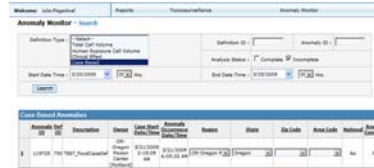


# New Tools for Epidemiology & Surveillance

## Oregon Poison Center

OPC and the Public Health Division collaborate to identify and analyze potential clusters of biological, radiological, and chemical events by sharing data on reasons, routes, places and clinical effects of various exposures.



National Poison Data System Alert



PHD analysis of OPC data

## Post-Disaster Surveillance Registry

As a proof-of-concept, the Post-Disaster Registration System was created to help identify persons affected by a disaster as soon as possible after the incident.



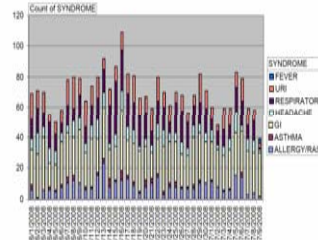
## Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

HVA is the systematic identification of potential hazards in a community. This process identifies vulnerabilities and capabilities, and enables communities to plan for emergencies and establish appropriate mitigation measures.



## Emergency Department Data

Timely analyses of ED data can provide information on the health status of a community. It can help inform public health and emergency responders of the acute needs a community has in the aftermath of a public health incident.



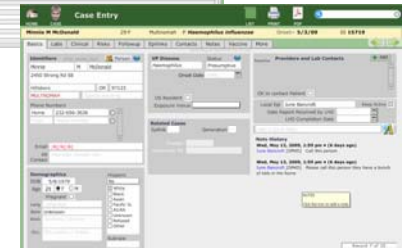
PHD analysis of ED data during the Olympic Trials

## Orpheus

Orpheus stands for Oregon Public Health Epi User System. It is an integrated database for the management of communicable disease cases throughout Oregon.



Orpheus main page



Orpheus main data entry page



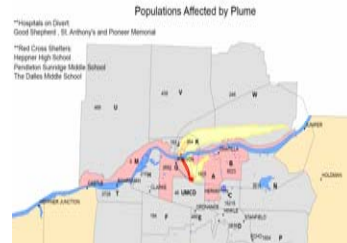
Orpheus reports page

## Geographic Information Systems

GIS data are used to visualize clusters of disease; areas affected by biological, radiological, or chemical releases; and identify locations of key resources, facilities, and transportation routes.



West Nile Virus activity



Plume model used during the 2008 CSEPP exercise