

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

This Country Factsheet was prepared for the eCAN Joint Action. It is prefilled with publicly available information and was sent for review 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

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The pre-filled country factsheet was **not reviewed** 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](mailto:ecan@goeg.at).

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

## 1 DEFINITIONS

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

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. » <sup>1</sup>	There is a smooth deviation. E-health "refers to the <b>tools</b> and services that use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) that can improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and management; it benefits the entire community by improving access to services and their quality by streamlining the health sector; involves the shared use of information and data between patients and service providers, between health professionals and health information networks; <b>incorporates the patient's electronic file, telemedicine services, wearable patient monitoring devices , surgery programming software, robotic surgery, flexible research, without anticipated results from the beginning ("blue-sky research") in the field of virtual human physiology</b> <sup>2</sup> .
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 ». <sup>3</sup>	No deviation from definition.
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 ». <sup>4</sup>	Yes, [translated from org. Romanian language] <b>telemonitoring</b> is a medical service that allows a specialist doctor to remotely monitor and interpret medical data about the patient transmitted by him through remote electronic communication means, necessary for medical follow-up, adjustment of therapeutic behavior, lifestyle, and hygienic-dietary regime regarding the care of this patient, as appropriate. The recording and transmission of medical data may be

<sup>1</sup> [6. eHealth, Factsheet for European Parliament \(who.int\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [STRATEGIE 18/11/2014 - Portal Legislativ](#)

<sup>3</sup> 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)*

<sup>4</sup> [Events - Smart4Health](#)

Term	Definition	Deviation
	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. » <sup>5</sup>	automated through approved medical devices that measure and transmit medical information about the patient's condition or performed by the patient, physician, or other medical personnel. <sup>6</sup>
telehealth	The WHO defines telehealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature, and access to medical knowledge. » <sup>7</sup>	No deviation from definition.
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. » <sup>8</sup>	There is a smooth deviation. Translated from Romanian telemedicine is the totality of medical services provided at a distance, without the simultaneous physical presence of the medical staff and the patient, for establishing the diagnosis, indicating the treatment, monitoring <b>some conditions, or indicating some methods of disease prevention</b> , in a secure way, by means of information technology and electronic means of communication. <sup>9</sup>
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. » <sup>10</sup>	There is a smooth deviation. Translated from Romanian teleconsultation services consist in establishing the diagnosis, preventive monitoring of the state of health, interpreting the results of medical investigations, establishing the therapeutic conduct, <b>as well as indicating some methods of preventing diseases and accidents;</b> <sup>11</sup>
health app	Essén et al. 2022 define health apps as « a computer program or software application (designed to run on a mobile device) “intended	No deviation from definition.

<sup>5</sup> Digital health EURO (who.int)

<sup>6</sup> Health Care Reform Act - <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocumentAfis/258167>

<sup>7</sup> Telehealth – DigitalHealthEurope

<sup>8</sup> Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope

<sup>9</sup> ORD DE URGENTA 196 18/11/2020 - Portal Legislativ - <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocumentAfis/233458>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1>

<sup>11</sup> HOTARARE 1133 14/09/2022 - Portal Legislativ - <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/259367>

Term	Definition	Deviation
	to be used specifically for managing, maintaining, or improving the health of individual persons, or the delivery of care” (ISO <a href="https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html">https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html</a> (2021), p 5). »	

## Further information:

### Other definitions<sup>6</sup>:

- Telepathology is a telemedicine service that involves the remote transmission of data and microscopic images, to interpret them by pathologists and establish a diagnosis.
- Teleradiology, respectively remote medical radiology and imaging, is a telemedicine service that involves the electronic transmission of radiological images with the help of digital image capture technologies, for the purpose of their interpretation by medical radiology-imaging specialists and the establishment of a diagnosis.
- Teleassistance represents the medical service consisting of the help offered by a doctor to another practitioner, located at a distance, who performs a medical or surgical act, as well as the medical service performed when the medical personnel who provide emergency medical aid need assistance.
- Teleexpertiza is the telemedicine service through which there is an exchange of medical opinions between several doctors carried out by any means of remote communication, to confirm a diagnosis and/or a therapeutic course, based on the data from the patient's medical documents, and which does not require his physical presence.

## 2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Romania

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth? If so, which Ministry?	Yes	There is no direct information about the Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth in Romania. In many documents the Ministry of Health is mentioned. <i>‘The role of the Ministry of Health is to implement strategies and policies in the field of health insurance and health reform. The attributions of the Ministry of Health in the field of information systems are the organization of health information systems, public health and in the field of data reporting from health units to assess the health of the population, to analyze and periodically evaluate health indicators and performance criteria of medical units and to make regular reports on the health of the population to the Government.’</i> It should be noted that this information, although it comes from a government website, is only a weak quality source because it is a

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		requirement for the position of an e-health specialist. Despite its low importance for the search, it has information about the situation. <sup>12</sup>
Does the Ministry who oversees health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth	No	No, there is no Unit in charge of eHealth in the Ministry of Health.
Is there a national eHealth governance board?	No	The only information available is that the Ministry of Health and CNAS (Romania's National Health Insurance Fund) cooperate and participate in information exchanges with other EU member states that operate within a voluntary network connecting the national authorities responsible for e-health designated by the EU member states. <sup>13</sup> In order to digitize, computerized and develop the Health Insurance IT Platform, CNAS can collaborate with authorities and public institutions. <sup>14</sup>
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	There are no strong references. Only one document mentions that in November 2020, the Ministry of Health announced a proposal for the eHealth Strategy, which has not yet been approved and implemented. Among the strategic goals of the eHealth Strategy is the development of infrastructure and optimization of digital health management in Romania, which includes the creation of a National Agency for Digital Health (eHealth). <sup>15</sup> ADR (Autoritatea Pentru Digitalizarea Romaniei) take part as an institution created in 2020 to achieve the ambitious goals of the Romanian Government in the sphere of digitalization. <sup>16</sup>
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	According to the document of Health Law which covers some eHealth/ dHealth tools and services for outpatient care, such as telemedicine consultations the basic package in Primary Medical Care includes coverage for various medical services, including primary care consultations, diagnostic tests, prescription medication, and home care services. <sup>17</sup> Romania's National Health Insurance Fund (CNAS) covers some eHealth/dHealth tools and services for outpatient care, such as telemedicine consultations and electronic prescriptions (Article 30 <sup>11</sup> ). <sup>18</sup> These services are typically covered as part of the national health insurance benefits package, which is available to all insured individuals.
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	Romania's National Health Insurance Fund CNAS organizes and administers the Health Insurance IT Platform - of national interest and public utility, which includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the single integrated IT system,</li> <li>• the national health insurance card system,</li> <li>• the national electronic prescription system,</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> [Ministry of Health in Romania](#) and for requirement for the position of an e-health specialist: [Health Sector Reform - Improving Health System Quality and Efficiency Project Loan no. 8362-RO TER](#)

<sup>13</sup> (Chapter IX e-Health art. 923 (2)) [LEGE 95 14/04/2006 - Portal Legislativ](#) -

<sup>14</sup> (Chapter VI, section 2, art. 280 (2)) [LEGE 95 14/04/2006 - Portal Legislativ](#)

<sup>15</sup> [PORTAL LEGISLATIV - PROGRAM DE GUVERNARE 2020 – 2024](#) or pdf version <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/235589>

