

EU4Health programme for a healthier and safer Union

#EUBudget #EU4Health

2023 EU4Health Stakeholders' Consultation

Key insights of the consultation's results

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION & KEY INSIGHTS

The Programme regulation (EU) 2021/522 in Article 16, states that the European Commission shall consult with relevant stakeholders, including representatives of civil society and patient organisations, to seek their views on:

- (a) the priorities and strategic orientations of the annual work programme;
- (b) the needs to be addressed through the annual work programme and the results achieved through it.

In addition the Commission has to organise the consultation and information of stakeholders at least once a year, in the six months preceding the presentation of the draft work programme to the EU4health programme committee. Each year, prior to the last meeting of the EU4Health Steering Group, the Commission has to present to the European Parliament the outcomes of the proceedings of the EU4Health Steering Group and the consultation of stakeholders.

Finally, recital (43) indicates that the implementation of the Programme should be supported by extensive outreach activities to ensure that the views and needs of civil society are duly represented and taken into account.

1.1.OBJECTIVES OF THE TARGETED CONSULTATION

The targeted stakeholders consultation took place between 16 May and 27 June 2022. The questionnaire was disseminated to the broad public via the EU Survey tool. In addition, to specifically target the public health community, it was disseminated via the Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA) website and the SANTE's Health Policy Platform (HPP).

This targeted consultation aimed to seek feedback from stakeholders on the priorities and strategic orientations and on the needs to be addressed through EU4Health annual work programmes. It focused in particular on input that could facilitate reflection for the 2023 EU4Health work programme and possibly beyond. Replies have been collected for all the questions proposed and contributions have been gathered for describing needs, challenges and potential solutions.

The outcomes of the targeted consultation and the most elaborated contributions were presented and discussed during the webinar organised on 8 July 2022 and will feed into further work on the EU4Health 2023 work programme.

1.2.KEY INSIGHTS

Outreach:

- The consultation has successfully reached a broad range of stakeholders and many of the targeted categories have participated i.e. academia & education establishments, civil society organisations, established networks in the field of health, expert networks in the field of health, healthcare professional, hospitals, individual, Member States' authorities, private entities (profit or non-profit) and research institutes.
- The number of replies (322) is considered satisfactory, although lower than the consultation conducted in 2021 (413).
- The largest number of replies was from Belgium, reflecting the involvement of the Brussels-based organisations in the health policy challenges.
- The civil society organisations actively participated to the survey (representing 25% of total replies); as during the previous year respondents identifying themselves as health care professionals and individuals have also most actively contributed to the consultation.

Inputs:

- All the questions received complete replies and 124 additional detailed contributions (Question 10) have been

provided by the respondents.

- Participants indicated their views on needs and objectives and shared their experience on the possible actions to be included in the work programmes.
- As for the previous year, the *Health promotion & Disease prevention strand* has received the vast majority of replies to the consultation as it has been confirmed as a priority strand for intervention. It has also been considered the strand which responds to the current needs and challenges, as well as to the most important longer term objectives of the EU4Health Programme.
- *Health promotion & disease prevention* has also been considered as a “very important” strategic orientation by the largest part of respondents, followed by enhanced access to health care and strengthen health data, digital tools & services, digital transformation of healthcare.

2. OUTREACH

During the 8 weeks of consultation, 322 replies have been received. The geographical coverage has been good, and at least one participant has been recorded in each EU country, with the exception of Slovakia and Croatia. Around 5% of participants come from non-EU countries. Around one fourth of participants declared to be located in Belgium, representing the very active Brussels-based organisations; Spain, Germany and the Netherlands also recorded a high participation.

Figure 1: Participation to the consultation by country (as a % of total participants)

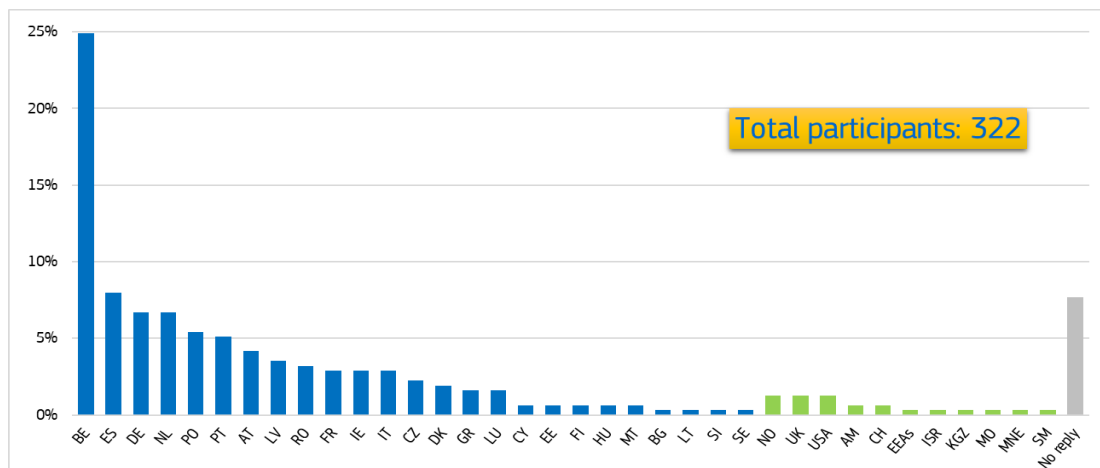
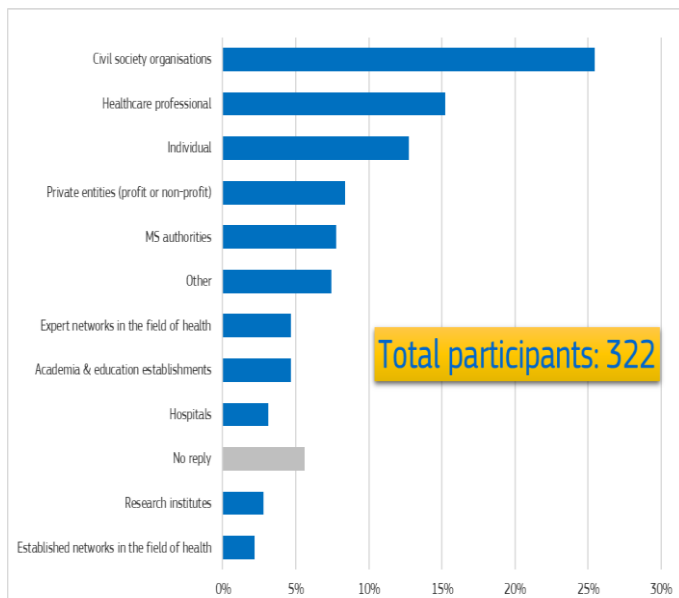


Figure 2: Participation to the consultation by category of respondent (as a % of total participants)



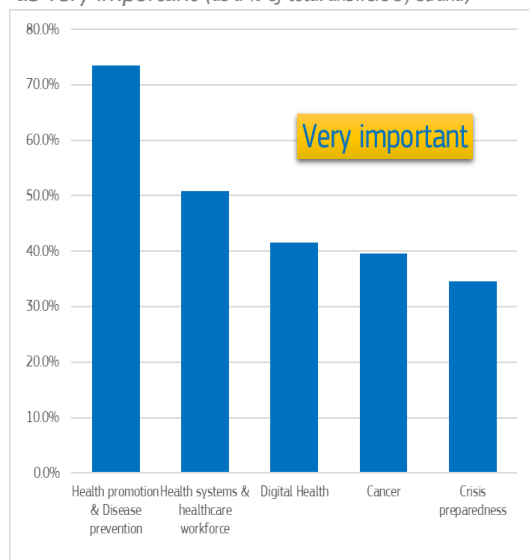
The consultation was addressed to a broad range of relevant stakeholders. Replies have been received from all targeted categories of stakeholders including academia & education establishments, civil society organisations, established networks in the field of health, expert networks in the field of health, healthcare professionals, hospitals, individual, Member States’ authorities, private entities (profit or non-profit) and research institutes. Individuals and civil society organisations have been the most active respondents; health care professional and individuals were also very active.

