



FOR APPROVAL PUBLIC OPEN SESSION

TO: Business Board

SPONSOR: Cheryl Regehr, Vice-President & Provost

CONTACT INFO: 416-978-2122, provost@utoronto.ca

PRESENTER: Same as above

CONTACT INFO:

DATE: April 20, 2020 for April 28, 2020

AGENDA ITEM: 2

ITEM IDENTIFICATION:

Proposal to establish an Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy

JURISDICTIONAL INFORMATION:

Pursuant to the *Terms of Reference* of Business Board, University policy on ancillary operations and monitoring of business ancillaries is within the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Board is also responsible for the designation of incorporated or unincorporated units as ancillaries (footnote 12) or termination of such designation; general financial policy on ancillaries; and for incorporated business ancillaries, the review of annual reports and financial statements; and approval of arrangements for incorporation.

The classes of ancillaries designated in the footnotes to this section of the Terms of Reference indicate that the proposed Academic Pharmacy would be similar in nature to other incorporated business ancillaries of the University, such as U of T Press and the University of Toronto Asset Management Corporation.

GOVERNANCE PATH:

- 1. Planning & Budget Committee [for recommendation] (April 1, 2020)
- **2.** Academic Board [for approval] (April 23, 2020)
- 3. Business Board [for approval of incorporation] (April 28, 2020)
- **4.** Executive Committee [for confirmation] (May 5, 2020)

PREVIOUS ACTION TAKEN:

No previous action taken.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Furthering experiential learning and research

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy prides itself on being at the forefront of developing and evaluating innovative ways to deliver pharmacy services and pharmacy education. In order to support and accelerate this work, the Faculty proposes to develop a fully-accredited Academic Pharmacy, with the primary twin goals of furthering a) student experiential learning, and b) innovative and impactful research. The Academic Pharmacy, once accredited, will also serve as a functioning pharmacy for U of T faculty, staff, and students.

Experiential education is an integral and mandatory component of student learning at the Faculty of Pharmacy. Experiential learning opportunities with the Academic Pharmacy will be embedded in the Pharmacy curricula by offering placements (both direct and non-direct patient care) designed to prepare and assess students for practice-readiness. The Academic Pharmacy will also provide opportunities for learners from other health disciplines to train in delivery of interdisciplinary care, and for learners from other disciplines to focus on innovation in areas connected to medication management and healthcare. Students participating in experiential learning opportunities at the Academic Pharmacy will have opportunities to conduct direct observation and apply knowledge and clinical skills in a real-world setting.

The Academic Pharmacy will also offer a robust research enterprise, working collaboratively with the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences graduate programs and several Centres of Excellence in Research in Pharmacy and across the University to support the scholarly work of faculty and create a nurturing infrastructure for new researchers and students. The Academic Pharmacy will function as a vehicle for faculty (and students) to evaluate practice innovation, and will accelerate the speed at which new models of care are applied to practice. It will offer researchers and students multiple opportunities to advance their research abilities.

The attached proposal outlines the academic and research plans for the Academic Pharmacy, and sets out the proposed business structure. The core elements and structure of the pharmacy have been established following substantial consultation within the Faculty and across the University. Some of the details of the proposal, however, including the precise initial location of the Academic Pharmacy, have yet to be finalized. It is nonetheless essential to bring this proposal forward at a relatively early stage in the planning process, in order to enable the incorporation of the Academic Pharmacy, which will in turn enable its accreditation. The four phases of the development and roll-out of the pharmacy are described within the Proposal at pages 20 and 21. Under this model, the Academic Pharmacy will not officially launch until Phase 4, which is anticipated to occur from May through August 2021.

Services provided

Following incorporation, the Academic Pharmacy, as currently designed, will meet all Ontario College of Pharmacists accreditation requirements. It will therefore be able to serve as a needs-based dispensary and offer a range of professional pharmacy services to faculty, staff, and students at the University of Toronto.

Some of the services that the Academic Pharmacy will be able to provide to U of T faculty, staff, and students include:

- immunizations
- dispensing a limited number of medications
- medication reviews
- smoking cessation advice
- travel vaccinations
- cannabis and natural health and wellness products education
- deprescribing support
- pharmacy education

All users of the Academic Pharmacy's services must be members of the University of Toronto community; the clinic's services will not be available to members of the public.

Location

The Academic Pharmacy will have its first main location within the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy building at 144 College Street. Details of the precise location are currently being finalized, and a project planning committee is being formed; a project plan for development of the Academic Pharmacy site may be brought forward to this Committee at a later date.

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy is also exploring integration or co-location with the Health and Wellness services on the St. George campus. Flexible "pop-up" or "mobile" locations throughout the U of T community are also being considered, in order to enable short-term pharmacy services such as flu vaccinations to students, faculty and staff.

Business structure

Following advice from internal and external legal counsel, the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy seeks to structure the Academic Pharmacy as a for-profit corporation that is solely-owned by the University of Toronto. Pharmacies in Ontario that seek accreditation must be for-profit corporations, and cannot operate on a not-for-profit basis.

Draft incorporation documents have been prepared with the advice of University and external legal counsel, and are included as appendices to the proposal. Authority to incorporate the Academic Pharmacy is being formally sought from Business Board, further to the terms of reference of the Board.

Any profits flowing from the Academic Pharmacy will be returned to the University as sole shareholder, in order to support the University's broad academic mission.

Following incorporation, the Academic Pharmacy will report annually to Business Board, which has responsibility for review of annual reports and financial statements of incorporated business ancillaries.

Consultation Process

Seven formal stakeholder engagement workshops on the development of an Academic Pharmacy were held in 2018 with 47 participants (including students, faculty members, community pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and U of T Health and Wellness staff.) Participants in the workshops indicated that the Academic Pharmacy would provide additional educational value to students, as well as to Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy faculty members and affiliated community pharmacists. There was great interest in the Academic Pharmacy providing opportunities to share new knowledge created through the development and testing of new programs and processes of care among all stakeholder groups interacting with the Academic Pharmacy. Many stakeholders identified the strong need for an academic centre that could be a neutral testing ground for innovations in pharmacy.

The Dean and the Academic Pharmacy development team worked at all stages of the development of this proposal with a number of institutional shared services offices and Vice-Presidential portfolios (including the Division of the Vice-President, Research and Innovation, Financial Services, the Provost's Office, legal counsel, Ancillary Services, etc.) to seek their input into the proposal.

Dean Lisa Dolovich met informally with U of T health science Deans, Departmental Chairs and Program Directors to inform them of the goals of the Academic Pharmacy, and to find ways to foster interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education. Furthermore, the Dean also presented the Academic Pharmacy proposal to the Council of Health Sciences (where all health science Deans are represented) in February, in order to promote the potential to increase collaboration and enhancement of health science research and education endeavours through the Academic Pharmacy.

The Dean also recently met with the Provostial Advisory Group, which resulted in uniformly positive feedback on the proposal. The Dean is also in the process of examining possible opportunities for Tricampus engagement with the Principals of UTSC and UTM.

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy works collaboratively with the Toronto Academic Health Sciences Network (TAHSN) hospitals. The Academic Pharmacy was presented in February 2020 to the Hospital University Pharmacy Education Committee (HUPEC), and a workshop with TAHSN pharmacy leaders is planned for Spring 2020 to better understand how the Academic Pharmacy can best support and interact with hospital care providers.

Furthermore, the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy has consulted with U of T employee benefit provider Green Shield Canada, and with the student union officers who manage relationships with the various student benefit providers. All consultations have been positive, and have identified useful emerging collaborations or opportunities for the Academic Pharmacy in working with our benefits providers.

Faculty Approval

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy Faculty Council approved in principle the development of an academic pharmacy at its meeting on October 8, 2019, and approved the academic and research plans for the academic pharmacy (which are integrated into the attached proposal) at its meeting on February 12, 2020.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

As outlined in the proposal, there are no resource implications for the University's operating budget. Start-up funds have been allocated from the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy operating reserves, and budgetary projections indicate that the Academic Pharmacy should be self-sustaining.

RECOMMENDATION:

Be It Resolved:

Concurrent with Academic Board approval in principle of the incorporation of the Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy,

THAT the proposed incorporation of the Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, as described in the *Proposal: The Development of an Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto*, dated April 16, 2020, be approved.

DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED:

Proposal: The Development of an Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto, dated April 16, 2020.



PROPOSAL:

The Development of an Academic Pharmacy at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto

April 16, 2020

Steering Committee

Lisa Dolovich, Professor and Dean Zubin Austin, Professor Aleksandra Bjelaja Mejia, Assistant Professor Carlo DeAngelis, Clinician Scientist Project Development Lead: Ernie Avilla Research Officer: Annalise Mathers

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The role of pharmacy has evolved beyond dispensing medications and will continue to grow as health care systems around the world work to build modern, integrated and sustainable health care systems that include the best use of medications to maintain and improve health.

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy is at the forefront of developing and evaluating innovative ways to deliver pharmacy services and pharmacy education. LDFP is the fourth ranked school in the world for pharmacy and pharmacology (QS World University Rankings). To support and accelerate our work the LDFP is planning to build a fully accredited Academic Pharmacy (AP) aligned with the University of Toronto's strategic goals. The focus of the Pharmacy will be research and teaching.

Partnering with and enhancing existing LDFP programs (both education and research) and resources, the academic pharmacy will serve as a living laboratory, dedicated to research, education, and innovation. The research and educational mission of the pharmacy will be accomplished while providing exemplary patient care for the management of acute and chronic conditions with a special emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention. The academic pharmacy will include a needs-based dispensary with limited onsite inventory, offer a range of professional pharmacy services for students, staff and faculty at the University of Toronto from all three campuses. The pharmacy services will <u>not</u> be available to members of the public. This academic pharmacy will function as a vehicle for evaluating practice innovation and will accelerate the speed of which new models of care are applied to practice.

The development of the AP is aligned with The University of Toronto's principle that work-integrated and experiential learning opportunities play an important role in enhancing the educational experiences of students. Experiential education (EE) is an integral and mandatory component of student learning at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy. The AP practice experience will be embedded in the pharmacy curriculum by offering EE placements (both direct and non-direct patient care) designed to prepare and assess students for practice-readiness. In addition, the AP will provide a unique practice environment where LDFP Faculty will have the opportunity to conduct direct observation and assessment pharmacy students' application of knowledge and clinical skills in a real-world setting. The AP will also provide an environment to standardize and build the skills of preceptors to continually to improve the quality of our educators. The AP will also provide opportunities for learners from other health disciplines to train in delivery of interdisciplinary care and for learners from other disciplines to focus on innovation in connected areas such as business, technology, architecture and information science. The integration of the AP into the EE curriculum will be a multi-phased approach over the next two years where we will

test best methods for teaching and learning as well as slowly scale-up implementation of programs and research initiatives.

The development of the AP is well aligned with the LDFP strategic plan for research initiatives. Two of the main priorities outlined in the LDFP five-year Strategic Plan are to: (1) Grow our scientific impact by investing in our infrastructure to support our core research areas and increasing both the impact and visibility of our research; and (2) Improve health through knowledge translation and influence.

The AP will offer a robust research enterprise and work collaboratively with the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences graduate programs and several LDFP and multi-unit research centres to support the scholarly work of faculty and create a nurturing infrastructure for new researchers and students from Pharmacy, other health disciplines and nonhealth disciplines such as Business and Engineering. Furthermore, the AP will offer pharmacy and other students with multiple opportunities to advance their research abilities.

On October 8, 2019 the Faculty Council of the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy approved in principle the development of the AP. Subsequently, on February 12, 2020, the Faculty Council of the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy approved the development of the Academic and Research Plan for the AP.

Following discussion with University legal counsel and others, a decision was made to propose the incorporation of the academic pharmacy as a corporation solely-owned by the University of Toronto. The AP will be a wholly owned University of Toronto for-profit corporation. With guidance and collaboration from University legal counsel and outside counsel retained by the LDFP, various corporate documents have been drafted and remain in draft form. As part of the corporate bylaws, any net income available for distribution shall be distributed to the University of Toronto in furtherance of its academic mission and related activities.

The AP will meet the Ontario College of Pharmacists accreditation requirements. The dispensary space will not be accessible to the public. We are in the initial planning stages of considering the first main location of the AP, to be located at the LDFP at 144 College Street. However, we are also exploring integration or co-location with the Health and Wellness Clinical Services for students on the St. George campus and the concept of offering flexible "pop-up" or "mobile" locations throughout the U of T tri-campus communities, where pharmacy services such as administering flu vaccinations, providing student consultations around maintaining health and well-being (with a focus on medication and use of substances such as cannabis and other 'natural health products'), general medication management, or travel health may occur. This will provide

a convenient enhancement to current healthcare services for members of our University community. We will work closely with University Health and Wellness Clinical Services to ensure smooth integration of service delivery.

We do not expect the operating budget including direct revenues from student tuition or other fees to be used to fund the operations of the AP. Therefore, there are no resource implications for the University's operating budget. Start-up funds were allocated to the academic pharmacy in 2018 from the LDFP operating reserves (from 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21). Our budgetary projections indicate that the academic pharmacy is self-sustainable. Revenue will be generated through the provision of pharmacy services (third-party payers, billable pharmacy services, cash transactions) and reallocation of funds spent on external experiential rotations to resource rotations within the AP. In addition, LDFP, in consultation with the Division of University Advancement, is building the case to approach private and corporate donors to secure a portion or all of the required funds. In addition, government grants will be sought to support educational and research activities.

SCOPING REVIEW AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A number of planning activities were carried out over the last year that have informed the development process for the AP. They include:

- an environmental scan and scoping review to gain a better understanding of the characteristics existing academic-based (i.e., universities/colleges) pharmacies such as technology, patient services and population, and research/educational mandates; and
- structured stakeholder engagement workshops with potential AP customer and participant groups to determine current issues with current health service offerings, identify barriers/facilitators to AP use, needs and expectations.

1) Environmental Scan and Scoping Review

A search of electronic databases and the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) Official List of Pharmacy Schools from 2000-2019 yielded a total of 19 academic-based pharmacies: 3 in Canada, 14 in the United States, and 2 in the United Kingdom. A total of 33 publications (in both the academic and grey literature) were published by these organizations which reported the following key characteristics:

Operations:

- 64% opened between 2010-2018
- 84% had a physical location
- 16% telepharmacies that worked directly with a medication therapy management service provider
- 50% were located directly within the university's School of Pharmacy (as opposed to another location on campus)

Products/Services:

- 47% dispensed medications
- 63% provided medication reviews
- 37% offered immunization services
- 26% offered medication education, preventative health management services, and smoking cessation
- 21% had travel health services
- 11% offered group education
- 63% offered a consultation/referral model; 26% used an appointment-based service
- 26% were directly linked with community pharmacies

Population:

- 68% served patients from the community
- 32% of universities served the university population (students, staff)

Technology:

- 5% Mobile app for medication ordering and refills
- 5% Automated dispensing system
- 5% On-campus mobile health services
- 5% Online prescription transfers

2) Canadian Academic Pharmacies - Comparators

The three academic pharmacies in Canada: University of British Columbia Pharmacists Clinic, University of Saskatchewan Medication Assessment Center (MAC), and Memorial University of Newfoundland Medication Therapy Services Clinic (Exhibit 2) have been operating for between three and eight years; serving patient populations between 527 to 8660 annually. All programs support student learning experiences however only the UBC clinic reported any students are currently utilizing their services (N=463). Services offered include immunizations and medication reviews and drug information consultation. None of the pharmacies dispense medications. UBC and Memorial reported accreditation by their provincial regulators and all conduct research projects.

