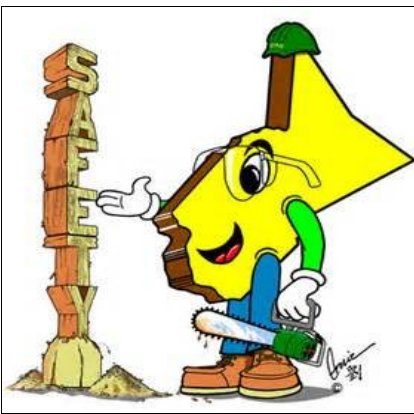


Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

December 2013

Volume 5, Issue 3

3rd Quarter (CY 2013) Key Findings:



ONEISS registered a total of 8,472 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2013 (consultation date). Reports came from 57 government, and private hospitals which accounted for 3.1% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country .

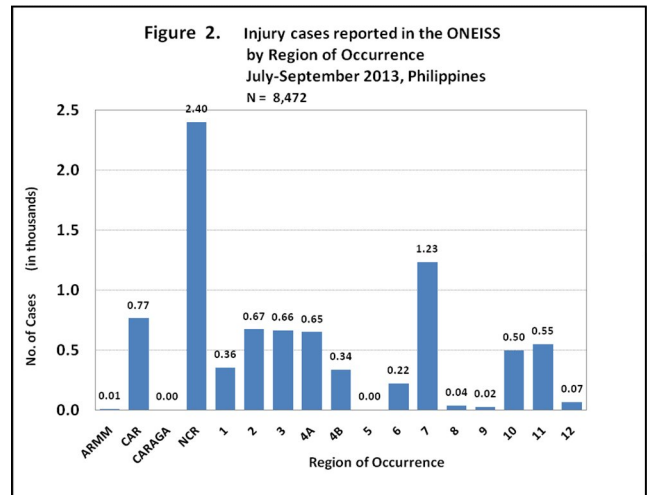
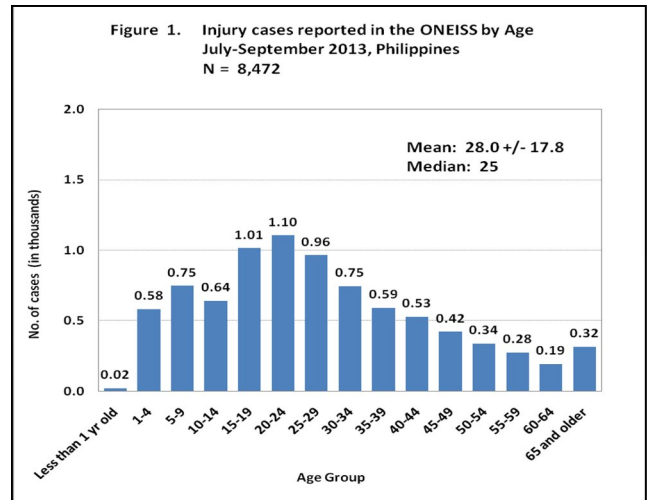
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A decrease of 3.4% in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the ONEISS was noted from 59 in the previous quarter, to 57 in the 3rd quarter of CY 2013. Majority of the total reported injury cases (74.2%) came from 26 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 17.2% of the case were reported by 20 private and 8.6% by 11 government hospitals .

General Data:

- Most of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 47.2 %, had the victim themselves as informant. Whereas 43.7%, were reported by the family members, 1.2 % by the police, and 7.9% by friends, barangay officials , etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was almost 23:10, with 69.3% injury cases from males, and 30.7% from females. A 20:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 19:10 for the 45-64 age group, and 26:10 for the 15-44 age group. However, for the age group of 65 and above, it was noted that there were more injury cases for females than males accounting a 9:10 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.6%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 35.4% of the total reported cases including the 7.1% 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 28.0 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

