

The Society

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Society seeks practice research medallist

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society is inviting nominations and applications for the 2004 British Pharmaceutical Conference practice research medal. The award is intended to recognise individuals aged up to 45 who have made a significant contribution to pharmacy practice research and have the potential to become a leader in the field.

The winner of the medal will receive a cheque for £1,000 and will be invited to deliver a lecture at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in September 2004. The lecture should be based primarily on the applicant's own research but should also draw on relevant published work from related fields including health policy.

The Society's practice research adjudicating panel will review applications in February 2004. The panel will invite short-listed candidates to submit their lecture title, an outline of their research areas, the topics to be covered and a statement of how the research will contribute to knowledge in relation to health care generally and pharmacy practice specifically.

An academic curriculum vitae, including details of publications and professional and academic record (including peer review experience and significant grants held), will also be required. Applicants do not necessarily have to be based in a school of pharmacy and need not be pharmacists. Overseas applicants are welcome. Applica-

tions or nominations, accompanied by a CV and a short supporting statement (up to two sides of A4), should be sent by 31 December to Judy Callanan, Practice Research Secretariat, Royal Pharmaceutical Society, 1 Lambeth High Street, London SE1 7JN.

The 2004 British Pharmaceutical Conference will take place at Manchester International Convention Centre from Monday 27 to Wednesday 29 September.

The award is sponsored by *Chemist & Druggist* magazine. Previous winners are Dr Felicity Smith (1999), Professor Judy Cantrill (2000), Dr Carmel Hughes (2001), Dr Janie Sheridan (2002) and Dr Karen Hassell (2003).

Head of pharmacy at East Anglia is to be Science Chairman for BPC 2005

Professor Duncan Craig, head of pharmacy at the School of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy, University of East Anglia, is to be Science Chairman for the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 2005.

Professor Craig has worked extensively in the area of physical characterisation of drugs and dosage forms, with particular emphasis on the development of novel thermal, dielectric and microscopic techniques. He is editor of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* and was the recipient of the 2003 Controlled Release Society Young Investigator Award. In addition he is a former winner of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society's conference science award.

The 2005 meeting will be held at Manchester International Convention Centre from 26 to 28 September.

The 2004 conference, also at Manchester International Convention Centre, will have the first woman Science Chairman since the role was created in 1971 (*PJ*, 26 April, p595). She is Professor Ruth Duncan, who is head of the centre for polymer therapeutics and professor of cell biology and drug delivery at the Welsh School of Pharmacy, Cardiff. The 2004 conference will be held from 27 to 29 September.



Duncan Craig

New copyright law forces change to library's photocopy service

Changes have been introduced to the photocopy supply service of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society's library as of 31 October because of new national legislation on copyright. The changes relate only to photocopies of copyright material made for commercial purposes and have no effect on photocopies made for private use by individuals.

The changes have been made because the legislation removes copying for any commercial purpose from the previous privilege that permitted all libraries to supply copies from copyrighted material for private research and study in a prescribed way. Commercial requests must now carry an additional copyright fee element, when they become known as "copyright cleared" copies. The library must levy this additional fee where appropriate and pass it on to the Copyright Licensing Agency.

The new requirement applies to all requests for commercial purposes from members or non-members, including self-service photocopying done within the library and the supply of photocopies by post or by fax. Where the photocopies are to be used for private research and study, the provisions for dealing with copying requests remain unchanged.

The new copyright fee applies solely to original items held by the library. The change in the legislation has affected past agreements between libraries on document supply between themselves. This means that the Society's library can no longer obtain copyright cleared items as photocopies on behalf of members or others where they are for a commercial purpose.

The change does not affect the library's ability to borrow books, reports or whole journal issues on behalf of members from sources such as the British Library.

Further information on the changes to the photocopying service can be obtained from the library (tel 020 7572 2300; e-mail library@rpsgb.org.uk).

How work planned in 2002 is progressing

At the Royal Pharmaceutical Society's annual general meeting in May, the Hull branch asked questions about the progress of the work that the Society had itemised at the time of the retention fee increase in 2002. Responses were provided at the AGM and it was agreed to publish fuller details. This article, prepared in the Resources Directorate, provides that information

Has the Health Committee been established and how much of the £35,000 budgeted in 2002 was spent?

