

# Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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## 3rd Quarter (CY 2017) Key Findings:



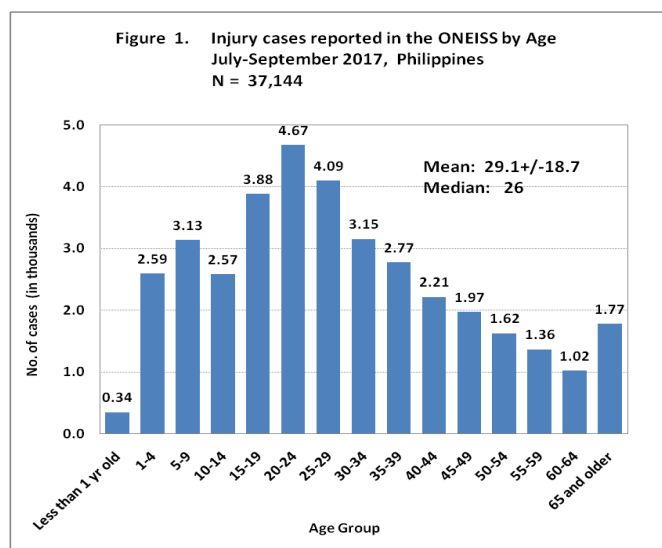
ONEISS registered a total of 37,144 injury cases for the 3rd quarter of CY 2017 (consultation date). Reports came from 333 government and private hospitals which accounted for 18.3% of the total number of hospitals in the country and 18.8% of the 1,772 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Majority of the total 37,144 reported injury cases (44.0%) came from DOH hospitals while the remaining 31.9% of the cases were reported by government and 24.1% by private hospitals.

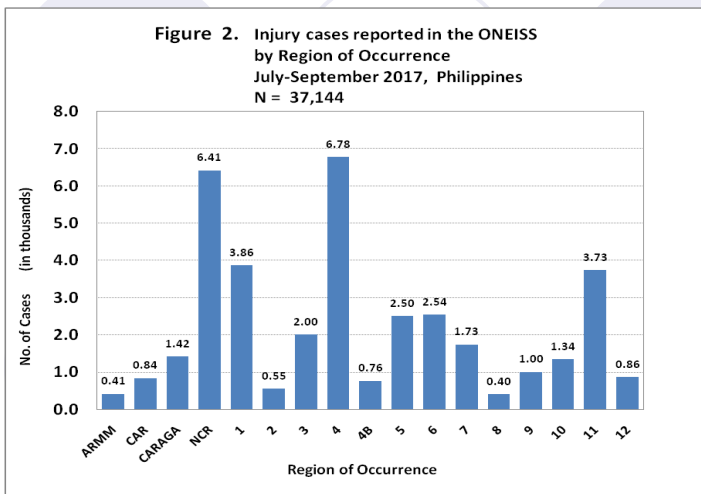
### General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 61.8%, had family member as informant. Whereas 32.0%, were reported by the injured themselves, 4.9% by rescue 911, friends, barangay officials, co-workers, bystanders, etc., and 1.3% by the police.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 22:10, with 68.7% injury cases from males, and 31.3% 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, 19:10 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 9:10 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.8%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 33.7% of the total reported cases including the 7.9% 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 29.1 while the median is 26 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 66.2% while 31.0% 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 99.9%, while the remaining 0.1 were from other nationalities such as Indian, Chinese, among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 29.1% unemployed, 18.3% employed, and 14.0% students.



