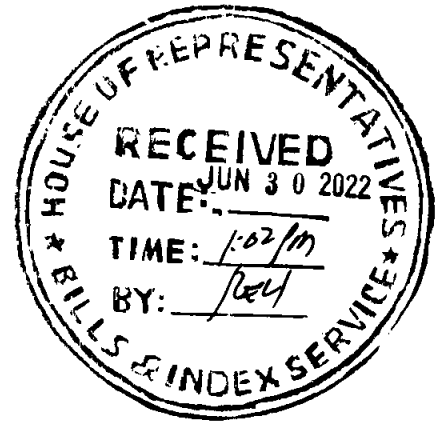


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 84



Introduced by **REP. MARJORIE ANN A. TEODORO**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Prior to the pandemic, trauma or transport-related accidents, majority of which are land-based, is among the leading causes of death in the country. Apart from external injuries, victims of road mishaps often suffer from blood loss. In such trauma cases, hemorrhage has been widely recognized as one of the common causes of death.

Meanwhile, post-partum hemorrhage is also part of the top causes of maternal mortality. Severe blood loss may also happen during surgeries. Early this year, it was reported that a 13-year old boy bled to death after circumcision. What should have been a simple procedure led to massive bleeding that sadly took the boy's life.

Death from severe blood loss is one of the most preventable deaths. Sadly, this is something that we fail to prepare for. In handling severe blood loss or hemorrhage, time is of the essence. Immediate medical attention is of utmost importance to prevent patients from going to hemorrhagic shock that may lead to death. Blood transfusions, therefore, are almost always necessary. This requires that a person's blood type be determined. However, not all Filipinos are aware of their blood types. Blood typing facilities may not always be accessible and/or available, especially in cases of emergencies, in rural areas, and far-flung places. The procedure also entails processing time that may spell life or death for the patient.

The Constitution mandates the State to protect and promote the health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. To address this gap in medical emergency response, this proposed measure is hereby filed.

This bill aims to mandate the indication of blood type in government identification cards. With this, health professionals attending to the patient can quickly refer to the identification cards for determination and/or confirmation of blood type. To guarantee its accuracy, it is compulsory that a pathologist certifies the blood type.

This bill aims to mandate the indication of blood type in government identification cards. With this, health professionals attending to the patient can quickly refer to the identification cards for determination and/or confirmation of blood type. To guarantee its accuracy, it is compulsory that a pathologist certifies the blood type.

This proposed measure is a refiling of House Bill No. 7320 which was passed on Third Reading during the 18th Congress. Through this measure, we hope to minimize deaths from such fatal yet preventable complications.

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



MARJORIE ANN TEODORO
Representative
First District, Marikina City

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
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House Bill No. 84

Introduced by **REP. MARJORIE ANN A. TEODORO**

AN ACT
REQUIRING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO INDICATE THE BLOOD TYPE
OF INDIVIDUALS ON THEIR IDENTIFICATION CARDS, CERTIFICATES
AND LICENSES, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Blood Type Identification Act".

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It is the policy of the State to protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. Towards this end, the State shall implement measures that would ensure the safety of lives during disasters and medical emergency situations.

SEC. 3. *Blood Type Identification.* - All government agencies shall indicate the blood type of an individual applying for government-issued identification card certificate and license. For purposes of this Act, an individual's blood type must be duly certified by a pathologist.

SEC. 4. *Coverage.* - The following government-issued documents shall bear the blood type of an individual:

- a. Identification card issued by the Social Security System, and the Government Service Insurance System;
- b. Passport issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- c. Professional identification card issued by the Professional Regulation Commission;
- d. Birth certificate issued by the Local Registrar's Office or the Philippine Statistics Authority;
- e. Driver's license issued by the Land Transportation Office;

- f) Firearms license issued by the Philippine National Police; and
- g) Such other certificates, licenses or identification documents that are yet to be issued by agencies created after the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 5. *Appropriations.* - The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be charged against the appropriations or corporate funds of the respective implementing agencies and corporations.

SEC. 6. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - The Secretary of the Department of Health (DOH), in coordination with all concerned government implementing agencies, shall formulate the rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this Act within ninety (90) days from its effectivity.

SEC. 7. *Separability Clause.* - In the event that any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected by such declaration.

SEC. 8. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 9. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,