

## **POLICY MAPPING ON eHEALTH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES (INCLUDING ON CANCER CARE) IN SWITZERLAND**

This Country Factsheet was first prepared for the eCAN Joint Action and updated for the eCAN+ Joint Action. It is prefilled with publicly available information and was sent for review to country experts on eHealth and cancer care. The Country Factsheet serves as the basis for the preparation of an overview of eCAN relevant policies and initiatives in all EU and EEA countries.

The Joint Action ‘**Enhancing digital capabilities of cancer centres in Europe to improve prevention and care**’ (eCAN Plus) aims to bring the benefits of digital health to all citizens, patients and health care professionals to improve cancer prevention and care across Europe. The rising use of telemedicine and innovative legal framework of European Health Data Space offer opportunity to better address population health needs. Built on the experience of the eCAN JA, this project contributes to integrating digital tools and improving health data use for the benefit of cancer patients. The JA foresees to bring lasting impact to different targeted audiences. The project’s expected outputs pave the way for a wider rollout of **eHealth in oncology** but also supports decision-makers by providing recommendations and guidelines.

This country factsheet was originally **pre-filled in 2023/2024** with publicly available information by

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The pre-filled country factsheet was originally **reviewed in 2023/2024** by

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This country factsheet has been **updated** with publicly available information in **October 2025** by

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This updated country factsheet was again **reviewed in February 2026** by

- Julia Müllner, Deputy responsible eHealth Suisse

The country factsheet includes chapters on:

- 1 definitions**
- 2 governance**
- 3 strategies/policies**
- 4 legislation**
- 5 cancer specific eHealth solutions**

Any questions? – Please get in touch via [ecan@goeg.at](mailto:ecan@goeg.at).

# POLICY MAPPING ON eHEALTH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES (INCLUDING ON CANCER CARE) IN SWITZERLAND

## 1 DEFINITIONS

Table 1 : Deviations in the use of international definitions for eHealth terms - Switzerland

Term	Definition	Deviation
eHealth	The WHO defines eHealth as « cost-effective and secure use of information and communications technologies in support of health and health-related fields, including health-care services, health surveillance, health literature, and health education, knowledge and research ». <sup>1</sup>	Yes, in Switzerland eHealth is defined as ‘covering all electronic health services. Electronic means are used to improve processes in the health care system and to network those involved.’ <sup>2</sup> Or in the eHealth strategy: ‘eHealth is the integrated use of information and communication technology to design, support and network all processes and actors in the health system.’ <sup>3</sup>
mHealth	« Mobile health (mHealth) is defined by the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Global Observatory for eHealth as « medical and public health practice supported by mobile devices, such as mobile phones, patient monitoring devices, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and other wireless devices ». <sup>4</sup>	No, Switzerland defines mHealth similarly stating that ‘the term Mobile Health (mHealth) describes medical procedures as well as private and public health care measures that are and public health care that are supported by mobile devices such as mobile phones, devices such as mobile phones, patient monitoring devices, personal digital and other wirelessly connected devices.’ <sup>5</sup>
dHealth	The EU defines digital health (dHealth) and care as referring to « tools and services that use information and communication technologies (ICTs) to improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and management of health-related issues and to monitor and manage lifestyle-habits that impact health ». <sup>6</sup> The WHO defines digital health as « the field of knowledge and practice associated with the development and use of digital technologies to improve health. Digital health expands the concept of eHealth to include digital consumers, with a wider range of smart-devices and connected equipment. It also encompasses other uses of digital technologies for health such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data, and robotics. » <sup>7</sup>	Not defined in Swiss official documents. The concept of dHealth is not widespread in Switzerland and term seldomly used. Rather, the term eHealth is used (as defined by WHO). Moreover, specific terms such as clinical apps, lifestyle apps are used.
telehealth	The WHO defines telehealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted	Not defined in Swiss official documents. Term rather seldomly used in Switzerland.

