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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Healthier Washington's Innovation Plan leverages \"big data\" analytics to combine different data sources providing a local picture of health including geo-mapping at census tract level and hot-spotting disease burden estimates. These approaches ensure robust availability of information that enables communities to address health inequities through targeted initiatives to improve the health of those most in need, and effectively measure progress over time. Washington's State Medicaid program, Department of Health, and Public Health Seattle & King County are working with the University of Washington to inform best practices in application of these methodologies. This panel will review some approaches under consideration

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This session will inform the BioSense Community about data validation advancements implemented this past year as well as future plans to improve the BioSense validation process to achieve emergency department representativeness goals. Panelists and audience participants will assess the success of implemented improvements and provided input for possible enhancements or changes needed for BioSense Onboarding Validation process.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Most public health surveillance systems do not capture individual-level data on socioeconomic position. However, neighborhood-level data are available from the US Census, including the percentage of residents with incomes below the federal poverty level. Vulnerable populations can be identified by linking geocoded surveillance data to Census data, per the Public Health Disparities Geocoding Project. We will present the implementation, results, and interpretation of several analyses examining >50 diseases by neighborhood poverty in 14 states and New York City. Discussions will highlight facilitators and barriers to conducting these analyses and using findings to promote policy and prevention measures advancing health equity.

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Abstract

We have developed an automated system that reads emergency department clinical reports and constructs models of multiple, possibly overlapping outbreaks. The system relies on a Bayesian scoring metric and search algorithms to find appropriate models. The system has been tested on simulated and actual data with good results.

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Abstract

This project served as a proof-of-concept for implementing an Open Source, web-based data quality assurance (QA) tool to qualify new sites for reporting syndromic surveillance data electronically to public health via HL7 v2 messages, and for monitoring the ongoing quality of data submissions over time. This was accomplished by leveraging existing validation software from NIST and the user interface component from NYC Citywide Immunization Registry (CIR).

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Abstract

Flakka is a synthetic drug (class: cathinones) that been responsible for numerous emergency department visits and over 30 deaths in Florida over the last year. In August 2015, Florida Department of Health (FDOH) partner agencies requested flakka-related health data in an effort to better understand the epidemiology and context of this problem. ESSENCE-FL emergency department data and poison control calls were analyzed to describe the epidemiology of this emergent drug. Having near real-time surveillance systems capable of providing timely, relevant data is critical in quickly characterizing emerging public health issues and helping to prioritize available resources.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6407) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6407](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6407)

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Abstract

Once approximately 200 participants are registered and active, Flu Near You data can inform local officials of current influenza activity.

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Abstract

Community health assessments rely on a number of indicators, many of which are readily available at the county level from public data sources. However, few commonly used sub-county level indicators of health outcomes and healthcare access have been identified. In suburban Cook County, data from a syndromic surveillance system was used to identify areas of geographic clustering and disproportionate use in emergency room visit rates. As syndromic surveillance reporting becomes standard among hospitals, emergency room visit rates may be a useful, sub county-level community health indicator that can be compared across jurisdictions.

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Abstract

Potential human exposure to rabies is reportable in Illinois. A syndromic surveillance system containing emergency department (ED) records from 45 hospitals in Cook County was queried for visits pertaining to bat contact or rabies post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) from 1/1/2013 to 6/30/2015. The extracted records were matched on demographics to cases reported to the Cook County Department of Public Health (CCDPH). Of 241 individuals under CCDPH jurisdiction visiting local EDs for bat contact or rabies PEP, 63 (26%) were reported. Differential reporting completeness among institutions was observed. New procedures for active surveillance of potential rabies exposures were instituted at CCDPH.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The study reports the results of an electronic survey to identify surveillance stakeholder attitudes towards One Health Surveillance (OHS) and a workshop held at the 2014 ISDS conference to identify strategies from improving surveillance. The majority of respondents reported that OHS is valued and needed. Many respondents reported that improving surveillance is of medium to high priority, but that improvements would be difficult to make. Practical approaches for moving forward included cross domain staff exchanges, tools for data integration and reporting diseases across domains.

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We aimed to estimate the influenza epidemic burden on ED attendances and hospitalizations among patients over 65y, during 2010-2015 period. Weekly numbers of visits and hospitalizations for influenza proxy-variables were modeled separately using a negative binomial regression model, including laboratory confirmed influenza identifications. Attendances and hospitalizations for acute bronchitis, pneumonia, COPD, dyspnea, asthma, acute cardiac failure, and dehydration were significantly associated with influenza positivity rate. We showed that the burden of influenza is underestimated among the elderly and should be better estimated using a dedicated diagnostic codes grouping.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6412) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6412](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6412)

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Abstract

The outbreaks of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, influenza A (H1N1) in 2009 and Ebola in 2014 have shown that increasingly infectious diseases can spread globally in a short timeframe, affecting both high- and low-income countries. Taking action to mitigate the impact of future crises relies on sharing public health surveillance data across national borders in an efficient and effective way. However, data users, particularly in high-income countries, often use surveillance data, particularly from low- and middle-income countries, with little or no benefit to the data generator. As Indonesia's refusal to share influenza virus sequences during the 2006 H5N1 outbreak illustrates, this imbalance increases reluctance to share and jeopardizes the global good that can be achieved. In order to share public health surveillance data internationally in an equitable way, technical, political, ethical, and legal issues need to be addressed. The Centre on Global Health Security at Chatham House is producing guidance that will address both the policy and technical issues with the aim of establishing new norms so that data can be shared in an open, transparent and equitable way.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

A scalable software platform to intergrate global health surveillance data and support decision making was developed and then implemented using malaria surveillance data from Uganda.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The decision as to whether an alarm (excess activity in syndromic surveillance indicators) leads to an alert (a public health response) is often based on expert knowledge. Expert-based approaches may produce faster results than automated approaches but could be difficult to replicate. Moreover, the effectiveness of a syndromic surveillance system could be compromised in the absence of such experts. Bayesian network structural learning provides a mechanism to identify and represent relations between syndromic indicators, and between these indicators and alerts. Their outputs have the potential to assist decision-makers determine more effectively which alarms are most likely to lead to alerts.

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Abstract

This work aimed to evaluate the usefulness of the French national health insurance information system (SNIIRAM) for implementing epidemiological surveillance of malaria. We implemented an accurate automated tool able to identify incident malaria cases with similar result to those of the French National center of reference for malaria. It allowed working on population living in France as a whole, including sub-populations poorly covered by existing surveillance methods, but the long latency of SNIIRAM data availability does not permit early alert.

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Abstract

The National Syndromic Surveillance System is a CDC surveillance system which allows timely detection of emergency department trends by matching chief complaint text or diagnosis codes and text to established syndrome criteria. Although events such as accidental and over-consumption of edible marijuana products are an emerging concern, no CDC syndrome definition currently exists for marijuana-related visits. We developed and evaluated a marijuana syndrome definition using data from 15 hospitals in Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and Douglas counties reporting to NSSP.

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Abstract

The basic reproduction number is a fundamental measure used to characterize infectious disease outbreaks. A modification to a previous approach is proposed that allows estimates to be obtained earlier in an outbreak using only the current case count, number currently ill, and the size of the at-risk population. This approach was tested using a mathematical model and appears to yield valid estimates of the basic reproduction number within a reasonable margin of error.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6431) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6431](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6431)

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Abstract

This presentation aims to highlight technical approaches, key activities, documented framework, data discoveries, lessons learned and outcomes achieved while implementing and onboarding new electronic interfaces with hospitals and clinics onboarding local hospitals for syndromic surveillance. The federal meaningful use initiative is currently a major driver to enable greater establishment of syndromic surveillance capacity across the United States. The role and efforts by public health agencies in the syndromic onboarding process varies greatly. We describe efforts from a local public health agency to onboard, validate and integrate meaningful use syndromic information.

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Abstract

There are constant exposure of influenza A(H7N9) virus from live poultry market for poultry workers and the general population, but rapid reduction of viable virus in the market setting can be achieved by market closure and disinfection. Our findings highlight the value in intensive surveillance in a natural live poultry market setting, to assess human infection risk at the human-animal interface and effect of control measures on virus activity.

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Abstract

A new capability has been developed for ESSENCE systems that allow local administrators to publish their data sources for use by another jurisdiction's ESSENCE users. This presentation will describe the new federated query capability in ESSENCE and how it could affect public health practice in the future. Specifically, this presentation will describe how a federated set of disease surveillance systems across the country could help improve national disease surveillance situational awareness along with its potential to connect non-ESSENCE systems in the future for even more complete coverage.

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Abstract

To identify how member countries in the Americas region can strengthen their capacities and manage endemic and emerging zoonoses risks, a 36-question survey was distributed to zoonoses program managers within the Ministries of Agriculture and Health in the Americas by PANAFTOSA (PAHO/WHO). The survey captured information regarding the national zoonotic disease programs, zoonotic disease priorities and prioritization exercises, as well as capacities the groups identified as needing improvement. Information from this survey will be used to develop strategic collaborations within the region, enhanced cooperative risk management, and improved data sharing and analysis.

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Abstract

This session will provide an overview of the pilot project regarding a laboratory-linked telephone health helpline based surveillance system. The surveillance system uses syndromic surveillance tools for early detection of illness and links it to a specimen available for laboratory testing. Through the health helpline, people with influenza-like illness are recruited and sent a nasal swab to obtain a specimen via self-swabbing that can be used to test for influenza viruses. The surveillance system is available to all residents of Ontario and was in operation for one year. Some of the results, analyses, and limitations of this project will be discussed during this session.

