National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems

STEVE on FHIR

NAHDO 2020 Annual Meeting

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Who We Are

• The national nonprofit organization representing the 57 vital records and public health statistics offices in the United States.

• Formed in 1933, NAPHSIS brings together more than 250 public health professionals from jurisdictions including each state, the five territories (US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands), as well as New York City, and the District of Columbia.
Vital Records Community

- Federal mandate that vital records be recorded at the jurisdictional level, but no other federal rules or regulations for vital records
- In effect, these 57 jurisdictions are the full legal proprietors of the records and the information contained therein.
- They are responsible for:
  - maintaining registries according to jurisdiction law
  - issuing copies of birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates
  - registration of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, fetal deaths, and induced terminations of pregnancy (abortions)
What We Do

Vision
• A healthier and more secure world through vital records

Mission
• To serve the vital records community by providing national leadership to advance public health and protect individual identity.
Inter-Jurisdictional Exchange (IJE)

• When individuals are born or die outside of their state of residence
  • The record needs to be shared with the state of residence to be used for statistical/public health purposes/fraud prevention

• Before electronic systems existed, vital records offices exchanged paper records via the mail on an annual basis
  • Ownership of the record stays with the jurisdiction where the event occurred (jurisdiction of occurrence), not the jurisdiction of residence
IJE Agreement

- To facilitate the exchange of information, all vital records jurisdictions have signed the Inter-Jurisdictional Exchange (IJE) Agreement.
- This data governance document dictates that the jurisdiction of occurrence, or the sending jurisdiction, is the owner of the record, and maintains control over access to the record even when shared with another vital records office.
  - The laws of the sending jurisdiction take precedence over the recipient jurisdiction(s).
  - Sending jurisdiction may filter out fields for additional data recipients and customize the filtering and routing rules through the exchange platform.
Electronic IJE

• When this process was paper based, each jurisdiction had control over how they shared these records and the information on them:
  • Records were only sent to the state of residence
  • Some fields were redacted by sending jurisdiction

• When the shift towards electronic record keeping began, there needed to be a way to maintain the sending jurisdictions’ ability to send only to the appropriate jurisdiction(s) and to redact fields

• Now that most jurisdictions have an electronic registration system, this information is shared regularly and electronically
STEVE

• The State and Territorial Exchange of Vital Events (STEVE) was built to facilitate this agreement and data exchange:
  • Web-based
  • HIPAA compliant on AIMS cloud
  • Fixed Width File Format -> FHIR
  • Multiple Mailboxes
    • IJE
    • Internal
  • Filtering & Routing Rules
  • Auto-Routing
Challenges

• Funding: public health programs + technology
• Registration System Improvements: not a light switch
• Timeliness of Registration: delays from disparate data providers
Future Growth

• STEVE Improvements
  • Establish mailboxes and external accounts

• STEVE on FHIR
  • Endeavor with NCHS Implementer’s Community Workgroup
  • HL7 Connectathon Participation

• Expand access to death records for surveillance purposes
  • Timeliness and quality are contributing factors
  • Varying jurisdiction laws and regulations
Questions?

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• Visit our site:
  • www.naphsis.org