

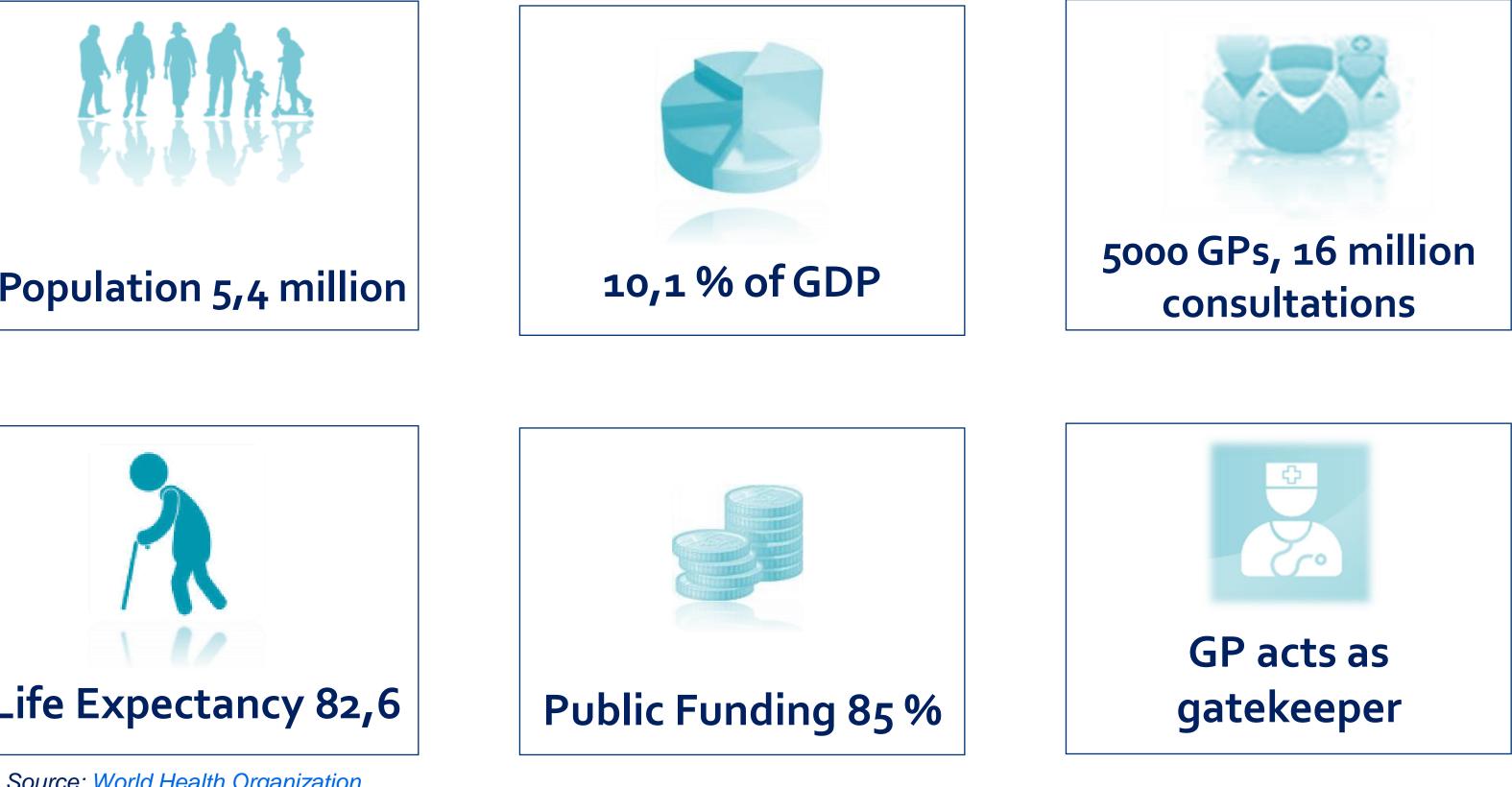
Current use and and future of of clinical standards in Norway

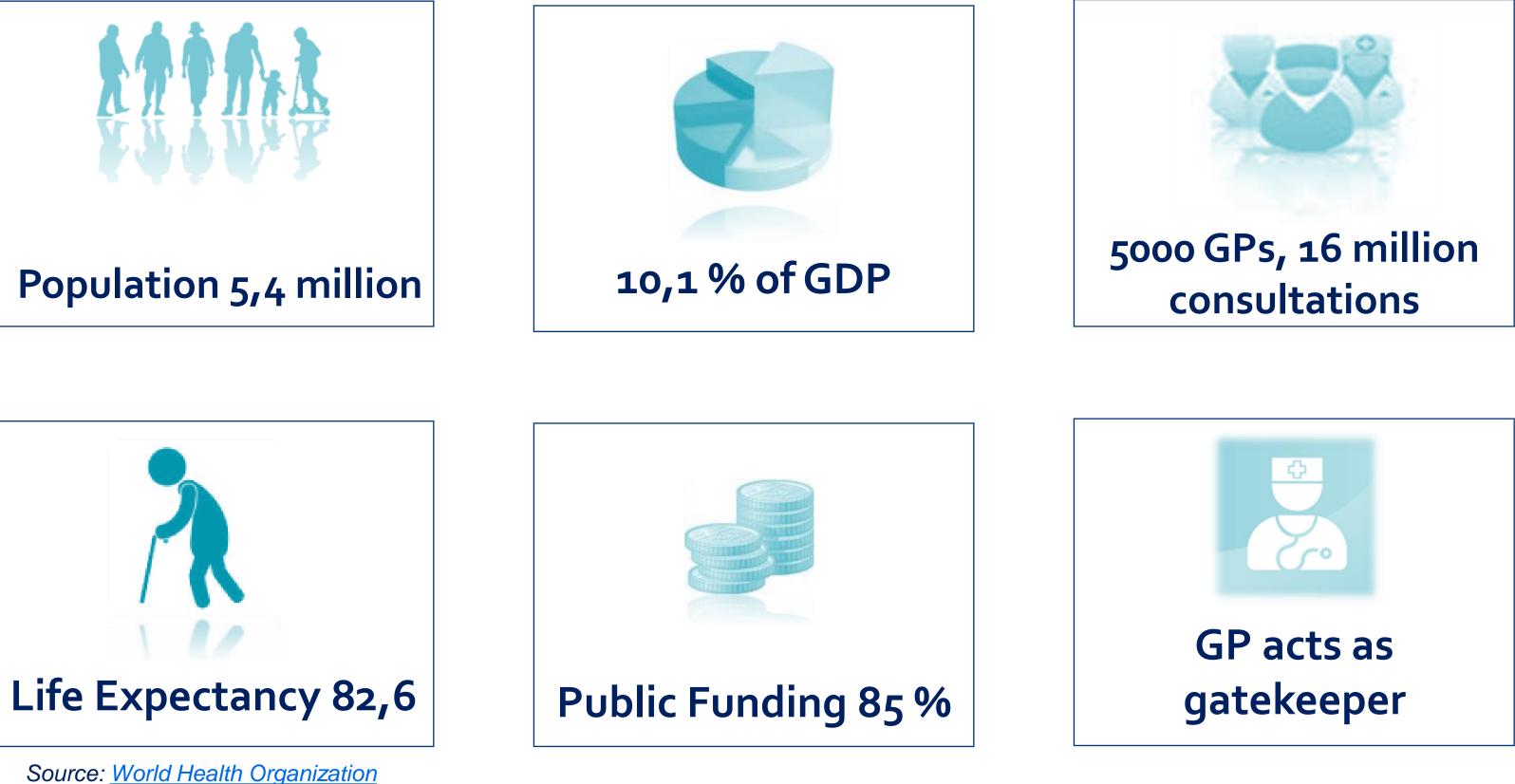
Klasifikon, Czech Republic October 12th 2022

