

The Digital Health Care Act



#DiGA

#hih



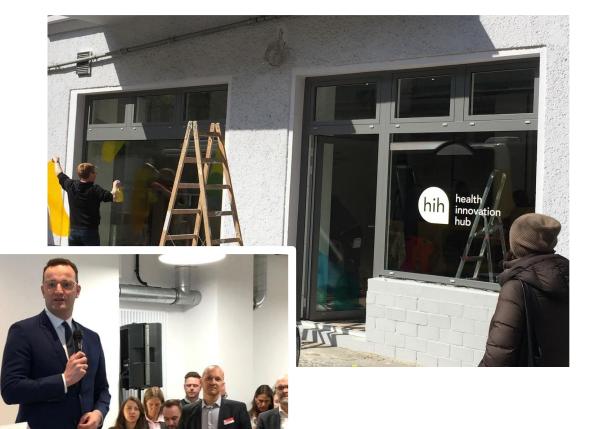
12 experienced experts in the fields of:

In- & Outpatient Medicine | Big Data | A.I. | Digital Health | Interoperability | HTA | MedLaw

Our goal:

Realising benefits of digital health care for patients

Financed by Federal Ministry of Healthcare Mission ends 31.12.2021.







The hih-Team: Sparring Partner & Think Tank



Nataliya Bogdanova-Dochev Events



Julia Hagen Regulatory & political affairs



Dr. Henrik Matthies Managing Director, DiGA



Jan B. Brönneke HTA, Medical Devices, MedLaw



Prof. Dr. med. Jörg Debatin Chairman



Claudia Dirks Communications



Dr. med. Kai Heitmann Interoperability



Dr. Philipp Kircher Privacy, IT-security, MedLaw



Ralf König Pharmacy



Ecky Oesterhoff Hospital



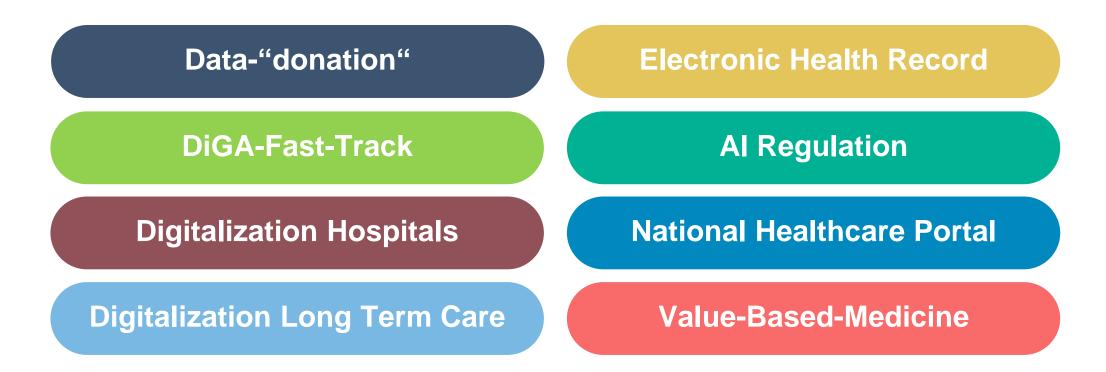
Lars Roemheld Al & Data



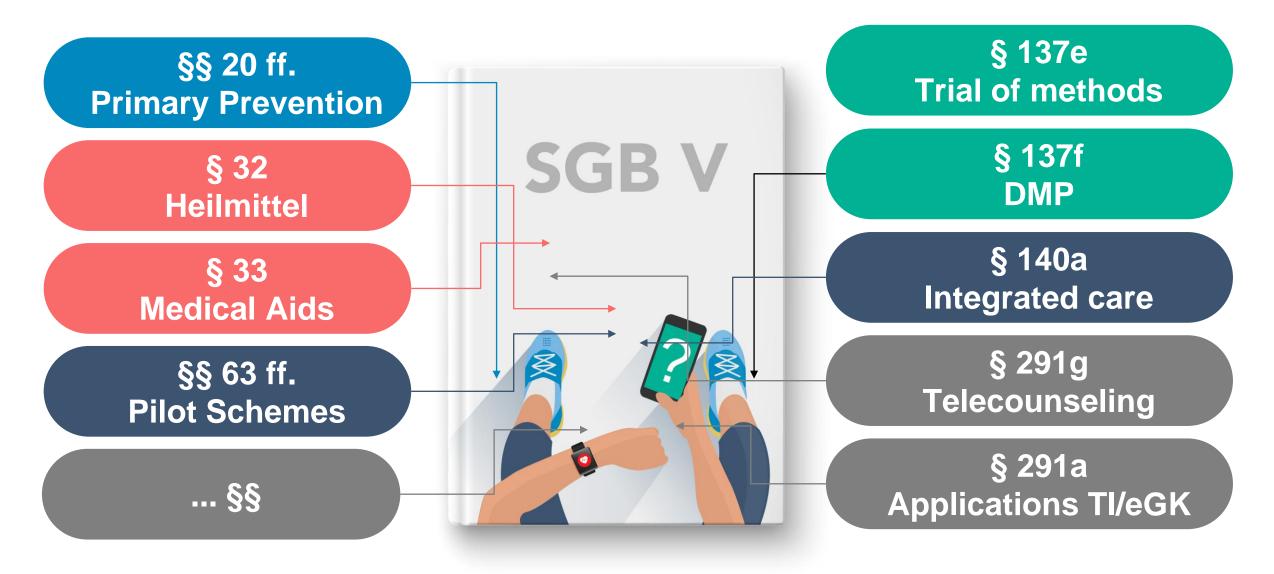
Dr. med. Philipp Stachwitz Outpatient care



