Answering the Wake-up Call: CMA’s Public Health Action Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public health service (PHS) is in the national context of our community values like the individual, public good, and the community. The values of health care and public health are interdependent and can be complementary. It is clear that public health is a crucial component of a healthy society.

A national statement on public health should recognize the value of public health and its contribution to well-being. It should express a commitment to the public health sector to promote health and prevent illness, promote health equity, and support the development of systems that enable people to live healthy lives.

It is clear that the role of public health is critical to the success of health systems. Public health is essential to the achievement of health care goals. It is important to recognize the value of public health and its role in improving the health of communities.

The role of public health is to promote health, prevent illness, and reduce the burden of disease. Public health covers a broad range of activities, including vaccination, infection control, environmental health, and maternal and child health.

The public health system is under strain due to the current pandemic. It is important to ensure that the public health system is adequately resourced and supported to meet the needs of communities.

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan is a comprehensive strategy that sets out the key priorities for public health in Canada. It is a framework for action that provides a clear direction for the public health sector.

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan is based on the following principles:

1. Public health is a fundamental human right.
2. Public health is a shared responsibility.
3. Public health is a public good.
4. Public health is an essential part of a healthy society.

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan includes the following recommendations:

1. Investing in public health infrastructure.
2. Strengthening the public health workforce.
3. Improving public health information systems.
4. Enhancing public health partnerships.

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan is a call to action for all levels of government, communities, and individuals to work together to improve the health of Canadians.

Conclusion

The CMA’s Public Health Action Plan provides a robust framework for public health action in Canada. It is a call to action for all levels of government, communities, and individuals to work together to improve the health of Canadians.

CMA submission to the National Advisory Committee on SARS and Public Health

June 2003
“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

Date: 11-25-1999

Executive Summary

CMA continues to support a national framework for the protection of health information. We believe that providing individuals with access to their medical information is important to the development of medical professionalism, and that the protection of this information is a key component of the development of ethical medical practice.

Concerns with Bill C-6

While CMA supports the development of national standards for the protection of health information, it is concerned with some aspects of Bill C-6. These concerns include:

1. Definitions:
   - The definition of “personal health information” is too broad and may encompass information that is not considered personal.
“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

Dr. John E. McDougall

Chair, Standing Committee on Industry

Health care and patient safety
Health information and e-health
Ethics and medical professionalism
Improving Accountability in Canada’s Health Care System: The Canadian Medical Association’s Presentation to the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10230

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2011-10-19

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Health systems, system funding and performance

Documents
Canadian Medical Association submission to the Standing Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce: Higher rate now: Why excise tax on tobacco is long overdue for an increase

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11129

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2014-05-15

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
Tamper Resistance under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11295

POLICY TYPE
Response to consultation

DATE
2014-08-26

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
Canadian Medical Association Submission to Health Canada’s Notice of proposed order to amend the schedule to the Tobacco Act
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11434

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2014-11-10
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

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

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**CMA POLICY**

**Appropriateness in Health Care**

**Summary:**

Is appropriateness the norm or an assurance in health care and is it necessary to ensuring safety?

Appropriateness, valid in health care, is the following definition for appropriate to be valid: care is to the patient, approved by the health provider, to the health patient in the right time with a reasonable measure in human care.

Guidelines for first definitions and the following policy recommendations:

1. Preventing inappropriate and non-approved, producing comprehensive understanding for which to ensure the appropriate behavior of health care
2. In families, ensuring that the ones' actions are not divided, and the common benefits produced to appropriateness to healthcare and its development in critical behaviors
3. Preventing the actions that are not allowed to produce in one's ability to ensure the policies that have been or can be changed

**Introduction**

In health care, it is the norm for the care of the patient's health to be approached with the goal of not only ensuring the health of the patient but also ensuring that the care provided is appropriate. This definition is used to determine the appropriateness of care, taking into account the clinical situation and the patient's needs. The definition considers the appropriateness of care to be crucial in ensuring the health of the patient.

**Policy**

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has established a policy (POL 11516) on the appropriateness of care.

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CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association  

p. 12
Complementary and alternative medicine (update 2015)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11529

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2015-05-30

REPLACES
Complementary and alternative medicine (Update 2008)

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents
Regulatory framework for the mandatory reporting of adverse drug reactions and medical device incidents by provincial and territorial healthcare institutions.

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11814

POLICY TYPE
Response to consultation

DATE
2016-01-20

TOPICS
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs
Health care and patient safety

Documents
Joint Statement on Access to Mental Health Care from the Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Psychiatric Association
Statement to the Canadian panel on violence against women Ottawa - September, 1992

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11956

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
LAST REVIEWED  2019-03-03
DATE  1992-09-15
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
CMA’s Recommendations for Bill S-5: An Act to amend the Tobacco Act and the Non-smokers’ Health Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13641

POLICY TYPE: Parliamentary submission
DATE: 2017-04-07
TOPICS: Health care and patient safety
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents

CMA Submission:
CMA’s recommendations for Bill S-5: An Act to amend the Tobacco Act and the Non-smokers’ Health Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts

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

April 7, 2017
Front-of-package labelling consultation
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13800

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2016-10-31
TOPICS  Health care and patient safety

Documents
Regulation of Self-Care Products in Canada
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13802

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY TYPE</th>
<th>Response to consultation</th>
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<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>2016-10-31</td>
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<td>TOPICS</td>
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**Documents**

CMA Response: Regulation of Self-Care Products in Canada
Consultation on the renewal of Federal Tobacco Control Strategy
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13804

POLICY TYPE
Response to consultation

DATE
2017-04-05

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Pharmaceuticals, prescribing, cannabis, drugs

Documents

On behalf of the Canadian Medical Association (CMA), I am responding to your request for consultation on renewal of the Tobacco Control Strategy (TCS), and on the Draft Federal Tobacco Control Strategy (December 2016). We are pleased to have the opportunity to make this submission.

The 2015 Canadian Community Health Survey reports that 15.1% of the population aged 15 and older were current daily or occasional smokers in 2015 (3.5 million adults). The rate of daily smoking has not decreased over the last decade, and continued tobacco use represents a continuing public health concern.

We support the Government’s stated goal of less than 5% tobacco use by 2015. It must be recognized that specific subpopulations, such as indigenous populations, will require different approaches and strategies.

We advocate for a tobacco-free environment, one which provides a healthy setting for all Canadians.

As the Senate suggests, a renewed driving must go beyond the traditional apprehension of increased tobacco use by ensuring the development of a tobacco policy that offers more assistance to those affected by tobacco addiction. The state-of-the-art methods described in the report and the treatment of populations at risk for the tobacco epidemic are important.

The CMA believes that simple, non-restrictive, evidence-based strategies, tobacco control training in priority and public services to be accompanied by a sustained, well-funded tobacco strategy, and strong leadership and support from Health Canada, including a continued, comprehensive