

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

January 2022

Volume 13, Issue 3

3rd Quarter (CY 2021) Key Findings:



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Introduction:

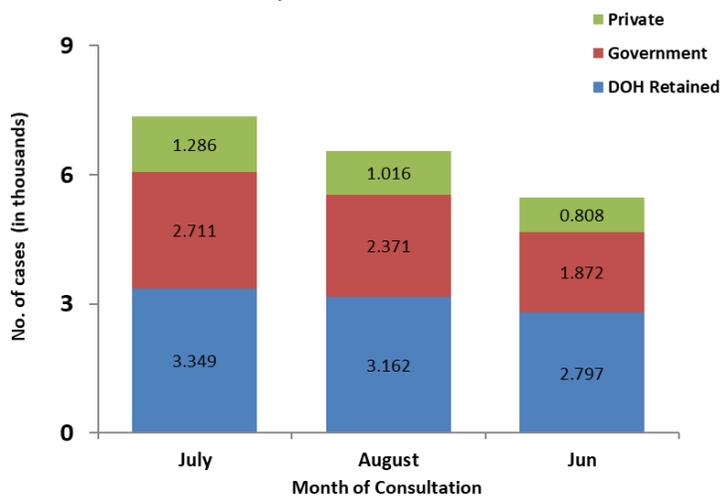
Based on the Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) of the Department of Health, all government and private hospitals and infirmaries must report injuries that have been managed by their facility to the said system. In the country, there are 2,131 government and private hospitals/infirmaries. Of this number, 1,772 or 83.2% hospitals and infirmaries have training on ONEISS.

Highlights:

For the third quarter of CY 2021, there were 19,372 injury cases reported to the ONEISS. These cases came from 172 (9.7%) of 1,772 hospitals and infirmaries with training on ONEISS or 8.1% of all hospitals and infirmaries (regardless of training on ONEISS) in the country.

Figure 1 presents the month of consultation by reporting sites.

Figure 1. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Month of Consultation and Type of Hospital July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372



Total number of reporting hospitals/infirmaries: 172

Private= 77; Government= 60; DOH= 35

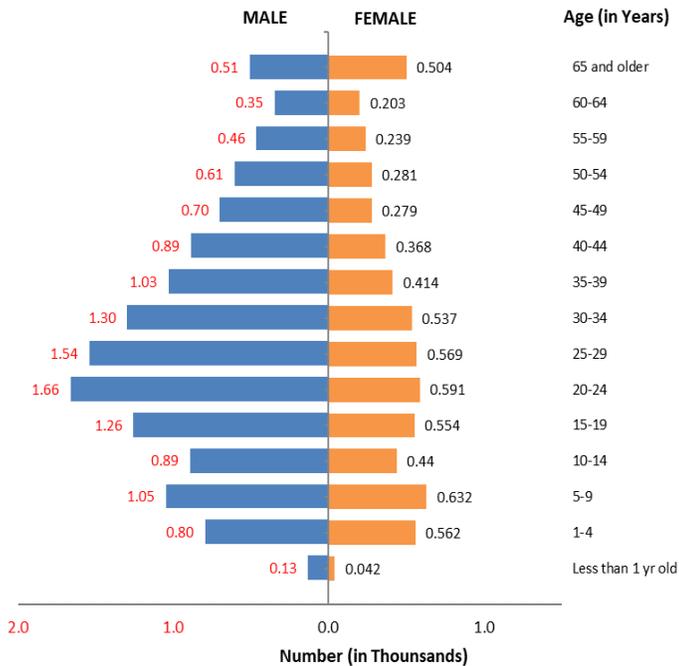
General Data:

- The age of those injured ranges from less than 1 to 106 years old (median of 27 years old).
- There were 13,157 (67.9%) males and 6,215 (32.1%) females. Male to female ratio is at 2:1.

Key Findings (continued):

- Figure 2 shows the sex and age distribution of the cases.

