

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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3rd Quarter (CY 2015) Key Findings:



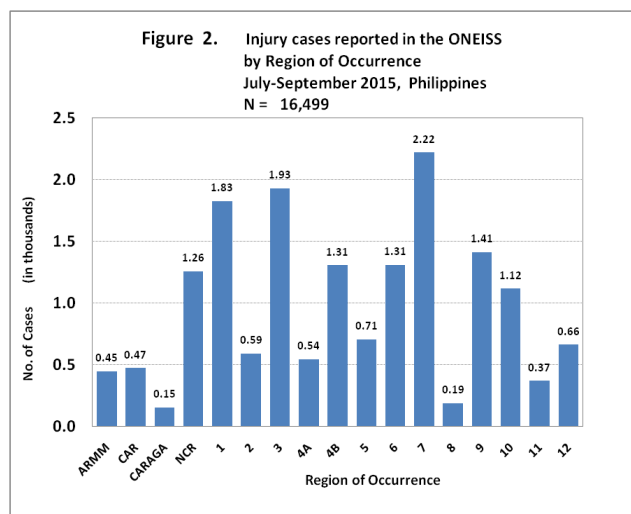
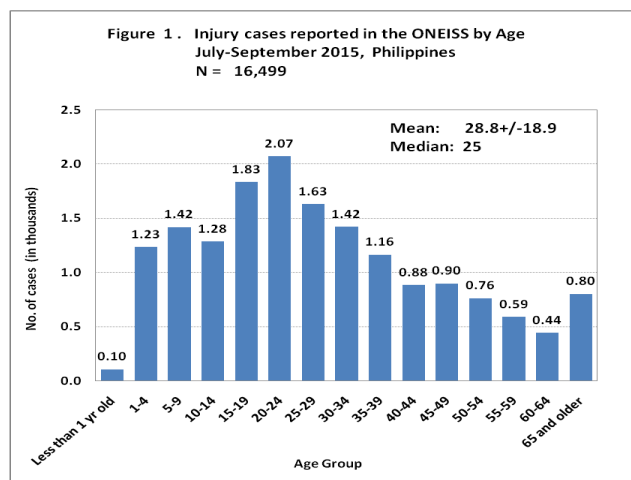
ONEISS registered a total of 16,499 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2015 (consultation date). Reports came from 237 government, and private hospitals which accounted for 13.0% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 18.9% of the 1256 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Most of the total reported injury cases (48.0%) came from 32 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 30.0% of the cases were reported by 85 government and 22.1% by 120 private hospitals.

General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 56.6%, had family member as informant. Whereas 39.3%, were reported by the injured themselves, 1.2% by the police, and 2.9% by friends, barangay officials, classmates, teachers, co-workers, bystanders, neighbor, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 22:10, with 69.5% injury cases from males, and 30.5% 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 and 20:10 for the 45-64 age group. 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 9:10 male to female ratio;

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (56.9%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 35.5% of the total reported cases including the 8.1% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.5%. The mean age is 28.8 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

