Ethical Issues in Pharmacy Practice

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▶ I have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Objectives

- ▶ Describe a strategy for making an ethicallybased decision.
- Differentiate ways that individuals can suffer
- Asses the difference between the biomedical good of a patient and the subjective good of that same patient

Imagine, if you will...



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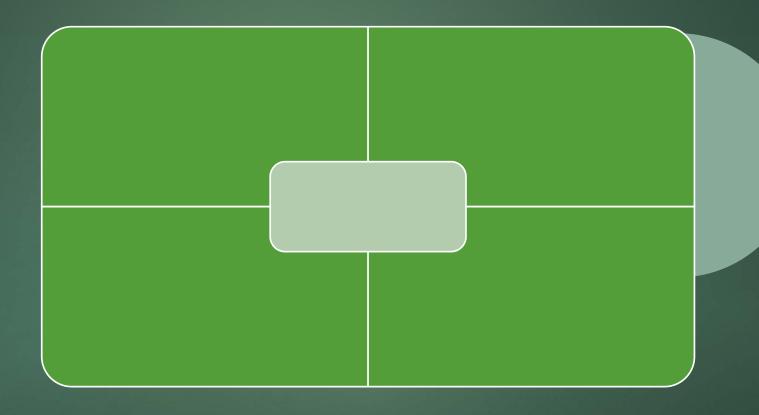
Imagine, if you will...



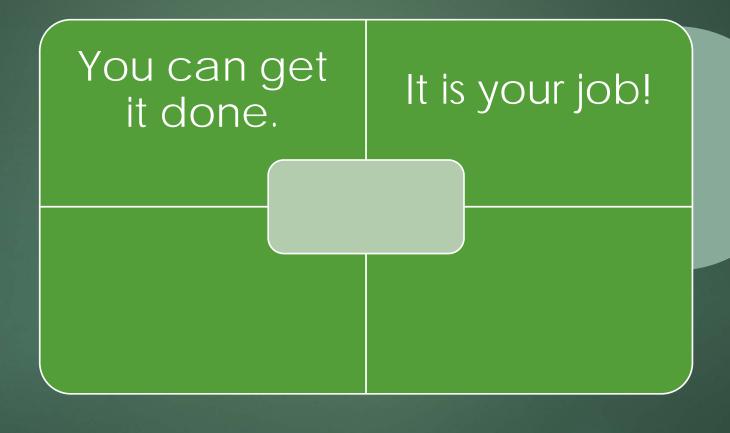


What do you do?











You can get it done.

It is your job!

We are doing a good thing by helping.

The action is legal.

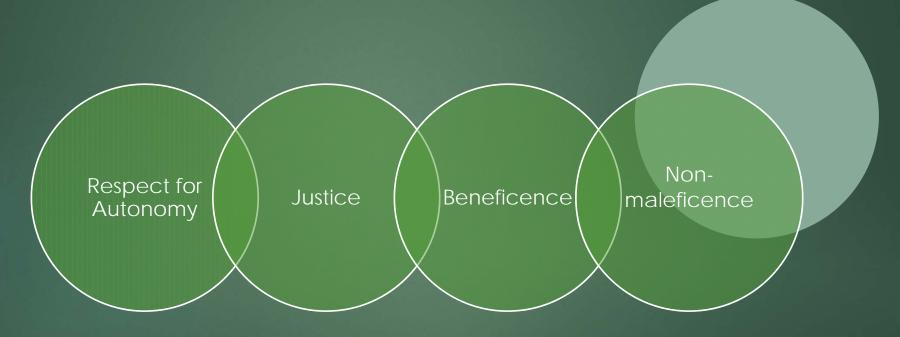
You can get it done.

Duty to
Care

We are doing a good thing by helping.

The action is legal.

General Principles of Biomedical Ethics



An Ethical Decision Making Model

Bruce Weinstein, PhD & Alvin Moss, MD

Clarify the Facts

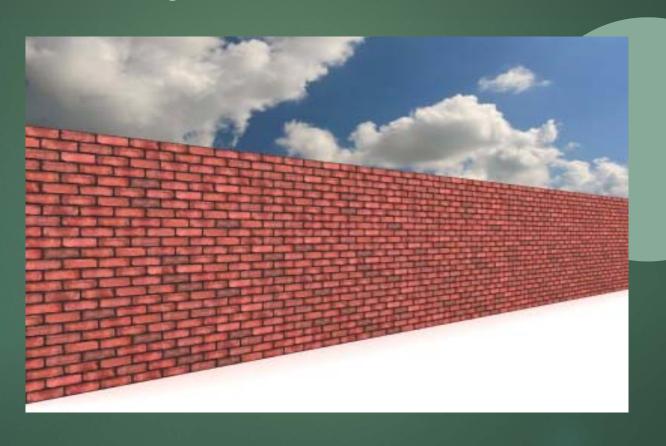
Clarify the Values

Determine the Options

Choose an Option

Ethically Defensible Choice

But, what if something gets in the way?