3. KEY FINDINGS

3.1. PRIORITISATION

Question 3: For simplification, in the annual Work Programme the actions funded under the EU4Health have been clustered in “strand of actions”: in your opinion in the WP 2023 and beyond, which strand of actions is the most important for addressing the current needs in health?

Figure 3: Strands of actions indicated as considered as very important (as a % of total answers by strand)

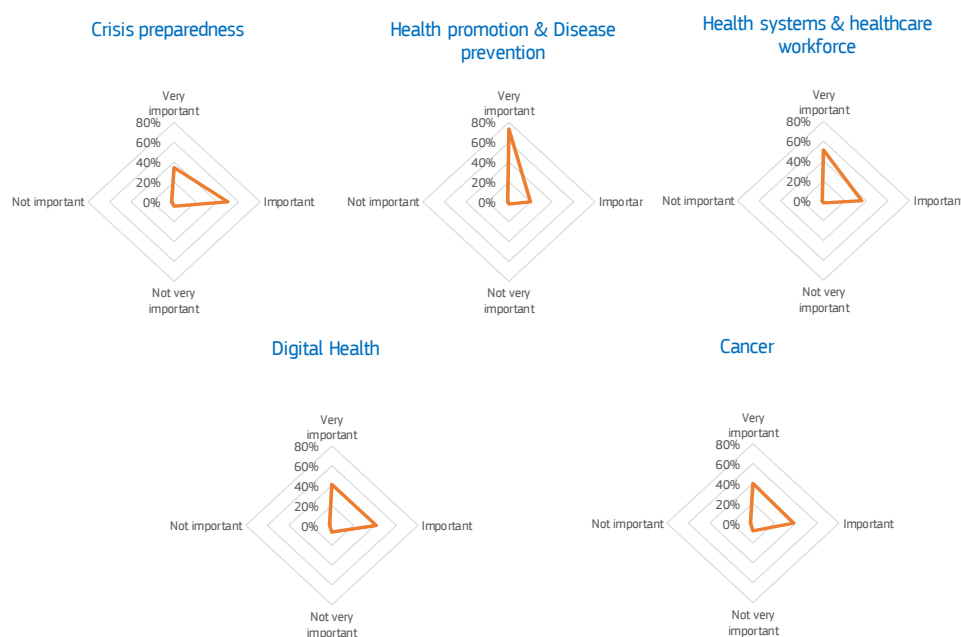


The EU4Health Work Programmes' strategic orientations have been structured along four strands of action and one cross-cutting priority (cancer). Participants have been invited to indicate the level of importance of those strands (“very important”, “important”, “not very important” or “not important”), by ranking them thus indicating the sequence of importance assigned to the different strands.

Health promotion & disease prevention collected the largest number of opinions as very important (73.5%) and more than 90% of answers indicate that this strand is very important or important. Health systems & healthcare workforce is also indicated as very important by half of the opinions collected (50.8%). For Crisis preparedness only one third of the answers collected indicated this strand as a priority (“very important”).

In general all the strands are considered as relevant, being “very important” or “important”. The radar charts below allow for a synthetic view of the opinions expressed via the consultation, illustrating the opinions expressed for each strand. As a result, participants considered all strands to be of importance and none of them as a negative priority.

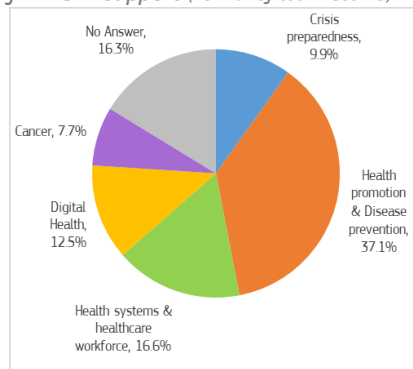
Figure 4: Opinion on the importance of the strands of actions (as a % of total answers by strand)



3.2.NEEDS

Question 4: Please indicate the strand of action that in your opinion has not been suitably covered under the EU4Health WP 2021 and WP 2022

Figure 5: Strands of actions needing financial support (as a % of total records)



With the first two EU4health Work Programmes (WP 2021 and WP 2022), more than 1.1 billion have been made available for investment in many areas.

Stakeholders have been invited to express their opinion on which areas they consider not to be suitably covered and that would need financial support in the next years.

A distinct indication is given for an investment need in health promotion & disease prevention, followed by health systems & health care workforce; in line with the opinion expressed on the importance of the strands for action.

Stakeholders had the possibility to provide further input to the question by pointing out areas of intervention that in their opinion need reinforcement.

The strand of health promotion and disease prevention collected the majority of suggestions including:

- The need to address mental health challenges in particular amongst the most vulnerable groups.
- A general consensus on the need to give more attention to cardiovascular health through actions that tackle primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases, and that strengthen patient care.
- Interventions to reduce behavioural risk factors such as awareness-raising on alcohol-related harm and tobacco/nicotine use, and health education.
- The need for more focus on placing disease prevention as the cornerstone of any health system and the need to address the socio-economic determinants of health.



A number of suggestions were put forward also for the strand of health systems & healthcare workforce, in particular highlighting the need for supporting and reinforcing the healthcare workforce.

In the strand of digital health, need for support has been indicated for developing data tools and enhance digital literacy.

As for cancer, among the suggestions, stakeholders have identified a need for more actions on cancers in children, adolescents and young adults.

In annex 1 the full set of replies are listed.

3.3. FOCUS OF SPECIFIC ASPECTS: HEALTH INEQUALITIES, SYNERGIES AND GLOBAL HEALTH

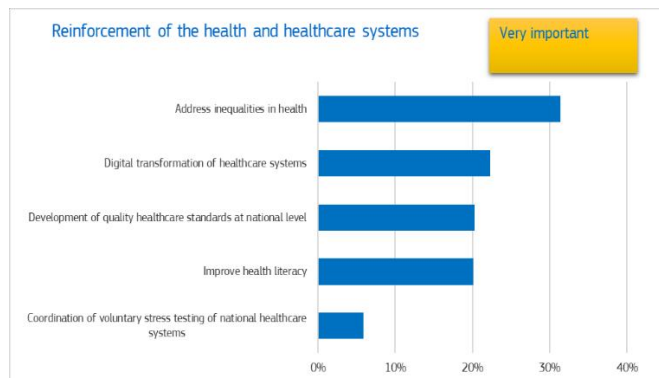
Questions 5, 6 and 7 covered specific aspects: reinforcement of the health and healthcare systems, supporting global commitments and health initiatives and synergies and complementarities with other EU spending programmes. Stakeholders have been invited to express their opinion on which actions are the most important for targeting those areas of intervention.

Here below it is illustrated which actions have been considered as “very important”.

