World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Organisation mondiale de la Santé
BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L' Europe

Weltgesundheitsorganisation
REGIONALBÜRO FÜR Europa

Всемирная организация здравоохранения
Европейское региональное бюро

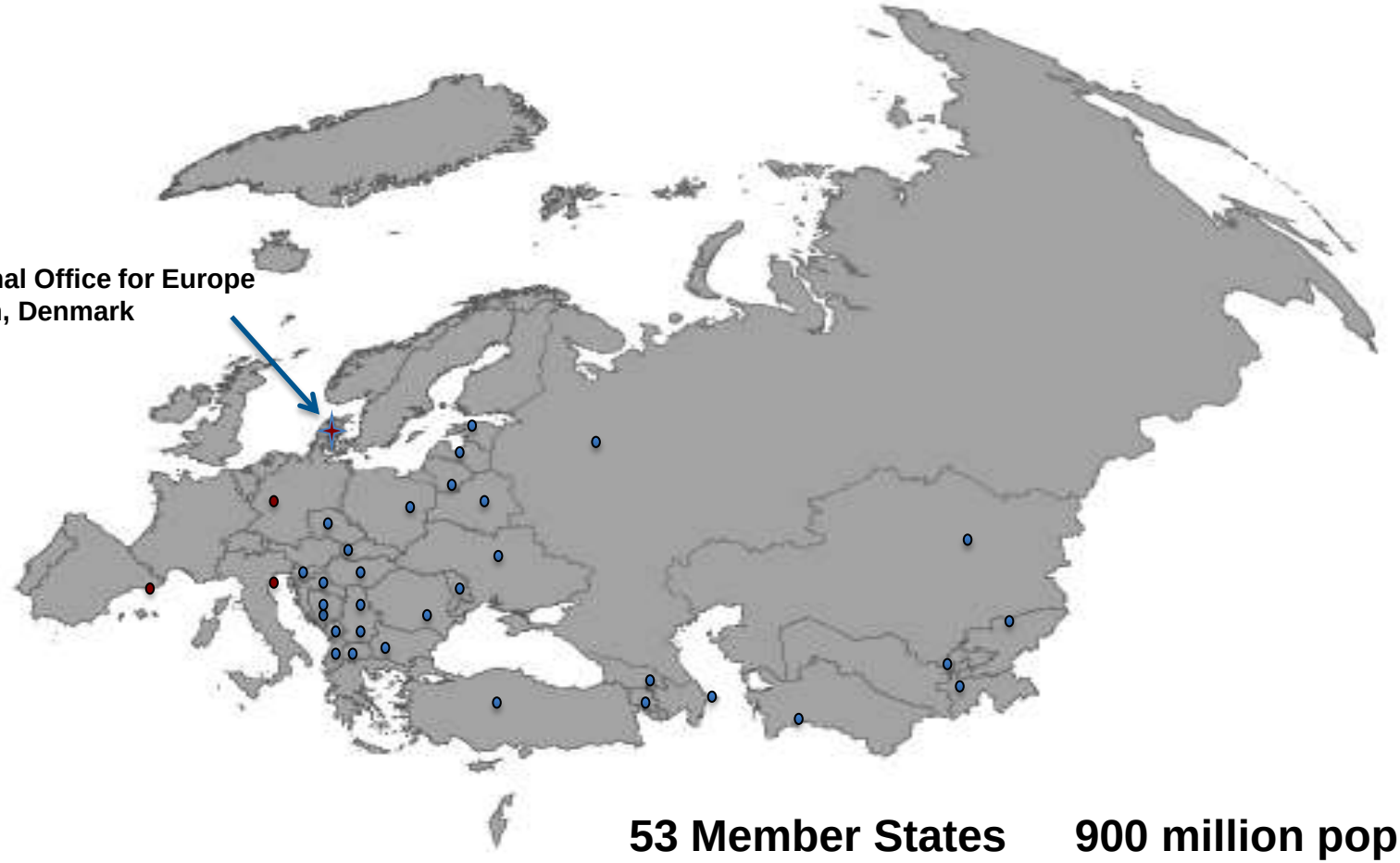
Transcending borders through eHealth – Me and My health

Dr Claudia Stein
Director
Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation
World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe

on behalf of:

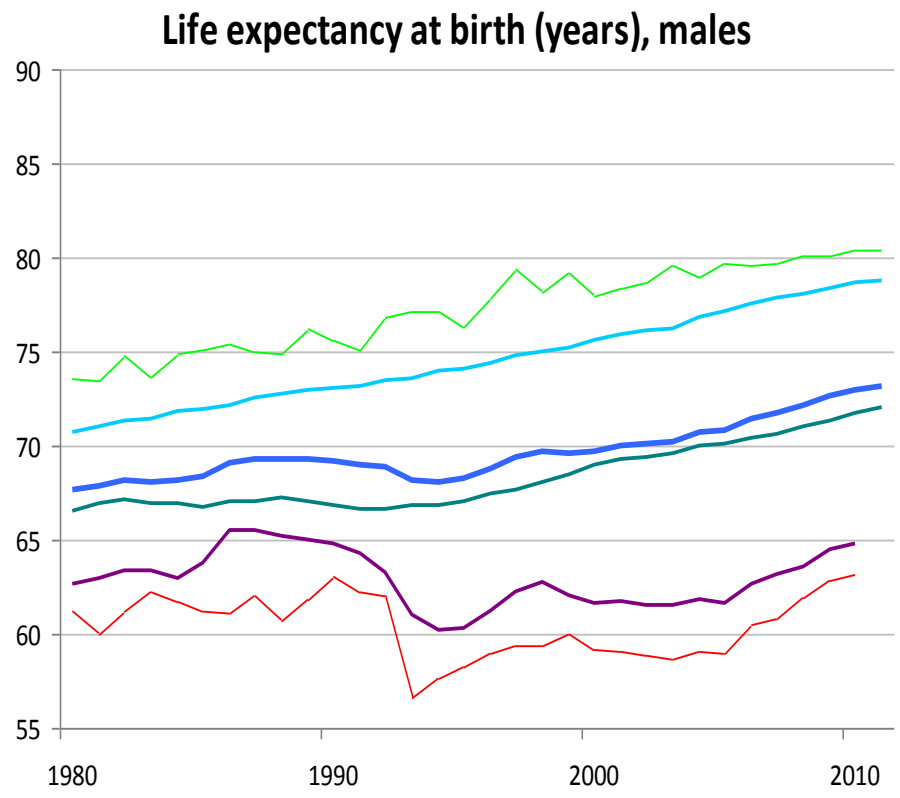
Zsuzsanna Jakab
WHO Regional Director for Europe

