

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

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4th Quarter (CY 2017) Key Findings:



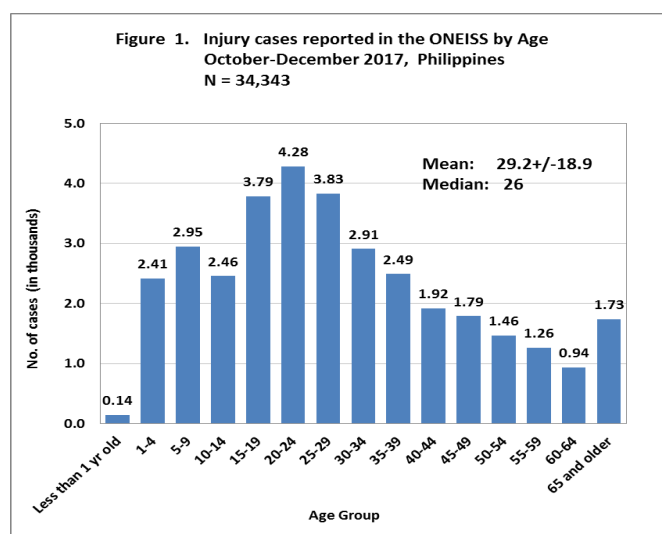
ONEISS registered a total of 34,343 injury cases for the 4th quarter of CY 2017 (consultation date). Reports came from 318 government and private hospitals which accounted for 17.5% of the 1,821 total number of hospitals in the country and 17.9% of the 1,772 total hospitals with training on ONEISS.

Majority of the total 34,343 reported injury cases (45.1%) came from 38 DOH hospitals while the remaining 31.1% of the cases were reported by 97 government and 23.8% by 183 private hospitals.

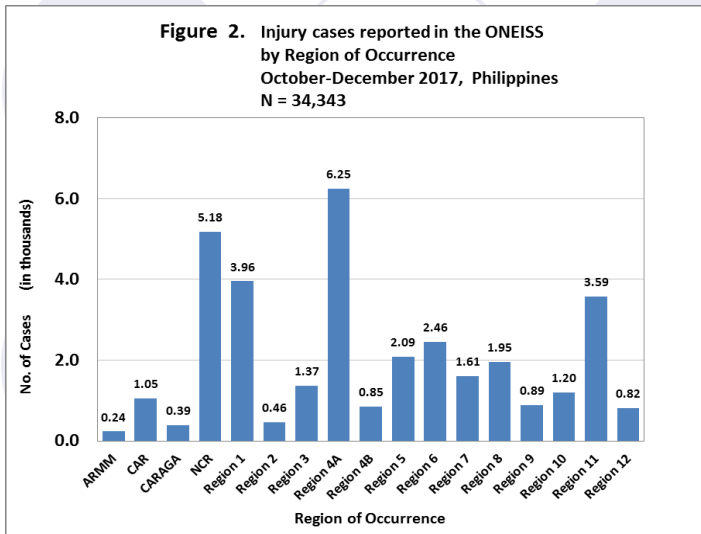
General Data:

- Majority of the total reported injury cases which accounted for 63.0%, had family member as informant. Whereas 31.2%, were reported by the injured themselves, 4.5% 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 21:10, with 68.2% injury cases from males, and 31.8% from females. A 18:10 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 8:10 male to female ratio.

- Majority of the total reported injury cases (58.0%) occurred among the age group of 20-59. Injuries among children (aged 0-19) accounted for 34.2% of the total reported cases including the 7.4% involving children less than 5 years of age. Injury cases among older persons (60 years and over) accounted for 7.7%. The mean age is 29.2 while the median is 26 years old (Figure 1);
- Majority of the reported injury cases were single accounting for 67.4% while 29.4% 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 Spaniard, Moroccan, Indian, Chinese, Cambodian among others.
- For the distribution of cases by occupation, there were 33.6% unemployed, 17.8% employed, and 18.9% students.



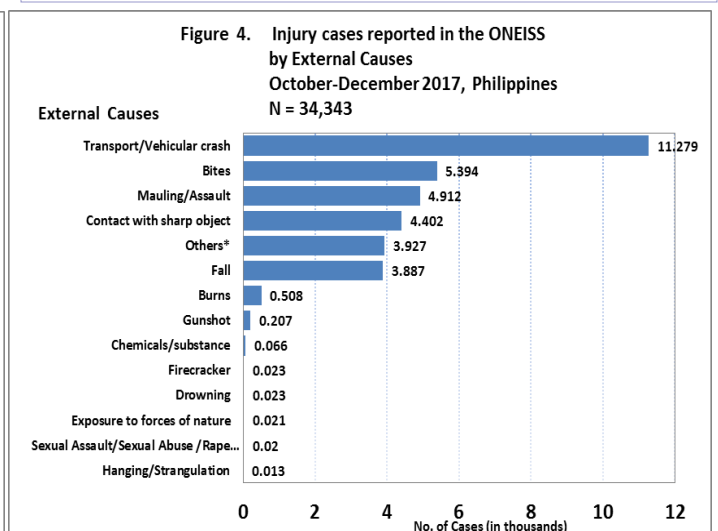
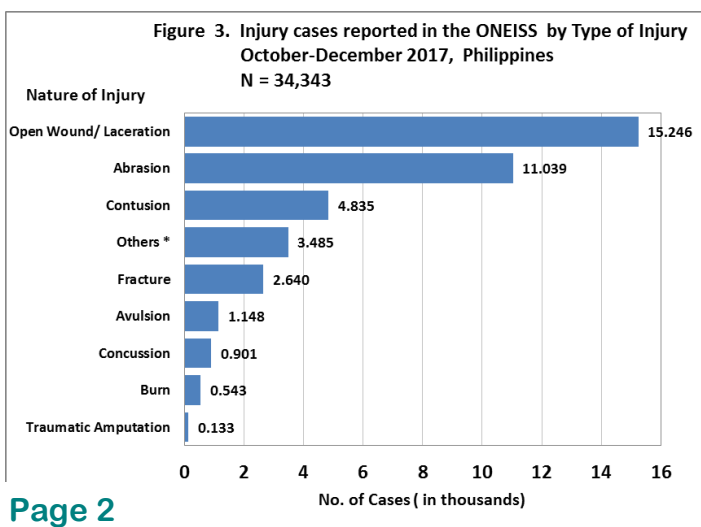
Key Findings (continued):



Pre admission Data:

- Those who were attended at the Emergency Room (ER) accounted for 81.5% of the total reported injury cases while 18.1% were attended at the Out Patient Department (OPD). There were only 0.4% in-patient cases reported.
- Only 23.5% of the total reported cases were given first aid treatment. No first-aid treatment was given to 45.3% of the cases, while 31.2% had unknown or no information on whether first-aid treatment was given or not.
- Region 4A registered the highest reported injury occurrences accounting for 18.2% of the total reported cases, followed by NCR, Region 1, and Region 11 with 15.1%, 11.5%, and 10.4%, respectively.
- The month of October had the highest percentage of injury occurrence with 37.0%. While the months of November and December, accounted for 32.8% and 29.3% of the total reported injury cases, respectively;

- Injury occurrences during 12:01 pm to 7:59 pm accounted for 40.6% of the total reported injury cases while 25.0% occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm, 16.1% happened from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm, and 18.3% between 12:00 am and 7:59 am;
- For the distribution of injury cases by intent, majority of the total reported injury cases (82.4%) were unintentional or accidental. There were 16.3% cases;
- Multiple injuries were sustained by 34.1% of the total injury cases reported;
- Most commonly sustained types of injury were open wound / laceration, abrasion and contusion with 44.4%, 32.1%, 14.1%, respectively. There were also cases of fracture (7.7%) of which 84.1% were closed and 15.9% were open, avulsion (3.3%), concussion (2.6%), burn (1.6%); most (40.3%) of which were 1st degree burn, and traumatic amputation (0.4%) (Figure 3);
- Topping the list of the external causes of reported injuries was transport/vehicular crash with 32.8%. bites and mauling/assault were the next common causes with 15.7% and 14.3%, respectively followed by contact with sharp object 12.8% and fall 11.3%. There were also cases of injuries caused by burns (1.5%), gunshot, chemicals, firecracker, sexual abuse/assault, drowning, hanging, and exposure to forces of nature less than 1.0% each and other causes (11.4%) which includes foreign body/object, stoning, falling object among others.;
- Most of the reported injuries occurred on the road with 43.0%, 29.6% at home, 3.3% at the workplace, while 1.4% occurred at school;



- Majority of the reported injury cases were of unknown activity (64.6%), while leisure, work and sports related accounted for 26.4%, 6.1% , and 1.2%, respectively. There were 1.7% reported cases sustained during other activities;
- There were a total of 1,618 cases reported with risk factors which accounted for only 4.7% 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 (99.8%) reached the hospital alive with 98.4% conscious and 1.4% 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 (53.8%); but still, 35.7% of the cases had no reported mode of transport ;
- Most of the 34,206 cases initially attended at the ER/OPD improved after treatment (86.6%) while only 0.3% were fatal;
- Most of the ER/OPD injury cases (85.4%) were discharged after treatment, while 10.4% were eventually admitted for further treatment;
- Among those 3,705 in-patient and admitted cases, 1.9% died, 94.4% improved, and 3.6% did not show improvement after treatment. Overall, of the total 34,343 reported injury cases 0.6% were fatal and 99.4 % were non fatal;

Transport/Vehicular Crash:

- There were a total of 11,279 transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases reported for the 4th quarter of 2017 (consultation date). All cases were land transport/vehicular crashes (100.0%);
- Majority of the transport/vehicular crashes (52.9%) were non-collision, while 47.1% were collision ;



- During this quarter, transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases mostly occurred in October with 36.4%, and in November and December with 33.7% and 29.5%, respectively;
- Region 4A had the most reported transport/vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 16.2% of the total cases. This is followed by Region 11 with 11.1% and 10.3% occurrence in NCR . Regions 5, 1,6, and 8 had 9.0%, 8.2% , 7.8% and 7.1% of the total reported cases, respectively. Regions CARAGA, CAR and ARMM had the least percentages of reported transport/ vehicular crash related injury occurrences with 1.4 % , 1.1 and 0.6%, respectively;
- In terms of time of occurrence, majority of the reported injury cases (61.1%) occurred between 8:00 am and 7:59 pm with the highest occurrence (25.2%) 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 26.9% of the total transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while 53.9% were among those aged 20 to 44 . Mean age of the transport/vehicular crash victims is 30.0 while the median is 27;
- Topping the list of the reported risk factors for transport/ vehicular crash related injury cases was alcohol/liquor at 8.1% ;

Key Findings (continued):

- Motorcycle was the most common mode of accounting for 58.3% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases, 9.5% for pedestrians, 4.4% for tricycle, 2.2% for bicycle, 1.6% for car, 1.1% for jeepney, 1.0% for van, and less than 1.0% each for bus, truck, train, animal and others;
- Only 2.8% of the total 6,579 injured motorcycle occupants were reported wearing helmet, while none of the 182 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Majority of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (99.7%) reached the hospital alive with 97.7% conscious and 2.0% unconscious upon reaching the hospital. Only 0.3% were considered dead on arrival. Of the 30 dead upon arrival cases, 22 (73.3%) were motorcycle riders and 3 (10.0%) were pedestrians. All of the 22 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 25.2%, contusion with 15.9%, fracture with 12.0%, concussion with 4.9%, avulsion with 5.0%, burn and traumatic amputation with 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively;
- As to severity, 79.6% of the reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were considered minor injuries, 13.2% 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 61.7% while the injured themselves were the source of information for 30.8% of the reported cases. Police also provided information to 1.4% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash related injury cases while the remaining 6.1% had other informants which include 911 rescue, friend, barangay tanod /official, , classmates, co worker and bystanders among others.
- Only 24.5% of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases were given first aid treatment, 44.5% were not given first-aid treatment, and 31.0% 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 October-December 2017, Philippines
N = 11,279

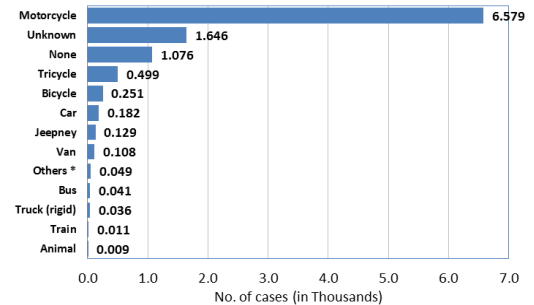
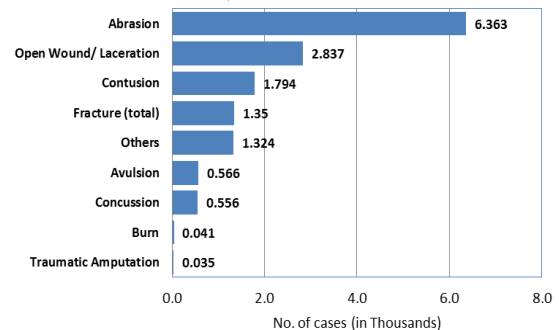


Figure 6. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury October-December 2017, Philippines
N = 11,279



- For the distribution of transport/vehicular crash related injuries by mode of transport going to the hospital, 50.2% accounted for private vehicle, 11.4 for ambulance, 2.0% for police vehicle, and for others 1.9%. There were 34.2% of the cases without information on the mode of transport;
- Almost all of the total reported transport/vehicular crash injury cases (94.8%) had improved after treatment, 4.0% 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 4th quarter of 2017 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 4th quarter of 2017 are also provided in Tables 13 and 14, respectively.

Key Findings (continued):

Table 1. Mauling/assault related injuries

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Total reported cases: | 4,912 |
| Sex: Male : | 70.4% |
| Female: | 29.6% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old : | 9.0% |
| 15 –44 years old : | 76.0% |
| 45—59 years old : | 12.1% |
| 60 years old and older : | 2.9% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single : | 73.1% |
| Married : | 25.2% |
| Widow/er : | 1.3% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm : | 28.5% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm : | 22.1% |
| 12:00 am - 3:59 am : | 15.7% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| NCR : | 27.3% |
| Region 11 : | 23.8% |
| Region 4A : | 13.2% |
| Road : | 33.1% |
| Home : | 17.4% |
| Videoke Bars : | 2.0% |
| School : | 1.5% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal : | 0.1% |
| Non fatal : | 99.9% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes : | 19.6% |
| No : | 51.5% |

Table 2. Fall related injuries

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Total reported cases: | 3,887 |
| Sex: Male : | 60.7% |
| Female: | 39.3% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old : | 42.7% |
| 15 –44 years old : | 27.0% |
| 45—59 years old : | 11.1% |
| 60 years old and older : | 19.2% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single : | 67.2% |
| Married : | 24.7% |
| Widow/er : | 7.7% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm : | 30.2% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm : | 23.7% |
| 12:01 pm – 3:59 pm : | 20.2% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A : | 19.7% |
| NCR : | 16.0% |
| Region 11 : | 11.5% |
| Home : | 52.7% |
| Road : | 8.8% |
| School : | 4.1% |
| Workplace : | 3.4% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal : | 0.3% |
| Non fatal : | 99.7% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes : | 15.9% |
| No : | 50.0% |

Table 3. Bites related injuries

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total reported cases: 5,394 | |
| Sex: Male | : 51.6% |
| Female | : 48.4% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 36.9% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 39.1% |
| 45—59 years old | : 14.5% |
| 60 years old and older | : 9.5% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 67.2% |
| Married | : 29.0% |
| Widow/er | : 3.4% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 31.7% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 26.4% |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm | : 16.2% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 1 | : 34.0% |
| Region 4A | : 24.1% |
| Region 6 | : 8.0% |
| Home | : 64.2% |
| Road | : 6.5% |
| Workplace | : 0.7% |
| School | : 0.5% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 0.1% |
| Non fatal | : 99.9% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 30.3% |
| No | : 36.1% |
| Bitten by: Dog, Cat, Boar, Carabao, Chicken, Snake, Monkey, Pig, Rabbit, Rat, Hamster, Fish, etc. | |

