COMMUNITY PHARMACY TECHNICIAN REVIEW

Patient Identification Verification

Reference	Requirement(s)
PPP-54 Policy Statement #2	Where a patient or patient's representative is personally known to the registrant, the registrant may positively identify the patient or patients' representative. In cases where the patient or patient's representative is not known to the registrant, positive identification is best achieved by viewing one piece of primary identification or two pieces of secondary identification. As a best practice, these steps should be documented.
PODSA Bylaws s.36	A registrant must take reasonable steps to confirm the identity of a patient, patient's representative, registrant or practitioner before providing any pharmacy service that requires accessing, using or disclosing of patient personal health information.

Product Distribution

Reference	Requirement(s)
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.9.1 (1)	A registrant who **prepares** a prescription product must ensure that: a) the prescription product label matches the prescription information and the information on the **manufacturer's label** with respect to: (i) drug, (ii) dosage form, (iii) strength, (iv) quantity, (v) drug identification number; b) the prescription product label matches the **prescription information** with respect to the matters set out in section 6(2)(a) to (g); 6(2) Upon receipt from the practitioner, a prescription must include the following information: (a) the date the prescription was written; (b) the name of the patient; (c) the name of the drug or ingredients and strength if applicable;

	(d) the quantity of the drug; (e) the dosage instructions including the frequency, interval or maximum daily dose; (f) refill authorization if applicable, including number of refills and interval between refills; (g) the name and signature of the practitioner for written prescriptions; c) the drug is not expired and will not expire within the duration of use;
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.10(6)	**Before dispensing a prescription product, a registrant must perform a final check** and record his or her identity in writing.
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.4(1), s.6(2) and definitions	Pharmacy technicians in a community pharmacy may prepare, process and compound prescriptions, including (e) performing the final check of a prepared prescription. **"final check"** means ensuring that: (a) the prescription product and the prescription product label match the prescription information and the information on the manufacturer's label with respect to: (i) drug, (ii) dosage form, (iii) strength, (iv) quantity, and (v) drug identification number; (b) the prescription product label matches the prescription information with respect to the matters set out in section 6(2)(a) to (g); 6(2) Upon receipt from the practitioner, a prescription must include the following information: (a) the date the prescription was written; (b) the name of the patient; (c) the name of the drug or ingredients and strength if applicable; (d) the quantity of the drug; (e) the dosage instructions including the frequency, interval or maximum daily dose; (f) refill authorization if applicable, including number of refills and interval between refills; (g) the name and signature of the practitioner for written prescriptions; (c) the drug has not expired and will not expire within the duration of use; and (d) a pharmacist has completed a clinical assessment of the prescription after reviewing the patient profile.

Collaboration

Reference	Requirement(s)
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.4(3)	A pharmacy technician must identify his or her registrant class in any interaction with a patient or a practitioner.
NAPRA MSOPPT (2011) s.2	Pharmacy technicians, regardless of the role they are fulfilling, work constructively with pharmacists, students, peers and members of the interprofessional team.
NAPRA MSOPPT (2011) s.2	Pharmacy technicians, regardless of the role they are fulfilling, communicate effectively.
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.4(2)	Despite subsection (1), a pharmacy technician in a community pharmacy may dispense a drug but must not (a) perform the task of ensuring the pharmaceutical and therapeutic suitability of a drug for its intended use, or (b) do anything described in (i) sections 6(5), 6(10), 10(2), 11(3), 11(4), 12, 13(2), 13(3) or 13(4) of this Part, or (ii) Part 4 of this Schedule (Injection Administration) (c) dispense a drug pursuant to HPA Bylaws Schedule F, Part 5 (MAID)

Documentation

Reference	Requirement(s)
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.11(1)	A patient record must be established and maintained for each patient for whom a Schedule I drug is dispensed.
PODSA Bylaws s.35(1)	A registrant must enter the prescription information and record it in PharmaNet at the time of dispensing and keep the patient record current.
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.6(4)(g)	At the time of dispensing, a prescription must include the following additional information: (g) written confirmation of the registrant who (i) verified the patient identification, (ii) verified the patient allergy information, (v) performed the final check including when dispensing a balance owing
HPA Bylaws Schedule F Part 1 s.9.1(1)(d)	A registrant who prepares a prescription product must ensure that his or her identity is documented in writing.

PPP-66 Policy Guide MMT (2013) Appendix 1	If you are providing OAT services, you must successfully complete the College of Pharmacists of BC (CPBC) Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) training program (2013), or b. successfully complete the online component of the British Columbia Pharmacy Association (BCPhA) Opioid Agonist Treatment Compliance and Management Program for Pharmacy (OATCAMPP) training program and c. record self-declaration of training completion in eServices.