LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMMUNICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE
AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931

AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

DENMARK

COMMUNICATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF

DENMARK

1948

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Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to forward to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention the following law communicated by the Government of Denmark.

National Health Office
Copenhagen, 1 September 1948

CIRCULAR OF 1 DECEMBER 1943 ADDRESSED TO ALL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, VETERINARY SURGEONS AND PHARMACISTS, AS AMENDED BY NATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE CIRCULARS OF 15 AUGUST 1947, 24 MARCH 1948 AND 1 JULY 1948.

In pursuance of section 27 of Law No. 107 of 31 March 1932 on the conduct of pharmacies, the National Health Office hereby issues the following regulations for the writing of prescriptions and the supply of medicaments.

Section 1

General Provisions Governing the Writing and Dispensing of Prescriptions

1. A prescription is an order issued in the prescribed form by a medical practitioner, dentist (see section 18), or veterinary surgeon for a medicament for a designated patient, and as such is to be considered as intended only for the patient for whom it is issued (see section 2 (1 b)).
2. An authorized person (see subsection 1) may also issue prescriptions to obtain medicaments for a hospital, clinic or other similar institution, or for his own professional use.
3. Apart from the cases set forth in section 17, a medicament listed in sections 12-16 as subject to prescription may be ordered only by prescription, whether it is to be supplied for the use of a designated person, or for a hospital, clinic or other similar institution, or for professional use by the person issuing the prescription.
4. No medicament may be ordered by prescription for technical use.

Section 2

Rules Governing the Writing of Prescriptions

1. (a) Prescriptions shall be written in Latin. Weights shall be indicated in grammes, centigrammes or milligrammes, and the official abbreviations for these designations may be used. Decimal fractions may be used to indicate weights in milligrammes only. Prescriptions shall be written clearly and shall contain no abbreviation or designation which makes interpretation doubtful or dependent upon arrangements between the person writing the prescription and the pharmacist. No medicament may be designated in a prescription by symbols. When a medicament is prescribed according to an old Danish or foreign pharmacopoeia or an old edition of the *Dispensatorium Danicum* or according to a generally-accessible formulary, that fact shall be stated in the prescription. Every prescription shall be signed with the handwritten signature of the person issuing it and must indicate his status as medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon, and his address (which may be stamped). The date of issue must always be given, and no prescription which does not bear this and the handwritten signature may be dispensed.

   (b) The prescription must always designate the person or animal for whom it is issued; the address of the patient or the name and address of the owner of the ailing animal shall be stated. Disregard of these requirements shall preclude dispensing of the prescription in so far as any medicament listed in section 12 (a-e) has been prescribed. The person issuing a prescription shall furthermore be responsible for mistakes resulting from his defective writing of a prescription.

   (c) If the patient is a child, its age must be noted in the prescription, and if the prescribed medicament comes under the special restrictive provisions of sections 12-14, dispensing shall be prohibited unless such age is given.

   (d) An exact method of use must always be affixed giving a precise statement in the Danish language of the application and dosage of the medicament. If it is desired to withhold the formula (see section 7, subsection 1 (1)) or if the prescription is telephoned, dispensing shall be prohibited unless the method of use is indicated (see section 3 (4)).

(e) If the time or frequency of application of a medicament is subject to certain conditions and is therefore dependent upon an agreement between the medical practitioner and the patient, there must be indicated in the prescription, in addition to the individual dose, the maximum total dosage which the patient may take in any twenty-four hour period, and in so far as the prescribed medicament comes under the special restrictive provisions of sections 12-15, dispensing shall be prohibited unless the aforementioned information is given.

2. No prescription may be dispensed if the medicament is prescribed in an individual dosage, or a dosage for a twenty-four hour period, exceeding that specified in the current pharmacopoeia or *Dispensatorium Danicum* as the maximum dosage (*Maksimaldosis*), unless such maximum or the amount constituting the excess is written both in figures and in letters.

3. (a) If medicaments or dressings are needed without delay, such fact shall be indicated on the prescription by writing the word *cito* or a word of equivalent meaning. If no payment is made or no guarantee of payment is given for the substance ordered in such cases, the person issuing the prescription must indicate thereon for whose account delivery is to be made (see section 29 (3) of the Law of 31 March 1932 on the conduct of pharmacies).