Table 4. Burns related injuries

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Total reported cases: 508 | |
| Sex: Male | : 63.8% |
| Female | : 36.2% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 36.0% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 48.0% |
| 45—59 years old | : 9.6% |
| 60 years old and older | : 6.3% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 70.3% |
| Married | : 27.2% |
| Widow/er | : 2.2% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 32.3% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 21.3% |
| 4:00 am - 7:59 am | : 17.1% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A | : 20.3% |
| NCR | : 17.5% |
| Region 6 | : 8.7% |
| Region 11 | : 8.7% |
| Home | : 59.8% |
| Workplace | : 9.6% |
| Road | : 7.9% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 0.4% |
| Non fatal | : 99.6% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 22.6% |
| No | : 50.8% |
| Burns caused by: | |
| Heat | : 51.6% |
| Electricity | : 16.3% |
| Fire | : 8.7% |
| Oil | : 6.5% |
| Friction | : 1.2% |

Table 5. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total reported cases: | 4,402 |
| Sex: Male : | 76.7% |
| Female: | 23.3% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old : | 23.3% |
| 15 –44 years old : | 54.3% |
| 45—59 years old : | 15.2% |
| 60 years old and older : | 7.2% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single : | 63.7% |
| Married : | 33.4% |
| Widow/er : | 2.1% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm : | 31.8% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm : | 21.9% |
| 12:01 pm – 3:59 pm : | 20.5% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A : | 19.0% |
| NCR : | 14.0% |
| Region 1 : | 10.7% |
| Home : | 47.8% |
| Workplace : | 14.0% |
| Road : | 12.1% |
| School : | 2.6% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal : | 0.3% |
| Non fatal : | 99.7% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes : | 22.7% |
| No : | 53.5% |
| Sharp Objects include knife, glass, nail, axe, ballpen,bamboo, bolo, bbq stick, cutter, grinder, animal horn, electric fan blade, wire, seashells, chainsaw, cockpit blade, etc. | |

Table 6. Firecrackers related injuries

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Total reported cases: | 23 |
| Sex: Male : | 82.6% |
| Female: | 17.4% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old : | 69.6% |
| 15 –44 years old : | 30.4% |
| 45—59 years old : | 0.0% |
| 60 years old and older : | 0.0% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single : | 95.7% |
| Married : | 4.3% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm : | 39.1% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm : | 26.1% |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm : | 17.4% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| NCR : | 47.8% |
| Region 4A : | 13.0% |
| Region 5 : | 8.7% |
| Region 6 : | 8.7% |
| Region 8 : | 8.7% |
| Home : | 43.5% |
| Road : | 43.5% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal : | 0.0% |
| Non fatal : | 100.0% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes : | 39.1% |
| No : | 39.1% |
| Types of firecrackers: | |
| Piccolo : | 43.5% |
| Kwitis : | 4.3% |

Table 7. Gunshot related injuries

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 207 | |
| Sex: | Male : 88.4% Female: 11.6% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 3.4% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 73.4% |
| 45—59 years old | : 18.4% |
| 60 years old and older | : 4.8% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 58.9% |
| Married | : 37.7% |
| Widow/er | : 2.4% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 23.2% |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm | : 23.2% |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 18.4% |
| 12:00 am - 3:59am | : 12.1% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A | : 14.0% |
| NCR | : 13.0% |
| Region 11 | : 12.6% |
| Road | : 30.0% |
| Home | : 16.9% |
| Workplace | : 4.3% |
| Videoke Bars | : 1.4% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 10.1% |
| Non fatal | : 89.9% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 21.7% |
| No | : 30.9% |
| Intent: | |
| Intentional (Violence) | : 64.3% |
| Unintentional/ Accidental | : 31.9% |
| Intentional (Self Inflicted) | : 1.4% |

