

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

July 2015

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1st Quarter (CY 2015) Key Findings:



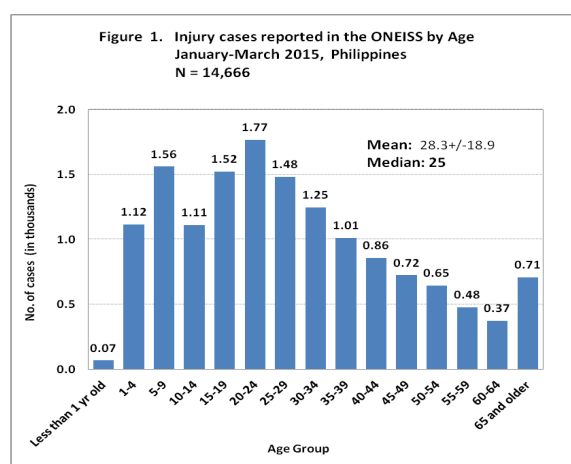
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ONEISS registered a total of 14,666 injury cases for the 1st quarter of CY 2015 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for 10.4% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 33.6% of the 565 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

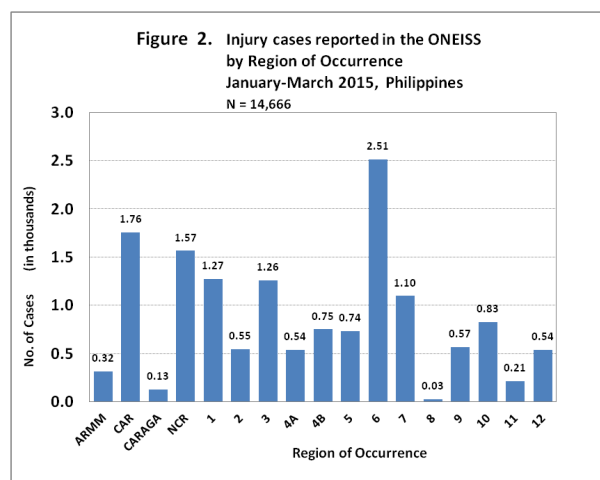
Most of the total reported injury cases (43.0%) came from 36 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 29.0% of the cases were reported by 65 government and 27.9% by 89 private hospitals.

General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 51.1%, had the family member as informant. Whereas 46.4%, were reported by the injured themselves, 0.7% by the police, and 1.7% by friends, barangay officials, classmates, co-workers, bystanders, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 23:10, with 69.5% injury cases from males, and 30.5% from females. A 19:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 29:10 for the 15-44 age group, 20:10 for the 45-64 age group. 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 (56.0%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 36.7% of the total reported cases including the 8.1% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.3%. The mean age is 28.3 while the median age is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 64.3% while 33.0% were married. The remaining 2.7% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.4%, while the remaining 0.3% were from other nationalities such as American, South Korean, German, Indian, Canadian, Swedish, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, etc.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 33.7% unemployed, 21.0% employed, and 19.0% students.

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 83.0% of the total reported injury cases while 16.7% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.3% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 27.0% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 40.6% of the cases, while 32.4% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 6 registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 17.1%, followed by CAR with 12.0%, NCR with 10.7%, , Region 1 with 8.7%, and Region 3

with 8.6%. (Figure 2);

- The month of January had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 37.4%. While March and February, accounted for 31.9% and 30.0%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 44.2% of the total reported injury cases while 25.8% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 13.8% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 16.2% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (86.5%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 12.3% brought by intentional violence which includes the 52 (0.35%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 37.3% of the total injury cases reported.
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration,



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury January-March 2015, Philippines
N = 14,666

