

Electronic Case Reporting & Interoperability Updates at the Texas Department of State Health Services

Texas Interoperability Symposium

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Lucille Palenapa, MS

Public Health Informatics & Data (PHID) Unit

Office of Public Health Data Strategy & Modernization (OPHDSM)

Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)



Overview

- Public Health in Texas
- DSHS Onboarding Requirements for eCR
- Electronic Case Reporting (eCR) Updates
- Data Modernization Initiative & NEDSS Interoperability/Functionality Improvements
- State Health Analytics & Reporting Platform (SHARP)
- Successes



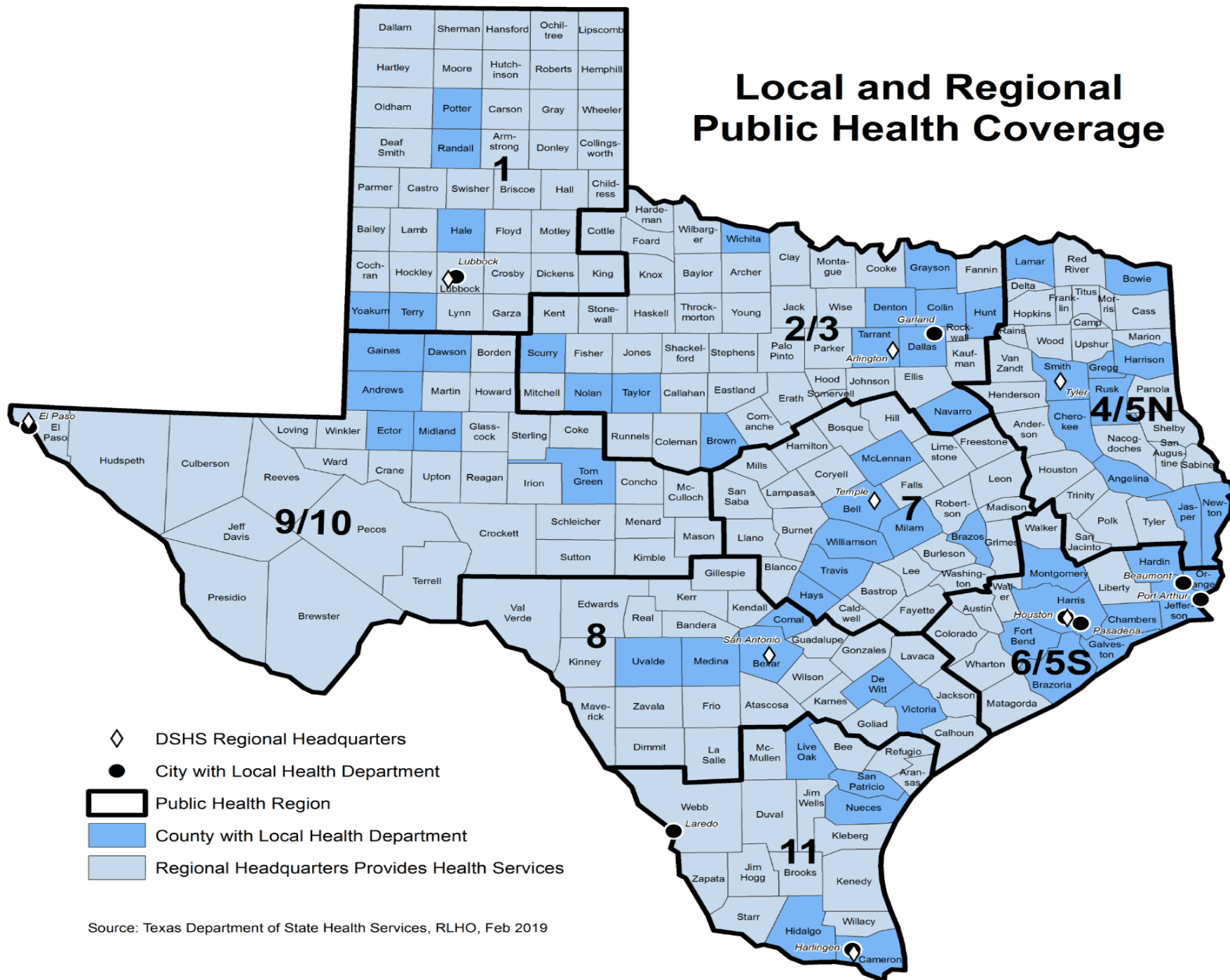
Public Health in Texas



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Local and Regional Public Health Coverage



- ◇ DSHS Regional Headquarters
- City with Local Health Department
- ▭ Public Health Region
- County with Local Health Department
- Regional Headquarters Provides Health Services

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, RLHO, Feb 2019



Texas Department of State Health Services

DSHS Office of Public Health Data Strategy & Modernization (OPHDSM)

OPHDSM was established by DSHS to improve the availability and use of public health data to inform decision making and action. This office is dedicated to leading, coordinating, and executing a comprehensive public health data strategy.

OPHDSM serves as a platform for better partnerships and collaboration around public health data and surveillance, including data modernization. This strategy and coordination include DSHS' programs as well as public health and other external partners.



Office of Public Health Data Strategy & Modernization (OPHDMSM)

Overall responsibilities of OPHDMSM include:

- Managing public health core data systems, technology solutions and tools, and data policy essential to public health
- Promoting response-ready data and systems
- Incorporating end-user design principles to meet the needs of PHRs, LHDs, and stakeholder partners
- Prioritizing efforts to improve access to and the dissemination of data to inform decision-making



Texas Public Health Data Strategy (TPHDS)

The Texas Public Health Data Strategy outlines the data, technology, policy, and administrative actions essential to exchange critical core data efficiently and securely across healthcare and public health. The strategy is designed to describe a path to address gaps in public health data, helping Texas become response-ready, and improve health outcomes for all.

- The Texas Public Health Data Strategy matters because
 - It advances core missions of robust public health data aimed at improving health outcomes,
 - Addresses the imperative of DSHS efforts to consistently deliver public health information and guidance to Texans in near real-time,
 - Builds on lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic and other recent public health threats to be more response-ready,
 - Aligns data modernization efforts at all levels of public health and across partners, focusing execution on near-term priority gaps,
 - Measures success with specific milestones, and
 - Creates accountability for public health data with DSHS's newly established OPHDSM



Texas Public Health Data Strategy (TPHDS)



