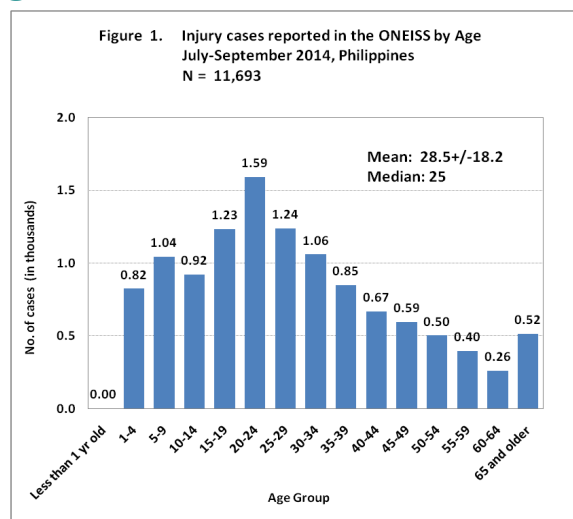
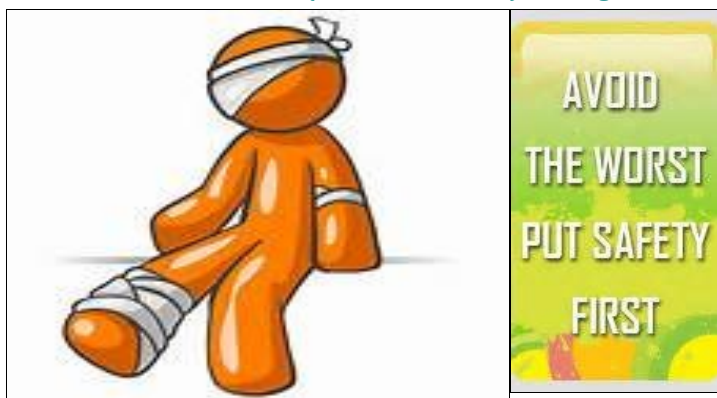


Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

January 2015

Volume 6, Issue 3

3rd Quarter (CY 2014) Key Findings:



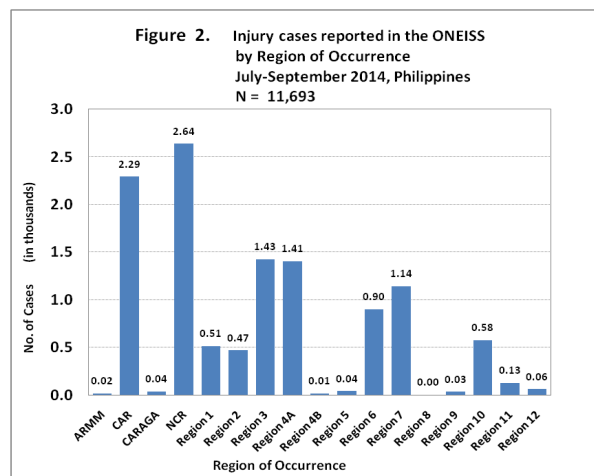
ONEISS registered a total of 11,693 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2014 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for 4.8% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 15.4% of the 565 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Majority of the total reported injury cases (67.8%) came from 28 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 18.3% of the cases were reported by 43 private and 13.9% by 16 government hospitals.

General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 54.6%, had the family member as informant. Whereas 41.1%, were reported by the injured themselves, 0.5% by the police, and 3.7% by friends, barangay officials, classmates, co-workers, bystanders, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 25:10, with 71.5% injury cases from males, and 28.5% from females. A 22:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 30:10 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 an almost 1:1 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.9%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 34.4% of the total reported cases including the 7.1% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 6.6%. 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 67.6% while 29.9% were married. The remaining 2.5% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9%, while the remaining 0.01% were from other nationalities such as French, Gabonese, American, Australian, Chinese, Indonesian, Finn/Finnish and South Korean.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 27.1% unemployed, 13.6% students, and 10.2% employed.

with 9.8%, and Region 6 with 7.7% (Figure 2);

