

## 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.

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

### Vital Health Indices

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

Source: Municipal Health Office (MHO)

As shown in the table, the Crude Birth Rate has slightly increased in 2008 from the previous year from 17.45% to 18.28%. The Crude Death Rate decreased very slightly from 3.42% to 3.07%. The Infant Mortality rate decreased from 10% to 8.71%. The Maternal Mortality rate has remained 0 for the past years.

### Leading Causes of Morbidity

The leading causes of morbidity are due to primarily to respiratory infections, hypertension, diarrhea and Urinary Tract Infections.

<b>CAUSE / RATE</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	27.35	49.85	68.05	77.05	59.57	62
Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	34.84	15.73	18.70	25.55	21.14	19
Hypertension	14.37	12.5	8.54	10.81	11.71	17
Diarrhea	11.04	9.43	8.27	8.55	7.13	7
Bronchitis	9.88	7.73	3.26	4.55		3
Parasitism	4.61	7.55	5.95	6.35	2.35	7
Influenza	8.54	6.3	5.32	6.87	4.99	7
Scabies	6.18	3.77				
Tonsillitis	4.46	3.73	2.70	4.83	3.40	3
Skin Allergy	Anemia	4.04	3.54			
Urinary Tract Infection		8.41	4.81	5.13	5.93	3
Wounds/Injury		0.00	2.54	2.63	1.69	2
Goiter					2.24	

Source: MHO

### **Leading Causes of Mortality**

The leading causes of death are due to Cerebro-Vascular Disease, Cancer, Pneumonia, Acute Myocardial Infarction, 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.

<b>CAUSE/ RATE</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Pneumonia	0.41	0.34	0.90	0.35	0.34	0.4
Acute Myocardial Infarction	0.26	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.23
Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	0.22	0.07				
Cerebro Vascular Disease	0.19	0.34	0.90	0.61	0.82	5.0
Hypertension	0.11	0.11			0.10	
Prematurity	0.08		0.07			
Diabetes	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.22	0.19
Sepsis	0.06		0.03	0.10		0.04
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				
Meningococemia			0.09			
Asphyxia by hanging			0.05			
Cancer, all types			0.29	0.39	0.44	0.41
Liver Cirrhosis				0.13		0.09
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease				0.10	0.05	0.07
Chronic Glomerulonephritis					0.06	
End-Stage renal Stage					0.15	
Respiratory Distress syndrome					0.08	
Rheumatic Heart Disease					0.05	

Source: MHO

### **Leading Causes of Infant Mortality**

The top leading cause of fetal death is Pneumonia, the second being Prematurity and the third is Asphyxia Neo-natorum.

<b>Cause</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Pre-maturity	0.06	-	-	0.04	2.68
Asphyxia Neo-natorum	0.04	-	-	0.03	1.34
Congenital Heart Disease	0.01	-	-	-	
Hyaline Membrane Disease	0.01	-	-	0.03	0.67
Sepsis, Pneumonia	0.01	-	-	0.03	3.35
Meningococemia	-	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

Source: MHO

### **Life Expectancy**

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

<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**

In year 2001, the ratio of children (0 to 6 years old) with normal weight was 84%. Through the years, this has increased to 97 % in 2008. For those in primary school, in 2001 only 74% were at normal weight, and in 2007, 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>Category</i>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>	
	%	%	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Normal Weight	84	87	88	93	95	11678	96	11,295	97	12,019	97
Severely Underweight/ Below Normal Very low	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	16	0	232	2
Moderately Underweight/ Below Normal (low)	0	1	1	5	3	284	2	235	2	15	0
Mildly Overweight	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above Normal/ Overweight	4	4	4	2	2	160	1	136	1	131	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11682</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12397</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MHO

Primary School

Year	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006		2007		2008	
Category	%	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Normal Weight	74	75	87	92	7403	96	7,687	92	7,380	95
Moderately Underweight/ Below Normal (low)	1.47	1	12	6	474	6	511	6	313	4
Mildly Overweight	9.94	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overweight/ Above Normal	14.98	13	2	1	112	1	119	1	103	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7989</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8317</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7796</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MHO

**Family Planning**

The use of contraceptives among married women of child-bearing age, (from 15-49 years old) exhibits a general trend that at least 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.

