



## Impact of regionalization on the medical profession

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy686>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2011-Mar-05
Date:	1995-Mar-06
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	That the Canadian Medical Association continue to monitor developments in regionalization/decentralization in Canada and abroad, particularly as they relate to the implications for the medical profession.



## Medical school admission policies for out-of-province students

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy534>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-Mar-04
Date:	1995-May-06
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	That the admission policies of Canadian medical schools allow for application from out-of-province students who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents.



## Private medical insurance for non-core services

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy653>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-Mar-04
Date:	1995-Aug-16
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	That all Canadians must have the right to obtain regulated private insurance for noncore medical services.



## Health promotion media activities

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy759>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-Mar-04
Date:	1995-Aug-16
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	That the Canadian Medical Association continue to participate actively in media activities related to health promotion aimed at the general public.



## Practice management strategy

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

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-Mar-04
Date:	1995-Oct-14
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	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).