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**QUALIFICATION WORK**  
on the topic: «**ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL ASPECTS OF PHARMACISTS'**  
**WORK»**

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## **АНОТАЦІЯ**

У кваліфікаційній роботі проаналізовано фактори, що впливають на етичні проблеми у фармацевтичній діяльності. Розроблено практичні рекомендації щодо підвищення етичної свідомості фармацевтів. Загальний обсяг кваліфікаційної роботи становить 40 сторінок, містить 23 рисунки. Також наведено список літератури, що включає 30 джерел.

*Ключові слова:* фармацевт, етичні аспекти, етичні принципи, конфлікт, аптека.

## **ANNOTATION**

Factors affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity are analyzed in the qualification work. Practical recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists have been developed. The total volume of the qualification work is 40 pages, contains 23 figures. A bibliography including 30 sources is also provided.

*Key words:* pharmacist, ethical aspects, ethical principles, conflict, pharmacy.

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## INTRODUCTION

**Relevance of the research topic.** The ethical aspects of pharmacists' work are of paramount importance in ensuring high-quality patient care, building trust in healthcare services, and maintaining professional integrity. Pharmacists regularly encounter ethical dilemmas, such as balancing patient confidentiality with public safety, handling conflicts of interest, and making decisions regarding drug dispensation in complex situations. With the increasing complexity of healthcare and the growing responsibilities of pharmacists in patient management, there is a rising need to analyze and understand the ethical principles that guide their decisions and actions [11].

This research topic is particularly relevant as it addresses the need for a clear framework to support pharmacists in making ethical decisions that align with both professional standards and patients' needs. Moreover, it aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on strengthening ethical guidelines and training for pharmacists, ultimately enhancing the overall quality and integrity of pharmaceutical services [7].

**The purpose** of the qualification work is to analyse of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work.

To achieve the goal of the qualification work, it is necessary to solve the following **tasks**:

- to study basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy;
- to analyze ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists;
- to analyze factors affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity;
- to study of peculiarities of resolving ethical conflicts in pharmacy;
- to develop recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists;
- to study the role of pharmaceutical associations in the formation of ethical standard.

**The object of the research** is pharmacists.

**The subject of the study** is to analyze of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work.

The study utilized multiple **methods**, including questionnaires to gather participant responses, data analysis to process the collected information, a systematic approach to thoroughly examine the topic, graphical methods to visualize the data, and observation to obtain objective information from real-life situations.

**Practical significance of the obtained results.** The results of this study hold valuable practical implications for enhancing ethical standards and decision-making processes among pharmacists. By identifying common ethical dilemmas and challenges faced in pharmaceutical practice, the findings offer guidance for developing targeted training programs that strengthen ethical awareness and problem-solving skills. Furthermore, the results can inform policy recommendations to improve ethical guidelines and protocols, helping pharmacists navigate complex situations more effectively. Ultimately, this research contributes to fostering trust in pharmaceutical services, improving patient outcomes, and promoting a higher standard of care in the field.

**Approbation of research results and publication.** The qualification work was tested on scientific and practical internet conference with international participation "Topical issues of clinical pharmacology and clinical pharmacy". The summaries of the reports were published: Chehrynets A.A., Bondarieva I.V., Khaleq S. Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work. Topical issues of clinical pharmacology and clinical pharmacy : materials of the scientific and practical internet conference with international participation (October 29-30, 2024, Kharkiv) / editor. : O. Ya. Mishchenko, Ya. O. Butko, E. V. Bondarev and others. - Kharkiv: NUPh, 2024. - P. 219.

**Structure and scope of qualification work.** The qualification work consists of an introduction, a literature review, an experimental section, general conclusions, a list of references, and appendices. The total length of the work is 40 pages, which includes 18 figures. Additionally, the work references 30 sources of literature that were utilized for research and analysis.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ETHICS IN PHARMACY**

#### **1.1. Basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy**

The question of the role and significance of the pharmaceutical profession is gaining new relevance today and is timely. In modern society, pharmacists perform not only the technical tasks of providing medicines, but also adhere to the ethical principles that are the basis of their professional activity. In addition to qualifications and professional competence, pharmaceutical workers must ensure compliance with such important principles as legality, objectivity, confidentiality, partnership, independence, as well as an individual approach to each patient. This emphasizes the importance of ethical norms in their activities [20].

Given the importance of ethical aspects, the International Pharmaceutical Federation adopted the Code of Ethics for Pharmacists in 1997, and the Code of Ethics for Pharmaceutical Workers of Ukraine was adopted at the VII National Congress of Pharmacists of Ukraine in 2010. This document, which Ukrainian pharmacists rightly call a small professional constitution, consists of 10 chapters and 39 articles. It covers key issues of ethics, relationships with patients, doctors, colleagues, as well as professional responsibilities of pharmacists in the context of scientific progress, modern technologies and societal demands [14].

The Code of Ethics is also aimed at preserving and increasing the prestige of the pharmacist profession. Its role in creating a positive image of the profession is important, because the influence on the prestige of pharmacists has both the state policy and the specialists themselves, who must maintain a high professional culture and dignity. Adherence to the principles of the code of ethics increases the level of trust of patients in pharmacists and supports the professional status in society, especially in the conditions of market relations, when the economic component sometimes comes first [6].

Compliance with ethical norms is especially important in a situation where self-medication becomes a widespread practice. In conditions where a large number

of the population turns to the pharmacy for advice, pharmacists assume an important responsibility for informing patients and providing them with appropriate assistance. And here the code plays an indispensable role, setting standards of behavior that a pharmacist must follow in order to ensure not only a professional, but also a humane approach to every visitor to the pharmacy [20].

The Code of Ethics also reflects modern realities. Despite the development of technologies and the availability of a large number of drugs, the moral and ethical qualities of a pharmaceutical worker remain a priority. Respect for the patient, tact, compassion and attentiveness are necessary components of the pharmacist's interaction with patients, which significantly affect the overall impression of the pharmacy. According to the results of the surveys, 70% of patients emphasized the importance of the friendly attitude of pharmacists, and 40% noted that pharmacy employees sometimes show insufficient patience [14].

The Code of Ethics has a special influence in the team, where it helps to form a favorable microclimate, which directly affects work productivity and treatment of patients. In the professional environment, ethics contributes to the quality of care and is an important component in ensuring good pharmacy practice (GPP) [27].

Today, when Ukraine is going through a difficult period of war, the professional responsibility of pharmacists, their ethical standards and human qualities are manifested with new force. In difficult conditions, pharmacists continue to provide assistance to patients, accept refugees, volunteer and save lives on their "front". This once again confirms their loyalty to the chosen profession and the high importance of the code of ethics that supports pharmacists in fulfilling their duty to society [17].

Thus, ethical norms remain the basis for improving the quality of pharmaceutical care, strengthening the prestige of the profession and forming an ethical culture in modern conditions [17].

Challenges in pharmacy law and ethics is presented in fig. 1.1 [6].

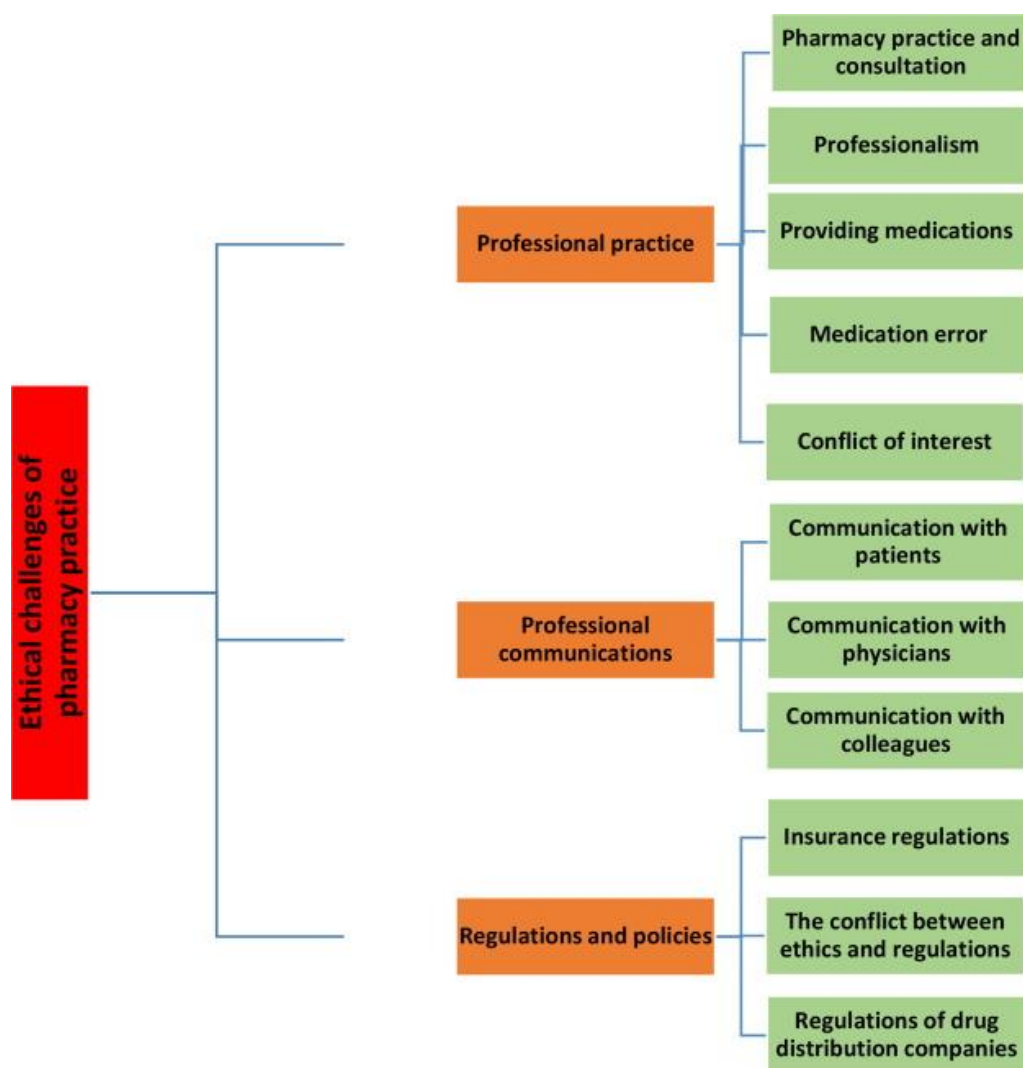


Fig. 1.1. Challenges in pharmacy law and ethics

Pharmacy is an important component of healthcare systems around the world, ensuring the safety and effectiveness of medicines management. Pharmacists are not only responsible for dispensing medicinal products, but also comply with ethical standards and complex legal regulations. In the context of globalization of health care, the pharmacist profession faces new challenges and opportunities in maintaining ethical standards and overcoming differences in legal regulation. In this work, we examine the complex relationships between pharmacy, law, and ethics in the global health context, as well as the opportunities open to pharmacists to improve the delivery of health services globally [20].

Globalization has significantly changed the field of health care, opening up access to medical services, accelerating the exchange of medical knowledge and



facilitating the international movement of specialists and patients. This brought both new challenges and opportunities for the development of pharmacy [14].

Opportunities: globalization facilitates the rapid exchange of knowledge and best practices in pharmacy. This allows pharmacists to share experiences and adapt successful strategies to improve the quality of patient care in their own regions [7].

In the conditions of globalization, pharmacists get the opportunity to cooperate with medical specialists of different countries and disciplines, contributing to an integrated approach to patient care and improving medication management systems [5].

Pharmacists can use their position to promote equal access to life-saving medicines around the world by working with international organizations and local governments to improve health services in underserved areas [1].

Challenges: diversity of regulatory and legal systems. One of the main challenges for pharmacists in a global context is the disparity in regulatory requirements that differ from country to country. This can cause legal problems and complicate the implementation of pharmaceutical activities at the international level [20].

Uneven access to medicines is an urgent problem for pharmacists. With shortages or limited access to life-saving medicines in some countries, pharmacists may face ethical dilemmas when they are unable to provide patients with the medicines they need [22].

Global health initiatives often require pharmacists to work in culturally diverse environments where ethics, informed consent and cultural traditions must be respected [11].

Pharmacists working in the field of global health must adhere to the following basic ethical principles:

- respect for the patient's right to make his own decision, including providing the necessary information to make informed decisions.
- adherence to the duty to act in the best interests of patients, facilitating their access to the medicines they need, even in the face of regulatory barriers.

- deterring actions that could harm patients, particularly in matters of drug safety and quality.
- supporting the fair distribution of medical resources and equal access to medical services, combating price barriers for vital drugs [9].

Examples of ethical dilemmas in global pharmacy will be considered in more detail. A pharmacist in a low-income country faces a shortage of a vital drug for a patient with a life-threatening illness. In this case, it is the pharmacist's ethical duty to cooperate with local health authorities and international organizations to improve the supply of medicines [10].

A pharmacist from a western country, while working in rural Africa, encounters a patient who refuses to consent to treatment due to cultural beliefs. The ethical approach is to discuss with local professionals and translators to better understand the patient to ensure that informed consent is given in a culturally sensitive manner [18].

Legal and ethical aspects in pharmacy acquire special importance in the conditions of globalization of health care. Despite the challenges, pharmacists can contribute to the improvement of healthcare services by adhering to ethical standards, developing cultural competence and protecting the right to equal access to healthcare resources [24].