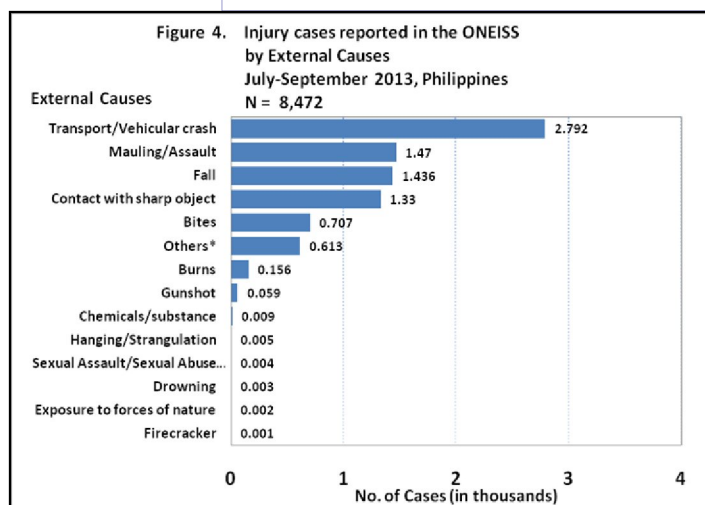
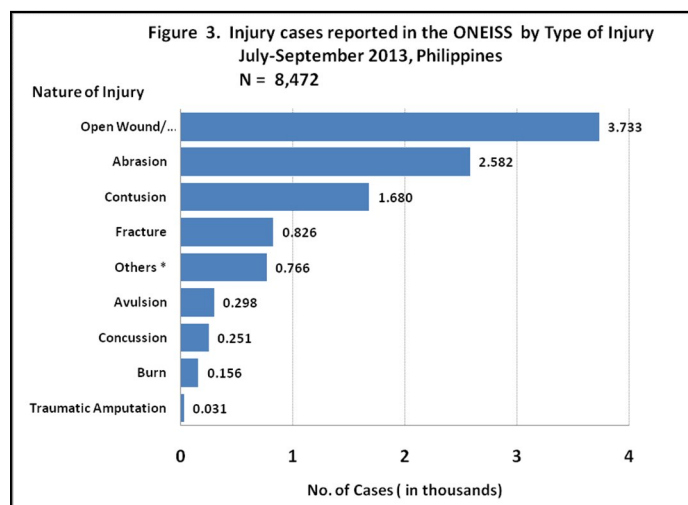
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 67.8% while 30.1% were married. The remaining were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9 %, while the remaining were from other nationalities such as Indian, Japanese and Thai.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 25.1% unemployed, 13.0% employed, and 17.9% students.
- with 9.0%, Region 2 with 7.9%, Region 3 with 7.8%, Region 4A with 7.7%, and Region 11 with 6.5% (Figure 2);
- The month of September had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 38.6%. While July and August, accounted for 31.7% and 29.4%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.1% of the total reported injury cases while 23.6% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 16.1% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm , and 18.2% between 12:00 and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (74.2%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 20.0% brought by intentional violence which includes the 5 cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 40.3% of the total injury cases reported .

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 95.5% of the total reported injury cases while 4.4% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). Only 0.1% were in-patient cases.
- Only 14.2% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 44.4% of the cases, while 41.5% did not provide information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 28.3%, followed by Region 7 with 14.6% , CAR



“The Life you save maybe your own”



- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 44.1%, 30.5% , 19.8%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.7%) of which 87.5% were closed and 12.5% were open, **avulsion (3.5%)**, concussion (3.0%), burn (1.8%);majority (55.1%) of which were 2nd degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.4%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 33.0%. Mauling/Assault was the next common cause with 17.4% followed by fall 16.9% and contact with sharp objects 15.7% . There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (8.3%), burns (1.8%), gunshots (0.7%), chemicals (0.1%), hanging , sexual abuse/assault , drowning and exposure to forces of nature less than 0.1% and other causes (7.2%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others;
- **Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 40.5% , 27.4% at home, 3.6% at the workplace, while 3.0% occurred at school;**
- Majority of the reported injury cases (58.6%) were not able to record the activity of the victim at the time of the incident, 21.1% were leisure related, 6.2% were work-related, while 1.2% were sustained during sports activities.
- There were a total of 425 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.0% of the total injury cases . **Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.4%.**

Hospital Data:

- **Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive of which 99.1% were conscious and 0.7% were unconscious. There were only 0.2% of the reported cases which were considered dead on arrival (DOA) ;**
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.5% of the total reported cases of injuries while 0.7% were referred by other hospitals.
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (23.4%); but majority of the cases (66.8%) had no reported mode of transport .
- At the ER/OPD there were 8,461 reported cases; of these 90.3% improved after treatment, while only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (89.1%) were discharged



