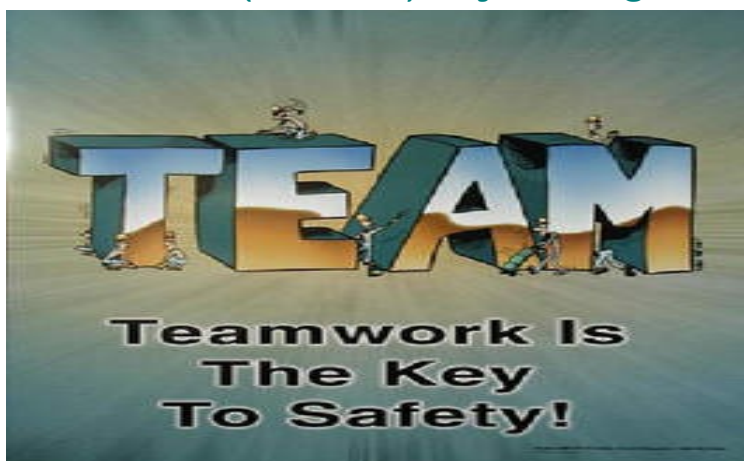


Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

June 2017

Volume 8, Issue 4

4th Quarter (CY 2016) Key Findings:



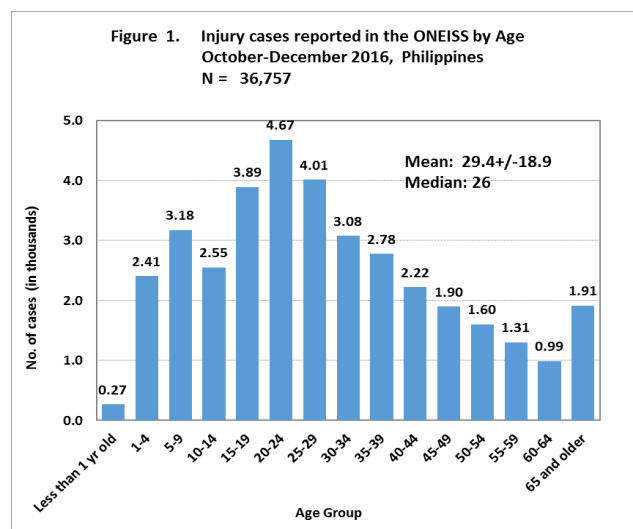
ONEISS registered a total of 36,757 injury cases for the 4th quarter of CY 2016 (consultation date). Reports came from 356 government and private hospitals which accounted for 17.2% of the 2,064 total number of hospitals in the country and 21.7% of the 1,644 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Most of the total 36,757 reported injury cases (40.4%) came from 35 DOH hospitals while the remaining 30.2% of the cases were reported by 108 government and 29.4% by 213 private hospitals.

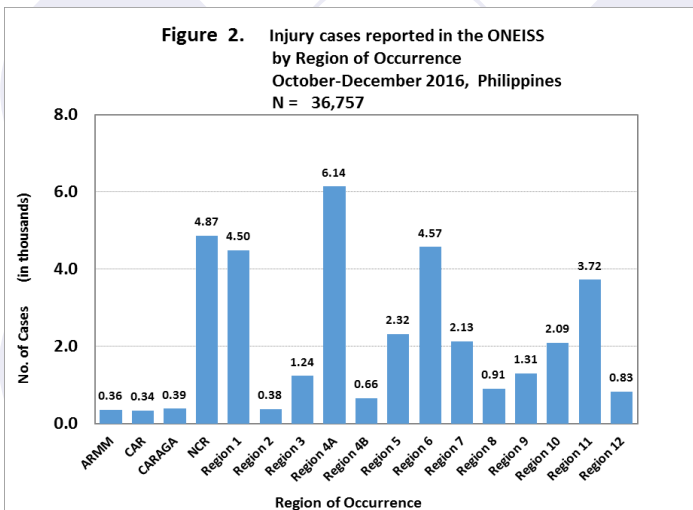
General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 60.5%, had family member as informant. Whereas 34.4%, were reported by the injured themselves, 4.2% by rescue 911, friends, barangay officials, co-workers, neighbor, etc., and 0.9% by the police.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 22:10, with 68.3% injury cases from males, and 31.7% from females. A 19:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 26:10 for the 15-44 age group, 18:10 for the 45-64 age group, and. However, for the age group of 65 and above, it was noted that there were slightly more injury cases for females than males accounting to 9:10 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.7%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 33.4% of the total reported cases including the 7.3% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.9%. The mean age is 29.4 while the median is 26 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 64.9% while 31.7% were married. The remaining 3.4% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9%, while the remaining 0.1 were from other nationalities such as American, South Korean, Japanese among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 33.5% unemployed, 23.6% employed, and 16.7% students.



