
Implementation of Islamic Ethics in Pharmaceutical Services: A Literature Review Approach

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Abstract: *Pharmacy services require a solid moral foundation in addition to technical skills. In situations like this, the application of Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical practice becomes relevant and important. Excavating Islamic moral principles that cover spiritual, social, and human aspects, this article discusses the close relationship between Islamic ethics and pharmaceutical service. Pharmacists need to provide fair and dignified service to Islamic moral values. Islamic values include sincere intentions, strong beliefs, prevention of damage, justice, privacy, and professional development. In addition, the spiritual aspect is emphasized, given the importance of spirituality in the lives of Muslim patients. The data search method is used through online journals through the use of sources such as Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Web Of Science, Scopus, and Elsevier, by conducting journal reviews over the past 15 years. This article emphasizes the importance of Islamic ethics education and training in pharmaceutical practice and stresses that pharmacists who understand Islamic Ethics better can help patients better, guarantee quality of service, and address complex ethical issues. It is recognized that the effective application of Islamic ethics in the pharmaceutical industry requires cooperation between the public, pharmacists, and other health professionals. It is expected that public awareness of the importance of Islamic ethics can shape a positive attitude toward pharmaceutical services and encourage adherence to ethical principles. Despite obstacles such as the lack of support for spiritual care and the limitations of knowledge, the future offers a great opportunity to develop extensive pharmaceutical practices that are consistent with Islamic moral values. This can be achieved through improved education, clear ethical guidelines, and interprofessional collaboration. The application of Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical services can be a solid foundation for comprehensive and dignified health care.*

Keywords: *Islamic ethics, pharmaceutical ethics, pharmaceutical service, positive, attitude.*

INTRODUCTION

Pharmaceutical services are an important component of the health system and have ethical consequences in addition to the technical aspects of medicine. Applying Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical services becomes crucial and relevant in situations like this. The moral principles given by Islamic ethics cover spiritual, social, and human aspects, and constitute a strong foundation for pharmaceutical practice [1], [2].

Pharmacy practitioners are responsible for providing high-quality services in line with moral values as professions directly related to human health and life. This article will discuss how Islamic ethics can be applied in the pharmaceutical service, in the context of how the Islamic principles can be implemented in every aspect of pharmacy practice, from patient consultation to drug management. In pharmaceutical practice, applying Islamic ethics is a way to follow religious beliefs and a basis for providing a fair, dignified, and beneficial service to society [3], [4].

For the Muslim community in Indonesia, knowledge of the halal and haram aspects of a product is very important. Through halal labels, Muslim communities can ascertain which products can be consumed, i.e., products that display halal labels on their packaging. The Muslim community should have the right to be informed whether a product is halal or not, especially for every product circulating in Indonesia. With the right to know the halalness of a product, it can be ensured that the products sold in Indonesia are safe and meet the needs and desires of the Muslim community towards the products marketed. However, during the journey, the Muslim community has a different perception when it comes to deciding to buy products. Some people do not care about the halal status of a product, while others maintain the principle that a product must have a halal label [5]–[9].

Islamic law affirms the significance of using medicines that meet halal and sacred criteria. Halal products include drugs and cosmetics, and the requirements for determining a product's halal status are based on five factors: raw materials, production processes, product brand, infrastructure, and distribution reality. The product's manufacturing process must not contain prohibited elements; its management must also be by halal principles. In addition, the Qur'an also commands the use of halal and tayyib (healthy food).

Some restrictive signs are prohibited foods, such as carrion, pigs, blood, khamr, animals that die unnaturally, and animals slaughtered without mentioning the name of Allah. While the use of halal products is mandatory for every Muslim, scientists allow the use of illegal drugs in emergencies [10]–[12]. Therefore, based on the above description, this study aims to review the perspective of Islamic law on pharmaceutical practice [13]–[16].

METHODOLOGY

Data searches are done from online journals, which are then screened. Journals that have been used for the last 10 years are obtained through the sites of Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Web Of Science, Scopus, Elsevier, and so on [17], [18].

The criteria for inclusion and exclusion in reference selection include journals published from 2013 to 2023. published in Indonesian and English, and journals that are not selected, such as full text, are not available, and there is no relevance to the abstract context [19]–[21].

