



HEALTH INDICATORS

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PREFACE

The presented of health indicators are based on the official statistical data 2015 of the health sector to estimate health indicators by international methodology and summarize it in this volume.

This report presents annually the main health indicators by levels of health care services, leading causes of population mortality and morbidity by region and criteria of health programs implemented at the national level.

Mongolia, as a result of the implementation of the policy, to reduce maternal and child mortality in 1990, the maternal mortality rate was 199 per 100 000 live births and while in 2006 the indicator reduced to 69.7 and 26.0 in 2015, reaching its MDG goal, Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality. Further developed and to implement identify the right policies in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

United Nations agencies and the World Bank Group reported that the maternal mortality has fallen by 44% since 1990.

Despite global improvements, only 9 countries achieved the MDG 5 target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by at least 75% between 1990 and 2015. Those countries are Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Rwanda and Timor-Leste.

Mongolia is pleased to mention that became one of the 9 countries and to the tremendous progress achieved the Millennium Development Goal 5 on maternal mortality reduction.

In 1990, the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 63.4, while in 2015 were 15.3 and the indicator reduced 4 times. In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5, while in 2015 the indicator was 18.3 and reduced to 4.8 times compared to 1990, reaching its MDG 4.5 goal for 2015.

Population of Mongolia reaches 3 million and the average life expectancy became 69.89 years and 75.84 years for female and 66.02 years for male.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Global Fund for provide financial supports for publishing this report to all of you available in making evidence-based decisions by health policy developers and decision-makers at all levels of the health sector.

Happy 20 year anniversary of Center for Health Development to all organizations which are collaborating and supporting and health sector colleagues who are working with their ability, knowledge with warm hearted to all population's health.

Let spread every good deeds

DIRECTOR

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Health indicators, 2015 5

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB Asian Development Bank

AIDA Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

CDR Crude death rate
C-section Caesarian sections

DOTS Directly observed treatment strategy

FHC Family health centres

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus
MDG Millennium development goals
NCD Non-communicable diseases

PHC Public health centre

RDTC Regional diagnostic and treatment centres

SHC Soum health centres

SPS Structure and Performance Standards

STI Sexually transmitted diseases

TFR Total fertility rate

VHC Village health centres

WHO World Health Organisation

NCCD National infectious Diseases Center

NCC National Cancer Center

NCMCH National Center for Mother and Child

GDP Gross Domestic Product

SISS Social Indicators Sample Survey

NRSO National Registration and statistics Office

MEDS Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports

SSNCD Steps Survey NCDs

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ABSTRACT

"Health Indicators 2015" is composed 15 chapters, 41 subgroups and health indicators were compared with the last 10 years. Population of Mongolia reached 3 million 57.7 thousand by the end of 2015. Of the total population, 68.0% live in cities and the remaining 32.0% reside in the rural areas.

In 2015, the average life expectancy at birth was 69.89 years, for females 75.84 years and 66.02 years in males.

In 2015, 80 434 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2014, the number of births has dicreased by 974 or 1.0%. In 2015, 80875 live births were recorded and of live births, there were 1869 twins, 35 triplets.

The crude death rate was 7.9 in 1990; in 2015 were 5.4, compared to 1990 decreased by 2.5. There are 3 goals set for health under the MDG, which are to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and to combat with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis. In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and 18.3 in 2015. In 1990, the number of infant mortality was 4789 and were reduced to 1234 in 2015.

Mongolian 2-time strategy implemented during 2001-2010 to reduce maternal mortality, maternal mortality rate declined sharply in 2001-2006, and the maternal mortality rate was 26.0 per 100,000 live births by 2015.

As of 2015, there were total of 3244 health organizations, out of 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag hospitals, 12 district PHCs, 6 rural general hospitals, 39 Intersoum hospitals, 218 family health centers, 272 soum health centers, 224 private inpatient hospital and 1006 private outpatient clinics, respectively delivering health services to Mongolian population.

In 2015, total of 47429 health care employees were worked in the health organizations, which compared to 2014, the number of employees has increased by 2.9%. Of them for 93.9 percent in the health sector, 6.0 percent of health workers in other sectors.

22.9 percent of total employees in the primary health care, 18.0 percent of secondary and 16.3 percent of tertiary health facility, 17.3 percent of the private health-care facilities, and 25.5 percent of maternity hospitals and other health care organizations working in health care is provided.

As of 2015, an average number of population per a physician and per a nurses were 316 and 267, respectively, and both indicators declined by 2 and 4 persons, as compared to the previous year.

In 2015, 16374 deaths were registered, which is decreased by 121 cases or 0.7%, compared to last year. 60.0% were males and 40.0% were females. Of all deaths, 26.9% (4414) of them occurred in hospitals and 22.6% of all hospital deaths were within 24 hours of admission.

In 2015, 59400 cases of 29 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, increased by 25884 cases or 200.5 per 10 000 population. As of 2015, non-communicable diseases per 10 000 population were 7649.5 and diseases of respiratory system (1462.7), diseases of digestive system (1202.8), diseases of genitourinary system (783.7), diseases of circulatory system (931.2), and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (534.6) were five leading causes of population morbidity.



CHAPTER 1

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

CHAPTER 1 POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

ABSTRACT

This section presents indicators of vital statistics on the growth, age and sex distribution and births, deaths, marriages, divorces and adoptions.

The main sources of population statistics are population and housing census conducted every 10 years and annual vital and migration statistics.

Population of Mongolia includes resident population in Mongolia and Mongolian citizens who reside abroad for 6 months and above.

The household is the group of people who live together in one house, with a joint budget and jointly provide their food and other basic needs. Members of the household may be family or relatives; there can be some members in the household with no relation to the other members.

The urban population includes population reside in Ulaanbaatar city, aimag centers and towns.

The rural population includes population reside in soum centers and rural areas. The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive.

The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area in a given year, per 1000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year.

The age specific fertility rate is the number of live births to women in specific age group, divided by the total population of women in same age group and expressed as a promille.

The total fertility rate refers the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year age and expressed as a promille.

1.1. POPULATION

The total population of Mongolia in 2015 was 3057.7 thousand, increased by 61.8 thousand or 2.1 percent compared with previous year.

Of the total population, 68.0% live in cities and the remaining 32.0% reside in the rural areas.

Ulaanbaatar 1396.9 thousand people or 45.7 percent of the population resides.

Of the total population, 49.2 percent were males and 50.8 percent were females. Sex ratio is 97 males per 100 females.

Considering the age structure, 29.6 percent of children are under age 15 and 66.6% of the population aged 15-64 years, 3.8% of the population over the age of 65, respectively.

In 2015, the total households has 859.1 thousand, from which 67.4 percent of live in urban area's and 32.6 percent reside in rural area's. The average family size is 3.5 person.

Of total households, 376.4 thousand of them live in Ulaanbaatar city; 169.3 thousand live in Khangai region, in Central region 146.9 thousand, in Western region 102.7 thousand and 63.6 thousand live in Eastern region

Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population in 2015, by aimags

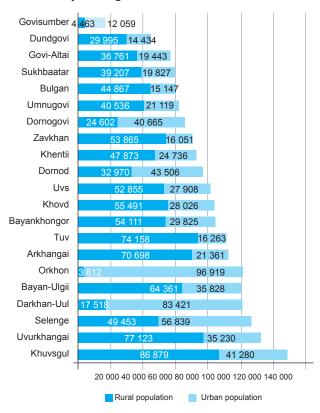


Figure 1.1.2. Average population by aimags in 2015

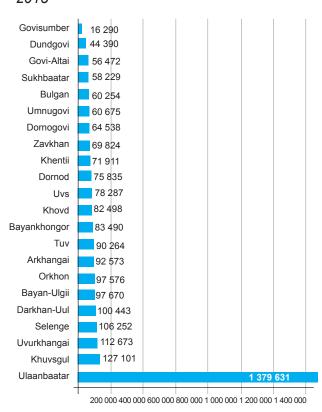
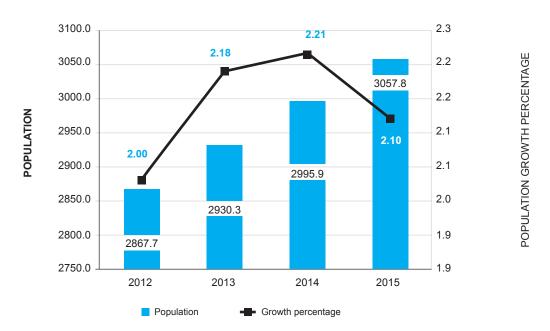


Figure 1.1.3. Population yearly growth rate by selected years



The population growth rate has been increasing for the last years, and in 2015, it was 2.1 compared to 1.74 in 2011, which an increase by 0.46 points.

1.2. SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

For the last ten years total of 688.7 thousand infants were born and steady increases in number of birth in 2007-2009 had positive effect to the growth rate of the population. In 2010, 65.6 thousand children have born, increased to 80.8 thousand in 2015.

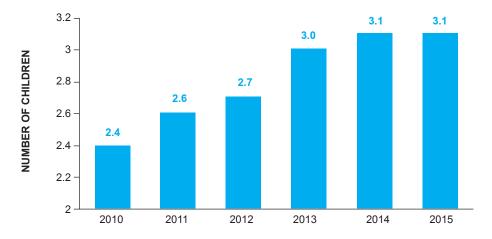
Although there was a twofold reduction in birth rate from 35.3 per 1000 population in 1990 to the minimum rate of 17.8 in 2005, it has been steadily increasing from 2006 reaching 26.7 per 1000 population in 2015.

In 2015, the number of new borns was 80.8 thousand, which is an decrease in 1.0%, from previous year. Sex ratio is for every 100 girls there were 105 boys.

<u> </u>		•	•						
Indicators	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2683.5	2735.5	2780.7	2811.6	2867.7	2930.3	2995.9	3057.7
Urban population (%)	54.6	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1	67.2	68.1	66.4	68.0
Rural population (%)	45.4	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9	32.8	31.9	33.6	32.0
Age group (%)									
0-15	41.5	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6	27.4	28.0	29.6
15-64	54.4	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.4	68.8	68.0	66.6
Over 65	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8
Demographic rates									
CBR	35.3	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3	26.3	27.5	27.6	26.7
CDR	7.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4
Growth rate	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
TFR	43	2.6	2.8	24	2.6	27	3.0	3.1	3.1

Table 1.2.1 Demographic indicators by selected years

Figure 1.2.1. Total fertility rate by selected years



The total fertility rate (TFR), interpreted as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years, was 4.3 in 1990. TFR experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003. However, this indicator increased to 2.4 in 2010, 3.1 in 2015.

The birth rate is higher in the group aged and live births per 1000 women aged 20-24 by 2015 is 171.2.

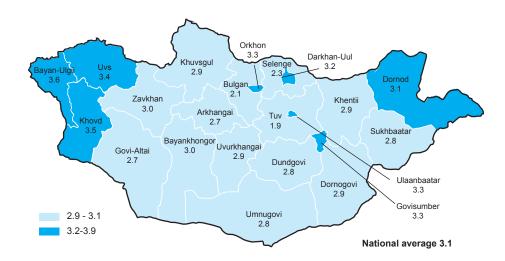


Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by selected aimags, 2015

1.3 AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

The **life expectancy** at birth reached **69.89 years**, 75.84 years for women, and **66.02 years for men**, previous increased by 0.32 in 2015

There is a difference in average life expectancy between sexes in any country, and females live in average four years longer compared to males. In our country, women's life expectancy is 9.82 years longer than for men.

Monaco, in 2015, the average life expectancy of the population of the countries of the world in the most high of 89.52 years and 49.81 years, the lowest in the country of Chad. Mongolia was in the 159-rd place in the word.

Table 1 3 1	Population	life expectancy	list of the first ter	countries
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Nº	Country/city	Average life expectancy	Year
1	Monaco	89.52	2015
2	Macao	84.51	2015
3	Japan	84.74	2015
4	Singapore	84.68	2015
5	San-Marino	83.24	2015
6	Hongkong	82.86	2015
7	Andorra	82.72	2015
8	Switzerland	82.5	2015
9	Guernsey	82.47	2015
10	Iceland	82.97	2015

http://www.infoplease.com/world/statistics/life-expectancy-country.html

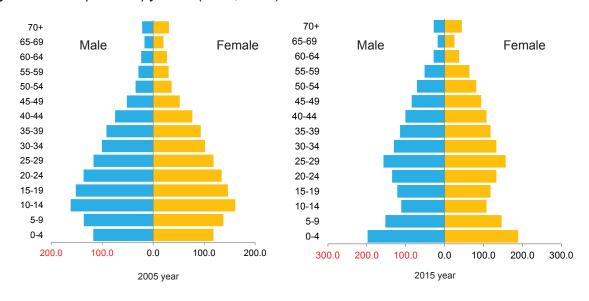
In 2015, there was a difference among aimags and regions in average life expectancy. The lowest life expectancy in the khangai area of 70.1, the central region has the highest life expectancy in the population, or 72.0.Indicates Khuvsgul /66.3/, Uvs /68.8/, Dornod /68.9/, Darkhan-Uul /69.0/, Govi-Altai /69.4/, Bayankhongor /69.4/, Zavkhan /69.7/, Uvurkhangai /69.9/ provinces are below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1.3.2. Average life expectancy by regions and sex, 2015

Aimag, town	Total	Male	Female
Western region	70.7	66.8	74.1
Bayan-Ulgii	73.3	69.9	75.8
Govi-Altai	69.4	64.4	73.0
Zavkhan	69.7	67.2	72.5
Uvs	68.8	63.9	72.9
Khovd	72.3	68.7	76.2
Khangai region	70.1	67.2	74.2
Arkhangai	71.1	68.5	72.7
Bayankhongor	69.4	66.0	71.3
Bulgan	72.9	68.2	76.0
Uvurkhangai	69.9	67.2	72.8
Huvsgul	66.3	63.2	71.2
Orkhon	71.4	70.3	80.9
Central region	72.0	68.5	76.2
Govisumber	73.4	71.9	76.1
Darkhan-Uul	69.0	64.7	73.9
Dornodgobi	70.7	66.0	76.0
Dundgovi	73.8	70.6	78.6
South Govi	72.0	68.1	75.4
Selenge	72.4	68.1	77.8
Tuv	72.6	70.3	75.7
Eastern region	70.9	67.0	75.0
Dornod	68.9	64.9	73.4
Sukhbaatar	72.3	67.3	76.4
Khentii	71.5	68.7	75.1
Ulaanbaatar	71.8	66.5	75.3
Ulaanbaatar	71.8	66.5	75.3

Figure 1.3.1 shows age structure diagram, which depicts age and sex distribution of the population in 2005 and 2015. In 2004, the diagram had fairly pyramid shape whereas in 2015 diagram's shape showed gradual widening in the middle of the pyramid. In other words, the proportion of people of young age in Mongolia is increasing.

Figure 1.3.1 Population pyramid (2005, 2015)



In 2015, the number of children aged 0-4 was higher, the proportion of people aged 20-29 relatively greater showing that the demographic window of opportunities is open due to an increase the number of people of working age.



CHAPTER 2

HEALTH GOALS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 2

HEALTH GOALS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT

Every nation in the world is striving to implement the millennium development goals based on own features in order to improve quality of human life. Mongolia has widened the scope of millennium development goals based on socioeconomic common and distinctive features in order to implement the millennium development goals nationwide and has currently implementing the renewed 8 goals, 21 objectives and 58 criterions since 2008.

Within in the scope of millennium development goals, the 3 health goals /considering 9-13/ -decrease of infant mortality, improvement of maternal health and fight against AIDS/HIV and tuberculosis are presented.



GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Objective	Indicators
OBJECTIVE 9. Reduce the under-five mortality rate by four times between 1990 and 2015	4.1 Under-five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/
	4.2 Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/
	4.3 Percentage of children vaccinated against measles

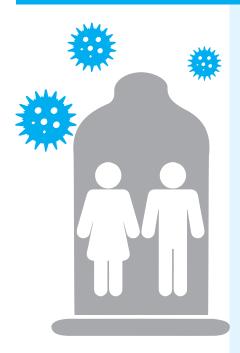
GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

(Objective	Indicators
	OBJECTIVE 10. To provide all individuals with essential	5.1 Maternal mortality rate /per 100.000 live births/
	reproductive health services, and lower the maternal rate by four times between 1990	5.2 Percentage of births attended by health
	anmd 2015	professionals



GOAL 6. TO LIMIT AND REDUCE HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

Objective



Objective	iliuicators				
OBJECTIVE 11. To limit and prevent of	6.1 Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women /%/				
Human immunodeficiency virus /HIV/, Acquired Immunodeficiency symdrome by 2015.	6.2 Percentage of HIV-infected youth aged 15-24 /%/				
OBJECTIVE 12. To reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis by 2015	6.3 Prevalence of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population/				
	6.4 Tuberculosis mobidity /per 100.000 population/				
	6.5 Tuberculosis mortality /per 100.000 population/				
	6.6 Percentage of detected and treated tuberculosis cases according to international diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines				

Indicators

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GOAL 4.REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

OBJECTIVE 9.REDUCE THE UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE BY 4 TIMES BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015

Reducing infant and under-five mortality is a major concern for the Government of Mongolia. Therefore, an objective to reduce infant and under-five mortality by 4 times between 1990 and 2015 was set.

In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and infant mortality rate 63.4, while in 2007 these two indicators reduced to 22.1 and 17.8 respectively reaching its goal for 2015. Therefore, in 2008, the Government set a new goal of lowering the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births to 21.0 and infant mortality rate to 15.0 in order to endorse these achievements.

Table 2.1. Infant and under-five moratlity /per 1000 live births/ by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Infant mortality /per 1000 live births/											
Gender											
Male	-	-	22.4	22.6	21.3	17.5	17.1	16.0	17.2	17.4	
Female	-	-	16.6	17.6	17.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	
location											
Country average	63.4	31.23	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3	22.0°/15.0°
UB city average	70.3	32.8	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	-
Aimags average	62.5	30.8	21.2	21.9	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	-
			Under-	five mort	ality /per	1000 live	births/				
Gender											
Male	-	-	26.4	25.9	26.4	21.9	20.8	22.6	20.3	20.7	
Female	-	-	20.2	21.2	22.7	18.0	16.5	16.9	16.4	15.7	
Location											
Country average	87.5	42.4	23.4	23.6	24.6	20	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3	29.2ª/21.0 ⁶
UB city average	99.9	42.4	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	-
Aimags average	94.4	42.5	25.3	25.7	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2	-

Source: a. State Ikh Khural decree !15, on approving of Mongolia's MDG, 2005 b. State Ikh Khural decree !13, on approving of Mongolia's MDG, 2008

In 2015, 1234 infant deaths were registered and the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 15.3. It dropped 2.0 times and 1.3 times compared to 2000 and 2008 respectively. There was 2.3 times drop of the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2015 compared to 2000, reaching 18.3, which is 1476 registered under-five deaths.

Statistics for the last two decades shows a steady decline of infant and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births. In 2015, the infant mortality and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births declined 4.1 and 4.8 times respectively compared to the rates in 1990.

OBJECTIVE: To provide all individuals with required reproductive health services, and lower the maternal rate by four times.

Mongolia is among the medium maternal mortality rate countries compared to other regional and developed countries. Sustainable low maternal mortality is one of the Government's concerns, and there are number of programmes, projects and guidelines are being successfully implemented. Mongolia's maternal mortality rate in 1992 was chosen as a baseline; therefore, a new goal to reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1992 and 2015 or 50 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births was set. In 2012, the Fourth National Reproductive Health Programme of Mongolia was approved in order

to strengthen reproductive health services.

Table 2.2. Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births), by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
National average	199.0	158.5	69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0	50.0ª
UB city average	126.0	171.1	71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8	-
Aimag average	230.0	153.4	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	23.0	-

Source: The State Ikh Khural decree №13, on approving Mongolia's MDG, 2008

The mortality rate was 45.5 per 100 000 live births in 2010 and it showed steady decline for the last decade. However increased by 50.8 deaths in 2012, the lowest rate was 26.0 in 2015.

OBJECTIVE 11: To limit and prevent spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Prevalence of HIV among Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, which makes Mongolia as country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups.

Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 199 cases registered by the end of 2015, of which 18 were registered in 2015.

There have been 27 people passed away out of registered 199. Of the registered 199 cases, 159 (79.9%) were males, 39 (19.6%) females and one of uncertain gender identity.

Majority of registered cases contacted HIV infection by sexual intercourse. Cases of passing the infection through blood transfusion, medical assistance or from mother to child were not registered yet.

Table 2.3. HIV prevalence among pregnant women and youth aged 15-24, by percentage

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Prevalence of HIV- infected pregnant women	-	-	0.004	0.001	0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1ª
HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24	-	-		0.0007	0.0005	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source: The State Ikh Khural decree №13, on approving Mongolia's MDG, 2008

Health indicators, 2015 23

■ Incidence Mortality

Figure 2.1. Incidence and deaths from HIV infection (1992-2015)

Source: Research department on HIV/STI's, NCCD

Among all registered cases in 2015, there were 12 (66.7%) males and 6 (33.3%) females. Of the 18 cases.

51.6% or 16 cases were recorded among those who have a family.

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis by 2015

Although Mongolia, as many other countries, has used strategy of directly observed treatment, short courses (DOTS) since 1996, which has impacted in steady detection of new cases and tendency in reduction of tuberculosis cases since 2007, it is not sufficient to achieve the target by 2015.

A new objective was set to reduce the incidence rate per 100 000 population to 82, morbidity to 100 and mortality to 2 in 2015. Moreover, an objective was introduced to early detect tuberculosis cases and have 100% of cured cases under DOTS.

In 1996, the incidence rate of tuberculosis was 146.0 per 100 000 population but it had increased by 1.3 times (186) in 2006.

However, starting from 2007 the incidence have declined and in 2007 the rate was 168 per 100000 population, 143 in 2011 and 141 in 2015.

In 2015, mortality rate of tuberculosis was 1.7 per 100 000 population and it was 2.5 times lower compared to mortality rate in 1996 and 2015 target is reached.

Table 2.4. Prevalence and death rate of Tuberculosis (per 100 000 population), by selected years

Indicator	1996	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Incidence of	ncidence of tuberculosis*											
Country average	146	186	168	160	157	154	143	139	142	141	141	100.0ª
UB city average	189	248	217	205	199	189	174	170	179	187	155	-
Aimag average	122	149	145	140	131	136	126	119	110	101	131	-
Death rate of	f tubercu	losis*				,	,					
Country average	4.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0ª
UB city average	4.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.7	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	-
Aimag average	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Proportion o	Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS*											
Country average	100/66.2	100/82.1	100/83.8	100/85.0	100/82.4	100/84.5	100/83.0	100/82.7	100/80.1	100/80.7	100/79.5	100.0ª
UB city average	100/62.7	100/78.0	100/84.2	100/86.4	100/80.7	100/81.7	100/79.8	100/78.0	100/76.0	100/77.1	100/74.3	-
Aimag average	100/68.5	100/87.1	100/88.0	100/87.2	100/87.8	100/87.5	100/87.3	100/89.2	100/84.7	100/85.2	100/88.3	-

In 2015, total of 4270 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, and 1724 of them were new sputum smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis, and it was 2.3% (98 cases) and 1.6% (130 cases) increase respectively compared to the previous year.

Of the 4270 new cases of tuberculosis registered in 2015, 55.3% were pulmonary types of tuberculosis and 44.7% were non-pulmonary types.

There were 421 new cases of tuberculosis registered in children which was 9.9% of all new registered cases; a increase by 9.4% compared to the previous year.

In 2015, the verified diagnosis percentage was 77.6% and the recovery rate was 79.5%, an increase by 3.0% and by 1.2% respectively compared to the previous year.

Health indicators, 2015 25

^{*}Relation to population census in 2010, years before the average population size can be modified.



CHAPTER 3

MATERNAL AND
CHILD HEALTH

CHAPTER 3

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH

The Government of Mongolia has defined a population policy documents - based on the National Development Strategy and the Millennium Development Goals and fourth national program for "Reproductive health" was approved by Government Resolution No.61, on July 29, 2012. Implementation of the program during 2012-2016 provides an equal access to reproductive health care and services for women, men and adolescents as well as supports sustainable population growth by creating a favorable environment for development of Mongolian population.

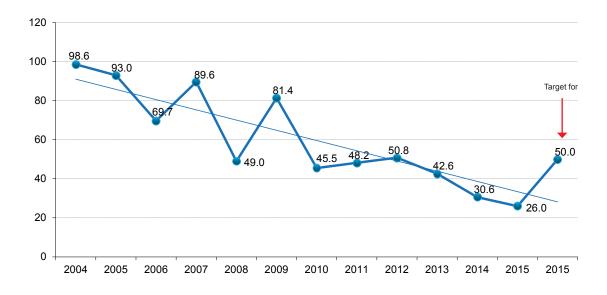


Figure 3.1.1 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2004-2015)

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 compared with the previous 10 years has reached 26.0 percent, the lowest level.

This maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 50.0 reduce the amount specified in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide reproductive health and population indicators are showing improvement.

Health indicators, 2015 27

3.2. PREGNANCY CONTROL AND ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES

In 2015, a total of 80643 pregnant women were newly registered by antenatal care service and 84.2% of them at the first trimester or first 3 months, 14.4% at the 4-6 months, and 1.4% at the 7 months or late entry into antenatal care, respectively.

Early antenatal care services in terms of urban vs. rural areas showed that 84.1% were in urban areas, 84.2% were in rural areas, respectively. Both indicators were decreased by 1.2% and 2.8%, respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Overall anemia prevalence among pregnant women who attended in the pregnancy control was 3.9%, and it was decreased by 0.4% compared to the previous year. Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Uvurkhangai and Khovd aimags were 2.1-8.8 times higher than the national average.

