



# Newsletter May 2018

## Committee

## Workforce Planning

## Outcomes-based Healthcare

## Robotics, a.i., & Precision Medicine

## Antimicrobial Resistance

## Vaccines

### Top Message

In less than two years, the EU will face a [deficit of over one million healthcare workers](#). Additionally, the available healthcare workforce will suffer from a [greater skill mismatch](#) than can be found in any other occupation. EHP's [Committee on Health Workforce Planning](#) says: **THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW!** Read their policy recommendations [here](#).

Many have spoken about the pressing need to move toward an outcomes-based approach to care in the past few years, but putting this in practice remains challenging. On April 24, the European Health Parliament will unveil a series of actionable recommendations for EU stakeholders to consider and act upon.

Today the [EHP](#) will present its recommendations for the future of European health care. To reap the benefits of digital health, we need to make it available, affordable and acceptable. How? By creating a Connected European Health Area, changing reimbursement models and helping Europe's health care practitioners to prepare. [Read more here](#).

On April 24, the AMR Committee presented its recommendations on ["Walking the Talk on Antimicrobial Resistance."](#) We strongly believe that political declarations remain fruitless without concrete implementation of effective measures. The cost of non-action is simply too high. We will continue our advocacy in the run-up to the 2019 European elections to [#MakeHealthGreatAgain!](#)

The Vaccines Committee of the [European Health Parliament](#) has identified the reasons that have made vaccines the victims of their own success. Our recommendations aim to provide concrete solutions for European citizens. They aim to tackle vaccine hesitancy, establish immunization information systems and create a predictable vaccine demand and supply.

**MAKE HEALTH GREAT AGAIN**

**EUROPEAN HEALTH PARLIAMENT**

## Bottom Message

To provide access to healthcare for all EU citizens, we need enough healthy healthcare professionals at the right place with the right set of skills. With that in mind, the [Committee on Health Workforce Planning](#) has developed policy recommendations, in the form of 5 objectives to be achieved by the EU and its Member States.

- 1) Create higher coordination between Member States on forecasted EU health workforce cross-border mobility flows.
- 2) Create an attractive working climate for the health workforce in every EU Member State.
- 3) Balance access to healthcare professionals within EU Member States.
- 4) Integrate transversal skills in EU undergraduate training programmes of healthcare professionals.
- 5) Ensure equal access to quality continuous professional development programmes for all health professionals across the EU. Read the detailed recommendations [here](#) and follow us on [Twitter](#) to stay updated.

[#maytheworkforcebewithyou](#).

With [20-40 percent of healthcare spending](#) estimated to be wasted on ineffective interventions, the efficiency of EU healthcare systems must be challenged. How? By building outcomes-based, data-driven, and patient-centered healthcare systems. To drive this paradigm shift, the European Health Parliament recommends to: first, boost the collection of patient outcomes data by ensuring that patient-reported outcomes (PROs) questionnaires are co-created with patients, fostering the inclusion of PROs in clinical settings, and expanding the collection and use of Real World Evidence; second, launch an EU multi-stakeholder Expert Group to leverage existing outcomes-based initiatives, collect recommendations and provide country-specific guidance to member countries on how to adopt such standards; third, complete the implementation of Electronic Health Records and establish a Single Patient Identifier system; and, fourth, incentivize and empower countries by developing an EU-wide repository of [initiatives](#) improving patient outcomes, sharing guidance on outcomes-based healthcare in the [European Semester review](#), and integrating this field into education curricula. Read our policy recommendations [here](#).

European health systems are under stress: an aging population, lifestyle changes and the rise of chronic diseases increase the burden on healthcare. Digital health technologies can improve our health services, but delivering on this promise requires breaking down several structural barriers. Our Committee proposes a set of recommendations to ensure that digital health is [available, affordable, and acceptable](#). We ask the Commission to create a Connected European Health Area by formulating a long-term vision on the required digital health infrastructure. Pilot projects and fast-track certification will ensure timely access to innovation and make Europe the world's frontrunner. Developing appropriate models for the reimbursement of digital health technologies and inclusion in the upcoming HTA regulation is essential to facilitate adoption. Finally, GDPR, adequate liability rules and future-proof education must ensure healthcare practitioners and patients are willing and able to use digital health technologies.

Research and innovation in the field of antimicrobials have brought undisputable benefits to society. However, their inappropriate use has accelerated the pace of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), fundamentally threatening the achievements of modern medicine. Although AMR has become a top political priority in Europe and globally, there is still a gap between high-level statements and concrete actions that needs to be addressed. In our report "[Walking the Talk on Antimicrobial Resistance](#)," we advocate for policy improvements such as: the introduction of per unit dispensing of antibiotics; an expanded role for pharmacists in infection prevention and AMR awareness; a new European Reference Network on multi-drug resistant infections; a more prevention- and diagnostic-based approach to animal husbandry; an increased use of green public procurement; incentives for R&D in new antibiotics and vaccines; and, finally, the use of trade and development policy tools to improve AMR stewardship and surveillance in third countries.

Many vaccine-preventable diseases have made a comeback in Europe. Our Vaccines Committee, being the leading voice of young professionals in health care across Europe, has developed three sets of concrete recommendations, which aim to: first, curate digital information, empower Health Care Professionals (HCPs) and use pharmacies as a suitable setting to provide vaccines; second, establish an electronic vaccination passport as a way to ensure that people are aware of their vaccination regime. [MesVaccins.net](#) is an example of a centralized system in France, where citizens receive booster reminders and personalized advice; third, enhance the dialogue between the industry and national authorities in order to [tackle vaccine shortages](#) by improving vaccine forecasting. Two centuries after the first vaccine was created, vaccination needs to be in the spotlight once again. History will not forgive those who threaten the healthcare legacy that fully implemented vaccination programs have achieved. Read the policy recommendation by clicking [here](#).