



**TEXAS**  
Health and Human  
Services

**Texas Department of State  
Health Services**



# Public Health and Hospitals

June 3, 2021



# Presentation Summary

- Health and Human Services System
  - Structure and overview
  - Hospital-related activities
  - Agency partnerships
- Department of State Health Services
  - Structure and overview
  - Division hospital-related activities
    - Office of the State Epidemiologist
    - Regional and Local Health Operations
    - Consumer Protection
    - Laboratory and Infectious Disease Services
    - Community Health Improvement



# The Texas Health and Human Services System (HHS)



**Vision:** Making a difference in the lives of the people we serve.



**Mission:** We serve Texas.



Texas Department of State  
Health Services

# HHS Major Divisions

- [www.hhs.texas.gov](http://www.hhs.texas.gov)
- Chief Public Affairs
  - Communications
  - Government & Stakeholder Relations
  - Ombudsman
- Chief Program & Services Officer
  - Access & Eligibility Services
  - Family Health Services
  - Community Services
  - IDD & Behavioral Health Services
  - Health & Specialty Care System
- Chief Medicaid & CHIP Services
- Chief Counsel
- Chief Operating Officer
  - Information Technology
  - Systems Support Services
  - Procurement & Contracting
- Chief Policy & Regulatory Officer
  - Policy & Rules
  - Transformation & Innovation
  - Data, Analytics, & Performance
  - Regulatory Services
  - Compliance & Quality Control
- Chief Financial Officer
- Internal Audit
- **Department of State Health Services (DSHS)**

# Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

- **HHSC oversees the HHS System:**
  - Provides oversight and administrative support for the HHS agencies
  - Administers the state's Medicaid and other client services programs
  - Provides array of long-term services and supports
  - Operates the state's mental health hospitals and state supported living centers
  - Regulates healthcare providers, professions, and facilities to protect individuals' health and safety
  - Sets policies, defines covered benefits, and determines client eligibility for client services programs

# HHSC Hospital Related Activities

- Medicaid and CHIP:
  - Texans receive Medicaid or CHIP services
- Regulatory Services Health Care Quality department licenses, surveys, and investigates health care facilities:
  - hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, freestanding emergency medical care facilities, birthing centers, dialysis facilities, outpatient therapy, etc.



# Department of State Health Services (DSHS)



**Focus:** Public and Population Health



**Vision:** A Healthy Texas



**Mission:** To improve the health, safety, and well-being of Texans through good stewardship of public resources, and a focus on core public health functions



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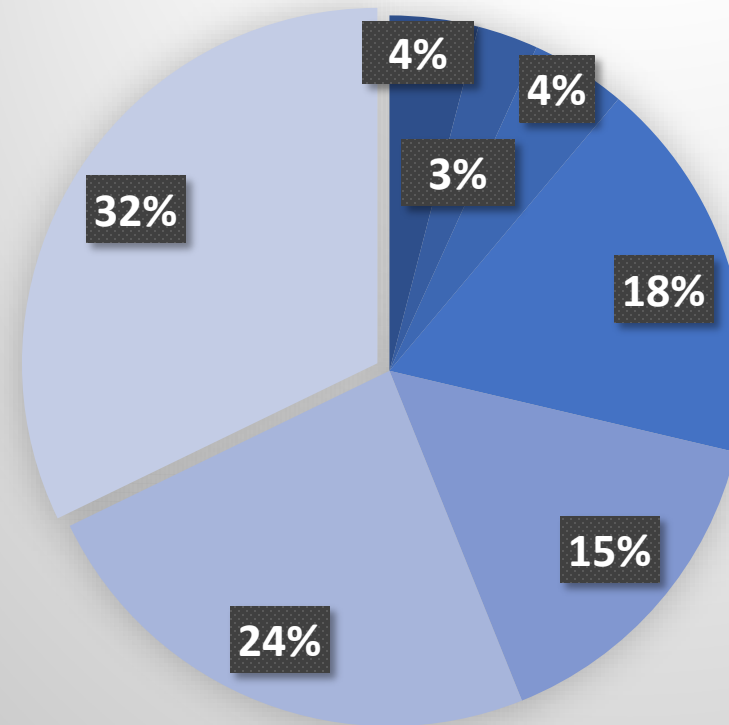
# DSHS Organizational Overview

Reporting To	Functions
<b>Commissioner</b>	Community Health Improvement: Health Promotion & Chronic Disease, Environmental Epidemiology & Disease Registries, Vital Statistics, Maternal & Child Health
	Regional & Local Health Operations: Regional & Local Coordination, Health Emergency Preparedness & Response, Texas Center for Infectious Disease, Border Health, Public Health Regions
	Consumer Protection: Compliance; Business Filing & Verification; Policy, Standards & Quality Assurance; Meat Safety Assurance; Surveillance; EMS/Trauma Systems
	Laboratory & Infectious Disease Services: Laboratory Services, Infectious Disease Prevention, TB/HIV/STD
	State Chief Epidemiologist: Center for Health Statistics, Deputy State Epidemiologist, Data Governance Director
<b>Deputy Commissioner</b>	Chief of Staff, Finance, Program Operations, and Center for Public Health Policy & Practice

