

Pharmacy Law Home Study

(Knowledge-based CPE activity)

“The Linkages Between Professional Ethics and Pharmacy Law”

Program Goal and Objectives

At the completion of this program, the participant will be able to explain the fundamental relationship between professional ethics and pharmacy laws and regulations; identify some of the major ethical dilemmas in pharmacy practice and their implications related to legal and regulatory requirements; and utilize knowledge of pharmacy laws and ethical responsibilities in solving common problems that arise in every day pharmacy practice situations.

Continuing Education Credit

Release Date: 3/ 23/ 2009

Expiration Date: 3/ 23/ 2011 No credit will be give after the expiration date.

Fee: The fee for this educational activity is \$15

Program Audience: Registered Pharmacists



The Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.

This program is approved for 0.100 CEUs (1.00 contact hours) law continuing education credits. In order to receive 1.00 law contact hours of CE credits, the participant must read the slides, complete the post-test questions with at least a score of 70% and complete the evaluation form. If participant fails first time, may retake the post-test questions, fee is \$15. Continuing education statements will be mailed to the participant 2-4 weeks following the receipt of the test and evaluation form. The Universal Activity Number is 038-000-09-004-H03-P.

Course Development and Review Committee

John L. Colaizzi, R.Ph., Ph.D.
Professor and Former Dean,
Rutgers University, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy

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Clinical Associate Professor,
Rutgers University, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy
Director, Drug Information Services,
Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital

Please contact Vickie Georgiana, Program Coordinator, should problems related to the content or functioning of the continuing education activity arise:

Email: vjclay@rci.rutgers.edu
Telephone: 732-445-2675 ext. 617 (8:00 am - 4:00 pm - Monday thru Friday)
Mail: Vickie Georgiana
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey,
Pharmacy Practice & Administration- Room 417E
160 Frelinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854

Post-Test Questions

**(Circle your answers on the Post-Test Answer Form on pg. 6)
(Mailing instructions are also on page 6.)**

1. The major distinction between ethics and bioethics is that bioethics:
 - A. Is not based on moral principles.
 - B. Is not related to the general field of ethics.
 - C. Applies ethical and moral values to healthcare and health science.
 - D. Is of interest to physicians only.

2. Which one of the explanations as to why individual practitioners choose to be ethical in all aspects of their practice is most closely related to the existence of laws and regulations?
 - A. For the good of society (global benefit)
 - B. To avoid getting into "trouble"
 - C. To protect one's character and reputation
 - D. Religious beliefs

3. Which of the following areas related to healthcare have important ethical implications?
 - A. Birth control and abortion
 - B. Drug costs and reimbursement issues
 - C. Clinical/investigational drug trials
 - D. All of the above

4. The Robert Courtney case illustrates the point that an ethical pharmacist
 - A. Will usually avoid breaking the law.
 - B. Will be more likely to break the law.
 - C. Is the exception to the rule.
 - D. Is usually unaware of the applicable laws.

5. The most fundamental underlying basis for essentially all laws and regulations is:
 - A. Political influence
 - B. Financial gain
 - C. Ethical and moral values
 - D. Criminal intent

6. Formal ethics instruction is currently regarded as important for:
 - A. pharmacists
 - B. physicians
 - C. nurses
 - D. all healthcare providers

7. In the event that a pharmacist is sued for perceived damages due to “malpractice,” it may be helpful to be able to show that the pharmacist was “acting in good faith.” This essentially means that the pharmacist was acting
 - A. intentionally
 - B. inadvertently
 - C. ethically
 - D. under pressure

8. Ethics instruction and continuing education programs can benefit
 - A. pharmacy students
 - B. pharmacy graduates
 - C. pharmacists who are intent on breaking the rules for personal gain.
 - D. both A and B

9. Many not-for-profit hospitals have adopted Sarbanes-Oxley practices on a voluntary basis to ensure transparency and accuracy of their
 - A. Financial performance reports.
 - B. Medication error reports.
 - C. Patient satisfaction reports.
 - D. Length of stay data.

10. Proactively work toward instilling and enforcing a culture of ethics and morality throughout a corporate entity:
 - A. Institutional Review Boards
 - B. Compliance Officers
 - C. Chaplains
 - D. Ethics Committees

11. An emphasis on ethical behavior serves as a desirable counterbalance to the _____ that is associated with pharmacy.
 - A. altruism
 - B. professionalism
 - C. commercialism
 - D. confidentiality

12. Applicants for a license to practice pharmacy in New Jersey must have met all of the following requirements except:
 - A. Pass certain examinations as specified by the Board of Pharmacy.
 - B. Meet the minimal amount of approved experience as specified by the Board.
 - C. Complete an accredited residency program.
 - D. Be of good moral character.

13. Proof of good moral character is a requirement for ongoing licensure as a pharmacist in New Jersey. Therefore, the Board may suspend or deny pharmacy licensure on the basis of evidence that a pharmacist is
 - A. chemically impaired (drugs or alcohol).
 - B. Convicted of violations of controlled drug substance laws or pharmacy practice laws.
 - C. Had had his or her pharmacy license suspended in another state.
 - D. all of the above.

14. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Ethical understanding and knowing how to deal with ethical dilemmas enhances job satisfaction for pharmacists.
 - B. Ethical standards for pharmacists are essentially the same as the standards for retail merchants generally.
 - C. Profitability is not compatible with professional ethics.
 - D. Instruction in ethics for pharmacists should be applicable to patient care situations.

