

Assay



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Pharmacy Legislation Acts are also known as laws. They are acts of legislation by the legislative body of Australia; on the other hand, regulations are standards or guidelines adapted by the implementing body or board of the pharmacy implementing board. Acts also set rules to be followed, and regulations set the exceptions to these rules. This can be seen in Chapter 3, Section 20, paragraph D of the Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutics Act of 2008 where it said that “[f]or this Act, a person is authorised to deal with a medicine, low harm poison or moderate harm poison if— the dealing is otherwise authorised by regulation”, and the Regulation specifies when authorization becomes limited in provisions Chapter 2, Part 2, paragraph 4 where it indicated that “[1] a health professional’s authorisation is subject to any condition or restriction to which the health professional is subject to under the Health Professionals Act 2004 (see s 20); [2] the authorisation of a person to prescribe a medicine is subject to any restriction included in sch 1 in relation to the person (see s 30 (1) (b))”.

The Medicines, Poisons, and Therapeutics Act of 2008 is an act which defines medicines and other substances which are within the authority of the pharmacist to dispose. It also provides for the responsibilities of the pharmacist in the proper dispensing of the medicines and his criminal liabilities for improper dispensation of these medicines. The act also defines prohibited and regulated drugs and how the pharmacist is required to dispose of these. This act has a great impact on the pharmacy practice because it helps guide and regulate the proper dispensation of medicines— whether these be regulated or not. It cautions pharmacists to be more vigilant in their duties as health care professionals.

The Medicines, Poisons, and Therapeutics Regulation of 2008 is a regulation made under the Medicines, Poisons, and Therapeutics Law. It is a guideline made under the principles and acts laid out by the law to help authorities implement the provisions of the act. It also prescribes the proper procedures that the pharmacist should follow in dispensing medications, especially regulated and controlled substances. This act greatly impacts on the pharmacy profession because it helps the pharmacist be better informed about what he can and cannot do under the law.

The Public Health Act of 1997 sets the laws for the protection of public health and the prevention of diseases. It defines and describes the health authorities tasked with safeguarding the health of the people. It also defines unsanitary conditions and public health risks and procedures for handling said risks. The Public Regulations Act of 2000 is the regulation that prescribes methods for communicable disease control like vaccinations and immunizations; it also prescribes for methods in cancer detection and reporting, general sanitation, and drug preparation. The act and regulation mentioned above impact greatly on the pharmacy profession because they help define how the pharmacist can help ensure public health and safety from immunizable and preventable diseases.

The Health Professions Act is a law which defines the different duties, functions, and responsibilities of the health care professionals. It also prescribes the functions of the different regulating boards for each health profession, while setting up the criminal liabilities that may arise from violations of the law. The Health Professionals Regulation prescribes the processes that the different governing boards go through in order to manage the professionals under their authority. These processes include—elections,

meetings, registration, entry into the profession, licensing requirements, etc. The regulations handle pertinent health professionals like doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, dentists, dental hygienists, psychologists, podiatrists and other health care professionals involved in ensuring the health of the public in general. These two pieces of legislation are vital to the pharmacy profession because they help shape the health practice into a very professional and standardized practice.

Finally the Occupational Health and Safety Act is a law which sets forth the duties and functions of the Occupational Health and Safety Council. This act prescribes for standards in the workplace that will help ensure that employees are working under safe, healthy and favorable work conditions. This act describes the responsibilities of the employers as far as their employees' health conditions are concerned, and their possible criminal liabilities for failing to comply with these conditions. This act impacts favorably to the pharmacy and the entire health profession in general because it helps minimize health risks, making the job of the health professional easier and involving less work-related accidents and injuries.

Reference

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