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Abstract

We present a model for forecasting influenza severity which uses historic and current data from both ILINet and Google Flu Trends. The model takes advantage of the accuracy of ILINet data and the real-time updating of Google Flu Trends data, while also accounting for potential bias in Google Flu Trends data. Using both data sources allows the model to more accurately forecast important characteristics of influenza outbreaks than using ILINet data alone.

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Abstract

KFL&A Public Health makes use of several GIS tools to assist with problem solving and decision making based on geographic and demographic data maps. The Social Determinant of Health (SDOH) Mapper is a GIS tool that displays various social determinants of health layers as they apply to specific geographic areas, therefore allowing the user to visualize trends in marginalization and deprivation for a specified population in Ontario. This tool allows the user to more easily consider vulnerable populations in relation to other environmental and geographic data when making public health decisions.

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Abstract

The PHIMS tool is a GIS application that allows for real-time surveillance of various environmental and demographic data. PHIMS displays the data as layers on virtual maps as they relate to specific regions in Ontario, and the tool can be accessed through a web-based user interface. Users can visualize their map from several basemaps and apply colour-coded layers. Environmental layers help to predict and prepare for emergencies and to track weather events. Additionally, PHIMS enables users to determine where the most vulnerable populations reside so that they can prioritize resources during an emergency situation.

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Abstract

The study objective was to describe the socio-demographic characteristics of Ebola virus disease patients and their contacts, magnitude of the outbreak and factors associated with outcome. Active case search, contact tracing, laboratory confirmation of cases and prompt management were done. Data was collected using contact listing, contact follow-up, case listing forms and Open Data Kit. None of the contacts was lost to follow-up. Case fatality rate was 37.5%. Health care workers and the active age group were more affected. The outbreak was contained through effective contact tracing and surveillance.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6441) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6441](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6441)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Chronic health disparities in cancer remain a major public health concern as not all population subgroups have equal accesses to these healthcare benefits. While previous cancer disparity among racial population studies of Wisconsin had primarily focused on the entire state of Wisconsin, there has not been a study primarily on the southeastern Wisconsin region, which is home to 83% of Wisconsin's African American population; a better understanding of cancer trends in this region can assist in facilitating cancer prevention and control efforts.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6442) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6442](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6442)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

To improve (Salmonella) cluster detection by serotype in New York City (NYC), we developed an automated daily process to assign serotypes to (Salmonella) cases. We implemented daily analyses using the prospective space-time permutation scan statistic in SaTScan to detect spatio-temporal and purely temporal clusters. In 14 weeks of spatio-temporal analyses, 7 clusters were identified, and in 4 weeks of purely temporal analyses, 5 clusters were identified. These methods are useful complements to the NYC (Salmonella) surveillance system and could be adopted by other health departments for primary or confirmatory cluster detection.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6443) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6443](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6443)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This study explored the impact of law and policy on syndromic disease surveillance (SyS) practice. We conducted semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 55 SyS stakeholders from six jurisdictions and facilitated focus groups with SyS stakeholder organizations. Four main findings emerged. First, SyS was largely conducted under the same legal authority as \"traditional\" public health surveillance. Second, requirements for \"Meaningful Use\" have eased health care facilities' SyS-related legal concerns. Third, very few legal concerns were expressed related to BioSense. Finally, primary barriers to maximizing the potential of SyS systems were technical issues and limited health department resources, not legal concerns.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6444) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6444](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6444)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This study examined the impact of standardized decision supports to improve school absenteeism surveillance. Two public health zones in Alberta, Canada, participated. The intervention zone received additional alerts and applied a standard response protocol. The control zone continued with their usual practice. During the study period, the intervention zone received 246 alerts, detected 19 outbreaks and reported 39 instances of public health action. The control zone reported 20 alerts, detected 16 outbreaks and no additional actions. The intervention required additional staff time. The findings suggest that using standardized decision supports results in better surveillance but only when resources were provided.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6447) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6447](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6447)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Fifteen public health units (PHUs) in Ontario, Canada were randomized to the intervention (9) or control (6) arm of a study on their responses to alerts for respiratory syndromes from emergency department data. The intervention PHUs implemented a standard protocol while the control PHUs continued with usual practices. Intervention PHUs were 3 times more likely to check for alternate explanations. Control health units decided that more alerts warranted a response (53%) but most of these were "watchful waiting". For intervention PHUs, the proportion requiring action was lower (18%). Less than 10% of the alerts led to action.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6448) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6448](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6448)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Emergency department (ED) data are key components for syndromic surveillance systems. However, the lack of standardization for the content in chief complaint (CC) free-text fields may make it challenging to use these elements in syndromic surveillance systems. Furthermore, little is known regarding how ED data sources should be structured or combined to increase sensitivity without elevating false positives. In this study, we constructed two different models of ED data sources and evaluated the resulting ILI rates obtained in two different institutions.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6449) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6449](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6449)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6449](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6449)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This was a retrospective cross-sectional study of 100 emergency department positive influenza-like illness (ILI) patients at an academic medical center to investigate which section(s) of a patient's electronic medical record (EMR) contains the most relevant information for timely detection of ILI. The history of present illness and review of systems, followed by the nursing notes sections of the EMR were information rich and the most relevant sections for ILI surveillance for the study site.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6450) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6450](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6450)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Influenza hospitalizations are positively associated with poverty. Therefore, individuals in lower socioeconomic brackets are considered to be members of at-risk populations. With the goal of improving situational awareness, we developed a framework for combining multiple data sources to predict at-risk hospitalizations. The data sources considered were: emergency departments, primary health care providers, and Google Flu Trends. We demonstrate that out-of-sample performance was lowest in the most at-risk zip codes, which identifies a key data blindspot, highlights the importance of understanding the dynamics of influenza in at-risk populations, and reveals the far-reaching public health consequences of restricted access to health care.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6451) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6451](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6451)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This session describes the Syndromic Surveillance Messaging Validation Suite being developed collaboratively by experts from NIST, ISDS, and CDC. The session explains the features and functions of the validation suite; describes how it will be used for ONC HIT certification testing in 2016; provides details about the test scenarios (including test stories, test data, and example conformant messages); and explains how using the validation suite for local implementation can enhance standard conformance and improve the quality of SyS data provided to public health agencies by hospitals, emergency departments, and urgent care centers.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6452) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6452](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6452)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Collaboratively designed technology coupled with increasingly available data may enhance surveillance, measure progress towards goals, and provide better HIV patient care. The Data to Care Tool is an enterprise business intelligence application that visualizes the HIV continuum of care for surveillance, prevention and patient management.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6453) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6453](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6453)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We present our efforts towards extending a taxonomy of uncertainty for suspected pneumonia case review. We manually annotated a random sample of 200 cases of suspected pneumonia at the case level, classifying cases as suspected, unlikely or cannot be determined. Within each document, evidence snippets were annotated that support, refute or are uncertain for suspected pneumonia. Finally we conducted a thematic analysis to classify mentions marked as uncertain applying a taxonomy of uncertainty. We observed substantial variability in human agreement at the evidence snippet level but high agreement for classification of evidence snippets to a taxonomy of uncertainty.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6454) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6454](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6454)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Electronic surveillance (e-Surveillance) is the use of electronic systems to empower the digitization of the PHS functions of prevention, detection, and response. The African One Health e-Surveillance Initiative (OHSI) established a project framework consisting of One Health teams conducting a national assessment of ICT capacity to support e-Surveillance. Results will be used to inform national strategic planning. OHSI stimulated efforts of an African Surveillance Informatics Governance Board chaired by the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The performance of the BioSense and ESSENCE fever syndromes were compared using measured temperature as a gold standard. Both syndromes performed similarly, but the ESSENCE syndrome had higher sensitivity over the one year study period. Including recorded temperature data as a queryable variable would increase the sensitivity of the fever syndromes in both ESSENCE and BioSense.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6456) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6456](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6456)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Government and commercial air passenger data sources were compared to evaluate data quality, utility, and accessibility for biosurveillance use. The goal was to identify the most complete and accurate data source of commercial air passenger counts and flight schedules.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6457) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6457](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6457)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6457](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6457)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Addressing health equity through data collection and linked disease surveillance makes the most of the opportunity to utilize collected data for the four biggest contributors to morbidity and mortality in the US and worldwide. Cancer, heart disease, diabetes and kidney disease share many risk factors. Understanding risk factors and their interactions with comorbidities are important and clinical practice indicates that chronic diseases can be addressed more effectively in a holistic approach. Using this approach for chronic disease surveillance gives the opportunity to explore possible connections between chronic diseases that may lead to better understanding of some of the interactions.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6458) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6458](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6458)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We aimed to develop an efficient surveillance approach for childhood diabetes. We analyzed EHR data from two independent US academic health care systems. Presumptive diabetes cases were identified as those having ≥ 1 of the five diabetes indicators in the past 3.5 years. EHRs of the presumptive cases were manually reviewed. We developed a stepwise surveillance approach using billing codes-based pre-specified algorithms and targeted manual EHRs review. The sensitivity and positive predictive value in both systems were approximately $\geq 90\%$. This stepwise surveillance approach resulted in a $\geq 70\%$ reduction in the number of cases requiring manual validation compared to traditional surveillance methods.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6459) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6459](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6459)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

On July 23, 2014, the EVD outbreak was declared in Nigeria following the confirmation of EVD in a traveller, who arrived acutely ill at the international airport in Lagos, South Western Nigeria from Liberia .The outbreak subsequently filtered to a south southern Nigeria city, by a symptomatic contact who escaped surveillance in Lagos and flew to the city, generating 527 contacts, 4 cases and 2 deaths. The cases were household and hospital contacts. Active surveillance should be promptly enforced at domestic airports and inter-state borders as soon as an outbreak is declared to contain its spread locally

