

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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4th Quarter (CY 2015) Key Findings:

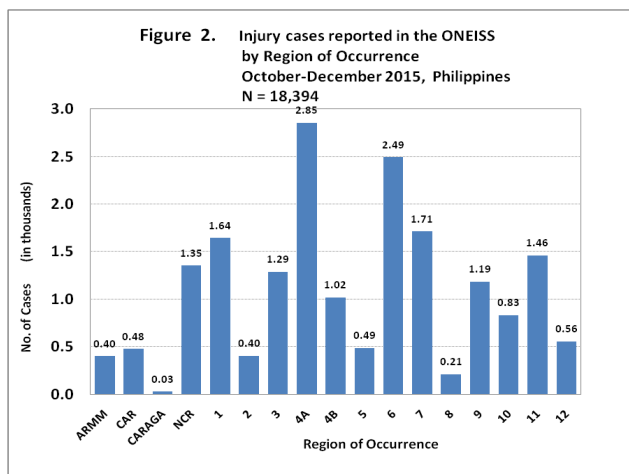
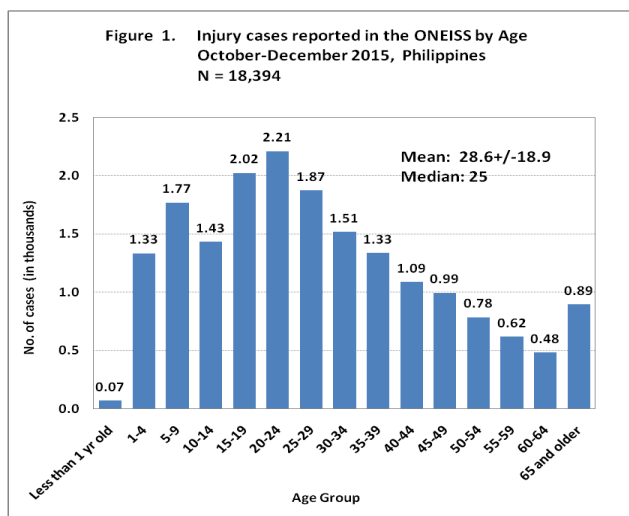
ONEISS registered a total of 18,394 injury cases for the 4th quarter of CY 2015 (consultation date). Reports came from government, and private hospitals which accounted for 15.4% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 22.3% of the 1256 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Most of the total reported injury cases (47.2%) came from 41 DOH hospitals, and the remaining 27.1% of the cases were reported by 159 private and 25.7% by 80 government hospitals.

General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 58.2%, had family member as informant. Whereas 38.1%, were reported by the injured themselves, 3.1% by 911 rescue, friends, barangay officials, classmates, teachers, co-workers, bystanders, neighbor, etc., and 0.6% by the police.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 22:10, with 68.5% injury cases from males, and 31.5% 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, 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 (56.6%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 36.0% of the total reported cases including the 7.6% 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 28.6 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);



Key Findings (continued):

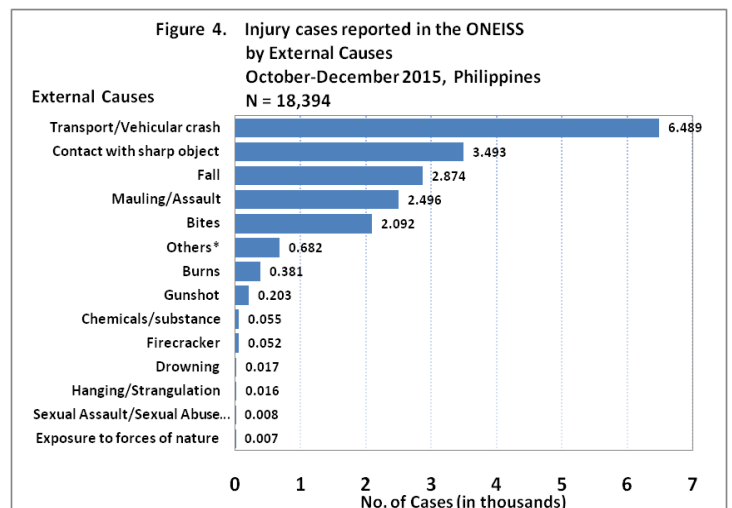
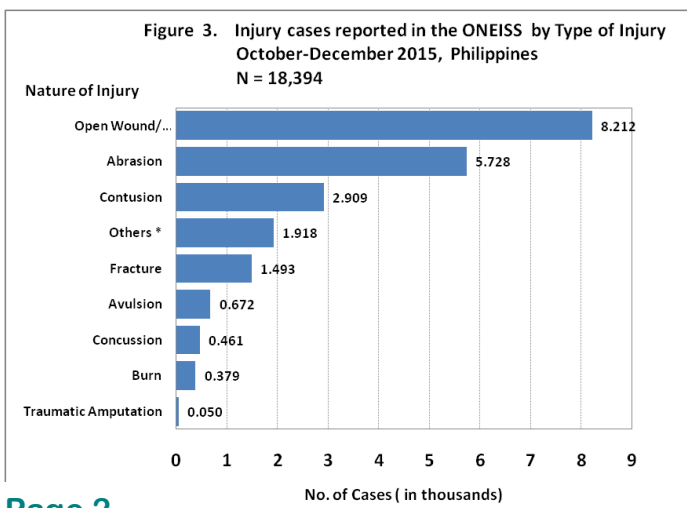
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 64.0% while 32.7% were married. The remaining 3.2% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.5%, while the remaining 0.11 were from other nationalities such as American, South Korean, Italian, Israeli among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 37.5% unemployed, 22.2% employed, and 17.2% students.
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 41.1% of the total reported injury cases while 26.1% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 14.8% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 17.9% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (82.7%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 16.2% brought by intentional violence which includes the 60 (0.33%) 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 87.5% of the total reported injury cases while 12.3% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 25.4% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 44.4% of the cases, while 30.2% had unknown information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 15.5%, followed by Region 6 with 13.6%, Region 7 with 9.3%, and Region 1 with 8.9%. (Figure 2);
- The month of October had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 37.5%. While the months of November and December, accounted for 35.0% and 26.2%, respectively;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 39.0% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 44.6%, 31.1%, 15.8, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (8.1%) of which 87.3% were closed and 12.7% were open, avulsion (3.7%), concussion (2.5%), burn (2.1%); majority (54.1%) 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 35.3%. contact with sharp objects



