

10. Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR)

Summary

- The highest ever annual number of notifications was recorded on CIDR in 2015 (n=31,936)
- CIDR was available for 99% of core working hours during 2015
- Hepatitis E infection became notifiable in December 2015 and was added to the diseases notified via CIDR, bringing the total to 76 diseases
- CIDR Disaster Recovery / Business Continuity infrastructure was commissioned, deployed and tested
- IS27001 Information Security accreditation was upgraded to ISO 27001:2013 standard and retained
- The average number of active CIDR users in 2015 was 258
- 41 new users were trained during 2015
- CIDR Server Operating System upgrades were completed

CIDR OPERATIONS

INFORMATION SECURITY ACCREDITATION

The HPSC Information Security Management System (ISMS) which includes CIDR was updated in 2015 to ISO 27001:2013 standard. The system was audited in June followed by a full two day on-site maintenance audit in September 2015. HPSC and CIDR successfully made the transition to the new standard.

The HPSC Information Governance Framework, which includes CIDR, provides re-assurance to users and partners of the CIDR system, the Data Protection Commissioner and the data subjects relating to sensitive data stored and managed by the system. Maintenance of this accreditation standard is vital to information security.

CIDR USER TRAINING

Forty-one new CIDR users were trained during 2015. There were 30 public health users, (almost a 50% increase on 2014) and 11 laboratory users trained.

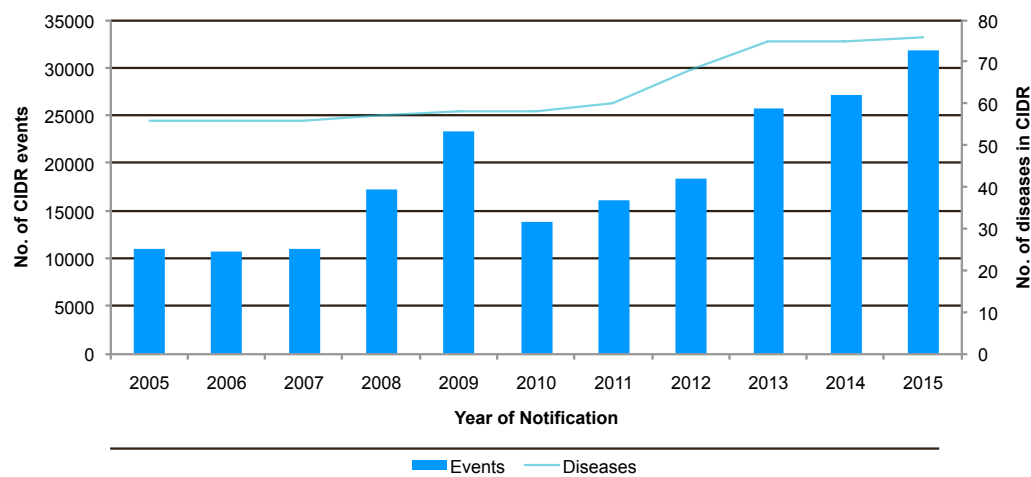


Figure 1. The volume of statutory infectious disease notifications and corresponding number of diseases in CIDR per year, since 2005 when national implementation commenced (as of 28th September, 2016)

CIDR APPLICATION SOFTWARE UPDATES

There were no functional releases of the CIDR Web Application software during 2015. With the emphasis on upgrading the hardware operating systems and on deployment of an upgraded Disaster Recovery infrastructure, risk of system unavailability and unscheduled down-time was minimised by strict change management processes that included no changes to the application.

CIDR availability was 99% of core working hours during 2015. 70% of down-time was scheduled; with users aware in advance of service interruption. Un-scheduled down-time amounted to less than one working day over the year.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

The National CIDR Steering Group continued to provide guidance and oversight of CIDR through 2015 and met by teleconference on three occasions during the year. The National CIDR User Group convened on four occasions throughout the year, also by teleconference, to discuss the ongoing use of CIDR and associated developments.

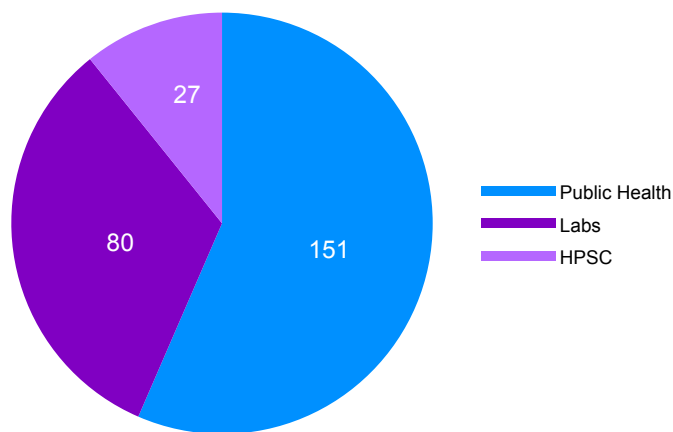


Figure 2. The number of users of the CIDR system in Departments of Public Health, in diagnostic and reference laboratories and in HPSC in 2015 (total=258)