3) Formal Stakeholder Engagement Workshops

Seven formal stakeholder engagement persona-scenario workshops were held in 2018 with 47 participants (4 students as patients, 6 pharmacy students, 17 pharmacy faculty members, 5 community pharmacists, 9 pharmacy technicians, and 6 U of T Health and Wellness staff.

Participants stated that the AP would provide additional educational value to students as well as pharmacy faculty and affiliated community pharmacists. This was closely related to an interest in the AP supporting opportunities to share new knowledge created through the development and testing of new programs and processes of care among all stakeholder groups interacting with the AP. For example, the sharing on how patients can use virtual technology to interact with their pharmacist or how different pharmacy and nonpharmacy health care providers can collaborate in the medication management using technology. Many stakeholders identified the strong need for an academic centre that could be a neutral testing ground for innovations in pharmacy. The stakeholder groups also discussed the need to identify specific roles and clearer distinctions between the educational versus research aspects of the pharmacy. Stakeholders identified numerous policies and procedures as

needed so as to ensure smooth and transparent operations of the proposed academically (research and education) oriented pharmacy.

4) Other consultations

In addition, LDFP is one of seven health programs at U of T, including Medicine (which incorporates physiotherapy, occupational therapy, medical radiation sciences, and physician assistants), Nursing, Public Health, Social Work, Dentistry Kinesiology/Physical Education. Other schools/faculties that are relevant to our academic mission include the Rotman School of Management, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), and the Faculty of Arts and Science. The Dean (Professor Lisa Dolovich) has met informally with respective Deans, Departmental Chairs and Program Directors to inform them of the goals of the academic pharmacy and to find ways to foster interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education. Furthermore, the Dean presented to the Council of Health Sciences (where all health science Deans are represented) on February 5th, 2020 to actively promote the potential to increase collaboration and enhancement of health science research and education endeavours with the development of the academic pharmacy.

In addition to academic institutions, LDFP works collaboratively with the Toronto Academic Health Sciences Network (TAHSN) hospitals, one of North Americas largest, and most diverse, networks of health care facilities. A brief overview of the AP was presented to the Hospital University Pharmacy Education Committee (HUPEC) and a workshop with TAHSN pharmacy leaders is planned for Spring 2020 to better understand how the academic pharmacy can best support and interact with hospital care providers. Furthermore, we have consulted with the U of T employee benefit provider Green Shield Canada. We are in discussions with the leadership of UTM and UTSC to present information about the AP to campus leaders. All consultations have been positive and have identified useful emerging collaborations or opportunities for the AP.

5) Summary

The data collected identified key developmental and operational components that must be considered during the AP development process. The findings highlight the opportunity for the AP to create value beyond the health services currently offered at U of T, locally (i.e., City of Toronto), nationally and internationally. The groundwork also identified who the AP creates value for (faculty, staff and students) and key success factors (e.g., services offered, technology used, key partnerships, location) to create competitive advantage and sustainability factors such as low-cost strategies, economies of scale and innovation to support AP's business model.

JUSTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ACADEMIC PHARMACY

1) Justification

There has never been a greater need for people to access high-quality expertise about the effectiveness, safety and use of medications. In Canada, medication management practices remain sub-optimal even though subject matter expertise exists. Medication therapy problems are common and are largely preventable¹, however, individuals continue to be poorly managed. Approximately 1 in 50 people have had a preventable adverse drug event leading to emergency room visits and increased costs to the health care system². The modern pharmacist is largely responsible for helping patients navigate an increasingly complex and costly health care system, particularly with respect to medications.

The Canadian population is aging, and health related needs are increasingly more complex such as increased chronic diseases (CD). The younger population including university aged students have increased challenges maintaining their health and wellbeing including rising mental health concerns and at times challenging physical health situations. This is compounded by our current primary health care system unable to provide a coordinated or well-integrated strategy for effective patient-centred chronic disease risk assessment, prevention and management. As a result, there will be an increased demand for pharmacists to use existing and expanded scopes of practice. Increasing access to disease prevention and management strategies in community pharmacies is a proven solution to improve access to healthcare and patient health outcomes. Pharmacist—based targeted interventions, including those for cardiovascular care, renal disease, dyslipidemia, depression, smoking cessation and diabetes care, have been shown to improve health outcomes.³⁻⁵

Our health care system is undergoing significant organizational transformative change. In 2019, the Ontario Ministry of Health (MOH) announced plans to expand the scope of practice for pharmacy professionals. Specifically, the Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP) was directed by the MOH to submit draft regulations that would enable pharmacists to⁶:

- Administer the flu vaccine to children as young as two years old;
- Renew prescriptions in quantities of up to a year's supply;
- Administer certain substances by injection and/or inhalation for purposes that are in addition to patient education and demonstration;
- Perform point of care tests for certain chronic conditions; and
- Prescribe drugs for certain minor ailments.

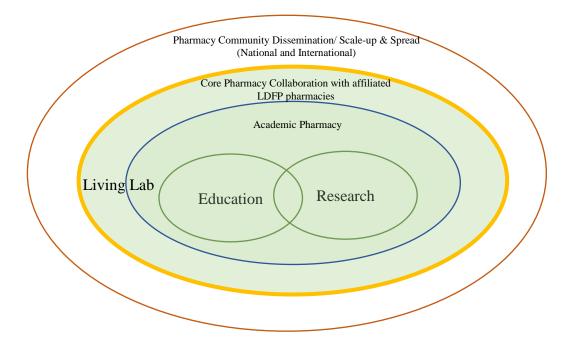
Ontario pharmacists provide care through a broad set of patient-centred clinical activities within a variety of health care settings including: conducting comprehensive medication reviews and providing prescribing recommendations including Pharmaceutical Opinions, advising and administering vaccines, counseling and prescribing for smoking cessation, independently renewing and adapting prescriptions and providing targeted clinical services such as anticoagulation and antimicrobial stewardship⁷.

The collective influence of current health care trends and policies compels the profession of pharmacy to make fundamental changes in how it carries out its professional role to effectively and safely meet society's health care needs. Medication management research including pharmacy practice research are key and growing arenas of research, scholarship and innovation development. While the University of Toronto has researchers focused on these areas of work there are few clusters that provide focal points for collective efforts.

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy (LDFP) is the largest pharmacy school in Canada training approximately 240 students pharmacy per year within a 4-year pharmacy program. It is challenging to collaborate with a large number of experiential pharmacy learning sites that can provide a future- oriented learning environment complete with integrated and emerging health technologies, a focus on activities that incorporate activities that leverage new scopes of practice for pharmacists, and emerging health care delivery workflows within an increasingly integrated health care system.

2) The Opportunity: An Academic Pharmacy

The Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy is planning to open a pharmacy which will serve as a living laboratory, dedicated to research, education, and innovation (Figure 1). The research and educational mission of the pharmacy will be accomplished while providing exemplary patient care for the management of acute and chronic conditions with a special emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention (Exhibit 1). The pharmacy will include a needs-based accredited pharmacy dispensary and offer a range of professional pharmacy services for students, staff and faculty at the University of Toronto. This academic pharmacy will function as a vehicle for evaluating practice innovation and will accelerate the speed of which new models of care are applied to practice.



3) Draft Vision

To be an internationally recognized leader in transforming pharmacy-based health care delivery which will improve the health of Canadians through optimal use of medicines.

4) Draft Mission

To advance education and research for pharmacy practice innovation in healthcare delivery which may ultimately help people around the world to manage and get the best out of their medicines, to enhance their health, wellness, and productivity.

5) Academic impact

The AP will provide an enriched student-learning environment where teaching, learning, research and service delivery occur simultaneously including:

- Offering hands-on quality learning experiences that facilitate the uptake of new knowledge, and development of skills and confidence required to deliver high quality, evidence-informed, outcomes oriented direct patient care
- Ensuring entry to practice readiness by students demonstrating key pharmacy practice competencies focused on measurable behaviours which impact on patient outcomes
- Standardizing preceptor skills and evaluation of students
- Promoting interdisciplinary education with other faculties across the U of T (e.g., medicine, dentistry, nursing, business etc.)
- Developing practice delivery innovations that will be tested, scaled-up and spread locally, nationally and internationally

6) Research impact

Through partnerships with researchers, educators, students, health care providers and decision makers, the AP will:

- Identify and create knowledge that advances science and drives practice, policy and investment on the medication related questions that matter most
- Attract diverse research partnerships and create opportunities for research funding
- Increase the impact and visibility of the research conducted by LDFP faculty and University of Toronto
- Collaborate within the health care system and organization to develop new models of pharmacy practice to ensure optimal medication management efficacy and safety; advance education, training, research, practice and use of leading-edge technology
- Evaluate the quality of impact of care delivered in therapeutic areas such as mental health, immunizations and travel medicine

PART 1 - ACADEMIC PLAN

1.1 APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROJECT

In response to the current health care trends, evidence and policy changes, the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy is planning to develop an academic pharmacy (AP) at the University of Toronto. The AP will prepare pharmacy students with the knowledge, skills and practice experience to deliver existing and expanded scopes of pharmacy practice within the health care system in ways that make a difference in peoples lives and lead the pharmacy profession forward.

The development of the AP is aligned with The University of Toronto's principle that work-integrated and experiential learning opportunities play an important role in enhancing the educational experiences of students; and is in the process to expand these offerings further⁸.

Experiential education (EE) is an integral and mandatory component of student learning at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy. EE allows students to bring their knowledge and skills learned in the classroom and laboratory courses into authentic practice settings.

The AP practice experience will be embedded in the pharmacy curriculum by offering EE placements (both direct and non-direct patient care) designed to prepare and assess students for practice-readiness. It will incorporate best practice models, offer standardized students experiential learning assessments, ensure quality assurance processes, and enhance preceptor development.

The AP will provide a unique practice environment where LDFP Faculty will have the opportunity to conduct direct observation and assessment of students' application of knowledge and clinical skills in a real-world setting. The AP will also provide an environment to standardize and build the skills of preceptors to continually improve the quality of our educators. Furthermore, the AP will reinforce the importance of connecting teaching and learning with research and practice innovation for students, which is a critical success factor for the pharmacy profession as it continues to evolve.

Furthermore, the AP will offer LDFP students with multiple opportunities to advance their research abilities including: (1) Research Elective during APPE rotations (2) Year 3 Research Elective; (3) Undergraduate Summer Research: and (4) Graduate student programs (Master's and Doctoral degrees; MSc in Pharmacy). The pharmacy will be a living lab training ground for trainees from different programs and disciplines to develop and implement various types of projects and initiatives. Learners from pharmacy and other health

disciplines will train in delivery of interdisciplinary care. Learners from other disciplines will be able to focus on innovation in connected areas such as business, technology, architecture and information science. The integration of the AP into the EE curriculum will be a multi-phased approach over the next two years where we will test best methods for teaching and learning as well as slowly scale-up implementation of programs and research initiatives.

1.2 DISTINCTIVENESS

There are three academic pharmacies in Canada: University of British Columbia Pharmacists Clinic, University of Saskatchewan Medication Assessment Center (MAC), and Memorial University of Newfoundland Medication Therapy Services Clinic (Exhibit 2) have been operating for between three and eight years, serving patient populations between 527 to 8660 annually. All programs support student learning experiences however only the UBC clinic reported any students are currently utilizing their services (N=463). Services offered include immunizations and medication reviews and drug information consultation. None of the other Canadian academic pharmacies dispense medications. UBC and Memorial reported accreditation by their provincial regulators and all conduct research projects.

The University of Toronto AP offers a unique combination of education, research and service working in unison to develop pharmacy professionals, incorporate interprofessional health care student learning, while accelerating the speed of which new discoveries are applied to clinical practice. This competitive advantage over other Faculty of Pharmacies around the world (Exhibit 2) will attract prospective students, new faculty and potential research funding.

The AP's mission is well aligned with both the Faculty of Pharmacy and the University of Toronto's commitment to improving student experience and to advance education and research for pharmacy practice innovation in healthcare delivery which may ultimately help people around the world to manage and get the best out of their medicines, to enhance their health, wellness, and productivity.

1.3 NEED AND DEMAND

The development of the AP will provide increased access to additional health care services on campus where faculty, staff and students can not only fill their prescriptions but also engage with pharmacists about medication management. In partnership with Student Life and Employee Health and Well-being, the AP will co-develop programs that support the U of T health and well-being strategy, offer flu clinics and other clinical services. These programs will be developed as research initiatives that will allow for evaluation of program delivery and impact.

The Health and Wellness Centre at U of T provides resources for students that focus on overall health and wellness through the provision of clinical services, programming focused on mindfulness, physical activity, nutrition, healthy relationships and fostering balance all contribute to a positive university experience.

In 2016-2017, the Health and Wellness Centre at the U of T St. George Campus received 59,889 visits by 14,067 students. Sixty-five per cent of students were undergraduates and 35% were graduate students. A total of 23% were international students. Focus groups were convened by LDFP with students indicated a strong desire and need to move seamlessly among services, thereby avoiding delays in accessing essential support at critical times. Enhancing coordination, collaboration and communication across services on and off campus is critically important to meeting the needs of students.

Various stakeholders were also consulted during the early development phase of the proposal for an Academic Pharmacy and revealed the following related to needs and demands:

- opportunity to focus on transitions of care with medication management for University of Toronto students given the large effort currently undertaken by the Health and Wellness Clinic to handle student transition into and out of the university setting;
- opportunity to provide increased levels of travel and influenza vaccination to our university community;
- opportunity for improved intra-professional collaboration between student learners in the pharmacy and community pharmacists, hospital pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, pharmacy preceptors, and other stakeholders;
- opportunity for faculty and clinical instructors to incorporate their areas of expertise into the pharmacy's education and research mandates;

- opportunity to foster improved inter-professional collaboration with other health care providers at the University of Toronto health and wellness centres on all three campuses, in addition to health care providers in the Toronto community and beyond;
- opportunity to launch targeted programs related to various patient needs through the pharmacy, including vaccinations, overall health and wellbeing, sexual and reproductive health, travel health, infectious disease, and health promotion;
- opportunity to develop partnerships with other stakeholders in the Toronto health community, such as Toronto Public Health, University Health Network, Cancer Care Ontario, and other sites;
- opportunity for patients to receive specific medication counselling and education regarding their therapeutics, cannabis and other 'natural remedies'
- opportunity for the pharmacy to act as an experiential learning hub for pharmacy student learners during their educational rotations;
- opportunity to contribute to the expansion of pharmacist scope of practice, through testing innovative ways to deliver patient care.

Employment Opportunities

The Government of Canada's employment outlook for a pharmacist working in Ontario is good over 2019 to 2021 which would lead to employment opportunities for new graduates. However, the number of licensed pharmacists has doubled over the last decade with approximately 16,750 individuals currently in this segment and growing approximately 4% year- over-year⁹. The increased competition highlights the need for the academic pharmacy experience to equip our pharmacy students with best practice models and clinical practice knowledge and skills that will make our new graduates highly competitive in the marketplace. Our engagement meetings with key stakeholders including pharmacy organizations who hire pharmacy graduates has generated high interest in this endeavour.

We have described other comparator programs and other aspects of stakeholder engagement to assess need and interest in a previous section describing our scoping review and stakeholder engagement.

1.4 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The AP will be one of the 377 EE practice sites offered to pharmacy students. It will provide both direct patient care (DPC) and non-direct patient care (NDPC) experiential learning opportunities for pharmacy students. One of the benefits of the AP site is that it will provide a unique practice environment where LDFP Faculty will have the opportunity to conduct direct observation and assessment of pharmacy students application of knowledge and clinical skills in a real-world setting. Students will have at least one EE opportunity within the AP site before completing their academic program. The AP will provide an on-site practice site for students who require remediation. This meets a faculty need because it has been at times challenging to find an available site that can accommodate a student who requires an opportunity for remediation within a timely manner.

