

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

July 2014

Volume 6, Issue 1

1st Quarter (CY 2014) Key Findings:

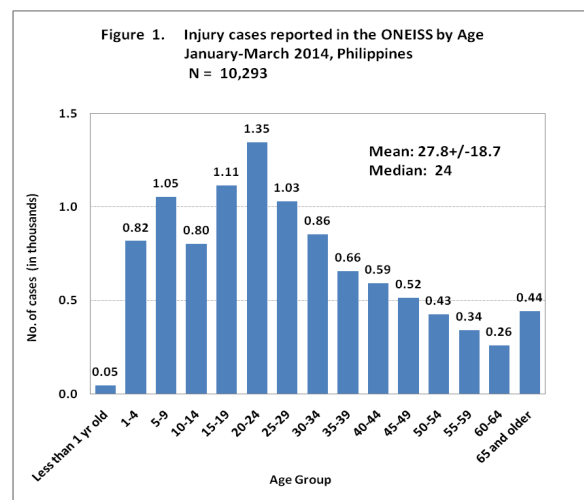


ONEISS registered a total of 10,293 injury cases for the 1st quarter of CY 2014 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for 3.8% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country .

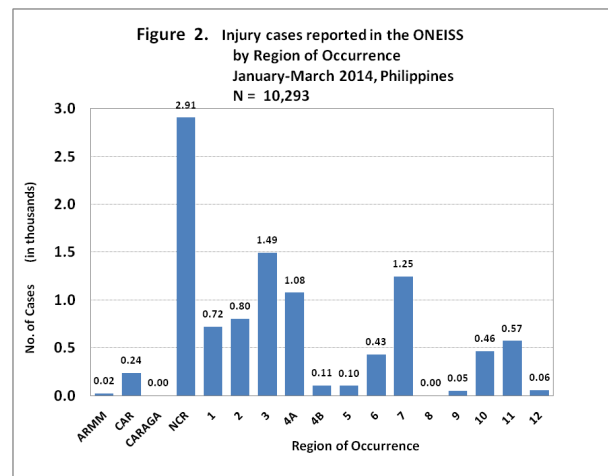
A 2.9% increase in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the ONEISS was noted from 68 in the previous quarter, to 70 in the 1st quarter of CY 2014. Majority of the total reported injury cases (**63.4%**) came from 31 DOH hospitals, and the remaining **27.6%** of the case were reported by 29 private and **9.0%** by 10 government hospitals .

General Data:

- Most of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 49.7%, had the family member as informant. Whereas 45.5%, were reported by the injured themselves, 0.9% by the police, and 3.9% by friends, barangay officials, neighbors, classmates, co-workers, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 23:10, with 69.6% injury cases from males, and 30.4% from females. A 20:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 18 :10 for the 45-64 age group, and 29: 10 for the 15-44 age group. However, for the age group of 65 and above, it was noted that there were more injury cases for females than males accounting a 8:10 male to female ratio.



- Majority of the total reported injury cases (55.9%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 37.2% of the total reported cases including the 8.3% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 6.8%. The mean age is 27.8 while the median is 24 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 65.4% while 32.3% were married. The remaining 2.2% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9%, while the remaining 0.01% were from other nationalities such as American, Australian, Briton, Chinese, Japanese, and North Korean.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 33.3% unemployed, 18.3% employed, and 20.2% students.

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 89.8% of the total reported injury cases while 10.2% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There was no in-patient case reported.
- Only 13.4% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 53.3% of the cases, while 33.3% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 28.2%,

followed by Region 3 with 14.5%, Region 7 with 12.1%, Region 4A with 10.5%, Region 2 with 7.8%, Region 1 with 7.0%, and Region 11 with 5.6% (Figure 2);

- The month of January had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 35.2%. While March and February, accounted for 33.8% and 30.0%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.0% of the total reported injury cases while 24.9% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 16.0% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and **17.2%** between 12:00 and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (85.0%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 13.9% brought by intentional violence which includes the 26 (0.25%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.3% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 41.2% of the total injury cases reported.



