

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

March 2020

Volume 11, Issue 3

3rd Quarter (CY 2019) Key Findings:



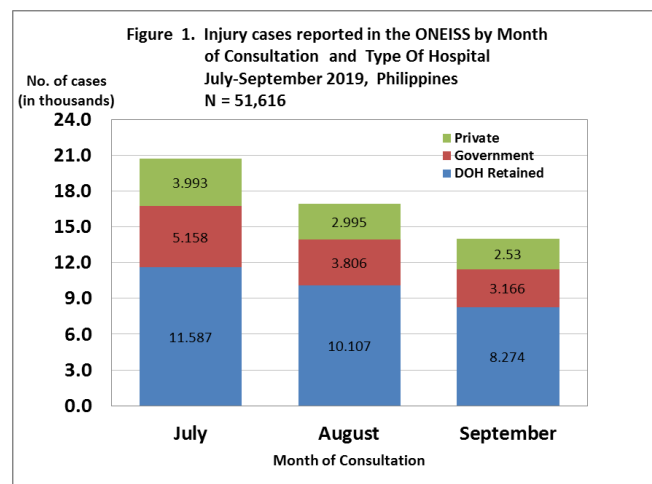
Introduction:

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 2,175 government and private hospitals/ infirmaries. Of this number, 1,772 or 81.5% hospitals and infirmaries have training on ONEISS.

Highlights:

For the 3rd quarter of CY 2019, there were 51,616 injury cases reported to the ONEISS. These cases came from 292 (16.5%) of 1,772 or hospitals and infirmaries with training on ONEISS or 13.4% of all hospitals and infirmaries (regardless of training on ONEISS) in the country.

Figure 1 presents the month of consultation by reporting sites.



Total number of reporting hospitals/infirmaries:

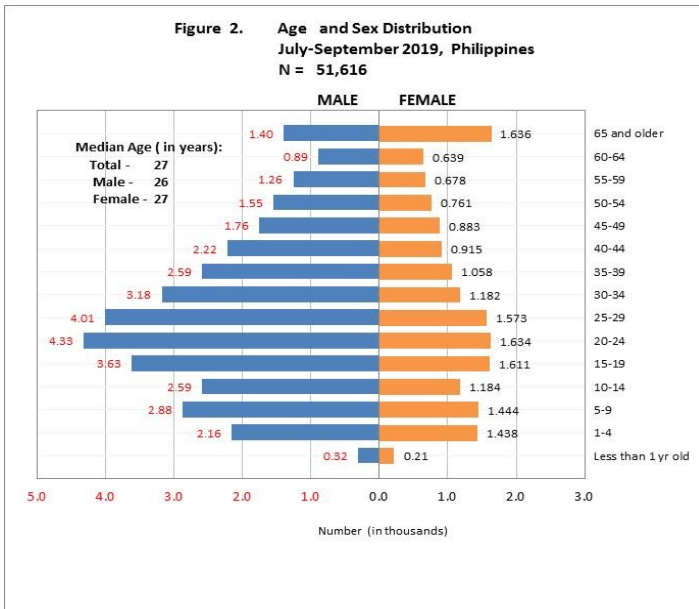
Private= 145; Government= 103; DOH= 44

General Data:

- The age of the injured ranges from less than 1 to 115 years old (median of 27 years);
- There were 34,770 (67.4%) males and 16,846 (32.6%) females. Male to female ratio is at 2:1. Notably, there were more females than males (9:10 ratio) for age group 65 years old and above;

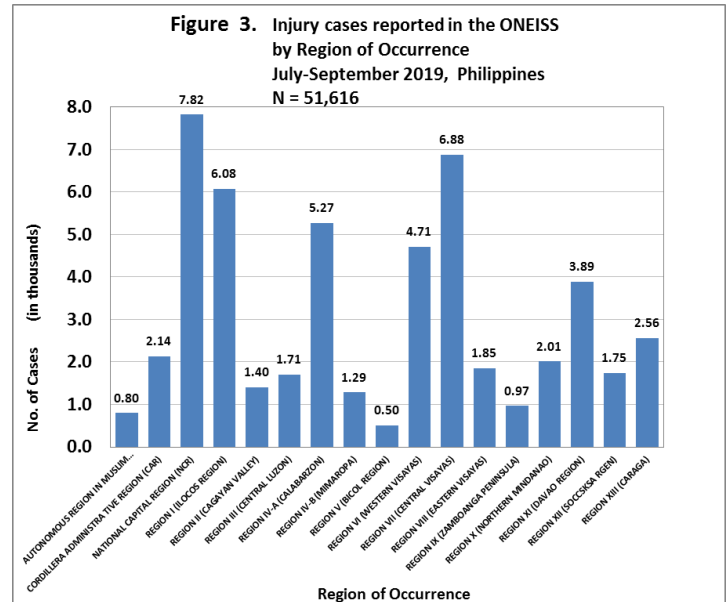
Key Findings (continued):

