

IIS Data Use in Low-Resource Settings: Assessment, Outbreak Response, and Evaluation

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Outline

Background

- IIS data use in low resource settings
 - Coverage assessment
 - Outbreak response
 - Project evaluation

- Summary
 - Strengths and limitations

Background

United States Affiliated Pacific Islands (USAPI)

U.S. Territories

- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)
- Guam

Freely Associated Nations

- Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)
- Republic of Palau
- Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Health System Threats









Addressing Challenges

 Vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD) present a substantial public health risk in the USAPI

- IIS can inform vaccination activities:
 - Assess population coverage
 - Identify under-vaccinated populations and individuals
 - Evaluate interventions

- Clinical decision support for immunization (CDSi) recommends doses
 - Reduce missed opportunities
 - Increase coverage

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- Coverage reports identify pockets of need
 - Protect vulnerable populations
 - Streamline operations
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 Limited resources and threats of VPD outbreaks require innovative approaches

 USAPI immunization programs have been leveraging IIS to meet their specific needs



Health System Threats









IIS Use in Low Resource Settings

Coverage Assessment

ASSESSMENT METHODS \nearrow $\rightarrow \blacksquare \rightarrow \square \rightarrow \square \square$ DEFINE PROGRAM NEEDS Demographic & **Data Sources** Range(s) Vaccination Indicators COLLECT DATA Public Health Logs Vital Statistics **Medical Records** School Rosters **DATA ABSTRACTION** Secure Storage with Restricted Access & Entry NALYSIS & REPORTING Report & Data Analysis

Coverage Assessment

- Public health and medical record abstraction
 - Primarily paper-based records
 - Objectives
 - Identify all children born or currently living in the jurisdiction
 - Identify children who have moved away
 - Identify children who are deceased
 - Identify all vaccination events

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Coverage Assessment

- Strengths
 - Approximates a census of the population
 - Capture demographic and vaccination events across a variety of sources
- Limitations
 - Children may be excluded
 - Unreliable identification of children who have moved away or are deceased
 - Missing or discrepant identifying information across sources (e.g. name, caregiver names)

- Identify duplicates
 - Run possible patient duplicate report for cohort of interest
 - Supplemental identifying information can benefit manual duplicate search
- Identify children missing from denominator
 - Children who have moved in to the jurisdiction
 - Children living on outer islands or remote locations
- Identify missing vaccination events
 - Historical doses
 - Missing paper records

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Possible Patient Duplicates

Enter the selection criteria and click "Run Report" or click "Cancel" to return to the previous page.



Report Selection Criteria

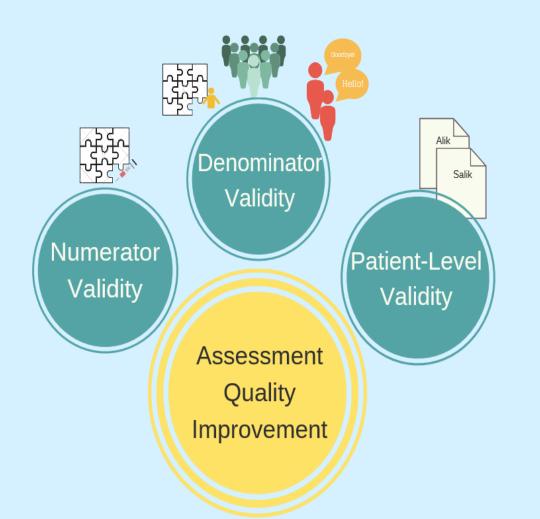
Provider/Clinic: CHUUK STATE, WENO	
SELECT A CLINIC BY TYPING PROVIDER, CLINIC, VFC PIN, OR CLINIC CODE	К
Duplicate Found Date Range From: MM/DD/YYYY Through: MM/DD/YYYY	
DOB Date Range From: MM/DD/YYYY Through: MM/DD/YYYY	
☐ Exclude Patients with no DOB? ☐ Include Only User-Identified?	
Output Type PDF C EXTRACT - Delimiter: Run Report Cane	cel

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- Resolve discrepancies between sources
 - Demographic information
 - Vaccination information
- More reliably identify patient active/inactive status
 - Moved away
 - Moved back
 - Deceased
 - Inactive for a prolonged period of time

