

Standards for pharmacy professionals

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plain English
approved
by the word centre

About us

The General Pharmaceutical Council regulates pharmacists, pharmacy technicians and registered pharmacies in Great Britain.

What we do

Our main work includes:

- setting standards for the education and training of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, and approving and accrediting their qualifications and training
- maintaining a register of pharmacists, pharmacy technicians and pharmacies
- setting the standards of conduct and performance that pharmacy professionals have to meet throughout their careers
- setting the standards of continuing professional development that pharmacy professionals have to achieve throughout their careers
- investigating concerns that pharmacy professionals are not meeting our standards, and taking action to restrict their ability to practise when this is necessary to protect patients and the public
- setting standards for registered pharmacies which require them to provide a safe and effective service to patients
- inspecting registered pharmacies to check if they are meeting our standards

Introduction

- 1** 'Pharmacy professionals' (pharmacists and pharmacy technicians) play a vital role in delivering care and helping people to maintain and improve their health, safety and wellbeing. The professionalism they demonstrate is central to maintaining trust and confidence in pharmacy.
- 2** Patients and the public have a right to expect safe and effective care from pharmacy professionals. We believe it is the attitudes and behaviours of pharmacy professionals in their day-to-day work which make the most significant contributions to the quality of care, of which safety is a vital part.
- 3** The standards for pharmacy professionals describe how safe and effective care is delivered through 'person-centred' professionalism. The standards are a statement of what people expect from pharmacy professionals, and also reflect what pharmacy professionals have told us they expect of themselves and their colleagues.
- 4** At the heart of the standards is the principle that every person must be treated as an individual. Pharmacy professionals have an important role in involving, supporting and enabling people to make decisions about their health, safety and wellbeing. For example, what is important to one person managing their short or long-term condition may not be important to another.

The standards for pharmacy professionals

- 5** There are nine standards that every pharmacy professional is accountable for meeting. The standards apply to all pharmacists and pharmacy technicians. We know that pharmacy professionals practise in a number of sectors and settings and may use different ways to communicate with the people they provide care to. The standards apply whatever their form of practice. And even when pharmacy professionals do not provide care directly to patients and the public, their practice can indirectly have an impact on the safe and effective care that patients and the public receive, and on the confidence of members of the public in pharmacy as a whole.
- 6** The standards need to be met at all times, not only during working hours. This is because the attitudes and behaviours of professionals outside of work can affect the trust and confidence of patients and the public in pharmacy professionals.
- 7** The meaning of each of the standards is explained, and there are examples of the types of attitudes and behaviours that pharmacy professionals should demonstrate. The examples may not apply in all situations.
- 8** The standards include the term 'person-centred care' and refer to a 'person' throughout. This means 'the person receiving care'. The term may also apply to carers or patients' representatives depending on the situation.



The standards and pharmacy students and trainees

- 9** The standards for pharmacy professionals are relevant to all pharmacy students and trainees while they are on their journey towards registration and practice. The standards explain the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours that will be expected of students and trainees if they apply to join the register.
- 10** They should be interpreted in the context of education and training and used as a tool to prepare students and trainees for registration as a pharmacy professional.
- 11** Pharmacy students and trainees should consider the standards as they move closer to registration and professional practice, and should read them alongside other relevant documents that are provided by initial education and training providers.

The standards and registration

- 12** The standards are designed to reflect what it means to be a pharmacy professional. They are also at the heart of initial education and training, registration and renewal as a pharmacy professional, and continuing fitness to remain registered.

Applying the standards

- 13** Pharmacy professionals are personally accountable for meeting the standards and must be able to justify the decisions they make.
- 14** We expect pharmacy professionals to consider these standards, their legal duties and any relevant guidance when making decisions.
- 15** The standards and supporting explanations do not list the legal duties pharmacy professionals have, as all pharmacy professionals must keep to the relevant laws. Relevant guidance is published by a number of organisations, including professional leadership bodies, other regulators, the NHS, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence and Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network, as well as by the GPhC.
- 16** There will be times when pharmacy professionals are faced with conflicting legal and professional responsibilities. Or they may be faced with complex situations that mean they have to balance competing priorities. The standards provide a framework to help them when making professional judgements. Pharmacy professionals must work in partnership with everyone involved, and make sure the person they are providing care to is their first priority.

