# POLICY MAPPING ON EHEALTH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES (INCLUDING ON CANCER CARE) IN FRANCE

This Country Factsheet was prepared for the eCAN Joint Action. It is prefilled with publicly available information and was sent for validation to country experts on eHealth and cancer care. The Country Factsheet serves as the basis for the preparation of an overview of eCAN relevant policies and initiatives in all EU and EEA countries.

**eCAN is a Joint Action (JA) of 16 partners in EU-Member States** on 'Strengthening eHealth including telemedicine and remote monitoring for health care systems for cancer prevention and care'. eCAN aims to bring the benefits of eHealth to all citizens and patients across EU-Member States (MS) focusing on cancer prevention and care. There is a need to harmonize telemedicine regulations and to explore the efficacy of teleconsultation programs and telemonitoring in the cancer field.

This country factsheet has been pre-filled with publicly available information by

- Katharina Habimana, Austrian National Public Health institute (Gesundheit Österreich GmbH)

The pre-filled country factsheet was not validated by contacted country experts.

The country factsheet includes chapters on:

1 definition

2 governance

3 strategies/policies

4 legislation

5 cancer specific eHealth solutions

Any questions? – Please get in touch via ecan@goeg.at.

Co-funded by
the European Union

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## 1 DEFINITIONS

*Table 1 : Deviations in the use of international definitions for eHealth terms - France*

| Term | Definition | Deviation |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| eHealth | The WHO defines eHealth as « the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for health ». It also says that « eHealth is the transfer of health resources and healthcare by electronic means. »[1] | No, definition used as by WHO. Translated to é-santé in French with synonyms <br> • télésanté (telehealth) <br> • santé numérique (digital health) <br> • santé connectée (connected health) <br> referring to all areas where information and communication technologies (ICTs) are used as defined by WHO.[2] |
| mHealth | « Mobile health (mHealth) is defined by the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Observatory for eHealth as « medical and public health practice supported by mobile devices, such as mobile phones, patient monitoring devices, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and other wireless devices ».[3] | Yes, definition used as by WHO but in more narrow way (tools and applications instead of practice supported by such). Translated to m-santé in French referring to applications et objects connected to health.[4] |
| dHealth | The EU defines digital health (dHealth) and care as referring to « tools and services that use information and communication technologies (ICTs) to improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and management of health-related issues and to monitor and manage lifestyle-habits that impact health ». [5] The WHO defines digital health as « the field of knowledge and practice associated with the development and use of digital technologies to improve health. Digital health expands the concept of eHealth to include digital consumers, with a wider range of smart-devices and connected equipment. It | Yes, digital health care is not defined as per law in France. The French Public Healthcare Code (FPHC) only defines 'telehealth' (see below). In practice digital health is used as a term comprising more services and products to help and enable patients and health care professionals to manage, monitor and improve health.[7] |

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[1] [6. eHealth, Factsheet for European Parliament (who.int)](#)

[2] [https://www.irdes.fr/documentation/syntheses/e-sante.pdf](#)

[3] World Health Organization *Frequently asked questions on Global Task Force on digital health for TB and its work.* [2017-02-27]. [http://www.who.int/tb/areas-of-work/digital-health/faq/en/ webcite](#). In [mHealth Assessment: Conceptualization of a Global Framework - PMC (nih.gov)](#)

[4] [Haute Autorité de Santé - Référentiel de bonnes pratiques sur les applications et les objets connectés en santé (mobile Health ou mHealth) (has-sante.fr)](#)

[5] [Events - Smart4Health](#)

[7] [Digital Health Laws and Regulations Report 2022-2023 France (iclg.com)](#)