The researchers selected studies to review from the database using the search strategies described earlier. A rigorous assessment is carried out to assess the suitability of the reference study with the assessment criteria. The extraction process is performed using Microsoft Excel to store information. Here is the information being checked: name of the researcher, year of publication, location of study, type of study, method of data collection, primary findings, and recommendations [22]–[24].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Islamic Ethics in the Pharmaceutical Context

Islamic ethics has a close relationship with pharmaceutical practice. Historically, Islamic civilizations have made significant contributions to the development of medicine and pharmacy, including medical and pharmaceutical ethics [25]–[27]. In modern contexts, Islamic ethics affects how pharmacist practitioners interact with Muslim patients and how they consider the needs and beliefs of such patients in their practice [28]–[30]. Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical practice covers some major aspects of Islam, halal means 'permitted' while

'haram' means 'forbidden'. This applies to substances used in medicines. For example, substances such as magnesium stearate and glycerin are considered halal if they come from plant sources and illegal if they are from animal sources [31].

In an emergency or if there is no worthy alternative, non-halal medication may be considered if the patient's life depends on the medication. As was the case in the Islamic golden age, education, and professional licensing were crucial in pharmaceutical practice. Pharmacists must have adequate knowledge and must undergo appropriate training before they can practice. It includes an understanding of the patient's beliefs, providing clear and accurate information, and ensuring that the patient feels comfortable and appreciated.

Principles of Islamic Ethics in Pharmacy

The ethical principles of Islam in pharmacy derive from the moral and legislative sources of Islam, especially the Quran and Sunnah [32], [33]. These principles guide pharmaceutical practice and ensure that it is done in a manner consistent with Islamic values and doctrines. The main principles of Islamic ethics in pharmacy include:

Intention

The purpose behind pharmacy practice should serve the patient and promote the patient's well-being. This principle emphasizes the importance of genuine motivation and avoidance of the selfish attitudes of pharmacist practitioners.

Certainty

Pharmacists must be confident about the quality, safety, and effectiveness of the medicines they provide. This principle requires pharmacists to have in-depth knowledge of the drugs and ensure that they are suitable for the needs of the patient.

Harm

Pharmacists should avoid the side effects of the drug on the patient by providing information on how to use it and possible side effects before giving the drug. This principle is closely linked to the Islamic concept of non-maleficence, which requires health professionals to avoid side effects from patients.

Justice

Pharmacies must ensure that medicines are distributed fairly and fairly among patients, regardless of their social, economic, or religious background. This principle is rooted in the concept of Islamic justice, which emphasizes the importance of treating all individuals fairly.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Pharmacists must respect the privacy and confidentiality of their patients by protecting their personal information and medical records. This principle derives from the teachings of Islam about respect for the privacy and dignity of the individual.

Truthfulness and Honesty

Pharmacists must be honest in their interactions with patients, colleagues, and other health workers. This principle is based on the teaching of Islam which emphasizes the importance of truth and honesty in all aspects of life.

Continuous Learning and Professional Development

Pharmacists must constantly update their knowledge and skills to provide the best care for their patients. This principle comes from Islamic teachings that encourage the search for knowledge and the improvement of a person's skills and abilities.

Spiritual Aspects of Pharmacy Service

Spirituality plays an important role in pharmacy services, affecting patients' health beliefs, behaviours, and decisions about their care. Appreciating the role of spirituality in patients'

lives allows pharmacists to provide patient-centred holistic care. This includes understanding that a patient's spiritual beliefs can influence the overall health beliefs and behaviour of a patient, from daily health practices to life-end care. For example, some people may prefer integrative healing methods or other health care to support their spirituality, such as meditation, massage, prayer, tai chi, yoga, acupuncture, and natural products. Pharmacists have a role to play in identifying and helping to deal with spiritual or religious problems associated with drugs [34]–[36].

Despite the importance of spiritual care, many pharmacists do not do it because of various obstacles. These include limited knowledge or training about spiritual care; lack of time and space for quiet and conducive counselling of patients; and lack of support from the head of the health care facility where the pharmacist practices preventing explicit religious and spiritual conversations with patients [37], [38]. In some religious contexts, as in Islam, the concepts of halal and haram are very important in pharmaceutical services.

A Muslim is required to take care of their bodies and maintain good health, and the use of illegal (forbidden) substances must be recommended, guaranteed, and approved by a physician or other Islamic healthcare provider. Pharmaceutical practitioners must be familiar with halal medicines and ingredients to serve culturally and spiritually diverse communities optimally [39]. In one survey, most respondents agreed that their religion or spirituality would be important to them if they were sick, and would help a pharmacist to know about their religious or spiritual beliefs related to their health care. However, most respondents did not receive spiritual care from a pharmacist [40].

Importance of Islamic Ethics Education and Training

Islamic ethical education and training are essential in various aspects of life, such as personal, professional, and social life. Islamic ethics teaches people to do good and to avoid bad things that do not conform to Islamic teachings. Islamic doctrine gives people a moral guide to help them distinguish between what is right and what is wrong. This moral guide is never lost, emphasizing that the ethical principles of Islam are never lost [41]. It is proven that Islamic work ethics, which consists of principles such as justice, trust, honesty, integrity, and commitment, has a positive impact on the performance of workers in the workplace and contributes to the overall success of the organization [42]–[44]. Islamic bioethics provides a moral context in the field of medicine and upholds four basic principles of biomedical ethics: autonomy, charity, non-infringement, and justice.