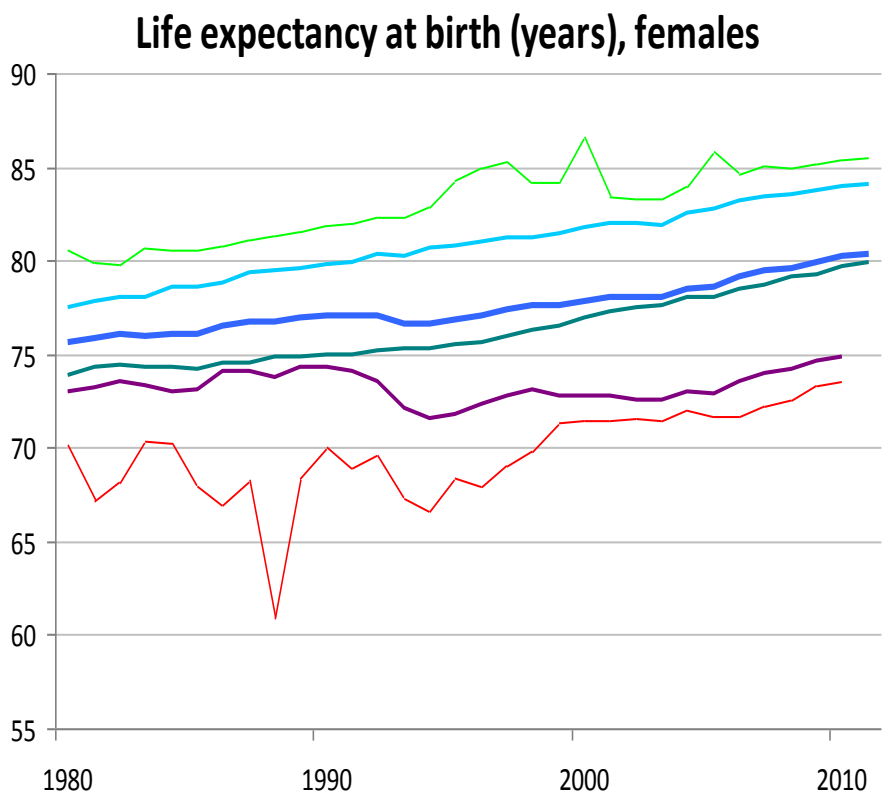
The WHO European Region



53 Member States **900 million population**

Life expectancy at birth





European Region — Highest value — Lowest value — EU 15 — EU 13 — CIS

The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

Member States

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom
Uzbekistan

Like its predecessors, the 2015 European health report, replace this text describes both the overall improvements in health in replacing this text and their uneven distribution within and between countries. It breaks new ground, however, by helping both to replace this text and replace this text well-being, a goal of Europe's new health policy, and to map the way towards achieving it.

The report shows that, while decreases in certain causes of death and advances in tackling risk factors and socio-economic and living conditions have led to better health, health inequalities and their determinants occur – and in some cases are widening – in the Region. Avoidable inequalities that can be addressed by current knowledge are in fact health inequities. In response to this situation, the countries in the Region adopted the new European health policy, Health 2020, in 2015; its aim is to improve the health and well-being of populations, reduce health inequities and ensure sustainable people-centred health systems.

By describing health in Europe, this report provides policy-makers and public health professionals with the epidemiological evidence base that underpins Health 2020 and its six overarching targets. Further, it works to incorporate well-being in Health 2020 by quantifying a European target and relevant indicators. The report describes the WHO Regional Office for Europe's work with partners and experts to develop a common concept and approach to well-being that both allow for valid measurement and yield.

