

Evaluating Jurisdictional Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Information Systems (EHDI-IS)

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Disclaimer:

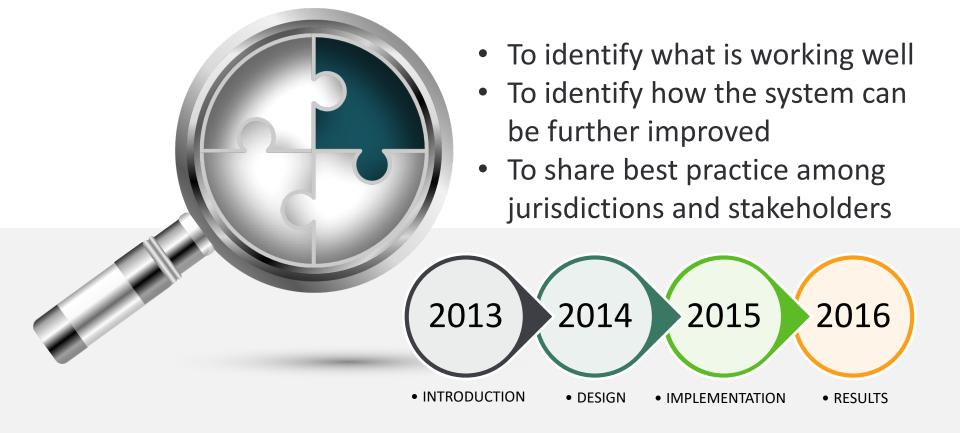
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Participants will learn:

- ☐ The overarching EHDI-IS logic model
- The established set of EHDI-IS attributes
- □ The summary findings from the previous submission of EHDI-IS jurisdictional evaluation plans

Evaluating EHDI-IS

Why Evaluate Jurisdictional EHDI-IS?



The Evaluation Design

I. Engage Stakeholders

II. Describe the program

Target Specific Areas



Started by examining:

- What the EHDI Information System entails
- How the system is supposed to work
- The goals, objectives and criteria for success



Draw a logic model to describe the relationship between program elements and expected changes

Overarching EHDI-IS logic model

INPUTS: Infrastructure, Funding, Staff, Guidance and Support, Stakeholders, Information System

STRATEGIES Short term OUTCOMES Long Term Enhance the EHDI-IS functional capacity **SURVEILLANCE** to document screening, diagnostic and Increased electronic exchange early intervention data EHDI-IS in place that of data with other child systems. Flexibility conforms to CDC EHDI Increased knowledge and skills among **GUIDANCE AND** Functional Standards to: facilities and providers related to **SUPPORT** Increased number of providers reporting data to EHDI program and/or provider sites able to *Support early report screening and diagnostic identification of deaf and • Increased Knowledge of decision makers data to the EHDI program. regarding importance of early detection, Acceptability hard of hearing infants, intervention and documentation. Increased data reporting by **PARTNERSHIPS** * to help address Increased collaboration between internal sources in timely and quality potential developmental and external partners about sustained manner tracking and surveillance activities delays Increased access to relevant EHDI data Improved program planning, COMMUNICATION by program stakeholders through policy development, and decision making to support dissemination efforts trackina and surveillance activities Usefulness Increased knowledge of current strengths and weaknesses of the EHDI Information **EVALUATION** System

Guidelines for Evaluating Public Health Surveillance Systems

- System Attributes
 - Data Quality
 - Simplicity
 - Flexibility
 - Timeliness
 - Acceptability
 - Representativeness
 - Stability, Sensitivity

www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5013a1.htm

Six primary dimensions for data quality assessment

- Completeness
- Uniqueness
- Timeliness
- Accuracy
- Validity
- Consistency

https://www.dqglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/DAMA-UK-DQ-Dimensions-White-Paper-R37.pdf

Review of the First Cycle of Evaluations

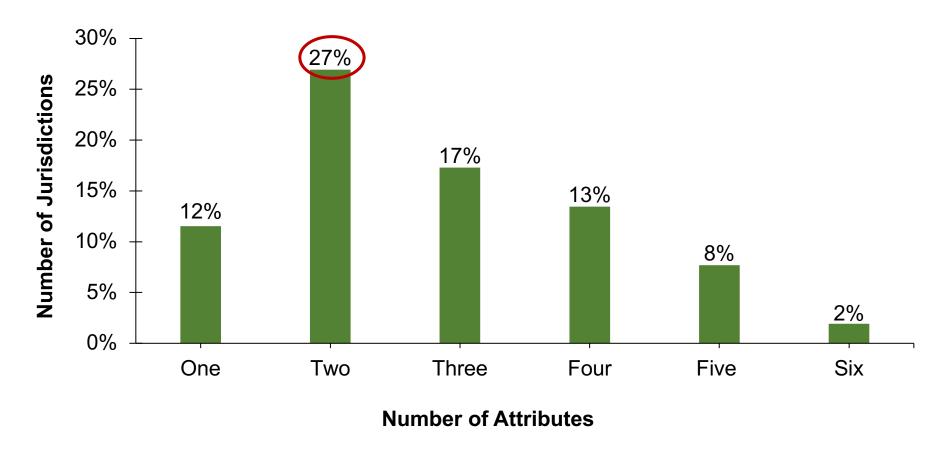


Figure 1. Number of EHDI-IS attributes evaluated, per jurisdiction.