The entry-to-practice Doctor of Pharmacy program includes forty-three weeks (1720 hours) of practice experiences which complement classroom and laboratory courses and results in an intense program of study to assist students in developing proficiency in all competencies required for entry-to-practice. Our early practice experiences (EPE) involves eight weeks (320 hours) of direct patient care (DPC) in a pharmacy practice setting. Four weeks are completed in a community pharmacy at the end of first year (EPE-1), and four weeks are completed at the end of second year (EPE-2). We provide thirty-five weeks (1400 hours) of Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experiences (APPE) in year 4. At a minimum, students are required to complete twenty-five weeks (1000 hours) in DPC rotations in a variety of practice settings including institutional practice, community practice, and ambulatory care within Canada. The remaining two five-week elective rotations can occur in DPC or non-DPC settings. Non-DPC rotations expose students to wider aspects of the profession of pharmacy. We expect that most pharmacy students will spend approximately 10% of their experiential experiences within the AP (i.e., 1 rotation) so that they obtain the benefit of training within the AP along with the benefit of the balance of their experiential training at the many other varied placement settings.

OEE manages the faculty's relationships with 949 preceptors at 377 distinct sites. When fully functioning, the AP will be included as one of the EE placement options for learners across all pharmacy experiential courses (Table 1). The AP placements will be managed by our Office of Experiential Education (OEE) and as such follow the processes and polices already well established. The policies and processes in place include those that address student health accommodations. Students are expected todevelop a learning contract, as well as provide specific objectives for each rotation.

TABLE 1: EXPERIENTIAL COURSES

Year	Code	Description	Schedule		
1 PHM151H1		Early Practice Experience 1	May – August		
		Prescription/medication order processing			
		Patient education			
		Drug information provision			
		Medication Hx taking			
		Observation of/participation in patient safety			
		Effective communication skills			
		Professionalism			
		Teamwork			
3	PHM389H1	Research Project	78 hours		
4	Advanced Phar				
	PHM401	APPE institutional required DPC	1X5 week rotation		
	PHM402	APPE institutional required DPC	1X5 week rotation		
	PHM414	APPE community required DPC	1X5 week rotation		
	PHM424H1	APPE Selective DPC	1X5 week rotation		
	PHM451H1	APPE Elective DPC	1X5 week rotation		
	PHM452H1	APPE Elective DPC			
	PHM461H1	APPE Elective NDPC			
	PHM462H1	APPE Elective NDPC			
PharmD for	Required	4 APPEs 1X5 week rotation			
Pharmacists		3 DPC rotations			
		1 Elective			

Phased Implementation Approach

Table 2 describes a four phased approach to incorporating the AP in our EE curriculum over the next two years.

Phase 1:

During this phase we will begin our formal application for the AP accreditation from the Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP). The AP will offer NDPC rotations only. We will offer 2 APPE students per block for a total of 8 student placements for this Phase. Students will work with 1.0 Faculty/Preceptor to co-develop programs and services that will be offered at the AP such as travel medicine, immunizations, sexual health, chronic disease management, mental health and other health promotions programs. There will be no additional staff required.

Phase 2:

The AP will continue to NDPC rotations to 4 APPE students per block, for a total of 12 student placements for this Phase. Students will work with 1.0 Faculty/Preceptor. At this stage, if accredited, there may be an opportunity to offering DPC rotations in Block 7. There will be no additional staff required.

Phase 3:

We anticipate that the AP will be fully accredited at this Phase. We will over offer both NDPC and DPC rotations to 6 APPE students per block for a total of 18 student placements. Limited dispensing may also be implemented during this time. The Faculty complement for this Phase is 1.5 Faculty/Preceptor, including a part-time Licensed Pharmacy Manager and part-time Education Coordinator. During this phase there may be opportunities for Pharmacy Residents and Graduate Students to engage in the work (education, research) offered in the AP.

Phase 4:

This is the AP Launch Phase. The AP will be fully operational to provide both DPC and NDPC rotations. A total of 96 student placements will occur during this phase. We will offer 24 placements per block with a mix of EPI 1 and APPE placement. The Faculty complement for this Phase is 3.0 Faculty/Preceptor, including a full-time Licensed Pharmacy Manager and full-time Education Coordinator. During this phase there will be opportunities for Pharmacy Residents and Graduate Students to engage in the work (education, research) offered in the AP.

TABLE 2: PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Phase 1: May – August 2020		Phas	Phase 2: Sept – Dec 2020		Phase 3: Jan – Apr 2021		Phase 4: May – Aug 2021	
NDPC rotations only		NDP	NDPC rotations		NDPC and DPC rotations		NDPC and DPC rotations	
OCP accreditation pending		Possible DPC rotations if OCP accredited		Accredited		AccreditedFull operations		
Block 1	2 APPE placements	Block 5	4 APPE placements	Block 8	6 APPE placements	Block 1	8 placements per EPE1/2/APPE	
Block 2	2 APPE placements	Block 6	4 APPE placements	Block 9	6 APPE placements	Block 2	8 placements per EPE1/2/APPE	
Block 3	2 APPE placements	Block 7	4 APPE placements	Block 10	6 APPE placements	Block 3	8 placements per EPE1/2/APPE	
Block 4	2 APPE placements					Block 4	8 placements per EPE1/2/APPE	
Faculty complement:	1.0	1.0		1.5		3		
Residents:	None	None		1		2		
Graduate students	None	None		1		2		
Pharmacy Staff	None	None		Pharmacy Manager part-time		Pharmacy Manager full-time		
Admin Staff	None	None		Education coordinator		Education coordinator		

STUDENT SUPERVISION:

In each Block/rotation, the student is guided, supervised, and assessed on a day to day basis by a preceptor/pharmacist. Experiential Course Coordinators, working with the Office of Experiential Education (OEE) staff, Director of the OEE and Program Directors, provide academic oversight on all aspects related to experiential course delivery, and monitoring and assessment of students during rotations. Appendix II outlines supervision of pharmacy students

1.5 INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The AP will also provide DPC opportunities to build an interprofessional collaborative approach to Medication Management. The AP will offer hands-on quality learning experiences for faculty, staff and students across the U of T Health Sciences Academic Units (e.g. Dentistry, Nursing, Medicine, Social Work). It is intended that these experiential opportunities will facilitate the uptake of new knowledge, and development of skills and confidence required to deliver high quality, evidence-informed, outcomes oriented direct patient care and promote interdisciplinary education and training opportunities.

The AP will also offer NDPC opportunities to collaborate within cross-disciplines such as the Rotman School of Management, Faculty of Engineering and the Dalla Lana School of Public Health to pioneer new models of delivering pharmacy practice to ensure optimal medication management efficacy and safety; advance education, training, research, practice and use of leading-edge technology.

1.6 ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING

Students having DPC rotations taking place in the AP will be assessed using the Ontario Pharmacy Patient Care Assessment Tool (OPPCAT) for DPC rotations (Appendix 1) which is the same assessment tool used in other EE rotations. The assessment tool was designed to assess performance longitudinally and is implemented for all levels of learners in all types of DPC settings. The alignment of assessment forms across practice experiences affords the opportunity to track individual student's progression from EPE-1 through to their final APPE rotation.

During both the Early Practice Experience (EPE 1&2) and the Advanced Pharmacy Practice Experience (APPE) rotations, all students are required to evaluate their preceptors and clinical sites at the end of each experiential rotation. This will occur in the AP as it does with other EE rotations. This is accomplished through the completion and submission of the two online evaluation forms, the Student Evaluation of Preceptor and the Student Evaluation of Site., housed and maintained in the CORE ELMS Experiential Database. The form is structured in two parts. The first part of the forms uses a 5-point Likert scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, Strongly Agree). Students provide an overall rating based on their impression of their preceptors and their experience at the site, as related to adequate time and resources devoted to student learning, teaching techniques and alignment with program outcomes, appropriate level of responsibility and expectation, guidance, support and feedback provided by the preceptor and other relevant staff and team members at the site etc.

The second part of the evaluation forms provide opportunity for students to add written comments that support their assessment with examples and provide professional and constructive suggestions on areas of improvement for both the preceptor and the practice site. The form also includes a "Confidential Comment Box" Students are encouraged to use this section to confidentially provide feedback and comments viewable only to OEE Faculty/Staff.

The Faculty evaluates the quality of the student experience related to their experiential rotations and the AP will be included in this process as with other EE rotations. Students are able to provide feedback related to the site, the preceptors and the overall learning environment. The data is collected and collated at the end of each block by a Data Analyst and is then reviewed at the end of each term by a committee chaired by the Associate Dean, Academic (currently Interim Director of Professional Programs) who serves as Academic Lead for the Office of Experiential Education. Other members of the committee include the Director of the OEE, the Director of the PharmD program, the Data Analyst and a minimum of two experiential education course coordinators (faculty members). Any concerning data is flagged, and if significant concerns and/or significant volume of negative feedback is identified, the sites and/or preceptors are contacted for follow up conversations and or visit. This process allows us to be responsive to the student experience at rotation sites. The effectiveness of the AP overall will be assessed according to the program evaluation plan which will also be a component of emerging scholarship for the entity. The metrics of success have been provided in various sections of this document.

1.7 RESOURCES

The AP will not impact enrolment agreements with the Faculty/Provost's office. We do not expect the AP to impact tuition fees or use tuition fees to fund the AP.

Office of Experiential Education (OEE) Resources:

The AP EE will be embedded within the OEE. The AP will operate within the existing resources OEE currently provides such as administrative resources to support students during placements, and acts as a central hub for all stakeholders involved in experiential education activities.

The OEE structure is organized to respond to program growth and changes, including the requirement for customization of services, and the noticeable need for a more student-centered approach that includes student advising and career development services. In addition, the staff, with experience working in client-focused roles, are more flexible and responsive and better positioned to identify and address the needs of all other stakeholders, including faculty members, preceptors and experiential sites. The organizational structure is suited to managing the

experiential process, with improved communication, accountability, coordination, and enhanced efficiency in the development of quality assurance measures.

The OEE along with staff and Course Coordinators Faculty meet regularly with the formally affiliated teaching and community institutions, other hospitals, family health teams, and community pharmacies to ensure that our students are able to undertake experiential education rotations with qualified preceptors and at appropriate sites, and to discuss common issues that arise in arranging, monitoring and evaluating experiential placements.

This entity will not require new resources related to research but rather will draw on resources already allocated to our research office at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy to assist with the development and implementation of research projects.

New resources for operating the pharmacy have been identified as part of the business plan which model that the AP will be self-sustaining.

1.8 FACULTY COMPLEMENT

The Faculty has a strong mix of faculty members that is comprised of four categories: tenure stream (n=32), teaching stream (n=9), status-only (n=49), and adjunct (n=54). In addition, there are a very large number of affiliated preceptors (approximately 900) who provide placements for our students during experiential rotations coordinated through our OEE. Full time faculty members include a high number of clinically expert pharmacists with Part A licences valid through the Ontario College of Pharmacists allowing them to practice as a pharmacist within an accredited pharmacy.

Teaching and service work carried out by faculty within the AP will be recognized through LDFP workload assignments. The main areas of teaching work are expected to be supervising DPC or NDPC Doctor of Pharmacy Students. The main areas of service work are expected to be membership on AP committees such as the Board of Directors, research oversight or program development and implementation committees. The LDFP Workload Policy is undergoing revision during the 2019-20 academic year and so will be able to incorporate expectations for the AP as part of that process.

It is expected that many tenure stream faculty will be able to supervise graduate and undergraduate students as part of the AP and LDFP research and learning enterprise. All faculty supervising research within the AP will be expected to have appointments with the School of Graduate

Studies (SGS) and most with the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences although we expect faculty from other Departments to also utilize the AP for research scholarship.

There are many other faculty with status or adjunct appointments who can support research and education within the AP. These include affiliated faculty with SGS appointments who can supervise or contribute to graduate trainee activities.

1.9 LEARNING RESOURCES

The AP learners, staff and faculty will have appropriate access to information technology and systems essential for practice such as secured access to patient information, internet and drug and medical information resources as well as access to physical facilities for adequate workspace/resources. In house instructional design and learning technology expertise will be used to help ensure the learner experience is designed in a manner that leverages the use of the best learning resources such as Quercus. Course based materials will be available on Quercus as with almost all other courses, workshops or modules within the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy.

The AP will be able to leverage the library materials – both print and electronic – that are available without restrictions to pharmacy faculty and students (the only exception being UpToDate, which is only available to students).

The University of Toronto Library (UTL) system is the largest academic library in Canada and is currently ranked 3rd out of all academic research libraries in North America. UTL includes an expansive pharmacy collection. Included in the collection are key pharmacy resources such as:

- All of the major drug monographs, including; e-CPS, RxTx (online and mobile app versions), Micromedex and Lexicomp.
- Key reference books and materials, including; AccessPharmacy, Merck Index, and Harrison's.
- Clinical and Evidence-Based Medicine Resources, including; BMJ best practice, DynaMed Plus, and UpToDate.
- Key health sciences indexes, including; International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Cochrane, Scopus, and Web of Science.
- All 25 of the top 25 journals in the subject of Pharmacology & Pharmacy, as listed in Journal Citation Reports (JCR).

This LDFP eResources page is the highest accessed resource page at UTL with an average of 4000 visits per week. Resources which are not held at UTL are available to users by request via an interlibrary loan service which borrows and supplies materials from libraries around the world.

1.10 QUALITY AND OTHER INDICATORS

One of the key areas of research already identified is the integration of quality improvement processes into pharmacy practice. This focus will allow the AP to both explore quality improvement within a pharmacy setting (a new area for pharmacy practice) as well as the benefit of quality improvement data on various aspects of the experiential, research, practice and management elements of the AP.

Quality of Educational Experience

The Faculty has an Education Office that oversees program evaluation for all education programs at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy. LDFP also has a Program Evaluation and Assessment Committee which receives program evaluation reports, reviews policies related to program evaluation and makes recommendations to improve program quality. Evaluations of learner experience in the AP will be integrated into program-based evaluation and be shared through existing LDFP quality management processes.

Overall, we evaluate the quality of the student experience via numerous mechanisms. The most robust source of data related to the student experience with the educational aspects of the program comes from our course evaluation data. All course instructors receive course feedback annually. The process requires Faculty to respond to student feedback with specific approaches that will be taken to improve the learning experience in the next year.

For the experiential component of the program, students have an opportunity to evaluate individual preceptors as well as experiential sites to ensure high quality rotations. We have a formal process where experiential Faculty members review student progress through their rotations. This is done on a monthly basis.

The OEE oversees the collection of data (quality indicators) about the experiential courses. Examples of data collected include items directly related to the match process such as the number of and types of experiential rotations, number of preceptors, number of students who are matched with top three choices and number and types of international student experiential rotations. Table 3 describes the educational objectives and their corresponding output(s) and outcome(s).

