

## Summary of Session 6.B

“How Can PHIN Transform the Practice of Public Health?”  
Integration of Inspection, Licensing and Foodborne Illness

- Farm-to-Doctor continuum accesses additional data sources for integrated surveillance of foodborne diseases
  - Restaurant & food service establishment inspections differ but based on FDA standard model food code
  - Follow food chain to look for subtypes
  - Animal and food testing to capture data earlier in the continuum

## Summary of Session 6.B

“How Can PHIN Transform the Practice of Public Health?”  
Integration of Inspection, Licensing and Foodborne Illness

- Integrating the current plethora of reporting systems:
  - **Case reporting:** NNDSS – 9 notifiable foodborne diseases
  - **Pathogen reporting:** PHILS – 5 pathogens (2000 serotypes of salmonella alone)  
**Pulsenet identifies genotype patterns**
  - **Outbreak reporting:** EFORS plus separate systems for salmonella and E. coli 0157
  - **Sentinel surveillance:** Foodnet 10 states, NARMS 50 states

## Summary of Session 6.B

“How Can PHIN Transform the Practice of Public Health?”  
Integration of Inspection, Licensing and Foodborne Illness

- Committed, representative lead team facilitates state/local collaboration through a finite project life cycle
- IT staff may help identify cross-cutting opportunities