(b) An extra charge shall be made for dispensing by pharmacies between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., but this charge shall not apply to the dispensing of a prescription bearing a note by the person issuing it that it was made out on the night during which the dispensing is requested. Such note is sufficiently constituted by the word *nocte* on the prescription.

Section 3

Telephoned Prescriptions

The prescription of medicaments by telephone shall be restricted to an absolute minimum in view of the likelihood of misunderstanding and mishearing; but whenever prescription by telephone is necessary, the following rules shall be observed:

(1) Prescriptions shall be received by telephone only by the pharmacist or an assistant pharmacist. The person prescribing by telephone shall give his name, status and address, and any other information which may be necessary to identify him with certainty.

(2) The prescription, the method of use, and the name and address of the person prescribing and of the patient or the owner of the animal shall be written down immediately, and shall then be repeated over the telephone by the person receiving the message.

(3) The prescription shall be clearly marked "Telephoned Prescription" (*Telefonrecept*) and shall be registered on the same day in the telephoned-prescription book of the pharmacy, and shall show the name of the person who received the telephoned prescription and the date.

(4) No medicament prescribed by telephone may be supplied unless it bears an exact method of use, a statement of dosage, and the name of the patient or the designation of the ailing animal and the name of its owner. This provision shall not apply to medicaments ordered for distribution or dispensing by a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, or for a hospital, clinic or other similar institution, or for a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon for use in his professional practice, or for a unit or establishment of the army or navy.

(5) A telephoned prescription for a medicament subject to prescription, whether it is delivered with the medicament or kept in the pharmacy, shall before the medicament is supplied be cancelled with a perforating stamp (see section 6 (5)); a telephoned prescription so cancelled may not be dispensed again.

Section 4

Pharmacist's Check on Writing of Prescriptions

Pharmacists and their assistants must always watch carefully for possible errors or other deficiencies in written prescriptions.

Whenever a prescription has not been written in accordance with the regulations which under sections 2 and 18 must be observed as a condition of dispensing, or whenever the method of use appears to be incorrect, insufficient or misleading, or whenever any

other doubt arises as to whether the prescription or method of use was meant to be as written, the pharmacist or his dispensing assistant shall apply as quickly as possible to the person who issued the prescription to remedy the deficiency or correct the possible error before the medicament is supplied.

Section 5

Copies to be Kept in the Pharmacy

1. A copy shall be kept in the pharmacy of every prescription intended for an individual for any medicament listed in section 12 (a-d), except for a medicament containing not more than 0.2% of morphine and not more than 0.1% of cocaine.
2. A copy shall also be kept of every order for the supply of such medicaments:
   (1) to a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon for his professional use;
   (2) for distribution or dispensing by a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon;
   (3) for use by a hospital, clinic or similar institution or for a unit or establishment of the army or navy;
   (4) for the medicine chest of a ship.
3. No copy need be kept of an order from an institution, etc., listed under subsection 2 (3) above if the order itself is kept in the pharmacy in pursuance of section 5 (2) of the regulations issued by the National Health Office on 1 July 1932 respecting the organization and management of pharmacies.

Section 6

Validity and Cancellation of Prescriptions, etc.

1. If not previously invalid under subsection 2 of this section or under sections 12-15 or under section 18 (3), a prescription for a medicament subject to prescription shall be invalid if dispensed for the first time later than five years from the date of its issue.
2. In addition to the provisions of sections 13-16, the person issuing a prescription for a medicament subject to prescription may indicate on the prescription further restrictions, for example limitation of the supply of a medicament to a given number of times or to certain intervals, or of the validity of the prescription to a certain period. Such special restrictions noted on prescriptions must be respected by the pharmacy (see subsection 3 below).
3. At each dispensing, including the first, the date of supply and the name of the pharmacy shall be noted on prescriptions for medicaments which under subsection 2 of this section and sections 13-15 may be supplied only a certain number of times or at specified intervals.
4. When the composition of a medicament brings it within the operation of more than one of sections 12, 13, 14, 15, its supply shall always be governed by the provisions of the first of such sections, in the order given, within the operation of which it may be brought.
5. When by the provisions of subsection 1 above or of sections 12-15 or of section 18 (3) a prescription may not be dispensed again, it shall be cancelled by cutting the word "cancelled" (*Annulleret*) across the inscription with a perforating stamp; and a prescription so cancelled may not be dispensed again even though it has been marked renewed.

