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Realizing Ageing-EHDS: Advancing Data Integration and Secondary Use for Dementia Care within the COMFORTage Framework

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Athens Digital Health Week

28.01.2025




European Health Data Space - Vision


- **Empowers Citizens:** Enables individuals to have control over their health data, access it easily, and share it across borders in the EU.
- **Enhances Healthcare Delivery:** Supports healthcare providers with seamless access to relevant health data, improving diagnosis, treatment, and continuity of care.
- **Accelerates Research and Innovation:** Facilitates the use of aggregated and anonymized health data for scientific research, innovation, and policy development.
- **Strengthens Health Systems:** Provides tools for data-driven decision-making to enhance the efficiency and resilience of healthcare systems

European Health Data Space - Objectives

- Empower individuals to control their own data and facilitate the exchange of data across the EU.
- Provide a consistent, trustworthy, and efficient system for reusing health data for research, innovation, policy-making, and regulatory activities
- Foster a genuine single market for electronic health record systems



Primary use of data:
"EHDS1"



Secondary use of data:
"EHDS2"

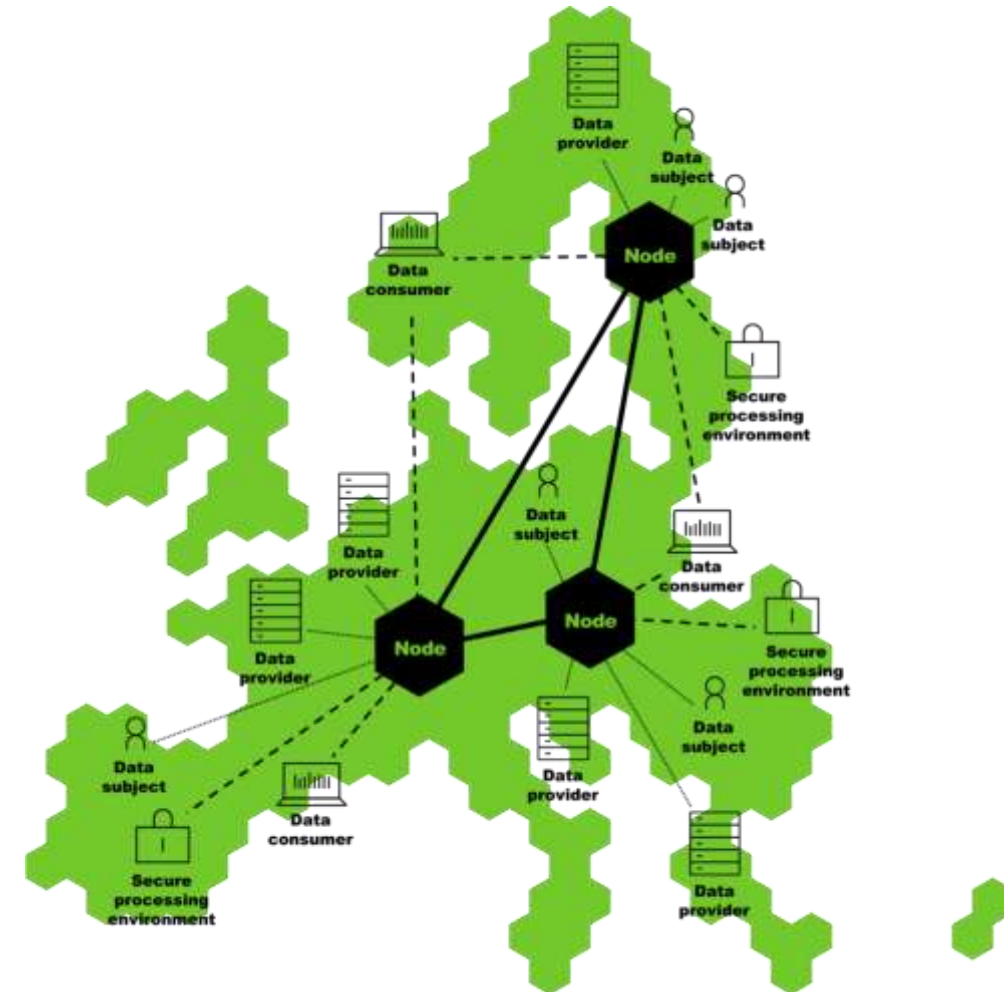


Impact of EHDS regulation on secondary use of health data

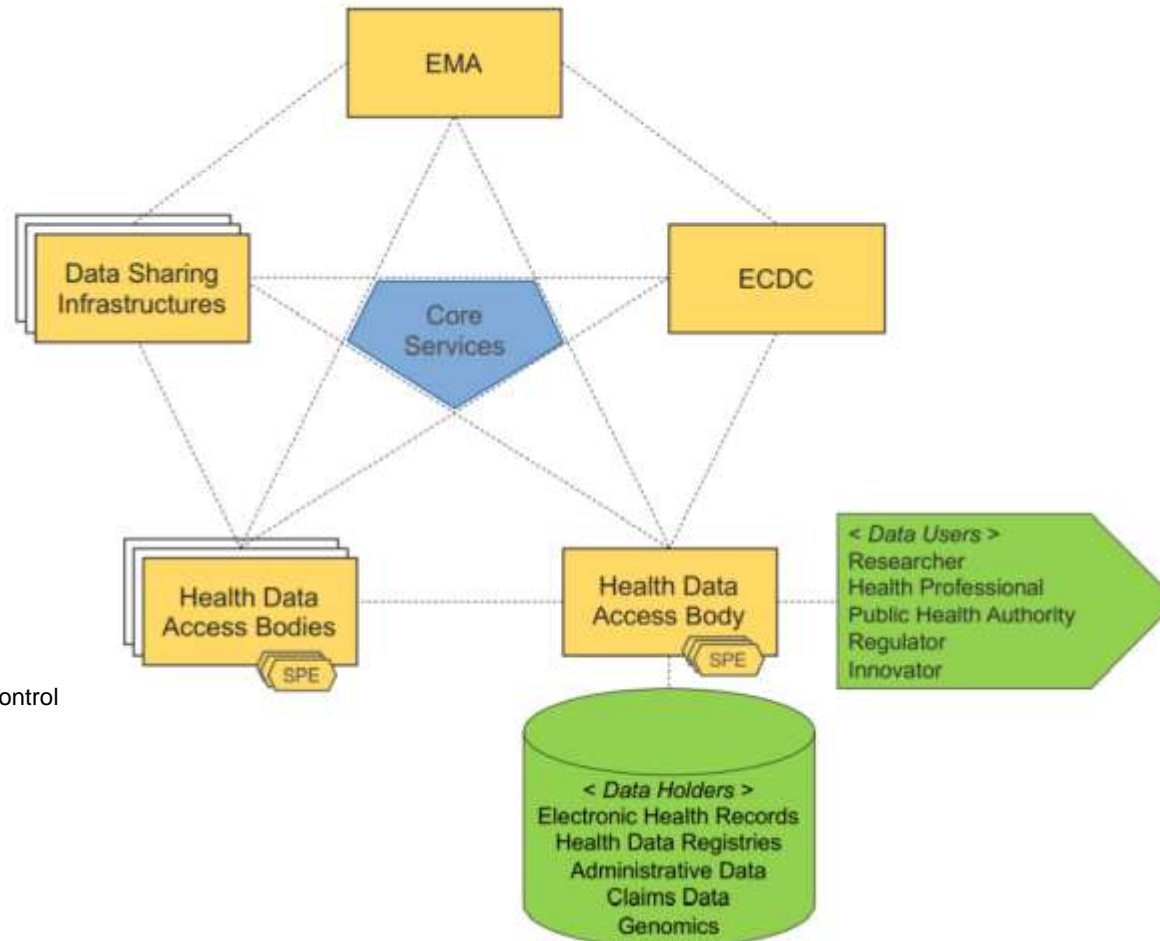
- **For Patients:**
 - Better access to their health data.
 - Seamless continuity of care across borders.
 - More personalized and effective treatments.
- **For Researchers and Innovators:**
 - Easier access to high-quality datasets.
 - Accelerated development of innovative healthcare solutions.
- **For Healthcare Providers:**
 - Faster access to accurate patient information.
 - Enhanced decision-making with comprehensive data.
- **For Governments and Policymakers:**
 - Improved insights into public health trends.
 - Data-driven policymaking and resource allocation.

