

V. HEALTH

Health Facilities

The 200-bed capacity Benguet General Hospital, one Municipal health Clinic and 24 Barangay Health Stations are the public health facilities available in the municipality. There are an increasing number of private clinics in the municipality and health services also abound in nearby Baguio City.

Name of Facility	Number	Category	No. of Beds
<i>Benguet General Hospital</i>	1	<i>Tertiary</i>	200
<i>Rural Health Unit</i>	1	<i>(Mun. Unit)</i>	-
<i>Barangay Health Stations</i>	22	<i>(Mun./Brgy units)</i>	-
<i>Clinics</i>	12	<i>(Private)</i>	-
<i>Diagnostic Center</i>	16	<i>(Private)</i>	-
<i>Dialysis Center</i>	1	<i>(Private)</i>	-
<i>Drug Testing Center</i>	2	<i>(Private)</i>	-

Vital Health Indices

Indices (%)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crude Birth Rate	18.85	23.24	21.58	22.44	18.60	22	17.45	18.28	16.49
Crude Death Rate	2.93	3.37	2.67	2.62	3.30	3.24	3.42	3.07	4.31
Infant Mortality Rate	7.66	10.92	8.32	5.9	0.03	2.94	10.00	8.71	12.31
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00	1.82	0.64	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Source: Municipal Health Office (MHO)

As shown in the table, the Crude Birth Rate has slightly decreased in 2009 from the previous year from 18.28% to 16.49%. The Crude Death Rate increased very slightly from 3.07% to 4.31%. The Infant Mortality rate increased from 8.71% to 12.31%. The Maternal Mortality rate has remained 0 for the past years, increased slightly for this year to 0.01%.

Leading Causes of Morbidity

The leading causes of morbidity are due to primarily to upper & lower respiratory tract infections, hypertension, diarrhea, influenza, and Urinary Tract Infections.

CAUSE / RATE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	27.35	49.85	68.05	77.05	59.57	62	63.39
Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	34.84	15.73	18.70	25.55	21.14	19	13.39
Hypertension	14.37	12.5	8.54	10.81	11.71	17	8.09
Diarrhea	11.04	9.43	8.27	8.55	7.13	7	4.29
Bronchitis	9.88	7.73	3.26	4.55		3	1.64
Parasitism	4.61	7.55	5.95	6.35	2.35	7	
Influenza	8.54	6.3	5.32	6.87	4.99	7	6.09
Iron Deficiency Anemia							1.18
Scabies	6.18	3.77					
Tonsillitis	4.46	3.73	2.70	4.83	3.40	3	2.22
Skin Allergy	Anemia .04	3.54					0.76
Urinary Tract Infection		8.41	4.81	5.13	5.93	3	6.21
Wounds/Injury		0.00	2.54	2.63	1.69	2	2.45
Goiter					2.24		

Source: MHO

Leading Causes of Mortality

The leading causes of death are due to Cerebro-Vascular Disease, Cancer, Pneumonia, Acute Myocardial Infection, and Diabetes Mellitus type II. There is a general increase in almost all of the top leading causes of mortality. Healthy lifestyle measures should be considered by the general public..

CAUSE/ RATE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Pneumonia	0.41	0.34	0.90	0.35	0.34	0.4	0.39
Acute Myocardial Infraction	0.26	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.41
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	0.22	0.07					
Cerebro Vascular Disease	0.19	0.34	0.90	0.61	0.82	5.0	0.86
Hypertension	0.11	0.11			0.10		0.14
Prematurity	0.08		0.07				0.11
Diabetes Mellitus Type II	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.32
Sepsis	0.06		0.03	0.10		0.04	0.26
Coronary Artery Disease	0.06	0.04		0.15		0.17	
Colonic Cancer Stage IV	0.04						
Chronic Renal Failure	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.15		0.11	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.04	0.07					
Congestive Heart Failure	0.03	0.04					0.04
Meningococccemia			0.09				
Asphyxia by hanging			0.05				
Cancer, all types			0.29	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.68
Liver Cirrhosis				0.13		0.09	0.07
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease				0.10	0.05	0.07	
Chronic Glomerulonephritis					0.06		
End-Stage renal Stage					0.15		0.05

Respiratory Distress syndrome	0.08	
Rheumatic Heart Disease	0.05	
Multiple Physical Injuries 2° to Landslide		1.37

Source: MHO

Leading Causes of Infant Mortality

The top leading causes of fetal death are pre-maturity, sepsis, Pneumonia, physical injuries (landslide).

Cause	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Pre-maturity</i>	0.06	-	-	0.04	2.68	0.10
<i>Asphyxia Neo-natorum</i>	0.04	-	-	0.03	1.34	
<i>Congenital Heart Disease</i>	0.01	-	-	-		
<i>Hyaline Membrane Disease</i>	0.01	-	-	0.03	0.67	
<i>Sepsis, Pneumonia</i>	0.01	-	-	0.03	3.35	0.07
<i>Meningococccemia</i>	-	0.03	-	-		
<i>Acute Gastroenteritis with severe dehydration</i>		-	0.01	0.01		
<i>Respiratory Disease Syndrome</i>				0.09		
<i>Chronic Placental Insufficiency</i>				0.03		
<i>Pulmonary Hemorrhage Cardiopulmonary Arrest</i>					0.67	
<i>Physical Injuries 2° Landslide</i>						0.04

Source: MHO

Life Expectancy

The Projected Life Expectancy as set at regional levels has been increasing since 1990 from 59.7 years old to 64.5 years old for males and 65.6 years old to 69.9 years old for females.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1990-1995	59.7	65.6
1995-2000	62.2	67.9
2001-2005	64.5	69.9

Source: NSCB, 2007

Nutritional Status of Children

The ratio of children (0 to 6 years old) with normal weight for 2009 is a high 97%. For those in primary school, in 2001 only 74% were at normal weight, and in 2008, it increased to 95%. Much of the government interventions to improve the nutritional status of the children include increasing nutrition awareness among parents, supplemental feeding in Day Care Centers, and focus on livelihood projects for families especially for those children belonging to the low income group.

Pre-School Children (0-83 months, 0- 6 years old)

<i>Year</i>	'04	'05	'06		'07		'08		2009	
<i>Category</i>	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Normal Weight	93	95	11678	96	11295	97	12019	97	12671	97
Severely Underweight/ Below Normal Very low	1	0	14	0	16	0	232	2	14	0.11

Moderately Underweight/ Below Normal (low)	5	3	284	2	235	2	15	0	228	1.74
Above Normal/ Overweight	2	2	160	1	136	1	131	1	184	1.4
TOTAL	100	100	13549	100	11682	100	12397	100	13097	100

Source: MHO

Primary School

Year	2004	2005	2006		2007		2008		2009	
Category	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Normal Weight	87	92	7403	96	7,687	92	7,380	95	8061	95
Moderately Underweight/ Below Normal (low)	12	6	474	6	511	6	313	4	338	4
Overweight/ Above Normal	2	1	112	1	119	1	103	1	135	1.57
TOTAL	100	100	7989	100	8317	100	7796	100	8534	100

Source: MHO

Family Planning Methods

The use of contraceptives among married women of child-bearing age (from 15-49 years old), exhibits a general increasing trend that more than one third of married women generally use contraceptives. This can be actually be higher, since records of the Municipal Health Office only show those who avail of the contraceptives from the midwives. Records from those who get from private clinics/pharmacies are not available. Nevertheless, the pill, injection, and the Lactating Amenorrhea Method (LAM) are the preferred methods among new acceptors and current users of contraceptives.

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	36	37	44	40	36	32	36	41

Source: MPDO computations

New Acceptors

NEW ACCEPTORS	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%
Pills	440	28	478	35	527	32	475	27	377	22	55	2	374	20
Condom	358	23	266	19	211	13	160	9	152	9	1682	56	97	5
Injection	390	25	252	18	300	19	368	21	385	22	135	4	392	21
IUD	22	1	33	2	29	2	40	2	35	2	313	10	51	3
Natural FP	75	5	10	1	30	2							12	1
LAM	269	17	327	24	523	32	695	40	770	44	37	1	972	51
SDM							20	1	12	1	804	27		
TOTAL	1554	100	1366	100	1620	100	1758	100	1731	100	3044	100	1898	100

Source: MHO

Current Users

13,658	9,961	798	2,425	193	182	89	10
percent	72.93	5.84	17.76	1.41	1.33	0.65	0.07

Source: Census 2000, NSO

A study conducted by the TWG for SWM, in August 2007, shows a great disparity in the waste classification done in 1998. Residuals comprise an average of 55%. Biodegradable comprise 37% and recyclables comprise 8.7%.

TYPE OF GARBAGE brought out for collection	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Ave.
Biodegradable	35.68	37.68	36.68
Residual	52.07	57.14	54.605
Recyclable	12.25	5.18	8.715

Source: TWG-SWM, 2007

The factors that affect this may be due to:

- The increase in the use of packaging materials, which are mostly residuals by manufacturers;
- The increased awareness of residents to segregate recyclables to either re-use, recycle or sell it to the junk shops;
- Lifestyle consumption pattern changes that induce consumers to buy products that are disposable after a single use;
- The propensity of other residents to compost their garbage at home.

Estimated Waste Generation By Source:

Source/ Waste Generated (metric tons daily)	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Residential	40	42	51.72/r	54.46/r	57	61
Commercial	5	6	7.51/r	8.53/r	9	10
Institutional	2.5	3	3.4	3.67	4	4
Markets	32.28	33	32	33.18	35	37
Agriculture	2.8	3	3	3.13	3.19	3.25
TOTAL	76.3	87	92	96.37	104	115

Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, 2004

/r: revised based on Census 2007

Assumptions

Year	2005	2010	2015
ton/cap/day	0.000529	0.000534	0.000541
ton/cap/ yr	0.193	0.195	0.198

Garbage Collection

Garbage Collection (metric tons daily)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	59.55	63.05	66.99	84.38/r	87.53/r	92.27	97.75

Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, 2004

/r: revised based on Census 2007

Recyclable Garbage Recovered/ Recycled

<i>Recyclable Garbage Recovered by Junk Shops (metric tons a month)</i>	2003/a	2005/b	2006/b	2007/b	2008/b	2009/b
	26	78	81	85.5	122	159.58

Source: /a SWM – TWG, Actual figures; /b MPDO, Estimated

Composting Biodegradable Garbage

Biodegradable Waste to compost (mt/yr)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Home Composting /a</i>	211	294	384	350	358
<i>Municipal Composting Plant/b</i>	-	92.1	148.8	252.3	165.05

/a: estimated by MPDO, /b: source: OMAG

Toilet Facilities

<i>Type of Toilet</i>	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
HH w/ Sanitary Toilet	9,938	12,453	11,297	13,865	13,990	14,261	14,767	15,203
HH w/o Sanitary Toilet	2,708	1,169	1,694	212	No data	No Data	656	450
HH w/o Toilet	46	36	290	1,060	No data	No Data	741	600
HH Sharing Toilet	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	492

Source: MHO