

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

September 2013

Volume 5, Issue 2

2nd Quarter (CY 2013) Key Findings:



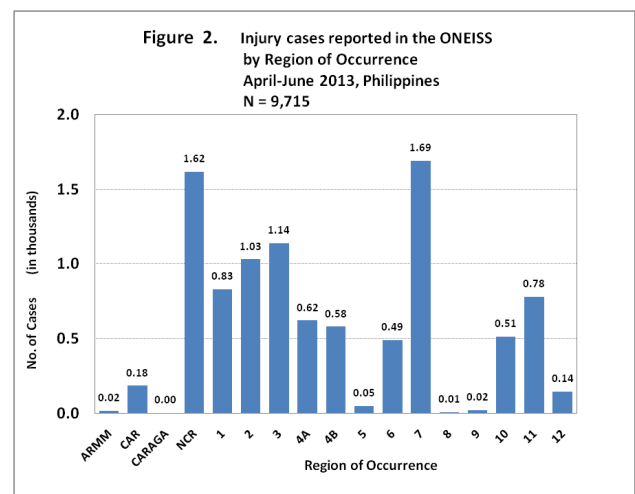
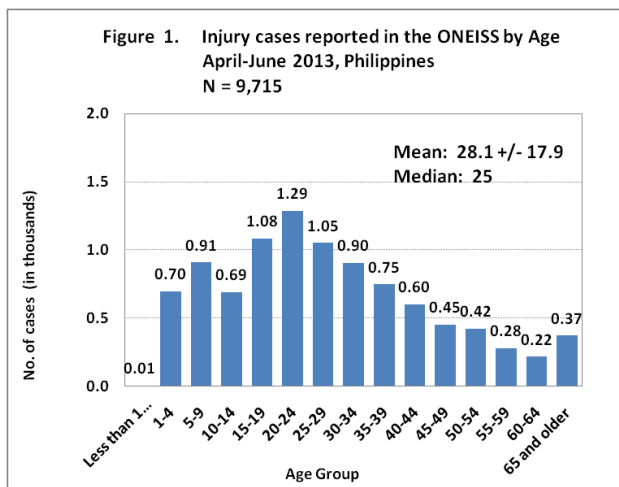
www.emedco.com

ONEISS registered a total of 9,715 injury cases for the 2nd quarter of CY 2013 (consultation date). Reports came from 59 government and private hospitals which account for 3.2% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country.

A decrease of 15.7% in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the ONEISS is noted from 70 in the previous quarter to 59 for the 2nd quarter of CY 2013. Majority (65.7%) of the total reported injury cases came from 22 DOH hospitals and the remaining cases were reported by 26 private (21.3%) and 11 government (13.0%) hospitals.

General Data:

- Most (40.0%) of the total reported injury cases had the victim themselves as informant while 38.5% had the family members providing the necessary information, police (0.8%) and others such as friend, barangay tanod/official, etc. (20.6%)
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio is almost 23:10 with 69.6% males and 30.4% females. A 20:10 male to female ratio is noted among the 0-14 age group, 19:10 among those in the 45-64 age bracket and for the 15-44 it is 27:10. However, the group of the older persons (65 and above) had the opposite with slightly more females than males at 9:10 male to female ratio;
- Almost 60% of the total reported cases of injuries occurred among 20-59 age group. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 34.8% of the total reported cases including the 7.3% cases involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 6.0%. The mean age is 28.1 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

- Majority of the total reported cases were single (64.1%) and 33.8% were married. The remaining were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- **Almost all (99.9%) of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos** and the remaining were of other nationality such as Indian, South Korean, and Japanese.
- Twenty seven percent of the total reported cases were unemployed, while 14.0% were employed and 15.2% were students;
- The month of June had the least percentage of injury occurrence with 22.3% while in April and May, there were 45.0% and 31.9%, respectively;
- Almost half (42.0%) of the injuries reported occurred during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm, 21.9% between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 17.6% happened between 8:00 pm and 11:59 pm, and 18.0% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- Majority (79.8%) of the total reported injury cases were unintentional or accidental while 19.3% accounted for intentional (violence) including the 0.1% cases of VAWC and 0.3% were intentional (self inflicted) injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 40.5% of the total injury cases reported ;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 42.4%, 31.3%, 18.8%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.9%) of which 83.9% were closed and 16.1% were open, avulsion (3.2%), concussion (3.0%), burn (1.5%) majority (55.3%) of which were 1st degree, and traumatic amputation (0.3%) (Figure 3);

