

Pharmacy Regulations

SAINT LUCIA

No. 138 of 2007

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SAINT LUCIA

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT, 2007, No. 138

[20th August, 2007]

In exercise of the power conferred by section 68 of the Pharmacy Act 2003, No. 8, the Minister responsible for Health, after consultation with the Pharmacy Council, makes these Regulations:

PRELIMINARY**Citation**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Pharmacy Regulations 2007.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations --

“Act” means the Pharmacy Act 2003, No. 8;

“care giver” means a patient’s spouse, next to kin, legal guardian, attorney or third party insurer where permitted by law;

“compounding” means the act of preparing pharmaceutical components into medications pursuant to a prescription or medication order, including but not limited to prescription compounding and intravenous preparation;

“controlled drug” means any drug listed in the First Schedule;

“controlled paraphernalia” means drug paraphernalia which is under the direct supervision of a pharmacist;

“device” includes any apparatus, similar or related article, mechanical, electronic or otherwise including any component part or accessory dispensed by a pharmacies in the usual scope of pharmacy practice;

“drugs” include –

(a) articles recognized in the official British Pharmacopoeia, United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States or any other recognized text;

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- (b) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in human beings or animals;
- (c) articles, other than food intended to affect the structure and any function of the body of human beings or animals; and
- (d) articles intended for use as components of any article specified in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), but not including devices or their components, parts or accessories;

“drug paraphernalia” means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use or designed for use in introducing a drug into the human body;

“expiration date” means the date placed on a drug package by the manufacturer or repacker beyond which the product may not be dispensed or used;

“extern” means any person who is in final college year or third or fourth professional year at an approved school or college of pharmacy who is assigned to a pharmacy for the purpose of acquiring accredited practical experience under the supervision of the school or college at which he or she is enrolled;

“intern” means any new graduate from an approved school or college of pharmacy or a foreign pharmacy graduate or any person who has satisfied the requirements and who is employed in an approved pharmacy for training for the purpose of acquiring accredited practical experience and who has first registered for those with the Pharmacy Council;

“over-the-counter” means a drug approved for the conditions set out in the Second Schedule;

“pharmacy technician” means a qualified person who assists the pharmacist in performing his or her tasks and responsibilities;

“pharmacist” means a person who is registered as a pharmacist pursuant to Part II of the Act;

“pharmacist assisted drug” means a drug listed in the Third Schedule;

“Pharmacy Council” means the Pharmacy Council established pursuant to section 5 of the Act;

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- “prescriber” means a health practitioner or veterinarian authorized by law to write prescriptions in Saint Lucia;
- “prescription” means an order for drugs or medical supplies, written and signed or transmitted by means of communication by a duly licensed physician to a pharmacist, authorized by law to prescribe and administer such drugs or medical supplies;
- “prescription drug” means a drug listed in the Fourth Schedule;
- “professional judgment” means judiciousness and discretion based upon through knowledge and sound application of the specialized body of knowledge peculiar to the practice of pharmacy, and an understanding of the relationship of this knowledge and its application to the well being of the patient and to the judgment of the prescriber;
- “storage temperature” means the specific directions stated in some monographs with respect to the temperatures at which pharmaceutical articles are stored, where it is considered that storage at a lower or higher temperature may produce undesirable results;
- “supportive personnel” means those persons, excluding interns, externs and pharmacy technicians who perform functions under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist.

PART I
STANDARDS

Physical standards

- 3.** A pharmacy shall –
- (a) be constructed of permanent and secure materials;
 - (b) be of sufficient size to allow for safe and proper storage of drugs, for compounding, preparation and dispensing of prescriptions, and for provision of patient-oriented and administrative pharmacy service, taking in account the volume of business, the nature of the patients and their particular needs, and the nature of the pharmacy’s business;
 - (c) be dry, well-lighted, well-ventilated and maintained in a clean, sanitary and orderly condition;

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- (d) be physically separated from adjacent areas in the same premises by any means that ensures that no one has unsupervised access to any drugs when a pharmacist is not present;
- (e) contain a prescription department under regulation 5.

Temporary or moveable premises

4.– (1) A person may use a temporary or moveable premises as a pharmacy to rural districts if there are no fixed pharmacies in that district.

(2) A pharmacist of a temporary or moveable premises shall not keep a narcotic drug or poison on the temporary or moveable premises.

Standards for prescription department

5. The prescription department of a pharmacy –
- (a) may contain an area used for devices, cosmetics, and proprietary drugs;
 - (b) shall contain a patient waiting area;
 - (c) shall not be less than sixty square feet and the patient waiting area or the area used for devices, cosmetics, and proprietary drugs are not to be considered a part of the sixty square feet;
 - (d) shall be provided with a prescription counter –
 - (i) constructed in such a manner that it prevents unauthorized entry, unsupervised access to any drugs, and pilferage at all times whether or not a pharmacist is on duty;
 - (ii) fitted with doors with locking devices which will prevent unauthorized entry in the absence of the pharmacist;
 - (iii) with a prescription area of not less than eighteen inches in width and not less than six total feet in length to be kept clear at all times for the compounding of prescriptions, dispensing of drugs, necessary record keeping and other pharmaceutical manufacturing;
 - (e) shall include a sink with running water in the prescription area of retail and institutional pharmacies which is easily accessible to the prescription counter;

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- (f) shall have sufficient shelf, drawer or cabinet space within the prescription area for proper storage of stock of prescription labels, an assorted stock of prescription containers, an adequate stock of prescription drugs and chemicals and the required equipment;
- (g) may contain a rest room to be used exclusively by the pharmacist and supportive personnel if there is another rest room outside the prescription department available to other employees and the public;
- (h) shall include adequate refrigeration facilities for the storage of drugs, requiring cold storage temperature to meet manufacturers' specifications for drug storage;
- (i) shall contain a private or semi-private area for patient-pharmacist consultation.

