

# Illinois Pharmacists Association

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES

### *Rules Governing Procedure for the House of Delegates*

1. **The minutes of this meeting shall be reviewed by a committee of three (3) members appointed by the Speaker and report back to the next schedule meeting of the House of Delegates.**
2. **Voting Delegates shall be required to sit in the section assigned to Delegates.**
3. **Debate shall be limited to three (3) minutes per Delegate, and no Delegate shall speak more than once on the same question, except when no other Delegate wishes to speak. When addressing an issue**
  - a. **State your name,**
  - b. **The area from which you represent, and**
  - c. **Your position on the issue at hand (i.e. *for* or *against* the motion).**
4. **Alternates and guests who are not entitled to vote, may speak once on a question and not for more than three (3) minutes, and only when no Delegate desires the floor.**
5. **Motions shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker, followed by verbal presentation to the House. When making a motion - state your name, the area from which you reside and the motion.**
6. **Materials may be distributed in the House of Delegates with the approval of the Speaker of the House. Materials to be distributed shall relate to the subject(s) and activities that are proposed for the House action or information.**
7. **Voting shall be by voice vote. If the Chair is uncertain of a vote, or if a motion for a roll call is made and subsequently receives a majority vote, a visual vote will be taken. The Speaker will first ask all voting affirmatively to raise their hand. It is essential that hands remain raised until the speaker has indicated that the "aye" count is completed. The same procedure will then be followed for counting the negative votes. The total affirmative and negative votes will be announced by the Speaker and recorded by the Secretary.**

Revised 9/2000

# Pharmacy Patient Bill of Rights

## Preamble

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF an increasingly informed and cost-conscious public, and with specific reference to the proliferation and complexity of drug therapy, pharmacists have recognized the need for a “Pharmacy Patient’s Bill of Rights.” To reinforce their commitment to protect the health and well-being of their patients, pharmacist need a common reference to describe their covenantal relationship with the public. In recognition of the public. In recognition of the public’s right to freedom of choice and the pharmacist’s professional relationship with their patients, this document delineates: 1. The patient’s right and pharmacy’s responsibilities with respect to appropriate drug therapy, and 2. The patient’s responsibilities and pharmacists’ rights with respect to the quality of services provided. Such a charter is set forth with and shall be known as the “Pharmacy Patient’s Bill of Rights.”

## Patient Rights/Pharmacist’s Responsibilities

Patient’s have the right to expect their pharmacist to:

- Be professionally competent and adhere to accepted standards of pharmacy practice.
- Treat them with dignity, consistent with professional standards for all patients, regardless of manner of payment, race, sex, age, nationality, religion, disability, or other discriminatory factors.
- Act in their best interest when making pharmaceutical care decisions.
- Serve as their advocate for appropriate drug therapy and to make reasonable efforts to recommend alternative choices in coordination with the patient’s other health care providers.
- Maintain their medical records, and keeping them confidential, use them routinely to maximize their care and make them available to the patient for review upon request.
- Provide counseling, using the methods appropriate to the patients’ physical, psychosocial, and intellectual status.
- Have their prescriptions dispensed and pharmacy services provided at a pharmacy of their choice in an atmosphere that allows for confidential communication and in an environment that is private, properly lighted, well-ventilated, and clean.
- Monitor drug therapy within their medical regimen for safety and efficacy and make reasonable efforts to detect and prevent drug allergies, adverse reactions, contraindications, or inappropriate dosage.
- Monitor their compliance and proper drug use and institute remedial interventions when necessary.
- Prominently post the “Pharmacy Patient’s Bill of Rights.”

## Patient Responsibilities/Pharmacists’ Rights

In order for pharmacists to meet their responsibilities to patients as set forth in this “Pharmacy Patient’s Bill of Rights,” patients are responsible for:

- Providing the personal demographics, medical history, and payment mechanism including third party payor information necessary for pharmacists to individualize care, the method of its provision, and its reimbursement.
- Implementing the drug therapy regimen conscientiously and reporting their clinical response to their pharmacist, especially untoward reactions and any changes in their health status and medical care.
- Cooperating with the pharmacist and authorizing their physician or the healthcare practitioner to release the medical information necessary for the pharmacist to practice responsibly.

# Code of Ethics for Pharmacists

## **Preamble**

Pharmacists are health professionals who assist individuals in making the best use of medications. This Code prepared and supported by pharmacists, is intended to state publicly the principles that form the fundamental basis of the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists. These principles, based on moral obligations and virtues, are established to guide pharmacists in relationships with patients, health professionals, and society.

## **I. A pharmacist respects the covenantal relationship between the patient and pharmacist.**

Considering the patient-pharmacist relationship as a covenant means that a pharmacist has moral obligations in response to the gift of trust received from society. In return for this gift, a pharmacist promises to help individuals achieve optimum benefit from their medications, to be committed to their welfare, and to maintain their trust.

## **II. A pharmacist promotes the good of every patient in a caring, compassionate, and confidential manner.**

A pharmacist places concern for the well-being of the patient at the center of professional practice. In doing so, a pharmacist considers needs stated by the patient as well as those defined by health science. A pharmacist is dedicated to protecting the dignity of the patient. With a caring attitude and a compassionate spirit, a pharmacist focuses on serving the patient in a private and confidential manner.

## **III. A pharmacist respects the autonomy and dignity of each patient.**

A pharmacist promoted the right of self determination and recognizes individual self worth by encouraging patients to participate in decisions about their health. A pharmacist communicates with patients in terms that are understandable. In all cases, a pharmacist respects personal and cultural differences among patients.

## **IV. A pharmacist acts with honesty and integrity in professional relationships.**

A pharmacist has a duty to tell the truth and to act with conviction of conscience. A pharmacist avoids discriminatory practices, behavior or work conditions that impair professional judgment, and actions that compromise dedication to the best interests of patients.

## **V. A pharmacist maintains professional competence.**

A pharmacist has a duty to maintain knowledge and abilities as new medications, devices, and technologies become available and as health information advances.

## **VI. A pharmacist respects the values and abilities or colleagues and other health professionals.**

When appropriate, a pharmacist asks for the consultation of colleagues or other health professionals or refers the patient. A pharmacist acknowledges that colleagues and other health professional may differ in the beliefs and values they apply to the care of the patient.

## **VII. A pharmacist serves individual, community, and societal needs.**

The primary obligation of a pharmacist is to individual patients. However, the obligations of a pharmacist may at times extend beyond the individual to the community and society. In these situations, the pharmacist recognizes the responsibilities that accompany these obligations and acts accordingly.

## **VIII. A pharmacist seeks justice in the distribution of health resources.**

When health resources are allocated, a pharmacist is fair and equitable, balancing the needs of patients and society.

*Approved as revised by IPhA House of Delegates – September 1995*