
Islamic Business Ethics: Practice of Buying and Selling Antibiotics Without a Doctor's Prescription

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Abstract: Ethical dilemmas are associated with business, and identifying these ethical dilemmas is a key aspect of Islamic marketing strategy. In terms of terminology, business ethics is also called the science of good or bad behaviour regarding values. In simple terms, business ethics is an economic science that is often forgotten by society. Related to the existence of resistance due to irrational use of drugs, one of them is caused by use that is not by the patient's clinical conditions which occurs due to the use of antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. This occurs because it is easy for people to obtain antibiotics without considering or getting recommendations from authorized health workers, especially doctors (Ihsan et al., 2016). The purpose of this article is to explain Islamic ethics in business based on Islamic principles in health services when purchasing antibiotics without a doctor's prescription at pharmacies. The search method for scientific articles used as literature in this review is through the scientific journal article websites ScienceDirect, Scholar, Harzing Publish or Perish using the keywords "Islamic philosophical ethics"; "Islamic business ethics"; "antibiotics without a doctor's prescription". The importance of Islamic business ethics in antibiotic buying and selling transactions for patient health in using antibiotics appropriately to prevent antibiotic resistance and encouraging understanding of pharmacies to comply with health laws.

Keywords: ethics, Islamic business, antibiotics, doctor's, prescription.

INTRODUCTION

In terms of terminology, ethics in the Qur'an is defined by the word al-khuluq, which is used to describe the words Khair, bir, qist, adl, haqq, and piety. In terms of language, al-khuluq means behaviour, temperament, or character. In terms of terminology, al-khuluq is a behaviour that is carried out repeatedly. A person is said to have morals if they appear suddenly by themselves, driven from within, and carried out without thinking long and repeatedly so that it appears as a sign of necessity in acting. Ethics is a science that studies good and bad as well as obligations, rights, and responsibilities, both socially and morally, of each individual in social life or it could also be said that ethics includes values related to individual morals regarding right and wrong [1]-[7].

Ethical dilemmas are associated with business, and identifying these ethical dilemmas is a key aspect of Islamic marketing strategy. Islamic marketing ethics is very different from mobile ethics because it is based on Islamic principles, namely equality and justice [8].

Business is the exchange of goods, money, or services that have benefits or profits where this occurs because there is dependence between individuals to improve human living standards [9], [10]. In terms of terminology, business ethics is also called the science of good or bad behaviour regarding values. In simple terms, business ethics is an economic science that is often forgotten by society. With this business ethic, someone can understand the business through good business competition, namely being kind to customers, dressing well, being polite and maintaining good manners, and speaking good words [11]. So, it is illustrated that business ethics in Islam can be interpreted as trading or buying and selling between humans by providing profits without harming fellow humans, as well as traders who spend part of the proceeds from sales is the best business between humans and Allah SWT.

Islamic business ethics need to be practised by sellers, one of which is drug sellers such as pharmacies or licensed drug stores. A pharmacy is a pharmaceutical facility or a place used for pharmaceutical practice by a pharmacist to ensure the quality of pharmaceutical services in the pharmacy. Related to the existence of resistance due to irrational use of drugs, one of them is caused by use that is not by the patient's clinical conditions which occurs due to the use of antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. This occurs because it is easy for people to obtain antibiotics without considering or getting recommendations from authorized health workers, especially doctors [12].

Antibiotics are natural or synthetic compounds that have the effect of killing or inhibiting the growth of bacteria whose use is based on a doctor's prescription so their use is by recommendations. High use of antibiotics in society causes high problems and threats, where inappropriate use of antibiotics can cause antibiotic resistance. The reason for the high consumption of antibiotics in society without a doctor's prescription occurs because there are inappropriate sales at pharmacies even though there are regulations regarding SOPs for selling antibiotics without a prescription [13]–[16].

