CPME/AD/Brd/271110/126_Final/EN

On 27 November 2010, the CPME Board adopted the "CPME Statement on ePrescribing" (CPME 2010/126 Final EN)

**CPME Statement on e-prescribing**

CPME in supporting cross-border* e-prescribing emphasizes the following conditions:

- It is of utmost importance that the system used is a safe and secure data system, which strictly maintains patient identification and privacy.
- Measures must be in place which enable the secure identification of the patient data and the e-prescription in question.
- Measures must be in place to check whether the prescriber in the country of origin is qualified to prescribe the medication and to facilitate contacts between prescriber and the pharmacist.
- Measures must be in place to ensure that the prescribed drug has a valid market authorization in the EU.
- Measures must be put in place to ensure semantic interoperability of pharmaceutical preparations.

In relation to cross-border prescribing, CPME is broadly supportive of the technical, semantic and interoperability processes used in the epSOS pilots and will keep these under review.
As an example the following solution, which fulfils the criteria of the above could be considered for cross-border electronic prescription:

A system could be installed which allows the prescribing doctor to place the e-prescription on a specific European website in a kind of "drop box" for the patient, provided that the patient has given consent to this practice.
This site could be established by the European Commission and is only accessible via a secure password and/or code. Pharmacies and prescribing doctors receive access codes via their local health ministry and/or professional authority for this website. This practice secures that the prescribing professionals are registered with the competent authority and therefore qualified to prescribe.
In the event that the patient requires his doctor to issue an e-prescription the GP/specialist - after the patient has given his consent - enters the respective website with the received access code and "deposits" the e-prescription on this website.
On the website the doctor has to fill in a template asking for a set of information in order to be able to clearly identify the patient and the prescription in the country where the e-prescription is dispersed. This set of information could for instance be the pass number and the number of the European Health Card of the patient. The e-prescription should be valid for 6 months, to be renewed once.
At the pharmacy the patient presents his passport. The pharmacist enters the website with his access code and enters the passport number of the patient into a search system. The e-prescription in question appears. The pharmacist compares the data and dispenses the prescription.

Furthermore, measures that may facilitate that medicinal products or medical devices prescribed in one Member State and dispensed in another are correctly identified could be for one the use of standardized terminology and



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standardization of dosage, and for the other the extension of the Eudrapharm database to list all available prescription and non-prescription drugs available in the European Union. This would also entail the availability of prescription leaflets in all European languages on this website, which could be subsequently printed out and handed out to the patient

*This relates to care delivered under the terms of the cross-border healthcare Directive.



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