Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

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The Faculty has a long and proud history of achievement. It began as a Department in the Faculty of Medicine on April 13, 1914. Two programs were offered at that time—one a one-year Licensing Diploma (discontinued in 1918) and a two-year PhmB degree. The Department became a School in 1917 under the Faculty of Arts and Science. The first graduates of the newly approved Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree program obtained their degrees in 1921 (three students). They had the unique distinction of being the first in the British Empire to graduate from a four-year degree program in Pharmacy (others at the time were three years in length). Over the next two decades, the School continued to grow and prosper, jurisdiction having been transferred back to the Faculty of Medicine in 1939. The School was granted Faculty status in 1955, and in the 1989-90 academic year, Pharmacy became a five-year program (one-professional year plus four professional years in the Faculty).

Graduate Studies and Research has always been a strength of the Faculty and goes back to its first PhD graduate in 1961. This was the first PhD degree granted by a School or Faculty of Pharmacy in Canada. In recognition of its flourishing Graduate Studies program in the Pharmaceutical Sciences, in 1968 the Faculty was renamed the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Current enrolment in the Faculty includes 422 undergraduate students, 55 graduate students and 30 teaching and research Faculty members.

The Faculty’s mission is to serve the needs of society as they relate to pharmacy and the pharmaceutical sciences through education, research and community service. Its pledge is to carry out that mission based upon the highest national and international standards. The vision of the Faculty is to be recognized as the leader provincially and nationally and as a leader internationally for

- The quality and success of its programs in pharmaceutical education, including the design of its curriculum and its innovative approaches to teaching at an undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate level; and
- The quality and success of its science-based and practice-related research programs in selected areas of the pharmaceutical sciences and of pharmacy practice.
121  The Professors

121.1  Teaching and Scholarship

The Faculty’s undergraduate program is fully accredited by the Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy programs in Canada. Its Graduate Studies and Research programs have been ranked by an External Review Committee as being in the top 10% in North America and in the top two in Canada.

Students of the Faculty continually place first in Canada in the National Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada examinations. In fact, they have held that honor for ten of the past eleven years. In eight of those eleven years, a student from the Faculty won the individual award for the highest achievement in these examinations in all of Canada.

The Faculty’s researchers attract from $1.5 to 2 million annually in external research grants and contracts. The Faculty has also excelled in transferring its research technology to the marketplace. Six of the University’s biotechnology spin-off companies originated in the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. The Faculty is also home to three Research Chairs, the Noujaim Institute for Pharmaceutical Oncology Research and to the University’s SLOWPOKE nuclear reactor facility.

121.2  Members of the Faculty

Officers of the Faculty

Dean
FM Pasutto, PhD

Associate Dean
F Jamali, PhD

Academic Staff

Professor and Dean
FM Pasutto, PhD (Medicinal Chemistry)

Professor and Associate Dean
F Jamali, PhD (Pharmacokinetics)

Director of Graduate Studies and Research
J Bachynsky, PhD (Pharmacy Administration)

Director of Undergraduate Affairs
J Bachynsky, PhD (Pharmacy Administration)

Professors Emeriti
JF Biggs, PhD
LG Oatten, PhD
RT Cutts, PhD, DSc
MJ Huston, PhD
AA Noujaim, PhD

Professors
S Babcock, MA, MBA (Executive Assistant to the Dean)
C Cox, BSc, MBA (Clinical Coordinator)
TW Kassian, BScPharm (Physical Plant)
T Murzyn, BScPharm, MSc (Continuing Education)
T Legardner, BScPharm (Faculty Development Officer)

Community Clerkship Coordinators
B Kosty, BScPharm
A Trozolk, BScPharm

Associate Academic Staff

Adjunct Members
S Alessi-Severini, PhD
C Chambers, BScPharm, MBA
D James, PhD
M Daneshshalah, PhD
J Duke, PhD
A/ V Joshua, PhD
S Long, BSc Pharm, MBA
H Lopakka, MHS
R Madyanakan, PhD
RG Micetich, PhD
L Polowy, BScPharm
J A Scott, MSc
T Siles, PhD
K Thomson, PhD
C Willgosh, BScPharm, MBA

Honorary Members
GB Baker, PhD (Professor)
GO Greener, PhD (Assistant Professor)
L Honore, MB, Ob, FRCP, LMCC (Professor)
EG Hunter, PhD (FSO)
K Jewell, BA, MD, FRCP (Professor)

Additional Members of the Faculty Council

President and Vice Chancellor
R Fraser, PhD

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry
DL Tyrell, MD

Professors
W Wolokolo, PhD (Biochemistry)
MA Pickard, PhD (Biological Sciences)
J C Vederas, PhD (Chemistry)
EG Hunter, PhD (Pharmacology)
C Benishin, PhD (Pharmacology)

Representatives
Alberta Pharmaceutical Association
Graduate Students’ representative
Undergraduate representative

Registrar of the University
B J Slizer, MEd
122 General Information

122.1 Opportunities in Pharmacy

Pharmacy has progressed from the compounding and dispensing of drugs to a “knowledge system” about drugs and drug products. Pharmacy practice has increasingly become oriented to the patient and accordingly requires the aspiring pharmacist to possess good communication skills and to be aware of and sensitive to the frequent need for compassion and understanding.

Various career opportunities are open to the pharmacist on graduation and licensure.

Community Practice

Community practice provides the “place of practice” for the majority of pharmacists. It can take many forms, namely, independently owned, a chain, a unit within a department store, or a part of a clinic. It can be large, providing a range of products and services, or small, dealing exclusively in medicines and related supplies. In whatever form, the practice environment of community pharmacy is one where the professional activities of the pharmacist involve direct contact with the client seeking either prescription medication or self-medication products or services. In balancing the commercial and professional aspects of community pharmacy, the pharmacist is accountable for ensuring that the patient properly takes only those medicines essential for the maintenance of health, the prevention of disease, or the rational relief of pain.

