Outbreak & Case Management: A State Perspective

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Outline

- Complexity of capturing exposure data during contact investigations for communicable diseases
- Tennessee's experience using CDC's Outbreak Management System (OMS)
- Summary of CSTE needs assessment for a system such as OMS (March 2007)
- Current Gaps/Next Steps for AHIC

Communicable Disease Contact Investigation

- Agents transmitted via airborne route (droplet nuclei or droplets)
 - SARS (new communicable disease)
 - H5N1 influenza (new communicable disease)
 - Measles (vaccine-preventable)

Tuberculosis (TB)

Why Do Contact Investigations for TB?

- Every Case was once a Contact!
 - To stop TB transmission
 - To identify additional cases, ensure proper evaluation and treatment to make them non-infectious and cure their TB disease
 - To prevent newly infected contacts from developing active disease
 - Highest priority: HIV positive, young children (particularly time-sensitive)

Tennessee's Experience in Using CDC's OMS: Complex TB Contact Investigation

 Needed a data management tool to track complex follow-up on all cases in this cluster (19) and their contacts

- Extensive contact tracing with large numbers of contacts
 - One case alone had over 200 contacts identified requiring follow-up including many children, and persons at risk of HIV

Requirements

- Needed to collect detailed information to interrupt transmission
 - Relationships (familial and social)
 - Allows identification of patterns which may contribute to transmission
 - Allows for alternate methods for contacting cases/contacts (through relatives/friends)
 - Exposures (to persons and to locations)
 - In this investigation, involved multiple households and locations where shared activities occurred (baby-sitting, drug use, sex)

Original Exposure Triangle concept

Intended to represent that Subject, Location and Time are all critical data in understanding, tracking and interrelating exposures Subject

Exposure-related Event or Activity

Conceptually,
Communicable Disease
Investigators are seeking
patterns in the overlap of
subjects, time-periods
and and locations
involved in communicable
disease incidents

