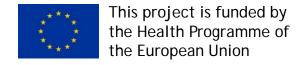


# Break Out session II Tools, Guidelines & Capacity Building

Jan. 21, 2020

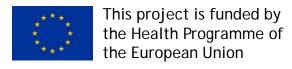


#### **Outline**

- 1. Guidance for Health Reporting
- 2. Machine learning techniques and public health surveillance (methodological guidelines)
- 3. Recommendations to perform a BoD study
- 4. School on HI experience in increasing HI skills for researchers and future roadmap

# 1. Guidance for Health Reporting





#### **Aims**



To prepare a comprehensive overview of the different formats of national health reporting and their target groups in EU MS and associated countries.



Tools and methods for health information support



To develop general recommendations for good practice in national health reporting in EU MS, including potential formats and target groups.



To outline desirable and feasible criteria and standards for preparing high-quality public health reports.

ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT







This project is funded by the Health Programme of the European Union

#### Results

A web-based desk research was conducted among EU MS and associated countries



Generate a comprehensive overview of different national health reporting formats and their respective target groups



 Recommendations for Member States and regions for health reports were drafted



Facilitate making health information adequately available while reducing inequalities in health reporting across the EU









#### Results: Web-based desk research

#### Key messages:

- Health reporting practices and quality in EU Member States are heterogeneous.
- 'Health reporting' is not a commonly used terminology in all analysed countries.
- Public health reports are the most frequently used health reporting format.
- The general public and scientists or researchers are the most frequently stated target groups of health reporting formats.





#### Results: Recommendations for Health Reports

A total of eight categories with a variety of quality criteria for **public health reports** were identified:

- 1. Scientific Standards
- 2. Report Framework
- 3. Presentation of Results
- 4. Subject of the Report
- Database
- 6. Data Evaluation
- 7. Interpretation, Conclusion, Recommendations
- 8. Prospective Approach









This project is funded by the Health Programme of the European Union

#### Sustainability

#### The guidance document:

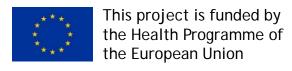
- Will be presented at relevant conferences and a scientific paper will be published to spread the findings
- Should be circulated at national level and disseminated to the national nodes to reach relevant stakeholders
- Can be included in training programmes and contribute to capacity building
- Is applicable at national as well as international level and could be integrated into an EU HIS to enhance sustainability





# 2. Machine Learning Techniques and Public Health Surveillance (methodological guidelines)





### Why methodological guidelines?

• The capacity to use data linkage and artificial intelligence to estimate health indicators varies across European countries. 1

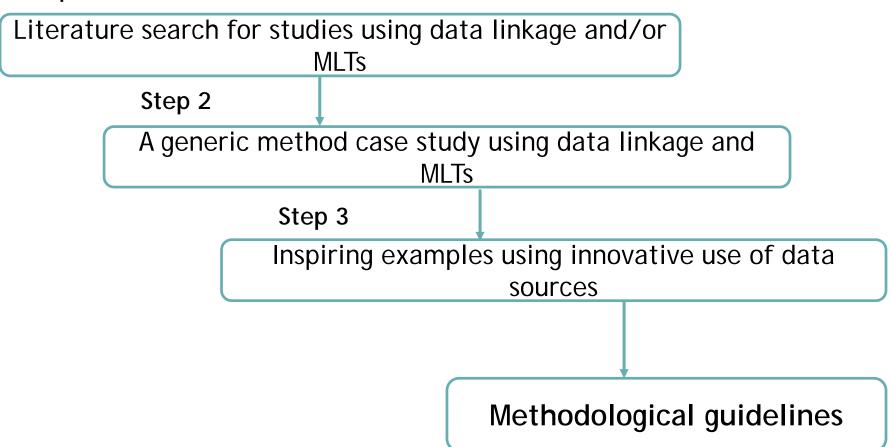
- The estimation of health indicators from linked administrative data is challenging due to several reasons such as:
  - Variability in data sources, data collection methods resulting in reduced interoperability and timeliness, availability of a large number of variables, lack of skills and capacity to link and analyze big data
  - 1. R Haneef, M Delnord, M Vernay et al, Archives of Public Health 2020

