EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS	)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	)
First Regular Session	)



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House Bill No. 5236

# Introduced by Representative Victor A. Yap

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

It is the constitutional mandate of the state to promote and preserve the right to health of all persons regardless of their social and economic status. Likewise, the rights of patients who are incapacitated to pay their medical bills must be upheld and dutifully protected.

In furtherance to the state policy, Republic Act No. 9439 entitled "An Act Prohibiting the Detention of Patients in Hospitals and Medical Clinics on Grounds of Nonpayment of Hospital Bills or Medical Expenses" was enacted to prevent hospitals from detaining, directly or indirectly, patients who are unable to pay full or partial payment for their medical expenses. The law also prohibits the undesirable practice of refusing to release to their families the body of a deceased patient with unpaid bills.

While the law intends the protection of patients and their families from the curtailment of their right to liberty despite their financial incapacities, it suffers from significant inadequacies. First, the law disqualifies patients admitted to private rooms without exception. Thus, it fails to anticipate situations wherein a patient, due to the extreme urgency of immediate medical attention is compelled to agree to be admitted to a private room. Second, deceased patients admitted to private rooms are denied the immediate release of the necessary documents required for their interment. This has resulted in the undue delay of burials and further suffering of the families of the deceased. Lastly, while the law penalizes medical personnel in violation of the law, it merely imposes an insubstantial fine that can be abused by erring medical officials and institutions.

This measure seeks to address these deficiencies by strengthening the rights of patients and their families against improper detention and providing stricter penalties on all hospitals and medical facilities continuing this unjust practice.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

Representative, 2nd District of Tarlac

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# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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### AN ACT

INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR THE DETENTION OF PATIENTS AND CADAVERS IN HOSPITALS, MEDICAL CLINICS, OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR FACILITIES ON GROUNDS OF NONPAYMENT OF HOSPITAL BILLS OR MEDICAL EXPENSES AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT 9439, ENTITLED "AN ACT PROHIBITING THE DETENTION OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CLINICS ON GROUNDS OF NONPAYMENT OF HOSPITAL BILLS OR MEDICAL EXPENSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Republic Act 9439 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any hospital or medical clinic, **OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR FACILITY** in the country to detain or to otherwise cause, directly or indirectly, the detention of patients who have fully or partially recovered, have been adequately attended to, **DUE FOR DISCHARGE**, or who may have died, for reasons of non-payment in part or in full of hospital bills, medical expenses."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of Republic Act 9439 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 2. Patients who have fully or partially recovered and who already wish to leave the hospital or medical clinic but are financially incapable to settle, in part or in full, their hospitalization expenses, including professional fees and medicines, shall be allowed to leave the hospital or medical clinic, with a right to demand the issuance of the corresponding medical certificate and other pertinent papers required for the release of the patient from the hospital or medical clinic upon the execution of a promissory note covering the unpaid obligation. The promissory note shall be secured by either a mortgage or by a guarantee of a co-maker, who will be jointly and severally liable with the patient for the unpaid obligation SHOULD THE PRINCIPAL FAILED TO SETTLE THE SAME: PROVIDED, HOWEVER THAT A PATIENT ADMITTED TO A PRIVATE ROOM SHALL NOT BE COVERED BY THIS ACT, UNLESS THE SAID PATIENT, NOTWITHSTANDING HIS OR HER EXPRESSED DESIRE TO BE ADMITTED TO A NON-PRIVATE ROM, WAS ADMITTED TO A PRIVATE ROOM FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

a. NO NON-PRIVATE ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL CLINIC WAS AVAILABLE AND THE PATIENT WAS COMPELLED

TO BE ADMITTED TO A PRIVATE ROOM DUE TO THE URGENCY OF HIS OR HER CASE:

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b. THE PHYSICIAN OR OTHER MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS OF THE HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL CLINIC DEEMED IT TO BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE PATIENT TO BE ADMITTED TO A PRIVATE ROOM FOR PURPOSES OF INTENSIVE CARE, ISOLATION, QUARANTINE OR OTHER COMPELLING CIRCUMSTANCES;

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PROVIDED, FURTHER, THAT CASES WHERE A PATIENT IS ADMITTED FOR THE ABOVE-STATED REASONS, THE HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL CLINIC SHALL ISSUE TO THE PATIENT A CERTIFICATION THAT THE SAID ADMISSION TO A PRIVATE ROOM WAS DUE TO ANY OF THE AFOREMENTIONED REASONS: PROVIDED, FURTHER, THAT THE FAILURE OR REFUSAL OF THE HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL CLINIC TO ADMIT A PATIENT TO A PRIVATE ROOM DESPITE THE URGENCY OF THE CONDITION OF THE PATIENT AND THE UNAVAILABILITY OF A NON-PRIVATE ROOM SHALL BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF THIS ACT: PROVIDED, FURTHER, THAT IN THE CASE OF A DECEASED PATIENT, THE HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL CLINIC SHALL RELEASE THE BODY AND THE CORRESPONDING DEATH CERTIFICATE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE INTERMENT TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AND/OR OTHER RELATIVES REQUESTING FOR THE SAME UPON THE EXECUTION OF A PROMISSORY NOTE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE OR A GUARANTEE REGARDLESS OF THE NATURE OF THE ROOM TO WHICH THE PATIENT WAS ADMITTED FOR CARE, TREATMENT OR HOSPITALIZATION. THE DEATH CERTIFICATE AND OTHER PERTINENT DOCUMENTS SHALL BE RELEASED WITHIN THREE (3) WORKING DAYS FROM THE DEMAND OF THE AFOREMENTIONED DOCUMENTS.