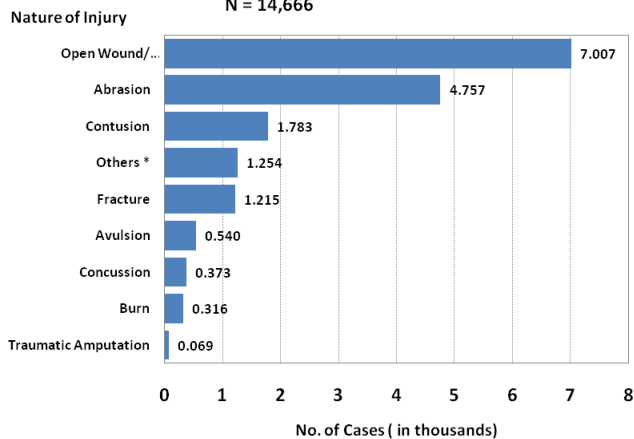
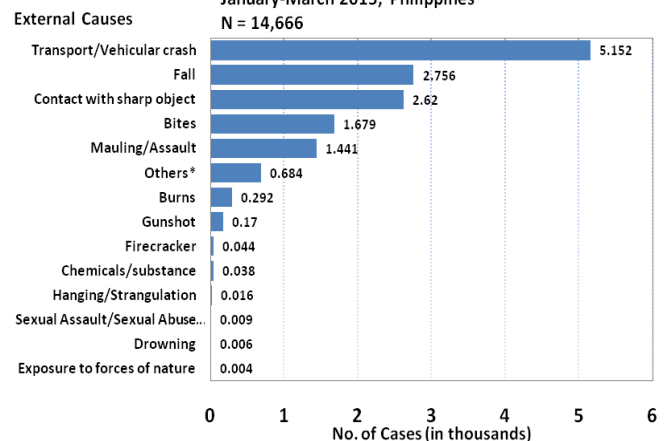


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes January-March 2015, Philippines
N = 14,666



Key Findings (continued):

abrasion and contusion with 47.8%, 32.4%, 12.2%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (8.3%) of which 85.1% were closed and 14.9% were open, avulsion (3.7%), concussion (2.5%), burn (2.2%); majority (52.5%) of which were 1st degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.5%) (Figure 3);

- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 35.1%. Fall was the next common cause with 18.8% followed by contact with sharp objects 17.9% and bites/stings 11.4%. There were also cases of injuries caused by mauling/assault (9.8%), burns (2.0%), gunshots (1.2%), chemicals, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, Exposure to forces of nature, and firecracker less than 1.0% each and other causes (4.7%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning, falling object among others;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 42.4%, 29.1% at home, 5.0% at the workplace, while 2.3% occurred at school;
- One in 3 reported injury cases (31.0%) were leisure related, 8.2% were work-related, 1.5% were sports related, while 6.4% were sustained during other activities.
- There were a total of 1,173 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 7.9% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 6.3% of the total injury cases.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 98.7% conscious and 1.0% unconscious. Only 0.3% of the reported cases were considered dead on arrival (DOA);
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.8% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.5% were referred by other hospitals.
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (48.9%); but still a significant number of the cases (35.8%) had no reported mode of transport.
- Most of the 14,621 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (82.2%) while only 0.4% were fatal;