<sup>1</sup> WHO EMRO - eHealth

<sup>2</sup> eHealth Suisse (e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>3</sup> Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0. 2018–2024. (e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>4</sup> mHealth Assessment: Conceptualization of a Global Framework - PMC (nih.gov), mHealth

<sup>5</sup> Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0. 2018–2024. (e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>6</sup> Events - Smart4Health

<sup>7</sup> Digital health EURO (who.int)

Term	Definition	Deviation
	telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature, and access to medical knowledge. » <sup>8</sup>	
telemedicine	The EU Commission defines telemedicine as follows (EU Commission definition, COM(2008)689) : « Telemedicine is the provision of health care services, through the use of ICT, in situations where the health professional and the patient (or two health professionals) are not in the same location. It involves the secure transmission of medical data and information, through text, sound, images, or other forms needed for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of patients. » <sup>9</sup>	Similar definition used by eHealth Suisse. <sup>10</sup>
teleconsultation	PAHO describes teleconsultation (also sometimes referred to as remote consultation or telehealth), as « interactions that happen between a clinician and a patient for the purpose of providing diagnostic or therapeutic advice through electronic means. » <sup>11</sup>	Similar definition used by eHealth Suisse. <sup>12</sup>
health app	Essén et al. 2022 define health apps as « a computer program or software application (designed to run on a mobile device) “intended to be used specifically for managing, maintaining, or improving the health of individual persons, or the delivery of care” (ISO <a href="https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html">https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html</a> (2021), p 5). »	According to the Federal Office of Public Health, an app ‘is a medical device as soon as it can detect or treat diseases, i.e., if it has a medical purpose for an individual and it does more than store, archive or communicate data. Accordingly, apps that measure fitness data or apps used for statistical analysis of clinical or epidemiological data are not medical devices. Similarly, electronic patient registries and information platforms are not medical devices.’ <sup>13</sup>

### Further information:

- No further information identified.

<sup>8</sup> [Telehealth – DigitalHealthEurope](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope](#)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/header/glossar.html#T>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/header/glossar.html#T>

<sup>13</sup> [Digital health apps and telemedicine in Switzerland | CMS Expert Guides](#)

## 2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Switzerland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth in place? If so, which Ministry?	Yes	The Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) within the Federal Department for Home Affairs is responsible for eHealth matters in Switzerland in close collaboration with the cantons which are responsible for the healthcare supply. <sup>14</sup>
Does the Ministry who oversees health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth?	Yes	<p><i>'The Digital Transformation and Steering Directorate drives digitisation in the healthcare sector. With a view to future challenges, the directorate additionally promotes agile and interdisciplinary cooperation within the FOPH and the health sector.'</i><sup>15</sup> The Directorate consists of two departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>'The Digital Transformation Division assesses the opportunities and risks associated with digitisation in the healthcare sector and in the FOPH and serves in a steering and advisory capacity both internally and externally. It is developing a digitization strategy with the involvement of all the stakeholders in the healthcare sector.'</i><sup>16</sup></li> <li><i>'The Steering Division promotes and coordinates agile, interdisciplinary cooperation within and outside the FOPH.'</i></li> </ul> <p>One basic input for these activities is the Swiss eHealth Strategy 2.0<sup>17</sup> lasting from 2018 to 2024.</p>
Is there a national eHealth governance board in place?	No	There is no eHealth governance board as such, but the Digital Transformation Division coordinates the development of strategic documents involving all stakeholders in the healthcare sector (see above).
Is there a public eHealth agency in place? At which level (national, regional)? Which functions does this agency cover?	Yes	eHealth Suisse acts a public eHealth agency in Switzerland. It implements the eHealth Switzerland strategy. It has two main roles: To accompany the ongoing implementation of the national EPR and to serve as a national digitisation competence centre. In 2007, the Federal Department of Home Affairs and the Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Health concluded a framework agreement and are responsible for the eHealth Switzerland competence and coordination office. <i>'Their aim is to define common organisational, legal, and technical guidelines for the development of eHealth applications, especially the electronic patient dossier. [...] Since the original framework agreement expired in 2015 [...], the tasks of eHealth Suisse changed, so that a new agreement was reached in spring 2017 [...].'</i> <sup>18</sup>
If no, are there any other public institutions working in the field of eHealth?	Yes	Swissmedic: This agency regulates and supervises therapeutic products and medical devices. <sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup> [Federal Office of Public Health FOPH \(admin.ch\)](https://www.admin.ch)

