



**PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA**



Sangguniang Panglungsod

ORDINANCE NO. 07-139

A COMPREHENSIVE ORDINANCE ON DENGUE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Sponsored by: Hon. Ma. Luisa Babaran-Echavez, MD
Hon. Engr. Marissa Cole-Rongavilla,
Hon. Atty. Icasiano M. dela Rea
Hon. Mamerto T. Sevilla, Jr.
Hon. Melchor R. Teves
Hon. Christian Glenn D, Lorica
Hon. Allan Rey A. Camilon
Hon. Francis Ian T. Bagatsing
Hon. Allen F. Ampaya
Hon. Lucio B. Constantino

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the City of Muntinlupa to promote the health and welfare of its constituents as well as to perform its constitutional obligation to protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them;

WHEREAS, it has been universally recognized that dengue remains a public health concern of major importance. It has now become the most important mosquito-borne viral disease globally. It affects young and old, rich and poor alike especially those living in densely populated urban areas throughout the tropics;

WHEREAS, there is no available vaccine and specific drug effective against dengue infection;

WHEREAS, despite wide scale implementation of several strategies and interventions, dengue is threat to mankind;

WHEREAS, our constituents tend to underestimate the health risks of dengue infections;

WHEREAS, dengue prevention and control program is a community-based program;

WHEREAS, in addition to the mandate of the City Council the City of Muntinlupa, through the provision set forth in this ordinance, hereby further adopts appropriate measures that will enhance the general welfare of their residents and inhabitants as it is duly empowered to do so by the Local Government Code of 1991;

WHEREAS, recognizing the hazards associated with dengue infections, the City of Muntinlupa, intends, by the enactment of this ordinance, to protect present and future generations in the City of Muntinlupa from the devastating and pernicious health, and socio-economic consequences of the disease, it is the purpose of this Ordinance to reduce continually and substantially if not completely eliminating, the prevalence of dengue in the City of Muntinlupa;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED, BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF MUNTINLUPA, BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS VESTED IN IT BY THE LAW, IN SESSION ASSEMBLED THAT:

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Article I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Title – This Ordinance shall be known as “A Comprehensive Ordinance of Dengue Control and Prevention”.

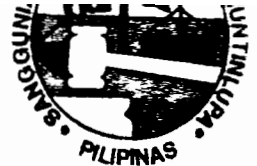
Section 2. Definition of Terms – As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, unless the context of their usage indicates otherwise:

- a. **Dengue Infection** – is a vital disease which causes a sudden and onset of fever with headache, muscle and joint pains and which may vary from a simple Dengue Fever (DF) to a more serious Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and its subsequent fatal from the Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS). Others may include disorders in blood clotting that can result in internal bleeding. DHF or dengue hemorrhagic fever is more severe and associated with loss of appetite, vomiting, high fever, headache and abdominal pain. Shock and circulatory failure may occur.
- b. **Vector** – serves as the vehicle that transmits the disease and which itself is not affected by it.
- c. **Etiology** – Branch of medical science concerned with the causes and origin of the disease.
- d. **Flavivirus** – a genus of virus that includes both mosquito-borne agents and some agents with recognized vectors.
- e. **Mode of transmission** – an act or process of transmitting the disease.
- f. **Morbidity** – the condition or state of being sick;
- g. **Mortality** – the state of death;
- h. **Serotypes** – a group of intimately related organisms distinguished by a common set of antigen;
- i. **Cross-immunity** – resistance to infection due to protection by another serotype;
- j. **Platelet** – microscopic circular or oval disk found in the blood of mammals concerned in coagulation of the blood and contraction of the clot.

Section 3 Etiology:

Dengue is caused by any of the four (4) serotypes of flavivirus DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, DEN-4.

All of the four (4) serotypes have been isolated in the country. Hence, a person can get a Dengue infection four (4) times at the most of his/her lifetime. There is no cross-immunity between serotypes, however, there is a lifetime immunity if affected by specific serotypes.