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6460) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6460](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6460)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Despite the high investment on Measles surveillance activities, frequent measles outbreaks still occur in Kaduna State. We evaluated the surveillance system to identify gaps in its operations. We adapted the updated CDC guidelines on surveillance evaluation to assess the system's usefulness, representativeness, simplicity, timeliness, stability and acceptability. Our findings showed that the surveillance system is still useful however there were marked deficiencies in the timeliness and completeness of weekly reporting.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6461) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6461](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6461)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This project determined if R could be integrated into ESSENCE to allow users the ability to perform custom data analysis and visualizations. It looked at both the design of such a capability and the security requirements needed to accomplish it. Initial prototypes were built and the progress, design, and lessons learned from this project will be presented.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6462) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6462](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6462)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Throughout the largest outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the U.S., NBIC worked closely with DOI and USDA liaisons and continuously monitored open source media to provide situation summaries and integrated maps not initially available elsewhere to personnel across all levels of government.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6463) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6463](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6463)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

A collaboration of veterinary epidemiologists, laboratorians, and statistical analysts has designed a laboratory-based health surveillance system for horses in Colorado. Initial efforts focused on 12 years of data from three state labs. Exploratory analysis, stakeholder input, and discovery of laboratory workflow details were applied to refine syndrome groups and filter test order records to eliminate alerting bias. To tailor alerting methods for each syndrome, we constructed an algorithm testbed and a stochastic injection process based on target signal types chosen by the epidemiologists based on known disease progression. Testbed results yielded recommended methods, settings and thresholds for each syndrome.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6464) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6464](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6464)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This project was developed to enhance surveillance for *Aedes* spp. mosquitoes in an Arizona border county. The county maintained 11 trapping sites and we enrolled community members to help as a citizen science effort, adding over 40 trapping sites to the project. We aim to determine presence, absence, distribution and seasonality of the vector by using ovitraps that are well-distributed in the community.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6465) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6465](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6465)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Implementation of a labelling protocol to timely assess the potential health impact of a terrorist attack (occurring in France the 26th of July, 2015) on the population potentially exposed using syndromic surveillance data.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6466) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6466](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6466)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Social media is an informal source of near-real time health data that may add valuable information to disease surveillance by providing broader health access to hard-to-reach populations. The Philippines' geography makes it prone to meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical disasters. During disasters, thousands of people escape to evacuation centers for months, sometimes with improper water sources and sanitation. Consequently, conditions are perfect for communicable disease transmission and can even be the source of an outbreak, weeks after the original event. We propose to use publicly available Twitter data following natural disasters to provide early warning of a likely communicable disease outbreak.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6467) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6467](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6467)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

U.S. military influenza surveillance utilizes electronic reporting of clinical diagnoses to monitor health of military personnel and detect naturally occurring and bioterrorism-related epidemics. While accurate, these systems lack in timeliness. More recently, researchers have used novel data sources to detect influenza in real-time and capture non-traditional populations. With data-mining techniques, military social media users are identified and influenza-related discourse is integrated along with medical data into a comprehensive disease model. By leveraging heterogeneous data streams and developing dashboard biosurveillance analytics, the researchers hope to increase the speed at which outbreaks are detected and provide accurate disease forecasting among military personnel.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6468) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6468](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6468)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Washington State began its One Health Initiative in early 2014. This presentation describes the model they used to develop a strategic level steering committee and tactical workgroups, and successes and lessons learned along the way.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6469) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6469](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6469)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Description of surveillance strategies during low Ebola transmission in a district in Sierra Leone.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6470) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6470](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6470)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6470](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6470)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This study investigates a potential day of the week effect for myocardial infarction related chief complaints in the age group of 18 - 64 years by analyzing emergency department data in ESSENCE-FL.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6471) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6471](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6471)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This presentation will provide the learner with an appreciation of the use of data from Emergency Medical Services for the surveillance of public health problems. In using 911 dispatch and electronic patient care records from EMS, there were reliable, real time search and identification of r patients meeting screening criteria for emergent public health conditions. The surveillance results can be used as surrogate markers for public health issues occurring in the community and offer public health officials more timely alerting of potential cases.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6472) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6472](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6472)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The objective of this pilot study was to evaluate emergency department (ED) syndromic surveillance (SyS) data quality by cross-validating reported diagnostic codes associated to racial/ethnic injury health disparities in Nebraska. The percent of completeness of core data elements in SyS data and hospital discharge data (HDD) was also determined. Significant correlations were observed between Hospital A 2013 ED HDD and NDHHS ED SyS data for assault-related injury, and suicide and self-inflicted injury. Results suggest that the characterization of the burden of injury health inequalities could potentially be improved by using NDHHS SyS data to complement the surveillance of health disparities.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6473) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6473](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6473)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6473](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6473)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Foodborne illness affects 1 in 4 Americans, annually. However, only a fraction of affected individuals seek medical attention. In this presentation, we will discuss our collaboration with local public health departments to develop a foodborne disease surveillance platform to supplement ongoing surveillance efforts. The platform currently uses digital data from Twitter and Yelp. We developed a machine learning classifier to differentiate between relevant and irrelevant data. The classifier had an accuracy and precision of 85% and 82%, respectively based on an evaluation using 6084 tweets. These performance results are promising, especially given the similarities between the data classes.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6474) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6474](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6474)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

More than 150 U.S. international airports process an estimated two billion passengers and 50 million metric tons of cargo arriving in the U.S. from more than 1,000 international airports located outside the U.S. Entry and customs screening are points where travelers from international destinations pass; a logical location for assessing health of incoming travelers in order to identify and control import of diseases of emerging diseases. NBIC examined peer-reviewed literature, region-specific disease spectrum/frequency, and air travel patterns to assess options for ports of entry health screening as well as the challenges and potential benefits for active screening programs.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6475) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6475](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6475)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In response to local transmission of chikungunya virus in the Caribbean and the first travel-associated case in Louisiana in May of 2014, the Louisiana Office of Public Health Infectious Disease Epidemiology Section conducted an arboviral syndromic surveillance study to validate arboviral syndromes and evaluate the utility and practicality of detecting and monitoring arboviral disease using emergency department chief complaint, admit reason and diagnosis text data.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6476) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6476](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6476)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This study summarizes the first 4 years (2009-2012) of national surveillance for Lyme Disease (LD) in Canada. LD surveillance data for 2009-2012 are analyzed to describe the early patterns (age, seasonality and presenting manifestations) of LD emergence in Canada and to compare against those reported in the US. The study shows that: i) LD incidence is increasing in central and eastern Canada due to northwards expansion of the tick vector *Ixodes scapularis*; and ii) there is a lower proportion of cases presenting with early LD in Canada compared with the US suggesting lower awareness of early LD in Canada.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6477) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6477](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6477)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

By characterizing the health-seeking behavior of the general population, surveillance data of consultation rates could be further utilized to obtain the population and age-specific burden of disease.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6478) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6478](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6478)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

N/A

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6479) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6479](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6479)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This session will improve awareness and utility of Wildlife Morbidity and Mortality event reporting.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6480) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6480](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6480)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6480](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6480)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We explored the utility of electronic grocery store transaction data to assess the impact of in-store discounting of soda, a previously unknown risk factor of obesity and overweight, which cause substantial societal and economic burden worldwide. We found the strong impact of price discounting on the purchase of soda, particularity among stores located in lower educational attainment. The finding suggest the importance of monitoring store-level price discount, health disparity in terms of susceptibility to in-store price promotion of energy-dense food products, and the usefulness of digital grocery purchase data for the community surveillance of dietary choice.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6481) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6481](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6481)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The South Eastern Integrated Information Portal (SHIIP) is a portal-based technology solution that provides real-time feedback and summarized data to enhance and help plan care. This tool supports the Health Links program, which provides a new model for care in Ontario at the clinical level, in which all health care services in a community accessed by a patient are coordinated into a single plan. SHIIP provides the technology to enable a multi-agency care process by collecting patient demographic and clinical data from hospital databases. Some projected benefits include enhanced patient experience, reduced workflow and improvements in the efficiency of access to patient information.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6482) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6482](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6482)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Improving the visualization of daily data used in surveillance by improved modelling of day of the week and public holiday effects.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6483) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6483](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6483)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6483](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6483)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Kansas' primary method of Influenza-like Illness (ILI) surveillance is the U.S. Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network (ILINet), which experiences data submission delays. Kansas' method of syndromic surveillance is the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP), which provides real-time data. Data from the 2014-2015 influenza season were compared. The weekly proportions of ILI patients reported to ILINet and NSSP were highly correlated, both when comparing all data at the season's end and when comparing only data submitted before the weekly ILINet deadline. NSSP data may provide situational awareness for states whose ILINet providers do not meet the weekly submission deadline.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6484) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6484](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6484)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Complex data retrieval can often be an obstacle to good follow-up of case investigation. The technique of using SAS in conjunction with SQL*Loader to create and upload files to the relational database allows users access of their data in an easy and timely manner. If users have an easy way to analyze their own data they can be more proactive on their follow-up with physicians and families.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6485) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6485](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6485)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Screening potential Ebola patients can have a significant impact on health systems. The Department of Defense has screened many potential patients which may not come to the attention of the infectious disease community. In order to find additional patients that require resources for evaluation, we have developed methods to use reason for visit text fields and laboratory test records. We have determined that various elements of the EHR, either through an existing syndromic surveillance system or through a specifically-derived method, can provide useful information on the impact of outbreaks on a health system. Use of these methods to find patients of concern could be expanded to other outbreaks.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6486) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6486](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6486)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The current analysis describes the scope and trends in United States content from the Vaccine Sentimeter's results, while seeking to examine any possible links between media content, vaccine coverage, and reported vaccine adverse events in the country. The findings emphasize the importance of the Vaccine Sentimeter as a valid tool for public health agencies. This tool may allow them to track any loss of confidence in a variety of vaccines, at either the national or state level, at an early enough stage to allow effective policy implementation.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6487) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6487](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6487)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Syndromic surveillance can be used not only to monitor overall influenza trends, but is also effective for timely surveillance and estimation of influenza activity in three target populations: a) adults > 65, b) pregnant women, and c) children < 5 in Florida.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6488) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6488](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6488)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6488](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6488)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In September 2014, the SOS Médecins network has detected an increase in the number of cases of gastroenteritis as vomiting than other monitoring networks (specific or nonspecific) could not identify. The complementarity of the source to this monitoring has enabled to show the added value it could have particularly in terms of geographical coverage and completeness of coding.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6489) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6489](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6489)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Intentional violence is a leading cause of injury and death in the United States. Syndromic surveillance may complement national and state surveillance systems by increasing the timeliness and quality of data on violence and its impact on data-driven practices, programs, and policies that reduce violence and improve population health outcomes.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6490) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6490](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6490)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Public health reports from poison control center calls and emergency department visits, as well as circulating media reports, indicate an increase in adverse health events from synthetic cannabinoids throughout the country. Legal action varies in effectiveness to ban these products and discontinue sales. Increasing reports of clusters of cannabinoid related health effects and statewide marijuana legalization on the horizon highlight the importance of utilizing syndromic surveillance to monitor and characterize morbidity associated with these products.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6491) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6491](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6491)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

