



Digital Health in Germany

Healthcare System, Reimbursement Pathways & Digital Transformation Initiatives

in cooperation with



Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia



Sponsored by
Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs,
Regional Development and Energy

March 29, 2022

AGENDA

1 dmac – Medical Valley Digital Health Application Center

2 German Healthcare System

3 DiGA & DiPA

4 Outlook

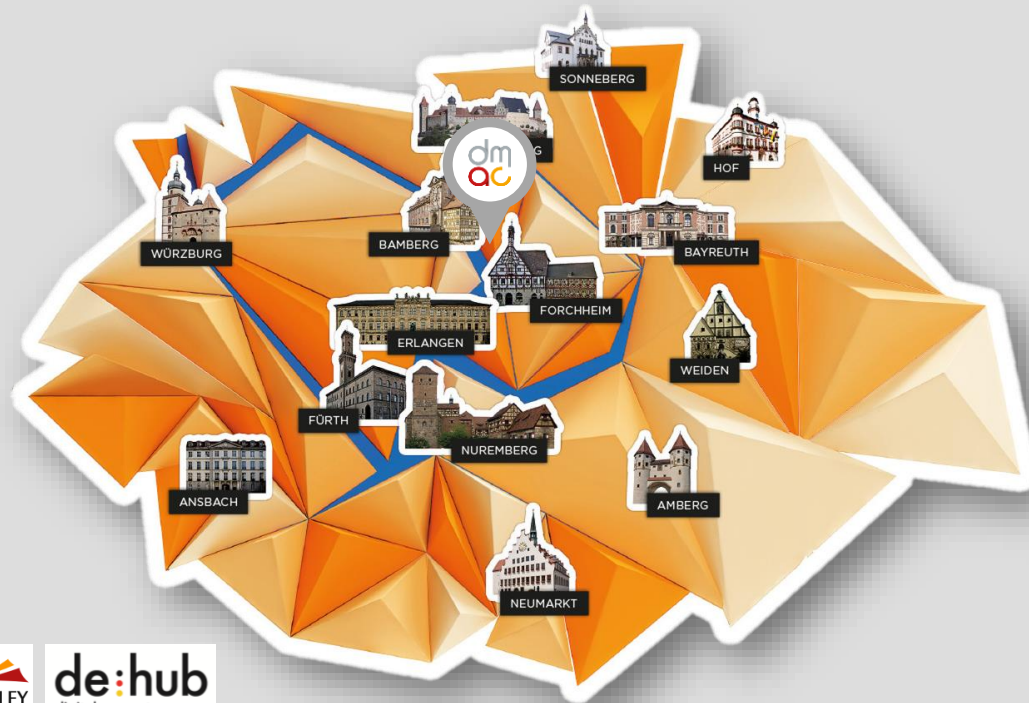


MEDICAL VALLEY
DIGITAL HEALTH
APPLICATION CENTER

ABOUT dmac

dmac is the digital health think tank of an internationally leading healthcare ecosystem

Medical Valley European Metropolitan Region Nuremberg



500+
MedTech Companies

65+
Hospitals

80+
University Institutes w/ MedTech Focus

20+
Non-University Research Institutes

4
Medical Valley Centers



dmac is a joint venture of Medical Valley EMN and Fraunhofer IIS and builds on both partners' complementary strengths



Core Partners

Network

Internationally leading innovation ecosystem in the area of healthcare management.

Digital Health Expertise

Think tank and service provider for digital healthcare manufacturers.

Technology

Application-oriented research institute and a global leader in microelectronic and information technology system solutions and services.

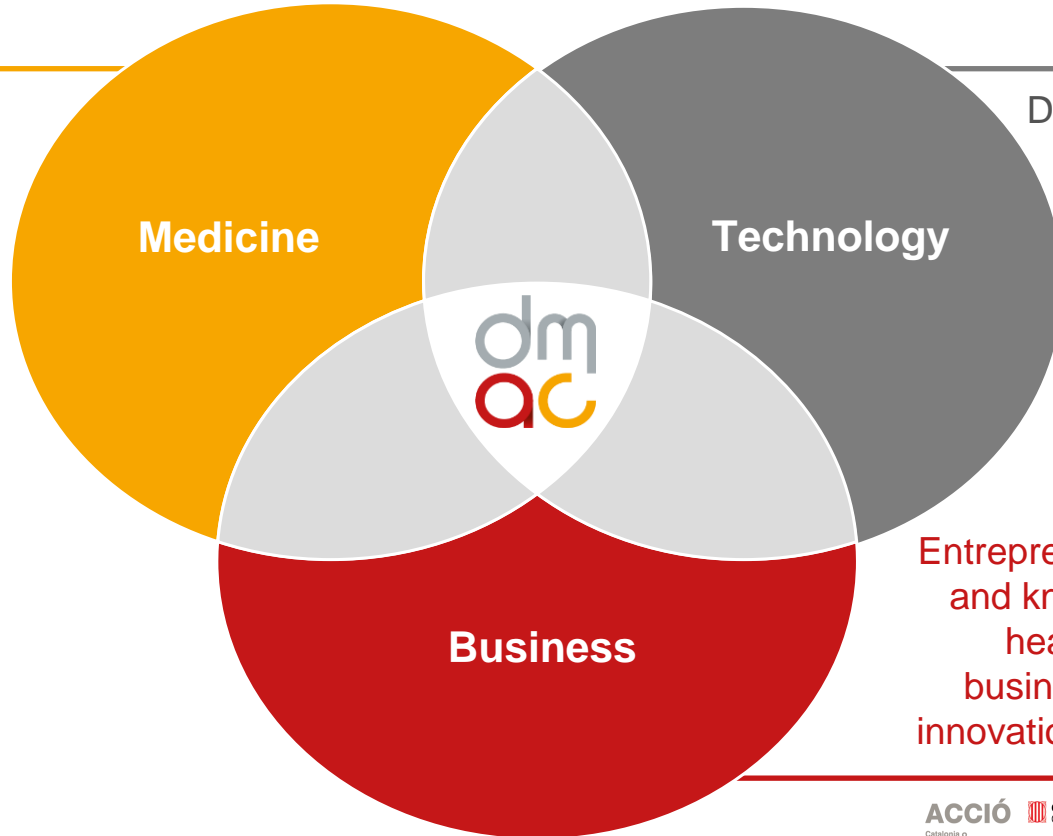


dmac combines expertise from medicine, business and technology for a holistic view on healthcare



Areas of Expertise

Focus on the well-being of the patient and experience in medical care and clinical research



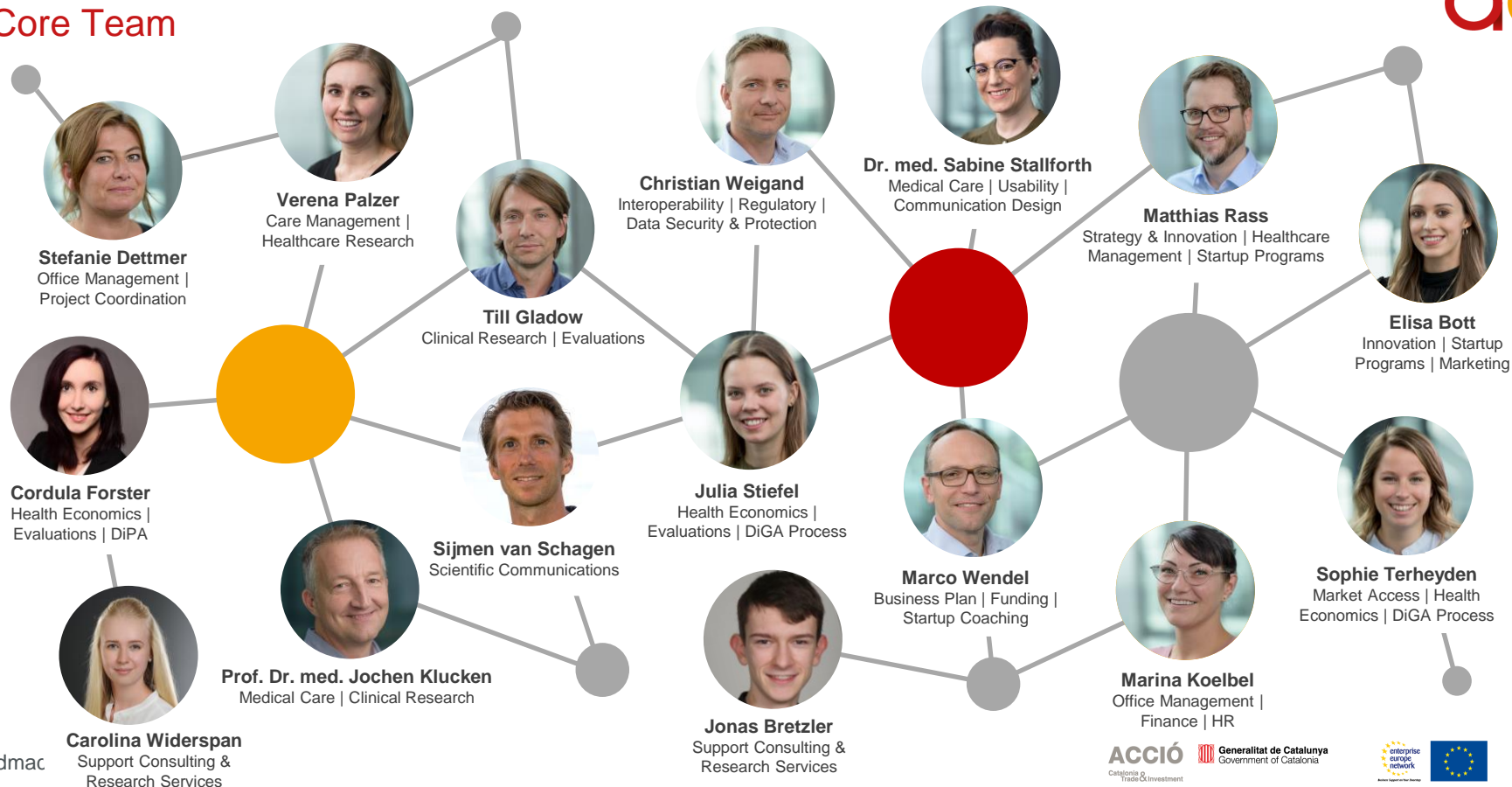
Deep understanding of digital technologies, required skills and transformation processes

