

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

September 2017

Volume 9, Issue 1

1st Quarter (CY 2017) Key Findings:

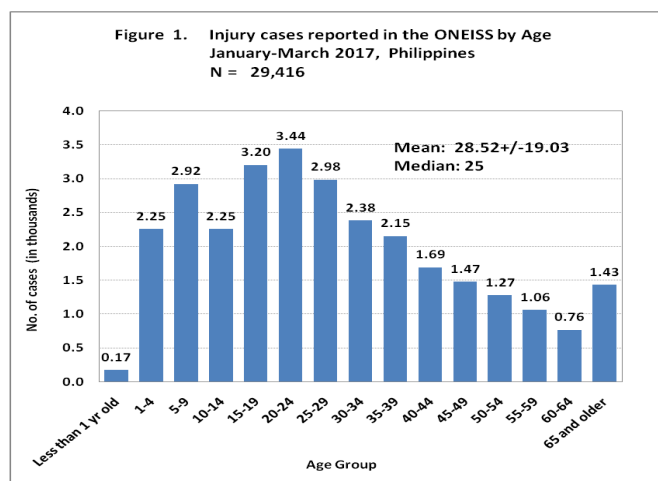


ONEISS registered a total of 29,416 injury cases for the 1st quarter of CY 2017 (consultation date). Reports came from 324 government and private hospitals which accounted for 17.8% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 19.7% of the 1,644 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

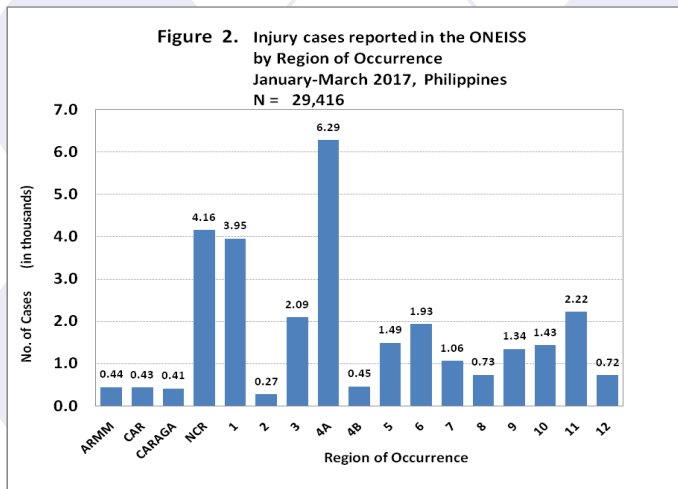
Most of the total 29,416 reported injury cases (38.0%) came from 34 DOH hospitals while the remaining 35.5% of the cases were reported by 100 government and 26.5% by 190 private hospitals.

General Data:

- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 21:10, with 67.8% injury cases from males, and 32.2% from females. A 19:10 male to female ratio was noted among the 0-14 age group, 26:10 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 8:10 male to female ratio.
- Majority of the total reported injury cases (55.9%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 36.7% of the total reported cases including the 8.2% 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 28.5 while the median is 25 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 65.7% while 30.8% were married. The remaining 3.5% were widow/er, live-in or legally separated.



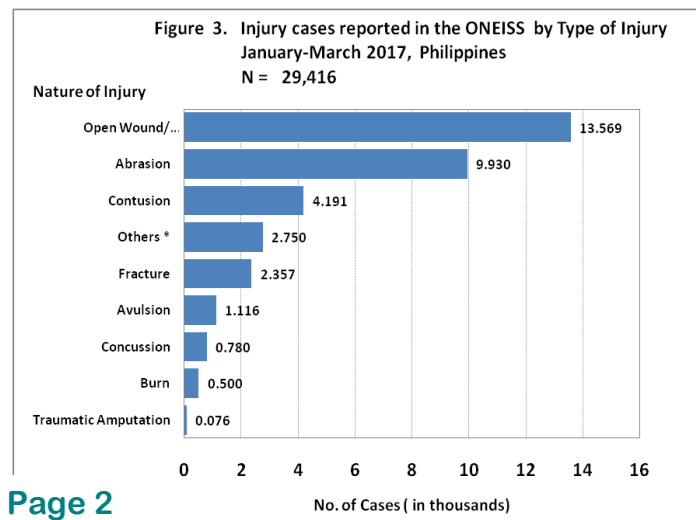
Key Findings (continued):



