

History of c.v. c.v. healthcare corporation



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The company's bold move to remove chi garrotes and tobacco products from its shelves is an ethical decision that C. V. made to align its visions and goals.

History of C. V. C. V. Healthcare Corporation is the number one retail drugstore chain in sales in the United States (US.

) and number two in the number of locations (C. V., 2014). Headquartered in Woodcock's, Rhode Island, C. V.

has more than 7, 700 locations and over 65 million plan members as part of its prescription benefits management program (C. V., 2014).

C.

V.' growth is realized through its many acquisitions over the years since establishing in 1 963 (Hoovers, 2014). C. V. also has over 900 stores with Minuteness's inside (C.

V., 2014). C. V. has stores in 46 States including the District of Columbia, and C.

V. employs more than 2 00, 000 individuals globally (Hoovers, 2014). C. V. also has international locations.

C. V.' in-ski ND contributions and charitable donations totaled \$1 75 million in dollars (C. V.

, 2014). C. V. Leadership CSV's leadership team consists of executives with a broad range of experience and various backgrounds.

President and CEO, Larry Merle and Senior Vice President of Corporate Social Responsibility and Philanthropy, Eileen Boone are responsible for creating partnerships and creating healthier communities. Merle's leadership style is transforming C. V. through delivering services and rodents that help its customers manage health in an inexpensive and efficient way. Merle bought to C.

V. his experience and education as a pharmacist. As part of his pledge to healthcare and healthier people, Merle led the charge to become the first major retail pharmacy to eliminate tobacco sales in their stores.

The company focuses on creating healthy solutions for all stakeholders. Boone, a ten year employee of C.

V. is responsible for the charitable arm of the organizational along with Corporate Social Responsibility (CARS). Boone oversees the company's "Prescription for a Better World" program which holds till sees the company's CARS goals. Art Of Bone's charge is finding ways to engage the community in partnerships and community healthcare programs. Ethics and CARS at C. V.

C. V. is committed to values. Ethics within the company is reflective in policies and in how they conduct their business.

The company believes in human rights and outlines this in its ethics policies for their employees and suppliers. The company's strategy is aligned, with the principles of the International Labor Laws and the Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. CSV's approach to CARS is of the biggest

initiatives and falls under Bone's direct leadership p. C. V. f Ochs sees on pr
ova did Eng useful products and services that help the community.

The company's key CARS initiative program is " Prescription for a Better World. " This program's primary goals are: creating economic opportunities, building healthier communities and protecting the planet.

The key initiatives under these objectives are affordable healthcare, patient privacy, information security, managing the company's carbon footprint, prescription drug abuse, and tobacco cessation. Under the CARS initiative and in correlation with the company's Code of Ethic Policy, C. V.

in early 2014 made the decision that the sale of cigarettes and bacon products was a direct conflict. The company decided that selling cigarette and tobacco products was inconsistent with the pharmacy chain's goal of helping the community in their journey to better health.

On February 4, 2014 C. V. announced the company's plan to pull all tobacco products off its shelf in October of 2014 (Storm, 2014). This move made C.

V. the first pharmacy chain to make this bold move. Ethical Framework and CSV's Decision The company runs over 900 Minute Clinics, a place where customers take advantage of the walk-in option and come to get checkups and other services Hoovers, 2014). The company felt that customer's exposure to cigarettes and other tobacco products on its shelves during wellness visits went against the company's Code of Ethics.

The chain wanted to stay aligned with its CARS responsibilities and want its customers to take them serious a s partners in better healthcare. C.

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V. expresses that ending the sale of cigarettes is the right thing to do (C. V., 2014). The company wants to play a role in eliminating the over 480, 000 premature death and diseases associated with the dangers of tobacco products (Harper, 2014). The ethical framework associated with CSV's bold move is in line with the teleological approach of the ethical theory of utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism creates the greater good for the majority of people (Morehouse, 2010).

Utilitarianism actions are right if they produce the largest balance of pleasure over pain for everyone (Khan, 2011). C. V. has made this move for not only the customers they serve, but for the surrounding communities to minimize cost and an increase of benefits of living a healthier life. The company is engaging in measures to promote better health care for the majority of people in communities.

Positive and Negative Consequences Of C. V. Ethical Decision The move to not sell cigarettes and tobacco products will cost C. V.

a reportedly \$2 billion dollars in annual revenue sales (Harper, 2014).

The loss will put burden on the company's earnings but other initiatives will cause a decrease to not show up on the business's profit statement, Through this move and the company's various initiatives, C. V. stands for the concept of economics.

In the United States economics and business is based on justice, welfare, and rights spread by economic utilitarianism for the principle of service (Kahn,

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2011 The move by C. V. has forged partnerships with other organizations such as the American Medical Association.

CSV's move has also opened up new opportunities for the company such as smoking cessation therapy programs that will net the company a profit. Through Morel's leadership, the company is retooling its marketing and emerging as notes a store, but an important health provider. Conclusion CSV's ethical decision to remove cigarettes and tobacco products from its shelves are example of a positive decision by leadership.

C. V. made a moral choice that will result in positive consequences that are reflective of the utilitarianism theory of ethics.