



SASKATCHEWAN
COLLEGE OF
PHARMACISTS

SCOPE *newsletter*
SPECIAL EDITION MARCH 2015



SCOPE SPECIAL EDITION
**PHARMACY
TECHNICIANS**



Pharmacy Technicians

Welcome to the SCOPE Newsletter Special Edition on Pharmacy Technicians.

The purpose of this special edition is to update members and invite your feedback on the proposed authority for the regulation of Pharmacy Technicians as a new health care profession in Saskatchewan.

If you have any questions or comments, we invite you direct your inquiries to: SCPPRegistration.PHARMTECH@saskpharm.ca.

As announced by the Minister of Health, Bill 151 “**An Act to amend *The Pharmacy Act, 1996* and to make consequential amendments to other Acts**” is proceeding through the Legislature.

Amongst other things, the amendments will change our name to the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals (SCPP) and will authorize:

- Pharmacists to administer drugs by injection and other routes;
- Pharmacists to order, access and use medical laboratory tests; and,
- SCPP to regulate pharmacy technicians as licensed members practicing in an independent defined scope of practice with title protection.

In the meantime, we have been drafting the bylaw amendments arising from this Bill. Our goal is to be in a position of readiness and able to meet government priorities when the Bill is proclaimed in force, which we expect to take place around the middle of 2015.

Contained in this special edition is information pertaining to the proposed changes to Bill 151, reasons for the regulation of Pharmacy Technicians and the processes, steps and deadlines involved in becoming a licensed Pharmacy Technician.

Bill 151

Bill 151 states in part:

18(1) The Council may register as a member, and issue a licence to, a person who produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that the person:

- (a) if the person:
- (i) is applying for membership as a licensed pharmacist, has successfully completed a pharmacy program recognized by the council from an educational institution recognized by the council; or
 - (ii) is applying for membership as a licensed pharmacy technician:
 - (A) has successfully completed a pharmacy technician program recognized by the council from an educational institution recognized by the council; or
 - (B) has successfully completed any evaluating examinations for pharmacy technicians recognize by the council.

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“Protection of title”

22(2) No person other than a licensed pharmacy technician shall use the title ‘pharmacy technician’ or any word or designation, abbreviated or otherwise, to imply that the person is a licensed pharmacy technician.

“Authorized practices”

23(1) No person other than a licensed pharmacist, licensed pharmacy technician, or intern practicing under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist or a licensed pharmacy technician, may prepare, compound, dispense or sell drugs in Saskatchewan.

The Regulation of Pharmacy Technicians

Currently pharmacists are responsible for all aspects of pharmacy practice, whether technical or cognitive in nature. To achieve optimal drug therapy outcomes for patients, pharmacists will increasingly spend more time focusing on the cognitive aspects of their practice. Therefore, support from a well-trained and qualified pharmacy technician for technical functions is critical.

The upcoming regulation of pharmacy technicians will allow these individuals to practice independently within a defined scope of practice amongst other things. This scope will mainly focus on the distribution (technical) aspects of dispensing. It is through the regulation of pharmacy technicians that pharmacists will be able to confidently turn their focus more fully to providing clinical services; assured of the pharmacy technician’s competency to practice safely and assume responsibility and accountability for their own practice.

Pharmacy technicians will practice in collaboration with a pharmacist to provide the best possible pharmacy services to their patients. The pharmacy manager will still be accountable for the oversight of the pharmacy and the policies and processes utilized within the pharmacy. **No prescription can be released until the pharmacist has completed his or her assessment of the appropriateness of therapy and has provided the patient with consultation and educational services.**

Pharmacy technicians will practice in an environment where procedures are in place to ensure the safety and integrity of the dispensing or compounding process while a pharmacist is available to ensure the appropriateness of drug therapy and to consult with patients. Pharmacy technicians will exercise their professional judgment at all times and be able to recognize when the clinical expertise of the pharmacist is required.

During this transitional time, for a pharmacy assistant moving to regulation as a licensed pharmacy technician, our intention is to make the process as smooth as possible. We understand that some accommodation may be necessary in the short-term to allow those wishing to become regulated to have sufficient time to finalize the process while continuing to provide services at their current employment site.

