

Meeting on CamLIS Data analysis To support disease surveillance

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Objectives

- The roles of routine health information systems in health service management and the process of improving CamLIS performance
- The discussion proposed a roadmap to generate Regional and National AMR surveillance outbreak

- The purpose of such a central system is to provide a way for surveillance sites to share their data while keeping full control over it;
- To deliver timely central analysis; and to enable harmonisation of the central data infrastructure and the national or regional support teams.
- To take on these responsibilities, the central level would need to be well equipped and organised, with sufficient resources and skills,
- To provide training and technical support to the sites.

Why Health Information System?

- Good management is a prerequisite for increasing the efficiency of health services
- Improved health information system is clearly linked to good management
- Information is crucial at all management levels of the health services from Province to the Central. It is required by policymakers, managers, health care providers, and health workers

Types of Data Collection

- Data collection of health status, health interventions, and health resources
- Examples: facility-based service statistics, (HIS, PMRS, CamLIS...) health administration statistics (Ind data on Pathogens and drugs resistance in human and animal health etc.)

Examples: Develop Essential Indicators

Essential indicators for management functions

- Health status (and disease surveillance) indicators
- Health services (and national program) indicators
- Resource indicators (human, physical, financial)
- Data presentation and communication (feedback) should be customized for users at all levels.
- Data need to be of appropriate quality, aggregated at the right level, and a timely manner

Requirements, options, and proposed solutions

- Improved data quality, and acceptance by users
- Good data quality in an IT system requires data validation to be carried out in collaboration with the laboratories to correct inconsistencies and errors
- Data flow: collect; standardise, validate, transmit; check, and store centrally; report, analyse, and alert
- Improve through feedback the reliability of testing by participating laboratories (central and local / Regional levels to enable feedback,)

Thank you