
ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF SALE OF MEDICINES IN PHARMACIES

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Abstract

The article discusses the ethical problems of selling drugs from pharmacies. The pharmacist is the main source of information on the rational use of drugs in self-medication of the population. Professional cooperation, the concept of pharmaceutical assistance, including pharmaceutical consulting, and the code of ethics are used to overcome ethical problems in the sale of medicinal products. The unity of pharmaceutical service and pharmaceutical ethics is the basis for improving and maintaining the quality of life of patients, maintaining the health of each individual and society as a whole.

Keywords: pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical ethics, sale of medicine, medicine, rational use.

Introduction

A visitor to a pharmacy is interested in purchasing high-quality pharmaceuticals for consultation and the necessary amount of drugs with minimal financial costs. A pharmacist, while performing his function, is interested in earning income, increasing the volume of sales of medicines, medical supplies, medical equipment, and pharmacy products [1, 2]. In this context, the conflict of commercial and social interests of pharmacy is an important ethical issue.

The Purpose of this Work

Is to study the ethical problems of drug sales from pharmacies and ways to overcome them.

Must be Given

An analysis of literature sources was carried out on the ethical problems of selling medicines to customers of pharmacies. Historical, logical, analytical, descriptive and comparative methods were used in the work.

Results and discussion. Medicines are purchased in a pharmacy based on a prescription written by a doctor or based on the free choice of customers. In the case of prescription drugs, the doctor determines the need to use this or that drug, and the pharmacist sells it, providing the information specified in the prescription. When distributing medicines

without a prescription, the pharmaceutical worker is the main source of information about their rational use [1, 2].

Rational use of medicines requires that patients be treated in doses that meet their individual needs, at adequate intervals, and at the lowest possible cost to them and to society. Only if these principles developed at the World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Conference on the Rational Use of Medicines (Nairobi, 1985) are followed, it is possible to increase the life expectancy of patients, reduce disease complications and disability. , and improves the quality of life [3].

According to experts of the World Health Organization, improper independent use of medicines is one of the types of their irrational use. Unreasonable or excessive use of drugs has a significant impact on morbidity and mortality, incurs unnecessary additional costs, and greatly harms their health. Irrational use of drugs often increases patients' demand for certain drugs, reduces material resources, and causes patients to lose confidence in the health care system [4].

One of the main rules of the rational use of narcotic drugs is to provide independent information about narcotic drugs, provide the population with education and reliable information about drugs, prevent malicious financial interests, consists of clearly regulating the use. The distinction between prescription and non-prescription drugs is a regulatory measure to promote the rational use of drugs [4].

Taking any medication is always associated with the risk of side effects. One of the reasons for the high frequency of allergic reactions to drugs is the neglect of preventive measures. Patients should be aware of the safety of drugs and follow the necessary precautions [5].

Drug safety for patients is a big and important issue. Adverse drug reactions affect the rights of patients, because human health is harmed due to the unwanted effects of drug consumption. If this effect occurs as a result of self-treatment, the responsibility is placed on the patient himself or on the manufacturing organization that produces this drug [5]. May 1993. The European Association of Manufacturers of Non-Prescription Medicines (AESGP) and the Pharmaceutical Organization of the European Union (PGEU) have signed a cooperation agreement in Brussels, in which the pharmaceutical employee talks about his health in the daily care of a person. on the one hand, he acts as a consultant, on the other - he becomes a key figure in the process of selling drugs to the consumer. It is a partner of over-the-counter drug manufacturers, with whom it shares the common goal of providing high-quality patient care and promoting the rational use of medicines.

When it comes to drugs, the quality of the information is as important as the quality of the drug. The International Pharmaceutical Federation suggests that medicines should be considered not only as a pharmaceutical product, but as a "drug plus information". Therefore, a specific condition for the professional training of pharmaceutical workers is the formation of not only operational activities (production of drugs, quality control, etc.), but also socio-cultural activities (analysis of the psychological state of the pharmacy visitor, organization of forms). communicate with him, advise patients). It is

the first desk worker to provide the buyer with the entire complex chain, including the technological process of production, quality control, delivery, pricing and the organization of sales of goods. This is the only representative who has direct contact with the buyer [6].