When the budget was set for 2002, it was expected that a Health Committee would be established through regulations made under the Pharmacists (Fitness to Practise) Act 1997. However, public policy on regulation of health professionals has moved on and it now seems likely that we may need to wait until the new legislation governing the Society (an Order under Section 60 of the Health Act 1999) comes into force before a Health Committee can be established.

Through 2003, the modernisation steering group has continued its work, including bringing forward proposals to the Council on future fitness-to-practise machinery. These include recommendations for the establishment, structure, composition and procedures of a health committee. These proposals have been submitted to the Department of Health for inclusion in the Section 60 Order.

As a result, no costs have yet been directly apportioned to this project.

Have the proposed changes in the disciplinary process happened and how much of the budgeted £50,000 in 2002 was spent?

Until the Section 60 Order comes into force, the restructuring of the Investigating or Statutory Committee cannot take place. The work will be taken up as soon as possible.

Does the Society continue to fund the post previously supported by the Department of Health for clinical governance? What are the additional posts within clinical governance and how much of the £245,000 budget was spent in 2002?

In 2002, the title of this project was changed to "Support quality in pharmacy and the NHS" which includes clinical governance. By the end of 2001, the funding from the Department was exhausted and the Society has fully funded the work since 2002. The Society funds four posts in this area, all within budget (professional development fellow, professional development manager, clinical governance pharmacist and secretary).

The financial statements for 2001–02 reported actual expenditure of £216,000 after allowing for a small income of £11,000.

Has the new Competence Audit Committee been established to support the 2002 budget of £242,000 to implement CPD among 5,000 pharmacists?

The Continuing Professional Development Implementation Committee was established in 2002 to support the roll-out of CPD. Five thousand CPD packs were distributed during 2002 and expenditure of £230,000 was reported in the results to support the roll-out to 5,000 members and to develop the pro-

gramme further. Work continues on this programme of activity.

What has been achieved in 2002 for the development of work on corporate governance and how much of the £151,000 budget was spent?

Substantial work has been undertaken and major results achieved in 2002. Key issues were identified and reported in the financial statements of the Society:

- Interim changes to the Infringement Committee (composition, quorum, voting and circulation of papers)
- Implications for members of Council not signing the Code of Conduct
- Composition of the Resource Management Committee
- Attendance at Audit Committee meetings
- System for the nomination of Council members to international organisations and attendance at overseas meetings
- Proposal to extend the Vice-President's monitoring role
- Preliminary work on staff code of conduct
- Seminar, scoping exercise on equality and diversity, and particularly the Society's compliance with the Race Relations (Amendment Act) 2000
- Setting up of governance network comprising governance leads in regulatory and professional bodies (not just health) — comparison of governance arrangements in these bodies
- Voting of committee chairman
- Development of risk management framework and risk register

The financial statements reported expenditure of £130,086 in 2002.

What has been achieved with the implementation of policy to modernise regulation and what has been spent against the 2002 budget of £200,000?

The following were undertaken in 2002:

- Consultation on the Society's future remit and decision to retain its integrated regulatory and professional roles within a reformed organisation
- Consultation and decisions on the constitution and governance of the reformed Council
- Progress of work towards registration of pharmacy technicians
- Roll-out of a communications programme to support the reform

The large number of documents including discussion papers and decisions taken by the Council within the reform programme can be found on the Society's website (www.rpsgb.org.uk).

The financial statements reported expenditure of £118,500. Further expenditure has been incurred during 2003.

What has been achieved with the research to support modernisation and what has been spent against the 2002 budget of £238,000?

In 2002, the Society's practice research division completed five tasks within this project:

- Working out a strategy for the project including running a seminar and publishing a report
- Detailed work force review, including census, significant analysis including understanding "innovation in community pharmacy" and a complete review of the database
- Support to the Pharmacy Education R&D Reference Group
- Allowance for two PhD studentships under ethics criteria
- Trust activity

The financial statements reported expenditure of £207,942 for the financial year and further expenditure has been incurred during the remainder of 2003.

Was the planned update of the membership database completed to support the 2002 budget of £297,000?

