


CCAPP DIRECTORY



AND ANNUAL REPORT

2006

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CCAPP Directory and Annual Report 2005

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CCAPP acknowledges the financial support provided by its participating member agencies through their annual membership fees: Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada, Canadian Pharmacists Association, Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists, National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities, and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada.

We also welcome and acknowledge the financial support of Corresponding Members: Ontario College of Pharmacists and Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec.

Acknowledgement is also made of the financial support provided by the following universities through their annual accreditation fees: Dalhousie University, Memorial University of Newfoundland, University of Alberta, The University of British Columbia, The University of Manitoba, University of Toronto, Université Laval, Université de Montréal, and the University of Saskatchewan. We also welcome the University of Waterloo's School of Pharmacy that has been granted Qualifying Accreditation Status.

Finally, CCAPP acknowledges, with sincere appreciation, the very generous support of the Canadian Foundation for Pharmacy and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada which provide the Council with annual grants of \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

CCAPP Mission and Goals

The mission of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs is to evaluate the quality of pharmacy professional degree programs in Canadian universities and to promote continued improvement of such programs.

The goals of the Council are:

- (a) To formulate the educational, scientific, and professional principles and standards which an approved Faculty of Pharmacy is expected to meet and maintain, and to revise these principles and standards as necessary.
- (b) To appraise any Faculty of Pharmacy that requests the approval of the Council.
- (c) To publish a list of approved Faculties of Pharmacy and to revise such list annually or as frequently as may be deemed desirable.
- (d) To satisfy itself that Faculties which have been approved maintain the required standards and to withdraw approval of any Faculty failing to maintain standards formulated by the Council.
- (e) To assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmaceutical education with the ultimate aim of improving pharmacy practice for the benefit of all Canadians.

CCAPP MEMBERSHIP & BOARD 2005 - 2006

Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada

Dr. Dennis K.J. Gorecki - Saskatoon

Association of Faculties of Pharmacy

Dr. Sylvie Marleau - Québec

Dr. Jake J. Thiessen – Toronto

The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs

Dr. Barbara Downe-Wamboldt - Halifax

Dr. Jim Blackburn - Saskatoon

Canadian Pharmacists Association

Ms. Erin Farrell-MacKenzie – Stratford, PEI

Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists

Dr. Blair Seifert - Winnipeg

National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities

Mr. Ray Joubert - Regina

Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada

Dr. Monique Richer - Québec

CCAPP OFFICERS

President – Dr. Dennis Gorecki

President-Elect – Dr. Sylvie Marleau

Past President – Dr. Monique Richer

Executive Director - Dr. Jim L. Blackburn

Corresponding Members of CCAPP

Ontario College of Pharmacists

Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec

CCAPP ACCREDITED PROGRAMS

The following universities offer Pharmacy programs that have been accredited by The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs. Included in each listing is the current accreditation status and term.

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. R. Fraser

Dean Dr. F. Pasutto

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2004-2010

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences

President Dr. M.C. Piper

Dean Dr. R. Sindelar

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2006-2012

Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2006-2012

Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

College of Pharmacy

President Dr. T. Traves

Director Ms. R. Caldwell

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2004- 2010

Université Laval, Québec, Québec

Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur M. M. Pigeon

Doyen Dr. M. Richer

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2006-20012

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. E. Szathmáry

Dean Dr. D. Collins

Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2003-2007

Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland
School of Pharmacy

President Dr. A. Meisen
Director Dr. L.R. Hensman
Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2004-2010

Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec
Faculté de pharmacie

Recteur Dr. R. Lacroix
Doyen Dr. J. Turgeon
Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2002-2008

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
College of Pharmacy and Nutrition

President Mr. P. MacKinnon
Dean Dr. D.K.J. Gorecki
Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2005-2011

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
Leslie L. Dan Faculty of Pharmacy

President Dr. R.J. Birgeneau
Dean Dr. K.W. Hindmarsh
Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2007
Doctor of Pharmacy - Full Accreditation Status 2001-2007

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario
School of Pharmacy

President: Dr. D. Johnson
Director: Dr. J. Thiessen
Baccalaureate in Pharmacy - Qualifying Accreditation Status