<sup>15</sup> [Digital Transformation and Steering \(admin.ch\)](https://www.admin.ch)

<sup>16</sup> [Digital Transformation Division \(admin.ch\)](https://www.admin.ch)

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/2018/D/181214\\_Strategie-eHealth-Suisse-2.0\\_d.pdf](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/2018/D/181214_Strategie-eHealth-Suisse-2.0_d.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> [Trägerschaft - eHealth Suisse \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch) and [Rahmenvereinbarung eHealth EDI - GDK 2017](https://www.gdk.ch)

<sup>19</sup> [Homepage](https://www.swissmedic.ch)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the outpatient sector publicly paid or covered in your benefits package (e.g. by sickness fund or national health service)? If yes, please describe how.	Yes, infrastructure and (some) services	Infrastructure such as the electronic patient dossier are free of charge for the population. eHealth services including mainly teleconsultation between doctor and patient are considered reimbursable: <i>'In Switzerland, the "principle of trust" applies to the reimbursement of digital health tools in the context of a medical service, provided by health care professionals (HCPs). This means that in the case of medical services, it is generally assumed that HCPs use services that meet the legal requirements of effectiveness, expediency, and economic efficiency, and in principle, are reimbursed. Therefore, HCPs can treat patients innovatively in accordance with the latest state-of-the-art DHT, without prior health economic evaluation by the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) – provided that DHTs are CE-marked as medical devices and are effective, expedient, and economical by the service provider. Furthermore, groups of medical devices are reimbursed by the compulsory health insurance if listed in the "Mittel- und Gegenständeliste (MiGel)" or "Anaylserliste (AL)" where the maximum reimbursement is set.'</i> <sup>20</sup>
Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the inpatient sector automatically covered in your benefits package or do you need to pay extra (e.g. for telehealth consultations or telereha) compared to standard treatments?	Yes, infrastructure and (some) services	
Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on eHealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?	Yes	There are several CCCs in Switzerland touching on eHealth (services): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive Cancer Center Zurich (CCCZ) (personalized oncology) provides for a second opinion online platform for fast access to interdisciplinary expertise of CCCZ.<sup>21</sup></li> <li>• The Swiss Cancer Center Léman (SCCL) brings together cancer researchers from western Switzerland's scientific and medical institutions.<sup>22</sup> They organise a weekly molecular tumour board (MTB) meeting by video-conference.<sup>23</sup></li> <li>• Comprehensive Cancer Centre (CCC) St. Gallen (at Kantonsspital St. Gallen)<sup>24</sup> : St. Gallen Kantonsspital is part of the HOCH Health Ostschweiz - which actively drives innovative digital projects forward via HOCHdigital, working on various services such as electronic prescription, patient summary or eMediplan (easy to understand overview of their current medication in text and images and instructions for use for patients) and other digital services.<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>

### Further information:

- No further information identified.

