



Forum Health Data & Digitalisation

26/09/2025

pharma.be
ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU MÉDICAMENT
ALGEMENE VERENIGING VAN DE GENEESMIDDELENINDUSTRIE



WELCOME

Caroline Ven, CEO, pharma.be

pharma.be

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ALGEMENE VERENIGING VAN DE GENEESMIDDELENINDUSTRIE

AGENDA

10h	welcome Caroline Ven
10:15-10:45	Evidence generation with real world data in Belgium: lessons learned (Katoo Muylle & Bart Verheyden, Astrazeneca)
10:45-11:15	MOOD: Major Opportunity On Depression (David Smeets & Elke Peeters, Johnson & Johnson)
11:15-11:45	coffee break
11:45-12:15	Dr. EPD: the power of medical text (Bram De Caluwé, AZ Klina)
12:15-12:45	Learnings from RWD/E pilots in Belgium to support decision-making (Ingrid Maes, innovigate)
12:45-13:45	lunch
13:45-14:15	The societal cost of breast cancer: Using real-world data to assess the short- and long-term impact of diagnosis in Belgium (Eva kimpe & prof Koen Putman, VUB)
14:15-14:45	INVENTS - pharma-academia collaboration and data sharing via the French Health Data Hub - the Roche perspective (David Pau and Claire Castagne, Roche)
14:45-15:15	Integration through the telemedicine platform in practice (Tim Bogaert, Byteflies)
15:30-16:30	closing & drinks

Evidence Generation with Real World Data in Belgium: Lessons Learned

Bart Verheyden & Katoo Muylle



'DATA IS THE NEW OIL'

67 votes

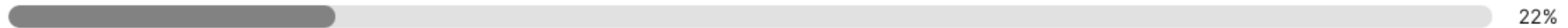
'DATA IS THE NEW OIL'

Agree



78%

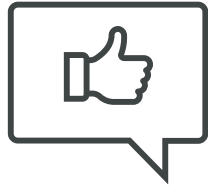
Disagree



22%



Data is the new oil?



Highly valuable resource



Driver for (economic) growth



Processing needed to bring value



...



Ownership



Infinite resource



Unlimited re-use (FAIR)



...



What % of (local) RWE is generated through secondary data studies in your organization?

54 votes

What % of (local) RWE is generated through secondary data studies in your organization?

up to 25%



46%

up to 50%



13%

up to 75%



19%

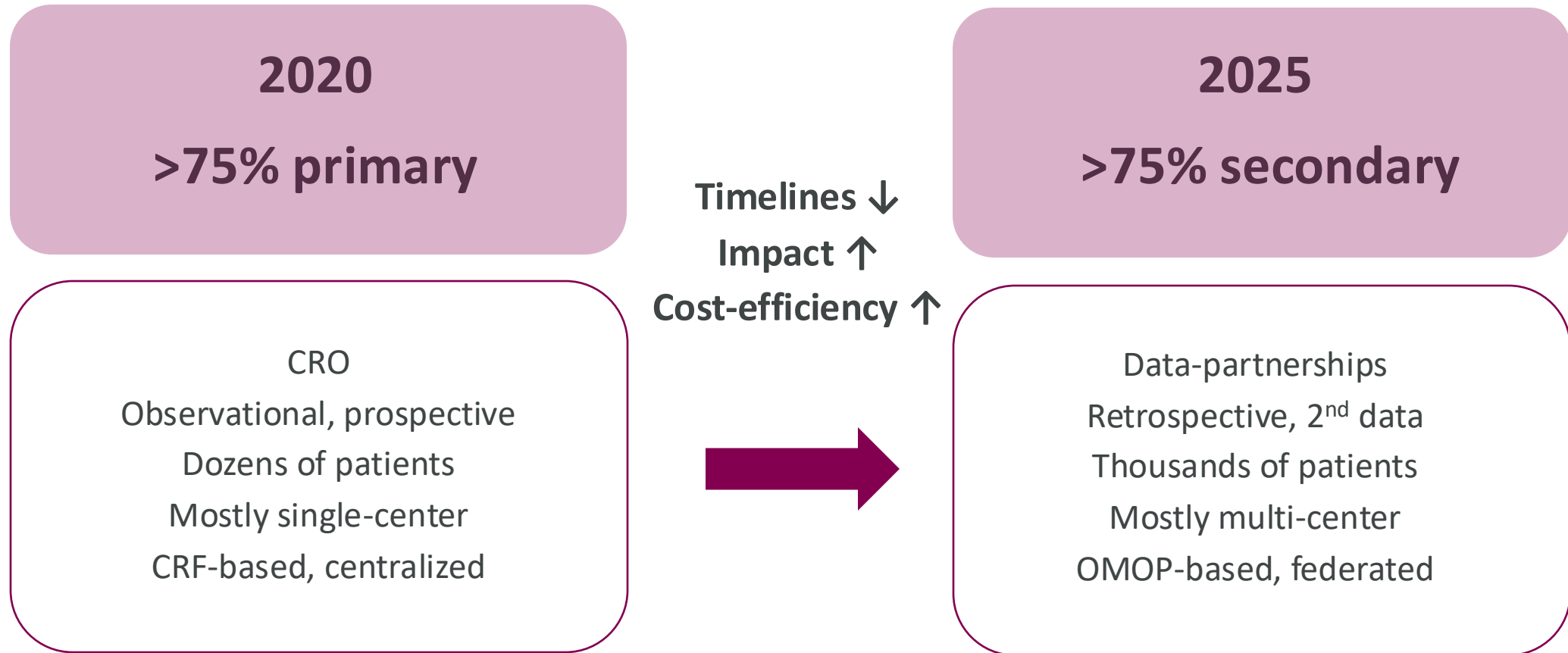
almost all



22%

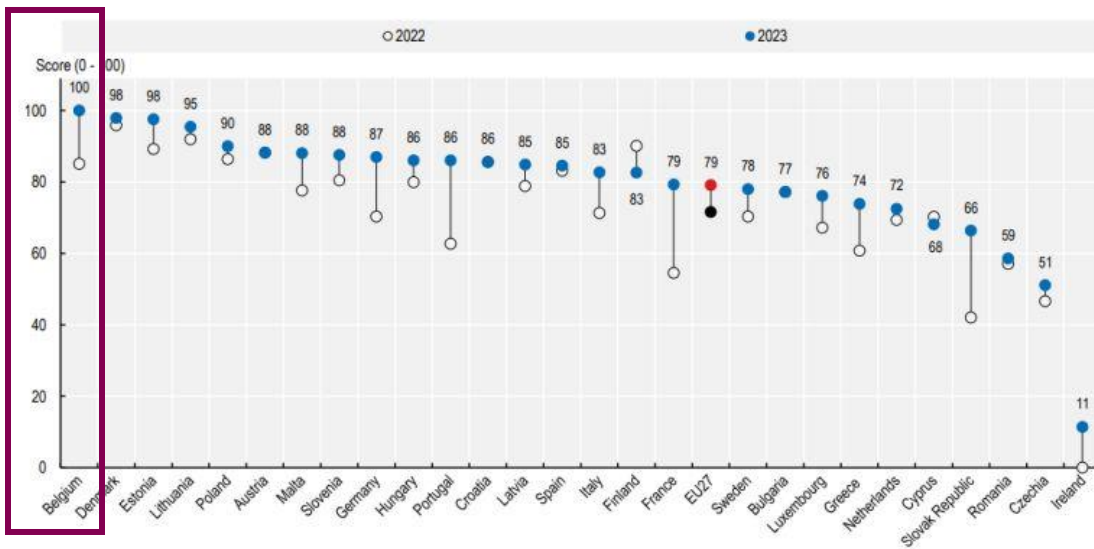


Shift from primary data collection towards secondary data studies for local RWE generation



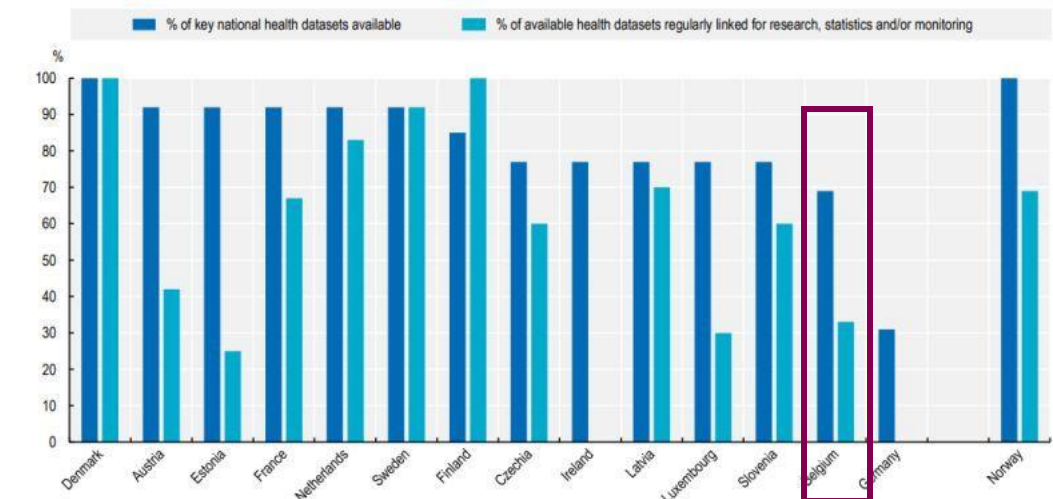
BE is frontrunner in health-data digitalization, but the full potential for real-world research is not yet reached

Figure 8.11. Access to electronic health records, 2022 and 2023



Source: European Commission (2024^[11]), Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI).

Figure 8.12. Percentage of key national health datasets available and regularly linked for monitoring and research, 2019-20

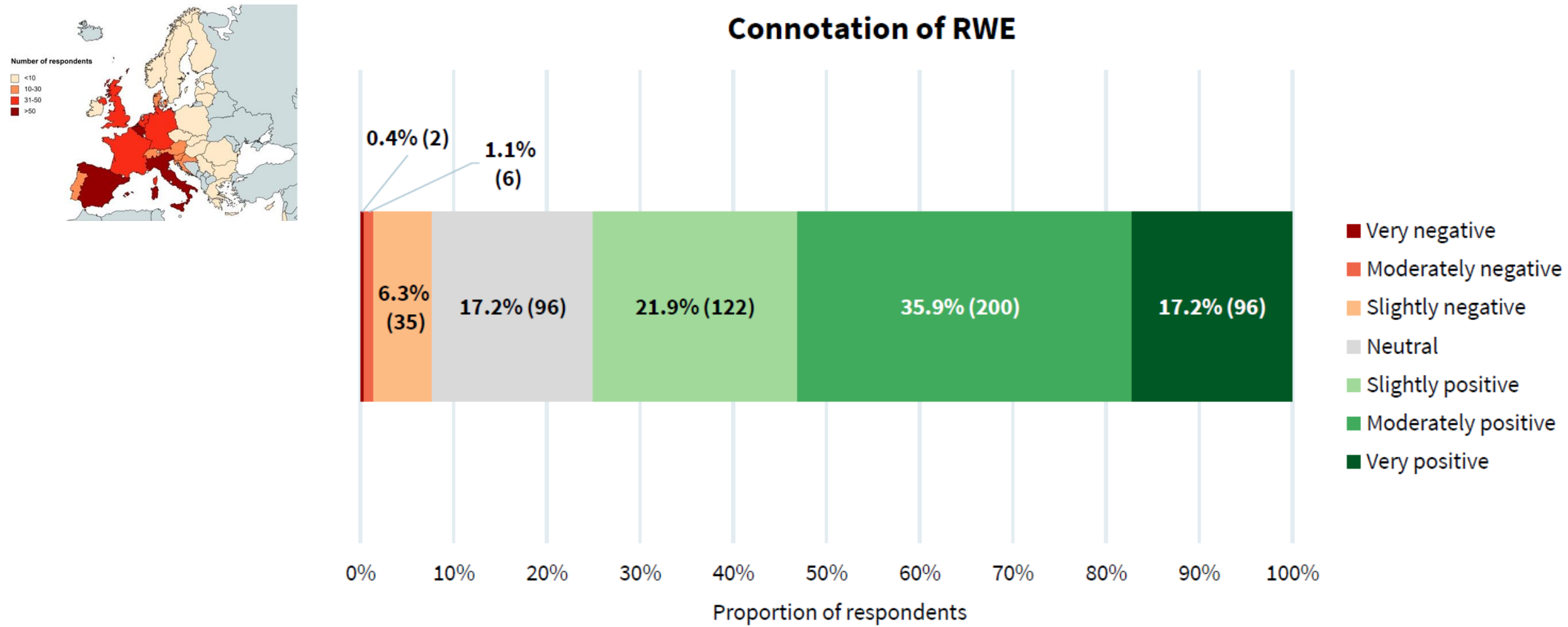


Source: Oderkirk (2021^[4]), Survey results: National health data infrastructure and governance, <https://doi.org/10.1787/55d24b5d-en>.

Source: Health at a Glance, Europe 2025 (OECD - (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)



Over 70% of cancer clinicians have positive opinions about RWE



What are the 3 most impactful use-purposes of RWE generation in your organization?

61 votes

What are the 3 most impactful use-purposes of RWE generation in your organization?

Evaluate outcomes (safety & effectiveness)



72%

Demonstrate value (clinical & economic, medical need)



84%

Optimize uptake



10%

Map clinical practice (epi, patient journey, Tx patterns)



64%

Optimize clinical trials



28%

Scientific communication/ external engagement



25%

None of the above



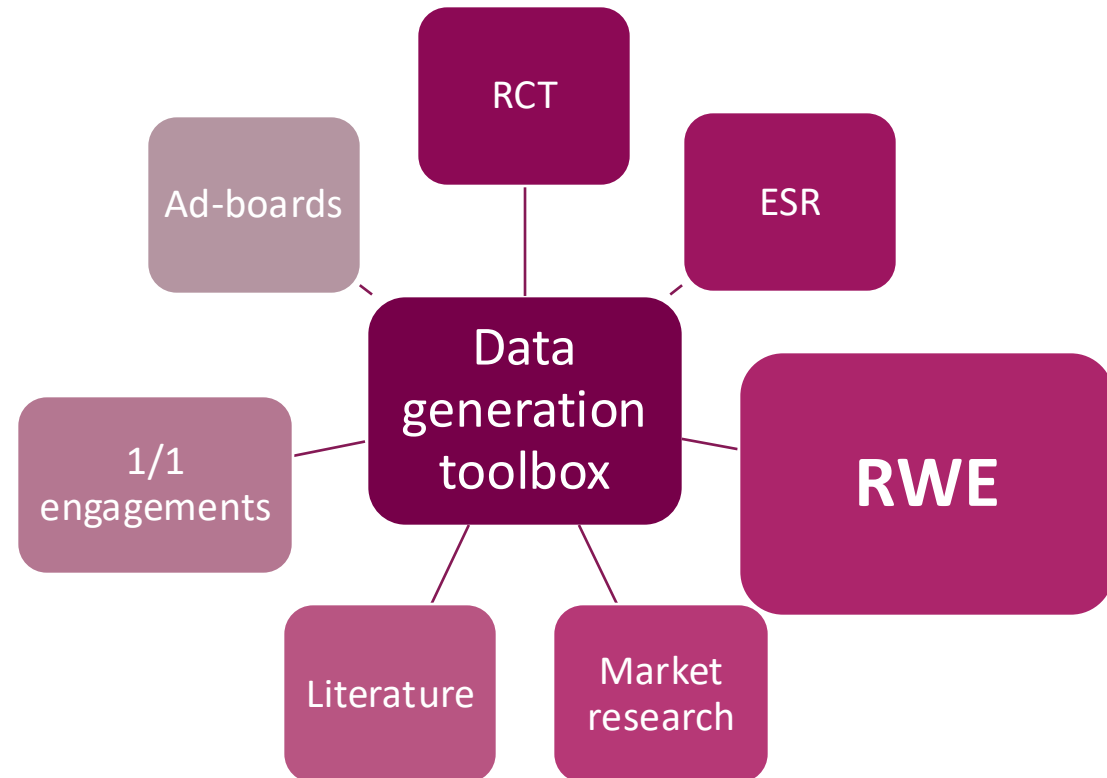
3%



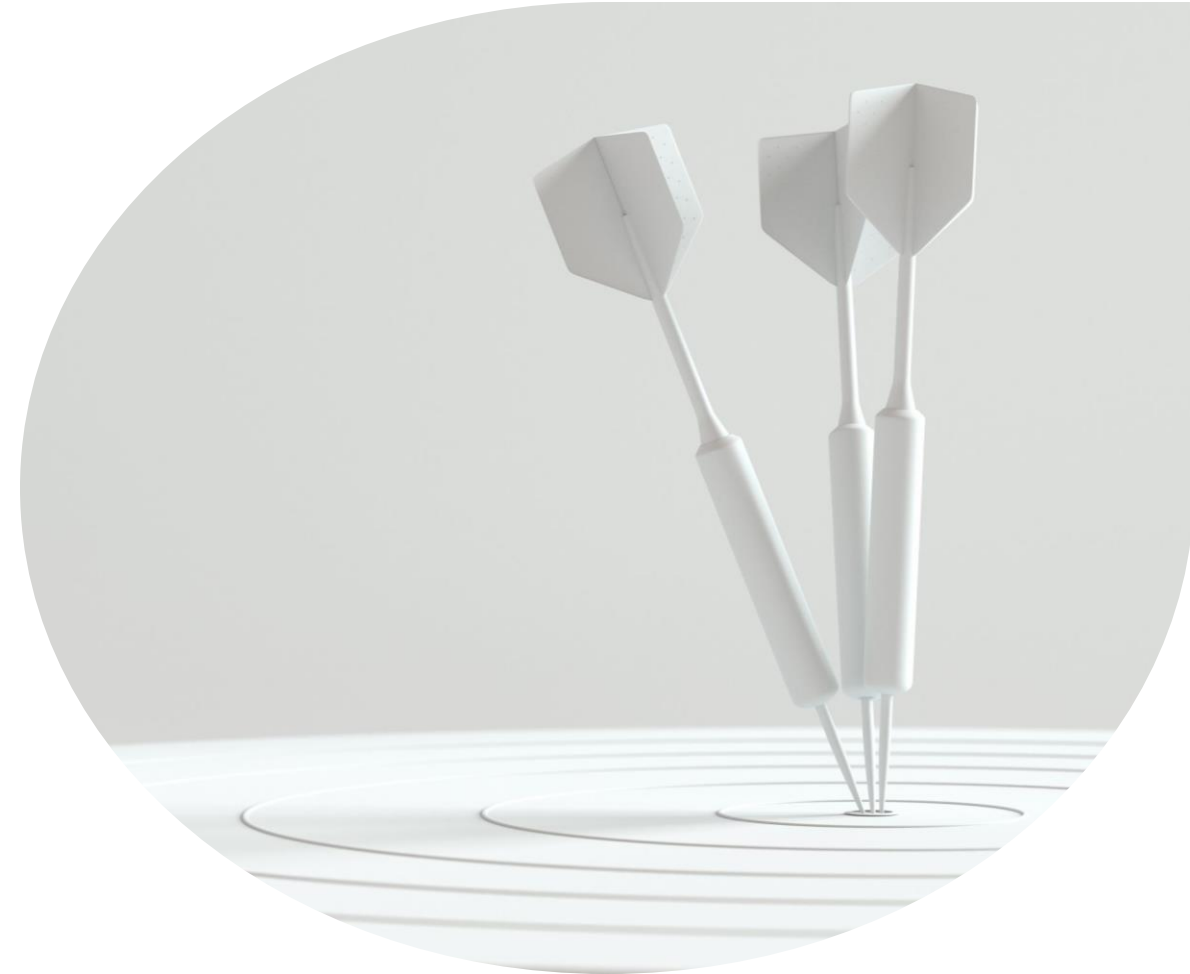
RWE impact does not depend on the use-purpose but rather on how (fit-for-purpose) it is integrated in strategic planning

Factors determining impact:

- Evidence gap
- Product life cycle phase
- Treatment landscape
- ...



Our mission



Plan, generate and communicate fit-for-purpose local real-world evidence, complementary to the existing body of evidence and insights, aimed to maximize the impact of our therapies for all eligible patients



Key-challenges & lessons learned from secondary data studies

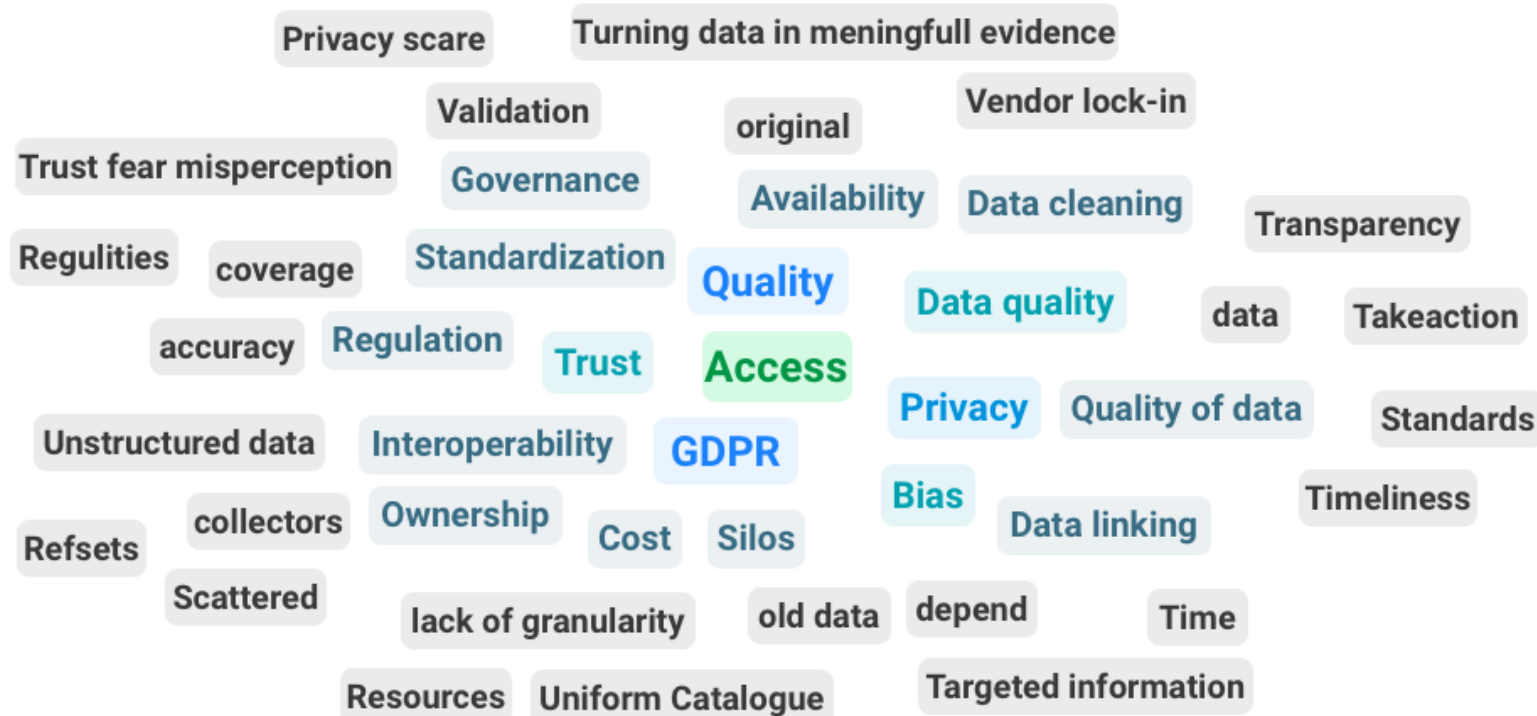


Slido: What are your key challenges for RWE generation with secondary data studies?

61 votes

What are key challenges with the secondary use of health data for RWE generation?

Review answers 90 >



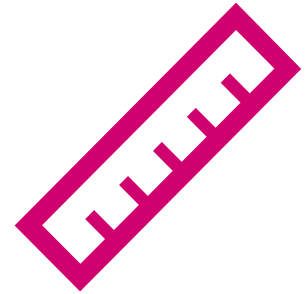
Key challenges for evidence generation with RWD



Collaboration model



Data quality



Scalability



Collaboration model

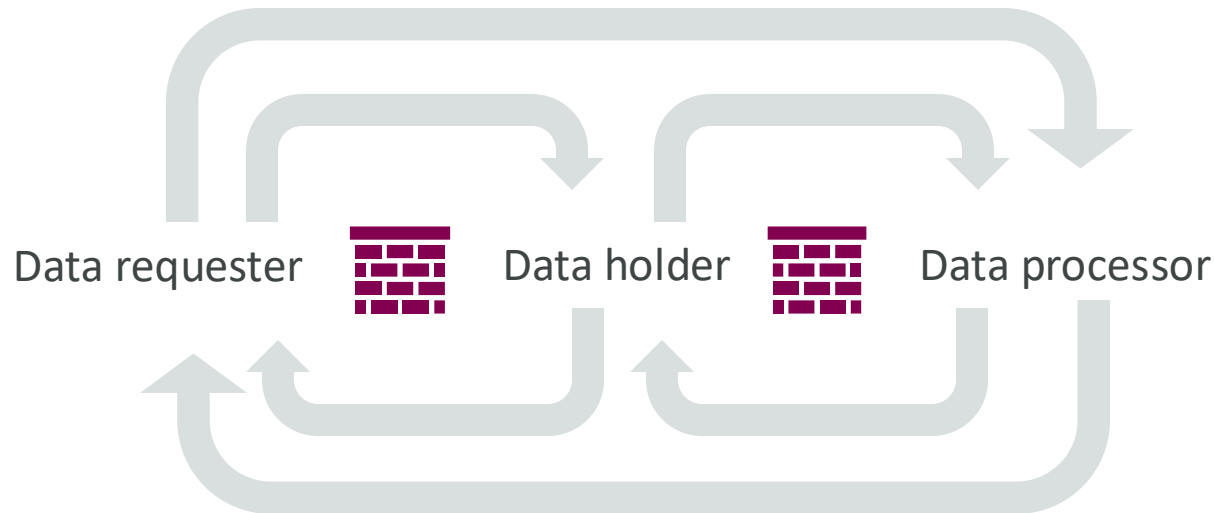


Moving towards an efficient collaboration model

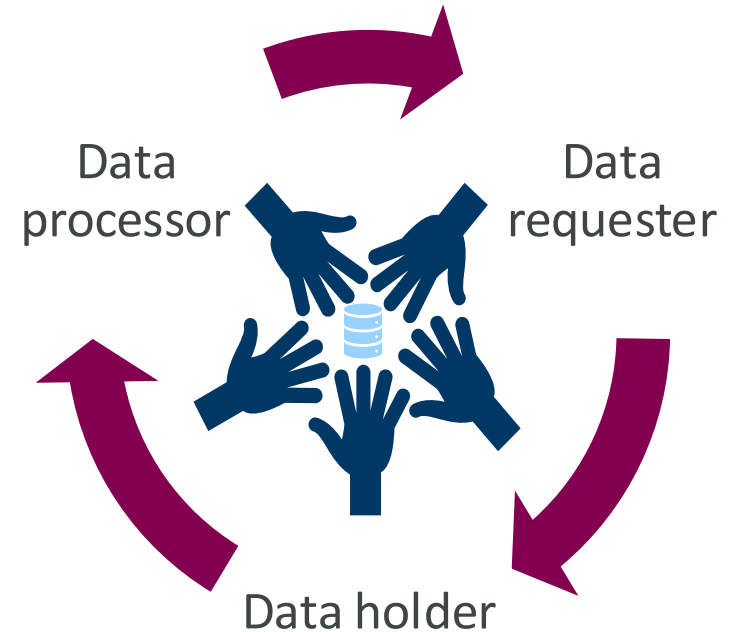
From transactional relationship

towards

trusted data partnership



Working in silos
Unclear roles and responsibilities
Long approval timelines
Misinterpretation



Exchange of expertise
Clear governance structure for RWD studies
Shorter timelines
Better data quality

EHDS as enabler



Data quality

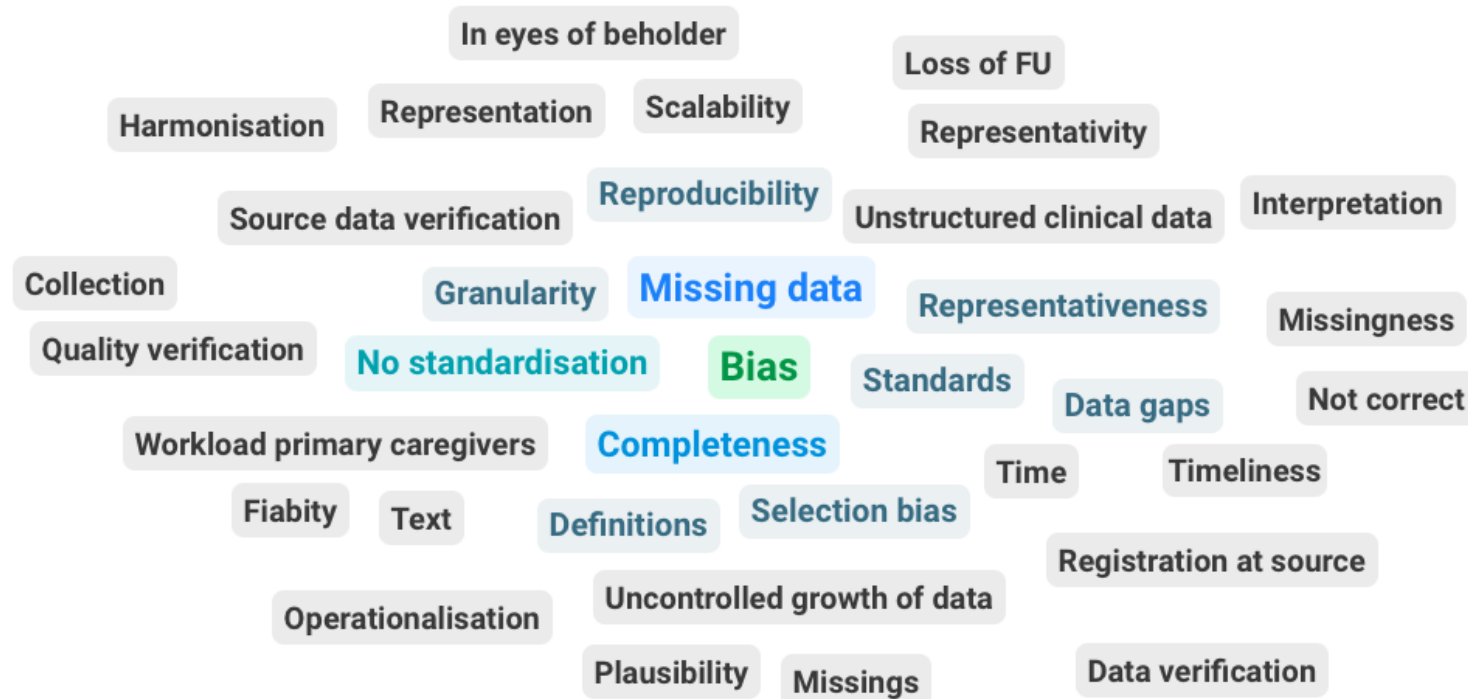


Slido: What are your main concerns regarding data quality with secondary data studies?

44 votes

What are your main concerns regarding data quality with secondary data studies?

Review answers 42 >



Data quality depends on the purpose



Fit-for-purpose data quality

Availability

≠

Access

≠

Quality

*Progression is
documented...*

...in the clinical notes...

...mostly

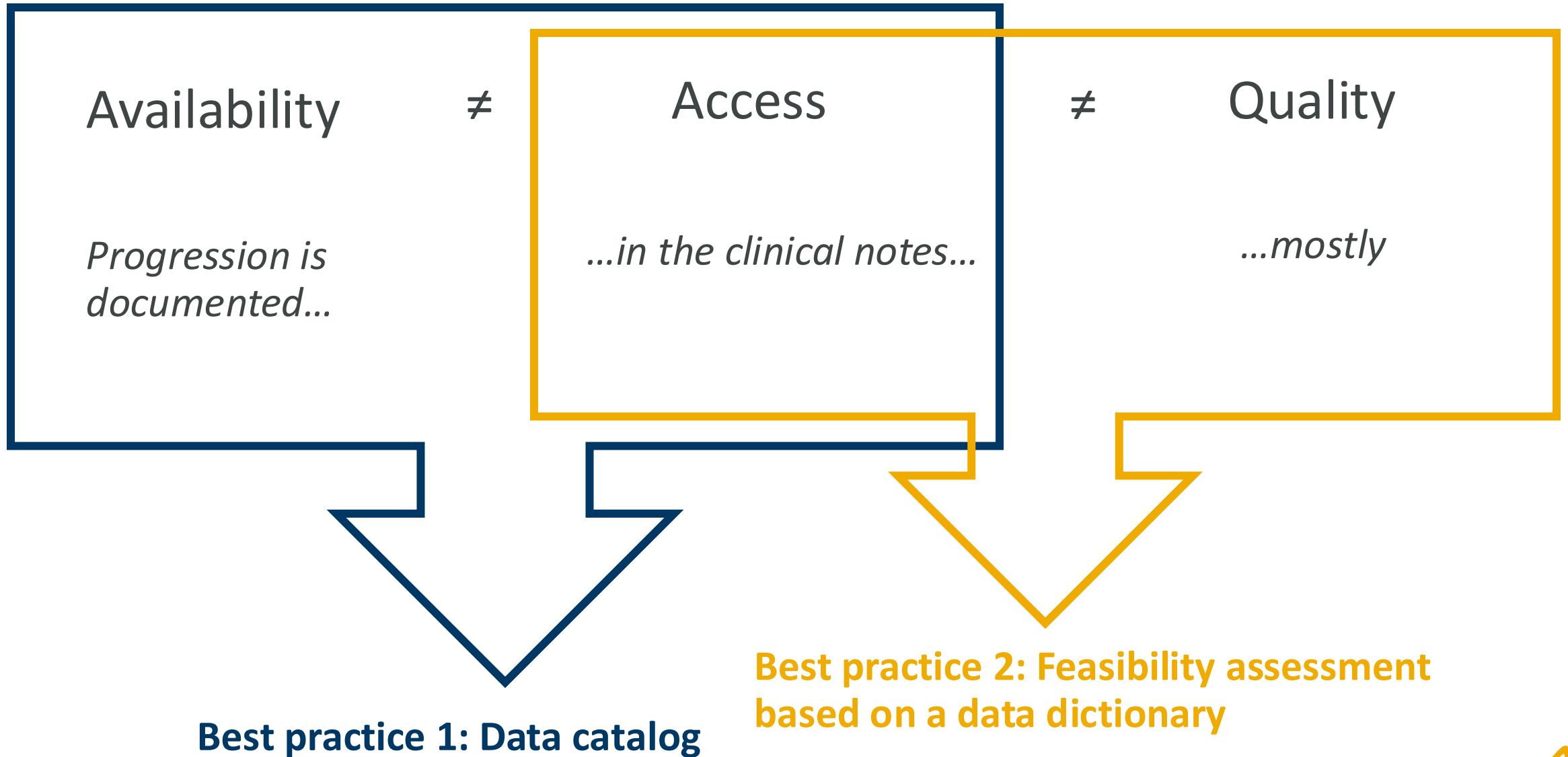


Access to clinical notes?
NLP needed to unlock unstructured data?