On October 1, 2015, all US hospitals will be required to transition from using ICD-9-CM codes to ICD-10-CM codes for billing and administrative purposes. This study describes the lessons learned from a statewide syndromic surveillance system, NC DETECT, for handling the transition. This study describes the updating of existing surveillance case definitions to ICD-10-CM, the development of new ICD-10-CM case definitions, the challenges and rewards of the transition to ICD-10-CM, and an assessment of the updated case definitions used in syndromic surveillance of emergency department data.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6492) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6492](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6492)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

ILINet data is a central element of influenza surveillance, but data collection is resource-intensive. Increasingly, ambulatory practices are submitting data automatically to syndromic surveillance systems. These syndromic surveillance feeds could potentially provide data to ILINet for a larger number of practices due to the reduced burden on the practices. This work demonstrates that syndromic surveillance data can demonstrate comparable trends to existing ILINet data. However, some allowances in ILI definition need to be made to account for symptom summarization by registrars.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6493) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6493](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6493)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In an effort to enhance situational awareness, Maricopa County Department of Public Health (Arizona) dedicated resources to begin developing a robust syndromic surveillance program. This abstract shares how the CDC Framework for Program Evaluation and a logic model were used to enhance syndromic surveillance at a local public health department.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6494) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6494](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6494)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Arizona is facing multiple threats from mosquito-borne diseases. Traditional surveillance, however, may take as long as 14 days between specimen collection and laboratory reporting to the health department. The Arizona Department of Health Services partnered with local public health jurisdictions to enhance traditional arboviral surveillance by incorporating syndromic surveillance. The objectives of this project were to develop a protocol for enhancing traditional arboviral surveillance with syndromic surveillance and to evaluate the protocol for accuracy, effectiveness, and timeliness.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6495) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6495](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6495)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We compared temporal patterns of respiratory illness-related unplanned school closures (USC) with influenza-like illness (ILI) data from outpatient provider visits to determine usability of these data for additional insight regarding ILI activity. We found significant correlation between USC and ILINet data ($R=0.54$ with $p\text{-value} < 0.0001$). The occurrence pattern of respiratory illness-related USCs similarly corresponded with that of ILI activity regardless of the severity of influenza season. This suggests that monitoring USCs can be a useful addition to existing influenza surveillance systems, particularly during severe influenza seasons when respiratory illness-related USCs may occur more frequently.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6496) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6496](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6496)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This population based surveillance data was used to access the usage of dating sites and social networking sites in newly diagnosed HIV positive MSM's living in Harris County. Study findings indicates that young MSM's prefers to use dating sites than social networking sites due to it's anonymity and easy accessiblity through various mediums like computers, mobile apps etc.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) prevention and control has succeeded in the context of a well-functioning surveillance system within a broader national health system. This includes adequate staff, well equipped laboratories, resources (e.g personal protective equipment) and staff commitment. In Africa, the countries have many challenges regarding disease surveillance and response such as underqualified staff, cultural beliefs and sometimes, lack of trust for formal health care sector performance. This has increases the impact of endemic diseases and their associated deaths. The way forward includes adequate resources provision and training for health workers especially laboratory staff need.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Analysis of available, potentially large data streams could have value in assisting risk identification efforts. We explored data from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) Animal Poison Control Center hotline to identify weekly increases in: 1) call volume, 2) calls regarding certain intoxication products, 3) calls regarding certain species, and 4) calls with clinical signs associated with specific syndromes. Seasonal trends were observed in calls regarding pesticide intoxications. Human-centric product intoxication trends were observed in swine. These data support the value of passive data streams in risk identification, biosurveillance, and animal health monitoring.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Health care reform and the use of electronic health record systems is dramatically changing the health care community. High adoption of health information technology has created an opportunity to improve population health by leveraging data collected by health systems. This project describes the informatics characteristics of current and emerging clinical data repositories among Minnesota health care providers. Results will provide a critical understanding of the status, challenges, and opportunities for leveraging the large investment in health care data systems to better support public health prevention programs, epidemiology, and surveillance to improve population health, identify health disparities, and advance health equity.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6500) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6500](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6500)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Approximately 2.7 million Americans live with chronic Hepatitis C; however, most jurisdictions have limited surveillance and prevention efforts due to a lack of resources. Using passive surveillance of HCV viral loads, geographic, principal component, and linear regression analyses were performed on average HCV viral load by ZIP code. The analyses found correlations with percent of families in poverty and percent African American and showed HCV log values (IU/mL) ranging from 4.58 to 6.95. These could be viable methods of identifying areas of decreased HCV suppression and increased risk for HCV transmission; however, the application of these analyses must be evaluated.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6501) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6501](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6501)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

A program to control anthrax in Georgia has been instituted by the Georgian National Animal Health Program, which involves the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Food Agency (NFA), and the Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (LMA). Outside of diagnostic testing, epidemiological investigation and surveillance are used to determine the origin of animals affected with anthrax. Tagging cattle with ear tags allows for increased traceability and epidemiological investigation. This abstract, reports the use of ear tagging in cattle to trace the origin of four cases of anthrax in cattle that were fatal.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6502) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6502](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6502)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

N/A

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Super Bowl XLIX took place on February 1st, 2015 in Glendale, Arizona. In preparation for this large scale public event and related activities, the Maricopa County Department of Public Health developed methods for enhanced surveillance, situational awareness and early detection of public health emergencies. This presentation describes enhanced epidemiologic surveillance efforts in place during Super Bowl XLIX and associated events. A summary of surveillance result highlights will be presented. Lessons learned from surveillance strategies implemented during mass gatherings will be reviewed and novel approaches for near real-time surveillance for situational awareness and early event detection will be examined.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We performed a simulation study in order to evaluate performance of 8 algorithms used in health surveillance for early outbreak detection. Each method was evaluated through its false positive rate (FPR) and its probability of detection (POD: at least one alarm during the outbreak period), for the different scenarios and outbreak sizes. Some methods have presented $POD > 80\%$ and $FPR < 20\%$ for the largest simulated outbreaks. For other algorithms, we observed heterogeneous performances according to simulation scenarios and outbreak sizes. Other performance criteria need to be proposed in order to improve the choice of algorithms to be implemented in health surveillance.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The paper presents a concept for sanitary-epidemiological monitoring system reinforcement in Kazakhstan based on the deployed electronic surveillance system, risk assessment and management approach, and establishment of a Situational Center. It outlines the internal and external information sources for their further analysis and formulates tasks to implement proposed concept.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Syndromic surveillance is used by state agencies to collect real-time information on disease outbreaks but has not been used to collect occupational data. Staff has begun evaluating a real-time surveillance tool to track occupationally-related emergency room visits throughout the state via EpiCenter and applying established epidemiologic techniques to a different set of circumstances. Incorporating Syndromic Surveillance data with hospital discharge data will enhance the classification and capture of work-related non-fatal injuries with possible improved efforts at prevention. Evaluating this dataset will enhance existing surveillance; provide a broader characterization of health risks faced by worker populations; and allow for quicker response.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6508) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6508](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6508)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

State HIV offices routinely produce fact sheets, epidemiologic profiles, and other reports from the eHARS (Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System) database. The eHARS software is used throughout the United States and has limited variability between states. Due to this limited variability, software developed to analyze and visualize data using the eHARS database schema may be useful to many state HIV offices. The R software environment was used to create a powerful data dashboard for the eHARS database schema. The eharsDash package contains software which imports data from eHARS into the R environment and analyzes and visualizes the data.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Leptospirosis was an eminent cause of fever in urban and rural Bangladesh causing hospitalization. Fever or FUO causes an average of 6.3 work days loss among Bangladeshis. Our findings underline that a well-coordinated surveillance should be accommodated in the routine surveillance in Bangladesh to alleviate disease risk and morbidity.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6513) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6513](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6513)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

To explore whether disparities exist among persons seeking emergency department (ED) care related to marijuana use, we developed marijuana case (MJC) definitions, provided an overview of the prevalence of ED visits related to marijuana use, and identified differences in MJCs by age, gender, and geographic location. Males and persons aged 18-44 years constituted a higher proportion of MJCs, which may be related to differences in usage patterns as identified by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Denver and Arapahoe Counties had a higher percentage of pediatric MJCs. More advanced spatial analysis will describe details of geographic disparities in the research.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6515) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6515](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6515)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the epidemic situation on poliomyelitis in the world is not good. Ukraine is on the list of countries certified by WHO as the territory free of polio, and previously, population coverage with scheduled vaccination against polio was 95%.

