

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

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

- Morten Sønderskov Frydensberg, Health Innovation Center of Southern Denmark

The pre-filled country factsheet was originally **not reviewed**.

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

- Ekin Fidel Tanriverdi, Austrian National Public Health Institute

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

- Asimina Boubaki, Head of the Electronic Health Services Unit Directorate of Electronic Governance (Digital Governance Department), Ministry of Health, Greece
- Athanasios Kelepouris, Directorate of Electronic Governance (Digital Governance Department), Ministry of Health, Greece
- Stergiani (Stella) Spyrou, 3rd Regional Health Authority of Macedonia, Greece
- Pantelis Natsiavas, Institute of Applied Biosciences, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Kalliopi Kastabolidou, Institute of Applied Biosciences, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Antonia Sipaki, Institute of Applied Biosciences, Centre for Research and Technology Hellas, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Katerina Nikitara, Hellenic Cancer Federation, ELLOK, Greece
- Antonis Billis, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Natasa Barboudi, 3rd Regional Health Authority of Macedonia, Greece

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.

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

1 DEFINITIONS

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

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 ». ¹	On the definition of ‘e-Health,’ the Greek Ministry of Health (MoH) website refers to the definitions used by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the EU. eHealth and digital health however are not defined in Greek law. The term digital health is widely used, however, to describe digital tools and services used in the provision of health services. These include telemedicine, electronic health records (EHR), and other digital health technologies such as e-prescription services that focus on the interoperability of the Greek healthcare ecosystem.
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 ». ²	
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 ». ³ 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. » ⁴	
telehealth	The WHO defines telehealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature, and access to medical knowledge. » ⁵	No information available.
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	No deviation from the definition, defined in more detail in Ministerial Decree 7686/2025: The provision of medical services remotely to patients, namely to recipients of healthcare services, through the use of digital applications by physicians or private primary healthcare (PHC) service providers that operate lawfully in Greece. Telemedicine aims to

¹ WHO EMRO - eHealth

² mHealth Assessment: Conceptualization of a Global Framework - PMC (nih.gov), mHealth

³ Events - Smart4Health

⁴ Digital health EURO (who.int)

⁵ Telehealth – DigitalHealthEurope

Term	Definition	Deviation
	forms needed for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of patients. » ⁶	ensure the effective ability to perform all types of medical acts, such as medical examination, diagnosis, prescription, issuance of orders for all types of paraclinical and diagnostic tests, issuance of medical certificates and attestations, as well as the provision of general advisory support to the patient through remote digital applications. It seeks to deliver more comprehensive and immediate care to patients, even when they are located in remote areas. In this sense, telemedicine includes tele-examination, namely the medical act carried out through a connection with the patient, who communicates remotely with the physician, where the diagnosis may result in the prescription of treatment or medicinal products, as well as telemonitoring, which aims at the remote monitoring of patients' health status, in particular patients with chronic conditions.
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. » ⁷	No information available.
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 https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html (2021), p 5). »	No information available.

Further information:

- No further information identified.

2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Greece

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 Ministry of Health is the national entity responsible for Digital Health, constituting the national regulatory and supervisory authority for all eHealth/dHealth, as referenced in numerous laws such as Article 23 of Greek Law 4715/2020.

⁶ [Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope](#)