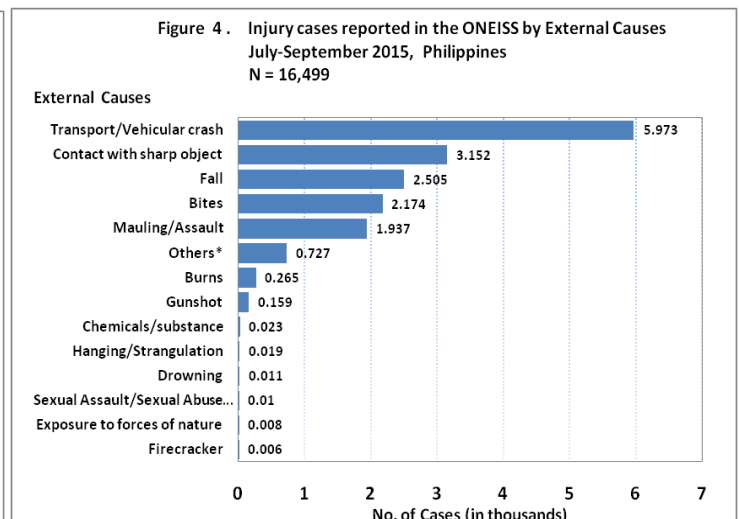
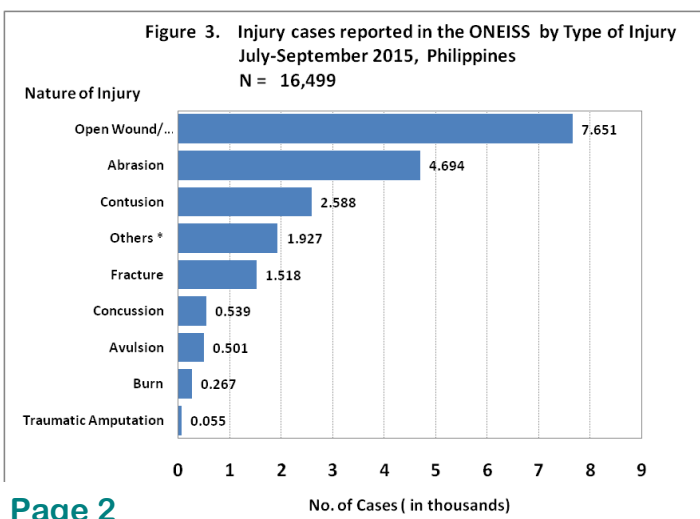
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 63.9% while 33.3% were married. The remaining 2.8% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated;
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.73%, while the remaining 0.9% were from other nationalities such as American, Cambodian, Canadian, Chinese, German among others;
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 37.3% unemployed, 19.7% employed, and 16.9% students.
- 35.4%. While the months of July and August, accounted for 32.6% and 31.9%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.3% of the total reported injury cases while 26.4% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 14.1% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 17.2% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (84.5%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 14.5% brought by intentional violence which includes the 82 (0.5%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 82.6% of the total reported injury cases while 17.2% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported;
- Only 26.0% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 45.1% of the cases, while 28.9% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not;
- Region 7 registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 13.5%, followed by Region 3 with 11.7%, Region 1 with 11.1%, and Region 9 with 8.6 % (Figure 2);
- The month of September had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 36.2%. contact with sharp objects
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 58.6% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 46.4%, 28.5%, 15.7, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.2%) of which 85.4% were closed and 14.6% were open, concussion (3.3%), avulsion (3.0%), burn (1.6%); majority (61.4%) 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 36.2%.



“The Life you save maybe your own”



was the next common cause with 19.1% followed by fall 15.2% and bites/stings 13.2%. There were also cases of injuries caused by mauling/assault (11.7%), burns (1.6%), gunshots (1.0%), chemicals, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, exposure to forces of nature, and firecracker less than 1.0% each and other causes (4.4%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;

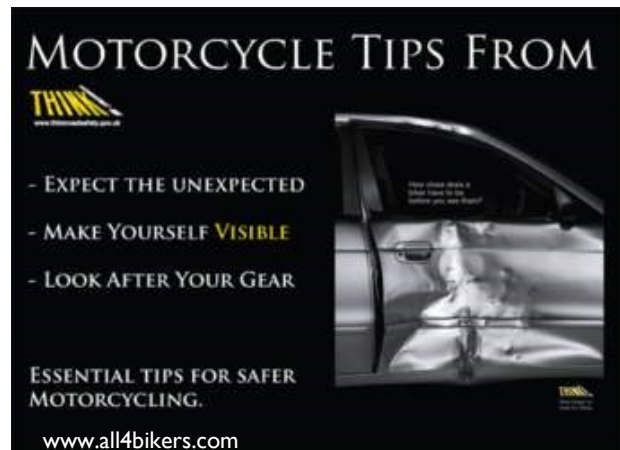
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 42.6%, 33.0% at home, 3.9% at the workplace, while 2.7% occurred at school;
- Most of the reported injury cases (27.9%) were leisure related, 8.2% were work-related, 1.8% were sports related, while 9.8% were sustained during other activities.;
- There were a total of 1038 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 6.3% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 5.2 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 98.5% conscious and 1.2% unconscious. Only 0.3% of the reported cases were considered dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.6% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.0% were referred by other hospitals;
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (53.1%); but still, a relatively significant percentage of cases (33.4%) had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the of the 16,471 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (82.1%) while only 0.5% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (80.8%) were discharged after treatment, while 13.0% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 2,169 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.2% died, 85.1% improved, and 13.7% did not show improvement after treatment. Majority of those unimproved cases are still admitted (86.9%) and the remaining 13.1% were discharged, transferred or HAMA.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 5,973 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 3rd quarter of 2015