SITE VISITS AND ACCREDITATION DECISIONS - 2006

Université Laval

The third On-site Evaluation of the Faculté de pharmacie was conducted October 23 – 26, 2005. The members of the site team were:

Dr. Wayne Hindmarsh
University of Toronto

Dr. David Hill
University of Colorado

Dr. Sylvie Marleau
Université de Montréal

Dr. Jim Blackburn
Executive Director, CCAPP

Mr. Pierre Ducharme, Observer for l'Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec

The program strengths were the strong leadership of Dean Richer, the program and faculty improvements since the last visit, the research strengths of the newer faculty, and the good support staff with specialist expertise. The weaknesses included the lack of a modern pharmacy practice laboratory and physical facilities that have not kept up to modern day expectations. There has not been a major update to the current curriculum which would be alleviated by the intention of the Faculty to convert its professional program to the entry-level Pharm.D. in 2008-09. The apparent lack of Pharm.D. educated role-model clinical practitioners will be a deficiency if they are going to offer a Pharm.D. program. The experiential training is predominantly acute care based and there is a need to add introductory experiential experiences earlier in the program. With the proposed understanding that the Ordre would give up their jurisdiction with experiential program to the Faculté, this deficiency would be remedied. It was noted that with Dr. Richer's promotion to the University administration, Dr. Jean Pierre Gregoire has been appointed interim dean and he is well respected. The response from the Université Laval presented an update on the indicators for competency and more details on the tri-annual plan.

On June 9, 2006, the Baccalaureat en pharmacie program of the Université Laval was granted Full Accreditation status for a six-year period, 2006-2012. The University was asked to submit an interim report by 1 April 2008 detailing the progress made in dealing with the deficiencies identified in the On-Site Evaluation Report.

University of British Columbia

The third On-site Evaluation of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences was conducted November 20 - 23, 2005. The members of the site team were:

Dr. Jacques Turgeon
Université de Montréal

Dr. David Hill
University of Colorado

Dr. Yvonne Shevchuk
University of Saskatchewan

Dr. Cheryl Weins
University of Alberta

Dr. Jim Blackburn
Executive Director, CCAPP

Mr. John Hope, Observer for the College of Pharmacists of British Columbia

Baccalaureate Program - The strengths of the program include a dedicated and hard working faculty, the relationship of Dean Sindelar with the wider community, the new curriculum, the research efforts of the newer faculty as an addition to a faculty that historically prided itself on its research and science. The areas of risk include the current significant shortage of experiential sites for the final year of the new program as well as the budget to support the experiential program (budget was approved at the introduction of the new program, but with tuition freezes, the university has not as yet agreed to meet the agreement). The current facilities are not up to the expectations for a modern pharmacy faculty of this size and multiplicity of programs (undergraduate, Pharm.D., graduate studies, research, professional services, etc). The undergraduate program evaluation standard was also judged to be not met.

Doctor of Pharmacy Program – Dr. Thiessen noted that the Pharm.D. program has been very strong since its inception and the calibre of its graduates have exceeded expectations in their leadership role in pharmacy education. The program entails a first-year curriculum that builds a strong underpinning knowledge base for the subsequent clinical rotations. The rotations in the clinical program offer comprehensive experiences and the translation of knowledge into practice. A careful review of the program ensures that it remains comprehensive and vibrant.

All five educational outcomes which are listed in the “AFPC Educational Outcomes for a Post-Baccalaureate Doctor of Pharmacy Graduate in Canada” are addressed in various courses or rotations. Examples of methods to assess these elements were provided in the self-assessment document although specific assessment tools for each outcome could be more clearly articulated.

The areas of risk include the determination of the continuing place of the program within an environment of change to an entry-level Doctor of Pharmacy program in several universities in Canada. There is also a need for a clearer determination of the role of the Director of the Pharm.D. program within the administrative structure of the Faculty.

On June 9, 2006, the Baccalaureate in Pharmacy program and the Doctor of Pharmacy program of the University of British Columbia were granted Full Accreditation status for a six-year period, 2006-2012. The University was asked to submit an interim report by 1 April 2009 detailing the progress made in dealing with the deficiencies identified in the On-Site Evaluation Reports as well as a preliminary report by 1 April, 2007 detailing steps taken to remedy the shortfall in funds for the final year of the new baccalaureate program.