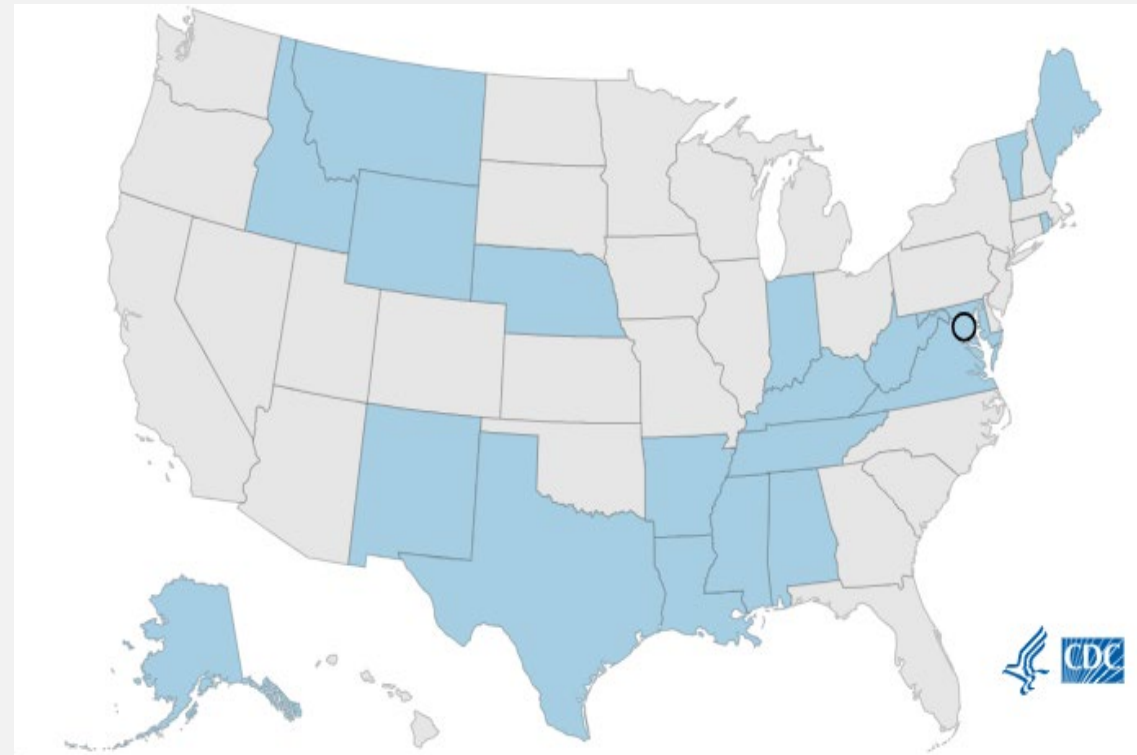
- eCR is part of Goal 2 of the Texas Public Health Data Strategy developed by the Office of Public Health Data Strategy & Modernization (OPHDMSM)

Public Health Informatics & Data Unit



Texas National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (TX NEDSS)

- TX NEDSS is the primary infectious disease integration system for conducting public health surveillance and epidemiology
- Is a cost-free, CDC-developed integrated information system
- 27 states & territories utilize the NEDSS system
- Texas is the largest instance of NEDSS
- ELR and eCRs are processed via TX NEDSS



Texas National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (TX NEDSS)



Transparency across public health jurisdictions

Local
Regional
Central Office



Approx 65 local and regional health departments



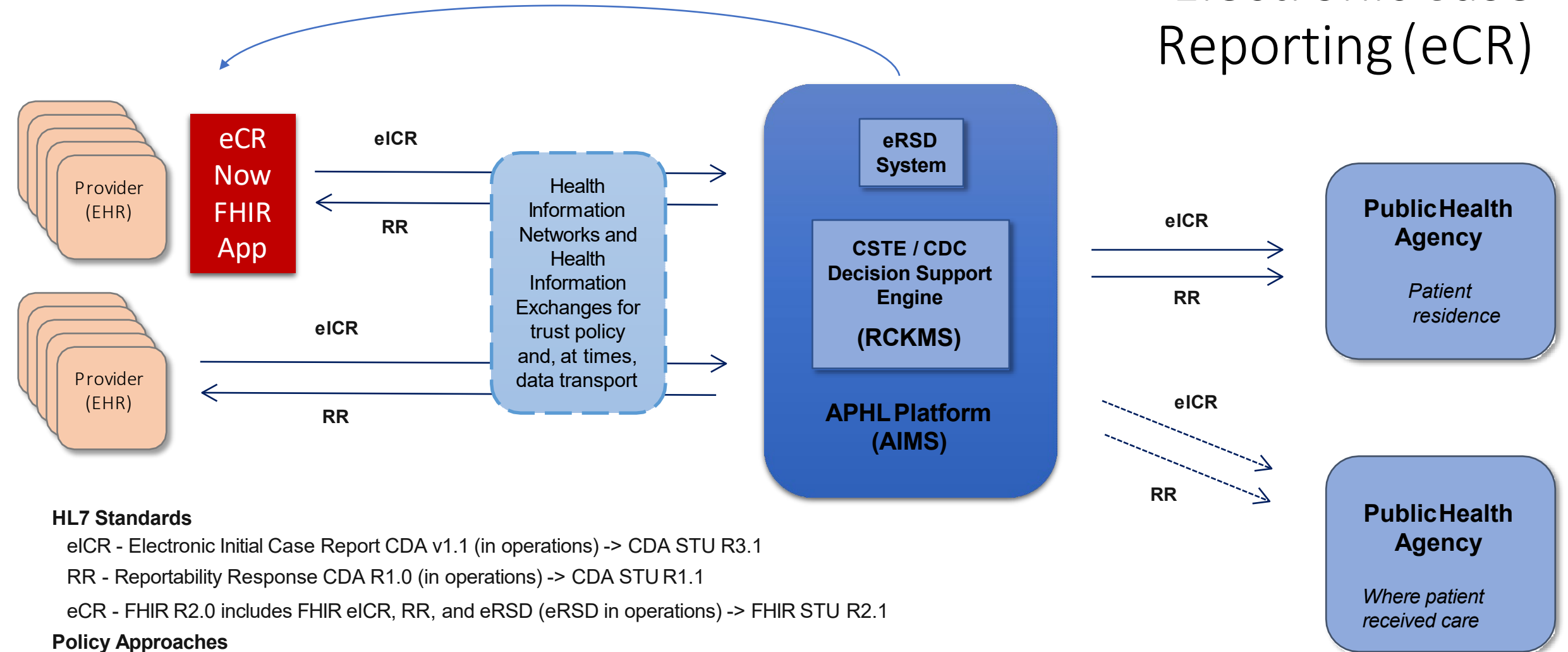
Supports 1400 public health staff



Over 100 disease conditions managed

eRSD - Triggering and Reporting Set-Up

Electronic Case Reporting (eCR)



HL7 Standards

eICR - Electronic Initial Case Report CDA v1.1 (in operations) -> CDA STU R3.1

RR - Reportability Response CDA R1.0 (in operations) -> CDA STU R1.1

eCR - FHIR R2.0 includes FHIR eICR, RR, and eRSD (eRSD in operations) -> FHIR STU R2.1

Policy Approaches

eHealth Exchange, Carequality and CommonWell associated organizations, APHL participation agreement

