

PROJECT STUDY

TIMOG HILAGA PROVIDENCE GROUP INC.

JUNE 2009

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NOT INCLUDED YET

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I. INTRODUCTION

Timog Hilaga Providence Group Inc.(THGPI) was registered on April 20, 2009 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under SEC Reg. No. CS2009-05447 and Bureau of Internal Revenue TIN 007-281-275-000, with an authorized capitalization of SIXTY MILLION PESOS (P60,000,000). It has 60,000 Authorized Common Shares with a Par Value of P1,000 per share. Of this, 15,000 Common Shares are subscribed. To date P3.75M worth of shares are fully paid.

The registered office address of Timog Hilaga Providence Group Inc. is km. 14 Mc Arthur Highway, Valenzuela City, Metro Manila.

A. Proponents' Profile

Timog Hilaga Providence Group Inc. was incorporated by 25 stockholders. Many of its Founders and Stockholders are experienced hospital builders, administrators, and management experts having been and currently involved in various hospital projects such as the Metro South Medical Center in Molino, Las Piñas Doctors Hospital in Las Piñas, The Medical City in Pasig City, De Los Santos STI Medical Center in E. Rodriguez Ave., Quezon City, Valenzuela General Hospital in Valenzuela City, Pasolo Maternity and Medical Clinic, Valenzuela City and St. Paul Hospital in Bucaue, Bulacan.

Other stockholders include hospital equipment providers, information technology providers and medical specialists in various fields and alternative medicine providers.

The 2009 Board of Directors of Timog Hilaga Providence Group Inc is composed of 11 members as follows:

- 1 Gilberto D. Abuan
- 2 Victor Oliver U. Amarin
- 3 Minerva M. Kalaw
- 4 Rosauero L. Mangaser
- 5 Roel C. Peña
- 6 Federico E. Peralta, III
- 7 Grover Cleveland R. Salamanca
- 8 Maria Cristina M. Santiago
- 9 Roel A. Santiago
- 10 Melda S. Suaverdez
- 11 Ronald C. Suaverdez

and the Corporate Officers are;

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Melda S. Suaverdez | - Chairman of the Board |
| Roel A. Santiago | - President |
| Maria Cristina M. Santiago | - Corporate Treasurer |
| Ronald C. Suaverdez | - Corporate Secretary |
| Roel C. Peña | - Medical Director and Chairman, Technical Committee |

Grover Cleveland R. Salamanca	- Hospital Administrator
Gilberto D. Abuan	- Head, Human Resources
Rosauro L. Mangaser	- Chairman, Marketing Committee
Federico E. Peralta, III	- Chairman, Construction Committee
Victor Oliver U. Amarin	- Chairman, Finance Committee
Minerva M. Kalaw	- Chairman, Purchasing Committee
Nelly P. Santos	-Assistant Treasurer
Monina B. Matanguihan	
Aida S. Tancio	
Ivor Co Tantuco	

Attached is a Summary of Credentials of the Board of Directors and Key Officers of the Company (Annex A).

B. Objectives of the Project

Hospital Proper and the Interim OPD and Diagnostic Center

Timog Hilaga Providence Group Inc. (THPGI) will be established to operate as a 50-bed tertiary hospital. It will cater to and serve the medical needs of the population of Valenzuela City and the adjoining barangays and towns. It will also serve the nearby villages and establishments in the locality. The hospital will likewise capture the medical tourism and wellness market opportunities aptly provided by the Valenzuela location.

As its interim operations and while preparing for the construction of the hospital building, THPGI will establish the Out-Patient and Diagnostic Center for it to be able to immediately serve the needs of the locality. This services include laboratory, diagnostics, consultation ambulatory and emergency services, rehab services and a pharmacy. An ambulance will also be procured to complete the Out-Patient Department services.

Medical Spa and Wellness Center

The Company envisions the setting up of a Medical Spa and Wellness Center to looking at various approaches to health (nutritional, holistic, spiritual, etc.), as this will improve the total health care and profile of the client.

It is also considering tie-up with various hotels, halfway houses, and villages as it envisions quality time for the client and the family. The construction of suite rooms will serve as an added feature for clients who wish to have a checkup and or recuperate together with the family.

In line with the Government's thrust of promoting medical tourism, the importance of having a medical center in the locality and building a medical spa in the area transforms a quiet and leisure day destination into a serious and long-term attraction for homeowners and retirees as well as investors.

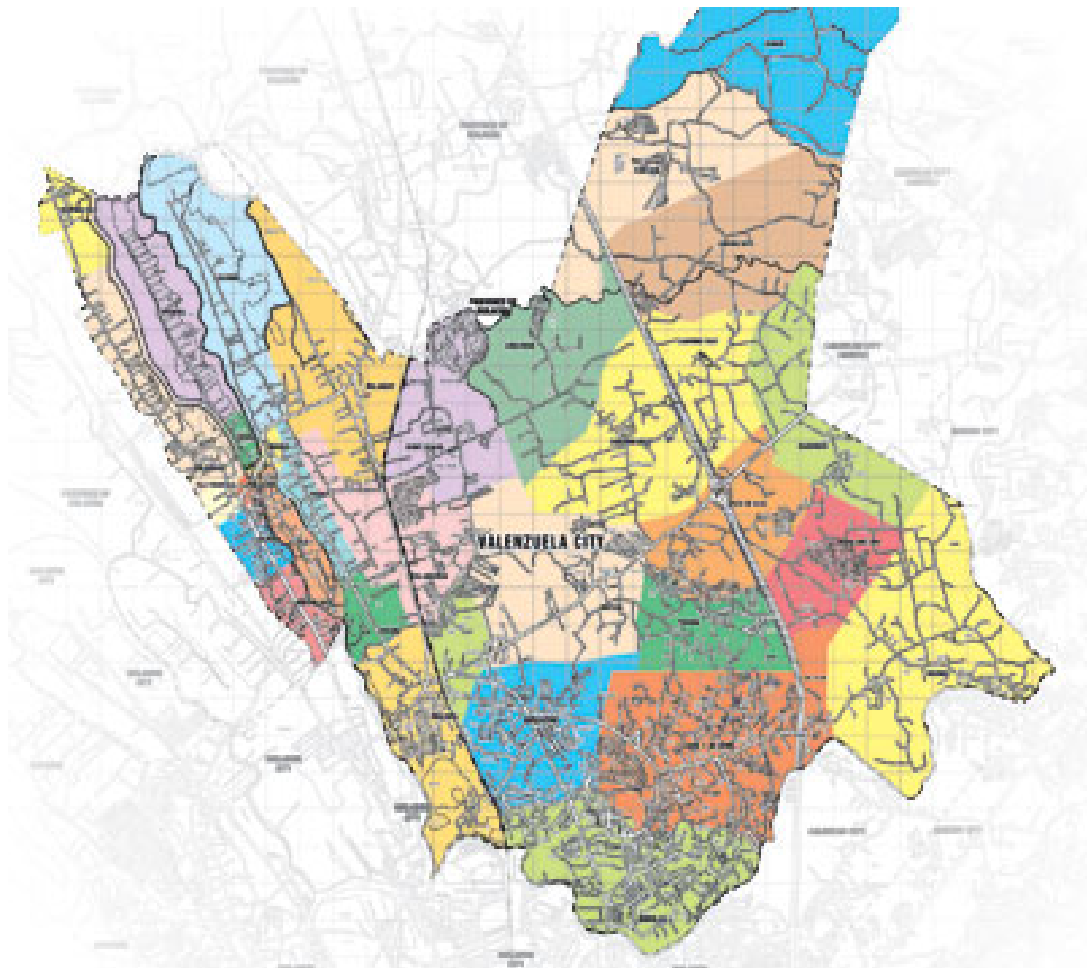
II. PROPOSED LOCATION

A. Address / Landmarks

The Hospital will be built along Mc Arthur Hi-way with address Km. 14 Mc Arthur Hi-way, Malinta, Valenzuela City, Philippines.

The City of Valenzuela, or Lungsod ng Valenzuela, is a northern city of Metro Manila, the Philippine National Capital Region found in the main island of Luzon. Valenzuela, together with the cities of Malabon, Navotas, Taguig, Muntinlupa, and the municipality of Pateros, forms the outer ring of Metro Manila territories. The city is bordered to the east by Quezon City and northern Caloocan City, to the south by Malabon city and southern Caloocan City, to the west by the municipality of Obando in Bulacan province, and to the north by Meycauayan city, also in Bulacan. Its total land area is primarily used for industrial and residential developments.

As seen from the sky, the City of Valenzuela is like a giant eagle spreading its majestic wings, poised for flight



and, soar into the future, the city does.

Since its establishment as an independent town in 1623, what was formerly known as the town of Polo had undergone many radical, and sometimes, even painful changes. Polo was an idyllic center of agriculture and fishery carved from the town of Meycauayan, Bulacan. The town acquired its independence through the efforts of Father Juan Taranco and Don Juan Monsod.



The chapel of San Diego de Alcala, and its now famous belfry, was completed in 1632 and became the town's center that stood witness to countless battles during the Spanish, American and Japanese occupations.

Valenzuela was originally a fishing and agricultural town in Bulacan established in 1623. It was then known as Polo until it was changed into its present name Valenzuela on July 21, 1960 in honor of Dr. Pio Valenzuela, the city's most distinguished son and who had figured prominently in the Philippine revolution against Spain during the late 19th century.

On November 7, 1975, Presidential Decree 824 was issued creating Metropolitan Manila and constituting a Metropolitan Manila Commission. This brought the separation of Valenzuela from Bulacan and its integration into Metropolitan Manila.

Economic, social and physical improvement brought about the dream of the people to elevate the status of Valenzuela into a city.

On February 14, 1998, after the much work and efforts of its residents and local government, President Fidel V. Ramos signed RA 8526, an act passed by congress classifying Valenzuela as a highly urbanized city.

This was ratified by the people thru a plebiscite held on December 30, 1998, making the City of Valenzuela as the 12th city of Metropolitan Manila and the 83rd city of the Republic of the Philippines.

Two major highways passes through the city - the North Luzon Expressway (NLEX) and the MacArthur Highway. The NLEX serves as the main gateway to Metro Manila from the northern regions of the country. The most common means of transportation is via buses which traverse the McArthur Highway, and jeepneys that travel on the city's minor streets. Tricycles are used for short distances, while taxi cabs can be used to travel any route.

The City of Valenzuela is bounded by Meycauayan on the north; upper Caloocan City and Quezon City on the east; the City of Malabon on the south and southwest; and the Municipality of Obando on the northwest.

Its global position is between 14 °39' N latitude and 120 °54' and 121 ° 02' E longitude. Highest elevation point is 38m above sea level, average elevation of 2.0m above sea level, with a surface gradient of 0.55%. The slope is level to gently undulating.

The social and political upheavals of the seventies and early eighties did not dampen the pulsating economy of the municipality. It was, in fact, a golden age in the History & Culture of Valenzuela when businesses and industries in the municipality grew rapidly. In 1986, a new socio-political order swept the entire country. The four days of the EDSA People Power Revolution were marked by an outpouring of love, anger, hysteria and courage by a people fighting for change and renewal.



The restoration of democracy in the country also brought about a paradigm shift in national and local government relations. The passage of the Local Government Code in 1991 unlocked and marshalled the repressed energies of local communities. The Local Government Code provides genuine and meaningful autonomy to enable local governments to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities. It was during this time that Valenzuela began charting its own destiny and moved the local economy in the direction it chose.

B. Size / Area of the Proposed Site

The Hospital will be constructed in a 4,171 sq.m. lot. It will be a six-level building with a total floor area of 1,200 square meters. The perspective of the proposed Hospital Building will be submitted in the near future.

C. Developments in the Area

The Municipality of Valenzuela being the gateway to the north is now Valenzuela City, one of the country's premier business and industrial centers.

Moreover, of this vital link to Northern Luzon brought much commercial and industrial growth to Valenzuela City.



The renewed interest of local and foreign investors has already ushered large-scale developments in Valenzuela City, as follows;

1. Establishment of newer and Manila – based restaurants, i.e., Max Restaurant and Northpark Restaurant.
2. Renovation and expansion of existing establishments such as South Supermarket, Jollibee, Chowking, Pizza Hut and Shakeys, etc.

3. Influx of real estate developers, HC Woodlands, SM Supercenter, Valenzuela.
4. PNR Northrail – from Monumento, Gracepark Caloocan to Malolos Bulacan.

City of Valenzuela ranked fifth in the National Capital Region (NCR)

Valenzuela City ranked fifth in terms of population size among the 12 cities and five municipalities in the NCR. This city contributed 4.89 percent to the 9.93 million population in the region. At the national level, Valenzuela city shared 0.63 percent to the total population of 76.5 million.