University of Waterloo

Dr. Jim Blackburn conducted a preliminary site visit on May 15, 2006 to review the steps taken to develop the new program.

It was noted that Dr. Thiessen and his small administrative staff have made remarkable progress in the establishment of the school. He has received excellent cooperation from the University as well as the pharmacy profession in the area. The operational and financial plan for the program appear appropriate for the new School and the capital and operating funding appears to be "solid" at this point in time. This will be the first pharmacy program in Canada to make use of co-operative work terms as a component of the baccalaureate program.

Specific concerns include the completion of the new building in time for the acceptance of students in January 2008 and the ability to obtain the initial core of ten faculty members with the necessary expertise and experience within the next three years. Since the University of Waterloo does not have the traditional health science programs, Dr. Thiessen plans for a McMaster University Family Practice Facility to be located within the pharmacy building and it will be key that this plan is realized to ensure pharmacy students develop interdisciplinary relationships as a component of their program. The School of Pharmacy is currently under the Dean of Science (as is the School of Optometry). The Dean of Science has indicated that Dr. Thiessen would be appointed Associate Dean of Science (Pharmacy) and that the resources for the School will come directly from the central administration.

On June 9, 2006, the Baccalaureate in Pharmacy program of the University of Waterloo was granted Qualifying Accreditation status. The University of Waterloo is expected to provide annual progress reports and if these are judged satisfactory by the Board, on or about February 2010, the CCAPP Executive Director will perform an on-site inspection. Subject to satisfactory evaluation, a CCAPP On-site Evaluation Team will visit the University of Waterloo's Pharmacy School in the fall of 2011.

REPORT OF THE CCAPP PRESIDENT

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, June 9, 2006

I am pleased to provide the President's Report for 2005-06. This is an especially exciting time for our profession and for CCAPP. The role of the pharmacist continues to evolve, and push boundaries to meet the needs of patients and clients. There are innovations in so many areas of practice – primary care teams, interdisciplinary practice, health promotion, prescribing authority, immunization management, chronic disease management, screening of at-risk patients, home care, health informatics and patient safety. There are challenges as well, at provincial and national levels, associated with entry-level requirements, health human resource planning and support for clinical education.

CCAPP is working to ensure that pharmacists receive the highest standards of training and are fully qualified and positioned to take on increasing responsibilities in the health care system. The Standards and Guidelines Committee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring standards reflect contemporary pharmacy practice and pharmaceutical knowledge. Our sincere thanks to the Committee, chaired by Dr. Sylvie Marleau, for its excellent work to prepare the revised standards and guidelines, which take effect in 2007 and for translating the document into the French language. The Committee continues its work on drafting standards and guidelines for the Entry-Level Doctor of Pharmacy Program as well as revising policies and procedures regarding Pre-Accreditation.

The Canadian Pharmacy Technician Educators agreed in 2003 that CCAPP was the most logical choice as the organization to move forward a process for accreditation of Pharmacy Technician training programs in Canada. CCAPP has established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Development of an Accreditation Process for Pharmacy Technician Programs, chaired by Mr. Ray Joubert, and we look forward to its preliminary report.

One of the goals of our Council reads “to assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmaceutical education with the ultimate aim of improving pharmacy practice for the benefit of all Canadians.” CCAPP has extended its influence to another health discipline and on the international scene. I had the rewarding opportunity this year of taking part, on behalf of CCAPP, in the Accreditation Council for Canadian Physiotherapy Academic Programs' (ACCPAP) review of the Department of Physical Therapy at the University of Alberta. ACCPAP greatly appreciated the expertise that I was able to bring to the process. This is a reflection not of me personally, but rather the comprehensive, in-depth scope of our pharmacy accreditation process.

In addition to ongoing collaborations with American colleagues, I represented CCAPP at the Pharmaceutical Education Workshop at the *Congreso Nacional de Ciencias Farmaceuticas* in Mexico this past November. We discussed North American pharmacy accreditation issues and mutual recognition agreements. CCAPP's invited proposal for a Benchmarking document for a Pharmacy program in the United Arab Emirates was ranked highly and we are awaiting the outcome. These are exciting opportunities that enable us to both share and learn.