### Objective of methodological guidelines

For studies to estimate population-based health indicators using linked data and/or Machine Learning techniques (MLTs) with new approaches

### Development of methodological guidelines





### Check-list of methodological Guidelines (1)

- 1. Define the research question
- 2. Select the appropriate study design
- 3. Select the required linked data sources
- 4. Choice of a study population
- 5. Define study outcomes and level of estimation

### Check-list of methodological Guidelines (2)

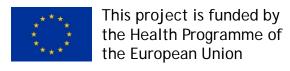
- 6. Data preparation including extraction, coding of variables, defining the targets, split of data into test and training data set
- 7. Data analysis include variables selection, choice of statistical techniques and sensitivity/uncertainity analysis
- 8. Addressing potential issues such as missing data, imbalanced target groups or bias/variance tradeoff

### **Implications**

- Support to develop and adopt new methods/techniques using linked data and MLTs for studies estimating population-based indicators
- Add to high-quality evidence-based research to guide health policy decisions

# 3. Recommendations to perform a Burden of Disease (BoD) study





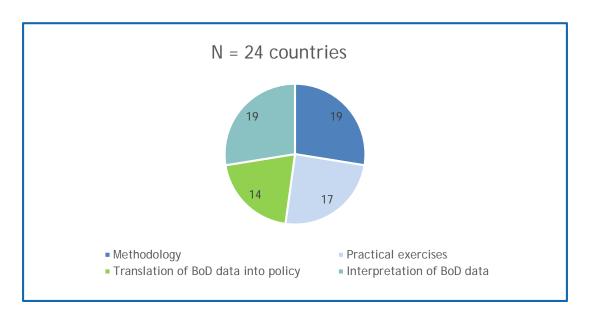
### Use of Burden of Disease approaches in Europe

#### o Objective:

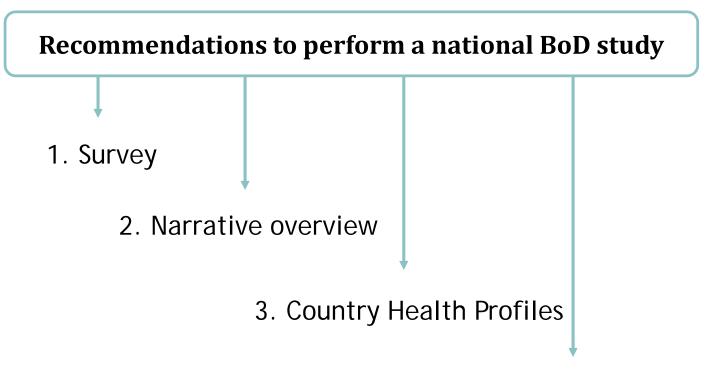
To identify the current needs to perform the national BoD studies

#### o Results:

- Response rate = 93% (i.e., 25/27 European countries)
- 72% (i.e., 18/25) have not carried out any BoD study
- BoD support required for:



#### 4-step approach to develop the recommendations



4. Experts' opinions

#### Recommendations to perform a national BoD study

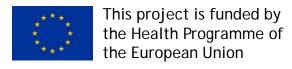
- 1. Define the objectives of the BoD study
- 2. Secure access to the minimum required data sources
- 3. Ensure the minimum required workforce
- 4. Choice of a standard population
- 5. Choose an appropriate methodological approach
- 6. Establish a clear governance structure for the BoD study
- 7. Identify and communicate the benefits of performing national BoD studies
- 8. Stakeholder engagemement/involvement