Pre admission Data:

- Most (94.4%) of the total reported injury cases were attended at the ER and 5.6% at the OPD. There were only 3 reported in-patient injury cases;
- Only 24.8% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first aid was given to 35.1% while it was unknown for the 40.2%;
- Region 7 registered the highest reported injury occurrences with 17.4% followed by NCR with 16.7%, Region 3 (11.7%), Region 2 (10.6%), Region 1 (8.6%), Region 11 (8.0%) and Region 4A (6.4%) (Figure 2);



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury April-June 2013, Philippines
N = 9,715

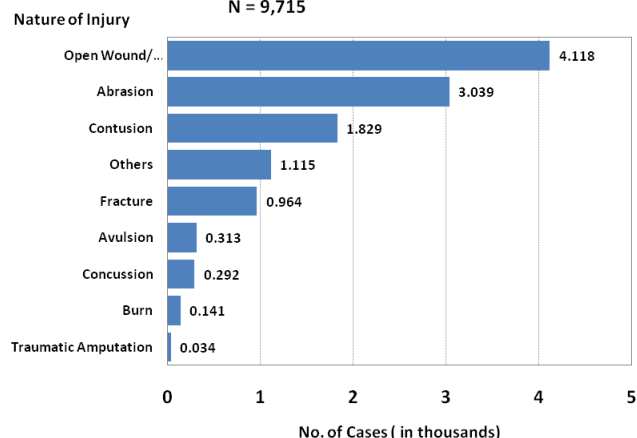
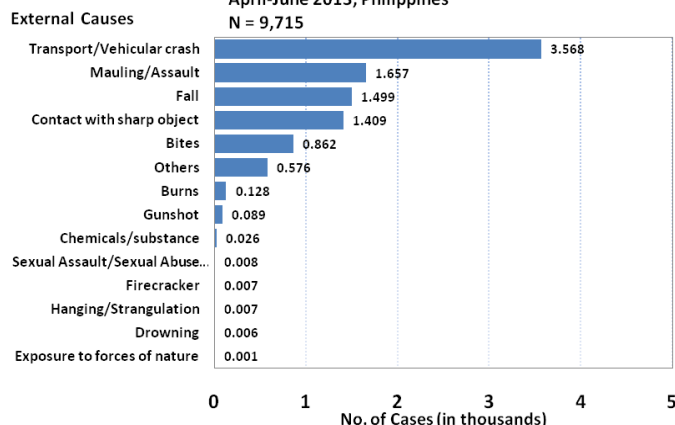


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes April-June 2013, Philippines
N = 9,715



- Topping the list of external causes of reported injuries is transport/vehicular crash with 36.7%. Mauling/Assault was the next common cause with 17.1% followed by fall 15.4% and contact with sharp objects 14.5%. There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (8.9%), burns (1.3%), gunshots (0.9%), chemicals (0.3%), hanging (0.1%), sexual abuse/assault (0.1%), drowning and exposure to forces of nature less than 0.1% and other causes (5.9%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others;
- Most (45.0%) of the reported injuries occurred on the road, 29.0% happened at home, 3.9% at the workplace, and 0.9% in school;
- Majority (54.0%) of the reported injury cases were not able to record the activity of the victim at the time of the incident while 23.7% were leisure related, 7.6% happened while at work, 1.6% were sustained during sports activities.
- There were a total of 581 with reported risk factors which accounts for only 5.9% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors were alcohol/liquor which accounts for 4.5% of the total reported injury cases.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all (99.8%) of the total reported injury cases reached the hospital alive of which 97.9% were conscious and 2.1% unconscious. There were only 0.2% dead upon arrival in the hospital cases;
- Transferred cases from other facilities was only 0.7% of the total reported cases of injuries while 0.9% were referred by other hospitals.;
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were private vehicles (44.6%) but majority of the cases had no reported mode of transport.
- At the ER/OPD there were 9,712 reported cases, of these 88.0% improved after treatment and only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most (86.1%) of the ER/OPD injury cases were discharged after treatment while 8.4% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 817 admitted and in-patient cases, 2.7% died, 90.6% improved, and 6.7% unimproved after treatment.