Entrepreneurial mindset and knowledge on the healthcare market, business models and innovation management

Our key asset is a multidisciplinary team of digital health enthusiasts with a proven track record in the industry

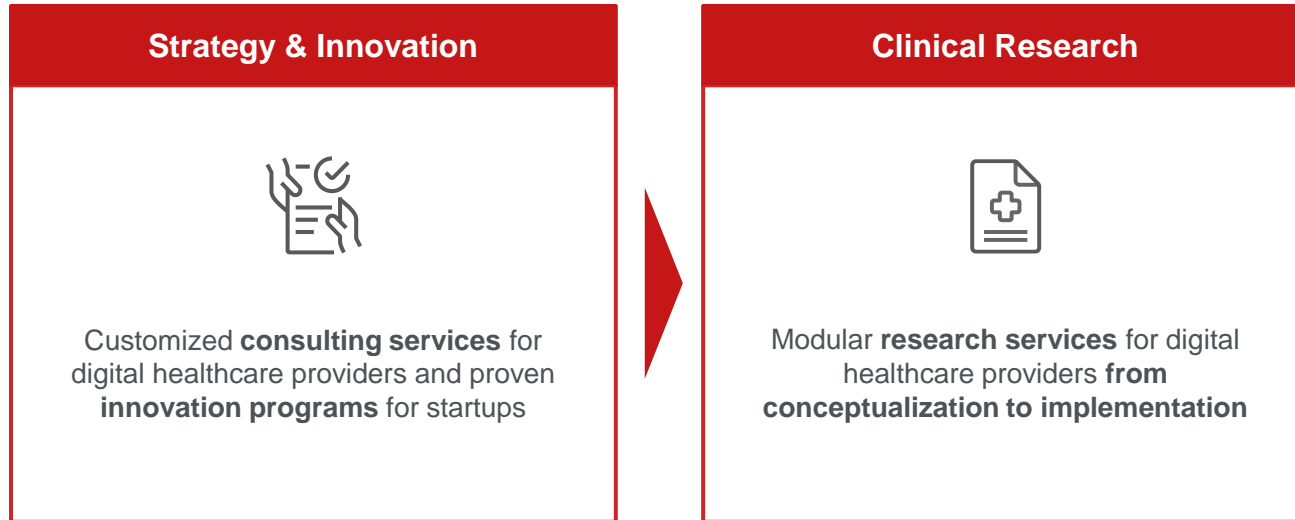


Core Team



We offer a portfolio of complementary services and tools to provide a holistic yet tailored experience for every partner

Business Areas & Services



Our services are modular and can be customized to each company's needs

Service Categories

Market Access & Reimbursement



Health Economics



Proof of Evidence



Focus: DiGA



Focus: DiPA



Focus: Startup Innovation Programs



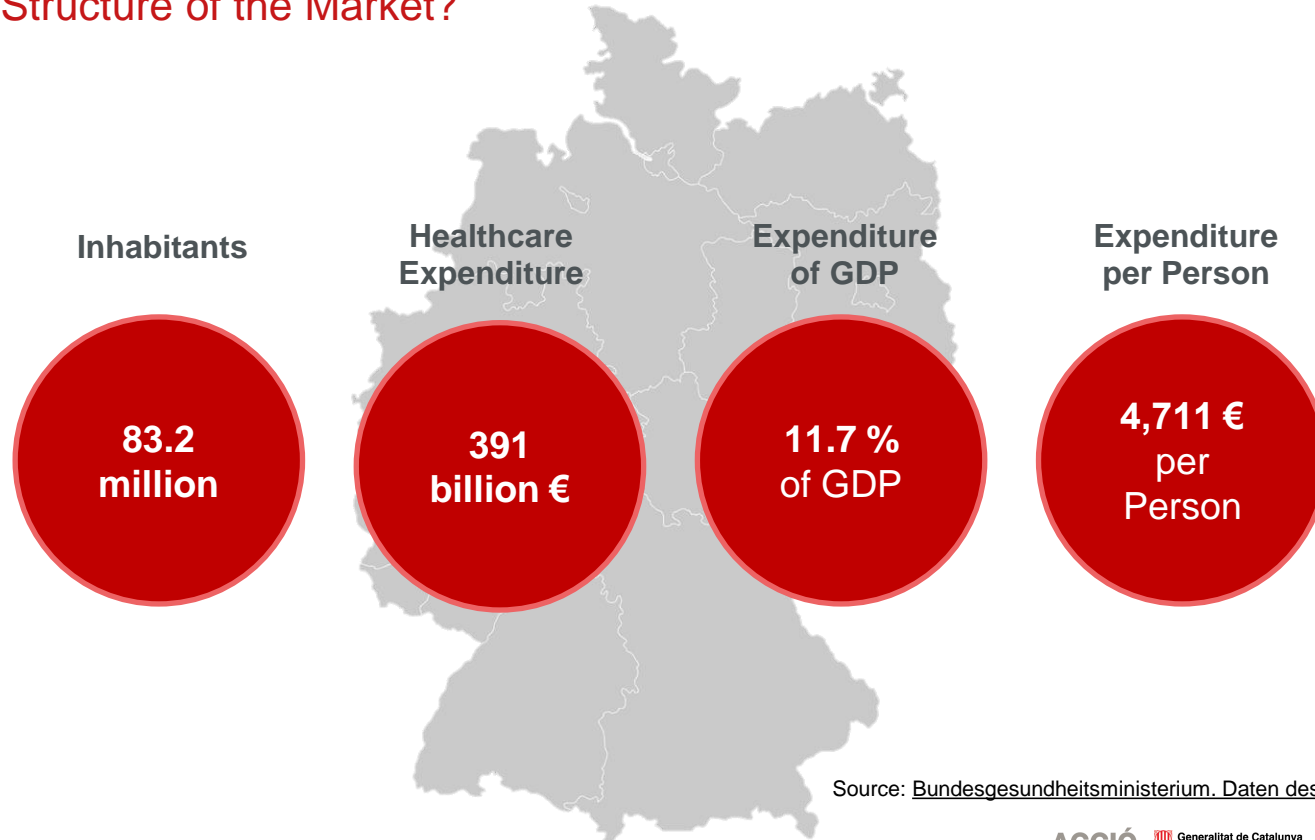


ABOUT THE German Healthcare System



German Healthcare Market

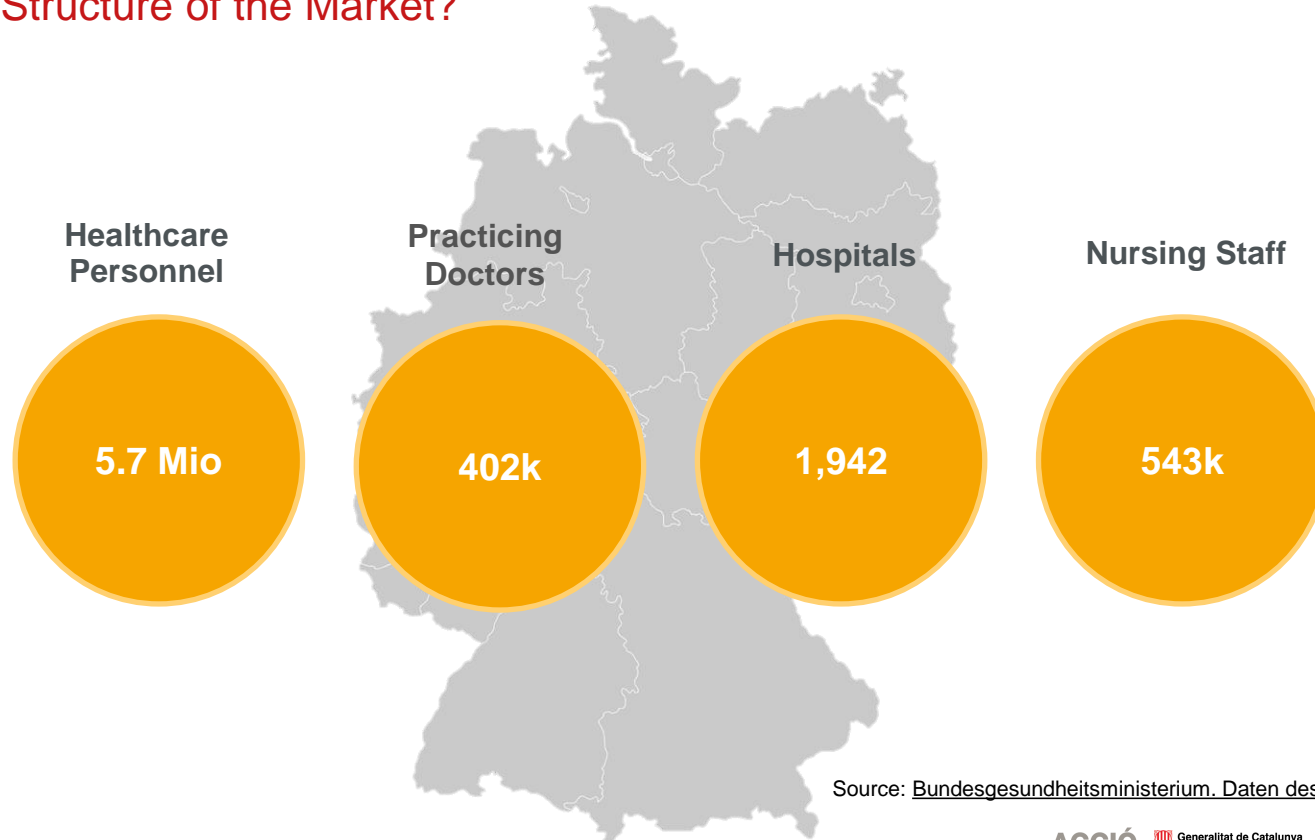
What Is the Structure of the Market?



Source: Bundesgesundheitsministerium. Daten des Gesundheitswesens 2020

German Healthcare Market

What Is the Structure of the Market?



Source: Bundesgesundheitsministerium. Daten des Gesundheitswesens 2020

Healthcare Providers

Public, free non-profit and private organisations

Healthcare providers according to SGB V and SGB XI



SHI-accredited doctors



Hospitals



Therapists & midwives



Aid providers



Pharmacies



Patient transports



Nursing staff

General Division into Sectors

Where Is the Care Provided?

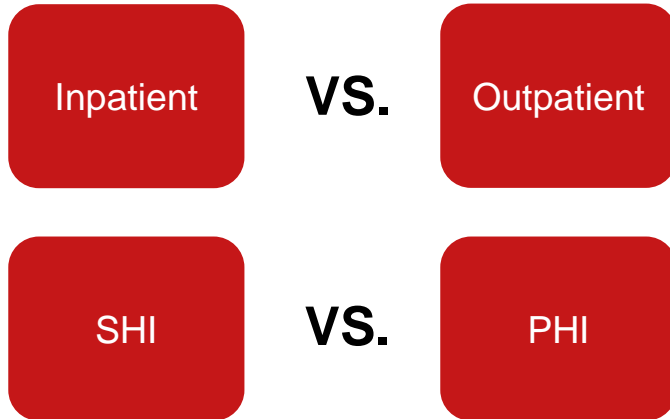
Outpatient
care

Inpatient care
(Hospitals)

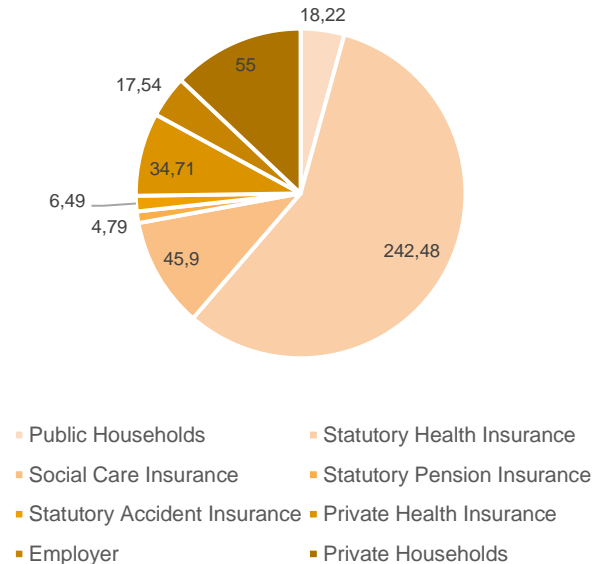
Nursing care
(inpatient &
outpatient)

Organisational Relationship between Different Stakeholders

Who Is Paying for the Services?



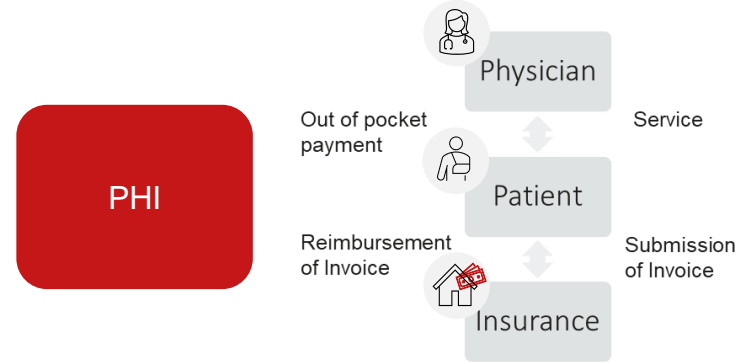
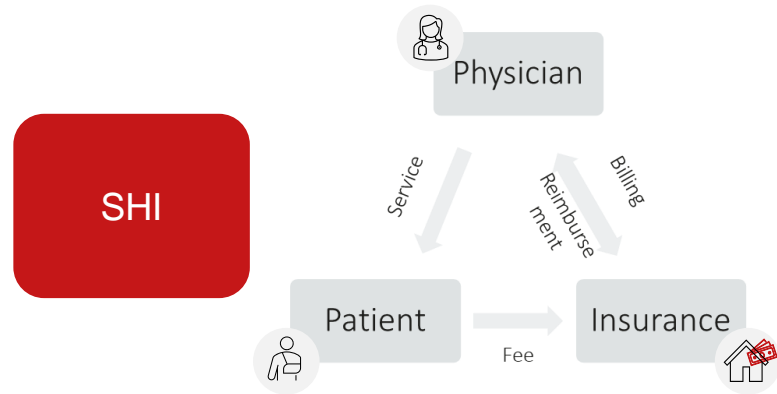
Sources of funding (in bn €)



Source: Destatis. Health expenditure by sources of funding 2021

Reimbursement and Service Logic

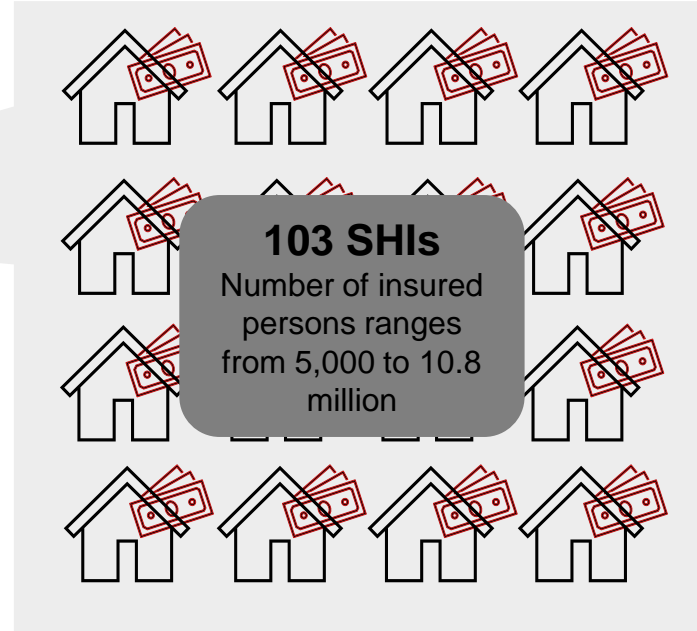
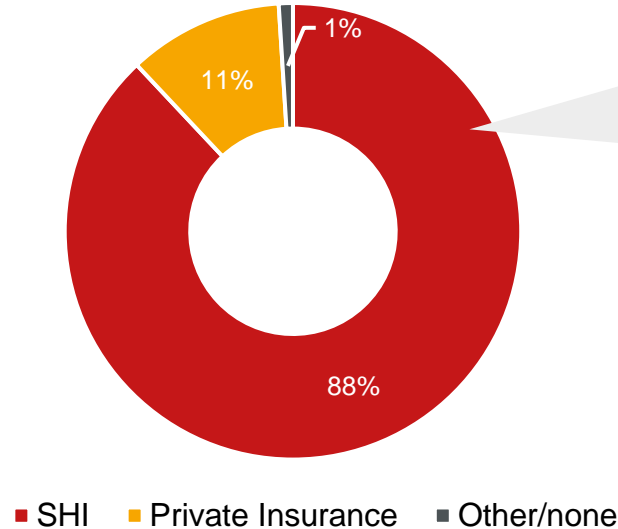
How Is the Payment Organized?



Statutory Health Insurance (SHI)

How Are the Payers Organized?

Distribution of insurance types



Source: [Daten zum Gesundheitswesen: Versicherte \(vdek.com\)](#) [Versichertenzahlen: Die größten Krankenkassen in Deutschland](#), [Alle gesetzlichen Krankenkassen - GKV-Spitzenverband](#)

Reimbursement Inpatient Sector

How Are Hospitals Financed?

Inpatient sector



Dual reimbursement system

- I. Investment costs – State governments
- II. Running costs – Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG)

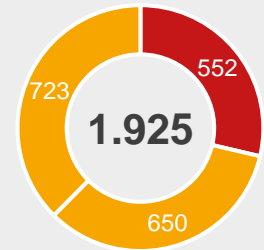
New treatment methods

(Neue Untersuchungs- und Behandlungsmethoden)

Reservation of prohibition

(Verbotsvorbehalt)

Hospitals



■ Public ■ Non-profit ■ Private

Outpatient sector



Hospital Future Act (Krankenhauszukunftsgesetz)

Investment Program for Hospitals



Aim

Improvement of digitalization of hospitals with 4.3 billion € (Sept. 2020)



Motivation

If hospitals can not fulfill digital „stage of maturity“, loss of income (2% of DRG) in 2025



How to?

Hospitals apply for financial support at Bundesamt für Soziale Sicherung

Hospital Future Act (Krankenhauszukunftsgesetz)

Investment Program for Hospitals

(Information) Technical
equipment of the emergency
room

Patient portals for digital
admission and discharge
management

Electronic documentation of
care and treatment services

Automated clinical decision
support systems

Digital medication
management

Internal digital process for
requesting services

Provision of secure IT
infrastructures

Online-based care record
system

Technical systems for setting
up telemedical network
structures

Technical systems to prevent
disruptions to the availability
or confidentiality of
information technology
systems

Adapt patient rooms to the
special treatment
requirements in the event of
an epidemic

Reimbursement Outpatient Sector – Standard Care

How Are Ambulatory Services Financed?

Inpatient sector



Outpatient sector



Catalogue of services and prices

(Uniform standard factor, Einheitlicher Bewertungsmaßstab)

Reservation of permission

(Erlaubnisvorbehalt)

Reimbursement Pathways

Ask Yourself the Following Questions

Do you already have good **contacts** with health insurance companies (SHI, PHI) or service providers?

In which **sector** should the product be used? Outpatient, inpatient, nursing care, rehab, at home...

Appropriate reimbursement pathways for your medical device

What **type** is your product? Aid, medical device, risk class, patient-centered...

How much **time** may pass until market access?

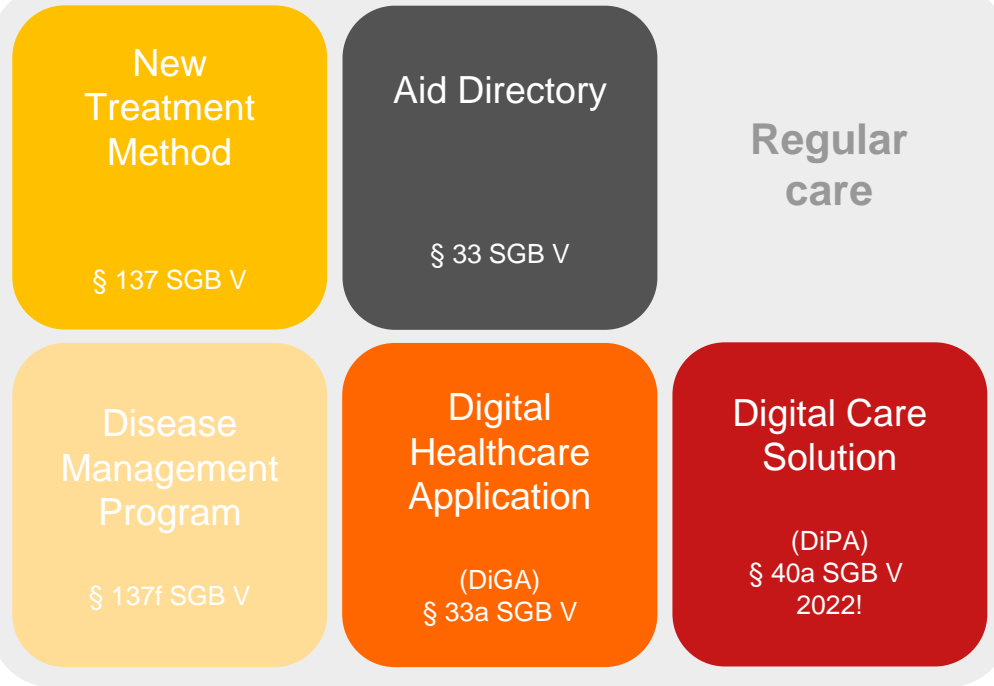
Should the reimbursement be **permanent**?

Is market access planned to the **entire** SHI market or should market access start "**smaller**", e.g. to collect data first?

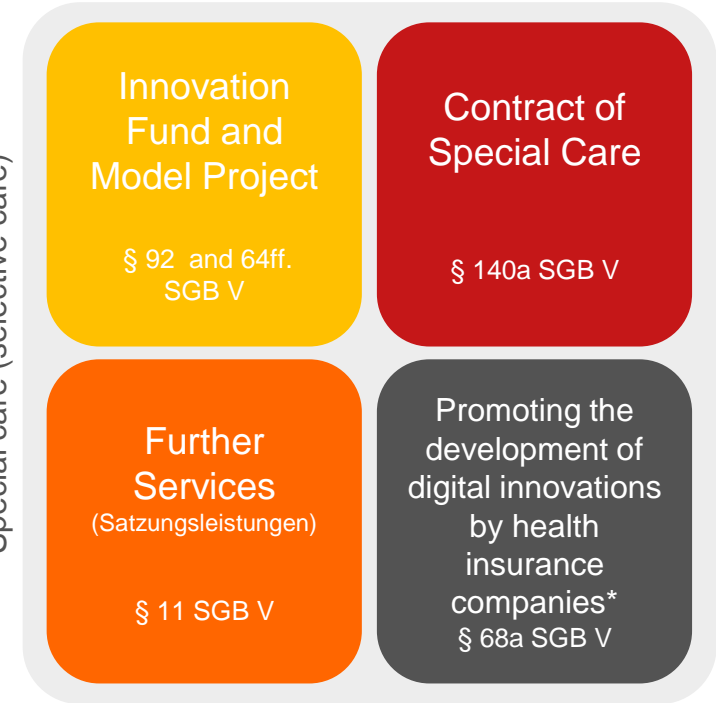
Reimbursement Pathways

Overview of Possibilities

Regular care (collective care: 73 million persons)



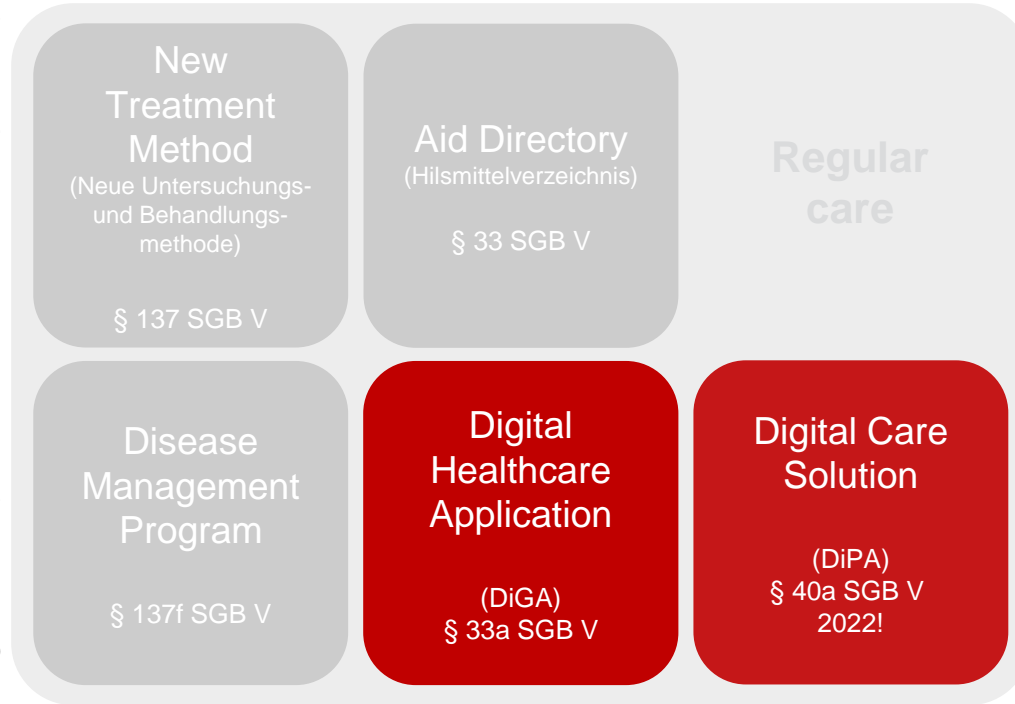
Special care (selective care)



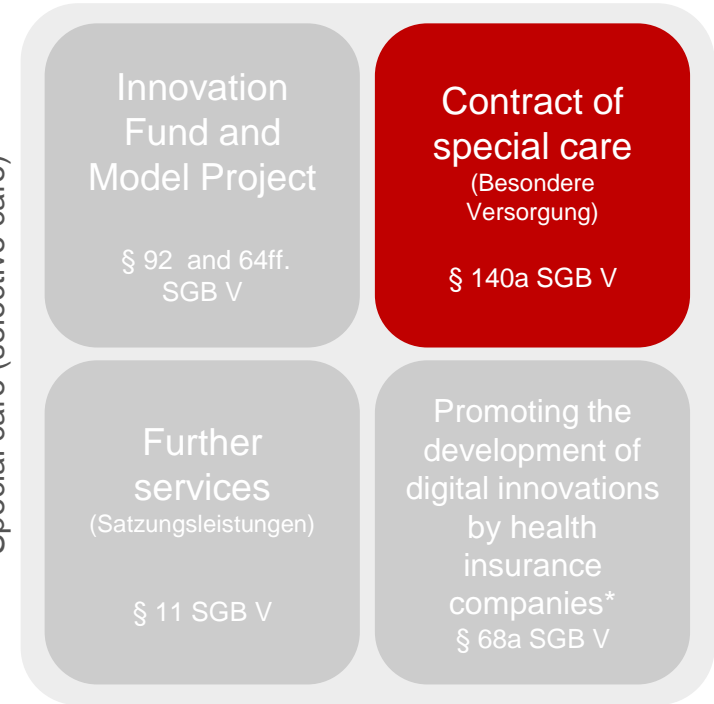
Reimbursement Pathways

Possibilities for Digital Applications

Regular care (collective care: 73 million persons)



Special care (selective care)



Contract of Special Care (Selektivvertrag)

Legal Basis - § 140a SGB V



Aim

Improvement of medical care, for example intersectoral treatment pathways, integrated care



Partner

Health insurance company, health care professional, manufacturer

Also manufacturers of digital health products



Challenge

- Mainly regional contracts
- Benefit for all partners
- Find (longterm) partners



Possibility

- More contractual freedom
- Extension on regular care structures
- Scientific evaluation



Good to know

Agreements with collaborations of health insurance companies



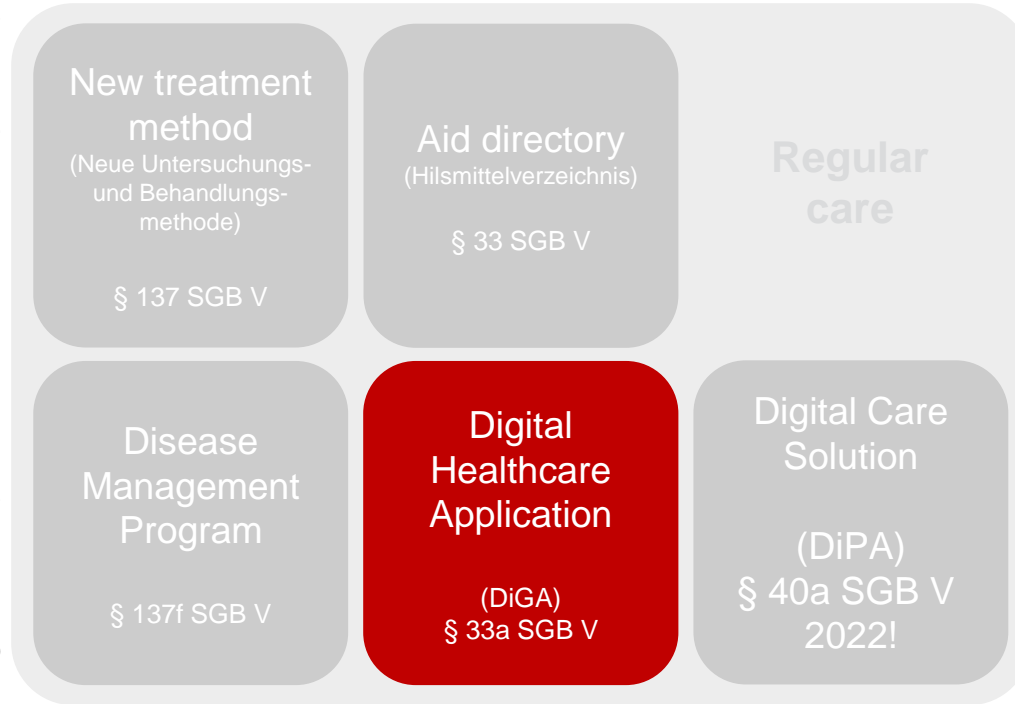
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ABOUT DiGA

Reimbursement Pathways

DiGA as an Example

Regular care (collective care: 73 million persons)



Special care (selective care)





- Digital Healthcare Act enabled „app on prescription“
- Entry into force: December 2019
- Beginning of the procedure: May 2020
- Reimbursement by health insurance



- 73 million insured persons (statutory health insurance)
- DiGAs can be prescribed by physicians and psychotherapists



- DiGAs must successfully pass a process at BfArM
- Reimbursable DiGAs are listed in the DiGA directory

Digital Health Applications (DiGA)

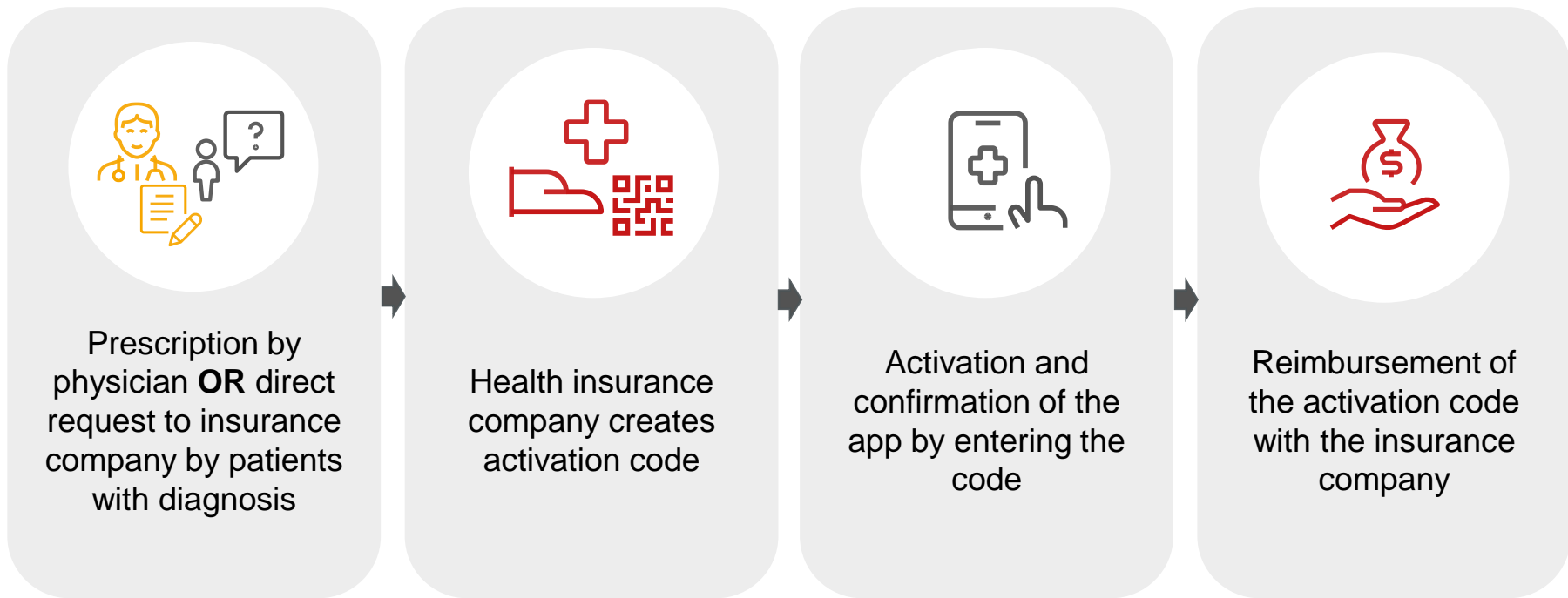
Number of Applications and Successfully Listed DiGA



Source: BfArM, 23.03.2022

Digital Health Applications (DiGA)

Way to Reimbursement



DiGA Characteristics

Medical device of the risk class I or IIa according to MDR (or MDD)

Main function is based on digital technologies

Not a digital application that serves only for the collection of data from a device or for controlling a device. Medical purpose must be achieved through the main digital functions.

Supports the recognition, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of diseases or the recognition, treatment or alleviation or compensation of injuries or disabilities

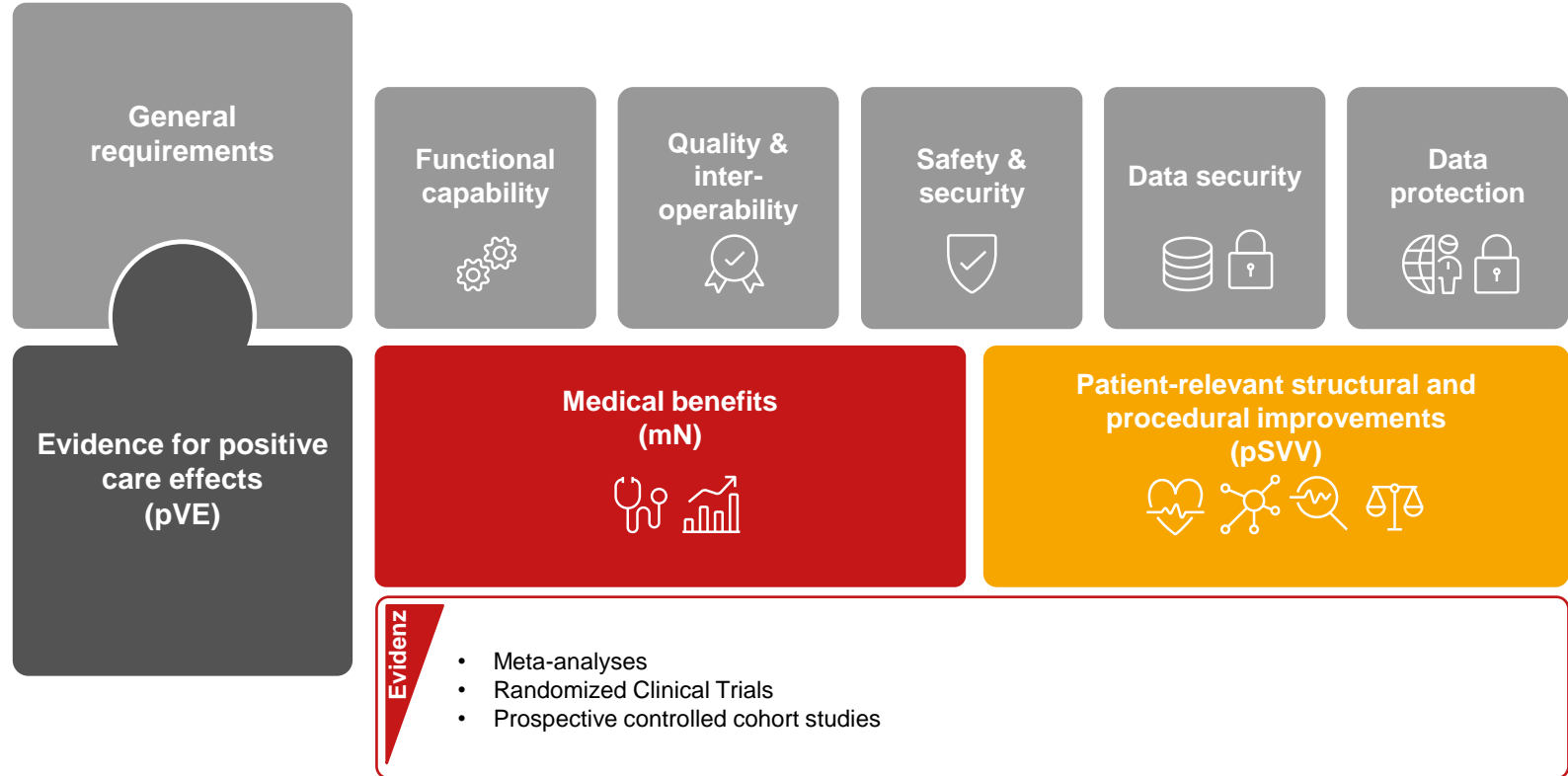
Does not serve primary prevention

Is used only by the patient or by the patient and the healthcare provider

DiGA are therefore “digital assistants” in the hands of patients

Digital Health Application

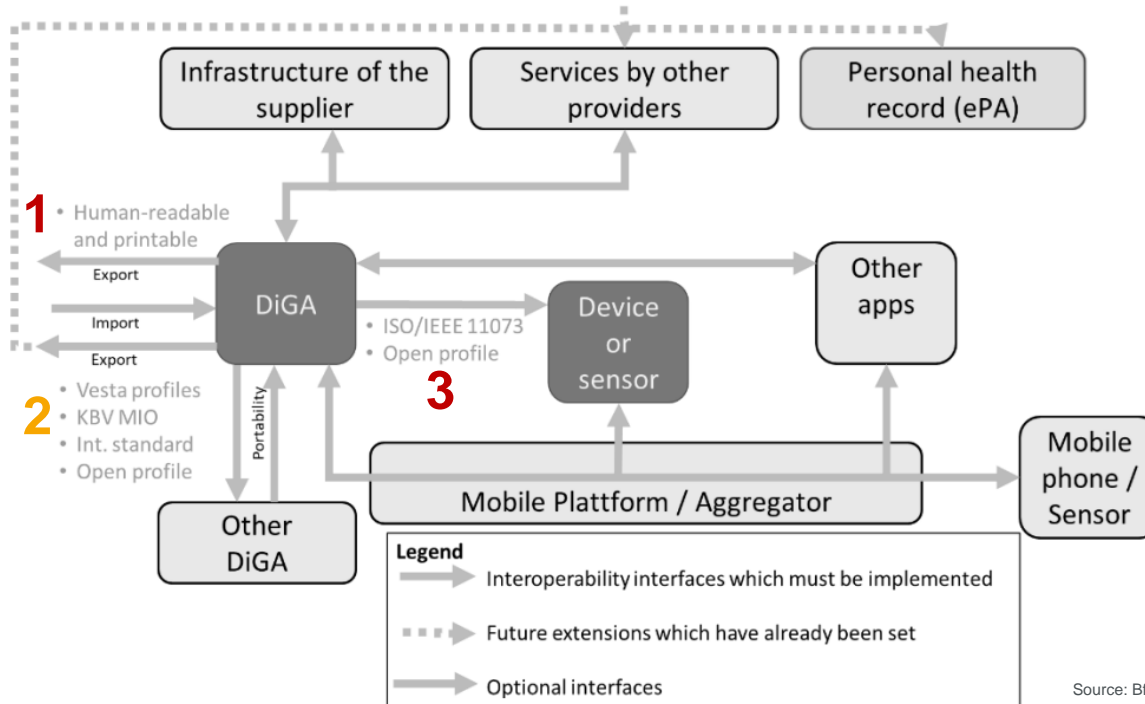
Requirements (Verified by BfArM)



- The TI networks all players in the healthcare system in the area of statutory health insurance and ensures the cross-sectoral, cross-system and secure exchange of information.
- It is a closed network to which only registered users (persons or institutions) with an electronic health professional and practice card have access.

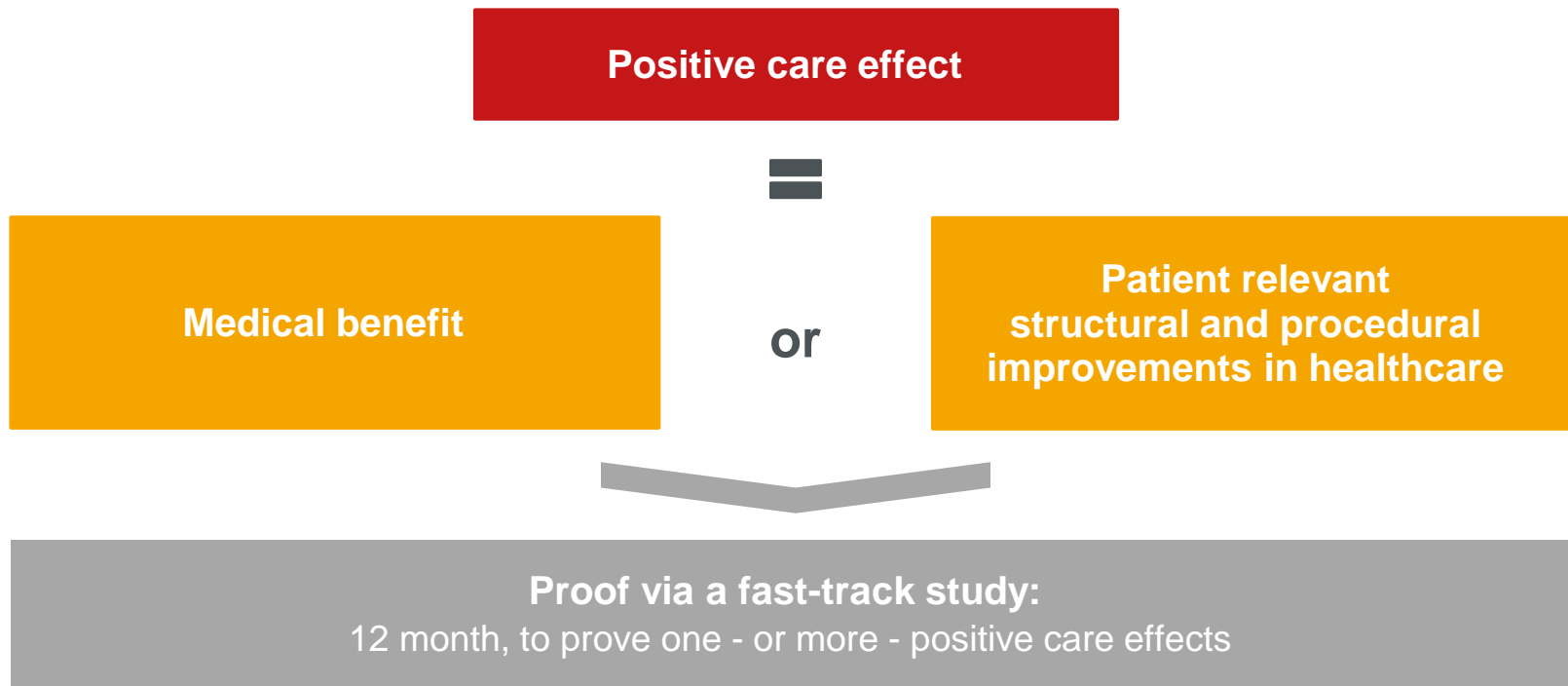
Interoperability Requirements for DiGA

Interoperability for DiGA (ePA and Digital Health Applications)



Source: BfArM DiGA Guide

Types of Positive Care Effects (pVE)



Positive Care Effects (pVE)

Medical benefit (mN)

1

Improvement of
the state of health

2

Reduction of the
duration of a
disease

3

Prolongation of
survival

4

improvement in
the quality of life

Patient-relevant improvement of structure and processes (pSVV)

1

Coordination of
the treatment
procedures

2

Alignment of
treatment with
guidelines and
recognized
standards

3

Adherence

4

Facilitating access
to care

5

Patient safety

6

Health literacy

7

Patient autonomy

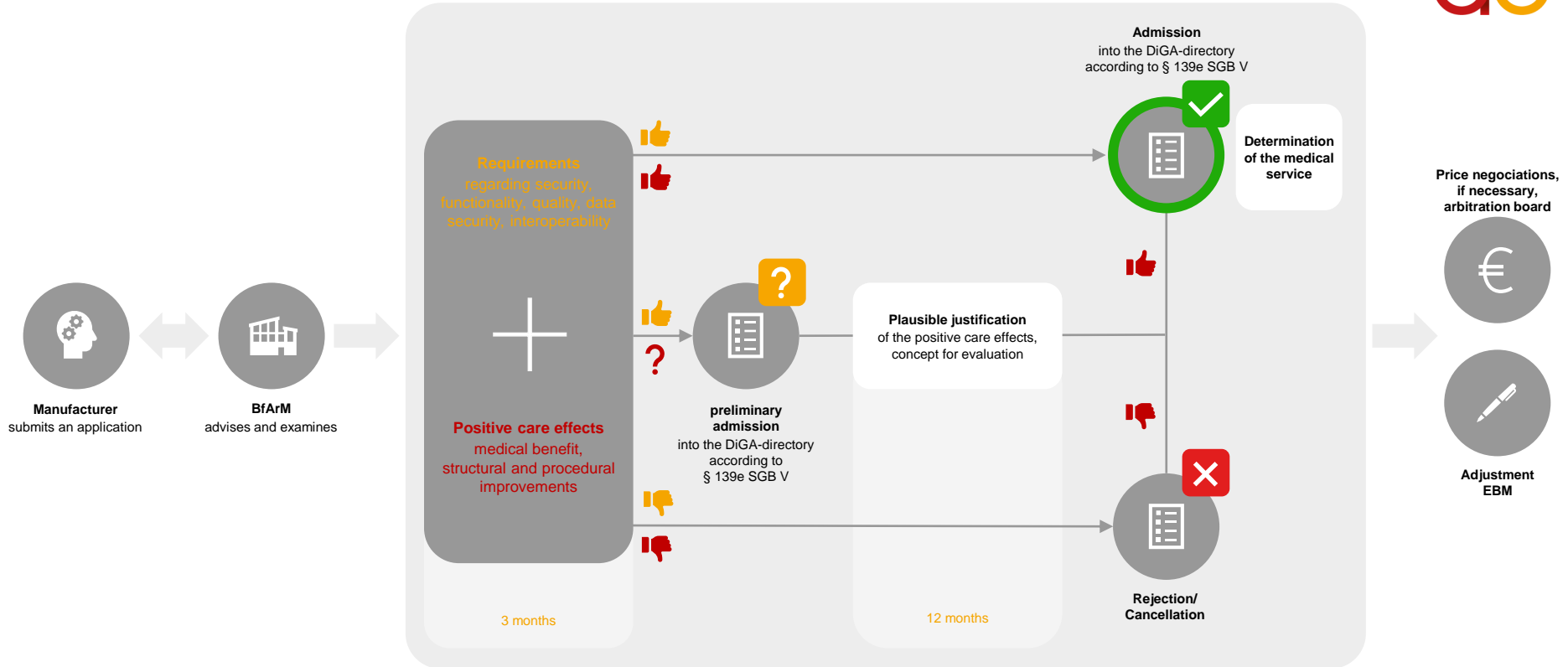
8

Coping with
illness-related
difficulties in
everyday life

9

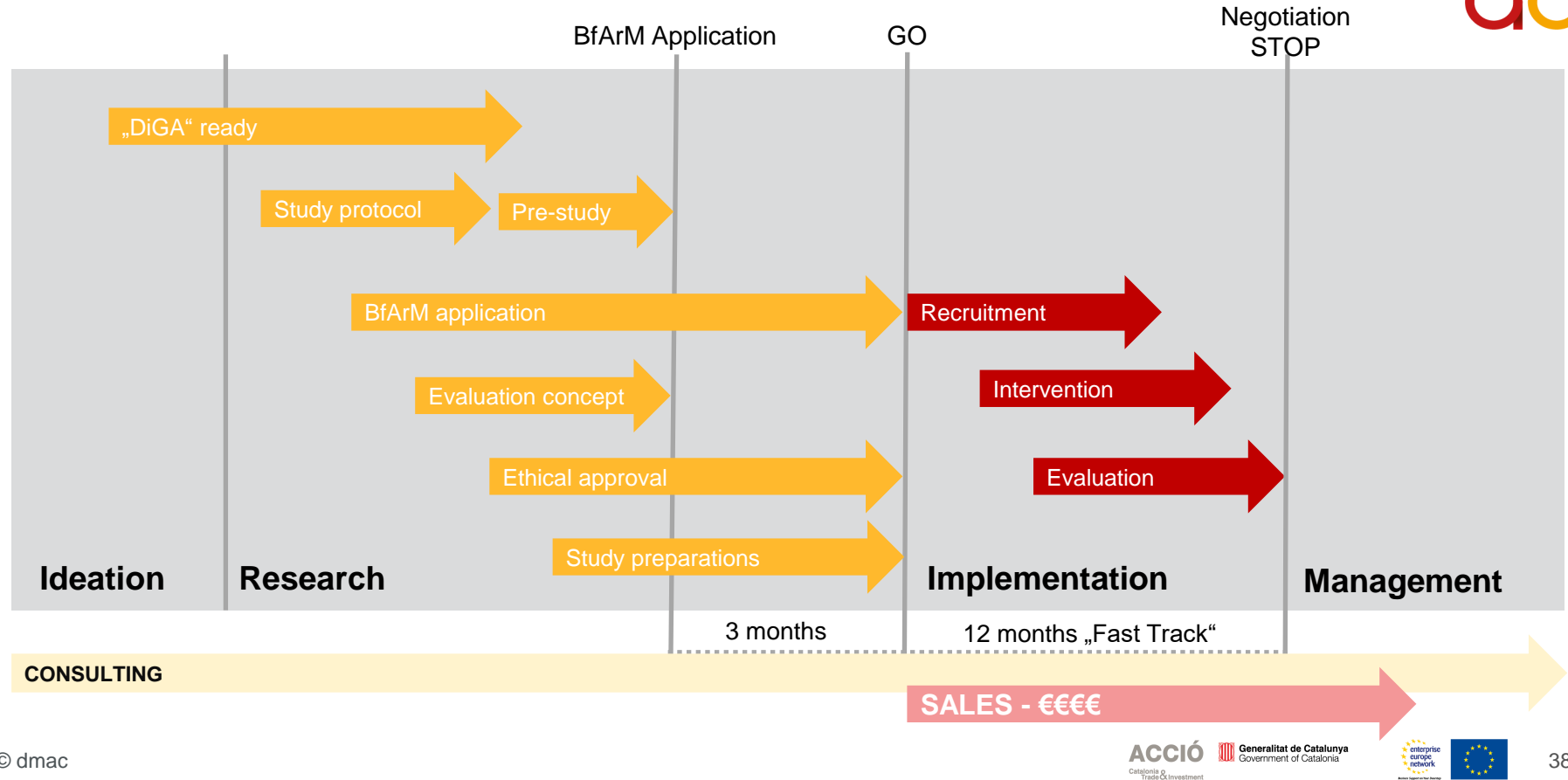
Reduction of the
therapy-related
efforts and strains
for patients & their
relatives

The DiGA Fast Track Procedure



Source: own illustration based on BfArM

At a Glance: dmac Services along the DiGA Roadmap



10 Learnings

1

DiGA can achieve **considerable prices**

2

High requirements, especially concerning evidence

3

Partially still **hesitant prescribers**

4

Overall **number of prescriptions** still manageable, yet already considerable for single DiGA

5

Manufacturers should deal with the **proof of PCE** at an early stage

6

Time and financial expenditure of the DiGA process should not be underestimated

7

Structured and **focused approach** as well as **complexity reduction** expedient in most cases

8

Intensive exchange necessary even after application has been submitted

9

Marketing and sales of DiGA should also be considered at an early stage

10

DiGA as a **potential success model for Europe**

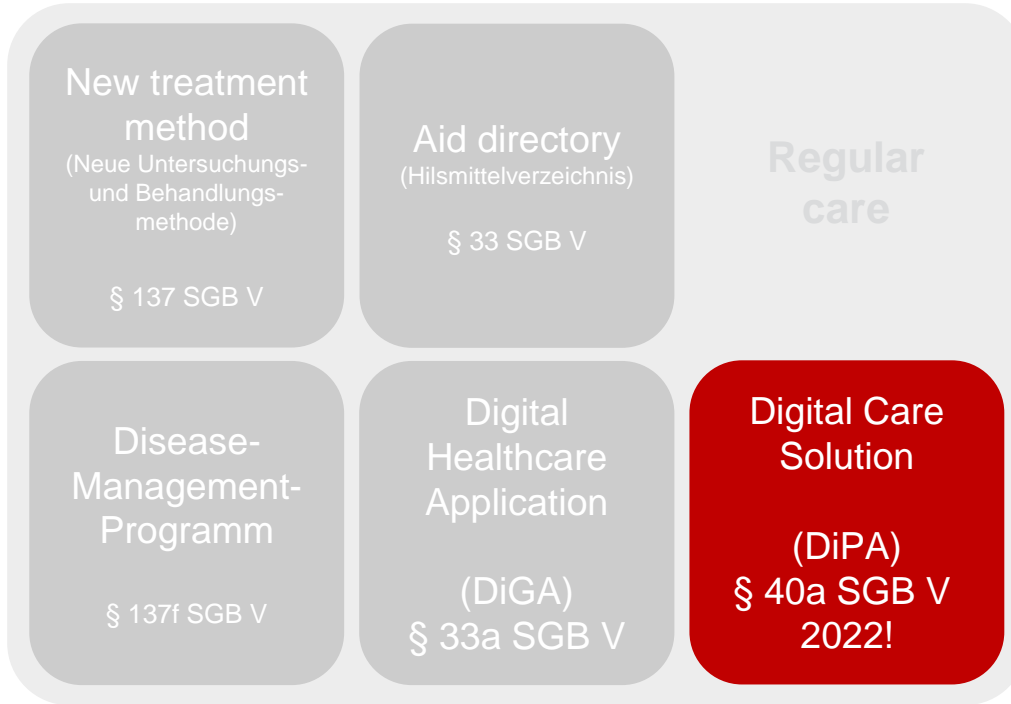


ABOUT DiPA

Reimbursement Pathways

DiPA as an Example

Regular care (collective care: 73 million persons)



Special care (selective care)



Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

The Digital Healthcare and Nursing Care Modernisation Act (DVPMG)