“The Life you save maybe your own”



was the next common cause with 19.0% followed by fall 15.6% and mauling/assault 13.6%. There were also cases of injuries caused by bites/stings (11.4%), burns (2.1%), gunshots (1.1%), chemicals, firecracker, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (3.7%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;

- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 41.7%, 30.2% at home, 4.3% at the workplace, while 2.5% occurred at school;
- Most of the reported injury cases (29.5%) were leisure related, 6.5% were work-related, 1.5% were sports related, while 6.4% were sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,182 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 6.4% of the total injury cases. Among the risk factors reported, alcohol/liquor topped the list with 5.4 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 98.6% conscious and 1.1% unconscious. Only 0.3% 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 1.4% were referred by other hospitals;
- The most common mode of transport to the hospital of the reported injury cases were via private vehicles (60.7%); but still, a relatively significant percentage of cases (26.8%) had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the of the 18,365 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (85.4%) while only 0.5% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (84.0%) were discharged after treatment, while 9.3% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 1,730 in-patient and admitted cases, 0.9% died, 81.7% improved, and 17.3% did not show improvement after treatment.

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 6,489 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 4th quarter of 2015 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/



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- vehicular crashes (99.98%) with only 1 case (0.02%) of air-related transport injury;
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (56.2%) were non-collision, while the remaining 43.8% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in November with 37.1%, and in October and December with 33.8% and 28.6%, respectively;
- Region 6 had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 13.6% of the total cases. This is closely followed by Regions 4A with 12.0% and 11.1% occurrence in Region 7 . Regions 11, 1, and 3 , had 9.8%, 9.3% , and 8.9% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions CARAGA and 8 had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 0.2 % and 1.0%, 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 during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm with 23.5%;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (71.9%), than females (28.1%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;

Key Findings (continued):

- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 29.9% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 51.4.9% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 29.5 while the median is 26;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 9.4% ;
- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 62.4% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases , 9.6% for pedestrians, 6.0% for tricycle, 2.9% for bicycle, 2.0% for car, 1.1% for jeepney, 1.0% for bus, and less than 1.0% each for van, truck and helicopter;
- Only 3.9% of the total 4,048 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 3.8% of the 130 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 98.2% conscious and 1.5% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 21 dead upon arrival cases, 11 were motorcycle riders and 2 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 57.1%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 26.3%, contusion with 17.1%, fracture with 10.8%, avulsion with 5.0%, concussion with 3.9%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively;
- As to severity, 90.9% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 8.2% were serious injuries, and 0.7% were fatal;
- The most common informant for transport/vehicular crash related injury cases were their family members and the injured themselves at 55.8% and 38.8%, respectively. Police also provided information to 1.0% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 4.5% had other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, teacher, classmates, co worker and bystanders among others.