Standards for pharmacy professionals

All pharmacy professionals contribute to delivering and improving the health, safety and wellbeing of patients and the public. Professionalism and safe and effective practice are central to that role.

Pharmacy professionals must:

- 1 provide person-centred care
- 2 work in partnership with others
- 3 communicate effectively
- 4 maintain, develop and use their professional knowledge and skills
- 5 use professional judgement
- 6 behave in a professional manner
- 7 respect and maintain the person's confidentiality and privacy
- 8 speak up when they have concerns or when things go wrong
- 9 demonstrate leadership







Standard 1:

Pharmacy professionals must provide person-centred care

Applying the standard

Every person is an individual with their own values, needs and concerns. Person-centred care is delivered when pharmacy professionals understand what is important to the individual and then adapt the care to meet their needs – making the care of the person their first priority. All pharmacy professionals can demonstrate ‘person-centredness’, whether or not they provide care directly, by thinking about the impact their decisions have on people. There are a number of ways to meet this standard, and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- obtain consent to provide care and pharmacy services
- involve, support and enable every person when making decisions about their health, care and wellbeing
- listen to the person and understand their needs and what matters to them
- give the person all relevant information in a way they can understand, so they can make informed decisions and choices
- consider the impact of their practice whether or not they provide care directly
- respect and safeguard the person’s dignity
- recognise and value diversity, and respect cultural differences – making sure that every person is treated fairly whatever their values and beliefs
- recognise their own values and beliefs but do not impose them on other people
- take responsibility for ensuring that person-centred care is not compromised because of personal values and beliefs
- make the best use of the resources available



Standard 2:

Pharmacy professionals must work in partnership with others

Applying the standard

A person's health, safety and wellbeing are dependent on pharmacy professionals working in partnership with others, where everyone is contributing towards providing the person with the care they need. This includes the person and will also include other healthcare professionals and teams. It may also include carers, relatives and professionals in other settings – such as social workers and public health officials. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- work with the person receiving care
- identify and work with the individuals and teams who are involved in the person's care
- contact, involve and work with the relevant local and national organisations
- demonstrate effective team working
- adapt their communication to bring about effective partnership working
- take action to safeguard people, particularly children and vulnerable adults
- make and use records of the care provided
- work with others to make sure there is continuity of care for the person concerned





Standard 3:

Pharmacy professionals must communicate effectively

Applying the standard

Communication can take many forms and happens in different ways. Effective communication is essential to the delivery of person-centred care and to working in partnership with others. It helps people to be involved in decisions about their health, safety and wellbeing. Communication is more than giving a person information, asking questions and listening. It is the exchange of information between people. Body language, tone of voice and the words pharmacy professionals use all contribute to effective communication. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- adapt their communication to meet the needs of the person they are communicating with
- overcome barriers to communication
- ask questions and listen carefully to the responses, to understand the person's needs and come to a shared decision about the care they provide
- listen actively and respond to the information they receive in a timely manner
- check the person has understood the information they have been given
- communicate effectively with others involved in the care of the person



Standard 4:

Pharmacy professionals must maintain, develop and use their professional knowledge and skills

Applying the standard

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals reflect on the application of their knowledge and skills and keep them up-to-date, including using evidence in their decision making. A pharmacy professional's knowledge and skills must develop over the course of their career to reflect the changing nature of healthcare, the population they provide care to and the roles they carry out. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- recognise and work within the limits of their knowledge and skills, and refer to others when needed
- use their skills and knowledge, including up-to-date evidence, to deliver care and improve the quality of care they provide
- carry out a range of continuing professional development (CPD) activities relevant to their practice
- record their development activities to demonstrate that their knowledge and skills are up to date
- use a variety of methods to regularly monitor and reflect on their practice, skills and knowledge