- The month of July had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 36.3%. While August and September, accounted for 31.9% and 31.2%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.7% of the total reported injury cases while 25.0% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 15.8% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 16.4% between 12:00 and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (79.0%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 16.4% brought by intentional violence which includes the 11 (0.79%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.5% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 30.0% of the total injury cases reported.
- Most commonly sustained types of



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 94.3% of the total reported injury cases while 5.5% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 20.9% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 43.5% of the cases, while 35.6% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 22.5%, followed by CAR with 19.6%, Region 3 with 12.2%, Region 4A with 12.0%, Region 7

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury July-September 2014, Philippines
N = 11,693

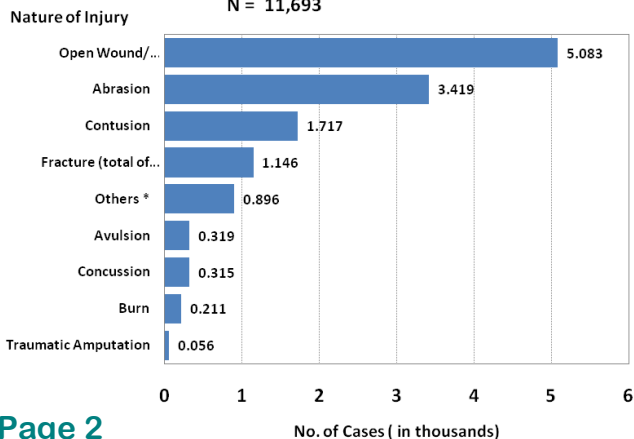
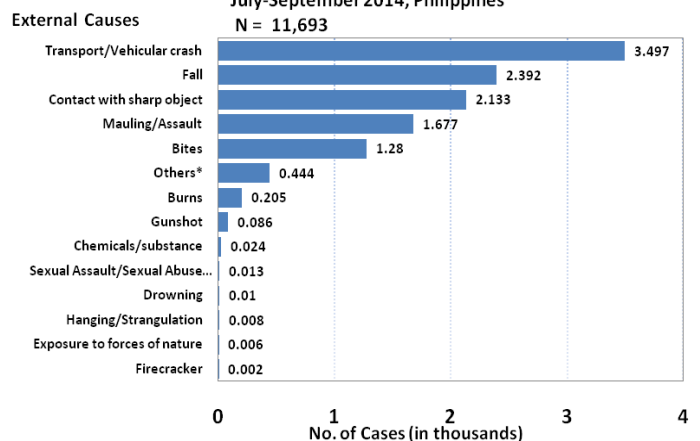


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes July-September 2014, Philippines
N = 11,693



injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 43.5%, 29.2%, 14.7%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.8%) of which 88% were closed and 12% were open, avulsion (2.7%), concussion (2.7%), burn (1.8%); majority (53.6%) of which were 1st degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.5%) (Figure 3);

- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 29.9%. fall was the next common cause with 20.5% followed by contact with sharp objects 18.2% and mauling/assault 14.3%. There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (10.9%), 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 (3.8%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 38.8%, 24.8% at home, 5.4% at the workplace, while 2.6% occurred at school;
- Almost 2 in 10 reported injury cases (17.2%) were leisure related, 8.9% were work-related, 2.0% were sports related, while 7.9% were sustained during other activities.
- There were a total of 495 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 4.2% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 3.7%.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive with 98.9% conscious and 0.9% unconscious. Only 0.2% of the reported cases were considered dead on arrival (DOA);
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.2% of the total reported cases of injuries while 0.6% were referred by other hospitals.
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (31.3%); but majority of the cases (61.4%) had no reported mode of transport.
- Most of the of the 11,670 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (90.1%) while only 0.2% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (88.5%) were discharged



after treatment, while 6.7% were eventually admitted for further treatment;

