

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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2nd Quarter (CY 2017) Key Findings:



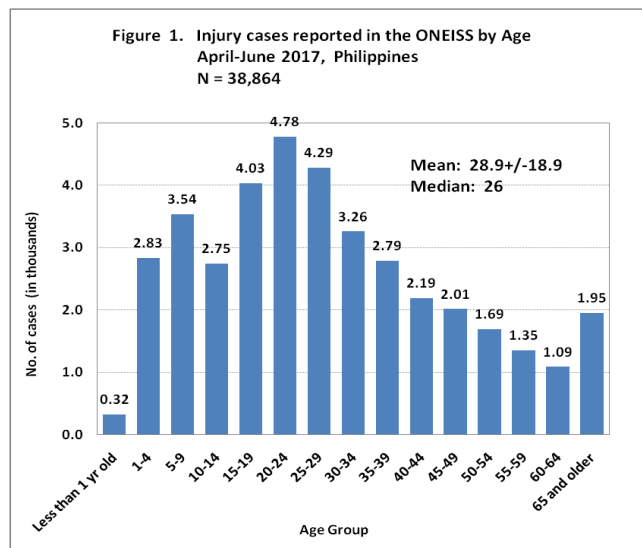
ONEISS registered a total of 38,864 injury cases for the 2nd quarter of CY 2017 (consultation date). Reports came from 347 government and private hospitals which accounted for 19.1% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 21.1% of the 1,644 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Most of the total 38,864 reported injury cases (42.1%) came from 37 DOH hospitals while the remaining 31.1% of the cases were reported by 98 government and 26.8% by 212 private hospitals.

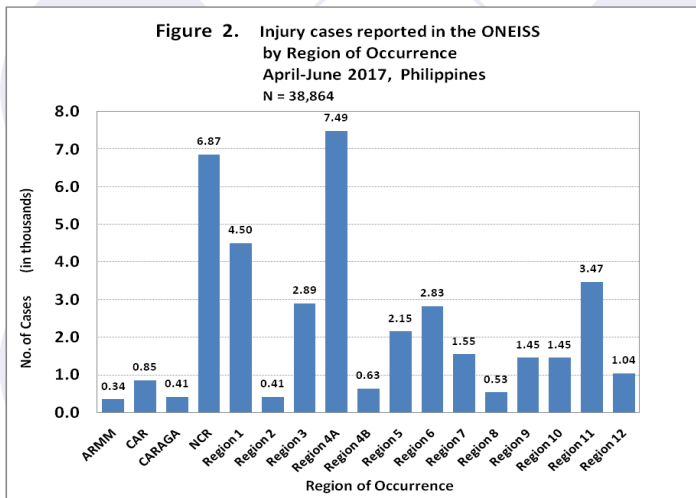
General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 62.5%, had family member as informant. Whereas 28.0%, were reported by the injured themselves, 3.6% by rescue 911, friends, barangay officials, co-workers, neighbor, etc., and 0.7% by the police.
- As to sex distribution, male to female ratio was 22:10, with 68.3% injury cases from males, and 31.7% 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 (57.5%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 34.7% of the total reported cases including the 8.1% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.8%. The mean age is 28.4 while the median is 26 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 66.4% while 30.5% were married. The remaining 3.1% 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, American, Cambodian among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 29.7% unemployed, 15.8% employed, and 13.6% students.



Key Findings (continued):

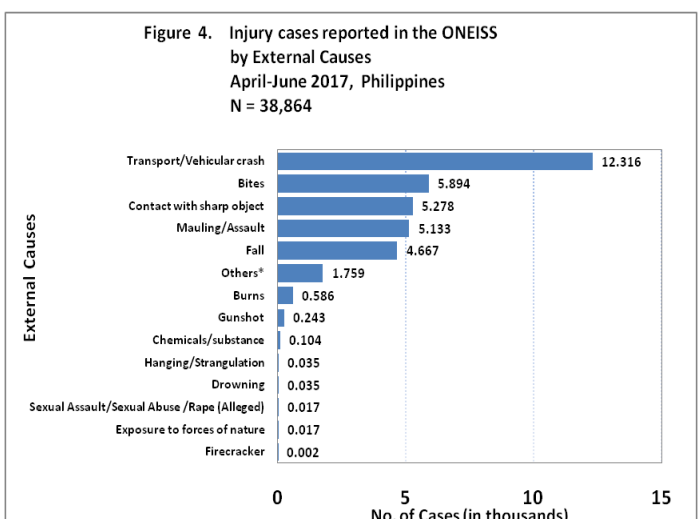
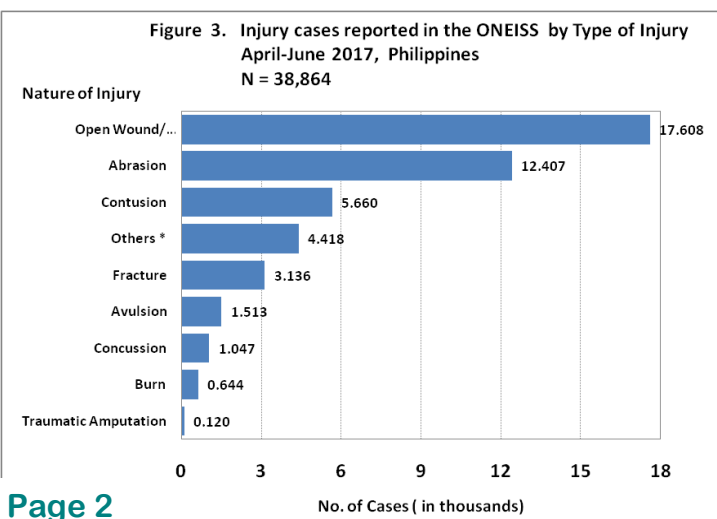


Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 86.9% of the total reported injury cases while 12.9% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.2% in-patient cases reported.
- There were 25.1% of the total reported cases given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 32.7% of the cases, while 42.2% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 19.3%, followed by NCR, Region 1, and Region 11 with 17.7% , 11.6%, and 8.9%, respectively. (Figure 2);
- The month of April had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 37.0%. While the months of May and June accounted for 35.9% and 26.4%, respectively;
- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted

for 42.2% of the total reported injury cases while 24.6% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 17.9% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am, and 15.4% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm;

- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (81.6%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 15.7% brought by intentional violence which includes the 169 (0.43%) cases of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) while 0.4% were intentional or self inflicted injury cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 28.4% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 45.3%, 31.9% , 14.6%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (8.1%) of which 85.8% were closed and 14.2% were open, avulsion (3.9%), concussion (2.7%), burn (1.7%); most (46.1%) of which were 2nd degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.3%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 31.7%. bites and contact with sharp objects were the next common causes with 15.2% and 13.6%, respectively followed by mauling/assault 13.2% and fall 12.0%. There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.5%), gunshot, chemicals, hanging, drowning, sexual abuse/abuse, exposure to forces of nature, and firecrackers, had less than 1.0% each and other causes (4.5%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 42.7%, 30.5% at home, 3.6% at the workplace, while 0.7% occurred at school and 0.2% at videoke bars ;



- Most of the reported injury cases were of unknown activity (63.1%), while leisure, work and sports related accounted for 23.3%, 6.7% , and 1.4%, respectively. There were 5.5% reported cases sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,937 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 5.0% of the total reported injury cases. Among the risk factors alcohol/liquor topped the list with 4.3 %.

Hospital Data:

- Almost all of the total reported injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 98.7% conscious and 1.0% unconscious. Only 0.3% 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 1.1% were referred by other hospitals;
- Majority of the reported injury cases had private vehicles as mode of transport to the hospital (50.3%); but still, 39.2% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 33,471 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (82.1%) while only 0.4% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (85.9%) were discharged after treatment, while 9.7% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 3,815 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.7% died, 93.7% improved, and 4.6% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 38,864 reported injury cases 0.6% were fatal and 99.4% were non fatal;

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 12,316 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 2nd quarter of 2016 (consultation date). Almost all cases were land transport/ vehicular crashes (99.97%) with only 4 cases (0.03%) of water-related transport injury;
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (80.4%) were collision, while 19.6% were non-collision ;