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury January-March 2014, Philippines
N = 10,293

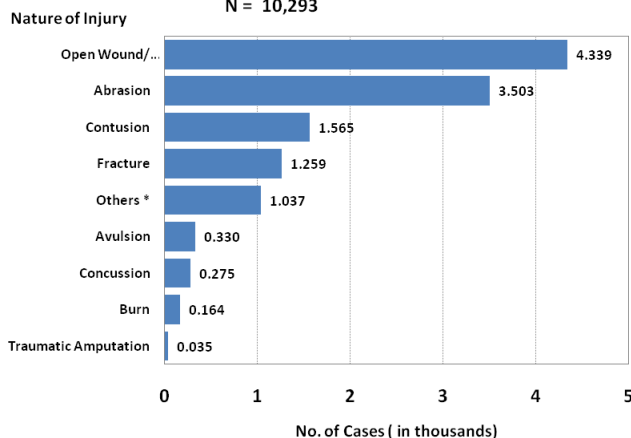
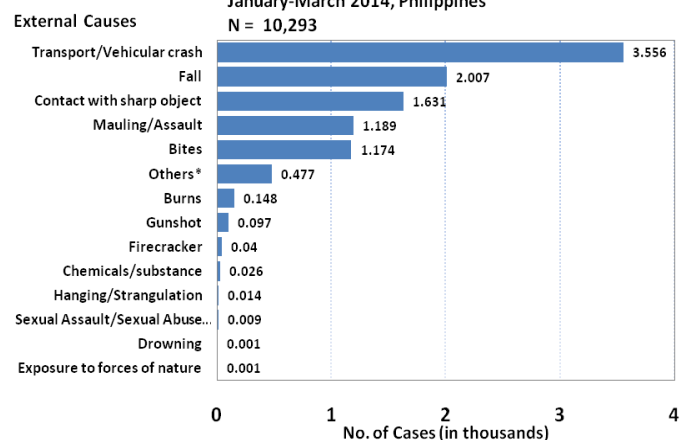


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes January-March 2014, Philippines
N = 10,293



- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 42.2%, 34.0% , 15.2%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (12.2%) of which 89.4% were closed and 10.6% were open, avulsion (3.2%), concussion (2.7%), burn (1.6%); majority (57.3%) of which were 1st degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.3%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 34.5%. fall was the next common cause with 19.5% followed by contact with sharp objects 15.8% and mauling/assault 11.6%. There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (11.4%), burns (1.4%), gunshots, chemicals, hanging, sexual abuse/assault , drowning and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (4.6%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 44.6%, 32.0% at home, 5.1% at the workplace, while 3.0% occurred at school;
- Almost 3 in 10 reported injury cases (27.0%) were sports related, 10.2% were leisure related, 3.2% were work-related, while 48.1% were sustained during other activities.
- There were a total of **560** cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only **5.4%** of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.6 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive with 98.6% conscious and 1.2% unconscious. Only 0.2% of the reported cases were considered dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.2% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.1% were referred by other hospitals.
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (37.9%); but majority of the cases (53.9%) had no reported mode of transport .
- All of the 10,293 cases were initially attended at the ER/OPD ; of these 90.1% improved after treatment, while only 0.3% were fatal;



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- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (88.2%) were discharged after treatment, while 7.3% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 755 admitted and in-patient cases, 2.3% died, 85.7% improved, and 12.1% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 3,556 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 1st quarter of 2014 (consultation date). Almost all were land transport/ vehicular crashes. There was just 1 case of water transport case;
- More than half of the transport/vehicular crashes (54.4%) were non-collision, while 45.6% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred mostly in January with 36.0%, February with 32.8%, and March with 30.8%;
- Region 3 had the highest reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 16.2% of the total cases. Regions 7, NCR, and 2, had 15.0%, 14.5% and 14.2% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions 5, 9, ARMM, CARAGA had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with less than 1.0 % each;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (61.1%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 26.1%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (74.3%), than females (25.7%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.9%.
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who were injured accounting for 59.5% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 13.7% for pedestrians, 7.1% for tricycle, 2.9% for bicycle, 2.0% for car, 1.5% for van, and 0.9% for bus.
- Only 2.2% of the total 2,115 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while 14.3% of the 70 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. There were 98.1% of those injured who were conscious upon reaching the hospital, while 1.6% were unconscious;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 58.5%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 28.4%, contusion with 17.6%, fracture with 14.0%, avulsion with 4.8%, concussion with 3.8%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively.
- As to severity, 92.7% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 6.6% were serious injuries, and 0.8% were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were the injured themselves and their family members at 52.6% and 42.3%, respectively. Police also provided information to 1.1% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 3.9% had other informants which include friend, barangay tanod / official, ambulance staff, co worker, etc.
- Only 12.2% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 53.3% were not given first-aid treatment, and 34.4% reported unknown as to whether first aid treatment was given or not.
- For the distribution of transport/vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 36.6% accounted for private vehicle, 8.5% for ambulance, 1.1% for police vehicle, and for others 1.9%. There were 51.9% of the cases without information on the mode of transport.
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (94.6%) had improved after treatment, 4.7% showed no improvement, and 0.8% were fatal.