(Online J Public Health Inform 2016;8(1):e6516) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6516](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6516)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We present a simple, fast, and easily interpretable procedure that results in faster detection of outbreaks in multiple spatial regions. Disease counts from neighboring regions are aggregated to compute a Poisson CUSUM statistic for each region. Instead of controlling the average run length error criterion in the testing process, we instead utilize the false discovery rate. Additionally, p-values are used to make decisions instead of traditional critical-values. The use of the false discovery rate and p-values in testing allows us to utilize more powerful multiple testing methodologies. The procedure is successfully applied to detect the 2011 Salmonella Newport outbreak in Germany.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6517) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6517](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6517)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Because of the potential threats flu viruses pose, the United States, like many developed countries, has a very well established flu surveillance system consisting of 10 components collecting laboratory data, mortality data, hospitalization data and sentinel outpatient care data. Currently, this surveillance system is estimated to lag behind the actual seasonal outbreak by one to two weeks. As new data streams come online, it is important to understand what added benefit they bring to the flu surveillance system complex. For data streams to be effective, they should provide data in a more timely fashion or provide additional data that current surveillance systems cannot provide. Two multiplexed diagnostic tools designed to test syndromically relevant pathogens and wirelessly upload data for rapid integration and interpretation were evaluated to see how they fit into the influenza surveillance scheme in California.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Using influenza like illness (ILI) data from the repository held by AFHSC, and publically available malaria data we characterized similarities and differences between military and civilian outbreaks. Our analysis is meant to extend previously published work temporally, geographically, and to new diseases.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

BioSense was created in 2003 with the intent of establishing an integrated system of nationwide public health surveillance for the early detection of potential bioterrorism-related syndromes or other public health emergencies. BioSense has evolved into the National Syndromic Surveillance Program that includes the BioSense Platform - an improved suite of analytical tools based in a cloud environment. To address the user community's priorities of the platform's current system requirements and the preference for including other software on the platform to improve syndromic surveillance data processing, CDC conducted a pilot project to evaluate the tools, SAS and ESSENCE.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6520) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6520](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6520)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

It is estimated that there are 1.7 million homeless individuals in the United States; 36% are families with children under the age of 18. Due to lack of resources, homeless individuals frequent emergency departments for immediate health care needs. The aim of this study was to examine a homeless population who visited an Albuquerque area hospital at any time during a 3-year time period. A comparison of demographic characteristics as well as visit/hospitalization characteristics between two populations was analyzed; homeless individuals who had a 30-day readmission compared to those that did not have a 30-day readmission.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This poster presentation will describe the inclusion of triage notes into a syndromic surveillance system, Epicenter, to enhance population health surveillance activities. Emergency Department data from EpiCenter and call data from New Jersey Poison Information and Education System related to increased number of synthetic cannabinoid use were evaluated in this analysis.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

As of 2012, 3,400 million people are living with HIV in Nigeria. The estimated new HIV infections is 260,000 and estimated AIDS death is 240,000. The number of adults on ART was 459,465 and the ART coverage according to WHO guideline was 36%. Nigeria has developed the president's Comprehensive Response Plan that assesses needs and gaps, identifies focus area and set targets for PMCT, ART and HCT services. This study therefore aims to determine the number of individual that were counselled and tested for HIV and those currently on ART drugs in Enugu State, Nigeria.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6524) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6524](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6524)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Traditional disease surveillance systems suffer from several disadvantages, including reporting lags and antiquated technology, that have caused a movement towards internet-based disease surveillance systems. This study presents the use of Wikipedia article content in this sphere. We demonstrate how a named-entity recognizer can be trained to tag case, death, and hospitalization counts in the article text. We also show that there are detailed time series data that are consistently updated that closely align with ground truth data. We argue that Wikipedia can be used to create the first community-driven open-source emerging disease detection, monitoring, and repository system.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6526) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6526](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6526)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The response to public concern of an increase in tick populations and Lyme disease prompted by a local veterinarian on a Lake Michigan island is a prime example of the One Health approach. Due to an increase in Lyme disease diagnosis in pets, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services were invited to the island to conduct an environmental investigation and provide health education to local residents.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The histoplasmosis surveillance system was evaluated using the 2001 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Updated Guidelines for Evaluating Public Health Surveillance Systems. From 2004 to 2014, a total of 1,608 confirmed or probable cases were reported into MDSS, with a slight increasing trend in case numbers over time. Michigan's histoplasmosis surveillance system is relatively simple, but the misclassification of cases is troublesome. Development of tools for LHDs to aid in classification of cases may improve the PPV and decrease case investigation time. Increasing the number of hospitals that report directly to MDSS would indicate more acceptability, and increase sensitivity.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6528) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6528](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6528)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Diseases due to consumption of contaminated food are a common problem in worldwide. Information about food hygiene practices in plantation sector in Sri Lanka is insufficient. This study was designed to identify hygiene practices for the establishment of a Surveillance system in Sri Lanka. Knowledge of food hygiene practices among food handlers in plantation sector is very poor. Community - Health education programs, promoting better food hygiene and improved sanitary conditions should be considered, to plan a food hygiene Surveillance system.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

