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. Katharine Smart
President of the Canadian Medical Association

May 9, 2022
Thank you for calling this meeting.
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
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
Guiding principles for physicians recommending mobile health applications to patients

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11521

**Policy document**

**DATE**

2015-05-30

**TOPICS**

Health information and e-health

Physician practice, compensation, forms

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**Background**

1. Mobile health applications, devices, and services are designed to improve the health of individuals and communities through the use of mobile technology. They can help to enhance patient engagement, support self-care, and facilitate communication between patients and healthcare providers.

2. Mobile health applications can provide personalized health information, reminders, and other tools to support patient care.

3. Mobile health applications can be integrated into clinical workflows, improving efficiency and patient outcomes.

4. Mobile health applications can also be used for public health purposes, such as tracking disease outbreaks, providing health education, and facilitating communication between healthcare providers and public health officials.

5. Mobile health applications should be designed with user privacy and data security in mind, ensuring that sensitive information is protected.

6. Mobile health applications should be developed and implemented with the participation of healthcare providers and patients to ensure that they meet the needs of both groups.

7. Mobile health applications should be evaluated for effectiveness, safety, and usability, and should be regularly updated to reflect new research and technology.

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**Guiding principles for the optimal use of data analytics by physicians at the CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association**

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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 medical record keeping. A majority of physicians in Canada have computerized physician order entry (CPOE) systems, in which physician orders are entered into the electronic health record (EHR) and are automatically transmitted to the laboratory, the pharmacy, and diagnostic imaging, which provides opportunities to reduce drug use errors.

By 2026, physicians may be emphasizing the provision of care in clinical data in EHRs more extensively with care recommendations, diagnostic and therapeutic data more accessible in a manner that can be integrated into clinical practice. In the case of chronic illnesses, health information technology may help the provider to monitor patient outcomes on an individual and population basis. However, these tools are not yet widely available in Canada. These opportunities may be presented in practice settings, and the provider should be aware of the tools available.

Optimizing physician care is having the right balance between managing the physician's workflow and providing the best care. Guidelines for the management of data in electronic health records are not widespread, with the exception of guidelines on cardiovascular disease. Adherence to these guidelines can vary due to the lack of CPOE data and regulatory requirements when responding to requests for access to EHR data. The following guidelines are intended to assist physicians in the optimal and effective use of data in electronic health records.

1. It is important for physicians to ensure that all information is correct, accurate, and complete. This can be achieved by regularly reviewing and confirming data entered into the electronic health record.
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
Virtual Care in Canada: progress and potential. Report of the Virtual Care Task Force
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14470

POLICY TYPE  Policy endorsement
DATE  2022-02-26
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