Section 7

Marking of Medicaments Supplied on Prescription

1. The label on a medicament supplied on prescription shall clearly and legibly show:
   (1) the name of the medicament (see section 10 (1)) or its composition (formula), unless the person making out the prescription has clearly indicated thereon that he does not wish to show the formula (see subsection 3 below, last sentence);
   (2) the name of the patient or designation of the animal, in so far as such is stated (see section 2 (1 b) and section 3 (4));
   (3) the method of use, in so far as is stated in the prescription (see section 2 (1 d), section 3 (4), and subsection 3 of this section);
   (4) the date of dispensing;
   (5) the name of the pharmacy;
   (6) the signature of the person dispensing;

(7) the words "prescription copy" *(Receptkopi)*.

2. A medicament may not be marked with the registered trade name of a proprietary preparation unless the proprietary preparation corresponding to such name has been used, and no such proprietary preparation may be supplied unless expressly requested.

3. No other designation, strength or composition may be indicated on the label of a medicament than that corresponding to the medicament prescribed. This provision shall apply even though the person issuing the prescription has expressed a wish to the contrary. If the person issuing the prescription has expressly stated by the words *sine formula* or by any other words of equivalent meaning that he does not wish the name or composition of the medicament to be indicated on the label, his instructions shall be followed, but in such case an exact method of use must always be given in the prescription, and the method of use shall be shown on the label when the medicament is supplied.

4. When officinal hypnotics in unmixed form are supplied as separate powders, each powder shall bear the name of the medicament.

When medicaments are supplied in ampoules, each ampoule shall bear a label with the name or composition of the medicament.

5. Medicaments for internal use, namely those to be taken by the mouth, and medicaments to be introduced into the nose, into the intestines, under the skin, or into tissues, vessels or enclosed body cavities, and to be inhaled, shall be supplied with a white label; medicaments for other uses (for external use) shall be supplied with a blue label.

6. When any medicament falling under the provisions of sections 12-15 and intended to be taken by the mouth is supplied as a syrup or in the form of pills, tablets, lozenges or the like so coloured or coated or otherwise given such an attractive appearance or taste that they might be thought by children to be a confection, the container shall be labelled in a conspicuous manner with red letters on a white background, "Caution: to be kept in a place inaccessible to children".

7. Sublimate tablets and mercuric oxycyanide tablets for making solutions shall be supplied with the label specified in subsection 6 above and with a special label bearing the word "poison" in white letters on a black background.

Section 8

Prescription Copies

Prescription copies, including the labelling of a medicament with the prescription formula as prescribed by section 7, shall be clearly marked "Prescription Copy" (*Receptkopi*), and no pharmacy may in such copy or in dispensing from such copy add or omit any substance, change weight ratios or instructions for preparation, or make any change whatsoever.

Section 9

Marking of Medicaments Not Subject to Prescription

The following rules shall be observed in supplying medicaments not subject to prescription, namely upon simple request:

1. Officinal substances and preparations shall be marked with their officinal Danish names.
2. Non-officinal substances shall be marked with their Danish commercial names.
3. Non-officinal mixtures or preparations compounded in the pharmacy shall be marked with the name and quantity of the substances contained therein, but if such mixtures or preparations have been compounded from a published and well-known formula, the name of that formula shall be used (see section 10 (4)).
4. Dosage shall not be stated on the marking except with permission or by instruction of the National Health Office.
5. The sale of medicaments from a vending machine is prohibited.

Section 10

Designation of Medicaments

1. The use in a prescription of a designation for an officinal* medicament other than

Officinal substances and preparations are those which are given in the edition of the Pharmacopoea Danica, the Veterinary Pharmacopoeia or the Dispensatorium Danicum for the time being current.

the one specified in the appropriate pharmacopoeia or the *Dispensatorium Danicum* shall not preclude dispensing of the prescription when the designation used is itself sufficiently descriptive. The officinal name shall, however, be used by pharmacists and assistant pharmacists upon the label with which the medicament is supplied (see section 7 (1)).