As part of this accommodation, the College will be establishing an Expert Advisory Committee to assist the College with setting criteria for a “conditional practicing-licence” for pharmacy assistants working toward regulation. The conditional practicing-licence will allow the individual to continue in his current position until December 31, 2018, even if it is a role that will be that of a licensed pharmacy technician. Once an individual has registered with the College the “conditions” on the practicing-licence would be removed and the individual will be authorized to

continue in his current role or move to another employment situation. For those that do not complete one of the registration pathways with the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists, they will not be able to continue in a position that is designated for a licensed pharmacy technician after December 31, 2018.

We must stress that the last sitting of the PEBC Evaluating Examination will be in October 2018 and the Pharmacy Technician Bridging Education Program will only be available until December 31, 2018. After that time an individual wishing to become a licensed pharmacy technician in Saskatchewan will have to return to a CCAPP accredited educational program to be re-trained.

Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians at Entry to Practice

[March 2014 – NAPRA (National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities)]
[click here for NAPRA document](#)

Excerpt:

The pharmacy technician profession has changed significantly in recent years. The regulation of pharmacy technicians in certain provinces led to an expanded scope of practice in those jurisdictions, and these trends are expected to continue in the next few years in other parts of the country.

Pharmacy technicians use their knowledge and skills to undertake their expanded scope of practice which allows activities such as transcribing verbal orders, transferring prescriptions, and checking the technical aspects of a prescription. Although the scope of practice of the Canadian pharmacy technician may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, the core competencies expected of a pharmacy technician must be consistent nationally in order to facilitate labour mobility. However, it is expected that despite having the competencies necessary to perform a task, pharmacy technicians will only do so when allowed in their jurisdiction.

The pharmacy technician may work in a variety of different practice settings, but always works very closely with the pharmacist in order to achieve optimal drug therapy outcomes for the patient. Having the two groups, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, working in the same pharmacy environment increases the importance of clearly describing their respective roles.

In general, the pharmacy technician focuses on the technical aspects of the prescription, the gathering of patient information for the pharmacist to review, product preparation, product distribution and inventory control; while the pharmacist manages the overall pharmacy environment and as a drug therapy expert, provides leadership in drug therapy decision-making and focuses on the clinical aspect of direct patient care.

Both groups assume responsibility for their own actions, are accountable to the public and contribute to the overall functioning of the pharmacy to ensure a safe and healthy environment.

Competency Categories

The following competency categories are presented in no specific order of importance; all categories are considered important.

1. Ethical, Legal and Professional Responsibilities

Pharmacy technicians practise within legal requirements, demonstrate professionalism and uphold professional standards of practice, codes of ethics and policies.

2. Patient Care

Pharmacy technicians participate in meeting the patient's health and drug-related needs, through collaboration with the patient, the pharmacist and other health professionals, to achieve the patient's health goals.

3. Product Distribution

Pharmacy technicians implement safe and effective product distribution to ensure the safety and accuracy of released products.

4. Practice Setting

Pharmacy technicians contribute to the management of the practice setting with the goal of ensuring safe, effective and efficient product distribution.

5. Health Promotion

Pharmacy technicians support health promotion activities for patients, communities and populations in collaboration with the pharmacist.

6. Knowledge and Research Application

Pharmacy technicians access, retrieve and apply relevant information to make evidence-informed decisions within their practice with the goal of ensuring safe and effective product distribution.

7. Communication and Education

Pharmacy technicians communicate effectively with patients, the pharmacy team, other health professionals and the public, providing education when required.

8. Intra- and Inter-Professional Collaboration

Pharmacy technicians work in collaboration with the pharmacy team and other health professionals to support the delivery of comprehensive services, make best use of resources and ensure continuity of care in order to achieve the patient's health goals.

9. Quality and Safety

Pharmacy technicians collaborate in developing, implementing, and evaluating policies, procedures and activities that promote quality and safety.

[Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians](#)

[November 2011 – NAPRA]

Excerpt:

NAPRA has developed Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians (MSOPPT). The format adopted for the MSOPPT draws from that of the Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacists, which includes four domains related to:

- medication expertise;
- collaboration;
- safety/quality; and
- professionalism/ethics.

For the pharmacy technicians, these domains have been adjusted to reflect technician's focus on the technical aspects of pharmacy practice. Within each of these domains the MSOPPT are grouped under general standard statements to provide structure and ease of reading.