<sup>20</sup> [Reimbursement Pathways for Digital Health Tools and Software - How to Bring Your FemTech Solution to Women | 洞察 | 盛德 \(sidley.com\)](#)

<sup>21</sup> [Comprehensive Cancer Center Zurich – USZ](#)

<sup>22</sup> [SWISS CANCER CENTER Léman – SCCL](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Clinical innovation – SWISS CANCER CENTER Léman \(sccl.ch\)](#)

<sup>24</sup> [Comprehensive Cancer Centre](#)

<sup>25</sup> [HOCHdigital](#)

### 3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

Table 3 : Overview on strategies and policies for eHealth and cancer care - Switzerland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy in place?	Yes	The ‘Strategy eHealth Switzerland 2.0’ <sup>26</sup> (Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0) is the national eHealth strategy. The strategy replaced a former strategy of 2007 in 2018 and was prolonged at the end of 2022 until the year 2024. The Federal Government’s ‘Digital Switzerland’ Strategy of September 2018 forms the umbrella for the ‘eHealth Switzerland 2.0 Strategy’. <sup>27</sup> Moreover the overarching national strategy ‘Gesundheit 2030’ <sup>28</sup> mentions digitisation as an important instrument.
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Various	The federal government together with regions (Kantone) developed the strategy including all relevant stakeholders in the process. The strategy underwent approval by the government. <sup>29</sup>
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (exemplary) documents ?	No	The national eHealth strategy was drafted with regional representatives, primarily the cantons. Partly they have own cantonal / regional eHealth strategies. The national <i>Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0 (2018–2022/24)</i> set goals and roles for Confederation + cantons (follow-up work is being folded into programmes like <i>DigiSanté / Swiss Health Data Space</i> ). <sup>30</sup> Exemplary Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canton Zürich: Beschluss des Kantonsrates zum Postulat KR-Nr. 235/2022 betreffend Konzept zur Umsetzung der nationalen Digitalisierungsstrategie im Zürcher Gesundheitswesen und zum dringlichen Postulat KR-Nr. 175/2024 betreffend Administrativaufwand für Ärzte reduzieren dank Digitalisierung<sup>31</sup></li> <li>• Kanton Neuenburg: Artikel - Kanton Neuenburg präsentiert seine E-Health-Strategie<sup>32</sup></li> <li>• Kantonale Strategie eHealth - Freiburg 2018-2030<sup>33</sup></li> </ul> The Electronic Patient Record (EPR / EPD / DEP) is introduced regionally by certified communities (one “community” and seven “reference communities” initially). CARA serves the Romand cantons (FR, GE, JU, VS, VD). Axsana / XAD (Xsana brand) covers a large part of German-speaking CH (about 14 cantons) with cantons and provider associations as owners / partners. <sup>34</sup> , <i>eHealth Suisse</i> notes that some cantons co-finance EPR communities, opening points and onboarding of providers, while others largely leave it to the market — i.e., no single, identical “strategy” in every canon. <sup>35</sup>
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting such regional strategy/ies?	Various	Generally, stakeholders are broadly involved within such processes.

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/2018/D/181214\\_Strategie-eHealth-Suisse-2.0\\_d.pdf](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/2018/D/181214_Strategie-eHealth-Suisse-2.0_d.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz - eHealth Suisse \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.bag.admin.ch/dam/bag/de/dokumente/nat-gesundheitsstrategien/gesundheits-2030/strategie-gesundheit2030.pdf.download.pdf/strategie-gesundheit-2030.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz - eHealth Suisse \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>30</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>31</sup> [Vorlage an den Kantonsrat](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>32</sup> [Kanton Neuenburg präsentiert seine E-Health-Strategie | Netzwoche](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>33</sup> [https://www.fr.ch/sites/default/files/2019-04/de\\_PRG\\_Strategie\\_Cybersante\\_Fribourg\\_Consultation.pdf?v=1554448633](https://www.fr.ch/sites/default/files/2019-04/de_PRG_Strategie_Cybersante_Fribourg_Consultation.pdf?v=1554448633)