The Society undertook significant work with regard to its information technology infrastructure. Major milestones were:

- Enhancing network reliability to ensure 24-hour online access to support the various membership functions and communications
- Enhancing the website with dedicated resource to ensure that information is updated regularly and available at all times
- First part of membership database project is complete. 2002 undertook the evaluation of the membership system to agree the appropriate work programme

The financial statements reported expenditure of £224,000. This work remains ongoing throughout 2003.

What progress has been made on work with other health regulators regarding sharing of information and increasing transparency and consistency?

Regular meetings are held with other regulators with a view to sharing information. In 2002, the following committees were established with other regulators to enable the sharing of information: data protection; disaster recovery; information provision.

The formation of the Council for the Regulation of Healthcare Professionals will also lead to work in this area.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Massive illegal supplies of co-proxamol lead to striking-off and reprimand

The Statutory Committee has ordered the striking-off of one pharmacist and has reprimanded another for illegal sales of Distalgesic and Rohypnol.

At its meetings on 18 September 2002, 22 January and 17 February 2003, the committee inquired into the case of Has-mukhkant Nanji Badiani, of 32 Beechcroft Gardens, Wembley Park, Wembley, Middlesex, and Amal Razouki Hasan, of 49 Churchill Gardens, London W3. A complaint had been received from the Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society alleging that co-proxamol tablets and flunitrazepam had been sold without prescription at Kings Pharmacy, 104 Edgware Road, London W2. Mr Badiani had been the regular pharmacist in charge since the premises were registered in his name on 2 June 1995 and Mrs Hasan had been employed as a locum pharmacist at the pharmacy on certain dates.

It was also alleged that on an unknown date in 1995 the business had transferred to Timeworth Ltd, but the Registrar had not been notified and thus the registration of the premises had become void 28 days after the transfer.

Geoff Hudson, of Penningtons (solicitors) appeared at the hearings on 18 September 2002 and 17 February 2003 to present the facts of the case to the committee. Fenella Morris, of counsel, instructed by Penningtons (solicitors) attended to present the facts on 22 January 2003.

David Reissner, of Charles Russell (solicitors), represented Mr Badiani, who was present at the hearings.

David Giles, of counsel, instructed by Salfitti & Co (solicitors), represented Mrs Hasan, who attended the hearings.

TEST PURCHASES

The committee heard that one of the Society's inspectors had received information that a prescription-only medicine, Distalgesic (co-proxamol) tablets, and a Controlled Drug, Rohypnol (flunitrazepam), could be purchased from Mr Badiani's pharmacy without a prescription. Arrangements were made for test purchases to be made by another inspector.

On 13 October 2001 the inspector went to the pharmacy and asked to speak to the pharmacist. Mr Badiani confirmed he was the pharmacist. The inspector asked if she could buy some Distalgesic. She was told that a prescription was needed and asked if she was registered with a doctor. The inspector said she was not, she was "just passing through" and asked if that was a problem. Mr Badiani had said it was not, and sold her 200 Distalgesic tablets for £20.

He had told her not to tell anybody that he had supplied them.

The inspector returned to the pharmacy on 27 October 2001 and again asked if she could speak to the pharmacist. On this occasion, Mrs Hasan was present and confirmed she was a pharmacist. The inspector asked if she could buy some Distalgesic and was told she would need a prescription. Mrs Hasan then asked the inspector if she had bought Distalgesic at the pharmacy on a previous occasion. The inspector confirmed she had done so. She was then asked how many she wanted and said she would like two boxes, which were sold to her for £20.

Returning on 29 October 2001, when Mr Badiani was again present, the inspector asked whether she could buy some Distalgesic. He asked how many she wanted; she replied that she wanted 100, which he sold to her for £10.

The inspector then left the pharmacy, returning shortly with two colleagues. Mr Badiani was cautioned and indicated that he knew the purpose of their visit. He admitted he had sold the Distalgesic. In front of the stock of Distalgesic in the dispensary was a hand-written label "DG — £10 for 100". Sixty Rohypnol tablets were stored on an open shelf, in contravention of the Misuse of Drugs (Safe Custody) Regulations 1973. In addition, some unlicensed medicines were found.

The inspectors carried out an investigation into the pharmacy's supplies and sales of Distalgesic and Rohypnol. A discrepancy of 18,180 Distalgesic tablets and 60 Rohypnol tablets was found. Ninety Rohypnol tablets were said to have been supplied against documents that were not valid prescriptions, nor had their supply been entered in the prescriptions register.

