



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

**REGULATED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT  
PRACTICE OF PHARMACISTS AND  
PHARMACY TECHNICIANS REGULATIONS**

## PLEASE NOTE

This document, prepared by the *Legislative Counsel Office*, is an office consolidation of this regulation, current to September 12, 2015. It is intended for information and reference purposes only.

This document is *not* the official version of these regulations. The regulations and the amendments printed in the *Royal Gazette* should be consulted on the Prince Edward Island Government web site to determine the authoritative text of these regulations.

For more information concerning the history of these regulations, please see the *Table of Regulations* on the Prince Edward Island Government web site ([www.princeedwardisland.ca](http://www.princeedwardisland.ca)).

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**REGULATED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT**  
**Chapter R-10.1**

**PRACTICE OF PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACY TECHNICIANS  
REGULATIONS**

Pursuant to section 2 and subsection 96(1) of the *Regulated Health Professions Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-10.1, Council made the following regulations:

**1. Definitions**

In these regulations,

- (a) “**Act**” means the *Regulated Health Professions Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-10.1;
- (b) “**adapt**” means to modify the dose, formulation or regimen of a drug that has been prescribed by a prescriber for a patient;
- (c) “**central fill services**” means central fill services as defined in the General Regulations under the *Pharmacy Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P-6.1;
- (d) “**College**” means the College of Pharmacists established under section 2;
- (e) “**competent**”, in relation to the performance of a reserved act, means that a pharmacist or pharmacy technician has the requisite knowledge, skill and judgment to perform that act;
- (e.1) “**Council**” means the Council of the College;
- (f) “**device**” means a medical device as defined in the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada) that is provided to a patient, including but not limited to:
  - (i) inhalers,
  - (ii) blood glucose monitoring machines,
  - (iii) nebulizer machines;
- (g) “**direct supervision**” means direct supervision as defined in section 1 of the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations;
- (h) “**dispensary**” means a dispensary as defined in the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations;
- (i) “**drug**” means a drug as defined in the *Pharmacy Act*;
- (j) “**former Act**” means the *Pharmacy Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P-6;
- (k) “**formulary**” means the formulary established under the *Drug Product Interchangeability and Pricing Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. D-15;
- (l) “**monitored drug**” means a monitored drug as defined in the *Narcotics Safety and Awareness Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. N-.01;

- (m) “**patient**” means a patient as defined in the *Pharmacy Act*;
- (n) “**pharmacist**” means a person who is registered as a pharmacist on the register of pharmacists of the College;
- (o) “**Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations**” means the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations made under the *Regulated Health Professions Act*;
- (p) “**pharmacy**” means a pharmacy as defined in the *Pharmacy Act* and, except where indicated otherwise, includes a premises or place in a hospital or health care centre where drugs are stored, compounded, dispensed or provided to a patient;
- (q) “**pharmacy technician**” means a person who is registered as a pharmacy technician on the register of pharmacy technicians of the College;
- (r) “**prescriber**” means a prescriber as defined in the *Pharmacy Act*;
- (s) “**representative**” means an adult who attends at a pharmacy on behalf of a patient to obtain a drug prescribed for the patient;
- (s.1) “**Reserved Activities Regulations**” means the *Reserved Activities Regulations* made under the Act;
- (t) “**Schedule I, Schedule II and Schedule III drugs**”, or any of them, means a drug listed in Schedule I, Schedule II or Schedule III of the National Drug Schedules as defined in the *Pharmacy Act*;
- (u) “**standards of practice**” means standards of practice with respect to the practice of pharmacists or pharmacy technicians as established or adopted by the Council, pursuant to section 32 of the Act;
- (v) “**supervision**” means supervision of a pharmacy technician employed in a hospital or health care centre that is provided by a pharmacist who is
  - (i) registered in Part A of the pharmacists register under the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations, and
  - (ii) either physically present or on call;
- (w) “**test**”, except where the context otherwise requires, means a test respecting
  - (i) international normalized ratio (INR), or
  - (ii) glycated haemoglobin (haemoglobin A1c or HbA1c);
- (x) “**therapeutic substitution**” means the prescribing of a drug for a patient that contains chemically different active ingredients than a drug originally prescribed by a prescriber for the patient, but that is expected to deliver a similar therapeutic effect.  
(EC532/14; 534/15)

## College

### 2. College established

The College of Pharmacists is hereby established pursuant to subclause 2(1)(b)(iii) of the Act as the College for the regulated health profession of pharmacists and the regulated health profession of pharmacy technicians. (EC532/14)



## Authority to Practice - General

### 3. Prohibition - practice

- (1) No person shall engage in the practice of pharmacy as a pharmacist unless the person holds a certificate of registration as a pharmacist under the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations.