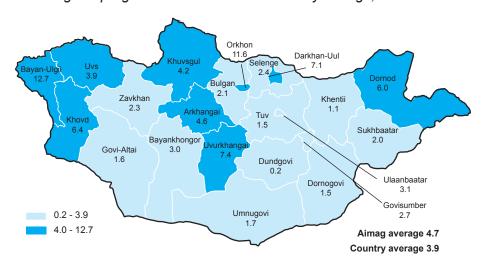


Figure 3.2.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia by aimags, 2015

Total participation rate was 97.2% who was provided a blood sample for antenatal syphilis test. Overall syphilis positivity was 3.0% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.5-3.5 times higher than country average; Ulaanbaatar /3.5/ Govisumber /4.3/, Dornogovi /3.9/, Govi-Altai /3.5/, Khuvsgul /6.5/ and Orkhon /4.0/, respectively.

Total participation rate for gonorrhea testing was 92.3%, which have increased by 1.5 point from the previous year. Overall gonorrhea positivity was 0.6% of pregnant women and the following areas were 1.0-2.1 times higher than country average; Bayankhongor /1.6/, Selenge /1.6/, Dornod /2.7/, and Khuvsgul /2.3/, respectively.

Total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 94.10% and 1.9% of pregnant women were a positive for this test. The following areas were 1.0-7.0 times higher than country average; Orkhon /2.9/, Selenge /3.8/, Sukhbaatar /3.2/, Bayankhongor /8.9/ and Dornod /5.3/ respectively.

During the antenatal period, 53.5% of pregnant women had took X-ray examinations and 1903 cases (4.4%) of active tuberculosis were identified.

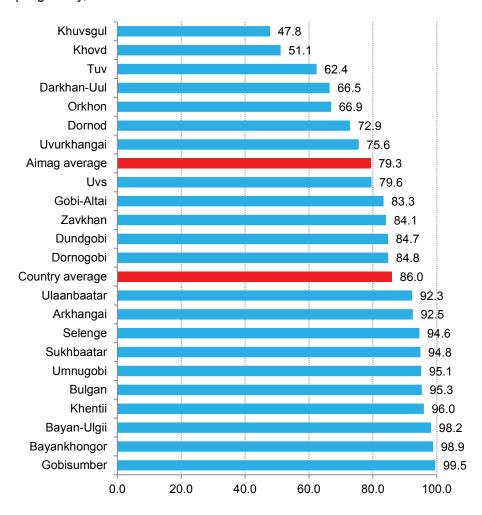
Total of 350 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2015, of which 267 were in soum health centers, 40 in inter-soum hospitals, 21 in aimag's general hospitals, 11 in village health centers, 5 in rural general hospitals, 5 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC)

and 1 in hospital of Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

Of the maternal resting wards, 107 /30.6%/ located in designated buildings and 242 /69.1%/ located in clinics and total of 68287 bed days were used and average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.8 days.

A total of 8 new maternity wards were built, in 38 places building maintenance or renovation and in 70 places comport improvement completed in 2015. Of mothers required for antenatal resting service, 76.3% went to resting wards.

Figure 3.2.2 Percentage of women underwent antenatal check-ups more than 6 times during pregnancy, 2015



In 2015, 86.0% of all mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy and it is increased by 2.2% compared to the previous year.

3.3. LABOR AND BIRTH MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In 2015, 80434 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2014, the number of births has decreased by 794 or 1.0%. Birth numbers decreased in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs and Khuvsgul aimags, but increased in the other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

The crude birth rate per 1000 persons is 26.7, and this indicator's highlest in Khovd /28.0/, Orkhon /27.6/, Bayan-Ulgii /28.4/.

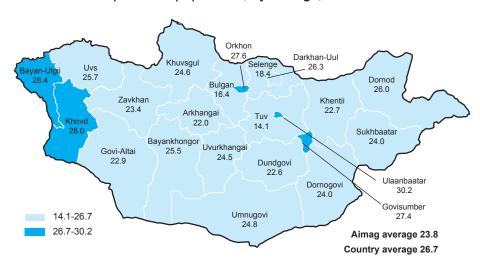


Figure 3.3.1. Crude birth rate per 1000 population, by aimags, 2015

51.5% of total births were in Ulaanbaatar city, 29.2% were in aimag center general hospitals, 11.9% were in RDTCs, 6.7% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.4% were rural general hospital, and 2.0% were in private clinics and 0.4% were home births.

Of deliveries, 31.9% were first birth, 44.7% were 3 or more year's intervals birth respectively.

99.6% of all births has led health professionals . Percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 5.5% while of mothers aged over 35 years was 14.9%.

General fertility rate was estimated and 98 out of 1000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2015.

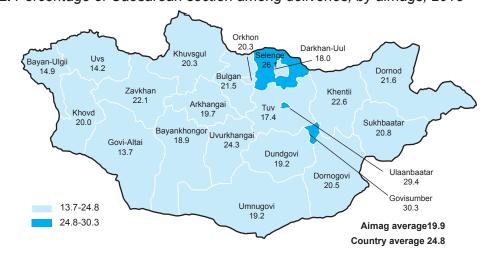


Figure 3.3.2. Percentage of Caesarean section among deliveries, by aimags, 2015

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended level of caesarian sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2015 the C-section rate in Mongolia was 24.8%, which considered relatively high. The number of C-section was dicreased by 0.4% (83 case) when compared to the previous year. The C-section rate was lower than country average by 2.9 points in the Western region. In contrast, it was higher by 0.8-1.8 points in Khangai, Central and East regions.

Table 3.3.1 Percentage of Caesarean section by regions, 2015

	Mothers gave birth	Mothers underwent C-section (n)	Mothers underwent C-section (%)
Western region	9981	1800	18.0
Central region	10333	2727	26.4
Khangai region	13687	3129	22.9
Eastern region	4986	1227	24.6
Aimag average	38987	8883	22.8
Ulaanbaatar	41447	11057	26.7
National	80434	19940	24.8
average	00434	19940	24.0

Total 329 home births have increased by 15.2% (50 case) when compared to the previous year. Of home births 56.5% were occurred in Ulaanbaatar and this number has increased by 0.5% when compared to the previous year.

Not attended by health professionals of births registered 154 cases of 80 cases, or 51.9% increase when compared to the previous year. Furthermore, 13.1% (5427) of all mothers who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals were come from countryside. This number has decreased by 466 births from the previous year.

Figure 3.3.3 Number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2015

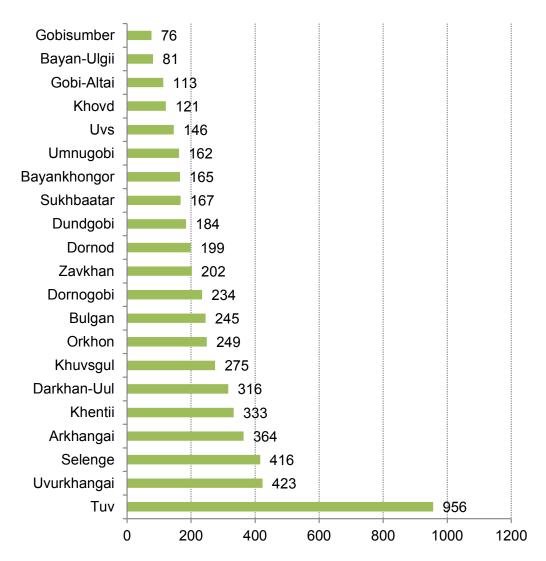


Table 3.3.2 Number of births by type of health facility, 2015

Aimag,city	Total number of births	Home births	RDTC	Aimag, district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter- soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB, NCMCH	Private clinics	NCID
Arkhangai	2037	7	0	1515	0	515	0	0	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2761	6	0	2113	0	638	4	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2125	9	0	1797	0	314	5	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	985	6	0	760	0	212	7	0	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1284	5	0	1125	0	153	1	0	0	0	0
Govisumber	442	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2628	15	0	2574	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1534	6	0	1239	270	19	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1958	3	1879	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	996	5	0	821	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1628	2	0	940	406	280	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2680	6	2672	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2741	10	1949	0	296	469	0	2	0	15	0
South Govi	1509	3	1194	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1395	7	0	1312	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1945	4	0	1003	685	218	35	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1279	14	0	966	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	1996	16	0	1590	0	390	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2312	4	1874	0	186	248	0	0	0	0	0
Huvsgul	3119	10	0	2414	0	695	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1633	4	0	1279	106	242	1	1	0	0	0
Aimag average	38987	142	9568	21890	1949	5367	53	3	0	15	0
Ulaanbaatar	41447	187	0	1569	0	0	5	0	38085	1577	24
National average	80434	329	9568	23459	1949	5367	58	3	38085	1592	24

Table 3.3.3 Age specific fertility rate, 2015

Age group	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age specific rate
15-19	116220	4403	37.9
20-24	128214	21955	171.2
25-29	149586	25186	168.4
30-34	126501	16935	133.9
35-39	112588	9672	85.9
40-44	102939	2209	21.5
45-49	90784	74	0.8

Crude birth rate was 3.1 for the country. The highest age specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among 20-24 years olds with 171 per 1000 women and 25-29 years old with 168 per 1000 women.

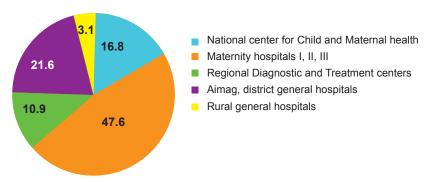
3.4. POST-DELIVERY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

In 2015, 84.4% of mothers who were under prenatal care were received a post-delivery maternal care within 42 days of birth and this number was increased by 2.5 point when compared to the previous year. This indicator is imperative in reducing a post-delivery complications and maternal mortality.

In connection with pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, total 60628 cases (750 per 1,000 live births) were recorded in 2015. Among those cases were;

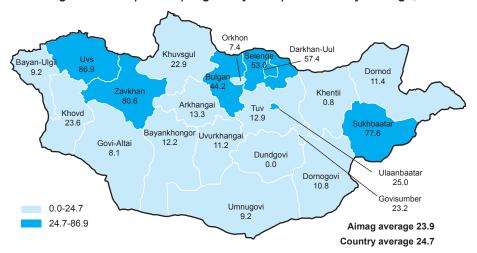
- Complications during pregnancy -38.7 %
- Delivery complications -54.2%
- Postpartum complications -2.7% and
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-4.4%, respectively.

Figure 3.4.1 Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2015



In 2015, registered 52 cases of congenital syphilis have increased by 22 in the previous year. Which of those occurrences registered as following areas: in Ulaanbaatar-30, Bulgan-2, Orkhon-5, Dornod-2, Tuv-3, Khuvsgul-2, Dornogovi, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar and Khovd aimags 1 case each. The increase in number of pregnant women with sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and birth of children with congenital syphilis suggests that there is need of early detection and treatment of infections in pregnant women and improving antenatal care services.

Figure 3.4.2 Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by aimags, 2015



The percentage of eclampsia - pregnancy complications was 1.8-3.5 times higher than country average in Zavkhan /80.6/, Sukhbaatar /77.6/, Selenge /53.0/, Uvs /86.9/, Darkhan-Uul /57.4/ and Bulgan /44.2/, respectively. On the contrary, it was 2.7-3.3 times lower than country average in Bayan-Ulgii /9.2/, Govi-Altai /8.1/, Orkhon /7.4/, and Umnugovi /9.2/.

The percentage of pregnancy complications such as pre-eclampsia and, eclampsia was 24.4% and 0.3% respectively. First and secondary failure to progress in labor was in 33.4% which is the most common complication during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 67.2% of all post-delivery complications.

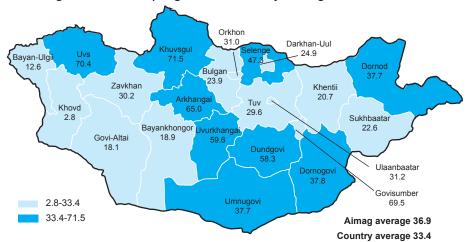


Figure 3.4.3 Percentage of failure to progress in labor by aimags, 2015

The percentage of failure to progress in labor during the childbirth was 1.4-2.1 times higher than country average the following aimags; in Arkhangai /65.0/, Govisumber /69.5/, Dundgovi /58.3/, Uvurkhangai /59.6/, Selenge /47.3/, Uvs /70.4/, and Khuvsgul /71.5/, respectively.

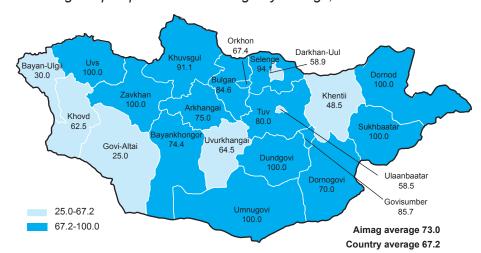


Figure 3.4.4 Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage by aimags, 2015

3.5. MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of health sector has specified that to reduce maternal mortality rate by 75 percent by the 2015 in comparison to 1990. According to official statistics, of 40-50 million recorded pregnancies, 30500-50000 maternal deaths occurred during pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery and 300 000 newborn children died during the first day of their life in the Asia-Western Pacific region. Up to date, the maternal mortality level in our country has reduced 4.6 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality.

In 2015, 21 cases of maternal mortality were recorded and it was 26.0 per 100000 live births. Since 2014 maternal mortality decreased by 4 cases (19%) which come to 4.6 per 100 000 live births. No maternal deaths were recorded in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Sukhbaatar, Uvs and Khovd aimags. 90.5% of deaths were occurred in hospitals and 9.5% at home.

18.2

23.7

11.7

51.1

43 4

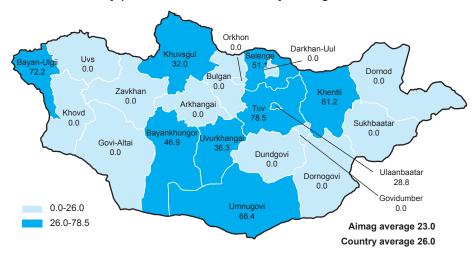


Figure 3.5.1 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by aimags, 2015

Maternal deaths by education are shown as follows; 4.7% no formal education, 14.3% primary, 52.4% secondary, and 28.6% higher, respectively. Maternal deaths by occupation are shown as follows; 28.6% employed 14.3% herder, 52.4% unemployed, respectively.

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 9.5% district general hospitals, 14.3% of deaths were in soum and rural hospitals, 19.0% in aimag general hospitals, 14.3% in city maternity hospitals, 4.8% were in RDTC ,9.5% in NCCD, 4.8 in NCC, 14.3% NCMCH, and 9.5% at home.

28.6 % of maternal mortality was from pregnancy complications, 9.5% was from birth complications, 19% were from post-delivery complications and 42.9% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth. This data shows that birth complications and diseases not related to pregnancy and pregnancy complications are increased by 1.5% and 10.9% respectively, whilst pregnancy complications and post-delivery complications are decreased by 3.4% and 9.0%, respectively, in comparison to the previous year.

Table 3.5.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2015

Age group

Number of mother died

Percent
Under 20 years old

Number of children born by the same age group women

Number of children born by births of the same age group

Number of children born by births of the same age group

Age group

Number of children born by births of the same age group

68.5

22 014

25 334

17 066

9 777

2 305

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

Over 40

years old

4

6

2

5

1

19.0

28.6

9.5

23.8

48

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was 68.5 in age group under 20 years, 51.1 in age group 35-39 years and 43.4 in age group higher than 40 years, respectively, which is greater by 17.4-42.5 promile than the country average.

Health indicators, 2015 35

Western region

Khangai region

29.7

20.0

29.1

20.13 2014 2015

Central region

20.0-20.0

20.0-20.0

20.0-20.0

28.9-28.9

Figure 3.5.2 Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, 2015

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was higher by 2.8-2.9 promile in the Khangai region and Ulaanbaatar, but lower by 4.2-6.0 in the Eastern, Central and Western regions than the country average. In 2015, the maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births has increased by 21.8 promile (12.1) in Central region when compared to the previous year.

3.6. CHILD HEALTH

When infant receive an appropriate healthcare service up to one month after birth, it gives increasing probabilities to survive and it can be essential base-line for further development and healthy growth. In 2015, 94.8% of newborns were breastfed during their first hour of life. This indicator was 3.7-7.5% lower than country average in Arkhangai, Darkhan-Uul, Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, Selenge aimags.

		, ,							
	N	umber of newb	orns	Total births					
Region	Total	Male Female		Sex ratio	Percentage of low birth weight babies	Stillbirths (per 1000 all births)			
Western region	10 016	5 165	4 851	106.5	3.8	6.2			
Central region	10 375	5 294	5 081	104.2	3.8	5.2			
Khangai region	13 754	7 035	6 719	104.7	4.4	5.6			
Eastern region	4 999	2 594	2 405	107.9	3.1	6.5			
Aimag average	39 144	20 088	19 056	105.4	3.8	5.8			
Ulaanbaatar	41 731	21 462	20 269	105.9	4.9	7.8			
National average	80 875	41 550	39 325	105.7	4.4	6.8			

Table 3.6.1 Data on newborns by region, 2015

In 2015, 80875 live births were recorded, 840 newborns or decrease by 1.0% compared to 2014. 4.4% of total newborns had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. Of live births, there were 1869 twins, 35 triplets.

Stillbirths were 6.8 per 1000 births and of total 557 stillbirths were recorded, which is 5.2% (29 cases) more than compared to the previous year.

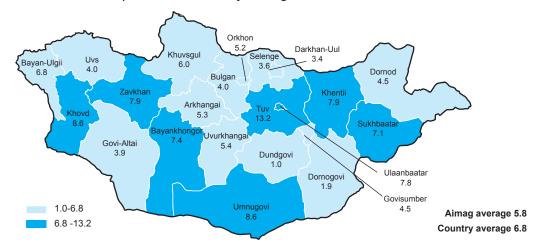


Figure 3.6.1. Stillbirth rate per 1000 births, by aimags, 2015

Stillbirth rate in Zavkhan and Khovd aimags was 8.0-8.6 per 1000 births, which is higher than country and west region average by 1.1-2.1 promile. Tuv and Umnugovi aimags was 8.6-13.3 which belong to Central region were higher than country and aimags average by 3.6-8.3 promile. Stillbirth rate in the Khangai and Central regions was lower than country as well as aimags average.

A total of 0.7% live births with congenital abnormalities were recorded. Congenital abnormalities incidence of total births to 6.7 per 1 000 births.

Of stillbirths, 52.0% were boys and it was consistent throughout the all regions. The sex ratio at birth was 105.7. In 2015, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five years were 88.4% and 81.4% respectively. Total of 16799 neonatal morbidity cases were registered in 2015, which is accounted for 20.8% of all live births.

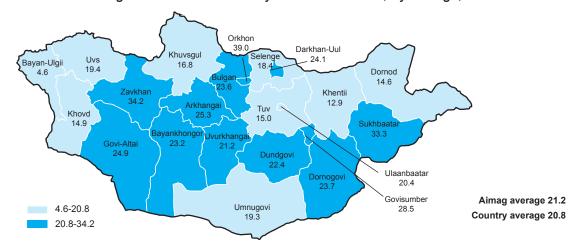


Figure 3.6.2. Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by aimags, 2015

Table 3.6.2. Neonatal morbidity rate, 2015

	Total	Perinatal		ctious and itic diseases		seases of atory system		seases of stive system	Congonital	Injuries, poisoning,	External causes of	Other
	neonatal morbidity	pathology	Total	Congenital syphilis	Total	Pneumonia	Total	Non- infectious diarrhea	Congenital abnormalities	certain other consequences of external causes	morbidity and mortality	diseases
Aimag average	8305	6332	65	15	929	272	114	68	228	14	0	601
UB city average	8494	7484	29	22	216	5	77	18	430	10	0	217
National average	16799	13816	94	37	1145	277	191	86	658	24	0	818

Fetal asphyxia and neonatal jaundice were the disorders in the perinatal period, which occurred in

10.0% and 31.2% of neonates respectively.

Total of 1103 congenital abnormalities among infants were registered and the most common types of congenital anomalies of congenital heart defects, deformities of hip and digestive system 33.0%, 17.2% and 14.0 %, respectively.

Table 3.6.3 Causes of under-five morbidity by percentage (urban and rural), 2015

	0-1 ye	0-1 years old		years old		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Diseases of respiratory system	54.0	64.7	55.1	65.3		
Diseases of digestive system	12.0	11.7	10.0	13.7		
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	9.8	4.9	3.4	1.9		
External causes of morbidity and mortality	2.8	0.8	7.4	1.8		
Infectious and parasitic diseases	6.7	1.2	5.8	1.5		
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.6		
	15	1st leading cause				

2nd leading cause
3rd leading cause

3rd leading cause

Diseases of the respiratory system were the leading disorders among children under-five year old in both urban and rural areas. Frequently occurring respiratory diseases were pneumonia-19.5%, acute bronchitis-18.0% and influenza, influenza-like illnesses-13.5%, respectively. Non-infectious diarrheal disease was accounted for 59.4% among diseases of the digestive system.

Table 3.6.4 The leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group per 10000 population, 2015

	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14	15-19				
	olds	olds	years olds	years olds				
Diseases of respiratory system	4669.4	1499.3	1161.5	789.8				
Diseases of digestive system	927.0	1025.3	858.7	821.6				
Infectious and parasitic diseases	256.2	126.7	103.9	411.0				
External causes of morbidity and mortality	451.9	350.4	469.7	492.3				
Diseases of urogenital system	103.3	127.2	202.3	445.0				
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	624.9	365.2	391.4	516.0				
		1st leading cause 2nd leading cause						

The majority of diseases among adolescents are diseases of respiratory, digestive system, injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases and infections of the genitourinary system.

In 2015, the incidence of injuries among children aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years has decreased by 14.9-47.5 per 10 000 children compared to the previous year. But the digestive system diseases is increased chance for each age group 54.0-85.3.

The leading causes of morbidity among children of 1-4 years of age were non-infectious diarrhea 439.0, tooth decay 202.0 and other dental diseases 127.4, respectively per 10000 children with matching age group. Furthermore, the leading causes of morbidity in children aged 5-9 years were tooth decay and other dental diseases that occurred at 361.7 and 389.6 per 10 000 children with matching age group.

3.7. INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY

Within the MDGs proposed that to reduce infant mortality rate per 1000 live births 15.0 and under-five children mortality rate to 21.0 by the 2015.

At the national level 1234 infant deaths were recorded in 2015, which are 15.3 per 1000 live births. It has even per 1000 live births compared to 2014. More than half, 66.5% of deaths in infant mortality were occurred at the neonatal period and the neonatal mortality rate was 10.2 per 1000 live births.

Total of 823 cases, 629 cases (76.4 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the early neonatal period / first 0-6 days of life / whereas 194 cases (23.6 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the late neonatal period /first 7-28 days of life/. Sex ratio for infant mortality was 58.6% male and 41.4% female, respectively.

In 2015, 1476 children aged under-five died and this is 18.3 per 1000 live births. Irrespective of the actual number of 29 deaths for children aged under-five were decreased in comparison to 2014, it was decreased by 0.1 promile per 1000 live births. Of total deaths, 20.7 were boys and 15.7 were girls per 1000 live births.

The following aimags; Bayan-Ulgii /31.4/, Zavkhan /28.2/, Sukhbaatar /22.9/, Khovd /23.3/, Uvs /23.4/ and Khuvsgul /27.5/ have higher children aged under-five mortality rate by 4.6-13.1 promile compared to the country and aimag average.

Figure 3.7.1 Infant and under-five mortality rate by age and sex, 2015

	Male	Female	Total
Early neonatal mortality rate	374	255	629
Late neonatal mortality rate	107	87	194
Neonatal mortality	481	342	823
Under-five mortality rate	859	617	1476
Number of live births	41550	39325	80875

Leading cause of infant mortality was perinatal period-originated diseases in urban and rural areas

Table 3.7.2. Causes of infant and under-five mortality by percentage (urban and rural), 2015

	Infant		Unde	r-five
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	8.2	16.0	9.3	17.1
Diseases of nervous system	4.2	3.2	4.3	4.2
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	62.0	57.2	52.5	47.1
Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders	13.0	7.7	12.2	7.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	3.3	7.9	10.9	15.5

1st leading cause
2nd leading cause
3rd leading cause

86.4 % of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13.1 % were due to injuries, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes. Of all deaths, 78.3%, 17.0% and 4.7% have occurred in hospitals, home and other places respectively. Active supervision and monitoring and care and health education shows the need to focus on children under five.

3.8. ABORTIONS

In 2015, 18168 cases of abortion were recorded with ratio of 224.6 per 1000 live births and 22.0 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. The abortion rate has increased by 23 cases or 0.1%

compared to the previous year which corresponds to 1.8 per 1000 live births.

The abortion rate was higher by 66.6-272.4 promile compared to the country average in some areas namely, Umnugovi /340.9/, Dornogovi /291.2/, Orkhon /497.0/ and Ulaanbaatar /315.4/.

Abortion performed in private clinics and practices has decreased by 942 cases or by 32.0 times compared to last year. Late abortion rate per 1000 live births was 6.3.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women under 20 years -5.1%, 20- 34 years old -70.0% and over 35 years old -24.9%. Abortions under the age of 20 compared to the previous year rate was decreased 1.5 percent.

Percentage of women underwent abortion first time has decreased by 20.8 % (426 cases) compared to last year and 11.2% of women who had abortions never gave birth.

Total of 52 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications of the abortion were consisted of bleeding due to weakening of uterine contractility 32.7 %, an inflammation of the uterine appendages 53.8 % and uterus punctured problem 5.8 %, respectively.

Number of recorded abortions Type of health facility Percentage from total number of abortions NCMCH 2592 14.3 Maternity hospitals 8011 44.1 District public health centres 68 0.4 Private clinics 16.2 2946 5 **RDTCs** 2341 12.9 6 Aimag general hospitals 2081 11.5 7 Rural general hospitals 20 0.1 8 Inter-soum hospitals 60 0.3 Village health centre 0.0 10 Soum health centre 29 0.2 11 Other 0.1 20

Table 3.8.1 Abortion by locations, 2015

Total

3.9. USE OF MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION

540.6 women out of 1000 reproductive age and 54.1% of women aged 15-49 years have used any contraceptive method.