Other Terms

RCKMS - Reportable Condition Knowledge Management System

eRSD - Electronic Reporting and Surveillance Distribution

eCR Onboarding Updates



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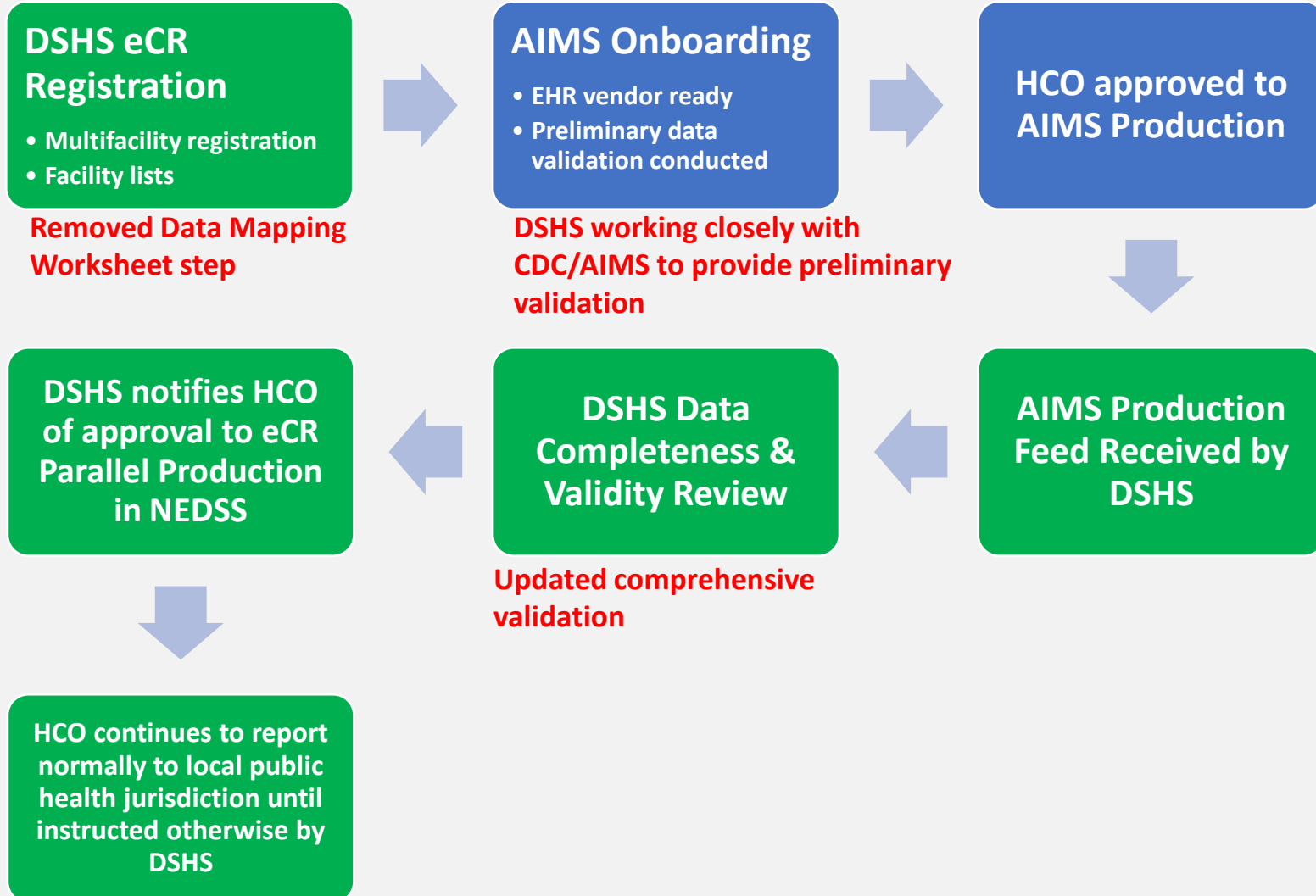
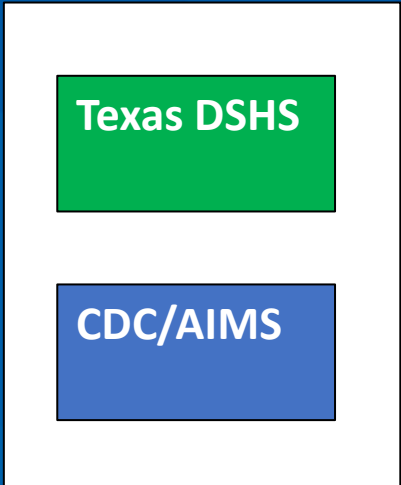
Electronic Case Reporting Update

DSHS declared readiness for electronic case reporting on September 1, 2023.




- The declaration was made specifically for **Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) and Eligible Hospitals (EHs) in Texas** as defined by CMS.
- Although DSHS went live with eCR in September 2022, the declaration was delayed to provide time for hospitals subject to CMS PIP to prepare their EHR systems.
- DSHS communication efforts incorporated feedback from stakeholder partners.



eCR Onboarding Overview- DSHS & AIMS



Checklist for Approval to eCR Parallel Production

-  eCR registration with DSHS completed
-  Facility list received
-  AIMS eCR production status achieved
-  Pass DSHS eCR data validation and completeness review
-  HCO is fully onboarded for ELR with DSHS

Epidemiology Workgroup Developing Initial Release Criteria for Manual Reporting

DSHS Division of Surveillance and Epidemiology (DSE) is leading a workgroup comprised of local and regional health department epidemiologists and management in establishing initial criteria for manual release.

Assessing local requirements, continued manual submissions, and incoming eCRs viewed in NEDSS

Establishing minimal fields required for public health follow up from patient medical records

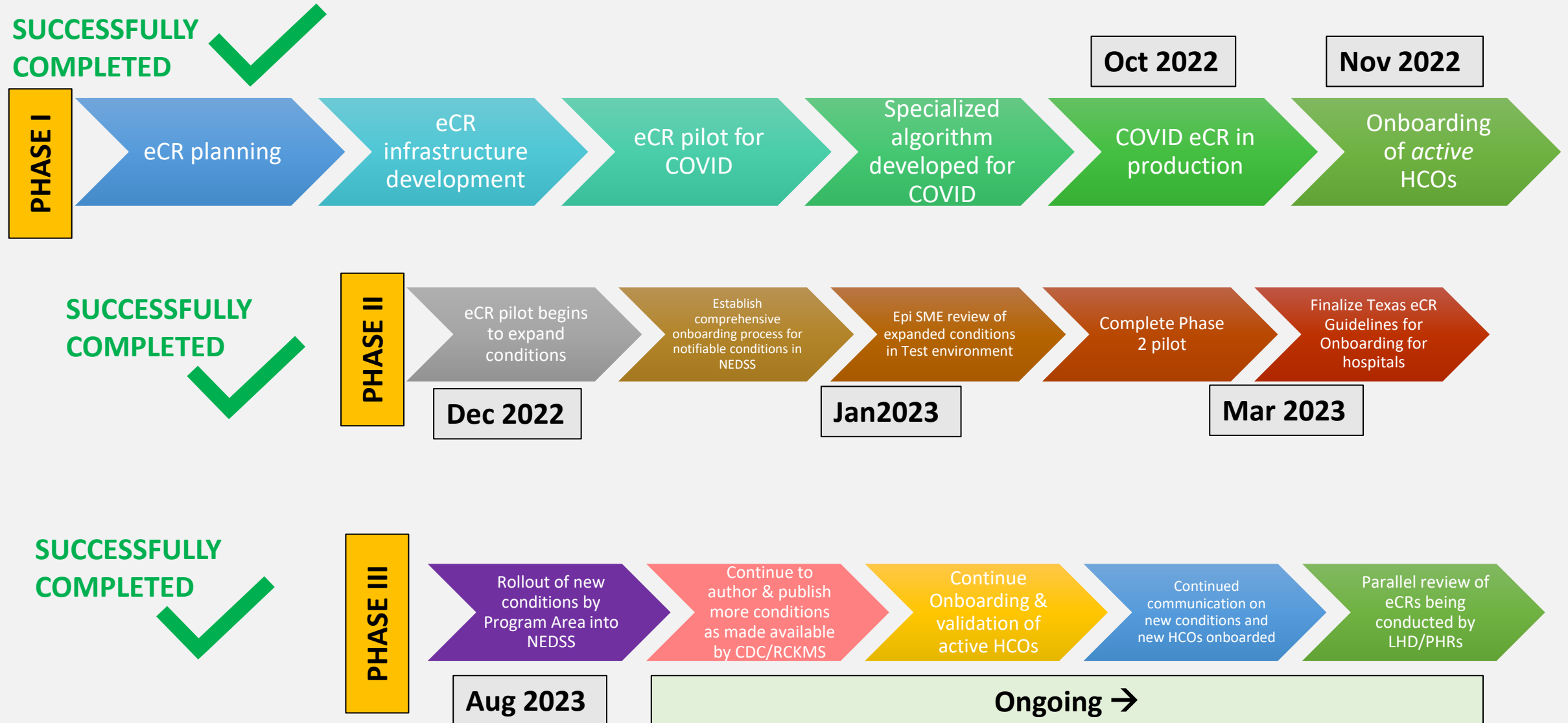
Goal is to establish initial criteria by end of 2024



Electronic Case Reporting (eCR) Updates



eCR Phases and Timelines



Program Area & System

TX NEDSS

- All reportable disease conditions except HIV/STD (64)
- TB program just transitioned to TX NEDSS (3)-pending

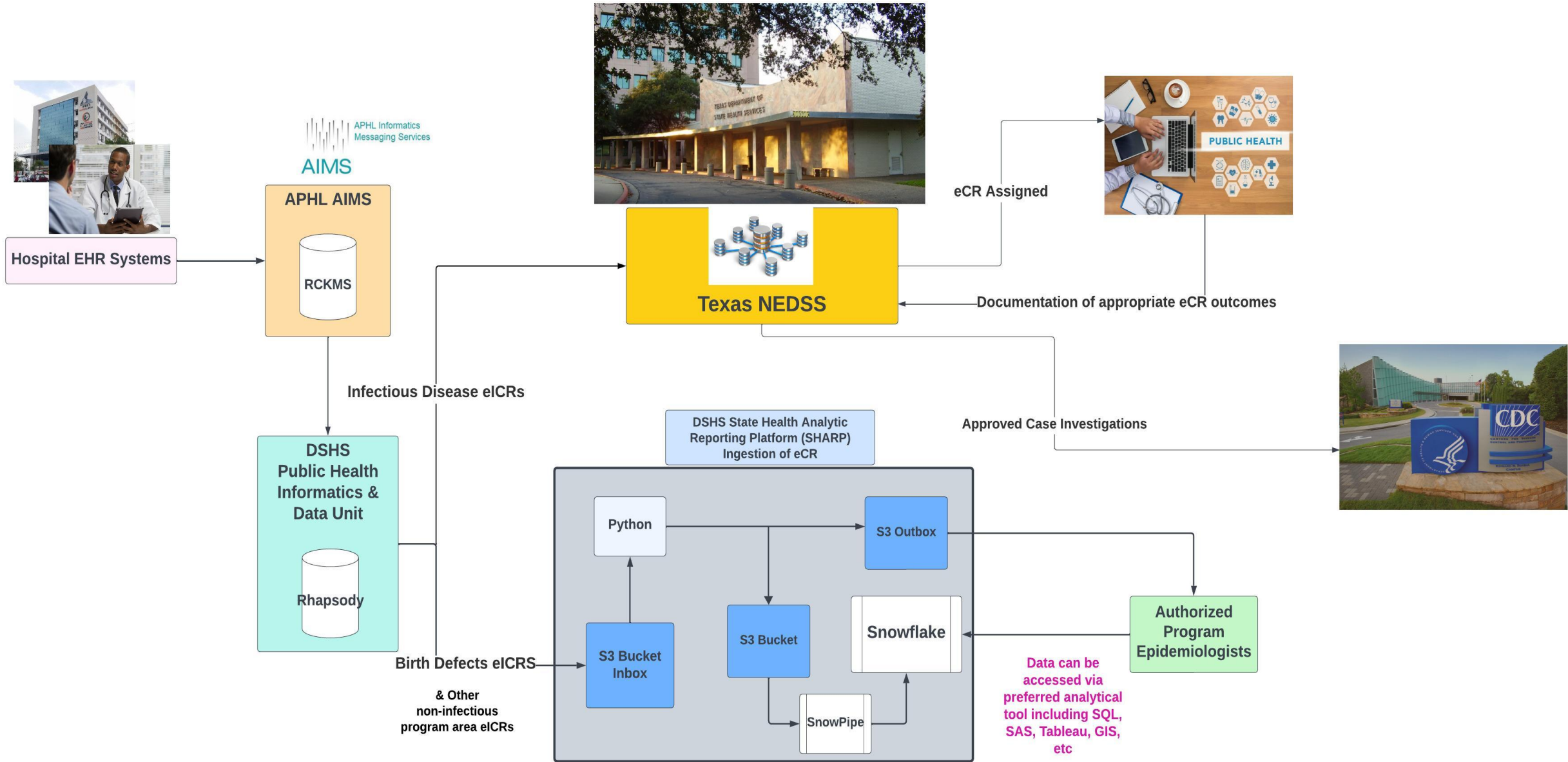
MAVEN (THISIS)

- HIV/STD (7)-Pending
- Preparing to transition to TX NEDSS

Texas State Health Analytics Reporting Platform Production (SHARP)

- Birth Defects (11)
- Environmental/Occupational Health (2)-Pending testing
- Newborn Screening-Pending

Electronic Initial Case Report Processing Pathways



Current eCR Phase

Actively onboarding eligible HCOs

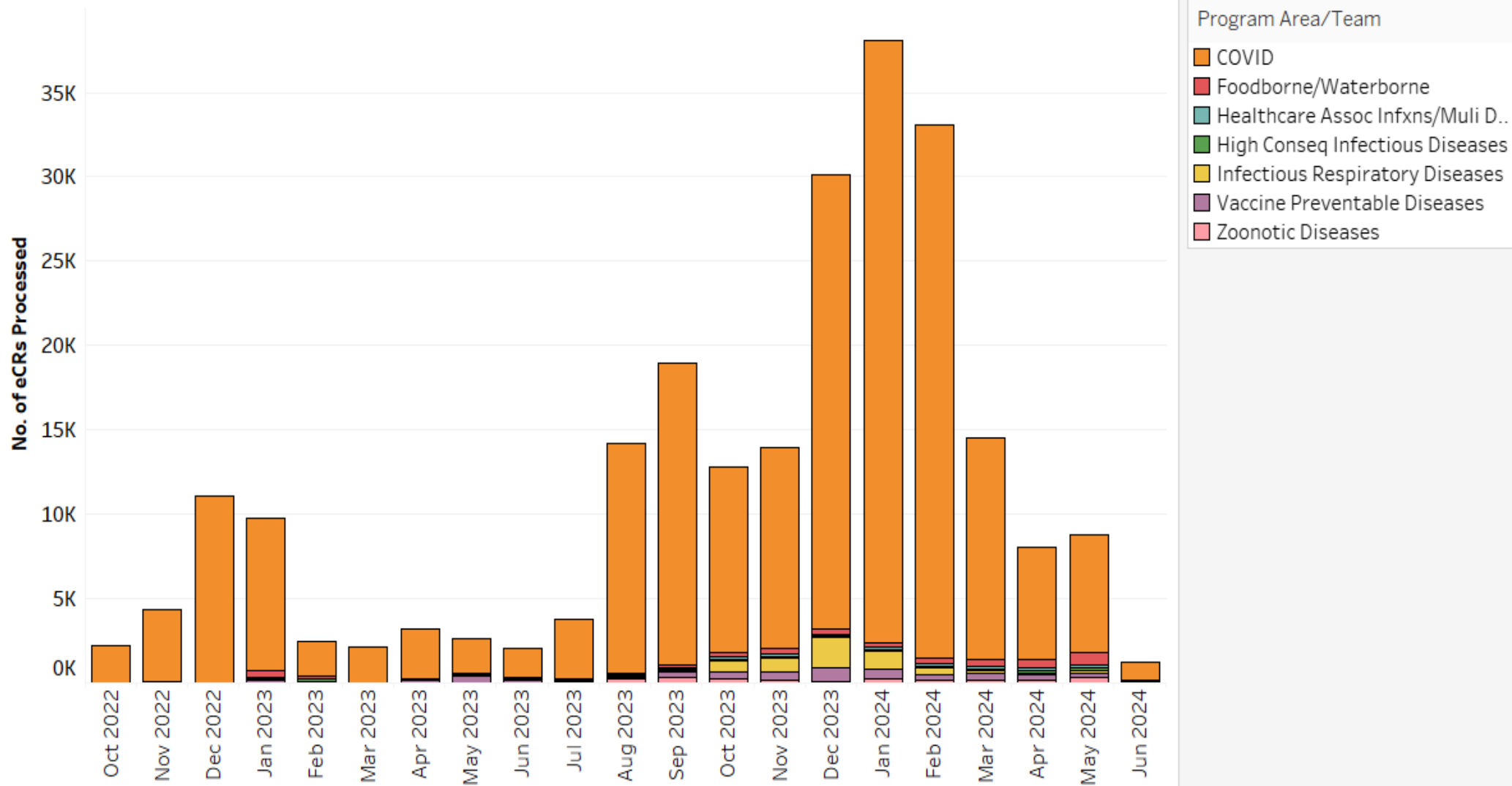
Continued support & maintenance of successfully onboarded HCOs and conditions

