

Trump administration to upgrade national consumer product injury database

The revamped surveillance system will incorporate hospital injury data from all 50 states, allowing faster product safety recalls.

By: Kelly Hooper | 07/21/2026 05:55 AM EDT

The Trump administration is overhauling the system for tracking consumer-product-related injuries at hospitals, implementing a standardized data exchange that will help the federal government more quickly issue product safety recalls.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission, in an announcement shared first with POLITICO, said the changes to the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System will bring tracking for product-related injuries into the 21st century. Starting next year, the system, which has used the same manually coded data process since 1972, will automatically pull from patients' electronic health records to flag issues with consumer product safety in near real-time.

While the surveillance system has long pulled product injury claims from 70 hospitals across 36 states to determine when recalls should be issued, the revamped system — which the agency is calling NEISS-R — will use a data sample of 100 hospitals across all 50 states, with the ability to scale to more than 5,000 hospitals for detecting rare and emerging hazards, said CPSC acting Chair Peter Feldman.

Why it matters: CPSC is the nation's public health regulatory and enforcement agency focused on preventing death and injuries associated with consumer products — covering nearly all household products an American family might purchase outside of foods, drugs, cosmetics, firearms and pesticides. The agency's surveillance system tracks injuries related to children's toys, power tools, kitchen appliances, clothing and shoes, among other things.

"Faster detection means more lives that the agency is able to save," said Feldman in an interview with POLITICO. "This is something that will accelerate hazard identification. It will enable the commission to issue safety warnings and pursue recalls and take other protective actions sooner in the process."

When the new system is fully operational, by the beginning of 2027, the agency projects it will bring down operating costs from \$9.4 million to \$3 million a year. The amount of data records the agency uses to determine recalls will increase from about 400,000 to 2 million a year, helping improve accuracy of hazard detection.

Key context: Feldman said the efforts are aligned with the Department of Health and Human Services' [goal of achieving health data interoperability](#), or ensuring patient health records and medical data flow seamlessly among providers, insurers and

patients. The Trump administration has significantly increased the number of health records exchanged through a nationwide interoperability network over the past year, with hopes of lowering patient costs.

The new system will save hospitals administrative costs related to coding data, Feldman added, which they can “put back into improving patient care, reducing the overall cost of health care.”

Even so: Both CPSC and HHS have noted a major challenge to more data sharing between health care systems is a practice called information blocking — where hospitals or other entities don't share data because they want to maintain a competitive advantage over other providers or because building data infrastructure is costly. HHS has begun penalizing providers engaging in information blocking.

Feldman said the switch to NEISS-R eliminates the administrative burden of having to hand-code consumer product injury data, a key reason hospitals have been reluctant to participate in the surveillance system.

“We're working to reduce the burden of participation and access to that data in a way that, hopefully, [means] some of the information blocking concerns that we certainly do have don't come to pass,” he said.