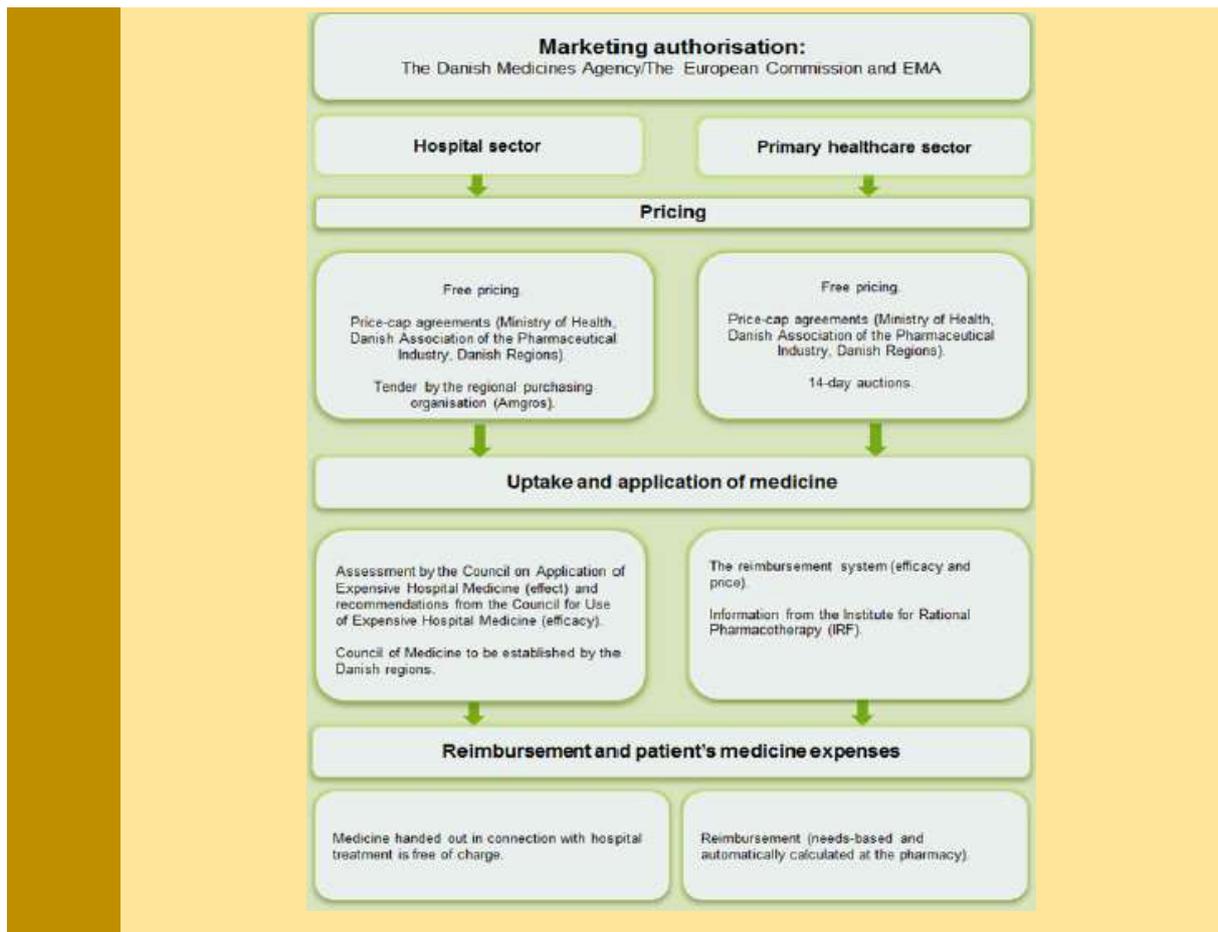


# DENMARK

## Recent and planned developments in pharmaceutical policies 2017

### Special topic: e-health for medicines launched by public authorities or addressing them

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| D<br>E<br>V<br>E<br>L<br>O<br>P<br>M<br>E<br>N<br>T<br>S | <b>CHANGES IN PRICING</b> | <p>Danish Medicines Council</p> <p>For up-take in the hospital sector, the political parties in the Danish Parliament collectively agreed in 2016 on seven principles for prioritisation of hospital medicine in recognition of the increasing expenditure:</p> <p>The principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. Professional competence</li> <li>• 2. Independence</li> <li>• 3. Geographic equality</li> <li>• 4. Transparency</li> <li>• 5. Rapid uptake of new, effective medicine</li> <li>• 6. More value for money in health</li> <li>• 7. Access to treatment</li> </ul> <p>The principles serve as the basis for the future work of the Medicines Council.</p> <p>Among other things, the Medicines Council will be in charge of the uptake of new medicine in the hospital sector. Using cost analysis and a strengthened professional assessment, the council is going to secure a better basis for negotiation and tenders.</p> <p>The Medicine Council was established January 1th 2017 by the Danish regions. The Medicine Council is replacing RADS (The Danish Council for the Use of Expensive Hospital Medicines) as well as KRIS (The Coordination Council).</p> | <b>REIMBURSEMENT</b> | <p>The Danish Medicines Agency decides whether a medicine is eligible for public reimbursement. The decisions are based on recommendations given by the Danish Reimbursement Committee.</p> <p>There are different types of reimbursement. Many prescribed medicines come with general reimbursement which automatically ensures patients reimbursement when they buy medicine. Patients do not need a special authorisation to obtain general reimbursement, but for some medicines, reimbursement is only available if certain criteria are satisfied (for example it may be required that the patient belongs to a certain patient group or suffers from a specific disease). Another type of reimbursement is the individual reimbursement for medicine; i.e. reimbursement which is awarded to the patients personally.</p> <p>The reimbursement scheme is a needs-based system allocating public reimbursement to patients with the highest consumption of medicines and consequently those with the highest expenses.</p> |
|  | <b>OVERVIEW</b>           |   |                      |  |



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### E-HEALTH FOR MEDICINES

Public hospitals and general practitioners (GPs) systematically collect data, and their contact with the patient is sustained over long periods of time. This permits large-scale monitoring and analysis, while records in the national patient register and medication databases permit a significant degree of, for example, patient-compliance monitoring.

All GPs keep electronic health records (EHRs), and 98 per cent exchange records electronically.

- GPs receive all laboratory test results from the hospitals electronically.
- 99 per cent of all prescriptions are sent electronically to the pharmacies.
- 97 per cent of all referrals to hospitals are made electronically.
- All referrals to medical specialists and psychologists are made electronically

The following IT solutions have been significant in Denmark.

- Implementation of the so-called MedCom3 standards that have digitised much of the communication within the health system:
- Establishment of the health data network for secure electronic communication between all healthcare providers.
- The web portal Sundhed.dk where citizens have access to their own medical data from national health registers, electronic health records (EHR), medication data etc. These data can also be accessed by the patient's GP.
- The Shared Medication Record which gives citizens and healthcare professionals access to a complete electronic record of each citizen's current prescription medications. The Shared Medication Record system simplifies communication concerning medication between healthcare providers and reduces the risk of giving inappropriate medication. The Shared Medication Record is almost fully implemented at hospitals, general practitioners and local health authorities (e.g. municipal nursing homes).

Read more at Healthcare in [Denmark](#).