



Pharmacists & Cannabis Access Models

State-by-State and
Canadian Approaches

Pennsylvania: **INTEGRATED CLINICAL MODEL**

- ❖ **Pharmacist or physician present at dispensary,**
- ❖ **Real-time or virtual patient counselling,**
- ❖ **Pharmacist involved in clinical decisions on cannabis use and contraindications**



Louisiana: Pharmacy- Based Distribution

+ Cannabis dispensed through
licensed pharmacies

+ Pharmacists handle, counsel,
and monitor use

+ Fully integrated with pharmacy
care; direct patient oversight

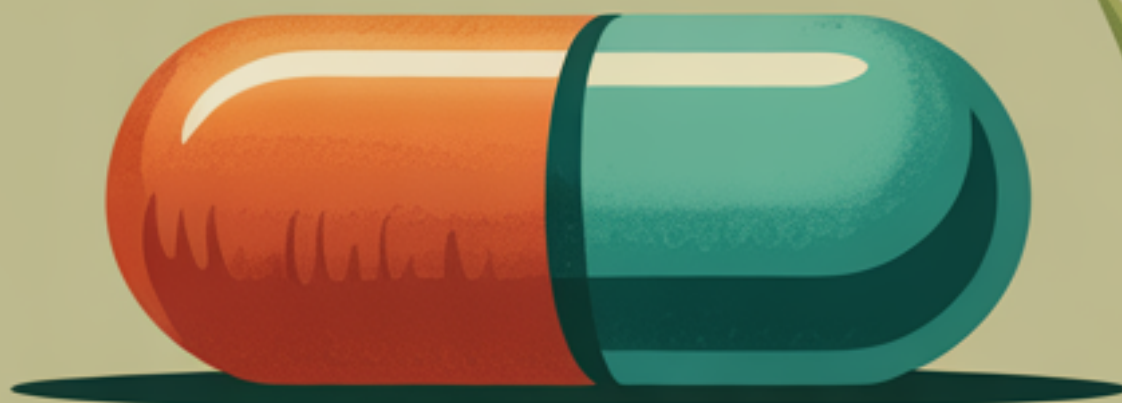
Arkansas: Hybrid Consultation Model



- Pharmacists act as remote consultants only.

- No direct handling or dispensing of cannabis.

- Advise staff and patients on drug interactions, safety.



CONNECTICUT:

CLINICAL OVERSIGHT STRUCTURE

+ Strong medical oversight,
pharmacists often involved

+ Pharmacists oversee intake,
assessment, or compliance

+ Controlled, medically guided
access to cannabis

Colorado: Retail- Educational Model



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- + No pharmacist presence required at retail
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- + State-provided educational materials only
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- + Consumer-driven model, minimal clinical input
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New York: Controlled Medical Model



- Healthcare professionals required at centers
- Pharmacists may oversee distribution
- Ensures state-regulated, supervised patient access

California: retail-only access



Pharmacists barred
from handling/
administering
cannabis



No clinical oversight
in dispensaries



Patient education is
not clinician-led



Canada: What's Next?



Will Canada adopt Hybrid
Pharmacist Roles?



Citation & Source

Sheth, S., Maroney, M., & Bridgeman, M. B.
(2025).

Cannabis at a crossroads: Pharmacist care
considerations in the context of a changing
cannabis regulatory landscape.

Journal of the American Pharmacists
Association, 65, 102361.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.japh.2025.102361>