Our primary mandate of accrediting programs has gone ahead successfully, with on-site evaluations at l'Université Laval and the University of British Columbia, and at the University of Waterloo, in response to its application for Qualifying Status for a new School to begin in January 2008. This is the first new Pharmacy program to apply for

accreditation status since the establishment of CCAPP in 1993, and we wish Director Jake Thiessen and colleagues all the best in the development of the program. Many thanks to those who contributed their time and expertise to serve as members of our accreditation teams this year.

It has been my special pleasure to serve alongside our outstanding Executive Director and my long-time colleague, former boss, sometimes fishing and golfing partner and friend – Dr. Jim Blackburn. On behalf of CCAPP, I extend our huge appreciation to Jim for the major accomplishments that have taken place under his leadership these past three years.

Dr. Blackburn's has facilitated many accreditation reviews, the initiation of a structure and process for the accreditation of Pharmacy Technician training programs in Canada, the launch of our excellent website in 2004, revision of the Baccalaureate Standards and Guidelines, progress on developing Entry-Level Pharm.D. Standards and revision of Pre-Accreditation policies and procedures, increased international involvement and a sound financial position for the organization. He even enabled some of us to "branch" out into yet another discipline as we were asked to consider the trimming of Verna's tree! Jim, we thank you for the vision, expertise and dedication that you have so generously shared with CCAPP during your tenure as Executive Director.

The University of Saskatchewan has enjoyed having the CCAPP Office, since its inception in 1993, located adjacent to the College of Pharmacy and Nutrition. Our thanks to Ms. Jackie Huck at the College, for the excellent support that she has provided to the Council these many years.

We are most fortunate to have recruited an outstanding Pharmacy leader to take on the position of Executive Director. Dr. David Hill assumes this role on August 1, 2006, and the CCAPP office will be relocated to Dr. Hill's home base in Vancouver, British Columbia. During the course of his career, Dr. Hill has provided exceptional service to academic and professional pharmacy organizations, including CCAPP. His extensive experience and foresight will enable our organization to move forward in its tradition of excellence.

I extend my personal thanks to all of the Board members for your commitment and hard work to advance pharmacy education. Sincere best wishes to President-Elect Dr. Sylvie Marleau and the Board for a productive and rewarding year ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

Dennis Gorecki, Ph.D.
President

REPORT OF THE CCAPP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, June 9, 2006

It is my pleasure to present the Executive Director's Report for the 2005 – 2006 year. The following is a brief update on the activities of CCAPP since our 2005 Annual General and Board Meetings in Toronto:

ACCREDITATION ACTIVITIES

CCAPP had two on site evaluations to l'Université Laval on October 23 – 26, 2005 and the University of British Columbia on November 20 – 23, 2005. I wish to express our appreciation to Dean Richer, Dean Sindelar and their staff/faculty members for the scheduling arrangements for the site visits. The hospitality and organization were most conducive to the visitors at both institutions.

In addition, the University of Waterloo submitted a document "*Submission Requirements for a Faculty Seeking Qualifying Accreditation for a Baccalaureate Program in Pharmacy*" in April 2006 and the Executive Director held a site visit at the University of Waterloo on May 15, 2006. The report of this visit is to be considered by the Board at this meeting.

The On Site Evaluations for 2006 - 2007 are scheduled as follows:

University of Toronto November 19 - 22, 2006
- Baccalaureate and Doctor of Pharmacy Programs

University of Manitoba – November 5 – 8, 2006
- Baccalaureate Pharmacy Program

CCAPP STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The Board approved the *2006 CCAPP Accreditation Standards and Guidelines for the Baccalaureate Degree Program in Pharmacy* on May 27, 2005. These standards and guidelines will take effect for the 2007 CCAPP On-site Evaluations. I wish to express the sincere appreciation of CCAPP to Dr. Sylvie Marleau and her graduate student, Diala Harb, for providing a French translation of this document. Both the French and English versions of the revised standards are available on our web site and have been distributed to the Deans and member organizations.

The Standards and Guidelines Committee continues the process of preparing the first draft of the Entry Level Doctor of Pharmacy Standards and Guidelines. The revised ACPE Standards and Guidelines for the Pharm.D. program were approved in early 2006, therefore it was necessary for the committee to reevaluate the previous draft. Sylvia Marleau, Chair of the Committee will be reporting on the progress of this project at the Board meeting.