2. If a medicament prescribed appears with a different composition or strength in different editions of the *Pharmacopoea Danica,* Veterinary Pharmacopoeia, or *Dispensatorium Danicum,* it shall always be supplied in accordance with the instructions of the current pharmacopoeia or the current *Dispensatorium Danicum,* even though the medicament is designated by an older name, unless the prescription expressly states that the medicament is to be prepared from an earlier edition of the *Pharmacopoea Danica, Dispensatorium Danicum* or some other pharmacopoeia or formulary indicated by name.

3. No medicament having as its only active ingredient a substance or galenical preparation described in the pharmacopoeias or the *Dispensatorium Danicum* or in supplements thereto may be supplied under any name other than one used in the pharmacopoeia or *Dispensatorium Danicum* in connection with the preparation of the medicament as pills, tablets or the like and its strength or weight, and only a brand or firm name may be used with such name.

4. No name used in a pharmacopoeia or the *Dispensatorium Danicum* may be applied either alone or with additions or abbreviations of any kind except indications of strength or weight, to any other substance or preparation from a pharmacy, unless the name is used for substances or preparations in an older Danish or a foreign pharmacopoeia, or in an older edition of the *Dispensatorium Danicum,* or in an older generally-accessible formulary, and preparation of the medicament has been directed according to one of these (see section 2 (1 a)).

Section 11

Specially Prescribed Containers

1. When liquids specified in section 16 of the Poisons Law of 28 February 1931 or other liquids with corrosive properties are supplied for medicinal use, the container employed shall be an hexagonal bottle with three adjacent grooved surfaces or a round, grooved poison bottle. These provisions apply also to the supply of the liquids listed in the Order issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 29 June 1943.

2. Such liquids may, however, be supplied in round bottles with glass stoppers.

3. Instructions as to containers for inflammable liquids for medicinal use are given in the Circular issued by the National Health Office on 10 December 1937.

4. The hypnotics listed in section 13 (1 c), when divided into powders, shall be supplied in boxes or similar containers.

Provisions concerning Supply

Section 12

Supply Once Only

Rcp. 1X.

The following substances and preparations, and any preparation therefrom, may be supplied once only on the same prescription, even though such prescription directs repetition of supply and the whole quantity prescribed was not supplied at the time of dispensing (see section 6 (5)).

(a) Morphine and its salts and the following related substances and preparations: diacetylmorphine and its salts, dihydromorphinone and its salts, dihydrooxycodeinone and its salts, opium concentrates;

(b) Opium and preparations containing or prepared from opium when the total quantity of opium employed therein weighs more than one gramme;

(c) Cocaine and its salts and drugs containing cocaine;

(d) The ethyl ester of methylphenylpiperidinecarboxylic acid and its salts (pethidine);

(e) Amphetamine and its salts (benzedrine, mecodrine). Nasal inhalers with a capacity of not more than 30 centigrammes of amphetamine may, however, be supplied on prescription without limit (see section 6 (1)). B-Phenylisopropylmethylamine and its salts (euphodrine).

(f) Amidopyrine;

(g) Radio-active substances and preparations and solutions thereof, including artificial mineral waters and artificial mineral-water salts (also in the form of lozenges, tablets, and the like) containing radio-active substances. This provision does not apply to natural mineral waters or mineral-water salts, nor to any apparatus with radio-active substances for the preparation of emanation-infused drinking water;
(h) 6-dimethylamino-4.4-diphenyl-heptanone-(3) and its salts (*methadone* and *butalgin*);
(i) Preparations containing 200,000 or more international units of vitamin D per gramme;
(j) Substances and preparations equivalent in danger to those listed under (a-i).

Section 13

Supply up to Five Times (a)

Rcp. 1X(5X)a.