Marie Vikdal



Health and care services for all

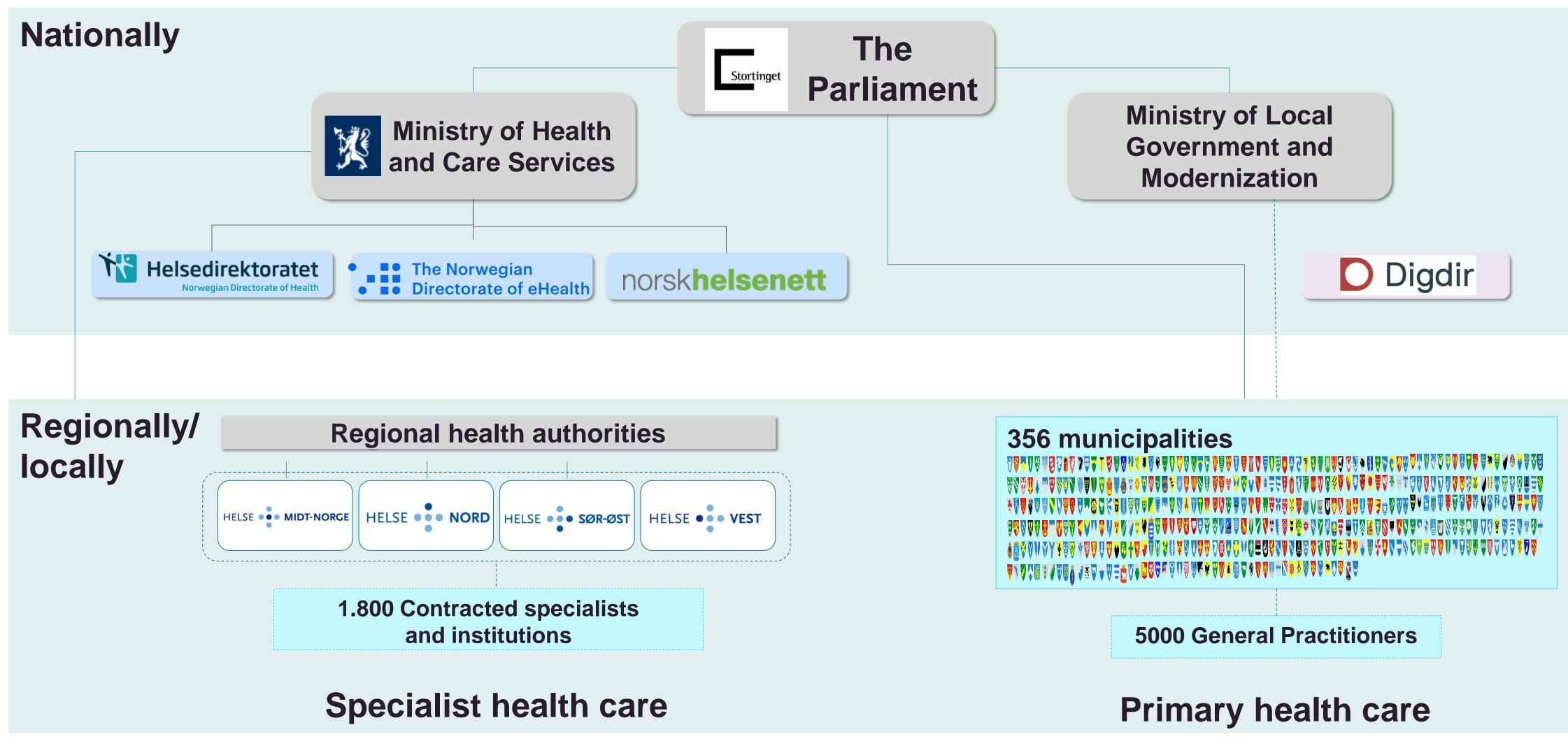








Organization of the Norwegian health care system





The values of the Norwegian Directorate of e-health values (NDE)

Catalyst





Our role

The Norwegian
Directorate of eHealth

A SIMPLER HEALTH SERVICE FOR EVERYONE

We gather the healthcare providers around a common direction for digitalization

Set the terms

Adviser

Our national e-health strategy



Active participation in your own and next of kin's health



Available information and strengthened interaction









Cooperation and tools to strengthen the power of execution

Nasjonal e-helsestrategi for helse- og omsorgssektoren - ehelse



Classifications for financing and governance



Directorate of e-health



Use cases for clinical standards in Norway

Documenting/reporting clinical information In EHR and administrative digital systems

Registries and statistics Epidemiological data, cause of deaths, cancer registries

Research and development For defining study populations, effect/efficacy of health care services

Governing Financing health systems, resource management

Normative on «acceptable» diagnoses







Norway's national clinical standards:

Origin of WHO

ICD-10

Norwegian adaptation

NKPK

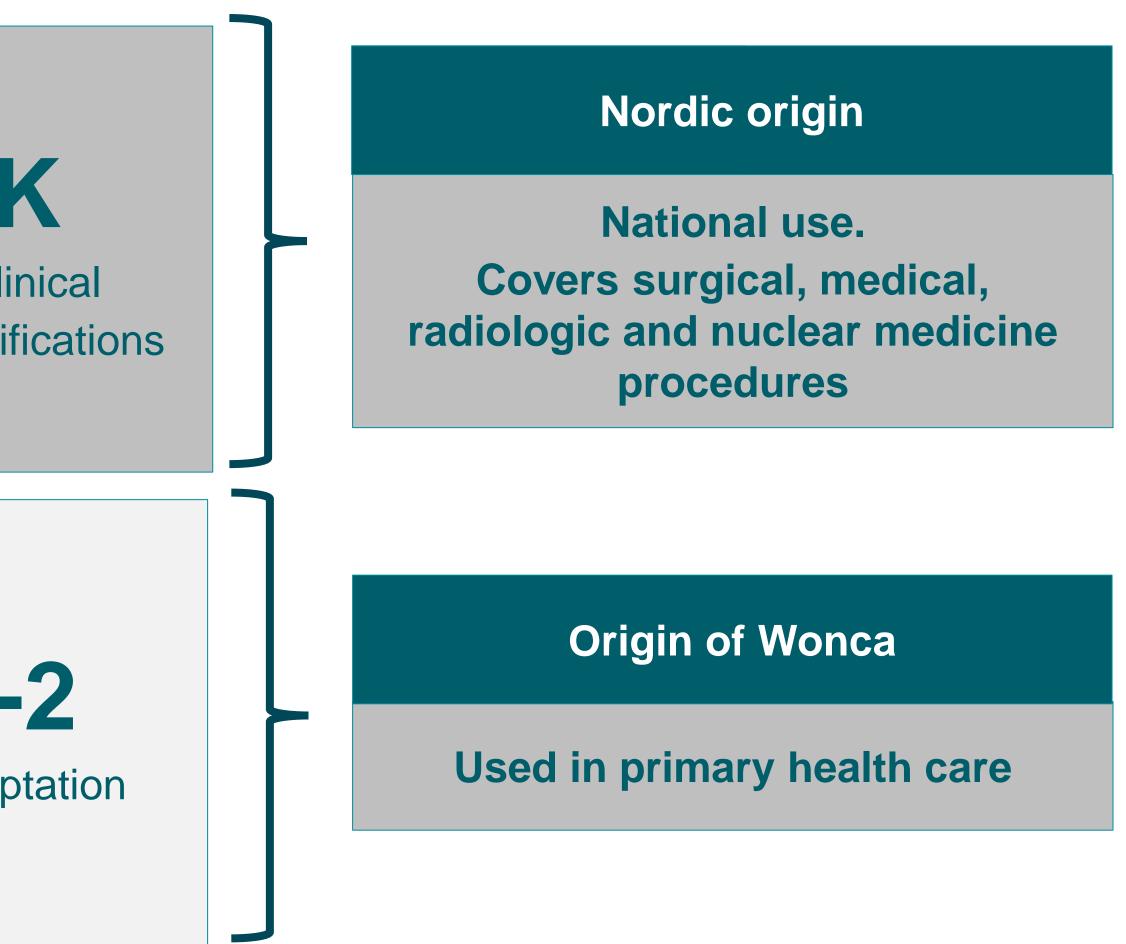
Norwegian Clinical **Procedure Classifications**

PHBU

Mental health for children and youth Norwegian adaptation

ICPC-2 Norwegian adaptation

Directorate of e-health



Kodeverk - ehelse

Norway's national clinical standards and code systems:

Origin of WHO

ICD-10

Norwegian adaptation

NKPK

Norwegian Clinical **Procedure Classifications**

PHBU

Mental health for children and youth Norwegian adaptation

ICPC-2 Norwegian adaptation

Directorate of e-health



NPU

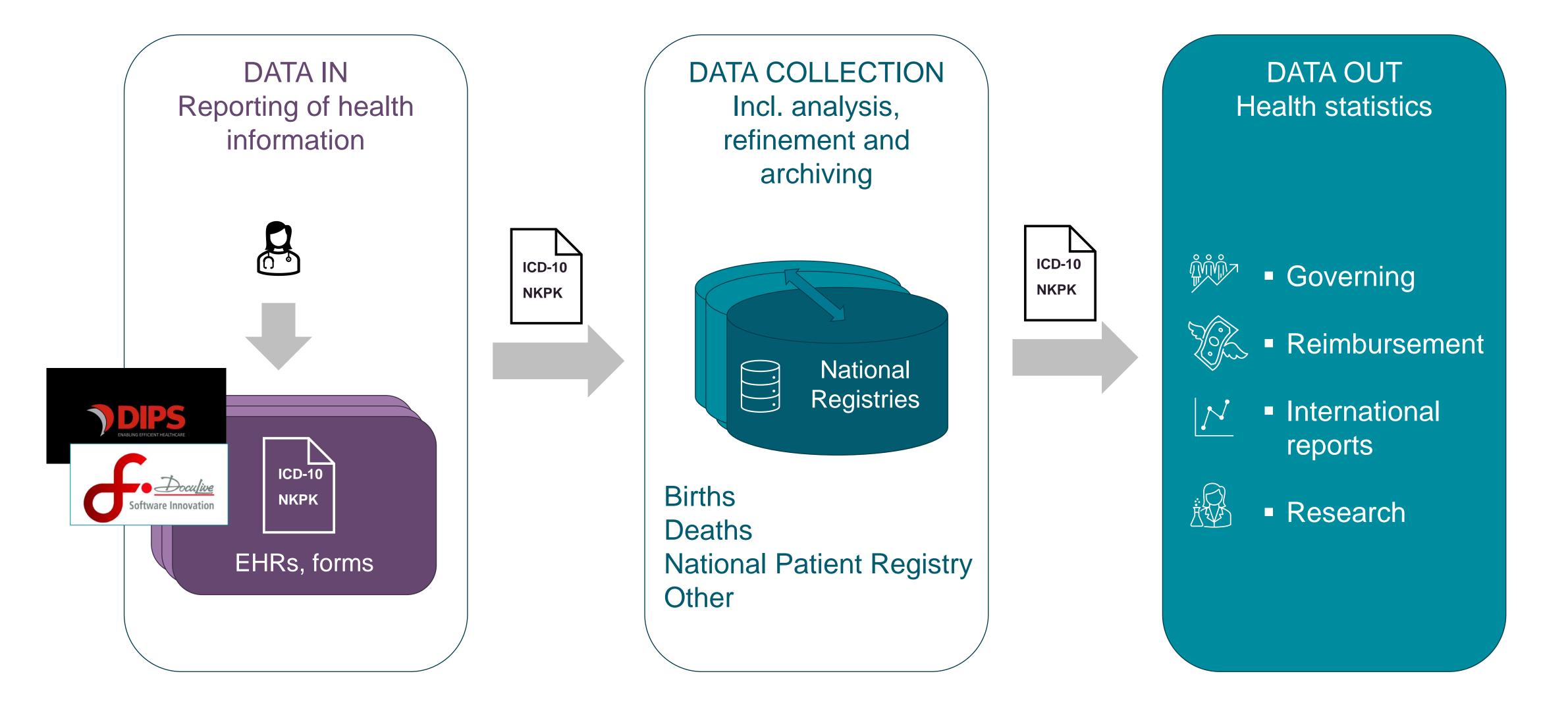
Norway uses their own extension of the NPU database for laboratory information.



