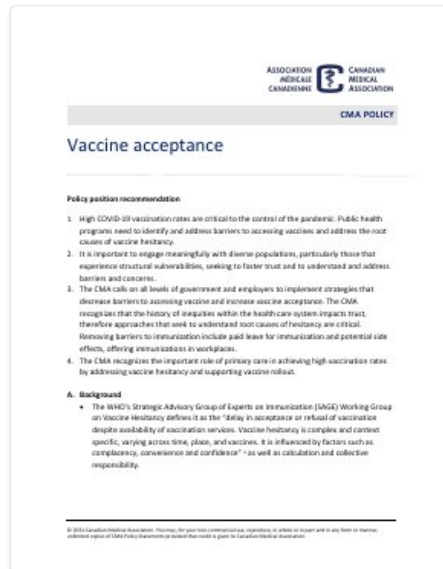


# Vaccine acceptance

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14450>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2021-08-21
TOPICS	Health care and patient safety Population health, health equity, public health

## Documents

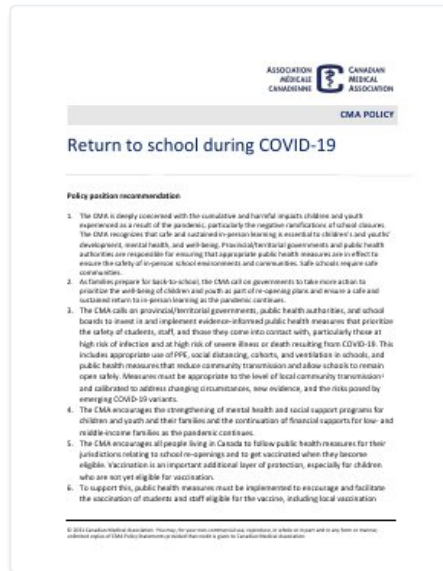


# Return to school during COVID-19

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14452>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2021-08-21
TOPICS	Health care and patient safety Population health, health equity, public health

## Documents

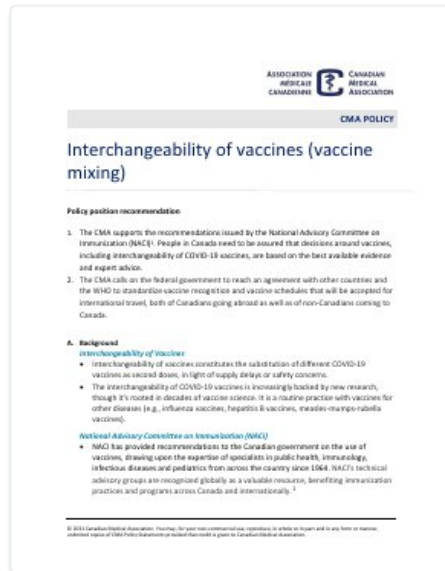


# Interchangeability of vaccines (vaccine mixing)

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14453>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2021-08-21
TOPICS	Health care and patient safety Population health, health equity, public health

## Documents



# Firearms Control (Update 2021)

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14401>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2021-07-15
REPLACES	Firearms control (Update 2001)
TOPICS	Population health, health equity, public health Health care and patient safety

