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

Nov. 22 1999
Oliver, Drake

Ontario Medical Association

Executive Summary

Canadian physicians strive to provide the highest quality care while also protecting the privacy of patients. The proposed legislation, Bill C-6, aims to address the balance between these two important values.

Bill C-6 proposes amendments to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) and introduces new provisions for the protection of personal health information. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) supports the principles of the Act, which were established to ensure the confidentiality and security of personal information.

However, the CMA has concerns about the definitions of “personal health information” and “designated public sector organization.” It is important that any amendments to the Act clearly define these terms to avoid ambiguity and ensure that healthcare providers are protected under the legislation.

The CMA recommends that the definitions be clarified to include specific examples and provide guidance on the application of the Act to the medical profession.

In conclusion, the CMA supports the overall objectives of the Act and appreciates the government’s efforts to protect personal information. However, further clarification is needed to ensure that the Act adequately addresses the concerns of the healthcare sector.
“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
Catherine Hobin, M.D.
Senior Information Officer
Commission of Public Health Engineers

Health care and patient safety
Health information and e-health
Ethics and medical professionalism
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

Documents
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
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

CMAlt: Submission to the House of Commons
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 3, 2014

Submitted by: Canadian Medical Association

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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
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

Documents

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

Executive Summary

Electronic records are now being used more widely in health-care delivery. A majority of physicians in Canada have access to electronic medical records (EMRs), which provide information about a patient’s medical history, medications, allergies, and other relevant health information, which provides opportunities to use the data to enhance care. By using this data, additional care can be delivered. As more data are captured and shared, however, there is also a need to ensure that healthcare information is protected and that appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure that the data are used appropriately.

Optimal use of data analytics requires balancing the right balance between managing the risk of data misuse and ensuring that valuable clinical information is available to physicians in a timely manner. This can be achieved by developing and implementing policies that govern the use of data analytics in healthcare. These policies should be developed and reviewed regularly to ensure they remain relevant and effective.

Key principles for the optimal use of data analytics in healthcare include:

1. Privacy: The use of data analytics should comply with all applicable privacy laws and regulations.
2. Consent: Patients should be informed about the use of their data and provide informed consent before their data are used.
3. Security: The data should be protected from unauthorized access and use.
4. Accuracy: The data should be accurate and up-to-date.
5. Transparency: The methods and outputs of data analytics should be transparent.
6. Confidentiality: The data should be used only for the purposes for which they were collected.
7. Accountability: Those responsible for the use of data analytics should be accountable for their actions.

These principles should be considered when developing policies for the optimal use of data analytics in healthcare.
Principles for the protection of patient privacy

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13833

Policy document

2017-12-09

PD11-03 Principles for the Protection of Patients’ Personal Health Information

Health information and e-health
Ethics and medical professionalism

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
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
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

Virtual Care in Canada: progress and potential. Report of the Virtual Care Task Force.
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

WHAT IT IS

The purpose of this statement is to advance the development of a patient-partnered, value-based, and information management framework to support the governance of health information. This statement is intended to provide policy makers, stakeholders, and practitioners with guidance on how to develop, implement, and maintain a governance framework for health information that is aligned with patient-centered care and values.

1. Develop and maintain a governance framework that is aligned with patient-centered care and values for the management of health information.
2. Align governance frameworks with patient-centered care and values to ensure that the management of health information is aligned with patient needs and values.
3. Implement and maintain governance frameworks that are aligned with patient-centered care and values to ensure that the management of health information is aligned with patient needs and values.

The framework must be robust enough to support the development of new and innovative approaches to the management of health information, while also ensuring that patient-centered care and values are at the forefront of all decision-making.

The framework must also be adaptable to changes in technology and healthcare delivery systems, while also ensuring that patient-centered care and values are at the forefront of all decision-making.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association