



College of Pharmacists of Manitoba

200 Tache Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2H 1A7

Phone (204) 233-1411 | Fax: (204) 237-3468

E-mail: info@cphm.ca | Website: www.cphm.ca

JOINT STATEMENT BETWEEN:

College of Pharmacists of Manitoba

200 Tache Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2H 1A7

Telephone: (204)233-1411

and

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba

1000 - 1661 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3J 3T7

Telephone: (204)774-4344

PRESCRIBING PRACTICES: DOCTOR/PHARMACIST RELATIONSHIPS

Medicine and Pharmacy are two professions which are often jointly involved in the management of the same patient. Unfortunately, the pharmacist and physician often have very little direct contact with each other in this matter, as all contact is being through the written prescription or by verbal order from the physician. The two individuals may never have met each other and may not totally understand each other's responsibilities. This statement has been developed jointly between the two professions to attempt to improve this liaison.

A. WRITTEN PRESCRIPTIONS

The written prescription is the most common line of legible communication. The pharmacist must know the source of the communication and the physician has the responsibility to ensure that the pharmacist can identify the source of the communication. If the signature is not one that can be recognized, the name should be clearly printed in addition to the signature. It is also desirable that the telephone number appear on the prescription so that the pharmacist can contact the prescriber for any clarification that may be necessary. If possible, it would be desirable for a physician to use preprinted prescription forms containing name and address on a standard sized form to assist the pharmacist. Such pads must be kept under close control to avoid thefts.

B. VERBAL PRESCRIPTIONS

1. The practitioner must relay all verbal prescriptions directly to the pharmacist in the following situations:
 - a) all new prescriptions
 - b) all non-triplicate oral narcotic renewals
 - c) all non-triplicate controlled drug renewals
 - d) all drugs contained in any schedule to this regulation
 - e) any changes to a prescription

First Print L&E/05-91
Revision MPPP/11-97
Revision CPhM/10-98
Revision CPhM/11-14

*College of Pharmacists of Manitoba Mission:
To protect the health and well being of the public by ensuring and
promoting safe, patient-centred and progressive pharmacy practice.*

Member of the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities



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2. The practitioner may delegate transmittal of prescription renewal information on all other prescriptions to an agent. However, the practitioner assumes responsibility for that agent's actions in regards to such transmittal.
3. The pharmacist may accept transmittals of renewal information from a practitioner's agent only if the agent identifies him/herself, and the pharmacy is reasonably certain that this agent is acting on the orders of that practitioner.
4. When there is no direct physician/pharmacist contact, as per section 3, the pharmacist may request to speak to the practitioner or the patient concerning the prescription. Such contact should be arranged as soon as mutually convenient.

C. PRESCRIPTION CONTENT

1. The name and address of the patient.
2. The weight of the patient if a child, or the age if that would have a bearing on the dosage of the prescribed drug so that the pharmacist may double check the prescribed dosage.
3. The name, strength and quantity of the drug must be included.
4. The full instructions should be included on the prescription. Patients often forget verbal instructions.
5. The prescription must be dated.
6. Rubber stamp signatures are not acceptable. The signature must be legible.
7. Specific refill instructions, if any, should be spelled out on the prescription.

The physician is reminded in particular of the following:

- i) Prescription Drugs (included on [Health Canada's Prescription Drug List](#) – formerly Schedule F Drugs) - the number of repeats must be noted by the physician as the pharmacist has no discretion under Federal legislation.
- ii) Controlled Drugs - Under Federal legislation the number of repeats must be specified in the prescription and the interval between repeats must also be specified.
- iii) Narcotic Prescriptions cannot be refilled. New signed prescriptions must be in the hands of the pharmacist on each occasion where a narcotic is dispensed (or telephoned in the case of verbal prescription narcotics).
- iv) Prescription quantities should be related to spacing between follow-up visits.
- v) The physician is required to maintain a record of all prescriptions (including refills) written and authorized.

A statement is a formal position of the College with which members shall comply.

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