| Term | Definition | Deviation |
|------|-----------|-----------|
|  | also encompasses other uses of digital technologies for health such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data and robotics. »[6] |  |
| telehealth | The WHO defines telehealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature and access to medical knowledge. »[8] | Yes, telehealth is defined in the French Public Healthcare Code (FPHC) as 'including two forms of remote medical practice' – telemedicine (see definition below) and telecare (bringing together a patient with a pharmacist or paramedic).[9] |
| telemedicine | The EU Commission defines telemedicine as follows (EU Commission definition, COM(2008)689) : « Telemedicine is the provision of health care services, through the use of ICT, in situations where the health professional and the patient (or two health professionals) are not in the same location. It involves the secure transmission of medical data and information, through text, sound, images or other forms needed for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients. »[10] | No, law defines telemedicine as medical acts performed at a distance, by means of a device using information and communication technologies, thus in a similar way as the EU Commission defines this term. There are five forms of telemedicine defined in the law:<br><br>• teleconsultation: remote consultation between a doctor and a patient (alone or assisted by a health professional).<br>• tele-expertise: exchange between at least two doctors deciding together, with the patient's consent, on a diagnosis or therapeutic strategy based on biological, radiological or clinical data<br>• remote medical monitoring: doctor interpreting clinical or biological data collected by the patient or a health professional from a distance<br>• remote assistance: doctor assisting one of his colleagues remotely during a medical or surgical procedure<br>• 'regulation' (some sort of triage): medical response provided by SAMU doctors (initial diagnosis by telephone to determine and initiate appropriate response to the situation).[11] |
| teleconsultation | PAHO describes teleconsultation (also sometimes referred to as remote consultation or telehealth), as « interactions that happen between a clinician and a patient for the purpose of providing diagnostic or therapeutic advice through electronic means. »[12] | No deviation from definition. Same meaning applied with definition as « a remote consultation between a medical professional (a doctor, a midwife, a dental surgeon) and their patient via the use of information and communication technologies. The HAS (Haute autorité de santé, health authority) recommends teleconsultations to be carried out via video. Teleconsultations with doctors and midwives are (partly) covered by the public health |

[6] Digital health EURO (who.int)

[8] Telehealth  – DigitalHealthEurope

[9] Digital Health Laws and Regulations Report 2022-2023 France (iclg.com)

[10] Telemedicine  – DigitalHealthEurope

[11] La télémédecine, une pratique en voie de généralisation | vie-publique.fr

[12] https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1

| Term | Definition | Deviation |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| | | insurance funds (see further below). Assistance for the patient during a teleconsultation by a health professional (e.g., pharmacist or nurse) or a designated relative is possible.[13] Teleconsultation is also defined by law as a remote consultation between a doctor and a patient (alone or assisted by a health professional).[14] |
| health app | Essén et al. 2022 define health apps as « a computer program or software application (designed to run on a mobile device) "intended to be used specifically for managing, maintaining, or improving the health of individual persons, or the delivery of care" (ISO https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html (2021), p 5). » | No deviation from definition identified. Term Mobile Medical Application (MMA) used synonymously.[15] |

# 2 GOVERNANCE

*Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - France*

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|----------|--------|---------------------|
| Is there a Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth? If so, which Ministry ? | No | No dedicated eHealth Ministry in France, eHealth in responsibility of Ministry of Health (see next question) |
| Does the Ministry who is in charge of health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth | Yes | The Ministerial Delegation for Digital Health (Délégation ministérielle au numérique en santé, DNS) is responsible for eHealth policy in France. The department is directly attached to the Minister for Health. It supervises the Digital Health Agency (Agence du numérique en santé, ANS). For Ministry digital services a further department, the Digital Directorate (Direction du numérique, DNUM) is in place.[16] |
| Is there a national eHealth governance board? | Yes | The Ministerial Delegation for Digital Health (Délégation ministérielle au numérique en santé, DNS) acts as national eHealth governance board. It defines the strategy that will enable the development of digital technology and steers the operational implementation. Stakeholders are systematically involved including citizens.[8] |
| Is there a public eHealth agency such as Elga GmbH in Austria or ANS in France? At which level (national, regional)? Which functions does this agency cover? | Yes, at national level | The Digital Health Agency (Agence du numérique en santé, ANS) *'supports the digital transformation of the health system in conjunction with all the relevant health and social care stakeholders, in the private and public sectors, on both the provider and patient ends. Under the aegis of the Ministerial Delegation for eHealth, it* |

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[13] La téléconsultation - Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (sante.gouv.fr)

[14] CADRAGE_TELEMEDECINE_VF (has-sante.fr) and La télémédecine, une pratique en voie de généralisation | vie-publique.fr

[15] Évaluation des Applications dans le champ de la santé mobile (mHealth) - État des lieux et critères de qualité du contenu médical pour le référencement des services numériques dans l'espace numérique de santé et le bouquet de services des professionnels (has-sante.fr)

[16] Organisation de la délégation ministérielle au numérique en santé - Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (sante.gouv.fr)

