Amendments to PIPEDA, Bill S-4
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11194

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2014-06-09
TOPICS  Health information and e-health
        Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
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

BEST PRACTICES FOR SMARTPHONE AND SMART DEVICE CLINICAL PHOTO TAKING AND SHARING

Introduction

Clinical photography is essential for diagnosis. Traditionally, this was done with specialized equipment. Now, smartphones and other devices allow for photography to be done on the go. It is essential to protect patient privacy and confidentiality during and after photography. The following guidelines are intended to guide clinicians on best practices for clinical photography.

1. Obtain informed consent from the patient before taking photos.
2. Ensure that the patient understands the purpose of the photo.
3. Respect patient privacy and confidentiality.
4. Store photos in a secure location.
5. Do not share photos without the patient's consent.

Technical tips

- Use a tripod or stable surface to avoid blur.
- Use natural light, if possible.
- Use a higher ISO setting to capture more detail.
- Use a wide aperture to blur the background.

Ethical considerations

- Respect patient privacy and confidentiality.
- Be sensitive to the patient's cultural background.
- Avoid using photos for commercial purposes.
- Be aware of the legal implications of sharing photos.

Conclusion

Clinical photography is an essential tool for diagnosis. It is important to follow best practices to protect patient privacy and confidentiality.
CMA Statement on the Governance of Health Information: A patient-partnered health information governance framework

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14485

WHAT IT IS

The provision of this statement is necessary to ensure the development of a patient-partnered health information governance framework to support and enable the meaningful use of health information in a patient-centered, safe, and effective manner. This framework must be adapted to individual needs and preferences, taking into account patient privacy, confidentiality, and security requirements. The framework should also ensure that patient information is protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.

1. Patients and their representatives should be involved in the development of the framework.
2. The framework should ensure that health information is used to support patient care and improve health outcomes.
3. The framework should address the privacy, confidentiality, and security of patient information.

The framework should enable patients to control access to and sharing of their health information, while ensuring that health care providers have access to the information necessary to provide safe and effective care.

HOW IT DOES IT

The framework is designed to provide a comprehensive approach to patient-partnered health information governance. It includes:

- Patient involvement in the development and implementation of the framework.
- Transparency and accountability in the use of patient information.
- Protection of patient privacy, confidentiality, and security.
- Patient control over the use and sharing of their health information.

The framework should be adaptable to meet the needs of different communities and populations, and should be regularly reviewed and revised to reflect changes in technology, patient needs, and health care practices.

The framework is intended to support the development of a health information governance framework that is patient-centered, safe, and effective.
Enhancing equitable access to virtual care in Canada: Principle-based recommendations for equity

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14447

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Documents
Guiding Principles for Physician Electronic Medical Records (EMR) Adoption in Ambulatory Clinical Practice
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy9117

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2019-03-03
DATE  2008-02-23
TOPICS  Health information and e-health
Guiding principles for physicians recommending mobile health applications to patients

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11521

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2015-05-30

TOPICS
Health information and e-health
Physician practice, compensation, forms

Documents

CMA POLICY

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PHYSICIANS RECOMMENDING MOBILE HEALTH APPLICATIONS TO PATIENTS

This document is designed to provide guidance to physicians about how to present a mobile health application for reimbursement under the Family Health & Biological Risk Reduction program.

These guiding principles are based on the Canadian Medical Association's CMA-Pennon Guidelines for the Optimal Use of Data Analytics in Health Care, which are intended to help healthcare professionals make decisions about the use of data analytics in their decision-making processes.

Background
- n Health applications, also known as health analytics tools, can enhance patient care and improve health outcomes by providing physicians with better insights into patient data.
- n Health applications can be used for various purposes, such as diagnosing diseases, monitoring patients, or improving patient care.
- n Physicians must be able to access, interpret, and use information from health applications to provide the best possible care for their patients.
- n The use of health applications requires a collaborative approach between physicians, patients, and healthcare organizations.