### **Implications**

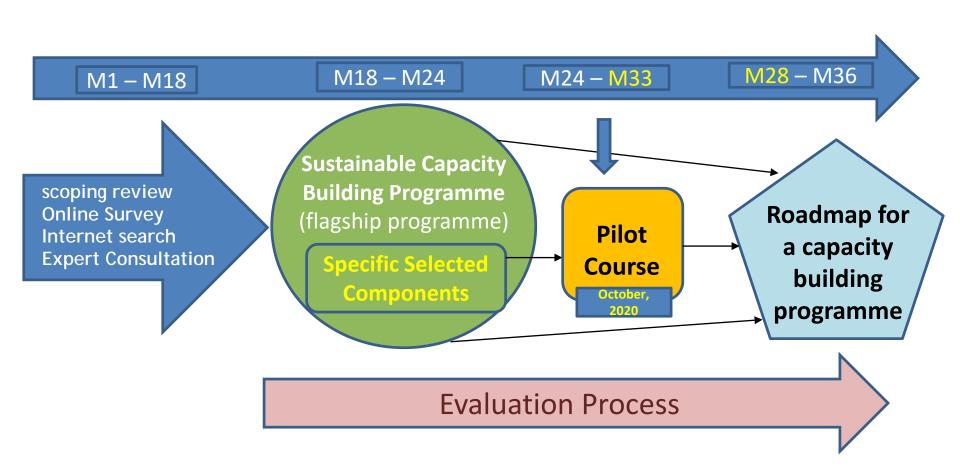
- InfAct project has emphasized the potential role of BoD approaches
- The technical platform of COST Action (European BoD Network)
  would support to integrate BoD approaches in routing public
  health activities through:
  - developing and improving specific expertise to perform a BoD study
  - o establishing and strengthening the scientific collaborations

# 4. School on HI experience in increasing HI skills for researchers and future roadmap





# Leveraging Capacity Building for Reducing HI inequities in Europe



#### 1st European School of Health Information 2020

## "Health Information Training on Health Examination Survey: From Data Collection to Policy Dialogue and Translation"

- Day 1: Health information systems, data sources, metrics & indicators
- Day 2: Health data analysis and interpretation
- Day 3: Transfer from health data to policy and clinical practice
- Day 4: Interoperability and record linkage
- Day 5: Data protection (GDPR) & ethical questions for health information & and glimpse future (DIPoH)

# Health Information Training Course on Health Examination Survey: From Data Collection to Policy Dialogue and Translation

	Time (CET)	<u>1/10/2020</u> <u>Thursday 1</u>	<u>8/10/2020</u> <u>Thursday 2</u>	<u>22/10/20203</u> <u>Thursday 3</u>	<u>29/10/2020</u> <u>Thursday 4</u>	<u>5/11/2020</u> <u>Thursday 5</u>	
	9:00	Welcome	Session 2.1	Session 3.1	Session 4.1 European Core Health	Session 5.1	
	9:30	Tour de table and course introduction	Comparability of different data sources	Interoperability – what it is	Indicators (ECHI): looking back-ward, moving forward	Health information and GDP	
	10:00	Session 1.1 Health information systems	Session 2.2  New innovative data  sources (myData,  loyalty cards) for HI	Session 3.2 New innovative health indicators	Session 4.2 Examples of interoperability from INFACT	Session 5.2 Legal and ethical requirements in a HES	
	10:45	Coffee Break	loyalty cards) for Hi		Coffee Break	Coffee Break	
	11:00	Session 1.2 Role of health	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Session 4.3 Linking survey data to	Session 5.3	
Working	11:15	examination surveys as a HI data source	Session 2.3	Session 3.3	registers	Discussions on GDPR	
groups	12:00	Group work 1 What information can	Non-response in	Estimation of trends and			
	12:30	be obtained through different data sources, and variations	Profiles of the survey non-respondents	projections/rorecast of health and health determinants	<b>Group work 4</b> Data linkage exercise	Session 5.4 WHO Europe	
	13:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
	14:00	Group work 1 continues	Group work 2 Survey non-response and effective recruitment protocol for your test survey Project presentations	Session 3.4 Examples of HES data use	- <b>Group work 4</b> continues Project presentations	<b>Session 5.5</b> The Future of Health Information	
	15:00	Project presentations		Group work 3 Preparing a public health report based on information from different data sources			
	15:45	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break		
	16:00	Session 1.3 The experience of	Session 2.4	Session 3.5	Session 4.4		
	17:00	European Health Examination Survey (EHES) in Portugal	Eurostat	The Portuguese Strategy for ECHI	Ireland Data Case	Final Words	