Figure 2. Injury Cases Reported in ONEISS by Age and Sex July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

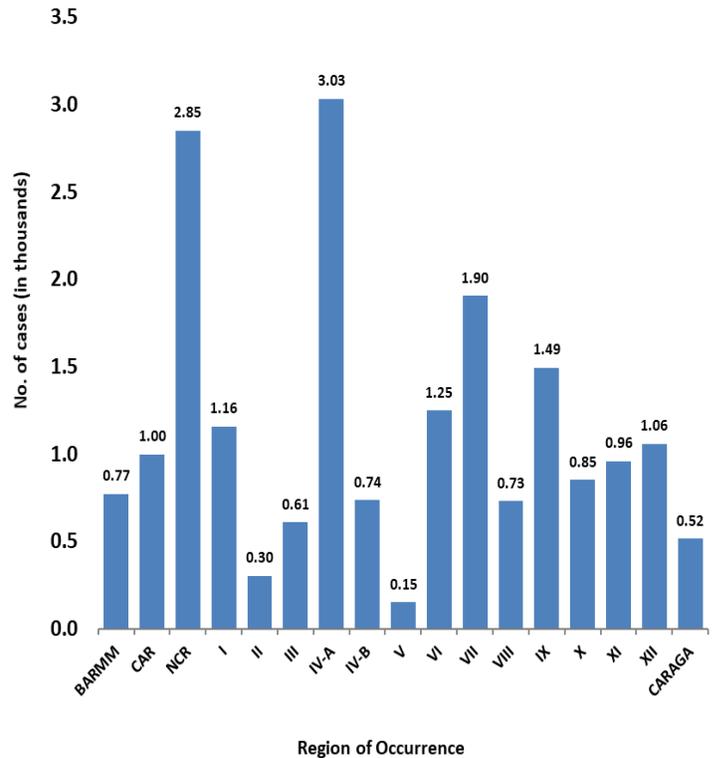


Median Age (in years): Total: 27; Male: 27; Female: 27

Pre admission Data:

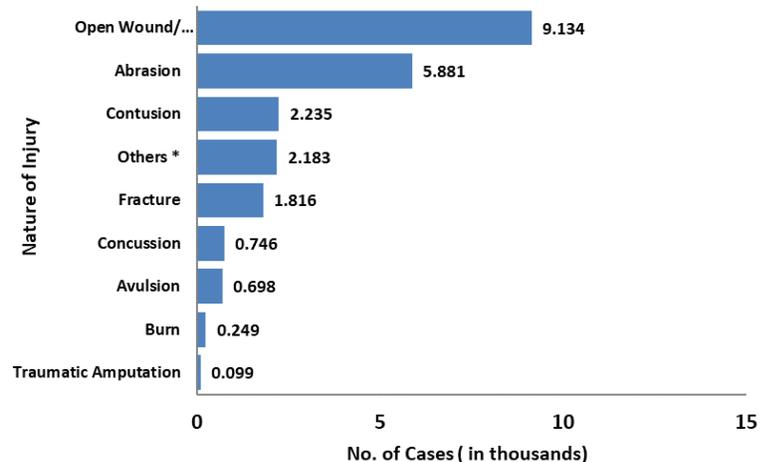
- 16,446 (84.9%) cases were seen and attended to at the Emergency Room (ER) and 2,897 (15.0%) at the Out-Patient Department (OPD). Twenty nine (0.2%) were In-patient cases.
- Time the injury was sustained was noted between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm for 5,046 (26.0%) cases, while 4,826 (24.9%) occurred between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm and 3,302 (17.0%) from 12:01 pm to 3:59 pm.
- Region IV-A (CALABARZON) had the highest (15.7%) reported injury occurrences followed by the National Capital Region (NCR) at 14.7% and Region VII (Central Visayas Region) at 9.8% (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Region of Occurrence July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372



- The most common type of injury sustained was open wound/laceration, 9,134 (47.2%). Other types of injuries sustained are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

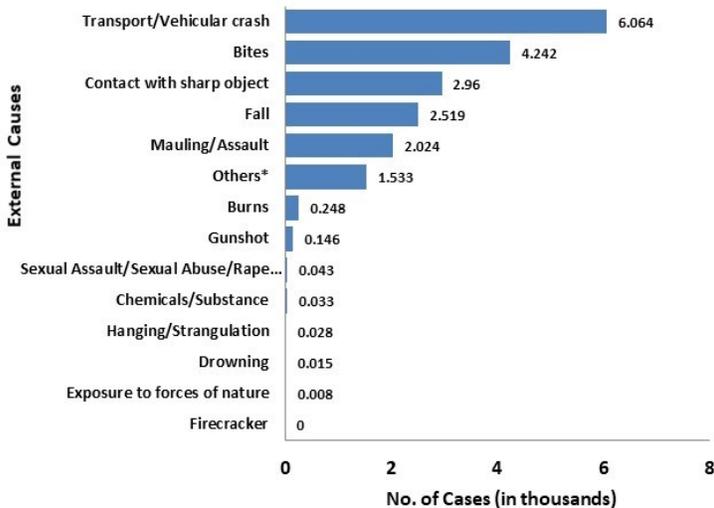


*Includes: Foreign body, dislocation, swelling, strain, sprain, ingestion of chemicals/object, etc.

Pre admission Data:

- 6,064 (31.3%) of the reported injuries were secondary to transport/vehicular crash. Figure 5 presents the causes of the reported injuries.

Figure 5. Injury cases reported in the ONEISS by External Cause July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372



- Table 1 presents the reported injuries as to the date of occurrence and consultation.

Table 1. Date of Occurrence and Date of Consultation July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

Date of Occurrence	Date of Consultation/ Treatment			Total	Percent (Row)
	Jul	Aug	Sept		
Before July	207	23	14	244	1.3
July	7,139	191	8	7,338	37.9
August		6,335	138	6,473	33.4
September			5,317	5,317	27.4
Total	7,346	6,549	5,477	19,372	100.0
Percent (Col)	37.9	33.8	28.3	100.0	

- 16,666 (86.0%) cases had sustained an accidental related injury in contrast to 2,402 (12.4%) injuries which were intentional in nature. Under the intentional type of injury, 2,279 (94.9%) is intentional violence type of injury. This type of injuries includes cases of Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC (11 or 0.5%). One hundred twenty three (5.1%) of cases under the intentional injuries were classified as intentional (self-inflicted or self-harm) injuries. There were 304 (1.6%) undetermined intent of injuries.

Table 2. Intent and whether multiple injuries were sustained July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

Intent	With multiple injuries?		Total	Percent (Row)
	YES	NONE		
Unintentional/Accidental	4,894	11,772	16,666	86.0
Intentional (Violence) *	1,011	1,268	2,279	11.8
VAWC	4	7	11	0.1
Undetermined	105	199	304	1.6
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	24	99	123	0.6
Total	6,034	13,338	19,372	100.0
Percent (Col)	31.1	68.9	100.0	

* Intentional (Violence) includes VAWC

- Table 3 shows the management of injuries.

Table 3. First Aid Management July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

First Aid Given	Number	Percent
None	13,343	68.9
Yes	6,029	31.1
Unknown	-	-
TOTAL	19,372	100.0

- Table 4 presents the reported injuries as to the place of occurrence and activity.

Table 4. Place of Occurrence and Activity of the Injury Cases July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

Place of Occurrence	Activity						TOTAL	Percent (Row)
	Unknown	Leisure	Work Related	Others	Missing	Sports		
Home	3,254	2,750	462	448	266	106	7,286	37.6
Road	4,647	1,625	352	147	182	56	7,009	36.2
Unknown	3,471	141	74	27	138	9	3,860	19.9
Workplace	-	4	698	2	-	-	704	3.6
Others	256	123	-	45	19	29	472	2.4
School	13	10	6	2	-	1	32	0.2
Videoke Bars	1	7	-	-	1	-	9	0.1
TOTAL	11,642	4,660	1,592	671	606	201	19,372	100.0
Percent (Col)	60.1	24.1	8.2	3.5	3.1	1.0		

- Alcohol/liquor was the reported risk factor of 629 or 3.3% of the reported injury cases. There were 18,580 or 95.9% injury cases with no reported risk factors.

