

1: Medicines, Ethics and Practice (MEP)

Law and Ethics in Pharmacy Practice focuses on what pharmacy students really need to know in order to pass exams. Concise, bulleted information, key points, and an all-important self-assessment section which includes MCQs.

This Code, prepared and supported by pharmacists, is intended to state publicly the principles that form the fundamental basis of the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists. These principles, based on moral obligations and virtues, are established to guide pharmacists in relationships with patients, health professionals, and society. A pharmacist respects the covenantal relationship between the patient and pharmacist. Considering the patient-pharmacist relationship as a covenant means that a pharmacist has moral obligations in response to the gift of trust received from society. In return for this gift, a pharmacist promises to help individuals achieve optimum benefit from their medications, to be committed to their welfare, and to maintain their trust. A pharmacist promotes the good of every patient in a caring, compassionate, and confidential manner. A pharmacist places concern for the well-being of the patient at the center of professional practice. In doing so, a pharmacist considers needs stated by the patient as well as those defined by health science. A pharmacist is dedicated to protecting the dignity of the patient. With a caring attitude and a compassionate spirit, a pharmacist focuses on serving the patient in a private and confidential manner. A pharmacist respects the autonomy and dignity of each patient. A pharmacist promotes the right of self-determination and recognizes individual self-worth by encouraging patients to participate in decisions about their health. A pharmacist communicates with patients in terms that are understandable. In all cases, a pharmacist respects personal and cultural differences among patients. A pharmacist acts with honesty and integrity in professional relationships. A pharmacist has a duty to tell the truth and to act with conviction of conscience. A pharmacist avoids discriminatory practices, behavior or work conditions that impair professional judgment, and actions that compromise dedication to the best interests of patients. A pharmacist maintains professional competence. A pharmacist has a duty to maintain knowledge and abilities as new medications, devices, and technologies become available and as health information advances. A pharmacist respects the values and abilities of colleagues and other health professionals. When appropriate, a pharmacist asks for the consultation of colleagues or other health professionals or refers the patient. A pharmacist acknowledges that colleagues and other health professionals may differ in the beliefs and values they apply to the care of the patient. A pharmacist serves individual, community, and societal needs. The primary obligation of a pharmacist is to individual patients. However, the obligations of a pharmacist may at times extend beyond the individual to the community and society. In these situations, the pharmacist recognizes the responsibilities that accompany these obligations and acts accordingly. A pharmacist seeks justice in the distribution of health resources. When health resources are allocated, a pharmacist is fair and equitable, balancing the needs of patients and society.

2: Ethics and the Pharmacist

The conflict between morals, ethics and law in the practice of pharmacy results in what has been dubbed the moral/ethical dilemma, ethical/legal dilemma or moral/legal dilemma. Conflicts between law and ethics or between morals and ethics is commonplace in every facet of pharmacy practice.

3: Pharmaceutical Press - Law and Ethics

Pharmacy law and ethics, along with the knowledge of drugs and their uses, forms the foundation upon which professional pharmacy practice is built. This FASTtrack book aims to cover key legislation affecting pharmacy and the pharmacist practitioner, including how laws are made, how they come into effect and are enforced.

4: Essentials of Law and Ethics for Pharmacy Technicians - CRC Press Book

LAW AND ETHICS IN PHARMACY PRACTICE pdf

Pharmacy law and ethics books. Definitive legal guides for pharmacy practice in the UK, Ireland and around the world. Dale and Appelbe's Pharmacy and Medicines Law.

5: The difference between laws and ethics | Chemist+Druggist

Book Reviews: Pharmacy law and ethics rarely raise excitement amongst pharmacists or pharmacy technicians and yet along with the knowledge of drugs and their uses they form the foundation upon which pharmacy practice is built.

6: Pharmacy Law & Ethics | ResourcePharm

acknowledging that ethics has a significant presence in pharmacy practice today, and that pharmacists tend to take a commonsense approach to ethics in their work. There is general agreement across community and hospital sectors about which.

7: Pharmacy law and regulation

Learn law and ethics pharmacy practice with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of law and ethics pharmacy practice flashcards on Quizlet.

8: Law and Ethics in Pharmacy Practice- FASTtrack

On the medical ethics side, the courts have dealt with several major issues -- none of which were considered prominent in -- that have shaped the current practice of medicine and pharmacy.

9: ONtrack - FASTtrack

It is titled Law and Ethics in Pharmacy Practice, written by Ruth Rodgers, Catherine Dewsbury, and Andrew Lea. I generally do not review books, but I thought this topic was important enough to read the book and use it from time to time as a reference.

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