



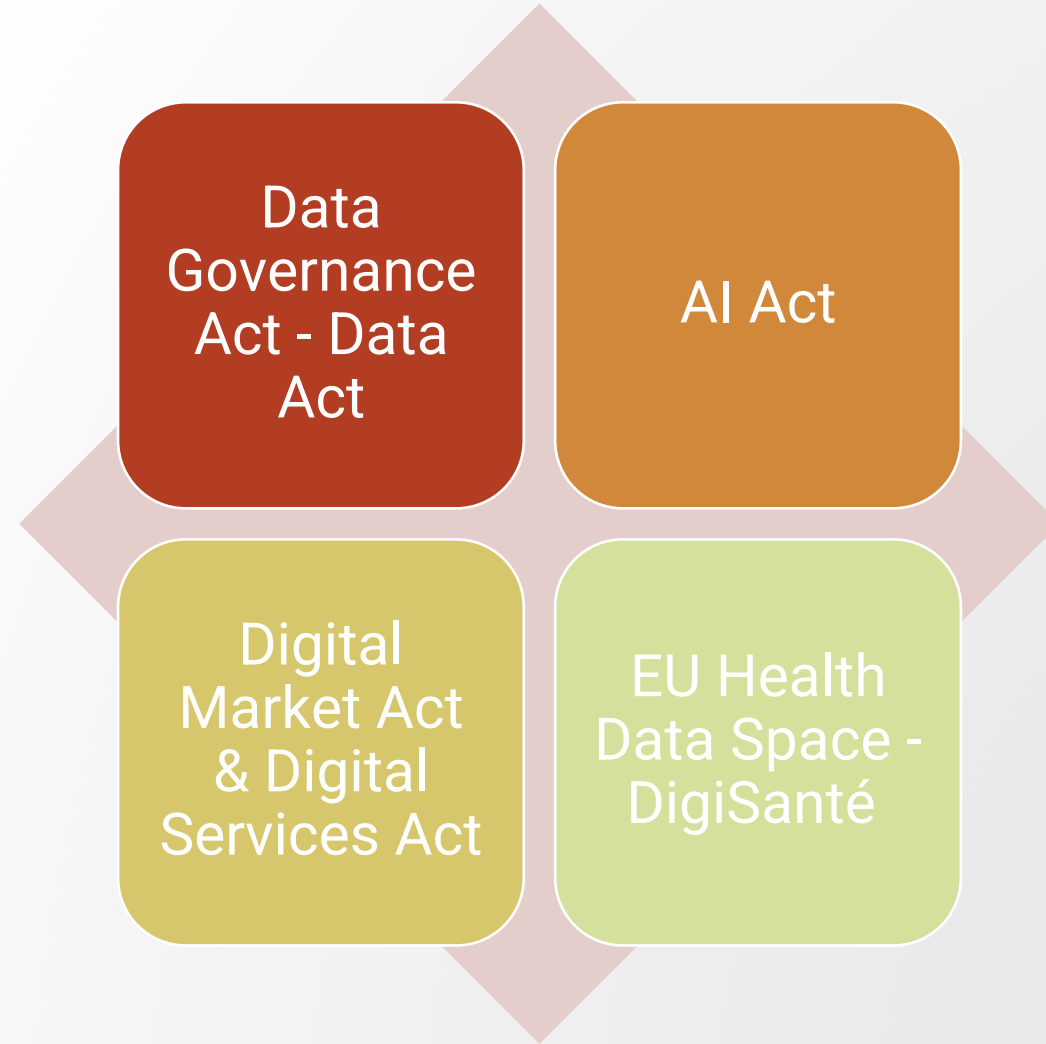
AI LEGAL
& STRATEGY
CONSULTING AG.

SWISS MEDTECH

EU privacy & data protection

The EU's Digital Health Strategy

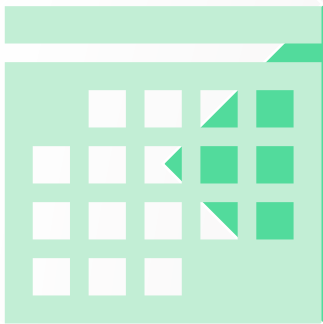
Regulation around data



Data Governance Act



The aim of the initiative is to make more data available and facilitate data exchange between sectors and EU countries in order to harness the potential of data for the benefit of European citizens and businesses



Entered into force on 23 June 2022 and will apply from September 2023 after a grace period of 15 months

