

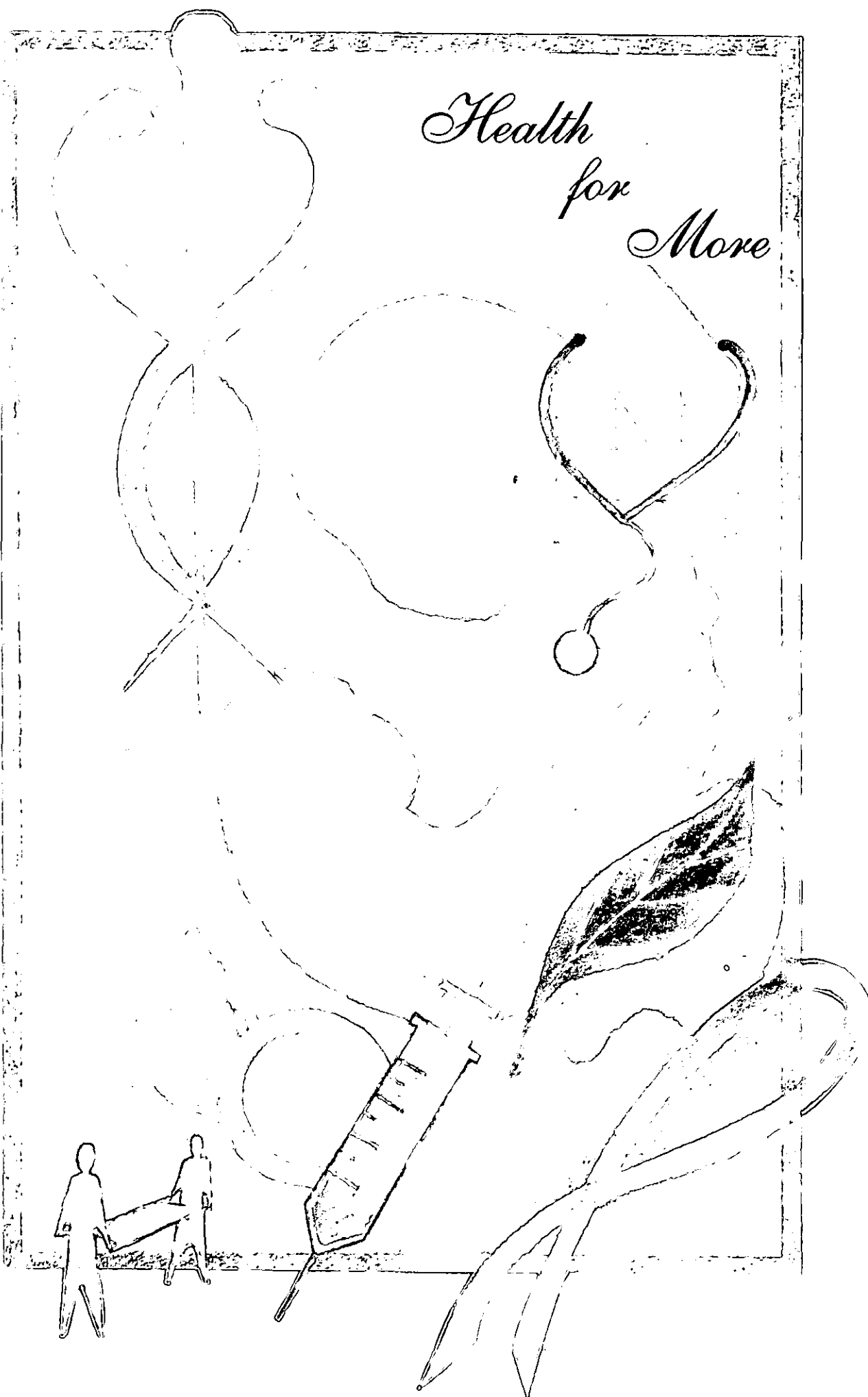
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*Health
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Our cover depicts some of the programs that the Department of Health has been bringing to more and more Filipinos wherever they are. With the transfer of responsibility for a large part of government services to local units, the dream of health in the hands of every Filipino is turning into reality.

The year 1994 will be remembered as a glorious, shining moment in the life of the Department, when it succeeded in inspiring all sectors of society to work together to pursue health plans and programs each day of the year.

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Message

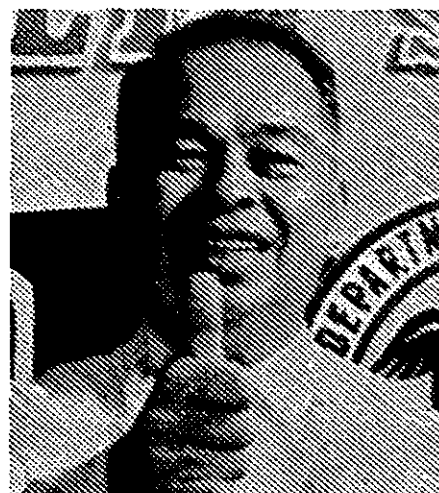
Health for More in '94 has been another milestone in our great journey to reach our goals of health for all Filipinos by the year 2000 and health in the hands of the people by the year 2020. It is this vision -- of a country where everyone enjoys the right to good health and well-being -- that has inspired us to set and attain seemingly impossible pursuits.

Filipinos have once again shown to the world that they can work together for the good of all. By turning out in force to participate in the programs started by the Department of Health in 1993, notably *Oplan Alis Disease* (National Immunization Day) and *Balik Sarap, Libreng Sangkap* (National Micronutrient Day), Filipinos have presented a showcase to other countries in attaining health for their families, communities, and country.

In 1994, the DOH validated its belief that health is everyone's business and that its achievement lies in the hands of the people.

We have done it for two years. Let's DOH it again in '95 all the way to 2000!


JUAN M. FLAVIER, M.D., M.P.H.
Secretary of Health



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Message

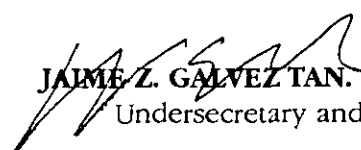


The Department of Health wishes to thank everybody for sharing the mission to ensure equity, quality, and access to health care for all Filipinos.

Health for More in '94 owes its success to our co-workers from the local government units, nongovernmental organizations, private enterprises, mass media, the arts and entertainment, other sectors, and most of all, the common people who certified that we do it best when we do it together.

In the years ahead, we will continue to pursue the goal of a Healthy Philippines 2000 by emphasizing preventive and promotive health services. With Five for Life in '95 and Think Health . . . Health Link, we shall gear our efforts to bring health to places where people are, as we wage these exciting campaigns in partnership with all sectors of Philippine society.

*Ipagpatuloy po · natin ang labang pangkalusugan para sa **Healthy Philippines 2000**.*


JAIME Z. GALVEZ TAN, M.D., M.P.H.
Undersecretary and Chief of Staff

Accomplishment Report

The year 1994 was the year of operation of the Department of Health (DOH) under the devolved or decentralized governmental system. It has effectively changed its role from one of implementation to one of governance. The Department's mandate is clear: to protect and uphold the right of every Filipino to good health. To carry out this mission, the new DOH is now servicing the health needs of local governments and communities, influencing health policies and programs, providing technical assistance and support, and exerting its leadership in a new setting, where the provision of health has become the responsibility mainly of the local government units.

The DOH is fulfilling these roles in partnership with the people, local government units, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), legislative bodies, other national government agencies, and the international communities.

In 1994, the DOH continued to implement its highly successful programs and projects driven by its rallying call, "Let's DOH it!" These are the major accomplishments during the year:

- Turning the pursuit of good health into a sustained national movement, the DOH launched the national public advocacy program that is termed HEALTH FOR MORE IN 94. Launched in December 1993, the program set a calendar of activities to advocate each of the Department's health programs. Called Fiesta Days, and characterized by colorful T-shirts, sun visors, stickers, motorcades, workshops and symposia, the activity days advocated *OPLAN Alis Disis - Part 2, Pusong Pinoy, Bantay Presyon, Sangkap Pinoy, Kasama Po, Oplan Sagip Mata, Yosi Kadiri, Kayang-Kaya ang Kanser, Kung Sila'y Mahal Nyo Magplano*.
- In policy making, DOH developed and formulated the National Health Insurance Program for legislation under the National Health Insurance Bill. The proposed bill was approved by the Senate and at the Committee level of the House of Representatives. The proposed bill aims to provide health insurance coverage as well as affordable, acceptable, available, and accessible health care services for all permanent residents of the Philippines.
- In March 1994, the DOH closed all commercial blood banks after research had shown that some blood banks were selling unsafe and tainted blood. DOH launched its Voluntary Blood Donation Program. The program aims to supply the nation with adequate and safe blood products through a system of partial to full voluntary blood donation.
- With the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and other participating agencies, DOH was one of the signatories to the Philippine Plan of Action for Children. Part of its 1995 Mid-Decade Goal, the Plan seeks to achieve the following:
 - Health and Nutrition: eradicate polio, eliminate neonatal tetanus; reduce measles cases by 90% and measles deaths by 95%; reach and maintain at least 90% immunization coverage of one-year old children and at least 80% tetanus coverage of pregnant women; virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency; implement universal iodization of salt; certify all hospitals as baby-friendly; provide 80% use of oral rehydration therapy; 50% of all government health facilities able to adequately manage pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections.
 - Education: increase the elementary-school participation rate in health programs to 92%; increase elementary-school cohort survival rate to 76.5%; increase literacy rate to 96.5%;
 - Water and Sanitation: increase access to safe water to 84%; increase access to sanitation facilities to 81%.
- In its relationships with local government units DOH entered into partnership with 141 provinces, cities, and NCR municipalities under the

Comprehensive Health Care Agreement (CHCA). This agreement established the health programs to be implemented by LGUs, the responsibilities of both DOH and LGU in the implementation of these programs, and the resources from both the DOH and LGU needed to implement the health programs.

- Coordinating with national agencies, DOH actively participated in the Pre-Water Summit in August. This summit aimed to plan ahead to prevent crisis in the sector; address environmental and health concerns to protect public health, remain competitive for tourism, and attract external investments; put up the infrastructure needed to provide adequate water supply and waste water treatment and disposal; and address the rising demand for water brought on by development and urbanization. The water summit was held on December 9, 1994.
- In the aspects of development of quality assurance, enforcement of standards, licensing and regulation, the DOH has started developing and upgrading ten (10) manuals of operation for hospitals.
- To improve management information and communication, the Department completed a system study and prototype of the Health Facilities Licensing Information System, completed price monitoring and accreditation sub models of the Logistics Information System, completed the Financial Management Information System, and installed the Personnel Information System at the Central Office.
- Health is development. Toward this end, the DOH formulated 10-year investment plan. Called Investing in Equity in Health, this investment plan covers the five priority programs of the department: Early Childhood Development, Women's Health and Safe Motherhood, Environmental Health and Safe Water, Micronutrient Supplementation, Capacity Building of the Health System, Diseases Affecting the Workforce. Added to this is the Health Care Financing that would come from the out-of-pocket budget. The total invest-

ment package worth P 52.8 Billion (1995-1999), has been presented to the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC).

- To ensure optimum use of the budget allocated to it and at the same time premium on performance, the DOH has been conducting mid-year and year-end performance and budget utilization review. The process covers all DOH programs, services, hospitals, facilities, and regions. To enhance coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and legislative bodies, the DOH conducted a series of team-building exercises with these partners.

For 1995, the new challenges are **Think Health, Health Link**, the **Health Development Plan** as part of the social reform agenda, **Five for Life in '95**, and the **National Health Plan**.

For its HEALTH FOR MORE IN '94 strategy, the DOH implemented 26 National Health Advocacy Activities and Health Campaign Programs:

1. Cancer Awareness and Prevention Day (*Araw ng Pag-iwas sa Kanser*)
 - Launching of the three Cancer Mascots - *Kakaya, Kakapa, Kakain*
 - *Siyam na Palatandaan ng Kanser* chosen as "Outstanding Information Tool Print Category (Poster) and presented with a Gawad Oscar M. Florendo Award by the Public Relations Organization of the Philippines.
2. Doctors to the Barrios
 - 237 doctors recruited, trained, and deployed to doctorless municipalities
3. National Immunization Day Part II (*Oplan Alis Disease*)
 - 95% or 9,974,377 children of aged 0-59 months given an extra dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)
 - 68% or 6,612,989 children of aged 12-59 months given an extra dose of measles vaccine

- 90% or 7,709,282 of children aged 12-59 months given Vitamin A supplementation
 - 50% or 4,460,312 of all women of child-bearing age given tetanus toxoid shots
4. Dental Health Week
- Launching of *Tsaang Gubat* (herbal medicine) as mouth wash
5. Leprosy Prevention Week
- Distribution of 8,377 *Kilatis Kutis* kits and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in priority areas
6. Healthy Heart Month (*Bantay Presyon*)
- Launching of *Exercise Pinoy* "Great Filipino Workout"
 - Conduct of *Pusong Pinoy: Bantay Presyon* activity nationwide
 - Allocation of 400 laboratory reagent kits to tertiary hospitals and 41,220 blood pressure sets
7. World Health Day (*Sagipin: Unang Ngipin*)
Theme: Dental Care
- Participation of 42,740 pregnant/non-pregnant mothers and children in the health consciousness campaign.
8. Women's Health Day (*Ang Kababaihang Okey [AKO] Naman*)
- Production of 10,000 information kits to promote women's health
9. Awareness and Prevention of Mosquito-Borne Diseases Day
- Launching of *Puksain Akyat Babay Gang* activity
 - Launching of **Give Me Five in Sixty-Six** project in endemic provinces
 - Allocation, distribution, and treatment of community-owned mosquito nets
 - Seeding of 503 streams with larvivorous fish
- Distribution to provinces of mosquito repellent soaps and lotions
 - Distribution of neem tree seedlings and setting up of neem tree nurseries
10. Water for Life Day
- Installation of 23 water supply facilities
11. Hospitals as Centers of Wellness/Mother & Baby Friendly Hospitals
- Conversion of 225 hospitals into Centers of Wellness. Of these, 210 are government/local government hospitals of which 45 are DOH-retained hospitals and 15 are private hospitals. These hospitals provided a comprehensive package of health services which include curative/restorative/rehabilitative/preventive/promotive services through Primary Health Care.
 - Assessment of the activities of 203 Mother-Baby Friendly Hospitals
12. Mindanao Anti-Rabies Day (MAD)
- Provision of 450,000 Rabisin vials for immunizing 80% of total dog population in each of Regions 9 & 10
 - Distribution of 13,008 human vaccines in the regions
13. World No-Tobacco Day
- Launching of *Yosi Kadiri* campaign in schools, establishments, facilities, and institutions. This information campaign was presented a Gawad Oscar Florendo Award by the Public Relations Organization of the Philippines and was chosen as the "Outstanding Public Information Program for 1994"
14. Health for Health Workers Day
- Administration to 16,353 Community Volunteer Health Workers of free physical and laboratory examinations in national and regional government hospitals/medical centers

15. *Araw ng Pag-iwas sa Sakit sa Bato*

- Launching of *Bantay Bubay* (Preventive Nephrology Project), a multi-sectoral project of DOH, National Kidney Institute and NGOs,
- Urine examination of Grades I-VI children of which 22% were found positive

16. National Voluntary Blood Donation

- Launching of program to achieved 30 to 100 percent non-remuneration voluntary blood donation

17. Disability Prevention Week

- Start of social mobilization program with community mobilization for walk and work in 15 regions nationwide.

18. Tuberculosis Control Month

- Giving of the first national Manuel L. Quezon Memorial Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Tuberculosis Control.
- Screening of patients through sputum microscopy in 411 *Tibay Baga* Centers

19. Cataract Screening Week and *Oplan Sagip Mata*

- Surgical intervention for 938 registered squints
- Completion of 9,401 cataract operations

20. National Mental Health Week (*Linggo ng Lusog Isip*)

- Holding of Mental Health Fair
- Holding of National Convention Children's Camp
- Launching at Region 9 of Psycho-Social Care in Armed Conflict Situation

21. National Micronutrient Day (*Araw ng Sangkap Pinoy -- ASAP*)

- Distribution of 6,944,182 Vitamin A capsule and 7,984,132 iodized capsules to 12-59 months old children and 15-40-year old married women of reproductive age, respectively.

