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Correspondence and requests for additional copies should be addressed to the Member Service Centre, Canadian Medical Association, 1867 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, ON K1G 3Y6; tel 888 855-2555 or 613 731-8610 x2307; fax 613 236-8864.

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violate basic human rights.

10. Promote and maintain your own health and well-

patient became incompetent.

29. When the intentions of an incompetent patient are unknown and when no formal mechanism for making treatment decisions is in place, render such treatment as you believe to be in accordance with the patient's values or, if these are unknown, the patient's best interests.

30. Be considerate of the patient's family and significant others and cooperate with them in the patient's interest.

### **Privacy and Confidentiality**

31. Protect the personal health information of your patients.

32. Provide information reasonable in the circumstances to patients about the reasons for the collection, use and disclosure of their personal health information.

33. Be aware of your patient's rights with respect to the collection, use, disclosure and access to their personal health information; ensure that such information is recorded accurately.

34. Avoid public discussions or comments about patients that could reasonably be seen as revealing confidential or identifying information.

35. Disclose your patients' personal health information to third parties only with their consent, or as provided for by law, such as when the maintenance of confidentiality would result in a significant risk of substantial harm to others or, in the case of incompetent patients, to the patients themselves. In such cases take all reasonable steps to inform the patients that the usual requirements for confidentiality will be breached.

36. When acting on behalf of a third party, take reasonable steps to ensure that the patient understands the nature and extent of your responsibility to the third party.

37. Upon a patient's request, provide the patient or a third party with a copy of his or her medical record, unless there is a compelling reason to believe that

information contained in the record will result in substantial harm to the patient or others.

### **Research**

38. Ensure that any research in which you participate is evaluated both scientifically and ethically and is approved by a research ethics board that meets current standards of practice.

39. Inform the potential research subject, or proxy, about the purpose of the study, its source of funding, the nature and relative probability of harms and benefits, and the nature of your participation including any compensation.

40. Before proceeding with the study, obtain the informed consent of the subject, or proxy, and advise prospective subjects that they have the right to decline or withdraw from the study at any time, without prejudice to their ongoing care.

### **Responsibilities to Society**

41. Recognize that community, society and the environment are important factors in the health of individual patients.

42. Recognize the profession's responsibility to society in matters relating to public health, health education, environmental protection, legislation affecting the health or well-being of the community and the need for testimony at judicial proceedings.

43. Recognize the responsibility of physicians to promote equitable access to health care resources.

44. Use health care resources prudently.

45. Recognize a responsibility to give generally held opinions of the profession when interpreting scientific knowledge to the public; when presenting an opinion that is contrary to the generally held opinion of the profession, so indicate.

### **Responsibilities to the Profession**

46. Recognize that the self-regulation of the profession is a privilege and that each physician has

a continuing responsibility to merit this privilege and to support its institutions.

47. Be willing to teach and learn from medical students, residents, other colleagues and other health professionals.

48. Avoid impugning the reputation of colleagues for personal motives; however, report to the appropriate authority any unprofessional conduct by colleagues.

49. Be willing to participate in peer review of other physicians and to undergo review by your peers. Enter into associations, contracts and agreements only if you can maintain your professional integrity and safeguard the interests of your patients.

50. Avoid promoting, as a member of the medical profession, any service (except your own) or product for personal gain.

51. Do not keep secret from colleagues the diagnostic or therapeutic agents and procedures that you employ.

52. Collaborate with other physicians and health professionals in the care of patients and the functioning and improvement of health services. Treat your colleagues with dignity and as persons worthy of respect.

### **Responsibilities to Oneself**

53. Seek help from colleagues and appropriately qualified professionals for personal problems that might adversely affect your service to patients, society or the profession.

54. Protect and enhance your own health and well-being by identifying those stress factors in your professional and personal lives that can be managed by developing and practising appropriate coping strategies.