Contraceptive	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Prevalence Rate	36.00%	36.9%	44.0%	39.93%	35.6%	31.90%	36.3%

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Source: MPDO computations

**New Acceptors**

NEW ACCEPTORS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%
Pills	581	22	440	28	478	35	527	32	475	27	377	22	55	2
Condom	357	19	358	23	266	19	211	13	160	9	152	9	1682	56
Injection	390	21	390	25	252	18	300	19	368	21	385	22	135	4
IUD	60	3	22	1	33	2	29	2	40	2	35	2	313	10
Natural FP	89	5	75	5	10	1	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAM	366	20	269	17	327	24	523	32	695	40	770	44	37	1
SDM									20	1	12	1	804	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1731</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MHO

### Current Users

CURRENT USERS	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%	Users	%
Method														
Pills	1472	34	1334	42	791	39	942	40	762	35	848	3	726	31
Condom	1042	24	864	27	492	24	418	18	278	13	338	13	271	12
Injection	505	12	378	12	240	12	368	15	408	19	590	23	604	26
IUD	169	4	212	7	225	11	232	10	251	12	238	9	244	10
Nat'l FP	118	3	113	4	93	5	98	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAM	279	6	257	8	209	10	322	14	370	17	480	19	396	17
SDM									94	4	79	3	88	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3585</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>100</b>

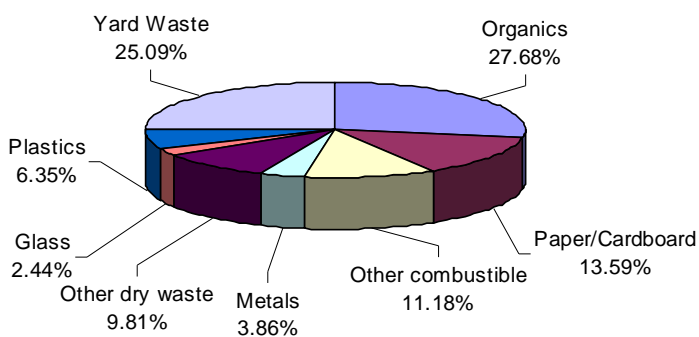
Source: MHO

### Environmental Sanitation

#### Solid Waste Management

Data from the 1998 Feasibility Study for the Integrated Waste Management and Development (FS-IWMD) in the BLIST shows that about 53% of garbage is biodegradable: organics comprise 28% while 25% are yard wastes. About 26% of wastes are recoverable materials: paper at 14%, glass at 2%, metals at 4% and plastics at 6%. Other un-reusable wastes are other combustible wastes and other dry waste for a total of 21%.

The average waste generation rate per capita is 0.52 kg/day in 2003



In year 2000, about 73% of the total population's garbage was collected by the Municipal Garbage Collection trucks, about 18% practiced burning, about 6% dumped their garbage in individual pits. Only 1.4% practiced composting of biodegradable wastes and 1.3% buried their garbage.

Total HH	USUAL MANNER OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL						
	Picked up by Garbage Truck	Dumping in Individual Pit (Not Burned)	Burning	Composting (Later Used as Fertilizer)	Burying	Feeding to Animals	Others
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 recent 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 recyclable comprise 8.7%.

<b>TYPE OF GARBAGE brought out for collection</b>	<b>Urban (%)</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	<b>Ave.</b>
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:**

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

Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, 2004

/r: revised based on Census 2007

#### **Garbage Collection**

<i>Garbage Collection (metric tons daily)</i>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
	59.55	63.05	66.99	84.38 <sup>/r</sup>	87.53 <sup>/r</sup>	92.27

Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, 2004

/r: revised based on Census 2007

#### **Recyclable Garbage Recovered**

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

Source: <sup>/a</sup> SWM - TWG, Actual figures; <sup>/b</sup> MPDO, Estimated

### **Composting Biodegradable Garbage**

<i>Volume of Biodegradable garbage Composted (metric tons annually)</i>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<i>Home Composting /<sup>a</sup></i>	211	294	384	350
<i>Municipal Composting Plant /<sup>b</sup></i>	-	92.1	148.8	252.3

*/<sup>a</sup>: estimated by MPDO, /<sup>b</sup>: actual; source: OMAG*

### **Toilet Facilities**

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

*Source: MHO*