## **1.2. Ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists**

Pharmacy practice is subject to an extensive array of legal acts and regulations designed to standardize the profession, maintain public safety, and ensure high-quality healthcare. These legal frameworks address licensure, scope of practice, standards for medication handling, and regulatory compliance, among other aspects. Pharmacists must be well-versed in these regulations to avoid legal pitfalls and provide care within the legal boundaries set by their respective jurisdictions [19].

Scope of practice laws delineate the functions and responsibilities pharmacists are permitted to perform. This includes dispensing medications, providing patient

consultations, administering vaccinations, and conducting health screenings. These regulations vary by region but are enforced to ensure that pharmacists operate within safe practice limits. For example, in many countries, pharmacists are authorized to provide immunizations, while others may restrict pharmacists' ability to prescribe certain medications [8].

Strict regulations govern the prescription and dispensing process to ensure patient safety. Pharmacists must verify prescriptions for accuracy, legality, and appropriateness, and must also check for potential drug interactions and allergies. Regulations also exist regarding the handling, storage, and disposal of medications, particularly controlled substances. Pharmacists must comply with these requirements to prevent medication errors and ensure drugs are safely administered [30].

The healthcare industry, including pharmacy, is subject to rigorous data protection laws to maintain patient confidentiality. Laws like the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation in the European Union establish strict guidelines on handling patient information. Pharmacists must be aware of and comply with these laws to protect patient privacy [29].

Laws governing controlled substances are in place to prevent misuse, abuse, and illegal distribution of medications with high potential for addiction. Pharmacists are responsible for ensuring that controlled substances are dispensed only under lawful prescriptions and must adhere to record-keeping, inventory, and reporting requirements as mandated by authorities such as the Drug Enforcement Administration [6].

Pharmacy practice is also guided by laws concerning drug quality, safety, and labeling, which are overseen by regulatory agencies like the Food and Drug Administration and the European Medicines Agency. These agencies set quality standards for medications, ensuring that they meet safety, efficacy, and quality benchmarks before reaching the market. Pharmacists must ensure that all medications dispensed comply with these standards [15].

The regulation of pharmacy practice is supported by a range of national and international bodies that establish guidelines, monitor compliance, and address misconduct within the profession [20].

National agencies, such as the FDA in the United States, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency in the UK, and the Therapeutic Goods Administration in Australia, are responsible for drug approval and monitoring. They develop guidelines for drug production, quality control, and pharmacy practice standards. Additionally, they address issues such as drug recalls, post-market surveillance, and adverse drug reactions, which directly impact pharmacy operations [6].

Organizations like the American Pharmacists Association, the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, and the International Pharmaceutical Federation serve as advocates for the profession. They provide ethical guidance, promote professional development, and support pharmacists in addressing legal and ethical issues in their practice. These associations often collaborate with regulatory agencies to develop policies that improve patient safety and optimize the role of pharmacists in healthcare [15].

Some jurisdictions have ethics committees or pharmacy review boards that address issues of professional misconduct and invest [1].

## **CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER I**

1. Basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy are presented.
2. Ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists are analyzed.

## CHAPTER II

### ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS IN THE WORK OF PHARMACISTS

#### 2.1. Analysis of factors affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity

We conducted a survey of 71 pharmacists to analyze affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity (Appendix A).

The survey results show the distribution of respondents' ages, with the largest group being those aged 36-45 years (37%), followed by 26-35 years (29%), and 46-55 years (22%). Only a small percentage of respondents are under 25 (2%) or over 55 (10%). (Fig. 2.1).

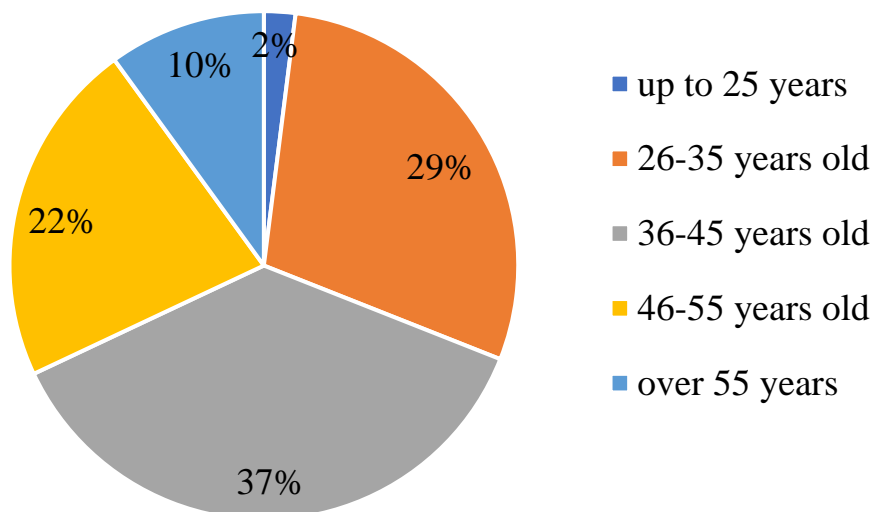


Fig. 2.1. Study of distribution of respondents' ages

It was found that the work experience of pharmacists varied significantly. Only 2% of the respondents had less than 1 year of experience, while 14% had been working in the field for 1 to 5 years. A notable 30% had between 6 to 10 years of experience, and the largest group, 37%, reported having 11 to 20 years of work experience. Additionally, 17% of pharmacists had more than 20 years of experience, indicating a diverse range of expertise within the profession (Fig. 2.2).

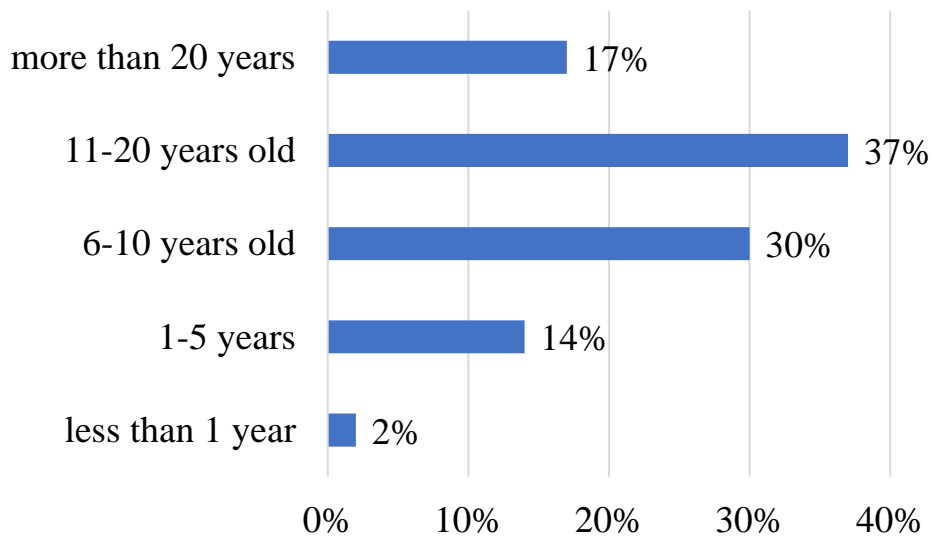


Fig. 2.2. Study of work experience of pharmacists

It was observed that the majority of pharmacists worked in various types of settings. A significant 57% were employed in private pharmacies, making it the most common workplace among respondents. Pharmacies in a retail network accounted for 28% of the workforce, while 14% of pharmacists worked in hospital pharmacies. Only a small fraction, 1%, were employed in state pharmacies, indicating that private and retail environments dominate the pharmacy sector (Fig. 2.3).

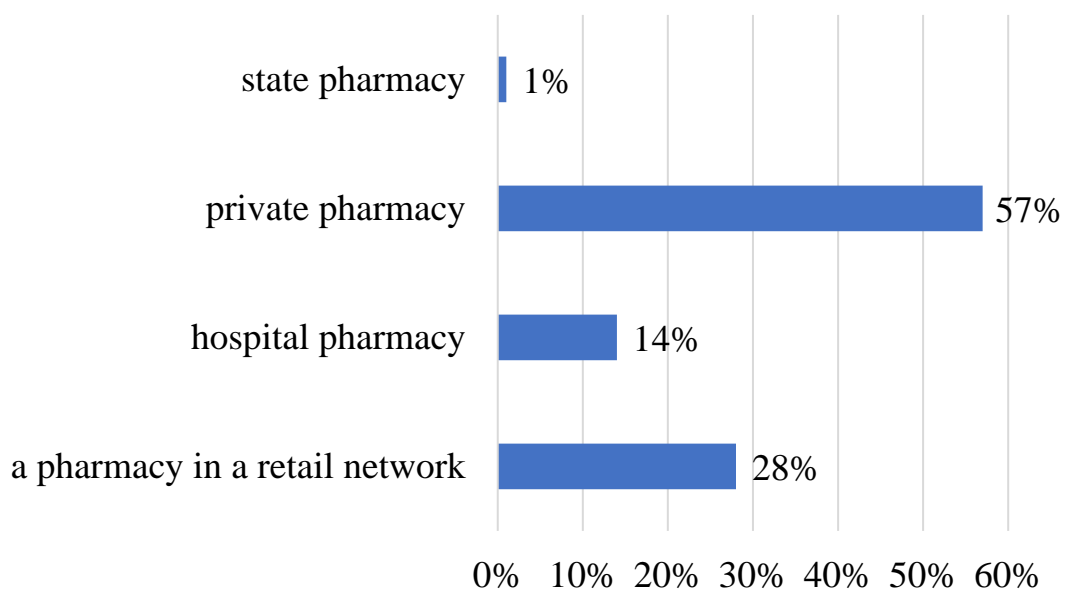


Fig. 2.3. Distribution of pharmacists by workplace setting

It was found that encountering ethical dilemmas is a common experience for many pharmacists. A total of 26% of respondents reported facing ethical dilemmas very often, while 39% encountered them often. In contrast, 27% said they rarely faced such situations, and only 8% stated that they never dealt with ethical dilemmas in their work. This data suggests that ethical challenges are a frequent aspect of pharmacy practice for most professionals (Fig. 2.4).

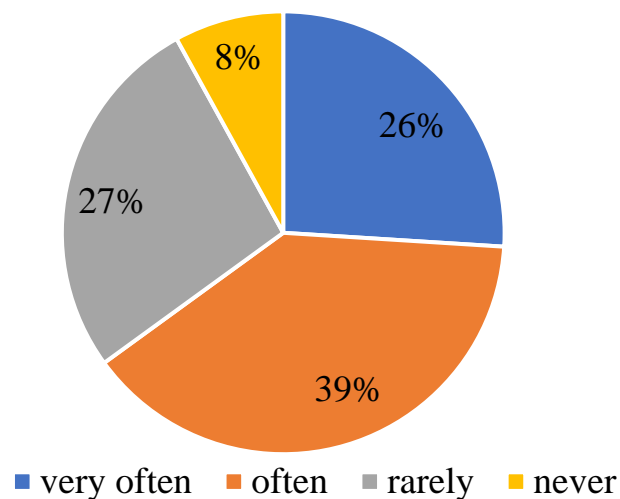


Fig. 2.4. Analysis of frequency ethical dilemmas encountered by pharmacists

It was found that opinions on the adequacy of current ethical standards in pharmacy vary among professionals (Fig. 2.5).

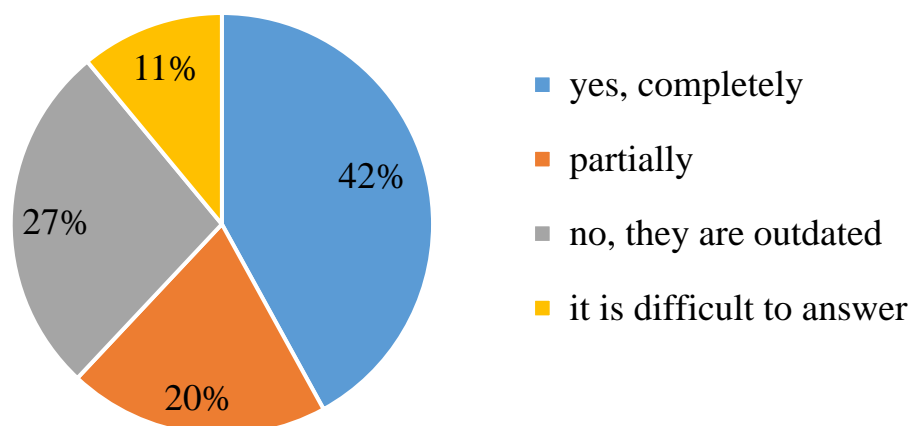


Fig. 2.5. Analysis of pharmacists' perspectives on the adequacy of current ethical standards

Some pharmacists, though not the majority, believe that the existing standards fully meet today's needs. A significant number feel that they are only partially adequate, suggesting room for improvement. Others express the opinion that the standards are outdated and do not align with modern demands. There are also respondents who find it difficult to provide a clear answer, indicating uncertainty or complexity in evaluating the ethical guidelines in the current pharmacy landscape (Fig. 2.5).

It was found that a substantial majority of pharmacists felt they received adequate training in ethical aspects during their studies. Specifically, 76% of respondents answered affirmatively, indicating confidence in their educational preparation for ethical challenges in their profession. Conversely, only 7% stated that they did not receive sufficient training, while 17% felt that their training was only partial, suggesting that while many feel well-equipped, there is still a notable portion who believe there are gaps in their ethical education. This highlights the importance of continuously evaluating and enhancing ethics training in pharmacy curricula (Fig. 2.6).