Giving the committee's decision, the chairman (Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, QC) said that Mr Badiani had admitted the sales of 200 co-proxamol tablets on 13 October 2001 and 100 on 29 October without a prescription to one of the Society's inspectors. His explanation had been that he received many requests for co-proxamol from people visiting the United Kingdom who could not obtain it at home. He had regarded the supplies as exports, for which he believed a prescription was not required.

However, a more compelling account of the transaction on 13 October was that of the inspector, said the chairman. She had been about to abandon her request when Mr Badiani had said "I'll give them to you but don't tell anybody I gave them to you". He added that when she wanted co-proxamol, he would give them to her.

The committee accepted the inspector's account of the transaction, which Mr Badi-

ani said he could not recall, and deduced from it that he was not mistakenly or naively making sales for export believing a prescription was not required. Everything pointed to repeated sales of co-proxamol without prescriptions by Mr Badiani in the clear knowledge that the law did not permit such sales.

With regard to the admitted discrepancy of some 18,180 co-proxamol tablets, Mr Badiani had first stated that all had been supplied to patients who lived overseas. Subsequently, however, he claimed that a former employee at the pharmacy might have stolen some.

REGULAR SUPPLY

Lord Fraser said it was difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether co-proxamol had been stolen and if so, in what quantities. The police had not been contacted and there had been no criminal proceedings. The very substantial part of the co-proxamol unaccounted for against valid prescriptions was explained by the supply by Mr Badiani to visitors from other countries. On his own admission he had supplied at least some 11,000 tablets, arguably many more. "This is no de minimis error," said Lord Fraser, "but a calculated and regular supply contrary to law."

Turning to the Rohypnol, the chairman said Mr Badiani did not accept any misconduct on his part although he did accept that he could not account for some 60 Rohypnol tablets by means of valid prescriptions. It was agreed that between 1 September 2001 and 29 October 2001, a total of 270 had been ordered by the pharmacy. There had been supplies of 150, of which it appeared that 90 were supplied against a document that was not a valid prescription. Mr Badiani had claimed not to have been in the pharmacy on the date of that supply, although there was, in fact, no evidence of the date of supply. He had also said he believed that two packs of 30 were accounted for either by a missing prescription or by theft from the pharmacy by a former employee.

Lord Fraser pointed out that Rohypnol was a drug liable to be misused and, if administered surreptitiously to a woman, it could have devastating consequences: it was known as the "date rape" drug. Accordingly, particular care should be taken to ensure it was kept safely as the regulations required, and proper entries should have been made in the register.

Mr Badiani was the pharmacist in charge and the committee found that he had failed to ensure that Rohypnol was stored in compliance with the regulations and had failed to account by means of valid

prescriptions for Rohypnol supplied from the pharmacy.

With regard to the unlicensed medicines found on the premises, Mr Badiani knew they were unlicensed and did not deny they should not have been in the pharmacy.

Regrettably, the chairman continued, Mr Badiani had shown a cavalier attitude towards his responsibilities in law as a pharmacist.

The committee directed that his name should be removed from the register. He had three months in which to appeal.

Turning to the case against Mrs Hasan, Lord Fraser said that, although she had disputed the fact, the committee was satisfied that Mrs Hasan, the locum pharmacist in charge on the day of the purchase, had made the sale of 200 Distalgescic to the inspector. Mrs Hasan had not been a compelling witness. The committee was concerned that she had been unconvincing and at times evasive.

The committee ordered that Mrs Hasan should be reprimanded.

London man's name restored to Register

The Statutory Committee has restored to the register the name of a London pharmacist removed for overclaiming payment on National Health Service prescriptions.

At its meeting on 14 October 2002, the committee heard an application for restoration by Suryakant Narshibhai Patel, of 72 St Augustine's Road, Camden Town, London.

Geoff Hudson, of Penningtons (solicitors) attended to present the facts of the case.

Mr Patel was present at the hearing. He was represented by David Reissner, of Charles Russell (solicitors).

Mr Patel's name had been removed in September 1999 after the committee heard evidence that he had been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for offences involving the overclaiming of payments on prescriptions (*PJ*, 1999, 18/25 December, p978).

