



Medical Assistance in Dying (Practitioner Administered) – Standards for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians

Disclaimer:

This document is intended to supplement, not circumvent, existing information and requirements related to MAID such as federal or provincial legislation, regulatory body guidelines or policies, and regional or institutional policies.

DEFINITIONS

“**Effective referral**” means when a pharmacist exercising conscientious objection refers a physician or nurse practitioner to:

- another pharmacist who is available to accept the referral, accessible to the patient and willing to participate in medical assistance in dying; or
- to the Saskatchewan Health Authority.

“**Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID)**” (from Criminal Code) occurs when a physician or nurse practitioner administers or provides a prescription for self-administration of a lethal dose of drugs to intentionally cause the death of a competent adult, at the adult's request.

“**Medical Practitioner**” (from Criminal Code) means a person who is entitled to practise medicine under the laws of a province. Also referred to as a “physician”. In Saskatchewan, physicians are regulated by the [College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan](#) (CPSS).

“**Nurse Practitioner**” (from Criminal Code) means a registered nurse who, under the laws of a province, is entitled to practise as a nurse practitioner or under an equivalent designation, and to autonomously make diagnoses, order and interpret diagnostic tests, prescribe substances, and treat patients. In Saskatchewan, nurse practitioners are regulated by the [College of Registered Nurses of Saskatchewan](#) (CRNS).

“**Patient**” is the person seeking medical assistance in dying.

“**Participating Pharmacist**” (adapted from Criminal Code) means a person who is entitled to practise pharmacy under the laws of a province. For the purposes of MAID in Saskatchewan, this means that **only a licensed pharmacist, who has received and accepted a request from a physician or nurse practitioner to support MAID for an eligible patient (see section 3)**, may participate in the MAID process as per section 4.

“**Participating Pharmacy Technician**” (adapted from Criminal Code) means a person permitted to act as a pharmacy technician under the laws of a province. For the purposes of MAID in Saskatchewan, this means a **licensed pharmacy technician**, who aids a Participating Pharmacist and **has received and accepted a request** from a physician, nurse practitioner or

Participating Pharmacist to support MAID for an eligible patient (see section 3) within their scope of practice (see section 5).

BACKGROUND

Historically, MAID has been prohibited in Canada under the [Criminal Code](#) as it was considered to be aiding, abetting, or counselling a person to die by suicide. On February 6, 2015, in the *Carter v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 5 [Carter] decision, the Supreme Court of Canada found that the provisions of the Criminal Code that created the criminal prohibition on physician-assisted dying were contrary to an individual's right to life, liberty and security of the person under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

On June 17, 2016, the federal Bill C-14 ([An Act to amend the Criminal Code and to make related amendments to other Acts \(medical assistance in dying\)](#)), received royal assent. This decriminalized MAID for adults with decision-making capacity who are intolerably suffering and whose natural deaths are reasonably foreseeable, following the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Carter v Canada*. The legislation outlines the criteria for persons to be eligible for MAID and the safeguards to be followed. It provides for both medically-assisted death where the patient is provided assistance in ending their own life through self-administration of a lethal dose of drugs; and where a medical or nurse practitioner directly administers a lethal dose(s) of drugs.

Further [amendments made by Bill C-7](#) on March 17, 2021 to the [Regulations for the Monitoring of Medical Assistance in Dying](#), included changes to eligibility criteria, safeguards, processes around consent and monitoring. Pharmacy technicians are now included within the scope of MAID, and like pharmacists, have legal obligations and consequences when they knowingly disregard the Criminal Code.

1. PURPOSE

The [MAID laws](#) in the [Criminal Code](#) establish the degree of involvement permitted to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in MAID, to the extent that it is permitted under the laws of the province. As such, all pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, regardless of practice setting, who undertake MAID activities must also do so in accordance with existing legislation, regulations, SCPP Bylaws, the Code of Ethics, and any other standards of practice and policies relevant to pharmacy practice in Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan, MAID is accessed through the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), and community pharmacies are not permitted to be involved in any aspect of the MAID process. However, situations may arise when pharmacists or pharmacy technicians in the community setting are approached to provide services to a patient who has requested MAID. Some of the requests may be a part of regular pharmacy services (i.e. prescription for non-MAID purposes). (See text box in Section 6 "Clarification: Dispensing to MAID Patients for MAID vs Non-MAID Purposes")

This document is intended to help licensed pharmacy professionals recognize when a request is part of the provincial MAID program. It is also intended to inform Saskatchewan's licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians the degree to which they are permitted to participate in the MAID process, and the conditions and limitations under which they may do so.

