

# National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) Factsheet

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## 3rd Quarter (CY 2011) Key Findings:



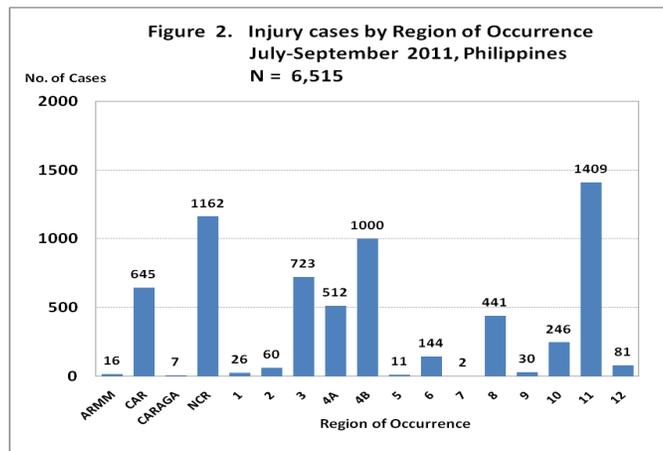
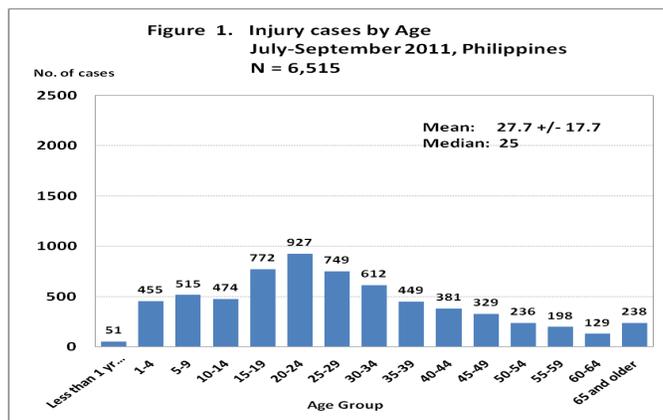
- Male to female distribution ratio is a little over 2 : 1 with 71.1% males and 28.9% females. Almost the same distribution is noted in younger age groups (0-14) and age groups (40-64) while for the age groups 15-39 it is almost 3:1. However, the group of the older persons (65 and above) had the opposite 1:2 male to female ratio with more females than males.
- Majority (99.7%) of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos and the remaining were of other nationality such American, South Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese, Canadian, Briton, Cuban, Finn/Finnish, and Holy See;

NEISS registered a total of 6,515 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2011 (consultation date). Reports came from 47 hospitals (government and private) which account for 2.6% of the total number of hospitals in the country.

A continuing decrease in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the NEISS for the 3rd quarter is noted. There is a 24.2% decrease from the 62 total number of hospitals that reported in previous quarter. Two thirds (66.7%) of the reported injury cases for the 3rd quarter of 2011 came from 16 DOH hospitals.

### General Data:

- More than half (59.6%) 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 7.8% cases involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 5.7%. The mean age is 27.7 while the median is 25 ;



## Key Findings (continued):

- A little over half (51.4%) of the injuries reported occurred during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm, and 21.6% between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, the remaining 17.5% happened between 8:00 pm and 11:59 pm ;
- There were 96.3% reported injury cases attended at the ER, 3.3% at the OPD and 0.5% were in-patient;
- Majority (75.3%) of the total injury cases were unintentional or accidental while 22.9% accounted for intentional (violence) and 0.5% were intentional (self inflicted) injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 34.5% of the total injury cases reported ;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 42.6%, 28.4% , 19.2% , respectively. There were also cases of closed fracture (10.5%), avulsion (2.9%), burn (2.2%), concussion (2.4%), open fracture (1.4%) and traumatic amputation (0.4%);
- Topping the list of external causes of reported injuries is transport/vehicular crash with 28.5%. Mauling was the next common cause with 21.6% followed by fall with 18.0% and contact with sharp objects (15.1%). There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (6.4%), burns (2.0%), gunshots (1.4%), chemicals (0.1%), hanging (0.1%), drowning (0.1%) and other causes (2.0%);
- Most (36.0%) of the injuries occurred on the road, 21.3% happened at home and 4.8% at the workplace. A considerable percentage (29.4%) of the reported injury cases still with unknown place of occurrence;
- Also a significant percentage (39.6%) of injury cases were not able to record the activity of the victim at the time of the incident. 22.7% were leisure related, 7.4% happened while at work, 1.5% were sustained during sports activities.

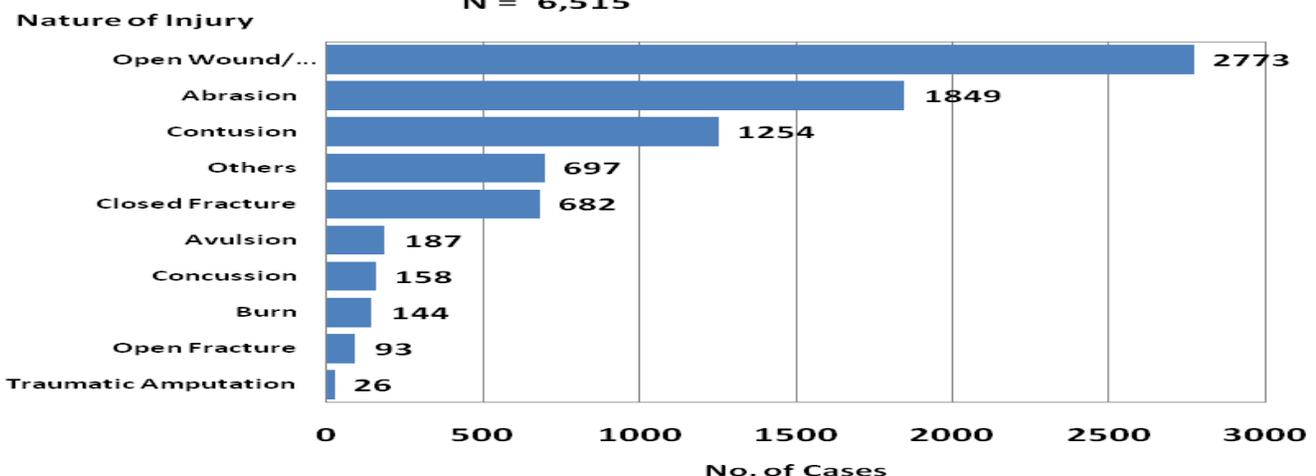
### Hospital Data:

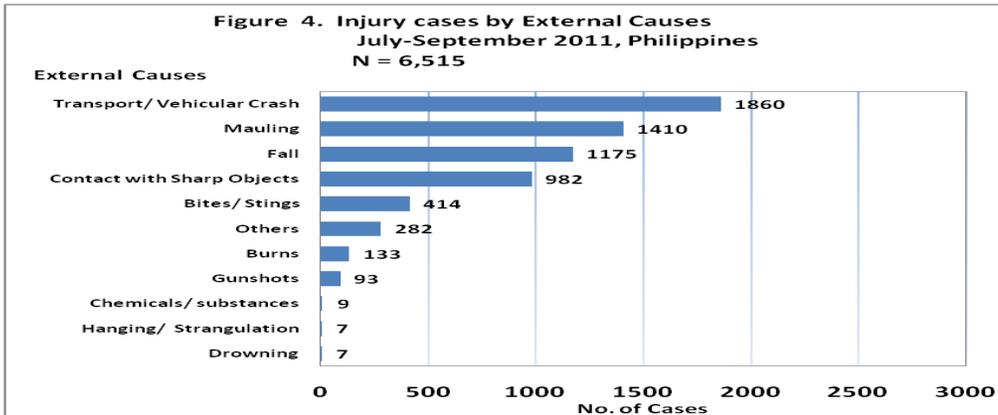
- Almost all (99.1%) of the total reported injury cases reached the hospital alive and only 0.9% were dead upon arrival in the hospital.
- Referred/transferred cases from other facilities accounted for 1.5% of the total reported cases of injuries;
- At the ER/OPD there were 6,485 cases, of these 76.1% improved and 1.2% were fatal;
- Most (85.1%) of the ER/OPD injury cases were discharged after being treated while 10.7% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those admitted and in-patient (726 cases), 12.0% improved and there was no fatality.



*“The Life you save maybe your own”*

**Figure 3. Injury cases by Type of Injury July-September 2011, Philippines**  
N = 6,515





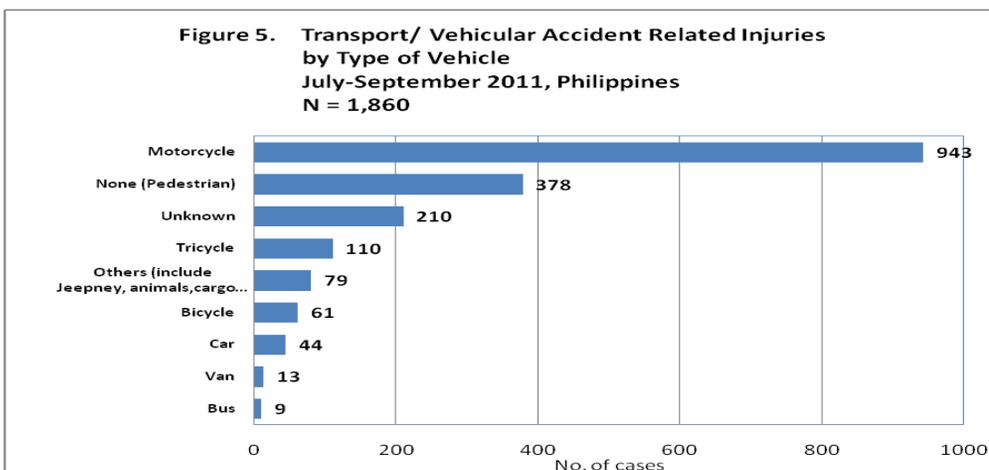
- Motorcycle was the most common (50.7%) mode of transport of the injured while 20.3% were pedestrians. There were also 5.9% who were occupants of tricycle. Other modes of transport of the injured were bicycle (3.3%), others including jeepney (4.2%), car (2.4%), van (0.7%) and bus (0.5%);
- Only 14.6% of those injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet while 0.02% of those injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;

## Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- A total of 1,860 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases were reported for the 3rd qtr of 2011 (consultation date);
- A little over half (59.0%) of the transport/vehicular crashes were collision while 39.8% were non-collision ;
- For the 3rd quarter, more transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred in August (37.7%) than in July (29.2%) or September (33.0%);
- One in four (25%) of the reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases occurred in Region II . There were also 17.5% transport/ vehicular crash related injury occurrences in Region 4B and 16.0% in Region 3. Region 7 and Region 1 had the least percentages of reported transport crash related injury occurrences with 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively;
- More than half (56.5%) of the cases occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm– 7:59pm at 26.2%;
- More males (72.5%) than females (27.5%) were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- Children (aged 0-19) accounted for 29.6% of the total transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases , 54.6% among those aged 20 to 44 , 11.8% in the age group 45-59 and those older persons (60 years and older) accounted for 3.9% ; Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 28.0 while the median is 25;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 13.0% ;



- Majority (99.2%) of the injured secondary to transport/ vehicular crash reached the hospital alive. However, 8 of the 14 (57.1%) dead on arrival cases were motorcycle riders and 4 (28.6%) were pedestrians. All (100.0%) of the 8 dead upon arrival motorcycle riders were not wearing helmets at the time of the incident;
- Most common injuries sustained related to transport/ vehicular incidents were abrasions (54.4%). Other injuries sustained were open wound/laceration (29.8%), contusion (20.1%), closed fracture (12.6%), avulsion (4.7%), concussion (4.3%), open fracture (1.9%), Burn (0.3%) and traumatic amputation (0.3%).



## Recommendations:

*Safety is everyone's responsibility...*



**Department of  
Health**

National Epidemiology Center  
Information Management  
Service  
National Center for Disease  
Prevention and Control  
National Center for Health  
Promotion

Phone: 651-7800 loc 2928  
Fax: 7329057

H.GOV.PH

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### On the findings:

1. Political will among enforcement agencies involved in the implementation of both the "Mandatory Helmet Act of 2010" and "Seatbelt use Act of 1999" is a key element in the reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with violators of these acts;
2. For enforcement agencies, impose stiff penalties on violators of Republic Act No. 870 (Seatbelt Law) and Republic Act No. 10054 (Helmet Law);
3. Pending bills existing in Congress on "Drunk Driving" should be fast tracked and enacted into law in the soonest possible time;
4. Advocate for local legislation (Executive Order, Ordinances) on the perils of alcohol use and drunk driving;

### On the ONEISS System:

1. Strengthen monitoring of hospital reporting particularly the 36 sentinel hospitals identified as per Department Memorandum No. 2011-0261 dated September 2, 2011

2. Implementation of Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) version 3.2

### Simple Tips on Fall Prevention at Home:

- Make an appointment with your Doctor
- Keep moving
- Wear sensible shoes
- Remove home hazards
- Light up your living space
- Use assistive devices

### Things you can do which may lower the risk of being bitten by an animal:

- Be a responsible pet owner
- Avoid contact and interaction with unknown animals
- Do not feed, try to catch or play with wild animals such as rats and stray cats
- Do not disturb animals while it is feeding or is taking care of its young
- Avoid playing aggressively with animals
- Do not stick your fingers into animals' kennels or cages

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.