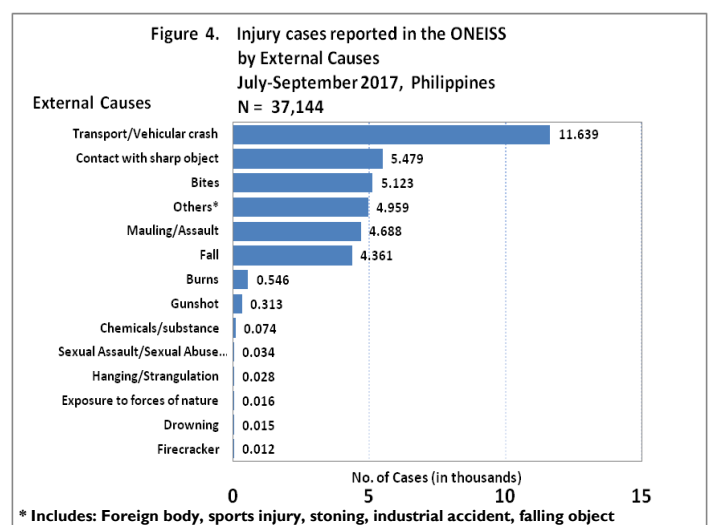
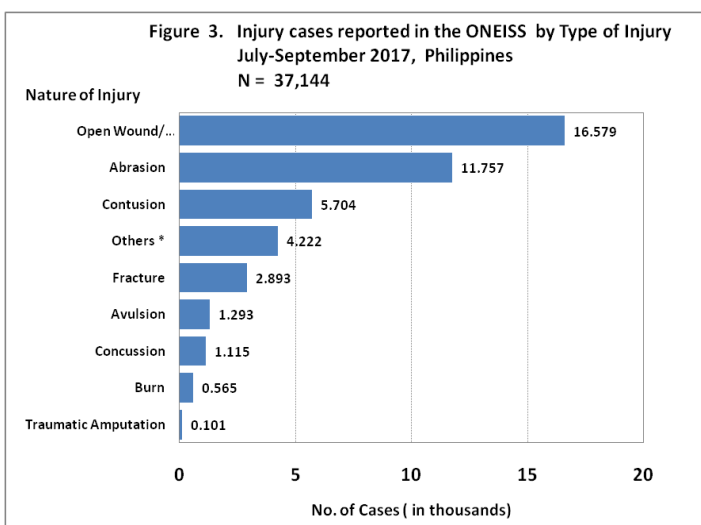
## Key Findings (continued):



### Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 87.5% of the total reported injury cases while 12.2% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.3% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 23.0% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 44.2% of the cases, while 32.8% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 18.2%, followed by NCR with 17.3%, Region 1 with 10.4%, and Region 11 with 10.1%. (Figure 2);
- The month of July had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 36.4%. While the months of August and September, accounted for 34.8% and 28.1%, respectively;

- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 41.4% of the total reported injury cases while 24.1% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 18.4% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am, and 16.1% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (80.7%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 16.2% brought by intentional violence which includes the 37 (0.10%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 30.9% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 44.6%, 31.7%, 15.4%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (7.8%) of which 84.7% were closed and 15.3% were open, avulsion (3.5%), concussion (3.0%), burn (1.5%); majority (54.7%) 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 31.3%. contact with sharp objects and bites were the next common causes with 14.8% and 13.8%, respectively followed by mauling/assault 12.6% and fall 11.7%. There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.5%), gunshot, chemicals, sexual abuse/assault, hanging, exposure to forces of nature, drowning, and firecracker, less than 1.0% each and other causes (13.4%) which includes foreign body/object, sports injury, and stoning among others.;



- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 41.9%, 27.6% at home, 3.5% at the workplace, while 1.8% occurred at school;
- Most of the reported injury cases were of unknown activity (64.5%), while leisure, work and sports related accounted for 24.1%, 6.9% , and 1.2%, respectively. There were 3.3% reported cases sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,786 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 4.8% of the total reported injury cases. Among the risk factors alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.28 %.



## Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 98.4% conscious and 1.3% unconscious. Only 0.3% of the reported cases were reported dead on arrival (DOA) ;
- Transferred cases from other facilities were only 0.2% of the total reported cases of injuries while 1.5% were referred by other hospitals;
- Most of the reported injury cases had private vehicles as mode of transport to the hospital ( 49.1%); but still, 40.8% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 37,050 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (86.1%) while only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases ( 85.1%) were discharged after treatment, while 10.6% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 4,030 in-patient and admitted cases, 2.2% died, 93.8% improved, and 4.0% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 37,144 reported injury cases 0.6% were fatal and 99.4 % were non fatal;

## Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 11,639 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 3rd quarter of 2017 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/ vehicular crashes (99.99%) with only 1 case (0.01%) of water-related transport injury;

- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (62.7%) were collision, while 37.3% were non-collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in July with 36.3%, and in August and September with 34.4% and 29.0%, respectively;
- Region 4A had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 14.6% of the total cases. This is followed by NCR with 12.2% and 11.7% occurrence in Region 11 . Regions 1, 5, 3, and 6, had 9.7%, 9.3% , 7.4% and 7.0% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions CAR, ARMM and 8 had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 1.4%, 1.2 % and 0.8%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases ( 59.9%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence (25.1%) 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 27.0% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 54.1% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 29.9 while the median is 27;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.7% ;

## Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common type of vehicle of the injured accounting for 53.2% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 16.7% for pedestrians, 4.8% for tricycle, 2.1% each for car and bicycle, and less than 1.0% each for jeepney, van, bus, truck and others;
- Only 2.2% of the total 6,191 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 2.8% of the 246 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 with 97.8% conscious and 2.0% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.2% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 28 dead upon arrival cases, 21 (75.0%) were motorcycle riders and 1 (3.6%) was a pedestrian. All of the 21 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 25.4%, contusion with 17.5%, fracture with 11.9%, avulsion with 6.1%, concussion with 6.0%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively;
- As to severity, 77.2% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 21.6% were serious injuries, and 0.9% were fatal;
- The information relative to the reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were provided mostly by the family members at 60.1% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 31.4% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 1.3% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 7.1% had other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, classmates, co worker and bystanders among others.
- Only 23.5% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 42.8% were not given first-aid treatment, and 33.7% reported unknown as to whether first aid treatment was given or not;

Figure 5. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle July-September 2017, Philippines  
N = 11,639

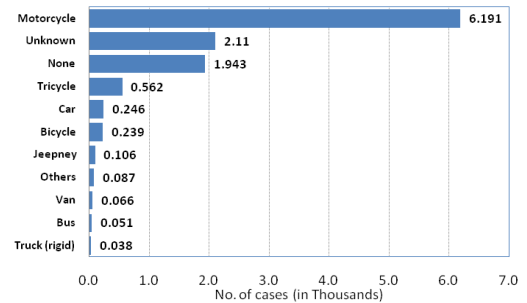
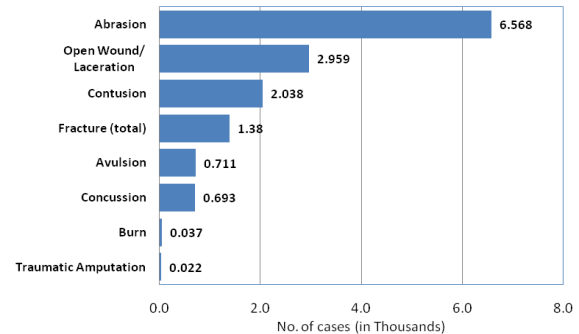


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury July-September 2017, Philippines  
N = 11,639



- For the distribution of transport/vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 47.3% accounted for private vehicle, 7.3 for ambulance, 1.8% for police vehicle, and for others 4.0%. There were 39.5% 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, 4.6% showed no improvement, and 0.9% 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 2017 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of 2017 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

## Key Findings (continued):

**Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 4,688</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 71.2% Female: 28.8%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.8%
15 –44 years old	: 74.4%
45—59 years old	: 12.8%
60 years old and older	: 3.0%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 72.1%
Married	: 26.5%
Widow/er	: 0.9%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 28.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.1%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 24.1%
Region 11	: 23.5%
Region 4A	: 12.3%
Road	: 32.6%
Home	: 16.7%
School	: 2.5%
Videoke Bars	: 1.9%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.13%
Non fatal	: 99.87%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 20.6%
No	: 48.6%

**Table 2. Fall related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 4,361</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 60.7% Female: 39.3%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 46.2%
15 –44 years old	: 27.3%
45—59 years old	: 10.3%
60 years old and older	: 16.2%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 70.1%
Married	: 23.9%
Widow/er	: 5.7%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.7%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.4%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 18.8%
Region 4A	: 17.1%
Region 11	: 10.4%
Home	: 51.2%
Road	: 8.8%
School	: 4.9%
Workplace	: 3.4%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.37%
Non fatal	: 99.63%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 14.5%
No	: 47.1%

**Table 3. Bites related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 5,123</b>	
<b>Sex:</b> Male	: 51.6%
Female	: 48.4%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 33.8%
15 –44 years old	: 42.2%
45—59 years old	: 15.0%
60 years old and older	: 9.1%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 64.6%
Married	: 31.6%
Widow/er	: 3.1%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 27.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.7%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 16.4%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 4A	: 31.0%
Region 1	: 20.3%
NCR	: 12.2%
Home	: 57.4%
Road	: 7.5%
Workplace	: 1.0%
School	: 0.4%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.02%
Non fatal	: 99.98%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 32.6%
No	: 35.2%
<b>Bitten by:</b> Dog, Cat, Human, Monkey, Rat, Snake, Rabbit, Insect, Bat, Boar, Crab, Spider, Hamster, Fish, Goat Stingray, etc.	

