

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

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 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 POLAND

1 DEFINITIONS

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

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	No deviation from definition.
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	No deviation from definition.
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	No definition of this term used in official documents.
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 definition of this term used in official documents.
tele-medicine	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. » ⁶	Yes, telemedicine is understood as the remote delivery of health care services and medical information using telecommunications technologies is an important element of the development of e-health in Poland in the coming years. ⁷ There is no explicit reference to remote communication between two

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 <https://digitalhealtheuropa.eu/glossary/telehealth/>

⁶ [Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope](#)

⁷ ZDROWA PRZYSZŁOŚĆ RAMY STRATEGICZNE ROZWOJU SYSTEMU OCHRONY ZDROWIA NA LATA 2021–2027, Z PERSPEKTYWĄ DO 2030 R. MINISTERSTWO ZDROWIA [2022.12.13: <https://www.gov.pl/attachment/4a9bd160-e052-4a52-8fd4-b7c546d556f8>]

Term	Definition	Deviation
		healthcare professionals as part of telemedicine.
tele-consultation	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. » ⁸	Yes, the Polish definition, apart from the interaction between the doctor and the patient, indicates interaction of patients with the nurse as well, in order to provide advice, but also to issue a prescription or referral to a higher level of care. ‘Tele advice’ is used as a synonym, defined as medical or nursing teleconsultation supported by self-diagnostic tools as form of first contact enabling solving basic health problems, including issuing a prescription or referral to a higher level of care.
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 definition of this term used in official documents.

Further information:

- No further information identified.

2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Poland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a Ministry or State Secretariat explicitly in charge of eHealth/dHealth in place? If so, which Ministry?	Yes	A ‘Committee for Digitalization’ (Komitet do spraw Cyfryzacji) is in place. ⁹ The Committee for Digitization was established in 2025. This Committee replaced the previously existing Council of Ministers Committee for Digitization. The Ministry of Health is specifically in charge of digitalization in health.
Does the Ministry who oversees health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth?	Yes	The Department of eHealth in the Ministry of Health is in charge. Tasks include i.a. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acting as the business owner of the Electronic Platform for Collection, Analysis and Sharing of Digital Resources on Medical Events (P1) project and • acting as the National Contact Point for e-Health project, • collecting and distributing information on projects implemented in the area of e-health, • developing documents of a strategic and operational nature in the area of e-health. In 2024, the Polish Ministry of Health, within the framework of the work of the Council of the European Union, participated in work on the draft

⁸ <https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1>

⁹ <https://www.gov.pl/web/krmc>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>regulation on the European Health Data Space (EHDS) as well as in the legal-linguistic revision of the text.</p> <p>In the first half of 2025, Poland held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, which created an opportunity to promote initiatives related to the EHDS and to coordinate the activities of Member States in the field of the digitalisation of healthcare.</p> <p>Through these efforts, Poland sought to ensure the harmonisation and effective implementation of the EHDS. Work is currently underway on implementing the EHDS into the national legal framework.¹⁰</p> <p>From 2024–2025, CeZ also has been preparing Poland for EHDS implementation, expanding work on interoperability, metadata models and semantic standards.¹¹</p>
Is there a national eHealth governance board in place?	Yes	There are steering committees for specific projects / work streams: Among them, one of the most important is the steering committee for Project P1, the flagship IT system for the entire healthcare sector in Poland (Steering Committee for the construction of the Electronic Platform for Collecting, Analyzing and Sharing Digital Resources on Medical Events (P1)).
Is there a public eHealth agency in place? At which level (national, regional)? Which functions does this agency cover?	Yes	The eHealth Center (CeZ) is a state budgetary unit subordinated to the Minister of Health. Its area of activity is the development of healthcare information systems. CeZ is a health unit responsible for health care information systems. The information system processes the data necessary to conduct the state health policy, improve the quality and availability of health care services and finance tasks in the field of health care. Until August 2020, the Center operated under the name of the Center for Health Information Systems (CSIOZ). ¹²
If no, are there any other public institutions working in the field of eHealth?	N/A	Not applicable.
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	<p>The e-health system (P1) enables the collection, processing and sharing of digital resources about patients' medical events and indexes of electronic medical records (EDM). The system covers all medical entities, regardless of the source of financing the services provided by them.</p> <p>The e-health system (P1) consists of digital services (e-prescription, e-referral, EDM, ZM), applications (Internetowe Konto Patient, MojeIKP, office.gov.pl) and solutions facilitating the processes of planning and implementing health care services. They support the daily work of medical entities, medical employees and public administration responsible for the functioning of the health care sector in Poland. They provide patients with digital tools to help manage their health and that of their loved ones.</p> <p>The system was created with co-financing by the European Union under the project 'Electronic Platform for Collection, Analysis and Sharing of Digital Resources on Medical Events (P1)'.</p>
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	In the inpatient sector all the dHealth/eHealth tools are covered in the benefits package.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/europejska-przestrzen-danych-dotyczacych-zdrowia--przelomowa-inicjatywa-dla-pacjentow-w-ue>

