POLICY MAPPING ON EHEALTH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES (INCLUDING ON CANCER CARE) IN THE NETHERLANDS

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.

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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.

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1 DEFINITIONS

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

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 deviation from definition.[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]	No deviation from definition. However, the term is not defined in any specific laws or policy. Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport) has published a policy document called "eHealth in Motion," with a section on mHealth (chapter 3).[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 also encompasses other uses of digital technologies for health such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data and robotics. »[6]	No deviation from definition. However, the term is not defined in any specific laws or policy.
telehealth	The WHO defines telehealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature and access to medical knowledge. »[7]	No deviation from definition[8]

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

[2] eHealth and telehealth are used synonymously eHealth (telehealth) | Government.nl

[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] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/beleidsnota-s/2013/04/01/ehealth-in-beweging

[5] Events - Smart4Health

[6] Digital health EURO (who.int)

[7] Telehealth – DigitalHealthEurope

[8] eHealth and telehealth are used synonymously eHealth (telehealth) | Government.nl

Term	Definition	Deviation
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. »[9]	No deviation from definition. However, here found in a shorter definition: *'IT for healthcare delivery (by health professional) from a distance'.*[10]
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. »[11]	No deviation from definition.
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.

2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Netherlands

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth? If so, which Ministry ?	Yes	The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) is in charge of digital healthcare solutions.[12]
Does the Ministry who is in charge of health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth	Yes	There are several hubs in the Netherlands that focus on digitalisation and health, with the ambition to stimulate and facilitate innovation. Most notable examples of such initiatives are The Netherlands eHealth Living Lab (NeLL) and The Innovation Center for Artificial Intelligence (ICIA).[13] The programme Citrien eHealth was made responsible to stimulate implementation of eHealth from 2016 to 2022.[14] The health insurance Netherlands started a knowledge centre for eHealth.[15]

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[9] Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope

[10] Report NL eHealth final (rvo.nl)

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

[12] https://www.zorgvannu.nl/

[13] https://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2021/03/Overview-of-the-health-technology-sector-in-South-Africa-Opportunities-for-collaboration-annex-The-Dutch-eHealth-sector.pdf

[14] https://citrienfonds-ehealth.nl/

[15] Digitale zorg - Zorgverzekeraars Nederland (zn.nl)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth governance board?	Yes	Yes, there is a national eHealth governance board in the Netherlands called the "National Coordination Point for eHealth" (in Dutch: "Nationaal Coördinatiepunt eHealth" or NCPeH). The NCPeH was established in 2013 by the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Sport to provide national coordination and guidance for the development and implementation of eHealth in the Netherlands.[16]
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?	No	No. There is no public eHealth agency in the Netherlands that is directly comparable those of Austria or France. However, several organizations in the Netherlands are responsible for the development and implementation of eHealth initiatives and programs, i.e. the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Sport and Nictiz, the national center for eHealth standards and implementation, and the Dutch Healthcare Authority (NZa).[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.	Yes	Dutch healthcare system is based on a mandatory health insurance scheme. All Dutch residents are required to have health insurance. The cost of health insurance is partially covered by the government, and residents are required to pay a monthly premium. The basic package includes coverage for many dHealth/eHealth tools and services, such as telemedicine consultations, e-prescriptions, and online appointment booking although not all eHealth services are covered under the basic package. Dutch healthcare system places a strong emphasis on the use of digital technologies to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare services, and many dHealth/eHealth tools are publicly paid or covered through the national health insurance system. EHealth programs for lifestyle interventions and coping with a disease are unfortunately often not covered by basic health insurance.
Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the in-patient 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)	Coverage of dHealth/eHealth tools may vary depending on the specific tool or service being used, the type of healthcare institution, and the individual's insurance policy. E.g., tele(health) consultations and tele-rehabilitation may be covered by health insurance for certain conditions and treatments but may require additional payment or a separate insurance policy for others. Aim is to provide equal access to healthcare services for all residents, regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay.
Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on ehealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?	N/A	No further information available.