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/de/policies/data-governance-act>

Data Act



Provide users of connected devices with access to the data they generate



Preventing abuse of contractual imbalances in data-sharing contracts



Means for public bodies to access and use private sector data when required in exceptional circumstances, in particular in the event of a public emergency



Enabling effective switching between different cloud data processing service providers and safeguards against unlawful data transfers




https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/de/ip_22_1113

AI accelerates medical research


AI leads to the development of new treatments and cures for various diseases



AI analyzes large and complex datasets, identifying patterns and insights that may not be visible to humans alone



AI aids in the development of new treatments and therapies by quickly identifying potential drug candidates and predicting their efficacy and safety



AI can streamline clinical trials by identifying suitable patient populations, monitoring patient safety, and improving data collection and analysis efficiency

EU AI ACT

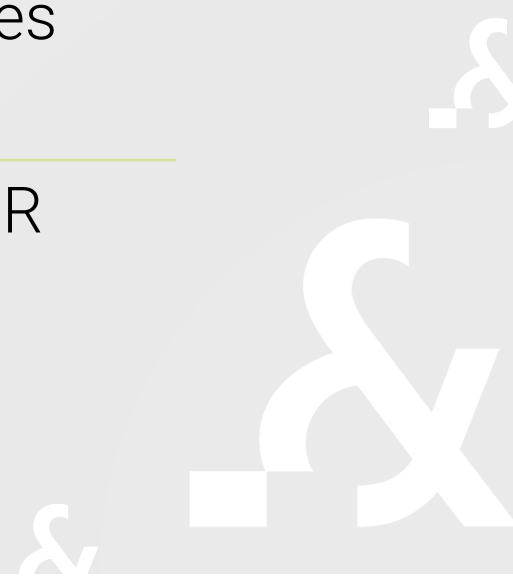
The text might still be subject to minor adjustments at the technical level. It is expected to go to a plenary vote in mid-June

Many criticisms have been raised

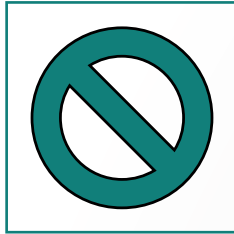
Many amendments have been proposed to the Parliament

The regulatory landscape is very complex (many divergences between EU regulations)

