Federal Monitoring and Reporting Regime for MAID
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13853

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2017-05-15
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

CMA Submission
Federal Monitoring and Reporting Regime for MAID
Submission to Health Canada
May 15, 2017
Direct-to-consumer genetic testing
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13696

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2017-05-27

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Medical assistance in dying

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13698

POLICY TYPE  Policy document
DATE  2017-05-27
REPLACES  EUTHANASIA AND ASSISTED DEATH (UPDATE 2014)
TOPICS  Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
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
Charter of Shared Values: A vision for intra-professionalism for physicians

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13858

POLICY TYPE: Policy document
DATE: 2017-12-09
REPLACES: CMA Charter for Physicians (Update 1999)
TOPICS: Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Federal monitoring of medical assistance in dying regulations
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13856

POLICY TYPE  Response to consultation
DATE  2018-02-13
TOPICS  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 Code of Ethics and Professionalism
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13937

POLICY TYPE       Policy document
DATE              2018-12-08
REPLACES          Code of ethics of the Canadian Medical Association (Update 2004)
TOPICS            Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
CMA CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

The CMA Code of Ethics and Professionalism provides a framework for ethical and professional conduct in the practice of medicine. The Code aims to promote the highest standards of professional behavior and integrity. It is designed to guide physicians in their interactions with patients, colleagues, and the public, and to foster an environment of trust and respect. The Code is intended to be a tool for physicians and to be used as a guide for ethical decision-making.

In the Code, every physician is expected to maintain a high level of professional and ethical standards. The Code sets out the principles and standards that physicians are expected to follow. The Code is intended to be a reference tool for physicians and other health professionals. It is intended to be a guide for ethical decision-making and to ensure that physicians act in the best interests of their patients.

A VIRTUE exemplified by the ethical physician

1. Compassion
2. Honesty
3. Integrity
4. Prudence

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
Health Care Coverage for Migrants: An Open Letter to the Canadian Federal Government

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13940

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2018-12-15

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health
Health systems, system funding and performance
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
Joint statement on preventing and resolving ethical conflicts involving health care providers and persons receiving care
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy202

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
1998-12-05

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents
The evolving professional relationship between Canadian physicians and our health care system: Where do we stand?

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy10389

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
2012-05-26

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

The evolving professional relationship between Canadian physicians and our health care system: Where do we stand?

Outline

The paper discusses the current state of the professional relationship between Canadian physicians and our health care system, the need for leadership in ethical and medical professionalism, and the trends that are shaping the future of health care in Canada. It provides an overview of the changing health care system and the impact of these changes on the relationship between physicians and the system. The paper concludes with a discussion on the need for leadership in medical professionalism and the role of the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) in promoting ethical and professional standards.
Supporting the enactment of Bill C-14, Medical Assistance in Dying
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy13693

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

LAST REVIEWED
2019-03-03

DATE
2016-05-02

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

CMA Submission: Supporting the enactment of Bill C-14, Medical Assistance in Dying

Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights

May 2, 2016
Organ and tissue donation and transplantation

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14126

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

DATE
2019-12-07

REPLACES
Organ and tissue donation and transplantation (update 2015)

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism
Health care and patient safety

Equity and diversity in medicine

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14127

POLICY TYPE
Policy document
EQUITY AND DIVERSITY IN MEDICINE

See also: CMA Policy CMA12-2019-028

A. BACKGROUND

Ethics and medical professionalism are dynamic concepts that are subject to change over time. As such, it is important to recognize that there are multiple perspectives and interpretations of these concepts, and that these perspectives are shaped by cultural, social, and historical contexts.

The concept of ethics is closely linked to the concept of professionalism. Professionalism refers to the set of values, attitudes, and behaviors that define the relationship between doctors and patients. These values include trust, confidentiality, respect, and compassion. Professionalism is also closely tied to the concept of accountability, which involves taking responsibility for one’s actions and decisions.

The concept of equity is closely related to the concept of diversity. Equity refers to the idea of providing fair and equal access to resources and opportunities. This involves recognizing and addressing the ways in which social, economic, and cultural factors can influence health outcomes. Diversity, on the other hand, refers to the range of differences that exist within a population. These differences can be based on a variety of factors, including race, gender, age, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status.

B. EXCLUSION

Exclusion is the denial of access to medical services based on a patient’s sex, gender, or gender identity. This can include medical procedures, diagnoses, and referrals. Exclusion can also take the form of unequal treatment, such as discrimination in hiring or promotion.

C. HARM

Harm is the infliction of physical or psychological injury to a patient. This can include both direct harm, such as medical errors, and indirect harm, such as unjust treatment.

D. INJURY

Injury is the result of harm that has occurred to a patient. This can include both physical and psychological injuries.

E. MULTIPLE MAJOR HARM or INJURY

Multiple major harm or injury refers to the situation in which a patient has sustained multiple serious injuries or harms.

F. PERMANENT HARM or INJURY

Permanent harm or injury refers to the situation in which a patient has sustained a serious injury or harm that is irreversible.

G. SEVERE HARM or INJURY

Severe harm or injury refers to the situation in which a patient has sustained a serious injury or harm that is likely to have a significant impact on their quality of life.

H. UNJUST

Unjust refers to the situation in which a patient has been treated with unfairness or unfair discrimination.

I. UNVERIFIED

Unverified refers to the situation in which the evidence of harm or injury is not confirmed by medical professionals.

J. VIOLATION

Violation refers to the situation in which a patient’s rights have been violated.

K. WEALTH

Wealth refers to the financial resources available to a patient.

L. WELFARE

Welfare refers to the overall well-being of an individual.

M. WORKING CONDITIONS

Working conditions refer to the environment in which medical professionals work. This can include both physical and psychological factors.

N. X-RAY

X-ray refers to the use of radiation to create images of the internal structures of the body.

O. YIELD

Yield refers to the percentage of patients who are referred to a particular specialist or service.

P. Z-SCORE

Z-score refers to a statistical measure that indicates how many standard deviations a value is from the mean.
Palliative care

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11809

POLICY TYPE
Policy document

LAST REVIEWED
2020-02-29

DATE
2015-10-03

TOPICS
Ethics and medical professionalism

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