NACCHO
ANNUAL
2017

public health revolution
B R I D G I N G
CLINICAL MEDICINE AND POPULATION HEALTH

J U L Y   1 1 - 1 3 | P I T T S B U R G H ,   P A

NACCHO Annual 2017
Informatics Sessions

Time	Title	Overview
8:00a-10:00a	PC2 - Building an Informatics-Savvy Local Health Department: Tools and Lessons from the Field	This workshop will focus on a set of proven self-assessment and planning tools to support an informed and systematic approach to building informatics capabilities in LHDs. It will feature a framework for defining the elements of informatics capacity (informatics vision, strategy and governance; skilled workforce; and well-designed and effectively-used information systems), use of several tested tools based on the Capability maturity Model, and the experiences of several LHDs in using the tools and the resulting actions taken. Exercises will get the participants started on informatics planning they can take back to build interest and momentum.
8:00a-10:00a	PC5 - Health Information Data Sharing: HIPAA Facts and Fallacies	Health care providers cite the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy rule to deny or limit access to patients' private health information; sometimes appropriately, often not. This session will equip public health practitioners with HIPAA basics, terminology, mythbusters, and strategies to maximize access to and the exchange of health information while maintaining the public's trust.
8:00a-10:00a	PC6 - Public Health and Clinical Collaboration in Zika Pregnancy and Birth Defects Surveillance and Referral to Service	Through partnerships with national clinical organizations and state and local health departments, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has increased the capacity of local health departments (LHDs) to conduct Zika pregnancy and birth defects surveillance by providing field support and tools and resources. Representatives from CDC, LHDs, and national clinical organizations will interactively describe the current capacity of participating LHDs and discuss lessons learned for improving Zika surveillance and meeting the needs of affected women and children.
10:15a-12:15p	PC11 - Stories from the people behind the technology: Lessons learned from the Inform Me, Informatics podcast	The Public Health Informatics Institute (PHII) describes informatics as a field where health information technology, processes and people meet. However, research by FrameWorks Institute found that when most public health practitioners heard the word "informatics," they thought almost exclusively of health information technology. PHII developed the Inform Me, Informatics podcast to highlight stories about informatics professionals and how their work supports public health practice. Such stories help "make the case" for partnerships and investments in informatics capacity. In this session, PHII will discuss lessons learned from this podcast, and participants will apply concepts to develop their own informatics stories.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12		
Time	**Title**	**Overview**
10:15a-11:15a	C10 - Optimizing EHR Data Analytics for Improved Health and Increased Revenue	Electronic health records contain authorized data that can be used to initiatives that improve health and increase revenue. Hear how one local health department uses electronic health record analytics in programs to (1) help obese children and adolescents adopt more active lifestyles; and (2) identify and enroll clients in Medicaid or health marketplace plans.
11:30a-12:00p	D5 - Leveraging a Health Information Exchange Network to Facilitate Electronic Case Reporting: Lessons from a Controlled Informatics Study	Electronic case reporting is important but challenging to support given existing capacity in local health departments. Results from a trial suggest that community-based health information exchange networks can facilitate electronic case reporting in ways that optimize processes in clinics and local health departments.
11:30a-12:00p	D8 - Integrating Clinical Medicine and Population Health through Informatics	Technological advances enable the generation of big data in clinical medicine. Available data ranges from demographic to diagnostic and billing data. This information-rich data can be manipulated, stored and retrieved for use as needed. Public health relies on clinical systems for this data to aid surveillance activities, data analysis and policy development. Streamlined data sharing processes must exist for timely bidirectional data flow between clinical medicine and public health to support treatment, prevention and public health awareness activities. Informatics presents the ideal bridge for connecting both systems for sustainable population health projects.
1:30p-2:00p	E2 - Use of a Statewide HIE for LHD Surveillance	This presentation explores how a connection to a statewide Health Information Exchange would affect timeliness and completeness of STD surveillance case reports. The main outcomes of interest were the timeliness and completeness of STD case reports. Timeliness was defined as the number of days between case closure date and initial case report date as well as number of days between case closure date and treatment initiation date. Completeness was defined as the percentage of reports which have non-unknown and non-missing values for gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, pregnancy status, residential address, treatment initiation date, and treatment completion date.
2:15p-3:45p	F2 - Trying on the RCKMS Glass Slipper: How Well Do Jurisdictional Reporting Criteria Fit Local Public Health Needs?	This interactive session starts with an overview of content development and a demonstration of the Reportable Conditions Knowledge Management System (RCKMS) tool. The presenters will walk the audience through a reporting case study and lead a discussion about how the tool fits with their reporting specifications and needs.
2:15p-3:45p	F3 - Infor-what-ics? Tools for Communicating about a Growing Field	Informatics methods and skills produce important public health improvements but the term "informatics" can be difficult to explain. This session will present tested communication tools to explain the value of informatics to diverse and broad audiences. These practical tools can be used to help drive demand for informatics training and funding. Participants will have opportunities to discuss and apply the tools.

| 4:00p-5:00p | G8 - Health Information Exchange Strategies Used to Support Population Health | Public Health 3.0 and its goal to support population-level health improvements poses new funding and technical challenges for many state and local public health departments. New strategies have been developed, funded and implemented to support population health through the use of health information exchanges. Sharing ideas, successes, barriers, and lessons learned – including funding activities – between different states and local public health departments will help foster innovation and create new ideas to meet the challenges of HIE, Public Health 3.0, population health, improved population health outcomes. |

THURSDAY, JULY 13

Time	Title	Overview
9:15a-10:45a	H4 - The Informatics Agenda for Public Health: A Six Year Update	This panel will summarize progress in informatics since a 2011 agenda setting meeting involving a number of PH stakeholders. The panel will recap progress in three key areas pertinent to informatics practice: information sharing; competency-based training; and coordination and leadership. We will further engage the audience in discussion about how to address remaining challenges and input on items relevant to local PH practice that should be on the agenda moving forward. Attendees will take home knowledge about how informatics has contributed to local PH practice over the past six years and the challenges that remain to be addressed.
11:00a-12:00p	I7 - Meet FRED, ELI, LENA and TYCHO - Informatics Tools to Help Health Departments Improve Health Outcomes	How can informatics be used by health departments to attain Public Health 3.0 and close gaps in health outcomes? Pitt Public Health created tools to help public health reach these goals: LENA (network visualizations of legally directed relationships among agents performing emergency functions); TYCHO (a tool incorporating notifiable disease reporting data from 1888); FRED (a model that visualizes infectious disease epidemics and the effect of vaccine acceptance); and, ELI (a tool capturing laws that facilitate or impede volunteer participation in emergency situations). Tools will be demonstrated to help practitioners understand how informatics can be used in evidence based decision making.
2:15p-3:15p	K8 - Connecting Community Data for Population Health Assessments: A Framework and Toolkit	This project presents an informatics framework and toolkit of resources that any local health department can use to collaborate with community hospitals and health systems. It will also explore the use of electronic health record data for community health assessments and public health prevention programs.
2:15p-3:15p	K11 - From top to bottom: Building informatics skills throughout your agency	Informatics programs enable local health departments to be more responsive and efficient in their work. This session is a moderated discussion with a panel of local health officials and informatics staff from 2-3 local health departments sharing their experiences in growing their informatics capacity followed by discussion with the audience.