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### CANADIAN PHARMACY LAW

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Release No. 1, March 2026

The Canadian Pharmacy Law is a comprehensive and efficient working tool to help keep up with the changes in the law and the body of case law that follows. It explains the underlying principles and doctrines of law within the legal system as they apply to the practice of pharmacy and includes all of the latest case law, full legislation, jurisdictional comparison charts of practice in pharmacy, and much more.

#### What's New in this Update:

This release features updates to Chapter 4 (Administrative Law and Pharmacy Organization), Chapter 7 (Practice Issues), Chapter 8 Comparison of the Practice of Pharmacy in the Various Canadian Jurisdictions), Chapter 9 (Selected Court Cases), Appendix A (Federal Legislation), Appendix B (Alberta), Appendix C (British Columbia), Appendix D (Manitoba), Appendix J (Ontario), Appendix L (Quebec) and Appendix M (Saskatchewan).

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## Highlights

- **Author’s Comments** — Pharmacists are considered among the most trusted professionals and in fact a 2011 survey by Ipsos Reid had pharmacists ranked as number one. However, recent reports have perhaps dulled this perception. In Manitoba, a pharmacist admitted inappropriate relationships and behaviour with both staff and patients; and in British Columbia a pharmacist breached two peace bonds which resulted in criminal charges. Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians play key roles in the health of the public and often are the most accessed health care professionals. Accepting expanded scopes of practice such as immunization and prescribing, is certainly a primary enterprise, but so should appropriate social behaviour.
- **Case Law** — Regulatory bodies have sweeping authority to deal with matters regarding the profession of pharmacy and three recent cases illustrate this authority. Not only can regulatory bodies discipline pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, but also pharmacies. In *Ontario College of Pharmacists v. Nooruzzaman and Nooruzzaman Inc. as the holder of Certificate of Accreditation for Noor Healthcare Pharmacy*, October 17, 2025, available at [www.ocpinfo.com](http://www.ocpinfo.com) and *Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals v. Georgi (Member) & Imperial Pharmacy Ltd. Acting as Royal Street Pharmacy (Proprietor)*, October 2025, available at [www.saskpharm.ca](http://www.saskpharm.ca) both pharmacy and pharmacy were found guilty and sanctioned. In the second case there also were provision in the event that the pharmacy was sold. In the third case, *College of Pharmacists of Manitoba v. Kovac*, July 11, 2025, available at [www.cphm.ca](http://www.cphm.ca), an individual was found guilty of professional misconduct, fined, and ordered to pay costs in spite of the fact that he was no longer licensed. This broad authority makes sense in that regulatory bodies have the mandate for public protection and ensuring professional standards.