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|---|---|---|
| | | *has three main missions. The first aims to create the conditions for the development and regulation of eHealth. The second mission is to enable professionals and users to benefit from innovation and digital change. Finally, the agency assists government authorities in conducting digital projects of national interest.*[17] |
| Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the outpatient sector publicly paid or covered in your benefits package (e.g. by sickness fund or national health service). If yes, please describe how.<br><br>Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the inpatient sector automatically covered in your benefits package or do you need to pay extra (e.g. for telehealth consultations or telereha) compared to standard treatments? | Yes, infra-structure and some services | eHealth infrastructural solutions such as 'MonEspaceSanté' (my health space) are available to the population without cost. Teleconsultation procedures are reimbursable by the Social Health Insurance Funds (Assurance Maladie). Patients can benefit upon suggestion by their doctor and their agreement to use it. Any doctor can offer teleconsultation, independent of speciality, sector or place of practice.[18] Until October 2022 teleconsultation was covered 100%, since then coverage was reduced to 70%.[19] |
| Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on eHealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields? | Yes | There are several CCCs in France.[20] No information on whether these are focussing on eHealth or telehealth treatments available. |

# 3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

*Table 3 : Overview on strategies and policies for eHealth and cancer care - France*

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|---|---|---|
| Is there a national eHealth strategy? | Yes | The national eHealth strategy of 2016 (stratégie nationale e-santé 2020[21]) was followed by the eHealth Acceleration Strategy (part of both part of the 'France Relance' recovery plan and the Future Investment Programme (PIA4)) presented in 2021. The Acceleration Strategy has a duration of 5 years and includes besides the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, and the General Secretariat for Investment (SGPI). [22] |
| If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy? | Yes, public consultation procedure | The eHealth Acceleration Strategy underwent a broad public consultation procedure with a duration of six weeks. Stakeholders in the ecosystem of eHealth were asked for feedback to the strategy. In total 429 responses were gathered of which around half (52%) came from companies. |

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[17] Agence du Numérique en Santé (ANS) | G_NIUS (esante.gouv.fr) and Portail national de la e-santé | La transformation numérique de notre système de santé commence ici, pour vous et avec vous ! (esante.gouv.fr)

[18] La téléconsultation : prise en charge | ameli.fr | Assuré

[19] Fin du remboursement à 100% de la téléconsultation (medadom.com)

[20] https://www.unicancer.fr/fr/

[21] strategie_e-sante_2020.pdf

[22] https://gnius.esante.gouv.fr/en/ehealth-acceleration-strategy

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|---|---|---|
| | | *'The consultation is also informed by the work of the Conseil du Numérique en Santé (CNS) Sector Development working group'.*[23] First a questionnaire open to all partners was sent out, then follow-up interviews with experts were performed.[24] |
| Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (examplary) documents ? | No, but implementation of national eHealth strategy on regional/local level | Regional/ local actors including ARS, GRADeS, hospitals, actors of the digital health ecosystem, implement national eHealth strategy.[25] |
| If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting such regional strategy/ies? | N/A | No further information available. |
| Are there strategy/ies explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care? | No | None of the identified eHealth strategies were explicitly referring to eHealth cancer care. On the other hand, the national cancer plan and roadmap refer to eHealth within their aims to reduce patient isolation or to adapt education during illness.[26] |
| If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy? | N/A | No further information available. |
| Is there a National Cancer Plan? And does it refer to eHealth? | Yes | The 2032-2030 France Ten-Year Cancer-Control Strategy including a 2021-2025 roadmap is the French national Cancer Plan. [27] National Cancer Control Plans have been in place for a long time in France, supported by legal documents. The plan addresses for example the care pathway *'from screening to after cancer, through diagnostic and different treatment modalities, including issues related to quality of life'.*[28] |
| In the light of the EU „Beating Cancer Plan" – are there any recent plans to update or modify existing plans? If yes, what is the timeline? | N/A | No further information available. |
| Are there any indicators in eHealth policy or national programmes on cancer care measuring the progress of the use of eHealth in cancer care? | N/A | No further information available. |
| Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities? | N/A | No further information available. |

[23] Results of the public consultation | G_NIUS (esante.gouv.fr)

[24] Microsoft Word - DP-SASN-211018_V2.docx (esante.gouv.fr)

[25] Présentation PowerPoint (ehealthresearch.no)

[26] 2021-2030_france_ten-year_cancer-control_strategy_2021-2025_roadmap.pdf (sante.gouv.fr) and La stratégie décennale de lutte contre les cancers 2021-2030 - Stratégie de lutte contre les cancers en France (e-cancer.fr)