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[16] https://www.ncpeh.nl/

[17] https://nictiz.nl/; https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-health-welfare-and-sport/

3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

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

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy?	Yes	The National Health Care Institute has drawn up an action plan to encourage the use of eHealth services. In addition, the Council of Public Health and Society has been advising the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) on telehealth after the coronavirus crisis.[18]
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Several	It involved input and participation government agencies, healthcare providers, patient organizations, industry associations, and academic institutions.
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some documents?	N/A	No further information available.
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?	Yes	Three strategies are explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care: 1. Dutch National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) ran from 2005 to 2010[19]. Aims: to improve cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, and aftercare in the Netherlands. The NCCP includes a specific focus on eHealth technologies. 2. Dutch Cancer Society's "Vision on Cancer Care 2030"[20] strategy launched in 2017. The strategy includes a focus on the use of eHealth technologies to improve cancer care, including the development of personalized treatment plans, remote patient monitoring, and the use of patient-reported outcomes to inform care decisions. 3. The Action Plan for Cancer care in regions (2023) of the National Health Care Institute, mentions eHealth as important chance to facilitate more care to be provided at patients' home. The plan also prioritizes improvement of the infrastructure to exchanges patient information between hospitals, to facilitate network- and expert care.[21]
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	End of 2023 the national Cancer Agenda was launched by the National Cancer Collective, a collaboration of many stakeholders, including the ministry of health.[22]

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[18] https://voorlichting.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/brieven/2020/08/19/reactie-zorginstituut-nederland-op-brief-vws-over-digitale-zorg

[19] https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/eu-country-cancer-profile-netherlands-2023_89b32870-en

[20] https://www.avl.nl/en/about-the-netherlands-cancer-institute/about-the-nki/strategy-2020-2030/

[21] https://www.zorginstituutnederland.nl/publicaties/rapport/2023/06/29/passende-zorg-in-oncologieregios-plan-van-aanpak-netwerk—en-expertzorg-voor-mensen-met-kanker

[22] https://nederlandskankercollectief.nl/agenda/

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
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?	Yes	The Netherlands Cancer Collective has started in 2022 to set up a national cancer plan. More than 100 organizations were represented in meetings to select and prioritize goals for the national cancer plan. This September the next meeting will take place. The resulting Netherlands Cancer Plan will be presented on November 27th in attendance and with support of the minister of Healthcare (VWS). [23]
Are there any indicators in eHealth policy or national programmes on cancer care measuring the progress of the use of eHealth in cancer care?	Yes	The Dutch National Cancer Control Program (NCCP) included a set of indicators to track progress in improving cancer care delivery and patient outcomes, including indicators related to the use of eHealth technologies. These indicators are: • The percentage of cancer patients who receive at least one eHealth intervention during their treatment (remote monitoring or telemedicine consultations). • The percentage of cancer patients who use a digital health platform to access information or support related to their cancer diagnosis and treatment. • The percentage of cancer patients who report high levels of satisfaction with the eHealth services and tools they have used during their care. • In addition, the NCCP also includes targets for increasing the use of eHealth technologies in cancer care over time.
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	Yes, here are three other cancer care-specific eHealth initiatives: • The Dutch Cancer Society (KWF Kankerbestrijding) has financed an eHealth platform called Kanker.nl[24], which provides reliable and easy-to-understand information about cancer diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up care. The platform also includes, a tool to find patients with the same diagnosis and in a comparable situation, an overview of available trials open for inclusion (www.kanker.nl/trials) and an overview of health care providers for assistive care, such as physiotherapist, dieticians, occupational therapists and sexual therapists, all specialized in cancer care www.kanker.nl is a very well visited online platform with more than 500.000 unique visitors each month. The information on this online platform is a cooperation between amongst others the Netherlands Federation of Cancer patient organizations (NFK), the Netherlands Comprehensive Cancer Organisation (IKNL) and the IPSO centres for informal care. • The website www.thuisarts.nl includes a symptom checker, self-care advice for all Dutch inhabitants and specifically for patients with cancer. • For several patient groups decision aids are available. These are listed at the platform Kanker.nl.[25] • All reliable apps for shared decision making for the treatment of cancer are available through the Onco app store at the platform kanker.nl[26] • There are many prediction tools for medical professionals that are listed on www.evidencio.com. E.g. prediction tools for breast cancer. One example of a prediction tool is the eHealth tool called OLVG Prostaatkanker[27] (OLVG Prostate

