

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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3rd Quarter (CY 2016) Key Findings:



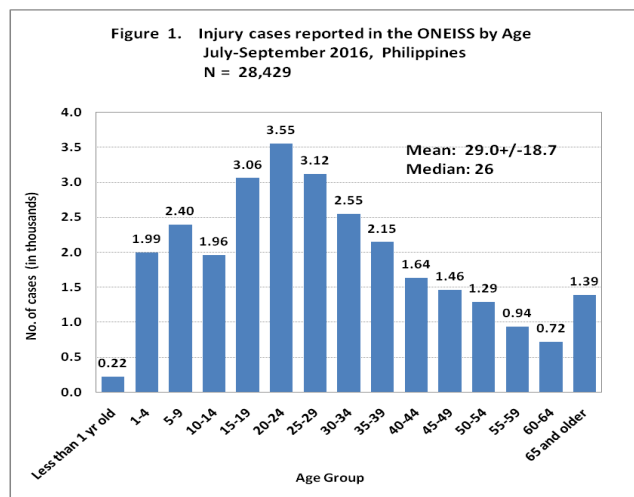
ONEISS registered a total of 28,429 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2016 (consultation date). Reports came from 375 government and private hospitals which accounted for 20.6% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 29.9% of the 1256 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Majority of the total 28,429 reported injury cases (46.5%) came from 37 DOH hospitals while the remaining 28.6% of the cases were reported by 113 government and 24.9% by 225 private hospitals.

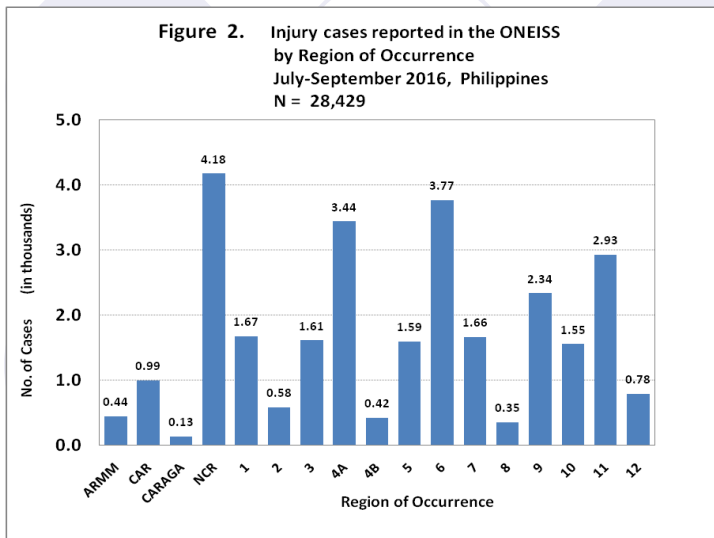
General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 63.5%, had family member as informant. Whereas 31.7%, were reported by the injured themselves, 4.1% by rescue 911, friends, barangay officials, co-workers, bystanders, DSWD staff, neighbor, etc., and 0.7% by the police.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 23:10, with 69.2% injury cases from males, and 30.8% from females. A 19:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 28:10 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 to 8:10 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.7%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 33.9% of the total reported cases including the 7.8% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.4%. The mean age is 29.0 while the median is 26 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 65.3% while 31.6% were married. The remaining 3.0% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9%, while the remaining 0.1 were from other nationalities such as Chinese, American, Indian, South Korean, among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 40.0% unemployed, 21.2% employed, and 13.6% students.