Educational goal:

Advance Education Programs that Develop Leaders for Diverse and Emerging Careers

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
To prepare individuals to enter a variety of emerging careers and practices and function as a professional	 Number and type of profession Number of licensed pharmacy practices after program completion and location Number and type of educational activities after program completion 	Students prepared to be competent pharmacists within a variety of emerging careers and practices and function as a professional for them for the Profession
To enrich the student academic experience through experiential learning that will enhance knowledge, skills and professional values and attitudes	 Number and type of students who have had an experiential rotation Number and type of experiential activities Increased student self- confidence / self-efficacy 	 Improved knowledge Improved clinical practice skills Increased problem-solving skills Increased leadership skills Increased motivation

PART 2 - RESEARCH PLAN

2.1 RESEARCH IN GENERAL AT THE LESLIE DAN FACULTY OF PHARMACY

Research at the LDFP spans the broad range of pharmaceutical sciences, encompassing all aspects of drug therapy. This includes the design, synthesis and characterization of new medicinal agents, studies to understand their mechanisms of action, assessment of their effectiveness for treatment of disease, identifying their optimal clinical use for improving patient care, and the economics and policies that define best practices for their essential role in the health care system.

The development of the AP is well aligned with the LDFP strategic plan for research initiatives. Two of the main priorities for research outlined in the LDFP five-year Strategic Plan are to:

- Grow our scientific impact by investing in our infrastructure to support our core research areas and increasing both the impact and visibility of our research.
- Improve health through knowledge translation and influence on policy by;
 - Creating public forums to engage a broad range of stakeholders and the public around health and pharmaceutical policy issues of broad interest;
 - Optimizing opportunities to engage in multi-stakeholder collaborations that impact the health of Canadians;
 - Creating opportunities in collaboration with governments and enhancing our impact in our local, national, and global communities, and;
 - Establishing ourselves as credible thought leaders in pharmacy practice, policy, and pharmaceutical science.

The AP, as a Living Lab, will serve as infrastructure for the development of cutting-edge health services research by many of our faculty and collaborators from other Centres, Faculties or Schools. The research carried out within a number of the Centres at the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy will benefit from having the AP available. This includes the Centre for Practice Excellence, the Centre for Pharmaceutical Oncology, and the University of Toronto Centre for Study of Pain. The Centre for Practice Excellence will serve as the home for the Research Component of the AP within the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy.

The 3-year research plan for the AP will include developing and implementing the following:

- Research experiential opportunities
 - Opportunities for undergraduate and graduate student research experiences (more detail provided below)

- Research projects for the evaluation of all new programs within the AP such as immunization, and travel vaccines.
- Research projects that address the evaluation of new digital health technologies and new pharmacy/health system workflows including work with interdisciplinary colleagues
- Structures for conducting research within the AP such as
 - An AP research committee that will review and adjudicate research proposals for the
 AP to ensure that they are suitable and of high priority.
 - Mechanisms for encouraging research collaborations across the University of Toronto for research within the AP
 - Use of research data management software (such as RedCAp) for conducting research within the AP
 - o Ensuring proper and effective processes for research consent of AP patients
 - Mechanisms to include our affiliated pharmacy experiential learning sites in scale up research projects centred within the AP
- Processes for knowledge translation of findings generated by research conducted within the AP

Examples of Current Research Questions that can be answered through work conducted by the AP:

- What are the technology requirements and implementation approach for a pharmacy providing future-oriented health care?
- What are the expectations of students as learners, students as care recipients, pharmacy educators, pharmacy technicians and the interprofessional health care teams of an academic pharmacy?
- What are medication needs of students and the University of Toronto including needs related to maintaining overall health, sexual health and health promotion?

Examples of Potential Future Research Questions that could be answered within the Academic Pharmacy:

- How can we better define the role of pharmacy students in the delivery of care to patients?
- What is the optimal mix of technical support and professional staff to effectively management medications?
- How can we better use virtual care in medication management delivery?
- What are the best ways to leverage existing (electronic medical records) and emerging technologies to communicate with patients and prevent drug therapy problems?
- How can pharmacy support overall health and well-being among the student population?

- What is the optimal pharmacy physical layout/environment that will optimize medication management?
- What is the effect on health care costs if pharmacists administer minor ailments program?
- Do students learn better with the AP environment versus other experiential sites?
- How does experiential education enhance learning outcomes?
- Do preceptors gain more confidence with on-site, hands-on participation in experiential education activities?
- How can interprofessional preceptorship enhance learning outcomes?
- What is the uptake and effectiveness of influenza and other vaccinations given to University of Toronto students through the AP?
- How can pharmacists work with the interprofessional primary healthcare team at the University of Toronto to maximize student health?
- What is the effect of pharmacy student-delivered education on overall health and medications?

2.2 OPPORTUNITES FOR STUDENT RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

The development of the AP will offer pharmacy students multiple opportunities to advance their research abilities through NDPC and DPC rotations as part of their experiential training requirements. Selections for non-direct patient care rotations include research rotations, educational rotations and project rotations. Selections for DPC will offer students the opportunity to engage in clinical research where preceptors have a focus on clinical research or have roles in clinical trials.

Undergraduate Summer Research

Students may also conduct an Undergraduate Summer Research program at the AP. Undergraduate students are offered a unique opportunity to participate in research under the supervision of a Pharmaceutical Sciences faculty member. PharmD students are offered a unique opportunity to participate in a 12-week research experience in the following areas: molecular basis of drug targets and diseases; drug development and disease diagnostics; drug safety; health services research and clinical pharmacy research. The focus of the student's research experience may include conducting literature reviews, preparing research protocols, conducting components of clinical research associated with patient care and manuscript writing. Often, students may continue to be involved in the study/project after their experiential rotation has completed. Students have presented posters at conferences and published journal articles related to their research.

Research Elective – Year 3

There will be opportunities for Pharm D students to perform their elective research-based course, PHM 389 at the AP. The course is designed to introduce students to the philosophy, methodology and performance of research in scientific fields offered by faculty members who hold graduate appointments in the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Fields of study are wide ranging and include drug delivery, drug metabolism, medicinal chemistry, pharmaceutics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacoepidemiology, pharmacy administration and pharmacoeconomic, radiopharmacy, receptor biology, therapeutics, and toxicology. The course includes working in the laboratory or other relevant setting such as the AP, reading, searching for literature, performance of research and writing of the research report.

Research Elective during APPE

In this rotation, students participate in one or more research projects and receive an introduction to the requirements and opportunities of a career in research. Students work with the preceptor (and, as relevant, research team) as part of ongoing research at the Faculty or at an experiential placement setting. Students normally are not expected to start and finish an entire research project within the five-week rotation time frame. Although the student's activities may be focused in one or more specific aspects of the research (e.g. research design or data analysis), the student is expected to develop an understanding of all components of the research.

Graduate students

In addition, the AP will offer the students from our Graduate Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences a stimulating and productive environment for graduate education and research for students with degrees in physical, biological, and social sciences. We offer research-intensive programs of study in a wide range of areas leading to Master's and Doctoral degrees.

The LDFP launched a new advanced professional practice program for experienced pharmacists in Winter 2020. The Master of Science in Pharmacy (MScPhm) program builds on entry to practice degree programs. The MScPhm program educates and prepares pharmacists with high potential for leadership and a passion for becoming clinical pharmacy academics and leaders. The program will provide an opportunity for students to gain advanced clinical therapeutic knowledge and practice experience in a defined area, in addition to research, education and leadership skills.

Visiting International Students

Visiting international students working with LDFP or University of Toronto supervisors may be invited to conduct research in the AP through student experiential opportunities described above. The conventional university processes for faculty to host visiting international students will be used.

2.3 RESEARCH POLICY AND PROCESSES

Research within the AP will be carried out by LDFP/U of T Affiliated faculty and as such will be supported by the Research Enterprise at the LDFP including oversight by the Associate Dean Research and support from the Research Office. It will also be supported by the Centre for Practice Excellence which will be the research home for activities within the AP. Reports on research within the AP will be developed by the Centre for Practice Excellence and reported within the Annual report of the CPE.

The research activities conducted with the AP will be governed by the University Academic Procedures Manual that include:

- Policy on Ethical Conduct in Research
- Policy on Research Involving Human Subjects
- Framework to Address Allegations of Research Misconduct
- Statement on Protection of Freedom of Speech
- Statement on Prohibited Discrimination and Discriminatory Harassment

The AP will also abide by the policies that guide both faculty and students:

- Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters (guides both faculty and students)
- Code of Student Conduct
- Standards of Professional Practice Behaviour for all Health Professional Students
- Policy on Conflict of Interest for Academic Staff
- Policy with respect to Workplace Harassment
- Policy with respect to Workplace Violence

In almost all cases research conducted at the AP will involve human subjects. All research protocols using human subjects conducted at the AP will be reviewed by a U of T Research Ethics Board (Health Sciences or Social Sciences, Humanities and Education) depending on the type of research being conducted and the faculty affiliation of the Principal Investigator (PI). Research

protocols will also be reviewed by relevant hospital or community research ethics boards depending on the affiliation of faculty investigators or collaborators.

2.4 QUALITY INDICATORS - RESEARCH

A key priority in the LFDP Faculty Academic Plan is to measure and communicate the impact of our research (Table 4) which will include:

TABLE 4: RESEARCH GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Research goal: Grow our scientific impact

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
To carry out vital research and test innovations in the delivery of pharmacy services	 Increased knowledge and skills Number and type of projects Number of co-investigators Number of collaborators Increased opportunities for health research 	 Increased number of high quality completed research projects Increased understanding about pharmacy practice, pharmaceuticals and medication use processes
To train students to carry out vital research and test innovations in the delivery of pharmacy services alongside leading scholars	 Number and type of undergraduate research experiences with a faculty member Number and type of practicum research experiences for professional master's students 	
To facilitate knowledge translation that informs the public/patients, the profession of pharmacy, educators, other health care professions, government, industry and regulatory partners	 Produce high quality papers and conference presentations Number of publications Number of abstracts Number of presentations 	 Increased awareness of the AP approach by other communities/jurisdictions Increased uptake of H&W research and innovations into practice, education and policy Uptake of innovations within different spheres of pharmacy practice and health care in general

PART 3 - BUSINESS MODEL

3.1 VALUE PROPOSITION

The AP's value proposition is the unique combination of education, research and service working in unison to develop pharmacy professionals, while accelerating the speed at which new discoveries are applied to clinical practice. This competitive advantage sets U of T apart over other Faculty of Pharmacies (Exhibit 2) to maintain or increase its 4th in the 2020 world QS World University rankings and more attractive to prospective students, new faculty and potential research funding.

The AP business model comprises two core components (education and research) and one support component (service) that functions as a vehicle for practice innovation. Throughout all AP activities, the highest quality of patient care will be delivered. Table 5 summarizes potential revenue sources, costs and core activities associated with each element.

TABLE 5: BUSINESS MODEL COMPONENTS

Model Components	Revenue	Costs	Core Activities
CORE: Education	 Experiential placement fees for direct patient care rotations* Service contracts with external agencies 	Salaries and benefits, educational infrastructure and overhead	Educating Mentoring
CORE: Research	 Grants Donations Service contracts	Salaries and benefits, research infrastructure and overhead	Research Grant writing Publishing
SUPPORT: Service	GovernmentCash payersThird-party payers	Salaries and benefits; infrastructure	Health care services

^{*}NOTE: Currently fees are paid to external sites for EE placements

3.2 CORE COMPONENT 1: EDUCATION

The education business model operates where people are transformed into new or improved pharmacy professionals or preceptor/evaluators. High quality of teaching and operational efficiency are important sources of competitive advantage; if not maximized, this can lead to lower profit margins (lower student enrollment).

End Users

The AP education core component will create value through experiential learning for both learners and educators. The AP will provide an opportunity for learners to practice pharmacy expanded scope; prepare graduates for practice; and foster professional development for practicing pharmacists. In addition, educators will have the opportunity to test new pedagogical approaches to pharmacy education and collaborate with interprofessional teams.

Learners:

- PharmD students
- PharmD for practicing pharmacists
- Graduate students MSc (Master of Science, Master of Pharmacy) and PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) degree programs.
- Residency Program students: The Hospital Pharmacy Residency program and the Industrial Pharmacy Residency program
- International Pharmacy Graduate students
- Continuous Professional Development students: pharmacy professionals, researchers, scientists, and allied professionals involved in pharmacy practice and policy
- Students from other faculties or schools such as other health sciences, business, engineering
- Affiliated preceptors (local, provincial, national, international) from different health care settings

Educators:

- Faculty
- Affiliated preceptors (local, provincial, national, international) from different health care settings

End User Relationships

The AP education component will provide an opportunity to establish and foster the following stakeholder relationships:

• Preceptor-student (in person and virtual)

- Preceptor-preceptor (in person and virtual)
- Faculty- student (in person and virtual)
- Faculty-faculty (in person and virtual)
- Faculty-preceptor (in person and virtual)
- Community of practice: knowledge exchange & transfer
- Co-creation: design of new and innovative products, services, practice delivery

Potential Revenue Streams

No direct revenues from student tuition or other fees will be used to fund the operations of the AP, however the following are possible external sources of revenues:

- Funds for experiential placements currently provided to external rotation sites that would remain in house.
- Service contracts with external agencies
- Funds for experiential opportunities taken up by current pharmacy professionals (pharmacists or technicians) or other types of learners who want to upskill or be exposed to innovative pharmacy practice and who will add to the University of Toronto learner experience (criteria for this type of placement still need to be developed)

3.3 CORE COMPONENT 2: RESEARCH

The research model of the AP will entail scholarship for discovery and creation of knowledge that is funded by numerous sources including governmental agencies and not on the basis of achieving a particular outcome. The expected products of our efforts will be consultative advice, new knowledge, and new products (including new technologies) and descriptions of new processes (e.g. implementation guides) that themselves may have scale up and commercialization potential. Research has the potential to generate excess revenue which can be reinvested in further research and education programs. It will also attract exceptional students who can build their research skills, complete their understanding and graduate research requirements, and contribute to the research programs within the pharmacy.

End Users

The AP research core component will create value to researchers and learners by providing meaningful answers to critical research questions. Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy researchers in collaboration with internal and external partners will have the opportunity to test existing and emerging educational, clinical, and technological approaches to the delivery of pharmacy services.

Learners:

- students,
- professionals such as community pharmacists

Researchers:

- Faculty
- Collaborators

Key Stakeholder Relationships

The AP research component will provide an opportunity to further develop and strengthen the following stakeholder relationships:

- Faculty Researcher-Student (in person and virtual)
- Researcher-Researcher (in person and virtual)
- Community of Practice (All): knowledge exchange & transfer
- Co-creation (All): design of new and innovative products, services, practice delivery

Revenue Streams

All research projects are revenue neutral. Potential revenue streams include:

• Grants (public and private);

- External service contracts (public and private) such as commission research. For example, projects to evaluate workflow systems; Practice Assessment of Competence at Entry (PACE) that assess pharmacist applicants' entry-to-practice competence; investigational drug trial service;
- Service fees charged to research projects (internal and external) for research administrative time; and
- Private donors

3.4 SUPPORT COMPONENT 3: SERVICE

The service model is a mix of a solution shop and fee-for-service process. Fees are paid for services provided to cover the direct costs of the services. The pharmacy services value chain currently faces a decrease in government reimbursement schemes that will force pharmacy providers to reevaluate how decisions are made (purchasing resources, types of services provided, technology use) and how to deliver value (convenience, accessible, positive care experience, lower costs, higher medical quality) to patients while generating enough revenue to cover increasing healthcare costs. The AP research initiatives will provide opportunity to test new approaches to providing effective pharmacy care within changing contexts and constraints.

Strategic Goals for Service

Table 6 describes the objectives for each goal and their corresponding output(s) and outcome(s).

