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

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

June 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public health system in Canada is the infrastructure of our community health. It is the fundamental service that is delivered by the healthcare system. It is the key to ensuring that we have a healthy population. The purpose of this report is to identify key actions that need to be taken to ensure coverage, to provide a framework for the development of a national public health strategy, and to provide a framework for the development of a national public health network.

The public health system is defined as a set of programs and activities that are designed to improve the health of a population. It is a system that is based on the principles of public health and is designed to protect and promote the health of all Canadians. The public health system is an important part of the healthcare system in Canada and is responsible for ensuring that all Canadians have access to a healthy environment.

The public health system is a critical component of the healthcare system and is responsible for ensuring that all Canadians have access to a healthy environment. It is a system that is designed to protect and promote the health of all Canadians. The public health system is a key component of the healthcare system and is responsible for ensuring that all Canadians have access to a healthy environment.

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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
"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

The Canadian Medical Association

Ethics and professional responsibility

For the purpose of this submission, the terms "patient" and "patient's health information" are defined as follows:

"Patient" means a human being who is under the care, observation or treatment of a physician or health professional.

"Patient's health information" means information about a patient's health status, diagnosis, treatment, care, medication, or the patient's medical history.

The information collected and used for research purposes should be limited to information that is necessary for the research and should be de-identified or anonymized to protect the patient's privacy. The CMA supports the development of a national framework for the protection of patient information, including comprehensive legislation that addresses the collection, use, and disclosure of patient information, as well as the rights of patients to access and control their personal health information.

The CMA also recommends that the Bill include provisions for the establishment of a national database of information on patient care and outcomes, which would facilitate research and improve the quality of care.

It is important to ensure that the collection and use of patient information is done in a manner that respects the patient's privacy and confidentiality. The CMA supports the development of standards and guidelines for the collection, use, and disclosure of patient information, and recommends that these standards be included in the Bill.
Study on Canada's pandemic preparedness: CMA’s Presentation to the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10010

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2010-10-22

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety

Documents
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 on Bill S–209, An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (prize fights)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10708

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2013-04-15

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety

Documents

April 15, 2013

Canadian Medical Association

Submission on Bill S–209, An Act to Amend the Criminal Code

Submitted to the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights

While not an Association priority, Canadian Medical Association supports the elimination of such a provision that could, in the future, be used to justify the illegal activities of a tribe.

Please see the attached policy for a more comprehensive analysis.

Canadian Medical Association

April 15, 2013

Attorney General

Canadian Medical Association

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Canadian Medical Association

April 15, 2013

Attorney General

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Canadian Medical Association
Health and health care for an aging population

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11061

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2018-03-03
DATE 2013-12-07
REPLACES PD00-03 - Principles for medical care of older persons
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
Tamper Resistance under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11295

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<th>POLICY TYPE</th>
<th>Response to consultation</th>
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<td>DATE</td>
<td>2014-08-26</td>
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| 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
Canadian Medical Association Submission to the House of Commons Study on E-Cigarettes
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11437

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2014-11-27
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

Documents
COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE
(Update 2015)

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) position on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has been to encourage patients to use the medical system to the extent possible. However, in the absence of evidence-based information, there is no objection to patients using CAM. CAM can be a source of misuse of health care resources, inaccurate information, and possibly dangerous therapies. As such, the CMA encourages the development and dissemination of information that is evidence-based and scientifically grounded. It is also important for physicians to recognize that patients may use CAM in addition to conventional health care. The CMA has developed a number of policies and information resources on CAM.

Dr. Rob Curnow
Senior Medical Director, CMA

CMA POLICY

COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE
(Update 2015)

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Dr. Rob Curnow
Senior Medical Director, CMA
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 Canadian Medical Association & Canadian Psychiatric Association
Policy - Access to mental health care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11890

POLICY TYPE: Policy document
DATE: 2016-05-20
TOPIES: Health care and patient safety, Population health, health equity, public health

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
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
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

ABT 5 2017

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL TURBOCC CENTRE FOR CANADIAN
Public Health

March 25, 2017

Ms. Therese Borchert
Executive Director
Tobacco Free Kids Canada

Dear Ms. Borchert,

On behalf of the Canadian Medical Association (CMA), I am responding to your request for a consultation on the renewal of the Federal Tobacco Control Strategy (FTCS) and on the consultation process for the renewed Canada-wide Tobacco Control Plan (TCP).

The recent Canadian Tobacco Use Survey (CTUS) report indicates that 7.7% of the population aged 15 and older were current smokers in 2016. This percentage has decreased steadily over the past decade, from 11.8% in 2006. However, at 7.7%, it is critical that we continue to make progress towards the 5% target by 2020.

We support the Tobacco Control Framework goal of less than 5% tobacco use by 2020. It must be recognized that specific subpopulations, such as indigenous populations, are more likely to smoke. In the long term, we support the implementation of comprehensive policies to reduce tobacco use among high-risk groups.

We commend the Department of Health’s efforts to date to reduce tobacco use in Canada. The government has implemented several measures to reduce tobacco use, including increasing the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products, increasing taxes on tobacco products, and restricting advertising and promotion of tobacco products.

As the document suggests, continued action is needed to achieve the goal of eliminating tobacco use. The government has announced additional measures to further reduce tobacco use, including raising the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products, increasing taxes on tobacco products, and restricting advertising and promotion of tobacco products.

We encourage the government to continue to implement effective policies to reduce tobacco use in Canada. We commend the government’s efforts to date to reduce tobacco use and look forward to continued progress towards achieving the goal of eliminating tobacco use.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Canadian Medical Association

March 25, 2017

[Note: The letter is a response to the consultation on the renewal of the Federal Tobacco Control Strategy and the consultation process for the renewed Canada-wide Tobacco Control Plan (TCP). The CMA supports the Tobacco Control Framework goal of less than 5% tobacco use by 2020 and applauds the government’s efforts to reduce tobacco use in Canada. The government has implemented several measures to reduce tobacco use, including increasing the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products, increasing taxes on tobacco products, and restricting advertising and promotion of tobacco products. We encourage the government to continue to implement effective policies to reduce tobacco use in Canada.]