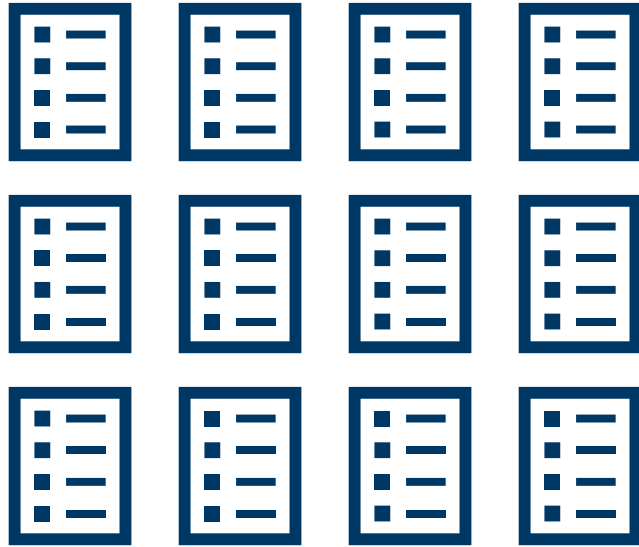
Completeness?
Consistency?
Accuracy?
...?



Fit-for-purpose data quality



Step 1. Data catalog



A data catalog is a library of datasets describing key metadata elements helping you to make **a first assessment whether a certain dataset is suitable for your purpose**

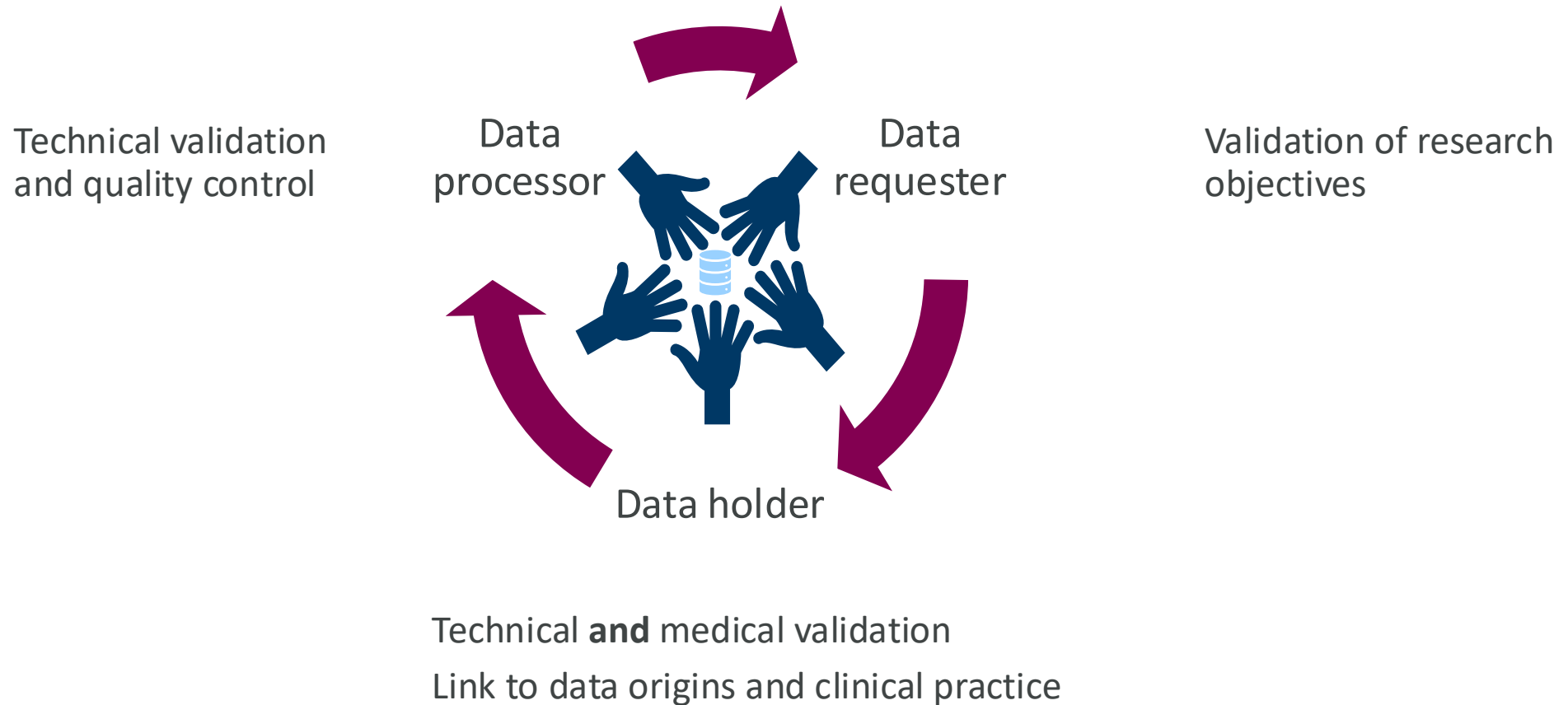
Step 2. Feasibility based on data dictionary



A data dictionary is already a study-specific document that contains operationalized data definitions, i.e., the technical translation of the research question(s) that gives you an **answer to fit-for-purpose data quality**



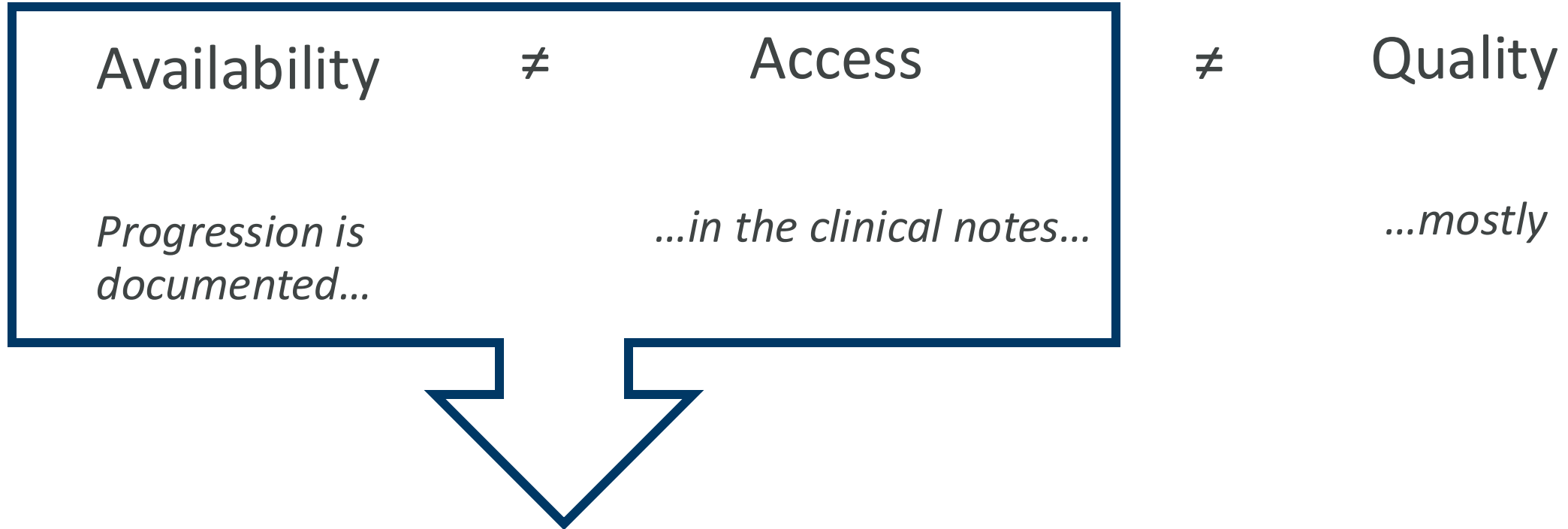
Expert validation to close the fit-for-purpose quality loop requires specific expertise



Scalability



How to improve scalability



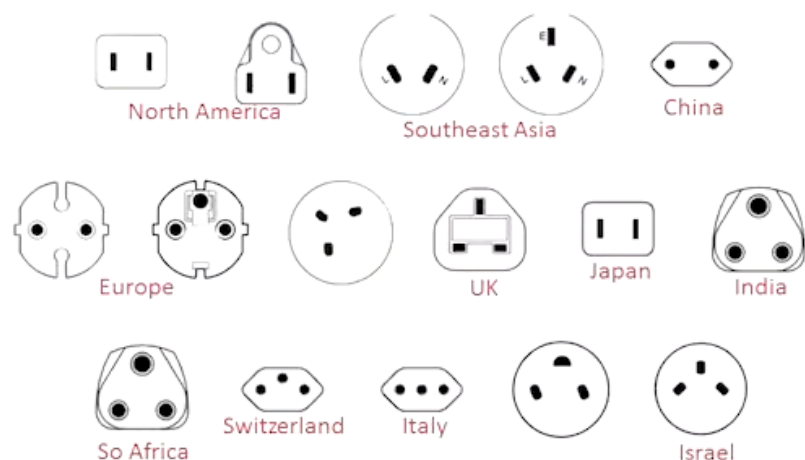
Increase data availability and data access in more centers

1. OMOP common data model
2. Unlocking unstructured data



OMOP Common Data Model

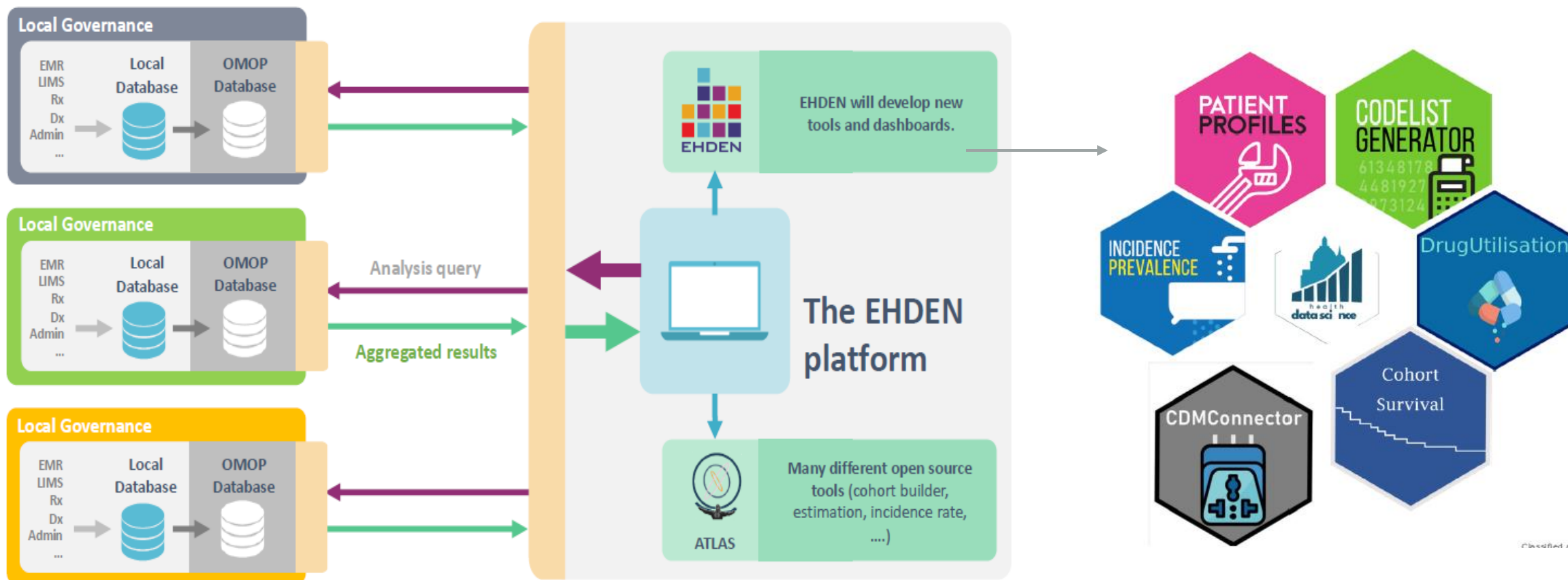
A CDM is a tool to help organize data from diverse data sources and settings into a common structure, format and terminology independent from a particular study to allow efficient data re-use



Data harmonization
(OMOPing)



OMOP Common Data Model

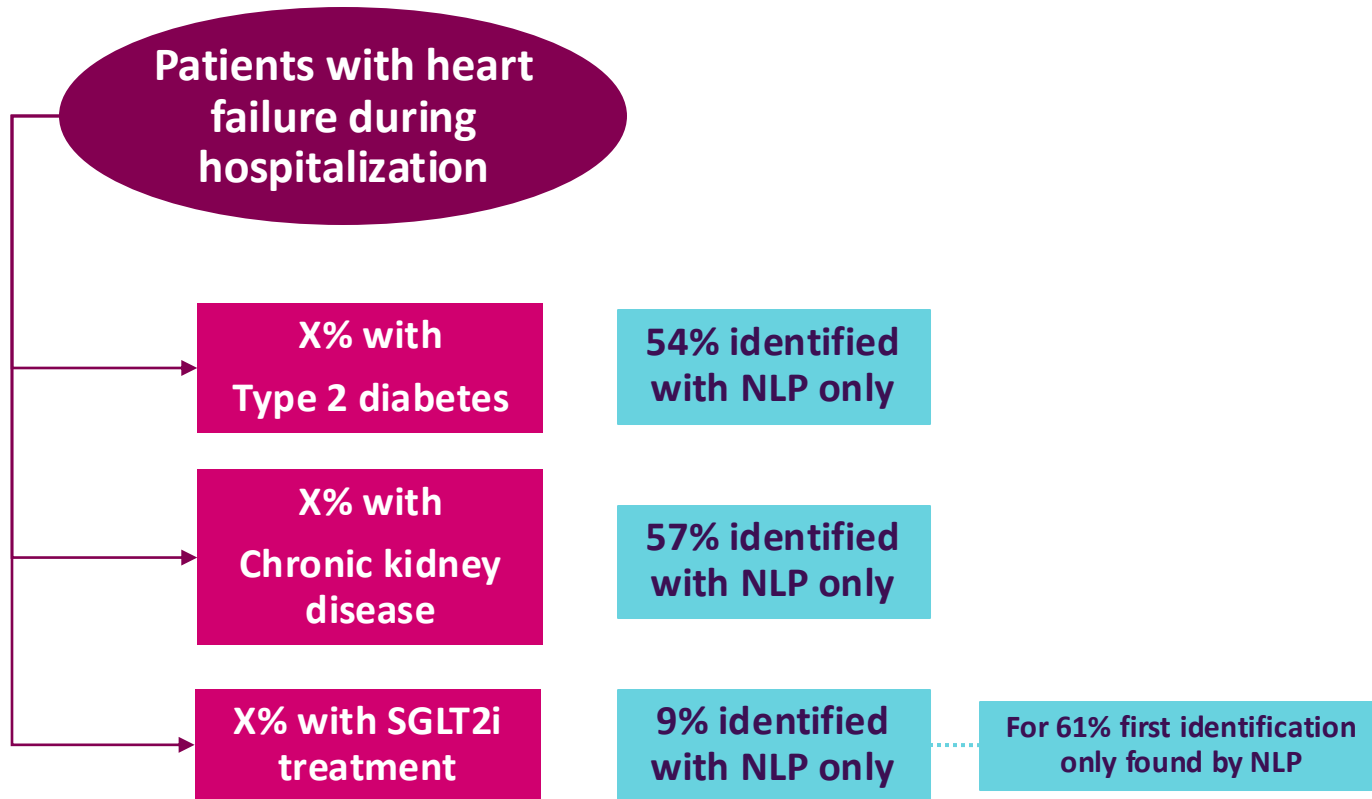


Remote (federated) analytics: collaboration while privacy preserving

Same standardized and validated open-source analytical tools can be reused leading to reliable RWE



Unlocking unstructured data via natural language processing (NLP)



Without NLP technology, at least 50% of the patients in the subgroups would not have been identified

This raises questions about known versus unknown unknowns regarding data availability and access, reinforcing the importance of a thorough feasibility



Conclusions



1. Growing role for secondary use of data for RWE generation
2. Impact of RWE depends on level of integration in broader data strategy
3. With EHDS as enabler we can expect
 - More data partnerships & collaborations
 - Better fit-for-purpose data quality
 - Accelerated adoption of technology to scale



Thank you





Mood: Major Opportunity on Depression

David Smeets, Digital Health and Data Policy Manager, Johnson & Johnson

Elke Peeters, Medical Advisor Neuroscience, Johnson & Johnson

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MOOD project:

Major Opportunity On Depression

FORUM HEALTH DATA & DIGITALISATION

September 26th, 2025

Dr. Elke Peeters, Medical Advisor Neuroscience JNJ

David Smeets, Digital Health & Data Policy Manager

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–EM-189612 – Approval date: 09-2025 – vu/er Luc Van
Oevelen, Antwerpseweg 15-17, 2340 Beerse



J&J Innovative Medicine



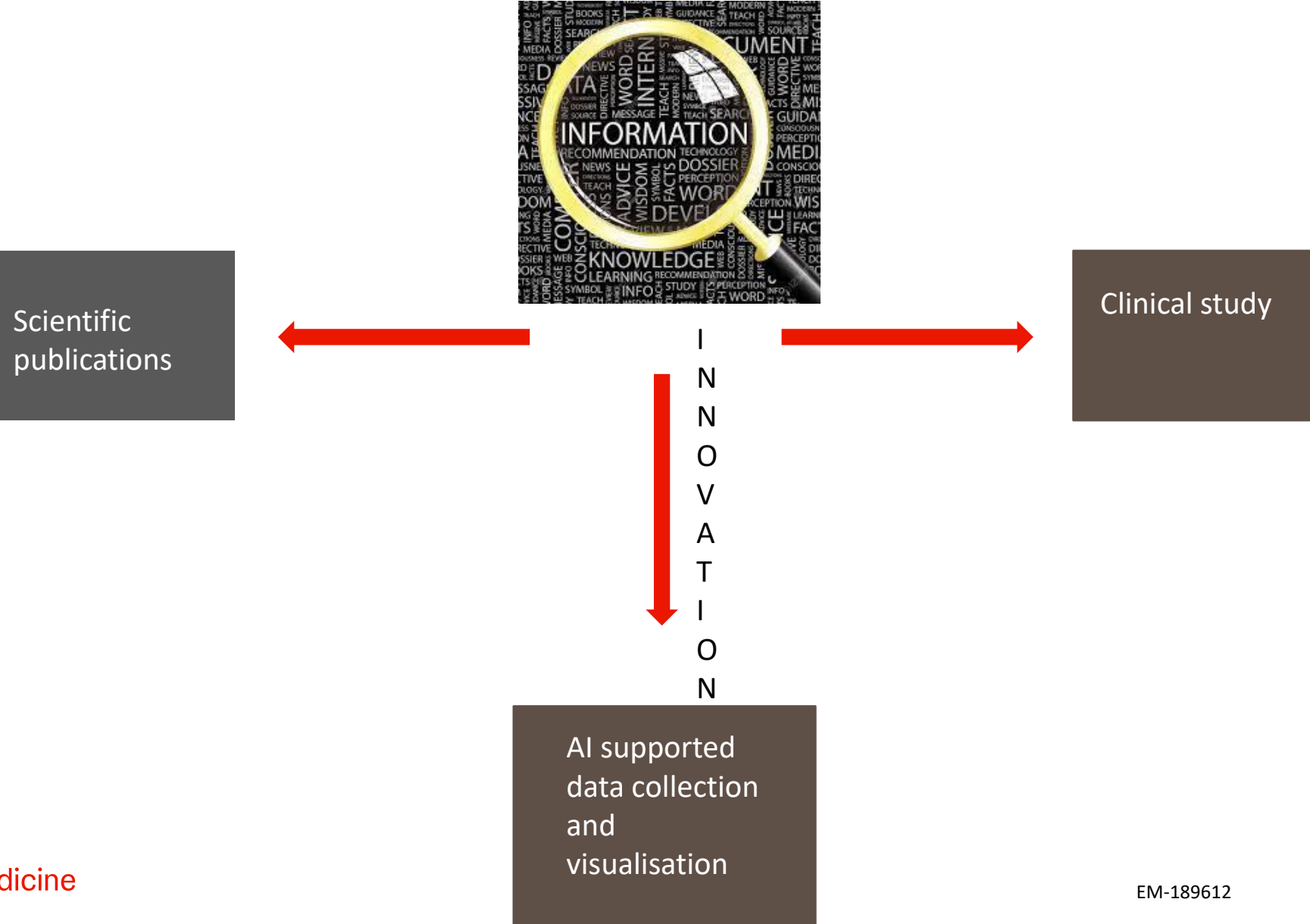
| Neuroscience

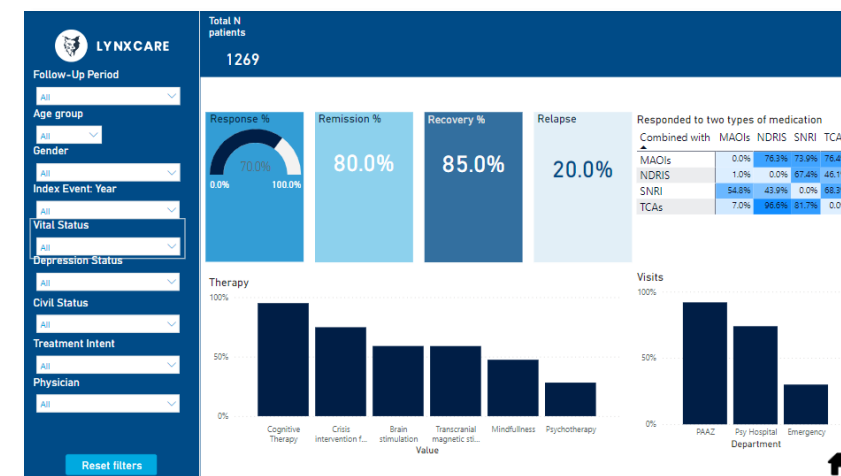
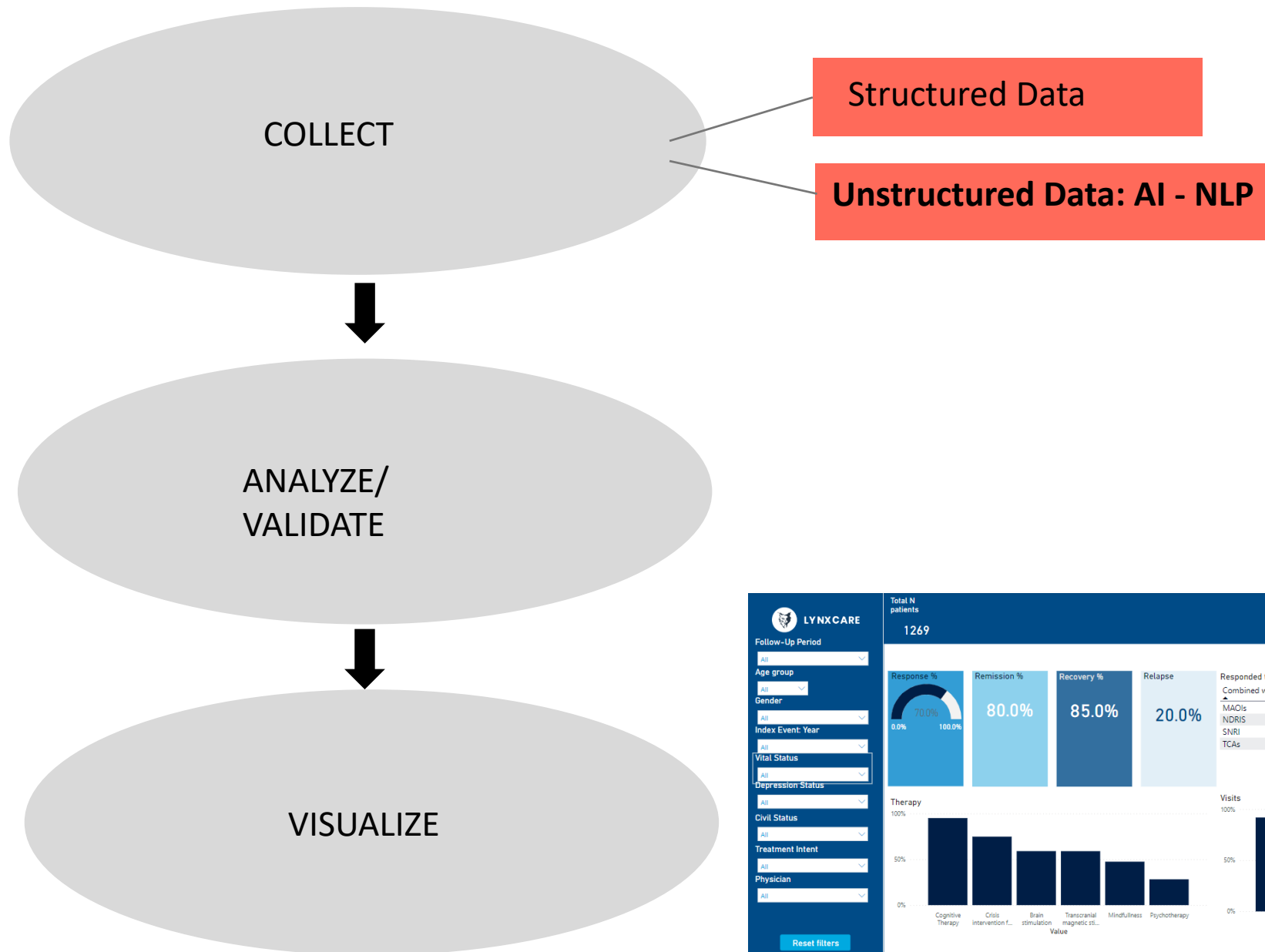
AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Partners and Setup
3. MOOD Cohort
4. Next Step and Q&A

Introduction

MOOD Project: AI supported data collection

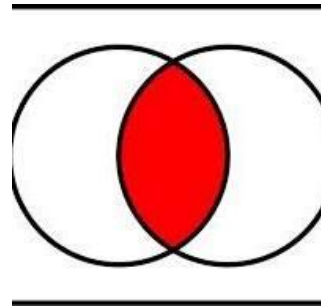




MOOD Project: AI supported data collection

Psychiatry service/Hospital:

- Systematisation of experience -> care optimisation
- Compare to benchmarks over other participating centers
- Use in research/publication
- Taking a head start in data collection and AI



Win - Win

Patient:

- Benefits from care optimization via experience based guidelines
patient profiles to support treatment decisions
quick advance in knowledge on new therapies

Pharmaceutical Company:

- Learnings on implementation new therapy -> optimisation
- Useful data for market access negotiations
- Define unmet needs for future research

**Structural real-world evidence data network in psychiatry =
collaboration on improving health care and learning from each other**

MOOD project : research objective

Research objective

- a) To better understand and visualize **the characteristics of patients** with treatment resistant depression (**TRD**) and their **treatment pathways**, in hospitals.
- b) To gain more insights in the **real-world use of novel therapies (in casu: Esketamine (esk) nasal spray in the TRD population)**, using the following data points:
- Dosing
 - Frequency
 - Treatment duration
 - Efficacy
 - Side effects
 - Changes in other antidepressant therapy or neuromodulation
 - Psychiatric Emergency Room referral after index event
 - Hospitalization on psychiatric ward and length of stay

Partners and Setup



Dr. Bernagie
Dr. Lievens
Dr. De Bruecker



Dr. Zeeuws
Prof. Vanderbruggen



Dr. Claeys



Support and facilitation

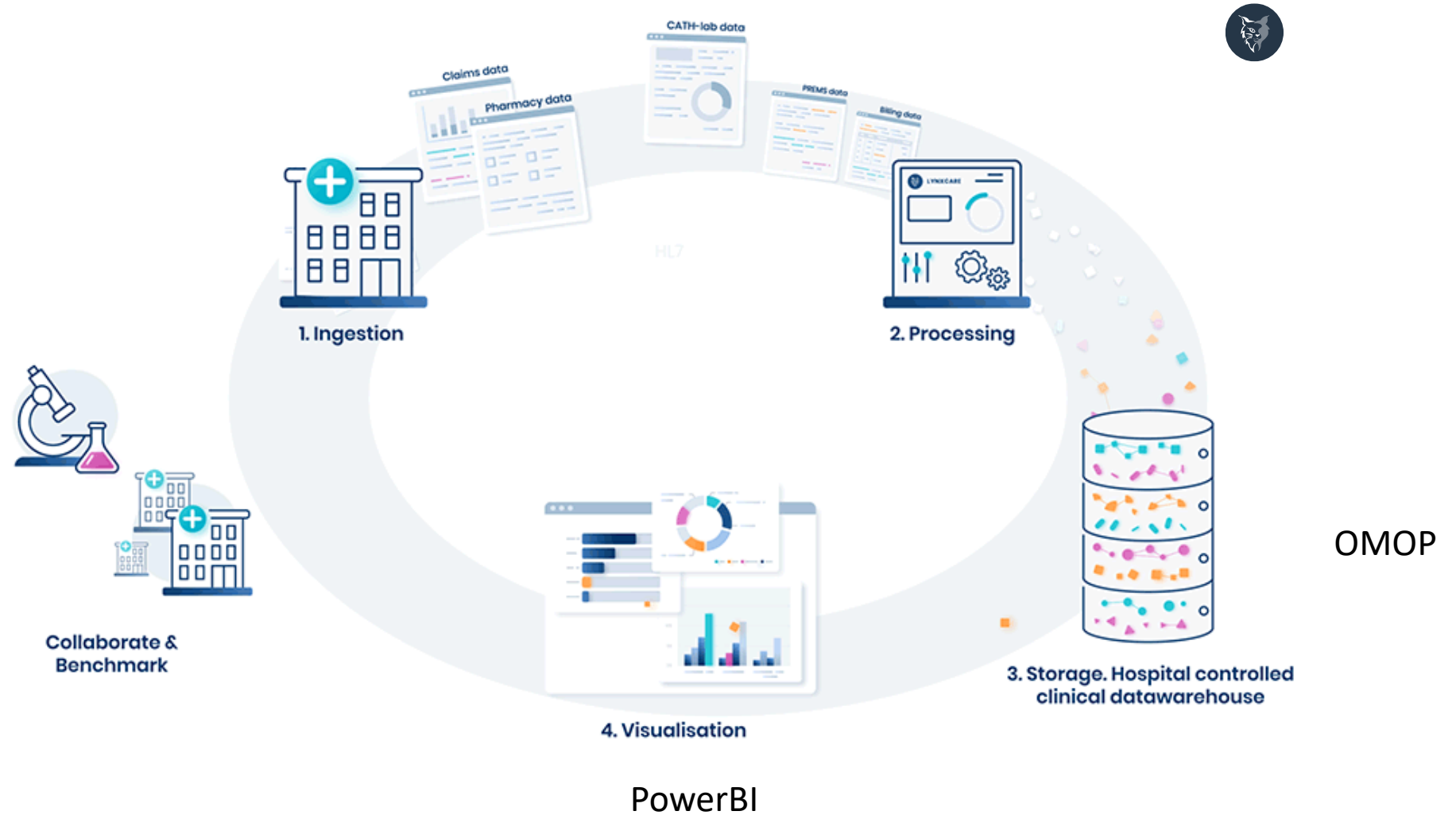
Serves many psychiatric centers
in Flanders and is also active in
Wallonia



LYNXCARE

Approach

From data to meaningful insights



Key for the project



SPEED

Access & Freshness

Fast access to clinical data
together with Obasi
Near-real-time data



BREADTH & DEPTH

Granularity

High number of
variables and
endpoints with high
level of completeness
because of **disease-**
specific NLP.



QUALITY

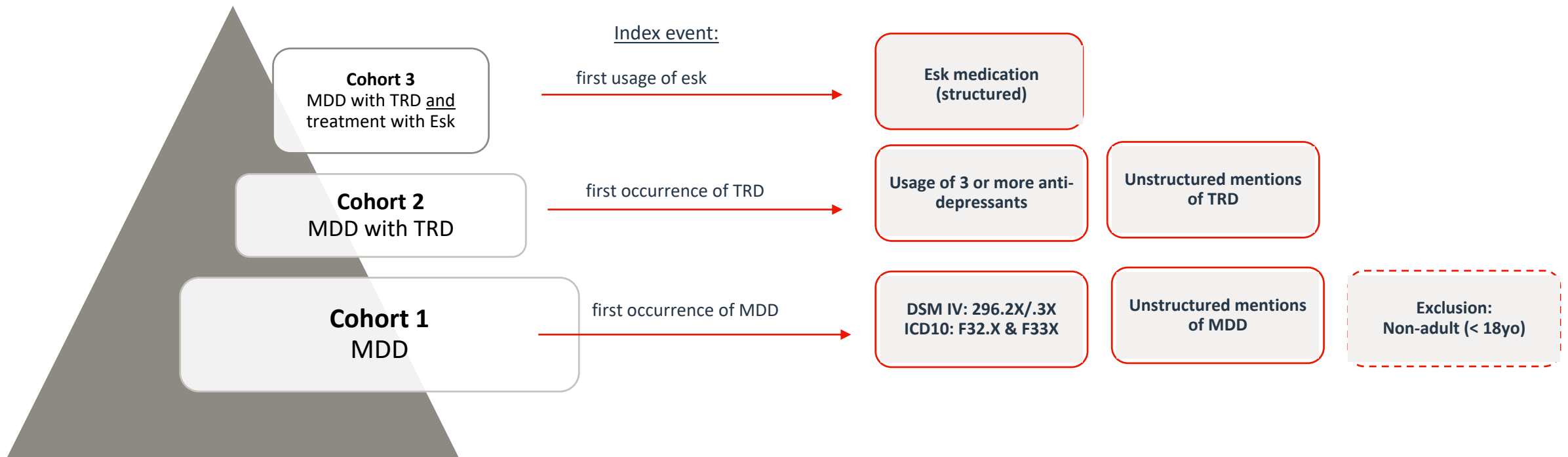
90% accuracy

Regulatory-grade clinical
data with exceptional
granularity and externally
validated.