Hospital Data:

- One hundred one (0.5%) of the total 19,372 reported injury cases died. Table 5 shows the disposition and outcome of the injury cases.

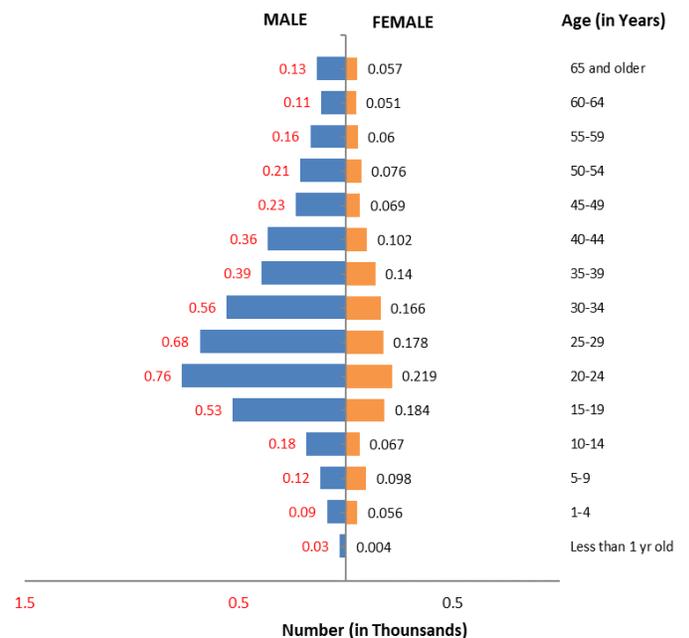
Table 5. Patient Type, Disposition and Outcome of Injury Cases July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 19,372

DISPOSITION / OUTCOME	TYPE OF PATIENT	
	ER/OPD	In-Patient
TOTAL	19,343	29
Died	101	-
DOA	41	-
Not DOA	45	-
Missing	15	-
Alive	19,242	-
Admitted	1,985	-
Died	41	-
Alive	1,774	-
Missing	170	-
Sent Home	16,463	-
Absconded	14	-
Refuse Admission	166	-
HAMA	337	-
Transferred to another hospital/facility	277	-
Others	-	29

Transport/Vehicular Crash (T/VC)

- There were 6,064 injuries due to transport/vehicular crash (T/VC).
- The age of T/VC injury cases ranges from less than 1 to 98 years old with median age at 29 years old.
- There were more males 4,537 (74.8%), than females 1,527 (25.2%) who were involved in T/VC.
- Figure 6 shows the sex and age distribution of the T/VC injury cases.

Figure 6. Age and Sex Distribution of T/VC Injury Cases July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 6,064



Median Age (in years): Total: 29; Male: 28; Female: 29

- 6,059 (99.9%) cases were land T/VC. Five (0.1%) cases were due to water-related transport injuries.
- 2,158 (35.6%) of injuries related to T/VC were collision while 3,317 (54.7%) were non-collision. There were 589 (9.7%) missing values generated for this.
- T/VC injuries were noted to occur most in July (37.5%); August and September had 34.7% and 27.0% reported T/VC occurrences, respectively.

- Region IV-A or CALABARZON (12.8%) registered the highest reported T/VC injury occurrences followed by Region VII or Central Visayas Region (11.6%) and Region I or Ilocos Region (9.1%). Table 6 shows the Top 10 regions as to occurrence of T/VC.

Table 6. Top 10 Regions as to Occurrence of T/VC Injuries July to September 2021, Philippines
N = 6,064

Region Of Occurrence	Number	Percent
IV-A (CALABARZON)	778	12.8
III (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	701	11.6
I (ILOCOS REGION)	554	9.1
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)	491	8.1
X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	444	7.3
XI (DAVAO REGION)	432	7.1
XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	368	6.1
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)	296	4.9
CARAGA	272	4.5
IV-B (MIMAROPA)	270	4.5