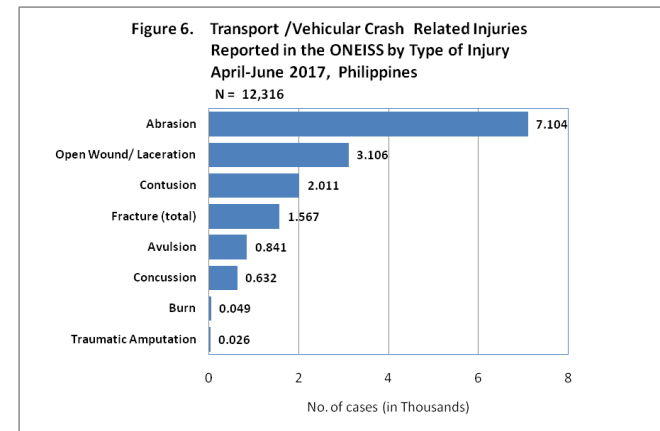
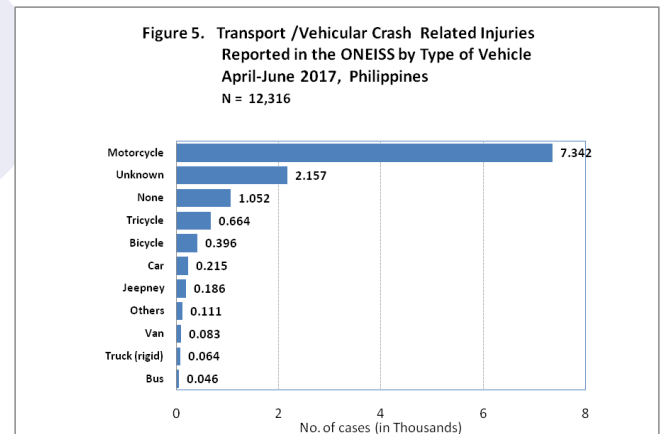


<http://morungexpress.com/national-road-safety-week-campaign-underway/>

- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in April with 38.8%, and in May and June with 35.7% and 25.1%, respectively;
- Region 4A had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 17.3% of the total cases. This is followed by NCR with 12.3% and 10.0% occurrence in Region 1. Regions 11, 3, 5, and 6 had 9.7%, 9.6% , 7.8% and 7.8% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions ARMM and 8 had the least percentages of reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 1.1 % and 1.0%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (62.2%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence (24.7%) during 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm;
- As to distribution by sex, there were more males (72.4%), than females (27.6%) who were involved in transport/ vehicular crash;
- By age group, children (aged 0-19 years) accounted for 26.8% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 54.4% 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 8.5% ;

Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 59.6% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 8.5% for pedestrians, 5.4% for tricycle, 3.2% for bicycle, 1.7% for car, 1.5% for jeepney, and less than 1.0% each for van, bus, truck and others;
- Only 1.9% of the total 7,342 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while only 1.4% of the 215 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 98.1% conscious and 1.6% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 43 dead upon arrival cases, 19 (44.2%) were motorcycle riders and 10 (23.3%) were pedestrians. All of the 19 motorcycle riders who were dead upon arrival were not wearing helmet at the time of the incident. Majority of those dead upon arrival (55.8%) sustained multiple injuries;
- Most of the reported injury cases sustained abrasion with 57.7%. Other types of injuries sustained include open wound accounting for 25.2%, contusion with 16.3%, fracture with 12.7%, avulsion with 6.8%, concussion with 5.1%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.2%, respectively;
- As to severity, 78.6% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 20.2% 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 61.3% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 32.1% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 1.2% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 5.4% had other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, co worker and aeromed, rescuer among others.
- Only 25.9% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 39.3% were not given first-aid treatment, and 34.8% 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, 46.4% accounted for private vehicle, 7.7 for ambulance, 1.9% for police vehicle, 0.3% for public vehicle, and for others 3.8%. There were 39.8% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (94.3%) had improved after treatment, 4.8% 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 2nd quarter of 2017 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 2nd quarter of 2017 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases:	5,133
Sex:	Male : 67.9% Female: 32.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 9.4%
15 –44 years old	: 74.5%
45—59 years old	: 12.8%
60 years old and older	: 3.3%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 71.6%
Married	: 26.5%
Widow/er	: 1.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.3%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 23.2%
Region 11	: 21.3%
Region 4A	: 16.7%
Road	: 34.0%
Home	: 16.0%
Videoke Bars	: 1.4%
School	: 0.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.1 %
Non fatal	: 99.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 19.6%
No	: 47.1%

Table 2. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases:	4,667
Sex:	Male : 60.3% Female: 39.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 45.8%
15 –44 years old	: 25.9%
45—59 years old	: 11.2%
60 years old and older	: 17.1%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 67.9%
Married	: 25.4%
Widow/er	: 6.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 28.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.6%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 19.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 20.4%
Region 4A	: 17.6%
Region 3	: 10.6%
Home	: 54.6%
Road	: 9.5%
Workplace	: 3.2%
School	: 1.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 14.2%
No	: 46.5%

Table 3. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 5,894	
Sex: Male	: 50.9%
Female	: 49.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 37.8%
15 –44 years old	: 39.5%
45—59 years old	: 13.9%
60 years old and older	: 8.9%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 67.2%
Married	: 28.7%
Widow/er	: 3.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.6%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 27.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.4%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 1	: 28.0%
Region 4A	: 24.7%
NCR	: 16.0%
Home	: 64.4%
Road	: 14.0%
Workplace	: 0.5%
School	: 0.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0 %
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 40.2%
No	: 36.3%
Bitten by: Dog, Cat, Human, Monkey, Pig, Rat, Snake, Rabbit, Insect, Scorpion, etc.	