TABLE 6: PHARMACY PRACTICE GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES
To provide evidenced based pharmacy care to patients through advanced education and research	 Number and type of patients Number of types of repeat patients 	 Customer service/satisfaction Improved health outcomes Sustained customer responsiveness/demand
To build partnerships with community pharmacies to foster coordinated care for the patients it serves	Numbers and types of sustainable partnerships that are seen as mutually valued and mutually beneficial	Positive perceptions of community pharmacists
To provide pharmacy services that are financially viable and sustainable to optimize medication use, promote wellness and disease prevention.	 Profitability Low risks – financial and operational 	 Profitability ratios: Return on Equity, Return on Investment Operational efficiency Growth

End Users

The main end users of the AP are University of Toronto faculty, staff, and students, who will pay fees for pharmacy services, or receive care and services through financial support provided by research and innovation projects.

Seven types of AP service users have been identified (so far) as potential key end-users of the AP (Exhibit 3).

<u>Students</u>: Students are expected to be the primary service users of the AP in terms of numbers of users. During the first year of full operations (after start-up phase), our goal is to serve approximately 10% (n=9,129 in 2018/19; https://www.utoronto.ca/about-u-of-t/quick-facts) of the students across U of T tri campuses, recognizing that approximately 15% of students access on campus health and wellness services. We have had initial discussions with undergraduate and graduate students health care benefits administrators about possible discounts for products and services and we will continue to discuss the potential for discounts as we finalize the types of products and services offered.

Exhibit 4 outlines characteristics, issues and needs. Students with complex health needs may engage with multiple university services, transition in and out of hospital, or require long-term support delivered through community services.

Student feedback from focus groups indicated a strong desire and need to move seamlessly among services, thereby avoiding delays in accessing essential support at critical times. Enhancing coordination, collaboration and communication across services on and off campus is critically important to meeting the needs of students.

<u>Staff and Faculty:</u> There were 3442 full and part time appointed faculty and librarians and 6799 union and non-union full and part time staff as of 2017 (https://data.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Facts-Figures-2018_final.pdf) Currently, this customer segment does not utilize on campus health services. The initial goal would be to capture and serve 10 per cent of this population across various programs once the AP is past its planned development phase. Further research is required to better understand the health care issues and needs of this group segment in order to develop effective marketing strategies.

Key Stakeholder Relationships

The AP service support component will provide an opportunity to establish and grow the following stakeholder relationships:

- Patient and Healthcare Provider Consultations about medication management (in person and virtual).
- Healthcare Provider Healthcare Provider Consultations about medication management (in person and virtual). For example, Pharmacist and Family Physician consultation.
- Preceptor-Student (in person and virtual)
- Preceptor-Preceptor
- Community of practice: knowledge exchange & transfer
- Co-creation: design of new and innovative products, services, practice delivery
- Automated-service (appointment scheduling, remote dispensing)

Potential Revenue Streams

There are five potential sources for revenue generation for the service support component of the AP business model:

- Third-party payers
- Approved billable pharmacy services that are reimbursable from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (Table 7)
- Cash transactions: over the counter medications, other stocked products

TABLE 7: APPROVED BILLABLE PHARMACY SERVICE FEES

SERVICE	GOVERNMENT REIMBURSEMENT FEES
Medication Review (basic)	\$60 per annually (basic); \$75 per annually (Diabetes)
Medication Review (follow-ups)	\$25 annually for standard; \$25 annually for MedsCheck for Diabetes
Immunization	\$7.50 for injectable publicly funded influenza vaccine, and \$5 for influenza nasal spray (FluMist)
Administration of drugs by injection	Authority to administer drugs by injection but no funding to date
Adaption/altering of prescriptions, continuity care and renewals	Authority to adapt or renew but no funding to date
Initial Access Prescribing or to manage ongoing therapy	Authority to initiate prescription for nicotine replacement therapy but no funding to date
Pharmaceutical Opinions	\$15 per opinion "Not filled as prescribed"; \$15 for "No change to prescription"; \$15 for "Change to prescription"
Smoking Cessation	Up to \$125 annually for Ontario Drug Benefit beneficiaries: \$40 for initial consult; \$15 for up to 3 primary follow-ups; \$10 for up to 4 secondary follow-ups
Emergency Prescription Refills	Authority for emergency refills but no funding to date
Dispensing fee	\$8.83 on average

Key Activities

To provide learners hands-on experiential experience through providing direct patient care the AP will deliver the following pharmacy services

- Overall health and well-being consultations as it pertains to medication management and self-medication education (eg, herbal treatments, cannabis)
- Immunizations (eg, flu vaccine)
- Smoking cessation
- Prescribing for minor ailments
- Acute care for minor ailments
- Chronic disease management
- Mental health program
- Travel medicine program to serve faculty and staff who travel abroad
- Sexual health and needs of specialized groups
- Remote patient consultations
- Telepharmacy
- Dispensing: This will be a needs-based dispensary and will stock onsite a limited inventory of prescription medications.

3.5 OWNERSHIP

The academic pharmacy will be a wholly owned University of Toronto for-profit corporation. With guidance from and collaboration with internal and external legal counsel, various corporate documents have been drafted, including draft articles of incorporation and bylaws.

- **Articles of Incorporation** (DRAFT) this document that evidences the formation of the company and may include governance provisions regarding how shares are transferred and the attributes of different shares. In this instance, since there is only one shareholder, there are no governance provisions included (Appendix III).
- **Bylaws** (DRAFT) this contains guidelines/rules about how board members are elected, meetings are held, votes are tallied, notice is given etc (Appendix IV).

KEY RESOURCES:

Figure 2 outlines the AP system design that includes both offline and online processes/ activities that the AP will perform to deliver value to customers. The following are resources that are most critical to the successful execution of the AP:

3.6 SPACE/INFRASTRUCTURE:

The AP will meet the OCP accreditation requirements for space. The size of the physical accredited area will be a minimum of 18.6 m² or 200 ft² with the dispensary floor area of at least 9.3 m² or 100 ft² space. The dispensary will not be accessible to the public. In addition, there will be a separate and distinct patient consultation area offering acoustical privacy. The main location of the AP will be located with the LDFP located at 144 College Street. It is embedded in one of North America's most comprehensive Health Sciences Research clusters including Canada's largest University, and the MaRS Discovery District. The Pharmacy Building is accessibility compliant providing a main entrance with an auto door opener, floors accessible via elevators and accessible washrooms.

There are three potential locations for the AP within the Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy. Discussions have begun to plan the striking of a special committee as part of the space development process that will include representatives from relevant central units, students, faculty and staff. Future space requirements and allocation will be managed through the Dean's office in consultation with Associate Deans, Program Directors and the Chief Administrative Officer and relevant central units.

Mobile or "Pop-Up" Pharmacy

We will also explore the concept of offering flexible "pop-up" or "mobile" locations throughout the U of T community where pharmacy services such as administering flu vaccinations or providing student consultations around overall health and well-being, medication management and health promotion may occur. This will provide a convenient alternative to accessing healthcare services at campus health and wellness centres.

St. George campus Health and Wellness Centre services

Preliminary conversations have occurred between members of the LDFP AP planning team and the faculty and staff of the St. George Health and Wellness Centre to consider how to collaborate including opportunities for pharmacy students and their supervisors to be integrated or collaborate with the Health and Wellness Centre team.

3.7 HUMAN RESOURCES:

The minimum staff requirements for the AP in the first year of full pharmacy operations will consist of the following:

- 1.0 FTE Pharmacist Manager
- 1.0 FTE Pharmacy Technician
- 0.50 FTE Administrative support

Staff listed will be employed by the corporation. As demand for services increases, the staffing complement will be re-evaluated.

Because the academic pharmacy will be a wholly owned University of Toronto corporation, a *Management Services Agreement* between the corporation and U of T will be required. U of T services offered will range from finance, accounting, information technology and human resources.

3.8 FINANCE

It is estimated that approximately \$1 million dollars of capital is required at start-up (Table 8). In order to secure initial funds, the U of T advancement group will look to private and corporate donors to secure a portion or all the required funds. In addition, government grants will be sought to support educational and research activities.

TABLE 8: START-UP BUDGET

Pharmacy Supplies	\$ 6,000.00
Pharmacy Inventory	\$ 90,000.00
Office supplies	\$ 10,000.00
Equipment	\$ 20,000.00
Software	\$ 10,000.00
SERVICES	
Insurance	\$ 8,500.00
Legal Services/Accounting	\$ 5,000.00
OCP accreditation	\$ 3,500.00
Consultants: PIA, Other	\$ 25,000.00
CONSTRUCTION	
Construction	\$ 400,000.00
Furniture/Millwork	\$ 100,000.00
Utilities	\$ 8,500.00
SUBTOTAL	\$ 666,500.00
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	
Project Manager	\$ 66,650.00
Architect	\$ 99,975.00
Pharmacy Manager (3 months)	\$ 40,000.00
CONTINGENCY	\$ 66,650.00

Our projections envision first year operating costs of \$593,900 (Table 9) with an estimated annual revenue of \$755,000 from pharmacy delivered services or dispensing (Exhibit 5) when the AP is operating at full capacity. Based on revenue from pharmacy services, dispensing, research grants and experiential education placements (Table 10) it is expected that the AP will be self-sustainable.

TABLE 9: OPERATING BUDGET - Year 1 of Full Operations

Opening inventory	\$ 90,000.00
Pharmacy Manager (1.0 FTE) includes 24% benefits	\$ 148,000.00
Pharmacy Technician (1.0 FTE) includes 24% benefits	\$ 74,400.00
Administrative Support (0.25 FTE) includes 24% benefits	\$ 25,000.00
Research Administrative Coordinator (0.25 FTE)	\$ 30,000.00
Repairs and maintenance	\$ 7,500.00
Utilities and telephone/telecommunications	\$ 10,000.00
Information Technology	\$ 10,000.00
Interest and bank charges	\$ 10,500.00
Advertising and promotion	\$ 15,000.00
Insurance	\$ 8,500.00
Lease/rent	\$ 150,000.00
Legal/accounting	\$ 10,000.00
Misc. expenses	\$ 5,000.00
otal Operating Expenses	\$ 593,900.00

TABLE 10: REVENUE SOURCES

Revenue Source	Amount
Prescriptions and Pharmacy Services	\$ 755,000
Research and Innovation Project Grants	\$ 100,000
Advancement	\$ 100,000
Experiential Education Placements	\$ 48,000
Estimated Revenue	\$ 1,003,000

Tax:

A Corporate tax rate of 25% will be applied to income generated by the AP. The corporation will file T2 corporate tax returns and will register for HST/GST. HST/GST will apply to third-party costs. Pharmaceuticals are zero-rated, thus exempt and U of T provision of services are exempt.

Financial Reporting:

The AP must submit financial statements to the U of T Finance Department (Controller). There will be no financial audit required by the U of T Finance Department.

The AP will also submit its annual financial statements to Governing Council's Business Board, as provided for in the Board's Terms of Reference.

Financial Sustainability:

Table 11 outlines the financial sustainability metrics the AP will monitor after the first year of full operations.

TABLE 11: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY METRICS

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	TARGET
Net income margin	Measure of how much net income is generated as a percentage of revenue	≥ 7.24%
Primary Reserve Ratio	A measure of financial viability and a	166 days
	broad measure of the liquidity	The benchmark for this ratio is 0.40, or about 5 months.
Interest Burden Ratio	The ability to handle its outstanding	≥1.52%
	debt.	(>3 better case; <1 worst case)
Viability Ratio 1.71.	is a direct measure of the amount of net	<1.71
	assets available to cover the debt.	(Less than 2 is good)

Key Partnerships

The following are AP key partnerships that will support AP's mission and strategic goals by:

- Providing guidance on initiatives to strengthen engagement with students, faculty, staff, patients, families, and communities across all AP programs;
- Providing feedback into the AP strategic plans and business plans;
- Providing input on internal and external evaluations of AP activities;
- Participating in public relations activities with external community partners
- Providing advice on approaches to enhance the AP processes and their performance; and
- Fostering collaboration amongst key stakeholder groups.

Government

- Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care
- Ontario Health
- Ontario Privacy Commission: PIPIDA
- Government Granting Agencies

Academic/ Hospitals

- Hospitals; Toronto Academic Health Science Network
- Students: undergraduate, graduate, international
- Health and Wellness Centre
- Other U of T Faculties: Dentistry, Architecture, Computer Science, Engineering, Nursing, Medicine, other allied health professions
- Ethics Review Boards
- Hospital Partners
- Other Pharmacy programs

Pharmacy Community

- Community Pharmacies
- Ontario College of Pharmacists
- Ontario Pharmacy Association

Industry

- Technology: Bell, Rogers, Telus
- Distributers: McKesson
- Third-party payers: Green Shield Canada, SunLife, Desjardins, Other
- Manufacturers

3.9 GOVERNANCE

The Academic Pharmacy Corporation is viewed as akin to an "Incorporated Business Ancillary" that will report its financial statements annually to Business Board. The Academic Pharmacy will be a for-profit corporation, as requested by the provincial Pharmacy regulator, which indicated upon consultation that not-for-profit Pharmacies are only intended to operate within hospital environments.

The University will be the sole shareholder and dividends, if any, will flow back to the sole shareholder to support the University's broad academic mission. The Business Board Terms of Reference indicate in s. 5.4 its responsibility for the "designation of incorporated or unincorporated units as ancillaries or termination of such designation." Other responsibilities listed in s. 5.4 are as follows:

• General financial policy on ancillaries

• For incorporated business ancillaries: review of annual reports and financial statements; approval of arrangements for incorporation; approval of capital spending and/or borrowing, as required by financial policy or the by-laws of the ancillary.

Given that the AP will be established as a for-profit corporation, it will also have oversight, from a business perspective, from Business Board.

Academic oversight of the AP will remain with the Dean through her reporting to both the Faculty Council and to the Provost.

The AP will have its own Board of Directors, a majority of whom, in keeping with provincial laws regarding corporate ownership of pharmacies, must be licensed pharmacists. The recommendations for initial members of the Board of Directors include the following faculty and staff members, all of whom are licensed pharmacists in Ontario:

- Chair of the Board, Lisa Dolovich, Professor and Dean
- Vice Chair of the Board, Natalie Crown, Assistant Professor
- Vice President, Research, Zubin Austin, Professor
- Vice President, Education, Aleksandra Bjelaja Mejia, Assistant Professor
- CEO/Executive Director, Ernie Avilla, Project Development Lead & Preceptor

4.0 PART 4 - RISK ANALYSIS & MANAGEMENT PLAN

In collaboration with the Risk Management office at the University of Toronto, we have identified which factors impact key evaluation metrics for the AP and identified how each factor impacts these metrics by developing a pro-forma risk assessment model. The model assesses the volatility and certainty of these factors using qualitative measures.

During the development of the AP, it will be important to set corporate policies regarding acceptable level of risk and set procedures for monitoring and managing actual risk.