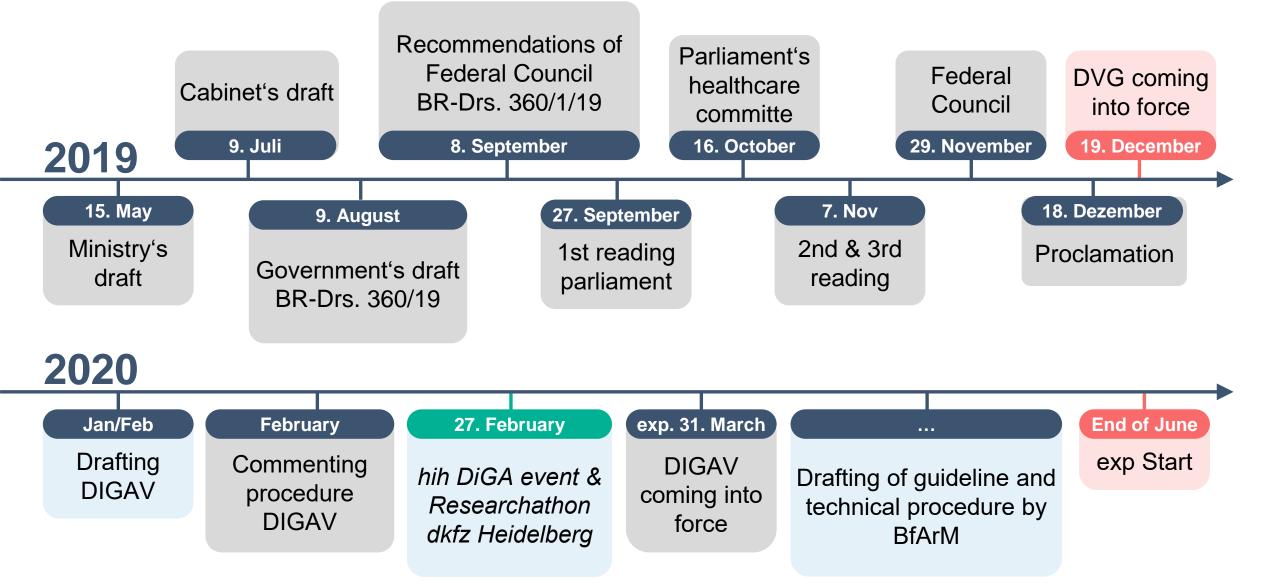
Our topics



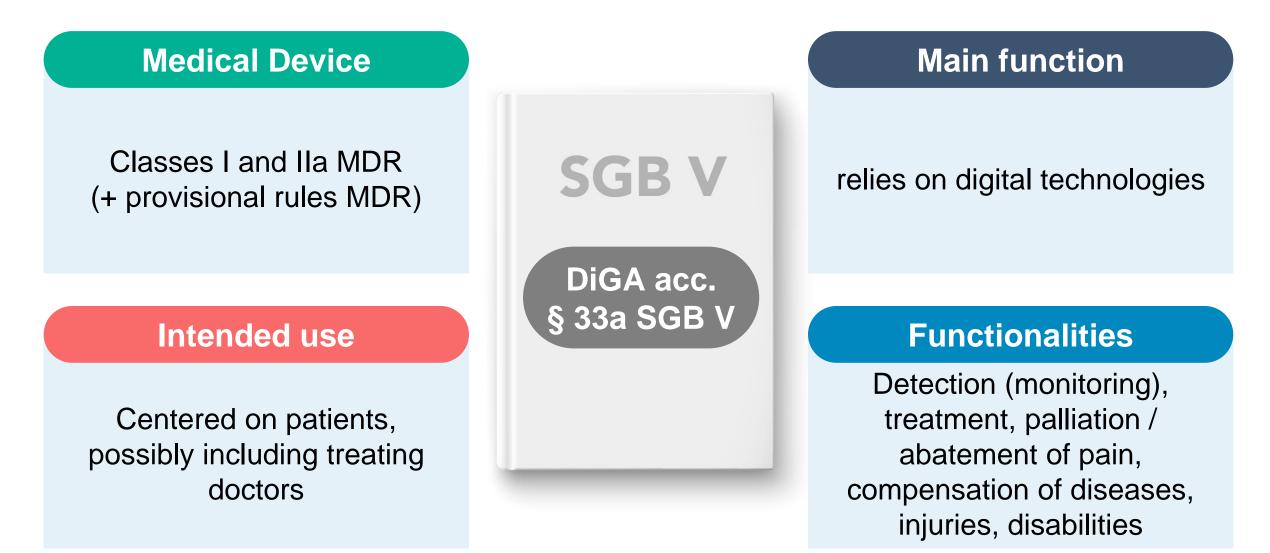
Until 2020: No specific pathway into GKV for digital solutions