<sup>16</sup> [ADR - Autoritatea Pentru Digitalizarea Romaniei](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Package of basic services in primary health care - Pachetul de servicii medicale de bază în asistența medicală primară](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Health Care Reform Act -https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/258167](#) (Article 30<sup>11</sup>)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the electronic health record system of the patient which includes the data and is established under the conditions established in IX<sup>1</sup> The patient's electronic health record<sup>19</sup> - Health Care Reform Act 2022, ensuring its interoperability with e-Health solutions at the national level, in accordance with the law, for the efficient use of information in the development of health policies and for the management of the health system.</li> </ul> <p>The Electronic Health Record (Dosarul Electronic de Sănătate) is also free of charge.<sup>20</sup></p> <p>Telemedicine services are granted by public and private health units regardless of whether they are in a contractual relationship with the health insurance company. The expenses caused by the provision of telemedicine services by the public health units are included in their own budget of revenues and expenses and are borne from the revenues achieved in accordance with the provisions of Art. 140 and 190. The expenses caused by the provision of telemedicine services by private health units are borne by them according to the law (Article 30<sup>11</sup>).<sup>21</sup></p> <p>In reference to this, it is difficult to determine whether or which telemedicine services are covered by the health insurance fund. It is worth to underline that in Romania telemedicine includes the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>teleconsultation;</li> <li>teleexpertise;</li> <li>teleassistance;</li> <li>teleradiology;</li> <li>telepathology;</li> <li>remote monitoring.<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>
<p>Are there any comprehensive cancer centers focusing on eHealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?</p>	Yes	<p>On January 31, 2023, in the Council Room of the Palace of the Faculty of Medicine of the 'Carol Davila' University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest, the establishment of the National Center of Competence in the Cancer Field, entitled 'Research can eliminate cancer', took place. The CNCC partnership was established between 5 public research organizations.<sup>23</sup></p> <p>So far cancer centers in Romania may not have specialized in eHealth or telehealth treatments specifically. Some centers may offer telemedicine services as part of their cancer treatment programs, such as e.g., the Spitalul Universitar de Urgență Militar Central Dr. Carol Davila.<sup>24</sup> Mentioned center will now take part in the CNCC.</p> <p>It is worth to point to 'Gral Medical' which offers, for the first time in the oncology segment, cancer diagnosis services (second opinion and preventive</p>

<sup>19</sup> Health Care Reform Act -<https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/258167> (IX<sup>1</sup>)

<sup>20</sup> DES CNAS and DES CNAS (more about)

<sup>21</sup> Health Care Reform Act

<sup>22</sup> HOTARARE 1133 14/09/2022 - Portal Legislativ, Methodological Norms for the implementation of the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance in Telemedicine.

<sup>23</sup> Crearea, operaționalizarea și dezvoltarea Centrului Național de Competență în Domeniul Cancerului – „Cercetarea poate elimina cancerul” - umfcd

<sup>24</sup> Sistemul Informatic de Telemedicină al Apărării – Spitalul Universitar de Urgență Militar Central Dr. Carol Davila

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		consultations) through the telemedicine system. One of the biggest oncologists in Europe, Prof. Dr. Thomas Brodowicz, oncologist at AKH hospital -Vienna, director of the Central European Cooperation Group in Oncology (CECOG), decided to offer oncology consultations in Romania. It is the first private center that managed to implement the telemedicine service in oncology in Romania. <sup>25</sup>

### Further information:

Please note all relevant further information regarding ecosystem/governance that you consider useful in the context of eHealth and cancer care in your country:

- It is important to notice that the first hybrid telehealth solution in the world will be available in Romania starting 2023. By using the smart online platform, you benefit from your own online “medical office” for consultations, you also manage appointments and medical files more easily. Plus, with the help of the multifunctional kiosk, patients can perform routine tests remotely, so you will be able to access useful real-time medical data such as: temperature, oxygen saturation, blood pressure, etc. Octodoc kiosk has now reached the production and software implementation stage, and it will be available for the public starting 2023, both covered by C.A.S. insurance and with paid service.<sup>26</sup>

