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DMI Implementation Unit

Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services



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#### **DMI Priorities**



#### Build the right foundation

Decreased burden on reporters

Free up staff time to focus on prevention and control

Faster data for detecting emerging threats at all levels of public health

#### Accelerate data into action

Better data integration, visualization

Robust forecasting / modeling

**Response-ready platform** 

### Develop a state-of the-art workforce

Identify, recruit, and retain experts to generate meaningful public health insights

### Support + extend partnerships

Better / more timely access to data within and acress ecosystem

Common tools to support STLT partners

### Manage change + governance

Adaptive, agile approaches

Collaboration

Improved acquisition

<u>DMI Strategic Implementation Plan (cdc.gov)</u>



# How is CDC supporting jurisdictions' data modernization efforts?



**Providing direct funding** to build foundational DMI capacity and implement core data and surveillance modernization activities.



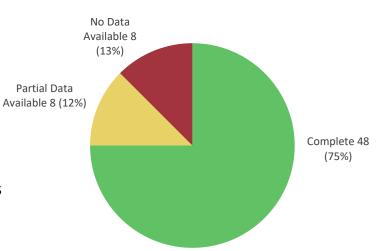
**Offering technical assistance** that provides experts and resources to support STLT data modernization activities.



**Collaborating with national partners** to facilitate learning networks and opportunities for knowledge and skill development.

#### Overview

- Represents the status of 64 funded recipients as of May 2, 2022.
- ➤ Assessments were completed on a rolling basis between November 2021 and May 2022.
- Three categories summarizing the quantitative responses:
  - General Current State: current state of activities and systems related to data modernization efforts (including data exchange processes and systems)
  - Workforce: workforce capacity and capability related to data modernization efforts
  - Challenges & Opportunities: qualitative data that highlights key challenges and opportunities identified throughout jurisdictional Assessment responses

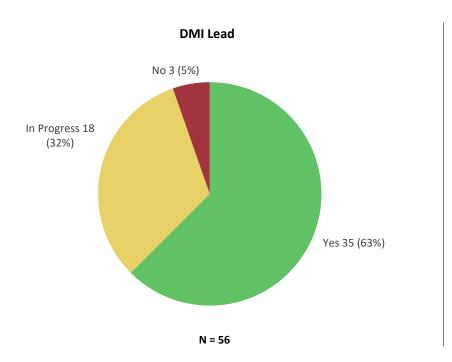


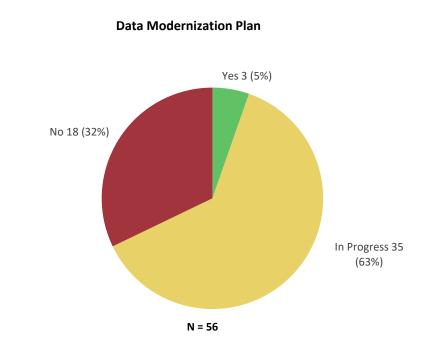
N = 64

### SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF DMI EFFORTS

#### Identified DMI Leads & Developed DMI Plans

The majority of public health respondents have identified a DMI lead though few had completed a DM plan.

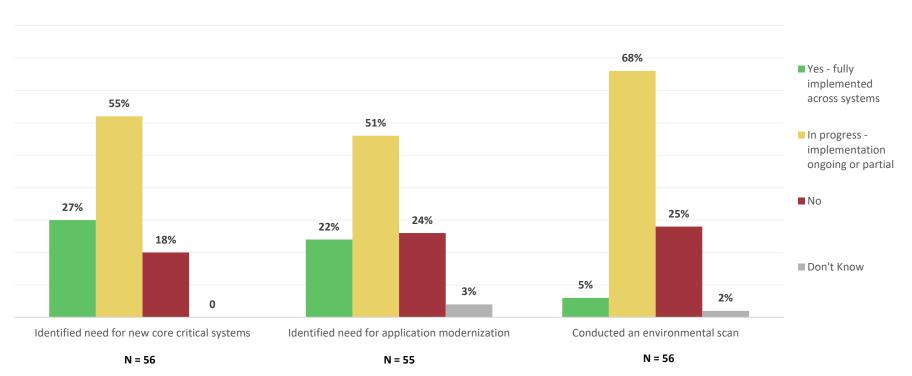




### SECTION 2: ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

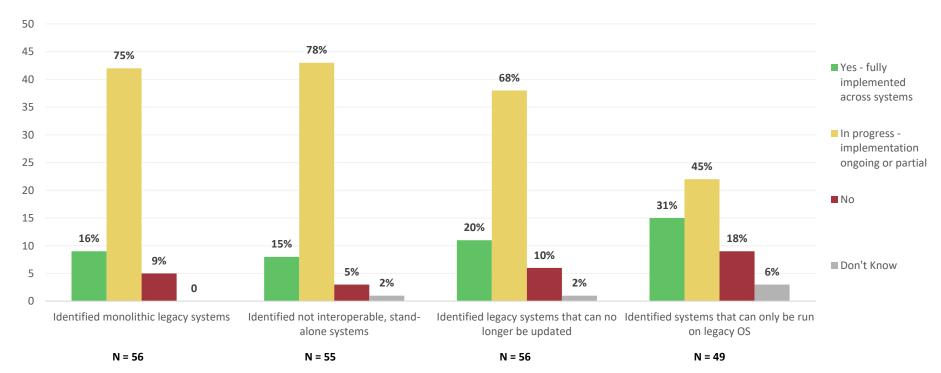
# **Current State: Assessment of Health Information**Systems

Over half of all respondents are in the process of identifying systems or applications for modernization.



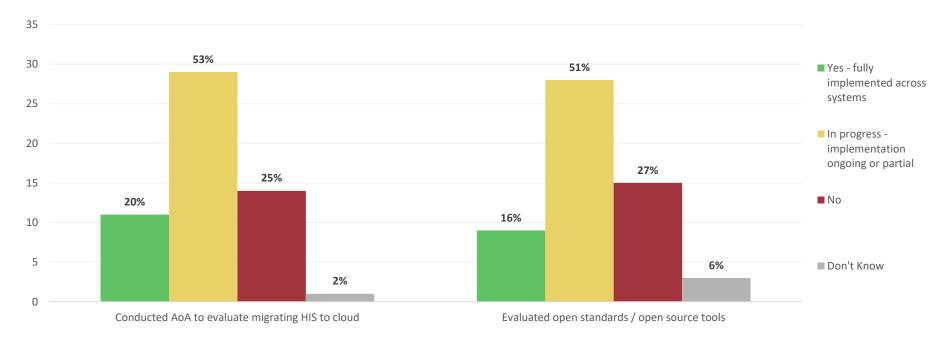
### **Current State: Assessment of Health Information Systems**

A majority of respondents are in the process of identifying legacy and siloed systems.



## **Current State: Assessment of Health Information Systems**

A quarter of respondents have not yet evaluated the use case for **cloud** or **open-source applications.** 