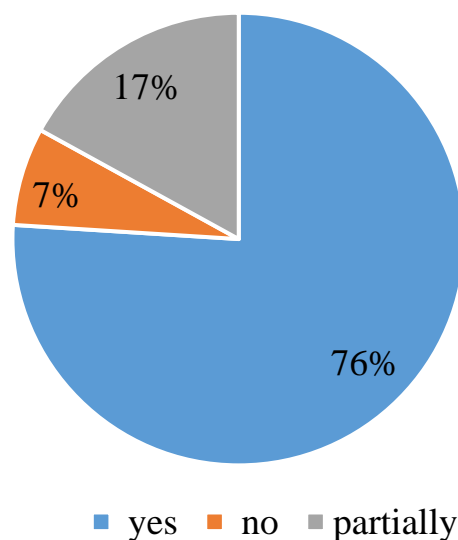


Fig. 2.6. Analysis of assessment of ethical training received by pharmacists during studies



It was found that among various ethical factors encountered by pharmacists, marketing and promotion of pharmaceutical products was identified as the most frequent concern, with 38% of respondents highlighting this issue. Following closely, 26% reported dealing with drug misuse or abuse as a significant ethical challenge in their work. Patient confidentiality was noted by 11% of pharmacists, while access to medications was mentioned by 7%. Informed consent and equity in patient care were recognized by 6% and 5% of respondents, respectively. Conflicts of interest and compliance with regulations and laws were less commonly encountered, with only 4% and 3% of pharmacists identifying these factors. This data reflects the pressing ethical considerations that pharmacists face in their practice, particularly related to marketing practices and substance misuse (Fig. 2.7).

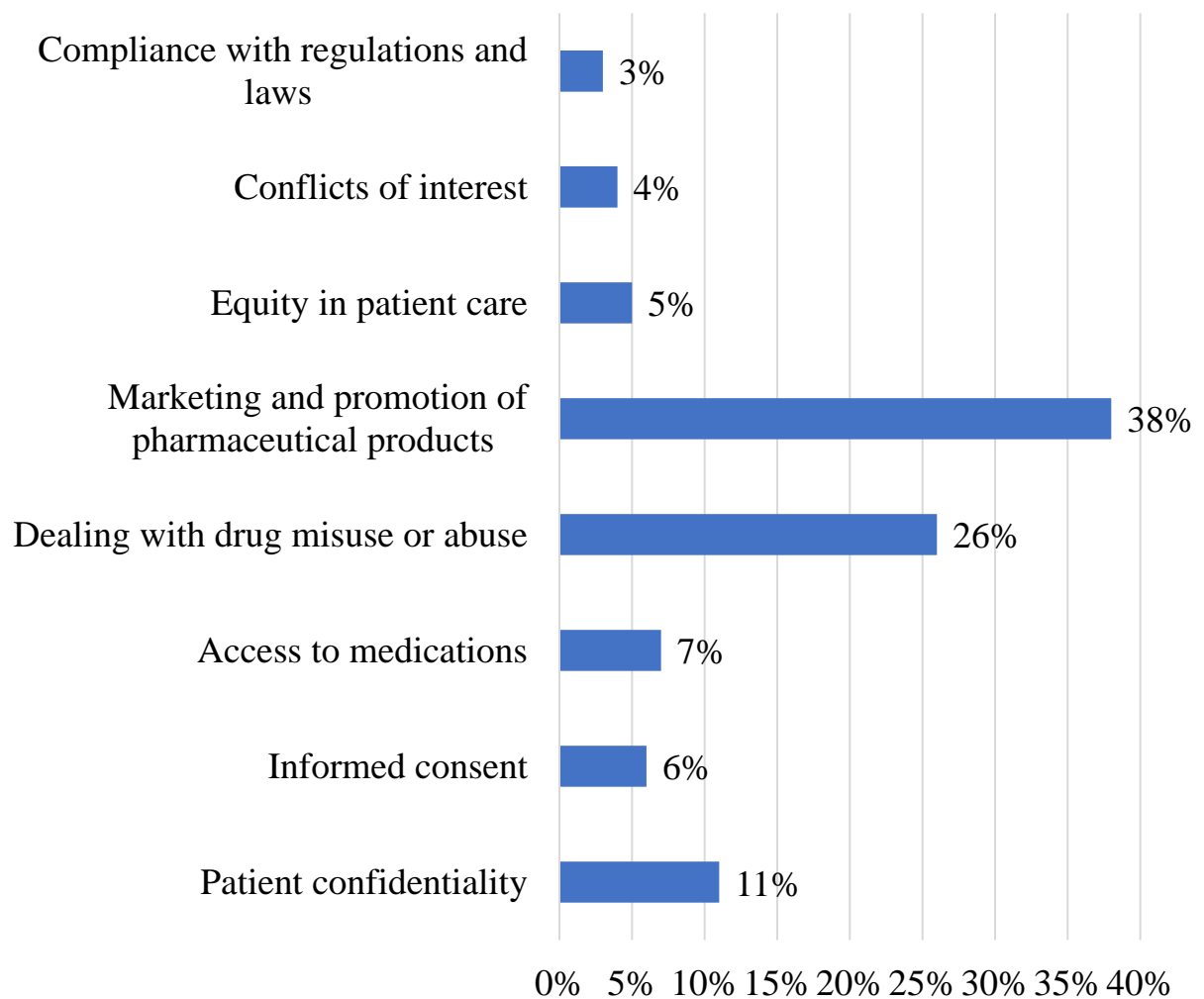


Fig. 2.7. Analysis of prevalence of ethical factors encountered by pharmacists in practice

It was found that conflicts between professional duties and ethical norms are a common occurrence for pharmacists. Specifically, 45% of respondents reported encountering such conflicts often, indicating that ethical dilemmas are a frequent part of their professional responsibilities. Additionally, 20% stated they experience these conflicts very often, suggesting that they regularly navigate challenging situations where their professional obligations may clash with ethical considerations. Meanwhile, 35% of pharmacists reported that they rarely face such conflicts, highlighting that while many do contend with ethical challenges, there are also a significant number who experience them less frequently. This data underscores the importance of addressing and managing ethical dilemmas within the pharmacy profession (Fig. 2.8).

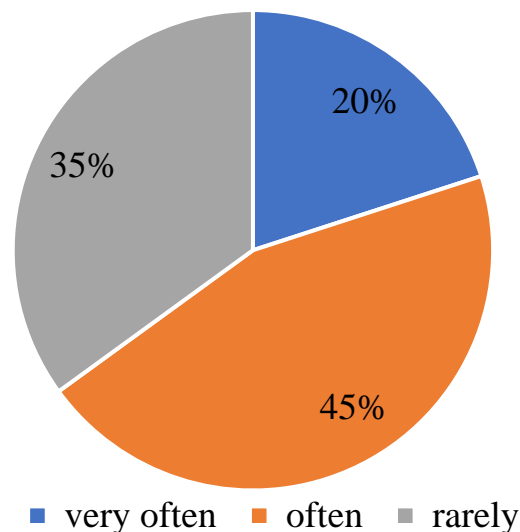


Fig. 2.8. Analysis of conflicts between professional duties and ethical norms encountered by pharmacists

It was found that pharmacists' experiences with withholding or limiting medication information for ethical reasons vary significantly. Specifically, 45% of respondents indicated that they have encountered situations where they felt compelled to withhold or limit information related to medications due to ethical considerations. In contrast, a majority of 55% stated that they have never faced such situations. This data highlights the complexity of ethical decision-making in

pharmacy practice, where some professionals may frequently navigate challenging scenarios, while others may not encounter these dilemmas as often (Fig. 2.9).

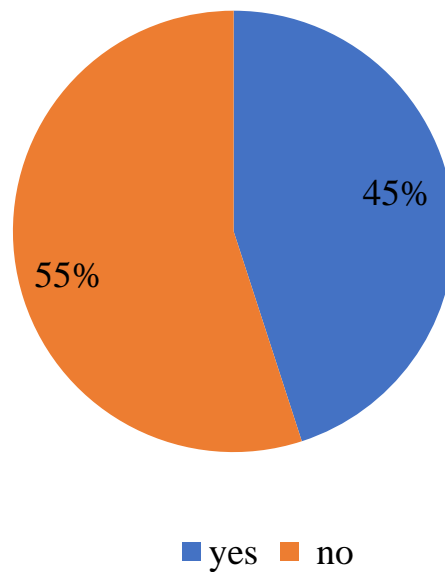


Fig. 2.9. Analysis of situations involving withholding medication information for ethical reasons

It was found that the majority of pharmacists consistently adhere to prescription regulations, even under patient pressure (Fig. 2.10).

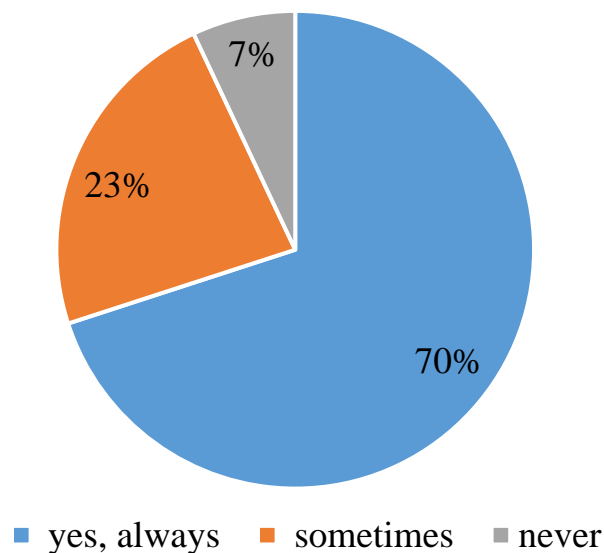


Fig. 2.10. Pharmacists' adherence to prescription requirements under patient pressure

Specifically, 70% of respondents indicated that they always refuse to sell a prescription drug without a valid prescription, reflecting a strong commitment to regulatory standards. Another 23% mentioned that they sometimes refuse such sales, suggesting that these pharmacists may consider situational factors when making their decisions. Only 7% of pharmacists stated that they never refuse to sell prescription medications without a prescription, indicating a more flexible approach. This data highlights a prevalent emphasis on regulatory compliance among pharmacists when it comes to prescription-only medications (Fig. 2.10).

It was found that pharmacists prioritize different ethical values in their work, reflecting diverse perspectives on what is most essential in their professional roles. Among respondents, 29% identified professionalism as the most important ethical value, underscoring the significance of maintaining high standards in all aspects of pharmacy practice. Close behind, 26% selected patient care as their top priority, highlighting a commitment to ensuring the well-being of those they serve. Honesty was chosen by 25% of pharmacists, emphasizing the value of transparency and integrity in interactions with patients. Finally, 20% identified privacy as the most critical factor, reflecting the importance of safeguarding patient information. This range of priorities illustrates the multi-faceted ethical landscape within the pharmacy profession (Fig. 2.11).

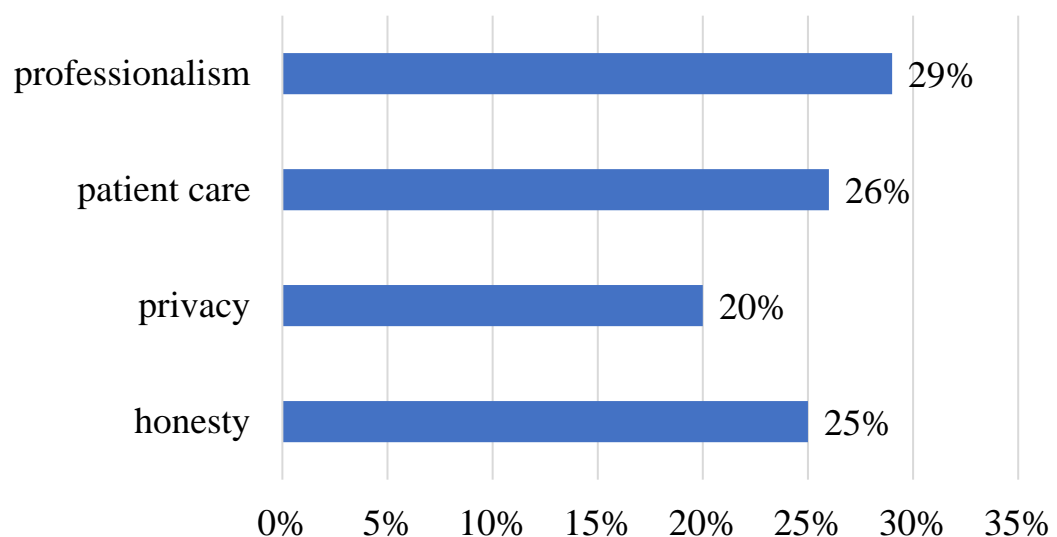


Fig. 2.11. Analysis of ethical values prioritized by pharmacists in their work

It was found that pharmacists respond differently when observing colleagues violating ethical principles. The largest group, 44%, reported that they try to address the situation directly by discussing it with the colleague involved, suggesting a preference for open communication and peer accountability. Meanwhile, 20% of respondents indicated that they inform management, demonstrating a reliance on formal reporting channels to handle ethical violations. However, 36% stated that they choose to ignore such situations, which may indicate reluctance to confront others or a perception that addressing the issue may not lead to positive outcomes. This range of responses reflects varying approaches to upholding ethical standards within the pharmacy profession (Fig. 2.12).