## 3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

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

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy?	No	There is no national eHealth strategy in Romania, but other documents deal with eHealth issues and Romania is actively working on implementing its eHealth strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Strategy Of Health 2022-2030 contains eHealth resolutions in article 8 (page 41).<sup>27</sup></li> <li>• Additionally, there is an action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030 where the creation of an eHealth strategy is an aim.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>• There are also plans for eHealth and telemedicine development in PNRR.<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> [Consultatii de oncologie prin telemedicina in provincie – Gral Medical](#)

<sup>26</sup> [The first hybrid telehealth solution in the world will be available in Romania starting 2023.](#)

<sup>27</sup> [The National Strategy Of Health 2022-2030](#)

<sup>28</sup> [Action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030](#)

<sup>29</sup> <https://monitorpnrr.eu/piloni/?masura=60>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are also same aims in the National Strategic Framework for Digital Innovation Centers in Romania.<sup>30</sup></li> <li>An older strategy mentioned eHealth as well (National Strategy of Health 2014-2020).<sup>31</sup></li> </ul>
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Unclear	<p>Only information from National Strategic Framework for Innovation Centers Digital from Romania and from plans for a working group for 'a strategy of the Ministry of Health in informatics' in 2008 was identified. The first document points to the relevant actors (stakeholders) to be considered in the activity of the CID cover a wide range of entities, the knowledge of their role and potential being fundamental for the proper functioning of the CID. The areas of stakeholder groups involved are described in more detail in the document, e.g., public authorities, universities, training centers and research centers, clusters, chambers of commerce and professional associations, other organizations belonging to civil society etc.<sup>32</sup></p> <p>In the group main stakeholders are included institutions such as the Ministry of Communications and Information Society, National Health Insurance (CNAS), College of Physicians (Colegiul Medicilor din Romania), the Romanian Society of Medical Informatics, HL7 (Health Level Seven International) Romania and other interested parts"<sup>33</sup></p>
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (exemplary) 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?	No	There is no clear indication of activities strictly focused on cancer care.
If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy?	Yes	In an action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030 aim of developing / creating eHealth strategy is pointed. <sup>34</sup>
Is there a National Cancer Plan? And does it refer to eHealth?	Yes	<p><a href="#">LEGE 293 03/11/2022 - Portal Legislativ</a> (Appendix I- General objectives )</p> <p>The National Cancer Control Plan identifies the development and implementation of eHealth solutions as a one of priority in improving cancer care delivery and outcomes. Aims will be reached by creating "[...] health policies that facilitate:</p> <p>Creating health policies that facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- secondary use of data for medical research;</li> </ul>

<sup>30</sup> [Cadru Strategic Național pentru Centrele de Inovare Digitală din România](#)

<sup>31</sup> [Old Health National Strategy 18/11/2014 - Portal Legislativ](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Cadru Strategic Național pentru Centrele de Inovare Digitală din România](#)  
[Cadru Strategic Național pentru Centrele de Inovare Digitală din România](#)

<sup>33</sup> [Country Brief: Romania](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030](#) (point 8.1.....)



Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increasing investments for research in personalized medicine and remote monitoring technologies such as telemedicine, as well as in technologies such as AI and machine learning;[...]</li> <li>- the establishment of the virtual competence center for cancer, part of the Cancer Research Mission;[...]</li> <li>- creation of a digital infrastructure model (theorized) with the support of experts who have applied it in countries with a high EMP index, correlated with the European Health Data Space, where patients and citizens can store and share medical data relevant to personalized medicine, in privacy and security conditions;</li> <li>- carrying out projects to improve the digital infrastructure in the health sector;[...]</li> <li>- Development of concrete solutions that could improve the interaction between the centers of the national health system, including their possible networking facilities</li> <li>- Integration of national cancer centers into European networks[...]"</li> <li>- Creating a Functional National Cancer Registry.<sup>35</sup></li> </ul> <p>There is also another point of view, that ehealth can be understood as some kind of personalized medicine. Combining a person's health data with real-time monitoring through smart devices and pharmacokinetics will form the basis for creating a digital twin of each person. This will harness the potential of personalized medical approaches and enhance screening and prevention strategies, rapid diagnostics, and individualized therapeutic concepts.<sup>36</sup></p>
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,	In Romania in 2022 The National Plan To Combat Cancer - partnership with the European Commission was published. The timeline for implementing the plan is 2023 – 2030. <sup>37</sup>
Are there any indicators in eHealth policy or national programmes on cancer care measuring the progress of the use of eHealth in cancer care?	No, not in detail	The National Health Strategy for 2023-2030 presents an indicator for achieving goals related to the implementation of broadly understood e-health. It is advisable to answer NO, because the tasks do not mention cancer care in detail, but broadly health issues that will be assessed by indicators. <sup>37</sup>
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	The cancer plan refers to eHealth. <sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> [LEGE 293 03/11/2022 - Portal Legislativ](#) (appendix I)