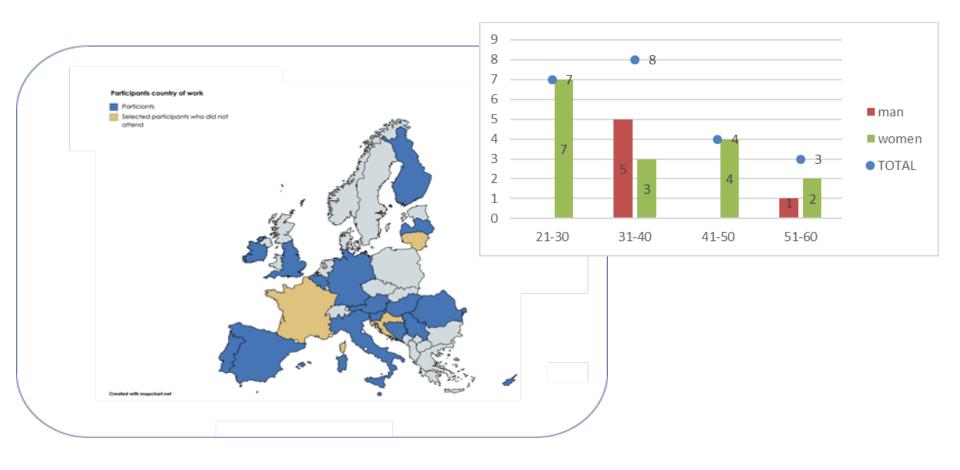
# The Lecturers were Experts from European Public Health Institutes and Universities

- Damir Ivankovic (HZJZ)
- Hanna Tolonen (THL)
- Henk Hilderink (RIVM)
- Kenneth Eaton (University College London)
- Jakov Vukovic (HZJZ)
- Luigi Palmieri (ISS)
- Luís Velez Lapão (IHMT/UNL)
- Mariken J. Tijhuis (RIVM)
- Päivikki Koponen (THL)
- Paulo Jorge Nogueira (FMUL)
- Petronille Bogaert (Sciensano)
- Rodrigo Sarmiento-Suárez (Inst de Salud Carlos III)
- Sarah Craig (HRB Ireland)
- Tommi Härkänen (THL)

#### SPECIAL GUESTS

- Ana Dulce Pinto (INE Statistics Portugal)
- David Novillo-Ortiz (WHO Europe)
- Eduarda Góis (INE Statistics Portugal)
- Ena Lynn (Health Research Board Ireland)
- Herman van Oyen (INFACT/Sciensano)
- IIze Burkevica (EUROSTAT)
- Neville Calleja (MoH, Malta)
- Marta Barreto (INSA, Portugal)

## 22 Participants from 17 countries (and Madeira)



Home

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ecturers 1

Participant

The InfAct Project





## 1st European School on Health Information

Health Information Training Course on Health Examination Survey: From Data Collection to Policy Dialogue and Translation

1, 8, 22, 29 October and 5 November 20

#### CONTENTS

- · Profiles of the survey non-respondents
- What can be done during the survey to minimize non-response?
- Statistical adjustment methods for survey non-response

#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- Key terminology related to sample-based surveys
- Differences between existing definition of response rates
- · Characteristics of survey non-respondents
- Ways to minimize survey non-response
- Non-response bias
- Statistical adjustment methods for survey non-response