- In terms of time of occurrence, 1,558 (25.7%) of reported T/VC injuries occurred between 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm. One thousand three hundred one (21.5%) T/VC injuries occurred between 8:00 am to 12:00 pm, while 1,048 (17.3%) occurred between 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm.
- Only 25.9% of the total reported T/VC cases received first aid treatment. Seventy-four (74.1) percent had no first-aid treatment administered.
- Majority, or 4,493 (74.1%) of the reported T/VC injury cases reached the hospital alive. There were 14 (0.2%) dead on arrival (DOA) T/VC injury cases.
- Eleven (78.6%) of the 14 DOA cases were motorcycle riders, and one (7.1%) was a pedestrian. All of the 11 DOA motorcycle riders were not wearing helmets at the

time of the T/VC.

- Sixty six (1.1%) of the total 6,064 reported T/VC injuries were fatal while 5,727 (94.4%) did not result in fatality. There were 271 (4.5%) missing outcome details.



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- Table 7 presents the mode of transport used in conducting a T/VC related case to the hospital.

Table 7. T/VC cases Mode of Transport going to the hospital
July to September 2021, Philippines
N= 6,064

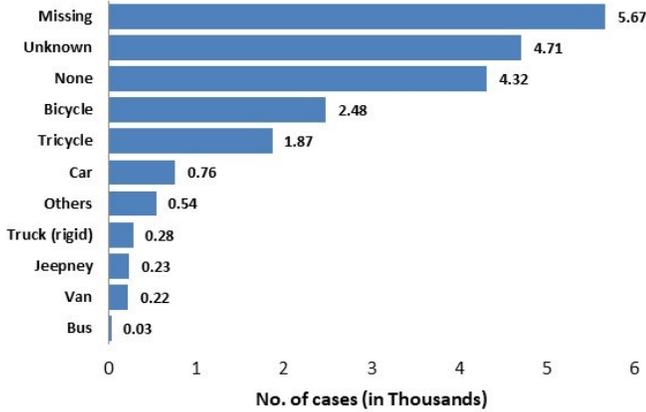
Mode of Transport	Number	Percent
Private vehicle	2,775	45.8
Missing	2,004	33.0
Ambulance	880	14.5
Others	339	5.6
Police vehicle	66	1.1
Total	6,064	100.0

- Alcohol was the most reported risk factor for T/VC injury cases at 7.5%. There were 5,533 (91.2%) injury cases reported to have no risk factors.

Key Findings (continued):

- Figure 7 presents the T/VC injuries by type of vehicle.

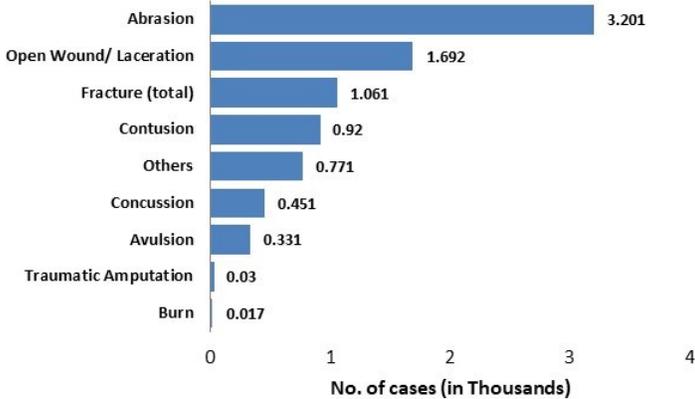
Figure 7. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Vehicle July to September 2021, Philippines N = 6,064



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- Only 157 (4.0%) of 3,951 injured motorcycle riders were wearing helmet at the time of the incident.
- Likewise, none of the 76 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident.
- Figure 8 presents the types of injuries sustained from T/VC incident.

Figure 8. Transport /Vehicular Crash Related Injuries Reported in the ONEISS by Type of Injury July to September 2021, Philippines N = 6,064



Mauling/Assault-related Injuries

- There were 2,024 (10.5%) injuries reported for the third quarter of 2021 due to mauling/assault.
- There were more males (67.1%) than females (32.9%). Most of the cases (14.4%) were noted for patients ages 20 to 24 years old.
- Majority (28.4%) of the mauling/assault injury cases occurred between 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm.
- NCR (31.5%) registered the highest reported mauling/assault injury occurrences. Also, the place of occurrence for majority of these cases were unknown (40.1%).
- Most of the mauling/assault cases sustained contusion (41.2%) injury. Three hundred seventeen (15.7%) patients received first-aid management. Eight (0.4%) resulted in fatality.