European Health Data Space - Framework

- **Governance Framework**
 - Health Data Access Bodies
 - EU Coordination
- **Interoperability Standards**
 - Electronic Health Records (EHRs)
 - Data sharing protocols , formats and ontologies
- **Data Sovereignty and Privacy**
 - alignment with GDPR and other privacy frameworks
- **Digital Infrastructure Development**
 - Cross-border data exchange systems
 - Platforms for secure access and aggregation of health data
 - AI and analytics tools for research and policy support



EHDS2 architecture

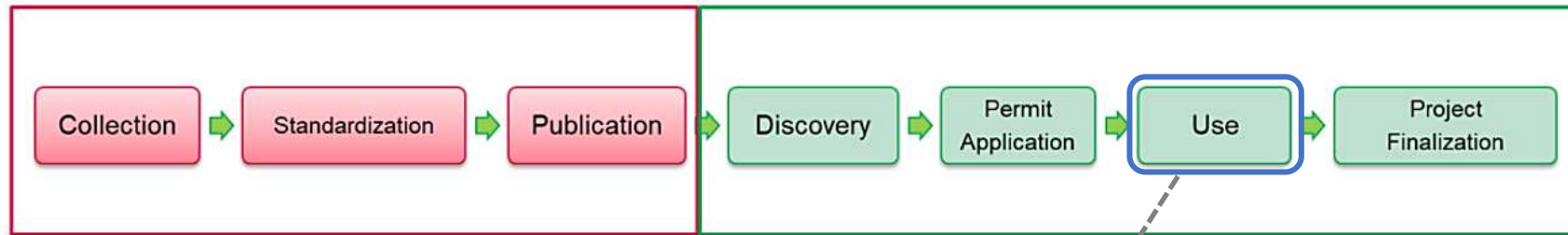


EMA: European Medicines Agency
ECDC: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
SPE: Secure processing environment

EHDS2 data access

Data preparation process

Data user's journey



Health data access body (HDAB)



Data holders



Provide data based on approved data permit by HDAB

Secure processing environment

Common data model



Workflows, algorithms and tools



Data processing



Anonymous outputs



Data user (organisation)

Forced change how to work with data

Pros & Cons

■ Traditional way:

- Available data is found with data owner
- Agreements signed about data usage, transfer and liability
- Data collected from data owner systems and transferred to local machines or researcher's computer
- Data is analyzed with available resources by research team or single researchers
- After the project data is deleted according to agreements by data processor
- Researcher is responsible for deletion

Cross-border studies challenging

Requires many agreements

Deleting all copies of data

More infrastructure available

Changes in research group simpler

Easier to find data (also cross-border)

Less agreements for researchers

HDAB takes care of data management

Less infrastructure available

More complex to change researchers

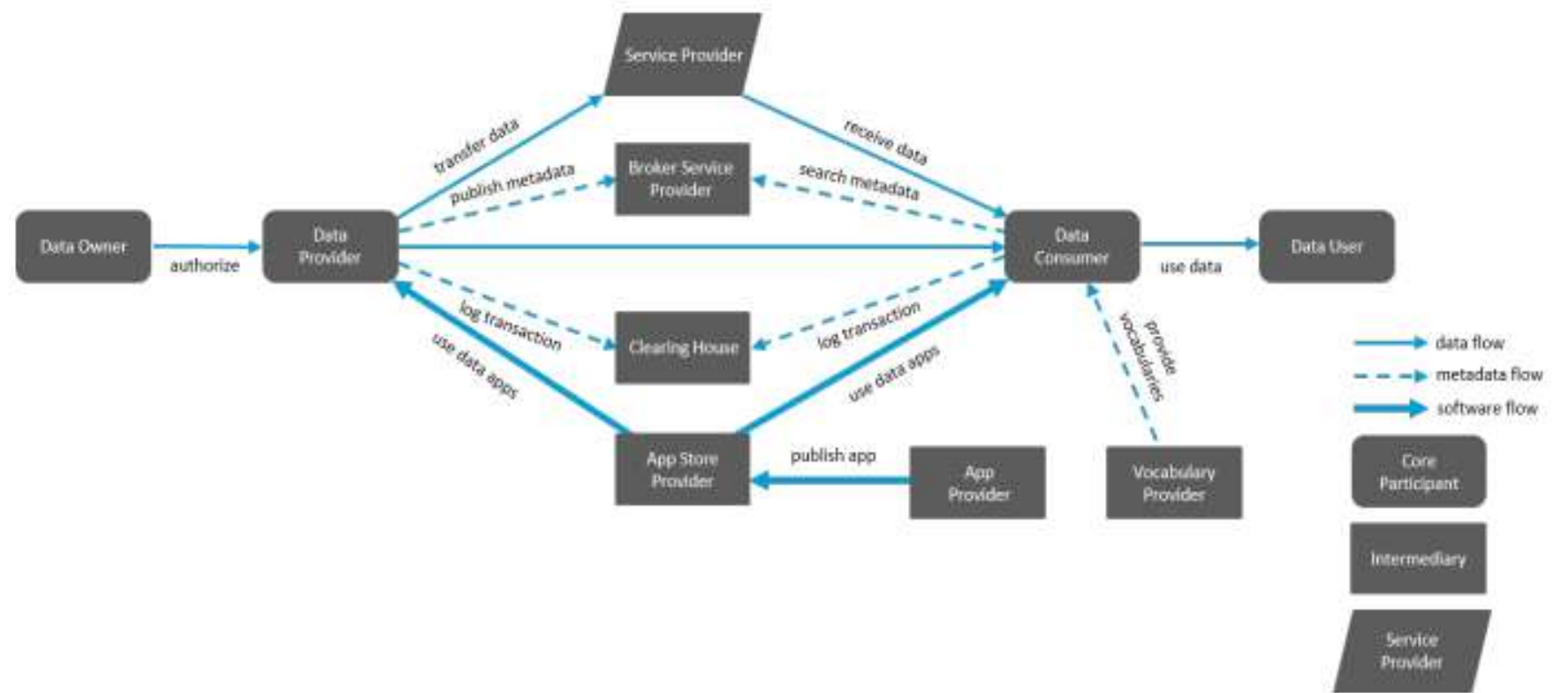
■ EHDS way (proposed):

