





The technological infrastructure of PASSI: an innovative system using free and open-source software, Italy 2007

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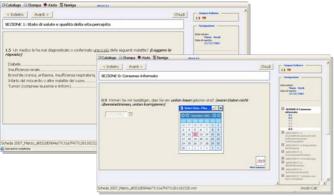
Background

- PASSI, the Italian behavioral risk factor surveillance system, will involve more than 180 local health units (LHU) and 20 regions
- A web-based infrastructure to collect, centralize and analyze a large amount of data is needed
- Because of technological heterogeneity among local health units and variable technical capacities among users, the infrastructure must be flexible, userfriendly, and independent of local hardware and software installations

The goal

- Create an infrastructure that can serve the needs of:
 - interviewers doing CATI or data entry from paper questionnaires
 - coordinators at local, regional, and national level who must exchange information and monitor progress
 - interested stakeholders who want access to results

Smart client application for registration of interview responses



Multilingual CATI-like interview screen



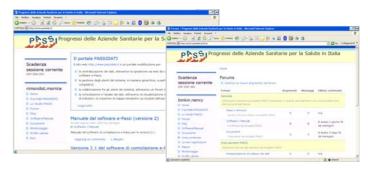
Automatic data upload

The solutions

- Develop a smart client application that uses a readilyavailable internet browser for:
 - stand-alone functions for data entry and real-time record saving (XML format) on interviewers' computers
 - interview tracking (assignment, current status)
 - CATI-like data entry
 - automatic and secure (SSL) upload of completed interviews
- Establish a web platform for:
 - user coordination (eg, password management, document library, mailing lists, forums and newsletters)
 - centralization of interview data, with data managed in an open-source SQL relational database
 - process monitoring (eg, interviews completed, refusals)
 - interactive data analysis
 - mapping of data through an OGC-compliant webGIS

A web platform to import, manage, and analyze data

Uses an Open Source web portal (CMS Drupal with extensions and MapServer/MapBuilder) available at http://www.passidati.it



An instrument for communication and coordination



Centralized data collection, monitoring and analysis

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Conclusions

- To date, more than 7,000 records have been successfully entered and analyzed
- The system may provide a useful model for conducting ongoing risk factor surveillance in countries with limited financial resources or in presence of technological gaps