

CODE OF ETHICS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY, INC. AUGUST 2011

Preamble

The Code of Ethics of the American College of Rheumatology, Inc. (the "ACR") applies to the entire ACR, including its Fellows, Members, Staff, and is enforceable solely by the ACR.

The primary purpose of this Code of Ethics is to support the ACR's mission, which is to advance rheumatology.

The ACR can succeed in this mission only if it maintains its reputation in the scientific and medical communities and with the general public as a credible, objective and unbiased force whose statements, activities and relationships are beyond reproach.

It is the purpose of this code to provide guidelines which will ensure this reputation be maintained. The ACR has not attempted in this Code to set forth a position regarding all ethical issues which its members may face in their day-to-day professional activities. A primary purpose of this Code is to emphasize those ethical matters which bear directly on the ACR's scientific and educational mission and to those activities which relate to that mission.

As used in this Code of Ethics, the term "Member" means any Fellow or Member of the ACR in any class of membership, except as otherwise noted.

I. Organizational Ethics

Medicine is, in essence, a moral enterprise, and its professional associations should therefore be built on ethically sound foundations and should promote the interests of those they serve.

1. The ACR mission shall be consonant with that of the medical profession; members should associate to improve the care and advance the health of our patients, advance medical knowledge, and to ensure that its members practice the highest standards of professionalism.
2. The ACR shall ensure that its scientific meetings are of the highest caliber and free of external influence.
3. The ACR shall assure the editorial independence of its publications and journals.
4. ACR leadership shall be fully accountable to its members and all policies should be publicly disclosed.

II. General Principles of Medical Ethics

These general principles represent generally accepted standards of professional conduct which members should strive to attain. The following Principles of Professional Conduct have been adopted by the American College of Rheumatology as standards of honorable behavior which each member of the ACR is expected to follow in his or her relationship with patients, colleagues and the public.

1. Members shall be dedicated to providing competent medical care with compassion and respect for human dignity and rights, and shall regard responsibility to the patient as paramount. Members' clinical judgment should not be inappropriately influenced by an economic interest.
2. Members shall uphold the standards of professionalism, be honest in all professional interactions, and report physicians or health care professionals deficient in character or competence, or engaging in fraud or deception, to appropriate entities.
3. Members shall respect the law and also recognize a responsibility to seek changes in those requirements which are contrary to the best interests of the patient.
4. Members shall respect the rights of their patients and shall, within the constraints of the law, safeguard the confidentiality of the clinician /patient relationship.
5. Members shall continue to study, apply and advance scientific knowledge, maintain a commitment to medical education and should make useful information available to their patients, colleagues and the public.
6. Members may choose whom they will serve. In an emergency, however, members should render service to the best of their ability. Having undertaken the care of a patient, a member may not neglect the patient unless the patient has been discharged and may discontinue medical service only after giving adequate notice to the patient.

7. A member's responsibility extends to community and society, and members should participate in civic and community activities contributing to an improved society.
8. Members shall support access to rheumatologic care for all people.
9. Members shall provide their patients a reasonable explanation of the etiology, treatment, and prognosis of their disease.
10. In the practice of medicine, members shall limit the source of their professional income to services actually rendered by them or to the patients under their supervision when they are personally and identifiably responsible for the service. Fees should be commensurate with services rendered, and members shall neither pay nor receive commissions for the referral of patients.
11. Members shall not dispense or supply drugs, remedies, or appliances unless it is in the best interest of their patients.
12. Members should seek consultation upon request in doubtful or difficult cases, whenever it appears that the quality of medical service may be enhanced thereby.
13. Members should provide to patients information necessary to determine that the member is a qualified health care provider for their condition.
14. Members shall not engage in advertising or any other form of public communication including electronic communication which is false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading.
15. Members shall provide services under terms and conditions which permit the free and complete exercise of sound medical judgment and skill.

III. Specific Principles

The Rules and Policies of Ethics set forth below are mandatory and specific standards of conduct for all Members of the ACR in any class of membership.

A. Rules and Policies Pertaining to the Individual

1. Members shall comply with all ACR policies including but not limited to ACR bylaws, ACR Code of Ethics, as well as all laws, government regulations and requirements of other bodies governing the member on account of his/her professional status
2. Members shall ensure that public communication and statements to the press preserve patient confidentiality and be truthful and not deceptive or misleading.
3. Members shall not use the imprimatur of the ACR or its name or logo as to create the impression that the members speak for ACR or that the ACR has endorsed any product, service, person, or idea without the ACR's consent.
4. A member's clinical judgment and practice must not be affected by economic interest in, commitment to, or benefit from professionally related commercial entities or other actual or potential conflicts of interest. Disclosure of professionally-related commercial interests and any other interests that may influence clinical decision-making is required in communications to patients, the public, and colleagues. When a member's interest conflicts so greatly with the patient's interest as to be incompatible, the member should make alternative arrangements for the care of the patient.
5. In the context of ownership interest in a commercial venture, the member has an obligation to disclose the ownership interest to the patient or referring colleagues prior to utilization; the member's activities must be in strict conformance with the law; and the patient should have free choice to use the member's facility or therapy or to seek the needed services elsewhere.