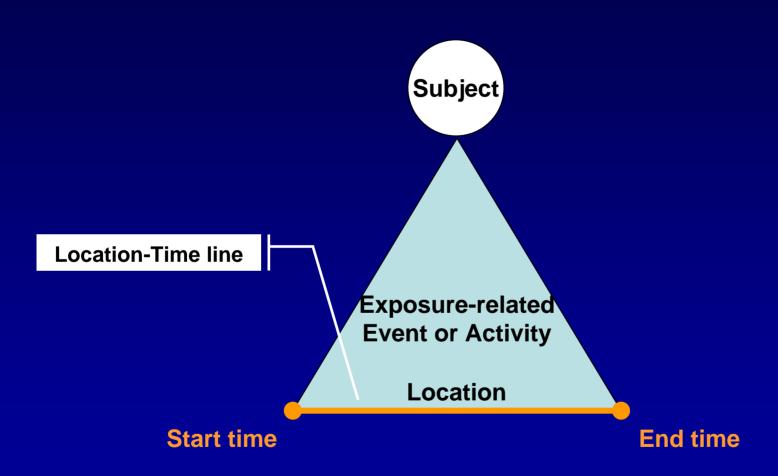
Time

Location

Problem: exposure time is a duration - not a point

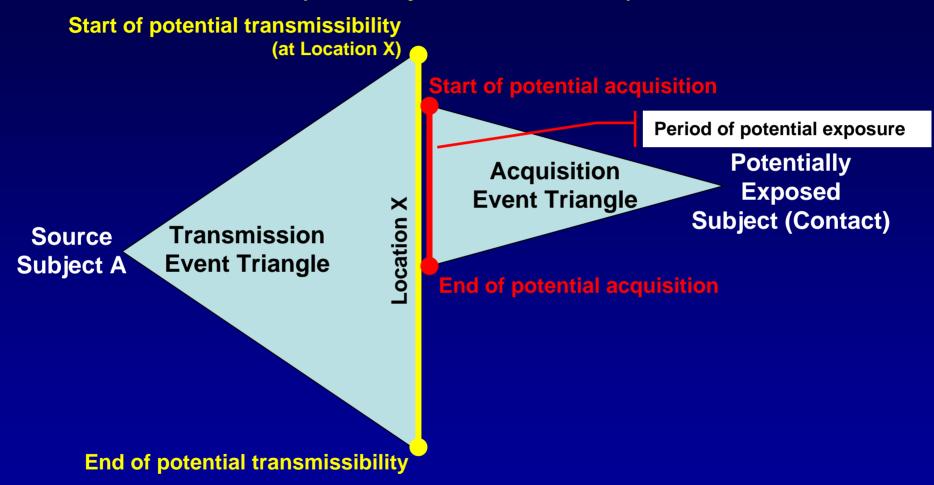
Modified Exposure Triangle

(Location is the base of each triangle and its end-points are Start and End times)

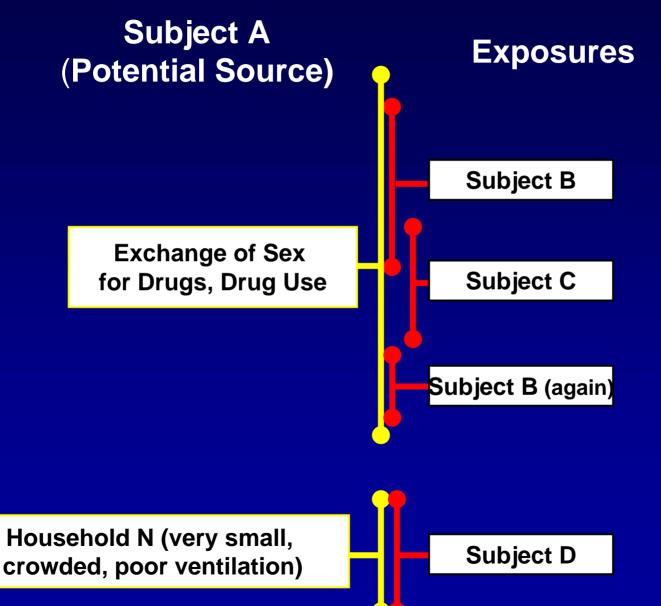


Acquisition and Transmission Triangles

(related by common location)



TB Contact Investigation in TN



Requirements

- Shared activities
 - In this particular investigation: drug use, exchange of sex for money/drugs
- Follow-up Information
 - TB skin testing (infected with TB)
 - Chest X-rays (active TB disease)
 - Treatment



CDC's OMS 1.1.53 beta

- Demographic and investigation-specific information
- Exposure-contact relationships for many entity types:
 - Persons, animals, objects, organizations, events, travel events, vehicles (conveyances), and locations
- Create relationships between any entity
 - Household, social, occupational, etc...



Core Tab: Demographics

Re	me: John Doe [INW47497] Date of Birth: Jan 1, 1950 ported Age: 56 Years Gender: Male se Status: LTBI				* Required fields are denoted by an asteric
	🜓 New 🔲 Save 🗳 Revert 🥜 Supplemental Data 🕶				
Characteristic	Investigation Exposure Contacts Relationships				
*Subject ID:	INV47497	Generate ID			
Name:			Telephone:		
Legal 🔻	John Doe		Home 🔻	(901) 406-6506	
Nickname:					
Address:	,		Email:		
	1234 Main Street Memphis, Tennessee 38105		Personal:		
	Memphis, Tennessee 38105		Primary Employer:	,	▼ Add
			Occupation:		Add
	This is the mailing address.				v
Date of Birth:	01/01/1950		Reported Age:	_	_
Is the patient deceased?	No	▼	If yes,	If yes, reason for death:	
	☑ African American			p sortores in tot doddin j	
(Check all	American Indian, Alaskan		Ethnicity:		<u> </u>
that apply)	Asian		Marital Status:		_
	Pacific Island, Hawaiian	▽ 9	Social Security No.:	555-55-5555	
Driver's License No.:			Issuing State:		▼
	,		Country of		<u> </u>
Passport No.:			Citizenship: Issuing Country:		
r asspore reon	I .				•
			Country of Birth:		_
Speaks English?		▼	Primary Language:		<u> </u>
Height:		▼	Hair Color:	Complexion:	
Size/Build:			If female, pregnant?		▼
			F 3 31. K.		