<sup>34</sup> [Einführung des elektronischen Patientendossiers - Eidgenössische Finanzkontrolle \(EFK\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>35</sup> [eHealth Suisse - Kompetenz- & Koordinationsstelle von Bund und Kantonen](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Are there strategy/ies explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care?	Yes	The ‘Strategy eHealth Switzerland 2.0’ explicitly refers to eHealth, e.g. in K4.1.3 on Promotion of Mobile Health (mHealth). <sup>36</sup>
If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy?	No	The follow-up activities for the present national strategy expiring in 2024 will be established within the upcoming DigiSanté program <sup>37</sup> . Responsible for this is the abovementioned Digital Transformation Division of the FOPH. The DigiSanté program is based on the first goal of the strategy ‘Gesundheit 2030’.
Is there a National Cancer Plan in place?	No, outdated	The National Cancer Plan of Switzerland expired in 2020 (014-2020). <sup>38</sup> There is debate about the necessity to provide for a new National Cancer Plan in the Parliament. <sup>39</sup>
If yes, does the National Cancer Plan refer to eHealth?	Yes	
In the light of the EU „Beating Cancer Plan” – are there any recent plans to update or modify existing plans? If yes, what is the timeline?	Yes	
Are there any indicators in eHealth policy or national programmes on cancer care measuring the progress of the use of eHealth in cancer care?	Yes	The implementation of the ‘Strategy eHealth Switzerland 2.0’ itself (and thus also its aims related to eHealth) is monitored by eHealth Suisse in annual reports and by a steering committee. <sup>40</sup> For being the basis for a systematic cancer monitoring the national EPR system is not ripe enough yet. Moreover the present EPR law doesn’t allow the secondary use of the EPR data.
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	The Swiss cancer community holds regular meetings/workshops to discuss pressing issues in cancer care. Collection, transfer, and linkage of structured digital patient data are among the most intensely discussed topics and plans are being developed. These meetings/plans are organised and promoted by Oncosuisse, the association of Swiss cancer organisations.

### Further information:

- No further information identified.

<sup>36</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0. 2018–2024. \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/)

<sup>37</sup> [DigiSanté program](#)

<sup>38</sup> [Nationale Strategie gegen Krebs 2014–2020 \(admin.ch\)](#)

<sup>39</sup> [23.3195 | Die Schweiz braucht einen nationalen Krebs- und Kontrollplan - Gleiche Versorgungs- und Überlebenschancen für alle Krebspatient\\*innen in der Schweiz: Mehr Koordination lohnt sich | Geschäft | Das Schweizer Parlament](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0. 2018–2024. \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/)

## 4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Switzerland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a general legal framework covering eHealth related topics in your country?	Yes	There is general legislation on eHealth related issues, e.g. <sup>41</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>framework conditions for the introduction of the electronic patient dossier (Federal Act on the Electronic Patient Dossier (EPDG), 2017),</li> <li>the Federal Act on Electronic Identification Services (E-ID Act, 2021).</li> </ul>
Is there specific legislation on the use of telemedicine?	No <sup>42</sup>	Telemedicine is legal and regulated <i>in part</i> in Switzerland — but there is no full standalone legislation dedicated to telemedicine at the federal level. Healthcare professionals must apply existing rules (medical licensing, data protection, malpractice/diligence) to telemedicine just as they would to in-person care. The cantonal dimension means that local license/permit-requirements may apply if the activity is regarded as “practising medicine” in that canton remote or otherwise.
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?	Yes	Attempts to establish a prevention act in Switzerland have failed in parliament in 2012. The legislation in cancer prevention (as well as early detection, treatment, and aftercare) on a national level is only partially established. The Cancer Registration Act (KRG; SR 818.33) has been in force since 1 January 2020. It prescribes the uniform and complete registration of cancer cases in Switzerland. <sup>43</sup>
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth in cancer care?	No	No further information available.

### Further information:

- No further information identified.