22. Family Planning Day (*Kung sila'y Mahal n'yo Magplano*)

- Signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with LGUs on the implementation of the program
- Provision of technical assistance to selected LGUs
- Recruitment of, assistance to, and support of 50 NGOs as partners
- Promotion of a wide range of choices of methods

23. Generics Information Campaign Month (*Walong Wastong Gamot na Maaabot*)

- Provision of generics information at the drugstore level through the "medicine cabinets" strategy where the eight least expensive drugs of the same generic class were pre-selected by the DOH and displayed with information on rational drug use. Generics menu cards, posters, and comics were also provided at the drugstore level.
- Conduct of special research studies in co-operation with pharmacology departments of leading medical schools and colleges pharmacy to evaluate a pilot program called, *Oplan: Walang Reseta* where several prescription drugs were made available.
- Monitoring of drug prices

24. World Aids Day (*Kayang-Kaya Kung Sama-Sama*) Theme: AIDS and the Family

- Giving of testimonies by persons who are HIV positive and Persons with AIDS (PWAs)
- Creation of AIDS awareness through wearing/tying of red ribbons and display of streamers
- Holding of concerts and film showings about HIV/AIDS

25. *Walang Pinsalang Bagong Taon*

- Launching of *Oplan Torotot*

26. National Disability Day

- Social mobilization in 15 Regions

Office for Public Health Services

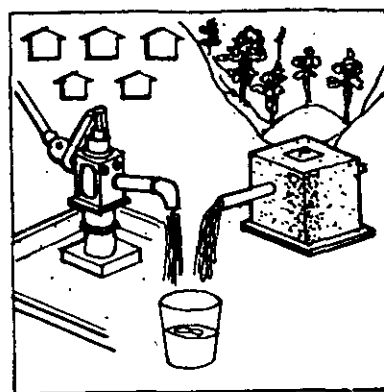


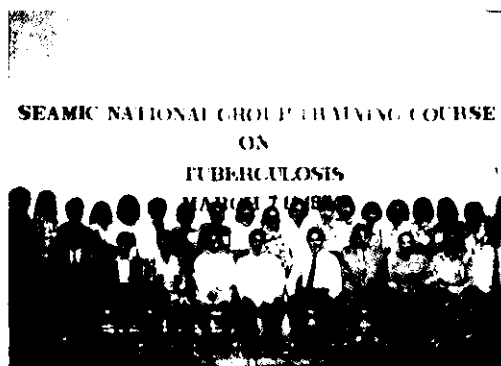
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Environmental Health Service (EHS) formulates plans, policies, programs, standards, and techniques relative to environmental health and sanitation.

The EHS exceeded its work targets for 1994. Among its major activities during the year were:

- Development, production, and distribution of IEC materials on water, food sanitation, and red tide
- Training on Environmental Health Impact Assessment, Environmental Health Project Development, Environmental Epidemiology, and Water Quality Management
- Logistic assistance (deworming tablets, water purification tablets, chlorine, toilet bowls, pesticides) to LGUs
- Review and development of implementing rules and regulations for the Code on Sanitation
- Formulation of policies, updates on red tide, air pollution, and toxic substances, and monitoring of environmentally critical areas
- Celebration of Water For Life Day on April 23 with the slogan *Kapit Bisig, Igib Tubig*. Twenty-three newly installed water facilities were inaugurated in the provinces of Maguindanao, Masbate, and Ilocos Sur during the celebration.
- Completion of the Evaluation of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1980-1990) in the Philippines
- Review and assessment of the following Environmentally Critical Projects: Sanitary Landfill of Tacloban City, General Santos City, Puerto Princesa, and Legaspi City; KingKing Mining Project, Davao City; Mt. Labo Geothermal Plant, Camarines Sur; Hydro Power Projects, Isabela and Quezon
- Conduct of preliminary health risk assessment in the former US Bases
- Participation in the Pre-Water Summit meetings and participation in the Water Summit itself, held on December 9, 1994 in Malacanang





- Drafting of Air Quality Research, in coordination with the EMB
- Development of a Broadcaster Manual on Cholera and provision of technical and logistics support to cholera-stricken areas
- Preparation of an Action Plan on the prevention of outbreak of food and water-borne diseases in preparation for the Celebration of World Youth Day and the Pope's Visit in Manila in January 1995.

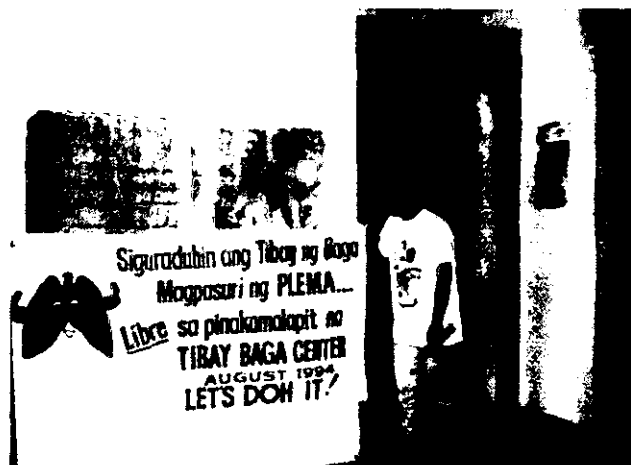
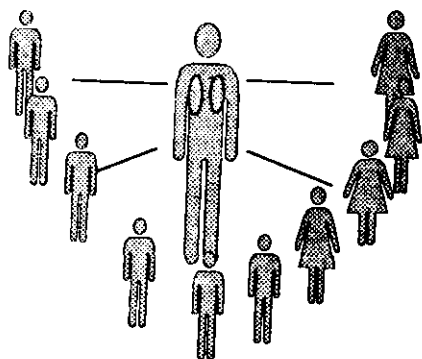
NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICE

The aim of the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) is to control and eventually eliminate tuberculosis in the country. Tuberculosis has been a problem in the Philippines for centuries, but it has become worse because of several factors -- the uncontrolled growth of population, spreading poverty, the HIV menace, and the appearance of drug-resistant strains of the disease. For the NTP, the biggest challenge is to overcome the thinking that tuberculosis is not a grave health threat and to control its occurrence.

The strategy of the NTP is to focus the government's services and resources on the sources of infection in communities, whether or not they are more ill than other TB cases identified. Despite disagreements on the implementation of the program, it has shown a higher and more long-lasting impact than previous programs. From 1987 to 1993, an average of 100,000 cases of TB were cured annually, and deaths from TB were reduced by one-third. The annual rate of infection has gone down from 40% to 24%.

In 1994, the program had the following accomplishments:

- Inauguration of the first TB Reference Laboratory in Cebu City. The first of five programmed facilities to be strategically located all over the country, the laboratory aims to put into operation systems to (1) monitor the levels of drug-resistant tuberculosis in sentinel communities, (2) validate and ensure the quality of microscopy work for the diagnosis of TB, and



- (3) provide special bacteriology services for the treatment of drug-resistant strains
- Training of 21 microbiologists and medical technologists from the DOH national and regional offices on advanced TB bacteriologic methods
- Conferment of Manuel L. Quezon Memorial Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Tuberculosis Control to 11 local government units and 3 nongovernmental organizations
- Organization and holding of the first convention of the Philippine Coalition Against Tuberculosis
- Training and accreditation of 60 trainers in TB microscopy and 129 TB microscopists
- Designation of 234 sputum microscopy units as *Tibay Baga Centers* to encourage people to have themselves tested
- Training and consultative workshops with NTP coordinators
- Performance by community-based local government and nongovernment facilities and organizations was as follows: 100,302 smear-positive cases identified; 80,537 smear-positive cases cured; and 47,757 smear-negative cases put under treatment.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE OFFICE

The year 1994 was a banner year for the National Quarantine Office (NQO). Not only did the office receive an Award of Distinction and its director a Plaque of Recognition from the OPHS, it was also cited by Senator Blas Ople as one of "33 Centers of Excellence" in public service. This was followed by an editorial in a leading daily recognizing the NQO as "an example of what government service ought to be."

These are the accomplishments of the Office in 1994:

- 5,517 oceangoing vessels, 6,826 passengers, 125,524 crew, and 25.1 metric tons of cargo inspected and cleared
- 17,153 international aircraft, 2,891,120 passengers, and 248,862 crew inspected and cleared
- Rigid surveillance and monitoring of travelers coming from or passing through India enforced at all ports and airports because of the reported outbreak of pneumonic plague in Surat, India
- 327 passengers entering the international airports screened
- 196,231 immunizations against yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases administered
- 2,591 ship stewards and 1,629 food handlers given physical and medical examinations
- 6,818 food and water samples from catering points, aircraft, eating establishments, and interisland vessels collected for bacteriological examination
- 2,597 foodstuffs for export examined
- 68 seminars on hygiene and sanitation conducted for 2,510 stewards and foodhandlers
- 15,842 passengers and crew exposed to health education activities
- 678 inspections of eating establishments at port and airport areas conducted
- for plague control, dissection of rat catches and examination of specimen intensified; all cargoes dusted with rodenticide; and trapped rats exterminated
- for yellow fever control, 7,835 aircraft disinfected
- 26 vessels fumigated.

MALARIA CONTROL SERVICE

- Launched the *Puksain: Pesteng Akyat Babay Gang* project
- Completed the revision of the malaria operational manual on the new malaria control strategies
- Started updating malaria vector distribution
- Started studies on the comparative effectiveness of IIMB against residual house spraying
- Continued supplying the WHO with test kits to monitor drug resistance for worldwide distribution
- Provided training on malariology and microscopy to MHOs and microscopists
- Improved the DOH's relationship with LGUs by providing certain amount of mosquito nets, drugs, insecticides, and laboratory supplies
- Completed a study on the "Evaluation of the Safety Among Household Occupants of Indoor



Residual House Spraying with Lambdacyhalothrin (ICON)"

- In the area of early diagnosis and prompt treatment: clinically diagnosed 132,442 malaria cases; microscopically diagnosed 61,959 malaria cases; examined 919,187 blood smears
- In the area of disease prevention and vector control: provided 99,449 mosquito nets; treated 164,228 mosquito nets; seeded larvivorous fish in 2,766 km of streams; cleared 2,244 km; did residual spraying on 436,580 houses.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL SERVICE

- 811,057 or 82.89% of the targeted individuals one year old and above examined using the KatoKatz method
- Out of 43,925 positives from active and passive case findings, 46,292 or 105% treated (includes untreated positives the previous year)
- 84,065 or 103.16% of the targeted individuals given anthelmintics
- IEC materials distributed to 60,482 households, reaching no less than 141,500 persons
- 748,568 square meters molluscicided
- All 19 snail colonies in Bohol Province rechecked, with no *Oncomelania quadrasi* snails found
- Field health workers in the province of Maguindanao trained on the prevention and control of schistosomiasis in preparation for the implementation of the schistosomiasis component of Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development Project (KIADP), financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Consultative conference/workshop on Health Education Planning for the Control of Schistosomiasis held for program coordinators and health educators in Davao City.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE

Philippine Cancer Control Program

- On early detection: made 519,996 breast examinations, 99,000 Pap smear examinations, 15,569 sputum examinations, 11,608 chest x-rays



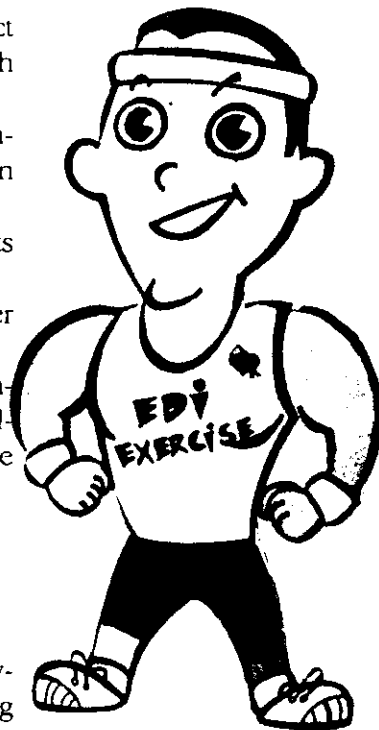
- On treatment and management: performed 291 surgeries, 384 radiotherapy sessions, 576 and chemotherapy sessions; gave out 768 palliatives (oral morphine)
- Spearheaded the celebration of Cancer Consciousness Week in Jan. '94
- Launched the three Cancer Mascots (*Kakaya, Kakapa, Kakain*)
- Established Palliative Care units in the following hospitals: Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center, Rizal Medical Center, Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center, and Davao Medical Center
- Monitored implementation of the cancer control program nationwide
- Launched the information campaign project *Bigay Alam, Bigay Buhay* in coordination with Avon, Inc.
- Provided supplies for early detection/screening activities for breast and cervical cancer in health centers
- Provided anti-cancer drugs to indigent patients in specified medical centers
- Provided cancer pain relief drugs for cancer patients in all provincial hospitals
- Drafted Teaching Modules on cancer prevention and control in coordination with the Philippine Society of Medical Oncology for the use of teachers in the secondary level.

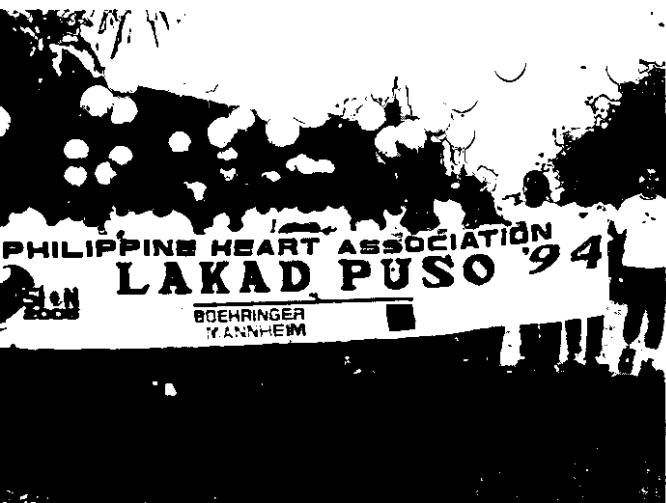
National Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Control Program

Diseases of the cardiovascular system (hypertension, coronary artery disease) are the leading cause of death in the country today. The mortality rate from these diseases is 25%. The focus of the 1994 activities of the National Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Control Program (NCDPCP) was the importance of blood pressure monitoring and exercise to minimize the incidence of these diseases.

Apart from the training of regional staff and officers, the production of IEC materials, and the procurement of medical supplies, the NCDPCP implemented the following social mobilization and advocacy activities:

- Continued support of anti-smoking program



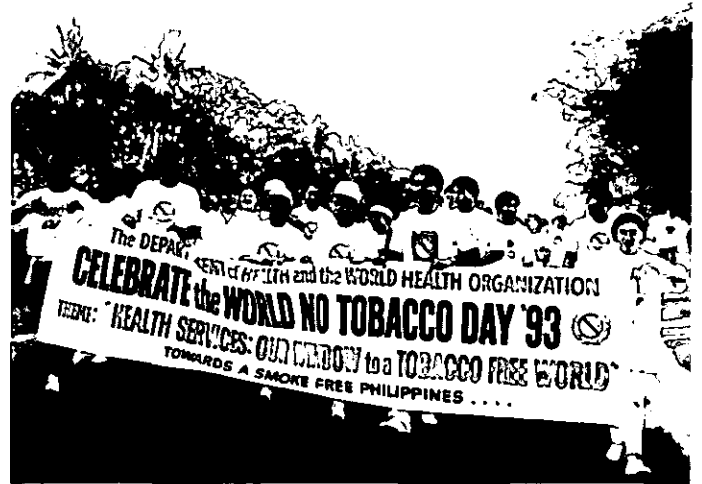


- Launching of activities in preparation for *Great Filipino Workout* program
- Distribution of 41,220 sets of blood pressure sets in all 15 regions
- Holding of Symposium on Hypertension and press conference at the Philippine Heart Center, in collaboration with the Philippine Heart Center, Philippine Heart Association, Heart Foundation of the Philippines, Society of HPN, Rheumatic Heart Disease Foundation
- Blood pressure screening of 1,000 DOH employees; blood chemistry of 200 DOH employees
- Participation in launching of *Balik Oplan Alis Disease* at Malacanang, part of which is *Pusong Pinoy: Bantay Presyon*
- Holding of *Lakad Puso* at ULTRA, Pasig
- Launching of *Bantay Presyon* at Cainta and Pasay City
- Setting up of *Bantay Presyon* centers for blood pressure screening in 34 retained hospitals, government offices, nongovernment organization offices, commercial centers, and private companies
- Blood pressure and blood chemistry screening at the Senate and House of Representatives
- Launching of cardiovascular industry-based symposium.

