pharmacy.*
- I shall nurture the preparation of future members of my profession.*
- I shall use all opportunities to develop collaborative practice with all healthcare professionals in my environment.*

**In taking this solemn oath / making this promise, I honour those who have supported my development as a pharmacist and commit myself never to act in a manner that is contrary to these vows.**

## **ECZACILIK YEMİNİ**

**Eczacılık mesleđi üyeleri arasına katıldığım  
bu andan itibaren  
Hayatımı insanlık hizmetine adayacağıma  
İnsan hayatına mutlak surette saygı göstereceđime  
Bilgilerimi insanlık yararına kullanacağıma  
Mesleđim dolayısıyla öğrendiđim sırları saklayacağıma  
Hocalarıma ve meslektaşlarıma saygı göstereceđime  
Din, milliyet, ırk, cinsiyet, kültür ve politik görüş farklarının  
vazifemle vicdanım arasına girmesine izin vermeyeceđime  
Sađlık çalışanları ile güven ilişkisi  
ve etik işbirliđi içinde çalışacağıma  
Mesleđimin gelecekteki üyelerinin yetiştirilmesine katkıda  
bulunacağıma  
İnsanlığa daha iyi hizmet edebilmek için mesleki bilgilerimi  
sürekli güncelleyeceđime  
Mesleđimi dürüstlük ve şerefle yapacağıma  
Namusum ve vicdanım üzerine and içerim.**



# PATIENT RIGHTS

- **Patient rights** (within the third generation of Human Rights) are a concept that defines the rights of health care takers between medical personnel and health care institutions.
- Formalized in 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes “*the inherent dignity*” and the “*equal and unalienable rights of all members of the human family*”.

- Patients' rights vary in different countries and in different jurisdictions, often depending upon prevailing cultural and social norms.
- World Health Organization's mission is to ensure *“health for all”*

- ***The Regulation of Patient Rights*** in Turkey was put into effect on 01.08.1998, and was issued to show patient rights in concrete terms
- Several updates have been making on it.

# Basic Patient Rights

- **The right to medical care**

  - **«Everyone has the right to medical care without discrimination»**

- **The right to be informed**

  - **«patients are completely informed about the medical realities of their condition every recommended treatment's potential risks and benefits, alternatives to the recommended treatment, diagnosis and prognosis»**

- **Access to medical records**

- **«the patient may examine papers and records that contain information about his/her health condition directly or by means of a Proxy or legal representative and may make a copy. These records can be only seen by those who are directly related to the patient's care»**

- **Respect for privacy and private life**
  - **«The patient has the right to make use of health services in a manner consistent with his personal values. The confidentiality and privacy of both the patient and his family cannot be violated except in cases determined by law or where medical intervention is necessary to save life.»**

- **Complaint mechanism for patients**
  - **«patients and those with patients have the right to recourse, complaint, and lawsuits within the framework of the regulation in the event of an abuse of patient rights»**



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WEEK...