⁷ <https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Does the Ministry who oversees health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth?	Yes	The Department of eHealth Services under the Digital Governance Directorate of the Ministry of Health
Is there a national eHealth governance board in place?	No	There is no operational national eHealth governance board at the moment.
Is there a public eHealth agency in place? At which level (national, regional)? Which functions does this agency cover?	Yes	The eGovernment Center for Health and Social Security (IDIKA) acts as the national eHealth and social security IT authority, responsible for the development, operation and secure management of core digital health and social insurance systems, under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Digital Governance and is also the appointed NCPeH for the primary use of health data in accordance with the EHDSR (National Law 5263/2025)
If no, are there any other public institutions working in the field of eHealth?	Yes	The Ministry of Digital Governance is responsible for the Bible of Digital Transformation that encompasses the National Digital Strategy, including in the field of eHealth
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.	No	In Greece, reimbursement for digital health solutions in terms of social security is limited and managed case-by-case by the national Health Insurance fund (EOPYY). Digital health services are not reimbursed. Telemedicine saw partial coverage during COVID-19, but digital tools remain under EU MDR and GDPR compliance. Future guidance from the Ministry of Health or medical bodies may formalise reimbursement criteria as healthcare trends evolve.
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, limited	
Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on eHealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?	Yes, partly	<p>The Hellenic Cancer Federation (ELLOK) is the voice of cancer patients in Greece, serving as a nationwide organization that unites and represents associations and organizations working in the field of cancer prevention and treatment. With a vision to fully support patients and their families, as well as to ensure access to quality healthcare services for all, ELLOK strives to raise awareness in society, promote research and advocate for access to innovative therapies. Through collaboration with government bodies, healthcare professionals, and scientific organizations, ELLOK works towards the development of health policies that place the patient at the center and promote equality in healthcare.</p> <p>ELLOK has been designated as the National Cancer Mission Hub for Greece, within the framework of the European Program ECHoS – Establishing National Mission Hubs.</p> <p>The Greek National Cancer Mission Hub (GCMH), which is one of the first five approved hubs across Europe by ECHoS, highlights the organization’s preparedness and commitment to the fight against cancer. It represents a significant step in Greece’s active participation in the Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan and the EU Mission on Cancer, one of the five Flagship Missions of the European Union.</p> <p>In this context, ELLOK promotes the use of digital health services, the implementation of the EHDS and holds a critical role in the Committee for the development of the National Cancer Action Plan in Greece.</p>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		Also, The General Anti-Cancer and Oncological Hospital of Athens (GAONA) “St. Savvas” was recognised as a comprehensive cancer center on June 2025 ⁸ , and among its priorities is to reduce access inequities through digital health initiatives. At present, no other hospital in Greece has yet been certified, although additional hospitals are expected to be recognised as Comprehensive Cancer Centers in the near future.

Further information:

- No further information identified.

3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

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

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy in place?	Yes	The Digital Transformation Bible constitutes the central strategic framework for Greece’s digital transformation, setting out priorities, objectives and flagship actions across key sectors of public policy. It provides a coherent roadmap for the modernisation of public administration, the deployment of digital infrastructures and services, and the effective use of data and emerging technologies, in alignment with national reform objectives and European digital policy frameworks. The Digital Transformation Bible also incorporates the national Digital Health Strategy, addressing the digital transformation of healthcare services, data governance and interoperability, in line with European initiatives and regulatory frameworks
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Several	Through a process of co-shaping with all stakeholders and organisations, but also civil society, the Digital Transformation Bible captures the strategy for digital transformation and its implementation plan.
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (exemplary) documents ?	No	No further information available.
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting such regional strategy/ies?	N/A	No further information available.
Are there strategy/ies explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care?	Yes	The Integrated Oncology and Hematology Patient Care System is a national digital health initiative aiming to support cancer patients throughout the continuum of their care -from diagnosis through treatment and recovery. The system includes a National Registry of Neoplastic Diseases containing detailed clinical information (e.g., histological, imaging, laboratory and surgical data, treatment protocols) necessary for clinical decision-making and care management. It also comprises an Oncology and Hematology Information System deployed across participating hospitals to provide unified access to patients’ clinical data, facilitates multidisciplinary tumor boards, and supports safe, protocol-based treatment preparation and

⁸ <https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/ministry/grafeio-typoy/press-releases/13412-olokhrwmeno-kentro-karkinoy-to-gaona-laquo-o-agios-sabbas-raquo-me-thn-laquo-sfragida-raquo-toy-oeci>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>delivery. The project will offer digital patient tools (e.g., mobile apps for treatment tracking, appointment reminders and symptom reporting) and a data analytics and decision support platform for clinicians and health planners, with the ultimate goals of enhancing quality of care, improving patient outcomes and enabling evidence-based policy and research.</p> <p>It is one of the flagship digital health transformation projects and it aims to improve cancer care by providing holistic patient monitoring tools, secure drug preparation and dispensing workflows, and interoperability with clinical systems.</p> <p>Greece launched its National Cancer Registry in 2025, a major step in tracking and managing cancer cases nationwide. The system allows oncologists and other specialists to record patient data through an electronic platform developed by IDIKA, the government’s e-health agency. This registry represents a major step forward in evidence-based cancer policy, enabling systematic tracking of cancer cases and enhancing research, planning, and care coordination. The initiative, part of the National Cancer Action Plan and a flagship project of the Bible, is funded by the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility. It integrates with hospital and laboratory information systems to ensure secure and accurate data collection.</p>
If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy?	N/A	It will remain a part of the National Bible of Digital Transformation.
Is there a National Cancer Plan in place?	Not yet.	<p>Greece implemented a National Cancer Plan covering the period from 2011 to 2015, aiming to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. However, after 2015, no comprehensive national cancer plan was formally adopted to continue these efforts⁹.The cancer plan does not refer to eHealth, digital health, or any derivatives.</p> <p>Greece is currently in the process of developing a comprehensive National Cancer Action Plan to address cancer prevention, early diagnosis, treatment, and survivorship, aiming to create a strategic national framework for cancer action in the country.</p> <p>The National Cancer Action Plan is designed to be integrated into Greece’s broader public health and healthcare reforms, with plans to include it in the Ministry of Health’s ESPA (national funding program) by 2026 and mobilise a dedicated working group to steer its implementation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health has also been advancing digital oncology governance tools, such as oncology boards (enabling collaborative care via teleconference) and reimbursement policies for new biomarkers and precision oncology therapies, which align with the emerging pillars of the National Cancer Action Plan.</p>
If yes, does the National Cancer Plan refer to eHealth?	N/A	It has not been yet been drafted.
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	<p>A programmatic agreement was established between the Ministry of Health and the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens for the development of the “National Cancer Action Plan” for the period 2024–2028. The agreement aims to establish a comprehensive strategic framework for cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment in Greece, as well as for the development and implementation of palliative care services. The development of this holistic national cancer plan will involve the</p>