Access to prescription department

6.—(1) The prescription department is restricted to the pharmacist and supportive personnel.

(2) Clerical assistance and other persons designated by the pharmacist may be allowed access by the pharmacist but only at such time as the pharmacist is present.

Access to other areas

7. Access to stock room, rest room, and other areas other than an office that is exclusively used by the pharmacist shall not be through the prescription department.

Keys to prescription department

8. The keys for the door to the prescription department are to remain in the possession of the pharmacist or a person authorized by the pharmacist.

Equipment in prescription area

9.—(1) The prescription area to be maintained under regulation 5(d) (iii) shall include the following at all times —

- (a) an up-to-date, comprehensive pharmaceutical reference text and suitable current reference texts encompassing the general practice of pharmacy, drug interactions, dry product

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composition and patient counseling and unabridged computerized versions of reference texts;

- (b) a permanent prescription filing device and patient profile, record system;
- (c) a prescription balance or equivalent electronic weighing device;
- (d) a device capable of measuring 0.3ml to 500ml;
- (e) a mortar, stet pestle, glass and porcelain;
- (f) glass funnels;
- (g) a spatula;
- (h) a refrigerator to be used only for the storage of pharmaceuticals;
- (i) a minimum or maximum refrigerator thermometer with record;
- (j) a hard copy of temperature record;
- (k) suitable counting trays or an approved counting device;
- (l) labels including auxiliary labels and poison labels;
- (m) a copy of the Act and Regulations.

(2) The equipment kept pursuant to sub-regulation (1) shall be kept and stored in a clean and readily accessible part of the prescription department.

PART II

STORAGE, DISPENSING AND DISPOSAL OF DRUGS

Storage of drugs

10.—(1) All drugs requiring the supervision of a pharmacist including dispensed drugs shall remain within the confines of the prescription department.

(2) All poisons shall be stored within a locked cabinet or draw and the key kept by the pharmacist.

(3) The conditions of storage for all drugs shall be governed by the following terms—

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- (a) “Cold” means any temperature not exceeding 8°C (46°F). A refrigerator is a cold place in which temperature is maintained thermostatically between 2° and 8°C (36°F and 46°F). A freezer is a cold place in which the temperature is maintained thermostatically between -20°C and -10°C (-4°F and 14°F);
 - (b) “Room temperature” means 27°C;
 - (c) “Controlled room temperature” is a temperature maintained thermostatically that encompasses the usual and customary working environment of 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), that results in a mean kinetic temperature calculated to be not more than 25°C and that allows for excursions between 15°C and 30°C (59°F and 86°F) that are experienced in pharmacies, hospitals and warehouse;
 - (d) “Warm” means any temperature between 30°C and 40°C (86°F and 104°F);
 - (e) “Excessive heat” means any temperature above 40°C (104°F);
 - (f) “Protection from freezing” means where, in addition to the risk of breakage of the container, freezing subjects a product to loss of strength or potency or to the destructive alteration of its characteristics, the container label bears an appropriate instruction to protect the product from freezing;
 - (g) “Cool” means any temperature between 8°C and 15°C (46°F and 59°F).
- (4) Outdated, misbranded, deteriorated or adulterated drugs, or any drug marked “sample” or with any like designation or meaning shall not be placed or maintained in active stock for use or sale.

Prescription awaiting delivery

11.—(1) A prescription which is prepared for delivery to the patient may be placed in a secure place outside of the prescription department and access to the prescription restricted by the pharmacist to designated health care personnel.

(2) Prepared prescriptions may be transferred, with the permission of the pharmacist, to the patient at a time when the pharmacist is not on duty.

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(3) If any prescription is delivered at a time when the pharmacist is not on duty, written procedures which detail a method of compliance with counseling requirements shall be established and followed by the pharmacy.

Controlled paraphernalia

12. Controlled paraphernalia shall not be placed on open display or in an area completely removed from the prescription department where the public will have free access to the controlled paraphernalia or where the pharmacist cannot exercise reasonable supervision and control over the controlled paraphernalia.

Expired drugs

13. Any drug which has exceeded the expiration date shall be separated from the stock for dispensing and shall be maintained in a designated area within the prescription department until proper disposal.

Restriction on dispensing drugs

14.—(1) A pharmacist shall not dispense a prescription drug and an authorized seller of poisons shall not dispense a poison unless that pharmacist or authorized seller of poisons receives a prescription or medication order which complies with regulation 15, from a patient or care giver.

(2) A pharmacist shall not dispense any drug to a patient or care giver—

- (a) in the case of a pharmacist assisted drug, under the age of eighteen years;
- (b) in any other case, under the age of sixteen years.

Prescriptions

15.— (1) A prescription shall contain —

- (a) the date;
- (b) the RX icon before the items are written-items should be bulleted;
- (c) the prescriber's information, such as, the name, address, telephone and fax number of the prescriber which shall be either pre-printed on the prescription blank, electronically printed, typewritten, rubber stamped, or printed by hand;

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- (d) the name, strength, frequency, duration, quantity and formulation of drug;
- (e) the first and last name of the patient for whom the drug is prescribed;
- (f) the address of the patient, which shall either, be placed on the written prescription by the prescriber or his or her agent;
- (g) specific information about the patient, such as height, weight and age so that the correct dose for the patient can be calculated;
- (h) refill section should be indicated and if not utilized should be crossed out;
- (i) signature of the prescriber;
- (j) unapproved non standard abbreviations should not be used as well as those that may lead to error in interpretation by the pharmacist and put the patient at risk;
- (k) expressions of weights and volumes and units;
- (l) decimals:
 - (a) “500mg” should be used in place of “0.5” or “125mcg” instead of “0.125mg”;
 - (b) decimal expressions of less than 1 should always be preceded by a zero to enhance the visibility of the decimal;
 - (c) there should be a space between the name of the medication and the dose as well as between the dose and the units;

(2) A non refill prescription is valid for seven days from the date it was written.

