

Distributing countermeasures for all hazards events and reporting their utilizations

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Objectives

To describe the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Countermeasure Tracking Systems (CTS) and the impact of its four closely related informatics components toward enhancing federal, state and local public health capacity to track and manage medicine and other medical or nonmedical supplies during daily operations and all hazards public health events.

Introduction

Description: CDC works to save lives and protect people during major public health events. In an effort to support these processes, CDC established CTS, which is maintained within the Division of Informatics Solutions and Operations (DISO), in the Public Health Informatics and Technical Program Office (PHITPO). CTS consists of four system components, which interoperate to improve communications and event response efficiency while still functioning independently, recognizing the unique requirements and use cases for each system. Collectively, the data consolidated from these systems can show population coverage, numbers of untreated individuals, drug and equipment shortages, need for resupply and more. The web-based applications are deployed centrally at CDC and use the CDC's secure data access method for security.

The first of these components is the Inventory Management and Tracking System (IMATS), currently under development. IMATS provides state and local public health providers with a tool to track medical and nonmedical countermeasure inventory and supplies during daily operations or an event. The solution tracks quantities of inventory, monitors reorder thresholds and facilitates warehouse operations including receiving, staging and storing of inventory.

The Communications Portal is a web-based content management system in development, which consolidates important

event response details into one place and will provide timely and adequate information to states and other jurisdictions. This system is complementary to the IMATS as it manages communications related to, but not limited to, Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), Investigational New Drug (IND) and recall notices.

Conclusions

Preparing for the future of public health surveillance also requires innovative and appropriate informatics systems that provide timely and accurate response to all-hazards events. CTS and its components are developed to assist in all types of surveillance needs.

Keywords

Countermeasure; all hazards; public health; inventory; tracking

References

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