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



(ILOCOS REGION) at 11.8% (Figure 3);

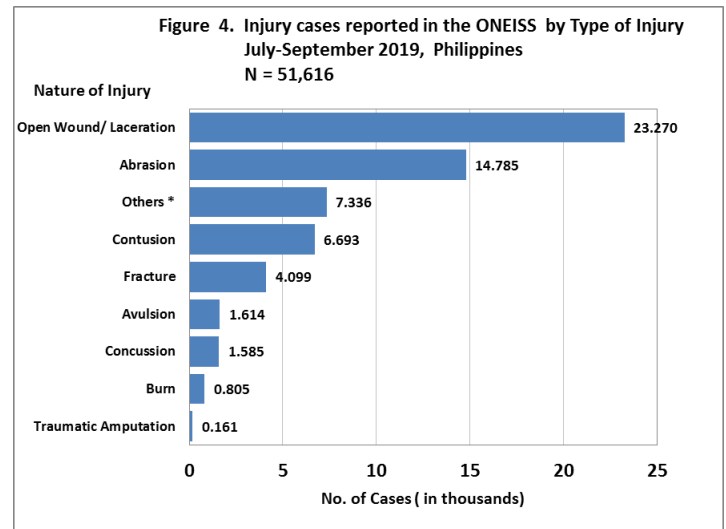
- The most common type of injury sustained was open wound/laceration 22,908 (45.3%). Other types of injuries sustained



Pre admission Data:

- 44,519 (86.2%) cases were seen and attended to at the Emergency Room (ER) and 6,939 (13.4%) at the OPD. 158 (0.3%) were in-patient cases;
- Time the injury was sustained was noted between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm for 12,584 (24.4%) of cases. While 14,232 (27.6%) occurred between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm and 7,384 (14.3%) from 12:01 pm to 3:59 pm;
- 44,526 (86.3%) cases had sustained an accidental related injury in contrast to 6,794 (13.2%) injuries were intentional in nature. Under the intentional type of injury, 6,515 (95.9%) is intentional violence type of injury. This type of injuries includes cases of Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC (35 or 0.5%). 279 (4.1%) of cases under the intentional injuries were classified as intentional (self-inflicted or self-harm) injuries;

are shown in Figure 4;



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

- National Capital Region (NCR) had the highest (15.2%) reported injury occurrences followed by Region VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) at 13.3% and Region I

Pre admission Data:

- 16,787 (32.5%) of the reported injuries were secondary to transport/vehicular crash. Figure 5 presents the causes of the reported injuries;

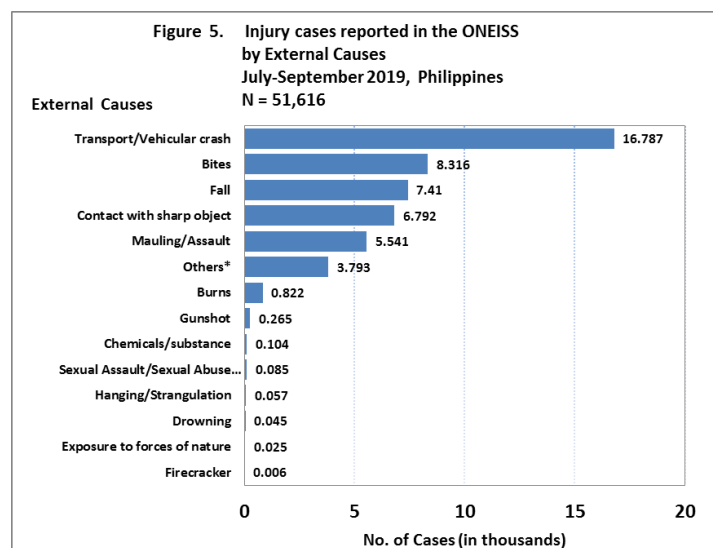


Table 2. Intent and whether multiple injuries were sustained July-September 2019, Philippines N = 51,616