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[23] www.nederlandskankercollectief.nl

[24] https://www.kanker.nl

[25] https://www.kanker.nl/algemene-onderwerpen/in-gesprek-met-je-arts/samen-beslissen-over-de-behandeling/keuzehulpen-bij-kanker#:~:text=Wat%20is%20een%20keuzehulp%3F,het%20best%20bij%20je%20past

[26] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore

[27] https://www.olvg.nl/medische-informatie/prostaatkanker/

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		Cancer), which uses machine learning algorithms to predict the likelihood of cancer recurrence and guide treatment decisions for prostate cancer patients.

4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Netherlands

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
How would you evaluate the current state of legislation of eHealth in your country in general?		Efforts are now in the implementation of the international standaard ISO 82304-2, NELL. Which stimulates the use of high-quality health-apps - ICT&health (icthealth.nl).[28]
Is there legislation on how to use telemedicine in general?	Yes	Per 1 July 2023, the Electronic Data Exchange in Healthcare Act (Wegiz) makes it mandatory that data exchange between healthcare providers takes place electronically. The Dutch Medical Treatment Contracts Act (Wet op de Geneeskundige Behandelingsovereenkomst or WGBO)[29] applies to telemedicine consultations in the same way as face-to-face consultations. This means that healthcare providers must meet the same legal and ethical standards for telemedicine as they do for traditional consultations. Also the Royal Dutch Medical Association (KNMG)_, the Dutch College of General Practitioners (NHG) and the Dutch Association of Medical Specialists (FMS) have various guidelines concerning ehealth. Dutch government has developed guidelines with recommendations for the use of telemedicine in healthcare. The Dutch Healthcare Authority (NZa) has also developed reimbursement criteria for telemedicine services. The Health and Youth Care Inspectorate (IGJ) also has a Framework 'Use of e-health by healthcare providers' and 'Telemonitoring of adults at home'. Other legislation that (partly)/(in)directy concerns e-health is amongst others the Healthcare Quality, Complaints and Disputes Act (Wkkgz), the Processing of Personal Data in Healthcare (Additional Provisions) Act (Wabvpz) and specific Dutch Standardization of Guidelines (NEN).
Is there legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?	Yes	Indirectly the Public Healthcare Act (WPG). The WPG states that public healthcare is health protection and health promotion measures for the population or specific groups thereof, including the prevention and early detection of (treatable) diseases. The national government fulfils the responsibility through prevention programmes, including population-based cancer screenings, among others. Also there is Policy Framework for Population Screening for Cancer (BBK) National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and subsequently adopted by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. BBK gives an overview of the legal and policy frameworks for the three population screening programmes for cancer in the Netherlands: those for breast cancer, cervical cancer and bowel cancer. The purpose of population screening is prevention or early detection of abnormalities. However, there are initiatives related to health promotion and disease prevention, which indirectly address cancer prevention. For example, the Dutch Prevention

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[28] ISO-standaard stimuleert gebruik goede health-apps - ICT&health (icthealth.nl)
[29] https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0005290/2021-01-01