Barangay Hen. T. de Leon was the largest in terms of population

Out of the 32 barangays in the city of Valenzuela, Hen. T. de Leon was the biggest in terms of population size, constituting 72,234 persons or 14.88 percent. Marulas and Malinta followed with 11.63 percent and 9.02 percent, respectively. Barangay Poblacion was the smallest in terms of population with 267 persons.

Valenzuela City had a median age of 23 years

City of Valenzuela had a median age of 23 years in 2000 and 22 years in 1995. This meant that half of the population were below 23 years old.

Sex ratio was recorded at 101.37

Males outnumbered their female counterparts with sex ratio of 101.37 males for every 100 females. In 1995, the ratio was 100.83. There were more males than females in the age groups 0 to 14 and 25 to 54 years. On the other hand, females dominated in the rest of the age groups.

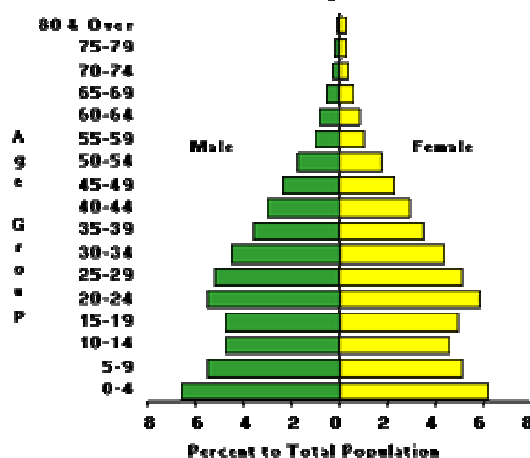
Dependency ratio down to 54.16

The percentage of the total population belonging to age group 0 to 14 years was 32.74 percent. The oldest group (65 years and over) accounted for 2.39 percent, while 64.87 percent were in 15 to 64 years age group (economically active population).

The overall dependency ratio in 2000 was 54.16. This meant that for every 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years,

there were about 54 dependents (50 persons aged 0 to 14 years □ young dependents, and four persons aged 65 years and over □ old dependents).

Figure 1
Age-Sex Population Pyramid,
Valenzuela City: 2000



Three out of five persons in the population were voters

The total population of voters in Valenzuela City, was 300,497 persons or 61.90 percent of the city population. The proportion for females posted 50.23 percent, slightly higher than that of the males.

More than half of females in Valenzuela City were in childbearing ages

Of the 238,788 total females, 57.83 percent were in childbearing or reproductive age group (15-49 years). The highest percentage of which were those at age group 20 to 24 years (11.71 percent).

Females dominated higher level education

About 28 percent of the household population five years old and over had completed/attended elementary education; 37.35 percent, high school; and 19.64 percent were either college undergraduates, academic degree holders or had post baccalaureate courses

By gender, females dominated household population who were college undergraduates (50.04 percent), academic degree holders (54.23 percent) and with post baccalaureate courses (56.27 percent).

Seven out of ten were Tagalogs

More than 70 percent of the household population in Valenzuela City classified themselves as Tagalog. Bicol/Bikol (4.55 percent) and Bisaya/Binisaya (4.32 percent) followed. The remaining 19.23 percent were either Ilocano, Cebuano, Hiligaynon/Ilongo, Waray or belonged to other ethnic groups.

Married persons outnumbered single persons

Almost 48 percent of the total population 10 years and over were married, while 39.89 percent were single.

Housing units had median floor area of 35.34 square meters

One-fourth of the occupied housing units had floor area of 20 to 29 square meters (24.20 percent), 21.50 percent with 10 to 19 square meters, and 18.17 percent with 30 to 49 square meters.

Occupied housing units had median floor area of 35.54 square meters. This meant that, half of the housing units had floor area of below 35.34 square meters.

Half of the housing units were single houses

Of the occupied housing units in Valenzuela City, 49.95 percent were single houses, 35.86 percent were multi-unit residential, while 11.60 percent were duplex.

Majority (81.02 percent) of these housing units did not need any repair or if needed one, with minor repair only. Moreover, one-fourth (26.61 percent) of the housing units were built from 1981 to 1990.

Occupied housing units were predominantly made of strong materials for roof and walls

As to the construction materials used, more than half (55.93 percent) of the housing units used concrete/brick/stone for the walls. This registered a 11.86 percentage point increase from the 1990 figure. In addition, four-fifths (80.72 percent) of the housing units had roof made of galvanized iron/aluminum, an almost equal proportion compared to ten years ago.

Results from the 2000 census of Population and Housing, NSO.

III. BACKGROUND ON THE LOCATION

A. Residential Places in Valenzuela

Middle and upper class residents of Valenzuela often reside in the many subdivisions and villages found in the city. These gated communities are usually marked with a walled perimeter and guards at the gates to provide limited access. Their most common featured amenities are lighted streets, street sweepers, clubhouses or multi-purpose halls, and community recreation areas. Homeowner's associations are often organized to address the upkeep of these amenities and establish cooperation among the residents.

Some prominent subdivisions and villages in Valenzuela include the ITC Woodlands Subdivision, Glenrose North Subdivision, Fortune Village, De Castro Village, Hiyas Homes Subdivision, Serrano Subdivision, Victoria Village, san Miguel Village, and Rizal village.

B. Demographic Characteristics

Valenzuela has a total land area of 4,459.4 hectares, or 44.59 square kilometers, with a population of 568,928 as of August 1, 2007 and a Population Density (2007) - 12,759 / sq.km.

The City's average population growth rate of 2.27% (population as May 2000 – 485,433 and August 2007 – 568,928) for the past seven years shows that consistent increase will occur in the succeeding years. At this growth rate the estimated population for the next six years are as follows:

*Projected Population of Valenzuela City
2009-2014*

CITY OF VALENZUELA	Area (in has.)	Ave. Density (person / ha)	Population (as of August 1, 2007)	Projected Population Year End					
				2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arkong Bato *	34.3	238	8,170	8,545	8,937	9,347	9,776	10,225	10,694
Bagbaguin	159.1	75	11,954	12,503	13,077	13,677	14,305	14,962	15,649
Balangkas *	73.3	145	10,663	11,153	11,665	12,201	12,761	13,347	13,960
Parada	80.6	199	16,059	16,796	17,567	18,374	19,218	20,100	21,023
Bignay	268.8	74	19,915	20,829	21,785	22,785	23,831	24,925	26,069
Bisig *	45.6	28	1,262	1,320	1,381	1,444	1,510	1,579	1,652
Canumay	296.8	95	28,192	29,486	30,840	32,256	33,737	35,286	36,906
Karuhatan	190.6	198	37,750	39,483	41,296	43,192	45,175	47,249	49,418
Coloong *	223.8	48	10,675	11,165	11,678	12,214	12,775	13,362	13,976
Dalandanan *	93.9	191	17,920	18,743	19,604	20,504	21,445	22,430	23,460
Hen. T. De Leon	366.9	260	95,536	99,923	104,511	109,310	114,329	119,578	125,068
Isla *	39.6	108	4,257	4,452	4,656	4,870	5,094	5,328	5,573
Lawang Bato	287.5	51	14,770	15,448	16,157	16,899	17,675	18,487	19,336
Lingunan *	115.9	126	14,661	15,334	16,038	16,774	17,544	18,350	19,193
Mabolo *	15.0	98	1,465	1,532	1,602	1,676	1,753	1,833	1,917
Malanday *	295.6	63	18,769	19,631	20,532	21,475	22,461	23,492	24,571
Malinta *	174.1	253	44,042	46,064	48,179	50,391	52,705	55,125	57,656
Mapulang Lupa	140.8	166	23,400	24,474	25,598	26,773	28,002	29,288	30,633
Marulas	224.7	244	54,753	57,267	59,896	62,646	65,522	68,530	71,677
Maysan *	253.3	107	26,993	28,232	29,528	30,884	32,302	33,785	35,336
Palasan *	15.6	389	6,068	6,347	6,638	6,943	7,262	7,595	7,944
Pariancillo Villa *	5.0	263	1,317	1,377	1,440	1,506	1,575	1,647	1,723
Paso De Blas	155.0	85	13,229	13,836	14,471	15,135	15,830	16,557	17,317
Pasolo *	79.5	77	6,086	6,365	6,657	6,963	7,283	7,617	7,967
Poblacion*	3.4	116	393	411	430	450	471	493	516
Pulo *	5.2	217	1,130	1,182	1,236	1,293	1,352	1,414	1,479
Punturin	162.2	89	14,375	15,035	15,725	16,447	17,202	17,992	18,818
Rincon *	24.4	252	6,152	6,434	6,729	7,038	7,361	7,699	8,053
Tagalag *	101.0	32	3,272	3,422	3,579	3,743	3,915	4,095	4,283
Ugong	307.2	100	30,779	32,192	33,670	35,216	36,833	38,524	40,293
Viente Reales *	192.9	113	21,879	22,884	23,935	25,034	26,183	27,385	28,642
Wawang Pulo	27.8	109	3,042	3,182	3,328	3,481	3,641	3,808	3,983
TOTAL	4,459.4	128	568,928	595,047	622,365	650,941	680,828	712,087	744,785

* Targeted patient catchment area.

Based on the above, the projected primary catchment population of the proposed hospital is Barangay Malinta, Valenzuela City.

The secondary catchment areas are :

- Bgys Dalandanan, Rincon, Pasolo, Malanday, Viente Reales, Lingunan, Maysan, Mabolo, Coloong, Poblacion Polo, Palasan, and Arkong Bato in Valenzuela City
- Bgys Bangkal and Banga in Meycauayan City, Bulacan
- Bgys Panghulo and Maysilo in Malabon City, Metro Manila

As of the 2000 census, household population is 127,658 using an average household size of 4.58 persons.

C. Health Characteristics of the Population

Based on the LGU Profile – Valenzuela City, herewith are the health and welfare data of the City:

Vital Health Indices	2004	2005	2006
Crude Birth Rate	18.5/1000 pop	13.4	15.6
Crude Death Rate	3.4/1000 pop	3.5	3.8
Infant Mortality Rate	9.8/1000 LB	14.5	17.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.0/1000 LB	1.8	1.1
Under 5 Mortality Rate	19.5/1000 LB	22.9	23.4

Leading Causes of Morbidity: URTI/AUR; bronchitis/bronchiolitis; hypertension; diarrhea; dermatitis; urinary tract infections; pneumonia; animal bite; acute hemorrhagic fever/dengue and PTB

Leading Causes of Mortality: Hypertension; heart disease; pneumonia; cancer; TB all forms; diabetes mellitus; multi organ failure; COPD and kidney disease; liver disease/cirrhosis and gastroenteritis

Leading Causes of Infant Mortality: Pneumonia; asphyxia; sepsis; prematurity; diseases of heart; acute gastroenteritis; meconium aspiration; congenital anomaly; hypovolemia and dengue fever

D. Poverty Ratio for Valenzuela City

There are 14, 980 families of informal settlers living in Valenzuela City. This comprises 11.93% of the city's total number of households. 42.30% of these informal settlers are found in privately owned lands, 20.68% are within CMP, 20% are along danger areas such as waterways, power lines and roadways and the remaining living in the government properties or in properties under court litigation.

The 3 poorest barangays in Valenzuela City are:

- Bgy. Pariancillo Villa
- Bgy. Malinta
- Bgy. Ugong
- Bgy. Gen. T. de Leon

E. Population of Adjoining Cities, Towns

The growing population of the Pampanga and Bulacan is a potential market for the hospital. The people of these areas come to Valenzuela on their way to hospitals in Metro Manila.

The adjoining barangays of Malabon and Meycauayan Cities are also a market of the proposed hospital. Below is a table showing the 2007 population of the barangays in Malabon and Caloocan City and their estimated population projected from 2009 to 2014 as follows:

CITY OF MALABON	Population (as of August 1, 2007)	Projected Population Year End					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Acacia	5,482	5,537	5,592	5,648	5,704	5,761	5,819
Baritan	10,953	11,063	11,174	11,286	11,399	11,513	11,628
Bayan-bayanan	6,950	7,020	7,090	7,161	7,233	7,305	7,378
Catmon	36,804	37,172	37,544	37,919	38,298	38,681	39,068
Concepcion	12,497	12,622	12,748	12,875	13,004	13,134	13,265
Dampalit	12,087	12,208	12,330	12,453	12,578	12,704	12,831
Flores	4,128	4,169	4,211	4,253	4,296	4,339	4,382
Hulong Duhat	11,987	12,107	12,228	12,350	12,474	12,599	12,725
Ibaba	9,629	9,725	9,822	9,920	10,019	10,119	10,220
Longos	51,113	51,624	52,140	52,661	53,188	53,720	54,257
Maysilo	11,104	11,215	11,327	11,440	11,554	11,670	11,787
Muzon	5,683	5,740	5,797	5,855	5,914	5,973	6,033
Niugan	5,831	5,889	5,948	6,007	6,067	6,128	6,189
Panghulo	12,264	12,387	12,511	12,636	12,762	12,890	13,019
Potrero	45,081	45,532	45,987	46,447	46,911	47,380	47,854
San Agustin	11,169	11,281	11,394	11,508	11,623	11,739	11,856
Santolan	12,758	12,886	13,015	13,145	13,276	13,409	13,543
Tañong (Pob.)	16,257	16,420	16,584	16,750	16,918	17,087	17,258
Tinajeros	18,387	18,571	18,757	18,945	19,134	19,325	19,518
Tonsuya	40,221	40,623	41,029	41,439	41,853	42,272	42,695
Tugatog	23,296	23,529	23,764	24,002	24,242	24,484	24,729
TOTAL	363,681	367,320	370,992	374,700	378,447	382,232	386,054

CITY OF MEYCAUAYAN	Population (as of August 1, 2007)	Projected Population Year End					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bagbaguin	7,963	8,043	8,123	8,204	8,286	8,369	8,453
Bahay Pare	10,434	10,538	10,643	10,749	10,856	10,965	11,075
Bancal *	12,939	13,068	13,199	13,331	13,464	13,599	13,735
Banga *	2,789	2,817	2,845	2,873	2,902	2,931	2,960
Bayugo	15,757	15,915	16,074	16,235	16,397	16,561	16,727
Calvario	6,200	6,262	6,325	6,388	6,452	6,517	6,582
Camalig	6,895	6,964	7,034	7,104	7,175	7,247	7,319
Hulo	1,563	1,579	1,595	1,611	1,627	1,643	1,659
Iba	7,946	8,025	8,105	8,186	8,268	8,351	8,435
Langka	2,991	3,021	3,051	3,082	3,113	3,144	3,175
Lawa	10,976	11,086	11,197	11,309	11,422	11,536	11,651
Libtong	6,901	6,970	7,040	7,110	7,181	7,253	7,326
Liputan	1,666	1,683	1,700	1,717	1,734	1,751	1,769
Longos	3,511	3,546	3,581	3,617	3,653	3,690	3,727
Malhacan	22,337	22,560	22,786	23,014	23,244	23,476	23,711
Pajo	4,627	4,673	4,720	4,767	4,815	4,863	4,912
Pandayan	16,364	16,528	16,693	16,860	17,029	17,199	17,371
Pantoc	9,719	9,816	9,914	10,013	10,113	10,214	10,316
Perez	15,221	15,373	15,527	15,682	15,839	15,997	16,157
Poblacion	205	207	209	211	213	215	217
Saluysoy	13,113	13,244	13,376	13,510	13,645	13,781	13,919
Saint Francis (Gasak)	1,621	1,637	1,653	1,670	1,687	1,704	1,721
Tugatog	4,938	4,987	5,037	5,087	5,138	5,189	5,241
Ubihan	2,279	2,302	2,325	2,348	2,371	2,395	2,419
Zamora	2,993	3,023	3,053	3,084	3,115	3,146	3,177
Caingin	4,621	4,667	4,714	4,761	4,809	4,857	4,906
TOTAL	196,569	198,534	200,519	202,523	204,548	206,593	208,660

* targeted patient catchment area.

IV. HOSPITAL INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

A. Brief Overview of Hospitals and Hospital Beds

PHA President, Dr. Tiburcio S. Macias, MD, MHA, in his speech on Sept 25, 2005 in a Regional Conference held in Roxas City, spoke of an ideal ratio of bed to population and that is 1:500. He observed that the present figures gathered represented a ratio of 1:886. NCR alone stood at 1:1,024. Alarmed, he said, "These explains why many of our public hospitals are overcrowded. One could just imagine the tremendous problems we will all be facing if there will be a major disease outbreak like Dengue or Avian flu... and God forbid even a disaster of calamitous proportions like the one that happened recently in Iraq and the USA. I just hope the government and society in general will see the importance of our hospitals in the delivery of health services and be able to

craft, as well, laws that will encourage... NOT DISCOURAGE... investment in the industry. "

Table below illustrates a disheartening condition of service capacities. (Reference: PHA)

	# of Hospitals	Bed Capacity
GOVERNMENT	676	48,781
Primary	262	4,695
Secondary	314	14,178
Tertiary	100	29,908
PRIVATE	1,442	47,593
Primary	784	11,753
Secondary	481	14,140
Tertiary	177	21,700

NSO data shows Phil population as of 2004 is 82.6Million. Total hospital beds from the table above are 96,374. A ratio of 1:857, bed to population - a distant figure from the ideal 1:500.

Health Care Services are made available primarily through a network of public and private hospitals, private clinics, municipality-based health centers. The main health centers (MHCs) and barangay health stations (BHSs) are government facilities that are primarily responsible for the delivery of basic health care services to communities especially in the rural areas. A doctor and a public health nurse oversee the MHC. On the other hand, the BHS is a simple clinic staffed by a rural health midwife who is assisted by a barangay health worker.

However, there is an uneven distribution of main health centers and barangay health stations among the various regions. The table indicates that many community health facilities will have to service a much larger number of people compared with the others. The case of NCR having 1BHS to 4.8 million population is an exception: many Metro Manila residents actually take advantage of the presence of numerous and highly accessible government and private hospitals, private clinics, health centers, puericulture centers and other health facilities. In the other regions, many barangays are not served by the basic health facilities. Moreover, many of the community health facilities suffer from lack of medicine and medical supplies.

B. Factors Affecting Demand

The factors affecting demand for health services include, among others:

1. Affordability in terms of amount spent for health services vs. income;
2. Access to healthcare facilities and equipment;
3. Supply of drugs and medicine;
4. Availability of trained health professionals; and
5. Health care is increasingly moving towards health insurance and managed care set-up.

C. Parameters Influencing Choice of Hospitals

Among the factors influencing choice of hospital are:

1. Affordability of services offered;
2. Availability of medical practitioners (doctors of choice);
3. Availability of complete facilities and equipment;
4. Accessibility of the hospital;
5. Perception/reputation of getting the best treatment; and
6. Availability of specialized practitioners.

D. Factors Affecting Supply of Medical Facilities

The growth of the Philippines' population and economy has sparked a demand for health care services and products that foreign companies are helping to meet. The high investment cost of building a hospital and medical equipment compounded by the decreasing number of health professionals have greatly affected the supply of medical facilities. Doctors, who have the financial capacity and time, have joined together to invest in medical facilities. Almost all private hospitals in the Philippines are owned by doctors who also practice in those hospitals. In fact, foreign investors are also encouraged to go into joint venture investment in medical facilities.

Foreign medical companies control approximately 85% of the medical device market and almost 70% of the pharmaceutical market in the Philippines, where much of the domestic production of pharmaceuticals involves mixing and preparing or re-packing drugs rather than creating new agents.

Foreign companies likewise monopolize the supply of medical devices. More than 90% of the medical devices is imported from the US, UK, Taiwan and China.

E. Costing and Pricing Structure

The prices of medical and surgical procedures in the Philippines, according to Health Secretary Duque, are 30 percent to 50 percent cheaper than elsewhere. A coronary bypass costing about 50,000 dollars in the United States is only about 25,000 dollars in the country, with comparable clinical expertise and facilities, as well as complication and success rates.

F. Health Care Trends

One consequence of Asia's economic success has been a significant change in disease patterns. As living standards improve, many countries are dealing less with problems of malnutrition and cholera, associated with developing countries, and more with diseases like cancer and heart disease, associated with prosperous nations. In response to these changing disease patterns, health care providers must adapt products (both diagnostic and therapeutic) and facilities to meet the needs of newly developed nations.

Another consequence of Asia's growing prosperity is increasing health care expenditures, as health care facilities are modernized and as more medical products and services are used. To help control rising costs and to shift some of

the burden of paying for medical care from governments, many Asian countries are moving away from health care that is subsidized or controlled by the government and toward private-sector solutions, such as insurance programs. These programs (found in Singapore, Thailand, Philippines and even China, among other countries) are typically paid for by employers or through a joint contribution from employers and employees.

At the same time many Asian countries, including the Philippines are shifting the burden of paying for health care more to the private sector. The growing ranks of affluent Asians are choosing to receive medical care from non-government services, where they believe they can get the best treatment. This demand has further fueled the growth of private-sector health care in the region, leading to large increases in the development and utilization of private hospitals.

Another phenomenon in health care, which is gaining popularity worldwide, is medical tourism. It has risen from the rapid growth of the industry where people from all around the world are traveling to other countries to obtain medical, dental, and surgical care while at the same time touring, vacationing, and fully experiencing the attractions of the countries that they are visiting. A combination of many factors has led to the recent increase in popularity of medical tourism: exorbitant costs of healthcare in industrialized nations, ease and affordability of international travel, favorable currency exchange rates in the global economy, rapidly improving technology and standards of care in many countries of the world, and most importantly proven safety of healthcare in select foreign nations have all led to the rise of medical tourism. Residents of the industrialized nations of the world primarily those from the United States, Canada, Great Britain,

Western Europe, Australia, and The Middle East are traveling abroad as an affordable, enjoyable, and safe alternative to having medical, dental, and surgical procedures done in their home countries.

For example, for the same price as a week long vacation for two in Hawaii that includes airfare and board & lodging, a couple can travel to the natural and lush beauty of Kerala on India's southeast coast to include airfare, board & lodging, personal tour guide/concierge, and LASIK corrective surgery for two. The average cost of private heart surgery in the United States is \$50,000. That same operation with comparable rates of success and complications costs only \$10,000 in the finest and most state-of-the-art hospital in Bombay. A bone marrow transplant that costs \$250,000 in the U.S. costs only \$25,000 in India. Large price disparities such as these exist across the board for numerous medical and surgical procedures. And because of favorable currency exchange rates for medical tourists, the costs associated with accommodations, food, shopping, and sightseeing are similarly very favorable.

Currently medical tourists are traveling in large numbers to India, the East Indies, and South America—three places where the quality of healthcare is equal to anywhere else in the world and yet the cost is significantly lower. These regions also offer numerous options for touring, sightseeing, shopping,

exploring, and yes, even lounging on sun drenched beaches. Although India, the East Indies, and South America are currently the most popular choices for medical tourists, the industry is growing so rapidly that more and more countries (in Asia, specifically Thailand and Singapore) and medical centers around the world are beginning to tailor services aimed specifically at medical tourists, and the expectation is that the options for where medical tourists can choose to travel will continue to increase at a rapid pace.

Myriad options exist for medical tourists - from purely elective procedures such as rhinoplasty, liposuction, breast augmentation, orthodontics, and LASIK, to more serious and life-saving procedures such as joint replacements, bone marrow transplants, and cardiac bypass surgery - medical tourists can now obtain essentially any type of medical or surgical procedure abroad in a safe and effective manner for a fraction of the cost that they would face in their home countries.

G. Trends in Philippine Health Care Systems

Senator P. Lacson, in a Senate Bill no. 1546 dated Ju119, 2004, indicated that "the present population of the Philippines of 82.6 million has galloped from 60.7 million 14 years ago. This makes the Philippines most populous nation in the world today. The population growth rate is 2.36% and is among the highest in the world. The Filipino's women's fertility rate is 3.7% is at the upper bracket of 206 countries. With four babies born every minute, the population is expected to balloon to an alarming 160 million in 2038."

He further compared the low daily per capita outlay for health care services. He said that "the health budget for the fiscal year is P10.723 Billion. This amounts to a miniscule P0.35 per capita. daily. This is scandalously low compared to the daily per capita outlay for health care services of our Asian neighbors: Japan P343.94, Singapore P103.96, Thailand P17.17, Malaysia and Indonesia P12.41."

He observes conclusively "the state of health of a nation's children is often indicative of the kind of society in which they live. Filipino children (0-18 years) comprise 45% of the entire population and the statistics culled on their state of health and well-being is bone chilling. Consider the following:

- The Food and Nutrition Research Institute has estimated that 3.7 million pre-school children are underweight (acute or present malnutrition), 3.8 million are stunted (growth failure), and 0.7 million are wasted (enfeebled state).
- 49% of the total population of infants and 26% of the total population of children with ages ranging from 1-6 are suffering from iron-deficiency anemia.
- And furthermore, he states, "The following statistics on reproductive health in the country is ominous too:
- Infant mortality rate is 36 for every 1000 live births

- Maternal mortality rate is 172 for every 1000 live births
- 10 women die every 24 hours from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- Out of every 100 children less than 5 years of age, 38 deaths are caused by curable diseases, (National Demographic and Health Survey 2000)."

