



Guidelines for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians

**Sale of epinephrine auto-injectors to an
authorized individual from a school board under
the *Protection of Students with Life-Threatening
Allergies Act***

This document provides guidelines to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians on meeting their obligations under Standard 2.7.3 of the [Standards of Practice for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians](#) (SPPPT), when selling epinephrine auto-injectors to an individual authorized by a school board¹ (“authorized individual”).

Expectations

These guidelines establish the professionally accepted means by which regulated members can achieve compliance with Standard 2.7.3. These guidelines are not recommendations; they establish the expected conduct of regulated members.

Except as contemplated by Standard 2.7.3 and these guidelines, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians involved in the sale of epinephrine auto-injectors to authorized individuals are expected to comply with the SPPPT and any other legislation respecting the sale of Schedule 2 drugs.

Guidelines

1. Before selling an epinephrine auto-injector to an authorized individual, the pharmacist or pharmacy technician must
 - Verify the identity of the authorized individual.
 - Confirm that the individual is authorized to purchase an epinephrine auto-injector by the school board for a specific school.
 - Consider appropriate information when selling epinephrine auto-injectors for a school under Standard 2.7.3. As this information is not patient specific, the pharmacist is not required to focus on the patient specific elements of Standard 3. Rather, the pharmacist must assess the needs of the school where the epinephrine auto-injectors will be maintained. The information considered must include
 - the number of epinephrine auto-injectors required by the school; and
 - the demographics of the students at the school, including the range of weights and ages of students to determine the type and strength of auto-injectors required.
2. A pharmacy technician who sells an epinephrine auto-injector to an authorized individual under Standard 2.7.3 must ensure that a pharmacist has determined the purchase is appropriate under guideline 1 above.
3. A pharmacist is not required to determine if a drug therapy problem is present or possible for a specific patient as required by Standard 4 in relation to the sale of an epinephrine auto-injector to an authorized individual under Standard 2.7.3.
4. The pharmacist or pharmacy technician must ensure that a transaction record of the sale of the epinephrine auto-injectors is created and maintained by the licensed pharmacy. Since there is no specific patient named, the record must document that the sale was made for a school under Standard 1.23. This record must also include
 - the name of the authorized individual to whom the epinephrine auto-injectors were sold,
 - the name of the school board to which the epinephrine auto-injectors were sold,
 - the name of the school where the epinephrine auto-injectors will be maintained,
 - the date the epinephrine auto-injectors were sold,

¹ As defined within the *Protection of Students with Life-Threatening Allergies Act* (2019)

- the name and strength of epinephrine auto-injectors,
 - the DIN of the epinephrine auto-injectors sold,
 - the number of epinephrine auto-injectors sold for the school,
 - a unique transaction number, and
 - the identity of the selling pharmacist.
5. When selling an epinephrine auto-injector to an authorized individual, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians must not access information about or upload information to the Electronic Health Record (Netcare) of the authorized individual.