Life of a Report

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Outline

• Why is reporting important for Public Health?
• What are current reporting requirements?
  – Including key information, responsibilities
• What are the current reporting mechanisms?
• What happens to a report after it is sent to Public Health?
• What is the future for reporting to Public Health?
• Resources
Impacts and Benefits of Reporting Communicable Disease

Increases epidemiological understanding of communicable diseases in Arizona

- Especially important for rare or emerging/exotic disease
- Monitoring trends of communicable disease
- Impacts reporting rules up to a state and federal level
Impacts and Benefits of Reporting Communicable Disease

Identifies sources of transmission and prevents further transmission

- Identify and contain outbreak situations
- Raises index of suspicion of a possible bioterrorism event, if no natural exposure source is identified
Impacts and Benefits of Reporting Communicable Disease

Assists in the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of cases and contacts

- Identify potentially exposed close contacts, health care workers, and laboratory personnel
- Provide prophylaxis/treatment, education and counseling, as needed
Current Reporting Requirements

• Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R9-6-202, 203, 204, and 205

• Facilities shall submit communicable disease report to the local health agency

• Clinical laboratory directors shall submit laboratory reports to the state health department

• Dual Reporting Structure
## Key Information (The Perfect Report!)

### Patient Demographics
- Name
- Address (including County)
- Phone Number(s)
- Date of Birth
- Race/Ethnicity
- Gender
- Pregnancy Status
- Death Information (if applicable)
- Occupation
  - School or Childcare Worker
  - Health Care Worker
  - Food Handler

### Disease Information
- Morbidity
- Onset Date
- Diagnosis Date
- Specimen Collection Date
- Specimen Information
- Laboratory Test & Result
- Any additional observations
  - Symptoms
  - Treatment Information
  - Travel History

### Provider & Reporter Information
- Provider Name & Address
- Reporter Name & Address
- Laboratory Director Name (required for lab reporting)
Current Reporting Mechanisms

**Paper Mechanisms**
- Phone
- Fax
- Mail

**Electronic Mechanisms**
- Web Entry into the statewide electronic surveillance system (MEDSIS)
- Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) (Laboratories Only)
Arizona Medical Electronic Disease Surveillance Intelligence System (MEDSIS)

- Centralized statewide electronic disease surveillance system
- Used by all 15 Counties and some Tribes in Arizona for surveillance and case management purposes
- Web Entry Tool for provider reporting of all communicable diseases
Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR)

• Daily transmissions from commercial, clinical, and hospital laboratories
  – Uses HL7 Standard Messaging Format
• Decreases human error & the burden of paper reporting
• Allows for efficient method of disseminating laboratory test and result information to local health departments
• ELR records are processed into MEDSIS by ADHS Data Entry Staff
Roles & Responsibilities: Providers/Laboratories

• Report cases and/or lab results of communicable disease to local public health in a timely manner
• Provide key information concerning the patient and case
• Monitor cases of reportable conditions within respective facilities
Roles & Responsibilities: Local Public Health Agencies

• Initiate investigation and control actions in a timely manner
  – Treatment/Prophylaxis, Education, Contact Investigations, etc.
• Partner with providers and other local public health agencies to ensure patient follow-up
• Monitor cases of reportable conditions within respective jurisdiction
• Report/Submit investigated cases to AZ Dept. of Health Services
Roles & Responsibilities: State Public Health Agency

• Review cases submitted by local public health agencies
• Monitor trends in reportable conditions for the entire state
• De-identify and report nationally notifiable cases to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
• Provide assistance and technical expertise to local public health and providers, as needed
What’s next for reporting?

• Electronic Case Reporting
  – Uses standard messaging formats (such as HL7) to create messages with diagnosis and symptom information from Electronic Health Records Systems and automatically reports to the electronic surveillance system
  – Similar to Electronic Laboratory Reporting
What’s next for reporting?

• Electronic Form Repositories
  – Creation of a form bank to be used in addition to electronic case reporting in order to collect more specific information that is not normally collected in the EHR (especially for outbreak situations)
Life of a Report Video
Reporting Resources

- Arizona Department of Health Services
- Office of Infectious Disease Epidemiology
- Reportable Communicable Diseases
  - Providers
  - Laboratories
- Infectious Disease Reporting and Investigation Forms
- Tuberculosis Control Program
- Case Definitions for Public Health Surveillance
Questions?

For questions, comments, or feedback, please contact the MEDSIS Help Desk:

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