¹¹ <https://cez.gov.pl/>

¹² <https://www.cez.gov.pl/index.php/pl/main-page-en>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on eHealth or telehealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?	N/A	Digital oncology initiatives inside the Krajowa Sieć Onkologiczna (KSO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warsaw NIO, Kraków, Gdańsk and Poznań centres have implemented structured remote follow up, MDT coordination tools and improved data exchange pilots.¹³¹⁴

Further information:

- No further information identified.

3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

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

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy in place?	Yes	<p>The ‘eHealth Development Program’ (Program Rozwoju e-Zdrowia) refers primarily to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the strategic document of the Ministry of Health ‘Healthy Future’ (Zdrowa przyszłość. Ramy strategiczne rozwoju systemu ochrony zdrowia na lata 2021-2027, z perspektywą do 2030; Strategic framework for the development of the health care system for 2021-2027¹⁵, with a perspective until 2030) as well as the strategy for the development of the eHealth Center from 2023-2027¹⁶, as well as the Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020 (with a perspective until 2030) (SRD), the Human Capital Development Strategy 2030 (SRKL), the National Reconstruction Plan and Increasing Resilience (KPO) of the e-Health Development Program as part of the tasks set out in the implementation documents, i.e., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transformation plans at the national level called ‘National Transformation Plan for 2022-2026’ and the regional level (Voivodeship Transformation Plans) and plans for health presented in the Polish Lada (Development of modern technologies in health care).¹⁷ <p>Additionally, the eHealth Center has a strategy in place. Pursuant to the ordinance of the Minister of Health of June 4, 2020 on the eHealth Center, the eHealth Center is a state budgetary entity subordinated to the competent minister responsible for health care information systems. The eHealth center implements the goals and priorities of e-health in Poland, creates, delivers, develops and maintains secure IT solutions for the healthcare system that respond to the needs of their users. The eHealth Center is a leader in creating and delivering innovative solutions for the healthcare system; provider of key e-services that are perceived by patients and other participants of the healthcare system as: adequate to the needs, reliable and safe.¹⁸</p>

¹³ <https://www.medexpress.pl/en/protection-health/nio-pib-organizes-training-pre-deployment-so>

¹⁴ <https://www.medexpress.pl/en/protection-health/prof-piotr-rutowski-tasks-for-polish-oncology-in-2025>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/program-rozwoju-e-zdrowia-na-lata-2022-2027>

¹⁶ <https://cez.gov.pl/pl/page/o-nas/aktualnosci/strategia-centrum-e-zdrowia-na-lata-2023-2027>

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.pl/attachment/2f730969-29eb-461e-a5cb-295e391960c2>

¹⁸ https://cez.gov.pl/sites/default/files/paragraph.attachments.field_attachments/2022-12/strategia_rozwoju_cez.pdf

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		New (2024–2025) ¹⁹ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened digital monitoring indicators within KSO Expansion of MojeIKP functionalities (screening invitations, reminders, remote documentation access) Accelerated implementation of centralna e-rejestracja (CER) across 2024–2026, relevant for oncology referrals
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Various	The document was distributed widely for consultations. No information on the working groups drafting the strategy could be identified in documentation. A document which entities should be consulted for the 'Healthy future. Strategic framework for the development of the health care system for 2021-2027 ²⁰ , with a perspective until 2030' is available. ²¹
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (exemplary) documents ?	No	There are no unified strategies for the regions, however, there are elements related to e-health in general regional strategies, including regional projects implementing e-health. There are European projects implementing IT health information systems.
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting such regional strategy/ies?	Various	Local government units, non-governmental organizations
Are there strategy/ies explicitly referring to / including eHealth cancer care?	Yes	As part of the NSO (National Oncology Strategy), tasks are carried out, e.g., Portal Oncology, IKP (Patient Internet Account, government application with selected events of individual medical history).
If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy?	N/A	Not applicable. The 'eHealth Development Programme' serves as a national document providing directions for the interventions in the area of eHealth.
Is there a National Cancer Plan in place?	Yes	There is a National Oncology Strategy by the Ministry of Health for 2020-2030. ²²
If yes, does the National Cancer Plan refer to eHealth?	Yes	The National Oncology Network ensures a more comprehensive and effective management of oncological care focused on a cancer patient. It will connect oncological hospitals into a network of facilities, forming provincial networks and a nationwide network. It entered into force in March 2023. Implementation is done through intensification of the use of alternative forms of communication with the patient, direct contact via electronic means of communication, Patient Internet Account, social media, preventive call-centers, etc. A National Oncology Portal will be launched.
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?	N/A	Poland is implementing the EU's "Beating Cancer Plan" by launching the first National Cancer Mission Hub in Warsaw and focusing on improving prevention, early detection, and treatment ²³ . Implementation of NSO in accordance with the schedule for the coming years.
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.