1. Subject to the exceptions set out in subsection 2 hereafter, the following substances and preparations and any preparation therefrom may be supplied once only on the same prescription, *regardless of the manner of application prescribed,* unless the prescription on issue or as subsequently endorsed states how many times and at what intervals supply may take place. Supply on the same prescription is limited, however, to a total of five times (see section 6 (3 & 5)):
(a) Opium and preparations containing or prepared from opium, when the amount of opium employed therein does not exceed one gramme (see section 12 (b)).
(b) Acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, codeine, ethylmorphine and salts of these substances.
(c) Acetcarbromal, amylene hydrate, bromisoval, carbromal, chloral hydrate, chlorbutol, sulphonal, barbituric acid derivatives and other organic compounds used as hypnotics.
(d) d-dinitrophenol and o-dinitrocresol.
(e) Thallium and thallium compounds.
(f) Substances and preparations equivalent in danger to those listed under (a-e).
2. The following exceptions apply to subsection 1 above:
(a) Chlorbutol, mixed or unmixed, in dose form (separate powders, pills, suppositories, tablets and the like) may be supplied without prescription provided that no single dose exceeds 30 centigrammes of chlorbutol.
(b) Ointments (including those for rectal application) and liquid sprays containing chlorbutol may be supplied without prescription.
(c) Mixtures containing up to 10 per cent of *Tinctura thebaica benzoica* may be supplied on prescription without limit (see, however, in this connection section 6 (1) and section 12 (b)).

Section 14

Dispensing up to Five Times (b)

Rcp. 1X(5X)b.

1. The following substances and preparations and any preparation therefrom may, in so far as they *are not intended for external use* (see section 7 (5)), be supplied once only on the same prescription, unless the prescription on issue or as subsequently endorsed states how many times and at what intervals supply may take place. Supply on the same prescription is limited, however, to a total of five times (see section 6 (3 & 5)):
(a) Substances and preparations kept in a poison cabinet in accordance with the provisions of the current Pharmacopoeia, and also *Hydrargyri amido chloridum pultiforme* and *Hydrargyri oxyd.um pultiforme.*
(b) Chemotherapeutic substances of the sulphonamide group.
(c) Acetanilide, bee venom, bromoform, cinchophen, digitalis leaf, phenol, phosphorus and *Secale cornutum.*
(d) Androgenic, progestative and oestrogenic substances.
(e) Preparations containing less than 200,000 international units of vitamin D per gramme.

(f) [illegible] nitroerythrol, nitromannite and pentaerythritetetranitrate (pentythrite).

(g) Substances and preparations equivalent in danger to those listed under (a-f).

2. The substances and preparations thereof listed under subsection 1 above may be supplied for external use (see section 7 (5)) without limit on prescription (see section 6 (1)), but not without prescription nor on a prescription copy. The provisions of subsection 1 shall apply, however, to the supply for external use or disinfection of preparations containing more than 0.05% of mercuric chloride.

3. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2 above, the following may be supplied without prescription or on a prescription copy:

(a) Dibromhydroxymercurifluoresceinnatrium (mercurochrome) for external use in solutions containing not more than 5% thereof;

(b) Phenol for external use in solutions and mixtures containing not more than 2% thereof;

(c) Phosphorus cod-liver oil for domestic animals, containing 1 part phosphorus to 10,000 parts cod-liver oil, marked; "Phosphorus cod-liver oil (1-10,000) for animals";

(d) Vitamin-D preparations containing not more than 3,000 international units of vitamin D per gramme;

(e) Oestrone in ointments and the like for external use containing not more than 100 international units per gramme.

Section 15

Supply Up to One Year

Rcp. 1X(fl.X) 1 Aar.

The following substances and preparations and any preparation therefrom may not be supplied more than once on the same prescription unless the prescription on issue or as subsequently endorsed states how many times supply may take place. The prescription shall become invalid one year after issue (see section 6 (3 & 5)):

(a) Preparations of suprarenal cortex and synthetic substances with similar effect (desoxycorticosterone, etc.);

(b) Thyroid gland and synthetic substances with corresponding effect (thyroxin, etc.);

(c) Gonadotropines (antex, physex, etc.);

(d) Pituitary gland and preparations thereof;

(e) Insulin preparations;

(f) Uncompounded anti-anaemic liver and stomach preparations and combinations thereof containing no other therapeutically active ingredients;

(g) Parathyroid gland and synthetic substances with similar effect (*dicystrol* etc.).

Section 16

Requirement of Simple Prescription

Rcp.