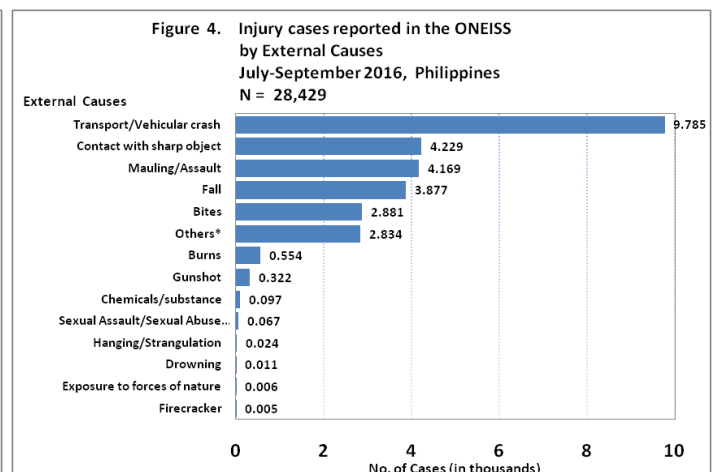
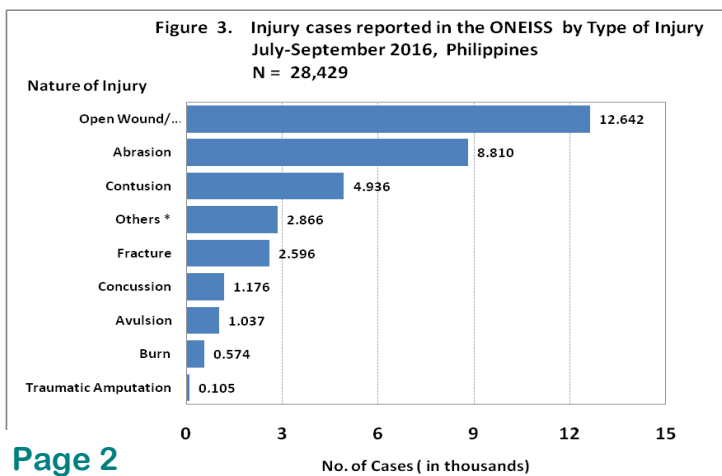
Key Findings (continued):



- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.3% of the total reported injury cases while 24.5% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 15.1% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 18.0% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (80.0%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 17.2% brought by intentional violence which includes the 99 (0.35%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 35.7% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 44.5%, 31.0%, 17.4%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (9.1%) of which 84.7% were closed and 15.3% were open, concussion (4.1%), avulsion (3.6%), burn (2.0%); most (46.9%) of which were 1st degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.4%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 34.4%. contact with sharp objects and mauling were the next common causes with 14.9% and 14.7%, respectively followed by fall 13.6% and bites 10.1%. There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.9%), gunshots (1.1%), chemicals, firecracker, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (10.0%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 43.7%, 26.1% at home, 4.1% at the workplace, while 2.1% occurred at school;

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 87.2% of the total reported injury cases while 12.7% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.1% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 23.9% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 38.9% of the cases, while 37.2% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- NCR registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 14.7%, followed by Region 6 with 13.2% and Region 4A with 12.1%. (Figure 2);
- The month of August had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 40.8%. While the months of July and September accounted for 29.8% and 29.2%, respectively;



- Most of the reported injury cases were of unknown activity (63.2%), while leisure, work and sports related accounted for 21.2%, 6.8% , and 1.7%, respectively. There were 6.7% reported cases sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,533 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.1% of the total reported injury cases. Among the risk factors alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.5 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.6%) reached the hospital alive with 98.3% conscious and 1.3% unconscious. Only 0.4% of the reported cases were reported dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.3% of the total reported cases of injuries while 0.2% were referred by other hospitals;
- Majority of the reported injury cases had private vehicles as mode of transport to the hospital (58.6%); but still, 29.7% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 28,388 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (84.8%) while only 0.5% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (83.4%) were discharged after treatment, while 11.5% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 3,293 in-patient and admitted cases, 2.2% died, 89.8% improved, and 8.0% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 28,429 reported injury cases 0.8% were fatal and 99.2 % were non fatal;

