Does Your Facility Get Reimbursement From MU?

Hospitals and healthcare providers can meet the MU criterion by reporting syndromic surveillance data either through CORHIO or directly to a secure web-site. Data will be shared with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s NSSP by signing a ‘Data Use Agreement’.

Please note, all patient information is de-identified in order to meet the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) confidentiality requirements.

How Does This Work?

Participating? Questions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Feed</th>
<th>Other Potential Data Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Source Management</td>
<td>Data Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Assurance</td>
<td>Disease Trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert Investigation</td>
<td>Spatial Analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More Information

For more information on syndromic surveillance or how to participate in Meaningful Use please see the following resources:

Tri-County Health Department: [http://www.tchd.org/](http://www.tchd.org/)


CORHIO: [http://www.corhio.org](http://www.corhio.org)


For questions regarding the factsheet, please contact:
Yushuian Chen, Syndromic Surveillance Epidemiologist
Email: ychen@tchd.org
In Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties, we invite eligible facilities to submit syndromic surveillance data which is a core objective of Meaningful Use (MU) Stage 2 and add to your hospital's readiness for MU incentive funds. Your participation in syndromic surveillance reporting will allow early outbreak detection and response by local, state, and federal public health authorities.

**Health Information Exchange (HIE)**

**Value of participating in the HIE**
- HIE allows health care providers and patients to securely access and share a patient's vital medical information electronically
- Improved patient record completeness; speed of access to information; improved quality and safety and decreased cost of patient care; better decision making at the point of care

Colorado Regional Health Information Organization (CORHIO)
- CORHIO is a nonprofit, public-private partnership that is improving health care for all Coloradans through health information technology and the implementation of HIE.
- CORHIO manages and maintains the technology infrastructure that supports secure and efficient clinical information sharing among health care providers across Colorado.

**National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP)**

**Providing Data to NSSP**
NSSP is a shared environment to advance public health surveillance practice and activities. This distributed environment allows agencies, providers, and stakeholders to secure, store and analyze data.

**Data Sources Nationally:**
1) Emergency Department visits
2) Department of Veterans Affairs
3) Department of Defense
4) Weather

**What can be done in NSSP?**
1) Interchange of timely information
2) Detect and characterize early events
3) Information or reports exchange
4) Statistical tools
5) Mapping tools

**NSSP Users in the US**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Required Submission Elements</th>
<th>Identifying information</th>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>Visit Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility ID</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Message Date/Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unique Patient ID</td>
<td>Age Unit</td>
<td>Visit Date/Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Medical Record Number</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Diagnosis Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Date of Birth</td>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>Chief Complaint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Discharge Disposition</td>
<td>Diagnosis/Triage Notes/Clinical Impression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meaningful Use**

**Stage I**
1) Syndromic surveillance test submission where applicable by jurisdiction
2) Electronically capture health information in a standardized format and use information to track key clinical conditions
3) Communicate information for care coordination processes
4) Report clinical quality measures and public health information
5) Use information to engage patients and their families for care

**Stage II:**
1) More rigorous health information exchange
2) Increased requirements for e-prescribing and incorporating lab results
3) Electronic transmission of patient care summaries across multiple settings
4) Ongoing syndromic surveillance reporting by all eligible hospitals (Please see the table below)