

CAHSN: Challenges, and Opportunities



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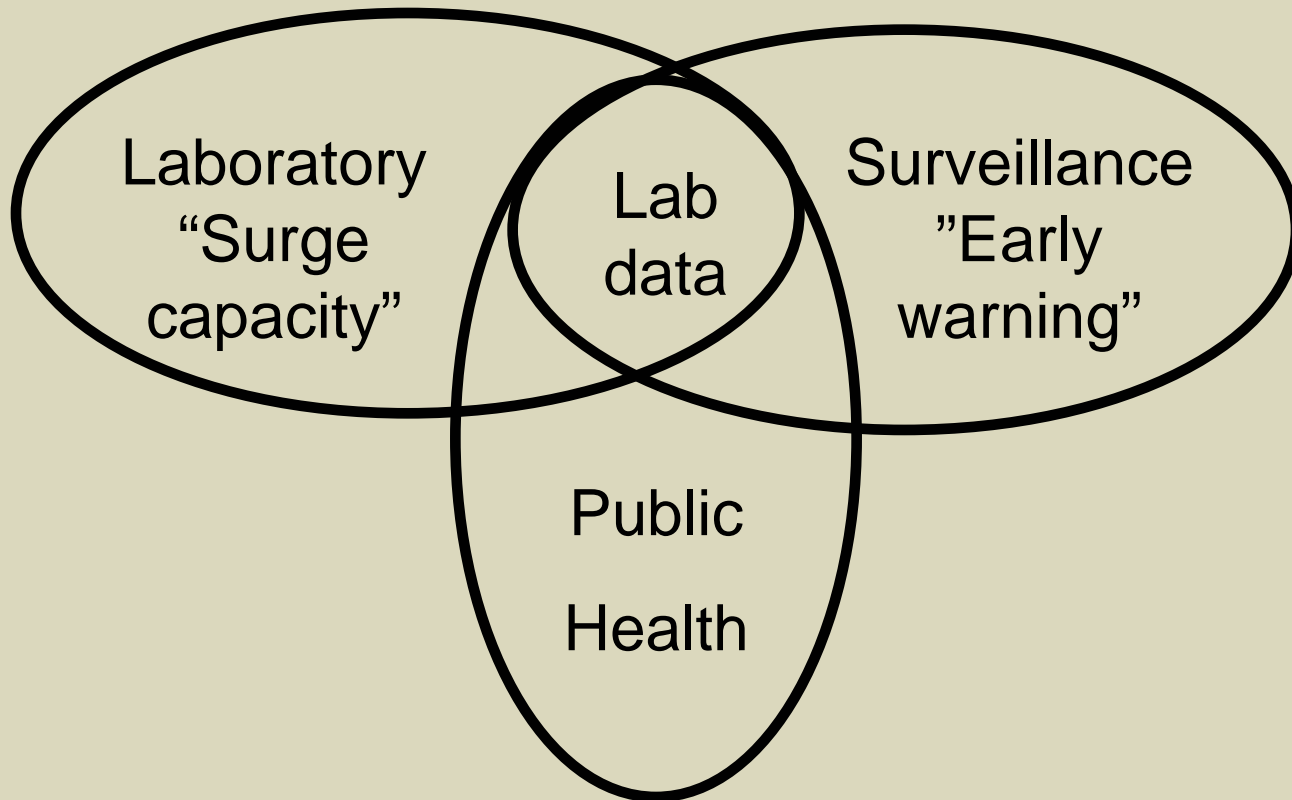
- CAHSN Vision
- Where are we now?
- Considerations as we move forward
- Next Steps

CAHSN – The Beginning

- CRTI Project – 2004
- Objectives:
 - Surge Capacity
 - National Early Warning System (surveillance)

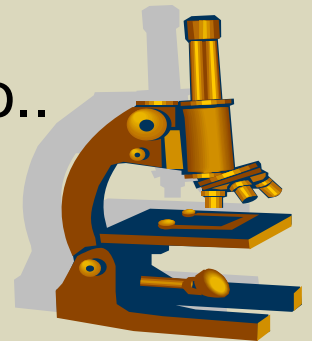
- Capacity building

Vision



Surge Capacity – Where Are We Now?