#### Authorization to practice

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), and any conditions on his or her certificate of registration, a pharmacist may engage in the practice of pharmacists as set out in these regulations.

#### Prohibition

- (3) A pharmacist shall not act beyond the scope of practice of pharmacists as set out in these regulations. (EC532/14)

### 4. Prohibition - practice

- (1) No person shall engage in the practice of pharmacy as a pharmacy technician unless the person holds a certificate of registration as a pharmacy technician under the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations.

#### Authorization to practice

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), and any conditions on his or her certificate of registration, a pharmacy technician may engage in the practice of pharmacy technicians as set out in these regulations.

#### Prohibition

- (3) A pharmacy technician shall not act beyond the scope of practice of pharmacy technicians as set out in these regulations. (EC532/14)

## Authorization to Perform Reserved Activity

### 5. Authorization - pharmacists

The following are reserved activities under section 86 of the Act that a pharmacist is authorized to perform:

- (a) administering, if the pharmacist holds certification in accordance with section 16 of the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations, a substance by any of the methods listed in clause 16(1)(a) of those regulations;
- (b) prescribing, dispensing, selling or compounding drugs or supervising the part of a pharmacy where drugs are kept, in accordance with the *Pharmacy Act* and these regulations;
- (c) administering a prescribed substance by a method listed in section 2 of the Reserved Activities Regulations;
- (d) administering a substance by inhalation. (EC532/14; 534/15)

### 6. Authorization - pharmacy technician

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) or (3), the reserved activity under section 86 of the Act of dispensing, selling or compounding drugs is a reserved activity that a pharmacy technician is

authorized to perform in accordance with these regulations and subsection 24(2) of the *Pharmacy Act*.

**Conditions on performance of reserved activity**

- (2) A pharmacy technician who is employed in a pharmacy shall perform the reserved activity only under the direct supervision, and a pharmacy technician who is employed in a hospital or health care centre may only perform the reserved activity under the supervision, of a pharmacist who
- (a) complies with the requirements of subsection 8(2); and
  - (b) is satisfied that the delegation to the pharmacy technician is appropriate.

**Idem – pharmacy technician in central fill pharmacy**

- (3) A pharmacy technician who is employed in a central fill pharmacy shall perform the reserved activity only under the direct supervision of a pharmacist who
- (a) complies with the requirements of subsection 8(3); and
  - (b) is satisfied that the delegation to the pharmacy technician is appropriate. (EC532/14)

**7. Limitation on performance of reserved activity**

- (1) Despite an authorization under these regulations to perform a reserved activity, a pharmacist or a pharmacy technician shall only perform the reserved activity if the pharmacist or the pharmacy technician is competent to perform it and, in the opinion of the pharmacist, the reserved activity is appropriate in the clinical circumstances.

**Standards of practice**

- (2) A pharmacist or pharmacy technician who performs a reserved activity shall do so in accordance with the applicable standards of practice for that reserved activity. (EC532/14)

## Scope of Practice - Pharmacists

**8. Scope of practice of pharmacists**

- (1) The scope of practice of pharmacists includes
- (a) prescribing, dispensing, selling or compounding drugs;
  - (b) monitoring drug therapy and advising on the contents, therapeutic values and hazards of drugs;
  - (c) advising on the use, calibration, effectiveness and hazards of devices used in connection with drugs or to monitor health status, and assisting or training patients in the use of self-administered devices;
  - (d) promoting the health, prevention and treatment of diseases, disorders and dysfunctions through monitoring and management of drug therapy;
  - (e) identifying and assessing drug-related problems, and making recommendations to prevent or resolve them; and
  - (f) counselling persons respecting healthcare and drug-related therapies, whether the counselling takes place in a pharmacy or elsewhere.