Antibiotic treatment without a doctor's prescription does not only occur in developing countries but also developed countries, namely in European countries such as Romania and Lithuania. Research conducted in Spain has established regulations that antibiotics cannot be sold without a doctor's prescription. However, of the 108 pharmacies that sell antibiotics, only 57 pharmacies (52.8%) explained that they do not provide antibiotics freely to avoid antibiotic resistance [17]. Ye et al., know that almost 80% of people in China buy antibiotics without a doctor's prescription from community pharmacies for their treatment [18].

The development of pharmaceutical services is now changing the paradigm that pharmaceutical work is not only focused on drugs but is oriented toward the interests of patients. This is by regulations regarding antibiotics, to get antibiotics you have to go through a doctor's prescription. Therefore, counselling for patients in the form of using antibiotics without a doctor's prescription is just advising to direct the patient to see a doctor and explaining the pros and cons of inappropriate use of antibiotics, because if a pharmacist chooses antibiotics, then this will violate the law. regarding the distribution of antibiotics [19].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic business ethics has several principles that are relevant to health matters. Some of its key principles include [20], [21]:

Fairness and Openness. Business in Islam is based on the principle of justice, which includes equality and non-discrimination. In the context of health, this could mean providing fair and equal access to healthcare for everyone regardless of background or economic status [22]–[24].

Prohibition of usury (interest). Businesses in Islam are forbidden to charge interest or usury. In the context of pharmaceutical or healthcare companies, this could lead to a more ethical approach to pricing drugs or medical services, considering people's needs and access to affordable treatment [25], [26].

Quality and Safety. Islamic business principles encourage to delivery of high-quality products or services as well as ensure consumer safety. In healthcare, this means that companies or practitioners must prioritize patient safety, drug quality, and medical procedures by ethical standards and Islamic law [27], [28].

Social Responsibility. The concept of Zakat in Islam emphasizes social responsibility to help the needy. In the context of the healthcare business, this can be interpreted as the responsibility to provide affordable healthcare or support public health programs for the underprivileged [29], [30].

Ethics in Marketing. Business in Islam teaches to conduct marketing honestly and fairly, without misleading or deceiving consumers. In the healthcare industry, this can mean providing clear and honest information about a healthcare product or service without misleading. Overall, these principles form the foundation for ethical and responsible business practices in the field of health in the context of Islamic values.

Islamic Business Ethics is an important moral foundation in economic activity, which is governed by principles in Islam. The practice of buying and selling antibiotics without a doctor's prescription is a serious concern, both from a public health perspective and in the context of adherence to Islamic business principles. In this literature, we will explain how this relates to Islamic ethical values in business as well as their implications for health and society [31].

An understanding of the principles of business ethics in Islam, such as fairness, transparency, honesty, social responsibility, and the prohibition of usury, is an important basis for every economic transaction. The literature on the concept of Islamic business ethics will be reviewed to understand how these principles apply to buying and selling practices, especially related to the sale of antibiotics without a prescription.

The Practice of Buying and Selling Antibiotics Without a Doctor's Prescription

There are deep ethical considerations related to the practice of buying and selling antibiotics without a prescription in the context of public health. A review of the scientific literature, case studies, and analysis from the perspective of adherence to Islamic law will provide an overview of its impact on individual and societal health [32].

Ethical and Public Health Implications. A review of the impact of the practice of buying and selling antibiotics without a prescription will discuss the ethical implications in the context of public health. This includes the risk of antibiotic resistance, possible side effects, and problems with uncontrolled access to certain drugs. This discussion will be related to ethical perspectives in Islam and their impact on public health as a whole [33].

In many countries, the sale of antibiotics without a prescription is a serious problem because it can lead to antibiotic resistance and other public health problems. In the context of Islamic business ethics, this practice may raise several concerns [34]:

Patient Safety. The sale of antibiotics without a prescription can endanger patient safety. Unsupervised use of antibiotics can lead to improper use, overdose, or even serious allergic reactions.

Antibiotic resistance. Uncontrolled use of antibiotics due to sales without a prescription can accelerate the development of antibiotic resistance. This is a global problem that poses a serious threat to the effectiveness of antibiotic treatment in the future.