**ANG PUSONG PINOY
AY
MALUSOG MATIPUNO
MAPANG-AKIT
MAPAYAPA
MASIGASIG
MAPAGLINGKOD
AT
MASARAP MAGMAHAL**

Smoking Control Program

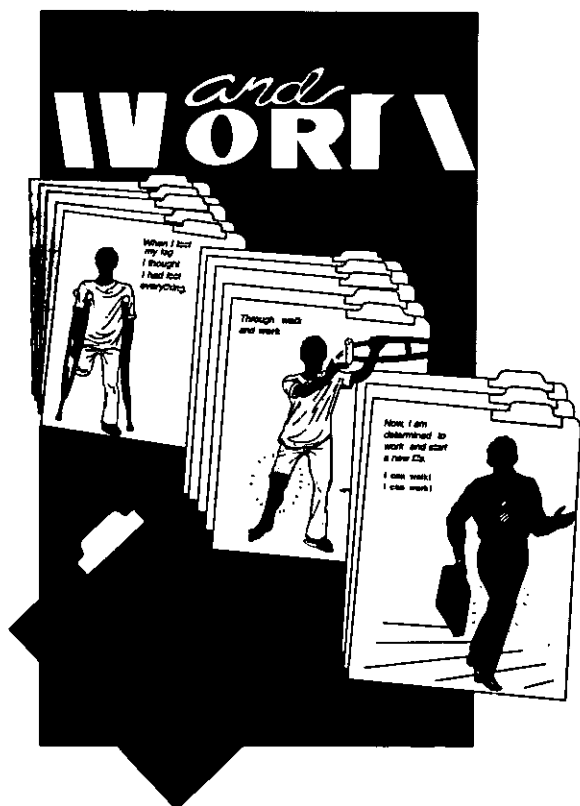
- Strengthening of public information campaigns and health education activities to reach the goal of a smoke-free Philippines
- Declaration by government, spearheaded by the Department, of all government facilities smoke-free
- Spearheading of the celebration of "World No-Tobacco Day" and national "No Tobacco Month"
- Deployment of 15 *Yosi Kadiri* mascots in all regions to lead the campaign in schools, industries, and communities. (*Yosi Kadiri* received the major in the Gawad Florendo Awards held in December 1994.



Prevention of Blindness Program

- *Sagip Mata '94: Kontra Katarata - Libreng Opera* and 15,000 cataract operations performed
- On the Surgical Outreach Program: 200 ophthalmologists and anesthesiologists fielded; 23 provinces served; 2,793 consultations made; 1,629 surgeries performed
- Public awareness increased through consultations and distribution of IEC materials
- Linkages with NGOs as Eye Health Partners strengthened
- 1,500 Public Health Nurses/Health Midwives trained on primary eye care; 500 Rural Health Physicians/District Hospital Physicians trained on primary medical health care; 14 Provincial Hospital Physicians on 2nd year of training and 16 Provincial Hospital Physicians on 1st year of training in Modified Residency Training Program.





Occupational Health Program

- Provision of technical assistance in the conduct of industrial hygiene training of field implementors by trained core group
- Capability building of core of hospital-based personnel in the management of pesticide poisoning and occupational toxicology
- Provision of technical assistance to trained core group in training health care providers in geothermally active and agro-industrial areas
- Provision of technical assistance and advisory services to establishments in Metro Manila on occupational health-related concerns and problems
- Occupational health surveillance in 14 regions
- Provision of guidelines on the safe use and first aid-management of pyrotechnics-related injuries and poisoning for the Department's *Oplan Torotot* campaign
- Maintenance of mercury surveillance program.

Community-Based Rehabilitation Program

- Continuation of training programs in four pilot regions (1, 6, 9, and 10)
- Multisectoral launching of program CBR program in three regions (2, 4, and 8)
- Implementation of "Walk and Work" aspect of Health for More activities. Walk and Work is a multisectoral strategy for disability prevention. It aims to bring together individuals with ambulatory disabilities and donor organizations that can assist them in obtaining artificial legs and employment opportunities. Activities included: multisectoral meeting with disabled and disabled friendly organizations; multisectoral launching of program at the Mabini Shrine, Malacañang Park; multisectoral advocacy meetings and workshops nationwide.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL SERVICE

National Leprosy Control Program

The program provided assistance to local government units in the form of supplies of drugs, IEC materials, consultative meetings, and training. Notable among the activities of the program were the following:

- 87,836 consultations made, of which 640 were detected to be leprosy cases and given MDT
- *Kilatis Kutis* campaign launched in February and March to provide free consultation and treatment to patients with skin ailments.

National Rabies Control Program

- Launching of "MAD" (MINDANAO ANTI RABIES DAY) to conduct massive dog vaccination campaign in Mindanao; conduct of consultative workshops and trainings at the Regional and Provincial level; training of volunteer dog vaccinators at the municipal level; purchase of 900,000 doses of anti-rabies dog vaccines
- Immunization of 1,178 walk-in patients with 900 vials of Active Immunization (Verorab), 280 vials of Passive Immunization (Imogam), and 527 vials ARS for Passive Immunization victims.
- Vaccination of dogs in MAD areas.

National Filariasis Control Program

- 38,238 nocturnal blood smears done, from which 1,206 persons were found to be positive for microfilaria; 66 persons were found to have chronic manifestations; and 1,065 patients were treated with Diethylcarbamazine Citrate.
- Conduct of Hands-on Training on Entomological Techniques for Filariasis Control to improve the proficiency of filariasis health workers in understanding and performing the different entomological procedures for filariasis control conducted in the field
- Conduct of entomological study done in Marinduque to know the mosquito vectors responsible for the disease in the area

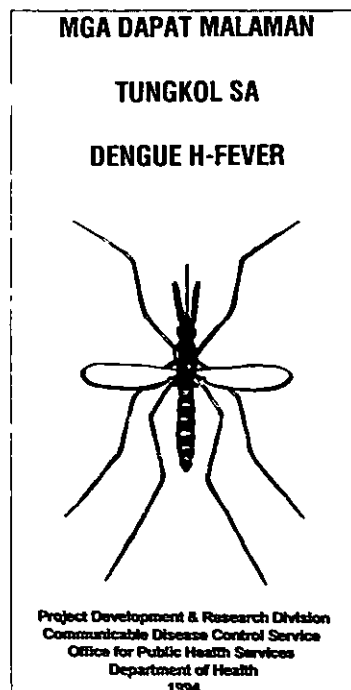
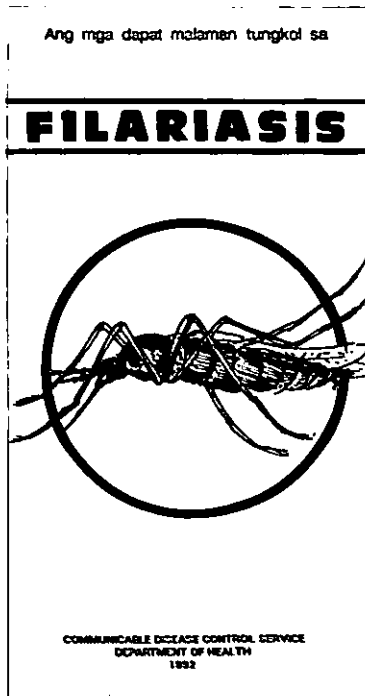




- Holding of health education by personnel of the Filariasis Control Units and some of the CDCS staff in different endemic areas to increase public awareness using the IEC materials developed by CDCS
- Implementation activities to create awareness and prevent mosquito-borne diseases during *Wanted: Akyat Bahay Gang* campaign in April 1994
- Production and distribution of 25,000 IEC materials.

National Dengue Control Program

- Provided local government units with medicines, chemicals, pediatric cuff, IEC materials, and medical and laboratory supplies including mosquito nets
- Implemented Rapid Response Mosquito Control Program in 15 Regional Field Offices and 4 municipalities, namely Lubang, Mindoro Occidental; Guagua, Pampanga; Nagcarlan, Laguna; and Mabalacat, Pampanga
- Launched the program in Dumaguete City in July
- Supported the launching of the *Kontra: Akyat Bahay Gang* (CLEAN) in Aparri, Tawi-Tawi, NCR, and Negros Oriental.



LET'S DO IT!

Office for Special Concerns

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROJECT (WHSMMP)

Set to begin implementation by mid-1995, the Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMMP) aims to improve the health of women, giving support to the government's current drive to reduce female morbidity and mortality.

The project consists of the following components and subcomponents:

Service Delivery

- In the area of maternal care:
 - Strengthening the referral system through the improvement of infrastructure facilities and the provision of materials
 - Providing logistic support for the promotion of safe home births
 - Providing nutritional support to all women, particularly pregnant women, to lessen the incidence of nutritional deficiencies
 - Adopting the life cycle approach in the delivery of women's health services. This represents a change in the operation of health services specially at the primary health care level.
- In the provision of other services for women:
 - Giving support to the family planning program through the supply of mini-laparotomy kits and consummables and drugs for male and female voluntary surgical contraception
 - Providing assistance in reducing the prevalence of cervical cancer by screening (pap smear) 755 of all women 45-55 years old and managing areas through a strong referral network
 - Strengthening reproductive tract infection/sexually transmitted diseases (RTI/STD) management by integrating this into the women total health service delivery package. The syndromic approach will be introduced and institutionalized as a means to diagnose and manage RTI/STD.

Institutional Strengthening

- The information, education, and communication subcomponent will provide materials for interpersonal and mass media communication as well as training videos using an interactive format to encourage trainers' participation and role playing.
- The training subcomponent will improve the capacity of primary and secondary level health care providers to offer quality integrated women's health care services covering maternal care, family planning, RTI, cervical and breast cancer.
- Logistics will support the following:
 - Construction and rehabilitation of the provincial warehouse and improvement of its storage capacity
 - Provision of a delivery van and start-up operating costs
 - Acquisition of computers and software for the logistic management information system.

Community Partnership for Women's Health Development

This component will support cooperative efforts geared toward empowering women in the communities to improve their health conditions and preferences.

Policy and Operations Research

The project would support research to provide policy and operational guidance to women's health and safe motherhood programs.

The project has been presented and approved by both the Technical board and Cabinet Committee of the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC) of NEDA with a cost of \$136.52 M. The project will be financed by a consortium of donors (KFW, AIDAB, ADB, EC, and IBRD) that will provide 80 percent of the total project cost. The Government of the Philippines (GOP) will contribute 20 percent.

At least 20 Provincial Governors have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the DOH which signifies in principle that they accept and agree to the implementation of the project in their respective provinces. These agreements will be appended to the Comprehensive Health Care Agreement.

PROGRAM FOR COMFORT WOMEN

The Office for Special Concerns (OSC) issued more than 100 medical cards to comfort women in 1994 through the NGO Task Force on Filipino Comfort Women (TFFCW).

To make the implementation of the Comfort Women Program more effective, the Department issued a Memorandum on 17 March 1994 directing all Regional Directors, Hospital Directors of Jose Reyes Memorial Medical Center (JRMMC), National Children's Medical Center, Philippine Orthopedic Center, Rizal Medical Center, San Lazaro Hospital, and East Avenue Medical Center to do the following:

- Formulate standard operating procedures and guidelines which will ensure that these women are given preferential treatment
- Set aside a special fund to make all medicines and services to comfort women free of charge
- Submit a monthly report on program accomplishments to the Office of the Secretary.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD) PROGRAM

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) program aims to improve the:

- Health, nutritional, educational, and psychological development of Filipino pre-schoolers
- Capacity of communities, local NGOs, and government organizations (GOs) to plan and manage ECD interventions in an integrated manner
- Capacity of central government departments responsible for ECD to support local GOs and NGOs in the planning, management, financing, monitoring, and evaluation of ECD programs.

The possible donors (IBRD and ADB) sent a preparatory mission to the country in November to come up with the proposed program components and activities, program preparation process, and technical assistance and schedule for project development. The mission worked with a government project development team composed of representatives from the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC); the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS); and the Department of Health (DOH).

The components planned to be included are:

■ Service Delivery

The coverage and quality of the main ECD service delivery programs would be strengthened and their strategies would be reoriented.

■ NGO Involvement

This component will evaluate if the partnership approach between NGOs developed by DOH would have the cooperation of the local NGOs, local communities, and local governments in mobilizing resources, developing joint plans for ECD activities, and implementing them.

■ Institutional Strengthening

This subcomponent would enhance the capacity of LGUs to plan, manage, and implement ECD programs, and of the central departments concerned with ECD to assist them.

A Program Preparation Steering Committee will be set up, consisting of the three line agencies involved in the project (DOH, DSWD, and DECS), CWC, National Nutrition Center (NNC), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and appropriate NGO representatives, with the DOH as lead agency. The Committee's role will be to set the overall direction and provide policy guidance in the development of the proposed program.

NUTRITION PROGRAM

The Nutrition Program for 1994 vigorously carried out activities aimed at virtually eliminating Vitamin A and Iodine deficiencies by 1995. The results of the Vitamin A and Iodine Supplementation during the March NID and *Araw ng Sangkap Pinoy* ASAP in October were very encouraging. The national coverage for Vitamin A was 101% for NID and 102% for ASAP while 86% married women were given iodized oil.

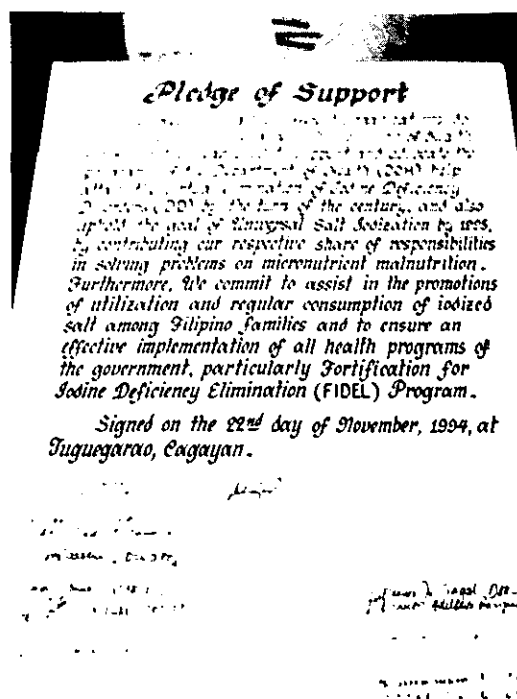
Advocacy meetings on Ending Hidden Hunger were held in 12 regions and 4 provinces. They were also conducted among eight sectors: the Philippine National Police, transport, food manufacturers, DECS, food chain owners, civic organizations, and supermarket owners. Information, education, and communication materials were likewise developed, produced, and distributed to support campaigns on ending the micro-nutrient malnutrition problem.

Nine conferences/symposia were held to acquaint concerned entities with the DOH thrust to solve the micro-nutrient malnutrition problems. The conferences were also aimed at forming functional working partnerships among GOs and NGOs.

Thirteen training courses were conducted to improve the capabilities of both health staff and volunteer workers.

Fortification of the Filipinos' basic foods -- rice, salt, and flour -- is considered a long-term strategy to enrich diet and solve the nutrition problem. Seven salt iodization machines were installed around the country, particularly in areas endemic in goiter, such as the Cordillera region. The Department tied up with Pacific Farms, Inc. to make iodized salt available in the market. Other salt producers and traders were encouraged to take initiatives to supply more iodized salt to the general population.

In collaboration with the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), the DOH developed Fortified Vitamin Rice (FVR). The efficacy of FVR in raising the hemoglobin level of malnourished preschoolers was studied in General Natividad, Nueva Ecija. Nueva Ecija was chosen as the pilot province





because it is the main source of rice in Central Luzon, FVR is now available in 15 municipalities of Nueva Ecija. These municipalities were chosen based on the magnitude of malnutrition problem.

Under the Targetted Food Assistance Program, 97% of 335,609 pre-schoolers were given Bulgur Wheat and Green Peas.

A system to monitor the micro-nutrient supplementation program was installed to facilitate data banking and analysis of information such as Operation Timbang (OPT) results and Vitamin A and Iodine sufficiency profile of the target population. A study is in progress to find out the effect of nutrition classes in improving the nutrition status of sugar-producing households in Bukidnon. Similarly, the effect of social marketing on FVR consumption is being evaluated in cooperation with FNRI and the local government of Nueva Ecija.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICE

Expanded Program on Immunization

The objectives of the program are as follows:

1. To immunize 90% of infants in the country against six vaccine - preventable childhood killer diseases: tuberculosis, pertussis, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and measles. (this means giving 1 dose of BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of OPV and 1 dose of Measles vaccine before reaching 1 year old)
2. To protect 80% of pregnant women against tetanus and
3. To eradicate polio, eliminate neonatal tetanus, and control measles by 1995.

In 1994 the program reported that:

- During the 1994 Oplan: Alis Disease/National Immunization Day more than 95% of all children 0-59 months received an extra dose of OPV; 68% of 12-59 months old received an extra dose



of measles vaccine; more than 90% of 12-59 month-old children were given Vitamin A supplementation, and 50% of all women of child-bearing age were given tetanus toxoid shots

- More than 70% of all pregnant women were protected from tetanus
- Countless doses of vaccine were distributed nationwide.

Through these activities, thousands of pesos and lives were saved in 1994. The last polio case in the country was recorded in 1993, measles cases have been reduced to half of the number in 1993, and measles epidemic went down to 70%. The Philippines is not far from achieving its Mid-decade Goals for Child Survival and Development of Zero polio cases, less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus for every 1,000 live births, 95% reduction in measles death, and 90% reduction in measles cases.

Control of Acute Respiratory Infection

The goal of this program is to reduce by 25% infant and childhood mortality from pneumonia by the year 2000. The mid-decade goal is to make 50% of all government health facilities adequate to manage pneumonia and other acute respiratory infections.