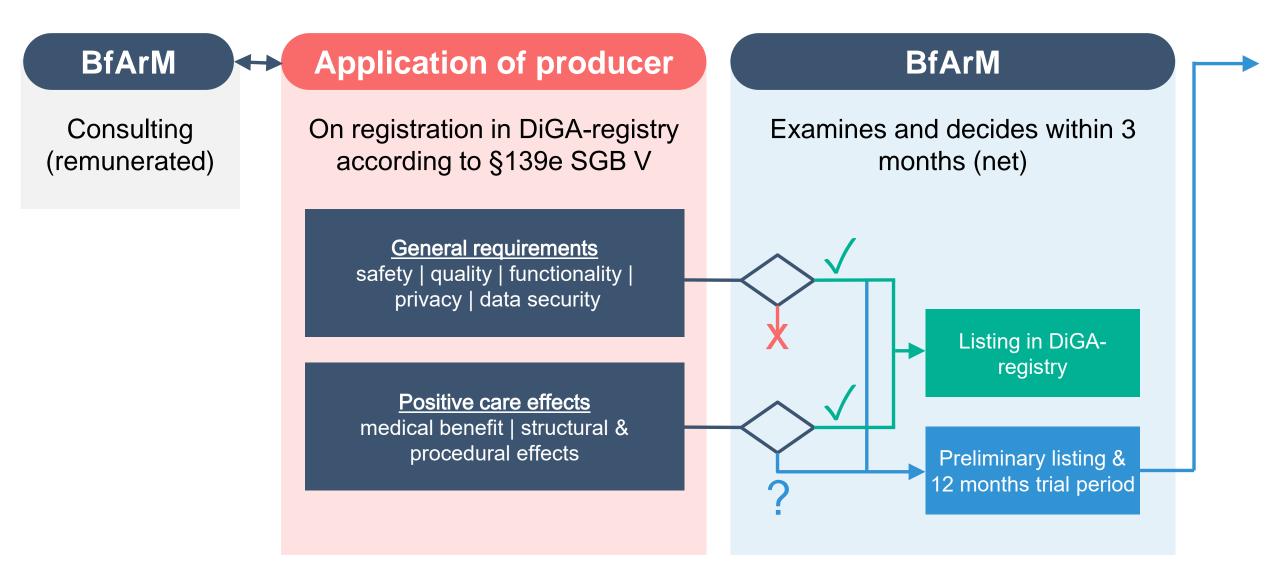
Timeline



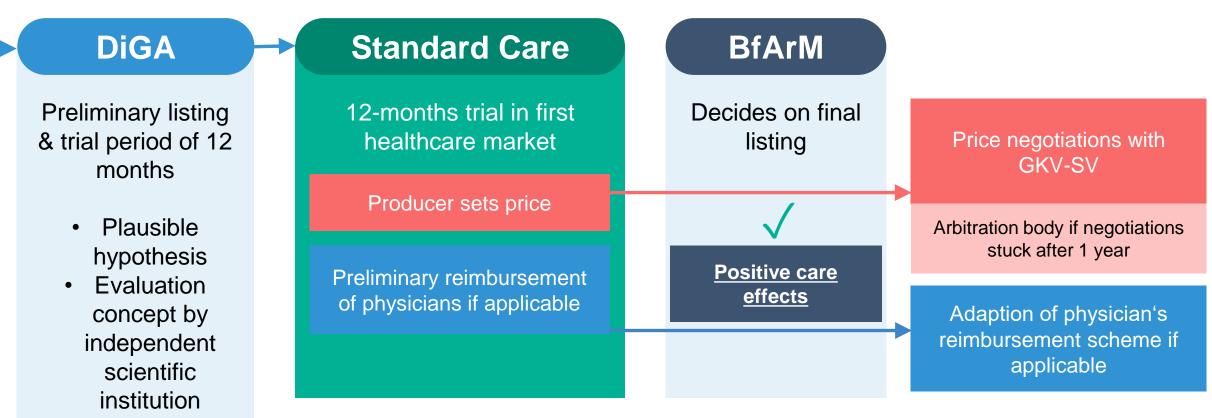
Definition: DiGA (digital health application)



The Fast Track according to DVG (1/2)



The Fast Track according to DVG (2/2)

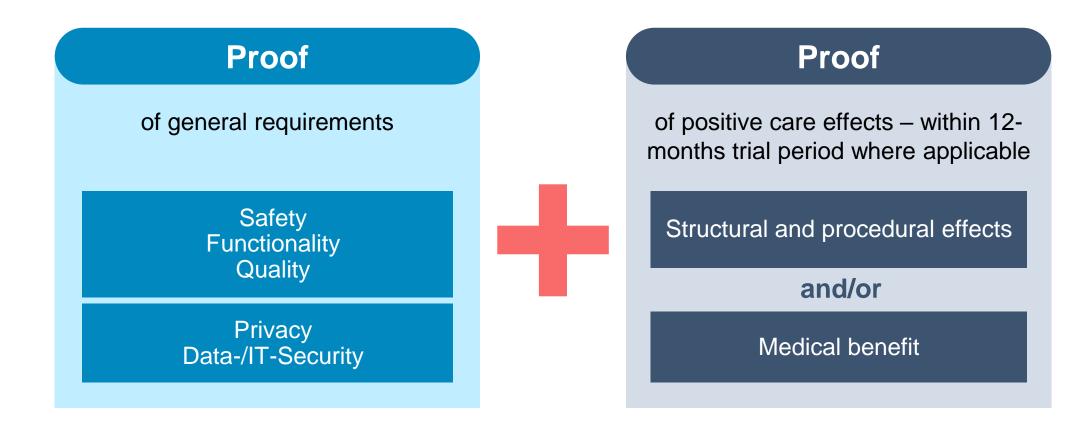


 Producer bears costs

Prescription by **physicians** and **psychotherapists**

Permission by **health insurance fund** (with corresponding indication)

Further specification



→ Further specification by DIGAV by BMG and guideline by BfArM

General requirements

Proof of	
CE-Marking	Consumer protection
Privacy & Data-Security	Patient safety
Robustness	Interoperability
User friendliness (Patients & Physicians)	Quality of medical content

Positive care effects (1/3)

SGB V and DiGAV

§ 139e Abs. 9 SGB V

Proof of positive care effects is based on the principles of evidence based medicine.