The Standards and Guidelines Committee will also be presenting the document "*CCAPP Procedures Regarding Pre-accreditation*" for consideration at the Board meeting.

CCAPP WEB SITE (www.ccapp-accredit.ca)

The CCAPP web site continues to serve as one of our prime mechanisms for providing information to stakeholders and those interested in CCAPP activities. May I once again express

sincere appreciation to **Zu.Com Communications** of Saskatoon for the design, implementation and maintenance of our web site. We encourage comments on how we can improve the web site and other mechanisms for enhancing communication among CCAPP member organizations as well as with external stakeholders.

PHARMACY TECHNICIAN ACCREDITATION

In January of this year, CCAPP established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Development of an Accreditation Process for Pharmacy Technician Programs under the chair of Ray Joubert. A teleconference was held in April and the first meeting of the committee was held on June 2, 2006 in Red Deer. Ray Joubert will be reporting on the activities of the committee at the Board meeting.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

President Dennis Gorecki represented CCAPP and presented an invited paper at the Pharmaceutical Education Workshop at the *Congreso Nacional de Ciencias Farmacéuticas* in Vera Cruz, Mexico on November 29, 2005. The workshop was convened to discuss pharmaceutical accreditation in North America in order to have understanding and mutual recognition agreements.

I had the opportunity to attend the Association of Specialized and Professional Accreditors Spring Workshop in Chicago, March 26 – 28, 2006. During that meeting I also met with Dr. Pete Vlasses, Dr. Greg Boyer and Mike Rouse from the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (USA).

It was also my pleasure to meet with Dr. Henri Manasse, President and Charles Myers, Group Vice President of the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists in Bethesda, Maryland in May. They provided an excellent overview of their accreditation program for pharmacy technicians in the USA and they have also offered to meet with us to share further information on the program.

In April, CCAPP received an invitation to submit a Benchmarking Proposal for the Pharmacy Program at the Health Sciences Division, Higher Colleges of Technology, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The CCAPP proposal was ranked in the top three and we are currently awaiting a decision regarding this project.

FINANCES

Our financial situation continues to be very positive and we are in a good position to undertake the next phase of the growth of CCAPP with the appointment of Dr. David Hill as Executive Director effective August 1. The establishment of new standards and guidelines for the “Entry Level Doctor of Pharmacy Program” and the potential consideration of accreditation of pharmacy technician programs are projects that will require extra funding during the developmental stages. The 2006-2007 year will be a transition budget and steps are also being taken to put forward a tentative 2007 – 2008 budget for consideration at this time.

SPECIAL THANKS

During the past year, it has been a distinct pleasure to work with President Gorecki, the Executive and the CCAPP Board. I must devote special thanks to Chair Sylvie Marleau and the Standards and Guidelines Committee for their exceptional efforts in revising the baccalaureate standards, development of the first draft of the Entry Level Doctor of Pharmacy Standards as well as review

of the pre-accreditation procedures. They have devoted a significant amount of personal time throughout the past two years to these efforts.

This is my final report as Executive Director of CCAPP and I have personally enjoyed participating in the CCAPP programs and activities. We are so fortunate to have such dedicated Board members and accreditation site visitors who willingly take time their very busy schedule to work on behalf of CCAPP.

CCAPP is now entering a new era and Dr. David Hill is the ideal individual to provide the leadership as this organization embarks upon an expanded role. Very best wishes for much success in the future!

Respectfully submitted

Jim Blackburn, Pharm.D.
Executive Director

APPENDIX 1 – THE CCAPP ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

Introduction

Under the Canadian constitution, education and licensure for professional practice fall within the jurisdiction of each of the ten provinces and three territories. However, the desire for reciprocity has necessitated that mechanisms be developed to ensure comparable levels of education across the country.

In the case of pharmacy, the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada, a voluntary association of pharmacy academics, developed a standard minimum curriculum in the 1940's. Subsequently, a national pharmacy examination board, The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC), was established in 1963. All provinces, except Québec, require PEBC registration as a prerequisite for licensure of out-of-province graduates and out-of-country applicants.

