

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

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 centers 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 **not reviewed**.

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

- Programma Mattone Internazionale Salute (ProMIS), Italy

This updated country factsheet was **not again reviewed** by country experts.

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.

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1 DEFINITIONS

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

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	There is a smooth deviation. E-health "refers to the tools and services that use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) that can improve prevention, diagnosis, treatment, monitoring and management; it benefits the entire community by improving access to services and their quality by streamlining the health sector; involves the shared use of information and data between patients and service providers, between health professionals and health information networks; incorporates the patient's electronic file, telemedicine services, wearable patient monitoring devices , surgery programming software, robotic surgery, flexible research, without anticipated results from the beginning ("blue-sky research") in the field of virtual human physiology ² .
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 ». ³	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 ». ⁴ 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	Yes, [translated from org. Romanian language] telemonitoring is a medical service that allows a specialist doctor to remotely monitor and interpret medical data about the patient transmitted by him through remote electronic communication means, necessary for medical follow-up, adjustment of therapeutic behavior, lifestyle, and hygienic-dietary regime regarding the care of this patient, as appropriate. The recording and transmission of medical data may be automated through approved medical devices that measure and transmit medical information about the patient's condition or performed by the patient, physician, or other medical personnel. ⁶

¹ WHO EMRO - eHealth

² STRATEGIE 18/11/2014 - Portal Legislativ

³ mHealth Assessment: Conceptualization of a Global Framework - PMC (nih.gov), mHealth

⁴ Events - Smart4Health

⁶ Health Care Reform Act - <https://legislatie.iust.ro/Public/DetailiiDocumentAfis/258167>

Term	Definition	Deviation
	technologies for health such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data, and robotics. » ⁵	
teleHealth	The WHO defines teleHealth broader than telemedicine « as it includes computer-assisted telecommunications to support management, surveillance, literature, and access to medical knowledge. » ⁷	No deviation from definition.
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. » ⁸	There is a smooth deviation. Translated from Romanian telemedicine is the totality of medical services provided at a distance, without the simultaneous physical presence of the medical staff and the patient, for establishing the diagnosis, indicating the treatment, monitoring some conditions, or indicating some methods of disease prevention, in a secure way, by means of information technology and electronic means of communication. ⁹
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. » ¹⁰	There is a smooth deviation. Translated from Romanian teleconsultation services consist in establishing the diagnosis, preventive monitoring of the state of health, interpreting the results of medical investigations, establishing the therapeutic conduct, as well as indicating some methods of preventing diseases and accidents; ¹¹
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 deviation from definition.

Further information:

Other definitions⁶:

- Telepathology is a telemedicine service that involves the remote transmission of data and microscopic images, to interpret them by pathologists and establish a diagnosis.
- Teleradiology, respectively remote medical radiology and imaging, is a telemedicine service that involves the electronic transmission of radiological images with the help of digital image

⁵ [Digital health EURO \(who.int\)](https://www.euro.who.int/en/digital-health)

⁷ [TeleHealth – DigitalHealthEurope](https://www.digitalhealth.eu/)

⁸ [Telemedicine – DigitalHealthEurope](https://www.digitalhealth.eu/)

⁹ [ORD DE URGENTA 196 18/11/2020 - Portal Legislativ - https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/233458](https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/233458)

¹⁰ <https://www3.paho.org/ish/images/docs/covid-19-teleconsultations-en.pdf?ua=1>

¹¹ [HOTARARE 1133 14/09/2022 - Portal Legislativ - https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/259367](https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/259367)

capture technologies, for the purpose of their interpretation by medical radiology-imaging specialists and the establishment of a diagnosis.

- Teleassistance represents the medical service consisting of the help offered by a doctor to another practitioner, located at a distance, who performs a medical or surgical act, as well as the medical service performed when the medical personnel who provide emergency medical aid need assistance.
- Teleexpertiza is the telemedicine service through which there is an exchange of medical opinions between several doctors carried out by any means of remote communication, to confirm a diagnosis and/or a therapeutic course, based on the data from the patient's medical documents, and which does not require his physical presence.