18168

100.0

Statistics on use of contraceptive methods were as follows: condoms -28.9%, intrauterine devices -26.7%, pills -20.6%, injectable contraceptives -11.0%, tubal ligation -1.7%, Norplant -1.8% and other 9.3%, respectively. The study on use of contraception "Child development 2010", which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years, showed that regardless of their perception about contraceptive methods, just over half (55%) of women used the modern methods of contraception. 18.4% of women who have been using contraceptive methods stopped using them and 1% of them got pregnant.

Table 3.9.1 Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2015

Nº	Location	Number of women using contraception	Percent
1	Ulaanbaatar city	196680	44.0
2	Aimag centre	107065	24.0
3	Soum centre	84722	19.0
4	Bag	58551	13.1
	Total	447018	100.0



MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

Medical care service

Health care system in Mongolia is comprised of the state owned, private and mixed health organizations which render public health, medical care, pharmaceutical, medical education, research and training services.

Medical care service is controlled by the integrated regulations of state and is dedicated to be mutually beneficial with state, citizens and legal entities fair respectful for clients, equitable and accessible.

In this chapter, we showed the comparison between the official statistic information of medical care service and the structural and operational standard of health care organizations; and Mongolian medical care service has 3 different levels and medical care Service policy is dedicated to be equitable, accessible and qualified to everyone.

Family health centers, soum and village health centers, Inter -soum hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, public health centers, general hospitals, sanatoriums, ambulances service centers, regional diagnostic and treatment centers, central hospitals and specialized medical centers are currently serving as medical care service.

Table 4.1 Number of health facilities, 2015

Health care providers	2014	2015
Family health centres	218	218
Soum/village health centres	271/19	272/19
Inter-soum hospitals	39	39
District general hospital	12	12
Rural general hospital	6	6
Aimag general hospital	16	16
Regional diagnostic and treatment centres	5	5
Central and specialised hospitals	13	13
Maternity hospitals	3	3
Private hospitals	202	224
Private clinics	969	1006
Sanatoriums	104	105
Drug supply companies	160	210
Drug manufacturer	32	33
Private pharmacies	936	967
Other	95	96
Total	3100	3244

4.1. FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Family health centres (FHCs) are private organizations providing health services to urban and settled population by contract with the Government. Within the framework of the Second Health Sector Development Project funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), family practices were established according to plannedphases in bothUlaanbaatar city and aimag centres. The family medicine system has been functioning since 2002 throughout the country. Of the existing 218 FHCs, 129 are covering a population of 1 396.2 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar city and 89 FHCs provide service in 21 aimags for 699.8 thousand people.

	Famil	y health ce	ntre	Family health centre			
Indicator	Ulaanbaatar city	Aimag	Total	Ulaanbaatar city	Aimag	Total	
Number of FHCs	129	89	218	129	89	218	
Number of family doctors	663	319	982	622	329	951	
Number of nurses	561	308	869	577	320	897	
Number of outpatients	3 972 397	1 953 155	5 925 552	4 033 462	1 799 545	5 833 007	
Percentage of preventive medical check-ups	42.2	35.0	39.8	43.0	37.1	41.2	
Number of visits per person per year	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	
Number of outpatient visits per physician	5992	6123	6034	6485	5470	6134	
Percentage of early antenatal care	85.3	84.7	85.1	84	82.3	83.6	

Table 4.1.1 Some indicators of FHCs health care services, 2015

Total of 2 635 health professionals are working in 218 FHCs, including 951 physicians and 897 nurses. However the Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) of FHCs are specified that one family doctor per 1800-2000 population. In fact, country average one family doctor was worked for 2 204 population in this year. The number of people per one physician was higher than the given standard, in Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornod, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Tuv, Khovd, Khentii aimags respectively.

About 5.8 million medical examinations at FHCs and average 2.8 visits to FHCs a year were registered in 2015. Out of total outpatient visits, 41.2% were preventive medical check-ups, reaching 43.0% in Ulaanbaatar city and 37.1% in aimag FHCs, respectively. A number of preventive medical check-ups were reduced by 1.4% compared to 2014. SPSs for FHCs is specified that active visits to households should be not lower than 30%, but it stayed 26.5% similar to 2015 level.

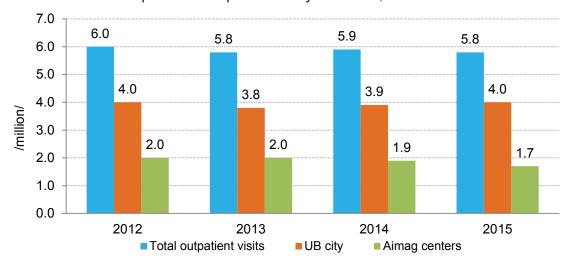


Figure 4.1.1 Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs, 2012-2015

As review, the following number of medical examinations was done at the family health centers of Ulaanbaatar; 3.0 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007, 4.2 million in 2010 and 4.0 million in 2015, respectively. An average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year in Ulaanbaatar city were 6484.7 and provincial level is 5469.7.

4.2 SOUM HEALTH CENTERS AND INTER-SOUM HOSPITALS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Soum health centres (SHC) and village health centres (VHC) provide health care services by modern and traditional medicine to their catchment population. Bag medical unit with physiciancan be operating depending on the number of residents and geographical location of a soum. Inter-soum hospitals provide health care services to the population of their own soum and neighbouring soums depending on population size and density.

Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) for Soum and Village health centres were approved in 2013. In this SPS soum or village health centres were classified into three categories according to their population size of catchment and remote status.

Table 4.2.1 Comparing characteristics between provision of physicians per SHC, inter-soum hospital and minimal level of standard, 2015

Grade	Number of	Average number of physicians		that meet the uirement	Hospitals failed to meet the requirement		
	hospitals	per hospital	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
I grade	20	1.9	17	85	3	15	
II grade	82	2.1	42	51.2	40	48.8	
III grade	170	2.9	131	77.1	39	22.9	
Inter-soum hospitals	39	5.5	6	15.4	33	84.6	

Figure 4.2.1. Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2015

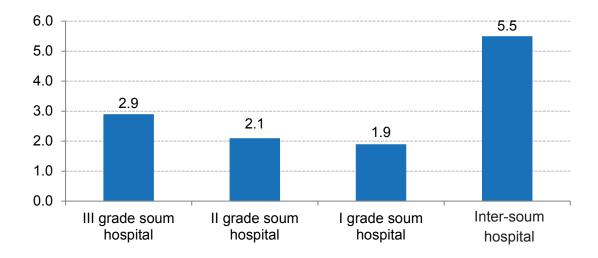


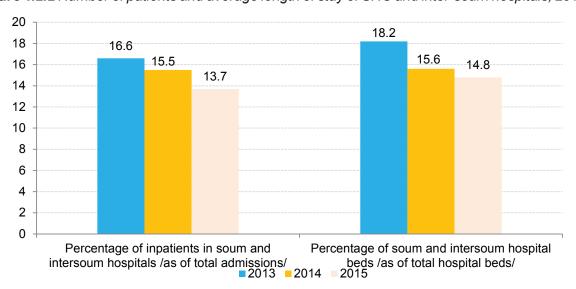
Table 4.2.2 Some indicators for quality and accessibility of health	care services in SHCs and inter-
soum hospitals, 2014-2015	

	20	14		20			
Indicator	Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital	Total	SHC	Inter-soum hospital	Total	
Number of hospital beds	2971	661	3632	2546	667	3213	
Numbe of doctors	611	208	819	661	224	885	
Number of nurses	1383	256	1639	1446	276	1722	
Average length of stay	7.3	7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.9	
Number of inpatients	101010	21816	122826	88386	19327	107713	
Number of outpatients	1910213	438021	2348234	1554484	428561	1983045	
Number of check-ups	37.8	38.7	37.6	38.1	36.6	37.8	
Number of early antenatal coverage	90.5	90.9	90.5	86.8	87.9	86.9	
Maternal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	64.6	75.5	67	26.2	0	18.6	
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	35.3	27.9	33.7	41.1	23	35.9	

14.8% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC and inter-soum hospitals in 2015, and it has decreased by 419 beds or 11.5% compared to 2013.

Total number of inpatients in SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 107.7 thousand people in 2015. Number of inpatients in SHC and in inter-soum hospitals has respectively decreased by 11.4% and 12.5% compared to 2013.

Figure 4.2.2 Number of patients and average length of stay of SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2013-2015



Average length of stay (ALOS) at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals has decreased to 6.9 days in 2015 compared to 0.4 days in 2013. An average number of visits per capita at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals were decreased to 2.1 in 2015 compared to 2.3 days in 2013.

In 2015, percentage of prenatal care was 86.9% at SHC and inter-soum hospitals, an decrease by 3.6% compared to 2013.

In 2015, the soum health centers and intersoum-hospital maternal deaths was 18.6 per 100 000 live births.

As of 2015, infant mortality rate was 41.1 and 23.0 per 1000 live births in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively, a increase by 2.2 compared to 2013.

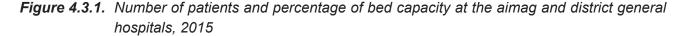
4.3. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The Law on Health of Mongolia has described that general hospitals which set up as a minimum 7 departments including internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general surgery, dentistry, neurology and infectious diseases, with the goal of providing the medical services in terms of inpatient and outpatient level. Based on location and needs of a population general hospitals could have additional outpatient unit. Public health centers provide public health services in accordance with Government policy and laws, with the goal of supporting health promoting environment at aimag and district level.

In 2015, 16 aimag general hospitals, 1030 doctors, 1,725 nurses and 626 other health professional and technical education staff, a total of 4,900 doctors, medical specialists are working. Ulaanbaatar city district general hospitals and public health centers, 795 doctors, 891 nurses, medical professional 301 technical and other education workers, a total of 3010 physicians and medical professionals are working.

3378 beds in aimag general hospitals were accounted for 15.6% of all hospitals beds and number of beds has increased by 129 compared to 2013.

District general hospital beds account for 9.7% of total hospital beds and district general hospitals the number of inpatient in 2013 was 86.4 thousand to admitted 93.4 thousand patients which is an increase by 7.0 thousand patients compared to 2013.



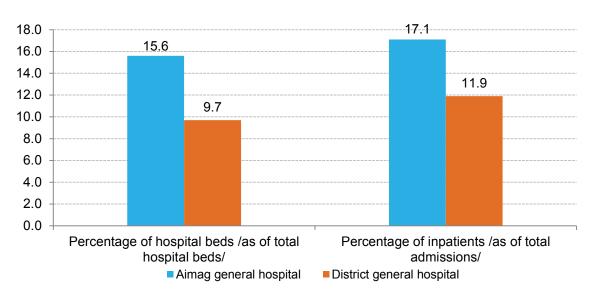


Table 4.3.1. Some health care service indicators of aimag and district general hospitals, 2013-2015

	2013		2014		2015		Average for the last 3 years	
Indicator	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital
Number of hospital beds	3249	1868	3299	1918	3378	2112	3309	1966
Number of physicians	959	796	984	816	1030	795	991	802
Number of nurses	1608	852	1664	856	1725	891	1666	866
Average length of stay	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1
Number of inpatients	126902	86401	138248	93393	135033	93403	133394	91066
Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	32.3	30.3	37.5	20.7	32.4	30.9	34.1	27.3
Number of outpatients	1497908	2367979	1584293	2406930	1558984	2484337	1547062	2419749
Percentage of check-ups	35.1	43.7	34.1	40.5	31.1	39.3	33.4	41.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	32.2		22.2		16.9		23.6	-
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	11.8	-	11.4	-	11.7	-	11.6	-
Number of referrals	11.6	-	12.9	-	13.5	-	12.7	-

In 2012, the average length of stay in aimag health centres was 7.4 days and 7.3 days in district health centres, which decreased to 7.4 and 7.0 respectively in 2015.

In 2015, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours in aimag generel hospitals increased 0.1 percent from 2013 levels, the district general hospital level of 0.6 percent.

In 2013, the number of outpatients at aimag general hospital level was 1.4 million and district general hospital level was 2.3 million, which increased to 1.5 and 2.4 million respectively in 2015.

Percentage of preventive medical check-ups at aimag general hospitals and district general hospitals decreased by 4.0% and 4.4%, respectively, compared to 2013.

We have observed a steady decrease on infant mortality rate in past three years and it stayed at the average of 11.6. In 2015, the maternal mortality rate was 16.9 per 100 000 live births at aimag general hospitals level, which decreased by 16.3 compared to 2013.

In the last three years, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 12.7% of total inpatients in aimag general hospitals. In 2015, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals decreased by 0.8% compared to 2014.

4.4 REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The regional diagnostic and treatment centers (RDTC) are health organizations providing medical care services to the population of the given region, with the goal of giving the professional methodological advice to health institutions as well as conducting some training activities.

As of 2015, aimag general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi aimags were functioning under the status of RDTCs at national level and 449 doctors, 694 nurses and 249 professional and technical education, medical staff, a total of 1,926 doctors and medical professionals are working.

Table 4.4.1. Selected indicators for RDTCs services, 2013-2015

Indicator		Average for the		
mulcator	2013	2014	2015	last 3 years
Number of hospital beds	1285	1470	1484	1413
Average length of stay	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	27.9	30.1	29	29
Number of inpatients	51107	54773	55769	53883
Number of outpatients	571396	575205	556035	567545
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	20.3	31	20.7	24.0
Infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)	10.2	11.7	8.8	9.0
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.7

In 2015, total of 55.7 thousand inpatients were admitted to RDTCs.

On average RDTCs admitted 15692 patients referred from soum health centers, inter-soum hospitals and aimag general hospitals in the region which account for 28.1% of total admissions.

The average length of stay at RDTC was 7.6 in 2015.

In addition, Percentage of deaths within 24 hours has declined from 29.0 percent in 2015 to 27.9 in 2013.

In reference to decreasing tendency of country for last three years, an average infant mortality rate was 9.0 per 1000 live births in 2013-2015, which is lower compared to the aimag average. In 2015, each one case of maternal mortality was reported at RDTC in Umnugovi and Uvurkhangai aimags.

Table 4.4.2. Selected indicators of RDTC medical care services. 2015

	Aimag	Total number of				
Nº	RDTC	employees	Allied health professionals	Doctors	Nurses	Number of beds
1	Dornod	500	104	172	65	281
2	Orkhon	510	113	202	58	434
3	Uvurkhangai	328	83	114	50	301
4	Umnugovi	214	57	69	28	210
5	Khovd	374	92	137	48	258
Tota	l	1926	449	694	249	1484

Table 4.4.3. Some indicators of RDTCs, 2015

"Aimag RDTC"	Number of inpatients	Bed days	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	Outpatient visits	"Maternal mortality rate /per 100000 live births/"	"Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/"	"Under-five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/"
Dornod	10965	86139	7.9	23.8	109266	0.0	3.7	6.9
Orkhon	14589	108873	7.5	39.3	147545	0	10.0	10.8
Uvurkhangai	10196	76654	7.5	27.9	84257	50.6	11.6	13.2
Umnugovi	7229	49773	6.9	28.2	95776	83.8	10.1	11.7
Khovd	12790	101835	8.0	23.3	119191	0	8.5	14.9
Total	55769	423274	7.6	29	556035	20.7	8.8	11.4

4.5. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Central hospitals and specialized centers are health organizations to provide specialized professional medical inpatient and outpatient services at national level and carry out research and training activities, with the role of giving a professional consultations and methodological recommendations to other health organizations.

As of 2015, a total of 5782 health professionals were worked in Central hospitals and specialized centers, including 1221 medical doctors, 1912 nurses and 459 professional and technical education, medical staff, respectively.

Central hospitals and specialized centres in Ulaanbaatar city account for 17.7% of all hospital beds and 18.0% of inpatients.

The average length of stay in 2013 was 9.5 days which dicreased to 8.9 days in 2015.

Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission decreased from 24.5% in 2013 to 20.5% in 2015, making the average over the last three years is 24.3%.

Table 4.5.1.Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care services in central hospitals and specialized centers, 2013-2015

Indicator		Years		Average for the
indicator	2013	2014	2015	last 3 years
Number of hospital beds	4187	3818	3837	3947
Number of doctors	1383	1229	1221	1278
Number od nurses	2071	1879	1912	1954
Average length of stay	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.3
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	24.5	27.9	20.5	24.3
Number of inpatients	146 375	134 088	141 977	140 813
Number of outpatients	1 385 032	1 233 558	1 279 401	1 299 330
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	39 380	30 355	30 520	3 3418.3

Within the last 3 years, an average of 140.8 thousand in-patients were treated in central hospitals and specialized centers, of which 23.7% were transferred from countryside.

Compared to 2013, the total number of inpatients increased by 3.0% in 2015, and referred patients from the rural areas decreased by 0.3%.

Figure 4.5.1. Referral percentage of patients from countryside to central hospitals and specialized centers, 2015

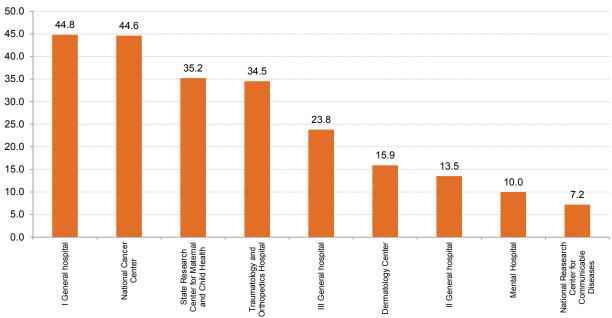


Table 4.5.2. Selected indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2015

Hospitals	Number of outpatient visits	Number of hospital admissions	Average length of hospital stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs after admission
I State Central Hospital	304758	21053	7.3	18.8
II State Central Hospital	91906	8189	8.1	8.0
III State Central Hospital	161810	17536	7.8	15.2
National Centre for Mother and Child	145153	39236	6.4	4.4
National Cancer Centre	72513	15315	10.0	7.0
National Infectious Diseases Centre	55343	9885	7.4	19.8
National Traumatology and Orthopaedics	114466	13797	10.4	24.1
National Centre for Dermatology	72966	5058	9.4	0.0
National Centre for Mental Health	11658	5637	31.0	0.0
Sanatorium for children	0	795	27.7	0.0
Traditional Medicine, Technology and Production National Corporation	15876	5393	7.5	0.0
Centre of Forensic Medicine	17818	0	0	0
National Gerontological Centre	16443	0	0	0

4.6. PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND CLINICS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

As of 2015, a total of 8197 health professionals were worked in 224 private inpatient hospitals and 1006 private outpatient clinics, including 2698 physicians, 1941 nurses a respectively.

Table 4.6.1 Selected indicators for medical care services of private hospitals and clinics, 2015

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private hospitals	466	160	160	166	171	179	197	202	224
Private clinics		523	922	947	1013	851	822	969	1006
Number of beds	964	1982	2422	2527	3069	3606	3829	4542	5262
Percentage for all hospital beds	5.4	10.8	13.6	14.2	16.2	18.4	19.3	22.1	24.2
Number of doctors	736	1145	1396	1549	1677	1904	1965	2368	2698
Number of nurses	296	682	858	1007	1135	1275	1326	1742	1941
Outpatient visits	-	1 016 705	1 304 897	1 036 934	1,986,901	1,320,932	1,756,769	1,786,670	1,912,718
Number of inpatients	23592	63 267	75 003	86 117	97,821	111,338	121,452	124,610	142,052
Average length of stay	11.3	9	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	7

There were 1982 beds in private hospitals in 2005 and this number has increased to 5262 beds in 2015, which is 24.2% of all hospital beds in the country.

Since 2005, the establishment of new private sector, especially with hospital beds were limited, but some services offered by these private hospitals were similar to services offered by state hospitals. Therefore, health policy has focused on expanding activities and of these hospitals and supporting the establishment of diversifications.

In 2005, a total of 1016705 patients received outpatient services and there were 63267 inpatients at the private hospitals, but in 2015, the number increased to 1 912 718 and 1 45052 respectively.

Looking at the private hospitals by bed capacity, 7.6% of hospitals have 5-8 beds, 24.1% have 10-12 beds, 16.5% have 15 beds, 5.9% have above the 50 beds respectively.

Figure 4.6.2. Bed capacity of private inpatient hospitals, 2015

Indicators	20	15	Average for the last 3 years		
illulcators	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
5-8 beds	17	7.6	2501	1.8	
10-12 beds	54	24.1	17278	12.2	
15 beds	37	16.5	16038	11.3	
20-25 beds	61	27.2	37158	26.2	
30 beds	18	8.0	14604	10.3	
40-50 beds	24	10.7	19655	13.8	
50 beds	13	5.8	34818	24.5	
Total	224	100.0	142052	100.0	



HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In 2015, total of 47.4 thousand healthcare employees were worked in the public and private organizations of the health sector and this number was increased by 2.9% compared to the previous year.

Of the all workers accounted 93.2 percent in the health sectors, 6.8 percent in other sectors health workers

22.9 per cent of total employees in the primary health care, 18.0 per cent of secondary and 16.3 per cent of tertiary health facility, 17.3 percent of the private health-care facilities, and 25.5 percent of maternity hospitals and other health care organizations working in health care is provided.

Of total healthcare employees, there were recorded 9.5 thousand physicians, 1.5 thousand pharmacists, 11.3 thousand nurses and 7.4 other medical professional and technical education staff, respectively.

As of 2015, an average number of population per a physician and per a nurses were 316 and 267, respectively, and both indicators declined by 2 and 4 persons, as compared to the previous year.

in 2015, by looking at occupation of healthcare personnel who provide medical services were as follows;physicians 20.2 %, nurses 23.9 % and other medical professional and technical education staff 15.6 %, respectively. Women is accounted for 81.7% of all employees.

Total doctors and nurses 29.7 / 24.1% of the primary level, 20.5 / 24.5% secondary level, 17.5 / 22.9 percent are working in the tertiary level.

As of 2015 there were 31.6 physicians, 37.5 nurses and 24.5 other medical professional and technical education staff, respectively per 10 000 population. An average number of physicians and nurses per 100 000 population was increased by 0.2 and 0.6, respectively compared to 2014. The physicians, nurses ratio was as follows; at the national level 1.0:1.2, in Ulaanbaatar city 1.0:0.9 and at the aimag level 1.0:1.5, respectively.

12.5 7.5 All workers 28.7 Pharmacist 34.8 28.9 17.6 8.1 10.4 20-29 Midlevel personnels 27.0 31.2 13.6 7.0 **30-39 40-49** Other midlevel personnels 13.7 6.6 20.7 23.2 35.8 **50-54 55**+ Midwife 34.4 11.0 3.5 13.6 Nurse 29.9 29.4 12.8 4.6 23.2 Physician 29.4 26.4 22.0 10.2 12.0 0.0 60.0 20.0 40.0 0.08 100.0

Figure 5.1 Health professionals by age, 2015

The proportion of health professionals aged 20-29 years has been increasing in the health sectors for the last years.

Looking by geographical distribution (location) of health professionals, there were 42.3 doctors and 42.8 nurses per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar while 22.6 doctors and 33.1 nurses per 10 000 population were in rural areas. This data indicates that a high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Especially, the number of surgeons, trauma and orthopedics specialists, radiology and lab specialists and pediatricians were 1.0, 3.0, 3.0-3.5 and 1.1 times, respectively higher in Ulaanbaatar city than other rural areas.

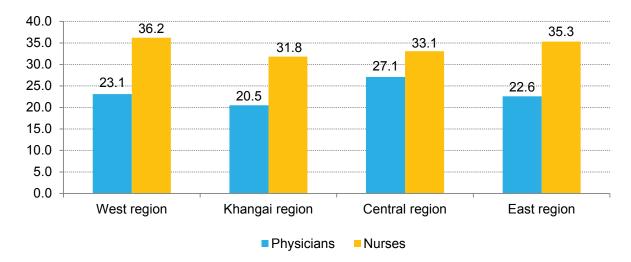


Figure 5.2. Physicians and nurses per 10 000 population by regions, 2015

The number of doctor per 10 000 population was higher in the Central region compared to other regions, and the number of nurses per 10 000 population was lower in the Khangai and Central region than other regions.

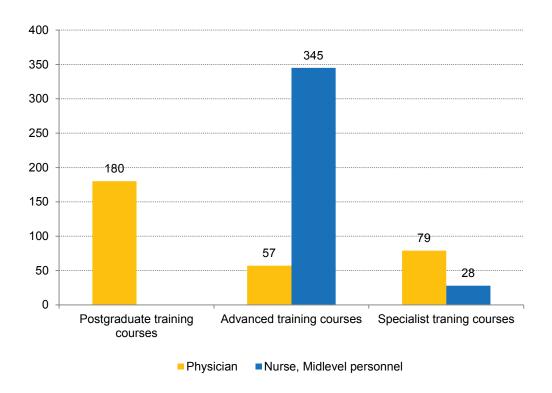
As of 2015, total of 1230 private health organizations were functioning with 8197 health professionals. Physicians accounted for 32.9% of the total staff, and nurses accounted for 23.7% of the total staff.

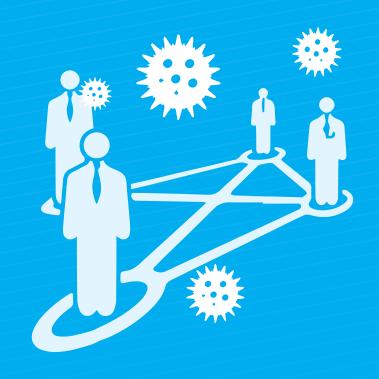
By type of physician's specializations in private sector were as follows; dentists 29.2%, 11.2% doctors of the traditional medicine,

Postgraduate training for medical professionals

In 2015, 310 doctors, 373 nurses and other medical professionals were enrolled in postgraduate training of medical professionals, including residency and specialization and fellowship training, financed by the State fund, Government of Mongolia.