EU countries are already struggling to comply with the GDPR



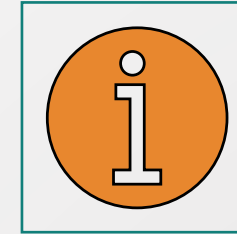
AI Act regulates 3 types of AI systems



Prohibited AI systems
Art. 5



High-risk AI systems
Art. 6 and Annex III



AI systems that
require transparency
Art. 52

Newly inserted: General purpose Art. 4a - 4c

Digital Market Act & Digital Services Act

DMA

The Digital Markets Act contains rules for gatekeeper online platforms

Gatekeeper

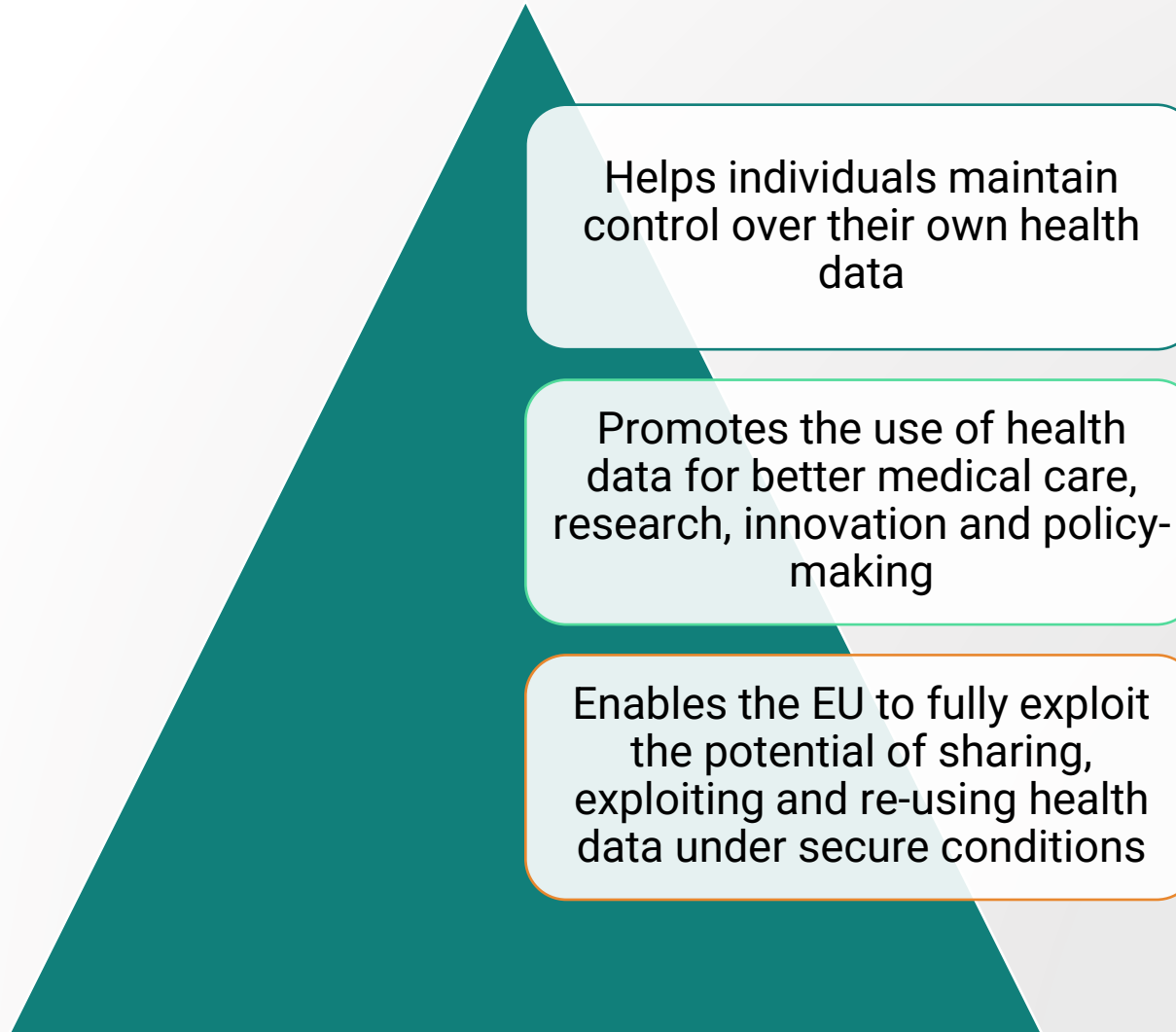
Gatekeeper platforms are digital platforms with a systemic role in the internal market that act as bottlenecks between businesses and consumers for key digital services

DSA

Some of these services are also regulated in the Digital Services Act, but for different reasons and with different types of provisions

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/de/policies/digital-services-act-package>

EU Health Data Space



DigiSanté



DigiSanté is the EDI's programme to promote digital transformation in healthcare



It is being developed on behalf of the Federal Council and will be developed jointly by the BAG and the BFS by the end of 2023



Implementation will take place from 2025

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Swiss data protection

What's in store for me,
what do I have to do?

Agenda



Medical apps with user data - When does user data become so-called health data and how should it be handled?



Use of data from clinical trials and post-market surveillance measures according to MedDO / EU MDR - What should be considered when using the data in the technical documentation?



An example of the distinction between electronic patient records and medical devices.

What are health data?

Art. 4 No. 15 GDPR defines health data as personal data relating to the physical or mental health of a natural person, including the provision of health care services, and revealing information about his or her state of health.

