THE FIRST DIRECTIVE FOCUSSING ON 'PATIENTS' RIGHTS' – WHAT DOES THIS REALLY MEAN FOR PATIENTS?

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Key benefits



✓ Recognition in EU law that patients have a right to cross-border healthcare and to be reimbursed



✓ Right to information – creation of a NCP in each Member State



✓ Right to a copy of the medical record; Right to appropriate medical follow-up; Recognition of prescriptions made abroad



✓ Legal basis for MS co-operation on eHealth and HTA, rare disease, quality/safety standards



1 - Basic principles



 Patients have right of reimbursement when they receive healthcare in another EU MS



 Quality and safety standards / legislation of Member State of treatment applies







2 - Prior Authorisation



- Prior authorisation possible for
 - a) overnight stay; or
 - b) highly specialised and cost intensive healthcare ("hospital care")...
- Authorisation may be refused if no "undue delay"...
- ...and that decision must be "properly reasoned"





3 – Prices and Reimbursement



Question 1 - How much will I be reimbursed?

Same fees as for domestic patients

Reimbursement = same amount as "at home for similar treatment"

 Member States must have a transparent mechanism for reimbursement – based on objective, non-discriminatory criteria





3 – Prices and Reimbursement



Question 1 – How much will I be reimbursed?

Example

	At home	Country A	Country B	Country C
Treatment cost	€100	€120	€90	€75
Reimbursement	€80	€80	€80	€75
Patient pays	€20	€40	€10	None

 What about travel costs? Member States are obliged to cover only the cost of treatment BUT they can decide to reimburse the full cost of the treatment and extra costs.



3 – Prices and Reimbursement



Question 2 – Do I have to pay upfront?

Yes: Patient have to pay and claim back the expense afterwards

The directive:

Equity of access!

Nondiscrimination,
universality,
access to good
care, equity and
solidarity







→ Role of Patient organisations: should advocate in favour of direct payment to increase equity of access

4 - Information to patients



→ National Contact Points have to be created by the Member States

What information can I ask to the National Contact Point?

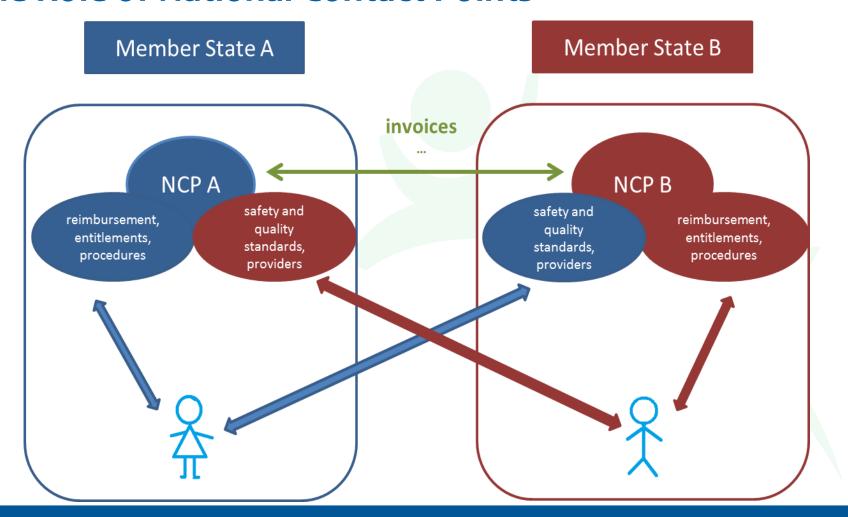
- NCPS should provide <u>all information needed</u> for a patient to make an informed choice: rights, entitlements, reimbursement, appeal processes, quality and safety standards, ...
- Easily accessible, available electronically, accessible to people with disabilities
- NCPs have to consult with patient organisations, healthcare providers, healthcare insurers



4 - Information to patients



The Role of National Contact Points

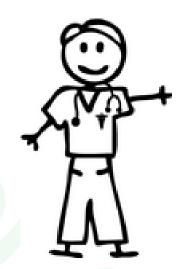


4 - Information to patients



And what about healthcare providers?

- Healthcare providers should also provide the information needed to help patients make an informed choice:
 - treatment options and their availability
 - quality and safety of the healthcare
 - information on prices
 - clear invoices
- They must also provide information about their authorisation /registration status and professional liability insurance (Article 4(2)).





5 - Minimum patients' rights



- Right of appeal on authorisation and reimbursement decisions
- Right to transparent complaint procedure and to seek redress (all treatment must be covered by liability insurance or similar guarantee)
- Right to privacy
- Right of access to/copy of medical records
- Non-discrimination: access and prices



6- Directive or Regulation?



The Directive

- Covers ALL providers
- NO prior authorisation (in certain cases only)



The Regulation

- only cover public-sector or contracted providers
- require prior authorisation
- BUT cover patient's actual costs
- AND possibly better for rare diseases



- → Which one is best? Sometimes it is better for the patient to access care abroad under the Regulations than the Directive (with prior authorisation)
- How do I know? NCP is obliged to inform patient which regime is better

7 - Co-operation between health systems

EPF European Patients Forum

- Cooperation on guidelines for quality and safety
- European Reference Networks
- Health Technology Assessment
- eHealth
- Cross-border healthcare in border regions



The EU Directive on cross-border healthcare



The Directive on cross-border healthcare is not perfect...

BUT!

It is an important milestone for patients!



Bulgaria – why is the Directive important?



- Right for patients to choose
- More flexible options for patients to get medical services as soon as possible
- It will stimulate providers to strive for improving quality – important for patients in Bulgaria who access care "at home"
- Patients and patient organisations can use them to get informed about their rights, the safety and quality of treatment and how it compares to other MS

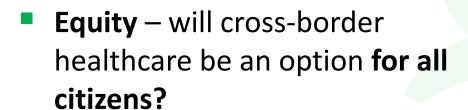




Some areas of uncertainty/concern



Implementation so far – Member States are in different stages, will all comply?



Information and support – will NCP become an enabling service or a gatekeeping mechanism?

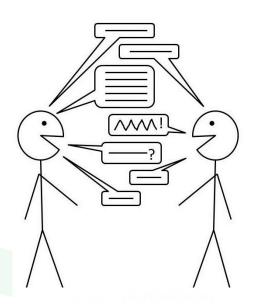




What can Patient organisations do?



- Engage with your NCP, give feedback on how it serves patients
- Ask your government to set up a system for direct payments and/or prior notification
- Give feedback to EPF and the EC on all aspects of implementation – how it "works" for patients (and when it doesn't)
- Provide information on your organisation's website





Next steps

EPF European Patients Forum

- Transposition check
- Monitoring of transposition by individuals and stakeholders
- Reflection on functioning of National Contact Points
- Regular reporting by Commission to EP and Council, with recommendations



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