MOOD cohort

MOOD project: the cohort

Selection criteria



Please note: The summary reports of patients were used to extract the unstructured data. Not the detailed reports.

MDD = major depressive disorder, TRD = treatment-resistant depression, CGI = clinical global impression scale and Esk = esketamine

a) To better understand and visualize the characteristics of patients with treatment resistant depression (TRD) and their treatment pathways

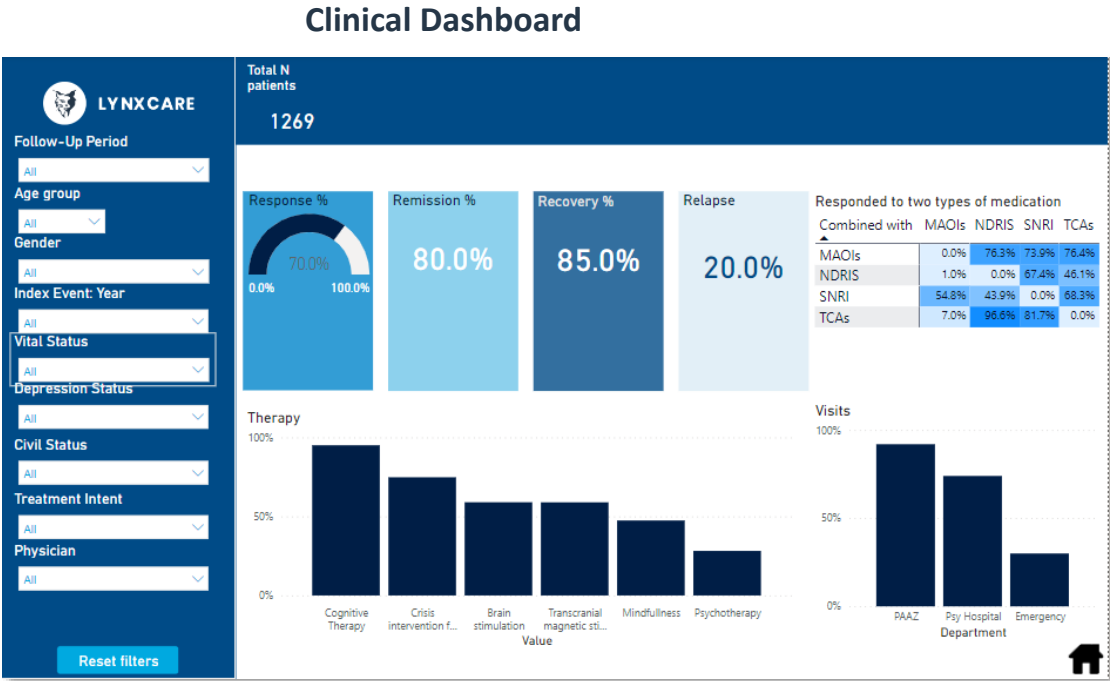
Study variables and interest	Analytics
Demographics, medication and medical history • Age, sex • Medical history • Psychiatric history • MDD diagnosis • Age at diagnosis (Date index event – DoB) • Treatment overview	Any mention of these datapoints before index event and at index event. Index event = MDD. Before = broad (all data available) Any mention of e.g., HF
MDD severity (MDD severity classifications were mild, moderate, severe, and unclassified (MDD without a severity classification)).	▪ Value of [Datapoint] MADRS ▪ Closest mention to the index event will be used to define “severity”. ▪ Include DSM/ICD10 coding or descriptive mention of severity
Use of psychotherapy	Any mention before index event and at index event
Use of neuromodulation	Any mention before index event and at index event

Example	MDD with TRD	MDD with TRD and Esk
MDD diagnosis	N (%)	N (%)
Psychotherapy	N (%)	N (%)

b) More insights in the real-world use of esketamine nasal spray in the TRD population on the other hand with following data points

Study variable	Analytics and data source
Dosing	Structured data (based on medication prescription + administration (sept 2021))
Frequency	Structured data (based on medication prescription + administration (sept 2021))
Duration of treatment	Structured data, based on first and last administration => mention of "esketamine". Registration system of hospital (EPD) indicates administration
Efficacy	No response Response Remission Recovery Relapse
Long term safety profile (>6): Side effects	Number of datapoints after index event i.e., start of Esk
Psychiatric Emergency Room referral after index event	Structured data (ADT) after index event i.e., start of Esk
Hospitalization on psychiatric ward and length of stay	Structured data (ADT) after index event i.e., start of Esk
Changes in other antidepressant therapy or neuromodulation	Number of datapoints retrieved before and after index event i.e., start Esk

Clinical Dashboard and Report



Janssen Report

- To better understand and visualize the characteristics of patients with **treatment resistant depression (TRD)** in hospitals and their treatment pathways.
- More insights in the **real-world use of esk nasal spray** in the **TRD population** on the other hand with following data points:
 - Dosing
 - Frequency
 - Treatment duration
 - Efficacy
 - Side effects
 - Changes in other antidepressant therapy or neuromodulation during Esketamine nasal spray therapy
- Secondary aim: Accuracy, value and time investment**

Example outputs



Table 8. Medical histories for Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), Treatment Resistant Depression (TRD), and esketamine (Esk) cohorts.

	MDD	no-TRD	TRD overall	Esk
Anaemia				
Auto immune disease				
Cancer				
Cardiac arrhythmia				
Central Nervous System Diseases				
COPD				
CVS/Fibromyalgia				
Dementia				
Diabetes				
Heart diseases				
HIV				
Hypercholesterolemia				
Hypertension				
Infection				
Kidney disease				
Liver disease				
Obesity				
Parkinson's				
Rheumatoid Arthritis				
Stomach disease				
Stroke/cerebrovascular accident				
Thyroid disease				

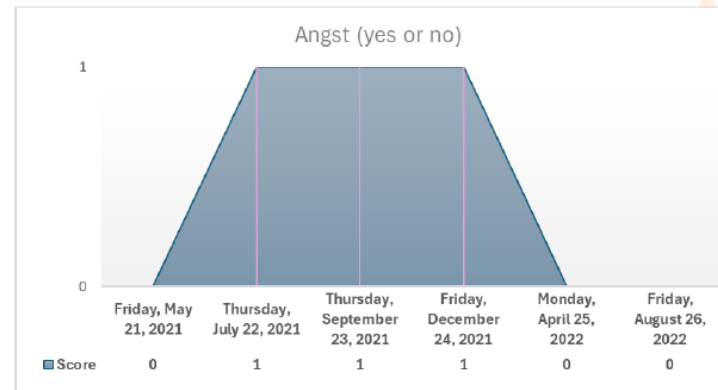
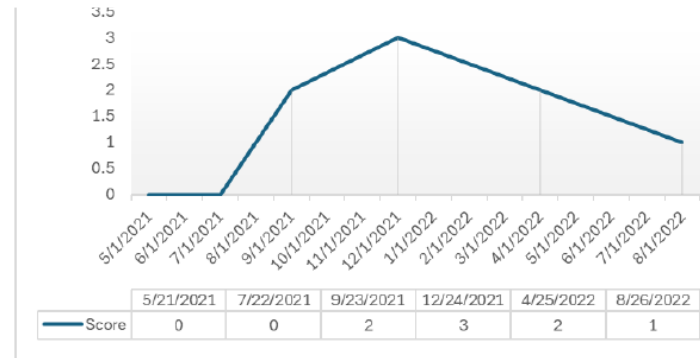
Dashboard = dynamic

Clinical added value: example

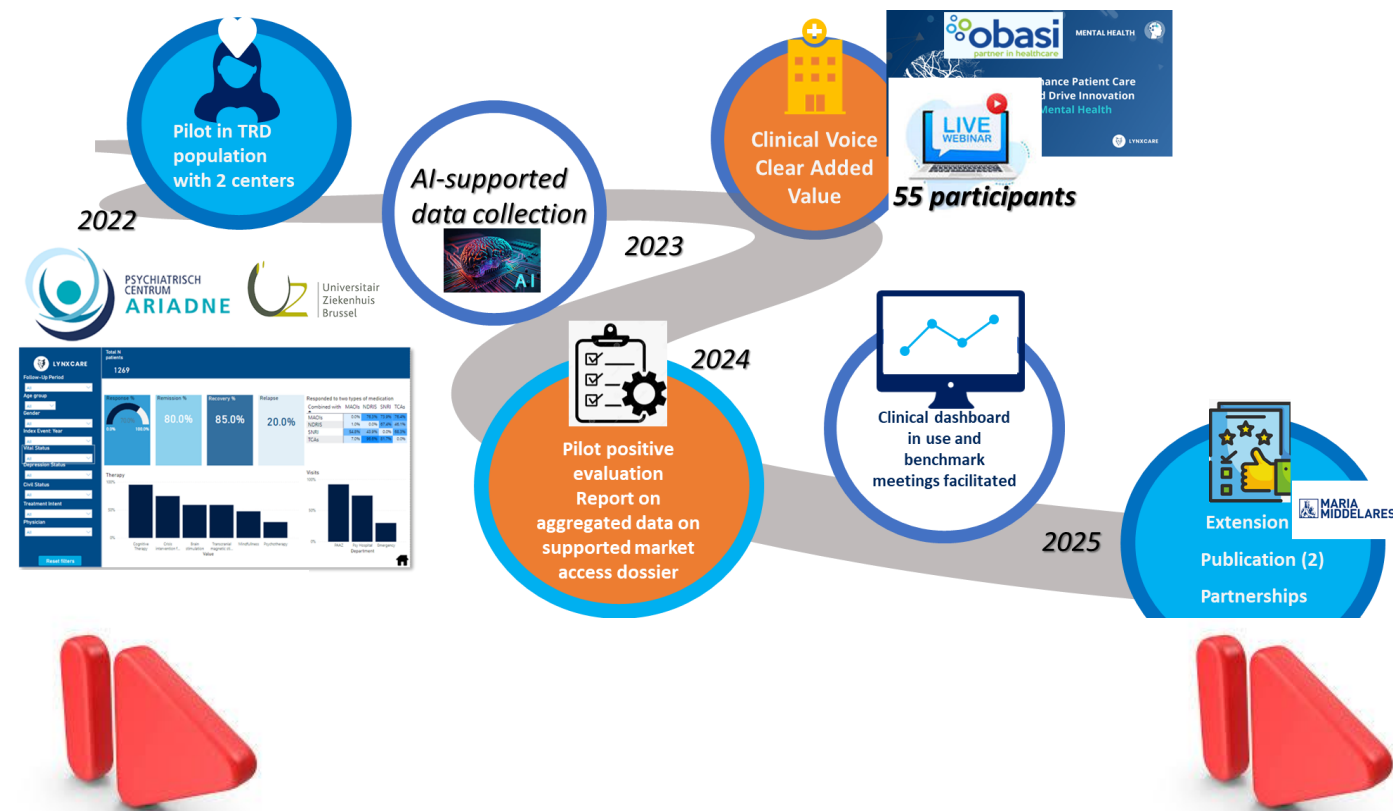
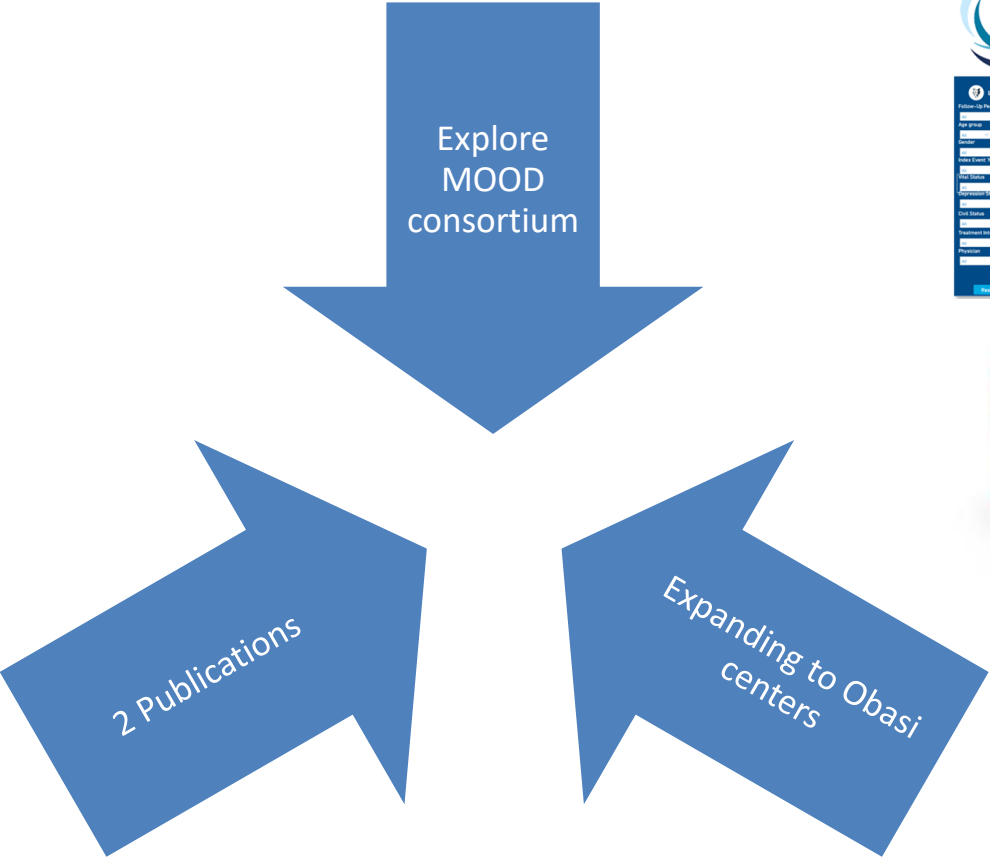
1. Anhedonie
2. Somberheid
3. Gewichtsverandering
4. Slaapproblemen
5. Agitatie of vertraging
6. Angst
7. Schuld/schaamte
8. Verminderde concentratie/vermoeidheid
9. Suïcidaliteit/zwarte gedachten

Evolution over time, at what level?

- Binary: present or not
- Scoring: 0-5 (structured reporting required)



Next Steps



Q&A



Time for a little break

30 min.

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Dr. Epd: The Power of Medical Text

Bram De Caluwé, Head of the Data Department, AZ Klina

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Dr. EPD

The Power of
Medical Text

Bram De Caluwé

Forum Health Data & Digitalisation

26/09/2025

Two thin orange lines intersecting diagonally in the upper left quadrant of the slide.

What do the fans of
West-Ham United F.C.
have in common with
AI?



De Correspondent

Maurits Martijn, Correspondent Beter internet, geeft je een maandlidmaatschap op De Correspondent cadeau

Start een gratis maand >

28.08.21

Analyse

7-9 min

De realiteit zit de beloofde AI-revolutie nog wel even in de weg

Maurits Martijn
Correspondent Beter internet

Achtergrond AI

Is de AI-revolutie een bubbel die elk moment kan barsten? ‘Sommige beleggers zullen hier serieus hun vingers aan branden’



CEO van OpenAI Sam Altman. AFP



© NurPhoto via Getty Images

TECHNOCRAAT DOMINIQUE DECKMYN

+ Sam Altman praat beter niet te veel over AI-bubbels

Sam Altman die zélf zegt dat we in een AI-bubbel zitten, dat was niet zo verstandig. AI is het natuurlijk ook gewoon de waarheid.



Dominique Deckmyn

Luisteren

Delen

22 augustus 2025 om 23:59

ur.

The Latest News Books & Culture Fiction & Poetry Humor & Cartoons Magazine Puzzles & Games Video Po

THE FINANCIAL PAGE

IS THE A.I. BOOM TURNING INTO AN A.I. BUBBLE?

As the stock prices of Big Tech companies continue to rise and eye-popping I.P.O.s reëmerge, echoes of the dot-com era are getting louder.



By John Cassidy

August 11, 2025



Focus

Knack

Knack Club & Voorlezen Shop it

Inle Factcheck Onderwijs Sport Magazine Vid

Financiën

Hoogmoed komt voor de val: barst de AI-bubbel?

Illustrator: Elizabeth Garconville

Dood dit artikel

Elisa Hulstaert • Lotte Lambrecht

12 sep 2025, 10:00 • 9 min leesijd

Forbes

EDITORS' PICK | INNOVATION > AI

Is The AI Bubble Bursting? Lessons From The Dot-Com Era

By Paulo Carvalho. Contributor. © Paulo Carvalho is a Senior Fellow at Harvard

Published Aug 21, 2025, 04:40pm EDT, Updated Aug 22, 2025, 04:19pm EDT

Share Book Comment 4

Artificial intelligence — are we in a bubble?
GETTY

Dr. EPD

The Power of
Medical Text



Bram De Caluwé

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Dr. EPD

The Power of Medical Text



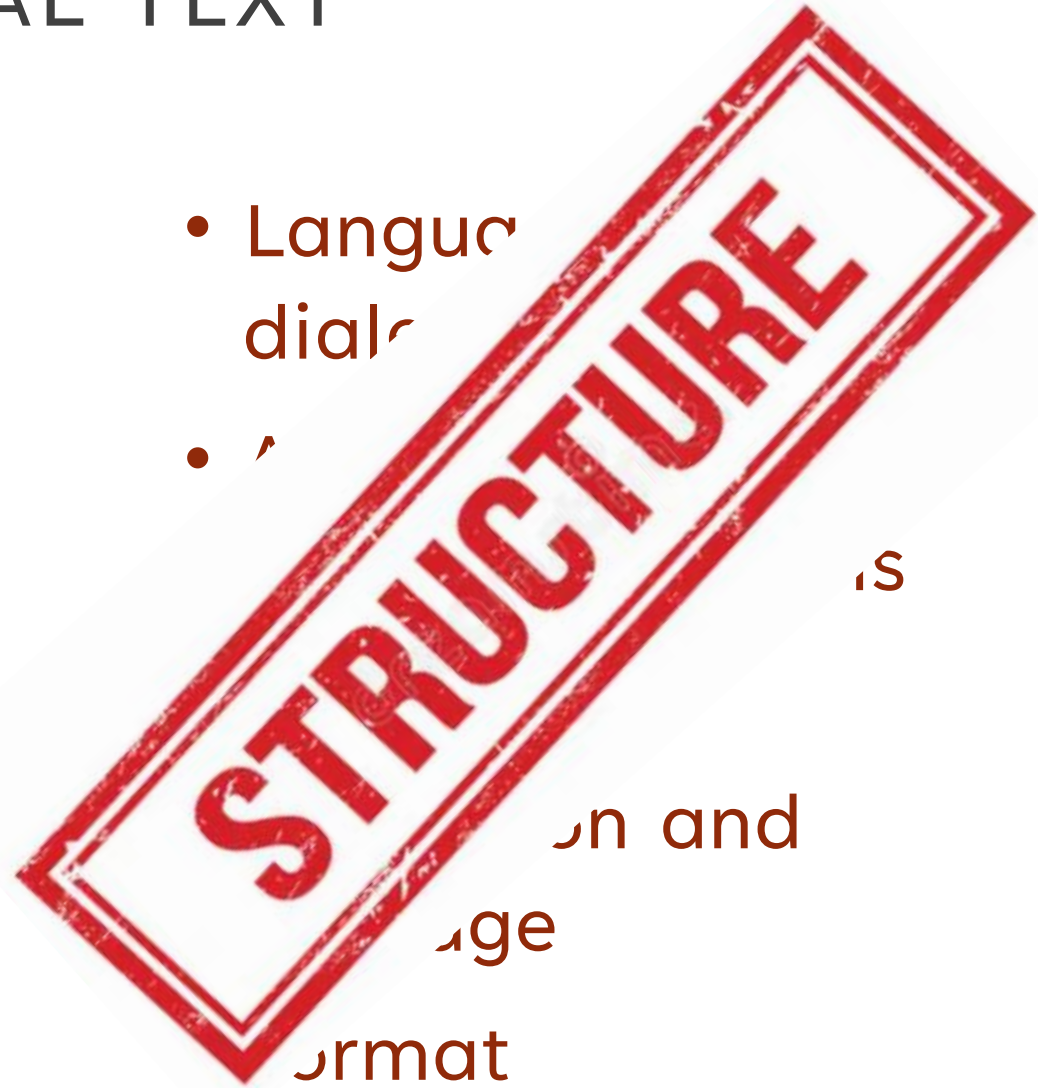
Bram De Caluwé

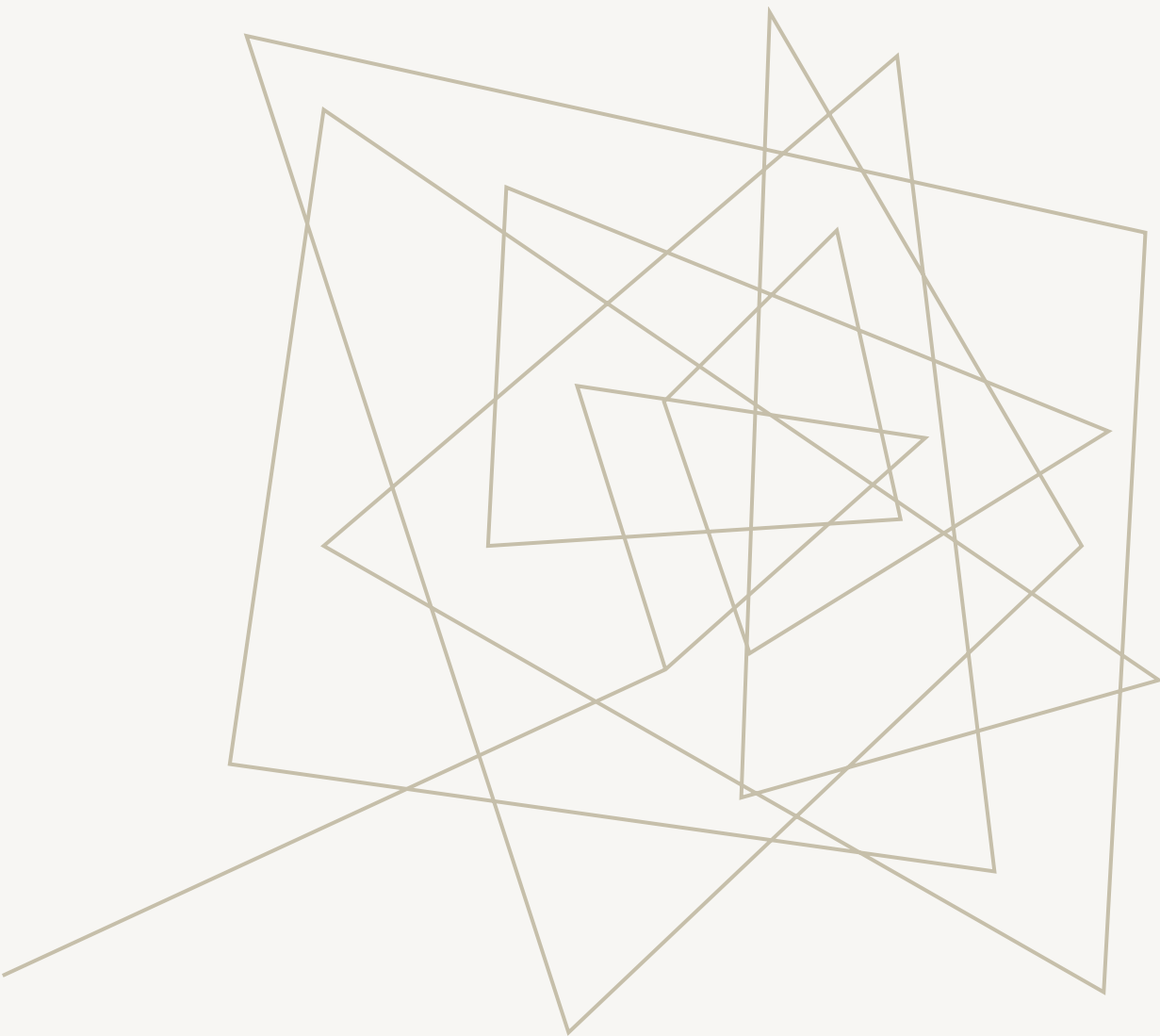
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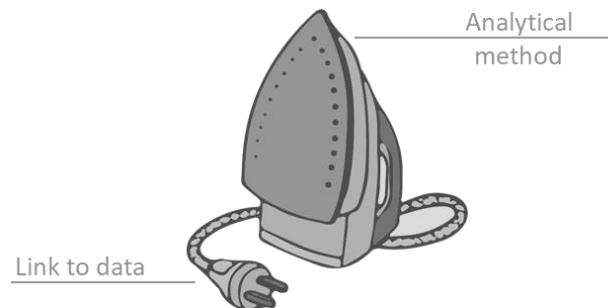
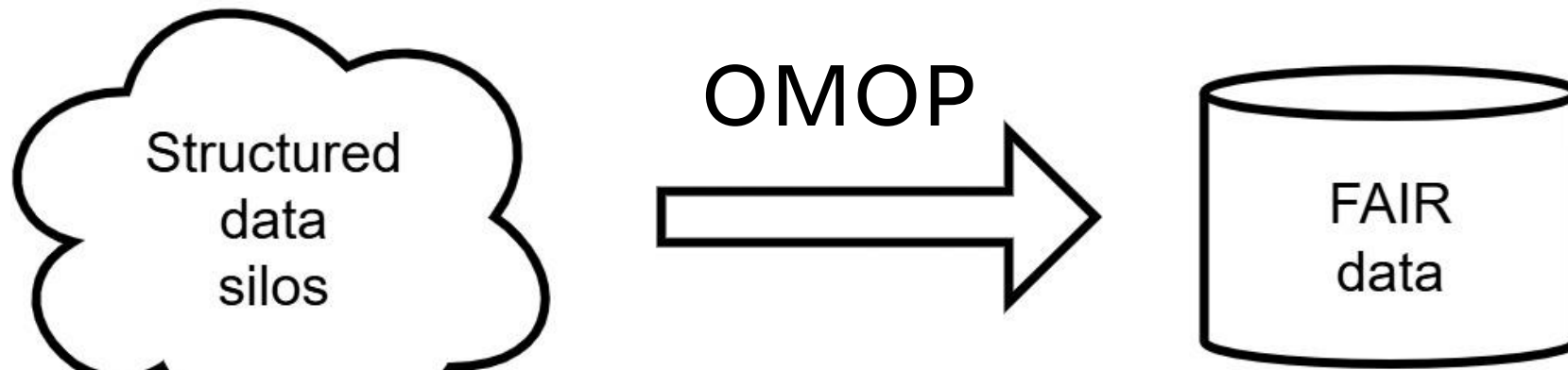
MEDICAL TEXT

- Patient journey:
Granular information
on diagnosis,
treatment and
environment
- Common clinical
practice
- Historically available
- Language
dialect
- Format
- Age
- Location and
time



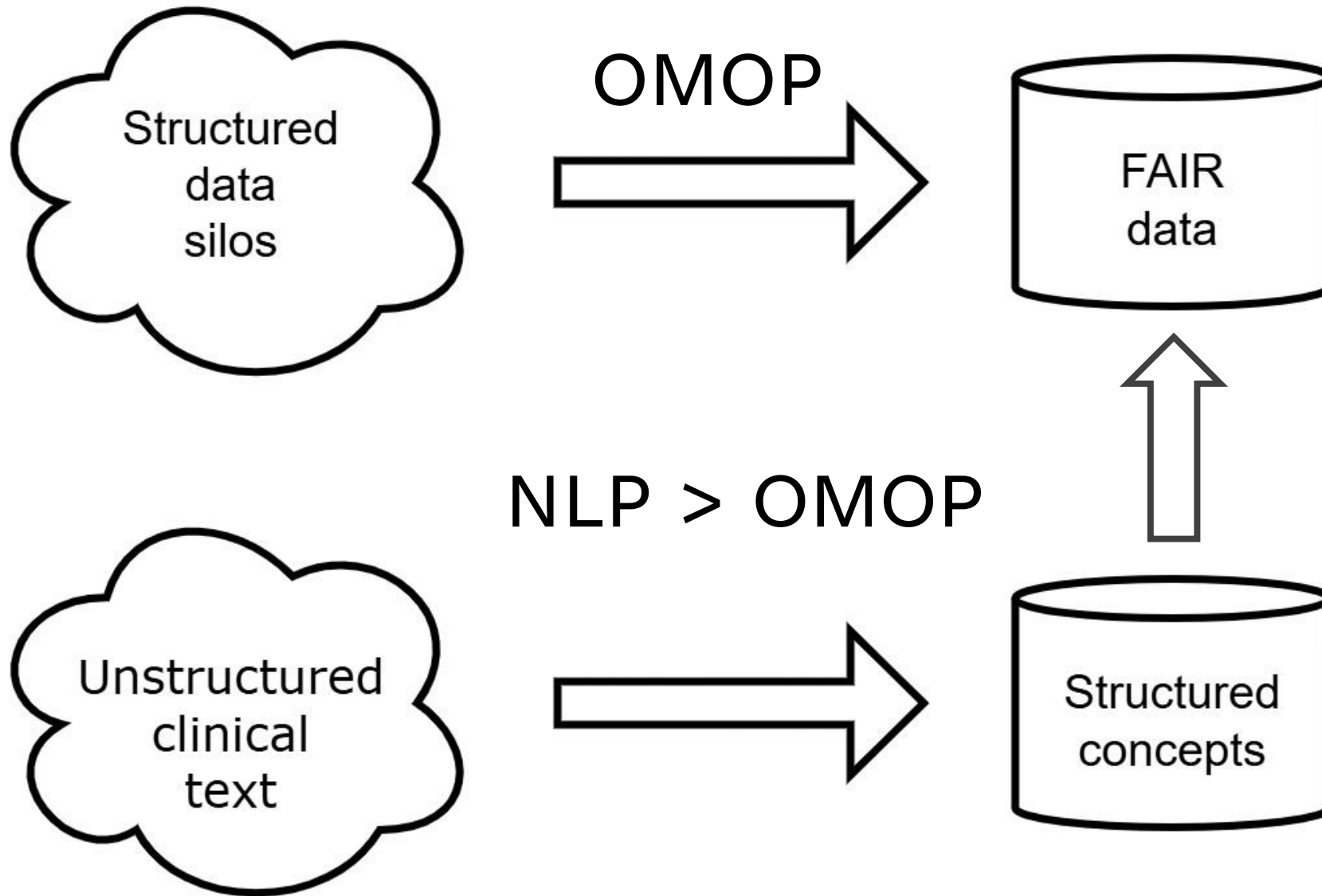


NLP > OMOP



The data...