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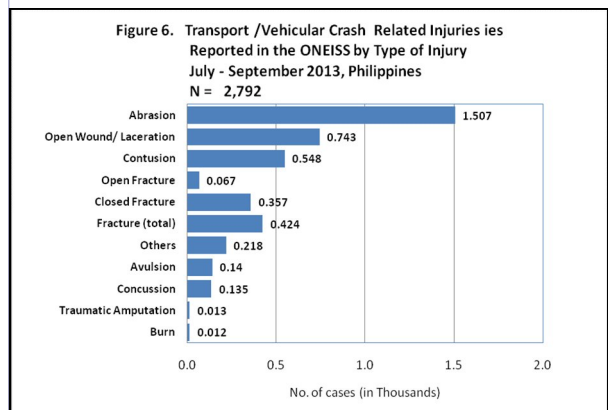
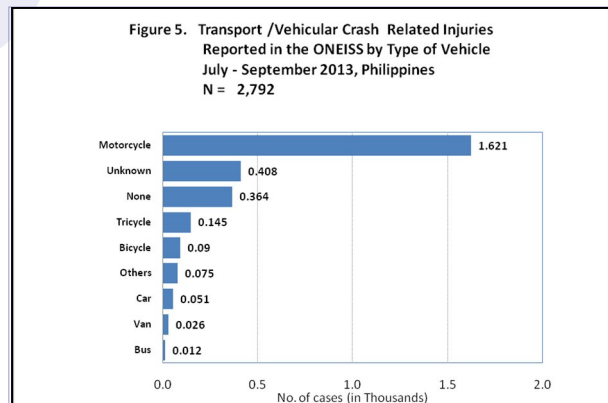
- after treatment, while 7.0% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- **Among those 606 admitted and in-patient cases, 1.8% died, 90.3% improved, and 7.8% did not show improvement after treatment.**

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 2,792 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 3rd quarter of 2013 (consultation date). All were land transport/vehicular crashes;
- More than half of the transport/vehicular crashes (53.0%) were non-collision, while 47.0% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred mostly in July with 36.2%, August with 27.7%, and September with 35.9%;
- NCR had the highest reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 19.5% of the total cases. Regions 7, 2, and 3, had 17.3%, 15.4% and 9.1% 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, majority of the reported injury cases (61.7%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm—7:59 pm with 26.9%;**
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (73.6%), than females (26.4%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 29.0% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 54.2% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 28.9 while the median is 26.

Key Findings (continued):

- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.7% .
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who were injured accounting for 58.1% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases , 5.2% for tricycle, 3.2% for bicycle, 1.8% for car, 0.9% for van, and 0.4% for bus.
- Only 1.9% of the total 1,621 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while 5.9% of those injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- All of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (100.0%) reached the hospital alive. There were 99.1% of those injured who were conscious upon reaching the hospital, while 0.9% were unconscious;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 54.0%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 26.6%, contusion with 19.6%, fracture with 15.2%, avulsion with 5.0%, concussion with 4.8%, and traumatic amputation and burn with 0.5% and 0.4%, respectively.
- As to severity, 90.8% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 7.8% were serious injuries, and 0.5% were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were the injured themselves and their family members at 48.5% and 43.0%, respectively. Police also provided information to 1.4% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 7.2% had other informants which include friend, barangay tanod / official;
- Only 12.5% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 50.8% were not given first-aid treatment, and 36.6% did not provide information whether they were given first aid treatment or not.
- For the distribution of transport/ vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 24.0% accounted for private vehicle, 6.2 % for ambulance, 1.1% for police vehicle, and for others 2.4% . There were 66.3% of the cases without information on the mode of transport.
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (95.4%) had improved after treatment, 4.1% showed no improvement, and 0.5% were fatal.



Key findings by external cause of injury:

- Tables 1 to 12 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2013 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2013 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,470	
Sex:	Male : 67.1% Female: 32.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	9.3 %
15 –44 years old :	76.9 %
45—59 years old :	10.7 %
60 years old and older :	3.3 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	72.2 %
Married :	25.7 %
Widow/er :	1.3 %
Live-in :	0.4 %
Legally Separated :	0.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	25.2 %
4:00 pm - 7:59pm :	23.1 %
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	17.7 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	30.6%
Region 11 :	21.4 %
CAR :	11.1 %
Road :	32.5 %
Home :	24.6 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1%
Non fatal :	99.9%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,436	
Sex:	Male : 63.3 % Female: 36.7 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	49.8 %
15 –44 years old :	27.5 %
45—59 years old :	10.7 %
60 years old and older :	12.1%
Civil Status:	
Single :	73.1 %
Married :	23.1 %
Widow/er :	3.8 %
Legally Separated :	0.1 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	29.9 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	27.9 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	19.9 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	37.1 %
Region 7 :	16.8 %
CAR :	11.4 %
Home :	49.0 %
Road :	11.4 %
School :	7.8 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.4 %
Non fatal :	99.6 %

