Appearance before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Health

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14475

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2022-05-09
TOPICS  Health systems, system funding and performance
Ethics and medical professionalism

Documents

Appearance before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Health

Dr. Katherine Smart
President of the Canadian Medical Association
May 9, 2022
Thank you very much.
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
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 guide the development of a patient-partnered health information governance framework (HIPPGF) that advances the interests of health information users. The proposed HIPPGF is intended to support the development of a comprehensive, patient-partnered approach to governance of health information in the context of digital health. The framework would address key issues such as patient access, privacy, and security. The HIPPGF would be based on the principles of patient-participation, transparency, and accountability. It would also provide a roadmap for implementing the HIPPGF in a way that is aligned with existing regulatory frameworks and organizational structures.

INTERIM帰

1. Devise and implement a practical framework for patient partnerships that advance the interests of health information users.
2. Develop a comprehensive approach to governance of health information that is aligned with existing regulatory frameworks and organizational structures.
3. Establish clear processes for patient participation in the development and implementation of the HIPPGF.

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CMA Statement on the Governance of Health Information: A patient-partnered health information governance framework

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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
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 guidance to physicians about how to make mobile health applications for recommendations. It supports the management of patient health, health information, and health outcomes.

The guiding principles are built on the Canadian Medical Association’s (CMA) Patient Guidelines for the Optimal Use of Data Analytics by Physicians at the CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association.
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

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

Executive Summary

Electronic records are being used more widely in medicine than ever before. A majority of physicians in Canada have access to electronic health records (EHRs). While benefits of EHRs are well known, they also present ethical, legal and financial challenges. Data analytics can be used to inform clinical care, public health practice and decision making at the point of care. These data sources provide the physician with unique clinical information, which provides opportunity to improve the use of data in their clinical care.

Data analytics in EHRs enable physicians to better leverage digital information, improve patient care and support health system decision-making. Health services has been transformed by data analytics that builds upon clinical decision making in the healthcare setting. Physicians have direct access to and can leverage data to inform their care delivery, which can result in improved patient health outcomes from cost savings and quality improvement. However, clinical decision making alone is insufficient to address the complexity of the healthcare system.

Optimize data analytics in health: balancing the right balance between managing the user experience of data analytics and health outcomes. Ensuring physicians can access data through meaningful, actionable, and relevant insights can be achieved by integrating data analytics into the clinical workflow. This will improve the user experience and usability of data analytics.

Within the context of data analytics, ensuring the right balance between managing the user experience and improving health outcomes is critical. Ensuring data analytics is integrated at the point of care can lead to improved patient outcomes and higher patient satisfaction. Here are some key considerations for the optimal use of data analytics:

1. Ensure the data analytics can be easily accessed by healthcare professionals. This will improve the user experience and satisfaction of healthcare professionals.
2. Ensure data analytics is integrated into the clinical workflow. This will improve the user experience and satisfaction of healthcare professionals.
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CMA POLICY

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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

CMA POLICY

PRINCIPLES CONCERNING PHYSICIAN INFORMATION

The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) has developed this policy to provide guidance on the ethical and professional implications of physicians using electronic communication (e-health) to interact with patients. The principles outlined in this policy are intended to help physicians make informed decisions about the use of e-health in their practice.

1. Privacy: Physicians should respect patient confidentiality and privacy when using e-health to communicate with patients. They should obtain consent from patients before sharing personal health information electronically, and ensure that the communication is protected by appropriate security measures.

2. Security: Physicians should take reasonable steps to ensure the security of personal health information transmitted electronically, including encryption and other measures to protect against unauthorized access and theft.

3. Consent: Physicians should obtain informed consent from patients before using e-health to communicate with them, explaining the nature and purpose of the communication, the risks and benefits, and the alternatives available.

4. Accuracy: Physicians should ensure the accuracy and completeness of electronic health records, and take reasonable steps to correct errors or inaccuracies.

5. Access: Physicians should ensure that patients have access to their electronic health records, and provide mechanisms for patients to request amendments or corrections.

6. Effectiveness: Physicians should use e-health in a way that is consistent with their duty to provide appropriate and safe care to patients, and consider the potential benefits and risks of using this technology in their practice.

These principles should be considered in the context of other applicable legislation, ethical standards, and professional guidelines. The CMA will continue to monitor developments in e-health and update this policy as necessary.

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association

CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
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