(3) Where the prescription is made by a dentist or veterinarian for a poison, the word “for dental treatment only” or “for treatment of animals only” should be used.

(4) If not otherwise prohibited by law, the pharmacist may record the address of the patient in an electronic prescription dispensing record for that patient in lieu of recording it on the prescription.

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(5) The prescription may be prepared by an agent for the prescriber's signature.

(6) This regulation shall not prohibit a prescriber from using pre-printed prescriptions for pharmacist assisted drugs if all requirements concerning dates, signature, and other information specified above are otherwise fulfilled.

(7) This provision shall not apply to prescriptions written as chart orders for patients in hospitals and long-term-care facilities, patients receiving home infusion services or hospice patients, or to a prescription ordered through a pharmacy operation by or for Bordelais Prison, or the central outpatient pharmacy operated by the Psychiatric Hospital.

Refusal to dispense prescription

16. A pharmacist has the right to refuse to dispense a prescription drug or poison if, in his or her professional judgment —

- (a) the prescription is outside the scope of practice of the health practitioner or veterinarian;
- (b) there is sufficient reason to question the validity of the prescription; or
- (c) it is necessary to protect the health and welfare of the patient.

Dispensing by intern or extern

17. A pharmacy intern or extern shall not prepare, compound or dispense a prescription drug except under the supervision of a pharmacist.

Pharmacy technician, intern or extern

18.—(1) A Pharmacy technician or intern shall not interpret a prescription order or consult with an prescriber or the agent of the prescriber but may, count, weigh, measure, or pour prescription medication and offer limited advise under the direct supervision of the pharmacist as long as the contents and finished-product are verified by the pharmacist.

(2) A pharmacy technician, intern or extern shall wear an identification tag, which shall include at least their first name, the first initial of their last name, and their title.

*Pharmacy Regulations***Supervision by pharmacist**

19.—(1) A pharmacist shall not supervise more than three pharmacy technicians, interns or externs and the personnel who do computer processing of prescriptions are to be included in the 3 to 1 ratio.

(2) The pharmacist supervising the activities of supporting personnel shall be physically present in the compounding or dispensing area and shall be responsible for the accuracy of the dispensed prescription.

Electronic prescriptions and medication order

20.— (1) Where a pharmacy accepts a prescription or medication order electronically —

- (a) the receiving machine shall be in the prescription department of the pharmacy to protect patient, pharmacy, practitioner confidentiality and security;
- (b) the electronic prescription or medication order must originate from the prescriber and another pharmacist;
- (c) the pharmacist shall verify the transmission directly with the prescribing practitioner in all cases where a pharmacist has reason to question the accuracy or authenticity of a prescription or medication order transmitted electronically.

(2) Any pharmacist who uses an electronic device to circumvent his or her responsibilities with regard to documenting, authenticating and verifying medication orders and prescriptions or to circumvent other standards of pharmacy practice commits an act of professional misconduct.

(3) A pharmacist shall not accept an electronic device from any health practitioner.

(4) A pharmacist shall not enter into any agreement with any health practitioner of veterinarian which denies the patient the right to have his or her prescription transmitted electronically to a pharmacy of the patient's choice.

Lack of directions on prescription

21.—(1) A pharmacist shall make a documented attempt to contact the health practitioner or veterinarian to obtain directions in all cases

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where the health practitioner or veterinarian fails to include directions for use of the drug on the prescription.

(2) Where a health practitioner or veterinarian cannot be contacted, the pharmacist shall instruct the patient as to the appropriate instructions from a recognized reference text.

(3) The pharmacist may add directions or cautionary messages to those indicated by the health practitioner or veterinarian on the prescription, when, in the judgment of the pharmacist, directions to the patient or cautionary messages are necessary, either for clarification or to ensure proper administration of the drug.

Renewal of prescriptions

22.— (1) A prescription for medication or devices which pursuant to these Regulations may be dispensed or furnished only on prescription, shall not be renewed without specific authorization of the prescriber, and the prescription may not be refilled after six months from the date of the original prescription.

(2) Prescriptions marked “PRN” or other letters or words meaning refill as needed shall not be renewed beyond six months past the date of original prescription.

(3) When the renewals listed on the original prescription have been depleted, no additional renewals may be added to the original prescription.

(4) Additional dispensing must be under a new prescription which must be authorized by the prescriber.

Generic substitution

23.—(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a pharmacist may, when filling any prescription—

(a) inform the person requesting the drug of the availability of any bioequivalent generic drug which is interchangeable with the named drug and which is less costly; and

(b) supply the generic equivalent drug instead of the named drug.

(2) A pharmacist may dispense a brand-named drug product where a suitable generic equivalent drug product is available in cases where —

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- (a) the health practitioner or veterinarian indicates such substitution is not authorized by specifying on the prescription the words, “brand medically necessary” or some form of emphasis on the brand name such as underline, asterisk or the symbol ®; or
- (b) the patient insists on the dispensing of the brand-name drug product.

Pharmacist assisted drugs

24.—(1) A pharmacist shall conform to the following standards of professional judgment and care when selling a pharmacy assisted drug —

- (a) he or she shall ensure that the sale of a specified controlled substance is limited in quantity during any forty eight hour period;
- (b) he or she shall obtain suitable identification, including proof of age where appropriate, from every purchaser not known personally to him or her;
- (c) if he or she has any doubts regarding the propriety of a sale of a pharmacist assisted drug, he or she shall resolve the doubt against the making of the sale.

(2) The pharmacist shall determine, through communication with the purchaser who makes a second request for a pharmacist assisted drug within a period of two to four days of any short period after the initial dispensing, whether the substance is being used correctly and in that regard, the pharmacies shall ascertain how many people are using the substance and whether the condition that the substance is being used to treat is improving.

