

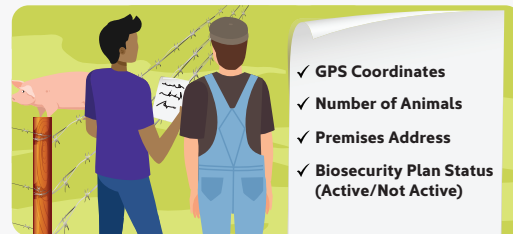
INFORMATION & INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

An effective and efficient response requires accurate and up-to-date information by implementing systematic data management techniques. Through this critical activity, data is collected and analyzed and information is produced and disseminated to strategic decision-makers for effective outbreak management.

STAGE 1. DATA COLLECTION

Data sources during an outbreak may include the following:

Premises data and attributes



Lab reports and diagnostic status



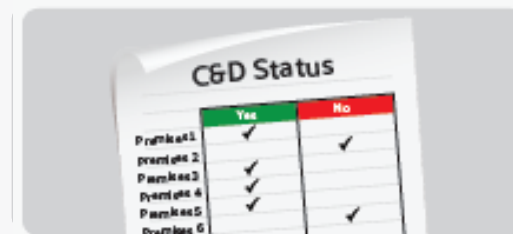
Premises status



Indemnity data



Cleaning & Disinfecting data



Disposal data

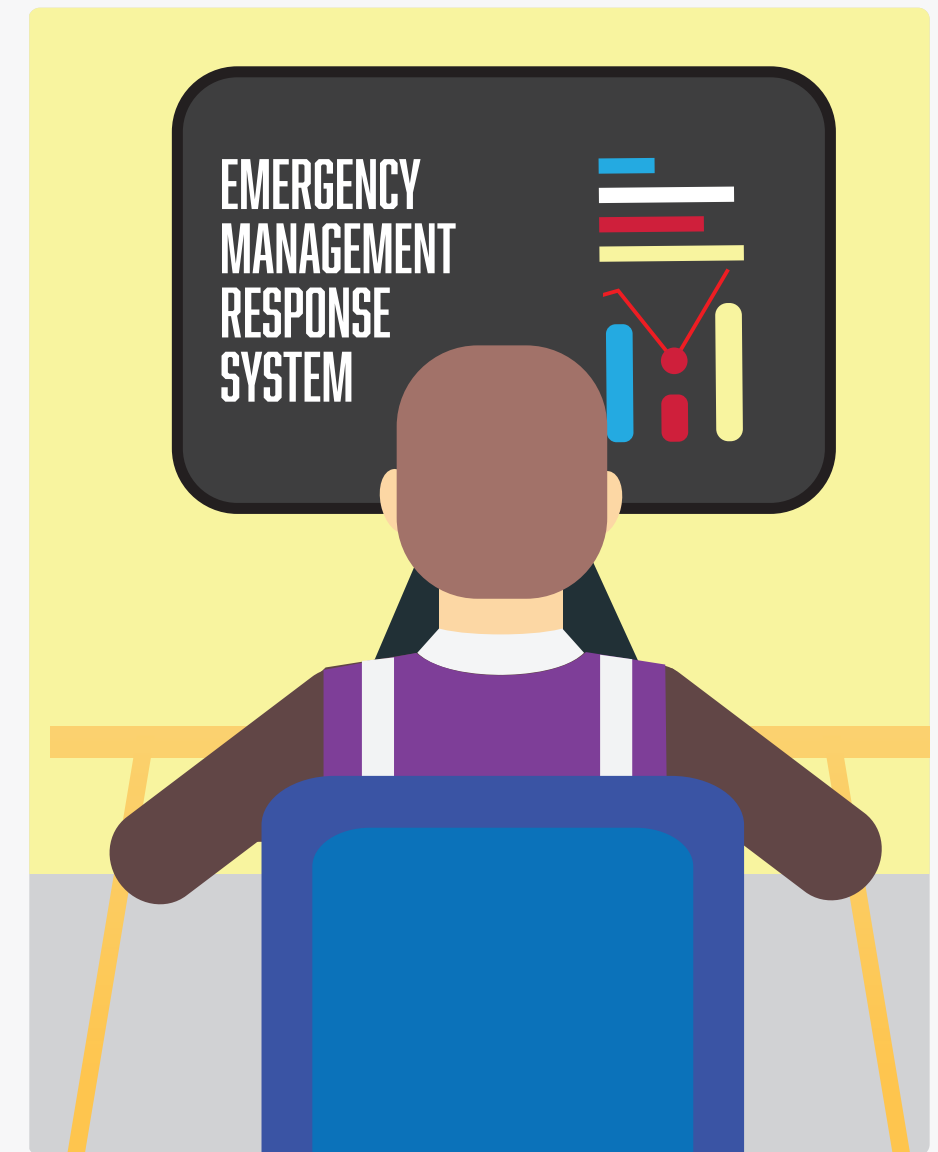


STAGE 2. DATA PROCESSING

Data and documents gathered from various sources must undergo standardized data analysis and data quality control processes to guarantee the accuracy of information.

