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. 27, 1999

Cherie Ouellette

General Counsel

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association

---

Executive Summary

While comments have been received for all aspects of the legislation, the primary concern for doctors is the lack of access to personal information for health care purposes. The proposed legislation, Bill C-6, would restrict the access of health care providers to personal information, making it difficult for them to provide the best care to their patients. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) strongly opposes Bill C-6 and urges that the government consider amendments to the legislation in order to protect the privacy of personal health information.

The Bill C-6 would create a new personal information protection law that would apply to all sectors of society, including health care providers. However, the proposed legislation does not provide adequate protection for health care providers in their access to personal health information.

The CMA recommends that the government consider amendments to the legislation in order to ensure that health care providers have access to the necessary personal health information to provide the best care to their patients. This would include modifications to the definition of “personal health information” to ensure that it is broad enough to cover all aspects of health care.

The CMA is concerned that the proposed legislation would make it difficult for health care providers to access personal health information for health care purposes. This would negatively impact the quality of care that patients receive.

The CMA strongly opposes Bill C-6 and urges the government to consider amendments to the legislation in order to protect the privacy of personal health information.

---

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

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy1980

POLICY TYPE: Parliamentary submission
LAST REVIEWED: 2019-03-03
DATE: 1999-03-18
TOPICS: Health care and patient safety, Health information and e-health, Ethics and medical professionalism

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
Julie Bourdelais

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

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
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 physicians recommending mobile health applications to patients

The document is designed to provide clear guidelines for physicians about how to properly recommend mobile health applications to their patients, emphasizing the importance of patient privacy and data security.

Background
- Mobile health applications, often referred to as mHealth, allow patients to manage their health through technology, such as tracking medication, monitoring health metrics, and accessing health information.
- Physicians should ensure that these applications are secure and that patient data is protected.
- The use of mHealth apps can help improve patient engagement and empower patients to take control of their health.
- However, it is crucial that physicians recommend only applications that meet the highest standards for data protection and patient privacy.

Recommendations
- Physicians should evaluate the application's privacy policy and data security measures before recommending it to patients.
- It is important to verify that the application complies with health information privacy laws, such as HIPAA in the United States.
- Physicians should consider sharing the application's features and benefits with patients to help them make informed decisions.
- It is recommended that physicians inform patients about the potential risks associated with using mHealth applications.

Conclusion
- By following these guidelines, physicians can ensure that they are recommending mobile health applications that are safe, secure, and beneficial for their patients.
- This approach helps promote the responsible use of technology in healthcare, allowing patients to take a more active role in managing their health.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
p. 7
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

---

Executive Summary

Electronic records are now being used more widely to address their potential. A majority of physicians in Canada have experienced using electronic medical records (EMRs) for patient care and to collect patient information. EMRs are an essential tool for patient care, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of care, and for improving the accuracy and completeness of patient information, which provides an opportunity to improve the quality of care provided.

By also utilizing this resource, the government of the province of British Columbia (BC) is able to ensure that electronic records are accessible by authorized health care professionals. This also includes the ability to access patient information, to identify appropriate and relevant care options for patients. As such, this resource provides an opportunity for the Ministry of Health to identify opportunities to reduce the duplication of care services. However, given the nature of personal care in British Columbia, each appointment may be serviced by one or more different care professionals.

Principles for the optimal use of data analytics by physicians at the point of care to ensure an effective and efficient use of information include the following:

1. Care should be provided by a team. A client's and care provider of patient care to be an essential component of the care provided. This includes ensuring that the information provided is accurate, complete, and up-to-date.

2. Data analytics should be used to support evidence-based decision-making in patient care. This includes the use of data analytics to support the development of care plans and the monitoring of patient outcomes.

3. Data analytics should be used to support population health and public health initiatives. This includes the use of data analytics to support the identification of trends and patterns in patient care, and the development of strategies to improve the health of populations.

4. Data analytics should be used to support the development of clinical guidelines and best practices. This includes the use of data analytics to support the development of evidence-based clinical guidelines and best practices, and the monitoring of adherence to these guidelines and practices.

---

CMA POLICY

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

1. Data analytics should be used to support evidence-based decision-making in patient care. This includes the use of data analytics to support the development of care plans and the monitoring of patient outcomes.

2. Data analytics should be used to support population health and public health initiatives. This includes the use of data analytics to support the identification of trends and patterns in patient care, and the development of strategies to improve the health of populations.

3. Data analytics should be used to support the development of clinical guidelines and best practices. This includes the use of data analytics to support the development of evidence-based clinical guidelines and best practices, and the monitoring of adherence to these guidelines and practices.

---

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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
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
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