An interactive, point-and-click (R-Shiny) application was developed to facilitate the routine assessment of known data quality factors that compromise the integrity and timeliness of data sets used at the Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD). The code (and associated documentation) for this application is being made available online so that other surveillance practitioners interested in adopting this approach can mix and match the features they are most interested in to create customized data quality assessment applications that meet their needs.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) of measles and diphtheria in India were responsible for 47% of global measles mortality and 20% of global diphtheria mortality in 2010. We evaluated the VPD surveillance system of Delhi, focusing on measles and diphtheria. We evaluated the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and reviewed the available data for measles and diphtheria surveillance from North Delhi district from 2012 to 2013. Primary data were collected by interviewing key state and district level stakeholders using a semi-structured questionnaire. Documents like protocols, operational manuals, training documents and hospital and dispensary records were also reviewed. HMIS is a web-based reporting system started in Delhi in April 2008. Data are collected through passive surveillance. The system uses standard definitions and reporting mechanisms. Data validation is standardized and documented. The system is useful and simple to use; the system has shown flexibility in adapting to needed changes over time. The system is acceptable due to involvement of field staff in the process. We observed completeness in reporting of forms (93.8% [845/900]) and systemic support (manpower, infrastructure, funds) for effective functioning of HMIS. The surveillance system is sensitive enough to see trends but data are not available at the population level to know the true burden of disease. The data quality is good for case data but poor for mortality data. The system provides incomplete representation for private sector [captures only 3.3% of reporting units (15/450)]. Only 42% (38/90) of reporting units reported on time for January 2013. The overall quality of the surveillance system is good, and it is meeting its objectives. However timeliness of reporting and representativeness needs further improvement.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The mental health and psychosocial implications of the 2014 Ebola outbreak are multifaceted, impacting survivors, families, healthcare providers, and the public health response. We conducted a literature review and summarized published information pertinent to mental health and psychosocial aspects of Ebola virus disease (EVD). A total of 140 documents were identified, including peer-reviewed research, newspaper articles, pamphlets, and guidelines/training manuals. One of the main obstacles in reducing the outbreak has been the widespread ignorance, and potential panic over EVD, leading to fear, isolation, and stigmatization. Using results of this review we developed stigma mitigation messages for Ebola survivors and responders.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Hurricane "Superstorm" Sandy struck New Jersey on October 29, 2012, causing harm to the health of residents and billions of dollars of damage to businesses, transportation, and infrastructure. Monitoring health outcomes for increased illness and injury due to a severe weather event is important in measuring the severity of conditions and the efficacy of state response, as well as in emergency response preparations for future severe weather events. This talk will describe NJDOH's development of a suite of 20 indicators in EpiCenter to perform syndromic surveillance of extreme weather-related conditions.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The objective for this research project was to see if there are predictable patterns for certain annual events in Champaign County, Illinois. The focus was on how alcohol intoxication effected the population and whether or not its effects were dangerous to the community at an alarming rate.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Mantle is an open-source web platform designed for the storage, sharing, and visualization of One Health biosurveillance data and is designed to meet the needs of a wide variety of users. One Health scientists in the field or the lab will be able to upload datasets in multiple formats to Mantle's intelligent database, where they will be stored for easy download and analysis. Mantle users will be able to use fine-grained access controls to protect and share their uploaded datasets, and examine datasets in views appropriate to their content (e.g., tables, maps, and charts). Mantle's flexible storage layer will also display spatial datasets from different data sources alongside one another, and save and export combined datasets.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Norovirus is the leading cause of gastroenteritis worldwide, resulting in millions of infections annually. In comparison to other viral illnesses, the total number of norovirus cases per year is second only to the common cold. While infection is relatively short-lived, the illness causes a high economic impact due to lost productivity and healthcare expenditures, thus requiring action to reduce the burden. In Ontario, surveillance is predominantly laboratory-based, leaving much room for improvement. This project will utilize syndromic surveillance to create an early warning system for early norovirus detection; TeleHealth Ontario call data will be analyzed to identify the beginning of the winter vomiting season in conjunction with laboratory data to confirm the season. From this, public health authorities can notify hospitals, long-term care homes, and other vulnerable populations of impending outbreaks.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The recent Ebola - Zaire outbreak highlighted the need to understand the current and potential availability of diagnostic assays for a number of viral hemorrhagic fevers. The potential product landscape for rapid diagnostics of viral hemorrhagic fevers is extensive. The vast majority of these assays were developed in academic or government laboratories and have not progressed further toward commercialization or broad public health use. Subsequently, their approval under an Emergency Use Authorization may be delayed due to the lack of validation and standardization required for deployment as a reliable diagnostic tool. Lastly, the validation methods by which each assay was tested varied greatly, resulting in difficulty drawing direct comparisons amongst assays.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Sharing syndromic surveillance data across jurisdictional boundaries enhances epidemiological capacities and expands situational awareness at multiple levels. This talk will detail a training model for developing data sharing practices at a HHS regional level, and early workshop results and outcomes. Workshop participants built knowledge and skills in syndromic surveillance practice through relationship building as a foundation to data sharing; sharing of actual SyS data and information, and discussion of the benefits and barriers to data solution in order to identify solutions and plan action.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Injuries are a major but neglected global public health problem. In 2001, World Health Organization (WHO) published injury surveillance guidelines emphasizing the importance of injury surveillance at country levels to cope with this grave problem. However there are no customizable generic injury surveillance systems which can be used in developing countries. Therefore we conducted this study to customize open source public health information system, District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) for injury surveillance and pilot it in a resource constrained country, Sri Lanka.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Motor vehicle crashes (MVCs) are one of the leading causes of injury in the U.S. National injury surveillance is commonly captured using E-codes. However, use of E-codes alone to capture MVC-related ED visits may result in a different picture of MVC injuries compared to using text searches of triage or chief complaint notes. In this study, we identify and describe how the case definition used to identify MVC patients can impact results when conducting MVC surveillance. We compare MVC patients identified using E-codes, text searches, or both criteria together. We found that choice of case definition impacts the picture of MVC severity.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Owners and pets frequently live in very close contact. As a result, surveillance of disease-related events in companion animals has the potential to deliver benefits for both animal and human health. SAVSNET\''\''the Small Animal Veterinary Surveillance Network\''\''collects and collates real-time data from veterinary diagnostic laboratories and veterinary practices across the UK to support research and disease surveillance in companion animals. The data collected by SAVSNET is made available to a wide range of interested parties including academic collaborators, PhD researchers, students and commercial companies. As such, SAVSNET is a valuable resource for One Health surveillance.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Information sharing strengthens collaborative work across program areas and integrates services in many health agencies. A major barrier to achieving this goal is the lack of standardized data security and confidentiality procedures, which has often been cited as an obstacle for programs seeking to maximize use of data for public health action and provide integrated and comprehensive services. Data release policies serves as a reference document governing how data is released or shared. This document discusses the process of creating a data release policy that is acceptable across program areas.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In the largest gathering of nations in Los Angeles" history, the 2015 Special Olympics (SO) welcomed approximately 6,500 athletes from 165 countries, as well as 30,000 volunteers and 500,000 spectators from July 25 to August 2, 2015. We describe how Los Angeles County"s (LAC"s) syndromic surveillance system was used to detect potential emerging health events congruent with SO games and pre-game events.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Population health relies on tracking patients through a continuum of care with patient records from disparate sources. An assumption is made that all patient records are connected. The reality is: they are not. Disconnected records negatively impact results: from individual patient care management through population health's predictive analytics. An enterprise master patient index (EMPI) system can be employed to connect all patient records, but it requires comprehensive tuning to maximize the number of connected records. This presentation describes how one large healthcare integrated delivery network tuned their EMPI system to maximize the number of connected patient records across all sources.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Syndromic surveillance systems are commonly presented in the literature but few are rigorously evaluated. We present and test an evaluation framework to examine which events can and cannot be detected, the time to detection and the efficacy of different syndromic surveillance data streams. This was achieved using four national syndromic surveillance systems in England and simulating a number of possible disease events (e.g. outbreak of pandemic influenza, (Cryptosporidium) outbreak and deliberate anthrax release). This methodology can be widely adopted to provide more empirical analysis of the effectiveness of syndromic surveillance systems worldwide.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Population-based cancer registration is not common practice in developing countries. Ghana's first PBCR, the Kumasi Cancer Registry was established in 2012. We review data from the registry from 2012 to 2014. Females accounted for the majority (64.2%) of the 1,078 cases of cancer were recorded. Breast (35.1%), Cervix (23.7%), Ovary (7.9%), Liver (3.8%) and Endometrium (3.2%) were the top five cancers among females. Among males, the commonest cancers were Liver (21.8%), Prostate (17.9%), Stomach (4.1%), Lung (3.4%) and Bone marrow (2.9%). Histology was the basis of diagnosis for 58.7%. There is the need to establish more such registries in Ghana.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections go largely undetected due to their asymptomatic nature. It is believed that fewer than half of existing cases are detected by surveillance systems. Further confusion in surveillance may arise in that acute and chronic infections are often handled separately. This evaluation will look at the simplicity, flexibility, data quality, acceptability, sensitivity, positive predictive value, representativeness, timeliness, and stability of HCV surveillance in Washington State. The evaluation is currently in progress and preliminary results are expected to be formulated by November.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The success of fighting dengue fever at the Hospital and Emergency Service the city of São Bernardo do Campo , São Paulo, comprising 150 beds , 10 beds for general adult ICU beds and 05 pediatric ICU, about dengue cases treated . All suspected cases have been met satisfactorily in the treatment using Electronic Record Patients, telephone monitoring and flowchart. By to monitor and track these cases seen in our service, we can guide and notify 100% of cases in a timely manner, thus avoiding the complications and keeping the zero death.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We describe VA's experience developing innovative and alternative uses for a surveillance system. We reviewed use cases for new data elements; enhancements to system analytics and functionality; and novel use cases for original outpatient data elements. Enhancements and innovations to influenza surveillance (immunization tracking, %ILI for primary care settings, telephone triage data, inpatient influenza data, geospatial mapping); epidemiologic reviews and lookbacks (identifying ERCP procedures for a CRE review); and infection control activities (SSI procedure dominators, pneumonia hospitalizations for Legionella testing review and needlestick injury queries) were highlighted. These activities were essential for demonstrating usefulness and maintaining system support within VA.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In most disadvantaged communities in Northern Nigeria, adolescent girls engage in economic activities so that they can save money for household items to be bought for them when they are given out for marriage. Child marriage is marriage before age 18. Food safety awareness, knowledge and practices among food vendors is affected by interplay of factors. Teenagers engage in hawking food without understanding food-related risks for the preservation of their health and the health of others. Hence food vendors should be given the time, tools and training necessary to facilitate proper food handling practices at all times.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

A large proportion of Nigerians access healthcare services in private health facilities (PHFs) but the compliance of these PHFs to the mandatory disease surveillance and reporting - a means of implementing the international health regulation of 1969 - has not been established. The recent Ebola outbreak spread to Nigeria and revealed challenges in the efficiency of the surveillance system after a suspicious case presented at a PHF. The impact of an inefficient disease surveillance system can be far reaching. Thus, we propose a study to investigate and understand factors affecting compliance of these PHFs to the country disease surveillance and response system.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In Reunion Island, the population is very sensitive to public health concerns. In this context, the health authorities implemented since April 2014 a web-based surveillance system, called “Koman i lé” and based on a volunteers” cohort in general population. This surveillance system allowed to follow the seasonal influenza epidemic in 2014 and the major outbreak of conjunctivitis from January to April 2015. In conclusion, the sentinel population allows the population of Reunion Island to take an active part in the health regional policy. Information reported by individuals can increase traditional public health methods for more timely detection of disease outbreaks.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We present a user-friendly online application for viewing CDC disease count data. The application creates plots for user selected diseases, time ranges and geographic scales. An optional alert threshold informs the user when a disease count has risen very rapidly in a short period of time. The application is updated weekly as the CDC makes new data available.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Many countries prospectively monitor influenza-attributable mortality using a variation of the Serfling seasonal time series model. Our aim is to demonstrate use of routine laboratory-confirmed influenza surveillance data to forecast predicted influenza-attributable deaths during the current influenza season. The two models provided a reasonable forecast for 2012. The model forecasts of weekly deaths during 2012 were compared against observed deaths using root mean squared error (RMSE). The results shown that the model including influenza type A and B provided a better fit. Here, we demonstrated a time series model for influenza-attributable mortality surveillance based on laboratory surveillance information.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6557) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6557](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6557)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We used scenarios and simulations to validate the effectiveness of national syndromic surveillance systems across a range of locations and seasons in situations where no comparable historical dataset may be available.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6558) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6558](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6558)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Syndromic surveillance telehealth calls were shown to provide early warning of seasonal rises in RSV and influenza compared to traditional laboratory reporting.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6559) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6559](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6559)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We present our work towards automatic monitoring of major depressive disorder at the population-level leveraging social media and natural language processing. In this pilot study, we manually annotated Twitter tweets i.e., whether the tweet conveys clinical evidence of depression or not, and if the tweet is depression-related, whether it conveys low mood, fatigue or loss of energy, or problems with social environment. Our classifiers trained with simple features can automatically distinguish between tweets with clinical evidence of depression or not with promising results, suggesting complete automation is possible.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6561) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6561](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6561)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

N/A

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6562) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6562](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6562)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

After ELR implementation in Houston, the annual number of cases and number of reportable cases increased substantially (chart1); prior to the ELR implementation it took longer to report a case. The use of electronic disease surveillance system and the implementation of ELR improved the Houston disease surveillance system capacity of early case detection (table1); however, after ELR implementation, probably due to increase in case volume, it took longer to complete an investigation (table2); not substantial differences were found between cases pre and post ELR implementation, but cases populated by ELRs were less complete with case reporting information (table3).