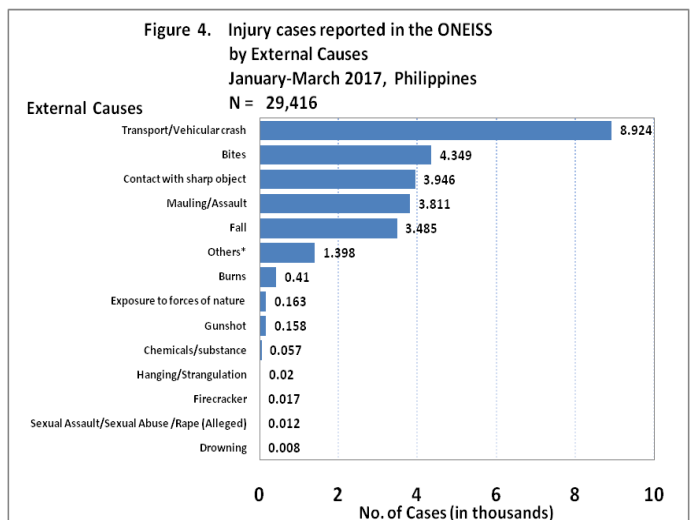
- Almost all of those who sustained injuries were Filipinos accounting for 99.9%, while the remaining 0.1 were from other nationalities such as Indian, South Korean, Japanese among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 30.3% unemployed, 18.0% employed, and 17.6% students.

Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 83.8% of the total reported injury cases while 16.0% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 25.8% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 47.5% of the cases, while 26.7% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 21.4%, followed by NCR and Region 1 with 14.1% and 13.4%, respectively. (Figure 2);



- The month of March had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 42.6%. While the months of February and January, accounted for 38.5% and 18.4%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 42.4% of the total reported injury cases while 24.9% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 15.6% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 17.1% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (81.9%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 15.2% brought by intentional violence which includes the 145 (0.49%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.3% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 26.0% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 46.1%, 33.8%, 14.2%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (8.0%) of which 86.2% were closed and 13.8% were open, avulsion (3.8%), concussion (2.7%), burn (1.7%); most of which (42.6%) 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 30.3%. bites and contact with sharp objects were the next common causes with 14.8% and 13.4%, respectively followed by mauling/assault (13.0%), fall (11.8%) and There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.4%), while exposure to forces of nature, gunshots, chemicals, hanging, firecracker, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, with less than 1.0% each



and other causes (4.8%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;

- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 43.1%, 31.1% at home, 4.4% at the workplace, while 2.3% occurred at school;
- Most of the reported injury cases had leisure as activity (46.2%), while work and sports related accounted for 8.0%, and 1.5%, respectively. There were 6.2% reported cases sustained during other activities and 38.1% of unknown activity;
- There were a total of 1,729 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.9% of the total reported injury cases. Among the risk factors alcohol/liquor topped the list with 5.2 %.



Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.8%) reached the hospital alive with 97.9% conscious and 1.9% unconscious. Only 0.2% 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 1.1% were referred by other hospitals;
- Majority of the reported injury cases had private vehicles as mode of transport to the hospital (51.5%); but still, 36.3% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 29,360 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (87.1%) while only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (86.1%) were discharged after treatment, while 9.4% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 2,805 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.7% died, 92.7% improved, and 57% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 29,416 reported injury cases 0.6% were fatal and 99.4 % were non fatal;

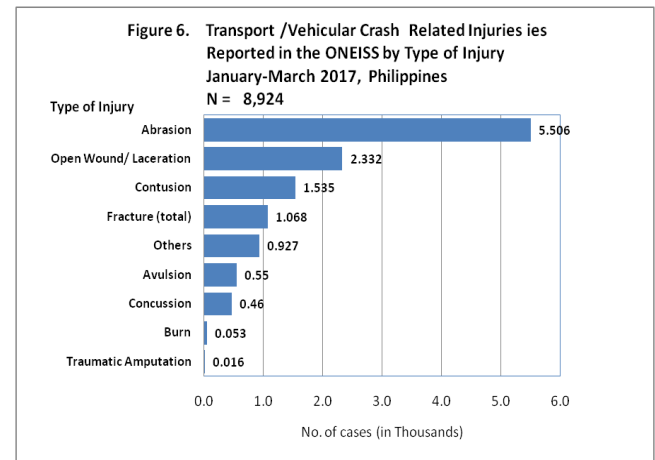
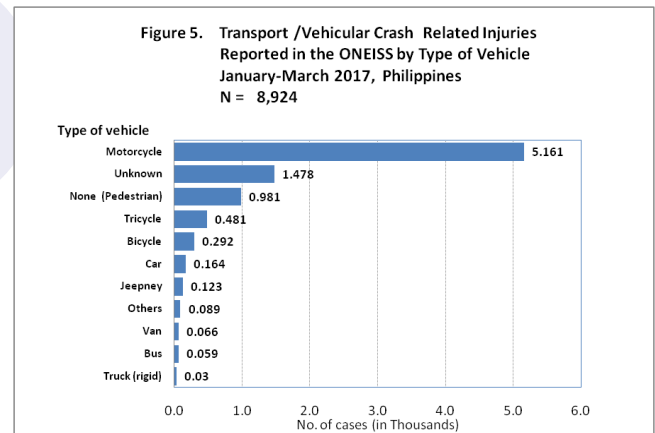
Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 8,924 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 1st quarter of 2017 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/ vehicular crashes (99.9%) with only 8 cases (0.09%) of water-related transport injury;

- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (54.3%) were non-collision, while 45.7% were collision ;
- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in March with 43.0%, and in February and January with 38.0% and 18.8%, respectively;
- Region 4A had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 19.8% of the total cases. This is followed by NCR with 10.7% and 10.4% occurrence in Region 1 . Regions 3, 11, and 6 , had 10.2%, 8.1% , and 7.0% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions 2, 8 and CARAGA had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 1.8 % , 1.8% and 0.9%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (61.2%) 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 (73.0%), than females (27.0%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 28.8% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 52.0% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 29.7 while the median is 27;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 10.4% ;

Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 57.8% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 11.0% for pedestrians, 5.4% for tricycle, 3.3% for bicycle, 1.8% for car, 1.4% for jeepney, and less than 1.0% each for van, bus, and truck;
- Only 3.3% of the total 5,161 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 4.9% of the 164 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 96.9% conscious and 2.8% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 28 dead upon arrival cases, 13 (46.4%) were motorcycle riders and 5 (17.9%) were pedestrians. Almost all of the 13 motorcycle riders (92.3%) who were dead upon arrival were not wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 61.7%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 26.1%, contusion with 17.2%, fracture with 12.03%, avulsion with 6.2%, concussion with 5.2%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.6% and 0.2%, respectively;
- As to severity, 81.5% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 17.2% 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 58.9% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 34.5% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 1.0% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 5.6% had other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, and bystanders among others.
- Only 26.2% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 46.0% were not given first-aid treatment, and 27.8% 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, 48.2% accounted for private vehicle, 9.2 for ambulance, 2.9% for public vehicle, 1.9% for police vehicle, and for others 2.1%. There were 35.6% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (93.5%) had improved after treatment, 5.5% 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 1st quarter of 2017 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 1st quarter of 2017 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases: 3,811	
Sex: Male	: 69.0%
Female	: 31.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 11.6%
15 –44 years old	: 73.6%
45—59 years old	: 11.9%
60 years old and older	: 2.9%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 69.9%
Married	: 27.9%
Widow/er	: 1.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 11	: 18.2%
NCR	: 18.2%
Region 4A	: 18.2%
Road	: 36.0%
Home	: 14.5%
School	: 2.5%
Videoke Bars	: 1.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 21.9%
No	: 51.5%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 3,485	
Sex: Male	: 60.6%
Female	: 39.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 48.1%
15 –44 years old	: 25.0%
45—59 years old	: 9.8%
60 years old and older	: 17.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.1%
Married	: 23.1%
Widow/er	: 6.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.7%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 20.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 22.1%
NCR	: 17.5%
Region 3	: 10.1%
Home	: 54.1%
Road	: 10.7%
School	: 5.9%
Workplace	: 4.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.1%
Non fatal	: 99.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 14.1%
No	: 51.2%

Table 3. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,349	
Sex:	Male : 50.5% Female: 49.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 39.7%
15 –44 years old	: 38.0%
45—59 years old	: 13.7%
60 years old and older	: 8.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 67.1%
Married	: 28.7%
Widow/er	: 3.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 30.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59:0 pm	: 28.2%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 16.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 32.4%
Region 4A	: 23.8%
NCR	: 10.1%
Home	: 70.4%
Road	: 9.5%
Workplace	: 0.9%
School	: 0.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.02%
Non fatal	: 99.98%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 30.5%
No	: 49.2%
Bitten by:	
DOG, INSECT, SNAKE BITE, CAT, CENTIPEDE,CHICKEN,HAMSTER ,HORSE, HUMAN,MONKEY,PIG,RABBIT,RAT, SCORPION, etc.	

