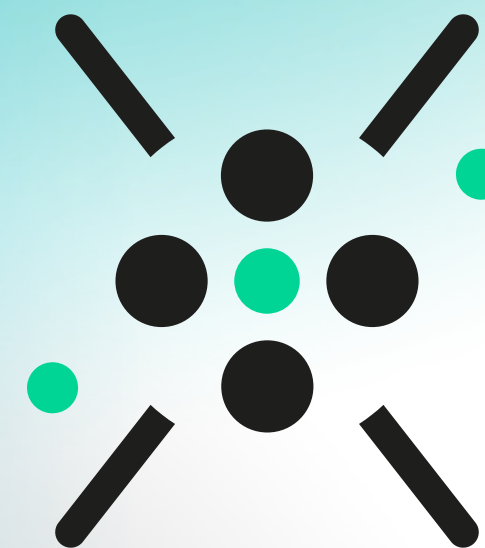


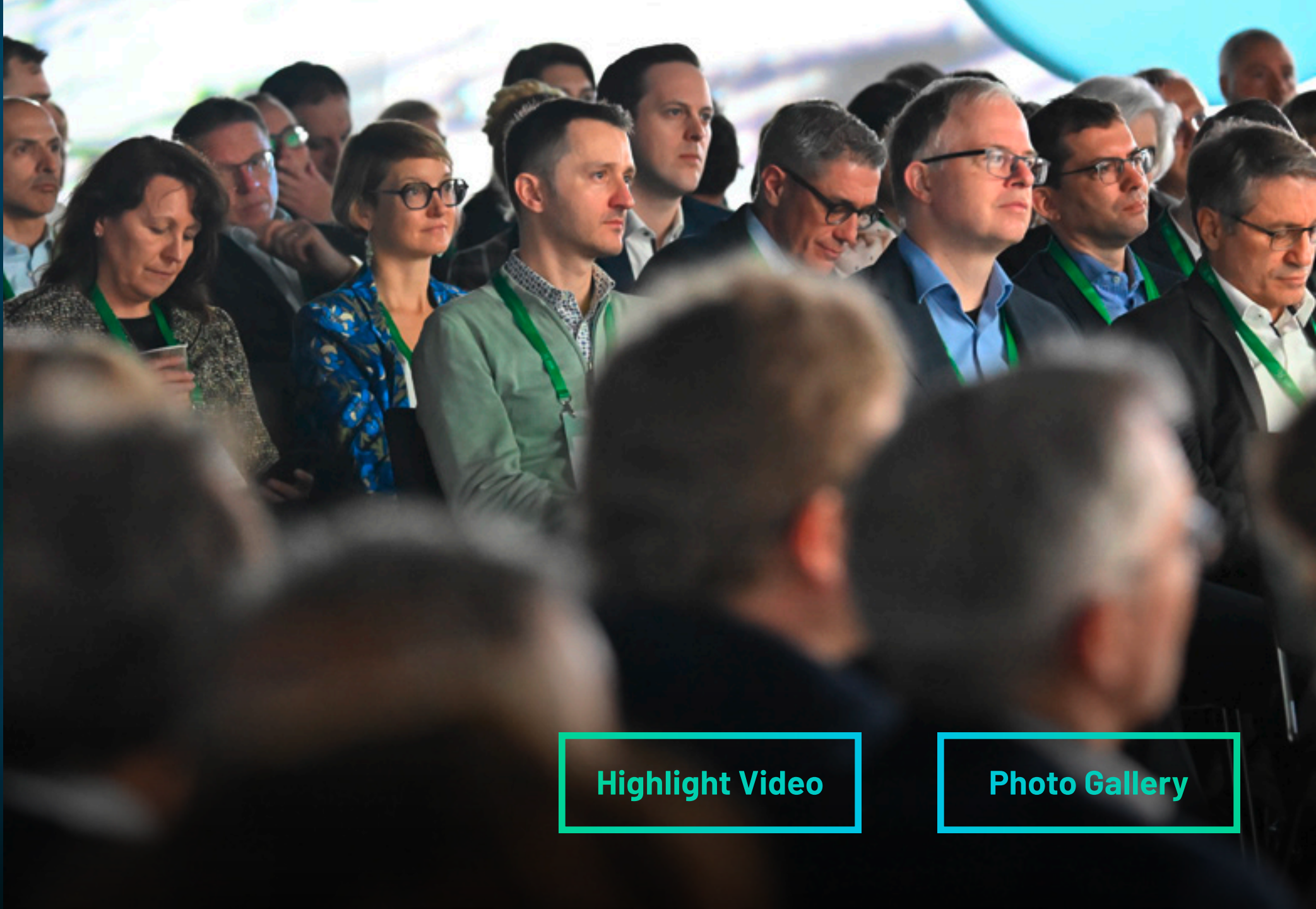
FutureHealth Basel 2024

Summary
21 March 2024



Opening

Moderator Dr. Fabian Unteregger and Government Councillor and Head of the Department of Health, Canton of Basel-Stadt Dr. Lukas Engelberger opened FutureHealth Basel 2024 with introductory words on the relevance of events such as this and named current challenges that were later discussed at the conference.



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Prof. Dr. Effy Vayena

Digital Health and AI: Roadmap for Ethical Governance and Regulation

“To capitalise on the opportunity of AI to improve health outcomes, we need appropriate governance.”

Effy Vayena, Professor of Bioethics, ETH Zürich, explained the comprehensive regulation of the use of AI in the EU. She emphasised that the law is just the beginning and that the details still need to be worked out. Vayena emphasised that the use of AI in healthcare should be accessible to all, but advised caution when entering data in order to achieve better results. She warned against potential uncertainty caused by AI answers and urged users and experts to distinguish between correct and incorrect answers.

Data collection should meet ethical standards and reflect the diversity of the population. Effy emphasised that people are not only patients, but also active users of innovations in the field of digitalisation of the healthcare system. She also underlined that the responsibility for diagnoses should remain with professionals, as AI systems can only support decision-making processes. Effy emphasised the importance of teamwork between humans and machines for the validation of medical decisions.



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Wulf Glatz, Olav Aleksander Bu

From innovation to medicine: when Olympic data convinces the market

“It is a key component in moving from reactive to preventive medicine.”