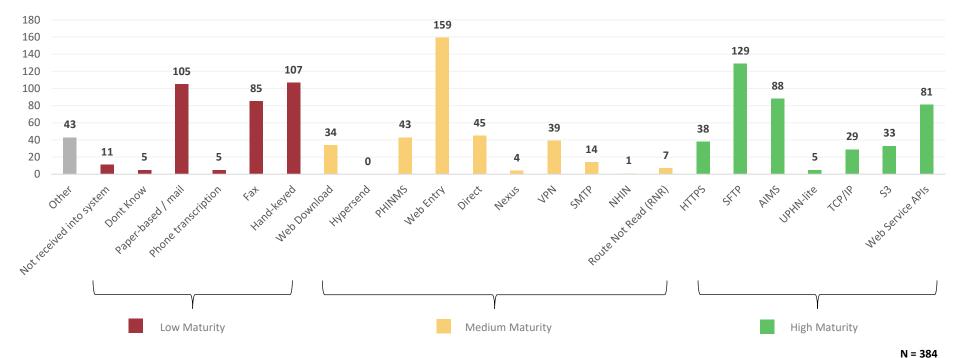


N = 55

### SECTION 3: DATA EXCHANGE & SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY

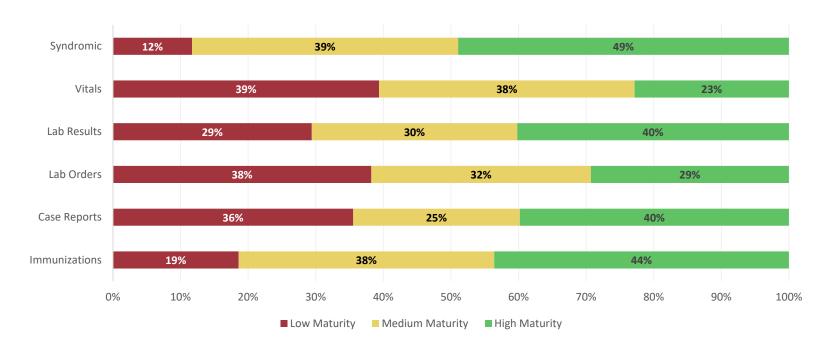
### Leading Data Exchange Mechanisms

Although some jurisdictions' data exchange mechanisms are considered highly mature, many remain in the low/medium maturity levels



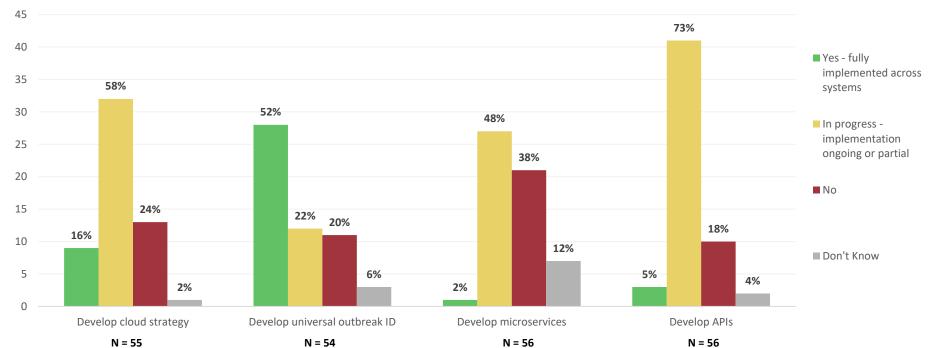
# Maturity of Data Exchange Receipt by Core Data System

Data exchange mechanisms for syndromic surveillance are leading in maturity, followed by data exchange mechanisms for immunizations.



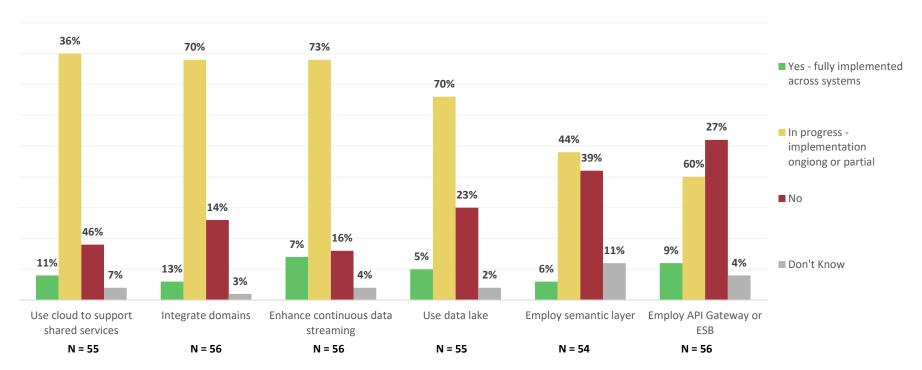
# Current State: Data Exchange & Systems Interoperability

Most respondents have completed or are in the process of completing activities to enhance **data exchange and system interoperability** across the technical spectrum.



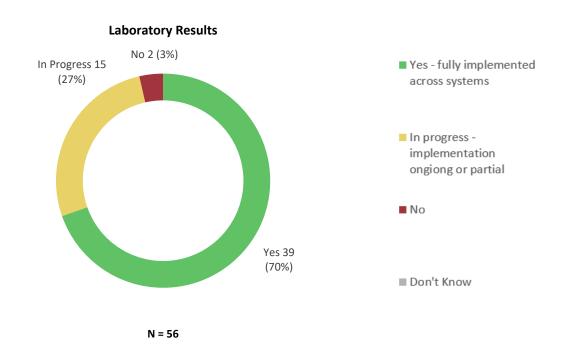
# Current State: Data Exchange & Systems Interoperability

Most respondents have implemented or are in the process of implementing activities to **enhance data exchange and data quality**.