⁹ http://www.epaac.eu/from_heidi_wiki/Greece_-_National_Cancer_Plan_2011-2015,_Greek.pdf

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>participation of as many stakeholders as possible, including civil society and patient associations, ensuring a participatory and multi-level approach¹⁰. Following the EU “Beating Cancer Plan,” Greece is implementing the Integrated Oncology Patient Care System, funded by the European Recovery Fund (mentioned above)..</p> <p>The system includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the National Cancer Registry . • An Oncological Information System that will be installed in 10-12 selected public hospitals and provide: • A digital platform that will host the oncology boards of the hospitals to design the optimal treatment for each patient from interdisciplinary teams of doctors. • A comprehensive chemotherapy planning and management system • Support for patients with the integration of electronic applications (apps), so that patients have access, at any time, to key elements of their file, can manage their treatment plan, report symptoms and side effects of treatment and support their treatment, communicate easily with their doctor, be informed about their illness, etc. <p>As for the National Cancer Registry: It ensures interoperability with existing health information systems and will constitute a central pillar of the National Cancer Action Plan. The Registry is addressed to physicians, researchers, patients, and policy-makers and aims to create a comprehensive and reliable database that will facilitate diagnosis, treatment, and research.</p> <p>The National Registry enables holistic monitoring of the care pathway of oncology and hematology patients, contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved patient care through centralized data recording, • more effective therapeutic management, • enhanced patient support through more efficient disease management, • the use of data for scientific research and health policy-making. • data privacy and security <p>In addition, the National Cancer Registry ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced security measures and protection of personal data, • adaptational requirements for recording neoplastic diseases, • mechanisms for data validity checks and data quality assurance, • the ability to correct data and perform retrospective data entry, • compliance with European standards and interoperability with the European Cancer Information System (ECIS) <p>Moreover, the Ministry of Health is an observer in the EUCAIM EDIC: EUCAIM (Cancer Image Europe) is a digital infrastructure providing access to cancer imaging and related clinical data for secondary use in research and industrial innovation. The data is also used for developing, training, validating, and benchmarking imaging based AI solutions, primarily by European MedTech companies (small, medium and large). Integrating AI solutions, especially in cancer screening, is expected to increase early detection rates, making diagnosis more accurate and reliable, and significantly decreasing the economic burden of cancer treatment.</p> <p>Additionally, the Ministry of Health is a member of the Thematic Working Group on eCancer of the Sub-group on Cancer under the Public Health Expert Group, supporting the Understanding Cancer Initiative-UNCAN. The</p>