Figure 5. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle October-December 2015, Philippines
N = 6,489

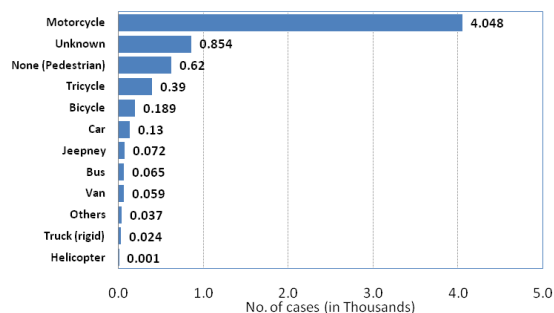
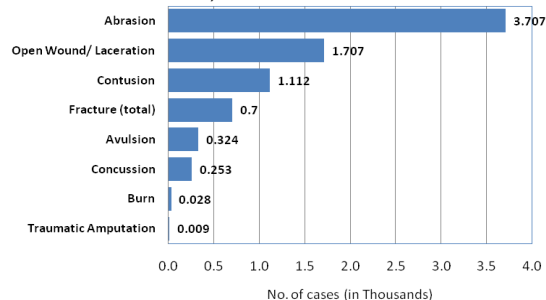


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury October-December 2015, Philippines
N = 6,489



- Only 25.1% of the total reported transport/ vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 47.3% were not given first-aid treatment, and 27.5% 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, 57.3% accounted for private vehicle, 9.5% for ambulance, 1.8% for police vehicle, and for others 4.5% . There were 26.9% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (90.6%) had improved after treatment, 8.7% showed no improvement, and 0.7% 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 2015 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 4th quarter of 2015 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,496	
Sex:	Male : 68.3% Female: 31.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.3%
15 –44 years old	: 74.8%
45—59 years old	: 13.2%
60 years old and older	: 1.7%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 64.5%
Married	: 32.9%
Widow/er	: 1.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.8%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 17.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 19.3%
Region 9	: 15.4%
NCR	: 10.4%
Road	: 29.4%
Home	: 21.8%
Videoke Bars	: 2.8%
School	: 2.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 14.3%
No	: 35.3%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,874	
Sex:	Male : 63.0% Female: 37.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 46.5%
15 –44 years old	: 28.1%
45—59 years old	: 10.1%
60 years old and older	: 15.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.2%
Married	: 23.7%
Widow/er	: 5.8%
Separated	: 0.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 29.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 19.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 19.1%
Region 6	: 13.7%
Region 7	: 13.4%
Home	: 49.5%
Road	: 12.0%
Schools	: 6.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.1%
Non fatal	: 99.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 19.6%
No	: 50.1%

Table 3. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 3,493	
Sex:	Male : 75.7% Female: 24.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 23.7%
15 –44 years old	: 54.9%
45 - 59 years old	: 14.2%
60 years old and older	: 7.2%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 61.6%
Married	: 35.4%
Widow/er	: 2.0%
Live-in	: 0.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 33.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 19.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 17.6%
Region 6	: 16.5%
Region 1	: 8.4%
Home	: 49.9%
Workplace	: 13.4%
Road	: 10.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.31%
Non fatal	: 99.69%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 29.8%
No	: 46.4%
Sharp Objects include Bread cutter/knife, “Tari”, bbq stick, barbed wire, ballpen, animal horn, broken bottle, “Bolo”, etc.	

Table 4. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 52	
Sex:	Male : 90.4% Female: 9.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 78.8%
15 –44 years old	: 21.2%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 94.2%
Married	: 5.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 34.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 21.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 94A	: 26.9%
Region 11	: 13.5%
Region 3	: 11.5%
Home	: 59.6%
Road	: 28.8%
School	: 3.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0 %
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 42.3%
No	: 30.8%

Table 5. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,092	
Sex:	Male : 52.2% Female: 47.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 38.1%
15 –44 years old	: 38.4%
45—59 years old	: 14.0%
60 years old and older	: 9.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 64.5%
Married	: 30.8%
Widow/er	: 4.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 29.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 27.2%
Region 1	: 16.1%
Region 6	: 13.9%
Home	: 67.5%
Road	: 9.7%
Workplace	: 1.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.05%
Non fatal	: 99.95%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 42.7%
No	: 31.2%
Bitten by:	
Dog, cat, monkey, rat, human, crab, chicken, monkey, snake, rabbit, pig, spider, centipede, catfish, etc.	

