

Policy Documents

Policy	Description
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Bridging Policy	This policy consists of a series of amendments to AMSA's existing policies to improve the discussion of issues relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in our policy base, based on a needs-based audit conducted by the team. The idea for a bridging policy has been developed in partnership with AMSA Indigenous, who have been involved throughout the development of the policy.
Social Prescribing	This new policy seeks to review the current literature and position AMSA to participate in advocacy on social prescribing in Australia. Social prescribing is the practice of health professionals referring patients to local, non-clinical services and supports such as community groups, social services, physical activity and education. It utilises an innovative approach to practically addressing the social determinants of health affecting individual patients, through supporting non-medical factors. This policy has been developed in consultation with the AMSA Social Prescribing Working Group.
Gender Equity in Leadership and the Workforce See link in Council 3 Document.	This is a review of a 2017 policy . Gender inequity for female-identifying and non-binary individuals remains a significant challenge to overcome within the medical workforce, and is one of AMSA's National Priorities in 2021. Understanding the ways in which this can manifest and strategies to address it is crucial, and this in-cycle review aims to ensure that our advocacy on this key area is well-supported.
Sexual Health	This is a review of a 2018 policy . Sexual health encompasses a range of issues including sexual identity and preferences, sexually transmitted infections, and the complications that can arise from them. This review was accelerated in order to both update the outdated information in the policy and to provide an opportunity to more comprehensively and holistically address sexual health issues, including discussion of what constitutes sexual health, high-risk groups in sexual health and the relationship between sexual health and chronic disease.
Sexual Harassment	This is a review of a 2019 policy . Sexual harassment is a systemic issue both within the medical workforce and the wider community that significantly impacts the health of those affected by it. While the previously policy comprehensively discussed sexual harassment in the medical context, recent events and advocacy efforts have also highlighted the importance of addressing the problem and its health impacts in the general population. This accelerated review has therefore sought to incorporate a broader discussion of sexual harassment as a public health issue as well as expanding upon education regarding sexual harassment and assault in medical schools.

Healthcare in Humanitarian Crises and Disaster Management	This policy will merge two existing policies: 'Healthcare in Conflict Zones (2017)' and 'Disaster & Emergency Medicine (2019)'. Humanitarian settings encompass a wide range of scenarios including war, political conflict and natural disasters. Provision of healthcare in humanitarian settings is a vast topic which incorporates many issues from both the 'on the ground' logistical and clinical considerations to the complexities of national and international governance and oversight of humanitarian crises. This policy provides a cohesive and clear framework to address these issues, considering many aspects of humanitarian aid. It also addresses aspects of disaster management, which relate to both international and national disasters.
Harm Minimisation in Substance Use	This policy will merge two existing policies: 'Prevention and Minimisation of Alcohol-Related Harms' and 'Harm Minimisation and Illicit Substance Abuse'. This policy examines issues relating to substance use in a holistic manner and from a public health perspective. There is a particular focus on evidence-based approaches for harm minimisation being applied to national policies regarding harm-reduction, and the need for strategies to reduce stigma and normalise harm minimisation techniques, as well as supporting people suffering substance use disorders.