Key Findings (continued):

Fall-related Injuries

- Thirteen (13.0%) percent or 2,519 of the 19,372 injury cases were due to fall. Most of the injury cases due to falls occurred in July (39.7%) followed by August (33.1%) and September (25.7%).
- Majority of the patients were less than 1 to 14 years old (40.9%).



- NCR (20.1%) registered the highest reported fall injury occurrences. More than half of these cases occurred at home (58.1%).
- 2,466 (97.9%) of the fall incidents were unintentional/accidental in nature. The activity of most patients at the time of the injury were unknown (64.5%).
- Five hundred thirty-nine (21.4%) sustained multiple injuries. Most of the fall cases had open wound/laceration (38.9%) injury. Ten (0.9%) cases resulted in fatality.

Bite-related Injuries

- There were 4,242 reported bite-related injuries for the third quarter of 2021.
- The highest number of reported bite-related injury cases was noted for Zamboanga Peninsula (19.8%) followed by the CALABARZON region (19.5%) and NCR (13.2%). Majority of these cases occurred at home (76.4%).



- Among the reported causes of bite injuries were bites from cats, dogs, insects, monkeys, rats, snakes, and humans. Most of the cases were bites from dogs.

- While most of the bite-related injuries were unintentional/accidental (98.7%), there were 17 (0.4%) reported cases which were intentional (violence) in nature.
- Most of the bite-related cases sustained open wound/laceration (62.5%) injury.
- More than half (57.5%) of the patients were given first-aid management for their bite injuries. Majority (98.8%) were treated and sent home. However, 3 (0.1%) resulted in fatality.

Burn-related Injuries

- Two hundred forty-eight (1.3%) burn-related injuries were reported for the third quarter of 2021.
- Heat is the most common cause of the reported burn injuries (39.5%) followed by electricity (21.8%) and others (18.1%).



- Over half of the cases (50.8%) were noted for patients ages 15 - 44 years old.
- Majority (32.3%) of the burn-related injury cases were noted between 8:00 am to 12:00 pm, 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm (29.4%), and 4:00 am to 7:59 am (12.1%).
- One hundred fifty-five (62.5%) cases occurred at home.
- Ninety-four patients were reported to have multiple injuries. Burn (93.1%), others (5.2%), and abrasions (4.8%) were among the types of injuries sustained by the patients.
- Of the 248 cases, 186 (75.0%) reached the hospital alive, while 2 (0.8%) were dead-on arrival (DOA). Majority did not result in fatality (95.2%).

Key Findings (continued):

Contact with Sharp Objects-related Injuries

- There were 2,960 (15.3%) injuries reported due to contact with sharp objects.
- More males (79.1%) were reported to have contact with sharp objects-related injuries than females (20.9%).



- Most of these injuries were reported in July (38.5%) followed by August (31.1%) and September (29.4%).
- The CALABARZON region (19.2%) registered the highest reported contact with sharp objects injury occurrences. 1,472 (49.7%) injuries occurred at home.
- Most of the cases sustained open wound/laceration (96.1%) injury. Ten (0.3%) were fatal while 2,918 (98.6%) were non-fatal.
- Majority of the cases (90.7%) were reported to be unintentional/accidental. Two hundred forty-six were intentional: 211 (7.1%) were violence-related with 1 VAWC case and 35 (1.2%) were self-inflicted cases.
- Among the mentioned sharp objects were galvanized iron, knife, aluminum sheet, bamboo, axe, bicycle chain, fish hook, blade, and scissors.