(3) The pharmacist shall, in all cases where a patient makes a third request for a pharmacist assisted drug within a period of two to four days or any short period subsequent to the second purchase —

- (a) advise the patient or care giver of the substance’s abuse potential; and
- (b) caution the patient or care giver to consult a physician if the condition for which the substance is being used does not improve.

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(4) A pharmacist may be disciplined for professional misconduct if he or she dispenses a pharmacist assisted drug over-the-counter controlled when —

- (a) in his or her professional judgment, he or she knows or ought reasonably to know that the requested substance will be used for unauthorized or illicit consumption or distribution; or
- (b) in his or her professional judgment, he or she knows ought reasonably to know that the person requesting the substance previously used it for unauthorized or illicit consumption or distribution.

Controlled drugs

25.— (1) Subject to sub-section (2) and (3), a pharmacist may dispense on a single prescription for a poison, an amount limited to a twenty eight day supply.

(2) A pharmacist may dispense an emergency supply of a chronic maintenance drug or device in the absence of a current valid prescription, if in his or her professional judgment refusal would endanger the health or welfare of the patient but the pharmacist shall not, in any case, prescribe more than a seventy two hour supply.

(3) The pharmacist shall, before dispensing drugs in accordance with sub-regulation (1), ascertain to the best of his or her ability, by direct communication with the patient, that the drug or device was prescribed for that patient by order of a licensed medical practitioner.

Poisons

26.— (1) A pharmacist may dispense any poison contained in the list of poisons.

(2) An authorized seller of poisons may dispense poisons specified in Part II of the list of poisons.

(3) A pharmacist or an authorized seller of poisons shall not dispense any linament, embrocation, lotion or similar caustic substance containing poison unless such substance is in a container —

- (a) which is so constructed as to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling and which is impervious to poison; and

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(b) to which is affixed a label giving notice that the contents shall not be taken orally.

(4) Where a pharmacist or an authorized seller of poisons dispenses any poison in a bottle of a capacity of not more than one hundred and twenty fluid ounces, the outer surface of that bottle shall be fluted vertically with ribs or grooves easily discernable by touch.

(5) A pharmacist or an authorized seller of poisons who dispenses a poison shall —

- (a) ensure that the poison is packed to avoid leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling;
- (b) adequate precautions are taken to prevent the risk of contaminating food.

(6) A pharmacist or an authorized seller of poisons shall not dispense one pound of arsenic unless it is mixed with at least one ounce of soot or half an ounce of indigo.

(7) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (6), a pharmacist or authorized seller of poisons shall not dispense one pound of arsenic if —

- (a) the arsenic is an ingredient of any medicine required to be made up or compounded in accordance with a prescription of medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon;
- (b) it is stated by the person receiving the arsenic that it is required for some purpose other than use in agriculture, and it is established that such mixture would render arsenic unfit for the purpose for which it is being obtained and the arsenic is dispensed in quantities of not less than ten pounds on each occasion.

Counselling

27.— (1) A pharmacist shall make reasonable efforts to counsel a patient or caregiver before dispensing a new prescription.

(2) Counselling pursuant to sub-regulation (1) shall include the following information:

- (a) the name and description of the drug;
- (b) the dosage form, dosage route of administration and duration of drug therapy;

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- (c) special directions and precautions for preparation, administration and use by the patient;
- (d) common adverse or side effects or interactions and contraindications that may be encountered, including their avoidance and the action required if they occur;
- (e) techniques for self-monitoring drug therapy;
- (f) proper storage;
- (g) prescription refill information; and
- (h) action to be taken in the event of a missed dose.

(3) An offer to counsel may be made by ancillary personnel but the pharmacist shall perform the counseling.

(4) A pharmacist is not required to counsel a patient or caregiver when the patient or caregiver refuses counseling.

(5) The offer to counsel may be made by telephone or in writing on a separate document accompanying the prescription in all cases where the patient or caregiver is not physically present.

(6) A written offer to counsel shall be in bold print, legible and shall include the hours a pharmacist is available and a telephone number where a pharmacist may be reached and the telephone service shall be available at no cost to the patient.

Labelling

28.— (1) When dispensing a drug a pharmacist shall affix a label to the container in which the drug is dispensed which shall include the following information:

- (a) the pharmacy's name and address;
- (b) the pharmacy's telephone number;
- (c) the brand name or generic name of the dispensed drug;
- (d) if generic, the name of the manufacturer;
- (e) the strength and quantity of drugs dispensed;
- (f) the date on which the drug is dispensed;
- (g) any cautionary or auxiliary label;

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- (h) the patient's name;
- (i) the initials of the dispensing pharmacist;
- (j) the prescriber's name;
- (k) the prescription number;
- (l) directions for use;
- (m) the expiration date, if dispensed in any packaging other than the manufacturer's original packaging; and
- (n) the caution: "**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**";
- (o) any auxiliary labeling as recommended by the manufacturer or as deemed appropriate in the professional judgement of the dispensing pharmacist.

(2) Where a poison is dispensed, the pharmacist or authorized seller of poisons shall include the information in sub-regulation(1) and the following additional information on he container:

- (a) the address, telephone number and signature of the pharmacist or authorized seller of poisons;
- (b) signature of the person receiving the poison;
- (c) the purpose for which the poison is required;
- (d) where the poison is an ingredient of a preparation, the proportion of the poison;
- (e) a notice indicating that the poison is to be kept separate from food and food containers.

(3) In this regulation "expiration date" means the earlier of six months from the date of dispensing or the expiration date on the manufacturers' container.

Patient profile record systems

29.— (1) A pharmacist shall maintain a patient record system of persons to whom prescription drugs are dispensed.