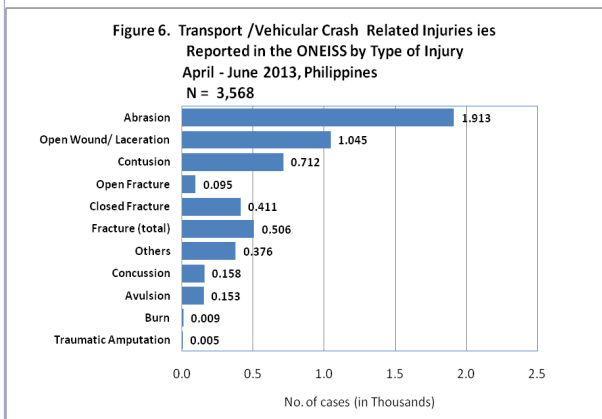
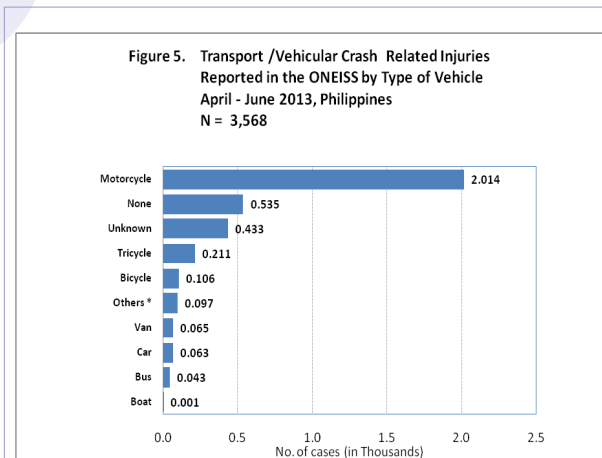


Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 3,568 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 2nd quarter of 2013 (consultation date);
- More than half (51.4%) of the transport/vehicular crashes were non-collision while 48.6% were collision;
- Almost all were land transport/vehicular crashes with only 1 reported case of water-transport related injury.
- During this quarter, less transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred in June (23.1%) than in April (42.6%) or May (33.9%);
- Highest of the reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases occurred in Region 7 (17.9%). Regions 2, NCR and 3, had 16.3%, 13.6% and 11.9% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions 8, 9, ARMM, CARAGA had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with less than 0.5% each;
- In terms of time of occurrence, more than half (61.3%) of the cases occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm at 25.9%;
- As to distribution by sex, more males (72.1%) than females (27.9%) were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 28.5% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 54.8% were among those aged 20 to 44. The remaining were within the age groups 45-59 and 60 years and older at 11.3% 4.3%, respectively. Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 29.2 while the median is 27;

Key Findings (continued):

- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at **8.0%** ;
- Motorcycle was the most common (56.4%) mode of transport of the injured while 15.0% were pedestrians. There were also 5.9% who were occupants of tricycle. Other modes of transport of the injured were bicycle (3.0%), others including jeepney (2.7%), car (1.8), van (1.8%), bus (1.2%). There was only 1 case involving boat (Figure 5);
- **Only 1.5 % of the total 2,014 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet** while 3.2% of those injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority (99.7%) of the injured secondary to transport/ vehicular crash reached the hospital alive with 96.1% conscious and 3.6% unconscious. However, 6 (60.0%) of the 10 dead on arrival cases were motorcycle riders . All (100%) of the 6 dead upon arrival motorcycle riders were reported not wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- **Most (53.5%) of the total reported injured due to transport/vehicular crash sustained abrasion . Other injuries sustained were open wound/laceration (29.3%), contusion (20.0%), fracture (14.2%), concussion (4.4%), avulsion (4.3%), burn (0.3%) and amputation (0.1%) (Figure 6);**
- As to severity, 90.4% of the reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries while 8.5% were serious injuries and 0.8% were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were self and family members at 40.5% and 36.3%, respectively. For the police 1.0% while the remaining 2.2% for others which include friend, barangay tanod /official;
- **Only 24.0% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 36.7% were not given and 39.2% had no data.**
- Private vehicle was the common mode of transport going to the hospital of the injured related to vehicular/ transport crash (39.9%). Ambulance accounted for 3.4% and police vehicle 1.1%;
- Almost all (93.9%) of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases had improved after treatment while 5.3% showed no improvement and 0.7% were fatal.