**Duty of pharmacist**

- (2) When dispensing a drug for a patient or supervising a pharmacy technician who is dispensing a drug for a patient, it is the pharmacist's duty to



- (a) evaluate the patient's prescription;
- (b) assess the patient and the patient's health history and medication record;
- (c) determine whether the proposed drug therapy is appropriate for the patient;
- (d) fulfil the pharmacist's responsibilities to counsel the patient, when appropriate, and to monitor the patient's drug therapy; and
- (e) ensure that any conditions prescribed by an enactment or the standards of practice are complied with.

**Idem, central fill services**

- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), when supervising a person who is providing central fill services, it is the duty of a pharmacist to ensure that the person compounds, prepares, packages and dispenses drugs in compliance with any conditions prescribed by the *Pharmacy Act* and regulations and the standards of practice. (EC532/14)

**9. Authorized activities**

In addition to the activities listed in section 8, a pharmacist who meets the qualifications set out in the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations and who is in good standing with the College may, subject to any restrictions or conditions on that pharmacist's certificate of registration, engage in any of the practices set out in sections 10 to 18. (EC532/14)

**10. Adaptation and Therapeutic Substitution**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), section 11 and subsection 19(1), a pharmacist may adapt a prescription, or make a therapeutic substitution in respect of a prescription, if
  - (a) the prescription is valid and is not expired or spent;
  - (b) the pharmacist believes that it is in the best interests of the patient to adapt the prescription or make the therapeutic substitution, as the case may be, in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College for the purposes of this section;
  - (c) the pharmacist discusses with the patient or representative the nature of, and reasons for, the proposed adaptation or therapeutic substitution, as the case may be;
  - (d) the pharmacist advises the patient or representative of the relative prices of the drug specified in the prescription and the drug as the pharmacist proposes to adapt it or the drug the pharmacist proposes to substitute, as the case may be; and
  - (e) after complying with clauses (c) and (d), the pharmacist obtains the consent of the patient or representative to the proposed adaptation or therapeutic substitution, as the case may be.

**Prohibition**

- (2) No pharmacist shall adapt a prescription, or make a therapeutic substitution in respect of a prescription, for a monitored drug. (EC532/14; 534/15)

**11. No adaptation**

- (1) Where a prescriber is of the opinion that a prescription he or she is giving should not be adapted, the prescriber may prohibit adaptation by clearly writing on the prescription the words “No Adaptation”.

**No therapeutic substitution**

- (2) Where a prescriber is of the opinion that, with respect to a prescription he or she is giving, a therapeutic substitution should not be made, the prescriber may prohibit therapeutic substitution by clearly writing on the prescription the words “No Therapeutic Substitution”.

**Compliance required**

- (3) A person who dispenses a prescription shall comply with the instructions of a prescriber given in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) when dispensing the prescription initially and when dispensing any refills of the same prescription, unless the prescriber otherwise instructs. *(EC532/14)*

**12. Notification**

- (1) A pharmacist who adapts a prescription or makes a therapeutic substitution shall
- (a) notify the prescriber who gave the original prescription, verbally or in writing, as soon as possible, respecting the adaptation or therapeutic substitution, as the case may be; and
  - (b) retain a record respecting the notification required under clause (a) for a period of 10 years after the date on which the notification was provided.

**Reference to original prescription**

- (2) A pharmacist who makes a therapeutic substitution shall provide a clear reference to the original prescription on the prescription for the drug substituted.

**Record of name of pharmacist**

- (3) A person who dispenses a prescription given by a pharmacist making a therapeutic substitution shall record the name of the pharmacist in the place where the name of the prescriber is to be recorded in the patient record and on the drug container label or multiple drug package label.

**Record of adaptation**

- (4) A person who dispenses a prescription that has been adapted by a pharmacist shall record the nature of the adaptation in the patient record. *(EC532/14)*

**13. Continued care prescribing**

- (1) Subject to subsection (5) and subsection 19(1), a pharmacist may give a continued care prescription to a patient for a drug, other than a monitored drug, if the following conditions are met:
- (a) the patient had a prescription, given by a prescriber, for the same drug;
  - (b) the original prescription has expired or all authorized refills have been dispensed;
  - (c) it is not reasonably possible for the patient to obtain a subsequent prescription for the drug from the prescriber who gave the original prescription before the original prescription expires or the patient finishes the last refill of the original prescription;
  - (d) the patient has an immediate need to continue treatment with the drug;





- (e) the original prescription was dispensed at the same pharmacy from which the pharmacist is giving the prescription; and
- (f) the pharmacist believes that it is in the best interests of the patient to give the person a prescription for the drug, in accordance with
  - (i) applicable standards of practice,
  - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
  - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College.