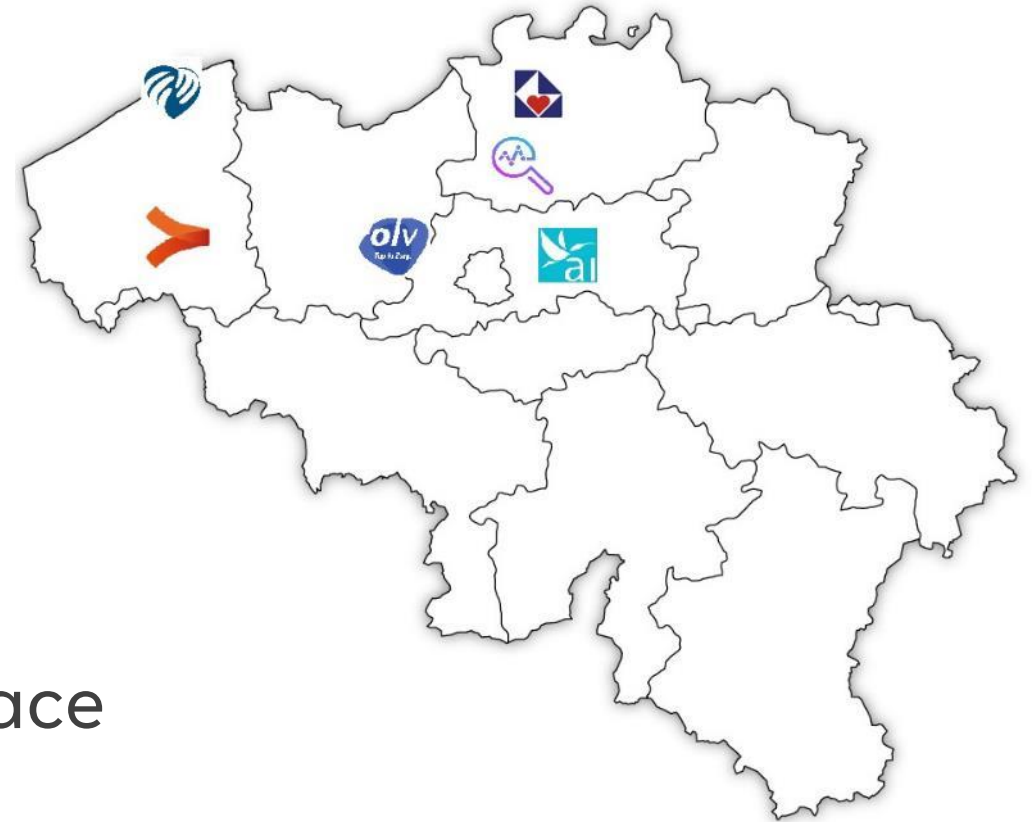






Health
Food Chain Safety
Environment

- Unstructured data
 - > Snomed CT
 - > OMOP
- Data capabilities April 2023
- 4 hospitals
 - 2 private partners
 - Generic solution
 - EPD-independent
 - Easy to use – Simple interface
- Open source publication

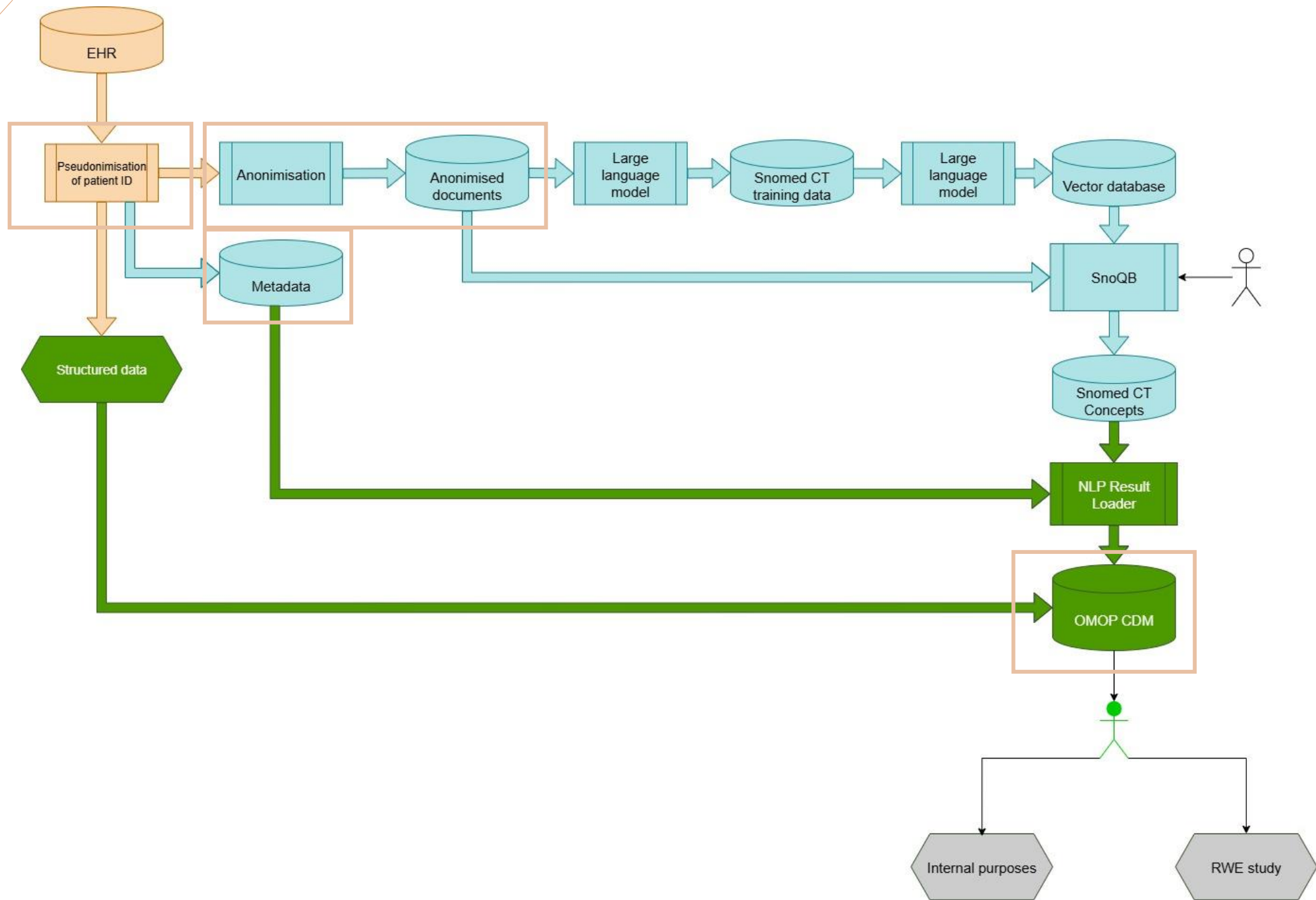


PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

- Privacy
- Absence of historical coding > training data
- Limiting the search
- Interaction with the model
- Lack of Snomed knowledge
- Integration into OMOP CDM

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

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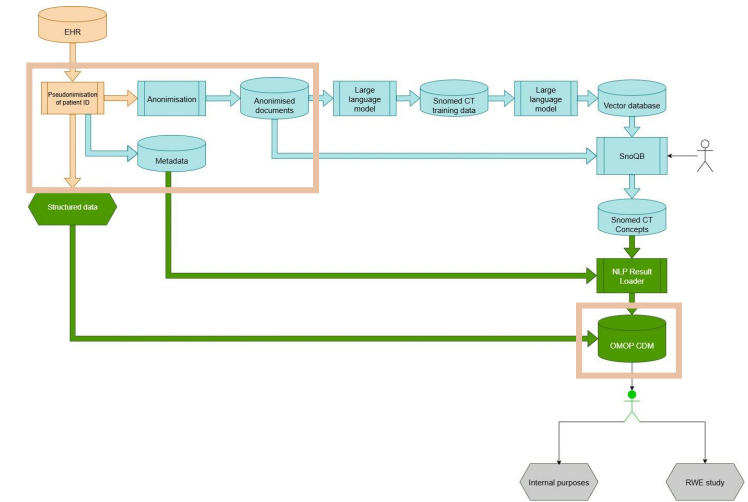


PRIVACY

PSEUDONIMISATION
OF PATIENT ID

SPLIT TEXT AND
METADATA

ANONIMISATION



Vervolg brief <PATIENT>, \u00b0 07-10-1943 van 08-07-2024 Verslag Eerste Multidisciplinair Oncologisch Consult: (eerste MOC) \tNaam patiënt: <PATIENT>\tGeboortedatum: 7/10/1943\tWonende: <LOCATIE-1>, <LOCATIE-2>\tMutualiteit: \t- CM MIDDEN-VLAANDEREN(Laatst gekende in HiX)\t \t\t\t\t MOC-datum en Betrokken geneesheren: MOC-datum: 3/07/2024 Aanvragende geneesheer: <PERSOON-1> ,1-<ID-1>-69-340,Gynaecologie Verslag: 1. Initiële probleemstelling: <LEEFTIJD-1>-jarige patiënte met zelf gepalpeerde massa LINKS. M/E toont massa links van 35x45mm centraal op 12u met echografisch correlaat met alle kenmerken van maligniteit. Op 26/06 werd een punctie uitgevoerd dewelke een ILA toont, pleiomorf type, ER/PR 8/8, HER2 negatief. CA 15.3 44 kU/l. Staging volgt nog. 2. Overzicht van de medische gegevens: THP rechts Totale schouderprothese Anatomopathologie: 26/06 punctie Borstpunctie links op 12 u: - invasief lobulair adenocarcinoom, pleiomorf type. Resultaat ER (CNB): positief (>10%). 91 \u00e0 100% kleurt sterk aan. Allred score: 8. Resultaat PR (CNB): positief (>10%). 91 \u00e0 100% kleurt sterk aan. Allred score: 8. Resultaat HER2-IHC (CNB): HER 2 negatief (score 1+). - 2 % stromale TIL's (tumor infiltrerende lymfocyten) - diagnosecategorie: B5. Radiologie: 26/06 M/E - RX mammografie bevestigt de aanwezigheid van een spiculaire massa links centraal op 12 uur, mammografisch met een diameter van \u00b0135 x 45mm., echografisch correlerend met een hypo-echogeen RIP met een diameter van ongeveer 30 mm: 'alle kenmerken van maligniteit'. - Geen vergrote lymfeklieren links axillair. - Geen afwijkingen ter hoogte van de rechterborst. - Gezien de patiënt weinig mobiel is wordt onmiddellijk een punctie procedure uitgevoerd en geen MR-mammografie: 3x core punctiebiopsie na verdoving via mediaal. Het resultaat wordt u bezorgd. BI-RADS 5. Nucleaire geneeskunde: CA 15.3 44 . 3. Diagnose: Primaire tumorlokalisatie: C50.8 - Bovenkant borst cT2, cN0, Lateraliteit: links 4. Prognose: afhankelijk van verdere evolutie 5. Concreet behandelingsplan op korte termijn met motivatie, rekening houdend met medische maar ook psychische en sociale argumenten: Herbespreking na staging: CT thorax abdomen en botscan. 6. Concreet behandelingsplan op langere termijn met motivatie, rekening houdend met medische maar ook psychische en sociale argumenten: vzw <ZIEKENHUIS-1> - <LOCATIE-3>, <LOCATIE-4> - <URL-1> vzw <ZIEKENHUIS-1> - <LOCATIE-3>, <LOCATIE-4>- <URL-1>,\n "generated_patient_nummer": 688497

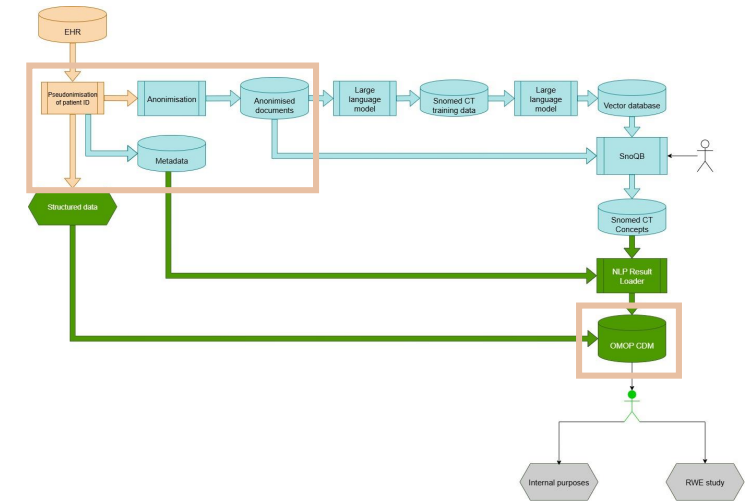
PRIVACY

PSEUDONIMISATION
OF PATIENT ID

SPLIT TEXT AND
METADATA

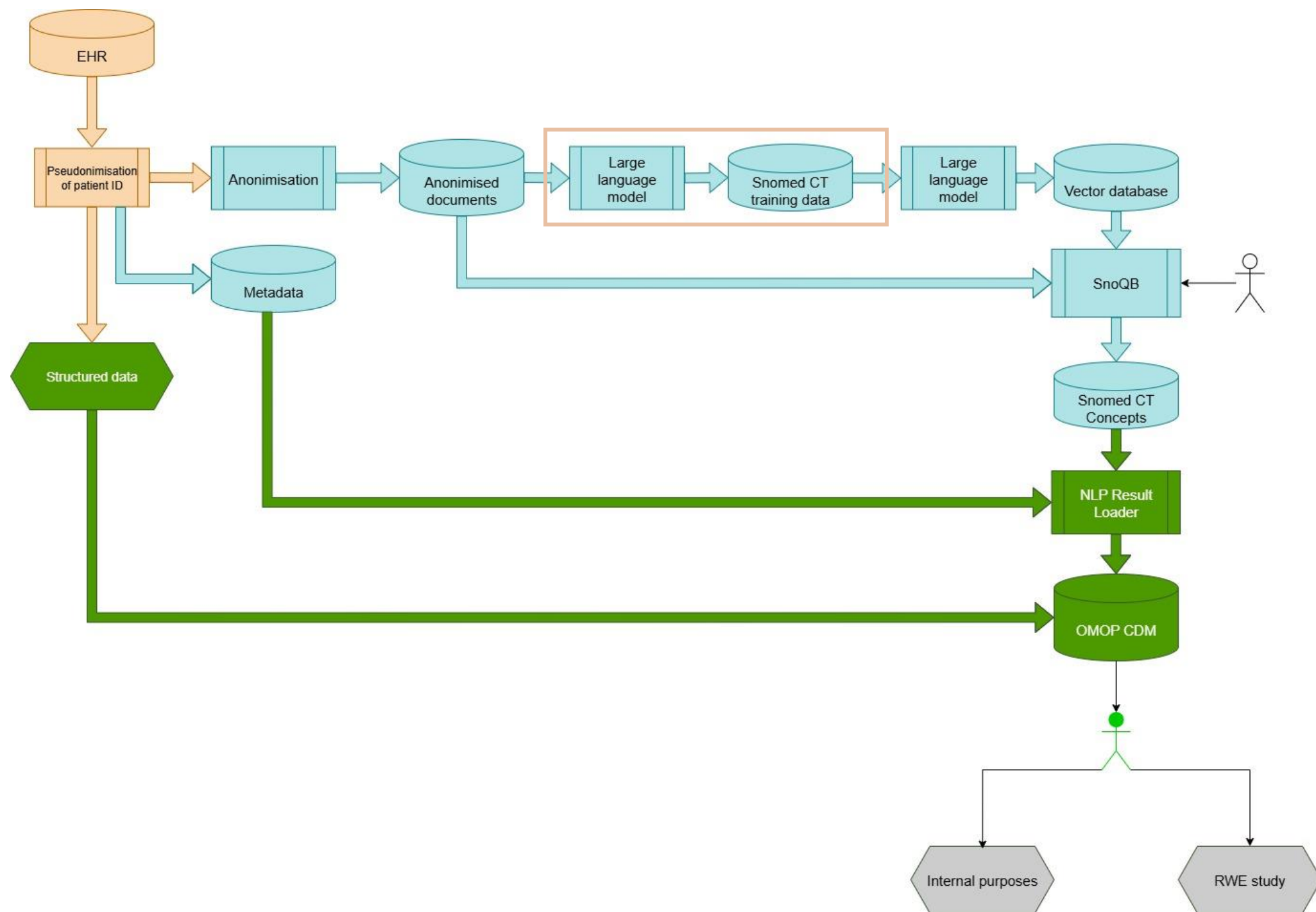
ANONIMISATION

OMOP CDM



PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

- Privacy
- **Absence of historical coding > training data**
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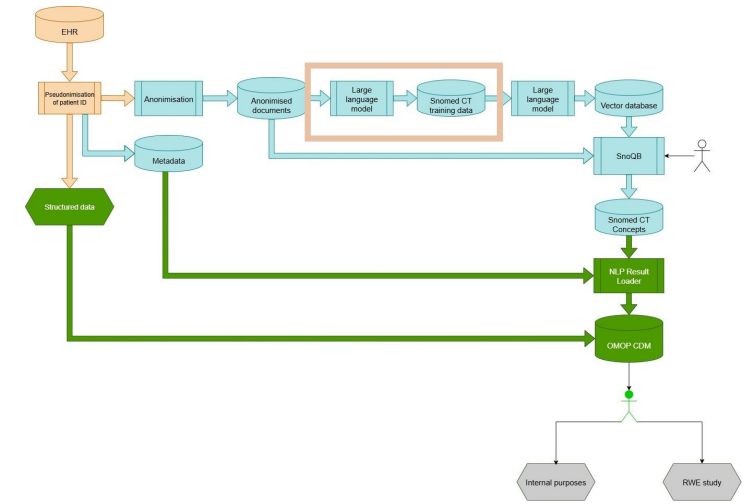
TRAINING DATA

21.441 DOCUMENTS

2.289.835
TRAINING BLOCKS

LLM MATCH
SNOMED CT

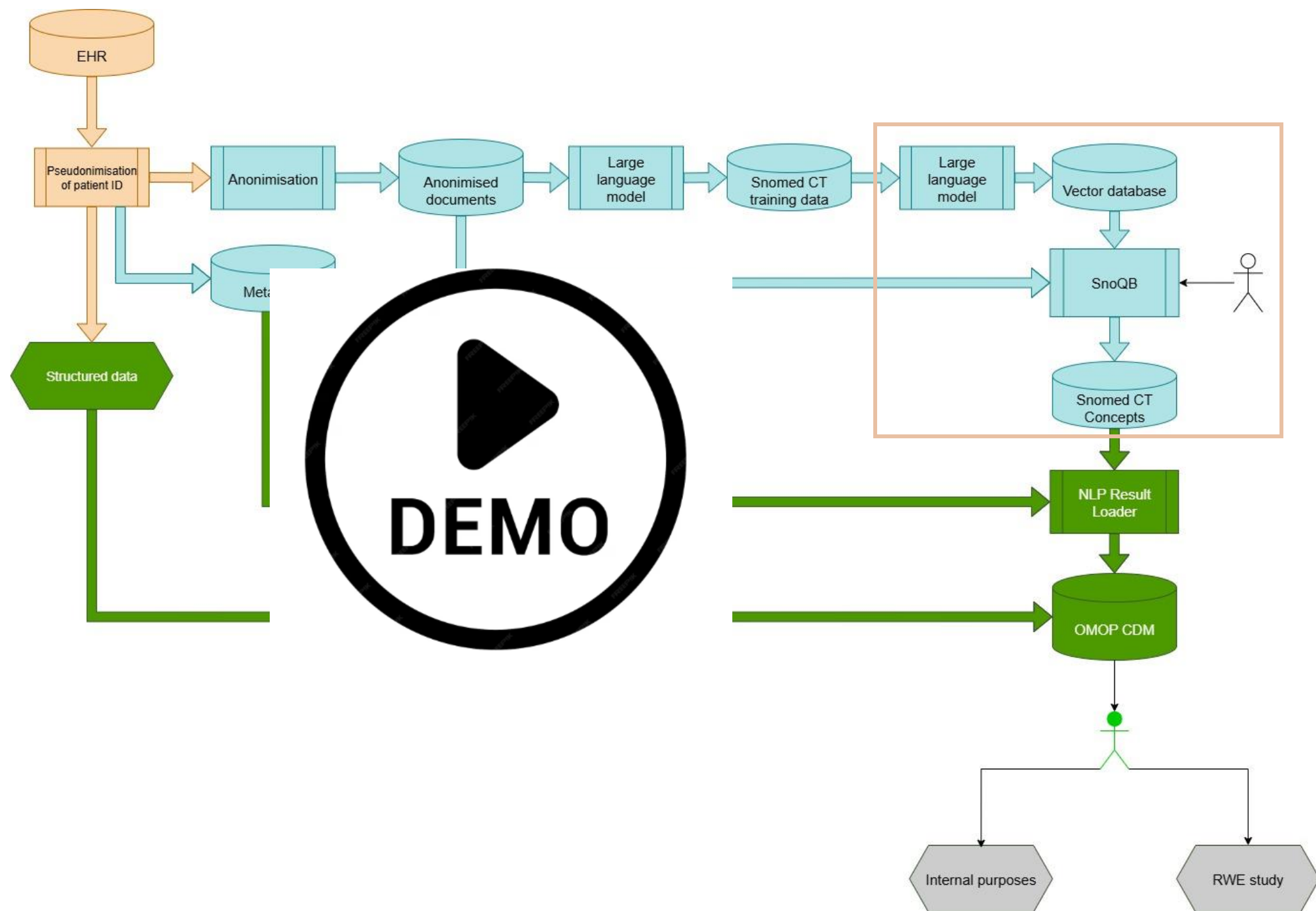
SECOND INTERACTION LLM



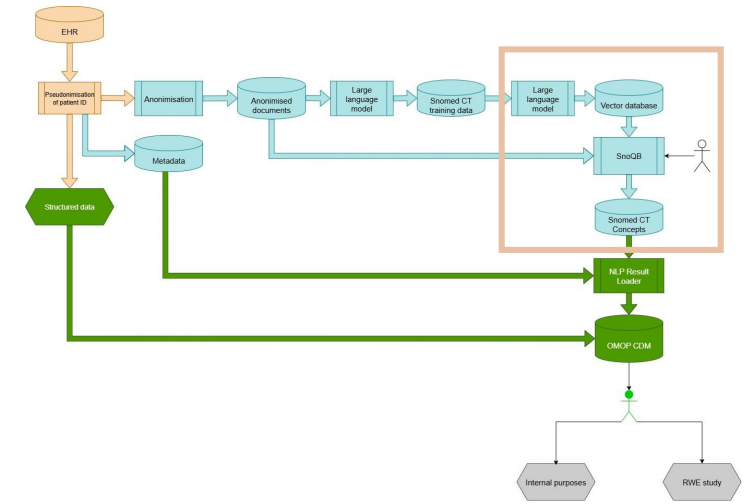
```
"llm_input": "<ID-1> <ID-2> <ID-3> (<ID-4>)\n Datum afname: 14/07/2022\n Patient naam: <PATIENT>\n Patient geboortedatum: <ID-5>\n \n DEFINITIEF PROTOCOL\n \n Aard van het te onderzoeken weefsel : \n Lipoom rechter knie\n \n Klinische inlichtingen : \n Lipoom\n \n Macroscopisch onderzoek : \n Aantal fragmenten: 5. Totaal gewicht 0.5 g. Afmetingen grootste fragment: 1 x 0.5 x 0.5 cm. Een kapsel is aanwezig. Het weefsel is homogeen geel op snede. Volledig ingebed in B1.\n \n Microscopisch onderzoek : \n Dwarse doorsnede doorheen een fragment bestaande uit meerdere lobuli mature vetcellen van elkaar gescheiden door dunne bindweefselsepten. \n Er is geen abnormaal aantal vaatjes. \n \n \n Besluit: \n Resectie subcutaan vetgeweefsel rechter knie: goedaardig: lipoom.\n \n \n \n <PERSOON-1>\n ELEKTRONISCH GEVALIDEERD DOOR <PERSOON-1> op 15/07/2022 12:01.Kopie aan: <PERSOON-2>, <PERSOON-3>\n ",
"llm_extraction_output": [
{
"description": "Lipoom rechter knie",
"evidence": "Aard van het te onderzoeken weefsel : \nLipoom rechter knie",
"meta": {
"status": "confirmed",
"section": "antecedents",
"type": "condition"
},
"matches": [
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"cid": "1080671000119108",
"score": 0.8896484375,
"defn": "lipoom van rechter onderste ledemaat",
"select": true,
"SCT_DEF": "Lipoma of right lower limb (disorder)",
"ce_score": 0.9937599301338196
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{
"cid": "189003009",
"score": 0.87841796875,
"defn": "lipoom van knie en fossa poplitea",
"select": true,
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"ce_score": 0.00039955743704922497
},
{
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"score": 0.8271484375,
"defn": "benigne lipomateuze tumor van huid en/of onderhuids vet- en bindweefsel van rechter been",
"ce_score": 0.6203005909919739
},
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"cid": "189002004",
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"defn": "lipoom van bovenbeen",
"ce_score": 0.12762409448623657
},
{
"cid": "301873005",
"score": 0.8115234375,
"defn": "lipoom van membrum inferius",
"ce_score": 0.9760422706604004
}
]
}
```

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

- Privacy
- Absence of historical coding > training data
- **Limiting the search**
- **Interaction with the model**
- **Lack of Snomed knowledge**
- Integration into OMOP CDM



SNOQB



- Interaction with the model
- Limiting the search volume
- Knowledge of Snomed CT
- Post-processing negation
 - Search for negative terms
 - Match in sentence
 - Delete from snippet and re-run
- *Post-processing family history*

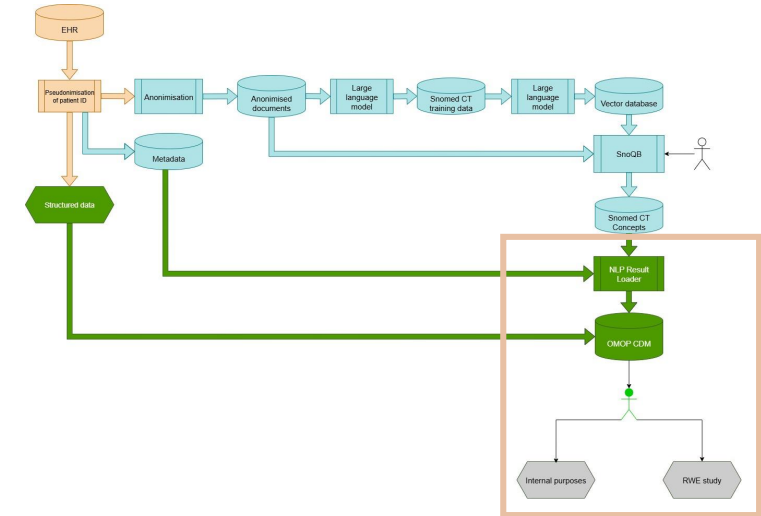
The patient shows no signs of diabetes
*The patient shows no **signs of diabetes***
*The patient shows **no signs of diabetes***
*The patient shows **no signs of diabetes***
*The patient shows **no signs of diabetes***
The patient shows

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

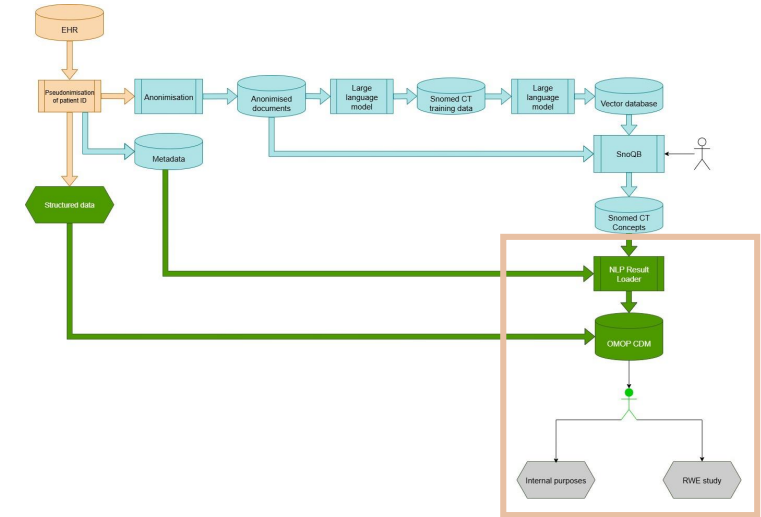
- Privacy
- Absence of historical coding > training data
- Limiting the search
- Interaction with the model
- Lack of Snomed knowledge
- **Integration into OMOP CDM**

OMOP CDM

- Output
 - Snomed CT term
 - Patient ID (de-pseudonimised)
 - Document ID (de-pseudonimised)
 - Date
 - Flag for NLP
 - Negation
 - *Family history*



OMOP CDM



- Structured data flow + NLP > OMOP flow
 - Federated analysis
 - Federated learning
- Post-operative infection after knee prosthesis placement

(SIDE)BENEFITS

- Community
- Reusable technology
- Trust and experience
- In-house interest

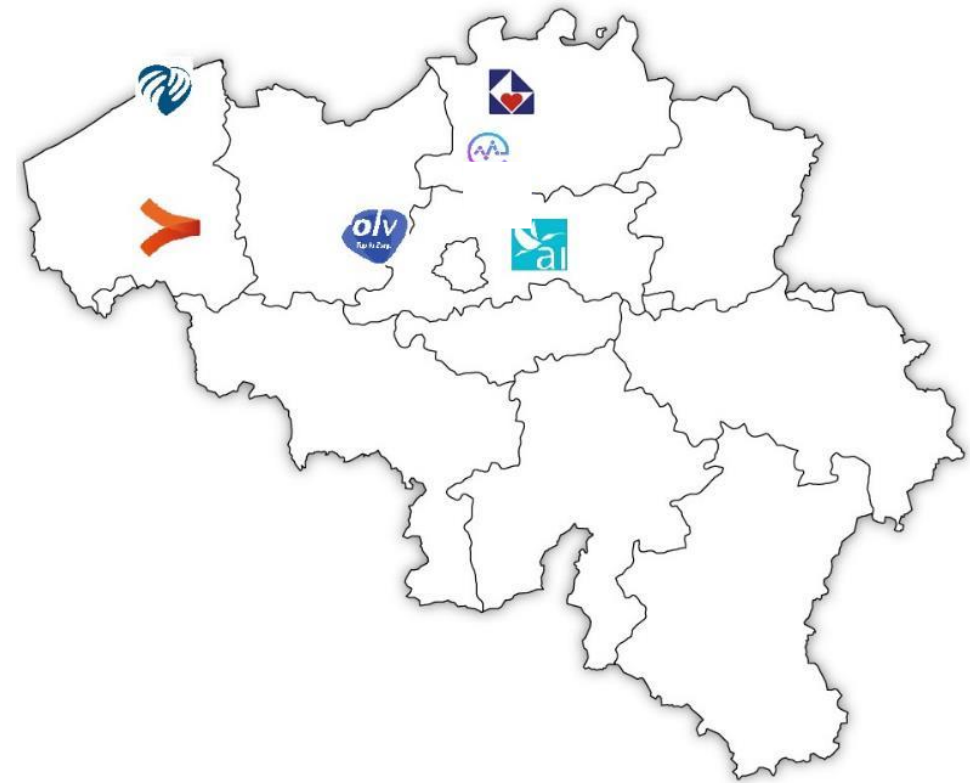


SUBSEQUENT PROJECTS

PROZA



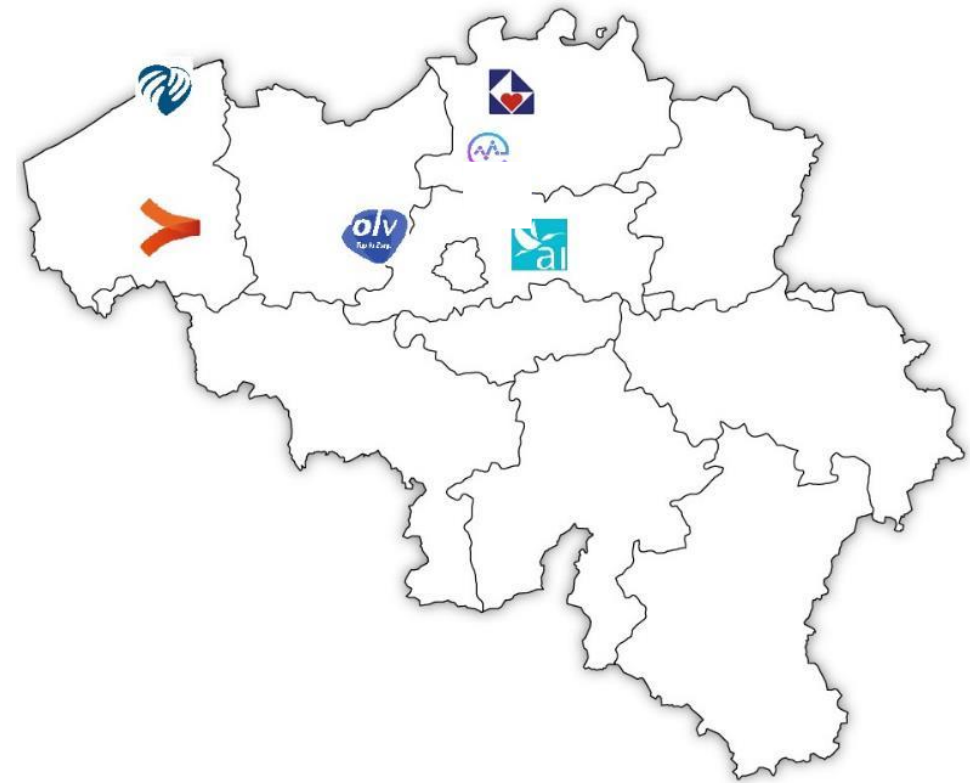
- Innovation call - July 2024
- AZ Oostende + partners
- *Project Risicofactoren Osteoporose Zoekapplicatie via AI*
- *Osteoporosis*
 - *Large population at risk*
 - *Non-invasive dxa scan*
 - *Dietary supplements*
 - *Preventing fractures*



PROZA



- Automated file screening
- NLP > OMOP AI models
- 27 risk factors
- launch and report in EPD
- MDR
 - Simple search?
 - In-house exemption
 - Retrospective validation
- Other diseases



NLP > OMOP CONNECT



Health
Food Chain Safety
Environment

- Crossover call – October 2025
- Tech transfer
- Partners
 - ZAS
 - UZ Gent
 - Jan Yperman
 - Noorderhart
 - No private partners