Business Ethics. In a business context, selling antibiotics without a prescription can be unethical because it promotes the use of drugs that would otherwise require medical supervision. This could go against the principles of fairness, social responsibility, and consumer safety that form the basis of Islamic business ethics.

In practice, pharmaceutical companies and pharmacies within the scope of Islamic business are supposed to comply with the rules and regulations governing the sale of antibiotics. They

must also prioritize patient safety, promote education on proper use, and consider the social and public health impacts of doing business.

METHODOLOGY

The method used in searching for scientific articles is reset using data analysis and results through literature that has been published on the scientific journal article website pages ScienceDirect, Scholar, Harzing Publish or Perish using the keywords "ethics of Islamic philosophy"; "Islamic business ethics"; "antibiotics without a doctor's prescription", either in a journal or book form according to the title of the review article that will be written. Keywords are used in singular and compound forms, and the articles searched are publications in Indonesian and English [35]–[38].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pharmacy comes from the Dutch language, namely Apotheek, which means a place to mix and sell medicine which was introduced by a healer named Galen. The development of pharmaceuticals in Indonesia began during the Dutch era, so the guidebooks and laws in force at that time were oriented toward the Netherlands [39].

Medicine is a very important component of health and is needed by society to cure disease. Medicines can be used as prevention, cure, or human health care, besides that medicines have side effects that can be detrimental. Classification of drugs is carried out based on the use of drugs that do not match the portion. The regulations contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 917/Menkes/Per/X/1993 which have now been revised by the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 949/Menkes/Per/IV/2000, types of medicines are classified into: over-the-counter medicines (drugs that can be bought and sold freely without a prescription and maximum quantity), limited over-the-counter drugs (drugs that can be bought and sold freely but in limited quantities), hard drugs, psychotropics and narcotics (drugs that are bought and sold must be with a doctor's prescription). Antibiotics are drugs that fall into the class of hard drugs where drugs can only be purchased if you use a doctor's prescription. Antibiotics are drugs used to kill foreign bacteria in the body [40].

Antibiotics are only effective against bacteria, not viruses. Apart from killing bacteria, antibiotics can also help the body's natural defence system in eliminating these bacteria. The use of antibiotics by the public is required to carry out examinations to obtain a doctor's prescription according to the dosage and physiology of the patient. The use of antibiotics with a doctor's prescription is intended to ensure rational use, correct dosage, correct use, and duration of use. Improper use of this class of drugs poses a risk quite high for health according to the origin of the word which means dangerous. Due to this risk, the law places restrictions on the distribution of hard drugs. Hard drugs can only be obtained at certain health facilities, one of which is a pharmacy, delivery can only be carried out by authorized health workers, namely pharmacists, and pharmacists at pharmacies can only dispense antibiotics based on a doctor's prescription, by issuing Minister of Health Decree Number 347 of 1990 concerning Compulsory Pharmacy Medicines, several hard medicines are permitted to be handed over by pharmacists at pharmacies without a prescription. However, for hard drugs that are not included in the list of mandatory pharmacy drugs, delivery must still be based on a prescription [41].

Antibiotics, which were first discovered by Paul Ehrlich in 1910, are still the best medicine for treating infectious diseases. Its use has increased rapidly in Indonesia and developed countries such as the United States over the last fifty years. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there are 50 million antibiotic prescriptions and 150 million unnecessary prescriptions each year. This shows an increase in cases of antibiotic resistance. The absence of inhibition of bacterial growth by systemic administration of

antibiotics at average doses or minimum levels of inhibition is known as antibiotic resistance [42].

In Indonesia, especially in hospitals, there is a problem of irrational drug use. Unwise antibiotics cause the problem of nosocomial infections, especially by bacteria that are resistant to several antibiotics at once. This not only has poor clinical effects but results in the selection of resistant bacteria. Infectious diseases caused by bacteria that do not respond to treatment can cause longer illness, a higher risk of death, and longer hospital stays. The patient becomes a source of infection for a long time if the response to treatment is slow or even fails. Increased morbidity and mortality rates are the next logical consequence, followed by increases in length of stay and inpatient costs [43].

