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

Vaccine certificates

Policy position recommendation:

1. The CMA supports the implementation of a national system of vaccine certificates, as a tool to enhance public health measures to combat the spread of COVID-19. This system should include:
   a. A centralized database to track immunization status of individuals.
   b. Secure digital verification of vaccine records.
   c. Standardized format for vaccine certificates.

2. The implementation of vaccine certificates should be guided by principles of transparency, fairness, and accessibility.

3. The CMA recommends that vaccine certificates be used in a way that respects individual rights and freedoms, while also promoting public health.

4. The CMA supports the development of a national framework for the use of vaccine certificates, involving stakeholders from government, health care, and the private sector.

5. The CMA recommends that vaccine certificates be used in a way that is consistent with the principles of medical professionalism and ethical practice.

6. The CMA encourages the ongoing evaluation and revision of the use of vaccine certificates, based on evidence and public feedback.

References:

CMA Policy on Vaccine Certificates
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14448

CMA Policy on Medical Professionalism
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14448

CMA Policy on Public Health
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14448
Mandatory COVID-19 vaccination of health care workers

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14449

Policy document

2021-08-21

Health human resources
Populace health, health equity, public health

Documents
Vaccine acceptance

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

Policy document

2021-08-21

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

Documents
Global vaccine equity

Global vaccine equity

1. Promote fair and equitable access to vaccines. The World Health Organization and other global health organizations should prioritize equitable distribution of vaccines globally, ensuring that countries with limited resources have access to vaccines.

2. Encourage vaccine manufacturers to commit to supporting equitable access to vaccines. Governments and international organizations should work with vaccine manufacturers to ensure that vaccines are affordable and accessible to all.

3. Foster transparency in vaccine procurement and distribution. Governments and international organizations should work together to ensure that vaccine procurement and distribution are transparent and serve the public interest.

4. Support capacity building in low- and middle-income countries. This could include training, technology transfer, and funding for vaccine production and delivery.

5. Encourage the development and distribution of vaccines that are more effective in preventing severe disease and death, particularly in high-risk populations.

6. Support efforts to increase vaccine production and delivery. Governments and international organizations should work together to increase vaccine production and delivery, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

7. Encourage the development and distribution of vaccines that are more effective in preventing severe disease and death, particularly in high-risk populations.

8. Support efforts to increase vaccine production and delivery. Governments and international organizations should work together to increase vaccine production and delivery, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

9. Encourage the development and distribution of vaccines that are more effective in preventing severe disease and death, particularly in high-risk populations.

10. Support efforts to increase vaccine production and delivery. Governments and international organizations should work together to increase vaccine production and delivery, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

11. Encourage the development and distribution of vaccines that are more effective in preventing severe disease and death, particularly in high-risk populations.

12. Support efforts to increase vaccine production and delivery. Governments and international organizations should work together to increase vaccine production and delivery, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.
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

Return to school during COVID-19

Policy recommendation:

1. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that policies and procedures for the return to school during COVID-19 be developed jointly with public health authorities, schools, and other stakeholders to ensure a safe and equitable return to school for all students.

2. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association support the implementation of evidence-based public health measures to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in schools.

3. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools develop and implement policies and procedures to support the mental health and well-being of students and staff during the return to school during COVID-19.

4. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools provide appropriate resources and supports for students and staff who may be experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, including access to rapid testing and counseling services.

5. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools provide clear and consistent communication to all stakeholders regarding the policies and procedures for the return to school during COVID-19.

6. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools work collaboratively with public health authorities to ensure that all stakeholders are informed about the policies and procedures for the return to school during COVID-19.

7. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools develop and implement policies and procedures to support the equitable return to school for all students, including students with special needs.

8. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools provide clear and consistent communication to all stakeholders regarding the policies and procedures for the return to school during COVID-19.

9. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools provide appropriate resources and supports for students and staff who may be experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, including access to rapid testing and counseling services.

10. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools work collaboratively with public health authorities to ensure that all stakeholders are informed about the policies and procedures for the return to school during COVID-19.

11. The College of Family Physicians of Canada and the Canadian Nurses Association recommend that schools develop and implement policies and procedures to support the equitable return to school for all students, including students with special needs.
Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy position

1. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) supports the use of interchangeable vaccines. The interchangeability of vaccines should be based on the best available evidence and conducted in a transparent manner.

2. The CMA recommends that decisions regarding the interchangeability of vaccines be made by national or regional authorities, following guidelines issued by the National Institute of Public Health and Health Care (INZGZ) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

3. The CMA encourages the use of vaccines that are interchangeable, provided they meet the necessary safety and efficacy criteria.

4. The CMA supports the development of guidelines for the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines, which should be based on the best available evidence.

5. The CMA recommends that organizations responsible for the administration of vaccines develop policies and procedures to ensure the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines.