- 2029
- Snomed CT
- Pro-active coding
- **Medical history**

Sean
Tandey

Triage

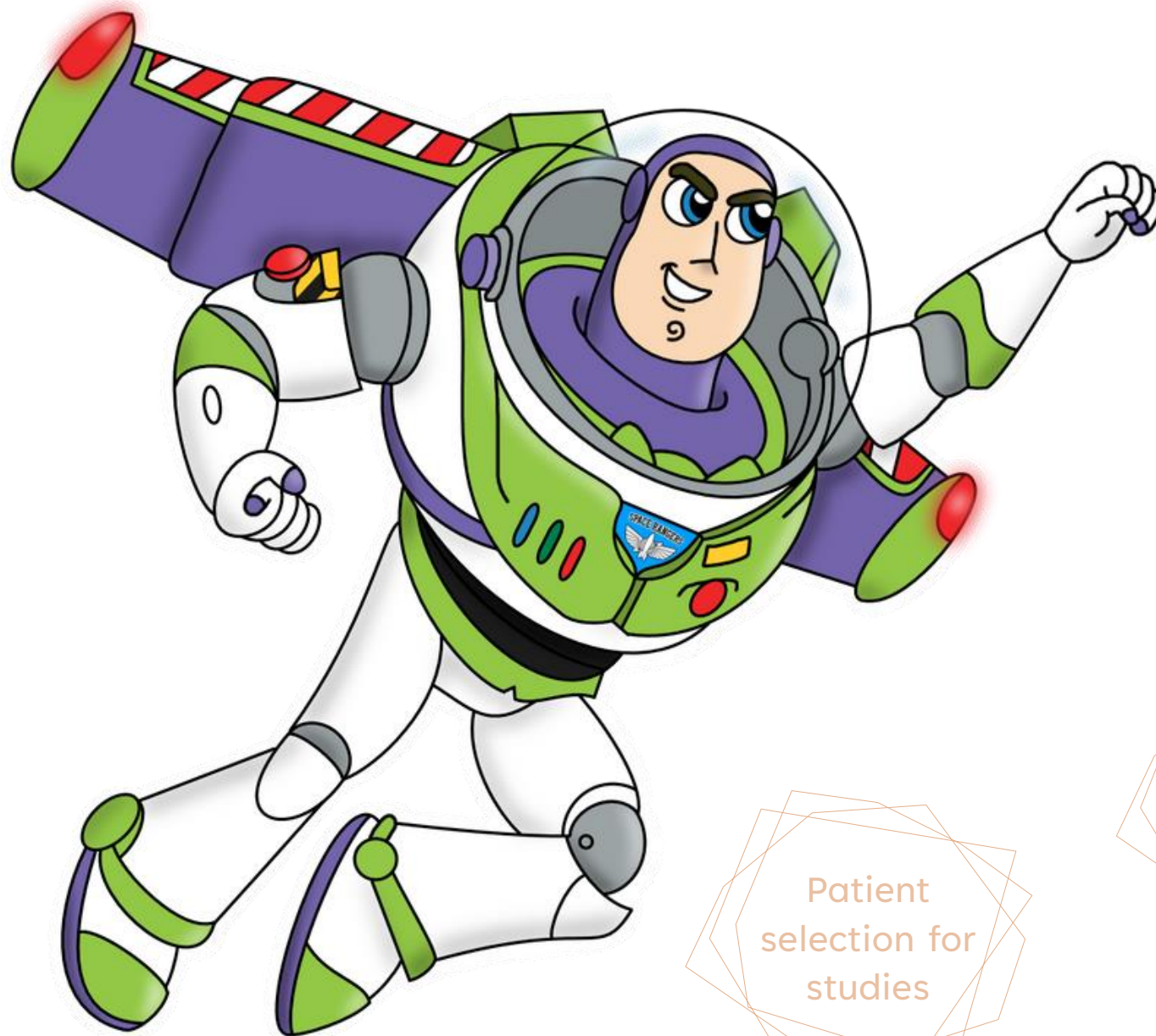
Grouper on
Snomed CT

Registries

Diagnosing

Structuring
of COZO

Patient
selection for
studies





Alm for the stars



start in the mud

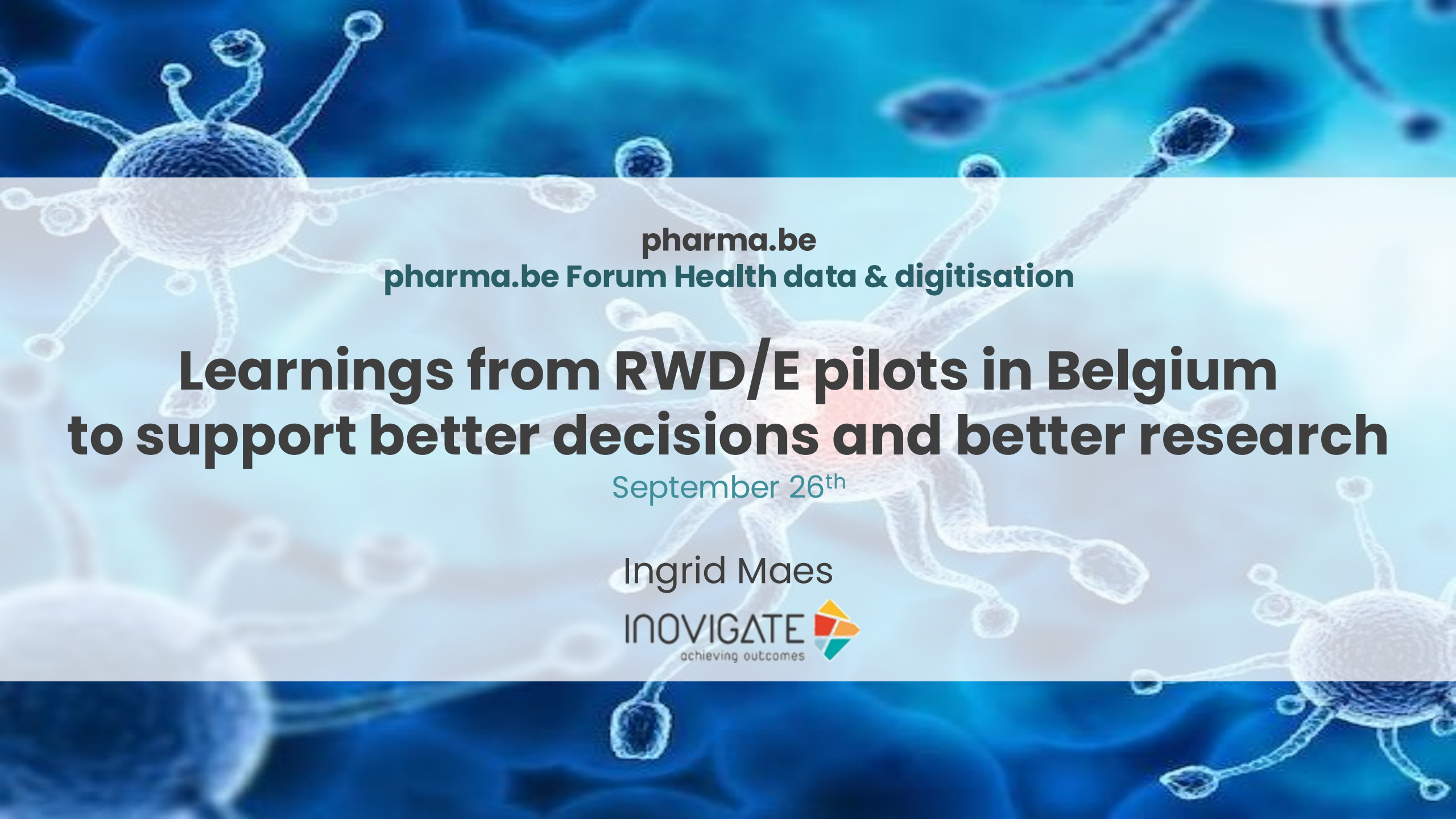
THANK YOU

Bram De Caluwé

03/650.53.07

bram.de.caluwe@klina.be





pharma.be
pharma.be Forum Health data & digitisation

Learnings from RWD/E pilots in Belgium to support better decisions and better research

September 26th

Ingrid Maes

INOVIGATE 
achieving outcomes

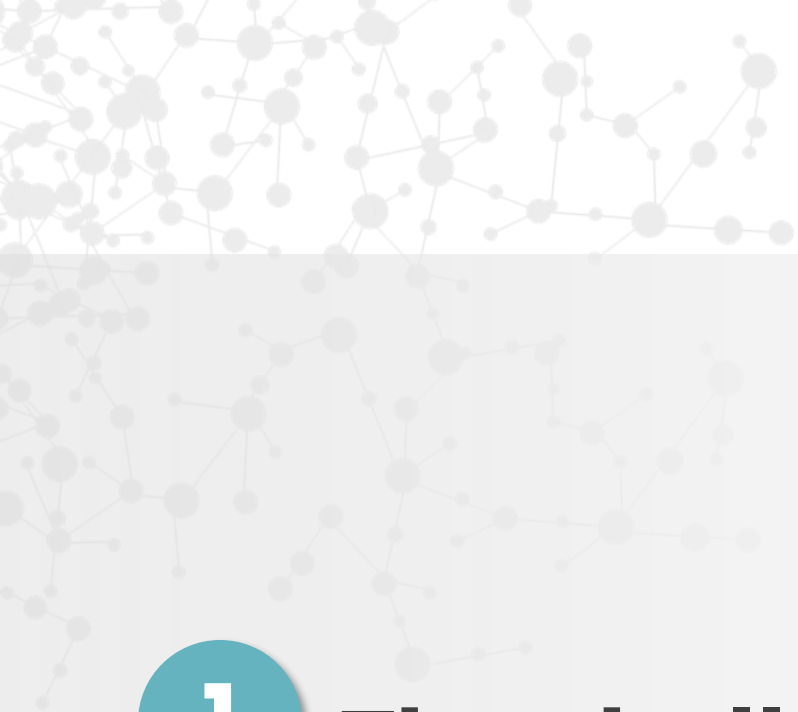


There is a huge influx of promising innovations for cancer and other diseases in the coming years to benefit patients, but they pose specific challenges

How can we balance innovation and future preparedness of our healthcare (eco)system?

Outline

- 1 The challenges**
- 2 RWD pilots & key learnings**
- 3 Vision for the future**

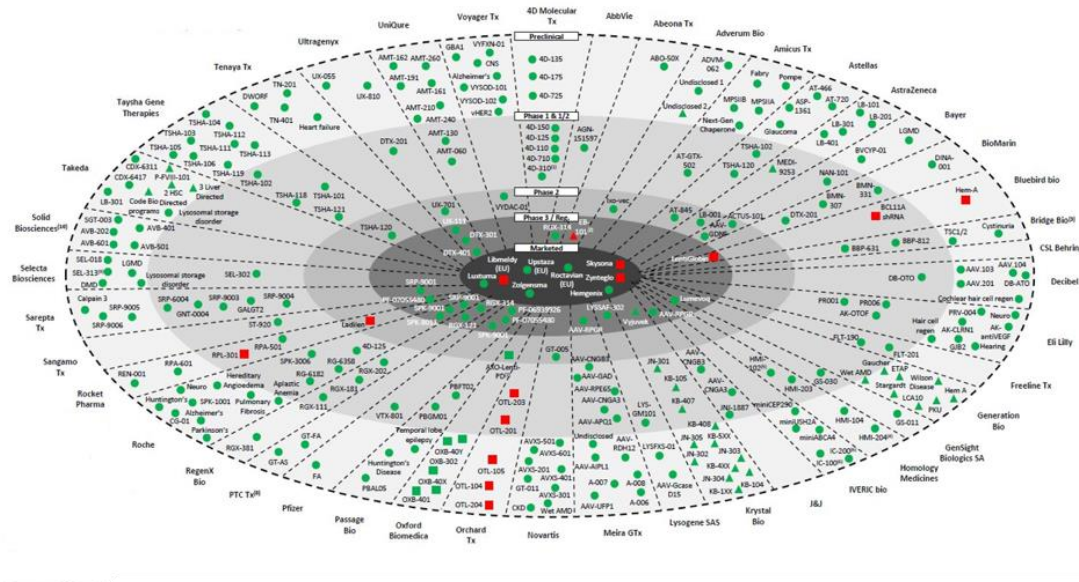
A decorative graphic in the top left corner featuring a network of grey dots connected by thin lines, resembling a molecular or data structure.

1 The challenges

There is an unprecedented wave of innovations that promise to revolutionise healthcare but have many uncertainties

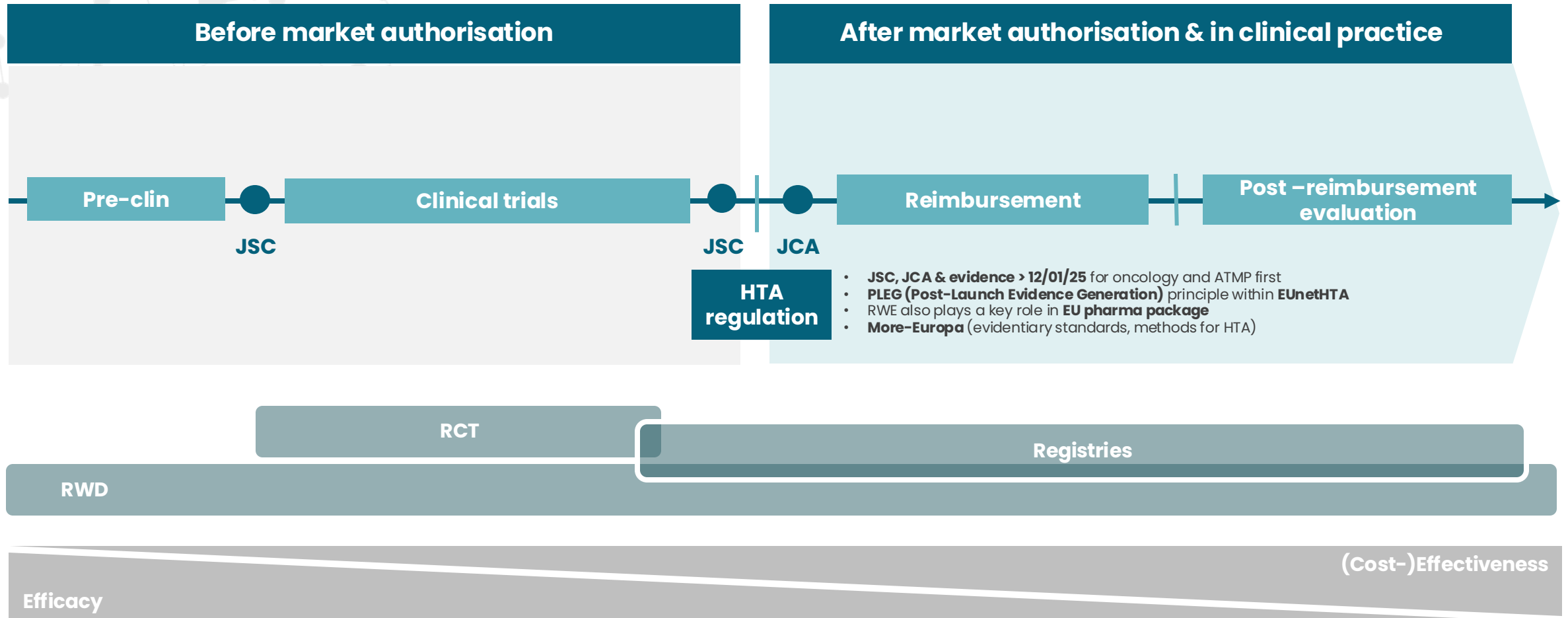
Many transformative innovations are coming our way...

ATMPs in various clinical trial phases

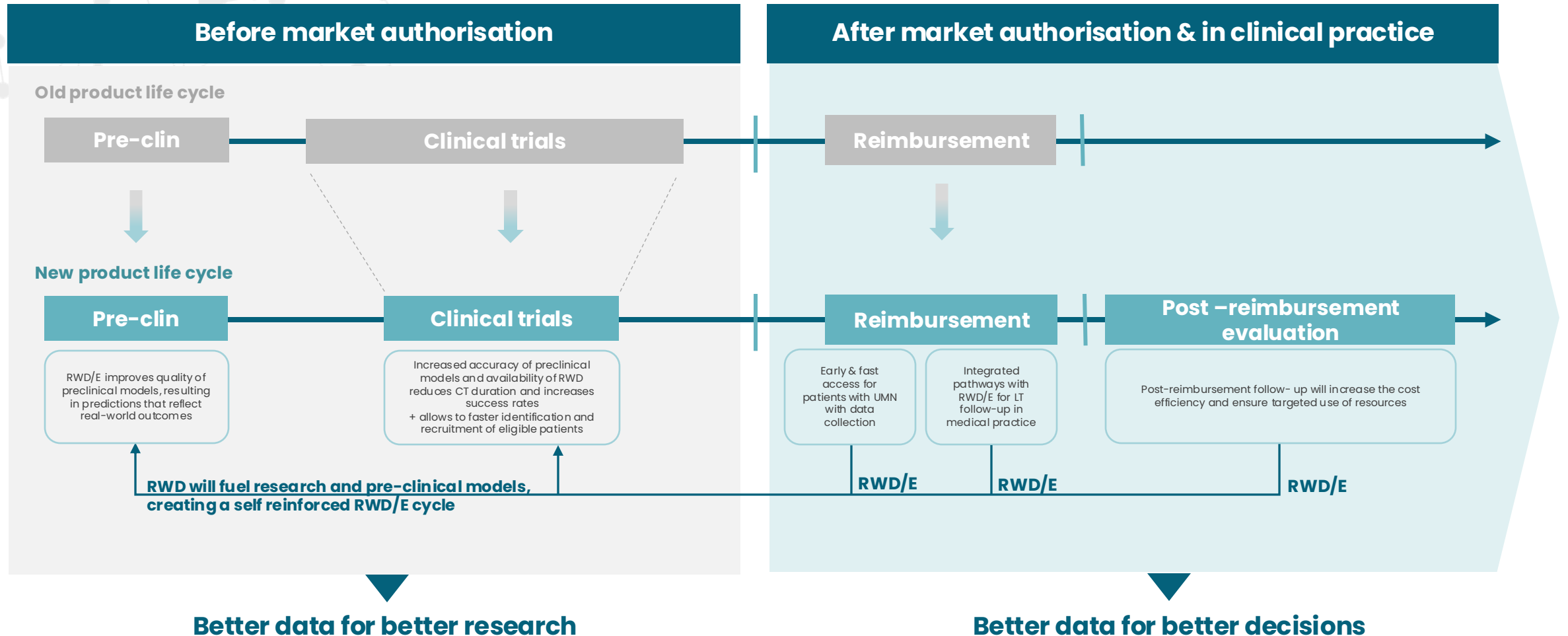


... but require careful consideration of funding and societal issues to ensure they benefit society

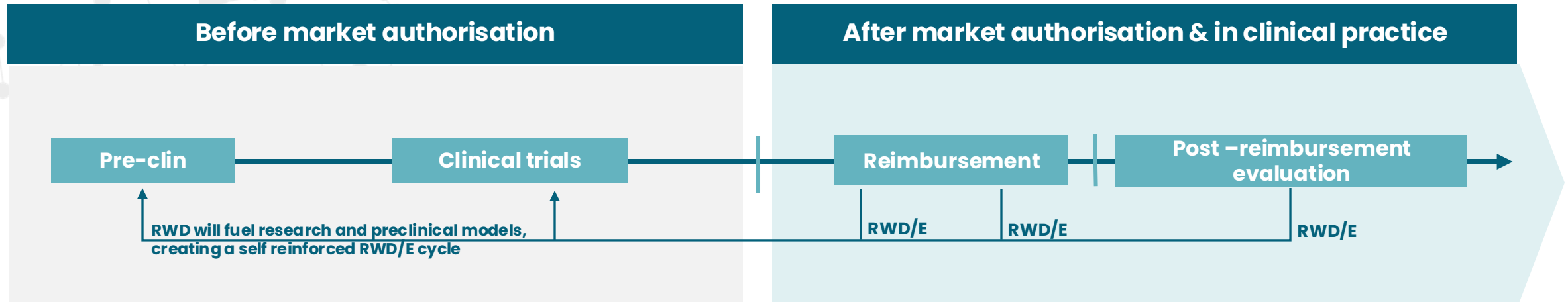
New initiatives focus on evidence generation across the lifecycle to address uncertainties



RWD and RWE is reshaping the life cycle, leading to both better research and better decisions



However, there are multiple challenges to be addressed to collect RWD to address the uncertainties

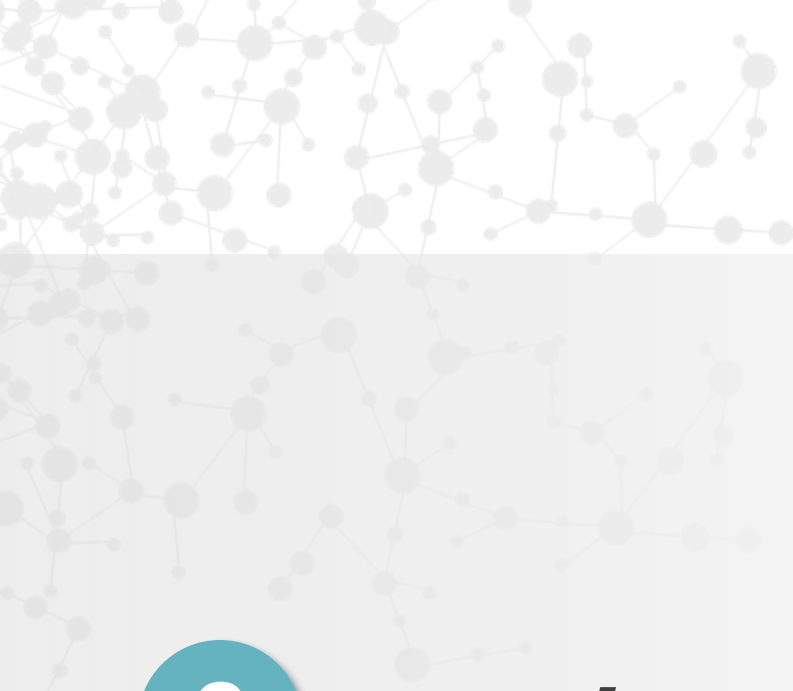


Challenges :

- Lack of infrastructure for RWD
- Starting data collection on time
- Long-term follow-up
- Alignment between EU and BE

- Defining necessary RWD for reimbursement
- RWD access
- Setting up necessary infrastructure and contractual agreements in time
- Evaluation of the generated evidence

- Collecting RWD/E is costly and requires a lot of effort
- Missing formal structure for early payer advise on RWD/E requirements and consensual advise on evidence generation method



2 RWD/E pilots – Key learnings

Solving these challenges is a shared responsibility of all stakeholders

Multi-stakeholder dialogue is required to develop solutions for supportive RWD/E collection to address the uncertainties of innovative therapies for reimbursement



- ... In full transparency
- ... Mutually understand challenges and interests
- ... Collaboratively seek win-win solutions



Over the past years we have developed solutions for RWD/E in multi-stakeholder dialog

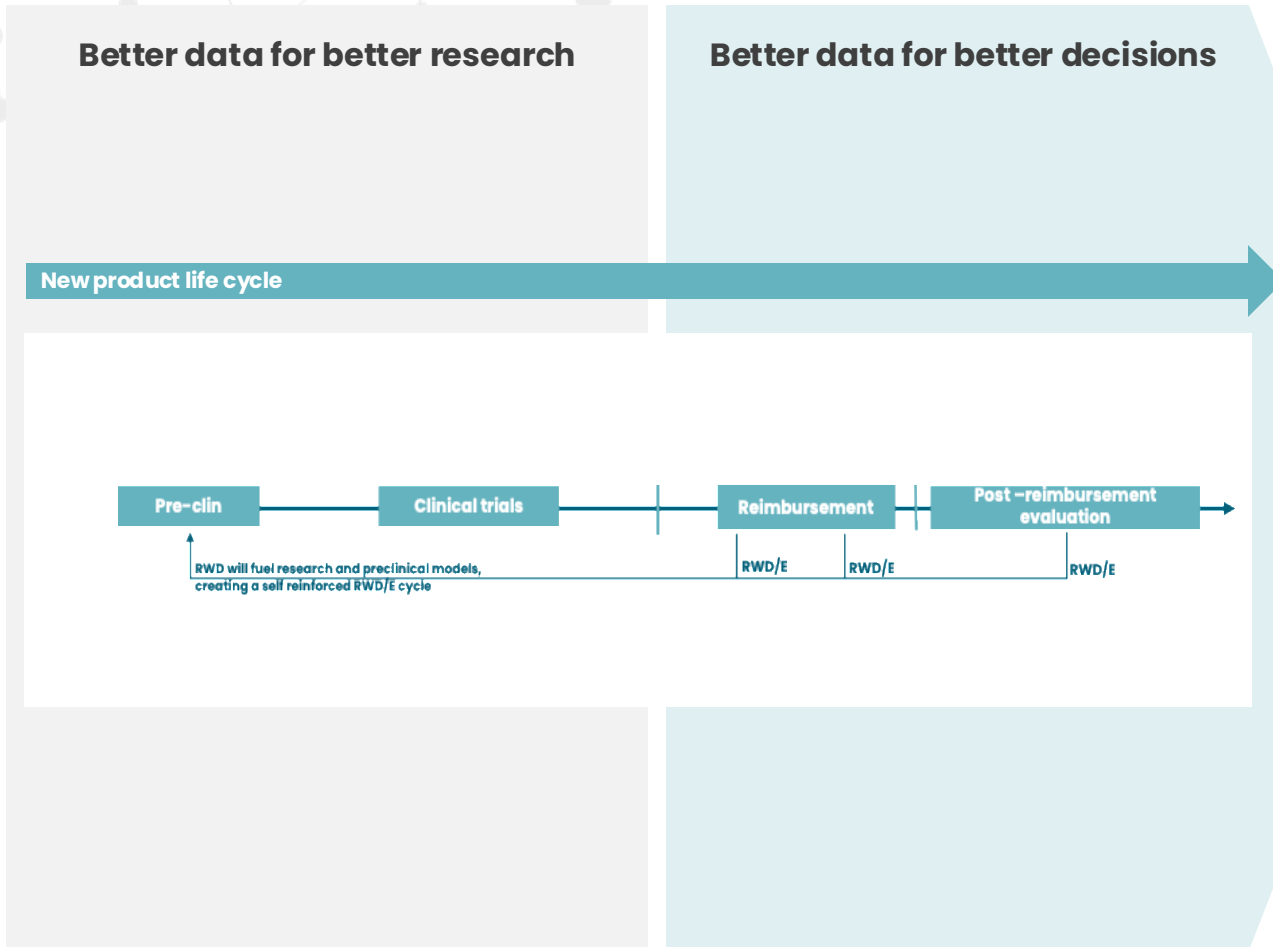
The pathway to a modern, sustainable and future prepared (eco-)system for innovative therapies



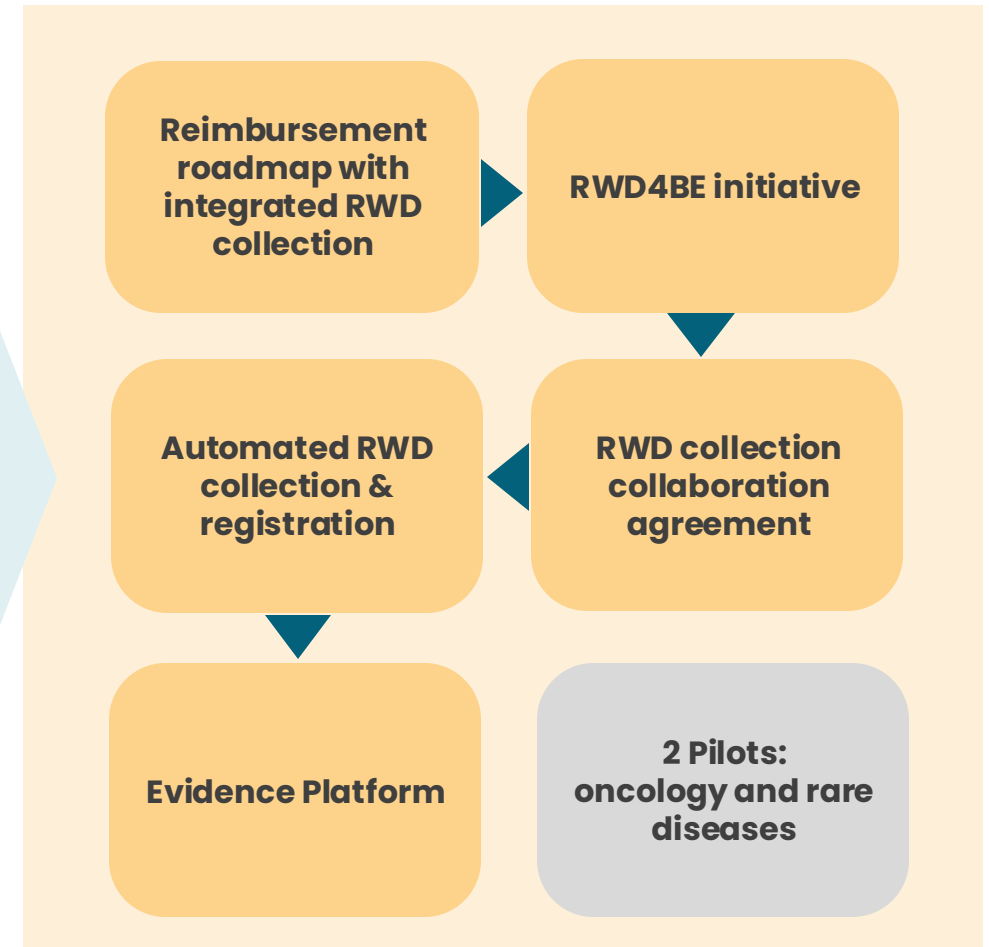
Initiated top down, with bottom-up involvement of all stakeholders

Each has built on conclusions and solutions of previous dialogs, continuously building towards a structural solution, beyond ad hoc and point solutions

We have worked on the solutions to overcome the RWD/E challenges to support better research and better decisions



Solution building blocks:



Integration of RWE generation in the reimbursement roadmap to address uncertainties of breakthrough therapies



What?

Identify high impact products and unmet medical need disease areas

Assessment of clinical development plan and uncertainties & potential need for additional evidence (CT and RWE)

Agree on RWE generation plan + potential early access scheme for high medical need

Management of the execution of the RWD collection and RWE generation plan (access model)

Data collection and analysis based on FAIR principles, incl. stakeholder responsibilities

Evidence generation & assessment over time

How?

Horizon scanning with yearly updated UMN list

Set-up BE **Evidence platform to hold early dialog with** with ref centres/ KOLs, patient rep, HTA, industry & data experts

Organize meeting with industry, clinicians, patient org, data experts (data & RWD infrastructure)

Apply RWD governance framework + agree on multidisciplinary disease conventions

Set-up **RWD Collection Collaboration agreement**
Reference centres take the lead in data collection & analysis, pool the knowledge

Critical assessment of RWE and implementation in OBAs by RIZIV

Who?

RIZIV + clinicians and patients' input

RIZIV, companies initiate Evidence Platform

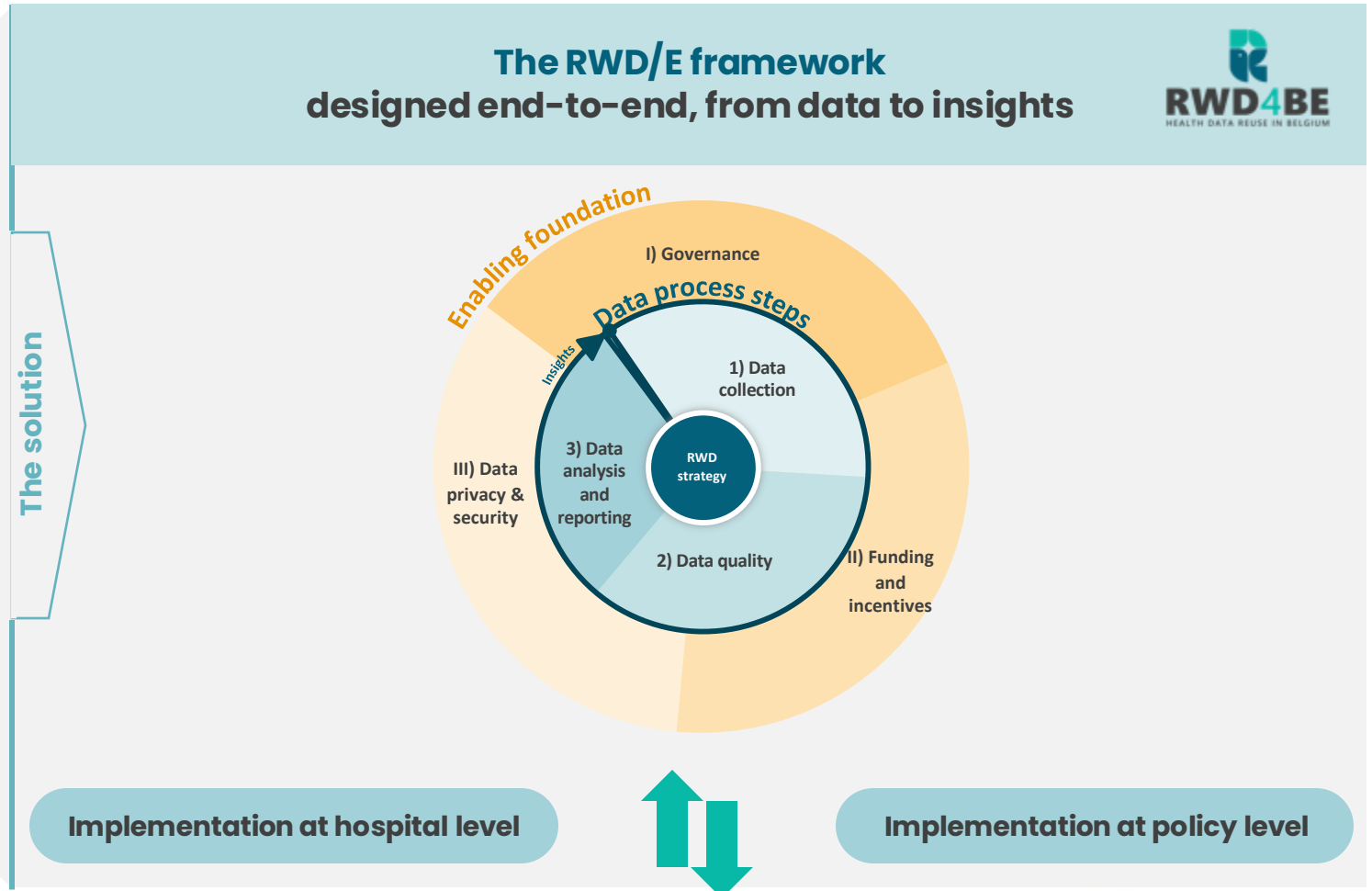
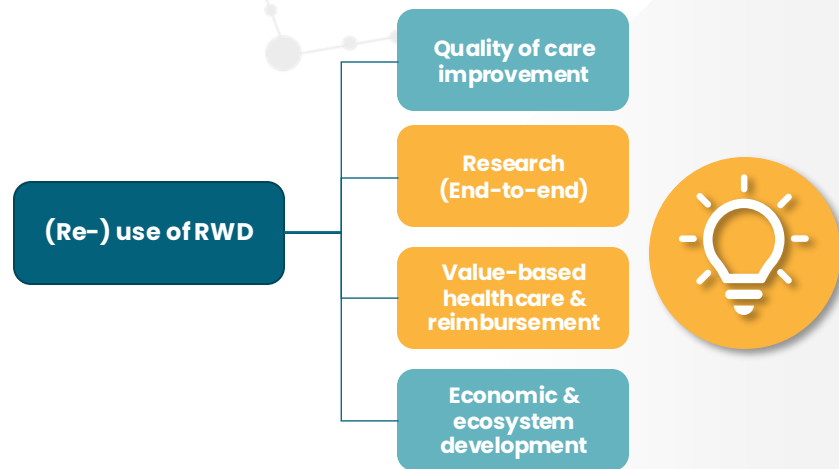
RIZIV + companies + clinicians + patient organisations

BHDA - Multistakeholder board

Reference centra + BHDA+ BCR/ScienSano

CTG

RWD4BE framework to support data to insights for research and reimbursement decisions

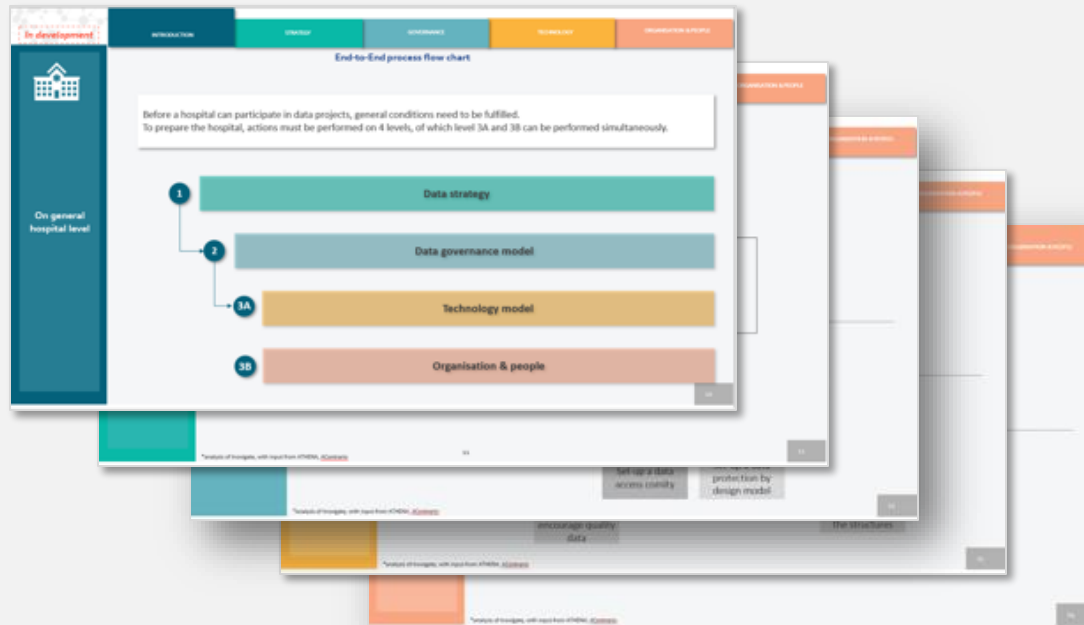


The reports are available to download from our website

Resulting in the RWD preparedness playbook, a guide for hospitals and research entities to be RWD re-use ready

