

FAQs for B.Pharm.(Hons) Degree Programme

NUS-Faculty of Science Open House 2026

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DIFFERENCES WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

1. What is the difference between pharmacy and pharmacology?

Pharmacology is the branch of biomedical sciences that is concerned with the study of drug action, which exerts a biochemical and/or physiological effect, on the cell, tissue, organ, or organism.

Pharmacy is a health profession where pharmacists are responsible to ensure people and patients get the best outcomes from their medicines. Pharmacology is an essential subject within the syllabus of the Pharmacy programme.

2. What are pharmaceutical sciences?

Pharmaceutical sciences are fundamental to your practice as a pharmacist. Pharmacists are unique as healthcare professionals in having strong pharmaceutical sciences foundations.

Pharmaceutical sciences belong to a branch of science that comprises a range of scientific subjects dealing with various aspects in the discovery, development, formulation, manufacturing, action as well as the quality assurance of pharmaceutical substances. Some examples of subjects that are classified under pharmaceutical sciences include biopharmaceutics, biotechnology, medicinal chemistry, pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical technology, pharmacogenomics (stratified medicine) and pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics.

We also offer a four-year B.Sc. (Hons) degree programme majoring in Pharmaceutical Sciences. This degree provides deeper training on pharmaceutical sciences but does not lead to a professional license to practise as a pharmacist in Singapore. If you are keen in the science of medicines and aspire to seek future employment in the pharmaceutical industry, you may consider this option. More information can be found in separate brochures and on the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences website (<https://pharmacy.nus.edu.sg/>).

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PROGRAMME INFORMATION

3. Who are pharmacists?

Pharmacists are registered healthcare professionals (registered with the Singapore Pharmacy Council) who are committed to ensuring the best outcomes from medication therapy through patient-centred care. Pharmacists do this by:

- Educating and advising patients, caregivers and health professionals on the responsible use of medicines and medicine-related devices.
- Working with the other health care professionals to ensure patients get the correct medicine at the correct dose at the correct time.
- Helping patients adhere to their medication regimens.
- Supporting adverse-event and medication-error reporting programmes in the interest of promoting patient safety.

- Raising public awareness that more positive health outcomes and important cost savings can be achieved when patients, physicians and pharmacists collaborate in selecting, monitoring and adjusting medication therapy.
- Deploying informatics within our healthcare system.

Pharmacists are employed across every aspect of our healthcare system including our hospitals (acute and community), medical centres, intermediate and long-term care facilities, polyclinics and retail pharmacies. Pharmacists are also increasingly working beyond healthcare institutions, delivering pharmaceutical care services directly in the community (e.g. visiting Singaporeans in their homes to review if they are using their medicine optimally).

By virtue of their training, pharmacists are also experts in the development and distribution of medicines and therefore discharge important leadership roles across the pharmaceutical industry (manufacturing and commercial) and government agencies whose remit includes access to, and the quality of medicines (e.g. ALPS, IHiS (Integrated Health Information Systems), HSA (Health Sciences Authority)).

Reference: CENTENNIAL DECLARATION, Improving Global Health by Closing Gaps in the Development, Distribution, and Responsible Use of Medicines (FIP, 2012).

4. What is the overall programme structure like?

All courses are integrated around specific themes rather than specific disciplines. This means that there is no course, for instance, on chemistry but rather, chemistry is integrated into courses in the programme so that the relevance of chemistry to your future practice as a pharmacist is explicit. Themes of Year 1 include professionalism, practice skills, foundational knowledge and finally, how to optimally manage medicines that are used for simple conditions of the eyes, hair, nails and skin. In Years 2 and 3, the themes of professionalism and skills are further developed. At the same time, you will learn about how medicines maintain health, prevent, treat and cure illnesses in the other major physiological systems of the body (from the head to the heart). In your final year (Year 4), we bring all this learning together so that you can rise to the challenge of managing medicines for patients.

Interprofessional education is essential in your journey to being a competent pharmacist as care is increasingly delivered in collaborative teams rather than by individual healthcare professionals. For these reasons you will undertake the Common Curriculum for Healthcare Professionals Education (CCHPE) in the first two years of your studies as part of the B.Pharm. (Hons.) programme. The CCHPE comprises of five courses which are: (i) Social and Behavioural Determinants of Health (Year 1), (ii) PP1 Foundations of Health Professionalism (Year 1), Data Literacy for Healthcare (Year 1), Basic Skills in Health Professionalism (Year 2), and Digital Literacy for Healthcare (Year 2). The CCHPE is delivered through team-based learning so you will be assigned to a team of 8 students who are drawn from the Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, the Faculty of Dentistry, and the Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine. The CCHPE sets the foundations for inter-professional education which will be further developed when you undertake clinical training in Year 3 and 4 of the B. Pharm. (Hons.) programme.