Expansion to support non-infectious disease eCR processing (SHARP)

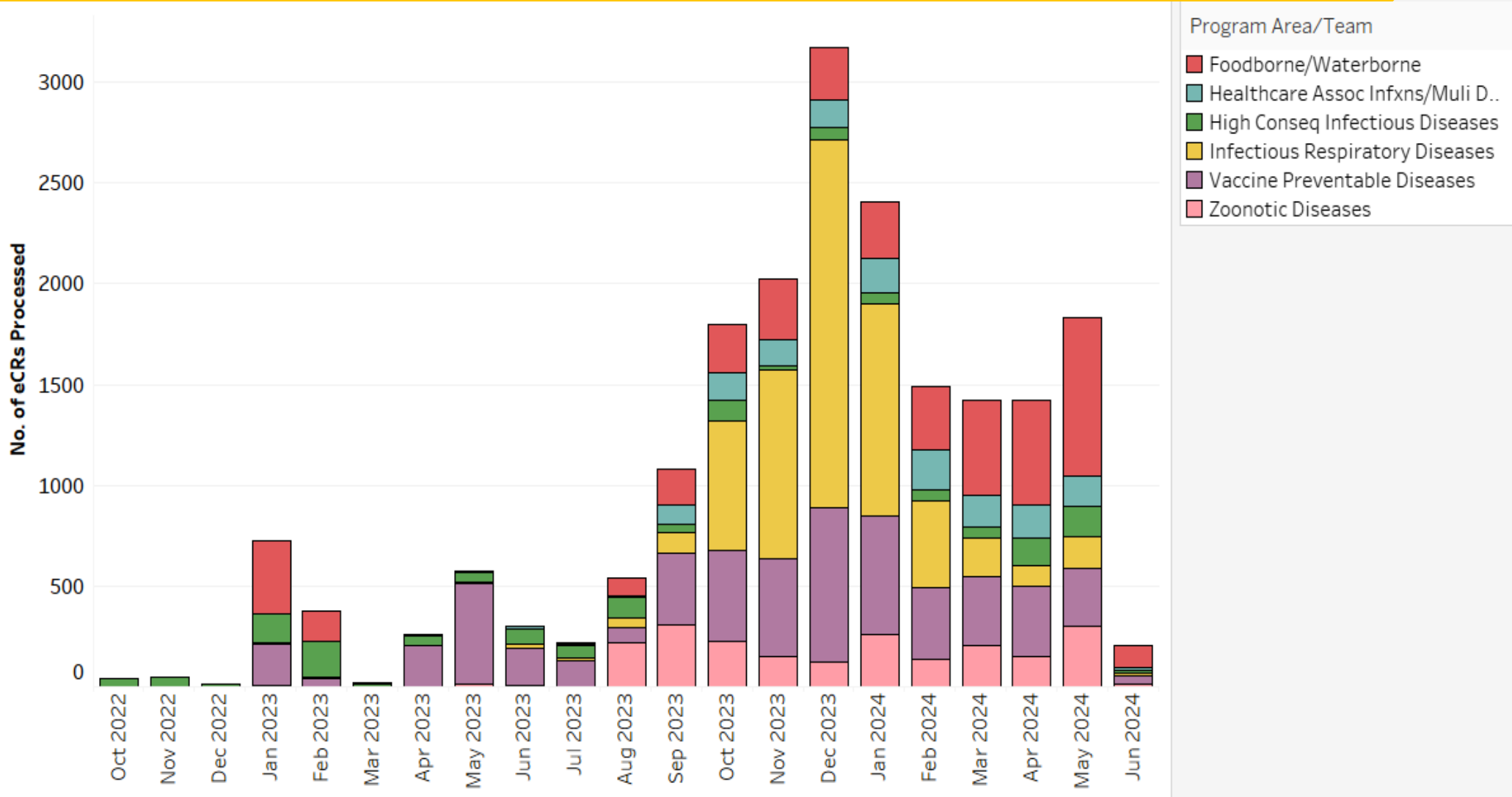
Active planning for transition of HIV/STD conditions into NEDSS

Ongoing communication and collaboration with NEDSS users, local and regional health depts, HCOs, AIMS, CDC & other eCR stakeholders

eCRs Processed in Texas NEDSS (237K+)



NonCOVID eCRs Processed in Texas NEDSS (20K+)



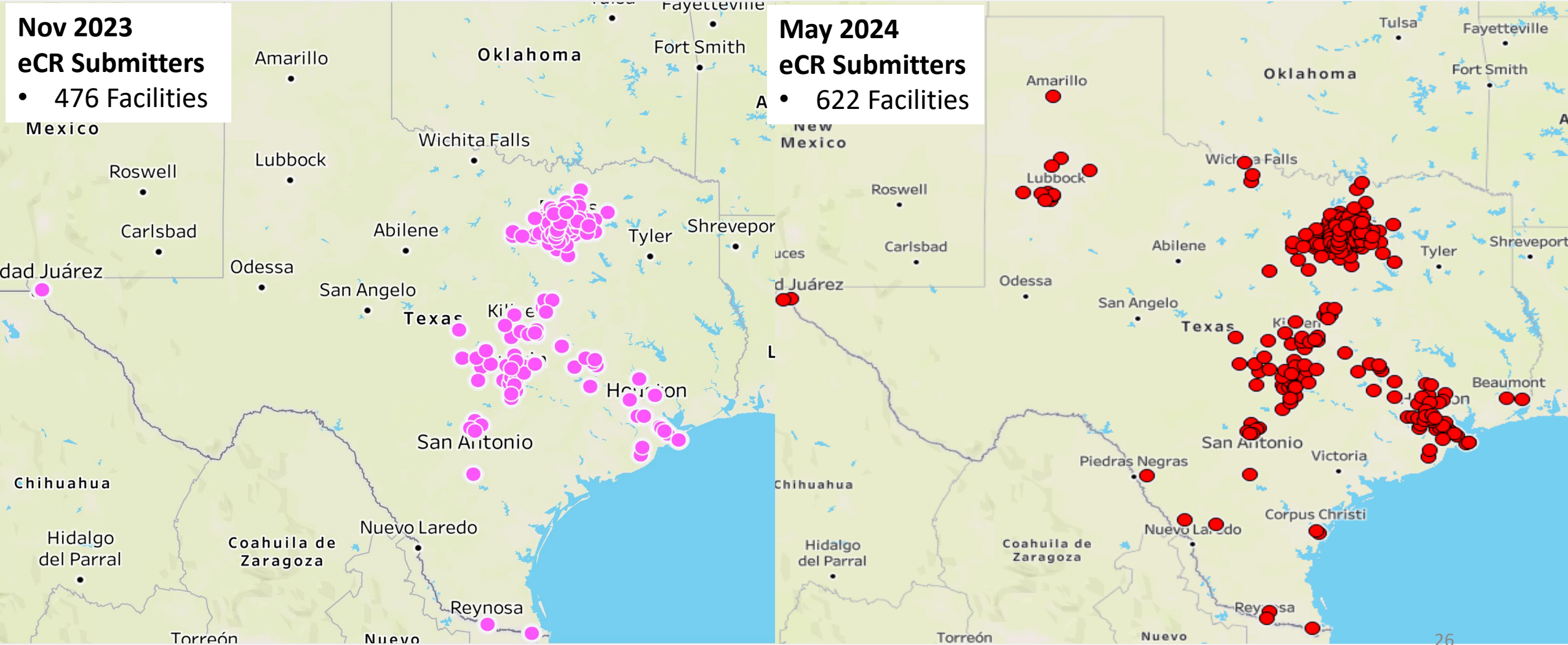
Focus on Expanding eCR Conditions Reporting

