

Subsidiary Legislation made as rules under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act (1948-39), saved and deemed to have been made under s.66.

Pharmacy and Medicines Regulations

(1950.06.22)

		<i>Commencement</i>	1.7.1950
Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date	
Rules of 9.11.1950	Sch.		
4.4.1957	Sch		

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ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

1. Title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Training institutions.
4. Applications for enrolment.
5. Syllabus of training.
6. Registration.
7. Poisons.

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

Syllabus of Training.

Part II

The Poisons List.

Part III

Poisons to which Special Restrictions apply.

Title.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Pharmacy and Medicines Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“approved training institution” means an institution approved by the Board for the training of pupils;

“drug” includes any medicine or medicinal preparation;

“poison” means a poison included in the Poisons List.

Training institutions.

3. Local pharmacies and any hospital to which the Medical and Health Act applies are hereby approved as institutions for the training of pupils.

Application for enrolment.

4. A candidate proposing to become a pupil shall apply to the Board through the approved training institution at which he proposes to take his training to have his name entered upon the roll of candidates and shall at the same time produce—

- (a) evidence to the satisfaction of the Board as to his general education;
- (b) a certificate of birth or infant baptism or such other evidence as to his age and nationality as may be satisfactory to the Board; and
- (c) two certificates from persons of responsible position to the effect that they have known the applicant for a period of at least one year immediately prior to the date of his application, and that they are satisfied that he is trustworthy, sober, and of good moral character:

Provided that no candidate under the age of 18 years shall be enrolled as a pupil.

Syllabus of training.

5. The syllabus for the training of candidates shall be as set out in Part I of the Schedule.

Registration.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act the Board may, after requiring the candidate to submit himself to an examination, register any person as a dispenser, provided that the Board is satisfied that he—

- (a) is a British subject having attained the age of 21 years; and
- (b) has undergone a course of training for a period of not less than three years at an approved training institution.

Poisons.

7. The articles set out in Part II of the Schedule shall be deemed to be poisons and the articles set out in Part III of the Schedule shall, in addition to any regulations contained in section 52 of the Act, be sold by retail only upon a prescription given by a qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or veterinary surgeon and such prescriptions shall be dispensed only once unless otherwise prescribed.

SCHEDULE.

Rule 5.

PART I.—SYLLABUS OF TRAINING.

Subject A.—Weights and Measures and the Translation of Prescriptions.

The several symbols, their meaning, use, and the relative proportion the measures they represent bear to one another, either by weight or capacity. Apothecaries' and Imperial weights and measures. The metric system and the conversion of metric into Imperial units. The balance — types of such and their construction. The calculation of doses in prescriptions. The calculation of solids, etc., in solution, by percentage and proportional parts. Latin names, words, and simple directions in general use in pharmacy. Numerals, synonyms and the translation of Latin prescriptions into English.

Subject B.—Elementary Pharmacology.

Subject C.—Poisons.

Their names, characters, dangerous doses and symptoms. The antidotes or other remedial measures to be used in cases of poisoning.

Subject D.—Elementary Inorganic Chemistry and Physics. Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Subject E.—Materia Medica with relevant pharmacy and therapeutics.

- (i) An elementary knowledge of the crude drugs of vegetable or animal origin; the composition of the official substances of a chemical nature; the officially recognised sera; antitoxins and vaccines described in the British Pharmacopoeia. Recognition of such as present obvious physical characters. Knowledge of their physical characters, solubilities in the common solvents, their chief active constituents, their official preparations or preparations containing them, their posology, incompatibilities and methods of storage, and manner of distribution where specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.
- (ii) The candidate is expected to be familiar with the meaning of the commonly used therapeutic terms and to be able to state the chief medicinal uses of any drug included under (i) above.

Particular attention must be paid to recognised poisons and other potent substances.

Subject F.—Preparations described in the British Pharmacopoeia.

- (i) Knowledge of the physical characters and the principles of preparation of the galenicals and other products in the following:—

Acetum scillae.

Adeps benzoïnatus.

Adeps lanae hydrosus.

Aromatic waters(Aquae).

Cataplasma kaolini.

Collodium flexile.

Confections.

Dilute acids.

Effervescent preparations.

Elixir cascara sagradae.

Extracts.

Eye discs. (Lamellae).

Ferri ammonii citras.

Ferri carbonas

Ferri et quinine citras.

Gelatum zinci.

Glycerins.

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Hydrargyrum cum creta.
Hydrargyrum oleatum.
Infusions.
Injections.
Liniments.
Lotio hydrargyri nigra.
Lozenges. (Trochisci).
Mel boracis.
Mixtures.
Mucilages.
Ointments. (Unguenta).
Oxymels.
Pasta zinci oxidi composita.
Phenol liquefactum.
Pills.
Plasters. (Emplastra).
Powders. (Pulveres).
saccaratus.
Solutions. (Liquores).
Spirits.
Suppositories.
Syrups.
Tabella glycerylis trinitratis.
Tinctures.

- (ii) Knowledge of the composition and strength of active constituents or chief ingredients of above. Recognition of such galenicals as present obvious physical characters.

Subject G.—Pharmacy.

- (i) An elementary knowledge of the pharmaceutical, physical and chemical processes most commonly used in the preparation of galenicals and other medicinal products; their application and the principles on which they are based, viz.: –heat, disintegration and comminution, extraction, expression, filtration and collation, solution, crystallization, granulation, scaling, dialysis, compression, neutralization, precipitation, etc. Particular attention must be paid to the principles and methods of sterilization, including the special processes used in the preparation of injections.
- (ii) The general principles for compounding of medicines and dispensing of prescriptions, including a general knowledge of posology, the detection of errors,

unusual doses and incompatibilities, the calculation of percentages and other quantities occurring in prescriptions.

