



**South African
Pharmacy Council**

**GNR.2342 of 5 October 1990: Regulations relating to the registration of the specialities of
Pharmacists**

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

as amended by

Notice
R.851

Government Gazette
15658

Date
29 April 1994

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY COUNCIL

The Minister of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 49 of the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act No. 53 of 1974), on the recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Council, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations "the Act" shall mean the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act No. 53 of 1974), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning and—

"**register of specialists**" shall mean the register referred to in regulation 3;

"**specialist**" shall mean a pharmacist whose speciality has been entered in the register of specialists;

"**speciality**" shall mean one of the fields of pharmacy set out in regulation 2.

2. The following specialities with the designation of the specialist indicated opposite each are hereby prescribed in terms of section 28 (1) (b) of the Act:

Speciality

Clinical Pharmacokinetics

Radio-pharmacy

Designation

Clinical Pharmacokineticist

Radio-pharmacist

3. The registrar shall keep a register of specialists correctly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, in which register the following details shall be entered:

- (a) The name and address of the specialists;
- (b) the qualification referred to in regulation 4 (a) and the institution at and the date on which such qualification was obtained;
- (c) the address at which the specialist practises;
- (d) the speciality of the specialist;
- (e) the date on which the specialist was registered.

4. A pharmacist who desires to have his speciality entered in the register shall—

- (a) submit evidence to the registrar that he—
 - (i) has obtained at least a master's degree in the speciality he desires to register at a university in the Republic; or
 - (ii) has obtained an equivalent post-graduate qualification in the speciality he desires to register and that the subject contents and standard of such qualification and the institution where the qualification was obtained are acceptable to the Council;
- (b) submit evidence to the registrar that he was for a period of at least two years after obtaining the qualification referred to in paragraph (a) directly and personally involved in the delivery of a pharmaceutical service in the speciality he wishes to register at an institution acceptable to the Council;
- (c) be registered as a pharmacist with the Council during the period of service referred to in paragraph (b);
- (e) pay the prescribed fees to the Council.

[Reg. 4 substituted by GNR.851 of 1994.]

5. (1) A pharmacist may only practise in only one speciality and shall limit his practice to that speciality: Provided that a pharmacist may, with the prior consent of the Council, also conduct a general pharmacy practice.

(2) A pharmacist may, notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), have more than one speciality entered opposite his name in the register.

[Reg. 5 substituted by GNR.851 of 1994.]

6. The examination referred to in section 28 (4) of the Act for any person whose application for

registration of a speciality has been refused by the registrar on the ground of non-compliance with any prescribed requirement shall consist of—

- (a) a written paper of two hours;
- (b) an oral examination of one hour; and
- (c) a practical examination of four hours,

to ascertain whether such person, non-compliance with the prescribed requirement notwithstanding, is competent to practise in the speciality for which he desires registration.

[Reg. 6 substituted by GNR.851 of 1994.]