<sup>36</sup> [Planul național de combatere a cancerului](#) and <https://cancer-plan.ro/>

<sup>37</sup> [action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030](#)

<sup>38</sup> <https://cancer-plan.ro/>

## 4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Romania

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	Implementation of telemedicine in Romania <sup>39</sup> As part of whole Health Law : (Chapter V, 30 <sup>^</sup> 1 ) <sup>40</sup>
Is there legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?	Yes	LAW no. 293 to prevent and fight cancer <sup>41</sup> The national strategy places great emphasis on strengthening prevention through assessment of health risks, screening and early diagnosis, prevention of disease over the life course and control of their progression <sup>42</sup>
Is there legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care?	No	There is no clear indication of actions strictly aimed at cancer care. Thus, I have not found direct articles of the law on e-health for cancer care. The law defines the issues of broad health and e-health
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.

<sup>39</sup> [HOTARARE 1133 14/09/2022 - Portal Legislativ](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Health Care Reform Act](#)

<sup>41</sup> [LEGE 293 03/11/2022 - Portal Legislativ](#)

<sup>42</sup> [THE NATIONAL STRATEGY OF HEALTH 2022-2030 \(OS.2.2\)](#)

## 5 CANCER SPECIFIC EHEALTH SOLUTIONS

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

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
<b>Ecosystem</b>	Yes, websites between telemedicine and access to personal data record <sup>43</sup>	-	-	-	Yes <sup>44</sup>	-	-
<b>Prevention of Cancer</b>	-	Yes <sup>45</sup>	-	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., Octodoc on hybrid telemedicine <sup>46</sup>
<b>Treatment of Cancer</b>	Yes <sup>47</sup>	-	Yes, e.g., APSC- App on Google Play	-	-	-	Yes, app for cheaper drugs <sup>48</sup>
<b>'Living with cancer'</b>	-	Yes, e.g., app <sup>49</sup> through which children and young persons hospitalized in oncology wards can better understand the medical procedures that help them recover; VIA Together intended for young adults affected by cancer in Romania. VIA works as a social network, where young people with oncological conditions can ask them anything, consult with peers who have gone through similar experiences. <sup>50</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rehabilitation from Cancer</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Palliative Cancer Care</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.reginamaria.ro>; <https://www.medlife.ro/cont-pacient/autenticare>

<sup>44</sup> [Consultatii de oncologie prin telemedicina in provincie](#); <https://myeloma.live/telemedicine-website/>

<sup>45</sup> [APSCO screening tool: dahna – diet](#)

<sup>46</sup> [Octodoc - hybrid telemedicine](#)

<sup>47</sup> <https://asociatiaheal.ro/en/>

<sup>48</sup> [Optimerix](#)

<sup>49</sup> ["Let's play with the Brave Lion"](#)

<sup>50</sup> [Via Together](#), mobile application can be downloaded on phones and tablets with iOS and Android operating systems.

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

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?	No, not now	There aren't any approved now, but that's constantly changing.
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 further information available.
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	More private solutions seem to be on the market.
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?	No	No further information available.
How many Health Care Providers use such solutions? Which sector uses rather which types of solutions?	N/A	No further information available.