

# 10. Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR)

## Summary

- 2012 represented the first full year of CIDR operation following the completion of national rollout in 2011
- The number of active CIDR users in 2012 was 230
- Laboratory notifications of sexually transmitted infections diseases through CIDR from the end of 2012 now allow more timely analysis and reporting of case-based disaggregate data for these diseases
- New CIDR infrastructure improves energy efficiency and system manageability

## CIDR Operations

### Sexually Transmitted Infections Notified from Laboratories using CIDR

The expansion of the schedule of notifiable diseases in 2011 and the use of CIDR to manage these from the beginning of 2012 was followed up at the end of 2012 by a further expansion through the notification of case-based laboratory-identified notifiable sexually transmitted infections using CIDR. This will enable more timely analysis and reporting of these diseases. This was a major achievement, building on many years of work, since STI notifications had previously been made on an aggregate basis that was not timely. It is anticipated that this will significantly increase the volume of

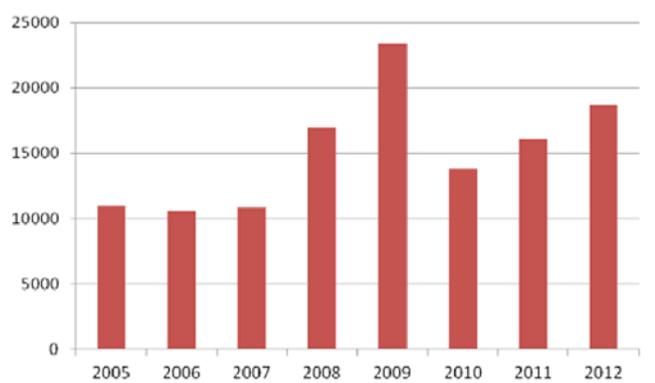


Figure 1. The volume of statutory infectious disease notifications in CIDR per year since 2005 when national implementation commenced.

infectious disease notifications made through CIDR over coming years.

### New Technical Architecture for CIDR

2012 saw the migration of CIDR to a new virtualised infrastructure. This has allowed the number of servers supporting the CIDR system (production, disaster recovery, test, training and development) to be reduced from 20 to 6 servers, significantly reducing the energy required to run this equipment. It also enables more efficient use of this hardware. Improved resilience and management are provided by the ability to more easily backup and restore CIDR environments and to be able to promote new developments more easily as well as allowing additional hardware resources to be readily added if required by an increased load associated by a major outbreak or pandemic.

### Governance and Communications

The National CIDR Steering Group continued to provide guidance and oversight of CIDR through 2012 and met by teleconference on three occasions during the year. The wider National CIDR User Group convened on four occasions through the year, also by teleconference, to discuss the ongoing use of CIDR and associated developments.

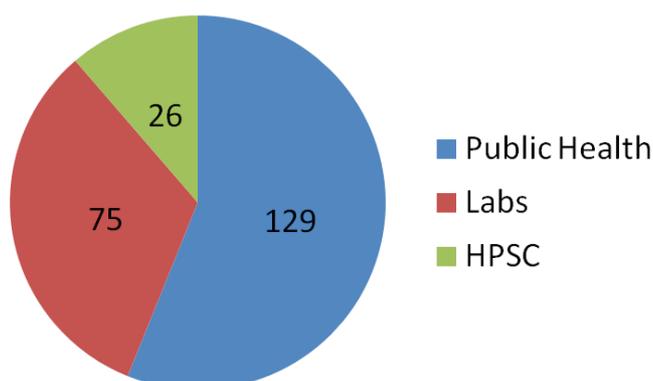


Figure 2. The number of users of the CIDR system in Departments of Public Health, in diagnostic and reference laboratories, and in HPSC in 2012 (total=230).