



READi for Health Workshop "Readi for Health, Ready for the future?

eHealth week Amsterdam 2016





Welcome & Introductions: Readi for Health, ready for the future?



Myriam Martín, Readi for Health Co-ordinator, TICBiomed



Julien Venne, Strategic Advisor, European Connected Health Alliance



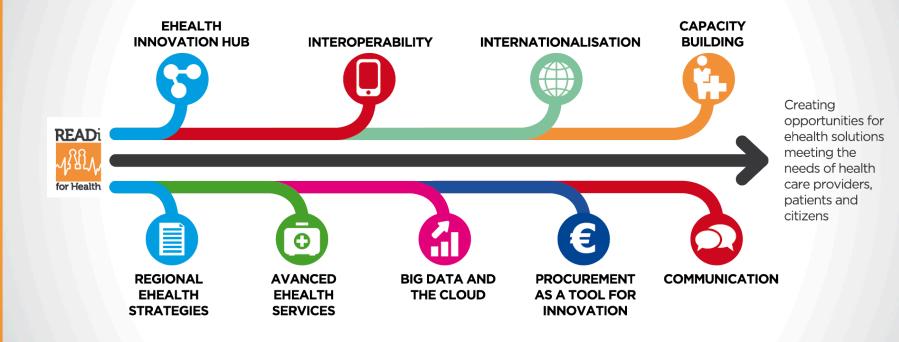


This project has received funding from the European Union's 7th Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 320021

©READiforHealth 3



Joint action plan





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Policies & Strategies for Digitalisation of Healthcare

Clayton Hamilton Unit Leader, eHealth & Innovation, World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Europe





Kirsti Ylitalo-Katajisto Director Healthcare & Social Welfare, City of Oulu Ain Aaviksoo Deputy Secretary General for e-Services & Innovation, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia





Policies & Strategies for the Digitization of Healthcare



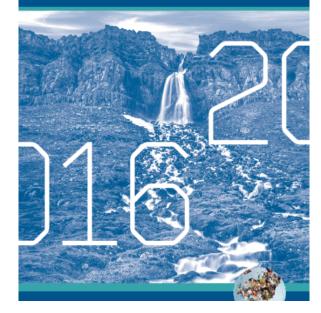
Clayton Hamilton

Unit Leader, eHealth & Innovation, World Health Organisation, Regional Office for Europe



FROM INNOVATION TO IMPLEMENTATION

eHealth in the WHO European Region



The 2016 report on eHealth in the WHO European Region *From Innovation to Implementation*

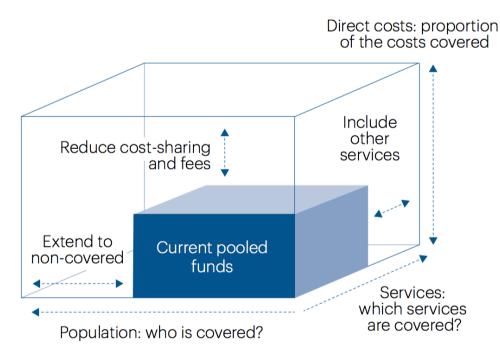
http://bit.ly/1TUkrvJ

or via

http://www.euro.who.int



Universal Health Coverage (UHC)



From a policy perspective, eHealth is a key contributor to UHC as it:

- Extends the scope, transparency and accessibility of health services & health information.
- Widens the population base capable of accessing the available health services.
- Offers innovation and efficiency gains in the provision of health care.



Main policy-based findings from the report

- Countries are recognizing the importance of *anchoring their eHealth strategies & policies in UHC* goals and the reduction of social inequities.
- National policies are reflecting that *successful investment in eHealth requires far more than technology acquisition* – but political change needs to be better accommodated.
- Policies are increasingly focused on an *intersectoral approach for delivery* between health and welfare, health and ICT, health and education etc.
- Policies are becoming *more nuanced (focused) to specific areas of application* and are inherently *patient-centric* in their approach.
- Major *policy gaps* exist.



National eHealth policy in numbers (n=46)

- 84% (38 countries) have a national universal health coverage policy or strategy, of which 74% (28 countries) report a specific reference to eHealth or ICT in support of universal health coverage.
- **70% (30 countries)** report having a national eHealth policy or strategy, **90%** of which indicate their policy or strategy makes an explicit reference to objectives or key elements of UHC.
- **69% (31 countries)** report having financial support available for the implementation of their national eHealth strategy or policy.
- In 59% (13 countries), mHealth programmes are guided by eHealth policy or strategies, whereas 18% (four countries) report that mHealth is guided by the national telehealth strategy and 27% (six countries) report that no specific policy or strategy guides mHealth.



Telehealth

National policies or strategies address telehealth in 62% of Member States – an increase of over 30% since 2009. In countries where telehealth is more mature, current programmes are being expanded and new services added, such as health education and self-monitoring for patients (see Fig. 1 for more information).