2 GOVERNANCE

Table 2 : Overview on eHealth governance - Romania

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 responsible for implementing strategies and policies in the health sector, including health reform and information systems. As of 2025, there is still no separate National Digital Health Agency in Romania. The Authority for the Digitalization of Romania (ADR) plays a cross-sector coordination role in national digital policies, including those related to healthcare. ¹²
Does the Ministry who oversees health care also have a specific Department or Unit in charge of eHealth/dHealth?	No	No, there is no Unit in charge of eHealth in the Ministry of Health.
Is there a national eHealth governance board in place?	No	The only information available is that the Ministry of Health and CNAS (Romania's National Health Insurance Fund) cooperate and participate in information exchanges with other EU member states that operate within a voluntary network connecting the national authorities responsible for e-health designated by the EU member states. ¹² In order to digitize, computerized and develop the Health Insurance IT Platform, CNAS can collaborate with authorities and public institutions. ¹³
Is there a public eHealth agency in place? At which level (national, regional)? Which functions does this agency cover?	No	There are no strong references. Only one document mentions that in November 2020, the Ministry of Health announced a proposal for the eHealth Strategy, which has not yet been approved and implemented. Among the strategic goals of the eHealth Strategy is the development of infrastructure and optimization of digital health management in Romania, which includes the creation of a National Agency for Digital Health (eHealth). ¹⁴
If no, are there any other public institutions working in the field of eHealth?	Yes	ADR (Autoritatea Pentru Digitalizarea Romaniei) take part as an institution created in 2020 to achieve the ambitious goals of the Romanian Government in the sphere of digitalization. ¹⁵
Are dHealth / eHealth tools in the outpatient sector publicly paid or covered in your benefits package (e.g. by sickness fund or national	Yes	According to the document of Health Law which covers some eHealth/ dHealth tools and services for outpatient care, such as telemedicine consultations the basic package in Primary Medical Care includes

¹² (Chapter IX e-Health art. 923 (2)) [LEGE 95 14/04/2006 - Portal Legislativ](#) -

¹³ (Chapter VI, section 2, art. 280 (2)) [LEGE 95 14/04/2006 - Portal Legislativ](#)

¹⁴ [PORTAL LEGISLATIV - PROGRAM DE GUVERNARE 2020 – 2024](#) or pdf version <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/235589>

¹⁵ [ADR - Autoritatea Pentru Digitalizarea Romaniei](#)

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
health service)? If yes, please describe how.		<p>coverage for various medical services, including primary care consultations, diagnostic tests, prescription medication, and home care services.¹⁶ Romania's National Health Insurance Fund (CNAS) covers some eHealth/dHealth tools and services for outpatient care, such as telemedicine consultations and electronic prescriptions (Article 30¹¹).¹⁷ These services are typically covered as part of the national health insurance benefits package, which is available to all insured individuals.</p>
<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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Romania's National Health Insurance Fund CNAS organizes and administers the Health Insurance IT Platform - of national interest and public utility, which includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the single integrated IT system, ● the national health insurance card system, ● the national electronic prescription system, ● the electronic health record system of the patient which includes the data and is established under the conditions established in IX¹ The patient's electronic health record¹⁸ - Health Care Reform Act 2022, ensuring its interoperability with e-Health solutions at the national level, in accordance with the law, for the efficient use of information in the development of health policies and for the management of the health system. <p>In 2025, the Ministry of Health launched a €30 million modernization programme, financed through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), to replace the existing PIAS platform with a new integrated Digital Health Information System scheduled for rollout between 2025 and 2026.²⁰</p> <p>The Electronic Health Record (Dosarul Electronic de Sănătate) is also free of charge.¹⁹</p> <p>Telemedicine services are granted by public and private health units regardless of whether they are in a contractual relationship with the health insurance company. The expenses caused by the provision of telemedicine services by the public health units are included in their own budget of revenues and expenses and are borne from the revenues achieved in accordance with the provisions of Art. 140 and 190. The expenses caused by the provision of telemedicine services by private health units are borne by them according to the law (Article 30¹¹).²⁰</p> <p>In reference to this, it is difficult to determine whether or which telemedicine services are covered by the health insurance fund. It is worth to underline that in Romania telemedicine includes the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● teleconsultation; ● teleexpertise; ● teleassistance; ● teleradiology; ● telepathology;