Overarching Guidance to Pharmacy Practice and MAID in Saskatchewan

The terms, conditions and restrictions governing MAID in Saskatchewan are outlined in detail in this document, however, following is a summary of the overarching differences from the typical dispensing situations:

- 1) Licensed pharmacist and pharmacy technician are **not** permitted to be involved in MAID process unless they have received a request from a physician or nurse practitioner who has been authorized as part of the provincial MAID program (and has met conditions listed in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5);
- 2) All MAID activities must be performed in accordance with the provincial MAID program that is overseen by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, including documentation and reporting. Dispensing, for the purpose of MAID, is performed in the SHA setting;
- 3) The SCPP has placed limitations on the scopes of practice for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians as it relates to MAID (see sections 4 and 5 below);
- 4) The dispensing process for MAID carries some different requirements for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians compared with typical circumstances (see section 6); and
- 5) Criminal Code provisions apply to various stages in the MAID process for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who participate. It is critical that all pharmacists and pharmacy technicians participating in MAID understand their legal obligations, and the legal consequences when they knowingly disregard the Canada's Criminal Code.

2. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

The process of providing a drug for the purpose of MAID raises important ethical issues and differences in viewpoints rooted in an individual's culture, values, morals, and religious beliefs. Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians need to thoughtfully consider their personal viewpoint together with professional accountabilities and the [SCPP Code of Ethics](#), standards and policies.

They need to be prepared for how they will respond in meeting their clinical, ethical, and legal responsibilities if asked to participate in MAID.

Note: although not explicitly stated, pharmacy technicians are subject to the same considerations and requirements as outlined for pharmacists in this section.

Council Policy: Conscientious Objection

A pharmacist or pharmacy technician may, for reasons of conscience or religion, decline to participate in MAID without contravening the SCPP's [Code of Ethics](#) provided that the pharmacist or pharmacy technician complies with our [Refusal to Provide Products or Services for Moral or Religious Reasons Statement Regarding Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians](#).

This policy states that the reasons for the objection should be conveyed to the pharmacy manager and to the patient, however, see section 2.1.1. and section 2.12 for application to MAID for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, respectively.

It would also be improper and unethical conduct if the pharmacist or pharmacy technician used the opportunity to promote their moral or religious convictions or engage in any actions which demean the patient.

Timely Response to Requests to Support MAID

2.1. A pharmacist who receives a request from a physician or nurse practitioner to participate in MAID for a specific patient shall respond at the earliest opportunity as to whether or not they will participate.

2.1.1. As the pharmacist may be responding to a request from a physician or nurse practitioner to participate in a MAID process, **that pharmacist may express their willingness or objection to the physician or nurse practitioner instead of the patient. That is because under these circumstances the physician or nurse practitioner is considered to be acting as an agent for the patient.**

2.1.2. As the pharmacy technicians would be responding to a request from a Participating Pharmacist, they would express their willingness or objection to the pharmacist who is requesting the assistance.

(For rationale, see text box "Pharmacist Oversight when Preparing Medication for the Purpose of MAID".)

Pharmacist Oversight when Preparing Medication for the Purpose of MAID

As per section 4 of Part J, pharmacy technicians practice in an environment overseen by a pharmacist, where procedures are in place to ensure the safety and integrity of the dispensing or compounding process, and a pharmacist is available to ensure the appropriateness of drug therapy and to educate and consult with patients. A prescription cannot be released without a pharmacist having performed these functions.

Pharmacy technicians may perform some acts involved in dispensing the MAID prescription (i.e., preparing, counting, compounding, packaging, labelling), however they are prohibited from playing a clinical role in the “distribution, dispensing and administration of drug products with appropriate patient advice, despite the fact that the Act itself permits pharmacy technicians to dispense.

Therefore, activities performed by the pharmacy technician, as part of the dispensing process, must be done with a pharmacist present.