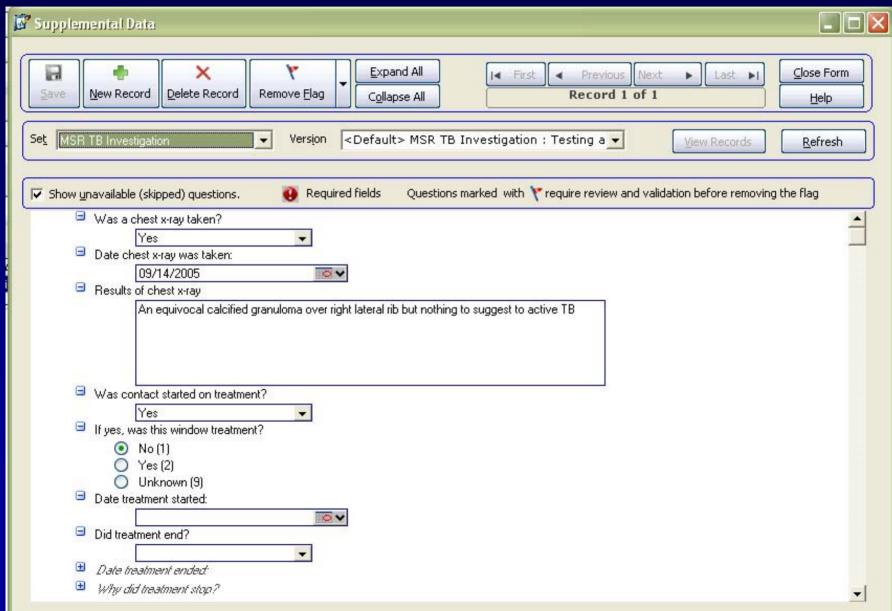


OMS

- -Flexibility to include any additional data specific to the investigation
 - Use of supplemental data tables can be anything
 - Examples may include risk factors, clinical information, laboratory testing, treatment, study questionnaires, isolation/quarantine, vaccinations, etc.
 - -[Note: OMS 1.2 has laboratory & countermeasures module (treatment, vaccinations & isolation/quarantine]



Supplemental Data



Kainer et al, PHIN conference, 2006

Edit

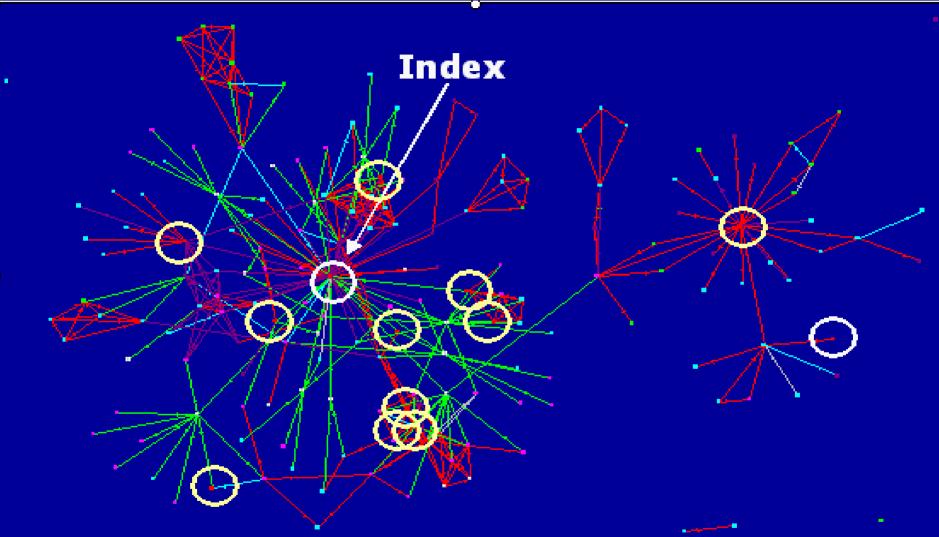
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Record 1 of 1