Gunshot-related Injuries

- There were 146 injuries due to gunshots.
- Majority are males 131 (89.7%), and their ages ranged between 2 and 65 years old. Only 15 (10.3%) females were involved.
- Of the 101 total reported deaths due to injury, 18 (17.8%) were gunshot-related deaths. Ten of them have a status of

Dead-on Arrival (DOA) upon reaching the hospital. One hundred seventeen (80.1%) were non-fatal.

- Most of the gunshot cases were intentional: 92 (63%) were violence-related and 3 (2.1%) were self-inflicted. Thirty-seven (25.3%) were accidental or unintentional. Fourteen (9.6%) had undetermined intentions.
- Majority of the times that gunshot-related injuries were sustained were noted between 8:00 pm and 11:59 pm for 34 (23.3%) cases, while 30 (20.5%) occurred between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm and 24 (16.4%) from 8:00 am and 12:00 pm.

Drowning-related Injuries

- Fifteen (0.08%) of the total 19,372 reported injuries were due to drowning. Seven (46.7%) drowning-related cases died.
- Seven (46.7%) of those who sustained injuries due to drowning were children ages between 1 to 9 years old, and two (13.3%) with ages 20-24 years old. The age of drowning-related cases ranges from less than 1 to 61 years old with a median age of 6 years old.
- The Central Visayas region had the highest (26.7%) reported drowning-related injury occurrences followed by the CALABARZON and SOCCSKSARGEN regions both at 20%.
- Most of the drowning occurrences were noted between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm for six (40%) cases while 5 (33.3%) occurred between 8:00 am to 12:00 pm and 2 (13.3%) from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm.
- In terms of injury by activity, leisure was reported highest with 7 (46.7%) cases. The drowning injuries mostly happened in the sea with 8 (53.3%) cases. None of those reported were wearing any floatation device during the time of injury.



Key Findings (continued):

Chemical-related Injuries



- There were 33 chemical-related injuries reported. Most of these cases occurred in August (45.5%) followed by July and September at 33.3% and 21.2%, respectively.
- The ages of chemical-related injury cases ranges from less than 1 to 69 years old with a median age of 21 years. Twenty (60.6%) were males while 13 (39.4%) were females.
- There were no reported fatalities during the quarter.
- There were 3 (9.1%) cases with unconscious status upon reaching the hospital while 23 (69.7%) were conscious.
- More than half of the chemical-related injuries were accidental/unintentional (18 or 54.5%), while 11 (33.3%) were self-inflicted. Two (6.06%) were due to violence and 2 had undetermined injury intent.

Hanging/Strangulation-related Injuries

- There were 28 injuries due to hanging or strangulation. Twenty-one (75%) of these were males and 7 (25%) were females.



- The ages of strangulation-related cases ranges from 4 to 74 years old for males and from 12 to 35 years old for females. The median age for both sexes is 32 years old. Most of the cases belong to the 35 to 39 age group 5 (17.9%).
- Six (21.4%) of the total 28 reported hanging/strangulation injuries died while 20 (71.4%) survived. There were 2 (7.1%) missing outcome details.

- Majority (13 or 46.4%) of the hanging/strangulation-related cases were intentional (self-inflicted) while 11 (39.3%) were due to violence. Four (14.3%) cases had sustained an accidental injury.
- Strangulation-related injury mostly occurred at home 17 (60.7%), while there were 10 (35.7%) undetermined places of occurrence. One case (3.6%) occurred on the road.

Sexual Assault/Sexual Abuse-related Injuries

- There were 43 sexual assault/abuse-related injuries and 20 (46.5%) occurred in the month of July, 14 (32.6%) in September, and 9 (20.9%) in August.
- More than half (53.5%) of the cases of sexual assault/abuse belong to the age group of 15 to 29 years old.
- CARAGA region had the highest (51.16%) reported sexual abuse-related injuries occurrences followed by Ilocos region at 27.91% and Eastern Visayas region at 7.0%.
- Majority of sexual abuse injuries were males (23 or 53.5%).
- None of these cases were admitted and all were treated and sent home.
- The types of injury sustained were mostly contusion (16 or 37.2%), followed by open wound/laceration (12 or 27.9%) and abrasion (11 or 25.6%).
- Forty-two (97.7%) of the reported sexual abuses/assaults were intentional or due to violence.