2.2. If **declining the request to participate in the MAID process**, the pharmacist must:

- 2.2.1. Provide an **effective referral**. The referral must be made in a timely manner to allow the patient to access MAID. Patients must not be exposed to adverse clinical outcomes due to delayed referrals.
- 2.2.2. Inform pharmacy management of their objections at the earliest opportunity;
- 2.2.3. Not impede or block access to information, care, or services for MAID;
- 2.2.4. Take steps to ensure continuity of care for the patient, which includes:
 - 2.2.4.1. Expediting the provision of all relevant drug records to the physician, nurse practitioner and/or other pharmacist; and
 - 2.2.4.2. Continuing to provide pharmacy services unrelated to MAID unless the patient requests otherwise or until an effective transfer of care has been completed.

Criminal Code – Interfering with Access to MAID

It is a federal offense to destroy documents related to a request for MAID with the intent to interfere with another person’s access to MAID. Those found guilty may face an imprisonment term of not more than five years. See [sections 241.4 \(1\), \(2\) and \(3\) of the Criminal Code](#) for further details.

Conflict of Interest

- 2.3. A pharmacist or pharmacy technician shall not engage in any pharmacy practice activities supporting MAID which present a conflict of interest or compromise their professional independence, judgment, or integrity. This includes, but is not limited to, not participating in MAID if:
- 2.3.1. The pharmacist or pharmacy technician benefits from the patient's death (e.g., is a beneficiary under the will of the patient);
 - 2.3.2. The pharmacist or pharmacy technician is a recipient, in any way, of a financial or other benefit resulting from the patient's death, other than the standard compensation received for the services provided;
 - 2.3.3. The drug is for themselves, a family member or someone with whom they have a close personal relationship.

3. PATIENT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Criminal Code – Patient Eligibility

Under the federal legislation, an individual needs to meet the following criteria to be considered eligible for Medical Assistance in Dying. A patient must:

- be eligible for health services funded by the federal government, or a province or territory;
- generally, visitors to Canada are not eligible for Medical Assistance in Dying.
- be at least 18 years old and mentally competent (this means capable of making health care decisions for themselves);
- meet all the criteria for having a grievous and irremediable medical condition;
- make a voluntary request for Medical Assistance in Dying which is not the result of outside pressure or influence; and
- give informed consent to receive Medical Assistance in Dying. This means the person has consented to Medical Assistance in Dying after being given all the information needed to make a decision. This includes information about:
 - their medical diagnosis;
 - available forms of treatment; and
 - available options to relieve suffering, including palliative care.

Before providing a person with MAID, the physicians and nurse practitioners must ensure that the person meets all criteria set out in federal MAID law.

See [sections 241.2\(1\), \(2\), and \(3\) of the Criminal Code](#). Also see [MAID – Information for Health Practitioners](#).

3.1. Before participating in MAID:

- 3.1.1. Pharmacists must receive confirmation from the physician or nurse practitioner that the patient meets all of the MAID eligibility criteria specified in the Criminal Code. (Also see sections 4 and 6 below)
- 3.1.2. Pharmacy technicians must receive confirmation from the Participating Pharmacist that the patient meets all of the MAID eligibility criteria before providing pharmacy services. (Also see sections 5 and 6 below)

SCOPE OF PRACTICE LIMITATIONS FOR MAID

Following are the terms, conditions and restrictions established by the SCPP, to the scope of practice for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians participating in MAID, as authorized in [The Pharmacy and Pharmacy Disciplines Act](#).

4. PHARMACISTS (Also see definition of "[Participating Pharmacist](#).”)

- 4.1. A pharmacist shall NOT participate in MAID without first being contacted by a physician or nurse practitioner with a request to support MAID for a specific patient.
- 4.2. The [Criminal Code \(s.241\(5.1\)\)](#) permits a pharmacist to provide information on the lawful provision of MAID (i.e. how to access MAID services in Saskatchewan). However, a pharmacist shall NOT perform any activity which is leading, or that may imply they are leading, the MAID process. Instead, the pharmacist shall refer the individual or group to:
 - their family physician or nurse practitioner;
 - another physician or nurse practitioner of their choice; or
 - the Saskatchewan Health Authority [website](#) or MAID-specific direct toll free number 1-833-473-6243
- 4.3. A pharmacist shall NOT assess a patient to determine if they meet the MAID eligibility criteria. This is the responsibility of the physician or nurse practitioner involved in MAID.
- 4.4. A pharmacist shall NOT collect patient consent for MAID. This is the responsibility of the physician or nurse practitioner.
- 4.5. A pharmacist shall NOT prescribe or administer drugs for MAID. The Criminal Code determines this as the responsibility of the physician or nurse practitioner. The provisions of *The Pharmacy and Pharmacy Discipline Act* (Saskatchewan), *The Drug Schedules Regulations, 1997* (Saskatchewan), and Part K and L of the SCPP Regulatory Bylaws do not apply to MAID.
- 4.6. A pharmacist shall NOT dispense drugs intended for MAID as “office use.” A prescription for MAID must be dispensed under the patient’s name and documented in the patient record.

