

PHIRI

Population Health Information
Research Infrastructure

The future of European health (data) systems

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GmbH

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Health data

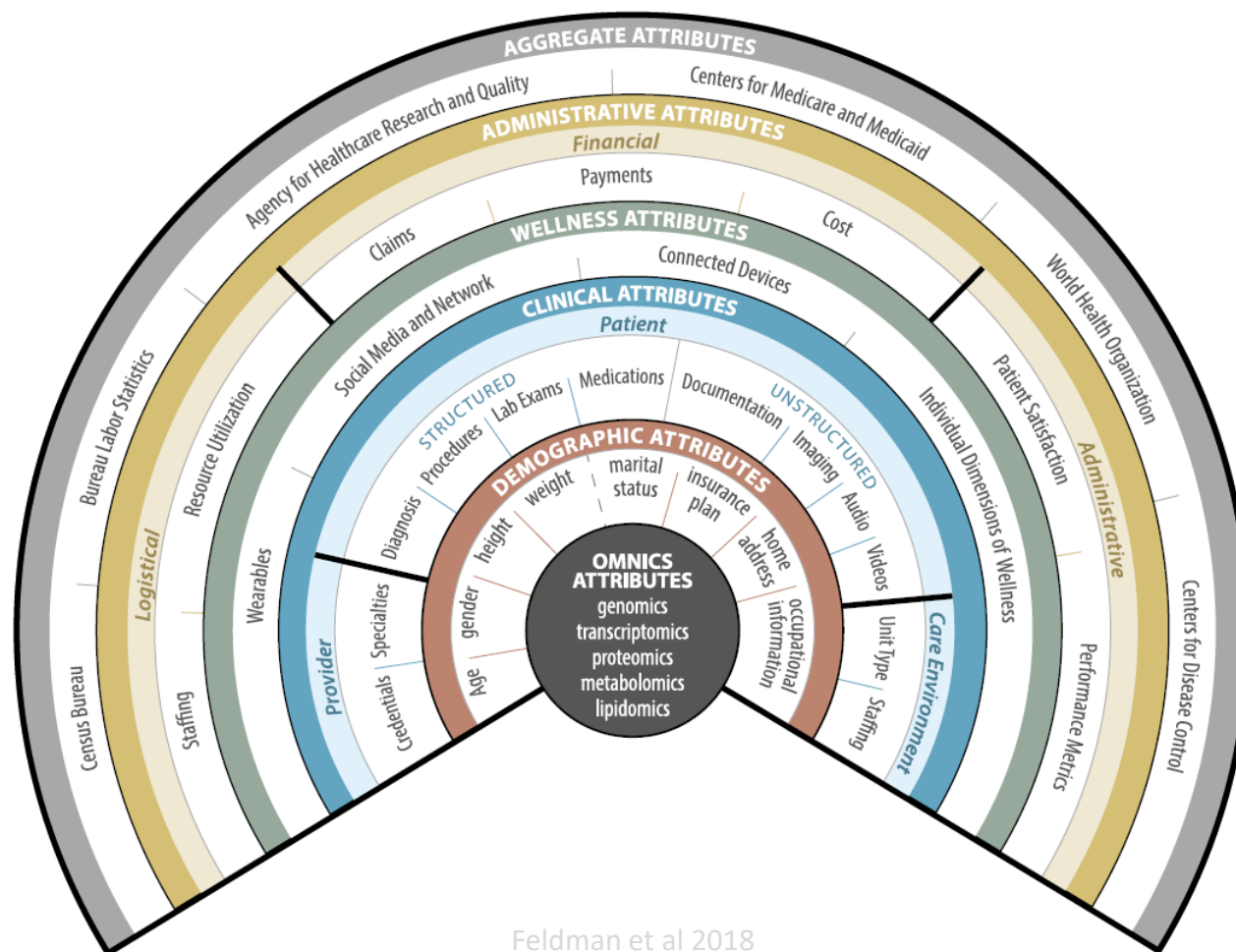
The EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) defines 'data concerning health' as

“any personal data related to the physical or mental health of a natural person, including the provision of health care services, which reveal information about his or her health status” (Recital 35)

Concepts

- Special category of personal data acc. to GDPR Art 9
- Legal grounds for processing: consent, vital interests, or, in case of existing Union or Member State law: substantial public interest, healthcare, public health, scientific research (opening clauses)
- Personal vs non-personal data
- Anonymisation and pseudonymization

