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

Documents
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

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Full policy recommendation

1. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) recommends governments and schools develop protocols to monitor and respond to sick and symptomatic students and staff. These protocols should include clear definitions of symptoms, policies for isolating sick students and staff, and procedures for contact tracing and cleaning. Schools should also provide adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to staff and students to minimize the risk of transmission.

2. Governments and schools should ensure that adequate cleaning and disinfection resources are available to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This includes providing hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes, and other supplies to students and staff. Additionally, schools should ensure that cleaning and disinfection tasks are performed regularly.

3. The CMA recommends that governments and schools implement a system for tracking and reporting COVID-19 cases and outbreaks. This system should include clear guidelines for when and how to report cases, as well as protocols for identifying and isolating contacts.

4. The CMA encourages schools to consider implementing virtual learning options for students who are at high risk of severe illness or have other health conditions that put them at risk of complications from COVID-19.

5. The CMA recommends that governments and schools provide adequate resources for mental health support. This includes providing access to counseling services and other mental health resources, as well as training for staff on how to support students who may be experiencing stress or anxiety.

6. The CMA encourages schools to consider implementing a system for monitoring school health and safety measures. This system should include regular audits and inspections to ensure that safety protocols are being followed.

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The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) represents physicians from all regions and specialties. The CMA advocates for the health of all Canadians and provides leadership and support to the medical profession through its member physicians.
Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy document

2021-08-21

Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy Recommendation

1. The CMA recommends that healthcare settings, in consultation with the technical experts, should determine what vaccines, including interchangeability of COVID-19 vaccines, are on the list of the technical experts and should be used for immunization of individuals with contraindications to a specific vaccine.

2. The CMA encourages healthcare providers to consider the use of vaccine mixes for immunization of individuals with a contraindication to a specific vaccine.

3. The CMA encourages healthcare providers to be aware of the interchangeability of vaccines, especially when using multiple vaccines for different immunizations.

4. The CMA encourages healthcare providers to be aware of any potential contraindications or precautions when using vaccine mixes.

Interchangeability of vaccines

Interchangeability of vaccines can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for children

Interchangeability of vaccines for children can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for children without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for adults

Interchangeability of vaccines for adults can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for adults without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for elderly

Interchangeability of vaccines for elderly can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for elderly without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for pregnant women

Interchangeability of vaccines for pregnant women can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for pregnant women without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with special health considerations

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with special health considerations can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with special health considerations without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of allergies

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of allergies can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of allergies without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of asthma

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of asthma can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of asthma without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of autoimmune diseases

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of autoimmune diseases can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of autoimmune diseases without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of chronic conditions

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of chronic conditions can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of chronic conditions without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of diabetes

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of diabetes can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of diabetes without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of heart disease

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of heart disease can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of heart disease without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of hypertension

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of hypertension can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of hypertension without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of immunosuppression

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of immunosuppression can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of immunosuppression without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of kidney disease

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of kidney disease can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of kidney disease without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of liver disease

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of liver disease can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of liver disease without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of malignancy

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of malignancy can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of malignancy without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of smoking

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of smoking can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of smoking without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of substance abuse

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of substance abuse can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of substance abuse without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of travel

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of travel can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of travel without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of vaccination

Interchangeability of vaccines for individuals with a history of vaccination can be defined as the substitution of different vaccines for individuals with a history of vaccination without the need for any additional testing, testing, or follow-up. This includes the use of different brands or batches of the same vaccine, or the use of different vaccines for the same purpose.
Active Transportation
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9483

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2020-02-29
DATE  2009-05-31
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
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
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

CMA POLICY

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

CMA Board of Directors

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Early childhood development is a critical period for children. This time is characterized by major changes in physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development. Early childhood development occurs in the context of children's relationship with their caregivers and the community in which they live. It is influenced by a variety of factors, including access to health care, education, and economic opportunities. Children's early development has long-term implications for their health, education, and social outcomes.

The Canadian Medical Association recognizes the importance of promoting healthy early childhood development and has developed this policy to provide guidance on how to support this development. The policy outlines key principles and recommendations for ensuring that children have the best possible start in life.

The policy recommends that:

1. Federal, provincial, and territorial governments develop and implement strategies to support early childhood development. These strategies should address the needs of all children, including those who are at risk of developmental delays.

2. Health care providers and caregivers work together to promote healthy early childhood development. This includes identifying children at risk of developmental delays and referring them for appropriate supports.

3. Early childhood development programs be evidence-based and focus on the needs of children and their families.

4. Research on early childhood development be conducted to inform policy and practice.

5. Early childhood development be integrated into other sectors, such as education and social services, to ensure a comprehensive approach.

This policy is intended to guide the implementation of early childhood development programs and to support the development of policies and programs that promote healthy early childhood development.

Information and resources related to early childhood development are available on the Canadian Medical Association's website.
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
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 Code of Ethics and Professionalism articulates the ethical and professional standards of the medical profession. These standards are essential to the health of the public and the well-being of patients. The Code provides a framework for ethical decision-making in medical practice.

A. VIRTUE AND RESPONSIBILITY

1. Honor: The Code of Ethics and Professionalism emphasizes the importance of integrity and honesty in medical practice. Physicians must act with integrity and honesty in all their professional relationships.

2. Ethics: Physicians must respect the autonomy of patients and make decisions that are in the best interest of the patient.

3. Honesty: Physicians must be honest and truthful in their communication with patients.

4. Integrity: Physicians must uphold the highest standards of ethical conduct in all their professional relationships.

5. Professionalism: Physicians must maintain the highest standards of professional competence and conduct.

6. Confidentiality: Physicians must protect the confidentiality of patient information.

7. Respect for Patients: Physicians must respect the rights and dignity of patients.

8. Confidence: Physicians must maintain confidence in each other and in the profession.

9. Integrity: Physicians must maintain the integrity of the profession.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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
Lessons from the frontlines: A collaborative report on Pandemic H1N1
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9840

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2018-03-03
DATE  2010-08-26
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Ensuring equitable access to health care: 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
The built environment and health
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11063

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Documents