- Data is searched from EHDS data catalog
- Application is filled to EHDS system about selected data
- HDAB processes the agreement and requests the data from related data owners and combines them
- HDAB transfers the pseudonymized dataset to selected SPE and grants access to named researchers
- Data is processed on SPE
- Results and created codes are exported through HDAB
- HDAB deletes the data and SPE environment when project ends

EHDS and the International Data Space Association

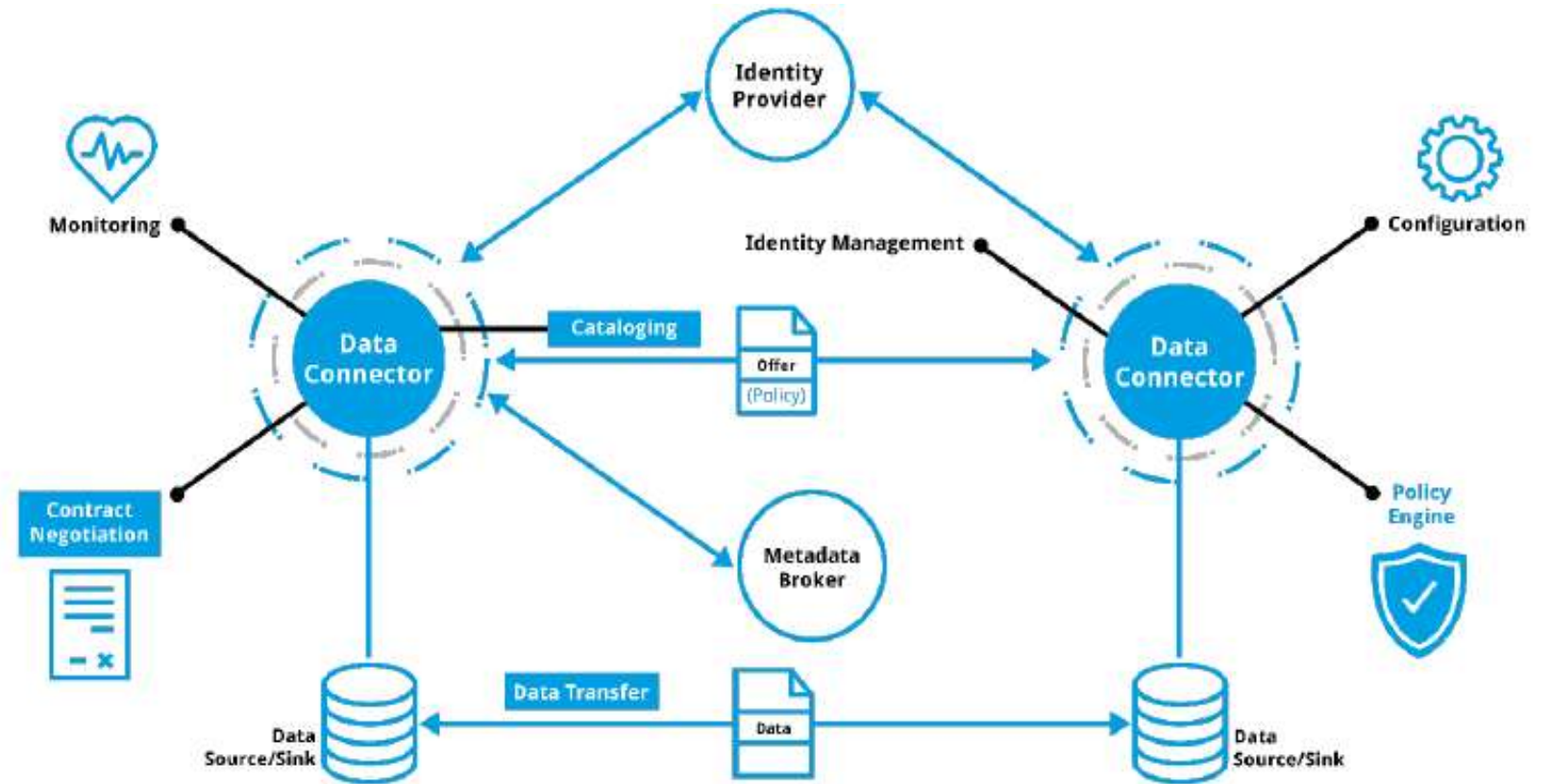
■ Shared Core Principles

- Data Sovereignty
- Interoperability
- Decentralization
- Trust Frameworks



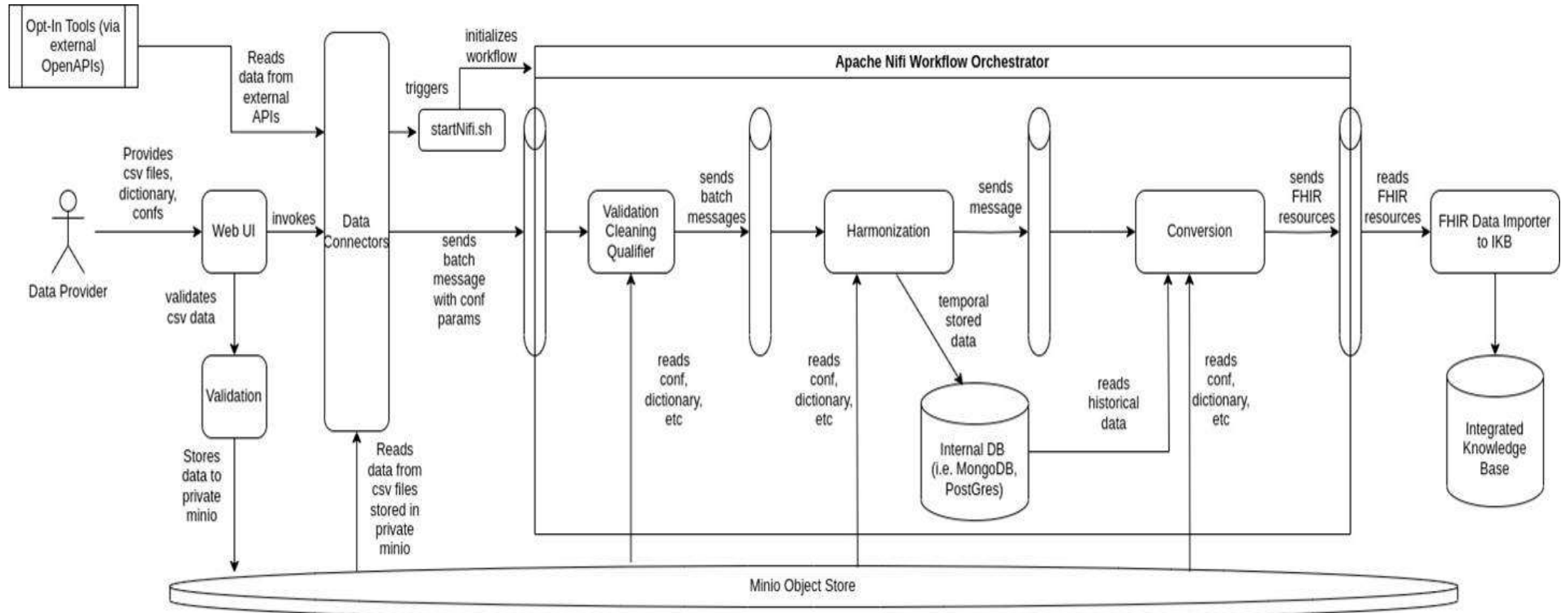
EHDS and the International Data Space Association

