



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Aklan
MUNICIPALITY OF MALAY



Office of the Sangguniang Bayan

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 5TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MALAY, AKLAN (2013-2016) HELD AT THE SB SESSION HALL, POBLACION, MALAY, AKLAN ON AUGUST 6, 2013.

Present:

Hon. Wilbec M. Gelito, Municipal Vice Mayor, Presiding Officer
SB Member Natalie C. Paderes
SB Member Jupiter Aelred G. Gallenero
SB Member Rowen T. Aguirre
SB Member Frolibar S. Bautista
SB Member Danilo G. Delos Santos
SB Member Leal B. Gelito
SB Member Manuel S. Delos Reyes

Absent:

SB Member Paterno S. Sacapaño, Jr (sick leave)
SB Member Ric P. Calvario, Liga President (OB)
SB Member Cristina R. Daguno, SK Federation President

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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 329
Series of 2013

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MALAY TO STRENGTHEN AND SUPPORT ALL ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM TO ATTAIN A TUBERCULOSIS-FREE COMMUNITY AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREOF.

(Sponsors: Hon. Natalie C. Paderes & Hon. Paterno S. Sacapaño Jr.)

WHEREAS, Section 17(b)(2)(iii) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of the 1991 provides that "health services, which include the implementation of programs and projects on primary health care, maternal and child care, and communicable and non-communicable disease control services; access to secondary and tertiary health services: purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and equipment needed to carry out the services herein enumerated "are the duties and responsibilities of the Local Government Units;

WHEREAS, tuberculosis remains a major public health concern in the Municipality where the percentage of cases found - Case Detection Rate of 118% - is above/below the national standard of 70%, and the percentage of TB patients who complete treatment and are confirmed as cured - Cure Rate of 71% - is above/below the national standard of 85%.

WHEREAS, the low Cure Rate of 71% is a result of delayed/lack of sputum follow up. The low Cure Rate means that patients are not completing and confirming treatment. Uncompleted treatment may result in Multi-Drug Resistant TB which is much more difficult and expensive to treat;

WHEREAS, *it is important for the Municipality to always monitor and evaluate the performance of the RHU and Barangay Health Stations, as well as the medical personnel who provide public health services;*

WHEREAS, the Municipality has been unable to provide adequate services to TB control due to the absence of a microscopist who is responsible for the diagnosis or identification of TB cases and to confirm those under treatment as cured;

WHEREAS, the Municipality has not been able to provide adequate services to TB control due to lack of equipment at the Rural Health Unit, specifically a fully functioning microscope;

WHEREAS, while the National Government, through the Provincial Health Office, is responsible for providing drugs and other commodities that are essential to TB control, such supply has been erratic at times. Therefore, it is essential for the Municipality to provide buffer stock of the necessary drugs and commodities;

WHEREAS, Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDRTB) is a highly dangerous form of TB that requires expensive specialized care and treatment (Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB) over a period of 18 months. A MDRTB patient can easily pass on his/her form of TB to other people posing a grave threat to the community;

WHEREAS, many symptomatic and patients with TB reside in inaccessible areas of the Municipality, resulting in their not being detected and cured. Since symptomatics and patients are unable to go to the RHU, medical personnel should go to the symptomatics and patients. The Municipality should reach out to the symptomatics and patients by setting up remote smearing stations; house to house campaigns; medical outreach program; and organizing communities to provide support to TB patients.

WHEREAS, level of awareness of TB is poor. Thus, it is incumbent upon the Municipality to conduct health promotion activities, including community outreach TB education, IEC materials distribution and mass media campaigns;

WHEREAS, the success of TB treatment depends on the patient getting support and encouragement from treatment partner, who ensures that drugs are taken daily and that follow up sputum exam schedules are adhered to. It is important for treatment partners to be able to go to the patients, rather than the patients going to the treatment partner, particularly if distances are far, to ensure treatment compliance;

BE IT ORDAINED by the Sangguniang Bayan of Malay, Province of Aklan, that:

SECTION 1. - DECLARATION OF POLICY. The Municipality of Malay joins the government's efforts to institute an effective program for Tuberculosis Control through the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP), the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy of the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) (Executive Order No. 187, 21 March 2003) shall be the main strategy for tuberculosis control in the Municipality. The five (5) components of DOTS strategy includes:

- a) Direct Sputum Smear Examination shall be the initial diagnostic tool in case finding.

- b) Standardized Chemotherapy in accordance with the National TB Program.
- c) Recording and reporting of cases shall be on the standardized National TB Program forms to be implemented in all health centers.
- d) Directly Observed Treatment Short Course shall be used as the strategy to ensure patient compliance.
- e) Political commitment to ensure sustained, comprehensive implementation of National TB Program activities.

SECTION 2. - **ENSURE ANNUAL FUND ALLOCATION.** This will serve as a vehicle for improving and sustaining the efficient and effective delivery of the Municipal TB Control Program.

- 2.1 To ensure that the allocation for the budget requirements for the TB program of the Municipality is sufficient.
- 2.2 To ensure that efforts and resources are geared towards achieving the goal of having a community where TB is no longer a public health problem.
- 2.3 To ensure that the NTP policies and the DOTS strategies are implemented, thereby ensuring a case detection rate of at least 70% and a treatment success rate of at least 85%.
- 2.4 To advocate for the continuous investment for quality improvement and certification and accreditation of the LGU health facilities as DOTS centers. To strengthen and capacitate and local community health volunteers on TB DOTS program.
- 2.5 To ensure that the LGU regularly supports the monitoring, supervision, evaluation, training requirements, and NTP drug supplies.

SECTION 3. - **ESTABLISH NETWORKS, INTER-AGENCY LINKS AND PARTNERSHIPS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS.** This will strengthen partnerships with different sectors involved in the program such as government agencies, NGOs civil society, private sector, donor institutions and other cooperating agencies for a more comprehensive NTP implementation.

SECTION 4. - **RULES AND REGULATIONS.** The Municipal Health Office, in coordination with the Local Chief Executive, shall formulate the implementing rules and guidelines pertaining to this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. - **FUNDING AND DISBURSEMENT.** The Municipal government shall appropriate in the General Fund the amount of at least ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (₱150,000.00) annually. Disbursements shall be approved by the Municipal Mayor subject to the usual accounting and auditing procedures. The said funds will be released to the Municipal Health Officer and will be allocated as follows:

- a) Monitoring and Supervisory Visit;
- b) Contingency for Medicines (Category 2 drugs) and Laboratory Reagents;
- c) Laboratory Equipment
- d) Programmatic Management of Drug-resistant TB

- e) Hiring of a Permanent Medical Technologist
- f) Quality Assurance of Sputum Microscopy
- g) TEV for BHWs and Treatment Partners
- h) Community-based Remote Smearing Stations
- i) Capability Building
- j) Health Promotion Activities and
- k) Community Organizing

SECTION 6. - **REPEALING CLAUSE.** All ordinances, resolutions or laws of local application an effect inconsistent hereto are hereby modified, superseded, and repealed accordingly.

SECTION 7. - **SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE.** On matters not provided in this Ordinance, any existing applicable laws and their corresponding implementing rules and regulations, executive orders and relevant issuances therefore shall be applied in a supplemental manner.

SECTION 8. - **EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE.** This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval and after posting in at least three (3) conspicuous places in the territorial jurisdiction of this local government unit, such as but not limited to Barangay Hall, Public Market, Public Terminal and Municipal Hall Building and publication in a local newspaper for a period of two (2) consecutive weeks.

ENACTED. MARCH 1, 2011.

APPROVED. AUGUST 6, 2013.

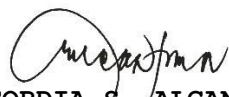
APPROVED. SP RESOLUTION NO. 179, s. 2013, dtd. 12-18-13

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I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the afore-quoted Municipal Ordinance.

ATTESTED:


WILBEC M. GELITO
 Municipal Vice Mayor
 Presiding Officer


CONCORDIA S. ALCANTARA
 Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

APPROVED:


JOHN P. YAP
 Municipal Mayor