

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request study materials on the proposed project, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639-3453.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Wilma Johnson, CDC Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Projects

1. Emergency Department Prevention of Alcohol-related Injuries—New—The contribution of alcohol to injuries due to motor vehicle crashes, violence, and other causes has been a public health concern for many years. Because the emergency department (ED) is the primary source of treatment for many individuals with alcohol-related injuries, the ED visit provides a unique opportunity for early recognition and initial clinical management of a major injury risk factor, excessive alcohol consumption. The field of alcohol treatment is evolving rapidly and therapeutic attention is increasingly directed toward persons with mild or moderate drinking problems who do not require specialized treatment. Controlled studies in outpatient primary care settings have demonstrated that interventions consisting of as little as a single brief interview and feedback session can decrease alcohol consumption in 40% to 47% of excessive drinkers at 6 months followup. The purpose of this study is to design, implement, and evaluate the effectiveness of an ED-based prevention program for injured patients with alcohol problems that incorporates promising new screening methods and a brief intervention.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hours)
Patients	1750	2	0.2

2. HIV Prevention Programs in Minority and other Community-Based Organizations Project Reports (0920-0249)—Reinstatement—In FY 1994, CDC awarded approximately \$8,400,000 to national/regional organizations for HIV/STD prevention programs. In FY 1996 the President's budget includes a request of \$15.8 million to continue this program. CDC is responsible for monitoring and evaluating HIV/STD prevention activities conducted with these funds. These reports allow CDC to measure the progress of activities and services supported with these funds which in turn assures quality programming. This is a request to continue to require quarterly progress reports from national/regional minority organizations funded by CDC.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hours)
Organization ...	90	4	1

3. Applied Research for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Follow-Up Registry—New—The purpose of this data collection is to plan, implement, and support a population-based registry of persons sustaining TBI to better define the outcomes and secondary conditions associated with the injury. One grant recipient will develop population-based follow-up and data collection methods statewide or in a population defined by a geo-political jurisdiction of 1.5 million or more persons to define the long-term public health impacts of TBI. Tracking mechanisms to follow-up persons with TBI will be developed, a minimal data set will be defined to include demographic and cost data and information about primary and secondary conditions, injury severity, impairments, disabilities, services needed and used, and community reintegration.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hours)
TBI patients	1000	2	0.5

4. Epidemiology of Fatiguing Illness in Wichita: A Population-Based Study—New—In 1994, OMB approved the information collection "Epidemiology of Fatiguing Illness in Wichita: A Population-Based Study" under OMB Number 0920-0336. Data from this cross-sectional, point prevalence, random-digit-dial survey of prolonged fatiguing illness in San Francisco, CA concluded that CFS continues to exist and that prolonged fatigue occurs in over five percent of the population in San Francisco.

The proposed study replicates the San Francisco study using identical methodology and data collection instruments. Beginning with a random-digit-dial telephone survey to identify fatigued individuals, followed by a case-control study where surveillance interview instruments will be used to obtain comparative data on fatigued individuals and matched health (non-fatigued) controls. Study objectives remain to refine estimates of CFS in Wichita, identify similarities and differences among cases and controls, and to evaluate the merits of a physician-based surveillance conducted by the Wichita department of health.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/response (in hours)
Individuals screened	13,000	1	0.083
Individuals interviewed ..	1,200	1	0.25

5. Refinement of an Instrument on Teen Pregnancy and Contraceptive Use—New—The University of Alabama School of Public Health, through a cooperative agreement with CDC, will develop an instrument that can be used to obtain information about contraceptive decision making and unintended pregnancy among teens. The CDC instrument is to identify factors associated with (1) Early initiation of contraception for sexually active teens; (2) use of effective contraceptive methods; (3) attitudes and beliefs about different methods; (4) timing status of pregnancy and whether an unintended pregnancy resulted from no use or ineffective use; (5) the influence of alcohol and other drugs on contraceptive use; and, (6) the impact of an unintended pregnancy on subsequent contraceptive use. To develop the new instrument, UAB will first conduct and use data from focus groups with teens. Second, the new instrument will be administered by trained interviewers to