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		Agreement (Preventieakkoord)[30] established 2018 to reduce the burden of preventable diseases, including cancer, focusing on various topics such as tobacco, alcohol, and nutrition and physical activity important to prevent cancer. Guidelines and recommendations are available in promoting healthy lifestyle choices, cancer screening programs, and occupational health and safety regulations. In terms of prevention regarding cancer we can also mention the hepatitis B vaccination, the HPV vaccination, the Zonkrachtactieplan and the National Sports Agreement. Also the Netherlands is a member of the International Agency for Research on Cancer.
Is there legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care?	No	(In)directly the Electronic Data Exchange in Healthcare Act (Wegiz), the Integrated Healthcare Agreement (IZA) and The Action Plan for Cancer care in regions (2023) of the National Health Care Institute.
If yes, which of these legislation(s) do you consider most important in the context of eHealth and cancer care? And why?		The Electronic Data Exchange in Healthcare Act (Wegiz), the Integrated Healthcare Agreement (IZA) and and The Action Plan for Cancer care in regions (2023) of the National Health Care Institute.
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).		The Netherlands are particularly connected to the broad ISO 82304-2 developments and implementation. It is considered better to take this up health wide rather than by individual diseases.
What could be improved or would need to be done to improve these legislations for eHealth in cancer care in your country?		Appointed app-assessors working in accordance with ISO 82304-2. This is being worked out through EU cooperation 'Lable to enable'. Ehealth applications with a certain label (similar to energy label) should eventually belong to insured care or other modes of financing. This is the line currently being worked on.

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[30] https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/gezondheid-en-preventie/nationaal-preventieakkoord#:~:text=In%20het%20Nationaal%20Preventieakkoord%20staan,meer%20dan%2070%20maatschappelijke%20organisaties.

5 CANCER SPECIFIC EHEALTH SOLUTIONS

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

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary tele-conferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices
Ecosystem	Yes, MedMij[31] (access to personal health data).	Yes, Personal Health Environment app (PGO) connected to the standard for safe data transfers, called MedMij[32] and all reliable apps are listed at the online platform for patients and their loved ones[33]	No	-	Yes, many hospitals use the teleconsultation system of BeterDichtbij[34]	-
Prevention of Cancer	Yes, but no login website, general information is available via WKOF[35]	Yes, apps to improve lifestyle are available for all citizens via the municipal health service (GGD)[36]	No	No	No	No
Treatment of Cancer	Yes, at Kanker.nl patients log in for personal information. Also, hospitals provide patients medical information at the secure hospital online portal.	Yes, several apps for shared decision making for the treatment of cancer are available through the Onco	Yes, several cancer patient organisations provide webinars. For instance the patient organisation for gynaecological cancers, with webinars on treatment of	Yes, all hospitals facilitate regional multidisciplinary tumor boards. See for example research of success factors[40]	Yes, many hospitals use the teleconsultation system of BeterDichtbij	Yes, several hospitals are working with systems to monitor symptoms. At least six hospitals currently providing home monitoring with the app

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[31] https://medmij.nl/en/home/

[32] Patients can use a to obtain access to their personal information at hospitals, GP and public health, thanks to the secure access through MedMij (https://www.patientenfederatie.nl/over-de-zorg/pgo)

[33] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore

[34] https://www.beterdichtbij.nl/

[35] https://www.wkof.nl/nl/kanker-voorkomen

[36] https://www.ggdappstore.nl/Appstore/

[40] https://oncologienetwerken.nl/nieuws/artikel/succesfactoren-voor-een-online-mdo