- With rollout of most infectious disease conditions completed, new focus is on assessing completeness
- Encouraging expansion of HCOs who originally onboarded with COVID only/COVID & mpox/orthopox to complete sending of all conditions available in the eRSD
- 46% of HCOs currently in production are submitting nonCOVID conditions
- DSHS will be conducting outreach targeting expansion of eRSD for HCOs

Healthcare Organizations in eCR Production in Texas NEDSS

**Nov 2023
eCR Submitters**
• 476 Facilities

**May 2024
eCR Submitters**
• 622 Facilities



Impact of eCRs

**Timelier notification
to Public Health of
reportable
infectious diseases**

**More enriched data
to drive responses**

**Ability to better
triage and prioritize
Public Health follow
up**

**Reduced
transmission of
infectious diseases**

Reduced costs

**Reduced burden in
follow up to HCOs**

Data Modernization Initiative & NEDSS Interoperability and Functionality Improvements



Data Modernization Initiative (DMI)

DMI Goal 1: Modernize foundational IT infrastructure to support scalable, flexible, and timely access to data, systems, and services in the public health ecosystem

DMI Goal 2: Modernize and connect core public health systems to improve data collection, sharing, and exchange

DMI Goal 3: Improve adoption of common data standards to improve data quality, sharing, and interoperability

DMI Goal 4: Enhance data and IT governance strategy and implementation

DMI Goal 5: Integrate, consolidate, and/or store data across core public health systems into a centralized data repository to increase data linkages and analyses

DMI Goal 6: Advance the use of data visualization, forecasting, and predictive analytics to translate public health data into actionable decision-making



NEDSS Upgrades

TX NEDSS background

- March 2020 Texas had oldest version compared to other NEDSS states
- Quickly upgraded several NBS versions in the first 6 months
 - Started NBS v 5.2.03 in March 2020
 - Now on NBS v **6.0.15.1** (most current version)- **Total of 20 upgrades!**
 - *9 upgrades were done between March 2020 and December 2020*
- Deploying **NBS 6.0.16.1** in June 2024 (testing in lower environments have started)

Moved NEDSS server from Oracle to SQL server in May2020 - June 2020

Improved the ELR importer by moving it onto a separate server

- Prior to upgrades, system processed on average 1000 ELRs per day
- Now can process up to **400k ELRs** per day
- No interference with other jobs running

Texas now leading the country in NEDSS upgrades and enhancements



Completed Enhancements to Highlight

Data Automation
Functionality (“WDS
Logic”) Implemented

Integration of NEDSS with
ImmTrac2

Outbreak Management
Module

Geocoding tool added for
ELRs and eCRs

TB/LTBI program module
added to NEDSS

- Page builder, users added, permission sets established, test code mappings, WDS logic

Security Management
Module Upgrade

Several page builders
added

- C. auris, pertussis, mumps, mpox, TB

eCR Enhancements

- Expansion of eCR datamart for users, enhanced reports made available
- Archival process implemented for eCRs



State Health Analytics & Reporting Platform (SHARP)



SHARP won the **Project Excellence Award** from the Texas Association of State Systems for Computing Communications (**TASSCC**) in August 2021



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What is SHARP?

The State Health Analytics & Reporting Platform (SHARP) is designed to **expand data analytics capabilities** and reduce manual processes to produce **reliable reports and analyses**. SHARP also enables and enhances the **data governance** of the agency's data assets.


BACKGROUND


What is SHARP?

 SHARP is a **platform**, which means it is comprised of a **data warehouse** and various **data analytics and visualization tools** that work together for reporting and analysis.

 SHARP is a **collection of tools and technologies**, not a singular tool or application. This means SHARP itself is not something you log into, rather you log into each of the tools that are part of SHARP as you need them.


What can SHARP do?


 SHARP **integrates, stores, and enables the analysis** of public health data.

 SHARP can **automate complex, tedious data processing jobs** to produce reliable, efficient reports and dashboards.

 The platform **reduces the need for manual data processing**, increases **efficiency**, and produces **reliable reports & analysis**.

What data are in SHARP?

 Data in **SHARP come from various sources** (data sources DSHS already leverages) and the data are ingested into the platform **for reporting and analysis**.

 SHARP only contains **data that serve specific reporting needs**. All data in SHARP must be approved to be a part of the platform.



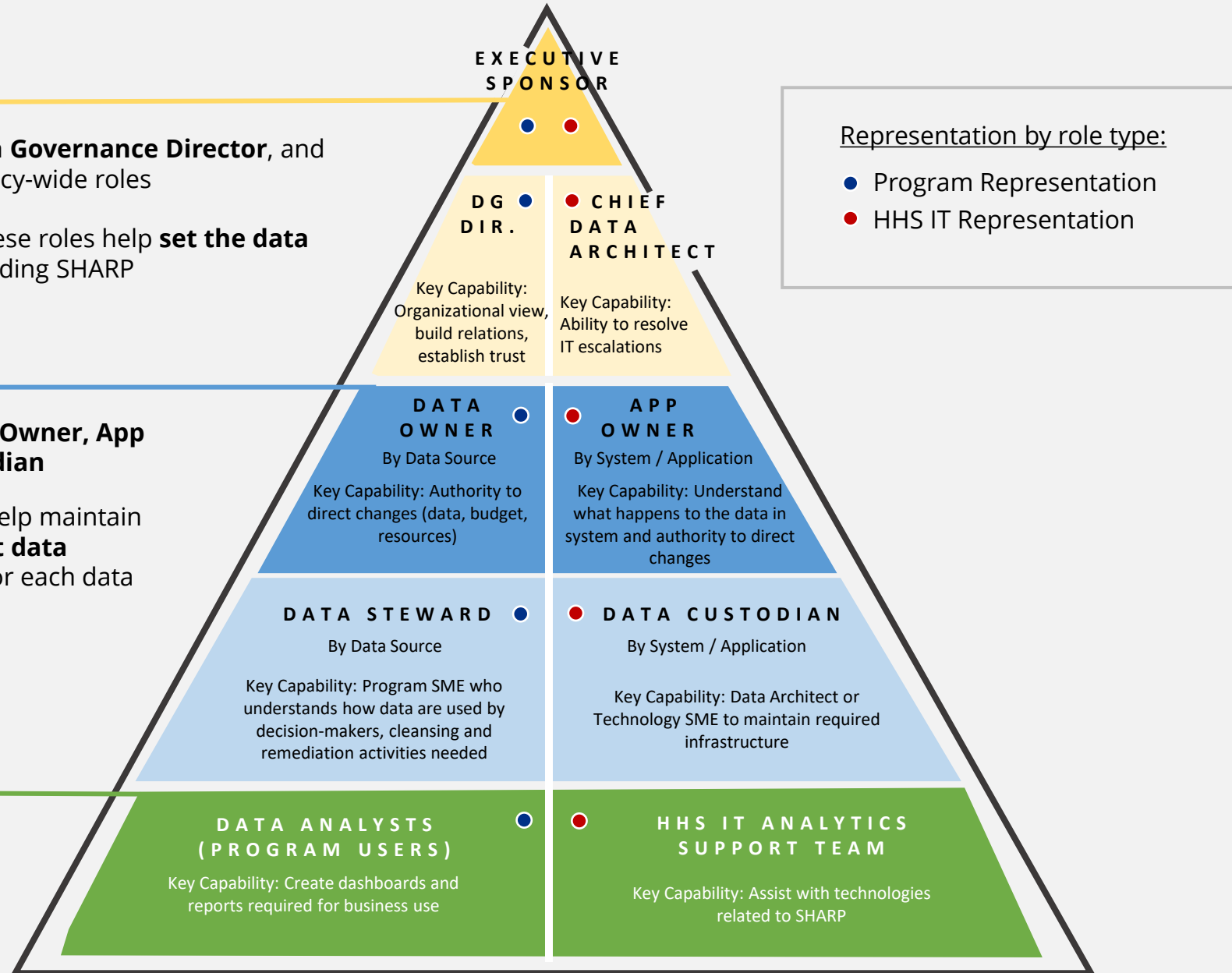
SHARP stands for State Health Analytics & Reporting Platform.