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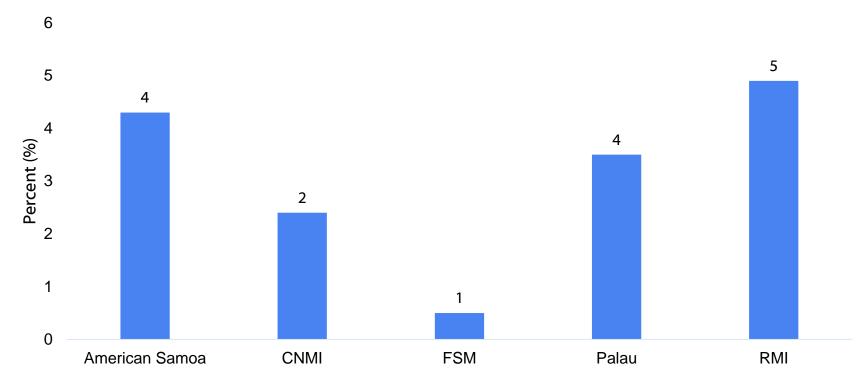
Impact on Assessment

Improved numerator validity

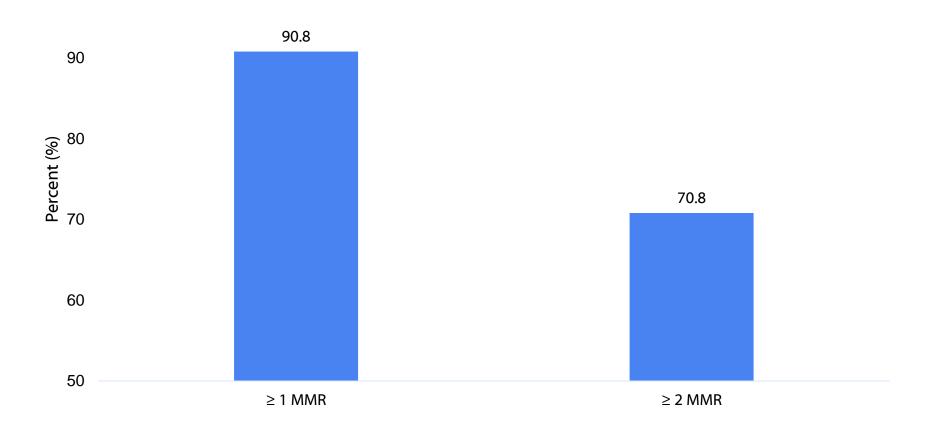
Improved denominator validity

Improved patient-level data

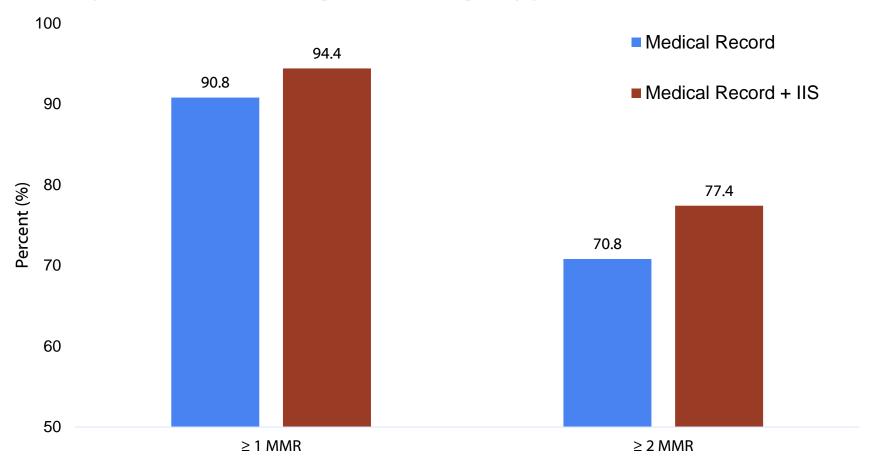
Example: Percent of patient records that were up-to-date for the 4:3:1:3:4* series according to IIS, not up-to-date according to medical records