B. Rules and Policies Pertaining to Volunteers and Staff

1. Members and staff should act in the best interests of the ACR in carrying out responsibilities in good faith, with reasonable care, honesty, and due diligence.
2. Members and staff shall give individual allegiance to the ACR when making decisions affecting the ACR.
3. Members and staff should avoid self-dealing including transactions with the organization where they have a personal or business interest beyond their interest as a representative of the ACR.
4. Members and staff shall not use their position within the ACR for individual advantage or advantage of another person or entity to which they are related or obligated.

5. Members and staff shall not engage in unauthorized activities, i.e. those activities that are not in accordance with ACR bylaws, policies, and other documents addressing their responsibilities.
6. Members and staff shall maintain the confidences of the ACR.
7. Members and staff shall discharge responsibilities with fidelity to the ACR and make decisions that are in the best interests of the organization.
8. Members and staff shall disclose any relationships that pose or could be construed to pose potential conflict of interest such as relationships which may affect or appear to affect ACR activities and decisions.
9. Members and staff should endeavor to avoid conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest.

C. Disclosure Policy

The purpose of the ACR's Disclosure Policy is identification of relationships which may pose actual or potential conflicts. These actual or potential conflicts can then be evaluated by the ACR so that adjustments can be made which will avoid any undue influence. In this regard, the Policy provides for comprehensive procedures and forms for making such disclosure. This procedure includes:

1. Annual submission of Disclosure Statement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A (a "Disclosure Statement") by officers, board members, Journal editors, committee chairs, committee and task force members, and senior staff in order to disclose relationships which may pose actual or potential conflicts.
2. A procedure for giving notice of an actual or potential conflict and to abstain from participating in any item of business which comes before a board, committee, or other meeting. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a copy of the "Record of Abstention During a Meeting."
3. A procedure for participants in Board meetings, Committee meetings and similar meetings where ACR business is being conducted to inform members of any significant relationships which may actually or potentially influence the participant's views.
4. A procedure for speakers at scientific meetings, symposia, or other conferences conducted under ACR auspices to inform members of any relationships which may actually or potentially have an influence on the speaker. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a copy of the "Speaker Disclosure Form."
5. A procedure for authors and reviewers of manuscripts submitted to the ACR for publication to alert editors of any financial support received by the author or any other interest that the author and/or reviewer may have which might affect the author's work. Attached hereto as Exhibits D and E are sample copies of a disclosure statement to be signed by each author of a manuscript submitted to the ACR.

IV. Administrative Procedures.

This part of the Code of Ethics sets forth the structure and operation of ACR's Committee on Ethics and Conflict of Interest and the procedure for the Committee, the Special Judiciary Committee and the Board of Directors to handle the challenges raised under the Code of Ethics.

A. The Committee on Ethics & Conflict of Interest

The Committee on Ethics & Conflict of Interest, a standing committee of the ACR, consists of ACR members who are responsible for reviewing and making recommendations regarding ethics and professionalism of the ACR and its members, educating the membership regarding the Code of Ethics, responding to inquiries thereunder, and investigating and recommending action with respect to challenges under the Code of Ethics.

B. Member Misconduct

A member may be disciplined for professional misconduct, including, but not limited to, a violation of the ACR's Code of Ethics, bylaws, or policies, any unauthorized use of the ACR's name, and any adverse action taken against him or her with respect to his or her license to practice. Any charges against a member alleging professional misconduct shall be in writing and

directed to the Committee on Ethics & Conflict of Interest for a preliminary review. If after a preliminary review, the Committee on Ethics & Conflict of Interest determines further investigation is warranted, the matter shall be referred by the President to a Special Judiciary Committee.

C. Special Judiciary Committee

The Special Judiciary Committee shall consist of five (5) voting members of the ACR, excluding members of the Board of Directors, appointed by the President.

The Special Judiciary Committee shall not make a recommendation for disciplinary action with respect to a member unless written notice shall have been sent by registered or certified mail to the member not less than thirty (30) days prior to a meeting of the Special Judiciary Committee

- (a) stating the time and place of such meeting;
- (b) informing the member of the alleged misconduct and that disciplinary action against him or her will be considered at such meeting; and
- (c) that he or she may appear in person with his or her counsel, if he or she so elects, and submit such evidence as he or she deems proper.

A written report including the recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee and the rationale for any disciplinary action, including, but not limited to, censure, probation, suspension, or expulsion shall be prepared. Any recommendation shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Special Judiciary Committee. If the Special Judiciary Committee finds no disciplinary action is warranted, the matter is closed.

D. Board Action

Before final action is taken by the Board of Directors upon a recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee for disciplinary action against a member, written notice shall be sent by registered or certified mail to such member not less than thirty (30) days prior to a meeting of the Board of Directors (a) advising the member of the recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee and (b) informing him or her that he or she may, if he or she so elects, submit a written statement to the Board stating his or her objections to the recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee.

A copy of the report including the underlying rationale and recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee shall be included with such notice. The Board shall review the report of the Special Judiciary Committee and the written statement, if any, submitted by the member, and determine whether to uphold, modify, or reject the recommendation of the Special Judiciary Committee. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be final. The Board of Directors may adopt procedural rules more specifically governing the conduct of the foregoing investigations and hearings. As appropriate and consistent with law, any disciplinary action will be reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank, state licensing boards, state medical societies, and other organizations.