

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

INDICATORS

Reduce the rate of deaths (age adjusted) with hepatitis B as the underlying or contributing cause

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2016-2020 | 1.1 |
| Target | 2030 | 0.16 |
| Health Equity | | |
| <i>Asians and Pacific Islanders</i> | | |
| Baseline | 2018-2020 | 1.22 |
| Target | 2030 | 0.86 |

Source: [Hawai'i Health Matters \(Vital Records\)](#); [Hawai'i Hep B Mortality Report 2023 \(CDC Wonder\)](#)

RELATED OBJECTIVE



Healthy People 2030



Viral Hepatitis
National Strategic Plan

Reduce the rate of deaths (age adjusted) with hepatitis C as the underlying or contributing cause

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2018-2020 | 2.5 |
| Target | 2030 | 1.44 |

Source: [Hawai'i Health Matters \(Vital Records\)](#)



Healthy People 2030



Viral Hepatitis
National Strategic Plan

Reduce the number of new HIV diagnoses among persons aged 13 years and over

| State | Year | Total Number |
|----------|------|------------------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 80 |
| Target | 2030 | ≤3 new diagnoses |

Source: [2020 Hawaii HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile](#)



Healthy People 2030

INDICATORS

Increase linkage to HIV medical care within one month of HIV diagnosis

| State | Year | Percent |
|----------|------|---------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 76.3% |
| Target | 2030 | ≥ 95% |

Source: [2020 Hawaii HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile](#)

RELATED OBJECTIVE



Healthy People 2030

Increase the proportion of persons aged 13 years and over living with diagnosed HIV infection who are virally suppressed

| State | Year | Percent |
|----------|------|---------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 73.3% |
| Target | 2030 | ≥ 95% |

Source: [2020 Hawaii HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile](#)



Healthy People 2030

Reduce primary and secondary syphilis rate in females

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 0.8 |
| Target | 2030 | 4.6* |

Source: [CDC 2021 STI Surveillance Report](#)



Healthy People 2030

Reduce congenital syphilis

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 17.1 |
| Target | 2030 | 33.9* |

Source: [CDC 2021 STI Surveillance Report](#)



Healthy People 2030

* Recent increases in syphilis cases have exceeded the Healthy People 2030 target rate, therefore we set Healthy People 2030 as an acceptable target.

INDICATORS

Reduce primary and secondary syphilis rate in men who have sex with men

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|------|---------------------------|
| Baseline | 2017 | 286 |
| Target | 2030 | 392* (<i>see above</i>) |

Source: [CDC 2021 STI Surveillance Report](#)

RELATED OBJECTIVE



Healthy People 2030

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Implement policies and practices that promote prevention of bloodborne diseases, including needs-based syringe exchange.
- ❖ Implement policies and practices that promote hepatitis B vaccine series completion for all adults.
- ❖ Implement policies and practices that promote hepatitis B and C screening for all adults, at least once per lifetime, as recommended by the CDC.
- ❖ Implement policies and practices that decrease barriers to hepatitis B screening, immunization, and treatment for Asian and Pacific Islander residents, such as linguistically relevant educational materials and culturally congruent care coordination.
- ❖ Implement policies and practice that increase statewide surveillance to be able to establish and report hepatitis B and C prevalences.

ELECTRONIC CASE REPORTING

Electronic Case Reporting (eCR) is the automated generation and transmission of reports of possible reportable conditions from healthcare providers. This is a secure process between the Department of Health and its provider partners. It allows for timely and complete data that also reduces burden on healthcare facilities and public health staff. Increasing engaged providers will assist with stronger population coverage, increase in data metrics by which to understand served populations and reduction in burden of reporting for healthcare workers.

INDICATORS

RELATED OBJECTIVE

Increase Electronic Case Reporting coverage by onboarding of healthcare providers

| State | Year | Percent Coverage |
|----------|------|------------------|
| Baseline | 2023 | 80% |
| Target | 2030 | 85% |

Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Disease Outbreak Control Division

Increase reportable conditions that are associated with Electronic Case Reporting

| State | Year | Reportable Conditions |
|----------|------|-------------------------|
| Baseline | 2022 | 2 (COVID and Monkeypox) |
| Target | 2030 | 3 |

Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Disease Outbreak Control Division

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Identify remaining providers that are not currently onboarded.
- ❖ Understand issues related to onboarding, if any, such as Electronic Health Record system (e.g., Epic, Cerner) that are currently unsupported.
- ❖ Reach out to providers to begin onboarding process between the Department of Health and CDC partners.

HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAI)

Every year in the United States, more than a half-million people get health care-associated infections (HAIs) while they’re being treated at a hospital for other health problems. Healthy People 2030 focuses on preventing and treating 2 types of HAIs. *C. diff* (*Clostridioides difficile*) and MRSA (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) are 2 of the most common causes of infections that people get in hospitals. Many of these infections are preventable, yet they cause thousands of deaths every year. Infection prevention and control interventions at hospitals and improvements in antibiotic use are critical for reducing *C. diff* and MRSA.

INDICATORS

Reduce Hospital-onset *Clostridioides difficile* infections (CDI)

| State | Year | Standardized Incidence Ratio |
|----------|------|------------------------------|
| Baseline | 2020 | 0.48 |
| Target | 2030 | 0.43 |

Source: National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), CDC/NCEZID

RELATED OBJECTIVE



Healthy People 2030

Reduce Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infections that people get in the hospital

| State | Year | Standardized Incidence Ratio |
|----------|------|------------------------------|
| Baseline | 2019 | 0.44 |
| Target | 2030 | 0.396 |

Source: National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), CDC/NCEZID



Healthy People 2030

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Offer quarterly antimicrobial stewardship webinars through the Hawaii Antimicrobial Stewardship Collaborative to promote and educate on appropriate antimicrobial use to overall reduce the incidence of *C. difficile*.¹
 - Will offer targeted antimicrobial stewardship assessment for facilities that are above the state average SIR for hospital-onset CDI to discuss structure of ASP Programs and optimization strategies
- ❖ Provide consultation services to healthcare facilities above the state average SIR for both hospital-onset MRSA BSI and *C. difficile* infections. Education and strategies to reduce these HAIs will align with SHEA/IDSA/APIC Practice Recommendations:
 - Prevent MRSA transmission and infection in acute-care hospitals²
 - Prevent *Clostridioides difficile* infections in acute care hospitals³

FOODBORNE ILLNESS

CDC estimates that 48 million people in the US become ill from a foodborne illness; 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die each year. Salmonella causes about 1.35 of these infections. Listeria is much less common with an estimated 1,600 cases annually but can cause severe complications for people experiencing pregnancy, newborns, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems.

INDICATORS

Reduce the number of infections caused by Salmonella

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|------------------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2019-2022 (avg.) | 13.9 |
| Target | 2030 | 11.1 |

Source: [Department of Health Maven disease reporting database](#)



RELATED OBJECTIVE

Healthy People 2030

Reduce the number of infections caused by Listeria

| State | Year | Per 100,000 |
|----------|------------------|-------------|
| Baseline | 2019-2022 (avg.) | 0.47 |
| Target | 2030 | 0.22 |

Source: [Department of Health Maven disease reporting database](#)



Healthy People 2030

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Engage and educate providers on enteric prevention priority category restrictions and control measures for Salmonellosis and other enteric pathogens.
- ❖ Provide education to the public on risk factors for Salmonellosis.
- ❖ Engage and educate employees and industry to risks posed by infected food handlers and workers.
- ❖ Make an attempt to investigate 100% of laboratory-diagnosed Salmonella cases reported to the DOH.
- ❖ Implement improvement to Listeria education materials for the public and specifically food service providers.
- ❖ Attempt to investigate 100% of reported Listeria cases reported to the DOH.
- ❖ Increase proportion of listeria cases where risk factors were identified.

ARBOVIRAL DISEASES (DENGUE, CHIKUNGUNYA, ZIKA VIRUSES)

INDICATORS

RELATED OBJECTIVE

Prevent autochthonous cases of arboviral disease in the State

| State | Year | Percentage |
|----------|------|------------|
| Baseline | 2022 | 0% |
| Target | 2030 | 0% |

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Contacting 100% of reported, imported cases of Arboviral Disease.
- ❖ Educate healthcare providers on the risk factors and the criteria required for testing.
- ❖ Ensure early detection by contacting suspected cases, determining exposure(s), and laboratory confirmation.
- ❖ Engage DOH Vector Control Branch on 100% of suspected cases.

IMMUNIZATION BRANCH

Immunization is consistently considered one of the best primary medical preventions due to how effective it is in preventing disease. One childhood death is too many and childhood immunizations prevent 4 million deaths worldwide every year ([CDC Immunization Facts](#)). However, with the COVID-19 pandemic, traditional childhood vaccination rates have declined at the start of the 2020 decade. We have a long way to go to keep Keiki safe from vaccine preventable diseases and the Hawai'i Immunization Branch has 2 goals to help us achieve this protection and control of these diseases.

