Implementation of Digital Health Technologies In Asia-Pacific: Opportunities and Challenges

AUGUST 2023







INTRODUCTION

Digital Health is a rapidly growing industry and is expected to generate USD 504.4 billion by 2025, with 40% generated from Asia. However, navigating APAC region's complexity and unclear access pathways for introducing innovative digital technologies can be challenging.

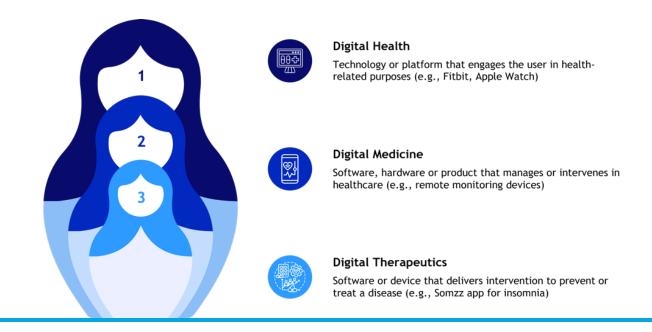
As a part of its series of Emerging Market Dialogues with Anh Bourcet¹, ANSEA explored these challenges that are roadblocks to digital health technologies in APAC and provide key recommendations to manufacturers for a successful implementation of digital health technologies in this region.

¹Anh Bourcet (Nguyen) is a global healthcare leader bringing 15 years of experience in Asia-Pacific and Europe, in the private and public sectors (Abbott, Johnson & Johnson, French Safety Agency). Her various roles in Medical Affairs, Health Economics & amp; Market Access and Regulatory Policy, across diagnostics, medical devices and pharmaceutical industries, enable her to have a broad perspective on different levers of market access. She was the Founding Chair, APACMed Digital Health Committee Reimbursement Workgroup



Defining Digital Health Technologies from Market Access Perspective

Digital health encompasses wide-ranging technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotic surgery, wearables, and biosensors. These have diverse technological features, functions, and categories for their application as mentioned below:

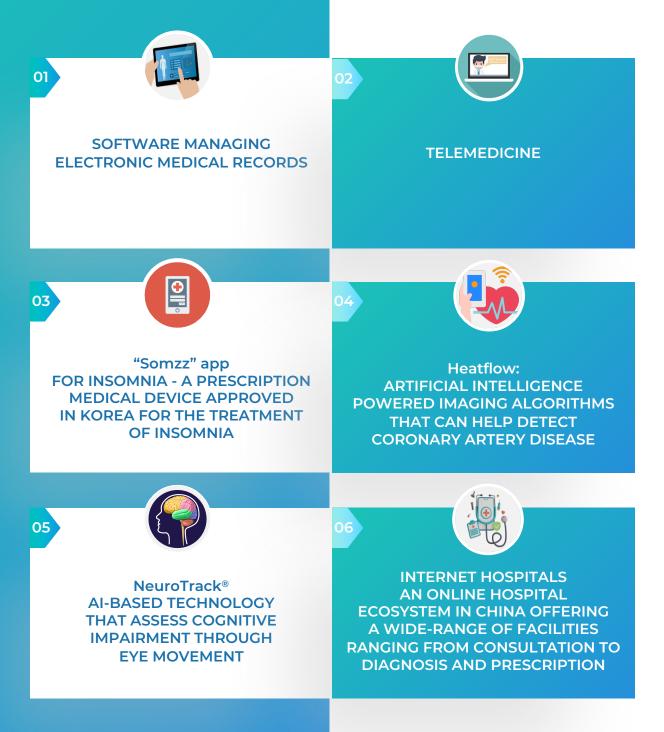




Real-World Examples of Digital Health Technology



Real-World Examples of Digital Health Technology





Digital Health Technology in Asia-Pacific

Key Challenges

APAC is a very diverse region with a wide range of healthcare systems at different stages of medical needs in terms of infrastructure and sophistication. However, there are several challenges in adopting and accelerating the use of digital health technology in this region. These include:

01

ABSENCE OF ONE SINGLE AGENCY FOR APPROVAL

- Country-wise approval process is required in APAC (unlike the EMA in Europe) .
- State-wise approval process in countries like India

DIFFERENT BUDGETS FOR HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE THAT VARIES 02 **BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES**

- Differences in healthcare budget allocations in developing vs developed countries
- Some countries e.g., Singapore are self-paid raising the question of affordability



LACK OF A CLEAR REVIEW PROCESS AND ROADMAP

- Criteria for review and approval are not very clearly defined,
- Lack of adequate resources to review HTA submissions
- The evaluation frameworks are not fit-for-purpose for Digital Health Technologies, thus under-recognising the full value of these technologies



LACK OF A DEDICATED TRACK FOR DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

- Countries follow traditional pathways to receive/grant approval
- Difficulty in explaining to the payers about benefits and safety of digital health technology



- Lack of basic infrastructure like electronic medical records in developing countries
- Connectivity a challenge in countries like the Philippines (made of 7000+ islands)
- Still low familiarity by healthcare workforce and users, especially in daily routine

06

07

DATA PRIVACY LAWS CREATING ROADBLOCKS

- Countries follow traditional pathways to receive/grant approval
- Difficulty in explaining to the payers about benefits and safety of digital health technology

INTEROPERABILITY AS A KEY CHALLENGE IN SCALING-UP

Integrating DH solution within different settings with different systems



Five Pillars To Accelerate Uptake of Digital Health in Asia-Pacific

01

VALUE PROPOSITION

- Understanding the level of automation and privacy configurations in the setting
- Effective communication of the technical aspects to payers and providers

02

SEAMLESS INTEGRATION INTO THE CLINICAL WORKFLOW

- Smoothening technical logistics and administrative hurdles
- Minimize workflow disruption and additional work for the HCPs

03

INCREASING AWARENESS

- Educating the doctors, nurses, and technical staff to help integrate the digital technology into the clinical workflow
- Providing incentives to the medical staff and patients to encourage the use of the solution

04

PARTNERSHIP WITH DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

- Developing innovative financial models
- Partnerships with private insurance companies to address affordability
- For e.g., 'DaVinci robot' in Japan initially had partnerships with local stakeholders to increase its adoption before securing reimbursement

05

CHOOSING THE RIGHT MARKET

- The 'biggest' market might not necessarily be the 'right' market to enter first
- For e.g., Hong Kong is a very small market but with minimal entry barriers
- Choice of market where it's easier to demonstrate the proof of concept, generate the evidence that is required to later jump start in the other markets



Key Takeaways

02

03

No country in the APAC region has the right solution or has a clear road map

Reimbursement does not guarantee commercial success

Willingness from policymakers and other stakeholders to engage in dialogues and discussions around the uptake of digital health

From a provider's perspective, there is more work around creating awareness to fully realize the value of digital health technologies

Manufacturers need to be creative in defining a more fit-for-purpose strategy that meets local needs in order to be impactful

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