Playbook

A foundational guide to be ready for RWD re-use by ensuring RWD collection practices are standardised and aligned



Hospital exchange visits

Several hospital visits took place to exchange experience and share knowledge



5 May '23
OLV Aalst



15 June '23
Az Maria Middelaes Gent



16 November '23
AZ Groeninge Kortrijk



17 April '24
CHU Liège

To operationalise the RWD4BE framework, 2 pioneering pilots in oncology and in rare diseases serve as blueprints for general roll-out

Rare diseases

Gene therapies (GTx) for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy and Haemophilia

Holding early dialogs to:

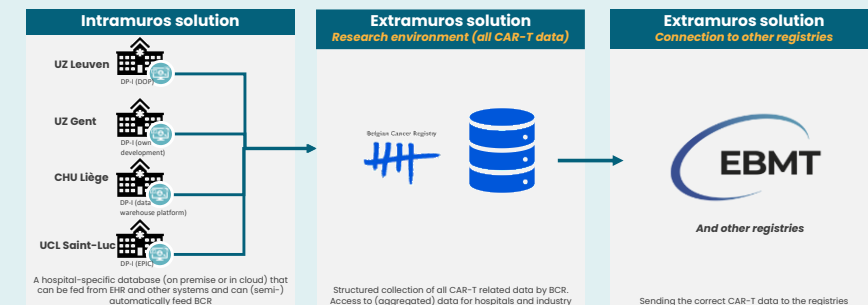
- agree on evidence needs,
- RWD collection requirements,
- setting-up an RWD Collection Collaboration

Agreement between all parties, to support **early access and reimbursement models**

Oncology

CAR-T therapies for multiple myeloma and lymphoma

Automated data registration of treatment data to lower administrative burden and to make the data available for both reimbursement and research



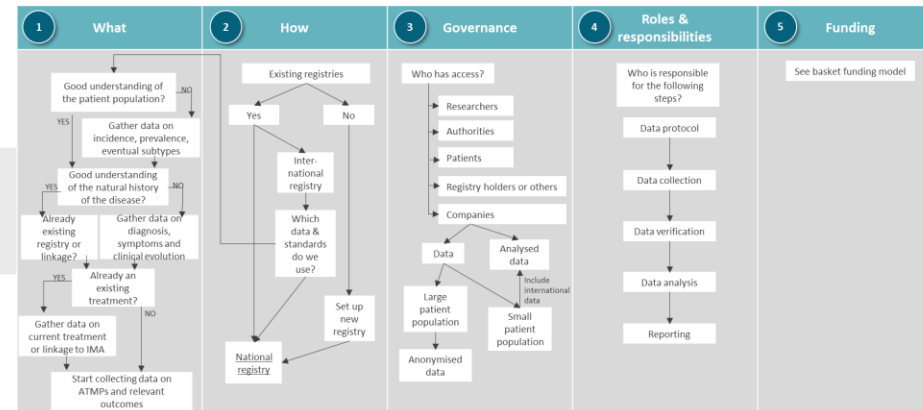
Automated RWD collection & registration

Resulting in a decision tree to facilitate structured dialog and set-up fast multi-partite contracting for

Start early multi-stakeholder dialog on evidence needs and RWD requirements



Decision tree to conduct a structured dialog to decide and set-up



RWD collection collaboration agreement

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

§ _____

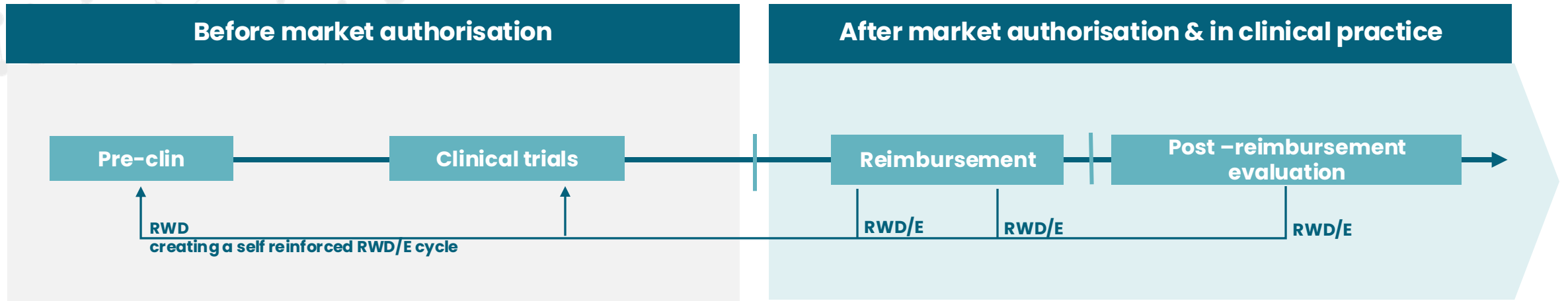
§ _____

§ _____

Per disease:
multi-partite agreement
on RWD/E generation

To discuss and agree on the RWD needs, how to collect RWD, governance, funding and roles & responsibilities to address uncertainties

For structural dialogs, the Evidence Platform will provide advise on evidence generation plans, in support of HTA, MEAs

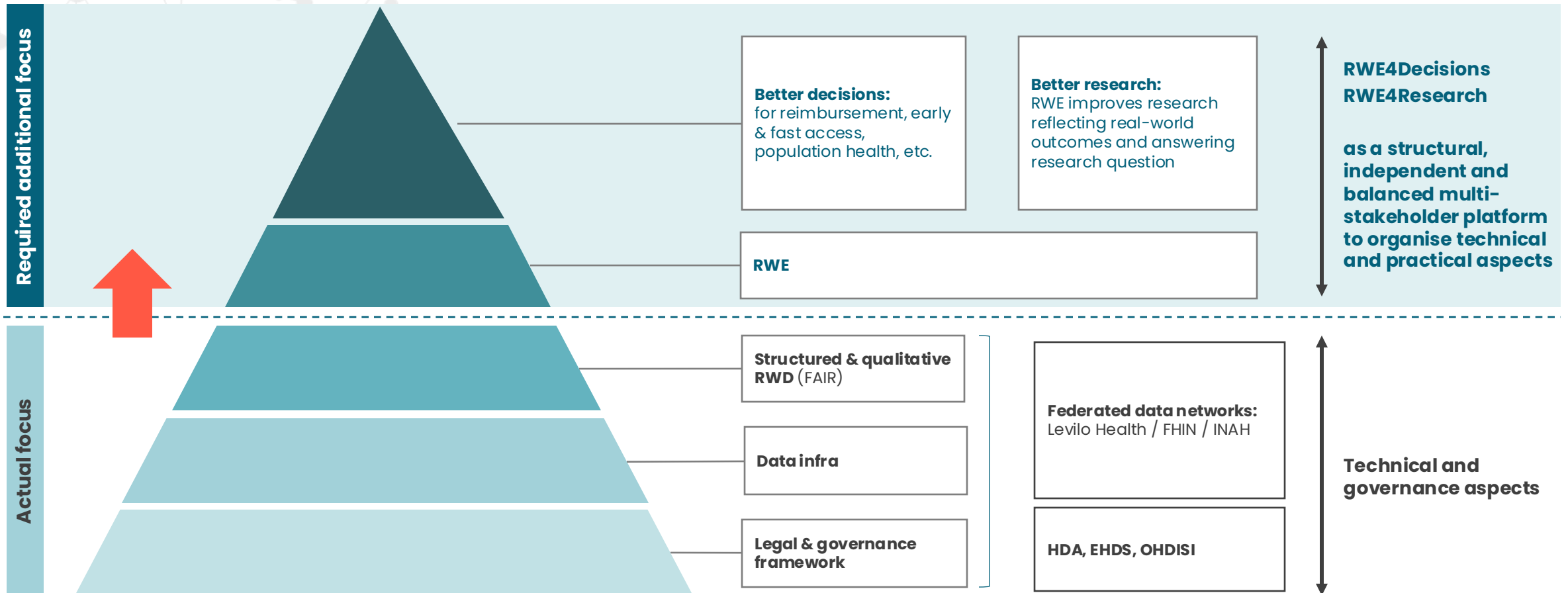


- Provides guidance on the evidence generation plan
- Evaluates evidence generation method

3

Vision for the future

We need now to shift focus from governance and technical aspects to RWD for better decisions and research



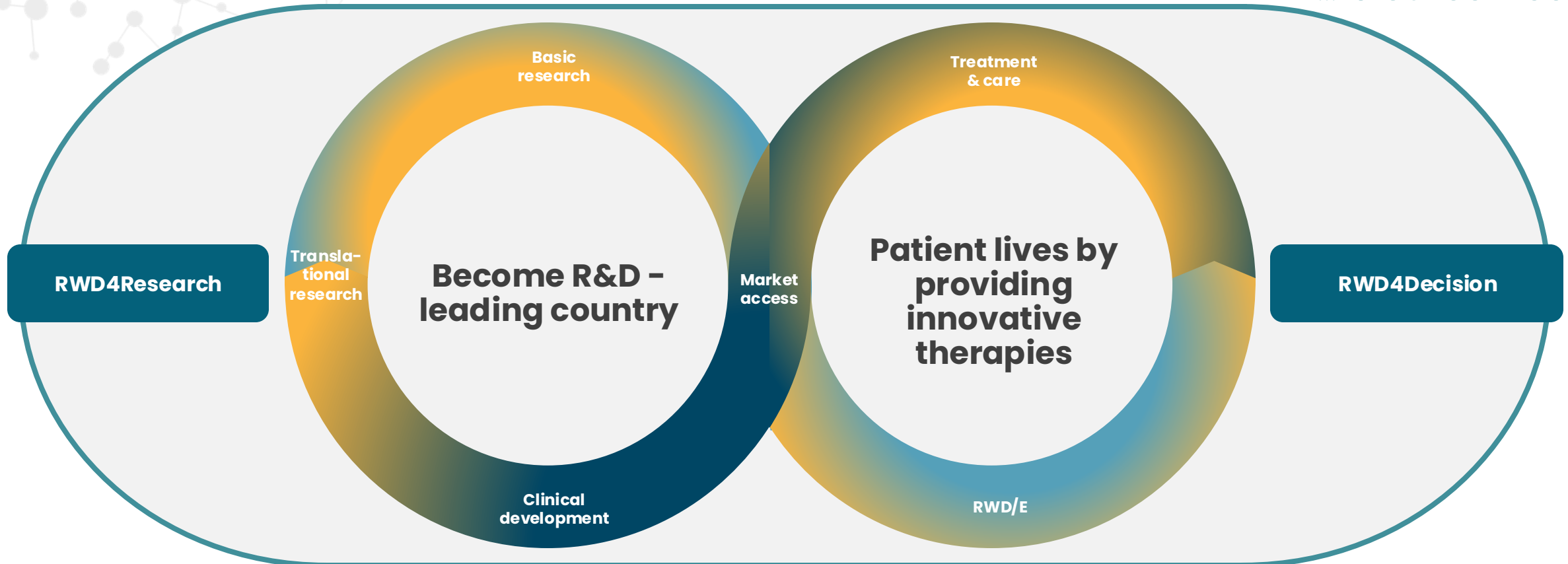
Why is this important?

RWD/E will support the integration of the innovation and healthcare value chains to benefits for all

From
innovation...



...to outcomes





Collaborative solution-seeking initiatives via a multi-stakeholder dialog is key for solving challenges and develop reusable building blocks

The pilots and resulting solution serve as a **blueprint for other applications**



Let's take this next step



Ingrid Maes - Ingrid.maes@inovigate.com





Time for lunch break

Until 13:45

pharma.be

AGENDA

10h	welcome Caroline Ven
10:15-10:45	Evidence generation with real world data in Belgium: lessons learned (Katoo Muylle & Bart Verheyden, Astrazeneca)
10:45-11:15	MOOD: Major Opportunity On Depression (David Smeets & Elke Peeters, Johnson & Johnson)
11:15-11:45	coffee break
11:45-12:15	Dr. EPD: the power of medical text (Bram De Caluwé, AZ Klina)
12:15-12:45	Learnings from RWD/E pilots in Belgium to support decision-making (Ingrid Maes, innovigate)
12:45-13:45	lunch
13:45-14:15	The societal cost of breast cancer: Using real-world data to assess the short- and long-term impact of diagnosis in Belgium (Eva kimpe & prof Koen Putman, VUB)
14:15-14:45	INVENTS - pharma-academia collaboration and data sharing via the French Health Data Hub - the Roche perspective (David Pau and Claire Castagne, Roche)
14:45-15:15	Integration through the telemedicine platform in practice (Tim Bogaert, Byteflies)
15:30-16:30	closing & drinks



The Societal Cost of Breast Cancer: Using Real World Data to Assess The Short and Long Term Impact of Diagnosis in Belgium

Eva Kimpe, PhD Researcher and Teaching Assistant, Department of Public Health, VUB

Prof. Koen Putman, Head of i-CHER and Dean of the Faculty Medicines & Pharmacy, VUB

pharma.be
ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU MÉDICAMENT
ALGEMENE VERENIGING VAN DE GENEESMIDDELENINDUSTRIE

Breast cancer

2010



Heart attack

2025

Clinical trials

Limited follow-up and
exclusion criteria



Real-world data

Longer follow-up
and entire patient
population



VRIJE
UNIVERSITEIT
BRUSSEL



INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR
HEALTH ECONOMICS
RESEARCH



The societal cost of breast cancer

*USING REAL-WORLD DATA TO ASSESS THE SHORT- AND LONG-TERM
IMPACT OF DIAGNOSIS IN BELGIUM*

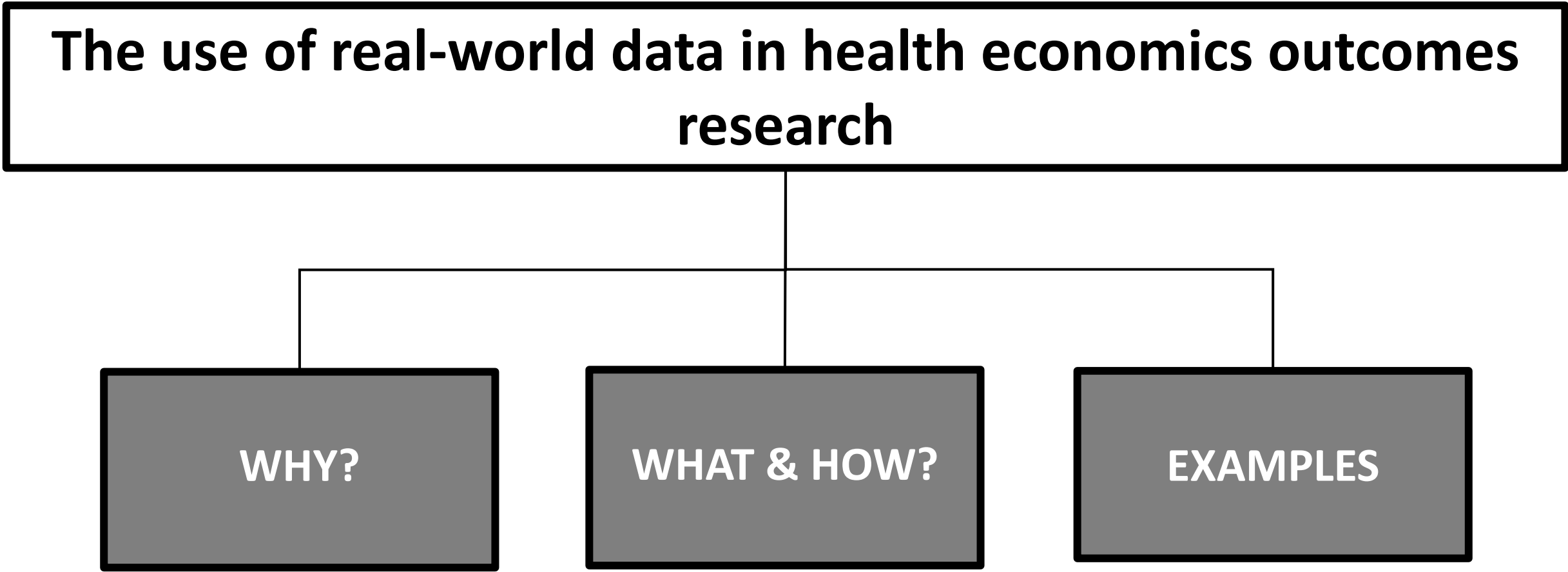
Eva Kimpe

Supervisors:

Prof. Dr. Koen Putman

Prof. Dr. Mark De Ridder

The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research



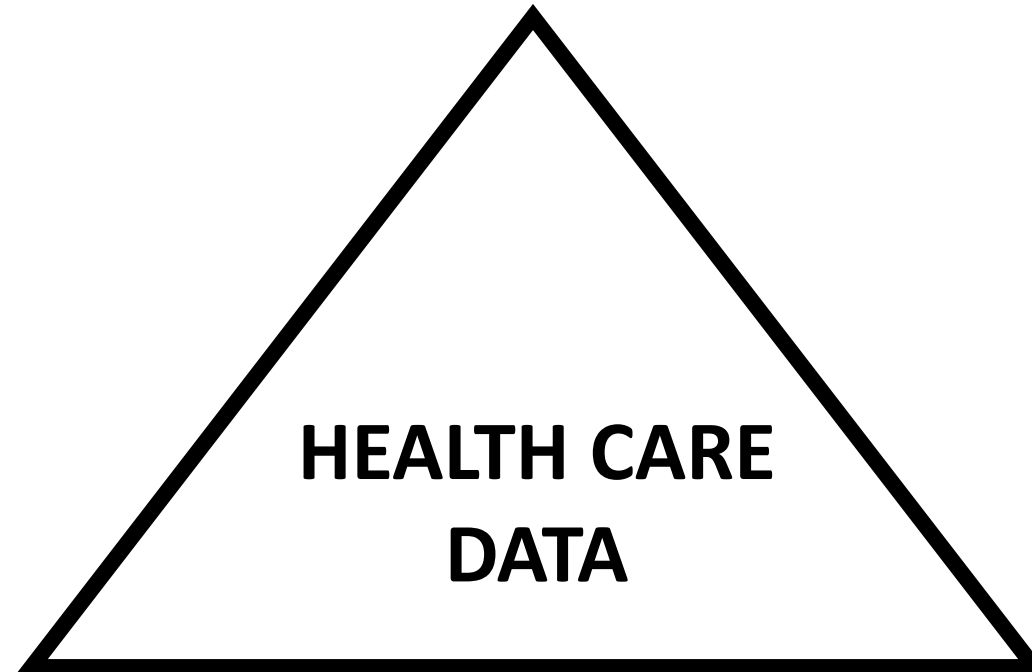
```
graph TD; A[The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research] --> B[WHY?]; A --> C[WHAT & HOW?]; A --> D[EXAMPLES]
```

WHY?

WHAT & HOW?

EXAMPLES

Digitalization



Real-world data is informative alongside RCTs

Clinical



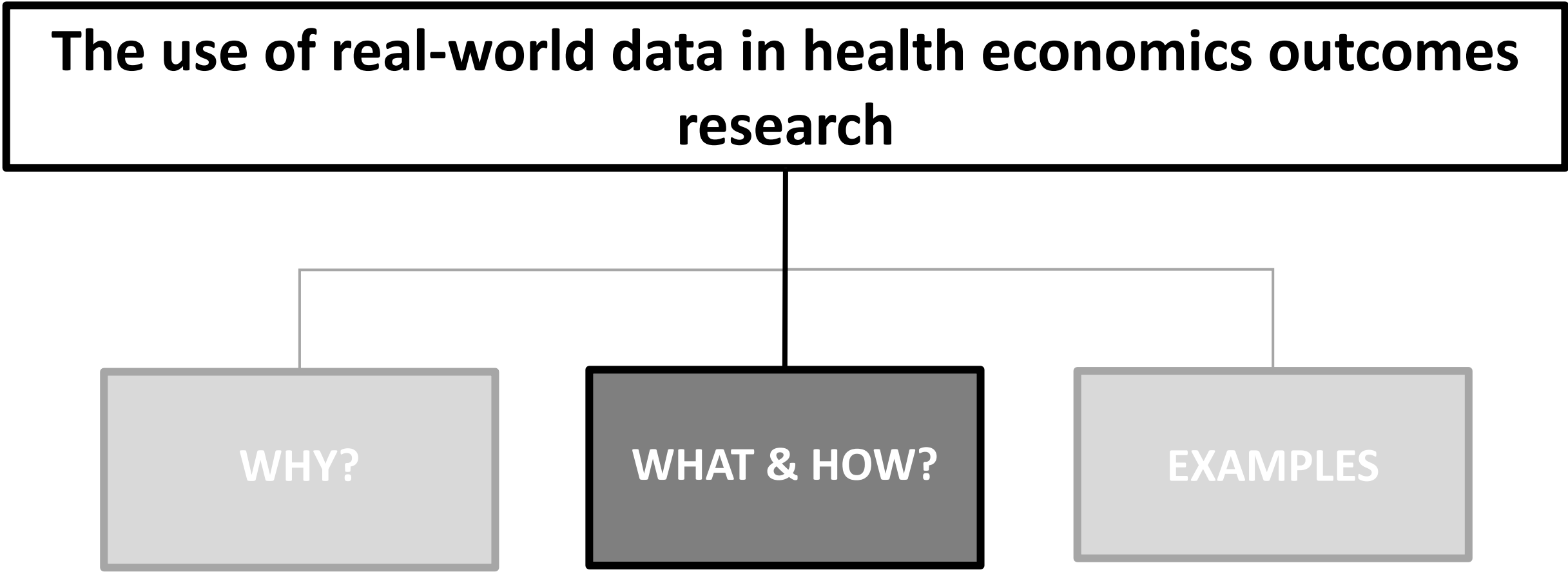
Economic



Patient-reported
outcomes



The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research



```
graph TD; A["The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research"] --> B["WHY?"]; A --> C["WHAT & HOW?"]; A --> D["EXAMPLES"]
```

WHY?

WHAT & HOW?

EXAMPLES



**Belgian Cancer
Registry**



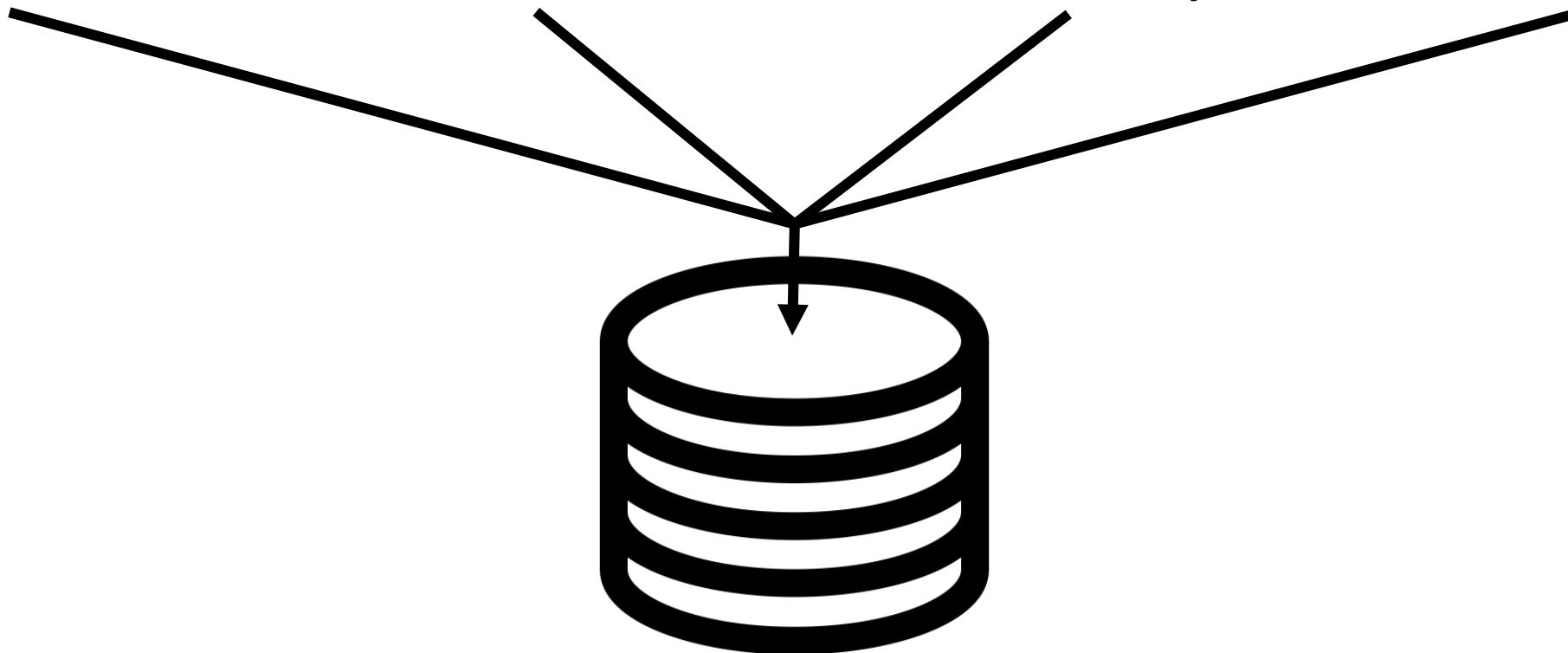
**Intermutualistic
Agency**



**Crossroads Bank for
Social Security**



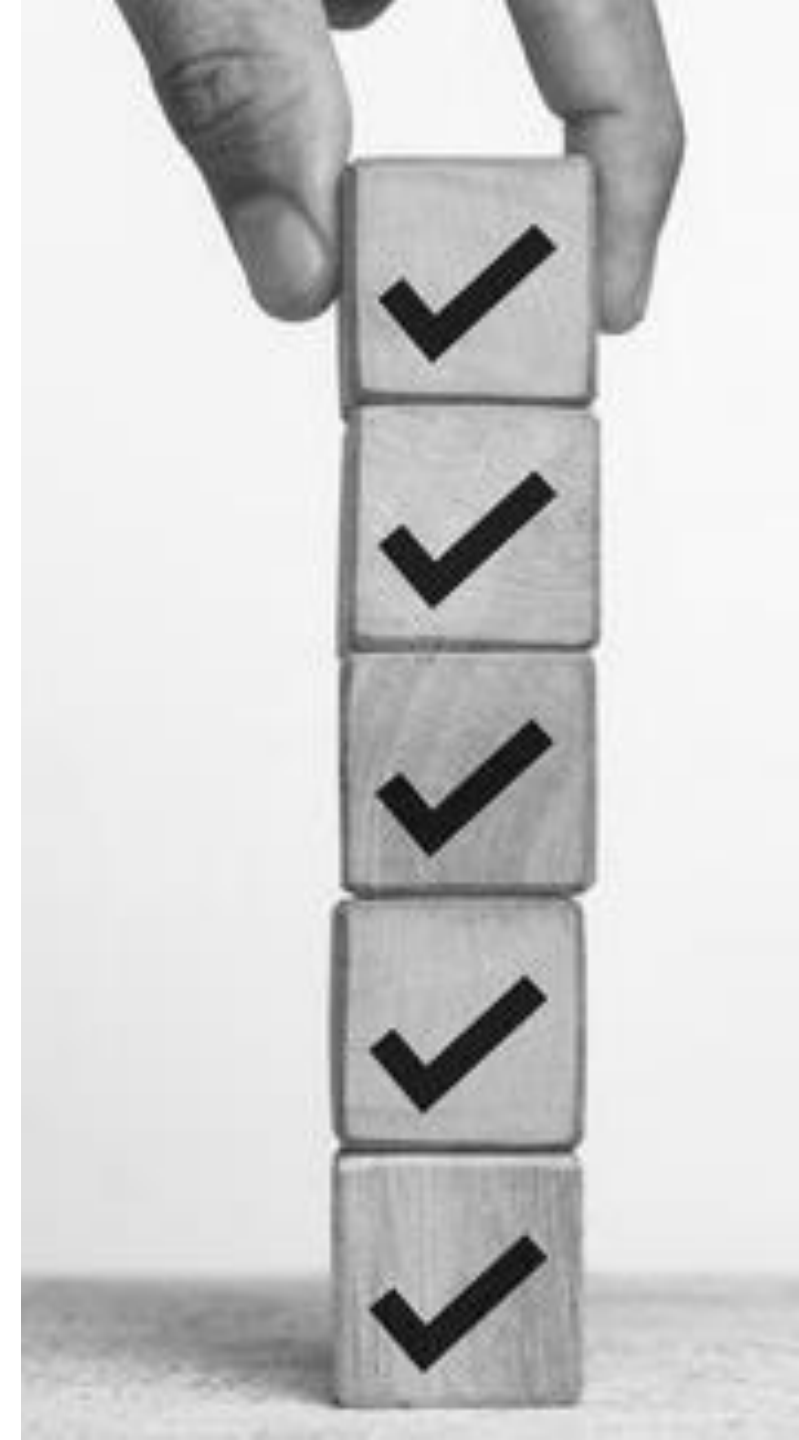
FPS Health

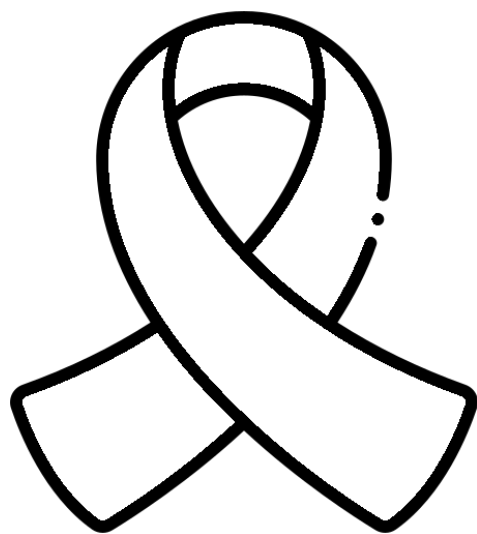


Healthcare cost of breast cancer treatment

Cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer in
breast cancer survivors

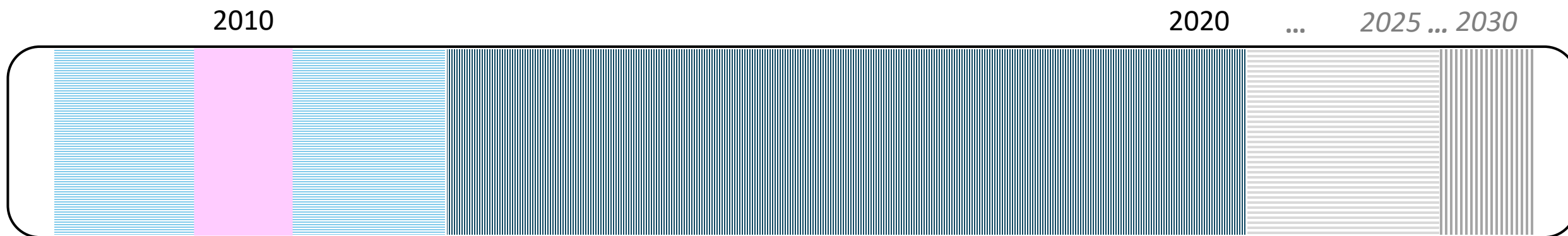
Strategies to reduce burden of disease in
breast cancer





- Women
- Breast cancer diagnosis
- 2010
- $N = 11,054$

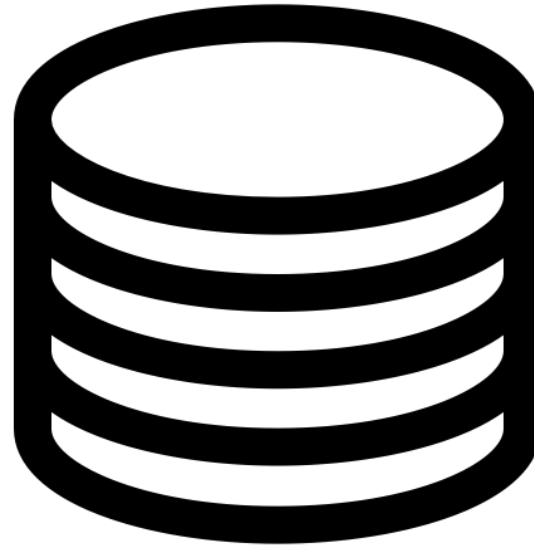
- Patient-level: IVC-CSI approval
- Multiple data provisions



Breast cancer
diagnosis

Patient and tumour characteristics

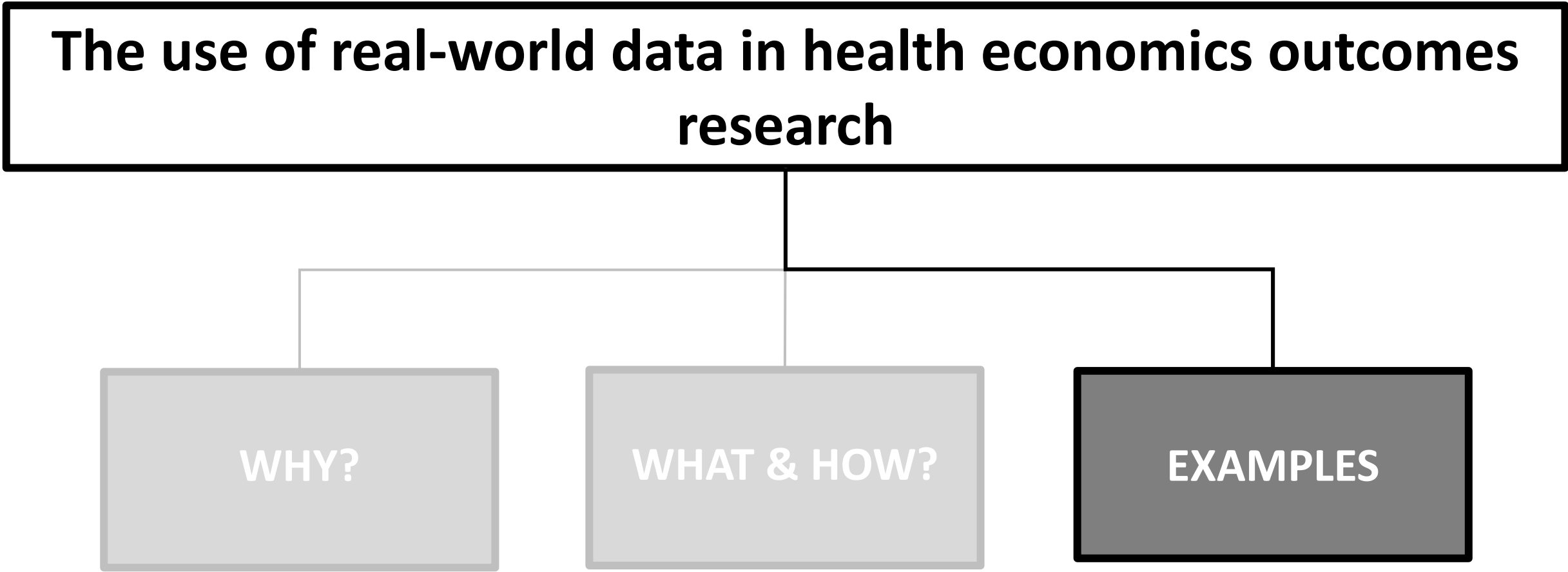
Socio-economic factors



Hospitalizations

Healthcare utilization
and costs

The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research



```
graph TD; A[The use of real-world data in health economics outcomes research] --> B[WHY?]; A --> C[WHAT & HOW?]; A --> D[EXAMPLES];
```

WHY?

