

Pharmacy Philosophy in the Law of Power: The Morality of Pharmaceutical Ethics towards Rhetoric of Logic

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacy's evolution relies on technical and philosophical aspects. Research delves into the intricate link between pharmaceutical philosophy and legal power, emphasizing moral values in daily practice. The study aims to enhance policies, regulatory frameworks, and awareness, optimizing pharmacy's pivotal role in healthcare services. The results of this study depict an investigation and comprehension of the close interconnection between the philosophy of pharmacy, the law of power, the morality of pharmaceutical ethics, and rhetorical logic. A profound integration of these four aspects can provide a solid foundation for the development of ethical policies, maintaining the integrity of the pharmacy profession, and maximizing benefits for society. A deeper understanding of the complexity of these relationships can help shape a more sustainable and ethical future in the field of pharmacy. The findings of this research depict the complexity of these relationships, highlighting that deep integration can provide a solid foundation for ethical policies and the sustainable future of pharmacy

INTRODUCTION

The progress in the field of pharmacy is not solely dependent on technical and scientific aspects; rather, it is also significantly influenced by the philosophical perspective underlying pharmaceutical practices. In this context, the importance of pharmaceutical philosophy is increasing as a conceptual foundation that guides pharmacy practices. Pharmaceutical philosophy not only complements the scientific dimension but also emphasizes moral, ethical, and societal obligations, which are critical elements in shaping the identity and responsibility of the pharmacy profession (Dahniar, 2020).

Pharmaceutical philosophy can be interpreted as a worldview that forms the basis for understanding the existence and role of pharmacy in society. This involves an understanding of the moral values that professionals in pharmacy must apply in carrying out their duties and responsibilities towards patients and the community. In this context, pharmaceutical philosophy is not merely a theory; it becomes a moral guide reflecting the integrity of the profession. Conversely, the power of law establishes the regulatory framework and control governing pharmaceutical activities. The crucial role of legal power lies in maintaining a balance between individual interests and the interests of the general public. This regulation not only involves technical and safety aspects but also takes into account the ethical considerations underlying pharmaceutical practices. The relationship between pharmaceutical philosophy and legal power can be considered a complex intersection between moral idealism and regulatory reality (Milasari, 2021).

The objective of this research is to investigate the depth of the relationship between pharmaceutical philosophy and legal power, particularly in the context of the morality and ethics of pharmacy. One aspect to be considered is how the moral values reflected in pharmaceutical philosophy can be applied and maintained through the regulatory mechanisms implemented by legal power. This research not only explores the philosophical and moral dimensions but also analyzes the extent to which legal regulations and control can measure and ensure the implementation of these values in daily pharmaceutical practice (Nugroho, 2021).

The morality and ethics of pharmacy cannot be separated from the legal power system; instead, they are interrelated and mutually influential. For example, how legal regulations define and oversee pharmaceutical practices that may harm patients directly relates to the principles of pharmaceutical ethics. This research will also explore the logical rhetoric used in formulating these regulations and the extent to which this rhetoric reflects the moral values contained in pharmaceutical philosophy. By delving into this relationship in-depth, it is expected that this research can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the interaction and influence between pharmaceutical philosophy and legal power. The implications of this research involve the formulation of wiser policies, improvements to the pharmaceutical regulatory framework, and increased awareness and understanding of moral values in pharmaceutical practice. This research not only has theoretical relevance but also

significant practical impact in optimizing the role of pharmacy in public healthcare services (Dahniar, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pharmacy Philosophy

Pharmacy philosophy is a sub-discipline in philosophy that specifically addresses various aspects related to pharmaceutical practices. To broaden understanding of this, it is important to comprehend the fundamental principles that serve as the foundation for pharmaceutical practitioners in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Some of these basic principles include distributive justice, patient autonomy, and the moral obligations of pharmacists (Lodkha, 2016).

Firstly, the concept of distributive justice in the context of pharmacy reflects the belief that access to healthcare services and medications should be distributed equitably across all layers of society. Pharmaceutical practitioners are responsible for ensuring that every individual, regardless of their social, economic, or geographical background, has equal rights to the medications they need. This principle emphasizes the urgency of avoiding inequality in the distribution of health resources, ensuring that every citizen can attain optimal benefits from the pharmaceutical system. Subsequently, the principle of patient autonomy becomes a crucial element in pharmacy philosophy. Patient autonomy involves an individual's right to make decisions regarding their own healthcare. Pharmaceutical practitioners have the responsibility to provide clear and accurate information to patients, enabling them to make informed decisions about the treatment they will undergo. A profound understanding of patient autonomy helps pharmacists build a trusting relationship with patients, providing support, and respecting the decisions made by patients (Lodkha, 2016).