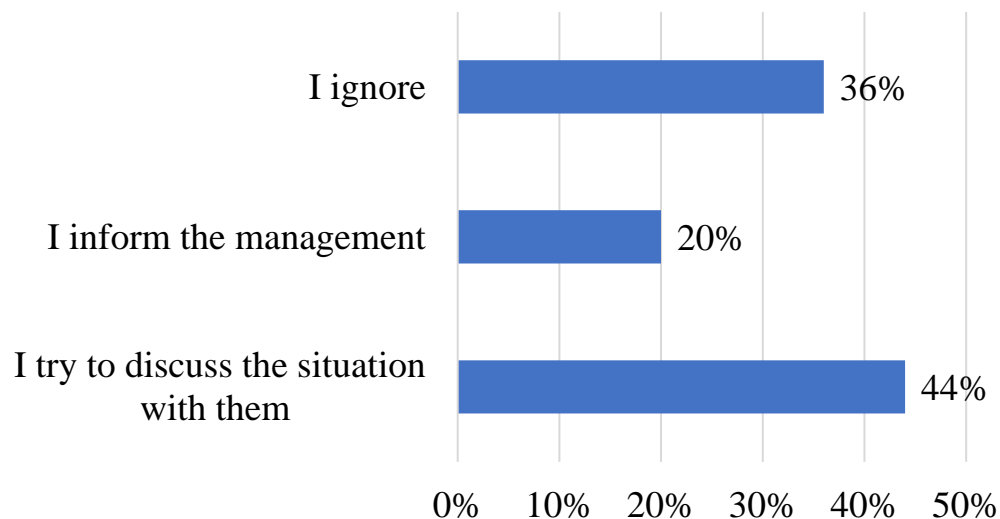


Fig. 2.12. Analysis of pharmacists' responses to colleagues' ethical violations

The survey results show a ranking of ethical issues considered most relevant in modern pharmacy practice, with "patient confidentiality and data protection" rated as the top concern, underscoring the importance of safeguarding patient information in pharmacies. Second in relevance is the "misuse and abuse of prescription drugs", indicating the critical role of pharmacists in preventing medication misuse. "Balancing cost-effectiveness with quality patient care" follows as the third priority, reflecting the challenge of providing affordable yet high-quality care. "Conflicts of interest in pharmaceutical marketing and promotions" ranked fourth, highlighting concerns over the influence of marketing on professional judgment. "Accessibility

and affordability of essential medications" takes fifth place, showing awareness of patients' financial barriers to necessary treatments. Next, "ethical challenges in handling and dispensing controlled substances" was rated sixth, followed by "informed consent in patient counseling and medication use" in seventh place, emphasizing the importance of transparency with patients. "Ethical use of emerging technologies" and "transparency and honesty in drug information and labeling" were placed lower, while "managing pressures from healthcare providers or pharmaceutical companies" ranked as the least relevant issue among the options. This ranking reflects the priorities and ethical considerations pharmacists find most pressing in their field (Fig. 2.13).

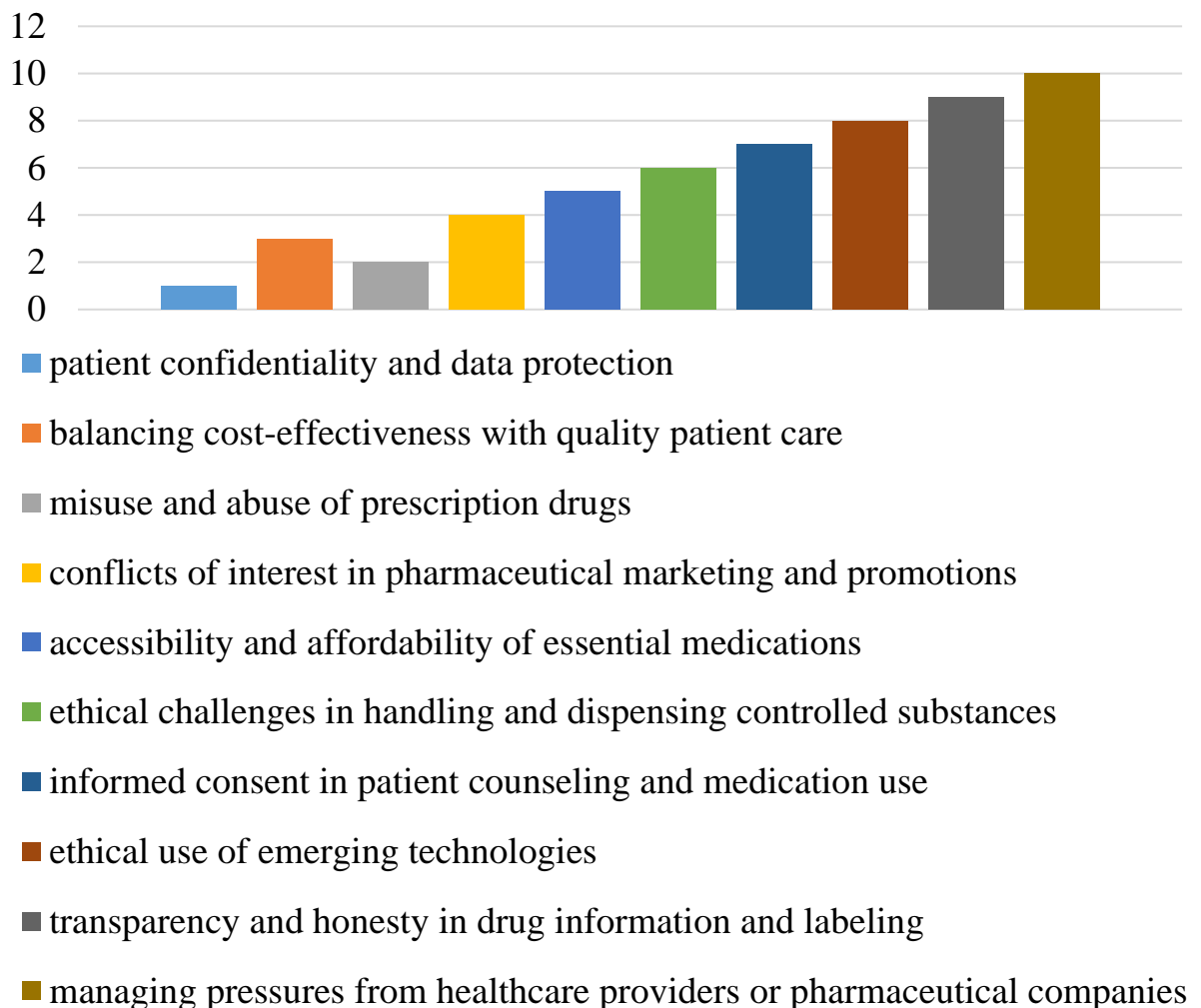


Fig. 2.13. Ranking of the most relevant ethical issues in pharmacy practice

The survey results indicate that discussions about ethical dilemmas are relatively common among pharmacists. Specifically, 24% of respondents reported discussing ethical issues with their colleagues very often, and an additional 32% indicated they engage in these conversations often. This suggests a collaborative approach to navigating ethical challenges in pharmacy practice. Meanwhile, 21% discuss ethical dilemmas sometimes, and 14% rarely do so, indicating that these conversations may vary depending on the work environment or individual comfort levels. Only 9% stated they never discuss ethical dilemmas with colleagues, which may reflect either a lack of opportunities or a more independent approach to handling ethical issues. This data highlights the importance of peer support in addressing ethical concerns within the pharmacy field (Fig. 2.14).

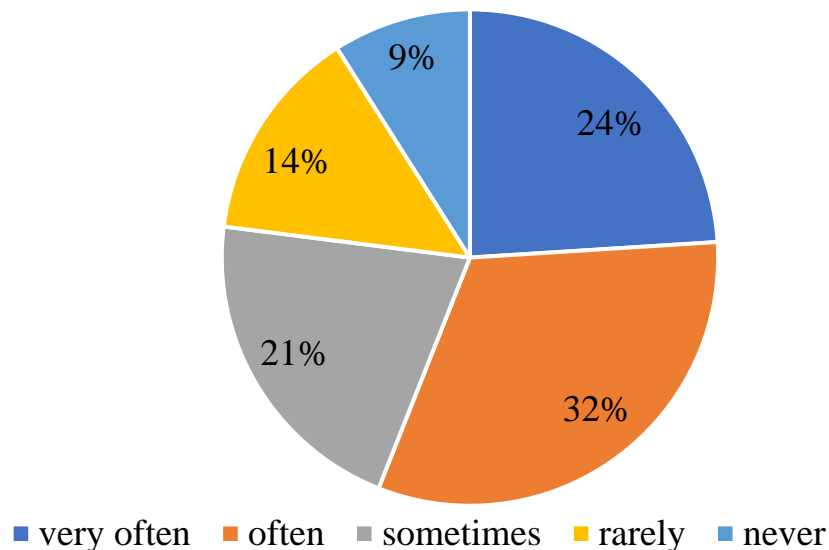


Fig. 2.14. Frequency of ethical dilemma discussions among pharmacists

## 2.2. Study of peculiarities of resolving ethical conflicts in pharmacy

Next step of our research was to study of peculiarities of resolving ethical conflicts in pharmacy. In the survey on ethical conflicts in pharmaceutical practice, 80% of respondents reported having experienced ethical conflicts, while 20% indicated they had not encountered such situations. This data highlights that the majority of professionals in the field have faced ethical dilemmas during their

careers, emphasizing the importance of addressing and preparing for ethical challenges in pharmaceutical practice.

In analyzing the types of ethical conflicts encountered in pharmaceutical practice, 54% of respondents identified conflicts with patients as the most frequent issue. Conflicts related to advertising and promotion of medicinal products followed at 28%, highlighting ethical concerns associated with marketing practices. Conflicts with colleagues were noted by 10% of respondents, while 8% reported conflicts with doctors. These findings underscore that patient interactions and advertising practices represent the primary sources of ethical dilemmas within the field (Fig. 2.15).

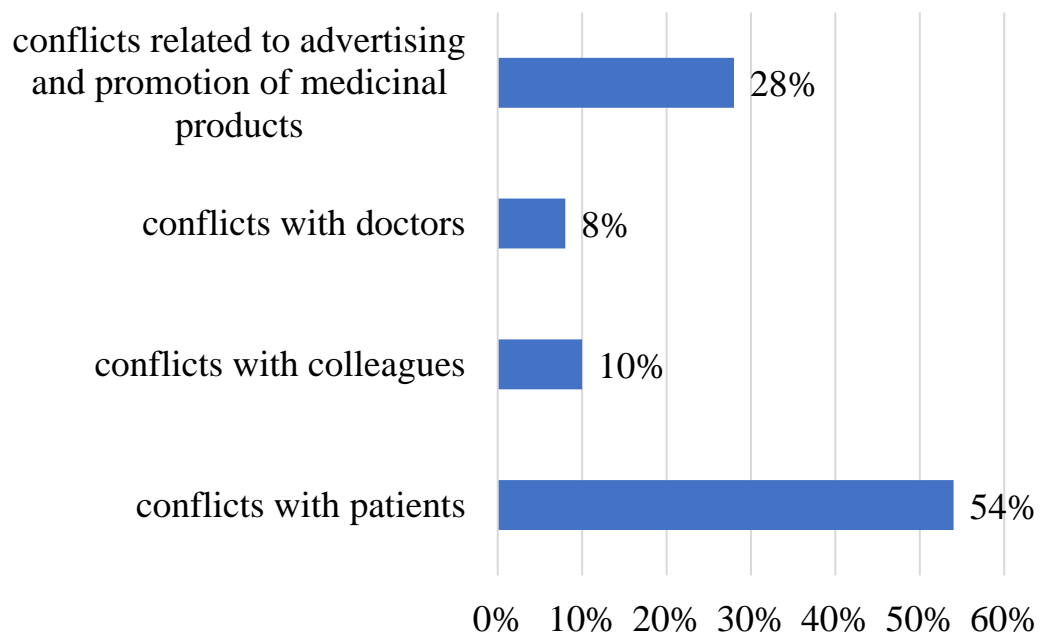


Fig. 2.15. Prevalence of ethical conflicts in pharmaceutical practice

An overwhelming 90% of respondents report encountering ethical conflicts regarding the choice of drugs for patients, indicating a prevalent issue in pharmaceutical practice. This suggests that selecting appropriate medications often involves ethical dilemmas, potentially due to considerations like drug efficacy, cost, patient preferences, and promotional influences. Only 10% of respondents did not face such conflicts, highlighting the complexity and frequency of ethical challenges tied to drug selection in patient care (Fig. 2.16).



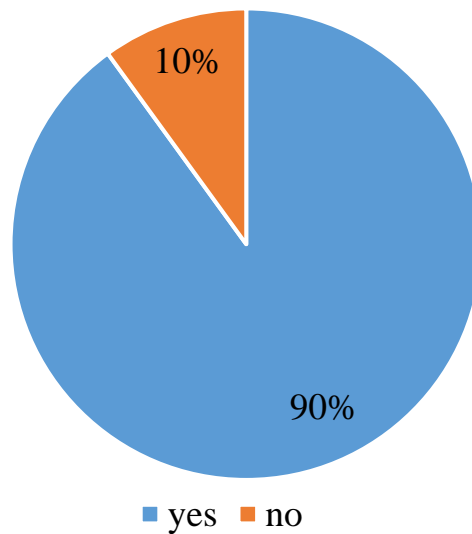


Fig. 2.16. Study of ethical conflicts related to drug selection in pharmaceutical practice

It was found that pharmacists employ various strategies to resolve conflicts when patients insist on self-medication.

A significant portion, 24%, prefer to send patients directly to a doctor, underscoring the importance of professional guidance in managing treatment. Another 16% of respondents recommend professional consultation, and 15% discuss potential side effects and precautions with patients to ensure they understand the associated risks. Furthermore, 14% provide accessible information on the risks involved in self-medicating, while 10% involve a head of pharmacy if the situation escalates.