The approved minimum curriculum, coupled with a national examination, worked well in establishing comparability among the Faculties of Pharmacy*, as long as pharmacy education was primarily a university-based, science program. However, with the move towards a more clinically orientated program, it became increasingly difficult to achieve consensus on what specific content should be included in the minimum curriculum. The introduction of clinical clerkships and extended practicums of varying lengths and types, the use of external clinical teaching facilities, the utilization of part-time clinical instructors in place of full-time tenured faculty, all led to the recognition that increased emphasis on student outcome was more important than strict adherence to a rigidly defined minimum curriculum. As a result, the concept of a standard minimum curriculum was dropped.

However, the need for a mechanism to facilitate reciprocity remained. Also, there was a growing recognition by pharmacy practitioners, pharmacy educators and the various pharmacy examination and licensing bodies that the Canadian public was entitled to assurance that the pharmacy education provided by the various universities met recognized Canadian standards and was more or less comparable. Hence, the establishment of The Canadian Council for Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs (CCAPP) which was granted Letters Patent by the Canadian Government on 5 January 1993. Dr. Bruce Schnell served as the first Executive Director of CCAPP until June 30, 2003.

CCAPP is composed of representatives appointed by the Association of Deans of Pharmacy of Canada, the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada, the Canadian Pharmacists Association, the Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities and The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada. There is also a non-pharmacy member on the Council. Non-academic appointees form a majority of the Board of Directors which is responsible for establishing the Accreditation Standards, setting policy and managing the accreditation process.

CCAPP currently accredits 12 pharmacy academic programs offered at ten Canadian universities. In 2006, the University of Waterloo was the first new program to be granted Qualifying Accreditation Status. Graduates from a CCAPP accredited program may apply directly for the Qualifying Examination of The Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada. Graduates from a non-accredited program must first pass the PEBC Evaluating Examination, designed to determine if the program of study completed is comparable to

one accredited by CCAPP.

* Faculty also means School or College.

Accreditation Standards

The accreditation Standards define the outcomes expected of the education program. CCAPP has established a total of 25 Standards (2006 Revision – 23 Standards in seven broad categories) in eight broad categories - Standards for Mission, Planning, and Assessment; Standards for Organization and Administration; Standards for the Academic Program; Standards for Students; Standards for Faculty and Staff; Standard for Library and Learning Resources; Standards for Physical and Practice Facilities; and Standard for Financial Resources.

Accreditation Standards reflect those professional and educational attributes identified by the Council as essential to a Faculty of Pharmacy program. The Standards embrace the philosophy that program graduates should have acquired general and special knowledge; general to avoid the constraints of too narrow a perspective, special to provide a basis for critical professional evaluations. The Standards recognize that a quality pharmacy education is dependent on a variety of components including general knowledge, basic and professional sciences, and professional practice experience.

Recognizing the importance of having a built-in mechanism for the regular review and updating of Standards to guard against rigidity and stagnation of the academic program, CCAPP has a standing committee charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the Accreditation Standards reflect contemporary pharmacy practice and pharmaceutical knowledge.

It is also necessary to guard against specifying too narrowly what must be included in the actual curriculum. Each Faculty must be free to develop its program taking advantage of local opportunities and within the context of its own university and resource base. In fact, diversification should be encouraged. CCAPP's aim is comparability of output without necessarily having comparability of process. One might say that CCAPP encourages "controlled diversity".

Significance of Accreditation

Accreditation is the public recognition accorded a professional program that meets established professional qualifications and educational standards through initial and periodic evaluation. Accreditation concerns itself with both quality assurance and program enhancement. It applies to programs and is to be distinguished from certification or licensure, which applies to individuals.

The values of accreditation are many and CCAPP serves concurrently a number of constituencies including the Faculties of Pharmacy and their universities, students and prospective students, licensing and examination bodies, the profession of pharmacy, and the general public.

For Faculties of Pharmacy and their universities, accreditation provides the stimulus for self-assessment and self-directed program improvement, a basis for decision making

about the investment of public or private funds, and the enhancement of reputation because of public regard for accreditation.

For students and prospective students, accreditation provides assurance that the educational program of an accredited Faculty has been found to be satisfactory and is up to approved standards.