5. PHARMACY TECHNICIANS (Also see definition of [“Participating Pharmacy Technicians”](#))

Involvement of Pharmacy Technicians in MAID Process

The Criminal Code permits pharmacy technicians to be involved in the MAID process so long as it is consistent with their scope of practice and laws of the province. However, even though the federal legislation speaks to involvement of pharmacy technicians in MAID, it may not permit pharmacy technicians to participate in all aspects of MAID without legal risk.

Section 241(3) of the Criminal Code provides a general exemption for persons aiding a physician or nurse practitioner, to provide a person with MAID, without being prosecuted for aiding a person to die by suicide. This may be interpreted as exempting pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who dispense substances for the purposes of aiding a physician or nurse practitioner.

In addition, section 241(4) of the Criminal Code explicitly provides an exemption to a pharmacist who releases MAID medication to a person **other than** the physician or nurse practitioner performing MAID, without being prosecuted for aiding a person to die by suicide. However, it **does not explicitly provide pharmacy technicians the same exemption should they release the medication to anyone other than the physician or nurse practitioner providing the MAID services.**

While the Criminal Code permits pharmacy technicians to release the MAID medication to an authorized physician or nurse practitioner, they risk criminal jeopardy if they release the MAID medications to a person other than the physician or nurse practitioner providing the MAID services.

- 5.1. A pharmacy technician shall NOT participate in MAID without first being contacted by the Participating Pharmacist (see definition above) with a request to support MAID for a specific patient.
- 5.2. Before performing any of the acts involved in dispensing (e.g., preparing products for dispensing, labelling, compounding) the Participating Pharmacy Technicians must have access to the written request, or documentation of the written request, received by the Participating Pharmacist as required in section 6.1. (Also see section 6.5.)
- 5.3. A pharmacy technician shall NOT accept a prescription for MAID, nor accept on behalf of a pharmacist.
- 5.4. A pharmacy technician shall NOT release or hand out any drug for the purposes of MAID, unless it is to the authorized physician or nurse practitioner providing the MAID services. (See text box above “Involvement of Pharmacy Technicians in MAID Process” for risk of criminal liability.)

- 5.5. The Criminal Code, s 241(5.1) allows for the provision of information to a person on the lawful provision of MAID. Pharmacy technicians may provide information on how to access MAID services in Saskatchewan, however under NO circumstances shall they perform any activity which is leading, or implies that they are leading, the MAID process.
- 5.6. Pharmacy Technicians who are involved in the provision of MAID, shall fulfill the documentation, reporting and record keeping requirements outlined in Section 8 below, in fulfillment of their informational obligations under the Criminal Code.

6. MAID DISPENSING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

The MAID dispensing process has different procedures and requirements from the typical pharmacy flow, including which pharmacy professional is permitted to perform which activity. Given that pharmacists are responsible for overseeing the dispensing process, this section is intended to provide an overall understanding of changes to the pharmacy flow when dispensing for the purposes of MAID, including the involvement of pharmacy technicians (as noted below in section “Preparation (Counting, Compounding, Packaging and Labelling)”.

Accepting the Prescription

Criminal Code - Informing the Pharmacist

Section 241.2(8) of the Criminal Code requires that physicians and nurse practitioners who are prescribing or obtaining a substance for the purpose of MAID, **must inform the pharmacist that the substance is for that intended purpose**, before the pharmacist dispenses the substance.

Clarification: Dispensing to MAID Patients for MAID vs Non-MAID Purposes

In Saskatchewan, MAID requests are managed by the provincial [MAID program](#) and prescriptions for the purposes of MAID are filled by hospital pharmacies.

A provincial working group led by the Government of Saskatchewan developed standard forms that could be used to assist physicians, nurse practitioners, pharmacists, and other health professionals to comply with the legislation.

These forms describe the **provincial MAID protocols for prescribing**.

In the event that a pharmacist (community or hospital) receives a prescription for a MAID patient, and it is unclear whether the indication of the drugs is for MAID or the management of a disease process, pharmacists should call the MAID Program at 1-833-473-6243 to verify **if they should proceed**.