Key findings by external cause of injury:

- Tables 1 to 12 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 2nd quarter of 2013 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 2nd quarter of 2013 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,657	
Sex:	Male : 67.8% Female: 32.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	8.8 %
15 –44 years old :	75.8 %
45—59 years old :	12.6 %
60 years old and older :	2.8 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	63.9 %
Married :	34.2 %
Widow/er :	1.3 %
Live-in :	0.3 %
Legally Separated :	0.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	30.6 %
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	21.9 %
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	15.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11 :	29.4 %
NCR :	14.4 %
Region 3 :	14.0 %
Road :	36.7 %
Home :	31.2 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,499	
Sex:	Male : 63.4 % Female: 36.6 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	49.4 %
15 –44 years old :	28.2 %
45—59 years old :	9.5 %
60 years old and older :	12.8 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	71.4 %
Married :	24.1 %
Widow/er :	4.3 %
Legally Separated :	0.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	30.4 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	25.9 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	19.2 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	29.7 %
Region 3 :	12.9 %
CAR :	10.5 %
Home :	49.5 %
Road :	9.4 %
Workplace :	3.0 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.5 %
Non fatal :	99.5 %

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 1,409	
Sex:	Male : 78.1 % Female: 21.9 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	25.6 %
15 –44 years old :	54.1 %
45—59 years old :	14.5 %
60 years old and older :	5.7 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	63.2 %
Married :	35.0 %
Widow/er :	1.4 %
Live-in :	0.3 %
Legally Separated :	0.1 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	28.1 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.5 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.1 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	17.0 %
Region 10 :	12.1 %
Region 4A :	11.4 %
Home :	50.0 %
Workplace :	13.7 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.3%
Non fatal :	99.7%

Table 4. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Male: 66.7% Female: 33.3%	
Children below 15 years old :	66.7 %
60-64 years old:	16.7 %
Place of occurrence:	
Region 1 :	33.3 %
Sea/River :	83.3 %
Time of occurrence:	
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	33.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA) :	50.0 %
Non fatal :	50.0 %

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 862	
Sex:	Male : 54.3 % Female: 45.7 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	34.1 %
15 –44 years old :	45.5 %
45—59 years old :	14.2 %
60 years old and older :	6.2 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.5 %
Married :	31.3 %
Widow/er :	2.0 %
Live-in :	0.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	27.0 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	24.1 %
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	17.3 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	19.4 %
NCR :	18.7 %
Region 6 :	15.4 %
Home :	67.4 %
Road :	12.4 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1 %
Non fatal :	99.9 %
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, fish, human, snake, scorpion, rat, monkey, pig, rabbit	
First Aid Given :	
No :	32.2 %
Yes :	35.4 %

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 128	
Sex:	Male : 68.0 % Female: 32.0 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	43.8 %
15 –44 years old :	46.1 %
45—59 years old :	6.3 %
60 years old and older :	3.9 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	77.3 %
Married :	21.1 %
Widow/er :	1.6 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	32.8 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	19.5 %
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	17.2 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7 :	20.3 %
NCR :	17.9 %
Region 3 :	12.5 %
Home :	61.7 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	3.1%
Non fatal :	96.9 %
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	49.2 %
Electricity :	19.5 %
Oil :	7.0 %
First Aid Given :	
No :	31.2 %
Yes :	28.9 %

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 89	
Sex:	Male : 93.3 % Female: 6.7 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	4.5 %
15 –44 years old :	82.0 %
45—59 years old :	13.5 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.3 %
Married :	29.2 %
Widow/er :	2.2 %
Live-in :	2.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.8 %
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	21.3 %
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	18.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7 :	29.2 %
NCR :	23.6 %
Region 3 :	8.9 %
Road :	29.2 %
Home :	21.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	7.9%
Non fatal :	92.1 %
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	74.2%
Unintentional (Accidental) :	22.5 %

Table 8. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 7	
Sex:	Male : 85.7 % Female: 14.3 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 28.6 %
15 –44 years old	: 57.1 %
45—59 years old	: -
60 years old and older	: 14.3 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 42.9 %
Married	: 57.1 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 57.1 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9	: 42.9 %
Road	: 28.6 %
Home	: 14.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0%
Type of Firecrackers:	
Kwitis, Airbomb	