**Table 4. Burns related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 546</b>	
<b>Sex:</b> Male	: 60.1%
Female	: 39.9%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 40.5%
15 –44 years old	: 40.3%
45—59 years old	: 13.4%
60 years old and older	: 5.9%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 74.4%
Married	: 23.3%
Widow/er	: 2.0%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 31.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.1%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 18.1%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 22.5%
Region 4A	: 16.8%
Region 6	: 7.5%
Region 5	: 7.5%
Home	: 56.4%
Workplace	: 9.7%
Road	: 9.0%
School	: 0.9%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 1.1%
Non fatal	: 98.9%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 22.7%
No	: 47.4%
<b>Burns caused by:</b>	
Heat	: 66.8%
Electricity	: 17.9%
Fire	: 6.6%
Oil	: 4.8%
Friction	: 0.9%

**Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 5,479</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 77.2% Female: 22.8%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 23.8%
15 –44 years old	: 53.1%
45—59 years old	: 15.6%
60 years old and older	: 7.5%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 63.2%
Married	: 33.9%
Widow/er	: 1.9 %
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 31.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.2%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.3%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 4A	: 23.7%
NCR	: 14.4%
Region 1	: 10.5%
Home	: 45.0%
Workplace	: 12.3%
Road	: 11.4%
School	: 2.9%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.26%
Non fatal	: 99.74 %
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 23.1%
No	: 54.9%
<p><b>Sharp Objects</b> include axe, bamboo, barbwire, broken glass/bulb/plate, knife, metal sheet, nail, pen/pencil, rock/stone, bolo, barbeque stick/skewer, blade/cutter, can, corn stalk, drill, electric fan blade, fish hook, GI sheet, grinder, icepick, arrow, scissor, shredder, thumbtacks, tin can, umbrella, needle</p>	

**Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 12</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 25.0%
15 –44 years old	: 33.3%
45—59 years old	: 8.3%
60 years old and older	: 33.3%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 66.7%
Married	: 16.7%
Widower	: 16.7%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 25.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 25.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.0%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 3	: 58.3%
Region 5	: 16.7%
Region 10	: 8.3%
NCR	: 8.3%
CARAGA	: 8.3%
Home	: 33.3%
Road	: 16.7%
School	: 8.3%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 8.3%
No	: 75.0%
<b>Types of firecrackers:</b>	
Kwitis	: 33.3%
Unknown/Missing	: 66.7%

**Table 7. Gunshot related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 313</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 89.5% Female: 10.5%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 4.8%
15 –44 years old	: 74.1%
45—59 years old	: 15.3%
60 years old and older	: 5.8%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 48.6%
Married	: 48.6%
Live-in	: 1.6%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 24.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.7%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 18.5%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 12.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 12.5%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 15.0%
Region 4A	: 13.7%
ARMM	: 12.5%
Road	: 24.6%
Home	: 14.4%
Workplace	: 5.1%
School	: 0.6%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 12.1%
Non fatal	: 87.9%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 30.0%
No	: 39.6%
<b>Intent:</b>	
Intentional (Violence)	: 56.9%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 28.1%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 2.2%

**Table 8. Drowning related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 15</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 80.0% Female: 20.0%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 60.0%
15 –44 years old	: 40.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 80.0%
Married	: 20.0%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 40.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 33.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 12	: 33.3%
Region 7	: 20.0%
Region 1	: 13.3%
Region 4A	: 13.3%
Region 5	: 13.3%
Home	: 33.3%
Others	: 60.0%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 60.0%
Non fatal	: 40.0%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 6.7%
No	: 80.0%
<b>Drowned in :</b>	
Sea	: 46.7%
River	: 13.3%
Pool	: 13.3%
Bath Tub	: 6.7%



**Table 9. Chemicals related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 74</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 62.2% Female: 37.8%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 16.2%
15 –44 years old	: 67.6%
45—59 years old	: 13.5%
60 years old and older	: 2.7%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 67.6%
Married	: 32.4%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 35.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.3%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 17.6%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 25.7%
Region 4A	: 17.6%
Region 10	: 13.5%
Home	: 58.1%
Workplace	: 20.3%
Road	: 5.4%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 1.4%
Non fatal	: 98.6%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 27.0%
No	: 55.4%
<b>Types of Chemicals:</b> Bioflu, Paracetamol, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Dishwashing liquid, Gasoline, Herbicide/Pesticide, Mouthwash, Silver Cleaner, Solvent, Zonrox, Zinc Phosphide	

**Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 28</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 78.6% Female: 21.4%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 14.3%
15 –44 years old	: 53.6%
45—59 years old	: 14.2%
60 years old and older	: 17.9%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 67.9%
Married	: 25.0%
Widow/er	: 7.1%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 35.7%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 21.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 17.9%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 4A	: 21.4%
Region 7	: 17.9%
NCR	: 14.3%
Home	: 60.7%
Road	: 10.7%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 25.0%
Non fatal	: 75.0%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 17.9%
No	: 53.6%

**Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 34</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 44.1% Female: 55.9%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 32.4%
15 –44 years old	: 58.8%
45—59 years old	: 5.9%
60 years old and older	: 2.9%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 82.4%
Married	: 17.6 %
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 32.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 17.6%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 35.3%
Region 5	: 11.8%
Region 4A	: 8.8 %
Home	: 35.3%
Road	: 17.6%
Videoke Bar	: 5.9%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 11.8%
No	: 50.0%

**Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases: 16</b>	
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 81.2% Female: 18.8%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 18.8%
15 –44 years old	: 68.8%
45—59 years old	: 12.5%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 56.3%
Married	: 37.5%
Live-in	: 6.3%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 56.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 18.8%
12:00 am –3:59 am	: 12.5%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 4A	: 50.0%
CAR	: 25.0%
Region 1	: 18.7%
Home	: 56.3%
Workplace	: 37.5%
Road	: 6.3%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 12.5%
Non fatal	: 87.5%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 43.8%
No	: 43.8%
<b>Type of Forces of Nature:</b>	
Landslide	: 50.0%
Flood	: 12.5%

**Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old**

<b>Total reported cases:</b>	<b>12,513</b>
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 67.0% Female: 33.0%
<b>Age:</b>	
Less than 1 yr old	: 2.7%
1-4	: 20.7%
5-9	: 25.0%
10-14	: 20.6%
15-19	: 31.0%
<b>Intent:</b>	
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.3%
Intentional (Violence)	: 11.8%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 3.3%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 84.6%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 24.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 23.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 16.1%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
Region 4A	: 18.0%
NCR	: 16.3%
Region 1	: 10.3%
Road	: 34.8%
Home	: 33.6%
School	: 4.5%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
<b>Nature of Injury:</b>	
Open wound/laceration	: 44.3%
Abrasion	: 29.4%
Contusion	: 14.0%
<b>External Causes of Injury:</b>	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 25.1%
Fall	: 18.4%
Contact with sharp objects	: 14.0%
Bite	: 16.8%

**Table 14. Violence related injuries**

<b>Total reported cases:</b>	<b>6,002</b>
<b>Sex:</b>	Male : 72.3% Female: 27.7%
<b>Age:</b>	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.1%
15 –44 years old	: 73.7%
45—59 years old	: 12.9%
60 years old and older	: 3.2%
<b>Civil Status:</b>	
Single	: 71.1%
Married	: 27.4%
Widow/er	: 0.8%
<b>Time of Occurrence:</b>	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 28.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.3%
<b>Place of Occurrence:</b>	
NCR	: 25.3%
Region 11	: 20.7%
Region 4A	: 12.1%
Road	: 30.5%
Home	: 18.1%
School	: 2.4%
Videoke Bars	: 1.8%
<b>Outcome:</b>	
Fatal	: 0.8%
Non fatal	: 99.2%
<b>First aid Given:</b>	
Yes	: 20.9%
No	: 47.2%

# Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is everyone's responsibility...*



## Updates/Recommendations:

1. The draft Communication Plan on Iwas Papatok Campaign 2017 was presented to partners and stakeholders on September 19, 2017. The Directorate for Police Community Relations presented their activities for Iwas Papatok 2017 as well as their IEC materials and AVP featuring mascots of Pres. Duterte and General Dela Rosa. The Bureau of Fire Protection also shared their upcoming activities for the Yuletide Season focusing on advocacy on the prevention of fires and fireworks related injuries and response readiness.
2. The Multi-Sector Action Plan (MSAP) on Drowning Prevention was presented to partners and stakeholders on September 22, 2017. The MSAP on Drowning Prevention was reviewed and updated and commitments of the different agencies and organizations finalized. An operational plan of the action plan was also developed which includes the commitments of each agency/organization relative to the objectives and strategies and timelines were drawn.
3. The Philippine Road Safety Action Plan (PRSAP) 2011-2020 was updated and enhanced into the Philippine Road Safety Action Plan 2017-2022. The goals, objectives and strategies were revisited. The goal of the enhanced PRSAP is to reduce by 20% road traffic mortality rates by 2022.

## 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;



- 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.