Vaccine certificates
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14448

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Mandatory COVID-19 vaccination of health care workers
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14449

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

TOPICS
Health human resources
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Vaccine acceptance

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14450

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2021-08-21
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Global vaccine equity
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14451

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism
Population health, health equity, public health

Global vaccine equity

Policy guidelines recommendation:

1. With increasing vaccine availability, the CMA supports the exploration of both vaccine and treatment strategies that maximize the potential benefits for population health, and public health systems.
2. The CMA encourages the development of strategies to ensure that all Canadians receive the best possible health care, including through access to vaccines.
3. The CMA encourages the development of strategies to ensure equitable access to vaccines.
4. The CMA supports the development of strategies to support the development and delivery of vaccines in low-resource settings.
5. The CMA supports the development of strategies to support the development and delivery of vaccines in high-resource settings.

5. Global

- Governance

  - Global health governance should be robust and transparent, and ensure equitable access to vaccines for all.
  - International cooperation and partnerships are essential to address global health challenges.
  - The World Health Organization (WHO) should play a central role in coordinating global vaccine efforts.
  - National vaccination programs should be supported and funded at the global level.

- Access

  - A global framework for equitable access to vaccines is needed to ensure that all countries have access to vaccines.
  - The production of vaccines should be expanded to meet global needs.
  - The distribution of vaccines should be coordinated to ensure that all countries have access to vaccines.
  - Intellectual property rights should be reviewed to facilitate access to vaccines.

- Distribution

  - The distribution of vaccines should be coordinated to ensure that all countries have access to vaccines.
  - The WHO should play a central role in coordinating global vaccine efforts.
  - National vaccination programs should be supported and funded at the global level.

- Funding

  - Funding for vaccine development and delivery should be increased.
  - The WHO should play a central role in coordinating global vaccine efforts.
  - National vaccination programs should be supported and funded at the global level.

- Monitoring

  - Monitoring of vaccine coverage and effectiveness should be strengthened.
  - Monitoring of vaccine safety should be strengthened.
  - Monitoring of the distribution of vaccines should be strengthened.

- Communication

  - Communication about vaccines should be clear and transparent.
  - Communication about vaccines should be targeted to ensure that all populations have access to vaccines.
  - Communication about vaccines should be supported by national vaccination programs.

- Research

  - Research into new vaccines should be increased.
  - Research into vaccines for emerging diseases should be increased.
  - Research into vaccines for existing diseases should be increased.

- Policy

  - Policy makers should support vaccine development and delivery.
  - Policy makers should ensure that vaccines are accessible to all.
  - Policy makers should ensure that vaccines are affordable.

- Quality

  - Quality assurance of vaccines should be strengthened.
  - Quality assurance of vaccines should be targeted to ensure that all populations have access to vaccines.
  - Quality assurance of vaccines should be supported by national vaccination programs.

- Education

  - Education about vaccines should be increased.
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- Governance

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- Distribution

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Return to school during COVID-19
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14452

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2021-08-21
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety
  Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14453

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2021-08-21
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy position recommendation
1. The Canadian Medical Association recommends that the interchangeability of vaccines be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the specific characteristics of the vaccines and the needs of the individual patient.
2. The interchangeability of vaccines should be determined based on evidence and clinical practice guidelines.
3. The Canadian Medical Association recommends that vaccines be administered in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and local guidelines.

Interim report:
Vaccine interchangeability

The interchangeability of vaccines is a complex issue that requires careful consideration. It is important to ensure that the safety and efficacy of vaccines are not compromised when vaccines are interchanged.

References:
2. Canadian Immunization Guide. (2020). Available at: https://www.canadianimmunizationguide.ca/guidelines

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
Firearms Control (Update 2021)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14401

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2021-07-15
REPLACES  Firearms control (Update 2001)
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health
Health care and patient safety

Documents
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Policy Brief
The major themes affecting healthy and active lifestyles of people include the promotion of walking, cycling, and public transit. These modes of transport have health benefits, both directly and indirectly, such as reducing the risk of chronic diseases, improving cardiovascular health, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy Document

Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

Health equity and the social determinants of health: A role for the medical profession

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
Health equity and the social determinants of health: A role for the medical profession

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10672

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2020-02-29

DATE
2012-12-08

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Restricting marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages to children and youth in Canada: A Canadian health care and scientific organization policy consensus statement

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10676

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2020-02-29
DATE 2012-12-08
TOPICS Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Early childhood development