The highlights of the 1994 program activities are as follows:

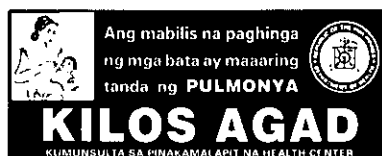
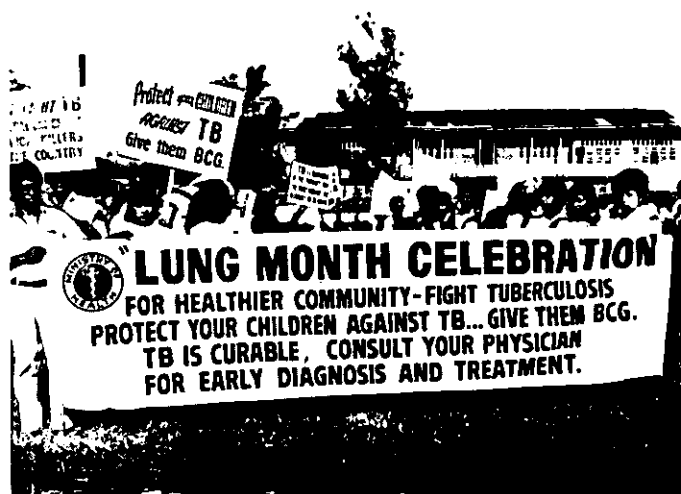
- Integration of the Control of Acute Respiratory Infection (CARI) Program into the FHSIS
- Finalization of training syllabus and materials for Follow-on course for Health Workers
- Supply of 643 units each of nebulizer and suction apparatus to selected hospitals
- Launching of nationwide information campaign on pneumonia recognition by mothers during Pneumonia Awareness Week
- Revision of national policies for CARI Program as embodied in the 5-Year Directional Plan.

Under the program, the OSC also conducted training programs for managers and health workers, an integrated area conference/national consultative workshop and an integrated cluster survey.

DOH



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Simple Measures for Child's Health

Every child is important to the family, community and nation. Children provide hope for the future. It is the responsibility of every father, mother, brother or sister to save children from sickness and death.

SAVE THE CHILDREN THROUGH:

BREASTFEEDING exclusively during the first 4-6 months and giving nutritious weaning foods.



Mga Dapat Ninyong Malaman **KAPAG NAGTATAE ANG INYONG ANAK**



Basahin itong mabuti. Itaga ito upang maglingapbay ninyo itong nagtatatae ang inyong anak.

Maternal and Under-Five Care Program

This program aims to reduce morbidity among mothers during and after pregnancy and to assure the survival of under-five children.

The main activities in 1994 were:

- Development, printing, and distribution of the Midwives Manual and Trainors Guide for the Course Training of Rural Health Midwives on Maternal Care
- Revision of the Hilot Training Manual
- Training on the use of the Midwives Manual
- Integrated Regional MCH Consultative Conference Workshop for health workers (provincial, medical, and nursing coordinators of MC-UFC, CARI, CDD, Breastfeeding) from 15 DIRFOs
- Integrated MCH Consultative Conference (regional, medical, and nursing coordinators)
- MCH Consultative Conference-Workshop for 18 UNICEF/AIDAB-assisted provinces
- Provision of HBMR, GMC, and IEC Materials
- Formulation of 5-Year Directional Plan
- Formulation and approval of protocol on home delivery
- Conduct of community diagnosis in UNICEF/AIDAB-Assisted Provinces
- Expansion of Community-Based Nutrition Project to seven provinces
- Expansion of Female Functional Literacy (FFL) project to seven provinces
- Conduct of Hilot Training Evaluation using two methods.

National Control of Diarrheal Diseases Program

This program was launched in 1980 to reduce deaths of children under five due to diarrhea using the simple but most effective method known as Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). The goal of the program is to reduce diarrheal deaths from 8.6/1000 to 4.3/1000 and diarrhea morbidity from 3 episodes to 2 episodes per child per year by the year 2000.

In 1994 the program accomplished the following:

- Distributed 13.7 million ORS sachets
- Forged Memoranda of Agreement with the Jaycees and the Boys and Girls Scouts of the Philippines to promote ORT
- Launched a nationwide media campaign on ORT and distributed various IEC materials
- Conducted 16 Household Cluster Surveys that showed an average of 55% ORT use rate.

Breastfeeding Promotion Program

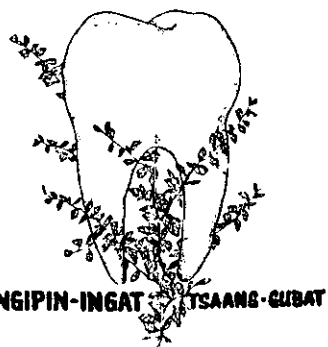
The program aims to create supportive environments that would encourage women and families to choose breastfeeding as the best option for infant nutrition.

The 1994 activities were:

- Preparation of Comprehensive Health Care Agreement for provinces and cities
- Completion and distribution of guidelines on assistance and sponsorship under the Milk Code;
- Assessment of government and private hospitals with HOMs for the accreditation of more mothers and baby-friendly hospitals
- Establishment of Mother Support Groups (MSGs) in more than 10 Communities with 110 active members, in cooperation with BUNSO, a nongovernment breastfeeding advocate
- Formalizing of agreement to establish a day-care facility in support of working women, in cooperation with ARUGAAN (NGO)

In addition, three trainers' training courses on breastfeeding counseling using WHO modules and integrated national and regional consultative workshops were conducted. The program produced institutional posters on correct positioning and milk expression, screened 92 advertisements, and processed sponsorship from milk-producing companies.





DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Within the context of Health for More in 1994, the campaign for the promotion of good dental health and the prevention of dental diseases was intensified. Among the highlights during the year was the celebration of National Dental Health Week during which was launched flouride-rich *Tsaang-Gubat* with the slogan, "*Ngipin ingat - tsaang gubat.*"

The WHO declared 1994 as the Year of Oral Health. It was celebrated in the Philippines simultaneous with World Health Day on April 7. With the theme "*Sagipin Unang Ngipin*," the observance mobilized government agencies, People's Organizations (POs) and NGOs in joint activities to increase public awareness of the importance of dental health as a component of total health. Among the activities undertaken were:

- Press conference to launch the celebration
- Preventive services to 42,840 children and mothers in selected Metro Manila health center and in the regions
- Lectures and demos at mothers' and children's exhibits
- Symposia, poster contest among grade schoolers, and essay contest

The celebrations were actively supported by the Philippine Dental Association, local government units, and manufacturing companies.

The Preventive Dentistry in Dentistless Areas (PDDA) program was expanded to six priority provinces. Some 180 Barangay Dental Aides (BDA) were given orientation training, and workshops were conducted in 41 hospitals. A total of 11,233 IEC materials were distributed to regions. Comprehensive dental health services were rendered to 2,420 DOH central office employees and their dependents.

Other activities included:

- Atraumatic Restorative Treatment (ART) Workshop for 37 Metro Manila dentists
- Two National Consultative Workshops for Chief Dental Officers/Supervising Dentists
- Rehabilitation of 40 cleft lip/palate children and provision of feeding plates to them

**NATIONAL AIDS/STD PREVENTION
AND CONTROL PROGRAM**

The Program made the following major advancements in 1994:

- Participated in one international AIDS conference and one workshop for Program Managers
- Conducted an NGO National Forum, and maintained linkages with 15 NGOs
- Conducted workshops on the finalization of training modules and the finalization of the manual of procedures (NSTC)
- Conducted training programs on the STD Multidisciplinary Approach IEC development, community-based social research, and Basic AIDS Education
- Intensified media campaign by publishing 12 press releases, monthly updates, and four issues of the NAPCP newsletter; holding press conferences; granting radio and TV interviews; placing radio and TV advertisements; supporting a true to life movie on AIDS; and producing a documentary film
- Established two AIDS hotline which fielded 3,000 calls and conducted workshops for Telephone Hotline Counsellors
- Delivered 60 lectures to students, clinicians, NGOs/GOs, religious groups and the general public
- Held an AIDS Awareness concert
- Distributed IEC materials (80,000 leaflets, 55,000 brochures, 20,000 posters)
- Developed and piloted a Behavioral Survey Model
- Screened more than 300,000 Blood Donors/ Units and performed 400,000 tests
- Counsellor 22 HIV/AIDS patients
- Started Bahay-Lingap as a shelter support for people afflicted with the HIV virus (PHIVs) and people with AIDs (PWAs).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

Since October 1993, the Family Planning Management Development (FPMD) Project has been providing assistance to the DOH-OSC in restructuring its role in the newly decentralized health services program. Under the OSC, FPMD works with its DOH counterparts by providing support to the Local





Government Unit Performance Program (LPP), a component of the Integrated Family Planning and Maternal Health Program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The goal of the LPP is to increase the management capacity of both national and local government offices to provide integrated population, family planning, and child survival services. The FPMD Project has been assisting the OSC in discharging the functions of the LPP through information, coordination, goal setting, policy making and program management.

The FPMD Project staff under the OSC are laying the groundwork for the full implementation of the LPP in 1995. In 1994, the FPMD staff, with the support of selected OSC services, helped 19 LGUs come up with integrated plans on population, family planning, and child survival. Also instrumental to the preparatory work of FPMD staff was the guidance provided by the LGU Performance Program Advisory Committee (LPPAC). Organized by the Assistant Secretary for Special Concerns, the committee provides policy directions and guidance to the LPP. DOH Program Managers concerned and representatives of the Population Commission are members of the committee chaired by the Assistant Secretary.

PHILIPPINE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

The Philippine Family Planning Program accomplished the following in 1994:

- Maintenance of 12,840 service outlets
- Reintroduction of DMPA; adoption of LAM as a family planning method
- Training of 8,810 workers in various family planning skills, 3,650 in DMPA, and 10,000 volunteers in other Program activities
- Conduct of the third Phase of the NCC
- Production and distribution of 3.9 million IEC materials
- Maintenance of the Contraceptive Distribution System
- Design and pre-test of the unified family planning Management Information System
- Validation of cluster surveys; evaluation of NCC and DMPA utilization and other activities
- Acceptance of 1,286,696 new acceptors and maintenance of 3,094,538 current users.



Office for Hospital Facilities, Standards, and Regulations

DOH HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Department of Health has 46 retained hospitals with an authorized bed capacity of 18,948. In 1994 the average bed occupancy rate of medical centers and regional hospitals was 120% which shows extensive use of DOH hospital services.

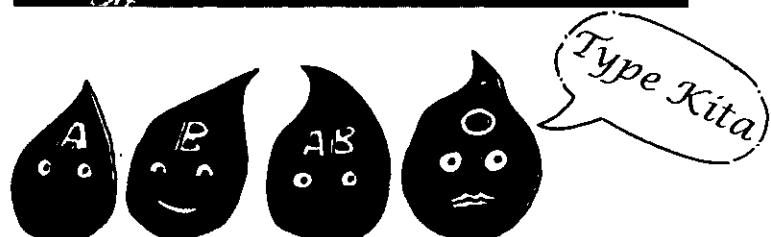
The DOH hospitals reported a total of 4,501,872 patient days, with 519,224 admissions and 57,801 discharges. The hospitals were able to deliver 128,600 newborns.

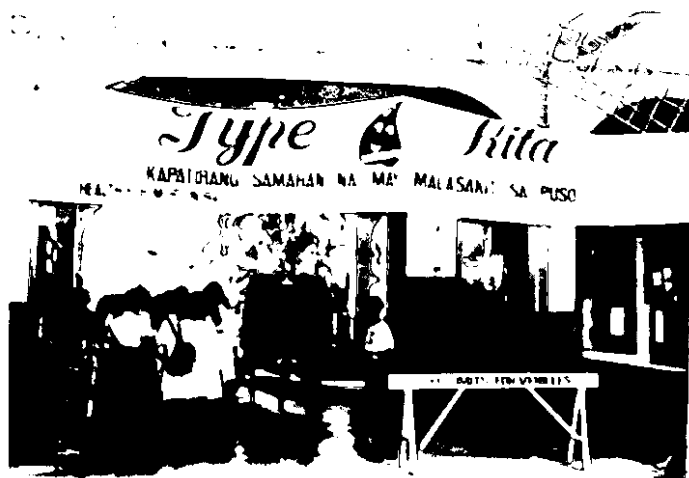
The hospitals also performed: 3,561,675 outpatient consultations; 6,774,601 prescriptions; 926-584 X-Ray examinations; 5,775,021 laboratory services; and 239,708 major surgeries.

In most of the hospitals, innovative projects have been implemented. Among these are the *Oplan Sagip Mata* Program, Hospitals as Centers for Wellness Program, Diabetic Club, Cardiovascular Club, and Asthma Club. These hospitals have also conducted medical missions and free clinics in coordination with GOs and NGOs. They have strengthened their disaster response programs and enhanced networking of resources for more efficiency. With the STOP D.E.A.T.H. Programs, hospitals have also conducted basic and advanced life support training for hospital personnel and their community.

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION PROGRAM

The National Voluntary Blood Donation Program (NVBDP) is the program arm of the Department of Health which seeks to establish a network of regional blood services that will provide DOH retained hospitals adequate and safe supply of blood through a system of non-remunerated blood donation. In February, 1994, the USAID-funded study, Project to Evaluate the Safety of the Blood Banking System in the Philippines, reported a 4% contamination rate in the blood supply in the country. This prompted the Secretary of Health to





close down the provincial outlets of the commercial blood banks. The series of events that followed the publication of the results of the study also facilitated the passage of R. A. 7719 or the National Blood Services Act of 1994. The bill was signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos on May 5, 1994. The Implementing Rules and Regulations were approved and signed by Secretary Juan Flavio on August 12, 1994.

In 1994, the NVBDP conducted several mass blood typing (*Type Kita*) activities on March 28 and on July 11-17 (Blood Donors' Week) in selected areas of the country. It also distributed blood bags, reagents, and other supplies to the regions for use by DOH regional hospitals and medical centers, the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), and other provincial hospitals.

All DOH-retained hospitals and medical centers with blood banks implemented the voluntary blood donation scheme through hospital-based blood programs and community donations. Eleven DOH hospitals succeeded in achieving a 100% voluntary blood donation program in 1994.

HOSPITALS AS CENTERS OF WELLNESS

In "Positioning for Performance towards Health in the Hands of the People," the Department of Health adopted Primary Health Care as its major strategy. Shortly thereafter, it launched a series of health programs and activities that aggressively addressed endemic problems in the country. Their efforts at hospital reform evolved into what has come to be known as the "Hospitals as Centers of Wellness" Program.

The Program is unique for several reasons: (1) it is the first comprehensive nationwide program on hospital involvement in health promotion, disease prevention, and primary health care among countries; (2) while WHO defined the hospital's role in primary health care at the first referral level (district hospital), the HCWP engages institutions at the secondary and tertiary levels as well; (3) through the formation of committees, the HCWP has institutionalized collaboration between hospital-based specialists and public health experts, (4) it

has incorporated Organization Development (OD) among the approaches to institutionally prepare and transform once-monolithic disease-oriented medical establishments into Centers of Wellness.

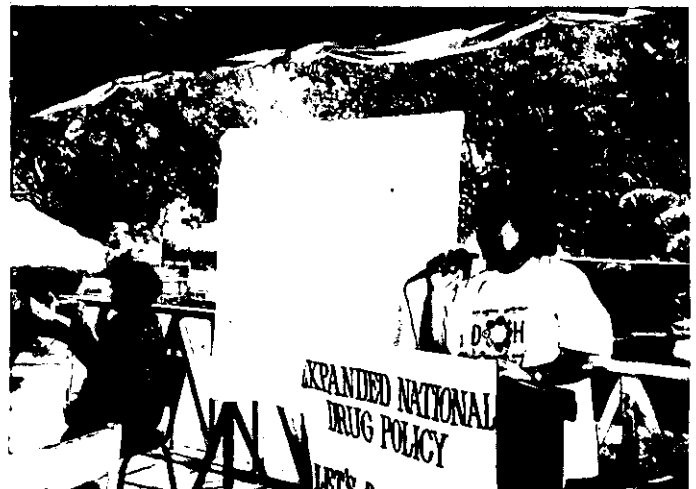
The HCWP is founded on **The Three P's**: *Primary Health, Health Promotion, Disease Prevention*, and their respective thrusts -- social equity in health care, advocacy and people empowerment for healthy lifestyles, and intensive health education. The features of a Center of Wellness are **The Six C's**: *Comprehensive Health Care, Competent/Well-Managed, Caring, Communicating, Culture-Friendly, Community-Oriented, Clean and Green*. In converting hospitals into Centers of Wellness, thePRIORTECH (an acronym for Primary Health Care Organization Development and Technical Support) Strategy shall be employed.

Major events in 1994 were the holding of a National Consultative Workshop on March 14 to present the conceptual framework, and conduct of satellite workshops to organize the various Program Consortia; launching of the Program among the 45 DOH hospitals with the theme "*Ospital Pinoy Style: Sentro ng Kalusugan*" on May 16; the convening of all Hospital Chiefs/Directors in a year-end National Workshop on November 15-16; and the holding of a Social Preparation Workshop in each retained hospital to ensure a common understanding of the Program goals and strategies among PPP Committee members.

