Technology in the age of a pandemic: Challenges & solutions for a statewide COVID-19 response

Jared D. Taylor, DVM, MPH, PhD, DACVIM (LA), DACVPM State epidemiologist

Associate Professor, Oklahoma State University College of Veterinary Medicine

#### Agenda

- Compare and contrast needs for a public health response
  - Typical vs. pandemic
- Initial response to COVID-19
- Adaptations
- Future (COVID-19 and beyond)



#### Public health in 21<sup>st</sup> century

- Most health threats in developed world are chronic, non-infectious
  - Obesity; smoking; environmental health
  - Heart disease; cancer; diabetes
- Numerous infectious diseases are reportable for public health purposes
  - Tuberculosis; HIV; STI's
  - Foodborne outbreaks; meningitis
  - Sentinel programs: Flu



#### Public health in 21<sup>st</sup> century

- Chronic diseases surveilled at population level
  - No case investigation, contact tracing, etc.
- Infectious diseases require individual records
  - Seek exposure history; examine transmission; follow course of disease; document outcome
  - often have specialized needs
  - Typically low numbers
    - 73 TB dz in 2019; 22k chlamydia & 280 HIV dx in 2018



#### Public health in 21<sup>st</sup> century

- Reportable diseases rely upon passive surveillance
  - Oklahoma utilizes dual reporting, one system
    - Hospitals/physicians report clinical info.
    - Labs report diagnostic info.
- Investigations done by CHD after case entered
  - Contact information, potential exposures, etc.
  - Communicate information on isolation, precautions, etc.



#### Case investigation functions

Acquire information:

- Clinical
- Diagnostic
- (Potential) Source(s)
- Exposed contacts
- Case management & outcome
- Communicate information
- Isolation of patient
- Precautions (inc. quarantine) for exposed
- Care and case management info. to caregiver(s)
  Data management
- Reporting to the CDC, other officials, public
- Investigate outbreaks, risk factors, etc.



#### Other challenges

- Hospital beds
- Hospital staffing
- PPE
- Testing
- Outside State epi purview....



#### Case investigation methods

- Case management systems were designed for endemic diseases
  - None had an ability to manage epidemic case reporting
- Oklahoma's system (PHIDDO) is ~20 years old
  - Provides detailed and complete information
  - Very dependent upon manual entry of data
  - Relatively unstable system @ high case loads



#### Disease reporting methods

Legal methods for labs to report diagnostic results

- HL7 file
- "Flat file" (csv formats)
- Facsimile
- Manual entry into PHIDDO



#### Many different approaches

- Some states left NBS for COVID-19
- Some adopted NBS only for COVID-19
- Many adopted SARA Alert
- Many looked to novel companies/platforms



#### Oklahoma's path

Continue in PHIDDO while pursuing innovative solutions

- End dual reporting
- Only enter positive test results in PHIDDO
- Phased out fax reporting
  - Manual entry of records from both fax and csv files!



#### Oklahoma's path

Continue in PHIDDO while pursuing innovative solutions

- Call center for contact tracing
  - Express personnel; MTX platform
- SpringML for diagnostic reporting
- MTX for case investigation



#### Pitfalls in partnerships

- Temporary employees are not public health experts
- MTX and SpringML are technology companies

Initial results:

- Rigid systems that met specs but not needs
- Reluctance among partners to adopt new approaches



#### Weakest link prevails

Successful contact tracing is dependent upon:

- Notification of lab results
- Case investigation
- Contact tracing process



#### Failures in our system

- Inadequate case investigations and contact tracing
- Inabilities to get labs into HL7 reporting
  - Delays in case reporting
  - Dumping of old cases
  - Loss of percent positivity information
- Duplication of case reports/ poor QA
  - Rectified by creating a one-day lag in reporting
- Discrepancy between NCHS and ADS death tallies
  - Not really a failure
  - Result from incomplete case management entry



#### Stop-gap measures

- Unverified, voluntary, aggregate reporting
- Manual entry and very long hours
  - Sacrifice of other disease control efforts
- Compromise of actual public health interventions



#### Continuing challenges

Integrating all data systems

- Still struggling with data reporting
- Plus, new demands and evolutions in process...
  - Previous case?
  - Vaccinated?
  - Sequencing indicate variant?
  - Schools doing testing
  - At-home testing.....



# Using (& abusing) Technological solutions

### "Leveraging technology"

- Exposure and contact tracing apps
- Testing notification apps
- Reporting apps



## "Living in age of technology"

(and instant gratification)

- Demands for real-time data
- Data vs. information
- Garbage in- Garbage out
  - Automation vs. verification/validation of information



#### Lessons as state epidemiologist

- Public health functions are different from individual or informational desires
- Infrastructure cannot be built while being used
- Decentralized systems have advantages and disadvantages
- Flexibility does not indicate weakness!



#### Technology into the future

- Reduce fragmentation
- Deliver meaningful functionality to ALL parties
- Retain accessibility for ALL parties

