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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Introduced by Representative Rufus B. Rodriguez and
Representative Maximo B. Rodriguez, Jr.*

House Bill No. 5622

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Constitution, Article 2 provides:

*“Section 15. The State shall protect and promote
the right to health of the people and instill health
consciousness among them.”*

*“Section 18. The State affirms labor as a primary
social economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers
and promote their welfare.”*

Health workers are constantly exposed to the risk of acquiring deadly diseases such as hepatitis and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) caused by bloodborne pathogens. These diseases can be transmitted to health care workers who are exposed to needlestick or sharp related injuries when caring for patients.

Considering the important role of health workers in keeping our citizens healthy, the legislature needs to pass measures that will protect them from occupational health risks that will endanger their lives.

Hence, immediate approval of this bill is earnestly sought.


RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ


MAXIMO B. RODRIGUEZ, JR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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AN ACT

TO REQUIRE THE SECRETARIES OF HEALTH AND LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT TO
ISSUE REGULATIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE THE SIGNIFICANT RISK OF
NEEDLESTICK INJURY TO HEALTH CARE WORKERS

*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 ***“Health Care Worker Needlestick
Injury Prevention Act.”***

SEC 2. Declaration of Policy - It is the policy of the State to:

- (a) protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them; and
- (b) protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare.

SEC 3. Definitions - For purposes of this Act, the term:

- (a) “Secretary” means either the Secretary of Health or the Secretary of Labor and Employment;
- (b) “Blood borne Pathogens” means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, and human immunodeficiency virus;
- (c) “Contaminated” means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface;
- (d) “Direct Care Health Worker” means an employee responsible for direct patient care with potential occupational exposure to sharps related injuries;
- (e) “Employer” means each employer having an employee with occupational exposure to human blood or other material potentially containing blood borne pathogens;
- (f) “Engineered Sharps Injury Protections” means -
 - (i) a physical attribute built into a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident by a mechanism such as barrier creation, blunting, encapsulation, withdrawal, retraction, destruction or other effective mechanisms; or
 - (ii) a physical attribute built into any other type of needle device, or into a non-needle sharp, which effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident.
- (g) “Needleless System” means device that does not use needles for -
 - (i) the withdrawal of body fluids after initial venous or arterial access is established;
 - (ii) the administration of medication or fluid; and
 - (iii) any other procedure involving the potential for an exposure incident;
- (h) “Sharp” means any object used or encountered in a health care setting that can be reasonably anticipated to penetrate the skin or any other part of the body, and to result in an

exposure incident, including, but not limited to, needle devices, scalpels, lancets, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, exposed ends of dental wires and dental knives, drills, and burs;

(i) "Sharp Injury" means any injury caused by a sharp, including cuts, abrasions, or needle sticks;

(j) "Sharp Injury Log" means a written or electronic record satisfying the requirements of section 4(33)(2).

SEC 4. Requirements -

(A) Blood borne Pathogens Standard -

(1) In General - Except as provided in paragraph (2) hereof, the Secretary shall prescribe the blood borne pathogens standard to require that -

(a) employers utilize needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections in their work sites to prevent the spread of blood borne pathogens; and

(b) to assist employers in meeting the requirements of subparagraph (a), non-managerial direct care health workers of employers participate in the identification and evaluation of needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharp injury protections.

(2) Exception - The blood borne pathogens standard requirements of paragraph (1) hereof shall apply to any employer, except where the employer demonstrates, to the Secretary's satisfaction, that -

(a) there are circumstances in the employer's work facility in which the needleless system and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections do not promote employee safety, interfere with patient safety or interfere with the success of a medical procedure; or

(b) the needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections required are not commercially available to the employer.

(B) Standard Content - For carrying out the requirement of subsection (A)(1) for needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections, the amendment required by subsection (A) shall include the following:

(1) Exposure Control Plan - The employer shall include in their exposure control plan an effective procedure for identifying and selecting existing needleless system and sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and other methods of preventing blood borne pathogens exposure.

(2) Sharp Injury Log - The employer shall maintain a separate contaminated sharp injury log containing the following information (to the extent such information is known to the employer) with regard to each exposure incident:

(a) date and time of the exposure incident;

(b) type and brand of sharp involved in the exposure incident;

(c) description of the exposure incident which shall include -

(i) job classification of the exposed employee;

(ii) department or work area where the exposure incident occurred;

(iii) the procedure that the exposed employee was performing at the time of the incident;

(iv) how the incident occurred;

(v) the body part involved in the exposure incident;

(vi) if the sharp had engineered sharp injury protections --

(via) whether the protective mechanism was activated, and whether the injury occurred before the protective mechanism was activated, during activation of the mechanism or after activation of the mechanism, if applicable; and

(vib) whether the employee received training on how to use the device before use, and a brief description of the training.

- (vii) if the sharp had no engineered sharp injury protections, the injured employee's opinion as to whether and how such a mechanism could have prevented the injury, as well as the basis for the opinion;
- viii) the employee's opinion about whether any other engineering, administrative, or work practice control could have prevented the injury as well as the basis for the opinion.

(3) Training - A requirement that all direct care health workers shall be provided adequate training on the use of all needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections which they may be required to use.

SEC 5. National Clearinghouse on Safer Needle Technology -

(a) In General - The Department of Health and the Department of Labor and Employment shall establish and maintain a national database on existing needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections.

(b) Evaluation Criteria - The Secretary shall develop a set of evaluation criteria for use by employers, employees and other persons when they are evaluating and selecting needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections.

(c) Training - The Secretary shall develop a model training curriculum to train employers, employees and other persons on the process of evaluating needleless systems and sharp with engineered sharp injury protections and shall (to the extent feasible) provide technical assistance to persons who request such assistance.

(d) Monitoring - The Secretary shall establish a national system to collect comprehensive data on needle stick injuries to health care workers, including data on mechanisms to analyze and evaluate prevention interventions in relation to needle stick injury occurrence. In carrying out its duties under this subsection, the Department of Health and the Department of Labor and Employment shall have access to information recorded by employers on the sharp injury log as required by Section 4 (B)(2).

SEC 6. Appropriations - To carry out the provisions of this Act, such amount as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the funds of the Department of Health not yet earmarked. Thereafter, the amount necessary for the continuous operation of the Act shall be included in the annual appropriation of the Department of Health.

SEC 7. Separability Clause. - If any provision, or part hereof, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of the law or the provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

SEC 8. Repealing Clause. - Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed modified or amended accordingly.

SEC 9. Effectivity Clause. - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,