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY PROGRAM

Through its five pillars -- People Empowerment, Quality Assurance, Rational Drug Use, Self-reliance, and Tailored Procurement -- the National Drug Policy (NDP) has increased people's awareness of the availability and prices of drugs. Among the accomplishments of the Program in 1994 were the following:

- Monitoring of the price and availability of drugs in seven regions
- Conduct of workshops and training programs on such subjects as the Generics Act, the NDP, rational drug use, good manufacturing practice, *Botika sa Paso*, and others





- Launching in March 1994 of the "Let's DOH Eight" project in the National Capital Region aimed at making available, accessible, and affordable to consumers the first eight essential drugs
- Distribution of 3,000 copies of the updated Philippine National Formulary
- Holding of advocacy meetings with students, drug industry personnel, and medical professionals
- Establishment of formal linkages with Medical Center Manila and the University of Sto. Tomas to promote rational drug use and generic prescribing
- Coordination with drug companies to encourage the production of high-quality, safe, and affordable products
- Participation in a training course to rationalize the procurement programs of the units
- Assessment of the capabilities of educational institutions and regional food and drug laboratories to assist in laboratory testing.

STOP D.E.A.T.H. PROGRAM

Disasters, natural and manmade, have occurred quite frequently in the Philippines. In recent years, they have claimed countless lives, destroyed productive land and property, and disrupted the nation's economic recovery.

Moreover, despite the effectiveness of the Department's preventive programs, epidemics and trauma continue to take their toll. Epidemics affect more than two million Filipinos each year, and road traffic accidents kill eight Filipinos each day.

In 1994, the DOH set in motion a national program for health emergency management: STOP D.E.A.T.H. STOP D.E.A.T.H. is the acronym for Strategic and Tactical Options for the Prevention of Disasters, Epidemics, Accidents, and Trauma for Health. The Program is premised on the active participation of the entire health sector, agencies of the government, communities, and private groups in meeting its objectives.

STOP D.E.A.T.H. envisions the establishment of a national health and emergency services network whose primary concern is the prevention and management of disasters and emergencies. It seeks to establish the necessary structures and systems that will provide the backbone for a highly dependable health relief and rescue system in the country.

Among the activities that STOP D.E.A.T.H. has undertaken since its inception are the following:

- Organizational meeting to define goals and set directions for the establishment of a proficient health emergency management network by the Year 2000.
- Conduct in ten regions of training sessions on Basic Life Support (BLS) and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), with the active participation of the Philippine College of Surgeons (PCS) and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)
- Simulation of emergency scenarios in all regions
- Organization of trauma teams in at least 25 DOH hospitals, in cooperation with the PCS
- Start of a nationwide survey of hospital trauma capabilities and preparation for the establishment of a national registry of trauma injuries
- Publication and distribution, in cooperation with the PCS, of the first comprehensive manual on on-site trauma care
- Active participation in the management of the cholera epidemic, Pinatubo lahar disasters, Mt. Halcon rescue, Mindoro earthquake, and M/V Cebu City tragedy
- Visit of STOP D.E.A.T.H. officials to the PNOC coal mine in Malangas, Zamboanga del Sur to evaluate and improve emergency preparedness and response systems at the community and regional levels
- In partnership with the Catholic Church, preparation of Metro Manila hospital network for the Papal Visit and World Youth Day in January 1995
- Relaunching of *Oplan Torotot*, during the Christmas season to encourage the use of safer forms of revelry and thus reduce the incidence of firecracker-related injuries and deaths.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Office for Health Facilities, Standards, and Regulations (OHFSR) played a major role in the implementation of several DOH special projects in 1994, among which are the following:

- Drafting of the National Health Insurance Act and provision of technical assistance during its passage through Congress
- Creation of the Hospital Planning Policy and Development Board (HPPDB), whose primary function is to serve as the advisory body to the OHFSR, on the planning, policy-setting, development, and monitoring of the 46 DOH hospitals which are part of the public hospital system
- Adoption of two important policy changes in government fiscal management: a new policy embodied in the General Appropriations Act of 1994 allowing DOH hospitals to use their income for their operations and the increase in the percentage of an agency's budget release from the Department of Budget and Management to solve the perennial cash flow problem of hospitals and other DOH agencies
- Development, in joint effort with the HOMS, HPPDB, and DOH hospital chiefs, of the Five-Year Hospital Equipment Plan.

BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Bureau of Food and Drugs reported these accomplishments in 1994:

- Analyzed 8,972 drug samples/antibiotics; 4,649 food; and 4,699 cosmetics/household hazardous products
- Completed toxicology and microbiology tests samples on 1,760 and 4,569, respectively
- Issued 6,042 Certificates of Product Registration for pharmaceuticals, 2,197 for food, and 4,413 for cosmetics
- Inspected 6,846 establishments
- Prepared the Administrative Order and Guidelines for the orderly phasing-out of potassium bromate in breadmaking

HOSPITAL OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Hospital Operations and Management Service (HOMS) formulates and implements plans, programs, policies, standards, and techniques related to the management, improvement, and quality control of hospital operations; provides consultative, training, and advisory services to field offices in relation to the supervision and management of hospital components; and conducts studies and researches on hospital operations and management.

To carry out these functions, HOMS rendered 446 advisory/consultative services, 5 fact-finding/investigatory activities, and assessment/monitoring of 180 hospitals (both private and government) qualified as Mother-Baby Friendly Hospitals.

It also completed seven procedural and management manuals; evaluated 320 House Bills on the establishment, expansion, and repair of hospitals; reviewed area-based plans of 18 hospitals; evaluated the Annual Procurement Plans (APPs) of DOH hospitals; and produced a report on funds utilization of DOH hospitals.

BUREAU OF LICENSING AND REGULATION

In 1994, the Bureau of Licensing and Regulation (BLR) drafted four policies that were approved by the Secretary of Health and issued as A.O. No. 24 s. 1994 "Rules and Regulations on Ambulatory Surgical Clinics"; A.O. No. 28 s. 1994 "Amendment to A.O. 68-A s. 1989; A.O. No. 33-1 s. 1994 "Rules and Regulations Governing Licensure and Regulation of Dialysis Clinics"; and A.O. No. 34 s. 1994 "Rules and Regulations on the Supervision of Health Maintenance Organizations". It also drafted policies on medical examinations of overseas contract workers and an administrative order amending existing rules on licensing dental prosthetic laboratories.

The BLR reviewed and evaluated 260 applications for permit to construct/modify hospitals and issued 90 permits. It evaluated 545 applications for a license to operate a hospital and

issued 243 licenses for secondary and tertiary level hospitals. It conducted ocular inspections of 502 hospitals, 429 dental prosthetic laboratories, and 154 medical clinics for overseas contract workers. It also authenticated 10,486 AIDS test result documents for overseas contract workers bound for Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Japan.

The BLR also monitored 80 hospitals, 264 dental prosthetic laboratories, and 54 medical clinics for overseas contract workers. It conducted 63 fact-finding activities in connection with complaints filed against hospitals and medical clinics. It did a desk review of 857 reports of inspections done for licensing purposes by the regional field offices of the Department of Health. It conducted a seminar for central and regional health office licensing staff and provided consultative and advisory services to 1,064 clients.

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICE

Forty (40) retained hospitals of the DOH, undertook various repair/renovation/completion/new construction projects in 1994 at a total capital outlay of P375.0 million. Twenty projects were awarded, bidden, or negotiated. Preparation of detailed architecture and engineering plans was completed for the other 20 projects. The target date for completion/construction of the forty (4) projects, under the continuing appropriations program is December 1995.

Three manuals for hospital design and planning for 25-bed hospitals, hospital physical plants corrective maintenance procedures, and hospital signage systems were published.

Four training workshops on Hospital Planning and Design were conducted in 1994. Participants were provincial architects and engineers. The objective of the training was to provide the participants with fundamental technical guidelines for the planning and design of district hospitals to enable them to do first-level checking and evaluation of hospital projects to be implemented by their respective local government units and regulatory and licensing purposes.

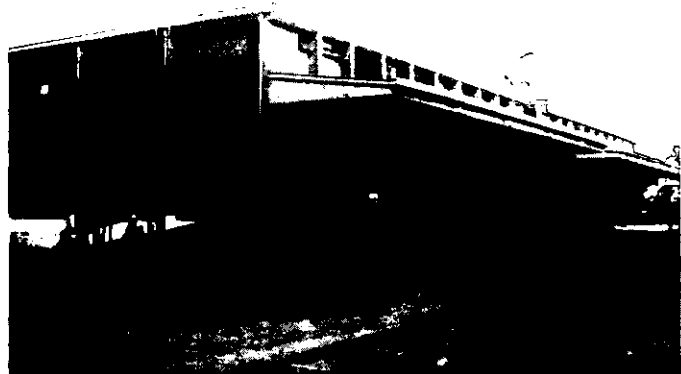
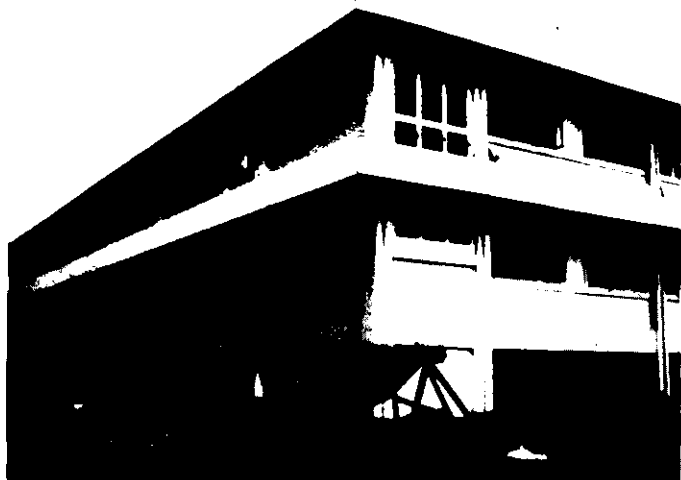


A new program, the Hospital Physical Plant Maintenance Program, was launched in December 1994. This program provides a uniform system and schedule for physical plant corrective and preventive maintenance for retained hospitals. Two users' consultative hearings were conducted to check the feasibility and capability of the proposed system. The system will be implemented starting January 1995.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE SERVICE

The Hospital Maintenance Service (HMS) operated and maintained three (3) hospital equipment maintenance workshops two of which were established in 1993, and operated in 1994 with assistance from the German government. HMS-Manila repaired/installed 855 x-ray, laboratory, electromedical, and other hospital equipment. It undertook preventive maintenance visits to 112 hospitals, during which 1745 pieces of equipment were checked. It sent three engineers to Japan for training in x-ray and ultrasound equipment repair. It successfully organized the National Consortium of Hospital Engineers, Architects, and Maintenance Unit Heads on December 12-14, 1994 with 66 participants.

HMS-Visayas in Cebu City repaired/installed 918 x-ray, laboratory, electromedical, and other hospital equipment. It undertook corrective maintenance visits to 27 hospitals, during which 438 users were trained. It also conducted technical training courses for its technicians and engineers on repair of hospital equipment. HMS-Mindanao in Davao City repaired/installed 234 x-ray, laboratory, electromedical, and other hospital equipment. It undertook preventive maintenance visits to 123 hospitals during which 145 users were trained and 2,714 pieces of equipment were checked or repaired. It also conducted technical training sessions for its technicians and engineers on hospital equipment repair.



RADIATION HEALTH SERVICE

In 1994, the Radiation Health Service drafted three administrative orders for regulation and control of selected radiation devices. A fourth administrative order, "Requirements for the Control of Radiation Hazards from Clinical Diagnostic X-ray Facilities," was approved by Health Secretary Juan M. Flavio and issued as Administrative Order No. 35, s. 1994 on August 5, 1994. It issued 47 permits to import radiation devices and undertook radiation protection survey and evaluation of 839 government and private x-ray facilities nationwide for licensing purposes.

The RHS did performance/acceptance testing of 21 diagnostic x-ray equipment and four (4) cobalt-60 units, tested 14 non-ionizing radiation emitting devices, monitored individual radiation doses of 1,302 radiation workers, and provided 120 other scientific and technical services.

On June 6, 1994, the RHS celebrated its 20th Anniversary. The whole week was designated Radiation Health Awareness Week. Highlight of the week was the 1st Star Awards ceremony during which "stars" (one to five stars) were given out to government x-ray facilities with quality assurance programs.

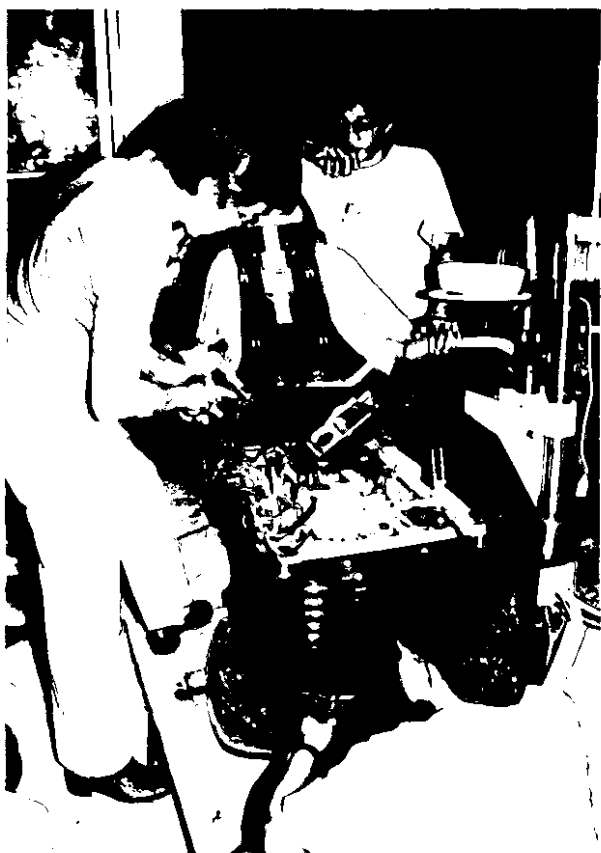
The RHS Radiation Standards Dosimetry Laboratory maintained its status as an accredited member of the International Atomic Energy Agency/World Health Organization network of Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratories. It provided medical physics services to five cobalt-60 facilities for the IAEA Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD) Postal Dose Intercomparison.

The RHS completed three research projects: "Locally Fabricated American Institute for Ultrasound (AIUM) Ultrasound Test Object," "Comparison of Dose to the Breast, Thyroid and Lungs Between Photofluorography and Diagnostic Radiography for Chest X-ray Examinations" and "Locally Assembled Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD) Reader





Interface Board." It conducted training courses in radiation protection for various users of x-ray devices in medicine, dentistry, and industry and in quality assurance in diagnostic radiology for radiologic technologists. It also coordinated the Department of Health - Philippine College of Radiology stepladder residency training program in radiology, the DOH radiologic technology internship program and the DOH scholarship program for the Master of Science in Medical Physics course. It gave out IEC materials on solar ultraviolet radiation and on the safe use of microwave ovens.



BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND LABORATORIES

In 1994, the Bureau of Research and Laboratories accomplished the following:

- Performed 127,918 laboratory examinations and reviewed and processed applications for licensing/accreditation of 1,624 clinical laboratories, 186 blood banks, and 247 HIV laboratories
- Provided laboratory support services to the "Water for Life" program and the "Type Kita" activities of the National Voluntary Blood Donation Program
- Conducted 35 training workshops nationwide on the Rapid Laboratory Diagnosis of Vibrio Cholera at the Barangay Level and upgraded bacteriologic laboratory capabilities in 12 regions for the diagnosis of V. Cholera at the regional laboratory level
- Conducted Training of Trainors in Designing Training Workshops on Diagnostic Parasitology for all regional medical technologists
- Completed data gathering and analysis for two research studies: "The Prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies Among Filipino Blood Donors by Parallel Testing Using Three HCV Test Reagents" and the "Pilot Study on the Prevalence and Distribution of Aedes Mosquito Vector of Dengue/DHF/Dengue Shock Syndrome in Selected Geographic Areas in the Philippines".



Office of Management Services

The Office of Management Services (OMS) discharged its regular functions including: (a) supervision, coordination, and provision of support to its three services; (b) communicated and consulted with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Commission on Audit (COA), and other government agencies, as well as with DOH internal units to resolve issues related to finance, administration, procurement, and logistics; (c) provided technical assistance, direction, and support to all DOH offices/services/programs/units particularly on matters of finance.

In addition, OMS: (a) facilitated the inclusion of some special provisions to the 1995 General Appropriations Act and the Magna Carta benefits of devolved health workers; (b) conducted project evaluation, processing of approval and fund releases, monitoring, and reporting of locally funded projects including congressional initiative projects as well as construction and equipment outlays for retained health facilities and offices; and (d) assisted in the submission of requirements for the inclusion of funding for Women's Health in the 1995 budget.