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 1,330	
Sex:	Male : 75.7 % Female: 24.3 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	22.1 %
15 –44 years old :	59.3 %
45—59 years old :	13.9 %
60 years old and older :	4.6 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	65.3 %
Married :	33.2 %
Widow/er :	1.2 %
Legally Separated :	0.4 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	30.6 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	24.8 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	18.6 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	24.4 %
Region 7 :	21.6 %
Region 10 :	13.0 %
Home :	52.1 %
Workplace :	12.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.15%
Non fatal :	99.85%

Table 4. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 3	
Male: 33.3% Female: 66.7%	
Children below 15 years old :	66.7 %
50-54 years old:	33.3 %
Place of occurrence:	
Region 3 :	66.7 %
Region 10 :	33.3 %
Sea/Fishpond :	100.0 %
Time of occurrence:	
12:00 pm :	66.7 %
9:00 pm :	33.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA) :	100.0 %

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 707	
Sex:	Male : 52.2 % Female: 47.8 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	33.2 %
15 –44 years old :	43.7 %
45—59 years old :	15.1 %
60 years old and older :	7.9 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	69.7 %
Married :	27.7 %
Widow/er :	2.3 %
Live-in :	0.3 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.7 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	23.5 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	15.7 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	31.8 %
Region 4A :	16.4 %
CAR :	15.9 %
Home :	55.3 %
Road :	9.9 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1%
Non fatal :	99.9%
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, human, snake, scorpion, rat, monkey, pig, rabbit, spider	
First Aid Given :	
No :	27.9 %
Yes :	23.8 %

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 156	
Sex:	Male : 64.7 % Female: 35.3 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	35.3 %
15 –44 years old :	51.9 %
45—59 years old :	10.3 %
60 years old and older :	2.5 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	74.4 %
Married :	24.4 %
Widow/er :	1.3 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	28.8 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	27.6 %
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	14.7 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	14.7 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	29.5 %
CAR :	16.7 %
Region 7 :	12.2 %
Home :	51.9 %
Workplace :	11.5 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	2.6%
Non fatal :	97.4 %
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	53.8 %
Electricity :	16.0 %
Oil :	7.7 %
First Aid Given :	
No :	31.4 %
Yes :	19.2 %

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 59	
Sex:	Male : 91.5 % Female: 8.5 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	5.1 %
15 –44 years old :	79.8 %
45—59 years old :	10.2 %
60 years old and older :	5.1 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	49.2 %
Married :	50.8 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	28.8 %
8:00 am – 12:00 pm :	16.9 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	16.9 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	28.8 %
Region 7 :	20.3 %
Region 3 :	18.6 %
Road :	40.7 %
Home :	16.9 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	11.9%
Non fatal :	88.1%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	100.0%

Table 8. Firecrackers related injuries

<p>Total reported case\s: 1</p> <p>Piccolo</p> <p>Male, single, Filipino aged 9 years old</p> <p>Place of occurrence: Pampanga– road</p> <p>Date and Time of Occurrence: September, 4:25 pm</p> <p>Arrived conscious in the hospital who after treatment improved and was sent home.</p>

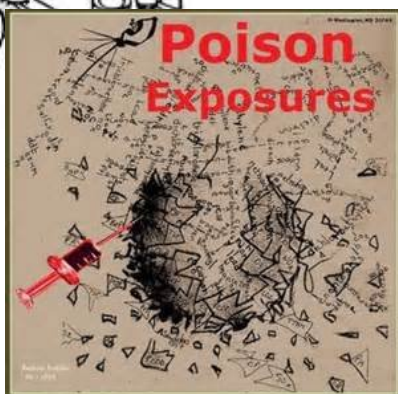


Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

<p>Total reported cases: 9</p> <p>Sex: Male : 66.7 % Female: 33.3 %</p> <p>Age:</p> <p>Children below 15 years old : 22.2 %</p> <p>15 –44 years old : 77.8 %</p> <p>Civil Status:</p> <p>Single : 66.7 %</p> <p>Married : 33.3 %</p> <p>Time of Occurrence:</p> <p>8:00 am -12:00 pm : 33.3 %</p> <p>4:00 pm - 7:59 pm : 33.3 %</p> <p>Place of Occurrence:</p> <p>Region 7 : 44.4 %</p> <p>Region 4A : 22.2 %</p> <p>Home : 66.7 %</p> <p>School : 22.2 %</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Fatal : 0.0 %</p> <p>Non fatal : 100.0 %</p> <p>Types of Chemicals:</p> <p>Battery fluid, chlorine, dishwashing liquid, kerosene, salicylic acid.</p> <p>First Aid Given :</p> <p>Unknown : 55.6 %</p> <p>Yes : 44.4 %</p>