¹⁰ <https://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/ministry/grafeio-typoy/press-releases/12781-ypografh-programmatikh-symfwnias-gia-to-laquo-ethniko-sxedio-drashs-gia-ton-karkino-raquo>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		implementation plans of two convergent European initiatives, the Horizon Europe Mission Cancer and the Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, spurred a European Initiative to UNDERstand CANcer (UNCAN.eu). More precisely, the UNCAN.eu initiative is one of the 13 specific objectives of the Mission on Cancer and one of the ten flagships of Europe’s Cancer Beating plan.
Are there any indicators in eHealth policy or national programmes on cancer care measuring the progress of the use of eHealth in cancer care?	No	No further information available.
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, i.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	<p>Patient organisations are actively engaged in projects related to cancer care quality, indicators and digital empowerment of patients, often in cooperation with European networks.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELLOK: The Hellenic Cancer Federation (ELLOK) actively participates in a wide range of national and European projects focusing on cancer policy, patient empowerment, research, data governance, and innovation. Its involvement ensures that the patient perspective is systematically integrated into cancer-related strategies, digital initiatives, and research frameworks. At European level, ELLOK contributes to EU-funded research and Joint Actions, including projects addressing cancer care efficiency (All.Can Greece), patient empowerment and access to health data (My Health At My Hands), psychosocial support and quality of life (SNAPSHOT), interoperability and electronic health records (i2X), social prescribing (SPACE), and networks of expertise under the EU Cancer Mission (JANE). ELLOK also participates in initiatives related to genomics and precision oncology, such as CAN.HEAL, supporting the ethical and patient-centred use of health and genomic data. • The Greek Patients’ Association: The Greek Patients’ Association actively participates in a broad range of national and European projects focusing on patient rights, health innovation, data governance, sustainability, and cancer research. Through its involvement, the Association ensures that the patient voice is systematically embedded in the design, implementation and evaluation of health policies, digital solutions and research infrastructures. At European level, the Greek Patients’ Association participates in EU-funded research and innovation projects, including UNCAN-Connect, a Horizon Europe initiative supporting the development of a federated ecosystem for cancer research and innovation, where the Association represents patient perspectives on ethical data use, governance and impact assessment.

Further information:

- No further information identified.

4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Greece

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a general legal framework covering eHealth related topics in your country?	Yes	There are many laws covering eHealth related topics in Greece but the current legal framework is considered scattered. In Greece, the eHealth regulatory framework is fragmented, spanning multiple laws, ministerial decisions, data protection rules, and specific provisions governing

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>individual services such as ePrescription, electronic health records, and telemedicine (Ministry of Health).</p> <p>The key elements of this framework include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ePrescription and eReferrals: The primary legal basis is Law 3892/2010, which regulates the electronic registration and execution of medical prescriptions and diagnostic referrals. This constitutes one of the core pillars of eHealth in Greece (e-Nomothesia¹¹). • Telemedicine: The Ministry of Health identifies Law 3984/2011 (Article 66, paragraph 16) as the main legal framework governing the operation of telemedicine services. • Electronic Health Record (EHR): A functional institutional and operational framework is currently in place for the National Electronic Health Record (EHR), accessible via gov.gr and the relevant national platform. The Ministry of Health has announced the nationwide implementation of the new NHS digital platform for the EHR by 2025 (Gov.gr¹²). • Primary Care and “Doctor for All” initiative: Law 4931/2022 is not exclusively an eHealth law but is closely linked to the digital organisation of health services and the operation of modern primary care structures (e-Nomothesia¹³). • Electronic delivery of diagnostic test results: More recent and specialised regulatory acts are also emerging. Indicatively, a Joint Ministerial Decision issued in 2026 explicitly refers to Article 83 of Law 4954/2022, regulating the electronic provision of laboratory diagnostic results. This highlights the ongoing evolution of the regulatory framework (e-Nomothesia¹⁴). • Medical confidentiality and ethics: All digital health services must comply with the Code of Medical Ethics (Law 3418/2005), particularly regarding medical confidentiality, record-keeping, and the physician–patient relationship (Ministry of Health¹⁵). • Protection of personal health data: In addition to national legislation, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) applies, as health data are classified as a special category of personal data. This is a critical requirement for all eHealth applications, including EHRs, telemedicine, and mHealth. Public digital health services, including gov.gr, operate within this framework.
<p>Is there specific legislation on the use of telemedicine?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The primary regulation governing telemedicine in Greece is Article 66, Paragraph 16, of Law 3984/2011, which allowed telemedicine services to be provided under the responsibility of the attending physician. The law required patient consent for the use of telemedicine services (signed approval), leaving their use to the discretion of the physician when obtaining the approval would not be possible. However, this regulation was limited and did not provide the detailed framework necessary for the broader implementation of telemedicine.</p> <p>During the Covid-19 pandemic, telemedicine was authorized on an exceptional basis to address the health crisis. This temporary measure highlighted the potential of telemedicine but also underscored the need</p>