[27] 2021-2030_france_ten-year_cancer-control_strategy_2021-2025_roadmap.pdf (sante.gouv.fr)

[28] https://www.ipaac.eu/res/file/outputs/wp10/national-cancer-control-plans-survey.pdf

# 4 LEGISLATION

*Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - France*

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|---|---|---|
| How would you evaluate the current state of legislation of eHealth in your country in general? | N/A | No further information available. |
| Is there legislation on how to use telemedicine in general? | Yes | The decree of 19 October 2010 (applying the law on hospital reform and on patients, health and territories of July 2009 (*réforme de l'hôpital et relative aux patients, à la santé et aux territoires, HPST*) defines five medical acts that can be performed using telemedicine and conditions for implementation. Teleconsultation is defined as a remote consultation between a doctor and a patient (alone or assisted by a health professional).[29] <br> The HPST law itself *'regulates the delivery of remote healthcare in France'.*[30] |
| Is there legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention? | Yes | Decree 2021-119 of 4 February 2021 defines the ten-year cancer control strategy provided for in Article L. 1415-2 1 A of the Public Health Code. The strategy itself (annexed to the decree) consists of 4 axes to <br> • improve prevention, <br> • limit after-effects and improve quality of life, <br> • fight against cancers with poor prognosis, <br> • ensure progress benefits everyone.[31] |
| Is there legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care? | Yes | The above mentioned cancer control strategy entered into the Public Health Code refers to willing to make users able to benefit from innovative measures including digital prevention services or teleconsultation where appropriate. [32] |
| If yes, which of these legislation(s) do you consider most important in the context of eHealth and cancer care? And why? | N/A | No further information available. |
| If no, are there any reasons or barriers to the fact that there is no or only limited cancer specific eHealth legislation (i.e., discussions still ongoing, conflicting opinions or other). | N/A | No further information available. |
| What could be improved or would need to be done to improve these legislation for eHealth in cancer care in your country? | N/A | No further information available. |

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[29] CADRAGE_TELEMEDECINE_VF (has-sante.fr) and Décret n° 2010-1229 du 19 octobre 2010 relatif à la télémédecine - Légifrance (legifrance.gouv.fr)
[30] https://www.academie-medecine.fr/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/pages-119-130.pdf
[31] Décret n° 2021-119 du 4 février 2021 portant définition de la stratégie décennale de lutte contre le cancer prévue à l'article L. 1415-2 1° A du code de la santé publique - Légifrance (legifrance.gouv.fr)
[32] Décret n° 2021-119 du 4 février 2021 portant définition de la stratégie décennale de lutte contre le cancer prévue à l'article L. 1415-2 1° A du code de la santé publique - Légifrance (legifrance.gouv.fr)

# 5 CANCER SPECIFIC EHEALTH SOLUTIONS

*Table 5 : Overview on cancer specific eHealth solutions in use – France*

Note that there is not yet a guide for HCPs on which digital solutions to use. Yet, the HAS aims to develop such guide to assist healthcare professionals and facilities in the selection of digital solutions for HCPs. HAS may also make proposals to the public authorities in terms of evaluation.[33] The following table thus contains some examples for identified solutions available, these may be publicly reimbursed solutions or also private provider solutions.

| Area of application/ type of solutions | Login Websites | Apps | Webinars | Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC) | Teleconsultation (HCP-patient) | Telemonitoring via devices or other tools | Other, please specify |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ecosystem** | Yes, several webservices via login websites available such as e-SIN[34] (remote reporting of healthcare-associated infections), mon espace santé (my health space) (allowing to manage personal health data and to share information with health professionals) | Yes, mon espace santé (my health space) is available as app as well | Yes, the digital health agency ANS offers a programme of webinars on all the key e-health projects[35] | Yes, several teleconference solutions are on the market for usage by HCPs | Yes, ETAPES (Expérimentations de Télémédecine pour l'Amélioration des Parcours en Santé) encourages and financially supports the deployment of remote monitoring projects throughout France until end of 2022[36] With the Social Security Financing Act for 2022 and the end of the ETAPES a new framework will combine the remuneration of remote medical monitoring by a healthcare team with that of the associated digital medical device.[37] Guidance provided via G_NIUS platform.[38] | | Yes, general big data projects have been implemented and institutionalised (ConSoRe and Health Data Hub) |
| **Prevention of Cancer** | No login websites but informational websites such as from Social Health | Yes, e.g. breast cancer imaging app is in | Yes, webinars on cancer prevention and screening by cancer | No such solution identified | No solution identified specifically, but in theory possible when 'prescribed' / suggested by a doctor to a patient | No such solution identified | Yes, tele-expertise solutions for exchange |