Figure 5.3. Number of physicians, nurses, and other health professionals enrolled in the postgraduate training financed by the State fund, 2015





COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 TOTAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

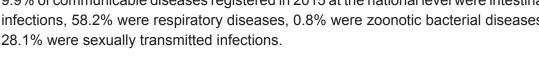
In 2015, 59 400 cases of 29 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, increased by 25884 cases or 200.5 per 10 000 population.

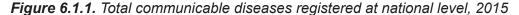
Compared to the previous year, the indicators show there has been an decrease in diseases per 10 000 populations in Gobi-Sumber, Darkhan-uul, Gobi-Altai, Bulgan and increased by 1.5-79.6 cases per 10 000 populations in other aimags and 159.9 Ulaanbaatar city.

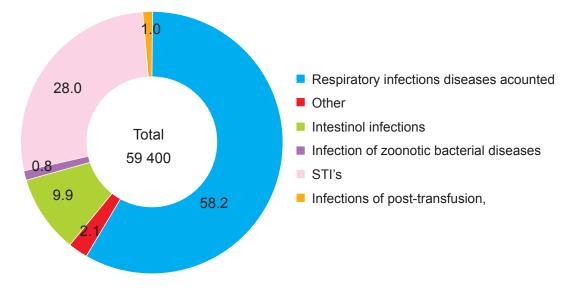
In 2015, measles, varicella, syphilis, scarlet fever, gonococcal infection, shigellosis, trichomoniasis, tuberculosis, salmonella infections, rubella, lime disease, tick-borne encephalites, erythema infectois, brucellosis increased by 0.1-79.2 cases per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

Reported infectious disease in 2015, Dornod aimag and Ulaanbaatar city is higher than the national average. /national average is 200.5 per 10 000 population/

68.1% of all infectious diseases at the national level were registered Ulaanbaatar city. 9.9% of communicable diseases registered in 2015 at the national level were intestinal infections, 58.2% were respiratory diseases, 0.8% were zoonotic bacterial diseases,







6.2 INTESTINAL INFECTION

In 2015, 5 053 cases of 7 different intestinal infections such as viral hepatitis A, dysentery, food poisoning, salmonella, diarrhea, and hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at the national level, taking up 9.9% of all communicable diseases.

4029 cases (79.7%) of intestinal infections registered at the national level occurred in Ulaanbaatar city. 1.6% of intestinal infections were viral hepatitis A, 54.2% was dysentery, 30.2% was hand-foot-mouth disease, 9.5% food poisoning, 2.9% salmonella, 1.6% diarrhoea infection.

"Infectious diseases	20	14	20	Increase/ decrease			
/ICD-10/"	Absolute number			Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population		
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	4	0.0	1	0.0	0.0		
Salmonella infections	95	0.3	146	0.5	0.2		
Shigellosis	2312	7.9	2737	9.2	1.3		
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	548	1.9	482	1.6	-0.3		
Diarrhea infections	162	0.6	81	0.3	-0.3		
Viral hepatits A	325	1.1	82	0.3	-0.8		
Hand-foot-mouth disease	1788	6.1	1524	5.1	-1.0		

Table 6.2.1. Number of cases of intestinal infections per 10 000 population, 2014-2015

6.2.1. OTHER BACTERIAL FOODBORNE INTOXICATIONS

A total of 482 cases or 1.6 per 10 000 population of other bacterial food borne intoxications were registered at the national level, taking up 9.5% of all intestinal infections. Of the total number of other bacterial food borne intoxications, 376 cases (78.0%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar, making them 2.7 per 10 000 population. In 2015, there was a increase in 141 cases or 1.0 in Ulaanbaatar, 207 cases or 1.3 in aimags respectively compared to previous years. Other bacterial foodborne intoxications cases reported by last teen year compared to 2008, 2012 in highest level.

In 2015, reported by Orkhon 8.3, Dundgobi 5.4, Darkhan-Uul 0.3, Khuvsgul 0.2, Tuv 0.1, Ulaanbaatar city 2.7 per 10000 population. Looking by monthly the most cases other bacterial foodborne intoxications occurred in August and September.

By age groups reported and higher incidence were among children 5-9 years old 63.6 present.

Other bacterial foodborne intoxications patients by social status of cases are as follows: 68 children in kindergarten (14.1%), 23 workers (4.8%) and school children 335 (69.5%) respectively. /Source: Annual report, NCCD/

6.2.2. VIRAL HEPATITIS

A total of 892 cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, taking up 1.5% of all communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has decreased by 254 cases.

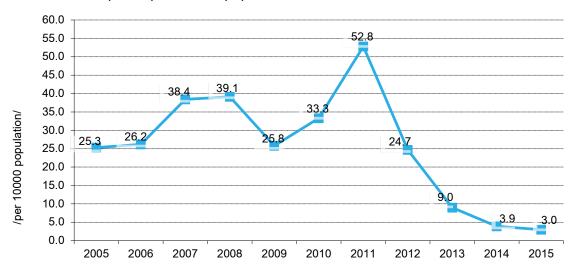
Of the total number of viral hepatitis, 9.1% was viral hepatitis A, 54.1% was viral hepatitis B, and 14.6% was other viral hepatitis. Hepatitis A and hepatitis B decreased by 0.8 and 0.4 per 10 000 population, compared to last year. According to the morbidity of acute hepatitis A, registered over the last 10 years, the maximum was 52.6 per 10 000 people in 2011. Acute hepatitis A in the 20-29 ages recorded the highest, incidence among all age groups decreased and registered than highest male.

According to the hepatitis A, the social, schools and kindergartens are the highest recorded Over all morbidity 52.4 percent were schools and kindergartens disease.

Table 6.2.2.1. Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population /by aimags higher than national average 2014-2015

		2014		Increase/decrease	
Aimag	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Govisumber	5	3.4	9	5.8	2.4
Umnugovi	26	3.9	25	3.9	0.0
Ulaanbaatar	603	4.4	523	3.8	-0.6
Uvs	43	5.8	26	3.5	-2.3
Arkhangai	47	5.5	30	3.4	-2.1
Sukhbaatar	25	4.7	19	3.4	-1.3
Darkhan-Uul	86	8.7	31	3.1	-5.6
Country average	1146	3.9	892	3.0	-0.9

Figure 6.2.1. Viral hepatitis per 10 000 population, 2005-2015



6.3 RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

34600 cases of respiratory infections were registered, taking up 58.2% of all communicable diseases. Majority of the respiratory infections were measles (67.8%), tuberculosis (12.3%), varicella (16.3%) and scarlet fever (2.2%).

Compared to 2014, mumps decreased by 0.7, measles, varicella, tuberculosis, rubella, scarlet fever and erythema infectois increased by 79.2, 3.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.6, 0.1 respectively.

Table 6.3.1. Number of registered cases of respiratory infections per 10 000 population, 2014-2015

"Infectious diseases		2014		2015	Increase/decrease
/ICD-10/"	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Tuberculosis	4 172	14.2	4 270	14.4	0.2
Scarlet fever	276	0.9	754	2.5	1.6
Meningococcal infection	14	0.0	11	0.0	0.0
Varicella	4 639	15.8	5 624	19.0	3.2
Measles	0	0.0	23 464	79.2	79.2
Rubella	1	0.0	49	0.2	0.2
Mumps	425	1.5	241	0.8	-0.7
Erysipelas	136	0.5	145	0.5	0.0
Gas gangrene	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Erythema infectiosum	13	0.0	42	0.1	0.1

6.3.1 TUBERCULOSIS

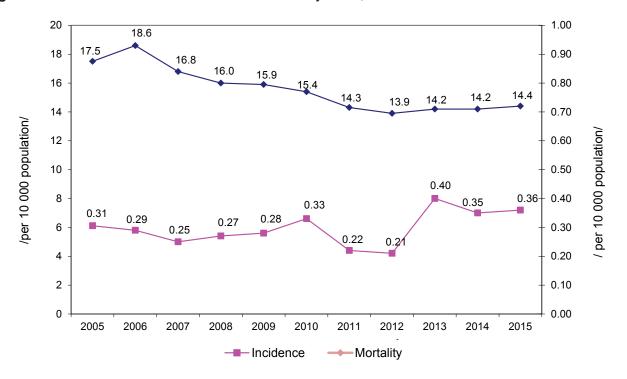
The 4 270 new registered cases of tuberculosis take up 7.2% of all communicable diseases. 2 534 cases occurred in Ulaanbaatar city, taking up 59.3% of all tuberculosis. In 2015, incidence of tuberculosis per 10000 population in Darkhan-Uul /22.3/, Dornod /21.0/, Khentii /20.3/, Selenge /18.4/, Sukhbaatar /14.7/ aimags and Ulaanbaatar /18.5/ was higher than national average.

New registered tuberculosis was pulmonary tuberculosis 2361 /55.3%/, decreasing by 106 /3,7%/ cases compared to the previous year and were extra pulmonary cases 1909/44.7%/ increasing by 204/3.7%/ cases. Looking at the registered new cases by age group, 67.0% were 15-44 years old, 55.3% were males and 44.7% females.

Table of the state of the season population by annuage mg/let and made it at orage, 120 mg.							
		2014		2015			
Аймаг	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population		
Darkhan-Uul	189	19.1	222	22.3	3.2		
Dornod	123	17.2	154	21.0	3.8		
Khentii	92	13.6	141	20.3	6.7		
Ulaanbaatar	2 558	18.6	2 534	18.5	-0.1		
Selenge	230	22.3	193	18.4	-3.9		
Sukhbaatar	62	11.7	81	14.7	3		
Country average	4172	14.2	4270	14.4	0.2		

Table 6.3.1.1 Tuberculosis per 10'000 population by aimags higher than national average. /2014-2015/





In 2015 tuberculosis registered cases 421 children of 0-14 years old, pulmonary 65 cases, were extra pulmonary 356 cases. Looking at the children's tuberculosis of complication have been 2 type registered acute miliary tuberculosis 6, tuberculosis meningitis 2 cases, compared by previos year increased 2 and decreased 2 cases.

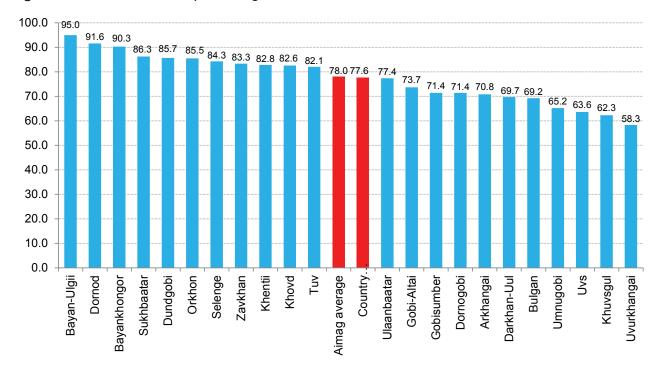


Figure 6.3.1.2 Tuberculosis percentage of verified cases, 2015

In 2015, 77.6% of all cases diagnoses were verified, which is 3.0% increase in verified diagnosis and 0.8% decrease in cured cases. In 2015 case detection rate was 79.5% and cure rate 84.3%. Detection and cure rates decreased by 1.2% and 0.8% compared with 2014. /Source: Annal report 2015, NCCD/

6.3.2 MUMPS

Decrease in cases of mumps as 0.8 per 10 000 population or 241 cases at national level in 2015 compared to 0.7 per 10 000 population or 184 cases of last year.

Mumps accounted for 0.4% of all infectious diseases.

Incidence of mumps increased by 0.4-0.5, and by aimags were as follows: Dornod /4.1/, Sukhbaatar /0.4/, Uvurkhangai /0.6/, Tuv/1.2/ per 10 000 population. Others have declined.

Of all registered cases, 65.9% were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and decrease in cases as 0.2 per 10 000 population of last year.

Mumps disease among all age groups, registered in 2015, and 89.1 percent of were registered among children 0-19 years old.

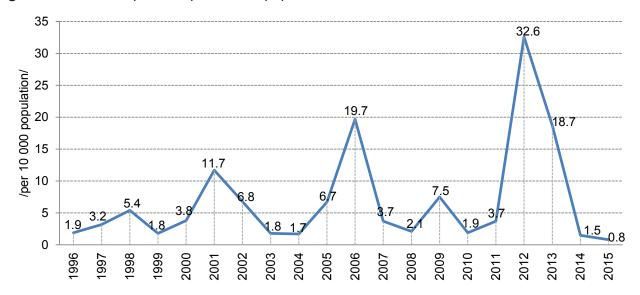


Figure 6.3.2.1. Mumps trend per 10 000 population, /1996-2015/

By looking at the data of 1996-2015, it was observed 3-4 years pattern of increase of mumps.

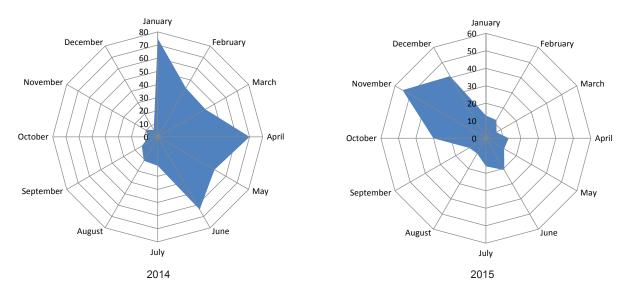


Figure 6.3.2.2. Number of mumps cases by month, 2014, 2015

6.3.3 VARICELLA

This year there were 5 624 cases or 19.0 per 10 000 population, which increased by 3.2 cases compared to the previous year. In 2015, varicella incidence rate was higher than country average (19.0) in the following aimags: Dornod - 50.7, Umnugovi -29.8, Dornogovi - 28.5, Bayankhongor - 27.7, Sukhbaatar -27.0, Ulaanbaatar city - 24.3 Khentii -19.5 and Tuv - 19.1 per 10 000 population.

It was 3.0-22.7% increase in Sukhbaatar, Tuv, Bayankhongor, Khovd, Orkhon, Ulaanbaatar city and 0.3-14.7% decrease in the remaining aimags compared to last year.

According to the varicella, registerian data since 2010 years, disease accurance increase from end of Octomber through November and reaches peak point during March and May.

80.8% (4 543) of all cases occurred in children aged 0-14 years, of which 60.6% is accounted for up to 4 years old.

6.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

16 709 cases of STI's were registered, taking up 28.1% of communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has increased by 3.6 per 10 000 population or 1409 cases.

29.7% of STI's were gonorrhea, 45.9%% were syphilis, 24.2% were trichomoniasis and 0.2% were HIV/AIDS.

"Infectious diseases		2014		2015	Increase/decrease
/ICD-10/"	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute Per 10 000 number population		Per 10 000 population
Syphilis	6 890	23.5	7 678	25.9	2.4
Gonorrhea	4 556	15.5	4 975	16.8	1.3
Trichomoniasis	3 823	13.0	4 038	13.6	0.6
HIV/AIDS	31	0.1	18	0.1	0.0

Table 6.4.1. Number of cases of STI's per 10 000 population, 2014-2015

Syphilis per 10 000 population was higher than national and aimag level in Dornod, Khuvsgul, Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Sukhbaatar, Dornogovi, Orkhon aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, gonorrhea was higher in Dornod, Khuvsgul, Bayankhongor ,Sukhbaatar , Dornogovi aimags and trichomoniasis disease was higher in Dornod, Bayankhongor , Dundgovi, Bulgan, Khovd aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, respectively.

In 2015, 52 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, which is increased by 22 cases, compared to the previous year. There were 3 cases of congenital syphilis in Bayan-Ulgii aimag, 1 in Bayankhongor aimag, 2 in Bulgan aimag, 1 in Dornogovi aimag, 2 in Dornod, 1 in Zavkhan, 5 in Orkhon, 1 in Sukhbaatar, 3 in Tuv, 1 in Khovd, 2 in Khuvsgul and 30 cases in Ulaanbaatar city. Out of total registered cases 19 deaths occurred.

Causes of increase in syphilis cases are inadequate pregnancy monitoring, it's quality and access. In 2015, 80 percent of the pregnant women with registered syphilis is not attended the antenatal care medical check-ups or only one time tested. /Source: Annual Report 2015, NCCD/

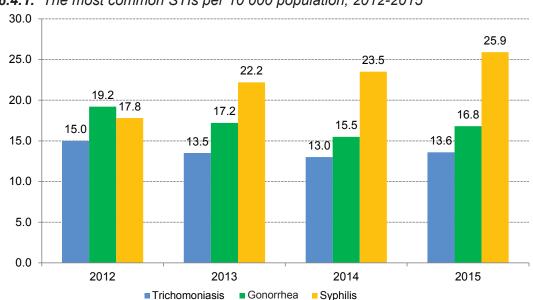


Figure 6.4.1. The most common STIs per 10 000 population, 2012-2015

In 2015, 63.5% of women and 36.5% men contacted the most common STIs.

By age groups there were 0.5% of children aged 0-4 years, 0.3% of age 5-14 years, 43.4% of 15-24 years old, 50.2% of 25-44 years old, 5.3% of 45-64 years old.

There were 199 registered cases of HIV/AIDS, and 18 of them were new cases in 2015.

Of all cases of HIV infection were transmitted through sexual transmission.

The majority 66.7% (12) of HIV cases are males, of whom 66.6% (8) are MSM. Out of total registered AIDS 3 patients passed away.

By new estimation (Spectrum/EPP 5.03, 2015) HIV infection cases may reach 862 in Mongolia by end of 2015. /Source: Annual Report 2015, NCCD/

6.5. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORTALITY

There were 157 cases of death caused by communicable disease were registered. According to the registeration of total cases of death, there were 107 cases of tuberculosis, 19 cases of syphilis, 14 cases of viral hepatitis, 8 cases of measles, 3 cases of HIV, 2 cases of plague, 1 case of infectious meningitis, 1 case of tick-borne encephalites, 1 case of bacterial sepsis of newborn, 1 case of erysipelas.



NONCOMMUNICABLE
DISEASES

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

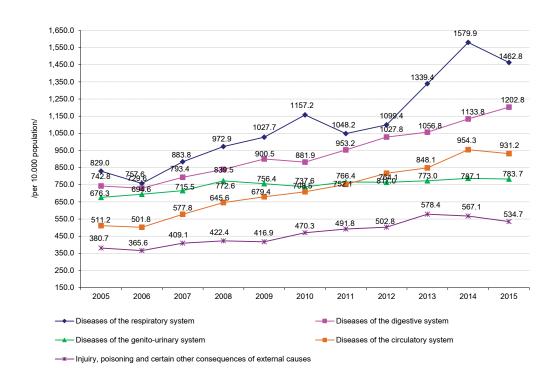
7.1 MAIN CAUSES OF POPULATION MORBIDITY

The leading causes of non-communicable diseases cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, diabet, chronic disease respiratory and occured in low-and middle-income country's. Countries need to make progress on all these targets to attain the overarching target of a 25% reduction of premature mortality from the four major NCDs by 2025. The country's population of non-communicable disease is the leading cause of illness among 10 000 population increased by 1.1-1.7 times compared with 2004.

In 2004, digestive system was 859.5 per 10000 population, and it increased to 1202.8 in 2015.

Non-infectious causes of alcohol and tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity among the country's population has increased extreme. More than half or 53.2 percent of the population aged 45-65 years have high risk for NCDs. /Source: Steps survey on the prevalence of non-communicable disease and injury risk factors, Mongolia-2013/

7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population /2005-2015/



As of 2015, diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population were 1462.8, diseases of the digestive system were 1202.8, diseases of the genito-urinary system were 783.7, diseases of the circulatory system were 931.2, and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were 534.6, which results compared to 2014, the leading causes has decreased, and diseases of digestive system has increased (Figure 7.1.1).

As of 2015, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity per 10 000 population:

- Diseases of Respiratory System 1462.8
- Diseases of Digestive System 1202.8
- Diseases of Circulatory System 931.2
- Diseases of Genito-urinary System
 783.7
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 534.6

In urban and rural area, three leading causes of morbidity in 2015 were diseases of respiratory, digestive systems and diseases of the circulatory system, respectively.

For instance, diseases of the respiratory system per 10 000 population is 1484.4 in the urban areas and 1444.6 for in the rural areas, diseases the digestive system is 1173.7 in the urban areas and 1227.2 for the rural areas, the diseases of circulatory system is 918.2 for the urban areas and 942.0 for the rural areas, genito-urinary system diseases is 769.7 for the urban areas and 795.4 for the rural areas, injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes is 886.1 for the urban and 240.3 for the rural areas.

Table 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2015

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Genitourinary system diseases	Circulatory system diseases	Injurie, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
Sex									
Male	6059.6	1431.8	969.6	360.7	720.7	685.0			
Female	9180.8	1492.5	1427.4	1191.0	1133.9	389.8			
Age group /Male/	Age group /Male/								
Under 20 years old	6050.9	2836.2	974.4	162.3	34.8	544.5			
20-44	4249.8	418.0	714.7	380.1	349.6	839.8			
45-65	8955.0	681.2	1442.0	636.8	2337.8	671.9			
Over 65 years old	16924.0	1456.7	2119.0	1271.0	6224.0	601.0			
Age group /Female/									
Under 20 years old	5987.7	2688.7	1028.3	234.6	46.9	308.9			
20-44	9220.1	723.9	1304.0	1729.9	572.9	406.0			
45-65	13935.5	982.4	2319.1	1917.5	3303.2	510.4			
Over 65 years old	29347.0	2007.9	4233.7	2521.1	10349.2	866.0			
Residency									
Urban	8644.1	1484.4	1173.7	769.7	918.2	886.1			
Rural	6816.5	1444.6	1227.2	795.4	942.0	240.3			
Location									
Western	5741.0	1111.6	1014.3	765.8	784.3	145.9			
Khangai	7066.7	1482.7	1159.7	890.5	1077.9	241.7			
Central	7185.5	1589.8	1336.1	791.1	966.6	290.1			
Eastern	7263.8	1347.5	1557.3	596.0	800.6	295.6			
Country average	7649.5	1462.7	1202.8	783.7	931.2	534.6			

When comparing the morbidity registration of 10 000 female populations to male population, the female population is higher by 1.5 times. Looking at the causes of morbidity, men receive outpatient services for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, which is higher than female by 1.8 times, but the other leading causes of morbidity is lower by 1.0-3.3 times.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity by region were as follows: Western Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1111.6), digestive system (1014.3) and genitourinary system (765.8); Khangai Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1482.7), digestive system (1159.7) and diseases of the circulatory system (1077.9); Central and Eastern Regions respectively - diseases of the respiratory system 1589.8 and (1347.5), diseases of the digestive system (1336.1 and 1557.3) and diseases of the genitourinary system (791.1 and 596.0).

Compared to other regions, the incidence rates of diseases of the respiratory system were highest in the Central and Khangai regions, rates of diseases of the digestive system were highest in the Eastern and Central regions, rates of diseases of the genitourinary system were highest in the Central and Khangai regions, rates of diseases of the circulatory system were highest in the Central and Khangai regions, and rates of injuries, poisonings and certain other consequences of external causes were highest in the Central and Eastern regions.

7.2 DIABETES

The worldwide number of people with diabetes has risen from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in 2014. In 2014, 8.5% of adults aged over 18 years old had diabetes, and was the cause of increasing mortality due to circulatory disease.

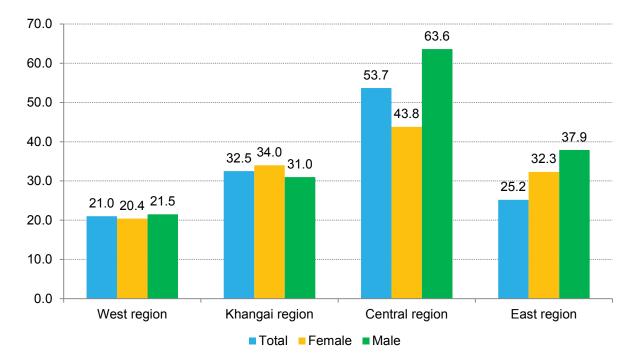


Figure 7.2.1 Diabetes by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2015

Diabetes accounted for 49.9% of all endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and it was decreased from 73.6 in 2014 to 63.8 in 2015 and by 9.8 cases per 10 000 population compared to the previous year. There were 61.5 males and 66.0 females per 10 000 population.

Looking by age groups, 238.7 per 10 000 population /12062/ were in 45-65 age group. By location, the Central region had higher rate /53.7 per 10 000 population, 43.8 males and 63.6 females per 10 000 population/ and higher occurrence in Darkhan-Uul /78.9/, Selenge /59.4/, Umnugobi /58.8/ and Gobi-Sumber /52.2/.

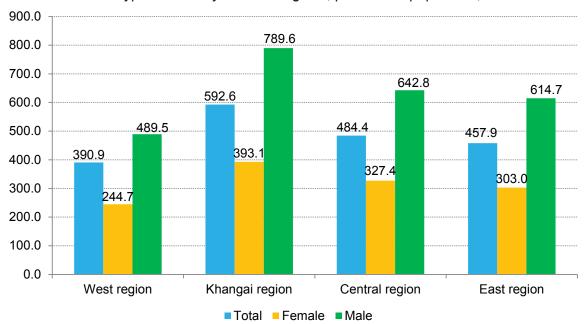


Figure 7.2.2. Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2015

Arterial hypertension accounts for 48.8% of all diseases of the circulatory system , which is 454.4 per 10 000 population. There were 583.4 females and 320.4 males per 10 000 population. By age groups, there were 1568.7 and 3453.3 cases per 10 000 population in 45-65 age group and over 65 years age, increasing by 155.9 cases among of working age group compared to last year.

Looking by location, population of Khangai region is suffering more compared to people of other regions and higher occurrence in Bulgan /1017.5/, Arkhangai /784.0/, Bayankhongor /651.7/ and Uvurkhangai /507.6/ aimags.

