Public Health Surveillance

Syndromic Surveillance and Electronic Health Reporting are two programs that rely on a robust health IT system.

**Early Detection: Syndromic Surveillance**

- **Local Jurisdiction**
  - Syndromic Surveillance
    - 36 States have a District of Columbia have a robust and a national syndromic surveillance system.
    - States & DC: 26 have their own system
    - 20 use only the national repository (BioSense)

- **National Syndromic Surveillance System**
  - 36 States: 14
  - District of Columbia: 10
  - National: 9

**Real-time Reporting: Electronic Laboratory Reporting**

- If the laboratory results are captured in the EHR in a structured (i.e. standardized) way, then it is easy for the health IT system to report those data to public health agencies.

- Laboratory Results are sometimes the first definitive way of identifying what the patient is infected with.

- Health Care Providers’ Capability to Capture Laboratory Results Electronically
  - On average, hospitals participating in Meaningful Use have 61% of their laboratory results captured as structured data, meaning they are readily available for public health reporting.

**Future State: Electronic Case Reporting**

- This enhanced electronic information exchange with public health agencies may make case follow-up and management even faster and more complete.

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**Acronyms**

- PHA: Public Health Agency
- EHR: Electronic Health Record
- ED: Emergency Department
- ELR: Electronic Laboratory Reporting
- PH: Public Health
- EHR data
- 95% of jurisdictions are receiving some lab results through ELR.
- ELR improves timeliness and completeness of reporting to public health, making surveillance and public health mitigation strategies more efficient.
- ELR identifies 4.4 times more cases than traditional reporting.
- ELR is faster: 5 days faster for traditional cases and 4.4 times more than traditional reporting.
- ELR improves timeliness and completeness of reporting to public health, making surveillance and public health mitigation strategies more efficient.
- This enhanced electronic information exchange with public health agencies may make case follow-up and management even faster and more complete.