In every year of the programme, we integrate work-based learning (otherwise referred to as Pre-Employment Clinical Training) (PECT) with on-campus studies. This purposeful integration means your academic studies are always contextualised to real-world practice which not only gives your learning greater meaning but also prepares you to be an independent practitioner. Your PECT begins in Year 1 when as part of an inter-professional team, you will visit the home of an elderly Singaporean citizen (Longitudinal Patient Experience). This supervised visit, debriefing and structured reflections will provide invaluable insights into what it means to be a patient, the reality of living with illness, and the immeasurable privilege of being the healthcare professional in whom such trust is placed. There are PECT rotations in each of the subsequent three years of the programme which culminates in two large rotations of 11 weeks where you will experience work-placed based learning in both patient care (e.g., polyclinics) and elective (e.g. biopharma, community hospital) settings.

You may expand your horizons in Year 3-Semester 1 by participating in other elective programmes offered by the University or Faculty e.g. NUS College Programme, University Town College Programme, NUS Overseas College Programme, Student Exchange Programme (in Summer), Study Trips for Engagement & EnRichment (STEER) and the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Programme in Science (UROPS). Throughout Year 3, you will have the opportunity to generate new knowledge through participation in the Pharmacy Research Project. This Project allows you to work on a real-world problem set by clinical practitioners or scientists who are affiliated with our department. As part of a team, you can apply your research skills in finding solutions to the problem and then presenting and defending those solutions to the clinical practitioners or scientists.

In Year 4 of the programme, we develop your scientific and clinical knowledge in the final physiological system-based course which is the central nervous system (CNS). We develop your leadership competencies through the course *Leading the Future of Pharmacy*. Finally, you will undertake the course *Integrated Management of the Multimorbid Patient* which will integrate the basic, applied, clinical, and system sciences from the previous three years of the programme and CNS so that you can be ready to encounter your first complex patient on graduation.

In addition, there is also an experiential learning component in the programme. Pre-Employment Clinical Training I (PECT-I)

takes place during Years 1 - 3 of the programme, where you will observe pharmacists at work in retail, polyclinic and hospital settings. After Year 3, you will undertake two 11-week rotations of full time PECT-II where you will be involved in building competence in a range of professional activities in a patient-facing placement and the pharmaceutical industry.

5. What is the programme duration?

The Pharmacy programme is a four-year professional programme. You will be admitted directly into the Pharmacy programme in the first year of study. At the end of the four years, graduates are conferred a professional degree in Pharmacy, while those who have demonstrated good academic performance over the four years will be awarded an honours professional degree in Pharmacy.

Graduates with a Pharmacy degree from NUS may apply for registration with the Singapore Pharmacy Council (<https://www.healthprofessionals.gov.sg/spc/becoming-a-pharmacist>) upon the satisfactory completion of a further 30 weeks of pre-registration training. The in-programme PECT-II and post-programme workplace training will constitute the mandatory 12-month pre-registration training required for registration.

6. What will I learn in NUS to become a pharmacist?

Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes and Values

- To develop understanding of pharmacy practice and the underpinning basic, applied and pharmaceutical sciences, skills, attitudes and values that will guide you for your lifelong career as a registered pharmacist.

Ethics

- To encourage you as a student and as a pharmacist to adhere to the highest standards of professional conduct, always giving top priority to serving the best interests of your patients and wider Singaporean society;
- To support the confidentiality of patient information through diligent application of privacy standards and compliance with the law including the Personal Data Protection Act.

Innovation

- To foster innovative solutions in how to develop new sustainable services that promote the responsible use of medicines.
- To lead on the use of healthcare informatics across our healthcare system to improve the quality and ensure the sustainability of our healthcare system.

Leadership

- To influence wider society by contributing to policy-making to ensure safe and sustainable systems for the development, control and responsible use of medicines in Singapore, the ASEAN region and globally.

7. Why is pharmacy regarded as a professional degree?

You are only able to practise as a pharmacist in Singapore if you have successfully completed the professional integrated degree in Pharmacy and are registered with the Singapore Pharmacy Council (<https://www.healthprofessionals.gov.sg/spc>). Therefore, the degree is a prerequisite for entry into the profession. The registration of pharmacists is governed by the Pharmacist Registration Act. Registered pharmacists are obligated to abide by the laws that govern pharmacy practice and demonstrate good ethical and professional responsibilities (by adhering to the Code of Ethics) towards the care of patients.