7.3. CANCER

In 2015, among newly registered cancer males accounted for 50.2% and females accounted for 49.8%. Liver cancer accounted 39.1% of the all newly registered cancer and when comparing to last year increased by 4 percent and it has been taking most highest rank.

Хуснэгт 7.3.1. The most common ten location cancer, by sex, 2015

	Total		Male		Female	
	Neoplasms	Percent	Neoplasms	Percent	Neoplasms	Percent
1	Liver	39.1	Liver	39.9	Liver	35.4
2	Stomach	14.7	Stomach	18.8	Cervical	14.8
3	Cervical	7.7	Lungs	11.0	Stomach	9.4
4	Lungs	7.2	Esophagus	6.4	Breast	7.5
5	Esophagus	6.6	Pancreas	3.1	Esophagus	6.3
6	Breast	3.9	Colon and rectum	3.0	Ovary	3.3

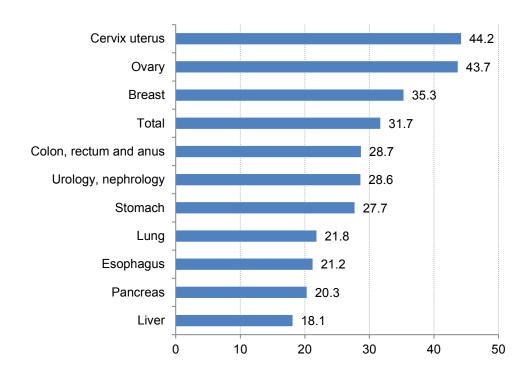
7	Pancreas	2.9	Urology, nephrology	3.0	Colon and rectum	3.1
8	Urology, nephrology	2.7	Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1.8	Lungs	2.8
9	Colon and rectum	2.5	Male genital organs	1.7	Pancreas	2.5
10	Ovary	1.7	Bone period cartilage	0.9	Urology, nephrology	2.4

In males, stomach cancer was 18.8%, it took second rank and the third rank was lung cancer 11% and followed by esophagus and colon cancers taken high ranked. In females, second-ranked cancer was cervical cancer 14.8%, third-ranked cancer was stomach cancer 9.4% and followed by breast and esophagus cancer taken high ranked (Table 1).

7.3.1. Cancer control

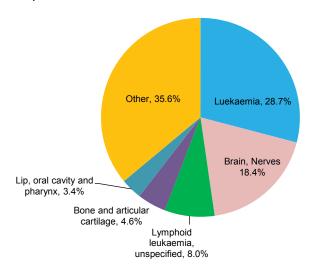
15036 people registered with cancer is undurgoing active medical control by the oncologysts at the aimag and district health centers. As of 2015, 31.7% of them survived more than 5 years after the diagnosis this indicator increased by 2.8% compared to previous year. In femals, 44.2% of the all registered cervical cancer cases survived more than 5 years and when compared with other cancers this indicating high ranked indicators (Figure 7.3.1.1.)

Figure 7.3.1.1. Top prevalent cancers case-control group of people more than 5 years living percentage, 2015



7.3.2. Children cancer disease rate, mortality

In 2015, nationwide registered 87 children cancer cases, 50 were male (57.4%), 37 were female (42.5%). It was increased by 20 cases compared to the last year. By age groups, 32.2 % cancer cases were among 0-4 years old children, 20.7 % were among 5-9 years old children, 18.4% were 10-14 years old children, 28.7% were 15-19 years old children.



3ypaz 7.3.2.1. Children prevalent cancer cases structure, 2015

In children cancers primary ranked cases were lympoid leukemia, brain, neurology system, leukemia, and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (7.3.2.1.).

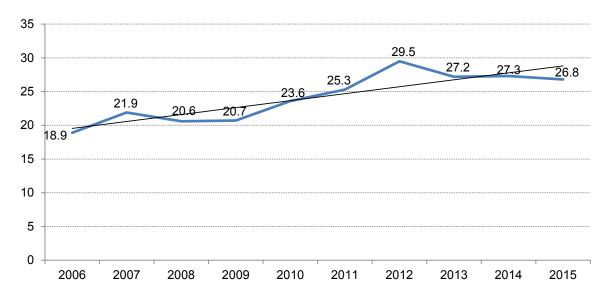
Every 4 cases among 0-4 years old children, 5 cases children among 5-9 years old children, 7 cases among 10-14 years old children, 12 cases among 15-19 years old children per 100 000 children were registerted with cancer.

Total of 37 children cancer deaths, 29.7% were among 0-4 years old children, 18.9% were 5-9 years old children, 21.6% were10-14 years old children and 29.7% were among 15-19 years old children.

7.4. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

In 2015, congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were registered 8014, was 0.35 respectively. 60.9 in age group of 0-19 ages were occured in the 33.2 /1619/ percent 1-4 ages. Compared by sex; male and female 1:1.8. Total of the congenital malformations in the 64.6 percent in urban, 35.4percent in rural.

Picture. 7.4.1. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, per 10000 population, 2006-2015



Uvurkhangai, Bayankhongor, Arkhangai, Tuv, and Khuvsgul aimags have high incidence rate per 10 000 population of the congenatal malformations, deformation and chromosomal abnormalities diseases.

7.5. LEADING CAUSES OF THE INPATIENT MORBIDITY

As of 2015, the five leading causes of Inpatient morbidity per 10 000 population:

- Diseases of Respiratory System 345.6
- Diseases of cardiovascular and Circulatory System 383.7
- Diseases of Digestive System 330.8
- Diseases of Genitourinary System
 – 300.2
- Diseases of Neuropathy System
 185.8

Table 7.5.1 Five leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity by age, sex, 2015

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Nervous system diseases			
Sex									
Male	1935.4	370.4	311.3	156.3	325.5	157.5			
Female	3226.5	321.6	349.6	438.8	439.7	213.0			
Age group /Male/									
Under 20 years old	1593.7	728.0	245.9	69.4	15.5	81.5			
20-44	1340.4	92.2	261.5	162.9	147.1	155.8			
45-65	3350.6	193.3	523.9	270.6	1027.6	295.6			
Over 65 years old	7396.6	574.2	783.9	613.5	3105.7	465.4			
Age group /Female/	Age group /Female/								
Under 20 years old	1538.9	613.4	220.2	98.9	19.4	79.0			
20-44	3737.1	107.4	249.9	603.2	177.5	188.3			
45-65	4491.9	205.1	678.9	698.7	1204.1	455.5			
Over 65 years old	12844.7	717.1	1706.3	1283.4	5053.3	976.4			
Location									
Urban	2083.2	362.7	405.4	305.8	406.7	213.4			
Rural	3020.1	331.2	268.3	295.5	364.4	162.7			
Regions									
Western	2593.0	351.8	336.3	351.9	400.0	230.9			
Khangai	2102.8	280.1	247.9	312.5	377.9	136.2			
Central	2151.2	381.5	239.1	266.0	348.3	140.0			
Eastern	2186.7	317.2	266.9	211.7	298.1	162.1			
Country average	2593.1	345.6	330.8	300.2	383.7	185.8			

Hospital admission rates were 1935.4 per 10 000 in males and 3226.5 per 10 000 in females and approximately half of all inpatients were male.

Inpatient admission rate per 10 000 population was 1.7 times lower in males than females.

As of 2015, the five leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follows:

Among patients with diseases of the genito-urinary system, 63.6% had nephritis; among patients with diseases of the respiratory system 44.0% had suffered from pneumonia; among with diseases of the digestive system 26.9% had liver problems, and among patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system 40.2% had suffered from arterial hypertension and 23.6% had ischemic heart disease.

Nephritis dynamic has decreased steadily since 2006.

Table 7.5.2 Inpatient Morbidity, by percentage, 2006-2015

Diseases	Londing cours				Percei	nt of dis	eases	group			
classification	Leading cause	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Urogenital system diseases	"Nephritis (N10-N16)"	69.7	67.8	69.1	66.6	68.3	67.4	67.1	66.1	64.1	63.6
Respiratory system diseases	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	38.6	40.5	41.9	38.8	44.8	46.2	46.9	46.1	51.3	44
	Liver diseases (K70-K77)	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	27	27.8	26.9
Digestive system diseases	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	19.4	18.6	17	16.9	16.7	15.4	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1
diseases	"Diseases of gall bladder (K80-K81)"	15.3	13.97	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.6	13.2
Cardiovascular	"Hypertension (I10-I15)"	32.6	32.1	33.2	34.4	36.6	36.8	37.7	37.6	38.5	40.2
system diseases	"Ischemic heart disease (I20, I23-I25)"	26.3	29.3	30.1	29.5	26.6	26	26.1	26.7	24.6	23.6
Nervous system diseases	"Disorders on neural radixes and plexuses (G50-G59)"	21.7	22.1	24.3	26	26.7	28.8	30.9	33.8	27.7	34.8
uiseases	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.1

Pneumonia accounted for 38.6% of inpatient diseases of the respiratory system in 2006 but this percentage went down to 44.8% in 2010 and decreased in 2015 by 7.3% compared to 2014.

In 2006, liver disease for 24.9% and cholecystitis 15.3% percent of diseases of the digestive system. However, the percent of liver disease increased to 26.9% in 2015 and cholecystitis decreased for 13.2% of diseases of the digestive system.

Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 26.3% of diseases of the cardiavsacular and circulatory system in 2006 and it become 23.6% in 2015.

7.6. SCREENING FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2015, 362 325 people were involved screening for early noncommunicable diseases. From all populations, 65.1% was involved in early screening and when it compare to last year increased by 23.5 %. From all screened populations, 42.3% was male, and 57.7% was female. According to the body mass index, 4.3% had thin, 49.3% had normal, 32.5 % had fat, 13.9% had an obesity and it was more than 30 kilogram per square meter. 60.8 % of all screened cases were gathered by public health workers calling and 17.4 % arrived by themselves.

By early screening medical examinee result, 84.1% were normal, 15.9 % were arterial hypertension will be predicted and invited. Early screening total repeated medical examination get involved in 75845 people, from these people there were 12458 people, 3.5% arterial hypertension cases. But diabetes early screening medical examination were involved 335912 people, it was 60.3% of the total registered people.

By early screening medical examinee of diabetes, 96.8% were normal and remaing 3.2% cases had glucose changed and refered to second level hospitals

Table 7.6.1. Percentage of screening coverage, by aimag, 2014-2015

	Sc	reening for	arterial hyperter	nsion		Screening fo	or diabetes typ	e 2
Aimag, city	Perce	ntage of	Percentage o		Percenta	ge of people	Percentage	of diagnosis
Airriag, City		screened	verifi			eened		rified
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Arkhangai	52.1	54.7	5.2	9.2	53.6	55.5	0.2	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	31.4	38.6	23.6	21.5	13.1	29.5	6.2	1.1
Bayankhongor	62.6	61.2	3.4	2.3	50.9	59	0.1	0.0
Bulgan	51.8	52.5	7.1	1.5	52.2	53.4	0.4	0.1
Govi-Altai	27.4	28.8	1.2	3.1	27.7	28.1	0.1	0.3
Gobi-Sumber	15.2	34.8	2.6	1.8	8.4	28.1	1.5	0.2
Darkhan-Uul	100	95.5	1.6	0.8	100	93.4	0.0	0.3
Dornogovi	72.3	90.1	4.0	2.2	72.3	89.9	0.4	0.2
Dornod	80.6	83.6	5.8	3.8	70.4	76.7	0.4	0.2
Dundgovi	44.2	59.4	6.2	3.1	44.5	60.6	0.6	0.2
Zavkhan	31.1	41.2	7.3	5.1	27.4	36	0.4	0.2
Orkhon	38	53.1	4.7	2.1	24.8	46.3	0.6	0.2
Uvurkhangai	65.4	71.7	4.4	3.2	65.6	71.8	0.2	0.2
Umnugovi	66.8	47.4	3.1	4.5	67	48.4	0.2	0.3
Sukhbaatar	88.6	84.7	3.9	1.9	88.8	84.7	0.3	0.1
Selenge	13.3	31.9	10.7	6.6	12.4	25.3	1.5	0.7
Tuv	49.5	80.9	2.2	3.2	41.5	74.4	0.3	0.2
Uvs	40.1	46.5	1.9	3.7	39.6	45.1	0.2	0.3
Khovd	43	30.7	11.5	8.0	37.8	27.4	1.0	0.7
Khuvsgul	36.2	56.2	5.0	4.9	33.7	55.2	0.0	0.1
Khentii	52.3	58.8	2.1	1.1	52.3	58.8	0.3	0.1
Aimag average	51.6	58.6	4.8	4.0	47.3	55.8	0.4	0.2
Ulaanbaatar	29.3	79.9	4.8	2.8	26.6	70.6	0.8	0.6
Country average	41.6	65.1	4.8	3.5	38	60.3	0.5	0.4

When considering enrollment rate of early screening examinations for Type 2 diabetes by gender then it demonstrated 31.4% of male population eligible for the inspection were covered by a screening examination and 38.8% of female population, respectively.

55002 people were covered by repeated examination for diabetes type 2, there were in 0.4% /1 298 people/ the diagnosis was verified.

Cervical and breast cancer screening, 2015

From Mongolian Government and Ministry of health and sports launched Cancer prevention and monitoring sub action for 2008-2013. Regarding this actions goal implementing Cancer registration, early screening call system project and In Mongolia first time started early screening of cervical and breast cancer was conducted in 4 years.

In 2015, When analyzed on physical exams result of early screening for image and district level breast and cervical cancers, purposed age groups/30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60/ result shown as a total 72851 women were screened (38.8%). But comparing to invited people with these total people only 69.5% was screened. From these screened cases 13% (10296) result of Pap test positive, cervical biopsy test had a cell level changes. From this result had 78 cases, there were new cancer patients.

Total biopsy test result showed 2.5% were cannot give the result, inadequate and these were repeated biopsy result. From these biopsy tests 14.1% were not made it yet, just waiting for getting in a lab so this is needed it to attention problem. Although second level gynecologist doctors clinical examinations plan were not enough scheduled and cervical endoscopy made it in 2449 cases, Loop Electrosurgical

Excision Procedure (LEEP) were made in 212 cases.

Breast cancers virtual screening provided 226304 women, from here 0.7% (1790) were diagnosed by during breast early screening clinical breast exam positive and palpated hard tuberosity and sources Also screening provided breast cancer high-risk group /before sicked and had a treatment, relatives had a breast cancer history / 536 people were included. Although breast clinical exam was positive cases were 1790, from these cases had 20 new cases and breast inflammation, pre-cancer diagnosis people were 865 and after they got treatment. In Regional diagnosis and treatment center and Ulaanbaatar city were provided early screening and 285 cases get in a mammogram in this year.

7.7. SURGICAL SERVICES

Out of 180693 people underwent surgical treatment, 77.5% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 22.5% were in rural hospitals. 18.2% or 32829 cases were paediatric surgeries, under 15 years old.

Table 7.7.1. Number of surgeries performed in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2015

		er of people erated	Out			operative olications	Mor	tality rate
Operation	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"	Endoscopic surgery	Repeat surgery	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"
National Center for Mother and Child	14379	7291	235	0	34	13	0	0
State hospitals under Ulaanbaatar Health Authority	88677	16719	205	110	43	28	11	0
I State Central Hospital	10200	33	1820	19	19	0	32	0
National Center of Traumatology and Orthopaedics	8174	1697	143	5	4	0	147	18
III State Central Hospital	5867	0	0	16	20	1	15	0
Private hospitals under Ministry of Health	7749	503	1110	106	13	0	6	0
II State Central Hospital	2174	0	907	16	25	0	9	0
National Cancer Centre	2149	10	96	8	7	0	28	0
National infectious Diseases Center	553	34	0	41	0	0	0	0
Total	139922	26287	4516	321	165	42	248	18

Laparascopy surgery were performed in 5003 patients, and 56.5% of them were patients with diseases of digestive system, 15.7% were patients with diseases of genito-urinary system, 9.4% were genaecology patients and 18.4% were with other diseases.

Figure 7.7.1. Number of surgery, by aimag, 2015

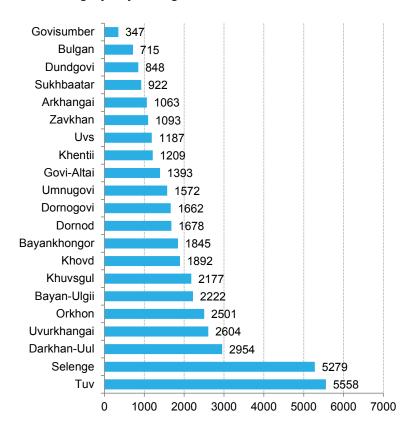


Table 7.7.2. Types of surgeries performed, 2015

Curant	Number oper	of people ated	Endoscopic	Repeat		erative ations	Mor	tality
Surgery	Number	Per- centage	surgery	surgery	Number	Per- centage	Number	Per- centage
The nervous system performed surgical operations	2104	1.2	17	12	13	6.0	101	35.8
"Endocrine system made surgical operations"	475	0.3	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eyes made surgical operations	6895	3.8	0	88	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ear surgery done to treat arthritis	1472	0.8	4	4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nose, mouth, pharynx performed surgical operations	78013	43.2	210	80	42	19.4	0	0.0
Respiratory system performed surgical operations	838	0.5	50	8	4	1.8	10	3.5
Cardiovascular surgery done to treat arthritis	2170	1.2	0	2	4	1.8	6	2.1
Blood and lymphatic system performed surgical operations	192	0.1	0	3	0	0.0	2	0.7
Digestive system performed surgical operations	28480	15.8	2827	159	109	50.2	114	40.4
Urinary tract fallow	1939	1.1	785	5	4	1.8	5	1.8
Male genital surgery done to treat arthritis	2389	1.3	281	3	2	0.9	1	0.4
Penis pills made surgical operations	19172	10.6	470	5	16	7.4	2	0.7
Obstetric procedures	19802	11.0	0	37	16	7.4	2	0.7
Bone and muscle system performed surgical operations	11248	6.2	353	21	5	2.3	20	7.1
In addition organ systems performed surgical operations	5504	3.0	5	2	2	0.9	19	6.7
Total	180693	100.0	5003	429	217	100.0	282	100.0

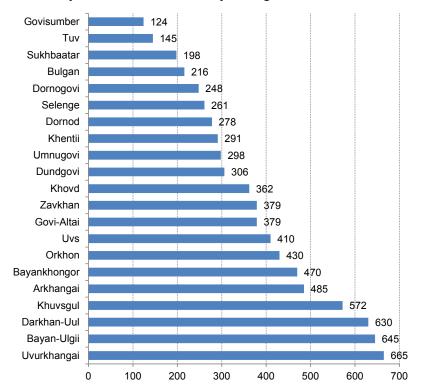
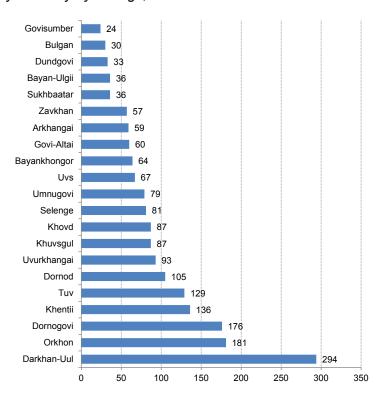


Figure 7.7.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases, by aimags, 2015

There were 12237 cases of appendectomy and 36.3% (4445) of them were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.





Nationwide operations of biliary tract were 6879 cases, and 72.2 % /4965 / of them were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.



CHAPTER 8

POPULATION MORTALITY

CHAPTER 8

POPULATION MORTALITY

Diseases of the circulatory system, cancer and injuries remain the 3 leading causes of population mortality since 1995 and the number of deaths due to these diseases has been increasing every year.

In 2015, 16 374 deaths were registered, which has decreased by 121 cases or 0.7%, compared to last year. 60.0% were males and 40.0% were females of total mortality.

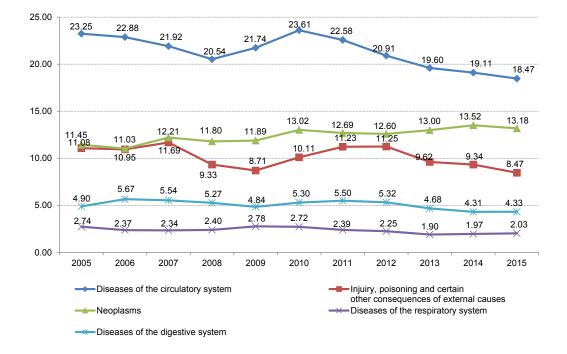


Figure 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2015

The leading causes of mortality were as follows: diseases of circulatory system accounted for 34.1%, cancer accounted for 24.6%, injuries and poisonings accounted for 15.7%, diseases of digestive system accounted for 8.0%, and diseases of respiratory system accounted for 3.7% and all together accounted for 85.9% of the total deaths. Considering the 5 leading causes of death in 2015, annual average of 5500-6000 people or one third of all death were due to diseases of the circulatory system, and over 3500 people or one in five were due to cancer, and over 2500 people or one in six were due to injuries and poisoning.

In 2015, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity per 10 000 population are the following:

- Diseases of the circulatory system 18.47
- Neoplasms 13.18
- Injuries and poisoning and certain other concequences of external causes 8.47
- Diseases of the digestive system 4.33
- Diseases of the respiratory system 2.03

The population mortality rate is 66.14 per 10,000 in males and 42.49 per 10 000 in females, which is 1.5 times higher in females. 7.5% of total deaths occurred in infants, 9.0% in children under-five and 1.3% in children of 5-14 years old.

Table 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality, 2015

	Total morbidity	Diseases of circulatory system	Neaplasms	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of respiratory system
Sex						
Males	66.14	21.66	14.81	13.94	4.59	2.48
Females	42.49	15.40	11.60	3.20	4.09	1.58
Age group						
Under 20 years old	16.69	0.32	0.38	3.75	0.49	1.94
20-44	21.86	3.77	2.40	10.45	2.02	0.48
45-65	112.73	40.14	36.18	14.68	10.81	2.26
Over 65 years old	528.63	266.05	158.22	9.12	39.88	19.12
Location						
Urban	53.70	15.74	12.63	9.89	4.83	2.03
Rural	54.40	20.76	13.63	7.27	3.92	2.02
Regions						
Western	53.06	20.58	14.25	5.37	2.99	2.25
Khangai	58.40	22.70	13.55	8.02	3.79	2.04
Central	52.77	18.82	13.46	8.21	4.25	1.56
Eastern	54.57	18.16	14.53	6.97	5.27	2.57
Country average	54.10	18.47	13.18	8.47	4.33	2.03

8.1. MORTALITY CAUSED BY DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Each year due to diseases of the circulatory system 5500-6000 people, or 1 out of 3 of the population died, which remains the leading cause of death.

In 2015, diseases of circulatory system were 21.66 per 10 000 in males and 15.40 per 10 000 in females.

The cardiovascular mortality rate was highest in Khangai and Western regions, and lowest in the Eastern aimags.

The main causes of mortality compared by gender; age group and sex are: schemic heart disease was 25.1, stroke was 21.7, arterial hypertension was 2.0 per 10 000 population in males aged 45-64. Ishemic heart diseases is 3.7 times higher, stroke is 1.9 times higher, arterial hypertension is 1.0 times higher in men when compared to the women of the same agegroup. (Table 8.1.1).

The stroke was the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men in 2015 and it was decreased by 0.26 cases per 10 000 population compared to last years. I

Until 2003, mortality rates of ischemic heart disease and stroke were in close proximity but starting from 2012, stroke mortality rate seems to be getting higher.

Table 8.1.1. Cause-specific cardiovascular disease mortality rate by age-group per 10 000 population

	Diseases of circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart diseases
Total mortality	18.47	5.61	0.85	8.50
Under 20 years old	0.32	0.08	0.00	0.05
20-44	3.77	1.50	0.13	1.45
45-64	40.14	16.07	1.52	15.34
Over 65 years old	266.05	60.04	14.16	140.24
Male	21.66	6.50	0.87	10.34
Under 20 years old	0.36	0.09	0.00	0.09
20-44	5.50	1.98	0.21	2.28
45-64	59.00	21.69	2.00	25.10
Over 65 years old	320.68	69.98	14.82	172.22
Female	15.40	4.88	0.84	6.92
Under 20 years old	0.27	0.07	0.00	0.02
20-44	2.05	1.02	0.05	0.63
45-64	23.72	11.18	1.11	6.85
Over 65 years old	229.85	53.45	13.72	119.04

8.2. CANCER MORTALITY

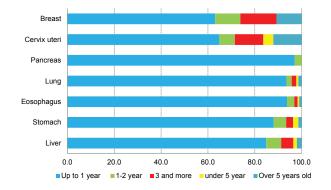
Since 1990, cancer remains the second leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia.

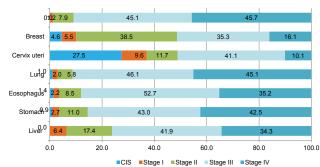
In 2015, cancer related deaths accounted for 24.4% of the all deaths and was 14.81 per 10 000 in males and 11.60 per 10 000 in females.

The leading 5 causes of cancer in males in Mongolia are liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and pancreatic. The leading 5 cause of cancer in females is liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, and liver. In 2015, 75.6% of the population diagnosed their cancer during the late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 85.2% of cancer cases survived for less than a year after the diagnosis.

Figure 8.2.1. Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2015

Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2015





8.3 MORTALITY DUE TO INJURIES AND POISONING AND CERTAIN OTHER

Mortality due to injuries and poisoning and certain other has increased sharply within the last few years. It was ranked as the fifth leading cause of population mortality in 1990 and has been ranked third since 2000.

Moreover, mortality rate due to injuries and poisoning and certain other per 10 000 population was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 in 2000 and 11.7 in 2007, 8.47 in 2015 decreased by 1.6.

In 2015, 2563 deaths of injuries and poisoning were registered and per 10 000 population 8.47. 80.8% were males and 19.2% were females, in other words, 13.94 of deaths per 10 000 men and this is 4.3 higher compared in women.