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/centralna-e-rejestracja-cer>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/program-rozwoju-e-zdrowia-na-lata-2022-2027>

²¹ <https://legislacja.rcl.gov.pl/docs/3/12348352/12798644/12798646/dokument509764.pdf>

²² [Narodowa Strategia Onkologiczna - Ministerstwo Zdrowia - Portal Gov.pl](https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/narodowa-strategia-onkologiczna-ministerstwo-zdrowia-portal.gov.pl)

²³ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/news/all-research-and-innovation-news/improving-cancer-care-through-research-launch-first-national-cancer-mission-hub-poland-2025-05-20_en

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	The National Oncological Portal was launched in May 2025 ²⁴ , and in addition a cancer prevention app has been developed by National Health Fund ²⁵ as well as private sector apps are in place. ²⁶

Further information:

- No further information identified.

4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Poland

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a general legal framework covering eHealth related topics in your country?	Yes	The main legal act governing matters related to the digitalization of the healthcare system is the Act of 28 April 2011 on the Information System in Healthcare. In addition, topics related to e-Health are also regulated in the following legal acts: the Act of 27 August 2004 on Health Care Services Financed from Public Funds; the Act of 15 April 2011 on Medical Activity; the Act of 6 November 2008 on Patient Rights and the Patient Ombudsman; the Pharmaceutical Law of 6 September 2001; and the Act of 17 February 2005 on the Computerization of the Operations of Entities Performing Public Tasks; the Act of 5 December 1996 on the Professions of Doctor and Dentist . It should be noted, that during the consultation, the doctor decides, among other things, whether it is possible to assess the patient's health condition remotely or whether a stationary visit is necessary. The form of the medical consultation (teleconsultation, personal visit to the healthcare facility, or home visit) should always depend on needs and the patient's health status. It should be emphasized that teleconsultations are a complementary, not a substitutive, element of the Polish healthcare system and may only be provided in cases where the assessment of the necessary actions for the patient does not require the personal presence of medical staff. Teleconsultations have also been legally allowed as one of the guaranteed services (health services entitled under general health insurance system) basic healthcare.
Is there specific legislation on the use of telemedicine?	No	In Poland, the term telemedicine does not have a statutory definition. The starting point for the analysis of national regulations is the general definition included in the Act on Medical Activity. According to Art. 3 sec. 1 - 2a of the Act of 15 April 2011 on medical activity ²⁷ - medical activity consists in the provision of health services, health promotion or the implementation of didactic and research tasks in connection with the provision of health services

²⁴ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/ruszyl-narodowy-portal-onkologiczny>