Daily Reports to Drive Investigation

- Reports created in Microsoft Access to allow for ease of use by investigators
 - Line listings
 - Missing data reports to identify communication gaps and needed activities for each case/contact
 - Daily Activity Report
 - Printed on a daily basis for field investigators and clinic staff
 - Made managing multiple large contact investigations possible, decreasing the chance of patients being missed

Social Network Analysis



Data entered into OMS were able to be extracted and imported into social networking software using SAS. Because OMS captures relationship and exposure information, the strength of relationships and associations between persons and places, for example, can be easily described,

Tennessee's Experience in Using CDC's OMS: Results (cont'd)

- Overall Reports and Data Analysis
 - Able to easily harvest data for analysis in statistical package and social networking software through the use of SAS and ODBC (Open Database Connectivity)

"The power of OMS is intoxicating"

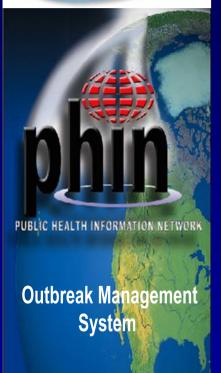
Jennifer Ward, Epidemiologist Memphis- Shelby County Health Dept.

Tennessee's Experience in Using CDC's OMS: Conclusions

- OMS is a powerful tool for managing contact investigations
- In conjunction with SAS, MS Access, social networking software, and GIS, use of OMS greatly improves epidemiologic response
- Sustainable tool for managing multiple and/or large contact investigations
 - Ease of data entry
 - Standardized vocabulary
 - Dynamic, versioned supplemental question sets
 - Ease of data extraction and analysis

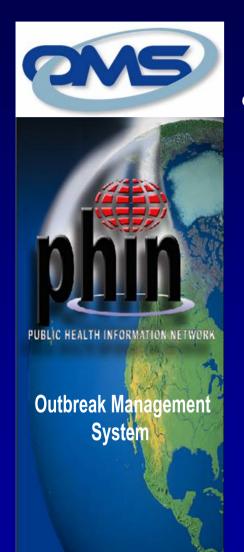
CSTE Assessment





- Conducted in February 2007
- 50 States and 11 large city public health jurisdictions
- Assess need for an OMS
- Gathered data on which features were considered most important.

CSTE Assessment



- Response Rate:
 - 50/50 (100%) States
 - 6/11 (55%) Large cities/urban areas

Summary of CSTE Assessment

- States and local public health departments stated that it is very important to have a system such as CDC's OMS
- Most jurisdictions do not currently feel prepared for data-management of a large, complex outbreak
- Many jurisdictions have not developed an inhouse solution and were planning to evaluate/ implement CDC's OMS 1.2