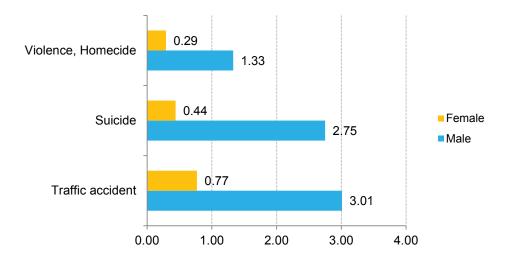


Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2015

Deaths due to traffic accident were 22.0%, suicide was 18.7%, and homicide was 9.4% and 49.9% were mortalities caused by other accidents.

The number of deaths from traffic accidents decrease by 114 cases, than previous year.

In comparison with women, per 10 000 persons, suicide rates are 5.7 times higher for men, violence and homicide rates are higher by 4.5 times, and traffic accident rates are higher by 3.8 times.

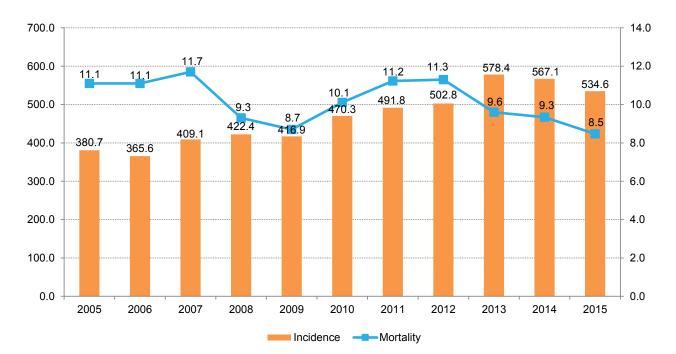
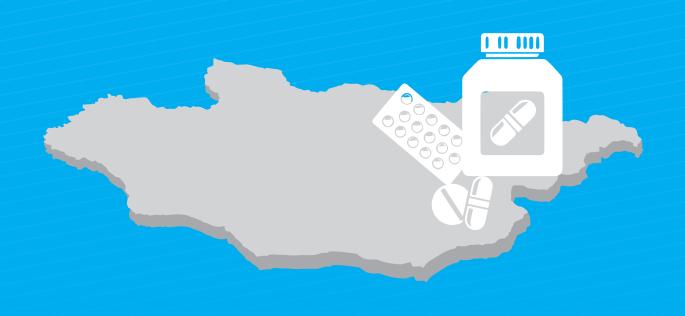


Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2005-2015

Table 8.3.1 Mortality projection of the world population, 2015

"2030 Disease or injure"	"Deaths (%)"	Rank	Rank	"Deaths (%)"	"2015 Disease or injure"
Isheamic heart diseases	14.2	1	1	15.7	Isheamic heart diseases
Cerebrovascular diseases	12.1	2	2	11.0	Cerebrovascular diseases
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	8.6	3	3		Lower respirature infections
Lower respirature infections	3.8	4	4	3.8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
Road traffic accidents	3.6	5	5	3.5	Diarrhoeal diseases
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3.4	6	6	3.1	HIV/AIDS
Diabetes mellitus	3.3	7	7	2.9	Tuberculosis
Hypertensive heart diseases	2.1	8	8	2.2	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
Stomach cancer	1.9	9	9	1.9	Road traffic accidents
HIV/AIDS	1.8	10	10	1.6	Prenatality and low birth weight
Nephritic and nephross	1.6	11	11	1.6	Neonatal infections and other
Self-inficted injures	1.5	12	12	1.6	Diabetes mellitus
Liver cancer	1.4	13	13	1.6	Malaria
Colon and rectum cancers	1.4	14	14	1.5	Hypertensive heart diseases
Oesophagus cancer	1.3	15	15	1.2	Birth asphydia and birth trauma
Violence	1.2	16	16	0.7	Self-inficted injures
	1.2	17	17	0.7	Stomach cancer
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.2	18	18	0.6	Cirrhosis of the liver
Breast cancer	1.1	19	19	0.4	Nephritic and nephross
Tuberculosis	1	20	20	0.3	Colon and rectum cancers
Neonatal infections and other	0.9	21	21	0.2	Violence
Prenatality and low birth weight	0.9	22	22	0.0	Breast cancer
Birth asphydia and birth trauma	0.7	23	23	0.0	Oesophagus cancer
Malaria	0.4	24	24	0.0	Malaria

Comparison on mortality rates in Mongolia with projections of mortality rates of the world population in 2030 shows that in 2030 leading causes of mortality in the world would be ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic asthma whereas in Mongolia leading causes of death in 2015 were ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, and liver cirrhosis. Especially, liver cirrhosis is the third cause of death in our country.



CHAPTER 9

STATE DRUG REGISTRY

CHAPTER 9

STATE DRUG REGISTRY

9.1. WHOLESALE DRUG SUPPLIER INDICATORS

As of 2015, out of 306 hospital pharmacies and 1300 private pharmacies, 327 at primary level and 973 at secondary level were counted in Mongolia.

According to the Social Insurance National Council's Resolution No.08 dated 25 March 2016, "About Approval of List", 145 generic and 28 multiple ingredient essential drugs are partly reimbursed (40-83.3% cost of price) through health insurance.

In 2015, majority of subsidized cost, out of 48402339 drugs of 16,056 billion MNT for 2273451 people /double counted/ reimbursed by Social Health Insurance (SHI) was spent on cardiovascular drugs, supplements, vitamins, minerals and gastrointestinal drugs.

9.2. PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORT

According to the Mongolian Government's Resolution No.73 dated 9 March 2011, all pharmaceuticals and medical devices are imported through 4 ports – Buyant-Ukhaa, Sukhbaatar, Altanbulag and Zamiin Uud. In 2015, total of 4330 licenses for wholesale suppliers of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, reagents and diagnostics and total of 107 licenses for special products under the control of Mongolian Government were given.

Drugs: Amount of 182.86 billion MNT drugs were imported and amount of 164.94 billion MNT drugs /by wholesale price/ were sold which are decreased by 30.58 billion MNT in imports and by 16.21 billion MNT in sales respectively, when comparing to year 2014.

Raw Materials: Amount of 3.04 billion MNT raw materials were imported and amount of 37.7 billion MNT raw materials were sold which are increased by 0.33 billion MNT in imports and by 0.17 billion MNT in sales respectively, when comparing to the previous year.

Medical Devices: Amount of 44.5 billion MNT medical devices was imported and amount of 37.9 billion MNT medical devices was sold which are decreased by 12.42 billion MNT in imports and by 13.17 billion MNT in sales respectively, when comparing to year 2014.

Reagents and Diagnostics: Amount of 18.19 billion MNT reagents and diagnostics was imported and amount of 16.25 billion MNT reagents and diagnostics was sold which are decreased by 9.15 billion MNT in imports and by 8.34 billion MNT in sales respectively, when comparing to year 2014.

Donations: 4.75 billion MNT drugs in 2013, 6.21 billion MNT drugs in 2014 and 6.36 billion MNT drugs in 2015 were imported. In 2015, volume of donated import is increased by 0.18 billion MNT.

9.3. PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Domestic pharmaceutical production has been increased over the last 3 years.

32.76 35 30.58 30 26.17 24.4 23.76 25 20.87 20 15 10 5 1.29 1.31 1.02 1.16 0.76 0.003 0 2013 2014 2015 ■Total ■ Traditional medicines Drugs, medical devices Sterilization and disinfectant

Figure 9.3.1. Domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing, by billion MNT /2013-2015/

In 2015, out of 1064 different type of pharmaceuticals, 425 European pharmaceuticals and medical devices /40% of total/, 605 traditional drugs /57%/ and 34 sterilizers and disinfectants /3%/ were produced.

9.4. DRUG REGISTRATION

Drug registration is regulated by the Law of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices and the Order No.13, "The Registration Rule of Pharmaceuticals and Biologically Active Products", approved by Minister of Health and Sports in 2015.

Drug registration has been started in Mongolia since 1992 and 4688 drugs of 527 manufacturers from 56 countries are currently registered. In which imported drugs take 76.7% while domestic products take 23.3%.

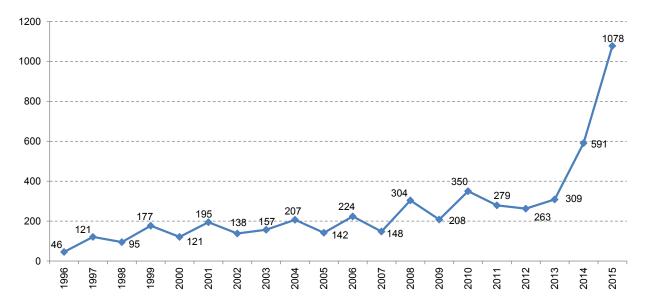


Figure 9.4.1. Number of newly registered drugs in Mongolia, by year

In 2015, 1078 new drugs were registered, registration of 240 drugs and 5 raw materials were extended, 185 registered drugs were amended and 15 drugs were extracted from the registration. Hence 351 imported drugs, 532 traditional medicines, 195 domestically produced drugs and 30 raw materials were newly registered. In 2015, 107 diagnostics of 8 manufacturers from 6 countries were registered **All registered drugs shown as ATC classification in Mongolia, as follows:**

R Μ В G D S Τ L Ρ Α С Η ■2011 ■2013 515 2015 691

Figure 9.4.2. Registered drugs in Mongolia, by ATC classification /2011-2015/

Most registered drugs in Mongolia are disinfectants /15.14%/, traditional medicines /15.32%/, gastrointestinal drugs /12.70%/ and cardiovascular drugs /9.80%/.

9.5. DRUG SAFETY

Registration of drug side effects is regulated by the Order No.415, "Registration Rule of Drug Side Effects and Safety", approved by Minister of Health in 2013. In 2015, 68 new cases of drug side effects were registered and total of 595 cases are currently registered in the database.

Table 9.5.1 Number of drug side effects and reported hospitals

Indicator		2012	2013	2014	2015
Hospitals and	Number of reported health organization	8	14	11	5
pharmacies in Ulaanbaatar	Number of side effects	57	111	98	44
Hospitals and	Number of reported health organization	2	7	7	8
pharmacies in rural areas	Number of side effects	8	66	60	24
Tatal	Number of reported health organization	10	21	18	13
Total	Number of side effects	65	177	158	68

9.6. CHOICE OF DRUGS AND RATIONAL USE

According to provision 24 of article 24.2, of the law of Government of Mongolia and provision 4 of article 4.5, of the law of "Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices", manufacturing 180 types of drugs listed on the 7th category of the Essential Drug List, approved by the Order No.215, "Approval of Amended List", of Minister of Health, in order to increase drug supply and accessibility and comply with rationale use of drugs, is 17%.

In 2015, 30 wholesalers imported 7760914 /duplicated number/ boxes of antibiotics of 378 different types of 87 manufacturers from 55 countries.

In 2015, the Pharmacological Committee under the Human Pharmaceutical Council approved the instructions of 656 types of drugs /502 imported drugs and 154 domestic products/ and allowed the permission for 52 advertisement of pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

In 2015, Center for Health Development organized 7 short term training courses for 694 medical professionals.

БҮЛЭГ 10

RESULTS OF BLOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

In 2015, Blood Service of Mongolia worked, all activities under the theme of Among all donors to improve to increase the percentage of regular blood donor and to improve blood safety." and supplied hospitals with blood and blood products nation wide.

The number of regular blood donor was 10436 in 2011, to increased by 41.4 percent. In 2015, the regular blood donor became 14755.

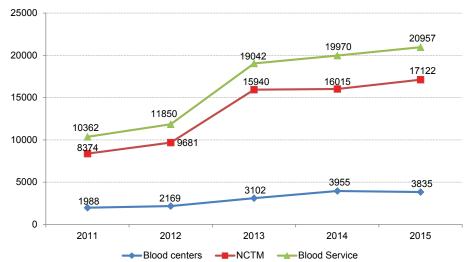
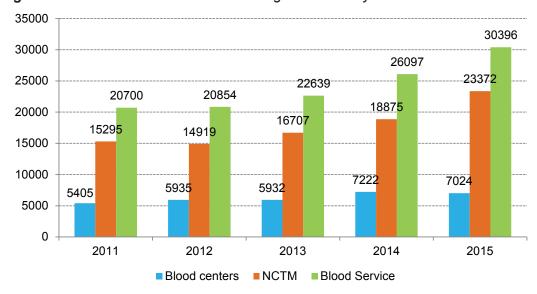


Figure 10.1. The number of new blood donors /2011-2015 years/





In 2015 the number of blood donating became 30 396, increased by 46.8 percent, 20 700 for 2011.

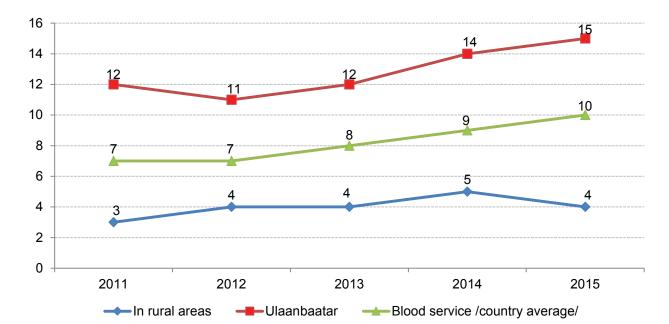


Figure 10.3. The number of blood donating per 1000 population, 2011-2015

In 2015 urban the number of blood donating for urban 15 and for rural 4 per 1000 population and it seems the indication increased from the years before.

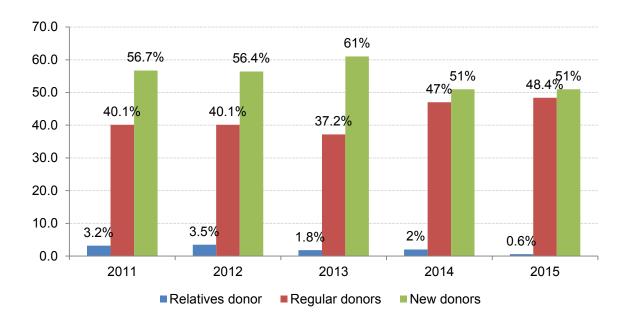


Figure 10.4. The type of blood donating to blood service /by percent/

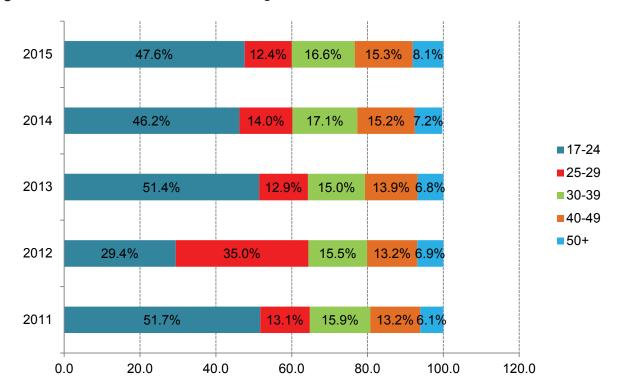


Figure 10.5. The number of blood donating /2011-2015/

In 2015, percent of donars /47.6/ decreased by 4.1, 2011 year 51.7 percent. The number of donars with age group of 30-39, 40-49, 50+ increased from the previous year.

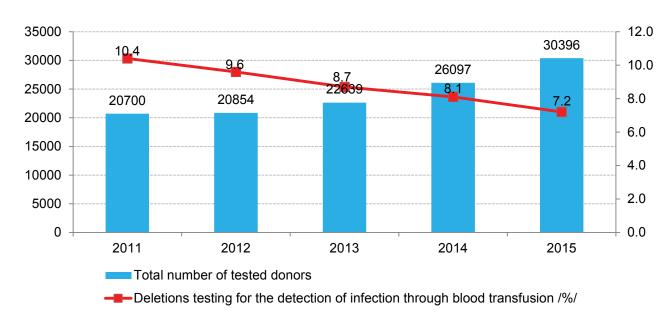


Figure 10.6. Donors who transfused their blood /2011-2015/

Recent years, Training and advertising of blood donating over the population. Result of this activity, deletions testing for the detection of infection through blood transfusion is decreased by 3.2%, with positive estimation 7.2% for 2015 and 10.4% for 2011.

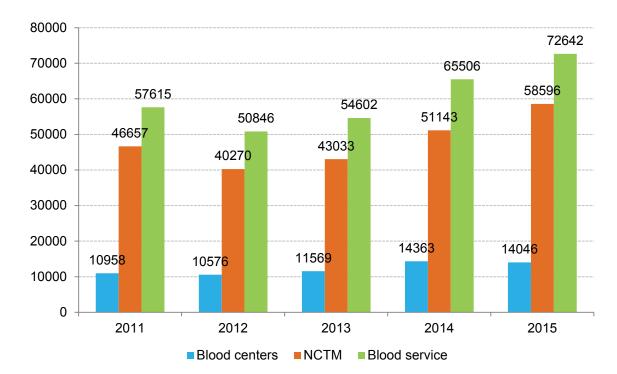
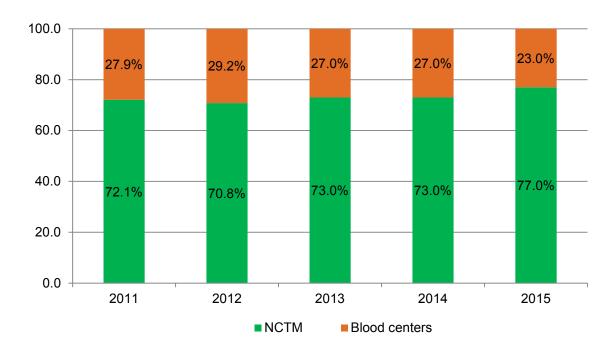


Figure 10.7. Production of blood and blood products /by units 2011-2015 years/

Production of blood and blood products reached up to 72 642 units, increased by 10.9 percent from the previous year.

¹Figure 10.8. Production of blood and blood products in NCTM and in branch Blood centers /by percentage, 2011-2015 years/





CHAPTER 11

HEALTH ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 11

HEALTH ECONOMICS

This chapter is calculated on the budget performance report of Health and Sports and the revenues and expenditures of Health Insurance Fund.

11.1. BUDGET PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH AND SPORTS SECTOR

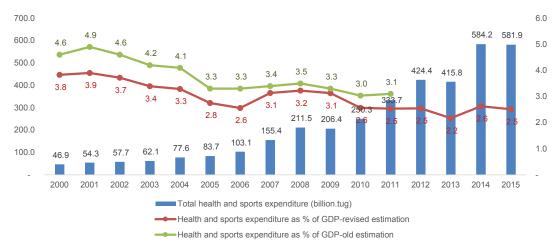


Figure 11.1.1 Expenditure of Health and Sports sector as share of GDP

Source: Division of finance, MOHS

The National Registration and Statistics Office has amended total of 3 times in 2006, 2010 and 2014 for the estimation of GDP and revised the method of estimating GDP and Gross National Income in 2007 and 2013, total of 5 times amendments.

The GDP was increased according to estimation of the revised methodology and the amended calculation of Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product.

The share of Health and Sports sector expenditure to the revised estimation of GDP has been declined comparing to the previous estimation.

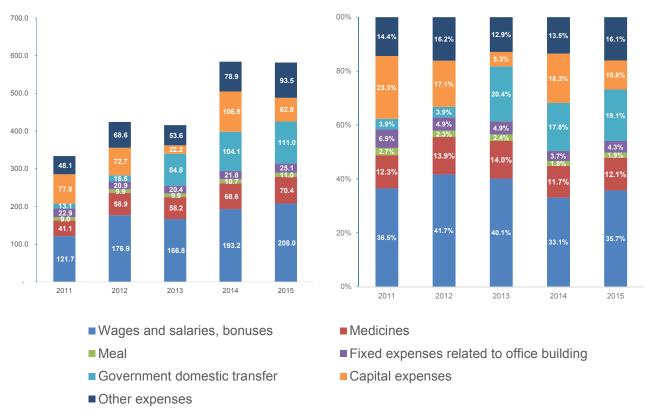
In other words, percentage of Health and Sports sector's expenditure to the revised estimation of GDP has been decreased by 0.2-1.0%, compared to the previous estimation.

However the expenditure of Health Sports sector has been increased by amount, the share of GDP is relatively stable or 2.5-2.6% in past 6 years, except 2013.

Decrease in the share of health and sports sector's expenditure to GDP in 2013 was conditioned due to Sport's sector, it was depended a part in sports is subordination within a Minister of culture, sport and tourism.

Figure 11.1.2.A. Total health and sports expenditure by line items (billion MNT)

Figure 11.1.2.B. Total health and sports expenditure by line items (percentage)



Source: Division of finance, MOHS

In the past 5 years, the expenditure except capital expenditure has been increased year by year in terms of money amount according to the economic category of Health and Sports sector's expenditure.

The capital expenditure is decreased by 3.3 times in 2013, compared to the previous year, increased by 4.8 times in 2014, compared to 2013 and decreased by 1.7 times in 2015, compared to 2014.

The allocation according to standard cost per citizen or an expenditure of family health center is considered in the government internal transfer untill 2012. The increased expenditure of Soum health centers, sports club and committees and other clubs in rural area is added in it since 2013 according to the Law of Budget, the Order number 244 named the Regulation to Develop the Draft of Budget approved by Minister of Finance in 2012 and the Order number #73 named the Regulation of the Right of Budget Spending and Financing.

However amount of money has been increased except capital expenditure, percentage in total expenditure of health and sports sector is instable. This fluctuation is depending on capital expenditure and government internal transfers.

2011

100% 5.3% 18.3% 23.3% 2.9% 80% 3.6% 0.03% 3.9% ■ Capital expenditure 60% 94.7% ■ Sports expenditure 86.2% 82.8% 40% 78.1% **72.8%** ■ Health expenditure 20% 0%

Figure 11.1.3. Total health and sports expenditure by main activities (percentage)

2013

Source: Division of finance, MOHS

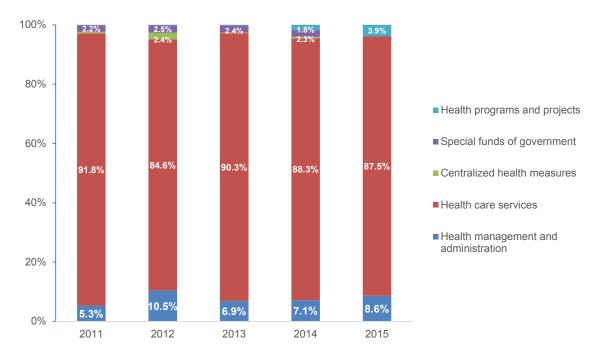
The dynamics of last 5 years shows that the majority of 72.8-94.7 percent of health care expenditure and the lowest expenditure or 0.0-3.9% of sports, 5.3-23.3 percent of capital expenditure, respectively, of total health and sports sectors expenditure

2014

2015

Figure 11.1.4. Health expenditure by sub activities (percentage)

2012



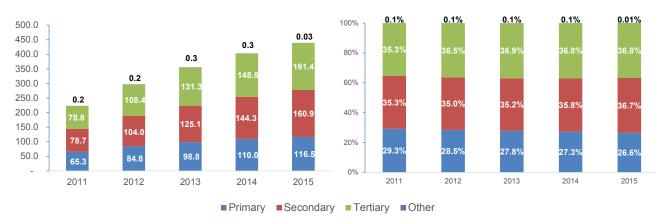
Source: Division of finance, MOHS

Health expenditure categorized by sub groups shows that majority or 84.6-91.8% for health care services, 5.3-10.5% for activities of administration and management in health sector, 2.8-4.9% for centralized health measures, special funds of government and expenditure of projects and programs were spent respectively.

The average of these expenditures in past 5 years shows that 88.5% for health care services, 7.7% for health care management and 3.8% for other expenses were spent respectively.

Figure 11.1.5.A. Health care expenditure by health care level (billion MNT)

Figure 11.1.5.B. Health care expenditure by health care level (percentage)



Source: Division of finance, MOHS

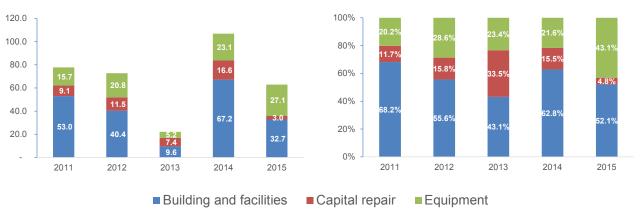
According to the expenditure of health care services categorized by the level of health care services, average of 15.9% annual increase on expenditure primary health care organizations, average of 19.8% annual increase on expenditure of secondary health care organizations, and average of 20.1% annual increase on expenditure of tertiary health care organizations were shown in last 5 years.

The dynamics of last 5 years shows that 26.6-29.3 % for providers of primary health care service, 35.0-36.7% for providers of secondary health care service, 35.3-36.9% for providers of tertiary health care service and 0.01-0.1% for expenditure of other organizations were spent respectively.

Expenditure of primary health care service providers accounts for 29.3% in 2011 and 26.6% in 2015, decreased by 2.7%, expenditure of secondary health care service providers accounts for 35.3% in 2011 and 36.7 in 2015, increased 1.4%, and expenditure of tertiary health care service providers accounts for 35.3% in 2011 and 36.8% in 2015, increased by 1.5%.

Figure 11.1.6.A. Capital expenditure by type of asset (billion MNT)

Figure 11.1.6.B. Capital expenditure by type of asset (percentage)



Source: Division of finance, MOHS

The investment indicators in past 5 years shows, all types of investment cost, amount of money and total investment were varied. Out of total investment, 43.1-68.2% for construction, 4.8-33.5% for renovation and 20.2-43.1% for automobiles and other equipment were spent respectively.

