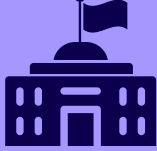



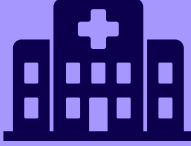



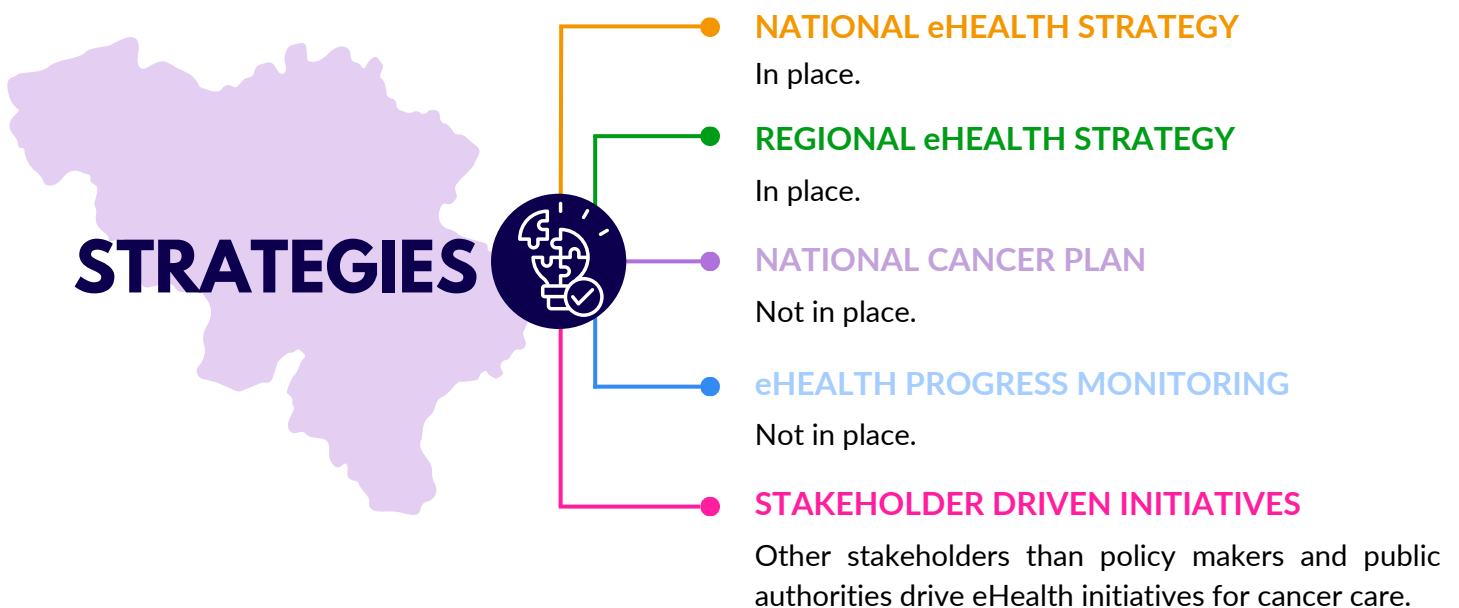
GOVERNANCE

eHealth programmes require political-governance strategies to achieve health policy goals. This is an overview of the eHealth governance ecosystem in Belgium:

ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR eHEALTH	NATIONAL eHEALTH GOVERNANCE BOARD	PUBLIC eHEALTH AGENCY
 <p>The Federal Public Service (FPS) Public Health, Food Chain Safety, and Environment</p>	 <p>Interministerial Conference on Public Health (IMC Gezondheid)</p>	 <p>Not in place eGezondheid takes this role</p>
eHEALTH TOOLS IN THE OUTPATIENT SECTOR	eHEALTH TOOLS IN THE INPATIENT SECTOR	COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTRES WORKING ON eHEALTH
 <p>Partially covered by public resources</p>	 <p>Partially covered by public resources</p>	 <p>Not in place</p>

STRATEGIES

Belgium has put in place specific strategies and policies for eHealth and cancer care:



LEGISLATION

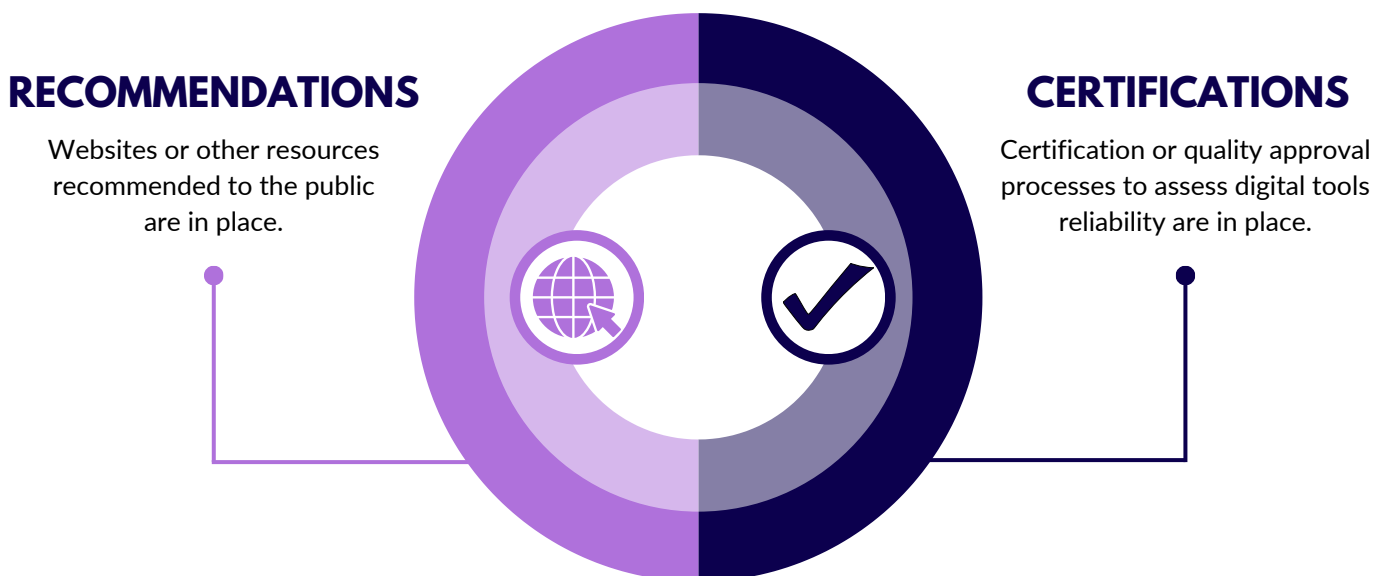
The level of integration of eHealth in different countries also depends on how legislation responds to innovation needs. In Belgium, telemedicine, cancer prevention and eHealth cancer care is regulated by:



Note that where no specific legislation is in place, commonly, general legislation is applied.

CANCER SPECIFIC eHEALTH SOLUTIONS

A number of digital solutions are available in some countries for cancer patients. Some of them are commercial, whereas some others are offered and recommended by national public healthcare systems. In some countries, governmental institutions provide a list of solutions, such as eHealth apps, for cancer patients. In Belgium:



For more information visit: ecanja.eu or [Belgium's original data survey](#).

Disclaimer: Data obtained from public sources. Data reviewed by country expert(s). Last updated: 04/12/2023