Wulf Glatz, CEO of greenteg AG, presented the technology for continuous measurement of core body temperature using thermal sensors in a Q&A session.

This innovation enables the transition to preventive medicine and prevents escalations, which ultimately saves costs.

Olav Aleksander Bu, Co-Founder, Head of Performance for Norway Triathlon, Santara Technology, was connected live and reported directly from the laboratory on the advantages of the sensor in sport and the importance of temperature for body function. The continuous measurement enables pattern recognition for better performance and effectiveness during training.

Wulf explained how the entry via the sports sector has raised awareness of the technology, which has led to further and less time-consuming integration into medical projects.



Roberto Cirillo

The bridge from physical to digital care: Where is there added value for service providers?

“A digitalised system should be part of the basic service, similar to another postal service.”

Roberto Cirillo, CEO of Swiss Post, emphasised Swiss Post’s long-standing reliability in the secure transmission of confidential consignments. Data security and confidentiality will remain the biggest challenges in the healthcare sector in the future, said Roberto Cirillo.

In order to gain the trust of patients and improve the healthcare system, a shared understanding of their needs is crucial. It is important that patients are at the centre and that patient data belongs to them.

In conversation with the moderator, Cirillo emphasised the need for a central system such as the electronic patient dossier (EPD), in which health data is stored and can be accessed by various stakeholders. Because at some point, patients will no longer be able to manage their data themselves. This requires everyone to have a high level of trust in the system.



Dr. Regine Sauter

Healthcare 2030 - peak performance between scarcer resources and increasing demands

“We need to rethink the healthcare system - not on a small scale, but on a large scale.”

