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
Digital Health Care and Competition – a perspective from The Canadian Medical Association
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14444

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2021-06-25

TOPICS
Health information and e-health

Documents

CMA submission

DIGITAL HEALTH CARE AND COMPETITION – A PERSPECTIVE FROM THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Submission to the
Competition Bureau Market Study
on Digital Health Care

March 2021
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

Addendum to CMA Position (Policy 14259) on the Optimal Use of Data by Physicians

December 2019

For Canada's health system to be effective and efficient, physicians need access to data to improve the quality and efficiency of health services. The CMA has been a leader in supporting and developing the use of data in health care. However, the optimal use of data by physicians has not been fully realized.

RECOMMENDATION 1
Full implementation of a center for health information and medical data, which would serve as a center for data management and research, with transparency and accountability.

RECOMMENDATION 2
Improved access to health data for physicians, including the development of a national database for health care services and outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION 3
Enhanced support for academic and research activities in the field of data analytics, including funding for research and development.

RECOMMENDATION 4
Creation of a clear and transparent framework for data sharing and use, including the development of standards for data protection and privacy.

RECOMMENDATION 5
Enhanced collaboration between the medical profession and government to improve the use of data in health care planning and policy development.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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

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

Executive Summary

Electronic health records are being used more widely in Canada than ever before. A majority of physicians in Canada have access to electronic health records (EHRs). Physicians can use EHRs to access a patient's health information, which provides opportunities to use the data for best practice. By also making use of data analytics, healthcare organizations can make improvements to their clinical processes, and healthcare providers can improve their care. Data analytics are also of importance to primary care physicians, as they must be able to integrate health information from different sources, including electronic records, to provide quality care. However, there are multiple factors that can influence the use of data analytics, such as the need for privacy protection and data security. Therefore, it is critical for healthcare providers to understand the potential benefits of data analytics and how they can use it to improve their care.

Optimal use of data analytics in primary care is having the right balance between managing the information and also using it for decision-making. Furthermore, the health of a country is dependent on the ability of its healthcare providers to make better decisions, which can lead to better outcomes. Therefore, it is important for healthcare providers to be well-informed about the potential benefits of data analytics and how they can use it to improve their care.
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

May 22, 2000

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
“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

March 18, 1999

For the purpose of this brief, the Canadian Medical Association has undertaken the task of delivering a submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Industry on Bill C-54, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Document Act. This submission, therefore, is intended to address the concerns of patients regarding the protection of their personal information in the context of electronic medical records.

In addressing these concerns, it is crucial to acknowledge the ethical principles that guide healthcare professionals in the handling of patient information. The CMA believes that the rights of patients to control access to their personal information are paramount. Therefore, the proposed legislation should ensure that patients are informed about how their personal information will be used and that they have the right to consent to the use of their information.

The CMA also supports the implementation of robust security measures to protect patient information from unauthorized access and disclosure. This includes the use of encryption technologies, secure data storage, and regular audits to ensure compliance with data protection standards.

In conclusion, the CMA submission highlights the importance of patient confidentiality and the need for legislation that safeguard patients’ rights to their personal information. The CMA remains committed to ensuring that healthcare professionals respect patient privacy and uphold the principles of medical professionalism in the era of electronic medical records.
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
Vision for e-Prescribing: a joint statement by the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Pharmacists Association

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10670

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
2012-12-08

TOPICS
Health information and e-health
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

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
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 principles of a physician’s professional responsibility, privacy and confidentiality, and the physician-patient relationship, are part of patient privacy. The right to privacy flows from the principles of respect for persons, beneficence, individual rights, beneficence, and the patient’s right to make treatment decisions. [See “Confidentiality and Confidentiality (Physician-Patient Relationship)” section of this policy document]

The protection of privacy and the consent to the treatment of confidential information is a basic tenet of the physician-patient relationship. In order to ensure confidentiality, physicians should not share personal information about their patients with others without the patients’ consent.

In order to determine whether a request for information is consistent with the patient’s best interest, a physician must consider the patient’s general condition, the nature of the request, and the purpose to which the information will be put. The physician may consider whether the information is essential to the treatment of the patient or whether it is essential to the treatment of other patients.

The physician should evaluate the patient’s condition and the potential impact of the request on the patient’s condition, including the patient’s ability to make decisions about their own care and the potential to cause irrevocable harm to the patient or to others.

SCENARIO OF POLICY

A patient who has been injured in a car accident has sustained a head injury and is in a coma. The patient’s family requests access to the patient’s medical records. The physician must decide whether to release the information to the family.

BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY

PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PATIENT PRIVACY
See also Background to CMA Policy for the Protection of Patient Privacy

Confidentiality

The modern health-care environment is characterized by increased pressure on health-care providers to release personal health information. These pressures are often based on factors such as the potential for health-care providers to make better decisions, the potential for the development of new technologies, or the potential for the development of new treatments.

Privacy and Confidentiality

The physician’s duty to respect the privacy of their patients is a fundamental principle of medical practice. The physician’s duty to respect the privacy of their patients is a fundamental principle of medical practice. The physician has a duty to respect the privacy of their patients and to maintain the confidentiality of their information. The physician’s duty to respect the privacy of their patients is a fundamental principle of medical practice.

The physician’s duty to respect the privacy of their patients is a fundamental principle of medical practice. The physician has a duty to respect the privacy of their patients and to maintain the confidentiality of their information. The physician’s duty to respect the privacy of their patients is a fundamental principle of medical practice.
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
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

CBCA Submissions to the House Standing Committee on Transport and Communications

Bill S-4: An Act to amend the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Document Act and to make consequential amendments to another Act

June 9, 2014

Submitted by: Canadian Medical Association