

# National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) Factsheet

July 2011

Volume 3, Issue 1

## 1st Quarter (CY 2011) Key Findings:

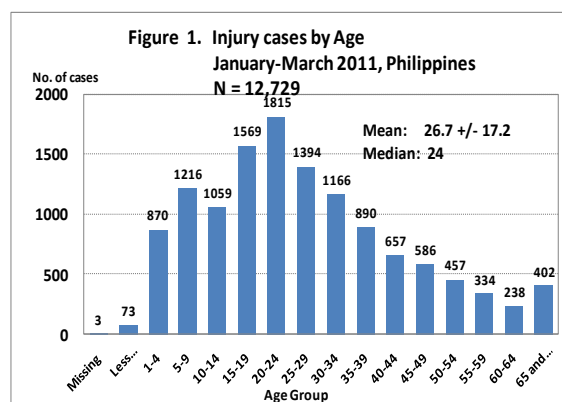


For the 1st quarter of CY 2011 (consultation date) NEISS registered a total of 12,729 injury cases. Reports came from 84 hospitals (government and private) which accounts for 4.7% of the total number of hospitals in the country.

There was a 10.6% decrease in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the NEISS for the 1st quarter from the 94 total number of hospitals that uploaded in the last quarter of 2010. More than half (55.0%) of the reported injury cases for the 1st quarter of 2011 came from DOH hospitals.

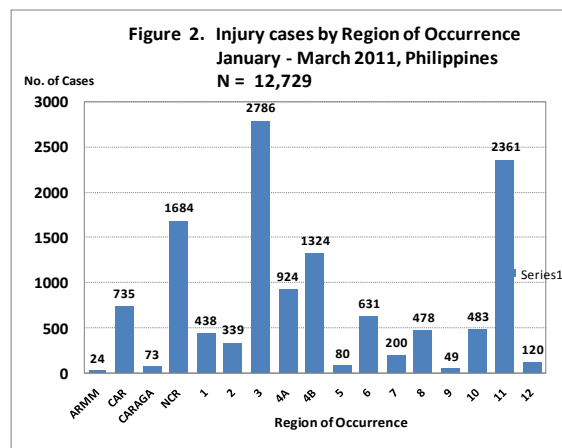
### General Data:

- More than half (57.5%) of the total reported cases of injuries occurred among 20-59 age group. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 37.6% of the total reported cases including the 7.4% cases involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 5.1%. The mean age is 26.7 while the median is 24 ;
- Male to female distribution ratio is a little over 2 : 1 with 70.6% males and 29.4% females. Almost the same distribution is noted across different age groups except for the group of the older persons (65 and above) which has nearly 1:1 male to female ratio with the males slightly outnumbered by the females.
- Majority (99.6%) of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos and the remaining were of other nationality such American, South Korean, Japanese, Indian, Australian, German, French, Chinese, Finnish, Fijian, Briton, Taiwanese, Swiss, Spaniard, Singaporean, North Korean, Jordanian, Indonesian, Canadian, and including 1 case whose nationality was not indicated.



### Pre admission Data:

- Region 3 registered the highest injury occurrences with 21.9% closely followed by Region XI with 18.5% , NCR (13.2%) and 4B (10.4%);
- The month of January had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 40.9% while in February and March there were 30.3% and 28.2%, respectively;



## Key Findings (continued):

- Twenty five percent of the injuries reported occurred between 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm while 21.5% between 8:00 am to 12:00 pm ;
- There were 90.7% reported injury cases attended at the ER, 6.3% at the OPD and 2.1% were in-patient;
- Most (74.0%) of the total injury cases were unintentional or accidental while 23.3% accounted for intentional (violence) and 0.8% were intentional (self inflicted) injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 32.1% of the total injury cases reported ;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 40.7%, 34.4% , 19.0% , respectively. There were also cases of closed fracture (9.3%), avulsion (2.8%), open fracture (1.7%) and burn (1.4%);
- Topping the list of external causes of reported injuries is Transport/Vehicular Accident with 30.6%. Mauling was the next common cause with 18.7% followed by fall with 13.3% and contact with sharp objects (10.7%) There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.1%), gunshots (1.1%), chemicals (0.1%), hanging (0.1%), drowning (0.1%) and other causes (4.3%) including cases of alleged rape/sexual assault/sexual abuse (0.2%);
- Most (41.9%) of the injuries occurred on the road, 21.2% happened at home and 3.7% at work. There were also 24.5% of the reported injury cases with unknown place of occurrence;
- Still a considerable percentage (49.3%) of injury cases were not able to record the activity of the victim at the time of the incident. 20.4% were leisure related, 6.2% happened while at work, 1.1% were sustained during sports activities.