- DVPMG launched digital care solutions
- Entry into force: June 2021
- Beginning estimated for summer 2022
- Reimbursement by social care insurance



- Addresses care receivers in the outpatient sector
- DiPA will not be prescribed
- Cost coverage by social care insurance has to be applied for



- DiPA must successfully pass a process at BfArM
- DiPA will be listed in the DiPA directory

Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

Definition According to §40a SGB XI

In contrast to DiGA, DiPA do not have to be medical devices

Main function essentially based on digital technology

The existence of a care level is required

Purpose:

Reducing impairments of the independence/abilities of the person in need of care

Preventing a worsening of the need of care

Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

Target Group



Use by the person in
need of care only



Use in interaction of the
person in need of care
with relatives and
ambulatory care facilities



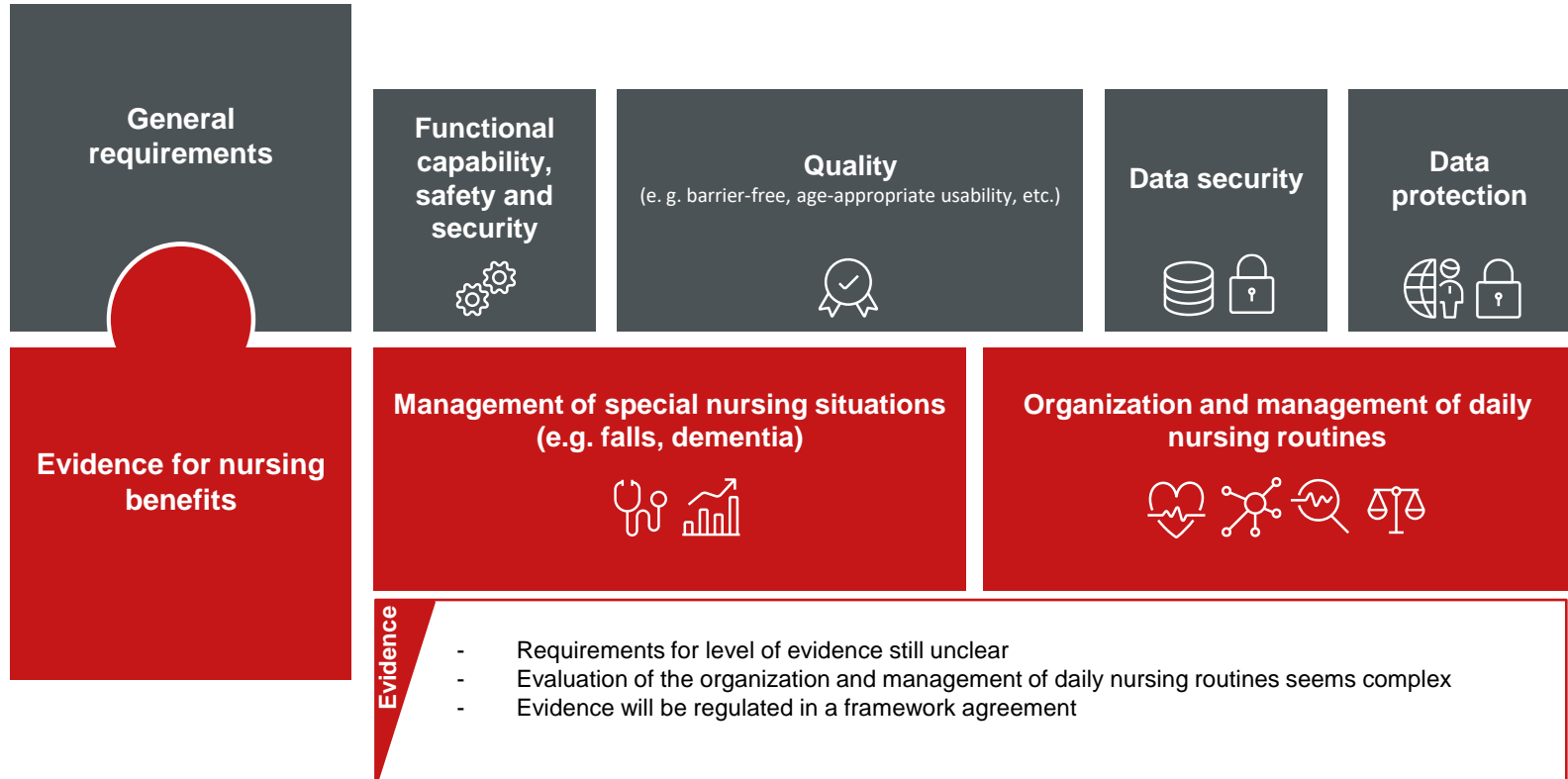
Targeted only at the person in
need of care



Can only be used in
ambulatory/home care

Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

Requirements (According to §78a SGB XI)



Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

Admission Process

Requirement:

Application based on digital technologies

Application to BfArM

Evidence of:

- Safety
- Functionality
- Quality
- Data security
- Data protection
- Nursing benefit

Evidence of nursing benefit **must already be proven**

Preliminary listing in contrast to DiGA not possible!

BfArM decision within 3 months:

Rejection or admission to DiPA directory

Agreement of the amount of remuneration

Within 3 months after admission

Between German National Association of Social Care Insurance Funds and manufacturer

Up to 50 € per month

Clarification in the framework agreement



Definition of nursing
benefit



Definition of possible
nursing benefit
categories



Requirements for
proof of nursing
benefits



Pricing of supporting
services

Digital Care Solutions (DiPA)

Comparison to Digital Health Applications (DiGA)

	DiPA	DiGA
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduction of impairments in the independence or abilities of the person in need of care- Counteracting a worsening of the need for care (§40a SGB XI)	Detection, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of diseases, injuries and disabilities (§33a SGB V)
Legal Basis	Digital Healthcare and Nursing Care Modernisation Act (2021)	Digital Care Act (2019)
Expected Benefit	Nursing Benefit	Positive Care Effect
Directory	Directory of Digital Care Solutions (DiPA directory)	Directory of digital health applications (DiGA directory)
Reimbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Social Care Insurance- Start of reimbursement approximately in the summer of 2022- Direct request to nursing care insurance company- Requirement: care level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Statutory Health Insurance- Reimbursement already possible- Prescription OR direct request to insurance company- Requirement: indication



ABOUT THE Program

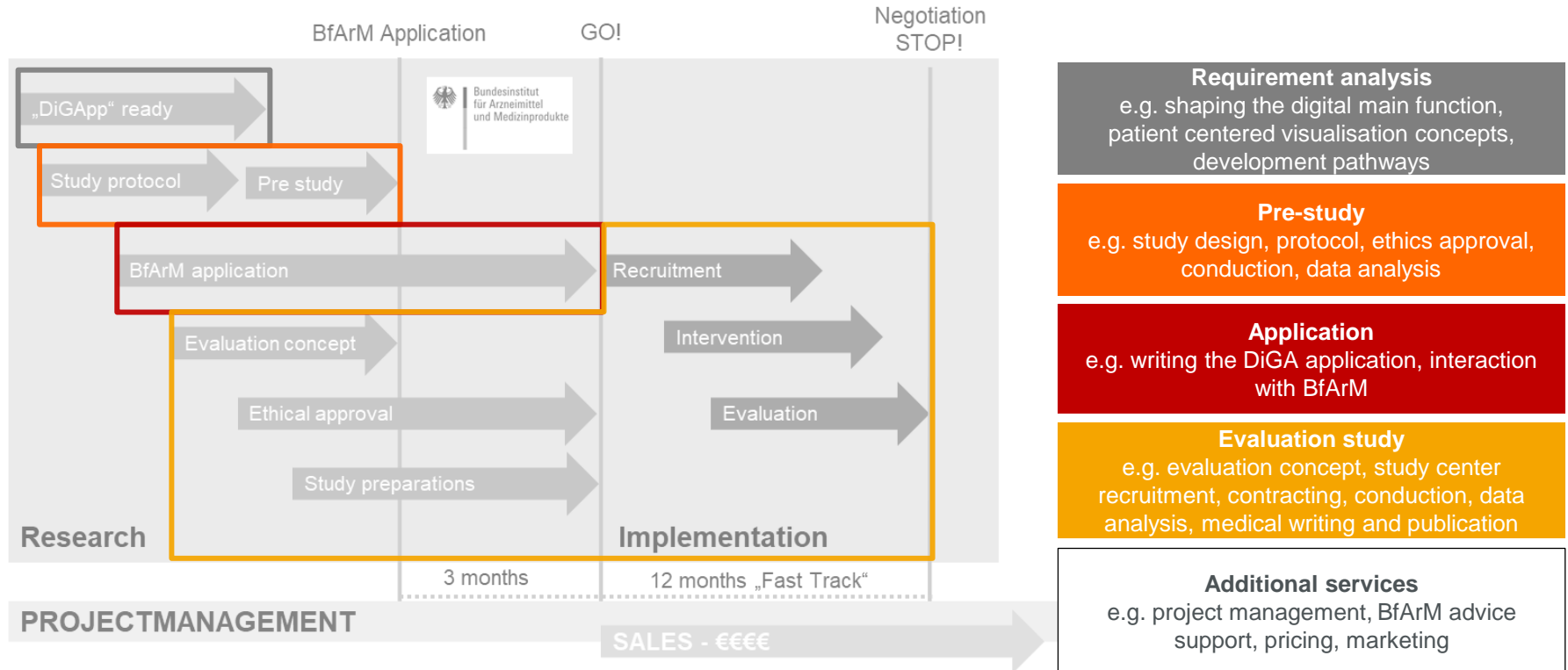


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Wrap-Up

dmac Services



Program Timeline





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