Key Findings (continued):

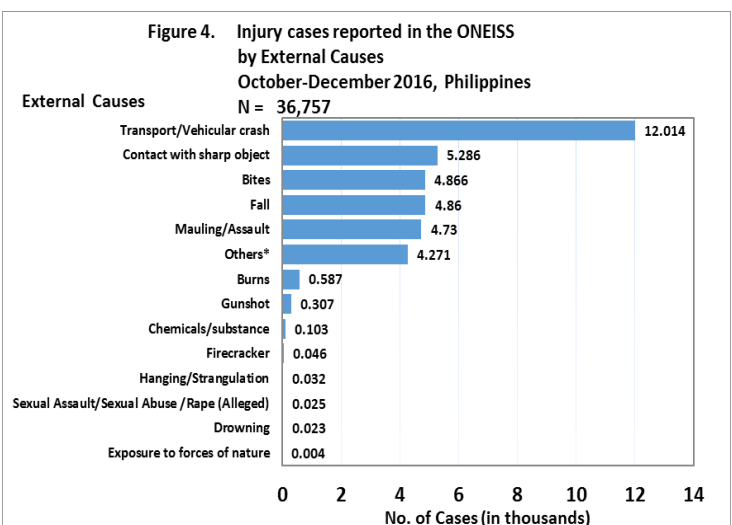
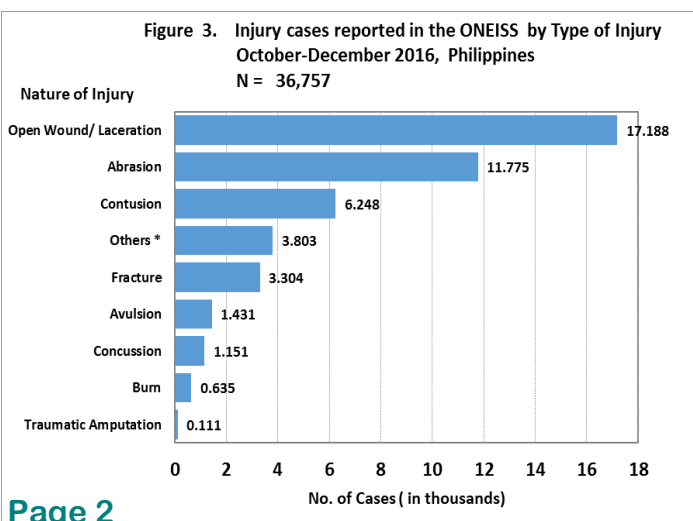


Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 83.2% of the total reported injury cases while 16.6% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 22.9% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 43.1% of the cases, while 34.0% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 16.7%, followed by NCR, Regions 6, and 1 with 13.2%, 12.4% and 12.2%, respectively. (Figure 2);
- The month of October had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 37.1%. While the months of December and November, accounted for 31.1% and 30.9%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 40.8% of the total reported injury cases while 25.0%

occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 15.4% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 18.8% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;

- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (82.0%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 14.9% caused by intentional violence which includes the 120 (0.33%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 32.0% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 46.8%, 32.0%, 17.0%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.0%) of which 87.2% were closed and 12.8% were open, avulsion (3.9%), concussion (3.1%), burn (1.7%); most (44.6%) of which were 2nd degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.3%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 32.68%. Contact with sharp objects, bites and fall were the next common causes with 14.38%, 13.24%, and 13.22%, respectively followed by mauling/assault 12.87%. There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.60%), gunshots, chemicals, firecracker, hanging, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (11.62%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 39.1%, 28.0% at home, 4.6% at the workplace, while 2.0% occurred at school;



- Most of the reported injury cases were of unknown activity (64.0%), while leisure, work and sports related accounted for 20.7%, 8.0% , and 1.7%, respectively. There were 5.6% reported cases sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,954 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.3% of the total reported injury cases. Among the risk factors alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.9 %.



Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.5%) reached the hospital alive with 98.1% conscious and 1.5% unconscious. Only 0.5% of the reported cases were reported dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.3% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.9% were referred by other hospitals;
- Majority of the reported injury cases had private vehicles as mode of transport to the hospital (57.5%); but still, 27.3% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 36,683 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (87.2%) while only 0.5% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (85.5%) were discharged after treatment, while 8.7% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 3,266 in-patient and admitted cases, 2.7% died, 90.0% improved, and 7.3% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 36,757 reported injury cases 0.7% were fatal and 99.3 % were non fatal;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in October with 37.4%, and in December and November with 33.6% and 28.6%, respectively;
- Region 4A had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 17.5% of the total cases. This is followed by Region 6 with 13.1% and 11.0% occurrence in Region 11 . Regions NCR, 1, 5, and 10 , had 9.3%, 8.5% , 7.8% and 6.5% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions ARMM and CAR had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 0.9 % and 0.6%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (59.1%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence (23.1%) during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.3%), than females (27.7%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 26.9% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 54.2% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 30.1 while the median is 27;

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 12,014 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 4th quarter of 2016 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/ vehicular crashes (99.98%) with only 3 cases (0.02%) of water-related transport injury;
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (55.9%) were non-collision, while 44.1% were collision ;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.7% ;

Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 50.3% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 9.7% for pedestrians, 5.5% for tricycle, 2.0% for bicycle, 1.9% for car, 1.2% for jeepney, 1.1% for van, and less than 1.0% each for truck, others, and bus;
- Only 4.7% of the total 6,039 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 3.0% of the 230 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.5%) reached the hospital alive with 98.2% conscious and 1.3% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.5% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 58 dead upon arrival cases, 25 (43.1%) were motorcycle riders and 9 (15.5%) were pedestrians. All of the 25 motorcycle riders who were dead upon arrival were not wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 58.8%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 27.6%, contusion with 20.6%, fracture with 12.1%, avulsion with 5.6%, concussion with 5.3%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively;
- As to severity, 91.1% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 7.8% were serious injuries, and 1.0% were fatal;
- The information relative to the reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were provided mostly by the family members at 59.2% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 33.0% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 1.4% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 6.3% had other informants which include 911, friend, barangay tanod/official, classmates, co workers, bystanders among others.
- Only 23.6% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 43.5% were not given first-aid treatment, and 32.9% reported unknown as to whether first aid treatment was given or not;

Figure 5. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle October-December 2016, Philippines
N = 12,014

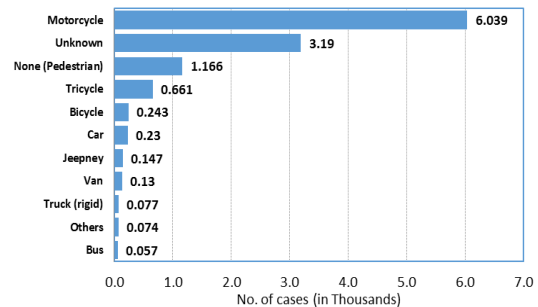
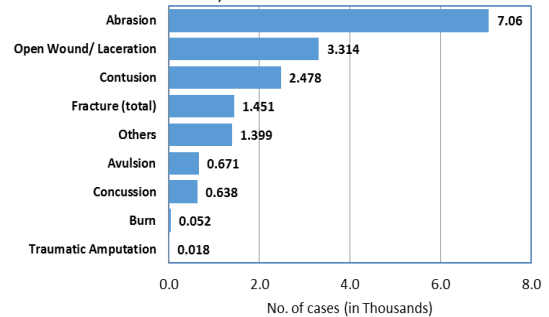


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury October-December 2016, Philippines
N = 12,014



- For the distribution of transport/vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 54.0% accounted for private vehicle, 10.6% for ambulance, 2.0% for police vehicle, and for others 6.0%. There were 27.4% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (93.1%) had improved after treatment, 5.9% showed no improvement, and 1.0% were fatal.