- Among those 806 in-patient and admitted cases, 2.9% died, 90.8% improved, and 6.1% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 3,497 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 3rd quarter of 2014 (consultation date). Most of cases were land transport/ vehicular crashes (99.9%) with only 2 cases (0.1%) of eater-related transport injury;
- Close to half of the transport/vehicular crashes (50.2%) were non-collision, while 49.8% were collision;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred mostly in July with 37.1%, August with 32.8%, and September with 29.9%;
- NCR had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 20.0% of the total cases. Region 7, Regions 3, and 4A, had 15.0%, 14.8% and 10.7% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions 4B, 5, 8, 9, 12, ARMM, and CARAGA 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 (61.6%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 25.7%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (73.3%), than females (26.7%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 26.9% 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 29.6 while the median is 27.
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.2% .
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who were injured accounting for 58.7% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases , 14.9% for pedestrians, 5.7% for tricycle, 2.9% for jeepney, 2.7% for bicycle, 2.6% for car, 1.0% for van, and 0.8% for bus.
- Only 0.97% of the total 2,053 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while none of the 92 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. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. There were 98.4% of those injured who were conscious upon reaching the hospital, while 1.3% were unconscious;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 54.3%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 23.7%, contusion with 17.2%, fracture with 11.5%, concussion with 4.8%, avulsion with 4.3%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% each.
- As to severity, 94.7% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 4.1% were serious injuries, and 0.8% were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were the injured themselves and their family members at 48.0% and 45.4%, respectively. Police also provided information to 0.6% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 6.1% had other informants which include 161 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, ambulance staff, co worker, etc.
- Only 19.5% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 50.6% were not given first-aid treatment, and 29.9% reported unknown as to whether first aid treatment was given or not.
- For the distribution of transport/ vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 28.5% accounted for private vehicle, 10.9% for ambulance, 1.0% for police vehicle, and for others

Figure 5. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle July-September 2014, Philippines
N = 3,497

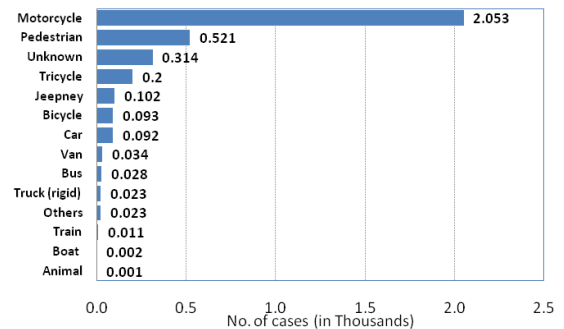
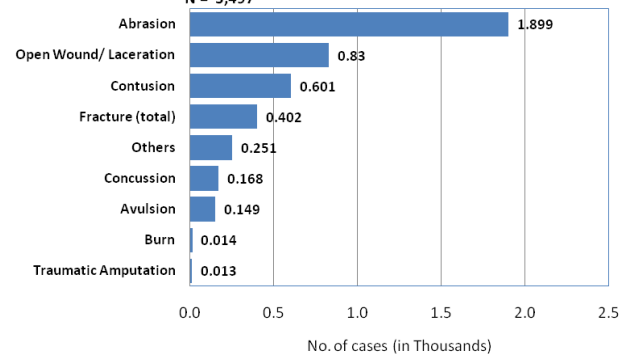


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury July-September 2014, Philippines
N = 3,497



1.9% . There were 57.7% of the cases without information on the mode of transport.

- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (94.5%) had improved after treatment, 4.7% 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 3rd quarter of 2014 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2014 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,677	
Sex:	Male : 70.4% Female: 29.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.1%
15 –44 years old :	75.7%
45—59 years old :	10.9%
60 years old and older :	3.4%
Civil Status:	
Single :	71.5%
Married :	26.7%
Widow/er :	1.2%
Live-in :	0.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	28.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	21.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	17.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	30.5%
NCR :	27.9%
Region 4A :	10.8%
Road :	31.1%
Home :	21.1%
School :	3.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%



Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,392	
Sex:	Male : 67.4% Female: 32.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	42.3%
15 –44 years old :	35.3%
45—59 years old :	10.2%
60 years old and older :	12.2%
Civil Status:	
Single :	73.9%
Married :	21.9%
Widow/er :	4.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am – 12:00 pm :	27.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	26.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	26.4%
CAR :	25.6%
Region 4A :	12.7%
Home :	41.4%
Road :	11.6%
School :	5.9%
Workplace :	3.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 2,133	
Sex:	Male : 79.0% Female: 21.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	20.7%
15 –44 years old :	59.1%
45—59 years old :	14.0%
60 years old and older :	6.2%
Civil Status:	
Single :	66.1%
Married :	31.6%
Widow/er :	1.5%
Live-in :	0.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	34.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	21.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	20.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	19.6%
NCR :	18.0%
Region 3 :	13.6%
Home :	37.8%
Workplace :	15.8%
Road :	10.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1%
Non fatal :	99.9%

Sharp Objects include "bolo", axe, wire, blade, bbq stick, bamboo stick/fence, GI sheet, arrow, fork, knife, icepick, wire, nail, thumbtacks, broken bottle, drill, grinder, scissor, etc.

Table 4. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 2	
Both males	
Aged 31 & 34 years old	
Both occurred in Region 6 on July and August, 2014	
Homemade firecracker and camara were involved. Both arrived in the facility conscious, 1 had an amputation and was eventually transferred to another facility while the other was sent home after treatment.	



Image courtesy: Prevent the Bite.

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,280	
Sex:	Male : 59.7% Female: 40.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	35.8%
15 –44 years old :	40.5%
45—59 years old :	15.1%
60 years old and older :	8.6%
Civil Status:	
Single :	71.2%
Married :	25.9%
Widow/er :	2.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	28.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	27.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	18.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	33.4%
NCR :	18.8%
Region 4A :	14.1%
Home :	40.9%
Road :	13.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, rooster, scorpion, spider, human, fish, pig, monkey, snake, squirrel, sea urchin, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	25.7%
Yes :	28.1%

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 205	
Sex:	Male : 68.3% Female: 31.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	41.5%
15 –44 years old :	47.3%
45—59 years old :	8.3%
60 years old and older :	2.9%
Civil Status:	
Single :	75.1%
Married :	23.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	29.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	22.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	20.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	31.7%
Region 3 :	19.5%
NCR :	13.7%
Home :	45.4%
Workplace :	17.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	42.0%
Electricity :	13.7%
Fire :	8.3%
First Aid Given :	
No :	37.1%
Yes :	25.9%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 86	
Sex:	Male : 88.4% Female: 11.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	4.7%
15 –44 years old :	77.9%
45—59 years old :	14.0%
60 years old and older :	3.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	46.5%
Married :	48.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	24.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	24.4%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	18.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	17.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	24.4%
Region 3 :	15.1%
Region 4A :	13.9%
Road :	47.7%
Home :	23.3%
Workplace :	7.0%
School :	2.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	8.1%
Non fatal :	91.9%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	51.2%
Unintentional/Accidental :	45.3%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 10	
Sex:	Male : 80.0% Female: 20.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	40.0%
15 –44 years old :	30.0%
45—59 years old :	20.0%
60 years old and older :	10.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	70.0%
Married :	30.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 am— 7:59 am :	40.0%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm :	30.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	30.0%
Region 3, 6 :	20.0% (each)
Region 1,10 , CAR :	10.0% (each)
Home :	20.0%
Workplace :	10.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	30.0%
Non fatal :	70.0%
First Aid Given :	
No :	60.0%
Yes :	0.0%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 24	
Sex:	Male : 58.3% Female: 41.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	16.7%
15 –44 years old :	70.8%
45—59 years old :	12.5%
60 years old and older :	0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single :	58.3%
Married :	33.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	33.3%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	20.8%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	12.5%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	12.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	12.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	33.3%
Region 4A :	20.8%
Region 3 :	16.7%
Home :	62.5%
Workplace :	12.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	4.2%
Non fatal :	95.8%
Types of Chemicals:	
Cuticle remover, cyanide, gasoline, off lotion, limestone powderized, muriatic acid, nail polish, silver cleaner, zonrox, pain killer ointment, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	45.8%
Yes :	33.3%



Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 8	
Sex:	Male : 75.0% Female: 25.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	0.0%
15 –44 years old :	87.5%
45—59 years old :	12.5%
Civil Status:	
Single :	62.5%
Married :	37.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm– 7:59 pm :	37.5%
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	25.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	25.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	12.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	37.5%
Region 7 :	25.0%
Regions 3 , 6,11 :	12.5% (each)
Road :	37.5%
Home :	37.5%
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	62.5%
Intentional (Self-inflicted) :	37.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 13	
Sex:	Male : 76.9% Female: 23.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	7.7%
15 –44 years old :	84.6%
60 years old and older :	7.7%
Civil Status:	
Single :	69.2%
Married :	30.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00am – 7:59 am :	23.1%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm :	23.1%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	23.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	30.8%
Region 10 :	23.1%
Region 4A, CAR :	15.4% (each)
Road :	38.5%
Home :	23.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%



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Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 83.3% Female: 16.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	16.7%
15 –44 years old :	66.7%
60 years old and older :	16.7%
Civil Status:	
Single :	50.0%
Married :	50.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm— 11:59 am :	33.3%
12:00 am— 3:59 am :	16.7%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	16.7%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm :	16.7%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm :	16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	33.3%
Region 7 :	33.3%
NCR, Region 3 :	16.7% (each)
Road :	66.7%
Home, Workplace :	16.7% (each)
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
First Aid Given :	
No :	66.7%
Yes :	0.0%

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 4,024	
Sex:	Male : 70.0% Female: 30.0%
Age:	
Below 1 year old :	0.05%
1-4 years old :	20.48%
5-9 years old :	25.94%
10 –14 years old :	22.89%
15 -19 years old :	30.64%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am :	3.4%
4:00 am— 7:59 am :	8.6%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	25.5%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm :	20.7%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm :	30.2%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	11.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	21.79%
NCR :	20.73%
Region 4A :	11.33%
Road :	31.4%
Home :	30.2%
School :	7.0%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration :	42.05%
Abrasion :	26.96%
Contusion :	13.62%
External Causes of Injury:	
Fall :	29.70%
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes :	23.41%
Contact with sharp objects :	16.13%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.17%
Non fatal :	99.83%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,912	
Sex:	Male : 71.3% Female: 28.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.5%
15 –44 years old :	74.5%
45—59 years old :	11.4%
60 years old and older :	3.6%
Civil Status:	
Single :	70.8%
Married :	27.2%
Widow/er :	1.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	27.9%
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	21.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	17.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	28.6%
NCR :	28.2%
Region 4A :	10.9%
Road :	31.9%
Home :	22.5%
School :	3.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.5%
Non fatal :	99.5%

LIST OF HOSPITALS WITH ONEISS REPORT, 3RD QTR CY 2014

DOH Hospitals:

1. AMANG RODRIGUEZ MEDICAL CENTER
2. BAGUIO GENERAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
3. BICOL REGIONAL TRAINING AND TEACHING HOSPITAL
4. BICOL SANITARIUM
5. CAGAYAN VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
6. COTABATO SANITARIUM HOSPITAL
7. DAVAO MEDICAL CENTER
8. DON JOSE S MONFORT MEDICAL CENTER EXT HOSPITAL
9. DR PAULINO J GARCIA MEMORIAL RESEARCH AND MEDICAL
10. FAR NORTH LUZON GEN HOSP AND TRAINING CENTER
11. GOV CELESTINO GALLARES MEMO HOSPITAL
12. ILOCOS TRAINING AND REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
13. LAS PINAS GEN HOSP & SATELLITE TRAUMA CENTER
14. LUIS HORA MEMORIAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL
15. MARIANO MARCOS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
16. MAYOR HILARION A RAMIRO SR REGIONAL TRAINING AND TEACHING HOSPITAL
17. MINDANAO CENTRAL SANITARIUM
18. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH
19. NATIONAL CHILDRENS HOSPITAL
20. NORTHERN MINDANAO MEDICAL CENTER
21. PHILIPPINE ORTHOPEDIC CENTER
22. QUIRINO MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
23. RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL MEDICINE
24. SAN LAZARO HOSPITAL
25. ST ANTHONY MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL
26. VETERANS REGIONAL HOSPITAL
27. WESTERN VISAYAS MEDICAL CENTER
28. WESTERN VISAYAS SANITARIUM

