

PHARMACISTS' VACCINATION AUTHORITY ACROSS CANADA

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC ^L	NB	NS	PEI	NL	YT ^{A,B}	NWT ^A	NU ^A
Influenza	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓**\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓*\$	✗	✗
Pneumococcal	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓	✓*\$ ^C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Meningococcal	✓*\$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Haemophilus influenza B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Hepatitis A	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Hepatitis B	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Measles, mumps, rubella	✓*\$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Diphtheria, tetanus (with/without pertussis)	✓*\$	✓*\$	✓	✓*\$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Varicella zoster (chickenpox)	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Herpes zoster (shingles)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^D	✗	✗
Human papillomavirus	✓*\$	✓	✓	✓\$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Polio	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Legislation allows pharmacist-administration of:^E	All Schedule I, IA & II	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II ^E	Specified Schedule I or II ^F	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II	All Schedule I & II	Specified Schedule I or II		
Minimum patient age	≥5 years for injectable, ≥2 years intranasal	≥5 years	≥5 years	≥7 years	≥5 years	≥5 years for injectable, ≥2 years intranasal	≥5 years	≥5 years	≥5 years for influenza, ≥2 years for intranasal influenza, ≥18 years for other vaccines	≥5 years for injectable, ≥2 years for inhalation	≥5 years		
Legislation permits additional prescribing:^E	No	Yes ^H	No	No	No	Yes	Yes ^I	Yes ^J	Yes ^K	No	No		

Notes:

- ✓ Pharmacists have authority to administer this vaccine.
- * Pharmacists may access and administer publicly funded vaccine; note that for each infectious disease, the individual vaccine product(s) included in public programs through pharmacies may vary by jurisdiction. (Otherwise, patients requiring these vaccines can access the publicly funded supply through physicians or public health clinics at no charge or can pay the cost of privately acquired product through the pharmacy.)
- ** Pharmacists are reimbursed for vaccines administered to patients who meet the criteria set by the Quebec immunization program.
- \$ Remuneration is provided by P/T government for vaccine administration at pharmacies. Patients may have the option to pay out-of-pocket for vaccines injection fees at pharmacies.

- A. Pharmacies in YT, NT and NU can distribute vaccines through private purchase; patients can then transport the vaccine to a physician or other site approved for vaccine administration.
- B. In May 2019, YT passed a new *Health Professions Act* that replaces its old *Pharmacy Act* effective August 1, 2019, and includes authority for PAI.
- C. Pneumococcal authority in MB only includes polysaccharide-containing vaccines.
- D. Effective January 2021.
- E. This legislated authority may be subject to additional training or regulatory requirements specified outside P/T legislation.
- F. Both Schedule I and Schedule II require a prescription; 5 vaccines are exempted and can be administered, by a pharmacist, without a prescription, only if the patient is eligible for the publicly funded vaccine (HPV, Tdap, Td, PPV23 and influenza).
- G. Only influenza can be administered without a prescription.
- H. Pharmacists with Additional Prescribing Authority may prescribe vaccines.
- I. Pharmacists can *prescribe* and *administer* all vaccines, except the 6 vaccines in provincial List B: Cholera (other than the oral, inactivated form, which they can prescribe), European tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, rabies, typhoid and yellow fever. With additional training, pharmacists can *administer but not prescribe* the 6 vaccines in List B.
- J. With additional training, pharmacists can: prescribe vaccines for HepA, HepB, herpes zoster, varicella, HPV and typhoid; administer vaccines for rabies, Japanese encephalitis and yellow fever.
- K. With additional training, can prescribe vaccines for HepA, HepB, herpes zoster, HPV and vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis.
- L. Can prescribe and administer all vaccines.