DATE: Feb. 10, 2022  
TO: All Practising Members  
FROM: SCPP  

Dear Members,

The Emergency Enactment of Part M of the Bylaws enabling COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Testing in pharmacies for proof of negative test for non-essential activities and workplace access will be rescinded effective Feb. 14, 2022, at 12:01 am.

The Government of Saskatchewan has announced it will be removing the Proof of Negative Test requirement as a COVID-19 public health measure (see here), effective Feb. 14, 2022, at 12:01 am.

This means that the SCPP’s Emergency Enactment of Part M of the Bylaws to support the public health order is no longer in effect as of Feb. 14, 2022, at 12:01 am. As such:

- Pharmacies that have submitted the SCPP Emergency Enactment Declaration are no longer eligible to register with the Ministry of Health (see here) as an Approved Rapid Antigen Testing Service Provider for proof of COVID-19 negative test (public access to non-essential businesses or work).
- Pharmacists may not perform rapid antigen tests on the public for proof of negative test for public access to non-essential activities or for workplace requirements.
- Pharmacists may continue to provide COVID-19 rapid antigen testing for travel purposes only under the SCPP terms and conditions specified (see Emergency Enactment – COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Testing in Pharmacies) and until the end of the current public health order (see here), which is in effect until Feb. 28, 2022.
- Pharmacists are authorized to perform Health Canada approved COVID-19 rapid antigen tests as part of an Occupational Health and Safety/workplace screening initiative (see COVID-19 Occupational Health & Safety Testing in Community Pharmacies (“Test to Protect”)); and
- Pharmacies are authorized to sell Health Canada approved COVID-19 self-tests to the general public for personal use and distribute Health Canada approved COVID-19 rapid antigen point-of-care tests under a provincial or federal program. (See SCPP memo sent Jan. 24, and see Sale and Distribution of Medical Testing Devices and Other Diagnostic Products for more information about selling and distribution requirements.)

For an overview of current measures see Status Update – COVID-19 Rapid Antigen Tests in Pharmacies.

Part M of the Regulatory Bylaws – Status Quo

Once the public health order is removed, the emergency bylaws for Part M are no longer active and the status quo resumes.

As part of their regular scope of practice, pharmacists are permitted to perform laboratory tests (which includes point of care testing) for the purposes of drug therapy management as long as they meet the qualifications, terms, conditions, and standards set out under The Pharmacy and Pharmacy Disciplines Act, under The Medical Laboratory Licensing Act, under Part M of the SCPP Regulatory Bylaws, and the following reference documents:

- Laboratory Tests and Medical Devices – Accessing, Ordering, Performing, Using, or Interpreting:
As announced in the SCPP memo on Jan. 24 ([see here](#)), these reference documents have been updated and new Council policies have been adopted to support pharmacists practising to their full scope. Further information on these updates will be provided in our next edition of MicroSCOPe.

Sincerely,

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