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The European health report 2015

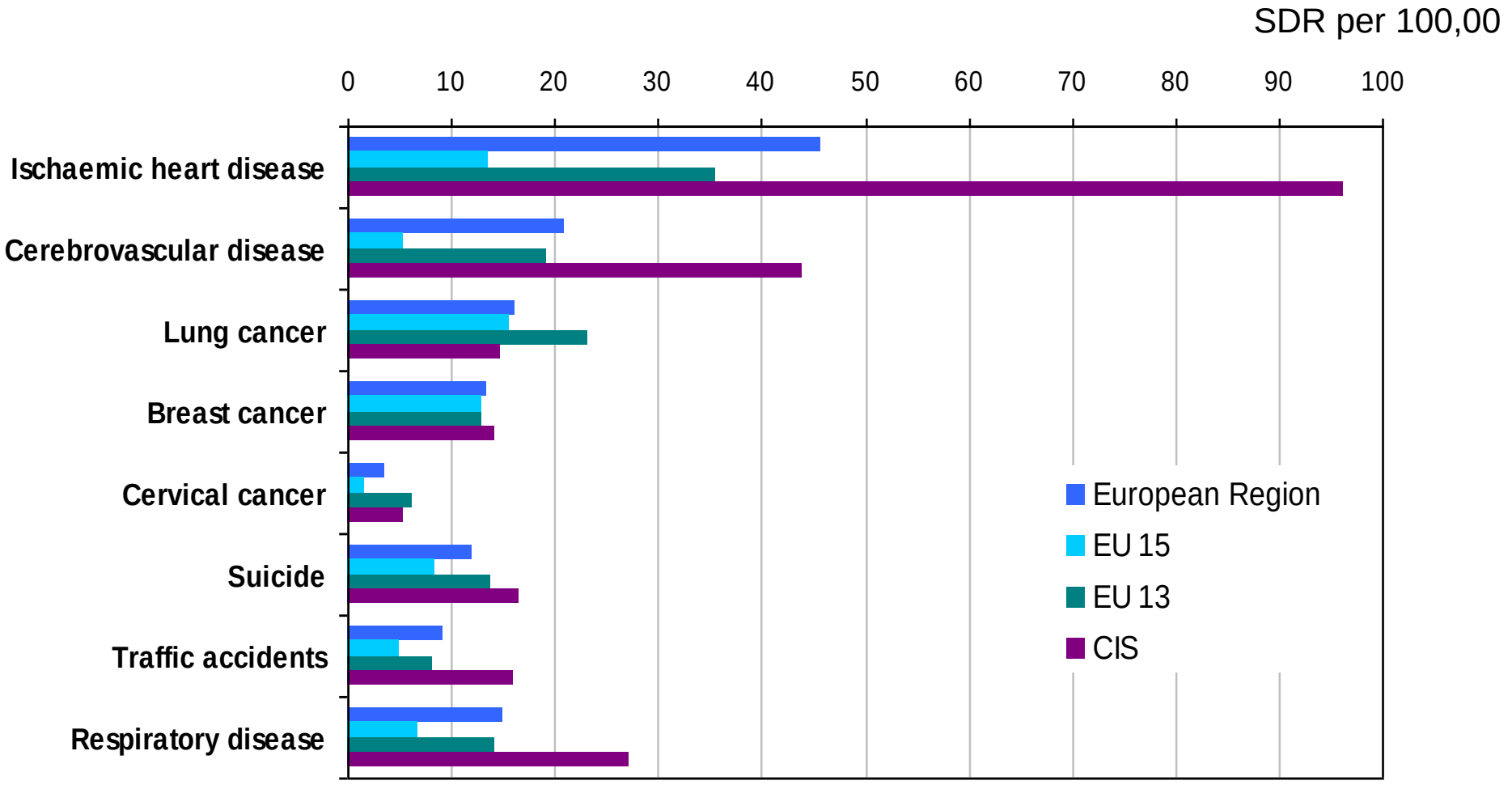
World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

The European health report 2015

New frontiers in evidence – reaching beyond targets

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Premature mortality (0-64 years) from selected causes of death



Why not just monitor averages?

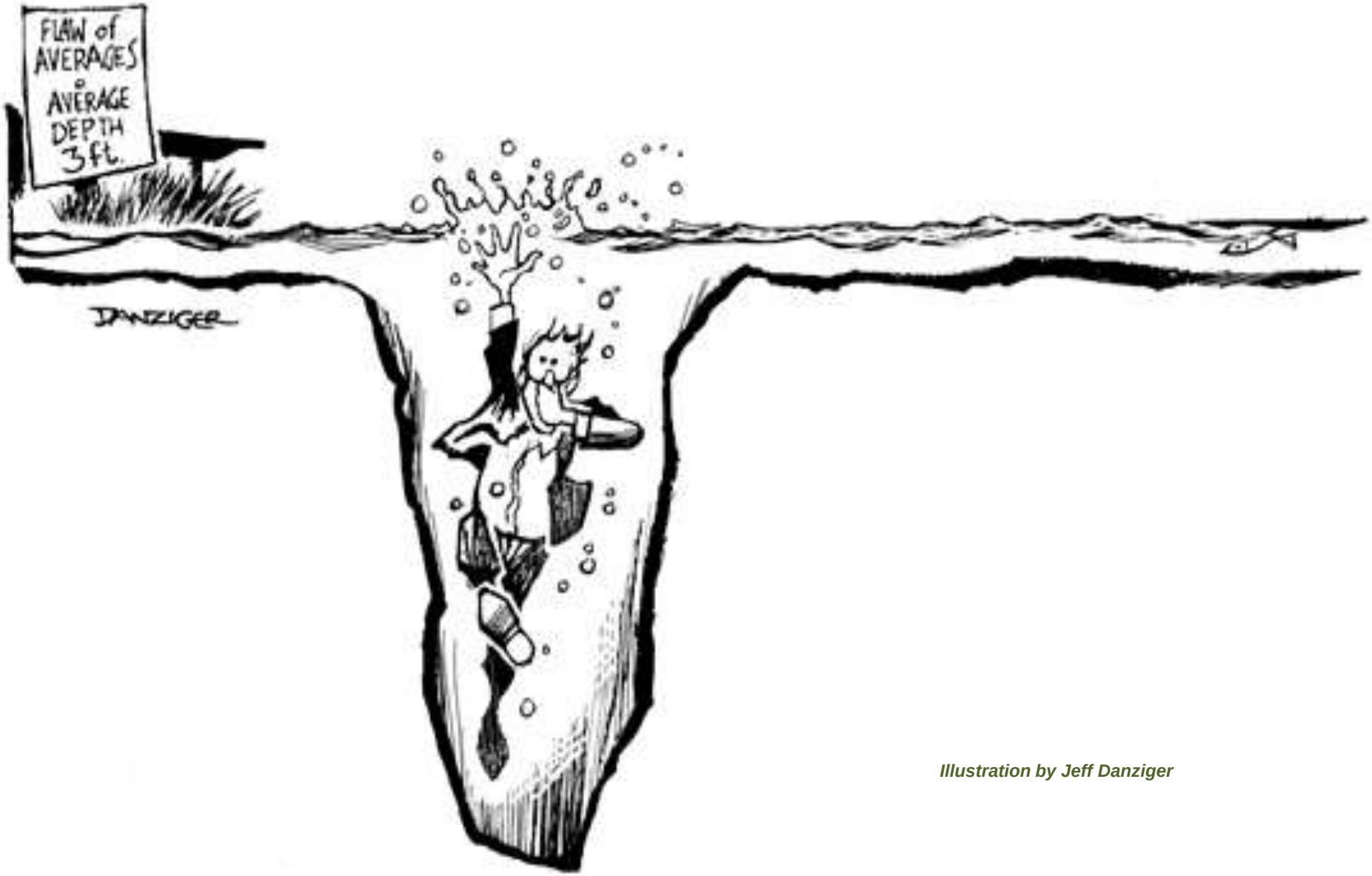
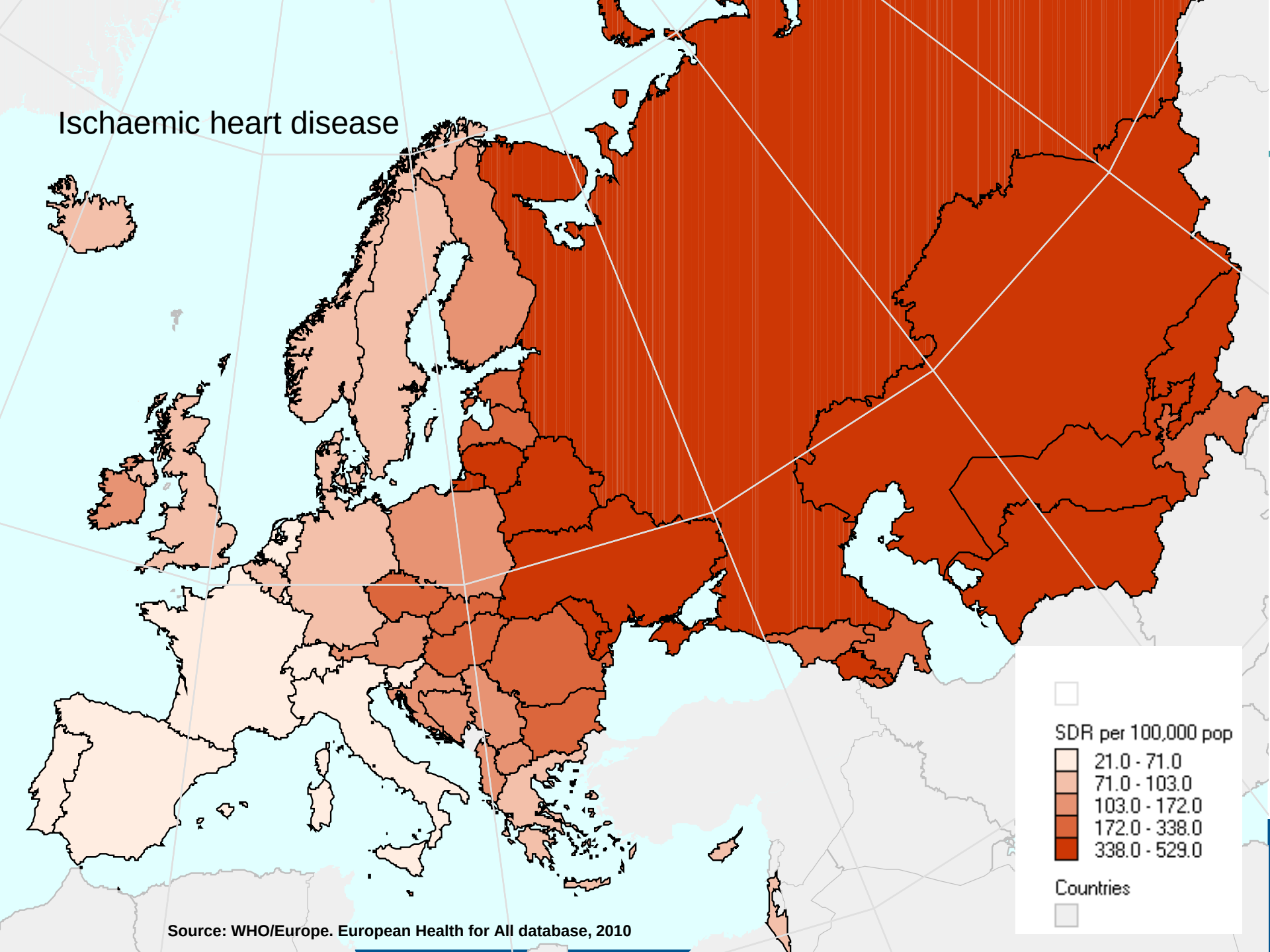


Illustration by Jeff Danziger

Ischaemic heart disease



Source: WHO/Europe. European Health for All database, 2010

European Health 2020 policy

- Emphasis on **health and well-being**
- The **right to health and access** to care
- Addressing the **determinants of health & inequities in health**
- **People** at the centre
- **Whole of society** approach
- **Whole of government** approach
- Importance of **partnerships**

“Me and My Health”

European Health 2020 policy

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Regional Committee for Europe
62nd session

Malta, 10–13 September 2012

EUR/RC62/R4

12 September 2012
122074
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Resolution

Health 2020 – The European policy framework for health and well-being

"Adopts….together with a set of regional goals as set out in that document and the appropriate indicators for the European Region."

World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Regional Committee for Europe
Sixty-third session

Çeşme Izmir, Turkey, 16–19 September 2013

EUR/RC63/R3

17 September 2013
132198
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

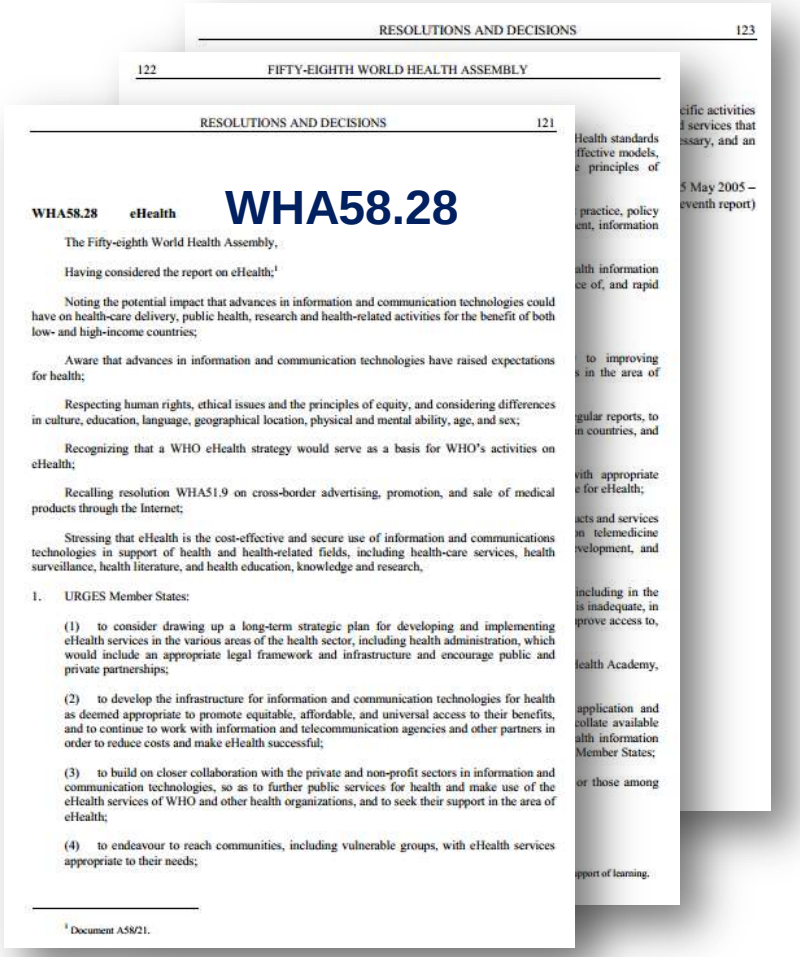
Resolution

Indicators for Health 2020 targets

Collecting and reporting requires strong technological solutions

19 core and 18 additional indicators for 6 targets

WHO eHealth milestones



RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS 123

122 FIFTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS 121

WHA58.28 eHealth

WHA58.28

The Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on eHealth;[1]

Noting the potential impact that advances in information and communication technologies could have on health-care delivery, public health, research and health-related activities for the benefit of both low- and high-income countries;

Aware that advances in information and communication technologies have raised expectations for health;

Respecting human rights, ethical issues and the principles of equity, and considering differences in culture, education, language, geographical location, physical and mental ability, age, and sex;

Recognizing that a WHO eHealth strategy would serve as a basis for WHO's activities on eHealth;

Recalling resolution WHA51.9 on cross-border advertising, promotion, and sale of medical products through the Internet;

Stressing that eHealth is the cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research,

1. URGES Member States:

(1) to consider drawing up a long-term strategic plan for developing and implementing eHealth services in the various areas of the health sector, including health administration, which would include an appropriate legal framework and infrastructure and encourage public and private partnerships;

(2) to develop the infrastructure for information and communication technologies for health as deemed appropriate to promote equitable, affordable, and universal access to their benefits, and to continue to work with information and telecommunication agencies and other partners in order to reduce costs and make eHealth successful;

(3) to build on closer collaboration with the private and non-profit sectors in information and communication technologies, so as to further public services for health and make use of the eHealth services of WHO and other health organizations, and to seek their support in the area of eHealth;

(4) to endeavour to reach communities, including vulnerable groups, with eHealth services appropriate to their needs;

[1] Document A58/21.

Recognized the value that ICT brings to health

Source: http://www.who.int/healthacademy/media/WHA58-28-en.pdf

SIXTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WHA66.24

Agenda item 17.5 27 May 2013

eHealth standardization and interoperability

The Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report by the Secretariat,[1]

Recalling resolution WHA58.28 on eHealth;

Recognizing that information and communication technologies have been incorporated in the Millennium Development Goals;

Recognizing that the Regional Committee for Africa adopted resolution AFR/RC60/R3 on eHealth in the African Region and that the 51st Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization adopted resolution CD51.R5 on eHealth and has approved the related Strategy and Plan of Action;[2]

Recognizing that the secure, effective and timely transmission of personal data or population data across information systems requires adherence to standards on health data and related technology;

Recognizing that it is essential to make appropriate use of information and communication technologies in order to improve care, to increase the level of engagement of patients in their own care, as appropriate, to offer quality health services, to support sustainable financing of health care systems, and to promote universal access;

Recognizing that the lack of a seamless exchange of data within and between health information systems hinders care and leads to fragmentation of health information systems, and that improvement in this is essential to realize the full potential of information and communication technologies in health system strengthening;

Recognizing that, through standardized electronic data: health workers can gain access to fuller and more accurate information in electronic form on patients at the point of care; pharmacies can receive prescriptions electronically; laboratories can transmit test results electronically; imaging and diagnostic centres have access to high-quality digital images; researchers can carry out clinical trials and analyse data with greater speed and accuracy; public health authorities have access to electronic reports on vital events in a timely manner, and can implement public health measures based on the analysis of health data; and individuals can gain access to their personal medical information, which supports patient empowerment;

[1] Document A66/26.

[2] See document CD51/13.

edical health care, coupled with an exponential increase in the
n technologies in the health sector and other related fields,
ght about a need to collect, store and process more data about
tiple computer and telecommunication systems and, therefore,
ility should address standardization and interoperability issues
ture, data and services;

collection, storage, processing and transmission of personal
hest standards of data protection;

transmission of personal or population data using health
ation and communication technologies requires adherence to
y in order to achieve a secure, timely and accurate exchange of

aluation of the impact on health care outcomes of health
ation and communication technologies is necessary to justify
for health;

l eHealth strategies to be developed and implemented, in order
e implementation of ehealth and health data standards, and in
scientific evaluation;

o ensure secure online management of health data, given their
eHealth tools and health services as a whole;

global top-level domain names in all languages, including
that protects public health, including by preventing the further
licines, medical devices and unauthorized health products and

e, options to collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including
inistries, health care providers, and academic institutions, in
implementation of ehealth and health data standards at national

appropriate, policies and legislative mechanisms linked to an
, in order to ensure compliance in the adoption of ehealth and
public and private sectors, as appropriate, and the donor
the privacy of personal clinical data;

stries of health and public health authorities to work with their
ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee in order to
ards the delegation, governance and operation of health-related
in all languages, including ".health", in the interest of public

mic integration orga

l, within existing resources:

ber States, as appropriate, in order to integrate the application
lards and interoperability in their national eHealth strategies
multisectoral approach including national authorities, relevant
parties, and academic institutions;

mber States, as appropriate, in their promotion of the full
alth data standards in all eHealth initiatives;

chnical support, as appropriate, to facilitate the coherent and
ation and communication technologies in health interventions,
le impacts and outcome indicators;

of the network of WHO collaborating centres for health and
h in order to support Member States in related research,
ese fields;

ation with relevant international standardization agencies,
ds;

riate bodies, including the ICANN Governmental Advisory
uencies, the need for health-related global top-level domain
ding ".health", to be consistent with global public health

the appropriate entities, including the ICANN Governmental
N constituencies as well as intergovernmental organizations,
names and acronyms of intergovernmental organizations,
omain name system;

r assessing progress in implementing this resolution and report
utive Board, to the World Health Assembly, using that

Ninth plenary meeting, 27 May 2013
A66/VR/9

= = =

2013: Adoption of resolution on *eHealth Standardization and Interoperability* by 66th World Health Assembly

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

How does WHO deliver for eHealth?

In Europe, WHO delivers on this mandate in 3 ways by **working closely with countries:**

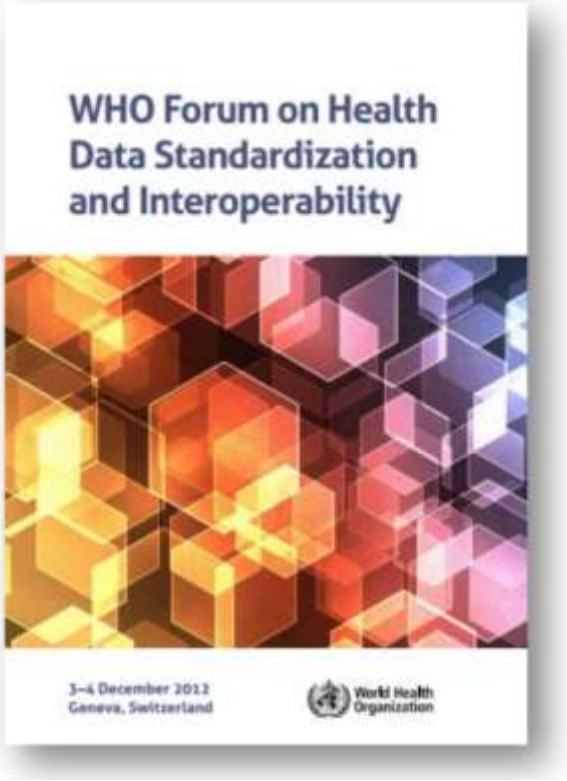
- As a **knowledge-broker and facilitator** between countries and the international community at large;
- By **developing and sharing best practices and standards** precipitated from successful eHealth implementations;
- By **working directly with Ministries of Health** to address their technical and strategic needs for eHealth & Health Information.

National eHealth Strategy Toolkit

- A resource for developing or renewing a country's eHealth strategy
- From countries just setting out to those that have already invested in eHealth
- A framework and method for the development of a vision, action plan and monitoring framework

Source: Dr. Ramesh Krishnamurthy, WHO/HQ. Toolkit source: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75211/1/9789241548465_eng.pdf

eHealth standards for health data exchange and interoperability



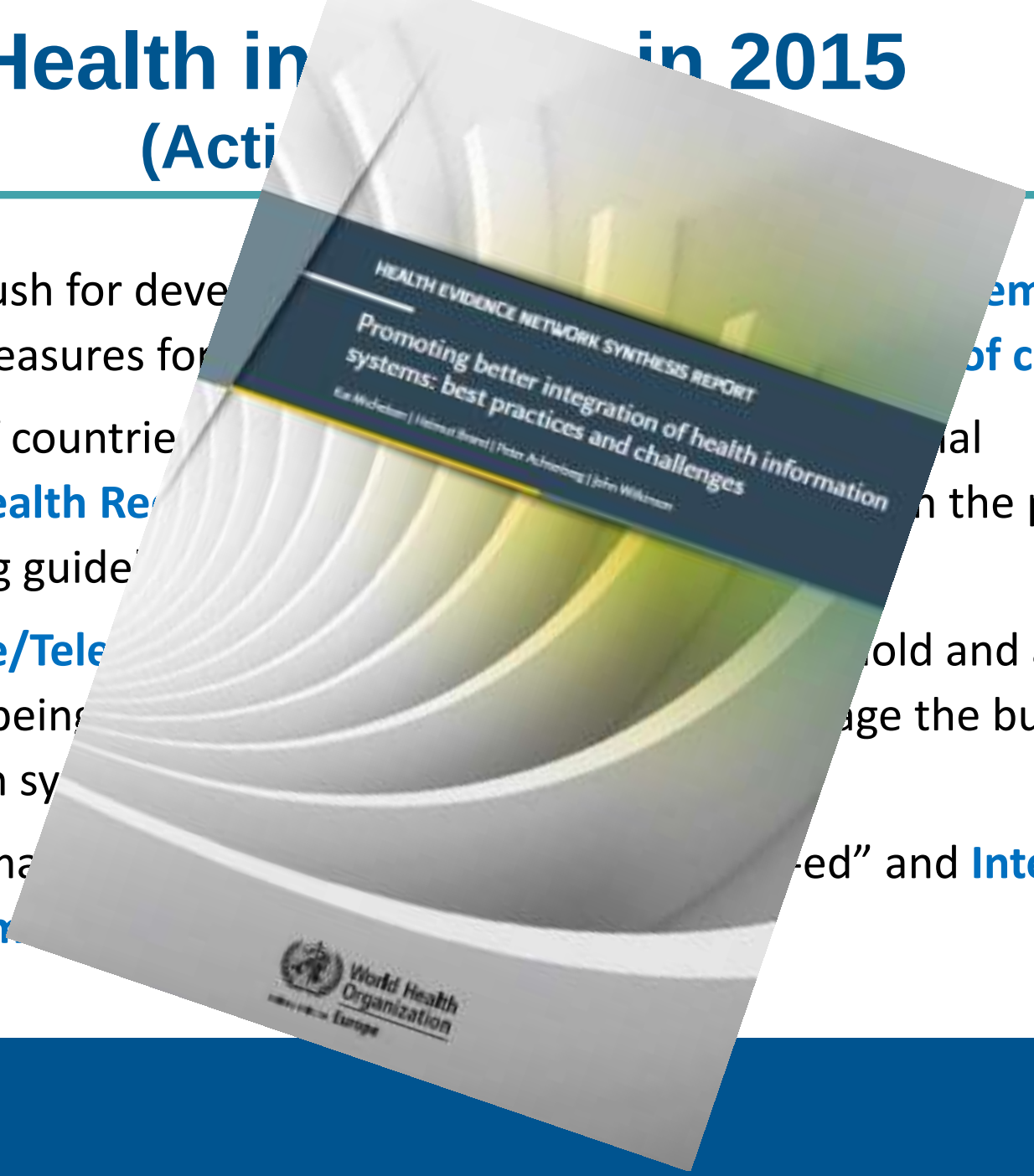
The outcome of this process that began in 2013 as a result of the WHA resolution on eHealth will be a *WHO Guideline on Standards and Interoperability*, due for release in summer 2015.

Guidelines development: Electronic Health Records (EHR)

- As a reflection of the priority being given globally to the development of national Electronic Health Records (EHRs), WHO commenced guidelines development of best practices in EHR implementation;
- This process includes global thought leaders on EHR development to formulate best practices based upon a systematic review of existing EHR literature;
- The first global meeting was hosted by WHO Europe last month;
- Preliminary results are expected at the end of 2015.

eHealth in … in 2015
(Acti…

- Concerted push for deve… …ems and increasing measures for… …of care.
- A majority of countrie… …ial **Electronic Health Re**… …n the process of developing guide…
- **Telemedicine/Tele**… …old and are increasingly bein… …age the burden on the health sy…
- Health informa… …-ed" and **Integrated Health Inform**…



European Health Information Initiative

Supported by 11 Member States, one charitable foundation, European Commission & OECD

RIVM and WHO/Europe to collaborate on health information provision

07-11-2012

Andre van der Zande, Director-General of RIVM, and Zsuzsanna Jakab, WHO Regional Director for Europe, signed a letter of intent on 30 October 2012, stating their commitment to work together on health information by setting up a new initiative under the Dutch partnership agreement. Photo: WHO/Oluf Christoffersen

World Health Organization
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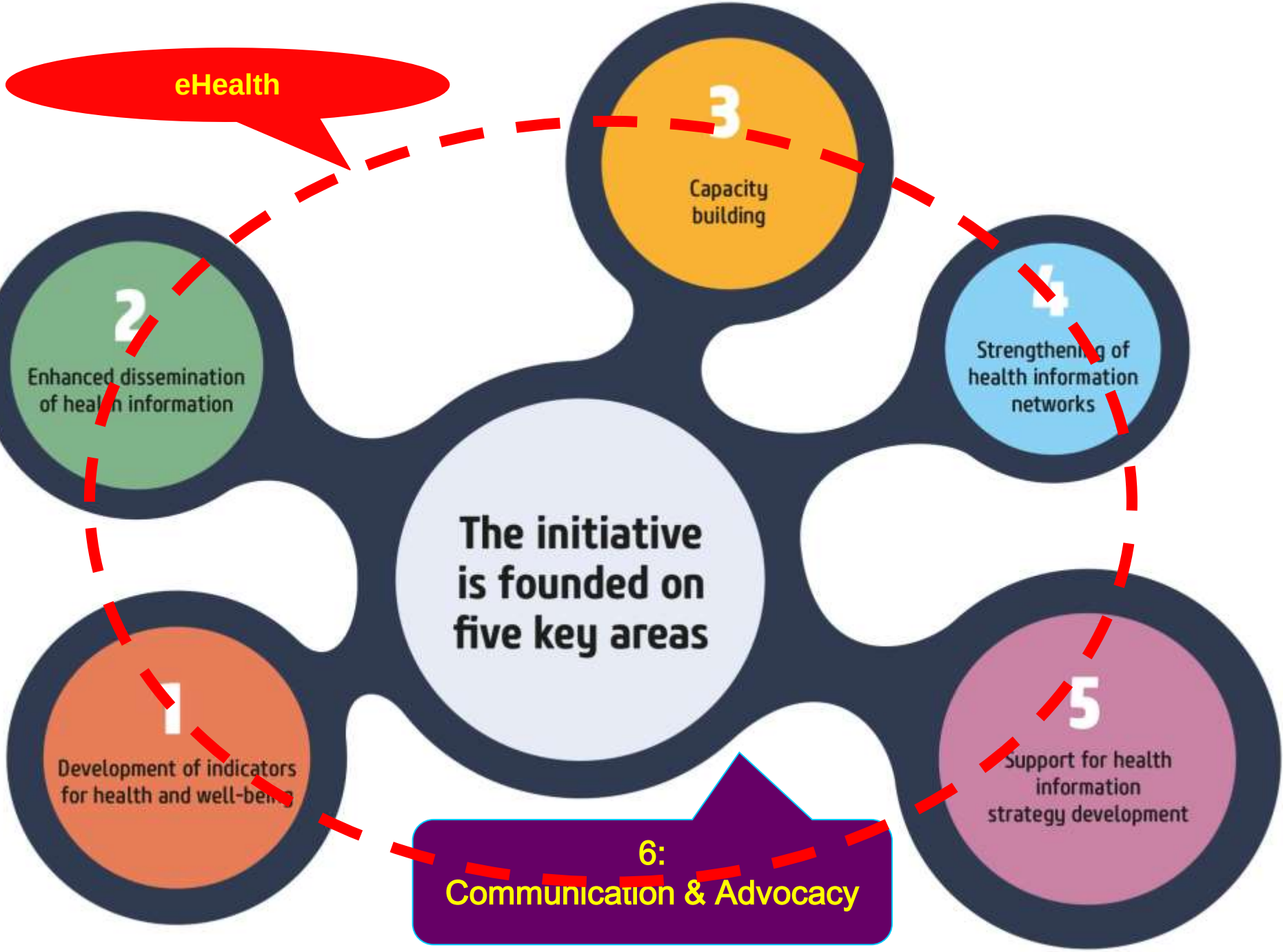
eHealth
3
Capacity building
2
Enhanced dissemination of health information
4
Strengthening of health information networks
The initiative is founded on five key areas
1
Development of indicators for health and well-being
5
Support for health information strategy development
6:
Communication & Advocacy

Key messages

- Reliable
  better h
  outcom
- Functi
  harm
  adop
- Stre
  on r
  app
  capa

Key messages

- Coordination of eHealth and mHealth activities between the different international partners is key and strongly requested by Member States;
- We ***must*** accelerate development by leveraging the strengths of each agency under one coordinated action plan for eHealth and mHealth (started under Be Healthy, Be Mobile initiative).

Paldies!

Merci!

Danke!

Спасибо!

Thank you!

WHO Europe, Division of Information, Evidence, Research and Innovation

Information products are available from:

http://www.euro.who.int/informationsources