



23,558
reported injury cases,
1st quarter of 2022

21,362
reported injury cases,
4th quarter of 2021

29,662
reported injury cases,
1st quarter of 2021



86.0%
ER

13.9% **0.1%**
OPD In-Patient



6,441
cases received
First-Aid
Management



9,063
cases with multiple injuries

Open Wound
was the most sustained
type of injury (45.4%)

125 
Fatal Cases

DOA: 51
Not DOA: 74

HOSPITAL DATA

The Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) received the reported injury cases for the first quarter of 2022 from 165 hospitals/infirmaries. Seventy-seven (46.7%) were private hospitals, 50 (30.3%) were government hospitals, and 38 (23.0%) were DOH-retained hospitals. Figure 1 showed that most of the cases were reported by DOH-retained hospitals, with 13,073 cases (55.5%), followed by government and private hospitals, with 7,188 (30.5%) and 3,297 (14.0%) cases, respectively. Also, most of the injuries occurred on March (8,399 or 35.7%) followed by January (7,749 or 32.9%) and February (7,410 or 31.5%).

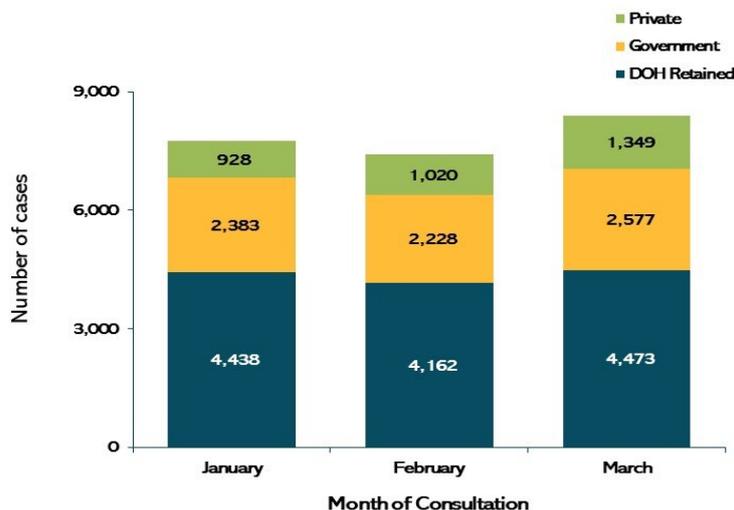


Figure 1. Number of injury cases reported by month of consultation

REGION OF OCCURRENCE

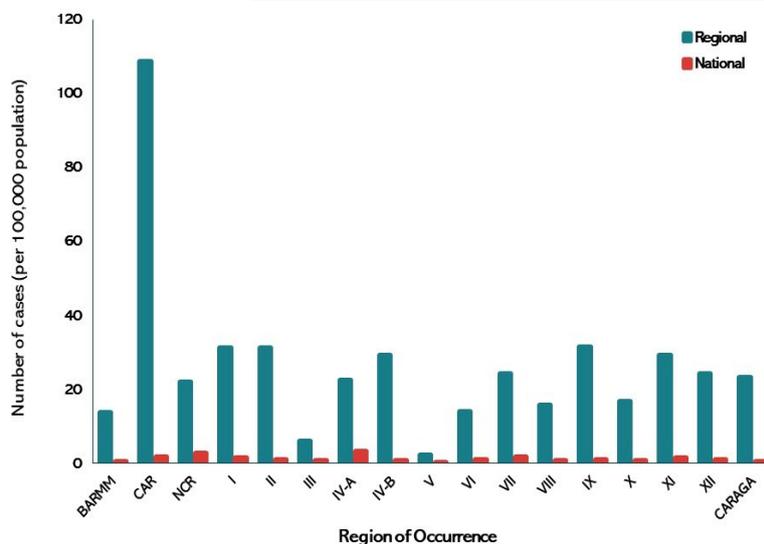


Figure 2. Regional and national prevalence of injuries based on Population Projection, 2022

Over 50% of the injury cases reported occurred in six regions (CALABARZON, National Capital Region (NCR), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Central Visayas, and Ilocos region), with CALABARZON reporting the most number of cases (3,767 or 16.0%). Figure 2 presented the prevalence rate of injuries per region based on the Population Projection for 2022. For this quarter, CAR had the highest regional injury prevalence (108 per 100,000 population) while CALABARZON had the top national injury prevalence (3 per 100,000 population).