Question 5: The EU4Health programme in its specific objectives makes reference to the reinforcement of the health and healthcare systems by targeting several areas of intervention. Please score the importance of the areas of intervention for the reinforcement of health and healthcare systems

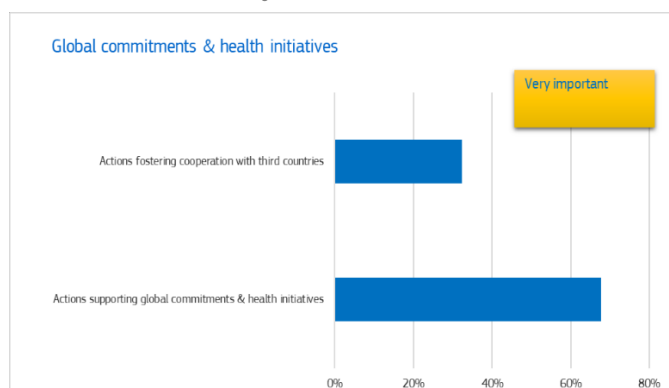
(very important, important, not very important, not important)

Figure 6: Areas of interventions considered as very important for the reinforcement of health & healthcare systems (as a % of total records)



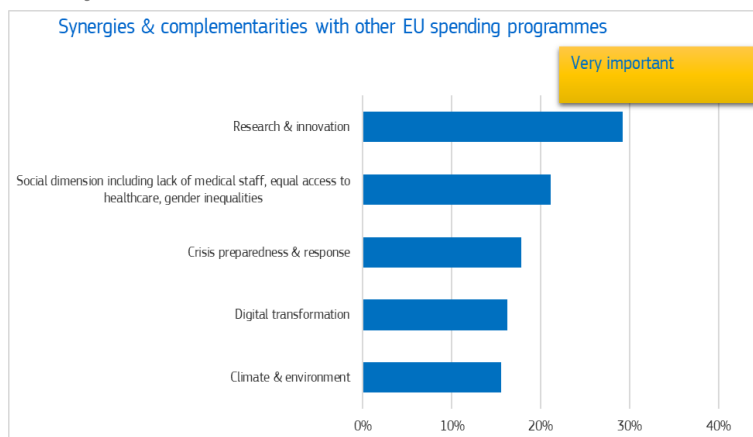
Question 6: The EU4Health programme has the specific objective to support global commitments and health initiatives by reinforcing the Union's support for actions by international organisations, in particular actions by the WHO, and fostering cooperation with third countries. Totally over the MFF period 2021-27, a maximum of 12.5 % of the budget shall be reserved for supporting global commitments and health initiatives. Also in consideration of the current international situation, in your opinion which are the most important actions. (very important, important, not very important, not important)

Figure 7: Actions considered as very important for global commitments & health initiatives (as a % of total records)



Question 7: In order to optimise the added value and impact from investments funded, the EU4Health will seek to maximise synergies and complementarities with other EU spending programmes. In your opinion which are the most important areas for developing synergies? Please score the importance of areas for synergies (very important, important, not very important, not important)

Figure 8: Areas considered as very important for synergies & complementarities (as a % of total records)



3.4.PRIORITIES & STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

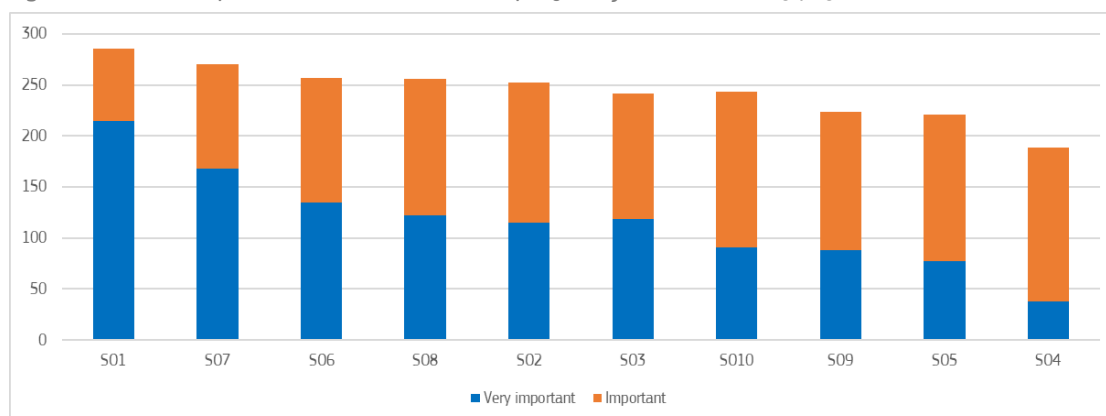
Question 8: According to its Regulation (EU) 2021/522, the EU4Health programme pursues ten specific objectives – in your opinion which specific objectives is the most important for setting the priorities and strategic orientation of the Work Programme 2023? Please score the importance of specific objectives for priorities and strategic orientation.

From the 2023 survey, as for the same survey in the previous year, stakeholders clearly indicated the importance of supporting actions for disease prevention, for health promotion and for addressing health determinants (specific objective 1).

The survey also confirmed the importance of enhancing access to quality, patient-centred, outcome-based healthcare and related care services, with the aim of achieving universal health coverage (specific objective 7) and of strengthening the use and re-use of health data for the provision of healthcare and for research and innovation, promoting the uptake of digital tools and services, as well as the digital transformation of healthcare systems, including support for the creation of a European health data space (specific objective 6).

The stakeholders also recognise the importance of supporting the development, implementation and enforcement and, where necessary, the revision of Union health legislation. They have also pointed out the need for supporting the provision of valid, reliable and comparable high-quality data for evidence-based decision-making and monitoring, as well as promoting the use of health impact assessments of other relevant Union policies (specific objective 8) and of strengthening the capability of the Union for prevention of, preparedness for, and rapid response to, serious cross-border threats to health and improving the management of health crises, (specific objective 2).

Figure 9: Relative importance attributed to each specific objective (Number of preferences recorded)



S01: Disease prevention & health promotion

S02: Prevention, preparedness & response to cross-border health threats

S03: Enhance availability, accessibility & affordability of medicinal products, medical devices and crisis-relevant products

S04: Complementing national stockpiling of essential crisis-relevant products

S05: Establish a reserve of medical, healthcare & support staff

S06: Strengthen health data, digital tools & services, digital transformation of healthcare

S07: Enhance access to healthcare

S08: Development & implementation of EU health legislation & supporting evidence-based decision-making