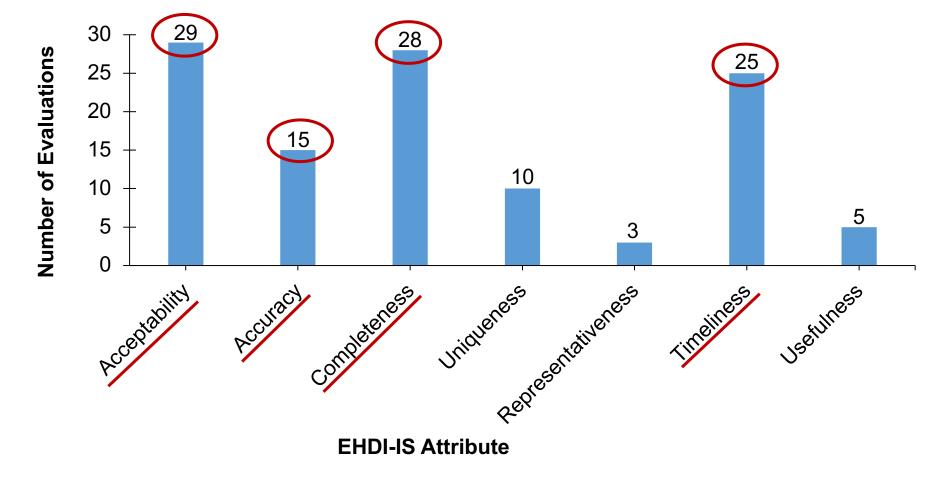


Figure 2. Number of jurisdictional evaluations of EHDI-IS, by attribute.

Acceptability

Accuracy

Definition

The willingness of persons or organizations to participate and use the EHDI-IS

The extent that data are correct, reliable and certified free of error

Common Evaluation Findings

- High acceptability of the EHDI-IS among hospitals staff
- Issues with:
 - lack of knowledge by hospital staff about reporting
 - information on transfer babies

Errors in:

- number of births between EHDI-IS and birth registry
- baby's name and gender
- race and ethnicity
- mother's contact
- hearing screening results

Completeness

Timeliness

Definition

The proportion of stored data against the potential of "100% complete" data

The timeliness in the reporting or collection of data

Common Evaluation Findings

Issues with:

- demographic data
- reporting El data
- missing info from home births/transfers/NICU
- reasons for not receiving services
- risk factors

- Nearly live reporting with screening results and one month of age screening
- Issues with:
 - audiologists reporting
 - varying hospital reporting times

Successes

- ☐ The Evaluation capacity was increased among EHDI program staff and jurisdictions.
- □ Relevant information was gathered
 - Helped identify action items and potential activities
 - Support improvements to EHDI-IS and data quality
- □ Acceptability and timeliness of the jurisdictional EHDI-IS is high.
 - More work needed on completeness and accuracy in some EHDI-IS.

Lessons Learned

- Accuracy of the Evaluation
 - Need to use standard definitions of the attributes

- Information scope and selection
 - Select only those attributes to evaluate which are more relevant to the specific outcomes

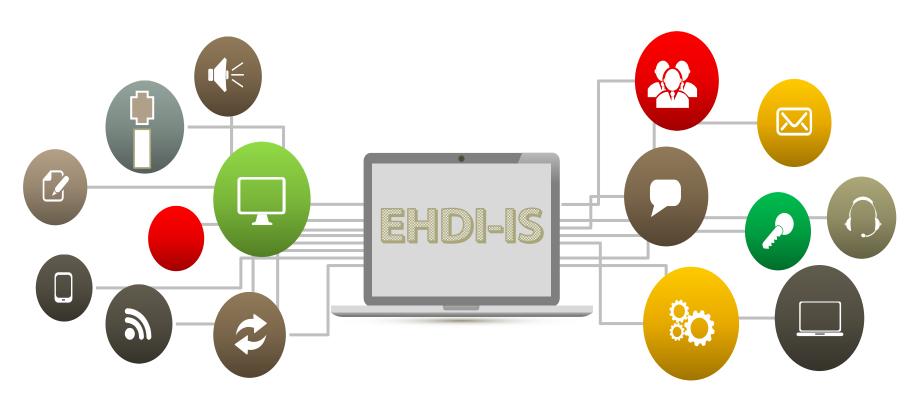
CDC EHDI provided additional guidance in the new FOA

Lessons Learned

- □ Timeliness and Dissemination
 - Delaying release of final reports
 - Staff turn-over
 - Disseminating findings to intended audience

CDC EHDI provided additional guidance in the new FOA

EHDI-IS Evaluation



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