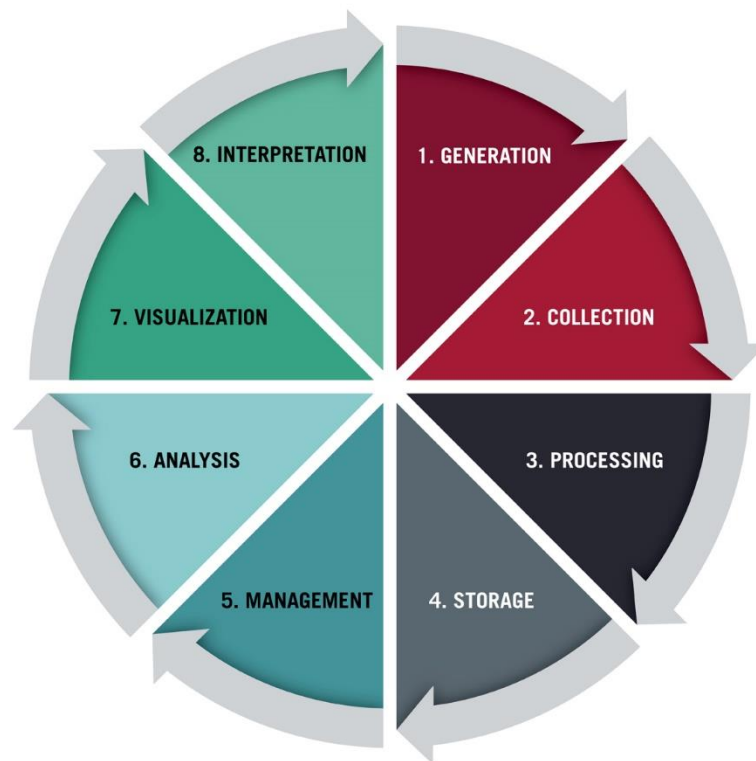
Health data – types



Feldman et al 2018

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Health data – data life cycle



Stobierski 2021, <https://online.hbs.edu/blog/post/data-life-cycle>

Health data - changes

Developments changing the health data landscape

- New data collection points: medical devices (sensors, apps..), internet of (medical) things
- Cheaper and faster availability of data (e.g. omics)
- Digital health and digital care pathways
- Imaging technology
- Artificial intelligence (language models, etc.)
- ...

→ more data, more diverse data

→ new opportunities to use data (accessibility, analysis, etc.)

→ **Opportunity not only for healthcare, but also for public health and health policy:**

cf. discussions around precision public health, public health data science



Health data infrastructures

Health data infrastructures:

- Hospital information systems
- Laboratory software systems
- Radiology systems
- Health insurance claims management infrastructure
- Pharmaceutical information systems
- Clinical trials data infrastructures
- Public health registries and other registry data
- Private sector-held data (health apps)
- Etc.



Health data infrastructures

Challenges:

- Data availability (legal grounds for processing, etc)
- Data accessibility (interfaces, access rules)
- Data quality (missing data, bias, etc)
- Data linkage (legal grounds, institutional interests)
- Timeliness and responsiveness

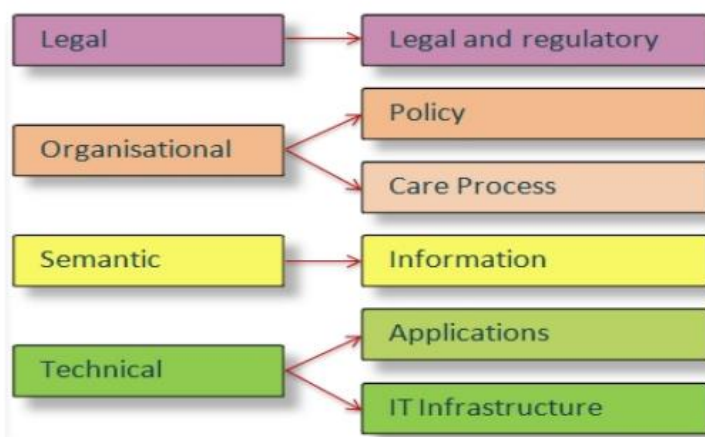
→ Interoperability along the care pathway, between healthcare sectors (inpatient-outpatient) and between healthcare and public health/health policy?

Health data - interoperability

European Interoperability Framework

Legal interoperability	e.g.: types of health data collected and processed in healthcare
Organisational interoperability	e.g. organization of care processes
Semantic interoperability	e.g. standards and terminologies (Snomed, ICD-10, etc.)
Technical interoperability	e.g. communication standards and IT infrastructure