NORPAT

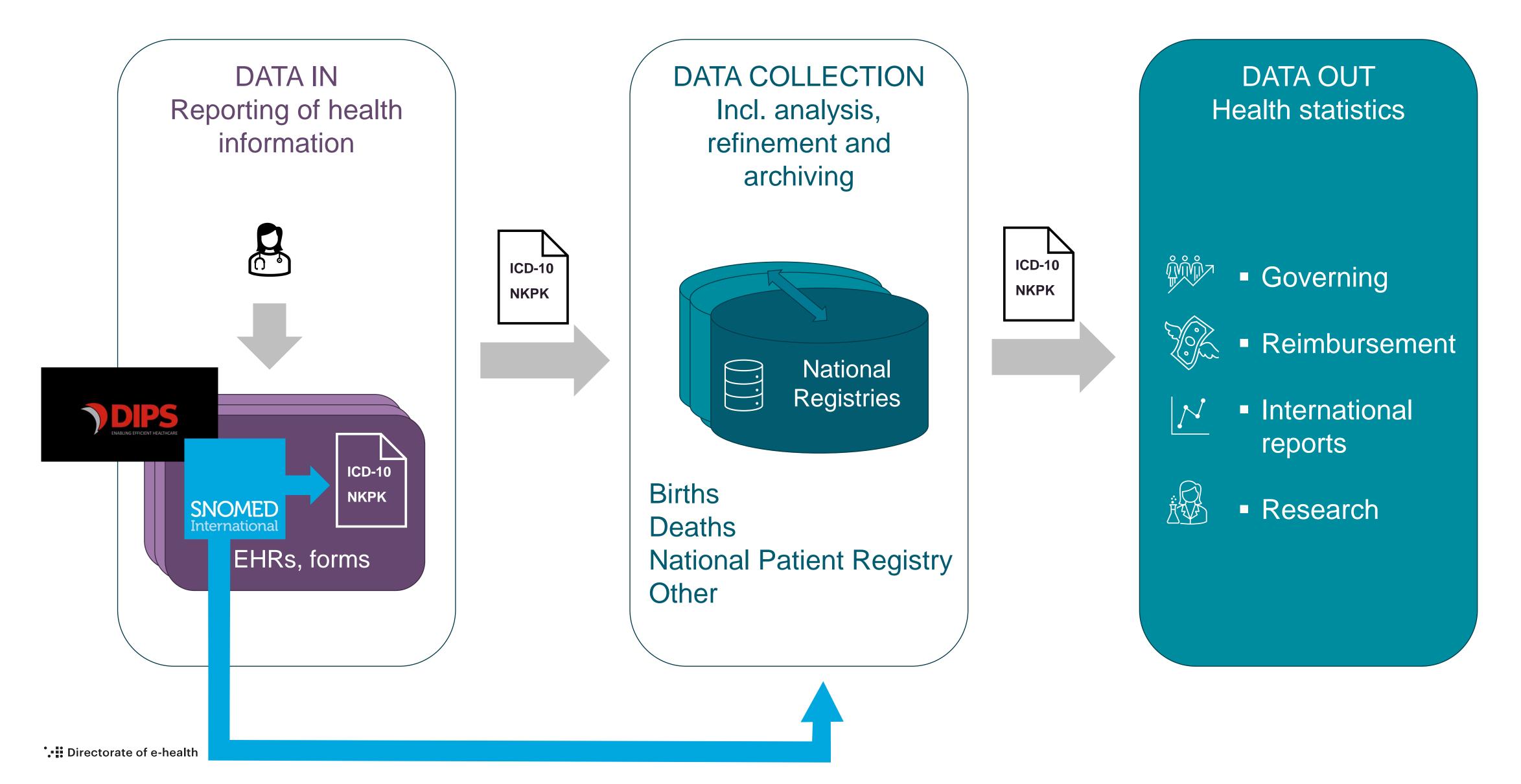
Norwegian terminology for anatomical pathology. Based on the former Snomed for pathology.