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6563) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6563](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6563)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Surveillance of the natural foci of Especially Dangerous Infections (EDI) is necessary due to their etiological, epidemiological, and clinical diversity, their global spread and overall negative impact on public health. Some EDI pathogens with natural foci are also potential agents for biological weapons. Study of the EDI characteristics is important for development of an effective epidemiological protection system. *Francisella tularensis* is one of the most virulent human microorganisms and a critical Category A biological agent. In Ukraine, tularemia natural foci are registered in 23 of the 25 regions. We conducted integrated ecological-epidemiological and microbiological research on the EDI natural foci for the past 20 years.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6564) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6564](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6564)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

To better understand the contribution of Rickettsia spp. to prevalent flea-borne diseases in Kazakhstan, we evaluated fleas collected in the Almaty Oblast of southeastern Kazakhstan for the presence of rickettsiae by quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR). We found that fleas captured from Kazakhstan's common Great Gerbil (*Rhombomys opimus*) and corresponding burrows were infected with rickettsiae. The most commonly found rickettsia-infected flea species was *Xenopsylla gerbilli*, and the most commonly found rickettsia was *Candidatus R. asemboensis*. Further studies may include testing these and other fleas samples for the presence of additional disease agents, including *Bartonella* spp. and *Yersinia pestis*.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

A retrospective chart review studied 892 Denver *Clostridium difficile* cases from 2011 through 2013 with incident stool specimen reported to the state health department. Cases were stratified by epidemiologic classification (HFCO, CO-HCFA or CO-CA) and analyzed for associations with demographic and risk factors. Denver CDI incidence rate increased from 129/100,000 residents in 2011 to 139/100,000 residents in 2013. During the study period, the presence of underlying morbidities and antibiotic exposure increased in all onset types.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

National Influenza Sentinel Surveillance (NISS) was established in Nigeria in 2006 to monitor influenza occurrence in humans in Nigeria and provide a foundation for detecting outbreaks of novel strains of influenza. The evaluation was conducted to assess the performance of the surveillance system from January to December 2014 and identify factors affecting the performance. The system was determined to be useful, flexible, acceptable, and simple. However, timeliness and stability need to be strengthened.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

There is lack of standardized and reliable questionnaires to capture various behavioural aspects of subjective health of the population in India and this study was aimed to identify and validate methods and scales measuring determinants of socio-economic inequalities in health in context to Indian adolescents residing in diverse urban areas. In this study scales and questions from internationally validated questionnaires were adopted, and then reliability and validity tests were conducted through a cross sectional study on 1386 Indian adolescents residing in diverse areas of residence (slums, middle class and resettlement colonies) and standardized them to be used on Indian adolescent.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6568) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6568](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6568)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In early June, the New York City syndromic surveillance system detected five signals in sales of over-the-counter antidiarrheal medications. To determine if this increase reflected a concerning cluster of diarrheal illness, we examined multiple communicable disease surveillance data systems. After further investigation of syndromic and other systems, we determined that findings possibly reflected sales promotions but did not suggest increased diarrheal illness in NYC.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6569) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6569](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6569)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Identification of the main factors influencing the stability and the quality of the French Emergency departments (ED) syndromic surveillance system: tempOral factors, health events occurring in 2015 and the influence to move from a voluntary to a mandatory system on data quality and transmission.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6570) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6570](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6570)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The automated retrieval of antimicrobial susceptibility information via ELR expands public health surveillance without expending additional resources. This study presents the antimicrobial susceptibilities of drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in a local safety net hospital cohort and compares them with the susceptibilities found by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) program. Demographic characteristics and vaccine history of the patients are also reported. The study found one large difference in percentage susceptibility for one antimicrobial drug (penicillin), suggesting a need to develop regional antimicrobial profiles to better inform clinical decisions.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6571) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6571](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6571)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The Public Health Community Platform (PHCP) is currently piloting an initial implementation of an electronic case reporting (eCR) solution. This work integrates community-defined resources (such as the Reportable Conditions Knowledge Management System and the Reportable Conditions Trigger Codes) to extract standardized data from clinical EHRs and transport that data to the correct public health agency, automating a core function of public health surveillance. This eCR solution will allow public health to benefit from a centrally developed and deployed infrastructure and tools and decrease the burden for clinical provider participation.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6572) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6572](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6572)

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doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6572](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6572)

Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Syndromic surveillance requires reliable, accurate, and complete healthcare encounter data. To address the need for quality assessment of ED data, we developed an R script to assess and produce reports on data quality in the BioSense locker database. The script examines identifying variables in the HL7 messages from the locker, aggregates messages into ED visits based on these identifiers, processes the aggregated data to calculate metadata for each visit, and computes various data quality metrics. Facility-level reports are written to HTML files, which can then be shared with hospitals and vendors to support ongoing data quality improvements.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6573) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6573](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6573)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Processing free-text clinical information in an electronic medical record may enhance surveillance systems for early identification of influenza-like illness outbreaks. However, processing clinical text using natural language processing (NLP) poses a challenge in preserving the semantics of the original information recorded. In this study, we discuss several NLP and technical issues as well as potential solutions for implementation in syndromic surveillance systems.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6575) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6575](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6575)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In human and animal health, conventional approaches to preventing and controlling gastrointestinal disease (GI) have not reduced the overall disease burden. In order to understand and mitigate shared GI aetiologies between humans and animals it is necessary to develop One Health Surveillance approaches that integrate data-sources contributed to by human and veterinary healthcare. Here we describe how a real-time surveillance system for early detection of GI outbreaks in small animal and human health is being developed by collecting electronic health records from veterinary practitioners and a telephone-based 24-hour medical triage service in the UK.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6576) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6576](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6576)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The New York City Department of Health has been developing two public health surveillance systems for chronic diseases. The first is the NYC Macroscopic, which is built on a distributed query network of 740 New York City ambulatory practices all using proprietary software from one EHR vendor. The second model, Query Health, still in its initial phase, accesses data collected by a Health Information Exchange. This study compares these two models for potential disease surveillance and public health application.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6578) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6578](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6578)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

M and E for a program requires identification of indicators that measure inputs, process, outputs, and outcomes. The frequency of collecting information for these indicators will vary depending on the level of use, type of indicator as well as time interval over which we expect to see a change in that parameter. For effective M and E of CCGDM a list of indicators and parameters has been finalized. Following tools and techniques will be used for effective monitoring of CCGDM Cycle III. 1. Base line & End line Questionnaire: Baseline and End Line survey is employed to assess Knowledge Attitude Practices of GDM among participants. The questionnaire comprises of 20 MCQ's pertaining to screening, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and management of GDM. Baseline was circulated to all enrolled participants during Module I session just before pre test. End Line questionnaire will be distributed to participants subsequent to completion of Module IV to ascertain the shift of knowledge before and after the course. The responses will be entered in an excel template and analyzed. 2. Monitoring Forms and Formats: Standardized forms which help in capturing and collection of data in a systematic and uniform manner PAN India from all stakeholders. Five forms which were used in monitoring of CCGDM Cycle I were: Observers Checklist, Participant Feedback Form, Trainer Feedback Form, Participant Testimonial Form and Trainer Testimonial Form. 3. SMS Real Time Monitoring System: The SMS Real Time Monitoring System is a state of the art reporting mechanism which will allow the Observers to report on selected pre-defined parameters during the on-site monitoring of the contact sessions. Each parameter had a pre-defined code which was entered in SMS message and sent to the CCGDM Program Secretariat on a designated number. Each Observers mobile number has been registered with the system and a unique code was maintained throughout the tenure of the program. The Observers use this code developed for the parameters to construct the SMS, which when sent is collected at CCGDM Program Secretariat. This system in turn was allowing for meticulous and timely follow up by the management. End Line Evaluation Survey: The evaluation for CCGDM Cycle III will be conducted in the month of November 2015, following the completion of Module IV in October 2014. The evaluation will enable us to amalgamate the overall experiences of the participants during the program. It will also help us to measure the improvement in the knowledge and skills of all eligible participants of CCGDM Cycle II in the field of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6580) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6580](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6580)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Public health agencies strive to develop and maintain cost-effective disease surveillance systems to better understand the burden of disease within their jurisdiction. The emergence of novel avian influenza and other respiratory viruses such as MERS-CoV along with other emerging diseases including Ebola virus disease offer new challenges to public health practitioners. The authors conducted a series of surveys of influenza surveillance coordinators to identify and define these challenges. The results emphasize the importance of maintaining sufficient infrastructure and the trained personnel needed to operate these surveillance systems for optimal disease detection and public health preparedness and response readiness.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6581) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6581](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6581)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In public health reporting, a distinction is made between Canadian-acquired and international travel-related cases, but there is no differentiation between domestic travel-related and endemic cases. The objective of this presentation is to explore how demographic and exposure factors related to giardiasis vary between travel and endemic cases, for residents of the Region of Waterloo (Ontario). We found that exposure to risk factors for giardiasis varies among domestic-travel, international-travel, and endemic cases. Consequently, a distinction should be made between these case types in developing prevention strategies.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6582) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6582](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6582)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Port Loko district in Sierra Leone had over 1,400 confirmed Ebola cases since the start of the outbreak. Stronger surveillance systems were critical for the early detection of potential EVD cases, thus containing further spread of the epidemic. Community structures such as clinics, village/section chiefs, community Ebola responders, religious institutions and community social mobilization teams were critical to developing robust integrated surveillance systems that could report significant EVD events to the District Ebola Response Center. This ensured that all significant events were investigated. Continuous engagement of community and section structures proved critical in stopping the spread of EVD in Port Loko

