

# National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) Factsheet

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## 2nd Quarter Key Findings:



The NEISS registered a total of 6,683 injury cases for the 2nd quarter of the year (consultation date). Reports came from 55 hospitals (government and private) which accounts for 3.1% of the total number of hospitals in the country.

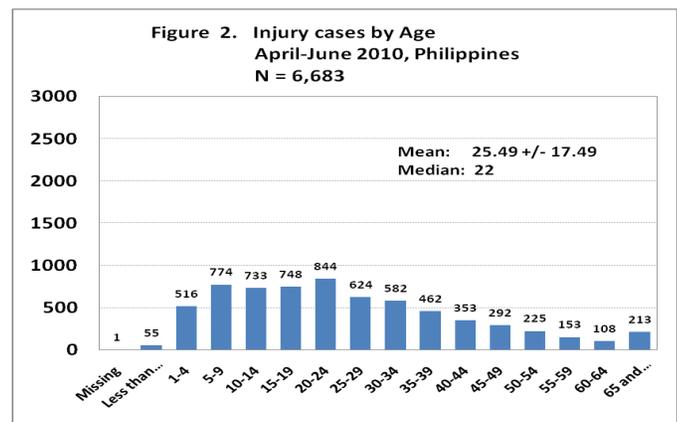
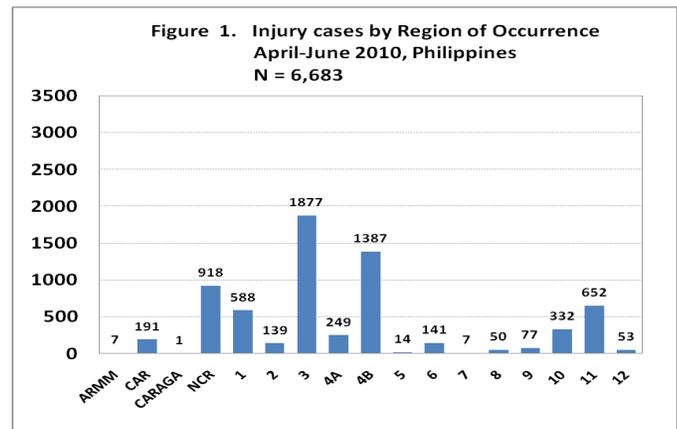
We have noted a 28.6% decrease in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the NEISS. In the previous quarter 77 hospitals uploaded injury cases, 27 of which did not upload for the 2nd quarter while the remaining 50 continue to upload and there were 5 additional hospitals which reported their injury cases in the NEISS for the first time.

### General Data:

- Almost half (44%) of the total reported cases of injuries occurred in the age group 15-44. Children less than 5 years old and those elderly (65 years and over) accounted for 8.5% and 3.2%, respectively;
- Male to female distribution was 71.9% and 28.1% with a ratio of almost 3 : 1;
- Majority (99.76%) of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos and the remaining were of other nationality such Chinese, Japanese, American, Australian and Briton including 2 cases whose nationality were not indicated.

### Pre admission Data:

- Highest number of reported injuries occurred in Region III with 28.1% followed by Region 4B with 20.8%;
- Almost half (44.2%) of the injury cases reported occurred in April, followed by the occurrences in May (32.4%) and injury occurrences in June registered at 22.2%;