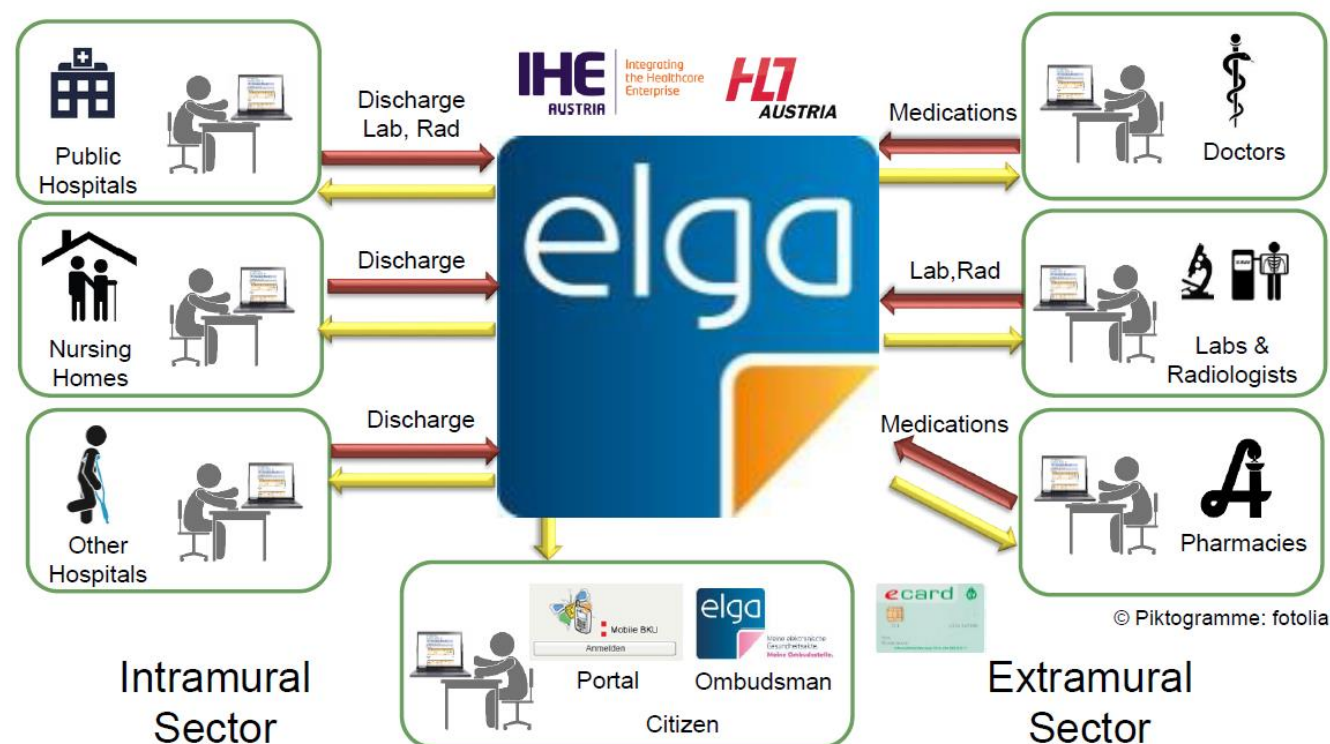
Refined eHealth European Interoperability Framework (eHealth Network 2015):



Case study: Austria

The Austrian health data infrastructure – two examples:

- National electronic health records through ELGA



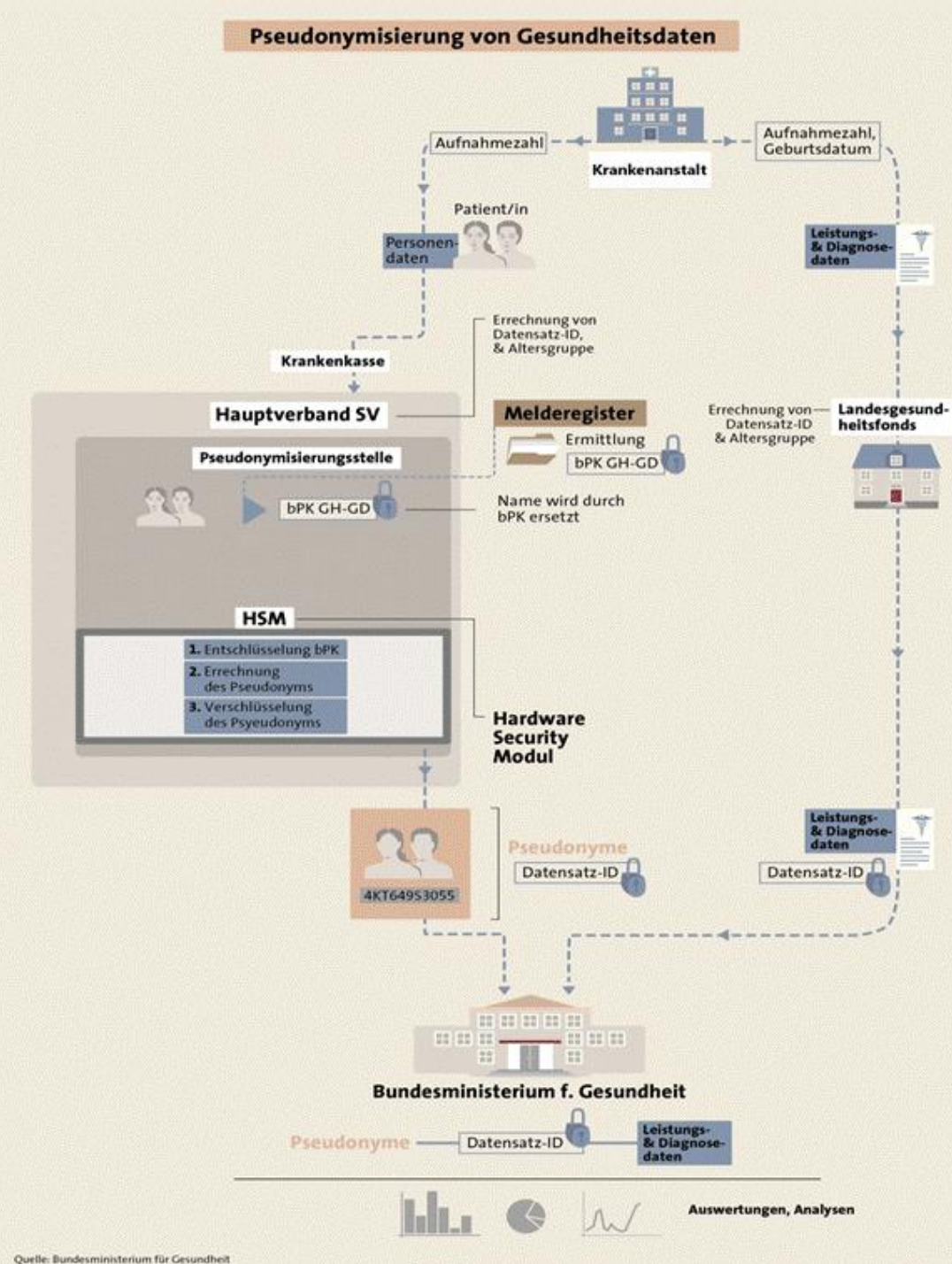
Source: ELGA GmbH

Case study: Austria

The Austrian health data infrastructure – two examples:

- National electronic health records through ELGA
- Pseudonymisation of health data for systems planning

Source: Vereinbarungsumsetzungsgesetz 2017 – VUG 2017,
https://www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXV/II/1333/fname_571666.pdf



Case study: Austria

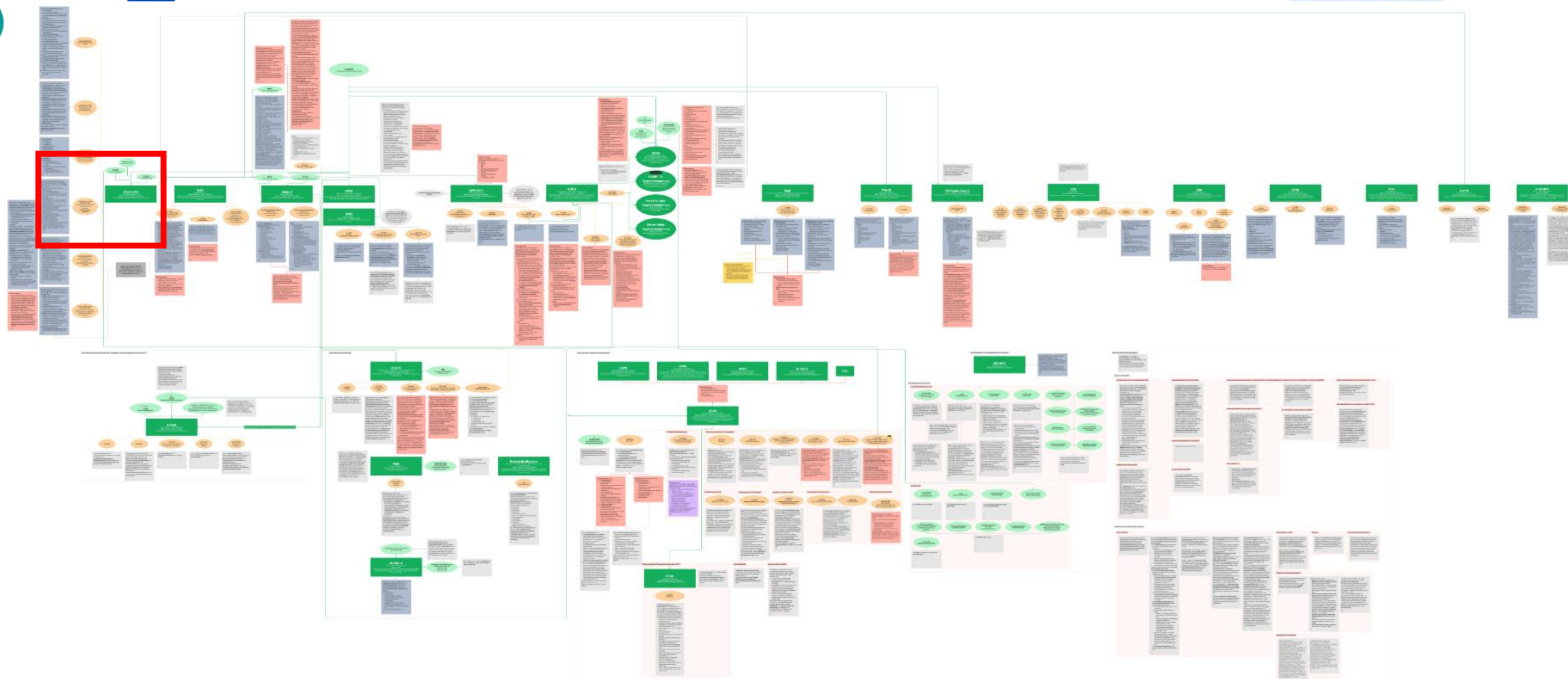
Die in den Gesundheitsdiensteanbieterindex aufzunehmenden Daten sind aus dem eHVD zu erheben und umfassen die Angaben gemäß § 10 Abs. 1 Z 1 bis 8:

1. Name sowie akademische Grade oder Bezeichnung des Gesundheitsdiensteanbieters,
2. die Bezeichnung des Rechtsträgers, wenn der Gesundheitsdiensteanbieter keine natürliche Person ist,
3. Identifikatoren des Gesundheitsdiensteanbieters einschließlich der eindeutigen elektronischen Kennzeichen gemäß § 8 E-GovG,
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4. Abschnitt § 19 GTeIG:
von dem/der für das Gesundheitswesen zuständigen Bundesminister:in zu betreibender Gesundheitsdiensteanbieterindex



Case study: Austria





Health data as a policy problem

Policy challenge

Imagine the Austrian government is thinking about boosting health data sharing

Should Austrian health policy support health data sharing..,

- in general
- for specific conditions (Covid-19), actors (university research) etc?
- limit/prohibit it,
- or do nothing about it?