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[33] Intégration des dispositifs médicaux numériques à usage professionnel dans la pratique (has-sante.fr)

[34] Identification e-SIN v2.5.5 (santepubliquefrance.fr)

[35] Résultats de votre recherche sur (Statut: À venir) (page 1/2) | esante.gouv.fr

[36] La télésurveillance : ETAPES - Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention (sante.gouv.fr)

[37] Haute Autorité de Santé - Télésurveillance médicale : 2 décrets actent l'intégration de la télésurveillance médicale dans le droit commun (has-sante.fr)

[38] Guichet National Innovation et Usage e-Santé | G_NIUS (esante.gouv.fr)

| Area of application/ type of solutions | Login Websites | Apps | Webinars | Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC) | Teleconsultation (HCP-patient) | Telemonitoring via devices or other tools | Other, please specify |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insurance the National Cancer Institute or 'Cancer Contribution'[39] | development (Damae Medical)[40] | care institutions (e.g. hospitals) | | (see above on reimbursed teleconsultation services in France) | | between HCPs, e.g., Omnidoc[41] Breast-SlimView®, a software solution based on artificial intelligence and image processing for the radiological diagnosis of breast cancer[42]. |
| **Treatment of Cancer** | | Yes, e.g., ONKO-TnT (in development) for adolescent cancer patients[43]; Moovcare app first reimbursed tele-monitoring app for lung cancer in France in 2020; a tele-monitoring system for patients with poor prognosis cancer in planning. | Yes, e.g., webinars on treatment of rare cancers[44] | Yes, e.g., traced tumor board meetings via applications (Léon Bérard Centre META1 project, a prototype software for preparing, running and tracking Multidisciplinary Consultation Meetings (MCM) for patients | Yes, use of standardized questionnaires, patient-reported outcomes and a computer app, ePRO support accessible remote consultation, developed by the National Cancer Institute.[46] | Yes, telemonitoring of cancer patients via navigator nurses and an app (CAPRI study) during COVID pandemic[47] | Yes, for example ONCOCLIC, application to identify a clinical trial for a cancer patient[48] or CancerMesDroits (Cancer – My rights) giving an overview and responses on patients' rights undergoing cancer[49] |

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[39] Le cancer : prévenir, dépister, détecter et être accompagné | ameli.fr | Assuré and https://www.e-cancer.fr/ and Bienvenue sur la Plateforme collaborative Cancer Contribution

[40] Damae Medical veut dépister et suivre les cancers de la peau sans biopsie (usine-digitale.fr)

[41] Solution de téléexpertise - Omnidoc

[42] https://www.hera-mi.com/en/about-us/

[43] OnkoTnt - Catégorie Télésanté | esante.gouv.fr

[44] Séminaire Cancers Rares - Cancéropôle Île-de-France (canceropole-idf.fr)

[46] Nouveaux concepts de consultations médicales en oncologie - PMC (nih.gov)

[47] Nurse navigators' telemonitoring for cancer patients with COVID-19: a French case study | SpringerLink

[48] Cancer : deux médecins créent une application pour aider les malades à trouver un essai clinique (francetvinfo.fr)

[49] "CANCER MES DROITS" : Première application créée sur les droits des malades, disponible au grand public | Centre Paul Strauss (centre-paul-strauss.fr)

| Area of application/ type of solutions | Login Websites | Apps | Webinars | Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC) | Teleconsultation (HCP-patient) | Telemonitoring via devices or other tools | Other, please specify |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | with metastatic breast cancer)[45] | | | |
| **'Living with cancer'** | No login websites but informational websites such as from Social Health Insurance the National Cancer Institute or 'Cancer Contribution'[50] | Yes, e.g. PactOnco app for 'living with cancer' (industry driven) | Yes, several webinars by different institutions, e.g. par the National Cancer Institute[51] | No such solution identified | No solution identified specifically, but in theory possible when 'prescribed' / suggested by a doctor to a patient (see above on reimbursed teleconsultation services in France) | No such solution identified | No such solution identified |
| **Rehabilitation from Cancer** | | Yes, e.g., 'Resilience' app supporting cancer patients improving their quality of life and limit the risk of relapse by better managing the side effects of treatment[52] | Yes, several webinars by different institutions, e.g. par the National Cancer Institute[53] | No such solution identified | | No such solution identified | No such solution identified |
| **Palliative Cancer Care** | No login website, but a telephone and web-based services to identify a palliative care structure[54] | Yes, e.g. ONCORIF provides suggestions on different applications for cancer palliative care[55] | Yes, e.g., by SFAP associating caregivers and volunteers in palliative care[56] | No such solution identified | | No such solution identified | No such solution identified |