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- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (81.2%) were discharged after treatment, while 12.5% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 1,874 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.4% died, 91.9% improved, and 6.6% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 5,152 transport/vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 1st quarter of 2015 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/vehicular crashes (99.9%) with 3 cases (0.10%) of water-related and 1 case (0.02%) of air transport injury;
- Half of the transport/vehicular crashes (50.0%) were non-collision, while the remaining half 50.0% were collision;
- During this quarter, transport/vehicular crash related injury cases occurred mostly in January with 38.2%, March with 33.2%, and February with 28.0%;
- Region 6, had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 17.7% of the total cases. Regions 3, 7, and 1, had 9.4%, 9.2% and 8.8% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions CARAGA and 8 had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with less than 1.0% each;
- In terms of time of occurrence, 3 out of 10 reported injury cases (27.8%) occurred between 3:00 pm and 7:00 pm while 21.0% happened between 10:01 am and 2:59 pm;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (71.9%), than females (28.1%) who were involved in transport/vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 28.5% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 52.9% were among those aged 20 to 44. Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 29.6 while the median is 26.
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor intoxication at 12.1%.
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who were injured accounting for 56.6% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 11.4% for pedestrians, 5.7% for tricycle, 3.3% for bicycle, 1.5% for van, 1.3% for car, 1.2% for jeepney, and 0.7% for bus.
- Only 2.5% of the total 2,915 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 4.4% of the 68 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.6%) reached the hospital alive with 98.0% conscious and 1.6% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.4% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 20 dead upon arrival cases, 12 were motorcycle riders and 3 were pedestrians. All of the 12 motorcycle riders who were dead upon arrival were not wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 62.1%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 28.5%, contusion with 13.9%, fracture with 10.9%, avulsion with 4.9%, concussion with 3.9%, traumatic amputation and burn with 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively;
- As to severity, 92.3% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 6.9% were serious injuries, and 0.9 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 44.1%, respectively. Police also provided information to 1.0% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 2.3% had other informants which include 161 rescue, aeromed, friend, barangay tanod /official, ambulance staff, co worker, etc.
- Only 27.3% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 46.4% were not given first-aid treatment, and 26.4% 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 January-March 2015, Philippines
N = 5,152

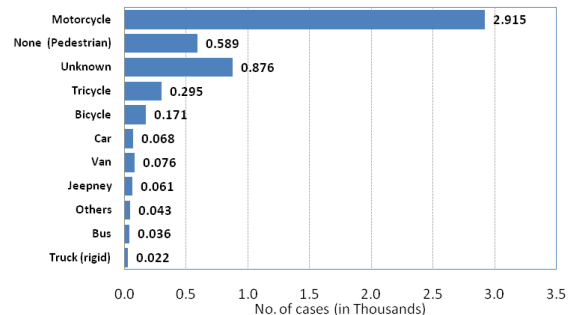
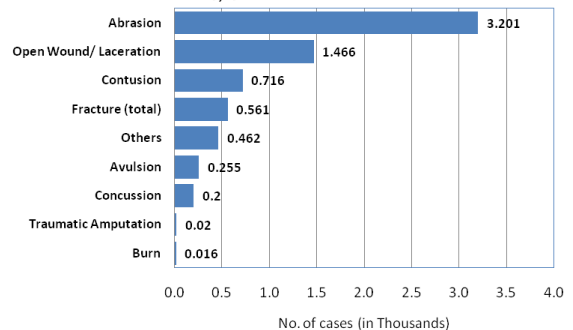


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury January-March 2015, Philippines
N = 5,152



- For the distribution of transport/ vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 50.0% accounted for private vehicle, 13.2% for ambulance, 2.9% for police vehicle, and for others 5.4%. There were 28.5% of the cases without information on the mode of transport.
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (91.2%) had improved after treatment, 7.9% showed no improvement, and 0.9% were fatal.

Key findings by external cause of injury:

- Tables 1 to 12 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 1st quarter of 2015 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 1st quarter of 2015 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,441	
Sex:	Male : 75.1% Female: 24.9 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	9.0%
15 –44 years old :	74.4%
45—59 years old :	14.1%
60 years old and older :	2.6%
Civil Status:	
Single :	64.3%
Married :	33.7%
Widow/er :	1.1%
Live-in :	0.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	28.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.5%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	14.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	17.9%
Region 6 :	15.1%
NCR :	13.4%
Region 1 :	9.8%
Road :	31.3%
Home :	22.0%
School :	2.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.49%
Non fatal :	99.51%
First Aid Given :	
No :	38.9%
Yes :	17.8 %