This ethical framework helps health workers make better decisions for their patients [45]–[48]. Islamic ethical education plays an important role in building moral character in societies, influencing their behaviour, and injecting a culture of goodness into societies [49]–[51]. Furthermore, Islamic ethics encourages people to acquire knowledge, which is the basis of the formation of civilization and culture. Moreover, Muslim ethics is seen as a means of repairing human relations and protecting broken buildings with a metaphysical foundation of order and fame [52], [53].

The Importance of Collaboration among the Society on the Importance Of Islamic Ethics in Pharmacy Service

To emphasize the importance of Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical services, collaboration between communities is crucial. It is possible to address ethical challenges, improve patient care, and improve understanding of Islamic ethics in the field through this collaboration. Pharmaceutical practice is heavily influenced by Islamic ethics, especially in Muslim-majority countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iran. In Saudi Arabia, many pharmacists and general practitioners agree that Islamic Ethics forms the pharmacist's understanding of ethics that serves as the basis for effective patient care [54]–[56].

However, in Iran, there are concerns about the potential negative effects of collaborative practices in patient care [57], [58]. Public attitudes towards public pharmaceutical services are also important. In Saudi Arabia, for example, there is a need for improved public pharmacy

practices and increased public use of various services beyond vital roles such as dispensing and consulting [59]–[61].

Understanding and appreciating Islamic values can also help culturally sensitive health care. For example, Islamic teachings influence family decision-making processes, interactions in health practice, risk, and use of health care. Therefore, health workers should be aware of these things when they provide care to Muslim patients [62].

Furthermore, Islamic ethics refers to various aspects of human life, such as government, business, and personal life. They enhance human relationships to establish order. Therefore, proper Islamic ethical practices can help society to cope with problems now and in the future [63].

Challenges and Future Prospects

Integrating Islamic ethics into pharmaceutical services has promising prospects and potential for future development. Some major focus areas include [64]:

Education and Training

Improving the education and training of pharmacists and health workers on Islamic ethics can help them better understand and apply these principles in their practice. This can be achieved by integrating Islamic Ethics into the pharmacy curriculum and providing sustainable education opportunities for professionals.

Culture-sensitive health care

By understanding and respecting Islamic ethics, pharmacists can provide culturally sensitive care to Muslim patients, addressing their diverse needs and concerns.

Ethics Guide

Developing national pharmaceutical ethics guidelines that incorporate Islamic principles can help overcome the ethical dilemma faced by pharmacists in Muslim-majority countries.

Collaborative practice

Encouraging collaboration between pharmacists, doctors, and other health workers can facilitate the integration of Islamic ethics into patient care. This collaboration can help ensure that patients receive comprehensive, holistic care that is in line with their religious beliefs and values.

Public awareness

Increasing public awareness of the importance of Islamic ethics in pharmaceutical services can help improve public attitudes towards pharmacy services and encourage the use of various services beyond vital roles such as dispensing and consulting.

Research

Conducting further research on the impact of Islamic ethics on pharmaceutical practice can help identify the best delivery and evaluation of such services. This research can inform policies and practices, ensuring that Islamic Ethics is effectively integrated into the pharmacy service.

CONCLUSION

Good competence and strong moral conviction are necessary for high-quality pharmaceutical services. Applying Islamic ethical principles in pharmaceutical practice becomes relevant and important. This article emphasizes the close relationship between Islamic ethics and pharmaceutical practice and helps practitioners provide treatment that is fair, dignified, and consistent with Islamic moral values. As the front guard of health, pharmacists are responsible for providing care by Islamic ethical principles, such as sincere intentions, strong beliefs, justice, privacy, and honesty. The spiritual aspect is also important,

as pharmacists are expected to understand Islamic values to provide culture-sensitive health care to their Muslim patients. Collaboration between the public, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals is essential to implement Islamic ethics effectively in the pharmaceutical industry. Islamic ethics education and training help pharmacists understand more about ethics, ensure quality of service, and address ethical issues. Prospects show potential for the development of wider pharmaceutical practices, although there are problems such as a lack of support for spiritual care and the limitations of knowledge. The application of Islamic ethics can be the basis for comprehensive and dignified health care through education, ethical guidance, and interprofessional collaboration.

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Author Contribution

All authors make equal contributions to the main contributors to this paper, read and approve the final paper, and state no conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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