8. Are there additional requirements for one to be a student pharmacist?

Yes. A pharmacist is a registered healthcare professional who is committed to ensuring the best outcomes from medication therapy through patient-centred care. Therefore, the behaviour of pharmacy students must always justify the trust that the public places in the pharmacy profession, including when you are on supervised training (PECT-I and PECT-II) throughout the four years of the programme. This Fitness for Clinical Training is demonstrable through the acquisition of competency, good character and behaviour as well as the possession of good physical and mental health. Such requirements can go beyond the standard criteria for tertiary education, and they also take into consideration the ability to handle different aspects of the programme including laboratory training, and industrial and clinical internships. We provide such guidelines for Fitness for Clinical Training at <https://pharmacy.nus.edu.sg/study/undergraduate/bachelor-of-pharmacy/>, with coverage similar to those released for other pharmacy programmes elsewhere in the world.

9. Are there any health screening requirements for Pharmacy students?

In accordance with the Singapore Ministry of Health requirements, students enrolled in a healthcare professional programme must undergo health screening and vaccination requirements (including having completed all covid vaccinations). Knowing your health status will enable you to protect yourself and patients during your course of study, when you embark on clinical training, which can be referred to as Pre-Employment Clinical Training (PECT). Refer to vaccination requirements in the website: <https://pharmacy.nus.edu.sg/study/undergraduate/bachelor-of-pharmacy/>.

APPLICATION/ADMISSION

10. What are the prerequisites for admission into Pharmacy?

You will require very good passes in Chemistry (H2) and in either Biology (H2) or Physics (H2) or Mathematics (H2) or Further Mathematics (H2) at 'A' Level (or equivalent) examinations. For information on the Indicative Grade Profile and Programme Places for the Pharmacy Programme (Direct Admission) in Academic Year 2024/2025, please go to <https://nus.edu.sg/oam/admissions/indicative-grade-profile>. For information on application, please go to the NUS website and read the relevant application procedures for the respective groups of applicants (<http://www.nus.edu.sg/oam/apply-to-nus/application>).

11. How many students are accepted each year?

We receive many applications each year. Based on the admission exercise of the previous year, approximately 175 to 200 students are admitted into the programme.

12. Is it possible to enter the Pharmacy programme without 'A' Level Biology?

'A' Level Biology (H2) (or the equivalent) is not a compulsory subject prerequisite for application to the Pharmacy programme in NUS. Therefore, prospective students may apply to read Pharmacy without 'A' Level Biology. However, 'A' Level Chemistry (H2) (or the equivalent) remains as the only compulsory prerequisite subject for entry to the Pharmacy programme.

13. May I apply again if I am denied the first time?

The Pharmacy programme is highly competitive, and we receive many applications each year. Please write to askBPharm@nus.edu.sg for advice should you wish to apply again.

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OTHER INFORMATION

14. What about student life?

There are abundant student life opportunities for you to hone your talents and soft skills. These include NUS Pharmaceutical Society (NUSPS), a student-led organisation which comprises several sub-committees (e.g., media resource team, international relations) that work closely together with the mission to engage and empower the student body. By creating internship opportunities, organising career talks/seminars and field trips, NUSPS provides exposure to the diverse career tracks that are open to you upon graduation. NUSPS also promotes and raises public awareness of the pharmacy profession and the pharmaceutical sciences through numerous community outreach activities. You can contribute actively to NUSPS by serving in various committees and in the process, develop interpersonal, leadership and networking skills, amongst many others.

You can also participate in other special activities/projects e.g., Pharmacy Youth Expedition Project (YEP), spend a year at one of the NUS Overseas Colleges programmes (<https://enterprise.nus.edu.sg/education-programmes/nus-overseas-colleges>), or participate in overseas exchange programmes. These experiences will develop your entrepreneurial acumen and broaden your horizons.

If you are interested in embarking on a research career, you can participate in the Undergraduate Research Opportunities in Science (UROPS) programme under the close supervision of experienced Pharmacy faculty members. These research opportunities are open to you as early as in Year 2. In Year 3, all students will undertake as part of a team the SCI-PhI (student-led Collaborative Innovative Pharmacy Inquiry) Project, and you and your team will have the opportunity to showcase and present your research work from SCI-PhI to employers and in local and even international conferences.

15. Can Pharmacy students undertake NUS global programmes during the B.Pharm.(Hons) programme?

NUS aims to be a leading global university centred in Asia. Therefore, students enrolled in NUS will have an opportunity to participate in a range of global programmes that will enrich the students' education through short learning stints overseas. Pharmacy students are able to participate in Year 3-Semester 1 in Student Exchange Programmes and NUS Overseas Colleges programme. Students throughout the programme will have the opportunity to undertake Study Trips for Engagement and Enrichment within the 4-year duration of the B.Pharm.(Hons) degree programme. Pharmacy students who are interested to

read global programmes are encouraged to find out more details from the Programme Directors to work out study plans.

16. How will I learn at NUS?

We have embraced active learning in our integrated professional programme. Active learning is different from passive learning in that you are much more participatory in the learning process – for example, a lecture in which you sit, listen and learn is regarded as a passive learning, whereas in an Interactive Class (IC) you are expected to listen, respond to questions, and share your experiences and opinions.