GOVERNMENT Hospitals:

1. ANGEL SALAZAR MEMORIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
2. BAGO CITY HOSPITAL
3. BATAAN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
4. BAYUGAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
5. BUSTOS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
6. CAMP GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE STATION HOSP
7. DONA MARIA D TAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
8. GENERAL SANTOS CITY HOSPITAL
9. IBAJAY DISTRICT HOSPITAL
10. ORANI DISTRICT HOSPITAL
11. PRES DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
12. QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL
13. REP PEDRO TRONO MEMORIAL DISTRICT HOSPITAL
14. SAN CARLOS CITY HOSPITAL
15. SAN JOSE DISTRICT HOSPITAL
16. SEBASTE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

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LIST OF HOSPITALS WITH ONEISS REPORT, 3RD QTR CY 2014 (continuation)

PRIVATE Hospitals:

1. ACEBEDO GENERAL HOSPITAL
2. AMISOLA MATERNITY HOSPITAL
3. BERNARDINO GEN HOSPITAL II
4. BLESSED FAMILY DOCTORS GENERAL HOSPITAL
5. HOSPITAL
6. BUNGABONG-SANICO MEDICAL CLINIC AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL
7. CABIAO GENERAL HOSPITAL INC
8. CAGAYAN DE ORO MEDICAL CENTER INC
9. CAINGLET MEDICAL CLINIC
10. CANDON GENERAL HOSPITAL
11. CENTRAL MINDANAO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
12. COTABATO MEDICAL SPECIALIST HOSPITAL
13. CRISOSTOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL
14. DEL CARMEN MEDICAL CLINIC & HOSPITAL
15. DR ALBERTO M PASTOR HOSPITAL
16. EMMANUEL HOSPITAL
17. FEU-NRMF-MEDICAL CENTER
18. GAOAT GENERAL HOSPITAL
19. HOLY TRINITY PLAZANG LUMA MEDICAL CLINIC
20. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION HEALTH CENTER
21. JOWELL GENERAL HOSPITAL
22. MADONNA AND CHILD HOSPITAL
23. MANILA EAST MEDICAL CENTER
24. MARIA REYNA HOSPITAL
25. MARIVELES HEALTH SERVICES COOPERATIVE HOSPITAL (MAHESECO)
26. MCU-FDT MEDICAL FOUNDATION HOSP
27. OLIVAREZ GENERAL HOSPITAL
28. PREMIERE GEN HOSPITAL OF NUEVA ECIIJA BALER AURORA INC
29. PREMIERE MEDICAL CENTER
30. RABARA CLINIC AND HOSPITAL
31. RAMOS GENERAL HOSPITAL
32. ROA MEDICAL CLINIC - BALINGASAG
33. SABAL HOSPITAL INC
34. SACRED HEART HOSPITAL OF MALOLOS, INC (FORMELY SACRED HEART HOSPITAL)
35. SAN JUAN DE DIOS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC
36. ST ANN MEDICAL HOSPITAL
37. ST LUKES MEDICAL CENTER
38. ST. PAUL HOSPITAL BULACAN INC.
39. STA CLARA DE MONTEFALCO MED CENTER
40. TALON GENERAL HOSPITAL
41. TANCHULING HOSPITAL
42. VALENCIA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL
43. VL MAKABALI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL INC

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

Updates/Recommendations:

1. Networking and collaboration strengthened through the conduct of regular meetings with the Pre-hospital Emergency Medical Service (PEMS) on the following sub-committees: Policy Development, Service Delivery and Capacity Development;
2. Indicators for the Violence and Injury Prevention Program were finalized on July 21, 2014 meeting.

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 particularly those facilities provided with training on the ONEISS system;
2. Perform an update and review of the validation checks in the system on a daily basis.

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.