# DSHS by the Numbers

- 3,318 Full-Time Employees (FTEs)
- \$3.2 billion Budget for 2022-2023 Biennium

DSHS FTEs



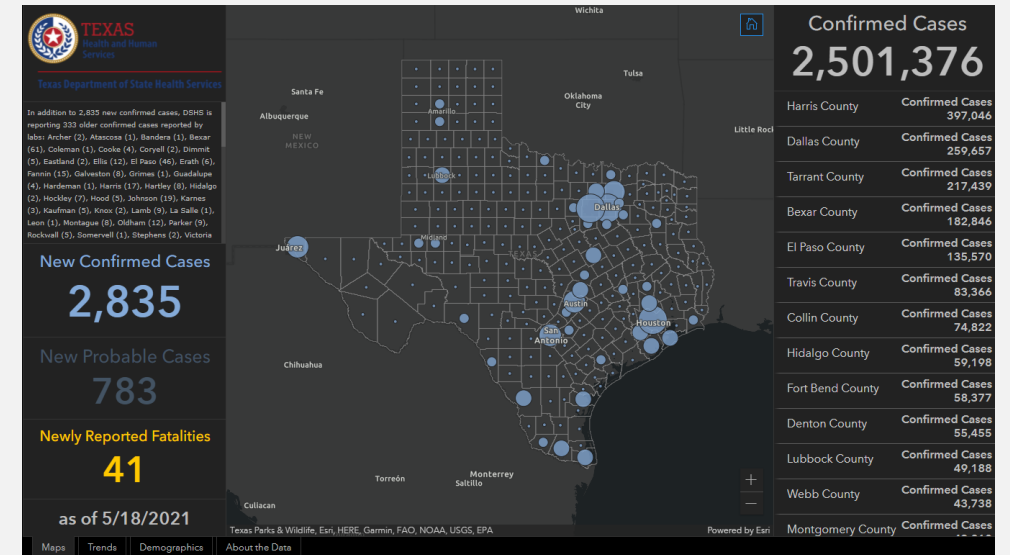
- Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner
- Program Operations
- Finance
- Consumer Protection
- Community Health Improvement
- Laboratory and Infectious Disease Services
- Regional and Local Health Operations

# Office of the Chief State Epidemiologist

- Center for Health Statistics
- State Epidemiologist
- Scientific Advisor
- Data Governance

# COVID-19 Data Reporting

- Public Data Reporting
- COVID-19 Dashboards
  - Cases
  - Fatalities
  - Hospitalizations
  - Tests
- County Trends Dashboard
- Public Data Files
- [Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) \(texas.gov\)](https://www.texas.gov/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19)



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# Texas Health Data (THD)

- Center for Health Statistics public data system includes query capability for end-users:
  - General public, researchers, epidemiologists, students
- Dashboards with interactive data visualizations on public health topics including:
  - Inpatient & outpatient utilization and
  - Opioid-related emergency department visits
- Recently released:
  - Opioid-related emergency department visits now has a more user-friendly style to allow easy navigation
- [Texas Health Data - Home](#)



# Texas Health Care Information Collection (THCIC)

- Collects data and reports on health care activity in hospitals (inpatient, emergency departments, including freestanding emergency medical care facilities, limited outpatient data from hospitals and ambulatory surgery centers and health maintenance organizations)
- Provides information that will enable consumers to have an impact on the charges and quality of health care
- Inpatient and Outpatient Data are captured and processed to create:
  - Public Use Data Files (PUDF)
  - Research Data Files (RDF)
  - Quality of Care Reports
  - Statistical Reports
  - Potentially Preventable Event Reports (PPC, PPR, Emergency Medical Care Facilities) in the future
- [Texas Health Care Information Collection](#)



# Hospital Reports

- DSHS has three legislative mandates for hospital data reporting:
  1. Nonprofit hospitals
  2. Certification for Limitation of Liabilities
  3. Annual Survey of Hospitals
    - Cooperative survey of DSHS, American Hospital Association, and Texas Hospital Association
    - Select utilization and financial data through American Hospital Association (AHA) online tool
    - Over 530 Texas acute care and psychiatric care hospitals participate



# Support for Health Professionals

- Health Professions Resource Center
  - Supply and demographic data on over 40 health professions
  - Supply and demand projections and analyses to identify shortages and improve availability of healthcare providers
- Texas Center for Nursing Workforce
  - Collects, analyzes, and reports on the nursing workforce
  - Supply and demand projections, demographic trends provide data for hospitals to plan for future staffing needs
    - 2/3 of nurses in Texas work in hospitals
- Conrad 30 J-1 Visa Waiver Program
  - 30 physicians per year placed in medically underserved areas





# Regional and Local Health Operations Division (RLHO)

## Responsibilities:

- Fill service gaps throughout the state
- Liaison with local health departments and health authorities
- Strengthen community-based services and improve systems of care for children, youth, and adults with special health care needs
- Coordinate public health preparedness and response to pandemics, natural disasters, and other emergency events
- Coordinate U.S.-Mexico border public health activities
- Provide care for hard-to-treat or cure tuberculosis and Hansen's disease at the Texas Center for Infectious Disease (TCID)