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

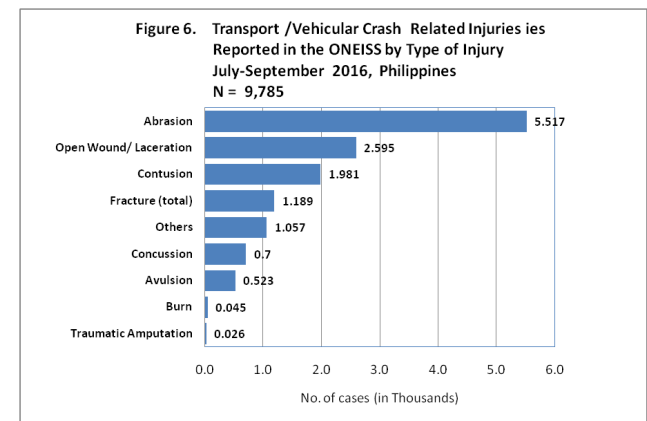
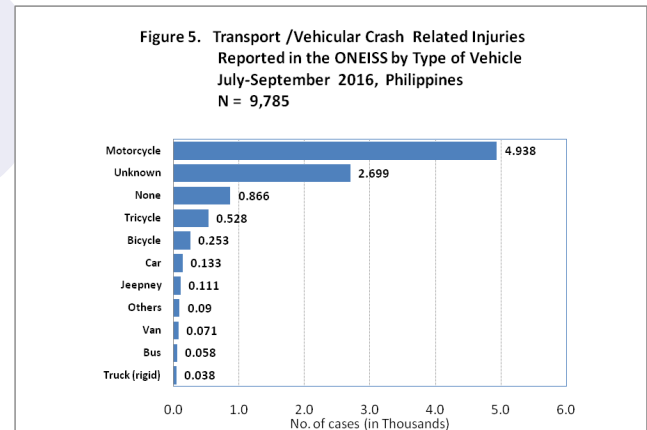
- There were a total of 9,785 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 3rd quarter of 2016 (consultation date). All cases (100%) were land transport/ vehicular crashes;
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (54.0%) were non-collision, while 46.0% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in August with 40.7%, and in July and September with 30.9% and 28.3%, respectively;



- Region 6 had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 13.2% of the total cases. This is followed by Region 11 with 13.1% and 11.3% occurrence in Region 4A . Regions NCR, 9, 3 and 10, had 9.3%, 7.3% , 7.2% and 6.8% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions ARMM, 8 and CARAGA had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 1.4, 1.1% and 0.7%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (61.4%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence (22.3%) during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.6%), than females (27.4%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 27.1% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 53.3% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 30.0 while the median is 27;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.0% ;

Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 50.5% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 8.9% for pedestrians, 5.4% for tricycle, 2.6% for bicycle, 1.4% for car, 1.1% for jeepney, and less than 1.0% each for van, bus, truck and others;
- Only 3.2% of the total 4,938 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 6.8% of the 133 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 with 97.8% conscious and 1.9% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 29 dead upon arrival cases, 15 (51.7%) were motorcycle riders and 2 (6.9%) were pedestrians. All of the 15 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 56.4%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 26.5%, contusion with 20.2%, fracture with 12.2%, concussion with 7.2%, avulsion with 5.3%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.5% and 0.3%, respectively;
- As to severity, 89.2% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 9.7% were serious injuries, and 1.0% were fatal;
- The information relative to the reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were provided mostly by the family members at 59.9% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 32.8% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 0.8% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 6.4% had no or other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, co worker, bystanders, DSWD staff, barangay ambulance staff and neighbor among others.
- Only 24.1% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 40.5% were not given first-aid treatment, and 35.5% 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, 57.0% accounted for private vehicle, 7.8 for ambulance, 1.9% for police vehicle, and for others 5.0%. There were 28.2% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (93.6%) had improved after treatment, 5.4% showed no improvement, and 1.0% 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 2016 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2016 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,169	
Sex:	Male : 70.3% Female: 29.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.4%
15 –44 years old	: 74.7%
45—59 years old	: 11.8%
60 years old and older	: 3.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 69.7%
Married	: 28.0%
Widow/er	: 1.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 26.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.7%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 28.0%
NCR	: 15.0%
Region 9	: 13.1%
Road	: 34.2%
Home	: 14.0%
School	: 2.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.4 %
Non fatal	: 99.6%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 13.5%
No	: 51.7%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 3,877	
Sex:	Male : 60.8% Female: 39.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 44.1%
15 –44 years old	: 27.8%
45—59 years old	: 9.8%
60 years old and older	: 18.4%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 68.8%
Married	: 24.3%
Widow/er	: 6.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.2%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 20.4%
Region 6	: 16.8%
Region 4A	: 14.9%
Home	: 50.2%
Road	: 9.5%
School	: 4.5%
Workplace	: 2.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 17.7%
No	: 36.2%