The findings of the good senator are valuable for the prioritizing of healthcare programs in the country. There truly is the urgency to devise health programs that would uplift the health condition of our countrymen. Surely we must enjoin in his observation in that the state of the health of the nation is often indicative of the kind of society in which one lives. Hence, a healthy nation is a progressive one. A concrete support for health establishments as hospitals and medical centers are in order.

In an Article, Analysis of Asia's Changing Health Care Delivery Systems, the writer Ames Gross and Elaine C. Conaway, describes the trends in Philippine health care as follows:

The Philippines' health care system differs considerably from those of its Southeast Asian neighbors in that most of the country's medical services are delivered by the private sector. In 1991, the national government decided to take an even smaller role in the delivery of health care by leaving most of the responsibility for delivering medical services to local governments. Nevertheless, the Filipino government, through the World Health Organization (WHO), is increasing its services to the poor, many of whom still lack access to adequate health care.

For the most part, the private health facilities in the Philippines provide curative services, while public health facilities provide preventive services. In 1994, the Philippines had 1,068 private hospitals and 503 public hospitals. The country also has a wide variety of specialized hospitals. In quantity, Filipino hospitals are at par with those in the more developed Hong Kong and Singapore, but they will need serious upgrading to reach the same level of quality. In 1995, the nation's person-per-doctor ratio was 1,062:1 and the person-per-hospital-bed ratio was 683:1. This further deteriorated to 845 persons per bed in 1997 and 857 in 2004.

Accompanying the trend of dominant private-sector health care, the number of health maintenance organizations (HMOs) in the Philippines is growing. Most of the 17 HMOs currently operating in the country specialize in group and company health services. (Private health insurance in the Philippines is primarily funded by a combination employer and employee contributions.)

Another phenomenon in the Philippine health sector is the increasing exportation of medical practitioners to other countries. The Philippines has traditionally been a major source of health professionals because of their fluency in English (being the major medium of their health sciences education) and their world-renowned people skills of practicing compassion, humaneness

and patience. Filipino nurses and doctors have been in great demand globally for the past four decades.

Doctors becoming nurses and leaving the country by the thousands further heightens the danger of a major health crisis in the immediate future. The country as a whole is experiencing a severe maldistribution of doctors. Those who do not migrate, practice primarily in the urban areas and the rural towns are left unattended.

The increase in foreigners seeking medical and health related attention in other Asian countries-specifically Singapore and Thailand, has already caught the attention of the government.

Health Secretary Duque launched the Philippine Medical Tourism Program recently. He said that the growth of medical tourism could generate enough revenues (an estimated US\$ 2 B from an expected 700,000 medical tourists in five years time) for the country to improve overall health care by increasing the number of hospital beds for the poor and making expensive advanced medical equipment available to them.

He said the components of the new program include medical, surgical and dental care, health and wellness, traditional and alternative health care, long-term tourism and the establishment of international retirement and medical zones.

The establishment of international medical zones will also ease the crisis in the health profession. Through the medical zones, foreign investors will be allowed to put up health related businesses such as medical centers, spas, health and wellness clinics. These types of investments will not only boost tourism in the country but will again provide jobs for health workers with salaries comparable to what they would get abroad.

The "Brain Drain" effect in the country has vexed the industry. Dr. Jaime Galvez-Tan, vice-chairman for Research and executive director of the National Institute of Health (NIH) in UP Manila, noted in his study "The Philippine Phenomenon of Nursing Medics: Why Filipino Doctors are Becoming Nurses" noted the following:

1. Closing down of 7 medical schools due to insufficiency of enrollees.
2. Non-operational of 3 hospitals in Mindanao, 2 in Isabela for the absence of doctors and nurses, while 2 in Zamboanga del Sur for lack of medical staff.
3. Sprouting of new nursing schools totaling now 370 signifying an 84% increase in Metro Manila and 47% nationwide since June 2003.
4. Reduction of medical examinees from 6,000 to 4,000 (NMAT).
5. Medical doctors shift to the nursing profession. (Also, as of 2004, 697 doctors graduated from nursing, 347 have left for abroad – PMA understated, source: PHA.)

6. Sharp decline in nursing graduates passing licensure exams from 25,000 to 4,400 average.

Reasons for this drain:

- Higher wages. About US\$4,000 a month as compared to US\$180 here.
- More job opportunities abroad. More than 20,000 nursing positions in different medical facilities.

(Source: Manila Bulletin, June 17, 2005) .)

Further, PHA observed in the June 2004 Nursing Board Exams, there were 13,225 examinees. Out of which, 1,740 (13.15%) came from courses other than nursing as follows:

Doctor of Medicine	-	486
Physical Therapy	-	234
Midwifery	-	171
Biology	-	136
Doctor Dental Med.	-	110
Medical Tech	-	91

An alternative is to contract manpower. Consequently, pressure is built up to increase wages for those who choose to remain in the country.

H. Regulation of Hospitals in the Philippines

Despite its decreased role in health care delivery, the Philippines' Department of Health plays an important role in overseeing the entire health care sector. For example, it sets and enforces standards for medical services and facilities and promotes health initiatives. Another main responsibility of the Department of Health is to make sure that all citizens especially the poor and those living in rural areas receive basic health services. The department has set seven specific goals for improving public health, including controlling disease, establishing child survival programs, improving women's health and maternity services, and expanding health service capacity.

The DOH oversees the national healthcare system. The administration is divided into several offices including the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Office of Public Health Services, the Office for Hospital and Facility Services and the Office for Standards and Regulations.

The DOH influences the hospital sector in a number of ways it establishes and enforces minimum standards of facilities and services; it directly oversees some public hospitals; it maintains authority over local management efforts; and it promotes the development of hospitals as complementary healthcare institutions. Under the New Local Government Code, the management of municipal, district and provincial governments has become the responsibility of local government officials. While the DOH previously maintained direct supervision over almost 600 public hospitals, day-to-day operating authority has been delegated to local government units for all but about 40 hospitals. In addition, doctors play a substantial role in the management of private hospitals,

participating in decisions and frequently with a direct share in the ownership of the hospital.

V. COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS

A. Health Facilities in the Proposed Location

Located in Valenzuela are numerous private hospitals and medical centers that are staffed with qualified and English-speaking medical practitioners. Most are equipped with modern medical facilities to provide accurate diagnosis and proper management. The largest and most prominent private hospital in the city is the Fatima Medical Center, which is an integral part of the Our Lady of Fatima University. This tertiary teaching hospital stands along the McArthur Highway in Marulas, and boasts of its sophisticated and cutting-edge diagnostic, medical, and surgical equipment. It has a 200-bed capacity and features a fully-equipped emergency room, intensive care units, and pulmonary, ophthalmology, and ENT clinics.

However, this caters to affluent families in the city:

Also, as per Local Government Unit (LGU) Profile, Valenzuela City's health care facilities and other profile are:

Health Facilities:

Health Centers	- 39
Health Center Population Ratio	- 1:13,958
SS certified health centers	- 13
TB DOTS Certified/Accredited	- 4
Lying-in Clinics	- 2
Barangay Health Stations	- 8
Animal Bite Center	- 1
STD Clinic	- 1
Microscopy Centers	- 7
BnBs	- 21
MCP Accredited	- 0
Newborn Screening Facility	- 0

Health Manpower

Physicians	- 27	HEPO	- 4
Dentists	- 27	BHWs	- 247
Nurses	- 29	Nutritionists	- 6
Med. Tech.	- 16	Sanitary Inspectors	- 10
Midwives	- 73	Non-technical	- 33
Dental Aides	- 23	TBAs	- 0
Physical Therapists	- 4	X-Ray Technicians	- 2

Attached is a list of other Private and Government Hospitals in Valenzuela City.
Annex D

B. Local Government Initiatives to Support the Health Sector

In accordance with the mission of the City Health Office (CHO) of Valenzuela City, there should be improvement in the quality and quantity of health care services that is community-based accessible, affordable and sustainable at cost-effective measures. Among the development goals identified in their city action plan is to increase the number of hospital beds and health providers.

So far it has undertaken the following projects/activities:

1. Bilis Serbisyo - continuous medical and dental mission
2. Barangay Dengue Brigade- Parada Health Center
3. Mother-Baby Friendly Community
4. Floating Garden - Beato Compound, Palasan
5. Teens Headquarters (THQ) - Utilized for training by Foundation for Adolescent Development Inc. UNFPA and LGU
6. Assistance to LGUs/NGOs/Politicians

ITEMS	CY 2006	CY 2007.*
Drugs and Medicines	828,345.95	132,103.11
NTP Drugs and Supplies	1,629,660.21	540,785.42
Vaccines	1,832,932.44	788,247.57
Environmental & Med. Supplies	999,686.54	49,953.22
IEC	20,386.25	12,646.00
BnB	170,948.00	45,710.00
Medical Mission	27,038.30	-
Total	5,508,997.69	1,569,445.32

*.January - June2007

Other Health Data	2004	2005	2006
% Fully Immunized Children	85.8	83.9	81.3
% Pregnant women given TT2 plus	84.2	97.2	72.7
% Infants exclusively BF up to 6th mos.	79.7	76.4	73.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	16.1	17.5	21.3
% OPT Coverage	73.1	86.9	71.9
Nutritional Status			
% above normal	6.2	3.4	3.0
% below normal-low	8.9	5.5	5.4
% below normal-very low	1.5	1.1	1.0
% HH using iodized salt	24.7	56.6	82.2
% Salt tested (+) for iodine	99.7	99.1	99.1
TB Positivity Rate	15.7	13.9	13.3
TB Case Detection Rate	68.9	70.7	78.2
TB Cure Rate (2005)	71.6	75.4	68.4
TB Success Rate	79.0		79.8
Dengue Case Fatality Rate		1.2	0.0
% HH with access to safe water supply	99.8	90.0	78.2
% HH with Sanitary Toilet Facility	99.9	97.0	84.2

% HH with Sanitary Garbage Disposal	100.0	66.5	71.3
% Food Estab. with sanitary permit	100.0	27.6	19.9

C. Health Facilities in Nearby Locations

The health facilities of Valenzuela City are as follows:

Hospitals	Number	Beds
Government	2	120
Private	9	261
Infirmery (L1)	7	total 381
Primary Care (L2)	2	
Tertiary (L4)	2	
Bed Population Ratio	1:1,429	

The nearest hospitals to the proposed site of the hospital are:

1. Fatima Medical Center, 120 McArthur Highway, Valenzuela City – it has a 200-bed capacity and features a fully-equipped emergency room, intensive care units, and pulmonary, ophthalmology, and ENT clinics.
2. Calalang General Hospital, 16 R. Valenzuela St., Marulas, Valenzuela City – it has 50-bed capacity hospita.
3. Santisimo Rosario General Hospital, 2 Espiritu St., Marulas, Valenzuela City – it has 20-bed capacity.
4. Valenzuela Medical Center, Padriga St., Karuhatan, Valenzuela City – it has 200-bed capacity tertiary level hospital – Government Hospital.
5. Valenzuela City Emergency Hospital, Poblacion, Polo, Valenzuela City – it has 200-bed capacity and features a fully-equipped emergency room and intensive care unit – Government Hospital.
6. Carlos Clinic, 8 Palasan St., Valenzuela City
7. F.M. Cruz Orthopedic & General Hospital, Pulilan Bulacan
8. F&P Hernandez Maternity & Lying-in Hospital, 17 McArthur Highway, Marulas, Valenzuela City
9. M.V. Romano Hospital, Balubaran, Malinta, Valenzuela City
10. Pasolo Maternity and Medical Center, Inc., 87 Pasolo St., Valenzuela City
11. St. John's Hospital, 323 Malinta, Valenzuela City

D. Other Socio-economic Indicators That Would Support Establishment of a New Hospital Facility in the Area

The following trends are indicators:

1. The City's population has an average increase of 2.27% for the past seven years in accordance with the NSO report for the year 2007.

2. Increased accessibility through transportation, i.e. construction of north rail from Monumento to Malolos and communication facilities and
3. The influx of informal dwellers, i.e. employers and employees in the city has increased brought about by its commercial and industrial growth.

Through interrelating with the general population in the area as well as with the concerned local government officials at the city and barangay levels, there is a consensus that a level 3 general hospital in the proposed location would complement the service capability of the two government general hospitals in the city.

