



Ethics in Pharmacy Practice

Introduction- Part 1

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Ethics in Society?

Write down your view on ethics and its importance to today's society ...



Word Cloud

Ethics in pharmacy practice/ healthcare?

- Write down your view on ethics and its importance to today's pharmacy practice ...



Word Cloud



Word Cloud submissions



Introduction:

6

- The goal of this topic is to help raise your awareness of ethical issues in the practice of Pharmacy and to promote discussion of these issues among your colleagues
- It will not tell you what decisions you should make in specific situations; rather it will provide you with some guidance in looking at ethical dilemmas from an analytical perspective and not just from a gut reaction

Topics to be discussed

- Part 1: Introduction: Ethics, Morality & Law
- Part 2: Ethical Theories & Ethical Principles
- Part 3: Code of Ethics
- Part 4: Examples and Assignment

Objectives

8

- Define ethics
- Know the difference between ethics, morality, and law
- Major ethical principles and ethical theories
- Pharmacists Code of Ethics
- Ethical dilemmas that the pharmacists may encounter

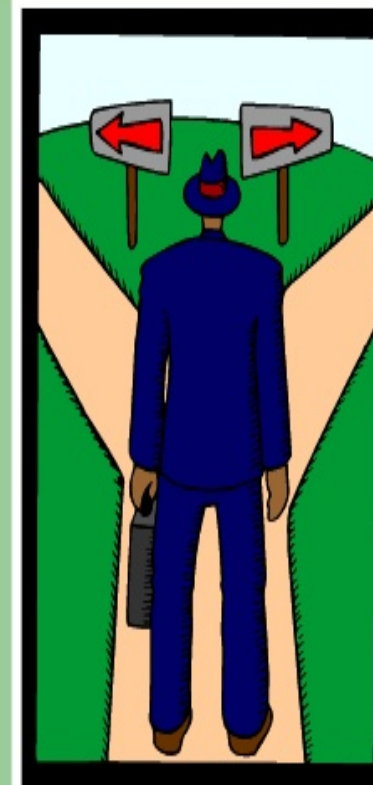
Words origin

9

The term *ethics* derives from the Ancient Greek word *ethos* which means *character*

The term Morals derived from Latin word *mos* which means *custom*

What is Ethics?



Ethics involves:

- Having guidelines for human behavior
- Studying moral choices and values
- Choosing between right and wrong.

What's the Difference Between Morality and Ethics?

- Both morality and ethics loosely have to do with distinguishing the difference between “good and bad” or “right and wrong.”
- Many people think of morality as something that's personal and normative, whereas ethics is the standards of “good and bad” that involves systemizing and defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct

Moral vs. Ethical

11

- *Interchangeable but not identical*
- *Moral* applies to personal character and behavior
- Morals refer to an individual's own principles regarding right and wrong.
- Ethics refer to rules provided by an external source e.g., codes of conduct in workplaces.

The difference between morals and ethics is the ethical man knows he shouldn't cheat on his wife, whereas the moral man doesn't cheat on his wife.

- Dr. Donald "Ducky" Mallard



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Ethics (Moral Philosophy)

- ▶ Ethics is a systematic way of looking at morality
- ▶ Ethics is a branch of philosophy that deals with the principles of conduct of an individual or group.
- ▶ Ethics is the study of what is considered “right” or “wrong”
- ▶ Not necessarily based on religious or spiritual foundations...but on the logic of reason
- ▶ Ethics is the term used in conjunction with business, medicine, or law.
- ▶ Professional norms are usually expressed in Codes of Ethics

Ethics:

13

- Bioethics
- Medical Ethics
- Professional ethics

Moral vs. ethical

14



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Morality

15

- Society, culture, religion, and family background influence our sense of morality, that is, how we developed our sense of right and wrong
- Our norms regarding morality might change over time
- Change in values and treatment regarding women and persons of color during the last century



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Morality,
like art,
means drawing a
line someplace.
- OSCAR WILDE

Major determinants of morals:

18

- Religion : Is religion the only determinants????