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary tele-conferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices
	At kanker.nl patients can find suitable trials to participate.[37] Patients can find information about side effects of specific treatment at the website bijwerkingenbijkanker.nl	app store at the platform kanker.nl.[38] The Sympro app provide patients information about side effects of cancer treatment. The Sympro app allows patients to monitor side effects. the app is available in research mode to participating hospitals.	cancer as well as living with cancer.[39]			Luscii. Two hospitals started this in 2021. This app also uses a scale for body weight and a pedometer.[41] Three other hospitals followed and use the same home monitoring system since 2022.[42] Currently also the Diakonessenhuis is working with a home monitoring system.[43]
'Living with cancer'	Yes, at Kanker.nl patients can get general information. Also, hospitals provide patients medical information at the secure hospital online portal. To find supportive care and additional care in the neighbourhood patients can consult a website.[44]	Yes, several apps for living with cancer are available through the Onco app store at the platform kanker.nl.[45]	Yes, several cancer patient organisations provide webinars. For instance the patient organisation for haematological cancers providing webinars on treatment of cancer as well as living with cancer: https://www.hematon.nl/verslagen	-	Yes, many hospitals use the teleconsultation system of BeterDichtbij	Yes, e.g., telemonitoring of cancer patients' pain symptoms.[46]

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[37] https://kanker.nl/trials

[38] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore

[39] https://olijf.nl/leven-met-kanker/webinar?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIvs3rrOfw_wIVk4KDBx29eAj-EAAYASAAEgIvGfD_BwE

[41] https://vliegwielcoalitie.nl/inspiratie/wegwijzer-thuismonitoring/oncologie/kanker/

[42] https://icthealth.nl/nieuws/drie-ziekenhuizen-rollen-samen-thuismonitoring-uit/

[43] https://www.diakonessenhuis.nl/folders/thuismonitoring-kanker

[44] https://www.oncologiezorgnetwerken.nl

[45] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore

[46] https://nvpo.nl/project/telemonitoring-van-pijn-bij-kanker/

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary tele-conferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices
Rehabilitation from Cancer	Yes, at Kanker.nl patients log in for personal information. Also, hospitals provide patients medical information at the secure hospital online portal. To find supportive care and additional care in the neighbourhood patients can consult oncologiezorgnetwerken.nl to find a local network.	Yes[47]	Yes, several patient organisations and hospitals provide webinars on rehabilitation from cancer. For instance on cancer and work, see the example of the webinar of Jeroen Bosch Hospital.[48]	-	Yes, many hospitals use the teleconsultation system of BeterDichtbij	-
Palliative Cancer Care	Yes, there is a website that provides a lot of information for patients and their loved ones[49]	No	-	-	-	-

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[47] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore/app/leefstijl

[48] https://www.jeroenboschziekenhuis.nl/afdelingen/oncologisch-centrum/kanker-oncologie/werk-en-kanker

[49] https://overpalliatievezorg.nl/

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

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?	Yes	A systematic review in 2022 showed 38 interventions. Most of these were web portals or web applications functioning to inform and self-manage and target psychosocial factors or problems. Few interventions have been tailored to age, disease severity, or gender. The results of this study indicate that eHealth interventions could positively affect sleep quality, fatigue, and physical activity of patients with and survivors of cancer. Inconclusive results were found regarding daily functioning and quality of life, psychological complaints, and psychological adjustment to the disease.[50]
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)?	Yes	Anyone who wants to access their health data can do so via a personal health app connected to the standard for safe data transfers, called MedMij, the standard in the Netherlands for the secure exchange of health data between care users and care providers. Anyone that is certified and meets MedMij's criteria is allowed use the MedMij label.[51] The apps in the kanker.nl appstore (oncostore) have been assessed against the GGD criteria. Assessment will switch to the ISO 82304-2 within the EU project 'label to enable', including the appointment of one or more reliable app assessors.
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	Reliable apps are listed by the information platform for cancer patients and their family[52]. Currently use of GGD criteria and moving to use of the ISO 82304-2 standard (see above).
How many Health Care Providers use such solutions? Which sector uses rather which types of solutions?	N/A	Numbers are still difficult to indicate, but all major ehealth platforms are already connected or joining in.

Further information:

- The platform Kanker.nl provides the Onco Appstore with more than 70 apps available for cancer patients: https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore.

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[50] https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35699991/, Publication of 14 June 2022

[51] https://medmij.nl/en/home/

[52] https://www.kanker.nl/hulp-en-ondersteuning/appstore