WHAT & HOW?

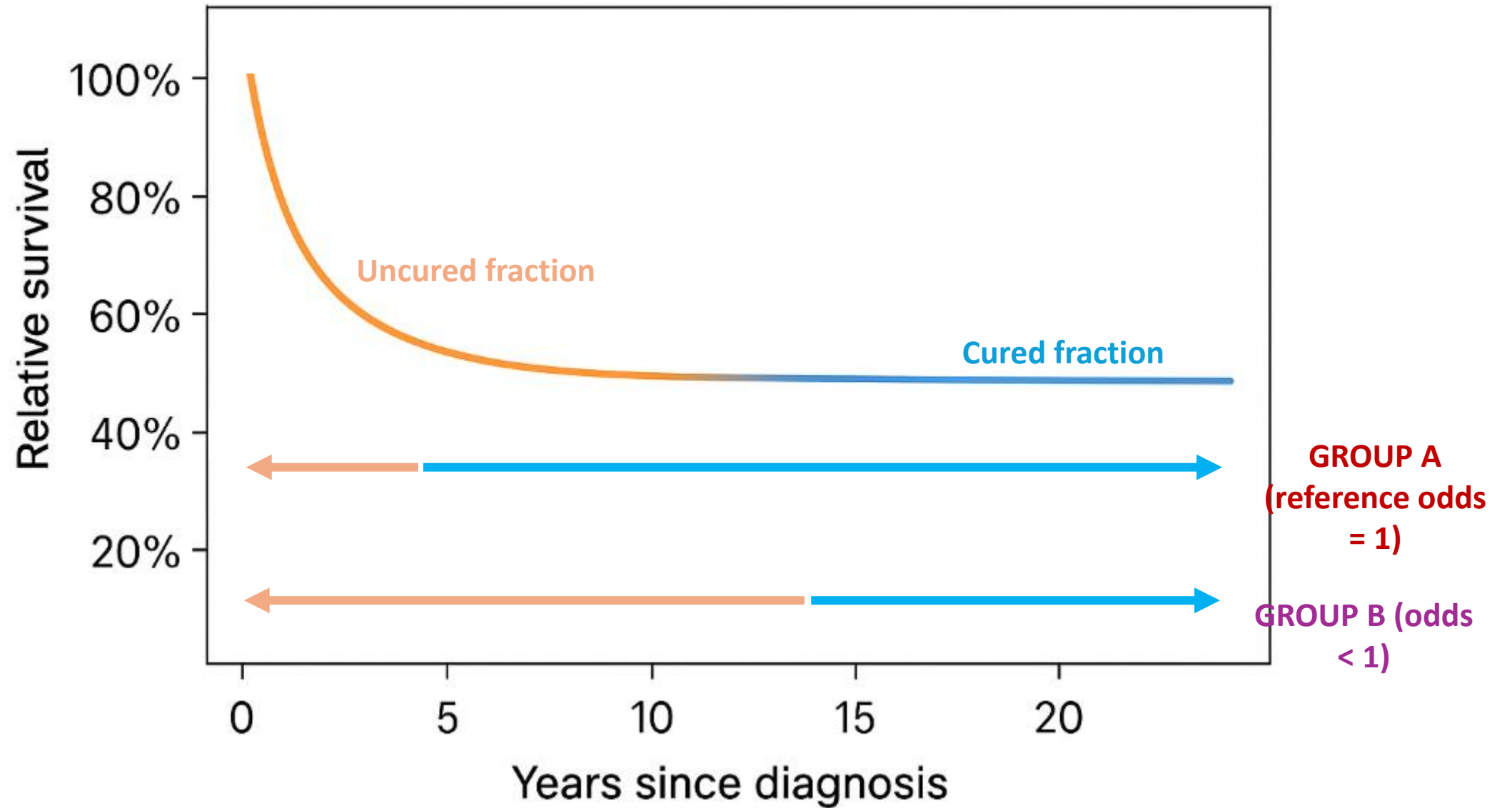
EXAMPLES

Cancer survival is associated with various clinical-related factors, socio-economic determinants, healthcare utilization and drug use

- Rich data linkage (3 data providers)
- Long-term follow-up (10 year)
- Area-level proxies vs. patient-level data



- Invasive breast cancer ($N = 9,982$)
- 22 independent variables
- Mixture cure model → designed for long-term survival



	OR (95% C.I.)	P-value
Age	0.919 (0.918-0.919)	<0.001
Treatment (tx.)		
Surgery followed by adjuvant radiotherapy and systemic tx.	Ref.	
Surgery followed by adjuvant radiotherapy	1.073 (0.951-1.212)	0.254
Surgery alone	0.695 (0.620-0.780)	<0.001
Surgery followed by adjuvant systemic tx.	0.639 (0.611-0.668)	<0.001
No treatment	0.301 (0.264-0.343)	<0.001
Neo-adjuvant tx. followed by surgery with/without adjuvant tx.	0.289 (0.277-0.302)	<0.001
Primary systemic tx. and/or radiotherapy	0.025 (0.022-0.027)	<0.001
Beneficiary to increased reimbursement		
No	Ref.	
Yes	0.522 (0.511-0.534)	<0.001
Unknown	0.280 (0.242-0.324)	<0.001

Long-term survival is associated with

- Age
- Breast cancer treatment
- Entitlement to increased reimbursement

For healthcare policy-makers

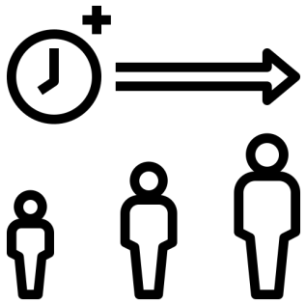
Tailor breast cancer screening programmes to women at risk of socio-economic deprivation

For academia

Advance understanding of the use and interpretation of cure models



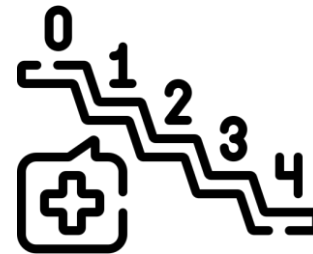
People with cancer encounter higher healthcare costs compared to the general population



Age



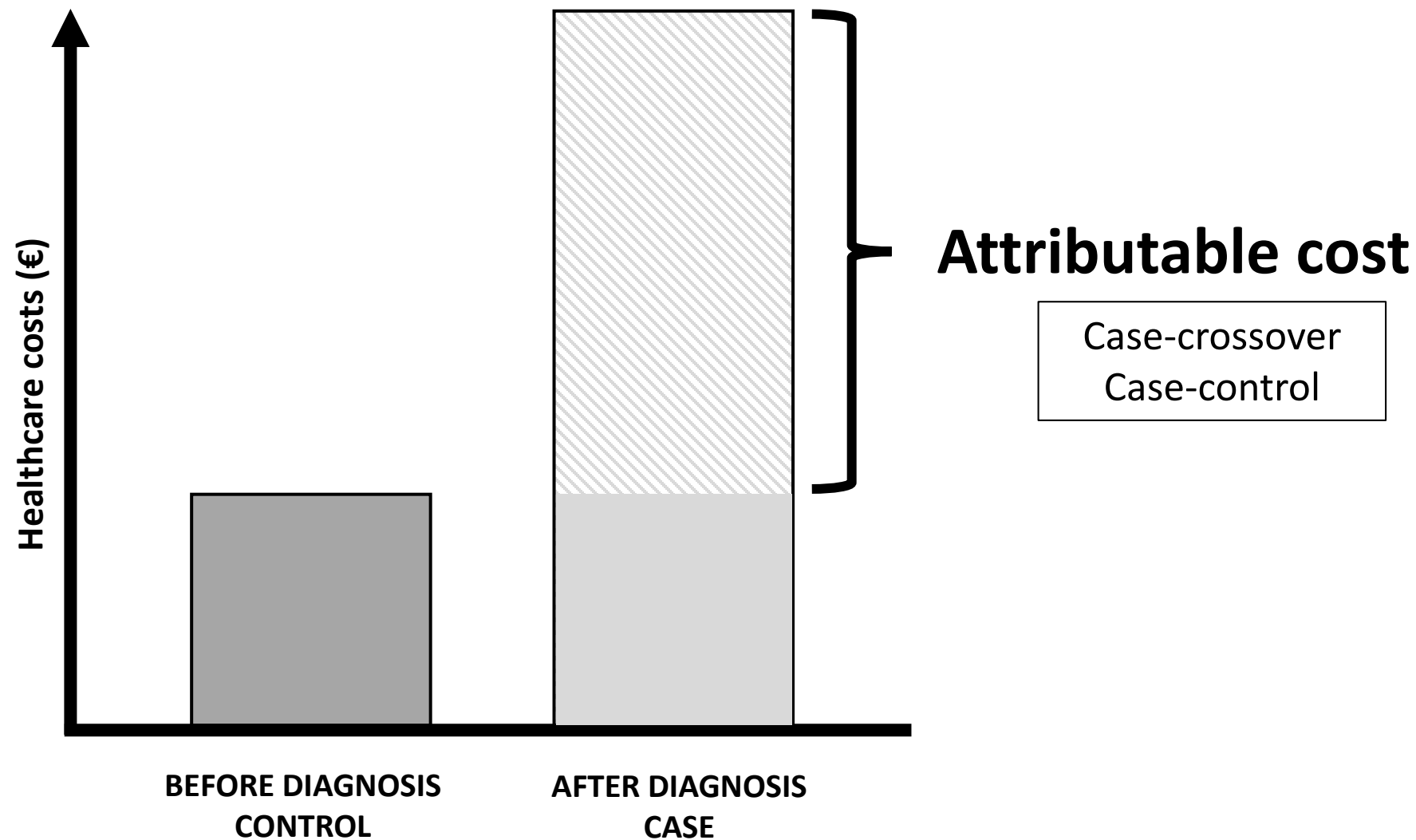
Cost type



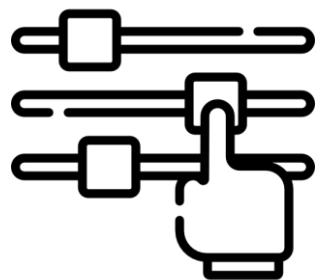
Stage



Income



What is the attributable cost of breast cancer at a specific point in time after diagnosis?



Variables

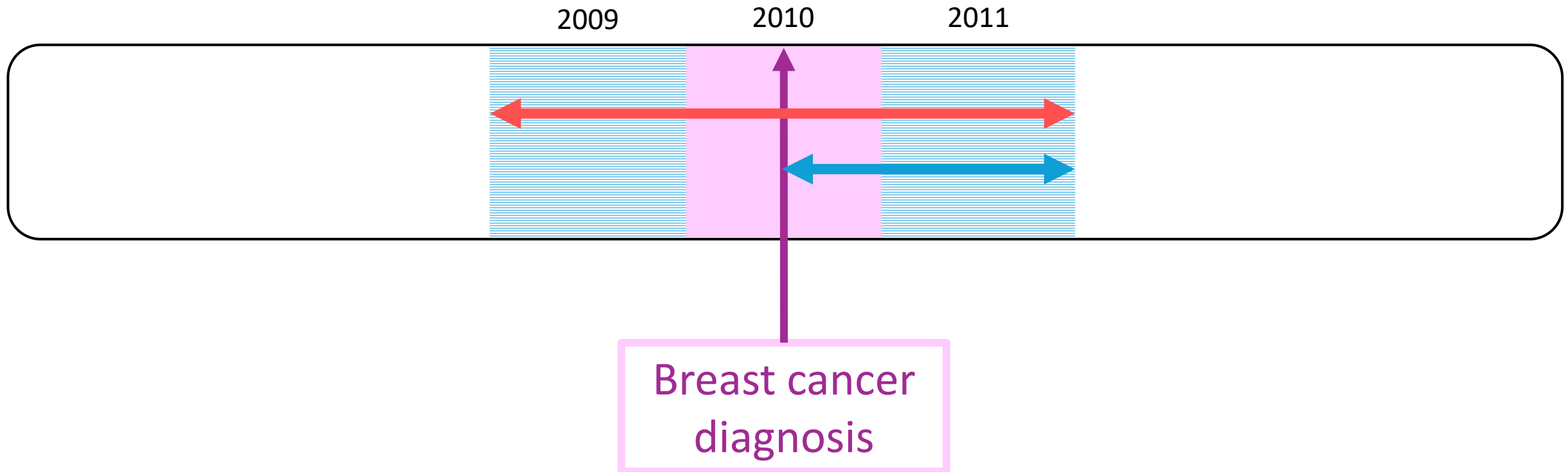


Cost patterns



Analytical window: 3 years

- Unadjusted observed costs
- Fitted time series model



Average weekly healthcare costs (EUR, 2025)

1500

1000

500

0

-60

-40

-20

0

20

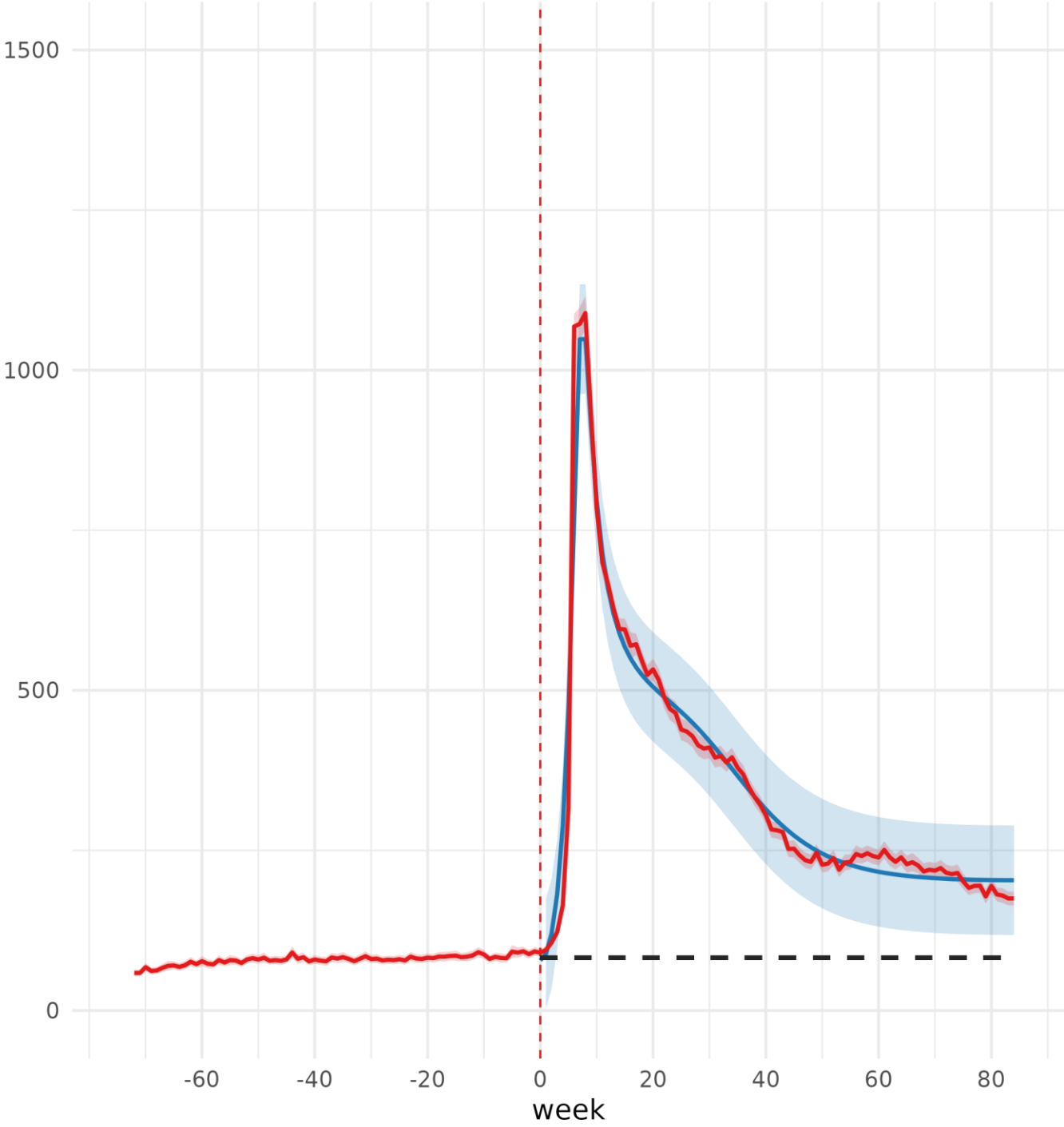
40

60

80

week

Fitted (95% CI)
Observed (95% CI)



What is the added value of real-world data in health economics outcomes research?

- Context-specific
- Inclusive
- Patient-level
- Long-term follow-up

SCORA

~ Societal cost of radiation-induced morbidities in cancer survivors

Focus: **BREAST CANCER**

SENSATION

~ Societal costs and employment in persistent spinal pain syndrome type II patients after spinal cord stimulation

Focus: **CHRONIC PAIN**



INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR
HEALTH ECONOMICS
RESEARCH



REBRAIN

~ Research on the impact of traumatic brain injuries

Focus: **TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES**

HEARTWISE

~ The health economic analysis of return to work and the societal cost of cardiovascular diseases

Focus: **CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES**

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HEALTH ECONOMICS
RESEARCH





Invents – Pharma-Academia Collaboration and Data Sharing via The French Health Data Hub – The Roche Perspective

Markus Elze, People and Product Leader, Roche

pharma.be
ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU MÉDICAMENT
ALGEMENE VERENIGING VAN DE GENEESMIDDELENINDUSTRIE



INVENTS: pharma-academia collaboration and data sharing via the French Health Data Hub - the Roche perspective

September 26th 2025
Forum Health Data & Digitalisation

**David Pau, Claire Castagne, Camille Bachot, Jane Marshall, Svetlana Le Ralle, Markus Elze
Anne-Sophie Jannot, Geoffrey Rateau, Lise Vansteenkiste, Vincent Damotte, Marina Savelieva, Karen Sinclair, Sarah Zohar**

Disclaimer: this presentation are Roche views and are not supported by HDH



INVENTS has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation program under grant agreement 101136365.



Funded by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI).



Funded by the UKRI Innovative UK under their Horizon Europe Guarantee scheme.



The EU call HORIZON-HLTH-2023-IND-6.04

Modelling and simulation to address regulatory needs in the development of orphan and paediatric medicines

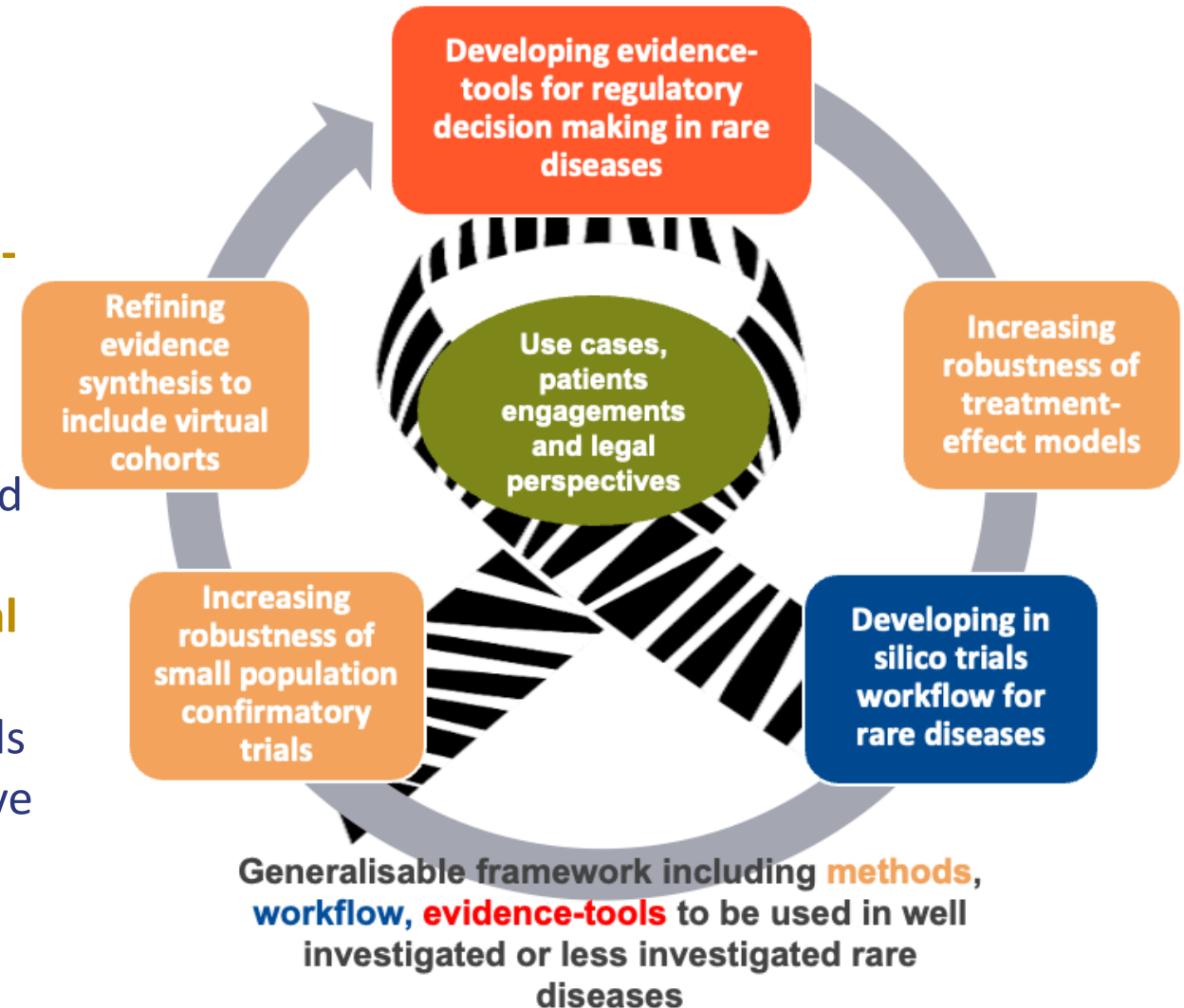
- Call linked to EMA's "Regulatory Science Strategy to 2025"
- **Expected outcomes:**
 - Developers and regulators have access to **robust modelling and simulation tools** to accelerate the effective development of orphan and/or paediatric medicinal products.
 - Developers and regulators use accurate simulation tools to **improve the statistical robustness in clinical trials intended for small populations and guide cost-effective clinical trials designs.**
 - Regulators have access to accurate **in-silico tools for assessing real world data (RWD) and patient reported outcomes** for optimizing the clinical endpoints in clinical trials for small populations.
 - **Regulators develop guidance** for a **robust extrapolation framework for the safety and efficacy** prediction during the regulatory assessment of orphan and/or paediatric medicinal products.
- Project is planned for 5 years with a budget of 8 million €



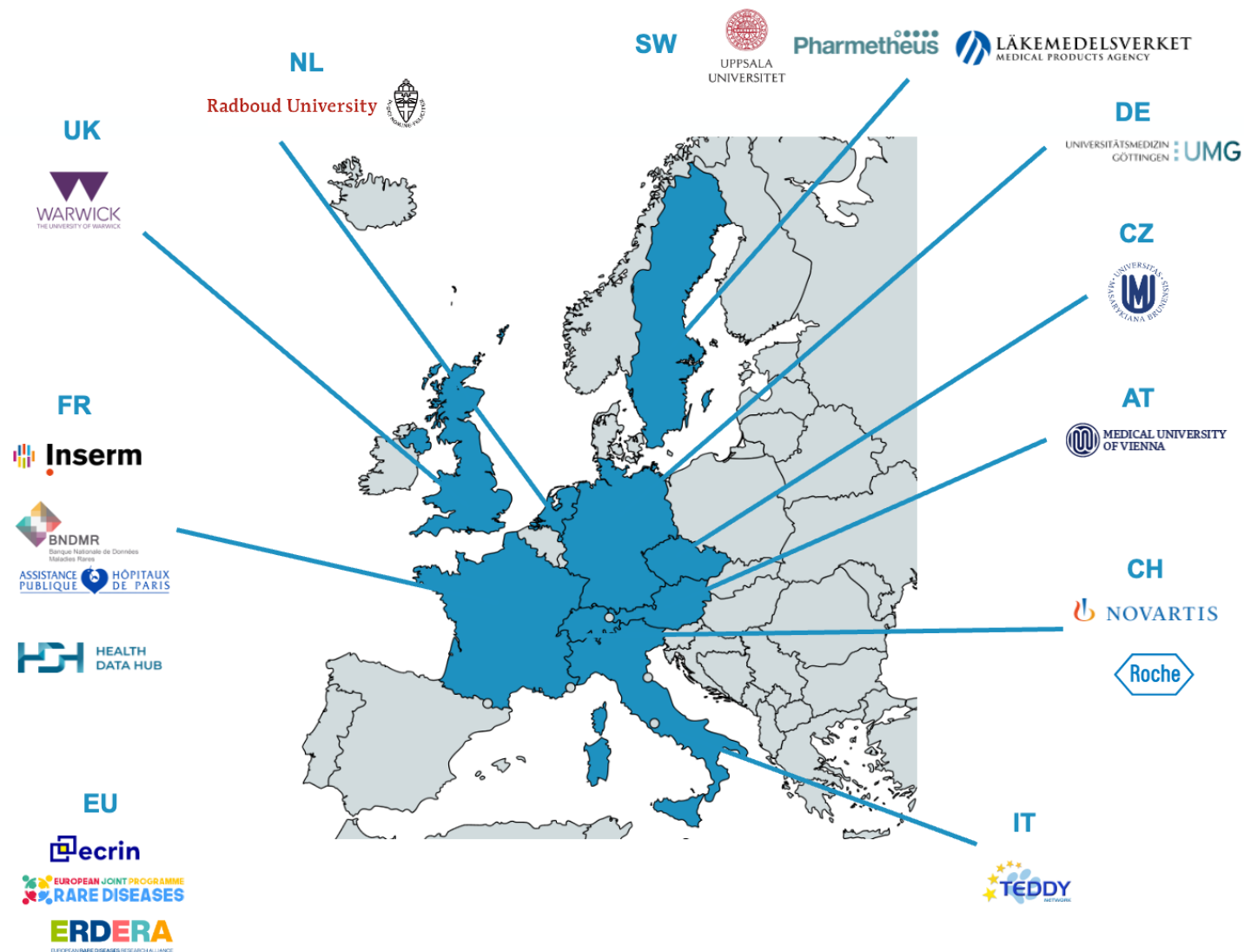
Objective of the *INVENTS* consortium

To provide clinical trial stakeholders, trialists and regulators with a **generalisable framework encompassing methods, workflows and evidence-tools to improve the level of evidence in regulatory decision making in rare diseases.**

This will be achieved through the development and validation of **improved extrapolation models, simulation and in silico trials, model based clinical trial design and evidence synthesis methods**, all based on robust and mature computational models and qualified on extensive data from representative selected use cases.



INVENTS as a pan-European partnership



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- Make available pseudonymized patient data as well as analytical tools for researchers
- Supports data controllers in bringing data to the platform, including necessary ethics and privacy permissions, pseudonymization process, data documentation, and data use
- Strict controls to ensure the patient privacy and to enable patients to exercise their data rights
- Strategic partner throughout the project from ideation to final results and data deletion



Key Roche data sharing challenges

- Secondary data use rules vary between countries – some are incompatible (e.g. China)
- Risk-based de-identification – remove key identifiers (e.g. ethnicity, site), move to relative dates
- GDPR compliance (anonymization or pseudonymization ?)
- Data protection laws are not always easily actionable (and different people have different interpretation)
- Study ICFs are older, so need to be manually assessed for compliance with current law
- Ethics and privacy approvals are mandatory
- Patients need to be informed about data use, but no ability to contact patients directly
- HDH is a wonderful platform, but comes with rules and processes for security and data ingestion





Timeline of the Roche data sharing – getting the grant

- September 2022: initial contact between INSERM and Roche to discuss a possible project
- Winter: preliminary internal approvals for patient privacy, intellectual property, and resources
- January 2023: commitment letter signed
- April 2023: grant proposal submitted – successful in August
- Summer 2023: define which studies to share and gain approval from the molecule team
- November 2023: grant agreement signed
- January 2024: project start
- April 2024: 1 million in funding from the Swiss SERI for data anonymisation and PhD students
- May 2024: consortium agreement signed



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research EAER
State Secretariat for Education,
Research and Innovation SERI



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Timeline of the Roche data sharing – approvals

- January 2024: data anonymization process started, specs defined in summer 2024, initial programming in fall, then additional privacy review of results for paediatric and rare diseases
- March 2024: review of country ICFs for all studies
- April 2024: ethics submission to CESRESS (Comité éthique et scientifique pour les recherches, les études et les évaluations dans le domaine de la santé) – approved in April
- April 2024: approval from Roche’s Global Privacy Office
- July 2024: privacy submission to CNIL (Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés) – approved in October
- September 2024: new SOP on external data sharing – additional review by Pharma Data Sharing Governance Committee
- December 2024: collective information to patients published
- April 2025: data anonymization completed





Timeline of the Roche data sharing – making available

- Throughout 2024: workshops with HDH to prepare data sharing, work on security & compliance
- January 2025: HDH platform contract signed
- February 2025: create data documentation in HDH format
- March 2025: set up secure transfer channel to HDH
- April 2025: data sent to HDH together with data documentation
- April 2025: first users onboarded to HDH
- May 2025: data sharing agreements signed, ensure data subjects can exercise their rights
- Now: multiple partners able to work with data on HDH



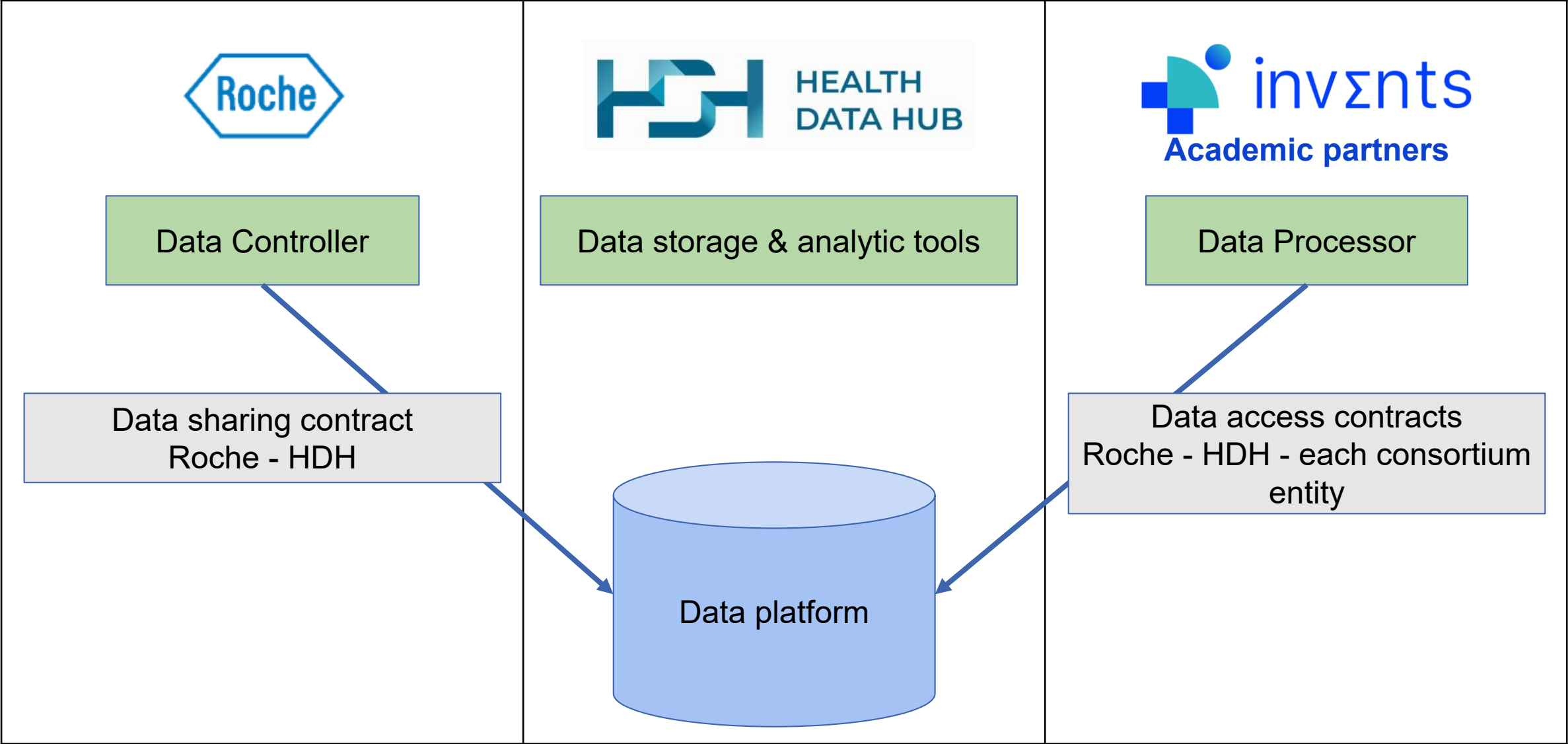


Three use cases to meet different modelling objectives

1. **Rheumatoid arthritis** is a very large, well understood adult disease with multiple large studies. Useful for modelling where a lot of patients are needed or where a good mechanistic understanding of the disease is helpful. Potential extrapolation to **giant cell arteritis** to explore additional evidence needs. Substantial additional French registry / real world studies are also available.
2. **Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis** (polyarticular, systemic) has 4 pediatric studies that offer extrapolation from adult to pediatric or between related pediatric studies.
3. **Systemic sclerosis** has 2 large randomized trials with a negative primary endpoint and a (nominally) very positive secondary endpoint. This is an interesting example of a very high-quality replicated result without alpha control, which led to a label by FDA and a rejection by EMA.