¹⁶ Package of basic services in primary health care - [Pachetul de servicii medicale de bază în asistența medicală primară](#)

¹⁷ [Health Care Reform Act -https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/258167](#) (Article 30¹¹)

¹⁸ [Health Care Reform Act -https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/258167](#) (IX¹)

¹⁹ [DES CNAS and DES CNAS \(more about\)](#)

²⁰ <https://www.romania-insider.com/health-ministry-digitalization-project-july-2025>

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> remote monitoring.²¹
Are there any comprehensive cancer centres focussing on eHealth or teleHealth treatments? If yes, which ones and for which specific fields?	Yes	Romania has several cancer centers that provide telemedicine and digital services. The National Cancer Control Plan (Law 293/2022) established the National Cancer Registry (RNC) to support data-driven oncology policies. By 2025, the registry’s institutional framework has been approved and implementation is ongoing. The “Carol Davila” Central Military Emergency University Hospital and the “Gral Medical” oncology network provide tele-oncology services. ²²

Further information:

Please note all relevant further information regarding ecosystem/governance that you consider useful in the context of eHealth and cancer care in your country:

- It is important to notice that the first hybrid teleHealth solution in the world will be available in Romania starting 2023. By using the smart online platform, you benefit from your own online “medical office” for consultations, you also manage appointments and medical files more easily. Plus, with the help of the multifunctional kiosk, patients can perform routine tests remotely, so you will be able to access useful real-time medical data such as: temperature, oxygen saturation, blood pressure, etc. Octodoc kiosk has now reached the production and software implementation stage, and it will be available for the public starting 2023, both covered by C.A.S. insurance and with paid service.²²

3 STRATEGIES/POLICIES

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

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a national eHealth strategy in place?	No	Romania is developing a National Digitalization in Health Strategy for 2024–2030, published for public consultation by the Ministry of Health on 14 November 2024. The strategy defines national priorities on interoperability, cybersecurity, telemedicine, data protection, and digital identity, and aims to ensure alignment with the European Health Data Space framework.
If yes, which stakeholder groups have been included in drafting the national eHealth strategy?	Unclear	Only information from National Strategic Framework for Innovation Centers Digital from Romania and from plans for a working group for ‘a strategy of the Ministry of Health in informatics’ in 2008 was identified. The first document points to the relevant actors (stakeholders) to be considered in the activity of the CID cover a wide range of entities, the knowledge of their role and potential being fundamental for the proper functioning of the CID. The areas of stakeholder groups involved are described in more detail in the document, e.g., public authorities, universities, training centers and research centers, clusters, chambers of commerce and professional associations, other organizations belonging to civil society etc. ²³ In the group main stakeholders are included institutions such as the Ministry of Communications and Information Society, National Health

²¹ [HOTARARE 1133 14/09/2022 - Portal Legislativ](#), Methodological Norms for the implementation of the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance in Telemedicine.

²² <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/261246>

²³ [Cadru Strategic National pentru Centrele de Inovare Digitală din România](#) Cadru Strategic National pentru Centrele de Inovare Digitală din România

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
		Insurance (CNAS), College of Physicians (Colegiul Medicilor din Romania), the Romanian Society of Medical Informatics, HL7 (Health Level Seven International) Romania and other interested parts” ²⁴
Are there regional eHealth strategies? If so, can you indicate whether in all regions or only some? Can you provide some (exemplary) documents?	N/A	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?	No	There is no clear indication of activities strictly focused on cancer care.
If not, are there discussions ongoing to develop a national eHealth strategy?	Yes	In an action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030 aim of developing / creating eHealth strategy is pointed. ²⁵
Is there a National Cancer Plan in place?	Yes	Romania implements the National Cancer Control Plan for the 2023–2026 period under Law 293/2022.
If yes, does the National Cancer Plan refer to eHealth?	Yes	The plan integrates eHealth solutions to improve cancer prevention, diagnosis, and care, promotes the development of the National Cancer Registry, and supports the use of telemedicine, artificial intelligence, and digital infrastructure for personalized medicine.
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,	In Romania in 2022 The National Plan To Combat Cancer - partnership with the European Commission was published. The timeline for implementing the plan is 2023 – 2030. ³⁷
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, not in detail	The National Health Strategy for 2023-2030 presents an indicator for achieving goals related to the implementation of broadly understood e-health. It is advisable to answer NO, because the tasks do not mention cancer care in detail, but broadly health issues that will be assessed by indicators. ²⁶
Are there any other cancer care specific eHealth initiatives, f.e. by other stakeholders than policy makers / public authorities?	Yes	The cancer plan refers to eHealth. ²⁷