For pharmacy examination and licensing bodies, accreditation provides a reliable basis for making decisions concerning eligibility, examination content, and licensure either by examination or reciprocity.

For the profession of pharmacy, accreditation provides a means for the participation of practitioners in setting the educational requirements for entering the profession, giving assurance that those who graduate will be adequately prepared for practice.

For the general public, accreditation leads to the improvement of professional services as accredited programs modify their requirements to reflect changes in knowledge and pharmacy practice.

Accreditation as an Agent for Change

The accreditation process is ideally situated in the scheme of things to achieve change in both pharmacy education and pharmacy practice because it serves as a link between the two. Representatives of the profession and of the Faculties, through their involvement on the Council, are responsible for establishing the standards for the academic programs and for conducting program evaluations. Accordingly, the challenge of getting new pharmaceutical knowledge applied in practice and of getting new concepts of pharmacy practice incorporated into the curriculum is facilitated through the accreditation process.

It will be fairly obvious how the quality assurance aspect of accreditation can result in change in an academic program. If a program is found through self-assessment and external review to be below standard, and if the university wants to achieve or maintain accreditation status, then changes must be made so that the deficiencies are removed.

It may be less obvious how accreditation can lead to program enhancement. The key is the Accreditation Standards and the dynamic nature of the process. The CCAPP Standards are reviewed and updated on a cycle which roughly corresponds to the average accreditation award period. Thus, every few years, every Faculty of Pharmacy in Canada that wants to be accredited is challenged by a revised set of standards which reflect both new pharmaceutical knowledge and changes in pharmacy practice.

THE ACCREDITATION PROCESS

In a very general way, each Faculty seeking accreditation is asked to define what it wants to achieve with its professional program - i.e. what is its mission - what is its intended outcomes? It is asked to demonstrate that it has a program and the resources to produce that outcome. It is asked to have procedures for evaluating whether or not the desired outcome is achieved. Finally, it is asked to have a plan for correcting deficiencies and for incorporating new ideas into its program.

There are five steps in the accreditation process:

1. The University makes application for accreditation under CCAPP. The application is composed of three sets of documents:

(a) Application for Accreditation - providing information on personnel, budgets, enrolment, etc.

(b) Self-Assessment Report - providing in-depth information on the Faculty under the headings outlined in the Self-Assessment Guide. The focus is on the present and the past five years, i.e. "where we have been and where we are".

(c) Strategic Plan - detailing the Faculty's plans for the next five-year period. It focuses on "where we want to go and how we plan to get there".

2. An On-Site Evaluation for a Baccalaureate Program is conducted by a four-member team composed of a CCAPP Board member, a dean, a pharmacy faculty member and the Executive Director, or Associate Executive Director, of CCAPP. Every effort is made to include individuals with expertise in University and Faculty policies, procedures and finances; in the pharmacy practice/clinical area and/or the social and administrative sciences; and in the basic sciences. When a Pharm.D. Program is being evaluated, an individual with experience as a faculty member in a Pharm.D. program is added to the team. The appropriate provincial licensing body (bodies) is (are) invited to appoint an observer to each on-site evaluation team.

The team seeks information to supplement the Self-Assessment Report, determines the feasibility of the Strategic Plan, and prepares a draft report.

3. The Executive Director prepares a final report on the Faculty and a recommended accreditation status for consideration by the CCAPP Board of Directors.

4. The Board of Directors makes a decision on the appropriate accreditation status to be granted the Faculty and determines the time period and/or any conditions to be associated with the accreditation award.

5. The University President and the Dean of the Faculty are advised of the Board's decision and the accreditation status is published in the CCAPP Annual Directory.

Full accreditation is granted for a specific term, not exceeding six years. Thus, an ongoing cycle of self-assessment, strategic planning and external review is established within each Faculty of Pharmacy.

ACCREDITATION DECISION

The CCAPP Board of Directors makes the accreditation decision. In arriving at a decision, the Board considers the accreditation history of the Faculty; the application, self-assessment report and strategic plan submitted by the University; the On-Site Evaluation Report; the University's response to the On-Site Evaluation Report; and, any

other relevant information. In-person presentations to the Board from the University regarding their accreditation review will occur only at the request of the Board.