Key Findings (continued):

Exposure to Forces of Nature-related Injuries

- Eight (0.04%) injuries were reported to be caused by exposure to forces of nature. Among the forces of nature mentioned were Lightning and Landslide.



- Four of the 8 cases occurred between 12:01 pm to 3:59 pm, while the other 4 occurred between 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm.
- The Central Visayas region (37.5%) registered the highest reported exposure to forces of nature injury occurrences.
- Half of the cases reported had multiple injuries. Burn, contusion, fracture, and other types of injuries were sustained by majority of the patients.
- Most (62.5%) reached the hospital alive and none were DOA. All cases did not receive first aid management. One of the 8 cases resulted in fatality.

Injuries among Less than 1- to 19-year-old patients

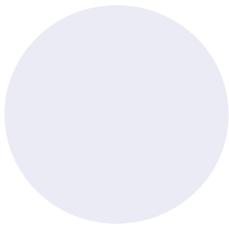
- There were 6,349 (32.8%) injury cases with ages less than 1 to 19 years old reported for the third quarter of 2021. Most (28.5%) were patients ages 15 to 19 years old.
- Majority (28.5%) of the injuries among these cases occurred between 4:00pm to 7:59pm.
- More than half of the cases occurred at home (51.4%), while 26.3% occurred on the road. The reported injuries were mostly unintentional/accidental in nature.
- Bite-related injuries were reported for majority (32.4%) of the cases, followed by transport/vehicular accident injuries (21.2%), and fall-related injuries (18.2%).

- Open wound/laceration was the injury sustained by 50.0% of the cases. Abrasion (27.5%) and contusion (9.1%) were the second and third most reported injuries.
- 4,901 (77.2%) injury cases reached the hospital alive, while 8 (0.1%) were DOA. Most of the DOA patients were 1 to 4 and 15 to 19 years old, both at 37.5%.

Violence-related Injuries

- 2,279 (11.8%) of the 19,372 reported injury cases were violence-related injuries. Eleven (0.5%) of these were VAWC cases.
- There were more males (68.7%) than females (31.3%). Most of the cases were patients ages 20 to 24 years old (14.3%).
- Nine hundred twenty-nine (40.8%) cases have unknown places of occurrence of injury. Seven hundred fifty-six (33.2%) occurred on the road and 460 (20.2%) occurred at home.
- Most of the cases (37.5%) had open wound/laceration injuries. Contusion (37.3%) and abrasion (32.9%) were the second and third most reported types of injuries, respectively.
- Mauling/assault is the most reported external cause of the violence-related injuries (88.8%) followed by contact with sharp objects (9.3%) and other external causes (3.7%).
- One thousand three hundred thirty-four (81.2%) reached the hospital alive. Majority were treated and sent home (88.2%). One hundred fifty-two (6.7%) were admitted. Eleven (0.5%) were DOA. Thirty (1.3%) of the violence-related injuries resulted in fatality.





*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility!*



On the Injury Program:

1. Greater focus should be given to road traffic safety as it remains the top cause of injuries;
2. Advocacy on safe swimming and other water-related activities for children and young adults should be given attention as the fatality rate on drowning are high compared to other external causes of injury for the past 2 years;
3. Intensify education about bite prevention and emphasis to persons with canine pets to practice responsible pet ownership as bite injuries are predominated with dogs;
4. Promote the conduct of studies/research on sexual assault-related injuries to generate more critical data which are limited in this area in ONEISS.

On the ONEISS:

1. Review the program for the system including the data extraction which could be a possible source of errors in the data and implement appropriate modification for its improvement;
2. Identify, monitor and reorient reporting hospitals/infirmaries with consistent data entry errors and incomplete data entry; as well as those not consistently reporting;
3. Strictly monitor compliance of hospitals to Administrative Order No. 2013-0005 dated February 7, 2013 on reporting of injury cases to the ONEISS particularly those facilities provided with training on the ONEISS system;
4. 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 Bureau (HPB)
- Department of Health Centers for Health Development

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 Bureau (HPB)** 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.