...

The MSOPPT is drawn from NAPRA's Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians at Entry to Practice but do not replace them.

Scope of Practice

Regulated pharmacy technicians have independent authority, responsibility and accountability to:

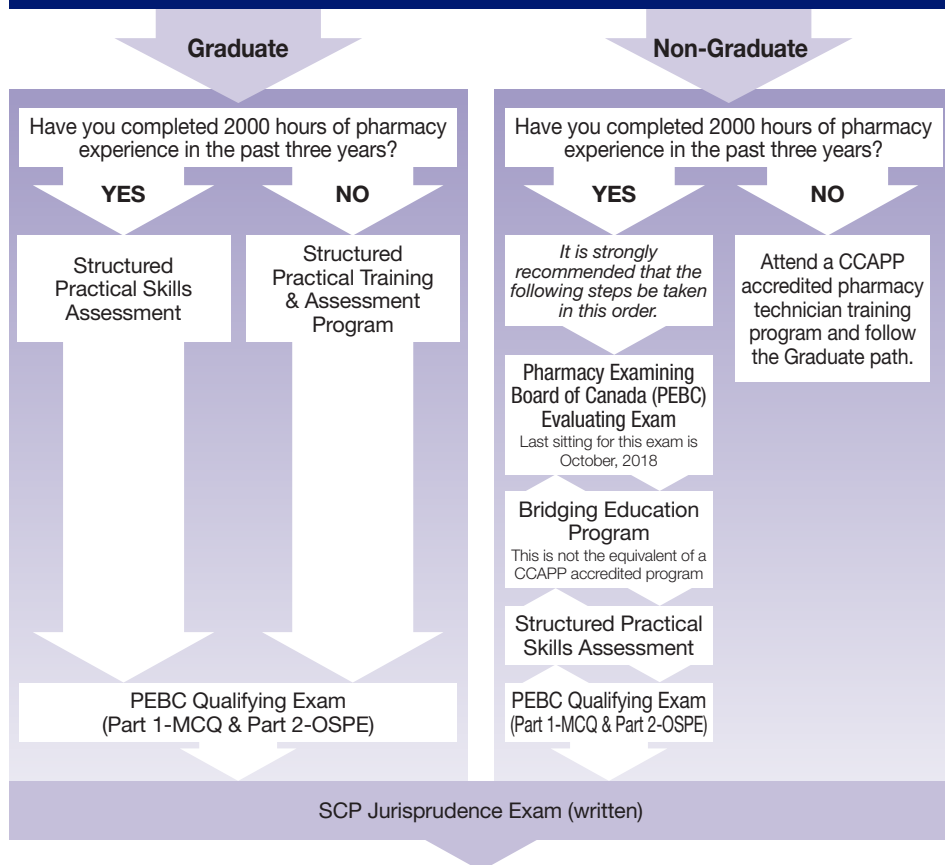
- Prepare, and process prescriptions
- Compound sterile and non-sterile products
- Transfer to and receive prescriptions from other pharmacies
- Receive verbal prescriptions from prescribers
- Perform final check on filled prescriptions prior to release
- Provide education on health aids and devices
- Administrative functions: documentation, third party billing reconciliations, and complete required audits i.e., controlled substances
- Manage the pharmacy environment by maintaining the inventory, including safe storage and handling of drugs.

How to Become a Licensed Pharmacy Technician in Saskatchewan

We recognize that there are many pharmacy assistants currently working in Saskatchewan that have knowledge, skills and abilities earned through many avenues: practical experience, advanced training (in-house and on-the-job) and CCAPP-accredited pharmacy technician program graduates. All bring valuable skills to the profession and are valued. These skills and abilities will be assets to anyone wishing to become a licensed pharmacy technician in Saskatchewan.

There are two major pathways to regulation based on how one came to the profession: the determining factor is "Did you graduate from a Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) accredited pharmacy technician program"?

Are you a graduate of a CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician training program?



CONGRATULATIONS!

Upon successfully completing your exams, you may now submit your application for registration, membership and licensure with SCP (must provide evidence of malpractice insurance)

Are you a graduate of a CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician training program?