²⁵ <https://www.nfz.gov.pl/o-nfz/programy-i-projekty/projekty/cancell-cancer/>

²⁶ <https://mednavi.pl/>

²⁷ [ustawa z dnia 15 kwietnia 2011 r. o działalności leczniczej](#)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<p>and health promotion, including the implementation of new medical technologies and treatment methods. These activities may be performed via ICT systems or communication systems. At the same time, Art. 2 sec. 4 and art. 42 sec. 1 of the Act of 5 December 1996 on the Professions of Physician and Dentist²⁸ states: A doctor may also provide health services via ICT systems or communication systems and rule on the health of a specific person after prior personal examination or examination via ICT systems or communication systems, as well as after analysing the available medical documentation of that person. The professions of nurses and midwives can also be performed using telemedicine solutions. This is stated in Art. 11 sec. 1 and art. 15b sec. 1 of the Act of 15 July 2011 on the professions of nurse and midwife²⁹.</p> <p>This issue is mentioned also in the document The eHealth Development Program for 2021-2027, the prospective use of AI to develop detection from the documentation of laboratory tests and imaging tests of cancerous lesions.³⁰</p> <p>The issue of providing teleconsultations at the level of basic healthcare is regulated by the Minister of Health Regulation of 12 August 2020 on the organizational standard of teleconsultations in primary healthcare (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 1194).</p> <p>According to the mentioned standards, using the service provided in the form of a teleconsultation is possible when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is suspicion of infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus; • the patient needs a prescription for medicines necessary for the continuation of treatment, and the doctor has the medical documentation; • the patient needs a prescription for medical supplies as a continuation of the previous prescription, and the doctor has their medical documentation; • the patient needs a certificate; • a child under 6 years of age uses a follow-up consultation established by the doctor during a direct visit that does not involve a physical examination. <p>The standard also requires confirmation of the patient's identity based on the data mentioned in the relevant provisions of the Act of 6 November 2008 on Patient Rights and the Patient Ombudsman (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 849, and of 2022, items 64 and 974) provided by the patient through teleinformatics systems or communication systems, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • based on data indicated in medical documentation or the declaration of choice, or • upon presentation by the patient of a document confirming their identity when providing health care services in the form of a video consultation, or

²⁸ [ustawa z dnia 5 grudnia 1996 r. o zawodach lekarza i lekarza dentysty](#)

²⁹ [ustawa z dnia 15 lipca 2011 r. o zawodach pielęgniarstwa i położnictwa](#)

³⁰ <https://www.gov.pl/web/zdrowie/program-rozwoju-e-zdrowia-na-lata-2022-2027>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using an electronic patient account created as a result of confirming their identity in person or in a manner specified in the appropriate provision of the Act of 17 February 2005 on the computerization of the activity of entities performing public tasks (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2070, and of 2022, item 1087). <p>When providing information regarding the patient's health status, including digital copy of medical documentation, through teleinformatics systems, technical and organizational solutions are required to ensure the transmission of electronic documents in a graphic and textual form, in a manner ensuring their integrity and protection against unauthorized use, accidental or illegal destruction, loss, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized access.</p> <p>According to the regulations, a teleconsultation is provided in conditions that guarantee patient confidentiality, including ensuring that unauthorized persons do not have access to information transmitted through teleinformatics systems or communication systems. In addition, conducting a teleconsultation requires annotation in the medical documentation by the person providing the service on the provision of health care in the form of a teleconsultation.</p>
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?	Yes	The National Oncological Strategy for 2020-2030 ³¹ and the Act of March 9, 2023 on the National Oncology Network.
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth in cancer care?	Yes	The National Oncological Strategy for 2020-2030 ³²

Further information:

- No further information identified.

³¹ [Narodowa Strategia Onkologiczna - Ministerstwo Zdrowia - Portal Gov.pl](https://www.gov.pl/web/gov/strategia-onkologiczna)

³² [Narodowa Strategia Onkologiczna - Ministerstwo Zdrowia - Portal Gov.pl](https://www.gov.pl/web/gov/strategia-onkologiczna)

5 CANCER SPECIFIC eHEALTH SOLUTIONS

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

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, Patient Internet Account (IKP), National Cancer Registry (e-KRN), National Oncology Portal (implementation scheduled for Q1/2023) – 2025: Partial launch with educational content, screening pathways, facility directory, clinical integration still in progress	Yes, Patient Internet Account (IKP), applications in the AppStore, e.g., 4 applications for doctors in the field of cancer care, 1 for patients 1 for patients about clinical trials 2025: MojeIKP oncology expansion with screening invitations and reminders, access to oncology referrals and symptom diary (pilot for chronic conditions)	Yes, webinars are organised by different stakeholders, mainly clinical societies' and patients' organisations, covering various area	Yes, most major KSO centres now operate regular tele-MDT meetings using internal platforms ³³	-	-	-
Prevention of Cancer	Yes, Patient Internet Account (Internetowe Konto Pacjenta) (IKP)	Yes, mojeIKP, different from IKP and not interchangeable	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment of Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
'Living with cancer'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation from Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palliative Cancer Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Further information:

- No further information identified.

³³ <https://www.medexpress.pl/en/protection-health/nio-pib-organizes-training-pre-deployment-so>

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

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?	N/A	No further information available.
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.	Private- Public 65%-35%	Most apps available are private.
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?	N/A	No information about certification or quality approval
How many Health Care Providers use such solutions? Which sector uses rather which types of solutions?	N/A	Health Care providers (mostly providing publicly founded services) are mandated to use government eHealth solutions, e.g. e-prescription.

Further information:

- No further information identified.