(2) The patient profile record system maintained pursuant to sub-regulation (1) may be in electronic form and shall —

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- (a) be devised so as to enable the immediate retrieval of information necessary to enable the dispensing pharmacist to identify previously dispensed drugs at the time a prescription is presented for dispensing;
 - (b) include the following information:
 - (i) the family name and first name of the patient;
 - (ii) the address and telephone number of the patient;
 - (iii) the patient's age, birth date or age group and gender;
 - (iv) the original or refill date on which the drug is dispensed and the initials of the dispensing pharmacist, if the initials and the date are not already recorded on the back of the original prescription or in any other record approved by the Pharmacy Council;
 - (v) the number or designated identifying the prescription;
 - (vi) the prescriber's name;
 - (vii) the name, strength and quantity of the drug dispensed;
 - (viii) the pharmacist's comments relevant to the patient's drug therapy, including any failure of the patient to accept the pharmacist's offer to counsel; and
 - (ix) the patient's national insurance number, if any;
 - (x) whether or not the patient suffers from any allergies and idiosyncrasies or any medical condition which may relate to drug utilization as communication to the pharmacist by the patient.
- (3) If the patient uses an electronic patient profile record system, the pharmacist shall—
- (a) establish an auxiliary record keeping system in case the electronic patient profile record system becomes inoperative for any reason;
 - (b) enter the patient profile information and number of refills authorized during the time the electronic patient profile record system was inoperative within seventy two hours from the time the electronic patient profile record system is restored to operation;

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- (c) provide adequate safeguards against manipulation and alteration of records to protect the confidentiality of the information contained in the data bank; and
 - (d) make arrangements with the supplier of data processing services or materials to ensure that the pharmacy will continue to have adequate and complete prescription and dispensing records if the relationship with such supplier terminates for any reason.
- (4) A pharmacist shall maintain one profile record for members of a family living at the same address and possessing the same family name.
- (5) The pharmacist shall use his or her professional judgment to review and monitor the patient profile to determine if there should be any adjustment in the original patient information and indicate the appropriate change in the patient profile record.
- (6) Upon receipt of a new or refill prescription, a pharmacist shall examine the patient's profile record before dispensing the drug to determine the possibility of a potentially significant drug interaction, reaction or misuse of the prescription and if the pharmacist detects a potentially significant drug interaction, reaction or misuse, the pharmacist shall take the appropriate action to avoid or minimize the problem, which shall, if necessary, include consultation with the patient and the prescriber.
- (7) A pharmacist shall maintain a patient profile record for each patient for a period of not less than five years from the date of the last entry in the profile record.
- (8) The oldest four years of record information must be maintained in such a manner so as to be sight-readable within two weeks.
- (9) The most recent one year record information must be immediately retrievable.

Over-the-counter record

30.— (1) A pharmacist shall maintain a record of every dispensation of a pharmacist assisted drug which shall be clearly labeled "Over-the-counter Pharmacist Assisted Drug Record".

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(2) A record maintained pursuant to sub-regulation (1) shall include the following information:

- (a) the patient's first and last name and address;
- (b) the name and quality of the pharmacist assisted drug sold;
- (c) the date of the sale;
- (d) the name or initials of the pharmacist who dispensed the drug.

Supportive personnel

31. Supportive personnel may assist the pharmacist in a clerical manner such as the retrieving of prescription files, profile cards, and other such records, the typing of labels and the completing of prescription receipts and other such form.

Refills

32.— (1) Upon receipt of a refill prescription, a pharmacist shall determine if a substantial time, as is appropriate for that drug in the reasonable and prudent pharmacist's professional judgment, has elapsed from the last filling and when necessary, the pharmacist shall consult with the prescriber and the patient to assure himself or herself that continued use is appropriate.

(2) The pharmacist shall consult with the patient and the prescriber to determine if continued use of a drug is appropriate in cases where the patient profile records indicate sporadic, erratic or irrational use of the drug by a patient.

(3) A pharmacist shall maintain a profile record of all prescription patients who patronize a pharmacy as specified in regulation and the pharmacist shall inquire as to whether other prescription drugs are being concomitantly utilized in order to establish a current drug history for the patient.

Prohibition of steering

33. A pharmacist shall not enter into an arrangement with a health practitioner or other person who is authorized to issue prescriptions, or with any health care facility for the purpose of directing or diverting patients to or from a specified pharmacy or restraining in any way a patient's freedom of choice to select a pharmacy.

Copies of prescription

34.— (1) A pharmacist shall provide a copy of a prescription if the patient or care giver requests a copy of the prescription from the pharmacist.

(2) Copies of prescriptions issued directly to the patient by the pharmacy where the drug was dispensed, pursuant to the receipt of the prescription, shall state in letters at least equal in size to those describing the medication dispensed, the highlighted statement: “COPY FOR INFORMATION ONLY”.

(3) Presentation of a prescription marked “COPY FOR INFORMATION ONLY” shall be for information purposes only and have no legal status as a valid prescription.

Transfer of prescription

35.— (1) A pharmacist shall transfer a prescription to another pharmacist if the patient or care giver requests such transfer.

(2) When a request is made for the transfer of a prescription to pursuant to sub-regulation (1) the pharmacist shall make a copy of the prescription marked with the words “COPY FOR INFORMATION ONLY”.

(3) Upon making the copy pursuant to sub-regulation (2), the pharmacist —

- (a) may issue the copy to the patient; or
- (b) send the copy to the other pharmacist by fax.

(4) The pharmacist who sends the copy of a prescription shall invalidate the original prescription on file together with the refill authorization as of the date the copy is transferred by writing “VOID” on their face and shall record on the back of the invalidated prescription and refill authorizations that a copy has been issued, the date of issuance of such copy, the name of the pharmacy and pharmacist the prescription is being transferred, and the initials of the pharmacist issuing the transferred prescription.

(5) The pharmacist who receives the copy of the prescription shall on receiving the copy record the following information —

Pharmacy Regulations

- (a) the name, address and original prescription number of the pharmacy from which the copy of the prescription was transferred;
- (b) the name of the pharmacist who sent the copy;
- (c) the date of issuance of the original prescription;
- (d) the number of refills authorized on the original prescription;
- (e) the complete refill record from the original prescription;
- (f) the date of original dispensing;
- (g) the number of valid refills remaining.