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Section 4. Mode of Transmission:

Dengue is transmitted by the bite of an infective female Aedes mosquito.

Two Aedes species are known disease vectors in the Philippines. Aedes aegypti, the primary vector and the predominant in urban areas and Aedes albopictus, the secondary vector and common in rural area.

The disease is not transmitted from person to person.

The patient is usually infective to the mosquitoes a day before the occurrence of fever up to the last day of fever or an average of about five (5) days.

Section 5. Epidemiologic Pattern:

A. Seasonal Trend:

Dengue cases are observed to increase during rainy season. A rise in the number of cases usually starts in July or few days after the onset of the rainy season and peaks in October and November or two (2) months after the peak of rainfall. A plateau, however, is noted when wet season extends up to December or even the first quarter of the following year.

During rainy months, water collects in containers which serve as breeding places for the mosquito vectors.

B. Age and Sex Distribution

All ages are at risk of having Dengue fever/Dengue hemorrhagic fever but children in the 0-9 years age group are commonly affected.

No appreciable difference is appreciable in both sexes. Both are equally affected with slight increase among males during the past five (5) years.

C. Potential Breeding Places are Characterized into 2 Parts.

Indoors:

- Flower Vases
- Earthen or clay jars
- Uncovered water storage tanks
- Metal drums
- Concrete water storage tanks in bathrooms
- Plastic jugs or any plastic containers
- Ant traps for protection from ant invasion of food
- Water trays of refrigerators with automatic defrosting
- Saucers or ornamental potted plants
- Soft drink bottles or any bottle that may collect water
- Any other container that may accumulate water or has water for up to seven days longer



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Outdoors:

- Discarded tires
- Rain barrels for collecting rain water
- Metal drums for water storage
- Bamboo post
- Tree holes
- Coconut shells
- Leaf axils of plant like banana, abaca, etc.
- Roof gutter which are clogged up
- Other discarded containers in fishing boats
- Other natural or artificial containers that can partially collect water

D. Clinical Manifestations

The onset is sudden with hyperpyrexia (39 degrees – 40 degrees Celsius) and headache.

Classification of Dengue Fever according to severity:

Grade I – Fever accompanied by non-specific constitutional symptoms, the only hemorrhagic manifestation is a positive tourniquet test.

Grade II – The additional manifestation to those of Grade I is spontaneous bleeding – skin and/or other hemorrhages.

Grade III – Circulating failure manifested by rapid and weak pulse pressure (20mmHg or less) or hypotension with the presence of cold clammy skin and restlessness.

Grade IV – Profound shock with undetectable blood pressure and pulse

*WHO Technical Report on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Southeast Asian and Western Pacific Regions

E. Diagnosis

Clinically, a sudden hyperpyrexia with sore throat, epigastric pain, hepatomegaly, flushing and hemorrhagic manifestations are suggestive of dengue infection.

F. Prevention

Control of the mosquito vector is the most important measure. Standing water in the house hold and premises should be properly drained. Flower vases, empty tins, old tires and other receptacles in the yard are good breeding places of mosquitoes.

Some ways that can be done to prevent the spread of Dengue Fever:

- The community should organize themselves to remove all possible breeding places of mosquitoes inside and outside of houses. Unwanted containers which will collect water should be properly disposed into covered trash bins.
- Cover water storage containers to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. Empty and thoroughly scrub at least once a week water receptacles such as flower vases, jars, tanks, and flower pot plates.

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- Clean house gutters to prevent stagnation of rainwater. Have it inspected and cleared regularly.
- Isolate patients suffering from Dengue H-fever for at least 5 days
- Report to the nearest Health Center any suspected case of Dengue in the neighborhood.

G. Treatment

This is mainly symptomatic and supportive. There are no specific antiviral drugs. In most cases, early and effective replacement of plasma loss with plasma expander and/or fluid and electrolyte solution results in a favorable outcome.