The first goal is to work closer with health care providers to give them the information they need, when they need it, to provide the best healthcare possible. One of the ways this is accomplished is through Hawaii's Immunization Registry (HIR). Once the patient gives consent, authorized health care providers share a patient's vaccination history with other authorized healthcare providers and with the State of Hawaii. A great example of this is when a patient gets vaccinated at a pharmacy. The pharmacy enters that data into the Hawaii Registry and then that patient's primary care provider can see that they received that vaccination. The sharing of this information saves money and prevents unnecessary medical treatment for the patient and health care provider. The State of Hawaii uses the information to protect both kids and adults from vaccine preventable infections. By knowing who is vaccinated, the state can create vaccine campaigns and protect against the spread of vaccine preventable diseases.

The second goal is to reduce the number of times a vaccine preventable disease occurs. One of the vaccine preventable diseases the Hawai'i Immunization Program is focusing on during this decade is hepatitis B. Hepatitis B can cause liver failure, cancer and even death ([CDC Information on Hepatitis Infection](#)). To protect the public from this disease, hepatitis B vaccination became routinely implemented for infants in 1992. In the last 30 years we have made some remarkable gains with just under a 94% vaccination rate for teenagers and less than 3% of children born to a hepatitis B mother contracting the disease. Despite these gains however, Hawaii still has one of the highest hepatitis B associated death rates nationwide with 3 times the national average ([Hawaii Hep B and Liver Cancer Report](#)).

INDICATORS

Increase the number of providers reporting vaccinations to the Hawaii Immunization Registry (HIR)

| State | Year | No. of Providers |
|----------|------|------------------|
| Baseline | 2023 | 703 |
| Target | 2030 | 738 |

Source: Internal DOH/Immunization Branch/ Hawaii Immunization Registry Program Data

RELATED OBJECTIVE



Healthy People 2030

Implement reporting capabilities for authorized providers to run reports for their patient populations

| State | Year | Provider Reports |
|----------|------|------------------|
| Baseline | 2023 | 0 |
| Target | 2030 | 3 |

Source: Internal DOH/Immunization Branch/ Hawaii Immunization Registry Program Data



Healthy People 2030

Create a sustainable mobile vaccination team that will vaccinate throughout the lifespan to those more vulnerable

| State | Year | No. of Mobile Vaccination Teams |
|----------|------|---------------------------------|
| Baseline | 2023 | 0 |
| Target | 2030 | 1 |

Source: Internal DOH/Immunization Branch Data

INDICATORS

RELATED OBJECTIVE

Increase education and outreach to vulnerable populations, especially newly immigrated populations

| State | Year | Contract Terms |
|----------|------|---|
| Baseline | 2023 | 1 contract for COVID vaccine |
| Target | 2030 | Modified contract to include all vaccines, focused campaigns and outreach |

Source: Internal DOH/Immunization Branch Data

Continue to build relationships with doctors who are providing care for expecting mothers to keep newborns protected against hepatitis B

| State | Year | Percent Transmission |
|----------|------|----------------------|
| Baseline | 2023 | 3% |
| Target | 2030 | <3% |

Source: Internal DOH/Immunization Branch/ Epidemiology and Surveillance Section Data

STRATEGIES

- ❖ Increase the amount of immunization records available to authorized health care providers and improve the tools available to them to provide vaccination.
- ❖ Improve functionality of HIR by transferring to a system with additional capabilities, including provider level reports.
- ❖ Use additional functional capability of new HIR to recruit additional providers.
- ❖ Continue to promote complete immunization data sets from all providers submitting vaccine information to HIR.
- ❖ Reduce the number of new hepatitis B cases through vaccination campaigns and shared information with health care providers and the general population.
- ❖ Establish sustainable mobile vaccination contract and have that contractor become a publicly funded (VFC and 317 programs) provider as well as stocking privately purchased vaccine. Participation in VFC and 317 programs would enable the mobile vaccine contractor to administer vaccines to both children and adults that have reduced income at little to no cost to the patient.
- ❖ Partner with the State of Hawaii's Harm Reduction Branch (Hepatitis Coordinator) to direct mobile vaccination contractor to areas of need.
- ❖ Continue to engage OBGYNs, Midwives, pediatricians and other obstetric professionals in the perinatal hepatitis B program.

References

¹ [Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs](#)

² [SHEA/IDSA/APIC Practice Recommendation: Strategies to prevent methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* transmission and infection in acute-care hospitals: 2022 Update](#)

³ [Strategies to prevent *Clostridioides difficile* infections in acute-care hospitals: 2022 Update](#)