In her keynote speech, Regine Sauter, President of H+ Swiss Hospitals, addressed the question that concerns many in Switzerland: Can Switzerland maintain its leading position in the healthcare sector until 2030? She addressed the current healthcare situation and emphasised that Switzerland can be proud of the high quality of its healthcare. However, she also posed the question of how we can maintain this quality into the next decade.

Sauter presented some of the results of the health monitor. Although the total costs of the healthcare system have risen from 38.5 billion euros in 1997 to 86.3 billion euros in 2021, the population favours quality over costs, rejects restrictions on new medicines and appears to trust the market less than the state.

In view of the shortage of skilled labour and the ageing of society, Sauter outlined the challenges facing the healthcare system. She posed the question of the model of the future and argued in favour of thinking bigger and more networked, with healthy people at the centre.



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Deep Dive Session

How do we want to guarantee the financing of our healthcare system in the future?

Roman Sonderegger, Prof. Dr. Michael Graff, Thomas Straubhaar, Simon Hehli, Wolfram Strüwe



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Deep Dive Session

Outpatient before inpatient care: status quo and future prospects – experiences from Switzerland and Europe

Kristian Schneider, Prof. Dr. Franz Benstetter, Sascha Bayer



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Deep Dive Session

Digital health, antibiotic resistance, quantum computing in life sciences and security of supply

Marcel Plattner, Vishal Shete, Prof. Dr. Maja Weisser Rohacek,
Nassima Wyss-Mehira, Deborah Strub



Prof. Dr. oec. HSG Tilman Slembeck

Smart regulation in the healthcare sector

“Planning should not stop at the cantonal border – integrated healthcare networks must be established.”

In his keynote speech, Slembeck, Professor of Economics, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, addressed the challenges in the healthcare sector and pointed out the obstructive cantonalism.

He presented a solution approach: an alternative care system that relieves the cantons. Coordinated planning and investment across cantonal borders in healthcare networks and regions should include integrated care networks. These would offer the entire compulsory healthcare insurance, reduce the influence of the cantons and simplify a change of provider. However, Slembeck emphasised that changes would only take place if there was sufficient suffering.

In response to the question of whether people would be fundamentally healthier in this system, Slembeck commented on the current situation: “Expanding volumes and overtreatment of privately insured people do not contribute to health, but drive up costs.”



**Dr. med. Katharina V. Rütther-Wolf, Angelo Barrile,
med. pract. Simone Affolter**

**Between ideal and reality: working conditions and the future of the
medical profession for a sustainable healthcare system**

*“There needs to be more of a balance between administration and the actual
reason why we took up this profession.”*

All three agreed that the administrative workload has increased significantly. Katharina Rütther-Wolf, Chief Medical Officer, Solothurner Spitäler, reported that she also had long working days as a young doctor, but had much more time to relax and socialise with colleagues. Angelo Barrile, President vsao, General Practitioner, noted that the basic tendency of the medical profession is still the same as it was 20 years ago. The sense of fulfilment that a doctor experiences does not exist in any other profession. Today, however, this is neglected. Simone Affolter, Practice owner and doctor, Praxis Dr. Affolter AG, also compared herself to her father, who was also a family doctor. She confirmed that her father would have had much more time for his patients.

When asked about digitalisation, all three emphasised that it does bring relief. However, digitalisation would not improve poor processes.



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Dr. John Halamka

AI-supported medicine: global transformation of the healthcare system

“The aim is not to replace people, but to support them and prepare them for future challenges.”

Halamka, President, Mayo Clinic Platform, Mayo Clinic, was connected live from Boston. In his keynote speech, he explained the integration of digitalisation into Mayo Clinic’s processes. He emphasised the major demographic challenges and the need for digitalisation to collect more data in order to drive global change.

He also pointed out the many benefits that arise from the accumulation of knowledge through AI, such as the possible discovery of faster cures. He emphasised the urgency of action and pointed out that digital health initiatives in Switzerland are not yet up to date.