1. YES - you move to the practical training component and the PEBC Qualifying Examination prior to sitting the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists Jurisprudence Examination.
 - a) If you have recently graduated and are just beginning your career then you will complete the Structured Practical Skills Training & Assessment Program; or
 - b) Upon proof of practising in either community or hospital pharmacy for a minimum of 2000 hours within the past three years, you will complete the Structured Practical Skills Assessment.
2. NO – you move to the Non-Graduate pathway.
 - a) If you have worked in a pharmacy practice for a minimum of 2000 hours within the last three-year period, the Non-Graduate pathway contains four steps to reach the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists Jurisprudence Examination.
 1. PEBC Evaluating Examination
 2. National Bridging Program *
 3. Structured Practical Skills Assessment
 4. PEBC Qualifying Examination

* may include Prior Learning Assessment & Recognition (PLAR) Educational Credit. See page 9 for more information on PLAR

- b) If the pharmacy assistant does not meet the minimum practice criteria, they would seek licensure through the Graduate pathway (meaning he/she must graduate from a CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician training program).

The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC)

(selected excerpts from the PEBC website)

Role of PEBC

The Board is responsible for:

- *assessing the qualifications of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians on behalf of provincial pharmacy regulatory authorities.*
- *ensuring that entry level pharmacists and pharmacy technicians have the necessary professional knowledge, skills and abilities to practise pharmacy within their scope of practice in a safe and effective manner.*

Document Evaluation

*The **first step** is the evaluation of your application and accompanying documents to ensure that you possess the qualifications that are acceptable for admission into the Pharmacy Technician Evaluating Examination.*

Evaluating Examination

*The **second step** is the successful completion of the Pharmacy Technician Evaluating Examination. The Evaluating Examination is designed to determine if you have the knowledge and skills comparable to that of a graduate of a program accredited by The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP). It evaluates knowledge in all areas of current pharmacy technician education curricula that are accredited by CCAPP. Once you pass the Pharmacy Technician Evaluating Examination, you will then be eligible to apply for the Pharmacy Technician Qualifying Examination.*

*All Canadian pharmacy technicians currently in the profession must pass the PEBC Pharmacy Technician Evaluating Examination by **Dec 31, 2018** to be eligible to apply for the Qualifying Examination. After this time, only Canadian graduates of a CCAPP accredited program will be eligible to apply for the Qualifying Examination.*

The minimum qualification required for admission into the Evaluating Examination for pharmacy technicians is provision of acceptable evidence of completion of a minimum of 2,000 hours of work and/or teaching experience in the field of pharmacy.

A field of pharmacy includes practice where some of the [following tasks](#) are performed.

PEBC Pharmacy Technician Certificate of Qualification

PEBC grants a certificate as evidence when you have successfully passed the Pharmacy Technician Qualifying Examination, thus meeting a national evaluation standard of entry-level competence (knowledge, skills and abilities needed to practise safely and effectively). This evaluation is based on the practice competencies defined in “Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians at Entry to Practice” (NAPRA, 2007).

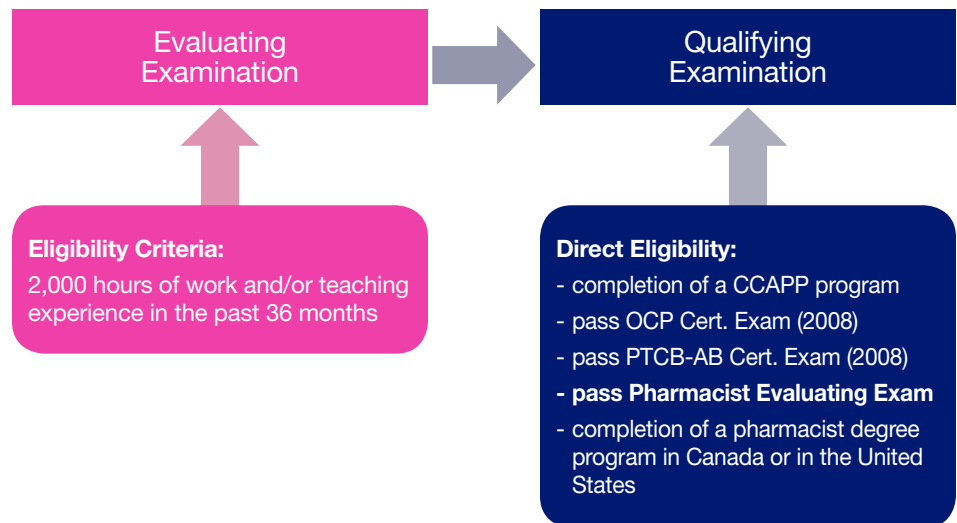
Examination Attempts

Candidates are permitted three attempts at a PEBC examination, after which they are required to complete remediation prior to a fourth (final) attempt. The only situation

