Best practices for smartphone and smart-device clinical photo taking and sharing

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13860

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2018-03-03
TOPICS  Health information and e-health
  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Charter of Shared Values: A vision for intra-professionalism for physicians

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13858

**POLICY TYPE**
Policy document

**DATE**
2017-12-09

**REPLACES**
CMA Charter for Physicians (Update 1999)

**TOPICS**
Ethics and medical professionalism

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CMA Code of Ethics and Professionalism
CMA CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is committed to maintaining the highest ethical standards in the practice of medicine. The CMA Code of Ethics provides a framework for ethical decision-making and sets forth principles that guide the conduct of medical professionals. The Code reflects the values and ideals that underpin the practice of medicine and recognizes the unique ethical challenges faced by the profession.

1. Integrity
   Integrity is fundamental to the practice of medicine. It involves honesty, trustworthiness, and a commitment to the best interests of patients. It requires physicians to act with honesty, transparency, and accountability in all aspects of their practice.

2. Competence
   Competence is essential to the practice of medicine. It involves the ability to provide competent care to patients, to continually develop and maintain professional knowledge and skills, and to be mindful of the limits of one's own knowledge and expertise.

3. Responsibility
   Responsibility is a core value in the practice of medicine. It involves the duty to act in the best interests of patients, to fulfill professional obligations, and to be accountable for one's actions and decisions.

4. Respect
   Respect is fundamental to the practice of medicine. It involves treating patients with dignity and respect, and recognizing the inherent worth of all individuals.

5. Professionalism
   Professionalism is central to the practice of medicine. It involves the ability to think critically, to communicate effectively, and to work collaboratively with other health care providers.

6. Diversity and Inclusion
   Diversity and inclusion are essential to the practice of medicine. They involve recognizing and valuing the diversity of patients, colleagues, and communities, and working to create an equitable and inclusive environment.

7. Advocacy
   Advocacy is a key role of the profession. It involves speaking up for the needs and rights of patients, and for the well-being of the broader community.

8. Research and Evidence-Based Practice
   Research and evidence-based practice are fundamental to the practice of medicine. They involve continuously seeking knowledge and evidence to inform clinical decision-making and to improve patient outcomes.

The Code of Ethics is intended as a guide for medical professionals in their daily practice. It is designed to provide a framework for ethical decision-making, to promote professional conduct, and to uphold the values and ideals of the medical profession.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
CMA Statement on Racism

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14245

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2020-06-02

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism
Health care and patient safety

Documents
Direct-to-consumer genetic testing
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13696

POLICY TYPE  Policy document  
DATE  2017-05-27  
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

Equity and diversity in medicine
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14127

POLICY TYPE  Policy document  
DATE  2019-12-07  
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism
EQUITY AND DIVERSITY IN MEDICINE

A BACKGROUND
Different Cultures and Traditions
Each country has a unique culture, and so do each region, city, and even neighborhoods within regions. The cultural diversity in medicine is vast. This diversity includes differences in language, gender, age, generational preferences, and identities. In addition, medical training and research are also conducted in different settings. These diverse settings can influence the outcomes of research and the development of medical knowledge.

CMA STATEMENT ON EQUITY AND DIVERSITY IN MEDICINE

The statement is intended to inform policy-makers, health-care providers, and other stakeholders of the importance of equity and diversity in medicine. It highlights the need for a culturally competent approach to health-care delivery and research. The statement also recognizes the importance of diversity in medicine, including the need for diverse representation in medical education and research.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Required Features
- A clear statement on the importance of equity and diversity in medicine
- Identification of the groups that are under-represented in medicine
- An explanation of how equity and diversity can be achieved in medicine
- A commitment to monitoring and evaluating progress toward equity and diversity in medicine
- A call to action for all stakeholders to work together to achieve equity and diversity in medicine.
The evolving professional relationship between Canadian physicians and our health care system: Where do we stand?

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10389

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
2012-05-26

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Framework for Ethical Decision Making During the Coronavirus Pandemic

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14133

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE       2020-04-01
TOPICS     Ethics and medical professionalism
            Health care and patient safety

Documents
Guidelines for physicians in interactions with industry / Recommendations for physician innovators

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy/4454

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

REPLACES
PD08-01 Guidelines for Physicians in Interactions with Industry

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Joint statement on preventing and resolving ethical conflicts involving health care providers and persons receiving care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy202

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
1998-12-05

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Medical assistance in dying
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13698

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2017-05-27

REPLACES
EUTHANASIA AND ASSISTED DEATH (UPDATE 2014)

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Medical professionalism (Update 2005)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy1936

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2018-03-03

DATE
2005-12-03

REPLACES
Medical professionalism (2002)

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Organ and tissue donation and transplantation
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14126

POLICY TYPE Policy document
DATE 2019-12-07
REPLACES Organ and tissue donation and transplantation (update 2015)
TOPICS Ethics and medical professionalism
Health care and patient safety

Documents
Palliative care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11809

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2020-02-29
DATE 2015-10-03
TOPICS Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Principles for the protection of patient privacy
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13833

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2017-12-09

REPLACES
PD11-03 Principles for the Protection of Patients’ Personal Health Information

TOPICS
Health information and e-health
Ethics and medical professionalism

DOCUMENTS

CMA POLICY

PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PATIENT PRIVACY

See also Background to CMA Policy for the Protection of Patient Privacy

RATIONALE
The protection of personal health information is fundamental to the patient-physician relationship and to patient privacy. The right to privacy is core to the values of the physician’s profession, and the health and well-being of all Canadians. As health services evolve and as technologies for data storage and communication expand, the need to protect personal health information has increased.

The protection of patient privacy is essential for building trust and fostering open and honest communication between patients and healthcare providers. Trust is a necessary condition for effective patient care. By respecting patient privacy, healthcare providers demonstrate their commitment to maintaining a strong patient-physician relationship.

An essential characteristic of trust is the expectation that personal health information will not be misused or misappropriated. This expectation is heightened when the personal health information is sensitive or confidential. Personal health information may be sensitive if it relates to family planning, sexual orientation, mental health, and other highly personal matters.

In today’s fast-changing information environment, personal health information is at greater risk of unauthorized disclosure. The information system failures and breaches that put personal health information at risk are numerous and often unpredictable. The duty to respect patient privacy is a duty to be performed prudently.

It is the responsibility of all healthcare providers to take responsible steps to protect personal health information.

SCOPE OF POLICY
This policy applies to all healthcare providers (including physicians) in the course of their professional and representative activities.

BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY

PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PATIENT PRIVACY

See also CMA Policy for the Protection of Patient Privacy

Context
The sharing of personal health information is essential to the provision of quality health care. However, the increasing use of electronic health records and the integration of health care systems across health care settings present new challenges to the protection of patient privacy. The protection of personal health information is an ongoing challenge.

Privacy and Confidentiality
The perception of the importance of the protection of privacy and the degree of confidence in the protection of personal health information vary among healthcare providers. Is there a shared expectation that patient care is confidential? To what extent do healthcare providers consider the confidentiality of personal health information to be a fundamental principle of patient care? Is there a shared understanding of the meaning of confidentiality in the field of medicine?

It is the responsibility of all healthcare providers to take responsible steps to protect personal health information.

See also CMA Policy for the Protection of Patient Privacy