

Impact Analysis Statement

A Summary Impact Analysis Statement (IAS) must be completed for all regulatory proposals.

Summary IAS

Details

Lead department	Queensland Health
Name of the proposal	<i>Medicines and Poisons (Medicines) Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2023</i>
Submission type (Summary IAS / Consultation IAS / Decision IAS)	Summary IAS
Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument	<i>Medicines and Poisons (Medicines) Regulation 2021</i>
Date	11 September 2023

For proposals noted in table below


Complete and delete rows where applicable. No further analysis is required.

Proposal type	Details
Regulatory proposals where no RIA is required	<p>The <i>Medicines and Poisons (Medicines) Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2023</i> (Amendment Regulation) amends the Medicines Regulation to refer to a new version of the Pharmacists Extended Practice Authority.</p> <p>The new Pharmacists Extended Practice Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expands the range of vaccines pharmacists are authorised to administer in Queensland to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hepatitis B; - Varicella; - Meningococcal B; - Human papillomavirus (HPV); - Typhoid; - Zoster; and - Japanese encephalitis. • extends the age range for patients that pharmacists may vaccinate to include children aged two years and older, with the exception of influenza and COVID-19 vaccines; • provides that the age limitations for influenza and COVID-19 vaccines will continue to be those recommended in the <i>Australian Immunisation Handbook</i> and the recommendations of the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) respectively; and • enables pharmacists to vaccinate in the following locations and clinical settings, in addition to community pharmacies and public sector hospitals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a private hospital; - a public sector health service facility (for example, community clinics, public residential aged care, and services provided in corrective services and youth detention centres);

Proposal type	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a general practice; - an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health service; and - an aged care facility. <p>The Amendment Regulation also amends the Medicines Regulation to allow pharmacists employed at a community pharmacy, private health facility or a health service to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • administer scheduled medicines, other than vaccines, in a variety of health contexts including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Schedule 2 (S2) or Schedule 3 (S3) medicine—for example, a pharmacist may administer topical hydrocortisone cream in a Hospital and Health Service outpatient clinic to a patient for the purpose of demonstration; - a Schedule 4 (S4) or Schedule 8 (S8) medicine on a prescription—for example, a pharmacist working at a community pharmacy may administer a dose of subcutaneous denosumab for the treatment of osteoporosis on the valid prescription of an authorised prescriber; - any medicine on a standing order—for example, a pharmacist may administer salbutamol, naloxone or glyceryl trinitrate under a standing order at a public sector health service for emergency management; and - an S4 or S8 medicine in accordance with the medicine’s approved label—for example, a pharmacist working at a community pharmacy may administer by subcutaneous injection a dose of dulaglutide, to support diabetes management, in accordance with its dispensed label for the purposes of education or to facilitate compliance where a patient may be unable to store this medicine appropriately; and • possess an S4 or S8 medicine for the purposes of administration. <p>Queensland Health has assessed the amendments and identified that the proposals improve access to vaccinations and scheduled medicines by enabling suitably qualified pharmacists to administer them to more people in more locations. The proposal is designed to reduce the burden of regulation and appears unlikely to result in significant adverse impacts. Queensland Health has identified that no further regulatory impact analysis is required under the <i>Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy</i>.</p>

*Refer to [The Queensland Government Better Regulation Policy](#) for regulatory proposals not requiring regulatory impact analysis (for example, public sector management, changes to existing criminal laws, taxation).

Signed



Michael Walsh
A/Director-General, Queensland Health



Shannon Fentiman MP
Minister for Health, Mental Health and Ambulance Services and Minister for Women

Date: 19/10/2023

Date: 20/10/2023