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11476

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2020-02-29

DATE
2014-12-06

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Caring in a Crisis: The Ethical Obligations of Physicians and Society During a Pandemic

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9109

POLICY TYPE: Policy document
LAST REVIEWED: 2019-03-03
DATE: 2008-02-23
TOPICS: Ethics and medical professionalism, Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

Determining the impact of chemical contamination on human health

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10149

POLICY TYPE: Policy document
LAST REVIEWED: 2019-03-03
DATE: 2011-05-28
TOPICS: Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14023

POLICY TYPE Policy document
DATE 2019-03-02
REPLACES Head injury and sport (2011)
TOPICS Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Background to Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

1. What is the Background to This Policy?

Concussion is a non-magnetic primary health concern for recreational athletes,剥离 health care, and occupational settings. The proposed policy positions the CMA as a leader in the development and implementation of concussion awareness, prevention, and management policies. This policy aims to address the needs of athletes, workers, and other populations at risk of concussive injury.

This policy is informed by the latest scientific evidence and research on concussion. It is aligned with national and international guidelines, and it is intended to provide a framework for individual and collective action to address the challenges and opportunities presented by concussion in sport, leisure, and occupational settings.

Literature review was conducted on concussion-related topics, including its mechanisms, symptoms, diagnosis, management, and prevention. This review included academic journals, professional organizations, and expert recommendations.

1. What is the Background to This Policy Should Be Shaped?

The background for the CMA’s recommendations on policy on Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings is based on the latest scientific evidence and research. The policy is intended to guide and support individual and collective action to address the challenges and opportunities presented by concussion in sport, leisure, and occupational settings.

The policy is a response to the growing awareness of the significance of concussive injury, the need for better understanding of the mechanisms, symptoms, diagnosis, and management of concussion, and the importance of prevention.

The policy is informed by national and international guidelines, and it is intended to provide a framework for individual and collective action to address the challenges and opportunities presented by concussion in sport, leisure, and occupational settings.

The policy is intended to guide and support athlete, worker, and other populations at risk of concussive injury, in addition to stakeholders such as coaches, parents, and administrators of sport and leisure programs.

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Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14079

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE      2019-03-02
TOPICS Health care and patient safety
          Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

CMA Code of Ethics and Professionalism
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13937

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE      2018-12-08
CMA CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

The CMA Code of Ethics articulates the ethical and professional responsibilities and obligations of physicians. The Code provides a moral framework for clinical practice and for the physician’s involvement in the health care system. The Code is intended to assist physicians in making ethical decisions, to guide their professional conduct, and to provide a basis for addressing ethical issues that arise in the practice of medicine.

In its Code, ethical practice is understood in terms of three pillars: integrity, accountability, and respect for patients. These principles are interrelated and are applied to all aspects of medical practice.

A. INTEGRITY

Integrity is the foundation of ethical practice. It requires physicians to be honest, to act with integrity, and to respect the principles of the Code. Integrity is demonstrated in the way physicians treat their patients, in their relationships with colleagues, and in their dealings with the public. Integrity is also demonstrated in the way physicians manage conflicts of interest and in their commitment to the highest standards of medical care.

Integrity is essential to the maintenance of trust between physicians and patients. It is also essential to the maintenance of the public’s confidence in the medical profession. Physicians who fail to uphold the principles of integrity undermine the public’s trust in the medical profession.

B. ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is the responsibility of all physicians to promote the health and well-being of their patients. It requires physicians to be accountable to their patients, to their colleagues, and to the public. Accountability is demonstrated in the way physicians provide care, in their commitment to the highest standards of medical care, and in their willingness to take responsibility for their actions.

Accountability is essential to the maintenance of trust between physicians and patients. It is also essential to the maintenance of the public’s confidence in the medical profession. Physicians who fail to uphold the principles of accountability undermine the public’s trust in the medical profession.

C. RESPECT FOR PATIENTS

Respect for patients is the cornerstone of ethical practice. It requires physicians to treat their patients with dignity, to respect their rights, and to provide care that is consistent with the patient’s wishes.

Respect for patients is essential to the maintenance of trust between physicians and patients. It is also essential to the maintenance of the public’s confidence in the medical profession. Physicians who fail to uphold the principles of respect for patients undermine the public’s trust in the medical profession.
Climate Change and Human Health

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9809

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2018-03-03

DATE
2010-06-09

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Ensuring equitable access to healthcare: Strategies for governments, health system planners, and the medical profession

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11062

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2018-03-03

DATE
2013-12-07

TOPICS
Health systems, system funding and performance
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents