



DigiSanté: Vision for a digital healthcare system in Switzerland

From Technology to Treatment, PHRT & SPHN Symposium 2025



The vision

Better prevention, diagnosis and treatment:

- Improved patient safety
- Continuity of care
- Improved healthcare efficiency



Empower individuals to have control over their health data



Electronic Health Records



Health data from apps and medical devices





Assist policy maker and regulators in accessing relevant health data



Enable health professionals to have access to relevant health data



Facilitate access to health data for research and innovators

Better health policy, greater opportunities for research and innovation

Based on: https://www.european-health-data-space.com/

The underlying challenges

Hardly any transformation in the health sector for decades:

- Grown, unconnected silo solutions
- Business models to bridge the existing gaps between those silos
- Gains in transparency are (also) feared
- Proprietary systems aim at customer loyalty, not at national interoperability
- Thinking data still means focus on data we have, not that data we need



Source: Der Spiegel (2023). Photo: Chris Windsor / Getty Images

'Digitisation is actually a reform of the administration; it's just that not everyone has realised this yet.'

Walter Thurnherr, former Swiss Federal Chancellor



https://www.swico.ch/de/news/detail/verliert-die-schweiz-ihren-digitalminister (2023)

The DigiSanté programme

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG Bundesamt für Statistik BFS

Standard requirements and data specifications for a seamless and nationwide data exchange will be set

Establishment and operation of a secure **Swiss Health Data Space**

Enabling a systematic and responsible secondary use of health data for research

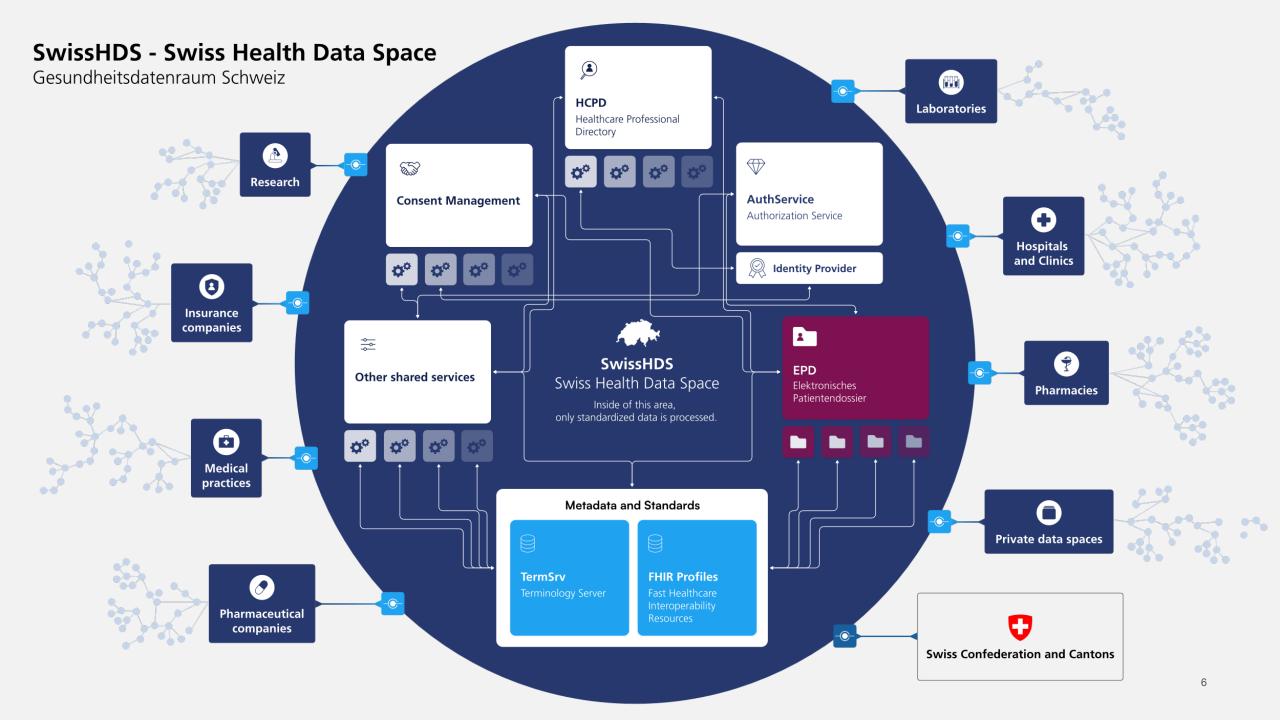


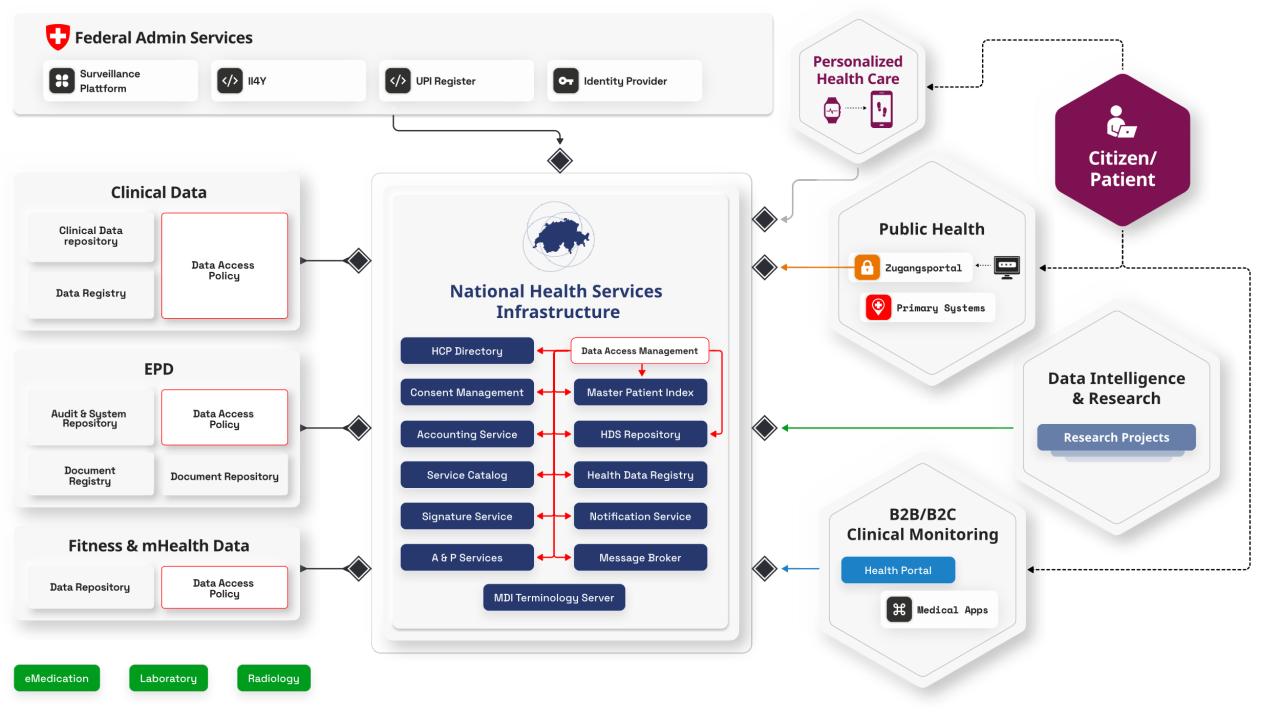


Duration: 10 years – 2025 bis 2034

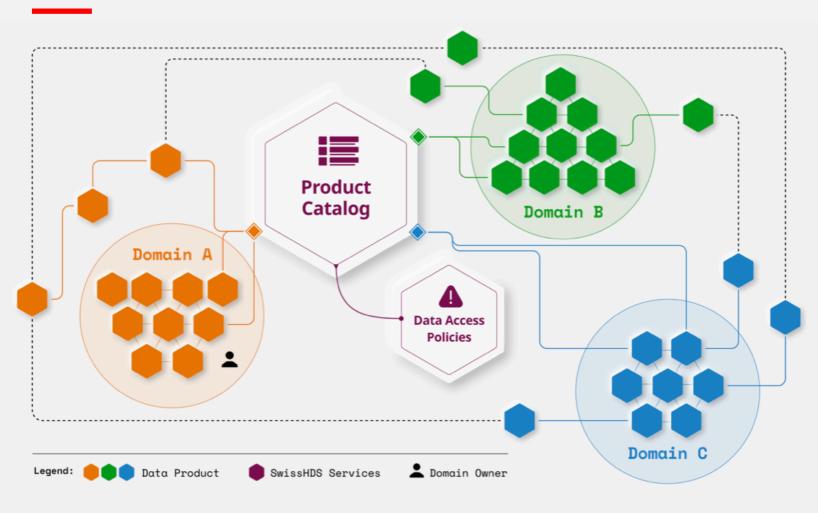
Start of the programme: 2025

Commitment credit: 392 MCHF





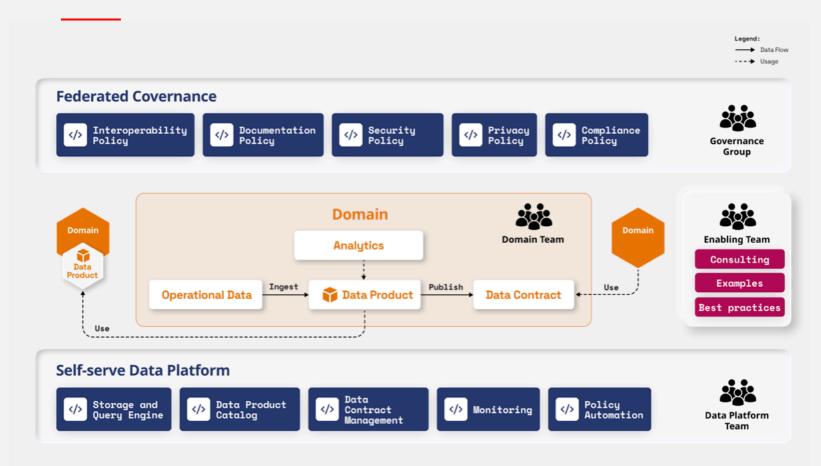
Data Mesh I/II



Domain-oriented data responsibility: Domains take responsibility for their own data

Data as a product: Data is treated like a product, with a focus on reusability, quality, and user orientation.

Data Mesh II/II



Self-service data infrastructure: Provision of platforms and services that enable domains to work with data independently

Federated data governance:
A common framework for data standards and policies across all domains.

Standards: Proposal (approval pending)

Technical layer:

The personal data products exchanged (offered) within the SwissHDS comply with the FHIR standard

The format for data exchange in the healthcare sector, including government processes, is generally FHIR

Data products and exchange formats in the areas of:

- eMedication (ePrescription, eMedication plan)
- International Patient Summary (IPS)
- eVaccination
- allergies and intolerances

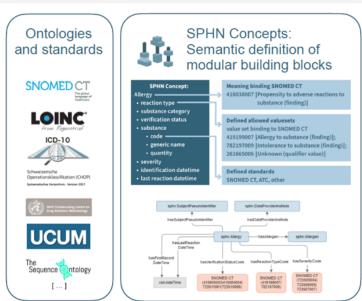
- laboratory/radiology: orders and findings
- discharge report
- service billing and cost approval§
- eReferrals

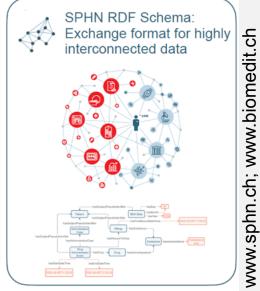
Knowledge advantage through data

Efficient reuse of data for planning, monitoring, policy making and data-driven research

- Unique person ID for data linkage
- Trust centre for national data coordination and linkage
- Consent management on a national level
- New legal framework for secondary use of health data







DigiSanté: Current status

- 21 Projekts up and running
- Standards: 1st package in review (collaboration with SPHN)
- Collaboration with the stakeholder organizations in health care established (Branchengremium DigiSanté)
- Planning phase of the SwissHDS successfully running
- Legislation project "Federal Act on the Digital Health Data Space" started
- Legislation project "Secondary use of data" started: Extension of the data scope beyond the Human Research Act, and of the purpose to secondary use, not just research

DigiSanté projects defined in the dispatch







How can we help you?

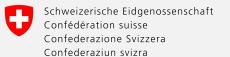
Despite consistent efforts in the digital transformation of standardizing health data for primary use, significant challenges remain for data-driven research:

- Semantic gaps persist
- Standards optimized for clinical or administrative needs often misalign with research requirements (granularity mismatches and potential bias)
- Data we have versus data research needs: Underlying processes would need rethinking and harmonisation
- Data quality issues
- Even the best conditions for efficient secondary use do not lead to data actually being shared

Thank you for your attention







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