Who is involved?

- The **Executive Sponsors, Data Governance Director, and Chief Data Architect** are agency-wide roles
- The individuals who occupy these roles help **set the data strategy for the agency**, including SHARP

- Each data source has its respective **Data Owner, App Owner, Data Steward, and Data Custodian**
- The individuals who occupy these roles help maintain key documentation and **ensure the right data governance activities are happening** for each data source in SHARP

- SHARP's primary users are **DSHS Data Analysts**. Data Analysts refer to any program staff who interact with data, such as epidemiologists and research specialists.
- **HHS IT Analytics Support Team** and outside contractors work with Programs to set up data sources in SHARP and maintain the data



Why SHARP?

HOW IT STARTED



IDDI: COVID-19 Pandemic

- SHARP was first created as a response to COVID-19 and was originally called Infectious Disease Data Integration (IDDI)
- When COVID-19 hit, DSHS needed expanded data analytics capabilities for real-time decision making



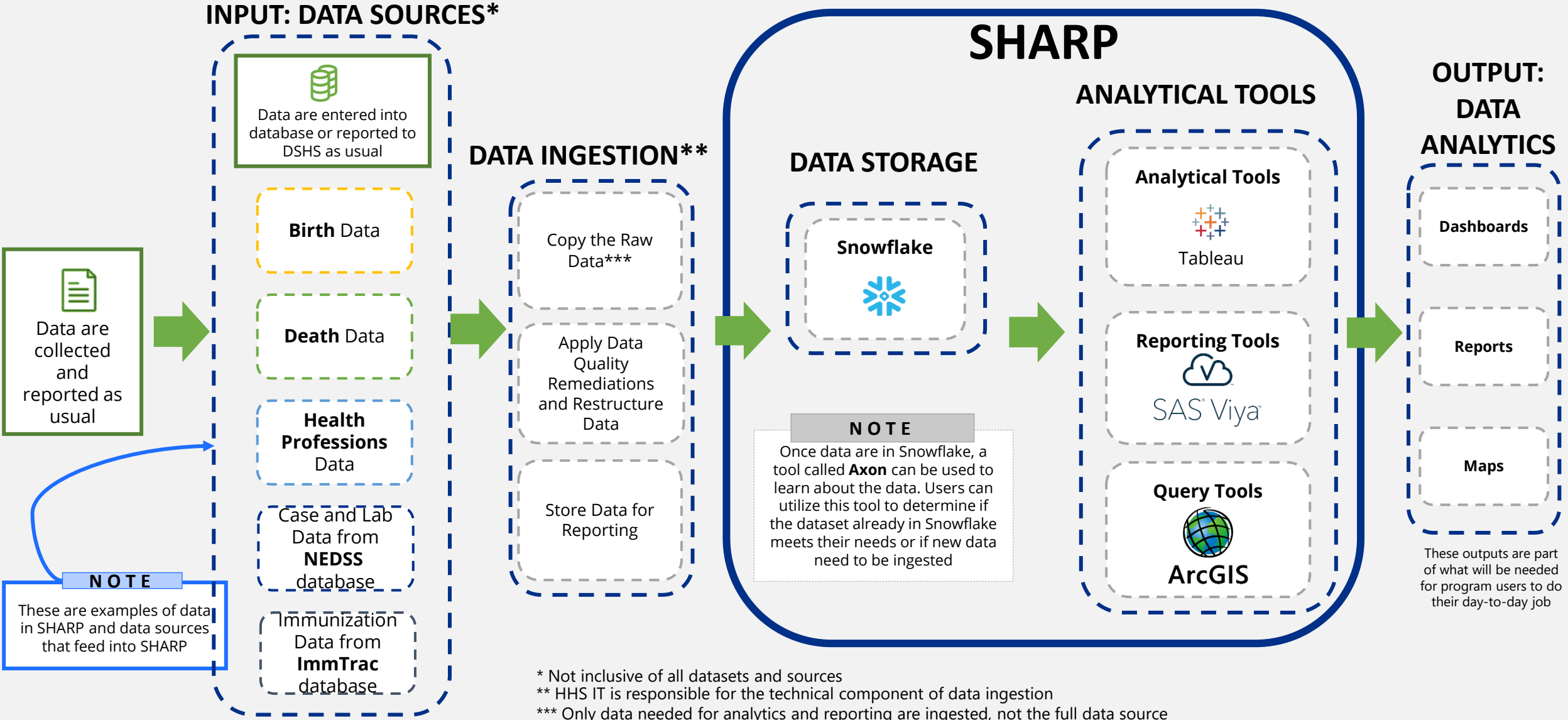
SHARP: Beyond COVID-19

- DSHS realized the benefit of expanded data analytics capabilities
- Technology expanded to include more public health data and was renamed State Health Analytics & Reporting Platform (SHARP)

KEY BENEFITS




<p>Reduced Manual Data Processing</p> <p>Ability to automate many current data validation rules and prepare data for reporting</p>	<p>Actionable Insights</p> <p>Quickly and efficiently analyze public health trends with enhanced dashboards, reports, and maps</p>	<p>Trusted Data & Governance</p> <p>Establish who is authorized to access data, how it should be used, and which legal considerations and established processes apply</p>
<p>Increased Responsiveness</p> <p>Field program requests for data or reports more quickly given centralized data repository</p>	<p>Data Sharing</p> <p>Securely share data with Local Health Entities and Public Health Regions and only allow them to access data relevant to their jurisdiction</p>	<p>Expands with Agency Needs</p> <p>Add new approved sources of data, as needed; no technological constraints on the amount of data that can be ingested</p>

Understanding SHARP



Benefits of SHARP

SHARP benefits a full spectrum of users, from DSHS staff to authorized users at Local Health Entities (LHEs), as it takes care of the manual data processing and data quality checks and prepares data for reporting so users can more efficiently analyze and deliver insights