- (iii) The compounding and dispensing of medicines from autograph prescriptions selected from the following list; the translation and the writing of the directions in concise language and in a neat and distinct handwriting, and the finishing and proper direction of each package :-

Blisters.
Cachets.
Capsules.
Emulsions.
Gargles.
Inhalations.
Injections. (in ampoules or other containers).
Liniments.
Lotions.
Mixture.
Ointments.
Pastes.
Pills. (varnishing).
Plasters.
Powders.
Solutions, (aqueous, oily or spirituous, etc.).
Suppositories.

- (iv) The making of such galenicals of the British Pharmacopoeia as to not involve lengthy or complicated processes. Candidates will be allowed to use the British Pharmacopoeia.

PART II.—THE POISONS LIST.

Acetanilide ; alkyl acetanilides.

Alkaloids, the following, their salts, simple or complex:—

Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its esters.
Aconite, alkaloids of.
Apomorphine.
Atropine.
Belladonna, alkaloids of.
Benzoylmorphine.
Benzylmorphine.

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Brucine.
Calabar bean, alkaloids of.
Coca, alkaloids of.
Cocaine.
Codeine.
Colchicine.
Coniine.
Cotarnine.
Curare, alkaloids of; curare bases.
Diacetylmorphine.
Dihydrocodeinone; its esters.
Dihydrodesoxymorphine.
Dihydrohydroxycodeinone; its esters.
Dihydromorphine; its esters.
Dihydromorphinone; its esters.
Ecgonine; its esters.
Emetine.
Ephedra, alkaloids of.
Ergot, alkaloids of.
Ethylmorphine.
Gelsemium, alkaloids of.
Homatropine.
Hyoscine.
Hyoscyamine.
Jaborandi, alkaloids of.
Lobelia, alkaloids of.
Morphine.
Papaverine.
Pomegranate, alkaloids of.
Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.
Sabadilla, alkaloids of.
Solanaeous alkaloids not otherwise included in this List.
Stavesacre, alkaloids of.
Strychnine.
Thebaine.
Veratrum, alkaloids of.
Yohimba, alkaloids of.
Allylisopropylacetylurea.
Amidone (dl-2-dimethylamino-4: 4-diphenylheptane-5-one); its salts.
Amidopyrine; its salts.
Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids.

Amyl nitrite.

Antimony, chlorides of; oxides of antimony; sulphides of antimony; antimonates ; antimonites ; organic compounds of antimony.

Arsenical substances; arsenic, halides of; oxides of arsenic; arsenates; arsenites; organic compounds of arsenic.

Aureomycin.

Barbituric acid; its salts; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Barium: barium carbonate and barium silico fluorida.

Beta-aminopropylbenzene ; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene ; its salts; its N-alkyl- derivatives; their salts.

Butyl cloral hydrate.

Cannabis: the resin of cannabis; extracts of cannabis; tinctures of cannabis; cannabin tannate except corn paints containing resins, extracts, tinctures or tannate of cannabis.

Cantharidin; cantharidates.

Carbachol.

Chloral formamide.

Chloral hydrate.

Chloroform.

Chloromycetin.

Creosote, obtained from wood.

Croton, oil of.

Digitalis, glycosides of; other active principles of digitalis.

Dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Elaterin.

Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of Claviceps) ; extracts of ergot; tinctures of ergot.

Erythryl tetranitrate.

Glyceryl trinitrate.

Guanidine, the following:- Polymethylene diguanidines, diparaanisylphenetyl guanidine.

Hydrocyanic acid : cyanides ; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Insulin.

Lead acetates ; compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.

Mannityl hexanitrate.

Mercury, oxides of; nitrates of mercury ; mercuric ammonium chlorides ; potassio-mercuric iodides ; mercuric oxycyanides ; mercuric thiocyanate.

Metanitrophenol ; ortho-nitrophenol ; para-nitrophenol.

Metopon : (methyldihydromorphinone) : its salts.

6-morpholini-4: 4-diphenylheptane-3-one; its salts.

Nux Vomica.

Opium.

Orthocaine ; its salts.

Ouabain.

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Oxalic acid.

Oxycinchonic acid, derivatives of; their salts, their esters.

Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para-aminobenzenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical; their salts.

Para-amino-benzoic acid ; esters of; their salts.

Penicillin and its preparations.

Pethidine ; its salts.

Phenetidylphenacetin.

Phenois (any member of the series of phenols of which the first member is phenol and of which the molecular composition varies from member to member by one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen) except in substances containing less than sixty per cent weight in weight, of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal, except in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent weight in weight of phenols.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicylcinchoninic acid ; their salts; their esters.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Phosphorus, yellow.

Picric acid.

Picrotoxin.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Savin, oil of.

Sodium monofluoracetate.

Streptomycin.

Strophanthus; glycosides of strophanthus.

Sulphonal; alkyl sulphonals.

Suprarenal gland, the active principles of; their salts.

Thallium, salts of.

Thyroid gland, the active principles ; their salts.

Tribromethyl alcohol.

Tridione (3:5 :5-trimethyloxazoildine-2:4-dione).

PART III.–POISONS TO WHICH SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY.

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Amidopyrine, its salts.

Amphetamines.

Aureomycin.

Barbituric acid; its salts; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts with any other substance.

Chloromycetin.

Dinitrocresols, except agricultural or horticultural insecticides or fungicides ; dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.

6-morpholino-4; 4-diphenylheptane-3-one ; its salts.

Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para- aminobenzenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical; their salts, except when contained in ointments and surgical dressings.

Penicillin and its preparations.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicyl-cinchoninic acid; their salts; their esters.

Streptomycin.

Sulphonal; alkyl sulphonals.

Tridione (3; 5; 5-trimetryloxazolidine-2; 4-dione).