

Online National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (ONEISS) Factsheet

June 2020

Volume 11, Issue 4

4th Quarter (CY 2019) Key Findings:



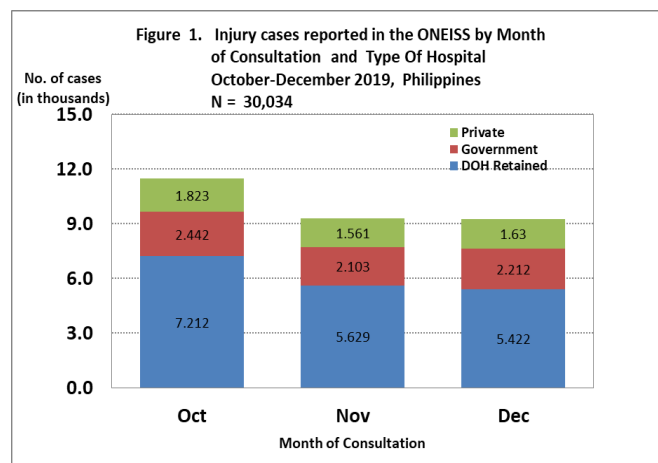
Introduction:

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 4th quarter of CY 2019, there were 30,034 injury cases reported to the ONEISS. These cases came from 246 (13.9%) of 1,772 or hospitals and infirmaries with training on ONEISS or 11.3% 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:

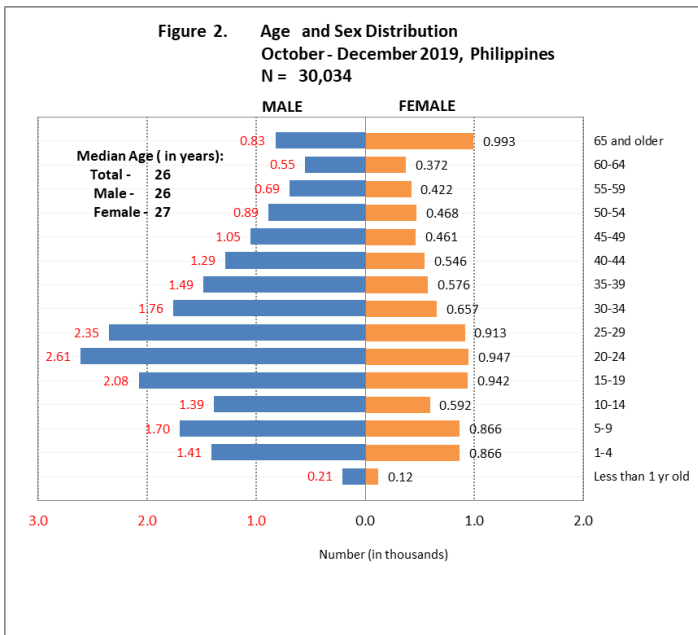
Private= 114; Government= 90; DOH= 42

General Data:

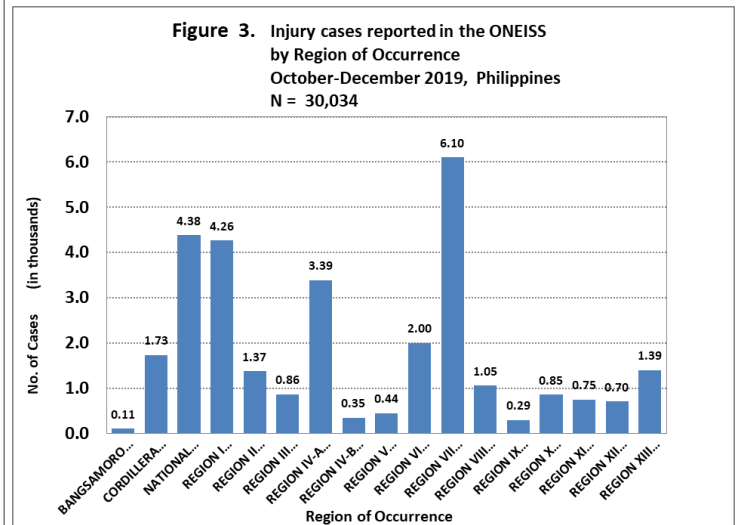
- The age of the injured ranges from less than 1 to 119 years old (median of 26 years);
- There were 20,293 (67.6%) males and 9,741 (32.4%) females. Male to female ratio is at 2:1. Notably, there were more females than males (8:10 ratio) for age group 65 years old and above;

Key Findings (continued):

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



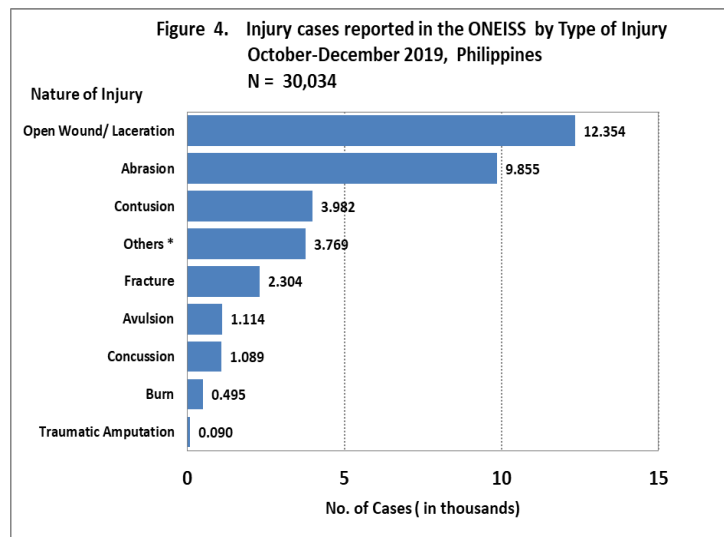
- REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) had the highest (20.3%) reported injury occurrences followed by NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR) at 14.6% and REGION I (ILOCOS REGION) at 14.2% (Figure 3);



Pre admission Data:

- 26,015 (86.6%) cases were seen and attended to at the Emergency Room (ER) and 3,937 (13.1%) at the OPD. 82 (0.3%) were in-patient cases;
- Time the injury was sustained was noted between 8:00 am and 12:00 pm for 7,864 (26.2%) of cases. While 6,987 (23.3%) occurred between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm and 4,744 (15.8%) from 12:01 pm to 3:59 pm;
- 26,145 (87.1%) cases had sustained an accidental related injury in contrast to 3,700 (12.3%) injuries were intentional in nature. Under the intentional type of injury, 3,530 (95.4%) is intentional violence type of injury. This type of injuries includes cases of Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC (19 or 0.6%) . 170 (0.6%) of cases under the intentional injuries were classified as intentional (self-inflicted or self-harm) injuries;

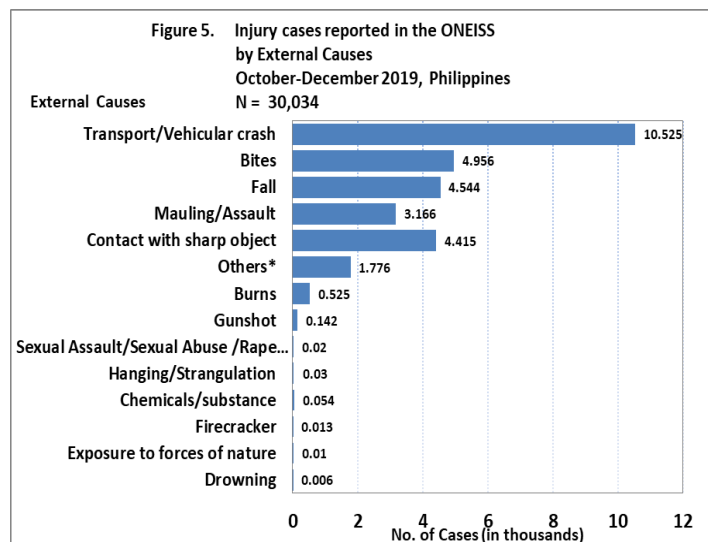
- The most common type of injury sustained was open wound/ laceration 12,354 (41.1%). Other types of injuries sustained are shown in Figure 4;



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

Pre admission Data:

- 10,525 (35.0%) of the reported injuries were secondary to transport/vehicular crash. Figure 5 presents the causes of the reported injuries;



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

Table 1. Date of Occurrence and Date of Consultation
October-December 2019, Philippines
N = 30,034

Date of Occurrence	Date of Consultation/Treatment			Total	Percent (Row)
	October	November	December		
Before October	201	21	9	231	0.8
October	11,276	208	18	11502	38.3
November	0	9,064	166	9230	30.7
December	0	0	9,071	9071	30.2
Total	11,477	9,293	9,264	30,034	100.0
Percent (Col)	38.2	30.9	30.8	100.0	

- Table 2 shows the intent and whether multiple injuries were sustained;;

Table 2. Intent and whether multiple injuries were sustained
October-December 2019, Philippines
N = 30,034

Intent	With multiple injuries?		Total	Percent (Row)
	YES	NONE		
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	28	142	170	0.57
Undetermined	26	163	189	0.63
Intentional (Violence)*	1235	2294	3529	11.75
VAWC	4	15	19	0.06
Unintentional/Accidental	6134	20012	26146	87.05
Total	7423	22611	30034	100.00
Percent (Col)	24.7	75.3	100.0	

* Intentional (Violence) includes VAWC

Table 3 shows the management of injuries;

Table 3. First Aid Management
October– December 2019, Philippines
N = 30,034

First Aid Given	Number	Percent
No	23,772	79.2
Yes	6,262	20.8
TOTAL	30,034	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
October-December 2019, Philippines
N = 30,034

Place of Occurrence	Missing	Leisure	Others	Sports	Unknown	Work Related	TOTAL
Videoke Bars	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
School	7	143	10	81	112	10	363
Others	25	289	47	85	163	33	642
Workplace	3	2			1	933	939
Unknown	112	892	30	104	4020	249	5407
Home	704	4708	348	27	3425	297	9509
Road	493	3886	39	88	8235	373	13114
TOTAL	1344	9980	474	385	15956	1895	30034

- Alcohol/liquor was the reported risk factor of 1,052 or 3.5% of the reported injury cases. There were 28,879 or 96.2% injury cases with no reported risk factors.

Hospital Data:

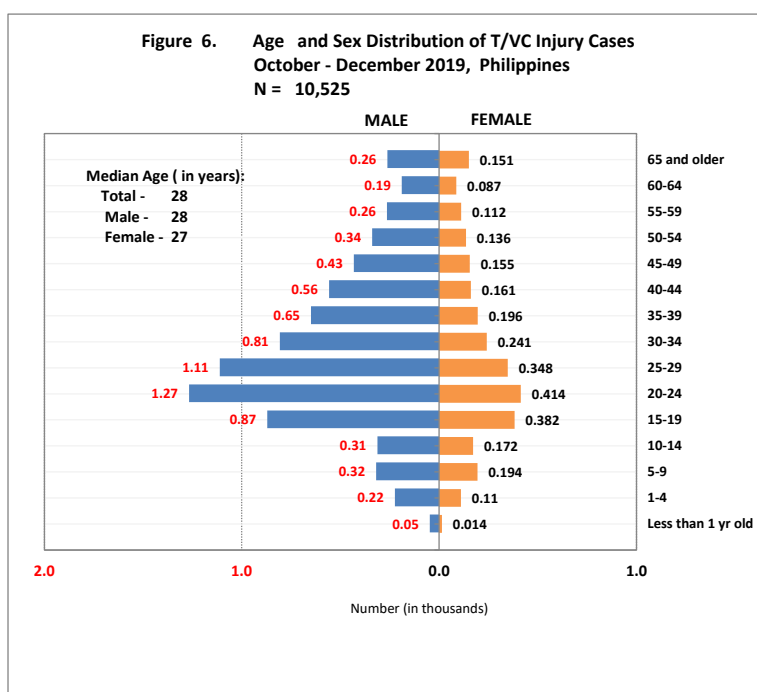
- 159 (0.5%) of the total 30,034 reported injury cases died. Table 5 shows the disposition and outcome of the injury cases.

Table 5. Patient Type, Disposition and Outcome of Injury Cases
October-December 2019, Philippines
N = 30,034

DISPOSITION/OUTCOME	TYPE OF PATIENT	
	ER/OPD	In-Patient
TOTAL	29,952 (99.7%)	82 (0.3%)
Died	85	
DOA	45	
Not DOA	34	
Missing	17	
Alive		
Admitted	2,617	
Died	74	
Alive	2,543	
Sent Home	25,949	
Absconded	149	
Refuse Admission	149	
HAMA	443	
Transferred to another facility/hospital	560	
Others		82

Transport/Vehicular Crash (T/VC):

- There were 10,525 injuries due to transport/vehicular crash T/VC;
- The age of T/VC injury cases ranges from less than 1 to 119 years old with median age at 28 years old;
- There were more males 7,652 (72.7%), than females 2,873 (27.3%) who were involved in T/VC;
- Figure 6 shows the sex and age distribution of the T/VC injury cases;



- 10,524 (99.99%) cases were land T/VC. One (0.01%) case was due to water-related transport injuries;
- 5,534 (52.6%) of injuries related to T/VC were collision while 4,991 (47.4%) were non-collision
- T/VC injuries were noted to occur most in October (37.3%); December and November with 33.4% and 28.9% reported T/VC occurrences;

Transport/Vehicular Crash (T/VC):

- Region VII or Central Visayas Region (20.0%) registered the highest reported T/VC injury occurrences followed by Region I or Ilocos Region (11.6%) and Region IV-A or CALABARZON (11.1%), 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 October-December 2019, Philippines

Region of Occurrence	Number	Percent
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	2109	20.0
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	1222	11.6
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	1169	11.1
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	951	9.0
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)	891	8.5
REGION II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	823	7.8
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	532	5.1
REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	513	4.9
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	413	3.9
REGION XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	349	3.3



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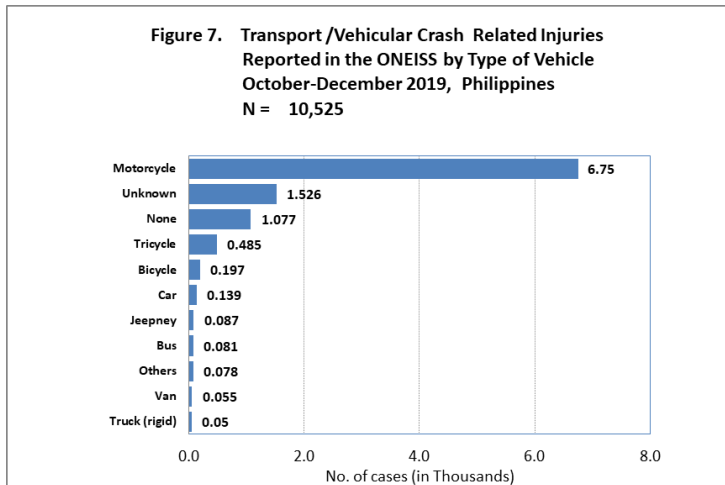
- In terms of time of occurrence, 6,177 (58.7%) of reported T/VC injuries occurred between 0800 to 1959 hours. 2,381 (22.6%) T/VC injury occurrence between 1600 to 1959 hours;
- Only 18.7% of the total reported T/VC cases received first aid treatment. 81.3% had no first-aid treatment administered ;
- Majority 10,493 (99.7%) of the reported T/VC injury cases reached the hospital alive. There were 24 (0.2%) dead on arrival (DOA) T/VC injury cases;
- Eleven (45.8%) of the 24 DOA cases were motorcycle riders and 6 (25.0%) were pedestrians. All (100.0%) of the 24 DOA motorcycle riders were not wearing a helmet at the time of the T/VC.;

Table 7. T/VC case Mode of Transport going to the hospital October-December 2019, Philippines N= 10,525

Mode of Transport	Number	Percent
Police vehicle	125	1.2
Others	420	4.0
Ambulance	1,514	14.4
Private vehicle	4,209	40.0
Missing	4,257	40.4
Total	10,525	100.0

Key Findings (continued):

- Alcohol was the most reported risk factor for T/VC injury cases at 7.0%. There were 9,728 (92.4%) injury cases reported to have no risk factors;
- Figure 7 presents the T/VC injuries by type of vehicle;



- Only 251 (3.7%) of 6,750 injured motorcycle riders were wearing helmet at the time of the incident;
- Likewise, none (0.0%) of the 139 injured car occupants had seatbelt at the time of the incident;
- Figure 8 presents the types of injuries sustained from T/VC incident;

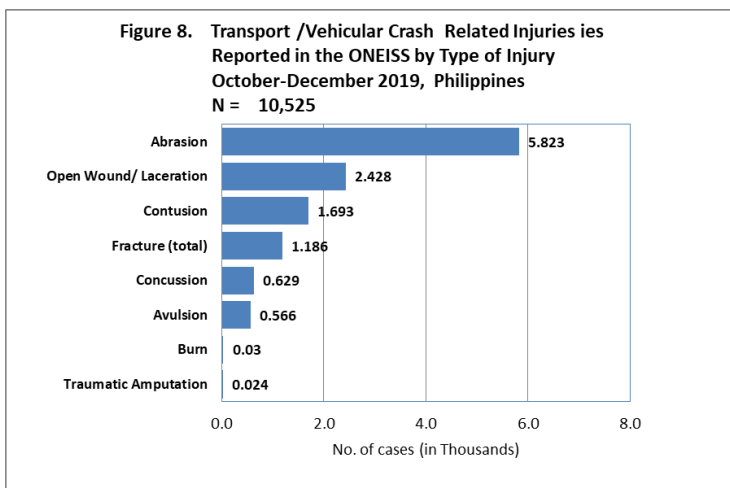


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Key findings by external causes of injury and subgroups 0-19 years old and violence related

- Tables 8 to 19 provide the key findings on the reported injuries for the 4th quarter of CY 2019 by external cause;
- Highlights on the reported injuries among 0-19 years old and violence related injuries for the 4th 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: 3,166	
Sex: Male : 72.0% Female: 28.0%	
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	10.9%
15 –44 years old :	72.1%
45—59 years old :	12.9%
60 years old and older :	4.1%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	14.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	9.5%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	16.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	10.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	20.8%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	28.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	34.3%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) :	12.4%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION) :	10.6%
Unknown :	37.9%
Road :	35.8%
Home :	18.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Abrasion :	37.0%
Contusion :	36.4%
Open Wound/ Laceration :	30.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.06%
Non fatal :	99.94%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	11.9%
No :	88.1%

Table 9. Fall related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,544	
Sex: Male : 60.8% Female: 39.2%	
Age:	
Children below 15 years old :	44.1%
15 –44 years old :	26.1%
45—59 years old :	11.0%
60 years old and older :	18.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am :	5.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am :	10.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm :	29.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm :	18.4%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm :	24.8%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm :	11.4%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS) :	22.7%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR :	16.1%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON) :	14.3%
Home :	52.6%
Unknown :	28.7%
Road :	9.4%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration :	31.9%
Contusion :	18.8%
Fracture :	18.6%
Outcome:	
Fatal :	0.24%
Non fatal :	99.76%
First aid Given:	
Yes :	9.8%
No :	90.2%

Table 10. Bites related injuries

Total reported cases: 4,956	
Sex:	Male : 49.7% Female: 50.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 33.3%
15 –44 years old	: 39.8%
45—59 years old	: 15.2%
60 years old and older	: 11.7%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 4.5%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 12.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 30.4%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.1%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.5%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 37.97%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 19.51%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 9.87%
Home	: 70.5%
Unknown	: 19.0%
Road	: 7.8 %
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 66.7%
Abrasion	: 32.6%
Contusion	: 0.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.02%
Non fatal	: 99.98%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 46.5%
No	: 53.5%
Bitten by:	
Cat, dog, human, rat, ant, bee, fish, hamster, scorpion, snake, horse, insect, monkey, pig, rabbit, rooster, etc.	

Table 11. Burns related

Total reported cases: 525	
Sex:	Male : 62.7% Female: 37.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 42.3%
15 –44 years old	: 39.6%
45—59 years old	: 10.3%
60 years old and older	: 7.8%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 4.2%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 14.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 34.5%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 12.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 25.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 9.9%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 22.5%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 16.4%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 14.1%
Home	: 55.6%
Unknown	: 23.4%
Road	: 10.3%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Burn	: 86.3%
Abrasion	: 5.3%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 2.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 15.8%
No	: 84.2%
Burns caused by:	
Heat	: 62.3%
Electricity	: 16.0%
Fire	: 8.2%
Oil	: 5.9%
Friction	: 1.3%

Table 12. Contact with Sharp Object related Injuries

Total reported cases: 4,415	
Sex:	Male : 75.2% Female: 24.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 24.5%
15 –44 years old	: 54.0%
45—59 years old	: 13.6%
60 years old and older	: 7.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 5.4%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 9.3%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 32.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 19.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 22.3%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 20.3%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 15.5%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 13.5%
Home	: 47.7%
Unknown	: 24.3%
Road	: 12.6%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 79.5%
Abrasion	: 8.8%
Avulsion	: 5.5%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.1%
Non fatal	: 99.9%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.9%
No	: 79.1%
Sharp Objects include :	
Bottle, broken glass, knife, fish horn, GI sheet, BBQ stick, needle stick, wire, axe, ballpen, bamboo, barbed wire, blade, bolo, slicer, broken tiles, chainsaw, chisel, circular saw, arrow, nail, screw, grinder, tin can, earring, fan blade, cutter, nail cutter, needle, paper cutter, scissor, screw driver, staple wire, thresher machine, thumbtacks, etc.	

Table 13. Firecrackers related injuries

Total reported cases: 13	
Sex:	Male : 69.2% Female: 30.8%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 38.5%
15 –44 years old	: 53.8%
45—59 years old	: 7.7%
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	: 46.2%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 7.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 30.8%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 15.4%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION III (CENTRAL LUZON)	: 30.8%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 23.1%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 15.4%
Home	: 46.2%
Road	: 38.5%
School	: 7.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Burn	: 46.2%
Abrasion	: 15.4%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 7.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0 %
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 23.1%
No	: 76.9%
Types of firecrackers:	
Unknown	: 30.8%
Piccolo	: 23.1%

Table 14. Gunshot related injuries

Total reported cases: 142	
Sex:	Male : 89.4% Female: 10.6%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 7.7%
15 –44 years old	: 64.8%
45—59 years old	: 22.5%
60 years old and older	: 4.9%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 16.9%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 13.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 11.3%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 10.6%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 23.9%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 23.9%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 29.6%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	: 12.0%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 7.8%
Unknown	: 48.6%
Road	: 32.4%
Home	: 12.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 81.0%
Fracture	: 14.8%
Abrasion	: 4.2%
Avulsion	: 4.2%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 10.6%
Non fatal	: 89.4%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 19.7%
No	: 80.3%
Intent:	
Intentional (Violence)	: 48.6%
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 47.2%
Intentional (Self Inflicted)	: 0.7%

Table 15. Drowning related injuries

Total reported cases: 6	
Sex:	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 66.7%
15 –44 years old	: 16.7%
45—59 years old	: 16.7%
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	: 50.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 33.3%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 16.7%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 0.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 50.0%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	: 33.3%
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	: 16.7%
Others	: 66.7%
Home	: 16.7%
Unknown	: 16.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Others	: 100.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 16.7%
Non fatal	: 83.3%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 50.0%
No	: 50.0%
Drowned in :	
Others	: 50.0%
Sea	: 33.3%
Pool	: 16.7%

Table 16. Chemicals related injuries

Total reported cases: 54	
Sex: Male : 77.8% Female: 22.2%	
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 14.8%
15 –44 years old	: 57.4%
45—59 years old	: 14.8%
60 years old and older	: 13.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 7.4%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 14.8%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 29.6%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 22.2%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 18.5%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 7.4%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 31.5%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 20.4%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 16.7%
Home	: 68.5%
Unknown	: 13.0%
Workplace	: 11.1%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Others	: 83.3%
Burn	: 9.3%
Abrasion	: 3.7%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 5.6%
Non fatal	: 94.4%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 11.1%
No	: 88.9%
Types of Chemicals:	
Methyl salicylate, alcohol, gasoline, glue, dishwashing solution, household bleach, hydrochloric acid, methanol in lambanog, sodium hydroxide, zonrox, sulfuric acid, thinner, tramadol and paracetamol, insecticide	

Table 17. Hanging/strangulation related injuries

Total reported cases: 30	
Sex: Male : 63.3% Female: 36.7%	
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 20.0%
15 –44 years old	: 66.7%
45—59 years old	: 13.3%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 10.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 6.7%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 40.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 16.7%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 20.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 6.7%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 30.0%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 16.7%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	: 13.3%
Home	: 56.7%
Unknown	: 33.3%
Others	: 6.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Others	: 66.7%
Abrasion	: 10.0%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 20.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 30.0%
Non fatal	: 70.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.0%
No	: 80.0%

Table 18. Sexual assault/sexual abuse related injuries

Total reported cases: 20	
Sex:	Male : 40.0% Female: 60.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 30.0%
15 –44 years old	: 55.0%
45—59 years old	: 15.0%
60 years old and older	: 0.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 15.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 5.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 30.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 25.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 15.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 10.0%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 40.0%
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	: 25.0%
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	: 10.0%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 10.0%
Home	: 35.0%
Road	: 25.0%
Unknown	: 20.0%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Others	: 40.0%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 25.0%
Abrasion	: 20.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.0%
Non fatal	: 100.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 20.0%
No	: 80.0%

Table 19. Exposure to Forces of nature related injuries

Total reported cases: 10	
Sex:	Male : 60.0% Female: 40.0%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 20.0%
15 –44 years old	: 50.0%
45—59 years old	: 20.0%
60 years old and older	: 10.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 10.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 10.0%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 20.0%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 30.0%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 10.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 20.0%
Place of Occurrence:	
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE	
REGION (CAR)	: 50.0%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	: 20.0%
BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS	
REGION IN MUSLIM	
MINDANAO (BARMM)	: 10.0%
REGION X	
(NORTHERN MINDANAO)	: 10.0%
REGION XII	
(SOCCSKSARGEN)	: 10.0%
Home	: 40.0%
Unknown	: 20.0%
Workplace	: 20.0%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Contusion	: 60.0%
Abrasion	: 40.0%
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 30.0%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 10.0%
Non fatal	: 90.0%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 30.0%
No	: 70.0%
Types of Forces of Nature: (Top 2)	
Others	: 300%
Earthquake	: 30.0%
Landslide	: 20.0%
Typhoon	: 20.0%

Table 20. Injuries among 0-19 years old

Total reported cases: 10,172	
Sex:	Male : 66.7% Female: 33.3%
Age:	
Less than 1 yr old	: 3.2%
1-4	: 22.4%
5-9	: 25.2%
10-14	: 19.5%
15-19	: 29.7%
Intent:	
Unintentional/ Accidental	: 90.1%
Intentional (Violence)	: 8.8%
* (includes VAWC cases)	
Undetermined	: 0.7%
Intentional (Self - Inflicted)	: 0.4%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 6.0%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 9.6%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 26.8%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 18.8%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 27.3%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 11.6%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 19.4%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 16.0%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 13.7%
Home	: 38.9%
Road	: 35.5%
Unknown	: 19.4%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.3%
Non fatal	: 99.7%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open wound/laceration	: 41.7%
Abrasion	: 29.4%
Contusion	: 12.1 %
External Causes of Injury: (Top 3)	
Transport/ Vehicular Crashes	: 26.0%
Fall	: 22.4%
Bite	: 20.0%

Table 21. Violence related injuries

Total reported cases: 3,530	
Sex:	Male : 72.8% Female: 27.2%
Age:	
Children below 15 years old	: 11.2%
15 –44 years old	: 71.6%
45—59 years old	: 13.1%
60 years old and older	: 4.0%
Time of Occurrence:	
12:00 am - 3:59 am	: 14.3%
4:00 am - 7:59 am	: 9.4%
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	: 16.9%
12:01 pm - 3:59 pm	: 10.9%
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	: 21.0%
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	: 27.5%
Place of Occurrence: (Top 3)	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	
NCR	: 32.6%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	: 13.0%
REGION I (ILOCOS REGION)	: 10.5%
Unknown	: 38.2%
Road	: 34.6%
Home	: 19.2%
Nature of Injury: (Top 3)	
Open Wound/ Laceration	: 34.5%
Abrasion	: 34.3%
Contusion	: 33.3%
Outcome:	
Fatal	: 0.6%
Non fatal	: 99.4%
First aid Given:	
Yes	: 12.7%
No	: 87.3%

Updates/Recommendations:

*Safety is
everyone's
responsibility...*



Updates/Recommendations:

1. A multi-sector meeting on Drowning Prevention was conducted in October 23, 2019. The draft MOU providing for the creation of a Coalition on Drowning Prevention in the Philippines has been previously routed to the different concerned agencies and stakeholders. Issues and concerns regarding the Multi-Sector Action Plan on Drowning Prevention (MSAP-DP) and MOU were discussed and the MOU edited accordingly. Listing of the representatives and signatories were also updated. Updates from the different organizations and agencies were also presented. There was a reiteration of the next meeting of the group which is scheduled in March to discuss the official launching of the MSAP-DP and MOU signing.

2. Iwas Paputok Campaign 2019 Activities

⇒ The Department of Health (DOH) implements the Iwas Paputok Campaign for a healthy and safe celebration of the yuletide season. We advocate for the strict implementation of legislation particularly EO 28 which provides for the regulation and control of the use of firecrackers and other pyrotechnic devices to reduce fireworks-related injuries (FWRI) as well as the conduct of advocacy activities with LGUs. The Communication Plan on Iwas Paputok Campaign 2019 was presented to the different stakeholders and partners followed by planning and tasking. The plan was also disseminated to the different regions together with e-copies of the IEC materials for their reproduction.

⇒ The 2018 FWRI Surveillance showed 340 fireworks and firecracker injury cases with young children 5-14 years old mostly affected. The number of fireworks-related injuries in NCR has significantly reduced particularly in Manila compared to previous years. Intense advocacy on the 2018 Iwas Paputok Campaign and EO 28 implementation orientation conducted among the LCEs in Manila contributed to this reduction. This year, the thrust would be intense advocacy activities in Region 1 and Region 6 which still have high numbers of FWRI in 2018. The DOH together with partner agencies launched the campaign in the two regions. In the last week of November, personnel from DOH Central Office joined the motorcade in Talisay, Negros Occidental participated by CHD 6 staff, the local chief executives, representatives from PNP, BFP and other concerned agencies/ organizations. This was followed by a forum with the local health officials, LCEs, representatives from the PNP and BFP to launch the Iwas Paputok Campaign 2018 and IEC materials as well as orient them on relevant legislation including EO 28 and their role in its implementation. Meanwhile, launching of the 2019 Iwas Paputok Campaign was also done in Dagupan City, Region 1 in

the 1st week of December. It also started with a motorcade along the vital streets of the city followed by a forum attended by CHD 1 representatives, local chief executives, representatives from the PNP, BFP, DepEd, selected grade school students, parent organizations and other concerned agencies and organizations. The occasion was graced by the Sec of Health Dr. Francisco T. Duque III. The forum launched the 2019 Iwas Paputok Campaign of DOH, IEC materials, and presented relevant legislation including EO 28 and the important role of the local chief executives and concerned local agencies/ organizations in their implementation. The campaign also promotes the use of alternative means of merrymaking such as the use of torotot, street dancing and making use of pots and pans to create noise to celebrate Christmas and New Year and specifically addresses children below 15 years old who comprise more than 50% of FWRI. The forum was followed by a press conference and hospital rounds in Region 1 Medical Center.

⇒ Press conferences and rounds of the different hospitals were conducted to assess the preparedness and response of hospitals with regards to FWRI. The hospitals visited were Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center, Philippines Orthopedic Center and East Avenue Medical Center.

⇒ The DOH FWRI Surveillance was conducted from December 21, 2019-January 5, 2020 in selected 61 sentinel hospitals nationwide including DOH, LGU and private hospitals and UP PGH. This includes online daily reporting of FWRI cases from the hospitals with results being transmitted to the Secretary and posted on the website daily during the surveillance period.

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.

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.

- 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