Table 4. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 586	
Sex: Male	: 58.5%
Female	: 41.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 42.0%
15 –44 years old	: 40.6%
45—59 years old	: 11.9 %
60 years old and older	: 5.5%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 73.2%
Married	: 25.4%
Widow/er	: 1.2 %
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 27.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.5%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 16.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 22.4%
Region 4A	: 19.1%
Region 1	: 9.6%
Home	: 59.7%
Workplace	: 9.4%
Road	: 4.9%
School	: 0.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.2%
Non fatal	: 98.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.5%
No	: 46.2%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 61.9%
Electricity	: 15.4%
Fire	: 8.2%
Oil	: 5.5%
Friction	: 0.3%

Key Findings (continued):

Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 5,278	
Sex:	Male : 74.5% Female: 25.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 24.3%
15 –44 years old	: 52.1%
45—59 years old	: 15.4%
60 years old and older	: 8.2%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 62.2%
Married	: 34.6%
Widow/er	: 2.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 32.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.2%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 21.3%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 19.8%
NCR	: 16.0%
Region 6	: 10.5%
Home	: 51.2%
Workplace	: 13.9%
Road	: 11.1%
School	: 1.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 24.1%
No	: 50.7%
Sharp Objects include broken glass/bottle, fish hook, grinder, GI sheet, knife, nail, bolo, bamboo stick, blade, can, clipper, cutter, ice pick, rusty rod, wire, etc.	

Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 2	
Sex:	Male : 0.0% Female: 100.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 0.0%
15 –44 years old	: 50.0%
45—59 years old	: 50.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 50.0%
Widow/er	: 50.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 100.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 100.0%
Home	: 50.0%
Road	: 50.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 50.0%
No	: 50.0%
Types of firecrackers:	
Kwitis	: 100.0%

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 243	
Sex:	Male : 88.9% Female: 11.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.8%
15 –44 years old	: 74.1%
45—59 years old	: 15.2%
60 years old and older	: 5.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 56.4%
Married	: 42.8%
Widow/er	: 0.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.5%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 23.0%
12:00 am - 3:59am	: 18.1%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 16.9%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 18.5%
NCR	: 13.2%
Region 11	: 13.2%
Road	: 35.4%
Home	: 19.8%
Workplace	: 3.3%
Videoke Bars	: 0.4%
School	: 0.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 14.8%
Non fatal	: 85.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 24.3%
No	: 32.5%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 56.8%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 32.5%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 1.2%

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 35	
Sex:	Male : 62.9% Female: 37.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 57.1%
15 –44 years old	: 31.4%
45—59 years old	: 5.7%
60 years old and older	: 5.7%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 88.6%
Married	: 11.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 34.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 28.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.7%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 5.7%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 17.1%
Region 1	: 11.4%
Region 3	: 11.47%
Region 4B	: 11.4%
Home	: 2.9%
Unknown	: 20.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 62.9%
Non fatal	: 37.1%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 25.7%
No	: 45.7%
Drowned in :	
Pool	: 34.3%
River	: 28.6%
Sea	: 17.1%
Lake	: 2.9%

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 104	
Sex:	Male : 59.6% Female: 40.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 22.1%
15 –44 years old	: 60.6%
45—59 years old	: 15.4%
60 years old and older	: 1.9%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 61.5%
Married	: 38.5%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 33.7%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 20.2%
12:01 pm – 3:59 pm	: 19.2%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 26.0%
Region 10	: 14.4%
Region 3	: 11.5%
Home	: 53.8%
Workplace	: 17.3%
Road	: 4.8%
School	: 1.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 18.3%
No	: 54.8%
Types of Chemicals: carbon monoxide, zinc, muriatic acid, herbicide, glass cleaner, kerosene, organophosphate, paint, sulfuric acid, epoxy, show glue, sonrox, drugs, battery solution, etc.	