## Documents

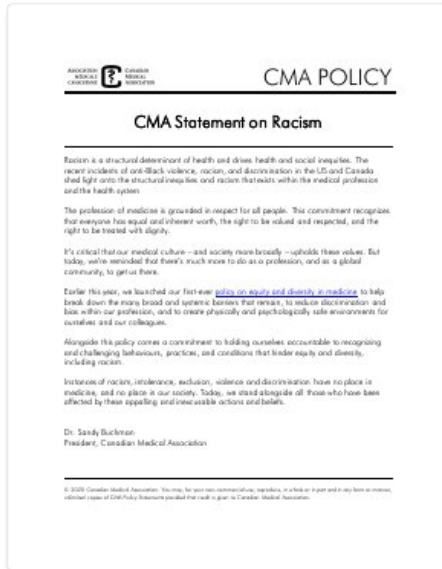


# CMA Statement on Racism

<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

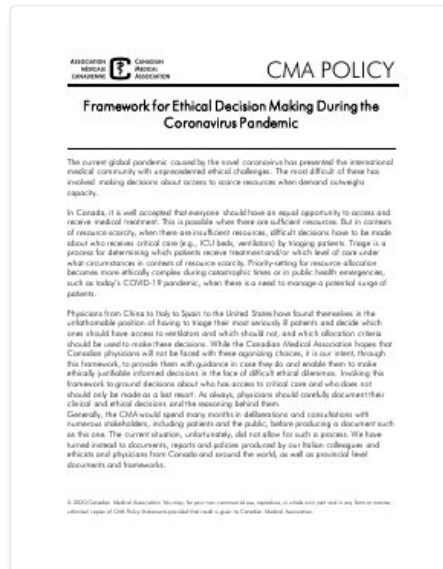


# Framework for Ethical Decision Making During the Coronavirus Pandemic

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy14133>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2020-04-01
TOPICS	Ethics and medical professionalism Health care and patient safety

## Documents

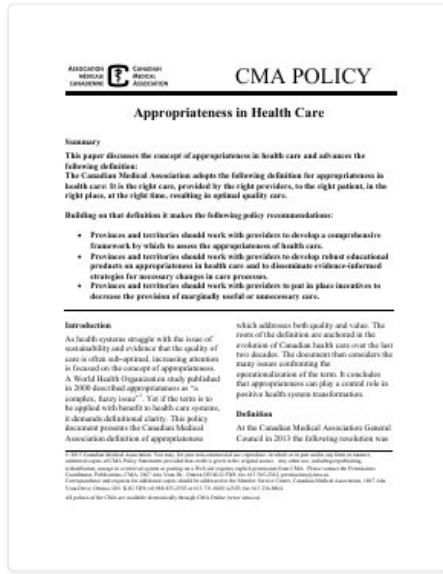


# Appropriateness in health care

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11516>

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

## Documents



# 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

## Documents

The cover page features the CMA logo at the top left, followed by the text 'CMA POLICY' and the title 'ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION'. Below the title is a link to the background document. The 'RATIONALE' section discusses the rapidly changing area of medical science and practice, the need for renewed consideration of ethical issues, and the overarching principle that guides CTD in public trust. The 'Scope' section identifies foundational principles to address challenges surrounding deceased and living donation.

The cover page features the CMA logo at the top left, followed by the text 'BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY' and the title 'ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION'. Below the title is a link to the policy document. The 'Context' section discusses organ donation wait lists in Canada, the increasing viability of organ transplantation, and the performance of deceased donation compared to living donation.

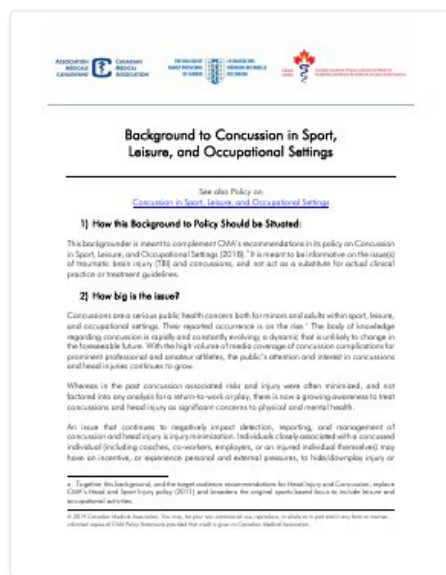


# Concussion in Sport, Leisure, and Occupational Settings

<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



# 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

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### Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

See also [Background to CMA Policy on Antimicrobial Resistance PD19-08](#)

#### Context

Antimicrobials (which include antibiotics) are a precious public resource and an essential tool for fighting infections in both humans and animals. Their importance to human medical, nutritional and economic security cannot be understated. Yet globally, antimicrobials are losing their effectiveness more quickly than new such drugs, treatments and therapies are being identified and introduced to market.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, this dynamic has eroded the human antimicrobial arsenal, placing the lives and futures of an unacceptable number of people at risk.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites come into contact with antimicrobial drugs, such as antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals, antiparasitics and antipneumonia, and undergo changes. The drugs are rendered ineffective and cannot eradicate infections from the body.