Risk Assessment Criteria

The areas of risk will be assessed based on the Impact of Risk identified occurring and the Likelihood (probability) (Table 12)

TABLE 12: IMPACT OF RISK AND LIKELIHOOD

Impact Rating	Descriptor	Definition
5	Extreme	• FINANCIAL: loss of \$200K or more
		REPUTATION: International long-term negative media coverage
		 LEGAL/REGULATORY: Significant prosecution and fines, litigation
		• PHYSICAL HARM: Significant injuries or fatalities to students, faculty, staff, patients, other
		ORGANIZATIONAL: Multiple senior leaders leave
4	Major	FINANCIAL: loss of \$100K up to \$200K
	3	REPUTATION: National long-term negative media coverage
		 LEGAL/REGULATORY: Report to regulatory requiring major project for corrective action
		 PHYSICAL HARM Limited in-patient care required for students, faculty, staff, patients, other
		ORGANIZATIONAL: Some senior managers leave, high turnover of
		experienced staff, not perceived as employer of choice
3	Moderate	• FINANCIAL: loss of \$50K up to 100K
	1110001000	REPUTATION: National short-term negative media coverage
		LEGAL/REGULATORY Report of breach to regulator with immediate
		correction to be implemented
		• PHYSICAL HARM: Out-patient medical treatment required for students, faculty, staff, patients, other
		ORGANIZATIONAL: Widespread staff morale problems and high turnover
2	Minor	FINANCIAL: loss of \$20K up to \$50K
_	1.11101	REPUTATION Local reputational damage
		• LEGAL/REGULATORY Reportable incident to regulator, no follow up
		PHYSICAL HARM No or minor injuries to students, faculty, staff, patients,
		other
		ORGANIZATIONAL: General staff morale problems and increase in turnover

1	Incidental	•	FINANCIAL: loss up < \$20K
		•	REPUTATION: Local media attention quickly remedied
		•	LEGAL/REGULATORY: Not reportable to regulator, no claims
		•	PHYSICAL HARM: No injuries to students, faculty, staff, patients, other
		•	ORGANIZATIONAL: Isolated staff dissatisfaction

Likelihood Rating	Descriptor	Definition		
5	Almost certain	• 90% or greater chance of occurrence		
4	Likely	• 65% up to 90% chance of occurrence		
3	Possible	• 35% up to 65% chance of occurrence		
2	Unlikely	• 10% up to 35% chance of occurrence		
1	Rare	• <10% chance of occurrence		

PRIORITIZATION

	5	10	15	20	25
LIKELIHOOD	4	8	12	16	20
	3	6	9	12	15
	2	4	6	8	10
	1	2	3	4	5
	IMPACT				

RISK SCORE	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY LEVEL
20-25	Critical	1
12-16	High	2
6-10	Moderate	3
1-5	Low	4

Risk Analysis

Table 13 outlines the risks and risk mitigation for the new academic pharmacy.

TABLE 13: RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	RISK MITIGATION						
Strategic	Unmet stakeholder expectations leading to poor reputation perception	Consultative approach of all key stakeholders in the development process						
Governance/ Organizational	 Non-adherence or breach of U of T policies and procedures 	 Appropriate governance structure and reporting Clear roles and responsibilities between corporation and U of T 						
Legal/ Regulatory	 Non-compliance or breach of: Pharmacy Act; Ontario Regulation 202/94; Drug and Pharmacies Regulations Act 	 Accreditation Incorporate all OCP standards of practice and guidelines into corporate policies and procedures 						
	Ontario government changes to pharmacy payments (eg, new administrative fees; discontinuation of MedsCheck Basic Annual and the MedsCheck for Diabetes)	Develop new programs that are paid by Ontario government such as the transitions of care services.						
Operational Risks (affects cashflows)	Demand risk - Actual demand for AP may fall short of anticipated demand	 Customer Segmentation Market research survey to students Ensure to obtain buy-in from faculty, students, staff and other key stakeholders during the development process 						
	Supply risk - Losses from not having adequate provision capacity to meet customer demand	 Customer Segmentation Market research Ensure to obtain buy-in from faculty, students, staff and other key stakeholders during the development process 						
	Competitive risk - Large pharmacies ¹ dominate the retail drug market results in low revenues	 Low-cost strategy; Differentiate AP – academic pharmacy; innovation; research Engage in collaborative projects with other industry 						

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¹ For example, the Katz Group operates > 460 Rexall and Rexall Pharma Plus locations; McKesson owns IDA and Guardian pharmacies across Canada; Shoppers Drug Mart, owned by Loblaw, operates > 1,307 stores across Canada; Pharmasave includes 550 independently owned stores in nine provinces.

Financial Risks	 Profitability risk Porter's five forces industry analysis: Threat of new entrants – medium Threat of substitutes – high; natural remedies; lifestyle modifications Bargaining power of customers –high; increasing customer awareness /expectations (internet) Bargaining power of suppliers – medium Intensity of rivalry – high (dominated by handful of large players; online drugstores) 	 Profitability depends on access to third-party payer groups Need to find ways to benefit from economies of scale—for purchasing, access to large groups of customers. Supplier relationships are important; need to establish strong, long-term relationships with suppliers
	 High Interest rates resulting in high costs of goods sold Interest rates: 1.75% (overnight rates) 100% U of T equity stake; no cost of borrowing Lack of growth Market growth rate: 7.9% annual growth (1998 and 2005 sales drugs; 	 Low interest rates; Price of goods low; cost of borrowing low (if needed) Industry is concentrated, but academic pharmacy can compete effectively because of location, reputation and specializing in education and research
	Stats Can); \$4.6 billion revenues in 2005.	excellence
Patient Care Delivery	Medication incidents – any preventable event or error that reaches a patient and that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm. In Ontario, between Nov 2018 to Aug 2019, 4,426 medication safety events were recorded; 2,020 were incidents ² : 5.5% Mild; 1.6%; Moderate; 0.3% Severe; 0% deaths	 Insurance Incident reporting – AIMs Program Implement OCP guidelines Plan quality: develop quality standards/policies Quality assurance: identify when and where will we perform QA Quality control activities: ongoing monitoring Quality improvement: change control and process improvement processes Training and Education: Pharmacy Risk Management Pharmacists have their own personal liability insurance

 $^{^2 \ \}mathsf{AIMS} \ \mathsf{Data} \ \mathsf{Snapshot} \ \mathsf{September} \ \mathsf{2019} \ \mathsf{Available} \ \mathsf{at:} \ \mathsf{https://www.ocpinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/AIMS-data-snapshot-september-2019.pdf$

Research Misconduct	 Research misconduct will lead to reputation risk and legal risk 39 cases of research misconducted reported per year (2009 report)³ 	 Ethics review Citi Programs – Good Clinical Practice Citi Programs - Social and Behavioral Research Course Tri-Council Policy Statement – Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans Course (TCPS 2: CORE)
Experiential Education	 Student work-related injury or illness 2 to 3 WSIB claims per year at LDFP; majority are needle stick injuries 	 Faculty supervision WSIB coverage Site-specific safety orientation and training Preventing and Addressing Workplace Bullying & Harassment training. Additional training related to any hazards present or handled during the course of the work. Ontario – Student Insurance for Practicum / Clinical Placement Immunization CPR/First Aid Police Record Check/Vulnerable Sector Screening (PRC/VSS) Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP) Registration and ID Verification Accident Insurance Verification of Student Illness or Injury Accessibility Standards WHMIS Training Instructions
Technology risks	 Speed of technological changes; causing operational inefficiencies Cyber threats Average cost of a cyber breach in 	 Technology needs assessment Technology plan that is modular, scalable Select the most appropriate technology for high operational efficiency Cyber Security and Privacy Liability Insurance Privacy impact assessment
	healthcare has been estimated at \$359	 Use of U of T secure network and services;
Privacy risk	 (US) per record Potential risk of liability relating to privacy breaches involving personal health information In Ontario, the Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004 ("PHIPA") There is a statutory right to seek compensation through the Ontario Superior Court for breach of privacy PHIPA further provides damages for mental anguish relating to breach of privacy, capped at \$10,000 	 firewalls; security protocols etc. Privacy impact assessment Policies and procedures relating to privacy and security of personal health information Training of staff, monitoring and auditing compliance with policies

³ The State of Research Integrity and Misconduct Policies in Canada. Prepared for the Canadian Research Integrity Committee. October 2009. Hickling Arthurs Low Consultants. Available at http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/_doc/NSERC-CRSNG/HAL_Report_e.pdf

 Cost of privacy breach notification and containment programs - notification of patients is mandatory under PHIPA.

5.0 PRIVACY

In collaboration with the U of T Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy (FIPP) Office, the LDFP will conduct a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to ensure that privacy is top of mind in the final-stage operational design and roll-out of the AP. This will include consideration of any digital health technologies used in the AP or used to transfer information between the AP to patients or other health care providers. The PIA will guide the development of policies and procedures relating to privacy and security of personal health information and the training of staff, monitoring and auditing compliance with policies. The scope of PIA legislative analysis is limited to applicable legislation in Ontario:

- Ontario Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA): is governed under the Ontario Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004 (PHIPA). PHIPA defines the responsibilities and accountabilities of Health Information Custodians (HICs) and other entities that collect, use and/or disclose PHI.
- *Health Information Protection Act, 2016, S.O. 2016, c. 6 Bill 119*: is an Act to amend the Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004, to make certain related amendments and to repeal and replace the Quality of Care Information Protection Act, 2004
- Ontario Regulation 329/04 (O.Reg 329/04): is a regulation pursuant to PHIPA. It elaborates on the prescribed requirements for compliance with specific sections of the Act.
- Ontario Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA): applies to public bodies defined in regulations.
- Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA): federal legislation that applies to information collected, used and disclosed during the course of commercial activities, except where substantially similar provincial legislation exists. The Act does not generally apply to the delivery of health care by publicly funded health care facilities such as hospitals but may apply to pharmacies.

STAKEHOLDERS: Patients, Learners, Educators, HCPs, Researchers



OFFLINE: Bricks-and-mortar

On-site Operations

Pharmacy

- Dispensing (Limited)
- Medication management
- Population health
- Chronic disease. management
- Mental health management
- · Travel health services
- Reproductive health
- management · Infectious disease management
- Other

Care team

- Pharmacists
- Pharmacy techs Learners
- Educators/Preceptors
- Scientists Other Healthcare
- **Professionals**
- Administrative

Pharmacy floor

Waiting room

Exam/Consult room

Storage/ Office

- Immunizations

Care Delivery Services

- Prescribing for minor ailments
- · MedsCheck transitions of care
- · Acute care for minor ailments
- · Consults: Mental Health, Health Promotion, Chronic Disease, Smoking Cessation, Other

Teaching & Learning

- Experiential learning through direct patient care
- · Direct observation of student core competencies
- · Standardize preceptor
- Interprofessional collaboration

Research & Innovation

- Program evaluation
- Health outcomes
- Student learning outcomes
- · Teaching effectiveness
- Insight into pharmacy practice, pharmaceuticals and medication use

Community Education

- Nutrition
- Physical activity
- Health technology
- · Experiential learning
- Community engagement
- · Direct observation of student communication and leadership skills
- Consumer response
- Sustainability
- Knowledge translation

Retail

• Acute medications: OTC cold & flu, pain management

· Practice management skills

 Test innovations in the delivery of pharmacy services



Automated service

- Dispensing kiosks
- Telepharmacy
- Health technology effectiveness
- **Analytics**

ONLINE

Patients

- Retail
- Virtual clinical visits
- Health and wellness education
- Medication adherence
- Loyalty programs
- Electronic health record (EHR) access
- Schedule visits
- Medication delivery

Education

- Drug databases
- Virtual learning teams
- Virtual modules
- Participate in moderated e-consults
- Feedback
- · Secure msg/ video

HCPs

- · Drug databases
- · E-consults
- · Secure msg/ video
- · Transitions of care plans
- · Coordination of services
- · EHR access
- Referrals
- · Patient follow-ups
- · Medication consults
- · Best practice guidelines
- Continuing health education

Research

- · Ongoing research projects
- · News feeds of latest research
- · How to get involved
- Data analytics
- Funding competitions

External support

- Regulatory and compliance
- Payers/Employers
- Providers

Internal support

- Integrated systems (clinical, CRM, loyalty programs, etc.)

Adapted from: The pharmacy of the future: Hub of personalized health. Health Research Institute Spotlight. 2016 PwC. Available at:

EXHIBIT 1: STRATEGIC GOALS STRUCTURE

Components	Towards 2030 & Research Strategic PLAN	LDFP 2021 Forward Together	AP Goals					
Education	Rethinking Undergraduate Education Prepare students effectively for lifelong success Demonstrate how our teaching programs prepare students for successful careers and create larger societal benefit Anticipate, leverage recent developments in teaching and learning technologies	Advance Education Programs that Develop Leaders for Diverse and Emerging Careers Create multiple individualized academic pathways that leverage the diversity and expertise of our faculty members and prepare students for a variety of emerging careers and practices. Foster a culture of evidence-informed continuous program improvement that elevates the quality of our student experience and establishes us as a North American leader in pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences education. Lead Innovations in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science Education and Learner Engagement Develop and integrate novel education strategies and technologies to optimize the learning experience. Optimize practice-based/practicum-based learning.	To prepare individuals to enter a variety of emerging careers and practices and function as a professional To enrich the student academic experience through experiential learning that will enhance knowledge, skills and professional values and attitudes					
Research	 Engaging students and trainees in research experiences that prepares them for a broad set of roles in society; Ensuring that all our undergraduate and professional students have opportunities to engage in research and innovation experiences; 	collaborative decision-making through active learning. Grow Our Scientific Impact Invest in our infrastructure to support our core research areas. Increase the impact of our research. Increase the visibility of our research.	To contribute to understanding and knowledge about pharmacy practice, pharmaceuticals and medication use processes To carry out vital research and test innovations in the delivery of pharmacy services					
•	 Supporting engagement and inclusive collaboration with peer institutions and a diverse array of industry, professional, public sector, government, community, and civil society partners; Communicating and celebrating the value of our research and innovation achievements. 		To facilitate knowledge translation that informs the public/patients, the profession of pharmacy, educators, other health care professions, government, industry and regulatory partners					
service	Institutional Approach to Improving Student Experience • Enhance programming and services to improve student experience and student outcomes; include		To provide evidenced based pharmacy care to patients and advance education and research					
	focused efforts in: health and wellness services including mental health, preventing and responding to sexual violence and sexual harassment, study abroad opportunities, international student experience, and graduate student initiatives.		To build partnerships with community pharmacies to foster coordinated care for the patients it serves					
	1		To provide pharmacy services that are financially viable and sustainable to optimize medication use, promote wellness and disease prevention.					