- Culture: e.g: Japanese morals

Japanese children learn from their earliest days that human fulfillment comes from close association with others. Children learn early to recognize that they are part of an interdependent society, beginning in the family and later extending to larger groups such as neighborhood, school, playground, community, and company

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Major determinants of morals:

19

- Most Japanese tend to avoid open competition and confrontation. Working with others requires self-control, but it carries the rewards of pride in contributing to the group, emotional security, and social identity. Wa (和), the notion of harmony within a group, requires an attitude of cooperation and a recognition of social roles.



Comparison Chart



20

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	MORALS	ETHICS
Meaning	Morals are the beliefs of the individual or group as to <u>what</u> is right or wrong.	Ethics are the guiding principles which help the individual or group to <u>decide</u> what is <u>good</u> or <u>bad</u> .
Governed By	Soc <u>ia</u> l and cultural norms	Individual or Legal and Professional norms
Applicability in Business	No	Yes
Consistency	Morals may differ from society to society and culture to culture.	Ethics are generally <u>uniform</u> .
Expression	Morals are expressed in the form of general rules and statements.	Ethics are abstract.
Freedom to think and choose	No	Yes



ETHICS VERSUS MORALS	
Guiding principles of conduct of an individual or group	Principles on which one's judgments of right and wrong are based
Influenced by profession, field, organization, etc.	Influenced by society, culture and religion
Related to professional work	Not related to professional work
Uniform compared to morals	Vary according to different cultures and religions

Law vs. Ethics

22

- Laws are rules developed by governments in order to provide balance in society and protection to its citizens
- Ethics comes from people's awareness of what is right and wrong. Laws are enforced by governments to its people
- Ethics does not carry any punishment to anyone who violates it. The law will punish anyone who happens to violate it.
- Ethics comes from within a person's moral values. Laws are made with ethics as a guiding principle.

Law vs. Ethics

23

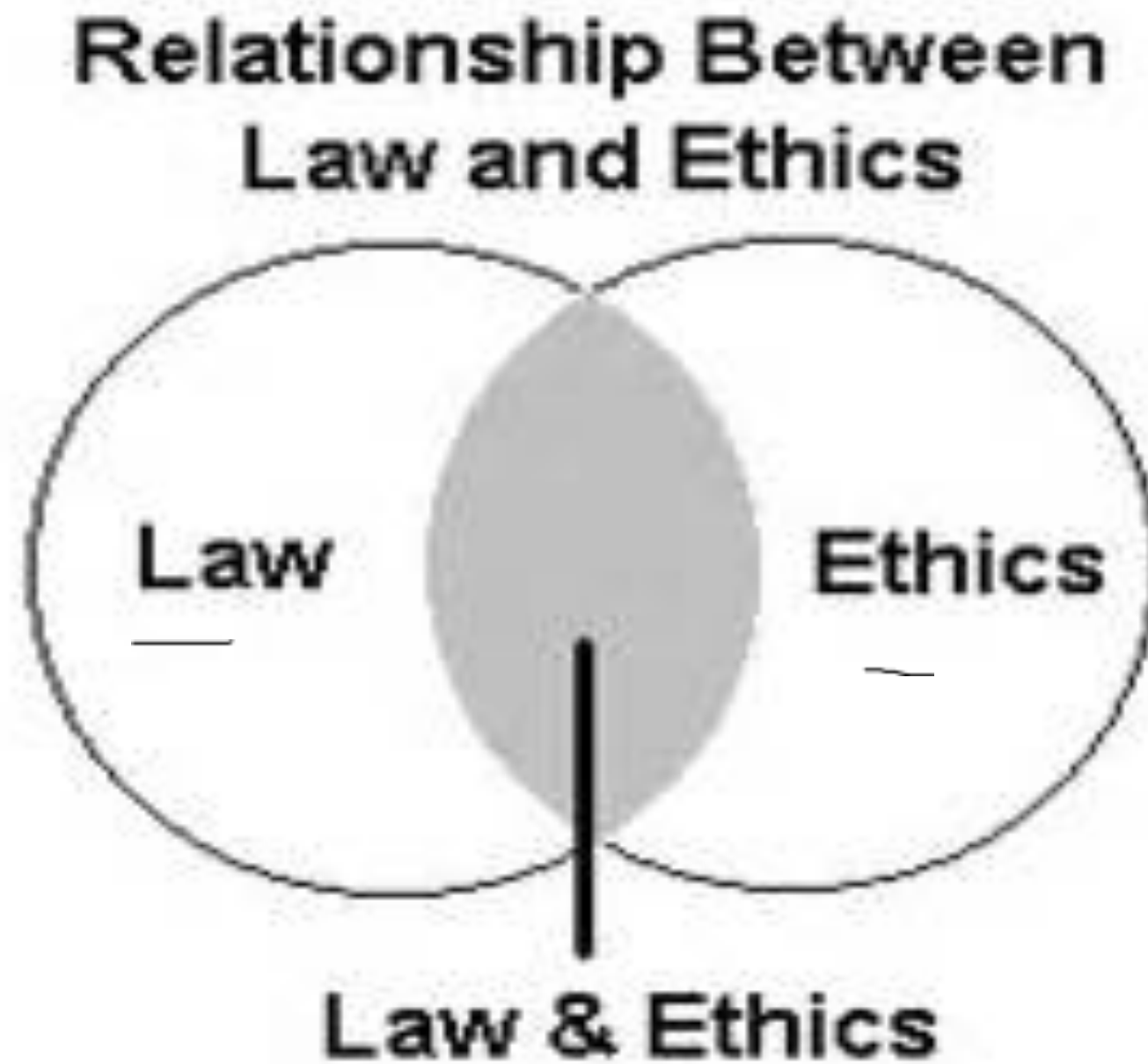
- Type of law:
 - Criminal law: aims to protect the community
 - Civil law: relate to issue between individuals
 - Administrative law: ensure that the decision making and system are regulated
 - Professional laws define legal aspects of practice, right of patients and duties of healthcare professionals
- Some laws are specific to Pharmacists, for example practice acts that regulates Pharmacists licensure
- It is your responsibility as a citizen and as a professional to know and obey the laws that affect you