AMR is an international challenge that threatens to reverse over a century of progress in public health, health care and human development attributable to antimicrobial use. Indeed, the effects of AMR are already being felt across Canada's health care system. Currently, Canada's dedicated investment in solutions to mitigate against increasing AMR in the AMR and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) fields (both federally and provincially/territorially) can only be viewed as wholly inadequate to address the scope of the problem and the risks it poses for the health of Canadians.

Therefore, to: (1) promote awareness of AMR; (2) incentivize investment in AMR mitigation strategies; and (3) support the implementation of an effective suite of more clinically effective management/treatment practices and policies, the following target audience recommendations are offered.<sup>2</sup>

\* All the policy recommendations made in this document are not meant to be interpreted as clinical practice guidelines. They represent the expert best view on whether should promptly proceed to practice.  
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### BACKGROUND TO CMA POLICY

#### Antimicrobial Resistance

See also [CMA Policy Antimicrobial Resistance PD19-08](#)

#### OVERVIEW

The world is at the tipping point of a post-antibiotic era. "Worldwide, we are relying more heavily on antibiotics to ensure our medical, nutritional and economic security, while simultaneously causing the decline of their usefulness with overuse and ill advised use."<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that the world's use of antimicrobials increased by 65% between 2000 and 2015 — nearly as fast as middle-income countries.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Margaret Chan, the former head of the World Health Organization (WHO), described antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as a slow-moving tsunami for public health. Other experts have characterized AMR as a looming "antibiotic apocalypse," warning that all countries "will face disaster consequences if the spread of AMR is not contained."<sup>3</sup> Others are now calling AMR the "climate change" of health care. According to the IJC review on AMR, an estimated 10 million people globally will die annually by 2050, and AMR will surpass cancer to become the leading cause of death.<sup>4</sup>

AMR occurs when "microorganisms (such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites) change when they are exposed to antimicrobial drugs (such as antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, antiparasitics, and antipneumonia) ... As a result, the medicines become ineffective and infections persist in the body, increasing the risk of spread to others."<sup>5</sup> Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are sometimes referred to as "superbugs," "nightmare bacteria,"<sup>6</sup> as they have been dubbed, are bacterial strains that no conventional antimicrobial can effectively treat; their incidence is on the rise.<sup>7</sup>

AMR represents a unique challenge for the medical profession as it is estimated that as many as 50% of current antibiotic prescriptions are either inappropriate or unnecessary.<sup>8</sup> In addition, taking an antimicrobial involves potentially considerable exposure to side effects or risk. As there are more powerful, durable, and less-toxic forms of medical treatment. Critically, these include many medications for currently treatable bacterial infections, and many forms of surgery (including organ delivery), radiation therapy, chemotherapy and neonatal care.<sup>9</sup>

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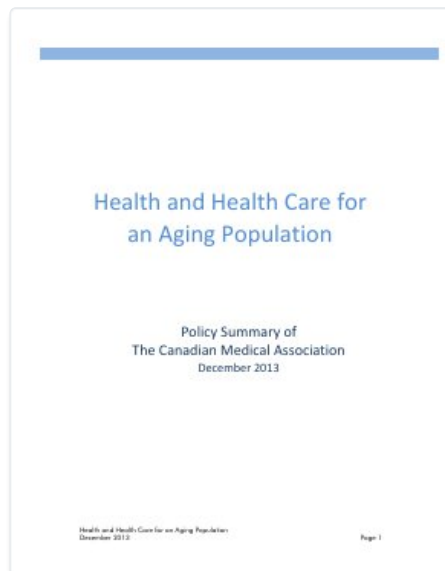
# Health and health care for an aging population

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11061>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
LAST REVIEWED	2018-03-03
DATE	2013-12-07
REPLACES	PD00-03 - Principles for medical care of older persons
TOPICS	Health care and patient safety Health systems, system funding and performance

## Documents

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# Joint Canadian Medical Association & Canadian Psychiatric Association Policy – Access to mental health care

<https://policybase.cma.ca/link/policy11890>

POLICY TYPE	Policy document
DATE	2016-05-20
TOPICS	Health care and patient safety Population health, health equity, public health

## Documents

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