1. With the exceptions under subsection 2 below, the following drugs, substances and preparations and preparations therefrom may be supplied only on prescription (see in this connection sections 12-15), and not without a prescription nor on a prescription copy:

(a) Acetphenolisatinum
Adrenoni hydrochloridum
Aetheroleum Chenopodii anthelminthici
Aethyli chloridum
Agaricinum
Amylii nitris
Apomorphini hydrochloridum
Benzocainum
Calomel
Cantharis
Chinini hydrochloridum
Chinini sulfas
Chloroformium

Chloroformium pro narcosi
Chromi trioxydum
Emetini hydrochloridum
Ophedrini hydrochloridum
Ephedrinum
Euphorbium
Extractum filicis
Folium Belladonnae
Folium Hyoscyami
Folium Stramonii
Fructus Colocynthidis
Herba Lobeliae
Hydrastinini chloridum
Jodum
Lobelini hydrochloridum
Narcotini hydrochloridum
Nicaethamidum
Oxedrini tartras
Papaverini hydrochloridum
Pentazolum
Pilocarpini hydrochloridum
Podophyllinum
Procaini hydrochloridum
Radix Ipecacuanhae
Resina Jalapae
Rhizoma Veratri
Santoninum
Semen Colchici
Semen Hyoscyami
Semen Nucis vomicae
Semen Strophanthi
Stibyli kalii tartras
Tetrachloraethylenum in capsules for medicinal use
Tetrachlormethanum in capsules for medicinal use
Theophyllinum
Yohimbini hydrochloridum

(b) Substances and preparations equivalent in danger to those listed under (a).

(c) Also the following medicaments in so far as they are not subject to the more exacting provisions of sections 12-15:

(1) all liquids intended for injection -- including injection for purposes of diagnosis -- under the skin, into tissues, vessels or enclosed body cavities, and substances in doses in ampoules and the like, and tablets intended for the preparation of such liquids;

(2) sera, vaccines and other bacterial products for medicinal use;

(3) homoeopathic medicaments, and medicaments commercially classified by letters, numbers and the like according to a code system, and also extracts and dilutions which, though not classified by the notation of strength commonly used for homoeopathic medicaments, have the same character.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 above, the following may be supplied without prescription or on a prescription copy:

(a) the drugs, substances and preparations designated in subsection 1 (a) and (b), in collodium, liniments and plasters or in impregnated dressings and ointments for external use;

(b) acetphenolisatine in pills and tablets each containing not more than 5 mg.;

(c) folium stramonii and herba lobeliae and preparations thereof dispensed for smoking in asthma and marked with a blue label reading "For smoking";

(d) ointments for rectal application containing calomel, benzocaine, not more than 2% tetracaine hydrochloride or not more than 1% percaine;

(e) iodine for external use in solutions containing not more than 5% of free iodine;

(f) quinine and its salts in liquid mixtures containing not more than 0.5% of the quinine compound used therein.

Section 17

1. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, medicaments subject to prescription may

be supplied for the medicine chest of a ship on the written order of the master of such ship, but only in so far as the vessel is authorized to be equipped with such medicaments in accordance with regulations in force (at the present time the Order issued by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Shipping on 21 September 1940). Fishing vessels of not more than 400 gross register tons are entitled under section 3, last subsection, of the afore-mentioned Order to carry 3 morphine ampoules of 1.5 cg. morphine hydrochloride dissolved in 1 ml. of water. Such orders shall be kept by the pharmacy for five years. If a substance listed under section 12 (a-d) is ordered, the provisions of section 5 shall apply.

2. Up to 20 g of Extractum fluidum secalis cornuti, and also liquid phenol or phenol solutions and sublimate tablets *(Pharm. Dan.)* may be supplied to a midwife entitled to practise, on her order written on a form specially provided for this purpose. Such order shall be signed by the midwife and shall bear her address and the date, and shall always be endorsed: "For use in my practice". For her own patients a midwife may also order not more than two sublimate tablets (*Pharm. Dan.*) and liquid phenol or phenol solutions. In such case the order shall show also the name and address of the patient.

Section 18

Right of Dentists to Prescribe Medicaments

1. The following provisions shall govern the right of dentists to prescribe medicaments:

(1) In the practice of their profession dentists are authorized to prescribe medicaments to be used externally by their patients, and may order such medicaments by prescription for their professional use, and also medicaments that induce general anaesthesia.

(2) Dentists are also authorized to order by prescription for their professional use such medicaments inducing local anaesthesia of the teeth and surrounding tissues as they are entitled to use in virtue of current regulations (at the present time the order issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 6 November 1940 respecting the right of dentists to inject narcotic substances into the tissues surrounding the teeth, as amended by Order of 5 February 1941).