The moral obligations of pharmacists also stand as a primary pillar in pharmacy philosophy. Pharmacists have a moral responsibility to ensure that the services they provide are not only of high quality but also consider ethical values in every aspect. These moral obligations involve making ethical and fair decisions, including in the distribution of medications, patient information management, and collaboration with other healthcare team members. By understanding their moral obligations, pharmacists can fulfill their roles with integrity, making a positive contribution to public health. By applying these fundamental principles, pharmaceutical practitioners can make decisions that focus not only on clinical effectiveness but also consider the ethical and moral aspects involved. A profound understanding of pharmacy philosophy encompasses not only the practical aspects of daily work but also involves an exploration of values and principles guiding every action of a pharmacist. Pharmacy philosophy becomes a solid foundation for pharmaceutical practitioners to organize holistic and meaningful services in accordance with the moral values that underpin the pharmacy profession (Lodkha, 2016).

The Law of Authority in Pharmacy

In the realm of pharmacy, the law of authority encompasses a series of rules and regulations aimed at overseeing every stage in the production, distribution, and utilization of drugs. It plays a crucial role in ensuring that drugs accessed by the public adhere to safety and efficacy standards and comply with prevailing health norms. The interconnection between the law of authority and the philosophy of pharmacy is essential, as any imbalance between the two has the potential to seriously impact public health and the integrity of the pharmaceutical industry (Suminar, 2016).

Philosophy of pharmacy, as a branch of knowledge emphasizing ethical and moral values in pharmacy practice, provides the philosophical foundation that must be accommodated by the law of authority. Ethical principles such as justice, patient autonomy, and professional moral responsibility should be reflected in existing regulations. Striking a balance between providing adequate access to treatment and protecting the public from unwanted risks poses a complex challenge that the law of authority must address (Suminar, 2016).

Pharmaceutical regulations need to carefully consider individual rights to receive adequate healthcare while maintaining the safety and efficacy of drug products. For instance, in the face of technological advancements, regulations should be able to accommodate innovation in drug research and development without compromising public safety. Flexibility and adaptability of the law of authority to scientific and technological progress in the pharmaceutical field are crucial (Suminar, 2016).

The relationship between the law of authority and the philosophy of pharmacy also encompasses issues related to drug distribution. Ethical principles underpinning the philosophy of pharmacy, such as equal access to drugs, should be reflected in regulations to prevent inequality in drug availability among various societal groups. Balancing market needs and distribution justice becomes a primary focus that the law of authority must seriously address. Environmental sustainability is also a crucial aspect that needs integration into the law of authority and the philosophy of pharmacy. Environmental ethics principles, such as waste reduction and sustainable resource use, need to be reflected in pharmaceutical regulations to ensure that drug production does not harm ecosystems and future generations (Hikmawan, 2017).

The law of authority and the philosophy of pharmacy are closely intertwined in forming a strong foundation to regulate the pharmaceutical industry. They must work synergistically to achieve common goals, namely, providing fair access to drugs, protecting the public from risks, and supporting sustainable scientific development. Harmony between the law of authority and the philosophy of pharmacy is the key to success in creating a balanced and ethical pharmaceutical environment (Hikmawan, 2017).

Morality, Pharmaceutical Ethics, and Logical Rhetoric

Morality and ethics in the pharmaceutical world serve as crucial elements guiding the behavior of pharmacists in their daily routines, directly impacting the health and well-being of patients. Pharmaceutical ethics encompasses a set of values and principles that guide pharmacists' actions, both in providing

pharmacy services and interacting with various parties, including patients, colleagues, and other stakeholders (Bakhri, 2020).

Within the context of pharmaceutical morality and ethics, pharmacists are expected to consider fundamental values such as justice, integrity, and responsibility. Ethical decisions in pharmacy services include the selection of the most appropriate drugs, delivering accurate and clear information to patients, and maintaining the confidentiality of medical information. Pharmacists are responsible as guardians of patient safety, ensuring that the medications provided are safe, effective, and tailored to the specific needs of each patient (Suryanti, 2021).

Pharmaceutical morality and ethics also involve ethical relationships with drug suppliers and manufacturers. Pharmacists need to ensure that the drugs they provide come from reliable sources and comply with established quality standards. Avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining professional independence are integral parts of pharmaceutical morality and ethics. On the other hand, logical rhetoric is a crucial skill for pharmacists to communicate effectively and persuasively. This ability extends beyond interactions with patients and includes collaboration with the medical team, communication with management, and advocating evidence-based pharmacy policies.

