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

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February 09, 2022

[Image of the Canadian Medical Association logo]
CMA Submission to the Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities’ study of Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Canada Labour Code

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14464

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2021-12-15

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Ethics and medical professionalism
Vaccine acceptance
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14450

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

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

Documents

Vaccine acceptance

Policy position recommendation

1. High levels of vaccine acceptance are necessary to control and limit the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases. Health care providers need to respectfully and effectively promote vaccine acceptability and include the cost of vaccine-derived diseases.

2. It is important to recognize that health care providers can play a crucial role in promoting vaccine acceptance by discussing the benefits of vaccines with patients and addressing any concerns or misconceptions they may have.

3. The effectiveness of vaccine acceptance strategies may vary depending on the target population and the specific vaccine being promoted. For example, educational campaigns may be more effective in promoting vaccine acceptance than financial incentives.

Recommendation

1. Develop and implement comprehensive vaccine acceptance strategies that address the needs and concerns of different populations. This may include targeted interventions for underserved communities or those with low vaccine acceptance rates.

2. Evaluate the effectiveness of vaccine acceptance strategies and continuously improve them based on feedback and data.

3. Engage with communities to identify and address barriers to vaccine acceptance and work collaboratively to develop culturally relevant interventions.

4. Promote vaccine acceptance through partnerships with community organizations and leaders, as well as through media and social media campaigns.

5. Provide training and resources for health care providers to effectively discuss vaccine benefits and address concerns.

6. Monitor vaccine acceptance rates and use data to inform policy and program development.

7. Address vaccine hesitancy through education and awareness campaigns.

8. Advocate for policies that support vaccine acceptance, such as financing mechanisms that cover the cost of vaccines and providing incentives for vaccine uptake.

9. Establish mechanisms for vaccine monitoring and rapid response to outbreaks.

10. Ensure equitable access to vaccines and address disparities in vaccine acceptance.

In conclusion, promoting vaccine acceptance is crucial for controlling and limiting the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases. Health care providers and public health officials need to work together to develop and implement effective strategies that address the needs and concerns of different populations.
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)

Policy document

2021-08-21

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

Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policy position/Recommendations

1. The CMA supports the recommendation issued by the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) to administer two different vaccines in sequence, based on the best available evidence and information.

2. The CMA places no formal restrictions on mixing specific vaccine types. The recommendation issued by NACI to administer two different vaccines in sequence should be considered on a case-by-case basis, based on the best available evidence and information.

Interchangeability of vaccines

Interchangeability of vaccines is the administration of different vaccines at the same site and at the same time in the same dose. It is not interchangeability of the doses of different vaccines administered at the same site. The interchangeability of vaccines administered at the same site is determined by the different vaccines used.

NACI recommendation:

"If the same vaccine is used at both sites of vaccination, the vaccine should be administered at the same site in both doses. If different vaccines are used at each site, the vaccine at the second site should be given at least 28 days after the first dose of the first vaccine."
Policy Brief: CSAM-SMCA in Support of the Decriminalization of Drug Use and Possession for Personal Use

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14443

POLICY TYPE  Policy endorsement
DATE         2021-06-24
TOPICS       Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs
Population health, health equity, public 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
Taking action on drug shortages during Covid-19 – open letter
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14261

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2020-08-13

TOPICS
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
CMA Pre-budget Submission

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14259

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2020-08-07
TOPICS  Physician practice, compensation, forms
Health information and e-health
Health care and patient safety
Health systems, system funding and performance

Documents
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
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/policy14211

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
Authorizing Cannabis for Medical Purposes

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11514

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
LAST REVIEWED  2020-02-29
DATE  2015-02-28
TOPICS  Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
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

CMA Policy

Appropriateness in Health Care

Summary:
The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) recognizes the importance of appropriateness in health care and advances the following principles for ensuring fairness in health care. This includes, among other things, ensuring access to necessary health care services and eliminating inappropriate variations in practice patterns.

Role of the physician:
- Appropriate care provides services that are necessary, effective, and timely, and avoids unnecessary interventions.
- Physicians should be aware of the evidence base for the care and treatment they provide.

Role of the payer:
- Payers should ensure that appropriate care is provided within the constraints of available resources.

Role of the patient:
- Patients should be informed about the appropriateness of care to make informed decisions about their health.

Role of the provider organization:
- Provider organizations should promote and support the provision of appropriate care.

Conclusion:
The CMA recognizes the importance of appropriateness in health care and advances the following principles for ensuring fairness in health care. This includes, among other things, ensuring access to necessary health care services and eliminating inappropriate variations in practice patterns.
Health Canada consultation on proposed vaping products promotion regulations
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14128

POLICY TYPE: Response to consultation
DATE: 2020-01-20
TOPICS: Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents