

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

November 2015

Volume 7, Issue 2

2nd Quarter (CY 2015) Key Findings:



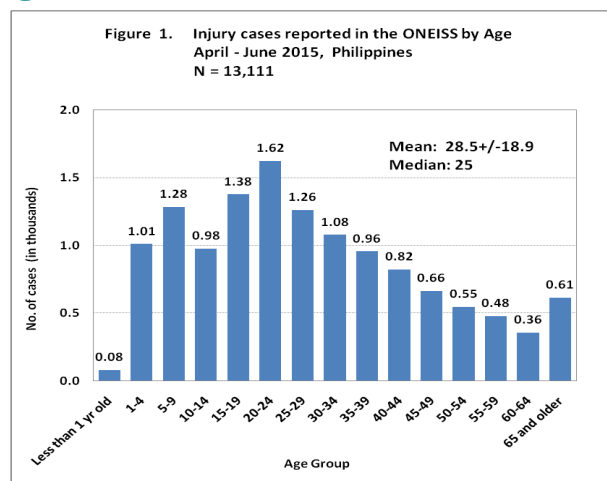
ONEISS registered a total of **13,111** injury cases for the **2nd** quarter of CY 2015 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for **9.1%** of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and **29.4%** of the 565 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Most of the total reported injury cases

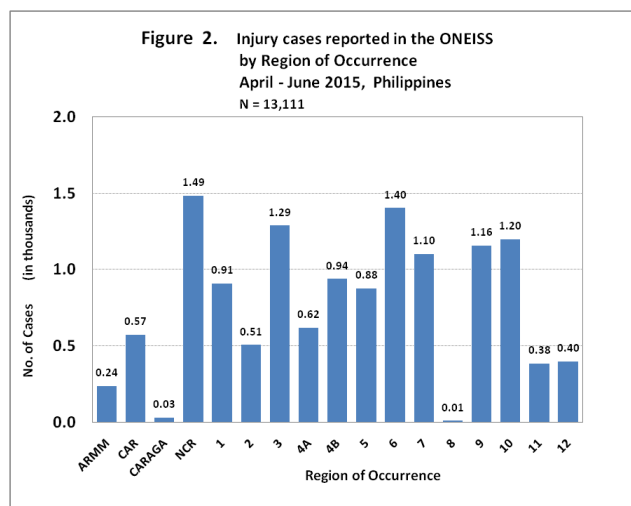
(**40.3%**) came from **26** DOH hospitals, and the remaining **31.0%** of the cases were reported by **82** private and **28.7%** by **58** government hospitals.

General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for **55.6%**, had family member as informant. Whereas **41.6%**, were reported by the injured themselves, **0.8%** by the police, and **2.0%** by friends, barangay officials, classmates, co-workers, bystanders, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was **22:10**, with **68.9%** injury cases from males, and **31.1%** from females. A **19:10** male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, **27:10** for the 15-44 age group, **21:10** for the 45-64 age group, and. 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 **8:10** male to female ratio.



- Majority of the total reported injury cases (**56.6%**) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for **36.0%** 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 **7.4%**. The mean age is **28.5** while the median is **25** years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 63.5% while 33.9% were married. The remaining 2.6% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.6%, while the remaining 0.42% were from other nationalities such as Indian, American, Japanese, Chinese among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 40.4% unemployed, 15.9% students, and 19.4% employed.
- The month of June had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 34.3%. While April and May, accounted for 33.9% and 31.6%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 43.9% of the total reported injury cases while 25.3% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 14.8% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 15.9% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (85.7%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 13.1% brought by intentional violence which includes the 66 (0.5%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.5% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 38.2% of the total injury cases reported.
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 46.9%, 30.7%, 13.3, respectively. There were

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 83.0% of the total reported injury cases while 16.4% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.6% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 23.3% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 43.1% of the cases, while 33.6% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 11.3%, followed by Region 6 with 10.7%, Region 3 with 9.8%, Region 10 with 9.1%, and Region 9 with 8.8%. (Figure 2);



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury April - June 2015, Philippines
N = 13,111

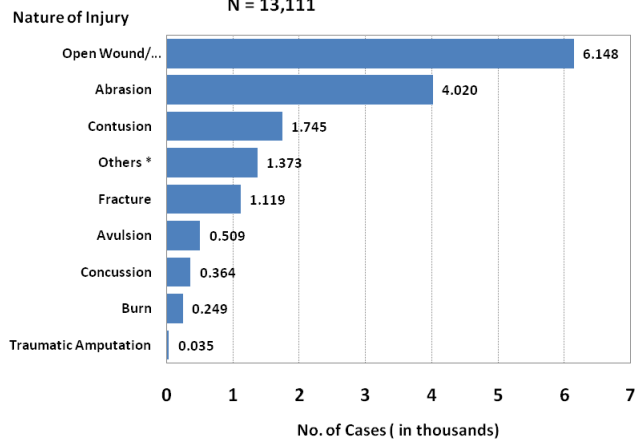
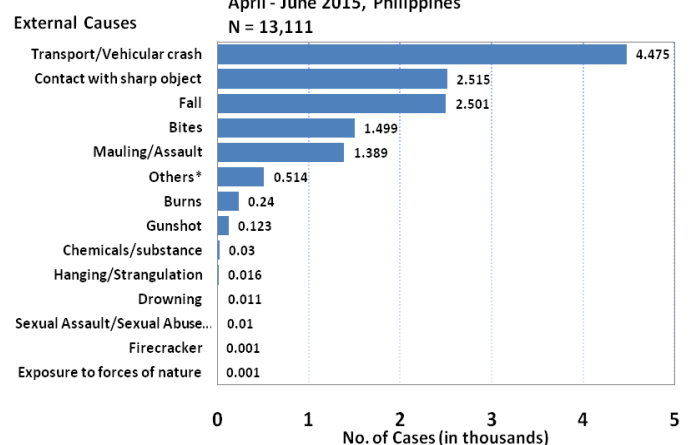


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes April - June 2015, Philippines
N = 13,111



also cases of fracture (8.5%) of which 86.6% were closed and 13.4% were open, avulsion (3.9%), concussion (2.8%), burn (2.2%); majority (54.9%) 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 34.1%. contact with sharp objects was the next common cause with 19.2% followed by fall 19.1% and bites/stings 12.4%. There were also cases of injuries caused by mauling/assault (10.6%), burns (1.8%), gunshots, chemicals, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, exposure to forces of nature, and firecracker less than 1.0% each and other causes (3.9%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 43.9%, 32.1% at home, 4.2% at the workplace, while 0.8% occurred at school;
- Most of the reported injury cases (27.49%) were leisure related, 8.8% were work-related, 1.5% were sports related, while 8.3% were sustained during other activities.
- There were a total of 705 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.9% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 5.4 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive with 98.5% conscious and 1.3% unconscious. Only 0.2% of the reported cases were considered dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.5% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.2% were referred by other hospitals.
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (55.1%); but still, a relatively significant percentage of cases (48.4%) had no reported mode of transport .
- Most of the of the 13,038 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (83.5%) while only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (82.2%) were discharged after treatment, while 12.0% were eventually admitted for further treatment;



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- Among those 1,643 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.2% died, 90.8% improved, and 8.0% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 4,475 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 2nd quarter of 2015 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/vehicular crashes (99.9%) with only 2 cases (0.04%) of water-related transport injury;
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (51.7%) were non-collision, while the remaining 48.3% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred almost equally in April and June with 34.8% and 34.7%, respectively, and 30.4% in May;
- Region 3, had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 12.2% of the total cases. Regions 6, 7, and 10, had 11.9%, 9.3% and 8.9% 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, majority of the reported injury cases (63.9%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 26.0%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.9%), than females (27.1%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for **29.0%** of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while **51.7%** were among those aged 20 to 44. Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is **29.7** while the median is **27**.
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at **7.8%**.
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who were injured accounting for **61.6%** of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, **11.1%** for pedestrians, **5.4%** for tricycle, **2.5%** for bicycle, **1.9%** for car, **1.3%** for van, **1.0%** for jeepney, and **0.7%** for bus.
- Only **1.3%** of the total **2,755** injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while **only 3.6%** of the **84** 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 with **97.7%** conscious and **2.0%** unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only **0.3%** were considered dead on arrival. Of the **14** dead upon arrival cases, **5** were motorcycle riders and **5** were pedestrians. **All of the 5 motorcycle riders who were dead upon arrival were not wearing helmet** at the time of the incident;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with **59.6%**. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for **28.9%**, contusion with **15.5%**, fracture with **10.2%**, avulsion with **5.3%**, concussion with **3.8%**, burn and traumatic amputation with **0.4%** and **0.2%**, respectively;
- As to severity, **92.1%** of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, **7.1%** were serious injuries, and **0.8%** were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were their family members and the injured themselves at **49.6%** and **45.7%**, respectively. Police also provided information to **1.5%** of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining **3.2%** had other informants which include 161 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, ambulance staff, co worker among others.
- Only **22.1%** of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, **48.4%** were not given first-aid treatment, and **29.5%** 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 April - June 2015, Philippines
N = 4,475

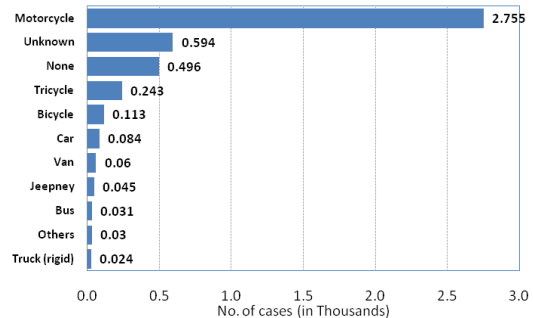
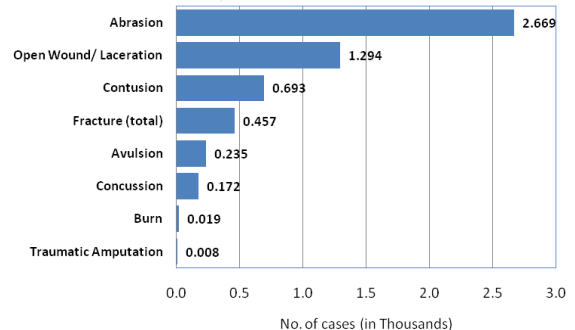


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury April - June 2015, Philippines
N = 4,475



- For the distribution of transport/ vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, **52.9%** accounted for private vehicle, **11.8%** for ambulance, **2.1%** for police vehicle, and for others **4.8%**. There were **28.4%** of the cases without information on the mode of transport.
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (**91.1%**) had improved after treatment, **8.1%** showed no improvement, and **0.8%** 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 2015 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the **2nd quarter** of 2015 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases:	1,389
Sex:	Male : 68.6% Female: 31.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	7.4%
15 –44 years old :	75.2%
45—59 years old :	13.9%
60 years old and older :	3.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	62.1%
Married :	35.6%
Widow/er :	1.9%
Live-in :	0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	28.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	26.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	14.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9 :	22.4%
NCR :	11.9%
Region 6 :	11.9%
Road :	32.5%
Home :	21.7%
Videoke Bars :	1.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8 %

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases:	2,501
Sex:	Male : 62.7% Female: 37.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	44.6%
15 –44 years old :	32.3%
45—59 years old :	10.4%
60 years old and older :	12.6%
Civil Status:	
Single :	68.3%
Married :	26.6%
Widow/er :	4.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am – 12:00 pm :	27.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	26.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	14.5%
Region 7 :	11.9%
Region 3 :	11.9%
Home :	53.0%
Road :	14.8%
Workplace :	3.4%
School :	1.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases:	2,515
Sex:	Male : 77.7% Female: 22.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	25.4%
15 –44 years old :	54.7%
45—59 years old :	13.6%
60 years old and older :	6.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	63.4%
Married :	35.1%
Widow/er :	1.3%
Live-in :	0.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	31.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	12.3%
Region 7 :	11.6%
Region 10 :	11.2%
Region 5 :	9.2%
Home :	52.8%
Road :	12.5%
Workplace :	11.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%

Sharp Objects include “Buho”, “Labaha”, “Tari”, “Bolo”, GI shee, bbq stick, barbed wire, blade, knife, bottle cap, broken glass, chainsaw, concrete nail, coconut shredder, spear, thumb-tacks, cutter, vegetable peeler, etc.

Table 4. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases:	1
Male, single, 10 y.o., Filipino	
8:00 am, May, Sorsogon, Region 5, road, leisure	
Piccolo, Multiple open wounds	
Alive-conscious, improved, sent home	



Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,499	
Sex:	Male : 52.4% Female: 47.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	38.2%
15 –44 years old :	40.4%
45—59 years old :	13.2%
60 years old and older :	8.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.0%
Married :	31.3%
Widow/er :	2.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	29.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	28.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	16.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	14.1%
Region 10 :	12.1%
Region 9 :	11.1%
Region 4A :	11.0%
Home :	62.9%
Road :	9.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0 %
Bitten by:	
Ants, bayawak, dog, cat, monkey, centepede, crocodile human, goat, horse, rat, scorpion, snake.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	29.1%
Yes :	30.2%

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 240	
Sex:	Male : 56.2% Female: 43.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	40.0%
15 –44 years old :	42.9%
45—59 years old :	12.1%
60 years old and older :	5.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	69.2%
Married :	29.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	28.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	24.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	17.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 10 :	13.3%
Region 3 :	11.7%
NCR :	10.8%
Region 11 :	8.3%
Home :	64.6%
Home :	9.6%
Workplace :	8.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	1.2%
Non fatal :	98.8%
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	68.8%
Electricity :	10.8%
Fire :	8.8%
First Aid Given :	
No :	44.6%
Yes :	22.1%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 123	
Sex:	Male : 85.4% Female: 14.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	13.0%
15 –44 years old :	74.8%
45—59 years old :	11.4%
60 years old and older :	0.8%
Civil Status:	
Married :	53.7%
Single :	44.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am—12:00 pm :	31.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	21.1%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	17.1%
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	12.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
ARMM :	15.4%
Region 10 :	14.6%
Region 3 :	13.0%
NCR :	11.4%
Road :	36.6%
Home :	29.3%
Workplace :	4.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	9.8%
Non fatal :	90.2%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	88.6%
Intentional (Self Inflicted) :	1.6%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 11	
Sex:	Male : 45.5% Female: 54.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	45.5%
15 –44 years old :	45.5%
45—59 years old :	0.0%
60 years old and older :	9.1%
Civil Status:	
Single :	81.8%
Married :	18.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am— 12:00 pm :	36.4%
12:01 pm— 3:59 pm :	36.4%
4:00 pm—7:59 pm :	27.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3 :	36.4%
Region 1 :	27.3%
Home :	9.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	36.4%
Non fatal :	63.6%
First Aid Given :	
No :	54.5%
Yes :	27.3%



Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 30	
Sex:	Male : 63.3% Female: 36.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	13.3%
15 –44 years old :	56.7%
45—59 years old :	20.0%
60 years old and older :	10.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	60.0%
Married :	30.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	33.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	23.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	23.3%
Region 1 :	16.7%
Home :	60.0%
Workplace :	23.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	3.3 %
Non fatal :	96.7%
Types of Chemicals:	
Paracetamol, pesticide, thinner, organophosphate, kerosene, perfume, gas, glue, acetone, alkali, battery fluid, zonrox, dynamite, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	56.7%
Yes :	13.3%

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 16	
Sex:	Male : 81.3% Female: 18.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	0.0%
15 –44 years old :	62.5%
45—59 years old :	12.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	50.0%
Married :	43.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	31.3%
4:00 pm– 7:59 pm :	31.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	18.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	25.0%
Regions 9 :	25.0%
Home :	43.8%
Road :	18.8 %
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	50.0%
Intentional (Self-inflicted) :	50.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	12.5%
Non fatal :	97.5 %



Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 10	
Sex:	Male : 40.0% Female: 60.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	50.0%
15 –44 years old :	40.0%
45—59 years old :	10.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	90.0%
Married :	10.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00am – 7:59 am :	30.0%
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	30.0 %
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6 :	20.0%
Region 9 :	20.0%
Regions ARMM, CAR, NCR, 4A, 7, and 10 (each) :	10.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%



Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 1
Female, single, 29 y.o., Filipino
3:00 pm , April, La Union, Region 1, waterfalls, leisure
Abrasion, Landslide/avalanche
Alive-conscious, improved, sent home

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 4,725	
Sex:	Male : 67.4% Female: 32.6%
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 1.7%
1-4 years old	: 21.4%
5-9 years old	: 27.2%
10-14 years old	: 20.7%
15-19 years old	: 29.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 3.7%
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 7.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 26.5%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 19.6%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 31.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6	: 10.6%
Region 3	: 10.0%
NCR	: 10.0%
Region 10	: 9.8%
Home	: 41.1%
Road	: 36.2%
School	: 1.7%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 46.9%
Abrasion	: 27.8%
Contusion	: 12.4%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 27.5%
Fall	: 26.9%
Contact with sharp objects	: 18.8%
Bite	: 14.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,718	
Sex:	Male : 71.4% Female: 28.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 8.2%
15-44 years old	: 73.9%
45-59 years old	: 14.4%
60 years old and older	: 3.8%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 60.6%
Married	: 37.0%
Widow/er	: 2.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm	: 26.8%
4:00pm - 7:59pm	: 26.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 15.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9	: 19.9%
NCR	: 12.4%
Region 6	: 11.9%
Region 5	: 8.4%
Road	: 33.1%
Home	: 23.1%
Videoke bar	: 1.8%
Workplace	: 1.6%
School	: 0.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.0%
- DOA	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.0%

LIST OF HOSPITALS WITH ONEISS REPORT, 2nd QTR CY 2015

DOH Hospitals:

1. AMANG RODRIGUEZ MEDICAL CENTER
2. BAGUIO GENERAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
3. BICOL SANITARIUM
4. CARAGA REGIONAL HOSPITAL
5. COTABATO SANITARIUM HOSPITAL
6. CULION SANITARIUM
7. DAVAO REGIONAL HOSPITAL
8. DON JOSE S MONFORT MEDICAL CENTER EXT HOSP
9. DR JOSE N RODRIGUEZ MEMORIAL HOSP
10. DR PAULINO J GARCIA MEMORIAL RESEARCH AND MEDICAL
11. FAR NORTH LUZON GEN HOSP AND TRAINING CENTER
12. GOV CELESTINO GALLARES MEMO HOSP
13. ILOCOS TRAINING AND REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR
14. LUIS HORA MEMORIAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL
15. MARIANO MARCOS MEM HOSP AND MED CTR
16. MAYOR HILARION A RAMIRO SR REGIONAL TRAINING AND T
17. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH
18. NATIONAL CHILDRENS HOSPITAL
19. NORTHERN MINDANAO MEDICAL CENTER
20. OSPITAL NG PALAWAN
21. PHILIPPINE ORTHOPEDIC CENTER
22. RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE
23. ST ANTHONY MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL
24. VETERANS REGIONAL HOSPITAL
25. WESTERN VISAYAS SANITARIUM
26. ZAMBOANGA CITY MEDICAL CENTER

GOVERNMENT Hospitals:

1. ALEOSAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
2. AMMA JADSAC DISTRICT HOSPITAL
3. APAYAO PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
4. AURORA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
5. BAGO CITY HOSPITAL
6. BAYUGAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
7. BENGUET GENERAL HOSPITAL
8. BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL
9. HOSPITAL KALILANGAN
10. BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL MARAMAG
11. BULUAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
12. BUSTOS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
13. CAMIGUIN GENERAL HOSPITAL

GOVERNMENT Hospitals: (continuation...)

14. Camp Brig. Gen.Salipada K.Pendatun Hospital
15. CAMP GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE STATION HOSP
16. CAUAYAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL
17. COTABATO PROVINCIAL HOSP
18. CULASI DISTRICT HOSPITAL
19. DATU BLAH T. SINSUAT DISTRICT HOSPITAL
20. DAVAO ORIENTAL PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL - GOVERNOR GENEROSO
21. DAVAO ORIENTAL PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL - LUPON
22. DOÑA MARIA D TAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
23. DON LEOVIGILDO DIAPO SR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
24. DR FERNANDO B DURAN SR MEMORIAL HOSP
25. DR RICARDO S PROVIDO SR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
26. ELVIN MASIGAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
27. FLORA DISTRICT HOSPITAL
28. GOV FAUSTINO N DY SR MEMORIAL HOSP
29. GOV VALERIANO GATUSLAO MEMO DIST HOSP
30. IBAJAY DISTRICT HOSPITAL
31. James L. Gordon Hospital
32. JONES MEDICARE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
33. LAS NIEVES MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
34. LUBANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL
35. MAGSINGAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
36. MAHAYAG DISTRICT HOSPITAL
37. MANUEL A ROXAS DISTRICT HOSPITAL
38. NAUJAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
39. NUESTRA SRA DE PIAT DISTRICT HOSPITAL
40. ORANI DISTRICT HOSPITAL
41. OSPITAL NG MAKATI
42. PRES DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
43. RAMON TABIANA MEMORIAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
44. SAN CARLOS CITY HOSPITAL
45. SAN JOSE DISTRICT HOSPITAL
46. SCHISTOSOMIASIS HOSPITAL
47. SEBASTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
48. SEN GERARDO ROXAS MEMORIAL DISTRICT HOSP
49. SINAIT DISTRICT HOSPITAL
50. South Upi Municipal Hospital
51. STA LUCIA DISTRICT HOSPITAL
52. SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
53. SULU PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
54. TAGUDIN GENERAL HOSPITAL & CAPILLARIASIS CENTER
55. TAPAZ DISTRICT HOSPITAL
56. TINOC DISTRICT HOSPITAL
57. WAO DISTRICT HOSPITAL
58. WEST VISAYAS STATE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR

PRIVATE Hospitals:

1. ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILS HEALTH SERVICE
2. ALAMINOS DOCTORS HOSPITAL, INC.
3. ALFONSO SPECIALISTS HOSPITAL
4. ALTERADO GENERAL HOSPITAL
5. AMISOLA MATERNITY HOSPITAL
6. ANGELES MEDICAL CENTER
7. ANN FRANCIS MOTHER & CHILD HOSPITAL (formerly ANN
8. BACOLOD ADVENTIST MEDICAL CENTER
9. BACOLOD OUR LADY OF MERCY SPECIALTY HOSP
10. BERNARDINO GEN HOSP II
11. BROKENSHERE INTEGRATED HEALTH MINISTRIES INC
12. BUNGABONG-SANICO MEDICAL CLINIC AND MATERNITY HOSP
13. CAGAYAN DE ORO MEDICAL CENTER
14. COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE HOSPI
15. COTABATO MEDICAL SPECIALIST HOSPITAL
16. DAVAO DEL NORTE HOSPITAL ISLAND GANDEN CITY OF SAMAL
17. DAVAO DOCTORS HOSPITAL
18. DEL CARMEN MEDICAL CLINIC & HOSPITAL
19. DR ALBERTO M PASTOR HOSPITAL
20. DR JANET TUMOLVA-LUSUNG MED CLINIC AND LYING-IN
21. DR PABLO O TORRE SR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
22. DR. WILFREDO G. CORTEZ HOSPITAL INCORPORATED(formerly W.G. CORTEZ MEDICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC
23. FAIRVIEW GENERAL HOSPITAL
24. FEU-NRMF-MEDICAL CENTER
25. GAOAT GENERAL HOSPITAL
26. GENERAL SANTOS DOCTORS HOSPITAL, INC.
27. GIG OCA ROBLES SEAMENS HOSPITAL - DAVAO
28. GIG OCA ROBLES SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL - DAVAO
29. GREAT SAVIOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL
30. HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY CROSS
31. ILOILO MISSION HOSPITAL
32. JOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL
33. Kairo's Maternity and General Hospital
34. KIDAPAWAN DOCTORS HOSPITAL INC
35. La Consolacion University General Hospital
36. LA VI?A GENERAL HOSPITAL INC
37. LIPUNAN HOSPITAL INC
38. MA ESTRELLA GENERAL HOSPITAL
39. MADONNA AND CHILD HOSPITAL
40. MANILA EAST MEDICAL CENTER
41. MARIA REYNA HOSPITAL
42. MCU-FDT MEDICAL FOUNDATION HOSP
43. MEDICAL CENTER OF DIGOS COOPERATIVE HOSP (NEW)

PRIVATE Hospitals: (continuation...)

44. METRO DAVAO MEDICAL AND RESEARCH CENTER INC.
45. METRO VIGAN COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL
46. MINA DE ORO GENERAL HOSPITAL
47. MINDANAO MEDICAL CENTER
48. MISSION HOSPITAL
49. MMGH AND HEALTH SERVICES COOP OF DAVAO CITY
50. MMG-PPC COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL
51. NOTRE DAME DE CHARTRES HOSPITAL
52. NUESTRO ESPIRITU MED/SURG DIAG CENTER (NEW
53. NUEVA ECIJA DOCTORS HOSPITAL INC
54. OLIVAREZ GENERAL HOSPITAL
55. PALAWAN ADVENTIST HOSPITAL
56. PANABO POLYMEDIC HOSPITAL
57. PATHFINDER ESTATE HOSPITAL (NEW)
58. PREMIERE GEN HOSP OF NUEVA ECIJA BALER AURORA INC
59. PREMIERE MEDICAL CENTER
60. RABARA CLINIC AND HOSPITAL
61. RAMOS GENERAL HOSPITAL
62. RICARDO LIMSO MEDICAL CENTER INC
63. RIVERA MEDICAL CENTER INC
64. ROA MEDICAL CLINIC - BALINGASAG
65. SABAL HOSPITAL INC
66. SAINT GABRIEL MEDICAL CENTER INC. (FORMERLY ST GABRIEL HOSPITAL)
67. SALUG VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
68. SAN JUAN DE DIOS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC
69. SIMBULAN STO NI?O HOSPITAL
70. ST ANN MEDICAL HOSPITAL
71. ST ELIZABETH HOSPITAL INC
72. ST JUDES HOSPITAL INC.
73. ST LUKES MEDICAL CENTER
74. STA CLARA DE MONTEFALCO MED CTR
75. TADECO HOSPITAL (FORMERLY, A.O. FLOIRENDO HOSPITAL)
76. TALON GENERAL HOSPITAL
77. THE MEDICAL CITY - ILOILO (FORMERLY GREAT SAVIOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL)
78. VALENCIA MEDICAL HOSPITAL
79. VALENCIA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL
80. VL MAKABALI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL INC
81. WORD OF HOPE GENERAL HOSP FOUND INC
82. ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA MEDICAL CENTER

Updates/Recommendations:

On the ONEISS System:

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

Safety is everyone's responsibility...



- 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.