Additionally, some pharmacists (6%) refuse to support or sell medications for self-medication when it is deemed inappropriate. Smaller percentages highlight methods such as suggesting safer over-the-counter alternatives (4%), offering educational materials (5%), documenting the interaction for accountability (3%), and emphasizing the importance of prescribed treatments over self-medication (3%). These responses indicate a multifaceted approach to addressing the challenges posed by self-medication in pharmacy practice (Fig. 2.17).

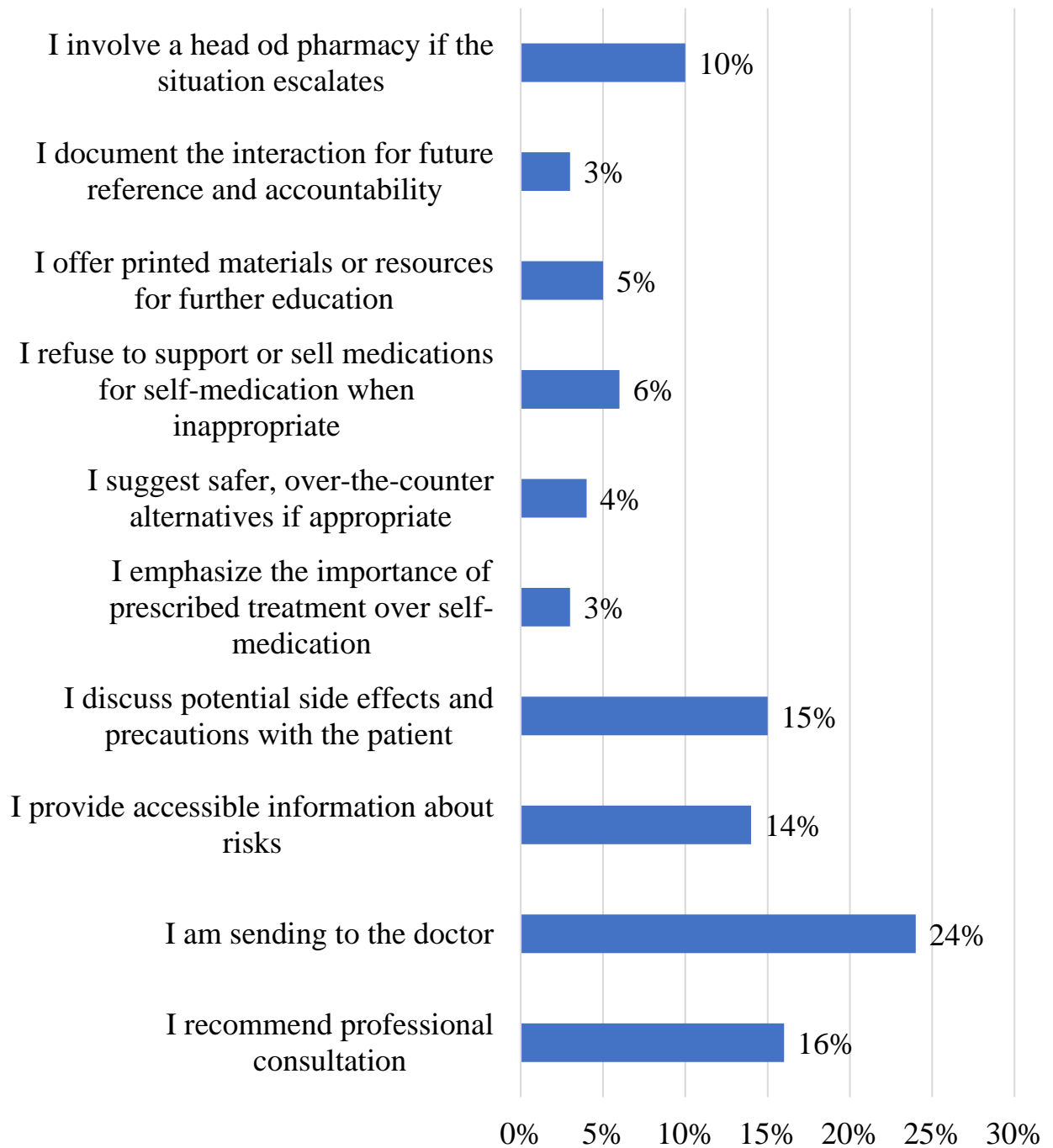


Fig. 2.17. Study of ways how pharmacist resolve conflicts when the patient insists on self-medication

It was found that a majority of pharmacists, 83%, have not encountered situations where the advertising of medicinal products contradicted ethical standards. This suggests that most practitioners feel that advertising practices in their environment adhere to established ethical guidelines. However, a notable 17% of respondents indicated that they have faced such situations, highlighting a minority

who experience conflicts between advertising practices and ethical standards. These findings suggest the need for ongoing vigilance and adherence to ethical guidelines in the promotion of medicinal products to ensure that patient care remains the top priority in pharmacy practice (Fig. 2.18).

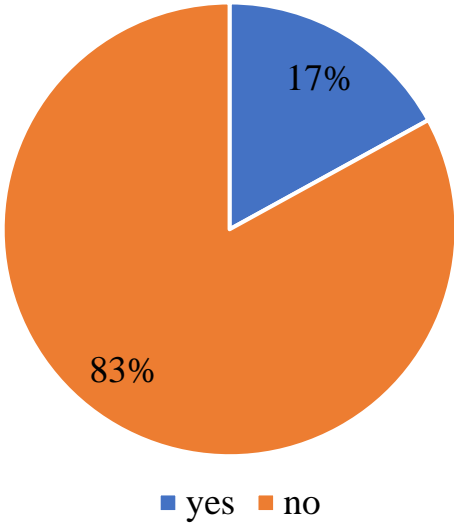


Fig. 2.18. Study of prevalence of ethical concerns in medicinal product advertising

It was found that pharmacy professionals respond to perceived unethical advertising in various ways (Fig. 2.19).

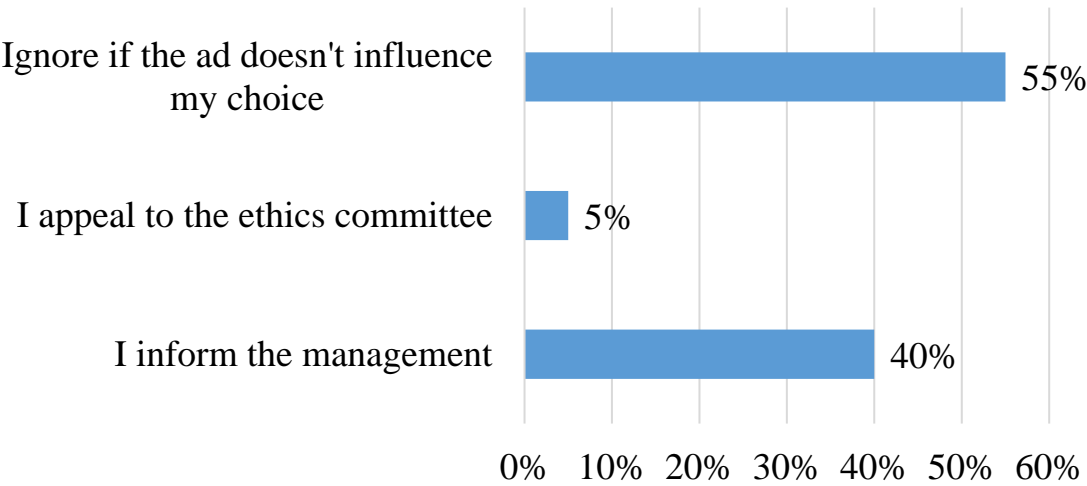


Fig. 2.19. Study of reactions of pharmacy professionals to unethical advertising

The majority (55%) tend to ignore the advertisement if it does not affect their professional choices or recommendations. However, a notable portion of respondents, 40%, take proactive steps by informing management about the ethical concerns associated with the ad. A smaller group, 5%, choose to escalate the issue to an ethics committee, highlighting a commitment to uphold ethical standards when necessary. These responses illustrate a range of approaches, from active reporting to selective disregard, based on the perceived impact of the advertisement (Fig. 2.19).

It was found that pharmacy professionals prioritize various factors when making ethical decisions, reflecting both personal values and professional obligations. Specifically, 35% of respondents identified their own moral beliefs as the most significant guiding factor in ethical decision-making. This is closely followed by 25% who prioritize the reputation of the profession, emphasizing the importance of upholding a positive public perception and trust in pharmacy. Additionally, 21% focus on their moral responsibility to the patient, which underscores the central role of patient welfare in their practice. Lastly, 19% base their decisions primarily on compliance with legislation, ensuring adherence to established legal frameworks. These responses illustrate a balanced consideration between personal, professional, and regulatory aspects in the ethical decision-making process within the field of pharmacy (Fig. 2.20).

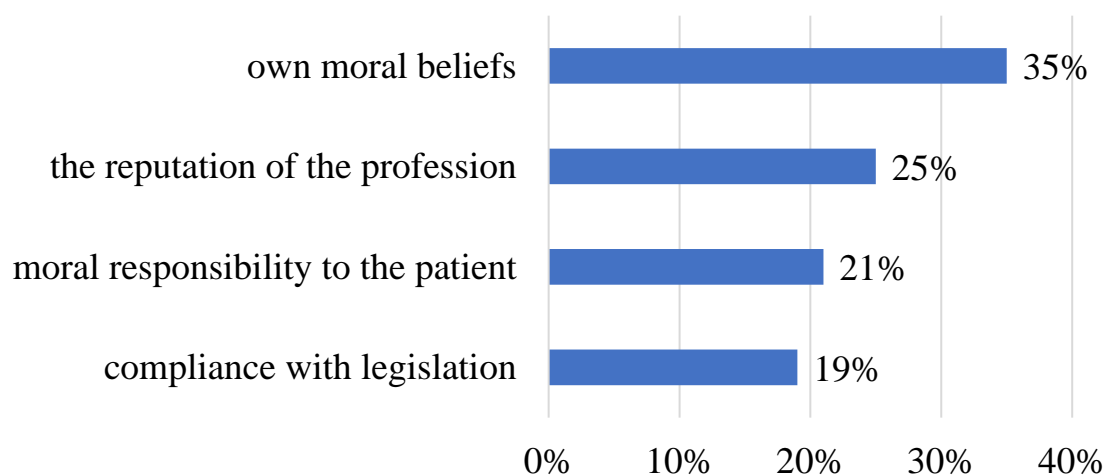


Fig. 2.20. Study of key factors influencing ethical decision-making in pharmacy

It was found that 61% of respondents reported that their pharmacy has established practices or standards for resolving ethical conflicts, indicating a structured approach to managing ethical issues. This framework likely helps guide professionals through complex situations with consistent principles and policies. However, 9% stated that no such standards exist in their workplace, suggesting a potential gap in formal support for ethical decision-making. Additionally, 30% of respondents were unaware of whether their pharmacy had any established protocols, highlighting a need for clearer communication and training on ethical guidelines to ensure all staff are informed about available resources and procedures for addressing ethical dilemmas (Fig. 2.21).

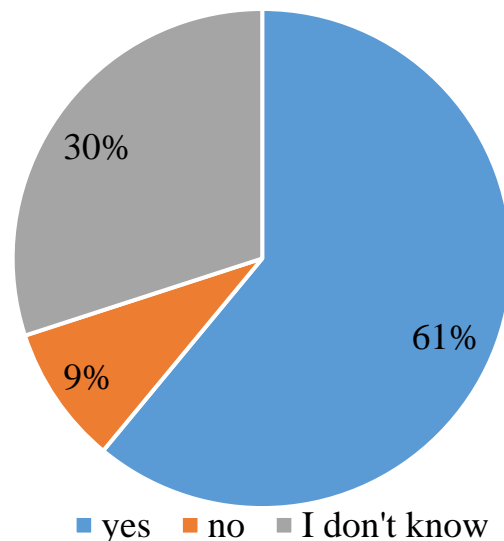


Fig. 2.21. Study of presence of ethical conflict resolution standards in pharmacies

It was found that 40% of respondents believe that discussing ethical cases in regular meetings is the most effective way to prevent ethical conflicts in pharmacy practice. Such discussions allow team members to reflect on real-life situations, share perspectives, and develop consensus on handling similar issues, fostering a collaborative and open environment for ethical awareness. 19% indicated that the adoption of clear internal standards would be crucial, as it provides a consistent guideline for decision-making across various scenarios. 11% of participants cited

professional ethics training as essential, emphasizing the importance of formal education in grounding pharmacists with the ethical principles required in their roles. Finally, 5% suggested the involvement of ethics committees, which could provide additional support and oversight on complex or disputed cases. Together, these methods reflect a multi-faceted approach to proactively managing ethical considerations in the pharmacy profession (Fig. 2.22).