If the drug is for MAID purposes, and the MAID Program confirms they may proceed, then the pharmacist must not dispense any substances until they have confirmed the intended purpose with the physician or nurse practitioner. **These prescriptions may not be filled by the community pharmacist as per the Saskatchewan MAID program.**

If the drugs are for regular disease management (e.g., ondansetron to control nausea from disease process) outside of the MAID request, then the pharmacist may proceed to dispense as per normal circumstances and the MAID reporting requirements do not apply. **These prescriptions may be filled by the community pharmacist.**

- 6.1. Prior to participating in MAID, which includes dispensing the prescribed drug for this purpose, the pharmacist must receive a **written** request from the physician or nurse practitioner that:
 - 6.1.1. The drug is for a specified patient;
 - 6.1.2. The drug is intended for the purpose of MAID for that specified patient; and
 - 6.1.3. The specified patient meets all MAID eligibility criteria including that the physician or nurse practitioner has obtained informed consent from the patient.
- 6.2. If a pharmacist receives a prescription for MAID before being notified in advance by a physician or nurse practitioner, then the pharmacist **shall not** proceed until they have been in contact with the physician or nurse practitioner.
- 6.3. A pharmacist shall ensure a prescription received for MAID:
 - 6.3.1. Is written on the prepared prescription form provided by SHA specifically for MAID and meets the requirements for a prescription in accordance with the relevant federal and provincial legislation;
 - 6.3.2. Is patient specific (i.e., not for “office use”);
 - 6.3.3. Is for drugs consistent with recognized provincial MAID protocols; and
 - 6.3.4. Complies with the requirements of the Saskatchewan Prescription Review Program, if applicable.
- 6.4. After receiving the written request from the physician or nurse practitioner, the pharmacist shall document the MAID process as per federal legal requirements as it proceeds and is completed.
- 6.5. Participating Pharmacists must ensure that any pharmacy technicians who are participating in the MAID process have received and accepted the request before performing any of the acts involved in dispensing for the purpose of MAID and have been provided the information required in 6.1.

Preparation (Counting, Compounding, Packaging and Labelling)

- 6.6. The Participating Pharmacist and Participating Pharmacy Technician who have agreed to support the MAID request:
- 6.6.1. Shall personally prepare the prescription(s) for MAID in accordance with their scopes of practice in MAID as per sections 4 and 5 above; and
 - 6.6.2. Shall complete all tasks from start to finish.
- 6.7. If an additional quantity of MAID drugs is required as a contingency for potential spoilage or additional dosing, the pharmacist shall ensure it is prescribed, packaged, and dispensed in conjunction with, but separately from, the MAID prescription(s) and according to protocols approved by provincial authorities (i.e., the provincial MAID program).

Storage

- 6.8. Prior to release, the pharmacist or pharmacy technician shall store the prepared MAID prescription(s) in the pharmacy's locked safe.

Releasing

- 6.9. The **pharmacist or pharmacy technician** shall only release the MAID drug(s) to the physician or nurse practitioner who is providing MAID to the eligible patient on the date specified by the physician or nurse practitioner.
- 6.10. **Only the pharmacist may release** the MAID drug(s) to the person designated by the physician or nurse practitioner, on the date specified by the physician or nurse practitioner.

(See text box above "Involvement of Pharmacy Technicians in MAID Process" for risk of criminal liability.)

Counselling

- 6.11. The pharmacist shall either provide patient counselling or receive confirmation from the physician or nurse practitioner that they have provided patient counselling related to the MAID drugs.
- 6.12. The pharmacist shall ensure the physician or nurse practitioner has information on the preparation, stability, storage, and any other details supporting the efficacy and administration of the MAID drugs by:
- 6.12.1. Providing this information to the physician or nurse practitioner; or
 - 6.12.2. Confirming with the physician or nurse practitioner that they have this information.

Post-Consumer Returns

6.13. The pharmacist shall support the secure and timely return and disposal of any unused MAID drugs in accordance with the approach established in collaboration with the physician or nurse practitioner, recognizing applicable federal (e.g., [Health Canada Guidance documents](#)) and provincial (e.g., SHA policy or SCPP [Destruction of Controlled Substances](#)) requirements.

7. STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

- 7.1. Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians involved in the MAID process are also expected to practice within the expectations set out in the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) [Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacists](#), and the NAPRA [Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacy Technicians](#).
- 7.2. A pharmacist or pharmacy technician must have the requisite competency if they choose to participate in the MAID process, including knowledge of the relevant [CPSS](#) and [CRNS](#) policies, standards and guidance for these respective professions.