Figure 5. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle January-March 2014, Philippines
N = 3,556

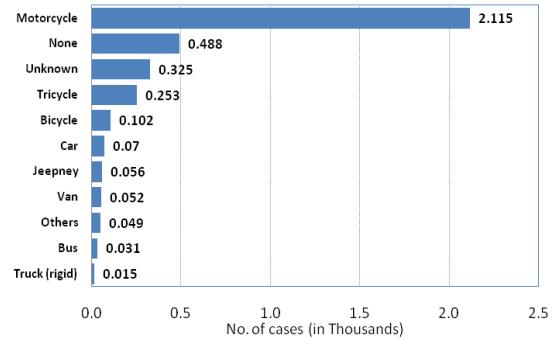
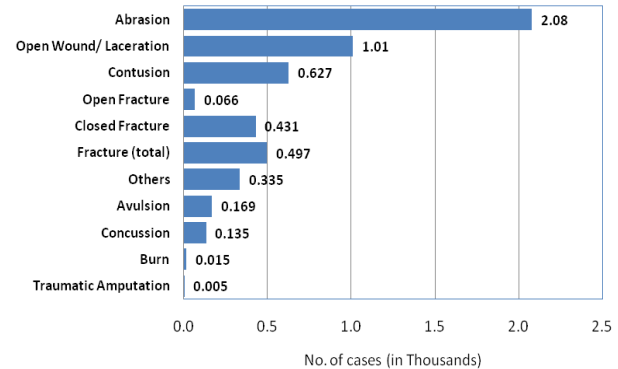


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury January-March 2014, Philippines
N = 3,556



Key findings by external cause of injury:

- Tables 1 to 12 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 1st quarter of 2014 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 1st quarter of 2014 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,189	
Sex:	Male : 68.2% Female: 31.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.1%
15 –44 years old :	76.3%
45—59 years old :	10.8%
60 years old and older :	2.8%
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.1 %
Married :	32.3 %
Live-in :	0.9%
Widow/er :	0.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	30.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59pm :	25.1%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	15.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	24.9%
Region 11 :	22.6%
Region 2 :	13.7%
Road :	42.7%
Home :	25.6 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2 %
Non fatal :	99.8%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,007	
Sex:	Male : 63.7% Female: 36.3 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	50.4%
15 –44 years old :	26.9%
45—59 years old :	9.8%
60 years old and older :	12.9%
Civil Status:	
Single :	72.5 %
Married :	23.1 %
Widow/er :	4.0%
Live-in :	0.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	28.6%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	27.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	39.4%
Region 3 :	16.4%
Region 7 :	13.7%
Home :	58.6%
Road :	9.5%
School :	8.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%



Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 1,631	
Sex:	Male : 77.0 % Female: 23.0 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	27.2%
15 –44 years old :	53.5%
45—59 years old :	13.5%
60 years old and older :	5.8%
Civil Status:	
Single :	64.8 %
Married :	33.0%
Widow/er :	1.5%
Live-in :	0.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	32.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	23.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	21.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	21.1 %
Region 7 :	17.1%
Region 4A :	15.6%
Home :	55.0%
Workplace :	12.6%
Road :	11.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2 %
Non fatal :	99.8%
Sharp Objects include bolo, knife, axe, wire, blade, nail, bbq stick, etc.	

Table 4. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 1
67 years old male, widower , drowned in lake, Bulacan, Region 3 , month of March at 5:45 pm while engaged in leisure activity.
Dead upon arrival in the hospital.