(6) The pharmacist who receives a copy of a prescription shall inform the patient that the original prescription has been cancelled at the pharmacy from which it was obtained.

Return of prescription drug

36.— (1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), a pharmacist shall not accept any drug for return to inventory after that drug has been previously dispensed.

(2) A pharmacist may accept a drug for return to inventory after it has been dispensed if in the pharmacist's professional judgment it is appropriate to do so and if the following conditions are met —

- (a) the lot number and expiry date of the drug, where applicable, are directly attached to the dispensed containers;
- (b) each dose of the drug is individually sealed and the seal is intact at the time of the return to the pharmacy;
- (c) the pharmacist has a personal knowledge of the storage conditions of the drug subsequent to its being dispensed or the length of time between dispensing and return is of such short duration that storage conditions would not be material;
- (d) the patient has not been in possession of the drug;
- (e) the drug has been under the supervision of the pharmacist directly or indirectly between the time of dispensing and the time of return to a sufficient degree to permit the exercise of professional judgment;
- (f) the prescription drug was incorrectly dispensed to the patient.

Disposal of unwanted drugs

37. A pharmacist shall dispose of an unwanted drug in a manner that does not cause that drug to become a health hazard and in accordance with the law.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

CONTROLLED DRUGS**Part I**

Acetophine (O-acetyl-7,8 dihydro-7-alpha[1R-hydroxy-1-methyl]-o-methyl-6, 14 endoethenomorphine or 3-o-acetyltetrahydro-7 alpha-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6, 14-endoetheno-oripavine or 5-acetoxy-1,2,3,3a,8,9-hexahydro-2alpha-[1(R) - hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-3-methoxy-12-methyl-3, 9a-etheno-9, 9b-iminoethano-phenanthro [4,5-bed] furan

Acetyldihydrocodeine

Acetylmeethadol (3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino- 4,4-diphenyl-heptane)

Allylprodine (3-allyl-1-methyl- 4-phenyl- 4-propionoxy-piperidine)

Alphacetylmethadol (alpha-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane)

Alphameprodine (alpha-3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)

Alphamethadol (alpha-6-dimethylamino-4, 4-dphenyl-3-heptanol)

Alphaprodine (alpha-1, 3-dimethyl- 4-phenyl- 4-propionoxy-piperidine)

Anileridine (1-para-aminophenethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ester or 1-[2-(para-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Benzethidine (1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)- 4-phenylpiperidine- 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Pharmacy Regulations

Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)

Betacetylmethadol (beta-3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino- 4, 4-diphenyl-heptane)

Betameprodine (beta-3 - etyly -1 - methyl - 4 - phenyl- 4 - propionoxy-piperidine)

Betamethadol (beta-6-dimethylamino- 4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol)

Betaprodine (beta-1, 3-dimethyl- 4-phenyl- 4-propionoxy-piperidine)

Bezitramide (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)- 4-(2-oxo-3 propionyl-1-benzimidazolinyl)-piperidine)

Clonitazene (2 - para - chlorbenzyl -1 - diethylaminoethyl - 5 - nitro-benzimidazole)

Cocaine

Codeine (3-methylmorphine)

Codoxime (dihydrocodeinone-6-carboxymethyloxime)

Concentrate of poppy straw (The material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids when such material is made available in trade)

Desmorphine (dihydrodeoxymorphine)

Dextromoramide ((+) - 4- [2 - methyl - 4 - oxo - 3, 3 - diphenyl - 4(1-pyrrolidiny) butyl] morphine or (+) - 3 - methyl - 2, 2 - diphenyl - 4 - morpholino-butyl-pyrrolidine)

Diampromide (N-[(2 - methylphenethylamino) propyl] propionanilide)

Diethylthiambutene (3-diethylamino- 1, 1-di (2'- thienly)- i - butene)

Difenoxim (1-(3 cyano- 3,3 diphenylpropyl)- 4phenlyisonipecotic acid)
Difenoxin

Dihydrocodeine

Pharmacy Regulations

Dihydromorphine

Dimenoxadol (2-dimethylaminoethyl-1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate or dimethylaminoethyl 1- ethoxy - 1, 1- diphenylacetate or dimethylaminoethyl diphenyl-alpha-ethoxyacetate)

Dimepheptanol (6-dimethylamino- 4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol)

Dimethylthiambutene (3-dimethylamino-1,1-di(2' thienyl)-1-butene)

Dioxyaphetyl Butyrate (ethyl 4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenyl-butyrate)

Diphenoxylate(1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)- 4-phenyl-piperidine 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 2, 2-diphenyl- 4[4-carbethoxy- 4-phenyl] piperidino]butyronitril)

Dipipanone (4, 4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-heptanone)

Drotebanol (3, 4-dimethyloxy-17-methylmorphinan-6 beta, 14 diol)

Ecgonine, its ester and derivatives which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine. Ethylmethylthiambutene (3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2' -thienyl)-1-butene)

Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine)

Etonitazene (1- diethylaminoethyl - 2 - para - ethoxybenzyl - 5 - nitrobenzimidazole)

Etorphine (7, 8-dihydro- 7 alpha - [1(R)-hydroxy -1- methylbutyl] -O - methyl-6, 14-endoethanomorphine or tetrahydro-7alpha-(1-hydro-1-methyl-butyl)-6, 14-endoetheno-oripavine or 1,2,3,3a,8,9-hexahydro-5-hydroxy-2-alpha[1(R)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-3-methoxy-12met

Etoxeridine (1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Fentanyl (1-phenethyl- 4-N-propinoylanilinopiperidine)

Furethidine (1- (2- tetrahydrofurfuryloxethyl)- 4 - phenylpiperidine - 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Heroine (diacetylmorphine)

Pharmacy Regulations

Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)

Hydromorphenol (14-hydroxydihydromorphine)