OMS accomplished its other activities through its three services:

PROCUREMENT AND LOGISTICS SERVICE

- Procurement of drugs, medicines, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment, pesticides, and other supplies and materials amounting to more than P700 million as part of its regular procurement activities
- After the needed inspections and tests, distributed drugs and medicines, equipment (including ambulances), and other commodities amounting to around P500 million for the Department's programs and projects based on their allocation plans
- Procurement of drugs and medicines distributed by the Disaster Management Unit (DMU)

- Procurement and timely distribution of advocacy materials such as T-shirts, caps, streamers, posters, pins, leaflets, and other IEC materials for the Department's information and education campaigns.

FINANCE SERVICE

Finance Service (FS) is involved mainly in the handling of the DOH budget, from budget preparation, authorization (legislation), execution, through accountability. In 1994, FS accomplished the following:

- Prepared financial status reports to serve as inputs to the 1996 budget proposal
- Coordinated with the Internal Planning Service (IPS) in the preparation and submission of 1995 budget estimates
- Prepared supporting documents for the 1995 budget proposal and attended congressional budget hearings
- Performed routine activities related to the implementation of the relevant portions of R.A. No. 7663 (1994 General Appropriations Act) including, among others, the requisition and release of funds
- Conducted or attended consultative meetings and workshops related to budget preparation and execution
- Maintained the Department's books of accounts and corresponding journals and ledgers
- Complied with the reportorial requirements of the DOH Management Committee (MANCOM), DBM, and COA
- In collaboration with IPS, monitored budget utilization
- Resolved or clarified problems or issues on financial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

Administrative Service (AS) performed its functions through its three divisions:

Personnel Division

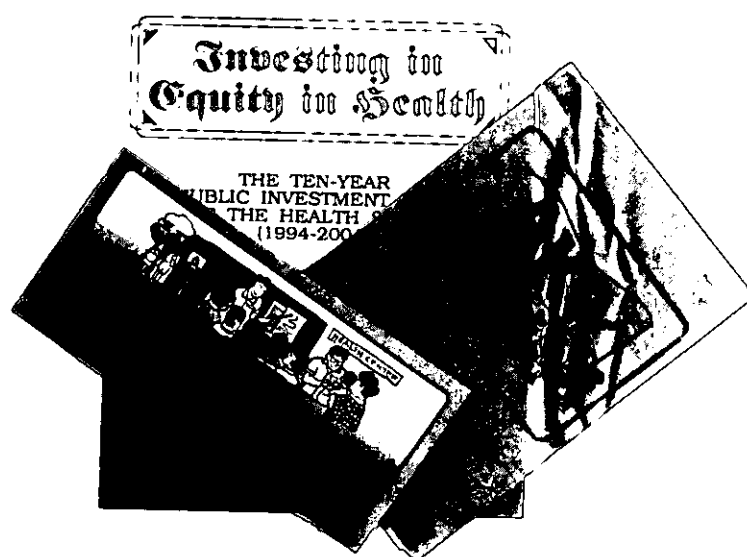
- Processed the Civil Service Commission accreditation of the DOH Central Office to take final action on personnel appointments effective April 1, 1994
- Processed appointments, leave applications, service records, requests for exemption from attrition law, permission to travel abroad, personnel ID cards, retirement, resignation, separation from service, and other employee requirements
- Decided/referred protest cases
- Performed referral/issuance of employment applications and certifications, and authentication of employment and diplomas
- Prepared administrative issuances regarding personnel actions
- Provided data on personnel matters to appropriate agencies
- Began computerization of personnel service records, profiles, and plantilla.

Medical Examination and Department Infirmary Division

- Performed physical-medical examinations on applicants for fellowships, trainings, scholarships, PRC Board examinations, naturalization, adoption, and other procedures
- Conducted annual medical examinations of DOH Central Office employees
- Instituted the plan to establish an emergency and observation unit for DOH Central Office personnel
- Administered the malaria examinations for 165 applicants for fellowship and foreign employment as well as 29 walk-in patients
- Actively supported the "Health for More in 1994" campaigns of DOH specially during the "*Araw ng Kababaihang Okey*" (AKO), Immunization Day, "Health Workers Day", and "*Araw ng Sangkap Pinoy*".

General Services Division

- Performed repair and maintenance services for DOH vehicles
- Assisted in the registration and insurance of DOH vehicles
- Provided carpentry, electrical, and plumbing services
- Maintained and kept official DOH documents
- Updated the administrative issuances index
- Transmitted/disseminated and received radio messages/documents
- Maintained peace and order; inspected cargos, against trip tickets, invoices, and gate passes; and implemented the No-smoking campaign within the DOH Compound.
- Improved security within the compound
- Initiated other improvements in the DOH Central Office compound such as identification of street and gate names, regulation of traffic, and designation of parking areas.



Office of the Chief of Staff

HEALTH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

- Published and disseminated the 1992 National Health Survey, 1991 Philippine Health Statistics, and 1993 Philippine Field Health Service Statistics
- Prepared preliminary reports of the 1993 Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) and the 1992 Philippine data for SEAMIC Health Statistics update
- Monitored and collected 85% of the 1993 FHSIS reports and the 1992-1993 weekly reports on Notifiable Diseases
- Provided FHSIS logistic support to 7 regions and sub-allotted FHSIS logistic funds to 8 regions
- Gathered and collected data on maternal mortality from six selected hospitals in Metro Manila
- Produced 1,000 posters for the National Statistical Month Activities
- Participated in inter-agency activities on Health Information System and Health Statistics.



INTERNAL PLANNING SERVICE

- Conducted and documented the 1993 End-of-Year and 1994 Mid-Year Performance and Budget Utilization Review of 60 services/programs/projects
- Conducted and documented eight focused-group brain storming sessions
- Conducted 11 orientation meetings/workshops on planning and budgeting
- Updated the priority sub-sector activities of the DOH Medium-Term Development Plan (1994-1998), Medium-Term Public Investment Plan, and National Implementation Plan (1994-1996)
- Prepared and disseminated the 1993 DOH annual and quarterly performance reports
- Provided data and information for planning and budgeting
- Provided technical assistance on planning





FINANCIAL, OPERATIONS, AND FRONT LINE SERVICES AUDIT

- Audited 24 offices of the DOH
- Investigated 12 reported complaints against DOH officials and staff
- Validated 19 inventory reports of equipments, furniture, and fixtures submitted by different services/offices in the Central Office
- Evaluated 72 Procurement Monitoring Reports and 2 COA Annual Audit Reports
- Acted on 101 referrals, inquiries, and requests from field health agencies and other offices

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE

- Established Private Sector Organizations (PSO) Board/Committee
- Accredited 29 PSOs at the national level and 8 PSOs from Region 5
- Started monthly publication of Public-Private Sector Collaboration (PPSC) Update in September 1994
- Established a PPSC One-Stop-Shop
- Developed a computerized system for Private Sector Profiling
- Updated the NGO Directory
- Trained 43 PPSC coordinators and alternates teambuilding and 21 others in facilitating.
- Completed the manual and guidebook for the Community Health Databoard (Community Health Information System)
- Developed a training program on the system
- Conducted trainers' training for the community-databoard core of trainers.



MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

- Implemented improvements on logistic, administrative, financial, and operations for the following systems and/or procedures:
 - Suppliers' Accreditation System
 - Drugs and Medicines Price Monitoring System
 - Fixed Assets Inventory System
 - Procedures for Committee on Bids and Awards for Foodstuffs
 - Facilities Information System
 - Field Health Units Directory
 - Personnel Information System
 - Document Archiving System
 - Financial Management Information System
 - Hospital Facilities Licensing Information System
- Maintained and modified, where needed, the Field Health Service Information System
- Provided training to DOH personnel involved on the application of the systems
- Assisted other units in specifying, selecting, and installing computers, peripherals, and telecommunications equipment
- Helped maintain and repair information technology and the communications equipment
- Provided computer support services for various presentations and training programs
- Reviewed and updated MIS standards.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

- Rendered 126 legal advices and opinions and 73 legal counsellings
- Handled 417 administrative cases, 109 clearance certificates, 137 retirement applications
- Reviewed 756 contracts and approved
- Conducted 48 field investigations

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

- Developed and produced Teacher-Child-Parent Midwife (TCPM) Manuals. These included 45,000 Family Health Guides, 200 TCPM Manuals, and

20,000 Household Teaching Manuals

- Developed IEC print and broadcast materials for 45 retained DOH Hospitals. The Philippine Information Agency (PIA) is now in the process of producing these materials
- Produced and distributed 13,000 copies of the Midwives Integrated Communications Aid Manual (MICAM) to 76 provinces
- Initiated the bidding process for the Multi-Media Center Project under the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP)
- Sent batches of health educators for training at the University of the Philippines' College of Public Health (UP-CPH)
- Implemented the 1994 Staff Development Plan of the Public Information and Health Education Service (PIHES) with foreign and local training programs
- Produced and distributed Health for More in '94 IEC materials for advocacy
- Organized 15 TCPM Regional and 76 Provincial Technical Working Groups to monitor and evaluate TCPM effort
- Conducted 76 provincial training sessions on the use of the MICAM
- Developed and implemented the communications plan for Cholera Prevention and Control and mobilized different sectors to support the program.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Provided augmentation of drugs, medical supplies, and environmental services as well as technical and financial support
- Shared technical inputs in training and organizational activities in disaster-prone areas (Regions 2, 3, 5 & 8) through consultations with LGUs, NGOs, and POs
- Conducted 20 (90%) multi-sectoral orientations
- Performed rehabilitation services: 5 water supply analysis and 3 environmental and sanitation assessment
- Undertook health missions that included medical consultations and health education.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AND MONITORING SERVICE

- Prepared consolidated DOH (both central and regional resources) Comprehensive Health Care Agreement (CHCA) packages for 76 provinces, 61 cities, and 12 municipalities
- Facilitated the negotiation and signing of CHCA contracts with 97% of the LGUs
- Completed providing orientation to all Local Health Board members
- Facilitated the conduct of the 1994 National Health Survey (a joint effort of the DOH and Philippine Senate) to come up with a common understanding of the impact of devolution of health services on the health system by both the Legislative and Executive arms of government
- Conducted field appraisal on devolution of health services (Factbook on Devolution) to determine the status of devolution
- Spearheaded the First Philippine Health Assembly with the objective of forging partnerships among LGUs, NGOs, GOs, POs, and DOH
- Continued responding to grievances/complaints on devolution issues
- Provided devolution-related information to central/regional field offices and devolved health personnel through IEC materials and bulletins on devolution.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE COORDINATION SERVICE

- Served as coordinating unit for the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborative Programmes
- Assisted in the consultation and negotiation process for pipeline projects financed by the World Bank, JICA, and other funding agencies
- Processed 546 out-of-country fellowships and other travel grants
- Facilitated the release of 45 foreign donations as well as the conduct of 23 medical missions
- Anchored the COIBAC Pre-qualification Evaluation Committee that handles the 12 infrastructure projects for bidding on negotiated contracts
- Coordinated visits of foreign dignitaries, officials, and medical professionals with the appropriate Department units/government agencies and NGOs.

**HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND
TRAINING SERVICE**

- Conducted 8 training courses and 4 consultative workshops
- Conducted consultative meetings with the Central Office and orientation of regional staff on the integration of training in the DOH
- Recruited and deployed 125 doctors for the Doctors to the Barrios Program and monitored the implementation of the program
- Established and maintained the DOH Assessment Center for filling vacant managerial positions through psychological test and manpower profile
- Revised one Nursing and Midwifery affiliation and training guidelines
- Prepared programs for WHO fellows.

DEPARTMENT LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICE

- Monitored the passage of eight Republic Acts during the 9th Congress in 1994:
 - Republic Act 7719 and Promoting Voluntary Blood Donation Providing for an Adequate Supply of Safe Blood, Regulating Blood Banks, and Providing Penalties for Violation Thereof
 - Republic Act 7785 an Act Establishing a Fifty-Bed Hospital in the First District of the City of Kalookan, Metro Manila, to be known as the Kalookan District Hospital, and Appropriating Funds Thereof
 - Republic Act 7799 an Act Establishing a District Hospital in the Municipality of Talisay, Province of Cebu, to be known as the Talisay District Hospital, and Appropriating Funds Thereof
 - Republic Act 7810 an Act Establishing a Municipal Hospital in Barangay Mangonon, Municipality of Lagonoy, Province of Camarines Sur, to be known as the Mangonon, Lagonoy Municipal Hospital, and Appropriating Funds Thereof
 - Republic Act 7830 an Act Separating the Barangay Basak-San Nicolas Extension Hospital in the Same City and Converting it into a Special Hospital to be known as the

Saint Anthony Maternity and Children's Hospital and Appropriating Funds Thereof

- Republic Act 7840 an Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Donsol, Province of Sorsogon, from Twenty-Five to Fifty Beds, and Appropriating Funds Thereof
- Republic Act 7842 an Act Establishing a One Hundred-Bed District Hospital in the Municipality of Taguig, Metro Manila, to be known as the Taguig, Pateros District Hospital, Appropriating Funds Thereof, and for Other Purposes
- Republic Act 7846 an Act Requiring Compulsory Immunization Against Hepatitis-B for Infants and Children Below Eight (8) Years Old, Amending for the Purpose of Presidential Decree No. 996, and Appropriating Funds Thereof.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- Community Volunteer Health Workers (CVHW) Program
 - Training of 216 Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) through the "Step Ladder Education Program"
 - Distribution of 345 BHW kits and 2,007 BP apparatus
 - Conferment of the 1994 DOH Community Health Service Award to 22 CVHWs.
- Health of Youth Information Caravan (HOY Info Caravan)
 - Participation through health education and entertainment in the launching of "Let's DOH Eight," *Botika sa Paso*, the Health Summit, and the DOH Christmas celebration.
- Youth Education and Advocates for Health (YEAH)
 - Mobilization of high school editors and journalists to include health and health-related issues in their respective school organs; 47 participating high schools recruited in Regions 5, 6, and 10.



- Children's Victims of Natural Disaster (CVND)
 - Conduct of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Awareness Training for an estimated 600 youths in six (6) regions.
- Child Labor (CL)
 - Generation of baseline data at the regional level to identify the existing child laborers in the country; participation in the DOLE's "*Oplan Sagip Batang Manggagawa*"; young laborers rescued shall be turned over the DOH for rehabilitation and treatment.
- Youth Emergency System (YES)
 - Organization of youth volunteers composed mostly of nurses trained in Basic Life Support including Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation and Artificial Respiration (AR-CPR), Basic and Advanced First Aid, Accident Prevention, Swimming, Emergency Management, Disaster Management, and Hospital Duty for Skills Upgrading
 - Start of operation of "*Oplan Sagip Bubay*" equipped with an Advanced Life Support Ambulance to be on 24-hour duty to respond to daily emergencies and disasters, natural and man-made.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

- Established the Mental Health Delivery System

The most visible component of this project is the initial opening of the out-patient service followed by the Acute Psychiatric Unit. Out-Patient Services are now available in 5 NCR-retained medical centers (Rizal, Jose Reyes, Tondo, Eulogio Rodriguez, and East Avenue) with manpower and drug requirements coming from the National Center for Mental Health (NCMH). This is focused in Metro Manila due to the very high out-patient load of NCMH.
- Conducted baseline epidemiological survey of mental illness in Region VI

- Conducted five regional training programs on the provision of psychological care in disaster management
- Launched "*Lusog Isip*", a health promotion and advocacy project in observance of Mental Health Week (October 8-15), which has two components: integration of mental health in 10 DOH national impact programs and Mental Health Art and Culture which is a camping-small group discussions and art workshop.

ESSENTIAL NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH

- Clarified program policy, organizational structure, and program/projects direction towards greater and wider creation of a research culture in the health sector - GOs, NGOs, LGUs, community and research institutions
- Started assessment of the current capabilities of program network from national regional and of partners in Essential National Health Research (ENHR)
- Placed the "house in order" for efficient and effective administration of the program that includes training needs assessment of staff
- Revised, formulated, and disseminated existing new technical guidelines in proposal writing, technical review, conduct of training and research, project evaluation
- Revised the contents of the Memoranda of Agreement for prospective research proponents
- Firmed up mechanisms for greater participation of the regional field health unit, Health Research Network (HRN), PCHRD, NGOs, and LGUs in funds allocation for research activities and projects that are participatory in nature
- Worked toward setting up a career pathway for future scientists by requesting the inclusion of Scientist I, II, and III positions in the regular Personnel Plantilla of DOH, effective 1995
- Started the formulation of regional-based research agenda and the conduct of research projects/activities that are participatory in nature
- Started strengthening the human resource development efforts for central staff and research and development coordinators both at the central and regional levels, with the plan to extend this to the LGU level including partners in the ENHR Program.