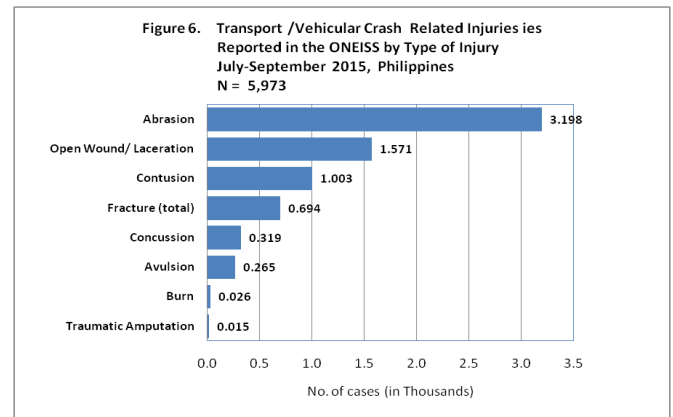
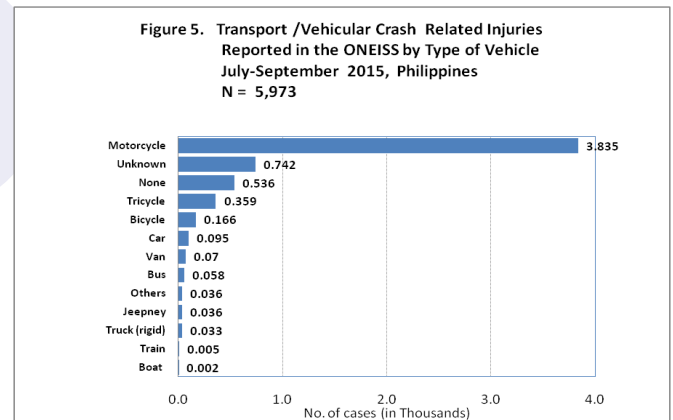


(consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/vehicular crashes (99.97%) with only 2 cases (0.03%) of water-related transport injury;

- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (53.4%) were non-collision, while the remaining 46.6% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in September with 36.6%, and almost equally in July and August with 31.8% and 31.5%, respectively;
- Regions 7 had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 15.7% of the total cases. This is closely followed by Region 3 with 15.3%. Regions 1, 6, 4B and 10, had 9.8%, 8.4% , 7.2 and 7.1% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions CARA-GA and 8 had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with less than 0.6 % and 1.4%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (63.5%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 24.2%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.5%), than females (27.5%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 29.3% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 50.9% 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 7.8% .
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of transport of those who are injured accounting for 64.2% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases , 9.0% for pedestrians, 6.0% for tricycle, 2.8% for bicycle, 1.6% for car, 1.2% for van, 1.0% for bus, and 0.6% each for jeepney and truck.
- Only 2.4% of the total 3,835 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 9.4% of the 96 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.6%) reached the hospital alive with 97.9% conscious and 1.7% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.4% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 22 dead upon arrival cases, 11 were motorcycle riders and 4 were pedestrians. All of the 11 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 53.5%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 26.3%, contusion with 16.8%, fracture with 11.6%, concussion with 5.3%, avulsion with 4.4%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively;
- As to severity, 91.5% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 7.7% 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 53.6% and 40.7%, respectively. Police also provided information to 1.7% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 4.0% had other informants which include 161 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, ambulance staff, co worker among others ;



- Only 24.3% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 47.6% were not given first-aid treatment, and 28.2% 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, 49.4% accounted for private vehicle, 9.4% for ambulance, 2.2% for police vehicle, and for others 4.3% . There were 34.7% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (91.5%) had improved after treatment, 7.7% 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 2015 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2015 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,937	
Sex:	Male : 70.6% Female: 29.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.0%
15 –44 years old	: 74.7%
45—59 years old	: 13.2%
60 years old and older	: 3.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 65.4%
Married	: 32.7%
Widow/er	: 1.3%
Live-in	: 0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 29.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 17.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9	: 19.9%
Region 4B	: 16.1%
Region 1	: 13.1%
Home	: 30.0%
Road	: 22.5%
Videoke Bar	: 2.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.4%
Non fatal	: 99.6%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 17.8%
No	: 44.6%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,505	
Sex:	Male : 64.0% Female: 36.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 45.9%
15 –44 years old	: 28.6%
45—59 years old	: 10.3%
60 years old and older	: 15.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 69.7%
Married	: 23.8%
Widow/er	: 6.3%
Live-in	: 0.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.4%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 20.2%
Region 3	: 14.9%
NCR	: 11.7%
Home	: 55.6%
Road	: 11.7%
School	: 6.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.36%
Non fatal	: 99.64%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 17.8%
No	: 52.3%



Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object

Total reported cases: 3,152	
Sex:	Male : 79.1% Female: 20.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 22.4%
15 –44 years old	: 56.1%
45—59 years old	: 15.1%
60 years old and older	: 6.4%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 61.6%
Married	: 36.2%
Widow/er	: 1.6%
Live-in	: 0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 31.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.3%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 19.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 12.2%
Region 7	: 10.6%
Region 6	: 9.7%
Home	: 50.7%
Road	: 12.6%
Workplace	: 11.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.35%
Non fatal	: 99.65%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 30.9%
No	: 46.7%
Sharp Objects include “Bareta”, “Karit”, axe, wire, blade, bbq stick, “Bolo”, GI sheet, arrow, fork, knife, icepick, wire, nail, scissor, thumb-tacks, broken bottle, needle, grinder, etc.	

Table 4. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 83.3% Female: 16.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 66.7%
15 –44 years old	: 16.7%
45—59 years old	: 16.7%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 100.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 50.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 16.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.7%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
ARMM	: 83.3%
Region 1	: 16.7%
Home	: 100.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 16.7%
No	: 83.3%
Type of firecrackers:	
5 star, flash bomb, Goodbye Philippines and Piccolo	



Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,174	
Sex:	Male : 51.5% Female: 48.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 37.6%
15 –44 years old	: 38.5%
45—59 years old	: 13.8%
60 years old and older	: 10.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 63.0%
Married	: 33.3%
Widow/er	: 3.6%
Separated	: 0.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 30.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.5%
12:01pm – 3:59 pm	: 18.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 18.2%
Region 12	: 14.6%
Region 10	: 9.9%
Home	: 72.8%
Road	: 9.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.05%
Non fatal	: 99.95%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 44.8%
No	: 24.7%
Bitten by:	
Dog, bat, cat, goat, fish, human, iguana, monkey, mouse, pig, snake, scorpion, cobra, chicken, insects, etc.	