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6583) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6583](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6583)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Anthrax is an endemic infection in Georgia. More than 2,000 affected foci exist in the country with approximately 10% being active. Since 2003, an active surveillance program across pipeline construction sites has been ongoing. This study reports the results of soil samples tested from 2003-2014, which revealed a number of *Bacillus anthracis* isolates thereby indicating their presence at several sites. The construction sites have since been decontaminated. These results highlights the utility and importance of active surveillance campaigns on such especially dangerous pathogens.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6584) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6584](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6584)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We have developed a robust and flexible system to collect, process twitter messages and then display them on an interactive dashboard “SMART” that can potentially provide a tool for practitioners to monitor and visualize syndromes, specific diseases and other events of public health interest. We are seeking to make the SMART system and dashboard a useful tool that can provide timely and actionable information for local agencies and practitioners. To facilitate widespread use and testing of this system, we are seeking input and suggestions from public health and surveillance professionals.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In Michigan, legionellosis cases are reportable through the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS), a web-based database. The objectives of this study were to evaluate Michigan's legionellosis surveillance system and determine whether diagnostic methods influenced case distribution. Michigan's legionellosis surveillance system was evaluated using the 2001 MMWR surveillance system evaluation guidelines focusing on data quality, timeliness, and sensitivity. Additional analyses were performed on the diagnostic test data. The system showed moderate sensitivity, and reporting times over the 24-hour state requirements. Data completeness improved 20% over time. Decreasing culture diagnoses make linking cases to environmental sources in an outbreak investigation challenging.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6586) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6586](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6586)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This paper describes a cross-sectional analysis of data pertaining to accidents that occurred on the National Highway between Hyderabad and Vijaywada, over a period of one year. A fully equipped trauma ambulance was despatched to the site as soon as a call comes on 1033. The victim was attended to by well-trained paramedics in the ambulance and transported to the nearest health care facility. This service attended to 60% of the accidents in the service area. Incidence of fatalities was 5.63%. This service can be established at the national level to provide emergency ambulance care service to accident victims on National Highways.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

We evaluated the specificity of Praedico Biosurveillance, a next generation biosurveillance application leveraging multiple detection algorithms, big data and machine learning, for VA outpatient syndromic surveillance alerting during the period of June 2014 thru May 2015, and compared it to the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE). Praedico Biosurveillance generated alerts were significantly lower compared to ESSENCE generated alerts across all major syndromic syndromes and demonstrated higher sensitivity to seasons (i.e., ILI activity in winter). Reducing alerting fatigue would enhance specificity of computer-generated alerts, promoting more usage and gradual improvement in the algorithm's output.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Gastrointestinal outbreaks cause serious obstruction to duty among military personnel. Early detection and effective surveillance of an outbreak is important for implementation of controls. SWAP is web based tool (www.swap.lanl.gov) that can be used to enhance situational awareness during an outbreak. We have collected information for about 100 gastrointestinal outbreaks caused by five different pathogens. The SWAP library contextualizes an unfolding epidemic using historical data. In addition, analyses were performed to assess the ability of SWAP to identify military outbreaks, and results indicate SWAP is successful in matching military outbreak properties. We are currently investigating SWAP's ability to identify the cause of an outbreak (food/pathogen) from the epidemiological characteristics of historical outbreaks.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

In Reunion Island, a prospective computer-automated space-time analysis has been implemented in order to launch daily analyses of ED visits. This tool allowed to the early detection of several infectious diseases outbreak such as a gastroenteritis cluster or a local outbreak of conjunctivitis that spread throughout the island.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The R ecosystem provides a wide range of analytic methods. Previous efforts to integrate R in EpiCenter were hindered by the state of the R/Java interface. By using the PL/R extension to make R available to EpiCenter via the PostgreSQL backend, this limitation can be avoided. Regression models were used to improve data quality analytics options, demonstrating the advantages and potential of making R available within EpiCenter.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Excessive alcohol use places a large burden on public health. In Franklin County, Ohio, The Ohio State University (OSU) football games are an occasion of binge drinking for the student body and Columbus population alike. This study looked at emergency department (ED) registration data for Franklin County, Ohio for the past 5 years that was classified as alcohol-related using EpiCenter. The binge drinking population was found to be significantly different during football games, comprised of younger adults and more females overall. Public Health officials may desire to do more targeted seasonal awareness campaigns to this specific population.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the pre-defined \"Heat, excessive\" query in BioSense 2.0 using data from Maricopa County, Arizona. BioSense was used to produce a line list of 539 patient records from the period between 1/1/15 and 8/15/15. Records with a clinical diagnosis for heat-related illness (HRI) were classified as confirmed HRI cases (N = 268). The chief complaints of the remaining 271 records were reviewed manually; 148 records were probable HRI cases and 91 records were ruled out for HRI. To make the query more specific, a list of potential exclusion terms was created and evaluated.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

One of the numerous functions of syndromic data has been the identification of visits of interest using customized free text queries. For this study a specific query was created to search for and identify visits possibly related to the use of synthetic marijuana. This presentation will quantify this public health issue in Florida as well discuss the use of free text queries to identify visits related to other, even newer, synthetic drugs.

(*Online J Public Health Inform* 2016;8(1):e6594) doi:[10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6594](https://doi.org/10.5210/ojphi.v8i1.6594)

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Our study suggested the utility of the assessment of time-lag distributions for the feedback strategies to improve surveillance and regional infectious disease controls.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Surveillance strategies for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Sierra Leone use a centralized "live alert" system to refer suspect cases from the community to specialized Ebola treatment centers. As EVD case burden declined in Port Loko District, Sierra Leone so did the number of reported alerts. Because EVD presents similarly to malaria, the number of alerts should remain consistent with malaria prevalence in malaria-endemic areas, irrespective of the reduction in true EVD cases. A community-based EVD surveillance system with improved symptom recording and follow-up of malaria-confirmed patients at PHUs was implemented in order to strengthen the sensitivity of EVD reporting.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

Signs of LSD in Azerbaijan were recorded for the first time in the Region (rayon) of Bilasuvar in May of 2014 and reported to OIE [3]. LSD was quickly suspected, as Bilasuvar neighbors Iran which had recently reported LSD. The same clinical signs were subsequently recorded in cattle in the regions of Jalilabad and Aghdash. Some of the cases resulted in death. A PCR assay was set up in the Republican Veterinary Laboratory in Azerbaijan in order to test livestock samples for the disease while an epizootological study was conducted to determine the extent of disease spread within the three affected rayons.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The advent of Meaningful Use has allowed for the expansion of data collected at the hospital level and received by public health for syndromic surveillance. The triage note, a free text expansion on the chief complaint, is one of the many variables that are becoming commonplace in syndromic surveillance data feeds. This roundtable will provide a forum for the ISDS community to discuss the use of emergency department triage notes in syndromic surveillance. It will be an opportunity to discuss both the benefits of having this variable included in syndromic surveillance data feeds, as well as the drawbacks and challenges associated with working with such a detailed data field.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

The "Preliminary Look into the Icd9/10 Transition Impact on Public Health Surveillance" roundtable will provide a forum for the syndromic surveillance Community of Practice (CoP) to discuss the public health impacts from the ICD-10-CM conversion, and to support jurisdictional public health practices with this transition. The discussion will be aimed at identifying conversion challenges, solutions, and best practices.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This roundtable will seek feedback from end-users on the components needed to improve access to the shared knowledge of the ISDS Community of Practice (CoP). Participants will be organized into small groups to brainstorm and document content that could be included in an ISDS knowledge management repository. The small groups will then present summaries to all participants at the end of the session. The larger group will discuss prioritization for the knowledge management system and next steps for community engagement in this endeavor after the conference.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

This roundtable session will involve a hands-on, interactive workshop where participants will be taught how to use three web-based surveillance tools (Public Health Information Management System, Social Determinants of Health Mapper, and South Eastern Integrated Information Portal). The tools apply deprivation and marginalization indices, as well as other environmental and geographic layers, to virtual maps. With the help of these tools, the user will be able to easily track vulnerable populations. The layers available in the tools, and how they apply to specific geographic areas, are important to consider when making public health decisions so as to improve health equity and act on social determinants of health.

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Roles of Health Literacy in Relation to Social Determinants of Health and Recommendations for Informatics-Based Interventions: Systematic Review

Abstract

During the past decade, BioSense meant different things to different people. When BioSense was created to support national emergency preparedness, it was a Web-based software for collecting emergency department data for detecting and monitoring syndromes of public health importance. BioSense has evolved to become part of CDC's new National Syndromic Surveillance Program. This collaboration among local, state, and national public health programs will help improve local and nation-wide situational awareness and response to hazardous events and disease outbreaks. NSSP presents modernized technology and a broadened vision that includes people, partners, policies, information systems, standards, and resources. Join to learn more.

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