CAUSE OF INJURY

Transport/Vehicular Accidents (T/VA), bites, and contacts with sharp objects were the top three causes of injuries for this quarter. Most of the reported deaths were due to T/VA, followed by falls and gunshot. Drowning had the highest case fatality rate (CFR) with 30.8%. Hanging/Strangulation (25.8%) and gunshot (9.2%) came after drowning in terms of CFR.

Table 1. Injury cases and deaths reported by cause

Cause of Injury	No. of Injuries*	% to Total	No. of Deaths*	CFR (%)
Transport/Vehicular Accidents	7,987	33.9	72	0.9
Bites	4,988	21.2	1	0.02
Contact with Sharp Objects	3,269	13.9	5	0.2
Mauling/Assault	2,994	12.7	5	0.2
Fall	2,864	12.2	15	0.2
Burns	288	1.2	2	0.7
Gunshot	120	0.5	11	9.2
Sexual Assault	84	0.4	0	0
Chemicals/Substance	42	0.2	2	4.8
Hanging/Strangulation	31	0.1	8	25.8
Firecracker	17	0.1	0	0
Drowning	13	0.1	4	30.8
Exposure to Forces of Nature	2	0.01	0	0
Others	1,135	4.8	2	0.2

* The total numbers of injuries and deaths are not equal to 23,588 and 125, respectively, due to cases with multiple external causes.

TRANSPORT/VEHICULAR ACCIDENT INJURIES

The T/VA injuries comprised the most number at 7,987 reported cases. The CALABARZON region registered the highest reported T/VA injury occurrences (1,019 or 12.8%). This was followed by Ilocos region (777 or 9.7%) and Cagayan Valley region (762 or 9.5%). Almost 25% (1976) of the reported cases occurred between 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm.

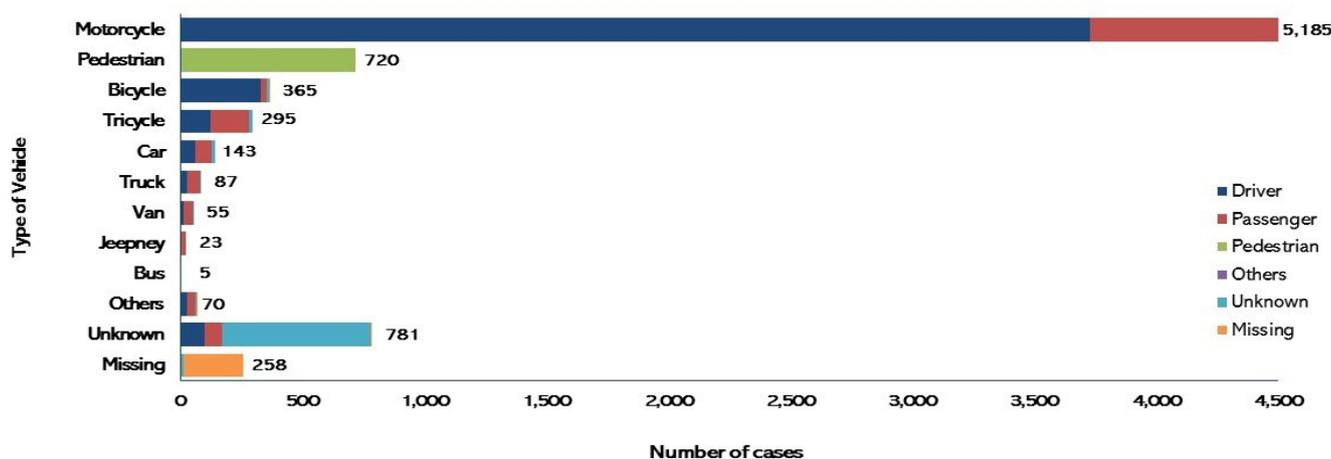


Figure 3. Number of injury cases reported by type of vehicle and position of patient

Figure 3 showed that majority of the T/VA injuries are due to motorcycle accidents, with 5,185 (64.9%). This was followed by 720 (9.0%) pedestrian and 365 (4.6%) bicycle accidents.

Of the 5,185 motorcycle riders, there were 3,733 (72.0%) drivers and 1,173 (22.6%) passengers, while 279 (5.4%) have unknown position in the motorcycle. Two (1.4%) of the 138 motorcycle drivers with helmet and 35 (0.1%) of the 3,595 motorcycle drivers without helmet resulted in fatality. None of the 973 4-wheel (bus, car, jeepney, truck, van) vehicle drivers and passengers were wearing seatbelt at the time of the accident.

Seven thousand eight hundred forty-one (98.2%) of the T/VA patients reached the hospital alive. Twenty-seven (0.3%) were dead on arrival (DOA) - 16 motorcycle riders, three pedestrians, four drivers of bicycle, car, tricycle, and pick-up truck, one truck passenger, and two cases each with unknown and missing types of vehicle. Only three of the 16 motorcycle riders were with helmet at the time of their accident.

BITE-RELATED INJURIES

There were 4,988 reported bite-related injuries for the first quarter of 2022. Most of the reported bite-related injury cases were noted for the CALABARZON region (1,124 or 22.5%) followed by CAR (646 or 13.0%) and Zamboanga Peninsula (549 or 11.0%). 65% (3,240) of these occurred at home.

Dogs were the animals for 3,685 or 73.9% of the bite-related injury cases. The rest of the 1,278 (25.6%) were bites from cats, insects, monkeys, rats, snakes, and 25 (0.5%) were from humans. While most of these cases were unintentional/accidental (4,964 or 99.5%), there were 23 (0.5%) human bite cases which were intentional (violence) in nature. Majority (4,906 or 98.4%) were treated and sent home.

896
Bite-related cases
were 5 to 9 year
old children

CONTACT WITH SHARP OBJECTS-RELATED INJURIES

The third most reported external cause of injury for this quarter was contact with sharp objects, with 3,269 cases. There were 2,595 (79.4%) males and 674 (20.6%) females. Among the involved sharp objects were knife, aluminum sheet, bamboo, axe, bicycle chain, fish hook, blade, and scissors. The CALABARZON region registered the highest reported contact with sharp objects injury occurrences (688 or 20.4%).

Table 2 showed that 1,528 (46.7%) of these cases happened at home. Almost 90% (2,937) were reported to be unintentional/accidental across all types of places of occurrence. Two hundred ninety-eight (9.1%) were intentional injuries: 245 (82.2%) were violence-related with three (1.2%) VAWC cases and 53 (21.6%) were self-inflicted injury cases. There were 34 (1.0%) cases with undetermined intent of injury. Of the five fatalities, one (20.0%) was self-inflicted, one (20.0%) was unintentional/accidental, and three (60.0%) were violence-related.

Table 2. Injury cases by place of occurrence and intent of injury

Place of Occurrence	Intent of Injury				Total
	Intentional		Unintentional/ Accidental	Undetermined	
	Self-inflicted	Violence			
Home	31	76 (1 VAWC)	1,418	2	1,528
Road	7	104 (2 VAWC)	400	2	515
Workplace	1	4	492	10	507
School	-	-	5	-	5
Others	1	9	81	1	92
Unknown	13	49	541	19	622
Total	53	245	2,937	34	3,269

DROWNING-RELATED INJURIES

Table 3. Drowning-related cases reported by type of body of water

Type/Body of Water	Number	Percent
River	7	53.8
Sea	3	23.1
Lake	1	7.7
Pool	1	7.7
Other	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

There were 13 drowning-related injuries noted for this quarter. Eight (61.5%) were males and five (38.5%) were females, with ages ranging from 3 to 49 years old and a median age of 21 years old. Four (30.8%) took place between 4:00am and 7:59am. The SOCCSKSARGEN region reported the highest drowning-related injuries (7 or 53.8%) followed by the Western Visayas region (3 or 23.1%). The rest of the drowning cases were reported by CAR, Ilocos region, and CALABARZON.

None of the 13 patients had a floatation device at the time of their accident. Two (15.4%) received first-aid management. All of the fatalities due to drowning were DOA cases.

INJURIES AMONG PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

There were 7,140 (30.8%) injury cases among pediatric patients reported for the first quarter of 2022. One thousand nine hundred ninety-five (27.9%) were patients ages 13 to 17 years old. In all age groups, males have more number of cases than females. Table 4 showed the number of cases for each age group.

Three thousand four hundred thirty-five (48.1%) cases occurred at home, while 2,167 (30.4%) occurred on the road. These injury cases were mostly unintentional/accidental in nature (6,436 or 90.1%). However, there were 639 (8.9%) cases which were intentional due to violence, with two (0.03%) VAWC cases.

Table 4. Injury cases among pediatric patients by age group

Age Group	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year old	126	1.8
1 to 4 years old	1,677	23.5
5 to 8 years old	1,806	25.3
9 to 12 years old	1,536	21.5
13 to 17 years old	1,995	27.9
Total	7,140	100.0

Figure 4 presented the number of each cause of injury per age group of the pediatric cases. The most common causes were bites (2,325 or 32.6%), T/VA (1,488 or 20.8%), and fall (1,344 or 18.8%). For bites, majority were from ages 5 to 8 years old with 725 cases (31.2%). For T/VA injuries, the most number of cases was noted for 13 to 17 year old patients, with 685 (46.0%) cases. Fall was the third most noted cause of injuries, mostly were 1 to 4 years old (487 or 36.2%). Two hundred thirty-four (25.7%) of the 909 injuries due to contact with sharp objects were 13 to 17 years old. For mauling/assault cases, 404 (70.3%) were ages 13 to 17 years old.

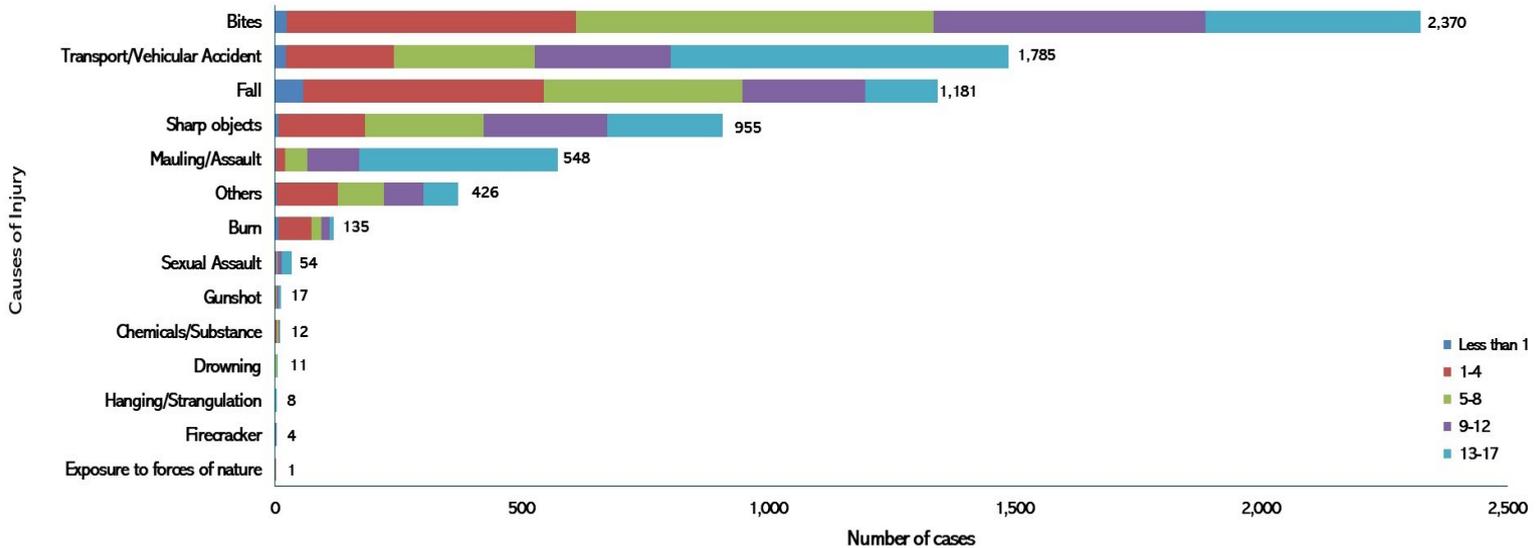


Figure 4. Number of injuries among pediatric patients by cause of injury and age

Open wound/laceration was the injury sustained by 3,487 (48.8%) of the cases. Abrasion (2,097 or 29.4%) and contusion (790 or 11.1%) were the second and third most reported injuries, respectively. Seven thousand nine (98.2%) of the 7,140 injury cases reached the hospital alive, while eight (0.1%) were DOA. Most of the DOA patients were 13 to 17 years old (62.5%).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN (VAWC) CASES

Seven or 0.03% of the 23,558 reported injury cases were VAWC cases - one male and six females. The cases occurred at home (3 or 42.9%), on the road (2 or 28.6%), and on unknown place of occurrence (2 or 28.6%).

Mauling/Assault and contact with sharp objects were the causes of injuries for majority of the cases (both at 42.9%), followed by other cause (domestic violence) at 14.3%. All cases were treated and sent home. None of the VAWC cases resulted in fatality.