¹¹ <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/>

¹² <https://www.gov.gr/ipiresies/ugeia-kai-pronoia/phakelos-ugeias/atomikos-elektronikos-phakelos-ugeias-aephu-gia-polites>

¹³ <https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/law-news/demosieutheke-nomos-4931-2022.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.taxheaven.gr/circulars/52422/g-p-oik-974-27-02-2026>

¹⁵ <file:///C:/Users/mparm/Downloads/3418-2005.pdf>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>for a clear and innovative national legal framework to support its widespread use.</p> <p>In this context, recent legislative amendments represent a significant step forward in Greece’s efforts to modernize its healthcare system and integrate telemedicine more fully. The introduction of Law 5129/2024, specifically Article 66 (Possibility of performing medical procedures and patient examinations using digital applications), has amended key provisions of the Code of Medical Ethics (Law 3418/2005). As a result of the above amendments, medical procedures can now explicitly be carried out remotely through the telemedicine system using digital applications. These amendments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical procedures can now explicitly be carried out remotely through telemedicine systems using digital applications. This formal recognition of telemedicine as a legitimate method of healthcare delivery marks a major advancement in the regulatory framework. • Medical opinions and prescriptions must be issued following an examination of the patient, which may now be conducted either in person or remotely via telemedicine systems. • A decision by the Minister of Health will determine the specific conditions and procedures for implementing telemedicine systems for examinations and prescriptions. <p>Detailed legal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 66 paragraph 16 of Law 3984/2011 foresees the following: ‘Telemedicine services are provided as long as there is the possibility and with the responsibility of the attending physician dealing with each case. The attending physician, for reasons of personal data protection, is responsible for requesting from the patient or if this is not possible from a first-degree relative, the signed approval for the use of Telemedicine services. If this is not possible, then the attending physician uses Telemedicine services at their discretion. The instructions of the Hospitals and Health Units that provide Telemedicine services are advisory and in no case mandatory.’ • Article 33 of Law 4633/2019 foresees that the Independent Department of Health Operations at E.K.A.B. has the responsibility for the operation of the Telemedicine system. • The organisation of some public hospitals includes the operation of a telemedicine unit (eg, at the General Hospital of Alexandroupolis), (Ministerial Decision No 39504/2012). • The Ministerial Decision No 67659/2013 on Modification of the Special Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development for Tourism states telemedicine as a special technical infrastructure in Health sector, especially for inaccessible mountainous or island regions. In particular, Article 7 states that “in priority tourism areas, the following is required: In mountainous and island areas with poor accessibility, the immediate promotion of telemedicine applications is at least required’. • During the Covid-19 pandemic, telemedicine was authorised in an exceptional manner and for the duration of the Covid-19 health crisis in Greece by the Legislative Content Act 13/2020 (Article 19), which was ratified by Article 1 of Law 4690/2020. In addition, the Ministerial Decision No 80610/2021 foresees the creation of a Teleconsultation System for patients with Covid-19. <p>Types of teleservices that are used in Greece are, among others, (i) teleconsulting; (ii) remote discussions between the physicians; (iii) telediagnosis; (iv) telesurgery; (v) telemonitoring; (vi) tele-training; (vii) emergency telemedicine and (viii) tele-psychiatry.</p>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>There is also the Ministerial Decision No. 7686/14.02.2025 that lays down the conditions and requirements for the lawful provision of telemedicine services by private healthcare providers in Greece, specifying eligible providers, permissible remote medical acts, and the obligations related to quality of care, patient safety, and data protection.</p> <p>At national level, telemedicine services are mainly offered through the Greek National Telemedicine Network (EDIT) that is currently being extended. It started as a network of telemedicine stations which connects central hospitals in Athens with remote Aegean islands and is soon going to have nationwide coverage.</p>
<p>Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There is no specific legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention but there are many measures for cancer prevention in the context of public health and policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece implements public health programmes and policies that include cancer prevention elements, such as national screening programmes for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer aimed at early detection and prevention. These programmes (“Prolamvano”, etc.) provide systematic population-wide access to preventive diagnostic services across eligible age groups. • National policy frameworks, including previous National Cancer Action Plans, incorporate prevention as a core pillar alongside screening and care. <p>With a Law of 2019 Greek Government established a private National Cancer Control Programmes legal entity under the name of the Hellenic National Cancer Institute (HNCI), supervised by the Minister of Health. The aim of the Institute is to propose a national strategy and to coordinate and assist in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of solid tumor and hematological malignancy of patients of all ages, the promotion of research, public information and the ongoing training health professionals, as well as relief and health care for patients at the end-of-life stage.</p>
<p>Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth in cancer care?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There is no specific law that explicitly singles out eHealth either for cancer prevention or for cancer care as a separate legal category. Digital cancer care currently falls under general digital health/telemedicine law, broader public health and policy frameworks rather than under its own standalone legislation. It also falls under EU Regulations such as MDR/IVDR, EHDSR and AIA.</p>

Further information:

- No further information identified.