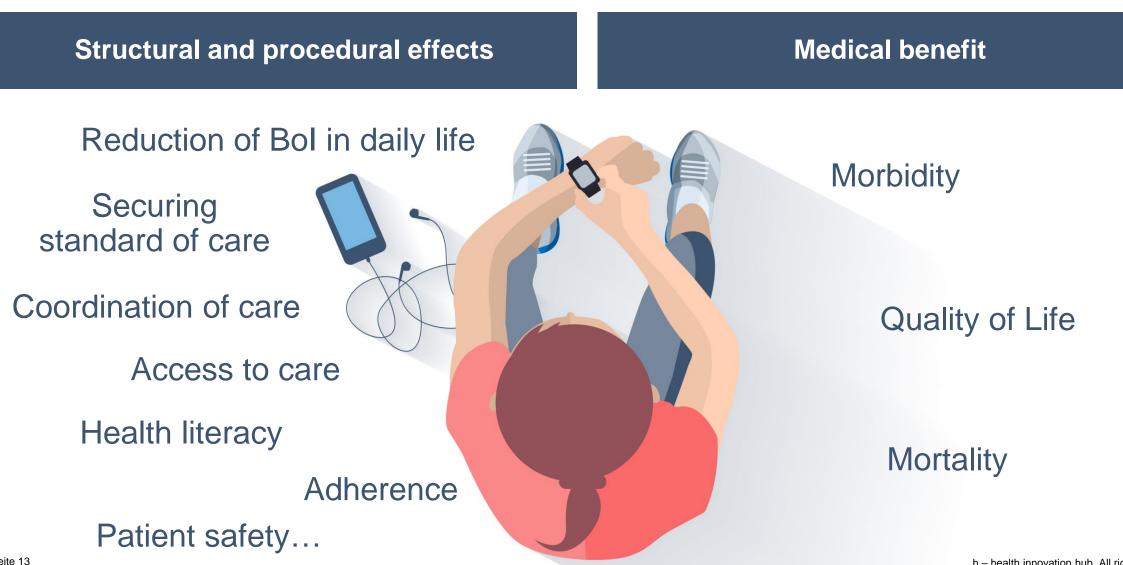
§ 16 Abs. 1 DiGAV Allowed trials to prove positive care effects

<u>Controlled trials</u>, showing that the use of DiGA is superior to care without DiGA.

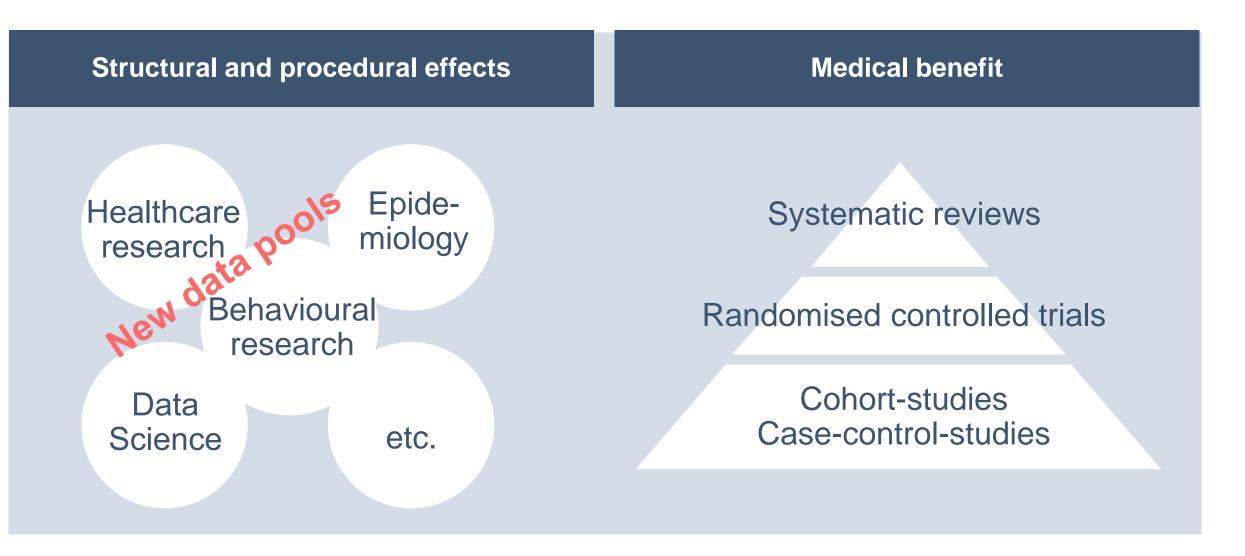
§ 17 DiGAV Allowed trials for diagnostic deviced