15. In the 2008 Gallup Survey, pharmacists ranked second only to nurses in the percent of respondents who rated them high or very high with respect to
 - A. honesty and ethical standards
 - B. knowledge
 - C. level of respect
 - D. competence

16. Annual training in how to avoid fraud, waste, and abuse is required of all pharmacists
 - A. who work for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).
 - B. who work for managed care organizations.
 - C. who are involved with Medicare Part B through Prescription Drug Programs (PDPs).
 - D. who are in managerial positions.

17. Billing Medicare for prescription medications which the patient never picks up at the pharmacy is
 - A. acceptable.
 - B. legal but not ethical.
 - C. neither legal nor ethical.
 - D. possibly ethical and legal depending on the PDP involved.

18. Of all the important stakeholders who must be considered by the pharmacist when involved in ethical decision making, the first stakeholder who must be considered is:
 - A. the employer.
 - B. the patient.
 - C. society at large
 - D. the prescriber

19. The ethical principle specifically involved in ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of limited resources such as scarce or very expensive drugs is
 - A. autonomy
 - B. fidelity
 - C. justice
 - D. veracity

20. The first instinct of the pharmacist should be to achieve positive outcomes for the patient. This instinct is based on the ethical principles of
 - A. utility
 - B. autonomy
 - C. justice
 - D. beneficence/nonmaleficence

21. Pharmacist who are motivated more toward the ethical virtue of nonmaleficence rather than beneficence will be more likely to:
- A. encourage patients to obtain prescriptions for any legitimate indication they might have.
 - B. discourage patients from getting the annual "flu shot."
 - C. take extra time during counseling sessions to emphasize all possible adverse drug reactions.
 - D. both B and C
22. The current code of ethics for pharmacists was adopted by APhA and ASHP in
- A. 1969
 - B. 1981
 - C. 1994
 - D. 2004
23. When a patient refuses to accept the offer of counseling by a pharmacist, the patient is utilizing his or her right to the ethical principle of:
- A. autonomy.
 - B. beneficence.
 - C. nonmaleficence.
 - D. veracity.

The End

Pharmacy Program Post-Test Answer Form

(Circle answers and mail with Name Form and Evaluation Form pgs. 6, 7,8)

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“The Linkages Between Professional Ethics and Pharmacy Law”

UAN# 038-000-09-004-H03-P

(Knowledge-based CPE activity)

This form must be completed to receive law continuing education credit. Circle your answers to the questions at the right. Mail: Post-Test Answer Form, Evaluation Form and \$15 check made to:

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Continuing Education
Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy
160 Frelinghuysen Road, Room 102
Piscataway, NJ 08854-8020



The Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.

Circle Your Answer

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | a | b | c | d |
| 2. | a | b | c | d |
| 3. | a | b | c | d |
| 4. | a | b | c | d |
| 5. | a | b | c | d |
| 6. | a | b | c | d |
| 7. | a | b | c | d |
| 8. | a | b | c | d |
| 9. | a | b | c | d |
| 10. | a | b | c | d |
| 11. | a | b | c | d |
| 12. | a | b | c | d |
| 13. | a | b | c | d |
| 14. | a | b | c | d |
| 15. | a | b | c | d |
| 16. | a | b | c | d |
| 17. | a | b | c | d |
| 18. | a | b | c | d |
| 19. | a | b | c | d |
| 20. | a | b | c | d |
| 21. | a | b | c | d |
| 22. | a | b | c | d |
| 23. | a | b | c | d |

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Initial Release Date: 3 / 23 / 2009

Expiration Date: 3 / 23 / 2011

NAME FORM

Name _____
(print only)

Check one, if applicable:

R.Ph. _____ Pharm.D. _____ Other (specify) _____

Pharmacist License # _____ State _____

Home Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone
(work) _____ (home) _____

Email _____

PROGRAM EVALUATION

(Circle your rating and mail with Post-Test Answer Form pg. 4)

Pharmacy Law Home Study The Linkages Between Professional Ethics and Pharmacy Law UAN# 038-000-09-004-H03-P

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy would appreciate your comments on the quality of this educational activity. Please rate the following by using a 5-point grading system, with 1 being the lowest rating (strongly disagree/poor) and 5 being the highest rating (strongly agree/excellent).

-
1. Did this program meet the following learning objectives?
- A. Explain the fundamental relationship between professional ethics and pharmacy laws and regulations.
- 1 2 3 4 5
- B. Identify the major ethical dilemmas in pharmacy practice and their implications related to legal and regulatory requirements.
- 1 2 3 4 5
- C. Apply knowledge of pharmacy laws and ethical responsibilities to solving common problems that arise in pharmacy practice.
- 1 2 3 4 5

2. How current was the information presented in this activity?

1 2 3 4 5

3. This educational activity was objective, balanced, and free of commercial bias.

1 2 3 4 5

4. Please indicate your overall evaluation of this activity.

1 2 3 4 5

5. Do you intend to make changes in your practice as a result of this activity?

1 2 3 4 5

6. What aspects of this activity were of most interest to you?

7. Do you have any comments or suggestions for this or future activities?

**Thank you for your interest in
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey,
Ernest Mario School of Pharmacy**