in which candidates may be allowed an additional attempt at an examination is if they are granted a “No Standing” status on an examination sitting on the basis of medical conditions or compassionate grounds (such as bereavement). However, petitions for consideration of a “No Standing” status are only considered if they are received within 7 calendar days after the examination, accompanied by appropriate, official supporting documentation. Petitions received more than 7 calendar days after an examination (e.g., upon receipt of an unsuccessful examination result) are NOT considered.

Therefore, you will not be able to be licensed with SCP.

PEBC Pharmacy Technician Qualifying Examination Eligibility Criteria



Source: http://www.pebc.ca/index.php/ci_id/3100/la_id/1.htm

PEBC Examination Dates

Examination Name	Examination Date	Examination Centre	Application Deadline
Evaluating Examination	Sun, Apr 12, 2015	Saskatoon	Fri, Jan 9, 2015
Qualifying Examination	Sat, Sep 12, 2015 (MCQ)	Saskatoon	Wed, Jun 10, 2015
	Sun, Sep 13, 2015 (OSPE)	Saskatoon	
Evaluating Examination	Sat, Oct 17, 2015	Saskatoon	Fri, Jun 26, 2015

Thereafter, check the PEBC website for additional dates [here](#).

Applications must be RECEIVED by the PEBC office no later than the application date.

All questions regarding certification with PEBC can be directed to the PEBC office. The [PEBC website](#) has detailed information about application procedures, examination locations, examination costs and what to expect when taking the examinations.

The National Bridging Program

The National Pharmacy Technician Bridging Education Program was developed by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) to assist individuals already working in the role of pharmacy assistant to upgrade their skills to prepare for regulation and scope of practice without returning to school to complete an entire training program. This bridging program applies only to those individuals who have not completed their training through a CCAPP accredited school or they have graduated prior to 2009.

One of the goals of a national program is to facilitate labour mobility. Consistent competency requirements and standards enable regulated pharmacy technicians to carry out and be accountable for their technical responsibilities related to pharmacy practice.

Saskatchewan candidates wishing to complete the bridging program can register for the [National Pharmacy Technician Bridging Education Program](#) online course through [Selkirk College](#).

Prior Learning Assessment & Recognition (PLAR) Educational Credit

Candidates have the option to take a Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) challenge examination for three of the four modules (*Professional Practice* is mandatory). This process has been established to enable candidates to earn educational credit for what they already know. Candidates would be exempt from completing a module if they pass the associated challenge examination.

There is only one opportunity to obtain PLAR for each module; there are no re-examinations to obtain PLAR. Selkirk College offers [PLAR](#) examinations on a monthly basis. For more information from NAPRA on PLAR, please click [here](#).

Four Program Courses

The [program](#) consists of four online modules. Each of the modules requires class time and homework ranging from 3-10 hours per week. Based on this, if you work full-time, we strongly recommend attempting only one module at a time.

Course Descriptions

Professional Practice for Pharmacy Technician Bridging (no PLAR available)

Students focus on four key areas of practice: ethics and professionalism, legal requirements, scope of practice, and communication skills.

Course outline - [Professional Practice for Pharmacy Technician Bridging](#)

Product Preparation for Pharmacy Technician Bridging

Addresses the theoretical knowledge and practical skills essential for safe and accurate preparation of sterile and non-sterile pharmaceutical products.

Course Outline - [Product Preparation for Pharmacy Technician Bridging](#)

Pharmacology for Pharmacy Technician Bridging

Provides a practical, applied approach to pharmacology.

Course Outline - [Pharmacology for Pharmacy Technician Bridging](#)

Management of Drug Distribution Systems for Pharmacy Technician Bridging

Examines various drug distribution systems in pharmacy practice, with a focus on safe and effective drug supply and distribution in both institutional and community practice settings.