EXHIBIT 2: ACADEMIC PHARMACIES IN CANADA

Location	Start Year	# patients	# students	Services	Locati on	Technology	Staff	Accred	Research conducted
UBC	2013	8660	463	 No dispensing Medication review Vaccines Interprofessional Collaboration (care plans created and shared) Group education events, outreach education and health awareness initiatives (influenza, medications return, travelling health fairs) 	On campus	 Kroll PharmaNet Oscar EMR Excelleris	 1.0 FTE Director 1.0 FTE Admin 2.8 FTE patient care practitioner 	YES	YES
UofSask	2011	527	UNK	 No dispensing Medication Review Group patient education session Interprofessional collaboration Hypnotic tapering/insomnia CBT Smoking Cessation 	On campus	MedAccess	 1.0 FTE pharmacist 0.2 FTE pharmacist 0.01 FTE Registered dietician 0.3 FTE Admin 	UNK	YES
Memorial	2016	780	UNK	 No dispensing Medication review Deprescribing program Adverse effect and drug interaction management Medication adherence supports and education Consultative services for medication tapering Injection services Smoking Cessation program Specialized pharmacist services for community groups including workplace health visits, special patient groups 	Off- campus	•MediTech •HealtheNL	 1.0 FTE Advisor on practice innovation 1.5 FTE Pharmacists 1.0 FTE Admin 1.0 FTE Research Assistant 	YES	YES

EXHIBIT 3: CUSTOMER SEGMENTS

	Segment 1	Segment 2	Segment 3	Segment 4	Segment 5	Segment 6
DESCRIPTI	Students who access	St. George campus	St. George	Mississauga	Scarborough	Faculty/staff
ON	Health and Wellness	students in residences	student commuters	campus	campus	
	Centre			students in residences	student in	
					residences	
Services Used	Birth control; mental hea	alth; flu shot; sports	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
	injury/pain					
Demographic	43% undergrad	UNK	43% Toronto	UNK	UNK	UNK
	34% graduate		8.3% North York			
	23% international		6.5% Scarborough			
			6.5% Mississauga			
			Distance from Campus			
			16% less than 1km			
			21% 1 - 3 km			
			10% 4 – 6 km			
			9% 7 – 10 km			
			44% ->11 km			

EXHIBIT 4: END USER ISSUES AND NEEDS

END	Patients	Pharmacy Students	Community Pharmacists							
USER	(U of T Students)	(U of T)								
ISSUES	 Lack of coordination of services between on-campus and off-campus services Long wait times Lack of coordination within university health services (physio, psych, mental health) Risk of medication misuse (opioids) Privacy/ conflict of interest with patients who are students or faculty members Students who live off-campus would not use services 	 Minority of pharmacy students access student health services Long wait times Lack of coordination of university services (physio, psych) Privacy/ conflict of interest with patients who are students or faculty members 	 Lack of coordination of delivery of patient care/medication management Lack of communication between AP & Community Pharmacy 							
NEEDS	 Central location Extended hours of operation (access after classes) Quick service; "one-stop shop" Patient education (adverse effects, meds management, health promotion; impact on health) Ability to share or transfer prescription from another pharmacy Healthcare system navigator for out of province or international students 	 Opportunities to be exposed to innovative ways to deliver pharmacy services Direct patient care experience Working with interprofessional teams and other healthcare students (nurses; medicine) Opportunity to conduct research Opportunity to learn from peers at different levels of pharmacy program Opportunity for future employment Clear roles/responsibilities, structures/ processes 	 Opportunities to be exposed to innovative ways to deliver pharmacy services Financial incentives Larger role in patient follow-up 							

EXHIBIT 5: REVENUE ESTIMATE

	n	%S	dispensed	%S	PO	%S	MCA	%S	MCD	%S	MCA-F	%S	MCD-F	%S	Influenza	%S	SC	%S	initial	%S	SC-F	%S	НС	%S	HC-F	
Fee			\$9		\$15		\$60		\$75		\$25		\$25		\$8		\$40		\$15		\$10		\$60		20	
Estimated number of Rx/visits per year			6		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		3		4		1		3	
Students n=(91,286)	91286	0.05	\$246,472	0.01	13,693	0.01	\$54,772	0.01	\$34,232	0.01	\$22,822	0.005	\$11,411	0.05	\$36,514	0.02	\$73,029	0.02	\$82,157	0.02	\$73,029	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Faculty (N=3442)	3442	0.05	\$9,293	0.02	\$1,033	0.02	\$4,130	0.01	\$2,582	0.02	\$1,721	0.01	\$861	0.05	\$1,377	0.01	\$1,377	0.01	\$1,549	0.01	\$1,377	0.02	\$4,130	0.02	\$4,130	
Staff (N=6799)	6799	0.05	\$18,357	0.02	\$2,040	0.02	\$8,159	0.02	\$10,199	0.02	\$3,400	0.02	\$3,400	0.05	\$2,720	0.01	\$2,720	0.01	\$3,060	0.01	\$2,720	0.02	\$8,159	0.02	\$8,159	
TOTAL			\$274,123		\$16,765		\$67,061		\$47,012		\$27,942		\$15,671		\$ 40,611		\$77,125		\$86,766		\$77,125		\$12,289		12,289	754,779

LEGEND

%S	Percent served
PO	Pharmaceutical opinion
MCA	MedsCheck Annual
MCD	MedsCheck Diabetes
SC	Smoking cessation
HC	Health Coaching
F	Follow up

Other services not yet considered but could also be possible revenue sources:

- Travel
- Minor ailments
- Health Coaching deprescribing

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APPENDIX I - OPPCAT

APPENDIX II – Experiential Supervision of Pharmacy Students

APPENDIX III – Articles of Incorporation (DRAFT)

APPENDIX IV – Corporate Bylaws (DRAFT)

APPENDIX V – First Directors CVs (DRAFT)

APPE - Direct Patient Care Assessment Form (2019)

General overview

The assessment form is used to document **comments after each Domain** about the specific learner's performance during the rotation, and then to **select corresponding ratings** in support of these comments. The form is completed at midpoint and again at the conclusion of the rotation. There are 5 Domains with a total of 20 Elements to consider. Please assess the learner in each Element and then provide an Overall assessment rating at the end of the form.

If you select N/A for any element, please provide a brief explanation. On the final assessment, an explanation for N/A responses are required for submission.

For guidance on the expected level of independence and patient load/volume, please refer to the Expected level of performance document

For definition of terms, please refer to the Glossary, or hover directly over the element description (for example, 1.1 Develops Patient Relationships).

Patient Care					MIDPOINT	FINAL
1.1 Develops Pa	tient Relations	ships			NO SCORE SELECTED	NO SCORE SELECTED
1	2	3	4	5		
Unable to form a professional relationship with patients; OR Adopts paternalistic or uncaring roles with patients; OR Places personal values over patient's values.	With significant guidance, able to develop superficial professional, patient-centred relationships with patients.	With some guidance, effectively develops and maintains professional, patient-centred relationships with patients.	With minimal guidance, consistently and effectively develops and maintains professional, patient-centred relationships with patients.	Independently determines and develops the professional relationship appropriate for patients.		

1.2 Conducts Patient Assessments

1	2	3	4	5
Conducts patient assessments in a minimally flexible or unstructured manner resulting in ineffective or incomplete assessments.	With significant guidance, conducts patient assessments effectively and in a thorough manner.	With some guidance, conducts patient assessments effectively and in a thorough manner.	With minimal guidance, consistently conducts patient assessments effectively in a	Independently adapts patient assessment approaches according to patient needs.

NO SCORE SELECTED

		1
	thorough and	
	concise manner.	

4

guidance, effectively

identifies most DTPs

and appropriately

prioritizes them.

With minimal

3

With **some** guidance,

identifies most DTPs.

May not always

prioritize DTPs

appropriately.

1.3 Identifies Drug Therapy Problems (DTPs)

2

primary DTPs.

significant

guidance,

identifies

With

5
Independently, effectively identifies and
appropriately prioritizes

all DTPs, even on

matters of complexity.

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	4 M :	akae	Clin	ical	Dac	ieinne

1

knowledge and skills

required to identify

Demonstrates

DTPs.

critical gaps in

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Demonstrates gaps in knowledge and routinely relies on inappropriate literature resulting in an inability to make decisions; OR Regularly demonstrates poor judgment.	Effectively assesses and reviews appropriate literature. Inconsistently or with significant guidance demonstrates judgment in decision-making and provides recommendations.	Effectively assesses and reviews appropriate literature. With some guidance demonstrates judgment in decision-making and provides recommendations.	Effectively assesses and reviews appropriate literature. Consistently and with minimal guidance demonstrates judgment in decision-making and provides recommendations	Independently demonstrates appropriate judgment in decision-making and provides recommendations that incorporate potential systems factors.

1.5 Implements Care Plans

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Unable to develop a care plan; OR Develops care plans that are incomplete, non- specific, unrealistic, or do not foster patient autonomy.	With significant guidance, develops care plans that are safe, effective, and respectful of patient autonomy. Care plans are ineffectively and/or inconsistently implemented.	With some guidance, develops care plans that are safe, effective, and respectful of patient autonomy. Care plans are implemented effectively most of the time.	With minimal guidance, develops comprehensive care plans. Care plans are effectively and consistently implemented.	Independently develops comprehensive and concise care plans. Care plans are effectively and consistently implemented.

1.6 Refers Patients NO SCORE SELECTED NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Provides care or services beyond their scope of practice; OR Does not recognize patients who require referral; OR Refers patients to an inappropriate care provider.	With significant guidance, identifies patients who require referral and makes referrals to the appropriate care provider.	With some guidance, identifies patients who require referral, makes referrals to the appropriate care providers, and provides basic rationale for the referral.	With minimal guidance, consistently identifies patients who require referral, makes referrals to the appropriate care providers, and provides complete rationale for the referral.	Demonstrates a clear understanding of the roles and responsibilities of a wide range of health care providers by making appropriate and justified referrals.

1.7 Provides Follow-up and Evaluates Care

1	2	3	4	5
Does not provide follow-up care to patients.	With significant guidance, provides follow-up care to patients and occasionally evaluates the effectiveness and safety of the care provided.	With some guidance, provides comprehensive follow-up care to patients and evaluates the effectiveness and safety of the care provided most of the time.	With minimal guidance, provides comprehensive follow-up care to patients and consistently evaluates the effectiveness and safety of the care provided.	Independently provides comprehensive follow-up care to patients and evaluates the outcomes. Incorporates systems factors for improvement of patient follow-up processes.

1.8 Promotes / Advocates for Patient Health & Wellness

1	2	3	4	5
Demonstrates a lack of awareness of or minimizes their responsibility for, promoting patient health and wellness.	Demonstrates an awareness of their responsibility for promoting patient health and wellness. With significant guidance, effectively engages in the provision of professional services that aim to promote	Demonstrates an awareness of their responsibility for promoting patient health and wellness. With some guidance, effectively engages in the provision of professional services that aim to promote	Demonstrates an awareness of their responsibility for promoting patient health and wellness. With minimal guidance, consistently and effectively engages in the provision of professional services	Independently seeks out current information on health and wellness promotion and actively incorporates activities related to these goals in their daily practice.

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

patient health and wellness.	patient health and wellness.	that aim to promote patient health and wellness.	
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Patient Care Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Patient Care Comments (Final): *Comment Required

Communication & Education

MIDPOINT

FINAL

2.1 Demonstrates Communication Skills (Verbally and Non-verbally)

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Uses their communication skills in a formulaic or unstructured manner, resulting in potentially ineffective interventions.	With significant guidance, utilizes appropriate communication skills to fulfill their professional responsibilities.	With some guidance, utilizes appropriate communication skills to fulfill their professional responsibilities. Unable to consistently adapt their communication skills to address difficult communication situations.	With minimal guidance, utilizes appropriate communication skills to fulfill their professional responsibilities and consistently addresses difficult communication situations.	Demonstrates an ease of communication and able to adapt to situations presented by specific patients.

2.2 Completes Documentation

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Completes written documentation that is incomplete, unclear or inaccurate.	With significant guidance, completes documentation clearly, accurately and in an audience-appropriate format.	With some guidance, completes documentation clearly, accurately and in an audience- appropriate format.	With minimal guidance, completes documentation clearly, accurately, concisely and in an audience-appropriate format.	Independently completes documentation clearly, accurately, concisely and in an audience-appropriate format.

2.3 Demonstrates Presentation Skills

NO SCORE SELECTED

1 2 3 4 5

Appears
unprepared or
disorganized
when presenting
information or
does not abide by
time frames.

Presents information in an organized fashion. Appears **overly** confident or shy throughout presentation. With **significant** guidance, able to respond to audience questions.

Presents information in a timely, professional and effective manner, although does not always appear confident. With some guidance, able to respond to audience questions.

Presents information in a timely, professional and effective manner with appropriate level of confidence. With minimal guidance responds effectively to audience questions.

Adapts presentation to engage the audience, maximize participation and meet learning needs. Independently responds effectively to audience questions.

Communication & Education Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Communication & Education Comments (Final): *Comment Required

Professionalism

Leaners will be expected at all times to adhere to the University of Toronto's <u>Standards of Professional Practice</u> Behaviour for all Health Professional Students.

View examples of <u>appropriate</u> and <u>inappropriate</u> professional behaviour. Lapses in professionalism should be detailed in the Comments field below.

MIDPOINT

FINAL

3.1 Applies Regulations & Ethical Principles in Practice

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Lacks understanding of fundamental regulations and ethical principles.	Demonstrates understanding of regulations, standards of practice and ethical principles. With significant guidance, detects and resolves actual situations presenting ethical issues AND accepts responsibility and accountability for own decisions and actions.	Demonstrates understanding of regulations, standards of practice and ethical principles. With some guidance effectively detects and resolves actual situations presenting ethical issues AND accepts responsibility and accountability for own decisions and actions.	Demonstrates understanding of regulations, standards of practice, and ethical principles. With minimal guidance effectively detects and resolves actual situations presenting ethical issues AND accepts responsibility and accountability for own decisions and actions.	Independently detects and resolves all actual and potential situations presenting ethical issues effectively AND accepts responsibility and accountability for own decisions and actions.

NO SCORE SELECTED

3.2 Demonstrates an Awareness of One's Own Practice Limitations

1	2	3	4	5
Is not conscious of gaps in own knowledge or skills, practice limitations or need to seek assistance.	Occasionally able to identify when own knowledge and experience is insufficient to manage own practice. With significant guidance, seeks and implements strategies to practice effectively.	Consistently able to identify when own knowledge and experience is insufficient to manage own practice. With some guidance, seeks and implements strategies to practice effectively.	Consistently able to identify when own knowledge and experience is insufficient to manage own practice. With minimal guidance, seeks and implements strategies to practice effectively.	Routinely incorporates self-reflection and openly seeks opportunities and resources to enhance own practice.

3.3 Demonstrates Professional Behavior

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Demonstrates unprofessional behaviour and attitude; OR Lacks self- management/discipline behaviours	Inconsistently demonstrates professional behaviour and attitude; OR With significant guidance, demonstrates self- management/discipline behaviours.	Consistently demonstrates professional behaviour and attitude. With some guidance, demonstrates self- management/discipline behaviours.	Consistently demonstrates professional behaviour and attitude. With minimal guidance, demonstrates self- management/ discipline behaviours.	Consistently demonstrates professional behaviour and attitude. Independently demonstrates self- management/discipline behaviours.

Professionalism Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Professionalism Comments (Final): *Comment Required

Professional Collaboration 4.1 Develops and Promotes Inter-/ Intra-professional Relationships No Score Selected No Scor

Unable to form inter-
/intra-professional
relationships OR
demonstrates
behaviors or attitude
that negatively
impact these
relationships.

With **significant** guidance, demonstrates interpersonal skills required for inter/intra- professional relationships.

With **some** guidance, demonstrates interpersonal skills required for inter/intra- professional relationships.

With minimal guidance, consistently demonstrates interpersonal skills required for inter-/intra- professional relationships

Independently promotes inter-/intra-professional collaboration to foster a team relationship.

4.2 Fulfills Professional Roles & Responsibilities within Healthcare Team

NO SCORE SELECTED

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Is unclear of own professional roles and responsibilities or unable to perform them.	With significant guidance, accurately articulates and fulfills own professional roles and responsibilities.	With some guidance, accurately articulates and fulfills own professional roles and responsibilities.	With minimal guidance, accurately articulates and fulfills own professional roles and responsibilities.	Independently fulfills own professional roles and responsibilities and advocates for advancement of the profession through collaborative relationships.

4.3 Demonstrates Leadership

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Does not demonstrate leadership abilities when appropriate or required.	With significant guidance, contributes to the overall team and systems management of patients. Demonstrates initiative in managing assigned patients within the healthcare team consistent with the pharmacist's role and the team's objectives.	With some guidance, contributes to the overall team and systems management of patients. Demonstrates initiative in managing assigned patients within the healthcare team consistent with the pharmacist's role and team's objectives.	With minimal guidance, contributes to the overall team and systems management of patients. Demonstrates initiative in managing assigned patients within the	Independently shows initiative in creating and leading inter- professional teams.

	healthcare team consistent with the pharmacist's role and team's objective.
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Professional Collaboration Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Professional Collaboration Comments (Final): *Comment Required

Practice Management

5.1 Prioritizes Patient Care Responsibilities to Manage Patient Workload

MIDPOINT

FINAL

NO SCORE SELECTED N

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Unable to prioritize patient care. Focuses on technical or distributive functions.	With significant guidance, prioritizes patient care and manages expected patient workload within reasonable time frames to ensure patients receive optimal care.	With some guidance, prioritizes patient care and manages expected patient workload within reasonable time frames to ensure patients receive optimal care.	With minimal guidance, prioritizes patient care and manages expected patient workload within reasonable time frames to ensure patients receive optimal care.	Independently prioritizes patient care and manages higher- than-expected patient workload within reasonable time frames to ensure patients receive optimal care.