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IF THE PATIENT IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF EITHER THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM (SSS), GOVERNMENT SERVICE INSURANCE SYSTEM (GSIS), OR THE PHILIPPINE HEALTH INSURANCE CORPORATION (PHILHEALTH), A GUARANTEE LETTER FROM ANY OF THESE AGENCIES MAY BE PRESENTED WITH THE PROMISSORY NOTE IN LIEU OF A MORTGAGE OR GUARANTEE BY A CO-MAKER. IF THE PATIENT IS AN INDIGENT, A GUARANTEE LETTER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD) SHALL SUFFICE. In the case of a deceased patient, the CADAVER SHALL BE RELEASED BY THE HOSPITAL, MEDICAL CLINIC OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR FACILITY TO THE RELATIVES AND THE CORRESPONDING DEATH CERTIFICATE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR INTERMENT, CLAIMS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, OR THE INSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SHALL BE PROMPTLY ISSUED. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT FOR PURPOSES SUCH AS PRIVATE INSURANCE OR SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE, SECURED PROMISSORY NOTE OR DEED OF ASSIGNMENT OF PROCEEDS SHALL BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE ISSUANCE OF THE APPROPRIATE CERTIFICATE AND DOCUMENTS FOR SUCH PURPOSES, PROVIDED FURTHER, THAT A GUARANTEE LETTER FROM EITHER THE SSS, GSIS, OR PHILHEALTH IF THE DECEASED WAS A MEMBER OF THE SAID AGENCIES, OR THE DSWD IF THE DECEASED WAS AN INDIGENT MAY TAKE THE PLACE OF THE PROMISSORY NOTE [corresponding death certificate and other documents required for interment and other purposes shall be released to any of his surviving relatives requesting for the same: — Provided, however, That patients who stayed in private rooms shall not be covered by this Act]."

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**SEC. 3.** Section 3 of R.A. 9349, entitled "An Act Prohibiting the Detention of Patients in Hospitals and Medical Clinics on Grounds of Nonpayment of Hospital Bills or Medical Expenses" is hereby amended to read:

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"SECTION 3. Any officer or employee of the hospital or medical clinic responsible for releasing patients, who violates the provisions of this Act shall [be punished by afine of not less than Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00), but not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P 50,000.00), or imprisonment ofnot less than one month, but not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the proper court.]UPON CONVICTION BY FINAL JUDGMENT, BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN S IX (6) MONTHS AND ONE (1) DAY BUT NOT MORE THAN TWO (2) YEARS AND FOUR (4) MONTHS, OR A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (P 100,000.00), BUT NOT MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P 300,000.00) OR BOTH, AT THE DISCRETION OF COURT: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF SUCH VIOLATION WAS COMMITTED PURSUANT TO AN ESTABLISHED POLICY OF THE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC OR UPON INSTRUCTION OF ITS MANAGEMENT, THE DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF SUCH HOSPITAL CLINIC RESPONSIBLE **FOR** THE **FORMULATION** IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH POLICY SHALL, UPON CONVICTION BY FINAL JUDGMENT, SUFFER IMPRISONMENT OF FOUR (4) TO SIX (6) YEARS, OR A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (P 500,000.00), BUT NOT MORE THAN ONE MILLION PESOS (P 1,000,000.00) OR BOTH, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT. FURTHER, UPON THREE REPEATED VIOLATIONS COMMITTED PURSUANT TO AN ESTABLISHED POLICY OF THE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC OR UPON THE INSTRUCTION OF ITS MANAGEMENT, THE HEALTH FACILITY'S LICENSE TO OPERATE SHALL BE REVOKED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)."

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**SEC.** 4. Anti-Hospital Detention Assistance Fund. - There is hereby created an Anti-Hospital Detention Assistance Fund amounting to One Hundred Million (P 100,000,000.00) to be managed by the DOH. This fund shall be used to partly cover unpaid promissory notes issued by poor and indigent patients.

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The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the DOH who shall set up an Anti-Hospital Detention Assistance

1	Fund for patients. Thereafter, the funds necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be
2	sourced from the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office.
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4	SEC. 5.Implementing Rules and Regulations. — The Department of Health, jointly with
5	the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the Government Service Insurance System,

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**SEC. 6.** *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Social Security System, Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office, and the Philippine Health

Insurance Corporation shall, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, promulgate

the rules and regulations necessary for the proper implementation of this Act.

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**SEC. 7.** *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

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**SEC 8.** *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect upon its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,