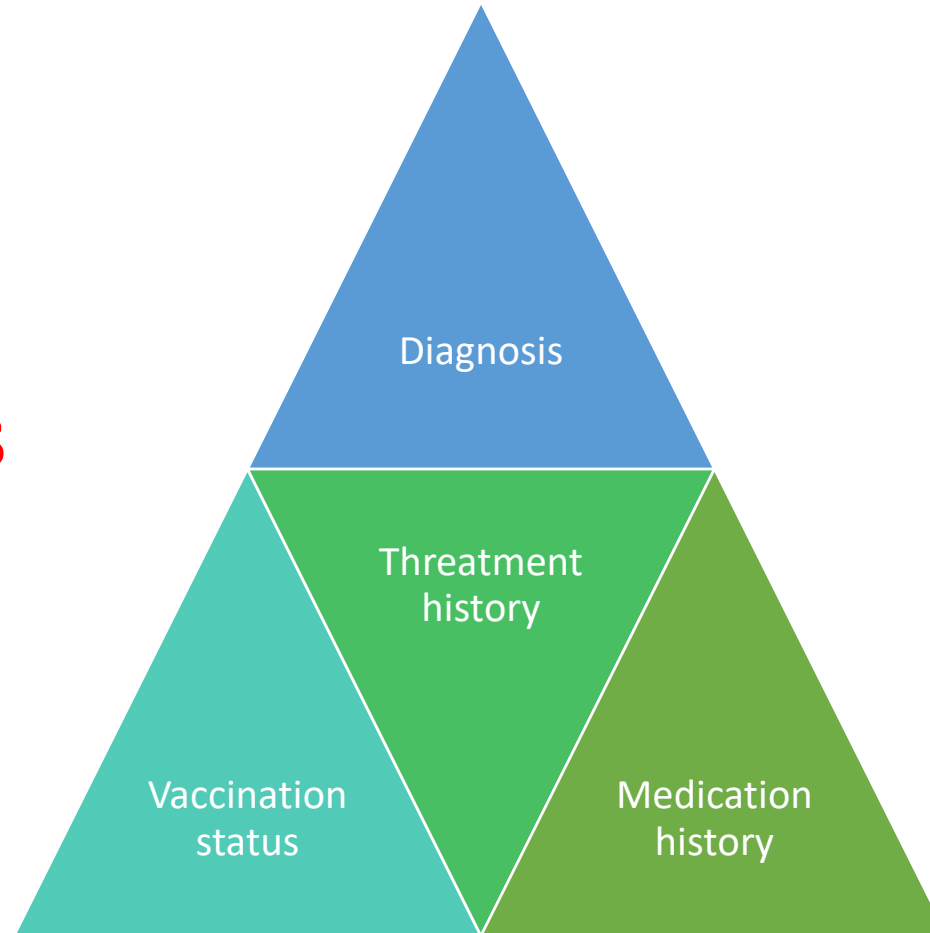
Personal health data also includes information about the natural person that is collected in the course of registration for as well as the provision of healthcare services as defined in Directive 2011/24/EU. This is numbers, symbols or identifiers assigned to uniquely identify the natural person for health purposes.

Information derived from the examination or testing of a body part or bodily substance, including from genetic data and biological samples, is also included, as well as information about, for example, diseases, disabilities, risks of disease, pre-existing conditions, clinical treatments, or the physiological or biomedical condition of the data subject, regardless of the source of the data, whether it comes from a physician or other health professional, a hospital, a medical device, or an in vitro diagnostic device.

Taking into account the case law of the ECJ on the Data Protection Directive, the concept of health data is to be interpreted broadly, also under the application of the GDPR, so that it refers to all information relating to the health of a person from all aspects, both physical and mental. This also includes information that a person has injured his or her foot and is on partial sick leave.

Medical apps - When does user data become so-called health data and how should it be handled?

Examples



Health data in health apps

– Where are the data? – Why is this relevant?

Awareness of which products store data.



Where are the data? On smartphone or cloud or both?

How to remove the data?

How to make the data safe against unauthorized access?

Use of data from clinical trials and post-market surveillance measures

What should be considered when using the data in the technical documentation?

In the focus: Processes / SOP`s - Employee training - Privacy policy



What are the **processes and documents** regarding workflows for

- Clinical trials
- Clinical evaluation
- PMCF
- PMS



Anonymization of data is a key point.

What are the data collected, stored and used for and why?

What is the legal basis and interest?

An example of the distinction between electronic patient records and medical devices.

– What is the difference?



An example of the distinction between electronic patient records and medical devices.

– What is the difference? The Definition is the difference

(1) 'medical device' means any instrument, apparatus, appliance, software, implant, reagent, material or other article intended by the manufacturer to be used, alone or in combination, for human beings for one or more of the following specific medical purposes:

- **diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, prediction, prognosis, treatment or alleviation of disease,**
- **diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of, or compensation for, an injury or disability,**
- **investigation, replacement or modification of the anatomy or of a physiological or pathological process or state,**
- **providing information by means of *in vitro* examination of specimens derived from the human body, including organ, blood and tissue donations, and which does not achieve its principal intended action by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means, in or on the human body,** but which may be assisted in its function by such means.

The following products shall also be deemed to be medical devices:

- devices for the control or support of conception;
- products specifically intended for the cleaning, disinfection or sterilisation of devices as referred to in Article 1(4) and of those referred to in the first paragraph of this point.