Article II. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 6. Administration of Mosquito Control Measures by the Government

This Ordinance mandates the City Health Office, ESC Dept, Engineering Dept and other Departments to be commissioned by the City Mayor to administer intensified mosquito control measures.

1. Inspection for larval habitats and periodic cleaning of waterways
2. Clearance of solid waste through the proper implementation of the revised ordinance on Solid Waste Management
3. Removal or covering of Water containers
4. Leveling of depressions
5. Application of insecticides and larvicides
6. Installation of Mosquito traps

The City Health Office shall continue coordinating with all the private and government health facilities to encourage the reporting of their Dengue cases/census to effect a more enhanced vector surveillance program.

Section 7. Assistance by NGOs and POs. This Ordinance mandates the creation of the following:

- I. Dengue Task Force with the following officers and members:
 - a. the City Mayor as chairman
 - b. Vice Mayor as vice chairman
 - c. Chairman, Committee on Health and Sanitation of the City Council
 - d. Chairman of the Environment and Aquatic Natural Resources of the City Council
 - e. City Health Officer,
 - f. School Superintendent
 - g. Representative from the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine,
 - h. Head, EPNRO,
 - i. City Sanitation Officer,
 - j. other Department Heads to be appointed by the City Mayor
 - k. PIO
 - l. ESC
 - m. President of the Muntinlupa Medical Society



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II. Barangay Dengue Watch.

- a. President of the Association of Barangay Captains as chairman;
- b. Vice President of the Association of Barangay Captains as vice chairman;
- c. All barangay captains;
- d. Barangay kagawad who is the chair of the Health and Sanitation Committee;
- e. the Sangguniang Kabataan of the barangay;
- f. ESC representative;
- g. Head of the Barangay Tanod;
- h. Federation President, Homeowners Association of the barangay;
- i. And others who may be appointed by the Chairman;
- j. Representative from the Muntinlupa Medical Society.

III. Dengue School Brigade

- a. School Superintendent as chairman;
 - b. All principals of school as vice chairman;
 - c. Presidents of Parents-Teacher Association of public and private schools;
- All other that may be appointed by the Chairman.

It shall be the duty of the City Health Office to do intensive on the spot inspection followed by elimination of breeding sources and if needed to do the application of larvicides to potential breeding grounds that are not removable.

ARTICLE III. PROHIBITED ACTS

Section 8. Intensification of clean up drive campaign and elimination of breeding sites of mosquitoes remain to be the cheapest, easiest and most effective methods to control Dengue.

After an extensive educational campaign on anti-mosquito campaign and enhanced vector surveillance programs are taught to the people with emphasis on the control of the mosquito vector.

The following acts shall be prohibited under this Ordinance and shall be penalized hereunder:

- 1. Neglect in cleaning his area of responsibility (own vicinity or surroundings)
- 2. Neglect in covering water containers with stored water;
- 3. Neglect in properly disposing of and maintaining the Potential Breeding Places as provided for under Section 5.C. hereof;
- 4. Neglect and failure in cleaning reservoirs which may harbor mosquito vectors;
- 5. Failure in reporting to, coordinating with the assigned offices, sites of non-removable water and sites of removable water that become breeding places of water, abandoned junkyards of tires, drums, tin cans and other materials which could be breeding grounds for the mosquito vector; and other analogous acts.

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ARTICLE IV. PENAL PROVISIONS

Section 9. Any person found violating any of the immediately preceding provisions referring to Prohibited Acts shall be criminally liable and punishable in the following manner:

First Offense: Warning and attendance of Seminar to be conducted by the responsible person (Sanitation Officer) from the City Health Office.

Second Offense: Fine of ONE THOUSAND PESOS (Php1,000.00) and/or imprisonment of not less than ONE(1) day but not more than TEN(10) days, at the discretion of the Court;

Third and Further Offenses: Fine of THREE THOUSAND PESOS (Php3,000.00) and/or imprisonment of not less than ELEVEN (11) days not more than TWENTY (20) days, at the discretion of the Court.