Summary of CSTE Assessment

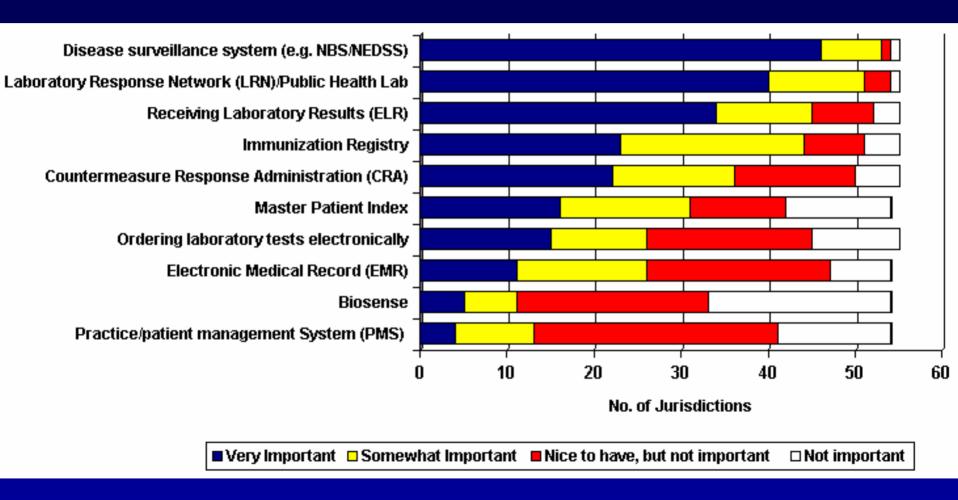
- Strong interest in CDC-OMS as a possible solution
 - limited exposure to the most recent version
 - concerns over whether the application will continue to be developed and supported to meet the outbreak management needs of state and local health departments
- States and public health jurisdictions want OMS to be able to exchange messages with surveillance and laboratory systems
- Strong interest was expressed in having OMS able to be deployed as a web-based and clientserver application

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CSTE Recommendations

- Reinstate federal support for CDC's OMS 1.2 (deployment, training)
- Reconvene OMS working group
- Await feedback from experience of CDC's OMS 1.2 in the field and input from the OMS working group before evaluating future enhancements
- Prioritize specific high value enhancements (e.g., messaging)

Importance of OMS Exchanging Messages with Other Systems (N=55)



Gaps/Next Steps for AHIC

- Data-needs for management of exposures in healthcare settings
 - capture and easily access information on patient/staff movements (location, entry/exit times)

 Advocate for additional federal investment in tools for outbreak datamanagement such as CDC's OMS

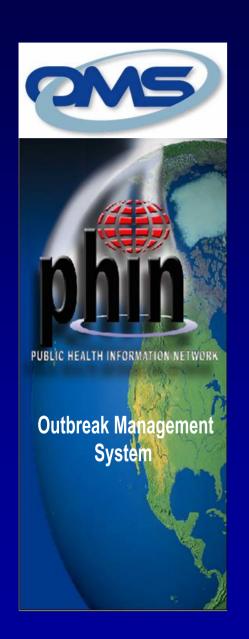
Acknowledgments

- TN OMS Power Users:
 - Erin Holt
 - Calondra Tibbs
 - Jennifer Ward
- OMS Development & Deployment Team
 - Marty Cicchinelli
 - Tim Pattison
 - Kristi Eckerson
 - Scott Keller

- Memphis-Shelby County Health Department
- Tennessee Department of Health
- CSTE
- Annie Fine (NYC)

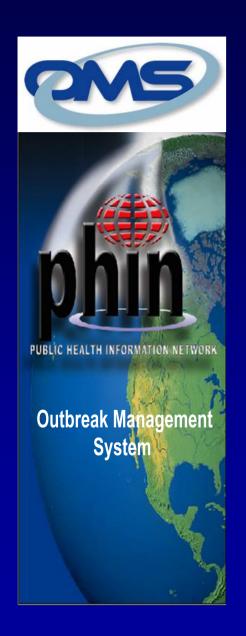
Questions?

OMS



Developed by NCPHI, CDC in recognition of importance of of robust data management capacities during large or complex outbreaks due to natural (e.g., SARS, West Nile) or other causes (e.g., terrorism)