Hospital Practice

Hospital pharmacists provide services in complex health care organizations. Traditionally, the pharmacist is responsible for the institutional procurement, preparation, distribution, and control of pharmaceuticals. As a member of a health care team, the pharmacist is also responsible for patient-oriented services such as therapeutic consultations, drug information, and patient counselling and education. Some hospital pharmacists concentrate their practice in areas such as management, clinical services, and drug information. Others find careers as generalists in the country’s many small-to-medium-sized institutions.

Pharmaceutical Industry

The pharmaceutical industry has taken over the traditional compounding responsibilities on behalf of the practising pharmacist. By freeing the pharmacist from the time constraints of compounding medication, a redirection toward a patient-oriented pharmacy practice is possible.

The pharmacist who chooses the pharmaceutical industry as his or her practice environment identifies with one or more distinct parts of the compounding function: discovery or invention, formulation, ensuring safety, ensuring efficacy, or the actual manufacture of drugs. However, one may alternatively become involved with marketing the product. Opportunities in other areas are often enhanced for graduates who proceed for postgraduate training in one of the pharmaceutical sciences.

Government Regulatory and Association Pharmacy Services

Career opportunities for pharmacists exist in federal and provincial government departments. These opportunities often relate to inspection and analyst functions in the regulatory sense. Each provincial licensing body is required to satisfy a criminal records check before being allowed to serve a period of internship/practicum placement/work experience placement. Refer §23.8.3 for more information.

122.2 Qualifications for Practice in Alberta

The Bachelor of Science degree in Pharmacy of the University of Alberta is the minimum academic requirement accepted by the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association for a licence to practise pharmacy in Alberta.

To register as a pharmacist in Alberta, a graduate must also have successfully completed an internship program sponsored and operated by the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association and the qualifying examination administered by the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada. Information concerning the regulations applying to practical experience in Alberta is available from the Registrar-Treasurer, Alberta Pharmaceutical Association, 7th Floor, 10130-112 Street, Edmonton, AB T5K 2K4. Information concerning the Qualifying Examination may be obtained from the Registrar, Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada, Suite 603, 123 Edward Street, Toronto, ON M5G 1E2.

The regulations governing the practice of pharmacy in the Province of Alberta are set forth in the Alberta Pharmaceutical Profession Act.
Additional approved non-core courses may be included to make up a normal course load, entirely at the discretion of the student. To clear probation and qualify for promotion, a student must pass all the core courses (s)he repeated and also attain a GPA of at least 5.0 in these required courses.

**Required to Withdraw:** Students whose performance is unsatisfactory, or who fail to clear probation, are required to withdraw from the program.

**Reexamination:** See §23.5.5.

**First-Class Standing:** Awarded to students who achieve a GPA of at least 7.5 during a Fall/Winter if they have taken 15-4s in that Fall/Winter.

The notation “With Distinction” is inscribed on the permanent record and graduate parchment if the candidate has obtained a GPA of 7.5 or higher in all courses in the last two years of the program.

**Appeals and Grievances:** Decisions on academic standing are made by the Faculty Council. Appeals may be made to the Academic Appeals Committee. Certain academic standing decisions made by the Faculty Academic Appeals Committee may be appealed to the General Faculties Council Academic Appeals Committee. Enquiries concerning standing in individual courses should be made to the professor in charge of the course. If the issue is still not resolved, the student may report the matter to the Director of Undergraduate Affairs for enquiry. See §23.8 (Appeals and Grievances) for further information.

The Faculty’s regulations governing academic appeals and grade appeals may be obtained in the Dean’s Office.

123.3 Practicum Placements, Professional Practice and the Public Interest

The Dean, or Supervisor acting on behalf of the Dean, may immediately deny assignment of a student to a practicum/clinical placement if the Dean or Supervisor has reasonable grounds to believe that this is necessary in order to protect the Public Interest. Refer to §23.8.2 Practicum Placements, Professional Practice and the Public Interest, and §87, GFC Policy Manual for additional information.

123.4 Professional Ethics/Code of Student Behavior

Students in the Pharmacy program are required to adhere to the professional code of ethics of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. Refer to §30A.4.7 of the Code of Student Behavior for additional information.

124 Programs of Study

124.1 Degree of BSc in Pharmacy

124.1.1 General Information

The first degree program in Pharmacy is four years.

The courses to be taken in the first three years of the program are specified and are considered basic to the education of pharmacists. The fourth year allows for some specialization through electives.

124.1.2 Program of Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Term 1 Hours</th>
<th>Term 2 Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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*Options*

Options normally are selected from courses offered outside the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. These courses allow students to pursue areas of personal interest and promote a liberal education. Students wanting to further develop their intended pattern of specialization may want to select options from the list of pattern-related options provided by the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.

**Note:** Only one junior course from each subject area is permitted.

Junior courses are those numbered 199 or lower.

**Specialization electives are available as follows:**

1. **Term 1:** PHARM 458, 460, 461, 471, 489, 494, 498, 561, 570, 575, 593.
2. **Term 2:** PHARM 481, 483, 484, 485, 489, 493, 498, 565, 586.

It may be necessary to limit enrolment in certain specialization electives.

124.2 Graduate Study

Students may undertake graduate study leading to the degree of MPharm, MSc, or PhD. Any students contemplating such work should discuss their program with the Director (Graduate Students and Research) of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. They should also familiarize themselves with the admission requirements, regulations, and procedures of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. These may be found in §175, Graduate Programs.

125 Courses

Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences courses may be found in §201, Course Listings, under Pharmacy (PHARM).