Diagnostic and procedure data flow in Norway

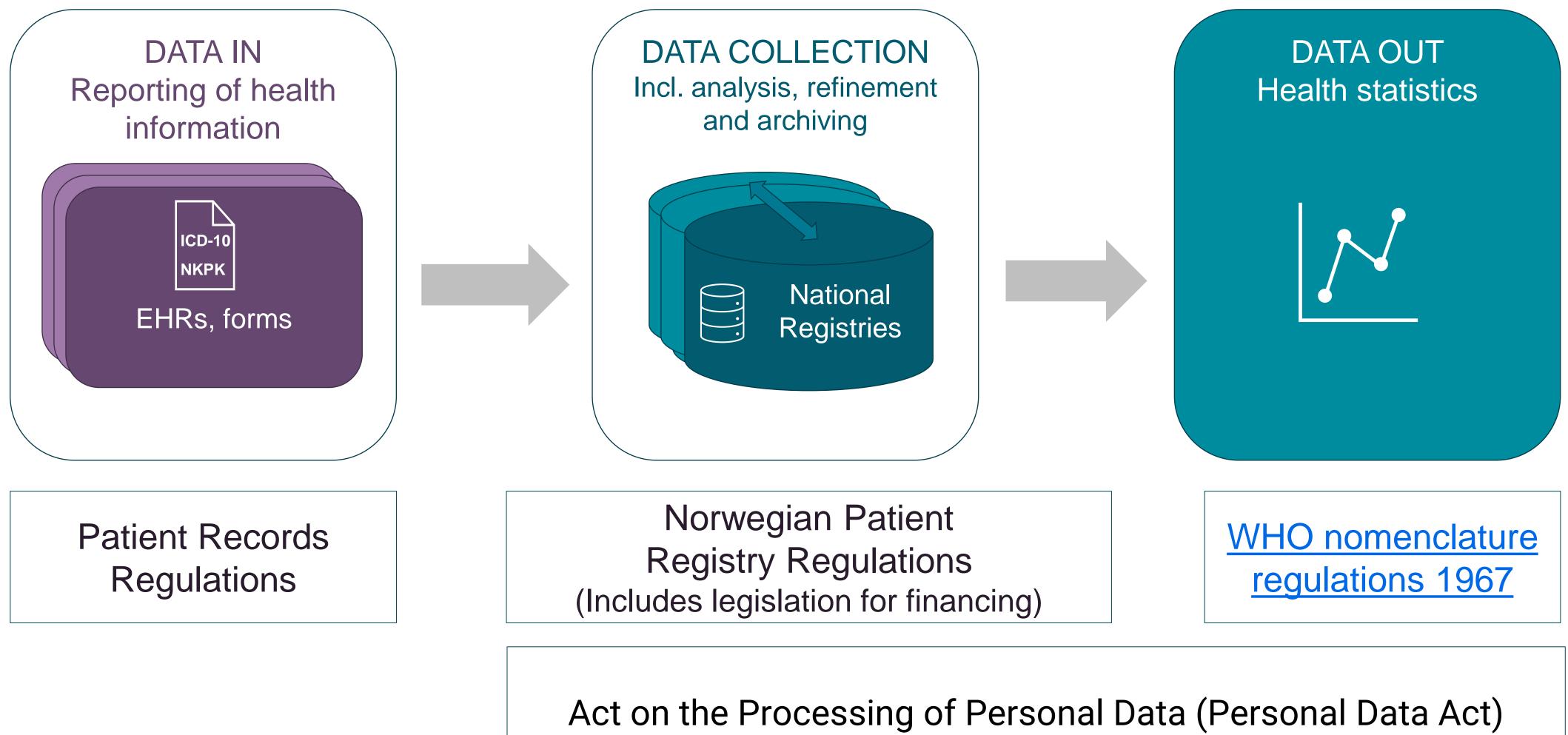




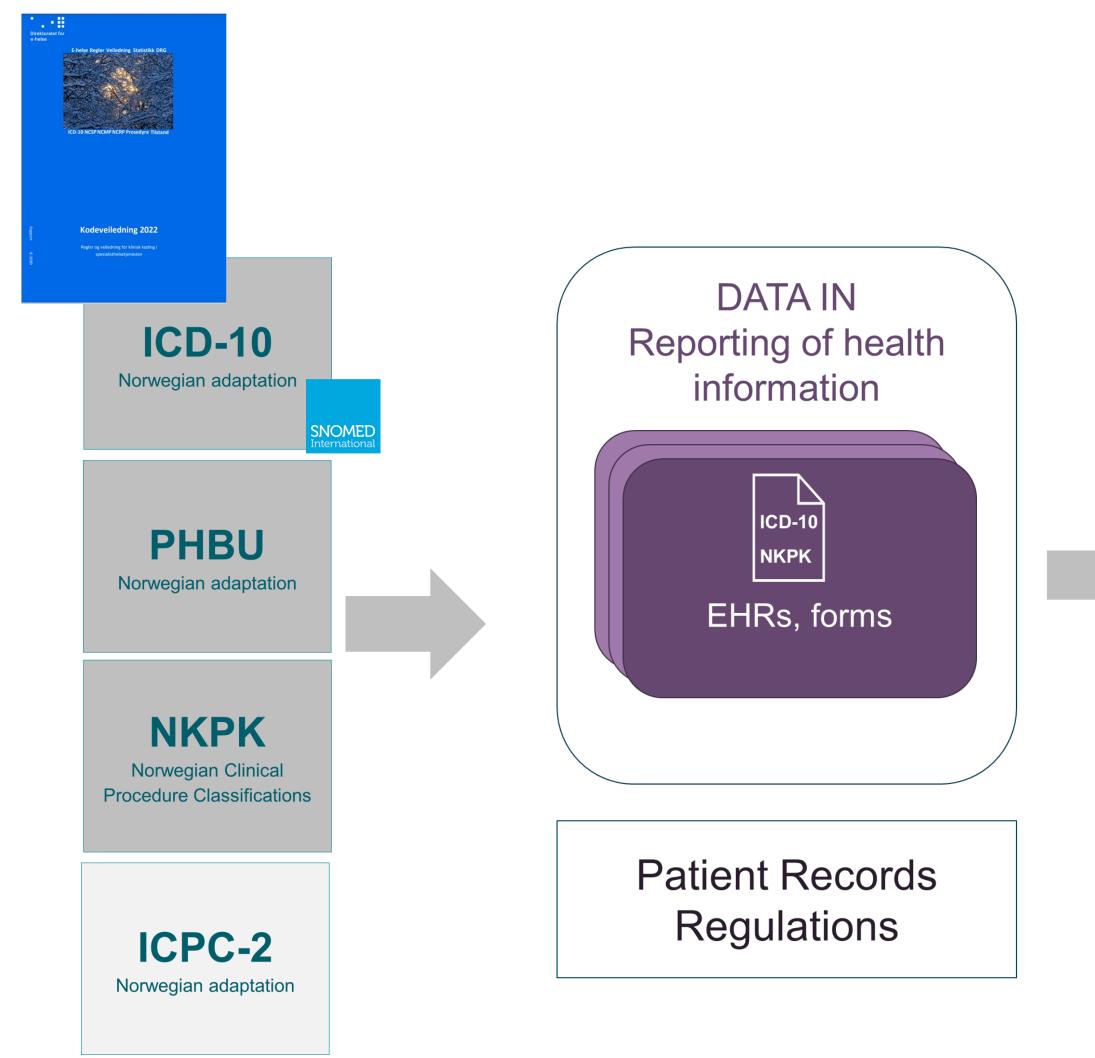
Diagnostic and procedure data flow in Norway

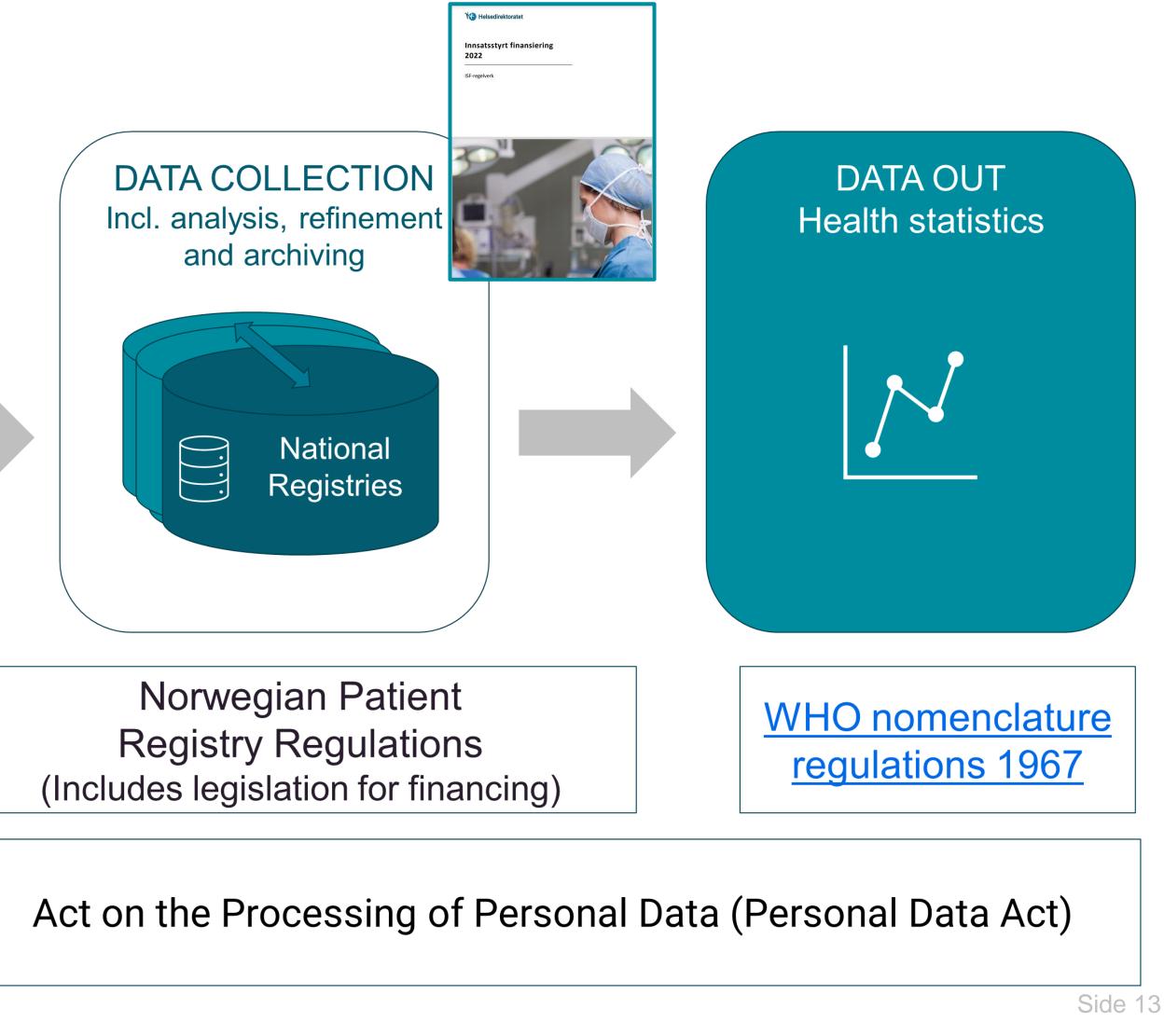


Relevant regulations and responsibilities:



Relevant regulations and responsibilities:





Coordination of maintenance and use of classifications:



January 1st Classifications and rules put into effect

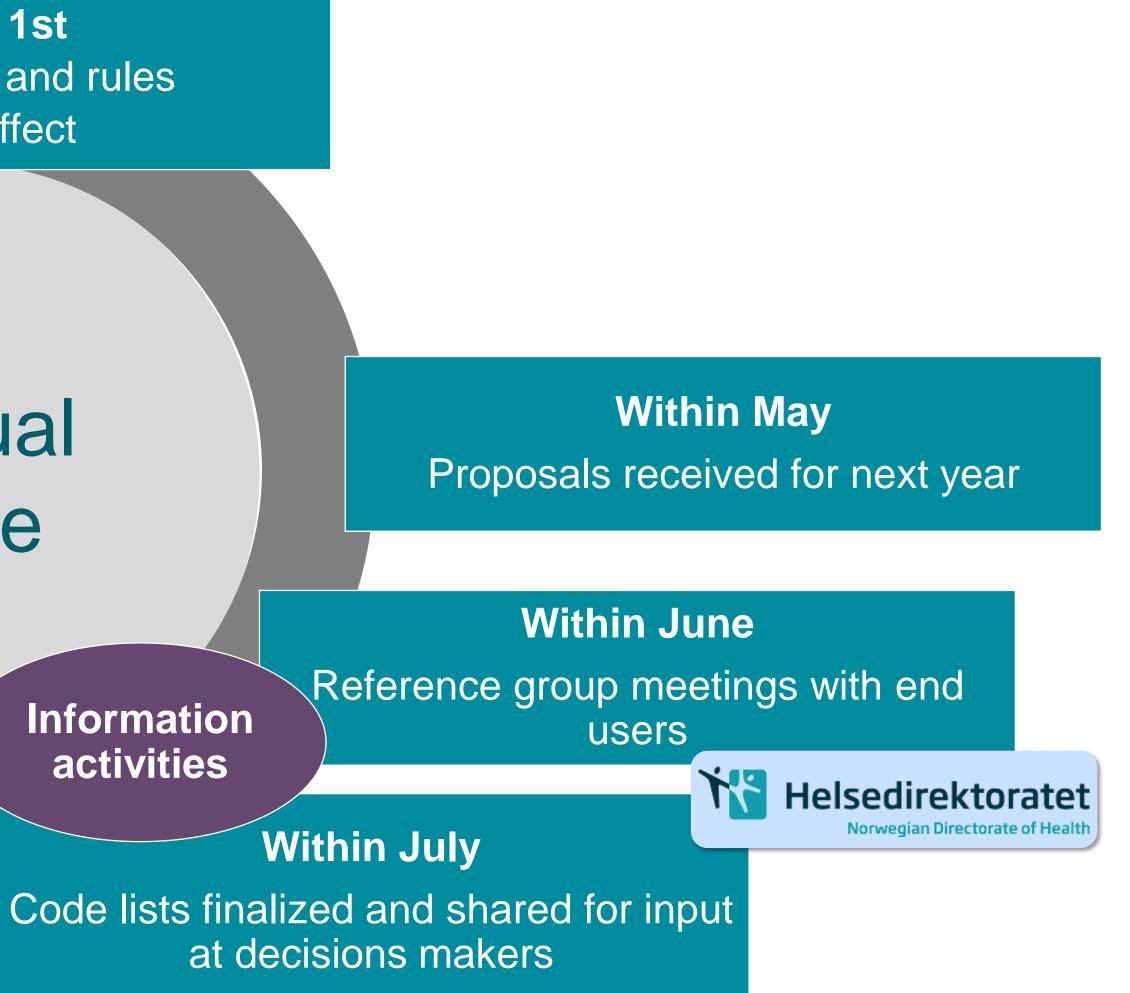
Information activities

Within October

Code lists published for preparations

Annual cycle

Directorate of e-health



Selection of other digital standards in use, or under exploration

Name	Typology	Utility	Domain
ORPHANET	Interoperability layer	Common data model (Taxonomy)	Rare diseases
DICOM	Meta-data standard	Conformance messaging	Medical image
DCAT (DCAT-AP2)	Meta-data standard	Discoverability	Public reporting of data collections
HL7-FHIR	Meta-data standard	Conformance messaging	EHR output, clinical data, registries,
SPOR (ISO-IDMP)	Ontology	Data provenance	Medical products (drugs and medical substanses)
PHIRI	Meta-data standard (Modelling data, framework)	Discoverability	Population health data (collections)
OHDSI (OMOP)	Interoperability layer	Common data model	EHR, claims data
ECRIN (CMRD)	Meta-data standard	Discoverability	Clinical research data (Randomized clinical trials)

More

Task given by MoH on time needed to evaluate Orphacodes and other variables for national use in rare diseases.

The major standard for digital medical imaging established in 1992. All hospitals in Norway use DICOM for medical image communication.

NDE has developed metadata specification mostly based on DCAT properties. All health data sources i Norway shall share their metadata according to this specification.

NDE issued a high-level recommendation to use HL7 FHIR for integrations based on data sharing in the healthcare sector in 2019. NDE also recommends using SMART on FHIR for integration of applications to EHRs.

The use of a selection of national core profiles is a recommended standard in Norway, but a stronger coordination of activities is needed.

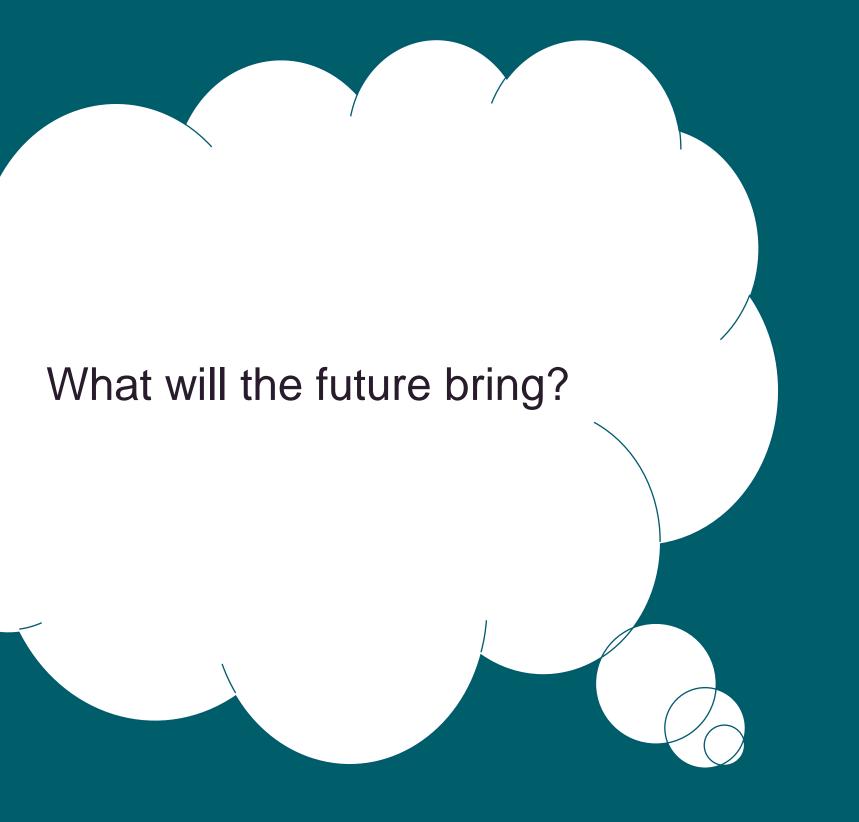
NDE recommends the use of IDMP for describing product-specific information. The use of Medicinal Product Identifier is recommended throughout the value chain for medicinal products. The Norwegian Medical agency (NoMA) has an ongoing project for developing a new drug database in accordance with IDMP and with a portal to SPOR.

The Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Norwegian Institute for Public Health are partners in the PHIRI project. This aims to lay a foundation to build a European Research Infrastructure on Population Health, to be used to overcome future crises (e.g. COVID-19).

The Norwegian Cancer Registry and the University of Oslo are datapartners in the EDEN project. NDE aim to participate. Some of the IT tools are downloaded. To be tested in 2023.

As of 2013, ECRIN has the legal status of a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC). ECRIN currently has seven Member Countries (France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Spain) and two Observer Countries (Czech Republic and Switzerland).



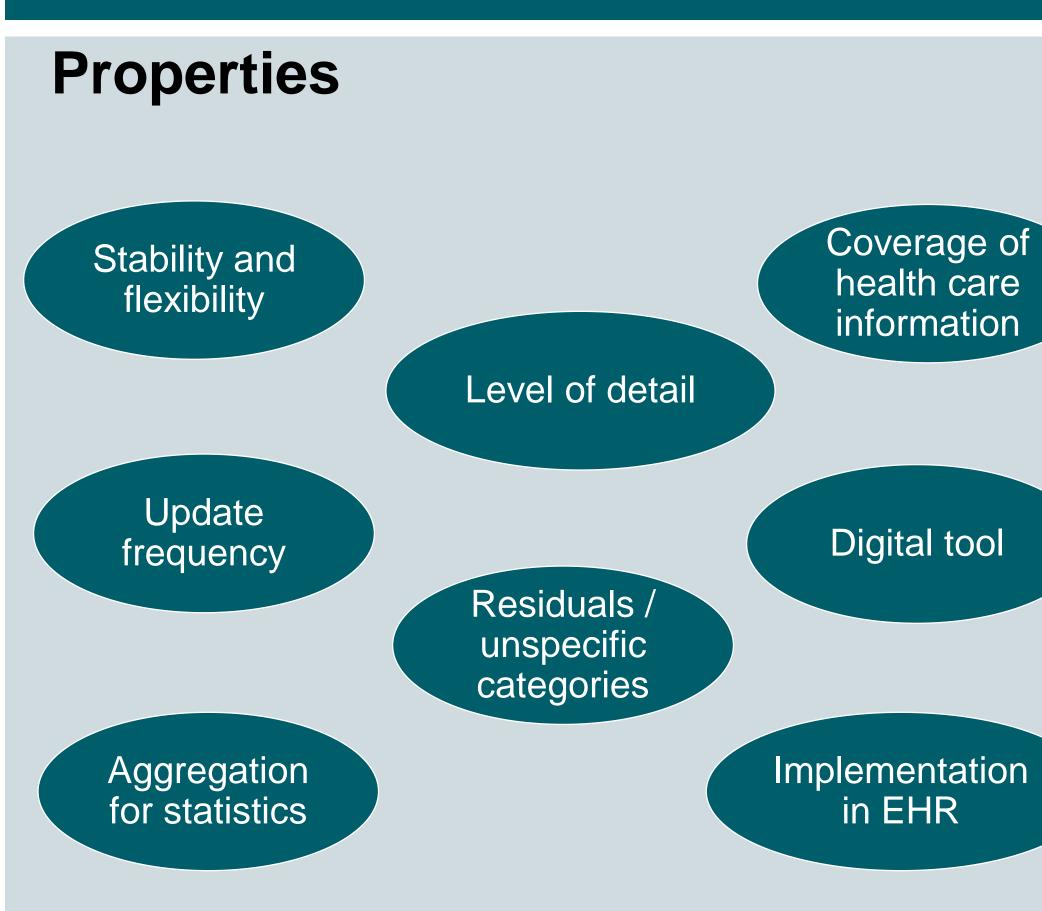


Directorate of e-health



Future sharing of diagnostic information

Classifications and terminologies

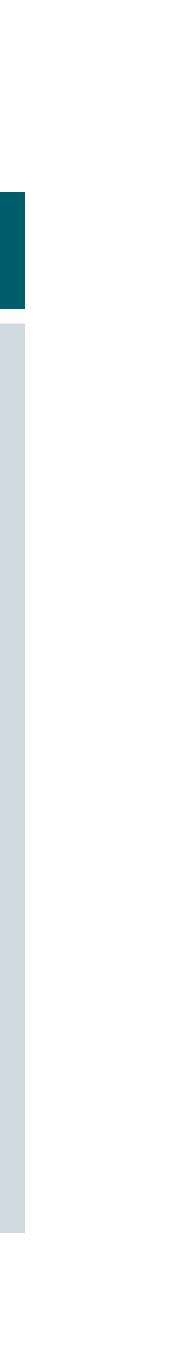


Terminology candidates for carrying health information:





Joint use (Vision shared from Norway, UK, Germany)



Project on diagnostic information

Overall goal

Make an assessment for the recommended strategy for diagnosis information, including ICD-11

The project aims to:

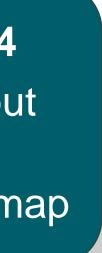
Prepare a knowledge document for deciding whether and how Norway will introduce ICD-11 for diagnostic information collected by national health registries. This will amongst other, include:

- A cost-benefit analysis of the transition to ICD-11
- An assessment of the interaction between ICD-11 and SNOMED CT

Part 1 Mortality statistics March 2023

Part 2 Morbidity statistics June 2023

> Before 2024 Decision about transition Tentative roadmap



In the near horizon...

NordForsk

Finansieringsmöjligheter Vad vi finansierar Nordisk nytta Effekter **Q**

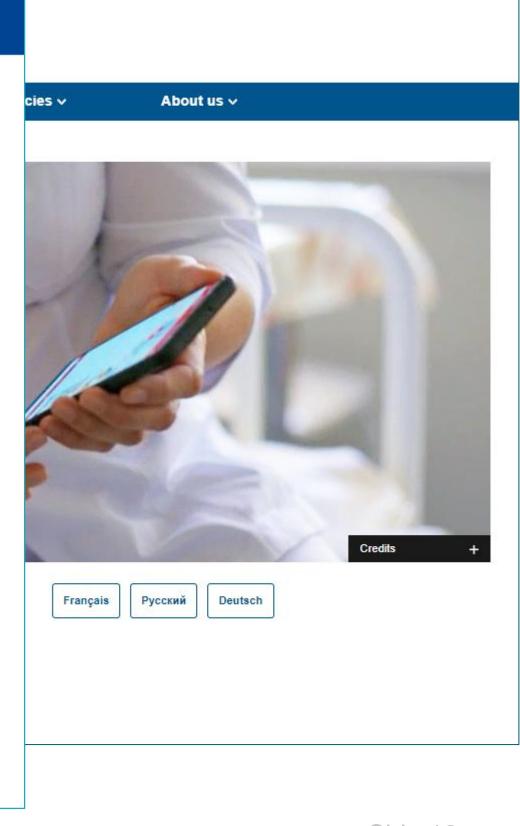
Press release | 3 May 2022 | Brussels

European Health Union: A European Health Data Space for people and science

Page contents

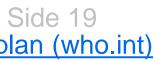
Top Related media Print friendly pdf Press contact Today, the European Commission launched the European Health Data Space (EHDS), one of the central building blocks of a strong European Health Union. The EHDS will help the EU to achieve a quantum leap forward in the way healthcare is provided to people across Europe. It will empower people to control and utilise their health data in their home country or in other Member States. It fosters a genuine single market for digital health services and products. And it offers a consistent, trustworthy and efficient framework to use health data for research, innovation, policy-making and regulatory activities, while ensuring full compliance with the EU's high data protection standards.

The Vice-President of the European Commission, Margaritis **Schinas**, said: *"I am proud to announce the first common EU data space in a specific area. The European Health Data Space will be a 'new beginning' for the EU's digital health policy, making health data work for citizens and science. Today, we are laying down the foundations for*



Nordic Commons | NordForsk

Countries in the European Region adopt first-ever digital health action plan (who.int)



European Health Data Space – Proposal for REGULATION

Article 5

Priority categories of pe

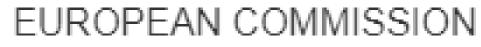
- Where data is personal electr
 - patient s (a)
 - (b) electroni
 - electroni (c)
 - medical (d)
 - laborator (e)
 - discharg (f)

The main char out in Annex 1

Access to and personal electr







REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the European Health Data Space

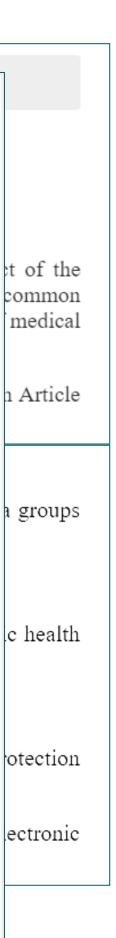
{SEC(2022) 196 final} - {SWD(2022) 130 final} - {SWD(2022) 131 final} - {SWD(2022) 132 final}

Directorate of e-healt

Strasbourg, 3.5.2022 COM(2022) 197 final 2022/0140(COD)

Proposal for a

(Text with EEA relevance)



de 20

What is useful for the health service and the decision makers?

How to avoid (unnecessary) duplication of effort?

> How to ensure good data quality

How to preserve and improve international cooperation?

How to ensure a safe health care system for the public



Direktoratet for e-helse

Thank you for your attention!