Table 3. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,881	
Sex: Male	: 51.1%
Female	: 48.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 35.9%
15 –44 years old	: 42.1%
45—59 years old	: 13.9%
60 years old and older	: 8.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 64.9%
Married	: 31.2%
Widow/er	: 3.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.5%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 16.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 15.7%
NCR	: 14.3%
Region 6	: 13.5%
Home	: 68.0%
Road	: 8.5%
School	: 1.0%
Workplace	: 0.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0 %
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 39.5 %
No	: 27.7%
Bitten by: Dog, Cat, Human, Monkey, Pig, Snake, Rabbit, Insect, Scorpion, Rooster, Boar, etc.	

Table 4. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 554	
Sex: Male	: 62.8%
Female	: 37.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 41.2%
15 –44 years old	: 44.4%
45—59 years old	: 10.7 %
60 years old and older	: 3.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 71.8%
Married	: 27.8%
Widow/er	: 0.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 30.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.8%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 19.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 18.0%
Region 4A	: 14.6%
Region 6	: 13.2%
Home	: 52.9%
Road	: 11.2 %
Workplace	: 10.1%
School	: 1.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.1%
Non fatal	: 98.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 21.8%
No	: 42.8%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 54.7%
Electricity	: 17.9%
Fire	: 8.3%
Oil	: 4.9%
Friction	: 2.0%

Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 4,229	
Sex:	Male : 77.5% Female: 22.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 21.9%
15 –44 years old	: 55.5%
45—59 years old	: 15.4%
60 years old and older	: 7.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 62.6%
Married	: 34.6%
Widow/er	: 2.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 31.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.8%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6	: 18.0%
NCR	: 17.2%
Region 4A	: 11.9%
Home	: 40.4%
Workplace	: 14.9%
Road	: 13.4%
School	: 3.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8 %
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 25.2%
No	: 35.5%
Sharp Objects include grinder, nail, blade, bolo, bottle, glass, can, knife, cutter, drill, bamboo, GI sheet, icepick, needle, pin, razor, screw, etc.	

Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 5	
Sex:	Male : 60.0% Female: 40.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 20.0%
15 –44 years old	: 80.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 80.0%
Married	: 20.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 40.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 40.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
ARMM	: 40.0%
NCR	: 20.0%
Region 6	: 20.0%
Region 7	: 20.0%
Road	: 20.0%
Workplace	: 20.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0 %
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 0.0%
No	: 60.0%
Types of firecrackers:	
Kwitis	: 20.0%
Unknown	: 80.0%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 322	
Sex:	Male : 91.9% Female: 8.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.3%
15 –44 years old	: 78.0%
45—59 years old	: 13.3%
60 years old and older	: 3.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 50.0%
Married	: 46.9%
Live-in	: 2.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 14.9%
12:00 am - 3:59am	: 12.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 16.5%
Region 9	: 13.7%
Region 10	: 9.6%
Road	: 34.2%
Home	: 24.8%
Workplace	: 3.1%
Videoke Bars	: 2.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 20.5%
Non fatal	: 79.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 27.0%
No	: 36.6%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 64.6%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 27.3%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 1.9%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 11	
Sex:	Male : 100.0% Female: 0.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 72.7%
15 –44 years old	: 18.2%
45—59 years old	: 9.1%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 90.9%
Separated	: 9.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 36.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 27.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.3%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 9.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 12	: 27.3%
Region 10	: 18.2%
ARMM	: 18.2%
Others	: 54.5%
Home	: 18.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 54.5%
Non fatal	: 45.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 45.5%
No	: 36.4%
Drowned in :	
Pool	: 27.3%
River	: 27.3%
Lake	: 18.2%
Bath Tub	: 9.1%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 97	
Sex:	Male : 61.9% Female: 38.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 23.7%
15 –44 years old	: 60.8%
45—59 years old	: 14.4%
60 years old and older	: 1.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 63.9%
Married	: 35.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 30.9%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 30.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 12.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 38.1%
Region 3	: 16.5%
Region 7	: 9.3%
Home	: 49.5%
Workplace	: 21.6%
School	: 8.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 14.4%
No	: 52.6%
Types of Chemicals:	
Acid, aciete de mansanilla, cement, ethyl alcohol, formaldehyde, gasoline, insecticide, kerosene, organophosphate, paint thinner, paracetamol, silver cleaner, sulfuric acid, zinc, zonrox, naphthalene balls, muriatic acid, etc.	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 24	
Sex:	Male : 70.8% Female: 29.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 25.0%
15 –44 years old	: 54.2%
45—59 years old	: 20.8%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 62.5%
Married	: 37.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 29.2%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 25.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.0%
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm	: 20.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 16.7%
Region 5	: 16.7%
Region 4A	: 12.5%
Home	: 83.3%
Road	: 12.5%
Unknown	: 4.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 50.0%
Non fatal	: 50.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.5%
No	: 50.0%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 67	
Sex:	Male : 17.9% Female: 82.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 41.8%
15 –44 years old	: 47.8%
45—59 years old	: 9.0%
60 years old and older	: 1.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 80.6%
Married	: 16.4%
Live-in	: 3.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.4%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 20.9%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 44.8%
Region 9	: 17.9%
Region 10	: 13.4%
Home	: 46.3%
Road	: 14.9%
School	: 1.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 9.0%
No	: 61.2%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 50.0% Female: 50.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 16.7%
15 –44 years old	: 50.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 33.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 66.7%
Married	: 33.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 50.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 33.3 %
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
CARAGA	: 66.7%
CAR	: 16.7%
Region 12	: 16.7%
Home	: 50.0%
Road	: 33.3%
Workplace	: 16.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 0.0%
No	: 100.0%
Type of Forces of Nature:	
Earthquake	: 66.7%
Landslide	: 33.3%

Key Findings (continued):

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 9,630	
Sex:	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 2.3%
1-4	: 20.7%
5-9	: 24.9%
10-14	: 20.3%
15-19	: 31.8%
Intent:	
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.2%
Intentional (Violence)	: 2.5%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 12.9%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 84.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 29.5%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 26.1%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 20.6%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 10.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 6	: 13.9%
NCR	: 12.9%
Region 4A	: 12.5%
Road	: 35.9%
Home	: 32.5%
School	: 5.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 42.5%
Abrasion	: 28.1%
Contusion	: 16.1%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 27.5%
Fall	: 20.6%
Contact with sharp objects	: 13.6%
Bite	: 13.1%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,898	
Sex:	Male : 71.3% Female: 28.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.9%
15 –44 years old	: 74.2%
45—59 years old	: 11.7%
60 years old and older	: 3.2%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 69.1%
Married	: 28.6%
Widow/er	: 1.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.1%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 26.5%
NCR	: 14.9%
Region 9	: 12.9%
Road	: 34.0%
Home	: 16.1%
School	: 2.1%
Videoke Bars	: 1.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.5%
Non fatal	: 98.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 14.6%
No	: 51.0%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates

1. Researches done/finished in July, 2016:
 - Study on the Social and Economic Burden of All Forms of Violence in the Philippines in 2014
 - Study on the Social and Economic Burden of Road Traffic Injuries in the Philippines in 2014
2. The Violence and Injury Prevention Program was presented in the Annual Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Scientific Conference August, 2016.
3. Drowning Prevention Initiatives in the Philippines was presented in the Meeting of Focal Points on Violence and Injury Prevention in Finland last September 17, 2016.
3. 12th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion was held on September 18-21, 2016 in Finland and was attended by representatives from the Philippines including from the DOH.
4. Meetings with relevant stakeholders on Iwas Papatok Campaign initially .

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;
3. Regularly provide feedback to the Regional Health Offices of the results as well as the status of reporting of the hospitals;
4. Develop a mechanism to ensure the effective dissemination of results to all stakeholders.

- 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.