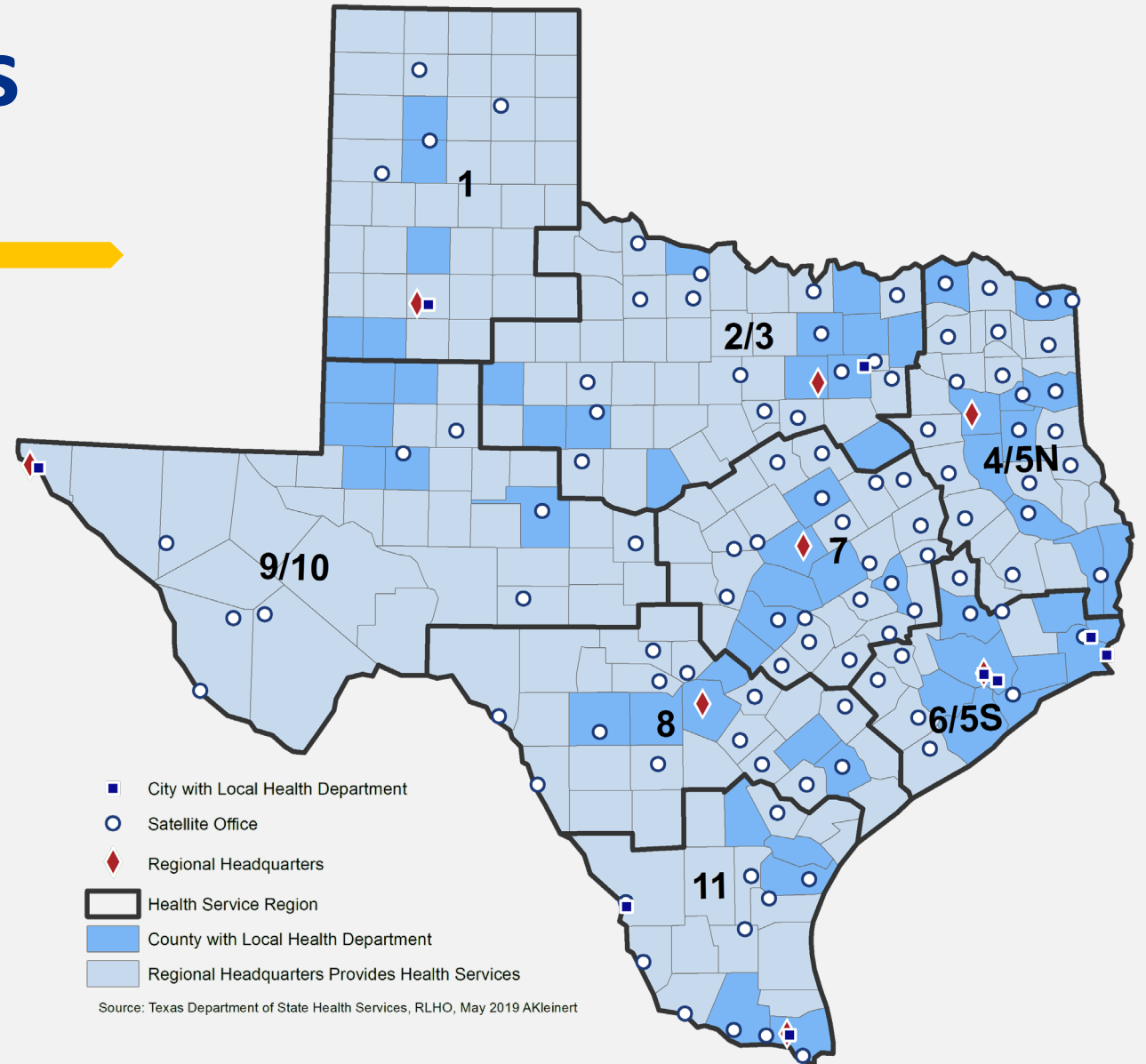
# Regional and Local Health Operations Division

- Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Public Health Regions: [www.dshs.texas.gov/regions](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/regions)
- Office of Border Public Health: [dshs.texas.gov/borderhealth/](http://dshs.texas.gov/borderhealth/)
- Texas Center for Infectious Disease: [dshs.texas.gov/tcid/](http://dshs.texas.gov/tcid/)



# Public Health in Texas

- Texas is divided into 8 Public Health Regions (PHRs)
  - Where a local health entity (LHE) exists, DSHS PHR offices provide support, technical assistance, and supplemental public health services
  - Where there is no LHE, PHRs may provide public health services
- LHEs vary in size, resources, and capacity



# Local Public Health Reorganization Act

## Health and Safety Code Chapter 121

- Health Authorities (HA):
  - A physician appointed to carry out the laws of Health and Safety Code Chapter 121
  - Establishing, maintaining and enforcing law/regulation/local code as related to disease, sanitation and vital statistics for a municipality or jurisdiction (e.g. Quarantine)
  - DSHS Regional Medical Director serves as the health authority when one has not been appointed by a jurisdiction and may serve if the appointed health authority is inactive or ineffective
- Options for Local Jurisdictions – Local Health Entities (LHEs):
  - The governing body of a municipality or county may establish a local health entity (LHE): local health department, public health district, or local health unit
  - LHEs may perform public health functions based upon jurisdiction role and community needs and availability of funding
- State: Provides essential public health services subject to availability of funds



# Texas Public Health Entities

## Public Health District

Provides significant health services across 2 or more multiple jurisdictions

Texas currently has **21** Public Health Districts

Examples include:

- Austin Public Health (Travis County & City of Austin)
- San Antonio Metro Health (Bexar County & City of San Antonio)
- Northeast Texas Health – Multiple counties

## Local Health Department

Provides significant health services within a county or city

Texas currently has **28** Local Health Departments

Examples include:

- Dallas County Health and Human Services
- City of Houston Department of Health
- Tarrant County Health Department

## Local Health Unit

Provides limited health services within a county or city

Texas currently has **116** Local Health Units

Examples include:

- South Padre Island Health Department (Food Safety, Code)
- San Patricio County Department of Public Health

# Emergency Response

- DSHS plays a vital safety net role when:
  - There is no city or county health department
  - Response requires resources beyond local capability and capacity
- DSHS staffs the State Medical Operations Center and Regional Health and Medical Operations Centers
- Personnel and resources from across DSHS are utilized to respond to an emergency
- Resource for communities:
  - Public Health Emergency Preparedness
  - Hospital Preparedness Program
  - Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF)
  - Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Trauma Care Systems