Example: MMR coverage according to only medical records

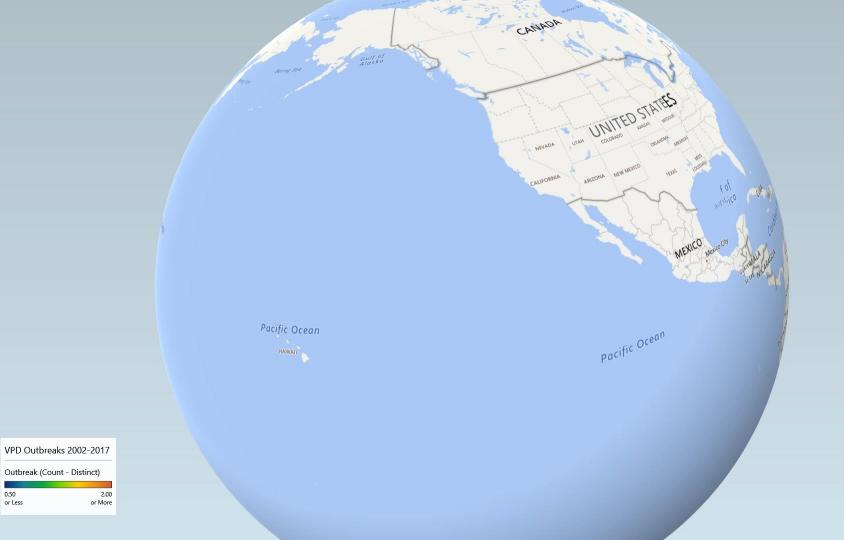


Example: MMR coverage including supplemental IIS data



IIS Use in Low Resource Settings

Outbreak Response

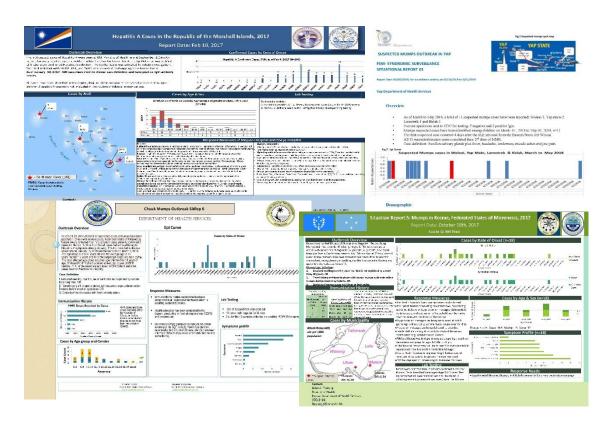


0.50 or Less

Outbreak background

- RMI 2016-2017
 - Hepatitis A
 - Mumps

- FSM 2017-2018
 - Mumps
 - Rotavirus



Outbreak response measures

- Awareness campaigns on preventative measures
 - Radio
 - Announcements in churches and community events
 - Newspaper and flyer announcements
- Active surveillance
- Case investigation
- Specimen collection
- Contact tracing
- Vaccination campaigns

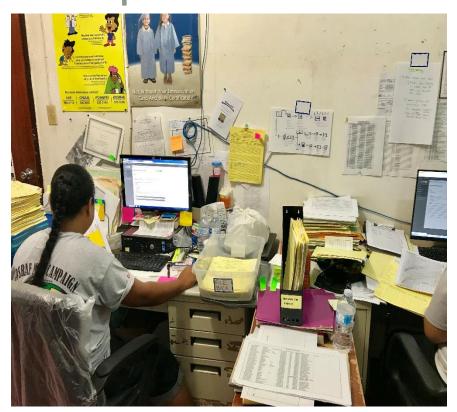


Benefits of IIS during outbreak response

- Rapid attainment of vaccination histories
 - Cases
 - Contacts

Identify settings (e.g. villages, schools) with low coverage

 Identify individuals to target for vaccination



Impact of utilizing IIS during outbreak response

- Vaccination histories included in weekly situation report
 - Provided valuable information for decision-makers

- Reminder and recall report generated from IIS used during vaccination campaign
 - Save time and resources by targeting individuals