High quality data is achieved through:

- Collected data by the field responders must be validated and promptly recorded.
- Data communicated by other sources such as the diagnostic laboratory should be processed in the Emergency Management Response System (EMRS).
- Data entered into EMRS must be reviewed for accuracy and consistency.
- Data analyses and epidemiological methods should be performed on the collected data.
- Scientific findings should be characterized and incorporated into practical tactics and policies.
- The quality and completeness of the data can impact the ability to make strategic decisions.



STAGE 3. PRODUCING REPORTS

The information produced by the rigorous data validating and quality control methods (stage 2) will be summarized into many different reporting formats and will be used to inform the incident decision-makers during strategic meetings. EMRS information that is used to produce reports, including:

Tally sheets:

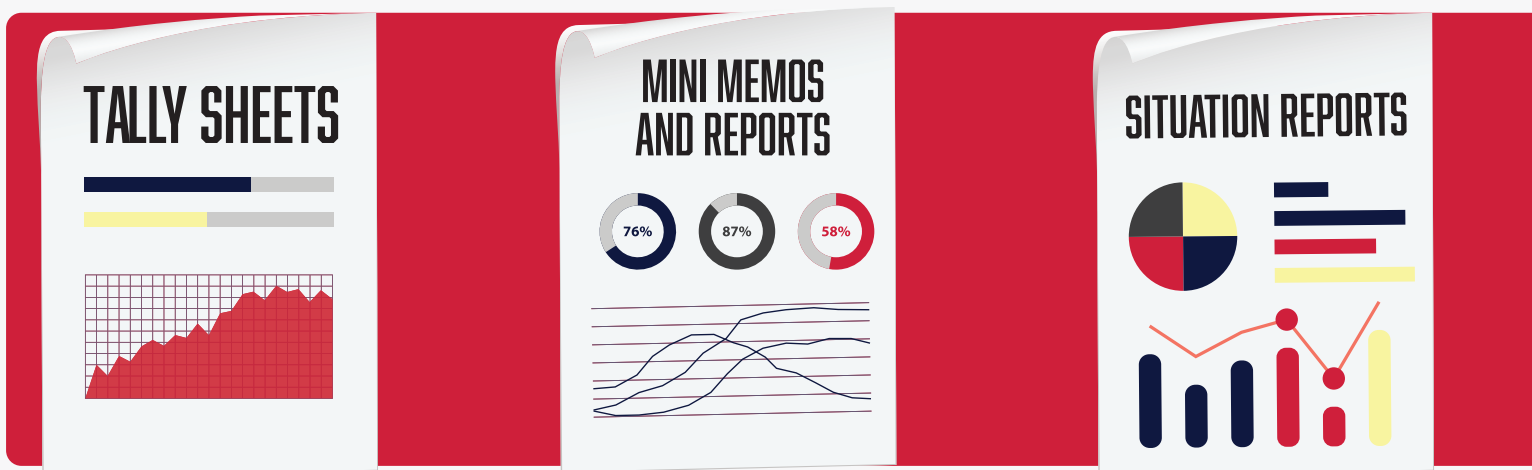
Created in EMRS and contain various data points related to premises name, address, number of animals, diagnostic, indemnity, depopulation, and Cleaning & Disinfecting (C&D) statuses on individual premises under investigation and are updated immediately as new data comes in.

Incident memos and reports:

Used by Incident Management Team (IMT) to communicate new findings of positive premises in the area to upper-level management to understand how quickly a disease is spreading and help determine the need for additional resources and authorities.

Situation reports:

Created based on tally sheets and other EMRS data, and periodically produced during the course of a response to inform several levels of management and strategic decision-makers. They contain important information on various activities, such as the number of infected, surveyed, and sampled premises, and other relevant statistics.



The Disease Reporting Officer (DRO) is responsible for establishing and maintaining the disease status of each premises involved and/or impacted by the Foreign Animal Disease outbreak.

STAGE 4. DECISION MAKING

Various reports from the previous stage encompass critical intelligence and statistics used by the IMT Command and General Staff and the agency administrators to make strategic decisions related to managing the outbreak response.

Strategic Decisions:

- Indemnity method and criteria
- Depopulation methods
- Quarantine area evaluation
- Vaccination methods and planning
- Zones and control areas evaluation
- Industry protection plan
- Continuity of business policy
- Freedom of disease strategic planning
- Resource allocation
- Other disease controlling techniques

