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
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

VIRTUAL CARE IN CANADA: PROGRESS AND POTENTIAL
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
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
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

Physicians are increasingly using data analytics to enhance their practice. A majority of physicians in Canada have recognized the benefits of using data analytics to improve patient care and outcomes. The use of data analytics can help physicians to better understand patient needs, identify patterns and trends in patient data, and make informed decisions that can improve patient care. However, the use of data analytics also raises important ethical, legal, and privacy concerns.

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has developed these guiding principles to help physicians use data analytics in a responsible and ethical manner. These principles aim to provide guidance for the use of data analytics in clinical practice, research, and Public Health. The principles are based on best practices, expert opinion, and available evidence. They are designed to help physicians make informed decisions about the use of data analytics and to ensure that the use of data analytics is aligned with ethical, legal, and privacy standards.

The guiding principles are intended to be flexible and adaptable to the specific circumstances and needs of individual physicians. They are not intended to replace existing ethical standards or laws. Instead, they serve as a framework for physicians to consider when deciding whether to use data analytics and how to use them.

The guiding principles are organized into five key areas:

1. Confidentiality and Privacy
2. Consent
3. Security
4. Accuracy and Reliability
5. Ethical Use of Data

These principles are intended to help physicians ensure that the use of data analytics is transparent, accountable, and aligned with patient care goals.

These principles can be used by physicians to develop a data analytics plan that meets ethical, legal, and privacy standards. The plan should include a clear statement of how data analytics will be used, as well as a description of the security and privacy measures that will be in place to protect patient information. The plan should also include a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the use of data analytics to ensure that it is being used in an ethical and responsible manner.

By following the principles outlined in this policy, physicians can help to ensure that the use of data analytics is aligned with ethical, legal, and privacy standards, and that it is used in a manner that enhances patient care and outcomes.
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
“Putting Patients First”

Comments on Bill C-6
(Personal Information Protection and Electron. Documents Act)

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

Nov. 21, 1995
Claire Dupont

Executive Summary

The comments of the federal government, as outlined in their report, are not adequate to address the concerns of the Canadian medical community. The report’s approach is too general and lacks the necessary detail to adequately address the issues.

Bill C-6 and other data collection schemes infringe on the privacy of Canadians and are seen as a threat to the confidentiality of personal health information. The rights of Canadians to control their personal health information and the concerns raised by the Canadian Medical Association are not adequately addressed in the report.

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has been a strong advocate for the protection of personal health information. The CMA supports the principles of informed consent and the right to access and control one’s personal health information. The report does not adequately address these principles.

In conclusion, the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) strongly recommends that the federal government take a more proactive role in the protection of personal health information. The report is too general and lacks the necessary detail to adequately address the issues.

Claire Dupont

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
(Signed)

“Guiding Principles for Physician Electronic Medical Records (EMR) Adoption in CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association”
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

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

**BACKGROUND**

Clinical photography is essential to diagnosis. Technology, as well as other devices, are being used in medicine to capture and share images. These images can be used to improve the diagnostic process, patient care, and medical education. However, concerns about the privacy and security of patient information, as well as the appropriate use of these images, need to be addressed.

**BEST PRACTICES**

- **Patient Consent:** Obtain written consent from patients before taking or sharing clinical photographs.
- **Data Security:** Ensure that all sensitive information is protected and stored securely.
- **Consent in Writing:** Write down the consent process and obtain written confirmation from the patient.
- **Record Keeping:** Keep a record of all clinical photograph sessions, including consent details.
- **Privacy:** Be aware of the privacy implications and ensure that the images are used appropriately.
- **Patient Confidentiality:** Ensure that patient confidentiality is maintained at all times.

**Additional Considerations**

- **Photograph Quality:** Make sure the photographs are clear and of high quality.
- **Purpose:** Use the photographs for the intended purpose and ensure that they are not used for any other purpose.
- **Discomfort:** Ensure that the patient is comfortable and that the photographing process is not distressing.

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**Associations**

- Canadian Medical Association

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**CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association**

p. 13
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
Guiding principles for physicians recommending mobile health applications to patients

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

Policy document

2015-05-30

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

Documents

CMA POLICY

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR PHYSICIANS RECOMMENDING MOBILE HEALTH APPLICATIONS TO PATIENTS

The document is designed to guide physicians about how to use mobile health applications in the management of their patients' health, wellness, and health information.

The policy is based on the Canadian Medical Association's (CMA) principles.

Background
- User health applications, also known as health apps, may be defined as applications that enable individuals to track and analyze their health data.
- These applications can be used to monitor and track various health indicators, including heart rate, blood pressure, and sleep patterns.
- They can also provide personalized health recommendations based on the user's data.
- These apps are becoming increasingly popular among patients and can be used to improve health outcomes.
- However, there are concerns about the security and privacy of the information shared with these apps.

Conclusion
- It is important for physicians to understand the potential benefits and risks associated with the use of health apps.
- Physicians should be aware of the legal and ethical considerations related to the use of health apps.
- They should also provide patients with clear guidance on the use of health apps and the potential risks associated with them.

References

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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

CMA Submission to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications:

Bill S-4: An Act to amend the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
June 9, 2014

Submitted by: Canadian Medical Association