	PRE-SHARP	CHANGE	POST-SHARP
 Data Usability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data are not uniform• Data come from multiple sources and are not easily accessible for reporting• Data require manual processing and data quality checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data are housed in a central location• Data are pulled and processed automatically in regular intervals• Data quality is performed by the system, with up-to-date quality reports available	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater reporting metrics and analysis capabilities• Faster turn-around for ad-hoc reports• Tools enable users to create their own dashboards and reports or use pre-built ones
 Security and Confidentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ad hoc security efforts with on-premise servers and manual approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data are monitored by security systems and mechanisms• Legal statutes are applied by various data governance efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data are less vulnerable to attacks or leaks• Access is easier to track and control• Mechanisms will prevent unauthorized changes to the data
 Data Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Varied approaches based on program• Minimal, inconsistent documentation• Reliance on institutional knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central body to provide oversight and guidance on data governance matters• Data governance processes built into SHARP adoption for programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data are accurate, reliable, compliant, and secure• Information about data (e.g., definitions, documentation, etc.) in SHARP is available and accessible

Texas First: Successes and Achievements



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Successes to Highlight

Texas was first state to develop COVID Lab CSV template

- CDC adapted process and provided guidance to other states for use during COVID

Texas added to the CDC Change Control Board (CCB) for NEDSS

Texas was first to successfully test/ingest COVID variant results in NEDSS (via HL7 and CSV)

- Developed first variant CSV template in the nation

Texas was first state to add a mpox page builder

- Customized page builder was shared by CDC to other states

70+ enhancements and functionalities implemented

eCR Achievements

Successfully Completed

- eCR live in TX NEDSS since Oct 2022
- Over 237,000+ eCRs processed
- 94 conditions in total authored in RCKMS
- 65 conditions in TX NEDSS production
- COVID eCR completely automated in NEDSS
- 52 Healthcare organizations onboarded
- Over 600 facilities submitting eCR across the state

In Progress

- SHARP incorporation of eCR data for non-infectious DSHS programs
 - 11 Birth Defects conditions-***Production***
 - Pending
 - Environmental epi conditions
 - Newborn screening program
- Expansion of eCR to non-infectious diseases continues



Successful Expansion of eCR to Non-Infectious Conditions

Recent eCR work expanded to Birth Defects Program

- Routes developed to support ingestion and processing of birth defects conditions
- 11 birth defect conditions for eCR authored
 - Anencephaly
 - Cleft Lip Alone
 - Cleft Lip with Cleft Palate
 - Cleft Palate Alone
 - Down Syndrome
 - Gastroschisis
 - Infant Hearing Loss
 - Limb Reduction
 - Phenylketonuria
 - Primary Congenital Hypothyroidism
 - Spina Bifida



- Texas was the first state in the US to implement eCR for non-infectious conditions
- Birth defects are live in SHARP production
- Pending SHARP Production
 - Environmental/occupational health

NEDSS Interoperability & Functional Improvement (NIFI) Project Updates



In under 2 years, DSHS implemented over 70 new features into TX NEDSS via the NIFI initiative!

- NIFI 1-2 successfully closed out
- NIFI 3 initiating several new functions including improving automation processing, enhancing eCR reporting, and enhancing application performance

NEDSS Interoperability & Functional Improvement (NIFI) Project Updates



A major achievement included successful integration of NEDSS with ImmTrac2

- Automated bulk vaccination and association for COVID cases
- Interoperability and association for VPD conditions

Completed Enhancement Highlights



Data Automation
Functionality
(*“WDS Logic”*)
Implemented

Outbreak
Management
Module

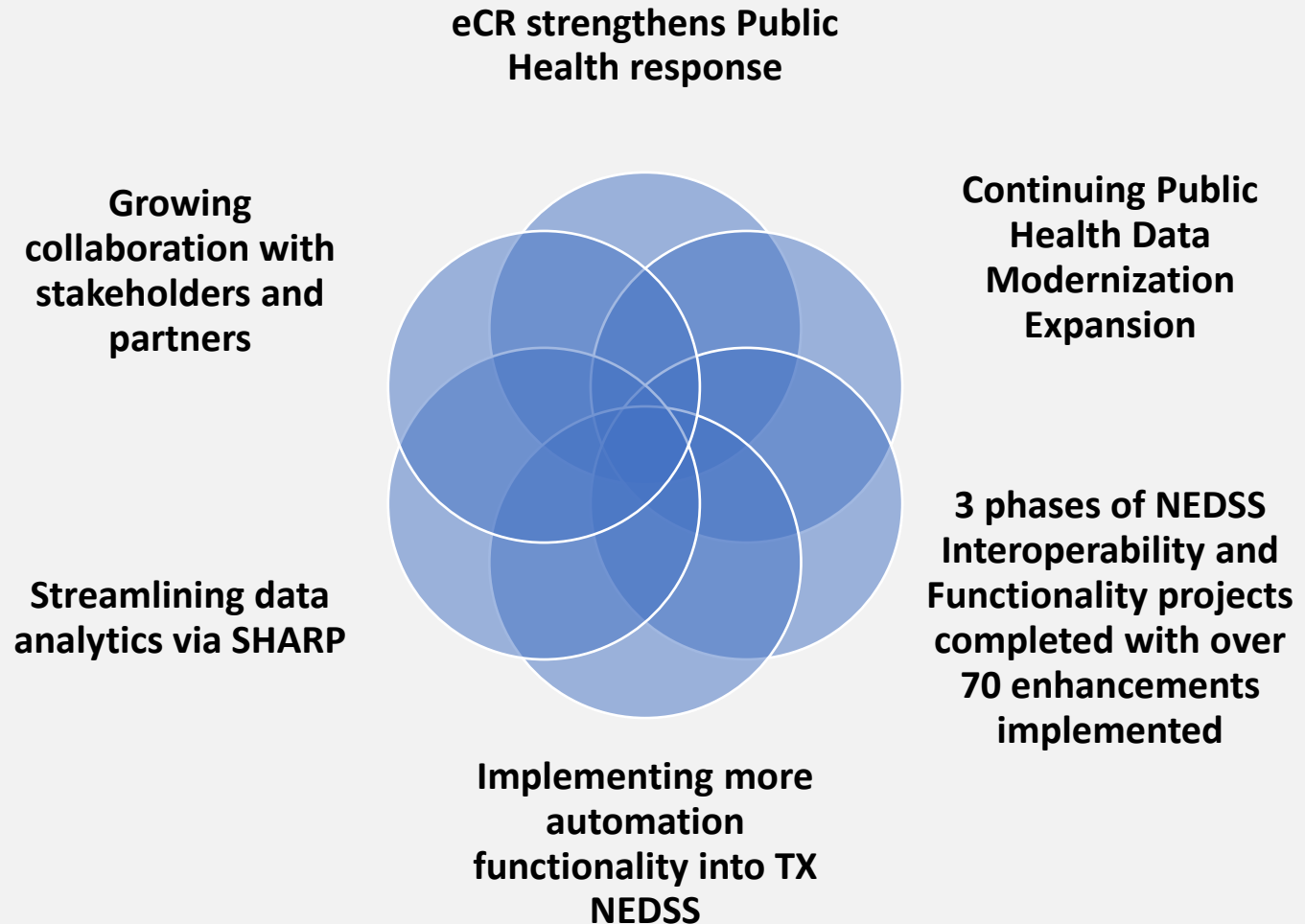
Geocoding tool
added for ELRs
and eCRs

Security
Management
Module
Upgrade

eCR Enhancements

- Expansion of eCR datamart for users, enhanced reports made available
- Archival process implemented for eCRs

Conclusions





**Acknowledgements:
Many thanks to the IT
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diligently to implement eCR!**



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Acknowledgements

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 - Dr. Rachel Allred
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- DSHS Regional and LHD partners



Contact Info

- For questions on eCR registration or onboarding please contact
 - TexaseCR@dshs.texas.gov
- For questions on ELR, general informatics, or HL7-related questions please contact
 - IDI@dshs.Texas.gov