100% 5.0% 5.2% 6.1% **20.3**% 20.9% 21.1% 20.5% 23.2% **24.1**% **25.9**% 24.9% 80% 60% 40% 66.1% 64.0% 68.9% 70.9% 69.4% 71.6% 76.8% ^{79.1}% 75.3% _{73.1}% 76.0% 76.2% 76.6% _{73.9}% 66.5% 20% 0% 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Financed from state budget Financed from health insurance fund ■ Financed from core and auxiliary operations income ■ Financed from foreign source

Figure.11.1.7. Financing sources of health and sports expenditure (percentage)

Source: Division of finance, MOHS

The sources of Health and Sports sector's finance, international sponsors were registered in 2014 and 2015. Projects, programs and capital expenditures were financed by foreign investment.

11.2. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

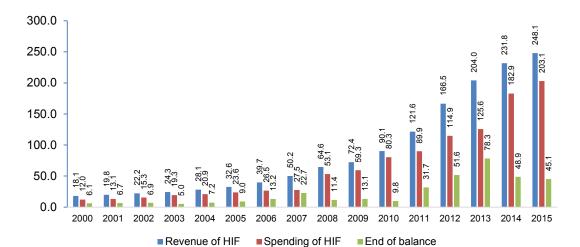


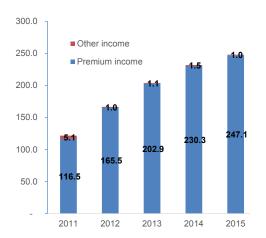
Figure 11.2.1. Revenue and expenditure of Health insurance fund (billion MNT)

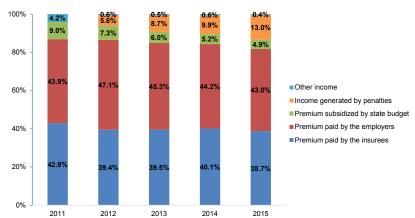
Source: Social Insurance general office, $\ensuremath{\mathsf{DHI}}$

Revenues and expenditure of Health Insurance Fund are expected to be increased year by year. 73% of total revenue was spent annually based on the percentage of health insurance expenditure in revenues of health insurance fund averaged in past 16 years. Out of total, minimum or 54.8% in 2007 and maximum or 89.1% in 2010 were spent respectively.

Figure 11.2.2.A. Revenue of health insurance fund by source of revenue (billion MNT)

Figure 11.2.2.B. Revenue of health insurance fund by source of revenue (percentage)

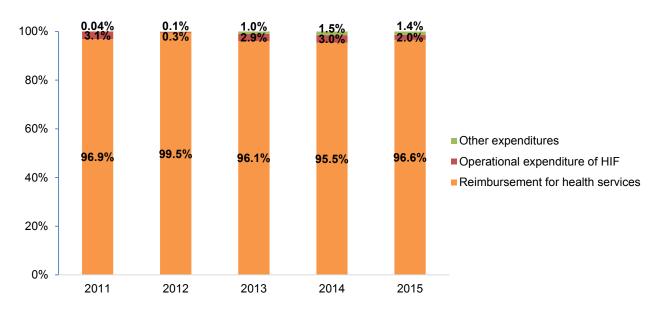




Source: Social Insurance general office, DHI

In 2011, out of total 121.6 billion MNT in Health Insurance Fund, 116.5 billion MNT from premiums and 5.1 billion MNT from other financial sources were constituted and out of total 248.1 billion MNT in 2015, 247.1 billion MNT from premiums and 1.0 billion MNT from other financial sources were constituted. Health insurance premiums paid by Employers made up majority or 43.0-47.1% of total Health Insurance Fund. Second financial source is a premium of insurers that constituted 38.7-42.9% of total Health Insurance Fund. Revenues generated from fines and payments made up 5.6-13.0% of total.

Figure 11.2.3. Expenditure of Health insurance fund (percentage)



Source: Social Insurance general office, DHI

Cost indicators of Health Insurance Fund in past 5 years show, 95.5-99.5% was expenditure of health care services for insurers. 0.3-3.1% of total cost was spent on the activities of Health Insurance Organization.

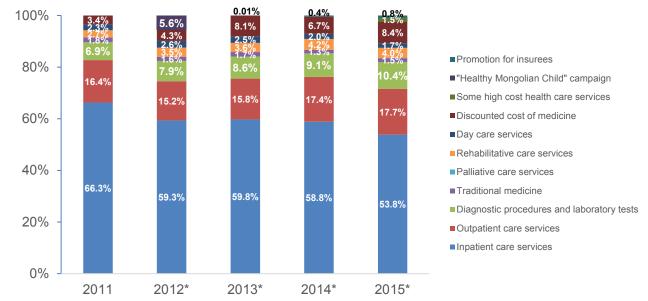


Figure 11.2.4. . Reimbursement for health services by classification of health care services (percentage)

Source: Social Insurance general office, DHI

The health care service cost classified by health care services for insurers shows, 53.8-66.3% for inpatient healthcare service, 15.2-17.7% for outpatient healthcare service, 3.4-8.4% for subsidized cost of pharmaceuticals, 2.7-4.2% for rehabilitation, 1.7-2.6% day care service, 1.3-1.8% for traditional medicines, 0.01-0.1% for palliative care were spent respectively.

Therefore, out of total healthcare service expenditure for insurers, 5.6% for "Healthy Children" Campaign in 2012, 0.01% in 2013, 0.4% in 2014 and 0.8% in 2015 to full medical examination for those did not use their health insurance in 3 years, 1.5% for some high cost health services, essential medical devices, some type of artificial tubes, prosthesis and orthopedic devices for rehabilitation were spent respectively.

Table 11.2.1. In 2015, Expenditure of inpatient and day care health services financed by health unsurance fund for insurers, as planned (10 most expensive diagnosis related group)

Order	Diognosis-related group	Thousand people	Billion tugrik
1	Hypertensive diseases	36.2	9.1
2	Disease of renal and urinary, nephrit	40.2	8.8
3	Pneumonia, disease of pulmonary	33.4	7.9
4	Disease of respiratory	19.9	4.6
5	Other disorders of the nervous system	21.6	4.5
6	Operation of spine, joint and organs injury	8.3	3.8
7	Myocardial infarction, ischaemic embolism, pericarditis	14.7	3.6
8	Diseases of noninfective gastric and intestinal	11.8	3.1
9	Arthritis, arthropathy, other disorders of joint	13.5	3.1
10	Chronic disease of liver	13.6	3.1
	Total	213.2	51.7

As of 2015, 10 diagnosis related group costs listed on the table 10.2.1 constituted major part in total expenditure of inpatient healthcare service and day care service financed by Health Insurance Fund. In total health expenditure, total cost of 10 diagnosis related group spent 47.4% of total estimated cost for healthcare service.

Table 11.2.2. Main indicators of health and sports expenditure

Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP, by production approaches, at current price (million tugrik)	1,224,062.1	1 391 878.2	1 550 609.9	1,224,062.1 1391878.2 1550609.9 1829072.2 2361156.5	2 361 156.9	3 041 405.7	4 027 558.6 4 956 647.2		6 555 569.4	6 590 637.1	9 756 588.4	13 173 763.4	16 688 419.6 19 174 242.6	19 174 242.6	22 227 054.3	23 166 779.1
Total health and sports expemditure (million tugrik)	46,860.6	54 281.1	57 662.2	62 067.2	77 571.3	83 725.9	103 168.0	155 400.0	211 497.1	206 429.3	250 264.7	333 702.5	424 387.9	415 823.8	584 164.7	581 851.5
Health and sports expenditure as % of GDP	3.8	9. 6.	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5
Total health and sports expemditure per capita (tugrik)	19,602.8	22 137.5	23 449.5	24 929.6	30 799.4	32 862.0	40 029.1	43 092.0	79 529.7	76 183.0	90 732.5	119 764.5	149 447.6	143 436.4	197 145.6	192 229.2
Financing source of health end sports expenditure (million tugrik)	ealth end s	ports expen	diture (milli	on tugrik)												
State budget	34,578.9	35 891.1	36 892.8	42 811.3	55 284.1	58 675.0	74 843.5	118 900.0	167 680.3	154 356.2	183 939.8	236 443.9	310 604.8	318 346.3	438 232.1	386 847.1
Ή	9,553.3	14 970.3	18 173.0	15 469.0	18 793.4	21 929.1	24 196.6	31 400.0	38 212.4	45 086.7	59 457.4	65 127.3	85 955.7	85 133.5	122 842.7	135 363.3
Core and auxiliary operations income	2,728.4	3 419.7	2 596.4	3 811.9	3 869.2	3 998.7	5 462.5	4 500.0	6 178.5	5 630.0	8 199.1	9 467.8	11 073.2	12 339.1	21 351.3	16 995.7
Foreign source	,			,	,			,						,	10 850.8	42 821.2

Note: * Database national registration and statistics office /www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do

Table 11.2.3. Health and sports expenditure by line items (MNT)

Line items	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total expenditure	46 860.6	54 281.1	57 662.2	62 067.2	77 571.3	83 725.9	103 168.3	155 400.0	211 497.1	206 429.3	250 264.7	333 702.5	424 387.9	415 823.8	584 164.7	581 851.5
Wages and salaries, bonuses	13 966.9	15 024.5	17 725.3	17 194.4	22 292.5	24 194.6	33 437.3	63 300.0	92 982.4	92 743.8	100 363.8	121 680.3	176 880.1	166 808.4	193 195.5	207 980.8
Medicines	7 960.4	9 538.2	9 379.7	9 504.0	11 235.9	11 881.4	13 361.1	15 600.0	23 298.1	25 415.6	34 982.2	41 101.3	58 893.5	58 227.2	68 589.4	70 433.6
Meal	2 299.8	2 658.8	3 096.6	2 648.8	3 160.6	3 317.7	3 577.1	4 100.0	5 814.1	6 911.5	9.777.7	9 011.3	9 933.1	9 859.1	10 677.2	11 041.4
Fixed expenses related to office building	7 557.3	8 733.2	9 394.6	8 800.6	9 409.1	10 858.2	12 118.7	14 400.0	14 974.6	15 096.3	19 576.8	22 896.9	20 871.8	20 355.7	21 828.3	25 110.3
Government domestic transfer *				1 788.1	2 202.3	3 455.1	4 056.2		9 230.1	9 674.1	10 209.8	13 125.7	16 557.3	84 776.0	104 056.9	110 959.1
Capital expenses	1 399.5	1 162.9	1 929.6	3 168.2	3 576.1	3 459.8	5 799.5	10 846.1	15 758.7	20 591.4	41 112.8	77 765.9	72 694.5	22 161.8	106 870.7	62 870.5
Building and facilities				1 747.8	1 887.3	1 818.1	2 054.3	6 603.5	7 378.8	12 156.9	24 299.8	53 023.2	40 440.3	9 558.4	67 160.1	32 740.2
Capital repair				1 085.7	1 147.9	1 096.1	886.9	1 756.5	4 593.2	5 434.9	7 631.0	9 060.3	11 457.2	7 426.6	16 589.5	3 003.3
Equipment				334.8	540.9	545.6	2 858.3	2 486.1	3 786.7	2 999.6	9 181.9	15 682.4	20 797.0	5 176.7	23 121.0	27 127.1
Other expenses	13 676.7	17 163.5	16 136.4	18 963.2	25 694.8	26 559.0	30 818.5	47 153.9	49 439.1	35 996.6	36 241.5	48 121.2	68 557.5	53 635.5	78 946.7	93 455.8
								Note: * G	overment do	Note: * Goverment domestic transfer has been reported registered in other expenses in	er has been i	eported regis	stered in othe	r expenses i		2000, 2001, 2002, 2007

Table 11.2.4. Composition of health and sports expenditure (MNT)

Health and Sports expenditure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Health expenditure	242 932.4	351 569.6	393 662.0	456 415.3	501 823.2
Health management and administration	12 988.4	36 767.2	27 034.2	32 618.0	43 150.3
Health care services	223 016.8	297 421.5	355 565.6	403 125.5	438 897.0
Family health centers	13 272.7	16 697.2	84 776.0	94 655.2	
Soum health centers	46 482.2	55 853.6	64 776.0	94 655.2	101 279.3
Village health centers	447.9	904.4	1 081.6	1 147.2	
Inter-soum hospitals	5 130.5	11 311.7	12 982.2	14 187.3	15 260.5
Ambulance service center	3 100.3	4 687.2	5 494.7	5 766.4	6 151.3
Zoonotic disease centers of provinces	1 824.1	2 378.1	2 818.3	2 982.6	3 156.7
Centers of traditional medicine and sanatoriums of provinces	1 117.7	1 276.9	1 471.7	1 741.8	1 838.6
Maternity hospitals	4 712.5	6 526.5	9 766.7	12 094.3	13 634.2
Rural general hospital	40.720.0	FF 22F 0	00 440 4	7 969.7	9 126.4
Aimag general hospitals	42 730.9	55 335.0	66 142.4	70 825.3	78 901.8
District health centers and general hospitals	22 086.9	29 619.6	34 521.6	37 697.3	42 103.8
Other hospitals under UB health department	3 167.4	4 196.6	4 920.8	5 268.3	5 989.9
RDTC	14 209.7	22 586.9	26 455.2	28 275.1	30 958.2
Central hospitals	23 623.1	30 372.3	34 129.5	38 571.0	44 828.8
Specialized centers	39 913.0	54 178.5	69 389.5	80 182.3	84 130.1
Institute of traditional medicine and technology	1 036.3	1 274.4	1 363.9	1 504.6	1 510.0
Others	161.6	222.7	251.4	257.0	27.4
Centralized health measures	1 221.4	8 277.4	1 023.7	2 271.9	-
Special funds of government	5 422.0	8 792.6	9 410.7	10 375.0	128.9
Health programs and projects	283.9	310.9	627.8	8 024.9	19 646.9
Sports expenditure	13 004.3	123.8	-	20 878.7	17 157.8
Capital expenditure	77 765.9	72 694.5	22 161.8	106 870.7	62 870.5
Total expenditure	333 702.5	424 387.9	415 823.8	584 164.7	581 851.5

Table 11.2.5. Health insurance fund income, expenditure

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	20	08	20	09
Idicators	(million MNT)	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)						
Revenue of health	18 111.2	19 802.6	22 188.3	24 312.5	28 124.6	32 574.2	39 660.0	50 263.7	2 233.7	64 558.8	2 122.9	72 359.4
insurance fund Premium paid by the	10 111.2	19 002.0	22 100.5	24 312.3	20 124.0	32 314.2	39 000.0	30 203.7	2 233.1	04 330.0	2 122.9	12 339.4
insurees									880.5	28 484.3	887.9	31 577.7
Premium paid by												
the employees												
Premium paid by self employer,												
herdsman, un-												
employed people												
Premium paid by the									539.7	25 980.6	546.0	28 852.4
employers Premium subsidized by												
state budget									1 353.2	8 094.3	1 235.0	8 094.3
Income generated by												
penalties Interest of health												
insurance surplus										1 841.0		3 569.6
placed in bank account										1011.0		0 000.0
Fee fro premium										70.3		74.1
overdue												
Others										88.3		191.3
Expenditure of health												
insurance fund by classifiaction of health	12 024.1	13 057.6	15 320.1	19 264.9	20 901.4	23 581.3	26 528.1	27 542.5	1 617.9	53 113.4	1 736.6	59 295.3
services												
Reimbursement for												
health services by	12 024.1	13 057.6	15 320.1	18 658.4	20 652.5	23 581.3	26 036.7	26 185.3	1 617.9	50 840.4	1 736.6	56 942.6
classification of health		.0 001.0		10 00011	20 002.0	20 00	20 000	20 .00.0		00 0 101 1		000.2.0
services, actual Reimbursement for												
health services by												
classification of health												
services, planned												
Inpatient care services	11 352.7	12 010.7	13 997.6	15 227.5	16 792.6	18 794.0	20 528.5	22 893.4	356.0	39 981.0	340.1	47 500.5
Outpatient care	404.7	440.0	007.4	4 007 5	4 445 0	4 700 4	0.000.0	0.454.5	000.4	0.005.5	050.7	0.000.0
services	191.7	416.0	607.4	1 097.5	1 115.2	1 766.4	3 339.9	2 154.5	920.1	8 605.5	853.7	6 306.3
Diagnostic												
procedures and laboratory tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traditional medicine	_							_				
Palliative care												
services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitative care												
services												
Sanatorium services												
Clinical	229.1	252.2	290.6	342.8	389.1	462.7	558.5	573.0	31.2	1 190.8	36.7	1 507.6
sanatorium	220.1	LOL.L	200.0	012.0	000.1	102.7	000.0	070.0	01.2	1 100.0	00.7	1 007.0
services												
Day care services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	178.8	3.7	145.6
Discounted cost of	250.6	378.7	424.5	381.8	526.9	571.1	564.5	564.4	306.0	884.3	502.4	1 482.6
medicine	200.0	310.1	424.0	301.0	J20.9	J1 1.1	504.5	504.4	500.0	004.3	502.4	1 404.0
Some high cost health care services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family health				4 000 0	4 000 =	4 00= 4	4.045.0					
centers	-	-	-	1 608.8	1 828.7	1 987.1	1 045.3	-	-	-	-	-
"Healthy Mongolian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child" campaign Promotion for												
insurees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational	_	_	_	606.5	248.9	_	491.4	1 357.2		2 273.0		2 352.7
expenditure of HIF												
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Expenditure of health insurance fund by property type*	12 024.1	13 057.6	15 320.1	19 264.9	20 901.4	23 581.3	26 528.1	27 542.5	1 617.9	53 113.4	1 736.6	59 295.3
Public health	11 484 5	12 251.3	14 003.7	17 981.7	18 889.6	21 427.3	24 145.4	25 034.3		43 168.7		47 785.9
organizations	00		000.1		10 000.0	Z1 721.0	→ U. +	_0 007.0		10 100.7		., ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Private health organizations	539.6	806.3	1 316.4	1 283.2	2 011.8	2 154.0	2 382.7	2 058.2		7 671.7		9 156.7
organizations		6 745.0	6 060 0	E 047 6	7 000 0	0.000.0	40 404 0	22 724 2		11 445.4		13 064.1
Annual curplus of LIE	6 027 1											
Annual surplus of HIF Average health insurance	6 087.1	0 745.0	6 868.2	5 047.6	7 223.2	8 992.9	13 131.9	22 721.2		11 440.4		10 004.1

Table 11.2.5. Health insurance fund income, expenditure

Table 11.2.3.1 leal		10	20			12	20	13	20	14	20	15
Idicators	Thousand	(million	Thousand	(million	Thousand	(million	Thousand	(million	Thousand	(million	Thousand	(million
Revenue of health insurance fund	2 267.6	90 131.9	people 2 793.2	MNT) 121 576.4	2 593.6	MNT) 166 500.8	2 864.5	MNT) 203 954.2	3 064.8	MNT) 231 800.2	people 3 003.7	MNT) 248 130.7
Premium paid by the	961.1	39 310.1	1 439.3	52 162.8	1 123.8	65 681.0	1 206.3	80 596.0	1 241.3	92 995.2	1 204.8	96 114.6
insurees	901.1	39 3 10.1	1 439.3	52 162.8	1 123.8	0.180 00	1 206.3	80 596.0	1 241.3	92 995.2	1 204.8	90 114.0
Premium paid by the employees					742.0	61 639.5	803.9	75 943.9	832.9	87 980.2	799.8	91 111.7
Premium paid by self employer, herdsman,					381.8	4 041.5	402.4	4 652.1	408.4	5 015.1	405.0	5 003.0
un-employed people Premium paid by the	500.0	05.005.5	050.0	50.101.0		70.075.0		00 447 4		100 100 0		100 700 7
employers Premium subsidized by	580.8	35 965.7	659.3	53 421.3		78 375.0		92 417.1		102 420.0		106 726.7
state budget	1 306.5	10 906.1	1 353.9	10 906.1	1 469.8	12 151.5	1 658.3	12 151.5	1 823.5	12 033.2	1 798.9	12 040.2
Income generated by penalties						9 341.8		17 695.7		22 896.8		32 249.6
Interest of health insurance surplus placed in bank account		3 823.2		4 833.8		669.6		590.3		883.9		643.7
Fee fro premium overdue		75.0		115.9		215.4		308.2		468.3		279.8
Others		51.7		136.5		66.4		195.4		102.6		76.1
Expenditure of health insurance fund by classifiaction of health	2 657.4	80 333.7	3 198.4	89 949.3		114 898.9		125 636.0		182 919.3		203 070.5
services												
Reimbursement for health services by classification of health services, actual	2 656.6	78 121.2	3 196.7	87 145.7		114 357.7		120 737.4		174 680.9		196 133.5
Reimbursement for health services by classification of health services, planned					4 126.4	113 786.6	3 843.2	120 813.5	4 452.1	174 592.7	5 042.6	196 392.1
Inpatient care services	333.9	55 201.0	351.8	57 781.9	362.3	67 516.9	374.1	72 187.8	419.1	102 733.1	427.0	105 733.6
Outpatient care services	1 259.3	11 711.4	1 537.8	14 319.1	1 636.8	17 286.4	1 755.1	19 091.2	1 971.6	30 434.3	2 242.0	34 849.2
Diagnostic procedures and laboratory tests	417.8	3 846.2	593.5	6 031.9	716.0	8 947.6	753.6	10 369.9	861.9	15 808.8	939.1	20 371.3
Traditional medicine	18.7	1 467.6	20.6	1 609.7	20.6	1 853.7	22.0	2 044.0	20.6	2 327.8	26.0	2 966.2
Palliative care services	0.3	20.7	0.6	32.3	0.1	11.5	0.1	10.8	0.2	61.1	0.4	123.9
Rehabilitative care services					55.8	4 017.8	58.7	4 342.8	67.7	7 402.3	71.4	7 847.3
Sanatorium					54.9	3 955.3	57.4	4 244.9	66.8	7 298.1	70.5	7 748.1
services Clinical sanatorium	42.0	2 062.1	50.3	2 388.4	0.9	62.6	1.3	97.8	0.9	104.2	0.9	99.2
services												
Day care services Discounted cost of	17.2	1 766.8	19.4	1 994.1	24.5	2 931.3	24.8	3 033.2	28.4	3 444.4	27.8	3 383.6
medicine Some high cost	567.4	2 045.4	622.8	2 988.3	706.9	4 886.4	854.5	9 727.4	1 073.3	11 634.6	1 286.3	16 450.8
health care services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3 036.4
Family health centers "Healthy Mongolian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child" campaign Promotion for	-	-	-	-	603.3	6 335.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
insurees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	6.4	9.3	746.4	20.4	1 629.7
Operational expenditure of HIF		2 196.1		2 766.9		398.2		3 693.7		5 491.0		4 114.0
Other expenditures	0.8	16.5	1.7	36.7		143.0		1 204.9		2 747.4		2 823.0
Expenditure of health insurance fund by property type*	2 657.4	80 333.7	3 198.4	89 949.3		113 786.6		120 813.5		174 592.7		196 392.1
Public health organizations		62 807.1		68 905.6		89 374.7		89 760.2		128 768.0		141 626.2
Private health		15 320.3		18 276.9		24 411.9		31 053.4		45 824.8		54 765.8
organizations Annual surplus of HIF		9 798.2		31 627.1		51 601.9		78 318.2		48 880.9		45 060.2
Average health insurance	82.	6%	98.6	6%	90	.4%	97.	7%	102	2.3%	98.	1%
coverage						diture of he						

Note: * Expenditure of health insurance fund by property type, planned 2012-2015

Table 11.2.6. Planned expenditure of health insurance fund by DRG

DRG code	DRG name	Number of person	Expenditure
1	Haemorrhage, cerebral infarction	4 130.0	1 042 831 575.5
2	Cerebrovascular disease, stroke and it's siquelae	12 714.0	2 980 920 580.0
3	Disease of nerve, nerve peripheral nervous system	7 428.0	1 554 603 860.0
4	Meningitis	233.0	84 542 772.0
5	Seizures, convulsions, status epilepticus	4 678.0	1 446 286 200.5
6	Migraine and Other headache syndroms	10 630.0	2 290 961 999.5
7	Other disorders of nervous system	21 591.0	4 506 650 886.5
8	Operations of brain, spinal, peripheral nerve	227.0	141 160 198.0
9	Disorders of globe and lens	802.0	147 098 709.0
10	Disorders of eye	863.0	156 130 945.0
11	Disorders of eye reason of nerve	256.0	41 735 250.0
12	Other disorders of eye	578.0	108 454 764.0
13	Operations of eye	5 325.0	1 392 386 109.5
14	Disorders of vestibular function and deafness	977.0	134 367 084.0
15	Diseases of ear, nose and tube	6 185.0	1 307 295 230.5
16	Other diseases of ear, nose, mouth and tube	11 417.0	2 210 349 115.5
17	Operations of ear, nose, mouth, tube and upper respiratory	2 194.0	532 789 032.0
18	Other operations of ear, nose, mouth, tube and tubotympanic organs	3 621.0	913 095 452.0
19	Diseases of respiratory system	19 917.0	4 595 448 453.0
20	Pneumonia, infection of pulmonary	33 367.0	7 898 617 819.0
21	Asthma, Status asthmaticus, Bronchiectasis	2 319.0	430 346 501.5
22	Disorders of interstitial pulmonary, pleural	239.0	49 330 031.0
23	Emphysema, pneumothorax, effusion and other diseases	3 463.0	887 360 291.5
24	Operation of thoracic	102.0	39 872 729.5
25	Injury of intrathoracic organs and intra-abdominal organs	218.0	55 851 147.0
26	Myocardial infarction, ischaemic embolism, pericarditis	14 734.0	3 635 410 576.0
27	Heart failure, complications	267.0	60 657 300.0
28	Disorders of veins, thrombosis, thrombophlebitis	1 322.0	168 290 915.0
29	Disorders of aortic and arterial	168.0	36 177 650.0
30	Atherosclerosis	1 868.0	400 565 256.0
31	Hypertensive diseases	36 153.0	9 135 166 998.5
32 33	Disorders of rheumatic heart and valve	1 647.0 344.0	321 618 241.0
34	Disorder of cardiac arrhythmias and conduction Angina pectoris	5 209.0	63 054 636.0 1 049 779 331.0
35	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, rheumatic disease	5 420.0	1 078 124 565.0
36	Other disorders of the circulatory system	178.0	33 020 602.0
37	Operation of heart	42.0	31 654 312.0
38	Operation of vessels	2 897.0	936 139 493.5
39	Diseases of tooth and oral cavity, treatment of dental caries	1 911.0	284 500 622.0
40	Operations of face and floor of mouth	344.0	149 404 682.0
41	Peritonitis, disorder of intestine	128.0	34 636 140.0
42	Disorders of appendix	240.0	59 933 952.0
43	Operation of acute appendicitis	11 573.0	2 917 927 660.0
44	Inguinal and Femoral hernia	109.0	23 041 875.0
45	Other hernia	61.0	15 760 767.0
46	Operation of hernia	1 570.0	427 436 332.0
47	Gastric and intestinal ulcer, diverticular disease of intestine	10 904.0	2 218 373 092.0
48	Operation of gastric ucler	169.0	71 440 734.0
49	Disorder of oesophagus	563.0	109 381 793.0
50	Vascular disorders of intestine and other diagnosis of intestine	100.0	27 045 774.0
51	Intestinal ileus and obstruction	323.0	69 283 612.0
52	Diseases of noninfective gastric and intestines	11 798.0	3 148 086 734.5
53	Other diseases of digestive system	1 303.0	283 485 995.0
54	Operation of enteritis and colitis	846.0	275 998 704.0
55	Toxic, cirrhosis and failure of liver	9 199.0	2 221 761 495.5
56	Disorder of pancreas	4 515.0	1 019 744 759.0
57	Operation of liver and pancreas	149.0	89 747 195.0
58	Chronic disorders of liver	13 567.0	3 075 510 767.0
59	Disorders of biliary tract	4 536.0	950 300 876.5
60	Operation of biliary tract	3 040.0	1 497 770 014.5
61	Endoscopic operation of digestive tract	3 457.0	988 556 345.0
62	Other operation of digestive tract	1 930.0	598 788 032.0