S09: Support integrated work among MS health systems

S010: International health initiatives & cooperation

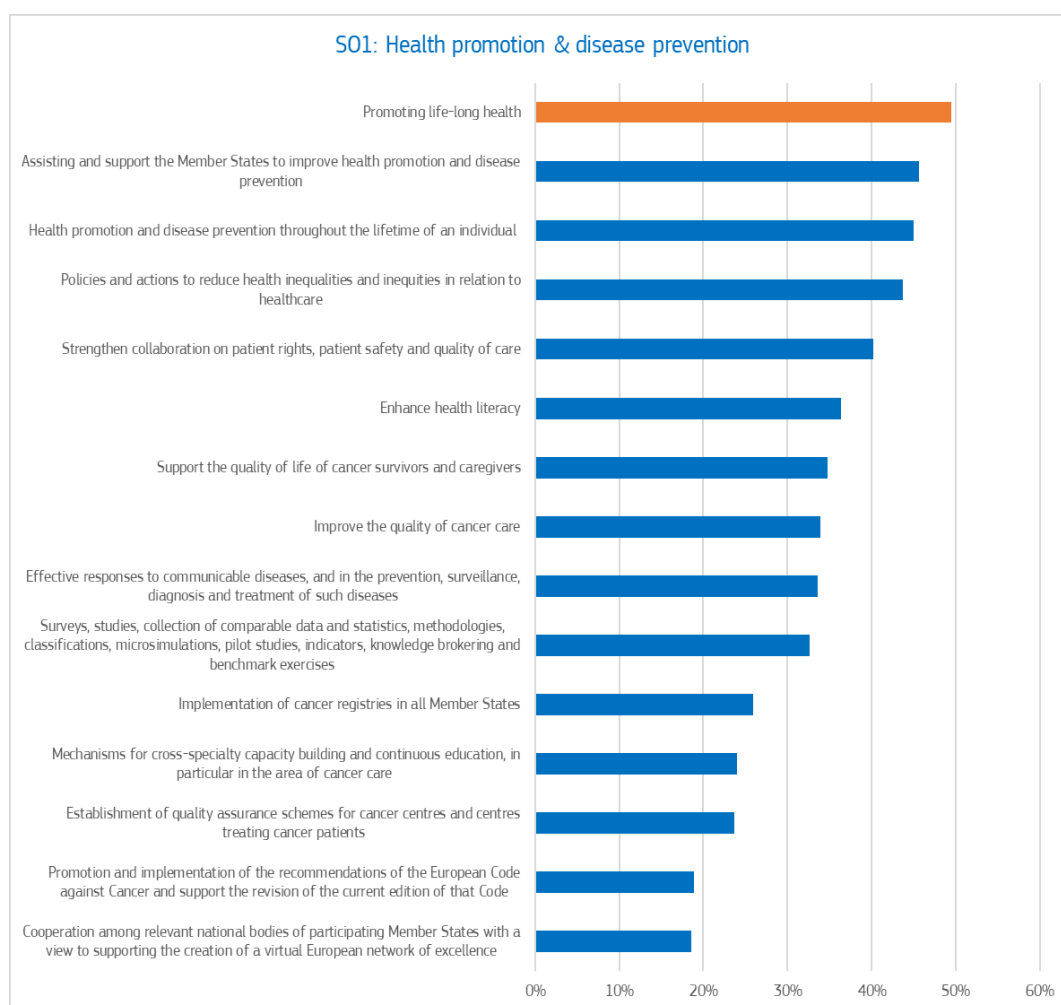
3.5. ACTIONS CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY MOST EFFECTIVE FOR ACHIEVING EU4HEALTH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Question 9: In the Annex I of the EU4Health regulation (EU) 2021/522, some possible actions are indicated as eligible for funding under the EU4Health and for contributing to the achievement of the programme's specific objectives. In your opinion which are the most important actions?

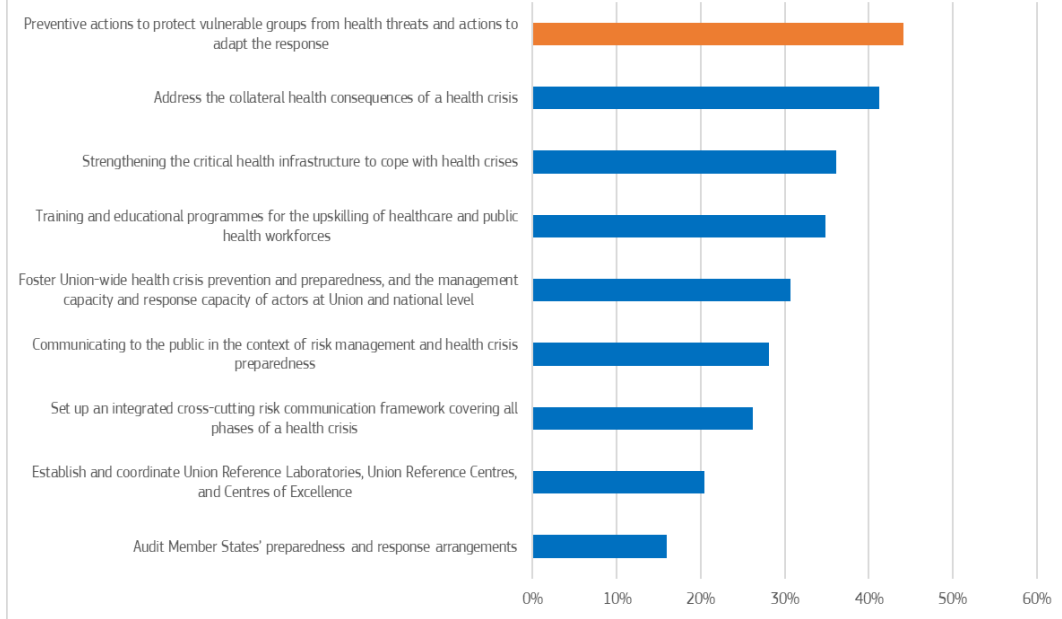
Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2021/522 provides a list of possible actions that are eligible for funding under the EU4Health Programme with a link to each specific objective. The participants have been invited to indicate, based on their experience, which of those actions are considered as the most effective.

In the figure below, the eligible actions that are considered as “very” important for the achievement of the related specific objectives of the EU4Health Programme have been ranked.

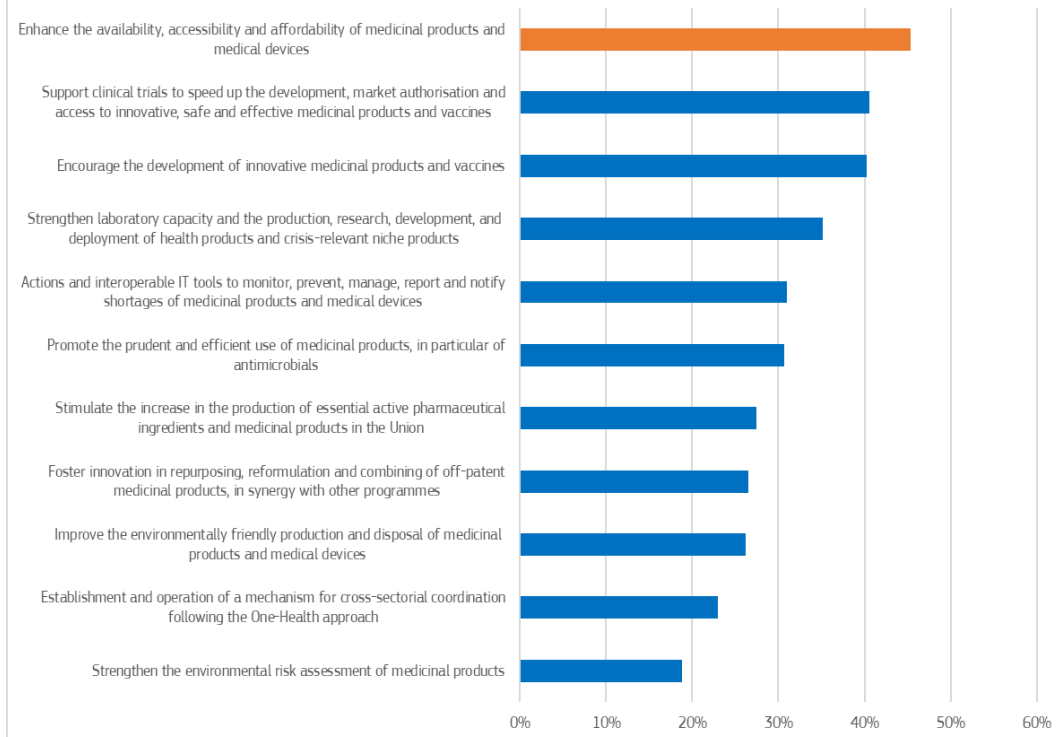
Figure 5: Eligible actions considered “very important” by specific objective (as a % of total responses per eligible action)