**Prohibition**

- (2) No pharmacist shall give a continued care prescription for a monitored drug to any person.

**Exception - benzodiazepine**

- (3) Revoked by EC678/14.

**Conditions**

- (4) A pharmacist who gives a continued care prescription shall
  - (a) provide a clear reference on the continued care prescription to the original prescription;
  - (b) notify the prescriber who gave the original prescription, orally or in writing, as soon as possible, that a continued care prescription has been given to the patient; and
  - (c) retain a record respecting the notification required under clause (b) for a period of 10 years after the date on which the notification was provided.

**Restrictions**

- (5) No pharmacist shall
  - (a) give a continued care prescription to a patient for an amount of a drug that exceeds the amount authorized per refill under the original prescription;
  - (b) authorize refills of a continued care prescription; or
  - (c) give consecutive continued care prescriptions to a patient for the same drug.  
(EC532/14; 678/14; 534/15)

**14. Emergency prescribing**

- (1) Subject to subsection (4) and subsection 19(1), a pharmacist may give an emergency prescription to a patient for a drug, other than a monitored drug, if the pharmacist
  - (a) is satisfied that there is an immediate need for drug therapy;
  - (b) is satisfied that it is not reasonably possible for the patient to see another health professional in a timely manner to obtain the prescription;
  - (c) believes that it is in the best interests of the patient to give the patient a prescription for the drug, in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College; and
  - (d) discusses with the patient or representative the nature of the emergency prescription.

**Prohibition**

- (2) No pharmacist shall give an emergency prescription for a monitored drug to any person.

**Conditions**

- (3) A pharmacist who gives an emergency prescription shall
- (a) only prescribe a limited and interim supply of the drug to ensure that the patient's health or life is not at risk;
  - (b) notify the patient's usual pharmacist, orally or in writing, as soon as possible, that an emergency prescription has been given to the patient; and
  - (c) retain a record respecting the notification required under clause (b) for a period of 10 years after the date on which the notification was provided.

**Restrictions**

- (4) No pharmacist shall
- (a) authorize refills of an emergency prescription; or
  - (b) give consecutive emergency prescriptions to a patient for the same drug. (EC532/14; 534/15)

**15. Definition, certification**

- (1) In this section and in sections 16 to 18, "**certification**" means current certification in extended practice as authorized by the Council under section 16 of the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations.

**Ordering and interpreting tests**

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), a pharmacist who holds certification may order and receive the results of a test, if
- (a) the pharmacist believes that it is in the best interests of the patient for the pharmacist to order and receive the results of the test in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College; and
  - (b) the pharmacist
    - (i) provides the patient or the representative with sufficient information for the patient or the representative to make an informed and voluntary decision regarding the test, and
    - (ii) obtains the informed consent of the patient or the representative.

**Communicating results**

- (3) A pharmacist who orders and receives the results of a test shall advise the patient or the representative of the results of the test in accordance with the standards of practice.

**Notification**

- (4) A pharmacist shall advise the patient's primary health care provider as soon as reasonably possible of any changes in the patient's drug therapy initiated by the pharmacist as the result of a test ordered by the pharmacist under this section.

**Results to be forwarded**

- (5) A pharmacist who orders a test shall as soon as possible forward the results to the patient's usual health care provider in either of the following circumstances:
- (a) the test results reveal an issue that is outside the pharmacist's knowledge, skills and competencies; or



- (b) the pharmacist considers it to be in the best interests of the patient to involve another health care provider.

**Information to be provided**

- (6) A pharmacist shall keep the patient's primary health care provider informed of the general state of the patient's health as revealed by the tests ordered by the pharmacist.

**Advising patient**

- (7) If a patient does not have a primary health care provider, the pharmacist shall do one or both of the following, as appropriate in the circumstances, for the purposes of subsections (4) to (6):
  - (a) counsel the patient to obtain emergency or other medical care;
  - (b) advise the patient about available health care resources.

**Records**

- (8) A pharmacist who orders and receives the results of a test shall create and maintain for a period of not less than 10 years a record of the following:
  - (a) the patient's name and address;
  - (b) the test ordered and the reason for ordering it;
  - (c) the name of the pharmacist ordering the test;
  - (d) the date the test was ordered;
  - (e) the results of the test and the date they were received;
  - (f) the primary health care provider to whom the results were forwarded, if any, and the date they were forwarded;
  - (g) any recommendations made to the primary health care provider and the date they were forwarded.