5.2 Manages Drug Dispensing

NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Assumes roles that disrupt the effectiveness and safety of the drug dispensing system.	With significant guidance, takes responsibility to ensure that all medications are appropriate, accurate, effective, and safe and provided in a manner consistent with all legal requirements. Practice is limited to technical aspects of drug dispensing.	With some guidance, takes responsibility to ensure that all medications are appropriate, accurate, effective, and safe and provided in a manner consistent with all legal requirements.	With minimal guidance, takes responsibility to ensure that all medications are appropriate, accurate, effective, and safe and provided in a manner consistent with all legal requirements.	Independently takes responsibility for and incorporates systems factors to improve the safety and effectiveness of the drug dispensing system.

5.3 Demonstrates Patient and Medication Safety

NO SCORE SELECTED NO SCORE SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5
Engages in unsafe practices, which may result in near misses or medication incidents. Unable to recognize unsafe / supoptimal practices OR does not recognize own responsibility to manage unsafe practices.	Inconsistently recognizes unsafe practices. With significant guidance, accepts responsibility for addressing unsafe / sub-optimal practices and managing near misses or medication incidents.	consistently evaluates own practice, recognizing unsafe or suboptimal practices. With some guidance, accepts responsibility for addressing unsafe / sub-optimal practices and managing near misses or medication incidents.	Consistently evaluates own practice, recognizing unsafe or suboptimal practices. With minimal guidance, accepts responsibility for addressing unsafe / suboptimal practices and effectively manages near misses or medication incidents.	Seeks out and leads formal practice analyses for the purposes of patient safety, continuous quality assurance, and practice improvement to prevent similar situations in the future.

Practice Management Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Practice Management Comments (Final): *Comment Required

Overall Rating

At the **mid-point assessment**, if the overall rating and/or individual Element ratings are **below '3'**, the learner is at risk of FAILING the rotation; this learner must prepare, in consultation with the preceptor and Experiential Course Coordinator, a revised Learning Contract within 3 days following the mid-point.

At the **final assessment**, if the overall rating is **below '3'**, and/or individual Element ratings are below '3', the Experiential Course Coordinator may consult with the learner and preceptor for further clarity of comments/ratings. Specific comments with corresponding low rating(s) will normally support a rotation grade of **'FAIL'**.

For further information, please view the **Grading Policy**.

Please provide an overall rating for the learner:

1	2	3	4	5
Several critical or significant gaps identified that	Requires significant guidance at the expected level. Some gaps identified that	Demonstrates competence to practice safely and effectively	Competent to practice safely and effectively with minimal guidance	Competent to practice at a high level,

MIDPOINT FINAL

NO SCORE SELECTED N

·	with some guidance at the expected level.	at the expected level.	beyond the expected level.
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Overall Rating Comments (Midpoint): *Comment Required

Overall Rating Comments (Final): *Comment Required

NOTE ABOUT THIS FORM

Developed by the Ontario Pharmacy Patient Care Assessment Tool (OPPCAT) group, which includes representatives from the Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP), University of Toronto (U of T), University of Waterloo (UW), and Hospital Pharmacy Residency Forum of Ontario (HPRFO). Permission from the authors is required to copy or adapt the assessment form.

MIDPOINT

FINAL

NO SCORE SELECTED

SUPERVISION OF PHARMACY STUDENTS & INTERNS FACT SHEET¹

Published: July 2014

Legislative References: Pharmacy Act, O. Reg 202/94

Additional References: Drug & Pharmacies Regulation Act, R.S.O., 1990, Chapter H.4

College Contact: Pharmacy Practice / Registration Programs

PHARMACY ACT REGULATIONS

1. "direct supervision" means supervision that is provided by a person [i.e. pharmacist] who is physically present on the premises where the practice that is being supervised is being carried out

DRUG & PHARMACIES REGULATION ACT

149. (1) "no person shall compound, dispense or sell any drug in a pharmacy other than,

- a. a pharmacist;
- b. an intern under the supervision of a pharmacist who is physically present; or
- c. a registered pharmacy student acting under the supervision of a pharmacist who is physically present; or
- d. a pharmacy technician acting under the supervision of a pharmacist who is physically present"

INTERPRETATION

The requirement for supervision of students and interns by a pharmacist is outlined in the terms, conditions and limitations of their certificates of registration; and the type of supervision, direct or otherwise, is reflective of the accreditation status of the pharmacy. Accredited pharmacies require a pharmacist to be physically present where the authorized acts of compounding, dispensing and selling are occurring.

The model of graduated experiential learning leading to pharmacist registration recognizes that the degree of oversight on the student/intern's practice is adjusted based on his or her demonstration of competence. Supervision is not a one-size-fits-all approach, and requires the active engagement of all participants to ensure a quality learning environment while maintaining best possible patient care.

The principles outlined below are provided to assist in determining the level of supervision required and to fulfill the requirements of the Act and Regulations. They will also facilitate student/intern learning through more independent practice.

¹ The aforementioned information is from the OCP website: http://www.ocpinfo.com/practice-education/practice-tools/factsheets/supervision/

PRINCIPLES

- Supervising pharmacist(s) to assess each student/intern individually by:
 - a. Considering student/intern's level of education and experience
 - b. Evaluating student/intern's competence in relevant areas of practice.
- Supervising pharmacist(s) and student/intern to discuss and agree to:
 - a. Types of activities that can be performed independently
 - b. Extent to which these activities can be performed without the physical presence of a supervising pharmacist (offsite)

Exceptions:

- Authorized acts of compounding, dispensing, selling cannot be done without a pharmacist physically present
- Student / intern cannot practice remotely on an exclusive basis
- Extent of communication and collaboration expected between the supervising pharmacist(s) and student/intern when engaging in various activities
- d. Common understanding of expectations and consequences of independent practice
 - Supervisor takes on accountability / responsibility for student/intern's practice by granting more independence based on their assessment
 - Student/intern takes on significant accountability / responsibility by practicing independently. Should only engage in independent practice when competent, and seek assistance from the supervising pharmacist as needed.
- Document & retain:
 - a. Details and date of the agreement as outlined in # 2 above
 - All future re-assessments that may impact level of supervision required

Written agreement should be shared with other individuals supervising the practice of the student/intern for acknowledgement

- Supervising pharmacist(s) should be clearly identified and auditable
 - a. Documentation should be available to readily determine who the supervising pharmacist was at any point the student/intern was engaging in independent practice

Key Words: supervision, student, intern

Reference Info: 5989 Docket Info: 1-3129

Printed on January 28, 2020 15:29 **Requested Incorporation Date: ASAP**

FORM 1 FORMULE NUMÉRO 1

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT LOI SUR LES SOCIÉTÉS PAR ACTIONS

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION STATUTS CONSTITUTIFS

1. The name of the corporation is: DISCOVERY PHARMACY INC.

Dénomination sociale de la compagnie:

Nombre (ou nombres minimal et maximal)

Domicile élu, y compris la rue et le

numéro, le numéro de la R.R., ou le nom de la municipalité et le code postal

State Yes or No

Oui/Non

Premier(s) administrateur(s):

2. The address of the registered office is:

Adresse du siège social:

d'administrateurs:

Resident Canadian

Résident Canadien

Maximum 10

144 COLLEGE STREET

(Street & Number, or R.R. Number & if Multi-Office Building give Room No.) (Rue et numéro, ou numéro de la R.R. et, s'il s'agit édifice à bureau, numéro du bureau)

TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA M5S 3M2

(Name of Municipality or Post Office) (Postal Code/Code postal) (Nom de la municipalité ou du bureau de poste)

3. Number (or minimum and maximum number) of directors is: 1 Minimum

4. The first director(s) is/are:

First name, initials and surname Prénom, initiales et nom de famille

Address for service, giving Street & No. or R.R. No., Municipality and Postal Code

LISA YES DOLOVICH

144 COLLEGE STREET

TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA M5S 3M2



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Restrictions, if any, on business the corporation may carry on or on powers the
corporation may exercise.
 Limites, s'il y a lieu, imposées aux activités commerciales ou aux pouvoirs de la compagnie.

None

6. The classes and any maximum number of shares that the corporation is authorized to issue:

Catégories et nombre maximal, s'il y a lieu, d'actions que la compagnie est autorisée à émettre:

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.



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7. Rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions (if any) attaching to each class of shares and directors authority with respect to any class of shares which may be issued in series:

Droits, privilèges, restrictions et conditions, s'il y a lieu, rattachés à chaque catégorie d'actions et pouvoirs des administrateurs relatifs à chaque catégorie d'actions que peut être émise en série:

Not applicable.



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8. The issue, transfer or ownership of shares is/is not restricted and the restrictions (if any) are as follows:

L'émission, le transfert ou la propriété d'actions est/n'est pas restreinte. Les restrictions, s'il y a lieu, sont les suivantes:

No share of the Corporation may be transferred unless its transfer complies with the restriction on the transfer of securities set out in paragraph 9 hereof.



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Other provisions, (if any, are):
 Autres dispositions, s'il y a lieu:

Without in any way restricting the powers conferred upon the Corporation or its board of directors by the Business Corporations Act, as now enacted or as the same may from time to time be amended, re-enacted or replaced, the board of directors may from time to time, without authorization of the shareholders, in such amounts and on such terms as it deems expedient:

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- (b) issue, re-issue, sell or pledge debt obligations of the Corporation;
- (c) subject to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act, as now enacted or as the same may from time to time be amended, re-enacted or replaced, give a guarantee on behalf of the Corporation to secure performance of an obligation of any person; and
- (d) mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise create a security interest in all or any property of the Corporation owned or subsequently acquired, to secure any obligation of the Corporation.

The board of directors may from time to time delegate to a director, a committee of directors or an officer of the Corporation any or all of the powers conferred on the board as set out above, to such extent and in such manner as the board shall determine at the time of such delegation.

No securities of the Corporation, other than non-convertible debt securities, shall be transferred without either:

- (a) the approval of the directors of the Corporation expressed by a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors or by a resolution in writing signed by all of the directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of directors; or
- (b) the approval of the holders of shares of the Corporation carrying at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast at a meeting of shareholders, expressed by a resolution passed at a meeting of the holders of such shares or by an instrument or instruments in writing signed by the holders of a majority of such shares.



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10. The names and addresses of the incorporators are Nom et adresse des fondateurs

First name, initials and last name or corporate name

Prénom, initiale et nom de famille ou dénomination sociale

Full address for service or address of registered office or of principal place of business giving street & No. or R.R. No., municipality and postal code

Domicile élu, adresse du siège social au adresse de l'établissement principal, y compris

la rue et le numéro, le numéro de la R.R., le nom de la municipalité et le code postal

* LISA DOLOVICH

144 COLLEGE STREET

TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA M5s 3M2



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR ELECTRONIC INCORPORATION

CONTACT PERSON

First Name Last Name COLLEEN RUSNOV

Name of Law Firm

Cassels Brock & Blackwell LLP

ADDRESS

Street # Street Name Suite # 40 KING STREET WEST 2100
Additional Information City

TORONTO

Province Country Postal Code ONTARIO CANADA M5H 3C2

<u>TELEPHONE #:</u> 416-640-6050

NUANS SEARCH DETAILS

Corporate Name Searched on NUANS (1) DISCOVERY PHARMACY INC.

NUANS Reservation Reference #

120893212

Date of NUANS Report

2020/01/28

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ELECTRONIC INCORPORATION TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following are the terms and conditions for the electronic filing of Articles of Incorporation under the Ontario Business Corporations Act (OBCA) with the Ministry of Government Services.

Agreement to these terms and conditions by at least one of the incorporators listed in article 10 of the Articles of Incorporation is a mandatory requirement for electronic incorporation.

- 1) The applicant is required to obtain an Ontario biased or weighted NUANS search report for the proposed name. The applicant must provide the NUANS name searched, the NUANS reservation number and the date of the NUANS report. The NUANS report must be kept in electronic or paper format at the corporation's registered office address.
- 2) All first directors named in the articles must sign a consent in the prescribed form. The original consent must be kept at the corporation's registered office address.
- 3) A Corporation acquiring a name identical to that of another corporation must indicate that due diligence has been exercised in verifying that the Corporation meets the requirements of Subsection 6(1) of Regulation 62 made under the OBCA. Otherwise, the Corporation is required to obtain a legal opinion on legal letterhead signed by a lawyer qualified to practise in Ontario that clearly indicates that the corporations involved comply with Subsection 6(2) of that Regulation by referring to each clause specifically. The original of this legal opinion must be kept at the Corporation's registered office address. The applicant must complete the electronic version of this legal opinion provided by one of the Service Providers under contract with the Ministry.
- 4) The date of the Certificate of Incorporation will be the date the articles are updated to the ONBIS electronic public record database. Articles submitted electronically outside MGS, ONBIS access hours, will receive an endorsement date effective the next business day when the system resumes operation, if the submitted Articles of Incorporation meet all requirements for electronic incorporation. Articles of Incorporation submitted during system difficulties will receive an endorsement date effective the date the articles are updated to the ONBIS system.
- 5) The electronic Articles of Incorporation must be in the format approved by the Ministry and submitted through one of the Service Providers under contract with the Ministry.
- 6) Upon receipt of the Certificate of Incorporation issued by the ONBIS system, a duplicate copy of the Articles of Incorporation with the Ontario Corporation Number and the Certificate of Incorporation must be kept in paper or electronic format. The Ministry will print and microfilm copies of the Certificate of Incorporation, the Articles of Incorporation and any other documentation submitted electronically. These will be considered the true original filed copies.
- 7) The sole responsibility for correctness and completeness of the Articles of Incorporation, and for compliance with the OBCA and all regulations made under it, lies with the incorporator(s) and/or their legal advisor(s), if any.

The incorporator(s) have read the above Terms and Conditions and they understand and agree to them.

I am an incorporator or I am duly authorized to represent and bind the incorporator(s).

First Name
LISA
Last Name
DOLOVICH



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Authori	zed	Signatur	ce: _										
Verify	all	details	and	obtain	approval	signatures	for	your	internal	use	if	necessar	у.

Form 2 Business Corporations Act

Formule 2 Loi sur les sociétés par actions

CONSENT TO ACT AS A FIRST DIRECTOR CONSENTEMENT DU PREMIER ADMINISTRATEUR

I,/Je soussigné(e)	
	(First name, middle names and surname) (Prénom, autres Prénoms et nom de famille)
address for servic domicile élu	e e
	(Street & No. or R.R. No., Municipality, Province, Country & Postal Code) (Rue et numéro, ou numéro de la R.R., nom de la municipalité, province, pays et code postal)
horoby concept to get	
•	as a first director of
•	as a first director of te de devenir premier administrateur de
•	
•	
•	te de devenir premier administrateur de (Name of Corporation)
•	te de devenir premier administrateur de
•	te de devenir premier administrateur de (Name of Corporation)
•	te de devenir premier administrateur de (Name of Corporation)