Many countries have developed a code of ethics for pharmacists. In 1997, the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) adopted the "Code of Ethics for Pharmacists" [2], which served as a basis for writing codes of pharmacy personnel in individual states. In accordance with the basic principles of the FIP code, a pharmacist must be objective, put the patient's health above commercial and personal interests, and promote effective and safe treatment of people. Based on the principles of declarativeness and voluntariness underlying the codes, they can be adopted by various non-governmental organizations. The Code is not a regulatory document, and as a result, non-compliance with its provisions cannot lead to legal sanctions. But in the UK and Canada, for example, the national societies of pharmacists have powers such as deregistration of a pharmacist. In Moldova, cases of deviation from ethical standards and non-professional help or advice have the right to be reviewed by the ethics committee. Based on the nature of the detected rule violations, the members of the committee can apply to the Ministry of Health of the Republic with a proposal for punishment [3].

According to the code of ethics of pharmaceutical employees of the Russian Federation [6] and Ukraine [5], the patient has the right to receive and the pharmaceutical employee is obliged to provide all necessary information about the medication. A pharmacist is obliged to provide pharmaceutical assistance to any person, regardless of his nationality, political and religious beliefs, financial status, gender, age, and social status. The pharmacist is also responsible for the rational use of drugs.

In 1993, the concept of pharmaceutical social care was formed at the meeting "Quality pharmaceutical services - benefits for the state and society" in Japan, according to which the interests of the patient should be the first priority in the work of the pharmaceutical worker. The concept of pharmaceutical care in Russian healthcare practice was developed by Professor P.V. Lopatin in the early 90s of the 20th century. The goal of pharmacies is to provide patients with qualified, timely and affordable medicines and to receive reasonable profits that are reinvested in the development of the pharmaceutical system as one of the most important subsystems of health care [4].

According to the good pharmacy practice of the Republic of Belarus [2], a citizen has the right to receive information about the medical use of drugs and medical products, pharmacy products from a pharmacy employee. The sale of medicines, including without a doctor's prescription, advice to the public on the use of medicines, medical supplies and medical equipment, pharmacy products is carried out by the pharmaceutical staff of the pharmacy, taking into account the requirements of pharmaceutical ethics and deontology.

Increasing consumer satisfaction with pharmaceutical service is the main goal of any modern pharmacy organization, because patients once have a positive experience in the interaction with the pharmacy and turn to it again [1].

Pharmaceutical care is a complex concept with pharmaceutical, market, economic and socio-ethical content [4].

The basis of providing proper pharmaceutical care is the professional knowledge and experience of the pharmacist, the norms of medical ethics and deontology, the friendly attitude of the pharmaceutical employee to the patient and the responsible attitude to his duties. The following principles help to provide pharmaceutical care at a high level: individual approach to the patient; constant interaction of the pharmacist with the patient and his doctor during the pharmacotherapy of a certain disease with prescription and non-prescription drugs; regularly increasing the pharmacist's level of knowledge in the field of pharmacotherapy of diseases and drugs, psychology of communication, development of the drug market; adherence to professional ethics and confidentiality; standardization and control [5].

As the tasks become more complex, the specialist develops many automatic, complex skills, and at the same time, the sense of satisfaction with the results of his work increases, along with the realization of the social importance of his work. This is the essence of such professionalism, which is not only a reliable foundation for advanced ethical standards, but also represents an inseparable unity with it [6].

Ethical rules should be observed in the creation of medicinal products, conducting clinical trials, implementing control, licensing and control procedures, manufacturing, quality control and delivery of medicinal products [5].

The unity of pharmaceutical service and pharmaceutical ethics ensures the protection of a person, his physical and mental health, dignity, and privacy [5].

Conclusions

1. Important ethical problems in the sale of medicines from pharmacies are their irrational use and the development of allergic and other side effects related to it, lack of reliable information and insufficient recommendations of pharmaceutical workers. To eliminate them, WHO formulated the principles of rational use of medicines.
2. Cooperation relations were established between drug manufacturers and pharmaceutical employees, a code of ethics was developed, and the concept of pharmaceutical assistance was formed. The requirements for safe pharmaceutical consulting are established in regulatory legal documents.
3. Providing pharmaceutical care in compliance with pharmaceutical ethics is the basis for achieving results in improving or maintaining the quality of life of patients, maintaining the health of each individual and society as a whole.

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