Further information:

- No further information identified.

²⁴ [Country Brief: Romania](#)

²⁵ [Action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030](#) (point 8.1.....)

²⁶ [action plan for National strategy of health 2022-2030](#)

²⁷ <https://cancer-plan.ro/>

4 LEGISLATION

Table 4 : Overview on eHealth and cancer legislation - Romania

Question	Answer	Comments/Experience
Is there a general legal framework covering eHealth related topics in your country?	N/A	No further information available.
Is there specific legislation on the use of telemedicine?	Yes	Romania regulates telemedicine through Emergency Ordinance 1133/2022 and the Health Care Reform Act (OUG 196/2020). These define six recognized telemedicine services: teleconsultation, teleexpertise, teleassistance, teleradiology, telepathology, and telemonitoring. At the European level, the European Health Data Space Regulation (EU 2025/327), in force since 26 March 2025, establishes new standards for data interoperability and secondary use of health information, which Romania is aligning with its national legislation.
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to cancer prevention?	Yes	LAW no. 293 to prevent and fight cancer ²⁸ The national strategy places great emphasis on strengthening prevention through assessment of health risks, screening and early diagnosis, prevention of disease over the life course and control of their progression ²⁹
Is there specific legislation explicitly referring to / including eHealth in cancer care?	No	There is no clear indication of actions strictly aimed at cancer care. Thus, I have not found direct articles of the law on e-health for cancer care. The law defines the issues of broad health and e-health

Further information:

- No further information identified.

²⁸ [LEGE 293 03/11/2022 - Portal Legislativ](#)

²⁹ [THE NATIONAL STRATEGY OF HEALTH 2022-2030 \(OS.2.2\)](#)

5 CANCER SPECIFIC eHEALTH SOLUTIONS

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

Area of application/ type of solutions	Login Websites	Apps	Webinars	Multi-disciplinary teleconferences	Teleconsultation (HCP-patient)	Telemonitoring via devices	Other, please specify
Ecosystem	Yes, websites between telemedicine and access to personal data record ³⁰	-	-	-	Yes ³¹	-	-
Prevention of Cancer	-	Yes ³²	-	-	-	-	Yes, e.g., Octodoc, a private teleHealth pilot project ³³
Treatment of Cancer	Yes ³⁴	-	Yes, e.g., APSC-App on Google Play	-	-	-	Yes, app for cheaper drugs ³⁵
'Living with cancer'	-	Yes, e.g., app ³⁶ through which children and young persons hospitalized in oncology wards can better understand the medical procedures that help them recover; VIA Together intended for young adults affected by cancer in Romania. VIA works as a social network, where young people with oncological conditions can ask them anything, consult with peers who have gone through similar experiences. ³⁷	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation from Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palliative Cancer Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Further information:

- No further information identified.

³⁰ <https://www.reginamaria.ro>; <https://www.medlife.ro/cont-pacient/autenticare>

³¹ [Consultatii de oncologie prin telemedicina in provincie](#); <https://myeloma.live/telemedicine-website/>

³² [APSCO screening tool; dahna – diet](#)

³³ [Octodoc - hybrid telemedicine](#)

³⁴ <https://asociatiaheal.ro/en/>

³⁵ [Optimerix](#)

³⁶ ["Let's play with the Brave Lion"](#)

³⁷ [Via Together](#), mobile application can be downloaded on phones and tablets with iOS and Android operating systems.

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

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?	No, not now	There aren't any approved now, but that's constantly changing.
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	More private solutions seem to be on the market.
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	No further information available.
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.