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Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,756	
Sex:	Male : 62.4 % Female: 37.6 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	16.8%
15 –44 years old :	20.9%
45—59 years old :	45.2%
60 years old and older :	17.1%
Civil Status:	
Single :	69.6%
Married :	25.5%
Widow/er :	4.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am – 12:00 pm :	29.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	26.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	14.9%
Region 6 :	14.3%
NCR :	13.9%
Region 3 :	10.8%
Home :	48.0%
Road :	12.5%
School :	5.6%
Workplace :	3.8 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.22%
Non fatal :	99.78%
First Aid Given :	
No :	41.1%
Yes :	23.4 %

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 2,620	
Sex:	Male : 77.0% Female: 23.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	25.6%
15 –44 years old :	52.7%
45—59 years old :	15.1%
60 years old and older :	6.6%
Civil Status:	
Single :	61.9%
Married :	35.6%
Widow/er :	1.8%
Live-in :	0.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	33.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	23.1%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	21.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	22.7%
CAR :	11.5%
Region 7 :	11.3%
NCR :	8.5%
Home :	47.6%
Workplace :	16.2 %
Road :	13.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.27%
Non fatal :	99.73%
First Aid Given :	
No :	44.2%
Yes :	30.8%

Sharp Objects include bottle, wire, bamboo stick, blade, bolo, knife conveyor belt, , drill, GI sheet, grinder, ice crusher, needle, nail, paper cutter, pencil, picture frame, pin, pointed steel, scissor, screw, dagami grass, slicer, etc. broken bottle, drill, grinder, scissor, etc.

Table 4. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 44	
Sex:	Male : 77.3% Female: 22.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	47.7%
15 –44 years old :	45.5%
45—59 years old :	4.5%
60 years old and older :	2.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	79.5%
Married :	20.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	38.6%
12:00am - 3:59 am :	36.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	9.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	27.3%
Region 4B :	18.2%
Region 3 :	15.9%
Home :	43.2%
Road :	25.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	2.3 %
Non fatal :	97.7 %
First Aid Given :	
No :	29.5%
Yes :	56.8%
Types of firecrackers include:	
Baby rocket, camara, fountain, kwitis, piccolo, judas belt, triangle, 5-star, luces, home-made firecarackers, etc.	

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,679	
Sex:	Male : 54.7% Female: 45.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	39.8%
15 –44 years old :	39.0%
45—59 years old :	13.7%
60 years old and older :	7.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	68.0%
Married :	30.0 %
Widow/er :	1.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	29.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	29.1%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	17.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1 :	16.7%
Region 6 :	14.8%
CAR :	13.6%
Home :	56.2%
Road :	9.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1 %
Non fatal :	99.9%
First Aid Given :	
No :	26.1%
Yes :	38.2%
Bitten by:	
Bat, bee, cat, dog, centipede, goat, hamster, insect, monkey, pig, rabbit, rat, scorpion, snake, spider, etc.	

