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- MOMENTUM,
  - An initiative for building capacities in rolling out eHealth services
European Health TELeantics

A cross-(any)border and multidisciplinary collaboration forum

Sustainable and large scale eHealth deployment requires engagement and synergies

 Authorities And Payers

Industry

Users

21 Countries represented with EHTEL Members in 2012

Stakeholder representation in EHTEL Membership in 2012
Our platform enables an overview
An EU policy vision for eHealth

Three axes

► *To have an impact on the health care systems:*
  - A holistic approach

► *Because eHealth has to be an “open” system:*
  - An interoperability framework

► To answer the demand for quality and accessible care, cost containment while facing the challenges of chronic diseases and an ageing population
  - **New models of care + Evidence + Capacity building**
EU Policy instruments

Information Society
  • Digital Agenda for Europe

Legal framework for cooperation on eHealth
  • Directive on Patient’s Right in Cross Border healthcare

European Innovation partnership on
  • Active and Health Ageing

Funding programmes
  • From R&D to Policy Support: the CIP ICT-PSP
  • A proposal for “Connecting Europe Facility” and “Horizon 2020”
What

Digital Agenda for Europe

• DAE - EC Communication, adopted in May 2010
  – Flagship Initiative of EU 2020 Strategy \(\rightarrow\) Sustainable growth

• Strategy “to deliver sustainable economic and social benefits from a digital single market"
eHealth actions in DAE

KA 13 Undertake pilot actions to equip Europeans with secure online access to their medical health data by 2015 and to achieve by 2020 widespread deployment of telemedicine services;

EMPOWERING
New models of care + Evidence

Tele-homecare & mobile care

- Independent, Healthy Living
- Prevention
- Chronic Disease Management
- Doctor’s Office

Residential Care

- Assisted Living
- Skilled Nursing Facility

Acute Care

- Specialty Clinic
- Community Hospital
- ICU

Quality of Life

Adapted from Intel

9 April 2013
The MAST model

If the purposes of an assessment of telemedicine applications are:

– To describe effectiveness and contribution to quality of care

AND

– To produce a basis for decision making

The relevant assessment should be defined as:

The assessment of telemedicine should be a multidisciplinary process that summarizes and evaluates information about the medical, social, economic and ethical issues related to the use of telemedicine in a systematic, unbiased, robust manner.
Purpose of MAST

- To generate knowledge for evidence-based decision-making, by guiding the assessment of studies on effectiveness of telemedicine implementation.

**Definition of proposed assessment:**

HTA approach

A **multidisciplinary** process that summarizes and evaluates information about the medical, social, economic and ethical issues related to the use of telemedicine in a **systematic, unbiased, robust manner.**

Based on scientific methods and studies
Multidisciplinary assessment (domains):

1. Health problem and characteristics of the application
2. Safety
3. Clinical effectiveness
4. Patient perspectives
5. Economic aspects
6. Organisational aspects
7. Socio-cultural, ethical and legal aspects

Transferability assessment:
- Cross-border
- Scalability
- Generalizability
Chronic patients with COPD or Diabetes
Berlin (DE) ©

1. **PATIENT**

2. **TELEMONITORING DEVICES**

3. **GATEWAY**

4. **SERVER / DATABASE**

- **DATA TRANSMISSION**
- **DATA ACCESS THROUGH HOME CARE PORTAL**

- **GENERAL PRACTITIONER**
- **HOSPITAL SPECIALIST**
- **HOME CARE SERVICE**
MOMENTUM → Capacity Building

Often, there is a gap, although
- The roadblocks are well identified
- The benefits starts to be recognised

There is a need for recognized and validated deployment guidelines
The process

- Focusing on service implementation (“how” instead of “what”)

- Three knowledge pillars
  - An on-line survey of projects that successfully moved from pilot to routine care or failed to do so
  - A qualitative feedback from the consortium and other stakeholder
  - A literature review
First findings

- Telemedicine is still at a craft work stage where
  - Innovative people are still more important than innovative organisations
  - Local initiatives, supported by middle management, have still more impact than regional or national policies

- Creating new care pathways for the health care system is about
  - Moving from craft work to industrialisation
  - Scaling-up local services
Expected Outcomes

A European Telemedicine deployment Blueprint

A blueprint is a type of paper-based technical drawing with white lines printed on a blue background, usually of an architectural or engineering design.

More generally, the term "blueprint" has come to be used to refer to any detailed plan of action or a guide to doing something.
The European Telemedicine Deployment Blueprint
eHealth Action Plan (2012/413)

“Innovative healthcare for the 21st century”

Operational objectives

- Achieving wider interoperability of eHealth services;
- Supporting research, development and innovation in eHealth and wellbeing to address the lack of availability of user-friendly tools and services;
- Facilitating uptake and ensuring wider deployment;
- Promoting policy dialogue and international cooperation on eHealth at global level.
Thank you for your attention

More on some EU-wide projects
- www.ehgi.eu
- www.epsos.eu
- www.renewinghealth.eu
- www.telemedicine-momentum.eu

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