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 26	
Sex:	Male : 73.1 % Female: 26.9 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 30.8 %
15 –44 years old	: 69.2 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 80.8 %
Married	: 19.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 42.3 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 30.8 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 11.5 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 26.9 %
NCR	: 23.1 %
Region 4B	: 15.4 %
Home	: 50.0 %
Workplace	: 15.4 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 3.8 %
Non fatal	: 96.2 %
Types of Chemicals:	
Glue, muriatic acid, detergent powder, gasoline, pesticide, paint thinner, plastic spray	
First Aid Given :	
No	: 34.6 %
Yes	: 19.2 %

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 7	
Sex:	Male : 42.9% Female: 57.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	14.3 %
15 –44 years old :	85.7 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	85.7 %
Married :	14.3 %
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	28.6 %
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	28.6 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1 :	28.6 %
Region 7 :	28.6 %
Home :	85.7 %
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Self inflicted) :	57.1 %
Intentional (Violence) :	28.8 %
Unintentional (Accidental) :	14.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA) :	28.6 %
Non fatal :	71.4 %

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 8	
Sex:	Male : 12.5 % Female: 87.5 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	12.5 %
15 –44 years old :	87.5 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	87.5 %
Married :	12.5 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	37.5 %
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	37.5 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4B :	25.0 %
Region 6 :	25.0 %
Region 10 :	25.0 %
Home :	37.5 %
Road :	37.5 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	12.5 %
Non fatal :	87.5 %

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported case\: 1
Earthquake
Male, married, Filipino aged 42 years old
Arrived conscious in the hospital who after treatment improved and was sent home.
Place of occurrence: Porac, Pampanga, June, 7:00 pm

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 3,381	
Sex:	Male : 68.4 % Female: 31.5 %
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 0.2 %
1-4 years old	: 20.6 %
5-9 years old	: 26.9 %
10 –14 years old	: 20.4 %
15 -19 years old	: 2.0 %
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 5.6 %
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 7.0 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 23.5 %
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 18.5 %
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 31.4 %
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 14.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 18.9 %
NCR	: 14.9 %
Region 3	: 11.2 %
Home	: 36.9 %
Road	: 36.5 %
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 41.4 %
Abrasion	: 28.1 %
Contusion	: 16.5 %
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 24.8 %
Fall	: 20.4 %
Contact with sharp objects	: 12.4 %
Sexual Assault/Abuse/Rape	: 0.12 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.15 %
Non fatal	: 99.85 %



Falls Prevention



blog.ctnews.com

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,401	
Sex:	Male : 69.8 % Female: 30.2 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.5 %
15 –44 years old :	77.6 %
45—59 years old :	10.9 %
60 years old and older :	1.9 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	67.3 %
Married :	30.7 %
Widow/er :	1.2 %
Live-in :	0.5 %
Legally :	0.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	29.2 %
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	24.9 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	12.2 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11 :	25.0 %
NCR :	16.5 %
Region 2 :	12.9 %
Road :	46.4 %
Home :	28.9 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.7%
Non fatal :	99.3%



Updates/Recommendations:

On the Findings:

1. To create a Violence and Injury Prevention Alliance (VIPA) to address the three leading causes of reported injuries, namely: road traffic injuries, interpersonal violence, and fall-related injuries once **Revised National Policy on Violence and Injury Prevention** has been approved by Honorable Secretary Enrique T. Ona.
2. To establish a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable prehospital emergency care system that will prevent deaths due to injuries and minimize occurrence of disabilities once the **National Policy on the Establishment of Prehospital Emergency Care System** has been approved.
3. The DOH to closely coordinate and collaborate with the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) and other partner agencies for the achievement of the goal of **Philippine Road Safety Action Plan 2011-2020**, that is, *to reduce by 50% traffic accident rate in 2020*.
4. There is a need to develop a national policy creating a sound and comprehensive program in addressing the harmful use or consumption of alcoholic beverages. Alcohol use has been consistently figured as one of the leading risk factors in most injuries and violence.

5. The DOH to collaborate with the Land Transportation Office (LTO) in the training of deputized law enforcement officers on **Drug Recognition Protocol** which is provided for in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of **Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Law (RA 10586)**.
6. The DOH to continuously advocate strict compliance to the use of helmet.

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;
2. Continuously conduct orientation/reorientation of hospital staff on the ONEISS system to include the proper accomplishment of the injury form and correct encoding of entries;
3. Continue to conduct consultative activities with all partners and stakeholders for feedback and updates; and
4. Review and if necessary update validation checks in the system .

Safety is everyone's responsibility...



Business Name

- 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

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.