CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES SIXTEENTH CONGRESS First Regular Session

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 398

BY REPRESENTATIVE YAP (S.)

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE MANDATORY PREGNANCY TESTING
OF ALL WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE WHO WILL
UNDERGO COSMETIC SURGERY, PROVIDING PENALTIES
THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

- SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy. It is hereby declared the policy of the State to ensure the well-being of patients, especially the protection of pregnant women and the right to life of a child from conception to birth, against the potential dangers of cosmetic surgery procedures.
- SEC. 2. Objectives. Towards this end, the State shall provide for the mandatory pregnancy testing of all women of childbearing age who will undergo cosmetic surgeries and shall ensure the safety of all patients from the harmful effects that may be caused by cosmetic surgery procedures through a disclosure requirement on the potential dangers of such procedures.

1 SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. — For the purpose of this Act, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- (a) Childbearing age shall refer to the age group during which period a female is capable of procreation.
- (b) Cosmetic surgery shall refer to a subspecialty of medicine and surgery that distinctly restricts itself to the enhancement of appearance through surgical and medical techniques and is primarily concerned with maintaining normal appearance, restoring it or enhancing it beyond the average level toward some aesthetic ideal. It is a multidisciplinary approach that is directed to all areas of the head, neck and body.
- (c) Cosmetic surgery practitioner shall refer to a registered physician or a medical associate duly licensed by the Board of Medicine of the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) offering expertise in a broad range of cosmetic surgery services.
- (d) *Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG)* shall refer to the hormone produced during pregnancy which appears in the blood and urine of pregnant women as early as ten (10) days after conception.
- (e) *Medical practitioner* shall refer to any physician, nurse or midwife who is duly registered by the respective Boards of the PRC and who is capable of administering accurate pregnancy testing.
- (f) *Pregnancy test* shall refer to the procedure in which the hormone called HCG is measured.
- (g) Unborn shall refer to an offspring of human beings that is still existing in the mother's womb.
- SEC. 4. Mandatory Pregnancy Testing. The State shall, in the interest of ensuring the well-being of pregnant women and protecting the welfare of the unborn, require all cosmetic surgery practitioners to subject women of childbearing age who shall undergo cosmetic surgery procedures

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that may be harmful to pregnant women and the unborn to a mandatory pregnancy testing. The test shall be administered by the cosmetic surgery practitioner or any medical practitioner who shall certify to the veracity or authenticity of the test: Provided, however, That women who have been found to be infertile or incapable to reproduce based on objective criteria as may be supported by a certified medical record shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act. Objective criteria for ruling out potential pregnancy include total hysterectomy, bilateral tubal ligation or the passage of at least one (1) year without menstruation or menopause. Potentially harmful types of cosmetic surgery include those that require the administration of general anesthesia using inhalational anesthetic gases and other types of sedating drugs given intravenously or orally to patients to induce anesthesia, and those that will require the use of post medications that may be harmful to pregnant women which would include, but not limited to, liposuction of the abdomen, arms, thighs, submental areas, a combination thereof or involving the whole body, tummy tuck or abdominoplasty, breast augmentation, mastopexy and butt augmentation.

SEC. 5. Conduct of Pregnancy Testing. — The test shall be administered primarily for the purpose of determining pregnancy by collecting or extracting blood serum from the woman. Pregnancy testing may be qualitative in order to determine the presence of HCG hormone or quantitative in order to measure the extent of HCG present in the body.

SEC. 6. Mandatory Disclosure of Potential Risks of Cosmetic Surgery Procedures. — It shall be the obligation of the cosmetic surgery practitioner to make a reasonable disclosure of available choices with respect to a cosmetic procedure and to inform the patient of the precise and potential dangers associated with the procedure and the possible dangers of undergoing such procedure when a woman is pregnant. The cosmetic surgery practitioner shall

explicitly advise in lay terms or in a manner that the patient can give an informed or intelligent consent to such procedure. An informed consent form shall thereafter be signed by the patient before undergoing a cosmetic surgery procedure.

- SEC. 7. Prohibited Acts. The following acts shall constitute an offense punishable under this Act:
- (a) Failure of the cosmetic surgery practitioner to inform the patient of the potential dangers of cosmetic surgery procedures as prescribed under Section 6 of this Act;
- (b) Performing cosmetic surgery procedure on any woman of childbearing age without the required pregnancy test; and
- (c) Performing cosmetic surgery procedure on any woman who has been positively found to be pregnant even when there is full disclosure or signed waiver of the right to sue over a denied and undetected pregnancy on the part of the woman.
- SEC. 8. *Penalties.* Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act shall suffer the penalties as graduated hereunder:
- (a) For the first conviction, the penalty of reprimand, which shall be officially recorded in the appropriate books of the PRC and the Philippine Medical Association;
- (b) For the second conviction, the penalty of fine in the amount of not less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) but not exceeding Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) at the discretion of the court;
- (c) For the third conviction, the penalty of fine in the amount of not less than Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) but not exceeding Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) at the discretion of the court and suspension of the license to practice the profession for ninety (90) days; and

(d) For the fourth and subsequent convictions, the penalty of fine of not less than Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) but not exceeding Thirty thousand pesos (P30,000.00) at the discretion of the court and suspension of the license to practice the profession for one (1) year.

In case of conviction resulting in the death of the mother or miscarriage of the unborn, a fine of not less that Thirty thousand pesos (P30,000.00) but not exceeding Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) and a penalty of suspension of the license to practice the profession for not less than two (2) years but not exceeding five (5) years shall be imposed at the discretion of the court. If the cosmetic surgery practitioner is affiliated, associated or connected to any firm, partnership, corporation or other juridical entity offering expertise in a broad range of cosmetic services wherein the procedure was performed within its premises, such entity shall suffer the following penalties:

- (1) For the first conviction, a penalty of fine in the amount of Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) but not exceeding Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) at the discretion of the court;
- (2) For the second and third convictions, a penalty of fine in the amount of Twenty thousand pesos (P20,000.00) but not exceeding Thirty thousand pesos (P30,000.00) at the discretion of the court; and
- (3) For the fourth and subsequent convictions, a penalty of fine in the amount of Thirty thousand pesos (P30,000.00) but not exceeding Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) at the discretion of the court and three (3) months suspension of business permit and the license to operate. The penalties imposed under this Act shall be without prejudice to other penalties imposable under the Revised Penal Code and other applicable laws.

Ī	SEC. 9. Implementing Rules and Regulations. — The Department of
2	Health shall issue the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of
3	the provisions of this Act within thirty (30) days after the effectivity of this
4	Act.
5	SEC. 10. Separability Clause If, for any reason, any provision or
6	part hereof is declared invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall
7	remain in full force and effect.
8	SEC. 11. Repealing Clause All laws, decrees, executive orders,
9	rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this
10	Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.
11	SEC. 12. Effectivity Clause This Act shall take effect fifteen (15)
12	days after its publication in any newspaper of general circulation.
	Approved.