- **Technical Interoperability and Architectures**
 - IDS Connectors
 - Data Catalogs and Metadata Management

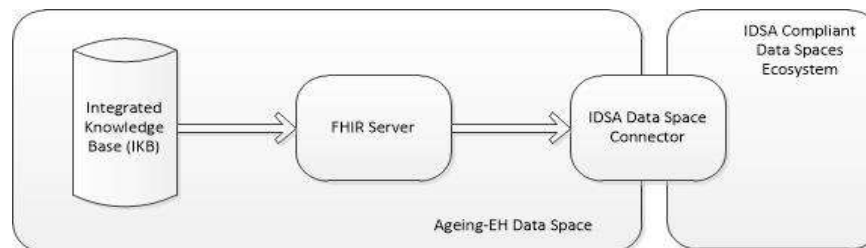
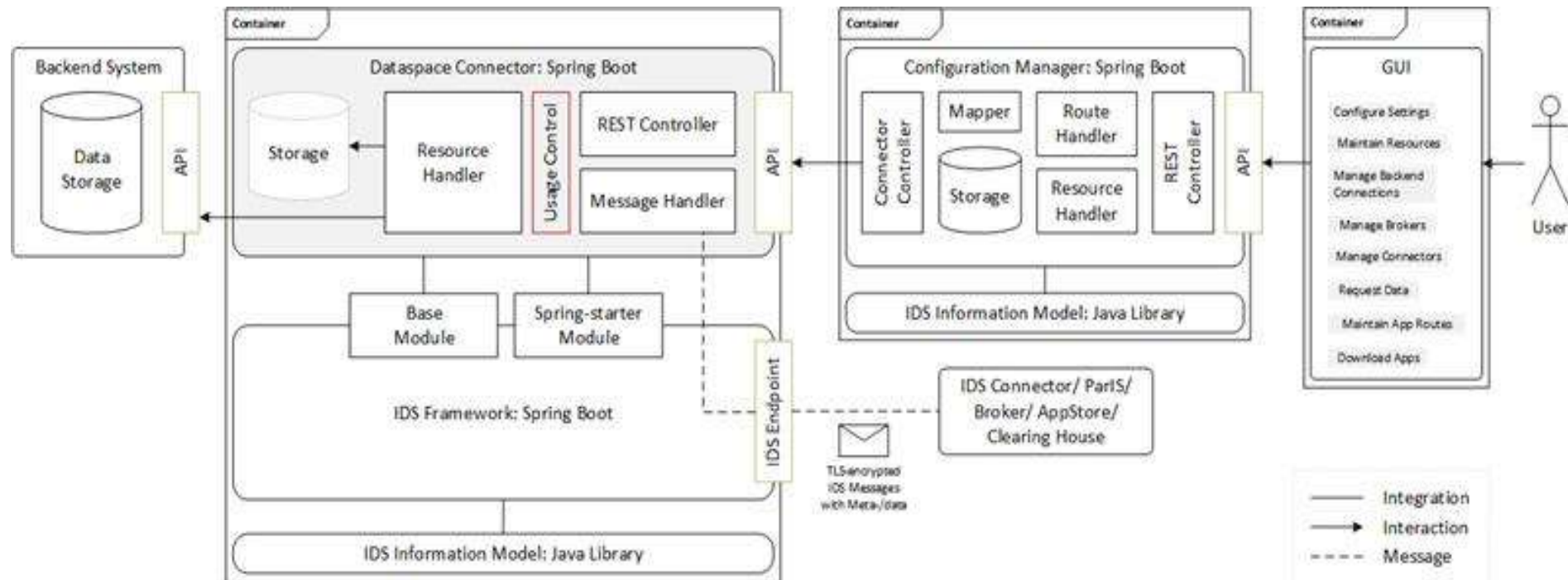




COMFORTage Data Ingestion Pipelines



Ageing-EHDS compliance with IDSA





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Conclusions

- Ageing-EHDS shares the **same vision and principles** with the European Health Data Spaces
- Fosters **secondary use and sharing** of dementia related data
- Forces **interoperability standards**
- Preserves **data sovereignty** and **privacy**
- Achieves improved **integration** and **harmonization** of data collected from **diverse sources**
- Complies with the **Reference Architecture of the International Data Space Association (IDSA)**
- Integrates with the **IDS Data Connectors**



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