

# Health Data

### Balancing individual and societal interests through GDPR and EHDS

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### Data Protection and Data Sharing: From GDPR to EHDS







- GDPR focussed on protecting the interests of the data subject, protecting privacy.
- Creates rules for sharing data can on the basis of informed and withdrawable consent or other legitimate legal bases (contract, providing care, research ...)

- DGA the potential of data for European citizens is not being fully realised
  more data must be made available.
- Creates the concept of data altruism and data altruism bodies that can support trusted sharing of personal data

- EHDS recognises the special needs of releasing data for care and research and the need for trust in handling sensitive data
- Creates mechanisms for data holders to make data available in a trusted but routine manner.

#### What do patients want for and from health data? I want my data to I want access to be used to I want my healthcare contribute to my records providers to have anywhere ... research ... timely access to my records (I don't want to tell my story again and again) want to be able I want to be able to consent/withdraw to share my records with my consent... carers (formal and informall...

## Concepts of Ownership Ia Legal Ownership





My house...

### • Right to sell

- Duty to maintain
- Right to make financial profit
- Duty to report/pay taxes



### Concepts of Ownership Ib Legal Ownership

MN house...

My Car.





• Responsibility and rights

### Concepts of (Data) Ownership III - GDPR



(Art 22 of

### GDPR Patients' and researchers' rights

#### Right to be given a legal base for data processing

- Consent
- Contract
- Legal Obligation
- Care provision
- Public interest
- Vital interest
- (Art. 6(1) and 9 (2))



object

erasure

# Legal base for data re-use (Research)

- Explicit consent
- Public interest in public health or research
- National frameworks

(Art. 9 (2) and Art 89)

### Right to data portability

.... When processed on basis of consent and automatic processing (Art 20)

Right to access and rectification (Art 16)	Right to (Art 21)
<b>Right to restrict</b>	Right to (to be
<b>Processing</b>	forgotter
(Art 18)	(Art 17)

Right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing (Art 22 of GDPR)

### EHDS

### Patients' rights and researchers' interests

#### **Primary use**

# Legal base for processing

• Legal base for primary use

#### **Enhanced data access**

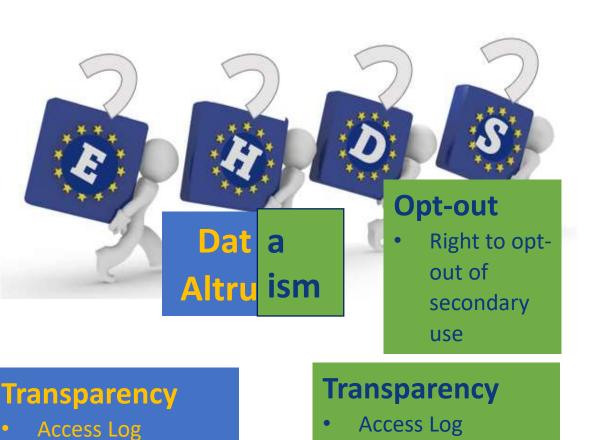
- Immediate, free of charge
- Access for proxy
- Access service

#### **Opt-out**

 MS may provide opt-out for sharing EHRs with other care providers

#### **Data Addition**

- Apps
- Personal notes



Annual report

#### Annual report secondary use

#### Secondary use

# A legal base for data re-use

- Legal base for secondary use,
- Health Data Access
  Bodies
- Data access Permits

#### Data Quality Assurance

- Data catalogues
- Quality and utility labeling
- Enhanced data returned to HDAB

### A change in rights, a change in perspective





### Thank you!

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# Healthcare needs new concepts of data as a public good, in which investment in its use is rewarded.

"The patient contributes the 'raw material' which is transformed into clinical data by the actions of medical staff"\*

Patients' stories, histories, samples, measurements Healthcare professionals and systems extract, interpret, process, describe, classify and store health information



Health data are co-created by patients, clinical staff, support staff and healthcare systems. They create a public good, to be used for all. EHRs used for care, planning, accountability, research