<sup>41</sup> [Strategie eHealth Schweiz 2.0. 2018–2024. \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>42</sup> [Telemedicine & Law | Recommendations and Best practices for doctors \(datalex.ch\)](https://www.datalex.ch)

<sup>43</sup> [Krebsregistrierung, Tumorregister, Krebszentrum, Fachstelle | NKRS](https://www.krebsregister.ch)

## 5 CANCER SPECIFIC eHEALTH SOLUTIONS

Table 5 : Overview on cancer specific eHealth solutions in use – Switzerland

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
<b>Ecosystem</b>	Yes, login website to access the electronic patient dossier (EPD) <sup>44</sup>	Yes, EPD available as app; SwissCovid app; self-anamnesis application (anamnesis@home app) and eMedication plan (eMMA) connected to EPD system <sup>45</sup>	Yes, various webinars around health available, for details on cancer webinars see below	Yes, tumour boards are performed in several hospitals or between experts from different hospitals (see also below for specific tumour boards)	Yes, possible with same regulation as in person meetings <sup>46</sup> (doctors perform the teleconsultation) such as provided e.g. in CHUV <sup>47</sup>	-	Yes, e.g., Santé24 hotline (telemedicinal counselling) by SWICA health insurance <sup>48</sup> ; Swiss eHealth barometer <sup>49</sup> ; Swiss eHealth Forum <sup>50</sup>
<b>Prevention of Cancer</b>	-	-	Yes, e.g., by the tumour center Bern on early detection of cancer <sup>51</sup>	-	-	-	-
<b>Treatment of Cancer</b>	No, but a literature database for HCP in cancer care available (Oncology Compass) <sup>52</sup>	Yes, e.g., Mika – Cancer Therapy Assistant: An app launched in Switzerland (pilot since April 2024) for cancer patients, supporting daily symptom monitoring, psychological/coaching support, and	Yes, e.g., for cancer care givers by the oncological care association <sup>54</sup>	Yes, e.g., weekly molecular tumour board (MTB) meetings by video-conference organised by the Swiss Cancer Center Léman (SCCL). <sup>55</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>44</sup> [patientendossier.ch](http://patientendossier.ch)

<sup>45</sup> [SHTI247-0251.pdf \(bfh.ch\)](https://www.bfh.ch/SHTI247-0251.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> [Téléconsultation en pratique \(revmed.ch\)](https://www.revmed.ch)

<sup>47</sup> [Téléconsultation - CHUV](https://www.chuv.ch)

<sup>48</sup> [santé24 – Medizinische Beratung rund um die Uhr – SWICA](https://www.santé24.ch)

<sup>49</sup> [Swiss eHealth Barometer 2022 | gfs.bern \(gfsbern.ch\)](https://www.gfs.bern.ch)

<sup>50</sup> [Swiss eHealth Forum \(e-healthforum.ch\)](https://www.e-healthforum.ch)

<sup>51</sup> [Krebs frühzeitig erkennen - UCI – Das Tumorzentrum Bern \(insel.ch\)](https://www.insel.ch)

<sup>52</sup> [Oncology Compass | Congress updates and practice changing publications for Oncologist](https://www.oncologycompass.com)

<sup>54</sup> [Onkologiepflege Schweiz - Startseite](https://www.onkologiepflege.ch)

<sup>55</sup> [Clinical innovation – SWISS CANCER CENTER Léman \(sccl.ch\)](https://www.sccl.ch)

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
		personalised recommendations. <sup>53</sup>					
'Living with cancer'	-	<p>Yes, e.g., CURIA app available to cancer patients in Switzerland and India connecting them with each other for exchange<sup>56</sup></p> <p>Mika – Cancer Therapy Assistant: An app launched in Switzerland (pilot since April 2024) for cancer patients, supporting daily symptom monitoring, psychological/coaching support, and personalised recommendations.<sup>57</sup></p> <p>CanRelax: A mindfulness &amp; relaxation app developed in Switzerland (by the University Hospital Zurich / Institute for Complementary &amp; Integrative Medicine) for people with cancer. Offers guided mindfulness, exercises, chat-like chatbot.<sup>58</sup></p> <p>OnkoKIDS: An app by the Universitäts-Kinderspital</p>	Yes, e.g. by the Swiss Cancer League for patients and family and friends <sup>60</sup>	-	-	-	-

