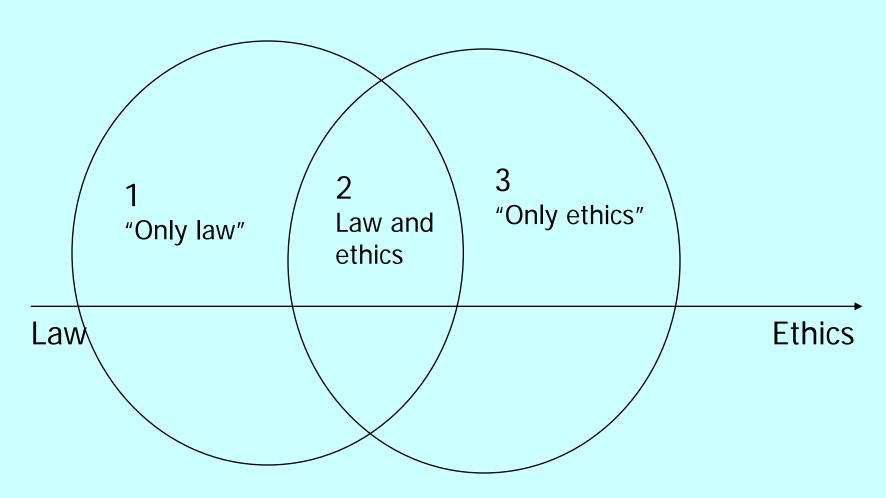
Moving morality: developing a Code of Ethics for pharmacy

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Law versus ethics



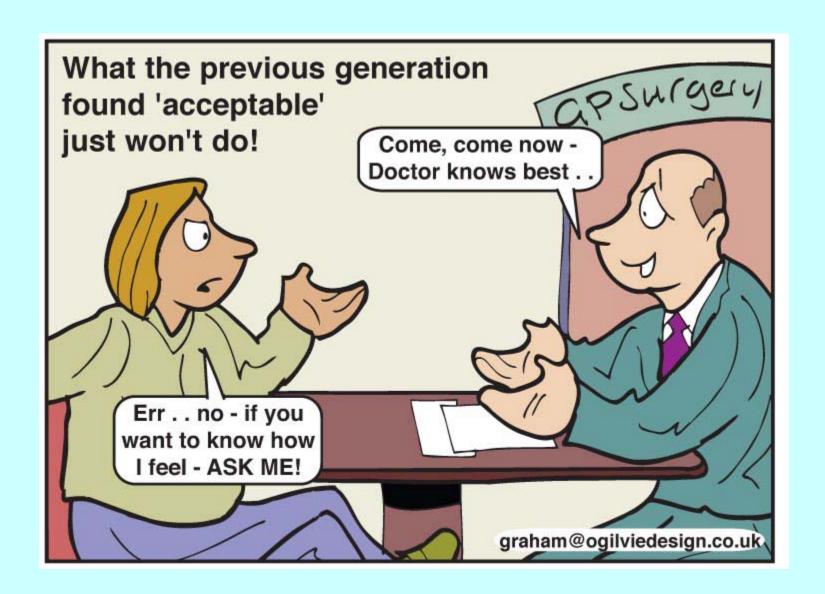
Professionalism

OLD

- Learned professions for "gentlemen"
- Law, church, medicine
- Repository of education, power and privilege
- A "vocation"
- Superior technical and moral authority
- Paternalism

NEW

- Partnership
 - With patient
 - With health system and organisations
 - With colleagues
- Promotion of patient autonomy
- Transparency of expectations
- Additional accountability



Functions of a Code of Ethics

- Express values, attitudes, behaviour establish the culture and an INTERNAL accountability
- Created by ALL stakeholders
- Set standards, performance, conduct as a condition of registration; right to practise
- Guide (only) as to what's right and wrong
- Values over and above the law? More sticks to beat us with? Blueprint for the unknown? Empower individual pharmacists?

Exercise: What do you think?

- What makes a good professional?
- What expectations does the public have of a good pharmacist?
- What is professionalism?
- To what standards should you be held accountable?
- To what standards should your employer be held accountable?

Legal teeth

Ireland

Pharmacy Act 2007

- Draw up code of conduct
- Professional misconduct a breach of the Code
- Set penalties
- Health Committee
- Immediate suspension

Great Britain

Pharmacists & Pharmacy

Technicians Order 2007

- Standards of conduct
- Define misconduct
- Set penalties
- Health Committee
- Interim Orders

Principles

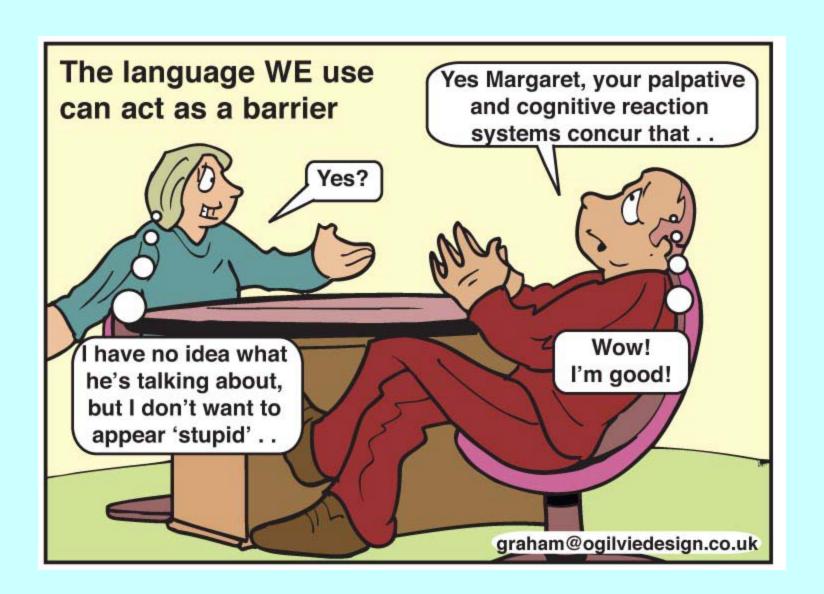
Ireland

- 1. Improve patient care
- 2. Use skills properly
- 3. Be trusted, respect rights
- 4. Behave well
- 5. Maintain competence
- 6. Comply, help others to comply with, Code

Great Britain

- 1. Prioritise patient care
- 2. Exercise judgement
- 3. Show respect
- 4. Encourage participation
- 5. Maintain competence
- 6. Honest and trusted
- 7. Responsible for work





Similar forces for change

- Promote autonomy; (limit paternalism); avoid prejudice; protect vulnerable patients
- Provide information, promote participation in decisions and choice
- Respect confidentiality, privacy, dignity
- Professionalism virtue approach
- Accept accountability, avoid conflicts of interest, ensure professional autonomy
- Professional indemnity

Distinctions?

- Submission to competition authority
- Consent
- Maintaining professional boundaries
- Societal requirements; health resources
- Leadership, develop health policy
- Educate and train colleagues
- Promoting patient entitlements

Embedding professional values, attitudes and behaviours

- Selection of pharmacy students
- Fitness to practise, code of conduct, registration (?) of students and preregistration pharmacists
- Pedagogical success? What works?
- Research findings
- Raising awareness and ethical sensitivity