# Center for Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (CHEPR)

- Emergency Support Function 8

Activities:

- Statewide coordination of public health and medical response during emergencies

1. Coordination and control (SMOC)
2. Public health and medical asset deployment
3. Epidemiology and laboratory surveillance
4. Medical evacuation, sheltering, and repopulation
5. Medical material management and distribution
6. Responder safety and health
7. Disaster Behavioral Health
8. Communication/emergency public information



# Disaster Preparedness for Hospitals

- DSHS administers the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) which funds the 20 Healthcare Coalitions (HCC) covering all 22 Trauma Service Areas:
  - Prepare for and recover from natural and man-made disasters
  - Support HCCs with development and conduct of training exercises
  - Guidance to meet Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) preparedness requirements
  - Maintain state response assets:
    - Ambuses, mobile medical units, mobile morgue unit, response trailers, and personal protective equipment caches
      - Strategically located across the state for rapid deployment
  - Maintain and support an Emergency Medical Task Force in each of the 8 Public Health Regions:
    - Rostering for nurse strike teams, ambulance strike teams, infectious disease response units, and medical incident support teams





# Texas Center for Infectious Disease (TCID)

- Texas Center for Infectious Disease (TCID) is a Joint Commission accredited and Medicare Certified Long-Term Care Hospital which began operation in 1953
- Provides high quality medical care, research, and provider professional education for patients with hard to treat and cure tuberculosis (TB)
- Only free-standing specialty TB hospital in U.S.
- 75-beds with integrated air quality and security systems
- Prevent TB transmission and enhance the patient experience during a prolonged hospital stay of 6 months to 2 years
- Patient centered, physician-led and multidisciplinary care
- TCID patients have structured campus freedom of movement, however, there is availability of a secure environment
- Provides outpatient Hansen's Disease care services

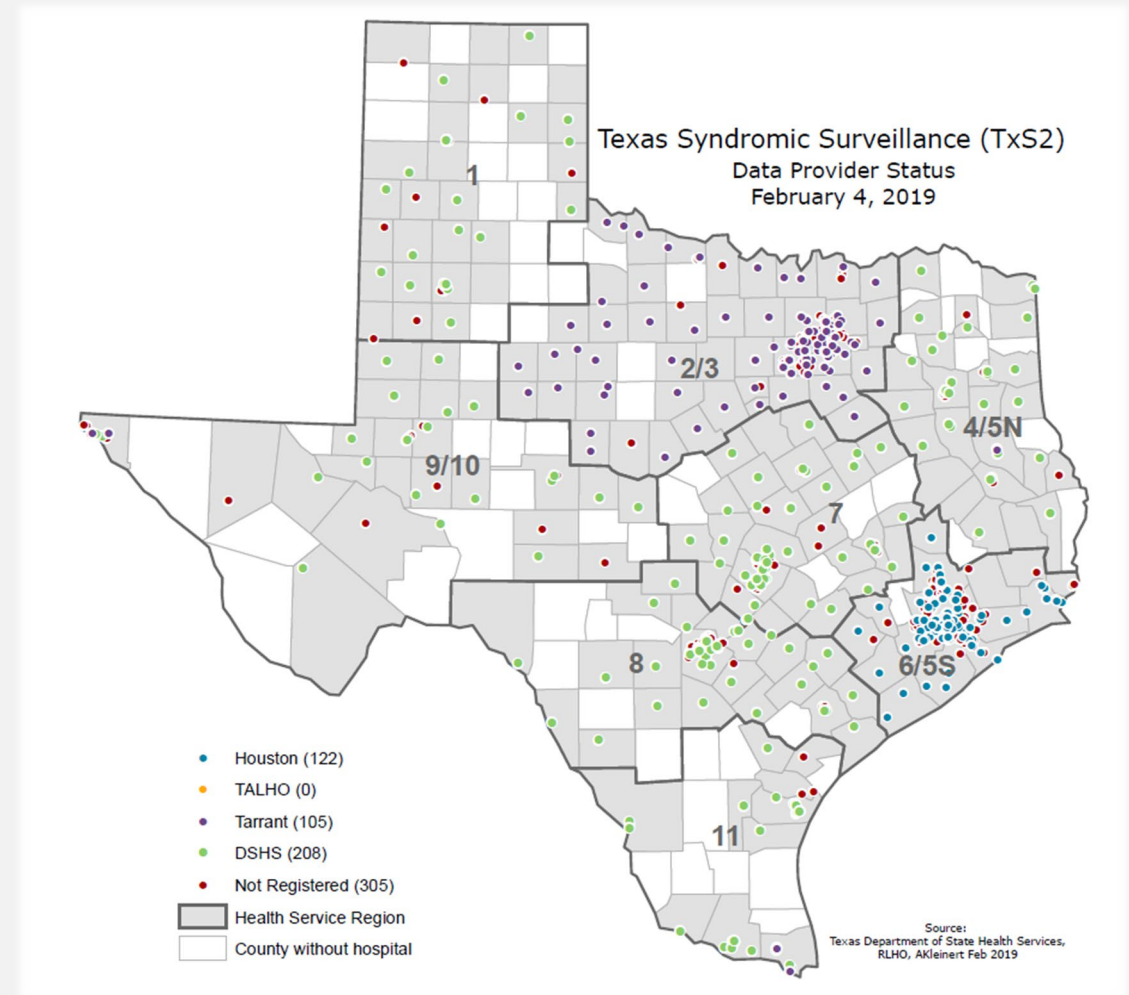


# Office of Border Public Health

- Community-Based Healthy Border Initiatives
  - Coordinate development of work plans for regional border activities
  - Continue rural school obesity prevention and diabetes self-education projects
  - Expand a certified DSHS Community Health Worker training center
- Border and Binational Coordination
  - Ensure intra-agency programmatic coordination of border public health services
  - Provide support to the 8 Sister-City Binational Health Councils and develop partnerships with Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua
- Border Health Data
  - Provide technical assistance and training to border program staff, prepare border health status reports, and provide inter- and intra-agency coordination on border epidemiology and health data
  - Best Practices and Evaluation
  - Conduct quality assurance to improve services, eliminate duplication of services, leverage resources, and improve programmatic/service accountability