Table 4. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 410	
Sex:	Male : 62.4% Female: 37.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 39.8%
15 –44 years old	: 45.1%
45—59 years old	: 11.5%
60 years old and older	: 3.7%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.2%
Married	: 27.3%
Live-in	: 1.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 30.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.3%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 14.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 24.6%
NCR	: 17.1%
Region 6	: 8.5%
Region 3	: 8.5%
Home	: 60.7%
Workplace	: 13.9%
Road	: 8.3%
School	: 2.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.98%
Non fatal	: 99.02%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.7%
No	: 51.5%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 55.1%
Electricity	: 14.9%
Fire	: 14.4%
Oil	: 7.3%
Friction	: 2.7%

Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases:	3,946
Sex: Male :	76.0%
Female:	24.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	26.3%
15 –44 years old :	50.9%
45—59 years old :	15.5%
60 years old and older :	7.4%
Civil Status:	
Single :	62.2%
Married :	33.4%
Widow/er :	2.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm :	31.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.1%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm :	21.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	21.5%
NCR :	14.0%
Region 6 :	9.3%
Home :	49.5%
Workplace :	16.5%
Road :	11.9%
School :	4.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	25.0%
No :	50.8%
Sharp Objects include JUNGLE BOLO, BARBEQUE STICK, BOTTLE,GRINDER, KNIFE, NAIL, GI SHEET, GRASS CUTTER, ICEPICK, PEN, PENCIL, SCISSOR,SAW, WOOD CUTTER,TIN CAN, TARI BLADE, etc.	

Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases:	17
Sex: Male :	76.5%
Female:	23.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	17.6%
15 –44 years old :	58.8%
45—59 years old :	11.8%
60 years old and older :	11.8%
Civil Status:	
Single :	58.8%
Married :	41.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm :	35.3%
8:00 am – 12:00 pm :	29.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	23.5%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A :	41.2%
Region 6 :	29.4%
Regions ARMM, CAR, NCR, 1, and 5 :	(each)
Home :	70.6%
Road :	5.9%
Workplace :	5.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.0%
Non fatal :	100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	41.2%
No :	29.4%
Types of firecrackers:	
Fountain :	17.6%
Pill Box :	11.8%
Kwitis :	11.8%
Baby Dynamite :	5.9%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 158	
Sex:	Male : 82.9% Female: 17.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.7%
15 –44 years old	: 74.1%
45—59 years old	: 16.5%
60 years old and older	: 3.8%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 48.1%
Single	: 47.5%
Widow/er	: 2.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 26.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59pm	: 14.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 20.9%
Region 10	: 10.8%
ARMM	: 9.5%
Home	: 31.6%
Road	: 29.1%
Workplace	: 6.3%
Videoke Bars	: 0.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 15.8%
Non fatal	: 84.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 31.0%
No	: 46.2%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 61.4%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 25.9%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 3.8%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 8	
Sex:	Male : 62.5% Female: 37.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 62.5%
15 –44 years old	: 25.0%
45—59 years old	: 12.5%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 100.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 37.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 37.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 37.5%
Region 3	: 25.0%
Region 6	: 12.5%
Region 7	: 12.5%
Region 10	: 12.5%
Others	: 62.5%
Home	: 37.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 37.5%
Non fatal	: 62.5%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.5%
No	: 62.5%
Drowned in :	
Pool	: 50.0%
River	: 12.5%
Bath tub	: 12.5%
Sea	: 12.5%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 57	
Sex:	Male : 50.9% Female: 49.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 28.6%
15 –44 years old	: 50.0%
45—59 years old	: 14.3%
60 years old and older	: 7.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 61.4%
Married	: 35.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 40.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.6%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 12.3%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 12.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 24.6%
NCR	: 21.1%
Region 6	: 8.8%
Region 12	: 8.8%
Home	: 56.1%
Workplace	: 19.3%
School	: 10.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.8%
Non fatal	: 98.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 21.1%
No	: 66.7%
Types of Chemicals:	
ALCOHOL, AMONIA, AMOXICILLIN, BATTERY, BENZYLKANIAM CHLORIDE (LYSOL), DOWNY, FLUX OF METAL, GASOLINE, GASOLINE OIL, INSECTICIDE, KEROSENE, MALATHIONE, MURIATIC ACID, OXALIC ACID, PESTICIDE, SOLVENT, SPRAY CAN (PAINT), SUPER GLUE, TINNER PAINT	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 20	
Sex:	Male : 50.0% Female: 50.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 0.0%
15 –44 years old	: 90.0%
45—59 years old	: 10.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.0%
Married	: 30.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 35.0%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.0%
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 3	: 25.0%
Region 1	: 20.0%
Region 4A	: 20.0%
Home	: 65.0%
Road	: 25.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 15.0%
Non fatal	: 85.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 15.0%
No	: 50.0%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 12	
Sex:	Male : 8.3% Female: 91.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 25.0%
15 –44 years old	: 66.7%
45—59 years old	: 8.3%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 75.0%
Married	: 25.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm – 7:59 pm	: 50.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 25.0%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 16.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 50.0%
Region 4A	: 16.7%
Region 9	: 16.7%
Home	: 33.3%
Unknown	: 66.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 16.7%
No	: 75.0%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 163	
Sex:	Male : 42.3% Female: 57.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 17.8%
15 –44 years old	: 52.8%
45—59 years old	: 18.4%
60 years old and older	: 11.0%
Civil Status:	
Married	: 49.7%
Single	: 49.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 71.8%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 26.4%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 1.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
CARAGA	: 97.5%
Region 11	: 1.2%
CAR	: 0.6%
Region 12	: 0.6%
Home	: 89.6%
Workplace	: 4.3%
Road	: 1.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 0.6%
No	: 69.9%
Type of Forces of Nature:	
Earthquake	: 98.2%
Landslide	: 0.6%
Flood	: 0.6%