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 292	
Sex:	Male : 59.2% Female: 40.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	47.3%
15 –44 years old :	41.8%
45—59 years old :	4.8%
60 years old and older :	6.2%
Civil Status:	
Single :	76.7%
Married :	20.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	32.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	26.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	15.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	17.5%
CAR :	16.1%
Region 6 :	14.7%
Home :	63.0%
Workplace :	9.6 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0 %
Non fatal :	100.0%
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	63.7%
Electricity :	11.3%
Fire :	10.6%
First Aid Given :	
No :	42.8%
Yes :	24.0%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 170	
Sex:	Male : 87.1% Female: 12.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	5.3%
15 –44 years old :	72.9%
45—59 years old :	15.3 %
60 years old and older :	6.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	50.0%
Married :	47.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	27.1 %
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	21.2%
8:00 pm—12:00 pm :	18.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	12.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	17.1%
ARMM :	14.1%
Region 1 :	10.6%
Road :	33.5%
Home :	27.6%
Workplace :	6.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	8.8%
Non fatal :	91.2 %
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	98.8%
Intentional (Self Inflicted) :	1.2%
First Aid Given :	
No :	38.8%
Yes :	27.1%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 100.0% Female: 0.0 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	33.3%
15 –44 years old :	50.0%
45—59 years old :	0.0%
60 years old and older :	16.7%
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.7%
Married :	33.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am— 12:00 pm :	50.0%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm :	33.3%
4:00 pm—7:59 pm :	16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	33.3%
Region 1 :	33.3%
Region 5 :	16.7%
Region 10 :	16.7 %
Workplace :	16.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	50.0%
Non fatal :	50.0%
First Aid Given :	
No :	33.3%
Yes :	50.0%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 38	
Sex:	Male : 63.2% Female: 36.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.5%
15 –44 years old :	68.4%
45—59 years old :	15.8%
60 years old and older :	5.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	57.9%
Married :	42.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	26.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	21.1%
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	15.8%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	15.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	15.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	23.7 %
Region 3 :	21.0%
Region 4B :	13.2%
Home :	42.1%
Workplace :	34.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0 %
Non fatal :	100.0 %
First Aid Given :	
No :	28.9%
Yes :	28.9%
Types of Chemicals:	
Acetic acid, adhesive liquid, caustic soda, chlorine, herbicide, insecticide, kerosene, mighty bond, nitrogen gas, organophosphate, paint, thinner, varnish, sliver cleaner, solvent, zonrox, etc.	

**Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries**

Total reported cases: 16	
Sex:	Male : 87.5% Female: 12.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	12.5%
15 –44 years old :	81.3%
45—59 years old :	6.3%
60 years old and older :	0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	75.0%
Married :	25.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	25.0%
12:00am – 3:59 am :	18.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	18.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	25.0%
Regions NCR, 1,3, 5,9 :	12.5% (each)
Home :	50.0 %
Road :	18.8%
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Self-inflicted) :	62.5%
Intentional (Violence) :	37.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	18.8%
Non fatal :	81.2%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 9	
Sex:	Male : 22.2% Female: 77.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 22.2%
15 –44 years old	: 55.6%
45 –59 years old	: 22.2 %
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 77.8%
Married	: 22.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am – 3:59 am	: 33.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 33.3%
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm	: 33.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 33.3%
Region 4B	: 33.3%
Regions 1, 4A, 10	: 11.1%(each)
Home	: 44.4%
Road	: 33.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0 %

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 4	
Sex:	Male : 75.0% Female: 25.0%
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	: 50.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 75.0%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 25.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR	: 50.0%
Region 7	: 25.0%
Region 8	: 25.0%
Road	: 25.0%
Home	: 25.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0 %
First Aid Given :	
No	: 0.0%
Yes	: 25.0 %



Key Findings (continued):

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 5,378	
Sex:	Male : 66.2% Female: 33.8%
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 1.3%
1-4 years old	: 20.8 %
5-9 years old	: 29.0 %
10 -14 years old	: 20.6%
15 -19 years old	: 28.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 4.2%
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 7.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 26.6%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 20.9%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 31.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 9.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6	: 17.1%
CAR	: 13.4%
NCR	: 9.7%
Region 3	: 8.7%
Home	: 36.8%
Road	: 33.8%
School	: 5.8%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 47.1%
Abrasion	: 29.3%
Contusion	: 11.7%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 27.3%
Fall	: 27.1%
Contact with sharp objects	: 17.1%
Bite	: 14.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
First Aid Given :	
No	: 41.1%
Yes	: 27.1%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,800	
Sex:	Male : 76.9% Female: 23.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.1%
15 -44 years old	: 73.0%
45—59 years old	: 14.9%
60 years old and older	: 3.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 62.6%
Married	: 35.2%
Widow/er	: 1.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm	: 26.8%
4:00pm - 7:59pm	: 25.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 14.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6	: 15.8%
CAR	: 15.3%
NCR	: 12.2%
Region 1	: 9.8%
Road	: 32.7%
Home	: 23.6%
School	: 2.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.4 %
DOA	: 0.7%
Non fatal	: 98.6%