If you were to decide on and design a policy response, how would you proceed? What steps are necessary?



Health data as a policy problem

Policy challenge – additional questions

If data is shared for secondary use.,

- how to prepare stakeholders for transparency?
- how to ensure data quality?
- how to limit misinterpretation?

If you were to decide on and design a policy response, how would you proceed? What steps are necessary?

Health data infrastructures

Functions of **health information systems** (WHO 2017); „[E]nsure the production, analysis, dissemination and use of reliable and timely data by decision-makers at all levels of the health system [...]“

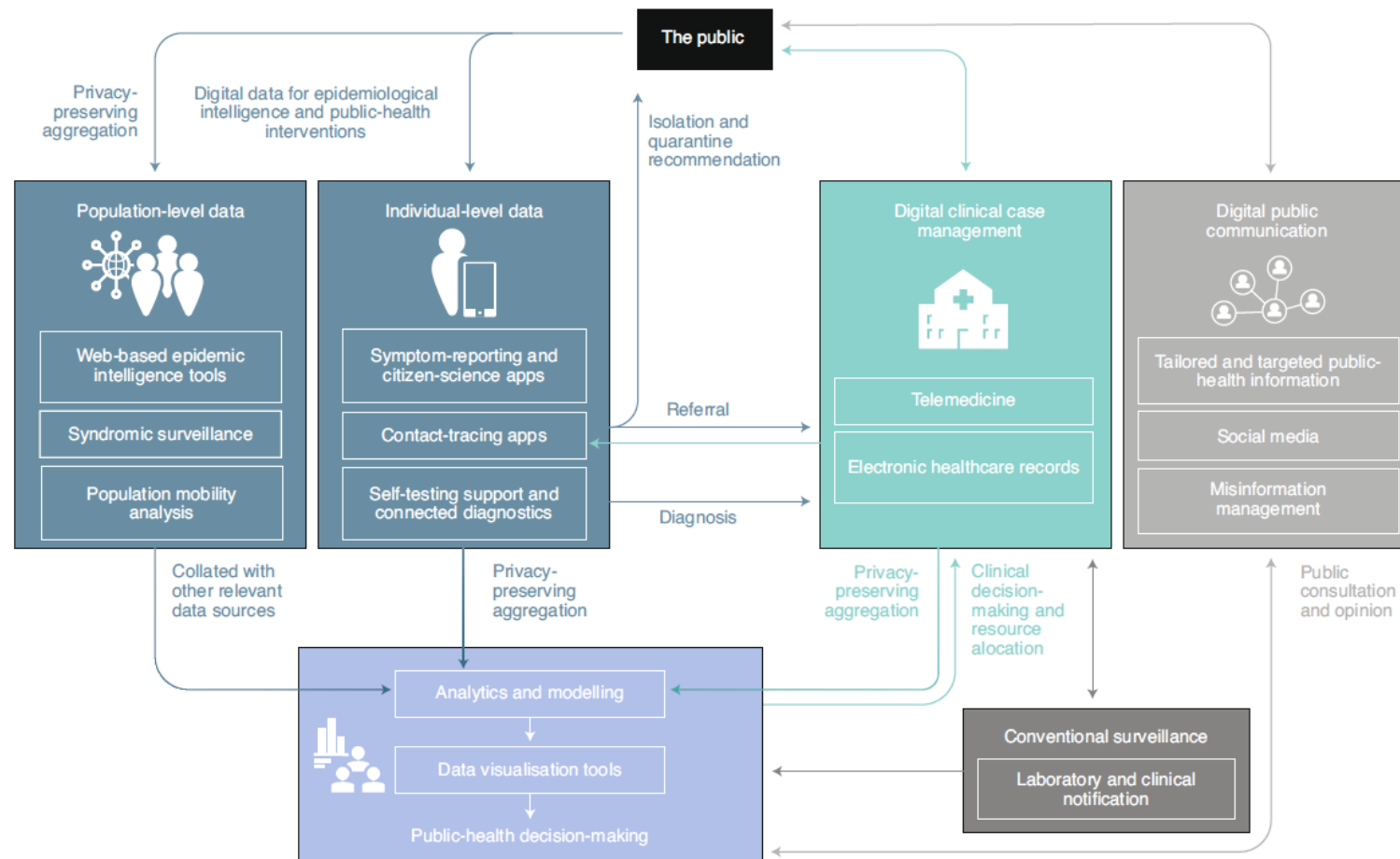
- Generate individual-level, facility-based and population-based data from multiple sources: public health surveillance platforms, medical records, civil registration data, household surveys, censuses, health service coverage and health system input data
- Detect, investigate, communicate and contain events that threaten public health security
- Synthesize information and apply this knowledge

„A good HIS improves both demand for and supply and use of data“ (ibid.)