Key findings by external cause of injury:

- Tables 1 to 12 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 4th quarter of 2016 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 4th quarter of 2016 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases:	4,730
Sex: Male :	71.3%
Female:	28.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	9.6 %
15 –44 years old :	74.5%
45—59 years old :	13.0%
60 years old and older :	2.9%
Civil Status:	
Single :	68.2%
Married :	29.5%
Widow/er :	1.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	27.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	24.5%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	15.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11 :	28.4%
NCR :	12.7%
Region 4A :	12.2%
Road :	30.2%
Home :	17.5%
School :	1.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	16.3%
No :	52.9%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases:	4,860
Sex: Male :	59.6%
Female:	40.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	42.0%
15 –44 years old :	28.5%
45—59 years old :	11.2%
60 years old and older :	18.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.1%
Married :	26.6%
Widow/er :	7.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	27.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.3%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm :	20.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	19.4%
NCR :	19.0%
Region 6 :	14.8%
Home :	47.8%
Road :	11.2%
School :	3.9%
Workplace :	3.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.3%
Non fatal :	99.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	15.9%
No :	43.7%

Table 3. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,866	
Sex: Male	: 51.2%
Female	: 48.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 34.2%
15 –44 years old	: 41.2%
45—59 years old	: 15.2%
60 years old and older	: 9.4%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 64.9%
Married	: 31.4%
Widow/er	: 3.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 34.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 37.3%
Region 4A	: 12.1%
NCR	: 11.0%
Home	: 69.6%
Road	: 8.4%
Workplace	: 0.8%
School	: 0.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 28.3%
No	: 38.4%
Bitten by: Dog, Cat, Human, Monkey, Pig, Rat, Snake, Rabbit, Insect, Rooster, shark, horse, fish etc.	

Table 4. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 587	
Sex: Male	: 61.3%
Female	: 38.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 39.2%
15 –44 years old	: 45.5%
45—59 years old	: 8.9%
60 years old and older	: 6.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.4%
Married	: 27.9%
Widow/er	: 1.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 32.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.1%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 19.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 20.4%
Region 4A	: 20.1%
Region 6	: 11.4%
Home	: 51.6%
Workplace	: 14.5%
Road	: 11.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.0%
Non fatal	: 99.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 27.3 %
No	: 40.2%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 45.1%
Electricity	: 15.2%
Fire	: 8.9%
Oil	: 6.6%
Friction	: 0.9%

Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases:	5,286
Sex: Male :	76.4%
Female:	23.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	23.3%
15 –44 years old :	54.9%
45—59 years old :	14.3%
60 years old and older :	7.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	62.3%
Married :	34.1%
Widow/er :	2.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	32.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	21.5%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm :	20.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	18.7%
Region 4A :	14.5%
NCR :	12.4%
Home :	42.1%
Workplace :	15.7%
Road :	12.4%
School :	3.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.4%
Non fatal :	99.6%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	25.7%
No :	42.1%
Sharp Objects include "BOLO"	
"GALVA", "ITAK", "KADENA", "KAWAYAN", "PAKO", "SINGKAW", "SISI" OR SHELL, "SPADING"-PAMPUTOL NG TUBO (SUGARCANE), "SUNDANG", "WASAY", broken glass, blender, cutter, blade, bbq stick, bow, cow's horn, cutter, dagger, etc.	

Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases:	46
Sex: Male :	89.1%
Female:	10.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	73.9%
15 –44 years old :	19.6%
45—59 years old :	4.3%
60 years old and older :	2.2%
Civil Status:	
Single :	87.0%
Married :	8.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	34.8%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	17.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	17.4%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	17.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	28.3%
NCR :	21.7%
Region 1 :	17.4%
Road :	43.5%
Home :	34.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	28.3%
No :	50.0%
Types of firecrackers:	
Piccolo :	43.5%
Boga :	6.5%
5-Star :	4.3%
Kwitis :	4.3%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 307	
Sex:	Male : 85.7% Female: 14.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.5%
15 –44 years old	: 71.7%
45—59 years old	: 18.2%
60 years old and older	: 4.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 56.0%
Married	: 42.3%
Widow/er	: 1.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 22.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.5%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 18.6%
12:00 am - 3:59am	: 14.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 15.3%
NCR	: 12.4%
Region 7	: 12.4%
Road	: 28.7%
Home	: 25.1%
Workplace	: 5.2%
Videoke Bars	: 1.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 21.8%
Non fatal	: 78.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 26.1%
No	: 36.2%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 62.5%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 28.3%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 1.6%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 23	
Sex:	Male : 69.6% Female: 30.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 60.9%
15 –44 years old	: 34.8%
45—59 years old	: 4.3%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 82.6%
Married	: 4.3%
Separated	: 4.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 39.1%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 34.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 17.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 5	: 21.7%
Region 4A	: 17.4%
Region 1	: 17.4%
Home	: 4.3%
Workplace	: 4.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 47.8 %
Non fatal	: 52.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 17.4%
No	: 60.9%
Drowned in :	
River	: 43.5%
Sea	: 21.7%
Pool	: 17.4%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 103	
Sex:	Male : 58.3% Female: 41.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 28.2%
15 –44 years old	: 57.3%
45—59 years old	: 10.7%
60 years old and older	: 3.9%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 72.8%
Married	: 23.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 22.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 21.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 19.4%
NCR	: 12.6%
Region 4A	: 12.6%
Home	: 58.3%
Workplace	: 12.6%
School	: 7.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.0%
Non fatal	: 99.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.6%
No	: 48.5%
Types of Chemicals:	
sodium chloride, paracetamol, acetone, alcohol, toilet bowl cleaner, blaze alkaline, bleach, caustic soda, chlorine, denatured alcohol, gasoline, glue, hair dye, hcl acid, insecticide , kerosene, lead battery fluid, liquid sosa, malathione, marijuana, ointment, paint thinner	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 32	
Sex:	Male : 68.8% Female: 31.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.4%
15 –44 years old	: 65.6%
45—59 years old	: 12.5%
60 years old and older	: 3.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 68.8%
Married	: 31.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 28.1%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 18.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 18.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 18.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 15.6%
Region 4A	: 15.6%
Region 3	: 12.5%
Region 6	: 12.5%
Region 11	: 12.5%
Home	: 56.3%
Road	: 3.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 12.5%
Non fatal	: 87.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 18.8%
No	: 50.0%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 25	
Sex:	Male : 24.0% Female: 76.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 48.0%
15–44 years old	: 52.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 100.0%
Married	: 0.0%
Live-in	: 0.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 36.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 24.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 10	: 32.0%
Region 5	: 20.0%
Region 4A	: 12.0%
Region 9	: 12.0%
Home	: 48.0%
Road	: 8.0%
Workplace	: 4.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 36.0%
No	: 36.0%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 4	
Sex:	Male : 100.0% Female: 0.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 50.0%
15–44 years old	: 50.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 50.0%
Married	: 25.0%
Separated	: 25.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 50.0%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 25.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 5	: 50.0%
Region 3	: 25.0%
Region 12	: 25.0%
Home	: 50.0%
Road	: 25.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 50.0%
Non fatal	: 50.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 0.0%
No	: 75.0 %
Type of Forces of Nature:	
Typhoon	: 25.0%
Flood	: 25.0%
Landslide	: 25.0%

Key Findings (continued):

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 12,290	
Sex:	Male : 67.1% Female: 32.9%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 2.2%
1-4	: 19.6%
5-9	: 25.9%
10-14	: 20.7%
15-19	: 31.7%
Intent:	
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.2%
Intentional (Violence)	: 10.5%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 3.2%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 82.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 26.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 20.1%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 11.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 16.6%
Region 1	: 13.6%
Region 6	: 12.9%
NCR	: 11.8%
Home	: 34.3%
Road	: 32.6%
School	: 5.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 46.3%
Abrasion	: 29.3%
Contusion	: 15.4%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 26.3%
Fall	: 19.2%
Bite	: 16.5%
Contact with sharp objects	: 14.4%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 5,583	
Sex:	Male : 72.5% Female: 27.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.8%
15 –44 years old	: 73.9%
45—59 years old	: 13.3%
60 years old and older	: 3.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 67.8%
Married	: 29.9 %
Widow/er	: 1.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.2%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 26.6%
NCR	: 12.6%
Region 4A	: 12.4%
Road	: 29.5%
Home	: 19.1%
School	: 1.8%
Videoke Bars	: 1.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.3 %
Non fatal	: 88.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 17.3%
No	: 51.8%

Updates/Recommendations:

Safety is everyone's responsibility...



Updates/Recommendations:

1. State of Violence and Injury in the Philippines: A Stakeholders Forum was conducted October 26-27, 2016. The 2-day event was attended by the different stakeholders from each of the component subprograms of VIPP and other partners involved in the promotion of safety and prevention of violence and injuries. Topics presented ranged from statistics and data on injury and violence, initiatives of DOH and other NGO partners to researches on injury and violence.
2. Basic Course on Child Injury Prevention Training was conducted in several batches for the regional coordinators and partners from October-December, 2016.
3. Iwas Papatok Campaign 2016 Activities
 - a. A draft Executive Order on Prohibiting the Individual and Residential Use or Possession of Firecrackers or Pyrotechnic Devices and Such Other Similar Devices and Shifting to a Community Fireworks Display was developed in coordination with partners involved in the prevention of fireworks-related injuries.
 - b. An orientation on the Aksyon Papatok Injury Reduction (APIR) Surveillance System was conducted to update the sentinel hospitals' staff on reporting for the surveillance period of December 21, 2016-January 5, 2017.
 - c. The Iwas Papatok Campaign 2016 was launched in Felipe G. Calderon Integrated School. The campaign for 2016 still promotes the use of alternative means of merrymaking during the New Year Celebration such as the use of torotot, street dancing, videoke, use of

pots and pans to make noise and for this year, advocacy to our LGUs to conduct community fireworks display. The event was made livelier by the presence of Bato's mascot and Berong Bumbero of the Bureau of Fire Protection.

- d. There was a series of press conferences as well as rounds of the different DOH hospitals to assess their hospital preparedness with regards to fireworks-related injuries. The hospitals visited were Rizal Medical Center, Amang Rodriguez Medical Center, Valenzuela Medical Center, National Children's Hospital, Quirino Memorial Medical Center, East Avenue Medical Center, Philippine Orthopedics Center and Jose. R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center.

On the ONEISS System:

1. Perform an update and review of the validation checks in the system on a daily basis;
2. Strictly monitor compliance of hospitals to Administrative Order No. 2013-0005 dated February 07, 2013 on reporting of injury cases to the ONEISS particularly those facilities provided with training on the ONEISS system;
3. Regularly provide feedback to the Regional Health Offices of the results as well as the status of reporting of the hospitals;

- Epidemiology Bureau
- Knowledge Management and Information Technology Service
- Disease Prevention and Control Bureau
- Health Promotion and Communication Service (HPCS)
- Regional Offices– Department of Health
- DOH, Government and Private Hospitals

The **Epidemiology Bureau (EpiBureau)** is a Center of excellence and integrity in field epidemiology composed of dynamic team of highly competent and committed professionals. It aims to provide quality epidemiologic information that is relevant and acceptable to our customers achieved through greater collaboration and participation among various stakeholders including policymakers, program implementers, service providers and community at large.

The **Knowledge Management and Information Technology Service (KMITS)** is the gateway of DOH knowledge resources. It aims to ensure access to knowledge for evidence-based decision making by optimizing use of information technologies and through dynamic, responsive, integrated information systems.

The **Disease Prevention and Control Bureau (DPCB)** is Asia's pride in disease prevention and control. It aims to lead and synchronize all efforts in disease prevention and control towards healthy families and communities through good governance, dynamic partnerships and shared values.

The **Health Promotion and Communication Service (HPCS)** is the Center of excellence in health promotion that takes the leadership in the implementation of national health communication campaign including media management/placements as determined by DOH management.