# Texas Syndromic Surveillance System (TxS2)

- Collects emergency department and urgent care data from participating facilities
- Allows early detection of abnormal disease patterns that could result in high morbidity and mortality
- Data available to DSHS, local health departments, and hospitals
  - Free-standing Emergency Rooms and Urgent Care Clinics can also connect
  - Over 50% of all eligible facilities connect to a syndromic system
- TxS2 has expanded to include Texas Poison Control Network and Texas EMS data



# Consumer Protection Division (CPD)

## **Responsibilities:**

- Develop, implement, and evaluate EMS and trauma systems
- Provide oversight for products and services that could endanger the public
- Prevent public exposure to radiation
- Protect the public from environmental hazards

# Protecting Texans Every Day

Regulated Activities	Current Licenses
Retail Food Establishments	8,999
Food Manufacturer	22,419
Drugs & Medical Devices	9,105
Asbestos Abatement	7,868
X-ray and Mammography	19,606
Radioactive Materials	1,405
Youth Camps	337
Milk & Dairy	1,407
EMS Personnel	74,198



# Trauma System Funding For Hospitals

- Texas Trauma System receives funding from various sources to support diverse trauma activities
- Funding Streams:
  - Automobile Burglary and Theft Prevention Authority (ABTPA)
  - Miscellaneous Traffic Fines
  - DUI/DWI conviction surcharges
  - State traffic fines
  - 911 Equalization Surcharge Funds
- Funding Uses:
  - Hospital Allocation
    - Uncompensated Trauma Care (UCC)
    - Standard Dollar Amount (SDA) Trauma Add-on
    - Safety-net Add-on



# Levels of Care Designations

- Number of designations based on systems of care:
  - Trauma: ~296
  - Stroke: ~176
  - Neonatal: ~228
  - Maternal: ~224
- Quality Assessment Performance Improvement (QAPI)
  - Essential for improving the health outcomes of patients
  - Each designation program requires a robust QAPI plan as a requirement for successful designation

# Laboratory and Infectious Disease Services Division (LIDS)

## Responsibilities:

- Conduct and support a wide variety of public health testing and screening
- Collect and analyze infectious disease data
- Operate vaccine programs
- Prevent, detect, and control infectious diseases
- Conduct disease outbreak investigations and public health disease interventions