Moral Distress

- ► First defined by Andrew Jameton in 1984
- ➤ Moral distress: the inability of a moral agent to act according to his or her core values and perceived obligations due to internal and external constraints.*
- ▶ Causes, Factors and Effects **



- Grady, C. Moral Distress: a growing problem in health professions. The Hastings Center Report. January-February 2010: p 20.
- Gallagher A. Moral Distress and Moral Courage in Everyday Nursing Practice. The Online Journal of Issues in Nursing. Vol. 16 No. 2 (March 21, 2010)

Looking at Everyday Nursing*

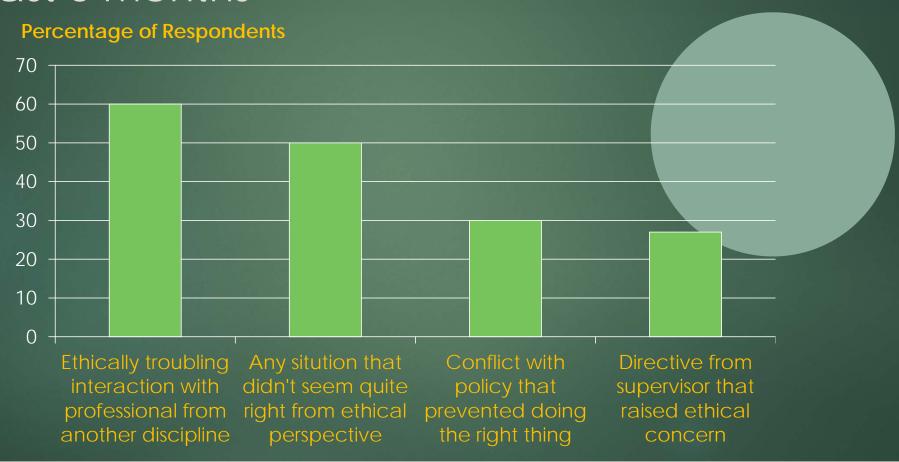
Causes: poor quality and futile care, unsuccessful advocacy, raising unrealistic hope

Factors: staff education level, peer support, educational level / experience

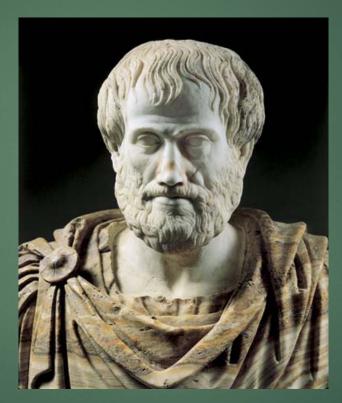
Effects: mixed with respect to positive or negative impact on care, reduced job satisfaction

*Gallagher, A. Moral Distress and Moral Courage in Everyday Nursing Practice. The Online Journal of Issues in Nursing. Vol. 16, No. 2.

Experienced at least once within the past 6 months –

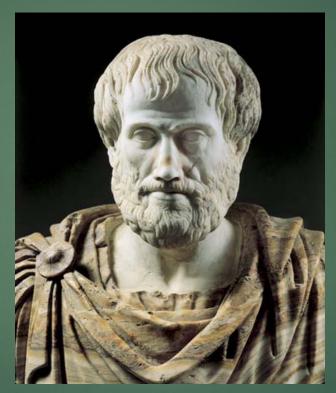


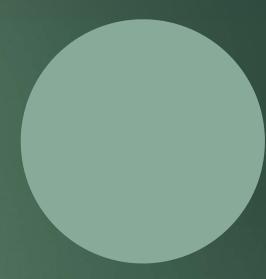
Can you name this philosopher?













