



Alliance for IoT
and Edge Computing
Innovation



Session: From Market places to Data Spaces

Health Data and health data spaces

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Event Sponsors



Health data market Worldwide

- Healthcare data market valued USD 67 Billion in 2023.



- Expected to reach USD 540 Billion in 2035.

MAJOR PLAYER WORLDWIDE:



Health Data and Data Spaces – The EU vision

The European Health Data Space proposal is one of the initiatives that the Commission has put forward as part of the **Health Union package adopted in November 2020**.

The EHDS main objectives:

- 1) Empower individuals through better digital access to their personal health data; support free movement by ensuring that health data follow people,
- 2) Unleash the data economy by fostering a genuine single market for digital health services and products,
- 3) Set up strict rules for the use of individual's non-identifiable health data for research, innovation, policymaking and regulatory activities.

The aim is to have the EHDS up and running in **2025**.

Health Data and Data Spaces – Benefits and Challenges

▪ Benefits

1. People will have immediate, and easy access to the data in electronic form, free of charge. They can easily share these data with other health professionals in and across Member States to improve health care delivery.
2. Fostered data interoperability and security;
3. Common EU format ePrescriptions, images and image reports, laboratory results etc.;
4. The EHDS creates a strong legal framework for the use of health data for research, innovation, public health, policy-making and regulatory purposes; and
5. Fostered data secondary use through the EU-infrastructure for secondary use (HealthData@EU) which will be set up to support cross-border projects.

▪ Challenges

1. Uncertain demand on the part of patients for cross-border delivery of eHealth services;
2. Impediments posed by the simultaneous need to maintain the privacy and confidentiality of sensitive health data;
3. Insufficient incentives for Member States and institutions to participate in data-pooling arrangements;
4. National, regional, and sectorial disparities in resources for implementation
5. Lack of established pathways for data to travel across primary and secondary use environments, and
6. The risk of problematic interactions with other EU and national legal instruments.
7. High cost of data quality

Conclusions

The EHDS is expected to bring great benefit, but how to deal with the challenges and trying to foster its **sustainability**? Which the **enablers**?

1. Co-financing through common EU projects
2. Harmonization of data anonymization and pseudonymisation among the EU countries and regions
3. Investing in advanced regional infrastructures and in industry capabilities and expertise
4. Proper implementation of the TEHDAS Data Quality Framework for reducing data quality high costs
5. Public-private collaboration to bring data-driven innovation to the clinic faster
6. New models of digital health and prevention fully embodying the EHDS regulations and approaches



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24-25 Sep
BRUSSELS

AIOTI
DAYS 2024

THANK YOU!

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