

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

March 2014

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4th Quarter (CY 2013) Key Findings:



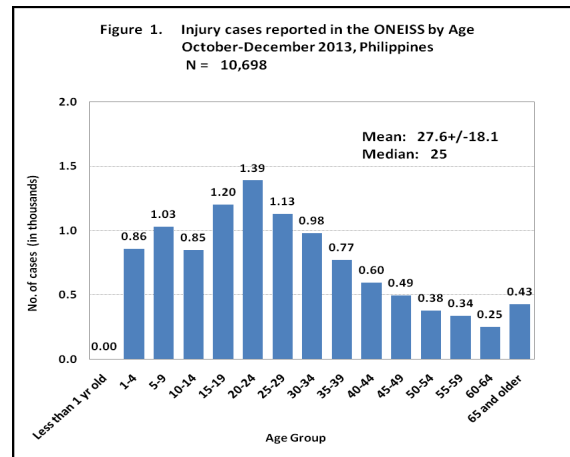
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ONEISS registered a total of 10,698 injury cases for the 4th quarter of CY 2013 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for 3.7% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country.

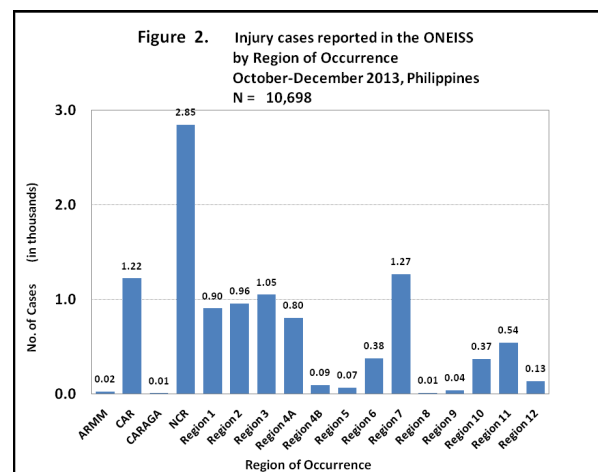
A 19.3% increase in the total number of hospitals that uploaded reports in the ONEISS was noted from 57 in the previous quarter, to 68 in the 4th quarter of CY 2013. Majority of the total reported injury cases (72.0%) came from 37 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 20.3% of the case were reported by 20 private and 7.7% by 11 government hospitals.

General Data:

- Most of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 50.1%, had the family member as informant. Whereas 45.3%, were reported by the injured themselves, 1.4% by the police, and 3.2% by friends, barangay officials, neighbors, classmates, co-workers, etc.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 23:10, with 69.7% injury cases from males, and 30.3% from females. A 21:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 19:10 for the 45-64 age group, and 27:10 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 (56.8%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 36.8% of the total reported cases including the 8.0% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 6.3%. The mean age is 27.6 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 68.2% while 29.5% were married. The remaining 2.3% 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 American, Norwegian, Nepalese and Gabonese
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 25.8% unemployed, 9.2% employed, and 17.2% students.
- with 11.4%, Region 3 with 9.8%, Region 2 with 8.9%, Region 1 with 8.5%, and Region 4A with 7.5% (Figure 2);
- The month of October had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 42.9%. While November and December, accounted for 33.1% and 23.7%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 44.0% of the total reported injury cases while 24.9% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 15.9% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 15.2% between 12:00 and 7:59 am;

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 95.8% of the total reported injury cases while 3.6% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). Only 0.6% were in-patient cases.
- Only 14.6% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 46.0% of the cases, while 39.4% did not provide information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 26.6%, followed by Region 7 with 11.9%, CAR
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (74.9%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 19.8% brought by intentional violence which includes the 39 (0.4%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.5% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases.
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 40.9% of the total injury cases reported.



“The Life you save maybe your own”

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury October-December 2013, Philippines
N = 10,698

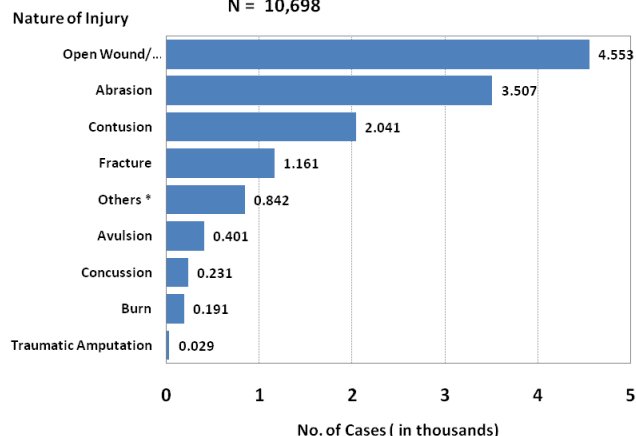
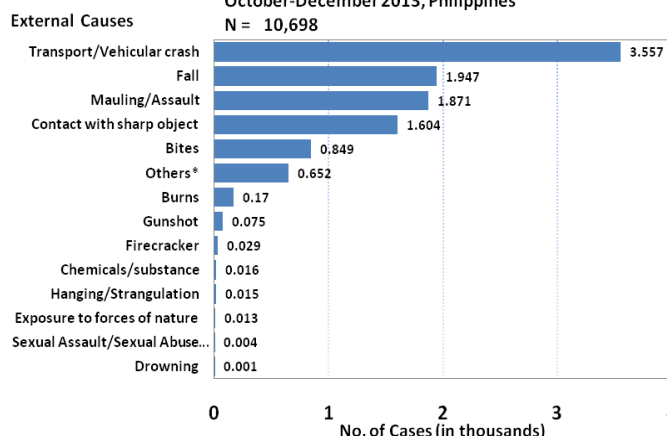


Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Causes October-December 2013, Philippines
N = 10,698



- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 42.6%, 32.8% , 19.1%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (10.9%) of which 90.1% were closed and 9.9% were open, **avulsion (3.7%)**, concussion (2.2%), burn (1.8%); majority (55.0%) of which were 2nd degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.3%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 33.2%. Fall was the next common cause with 18.2% followed by Mauling/Assault 17.5% and contact with sharp objects 15.0%. There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (7.9%), burns (1.6%), gunshots, chemicals, hanging, sexual abuse/assault , drowning and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (6.1%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 41.1% , 27.5% at home, 3.8% at the workplace, while 2.2% occurred at school;
- Majority of the reported injury cases (58.2%) had unknown activity of the victim at the time of the incident, 26.0% were leisure related, 7.0% were work-related, while 1.8% were sustained during sports activities.
- There were a total of 532 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 4.97% 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 (99.9%) reached the hospital alive with 99.1% conscious and 0.8% unconscious. Only 0.1% 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 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 (25.6%); but majority of the cases (67.1%) had no reported mode of transport .
- At the ER/OPD there were 10,635 reported cases; of these 91.8% improved after treatment, while only 0.3% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (90.7%) were discharged



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after treatment, while 5.9% were eventually admitted for further treatment;

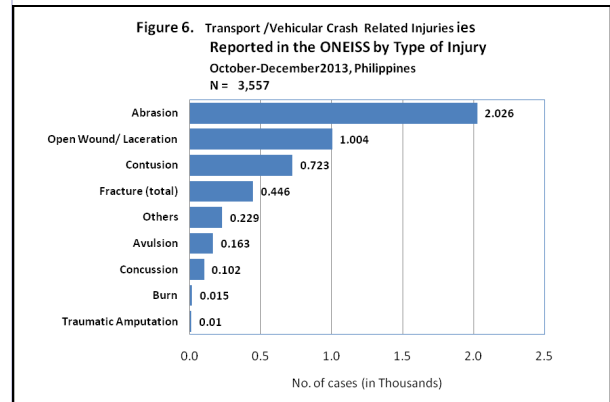
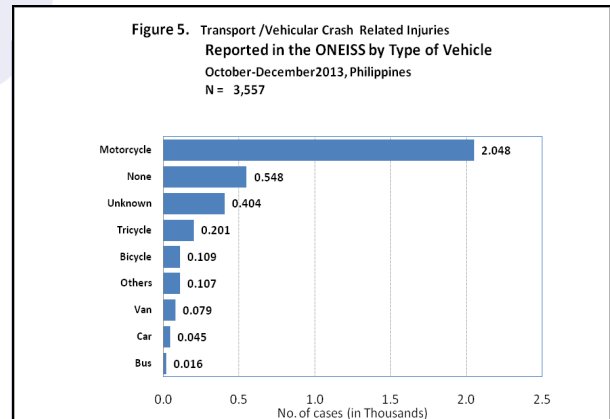
- Among those 689 admitted and in-patient cases, 0.9% died, 89.3% improved, and 9.9% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 3,557 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 4th quarter of 2013 (consultation date). All were land transport/vehicular crashes;
- More than half of the transport/vehicular crashes (54.7%) were non-collision, while 45.3% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases occurred mostly in October with 37.1%, November with 35.7%, and December with 27.1%;
- NCR had the highest reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 19.9% of the total cases. Regions 2, 7, and 1, had 16.0%, 13.4% and 11.5% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions 5, 8, 9, ARMM, 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 (64.8%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 25.4%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.1%), than females (27.9%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for % of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 53.2% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 28.4 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 57.6% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 15.4% for pedestrians, 5.7% for tricycle, 3.1% for bicycle, 1.3% for car, 2.2% for van, and 0.4% for bus.
- Only 1.3% of the total 2,048 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while none of those injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive. Only 0.2% were considered dead on arrival. There were 98.7% of those injured who were conscious upon reaching the hospital, while 1.1% were unconscious;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 57.0%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 28.2%, contusion with 20.3%, fracture with 12.5%, avulsion with 4.6%, concussion with 2.9%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively.
- As to severity, 94.4% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 5.1% 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 52.5% and 41.8%, respectively. Police also provided information to 2.1% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 3.7% had other informants which include friend, barangay tanod / official, ambulance staff, co worker, etc.
- Only 14.3% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 51.3% were not given first-aid treatment, and 34.4% 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, 26.7% accounted for private vehicle, 8.2% for ambulance, 1.0% for police vehicle, and for others 2.1%. There were 62.1% 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 4th quarter of 2013 by external cause.
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 4th quarter of 2013 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,871	
Sex:	Male : 70.9% Female: 29.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.2 %
15 –44 years old :	76.1 %
45—59 years old :	11.1 %
60 years old and older :	2.4 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	71.6 %
Married :	27.2 %
Widow/er :	0.7 %
Live-in :	0.5 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	26.7 %
4:00 pm - 7:59pm :	23.4 %
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	17.7 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	31.6%
CAR :	16.5 %
Region 11 :	13.3 %
Road :	31.3 %
Home :	18.8 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 1,947	
Sex:	Male : 62.9 % Female: 37.1 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	50.1 %
15 –44 years old :	26.7 %
45—59 years old :	10.3 %
60 years old and older :	12.9%
Civil Status:	
Single :	73.5 %
Married :	21.8 %
Widow/er :	4.2 %
Live-in :	0.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm :	27.6 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	25.2 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	21.2 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	34.6 %
Region 4A :	14.0 %
CAR :	12.8 %
Home :	54.7 %
Road :	10.2 %
School :	4.6 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2 %
Non fatal :	99.8 %