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,174	
Sex:	Male : 52.9% Female: 47.1 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	32.5%
15 –44 years old :	42.7%
45—59 years old :	16.2%
60 years old and older :	8.7%
Civil Status:	
Single :	62.8 %
Married :	35.3 %
Widow/er :	1.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	35.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	19.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	15.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	52.6 %
Region 4A :	18.4%
Region 3 :	9.5%
Home :	59.0 %
Road :	17.6 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1 %
Non fatal :	99.9%
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, boar, human, bat, catfish, pig, hamster, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	59.2%
Yes :	14.6 %



Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 148	
Sex:	Male : 61.5% Female: 38.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	34.5%
15 –44 years old :	50.7%
45—59 years old :	9.5%
60 years old and older :	5.4%
Civil Status:	
Single :	67.6%
Married :	31.1%
Widow/er :	1.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	31.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	20.9%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	16.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	34.5%
Region 4A :	18.9%
Region 3 :	17.6%
Home :	62.2 %
Workplace :	18.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.7%
Non fatal :	99.3%
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	58.1 %
Fire :	14.2%
Electricity :	13.5%
First Aid Given :	
No :	39.9 %
Yes :	21.6%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 97	
Sex:	Male : 91.8% Female: 8.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	7.2%
15 –44 years old :	73.2%
45—59 years old :	17.5%
60 years old and older :	2.1%
Civil Status:	
Single :	54.6 %
Married :	43.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	26.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	17.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	17.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	29.9%
Region 3 :	13.4%
Region 1 :	11.3%
Road :	49.5 %
Home :	24.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	8.2%
Non fatal :	91.8%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	64.9 %
Unintentional/Accidental :	28.9%



Table 8. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 40	
Sex:	Male : 67.5% Female: 32.5 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	32.5%
15 –44 years old :	50.0%
45—59 years old :	12.5%
60 years old and older :	5.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	67.5 %
Married :	32.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am—3:59 am :	47.5 %
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	17.5%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	15.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	62.5 %
Region 4B :	15.0 %
Region 4A :	7.5%
Home :	57.5 %
Road :	30.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	2.5 %
Non fatal :	97.5 %
Types of firecrackers:	
Piccolo, fountain, dragon firecracker, kwitis, sparkler, watusi, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	30.0%
Yes :	30.0%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 26	
Sex:	Male : 69.2% Female: 30.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	23.1%
15 –44 years old :	61.5 %
45—59 years old :	11.5%
60 years old and older :	3.8%
Civil Status:	
Single :	53.8 %
Married :	42.3 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	38.5 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	23.1%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	19.2 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3 :	30.7 %
NCR :	26.9%
Region 10 :	11.5%
Home :	61.5 %
Workplace :	11.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0 %
Non fatal :	100.0%
Types of Chemicals:	
Naphthalene ball, Flax, Chlorpromazine, silica gel, kerosene, silver cleaner, insecticide, paint thinner, antifungal, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	57.7%
Yes :	7.7 %

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 14	
Sex:	Male : 64.3 % Female: 35.7 %
Age:	
15–44 years old	: 85.7 %
45—59 years old	: 14.3 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 50.0%
Married	: 50.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
800 am– 12:00 pm	: 28.6%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 28.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 21.4 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 2	: 28.6%
Region 1	: 14.3%
Region 3	: 14.3%
NCR	: 14.3%
Road	: 28.6%
Home	: 21.4%
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 78.6 %
Unintentional (Accidental)	: 14.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA)	: 7.1%
Non fatal	: 92.9%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 9	
Sex:	Male : 33.3 % Female: 66.7 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 22.2%
15–44 years old	: 77.8 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 77.8 %
Married	: 11.1 %
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am – 3:59 am	: 44.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 44.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 33.3%
Home	: 33.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0 %



Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 1

37 years old male, married, employed.

The injury was brought about by strong wind in Baler, Aurora during the month of February at 7:00 am.

Arrived conscious in the hospital and eventually improved and was sent home.

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 3, 834	
Sex:	Male : 68.0 % Female: 32.0%
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 1.2%
1-4 years old	: 21.3%
5-9 years old	: 27.5%
10-14 years old	: 20.9%
15-19 years old	: 29.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 3.9%
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 8.5%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 26.0%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 20.4%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 29.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 30.4%
Region 3	: 14.0%
Region 7	: 12.1%
Home	: 39.8%
Road	: 35.7 %
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 38.9 %
Abrasion	: 30.5 %
Contusion	: 14.5%
External Causes of Injury:	
Fall	: 30.2%
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 28.1%
Contact with sharp objects	: 15.0 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8 %