It has been observed that those Valenzuela residents who can afford are more likely seeking inpatient medical care in hospitals in Caloocan City, City of Manila, Quezon City and even Makati City mainly because there are not enough equivalent facilities in Valenzuela City itself. Our Company aims to provide such an alternative medical institution in the vicinity to help ease the financial and logistical burdens on these patients and their families.

In addition, our Company is willing to help provide subsidized health care for the disadvantaged members of the community in conjunction with the Department of Health and the Valenzuela City government. This will be done mainly through voluntary participation in the health card program for Valenzuela City residents that the city government is currently contemplating.

VI. PROPOSED FACILITY

A. Available Services

The Interim OPD and Diagnostic Center will commence operation on an earlier date. Services include laboratory, diagnostics, consultation ambulatory and emergency services, and a pharmacy. An ambulance was already procured to complete the Out-Patient Department services.

The OPD will be fully staffed with Resident Doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, radiologists, and other medical specialists.

The six-storey 50-bed hospital, which will be constructed adjacent to the proposed OPD and Diagnostic Center will have the following Departments/Services:

Ground Floor

- EmergencyDepartment
- HospitalLobby
- RadiologyDepartment
- Pharmacy
- DiagnosticsandLaboratoryDepartment
- TreatmentRooms
- CSSR
- Utilityoffices

- Parking areas

Upper Ground Floor

- Out Patient Department
- Diagnostic Department
- Administrative Offices
- Physical Therapy Department
- Dietary Department
- Lobby Lounge
- Boutique Shop

Second Floor

- Out Patient Department
- Delivery Room Department
- Nursery
- Pediatrics Department
- ICU Department
- Maternity Ward

Third Floor

- Presidential Suites
- Private Rooms
- Resident Doctors Rooms
- 5-Bed Male/Female Wards

Fourth Floor

- Private Rooms with viewing decks
- Chapel

Fifth Floor

- Multipurpose Room with Audio Visual
- Wellness and Spa Treatment Cubicles
- View Deck and Exercise Area
- Aesthetic OR and RR

Waste Disposal Systems

- . Sewage Treatment Plant
- . Solid Waste Disposal System
- . Garbage Segregation System

Attached is Annex B showing the List of Services Available at THPGI.

B. Summary of Hospital Bed Distribution

The hospital will have a 50-bed capacity distributed as follows:

Second Floor - 6 beds (4-bed maternity ward and 2-bed pedia ward)

Third Floor - 20 beds (inclusive of 14 private beds and 2 Presidential Suites, 2-bed female ward and 2-bed male ward)

Fourth Floor – 6 private beds

Fifth Floor - 8 beds (all private)

Sixth Floor – 8 beds (all private)

C. Manpower Complement

The Hospital will be staffed with medical specialists from Manila and nearby areas who will provide the skeleton force and attract other specialists to practice in the area. Breakdown of the manpower requirement is as follows:

1. Medical Service	
b. Consultants	95
c. Residents	15
2. Nursing Service	
a. Nurses	45
b. Midwives	15
c. OR Technicians/Pharmacists	12
3. Pharmacists	5
4. Laboratory and X-ray	20
5. Dentists	5
6. Administrative Service	35
7. Housekeeping	
a. Maintenance	5
b. Housekeeping	18
c. Orderly	4
8. Other Services	
a. Central Supply	6
b. Physical Therapists	3
c. OPD Nurses	2
d. Industrial Medicine – Staff	2
9. Office Support	
a. General Services	7
b. Accounting / Business Office	6
c. Personnel Department, Audit, Marketing	5

Attached is the proposed Organizational Chart for THPGI. Annex D.

VII. OVERVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONAL AREAS OF THE PROJECT

A. Estimated Project Cost

The estimated project cost over the first five years of operations is P_____M broken down as follows:

a. Land Acquisition	-	P	M
b. Hospital Building Construction Cost	-		M
b. Hospital Equipment	-		M
c. Pre-Operating and Operating Expense	-		M

The first year in the financial projections (Annex I) represents the operations of the Out Patient Department and Diagnostic Center. THGPI will go into interim operations of this center while the construction of the main hospital building is being planned out and implemented. Operations of the main hospital will commence in the third year.

Construction of the main hospital will be phased taking into account the growth in the market, such that only about 70% of the total construction cost (or P ____M) will be spent in the first three years, an amount enough to put core hospital procedures or revenue generating units operational. This will mean the entire 5-storey shell and exterior facade will be completed but only up to 3rd floor will be fitted out first. As the demand grows the rest of the floors and rooms will be fitted out completely.

Equipment will be bought as the patient census increase each year such that the total equipment cost will be P256M in a ten year build up to attain state of the art facilities.

Please see attached list of building construction cost (Annex F) and the list of hospital equipment to be procured (Annex D & G).

Marketing

Marketing for patients and clients in the locality will be through banners, streamers, leaflets, and institutional invitations. A marketing unit will be tasked to generate client base from retirement villages, spiritual houses, commercial establishments, residential villages, and local population. Discounts will be provided to institutions that can meet minimum volumes. HMO cards will be accredited and special discount cards will be issued to selected clientele, e.g., LGU constituents, religious orders, indigents, etc.

D. Management and Operations

Its Board of Directors will govern the Corporation on the policy level while the President will formulate and execute corporate strategies on the management side of the hospital. The link of the practicing doctors will be through the Medical Director while the Hospital Administrator who will oversee its daily backroom operations, General Services, Business Office and Internal Auditing Department. The Medical Director will likewise manage the Clinical Department and Medical Services Department, the medical staff, doctors and residents who will practice in the hospital. Please see Annex E - Proposed nSI Organizational Chart. Along its aim to be world class as it will be catering to medical tourists, the hospital will secure ISO and PCAHO certifications of its relevant processes and hospital methodologies. It will likewise secure PEZA certifications to be able to get financial incentives as export income generator and in the process maintain its high standards of quality service to the clients.

ANNEX A

TIMOG HILAGA PROVIDENCE GROUP INC. SUMMARY OF CREDENTIALS OF KEY OFFICERS

ABUAN, GILBERTO D., M.D.

Filipino, age 52, born in 19__, is the Medical Director of St Paul Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan (1990-2002) and presently the Head, Dept of Surgery, Marcelo Hospital, Baliwag, Bulacan. He completed BS General from the University of Santo Tomas (UST) in 1977 and finished his Doctor of Medicine in 1981 (UST). His Residency Training- Veterans Memorial Medical Center as General Surgery from 1985-1989

ADRIANO-PERALTA, ANA, M.D.

Filipino, born in September 29, 1965, is an obstetrician-gynecologist. She graduated Doctor of Medicine at Far Eastern University, Manila and finished her medical internship at United Doctors Medical Center, QC

She is an active consultant to various hospitals like United Doctors' Medical Center, Quezon City, St. Paul Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan, Nazarene College Foundation Hospital, Meycauayan, Bulacan, Yanga Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan, BMMG Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan, Meycauayan Doctors' Hospital, Meycauayan., Bulacan

AMORIN, VICTOR OLIVER U., M.D.

Filipino, born in August 17, 1966, is presently practicing Ophthalmologist at Elvambuena-Amorin Clinic, Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan City, The City Eye Specialist, Healthway Clinic, SM North Edsa, Q.C., Fortune Care Clinic, Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong City, Fortune Care Clinic, Maharlika Highway, Cabanatuan City and De Los Santos-STI Medical Center, E. Rodriguez Ave., Q.C.

He is an Active Consultant, Department of Ophthalmology at Premiere Medical Center of Nueva Ecija, Nueva Ecija Doctors Hospital, Immaculate Conception Medical Center of Nueva Ecija and M.V.Gallego General Hospital

CASTRO MARTINEZ JR., DOMINADOR

CASTRO MARTINEZ-SANTIAGO, MARIA CRISTINA

ELVAMBUENA-AMORIN, EDELIZA N., M.D.

Filipino, born in June 10, 1966, is presently practicing obstetrician/gynecologist, perinatologist, ob/gyn sonologist: at The Medical City, Ortigas, Pasig City, Elvambuena-Amorin Clinic, Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan City, Fortune Care Clinic, Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong City, Fortune Care Clinic, Maharlika Highway, Cabanatuan City. She graduated Medical Degree at FEU-NRMF College of Medicine, Morayta, Manila and

finished her residency training in OB/Gyn at Dr. Victor R. Potenciano Medical Center (formerly The Polymedic General Hospital).

She is also an active consultant in various hospitals like, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology at The Medical City, Dr. Victor R. Potenciano Medical Center, Dr. Paulino J Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center, Premiere Medical Center of Nueva Ecija, Immaculate Conception Medical Center, N.E. Good Samaritan Hospital and a visiting consultant, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology at De Los Santos-STI Medical Center.

KALAW, MINERVA M., MD

Filipino, born in September 23, 1963, her specialty is obstetrics and gynecology, she is an active Meycauyan Doctors hospital from 2006 up to Present. She is also a visiting consultant at St. Paul Hospital and Fatima Medical Center and Medical Officer at Valenzuela General Hospital from 1997 to 1998. She completed her M.D. Medicine from Perpetual Help College of Medicine in 1988 and B.S. Zoology in 1984 from University of Santo Tomas

MANGASER, ROSAURO L.

Filipino, born in July 28, 1965, he is an Associate Pastor – Christ’s Church in BF Homes Inc. since 2004. From January 2000, he is the Chief Operations Officer (COO) of Trends and Technologies Holding, Inc. a SEC registered organization that oversees administrative and financial concerns of seven (8) companies namely Trends and Technologies, Inc (TTI), Technologies Specialist, Inc. (TSI), Goldtelecomm Specialist, Inc. (GSI), Logic Solutions, Inc. (LSI), Telecraft Services Corp.(TSC), Trends & Tech. Maintenance Services, Inc. (TTMSI) and TrendsNet, Inc. (Trendsnet), Trends Technologies Vietnam.

He is a successful entrepreneur and business administrator with twenty years experience in local ICT market.

MARTINEZ JR., DOMINADOR CASTRO

Filipino, born in June 23, 1973, is a Design Engineer for heating ventilating and air conditioning system (HVAC), fire fighting system (FF), drainage & water supply system, electrical power & lighting system and low current system for horizontal and vertical buildings.

MONINA BERNARDO MATANGUIHAN, MD

Filipino, born in July 28, 1969, currently an OB/GYN Consultant of MEDICard Philippines, Inc.. She graduated from the University of Santo Tomas, College of Medicine and Surgery in 1994. She finished her residency training in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital, Manila . She underwent and completed the OB/GYN Ultrasound Preceptorship Program of the Department of OB/GYN at the Philippine General Hospital, Manila.

PEÑA, ROEL C.

PERALTA III, FEDERICO E., M.D.

Filipino, born in April 12, 1965, is presently practicing as an anesthesiologist. He graduated from Far Eastern University, Manila. He finished his medical internship at Pasay City General Hospital in 1993.

He is an active consultant to various hospitals.

SALAMANCA, GROVER CLEVELAND R.

SANTIAGO, MARIA CRISTINA M., M.D.

Filipino, born in December 25, 1966, is presently a Consultant OB-GYN at Pasolo Maternity and Medical Clinic, Valenzuela City, MCU-FDTMF Hospital, St. Paul Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan, Calalang General Hospital, Valenzuela City. She graduated B.S. Chemistry at Far Eastern University Institute of Arts and Sciences batch 1986, B.S. Nursing at Dr. Carlos S. Lanting College of Nursing batch 2005, Doctor of Medicine at FEU Institute of Medicine batch 1990, Residency Training in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital, Fellowship Training in Maternal- Fetal Medicine and OB-GYN Ultrasound at Manila Central University-Filemon D. Tanchoco Medical Foundation Hospital.

SANTIAGO, ROEL A., M.D.

Filipino, born in June 18, 1965, is presently the Medical Director of Pasolo Maternity and Medical Clinic, Valenzuela City and affiliated with Nazarene College Foundation Hospital, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Calalang General Hospital, Valenzuela City; St Paul Hospital, Bocaue, Bulacan. He graduated Doctor of Medicine at UST Faculty of Medicine and Surgery batch 1990, Residency Training in Internal Medicine at Veterans Memorial Medical Center, Master of Science in Internal Medicine Major in Diabetes course at University of the East-Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center Institute for Studies in Diabetes.

SANTOS, NELLY P.

SUAVERDEZ, MELDA S., M.D.

SUAVERDEZ, RONALD C., M.D.

TANCIO, AIDA S.

TANTUCO, IVOR CO, M.D.

Filipino, born in October 9,1955,has graduated doctor of medicine at University of Santo Tomas, Manila and finished his residency training at Veterans Memorial Medical Center in Pediatrics.

ANNEX B

Total Population by Province, City, Municipality and Barangay: as of August 1, 2007

Province, City, Municipality and Barangay	Total Population
BULACAN	2,826,926
ANGAT	53,117
Banaban	1,317
Baybay	737
Binagbag	4,056
Donacion	2,400
Encanto	3,730
Laog	991
Marungko	4,343
Niugan	4,630
Paltok	1,359
Pulong Yantok	3,741
San Roque (Pob.)	4,947
Santa Cruz (Pob.)	5,630
Santa Lucia	2,692
Santo Cristo (Pob.)	4,311
Sulucan	5,549
Taboc	2,684
BALAGTAS (BIGAA)	62,684
Borol 2nd	6,462
Borol 1st	11,072
Dalig	1,647
Longos	3,068
Panginay	12,224
Pulong Gubat	3,859
San Juan	9,140
Santol	10,498
Wawa (Pob.)	4,714
BALIUAG	136,982
Bagong Nayon	5,867
Barangca	2,322
Calantipay	2,482
Catulinan	1,711
Concepcion	9,228
Hinukay	1,300
Makinabang	11,280
Matangtubig	2,011
Pagala	2,677
Paitan	1,350
Piel	1,817
Pinagbarilan	5,239
Poblacion	9,872

Sabang	12,310
San Jose	4,373
San Roque	3,300
Santa Barbara	10,891
Santo Cristo	8,552
Santo Niño	3,030
Subic	5,203
Sullivan	4,645
Tangos	5,294
Tarcan	5,621
Tiaong	4,533
Tibag	3,889
Tilapayong	2,644
Virgen delas Flores	5,541
BOCAUE	105,817
Antipona	2,585
Bagumbayan	3,179
Bambang	8,841
Batia	16,895
Biñang 1st	3,415
Biñang 2nd	2,982
Bolacan	1,333
Bundukan	7,102
Bunlo	4,885
Caingin	4,428
Duhāt	7,334
Igulot	1,666
Lolomboy	16,381
Poblacion	823
Sulucan	2,631
Taal	8,671
Tambobong	4,573
Turo	6,201
Wakas	1,892
BULACAN	72,289
Bagumbayan	3,044
Balubad	3,027
Bambang	14,404
Matungao	9,600
Maysantol	3,181
Perez	2,159
Pitpitan	4,344
San Francisco	5,397
San Jose (Pob.)	3,003
San Nicolas	5,485
Santa Ana	7,293
Santa Ines	2,329
Taliptip	6,217
Tibig	2,806
BUSTOS	60,681

Bonga Mayor	4,360
Bonga Menor	4,623
Buisan	1,847
Camachilihan	2,312
Cambaog	5,551
Catacte	2,395
Liciada	4,251
Malamig	4,526
Malawak	2,168
Poblacion	9,501
San Pedro	6,501
Talampas	3,581
Tanawan	3,042
Tibagan	6,023
CALUMPIT	98,017
Balite	1,771
Balungao	5,220
Buguion	2,800
Bulusan	2,360
Calizon	1,958
Calumpang	3,200
Caniogan	3,807
Corazon	2,375
Frances	5,626
Gatbuca	7,143
Gugo	1,385
Iba Este	2,897
Iba O'Este	7,776
Longos	3,171
Meysulao	3,534
Meyto	2,723
Palimbang	2,438
Panducot	2,289
Pio Cruzcosa	3,702
Poblacion	2,194
Pungo	7,028
San Jose	4,581
San Marcos	2,352
San Miguel	5,075
Santa Lucia	2,263
Santo Niño	2,129
Sapang Bayan	2,349
Sergio Bayan	1,582
Sucol	2,289
GUIGUINTO	89,225
Cutcut	2,843
Daungan	1,282
Ilang-Ilang	5,448
Malis	13,087
Panginay	1,167
Poblacion	3,745

Pritil	4,244
Pulong Gubat	1,947
Santa Cruz	11,084
Santa Rita	12,703
Tabang	8,480
Tabe	6,664
Tiaong	6,644
Tuktukan	9,887
HAGONOY	126,329
Abulalas	4,090
Carillo	1,436
Iba	4,256
Mercado	6,730
Palapat	2,277
Pugad	1,636
Sagrada Familia	6,801
San Agustin	10,852
San Isidro	7,349
San Jose	4,654
San Juan	3,647
San Miguel	5,999
San Nicolas	5,836
San Pablo	2,764
San Pascual	6,729
San Pedro	4,160
San Roque	4,271
San Sebastian	8,005
Santa Cruz	3,430
Santa Elena	4,517
Santa Monica	8,656
Santo Niño (Pob.)	4,227
Santo Rosario	5,422
Tampok	2,512
Tibaguin	2,455
Iba-Ibayo	3,618
CITY OF MALOLOS (Capital) ¹	223,069
Anilao	4,520
Atlag	5,028
Babatnin	817
Bagna	5,427
Bagong Bayan	3,528
Balayong	2,532
Balite	2,425
Bangkal	8,803
Barihan	5,660
Bulihan	12,732
Bungahan	2,461
Dakila	4,288
Guinhawa	1,446
Caingin	7,874
Calero	1,131

Caliligawan	342
Canalate	3,719
Caniogan	5,158
Catmon	1,828
Ligas	5,891
Liyang	1,575
Longos	10,808
Look 1st	5,922
Look 2nd	2,485
Lugam	3,966
Mabolo	6,202
Mambog	2,748
Masile	744
Matimbo	6,254
Mojon	15,541
Namayan	856
Niugan	556
Pamarawan	2,861
Panasahan	8,024
Pinagbakahan	3,816
San Agustin	2,090
San Gabriel	2,578
San Juan	3,439
San Pablo	4,954
San Vicente (Pob.)	2,007
Santiago	1,875
Santisima Trinidad	6,111
Santo Cristo	1,714
Santo Niño (Pob.)	453
Santo Rosario (Pob.)	7,211
Santol	6,868
Sumapang Bata	2,087
Sumapang Matanda	7,696
Taal	2,101
Tikay	9,064
Cofradia	4,853
MARILAO	160,452
Abangan Norte	8,584
Abangan Sur	10,393
Ibayo	7,390
Lambakin	21,869
Lias	11,139
Loma de Gato	35,743
Nagbalon	4,313
Patubig	5,859
Poblacion I	1,571
Poblacion II	6,047
Prenza I	5,689
Prenza II	6,240
Santa Rosa I	9,037
Santa Rosa II	7,410
Saog	11,439

Tabing Ilog	7,729
CITY OF MEYCAUAYAN ²	196,569
Bagbaguin	7,963
Bahay Pare	10,434
Bancal *	12,939
Banga *	2,789
Bayugo	15,757
Calvario	6,200
Camalig	6,895
Hulo	1,563
Iba	7,946
Langka	2,991
Lawa	10,976
Libtong	6,901
Liputan	1,666
Longos	3,511
Malhacan	22,337
Pajo	4,627
Pandayan	16,364
Pantoc	9,719
Perez	15,221
Poblacion	205
Saluysoy	13,113
Saint Francis (Gasak)	1,621
Tugatog	4,938
Ubihan	2,279
Zamora	2,993
Caingin	4,621
NORZAGARAY	105,470
Bangkal	1,239
Baraka	583
Bigte	11,707
Bitungol	7,833
Matictic	9,357
Minuyan	8,579
Partida	5,014
Pinagtulayan	1,711
Poblacion	16,033
San Mateo	8,602
Tigbe	17,117
San Lorenzo	2,785
Friendship Village Resources (FVR) ³	14,910
OBANDO	56,258
Binuangan	5,237
Catanghalan	3,139
Hulo	2,358
Lawa	8,182
Salambao	1,158
Paco	7,102
Pag-asa (Pob.)	3,485

Paliwas	5,369
Panghulo	11,319
San Pascual	7,014
Tawiran	1,895
PANDI	60,637
Bagbaguin	2,191
Bagong Barrio	4,736
Bunsuran III	2,561
Bunsuran I	4,656
Bunsuran II	3,015
Cacarong Bata	1,129
Cacarong Matanda	2,137
Cupang	2,087
Malibong Bata	2,240
Malibong Matanda	4,851
Manatal	2,240
Mapulang Lupa	2,372
Masagana	1,982
Masuso	2,907
Pinagkuartelan	3,021
Poblacion	7,613
Real de Cacarong	742
San Roque	2,585
Siling Bata	2,152
Siling Matanda	3,069
Baka-bakahan	749
Santo Niño	1,602
PAOMBONG	53,510
Binakod	1,477
Kapitangan	4,018
Malumot	1,608
Masukol	1,848
Pinalagdan	3,048
Poblacion	1,283
San Isidro I	3,390
San Isidro II	10,640
San Jose	4,436
San Roque	4,810
San Vicente	2,780
Santa Cruz	1,478
Santo Niño	3,797
Santo Rosario	8,897
PLARIDEL	99,817
Agnaya	2,825
Bagong Silang	2,828
Banga I	7,101
Banga II	9,528
Bintog	3,390
Bulihan	5,473
Culianin	4,795

Dampol	3,165
Lagundi	3,055
Lalangan	1,749
Lumang Bayan	4,119
Parulan	7,252
Poblacion	4,090
Rueda	1,959
San Jose	4,130
Santa Ines	2,440
Santo Niño	8,707
Sipat	7,268
Tabang	15,943
PULILAN	85,008
Balatong A	1,491
Balatong B	3,053
Cutcot	4,566
Dampol I	5,623
Dampol II-A	3,425
Dampol II-B	4,092
Dulong Malabon	4,148
Inaon	7,137
Longos	4,689
Lumbac	3,631
Paltao	5,637
Penabatan	1,658
Poblacion	12,330
Santa Peregrina	1,348
Santo Cristo	6,182
Taal	5,664
Tabon	3,472
Tibag	3,356
Tinejero	3,506
SAN ILDEFONSO	93,438
Akle	2,993
Alagao	2,655
Anyatam	4,160
Bagong Barrio	2,157
Basuit	2,198
Bubulong Munti	1,796
Bubulong Malaki	1,849
Buhol na Mangga	1,214
Bulusukan	1,662
Calasag	3,128
Calawitan	3,073
Casalat	1,545
Gabihan	3,047
Garlang	1,142
Lapnit	3,669
Maasim	3,658
Makapilapil	2,519
Malipampang	5,521

Matimbubong	2,265
Nabaong Garlang	1,838
Palapala	5,199
Pasong Bangkal	751
Pinaod	6,199
Poblacion	4,120
Pulong Tamo	1,447
San Juan	4,597
Santa Catalina Bata	1,029
Santa Catalina Matanda	2,118
Sapang Dayap	1,350
Sapang Putik	3,704
Sapang Putol	1,928
Sumandig	1,840
Telepatio	869
Upig	2,106
Umpucan	1,735
Mataas na Parang	2,357
CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE ⁴	439,090
Bagong Buhay	6,770
Dulong Bayan	7,299
Gaya-gaya	9,901
Kaypian	26,308
Kaybanban	2,416
Minuyan	3,409
Muzon	82,851
Poblacion	2,173
Santo Cristo	25,669
Sapang Palay	4,466
Tungkong Mangga	8,209
Citrus	19,044
San Martin	4,026
Santa Cruz	3,904
Fatima	3,128
San Pedro	13,668
San Rafael	7,806
Santo Niño	2,339
Assumption	3,929
Bagong Buhay II	4,201
Bagong Buhay III	4,677
Ciudad Real	1,798
Fatima II	1,996
Fatima III	1,800
Fatima IV	2,148
Fatima V	2,717
Francisco Homes-Guijo	5,384
Francisco Homes-Mulawin	10,677
Francisco Homes-Narra	7,379
Francisco Homes-Yakal	3,329
Graceville	32,670
Gumaoc Central	3,410
Gumaoc East	5,262

Gumaoc West	7,186
Lawang Pari	4,183
Maharlika	3,120
Minuyan II	4,746
Minuyan III	2,751
Minuyan IV	4,331
Minuyan V	2,380
Minuyan Proper	21,912
Paradise III	3,221
Poblacion I	3,978
San Isidro	2,301
San Manuel	10,362
San Martin II	3,306
San Martin III	2,972
San Martin IV	3,765
San Rafael I	3,391
San Rafael III	2,941
San Rafael IV	5,446
San Rafael V	2,795
San Roque	1,319
Santa Cruz II	3,092
Santa Cruz III	2,463
Santa Cruz IV	3,248
Santa Cruz V	3,653
Santo Niño II	2,893
St. Martin de Porres	2,572
SAN MIGUEL	138,839
Bagong Silang	1,746
Balaong	2,665
Balite	2,608
Bantog	3,336
Bardias	1,541
Baritan	1,015
Batasan Bata	2,117
Batasan Matanda	2,735
Biak-na-Bato	1,192
Biclat	1,495
Buga	1,653
Buliran	4,560
Bulualto	2,622
Calumpang	3,870
Cambio	1,990
Camias	6,706
Ilog-Bulo	1,416
King Kabayo	1,514
Labne	1,461
Lambakin	2,336
Magmarale	2,077
Malibay	2,031
Mandile	1,627
Masalipit	2,697
Pacalag	891

Paliwasan	2,404
Partida	3,162
Pinambaran	3,671
Poblacion	3,386
Pulong Bayabas	1,187
Sacdalan	1,745
Salacot	3,010
Salangan	4,300
San Agustin	3,743
San Jose	5,310
San Juan	6,749
San Vicente	2,955
Santa Ines	5,135
Santa Lucia	2,745
Santa Rita Bata	3,036
Santa Rita Matanda	2,438
Sapang	1,503
Sibul	8,570
Tartaro	5,374
Tibagan	3,099
Bagong Pag-asa	1,306
Pulong Duhat	1,132
Maligaya	1,723
Tigpalas	3,255
SAN RAFAEL	85,284
BMA-Balagtas	1,555
Banca-banca	1,128
Caingin	11,019
Coral na Bato	1,322
Cruz na Daan	1,444
Dagat-dagatan	1,365
Diliman I	3,312
Diliman II	761
Capihan	5,183
Libis	1,880
Lico	1,816
Maasim	1,242
Mabalas-balas	2,869
Maguinao	3,610
Maronguillo	2,789
Paco	856
Pansumaloc	856
Pantubig	3,756
Pasong Bangkal	758
Pasong Callos	899
Pasong Intsik	1,241
Pinacpinacan	1,431
Poblacion	1,891
Pulo	3,246
Pulong Bayabas	885
Salapungan	1,773
Sampaloc	3,198

San Agustin	1,178
San Roque	5,615
Talacsan	3,514
Tambubong	7,284
Tukod	2,360
Ulingao	2,616
Sapang Pahalang	632
SANTA MARIA	205,258
Bagbaguin	10,389
Balasing	6,230
Buenavista	2,201
Bulac	7,600
Camangyanan	4,045
Catmon	11,913
Cay Pombo	15,698
Caysio	2,679
Guyong	11,858
Lalakan	2,116
Mag-asawang Sapa	5,640
Mahabang Parang	3,317
Manggahan	1,948
Parada	7,823
Poblacion	14,073
Pulong Buhangin	33,799
San Gabriel	8,058
San Jose Patag	9,925
San Vicente	12,717
Santa Clara	10,052
Santa Cruz	7,747
Silangan	1,855
Tabing Bakod	5,522
Tumana	8,053
DOÑA REMEDIOS TRINIDAD	19,086
Bayabas	1,415
Kabayunan	1,538
Camachin	939
Camachile	3,141
Kalawakan	5,398
Pulong Sampalok	2,587
Talbak	1,452
Sapang Bulak	2,616

¹ Converted into a city under Republic Act No. 8754; ratified on October 8,

² Converted into a city under Republic Act No. 9356; ratified on December

³ Created into a barangay under Sangguniang Panlalawigan Kapasiyahan 2002 and Sangguniang Panlalawigan Kautusan Bilang 003 on April 18, on October 12, 2002; taken from barangay Tigbe.

⁴ Converted into a city under Republic Act No. 8797; ratified on September

ANNEX C

LIST OF SERVICES AVAILABLE AT TIMOG HILAGA PROVIDERS GROUP INC.

I. MEDICINE

- A. Cardiology
 - Treadmill Stress Test
 - ECG machines
 - 2-D echocardiogram & Doppler & Vascular Capability
 - Defibrillator -
 - Holter Monitors
 - Pulse Oximeter
- B. Pulmonary
 - Respirators
 - Computerized Spirometry
 - Nebulizers
 - Bronchoscopes/fiberopticscopes w/ light sources
- C. Gastroenterology
 - Gastrosopes & other fiberoptics
 - Endoscopic Video
- D. Neurology
 - Electroencephalogram (BEG)
 - Electromyogram (BMG)
 - Doppler for carotid exam, etc
- E. Nephrology
 - Dialysis machines
 - Reverse Osmosis Filtration System
- F. Hematology
- G. Oncology
- H. Dermatology
- L. Infectious-Diseases
- J. Allergology
- K. Psychiatry
- L. Rheumatology

II. SURGERY

- A. General Surgery
 - Electrocautery Machine (Valley Lab)
 - Operating Tables
 - Major Operating Lights
 - Minor Operating Lights (also for ER & OPD)
 - Anesthesia Machines
 - Suction Machines
 - 800 to 1000Ma X-Ray Unit
- B. Urology
 - Fiberoptic Scopes

- Urology Table
- C. Orthopedics
 - C-Arm mobile x-ray (shared with OR)
 - Fracture Table
 - Power Tools
 - Arthroscope
 - Manual Bone Drill
 - Ortho Accessories
 - Bone Densitometer(for bone Ageing)
- D. Nuero Surgery
 - Operating Microscope
 - High Powered Fluoroscope for Angiograms
 - Cardiac Catherization Unit
- E. Reconstructive
- F. Aesthetic

III. OBSTETRICS/ GYNECOLOGY

- A. Obstetrics
 - Delivery Tables
 - C-section Table (shared with OR)
 - Fetal Dopplers
- B. Gynecology
 - Same as above

IV. PEDIATRICS

- Bassinets
- Incubators
- Bililights Instruments
- Bottle Sterilizers

V. OPHTHALMOLOGY

- Operating Microscope
- Phaco emulsifier
- Auto refractometer (OPD)
- Slit Lamp
- Autochart Projector
- Ophthalmology Equipment System Seat
- Indirect Ophthalmoscope

VI. ENT

- Audiometer and Tymphanometer

VII. REBABILITA TION MEDICINE

- Electro therapy Stimulators

Ultrasound therapy Machines
Shortwave Diathermy
Whirlpool bath
Paraffin Wax Bath
Hydrocolator Tank
Gym & Rehabilitation Equipment
Traction Table Package
Tilt Table

VIII. OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

IX- RADIOLOGY

Darkroom Equipment for Radiology
Darkroom Equipment for Mammography
CT Unit (ultrafast) with additional software
Mammography Unit
MRI Unit
Ultrasound Unit
300mA Mobile Image Intensifier(C-Arm)
300 mA Portable X-ray Machines
300 mA X-ray Machine for Radiography of Chest
Bucky Radiography X-Ray System w/ Tomography
800 to 1000mA X-Ray Unit

X. THERAPEUTIC RADIOLOGY

Linear Accelerator, Dual Energy
Linear Accelerator, Single Energy
Radiotherapy Simulator
Water Phantom System
3D Rad Therapy Planning System
Block Cutter and Casting System
Breast Treatment System
Stereotactic Radiosurgery System
Quality Assurance Equipment
Darkroom for Radiation Therapy

XI. NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Comprehensive Gamma Camera
Hotlab and Quality Control Equipment

XII. PATHOLOGY

Clinical Chemistry Section
Automated Blood Chemistry Analyzer
Spectrophotometer
Centrifuge
Refrigerator

Immunology/Serology Section
Automated Immunology Analyzer
ELISA Washer and Reader
Refrigerator

Hematology Section
Automated Hematology Analyzer
Microcentrifuge
Cell Mixer
Microscope
Cell Counters

Blood Bank
Blood Bank Refrigerator
Plasma Freezer
Refrigerated Centrifuge
Centrifuge
Microcentrifuge
Water Bath
Microscope
Platelet Shaker

Microbiology
Incubator
Oven
Blood Culture Analyzer
Microscope
Hood

Clinical Microcopy
Centrifuge
Microscope
Cell Counter

Surgical Pathology
Microtome
Freezing Microtome
Histo Processor
Tissue Bath
Cytospin
Microscope

XIII. DENTAL SERVICE

Dental Chairs
Dental X-Ray Machine
Panoramic X-Ray Unit

Air Compressor
Autoclave

XIV. INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Central Monitoring Unit for 16 Cubicles
Crash Cart

XV. EMERGENCYMEDICINE

Crash Carts
Ambulances,

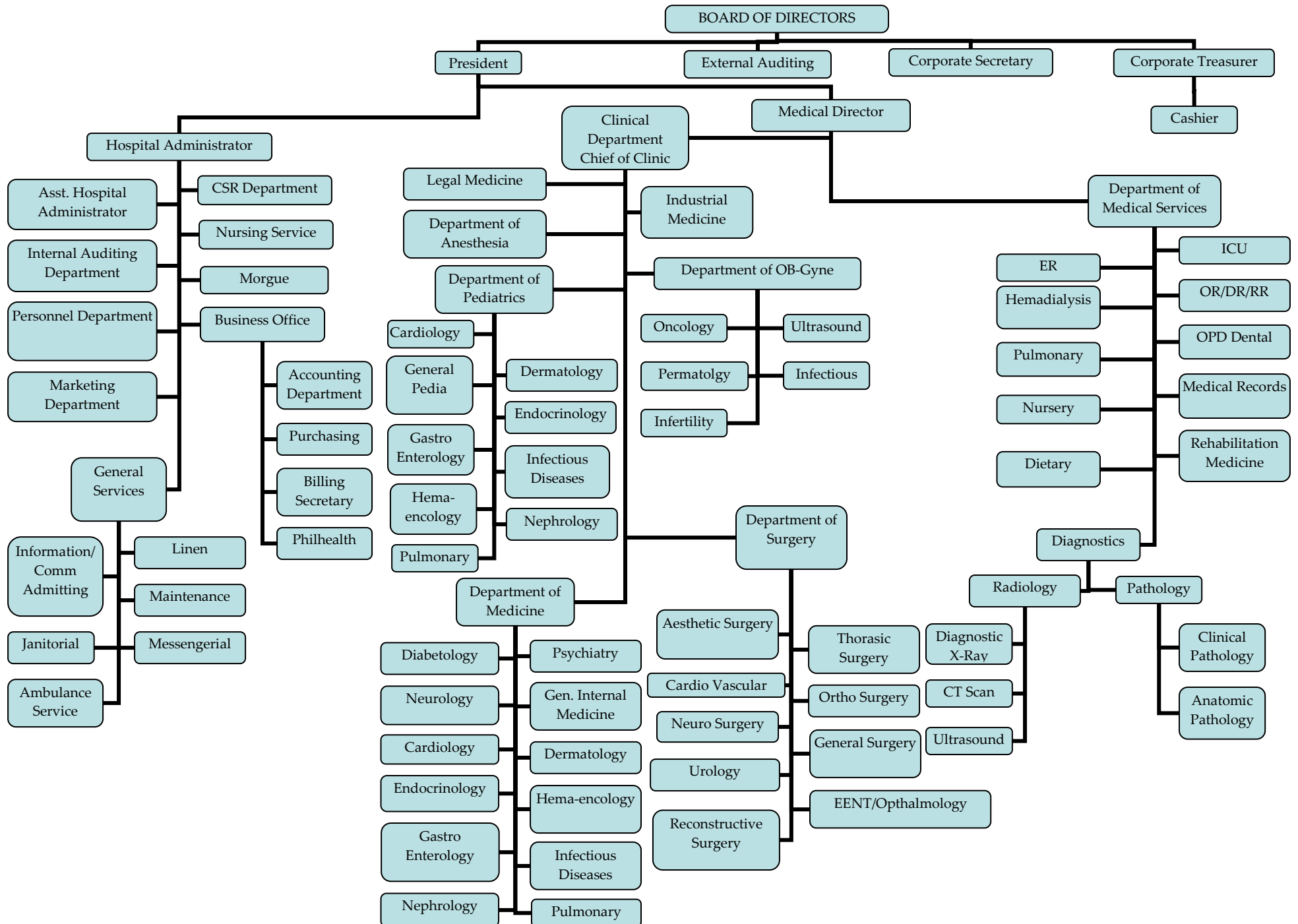
XVI. STERILIZATION

Heavy Duty Hospital Autoclave
Gas Autoclave

ANNEX D

TIMOG HILAGA PROVIDENCE GROUP INC.

Organizational Chart



ANNEX E

TIMOG HILAGA PROVIDENCE GROUP INC.(THGPI) HOSPITAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT

Bedside Locker
Equipment Trolley
Kick Bucket
Mayo Instrument Table
Medication Cart
Medication Cart Unit Dose
Medication Supply Cart
Optha-Yag/Argon Laser
Stand Bowl, Double
Stand Bowl, Single
Table Overbed
Urodynamic Unit
Uro-flowmeter
Fork Tuning ENT C2 Frequencies
Cassette Hatch
Film Sorting Bench
Four over Four X-Ray Film Viewer
Inhalation Therapy Unit
Positioning Aids, set of 10
Refraction & Examination Unit
Thyroid Collar Shielding
Container for Infectious Waste, Mobile
Counter Colony
Freezing Microtome
Full Body Plethysmograph
Head Wall Sys-bedwards
Head Wall Sys-ICU
Medical gas Pendant Anesthesia
Medical Gas Pendant Surgical
Microscope Bino Flourescent
Microscope General Purpose
Microscope, Dual Head wi Photo & Video Attached
Phototherapy Lamp
Slide Staining System
Ventilator CPAP
Resuscitator (Adult! Pedia), Manual
Resuscitator Automatic
Examination Lamp
Haematology Analyzer
Plasma Extractor
Breast Pump, Electric

Breast Pump, Manual
Bunsen Burner
ENT Therapy/ Diagnostic Center
Keratograph .
Ultrasound Unit, OB-Gyne
Automatic Stainer
Baby Bath Mobile
Bassinette w/ Plexiglass Crib, Mobile
Bed, Three Section Hydraulic
Cart Patient Records
Ceiling Mounted Curtain Track System (various lengths)
Centrifuge Cytology
Infrared Laser Therapy
Intensive Care Bed, Electric
Tissue Embedding System Integrated
Treatment Trolley
Anesthesia Machine (MRI)
Balance Analytical
Balance Blood Bag
Balance Electronic
Balance Laboratory
Basket Rack Double 6x7
Basket Rack Double 8x7
Basket Rack Single 3x7
Basket Rack Single 8x7
Basket Spri 585x395x195
Basket Spri 585x395x100mm
Blood Sediment System
Broncho Fiberscope Adult
Broncho Fiberscope Paed
Colonoscope Adult
Chemistry Analyzer, Fully Automatic
Photometer Reflectance
Three Mirror Gonio Lens
Bottle Washer
Wheelchair, Adult
Wheelchair, Pedia
Minor Procedure Table
Bottle Sterilizer/ Dryer
Diagnostic Set, Uro
Fixed Kitchen Furniture
Gynecology Delivery Pack
Head Spring Occluder
HF Surgery Instrument & ENT
Hyper-Hypothermia Unit
Irrigation Unit, Ceiling Mounted

Mirror Ophthalmic Distortion Free
Nourishment Station
S/S Trolley, Anesthesia .
Set of Packaging Equipment for Unit Dose
Surgical Drill .
Operating Table Extension Device
Otoacoustic Emission Machine
Oven, General Purpose
PH Meter
Photometer
Protein Analyser
Radiant Heater Unit
Reciprocating Sternal Saw
Rigid Rhinoscope
Rigid Laryngoscope
S/S Shelving Mobile, 1200x500x1800
S/S Work Table & Over Shelf
Sensitometer/ Densitometer Set
Shaker Orbital
Slop Basin
Colonoscope Pedia
Computed Tomography System, Spiral
Control and Packing Table
Delivery Bed, Two Section
Diagnostic Set, Wall Mounted
Distribution Basket, Trolley
Distribution Trolley/Grids 2x4
Drainage Apparatus, Intermittent
Dry Bath, QBC
Electrosurgery w/ Trolley (Bipolar)
ENT Diagnostic Instrument Set
Esophagoscope
Exophthalmometer
Feeder Spri-Basket
Fibreoptic Laryngoscope, set of 3
Flusher DisinfectorlBedpan Washer
Gamma Camera, Dual Head
General Radiography Equipment
Hatch Door Pass Through
Head Lamp Inc. Light Source
Heat Sealing Device
Hot Water Unit for Caloric Test
Incubator, General Purpose
Instrument Tray (250x170x70)
Instrument Tray (349x250x70)
Instrument Tray (450x340x70)

Laboratory Glassware & Minor Items
Lead Glass Window
Light Source
Mammography Unit Complete with Biopsy Attach
Mediastinoscope
Micromotor System Complete
Microtome
Nystagmus Binoculars
Operating Lamp 2 Orbitors
Operating Microscope for Ophtha/ENT
Surgery Operating table
Automatic Tissue Processor
Colposcope Mobile
Cylinder Cross wi Handle
Cysto Urethroscope
Soiled Linen Collection Trolley
Sphygmomanometer Wall Mounted
Sterilizer (Formaldehyde)
Stethoscope
Stethoscope, Fetal
Stirrer Magnetic
Storage Cabinet for Catheter
Storage Cabinet for Endoscopes
Surgical Instrument Set (as specified)
Surgical Suction 2x5 Liter Mobile
Surgical Suction Apparatus, Mobile
Table Trolley wi Shelves
Table Work Dry Goods 160x65x90
Tonometer
Tympanometer
Ultrasound Unit, General
Urine Analyzer
Wall Mounted.S/S Shelving 1800x250x800
Wash Basin for Roll (Rack Film Processor)
AN-Cart wlo Cassettes
Coagulometer
Coverplates, 2 Machines
Cutting Device
Injection Bar
Injector for Laparoscope
Lamp Magnifying
Loading/Unloading Trolley
Multi Roll Tape Dispenser
Rails for Basket
Sterilizer Steam
Universal Rack F.Tub. Instr.

Washer Trolley, Manual
Washer/Disinfector
Water/Air Cleaning Gun
S/S Double Sink & Over Shelf
S/S Pedal Bin
Basket Brush Collection
Bed Pan
Cysto Urethroscope Compact
Dressing Trolley
Dressing/Injection Trolley
Duodenoscope Set
Focimeter
Forceps, Rigid Biopsy
Forceps, Rigid Foreign Body
Gastrofiberscope
Infusion Pump
Instrument, Apparatus Trolley
Lens Indirect Nikon 20D + D28
Lens Trial Set in Flat Case
Micro-pipette, 1 set
Microscope ENT, attachment
Microscope Inverted Phase
Microscope, Phase
Narcotic Safe
Octopus Perimeter
Operating Lamp, Ceiling Mounted
Resectoscope Set
Retinoscope Rack/Mirror
S/S Supply Trolley
S/S Utility Cart
Syringe Pump
Thermometer Clinical, Digital.
Treatment Chair w/ Armrests
Trial Frame, Universal
Video System & Mobile Stand
3D Massage Unit Inct Accessories
AutomaticX-rayfilm Viewer .-
Bars Parallel Remedial Walking
Heat Therapy
Microwave Unit Cont/Pulsed
Stimulator Transcutaneous Nerve
Universal A/C Therapy Unit (I Channel)
Universal Traction Unit
Resuscitation Unit & Procedure, Infant
Bed Single w/ Mattress
Instrument Cabinet

Drainage Apparatus, Thoracic
Examination Table
Foot Stool One Step
Foot Stool Two Step
Footrest, Wooden
Fume Hood
IlluminatorX~Ray Film Single
Infusion Stand Mobile
Instrument Collector w/ Bag
Ishihara/Hue Test
Manual Developing Tank (Developer & Fixer)
Mattress for Bassinette
Nail Brush Collector
Nail Brush Dispenser
Paediatric Cot
Plaster table
Rubber Balls
Shelving 4 tier
Skipping Rope
Sound Proof Booth
Stool, Scrub Up
Table Counters, Manual
Tambourines
TV Set, Colored wi Wall Stand
Urinal Bottle, Female
Urinal Bottle, Male
C-Arm Image Intensifier 9", Mobile
Cath Lab System (Single Plave)
Compo. Sys.
Chest Radiography Unit
Conventional R/F System
Magnetic Resonance Imaging System
Remote Control R/F System
Uro Multi-Purpose Exam Sys & Lithotripter
X-Ray UnitMobile
2D Echocardiogram
Adjustable Child's Chair wi Tray
Adjustable Stand-in Table
Anesthesia Machine & Ventilator . .
Apheresis Machine
Apron Lead Double Sided .5LE 85cm L
Apron Lead Single Sided .50PB
Arthroscopy System
Audiometer Clinical
Auditory Brainstem Response
BalanceTopload .

Balloon Pump
Balls Medicine, set of 4
Bath Arm/Leg Whirlpool w/ Turbine
Bed, 4 Section Electric
Bi-distillation Apparatus
Blood Bag Mixer
Blood Gas Analyzer
Blood Gas & Electrolyte Analyzer
Blood Infusion Warmer
Blood Recovery System
Blood Tube Rotator
Body Display Table
Body Storage Refrigerator 2 Tier
Body Transport Trolley w/ Cover (Mortuary)
Body Tray, Lift Trolley
Cabinet Drying w/Racks
Cabinet for Medications w/ Opiate Safe
Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test System
Centrifuge Cell Washing
Centrifuge General Purpose
Centrifuge High Speed
Centrifuge Microhaematocrit & Reader
Centrifuge Refrigerated
Cold Therapy
Complete SysoFor Nuclear Hotlab
Cooling Plate
ECG 12 Channel
ECG Holter System
ECG 16 Channel Compo.
Electro-galvanic Bath
Electrolyte Analyzer
Electromyelograph Compo.
Electrophoresis System, General
Ergometer
Feeding Evaluation Kit
Film ill Camera
Film Processor Automatic
Flatwear Testing Set
Gamma Counter
Gloves Lead Seamless .35mm
Glucose Analyzer
Gonad Shield Adult 1nun PB
Gypsum Trolley
Haemo-Dynamic Machine
Hemodialysis Unit
Hotplate

Illuminated Magnified Therapy
Mirror
Illuminator X-Ray Film Double
Immunodiagnostic Analyzer
Incubator CO2
Incubator Infant wi Built-in Weighing Scale
Interferential Therapy
Jar Anaerobic With Gas Pack
Laboratory Timer
Lamp Infrared Mobile
Lead Goggles
Lo-Boy Tilt Table
Exercise Mat 2000x 1000x50mm
Microbiology Analyzer with Blood Culture
Mixer Chemical Auto
Mixer Vortex
Monitor, Central
Monitor, Neonatal
Correction Mirror, wooden
Crashcart w/ Defibrillator
Daylight Film Processor
Defibrillator, Pedia
Defibrillator w/ Monitor
Deionizer
Detector Fetal Heart, Portable
Diagnostic Set, General
Diagnostic Set, Neonatal
Differential Counter
Diluter/Dispenser
Distillation Apparatus
Dry Laser Camera 8x Digital Inputs
Dumb Bells, set of 6
Easy care Quad Cane
Perceptual Motor Kit for Paeds w/ Cart
Pharmaceutical Refrigerator 160L
Pharmaceutical Refrigerator 360L
Pipette Mixer
Plasma Freezer
Plasma Thawer
Plaster Cutter
Platelet Agitator
Portable Monitor for Paed
Prism Set
Pulse Oximeter
Red Dot Folding Walker
Refrigerator Laboratory 350L

Refrigerator Laboratory 650L
Reverse Osmosis
RR-Viewing Box
S/S Sterile Supply Cart
Safelight Wall MTD wI Filters
Sandbags, set of 6 (0.5-7 kgs)
Scrub Sink 2 Bay
Scrub Sink 3 Bay
Scrub Sink 4 Bay
Set of Household Equipment
Shortwave Therapy Unit Universal
Sleep La Equipment Polysmonograph
Soft Tone Weights (Wrist/Ankle)
Sphygmomanometer Portable
Stacking Cones, set of 30
Nebulizer
OP-Cart, 4 levels
Ophthalmoscope, specialists
Osmometer
Otoscope
Ovarian Shield Imm PB set of 3
Microwave Oven
Oxygen Flow Meter wI Humidifier
Paraffin Bath
Patient Monitor (ECG, SP02, Temp, HR, IBP)
Patient Monitor (ECG, SP02, Temp, HR, NIBP)
Patient Stretcher wI Trolley
Peak Flow Meter
Pegboard w/ Round Legs
Pegboard w/ Square Legs
Weighing Scale, Infant
Wheel Shoulder Wall Mounted
Wooden Adjustable Crutches
Wooden Treatment Massage Couch
In-bed Weighing System
Stop Watch
Storage Rack, Wooden 124x 62 cni
Stress System w/ Defibrillator
Table Top Flash Sterilizer
Therabands
Thermal Blanket
Tissue Float Water Bath
Traction Package
Traction Table
Training Stairs
Transport Monitor

Triple Panel Mirror
Ultra deep Freezer
Ultrasonic Washer Bench Top Model
Ultrasound Unit Therapeutic
Ventilator, Adult Portable
Ventilator Infant
Ventilator Pedia, Portable
Wall-mounted Overhead Pulley
Wall-mounted Shoulder Abduction
Ladder
Watch, Scrub Up w/ Alarm
Water Bath wi Cable Cover
Wax Dispenser
Weighing Scale w/ Measuring Rod