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 5	
Sex:	Male : 60.0% Female: 40.0%
Age:	
15 –44 years old	: 80.0 %
45 –59 years old	: 20.0 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 20.0 %
Married	: 60.0 %
Live-in	: 20.0 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am – 12:00 pm	: 40.0 %
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 20.0 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 20.0 %
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 20.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 40.0 %
CAR	: 20.0 %
Region 4A	: 20.0 %
Region 6	: 20.0 %
Home	: 80.0 %
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Self inflicted)	: 60.0 %
Undetermined	: 40.0 %
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA)	: 20.0 %
Non fatal	: 80.0 %

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 4	
Sex:	Male : 50.0 % Female: 50.0 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 50.0 %
15 –44 years old	: 50.0 %
Civil Status:	
Single	: 75.0 %
Married	: 25.0 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 am – 7:59 pm	: 25.0 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 25.0 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.0 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.0 %
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 25.0 %
Region 6	: 25.0 %
Region 7	: 25.0 %
Region 10	: 25.0 %
Road	: 25.0 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0 %

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported case\ s: 2	
Landslide/avalanche and excessive rain	
Both Filipino, male,1 married and 1 single, aged 20 and 37 years old	
Arrived conscious in the hospital and after treatment improved and were sent home.	
Place of occurrence: Bulacan, Iloilo Road , workplace	
Date and Time of occurrence: August, September 9:00 am, 2:30 pm	

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 3,003	
Sex:	Male : 67.5 % Female: 32.5 %
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 0.7 %
1-4 years old	: 19.3 %
5-9 years old	: 24.9 %
10 –14 years old	: 21.3 %
15 -19 years old	: 33.8 %
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 4.7 %
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 7.6 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 25.4 %
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 18.7 %
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 31.2 %
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 12.5 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 28.5 %
Region 7	: 15.1 %
CAR	: 9.9 %
Home	: 33.0 %
Road	: 32.6 %
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 43.3 %
Abrasion	: 27.8 %
Contusion	: 19.1 %
External Causes of Injury:	
Fall	: 27.6 %
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 26.9 %
Contact with sharp objects	: 14.2 %
Sexual Assault/Abuse/Rape	: 0.10 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3 %
Non fatal	: 99.7 %



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Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,691	
Sex:	Male : 69.4 % Female: 30.6 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	9.8 %
15 –44 years old :	75.8 %
45—59 years old :	10.9 %
60 years old and older :	3.5 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	71.2 %
Married :	26.8 %
Widow/er :	1.2 %
Live-in :	0.4 %
Legally :	0.5 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	25.7 %
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	23.1 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	17.3 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	30.8 %
Region 11 :	19.2 %
CAR :	10.0 %
Road :	33.3 %
Home :	25.1 %
School :	2.9 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.7%
Non fatal :	99.3%



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

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Updates/Recommendations:

On the Findings:

1. The DOH will convene all the stakeholders and partners for the prevention of violence and injuries to form the **Violence and Injury Prevention Alliance (VIPA)**.
2. The *Revised National Policy on Violence and Injury Prevention* is now up for approval by the DOH-Execom, while the *National Policy on the Establishment of Prehospital Emergency Care System* is now for the final review by the Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau (HPDPB).
3. There is a need to develop the *National Policy on the Prevention and Control of the Harmful Effects of Alcohol Use* due to the consistency of alcohol use as one of the leading risk factors for both road traffic injuries and interpersonal violence-related injuries.
4. The DOH will meet with LTFRB and LTO to discuss the possibility of prohibiting all commercial and public transport drivers to go on 24-hour duty. It has been proven already that sleep-deficient drivers are impaired drivers.

5. The DOH will advocate for the observance of *Violence and Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Awareness Month* thru an Executive Order.
6. DOH, in partnership with Philippine Life Saving, will lead the Philippine Drowning Prevention Council to oversee the implementation of Philippine Drowning Prevention Plan 2010-2015.

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 and reorientation of hospital staffs on the ONEISS system that will include the correct and complete accomplishments of the injury forms, and proper encoding of entries;**
3. **Perform an update and review of the validation checks in the system on a daily basis.**

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.