Giving the committee's decision, the chairman (Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, QC)

said that at the time of Mr Patel's previous appearance before the committee he had had a series of exceptionally good references, amounting to 74 in all. Since the removal of his name more than three years had elapsed and that fell outside the period within which an application for restoration would be regarded as premature.

The committee wished to be wholly confident that Mr Patel understood that what he had done was dishonest and unacceptable and had brought disrepute on the profession of pharmacy. However, they had heard evidence in support of his application for restoration and were confident that advice and support given to him would have made their impression on Mr Patel.

The committee ordered that Mr Patel's name should be restored. He was advised that if there were to be any repetition of the type of conduct that had led to his removal from the register, the prospects of him being restored again would be virtually nil.

Reprimand for Humberside pharmacist who neglected to complete Controlled Drug register properly

The Statutory Committee has reprimanded a pharmacist who was fined £2,000 after failing to make entries in the Controlled Drugs register at the correct time. The committee suggested that an alternative form of entry, now being used in the Humberside area, could be worth evaluating.

At its meeting on 21 January, the committee inquired into the case of Andrew Cassell, of Westcliffe Pharmacy, 3 Westcliffe Precinct, Dryden Road, Scunthorpe. Information had been received that on 14 November 2001, at North Lincolnshire magistrates' court, Mr Cassell had pleaded guilty to and been convicted on five specimen offences of failing to make entries in the Controlled Drugs register of the dispensing of methadone preparations, contrary to the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1985 and section 18 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Twelve similar offences had been admitted and taken into consideration. Mr Cassell had been fined a total of £2,000 and ordered to pay costs of £55.

The committee had also received a complaint from the Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society alleging that a total of 60 entries which should have been made in the methadone registers between 14 and 22 July 2001 and 88 entries that should have been made in the methadone registers between 15 December 2000 and 2 April 2001, had been omitted or entered incorrectly.

The facts of the case were presented by Geoff Hudson, of Penningtons (solicitors).

Sara Morgan, of Brooke North (solicitors) represented Mr Cassell, who was present at the inquiry.

The committee heard that Mr Cassell was normally the sole pharmacist in charge

at Westcliffe Pharmacy, which had dealt with a considerable number of addicts' prescriptions. The offences had come to light after a visit to the pharmacy by the police chemist inspection officer. He had contacted the Society's inspector for the area and told him he had found discrepancies in the entries in the methadone register.

When interviewed, Mr Cassell had readily admitted that the errors and omissions in the entries had occurred, and that the Controlled Drugs that had been supplied to the patients as prescribed.

NEW SYSTEM PUT IN PLACE

Mr Cassell had explained that there had been occasions, particularly on a busy day, when he might not have been able to complete the register at the appropriate time. That had led to entries for prescriptions, and register entries, being carried out retrospectively. He had accepted that this was bad practice and said that a new system had been put in place to prevent that happening in future. This had been agreed by the police chemist inspections officer and with the knowledge of the Home Office area office. Under this system, each addict was allocated a page in the register and the drugs dispensed for that person recorded chronologically.

Giving the committee's decision, the chairman (Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, QC) said that as well as the specimen charges before the magistrates' court, 12 similar offences had been admitted and more than 80 other failures to make entries had been identified.

In view of Mr Cassell's plea of guilty and his admission to the inspector, the conviction

was found proved. Mr Cassell's conduct was such as to render unfit to be on the Register. He had knowingly flouted the law of the land and had failed in one of the primary duties incumbent upon a pharmacist, said the chairman.

The 1985 regulations were not just red tape, the chairman said. They provided a proper check on drugs that should not be dangerously misused, and Mr Cassell had acknowledged his failure in those respects.

On the other hand, Mr Cassell had admitted his errors and omissions and acknowledged his responsibility for them. There had been no fraud on his part and he had made no commercial gain. Over the years, he had provided a fine pharmaceutical service and he had a series of good references. He now had in place systems that made a repetition of the breaches of the law unlikely.

No doubt his appearance before the committee had been salutary, said the chairman, and the committee hoped that he now had the clearest appreciation of his duties under the law as a pharmacist.

Mr Cassell was reprimanded.