The use of health applications must be guided by principles that ensure patient confidentiality, privacy, and data security.

Physicians should:
- n Engage with patients to understand their needs and preferences.
- n Seek informed consent before using health applications.
- n Use health applications in a manner that respects patient autonomy.
- n Ensure that health applications are used in a way that promotes patient safety and well-being.
- n Be aware of the potential risks and limitations of health applications.
- n Regularly review and update their knowledge and skills to stay informed about the latest developments in health applications.

Conclusion
Health applications are a valuable tool for physicians to improve patient care and outcomes. However, it is essential that physicians use these applications in a responsible and ethical manner to ensure the best possible care for their patients.
Guiding principles for the optimal use of data analytics by physicians at the point of care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11812

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2020-02-29

DATE
2016-02-27

TOPICS
Health information and e-health

Listening to our Patient’s Concerns : Comments on Bill C 54 (Personal Information Protection and Electronic Document Act) : Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Industry
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy1980

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
1999-03-18

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Health information and e-health
Ethics and medical professionalism
"Listening to our Patient's Concerns"

Comments on Bill C-51
(Privacy Information Protection and Electronic Document Act)

Submission to the House of Commons
Standing Committee on Industry

March 18, 1999
Ottawa, Ontario

The Honorable Latin Deschamps
Chair, Standing Committee on Industry

Executive Summary

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is concerned that Bill C-51, the Privacy Information Protection and Electronic Document Act, may have a significant impact on the medical profession and its ability to provide effective and high-quality patient care. The Bill, if enacted, could result in the loss of confidential patient information that is necessary for the delivery of medical care.

The CMA believes that patient information is essential for the provision of medical care and should not be subject to the same privacy protections as other types of information. Patient information is a special category of information that is not only necessary for the delivery of medical care, but also for the maintenance of patient confidentiality.

The CMA recommends that the Bill be amended to exempt medical information from the same privacy protections as other types of information. The Bill should also include provisions that ensure that medical information is not subject to the same restrictions as other types of information.

The CMA believes that the Bill should include provisions that would allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.

The CMA recommends that the Bill be amended to allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.

The CMA believes that the Bill should include provisions that would allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.

The CMA recommends that the Bill be amended to allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.

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The CMA believes that the Bill should include provisions that would allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.

The CMA recommends that the Bill be amended to allow the medical profession to maintain the confidentiality of patient information, while still respecting the rights of individuals to access their own information.
Principles concerning physician information
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy208

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
2002-06-02

TOPICS
Health information and e-health
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
Putting Patients First: Comments on Bill C 6 (Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act): Submission to the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy1979

POLICY TYPE: Parliamentary submission
LAST REVIEWED: 2019-03-03
DATE: 1999-11-25
TOPICS: Ethics and medical professionalism, Health care and patient safety, Health information and e-health

Documents

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"Putting Patients First"

Comments on Bill C 6

(Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act)

Submission to the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Dec. 22, 1999

OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

The Canadian Medical Association

Executive Summary

The Canadian Medical Association endorses the principles set out in Bill C 6, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act. The principles respecting personal information are important for all sectors of society, but are particularly relevant for the medical profession, given its custodianship of personal health information.

The principle of consent is fundamental. It is the right of the individual to have control over the use of their personal information. The principle of accuracy is important to ensure that the information used to make decisions about the health of an individual is both correct and up-to-date. The principle of security is important to protect the confidentiality and integrity of personal information.

Furthermore, the practice of medicine involves health information related to the health of the individual. The principles included in Bill C 6 should be applied to the medical profession.
Report of the Virtual Care Task Force
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14440

POLICY TYPE          Policy endorsement
DATE                2020-02-29
TOPICS              Health information and e-health

Documents
Virtual Care in Canada: progress and potential. Report of the Virtual Care Task Force
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14470

POLICY TYPE  Policy endorsement
DATE  2022-02-26
TOPICS  Health information and e-health

Documents