Appearance before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Health:

Study on Canada’s Health Workforce

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Debate adjourned
Physician Shielding During A Pandemic
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14386

POLICY TYPE
Policy endorsement

DATE
2020-12-21

TOPICS
Population health, health equity, public health

Documents
Protecting and supporting Canada’s health-care providers during COVID-19
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14260

POLICY TYPE  Parliamentary submission
DATE  2020-03-23
TOPICS  Physician practice, compensation, forms
Health systems, system funding and performance
Health human resources

Documents
Standing Committee on Health’s study on violence faced by healthcare workers

https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14052

POLICY TYPE
Parliamentary submission

DATE
2019-05-14

TOPICS
Health care and patient safety
Ethics and medical professionalism
Health human resources
Physician practice, compensation, forms

Documents
Management of physician fatigue
https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11127

POLICY TYPE Policy document
LAST REVIEWED 2019-03-03
DATE 2014-05-24
TOPICS Health human resources

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 of physicians and their responsibilities to patients, colleagues, the public, and society. The Code serves as a guide to ethical decisions and responsibilities of physicians in patient care, professional relationships, and societal roles. It reflects the values and principles that underpin the practice of medicine in Canada.

In the Code, ethical conduct is defined as the observance of ethical principles and practices that are consistent with the values and responsibilities of the profession. The Code is intended to guide physicians in their professional conduct and to help them make ethical decisions in complex situations.

In the Code, the principles of respect, responsibility, and integrity are emphasized. Respect for patients and colleagues is fundamental to the practice of medicine. Responsibility for the delivery of quality care and the promotion of health is expected of all physicians. Integrity is essential to the trust that patients and the public have in the profession.

The Code is based on the principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. Autonomy refers to the right of patients to make informed decisions about their own health care. Beneficence means doing what is best for patients. Non-maleficence is the responsibility to avoid causing harm to patients. Justice refers to the fair distribution of resources and the equal opportunity for all patients.

The Code is intended to guide physicians in their ethical conduct and to help them make decisions in complex situations. It provides a framework for ethical decision-making and helps physicians to fulfill their responsibilities to patients, colleagues, and society.

A. VIRTUES EXEMPLIFIED BY THE ETHICAL PHYSICIAN

- Compassion
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Knowledgeability
- Professionalism

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CMA Policybase - Canadian Medical Association
PHYSICIAN HEALTH

BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY

1. The role of social and physician health

The health of physicians is of ongoing concern to the CMA. The health of physicians is essential to the health of patients. In turn, the health of patients is dependent on the health of physicians. Physicians are expected to provide care that is of the highest standard. To provide this care, physicians must be mentally and physically healthy. The ability of physicians to provide high-quality care to patients is dependent on their health. With the increasing demands on the health care system, physicians must be able to provide effective care to patients. However, the health of physicians is often overlooked.

2. The importance of physician health

The health of physicians is important for several reasons. Firstly, the health of physicians is essential to the health of patients. If physicians are unhealthy, they may not be able to provide effective care to patients. Secondly, the health of physicians is important for the health of the community. If physicians are unhealthy, the community may not receive the care it needs. Thirdly, the health of physicians is important for the health of the profession. If physicians are unhealthy, the profession may not be able to provide effective care to patients. Finally, the health of physicians is important for the health of the family. If physicians are unhealthy, the family may not receive the care it needs.

The CMA is committed to the health of physicians. The CMA has developed policies on the health of physicians. These policies are important for the health of physicians. However, the policies are not sufficient. The CMA must take action to ensure the health of physicians. The CMA must provide resources to ensure the health of physicians. The CMA must provide training to ensure the health of physicians. The CMA must provide support to ensure the health of physicians. The CMA must ensure that the health of physicians is a priority.
What it is

The definition of the term of physician health as a public health issue is rapidly evolving, reflecting changes in the healthcare environment. The Canadian Medical Association (CMA) uses the term “physician health” to refer to the general health and well-being of physicians, including mental health, physical health, and social determinants of health. Physician health is a fundamental right and a key determinant of the health of the public.

Why it matters

Physician health is a public health issue because it is closely linked to the health of the population. Physicians who are ill, burned out, or stressed are less likely to provide high-quality care, which can lead to worse health outcomes for patients. In addition, physician health has a significant economic impact, as it affects the productivity and performance of healthcare systems.

LEADING PRINCIPLES

A greater understanding of physician health

It is important to recognize that physician health is a complex issue that is influenced by multiple factors, including social determinants of health, professional and non-professional stressors, and the healthcare system. Strategies to improve physician health must be multifaceted, addressing both systemic and individual-level factors.

Physician health as a quality indicator

Physician health is a critical indicator of the quality of care provided by the healthcare system. A healthy and well-rested workforce is more likely to provide high-quality care, which is essential for patient safety and outcomes. Strategies to improve physician health must be integrated into healthcare system-wide plans.

Physician health as a shared responsibility

Physician health is a shared responsibility among physicians, healthcare organizations, and society. Strategies to improve physician health must be collaborative, involving all stakeholders to ensure that the right support is available to all physicians.