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[45] Une application pour améliorer le parcours de soins des patientes touchées par un cancer du sein métastatique | Centre Léon Bérard (centreleonberard.fr)

[50] Le cancer : prévenir, dépister, détecter et être accompagné | ameli.fr | Assuré and https://www.e-cancer.fr/ and Bienvenue sur la Plateforme collaborative Cancer Contribution

[51] 04/07/2022 - Webinaire "Programme pilote dépistage des cancers du poumon pour fumeurs et ex-fumeurs" - YouTube and Les Webinaires des chirurgiens spécialisés cancer du sein | Paris | L'Institut du Sein (idsein.fr) for example

[52] Resilience : une application mobile pour mieux gérer la maladie | Gustave Roussy

[53] 04/07/2022 - Webinaire "Programme pilote dépistage des cancers du poumon pour fumeurs et ex-fumeurs" - YouTube and Les Webinaires des chirurgiens spécialisés cancer du sein | Paris | L'Institut du Sein (idsein.fr) for example

[54] Les soins palliatifs et la fin de vie - Où s'informer et trouver une aide spécifique ? (e-cancer.fr) and Accueil - La vie, la mort… on en parle ? (lavielamortonenparle.fr)

[55] Soins palliatifs - ONCORIF

[56] SFAP - site internet, see web-séminaires

*Table 6 : Number of eHealth solutions available and in use – France*

| Question | Answer | Comments/Experience |
|---|---|---|
| How many eHealth solutions (in the sense of medical devices and thus 'authority approved/certified') solutions are existing currently in your country in the context of cancer care/treatment? | N/A | No information available on number of eHealth solutions. One example: Breast-SlimView® (class IIa product according to MDR Article 51) by Hera-MI is a diagnostic software solution based on artificial intelligence and image processing for the radiological diagnosis of breast cancer. |
| Is there a website or other information on solutions that are recommended to the public for use (e.g. a selection of health apps that are recommended to cancer patients or in general)? | No | No website on recommended solutions, but e.g., trophies for best health apps (non-public contests though), General recommendation to consult doctor before use of any solution.[57] |
| Can you give an estimation on how the split between private and public apps are available? Give an estimate percentage of public solutions. | N/A | No further information available. |
| How can providers and patients assess if the apps are reliable? Is there a certification or quality approval procedure in place? If yes, which kind of procedure? | Yes, health apps can be certified as medical devices as defined by law, health apps may also be reimbursed | The *'French legal definition of "medical device" covers various products including* "software designed to be used specifically for diagnosis or treatment purposes" *(Article L.5211-1 Public Health Code).* In addition data protection regulation applies as well as persons *'hosting personal health data collected in the course of prevention, diagnosis, care or social and medico-social aftercare on behalf of the patient or the healthcare professionals must be a certified health data hosting service provider'*.[58] France is among the pioneers for the reimbursement of health apps in Europe: CE certified health apps can be reimbursed at different rates depending on a clinical evidence evaluation.[59] Reimbursement is provided via inclusion in the French List of Products and Healthcare Services Qualifying for Reimbursement (LPPR list), Evidence requirements are specified in the HAS Assessment principles to determine the reimbursement eligibility of medical devices for individual use, evaluated by the Medical Device and Health Technology Committee (CNEDIMTS)[60] |
| How many Health Care Providers use such solutions? Which sector uses rather which types of solutions? | N/A | No further information available. |

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[57] Santé connectée : restez prudent et consultez votre médecin avant tout - Sante-pratique-paris and Évaluation des Applications dans le champ de la santé mobile (mHealth) - État des lieux et critères de qualité du contenu médical pour le référencement des services numériques dans l'espace numérique de santé et le bouquet de services des professionnels (has-sante.fr)
[58] Digital health apps and telemedicine in France | CMS Expert Guides
[59] research2guidance - How to get your digital health app reimbursed in Europe? Start with Germany, Belgium and France.
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