5 CANCER SPECIFIC eHEALTH SOLUTIONS

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

Note : Not much information could be identified from published sources for the study team. Most of the apps identified seem to be in the test phases and have not been certified or scaled to a national level. The apps are developed on the project level at the moment.

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
Ecosystem	Yes, e.g., Electronic National Health Record ¹⁶ , CURECANCER ¹⁷	Yes, e.g., MyHealth App ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., Data Explorer Cancer Registry ¹⁹ (eCAN JA-Courses- Training materials to address stakeholders' needs and empower them towards the use of telehealth ²⁰)
Prevention of Cancer	-	-	Yes, e.g., “Γυναικολογικοί Καρκίνοι: Ενημέρωση & Πρόληψη” ²¹ Alma Zois ²² , Kapa3 ²³ ELLOK ²⁴	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., EUCAIM ²⁵

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.gr/en/ipiesies/ugeia-kai-pronoia/phakelos-ugeias/atomikos-elektronikos-phakelos-ugeias-aepfu-gia-polites>

¹⁷ <https://mycancer.gr/>

¹⁸ <https://myhealth.gov.gr/>

¹⁹ <https://dataexplorer.cancer-registry.gov.gr/data-exploration>

²⁰ https://openlearn4health.auth.gr/courses/course-v1:iMedPhys+iMedPhys02+2024_S2/about

²¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyOxTWmsiW4>

²² <https://almazois.gr/programmata/seminaria-karkinos-mastou-apofasizw-giati-gnwrizw/>

²³ <https://www.kapa3.gr/webinar-karkinos-patient-navigation-health-management/>

²⁴ <https://ellok.org/ekdiloseis/>

²⁵ <https://eucaim.cancerhellas.org/>

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences (HCP-HPC)	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
Treatment of Cancer	-	Yes, e.g., app developed for thyroid cancer ²⁶	-	-	Yes, e.g., 'MyPal' ²⁷	-	-
'Living with cancer'	Yes, e.g., "MyCancer" ²⁸ , "e-healing" ²⁹ Olivia ³⁰	Yes, e.g., 'My Alma' app ^{31,32} , "Personal Healthcare Assistant Kapa3 app" ³³	Yes, e.g., "ΟγκοΝόησις" ³⁴ , "Καρκίνος και Τρίτη Ηλικία" ³⁵ , "Ποιότητα Ζωής στους Ασθενείς με Καρκίνο" ³⁶	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., projects such as 'LifeChamps' ³⁷
Rehabilitation from Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palliative Cancer Care	-	-	Yes, e.g., Greek Palliative Care Society ³⁸	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., projects such as 'MyPal' ³⁹ , Galilee ⁴⁰ -

Further information:

- No further information identified.

²⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7101500/>

²⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/research-and-innovation/en/horizon-magazine/mission-transform-palliative-healthcare>

²⁸ <https://mycancer.gr/>

²⁹ <https://ehealing.ellok.org/>

³⁰ <https://ovarian.gynecancer.org/gr/>

³¹ <https://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/jgo.18.38700>

³² <https://almazois.gr/en/my-alma/>

³³ <https://www.kapa3.gr/en/personal-health-assistant/>

³⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJ6Ca0J48e8v9rDq90-KiPhbRyf0b2ZHf>

³⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gq1Y8jhNcCQ>

³⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lu5Ww-igCSg>

³⁷ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/875329>

³⁸ <https://grpalliative.gr/pari-sy-a/trechovsyes-ekdiloseis/>

³⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/research-and-innovation/en/horizon-magazine/mission-transform-palliative-healthcare>

⁴⁰ <https://galilee.gr/thelo-na-matho/eimai-leitourgos-vgeias/>

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

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?	None.	Cancer-related digital services are accessed indirectly through horizontal national platforms, primarily through the authority approved myHealth app, which provides access to prescriptions, referrals and medical information, including for oncology patients.
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)?	N/A	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?	No	EU Regulations apply (as noted before).
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.