Hydromorphine (dihydromorphinone)

Hydroxypethidine (4 - meta - hydroxyphenyl -1- methylpiperidine - 4 -
carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-methyl- 4-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-piperidine -
4 -carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Isomethadone (6-dimethylamino-5-methyl- 4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone)

Ketobemidone (4-meta-hydroxyphenyl)-methyl- 4-propionyl-piperidine
or 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl- 4-piperidyl ethyl ketone or 1-methyl-
4-metahydroxyphenyl-4-propionyl-piperidine)

Levomethorphan ((-) -3-methoxy- N- methylmorphinan), but not
Dextromethorphan ((+)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)

Levomoramide ((-) - 4 - [2-methyl- 4- oxo-3, 3 diphenyl- 4 -(1-
pyrrolidinyl)butyl] morpholine or (-) - 3 - methyl - 2, 2 - diphenyl - 4-
morpholino-butyryl-pyrrolidine)

Levophenacymorphan ((-)-3-hydroxy-N-phenacymorphinan)

Levorphanol ((-)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan), but not Dextrophan
((+)-3-hydroxy-N- methylmorphinan)

Medicinal Opium

Metazocine (2' - hydroxy - 2, 5, 9 - trimethyl - 6, 7 - benzomorphan) or
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-3, 6, 11-trimethyl-2,6-methano-3-
benzazocine)

Methadone (6-dimethylamino- 4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone)

Methadone-Intermediate (4-cyano-2-dimethylamino- 4,4-diphenylbutane
or 2-dimethylamino- 4-diphenyl- 4-cyano butane)

Methyldesorphine (6-methyl-delta 6-deoxymorphine)

Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine)

Pharmacy Regulations

Metaphon (5- methyl dihydromorphine)

Moramide-Intermediate (2 - methyl - 3 - morpholino - 1, 1- diphenyl - propanecarboxylic acid or 1-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-morpholinopropanecarboxylic acid)

Morpheridine (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Morphine

Morphine Methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including in particular the morphine N-oxide derivatives, one of which is Codeine-N-Oxide.

Morphine-N-Oxide

Myrophine (myristylbenzylmorphine)

Nicocodeine (6-nicotinylcodeine or 6-(pyridine -3- carboxylic acid)-codeine ester)

Nicomorphine (3, 6-dinicotinycodeine or di-nicitinic acid ester of morphine)

Noracymethadol 9 (+) - alpha - 3 - acetoxy - 6 - methylamino - 4, 4-diphenylheptane)

Norcodeine (N-dimethylcodeine)

Norlevorphanol ((-)-3-hydroxymorphinan)

Normethadone (6-dimethylamino- 4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone or 1, 1-diphenyl-1-dimethylaminoethyl-butanone-2 or 1-dimethyl-amino-3, 3-diphenyl-hexanon-(4))

Normorphine (dimethylmorphine or N-demethylated morphine)

Norpipanone (4, 4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-hexanone)

Oxycodone (14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone or dihydrohydroxycodone)

Oxymorphine (14 - hydroxydihydrocodeinone or dihydrohydroxy - morphinone)

Pharmacy Regulations

Pethidine (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Pethidine-Intermediate-A (4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine or 1-methyl-4-cyanopiperidine)

Pethidine-Intermediate-B (4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or ethyl 4-phenyl-4-piperidine-carboxylate)

Pethidine-Intermediate-C (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid)

Phenadoxone (6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone)

Phenampromide (N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl) propionanilide or N-[2-(1-methylpiperid-2'yl) ethyl]-propionanilide)

Phenazocine (2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphan or 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-6,11-dimethyl-3-phenethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine)

Phenomorphine (3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan)

Phenoperidine (1-(3-hydroxy-phenylpropyl) - 4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-phenyl-3-(4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine)-propanol)

Pholcodine (morpholinylethylmorphine or beta-4-morpholinylethylmorphine)

Piminodine(4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Piritramide (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino) piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide or 2,2-diphenyl-4-[1-(4-carbamoyl-4-piperidino)-]butyronitrile)

Prophetazine 1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyazacycloheptane or 1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-hexamethyleneimine)

Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester)

Propiram

Pharmacy Regulations

Racemethorphan ((+)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)

Racemoramide ((+)- 4-[2-methyl- 4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl- 4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine or (+)3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl- 4-morpholinobutylpyrrolidine)

Racemorphan ((+)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan)

Tetrahydrocannabinol

Thebacon (acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine)

Thebaine

Trimeperidine (1, 2, 5-trimethyl- 4-phenyl- 4-propionoxypiperidine)

PART II

The isomers, unless expressly excepted, and the esters, ethers and salts, including the salts of isomers, esters of the substance specified in I above.

PART III

Any extract of tincture of Cannabis

PART IV

Any-

- (a) preparation, mixture, extract, or other substance containing any portion of a substance; or
- (b) substance that is chemically equivalent or chemically identical to any preparation, mixture, extract, derivative or other substance containing any portion of a substance, specified in I, II and III.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

OVER THE COUNTER MEDICINES AND DIAGNOSTICS

Over the counter's are only approved for the conditions below

Allergic Response
Allergy

Analgesics
Analgesics (oral)
Analgesics (Topical)

Cardiovascular
Cardiovascular

CNS
Sleep disturbance (temporary)
Smoking cessation
Travel Sickness

Cough, colds and flu
Colds & flu
Cough
Sore throats

Ears & Eyes
Ear problems
Eye problems

Female Health
Cystitis
Period Pain and PMS
Thrush and Vaginitis

Gastro-intestinal
Constipation
Diarrhea
Hemorrhoids
Indigestion
Irritable Bowel Syndrome
Worms