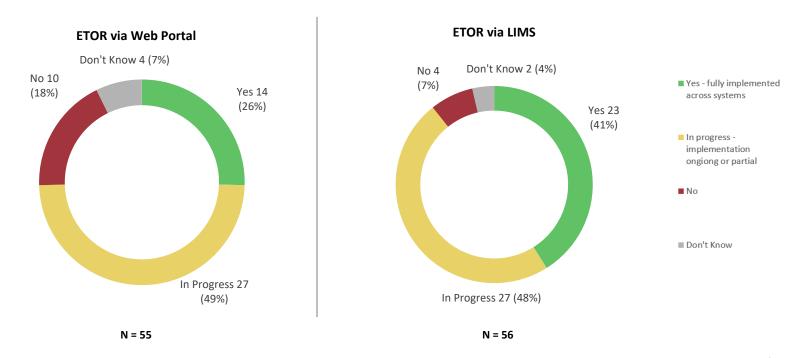
### **Electronic Laboratory Reporting**

Respondents are making great strides toward receiving electronic lab results



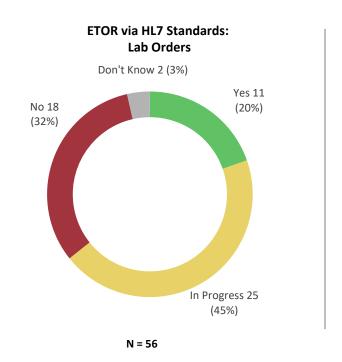
### Implementation of Electronic Test Orders and Results (ETOR)

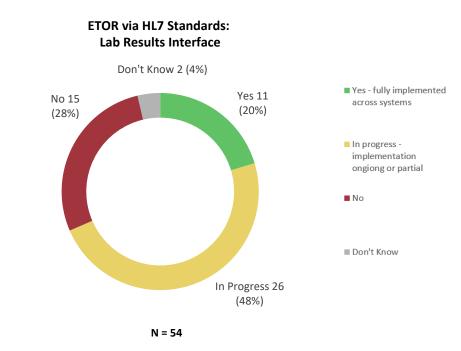
A majority of respondents are moving away from manual data entry and towards electronic data transmission



### Implementation of Data Exchange Standards

A majority of respondents have implemented or are in the process of **implementing HL7 Standards** for ETOR

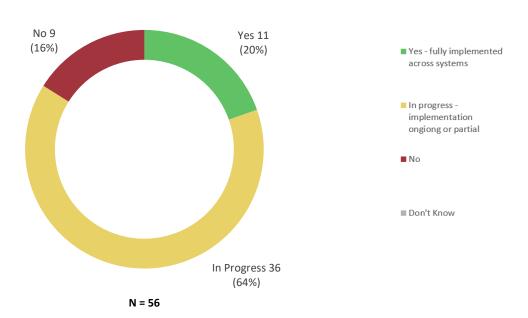




# Receipt & Consumption of Electronic Case Reports (eCR) from AIMS

Over half of all respondents are in the process of or have fully implemented the ability to **receive and consume eICR data from AIMS** for disease surveillance.

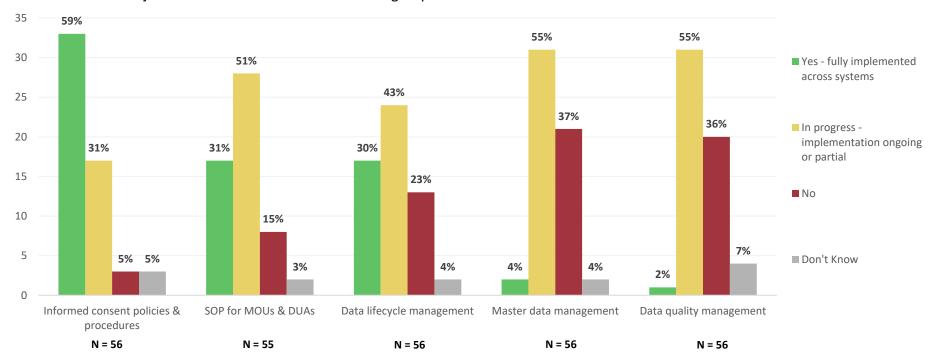
#### **HL7 CDA R2 Implementation Guide**



### SECTION 4: DATA & IT GOVERNANCE

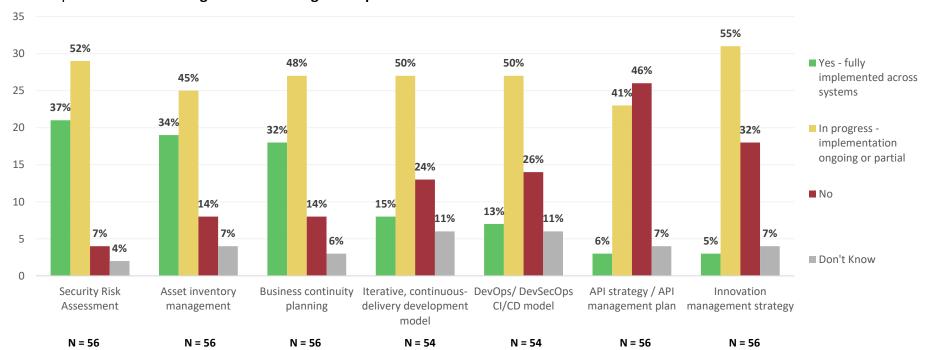
#### **Current State: Data Governance**

Most respondents have fully implemented or are in the process of implementing **data governance** strategies that impact how data is utilized within a jurisdiction and between collaborator groups.



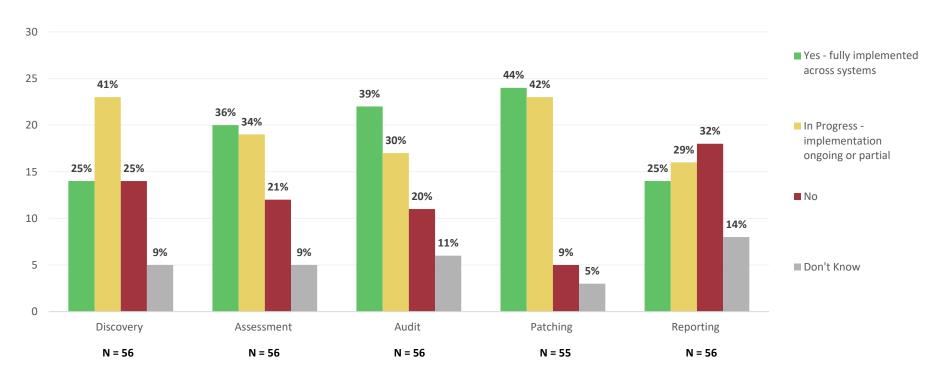
#### **Current State: IT Governance**

Most respondents are in the process of implementing **IT governance policies**, however, close to half of respondents have not implemented **API strategies or API management plans**.



#### **Engagement in Continuous Monitoring Activities**

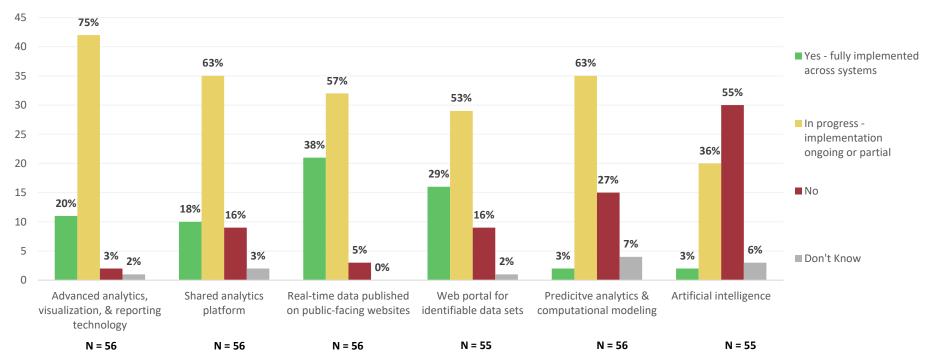
Implementation of continuous monitoring activities is quite variable across the jurisdictions.



