

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 382, June 18, 1949]

**AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
AND SURGERY IN PHILIPPINES.**

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

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in any of its branches, including veterinary dentistry, and excepting the castrating and spaying of animals and dehorning of cattle, the Philippines who shall not have complied with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. No person shall practice veterinary medicine and surgery, in any of its branches without a valid and existing license to do so.

SEC. 3. A person shall be regarded as practicing veterinary medicine and surgery within the meaning of this Act who shall append or cause to be appended to his name the letters V.S., D.V.M., V.M.D., M.D.C., D.V.S., or the words "Veterinary," "Veterinarian," "Veterinary surgeon," "Veterinary dentist," or any other initials or title implying qualifications to so practice, or who shall treat, operate on, or proscribe for any physical ailment in, or any physical injury to, or deformity of, any domestic animals, for which he shall receive any monetary compensation. The terms of this Act shall not apply to commissioned veterinarians in the United States or the Philippine Army.

SEC. 4. An accredited school of veterinary medicine and surgery within the meaning of this Act shall be (1) one approved by the Department of Education; (2) one requiring, among other things, that, as a prerequisite for admission its students must have a four-year course in any public high school, or other secondary school accredited by the Department of Education; (3) one that requires for graduation a five-year course in veterinary medicine and surgery, teaching the subjects of anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, general and special pathology, veterinary materia medica and therapeutics, veterinary medicine and surgery, bacteriology, parasitology, chemistry, and such other subjects as are ordinarily included in the curricula of veterinary colleges and topics, knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine by reputable veterinary colleges or universities.

SEC. 5. A person is qualified to receive a license (1) who is over twenty-one years of age; (2) who is of good moral character and temperate habits; (3) who is graduated from a four-year high school or secondary school approved by the Department of Education; (4) who has graduated from an accredited veterinary college; (5) who has passed an examination conducted by the Veterinary Examining Board to determine his fitness to receive a license; and (6) who is a citizen of the Philippines or who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen and has filed a

petition for naturalization within thirty days after becoming eligible to do so.

SEC. 6. A person who desires to obtain a license shall apply therefore to the Veterinary Examining Board. Each application shall contain and be accompanied by proof of particular qualifications required under oath and shall be accompanied by the examination fee.

SEC. 7. The Veterinary Examining Board shall consist of three reputable veterinarians appointed by the President of the Republic upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Veterinary Examining Board to examine the applications, diplomas, affidavits and proof of all applicants, and when satisfied of the genuineness of the same, it shall examine all applicants for examination and shall issue a license to each person successful passing the examination.

The Veterinary Examining Board may refuse to if or may suspend, or revoke any license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

- (1) The employment of fraud, misrepresentation or deception in obtaining such license;
- (2) Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude conviction of a felony, in which case the record or conviction shall be conclusive evidence;
- (3) Chronic inebriety or habitual use of drugs;
- (4) For having professional connection with or lending one's name to any illegal practitioner of veterinary medicine and the various branches thereof;
- (5) Violation or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, any of the provisions of this Act;
- (6) Fraud or dishonesty in applying, treating or reporting on tuberculin or other biological tests;
- (7) False or misleading advertising having for its purpose or intent deception or fraud;
- (8) For failing to report, as required by law, or making false report of any contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 9. The members of the Veterinary Examining Board shall serve for a period of three years beginning from the date of their appointment. The members shall be appointed such that the term of office of one member shall terminate every year. Any vacancy shall be covered by an ad interim appointment for the rest of the term only.

SEC. 10. The President of the Republic will have the power to dismiss any member of the Board because of unprofessional conduct, inefficiency, dereliction of duty or any sufficient and justifiable reasons.

SEC. 11. The officers of the Veterinary Examining Board shall consist of a President and a secretary who shall be elected every year from among the members of said Board.

SEC. 12. Each member of the Veterinary Examining Board shall receive a