The chairman went on to add that, although the committee had some doubts about whether the form of register now being followed in the Humberside area matched what the 1985 regulations demanded, nevertheless what was being done seemed potentially to be an improvement on what was required by law. The Society's inspector for the area was asked to monitor the system and if it were found to be preferable to what the law, strictly required, it might be desirable for the Royal Pharmaceutical Society to communicate that to the Home Office.

November cumulative list of amendments

In the first issue of each month *The Journal* updates the guidance on the legal status of medicines published in the 27th edition (July 2003) of 'Medicines, ethics and practice: A guide for pharmacists'. The amendments are given in **bold** type when added to the list and repeated each month in light type. A product's legal status can be obtained by consulting first the latest amendment list and then the guide. The abbreviations used in the list are explained in the key to annotations in the body of the guide (p29 and p75).

Users of the guide should note that changes to the reclassification procedure for medicines mean that the legal status of a product now becomes part of its marketing authorisation rather than being deter-

mined by the active substance listed in secondary legislation. Because a change of legal status will be conferred only on products that are the subject of an application for reclassification, users of the guide should refer to the entry for the specific proprietary product and not rely only on the entry for the active substance. Since the POM Order remains in force, entries for active substances will remain in the guidance but will include cross references wherever proprietary products have been reclassified. Further guidance or clarification on the status of individual products can be obtained from manufacturers or from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (tel 020 7273 0523; e-mail info@mhra.gsi.gov.uk).

HUMAN MEDICINES	
Alka Rapid crystals GSL	Beconase Hayfever nasal spray entry should read: Beconase Hayfever nasal spray GSL
Alomide Allergy ophthalmic solution P	Canesten AF Once Daily P
Anthisan Bite and Sting cream GSL	Canesten Complete P
Anthisan Plus spray entry should read: Anthisan Plus spray GSL	Cetralen emollient bath additive GSL
4-Androstene-3,17-dione CD Anab POM	Cetralen emollient cream GSL
5-Androstene-3,17-diol CD Anab POM	Co-codamol eff entry should read: Co-codamol 8/500 effervescent CD Inv P
Beclomethasone/Beclomethasone dipropionate entry — replace "P" at end of entry with "please refer to proprietary names for classification granted under the marketing authorisation (see Beconase products)"	Co-codamol entry should read: Co-codamol 8/500 pack sizes 32s CD Inv P; greater than 32s CD Inv POM
Beconase Allergy nasal spray entry should read: Beconase Allergy nasal spray P	Co-codamol 30/500 preparations CD Inv POM
	Dihydroetorpine CD POM
	Duac Once Daily Gel POM
	FemTab POM
	FemTab Sequi POM
	FemTab Continuous POM
	Fuzeon injection POM
	Gammahydroxy-butyrate [GHB] CD benz POM
	Humira injection POM
	4-Hydroxy-n-butyric acid CD Benz POM
	InductOs POM
	Ketoconazole entry — replace "P" at end of entry with "please refer to proprietary names for classification granted under the marketing authorisation (see Nizoral products)"
	Lemsip Flu 12Hr P
	Lemsip Max Cold and Flu Direct P
	Metvix cream POM
	Minoxidil entry — delete first "P" and replace "P" at end of entry with "please refer to proprietary names for classification granted under the marketing authorisation (see Regaine products)"
	Modisal preparations entry should read: Modisal XL tablets P
	Monit tablets entry should read: Monit tablets P
	Monit SR tablets entry should read: Monit SR tablets P
	Monit XL tablets P
	Motilium preparations entry should read: Motilium suppositories POM
	Motilium suspension POM
	Motilium tablets POM
	Motilium 10 tablets P
	Nicotinell liquorice coated gum GSL
	Nicotinell extra strength mint lozenges GSL
	Nicotinell TTS entry should read: Nicotinell TTS GSL
	NiQuitin CQ mint lozenges GSL
	Nizoral (Johnson & Johnson MSD) Anti Dandruff shampoo GSL
	19-Nor-4-androstene-3,17-dione CD Anab POM
	19-Nor-5-androstene-3,17-diol CD Anab POM
	Olmotec tablets POM
	Panadol actifact tablets pack size 14 GSL
	Presinex nasal spray POM
	Regaine topical solution entry should read: Regaine Regular Strength topical solution GSL
	Remifentanyl CD POM
	Salicylic acid entry — delete maximum strengths in sections 2 (corn plasters) and 10 (wart plasters)
	Stilnoct tablets entry should read: Stilnoct tablets CD Benz POM
	Sudafed Congestion Relief capsules, non-drowsy GSL
	Testogel gel CD Anab POM
	Tixyplus suspension P
	Ultiva injection entry should read: Ultiva injection CD POM
	Zamadol Melt tablets POM
	Zispin SolTabs POM
	Zolpidem tartrate entry should read: Zolpidem tartrate CD Benz POM