Trials, proving that <u>sensitivity and specificity</u> of DiGA is <u>non-inferior to established</u> <u>diagnostic tools.</u>

Positive care effects (2/3)



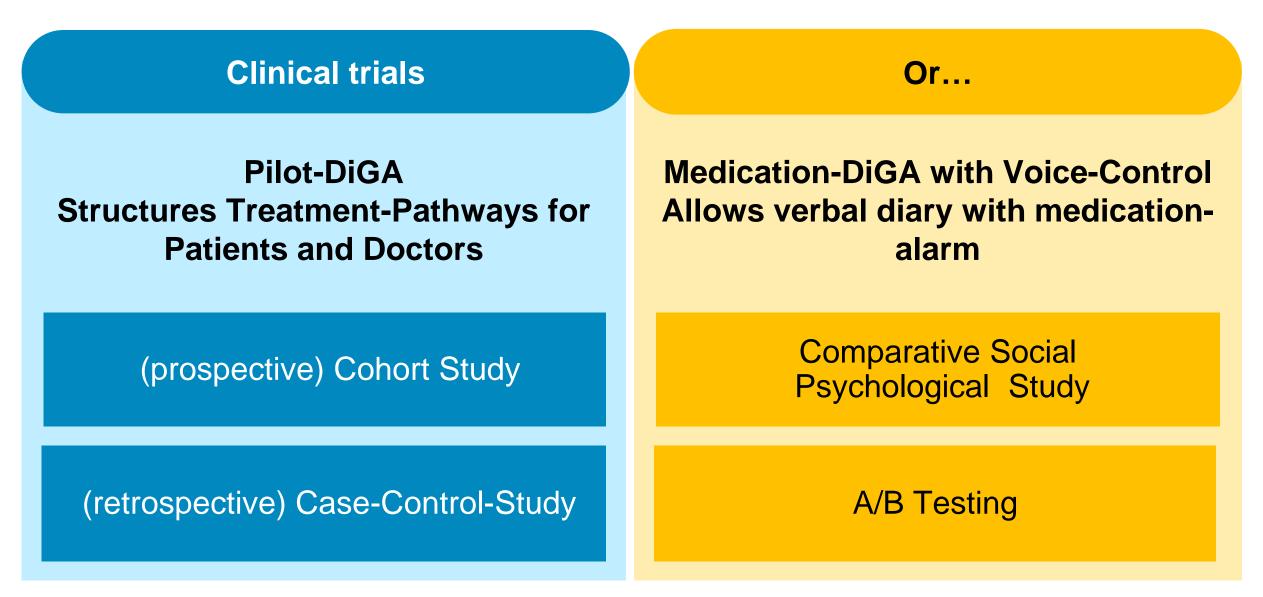
Positive care effects (3/3)



