

US Department of Health and Human Services

Privacy Impact Assessment

Date Signed:

09/24/2013

OPDIV:

FDA

Name:

National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) Integrated Database (IDB)

PIA Unique Identifier:

P-9669790-382822

The subject of this PIA is which of the following?

Major Application

Identify the Enterprise Performance Lifecycle Phase of the system.

Operations and Maintenance

Is this a FISMA-Reportable system?

Yes

Does the system include a Website or online application available to and for the use of the general public?

No

Identify the operator.

Agency

Is this a new or existing system?

Existing

Does the system have Security Authorization (SA)?

Yes

Indicate the following reason(s) for updating this PIA.

PIA Validation

Describe in further detail any changes to the system that have occurred since the last PIA.

None.

Describe the purpose of the system.

The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) program is a collaboration of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to monitor antimicrobial resistance among foodborne bacteria isolated from retail meats, humans, and animals. The NARMS Phase 2 project will support Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) in the development of a system to house antimicrobial resistance monitoring data from all three agencies in an integrated database (IDB) that supports existing reporting requirements and other data analysis needs.

Describe the type of information the system will collect, maintain (store), or share.

The data contained in NARMS consist of numerical test results on bacteria isolated from animals, humans, and meat samples purchased from groceries. The test is referred to as "antimicrobial susceptibility testing" (AST). AST is performed by exposing the bacterium to various drugs to see whether bacterial growth is inhibited. Each bacterial isolate is also characterized by the date on which the bacterium was isolated and the state (of the United States) from which the source was obtained.

The Agency uses this information to study the occurrence and trends of antimicrobial resistance in the United States. Obtaining this surveillance information about antimicrobial resistance is a key activity for maintaining the effectiveness of antimicrobial drugs in human and animal medicine. From the data in the integrated database, the Agency will prepare reports which aggregate the data into tables and charts. These reports are made public by posting them on the FDA.gov website.

Provide an overview of the system and describe the information it will collect, maintain (store), or share,

Microbiologists and epidemiologists within the Agency will explore the data collected in NARMS for scientific purposes, to identify trends and investigate what might be causing any changes to antimicrobial resistance data over time.

PII is not necessary or helpful in performing scientific investigation of trends in the collected data. Therefore, the data in NARMS does not contain personally identifiable information (PII), and no PII is housed in the Integrated Database. Nor is PII a subject of the reports prepared based on the content of the Integrated Database.

Does the system collect, maintain, use or share PII?

No