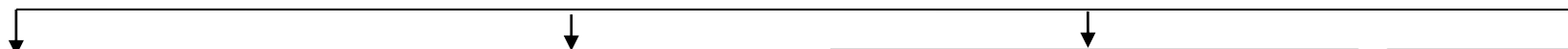


CODE OF ETHICS FOR PHARAMCIST



Pharmacist in relation to his job

- 1) Pharmaceutical services**
 - Pharmacy premises (medicine shops) should be registered.
 - Emergency medicines and common medicines should be supplied to the patient without any delay
- 2) Conduct of pharmacy**
 - Error of accidental contamination in the preparation, dispensing and supply of medicines should be checked in a pharmacy.
- 3) Handling of prescription**
 - A pharmacist should receive a prescription without any comment on it that may cause anxiety to the patient
 - No part of the prescription should be changed without the consent of the prescriber. In case of changing the prescription should be referred back to the prescriber.
- 4) Handling of drugs**
 - A Prescription should always be dispensed correctly and carefully with standard quality drug or excipients. Drugs that have abusive potential should not be supplied to any one.
- 5) Apprentice pharmacist**
 - Experienced pharmacist should provide all the facilities for practical training of the apprentice pharmacists.
 - Until and unless the apprentice proves himself or herself certificate should not be granted to him/her.

Pharmacist in relation to his trade

- 1) Price structure**
 - The prices charged should be fair keeping with the quality, quantity and labour or skill required.
- 2) Fair trade practice**
 - Fair practice should be adopted by a pharmacist in the trade without any attempt to capture other pharmacist's business.
 - If a customer brings a prescription (by mistake) which should be genuinely by some other pharmacy the pharmacist should refuse to accept the prescription.
 - Imitation of copying of the labels, trademarks and other signs or symbols of other pharmacy should not be done.
- 3) Purchase of drugs**
 - Pharmacist should buy drugs from genuine and reputable sources
- 4) Advertising and Displays**
 - The sale of medicines or medical appliances or display of materials in undignified style on the premises, in the press or elsewhere are prohibited

Pharmacist in relation to medical profession

- 1) Limitation of professional activity**
 - The professional activity of the medical practitioner as well as the pharmacist should be confined to their own field only.
 - Medical practitioner should not possess drugs stores and pharmacist should not diagnose diseases and prescribe remedies.
 - A pharmacist may, however, can deliver first aid to the victim in case of accident or emergency.
- 2) Cladenstine arrangement**
 - A pharmacist should not enter into a secret arrangement or contract with a physician by offering him any commission or any advantages.
- 3) Liaison with public**
 - A pharmacist should always maintain proper link between physician and people
 - He should advise the physician on pharmaceutical matters and should educate the people regarding health and hygiene.
 - The pharmacist should be keep himself / herself up to date with pharmaceutical knowledge from various journals or publications.
 - Any information acquired by a pharmacist during his professional activities should not disclose to any third party until and unless required to do so by law.

Pharmacist in relation to his profession

- 1) Professional vigilance**
 - A pharmacist must abide by the pharmaceutical laws and he/she should see that other pharmacists are abiding it.
- 2) Law –abiding citizens**
 - The pharmacists should have a fair knowledge of the laws of the country pertaining to food, drug, pharmacy, health, sanitation etc .
- 3) Relationship with professional organizations**
 - A pharmacist should be actively involved in professional organization, should advance the cause of such organizations.
- 4) Decorum and propriety**
 - A pharmacist should not indulge in doing anything that goes against the decorum and propriety of pharmacy profession.
- 5) Pharmacist oath**
 - A young prospective pharmacist should feel no hesitation in assuming the pharmacist's oath.