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 1,604	
Sex:	Male : 76.3% Female: 23.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	25.6%
15 –44 years old :	55.9%
45—59 years old :	13.2%
60 years old and older :	5.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	65.3%
Married :	33.0%
Widow/er :	1.2%
Live-in :	0.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	31.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	23.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	23.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	21.8%
Region 7 :	18.8%
CAR :	11.4%
Home :	53.5%
Road :	12.8%
Workplace :	11.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.1%
Non fatal :	99.9%
Sharp Objects include bolo, knife, axe, wire, blade, etc.	

Table 4. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 1
2 years old single male, drowned in pond, Isabela, Region 2 ,December at 3:00 pm, Improved and sent home

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 849	
Sex:	Male : 52.9% Female: 47.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	35.6%
15 –44 years old :	40.6%
45—59 years old :	13.5%
60 years old and older :	10.3%
Civil Status:	
Single :	70.2%
Married :	27.9%
Widow/er :	1.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	30.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	27.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	18.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR :	23.3%
NCR :	20.1%
Region 7 :	17.4 %
Home :	53.4%
Road :	9.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0 %
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, boar	
First Aid Given :	
No :	32.7%
Yes :	22.0%

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 170	
Sex:	Male : 64.1 % Female: 35.9 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	40.0 %
15 –44 years old :	50.0 %
45—59 years old :	5.3%
60 years old and older :	4.7%
Civil Status:	
Single :	77.6 %
Married :	20.6 %
Widow/er :	1.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	34.1 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	29.4 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	15.3 %
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	11.8 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	20.6 %
CAR :	20.0 %
Region 4A :	14.1 %
Home :	47.1 %
Workplace :	8.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.6%
Non fatal :	99.4 %
Burns caused by:	
Heat :	61.8 %
Electricity :	11.2 %
Fire :	10.6 %
First Aid Given :	
No :	36.5 %
Yes :	16.5 %

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 75	
Sex:	Male : 86.1 % Female: 13.9 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	17.3 %
15 –44 years old :	66.7 %
45—59 years old :	13.3 %
60 years old and older :	2.6 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	58.7 %
Married :	38.7 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm :	30.7 %
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	21.3 %
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	17.3 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	33.3 %
Region 1 :	10.7 %
Region 7 :	9.3 %
Road :	46.7 %
Home :	22.7 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	6.7%
Non fatal :	93.3%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	60.0%
Intentional (Self-Inflicted) :	0.4%
Unintentional/Accidental :	14.7%

