COLLEGE OF PHARMACISTS OF MANITOBA

Practice Direction: Inter-Provincial/Territorial Pharmacy Care

Scope and Objective

1.0 Expected Outcome

1.1 This document is a Practice Direction of Council concerning inter-provincial/territorial pharmacy care and is made under the authority of *The Pharmaceutical Act*, CCSM c P60, and the Pharmaceutical Regulation (Regulation 185/2013) made thereunder. This Practice Direction sets out the requirements and standards for providing inter-provincial/territorial care.

2.0 Document Jurisdiction (Area of Practice)

2.1 All pharmacists are expected to adhere to this Practice Direction, when providing pharmacy care, where either the pharmacist is located in a Canadian jurisdiction other than Manitoba or the patient is located outside Manitoba but residing in a Canadian jurisdiction.

2.1.1 If pharmacy care is being provided to patients residing outside Canada, this is beyond the jurisdiction of this Practice Direction. A distance care IPS (International Prescription Service) component is required and any applicable IPS Practice Directions must be followed.

2.2 CPhM considers the location of the patient to determine where the practice of pharmacy is occurring (e.g. if a pharmacist is dispensing to a patient physically located in Manitoba, the pharmacist is performing the act of dispensing "in Manitoba").

2.3 Where a pharmacist is registered/licensed in multiple jurisdictions, if the pharmacist provides care to a patient in Manitoba, the pharmacist must limit their services to Manitoba's scope of practice.

Practice Direction

3.0 Definitions

"Clinical verification" is the process of assessing and approving a prescription for filling or refilling, including reviewing a prescription and patient's record to ensure patient safety, as required by section 83 of the Pharmaceutical Regulation, M.R. 185/2013 and the Practice Direction: Ensuring Patient Safety.

"Compounded preparation" is the final product resulting from compounding.

"Compounding" is defined by Health Canada as the combining or mixing together of two or more ingredients (of which at least one is a drug or pharmacologically active component) to create a final product in an appropriate form for dosing. It can involve raw materials or the alteration of the form and strength of commercially available products. It can include

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reformulation to allow for a novel drug delivery. Compounding does not include mixing, reconstituting, or any other manipulation that is performed in accordance with the directions for use on an approved drug's labelling material.

“CPhM” means the College of Pharmacists of Manitoba.

“Designated drugs or vaccines” are those listed in Section 118 or Schedule 3 of the Pharmaceutical Regulation, MR 185/2013.

“Designated screening and diagnostic tests” are those listed in Schedule 1 of the Pharmaceutical Regulation, MR 185/2013.

“Dispensing activities” are those activities related to providing a drug pursuant to a prescription including clinical verification, but not including the administration of a drug, as described in *The Pharmaceutical Act*, CCSM c P60, meaning to provide a drug pursuant to a prescription, but does not include the administration of a drug.

“Distance care component” is defined in section 41 of the Pharmaceutical Regulation, MR 185/2013.

“Inter-provincial/territorial care” occurs when a pharmacist licensed in Manitoba is providing care to a patient outside Manitoba, but in another Canadian jurisdiction, or when a pharmacist registered/licensed in Canada but outside Manitoba is providing care to a patient located in Manitoba.

“Practitioner” has the definition given in *The Pharmaceutical Act*, CCSM c P60 and the Pharmaceutical (General Matters) Regulation 194/2013.

“Personal health information” is defined in *The Personal Health Information Act*, CCSM c P33.5.

"Therapeutic relationship” is a planned, goal-oriented covenant between a pharmacist and a patient for the purpose of achieving positive health-related outcomes. The therapeutic relationship between a pharmacist and a patient is one in which the pharmacist has a fiduciary responsibility. This relationship is held to a high standard, as outlined by the CPhM Code of Ethics.

4.0 Pharmacists Outside Manitoba Providing Care to Patients in Manitoba

4.1 A pharmacist licensed or registered in a Canadian jurisdiction other than Manitoba who provides any of the following to patients in Manitoba must be licensed as a pharmacist in Manitoba and must comply with the standards, policies, guidelines, and any other professional practice requirements stipulated by CPhM:

- 4.1.1 Dispensing or retail sale of drugs or vaccines (other than compounded preparations), including performing dispensing activities
- 4.1.2 Prescribing of designated drugs or vaccines

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4.1.3 Ordering and receiving reports of designated screening and diagnostic tests

4.2 Pharmacy care not listed under section 4.1 may be provided to patients in Manitoba by pharmacists located outside Manitoba, who are not licensed or listed in Manitoba, so long as they:

4.2.1 Hold a certificate of registration or license, permitting them to practice in another Canadian jurisdiction;

4.2.2 Comply with the standards, policies, guidelines, and any other professional practice requirements stipulated by the CPhM, in addition to those of their regulatory body; and

4.2.3 Disclose to the patient or their agent the jurisdiction in which they are licensed or registered to practice pharmacy and obtain the informed consent of the patient or their agent for the pharmacy care they are providing.

5.0 Manitoba Pharmacists Providing Care to Patients Outside Manitoba

5.1 Pharmacists licensed in Manitoba who provide pharmacy care to patients located outside Manitoba are expected to adhere to the professional expectations and legal requirements of both CPhM **and** those of the jurisdiction in which the patient is located.

5.2 In order for a pharmacist to perform dispensing activities for patients residing outside Manitoba and who will not attend the pharmacy in person, the pharmacy from which the pharmacist is dispensing must have a distance care component on its pharmacy license.

5.3 A distance care component on the pharmacy license is not required for providing pharmacy care to an individual located outside Manitoba who is currently a patient of that pharmacy and who:

5.3.1 Ordinarily receives in-person care in Manitoba;

5.3.2 Requires follow up or monitoring in relation to the care they ordinarily receive in Manitoba; or

5.3.3 Requires support to transition their existing care to Manitoba from another jurisdiction, or from Manitoba to another jurisdiction.

5.4 Pharmacists may only provide pharmacy care to patients temporarily located outside of Canada if the patient's prescription has been authorized by a prescriber with a valid certificate of registration or license in Canada, and if both the pharmacist and prescriber have an existing therapeutic relationship with the patient.

6.0 Documentation

6.1 In addition to documentation required by other legislation, regulation, and practice directions, a pharmacist providing inter-provincial/territorial care must document, in the patient's record, the informed consent of the patient and/or agent to receive inter-provincial/territorial pharmacy care.

7.0 Compliance Adjudication

7.1 All documentation must be readily accessible and open to regulatory review.

8.0 Appendices

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8.1 Not applicable

A Practice Direction is a written statement made by Council for the purpose of giving direction to members and owners about the conduct of their practice or pharmacy operations. Compliance with practice directions is required under the Pharmaceutical Act.

The process for development, consultation, implementation, appeal and review is published on the CPhM website.

Development Source:	Professional Practice Committee
Regulatory Authority:	Clause 6(3)(c), *The Pharmaceutical Act*
Authorized by Council:	M/D/Y
Effective Date:	M/D/Y
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