Table 8. Drowning related injuries

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 23 | |
| Sex: | Male : 52.2% Female: 47.8% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 65.2% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 26.1% |
| 45—59 years old | : 4.3% |
| 60 years old and older | : 4.3% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 82.6% |
| Married | : 17.4% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm | : 56.5% |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 26.1% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 17.4% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 1 | : 30.4% |
| Region 4A | : 13.0% |
| NCR | : 8.7% |
| Region 3 | : 8.7% |
| Region 4B | : 8.7% |
| Region 10 | : 8.7% |
| Region 12 | : 8.7% |
| Home | : 8.7% |
| Road | : 4.3% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 52.2% |
| Non fatal | : 47.8% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 17.4% |
| No | : 73.9% |
| Drowned in : | |
| River | : 26.1% |
| Sea | : 21.7% |
| Pool | : 8.7% |
| Lake | : 4.3% |
| Bath tub | : 4.3% |

Table 9. Chemicals related injuries

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 66 | |
| Sex: | Male : 69.7% Female: 30.3% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 19.7% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 54.5% |
| 45—59 years old | : 12.1% |
| 60 years old and older | : 13.6% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 65.2% |
| Married | : 30.3% |
| Widower | : 4.5% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 25.8% |
| 12:01 pm – 3:59 pm | : 22.7% |
| 8:00 pm - 11:59 pm | : 19.7% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| NCR | : 33.3% |
| Region 4A | : 16.7% |
| Region 3 | : 7.6% |
| Region 7 | : 7.6% |
| Home | : 51.5% |
| Workplace | : 27.3% |
| School | : 4.5% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 1.5% |
| Non fatal | : 98.5% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 10.6% |
| No | : 63.6% |
| Types of Chemicals: Acid, Kerosene, Alkali, Arsenic, Battery Fluid, Centrum, Chlorox, Cyanide, Diesel, Engine cleaner, Gasoline, Herbicide, Hydrogen Sulfate, Organophosphate, Pesticide, Silver Cleaner, Solvent, Super glue, etc. | |

Table 10. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 13 | |
| Sex: | Male : 53.8% Female: 46.2% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 7.7% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 76.9% |
| 45—59 years old | : 15.4% |
| 60 years old and older | : 0.0% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 61.5% |
| Married | : 23.1% |
| Widow/er | : 7.7% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 23.1% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 23.1% |
| 4:00 am - 7:59 am | : 15.4% |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm | : 15.4% |
| 8:00 pm - 11:59 pm | : 15.4% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A | : 23.1% |
| NCR | : 15.4% |
| Region 8 | : 15.4% |
| Home | : 76.9% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 30.8% |
| Non fatal | : 69.2% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 7.7% |
| No | : 69.2% |

Table 11. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 20 | |
| Sex: | Male : 30.0% Female: 70.0% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 40.0% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 55.0% |
| 45—59 years old | : 5.0% |
| 60 years old and older | : 0.0% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 85.0% |
| Married | : 15.0% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm | : 35.0% |
| 12:00 am - 3:59 am | : 20.0% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 20.0% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| NCR | : 35.0% |
| Region 10 | : 15.0% |
| Region 4A | : 10.0% |
| Home | : 40.0% |
| Road | : 15.0% |
| Workplace | : 5.0% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 0.0% |
| Non fatal | : 100.0% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 20.0% |
| No | : 50.0% |

Table 12. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 21 | |
| Sex: | Male : 81.0% Female: 19.0% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 4.8% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 52.4% |
| 45—59 years old | : 28.6 % |
| 60 years old and older | : 14.3% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 52.4% |
| Married | : 47.6% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 4:00 am - 7:59 am | : 28.6% |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm | : 23.8% |
| 12:00 am - 3:59 am | : 14.3% |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 14.3% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 8 | : 85.7% |
| NCR | : 4.8% |
| Region 10 | : 4.8% |
| Region 11 | : 4.8% |
| Home | : 52.4% |
| Workplace | : 33.3% |
| School | : 4.8% |
| Road | : 4.8% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 0.0% |
| Non fatal | : 100.0% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 9.5% |
| No | : 90.5% |

Table 13. Injuries among 0-19 years old

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 11,744 | |
| Sex: | Male : 66.5% Female: 33.5% |
| Age: | |
| Less than 1 yr old | : 1.2% |
| 1-4 | : 20.6% |
| 5-9 | : 25.1% |
| 10-14 | : 20.9% |
| 15-19 | : 32.2% |
| Intent: | |
| Intentional (Self - Inflicted) | : 0.1% |
| Intentional (Violence) | : 11.5% |
| * (includes VAWC cases) | |
| Undetermined | : 1.1% |
| Unintentional/ Accidental | : 87.3% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 27.4% |
| 8:00 am -12:00 pm | : 27.3% |
| 12:01 pm - 3:59 pm | : 19.5% |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm | : 12.0% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| Region 4A | : 18.3% |
| NCR | : 14.9% |
| Region 1 | : 13.0% |
| Home | : 37.2% |
| Road | : 34.9% |
| School | : 3.5% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 33.2 % |
| Non fatal | : 66.8% |
| Nature of Injury: | |
| Open wound/laceration | : 45.1% |
| Abrasion | : 29.4% |
| Contusion | : 12.3% |
| External Causes of Injury: | |
| Transport/ Vehicular Crashes | : 25.8% |
| Bite | : 20.7% |
| Fall | : 16.5% |
| Contact with sharp objects | : 12.2% |

Table 14. Violence related injuries

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total reported cases: 5,582 | |
| Sex: | Male : 72.1% Female: 27.9% |
| Age: | |
| Children below 15 years old | : 9.3% |
| 15 –44 years old | : 75.3% |
| 45—59 years old | : 12.4% |
| 60 years old and older | : 3.0% |
| Civil Status: | |
| Single | : 72.1% |
| Married | : 26.2% |
| Widow/er | : 1.3% |
| Time of Occurrence: | |
| 8:00 pm – 11:59 pm | : 28.4% |
| 4:00 pm - 7:59 pm | : 22.0% |
| 12:00 am - 3:59 am | : 15.6% |
| Place of Occurrence: | |
| NCR | : 25.9% |
| Region 11 | : 23.3% |
| Region 4A | : 12.8% |
| Road | : 31.9% |
| Home | : 18.0% |
| Videoke Bars | : 2.0% |
| Workplace | : 0.9% |
| Outcome: | |
| Fatal | : 0.5% |
| Non fatal | : 99.5% |
| First aid Given: | |
| Yes | : 19.9% |
| No | : 50.5% |

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates/Recommendations:

1. The operational plan of the Multi-Sector Action Plan (MSAP) on Drowning Prevention was reviewed by the different agencies/organizations concerned. There was reiteration of commitments of each agency/organization relative to the objectives and strategies of the MSAP on Drowning Prevention. Timelines for the different activities were also discussed.
2. Iwas Papatok Campaign 2017 Activities
 - a. The Communication Plan on Iwas Papatok Campaign 2017 was approved and disseminated to the different regions.
 - b. The Iwas Papatok Campaign 2017 was launched in Antonio Maceda Integrated School. The campaign for 2017 still promotes the use of alternative means of merrymaking (use of torotot, street dancing, videoke, use of pots and pans in making noise) during the celebration of Yuletide Season especially on New Year's Day and specifically addresses children below 15 years old who comprised more than 50 % of the fireworks related injuries in the APIR Surveillance 2016. Public awareness on EO 28 "Providing for the Regulation and Control of the Use of Firecrackers and Other Pyrotechnic Devices" was also conducted. The EO promotes the conduct of Community Fireworks Display (CFD) in LGUs and bans the use of firecrackers outside of the designated area.

- c. There were press conferences and rounds of different DOH and selected private hospitals to assess hospital preparedness with regards to fireworks related injuries. The hospitals visited were Rizal Medical Center, Quirino Memorial Medical Center, UST Hospital, Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center, Philippine Orthopedics Center and East Avenue Medical Center.
- d. Infomercials on Iwas Papatok mostly utilizing scare tactics were aired starting mid-December in several TV stations particularly in ABS-CBN and GMA.

On the ONEISS System:

1. 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 that will be retrained/reoriented on the ONEISS system;
2. Perform an update and review of the validation checks in the system on a daily basis and identify the common errors to be communicated and verified with the concerned hospitals; and
3. Regularly provide feedback to the Regional Health Offices on the ONEISS report and factsheet 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
- 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.