Foolhardiness

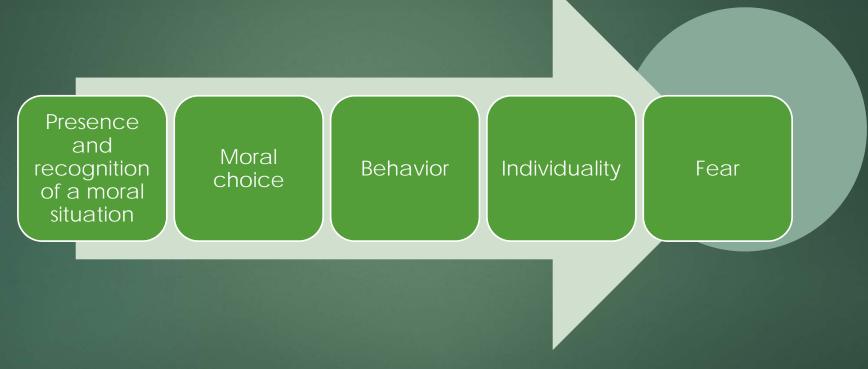
Courage

Cowardice

"The man who shuns and fears everything and never stands his ground becomes a coward, whereas a man who knows no fear at all and goes to meet every danger becomes reckless."

- Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Il 2. 1104a20-23

One Definition of Moral Courage*



Miller, R. Moral Courage: Definition and Development. Ethics Resource Center March 2005.

http://ethics.org/files/u5/Moral_Courage_Definition_and Development.pdf. Accessed 5/28/15.

Attributes of the morally courageous leader

Greater confidence in principles than in personality

Formidable persistence and determination

tolerance for ambiguity, exposure and personal loss

Higher

Independence of thought

Acceptance of deferred gratification & simple rewards

The case of Judy



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Clarify the Facts

Clarify the Values

Determine

Choose an Option

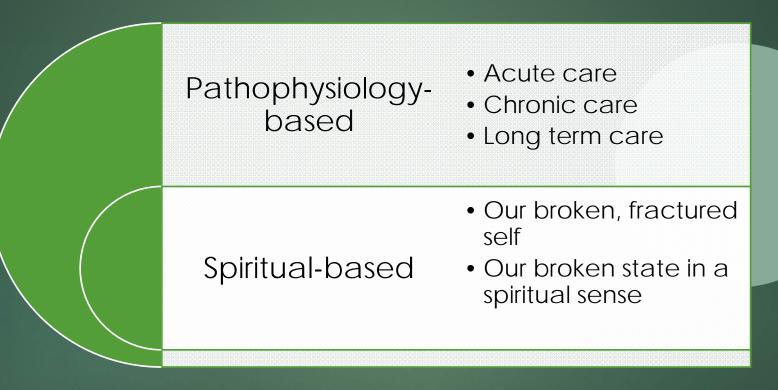
Defensible Choice

Suffering

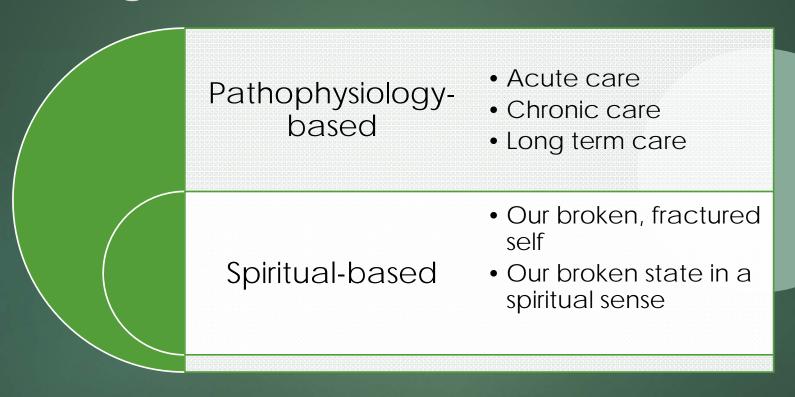
Pathophysiologybased

- Acute care
- Chronic care
- Long term care

Suffering



Suffering



"...we suffer with him in order that we may also be glorified with him." Romans 8:17 (ESV)

How should a pharmacist act?



The balance required by the Christian Pharmacist.



So, let's revise our question...how should a Christian pharmacist act?



Faith Mandates



Policy Mandates Mandates



2 Timothy 1:7 (ESV)

...for God gave us a spirit not of fear but of power and love and self-control.

Isaiah 58:10 (ESV)

...if you pour yourself out for the hungry and satisfy the desire of the afflicted, then shall your light rise in the darkness and your gloom be as the noonday. So, we return again to the question...how should a Christian pharmacist act?



Ethical Mandates

> Legal Mandates

Policy Mandates Faith Mandates





