CMA Statement on the Governance of Health Information: A patient-partnered health information governance framework

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

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2022-06-29

TOPICS
Health information and e-health

Documents
Study on Bill S-209, An Act respecting Pandemic Observance Day
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14467

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2022-02-09

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

Appearance before the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Study on Bill S-209, An Act respecting Pandemic Observance Day

Dr. Juniper Jink
President of the Canadian Medical Association

February 09, 2022
CMA policy review
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
Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy position recommendation:

1. The Canadian Medical Association recommends that vaccines be administered in a manner that minimizes the risk of adverse events, including interchangeability of COVID-19 vaccines, as based on the best available evidence and in consultation with the relevant authorities.

2. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) recognizes the need for strategies to ensure a sufficient supply of vaccines and recommends that vaccine manufacturers and governments work together to ensure a flexible approach to vaccine distribution and administration.

3. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) encourages health care professionals to stay informed about the latest research and guidelines regarding vaccine interchangeability in order to provide the best care possible to their patients.

Interchangeability of vaccines:

- Interchangeability is the ability of a vaccine to be administered as an alternative to another vaccine in a specific situation. It is important to ensure that vaccines are administered in a manner that maximizes safety and efficacy.

- The CMA recommends that vaccine interchangeability be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the specific needs of each patient and the available evidence.

- Health care providers should consult with their local public health authorities and vaccine manufacturers to determine the safest and most effective approach to vaccine administration.

- The CMA supports ongoing research into vaccine interchangeability in order to improve patient care and public health outcomes.

Interchangeability of vaccines and immunization practices:

- Health care providers should be aware of the potential for vaccine interchangeability and be prepared to respond appropriately in the event that a patient requires a different vaccine.

- The CMA encourages the development of policies and guidelines that promote interchangeability of vaccines and ensure the safe and effective administration of vaccines.

- The CMA supports the use of electronic health records and other tools to facilitate communication and coordination among health care providers in order to ensure the appropriate administration of vaccines.

- The CMA recommends that health care providers maintain up-to-date knowledge of vaccine interchangeability and guidelines, and that they consult with their local public health authorities as needed.
Firearms Control (Update 2021)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14401

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-07-15

REPLACES
Firearms control (Update 2001)

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

Documents
Enhancing equitable access to virtual care in Canada: Principle-based recommendations for equity
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14447

POLICY TYPE: Policy endorsement
DATE: 2021-04-30
TOPICS: Population health, health equity, public health
Health information and e-health

Documents
The Canadian Interdisciplinary Palliative Care Competency Framework
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14439

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2020-12-05

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

Documents
Committee Appearance – Justice and Human Rights: Bill C-7 – Amending the Criminal Code Regarding Medical Assistance in Dying
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14374

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission
DATE
2020-11-05
TOPICS
Health care and patient safety

Documents

Committee Appearance – Justice and Human Rights:
Bill C-7 – Amending the Criminal Code Regarding Medical Assistance in Dying

November 5, 2020
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

CMA Statement on Racism

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is committed to addressing racism in health care. In recognition of the significant impact that racism has on patient outcomes, the CMA has developed this statement to support the elimination of systemic racism in medicine.

The statement outlines the CMA's commitment to providing equitable care to all patients, regardless of race, ethnicity, or cultural background. It also highlights the need for ongoing education and training for medical professionals to combat bias and prejudice.

The CMA encourages medical practitioners to actively work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable health care system. This includes the development of policies and practices that ensure fair treatment for all patients.

The CMA Statement on Racism is available on the CMA website and in policybase.cma.ca. It is an important tool for medical professionals to use in their efforts to address racism in health care.

L宋柏常, President, Canadian Medical Association
Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic: Federal measures to recognize the significant contributions of Canada’s front-line health care workers
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy/4211

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2020-05-28

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety

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
Emergency federal measures to care for and protect Canadians during the COVID-19 pandemic

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14132

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2020-03-16

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety

Documents

EMERGENCY FEDERAL MEASURES TO CARE FOR AND PROTECT CANADIANS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Submitted to the Minister of Finance
March 16, 2020

CMA recommendations for:

EMERGENCY FEDERAL MEASURES TO CARE FOR AND PROTECT CANADIANS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Submitted to the Minister of Finance
March 16, 2020
Appropriateness in health care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11516

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2020-02-29
DATE  2014-12-06
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety

Documents
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

Executive Summary

Digital tools are now being used more widely in medicine than ever before. A majority of physicians in Canada have incorporated health information technology (HIT) into their practices and have begun to evaluate how HIT platforms can be leveraged to support evidence-based decision-making, improve patient outcomes, and enhance the overall efficiency of care delivery. HIT also allows for the management of data generated from various sources, including electronic health records, and can be used to provide physicians with insights that can improve diagnostic accuracy and clinical decision-making.

The rapid expansion of data analytics in healthcare presents both opportunities and challenges for physicians. While data analytics can help physicians make more informed decisions, there are also concerns about privacy, security, and the potential for bias in algorithmic decision-making.

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has developed guiding principles to aid physicians in the optimal use of data analytics at the point of care. These principles are intended to help physicians navigate the complex landscape of data analytics and ensure that the use of data-driven insights is aligned with the best interests of patients.

Guiding Principles for the Optimal Use of Data Analytics by Physicians at the Point of Care

1. Embracing the Power of Data
- Physicians should embrace the power of data to improve patient outcomes and enhance the quality of care.
- They should be open to using data analytics to inform their clinical decisions.

2. Ensuring Patient Privacy and Security
- Physicians must prioritize patient privacy and security when using data analytics.
- They should take proactive steps to ensure that patient data is protected and used ethically.

3. Avoiding Bias in Decision-Making
- Physicians should be aware of the potential for bias in data-driven insights and take steps to mitigate it.
- They should ensure that the algorithms used to analyze data are transparent and unbiased.

4. Integrating Data into Clinical Practice
- Physicians should integrate data analytics into their clinical workflows to improve patient care.
- They should use data analytics to identify patterns and trends that can inform their treatment decisions.

5. Collaboration and Communication
- Physicians should collaborate with other healthcare providers and communicate effectively with patients.
- They should ensure that data analytics are used in a way that promotes transparency and shared decision-making.

6. Ongoing Education and Training
- Physicians should stay informed about the latest developments in data analytics and continue to educate themselves on best practices.
- They should consider participating in training programs to enhance their skills in data analytics.

7. Regulatory and Ethical Considerations
- Physicians should be aware of the regulatory and ethical frameworks that govern the use of data analytics in healthcare.
- They should follow best practices for the responsible use of data in healthcare.

8. Patient-Centered Care
- Physicians should remain committed to patient-centered care.
- They should ensure that data analytics are used to support, rather than replace, patient-centered care.

These principles serve as a framework for physicians to ensure that the use of data analytics is aligned with the best interests of patients and contributes to higher-quality, more efficient care delivery.