CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES FIFTEENTH CONGRESS Third Regular Session

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## H. No. 6809

BY REPRESENTATIVES VILLAFUERTE, CALIMBAS-VILLAROSA, CAJAYON AND MARAÑON, PER COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 2579

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE PRACTICE OF GHOST SURGERY OR GHOST ANESTHESIA BY MEDICAL DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS

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

SECTION I. This Act shall be known as "The Ghost Surgery or Ghost Anesthesia Act".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. — The State recognizes the need to establish safeguards to protect its citizens from the dangerous practice of certain surgeons and anesthesiologists to delegate a medical procedure to another doctor whom the patient does not know or has never met before or of informing a patient of the substitute or surrogate surgeon or anesthesiologist only after the operation. Popularly known as "ghost surgery" or "ghost anesthesia", these practices are potentially life-threatening and may inflict further damage to a patient's condition. The State hereby declares the practice of "ghost surgery" or "ghost anesthesia" a prohibited and an unlawful act.

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The State also recognizes the patient's right to opt out, to be permitted to acquiesce in or refuse to accept the substitution and to demand that the surgeon or anesthesiologist contracted for shall actually perform the intended medical procedure. Even if the "ghost surgeon" or the "ghost anesthesiologist" performed skillfully and to the benefit of the patient, even if there was no "malice" and "intent to injure", the practice of "ghost surgery" or "ghost anesthesia" in itself implies deception and dishonesty which are hereby declared as *mala prohibita*. There is no excuse for not letting a patient know that another doctor other than the one the patient recognizes and authorizes will actually perform the surgery or administer anesthesia.

The State further recognizes that the practice of "ghost surgery" or "ghost anesthesia" is an intentional invasion of another person's rights. Thus, a patient's choice of a surgeon or anesthesiologist is as important as the informed consent to the surgery or administration of anesthesia.

To have another physician operate on one's patient or apply anesthesia without the patient's written consent is deceitful and to intentionally mislead the patient about the surgeon's or anesthesiologist's identity is fraudulent and unethical.

- SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. For the purpose of this Act, the following terms are defined as follows:
- (a) Ghost anesthesiologist shall refer to a consultant anesthesiologist or anesthesia resident-in-training who performs or administers general, regional and local anesthesia to a patient who contracted another anesthesiologist to carry out the medical procedure.
  - (b) Ghost surgeon shall refer to a surgeon who operates on:
  - (1) A patient who contracted the services of another surgeon; and
- (2) A patient who contracted the services of another doctor who is not asurgeon.

In both instances, the patient is unaware of the substitution and is deliberately not informed of the practice.

- (c) Hospital shall refer to a place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of health facilities for the diagnosis, treatment and care of individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury or deformity or in need of obstetrical or other surgical, medical and nursing care. It shall be construed as any institution, building or place where there are installed beds, cribs or bassinets for twenty-four (24)-hour use or longer by patients in the treatment of diseases.
- SEC. 4. Scope. Application of this Act shall be guided by the following:
- (a) This Act shall apply to doctors who, and hospitals that intentionally perform surgeries or apply anesthesia on patients without the patients' knowledge and consent, whether or not splitting of fees between the doctor whom the patient originally contracted for and the one who actually performed the medical procedure occurs.
  - (b) This Act shall not cover or apply to:
- (1) Teaching institutions under supervised operation by experienced surgeons. Teaching the next generation of medical doctors and the necessity of hands-on experience is a must in such a situation. The inexperience of "student doctors" under this situation of "supervised operation" is for the most part backed up by experienced medical doctors teaching them, so no harm comes to the patient.
- (2) Under special arrangements with private patients, and with reference to the usual form of consent to operation, the surgeon may use the services of assisting residents or other assisting surgeons when the operation reasonably requires the employment of such assistance with the patient's consent and approval.

- (a) Performing surgery or administration of anesthesia to a patient without the patient's written consent;
  - (b) Misrepresentation of a physician's identity;
- (c) Violation of any provision of the Code of Ethics for Physicians as prescribed by the Professional Regulatory Board for Medicine, and subject to the approval by the Commission.

A hospital or medical facility that commits any violation of this Act shall be punished with a fine of not less than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) but not more than One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) or suspension of their license to operate, or both, at the discretion of the court.

- SEC. 6. Implementing Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of Health, in coordination with the Philippine Medical Association, the PRC and other agencies, shall issue the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.
- SEC. 7. Separability Clause. If any provision or part hereof is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or the provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.
- SEC. 8. Effectivity Clause. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in any national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

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