Table 8. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 29	
Sex:	Male : 82.8% Female: 17.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	82.8%
15 –44 years old :	10.2 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	89.7 %
Married :	10.3 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	27.6%
12:01 pm—3:59 pm :	27.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	20.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	41.4%
Region 7 :	20.7%
Region 1 :	13.8%
Road :	44.8%
Home :	41.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
Types of firecrackers:	
Piccolo, lucas, whistle bomb, watusi, etc.	
First Aid Given :	
No :	58.6%
Yes :	24.1%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 16	
Sex:	Male : 75.0% Female: 25.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	25.0%
15 –44 years old :	68.8%
Civil Status:	
Single :	75.0%
Married :	18.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	31.3 %
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	25.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	31.2%
Region 7 :	31.2%
NCR :	18.7%
Home :	68.8%
Workplace :	18.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
Types of Chemicals:	
Acetylene, acid, Chinese medicine, chlorox, kerosene, radiator oil, ferrous sulfate	
First Aid Given :	
No :	43.8%
Yes :	18.8%

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 15	
Sex:	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3 %
Age:	
15 –44 years old	: 93.3%
45 –59 years old	: 6.7%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 80.0%
Married	: 20.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm– 7:59 pm	: 33.3%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 26.7%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 13.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 13.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 33.3%
Region 3	: 26.7%
Region 1	: 13.3%
Region 2	: 13.3%
Region 4B	: 13.3%
Home	: 66.7%
Injury Intent:	
Intentional (Self inflicted)	: 46.7%
Intentional (Violence)	: 40.0 %
Outcome:	
Fatal (DOA)	: 6.7%
Non fatal	: 93.3%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 4	
Sex:	Male : 75.0% Female: 25.0 %
Age:	
15 –44 years old	: 75.0%
45 –59 years old	: 25.0%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 75.0%
Single	: 25.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 am – 7:59 am	: 78.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 14.3%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 7.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 75.0 %
Region 1	: 25.0%
Road	: 50.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0 %

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 13	
Sex:	Male : 69.2% Female: 30.8%
Age:	
15 – 44 years old	: 53.8 %
45 – 59 years old	: 15.4%
60 years old and older	: 30.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 69.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 53.8 %
Region 8	: 15.4%
Region 3	: 15.4%
Home	: 53.8%
Road	: 23.1%
Type of Forces of Nature	
Earthquake	: 46.2%
Typhoon	: 30.8%
Flood	: 7.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0 %

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 3,938	
Sex:	Male : 68.5% Female: 31.5 %
Age:	
Below 1 year old	: 0.05%
1-4 years old	: 21.8%
5-9 years old	: 26.1%
10 –14 years old	: 21.5%
15 -19 years old	: 30.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am— 3:59 am	: 3.3%
4:00 am— 7:59 am	: 7.6%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 26.1 %
12:01 pm—3:59 pm	: 22.1%
4:00 pm— 7:59 pm	: 29.6%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 26.7 %
CAR	: 12.6%
Region 7	: 12.5%
Road	: 33.9%
Home	: 33.5%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 41.1%
Abrasion	: 29.3%
Contusion	: 17.5%
External Causes of Injury:	
Fall	: 28.0%
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 27.9%
Contact with sharp objects	: 14.8 %
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.1%
Non fatal	: 99.9%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,123	
Sex:	Male : 72.4 % Female: 27.6 %
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.4 %
15 –44 years old :	75.6 %
45—59 years old :	11.4 %
60 years old and older :	2.4 %
Civil Status:	
Single :	70.7 %
Married :	28.0 %
Widow/er :	0.7 %
Live-in :	0.6 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm -11:59 pm :	26.4 %
4:00pm - 7:59pm :	23.7 %
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	17.4 %
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR :	31.5 %
CAR :	15.2 %
Region 11 :	12.2 %
Road :	32.7 %
Home :	19.6 %
School :	2.3 %
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.4%
Non fatal :	99.6%



Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



- 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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On the Findings:

1. The Revised National Policy on Violence and Injury Prevention (AO 2014-0002) is now being implemented after its publication in the newspapers last January 2014.
2. The National Policy on the Establishment of Prehospital Emergency Medical Services System has already been signed and soon to be published.
3. The Department Order on the Guidelines for Establishment and Operationalization of Prehospital Emergency Medical Services System at the Local Level is currently being drafted.
4. The Program Management Committee (PMC) of Violence and Injury Prevention Program, together with the Violence and Injury Prevention Alliance (VIPA), will soon be convened.
5. The Disease Prevention and Control Bureau - Essential Non-Communicable Diseases Division is presently in exploratory talk with the Philippine Life Saving for possible renewal of membership of DOH to the Philippine Drowning Prevention Council.

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.

6. The Prehospital Emergency Medical Services System at the local level will be piloted initially at Iloilo.

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.