**Automated tests**

- (9) A pharmacist may interpret and advise patients respecting the results of patient-administered automated tests. (*EC532/14; 534/15*)

**16. Definition**

- (1) For the purposes of this section, "**minor ailment**" means an ailment listed in Schedule A to these regulations.

**Prescribing for minor ailments**

- (2) Subject to subsection (3) and subsection 19(1), a pharmacist who holds certification may give a prescription for a drug to a patient for treatment of a minor ailment if the pharmacist
  - (a) believes that it is in the best interests of the patient to give the prescription in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College;
  - (b) provides the patient or the representative with sufficient information for the patient or the representative to make an informed and voluntary decision regarding the prescription; and
  - (c) obtains the informed consent of the patient or the representative.

**Prohibition**

- (3) No pharmacist shall give a prescription under this section for a monitored drug to any person.

**Conditions**

- (4) A pharmacist who gives a prescription to a patient for treatment of a minor ailment shall
- (a) notify the patient's usual health care provider, orally or in writing, as soon as possible, that the prescription has been given to the patient; and
  - (b) retain a record respecting the notification required under clause (a) for a period of 10 years after the date on which the notification was provided. (EC532/14; 534/15)

**17. Definition, vaccine**

- (1) In this section, "**vaccine**" means a biological preparation listed in Schedule B to these regulations that is designed to induce a protective immune response to a particular disease.

**Prescribing vaccine**

- (2) A pharmacist who holds certification may prescribe a vaccine listed in Schedule B to these regulations for a patient if the pharmacist
- (a) is satisfied that there is a need for the patient to be vaccinated;
  - (b) believes that it is in the best interest of the patient to give the patient a prescription for the vaccine, in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College;
  - (c) provides the patient or the representative with sufficient information for the patient or the representative to make an informed and voluntary decision regarding the vaccination; and
  - (d) obtains the informed consent of the patient or the representative.

**Administration of drugs and vaccines**

- (3) Subject to subsection (4) and section 18, a pharmacist who holds certification may administer a drug prescribed by a prescriber or a vaccine to a patient if
- (a) the pharmacist believes that it is in the best interests of the patient to administer the drug or vaccine, as the case may be, in accordance with
    - (i) applicable standards of practice,
    - (ii) the code of ethics established or adopted by the Council, and
    - (iii) any applicable practice directives issued by the College;
  - (b) the pharmacist
    - (i) provides the patient or the representative with sufficient information, including the cost of the drug or vaccine and its administration, for the patient or the representative to make an informed and voluntary decision regarding the administration of the drug or vaccine, and
    - (ii) obtains the informed consent of the patient or the representative.

**Methods of administering**

- (4) A pharmacist who holds certification may administer a drug or vaccine to a patient by any of the following means:
- (a) orally, including sublingual and buccal;



- (b) injection, including intradermal, subcutaneous or intramuscular;
- (c) topically, including ophthalmic, otic and intranasal; and
- (d) via inhalation.

**Idem**

- (5) A pharmacist who is completing a course or program for certification in a method of administration of a drug or vaccine specified in subsection (4) may administer a drug or vaccine using that method if, while doing so, he or she is under the direct supervision of
  - (a) a pharmacist who is certified in that method; or
  - (b) another health care professional who is permitted and competent to administer a drug or vaccine using that method. (EC532/14; 534/15)

**18. Age-related conditions**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a pharmacist who holds certification may use a method of administration of a drug or vaccine specified in subsection 17(4) to administer a drug or vaccine to a patient as follows:
  - (a) a vaccine, including influenza vaccine, to a patient over the age of 18 years;
  - (b) influenza vaccine by injection to a patient between the ages of 5 and 18 years;
  - (c) influenza vaccine by intranasal means to a patient 2 years of age or older;
  - (d) a drug other than a vaccine to a patient 5 years of age or older.

**Monitoring**

- (2) A pharmacist who administers a drug or vaccine to a patient using a method of administration specified in subsection 17(4) shall monitor the patient's post-administration response to the injection for any adverse events following the immunization (AEFI) and shall report any adverse effects as required by the Immunization Regulations under the *Public Health Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P-30.1.