Halamka suggested increased cooperation between regional and even global healthcare systems, which is already working well in the USA. Finally, he emphasised that a higher quality of healthcare could be achieved through more efficient use of resources.



Prof. Dr. med. Dr. iur. Thomas D. Szucs

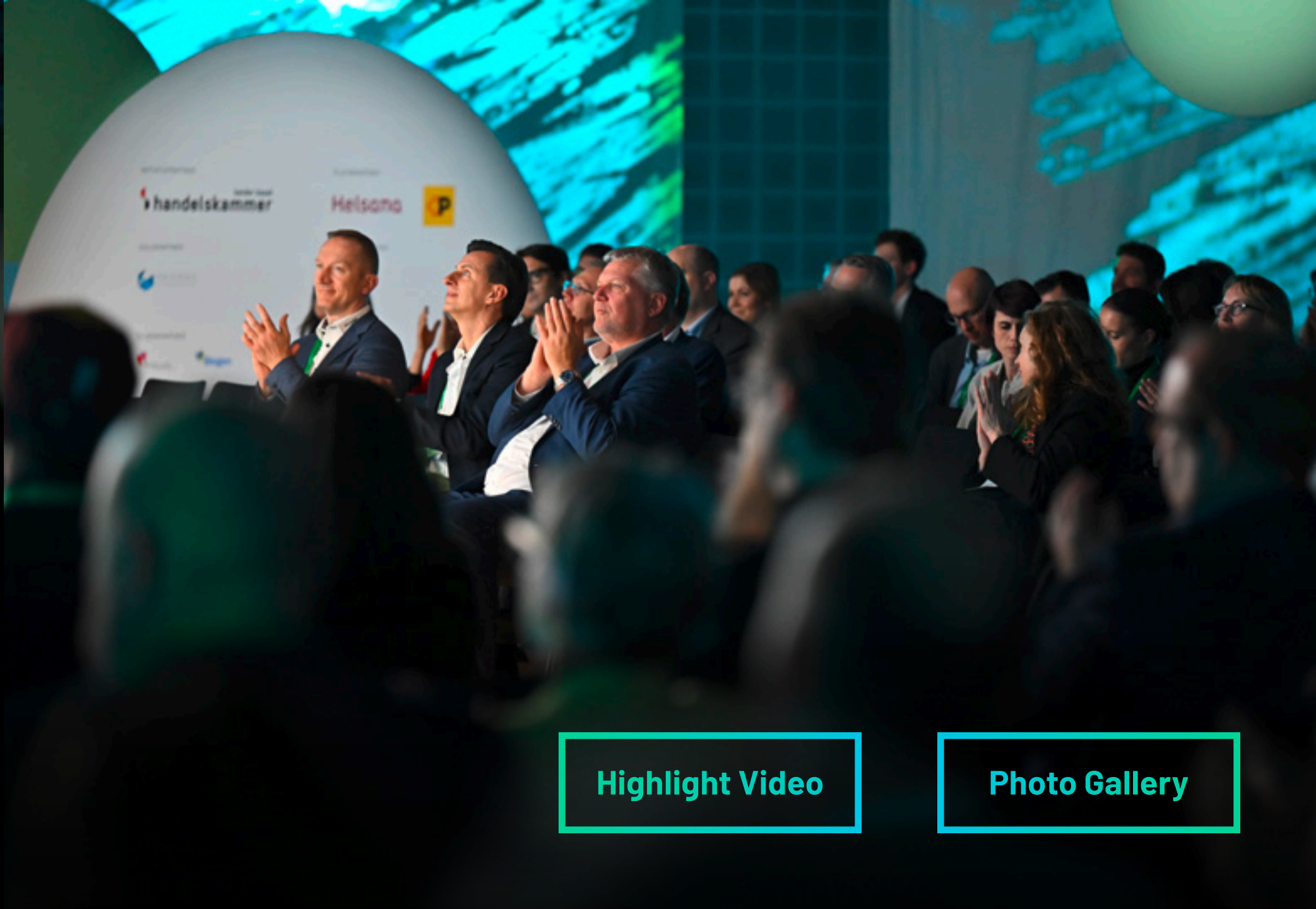
Future-proofing the supply: New paths thanks to innovative models

“We will be technologically supported team players, but in medicine we will always have the «person-to-person» aspect.”