OMS

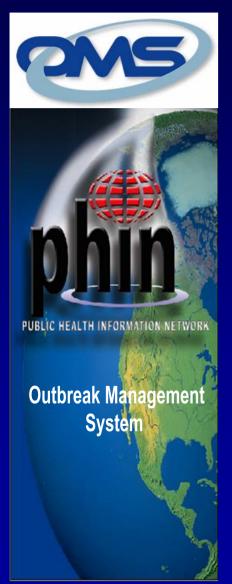


Supports many functions important for

- -initial characterization
- -investigation
- -response
- -containment

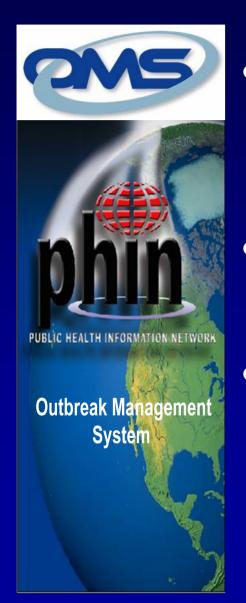
of outbreaks

OMS Working Group



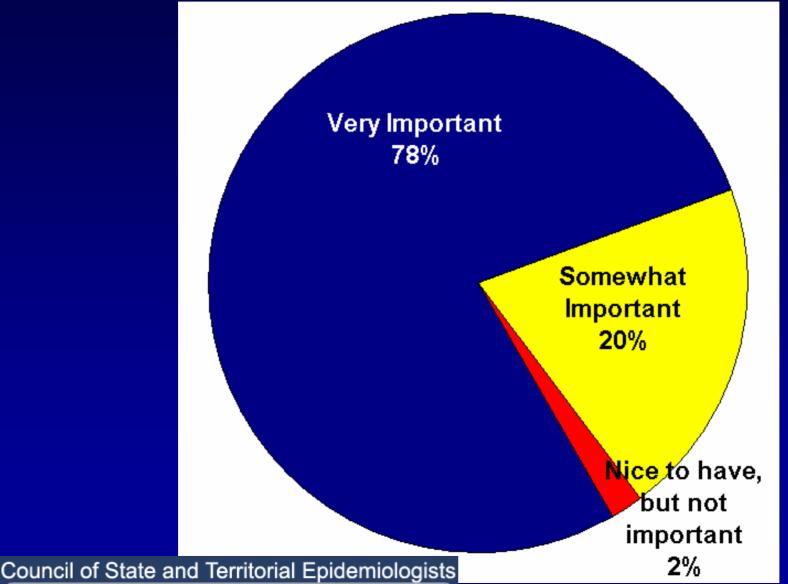
- Representatives from state and local health departments
- Worked closely with CDC since 2005
- Evaluate existing functions
- Prioritize new features
- A TRUE PARTNERSHIP
- Input was sought and APPLIED

OMS Development & Support

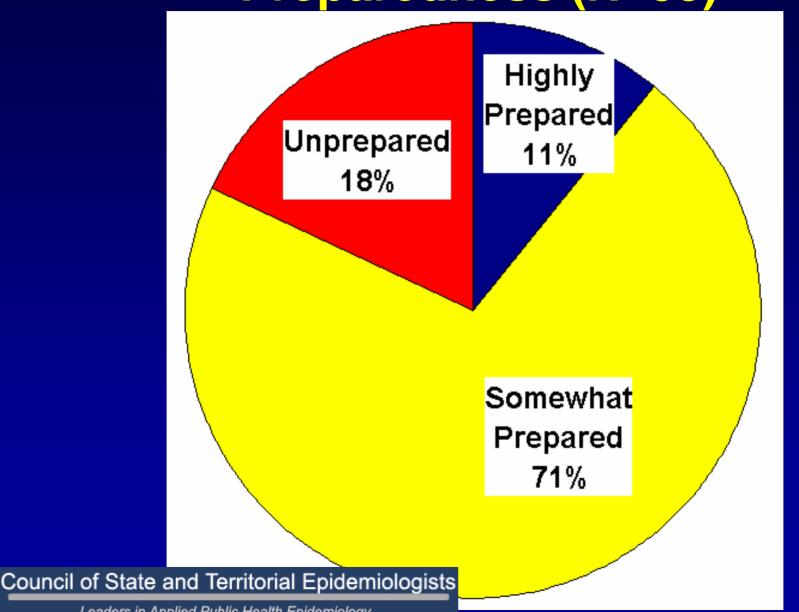


- In September 2006, CDC paused development and support for CDC's OMS
- Wished to assess the need for such a system
- Evaluate capacity of CDC's OMS to meet that need