**Reporting and record keeping requirements**

- (3) A pharmacist who administers a vaccine to a patient shall comply with the reporting and record keeping provisions set out in the Immunization Regulations under the *Public Health Act*.

**Idem**

- (4) A pharmacist who administers a drug by any method to a patient shall create and retain a record of the following for a period of 10 years:
  - (a) the patient's name and address;
  - (b) the name of the drug and total dose administered;
  - (c) for an advanced method, identification of the manufacturer, the Drug Identification Number or Natural Product Number, lot number and expiry date of the drug;
  - (d) for an advanced method, the route of administration and the location on the patient's body where the drug was administered;
  - (e) the name of the pharmacist administering the drug;
  - (f) the date and the time of administration. (EC532/14)

**19. Criteria for prescribing**

- (1) A pharmacist shall not prescribe, adapt a prescription or make a therapeutic substitution in respect of a prescription for a drug unless:
- (a) the pharmacist has made reasonable inquiries for the purpose of assessing whether the drug will be safe and effective for the patient in the circumstances, including inquiries respecting
    - (i) the patient's symptoms,
    - (ii) the patient's medical history,
    - (iii) the patient's allergies,
    - (iv) other medications the patient may be taking, and
    - (v) any other information reasonably necessary in the circumstances;
  - (b) the pharmacist has assessed the patient in person;
  - (c) the pharmacist has complied with applicable practice directions and standards; and
  - (d) unless the prescription is being issued for an in-patient of a hospital or health care centre, the pharmacist has discussed with the patient or representative any other reasonable and available therapeutic options and their cost.

**Records**

- (2) A pharmacist who gives a prescription under these regulations shall retain a record for a period of not less than 10 years after the date of the last dispense of
- (a) the patient's name and address;
  - (b) the patient's date of birth;
  - (c) the name of the drug prescribed;
  - (d) the strength, where applicable, and quantity of the drug prescribed;
  - (e) the directions for use;
  - (f) the number of refills available to the patient, if any;
  - (g) the name of the member pharmacist giving the prescription;
  - (h) the date of the prescription; and
  - (i) the treatment goal, diagnosis or clinical indication at the time the prescription was given. (EC532/14)

**Titles****20. Titles**

A pharmacist may use the following titles, abbreviations and initials:

- (a) pharmacist;
- (b) registered pharmacist;
- (c) BSc. Pharm.;
- (d) Ph.C.;
- (e) R.Ph.;
- (f) Pharm. D.;
- (g) ACPR or Accredited Pharmacy Residency Programs. (EC532/14)



## Scope of Practice - Pharmacy Technicians

### 21. Scope of practice of pharmacy technicians

- (1) The scope of practice of pharmacy technicians is restricted to
- (a) receiving written prescriptions and gathering, entering and storing prescription and patient information;
  - (b) preparing and compounding prescriptions;
  - (c) checking and dispensing a prescription, if the prescription was prepared by another person;
  - (d) storing and repackaging products;
  - (e) assisting with the management of systems for drug distribution and inventory control;
  - (f) transferring prescriptions to and receiving prescriptions from other pharmacies;
  - (g) teaching patients about the use of devices;
  - (h) participating in the research, development, implementation and evaluation of quality assurance and risk management policies, procedures and activities; and
  - (i) teaching the practice of pharmacy technicians.

#### Direct supervision required

- (2) A pharmacy technician who is employed in a pharmacy shall at all times perform the activities listed in subsection (1) only under the direct supervision of a pharmacist in accordance with subsection (3).

#### Conditions respecting direct supervision

- (3) A pharmacist who is responsible for direct supervision of a pharmacy technician shall
- (a) be practising in the same pharmacy as the pharmacy technician;
  - (b) be authorized to perform the restricted activity in respect of which the pharmacist is providing direction to the pharmacy technician; and
  - (c) ensure there is a system in place in the pharmacy premises that complies with the standards of practice established under the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations and under which
    - (i) the pharmacist is available to consult with, provide guidance to and, if necessary, provide assistance to the pharmacy technician, and
    - (ii) the involvement of the pharmacy technician in the reserved activity authorized under subsection 6(1) can be monitored and assessed.

#### Supervision required

- (4) A pharmacy technician who is employed in a hospital or health care centre shall at all times perform activities listed in subsection (1) only under the supervision of a pharmacist in accordance with subsection (5).