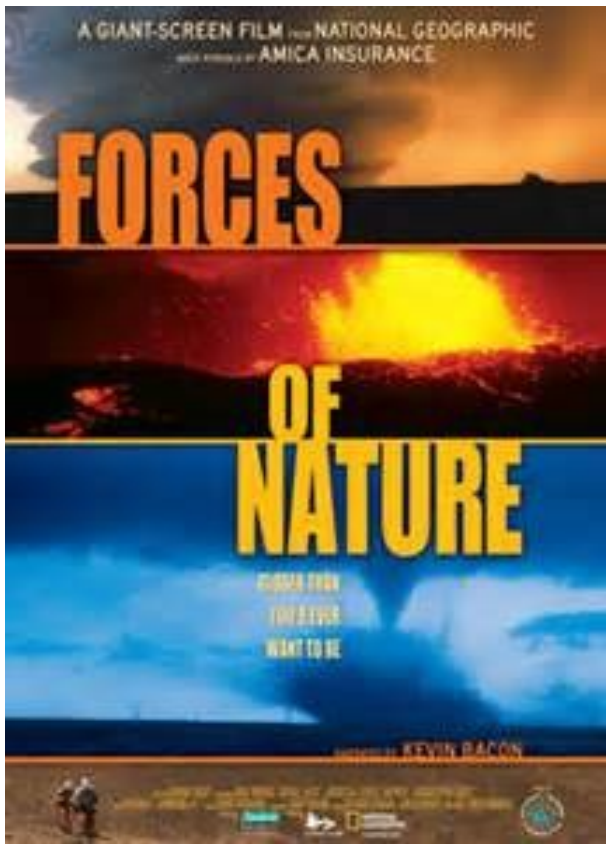


Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,400	
Sex:	Male : 71.9 % Female: 28.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.7%
15 –44 years old :	75.4%
45—59 years old :	11.2%
60 years old and older :	2.6 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.2%
Married :	32.3%
Widow/er :	0.8%
Live-in :	0.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	29.9%
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	24.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	15.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	26.6 %
Region 11 :	19.6%
Region 3 :	12.3%
Road :	43.1%
Home :	25.1%
School :	2.9 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.9 %
Non fatal :	99.1%



Updates/Recommendations:

Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...



1.) Asian Development Bank (ADB) had conducted the **Regional Train the Trainer Workshop on Improving Road Safety in ASEAN** last June 23 - July 4, 2014. DOH was one of the participating agencies together with Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Land Transportation Office (LTO), Philippine National Police (PNP), Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA), and Road Board. Said agencies will be part of the **Inter-agency Committee for Road Safety** to be led by DOTC.

2.) The **Philippine Road Safety Action Plan 2011-2020** will be reviewed and evaluated by the Inter-agency Committee for Road Safety in October. This is in alignment with the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 which has five pillars, namely:

- a.) Pillar 1 Road Safety Management (including Road Crash Data Management System)
- b.) Pillar 2 Safer Roads using International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP) and Mobility (Safer Speed)
- c.) Pillar 3 Safer Vehicles using New Car Assessment Programme (NCAP)
- d.) Pillar 4 Safer Road Users (Pedestrians, Cyclists, Motorcyclists)
- e.) Pillar 5 Post-Crash Response (Prehospital Emergency Medical Services)

3.) Administrative Order No. 2014-0002 **Revised National Policy on Violence and Injury Prevention** which was signed and published in January 2014 created the **Violence and Injury Prevention Alliance (VIPA)**. Creation of local VIPA (to be spearheaded by the local Inter-agency Committee for Violence and Injury Prevention) is

now being rolled out with Region VI and Region V as the pilot sites.

4.) Administrative Order No. 2014-0007 **National Policy on the Establishment of Prehospital Emergency Medical Service (EMS) System** was already signed and published in March 2014. It is now being rolled out with Region VI as the pilot site. The **Prehospital EMS Committee** has already been formed and divided into three sub-committees, namely: **Policy-Making, Capacity Development, and Service Delivery.**

5.) The draft of **National Policy on the Prevention and Control of the Harmful Use of Alcohol** is currently under review.

6.) The Memorandum Circular on the Effectivity of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10586 or "**Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013**" prescribed jointly by the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) on June 1, 2014 is now for review and approval of the Office of Secretary of Health.

7.) Region III and IV-A have already signified their intention for the piloting of VIPA and Prehospital EMS System within the year.

8.) A memorandum circular mandating all the ONEISS-trained DOH hospitals, government and private hospitals to regularly and consistently submit data to ONEISS should be issued by the Office of Secretary of Health to improve data collection and reporting.

- National Epidemiology Center
- Information Management Service
- National Center for Disease Prevention and Control
- National Center for Health Promotion
- Centers for Health Development
- DOH, Government and Private Hospitals

Phone: 555-555-5555

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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.