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 response to SARS is in many ways a reflection of our community values. It is the promptness, the public’s prompt response, and the active participation of all sectors of our society that resulted in a very rapid response to SARS. This response also demonstrated the need to update our health surveillance systems, strengthen our public health capacity, and improve the public health information systems. Canada.

Health care system preparedness for future pandemics is key – the health care system is an essential part of the health care system and must respond to the expectations of the public. Health sector response should be based on a sound public health foundation, and in the context of a health information system, this means that the new information system should be able to support the decision-making process and public health surveillance.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the current state of the public health system and to make recommendations for improvement in order to strengthen the public health system and respond to the needs of the public.

CMA recommends that the National Advisory Committee on SARS and Public Health should:

1. Develop a comprehensive national public health system that is capable of responding to public health emergencies.

2. Establish a national public health information system that is capable of supporting public health decision-making.

3. Develop a national public health infrastructure that is capable of responding to public health emergencies.

4. Establish a national public health surveillance system that is capable of monitoring public health outcomes.

5. Establish a national public health training and education system that is capable of supporting public health professionals.

6. Establish a national public health research and development system that is capable of supporting public health research.

7. Establish a national public health communication and education system that is capable of supporting public health messages.

8. Establish a national public health policy and planning system that is capable of supporting public health policy development.

9. Establish a national public health funding and resource allocation system that is capable of supporting public health services.

CMA looks forward to working with the National Advisory Committee on SARS and Public Health to develop a comprehensive public health system that is capable of responding to public health emergencies.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14079

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2019-03-02

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

Documents
Appropriateness in health care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy1516

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2020-02-29
DATE 2014-12-06
TOPICS Health care and patient safety

Appropriateness in Health Care

Summary: This policy discusses the concept of appropriateness in health care and advocates for ensuring that health care is provided in a manner that is consistent with best evidence. It highlights the importance of considering patient preferences and values in decision-making.

Policy:

Policy Doctrine

1. The Canadian Interdisciplinary Palliative Care Competency Framework

The Canadian Interdisciplinary Palliative Care Competency Framework is a comprehensive tool designed to enhance the delivery of palliative care. This framework is aligned with the CMA’s commitment to ensure that all patients receive appropriate and evidence-based care, regardless of their stage of illness.

Definition of Appropriateness

Appropriateness in health care refers to the provision of services and treatments that are consistent with the best available evidence, taking into account patient preferences and values. This ensures that the care provided is effective, efficient, and aligned with the needs of the patient.

Indicators of Appropriateness

- Care that is consistent with best evidence
- Patient preferences and values considered
- Services and treatments that are safe and effective

Conclusion:

Appropriateness is a cornerstone of high-quality care. By ensuring that health care is delivered in an appropriate manner, we can contribute to improved outcomes for patients. Further research is needed to better understand the impact of appropriateness on patient outcomes and to identify strategies for promoting appropriate care practices.
The Canadian Interdisciplinary Palliative Care Competency Framework
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14439

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2020-12-05

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

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
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

Reminder of the oral evidence session
Canadian Medical Association  Ottawa - November 19, 2014

November 18, 2014
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
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
Clinical guideline for homeless and vulnerably housed people, and people with lived homelessness experience
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14165

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2019-10-17

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

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
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’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/policy13918

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2018-02-15

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

Documents
CMA Statement on Racism

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14245

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2020-06-02

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism
Health care and patient safety

Documents
CMA Submission to the Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities’ study of Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Canada Labour Code

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14464

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2021-12-15

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Committee Appearance – Justice and Human Rights: Bill C-7 – Amending the Criminal Code Regarding Medical Assistance in Dying
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14374

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY TYPE</th>
<th>Parliamentary submission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>2020-11-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPICS</td>
<td>Health care and patient safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Documents**

Committee Appearance – Justice and Human Rights:
Bill C-7 – Amending the Criminal Code Regarding Medical Assistance in Dying
November 5, 2020
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
Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14023

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE       2019-03-02
REPLACES   Head injury and sport (2011)
TOPICS     Health care and patient safety
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents

Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

Background to Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

1) How this Background to Policy Should be Shorted

2) How this Background to Policy Should be Shorted

Concussion is an important public health concern for recreational and athletic activities, and should be addressed as a priority for public health authorities, health care providers, and community organizations. This document provides guidance on how to prevent, detect, and manage concussions in different settings, including sport, leisure, and occupational environments.

In this document, concussion is defined as a head injury that results in a temporary or permanent change in brain function, which may cause symptoms such as headache, dizziness, fatigue, memory problems, and sleep disturbances. Concussions can occur in a variety of settings, including sport, leisure, and occupational environments.

This document provides guidance on how to prevent, detect, and manage concussions in different settings, including sport, leisure, and occupational environments. It is important to note that concussions can have serious long-term effects, including cognitive and emotional problems, and it is important to take steps to prevent and manage concussions in all settings.

1. Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

2. Background to Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

This document provides guidance on how to prevent, detect, and manage concussions in different settings, including sport, leisure, and occupational environments. It is important to note that concussions can have serious long-term effects, including cognitive and emotional problems, and it is important to take steps to prevent and manage concussions in all settings.
Consultation on proposed front-of-package labelling
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13882

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2018-04-23

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

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
Emergency federal measures to care for and protect Canadians during the COVID-19 pandemic
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14132

POLICY TYPE          Parliamentary submission
DATE                2020-03-16
TOPICS              Health care and patient safety

Documents