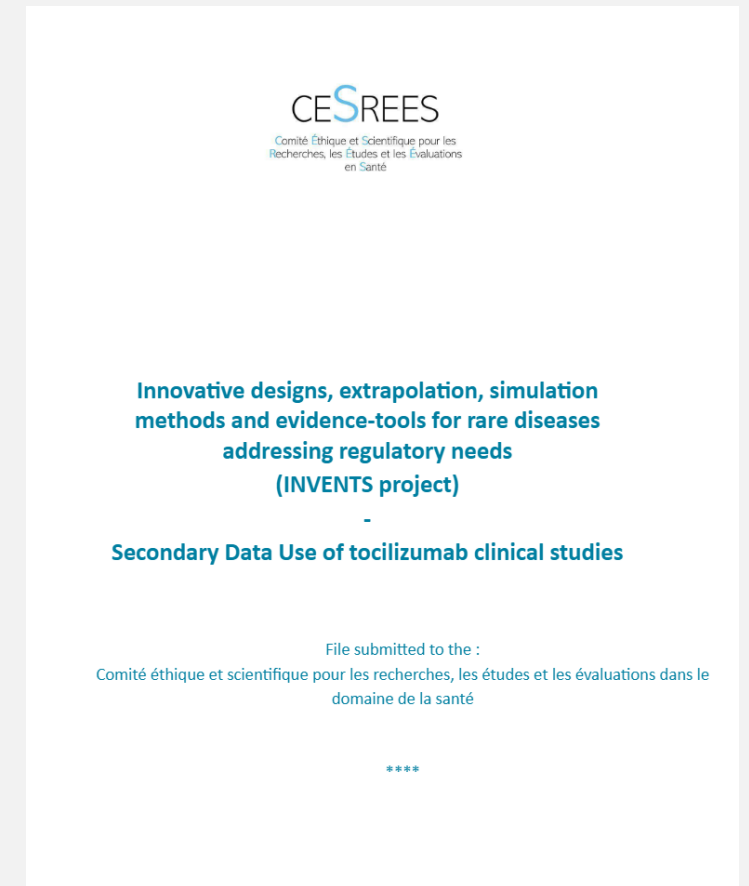


Sharing setup simplifies necessary privacy approvals



Protocol describes research objectives, methods, data protection and project roles

1. **Project participants**
 2. **Objectives and aims**
 3. **Methodology**
 4. **Privacy, security, and confidentiality of data**
- and...
- Ethics approval
 - Informed consent
 - Data documentation
 - IT risk assessment



De-identification to get privacy approval from the French National Commission on Informatics and Liberty (CNIL)

3.6. Preparation of data

Data collected from patients and their investigating physicians were originally pseudonymized and a patient number was randomly generated.

Before proceeding with the data sharing and analyses, preliminary work in 2 steps will be performed for each study:

1. Variables useful for the research will be selected and potentially identifying data will be removed, including:
 - Ethnicity information is needed for the purpose of pharmacokinetic modelling in work package 1, but will be limited to the most common ethnicities (others will be grouped as “other”) and access to ethnicity will be limited to situations where it is required for the purpose of the research
 - Patient names and initials will be removed
 - Site information will be removed
 - Country information will be removed, retaining only the geographic region (e.g. Europe)
2. Variables subject to modification are altered, including:
 - Patient number will be randomly re-allocated
 - All dates (enrolment, treatment administration, ...) will be truncated (month/year) or removed

Collective information notifies study participants about research objectives and gives opportunity to opt out

1. **How is my data being used?**
2. **What is the research purpose?**
3. **How can I object?**

NOTE D'INFORMATION PATIENT COLLECTIVE

Programme européen de recherche INVENTS, recherche effectuée sur les données de patients ayant participé à des études sur le tocilizumab entre 2005 et 2018

Information collective des patients ayant participé à une étude du laboratoire Roche

INVENTS est un programme de recherche financé par un fond public européen du programme H2020. Des équipes de recherche publiques et privées de 9 pays européens participent à ce programme.

Liste des études de Roche SAS et de Hoffmann-Laroche pour lesquelles le consortium INVENTS souhaite réaliser une exploitation secondaire des données :



Comprehensive sharing of clinical trial and RWD



Tocilizumab studies		
Indication	Clinical Trials	Real world data
Rheumatoid arthritis	NCT00106548 (N=623→442): Phase 3 NCT00106535 (N=1196→894): Phase 3 NCT00109408 (N=673→480): Phase 3 NCT00106522 (N=499→458): Phase 3 NCT00106574 (N=1220→983): Phase 3 NCT01331837 (N=3080→2586): Phase 4 TOSCA (N=183→183); Phase 4 TORPEDO (N=125→125): Phase 4	Non-interventional studies: ACT SOLO (N=608→608 "POOL-TCZ") SPARE-1 (N=321→321 "POOL-TCZ") PEPS (N=719→719 "POOL-TCZ") TANDEM (N=291→291) DUO (N=1115→1115)
Giant cell arteritis (rare disease)	NCT01791153 (N=251→251): Phase 3	
Systemic sclerosis (rare disease)	NCT02453256 (N=212→171): Phase 3 NCT01532869 (N=87→87): Phase 2/3	
Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis, (paediatric)	NCT01904292 (N=51→48): Phase 1 NCT01904279 (N=52→50): Phase 1 NCT00642460 (N=112→108): Phase 3 NCT00988221 (N=188→176): Phase 3	

Total N is 10,096!





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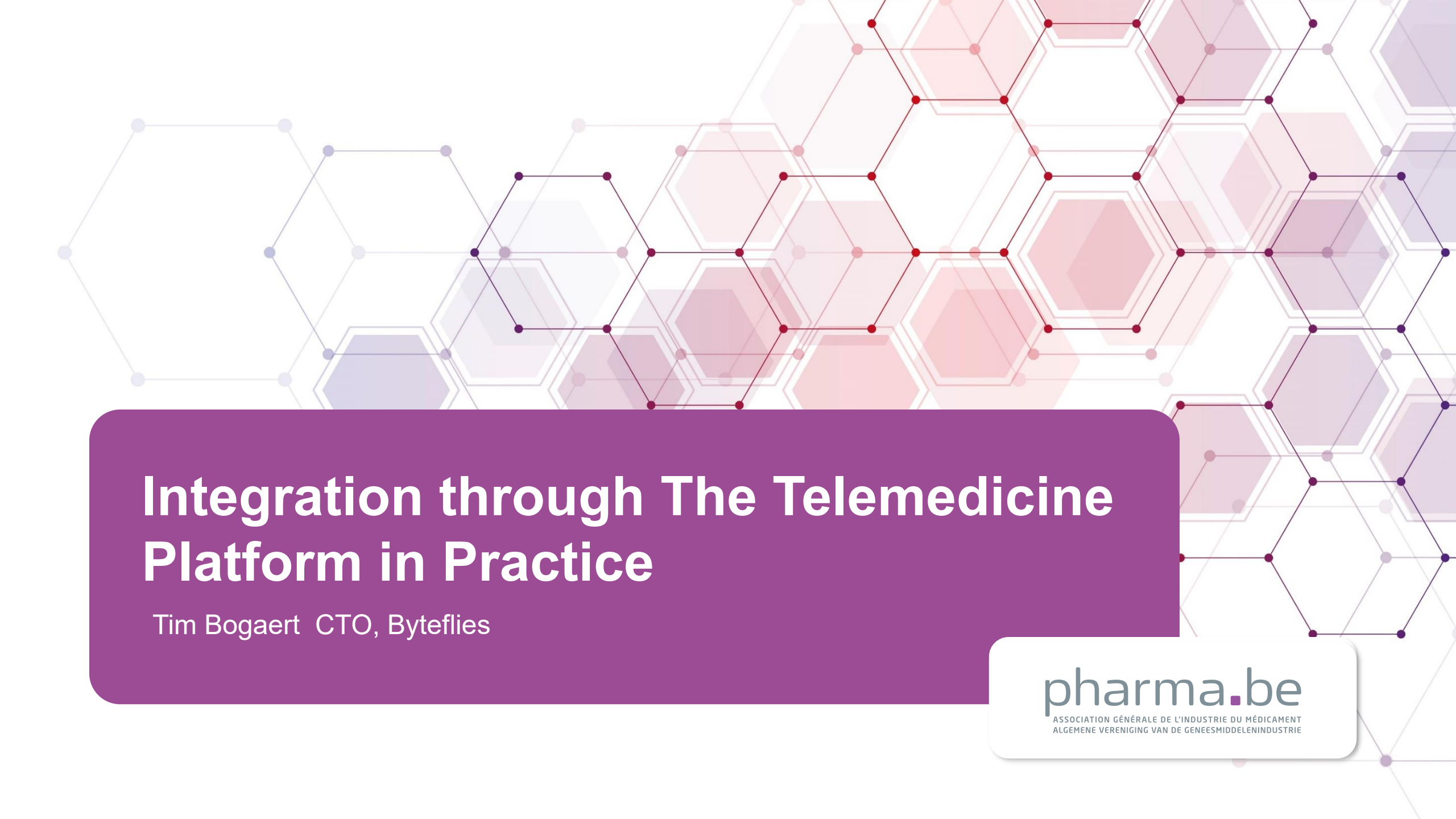


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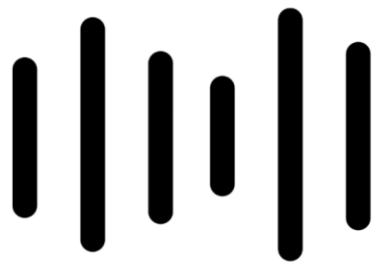




Integration through The Telemedicine Platform in Practice

Tim Bogaert CTO, Byteflies

pharma.be
ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DU MÉDICAMENT
ALGEMENE VERENIGING VAN DE GENEESMIDDELENINDUSTRIE



Transmural Platform

Phama.be - Sept 26

Who am I?



Vital Signs Measurements



Standardization

Make steps towards sustainable Healthcare

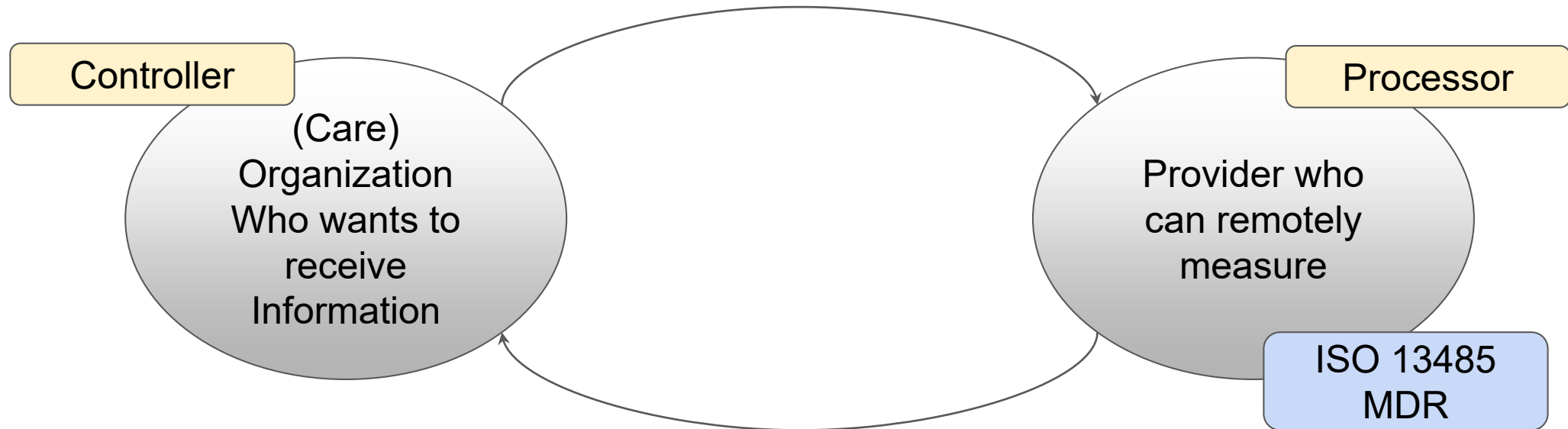
Direct Patient Impact



Data Interoperability



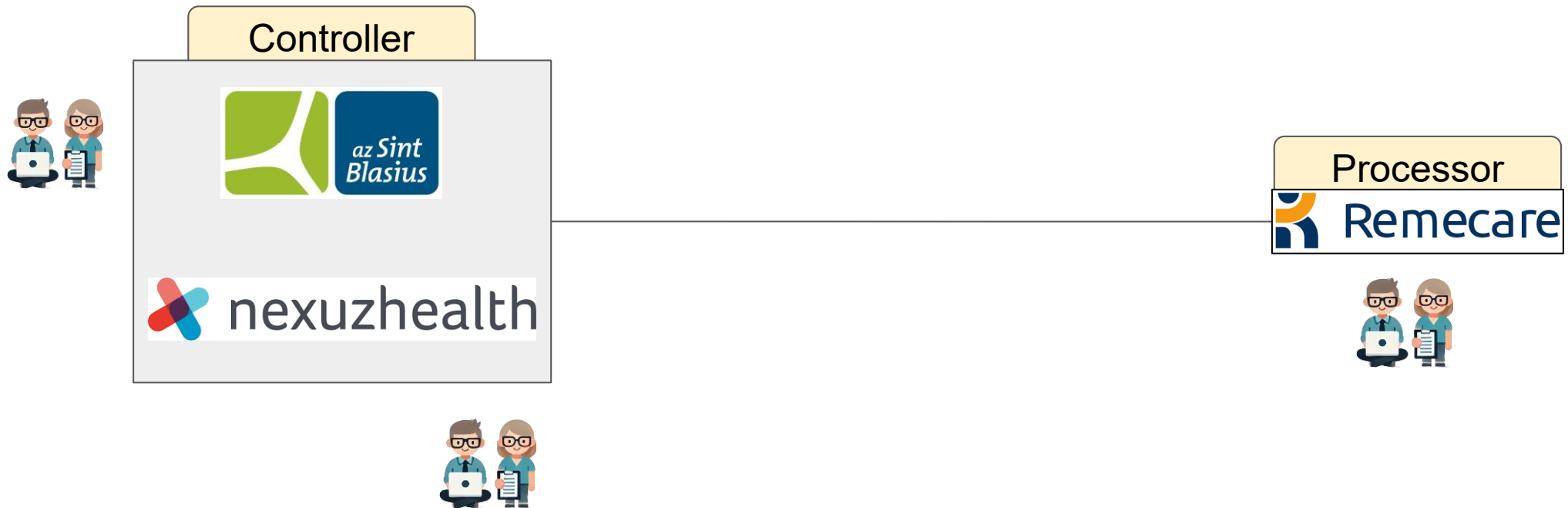
Remote Monitoring in Practice



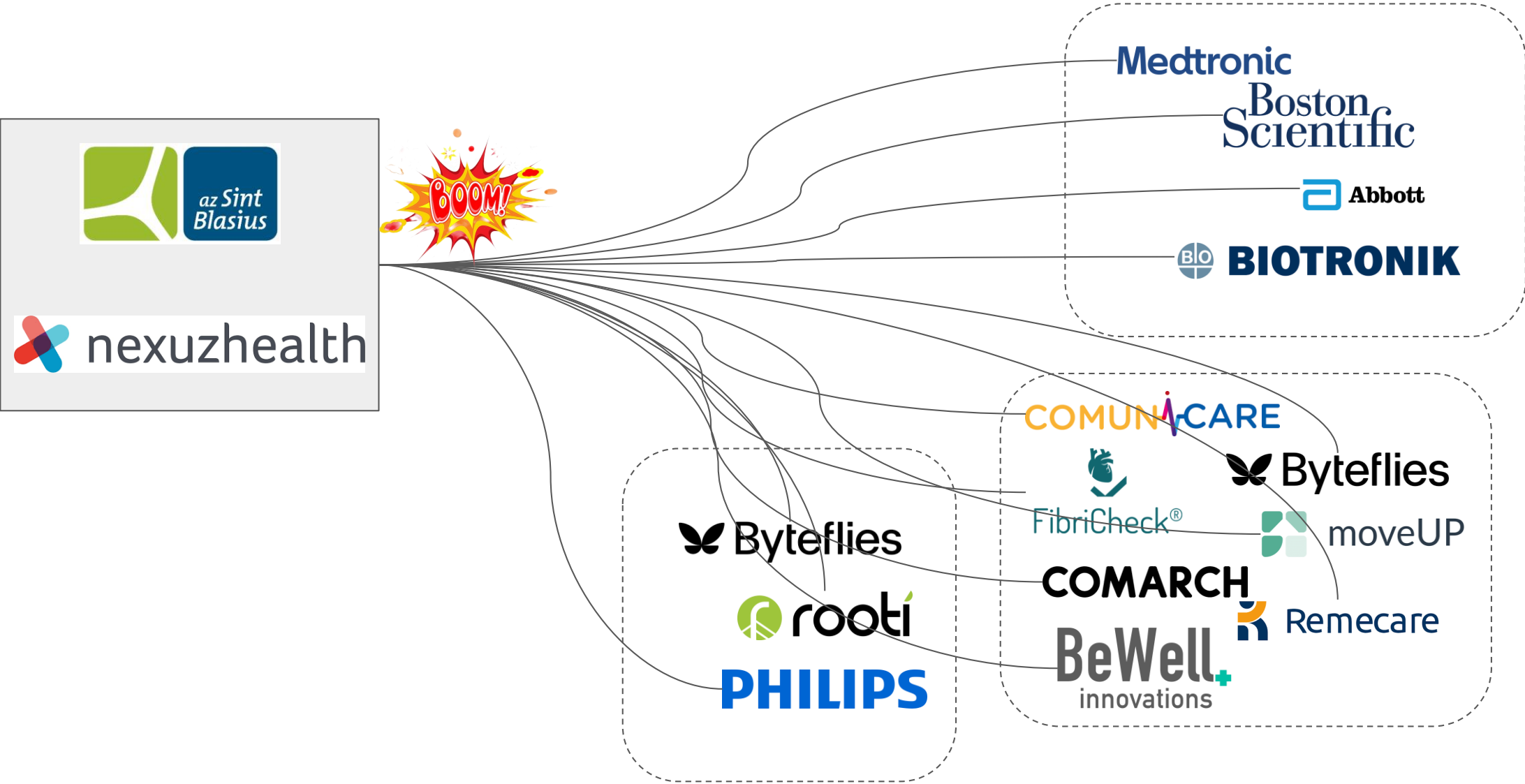
Remote Monitoring in Practice



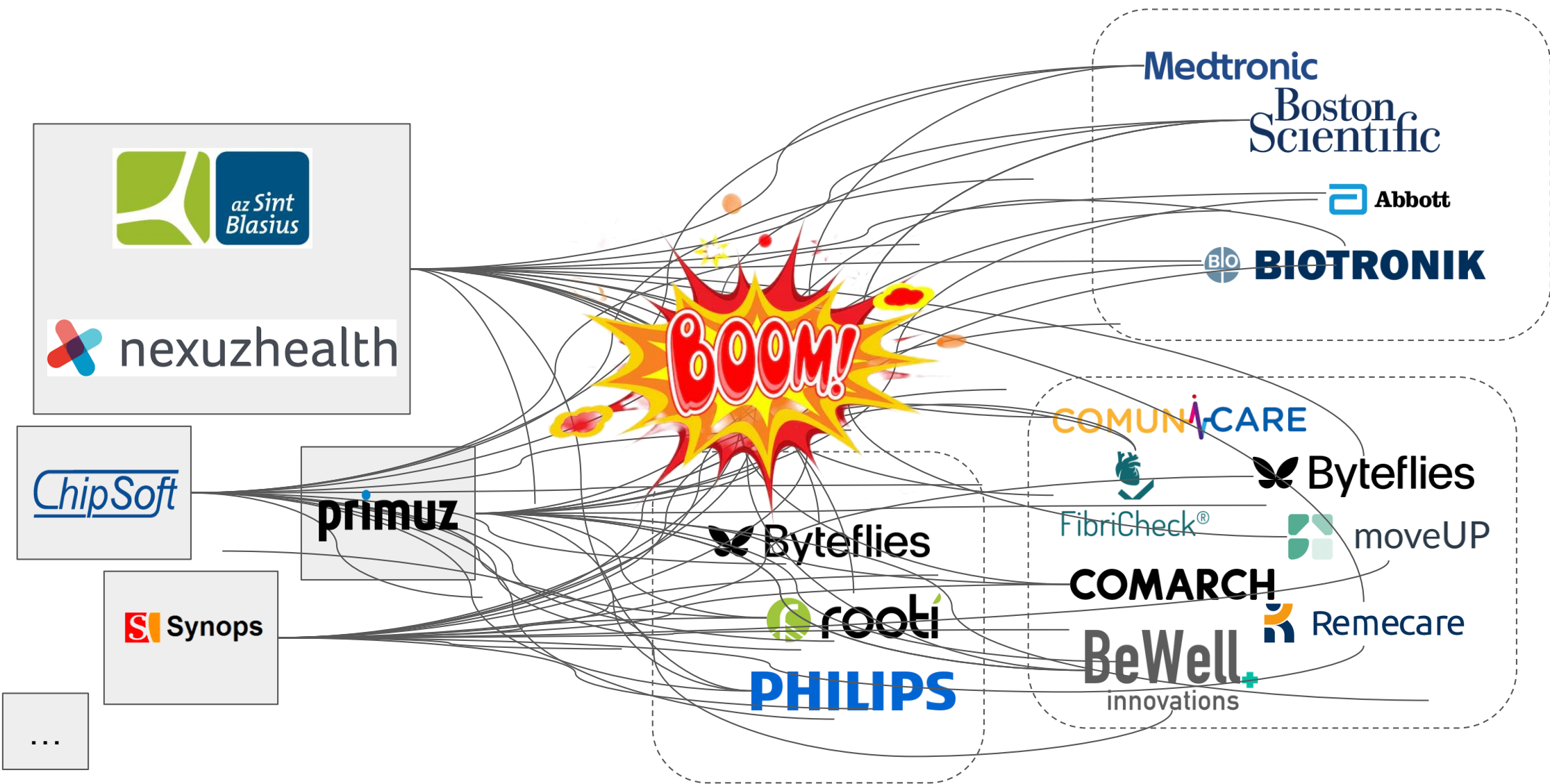
Remote Monitoring in Practice



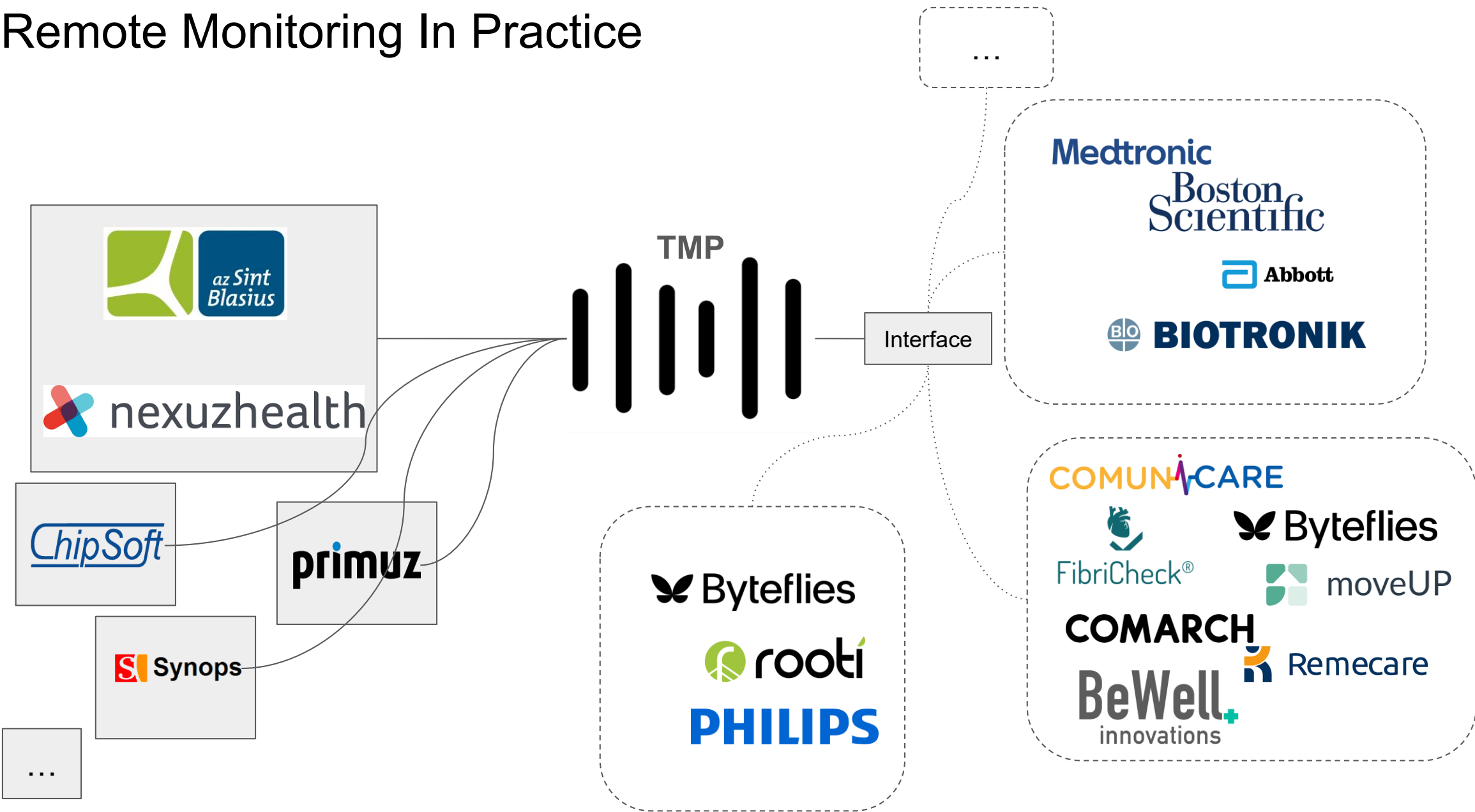
Remote Monitoring in Practice



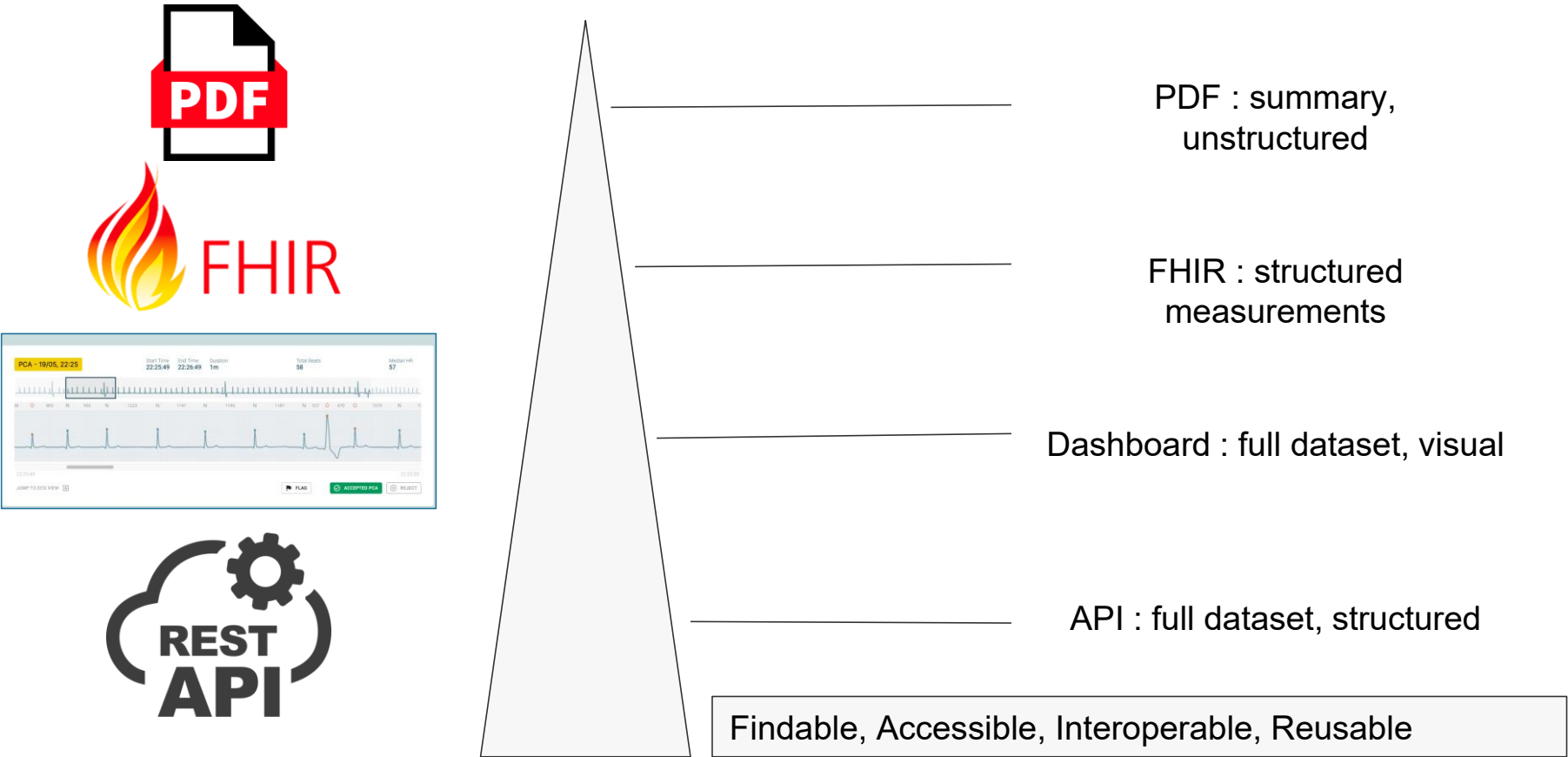
Remote Monitoring in Practice



Remote Monitoring In Practice



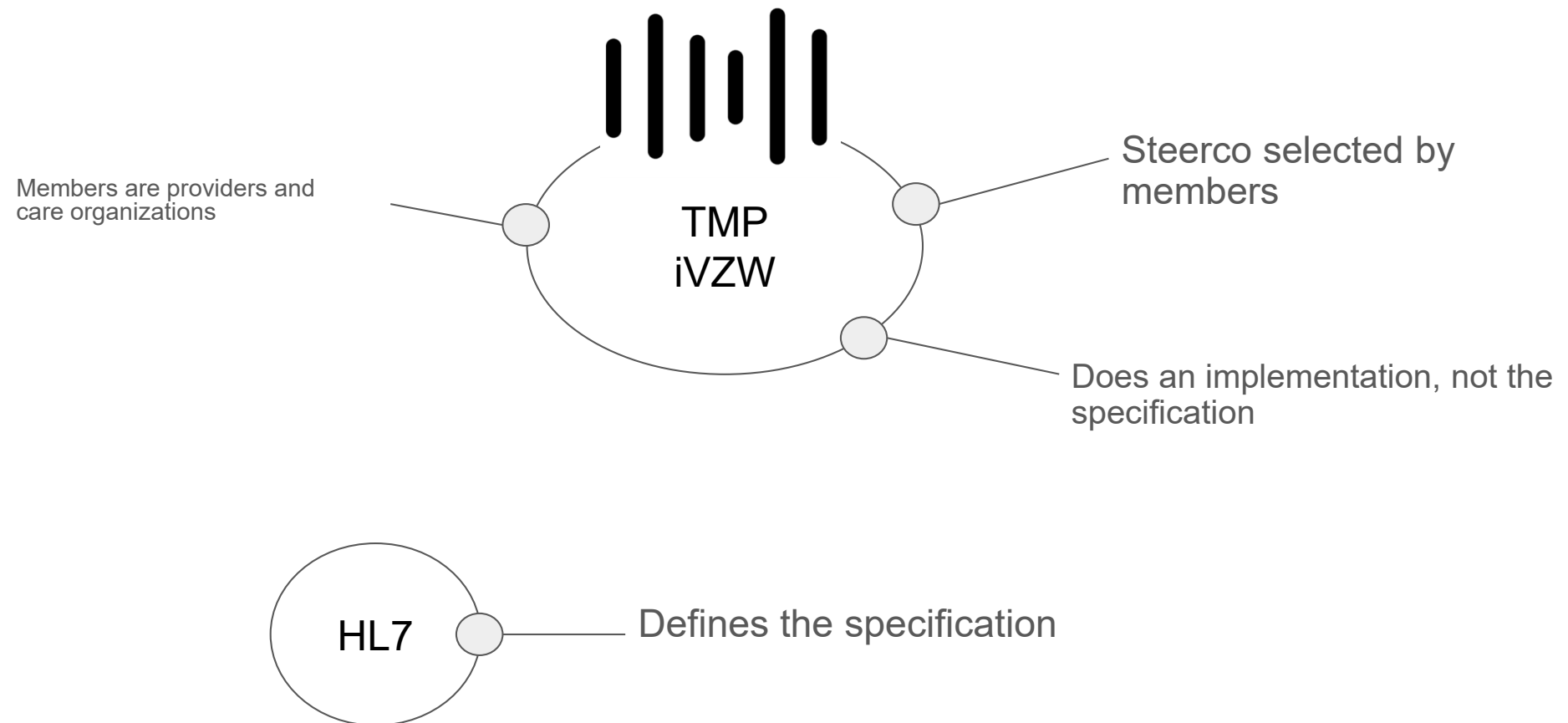
Layered Data Born FAIR



Unblocking Transmural Care

- One Integration connects you to a standardized data flow
- No Lock-in : new providers keep the same data flow
- Provider Transparency gets centralized
- Integrating new providers requires no effort on interoperability
- The Foundation for secondary Use

Interoperability needs neutrality



The Results

Milestones december 2025

10 hospitals

4 EHR's

4 Providers

1000 Patients

The Results

Reality september 2025

~~Milestones december 2025~~

~~10~~ hospitals
56

~~4~~ EHR's
10

~~4~~ Providers
14

~~1000~~ Patients
2800



Evolve
Don't disrupt

hospitals

EHRs

data providers

healthcare providers

carepaths

transmural landscape

governments

regions

Q?

**Thank you and hope to see you
next year with more RWD results!**



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