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# 8<sup>TH</sup> EHEALTH NETWORK 23 NOVEMBER 2015 COVER NOTE BY SECRETARIAT

### **Topic 6:** Status report on the JAseHN

#### Issue at stake

The aim of this topic is to provide an update to the eHealth Network on the early developments in JAseHN, allow discussion on two deliverables, and report on the forthcoming deliverables

**Deliverable 7.2.1** on cloud computing reports on the use and policies of the cloud in health. This deliverable will form the basis for the follow-on deliverable 7.2.2 that will develop a code of conduct on how to handle secondary use of health data.

**Deliverable 6.1.1** gives an overview of the progress and impact of the Patient Summary Guidelines implementation in Member States. The results are generally positive but show that the implementation is at an early stage. It should be kept in mind that the guidelines were adopted by the Network in autum 2013 and 2014 and their main use under the eHDSI has not yet started. The decisions at this meeting will create further basis for the use of the Patient Summary and also ePrescription Guidelines.

Annex gives a short summary on the deliverables that will be disseminated to the eHealth Network Members after the 8<sup>th</sup> eHealth Network Meeting.

#### **Summary of document**

**Deliverable 7.2.1** investigates the pros and cons of cloud computing with a focus on the use of cloud to support other uses than direct care of an individual patient. The report studies the cloud's essential characteristics and security principles. The report studies policies and strategies at EU level, fostering the development and use of Cloud computing, and the impact of the use of Cloud computing on health.

**Deliverable 6.1.1** is based on the response by 25 countries on a questionnaire on progress and impact of the Patient Summary Guidelines. Countries have many components in place but the full deployment of is not yet done. This is attributed to prioritisation of national projects by Member States, and cross-border exchange is considered as a secondary priority. Further there is a lack of consolidated approach to technical and organisational aspects of cross-border interoperability.

#### Format of procedure in the eHN

The Member State Chair will introduce this topic starting with a short presentation on deliverable 7.2.1.

The eHealth Network members are requested to comment on Deliverables 7.2.1 and 6.1.1.

Member States are further invited to discuss the early results of the JAseHN.

#### ANNEX. OVERVIEW OF SOME FORTHCOMING JASEHN DELIVERABLES

#### **EID SPECIFIC FRAMEWORK FOR EHEALTH (DELIVERABLE 5.2.1)**

Electronic identification of citizens (e.g. being a patient or a health care professional) is key to setting up cross-border services in the European Union. Identification, authentication and authorization are prerequisites for cross-border use-cases like ePrescription and Patient Summary and are managed differently in each Member State. For example some Member States have an eID applicable for eHealth and other purposes at the same time and others have different eIDs for different domains and purposes. The upcoming document eID specific framework for eHealth will address aspects of the described issue under the eIDAS regulation.

The cross-border validation of electronic identification of citizens will be the focus of the upcoming document. It will serve as a guideline for Member States which are in a planning or preparation phase for mutual trust and recognition mechanism of citizens using electronic cross-border services under the eIDAS regulation. Since the healthcare systems in the European Union have various organisational forms, a unified process for identification, authentication and authorization is therefore out of scope. The upcoming document is not intended to alter already existing national eID solutions in eHealth, but provides Member States with possible aspects for future enhancements.

The upcoming document will be based on the valuable work done in various projects and initiatives. The outcomes of the eID related documents of epSOS and the eHealth Governance Initiative will be taken into account. Findings, limitations and open issues of projects like STORK 2.0, EXPAND and eSENS will be highlighted in the proposal for the eHealth eID framework.

# GUIDELINE ON THE INTEROPERABILITY OF ELECTRONIC HEALTH PROFESSIONAL REGISTRIES (D5.2.2)

The upcoming proposal for guidelines on the interoperability of electronic health professional registries will provide requirements for interoperable health professional registries under the eIDAS regulation. This includes a minimum dataset to identify the specific role of health professionals, the intended purpose as well as a governance process. Also cross-border validation of health professionals will be in focus of the document. The guideline is not intended to alter already existing Member States health professional registries but will serve as a guideline for Member States which are in a planning or preparation phase for a health professional registry.

It will be based on the work done in various projects and initiatives. The outcomes of the eID and electronic health professional registries related documents of epSOS and the eHealth Governance Initiative will be taken into account. Findings, limitations and open issues of projects like STORK 2.0 and eSENS will be considered for the guidelines on the interoperability of electronic health professional registries. Policy work done by organizations like the Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME) or Council of the European Dentist (CED) for specific roles in eHealth could be used for the guidelines on the interoperability of electronic health professional registries as well.

On 23 July 2014 the EC published a regulation on the electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS regulation 2014/910/EU). While the regulation explicitly mention the existence of eHealth requirements to suit the specific needs of healthcare (compare (10) of the eIDAS regulation), the statements are very general and high-level. One of the most relevant gaps of the eIDAS regulation is the absence of a role concept of actors, which is essential for the eHealth domain.

## INFORMATION PAPER ON MAIN EHEALTH ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE EU (D8.1.1)

In order to align the eHealth developments done at national and EU level with the activities in eHealth done at international level, Work Package 8 is working on deliverable 8.1.1 that should give insight in the eHealth activities outside the EU. The deliverable will mainly focus on the work that has been done by the OECD, and will therefore provide input on deliverable 8.1.3 giving an overview of OECD studies on eHealth and core outcomes.