Environmentally Sustainable Health Systems in Canada

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14489

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2022-10-22

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

Documents
CMA 2023 Pre-budget Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14490

POLICY TYPE          Parliamentary submission
DATE                2022-10-06
TOPICS
Health systems, system funding and performance
Health human resources
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
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

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

WHAT IT IS
The purpose of this statement is to outline the development of a patient-partnered health information governance framework based on the principles of patient partnership and public health. The framework aims to ensure that health information is managed in a way that respects confidentiality, privacy, and patient control, while also promoting the use of health information for public health purposes.

1. Data sharing and use: The patient and their family are informed and consent to data sharing and use.
2. Patient control: Patients have the right to access and control their health information.
3. Public health purposes: Health information is used for public health purposes, in accordance with relevant laws.
4. Confidentiality: Confidentiality is maintained to ensure the protection of patient privacy.

The framework is intended to provide a balanced approach to the use of health information for public health purposes, while also respecting the rights and interests of patients and their families.
CMA Recommendations on Canada’s First National Adaptation Strategy: Addressing the health impacts of climate change
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14484

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2022-06-23

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

Documents
Appearance before the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs (INAN): Administration and accessibility of Indigenous Peoples to the Non-Insured Benefits Program

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14474

POLICY TYPE: Parliamentary submission

DATE: 2022-05-03

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

Documents

Appearance before the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs (INAN): Administration and accessibility of Indigenous Peoples to the Non-Insured Benefits Program

Dr. Alka Lamba
President, Canadian Medical Association

May 4, 2022

[Signature]
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
Canadian Medical Association input in advance of the World Health Assembly Special Session
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14461

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2021-11-17
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health
        Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

Canadian Medical Association input in advance of the World Health Assembly Special Session

New Criminal Code offence to protect health workers from threats and violence

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) recommends the initiation of a new Criminal Code offence to protect health care workers from threats and violence. Health care workers, like many other front-line workers, are exposed to a range of threats and violence while providing essential services. This new offence would provide a stronger legal framework to address these incidents and support the well-being of health care workers.

The CMA highlights the importance of ensuring the health and safety of health care workers, which is crucial for maintaining a healthy workforce and quality patient care. Violence and threats against health care workers can have significant impacts on their mental health and overall well-being. A new Criminal Code offence would provide a more effective means of addressing these issues and upholding the rights of health care workers.

The CMA encourages policymakers to consider this recommendation and take steps to create a safer environment for health care workers. By implementing a new Criminal Code offence, the CMA believes that health care workers will be better protected and able to focus on providing the high-quality care that is so essential in today's health care system.
New Criminal Code offence to protect health workers from threats and violence, including online

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14463

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2021-11-16
TOPICS  Population health, health equity, public health
Ethics and medical professionalism
Vaccine certificates

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14448

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

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

Documents
Mandatory COVID-19 vaccination of health care workers

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14449

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

TOPICS
Health human resources
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
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
Global vaccine equity
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14451

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2021-08-21
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
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

Return to school during COVID-19

Full policy recommendation:

1. The public health approach to vaccine policy and implementation should consider the objectives of the public health system to minimize transmission, protect individual health, and promote shared decision-making. The public health system should prioritize the health of all individuals and ensure that the implementation of vaccination policies is equitable, accessible, and effective.

2. The implementation of vaccination policies should be guided by evidence-based recommendations and consider the unique characteristics of different populations. This includes age, comorbidities, and cultural or social factors that may influence vaccine uptake.

3. Vaccination programs should be designed to be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, including those who may experience barriers to accessing health care. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.

4. Data on vaccine efficacy and safety should be reviewed and updated regularly to inform policy decisions. This includes monitoring the effectiveness of vaccination programs and the emergence of new variants of COVID-19.

5. Public health officials should work closely with schools, parents, and educators to develop vaccination strategies that are culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of diverse communities. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.

6. Vaccination programs should be designed to be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, including those who may experience barriers to accessing health care. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.

7. Data on vaccine efficacy and safety should be reviewed and updated regularly to inform policy decisions. This includes monitoring the effectiveness of vaccination programs and the emergence of new variants of COVID-19.

8. Public health officials should work closely with schools, parents, and educators to develop vaccination strategies that are culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of diverse communities. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.

9. Vaccination programs should be designed to be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, including those who may experience barriers to accessing health care. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.

10. Data on vaccine efficacy and safety should be reviewed and updated regularly to inform policy decisions. This includes monitoring the effectiveness of vaccination programs and the emergence of new variants of COVID-19.

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) is committed to supporting the efforts of public health officials to ensure the safe and effective return to school during COVID-19. The CMA recommends that vaccination programs be designed to be inclusive and accessible to all individuals, including those who may experience barriers to accessing health care. This includes providing information in multiple languages, offering appointment scheduling, and providing transportation to vaccination sites.
Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

Policies and Recommendations

1. The CMA supports the recommendations issued by the National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI). Despite vaccine efficacy, it is crucial to follow vaccine guidelines, including interchangeability of vaccines. This suggests the need for clear, transparent, and evidence-based decision-making.

2. The interchangeability of vaccines may impact the qualification and selection of vaccines. It is essential to consider the implications of vaccine interchangeability when planning and implementing vaccination strategies.

3. The need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of vaccine interchangeability is highlighted. This includes assessing the safety, efficacy, and impact of vaccine interchangeability on public health outcomes.

4. The CMA encourages ongoing research and collaboration to better understand the interchangeability of vaccines and to inform future vaccination strategies.

Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2021-08-21

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

Documents

[Link to Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)]

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14453
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

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**Firearms Control**

Date: 2021

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**Firearms Control (Update 2021)**

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**BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY**

Introduction

Firearm-related deaths are an important public health issue. Over 300,000 firearm deaths occur each year in the United States alone, and the toll is higher in many other countries. In Canada, a total of 21.7 firearm-related deaths occur each year, with an additional 13,000 non-fatal injuries. This toll is particularly devastating for those who lose their lives to firearms.

In the United States, the National Rifle Association (NRA) has been a strong advocate for the rights of firearms owners, and has actively opposed efforts to control firearms. The NRA has been particularly influential in shaping public opinion on this issue, and has been successful in blocking gun control legislation at the federal and state levels.

In Canada, the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has taken a strong position on firearms control, and has been an important advocate for gun control measures. The CMA has been instrumental in推动ing gun control legislation at the federal and provincial levels.

The CMA has been a strong advocate for evidence-based policy, and has been at the forefront of efforts to reduce firearm-related deaths. The CMA has been particularly active in calling for the implementation of universal background checks, the establishment of a national firearms registry, and the implementation of a mandatory 5-day waiting period for the purchase of firearms.

The CMA has been successful in persuading the federal government to implement some of these measures, and has been instrumental in推动ing the implementation of other measures, such as the establishment of a national firearms registry. The CMA has also been successful in persuading the provinces to implement gun control measures, and has been an important advocate for the implementation of uniform gun control measures across the country.

In conclusion, the CMA has been a strong advocate for evidence-based gun control measures, and has been successful in推动ing the implementation of these measures. The CMA has been an important advocate for gun control measures, and has been instrumental in reducing firearm-related deaths in Canada.

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**DOCUMENTS**

- **Digital Health Care and Competition – a perspective from The Canadian Medical Association**
  - CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
  - p. 18
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