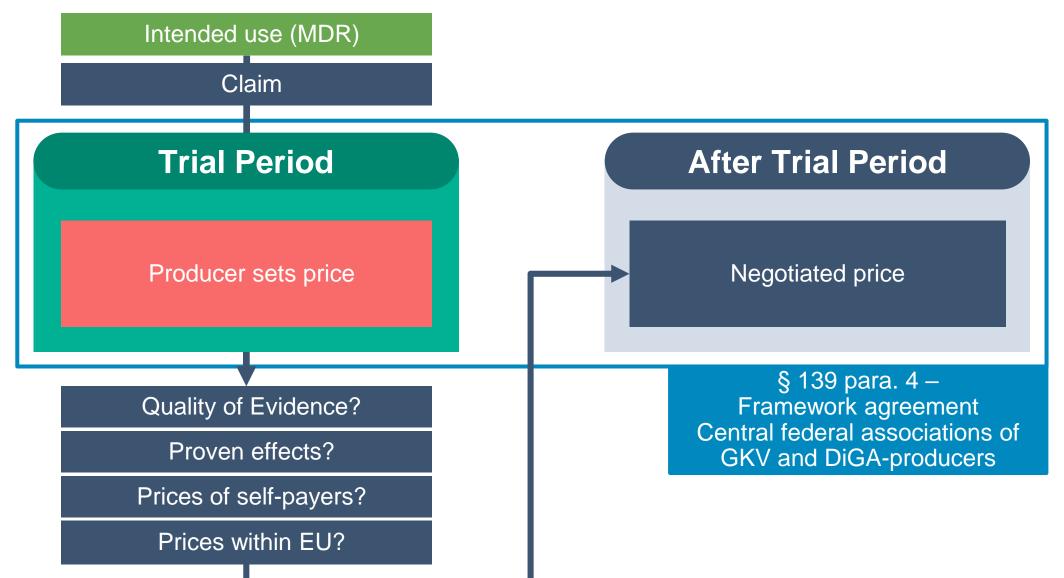
Possible Data Sources



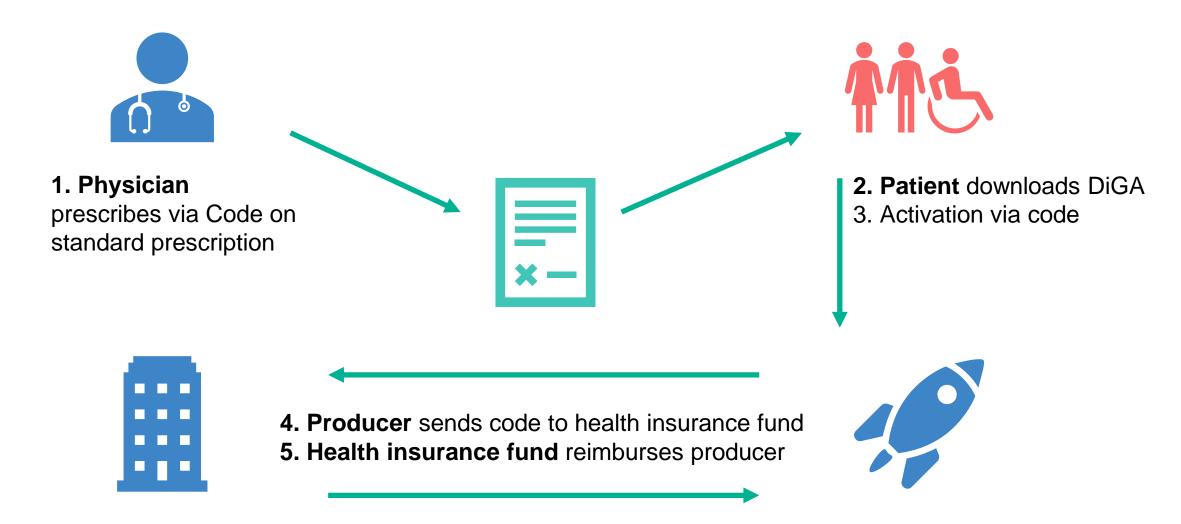
Examples: Evidence for structural and procedural effects



Pricing



Potential prescription and reimbursement procedure





What's next?







Thank you!

www.hih-2025.de/magazin