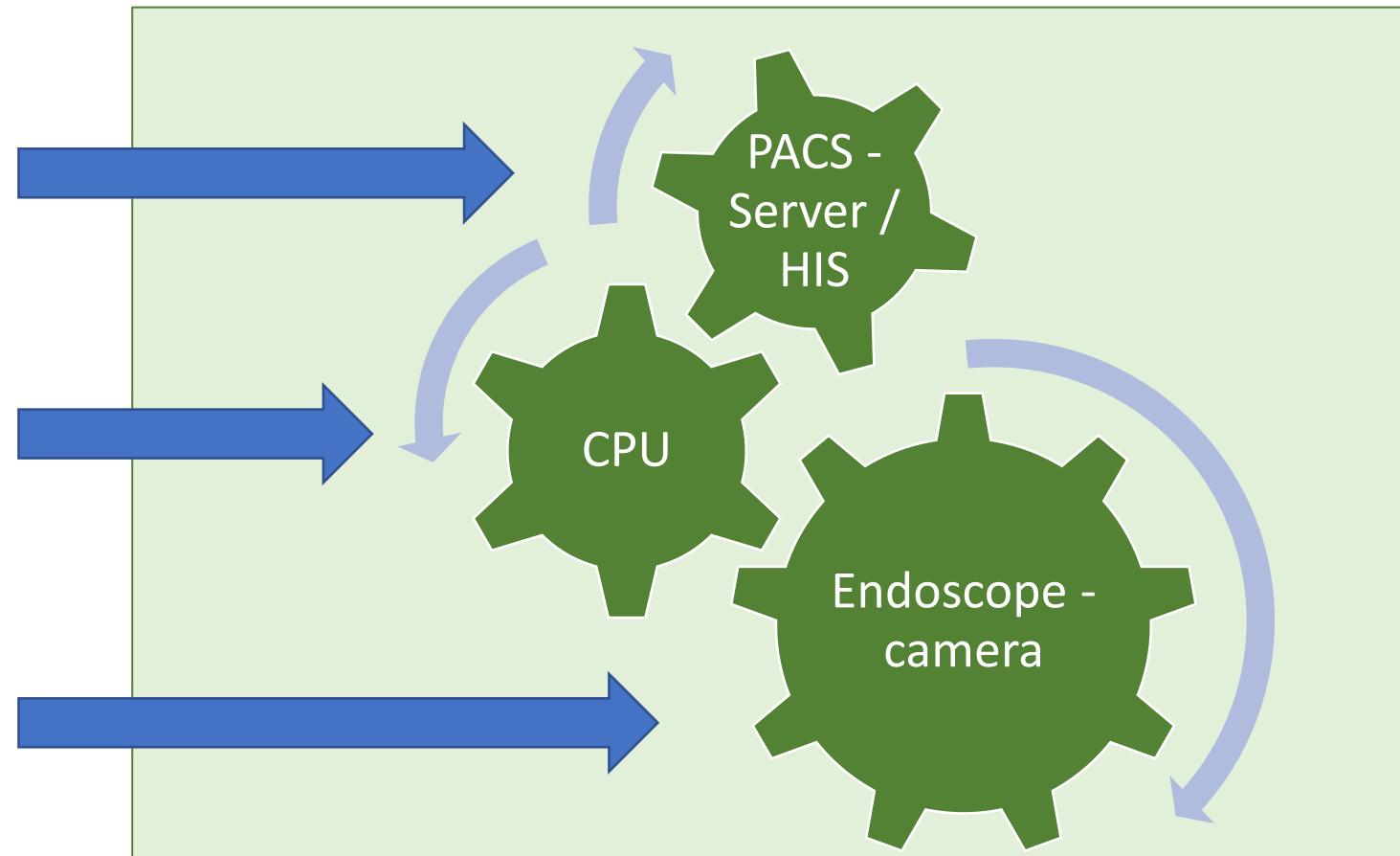
An example of the distinction between electronic patient records and medical devices.

– What is the medical device and what the patient record?

Patient record
is not a medical device, if outside
the medical device and defined as
patient record system

Medical device
with memory for images and
preparation of transfer to PACS

Medical device





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01

Your Regulatory Compliance is our job!

02

We are engineers and scientists from medical technology and related fields with many years of experience.

03

You can receive support from us in all matters relating to the conformity of medical devices in Switzerland, EU / EEA and other countries.



Prof. Dr. Frank Stein





Questions & Answers