### SECTION 5: DATA ANALYTICS, VISUALIZATION, & REPORTING

# Current State: Data Analytics, Visualization, & Reporting

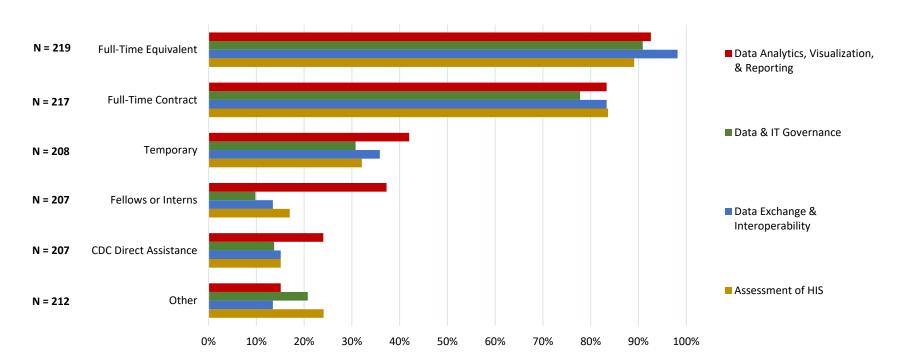
The majority of respondents are in the process of implementing data analytics, visualization and reporting activities; however, most respondents have not implemented the use of artificial intelligence.



### **DMI WORKFORCE**

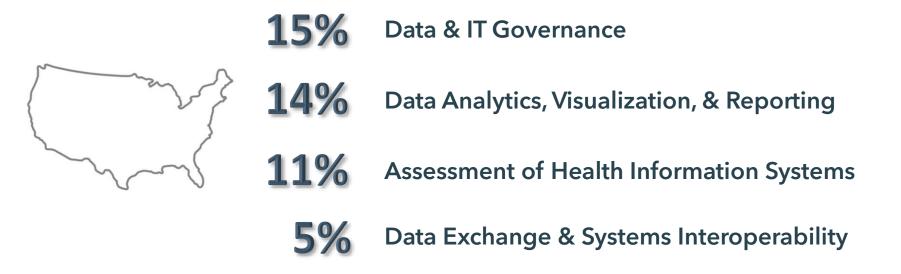
### **DMI Workforce: Staff Types**

Respondents are utilizing a variety of staff types for their <u>overall</u> DMI efforts. However, most respondents believe the **numbers and proficiency levels of staff are insufficient** to meet the agency's needs.



### **DMI Workforce: Proficiency Levels**

Jurisdictions reporting having SUFFICIENT numbers and proficiency levels of staff by functional area:



# CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

### **Key Challenges**

We are facing a **challenging market** and finding it difficult to attract skilled workers. **Funding limitations** have impacted the ability to match national market salary requirements for professional staff.

**Staff losses** prior to and throughout the pandemic have created gaps in both staffing capacity and capabilities.

Our DMI efforts require an in-depth knowledge of **state-specific systems** and processes; our limited staff with that knowledge are overburdened and fully extended with the **COVID response**.

Prior **DMI efforts have been significantly siloed**. Historically, there has not been a balanced representation of staff that includes the business, program area, and IT point of view.

### **Key Opportunities**

With additional funding, enough time, and appropriate staffing, we look forward to moving away from manual and **towards electronic data processing**.

We are focused on **exploring FHIR server** options for data submitted outside of the health department's systems.

Working internally and with vendors to develop and maintain ETOR capacity.

Working with key submitters to assist them with adopting ETOR for submitting specimens and receiving results.

Addressing opportunities to **improve data sent from providers** to our jurisdiction will also create improvements in the data quality sent to NSSP.

### **NEXT STEPS**

"We somewhat had a roadmap but after looking at this [assessment] it really shed light on how we need to enhance our roadmap. You know after this, I thought to myself we need to build out a very detailed extensive roadmap. And we need to cover all of these things. And a lot of them were things I would've never thought about before. So in that regard it was very helpful."



For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.