TRADITIONAL MEDICINE PROGRAM

- Conducted a series of training programs and conferences to identify, validate and promote various traditional healing modalities
- Sent staff for training to generate and develop human, material, and technological resources for the use of traditional medicines
- Conducted a national conference on Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine
- Launched the "*Botika sa Paso*" project in Regions 1-10, 12, NCR, and CAR
- Printed the "*Gabay ng 10 Halamang Gamot*"
- Presented the Herbal Medicine Program of the Philippines in the Netherlands
- Engaged in continuous media exposure (print, radio, and television)
- Drafted a Memorandum of Agreement with the Association of the Deans of the Philippine College of Nursing on the development of a herbal medicine course for the nursing curriculum.

NATIONAL HEALTH PLANNING PROGRAM

- Conducted consultations at the following levels: Regional - Region 3; Provincial - Bohol; and Municipal - La Trinidad, Benguet, as well as sectoral consultations involving the youth, women, private business sector, inter-government agencies, and intra-DOH
- Integrated data gathered for the formulation of the National Health Plan
- Published technical papers on socio-economic projections, international development, primary health care, public health, hospitals, and health human resource development written by various health experts

URBAN HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROJECT

- In Manila, Cebu, and Davao provided iron and iodine supplementation to 854 identified women cohort 15-49 years and 1,725 children, respectively.
- Provided 1420 Iron and Vitamin A supplementation to lactating mothers

- Made 35, 697 sputum examinations of which 4,004 or 11% were identified positive and 4,821 patients given SCC treatment
- In the family planning program, recorded 19, 574 or 49% new acceptors and 61,734 or 80% current users
- Conducted 475 basic Barangay Health Workers courses.

HEALTH POLICY DEVELOPMENT STAFF

- Conducted a series of consultations and workshops on health policies and processes, formulation of the Health Policy and Research Agenda, drafting of DOH position papers, and the DOH health policy monitoring and evaluation system
- Developed the Administrative Insurance System operating procedures
- Designed the health policy database with the help of consultants.

HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The HAMIS contest produced 120 winners who organized themselves into the Federation of HAMIS Winners in the Philippines; conducted the first planning workshop for the Social Health Insurance Project; developed a Databoard Users' Manual in collaboration with the Community Health Service; updated the Barangay Socio-Economic Information System (BROWNIES) in Bukidnon, which was replicated in Surigao del Norte, Quezon and Cavite; installed and is operating Blockbox in the provinces of Regions 10 and 12 and Lucena, the Hospital Admissions, Discharges, and Medical Records Information System has been installed and operational in 6 hospitals throughout the country.

Other major accomplishments of HAMIS include the complete HAMIS Information Package (CHIP) which has been installed and is now operational in Bukidnon, Surigao del Norte, and Quezon provinces; and the HAMIS Facts and Figures which was launched to highlight important scenarios and situational analysis derived from the HAMIS information systems output.

FAMILY HEALTH MANAGEMENT BY AND FOR THE URBAN POOR SETTLERS PROJECT

- Validated data collected in Quezon and Cavite for the Barangay Socio-Economic Profile project
- Set up Community Health Databoards in 22 barangays in Cavite City and 2 barangays in Lucena City
- Established 3 *Botika Binhi* Community Drugstores in Cavite City and 2 in Silang
- Conducted various training programs for barangay workers
- Introduced the FAMUS project during *AKO Naman* Women's Day celebration, FAMUS orientation activities, and World AIDS Day celebration.

Attached Agency

DANGEROUS DRUGS BOARD

During the year, the approximate number of drug dependents was 2,787, broken down as follows: Residential centers - 1,798; Out-patient Centers - 653; and Re-admission - 336.

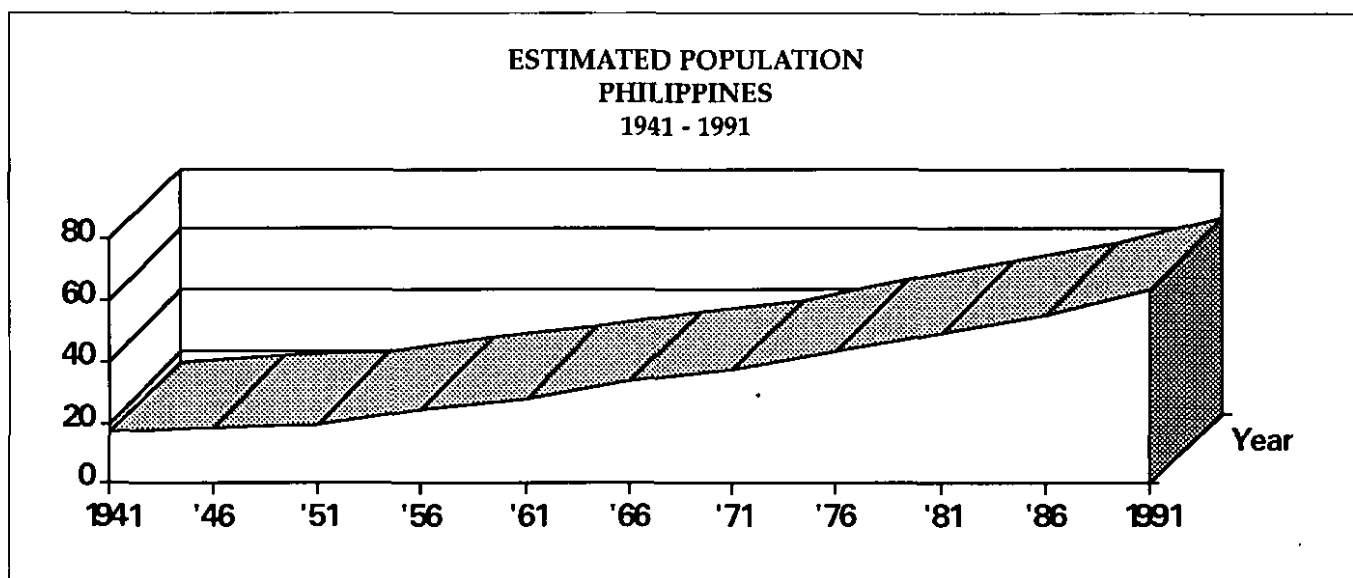
A total of 1,915 court reports were received from Fiscal Officers and Regional Trial Courts nationwide; 2,893 personalities were identified for drug law violations; 2,787 were admitted to various rehabilitation centers; 311 drug establishments dealing in controlled drugs were monitored; and 816 marijuana-related arrests, raids, and seizures were made.



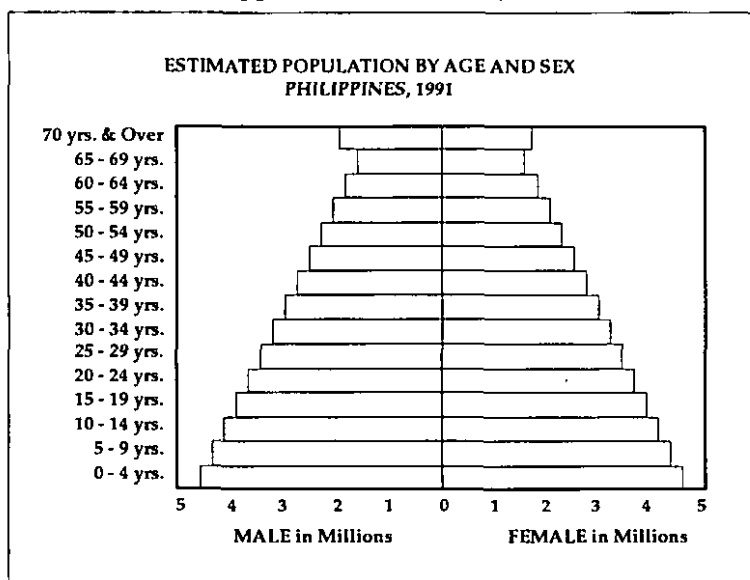
Health Status

POPULATION

Based on estimates of the National Statistical Coordination Board, the population of the Philippines in 1994 was about 68.6 million, 1.6 million higher than in 1993. This represents a population growth rate of 2.45%.



Source: **Philippine Health Statistics, 1991**



Source: **Philippine Health Statistics, 1991**

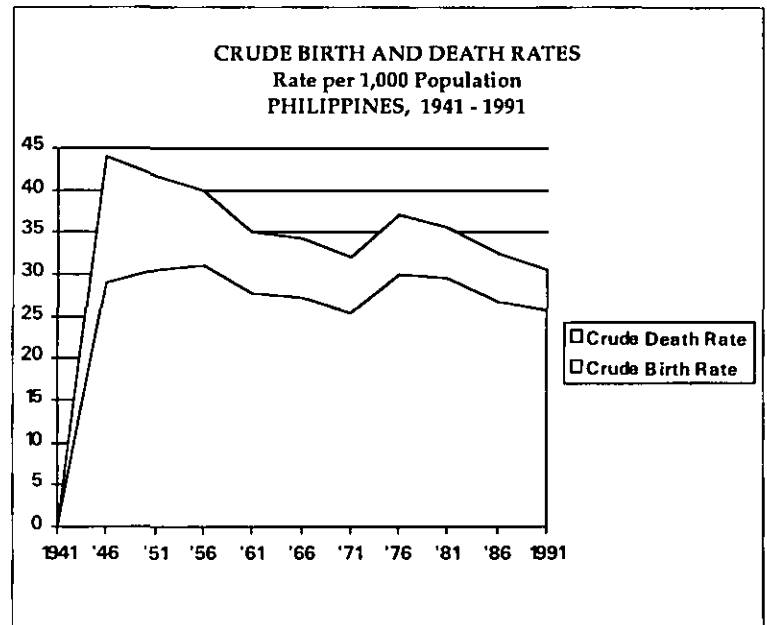
Males slightly outnumbered females, with a sex ratio of 101 males to 100 females. The country has a young population, shown by this age distribution: 0-14 years of age, 47.6%; 15-64 years, 48.5%; 65 years and over, 3.9%. Average life expectancy in 1994 was 65.98 years, 0.3 year higher than the 1993 life expectancy of 65.72. Females recorded a longer life span (68.55) than males (63.54).

BIRTHS, MORBIDITY, AND MORTALITY

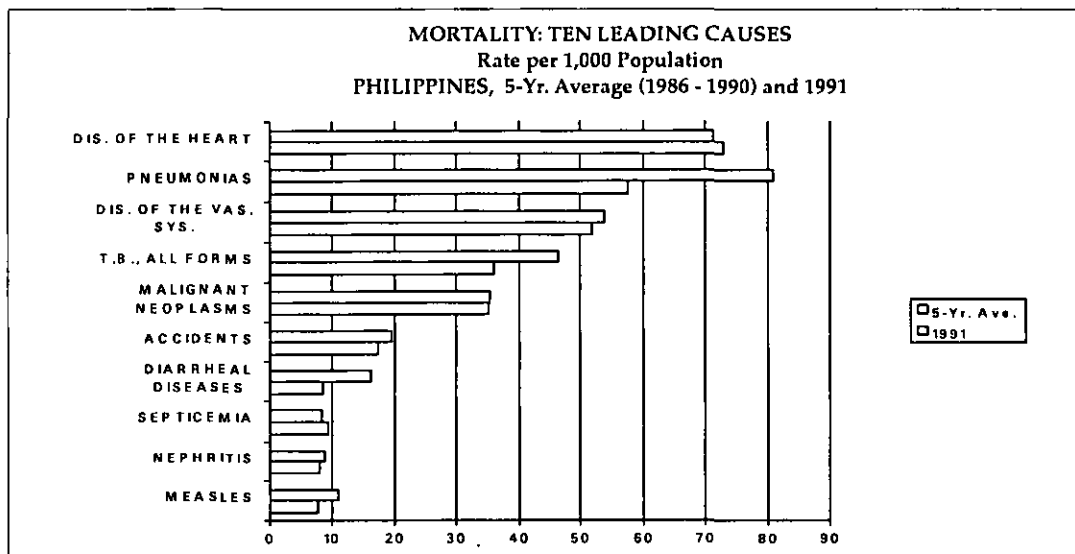
In 1994, the Crude Birth Rate was projected at 30.3 per 1,000 population, lower than the projected 1993 figure of 30.8. Estimated live births in 1994 reached 2,055,007 or 234 births every hour. The total fertility rate (average number of children a woman expects to have if she survives to the end of her childbearing period) was projected in 1994 at 3.8.

As shown in the 1991 Philippine Health Statistics, the leading causes of illness in the Philippines are as follows: respiratory diseases - bronchitis, pneumonias, and tuberculosis; gastrointestinal diseases - diarrhea; viral diseases - influenza, varicella, and measles; parasitic - malaria; accidents; and diseases of the heart.

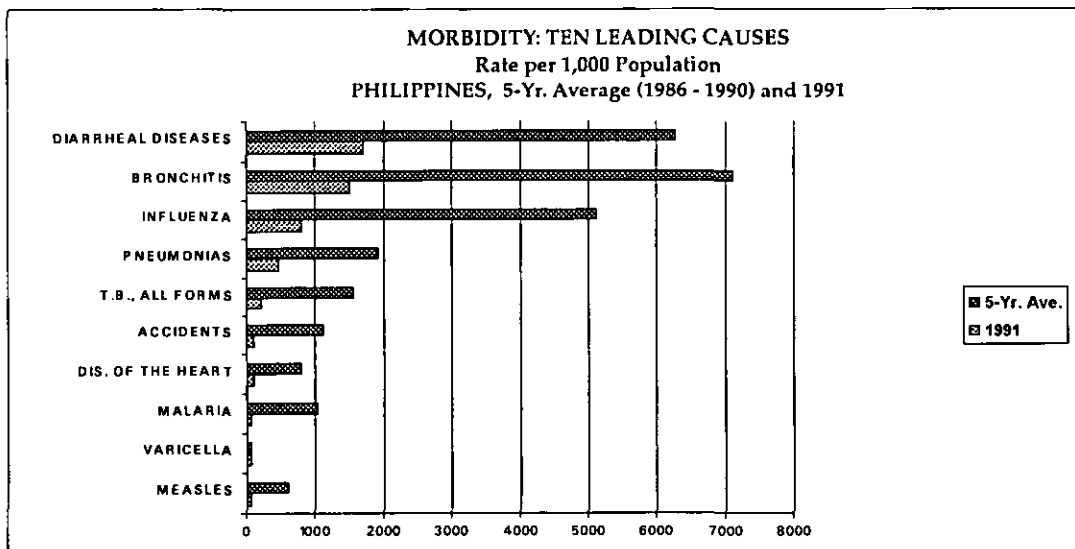
The crude death rate was estimated to be 6.76 per 1,000 population or 52 deaths every hour, slightly lower than the estimated crude death rate of 6.86 in 1993. The infant mortality rate also declined, from 55.21 per 1,000 live births in 1993 to 53.95 in 1994, or 12 infants dying every hour. The leading causes of deaths in 1991 are: diseases of the heart, pneumonia, diseases of the vascular system, all forms of tuberculosis, malignant neoplasms, accidents, diarrheal diseases, septicemia, nephritis, and measles.



Source: **Philippine Health Statistics, 1991**

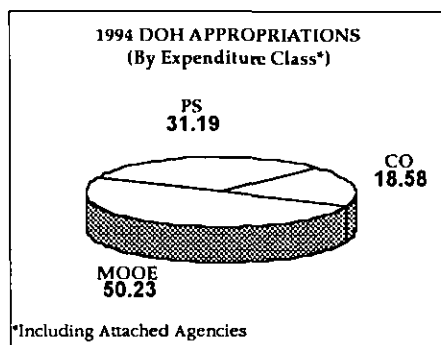
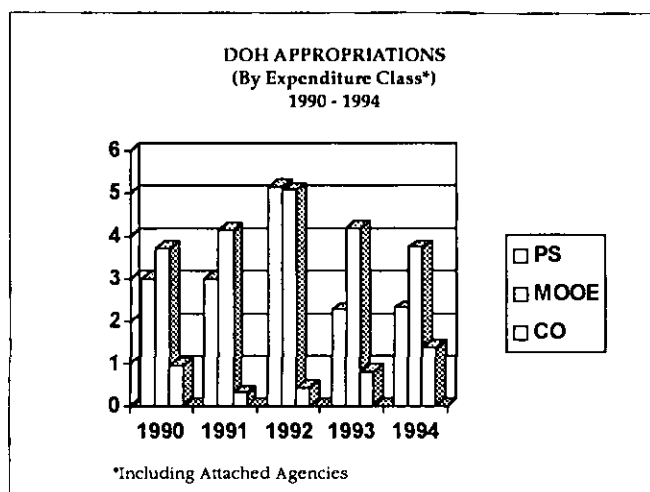
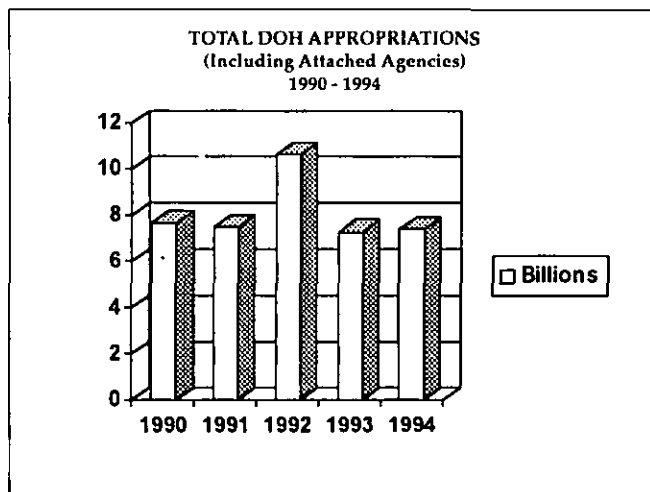


Source: **Philippine Health Statistics, 1991**



Source: **Philippine Health Statistics, 1991**

Health Resources



MANPOWER

As of the end of 1994, the DOH had a total personnel complement of 26,242. They are distributed by area of service as follows: Central Office - 2,477; Special Hospitals - 9,144; and Regional Field Offices - 14,621.