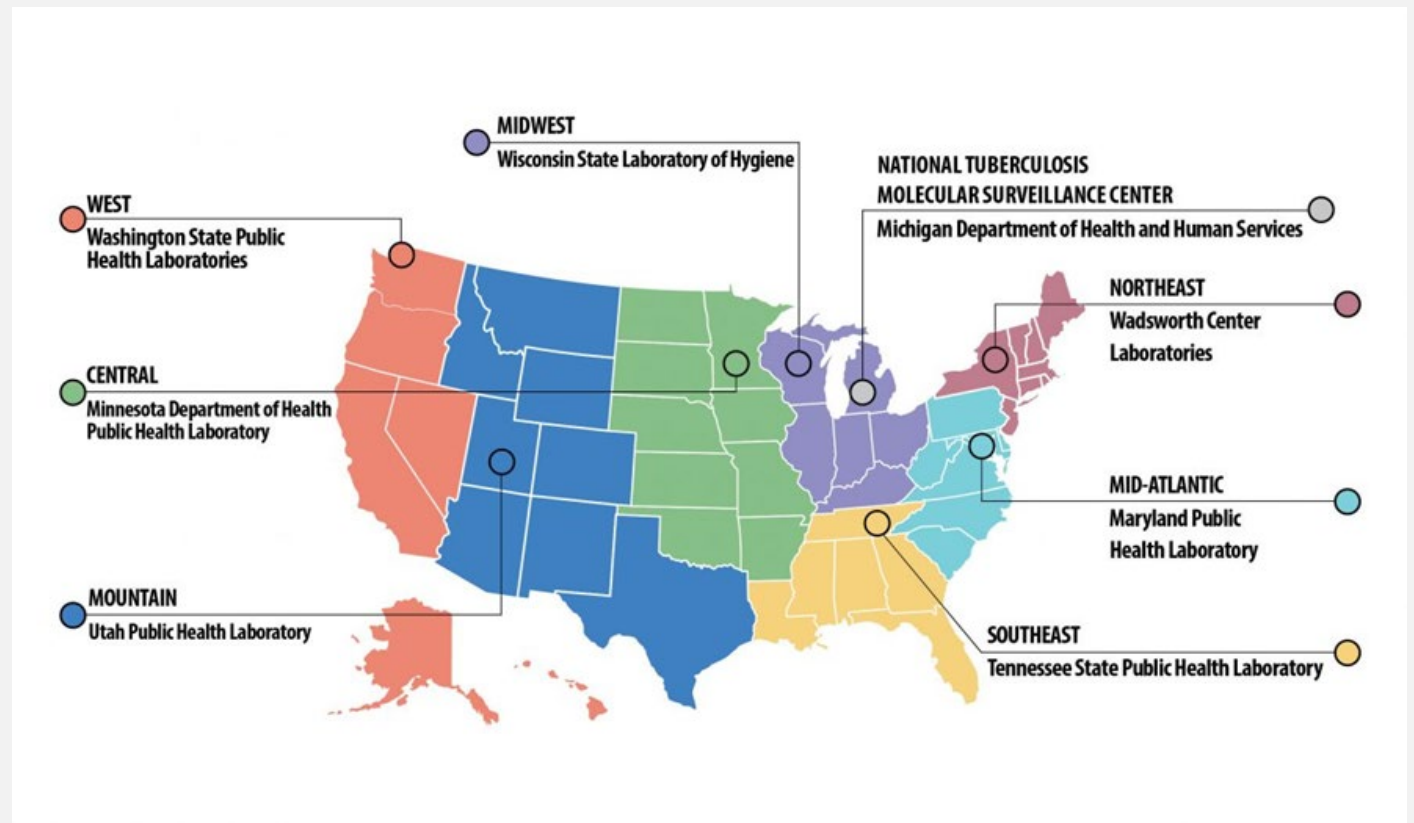
# Public Health Reference Laboratory

- Receive over 1.3 million samples per year
- Largest testing volume newborn screening program in the world
- Member of the CDC Antibiotic Resistance Laboratory Network
  - Comprehensive testing capacity for urgent and serious antimicrobial threats
- Provides:
  - Analysis of human, animal, and environmental samples
  - Testing for biological and chemical threats



# Multidrug-Resistant Organisms Testing

- CDC established the Antibiotic Resistance Laboratory Network (ARLN) in 2016
  - Provides comprehensive testing for bacteria and fungi that are serious public health threats
- DSHS Laboratory now has enhanced laboratory testing capacities that allow for faster detection of these organisms and a rapid and improved public health response



# Antimicrobial Stewardship

- Promotes the appropriate use of antimicrobials—including antibiotics
- Improves patient outcomes
- Reduces microbial resistance
- Decreases the spread of infections caused by multidrug-resistant organisms
- Primary goal is to optimize clinical outcomes and quality of care while minimizing:
  - Unintended consequences of antimicrobial use, including toxicity
  - Selection of pathogenic organisms, such as *Clostridioides difficile* (C. diff.)
  - Emergence of resistance
  - Healthcare expenditures



# Texas Notifiable Disease Conditions Reporting

- Texas notifiable conditions located at [www.dshs.texas.gov/IDCU/investigation/Notifiable-Conditions.aspx](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/IDCU/investigation/Notifiable-Conditions.aspx)
- Reported to the Local Health Department (LHD) or DSHS immediately:
  - Conditions considered to be public health emergencies
  - Outbreaks
  - Exotic diseases
  - Unusual group expressions of disease
- Diseases requiring a quick public health response must be reported within one working day.
  - All other conditions must be reported to LHD or DSHS within one week



# Emerging and Acute Infectious Disease Unit

EAIDU Teams	Team Operations
<b>Coronavirus Epidemiology Team</b>	Conducts epidemiologic surveillance on novel coronavirus diseases, including COVID-19
<b>Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) Team</b>	Conducts epidemiologic surveillance on over a dozen VPD conditions and some unique conditions such as acute flaccid myelitis
<b>Food and Waterborne Disease Team</b>	Provides technical guidance and conducts case, cluster, and outbreak investigations
<b>Invasive and Respiratory Infectious Disease (IRID) Team</b>	Conducts epidemiologic surveillance on eight IRID disease conditions
<b>High Consequence Infectious Disease (HCID) Team</b>	Provides technical guidance and conducts case investigations for HCID diseases and conducts surveillance for neglected tropical diseases (i.e., soil transmitted helminths)
<b>Prion Disease, including Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) Team</b>	Conducts surveillance, education, and awareness activities for CJD

# Zoonosis Control Branch

- Investigates zoonotic disease cases and outbreaks
  - Technical consultation
  - Disease surveillance
- Partners with stakeholders
  - Neglected tropical disease surveillance
  - Animal Friendly program
  - Training of animal control officers
  - Educational outreach
- Prevents and controls human and animal rabies
  - Investigation of animal rabies cases
  - Distribution of rabies biologicals for human post-exposure treatment
  - Oral rabies vaccination of coyotes and foxes
  - Inspection of animal rabies quarantine facilities
  - Setting minimum standards in rules for animal shelter facilities

# Immunization Program

- Texas Immunization Registry, known as ImmTrac2
  - Relunched in 2017 with expanded capabilities
  - Currently stores more than 164 million vaccine records
  - Free, secure, and available for all Texans to participate
  - 269 hospitals reported immunization data to ImmTrac2 directly in 2018
- Hospitals enrolled in the Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) program report the number of vaccine doses they administer
- Birth registrars:
  - Provide parents of newborn children with information on ImmTrac2
  - Collect immunization registry consent status and birth hepatitis B data for all newborns
  - Report via Texas ElectronicVital Events Registrar (TxEVER)

# Perinatal Hepatitis B

- Prevention coordinators provide education to hospitals on:
  - Requirements for testing pregnant women for hepatitis B
  - Providing hepatitis B birth dose vaccine to all infants and HBIG to infants born to infected women
  - Creating standing orders and policies to ensure appropriate testing, reporting, and vaccination activities occur
- Immunization Action Coalition's *Hepatitis B Birth Dose Honor Roll*
  - Hospitals with outstanding prevention efforts  
[www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/perinatal-hepatitis-B/](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/perinatal-hepatitis-B/)  
[TxPeriHepB@dshs.texas.gov](mailto:TxPeriHepB@dshs.texas.gov)