Course Outline - [Management of Drug Distribution Systems for Pharmacy Technician Bridging](#)



For more information on regulating pharmacy technicians or bridging programs, please visit [NAPRA's website](#).

Structured Practical Training

In 1998, NAPRA's National Licensing Standards Committee (NLSC) identified that there are some competency elements that are optimally assessed through a structured practical training program. It was noted that particular competencies require observation of performance to determine the ability of the candidate that such observations should be conducted over a period of time to ensure that performance can be sustained. (For Pharmacy Technicians, we will use the model from *A Framework for Assessing Canadian Pharmacists' Competencies at Entry-to-Practice through Structured Practical Training Programs*).

At this time the Structured Practical Training programs are still under development and work is in progress with the continuing education unit at Saskatchewan Polytechnic. The specifics of each program are being finalized, but the basic structure of each training program is as follows:

1. Structured Practical Training and Assessment (SPTA) program – CCAPP accredited program graduates with work experience less than 2000 hours in the past 3 years.

The Structured Practical Training and Assessment (SPTA) program features activities to demonstrate the candidate's ability to meet the required professional competencies. This is in addition to any practicums completed as a component of the CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician program they have already completed.

Licensed pharmacy technicians are authorized to practice in any pharmacy practice setting. As such, the candidate for registration must demonstrate the ability to meet all the competencies regardless of their preferred practice environment.

The SPTA was developed in response to requirements for registration and licensure with the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists. The program encompasses the nine NAPRA competencies. Immersion in the SPTA facilitates the candidate's transition from a didactic learner to a competent healthcare professional. During the course of this program, the candidate is expected to develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that are important to the profession. With exposure to each of the NAPRA competencies, the SPTA program offers the candidate multiple opportunities to perform activities based on their scope of practice.

The candidate will secure a placement in a community, hospital or community/hospital setting with a Saskatchewan Polytechnic approved preceptor and location provided that the workplace provides sufficient opportunity to demonstrate the competencies. It may happen that a workplace does not provide such opportunity, which will necessitate the candidate securing an alternative environment to complete the program.

2. Structured Practical Skills Assessment (SPSA) program – for candidates who have not graduated from a CCAPP accredited program and CCAPP accredited program graduates who have been working for more than 2000 hours in the past three years.

The Structured Practical Skills Assessment (SPSA) is designed as an assessment of the applicant's basic competencies in a direct patient care practice setting approved by the Council. Candidates have had previous experience in a pharmacy setting and now will demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge and skills in a practical setting through completion of various activities that fall within the pharmacy technician's scope of practice. The activities are designed to address specific competencies as set forth in the *Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians at Entry to Practice* developed by the National Association of Pharmacy regulatory Authorities (NAPRA). This assessment is to be completed within 2 – 12 weeks.

The SPSA may be completed at the candidate's current practice site provided that the workplace provides sufficient opportunity to demonstrate the competencies. It may happen that a workplace does not provide such opportunity, which will necessitate the candidate securing an alternative environment to complete the program.

SCP Jurisprudence Examination

From the NAPRA document, *Professional Competencies for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians at Entry to Practice (2014)*:

Competency Category

1. *Ethical, legal and professional responsibilities*
Pharmacy technicians practice within legal requirements, demonstrate professionalism and uphold professional standards of practice, codes of ethics and policies.

The pharmacy technician candidate must successfully complete the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists Jurisprudence Examination on the legislation governing the practice of pharmacy in this province. Examinations are held at the College office in Regina by scheduled appointment. The sitting for this computer-based examination is not open book.

Examination topics to be responsible for include

- Both Federal and Provincial pharmacy legislation
- The Health Information Protection Act (HIPA)
- Reference Manual material
- The Saskatchewan Drug Plan Formulary (Preface and Appendices).

SCPP Reference Manual documents and Legislation (Bylaws and *The Pharmacy Act, 1996*) are available at [the SCPP website](#). The outline of materials to study is available by request.

The Examination has a two-hour time limit and is camera monitored for security purposes.

Other Requirements for Registration and Licensure

In addition to the educational requirements, all candidates for registration must also meet the following requirements to become a member of the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists:

A. Language Proficiency Requirements – (draft)

SCP Council has determined the fluency requirement to be proficiency in the English language as described by NAPRA (National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities) in their document entitled, *“Language Fluency Requirements for Licensure as a Pharmacy Technician in Canada”*.

Excerpt:

Language proficiency is an essential skill required of all pharmacy technicians in the day to day practice of pharmacy in Canada. Although language proficiency does not guarantee that effective communication will take place, it is the foundation for reading, speaking, listening and writing skills – all components of communication. A pharmacy technician’s ability to communicate is critical in the delivery of safe and effective patient care.”

In Saskatchewan, we have adopted the same principles for language proficiency for pharmacy technicians as we have for pharmacists:

PRINCIPLES

1. All applicants who have received a CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician education will not be required to undergo further testing unless a “trigger” (see below) suggests that a test for language proficiency is necessary.
2. Language proficiency standards are to be applied on entry to practical training. Application at this time (rather than at the point of licensure) supports public protection and enables the candidate to derive the expected educational benefits from the program, while at the same time allows for language proficiency to improve through the program’s emphasis on communication, prior to licensure.
3. Prior language proficiency test results should be accepted by the pharmacy regulatory authority as valid if completed within two years prior to commencement of practical training.

TRIGGERS

Triggers include, but are not limited to:

1. A pharmacist, who has been recognized as a preceptor by a Provincial or Territorial Regulatory Authority, identifies a candidate who has demonstrated less than adequate language proficiency. This perceived inadequacy must be confirmed through an appropriate process approved by the Provincial or Territorial Regulatory Authority.
2. A complaint is received by the pharmacy technician educational program or Provincial or Territorial Regulatory Authority from a customer, patient or health professional about the candidate concerning a lack of language proficiency skills. The alleged deficiency in communication must be confirmed through an appropriate process approved by the Provincial or Territorial Regulatory Authority.

To review the English language proficiency standards please view the [NAPRA document](#).

B. Malpractice Insurance

The proposed Regulatory Bylaws for malpractice insurance for pharmacy technicians are similar to that for pharmacists.

Excerpt

13(4) Malpractice Insurance

(a) in this subsection:

(i) “acceptable malpractice insurance means personal insurance that;

1. Insures a practicing member against liability claims relating to the performance, or alleged performance, of professional services.
2. Provides a limit for each claim of a minimum of two million dollars for licensed pharmacists or one million dollars for licensed pharmacy technicians.

Malpractice insurance is not available through the SCP, nor is it included with the SCP membership/registration. SCP will accept coverage that meets the requirements as specified in [Regulatory Bylaw 13\(4\)](#) in its entirety.

C. Canadian Status

From the [Regulatory Bylaws](#)

Excerpt

Membership Registration

*4(1) Any person who wishes to become a member must register by meeting the requirements of the Act and bylaws, or otherwise by meeting the requirements of Council, in a manner or according to the procedures specified by the Registrar-Treasurer including completing the required forms and payment of the prescribed fees. Once registered, the name of the member is entered into the register and remains on the register until removed due to resignation, termination of membership for non-payment of fees or a decision of the Discipline Committee. **Any person who wishes to become a member must be either a Canadian citizen, Permanent Resident, or is legally entitled to work in Canada (hold a valid Canadian work permit).** (emphasis is the writer's).*

Glossary of Terms

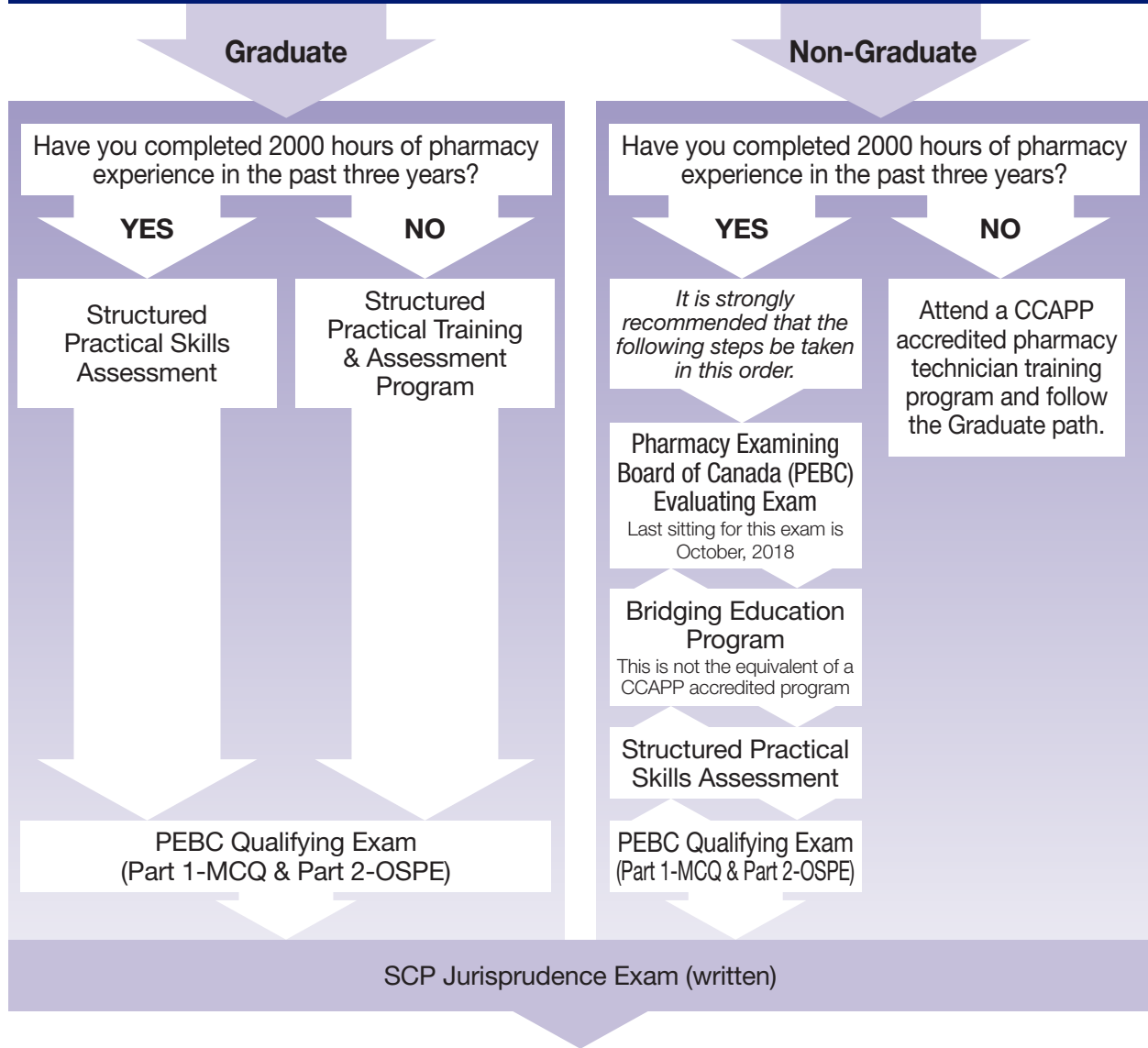
CCAPP	Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs
CCCEP	Canadian Council for Continuing Education in Pharmacy
MCQ	Multiple Choice Question
MSOPPT	Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians
NAPRA	National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities
OSPE	Objective Structured Performance Examination
PEBC	Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada
PLAR	Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition
SCOPE	Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists e-Newsletter
SCP	Saskatchewan College of Pharmacists
SPSA	Structured Practical Skills Assessment
SPTA	Structured Practical Training & Assessment Program

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the following organizations that provided information for this newsletter directly or via their website.

- Alberta College of Pharmacists
- Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs
- Canadian Council for Continuing Education in Pharmacy
- College of Pharmacists of British Columbia
- College of Pharmacists of Manitoba
- National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities
- New Brunswick College of Pharmacists
- Newfoundland & Labrador Pharmacy Board
- Nova Scotia College of Pharmacists
- Ontario College of Pharmacists
- Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada
- Prince Edward Island College of Pharmacists

Are you a graduate of a CCAPP accredited pharmacy technician training program?



CONGRATULATIONS!

Upon successfully completing your exams, you may now submit your application for registration, membership and licensure with SCP (must provide evidence of malpractice insurance)