Pharmacy Regulations

Infants

Colic

Cradle Cap

Nappy rash

Teething

Nutrition

Iron preparations

Tonics

Vitamins and Minerals

Oral

Oral hygiene

Scalp conditions/infestations

Hair loss

Lice

Scalp conditions

Sexual health

Intercourse

Skin Conditions

Acne

Antiseptics

Athletes foot

Cold sores

Corns and calluses

Scabies

Skin problem

Warts and verrucas

Herbal medicines

Bladder conditions

Colds, flu and sore throats

Constipation

Coughs

First aid

Hemorrhoids

Indigestion

Nausea and Diarrhea

Pain relief

Scalp and hair care

Shin conditions

Pharmacy Regulations

Sleeplessness

Slimming

Stress

Tonic

Homeopathic remedies

Diagnostics

Blood glucose meters

Pregnancy or ovulation tests

Blood pressure meters

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

PHARMACIST ASSISTED DRUGS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Anti-Fungals | Clotrimazole (Vaginal) and similar Derivatives, Pessaries, Creams, Solution, Nystatin Suspension and cream

Topical-all Imidazole derivatives e.g. Econazole |
| 2. Antibiotics | Muciprocin |
| 3. Anticholinergics | Diphenoxylate/Atropine
Hyoscine, Propantheline
Baralgin |
| 4. Analgesics | Diphydroegotamine
Aminiphenazone, Caffeine
Orphenadrine, Mefenamic Acid 250mg & 500mg, Ibuprofen 400mg |
| 5. EENT | Polysporin and similar preparations
Naphazoline/Anatazoline
Oxytetracycline eye ointment |
| 6. Antidotes/Metal Antagonists | Ipecac Syrup |
| 7. Adrenal Hormones | Triamcinolone 0.025% cream
Fluocinolone and similar cream or ointment |
| 8. Contraceptives | Levonogestrel 0.75mg |

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulation 2)

PRESCRIPTION ONLY DRUGS

1. Antihelmintics
Thiabendazole (all forms)
2. Antifungals for systemic use
Ketaconazole
Amphotericin B
Oral Nystatin (tablet)
Griseofulvin
Itraconazole and similar derivatives
All other systemic preparations
3. Antibiotics
Penicillin derivatives e.g. Penicillin G, Penicillin V
Cloxacillin, Amoxicillin etc.
Erythromycin and other macrolides
Cephalosporins (1st, 2nd, and 3rd generations)
Chloramphenicol
Gentamicin and other aminoglycosides
Tetracyclines and derivatives
Sulphonamides e.g. Co-Trimoxazole
All Anti-Virals e.g. AZT, Acyclovir
4. Anti-Tuberculosis
Ethambutol
Isoniazid
Pyrazinamide
Rifampicin
Any combination thereof and other systemic preparations
5. Anti-Trichomonal
Metronidazole and Derivatives
6. Urinary Tract Anti-Septics
Nitrofurantoin
Nalidixic Acid and derivatives
4-Quinolones e.g. Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin
7. Anti-Leprotics
Clofazimine
Dapsone
Any other Anti-Leprotic drugs

Pharmacy Regulations

8. Anti-Neoplastics and Immunosuppressants
Tamoxifen
All other Anti-Cancer
9. Cholinergic Agents
All cholinergic Agents
10. Anti- Cholinergic
Atropine
Benzhexol(trihexiphenidyl)
Benztropine and its derivatives
11. Adrenergic Agents
Adrenaline
Dopamine
Isoprenaline
12. Adrenergic Blocking Agents
Ergot Alkaloids
Phenoxybenzamine HCL
Phentolamine Mesylate
13. Skeletal Muscle Relaxants
Skeletal Muscle Relaxants, whether injectable or oral preparations
14. Iron Preparations
Iron Dextran Injection
Sustained Released high potency iron preparation
15. Anit-Coagulants/Coagulants
Heparin
Warfarin
Protamine Sulphate
Vitamin K1
16. Cardiac Drugs
All Drugs used in cardiac conditions
17. Hypertensive Drugs
All Hypertensive Drugs
18. General Anesthetics
All General Anesthetics
19. Analgesics and Anti-Inflammatory Agents
All agents, except the following
Ibuprofen 200mg and 400mg (and derivatives of equivalent analgesic potency)

Pharmacy Regulations

- Codeine 8mg
- Paracetamol 500mg
- Mefenamic Acid 250mg and 500mg
- 20. Narcotic Antagonists
- 21. Anti-Convulsants
All anti-Convulsants
- 22. Psychotherapeutics
All Anxiolytics
All Hypnoitics
All Anti-depressants
All drugs used in psychosis and related disorders
- 23. Diuretics
- 24. Anti-Gout Agents
- 25. Eye-Ear-Nose-Throat
All of those agents except, wax softners, artificial tears, eye cleaners, normal saline and EENT vasoconstrictors.
- 26. Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors
Acetazolamide
- 27. Anti-Emetics
All, except oral and rectal preparations of dimenhydrinate.
- 28. Miscellaneous G.I. Drugs
H2 Antagonists
Omeprazole
Metoclopropamide
Sucralfate
Misoprostol
- 29. Antidotes/Metal Antagonists
All except Fuller's Earth and activated Charcoal
- 30. Adrenal Hormones (oral, injectable and Inhalation)
Beclomethasone
Dexamethasone
Hydrocortisone
Predisolone
Prednisone
Triamcinolone
- 31. Contraceptives
Oral Preparations

Pharmacy Regulations

	Injectables
	Dermal Preparations
	IUD
32	Estrogens Norethisterone
33	Androgens
34	Gonadotropins
35	Pituitary Hormones Vasopressin
36	Progestins Medoxyprogesterone Progesterone
37	Anti-Diabetic Drugs
38	Thyrod/Anti-Thyroid Preparations
39	Local Anesthetics
40	Oxytocics
41	Anti-Asthmatics
42	Injectable Vitamins
43	Anti-Parkinsons.

Made this 24th day of July, 2007.

EDMUND ESTEPHANE,
Minister responsible for Health.