#### ARNING MATERIALS

- Non-response in health surveys 
   <u>Download pdf</u>
- Groves RA, Dillman DA, Eltinge JL, Little RJA. Survey nonresponse. 2002. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Edwards PJ, Roberts I, Clarke MJ, et al. Methods to increase response to postal and electronic questionnaires. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009, Issue 3. Art. No.: MR000008, DOI: 10.1002/14651858.MR000008.pub4 ☑
- Tolonen H (Ed.) EHES Manual. Part A. Planning and preparation of the survey. 2nd edition. National Institute for Health and Welfare, 2016, Directions 2016;13. URN:ISBN:978-952-302-700-8 ☑ Open



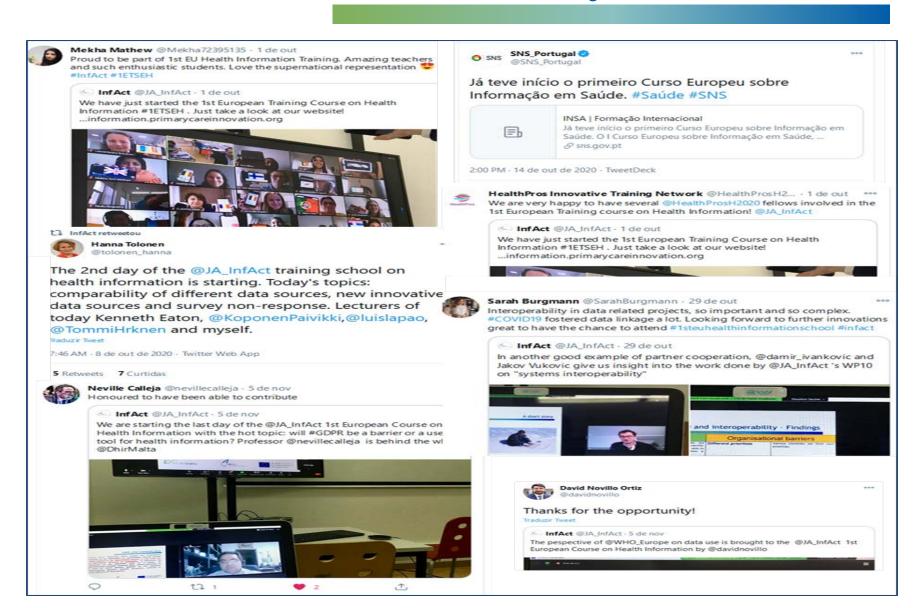
#### Communication and News about the initiative



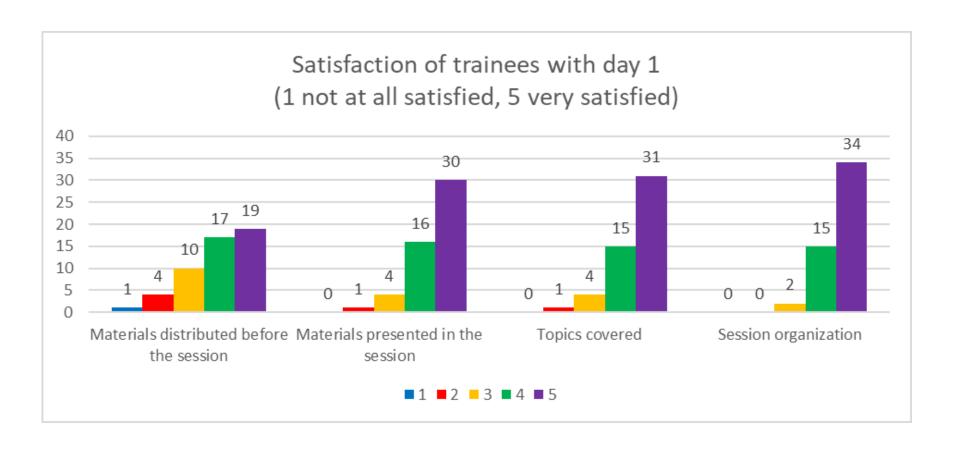




### The course was very active on Twitter



# Results Trainees very positive evaluation



# Sustainability A Roadmap for Health Information in Europe



#### Acknowledgements









scien**sano** 



health.gov.mt





Public Health

Scotland











National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport