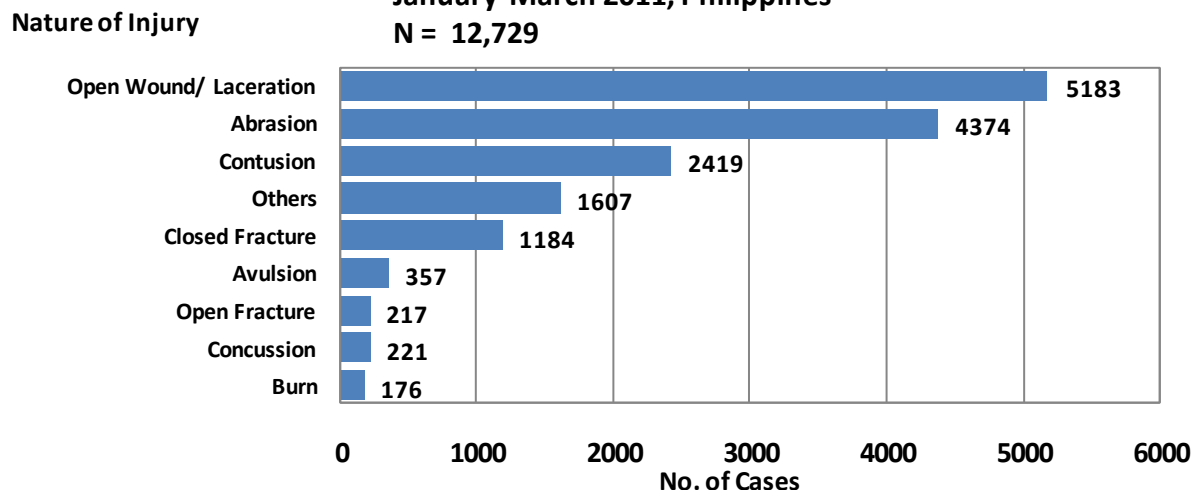
### Hospital Data:

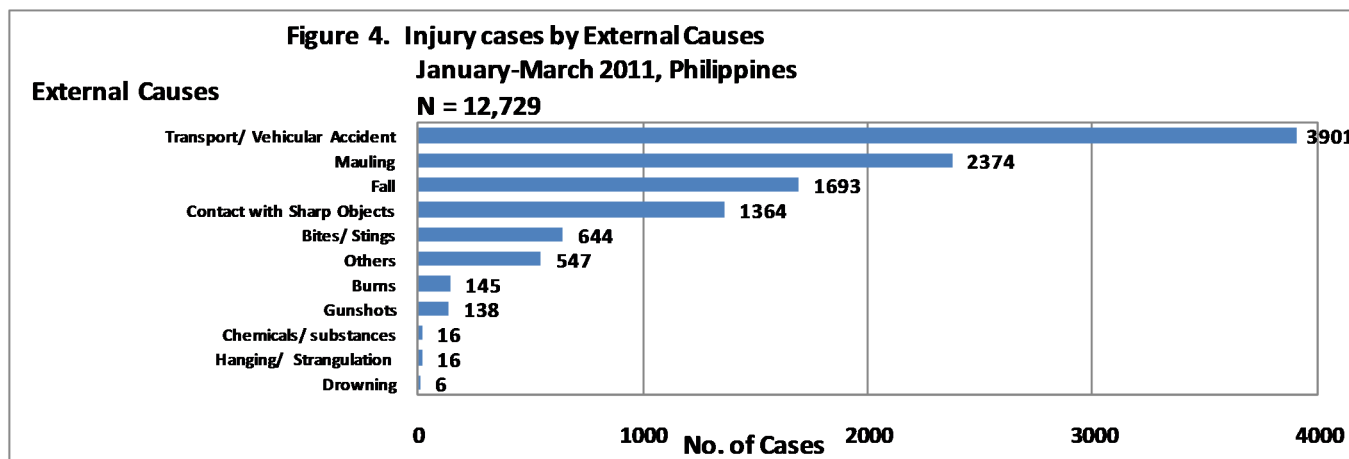
- Almost all (99.6%) of the total reported injury cases reached the hospital alive with only 0.4% were dead upon arrival in the hospital.
- Referred/Transferred cases from other facilities accounted for 1.9% of the total reported cases of injuries;
- At the ER/OPD there were 12,462 cases, of these 64.8% improved and 0.6% were fatal;
- Most (80.8%) of the ER/OPD injury cases were discharged after being treated while 8.4% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those admitted and in-patient (1,204 cases), 18.9% improved with only 4 (0.3%) fatality.



*“The Life you save maybe your own”*

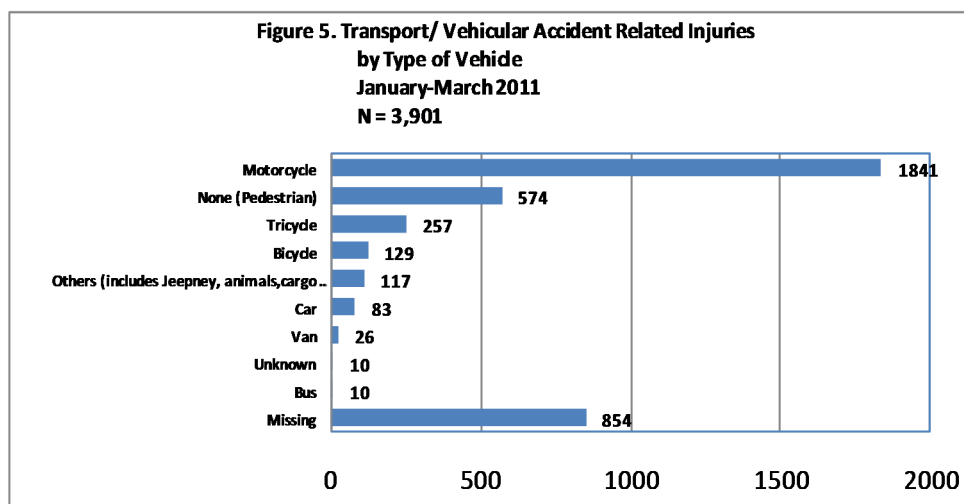
**Figure 3. Injury cases by Type of Injury**  
January-March 2011, Philippines  
N = 12,729





## Transport/Vehicular Accidents

- A total of 3,901 transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases were reported for the 1st quarter of 2011 (consultation date);
- Almost half (48.5%) of the transport/ vehicular accidents were non-collision accidents ;
- For the 1st quarter, more transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases occurred in January (42.5%) than in February (30.8%) or March (26.1%);
- An almost equal percentages of transport/ vehicular accident related injury occurrences were reported in Region 3 (22.4%) and Region 11 (21.6%) . There were also 10.6% transport/ vehicular accident related injury occurrences in Region 4B. ARMM and CARAGA regions had the least percentages of transport related injury occurrences at 0.4%;
- Nearly two thirds (59.0%) of the cases occurred between 8:00 am-7:59 pm with the highest occurrence between 4:00pm-7:59 at 25.1%;
- More males (72.4%) than females (27.6%) were involved in transport/ vehicular accidents;
- Children (aged 0-19) accounted for 32.5% of the total transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases , 52.1% among those aged 20 to 44 , 11.7% in the age group 45-59 and those older persons (60 years and older) accounted for 3.7% ; Mean age of the transport/vehicular accident victims is 27.5 while the median is 25;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 13.6% ;
- Motorcycle was the most common (47.2%) mode of transport of the injured while 14.7% were just pedestrians. There were also 6.6% who were occupants of tricycle. Other modes of transport of the injured were bicycle (3.3%), others including jeepney (3.0%), car (2.1%) and van (0.7%)
- Only 8.5% of those injured motorcycle occupants were reported with helmets while 14.4% of those injured car occupants used seatbelts;
- Majority (99.6%) of the injured secondary to transport/ vehicular accident reached the hospital alive. However, half (50.0%) of the 16 dead on arrival cases were motorcycle riders. All of the 8 dead upon arrival motorcycle riders did not have helmets;
- Most common injuries sustained related to transport/ vehicular incidents were abrasions (61.3%). Other injuries sustained were open wound/laceration (30.1%), contusion (20.2%), closed fracture (10.9%), avulsion (4.2%), concussion (2.5%), open fracture (2.2%), Burn (0.5%) and traumatic amputation (0.2%).





## Department of Health

National Epidemiology Center  
Information Management  
Service

National Center for Disease  
Prevention and Control  
National Center for Health  
Promotion

Phone: 651-7800 loc 2928  
Fax: 7329057

The leader of health for  
all in the Philippines

WWW.DOH.GOV.PH

The **National Epidemiology Center (NEC)** 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 **Information Management Service (IMS)** 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 **National Center for Disease Prevention and Control (NCDPC)** 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 **National Center for Health Promotion (NCHP)** 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.

## Recommendations:

### On the findings:

1. Injury prevention demands a systems approach due to the very nature of the multiple, concurrent actions that must be taken together by both individuals and agencies;
  - Formulation of programs on the reduction of harm brought about by alcohol abuse
  - Peer mentoring in schools
2. Setting rules should not be an end in itself. It is important to ensure compliance to traffic laws through enforcement, information and education;
3. Improve coordination on road safety concerns among all authorities;
4. Mauling ranked as the second most common cause of injury next to the consistent top which is transport and vehicular accidents. This result signals the need to address problems on violence related injuries through :
  - parent and family based strategy
  - Strict implementation of laws such as carrying of firearms
5. Injury prevention is everybody's concern , thus, everyone must be involved in the planning of strategies on injury prevention.

### On the ONEISS System:

1. Compliance of DOH hospitals to the reporting of injury cases through the NEISS must be required to minimize problems on underreporting.
2. Data validation protocols must be implemented to ensure timeliness of the report.



*Safety is everyone's  
responsibility...*