<sup>53</sup> [Mika: Cancer Therapy Assistant App - App Store](#)

<sup>56</sup> [Cancer patients in India and Switzerland can now join the community of 70,000 empowered patients through the CURIA app - Curia | Giving the power of information to the patient](#)

<sup>57</sup> [Mika: Cancer Therapy Assistant App - App Store](#)

<sup>58</sup> [CanRelax: A mindfulness and relaxation app for people with cancer – CDHI](#)

<sup>60</sup> [Kurse & Seminare \(krebsliga.ch\)](#)

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
		Zürich (University Children’s Hospital Zurich) supporting children/young people with oncological diseases and their families <sup>59</sup>					
<b>Rehabilitation from Cancer</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Palliative Cancer Care</b>	No, but general information websites, e.g. by the Swiss Cancer League <sup>61</sup> or an overview on palliative cancer care structures in Switzerland <sup>62</sup>	Yes, OnkoKompass useable in palliative care setting <sup>63</sup>	-	-	-	-	-

**Further information:**

- No further information identified.

<sup>59</sup> [OnkoKIDS - Apps on Google Play](#)

<sup>61</sup> [Wie Palliative Care bei Krebserkrankungen helfen kann | Krebsliga](#)

<sup>62</sup> [Übersicht Palliative Care Schweiz | palliativkarte.ch](#)

<sup>63</sup> [Reach and efficacy of the eHealth application Oncokompas, facilitating partners of incurably ill cancer patients to self-manage their caregiver needs: a randomized controlled trial | SpringerLink](#)

Table 6 : Number of eHealth solutions available and in use – Switzerland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
How many eHealth solutions (in the sense of medical devices and thus ‘authority approved/certified’) solutions are existing currently in your country in the context of cancer care/treatment?	~300,000	There are around 300,000 health apps available in Switzerland. eHealth Suisse has worked on criteria to assess their quality. <sup>64</sup> <i>‘The classification as a medical device is based on the Swiss Therapeutic Products Act and the Swiss Medical Devices Ordinance. Pure software such as an app or an algorithm could qualify as a medical device.’</i> <sup>65</sup>
Is there a website or other information on solutions that are recommended to the public for use (e.g. a selection of health apps that are recommended to cancer patients or in general)?	No	No further information available.
Can you give an estimation on how the split between private and public apps are available? Give an estimate percentage of public solutions.	N/A	No further information available.
How can providers and patients assess if the apps are reliable? Is there a certification or quality approval procedure in place? If yes, which kind of procedure?	Yes	eHealth Suisse has set up quality criteria for mobile health applications. <sup>66</sup> It also provides a factsheet on ‘What is a good mHealth app?’. <sup>67</sup> Further guidelines for both developers and users are available on the eHealth Suisse website. <sup>68</sup> It is planned to bundle self-declarations of the app providers based on these criteria in a central online database accessible to all stakeholders and the public via a web platform. <sup>69</sup>
How many Health Care Providers use such solutions? Which sector uses rather which types of solutions?	N/A	No further information available.

### Further information:

- No further information identified.

<sup>64</sup> [mHealth - eHealth Suisse \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>65</sup> [Digital health apps and telemedicine in Switzerland | CMS Expert Guides](#)

<sup>66</sup> [https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/D/kriterienkatalog-selbstdeklaration-gesundheits-apps.pdf](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/D/kriterienkatalog-selbstdeklaration-gesundheits-apps.pdf)

<sup>67</sup> [https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/D/factsheet-kriterienkatalog-gesundheitsapps.pdf](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/D/factsheet-kriterienkatalog-gesundheitsapps.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> [mHealth - eHealth Suisse \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)

<sup>69</sup> [factsheet-kriterienkatalog-gesundheitsapps.pdf \(e-health-suisse.ch\)](https://www.e-health-suisse.ch)