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 265	
Sex:	Male : 59.6% Female: 40.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 40.8%
15 –44 years old	: 44.9%
45—59 years old	: 9.8%
60 years old and older	: 4.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 75.1%
Married	: 22.6%
Widow/er	: 1.9%
Separated	: 0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 32.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.8%
12:01pm – 3:59 pm	: 18.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 12.8%
Region 1	: 10.6%
Region 10	: 10.6%
Home	: 63.0%
Workplace	: 12.5%
Road	: 6.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.75%
Non fatal	: 99.25%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 25.7%
No	: 48.3%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 58.1%
Electricity	: 25.3%
Fire	: 7.2%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 159	
Sex:	Male : 91.8% Female: 8.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.0%
15 –44 years old	: 67.9%
45—59 years old	: 22.0%
60 years old and older	: 5.0%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 54.1%
Single	: 43.4%
Widow/er	: 1.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.2%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 22.6%
12:01pm - 3:59 pm	: 18.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 17.6%
Region 7	: 14.5%
ARMM	: 13.8 %
Road	: 33.3%
Home	: 21.4%
Workplace	: 4.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 15.1%
Non fatal	: 84.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 22.6%
No	: 45.3%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 93.7 %
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 3.1%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 11	
Sex:	Male : 72.7% Female: 27.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 54.5
15 –44 years old	: 36.4%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 9.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 100.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 45.5%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 36.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 9.1%
8:00 pm -11:59 pm	: 9.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 45.5%
Region 4B	: 18.2%
Region 6	: 18.2%
Others	: 72.7%
Home	: 18.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 54.5%
Non fatal	: 45.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 54.5%
No	: 36.4%
Drowned in :	
Sea	: 45.5%
River	: 18.2%
Pool	: 9.1%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 23	
Sex:	Male : 78.3% Female: 21.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 8.7%
15 –44 years old	: 65.2%
45—59 years old	: 21.7%
60 years old and older	: 4.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 47.8%
Married	: 47.8%
Widow/er	: 4.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am – 3:59 am	: 21.7%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 21.7%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 17.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 17.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 26.1%
NCR	: 21.7%
Region 7	: 13.0%
Home	: 52.2%
Workplace	: 8.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 30.4%
No	: 52.2%
Types of Chemicals:	
Battery solution, drug, gasoline,hydrochloric acid, paint thinner, zinc phosphide,potassium dyhydroxide, organophosphate, metampheta-mine, etc.	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 19	
Sex:	Male : 52.6% Female: 47.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.5%
15 –44 years old	: 63.2%
45—59 years old	: 21.1%
60 years old and older	: 5.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 57.9%
Married	: 42.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01pm - 3:59 pm	: 31.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.3%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 26.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 26.3%
Region 5	: 15.8%
Region 6	: 15.8%
Home	: 68.4%
School	: 5.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 15.8%
Non fatal	: 84.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 26.3%
No	: 57.9%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 10	
Sex:	Male : 10% Female: 90%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 30.0%
15 –44 years old	: 70.0%
45—59 years old	: -
60 years old and older	: -
Civil Status:	
Single	: 90.0%
Married	: 10.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 50.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 5	: 20.0%
Region 9	: 20.0%
Region 12	: 20.0%
Home	: 40.0%
Road	: 20.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 10.0%
No	: 60.0%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 8	
Sex:	Male : 87.5% Female: 12.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 25.0%
15 –44 years old	: 37.5%
45—59 years old	: 25.0%
60 years old and older	: 12.5%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 62.5%
Single	: 37.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 25.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR	: 25.0%
NCR	: 25.0%
Region 1	: 25.0%
Road	: 37.5%
Home	: 37.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 12.5%
Non fatal	: 87.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 37.5%
No	: 37.5%
Type of Forces of Nature:	
Flood	: 50.0%
Typhoon	: 12.5%
Landslide	: 12.5%
Unknown	: 12.5%

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 5,864	
Sex:	Male : 67.7% Female: 32.3%
Age:	
Less than 1 year old	: 1.8%
1 – 4	: 21.0%
5 - 9	: 24.1%
10-14	: 21.9%
15-19	: 31.2%
Intent:	
Self inflicted	: 0.3%
Intentional Violence	: 10.0%
Unintentional	: 89.1%
Undetermined	: 0.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 29.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 27.5%
4:00 am – 7:59 am	: 9.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 12.8%
Region 3	: 11.7%
Region 1	: 10.3%
Home	: 39.4%
Road	: 35.7%
School	: 6.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.39%
Non fatal	: 99.61%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 26.8%
No	: 44.9%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 45.2%
Abrasion	: 25.9%
Contusion	: 15.1%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 29.9%
Fall	: 22.9%
Contact with sharp objects	: 17.2%
Bite	: 16.5%
Outcome:	

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,398	
Sex:	Male : 73.1% Female: 26.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.2%
15 –44 years old	: 73.5%
45—59 years old	: 13.9%
60 years old and older	: 3.4%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 64.0%
Married	: 34.2%
Widow/er	: 1.3%
Live-in	: 0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 28.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.6%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 17.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9	: 18.2%
Region 4B	: 13.7%
Region 1	: 12.2%
Home	: 30.5%
Road	: 23.4%
School	: 2.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.3%
Non fatal	: 98.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 19.1%
No	: 44.7%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



On the ONEISS Findings:

1. Actively participated in updating the Road Safety Action Plan in partnership with Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) after five years of its implementation of the plan.
2. Knowledge Management Information Technology Service (KMITS) continuously conducting the Unified Disease Registry System (UDRS) Training which includes the ONEISS Training that would ensure, improve and increase reporting of health facilities.
3. Advocacy activity done thru the conduct of the EMS Forum in collaboration with Philippine College of Emergency Medicine (PCEM) to increase awareness and provide updates on program implementation.
4. Prehospital Emergency Medical Service System is also being address thru the standardization of EMS Training aligned with the Philippine Qualification Framework in consultation with partners such as Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and other stakeholders.
5. Started crafting the Iwas Papatok Communication Plan 2015 together with HPCS, EB, KMITS and partners in order to address Fireworks related injuries.

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;

- 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.