There are various types of active learning activities throughout our programme that suit a variety of learning styles. For example, ahead of an IC, you are directed to read preparatory material so that your lecturer can engage you in the class where higher forms of learning such as analysis, synthesis, application and critical thinking will take place. Or you can prepare at home or wherever is convenient to you by being directed to short, engaging e-learning units that your lecturer will post on our learning management system (CANVAS). For Collaborative Learning Workshops (CLW), you will be part of an assigned team that will engage in enquiry around a case study that is presented to you by a multidisciplinary team comprising of scientists and clinicians. This team-based approach to integrated learning is the signature pedagogy of the programme. During practicals, you can conduct hands-on experiments which will give you a deeper understanding of the concepts in ICs and CLWs. You can also try out the skills you have acquired, refine them and practice them through our series skills workshops.

17. Will pharmacy graduates be able to switch to a totally different career path should they decide to do so upon graduation?

Yes, our professional pharmacy programme not only develops the competencies to be a pharmacist, but it also develops transversal competencies that will give you the flexibility to pursue many careers. The specific transversal competencies which our programme develops and are valued by many different types of employers include communication skills, conflict resolution management skills, creativity, critical thinking ability, decision-making skills, healthcare informatics knowledge and skills, interpersonal relationship management, numeracy skills, self-directed learning skills, awareness in systems science and awareness in legislative regulation.

18. Will AI replace pharmacists?

Artificial intelligence is already transforming healthcare, and pharmacy is no exception. AI systems can analyse vast datasets, identify patterns in prescribing, flag potential safety issues, and support clinical decision-making. In areas such as medication safety, pharmacogenomics, and population health analytics, AI will significantly enhance the pharmacist's capabilities.

However, AI does not replace professional accountability, ethical judgement, or responsibility for patient care. Pharmacists are legally and professionally accountable for clinical decisions, particularly in complex or uncertain situations. The interpretation of AI outputs, integration with patient preferences, management of risk, and navigation of ethical dilemmas remain human responsibilities.

Rather than replacing pharmacists, AI will reshape the profession. Routine technical processes may become increasingly automated, but this shift enables pharmacists to focus on higher-value clinical roles — optimising therapy in patients with multimorbidity, managing polypharmacy, leading medication safety initiatives, and working directly with patients and healthcare teams. This is what the MOH new scope for pharmacists in Singapore envisages.

Importantly, the future pharmacist will not merely “use” AI but will understand its limitations, biases, governance frameworks, and clinical implications. Graduates will need the scientific grounding and professional training to critically evaluate AI outputs, ensure safe implementation, and uphold patient-centred care.

Pharmacy is therefore evolving from a product-focused profession to a knowledge-intensive, clinically integrated discipline where human judgement, ethical reasoning, and system-level leadership are even more important in an AI-enabled healthcare environment.

19. How does the B.Pharm.(Hons.) degree programme prepares student pharmacists for an AI-enabled workplace in the healthcare sector?

The B.Pharm.(Hons) degree programme has introduced courses in foundational knowledge on AI to help you navigate the complex healthcare system efficiently and safely. Both the common curriculum for healthcare professional education and the pharmacy curriculum have introduced elements in AI to ease you into an AI-enabled workplace. The following are some learning activities that you will encounter when you begin your learning journey with us.

- SPH1904 Data Literacy for Healthcare contextualizes an integrated view of study designs and biostatistics relevant for interpreting healthcare data and evaluating its use for evidence-based practice. These include critical concepts such as sampling in observational studies, sensitivity/specificity in evaluating diagnostic/screening studies, and survival

analysis in evaluating interventional studies.

- BMI1101 Digital Literacy for Healthcare aims to provide an integrated overview of knowledge/skills/attitudes for digital tools, incorporating the use of computational thinking as a problem-solving approach. It includes an introduction to Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning relevant to healthcare too.
- PR3150 Professional Identity and Skills Development III embraces AI tools in clinical role-play simulations to hone skills for clinical reasoning and care plan development.

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CAREER PROSPECTS

20. What are the career prospects for Pharmacy graduates?

Singapore's healthcare needs will only increase with time. With the number of senior expected to double in 2030, many of us will live with chronic conditions such as diabetes, dementia and cancer which will require us to take greater than five medicines (polypharmacy). This will certainly mean a greater demand for pharmacists across every aspect of our healthcare system including our hospitals (acute and community), intermediate and long-term care facilities, polyclinics, and retail pharmacies. Pharmacists are also increasingly working outside healthcare institutions and delivering services directly in the community (e.g., visiting Singaporeans in their homes to review if they are using their medicine optimally).

Pharmacists are also experts in the development and distribution of medicines and therefore discharge important leadership roles across the pharmaceutical industry and government agencies whose remit includes access to medicines and the quality of medicines.

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