Carter: CMA submission regarding euthanasia and assisted death
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13935

POLICY TYPE
Court submission

LAST REVIEWED
2011-03-05

DATE
2014-08-27

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

Documents
The future of medicine
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy209

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2017-03-04

DATE
2000-08-12

TOPICS
Health systems, system funding and performance
Ethics and medical professionalism
Corporate privacy policy respecting the collection, use and disclosure of personal information (Update 2012)

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10633

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2017-03-04

DATE
2012-10-20

REPLACES
Corporate Privacy Policy Respecting the Collection, Use and Disclosure of Personal Information (Update 2007)

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Federal Monitoring and Reporting Regime for MAID
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13853

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2017-05-15
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Advance care planning
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13694

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2017-05-27
REPLACES  Advance care planning (2015)
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism
         Population health, health equity, public health

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
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

Physician health
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13739

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2017-10-21
Physician health

NATIONAL

The last physician's health is a prerequisite for the maintenance of high-quality patient care. Physicians who are unwell may lose focus, become distracted, make clinical errors, or face difficulties in managing their own health. Physicians may also become less effective in their roles as role models for their patients, colleagues, and families.

In today's fast-paced society, physicians are exposed to a variety of stressors. These stressors may include long work hours, patient complaints, financial pressures, and personal and professional responsibilities. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) recognizes the importance of physician health and well-being.

Recent studies have highlighted the longevity and productivity of physicians and their impact on patient care. Physicians who are healthy are more likely to provide high-quality care and have fewer incidents of patient complaints. On the other hand, physicians who are unwell may be less effective in their roles as physicians.

Physicians may experience various stressors, including work-related stress, personal and family issues, and financial pressures. The CMA encourages physicians to seek support and resources to manage these stressors effectively. Physicians are encouraged to prioritize their well-being and seek help when needed.

Physician burnout is a state of chronic stress and exhaustion that can result in decreased performance, increased errors, and decreased job satisfaction. Physicians are encouraged to identify and address burnout early to prevent its negative impact on patient care.

The CMA has developed guidelines and resources to support physicians in maintaining their health and well-being. These resources include access to mental health services, support groups, and online resources.

The CMA encourages physicians to prioritize their well-being and to seek support when needed. By doing so, they can maintain their health and fulfill their role as physicians to the best of their abilities.
Principles for the protection of patient privacy

1. Understanding of physician health
2. Physician health as a shared responsibility
3. Physician health as a quality indicator

1. Understanding of physician health
   - The importance of physician health in maintaining patient safety and care quality
   - The role of physicians in their own health management

2. Physician health as a shared responsibility
   - The responsibility of physicians, healthcare institutions, and society to support and promote physician health

3. Physician health as a quality indicator
   - The correlation between physician health and patient outcomes and satisfaction
   - The impact of physician health on the delivery of high-quality care
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 the CMA Policy on Patient Data Protection and Privacy

RATIONALE

The principles set out in this document reflect the ethical and legal standards for the protection of patient privacy in the provision of health care. The principles are intended to promote the rights and interests of patients, facilitate the sharing of information, and support the ethical and legal obligations of health care professionals to protect patient privacy. The principles also guide the development and implementation of policies and procedures for the protection of patient privacy within health care organizations.

Informed Consent

The principle of informed consent requires that patients be informed of the nature and purpose of any health care intervention or diagnostic procedure before it is performed. This principle is central to the patient’s ability to make informed decisions about their own health care.

Confidentiality

The principle of confidentiality requires that health care professionals maintain the confidentiality of patient information. This principle is essential to the trust between patients and health care professionals and is a cornerstone of the patient-physician relationship. The principle of confidentiality is especially important in the context of electronic health records, where patient information is stored and accessed electronically.

Privacy

The principle of privacy requires that health care professionals respect the privacy of patients. This principle is essential to the trust between patients and health care professionals and is a cornerstone of the patient-physician relationship. The principle of privacy is especially important in the context of electronic health records, where patient information is stored and accessed electronically.

Document

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

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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

Documents
Federal monitoring of medical assistance in dying regulations
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13856

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2018-02-13
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Guidelines for CMA’s activities and relationships with other parties

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy234

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2018-03-03

DATE
2001-05-28

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is committed to promoting the highest standards of medical ethics and professional conduct. The Association has developed a code of conduct for physicians, known as the CMA Code of Ethics. This code is designed to guide physicians in their professional conduct and to promote the best interests of patients and society at large.

The CMA Code of Ethics is based on the principles of the Hippocratic Oath and the Declaration of Helsinki. It provides a framework for physicians to make ethical decisions in their practice and to act with integrity, respect, and compassion.

The code also recognizes the importance of confidentiality, respect for patient autonomy, and the protection of patient information.

In summary, the CMA Code of Ethics is a fundamental guide for physicians in their professional conduct and is designed to help ensure the best possible care for patients.

For more information on the CMA Code of Ethics, please visit the Canadian Medical Association website at www.cma.ca.
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
Health Care Coverage for Migrants: An Open Letter to the Canadian Federal Government

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13940

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2018-12-15

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

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
“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

Nov 27 1999

Oana, Ontario

Executive Summary

The comments deal with the government’s proposal to enact the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). While the government has been commended for its efforts to protect personal information, there are concerns that the proposed legislation does not strike the right balance between the privacy rights of individuals and the legitimate interests of organizations. The Act, as currently drafted, is overly broad and fails to adequately protect sensitive personal information, such as medical records. In addition, the Act does not provide adequate remedies for individuals whose personal information is wrongfully disclosed. Finally, the Act could lead to an increase in the processing of personal information, which could have unintended consequences for individuals and organizations.

Furthermore, the government’s focus on information technology is misplaced. While technology can be a powerful tool for protecting personal information, it is not a panacea. The Act should be more focused on the underlying principles of privacy and should reflect the current state of technology. In conclusion, the government should carefully consider the comments and make necessary changes to the Act to ensure that it provides adequate protection for personal information.