Ethics	Law
As a guidelines	As a rule
Individuals are free to follow or ignore	Individuals must follow the law or regulation
Universal can be applied anywhere allover the world	Depend on the country
To produce ethical individuals	To prevent misuse
Not following ethics are called immoral	Not obeying the law are called crime

Law & Ethics

25



Law vs Ethics

26



Legal Unethical	Legal Ethical
Illegal Unethical	Illegal Ethical

Example:

27



Ethical

Google Translate | Introduction To Pharmacy E | Does low mercury cont: X | helping the refugees by jor

ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17040886

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Format: Abstract Send to

Cutan Ocul Toxicol. 2005;24(1):11-29.

Does low mercury containing skin-lightening cream (fair & lovely) affect the kidney, liver, and brain of female mice?

Al-Saleh I¹, El-Doush I, Shinwari N, Al-Baradei R, Khogali F, Al-Amodi M.

Abstract

Fair & Lovely is an over-the-counter skin-lightening cream sold widely in Saudi markets. Its mercury content is 0.304+/-0.316 microg/g, in the range of 0.102 to 0.775 microg/g. This study was designed to evaluate its toxic effects on mice. The cream was applied on mice for a period of 1 month at different intervals. Mercury levels were measured in the liver, kidney, and brain tissue samples of a total of 75 adult female CD1 mice by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer coupled to a Vapor Generator Accessory. The mean mercury concentrations in the tissues of the treated mice were 0.193+/-0.319 microg/g; whereas for the control group, it was 0.041 microg/g+/-0.041microg/g. While the kidney was found to have the highest mercury content, the brain was found to have the lowest content. Treated mice showed a significant reduction in body weight. Marked histological changes were clearly noted in the kidney and, to a lesser extent, in the brain and liver. These results indicate that although Fair & Lovely mercury content is less than the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) permissible limits histopathological changes in the brain, kidney, and liver tissues are evidence of its possible toxicity.

PMID: 17040886 DOI: 10.1081/CUS-200046179

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Part 2: Ethical Theories

29