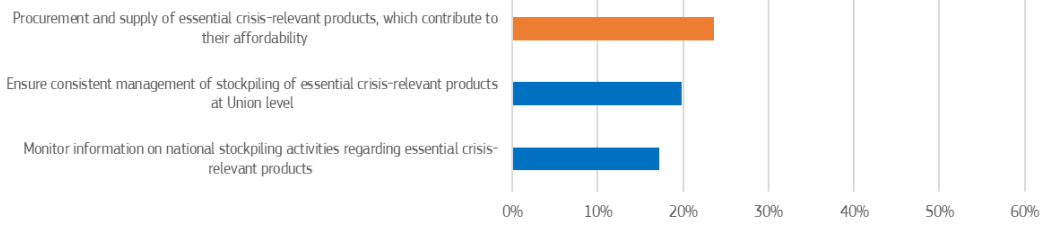
S02: Prevention, preparedness & response to cross-border health threats



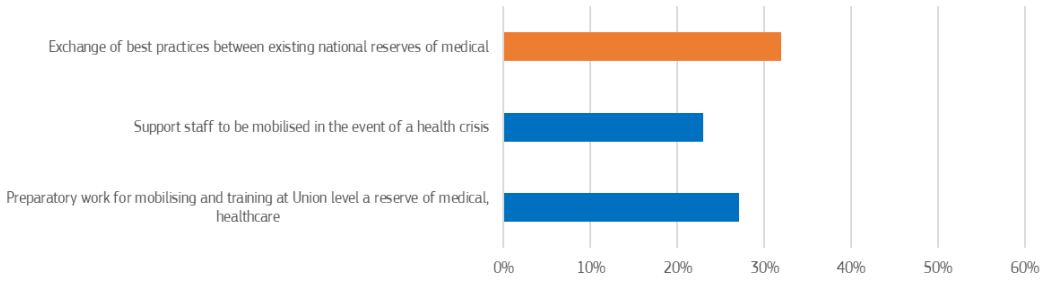
S03: Enhance availability, accessibility & affordability of medicinal products, medical devices and crisis-relevant products



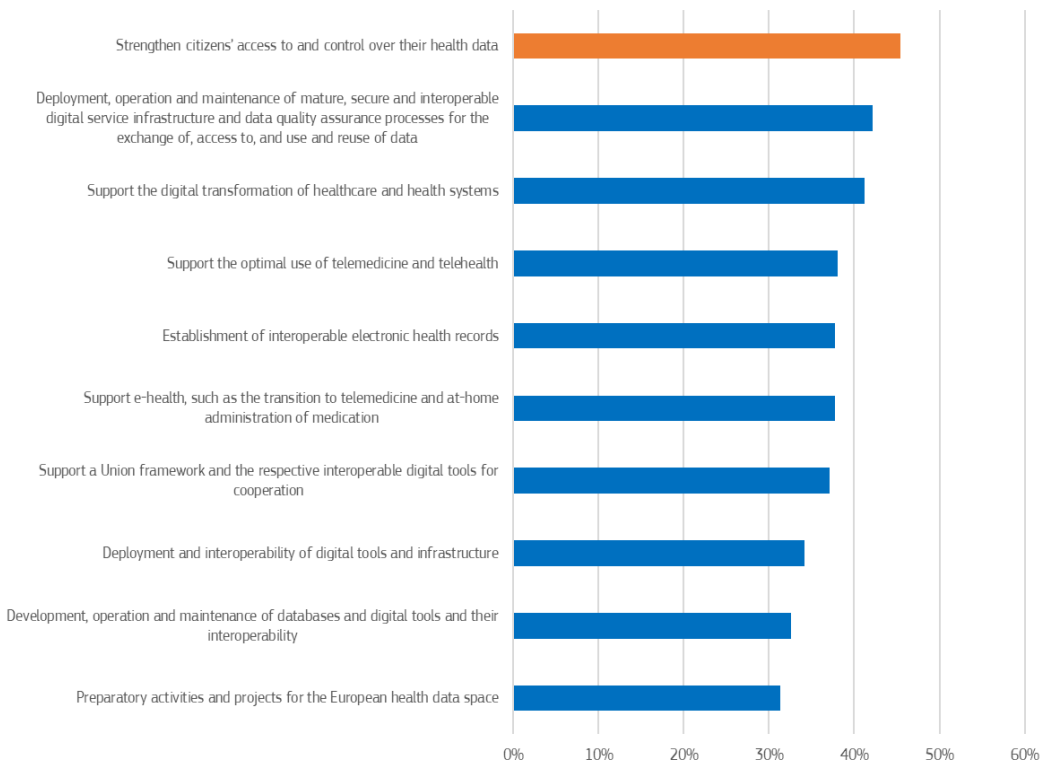
S04: Complementing national stockpiling of essential crisis-relevant products



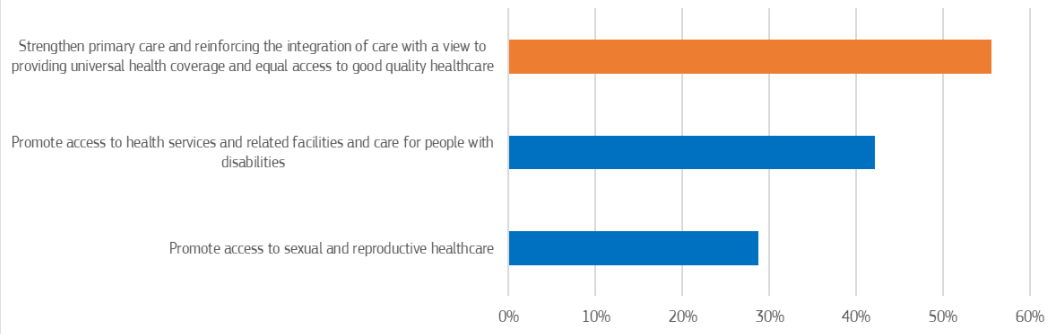
S05: Establish a reserve of medical, healthcare & support staff



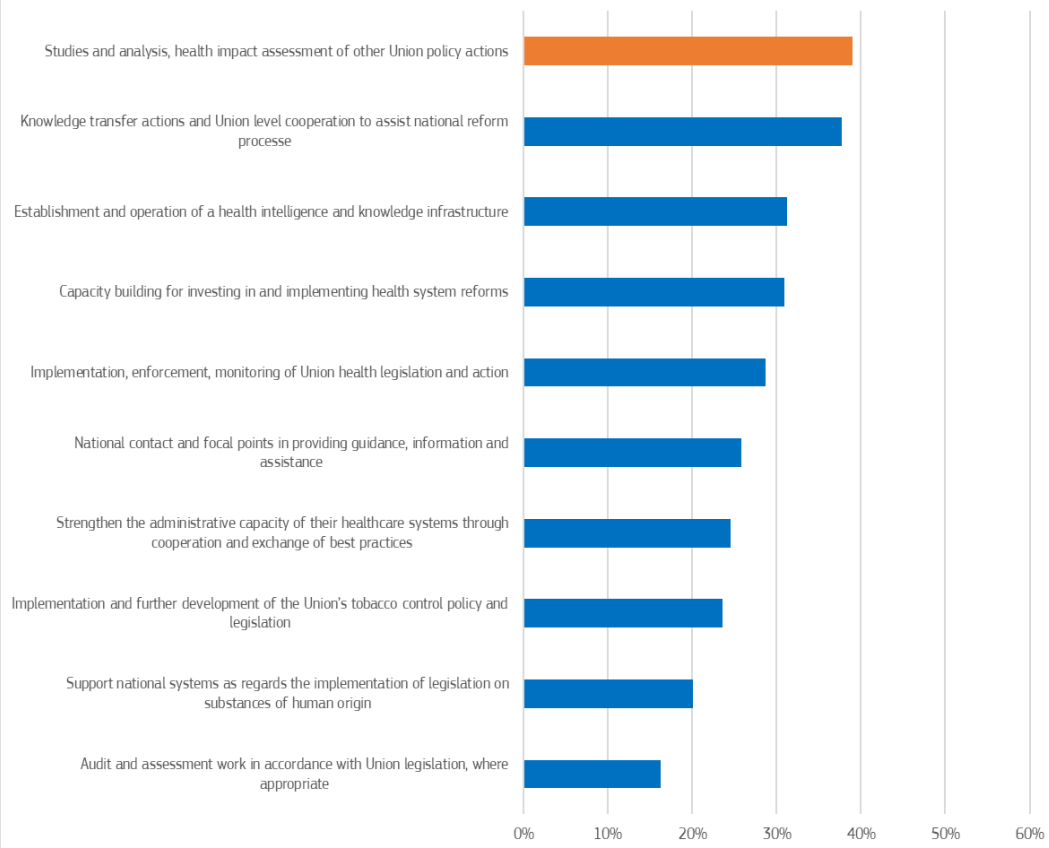
S06: Strengthen health data, digital tools & services, digital transformation of healthcare