## Key Findings (continued):

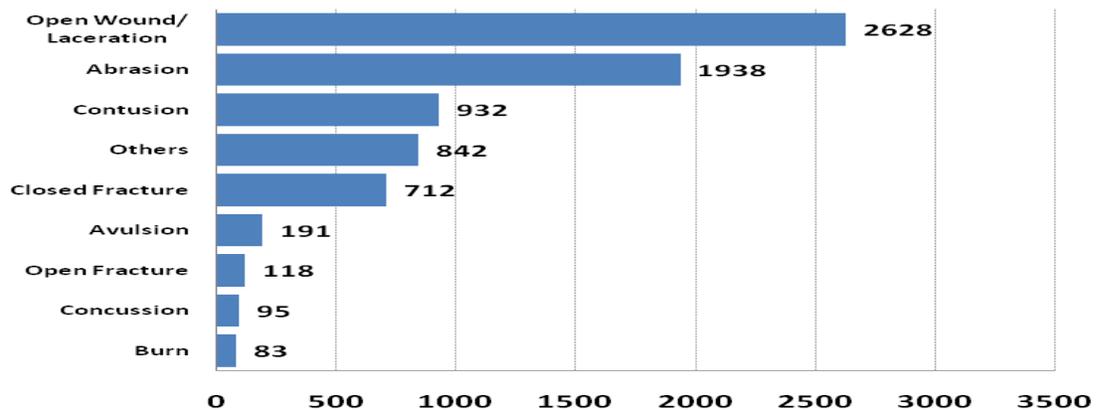
- Occurrence of injuries did not show great variations in terms of time of occurrence although it is slightly higher between 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm and 8:00 am to 12:00 pm with 25.8% and 22.9% respectively;
- There were 86.2% reported injury cases attended at the ER, 10.1% at the OPD and 3.5% were in-patient;
- Majority (78.8%) of the total injury cases were unintentional or accidental while 19.6% accounts for intentional (violence);
- A little over 30% were cases of multiple injuries and almost 70% were not;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion, and contusion with 39.3% , 29.0% and 13.9% , respectively;
- Still leading the list of external causes of registered injuries was Transport/ Vehicular Accident with 30.15%. However, the increase in the percentage of fall related injuries must be noted. It climbed up to rank 2 in the list of external causes with 16.25% probably due to the 363 waveboard related cases reported by the Philippine Orthopedic Center which accounts for the 33.4% of the total fall related injury cases registered . There were also cases of injuries caused by mauling (14.83%), sharp objects (13.06%),
- Bites/Stings (6.09%), Burns (1.08%), Gunshots (0.84%), chemical substances (0.25%), Hanging and Strangulations (0.07%), Drowning (0.01%) and Others (4.32%);
- Most (46%) of the injuries occurred on the road and 28.3% happened at home. There were also 10.9% of the registered injury cases with unknown place of occurrence;
- Still a considerable percentage (41.5%) of injury cases were not able to record the activity of the victim at the time of the incident. 26.4% were leisure related and 8.1% were work related.

### Hospital Data:

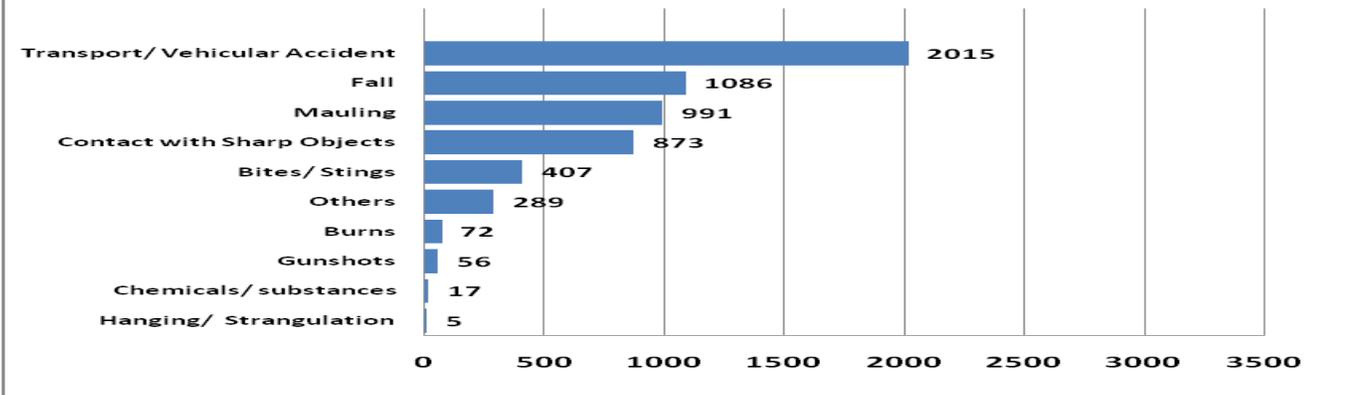
- Majority (99.69%) of the total registered injury cases reached the hospital alive and only 0.27% were dead upon arrival;
- Referred/Transferred cases from other facilities accounted for 2.96% of the total registered cases of injuries;
- At the ER/OPD , 41.0% of the injury cases improved and only 0.40% were fatal;
- Almost 70% of the injury cases were discharged after being treated at the ER/OPD and 10.4% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those admitted and in-patient, 10.5% improved and there was no fatality.

