## Public Health Surveillance Funding and State Regulations

Janet Hamilton, MPH
Director of Science and Policy



## State rules and regulations



- Support data collection
  - Process
  - Authority
  - Protection defend patient security
  - Defines who should report hospitals, physicians, or laboratories
- Collection of confidential information
  - Deduplication
  - Often necessary to accurately describe the problem

## State rules and regulations



- Best mandates occur in a partnership
  - Needs input from public health during the process
  - Needs funding

#### Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida



Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Per Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated October 20, 2016

Florida Department of Health

#### Did you know that you are required\* to report certain diseases to your local county health department (CHD)?

You are an invaluable part of disease surveillance in Florida!

Please visit www.FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting for more information. To report a disease or condition, contact your CHD epidemiology program (www.FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact). If unable to reach your CHD, please call the Department's Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401.

- ! Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order
- Report immediately 24/7 by phone
- Report next business day
- + Other reporting timeframe

- ! Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed that is of urgent public health significance
- Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- Amebic encephalitis
- Anthrax

- ! Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease in children <5 years old</p>
- Hansen's disease (leprosy)
- Hantavirus infection
- The Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- **R** Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G
- Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women and children <2 years old</li>
- Herpes B virus, possible exposure
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants

- Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute
- Plague
- ! Poliomyelitis
- Psittacosis (ornithosis)
- Q Fever
- Rabies, animal or human
- ! Rabies, possible exposure
- ! Ricin toxin poisoning
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses

# How is public health surveillance funded?

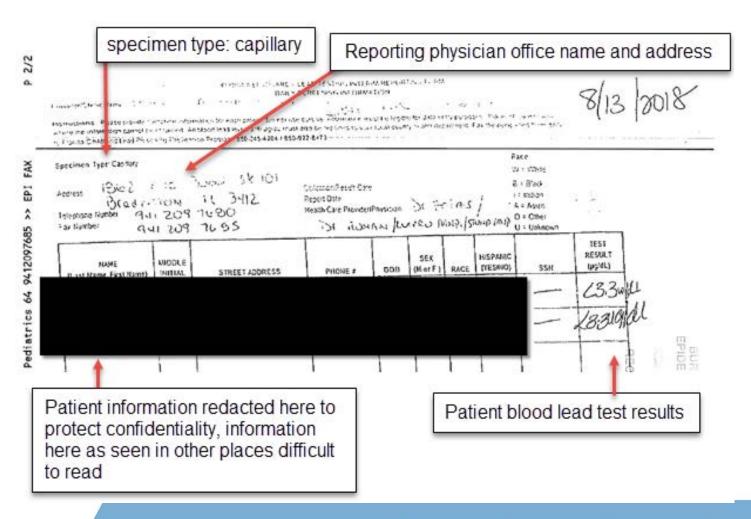


- \$\$\$\$\$\$ Federal
  - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) budget is critical!
- \$\$ State
- \$ Local, if any

### How does data move?



Data moving slower than the disease



# Yesterday's data systems must evolve to meet future challenges



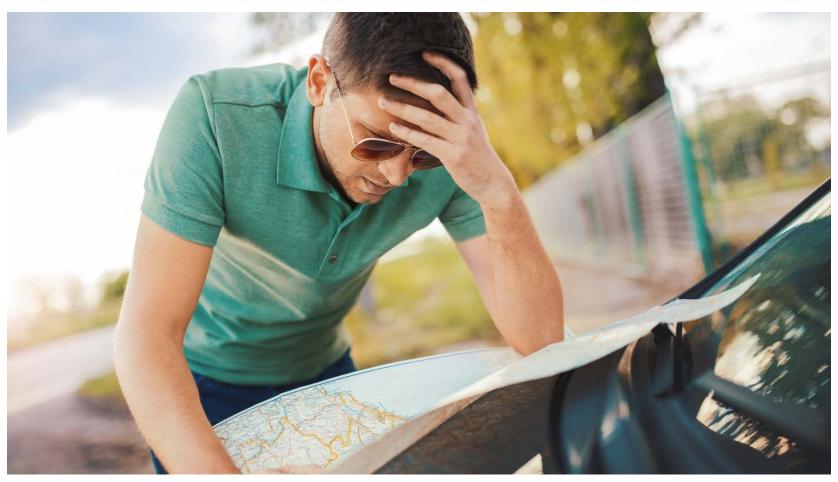
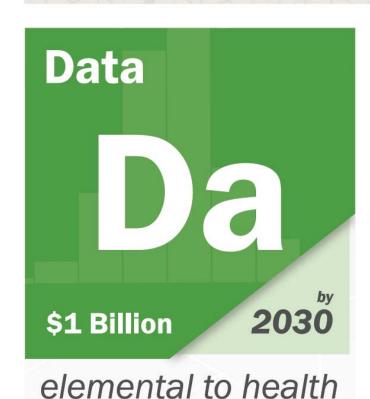


Image taken from presentation by Anne Schuchat, MD, RADM USPHS (ret.), Principal Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Data: Elemental to Public Health - Partners Meeting, Washington, DC February 27, 2019

### Data: Elemental to health





- Coordinated, comprehensive, strategic approach to building a public health data super highway of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - Transform data systems to evolve to meet future challenges
  - Modernize the public health workforce, need data scientists
- Data and workforce are the lifeblood of public health action
- CDC needs a \$100 million down payment in FY 2020 to begin to modernize and harmonize public health data systems at the agency, and state and local health departments