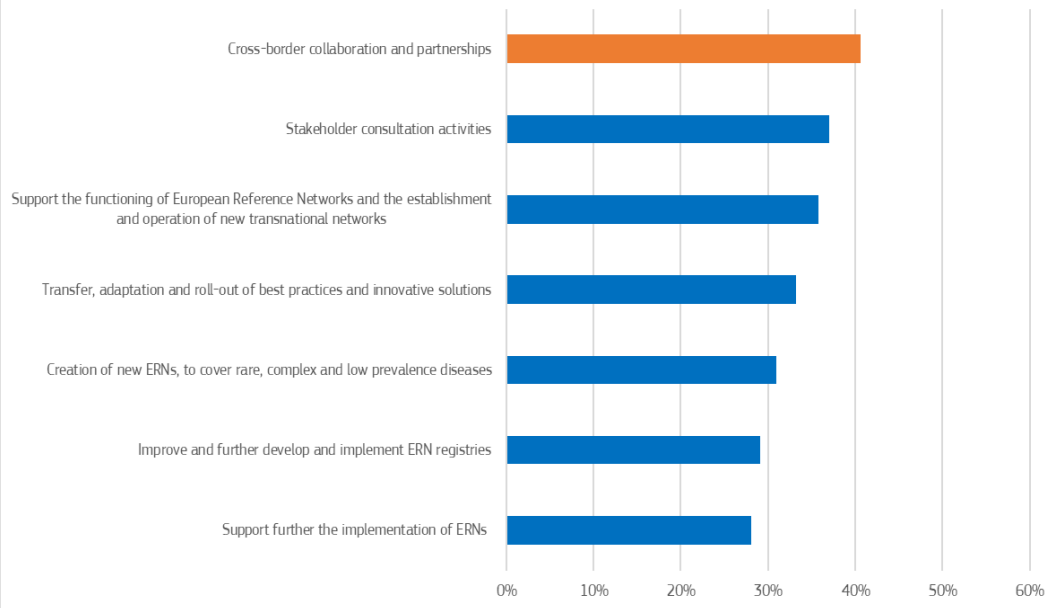
S07: Enhance access to healthcare



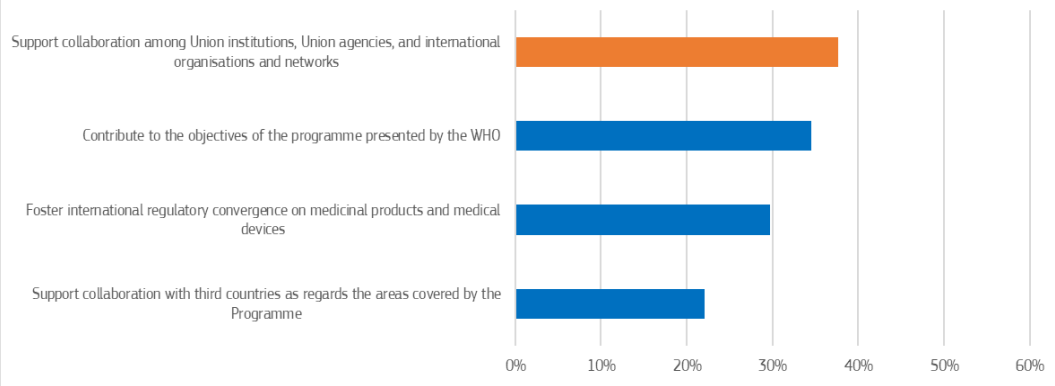
S08: Development and implementation of EU health legislation & supporting evidence-based for decision making



S09: Support integrated work among MS health systems



S10: Support integrated work among MS health systems



ANNEX I: COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO QUESTION 4 - AREAS OF INTERVENTION IN WHICH STAKEHOLDERS CONSIDER THERE IS A NEED FOR REINFORCEMENT

Question 4: Please indicate the strand of action that in your opinion has not been suitably covered under the EU4Health WP 2021 and WP 2022):

Strand 01: Crisis preparedness
An all hazards approach is needed and a whole of a society approach, crises cross borders of all kind
An ambitious large-scale continuation of One Health EJP, e.g. OH network with focus on public health
Crisis preparedness requires investments to boost supply of essential medicines and substances
Cross-sector approach, One Health, with emphasis on inclusion of animal and environmental health.
Funding of crisis preparedness in pharma sector and roadmap of fostering the private private sector
Further development of long-term stockpiles of medical equipment as key element of EU resilience.
Too event driven, direct funding to crisis preparedness, not only crisis response (COVID-19, PPE)
Strand 02: Health promotion & Disease prevention
Prevention of sudden cardiac de; Diagnosis and treatment of atrial fibrillation
Activities relating to dementia, other neurological conditions and brain health.
Address mental health challenges of the most vulnerable and most impacted by crisis
Ambitious Cardiovascular Health (CVH) actions across the care pathway
AMR; HAI and Work-related musculoskeletal disorders
Atrial fibrillation - heart failure
Awareness raising interventions and policies to reduce alcohol related harm
Awareness raising interventions related to the harm caused by the products of the alcohol industry.
Behavioral change is essential for health promotion and disease prevention.
Cardiac catheterization lab/EP lab
Cardiovascular
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and Structural Heart Disease (SHD) early detection (strand 2)
Communicable diseases (CDs) & Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) primary and secondary prevention
Co-occurring risk factors; socio-economic determinants; secondary prevention; data collection,
Direct impact of sport/PA on healthy lifestyles among generations included within priorities/scope
Disease prevention is the cornerstone of any Health System or at least should be. More to be done.
Disease prevention probably also in cardiovascular field
Fill data gaps for viral hepatitis; transfer learnings from COVID to other communicable diseases
Medical care for children are underestimated and especially also treatment care for fractures
Global approach to physical and mental health with a focus on the people's social environment
Health & well-being promotion, including of sport and physical activity, considered in all policies
Health and Violence Prevention: child abuse, interpersonal violence and violence in health sector
Health and well-being promotion, including the promotion of sport and physical activity.
Health Promotion - Tobacco Control
Health promotion and disease prevention
Health promotion and disease prevention. More needs to be done in that area.
Healthy lifestyles for all; healthy and active environments
Healthy urban and territorial planning
HPV primary screening for cervical cancer
In diagnosis & treatment (precision oncology, academic-developed cell therapy, academic trials)
Liver Diseases: Viral Hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Alcohol and Fatty Liver Disease
Mental health
Mental health literacy in primary care and general population
Mental health, wellbeing, innovative and community based non-biomedical therapeutic practices.
More health education is needed, especially on obesity and addiction
Need paradigm shift in financing prevention & immunisation beyond 3 & 0.5 % of healthcare budget
Neurological disorders and brain health
Osteoarthritis prevention and management
Osteoarthritis research promotion and joint prevention