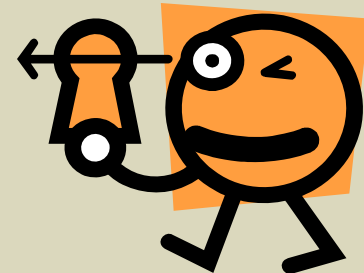
- Built Level 2+ bio-containment labs
 - Standardized SOP's for 4 FAD's in place
 - Trained technologists
 - Quality Programs
 - Equipment to support FAD testing
-
- Continuing to build, maintaining status quo..



Surveillance - Where are we now?

Basic Infrastructure in place

- CNPHI – link with public health
- Involvement of surveillance expertise (SEAC)
 - Minimum data set
 - Data standardization
- Data linkages
 - Specific applications working (BSE)
 - Some provincial data flowing
 - LSTS (CFIA data system) is linked
- Risk analysis of privacy and data sharing



The Way Forward: Considerations

1) CRTI funding had significant impact on production of results

- Staff resources and expertise
 - leadership, program management, technical, programming
- Bio-containment labs (Level 2+)
- Technical training
- Quality funding
- Equipment funding

The Way Forward: Considerations

2) Governance/Strategy/Leadership

- Clarity within original CRTI project
 - Strategic, working level, accountabilities, budget, measures
- Engagement diminished with project end
 - Drop in funding and support (back to the islands)
 - Progress is slow, change is fast... “losing leverage” by inaction”?

The Way Forward: Considerations

3) Testing Capabilities Within CAHSN

- Strong central capacity is critical
 - Currently struggling with “status quo”, no development room
 - Emerging technologies increase strain and load
- Significant contributions required from provinces
 - Capacity maintenance
 - Operating costs for FAD testing

The Way Forward: Considerations

Provincial FAD Operating Costs			
Testing	PCR	9,300/test	37,200
	ELISA	3,800/test	7,600
	Central lab support		6,300
FAD Capacity Maintenance	Communication		5,200
	IT		5,600
	Quality		120,000
	Equipment		60,500
Total			242,000

The Way Forward: Considerations

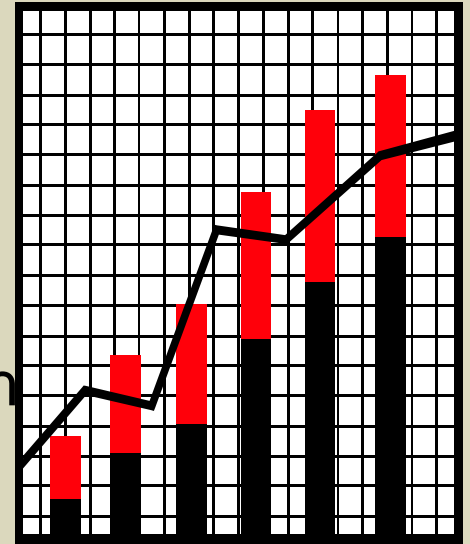
Testing Capabilities Within CAHSN

- Not all labs have equal capability and resources to support testing and quality certifications
- Need to manage costs.
 - Re-evaluate who does what? Tiered?
 - Re-evaluate how we manage testing processes, certification, SOP development – opportunity for different approaches?
 - Increase cross-lab support, partnering and communication
 - Add other testing... Export testing!

The Way Forward: Considerations

4) CAHSN logical fit for repository for animal health disease information...

- Data standardization
- Data moving in from all (more) labs
- Data from the field (clinic, rumour)
- Linkage with other surveillance systems (industry, wildlife, public health)
- Active analysis and reporting
- Pro-active surveillance programs



Considerations: Summary

- Need investment to achieve results
- Increased clarity (focus), increases engagement and output
- Continued and consistent investment from governments to support capacity maintenance
- Tiered participation is a reality - enable it
- Cross lab communication, support needed
- CAHSN logical fit for data repository
 - Need to deliver, need to show value

Considerations – Summary

Strategic Components and Partners

- **Laboratory Surge Capacity**
 - FAD diseases, quality program
 - CFIA, Provincial labs, NALHN?
- **Scanning (Passive) Surveillance**
 - Data capture, sharing, standardization, analysis, reporting
 - Provincial labs, private labs?, practitioners
- **Active Surveillance**
 - Targeted surveillance testing, export testing
 - Provincial and federal labs, territories, industry, CCWHC

Start Here.....

- 1) Ensure Executive Board is functional
- 2) Renew Strategy
 - Evaluate resources and prioritize actions
 - Look for partners/funds on specific initiatives
- 3) Engage an Executive Director