LIST OF HOSPITALS WITH ONEISS REPORT, 1st QTR CY 2015

DOH Hospitals:

1. AMANG RODRIGUEZ MEDICAL CENTER
2. BAGUIO GENERAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
3. BICOL SANITARIUM
4. CAGAYAN VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
5. CARAGA REGIONAL HOSPITAL
6. COTABATO PROVINCIAL HOSP
7. COTABATO REGIONAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
8. COTABATO SANITARIUM HOSPITAL
9. CULION SANITARIUM
10. DAVAO REGIONAL HOSPITAL
11. DON JOSE S MONFORT MEDICAL CENTER EXT HOSP
12. DR JOSE N RODRIGUEZ MEMORIAL HOSP
13. DR PAULINO J GARCIA MEMORIAL RESEARCH AND MEDICAL
14. EVERSLEY CHILDS SANITARIUM
15. FAR NORTH LUZON GEN HOSP AND TRAINING CENTER
16. GOV CELESTINO GALLARES MEMO HOSP
17. ILOCOS TRAINING AND REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR
18. JOSE R REYES MEMORIAL MEDICAL CTR
19. LAS PIÑAS GEN HOSP & SATELLITE TRAUMA CENTER
20. LUIS HORA MEMORIAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL
21. MARIANO MARCOS MEM HOSP AND MED CTR
22. MAYOR HILARION A RAMIRO SR REGIONAL TRNG & TEACHING HOSP
23. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH
24. NATIONAL CHILDRENS HOSPITAL
25. NORTHERN MINDANAO MEDICAL CENTER
26. PHILIPPINE ORTHOPEDIC CENTER
27. QUIRINO MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
28. REGION I MEDICAL CENTER
29. RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE
30. SAN LAZARO HOSPITAL
31. SCHISTOSOMIASIS HOSPITAL
32. SOUTHERN ISABELA GENERAL HOSPITAL
33. VALENZUELA MED CENTER (formerly VALENZUELA GEN Hosp)
34. VETERANS REGIONAL HOSPITAL
35. WESTERN VISAYAS SANITARIUM
36. ZAMBOANGA CITY MEDICAL CENTER

GOVERNMENT Hospitals:

1. ALFONSO PONCE ENRILE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
2. ALTAVAS DISTRICT HOSPITAL
3. AMMA JADSAC DISTRICT HOSPITAL
4. ANGEL SALAZAR MEMORIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
5. APAYAO PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
6. ARAKAN VALLEY DISTRICT HOSPITAL
7. AURORA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
8. BAGO CITY HOSPITAL
9. BAYUGAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
10. Besao District Hospital
11. BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL KALILANGAN
12. BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL MARAMAG
13. BULUAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
14. BUSTOS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
15. Camp Brig. Gen.Salipada K.Pendatun Hospital
16. CAMP GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE STATION HOSP
17. CENTRAL MINDANAO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
18. COTABATO PROVINCIAL HOSP
19. CULASI DISTRICT HOSPITAL
20. Datu Alawaddin Bandon Sr. Memorial Hospital
21. DATU BLAH T. SINSUAT DISTRICT HOSPITAL
22. DATU HALUN SAKILAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
23. DAVAO DEL NORTE HOSPITAL
24. DOÑA MARIA D TAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
25. DOLORES MEDICARE AND COMMUNITY HOSP
26. DON LEOVIGILDO DIAPO SR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
27. DR FERNANDO B DURAN SR MEMORIAL HOSP
28. DR RAFAEL S TUMBOKON MEMO PROV HOSP
29. DR RICARDO S PROVIDO SR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
30. ELVIN MASIGAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
31. FLORA DISTRICT HOSPITAL
32. GENERAL SANTOS CITY HOSPITAL
33. GOV VALERIANO GATUSLAO MEMO DIST HOSP
34. GREGORIO MATAS DISTRICT HOSPITAL
35. IBAJAY DISTRICT HOSPITAL
36. James L. Gordon Hospital
37. KAPALONG DISTRICT HOSPITAL
38. KIDAPAWAN CITY HOSPITAL (NEW)
39. LUBANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Key Findings (continued):

GOVERNMENT Hospitals: (continuation...)