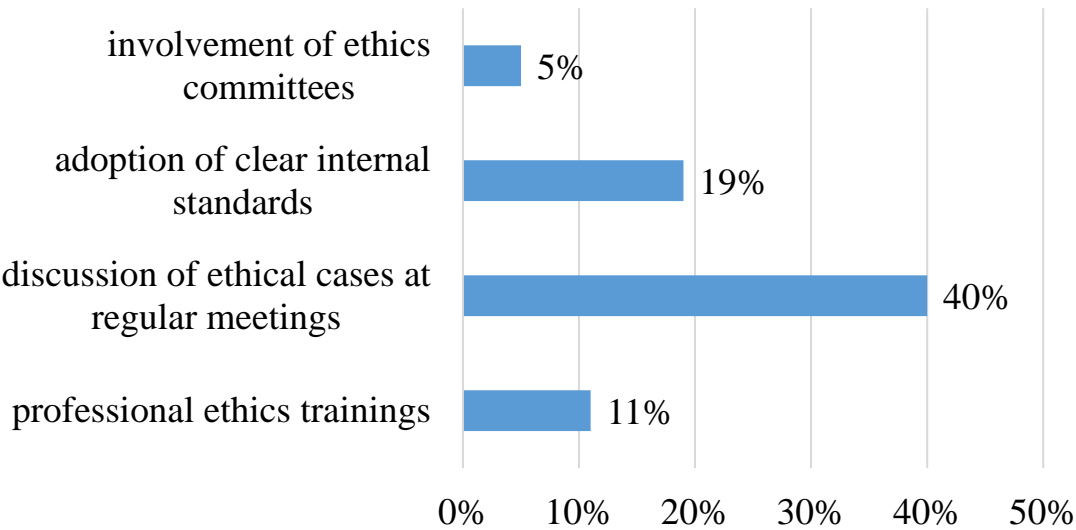


Fig. 2.22. Study of effective methods for preventing ethical conflicts in pharmacy

### CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER II

1. The survey involving 71 pharmacists reveals significant insights into the age, experience, and work settings of pharmacy professionals, indicating diverse demographics that impact their experiences with ethical challenges. Most respondents are within the 36–45 age group, and a majority have substantial professional experience, with the largest group (37%) reporting 11–20 years in the field. This experience distribution points to a well-seasoned workforce facing ethical dilemmas regularly, especially in private and retail pharmacy settings.
2. The survey found that ethical dilemmas are a frequent occurrence for many pharmacists, with over half of respondents encountering them often. The high prevalence of ethical issues suggests that pharmacists are in continuous need of support and guidelines for navigating these challenges. A prominent concern is that

pharmacists often face conflicts between professional duties and ethical norms, particularly in areas like drug promotion and patient confidentiality. Moreover, 45% of respondents have faced ethical conflicts regarding withholding or limiting information about medications, demonstrating the complexity of ethical decision-making in balancing patient needs with professional integrity.

3. Respondents generally indicated confidence in their ethical training from academic studies, with 76% feeling adequately prepared; however, some still reported gaps in this area. This feedback highlights the value of ongoing ethics education to address evolving challenges in pharmacy practice.

4. When managing conflicts arising from patients' self-medication, pharmacists employ various strategies, including referrals to doctors, discussing potential risks, and providing accessible information. These responses underscore a comprehensive approach to promoting patient safety and ethical standards. Additionally, while most pharmacists have not encountered unethical medicinal product advertising, a notable minority has, emphasizing the need for vigilance in marketing practices.

5. Respondents' reactions to perceived unethical advertising range from informing management to selective disregard, reflecting a spectrum of professional responses based on perceived impact. Pharmacists also prioritize factors such as their moral beliefs, patient welfare, and professional reputation in ethical decision-making, indicating a balance between personal values, patient-centered care, and legal compliance.

6. Most respondents (61%) work in pharmacies with established standards for resolving ethical conflicts, promoting consistency and ethical awareness within the workplace. However, there remains a gap for those who lack access to or awareness of these guidelines. Finally, the survey identifies the most effective methods for preventing ethical conflicts as regular discussions on ethical cases, adoption of clear internal standards, and ethics training.

### **CHAPTER III**

## **STUDY OF THE DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING ETHICAL STANDARDS IN THE WORK OF PHARMACISTS**

### **3.1. Recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists**

To ensure that pharmacists enter the profession with a solid ethical foundation, it is essential to enhance ethics training within pharmacy education. Courses should include case studies, role-playing, and discussions on real-world scenarios, such as conflicts with patients, ethical dilemmas in drug promotion, and confidentiality issues. Continuous professional education on ethics could also be mandated to keep practitioners updated on evolving ethical standards [7].

Organizing regular meetings within pharmacy teams to discuss ethical cases is highly effective in reinforcing ethical awareness. By sharing and analyzing different experiences, pharmacists can collectively develop best practices and build consensus on handling similar ethical issues. This approach fosters a supportive environment where professionals can learn from one another and feel more confident in their ethical decision-making [18].

Pharmacies should develop and implement comprehensive ethical guidelines that address the most common dilemmas pharmacists encounter, such as conflicts with patients and advertising-related issues. Clear internal standards provide consistent guidance, reducing uncertainty in decision-making. These guidelines should be accessible to all staff members and periodically reviewed and updated [4].

Establishing an ethics committee within larger pharmacy organizations or providing access to an external ethics consultant can offer pharmacists additional support. Ethics committees can help resolve complex situations, providing an objective perspective and recommendations for action. This resource is particularly beneficial when facing ambiguous or high-stakes ethical issues [20].

Encourage pharmacists to document instances where they encounter ethical challenges, as well as their approach to resolution. This practice not only promotes



accountability but also serves as a valuable resource for learning and improvement. Documenting cases can be used to refine internal standards and identify recurring ethical issues that may need additional attention [1].

Prioritizing patient welfare as a core value in all pharmacy activities helps align ethical standards with patient-centered care. Pharmacists should be encouraged to consider the patient's best interest in every decision, which helps in maintaining trust and transparency. This approach also reduces the influence of conflicting interests, such as marketing pressures [9].

Pharmacies should create safe and anonymous channels for pharmacists to report unethical practices, whether related to advertising, conflicts with colleagues, or other ethical concerns. Transparent and supportive reporting mechanisms can foster a culture of accountability, where ethical standards are upheld across all levels of the organization [5].

Regularly assess and refine ethical protocols to ensure they remain relevant and aligned with current practices. By keeping standards updated, pharmacies demonstrate a commitment to ethical integrity and adaptability to emerging ethical challenges in the field [9].

Equip pharmacists with resources like educational brochures, visual aids, and online content that help patients understand the risks of self-medication. With clear, accessible information on potential side effects, drug interactions, and the importance of medical supervision, pharmacists can effectively discourage self-medication, aligning with ethical care standards [10].

By implementing these recommendations, pharmacies can foster an environment that prioritizes ethical awareness and patient well-being, creating a foundation for responsible, ethical pharmaceutical practice [7].

In conclusion, establishing a strong ethical foundation in pharmacy practice is vital for ensuring patient safety and trust. Through enhanced ethics training, the development of clear and accessible ethical guidelines, and the encouragement of open discussions within pharmacy teams, pharmacists can cultivate a shared understanding of ethical decision-making. Regular updates to ethical protocols,

combined with access to resources and support structures such as ethics committees, can further support pharmacists in navigating complex issues. By fostering a patient-centered approach and creating safe channels for reporting ethical concerns, pharmacies can sustain a culture of integrity and accountability. These efforts not only protect patients but also promote a more transparent and responsible pharmaceutical practice, building lasting trust between pharmacists and the communities they serve [30].

### **3.2. The role of pharmaceutical associations in the formation of ethical standards**

Pharmaceutical associations play a vital role in establishing and promoting ethical standards within the pharmacy profession. As guiding institutions, they provide structure, resources, and oversight to ensure that pharmacists operate with integrity, transparency, and a strong commitment to patient care [7].

One of the primary contributions of pharmaceutical associations is creating comprehensive ethical codes that set clear expectations for professional conduct. These codes serve as foundational documents, defining acceptable practices and offering guidance on issues such as patient confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and responsible medication management. By establishing these standards, associations create a unified ethical framework that all pharmacists can follow [5].

Pharmaceutical associations often provide ongoing educational resources, including seminars, workshops, and certifications, that help pharmacists stay informed on ethical issues and best practices. This continual education is essential in a rapidly evolving field, where new technologies, regulations, and social considerations can impact ethical standards [6].

Many associations offer consultation services or support lines where pharmacists can seek guidance on ethical dilemmas. These resources provide a confidential space for pharmacists to discuss complex situations, seek advice, and understand the ethical implications of their actions. This support helps pharmacists make informed, ethically sound decisions in challenging scenarios [11].

Pharmaceutical associations play a key role in advocating for ethical policies at the governmental and regulatory levels. They work to ensure that laws and regulations protect patient interests, promote fair access to medications, and prevent unethical practices, such as the over-promotion of pharmaceuticals. Associations often collaborate with lawmakers to shape policies that reflect the highest standards of ethical care [20].

Through research and publications, pharmaceutical associations provide valuable insights into ethical challenges and solutions within the field. By documenting case studies and analyzing trends, they help pharmacists anticipate and manage ethical conflicts more effectively. These resources are especially beneficial for highlighting real-world examples and practical applications of ethical principles [5].

Pharmaceutical associations encourage a culture of accountability by promoting transparent practices and mechanisms for reporting unethical behavior. They often provide frameworks for self-regulation within the profession and advocate for systems that allow pharmacists to report concerns safely. These efforts contribute to a trustworthy, transparent environment that prioritizes ethical standards [4].

As medical and pharmaceutical advancements create new ethical questions, associations play a crucial role in addressing these changes. They develop new guidelines on topics such as data privacy, patient autonomy, and the ethical use of artificial intelligence in pharmacy. This proactive approach ensures that the profession remains aligned with both technological advancements and societal expectations [15].

In summary, pharmaceutical associations are instrumental in shaping ethical standards, providing pharmacists with the tools and guidance needed to navigate their professional responsibilities ethically. By setting clear expectations, offering support, and advocating for policies that reflect ethical priorities, these associations foster a pharmacy profession that is both patient-centered and ethically grounded [9].

In conclusion, pharmaceutical associations are fundamental to establishing and upholding ethical standards within the pharmacy profession. Through the creation of comprehensive ethical codes, the provision of continuous educational resources, and the establishment of support systems for handling ethical dilemmas, these associations enable pharmacists to make informed, ethical decisions. Their advocacy for ethical policies at the regulatory level helps safeguard patient interests and promotes fair and responsible practices across the industry. Additionally, by addressing emerging ethical challenges and fostering a culture of accountability, pharmaceutical associations support a pharmacy profession that is dedicated to integrity, transparency, and patient-centered care. These contributions not only elevate the profession's ethical standards but also strengthen trust between pharmacists and the communities they serve [7].

Famous pharmaceutical associations of the world include: International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP), American Pharmaceutical Association (APhA), European Association of Hospital Pharmacists (EAHP), Canadian Pharmaceutical Society (CPhA), Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (PSA), British Pharmacists Association (RPS), the German Pharmaceutical Association (ABDA), the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association (JPA), the Asian Pharmacists Association (APhA), the African Pharmacists Association (FAP) and the International Pharmacists Council (IPC). These organizations play a key role in developing professional standards, providing educational resources, and promoting ethical principles in global pharmaceutical practice [10].

In Ukraine, the leading pharmaceutical associations include: All-Ukrainian Pharmaceutical Chamber, Association of Pharmacists of Ukraine, Association of Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Industry of Ukraine (APFIU), Association "Drug Manufacturers of Ukraine", Association "Pharmacy Professional Association of Ukraine" (APAU), Association of Pharmaceutical Business "FARMUKRAINA" and Ukrainian Medical Cannabis Association. These organizations are engaged in the development and implementation of ethical standards, represent the interests of the pharmaceutical community at the state level, provide educational support and

contribute to the improvement of the quality of pharmaceutical services in the country [8].

Pharmaceutical associations are important institutions that contribute to the development and maintenance of professional standards, innovations and ethical principles in the field of pharmacy. They bring together specialists, scientists and representatives of the industry, providing a platform for sharing experience, new knowledge and solving current challenges. The main purpose of pharmaceutical associations is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of medical and pharmaceutical services by ensuring that the activities of all participants meet high standards of safety, efficiency and ethics [3].

One of the key functions of pharmaceutical associations is the development of ethical and professional codes that define the basic principles of conduct for industry professionals. They cover aspects such as patient confidentiality, transparency in relations with pharmaceutical companies, management of conflicts of interest and responsible use of medicines. Such standards help pharmacists make informed and ethically correct decisions, which contributes to the trust of patients and society as a whole [19].

Associations also play an important role in professional development, providing access to educational programs, training and certification. This helps pharmacists stay informed about new scientific advances, legislative changes and innovations in pharmaceutical practice. Regular professional development enables specialists to maintain up-to-date knowledge and skills necessary to ensure high standards of quality and ethics [2].

Pharmaceutical associations are also active in advocating for the interests of the industry at the level of government bodies and regulators, promoting the adoption of legislation that considers the interests of patients and the profession. They work to improve the legal framework that ensures the availability and safety of medicines, transparency in the advertising and promotion of medicines, as well as the protection of patients' rights. By cooperating with regulatory authorities, associations help create conditions that promote the development of the

pharmaceutical industry and improve the quality of medical services in the country [7].

Thus, pharmaceutical associations are important participants in the formation of a professional culture based on the principles of ethics, responsibility and patient orientation. Through their influence on politics, support of educational initiatives and regulation of ethical standards, they contribute to improving the quality of pharmaceutical services and strengthening public trust in the field of health care.

### **CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER III**

1. Recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists were developed.
2. The role of pharmaceutical associations in the formation of ethical standards was determined.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy are presented. Ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists are analyzed.
2. The survey involving 71 pharmacists reveals significant insights into the age, experience, and work settings of pharmacy professionals, indicating diverse demographics that impact their experiences with ethical challenges. Most respondents are within the 36–45 age group, and a majority have substantial professional experience, with the largest group (37%) reporting 11–20 years in the field. This experience distribution points to a well-seasoned workforce facing ethical dilemmas regularly, especially in private and retail pharmacy settings.
3. The survey found that ethical dilemmas are a frequent occurrence for many pharmacists, with over half of respondents encountering them often. The high prevalence of ethical issues suggests that pharmacists are in continuous need of support and guidelines for navigating these challenges. A prominent concern is that pharmacists often face conflicts between professional duties and ethical norms, particularly in areas like drug promotion and patient confidentiality. Moreover, 45% of respondents have faced ethical conflicts regarding withholding or limiting information about medications, demonstrating the complexity of ethical decision-making in balancing patient needs with professional integrity.
4. Respondents generally indicated confidence in their ethical training from academic studies, with 76% feeling adequately prepared; however, some still reported gaps in this area. This feedback highlights the value of ongoing ethics education to address evolving challenges in pharmacy practice.
5. When managing conflicts arising from patients' self-medication, pharmacists employ various strategies, including referrals to doctors, discussing potential risks, and providing accessible information. These responses underscore a comprehensive approach to promoting patient safety and ethical standards. Additionally, while most pharmacists have not encountered unethical medicinal product advertising, a notable minority has, emphasizing the need for vigilance in marketing practices.

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8. Recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists were developed. The role of pharmaceutical associations in the formation of ethical standards was determined.



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# APPLICATIONS

## QUESTIONNAIRE

Please take a few minutes to answer the questions in this questionnaire. Your participation is anonymous and the results will be used for scientific research. Choose the answer that best describes your opinion or situation.

1. Your age:
  - ☐ up to 25 years
  - ☐ 26-35 years old
  - ☐ 36-45 years old
  - ☐ 46-55 years old
  - ☐ over 55 years
2. Work experience as a pharmacist:
  - ☐ less than 1 year
  - ☐ 1-5 years
  - ☐ 6-10 years old
  - ☐ 11-20 years old
  - ☐ more than 20 years
3. Where do you work?
  - ☐ a pharmacy in a retail network
  - ☐ hospital pharmacy
  - ☐ private pharmacy
  - ☐ state pharmacy
  - ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
4. How often do you encounter ethical dilemmas in your work?
  - ☐ very often
  - ☐ often
  - ☐ rarely
  - ☐ never
5. Do you think that the current ethical standards in pharmacy meet today's needs?
  - ☐ yes, completely
  - ☐ partially
  - ☐ no, they are outdated
  - ☐ it is difficult to answer
6. Did you receive sufficient training in ethical aspects during your studies?
  - ☐ yes
  - ☐ no
  - ☐ partially
7. Which of the following ethical factors do you encounter most frequently in your work? (Select all that apply)
  - ☐ Patient confidentiality
  - ☐ Informed consent

- ☐ Access to medications
  - ☐ Dealing with drug misuse or abuse
  - ☐ Marketing and promotion of pharmaceutical products
  - ☐ Equity in patient care
  - ☐ Conflicts of interest
  - ☐ Compliance with regulations and laws
  - ☐ Other (please specify)
8. How often do you encounter conflicts between professional duties and ethical norms?
- ☐ very often
  - ☐ often
  - ☐ rarely
  - ☐ never
9. Have you ever had situations where you had to withhold or limit medication information for ethical reasons?
- ☐ yes
  - ☐ no
10. Have you ever had to refuse to sell a prescription drug without a prescription, even if the patient insisted?
- ☐ Yes, always
  - ☐ Sometimes
  - ☐ Never
11. Which of the following ethical values is the most important for you in the work of a pharmacist?
- ☐ honesty
  - ☐ privacy
  - ☐ patient care
  - ☐ professionalism
  - ☐ other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
12. How do you react to colleagues who violate ethical principles?
- ☐ I try to discuss the situation with them
  - ☐ I inform the management
  - ☐ I ignore
  - ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
13. Please rate the most relevant ethical problems in pharmacies from 1 – the most relevant to 10 - least relevant
- ☐ patient confidentiality and data protection
  - ☐ balancing cost-effectiveness with quality patient care
  - ☐ misuse and abuse of prescription drugs
  - ☐ conflicts of interest in pharmaceutical marketing and promotions
  - ☐ accessibility and affordability of essential medications



*cont. appendix A*

- ☐ ethical challenges in handling and dispensing controlled substances
  - ☐ informed consent in patient counseling and medication use
  - ☐ ethical use of emerging technologies
  - ☐ transparency and honesty in drug information and labeling
  - ☐ managing pressures from healthcare providers or pharmaceutical companies
14. How often do you discuss ethical dilemmas with your colleagues?
- ☐ very often
  - ☐ often
  - ☐ sometimes
  - ☐ rarely
  - ☐ never
15. Have you experienced ethical conflicts in your pharmaceutical practice?
- ☐ yes
  - ☐ no
16. How often do ethical conflicts arise in your professional activity?
- ☐ often
  - ☐ sometimes
  - ☐ rarely
  - ☐ never
17. What types of ethical conflicts most often arise in your practice?
- ☐ conflicts with patients
  - ☐ conflicts with colleagues
  - ☐ conflicts with doctors
  - ☐ conflicts related to advertising and promotion of medicinal products
  - ☐ other (please specify)
18. Do you have ethical conflicts related to the choice of drugs for patients?
- ☐ yes
  - ☐ no
19. How do you resolve conflicts when the patient insists on self-medication?
- ☐ I recommend professional consultation
  - ☐ I am sending to the doctor
  - ☐ I provide accessible information about risks
  - ☐ I discuss potential side effects and precautions with the patient
  - ☐ I emphasize the importance of prescribed treatment over self-medication
  - ☐ I suggest safer, over-the-counter alternatives if appropriate
  - ☐ I refuse to support or sell medications for self-medication when inappropriate
  - ☐ I offer printed materials or resources for further education
  - ☐ I document the interaction for future reference and accountability
  - ☐ I involve a head of pharmacy if the situation escalates
20. Have you encountered situations where the advertising of medicinal products contradicted ethical standards?
- ☐ yes

☐ no

21. How do you usually react if you consider the advertisement of a medicinal product to be unethical?

- ☐ I inform the management
- ☐ I appeal to the ethics committee
- ☐ Ignore if the ad doesn't influence my choice
- ☐ Other (specify)

22. What factors are key for you in making an ethical decision?

- ☐ compliance with legislation
- ☐ moral responsibility to the patient
- ☐ the reputation of the profession
- ☐ own moral beliefs
- ☐ other (specify)

23. Does your pharmacy have practices or standards for resolving ethical conflicts?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ I don't know

24. What methods, in your opinion, are the most effective for preventing ethical conflicts in pharmacy?

- ☐ professional ethics trainings
- ☐ discussion of ethical cases at regular meetings
- ☐ adoption of clear internal standards
- ☐ involvement of ethics committees
- ☐ other (specify)

**Thank you for participating!**



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ**  
**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**ІНСТИТУТ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ КВАЛІФІКАЦІЇ**  
**СПЕЦІАЛІСТІВ ФАРМАЦІЇ**  
**КАФЕДРА КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАКОЛОГІЇ**



**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАКОЛОГІЇ**  
**ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАЦІЇ**  
**(TOPICAL ISSUES OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**  
**AND CLINICAL PHARMACY)**

Матеріали науково-практичної  
Internet-конференції з міжнародною участю



29-30 жовтня 2024 року

м. Харків

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІНСТИТУТ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ КВАЛІФІКАЦІЇ СПЕЦІАЛІСТІВ ФАРМАЦІЇ  
КАФЕДРА КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАКОЛОГІЇ

**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАКОЛОГІЇ  
ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ ФАРМАЦІЇ  
(TOPICAL ISSUES OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY  
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Матеріали науково-практичної  
Internet-конференції з міжнародною участю

29-30 жовтня 2024 року  
м. Харків

Харків  
НФаУ  
2024

УДК 615.1:615.03

А 43

**Редакційна колегія та оргкомітет:** проф. Котвіцька А. А. (голова), проф. Федосов А. І. (співголова), проф. Владимірова І. М. (співголова), доц. Суріков О. О. (співголова), проф. Бутко Я. О. (співголова), проф. Міщенко О. Я. (співголова, відповідальний секретар), проф. Бондарев Є. В. (член оргкомітету), доц. Файзуллін О. В. (член оргкомітету), доц. Мороз С. Г. (член оргкомітету), доц. Халеева О. Л. (член оргкомітету), доц. Березняков А. В. (член оргкомітету), проф. Ткачова О. В., проф. Кіреєв І. В., проф. Риженко І. М., проф. Подольський І. М., доц. Козар В. В., доц. Шаповалова О. В., асист. Тимченко Ю. В., асист. Андріяненков О. В., асист. Кузенков Р. В.

*Реєстраційне посвідчення в Укр ІНТЕІ № 613 від 11 грудня 2023 р.*

**Актуальні питання клінічної фармакології та клінічної фармації**  
(Topical issues of clinical pharmacology and clinical pharmacy): матеріали наук.-практ. internet-конф. з міжнар. участю (29-30 жовт. 2024 р., м. Харків) / редкол. : О. Я. Міщенко, Я. О. Бутко, Є. В. Бондарев та ін. – Харків : НФаУ, 2024. – 388 с.

У збірнику опубліковані матеріали науково-практичної internet-конференції з міжнародною участю «Актуальні питання клінічної фармакології та клінічної фармації». У матеріалах конференції висвітлено клініко-фармакологічні аспекти застосування лікарських засобів; питання безпеки фармакотерапії та системи фармаконагляду; адміністрування антимікробних препаратів як мультидисциплінарного підходу протидії антибіотикорезистентності; доказової медицини в клінічній практиці; вікові, гендерні, хронофармакологічні, фармакогенетичні чинники раціонального застосування лікарських засобів; інформаційні технології в клінічній фармакології та клінічній фармації; організаційно-управлінські підходи забезпечення раціонального застосування лікарських засобів; оцінка технологій охорони здоров'я, фармакоекономічні дослідження та формулярна система як складові забезпечення раціональної фармакотерапії.

Наведено технологічні аспекти розробки, впровадження та використання лікарських засобів; доклінічні та клінічні дослідження лікарських засобів. Розглянуто сучасні методичні аспекти викладання клінічної фармакології та клінічної фармації в Україні та світі.

Видання представляє інтерес для наукових, педагогічних та практичних фармацевтичних та медичних працівників.

Матеріали подаються мовою оригіналу. За достовірність інформації відповідальність несуть автори.

УДК 615.1:615.03

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## ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL ASPECTS OF PHARMACISTS' WORK

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*Department of Management, Marketing and Quality Assurance in Pharmacy*

*fmmqaph@nuph.edu.ua*

**Introduction.** Pharmacists hold a pivotal position within the healthcare system, functioning as key facilitators in the management of pharmacotherapy between healthcare providers and patients. Their professional obligations extend beyond the mere dispensation of medications; they are tasked with ensuring the optimal efficacy and safety of prescribed therapies, delivering accurate and comprehensive pharmaceutical care, and making decisions rooted in ethical principles. The ethical dimensions of pharmacists' responsibilities encompass critical issues such as patient confidentiality, informed consent, the management of conflicts of interest, and strict adherence to both legal and professional regulatory frameworks.

**Aim.** of this study is to analyze ethical aspects of pharmacists' work.

**Materials and methods.** This analysis is based on a comprehensive review of current literature on pharmacy ethics, professional guidelines, and surveys conducted among practicing pharmacists. Primary data was gathered through questionnaires distributed to a representative sample of pharmacists, which focused on their experiences with ethical dilemmas.

**Results and their discussion.** The findings revealed that pharmacists often encounter ethical dilemmas in areas such as patient confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and the dispensing of medications that may contradict personal beliefs. For example, pharmacists must often balance patient privacy with the need to communicate important health information to other healthcare providers. Additionally, the pressure to meet business goals in a retail setting can sometimes conflict with the ethical obligation to prioritize patient care. Pharmacists also reported facing challenges when dealing with prescriptions for controversial medications, such as those used in end-of-life care or reproductive health, where their personal moral values may conflict with their professional duties. The study highlighted the importance of ethical training in pharmacy education, as many respondents felt that their formal training did not fully prepare them for these situations. Professional guidelines and codes of conduct were found to provide a solid foundation for navigating these challenges. However, pharmacists emphasized the need for ongoing education and support in handling ethical issues, particularly as healthcare systems and societal expectations evolve.

**Conclusions.** The ethical aspects of pharmacists' work are multifaceted and often complex, requiring a balance between legal, professional, and personal considerations. The study concluded that while pharmacists are generally equipped to handle ethical challenges, there is a need for more comprehensive ethics training and better support systems in the workplace. Ensuring that pharmacists have the tools and knowledge to make ethically decisions is essential for maintaining the integrity of the profession and the trust of patients.

*cont. app. B*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY INSTITUTE  
FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PHARMACY PROFESSIONALS  
DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Scientific and practical internet-conference with international participation

TOPICAL ISSUES OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

## CERTIFICATE № 286

this is to certify that

**Salaheddine KHALEQ**

on October 29-30, 2024 participated in a scientific and practical internet conference  
12 hours / 0.4 ECTS credits

*Achieved learning program results:*

- ✓ carry out analysis and evaluation of information on the effectiveness and safety of medicines;
- ✓ use modern approaches to ensure the rational use of medicines.