Importance of Data-Management System Such as OMS (N=54)



Level of Data-Management Preparedness (N=55)



Jurisdictional Development of In House Solutions

- 10 completed building an in-house solution
 - -5 (50%) stated that it met their needs

- 11 development in progress
- 31 did not attempt to develop in-house solution

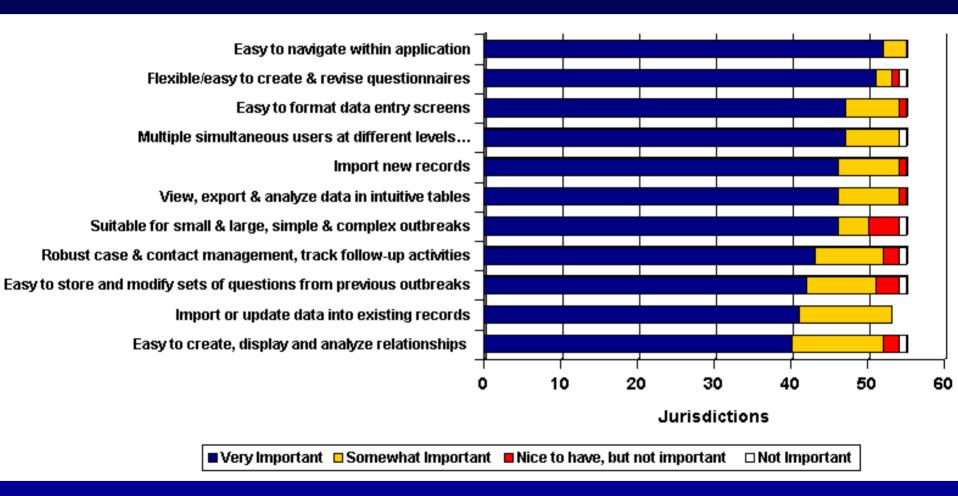
Interest in and Commitment to CDC's OMS

• 33 (60%) jurisdictions were interested in implementing CDC's OMS version 1.2, but most had not had a chance to evaluate it yet