8. DOCUMENTATION, REPORTING AND RETENTION

Note: although not explicitly stated, pharmacy technicians are subject to the same documentation, reporting and retention requirements as outlined for pharmacists in this section.

Criminal Code: Monitoring and Reporting of MAID

To provide monitoring and oversight, the MAID laws include informational obligations for both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who are involved in dispensing a substance in connection with the provision of MAID. These obligations are the same for both.

Those who knowingly fail to comply are guilty of a criminal offence and could face a maximum term of imprisonment of two years.

The Saskatchewan Health Authority is named in the federal regulations as a provincial designate. This means that pharmacists must submit information to the SHA, who will provide the data to Health Canada.

If you have any questions about the federal regulations or the process within Saskatchewan, or to access required forms, phone the Saskatchewan Health Authority at 1-833-473-6243 or see [Medical Assistance in Dying – Information for Health Practitioners](#) for more information.

Also see 241.31(2), (3) and (4) of the [Criminal Code](#) and [Regulations for the Monitoring of MAID](#).

- 8.1. All health care professionals involved in MAID are expected to use and complete the forms provided by the Saskatchewan Health Authority as they contain all of the required Federal and Provincial legal reporting requirements.

Procedure for MAID Reporting

- 8.2. The pharmacist shall file and report MAID-related information to any designated government organization(s) in accordance with any required format, manner, and schedule. [The Federal Reporting Requirements Guidance Document](#) outlines which Saskatchewan forms need to be completed and sets out the related reporting timelines. Pharmacists must submit the required forms to the following Saskatchewan Health Authority fax number (1-833-837-9006) within federally-required timelines. This includes:
 - 8.2.1. The report shall be filed within 30 days after the day they dispense a substance in connection with the provision of MAID.
 - 8.2.2. Only one report is required to be filed regardless of how many substances are dispensed or how many pharmacy professionals participate, for the purpose of providing MAID to one patient.
- 8.3. Pharmacists are required to file a report with the Saskatchewan Health Authority, in accordance with the SHA processes, when they dispense a substance in connection with the provision of MAID.
- 8.4. A report is not required to be filed by a pharmacist if:
 - 8.4.1. The prescription is not dispensed; or
 - 8.4.2. The prescription is for a disease process outside of MAID (e.g., ondansetron to control nausea). See text box “Clarification – Dispensing to MAID Patients for MAID vs Non-MAID Purposes” in section 6.
- 8.5. Reporting activities SHALL NOT be delegated to other pharmacy team members.

Record Retention for MAID

The federal health minister may set requirements for the disposal of information related to MAID, however, to date, no federal requirements have been set for pharmacy professionals to maintain such record, as such:

- 8.6. Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians-working in the SHA must follow the SHA policies for record retention of documents related to dispensing of drugs for the provision of MAID;

- 8.6.1. In the absence of federal or SHA policies, pharmacists who receive a prescription for the provision of MAID must follow the record keeping requirements established by the SCPP and other applicable provincial or federal authorities (as noted in 9.3 below).

Pharmacists in the community pharmacy setting, who receive a prescription for the provision of MAID, must follow the **prescription record keeping** and other requirements as outlined in the SCPP's [Summary of Record Keeping Requirements](#) and [Record Keeping Requirements for CDSA Drugs](#).

- 8.7. Records should be destroyed in a manner consistent with section 17 of the [Health Information Protection Act](#).

9. RELATED RESOURCES

- 9.1. [Government of Canada - MAID](#)
- 9.2. [Government of Saskatchewan - MAID](#)
- 9.3. [CRNS – MAID Resources](#)
- 9.4. [SCPP – Prescription Review Program](#)

10. AUTHORITY

- 10.1. [Criminal Code](#)
- 10.2. [Regulations for the Monitoring of MAID](#)

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This policy has been developed with the assistance and guidance of the SCPP solicitor and the following pharmacy regulatory authorities whose information regarding MAID supports inter-provincial consistency:

- 11.1. [Nova Scotia College of Pharmacists](#)
- 11.2. [Alberta College of Pharmacists](#)
- 11.3. [College of Pharmacists of British Columbia](#)
- 11.4. [New Brunswick College of Pharmacists](#)
- 11.5. [Ontario College of Pharmacists](#)