Accreditation is granted for a specific term, the maximum being six years. A shorter term may be granted, if significant areas of concern are noted. The accreditation term normally ends on December 31 of the specified year.

Preliminary Accreditation

The professional program of a new or existing Faculty of Pharmacy that has been accepted as a member of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy of Canada may be granted Preliminary Accreditation status on the basis of a limited site visit and/or an institutionally prepared prospectus. Preliminary Accreditation will be granted only once and for a limited period of time.

Full Accreditation

The professional program of a Faculty of Pharmacy is granted initial or continued Full Accreditation status for a six-year term, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of CCAPP that the program complies with accreditation standards, including the appropriateness of program goals, the adequacy of resources and organization to meet these goals, educational outcomes which indicate these goals are being met, and that plans and commitments are in place to provide reasonable assurance that these goals will continue to be met.

All programs, receiving an original accreditation award of six years, are normally required to submit an Interim Report at the midpoint of the accreditation period, i.e. after three years. The required Interim Report should cover the period of time since the last Self-Assessment Report and include: changes in the academic program; changes in the financial resources available to the Faculty; changes in the academic staff; steps taken to deal with deficiencies identified in the On-Site Evaluation Report; and, progress made in the implementation of the approved strategic plan. In situations where the initially approved strategic plan was for a period less than six years, the Interim Report must include a strategic plan for the balance of the accreditation period.

Conditional Accreditation

The professional program of a Faculty of Pharmacy may be granted Conditional Accreditation, if major deficiencies in compliance with accreditation standards and/or requirements are identified. Conditional Accreditation will initially be granted for a maximum of three years, extendable to a longer term (not exceeding six years), subject to receipt of a report, which convinces the CCAPP that the matters giving rise to its concerns are being adequately addressed. If it is deemed that satisfactory progress is not being made, the program, at that time, may be granted Probationary Accreditation. Alternately, if the major deficiencies identified when conditional accreditation was initially granted are considered to have been satisfactorily rectified, the program may be granted Full Accreditation.

Probationary Accreditation

The professional program of a Faculty of Pharmacy that has been accredited and subsequently fails to comply with standards may be given Probationary

Accreditation status. The Chief Executive Officer of the institution and the Dean of the Faculty are given due notice of the Council's action. A period of approximately six months is given for the institution to show cause why the probationary status should be rescinded or to present sufficient evidence of improvement, or plans for improvement, to warrant restoration of Conditional Accreditation or Full Accreditation. Should the University not demonstrate a commitment to rectifying identified deficiencies within one year, after the six-month period given to show cause, the program will no longer be accredited.

It is important that all constituents understand that a major goal of CCAPP is to assist in the advancement and improvement of pharmaceutical education. Hence, should a program receive Probationary Accreditation status, it is important that the University regularly seek CCAPP's advice on the appropriate course of action to be followed.

SITE VISIT CYCLE

Site visits normally will be held every six years, for programs granted Full Accreditation or Conditional Accreditation. For programs on Probationary Accreditation, a site visit normally will be required prior to the restoration of Conditional or Full Accreditation. Requests to defer a scheduled site visit will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, subsequent to a well-justified request from the university.

CONTINUATION OF ACCREDITATION STATUS

The accreditation award is subject to continuous review and may be withdrawn, for cause, at any time. Continuation of accreditation status for the full term of the award is conditional on the University continuing to offer the approved program and on the maintenance of the resources required for its effective delivery. Accordingly, during the term of the award, the University is required to advise the Council of any significant change in the design or content of the program, or in its resource base.

REFERENCE TO ACCREDITATION STATUS

A University is required to inform current students, prospective students, and the general public of the current accreditation status of its Pharmacy program as listed in the Directory. The University is authorized to use the following statement in the University calendar, recruitment brochures, and other official University publications:

"The Baccalaureate in Pharmacy (or Doctor of Pharmacy) Program of the (name of Faculty) of (name of University) has been granted (Preliminary, Full, Conditional, Probationary) Accreditation Status by The Canadian Council for the Accreditation of Pharmacy Programs for a (-year) term."

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

CCAPP will notify Faculties when the next revision of the Standards and Guidelines will occur, the subsequent consultation period, and the implementation date. There normally will be at least five years between the initiation of the Standards and Guidelines revision and the implementation date.