“The Life you save  
maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases by Type of Injury April-June 2010, Philippines  
N = 6,683

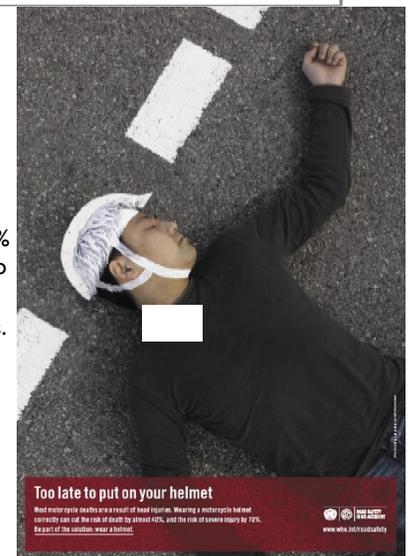


**Figure 4. Injury cases by External Causes April-June 2010, Philippines N = 6,683**



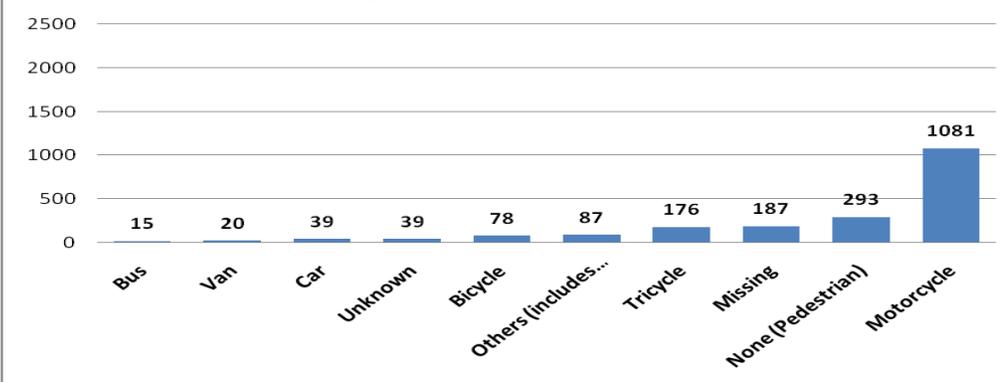
## Transport/Vehicular Accidents

- A total of 2,015 transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases were reported for the 2nd quarter of 2010(consultation date);
- Nearly half (49.8%) of the transport/vehicular accidents were collision accidents ;
- For the 2nd quarter, majority (47.7%) of the transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases occurred in April ;
- A little over 40% of the total reported transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases occurred in Region III followed by the occurrences in Region 4B with 19.8%;
- Nearly two thirds (60.5%) of the cases occurred between 8:00 am-7:59 pm;
- More males (73.3%) than females (26.7%) were involved in transport/ vehicular accidents;
- Age group 15-44 were commonly involved in transport/vehicular accidents as it accounts for 64.9% of the total cases. Children less than 5 years old and those elderly (65 years and over) accounted for 6.6% and 2.4%, respectively;
- Motorcycle was the most common (53.6%) mode of transport of the injured while 8.7% were occupants of tricycle. Pedestrians also accounted for 14.5% while 4.3% were occupants of jeepney, cargo trucks, animals.
- Only 11.5% of those injured motorcycle occupants had helmets while 25.6% of those who were in a car at the time of the incident used seatbelts;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular accident related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 18.9% ;
- Majority (99.4%) of the injured secondary to transport/ vehicular accident reached the hospital alive and 18.8% of those dead upon arrival were motorcycle occupants,



**Too LATE to put on your HELMET**

**Figure 5. Transport/ Vehicular Accident Related Injuries by Type of Vehicle April-June , 2010 N = 2,015**



- For the 2nd quarter, cases of fall related injuries climbed up to rank 2 among the external causes of injuries due to the 363 cases of waveboard related fall injuries reported;
- Most (92.6%) of the waveboard fall related injuries involved children below 15 years old . More males (83%) than females (17%) were involved and almost 90% occurred in NCR.



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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.

## What is NEISS?

**NEISS** is a computer-based (web-based) system developed by the Department of Health (DOH) with facility to electronically capture injury related data from health facilities, store data in a centralized and secured location, process, consolidate, and transform data to meaningful information;

**I**t establishes a common or standard set of injury related data elements collected for surveillance and standards to facilitate collection, management, transmission, analysis, access, dissemination and sharing of data.

**I**nitially implemented in six (6) pilot hospitals in 2008 and was expanded to all DOH and some private hospitals in the country in 2009.  
The pilot implementation was

financially supported by the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) with its Road Safety Funds. Other partner agencies also provided assistance in the development of the NEISS, namely: World Health Organization (WHO), SAFEKIDS and UNICEF.