6. The CMA encourages the use of vaccines that are interchangeable, provided they meet the necessary safety and efficacy criteria.

7. The CMA supports the development of guidelines for the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines, which should be based on the best available evidence.

8. The CMA recommends that organizations responsible for the administration of vaccines develop policies and procedures to ensure the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines.

9. The CMA encourages the use of vaccines that are interchangeable, provided they meet the necessary safety and efficacy criteria.

10. The CMA supports the development of guidelines for the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines, which should be based on the best available evidence.

11. The CMA recommends that organizations responsible for the administration of vaccines develop policies and procedures to ensure the safe and effective use of interchangeable vaccines.
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Description:
The objective of this policy is to encourage Canadians to increase their physical activity levels through active transportation, such as walking and cycling, as a means of improving public health. The policy aims to create a safer and more accessible environment for active transportation, promoting a healthy lifestyle and reducing the risk of chronic diseases.

Key Recommendations:
1. Increase funding for active transportation infrastructure, such as bike lanes and walking paths.
2. Implement policies that incentivize active transportation, such as tax credits for bicycle purchases.
3. Promote active transportation in schools and workplaces to foster a culture of physical activity.
4. Develop partnerships with local governments to create integrated transportation systems that prioritize active modes of travel.

Context:
Active transportation can contribute to the health and well-being of Canadians by reducing sedentary behavior and increasing physical activity. This is particularly important given the rising prevalence of obesity and chronic diseases in the population.

Resources:
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
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

Background

Information is extremely limited on what chemical contamination is or if it is even part of a public health agenda. Determining the impact of chemical contamination on human health is an important public health concern. The topic of chemical contamination is not usually considered in a public health context. However, the interplay of communities can be affected by their chemical contamination climate. Therefore, chemical contamination is a health problem but it is not usually treated as such. This policy document is intended to be used in a public health context, rather than as a public health policy document. The policy document will provide a framework for determining the impact of chemical contamination on human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.

Chemical contamination is a significant public health concern. It is a complex problem that can have a significant impact on the health of communities and individuals. Chemical contamination is a problem that is often overlooked or ignored, but it is a problem that must be addressed in order to protect human health.
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

Documents

Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

Current
Concussion is a brain injury caused by a sudden, traumatic impact to the head or body that causes the brain to move around inside the skull. Concussions can be moderate to severe and are considered to be serious. Concussions can occur in contact and non-contact sports and activities, including football, soccer, hockey, basketball, and contact sports such as rugby, lacrosse, and ice hockey. Concussions can also occur in leisure activities such as skateboarding, snowboarding, and skateboarding. Concussions can be caused by a direct hit, a hit to another player, or a fall. The symptoms of a concussion can include headache, dizziness, confusion, and memory problems. The symptoms of a concussion can last for days, weeks, or even months. The symptoms of a concussion can be disabling and can affect the ability to work, play, and lead a normal life. The symptoms of a concussion can be prevented by taking steps to reduce the risk of a concussion, such as wearing a helmet, following the rules of the game, and not playing if you have a concussion.

Background to Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

1. How the Background to Policy Should Be Shown

The background to a major new policy statement on concussion in sport, leisure, and occupational settings should include a discussion of the current state of knowledge and practice in this area.

2. The Key Elements

The key elements of the background to a major new policy statement on concussion in sport, leisure, and occupational settings should include:

a. A discussion of the current state of knowledge and practice in this area.

b. A discussion of the current state of evidence and practice in this area.

c. A discussion of the current state of policy and practice in this area.

3. The Future Outlook

The future outlook should include a discussion of the potential for new knowledge and practice in this area.

4. The Conclusion

The conclusion should include a discussion of the recommendations for future research and practice in this area.
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 and Professionalism articulates the ethical and professional standards of membership and responsibilities of the medical profession. The Code provides a model of ethical conduct that guides physicians in their practice and practice settings. It reflects the values and principles that are fundamental to the provision of high-quality health care services. The Code is designed to help physicians make ethical decisions in a variety of practice settings and situations.

In this Code, ethical practice is understood as an approach oriented to assessing, anticipatory and ongoing relationships that reflect moral commitment of physicians to their patients and communities. Anticipatory and ongoing relationships are understood as the ethical foundation of medical practice. The Code’s ethical vision recognizes that physicians may engage in different types of professional relationships in the course of their practice. The Code reflects the diversity of professional relationships that arise in medical practice and provides frameworks for understanding these relationships.

The Code provides guidance on the ethical conduct of individual physicians and their relationships with patients, communities and other health care professionals. The Code also recognizes the responsibilities of physicians to their patients, communities and society.

The Code is intended to be a resource for physicians in their practice and provides guidance on the ethical conduct of individual physicians and their relationships with patients, communities and other health care professionals. The Code also recognizes the responsibilities of physicians to their patients, communities and society.

The Code should be interpreted and applied in light of local circumstances and in consultation with other health care professionals as necessary.
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