→ Health data infrastructures as a precondition for functioning HIS

Examples: for surveillance (incl variant screening etc), contact tracing, quality assessment, accounting and planning, research (clinical trials), public health surveys, disease registries

The future



Budd et al. 2020



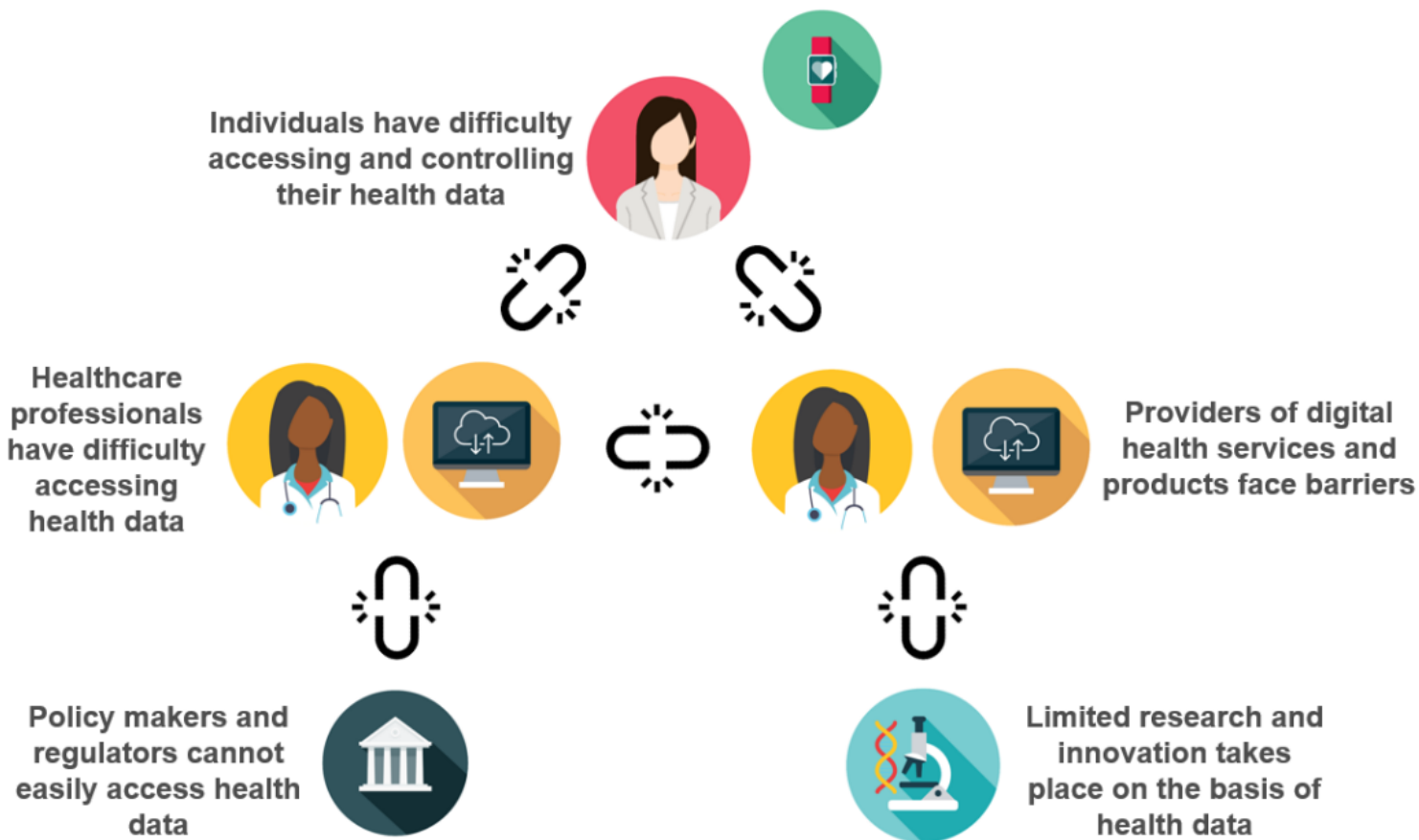
The future

New and improved

- Data collection opportunities
- Data transfer standards (HL7 FHIR, REST APIs etc.)
- Data infrastructure technologies (clouds, containerisation, distributed ledger systems, etc.)
- Analysis approaches (AI etc.)
- Governance mechanisms and access infrastructures

→ Towards the **European Health Data Space**

European Health Data Space



European Commission 2022

Health data: EU policy



Brussels, 18 March 2024
(OR. en)

7553/24

LIMITE

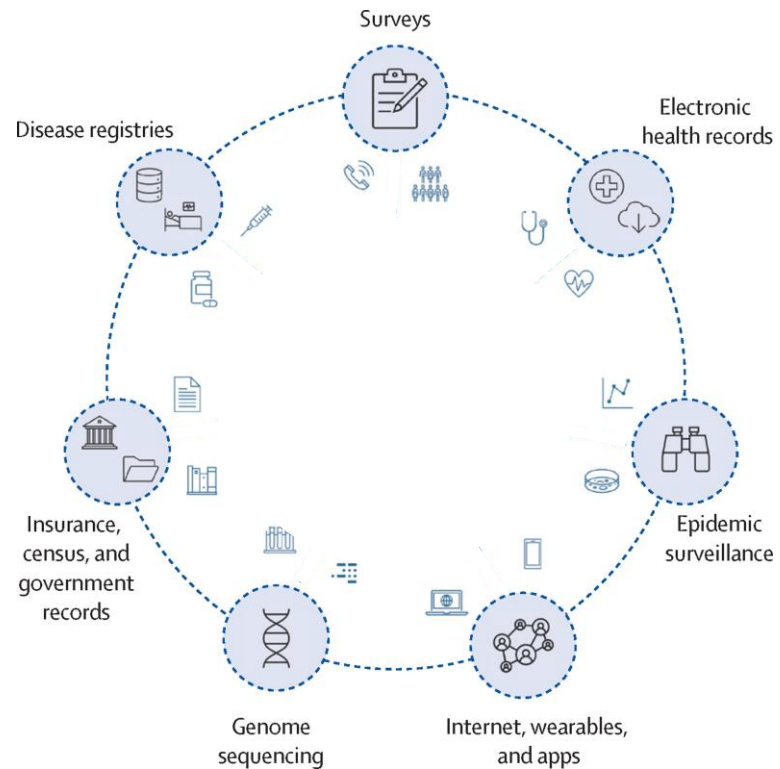
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PHARM 41
COMPET 293
MI 279
DATAPROTECT 134
CODEC 741
IA 81

Interinstitutional File:
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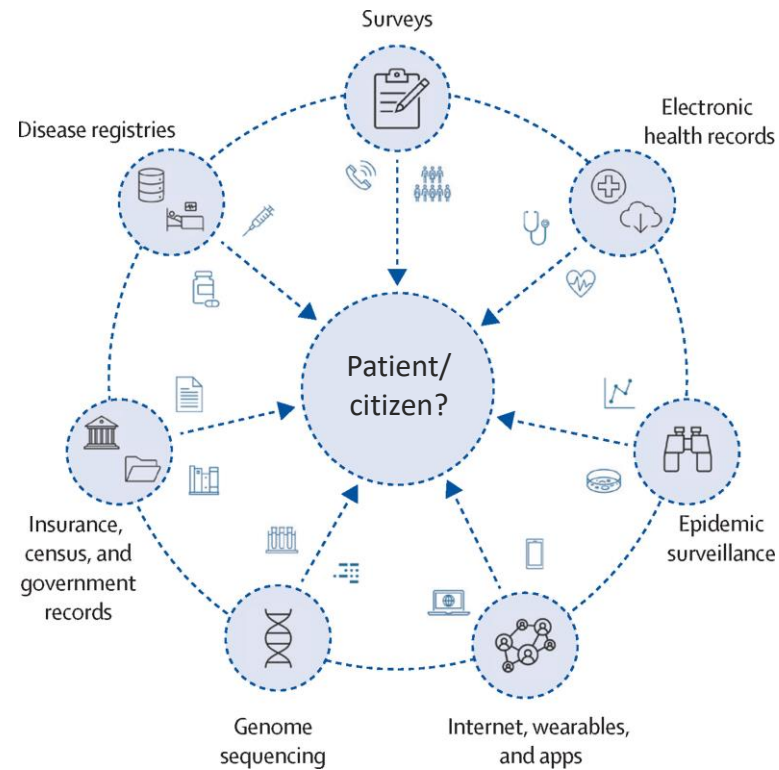
NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
No. Cion doc.:	8571/22 ADD1-8
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation on the European Health Data Space - Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

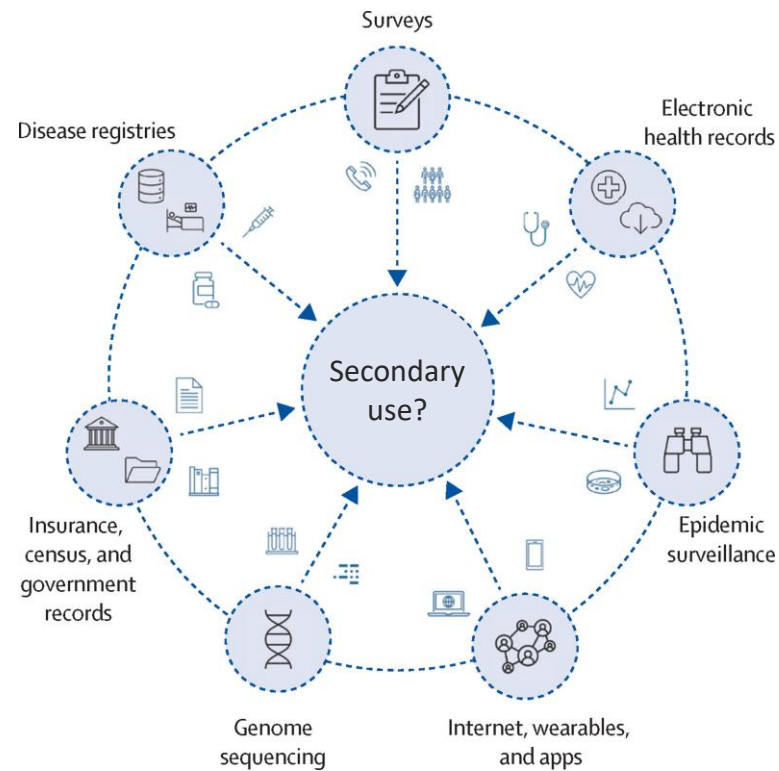
Health data: EU policy



Health data: EU policy



Health data: EU policy





European Health Data Space

EU Regulation, proposed May 2022, political agreement reached in March 2024

Governing **primary use**:

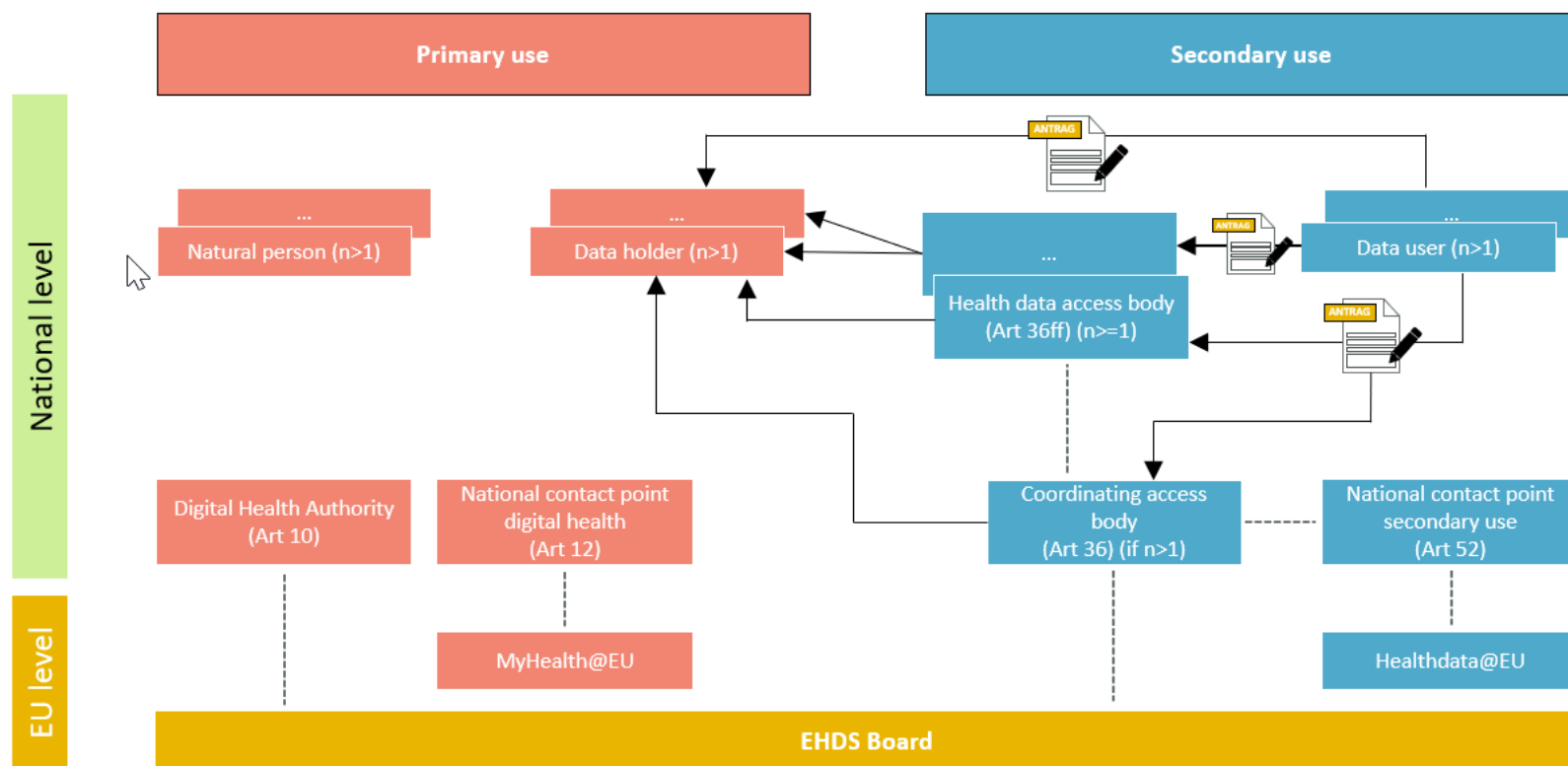
- right of patients to decide on the use of their health data (Art 3)
- novel sets of standardized health data (patient summary, etc Art 5)
- electronic health record exchange format / interoperability (Art 6)
- cross-border availability

Governing **market access** of electronic health record systems (Art 13ff)

Governing **secondary use**: to be facilitated for

- Categories of health data (Art 33)
- Legitimate secondary use purposes (Art 34)
- Prohibited secondary use purposes (Art 35)
- Health Data Access Bodies (Art 36)

The European Health Data Space





European Health Data Space

Some noteworthy discussion points:

- rights of natural persons and data protection
 - Opt-out primary use
 - Opt-out secondary use
- private sector data, intellectual property rights and trade secrets
- ethics/ensuring public value
- role of the access bodies

→ Your take?



Wrap up

Designing health data infrastructures

- From reactive to proactive
- From case-by-case to modular, systemic and scalable
- From data duplication to automatised interfaces and on-demand availability
- Ensuring data protection and security
- Ethics, public value and accountability

EHDS as a paradigm change, but ,homework' to be done nationally



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Thank you!

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