Article V

Section 10. This Ordinance likewise mandates Muntinlupa residents, owners and operators of different institutions and establishments in the City to clean their own surroundings, including canals, streets and roads in order to make the city a cleaner and healthier place to live in.

Section 11. This Ordinance likewise mandates all Health Professionals in Muntinlupa to report their cases of dengue fever to the City Health Office. The information reported shall include the name, age, address and the diagnosis of the patient.

Article VI. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

Section 12. If any provision of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or illegal, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of the other provision hereof.

Article VII. DISSEMINATION OF ORDINANCE

Section 13. A copy of this Ordinance shall be furnished to the City Health Department, City Police Station, all the Barangays, all school (public and private), public places and public conveyances concerned in this Dengue Prevention and Control Program

Article VIII. REPEALING CLAUSE

Section 14. All Ordinances contrary to or inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Article IX. IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS

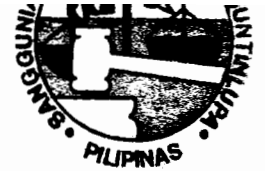
Section 15. An Implementing Rules and Regulations implementing this Ordinance shall be completed within SIXTY (60) days from the effectivity of this Ordinance and shall become part thereof.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be prepared by the Dengue Task Force as created under Article II, Section 2 hereof.

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Article X. EFFECTIVITY


Section 16. This Ordinance shall take effect after SIXTY (60) days following its full publication in a newspaper of local circulation or posting in at least two (2) conspicuous places in the City Hall.

ENACTED by the **4th Sangguniang Panlungsod of Muntinlupa** this **21st day of June, 2007** on its **117th Regular Session**.

CONCURRED:


ALLAN REY A. CAMILON
Councilor


FRANCIS IAN T. BAGATSING
Councilor


MA. LUISA BABARAN-ECHAVEZ, MD
Councilor


Engr. MARISSA COLE-RONGAVILLA
Councilor

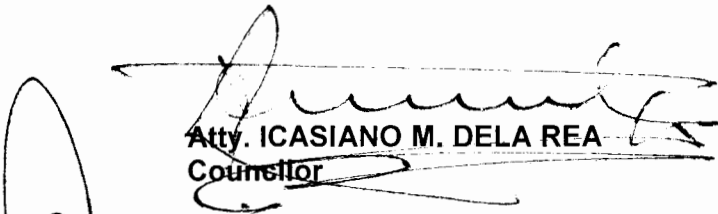


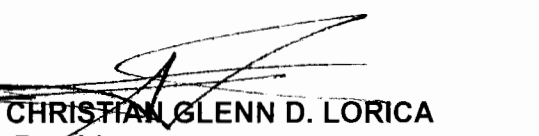

MELCHOR R. TEVES
Councilor

LUCIO B. CONSTANTINO
Councilor

ALLEN F. AMPAYA
Councilor


Engr. MAMERTO T. SEVILLA, Jr.
Councilor


Atty. ICASIANO M. DELA REA
Councilor


CHRISTIAN GLENN D. LORICA
President
Federation of Sangguniang Kabataan

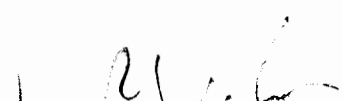
ABSENT:

BAL NIEFES
Councilor

RENE CARL S. CAYETANO
Councilor

KEVIN B. DELGADO
Councilor


ELMER S. ESPELETA
Councilor





**PAMAHALAANG LUNGSOD NG MUNTINLUPA
KALAKHANG MAYNILA**



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JOSELITO V. AREVALO
Councillor

MARIO E. BULAY
Councillor

ARTEMIO A. SIMUNDAC
Sectoral Representative
President Association of Brgay. Captains

I CERTIFY AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

CECILIA C. LAZARTE
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED;

ATTY. RAUL R. CORRO
Majority Floor Leader/ Acting Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

ATTY. JAIME B. FRESNEDI
City Mayor

Date: _____

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