

GLOSSARY OF TERMS EPPeHEALTH PROJECT

Abbreviations and definitions

A

Ageing population

Ageing population is a phenomenon that occurs when the median age of a country or region increases due to rising life expectancy and/or declining fertility rates. The European Commission notes that by 2025 more than 20% of Europeans will be 65 or over, with a particularly rapid increase in numbers of over-80s¹. The ageing population of Europe is one of the greatest social and economic challenges of the twenty first century and it will affect all EU countries and a large number of policy areas including economy, social security, labour and healthcare systems. In particular, the impact on healthcare will be especially profound, as the ageing population will bring about a range of different healthcare requirements.

Ageing workforce

The World Health Organisation states that the world will be short of 12.9 million healthcare workers by 2035². As the workforce ages there are insufficient numbers of younger people entering the profession to replace those that are retiring.

C

Call for Tender – CTT

Calls for tender are notices published by organisations when seeking applicants who can deliver specific services, goods or work in exchange for payment. Calls for tender are one phase within the overall procurement process which leads to the conclusion of contracts.³

Chronic disease management

Chronic disease management includes the detection, screening and treatment of chronic diseases as well as palliative care. Such interventions are essential for achieving the global target of a 25% relative reduction in the risk of premature mortality from chronic diseases⁴.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/health/ageing/policy/index_en.htm

² <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2013/health-workforce-shortage/en/>

³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/about-procurement-contracts_en

⁴ <http://www.who.int/ncds/management/introduction/en/>

Competitive dialogue

Procedure in which any economic operator may request to participate and whereby the Contracting Authority conducts a dialogue with the candidates admitted to that procedure, with the aim of developing one or more suitable alternatives capable of meeting its requirements, and on the basis of which the candidates chosen are invited to tender.⁵

Computerized Provider Order Entry - CPOE

Processes pertaining to electronic ordering of medications and diagnostic tests and aiding the clinical decision making process at the point of care.⁶

Consortium Agreement - CA

The CA is an agreement which regulates the relation between consortium partners (= participants). The CA should be worked out during the "time to grant" at the last, i.e.: before the GA is signed. The consortium agreement should include:

- Designation of the parties (beneficiaries).
 - Technical provision (schedule, etc.)
 - Managerial provisions (management bodies and tasks, decision making process).
 - Financial provisions complementing those already included in the GA.
 - Provisions on IPR, exploitation and dissemination.
 - General provisions (entry into force, duration and termination, amendment procedure, confidentiality, breach and liability, survival, law and jurisdiction, signatures, etc.).⁷
-

Contracting Authority

Contracting authorities' means the State, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law, associations formed by one or several of such authorities or one or several of such bodies governed by public law.⁸

⁵ Directive 2004/18

⁶ http://www.redwoodmednet.org/projects/events/20140725/docs/AJMC_05_14_Sittig_418to23.pdf

⁷ https://www.ffg.at/sites/default/files/downloads/page/european_ipr_helpdesk_-_ffg_19.09_-_cas_in_h2020.pdf

⁸ Directive 2004/18

Coordination and Support Action - CSA

CSA is one of the funding schemes by which Horizon 2020 EU programme is implemented; it is an action that covers not the research itself, but the coordination and networking of projects, programmes and policies⁹. This includes for example:

- Coordination and networking activities, dissemination and use of knowledge.
 - Studies or expert groups assisting the implementation of the programme.
 - Support for transnational access to major research infrastructure.
 - Actions to stimulate the participation of SMEs, civil society and their networks.
 - Support for cooperation with other European support schemes.
-

Cross-border healthcare

Healthcare provided or prescribed in a country other than the country of affiliation.

Cross-border interoperability

"Cross-border interoperability" means interoperability between neighbouring and non-neighbouring Member States and their entire territories.

D

Decision making process

Health care decision making involves the "convergence of issues from two major dimensions: 1) the 'patient centred' direction that considers a person's wishes, goals and current capacity for reviewing information; and 2) the 'provider centred' direction that considers a patient's condition and prognosis and the relevance of potential treatment options"¹⁰.

Diagnosis timeframe and management

Timeframe for the determination of the nature of the cause of a disease and its management procedures. "The role of the general practitioners in diagnosis is one of problem recognition and decision making....the diagnostic process in general

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/fp7inbrief/funding-schemes_en.html

¹⁰ http://www.ltcinfo.net/Health%20Care%20Decision%20Making%20Process_Maryland%20Medicine_2010.pdf

practice is as often a combination of shortcuts, loops and dead ends as it is a straight line going from presentation to diagnosis”¹¹.

Directorate General for Communication Networks, Content and Technology – DG CONNECT

DG CONNECT is one of the departments in which the European Commission is divided. These departments are known as Directorate-Generals (DGs). The DG CONNECT works to develop a Digital Single Market in order to generate smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe. DG Connect conceives and implements the policies required to create a Digital Single Market for more growth and jobs, where citizens, businesses, and public administrations can seamlessly and fairly access and provide digital goods, content and services. It aims to foster a modern, secure, open, and pluralistic society building on Europe's cultural diversity, creativity and respect of creators' rights and our values such as democracy, freedom of expression and tolerance. It helps to drive the digital transformation of European industry and public services through the use of innovative digital technology and support for the development of digital skills¹².

Description of Action - DoA

The description of the action (DoA) is the Annex 1 to the EU funded project Grant Agreement and it contains the details of how the action (project) will be carried out. It consists of two parts:

Part A of Annex 1 contains the cover page, the project summary, the list of participants and the work plan tables, which provide details on the implementation of the action.

Part B of Annex 1 is the narrative part of the description of the action. ¹³

E Electronic government - eGovernment

The term eGovernment refers to the adoption of ICT tools for providing citizens and businesses with better public services, enabling them to carry out their business with government more easily, more quickly and at lower cost. This process is not only about using the tools, but also about rethinking structures and procedures,

¹¹ <http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/files/kf/Diagnosis%20and%20referral.pdf>

¹² <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/dg-connect>

¹³ http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/gap/doa/h2020-doa-ria-ia-csa_en.pdf

and adapting to changing needs and behaviours in order to render government services more efficiently.¹⁴

eHealth

e-health

- refers to tools and services using information and communication technologies (ICTs) that can improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and management.
- can benefit the entire community by improving access to care and quality of care and by making the health sector more efficient.
- includes information and data sharing between patients and health service providers, hospitals, health professionals and health information networks; electronic health records; telemedicine services; portable patient-monitoring devices, operating room scheduling software, robotized surgery and blue-sky research on the virtual physiological human.^[1]

eHealth network - eHN

The eHealth network was established by article 14 of the 'Directive (2011/24/EU) on patients' rights in cross-border healthcare'. The voluntary network connects national authorities responsible for eHealth designated by the Member States and shall support and facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information among Member States.

Electronic Health Record - EHR

A comprehensive medical record or similar documentation of the past and present physical and mental state of health of an individual in electronic form, and providing for ready availability of these data for medical treatment and other closely related purposes.¹⁵

Electronic Prescription - ePrescription

A prescription for medicines or treatments, provided in electronic format

¹⁴ https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/Portals/egovkb/Documents/un/2014-Survey/E-Gov_Complete_Survey-2014.pdf

^[1] European Commission. *Ehealth: Policy*, http://ec.europa.eu/health/ehealth/policy/index_en.htm, access: February 2015.

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/policies/privacy/docs/wpdocs/2007/wp131_en.pdf

European Commission – EC

The European Commission is the legislative and executive body of the European Union. It is responsible for proposing legislation, the implementation of the decisions, the defence of the treaties of the Union and the EU's day to day management¹⁶.

European Research Area – ERA

ERA is a unified research area open to the world based on the Internal market, in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely. Through ERA, the Union and its Member States strengthen their scientific and technological bases, their competitiveness and their capacity to collectively address grand challenges¹⁷.

European Union - EU

The European Union is a unique economic and political union between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent¹⁸.

F

Framework Programme - FP

The Framework Programme (FP) is the EU's primary funding mechanism for supporting collaborative, transnational research and development. The current programme Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020). Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe's global competitiveness¹⁹.

G

General practitioner - GP

A physician providing primary care

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm

¹⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/era_communication_en.htm

¹⁸ https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu_en

¹⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>

Grant Agreement - GA

The Grant Agreement is an EU standard contract defining the basic conditions for the project financing. Apart from these conditions, which are stipulated in the main body of the contract, the Grant Agreement consists of the following Annexes:

- Annex I: Description of the Action
- Annex II: Estimated budget for the Action
- Annex III: Accession Forms; a form to be signed by those parties acceding the GA
- Annex IV: Model financial statements
- Annex V: Model on the certificate of the financial statement
- Annex VI: Model on the certificate of the methodology²⁰

H

Health Information Technology - HIT

Health information technology - HIT is the overarching term applied to various information and communication technologies to collect, transmit, display, or store patient data. "HIT work system" is the combination of all the hardware and software required to implement the HIT, as well as the social environment in which it is implemented²¹

Health professional

A 'Health professional' refers to a doctor of medicine, a nurse responsible for general care, a dental practitioner, a midwife or a pharmacist within the meaning of Directive 2005/36/EC, or another professional exercising activities in the healthcare sector which are restricted to a regulated profession as defined in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2005/36/EC, or a person considered to be a *health professional* according to the legislation of the Member State of treatment.

Healthcare provider

'Healthcare provider' means any natural or legal person or any other entity legally providing healthcare on the territory of a Member State.

²⁰ <http://grantsaccess.ethz.ch/en/servicesupport/legal/grant-agreement/>

²¹ <http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC3677061>

I

Information and Communication Technologies – ICT

Wide range of all technologies that allow management and transmission of information including the Internet, wireless networks, Bluetooth, cellular networks and satellite networks

Intellectual Property – IP

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.²²

Intellectual Property Rights - IPR

Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.²³

Innovation

Innovation can be defined as an introduction of a new idea, device, service, product, process or system.

Innovation Partnership

Innovation Partnership: introduced in March 2014 by the new EU Directive 2014/24/EU on Public procurement, this model facilitates relations between public purchasers and solution providers (still not always implemented in national regulations)²⁴. It enables a public authority to enter into a structured partnership with a supplier with the objective of developing an innovative product, service or works, with the subsequent purchase of the outcome²⁵

Interoperability/Integration/Standards

The Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society define interoperability in healthcare as “the ability of different information technology

²² <http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/>

²³ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/intell_e.htm

²⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0024>

²⁵ <http://www.innovation-procurement.org/about-ppi/legal-framework/>

systems and software applications to communicate, exchange data, and use the information that has been exchanged”²⁶.

L

Lead Procurer

The lead procurer is a public procurer and is the beneficiary appointed by the buyers group to coordinate and lead the procurement. The lead procurer can be either one of the procurers in the buyers group or another beneficiary in the action that is established or designated by the procurers in the buyer group to act as lead procurer.²⁷

M

Medical record

Systematic documentation of a patient's medical history and care. The term is used both for the physical folder for a patient and for the body of information which comprises the total of a patient's health history. Medical records are personal documents and all data collected in medical records shall be regarded as sensitive personal data and processed accordingly.²⁸

Member state(s) – MS(s)

The European Union (EU) comprises 28 member states. Each member state is party to the founding treaties of the union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership. The member states of the EU are subjected to binding laws in exchange for representation within the common legislative and judicial institutions. Member states must agree unanimously for the EU to adopt policies concerning defence and foreign affairs.²⁹

Mobile Health - mHealth

mHealth can be defined as the delivery of healthcare services through mobile communication devices. It comprises mHealth as a concept for the delivery, facilitation and communication of health-related information by means of mobile

²⁶ <http://www.himss.org/library/interoperability-standards/what-is-interoperability>

²⁷ General FAQ list for PPI actions:

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2015-49/qanda_ppi_actions_12504.pdf

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union

²⁸ http://www.epsos.eu/faq-glossary/glossary.html?tx_a21glossary%5Buid%5D=1382&tx_a21glossary%5Bback%5D=362&cHash=07e4541ecd

²⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union

technologies including mobile phones, smart phones, tablet computers as well as devices with integrated communication abilities. It can also be referred to as portable eHealth services, which accompany the user in his daily life.³⁰

N

National Health Service (English) - NHS

National Health Service – NHS is the entity of public health benefits of the United Kingdom.

National Contact Point – NCP

A national contact point is an entity in each participating country to act as a bidirectional technical, organisational and legal interface between the existing different national functions and infrastructures. The NCP is legally competent to contract with other organizations on its territory in order to provide the necessary services which are needed to fulfil the business use cases and support services and processes.

O

Open Market Consultation - OMC

An open market consultation is an open dialogue between procurer(s) and the market, in which the procurers ask for the view of the market to identify the ability to meet the needs of the procurer(s). All potentially interested economic operators on the market are invited to attend the open market consultation (via announcement of the open market consultation in the European Tender Database). An open market consultation will reveal whether the need is met by a readily available commercial solution or whether R&D (PCP) or close-to-market innovation (PPI) is needed to meet the need. When the solution to the need is not readily available, the open market consultation will help the public procurer to choose the right form of innovation procurement. If R&D is still required to meet the need, a PCP is the suitable choice (potentially followed by a PPI). If there are already suitable innovative solutions close to the market that have already passed the R&D stage and are ready for commercial deployment by a launch customer, a PPI is the suitable choice.³¹

³⁰ <http://ftp.jrc.es/EURdoc/JRC71141.pdf>

³¹ EAFIP

P

Patient empowerment

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines empowerment as “a process through which people gain greater control over decisions and actions affecting their health ...should be seen as both an individual and a community process”³². Patient empowerment includes four components: understanding by the patient of his/her role; acquisition by patients of sufficient knowledge to be able to engage with their healthcare provider; patient’s skills, and the presence of a facilitating environment

Personal Data

Personal Data is any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.³³

Patient information

Patient information systems...“have the ability to track individual health problems and treatment over time, giving insight into optimal diagnosis and treatment of the individual as well as improving the delivery of services”³⁴.

Prior Information Notice - PIN

A Prior or Periodic Indicative notice is an advanced warning of a contract to be awarded at some time in the future, as in Prior (Public Sector) or Periodic (Utilities) Indicative Notice. The issuing of a PIN does not guarantee that a contract will be placed.³⁵

Pre-Commercial Procurement - PCP

PCP occurs when several procurers associate and decide to share the risk of designing, prototyping and testing with providers. The PCP is the procurement of

³² <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK144022/>

³³ <https://www.dataprotection.ie/docs/EU-Directive-95-46-EC-Chapter-1/92.htm>

³⁴ http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/76794/1/9789241504645_eng.pdf

³⁵ www.mytenders.org

research and development of new innovative solutions before they are commercially available.³⁶

Public procurement - PP

Public procurement occurs when a public institution purchases products or services from an outside institution.

Public procurement of innovation - PPI

PPI is defined as the procurement of something that does not yet exist. However, what is a regular, off-shelf product or service in one society, can easily be considered an innovation somewhere else. In addition to demand-side PPI, there is a possibility of supply-side PPI, when potential suppliers approach a public institution with unsolicited innovative solutions.

Public procurement of innovation (PPI) occurs when public authorities act as a launch customer for innovative goods or services. These are typically not yet available on a large-scale commercial basis and may include conformance testing³⁷

Public procurer

Public procurers are organizations that are contracting authorities or contracting entities according to the definition of those terms in the EU public procurement directives 2014/24/EU, 2004/25/EU, 2009/81/EC.³⁸

R

Remote Patient Monitoring

Remote Patient Monitoring is understood as systems to help patients with chronic diseases monitor vital signs (e.g. blood pressure, heart rate, blood glucose, weight, oxygen contents, ECG and others) thus improving the quality of care, the quality of life of the patient and enabling the prediction of aggravations and exacerbations of their chronic condition. It is conceived as a system to facilitate patients to keep

³⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/precommercial-procurement>

³⁷ https://www.innovationprocurement.org/fileadmin/editorcontent/Guides/PPIPlatform_Guide_new-final_download.pdf

³⁸ General FAQ list for PPI actions:
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2015-49/qanda_ppi_actions_12504.pdf

control over their health conditions and are able live independently or with limited need for care.³⁹

Research and Development – R&D

Research and development (R&D) refers to the investigative activities a business conducts to improve existing products and procedures or to lead to the development of new products and procedures.

S

Self-management

Self-management can be viewed in two ways: as a portfolio of techniques and tools to help patients choose healthy behaviours; and as a fundamental transformation of the patient-care giver relationship into a collaborative partnership (de Silva 2011)⁴⁰.

Skills shortage

The UK Commission for Employment and Skills recently reported that developments within the sector including demographic changes, social and political factors and technology and innovation are generating skills and performance challenges in all the key health and social care occupations⁴¹.

Small and Medium size Enterprise – SME

The official European definition of SMEs is given by a Commission recommendation from 2003⁴² According to this definition, SMEs are, somewhat simplified, independent enterprises or groups of enterprises with less than 250 employees and with total annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euros, or a balance sheet not exceeding 43 million euros (only one of the latter two criteria needs to be met). SMEs are further broken down into micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, forming three nested categories, with the larger categories including the smaller ones. The respective thresholds are the following:

Size class	Employee number	Annual sales (Euros) or	Balance sheet total (Euros)
------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------

³⁹ <http://ftp.jrc.es/EURdoc/JRC71141.pdf>

⁴⁰ <http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/gp-commissioning/ten-priorities-for-commissioners/self-management>

⁴¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/430164/Executive_Summary_Skills_and_performance_challenges_in_health_and_social_care.pdf

⁴² [EU recommendation 2003/361](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu_recommendation_2003_361_en.pdf).

Micro	<10	≤ 2 million	≤ 2 million
Small	<50	≤ 10 million	≤ 10 million
Medium-size	<250	≤ 50 million	≤ 42 million

T

Telecare

'Telecare is the continuous, automatic and remote monitoring of real time emergencies and lifestyle changes over time in order to manage the risks associated with independent living. Devices.'⁴³

Tenders Electronic Daily - TED

TED (Tenders Electronic Daily) is the online version of the 'Supplement to the Official Journal' of the EU, dedicated to European public procurement. TED provides free access to business opportunities from the European Union, the European Economic Area and beyond.⁴⁴

U

Unmet need

An unmet need or a challenge in a PCP or PPI is a " requirement or set of requirements that (...) [procurers] have now or (preferably) one that (...) [they] will have in the future, that current products, services or arrangements cannot meet, or can only do so at excessive cost or with unacceptable risk." An unmet need or challenge often becomes apparent whenever a procurer has to solve a problem that negatively impacts the efficiency of its internal operations or the quality of the service of public interest it offers to citizens or whenever a procurer has to implement policy objectives or legislations.⁴⁵

V

Vital signal monitoring

Vital signals are to be understood as a set of physiological indicators, which reflect the overall status of the body. With the help of technologies they can be checked regularly to assess body functions of an individual making it possible to remotely monitor the patient or user status, without the need of a care giver to be present.

⁴³ <http://telecareaware.com/what-is-telecare/>

⁴⁴ <http://ted.europa.eu/TED/main/HomePage.do>

⁴⁵ EAFIP <http://eafip.eu/>

The measurement and the resulting data are either collected discretely meaning at predetermined intervals called spot checking or continuously⁴⁶

W

World Health Organization – WHO

An agency of the United Nations, established in 1948, concerned with improving the health of the world's people and preventing or controlling communicable diseases on a worldwide basis through various technical projects and programs.⁴⁷

Work Package - WP

A work package is a building block of the work breakdown structure that allows the project management to define the steps necessary for completion of the work. Breaking down the work into work packages allows multiple teams to work simultaneously or sequentially on different components of the project. Each team follows the steps defined in the work package plan and completes them by the specified deadline. When all teams have finished their individual work packages, the whole project comes together and the objectives have been achieved.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ <http://ftp.jrc.es/EURdoc/JRC71141.pdf>

⁴⁷ <http://www.who.int/en/>

⁴⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/chafea/management/Fact_sheet_2010_03.html