Pharmacists prepare and dispense drugs. They understand chemicals and their properties, drug compounds and their use. Pharmacists advise health care providers, such as physicians and dentists, on the selection, dosages, interactions, and side effects of medications on patients. Many pharmacists practice in retail or chain store pharmacies. Others practice in hospitals, firms that make pharmaceuticals, public health care centers and government regulatory agencies. It usually takes from 6-8 years to become a pharmacist. For some specialties, further training is required.

**Degree:** A license to practice pharmacy is required in all states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Pharmacy programs in the United States grant the doctor of pharmacy degree (Pharm.D.)

**Admission to Pharmacy School:** Admission is competitive. Many pharmacy colleges require prospective students to apply via PharmCAS(Pharmacy College Application Service). A list of participating institutions is available at [www.pharmcas.org](http://www.pharmcas.org). The Pharmacy College Admission test (PCAT) may be required.

**Criteria of Importance for Acceptance Include:**

<table>
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<th>Essays and letters of recommendation</th>
<th>Grade Point Average</th>
<th>Experience with patient care</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research experience, awards and honors</td>
<td>PCAT score</td>
<td>Related work experience</td>
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<td>Demonstrated leadership skills</td>
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**Typical Minimum Prerequisite Courses for Pharmacy Programs:** One year of biology with laboratories; one year of physics with laboratories; Two years of chemistry with laboratories, including organic; one year of English; Statistics; Calculus; Microbiology; and Psychology. Requirements vary significantly by program.

**Examples of Herkimer Courses are:**

| EN 111- English Composition | SC 155 Biological Science I | SC 133 College Physics I |
| SS 151 Intro to Psychology  | SC 156 Biological Science II| SC 134 College Physics II|
| MA 127 Statistics           | SC 211 Microbiology I       | SC 153 General Chemistry I|
| MA 245 Calculus I           | SC 154 General Chemistry II | MA 246 Calculus II       |
| SC 225 Organic Chemistry I  | SC 226 Organic Chemistry II | EN 225 Public Speaking   |

**Important Notes:**

*The undergraduate courses required for admission into a pharmacy degree program vary significantly from one institution to the next. Due to the variations in admission requirements and procedures among the colleges and schools of pharmacy, it is advisable to research different pharmacy programs. Visit the pharmacy school websites for course requirements. School specific information is also available on the PharmCAS site ([http://www.pharmcas.org/](http://www.pharmcas.org/)) and at [www.aacp.org](http://www.aacp.org).

*If you do not initially gain acceptance, an option could be to proceed with obtaining a Bachelor Degree and then reapply.

*Although students come from a variety of undergraduate degree programs, majoring in Chemistry or biology is typical.

*In the past, some pharmacy programs have not been open to transfer students.

*Be aware of deadline dates, ensure your academic transcripts arrive on time, and follow-up on your application to make sure all information is complete.

**Listing of Colleges in New York State with a Program in Pharmacy:**

- SUNY University at Buffalo*
- Albany College of Pharmacy
- St. John’s University
- St. John Fisher College*
- D'Youville College
- LIU-Brooklyn Center
- Touro College (Bachelors degree required for admission)

*Please see separate Transfer Advising Guides for these colleges.

**Please note:** While every effort is made to ensure that the information in this guide is accurate, students are advised to meet with the transfer counselor at Herkimer to contact transfer institutions for specific course requirements and most up to date information. Herkimer Transfer Office is located in the Counseling Center RMCC-302. Phone: 315-866-0300, ext. 8308. (1/11)