(3) In the practice of their profession dentists are authorized to prescribe for their patients or to order by prescription for their own professional use the following substances for internal and similar use:

I. The following medicaments (or proprietary medicines corresponding thereto) without limitation of amount:

(a) *Acidum acetylsalicylicum, antipyrinum, coffeinum, phenacetinum* and *salipyrinum* in an unmixed state or mixed together. *Solutio nicaethamidi, solutio nicaethamidi pro injectione, solutio pentazoli* and *solutio pentazoli pro injectione,*

(b) **Amylii nitris ad ampullam* to three drops,
**Pilulae atropicae,*
**Trochisci benzocaini* to 10 cg.

II. The following medicaments (or proprietary medicines corresponding thereto), but only up to the specified limits:

**Tablettae allypropynali* 12 tablets,
**Tablettae bromisovali* 20 tablets,
**Tablettae carbromali* 20 tablets,
**Tablettae phenacetyli cum codeino* 25 tablets.

The above limits do not apply, however, when the medicaments are ordered by a dentist for his professional use.

No medicament marked * may be given or prescribed by a dentist for individual dosage, or for dosage in a twenty-four hour period, in quantity exceeding the limits fixed for such medicament by the Pharmacopoeia or in the *Dispensatorium Danicum.*

2. No prescription issued by a dentist for a medicament listed in subsection 1 (3) above may be dispensed if the individual dosage, or the dosage in a twenty-four hour period, exceeds that fixed by the Pharmacopoeia or the *Dispensatorium Danicum,* but the pharmacist should apply to the prescribing dentist to correct the statement of dosage.

3. When a prescription is issued by a dentist for a medicament designated under subsection 1 (3) above which under other dispensing regulations in force may be supplied only on the prescription of an authorized medical practitioner, such prescription shall be invalid after being dispensed once and shall then be cancelled with a perforating stamp.

Section 19

Entry into force, and Provisional Regulations

1. This Circular shall come into force on 1 January 1944. The Circular addressed by the National Health Office on 1 December 1933 to all medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists, and all regulations governing supply issued subsequently, shall thereupon be superseded in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Circular. The following regulations, however, shall remain in force until further notice:

(1) Circulars issued by the National Health Office on 30 March 1935, 5 February 1936, 22 February 1937, 15 March 1937 and 9 November 1938, respecting the supply of certain derris preparations.

(2) The Circular issued by the National Health Office on 25 June 1934 respecting the ordering of homoeopathic remedies by lay practitioners (*Laegpraktikanter*).

(3) Authorization granted to pharmacists to supply 0.3% veratrine acetum without prescription.

(4) All regulations hitherto in force respecting the supply by pharmacists of alcohol and medicaments containing alcohol.

The provisions of the Circular addressed by the National Health Office on 23 February 1939 to all medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists respecting the supply of aconitine and aconitine salts shall also remain in effect.*

2. The instructions of the *Dispensatorium Danicum* respecting supply are modified in accordance with the present Circular, but the maximum dosage specified in the Pharmacopoeias and the *Dispensatorium Danicum* remain in force.

3. In so far as the provisions of the present Circular respecting supply are more exacting than those previously in force, the supply of medicaments on prescriptions issued before 1 January 1944 shall be governed, subject to the provisions of section 6 (1), by the following provisional regulations:

(1) Prescriptions for the medicaments designated under section 12 may be dispensed once if they have been validly endorsed for supply in accordance with the regulations previously in force, but shall then be cancelled.

(2) Prescriptions for the medicaments designated under section 13 (1) and section 14 (1) may be dispensed five times at any interval, but shall then be cancelled. Prescriptions for medicaments hitherto listed under section 12 (c) of the Circular issued by the National Health Office on 1 December 1933 shall, however, remain valid in relation to this provision.

(3) Prescriptions for the medicaments designated under section 15 may be dispensed at any interval for one year from the date on which the present Circular comes into force, and shall then be cancelled.

* It is to be noted that the Circular issued by the National Health Office on 11 November 1940 respecting the supply of caffeine, and that issued on 2 July 1942 respecting the supply of castor oil, both listed in the Circular of the National Health Office of 1 December 1943 as items 2 and 3 of the above-mentioned section 19, are superseded by the Circular issued by the National Health Office on 7 January 1946.