

# Panel Discussion:

## Public Health, National Security, and Information Technology

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# Are Public Health and National Security at Odds?

- **Public Health → open community:**
  - free sharing of ideas, focus on health of communities
  - privacy of individuals is top priority
- **National Security → closed community:**
  - compartmentalized & classified ideas, focus on the stability of the state
  - privacy of individuals is secondary to primary mission
- **Information Technology**
  - often in the “middle” of these two demands

# Public Health and Information Technology

- **Challenge #1:**
  - both people & infectious diseases often span county/state lines
  - across all 50 states, how do you link multiple health records accurately to a common individual, without access to a personal identifier?
- **U.S. Federal gov't limited from collecting personal info**
  - why? → Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act of 1996
- **All health providers must demonstrate they can:**
  - securely collect health information
  - remove personal identifiers as appropriate
  - prevent unauthorized access to individual health records

# Public Health and Information Technology

- Challenge #2:
  - how to agree to standards to transport & share data across state lines
  - how does an IT system in one state recognize & approve the sharing of data with an individual in a different state?
- The 50 states have the power to define how they will each implement their health system
  - U.S. Constitution does not specify who oversees health → state right
  - States have different models, including network authentication & security
- 50 states = 50 different user directories?
  - each state health dept operates differently

# National Security and Information Technology

- **Challenge #3:**
  - who decides what data is seen by whom?
  - what are thresholds where data should be proactively “pushed” to agencies?
  - is a single security “trust broker” needed to provide common authentication of individuals across government?
- **There are an average of 40+ different agencies involved with response to a bioterrorism event**
  - all response is local, need to link local assets with state & Federal assets
  - need to be able to dynamically filter data by agency & role

# National Security and Information Technology

- **Challenge #4:**
  - link across databases & agencies, yet prevent misuse
  - link artifacts tied to individuals in databases at local, state, & Federal levels
- **Both public health & national security attempt to quantify the real world**
  - how to capture in a usable vocabulary/taxonomy all features of the world?
  - which group should set these standards; how should they be reinforced?
- **Is knowledge management possible across government?**
  - each outbreak response, different databases built ad-hoc with no standards

# Can Governments Effectively Implement Information Systems and Technology?

- **Government structure:**
  - large, designed to be relatively stable & unchanging → slow response
  - major projects often need to request budget 3+ years in advance
  - often more reactive vs. proactive, subject to political “hot topics”
- **Government culture:**
  - the “top bosses” (political appointees) turnover relatively frequently
  - the “trench” workers are often with government for life
  - incentives may make individuals risk-adverse at expense of innovation
- How to prevent government IT efforts from failing more frequently than business IT efforts?

# What Can Be Improved With IS Education

- **For students with IS focus:**
  - encourage linking concepts & research of IS to an application early, such as public health, national security, human welfare, global commerce, etc.
  - schools should form partnerships with local, state, and Federal assets
- **For those with non-IS focus but should take IS courses:**
  - require MBA's, MPA's, MPH's, MSCI's, MSN's to take key IS courses
  - students in all fields need to understand at some level the value of IS
  - students should understand what is involved with building & maintaining a information system; software development can be "demystified" for everyone



# Links to Further Information

- Centers for Disease Control, Emergency Response:
  - <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>
- HIPAA:
  - <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/hipaa/>
- Assoc of Information Systems, Curriculum Debate:
  - <http://www.aisnet.org/Curriculum/>
- Contact Info:
  - email: [dbray@bus.emory.edu](mailto:dbray@bus.emory.edu)
  - <http://userwww.service.emory.edu/~dbray/>