# Congenital Syphilis

- Caused by the bacteria *Treponemal pallidum*
- Occurs when mother with syphilis passes the infection to the baby during pregnancy
- Up to 40% of infants born to women with untreated syphilis acquired within four years of delivery may be stillborn or die as a newborn
- Can cause:
  - Deformed bones
  - Anemia
  - Enlarged liver or spleen
  - Jaundice
  - Brain and nerve damage
- 98% preventable!
- DSHS Congenital Syphilis Call to Action:  
[www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/info/cs/call.shtm](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/info/cs/call.shtm)



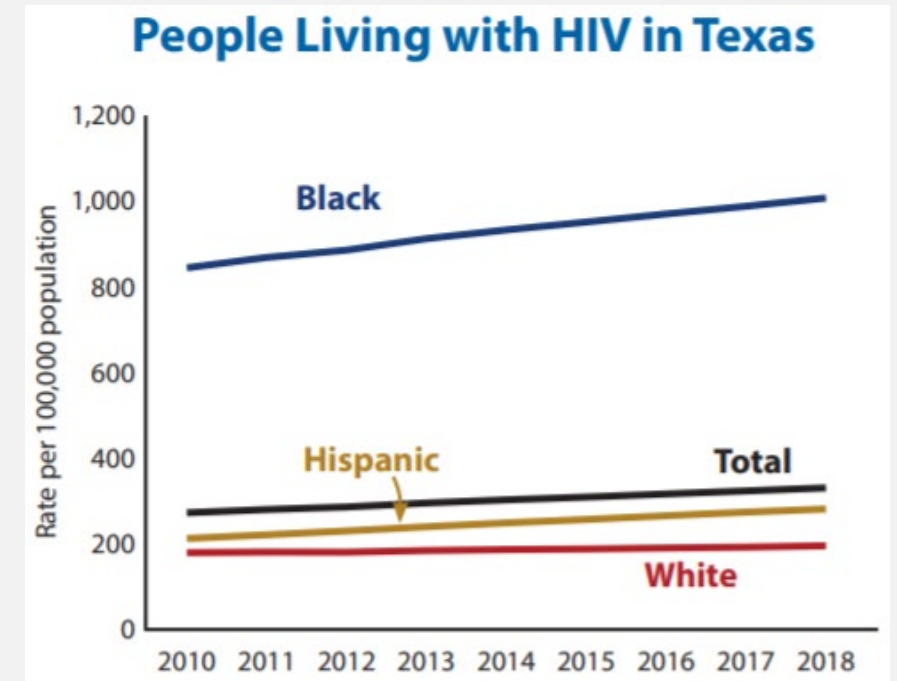
# Syphilis Screening During Pregnancy

- Previous mandated testing:
  - At first prenatal care examination
  - During third trimester
- New state mandated testing as of September 1, 2019:
  - At first prenatal care examination
  - During third trimester (no earlier than 28 weeks' gestation)
  - At delivery
- Treatment:
  - Benzathine Penicillin G (BIC) is only option for treatment during pregnancy
  - Mother must be treated appropriate to her stage of disease
  - Treatment must be initiated at least 30 days prior to delivery



# Routine HIV Screening

- Routine screening is a key to ending the HIV epidemic
  - **Undetectable = Untransmittable U=U**
- An estimated **16,500** persons living with HIV in Texas (**14%**) have not been diagnosed
- DSHS funds routine screening in health care settings
  - From 2015 to 2019, DSHS screening programs performed ~1 million HIV tests
  - 7,396 Texans received a positive HIV test result
- U.S. Prevention Services Task Force Grade A Recommendation supports routine HIV screening and covers one annual preventive screen for patients with a payer
- DSHS [\*Achieving Together\*](#) plan to end HIV and the [Texas Collaborative for HIV Education and Prevention](#)



# Community Health Improvement Division (CHI)

## Responsibilities:

- Promote community health through maternal and child health initiatives and health screenings
- Reduce chronic disease, tobacco use, and injury
- Ensure healthy environments through disease surveillance and investigation
- Oversee the state vital events registration system

# Maternal Mortality and Morbidity



- Leading causes of pregnancy-related death within 42 days after delivery:
  - Obstetric hemorrhage
  - Preeclampsia and eclampsia
  - Infection
- Health disparities: Black women are disproportionately impacted by maternal mortality
- For each case of maternal mortality, 50-100 women experience severe maternal morbidity (SMM):
  - Adverse outcomes of labor and delivery resulting in significant short- or long-term consequences to a woman's health
    - Examples: obstetric hemorrhage, emergency hysterectomy, disseminated intravascular coagulation, acute renal failure, sepsis, shock, eclampsia, stroke/intracranial hemorrhage
  - SMM rates identified using specific ICD code indicators for delivery hospitalizations
- Most pregnancy-related deaths and morbidities are preventable!

# TexasAIM Initiative

- Evidence-based best-practices for maternity care from the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM)
- DSHS is convening health care professionals to implement AIM patient safety bundles for:
  - Severe Hypertension in Pregnancy
  - Obstetric Care for Women with Opioid Use Disorder
  - Obstetric Hemorrhage (*Sustainability*)
- Process:
  - Voluntary hospital enrollment:
    - TexasAIM Basic → TexasAIM Plus
      - Learning Collaborative for TexasAIM Plus
- Visit: [dshs.texas.gov/mch/TexasAIM](https://dshs.texas.gov/mch/TexasAIM)



# TexasAIM Participation Options

## TexasAIM Basic:

- Information and resources from AIM National
- Quality improvement resources
- Networking opportunities
- Technical assistance
- Data reporting
- Recognition for participation

## TexasAIM Plus:

- All the resources of basic plus...
- Information and resources portal
- Support from expert faculty and patient advisor
- Facilitated shared learning activities, simulation, and networking
- Targeted technical assistance
- Peer-to-Peer support
- Coaching and training calls



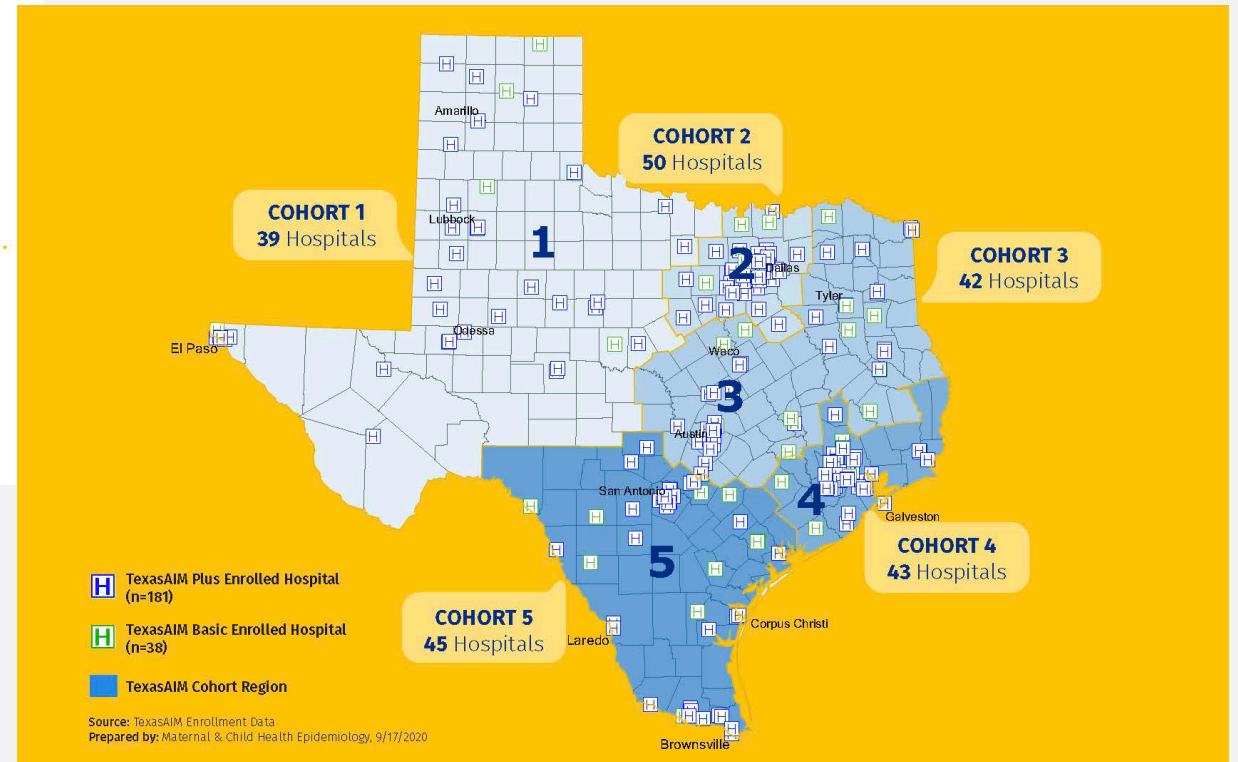
# TexasAIM Participation

## TexasAIM Enrollment by the Numbers

Hospitals participating in TexasAIM serve:



Hospital Enrollment:





# Newborn Screening

- Over 375,000 births in Texas every year
- Every baby is screened for 54 genetic disorders, critical congenital heart disease, and hearing loss
  - Crucial to send timely, good quality specimens
  - Accurate information for life-saving follow-up
- YouTube video *More Than Drops On a Card* explains how to support testing efforts: [More Than Drops on a Card](#)
- Medicaid coverage
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy is added to Texas Newborn Screening Panel as of June 2021



# Birth Defects

- Birth defects are the leading cause of death among infants in Texas and one of the top 10 causes of death for all age groups through age 29
- Texas Birth Defects Registry
  - Population-based, active surveillance system
  - One of the largest surveillance systems in the world
  - ~25,000 cases of birth defects per year, about 6% of all Texas babies
- Data used for:
  - Cluster investigations
  - Prevention and family outreach
  - Studies of mortality and survival
  - Studies of the causes of birth defects
  - Studies of access/proximity to services
  - Understanding changes over time



# Registries

- Collection of information about people with a specific disease or condition
- Legally mandated, statewide, population-based, and use active or passive surveillance
- Registry information is important for:
  - Measuring disease burden
  - Describing patterns and trends
  - Research
  - Public health investigations
  - Evaluating prevention and intervention measures
  - Cluster investigations
  - Evaluating trauma system response and quality of care
- **DSHS Health Registries:**
  - Cancer
  - Birth Defects
  - Blood Lead
  - Occupational Health: Silicosis, Asbestosis, Lead, Pesticides
  - EMS, Trauma, Submersions, Traumatic Brain Injury/Spinal Cord Injury



# Vital Statistics

- Registers approximately 400,000 birth certificates and 200,000 death certificates each year
- Texas Electronic Vital Events Registrar (TxEVER)
  - Went live on January 1, 2019
  - Supports all vital events operations, including reporting, registration, and amendments of births and deaths
- DSHS partners with hospitals to:
  - Oversee the registration process
  - Provide training for birth and death registration in hospitals
  - Assist with access, training, and amendment of vital records
- DSHS partners with Texas Hospital Association for vital statistics training



# Thank you!



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