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Communications to the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should be addressed, except where otherwise stated, to the Secretary and Registrar, Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1 Lambeth High Street, London SE1 7JN (tel 020 7735 9141; fax 020 7735 7629). Official Notices also appear in the Notice-Board section of PJ Online (www.pjonline.com/notices)

Statutory Committee decisions

Set out below are the outcomes of recent inquiries heard before the Statutory Committee of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

On Monday 20 October 2003, in the inquiry into **John Kent Harrison**, of 60 Chesterton Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, the committee, having found the conviction proved, resolved to direct the Registrar to remove Mr Harrison's name from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Under Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act 1954, this direction is not to take effect until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which notice of removal is given or in a case where an appeal has been brought against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

In the inquiry into **David Michael Belton**, of "Clayton Heights", Sunderland

Road, East Boldon, Tyne and Wear, the committee, having found misconduct established resolved to adjourn the inquiry until February 2005.

On Tuesday 21 October 2003, in the resumed inquiry into **Divya Tanna and Elgin Court Ltd**, of 314 Sangley Road, Catford, London SE6, the committee resolved to dismiss the case.

On Wednesday 22 October 2003, in the application for restoration of **John Wyatt**, of 3 Orchard Close, March, Cambridgeshire, the committee resolved to direct that the name of Dr Wyatt should be restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

In the application for restoration of **Ritesh Maganlal Shah**, of "Shivaum", Chorleywood Road, Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, the committee resolved to direct that the name of Mr Shah should be restored to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

On Thursday 23 October 2003, in the inquiry into **Atul Gordhandas Kantaria**, of 3 Chalk Farm Parade, Adelaide Road, London NW3, the committee, having found the conviction proved, resolved to direct the Registrar to remove Mr Kantaria's name from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Under Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act 1954, this direction is not to take effect until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which notice

of removal is given or in a case where an appeal has been brought against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

In the inquiry into **Samina Sheikh**, of 87 Draycott Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, the committee, having found the conviction proved, resolved to direct the Registrar to remove Miss Sheikh's name from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Under Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act 1954, this direction is not to take effect until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which notice of removal is given or in a case where an appeal has been brought against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

In the inquiry into **Anthony Shane Collins**, of 37 Vista Way, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex, the committee, having found the conviction proved, resolved to direct the Registrar to remove Mr Collins's name from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. Under Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act 1954, this direction is not to take effect until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which notice of removal is given or in a case where an appeal has been brought against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

M. B. PAWLUCZYK (Mrs)
Secretary to the Statutory Committee

SOCIETY MEETINGS

Unless otherwise stated, further details of meetings organised by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society can be obtained from the Society at 1 Lambeth High Street, London SE1 7JN (tel 020 7735 9141; fax 020 7735 7629).

Validation and aseptics updates

The Hospital Pharmacists Group of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmaceutical Aseptic Services Committee (formerly the National CIVAS Group) are to hold a joint one-day meeting on "We're sure it's good: how do we prove it?" at the Society's headquarters, London, on 18 November.

The theme for the morning session will be "Making sense of validation". The following papers will be given: "Validation: what is the point?" by Alan Aldcroft, "Validation of computer systems" by Rob Duncombe, "Microbiological validation" by Mark Oldcorne, "Validation of upgrades and new facilities" by Steve Willis (DAW Technology) and "Validation of 'spraying in'" by Sarah Hiom.

The meeting will conclude with the updates for aseptics practitioners: "Update on aseptic error reporting" by Richard Bateman, "Update on the clinical trials directive" by V'Iain Fenton-May and "Update on gene therapy" by Nicola Stoner.

The registration fee, which includes morning coffee, lunch and afternoon tea, is £100 for members and £150 for others.

Registration forms can be obtained from Lorraine Fearon at the Society's headquarters.

Correction

Professor Duncan Craig is co-editor of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, not the editor (p627). Professor Craig holds the position jointly with Professor David Jones at the School of Pharmacy, Queen's University, Belfast.

DIARY

HEADQUARTERS MEETINGS

The following meetings take place at the Society's headquarters, London

Monday 3 November

Infringements Committee 1.30pm

Tuesday 4 November

Science Committee 9.30am

Practice Committee 9.30am

Education Committee 1.30pm

Law and Ethics Committee 1.30pm

Wednesday 5 November

Council reserve day 9.30am

LOCAL MEETINGS

Events listed below are meetings of branches of the Society. Details of future meetings notified to The Journal appear in the Diary section of PJ Online (www.pjonline.com/diary)

Monday 3 November

Central Lancashire "How are you doing with continuing professional development?" Informal session with local CPD supporters. Imperial Hotel, Blackpool. Buffet 7pm, meeting 7.30pm.

Derby "Advances in rheumatology" by Dr Sheila O'Reilly (consultant rheumatologist, Derbyshire Royal Infirmary). Conference Room, Landau Forte School, Derby City Centre. Buffet 7.30pm, meeting 8pm.

Slough "Sexual health: national and local challenges" by Chrissie Roche (sexual health manager) and Caroline Andrews (sexual health liaison nurse, Upton Hospital). John Lister Postgraduate Centre, Wexham Park Hospital. Buffet 7.15pm, meeting 8pm.

Tuesday 4 November

Cheltenham and Gloucester "Oncology-gynaecology" by Dr A. Cook (Three Cancer Centre). Cheltenham Postgraduate Centre, College Lawn, Cheltenham. 7.15 for 8pm.

East Kent "Veterinary medicines and pharmacy" by Andrew Cairns (veterinary pharmacist). Howfield Manor Hotel, Chartham Hatch, Canterbury. Light buffet 7.30pm, meeting 8pm.

Harrow and Hillingdon "Defending the profession" by David Reissner (Charles Russell Law). Cumberland Hotel, Harrow. Buffet 7.30pm, meeting 8pm.

Northern Scottish "Dermatology" by Dr James Vestey (consultant dermatologist, Raigmore Hospital). Golf View Hotel, Nairn. Tea, coffee and sandwiches. 7.30pm.

Sheffield "Diabetes national service framework and new devices" by Mary McKinnon (diabetes education consultant, honorary senior lecturer, University of Warwick). Charnwood Hotel, Sharrow, Sheffield S10. Light refreshments 7pm, meeting 7.30pm.

Thursday 6 November

Clwyd "Supplementary prescribing in Wales". Oriol House Hotel, St Asaph. Buffet 7.15pm, meeting 7.45pm.

Hounslow "Pharmacy prescribing: fact or fiction?" by Terry Maguire (community pharmacist). Education Centre, West Middlesex University Hospital, Twickenham Road. Buffet 7.30pm, meeting 8pm.

Teesside "Skill mix in pharmacy" by Helen Howe (formerly Remington) (member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society's Council). Parkmore Hotel, Eaglescliffe. Buffet. 7.30 for 8pm.

Monday 10 November

Barnet "Pharmacy law and ethics" by Professor Joy Wingfield (Nottingham University). Postgraduate Medical Centre, Barnet General Hospital. Food 7.15pm, meeting 8pm.

Nottingham "Nutritional geonomics" by Professor Malcolm Bennett (University of Nottingham). School of Pharmacy, University of Nottingham. Buffet 7.30pm, meeting 8pm.

PERSONAL

This column is intended for announcements of births, engagements, marriages, anniversaries, etc. The charge for an insertion is £18 for up to 25 words, and £7 for every additional 10 or fewer words. Personal cheques only (payable to The Pharmaceutical Journal) should be sent with the notice to the Editor; The Pharmaceutical Journal, 1 Lambeth High Street, London SE1 7JN. The sender's address and membership number, if applicable, should be on the reverse of the cheque.

THANKS

Cole My family and I would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all those who have sent floral tributes and messages of sympathy on the death of my husband Andrew. We have been deeply touched. — Joanna Cole.