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 35	
Sex:	Male : 71.4% Female: 28.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 5.7%
15 –44 years old	: 65.7%
45—59 years old	: 20.0%
60 years old and older	: 8.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 60.0%
Married	: 37.1%
Live- in	: 2.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 25.7%
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 20.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 17.1%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 25.7%
Region 11	: 17.1%
Region 3	: 14.3%
Region 1	: 8.6%
Region 6	: 8.6%
Region 9	: 8.6%
Home	: 22.9%
Road	: 11.4%
Workplace	: 2.9%
Videokebars	: 2.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 14.3%
Non fatal	: 85.7%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 22.9%
No	: 37.1%

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 17	
Sex:	Male : 23.5% Female: 76.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 35.3%
15 –44 years old	: 64.7%
45—59 years old	: 0.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 88.2%
Widow/er	: 5.9%
Live-in	: 5.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 29.4%
4:00 am – 7:59 am	: 17.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 17.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 29.4%
Region 4A	: 23.5%
Region 9	: 17.6%
Home	: 35.3%
Road	: 11.8%
Workplace	: 5.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 23.5%
No	: 47.1%

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 17	
Sex:	Male : 47.1% Female: 52.9%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 23.5%
15 –44 years old	: 41.2%
45—59 years old	: 17.6%
60 years old and older	: 17.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 52.9%
Married	: 41.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm –7:59 pm	: 35.3%
4:00 am -7:59am	: 29.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 17.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 10	: 23.5%
Region 6	: 17.6%
Region 7	: 11.8%
Region 4A	: 11.8%
Region 3	: 11.8%
Home	: 58.8%
Workplace	: 17.6%
Road	: 11.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 11.8%
No	: 70.6%
Type of Forces of Nature:	
Earthquake	: 35.3%
Flood	: 17.6%
Landslide	: 11.8%

Key Findings (continued):

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 13,470	
Sex:	Male : 66.1% Female: 33.9%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 2.4%
1-4	: 21.0%
5-9	: 26.3%
10-14	: 20.4%
15-19	: 29.9%
Intent:	
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 86.3%
Intentional (Violence)	: 11.0%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 2.4%
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.2%
Time of Occurrence:	
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 29.9%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 25.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 19.7%
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 12.6%
Place of Occurrence:	
Region 4A	: 18.6%
NCR	: 16.8%
Region 1	: 12.3%
Home	: 39.5%
Road	: 34.6%
School	: 1.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
Nature of Injury:	
Open wound/laceration	: 46.4%
Abrasion	: 29.5%
Contusion	: 12.5%
External Causes of Injury:	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 24.5%
Bite	: 20.3%
Fall	: 17.8%
Contact with sharp object	: 13.3%

Table 14. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 6,105	
Sex:	Male : 69.2% Female: 30.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 10.1%
15 –44 years old	: 73.4%
45—59 years old	: 13.0%
60 years old and older	: 3.6%
Civil Status:	
Single	: 70.5%
Married	: 27.5%
Widow/er	: 1.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
8:00 pm – 11:59 pm	: 27.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.0%
8:00 am -12:00 pm	: 15.8%
Place of Occurrence:	
NCR	: 24.0%
Region 11	: 20.4%
Region 4A	: 16.2%
Road	: 33.3%
Home	: 16.6%
Videoke Bars	: 1.3%
School	: 0.9%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.7%
Non fatal	: 99.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.0%
No	: 45.0%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates/Recommendations:

1. A Forum on Violence and Injury Prevention was conducted on May 15, 2017 at Tanghalang Pasigueno, Pasig City. This is part of the Emergency Medical Services Week Celebration from May 14-21, 2017. The Philippine Health Agenda, Violence and Injury Prevention Program as well as the Emergency Medical Services were presented.
2. A Communication Plan on Iwas Paputok Campaign 2017 was developed in collaboration with the DOH Health Promotion and Communication Services and other relevant stakeholders and was presented to the stakeholders on June 20, 2017. It contains messages revolving around the avoidance of the use of firecrackers among young children, use of alternative means of merrymaking and promotion of community fireworks display. This year's slogan in keeping with EO 28 is "Oplan Iwas Paputok, Fireworks Display ang Patok! Makiisa sa Community Fireworks sa Inyong Lugar."
3. Executive Order No. 28 entitled "Providing for the Regulation and Control of the Use of Firecrackers and Other Pyrotechnic Devices" was approved June 20, 2017. It specifically states that "the use of firecrackers shall henceforth be confined to community

fireworks display" to minimize the risk of injuries and casualties. The conduct of community fireworks display will still be continuously promoted by DOH as a strategy to, at least maintain the low injury status in the country as contained in the Iwas Paputok Campaign 2017 Communication Plan.

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; and
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.