Strand 02: Health promotion & Disease prevention (continued)
Physical activity and health
Predisposition syndromes including surveillance programs; molecular profiling guidelines
Prevention and treatment of infertility
Prevention and treatment of sudden cardiac death
Diagnosis and treatment of atrial fibrillation
Prevention is most efficient way to minimise the risks and costs caused by public health emergencies
Prevention of chronic diseases
Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death and Diagnosis and Treatment of Atrial Fibrillation
Prevention, treatment, and care of communicable diseases, including rights-based approaches and QoL
Promoting physical activity as an intervention with crosscutting benefits should be prioritised
Public Health in urban contexts in order to make EU cities salutogenic places to live / work / study
Reinforce the role of settings to promote health
Oral health
Standardisation of high prevalence disease registries between EU Member States
Sudden cardiac death; atrial fibrillation: both affect high numbers
Support for healthcare systems to address thrombosis esp. after surgery and/or COVID infection
Teach citizen to prepare and keep natural immunity
Tertiary prevention - specialised prevention for current and former patients
The topic of HIV and AI and STIs was not sufficiently covered during WP 2021/2022
Tobacco control as a key factor in cancer prevention
Youth health
Strand 03: Health systems & healthcare workforce
Addressing health inequalities as a cross-cutting issue and including the underlying factors
Ambitious cardiovascular health actions across the care pathway to strengthen outpatient care
Primary care and elderly care
Barriers to diagnosis&treatment due to lack of knowledge of health providers on stigmatised illness
Careforhealth, concept we should pay more attention, through promotion ACTIVE and healthy lifestyles
Chronic shortages of rheumatologists, other health professionals & treatment for RMD patients in EU
COVID-19 response led to crowding out of essential services eg, HIV/AIDS, affecting most vulnerable
Education on natural immunity and personal health care including mental health
Efficient health systems and enough workforce
Elderly care at home delivered by a migrant work force
EP resolution of 2018 on Lyme disease calls for development of medicines and Lyme diagnostic tests
Equal access to affordable treatment for prevailing diseases (cardio, diabetes) in all MS
ERN eUROGEN support
ERNs
EU4Health should prioritise R&D for poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRND) eg., tuberculosis
Evaluation of the factors associated with effective implementation of health services interventions
Funding for civil society organisations (operational grants and action grants); drug demand reduction
Health promotion and adequate funding of health systems
Health systems
Health systems which are sustainable, of quality, accessible and affordable for patients.
Healthcare workforce
Healthcare workforce retention and wellbeing
Increase in demand for generic drugs and lack of supply chain resilience
Issues of health inequality & social determinant of health
Las adicciones en Andalucía deben integrarse en el sistema público de Salud SAS,están excluida
More focus on interventions to strengthen the workforce. Address the role of healthcare insurers
Need to provide normal care and mitigate shortage of healthcare workforce and due to COVID
Paediatric palliative care; patient journey; inter-professional knowledgesharing; Proxy QoL measure
Patient empowerment (patient-centred care practices, policy decision-making and research priorities)
Person centred care
Policy as an intervention, its development, impact, implementation monitoring and benchmarking
Production of pharmaceuticals & medical products: gaining independence from global supply chains
Psychosocial, commercial, environmental factors across social gradients, school-based programmes
Public health systems must improve their orgaizaion, and needs more personal and better recognized
Public health; (field)epidemiology
Rare Diseases despite being rare on an individual status, are very much present and widespread.

Strand 03: Health systems & healthcare workforce (continued)

Reform and strengthening of national healthcare systems, wrt equity and resilience
Reinforcement of hospital infrastructure and modern equipment at the national and regional level
Reinforcement of hospital infrastructure and modern equipment at the national and regional level
Resilience & autonomy of EU healthcare industry
Respiratory units across Europe could be sustainably strengthened - not just in pandemic conditions
Security of supply and ensuring access to innovative medicines for all patients across the EU.
Share good practices on fostering synergies collaboration between governance levels & ecosystem actors
Strengthening of digital skills of the healthcare workforce
Strengthen respiratory units to be ready whenever they are needed
Support for and retention of healthcare workforce
The area of Rare Diseases (& related area of Genetics/Genomics) affecting 30 million Europeans
The health workforce strand needs reinforcement to ensure adequate staffing at national level.
The transition from an illness care to a healthcare system
There should be more attention for Rare Diseases
Transversal framework: workforce training and funding at the community level
Workforce up/re-skilling in the context of the digital health transformation

Strand 04: Digital Health

Accessibility of digital health solutions to ensure use by everyone, incl. people with disabilities.
Ambitious cardiovascular health actions across the care pathway to strengthen outpatient care
Data management, data sharing and AI
Digital Health - EHR
Digital health for oral and overall health - with interdisciplinary data exchange
Digital tools to empower CITIZENS as active stakeholder, machine-readable form of guidelines
Digitalisation of medication management in EU Hospitals & diagnostic sample management.
Digitalization in HC / -systems; Data usage & Interoperability & Harmonization, Pat. sovereignty
Elderly telecare and eHealth. Preventive and Proactive care and health related teleservices
Facilitating consistent and robust EU standards in the area of digital health is critical.
Focus on telemedicina (monitoring) /access to emergency medicine in rural area
Further support and guidance for digital evidence from in silico medicine
Harmonise EU legislation to duly support digital health uptake in the EUMSs
Health Information, Health Data
Improve (digital) health literacy
Improved access to CVD detection/treatment. (Digi) solutions to reduce burden on healthcare/hospital
interopérabilité des systèmes
Interoperability of IT systems for regulatory data and supply chain data throughout the Network
Management of consent to secondary use of personal data
Strengthening digital health literacy
Supply chain reindustrialisation, sustainability, digitalisation, transparency
Support and accelerate e-health (telemedicine, health data, reimbursement)
The digital literacy of health professionals

Strand 05: Cancer

Academic clinical research in cancer = research beyond farmas
Ambitious cardiovascular health actions across the care pathway to strengthen outpatient care
Cancer prevention by recognizing either hereditability or lifestyle needs more attention
Cancers in children, adolescents and young adults are specific & require a dedicated approach
Emphasise Rare Cancers' challenges in all strands of action
Fundamental research in cancer initiation progression and drug resistance is underfunded
Funding for widening cancer translational projects needs to be facilitated across countries
Funding opportunities for Cancer research, risk assessment and early diagnosis
More to be done in the field of cancer - preventative action.
Nuclear medicine for cancer and securing a domestic supply chain of radioisotopes for medical use.
Rare Cancer Syndromes should be emphasized.
The magnitude and specificity of childhood cancer issues call for further dedicated funding.
There are still a high number of fundamental questions in cancer research unanswered

ANNEX II: COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO QUESTION 10 - SUGGESTIONS AND SUCCESS STORIES

Question 10: from your knowledge and experience can you indicate any action that could be considered as a success story for the achievement of the specific objectives of the Programme and that would provide an EU added value?