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Helsana Insurance Company Ltd presented 12 thoughts on innovation in his speech. Among other things, he spoke about simplification, standardisation and personalisation.

He argued in favour of a playful approach to medicine. Blockchain technology could help to protect the privacy of data and prevent counterfeiting. For example, by means of NFTs (non-fungible tokens) as with works of art.

He called on the stakeholders to look for solutions together and not to wait for them, but to take the initiative and think “out of the box”. In conclusion, he emphasised that humanity in medicine could hardly be replaced by robots in the future.



Julian Springer, Karsten Bagger

A look northwards: What can Switzerland learn from Denmark’s digital agenda?

“Digital solutions can create more security and transparency than paper files.”

Julian Springer and Karsten Bagger from Trifork Switzerland shed light on what makes Denmark different in the field of digitalisation: Denmark laid the foundations for digital innovations early on, starting with the digital register of persons in the 1960s. The standardisation of data and a clear digitalisation strategy in the healthcare sector in the 1980s paved the way for success.

The experts see the early creation of basic requirements, the networking of data and the population’s high level of trust in state institutions as the key to success. Although there was also resistance, incentive systems and healthy competition among providers were favourable. Efficiency is increased by ease of use, supported by state funding and clear standards for IT providers.



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Dr. Hans Trees

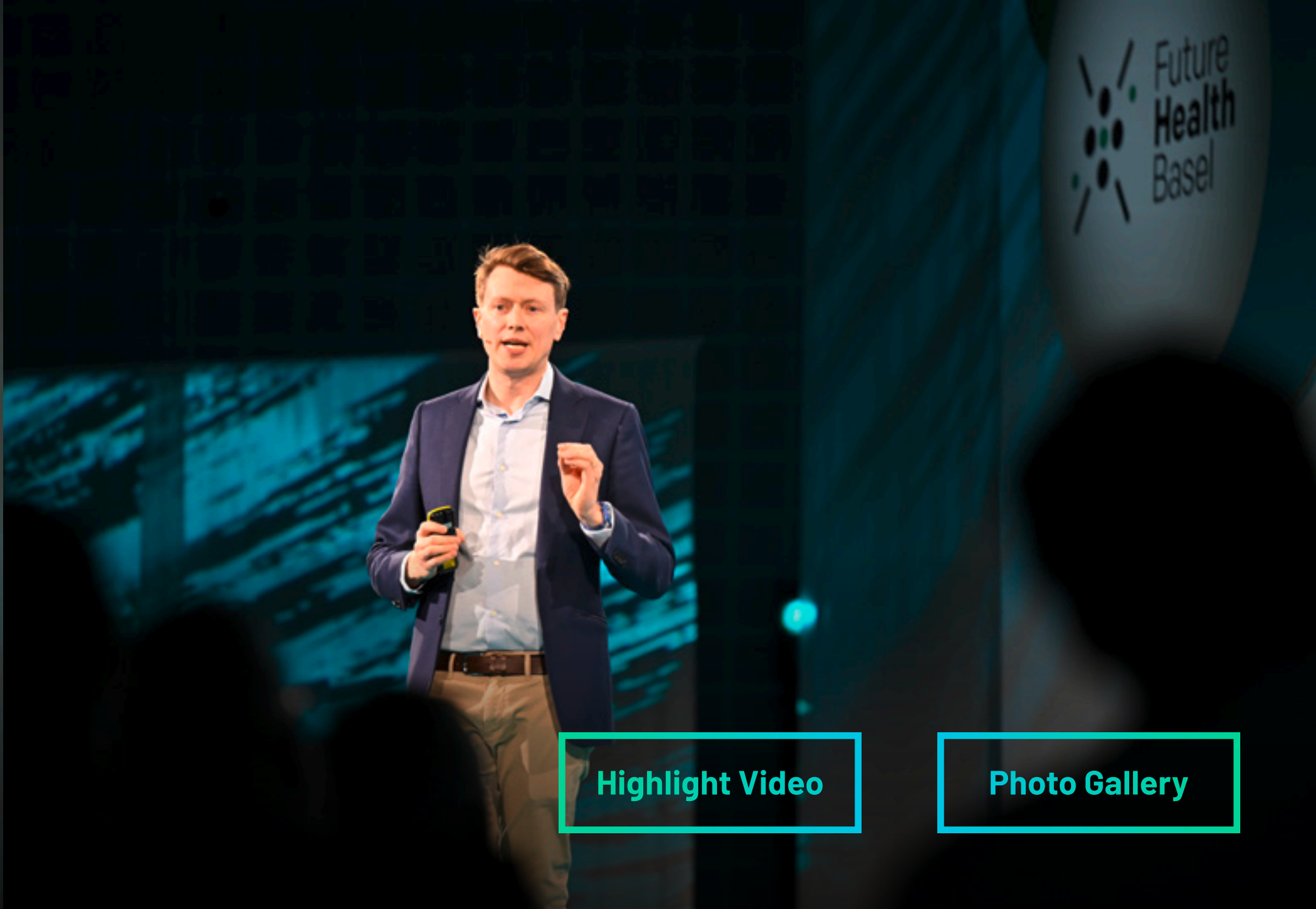
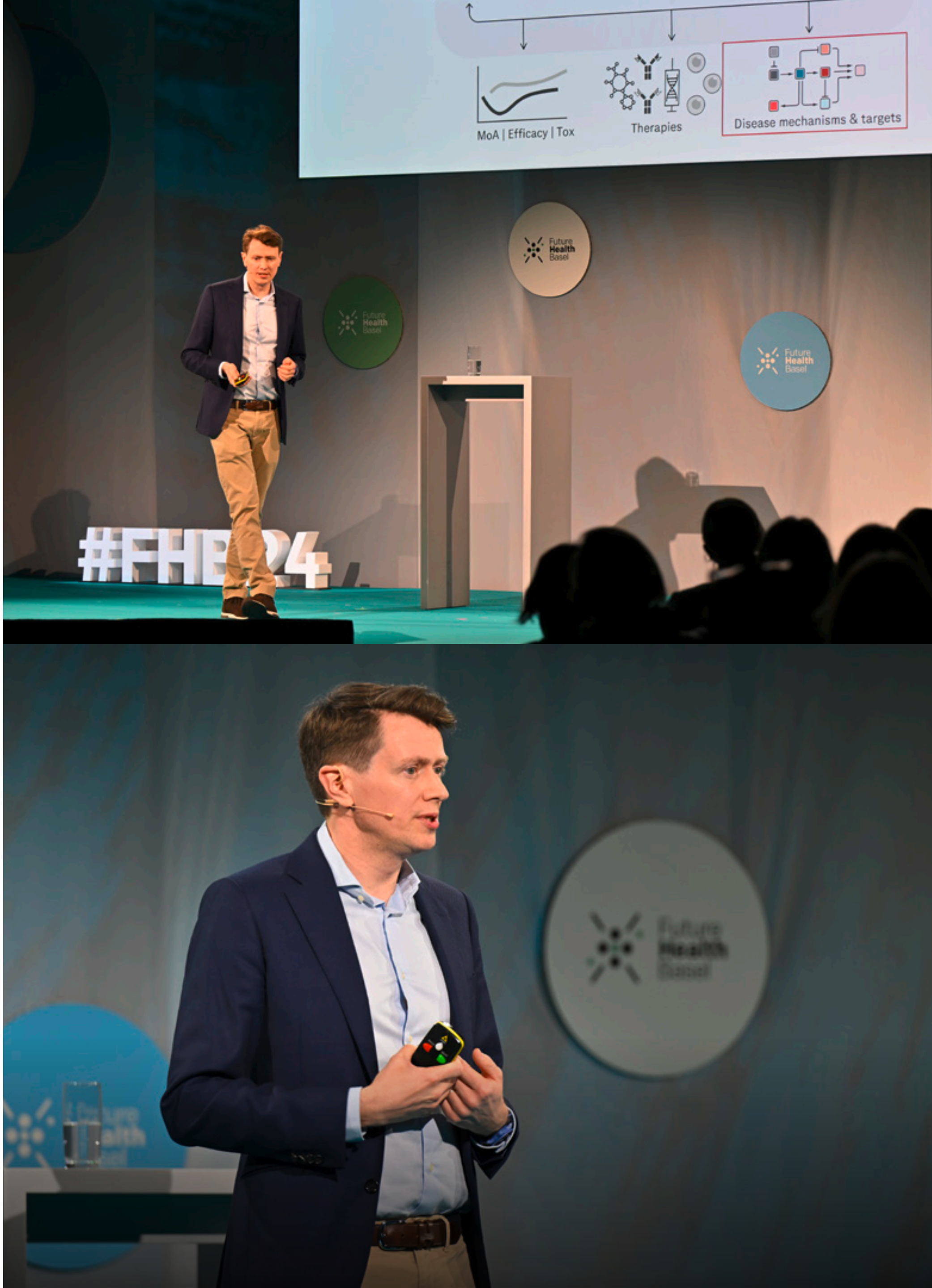
Lab-in-a-loop: Multiplicative levers to transform drug R&D

