

PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS

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Introduction.

- Code of pharmaceutical ethics.
- Pharmacist in relation to his job.
- Pharmacist in relation to his trade.
- Pharmacist in relation to medical profession.
- Pharmacist in relation to his profession.

LAWS AND ETHICS

✤ <u>LAWS:-</u>

- Set of rules and Regulation.
- Statutory bindings.
- Broken of laws: fine or imprisonment.
- Mandatory restrictions: Prevent one from causing injury to another.

LAWS AND ETHICS

♦ ETHICS:-

- Moral binding on the individuals: conduct, behavior, character.
- Not mandatory restriction.
- Moral principles: regulate working.



CODE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS

- > Code of moral principles.
- Ethics are Moral binding: conduct, behavior and character.
- Ensures: services to public, develops new standards and status to the profession.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES:-

> Efficient and comprehensive services.

Supply common medicaments.

PHARMACY:-

- Premises of pharmacy: reflect professional character.
- > Precaution: errors during dispensing/supply.
- > Prevent accidental contamination.
- > Pharmacy: personal control of pharmacist.

* HANDLING PRESCRIPTIONS:-

- Discussion or comment: merits, demerits, therapeutic efficacy.
- > Expression.
- > Queries: answered cautiously.
- Permission of prescriber: add, omit or substitute.
- Correction: Prescription referred back to prescriber.
- Follow instructions of prescriber.

HANDLING OF DRUGS:-

- Drug and medicines of standard quality.
- Supply of spurious, substandard preparations.
- > Utmost care during dispensing.



APPRENTICE PHARMACIST:-

- During training and learning provide full facilities.
- Certificate: unless they acquire sufficient skills and techniques.

PRICE STRUCTURE:-

- > Fair price: quality, quantity, labor and skill required.
- Customer should not be undue taxed.
- > Adequate payment: knowledge, skill, time consumed, responsibility.

FAIR TRADE PRACTICE:-

- Use of fair means in trade for generating business.
- > Not prefer to unfair means such as:
 - Attracts/Alluring customers.
 - Charging lower price.
 - Copying labels, trademarks, symbols.

PURCHASE OF DRUGS:-

- Purchase from genuine and reputed sources.
- Should not aid or encourage directly or indirectly: manufacture, distribution or sale of spurious or substandard drugs.

HAWKING OF DRUG AND SELF SERVICES:-

- > Hawking of drugs and medicines.
- Self service: self medication and distribution.

ADVERTISEMENT AND DISPLAY:-

- Display or advertisement on the premises, newspaper.
- Should not make such advertisement which contain:
 - Misleading statements or claims.
 - Guarantee of therapeutic efficacy.
 - Offer to refund.



PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO MEDICAL PROFESSION

PROFESSIONAL LIMITATION:-

- Never make any secrete contracts and agreements.
- > Neither diagnose disease nor prescribe medicines.
- > First aid to victims of accident and in emergencies.
- Should not recommend medical practitioner.

PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO MEDICAL PROFESSION

LINK WITH PUBLIC:-

- Link between medical profession and public.
- Constantly in touch with modern development.
- > Expert in the field of pharmacy.
- By enlarging store of knowledge: educate the public.

PHARMACIST IN RELATION TO HIS PROFESSION

- > Observe law and ethical principles.
- Extend help and co-operation to fellow pharmacists.
- Fair knowledge of laws.
- Weed out undesirable corrupt or dishonest conduct of the member.
- Should have upto date knowledge.
- > Associate with organizations.



□ Forensic Pharmacy – by B. S. Kuchekar and A. M.

Khandatare.

Pharmaceutical jurisprudence – by Shyam Chandak.

Drugs & Pharmacy Laws in India - by Bharati H.K.