Field	Suggestion (as submitted by stakeholders) ¹
Access to healthcare	European fund for countries with low GDP to afford (innovative) treatments
Best practice	Transfer projects
Cancer	Roll-out of the SUPA (Survivorship Passport) project across the union to support the further treatment and quality of life for cancer survivors.
Cancer	National Cancer Information System (NCIS) in Ireland is a success case in terms of digitalisation and interoperability of cancer information systems. This could be taken as a reference model for Member States as well as for the EU and EU4HEALTH could allocate funding in 2023 to implement the same system in other MS.
Cancer	Development and update of the European Code against Cancer
Communication	Mass media activities, especially in social media with the use of popular people, aimed at health education (especially in the field of a healthy lifestyle and avoiding obesity and addiction). The use of TikTok, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook channels in order to inform about the impact
Crisis	El control de la pandemia COVID-19 (Control of the COVID-19 pandemic)
Crisis	Cross-border exchange of vaccination records (all vaccines)
Education & Learning	Renforcer l'accompagnement des professionnels dans des projets de promotion santé (Strengthen support to professionals in health promotion projects)
Education & Learning	Improve the quality and the attractiveness of the educational programs for healthcare professionals and reduce the inequalities in salary between them in order to keep the workforce needed to insure general and specific care, prevention as well as crisis situations.
Education & Learning	Exchange experience between other health systems
EHDS	Espace Européen de données (European Health Data Space)
EHDS	Depersonalised data exchange among MS.
e-Platform	Yes, the e-Platform PROMIS: Integrated Compliance, Risk and Governance (eCRG) through multilingual Knowledge Intensive Services and eCompetences. Implemented also in the Healthcare sector. https://www.promis.eu and https://www.promis.eu/eu/2018/11/23/testimonial-promis-in-avis-milano/ in EN+IT+DE
ERNs	In the area of health inequalities I cannot think of action that really made any difference. That needs to urgently change because access to health care for marginalised groups is increasingly difficult. EU should set up a sort of ERN on health of most marginalised to generate collective knowledge.
ERNs	European Reference Networks for Rare Diseases and Complex Conditions support for continuous new developments and innovations, and connection with EU Research and developments of integration into National Health Care Systems.
ERNs	European Reference Networks

¹ Some unclear inputs are not included.

Field (continued)	Suggestion (continued)
ERNs	ERNs, also research & innovation actions, linked to EU research programmes
Ethical deployment of health tools	Ethical deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) health tools by collaborating with patient representatives
Medicinal products	Marketing authorization procedures for medicinal products
Mental health	EU Mental Health Strategy
Mental health	From our organization we have contacted the most relevant local agents involved in mental health, social services and educational services, in order to promote coordination and collaboration in the assessment of needs related to mental health.
One health approach	A cross-integrated approach among social sciences, ethics and medicine
One health approach	www.OneHealthEJP.eu is a cross-sector Med-Vet consortium consisting of partners with reference tasks in a.o. foodborne diseases and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Although not perfect it is an excellent basis to enhance the interaction across public health and animal health, so much needed to strengthen the preparedness.
Primary care	posílení primární péče (Strengthen primary care)
Sport promotion	Exercise is medicine
Sport promotion	European School Sport Day
Funding to viral hepatitis	Direct funding for Member States authorities to address massive data gaps in surveillance/monitoring of viral hepatitis along the patients' pathways, to help realise the European Health Data Space and drive elimination by 2030 in line with commitment to UN SDGs and WHO targets.
Access to healthcare; creating international partnerships to provide access to healthcare	Mutuals develop integrated care pathways for patients, e.g. for rare disease patients (EMRaDi). Setting up international partnerships with several African countries to provide access to health care for the population through mutualist mechanisms (MASMUT).
Research and prevention of dementia	Promover el desarrollo de planes estratégicos nacionales de demencias, como parte de una estrategia global europea, que incida en investigación y prevención (Support the development of national strategic dementia plans as part of a global European strategy which also leads to research and prevention)
Cancer - Considerable increase in testing by target group; Tobacco prevention	1. Campaigns to get young women to take smear test- Cancer Society and the Cervical Cancer Screening Programme: Considerable increase in testing by target group 2. Free medicinal products to quit smoking https://www.helsenorge.no/snus-og-roykeslutt/gratis-legemidler-til-roykeslutt/
Crisis - Covid 19 vaccination	Implementation of COVID-19 vaccines in Europe
Brain Health - prevention, care, research	Norwegian National Brain Health Strategy (2018-2024) Sets out the course for prevention measures, and guide the health and care services, and research.

Field (continued)	Suggestion (continued)
Collaboration across public health, animal health and food safety sectors	The One Health EJP, under H2020, as inspiration for EU4Health: it enhances collaboration, integration of activities and harmonisation of approaches across public health, animal health and food safety sectors. Outcomes are available to the stakeholders (e.g. EU agencies) and uptaken
Disease prevention - Newborn screening program	If we could create a European-wide comprehensive newborn screening program we would contribute to the objectives of disease prevention, access to care/treatment, health equity (everyone in Europe would have the same changes to be diagnosed early) and finally more efficient health systems.
Highly contagious diseases - emergency actions	Emergency medical teams actions and RescEU plan highly contagious diseases and EU/WHO common procedures and training.
Cardiovascular disease prevention and care	Prevention and treatment of sudden cardiac death Diagnosis and treatment of atrial fibrillation
Cardiovascular disease prevention and care	Prevention and treatment of sudden cardiac death
Cardiovascular disease prevention	Reduction in the incidence of sudden cardiac death in countries of the EU
Plasma collection	In 2006 the Czech Republic implemented measures to significantly increase plasma collection including, establishing private plasma collection centres and allowing monetary compensation for donors, without affecting the collection of whole blood by public and non-profit bodies
Crisis – Covid-19 - integrated PPR approaches	COVID-19 response in EU, particularly coordinated joint approach to vaccine procurement, was a success. EU support to local manufacturing capacity in Africa, to address inequity in access to countermeasures & health technology in partner countries, recognizing ineffectiveness of EU-only PPR actions
Healthy lifestyle	Promotion ACTIVE and healthy lifestyles
Cardiovascular diseases	Joint action on early detection of cardiovascular disease to facilitate early access to the most appropriate preventive measures. Joint action on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and emergency response networks with supportive digital technologies. https://bit.ly/3tGrklf
Cancer - diagnostics, radiotherapy	Through Orano MED activities and the development of a stable isotopes laboratory, optimizing diagnostics and cancer therapies involving radiation sources (targeted alpha-therapy) securing a domestic supply chain of (radio)isotopes for medical use and diagnostics
Healthcare inequalities	Reduce healthcare inequalities
Cancer survivors	Dancing with Health initiative, supported by another Programme (Erasmus+), but amazing in terms of recovery, socialization and quality of life of patients with breast cancer

Field (continued)	Suggestion (continued)
Cancer	The EU Cancer Mission, apart from its concrete deliverables, has initiated a broad exchange between diverse actors in different MS, converging on a common understanding of a European way. EU4Health should build on the momentum as it is not cancer-specific.
Disease prevention and OneHealth	Disease prevention and OneHealth approach
Drug policy	Portuguese drug program-policy (20 years of success!)
Cardiovascular diseases - emergency	Implementation of sudden death resuscitation by bystander volunteers contacted by cellular phone apps
	The EU-funded project SCIROCO proved to be a useful experience in exchanging knowledge and best practices based on the assessment tool that it created for integrated care.
More operational Grants for Civil society organisations	Civil society organisations and networks play an essential role in health policy. They respond to the needs of vulnerable groups and make their voices heard. In the previous health programme the operational grants ensured funding for these networks, which improved the situation of these groups.
ERNs	ERNs have huge additional value on care, teaching and research