



## Guidelines and standards for the use of telemonitoring technology

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy11606>

Policy Type: Policy resolution

Date: 2015-08-26

Topics: Population health/ health equity/ public health  
Health information and e-health

Resolution: GC15-26

The Canadian Medical Association supports the development of guidelines and standards for the use of telemonitoring technology.



## Online continuing medical education

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy9892>

Policy Type: Policy resolution

Last Reviewed: 2017-03-04

Date: 2010-08-25

Topics: Population health/ health equity/ public health  
Ethics and medical professionalism  
Health information and e-health

Resolution: GC10-69

The Canadian Medical Association, in collaboration with provincial/territorial medical associations, calls on governments to ensure that the necessary technology is in place to guarantee that physicians in rural and remote locations have access to accredited online continuing medical education/continuing professional development.



## Telemedicine

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy9911>

Policy Type: Policy resolution

Last Reviewed: 2017-03-04

Date: 2010-08-25

Topics: Health information and e-health  
Population health/ health equity/ public health  
Physician practice/ compensation/ forms

Resolution: GC10-93

The Canadian Medical Association supports and will expedite research into the expansion of telemedicine and the utilization of emerging technologies, to directly link health care providers and patients.



## Practice management strategy

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy569>

Policy Type: Policy resolution

Last Reviewed: 2017-03-04

Date: 1995-10-14

Topics: Population health/ health equity/ public health

Resolution: BD96-03-53

That the Canadian Medical Association develop a complete practice management strategy that will address the physician's needs in areas of: 1. Professional Development (including PMI, Leadership Conference); 2. Office Automation (training physicians to deal with the rapidly changing technologies, including hardware requirements/options, new software developments, the paperless office, online applications, etc.). 3. Health Reform (assisting physicians in dealing with practice issues that arise out of the changes being implemented by provincial/territorial governments); 4. Personal Financial Services; 5. Practice Counselling for New Physicians (establishing a new practice, including type of practice (solo, group), the pros and cons of legal and tax implications, office design, etc.); 6. Audit process for Established Physicians (to allow established physicians to effectively evaluate their current practice and identify opportunities for greater efficiencies).