Logical rhetoric enables pharmacists to convey complex information clearly, helping patients understand their treatment plans and addressing concerns or questions that may arise. In the context of pharmaceutical morality and ethics, logical rhetoric also serves as a tool to explain and defend pharmacists' ethical decisions. Pharmacists must be able to communicate the moral and ethical foundations underlying their actions to various stakeholders, explaining why a particular drug was chosen, how the decision is fair, and the safety measures implemented (Bakhri, 2020).

For example, when faced with a situation involving various treatment options and different side effects, pharmacists must use logical rhetoric to detail the ethical considerations behind a specific selection. They can explain why a certain drug is deemed more in line with pharmaceutical ethical values than other options, considering the benefits and risks for individual patients. By integrating pharmaceutical morality and ethics with logical rhetoric, pharmacists not only become key players in the technical aspects of pharmacy services but also advocates for public health who understand and apply ethical values in every step. This forms a strong foundation for building patient trust and establishing the pharmaceutical profession as a frontline provider of ethical and patient-centered healthcare services (Hikmawan, 2017).

METHODOLOGY

This research aims to investigate and analyze crucial aspects in pharmacy utilizing a qualitative approach involving various data collection methods, such as literature review, interviews, and document analysis. The choice of employing a qualitative approach is based on its ability to deeply explore the complexity of pharmaceutical phenomena and reveal hidden meanings within them. The literature review in this research is indispensable. The researcher meticulously explores relevant literature on pharmacy, pharmaceutical ethics, and pharmaceutical regulations to comprehend the theoretical foundation supporting the research framework. In-depth analysis of these literatures is conducted to identify recent developments, trends, and challenges emerging in the field of pharmacy (Peter, 2022).

The interview process with pharmacists, pharmaceutical ethics experts, and pharmaceutical regulatory officials is a key element to gain direct insights from stakeholders. Interviews are conducted diligently and structured to ensure that the gathered data has high quality and relevance in accordance with the research focus. The results of these interviews are integrated to complement and enhance the understanding of the issues raised in the study. Document analysis methods are also applied to investigate written data relevant to the pharmaceutical context. Documents such as pharmaceutical regulations, ethical guidelines, and policies serve as crucial sources of information to understand the regulatory and normative framework guiding pharmaceutical practices (Peter, 2022).

The primary respondents involved in this study include pharmacists as key practitioners in pharmacy, pharmaceutical ethics experts providing in-depth insights into moral dilemmas and ethical aspects in pharmaceutical practice, and pharmaceutical regulatory officials with authority in shaping policies and regulations in this field. By combining various data collection methods and involving multiple relevant parties, this research is expected to make a substantial contribution to our understanding of pharmacy, including practical aspects, the ethical considerations involved, and the regulatory framework governing this domain. Overall, the applied qualitative approach is anticipated to generate a deeper and more contextual understanding of the complexity of pharmacy as both a scientific discipline and a professional practice (Peter, 2022).

RESEARCH RESULT

The conducted research has revealed a complex and interconnected network among four crucial aspects in the field of pharmacy, namely pharmacy philosophy, power law, ethical morality of pharmacy, and logical rhetorical rhetoric. In-depth analysis of these relationships demonstrates how each element contributes fundamentally to the development and implementation of policies within the pharmaceutical domain. Pharmacy philosophy emerges as a foundation providing moral groundwork for pharmaceutical regulation. In this context, pharmacy philosophy is not merely seen as a collection of theoretical concepts but as a moral guide shaping the framework for the development of regulations and policies in the pharmaceutical world. This philosophy encompasses moral values underlying pharmaceutical practices, such as justice, honesty, and sustainability. The existence of pharmacy philosophy is imperative to ensure that every decision or regulation made in the pharmaceutical realm has a robust moral foundation.

Pharmacy philosophy alone is insufficient to guarantee integrity and justice in the pharmaceutical system. Power law then emerges as a critical element that must reflect and support the ethical values found in pharmacy philosophy. In this regard, power law functions as a tool used to regulate pharmaceutical activities by ensuring that decisions and actions taken comply with established ethical standards. This involves designing laws that align with moral and ethical values, as well as consistent law enforcement to protect public interests.

The ethical morality of pharmacy is a more specific aspect of the ethical values contained in pharmacy philosophy. This morality addresses ethical issues arising in everyday pharmacy practice, such as patient rights, privacy, and social responsibility. This research highlights the importance of the ethical morality of pharmacy as an operational guide for professionals in this field. By understanding and integrating these ethical values, pharmacy practitioners can maintain their integrity and professionalism in the face of various challenges that may arise.

