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EUROPEAN
AGEING
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EAN DIGITAL SUMMIT

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MALTA

1. Current state of play

Swedens vision on digitalization in long-term care

“By 2025, Sweden is the best in the world in using digitization and the possibilities of e-health in order to make it easier for people to achieve a good and equal health and welfare as well as developing and strengthening own resources for increased independence and participation in community life”

The long-term care sector vision on digitalization

Municipalities and regions have governing documents and long-term strategies to become more innovative and introduce and develop the use of e-health, technology and digitization.

Education programs are being offered to careworkers, in order to make them sufficiently skilled to work with digital tools

Included in the basic education. There are also various training platforms aimed at different personnel groups, for example basic computer use, digitization of healthcare, digital documentation, inspiring e-health solutions, data security. There is, for example, a government website "Digital care " which is a national platform on digitization.

2. Primary Use

All care providers work with digital files. In Sweden, digital maturity is generally high.

In the National patient overview licensed healthcare personnel can access other healthcare providers' medical record information on joined patients, provided that the patient has given their consent.

Lack of common standards for the digital structures and systems built up of different care providers is an obstacle to effective nationwide digital communication.

A national list provides licenced healthcare personel as well as the patient with an updated list of the patient's prescribed medication.

A personal health environment is implemented for each individual

Through online patient files, patients can get direct access to their own patient file, Also their children's files. People can give consent to somebody else to access their file

3. Secondary Use

- **Do care providers deliver patient data for secondary use (e.g research and development, benchmarking etc) and if yes, how?**

There is a national health data register in Sweden with good coverage and quality. In Sweden, there are also a number of digital services that use health data. For example, the National drug list uses health data to provide everyone with an updated list of the patient's previous prescriptions.

- **Is it compulsory and useful and if yes, how is it useful?**

Access to health data is central to the management, follow-up and development of healthcare, for example developing new treatments and evaluating new medicines. The collection of health data is also important for research and Sweden's competitiveness in life science.

- **Are patient data being exchanged cross-border and if yes, how?**

Sweden collaborates on several levels, at the EU level and within the Nordic region, to make health data more accessible. Sweden's goal is, when our legislation is adapted, to be part of the EU's system in the area. There is also projects to lay the foundation for a Nordic health data space.

4. Technology and digital tools

- **Furthermore, what are innovative new technologies/tools (Rising Stars) in your country (take into account the criteria)?**

Many healthcare providers plan to widely introduce or implement new welfare technology. One example that is mentioned is medication dispensers.

- **What are the reimbursement schemes for these tools?**

Financed via public taxes. There are also government stimulus funds to apply for digital development.

- **Are these tools (partly or fully) funded by programs under the Recovery & Resilience Fund* and if so, how do you apply for the funding? No**

4. Technology and digital tools

The National Board of Health and Welfare in Sweden conducts annual surveys on welfare technology. Since 2020, there has been an increase in all types of welfare technology in LTC, both in ordinary housing and institutions.

Some examples

Digital locks for the staff, ordinary keys are not needed. Both ordinary homes and nursing homes

Digital monitoring, especially at night.

Alarm sensors such as door alarms, fall alarms and motion detectors

GPS-tracking (life circles) and geofencing,

Mobile documentation, for example smart phones, tablets, digital pens - document on site with digital planning tools, scheduling, registering visits and taking notes and more

Video support for coordinated patient planning

4. Technology and digital tools

More examples

Digital support for physical training or activation.

Digital signing of healthcare measures, for example medication signing.

Digital incontinence sensors.

Medication dispensers.

4. Technology and digital tools

Success factors for implementing digital tools

Governing documents that express goals, allocated resources, implementation, follow-up and long-term management.

That there is competence at all levels - from decision-makers to staff and individuals Collaboration is important to be able to share information, supply and good examples

That a care provider has the financial resources and the personnel required

Obstacles for implementation of digital tools

Making sure to analyze the benefits of the change. New technology and new working methods need to be based on the needs of those who will use it.

Thanks for your attention.

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