



# Lessons Learned: Defining Criteria for Building CDFs in NBS

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Disease PAM

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# Why CDF implementation for Foodborne PAM?

- CDFs permit quick implementation of disease specific surveillance.
- Enhanced extended field management and custom sub form functionality influenced decision to use CDF approach.
- Enables use of standards based content, which includes coded values, definitions, standard terms, and display strings for the concepts being used. (SNOMED, LOINC)



# CDF Implementation vs. PAM Development



- Lesson Learned: Project level activities required to support CDF implementation is not that different from a fully developed PAM.
  - ◆ Staffing Commitment
  - ◆ Software Development Lifecycle:
    - ★ Requirements
    - ★ Design
    - ★ Development
    - ★ Testing
  - ◆ Vocabulary/Messaging Support



# Early Business Decisions

- Solicit stakeholder commitment and participation.
- Understand the specific data to be collected and how it is to be used.
- Analyze complexity of the data relationships.
- Identify implementation support required for deployment team and/or users.
- Determine the program benefits for CDF implementation.
- Assess the impact of transitioning from CDF implementation to fully developed PAM.



# Criteria Checklist for Building CDFs in NBS



- Clearly identify project team and stakeholders.
- Specify surveillance data needs.
- Ensure program requirements are clearly documented.
- Complete an analysis of vocabulary and terminology relationships with appropriate SMEs.
- Schedule design reviews early in the process with development team.
- Identify user/deployment team guidelines for support of CDF implementation.