40. MATILDE OLIVAS DISTRICT HOSPITAL
41. MLANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL
42. NAUJAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
43. NORALA DISTRICT HOSPITAL
44. NORTHERN CAGAYAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
45. ORANI DISTRICT HOSPITAL
46. ORIENTAL MINDORO PROVINCIAL HOSP
47. OSPITAL NG MAKATI
48. PALUAN MEDICARE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
49. PARACELIS DISTRICT HOSPITAL
50. PRES DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
51. REP PEDRO TRONO MEMORIAL DISTRICT HOSP
52. SAN CARLOS CITY HOSPITAL
53. SAN MIGUEL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
54. SAN SEBASTIAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
55. SEBASTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
56. SEN GERARDO ROXAS MEMORIAL DISTRICT HOSP
57. South Upi Municipal Hospital
58. ST ANTHONY MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL
59. SULU PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
60. TAPAZ DISTRICT HOSPITAL
61. TINOC DISTRICT HOSPITAL
62. Unayan Municipal Hospital
63. VALLADOLID DISTRICT HOSPITAL
64. WAO DISTRICT HOSPITAL
65. WEST VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR

PRIVATE Hospitals:

1. Adventist Hospital Santiago City Inc.
2. ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILS HEALTH SERVICE
3. ALAMINOS DOCTORS HOSPITAL, INC.
4. ALFONSO SPECIALISTS HOSPITAL
5. AMISOLA MATERNITY HOSPITAL
6. ANN FRANCIS MOTHER & CHILD HOSPITAL (formerly ANN
7. BACOLOD OUR LADY OF MERCY SPECIALTY HOSP
8. BERNARDINO GEN HOSP II
9. BLESSED FAMILY DOCTORS GENERAL HOSPITAL
10. BROKENSHERE INTEGRATED HEALTH MINISTRIES INC
11. BUKIDNON COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE CENTER
12. BUNGABONG-SANICO MEDICAL CLINIC AND MATERNITY HOSP
13. CABIAO GENERAL HOSPITAL INC
14. CAGAYAN DE ORO MEDICAL CENTER
15. CAINGLET MEDICAL CLINIC
16. CHILDRENS MEDICAL CLINIC
17. COTABATO MEDICAL SPECIALIST HOSPITAL
18. DE OCAMPO MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
19. DEL CARMEN MEDICAL CLINIC & HOSPITAL
20. DIGOS DOCTORS HOSPITAL INC
21. DR ALBERTO M PASTOR HOSPITAL
22. DR JANET TUMOLVA-LUSUNG MED CLINIC AND LYING-IN
23. DR PABLO O TORRE SR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
24. DR. WILFREDO G. CORTEZ HOSPITAL INCORPORATED(formerly W.G. CORTEZ MEDICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC
25. E. ZARATE HOPITAL
26. EMMANUEL HOSPITAL
27. ESTHER HOSPITAL
28. FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL
29. FEU-NRMF-MEDICAL CENTER
30. GAOAT GENERAL HOSPITAL
31. GENERAL SANTOS DOCTORS HOSPITAL, INC.
32. GIG OCA ROBLES SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL
33. GREAT SAVIOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL

PRIVATE Hospitals: (continuation...)

34. HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY CROSS
35. ILOILO MISSION HOSPITAL
36. JOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL
37. Kairo's Maternity and General Hospital
38. KIDAPAWAN DOCTORS HOSPITAL INC
39. La Consolacion University General Hospital
40. LA VI?A GENERAL HOSPITAL INC
41. LIPUNAN HOSPITAL INC
42. LOPEZ DISTRICT FARMERS HOSPITAL
43. MA ESTRELLA GENERAL HOSPITAL
44. MADONNA AND CHILD HOSPITAL
45. MALAYBALAY POLYMEDIC GENERAL HOSPITAL
46. MANILA EAST MEDICAL CENTER
47. MARAAT MEDICAL HOSPITAL
48. MARIA REYNA HOSPITAL
49. Mariveles Health Services Cooperative Hospital (MAHESECO
50. MCU-FDT MEDICAL FOUNDATION HOSP
51. METRO DAVAO MEDICAL AND RESEARCH CENTER INC.
52. METRO VIGAN COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL
53. MINA DE ORO GENERAL HOSPITAL
54. MINDANAO MEDICAL CENTER
55. MISSION HOSPITAL
56. MMG HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES COOPERATIVE OF CALAPAN OREINTAL MINDORO
57. MMG-PPC COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL
58. NOTRE DAME DE CHARTRES HOSPITAL
59. NUESTRO ESPIRITU MED/SURG DIAG CENTER (NEW
60. NUEVA ECIIJA DOCTORS HOSPITAL INC
61. OLIVAREZ GENERAL HOSPITAL
62. PALAWAN ADVENTIST HOSPITAL
63. PANABO POLYMEDIC HOSPITAL
64. PREMIERE GEN HOSP OF NUEVA ECIIJA BALER AURORA INC
65. PREMIERE MEDICAL CENTER
66. RABARA CLINIC AND HOSPITAL
67. RAMOS GENERAL HOSPITAL
68. RIO TUBA FOUNDATION INC HOSPITAL
69. RIVERA MEDICAL CENTER INC
70. SABAL HOSPITAL INC
71. SALUG VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
72. SAN JUAN DE DIOS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC
73. SIMBULAN STO NI?O HOSPITAL
74. SOUTH DAVAO MEDICAL SPECIALISTS HOSPITAL INC
75. ST ANN MEDICAL HOSPITAL
76. ST ELIZABETH HOSPITAL INC
77. ST JUDES HOSPITAL INC.
78. ST LUKES MEDICAL CENTER
79. ST PAULS HOSPITAL
80. STA CLARA DE MONTEFALCO MED CTR
81. STA RITA DE BACLARAN HOSPITAL
82. SURALLAH COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
83. TADECO HOSPITAL (FORMERLY, A.O. FLOIRENDO HOSPITAL)
84. TALON GENERAL HOSPITAL
85. UNIVERSITY OF PERPETUAL HELP DALTA MEDICAL CENTER
86. VALENCIA MEDICAL HOSPITAL
87. VALENCIA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL
88. VL MAKABALI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL INC
89. WORD OF HOPE GENERAL HOSP FOUND INC

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



A. Program Updates:

1. As part of the Road Safety Management Team (RSMT) we took an active participation in updating of the Philippine Road Safety Action Plan (PRSAP) 2011-2020 in order to address reduction of road traffic injuries;
2. The Disease Prevention and Control Bureau (DPCB) thru the Essential Non-Communicable Disease Division (ENCDD) took the initiative in ensuring the development and standardization of policies / guidelines and protocol in order to address Prehospital Emergency Medical Service (PEMS) in the Philippines;
3. Per request of Land Transportation Office (LTO), technical assistance was provided during their Orientation Workshop on RA 10586, “ Anti-Drunk Driving Campaign and Quick Random Drug Testing for Public Utility Drivers”, held at LTO , East Avenue, Quezon City last March 10, 2015; and
4. ONEISS was presented to Regional Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Coordinators during the Non-Communicable disease program implementation review held in Regional Office Iloilo on March 2-7, 2015.

B. Recommendations:

1. The Technical Group has finalized and simplified the forms used in ONEISS in order to improve compliance on reporting. The implementation of such will be done next year to give way for its dissemination and improvement of the system.

On the ONEISS System:

1. 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;
2. Perform an update and review of the validation checks in the system on a daily basis.

- 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.