

National Immunization Program (NIP) of the Department of Health, cases of vaccines-preventable disease remain to be a challenge to the health care system of the country;

WHEREAS, based on the records of the City Health Office, the full immunization program are given by the Midwives starting from newborn up to 1-year old;

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Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Naga, that:

SECTION 1. - TITLE. - This ordinance shall be known as "**An Ordinance supporting the full implementation of the National Immunization Program (NIP) of the Department of Health (DOH) in the City of Naga**".

SECTION 2. - PURPOSE. - The primary purpose of this ordinance is to safeguard the health and wellbeing of children from all forms of vaccine preventable diseases through the full implementation of the National Immunization Program (NIP) in the City of Naga and to ensure that parents recognize the rights of every children to survival and full and health development as individual through the full implementation of the immunization program.

SECTION 3. - DEFINITION OF TERMS - For purposes of this ordinance, the following terms are hereby defined, based on the World Health organization and the Department of Health, such as:

- a) **National Immunization Program (NIP)** an organizational component of the centers for disease control and prevention, charged with preventing disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases in children and adults.
- b) **Vaccine Preventable Diseases** - vaccination against a range of bacterial and viral diseases is an integral part of communicable disease control world-wide. Vaccination against a specific disease not only reduces the incidence of that disease, it reduces the social and economic burden of the disease on communities. Very high immunization coverage can lead to complete blocking of transmission for many vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs). The world-wide eradication of small pox and the near eradication of polio from many countries provide excellent examples of the role of immunization in disease control.
- c) **Immunization** - is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.
- d) **Epidemic Outbreak** - is the sudden occurrence of a disease in a community, which has never experienced the disease before or when cases of that disease occur in numbers greater than expected in a defined area.
- e) **Vaccines** - is a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease. A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism, and is often

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- made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe, its toxins or one of its surface proteins.
- f) **Morbidity** - the rate of disease in a population
 - g) **Mortality** - the proportion of deaths to population
 - h) **Tuberculosis** - An infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It usually attacks the lungs, but other parts of the body can also be affected, including the bones, joints and brain.
 - i) **Diphtheria** - A bacterial infection cause by *Corynebacterium diphtheria*. The infection can involve almost any mucous membrane, but the most common sites of infection are the tonsils and pharynx,
 - j) **Tetanus** - A common cause of neonatal and maternal mortality whenever maternal protection with tetanus toxoid is low and proper umbilical cord care practices are not followed. Tetanus, also known as lockjaw, is caused by a bacillus (*Clostridium tetani*) that is present in the soil and in the animal and human feces.
 - k) **Pertussis** - also called whooping cough, is a highly contagious, acute bacterial disease affecting the respiratory tract.
 - l) **Poliomyelitis** - a disease of the central nervous system caused by three closely related polio viruses: type 1,2 and 3.
 - m) **Measles** - is characterized by a variety of symptoms, including 3C's cough, coryza (runny nose), conjunctivitis, fever, rash, ear infections, and brain inflammation.
 - n) **Mumps** - sometimes called infectious parotitis, is an infection caused by a virus affecting primarily the salivary glands. Mumps is mostly a mild childhood disease, often affecting children between 5-9 years old.
 - o) **Rubella** - an infection caused by a virus. Congenital rubella syndrome (CR's) is an important cause of severe birth defects.
 - p) **Hepatitis B** - is a viral infection of the liver. Acute infection either resolves or progresses or chronic infection, which may lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer several decades later.
 - q) **Influenza** - is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract - the nose, throat and rarely also the lungs. The infection usually lasts for about a week.

SECTION 4. - Roles and Responsibilities

A. LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NAGA

- i. Implement the National Immunization Program (NIP) in the City Government of Naga in accordance with the provisions setforth in the Philippine Constitution, and applicable laws on the various guidelines and directives issued by the Department of Health (DOH);
- ii. Ensure adoption of laws that guarantee the full implementation of the NIP through the creation of local policies and legislations;
- iii. Ensure that the efficient delivery of immunization services are being carried out through their functional City Health Office

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