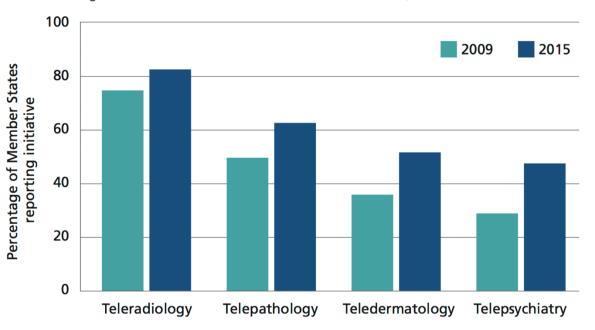


Fig. 1. Trends in Member States with telehealth services, 2009 and 2015



Policy gaps

- Only **27%** of respondents have a *dedicated policy for Telehealth* with **36%** referring to Telehealth through an overarching national eHealth or other digital policy or strategy.
- Only **13%** of countries have a *policy regulating the use of big data in the health sector* and only **9%** have a national policy or strategy *regulating the use of big data by the private sector*.
- Only 14% have a national policy governing the use of social media in the health profession (81% reporting having none) but 91% acknowledge that individuals and communities are using social media to learn about health issues.
- There is an absence of targeted policies and strategies for **Digital literacy** (for health professionals and the public) risking a growth in digital inequality.
- Policies on **multilingualism** within the health sector are not as prevalent as could be expected.



THANK YOU!

Clayton Hamilton

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http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/e-health http://www.euro.who.int







Swedish Vision for eHealth



Tomas Lithner Director Swedish eHealth Agency



The eHealth vision for 2025

"In 2025, Sweden will be world leading at using the opportunities offered by digitalization and eHealth to make it easier for people to achieve good and equal health and welfare, and to develop and strengthen their own resources for increased independence and participation in society."



Action plan

Next step: one or more action plans

Many good efforts are made but overall there is a need for better coordination

Three areas are highlighted in the vision

- 1. Laws and regulation
- 2. Terms and concepts (semantic interoperability)
- 3. Technical standards





Implementing a Regional eHealth Strategy



Kirsti Ylitalo-Katajisto

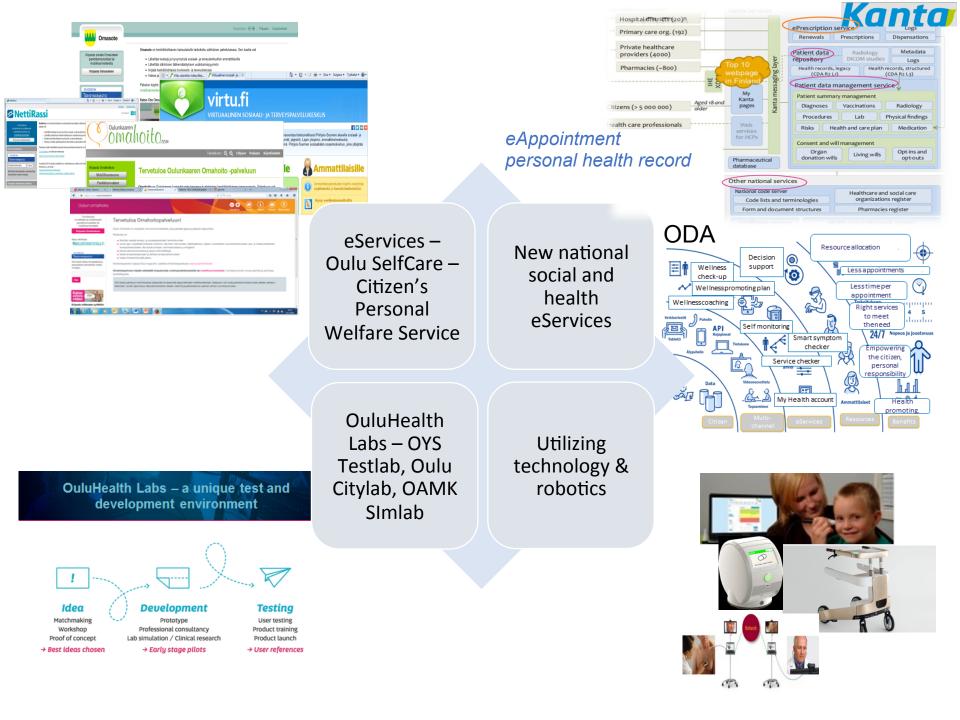
Director, Healthcare & Social Welfare, City of Oulu

Social Welfare and Health Care Reform will be carried out in Finland



Challenges

- Ageing population
- Increased need of services due multimorbidity
- Accumulation of social and health problems; poverty, unemployment, poor health, poor mental health
- 10 % of population is using 80 % of public social and health care resources
- Increasing inequalities
- Increased demand of services due to access to information on new technologies
- Access to information







Implementing a Regional eHealth Strategy



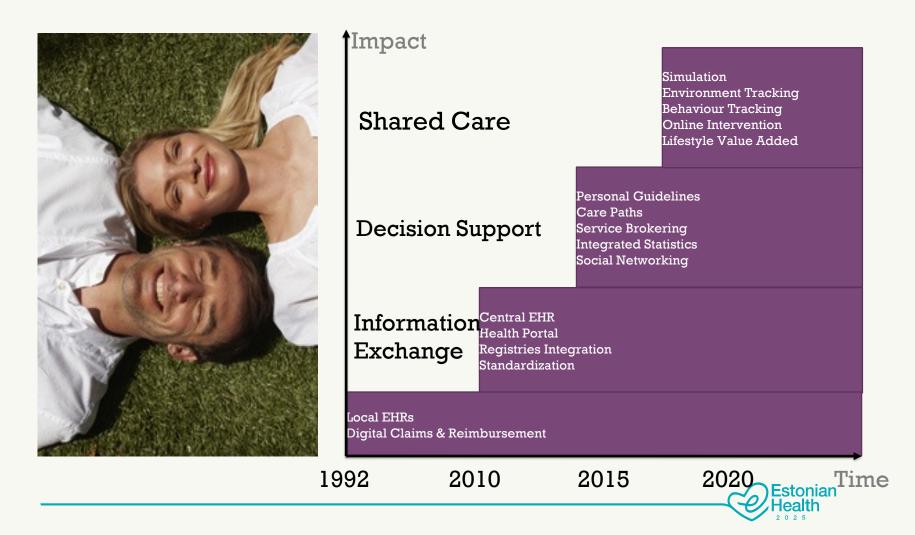
Ain Aaviksoo Deputy Secretary General for e-Services & Innovation, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia

"The essence of strategy is choosing what not to do"

- Michael Porter -



Shared goals and culture



Strategic transformation goals in Estonia's eHealth Strategy for 2016-2020



Better information - more health!







Patient and Citizen Power in the Age of Digital Health

Laurène Souchet Policy Adviser at European Patient Forum -

Maritta Perälä –Heape Director, CHT



Ann Tronde Region Skåne



María del Pilar López Acuña

Fundación para la Formación e Investigación Sanitarias de la Región de Murcia





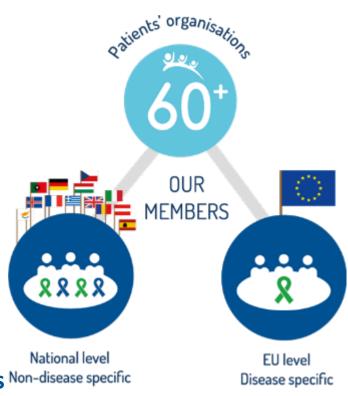
Patient and Citizen Power in the Age of Digital Health



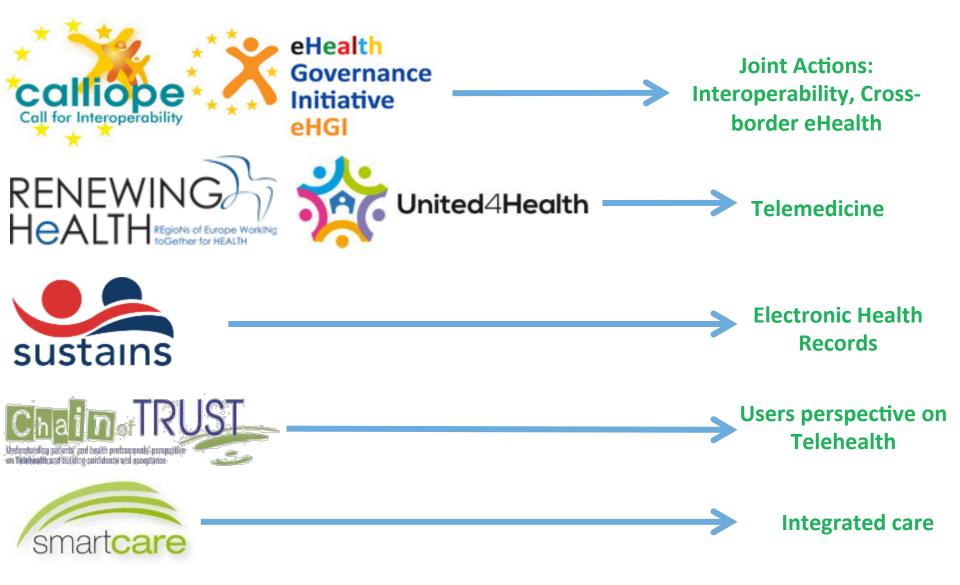
Laurène Souchet Policy Adviser at European Patient Forum

Who is EPF?

- European Patients' Forum
 - Umbrella organisation
 - Active since 2003
 - Independent & non-governmental
 - EU patients' voice
- Our members
 - 67 patients' groups
 - Disease-specific EU & national coalitions
- Our vision
 - All patients in the EU have equitable access Non-disease specific to high-quality, patient-centred health and social care

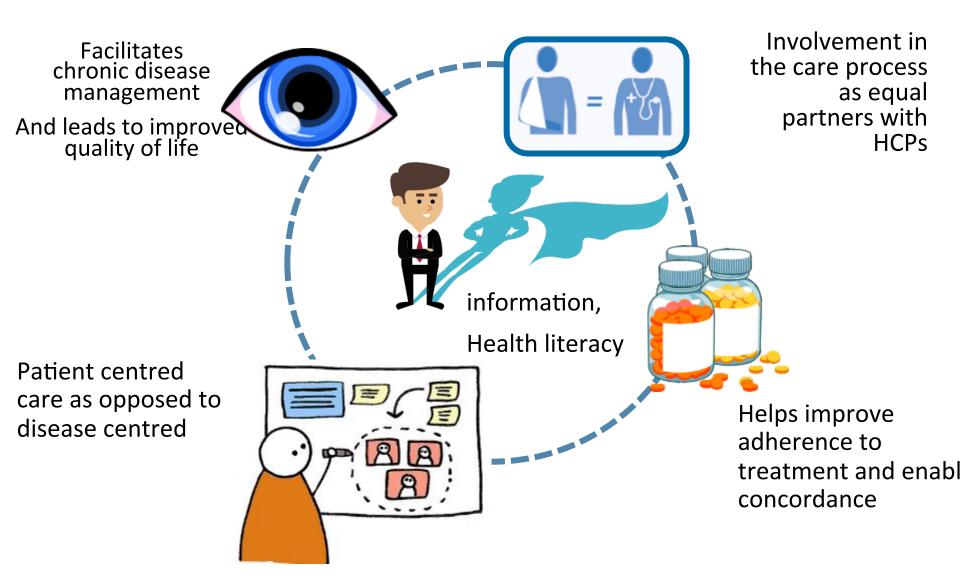


EPF eHealth projects



What do patients expect from the age of digital health?

Patients' expectation in eHealth



Some figures...

Do patients want to be more empowered?

- 92% of patients are willing to play a more active role in managing their own condition
- 60% of patients would be willing to use eHealth in the short-medium future
- ... but only 48% think they are ready to handle the additional responsibilities presented by eHealth



What is Patient Empowerment?

Our definition of empowerment

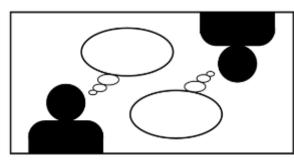
"Patient empowerment is *a process* that helps patients gain control over their lives, increasing their *capacity to act* on issues that *they themselves* define as important"

(Adapted from JA-PaSQ, 2012)





A process: non-binary, non-linear



Cannot be imposed from top-down

Individual + Collective

Patient empowerment : the recipe for sustainable patient-centred healthcare



Education. Making informed decisions with the right information and support.



Expertise. Patients' unique expertise derived from lived experience is a valuable resource.

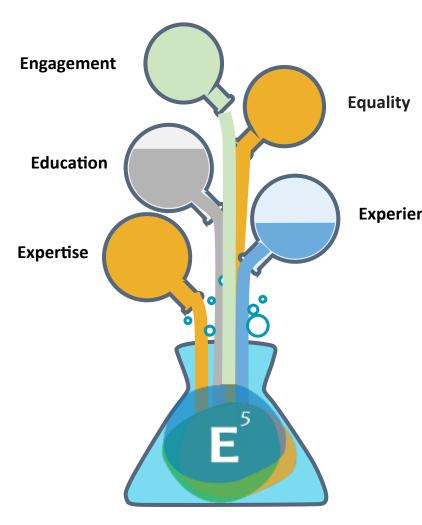


Equality. Equal partnership between patients and professionals.



05

- **Experience.** Patients' organisations channel the patient community's collective voice.
- **Engagement.** Patients as well as the whole society for better health services and policy.



\rightarrow Patients prescribe E^5 for Better Health Systems!

How to support patient empowerment?



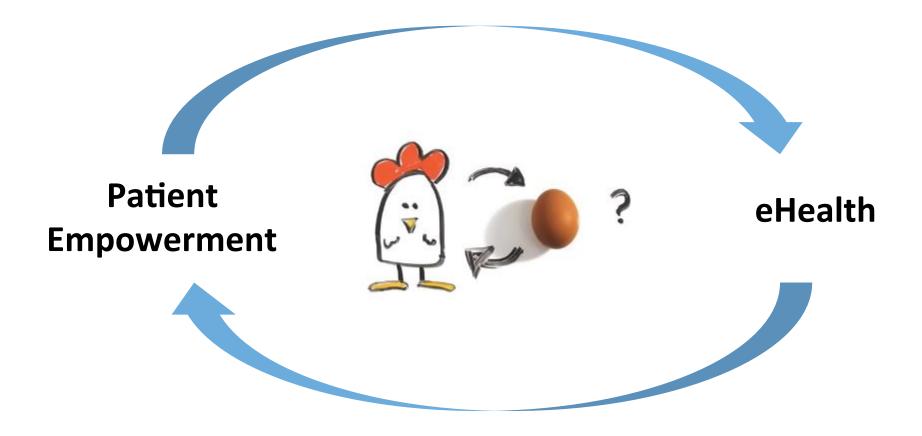
- The "Patients' Charter"
 - Outcomes of our conference on Patient Empowerment
 - Patient Empowerment in 10 points
- A "<u>Roadmap</u> to Patient Empowerment"
 - Propose concrete actions



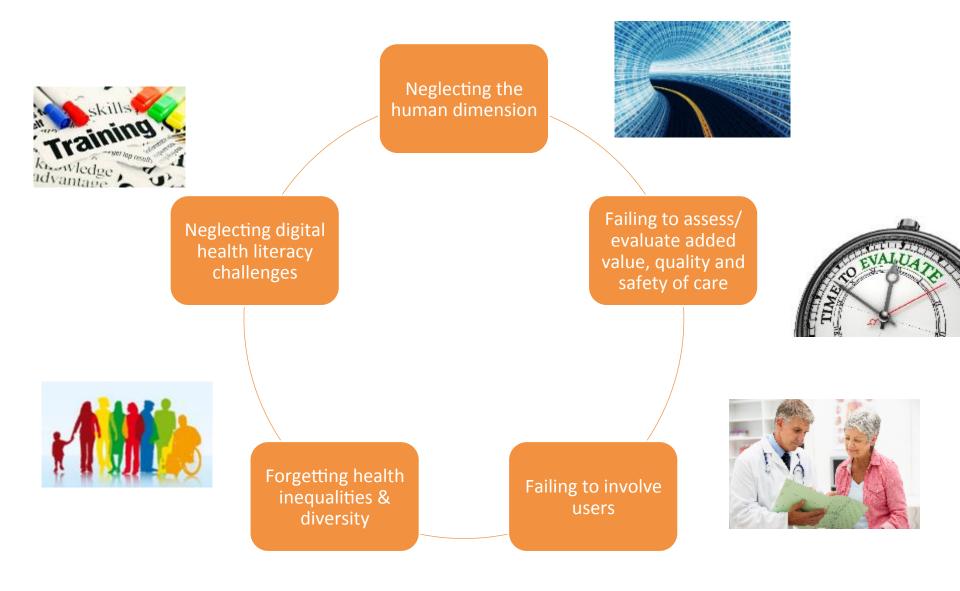
Can eHealth contribute to empowerment?

Question!

Does eHealth require patient empowerment or does eHealth lead to patient empowerment?



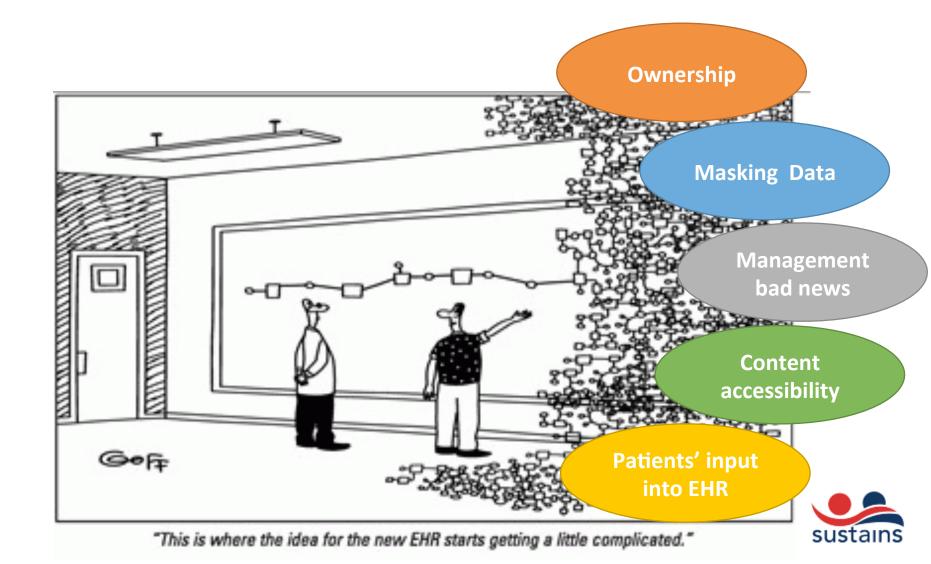
Common mistakes in eHealth services development and deployment



What meaningful involvement in eHealth looks like



A concrete case: Patient Access to EHR



Conclusion

- Patient empowerment is essential for the sustainability of healthcare... and the successful deployment of eHealth
- It requires changes in the eHealth sector and beyond, a Patient Empowerment strategy in the EU
- eHealth services need to be developed in a patient centred way, with equity of access, patient safety, and quality of care in mind.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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eu-patient.eu/blog

More information www.eu-patient.eu info@eu-patient.eu

A STRONG PATIENTS' VOICE TO DRIVE BETTER HEALTH IN EUROPE







My Data: Human Centric Approach for Organizing Personal Data



Maritta Perälä –Heape Director,

CHT

Is healthcare ignoring the power of the personal data?

MEDICAL HISTORY

Filling the Form

 Health history based on customer's memory

Health self-assessment



Blood samples

 Possible other tests based on the known medical history

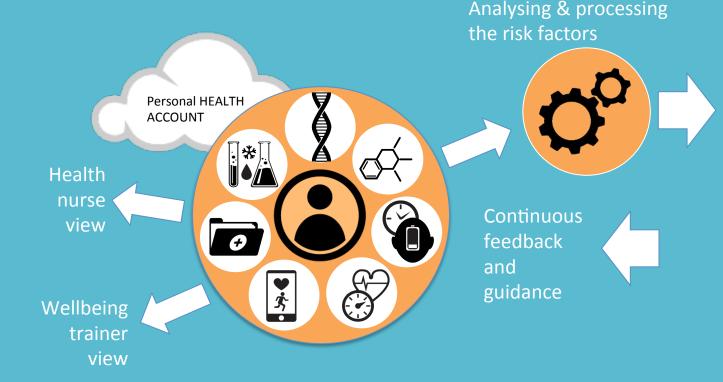


DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT



- Laboratory results
- Physical health

Future of personalized health & care?

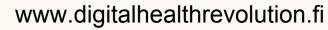




Health care provider invites customer for a visit when risk levels rise → Early

→ Early intervention







MYDATA CLINIC

STEP 1 – INTRODUCTION TO MYDATA	STEP 2 – END USER AND BUSINESS VALUE ANALYSIS	STEP 3 – TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY ANALYSIS	STEP 4 – TOWARDS MYDATA ECOSYSTEM
CONTENT			
 MyData principles Ideas, needs and capabilities of the company / organisation 	 MYDATA BASED SERVICE REA Deepening customer understanding Defining MyData based service scenarios Value creation networks and business models 	 Technical specification Defining data management from regulative point of view 	 Iterative development of the final concept, testing and co- creating with the users of the service
OUTCOMES			
 Understanding of the possibilities of a MyData based solution Understanding of the main customers and stakeholders 	 Customer journey Value network analysis Business model canvas 	 MyData compliant technical architecture draft Identified barriers 	 Finalised: Service concept Technical architecture Prototype Meet requirements of EU General Data Protection Regulation Business model





My Life My Health



Ann Tronde Region Skåne





"In one year, there are 8760 hours. I spend 5 of these hours within healthcare.

The remaing 8755 hours are my own responsibility"

(quote: kidney transplant recipient)

<u>My Life</u>

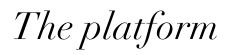
- Emotions coping strategies
- New role in life
- Meet family expectations
- Children?
- Return to work
- Social adaptation
- Travel?
- Avoid crowds what is a crowd?
- Food
- Pets?
- Etc.

<u>My Health</u>

- Treatment
 - Medication adherence life-long
 - Adverse events
 - Drug interactions
- Monitor
 - Vital signs signs
 - Symptoms
 - Signs of organ rejection
- Control of infections
- Restrictions/life-style
 - No smoking/ alcohol
 - Avoid sunlight
 - Healthy food
 - Regular exercise
- Regular check-ups at the hospital

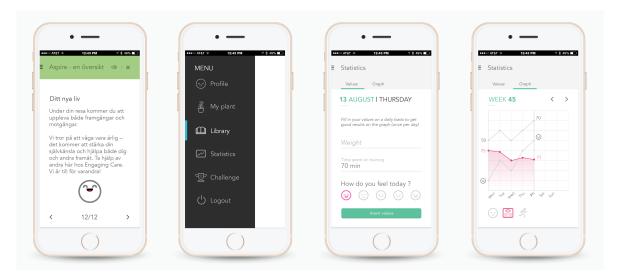






H ENGAGING CARE

Evidence-Based Knowledge | Challenges | Alerts | Monitoring and Share Health Data | Follow up











School of Health: Patients' Education Murcia, Spain



María del Pilar López Acuña Fundación para la Formación e Investigación Sanitarias de la Región de Murcia







Innovative and quality ideas READi Knowledge in Health and Disease Health citizens Developing and Promoting Caregivers and family health Expert patient **Healthy lifestyles** Patients health Health promotion Citizens and family health Active and responsible citizens in self-care **Evidence-based information** Social support networks Self-care **Reference** spaces Population with special needs **Disease prevention** Shared decision making Intelligent use of resources Approach to pathologies



Actions

Challenge



- Learn from the experiences of Success
- Analyze what model of School we want and we need

We want innovative and quality ideas:



How to capture the attention of healthy people or how to make friendly and engaging the process of learning a healthy life?









Actors that must take part in the consolidation of the School of Health

- Citizens
- Health Institutions
- Professional Associations
- Citizen Associations
- Patients Associations









- The training provided by the School of Health should contribute to healthy and mature societies
- Let's give people through school of health more tools to achieve this









Unlocking eHealth Opportunities Through Innovative Business Modelling

Bleddyn Rees Commercial Lawyer, Commercial Advisor NHS Trusts







Carlos Arenas Director, Cieza Hospital





Readi for Health - Exploitation of Lessons Learnt and Sustainability Actions



Bleddyn Rees Commercial Lawyer, Commercial Advisor NHS Trusts

Innovative Business Models to support e-Health opportunities

Osborne Clarke

Bleddyn Rees, Digital Health Consultant





1. Key challenges in e-Health from providing perspective

- Risk allocation between commissioners and providers and risk management
- Integration of services
 - primary and secondary healthcare services
 - health and social care services
 - health, social care and education services
 - health, social care, education and housing services
- Joined up policy and delivery of services
- How do you contract for integrated services (contracting models)
- How do you pay for integrated services (payment models/mechanisms B2B, B2C, B2B2C)

2. How do payment models to Health & Social Care providers traditionally work?

Block grant type funding:

- e.g. to run a whole hospital or specific services A&E or maternity
- used where demand/volume risk is unpredictable or too volatile or
- where the duration of services or the exact treatment(s) is unknown e.g. mental health

Payment for specific services/activity:

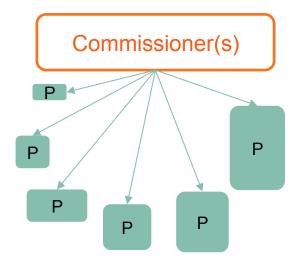
- payment by Results (PbR) in the NHS in England
- Based on activity defined by HRGs (Human Resource Groups or Diagnostic Resource Groups (DRGs))
- fixed fees e.g. per resident in a care home

Capitated Models

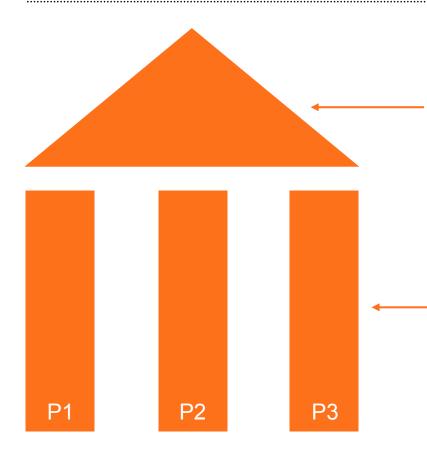
- demand risk transferred and provider treats a defined population for a defined period of time
- Shared Provider/Commissioner 'risk' models (demand/effectiveness)
 - "Alliance" contracting
 - Joint Ventures or Partnerships

3. Traditional Health & Social Care Contracts

Separate contracts with each party Separate objectives for each party Commissioner is the co-ordinator Expectation of dispute Change not easily accommodated



4. Alliance Provider Contract Structure



Overarching Alliance "Relationship" contract between all parties setting out governance arrangements, risk/reward mechanism and performance regime

> Individual bi-lateral service contracts with Providers (P1, P2, P3) incorporating, for example, mandatory NHS Standard Contract terms

5. Alliance Contract

One contract, one performance framework Shared risk and reward framework Aligned objectives, collective accountability Expectation of trust – no fault, no blame Change and innovation in delivery are expected





6. Alliance Contracting – purpose and working principles

- Success relies on strong relationships and trust
- Shared responsibility drives improvement, innovation and efficiency
- The heart of an Alliance is a set of agreed 'principles'
- Decisions as an Alliance made on "best for service" basis rather than individual position

7. When to use Alliancing

- Complex risks and interfaces
- Difficult stakeholder issues
- Likelihood of scope changes due to technological change or political influence
- A need for owner 'interference'
- Threats or opportunities that can best be managed collectively

8. Which industries use alliancing?

Newer initiatives:

- Network Rail Infrastructure Limited
- Highways Agency
- Nuclear decommissioning
- Nuclear new build
- HEALTH

Established practice:

- Water
- National Grid (now restructured)
- Defence
- SSE
- Airport construction
- Retail

9. Alliance Principles

Typical alliances principles:

- no harm
- best for project / service decisions
- accountable for actions
- open honest communications
- collective responsibility and mutual support
- trust, integrity and respect
- proactive pursuit of innovation / outstanding performance

We will not tolerate:

- Bullying or dominating behaviour
- Unsafe work practices

10. Alliance Decision making

Unanimous, "best for service" decision-making on all key issues

a win:win however hard the journey

Principle based

Unanimous

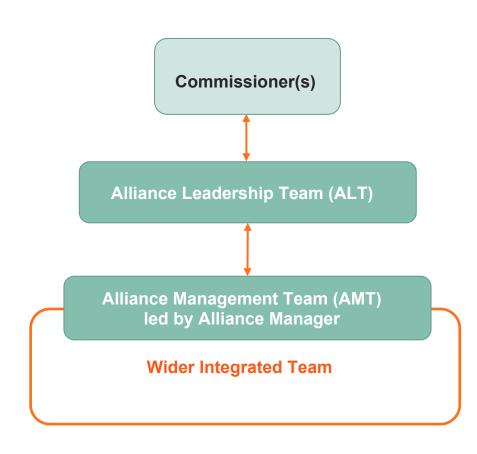
Return to principles agreed at the outset and written into the contract

Best for service

Rigorously apply 'best for service' test



11. Alliance Governance



Alliance Leadership Team

- senior members (including commissioner) with authority to commit
- ensures delivery outcomes sought
- agrees governance of the service or project
- sets up roles and accountabilities
- ensures data collection is in place for performance monitors

Alliance Management Team

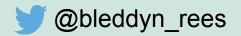
- key people with subject expertise
- implementation plan
- identifies target costs and ensures actual costs are less
- implements delivery of desired outcomes
- regularly reviews performance to find improvements
- reviews risks and mitigating actions

Alliance Manager runs the alliance

......

Thank you & questions

osborneclarke.com



E: bleddyn.rees@osborneclarke.com



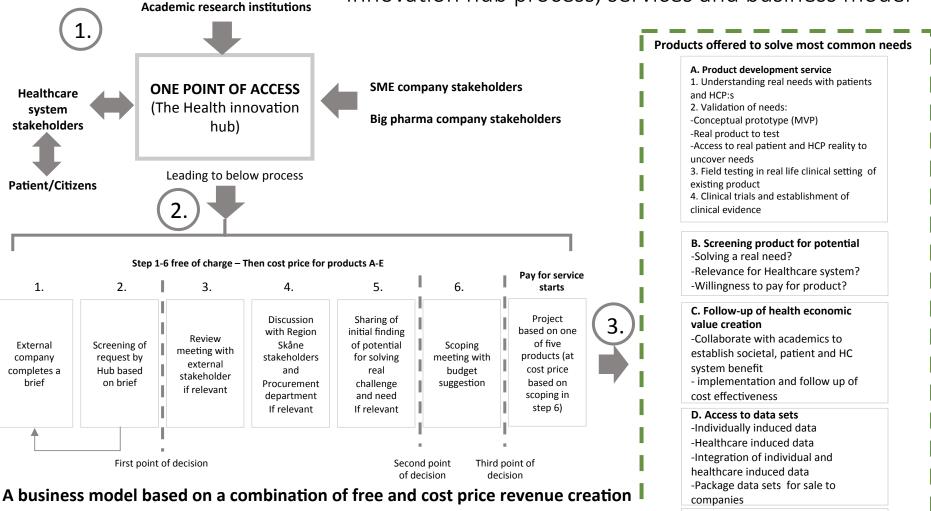


eHealth Innovation Hub



Johan Ny CEO, Ny Consulting AB

Innovation hub process, services and business model



E. Matchmaking service -internal need definition and

-Reward for best solution

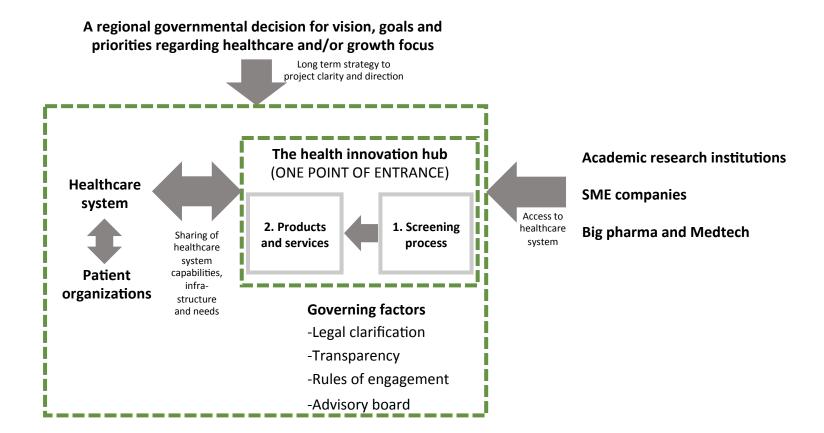
-External clarity and "challenge

-Access to healthcare professionals

transparency

procurement"

Short and long term focus ensures clarity, direction and success







Integration of Hospital Environment and Innovation Hub



Timo Alääkkölä Oulu University Hospital



OuluHealth Labs

OYS TestLab

 Specialized health care products and services

Oamk SimLab

 Feedback from teachers and students

Oulu CityLab

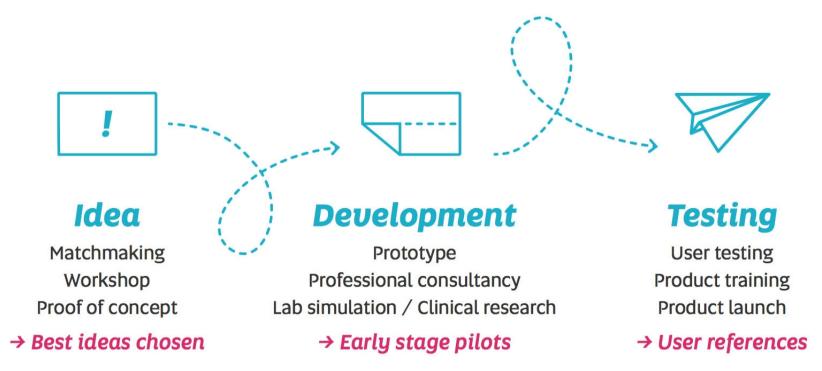
 Test environment at people's homes







OuluHealth Labs Concept



June2016 – Timo Alalääkkölä





Testing eHealth Solutions in Real Environments



Carlos Arenas

Director, Cieza Hospital



Co-create eHealth solutions in real

ecosystems

Solutions That Drive Success

• 7 solutions developed/tested in Murcia

FI-WARE









HEALTHCARE ORG





F



Up to 217.000€ to co-create
7 healthcare mentors: one-to-one
27 experts in business
5 dedicated webinars
Cooperation at Health 2.0
Good balance of results
Trobbleshotings helps to improve the solution





Readi for Health - Exploitation of Lessons Learnt and Sustainability Actions



Myriam Martín Readi for Health Co-ordinator, TICBiomed

If not now, when?

San Service San





Round up & Close



Julien Venne, Strategic Advisor, European Connected Health Alliance