One key element that can strengthen the implementation of ethical morality in pharmacy is logical rhetorical communication. When pharmacy practitioners can clearly and convincingly communicate the ethical values they adhere to, they can gain greater support from the public and build strong trust among various stakeholders. Logical rhetorical rhetoric plays a crucial role in constructing strong and convincing moral arguments, shaping public opinion, and influencing policymakers.

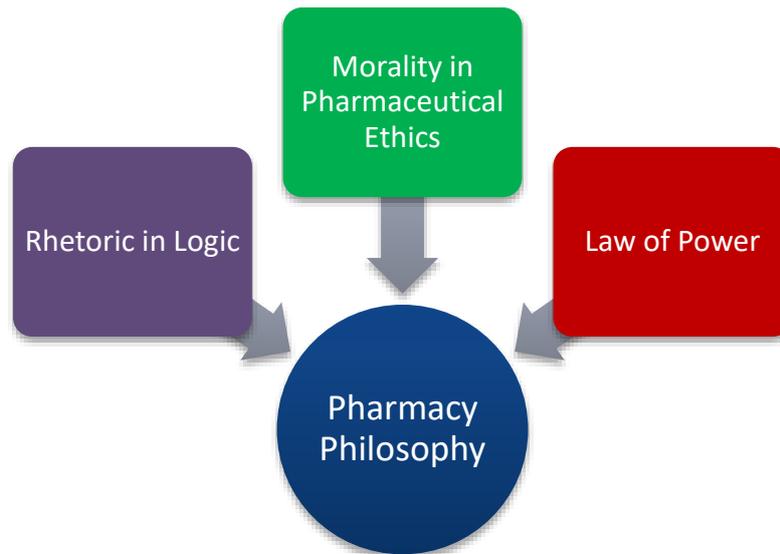


Figure 1. The Relationship between the philosophy of pharmacy, the law of power, the morality of pharmaceutical ethics, and rhetorical logic

The results of this study depict an investigation and comprehension of the close interconnection between the philosophy of pharmacy, the law of power, the morality of pharmaceutical ethics, and rhetorical logic. A profound integration of these four aspects can provide a solid foundation for the development of ethical policies, maintaining the integrity of the pharmacy profession, and maximizing benefits for society. A deeper understanding of the complexity of these relationships can help shape a more sustainable and ethical future in the field of pharmacy.

DISCUSSION

A comprehensive recommendation for the study entitled "Philosophy of Pharmacy in the Law of Power: Ethical Morality of Pharmacy Ethics towards Logical Rhetoric" involves several crucial aspects that can enhance the interconnectedness between philosophy of pharmacy, the law of power, ethical morality of pharmacy ethics, and logical rhetoric in pharmaceutical practice. Firstly, it is suggested to strengthen the education of pharmacy ethics by incorporating a more profound understanding of the concept of pharmacy philosophy and its relation to the ethical morality of pharmacy ethics into the pharmacy education curriculum. Secondly, it is recommended to conduct an audit and evaluation of pharmacy regulations involving key stakeholders to ensure that these regulations reflect ethical values and provide a solid legal foundation. Thirdly, the development of ethical communication guidelines specifically for pharmacists can enhance logical rhetoric by providing guidance on effective communication in interactions with patients, colleagues, and other stakeholders. Finally, the establishment of a collaborative forum between pharmacists and regulators is proposed to ensure active pharmacist involvement in regulatory decision-making, thereby keeping ethical perspectives as the primary focus.

CONCLUSIONS

This research reveals the complex and interconnected networks between the philosophy of pharmacy, the law of power, the morality of pharmaceutical ethics, and logical rhetorical discourse in the world of pharmacy. The philosophy of pharmacy serves as the moral foundation for pharmaceutical regulation, not merely as a theoretical concept, but as a moral guide for policy development. The law of power emerges as a critical tool to reflect and support ethical values within the philosophy of pharmacy, ensuring compliance with ethical standards through legislation and law enforcement. Pharmaceutical ethics morality, as a specific aspect, addresses ethical issues in everyday practice, preserving the integrity and professionalism of practitioners. Logical rhetorical communication becomes key to strengthening the implementation of pharmaceutical ethical morality, building public support, and gaining the trust of stakeholders. The findings of this research depict the complexity of these relationships, highlighting that deep integration can provide a solid foundation for ethical policies and the sustainable future of pharmacy.

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