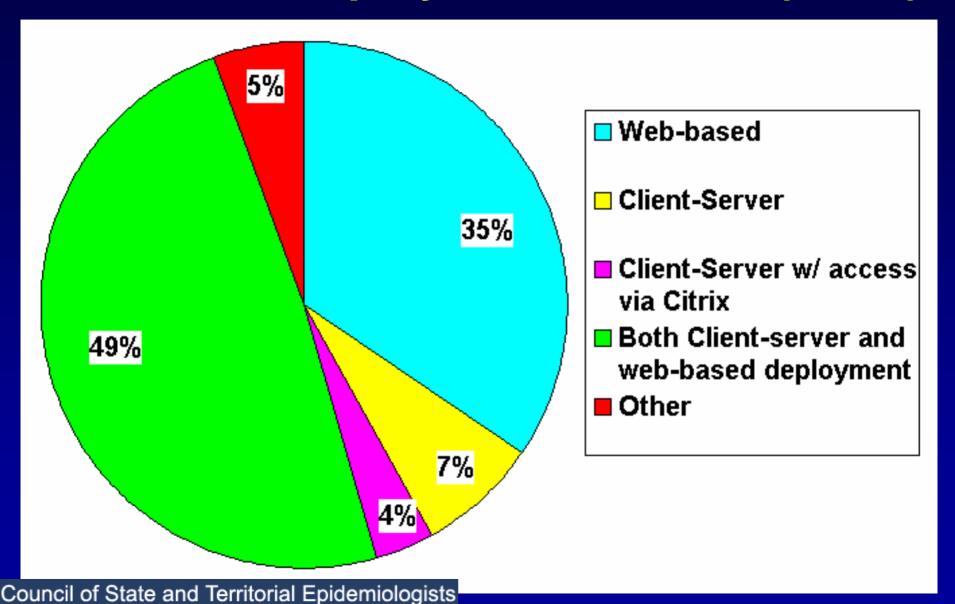
Future commitment to CDC's OMS

- 12 (22%) committed to implementing CDC's OMS
- 17 (31%) had planned to implement CDC's OMS, but are now concerned about future development and support for OMS from CDC
- 10 (19%) had alternative plans

Important Areas of Functionality for the Management of Outbreaks (N=55)



Preferred Deployment for OMS (N=55)



Leaders in Applied Public Health Epidemiology



Analysis and Reporting

Detailed search parameters able to be combined & saved

	With MS Access 2003	Without MS Access 2003
Tables can be linked by Global Unique Identifier (GUID) to combine information from different tables to tailor generated reports	X	
 Direct access to OMS data through SAS (ODBC connection) Able to manipulate data in SAS & export to MS Access (any version) Able to create reports & daily investigation follow-up activity sheets in MS Access 	X	X 39

Results

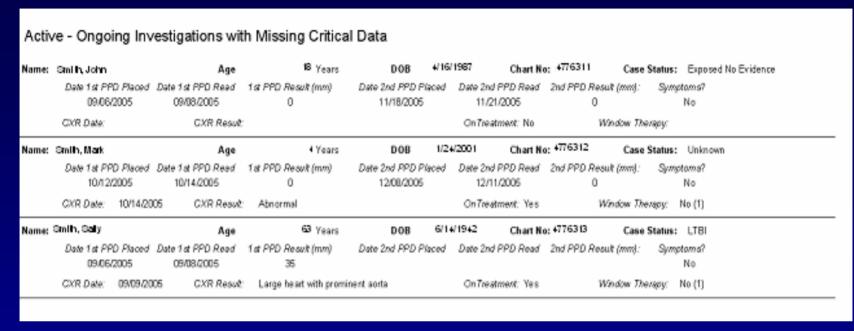
 Data entered in OMS, manipulated in SAS, exported into Microsoft Access and social networking software and a GIS

Case Line Listing

Case Line Listing							
Name	Age	Unit	Investigation Status	Health Status	Case Status	Infectious	Infectious
						Period Start	Reriod End
Smith, John	43	Year	Closed-Confirmed	TB Active	Confirmed-Culture Positive	11/01/2004	08/27/2005
Smith, Mary	27	Year	Active Ongoing	Unknown	Unk nown		
Doe, Jane	4	Year	Active Ongoing	TB Active	Confirmed-Sputum Smear+		

- Multiple types of line listings were created in Microsoft Access using the OMS data.
- The line lists were used by multiple types of staff to manage the investigation (epidemiologists, disease investigative specialists, clinicians, and case managers).

Missing Data Report



- Example of a report that was generated to identify active investigations with missing critical data.
- Reports of this type can also be used as a line listing.
- The ability to pull data out of OMS allows for limitless possibilities of reports and logs to assist the investigation.

Daily Activity Report

<i>Daily Activit</i> Date: 10/01/2005	ies – Investi	gator: Susan Mit	chell
	Smith, John	Needs medical evaluation and HIV testing	Notes:
	Doe, Jane	Has an appointment for 10/04/2005. Needs CXR and consider presumptive LTBI treatment	Notes:
	Smith, Sally	Mother has not brought child in to start window prophylaxis. Need to go to patient's home and transport in for medical eval and window prophy.	Notes:

Reports were generated each day for the investigators and other field staff to outline activities for each case or contact assigned that day.

- Field staff could record information on these sheets to be entered into OMS at the end of the day.
- Activities could also be prioritized by case status and investigation priority.
- This allows many activities to be recorded and given a follow-up date, preventing important tasks from being missed.