Key Findings (continued):

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 10,785	
Sex:	Male : 66.9% Female: 33.1%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 1.6%
1-4	: 20.9%
5-9	: 27.1%
10-14	: 20.9%
15-19	: 29.7%
Intent:	
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.2%
Intentional (Violence)	: 11.0%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 3.1%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 85.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 30.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 25.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 19.9%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 11.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 22.2%
Region 1	: 13.8%
NCR	: 12.7%
Home	: 38.0%
Road	: 35.2%
School	: 5.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 46.8%
Abrasion	: 30.4%
Contusion	: 12.7%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 23.9%
Bite	: 19.0%
Fall	: 17.4%
Contact with sharp objects	: 13.0%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,460	
Sex:	Male : 69.7% Female: 30.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 11.8%
15 –44 years old	: 72.7%
45—59 years old	: 12.5%
60 years old and older	: 2.9%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 69.0%
Married	: 28.5%
Widow/er	: 1.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 26.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 16.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 17.8%
Region 4A	: 17.6%
Region 11	: 17.2%
Road	: 34.6%
Home	: 16.5%
School	: 2.6%
Workplace	: 1.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.7%
Non fatal	: 99.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 22.9%
No	: 50.7%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates/Recommendations:

1. A press conference on the latest data on fireworks related injuries was done on the first day of the year followed by rounds by the Secretary of Health in Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center and Philippine Orthopedics Center to visit some of the victims injured from fireworks.
2. Based on the Fireworks-Related Injury Surveillance from December 21, 2016- January 5, 2017, the incidence of fireworks-related injuries has gone down from 922 cases in 2015 to 630 cases in 2016 for a total of 32% decrease. The approval of the Executive Order on Providing for the Regulation and Control of the Use of Firecrackers and Other Pyrotechnic Devices is greatly anticipated.
3. A Stakeholders' Meeting on the Multi-Sector Action Plan (MSAP) on Drowning Prevention was held last February 15, 2017. The DOH in partnership with World Health Organization and the UP College of Public Health coordinated with the different stakeholders to solicit commitments by the concerned agencies/organizations in the adoption and implementation of the MSAP.
4. A commitment signing was done on March 13, 2017 between the DOH and Department of Transportation (DOTr). This was a commitment to support the linkage between the ONEISS and DOTr's Data for Road Incident Visualization Evaluation and Reporting System (DRIVERS) in the sharing of relevant data on injuries due to road traffic crashes in the country.
5. There was a series of consultation workshops initiated by the DOTr to update/enhance the Philippine Road Safety Action Plan (PRSAP) 2011-2020. Participants from the different agencies/organizations met to review the PRSAP and address the different pillars of the plan. The different pillars are as follows: Road Safety Management, Safer Road and Mobility, Safer Vehicles, Safer Road Users and lastly Improve Trauma Care and Rehabilitation in which the DOH is the lead agency.

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.