Intent	With multiple injuries?		Total	Percent (Row)
	YES	NONE		
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	37	242	279	0.54
Undetermined	33	263	296	0.57
Intentional (Violence) *	2055	4460	6515	12.62
VAWC	8	27	35	0.07
Unintentional/ Accidental	10710	33816	44526	86.26
Total	12835	38781	51616	100.00
Percent (Col)	24.87	75.13	100.00	

* *Intentional (Violence) includes VAWC*

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

Table 1. Date of Occurrence and Date of Consultation July-September 2019, Philippines N = 51,616

Date of Occurrence	Date of Consultation/ Treatment			Total	Percent (Row)
	Jul	Aug	Sep		
Before July	598	23	19	640	1.24
July	20,140	337	17	20494	39.70
August		16,548	277	16825	32.60
September			13,657	13657	26.46
Total	20,738	16,908	13,970	51,616	100.00
Percent (Col)	40.18	32.76	27.07	100.00	

- Table 3 shows the management of injuries;

Table 3. First Aid Management July-September 2019, Philippines N = 51,616

First Aid Given	Number	Percent
None	15,632	30.3
Yes	11,549	22.4
Unknown	24,435	47.3
TOTAL		-
	51,616	100.0

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

Table 4. Place of Occurrence and Activity of the Injury Cases
July-September 2019, Philippines
N = 51,616

Place of Occurrence	Activity						TOTAL	Percent (Row)
	Missing	Leisure	Others	Sports	Unknown	Work Related		
Videoke Bars	5	116	0	0	11	4	136	0.26
School	30	270	48	102	306	36	792	1.53
Others	69	391	163	176	673	60	1,532	2.97
Workplace	7	3	3	0	4	1,836	1,853	3.59
Unknown	241	648	159	180	9,570	283	11,081	21.47
Home	1,006	5,688	670	126	8,458	560	16,508	31.98
Road	736	4,993	498	187	12,602	698	19,714	38.19
TOTAL	2,094	12,109	1,541	771	31,624	3,477	51,616	100.0
Percent (Col)	4.06	23.46	2.99	1.49	61.27	6.74	100.0	

- Alcohol/liquor was the reported risk factor of 1,349 or 2.6% of the reported injury cases. There were 49,768 or 96.4% injury cases with no reported risk factors.

Hospital Data:

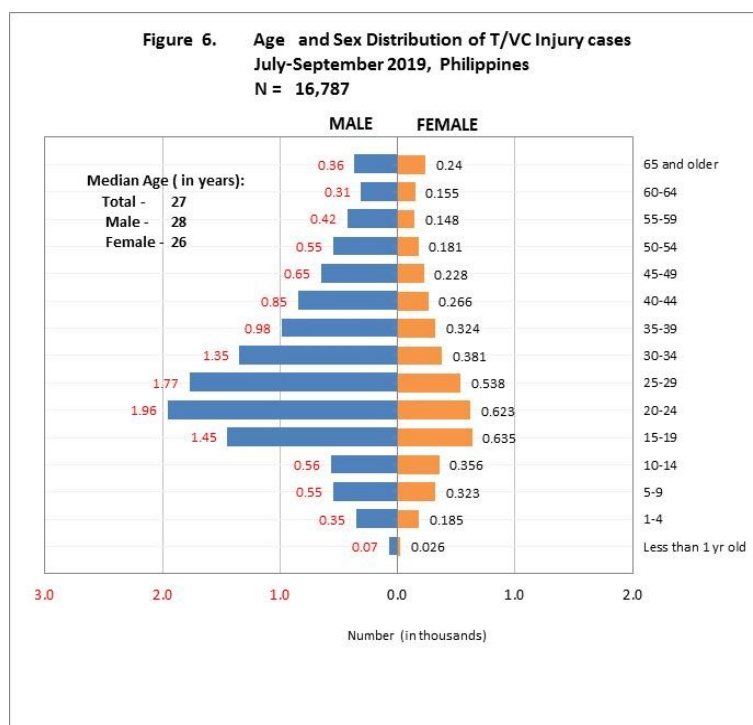
- 259 (0.5%) of the total 51,616 reported injury cases died. Table 5 shows the disposition and outcome of the injury cases.

Table 5. Patient Type, Disposition and Outcome of Injury Cases
July-September 2019, Philippines
N = 51,616

DISPOSITION / OUTCOME	TYPE OF PATIENT	
	ER / OPD	In-Patient,
TOTAL	51458	158
Died	161	
DOA	89	
Not DOA	36	
Missing	36	
Alive	51,297	
Admitted	4,749	
Died	98	
Alive	4,651	
Sent Home	44,441	
Absconded	193	
Refuse Admission	246	
HAMA	736	
Transferred to another facility/hospital	932	
Others		158

Transport/Vehicular Crash (T/VC):

- There were 16,787 injuries due to transport/vehicular crash T/VC;
- The age of T/VC injury cases ranges from less than 1 to 115 years old with median age at 27 years old;
- There were more males 12,178 (72.5%), than females 4,609 (27.5%) who were involved in T/VC;
- Figure 6 shows the sex and age distribution of the T/VC injury cases;



- 16,782 (99.97%) cases were land T/VC. Five (0.03%) cases were due to water-related transport injuries;
- 7,167 (42.7%) of injuries related to T/VC were collision while 9,620 (57.3%) were non-collision
- T/VC injuries were noted to occur most in July (37.2%); August and September with 33.8% and 28.4% reported T/VC occurrences;

Transport/Vehicular Crash (T/VC):

- Region VII or Central Visayas Region (14.7%) registered the highest reported T/VC injury occurrences followed by Region VI or Western Visayas Region (10.9%) and Region IV-A or CALABARZON (10.0%), 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-September 2019, Philippines

Region Of Occurrence	Number	Percent
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	2460	14.7
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	1829	10.9
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	1681	10.0
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	1481	8.8
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	1447	8.6
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)	1323	7.9
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	1048	6.2
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	864	5.1
REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	805	4.8
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	788	4.7

- In terms of time of occurrence, 10,031 (59.8%) of reported T/VC injuries occurred between 0800 to 1959 hours. 4,123 (24.6%) T/VC injury occurrence between 1600 to 1959 hours;
- Only 21.7% of the total reported T/VC cases received first aid treatment. 29.8% had no first-aid treatment administered and 48.5% with no data on this variable;
- Majority 16,735 (99.7%) of the reported T/VC injury cases reached the hospital alive. There were 40 (0.2%) dead on arrival (DOA) T/VC injury cases;
- Twenty four (60.0%) of the 40 DOA cases were motorcycle riders and 10 (25.0%) were pedestrians. Twenty three(95.8%) of the 24 DOA motorcycle riders were not wearing a helmet at the time of the T/VC.;



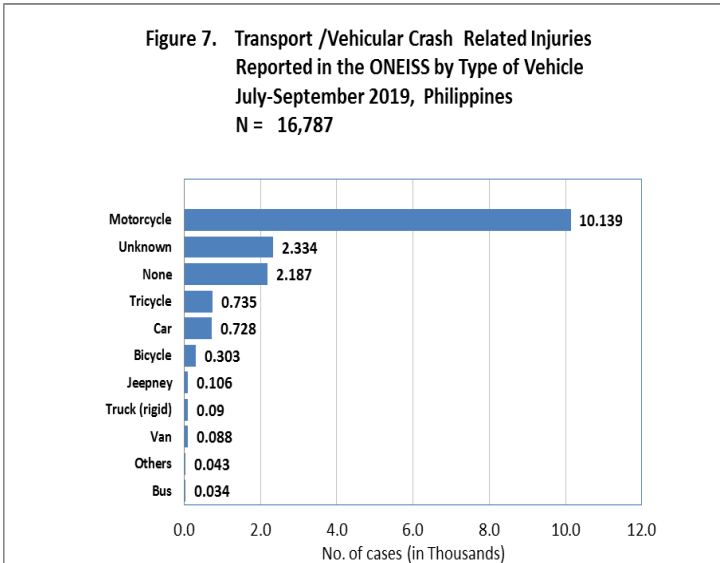
- One hundred forty four (0.86) of the total 16,787 reported T/VC injuries were fatal while 16,643 (99.14%) did not result in fatality;
- Table 7 presents the mode of transport used in conducting a T/VC related case to the hospital;

**Table 7. T/VC cases Mode of Transport going to the hospital
July- September 2019, Philippines
N= 16,787**

Mode of Transport	Number	Percent
Police vehicle	330	2.0
Others	618	3.7
Ambulance	2366	14.1
Private vehicle	6789	40.4
Missing	6684	39.8
Total	16787	100.0

Key Findings (continued):

- Alcohol was the most reported risk factor for T/VC injury cases at 5.2%. There were 15,694 (93.5%) injury cases reported to have no risk factors;
- Figure 7 presents the T/VC injuries by type of vehicle;



- Only 282 (2.8%) of 10,139 injured motorcycle riders were wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- Likewise, none (0.0%) of the 728 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Figure 8 presents the types of injuries sustained from T/VC incident;

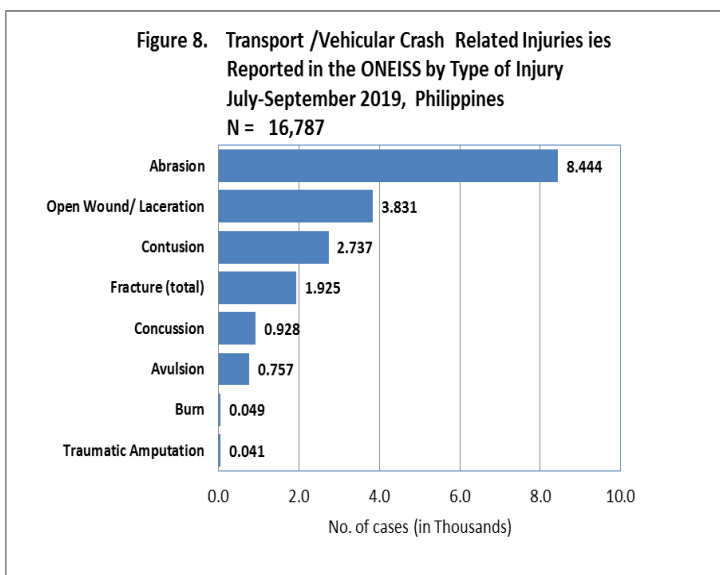


Image from Pinterest

Key findings by external causes of injury and subgroups 0-19 years old and violence related

- Tables 8 to 19 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 3rd quarter of CY 2019 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 3rd quarter of CY 2019 are also provided in Tables 20 and 21, respectively.



Key Findings (continued):

Table 8. Mauling/assault related injuries

Total reported cases:	5,541
Sex: Male :	70.4%
Female:	29.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	11.6%
15 –44 years old :	72.3%
45—59 years old :	13.0%
60 years old and older :	3.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	13.7%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	8.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	17.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	9.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	23.9%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	27.2%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	26.4%
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION) :	21.3%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON) :	8.5%
Unknown :	37.5%
Road :	34.8%
Home :	19.8%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Contusion :	39.6%
Abrasion :	31.2%
Open Wound/ Laceration :	28.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	11.5%
No :	32.5%

Table 9. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases:	7,140
Sex: Male :	61.5%
Female:	38.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	44.2%
15 –44 years old :	26.7%
45—59 years old :	10.9%
60 years old and older :	18.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	4.9%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	10.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	30.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	17.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	25.7%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	10.9%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	16.4%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) :	14.8%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS) :	11.98%
Home :	52.1%
Unknown :	27.7%
Road :	8.5%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration :	31.2%
Fracture :	20.7%
Contusion :	16.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.2%
Non fatal :	99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	11.6%
No :	38.3%

Table 10. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 8,316	
Sex:	Male : 50.0% Female: 50.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 32.0%
15 –44 years old	: 41.0%
45—59 years old	: 15.4%
60 years old and older	: 11.6%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 5.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 12.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 30.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 13.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 26.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 12.1%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 34.5%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 12.8%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 11.9%
Home	: 69.1%
Unknown	: 19.8%
Road	: 9.1%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 84.7%
Abrasion	: 29.2%
Avulsion	: 0.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.04%
Non fatal	: 99.96%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 50.3%
No	: 18.0%
Bitten by:	
Cat, dog, pig, rat, centipede, horse, insect, monkey, rabbit, snake, rooster, human, etc.	

Table 11. Burns related injuries

Total reported cases: 822	
Sex:	Male : 58.6% Female: 41.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 38.1%
15 –44 years old	: 44.9%
45—59 years old	: 10.3%
60 years old and older	: 6.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 2.3%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 16.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 35.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 13.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.4%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 10.7%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
(NCR)	: 22.3%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 10.9%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 9.8%
Home	: 58.4%
Unknown	: 21.8%
Road	: 9.4%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Burn	: 90.5%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 4.0%
Abrasion	: 3.8%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.7%
Non fatal	: 99.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 34.1%
No	: 14.5%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 59.9%
Electricity	: 16.3%
Oil	: 7.8%
Fire	: 7.7%
Friction	: 1.1%

Table 12. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 6,792	
Sex:	Male : 76.6% Female: 23.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 21.8%
15 –44 years old	: 54.6%
45—59 years old	: 15.8%
60 years old and older	: 7.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 4.4%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 9.9%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 36.1%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 17.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.2%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 10.2%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 14.1%
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	: 10.7%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 10.2%
Home	: 46.2%
Unknown	: 25.8%
Workplace	: 13.1%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 82.8%
Abrasion	: 7.8%
Avulsion	: 4.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.2%
Non fatal	: 99.8%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 25.7%
No	: 39.0%
Sharp Objects include :	
Knife, nail, grinder, steel, aluminum can, aluminum wire, axe, bbq stick, barbed wire, ballpen, broken glass/bottle, blade, chisel, 'bolo', tractor blade, cutter, earrings, fan blade, GI sheet, horn, grass cutter, hammer, nail cutter, needle, paper cutter, scissors, thumbtacks, etc.	

Table 13. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 33.3%
15 –44 years old	: 33.3%
45—59 years old	: 33.3%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 0.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 0.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 16.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 33.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 16.7%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 33.3%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 33.3%
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE	
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	: 16.7%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 16.7%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 16.7%
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	: 16.7%
Road	: 50.0%
Home	: 50.0%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 16.7%
Abrasion	: 16.7%
Avulsion	: 16.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 16.7%
Non fatal	: 83.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 16.7%
No	: 50.0%
Types of firecrackers:	
Piccolo	: 16.7%
Kwitis	: 16.7%

Table 14. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 265	
Sex: Male :	87.5% Female: 12.5%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	4.2%
15 –44 years old :	73.6%
45—59 years old :	20.0%
60 years old and older :	2.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	15.8%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	12.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	16.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	10.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	22.3%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	22.6%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) :	21.5%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	10.2%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS) :	9.4%
Unknown :	55.5%
Road :	27.2%
Home :	12.8%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration :	84.2%
Fracture :	9.8%
Avulsion :	4.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	12.1%
Non fatal :	87.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	17.4%
No :	19.2%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence) :	65.3%
Unintentional/ Accidental :	28.7%
Intentional (Self Inflicted) :	1.1%

Table 15. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 45	
Sex: Male :	75.6% Female: 24.4%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	33.3%
15 –44 years old :	51.1%
45—59 years old :	8.9%
60 years old and older :	6.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	6.7%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	11.1%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	24.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	24.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	15.6%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	17.8%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	20.0%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS) :	13.3%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION) :	11.1%
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON) :	11.1%
Road :	24.4%
Home :	20.0%
Workplace :	15.6%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration :	60.0%
Abrasion :	4.4%
Contusion :	4.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	20.0%
Non fatal :	80.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	35.6%
No :	33.3%
Drowned in :	
Sea :	15.6%
River :	6.7%
Pool :	6.7%
Lake :	2.2%
Bath Tub :	2.2%
Others :	57.8%

Table 16. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 104	
Sex:	Male : 68.3% Female: 31.7%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 13.5%
15 –44 years old	: 67.3%
45—59 years old	: 13.5%
60 years old and older	: 5.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 5.8%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 2.9%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 31.7%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 20.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.8%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 10.6%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 25.0%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 14.4%
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	: 11.5%
Home	: 47.1%
Unknown	: 23.1%
Workplace	: 21.2%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Burn	: 25.0%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 7.7%
Abrasion	: 5.8%
Others	: 61.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 1.9%
Non fatal	: 98.1%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 11.5%
No	: 26.0%
Types of Chemicals:	
Kerosene, muriatic acid, insecticide, gun powder, gasoline, formalin, butane, aspirin, amoxicillin, paint, glue, sodium hydroxide, tramadol. Oxalic acid, organophosphate, nitric acid, etc.	

Table 17. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 57	
Sex:	Male : 77.2% Female: 22.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 8.8%
15 –44 years old	: 80.7%
45—59 years old	: 10.5%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 8.8%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 12.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 22.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 8.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.1%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 19.3%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 22.8%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 19.3%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 10.5%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	: 10.5%
Home	: 52.6%
Unknown	: 33.3%
Road	: 7.0%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Abrasion	: 22.8%
Contusion	: 17.5%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 12.3%
Others	: 49.1%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 22.8%
Non fatal	: 77.2%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 10.5%
No	: 28.1%

Table 18. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 85	
Sex:	Male : 32.9% Female: 67.1%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 37.6%
15 –44 years old	: 58.8%
45—59 years old	: 1.2%
60 years old and older	: 2.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 16.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 5.9%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 23.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 17.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 17.6%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 18.8%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 40.0%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 31.8%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 12.9%
Home	: 35.3%
Unknown	: 32.9%
Road	: 28.2%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 27.1%
Abrasion	: 25.9%
Contusion	: 16.5%
Others	: 43.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 3.5%
No	: 20.0%

Table 19. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 25	
Sex:	Male : 76.0% Female: 24.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 12.0%
15 –44 years old	: 56.0%
45—59 years old	: 20.0%
60 years old and older	: 12.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 4.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 12.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 28.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 32.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 16.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 8.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 20.0%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 16.0%
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	: 16.0%
Home	: 44.0%
Unknown	: 24.0%
Road	: 20.0%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 48.0%
Abrasion	: 24.0%
Others	: 12.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 36.0%
No	: 44.0%
Types of Forces of Nature: (Top 2)	
Flood	: 4.0%
Earthquake	: 4.0%
Others	: 68.0%

Key Findings (continued):

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Table 20. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 17,462	
Sex: Male : 66.3% Female: 33.7%	
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 3.0%
1-4	: 20.6%
5-9	: 24.8%
10-14	: 21.6%
15-19	: 30.0%
Intent:	
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 89.3%
Intentional (Violence)	: 9.8%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 0.6%
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 5.3%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 10.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 28.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.1%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 28.8%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 14.5%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 12.9%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 11.5%
Home	: 38.3%
Road	: 31.8%
Unknown	: 22.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open wound/laceration	: 44.1%
Abrasion	: 27.4%
Contusion	: 12.1%
External Causes of Injury: (Top 3)	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 25.8%
Fall	: 21.5%
Bite	: 18.8%

Table 21. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 6,515	
Sex: Male : 71.8% Female: 28.2%	
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 11.9%
15 –44 years old	: 71.4%
45—59 years old	: 13.4%
60 years old and older	: 3.3%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 13.6%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 8.6%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 17.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 9.5%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 24.1%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 26.9%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 25.96%
REGION XI (DAVAO REGION)	: 18.57%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 8.78%
Unknown	: 37.8%
Road	: 33.8%
Home	: 20.6%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Contusion	: 34.8%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 34.5%
Abrasion	: 28.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.7%
Non fatal	: 99.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.5%
No	: 32.7%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates/Recommendations:

1. The draft National Policy on the Violence and Injury Prevention Program (VIPPP) has been finalized. The new policy is aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Universal Health Care Act. The focus is on the five most common causes of unintentional injuries, namely: road traffic injuries; drowning; burns/fireworks-related injuries; falls and poisoning. The program shall be primarily responsible for designing and integrating evidence-based plans, programs, strategies and activities and advocating and coordinating with various stakeholders towards safety promotion and violence and injury prevention.
2. The Emergency Care System Assessment (ECSA) Project of the World Health Organization (WHO) was conducted by The Philippine College of Emergency Medicine (PCEM) in collaboration with the Health Emergency Management Bureau (HEMB) and relevant stakeholders in July 22-25, 2019. The ECSA tool was extensively discussed and filled up. As a result of the ECSA, a series of activities have been proposed such as the establishment of a dedicated government agency at the national level to coordinate pre-hospital and facility-based health care; legislative priorities; standardization of emergency care; protocolation of emergency care and training priorities.
3. A Communication Plan for Road Safety particularly helmet-wearing (2020) has been devel-

oped by the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau and Health Promotion Communication Services with the objective of creating awareness on the appropriate wearing of helmets for riders and their passengers. Wearing a good quality helmet can reduce the risk of death from a road crash by 40% and the risk of severe injury by 70%. Republic Act 10054 also known as the Motorcycle Helmet Act which applies to all riders and their passengers, requires the helmet to be fastened and makes reference to a particular helmet standard.

On the ONEISS System:

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/infirmarys 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 07, 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 and Communication Service (HPCS)
- Department of Health Centers for Health Development
- 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.