#### Conditions respecting supervision

- (5) A pharmacist who is responsible for the supervision of a pharmacy technician shall
- (a) be authorized to perform the restricted activity in respect of which the pharmacist is providing direction to the pharmacy technician; and
  - (b) ensure there is a system in place in the pharmacy premises that complies with the standards of practice established under the Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technician Profession Regulations and under which

- (i) the pharmacist is available to consult with, provide guidance to and, if necessary, provide assistance to the pharmacy technician, and
- (ii) the involvement of the pharmacy technician in the reserved activity authorized under subsection 6(1) can be monitored and assessed.

**Prohibition**

- (6) A pharmacy technician shall not counsel a patient, directly or indirectly, about a drug or a medical condition.

**Idem**

- (7) A pharmacist shall not delegate the responsibility to counsel a patient to a pharmacy technician. (EC532/14)

**Title****22. Titles**

A pharmacy technician may use the following titles, abbreviations and initials:

- (a) pharmacy technician;
- (b) Pharm.Tech.;
- (c) Ph.T.;
- (d) R.Ph.T. (EC532/14)

**Professional Misconduct****23. Professional misconduct**

The College shall, for the purposes of section 57 of the Act, and in addition to the penalty applicable pursuant to section 93 of the Act in respect of a contravention of the regulations, consider a contravention of the following provisions by a member to constitute professional misconduct:

- (a) section 3;
- (b) section 4;
- (c) section 5;
- (d) section 6;
- (e) section 10;
- (f) subsection 11(3);
- (g) subsection 13(1), (2) or (5);
- (h) subsection 14(1), (2) or (4);
- (i) subsection 15(2) or (3);
- (j) subsection 16(2);
- (k) subsection 17(2) or (3);
- (l) subsection 18(1) or (2);
- (m) subsection 19(1);
- (n) subsection 21(6) or (7). (EC532/14; 534/15)





## Offences

### 24. Offence

A person who contravenes subsection 3(1) or 4(1) is guilty of an offence for the purposes of clause 93(1)(a) of the Act and is liable on summary conviction to a fine as set out in that section. (EC532/14)

## Additional Objects of the College

### 25. Additional objects of College

In addition to the objects set out in subsection 4(2) of the Act, the College has the following additional objects:

- (a) subject to the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada), to establish the terms and conditions of sale for drugs and devices;
- (b) to ensure that the public is protected from the unauthorized or inappropriate sale of drugs or devices;
- (c) to superintend the operation of pharmacies that are subject to the Pharmacy Act;
- (d) to establish, maintain and promote standards for pharmacies that are subject to the Pharmacy Act, including standards respecting the ownership and operation of those pharmacies. (EC532/14)

## General

### 26. Adoption of Schedules

Schedules A and B to these regulations are hereby adopted and form part of these regulations. (EC532/14)



## SCHEDULE A

For the purposes of section 16, the following are minor ailments:

- (a) allergic rhinitis;
- (b) calluses or corns;
- (c) contact allergic dermatitis (allergic skin rash);
- (d) cough;
- (e) dandruff;
- (f) dysmenorrhea (pre-menstrual and menstrual pain);
- (g) dyspepsia (indigestion);
- (h) emergency contraception;
- (i) fungal infections of the skin;
- (j) gastro-esophageal reflux disease (heartburn);
- (k) hemorrhoids;
- (l) herpes simplex (cold sores);
- (m) mild acne;
- (n) mild headache;
- (o) mild to moderate eczema;
- (p) mild urticaria (hives, bug bites and stings);
- (q) minor joint pain;
- (r) minor muscle pain;
- (s) minor sleep disorders;
- (t) nasal congestion;
- (u) nausea;
- (v) nicotine dependence;
- (w) non-infectious diarrhea;
- (x) oral fungal infection (thrush);
- (y) oral ulcers (canker sores);
- (z) sore throat;
- (aa) threadworms or pinworms;
- (bb) vaginal candidiasis (yeast infection);
- (cc) warts (excluding facial and genital warts);
- (dd) xerophthalmia (dry eyes). (EC532/14)

**SCHEDULE B**

In accordance with sections 17 and 18, pharmacists are authorized to administer vaccines for the following diseases:

- (a) diphtheria and tetanus;
- (b) diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis;
- (c) hepatitis A and hepatitis B;
- (d) herpes zoster;
- (e) pneumococcal disease;
- (f) human papillomavirus;
- (g) influenza. *(EC532/14)*