Real time monitoring of changes in vaccination coverage

IIS Use in Low Resource Settings

Project Evaluation

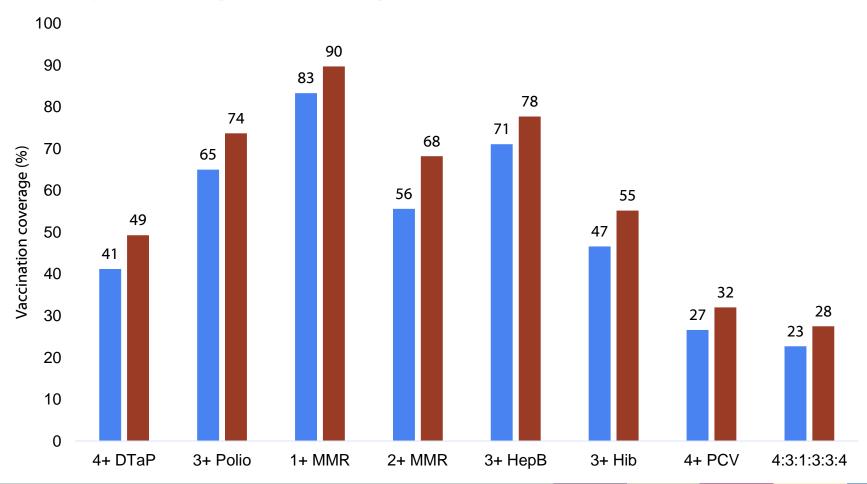
Evaluation Background

In response to outbreaks, catch-up campaigns conducted in FSM

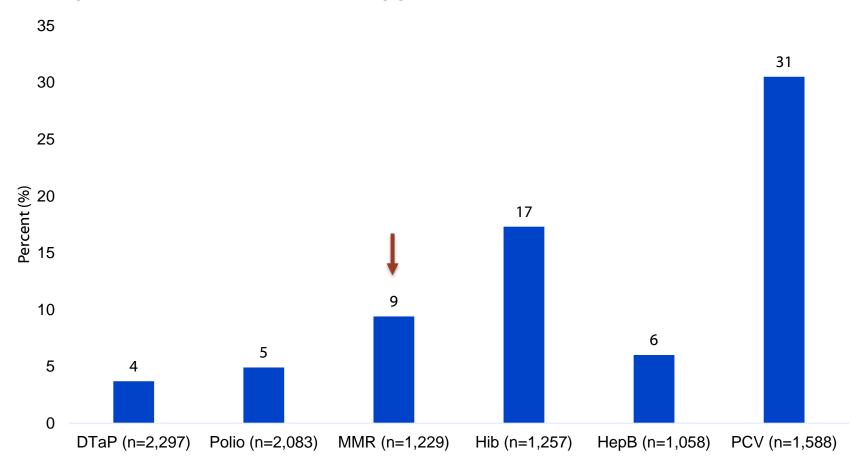
- FSM Immunization Program partnered with CDC to develop an evaluation
 - Implementation strategies
 - Vaccination coverage
 - Data quality improvement

IIS used as the primary data source

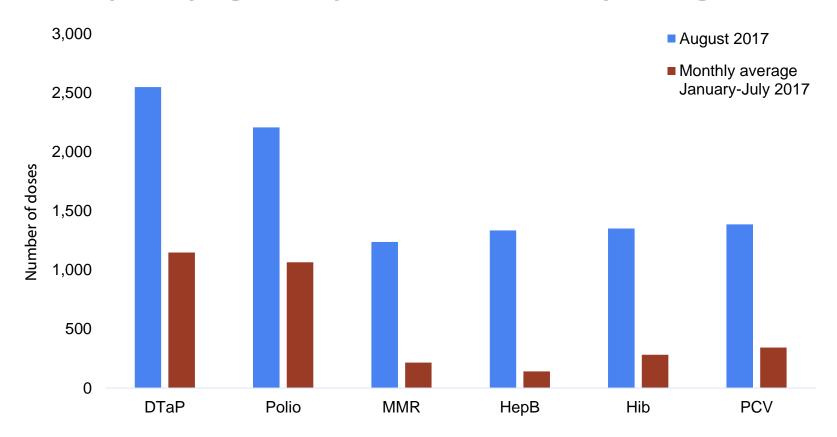
Example: Change in coverage, children 19-35 months



Example: Missed vaccination opportunities



Example: Number of doses administered during a vaccination catch-up campaign, compared to the monthly average



Impact of using IIS for project evaluation

Rapid assessment

- Recommendations for improvement for next campaign
 - Rapid results dissemination enabled program to implement recommendations before start of next campaign
 - E.g. data quality check of IIS prior to campaign kick-off in Pohnpei, FSM

Summary

- Clinical decision support for immunization (CDSi) recommends doses
 - Reduce missed opportunities
 - Increase coverage
- Reminder/recall identifies individuals due for vaccination
 - Improve timeliness
 - Increase coverage
- Coverage reports identify pockets of need
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Strengths

- Rapid
 - Timely results for decision-making
 - Cost-saving

- Identify pockets of need
 - Routine surveillance
 - Outbreak response







Limitations

Completeness for older populations

- Limited resources
 - Timeliness of data entry
 - Training capacity

Internet and power reliability

Summary

- IIS is an effective solution to:
 - Monitor population-level vaccination coverage
 - Respond to VPD outbreaks
 - Evaluate program interventions

- USAPI immunization programs are leveraging IIS to:
 - Improve vaccination outcomes among vulnerable populations
 - Increase vaccination coverage
 - Decrease the risk of VPD outbreaks

Acknowledgements

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Thank you!

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

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