Standard 5:

Pharmacy professionals must use their professional judgement

Applying the standard

People expect pharmacy professionals to use their professional judgement so that they deliver safe and effective care. Professional judgement may include balancing the needs of individuals with the needs of society as a whole. It can also include managing complex legal and professional responsibilities and working with the person to understand and decide together what the right thing is for them – particularly if those responsibilities appear to conflict. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- make the care of the person their first concern and act in their best interests
- use their judgement to make clinical and professional decisions with the person or others
- have the information they need to provide appropriate care
- declare any personal or professional interests and manage these professionally
- practise only when fit to do so
- recognise the limits of their competence
- consider and manage appropriately any personal or organisational goals, incentives or targets and make sure the care they provide reflects the needs of the person



Standard 6:

Pharmacy professionals must behave in a professional manner

Applying the standard

People expect pharmacy professionals to behave professionally. This is essential to maintaining trust and confidence in pharmacy. Behaving professionally is not limited to the working day, or face-to-face interactions. The privilege of being a pharmacist or pharmacy technician, and the importance of maintaining confidence in the professions, call for appropriate behaviour at all times. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- are polite and considerate
- are trustworthy and act with honesty and integrity
- show empathy and compassion
- treat people with respect and safeguard their dignity
- maintain appropriate personal and professional boundaries with the people they provide care to and with others





Standard 7:

Pharmacy professionals must respect and maintain a person's confidentiality and privacy

Applying the standard

People trust that their confidentiality and privacy will be maintained by pharmacy professionals, whether in a healthcare setting – such as a hospital, primary care or community pharmacy setting – in person, or online. Maintaining confidentiality is a vital part of the relationship between a pharmacy professional and the person seeking care. People may be reluctant to ask for care if they believe their information may not be kept confidential. The principles of confidentiality still apply after a person's death. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- understand the importance of managing information responsibly and securely, and apply this to their practice
- reflect on their environment and take steps to maintain the person's privacy and confidentiality
- do not discuss information that can identify the person when the discussions can be overheard or seen by others not involved in their care
- ensure that everyone in the team understands the need to maintain a person's privacy and confidentiality
- work in partnership with the person when considering whether to share their information, except where this would not be appropriate



Standard 8:

Pharmacy professionals must speak up when they have concerns or when things go wrong

Applying the standard

The quality of care that people receive is improved when pharmacy professionals learn from feedback and incidents, and challenge poor practice and behaviours. This includes speaking up when they have concerns. At the heart of this standard is the requirement to be candid with the person concerned and with colleagues and employers. This is usually called the 'duty of candour' – which means being honest when things go wrong. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- promote and encourage a culture of learning and improvement
- challenge poor practice and behaviours
- raise a concern, even when it is not easy to do so
- promptly tell their employer and all relevant authorities (including the GPhC) about concerns they may have
- support people who raise concerns and provide feedback
- are open and honest when things go wrong
- say sorry, provide an explanation and put things right when things go wrong
- reflect on feedback or concerns, taking action as appropriate and thinking about what can be done to prevent the same thing happening again
- improve the quality of care and pharmacy practice by learning from feedback and when things go wrong



Standard 9:

Pharmacy professionals must demonstrate leadership

Applying the standard

Every pharmacy professional can demonstrate leadership, whatever their role. Leadership includes taking responsibility for their actions and leading by example. Wherever a pharmacy professional practises, they must provide leadership to the people they work with and to others. There are a number of ways to meet this standard and below are some examples of the attitudes and behaviours expected.

People receive safe and effective care when pharmacy professionals:

- take responsibility for their practice and demonstrate leadership to the people they work with
- assess the risks in the care they provide and do everything they can to keep these risks as low as possible
- contribute to the education, training and development of the team or of others
- delegate tasks only to people who are competent and appropriately trained or are in training, and exercise proper oversight
- do not abuse their position or set out to influence others to abuse theirs
- lead by example, in particular to those who are working towards registration as a pharmacy professional





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