“The use of AI to accelerate drug development is crucial.”

In his keynote speech, Trees, Global Head Media Relations & Executive Communications, Roche, explained the challenges and innovations in drug development that are driving fundamental change in the pharmaceutical industry. With impressive statistics, Trees emphasised the enormous hurdles and the urgency of more efficient drug development approaches.

One of the main problems is scaling, particularly in the search for new active ingredients. Trees presented innovative approaches such as the “Lab in a Loop” platform, which integrates various tools to optimise the laboratory diagnostic process. It enables a highly automated and networked laboratory environment, accelerates test execution and improves diagnostic accuracy.

Trees also explained Roche’s “four levers”: human biology, therapeutic modalities, advanced laboratory methods and the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning. Trees emphasised the importance of technological advancement and collaboration in pharmaceutical research and acknowledged the potential of quantum computing for the future, but stressed that it should complement existing methods.



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Prof. Mike Martin, Joanna Bensch, Dr. med. Anna Erat

Longevity in times of demographic change: between a booming billion-dollar business and evidence-based factors that can be influenced

“Healthy longevity is not a trend, but a complex issue that requires individual and social adjustments.”

In the panel, Prof. Mike Martin, Director UZH Healthy Longevity Center, UZH, Joanna Bensch, Founder und Bensch, Founder and CEO, Longevity Center Europe, and Dr. med. Anna Erat, Co-Founder and Medical Director, Longevity Center Zurich, discussed the megatrend of longevity. Martin emphasised the importance of meaningful activities in a supportive environment and that longevity is a consequence of this. He emphasised that meaning depends not only on the body, but also on the decisions that people make.

Bensch told the story of the Longevity Centre Europe, which started as an NGO and now offers medical services to understand ageing. She emphasised the importance of healthy longevity and explained how the centre helps its clients to better understand and manage their health by performing genetic tests and various physical and cognitive performance tests.

Erat emphasised the possibility of using longevity to meet the challenges of an ageing population. She emphasised the need to maintain the health of older people in an ageing society and to fundamentally promote a high-quality life.



Networking Zone

Impressions



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