The current paradigm of pharmaceutical work must be changed due to the development of drug-centred and patient-oriented pharmaceutical services. According to Arimbawa, pharmacy comes from the Greek word "apothecia", which means "storage". A pharmacy is a place where retailers and pharmacists work. A pharmacy is a type of retail business whose goods are pharmaceutical supplies, including medicines and medicinal ingredients, as well as other health devices. In this case, pharmacies can be said to have a role in distributing pharmaceutical and health supplies from suppliers to drug users. Pharmacists have the responsibility to provide clinical pharmacy services, which include providing drug information and counselling to patients. As a pharmacist who works in a pharmacy, it is important to provide education to patients regarding the use of antibiotics without a prescription and explain the pros and cons of inappropriate use of antibiotics, because if a pharmacist sells antibiotics without a prescription, then this has violated the law regarding the Distribution of Antibiotics.

Pharmacist is a professional job devoted to humanity in the health sector and requires a high level of knowledge obtained from formal education. The main goal of pharmacists is for the good of society. One type of responsibility related to the profession is moral responsibility. Professional ethics and morals are closely related because ethics requires morals as a basis for taking certain attitudes. The Indonesian Pharmacist Code of Ethics sets out the moral principles that pharmacists must adhere to in their actions. Institutional or individual responsibility is based on the principles and standards that apply in the professional environment (professional code of ethics). Professions must carry out their duties without breaking the law because of these responsibilities. Pharmacies must refuse patients who want to continue buying antibiotics without a valid doctor's prescription. Not only pursuing profits, patient safety is also at stake [44]–[47].

Transactions buying and selling antibiotics without a doctor's prescription involve health workers, consumers, and business owners. This occurs due to a lack of sympathy and empathy from health workers who do not provide information to consumers regarding the side effects of antibiotics, in addition to the role of business owners who usually have high ambitions regarding profits. The business they own is the strongest reason for pharmacy business actors to carry out buying and selling that only benefits their business. In addition, consumers' lack of knowledge and trust in health workers causes discretionary purchases to occur very frequently. Pharmacies are reportedly one of the facilities for illegally serving hard drugs in the form of selling antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. This deviates from good ethics in buying and selling transactions where when carrying out trading activities it is not permissible to commit fraud or cause harm to either party [48].

Based on the main complaints when taking antibiotics, it is known that symptoms such as fever, flu or runny nose (runny nose), headaches, and coughs are symptoms felt by the majority of respondents who use antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. Fever is the body's immune mechanism in fighting infection, but fever can also occur due to other infections which are not an indication for giving antibiotics. Flu is an infectious disease caused by the influenza virus and is a self-limiting disease. So, there is no need to use antibiotics if there is no inflammation or fever which indicates a concomitant infection by bacteria. The use of

antibiotics for complaints of toothache is appropriate if seen from the therapeutic aspect, but must be by the doctor's prescription [49].

Based on sources of information regarding antibiotics, it is known that family is the largest source of information (38.4%), followed by pharmacy staff (30.3%), friends (12.4%), and the internet (12.4%). A reference group is an individual or group of people who are considered to have a significant influence on someone in terms of evaluating, providing aspirations, or in terms of behaviour, for example, family members or friends. Reference groups play a very important role in a person's process of becoming a consumer. So, the family has a role in making a person's decision to buy a product. A large amount of usage behaviour based on family/relative suggestions emphasizes the communal model of Indonesian society, namely the characteristic of a communal society is that trust in relatives is very strong, even exceeding trust in health workers [50].

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the practice of buying and selling antibiotics without a doctor's prescription is deviant and not by the rules of business ethics in Islam. Therefore, the high use of antibiotics in society causes high problems and threats, where inappropriate use of antibiotics can cause antibiotic resistance. Therefore, the importance of business ethics is that someone can understand the business using good business competition, namely being kind to customers, dressing well, maintaining good manners, speaking well, and encouraging understanding of pharmacies to comply with health laws.

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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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