**Course: FALK1 Pharmacy Practice** 

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Lector: PharmDr. Bc. Dana Mazankova, Ph.D.

mazankovad@vfu.cz

# Topic:

Cross bording health care

# Directive 2011/24/EU on patients rights in cross-border healthcare

#### The proposal of directive is:

- to ensure free movement of health services and a high level of health protection
- to clarifiy the rules on access to healthcare in another EU country, including reimbursement

#### **Aims of directive:**

- 1. Ensure **rights to reimbursement** for healthcare
- 2. Provide assurance about **safety** and **quality**
- 3. Establish cooperation between health systems

# 1. aim: Helping patients

# National Contact Points (NCP)

> Information to patients

Patients have access to all relevant information via National Contact Points (NCP)

at national level, <u>at least one National Contact Point</u>

> <u>Safeguards for health systems - conditions of reimbursement:</u>

National health authorities - pay out ONLY for healthcare that correspond to the benefits provided in its territory

Patients - pay NO MORE for treatments they would pay for at home

2. aim: Quality and Safety

> <u>Transparency and accountability of system</u>

> Member States responsibility of health care provided

Cooperation of Member States

3. aim: Cooperation between health systems

> Recognition of prescriptions

**≻** <u>eHealth system</u>

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

#### **TERMINOLOGY**

#### Healthcare

 means health services provided by health professionals to patients to assess, maintain or restore their state of health, including the prescription, dispensation and provision of medicinal products and medical devices

#### **Cross-border healthcare**

means healthcare provided or prescribed in a Member State of EU other than the
 Member State of affiliation

#### **Member State of affiliation**

 means the Member State that is competent to grant to the insured person a prior authorisation to receive appropriate treatment outside the Member State of resident

#### What is the EU Directive on Cross Border Healthcare all about?

- assumption:
  - citizen of the EU has the <u>right to</u> travel, live and work in any Member State of EU

#### Basic right to healthcare can be summed up as:

if you are entitled to healthcare in your <u>own country</u> (the Member State of affiliation), you can choose to get treated <u>in another EU country</u>, whether your healthcare is provided by <u>state</u> or by <u>private insurer</u>

# What scale in Cross Border Healthcare are we talking about?

patients <u>prefer to receive healthcare in their own country</u>

 this estimate includes cross-border healthcare which <u>patients had not planned</u> in <u>advance</u>

#### **Limitation of Cross Border Healthcare**

Cross Border Healthcare **should not apply** to health services:

- long- term care services provided by:
  - home care services
  - in assisted living facilities
  - in residential homes or housing
- organ transplantations
- public vaccination programmes against infectious diseases
- <u>sale</u> of medicinal products and medical devices <u>over Internet</u>

Healthcare may be subject to prior authorisation by the Member State of affiliation:

1. It is necessary to plan this treatment ("planned care")

- 2. Treatment present a risk for patient or population
- 3. Healthcare is provided by healthcare provider that give <u>serious concerns relating to quality</u> or <u>safety of provided care</u>

➤ the Member State of affiliation <u>may refuse to grant</u> healthcare to patient prior its authorisation

## 3 categories of treatments

that <u>are reimbursed</u> in the frame of healthcare provided in a Member State of EU other than the Member State of affiliation:

Cross Border Healthcare **should apply** to health services:

- medical treatments
- dental and orthodontic treatments
- cosmetic and plastic surgery

Cross Border Healthcare **should apply** to dispenzed / sold:

- drugs (medicinal products)
- medicinal devices

<u>Prescription, dispensation and provision of medicinal products (and medical devices)</u> where these are provided in context of health service

- patient purchases medicinal products (and medical devices) in a Member State of
  EU other than the Member State of affiliation
- patient purchases medicinal products (and medical devices) in another Member
  State of EU than that in which the prescription was issued

Cross bording health care in Czech Republic

System of drug dispenzation in a pharmacy to incomer patient from other Member State of EU

# a) Patient is in Czech on short stay

- business trip, trip, holiday,...

• Patient has right to receive immediate health care

- receive endorsement (bill) from physician, pharmacist

= <u>payment</u> for cross-border treatment <u>upfront</u>

# b) Patient is in Czech on long stay

- students, migrant workers, pensioners, ...

- Step: Patient choose <u>health insurance company</u>
- Ask insurance company for insurance validation for the stopping time (residence) in Czech

This validation is available only for <u>immediate health care</u>



with the <u>same fees as for domestic patients</u>

3. Step: Pharmacist bill this drug to insurance company

Also health care providers need to understand what's going on...

#### Document:

"Your rights to treatment in Europe - a UK patient's guide to the EU Directive"

www.treatmentabroad.com/eu

### **Benefits** of Cross Border Healthcare system for patient

- in the case of <u>hospital care</u>
  - patients are able to choose their healthcare provider
- in the case of <u>non-hospital care</u>
  - patients are able to seek healthcare abroad without prior authorisation or formalities, and claim reimbursement upon their return home
- (for <u>planned care</u> a patient must apply for prior authorisation)
- patients will be <u>reimbursed the same amount</u> as they would receive in their own country for the same type of healthcare