Table 6. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 381	
Sex:	Male : 56.4% Female: 43.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 42.8%
15 –44 years old	: 39.9%
45—59 years old	: 13.1%
60 years old and older	: 4.2%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.9%
Married	: 26.8%
Widow/er	: 1.8%
Live-in	: 0.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.9%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 17.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 17.6%
Region 6	: 12.6%
NCR	: 11.5%
Home	: 59.8%
Road	: 11.5%
Workplace	: 9.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.3%
Non fatal	: 98.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 23.6%
No	: 46.2%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 60.6%
Electricity	: 20.5%
Fire	: 10.5%
Oil	: 5.0%
Friction	: 0.8%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 203	
Sex:	Male : 86.7% Female: 13.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 6.9%
15 –44 years old	: 70.4%
45—59 years old	: 19.2%
60 years old and older	: 3.4%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 51.7%
Single	: 46.3%
Widow/er	: 1.0%
Live-in	: 1.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.2%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 20.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 14.8%
Region 4A	: 12.3%
Region 6	: 11.3%
Road	: 31.0%
Home	: 27.1%
Workplace	: 6.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 11.3%
Non fatal	: 88.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 32.5%
No	: 46.3%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 89.2%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 7.4%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 3.4%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 17	
Sex:	Male : 76.5% Female: 23.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 47.1%
15 –44 years old	: 29.4%
45—59 years old	: 11.8%
60 years old and older	: 11.8%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 76.5%
Married	: 23.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 47.1%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 41.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
CAR	: 23.5%
Region 4A	: 23.5%
Region 3	: 17.6%
Home	: 17.6%
Workplace	: 5.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 58.8%
Non fatal	: 41.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 11.8%
No	: 58.8%
Drowned in :	
River	: 29.4%
Sea	: 29.4%
Pool	: 17.6%
Lake	: 5.9%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 55	
Sex:	Male : 70.9% Female: 29.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 23.6%
15 –44 years old	: 60.0%
45—59 years old	: 16.4%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 67.3%
Married	: 27.3%
Widow/er	: 1.8%
Live-in	: 1.8%
Separated	: 1.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 38.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 14.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 30.9%
NCR	: 23.6%
Region 7	: 9.1%
Home	: 58.2%
Workplace	: 21.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 3.6%
Non fatal	: 96.4%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 27.3%
No	: 58.2%
Types of Chemicals:	
Acid, alkali, battery fluid, bleaching chemical, clonidine, gasoline, food seasoning, muriatic acid,, kerosene, malathione, organophosphate, silver cleaner, petroleum distillates, etc.	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 16	
Sex:	Male : 50.0% Female: 50.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 12.5%
15 –44 years old	: 62.5%
45—59 years old	: 12.5%
60 years old and older	: 12.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 68.75%
Married	: 31.25%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 31.3%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 25.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 18.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 7	: 56.2%
Region 4B	: 12.5%
Home	: 50.0%
School	: 6.2%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 56.25%
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 43.75%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 25.0%
Non fatal	: 75.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.5%
No	: 68.8%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 8	
Sex:	Male : 0.0% Female: 100.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 25.0%
15 –44 years old	: 75.0%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 87.5%
Married	: 12.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 50.0%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 12.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 12.5%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 12.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 12.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 9	: 50.0%
Region 4A	: 12.5%
Region 4B	: 12.5%
Region 11	: 12.5%
Region 12	: 12.5%
Home	: 37.5%
Road	: 12.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 0.0%
No	: 37.5%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 7	
Sex:	Male : 57.1% Female: 42.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 28.6%
15 –44 years old	: 57.1%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 14.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 71.4%
Married	: 14.3%
Widow/er	: 14.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 42.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.6%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 14.3%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 14.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 85.7%
Region 4A	: 14.3%
Home	: 71.4%
Road	: 14.3%
Workplace	: 14.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 100.0%
No	: 0.0%

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 6,618	
Sex:	Male : 66.8% Female: 33.2%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 1.0%
1-4	: 20.1%
5-9	: 26.7%
10-14	: 21.6%
15-19	: 30.6%
Intent:	
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.2%
Intentional (Violence)	: 10.8%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 0.8%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 88.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.6%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 27.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 20.2%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 11.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 15.6%
Region 6	: 14.2%
Region 1	: 9.3%
Home	: 36.6%
Road	: 34.9%
School	: 6.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.38%
Non fatal	: 99.62%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 26.3%
No	: 44.8%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 43.8%
Abrasion	: 28.4%
Contusion	: 14.4%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 29.3%
Fall	: 23.1%
Contact with sharp objects	: 17.7%
Bite	: 14.5%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 2,976	
Sex:	Male : 70.4% Female: 29.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.5%
15 –44 years old	: 72.2%
45—59 years old	: 13.5%
60 years old and older	: 3.8%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 62.7%
Married	: 34.5%
Widow/er	: 1.7%
Live-in	: 0.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.4%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 18.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 17.1%
Region 9	: 14.4%
NCR	: 10.1%
Road	: 28.7%
Home	: 23.3%
School	: 2.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.3%
Non fatal	: 98.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 16.3%
No	: 36.6%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



On the ONEISS Findings:

1. Actively participated in the Bloomberg Initiative for Global Road Safety 2015-2019 with the following activities:
 - Assess and modify legislations that would address road safety;
 - Capacity Building among local lawyers and policy makers;
 - Advocacy for legislative change; and
 - Monitoring and Evaluation which includes legislative change and media campaign.

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.



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.