A medical industry perspective – supporting small business, the economic engine of Canada
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13731

POLICY TYPE: Parliamentary submission
DATE: 2017-10-02
TOPICS: Physician practice, compensation, forms

Documents
Third-party forms (Update 2017)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13643

POLICY TYPE       Policy document
DATE             2017-05-27
REPLACES         Third-party Forms: The Physician's Role (Update 2010)
Short-Term Illness Certificate

TOPICS
Physician practice, compensation, forms

DOCUMENTS

THIRD-PARTY FORMS
(Update 2017)

RATIONAL
In Canada, assessment and diagnosis of a third-party form is a role that reflects the physician's practice of medicine and may trigger a legal or financial obligation. Forms such as Short-Term Illness Certificates (STICs) are necessary for workplace compensation and, in some provinces, for insurance purposes. The rationale for issuing STICs is to provide a statement of fitness for work, facilitate access to workplace compensation and, in some provinces, to reduce the likelihood of workplace disability. The physician's recommendation in the STIC is based on the best medical judgment and is intended to support a return to work. The STIC should be valid for a defined period of time (e.g., 7 days) and should be renewed on a regular basis, typically every two weeks, with a maximum period of 21 days. The STIC should be used only for the purpose for which it is intended. The physician should not issue a STIC for workplace compensation if the patient is not fit for work. The physician's recommendation in the STIC should be based on the best medical judgment and is intended to support a return to work. The STIC should be valid for a defined period of time (e.g., 7 days) and should be renewed on a regular basis, typically every two weeks, with a maximum period of 21 days. The STIC should be used only for the purpose for which it is intended. The physician should not issue a STIC for workplace compensation if the patient is not fit for work. The physician's recommendation in the STIC should be based on the best medical judgment and is intended to support a return to work. The STIC should be valid for a defined period of time (e.g., 7 days) and should be renewed on a regular basis, typically every two weeks, with a maximum period of 21 days. The STIC should be used only for the purpose for which it is intended. The physician should not issue a STIC for workplace compensation if the patient is not fit for work.