Acting Rector of the National University of Pharmacy  
doctor of pharmaceutical sciences, professor



Alla KOTVITSKA

Ukraine, Kharkiv

**National University of Pharmacy**

Faculty for foreign citizens' education

Department management, marketing and quality assurance in pharmacy

Level of higher education master

Specialty 226 Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy

Educational program Pharmacy

**APPROVED**

**The Head of Department  
management, marketing and  
quality assurance in pharmacy**

---

**Volodymyr MALYI**

«02» September 2024

**ASSIGNMENT  
FOR QUALIFICATION WORK  
OF AN APPLICANT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

Salaheddine KHALEQ

1. Topic of qualification work: «Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work», supervisor of qualification work: Anna CHEHRYNETS, PhD, assoc. prof.

approved by order of NUPh from “06” of February 2024 № 34

2. Deadline for submission of qualification work by the applicant for higher education: October 2024

3. Outgoing data for qualification work: sources of scientific literature, directories, retail sector of the pharmaceutical market, legislative and regulatory framework, statistical and reporting data, activity of pharmacy enterprises, analysis of professional periodicals.

4. Contents of the settlement and explanatory note (list of questions that need to be developed): to study basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy; to analyze ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists; to analyze factors affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity; to study of peculiarities of resolving ethical conflicts in pharmacy; to develop recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists; to study the role of pharmaceutical associations in the formation of ethical standard.

5. List of graphic material (with exact indication of the required drawings):

Pictures – 23

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6. Consultants of chapters of qualification work

Chapters	Name, SURNAME, position of consultant	Signature, date	
		assignment was issued	assignment was received
1	Anna CHEHRYNETS, associate professor of higher education institution of department management, marketing and quality assurance in pharmacy	02.09.2024	02.09.2024
2	Anna CHEHRYNETS, associate professor of higher education institution of department management, marketing and quality assurance in pharmacy	09.09.2024	09.09.2024
3	Anna CHEHRYNETS, associate professor of higher education institution of department management, marketing and quality assurance in pharmacy	30.09.2024	30.09.2024

7. Date of issue of the assignment: «02» September 2024.

**CALENDAR PLAN**

№ з/п	Name of stages of qualification work	Deadline for the stages of qualification work	Notes
1	Collection and generalization of data from scientific literature by areas of qualification work	June 2024	done
2	Analysis of ethical standards and legal acts regulating the activities of pharmacists	June 2024	done
3	Analysis of factors affecting ethical problems in pharmaceutical activity	September 2024	done
4	Study of peculiarities of resolving ethical conflicts in pharmacy	September 2024	done
5	Development recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists	September 2024	done
6	Writing and design of qualification work	October 2024	done
7	Approbation of qualification work	October 2024	done
8	Submission of the qualification work to the EC of the National University of Pharmacy	October 2024	done

**An applicant of higher education** \_\_\_\_\_ Salaheddine KHALEQ

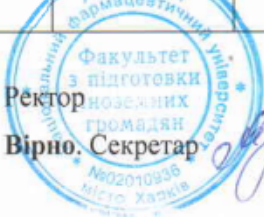
**Supervisor of qualification work** \_\_\_\_\_ Anna CHEHRYNETS

**ВИТЯГ З НАКАЗУ № 34**  
**По Національному фармацевтичному університету**  
**від 06 лютого 2024 року**

1. Затвердити теми кваліфікаційних робіт здобувачам вищої освіти 5-го курсу 2 циклу ФМ20\*(4,10д) 2024-2025 навчального року, ступінь вищої освіти «магістр», галузь знань 22 Охорона здоров'я, спеціальність 226 – Фармація, промислова фармація, освітньо-професійна програма – Фармація, денна форма здобуття освіти (термін навчання 4 роки 10 місяців). Мова навчання англійська

№ з/п	Прізвище, ім'я здобувача вищої освіти	Тема кваліфікаційної роботи	Посада, прізвище та ініціали керівника	Рецензент кваліфікаційної роботи
• по кафедрі менеджменту, маркетингу та забезпечення якості у фармації				
12.	Халек Салахеддін	Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів	Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work	доц. Чегринець А.А. доц. Терещенко Л.В.

Ректор  
Вірно. Секретар



## **ВИСНОВОК**

**експертної комісії про проведену експертизу  
щодо академічного плагіату у кваліфікаційній роботі**

**здобувача вищої освіти**

**«14» листопада 2024 р. № 329576313**

Проаналізувавши кваліфікаційну роботу здобувача вищої освіти Халек Салахеддін, Фм20\*(4,10д)-англ-01, спеціальності 226 Фармація, промислова фармація, освітньої програми «Фармація» навчання на тему: «Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів / Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work», експертна комісія дійшла висновку, що робота, представлена до Екзаменаційної комісії для захисту, виконана самостійно і не містить елементів академічного плагіату (копіляції).

**Голова комісії,  
проректор ЗВО з НПР,  
професор**

**Інна ВЛАДИМИРОВА**



## REVIEW

**of scientific supervisor for the qualification work of the master's level of higher education of the specialty 226 Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy**

**Salaheddine KHALEQ**

**on the topic: « Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work»**

**Relevance of the topic.** The ethical dimensions of pharmacists' work are crucial for delivering high-quality patient care, fostering trust in healthcare, and upholding professional integrity. Pharmacists frequently face ethical challenges, such as balancing patient confidentiality with public safety, managing conflicts of interest, and making decisions on drug dispensation in complex situations. As healthcare grows more complex and pharmacists' roles in patient care expand, there is an increasing need to analyze the ethical principles guiding their choices and actions.

**Practical value of conclusions, recommendations and their validity.** The findings of this study carry significant practical implications for elevating ethical standards and decision-making processes within the pharmacy profession. By highlighting common ethical dilemmas and challenges encountered in pharmaceutical practice, these insights provide a foundation for designing targeted training programs that enhance ethical awareness and problem-solving abilities.

**Assessment of work.** Salaheddine KHALEQ conducted a significant research work and successfully coped with it, showed the ability to analyze and summarize data from literary sources, to work independently. In the work, the research results are properly interpreted and illustrated with figures. While completing the qualification work, the higher education applicant showed creativity, purposefulness, independence, and perseverance.

**General conclusion and recommendations on admission to defend.** The qualification work of the 5th year applicant of higher education Phm20\*(4,10) eng-01 group Salaheddine KHALEQ on the topic: "Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work" is a completed scientific study, which in terms of relevance, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance meets the requirements for qualification works, and can be presented to the EC of the National University of Pharmacy.

Scientific supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_ Anna CHEHRYNETS

3rd of October 2024

**REVIEW**

**for qualification work of the master's level of higher education, specialty 226  
Pharmacy, industrial pharmacy**

**Salaheddine KHALEQ**

**on the topic: «Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work»**

**Relevance of the topic.** This research topic is especially pertinent as it highlights the necessity for a well-defined framework to assist pharmacists in making ethical decisions that align with professional standards and patient needs. Additionally, it aims to contribute to the ongoing discussion on strengthening ethical guidelines and training for pharmacists, ultimately improving the quality and integrity of pharmaceutical care services.

**Theoretical level of work.** The qualification work reveals basic ethical principles in the field of pharmacy.

**Author's suggestions on the research topic.** The author has developed recommendations for increasing the ethical awareness of pharmacists.

**Practical value of conclusions, recommendations and their validity.** The results can support policy recommendations to refine ethical guidelines and protocols, enabling pharmacists to manage complex situations with greater confidence.

**Disadvantages of work.** As a remark, it should be noted that some results of the literature review, which are presented in the first chapter, need stylistic refinement. In general, these remarks do not reduce the scientific and practical value of the qualification work.

**General conclusion and assessment of the work.** Salaheddine KHALEQ qualification work "Analysis of ethical aspects of pharmacists' work" is a scientifically based analytical study that has theoretical and practical significance. The qualification work meets the requirements for qualification papers and can be submitted to the EC of the National University of Pharmacy.

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
14 of October 2024

assoc. Lyubov TERESHCHENKO

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ВИТЯГ З ПРОТОКОЛУ № 5**

22 листопада 2024 року

м. Харків

**засідання кафедри менеджменту, маркетингу  
та забезпечення якості в фармації**

**Голова:** завідувач кафедри ММЗЯФ, доктор фарм. наук, професор  
Малий В. В.

**Секретар:** доцент ЗВО, канд. фарм. наук, доц. Жадько С.В.

**ПРИСУТНІ:** зав. кафедри ММЗЯФ, доктор фарм. наук, проф.  
Малий В.В., професор ЗВО, докт. фарм. наук, проф. Пестун І.В., професор ЗВО,  
докт. фарм. наук, проф. проф. Літвінова О.В., професор ЗВО, докт. фарм. наук,  
проф. проф. Коваленко С.М., професор ЗВО, докт. фарм. наук, проф. Крутських  
Т.В., професор ЗВО, докт. фарм. наук, проф. проф. Посилкіна О.В., доцент ЗВО,  
канд. фарм. наук, доц. Бабічева Г.С., доцент ЗВО, канд. фарм. наук, доц.  
Бондарєва І.В., канд. екон. наук, доц. Гладкова О.В., канд. екон. наук, доц.  
Глебова Н.В., канд. екон. наук, доц. Деренська Я.М., доцент ЗВО, канд. фарм.  
наук, доц. Жадько С.В., канд. фарм. наук, доц. Зборовська Т.В., канд. юрид. наук,  
доц. Коляда Т.А., канд. екон. наук, доц. Ковальова В.І., канд. фарм. наук, доц.  
доц. Лісна А.Г., доцент ЗВО, канд. фарм. наук, доц. Малініна Н.Г., доцент ЗВО,  
канд. фарм. наук, доц. Рогуля О.Ю., асистент, канд. фарм. наук Шуванова О.В.,  
здобувачі вищої освіти факультету з підготовки іноземних громадян

**ПОРЯДОК ДЕННИЙ:** Про допуск здобувачів вищої освіти випускного  
курсу факультету з підготовки іноземних громадян спеціальності 226 Фармація,  
промислова фармація, освітньої програми Фармація до захисту кваліфікаційних  
робіт в Екзаменаційній комісії НФаУ.

**СЛУХАЛИ:** Про допуск здобувача вищої освіти факультету з підготовки  
іноземних громадян випускного курсу спеціальності 226 Фармація, промислова  
фармація освітньої програми Фармація групи Фм20\*(4,10д)англ-01 Салахеддін  
ХАЛЕК до захисту кваліфікаційної роботи в Екзаменаційній комісії НФаУ.  
Кваліфікаційна робота на тему «Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів».

**ВИСТУПИЛИ:** В обговоренні кваліфікаційної роботи взяли участь  
проф. ЗВО Пестун І.В., доц. ЗВО Бабічева Г.С. Керівник кваліфікаційної роботи:  
доц., канд. фарм. наук Анна ЧЕГРИНЕЦЬ.

**УХВАЛИЛИ:** Допустити здобувача вищої освіти Салахеддін ХАЛЕК до  
захисту кваліфікаційної роботи на тему «Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи  
фармацевтів» в Екзаменаційній комісії НФаУ.

Зав. каф. ММЗЯФ, доктор фарм. наук,  
професор  
Секретар, доцент ЗВО,  
канд. фарм. наук, доцент

Володимир МАЛИЙ

Світлана ЖАДЬКО

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ПОДАННЯ  
ГОЛОВІ ЕКЗАМЕНАЦІЙНОЇ КОМІСІЇ  
ЩОДО ЗАХИСТУ КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Направляється здобувач вищої освіти Салахеддін ХАЛЕК до захисту кваліфікаційної роботи за галуззю знань 22 Охорона здоров'я спеціальністю 226 Фармація, промислова фармація освітньою програмою Фармація на тему: «Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів».

Кваліфікаційна робота і рецензія додаються.

Декан факультету \_\_\_\_\_ / Світлана КАЛАЙЧЕВА /

**Висновок керівника кваліфікаційної роботи**

Здобувач вищої освіти Салахеддін ХАЛЕК виконав на кафедрі менеджменту, маркетингу та забезпечення якості у фармації НФаУ кваліфікаційну роботу, яка присвячена аналізу етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів.

У першому розділі роботи розглядаються базові етичні принципи, що лежать в основі професійної діяльності фармацевтів, а також основні етичні стандарти та правові акти, що регулюють їхню роботу. Другий розділ присвячений вивченню факторів, які впливають на виникнення етичних проблем у фармацевтичній діяльності, а також особливостям вирішення етичних конфліктів. У третьому розділі розроблено рекомендації для підвищення етичної свідомості фармацевтів та досліджено роль фармацевтичних асоціацій у формуванні етичних стандартів.

У цілому подана до захисту кваліфікаційна робота Салахеддін ХАЛЕК на тему «Аналіз етичних аспектів роботи фармацевтів» відповідає вимогам, що висуваються до кваліфікаційних робіт, оцінюється позитивно і може бути рекомендована для захисту в Екзаменаційну комісію НФаУ.

Керівник кваліфікаційної роботи  
\_\_\_\_\_

Анна ЧЕГРИНЕЦЬ

3 жовтня 2024 р.

**Висновок кафедри про кваліфікаційну роботу**

Кваліфікаційну роботу розглянуто. Здобувач вищої освіти Салахеддін ХАЛЕК допускається до захисту даної кваліфікаційної роботи в Екзаменаційній комісії.

Завідувач кафедри  
менеджменту, маркетингу та  
забезпечення якості у фармації \_\_\_\_\_

Володимир МАЛИЙ

22 листопада 2024 року

Qualification work was defended  
of Examination commission on  
«14» of February 2025

With the grade \_\_\_\_\_

Head of the State Examination commission,  
D.Pharm.Sc, Professor

\_\_\_\_\_/Volodymyr YAKOVENKO/