FACILITIES

The 46 DOH-retained hospitals have a total of 20,948 beds. Of these, 36 are tertiary hospitals with 17,953 beds; 5 secondary with 1,950 beds; and 5 primary with 1,045 beds. The total licensed hospitals excluding DOH-retained are 1,602 with 59,632 beds. Of these, 467 (16,620 beds) belong to Local Government Units; 40 (6,776 beds) belong to other government agencies; and 1,095 (36,236 beds) are privately owned.

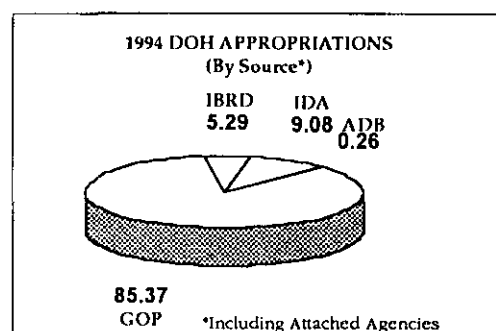
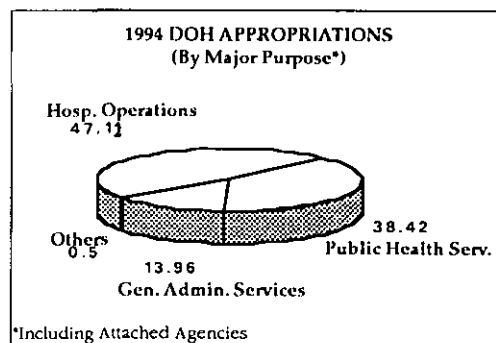
FINANCIAL

Total appropriations for the Department of Health amounted to P7,418,233,000 in 1994, higher by 2.14% than the appropriations in 1993. This amount represents 15.48% of the allocation for the social sector, 2.30% of the total national budget, and 0.42% of Gross National Product at current prices. The Department ranked fifth among executive departments in share of the national budget.

By expenditure class, the bulk (50.23%) of the 1994 DOH budget went into Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses. The rest went into Personal Services (31.19%) and Capital Outlay (18.58%).

In terms of functions, hospital operations and hospital-related facilities and services were allocated 47.12% of the budget; public health services received 38.42%; general administrative services obtained 13.96%. Of the latter, 0.5% was expended for regional operations.

Of the Department's total budget in 1994, 85.37% came from the Government and the rest from foreign funding institutions including the International Development Agency (9.08%), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or World Bank (5.29%), and the Asian Development Bank (0.26%).



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS, 1990 -1994
(Including Attached Agencies)

PARTICULAR	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
BY EXPENDITURE CLASS (In thousand pesos)										
A. Personal Services (100)	2,994,910	39.10	2,999,296	40.18	5,125,756	48.23	2,256,864	31.07	2,313,894	31.19
B. MOOE (200)	3,695,778	48.28	4,146,476	55.54	5,061,960	47.63	4,180,185	57.56	3,725,994	50.23
C. Capital Outlay (300)	964,280	12.60	319,392	2.28	440,528	4.14	825,780	11.37	1,378,345	18.58
TOTAL DOH	7,654,968	100	7,465,164	98	10,628,244	100	7,262,829	100	7,418,233	100
Rank compared to other Executive Departments	(4th)		(5th)		(5th)		(6th)		(5th)	
% to Social Sector Budget *		21.21		20.82		23.09		17.01		15.48
% to National Budget		4.89		4.49		5.46		2.35		2.30
% to GNP (Current Prices)		0.71		0.59		0.78		0.48		0.42
Growth rate compared to previous year (%)		11.80		-2.50		42.40		-31.7		2.14
Nominal Per Capita Budget (P)	123		118		163		110		108	
Real Per Capita Budget (P) at constant 1985 prices)	82		68		86		55		49	

*Social Sector composed of the following agencies:

- I DOH
- I DECS
- I DSWD, and
- I DOLE

Sources:

General Appropriations Act (Several Years)
National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB) Executive
Board Resolution No. 11-93
_____, 1991 Economic and Social Indicators
_____, 1993 Philippine Statistical Yearbook
National Accounts of the Phil., Jan. 1995
Technical Committee Report on Population and Housing
(Updated), Dec. 1994

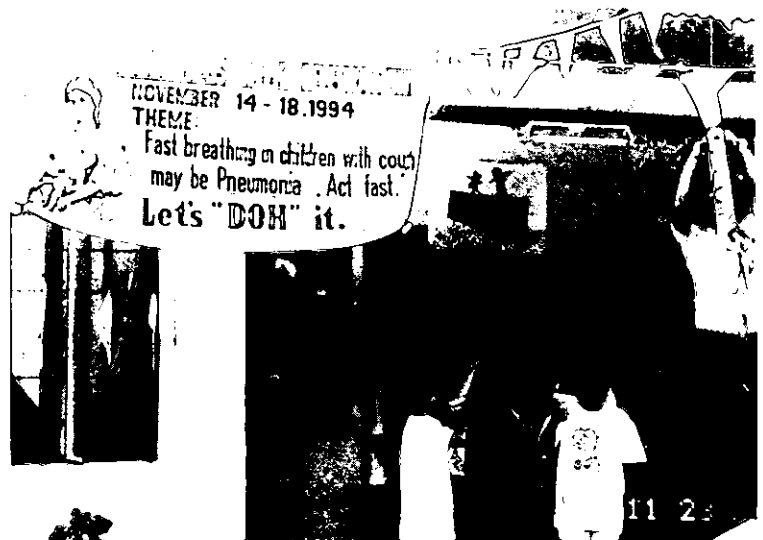
DOH Integrated Regional Field Offices in Action

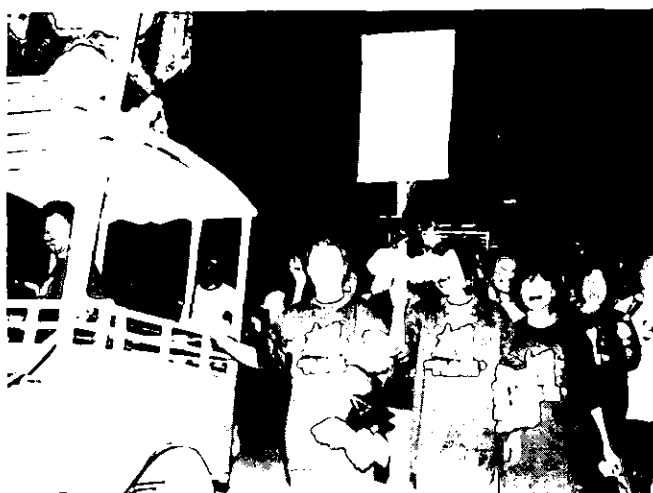
A full year after having been given primary responsibility for the delivery of health services in their communities, the DOH Integrated Regional field Offices (DIRFOs) have attended to their tasks in a big way, as shown by the visual evidence presented in these pages.

Not only did the DIRFOs faithfully carry out the programs and projects set by the national planning body for the year, they initiated various activities that address unique or specific health concerns in their areas of operation.

With the commitment and effectiveness of the DIRFOs, and the close working relationships they have established with other organizations in their areas, health has indeed been brought within the grasp of the people.

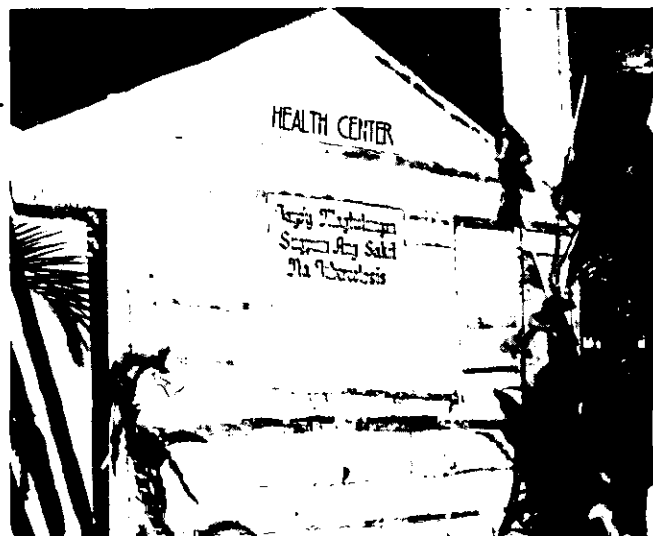
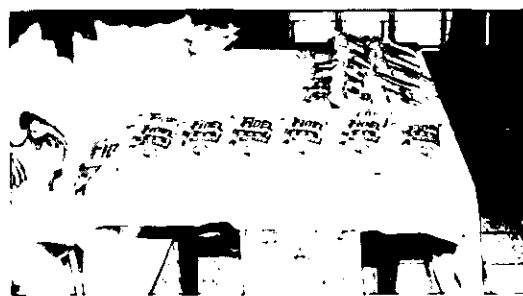


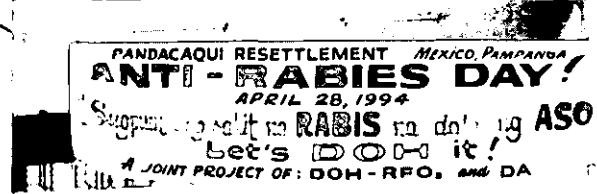
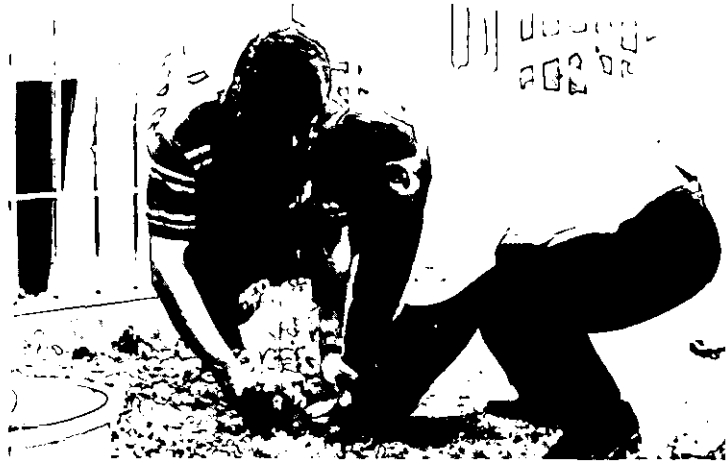




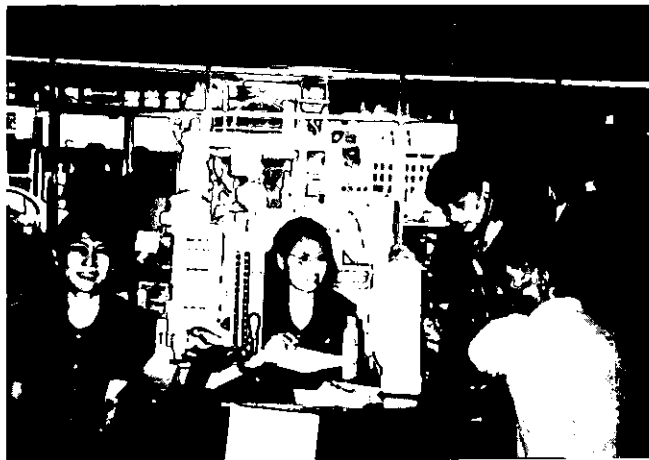
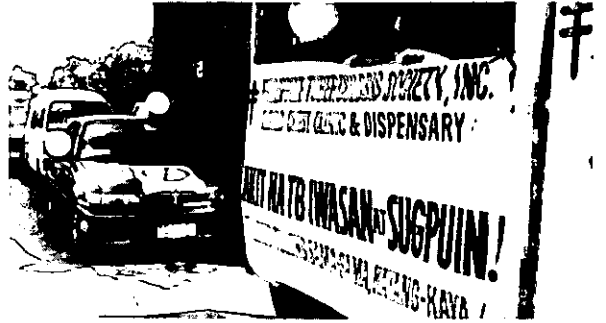
HEALTH FOR [] [] '91
KALUSUGAN NG KABABAIHAN,
KALUSUGAN NG BAYAN

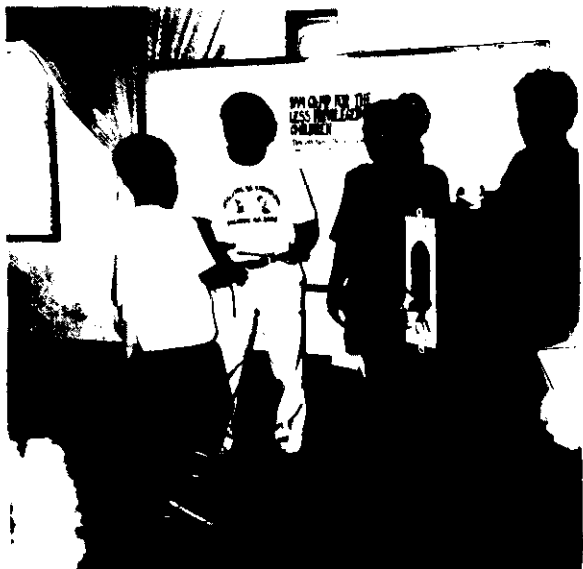
AKO MARCH 8
WOMEN'S HEALTH DAY
IMMUNIZATION DAY - MARCH 16



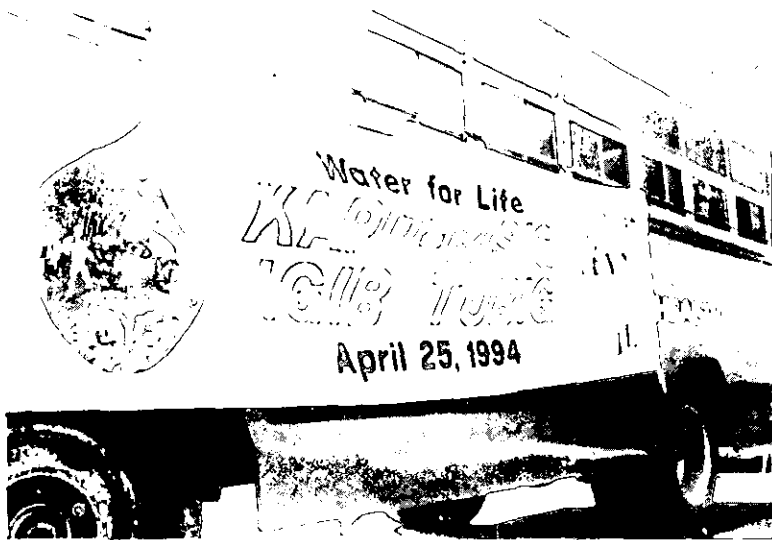












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FIVE FOR LIFE IN '95

National Immunization Day
OPLAN ALIS DISEASE HULING HIRIT

Tuberculosis Prevention

Cholera Prevention
TUBIG KUBETA ORESOL (TKO)

National Micronutrient Day
ARAW NG SANGKAP PINOY (ASAP)

Family Planning
KUNG'SILA'Y MAHAL N'YO, MAGPLANO

HEALTHY PLACES

Healthy Barrios

Healthy Cities

Healthy Eating Places

Healthy Homes

Healthy Hospitals

Healthy Hotels

Healthy Markets



Healthy Ports

Healthy Prisons

Healthy Resorts

Healthy Schools

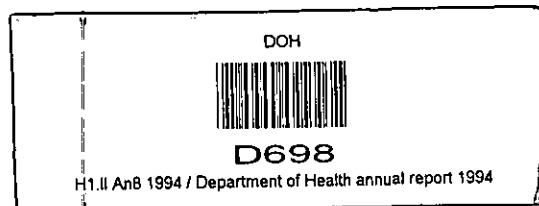
Healthy Streets

Healthy Vehicles

Healthy Workplaces

Healthy Moviehouses

SHOOTING FOR THE FIVE SUPERNOVA STARS IN '95



National Health Insurance
Health for Health Workers
Voluntary Blood Program
Women's Health
Diseases Affecting Workforces

FAST FORWARD TO '95 . . . full speed in '96!