Background

- Thirty reporting of pandemic influenza vaccine doses administered allows the federal government and Project Areas to closely monitor the use of limited vaccine supplies.
- During the 2009 H1N1 pandemic event, Project Areas utilized the Computerized and Response Administration (CRA) system to track aggregate H1N1 vaccine doses administered during the initial weeks of the vaccine campaign.
- In February 2010, Project Areas followed the H1N1 event, a voluntary Doses Administered Exercise (DAX 2010 Lite) was conducted using the CRA system.

Purpose

- The purpose of the DAX 2010 Lite exercise was to prepare Project Areas for a pandemic influenza event, should one occur. This poster highlights the process, efforts, and findings of the exercise conducted in the fall of 2010.

Methods

- Nineteen Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) grantees, also referred to as Project Areas, volunteered to participate in the exercise, held October 26 through November 9, 2010.
- Project Areas were responsible for submitting aggregate doses administered counts for the reporting period based on the H1N1 event Sunday through Saturday. The deadline for the reporting period was Tuesday at 11:59 pm local time for the reporting jurisdiction.
- Project Areas submitted data using one of the following options (Figure 1): (1) Data exchange using an existing information system (36%), (2) Direct entry of aggregate data (19%), or (3) Direct entry of individual data (45%).

Results

- Nineteen out of 20 (95%) Project Areas participated in the voluntary exercise and submitted a total of 2,938,866 vaccine doses administered.
- Twelve Project Areas selected reporting Option 1, one Project Area selected Option 2, and one Project Area selected Option 3 (Figure 1).

Reporting measures for DAX 2010 Lite included timeliness and responsiveness:
- Ninety-nine percent (99%) of Project Areas reported on time for week 1 and 98% reported on time for week 2 (Figure 2).
- Following the exercise, 18 out of 19 (94.7%) Project Areas completed an anonymous, on-line feedback questionnaire, with a total of 20 responses. A subset of these responses are represented in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Figure 2. Reporting Timeliness

Week 1: Met 11:59 PM Tuesday Reporting Deadline
Week 1: Met 12:00 PM Wednesday Extension

Figure 3. Reported by Extended Deadline

Project Area Participant Percentage
89% 89% 95%

Figure 4. Ease of Using CRA to Report Data to CDC

Project Area Participant Percentage
Bene/eficial 30% 15% 0%
Neutral 30% 15% 10%
Not Ben/e/eficial 5% 30% 5%
Not Applicable 5% 30% 5%

Figure 5. Benefit of DAX 2010 Lite in Maintaining Efforts for Tracking and Reporting Doses Administered

Project Area Participant Percentage
Maintain clear communication and guidance during the pre-exercise period helped enable smooth execution of the exercise from the start (89%).
Two weeks may not have been a long enough period for Project Areas to fully engage in the exercise (5%).
DAX 2010 Lite provided an opportunity for Project Areas to renew their familiarity with CRA and improve upon new processes (15%).
DAX 2010 Lite allowed Project Areas to train new staff, test changes in security and systems (15%).

Conclusions

- The high percentage of voluntary participation in DAX 2010 Lite indicates Project Areas’ commitment to use CRA to track vaccine doses administered.
- DAX 2010 Lite provided an opportunity for Project Areas to review their familiarity with CRA and improve upon new processes.
- DAX 2010 Lite allowed Project Areas to train new staff, test changes in security and systems.
- DAX 2010 Lite helped several Project Areas to identify concerns related to staff turnover and other operational issues.

Acknowledgements

- CRA points of contact in the participating Project Areas
- CDC colleagues
- Computerized and Response Administration (CRA) system refresher training and associated web-based resources.
- Digital certificate issues were notably reduced through proactive communication as compared to previous exercises.
- Project Areas provided positive feedback on DAX 2010 Lite, indicating that the exercise helped them to remain up to date with the system and engaged with doses administered preparedness efforts (Figure 4 and Figure 5).