DRG code	DRG name	Number of person	Expenditure
63	Injury, amputation, crushing of organs	241.0	66 437 256.0
64	Operation of spine, joint and other organs injury	8 346.0	3 836 989 600.0
65	Superficial injury and open wound of organs, injury of nerve, vessels and tendon	6 879.0	1 831 963 847.0
66	Fracture, dislocation, sprain and strain	4 866.0	1 456 200 294.0
67	Osteomyelitis, osteoporosis, osteomalacia and other osteopathies	815.0	193 951 588.0
68	Disorder of spinal	6 265.0	1 188 763 672.0
69	Arthritis, arthropathy, other disorders of joint	13 496.0	3 091 310 757.5
70	Other injuries and it's sequelae	1 647.0	365 456 015.0
71	Other operations not elsewhere classified	4 955.0	1 407 446 964.0
72	Pyoderma and mycoses of skin	5 541.0	1 244 210 681.0
73	Diseases of Pemphigus and Bullous of skin	286.0	54 412 344.0
74	Disease of skin reason of allergy	10 494.0	2 058 309 082.5
75	Diseases of skin appendages	101.0	18 530 074.0
76	Other diseases of skin	1 394.0	284 305 421.0
77	Diabetes mellitus, nutritional and metabolic disorders	9 578.0	2 927 023 293.5
78	Other disorders of endocrine	595.0	175 961 751.0
79	Operation of thyroid gland	354.0	75 703 417.0
80	Operation of endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	45.0	17 427 840.0
81	Renal failure	761.0	204 684 138.0
82	Disorders of the genitourinary system	40 207.0	8 757 319 574.0
83	Operation of kidney	227.0	81 808 285.0
84	Calculus of kidney and ureter	327.0	86 006 634.0
85	Operation of calculus of kidney	32.0	15 630 030.0
86	"Symptoms and signs involving the urinary system "	606.0	150 821 182.0
87	Other disorders of kidney and ureter	929.0	221 894 996.0
88	Endoscopic operation of genitourinary organs	1 028.0	296 267 807.0
89	Operation of bladder	67.0	22 502 345.0
90	Other operations of kidney and ureter	119.0	39 321 169.5
91	Diseases of male genital organs	1 163.0	290 506 528.0
92	Operation of prostate	273.0	98 061 380.0
93	Other operations of male genital organs	1 252.0	412 273 338.5
93	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	7 857.0	1 404 139 157.0
95	Other diseases of female pelvic organs	5 921.0	1 250 919 758.0
96	Operations of pelvic peritoneal	522.0	177 718 504.0
96		747.0	126 707 113.0
98	Endoscopic operation of female		
	Other operation of female	1 732.0	379 085 520.0
99	Benign neoplasms, polyp	2 151.0	450 677 893.0
100	Coagulation defects	295.0	72 694 693.0
101	Anaemias Others discorders of blood and blood fermion arrange.	834.0	169 438 844.0
102	Other disorders of blood and blood-forming organs	1 039.0	185 995 395.0
103	Poisoning by drugs and others, adverse effects	308.0	91 426 584.0
104	Burns, frostbite, Chilblains	1 989.0	674 955 938.0
105	Foreign body entering through natural orifice, unspecified injuries	153.0	46 485 963.5
106	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1 985.0	576 572 256.5
107	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	358.0	82 857 852.0
108	Non-operational outpatient visit	1 226 477.0	18 397 155 362.0
109	Operational outpatient visit,	1 015 561.0	16 452 039 000.0
110	Diagnostic procedures and laboratory tests	939 122.0	20 371 348 398.0
111	Traditional medicine	25 958.0	2 966 239 095.0
112	Palliative care services	416.0	123 885 000.0
113/114	Sanatorium services	71 393.0	7 847 257 531.0
114	Clinical sanatorium services	846.0	98 355 725.0
115	long term rehabilitative care services	-	-
300	Promotion for insurees	20 378.0	1 629 655 000.0
prothesis for	costed health care services, necessary medical durables, some kind of trunk, rehabilitation, orthopaedics	2 133.0	3 036 415 794.0
	ngolian child" campaign	-	-
	cost of medicine	1 286 297.0	16 450 825 102.0
Total		5 042 575	196 392 061 622.5



CHAPTER 12

HEALTH STATICAL INDICATORS, 2006-2015 YEAR

NUMBER OF BIRTH

읟	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
~	Arkhangai	1556	1742	1989	2045	1946	2005	1973	2101	2170	2037
7	Bayan-Ulgii	2405	2520	2647	2558	2459	2569	2568	2783	2801	2761
က	Bayankhongor	1455	1725	2046	2047	1874	2098	2119	2308	2174	2125
4	Bulgan	730	814	942	1060	975	962	953	1023	666	985
2	Govi-Altai	1168	1209	1365	1374	1303	1310	1373	1376	1265	1284
9	Gobi-Sumber	262	286	304	361	379	352	443	478	488	442
7	Darkhan-Uul	1603	1951	2163	2592	2469	2496	2609	2680	2843	2628
∞	Dornogovi	963	1119	1239	1337	1288	1348	1405	1502	1483	1534
ဝ	Dornod	1363	1481	1796	1927	1842	1993	1923	1972	1982	1958
10	Dundgovi	792	894	978	1085	864	992	811	890	947	966
7	Zavkhan	1469	1553	1811	1878	1656	1383	1448	1501	1612	1628
12	Orkhon	1446	1875	2232	2489	2294	2570	2581	2891	2826	2680
13	Uvurkhangai	2146	2424	2734	2942	2752	2511	2582	2779	2742	2741
4	Umnugovi	790	806	1176	1280	1167	1213	1293	1536	1439	1509
15	Sukhbaatar	898	945	1038	1192	1149	1288	1248	1217	1329	1395
16	Selenge	1199	1518	1713	1848	1896	1859	1932	1924	2024	1945
17	Tuv	725	765	911	934	922	923	1126	1238	1325	1279
18	Uvs	1810	1792	2253	2379	1953	1964	2041	1994	2110	1996
19	Khovd	1835	2012	2240	2227	2076	2396	2346	2364	2306	2312
20	Khuvsgul	2229	2513	3043	3149	2933	3108	3186	3297	3306	3119
21	Khentii	1130	1304	1441	1560	1388	1483	1490	1611	1630	1633
22	Aimag average	27944	31350	36061	38264	35585	36597	37450	39465	39801	38987
23	Ulaanbaatar	19417	24284	27026	30280	30075	33731	37024	39906	41427	41447
24	Country average	47361	55634	63087	68544	65660	70328	74474	79371	81228	80434

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTH

읟	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
~	Arkhangai	1549	1741	1990	2049	1950	2013	1985	2115	2180	2051
7	Bayan-Ulgii	2358	2486	2609	2518	2415	2546	2546	2762	2789	2770
3	Bayankhongor	1460	1725	2043	2058	1884	2107	2124	2316	2183	2133
4	Bulgan	731	819	946	1068	978	964	962	1024	1008	991
2	Govi-Altai	1164	1214	1358	1379	1303	1315	1370	1387	1265	1293
9	Gobi-Sumber	260	285	304	360	377	354	443	479	491	446
7	Darkhan-Uul	1614	1963	2173	2612	2477	2500	2634	2698	2855	2644
∞	Dornogovi	957	1131	1243	1332	1296	1355	1414	1509	1488	1549
တ	Dornod	1372	1485	1797	1930	1847	1999	1922	1984	1984	1970
10	Dundgovi	791	897	985	1093	867	764	817	890	948	1001
7	Zavkhan	1466	1547	1804	1877	1651	1377	1452	1512	1615	1631
12	Orkhon	1444	1867	2243	2506	2306	2585	2589	2911	2831	2696
13	Uvurkhangai	2153	2432	2734	2946	2752	2510	2590	2783	2757	2755
14	Umnugovi	794	911	1180	1282	1178	1221	1301	1544	1441	1505
15	Sukhbaatar	866	951	1039	1190	1160	1297	1259	1224	1330	1395
16	Selenge	1199	1519	1711	1845	1909	1858	1940	1934	2029	1956
17	Tuv	721	766	919	932	927	923	1127	1240	1334	1274
18	Uvs	1808	1794	2262	2386	1946	1964	2045	1999	2127	2009
19	Khovd	1827	2020	2240	2227	2075	2391	2351	2372	2320	2313
20	Khuvsgul	2218	2506	3054	3160	2932	3114	3197	3295	3317	3128
21	Khentii	1125	1304	1445	1575	1386	1495	1496	1615	1637	1634
22	Aimag average	27877	31363	36079	38325	35616	36652	37564	39593	39929	39144
23	Ulaanbaatar	19499	24411	27183	30437	30273	33924	37214	40187	41786	41731
24	Country average	47376	55774	63262	68762	62889	70576	74778	79780	81715	80875

MATERNAL MORTALITY, / PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

Bayon-Ugili 1722 2414 765 1886 414 786 1178 1448 359 722 Bayanchungor 66.5 173.9 48.9 97.2 0.0 0.0 188.3 0.0 137.4 46.9 Bayanchungor 66.5 173.9 48.9 97.2 0.0 <th>Aimag and city Arkhangai</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th>	Aimag and city Arkhangai	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
685 1739 489 97.2 0.0 1883 0.0 1874 0.0 0.0 197.3 0.0 1037 0.0 0.0 107 0.0 0.0 0.0 187.3 0.0 1037 0.0 0		127.2	241.4	76.7	198.6	41.4	78.6	117.8	144.8	35.9	72.2
0.0 0.0 0.0 167.3 0.0 1037 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 171.8 411.9 0.0 172.5 76.7 76.0 0.0		68.5	173.9	48.9	97.2	0.0	0.0	188.3	0.0	137.4	46.9
171.8 411.9 0.0 72.5 76.7 76.0 0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	187.3	0.0	103.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3846 00 0		171.8	411.9	0.0	72.5	76.7	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62.0 50.9 46.0 0.0 0.0 37.1 0.0 6.0 104.5 0.0 60.0 0.0 0.0 66.3 0.0 6.0 0.0 6.0 0		384.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
104.5 0.0 </td <th></th> <td>62.0</td> <td>50.9</td> <td>46.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>38.0</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td>		62.0	50.9	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	37.1	0.0	0.0
218.7 67.3 55.6 0.0 60.0 50.0 60.0 <th< td=""><th></th><td>104.5</td><td>0.0</td><td>80.5</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>66.3</td><td>0.0</td><td>0:0</td></th<>		104.5	0.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0:0
69.0 111.5 101.5 91.5 0.0 0		218.7	67.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	52.0	0:0	0.0	0.0
68.2 64.6 110.9 159.8 60.6 72.6 206.6 66.1 0.0 69.3 107.1 0.0 39.9 86.7 38.7 38.6 0.0 35.3 0.0 123.4 36.6 67.9 0.0 159.4 38.6 0.0 35.3 10.0 123.4 36.6 67.9 169.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 69.4 90.0 0.0 69.4 69.4 0.0 69.4 69.4 69.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 69.4 69.4 69.4 0.0		0:0	111.5	101.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0
69.3 107.1 0.0 39.9 86.7 38.7 38.6 0.0 35.3 0.0 123.4 36.6 67.9 0.0 159.4 38.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 329.3 0.0 78.0 169.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 69.4 0.0 69.4 0.0 69.4 0.0		68.2	64.6	110.9	159.8	9.09	72.6	206.6	66.1	0.0	0.0
0.0 123.4 36.6 67.9 0.0 159.4 38.6 0.0		69.3	107.1	0.0	39.9	86.7	38.7	38.6	0:0	35.3	0.0
0.0 329.3 0.0 169.8 0.0 0.0 69.4 69.4 115.5 0.0 0.0 168.1 0.0 77.1 794 0.0 0.0 83.4 0.0 58.4 54.2 52.4 107.6 51.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 205.5 0.0 177.5 0.0 0.0 55.3 44.2 0.0 205.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 54.7 99.0 44.6 89.8 96.4 83.6 0.0 84.3 86.2 0.0 36.9 32.7 94.9 34.1 64.2 31.3 91.0 0.0 88.9 76.7 138.4 127.0 0.0 0.0 133.7 0.0 0.0 68.2 102.0 44.3 83.5 44.9 46.2 43.0 52.3 35.9 71.8 73.7 85.6 48.2 58.9 9.0 0.0 0.0		0.0	123.4	36.6	6.79	0.0	159.4	38.6	35.9	0.0	36.3
115.5 0.0 168.1 0.0 77.1 79.4 0.0 0.0 83.4 0.0 58.4 54.2 52.4 107.6 51.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 321.9 0.0 0.0 177.5 0.0 0.0 55.3 55.7 44.2 0.0 205.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 64.7 99.0 44.6 89.8 96.4 83.6 0.0 84.3 86.2 0.0 88.9 76.7 102.0 44.9 127.0 0		0.0	329.3	0.0	78.0	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	66.4
83.4 0.0 58.4 54.2 52.4 107.6 51.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 177.5 0.0 <t< td=""><th></th><td>115.5</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>168.1</td><td>0.0</td><td>17.1</td><td>79.4</td><td>0.0</td><td>0:0</td><td>0.0</td></t<>		115.5	0.0	0.0	168.1	0.0	17.1	79.4	0.0	0:0	0.0
6.0. 0.0 <th></th> <td>83.4</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>58.4</td> <td>54.2</td> <td>52.4</td> <td>107.6</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>0:0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>51.1</td>		83.4	0.0	58.4	54.2	52.4	107.6	51.5	0:0	0.0	51.1
55.355.744.20.0205.50.00.00.00.00.00.054.799.044.689.896.483.60.084.386.286.20.039.932.794.934.164.231.391.030.188.976.7138.4127.00.00.0133.70.00.068.2102.044.383.544.951.858.632.825.071.873.755.278.946.244.250.835.935.969.789.649.081.445.548.250.842.630.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	321.9	0.0	0.0	177.5	0:0	0.0	78.5
54.799.044.689.896.483.60.084.386.20.039.932.794.934.164.231.391.030.188.976.7138.4127.00.00.0133.70.00.068.2102.044.383.544.951.858.632.825.071.873.755.278.946.244.243.052.335.969.789.649.081.445.548.250.842.630.6		55.3	55.7	44.2	0.0	205.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0
0.0 39.9 32.7 94.9 34.1 64.2 31.3 91.0 30.1 88.9 76.7 138.4 127.0 0.0 0.0 133.7 0.0 0.0 68.2 102.0 44.3 83.5 44.9 51.8 58.6 32.8 25.0 71.8 73.7 55.2 78.9 46.2 44.2 43.0 52.3 35.9 69.7 89.6 49.0 81.4 45.5 48.2 50.8 42.6 30.6		54.7	0.66	44.6	8.68	96.4	83.6	0.0	84.3	86.2	0.0
88.9 76.7 138.4 127.0 0.0 0.0 133.7 0.0 0.0 68.2 102.0 44.3 83.5 44.9 51.8 58.6 32.8 25.0 71.8 73.7 55.2 78.9 46.2 44.2 43.0 52.3 35.9 69.7 89.6 49.0 81.4 45.5 48.2 50.8 42.6 30.6		0:0	39.9	32.7	94.9	34.1	64.2	31.3	91.0	30.1	32.0
68.2 102.0 44.3 83.5 44.9 51.8 58.6 32.8 25.0 71.8 73.7 55.2 78.9 46.2 44.2 43.0 52.3 35.9 69.7 89.6 49.0 81.4 45.5 48.2 50.8 42.6 30.6		88.9	76.7	138.4	127.0	0.0	0.0	133.7	0.0	0:0	61.2
73.7 55.2 78.9 46.2 44.2 43.0 52.3 35.9 89.6 49.0 81.4 45.5 48.2 50.8 42.6 30.6	Ф	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	23.0
89.6 49.0 81.4 45.5 48.2 50.8 42.6 30.6		71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8
		69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0

CHILD MORTALITY, / PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS /

읟	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
_	Arkhangai	16.8	17.8	28.6	25.9	26.2	16.4	19.6	18.4	13.3	14.1
7	Bayan-Ulgii	17.4	18.5	17.6	27.0	22.8	24.7	23.2	17.4	23.7	24.9
က	Bayankhongor	30.1	20.9	26.9	22.8	26.5	19.5	14.1	18.1	15.1	14.1
4	Bulgan	16.4	22.0	13.7	18.7	20.4	11.4	18.7	17.6	20.8	17.2
2	Govi-Altai	20.6	30.5	25.8	26.8	20.7	24.3	20.4	25.2	24.5	13.1
9	Gobi-Sumber	23.1	3.5	29.6	22.2	2.7	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	13.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	13.6	8.2	10.6	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.0	10.2
ω	Dornogovi	26.1	23.0	30.6	21.8	24.7	13.3	16.3	15.2	13.4	12.3
6	Dornod	21.1	18.9	16.7	17.1	20.0	20.0	14.6	13.1	9.6	7.6
10	Dundgovi	15.2	14.5	14.2	20.1	21.9	13.1	11.0	10.1	16.9	7.0
7	Zavkhan	21.1	19.4	20.5	22.9	26.7	22.5	22.7	17.9	23.5	25.8
12	Orkhon	18.0	16.1	17.8	15.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	11.3	14.5	12.2
13	Uvurkhangai	23.2	28.4	31.5	23.1	28.3	27.1	23.2	14.7	12.7	14.2
4	Umnugovi	27.7	22.0	23.7	21.1	22.1	19.7	16.9	16.8	20.1	16.6
15	Sukhbaatar	19.6	20.0	23.1	18.5	21.6	18.5	22.2	15.5	20.3	18.6
16	Selenge	15.0	9.2	7.6	14.1	8.4	5.4	6.7	7.8	6.4	8.2
17	Tuv	12.5	5.2	7.6	18.2	25.9	27.1	19.5	13.7	16.5	13.3
18	Uvs	21.6	35.1	22.1	30.6	33.4	23.4	15.2	17.0	18.8	20.4
19	Khovd	16.4	18.8	16.1	18.9	24.1	18.4	18.3	14.3	19.4	20.8
20	Khuvsgul	27.1	29.5	27.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	26.0	23.1	16.0	22.4
21	Khentii	20.4	17.6	27.7	29.2	19.5	18.7	16.0	18.0	15.3	17.1
22	Aimag average	20.3	20.3	21.2	21.9	22.1	19.2	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	19.0	14.7	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7
24	Country average	19.8	17.8	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.3

PERINATAL MORTALITY, / PER 1000 BIRTHS /

Nº Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Arkhangai	16.6	15.9	18.5	17.0	20.4	13.8	12.5	15.1	13.2	9.7
2 Bayan-Ulgii	35.0	36.0	29.6	28.3	30.7	33.9	23.5	22.8	18.5	16.9
3 Bayankhongor	25.1	18.4	24.7	16.9	20.0	16.0	13.1	15.8	17.7	14.0
4 Bulgan	13.6	20.6	7.4	12.1	8.2	16.4	14.5	12.6	13.8	16.1
5 Govi-Altai	22.0	20.5	27.6	16.5	18.3	21.1	18.8	18.0	22.7	9.2
6 Gobi-Sumber	19.1	7.0	19.5	11.1	6.7	5.6	6.8	12.5	8.1	8.9
7 Darkhan-Uul	6.8	3.1	6.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	7.2	9.6	7.7	9.4
8 Dornogovi	23.8	20.2	28.7	25.3	20.7	11.0	8.5	15.2	10.7	9.7
9 Dornod	19.6	15.4	18.2	17.5	15.6	14.9	16.5	12.0	13.5	8.6
10 Dundgovi	11.3	11.1	7.1	12.8	13.8	16.9	12.2	8.9	13.6	4.0
11 Zavkhan	23.6	19.2	19.7	16.9	22.2	28.0	23.2	12.5	14.8	17.6
12 Orkhon	17.9	21.2	16.8	13.1	16.4	16.5	14.2	14.0	14.4	13.3
13 Uvurkhangai	16.1	22.9	21.4	17.2	19.4	21.7	19.6	12.9	12.6	11.6
14 Umnugovi	12.6	12.0	16.0	15.5	19.4	13.1	14.6	16.1	18.6	17.1
15 Sukhbaatar	21.7	13.6	18.1	20.0	12.0	16.8	13.5	10.6	13.4	16.4
16 Selenge	14.1	11.8	8.1	11.3	9.4	8.6	9.8	7.2	9.3	8.1
17 Tuv	17.8	10.4	14.0	18.1	17.2	21.5	14.1	16.0	9.7	18.6
18 Uvs	22.4	24.2	17.5	18.3	25.9	18.2	17.9	16.4	15.9	14.9
19 Khovd	21.1	13.3	17.3	18.2	22.5	18.6	16.8	16.7	15.5	19.3
20 Khuvsgul	20.1	20.9	17.6	18.5	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.1	17.3	18.1
21 Khentii	17.6	13.7	19.2	17.1	17.2	12.7	12.6	12.3	15.8	12.8
22 Aimag average	19.8	18.2	18.3	17.0	18.2	17.4	15.4	14.4	14.3	13.4
23 Ulaanbaatar	19.0	14.1	16.2	16.8	15.4	13.2	14.4	14.3	14.7	15.6
24 Country average	19.5	16.4	17.4	16.9	16.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.6

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, / PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS/

읟	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
_	Arkhangai	21.9	20.1	31.7	28.8	31.3	20.9	23.7	22.7	18.3	18.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	24.6	26.1	23.8	36.9	33.1	29.1	27.9	23.9	26.5	31.4
3	Bayankhongor	38.4	23.8	28.9	26.7	32.9	25.6	17.9	20.7	19.7	18.3
4	Bulgan	21.9	28.1	13.7	21.5	24.5	13.5	19.8	20.5	23.8	19.2
2	Govi-Altai	25.8	36.2	33.1	35.5	26.9	25.9	22.6	30.3	26.9	15.5
9	Gobi-Sumber	23.1	17.5	32.9	27.8	5.3	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	15.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	17.3	10.7	14.3	11.9	11.7	12.8	11.0	10.7	8.4	12.1
8	Dornogovi	30.3	25.6	33.8	24.0	28.5	19.2	18.4	21.9	19.5	12.3
6	Dornod	27.0	26.9	22.3	20.2	23.8	25.5	16.6	19.2	13.1	10.2
10	Dundgovi	19.0	15.6	16.2	22.9	30.0	15.7	12.2	14.6	20.0	10.0
7	Zavkhan	24.6	23.9	25.5	24.5	32.7	26.1	28.2	21.2	26.6	28.2
12	Orkhon	22.2	17.7	18.3	16.8	18.2	15.9	16.6	13.4	16.2	15.2
13	Uvurkhangai	26.5	31.3	35.1	25.8	33.1	33.1	27.0	19.4	16.0	18.9
4	Umnugovi	30.2	27.4	28.8	23.4	26.3	22.9	23.1	19.4	26.4	19.9
15	Sukhbaatar	24.2	27.3	26.0	22.7	25.9	24.7	26.2	21.2	24.8	22.9
16	Selenge	24.2	14.5	12.9	16.3	13.1	9.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	11.8
17	Tuv	16.6	7.8	8.6	20.4	30.2	32.5	29.3	14.5	17.2	17.3
18	Uvs	26.5	40.1	26.5	36.5	43.2	27.5	19.6	20.0	23.0	23.4
19	Khovd	21.9	23.3	21.0	25.1	29.9	22.6	22.5	17.7	24.1	23.3
20	Khuvsgul	35.2	33.9	31.8	33.9	37.9	32.8	29.1	28.8	19.3	27.5
21	Khentii	24.0	20.7	37.4	31.7	28.1	27.4	23.4	23.5	18.3	18.4
22	Aimag average	25.6	24.6	25.3	25.7	28.0	23.5	21.3	19.7	19.0	19.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	21.8	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3
24	Country average	24.0	22.1	23.4	23.6	24.6	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	18.3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, / PER 10000 POPULATION /

일	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
_	Arkhangai	65.3	104.8	89.0	61.0	68.1	127.4	89.7	82.0	62.6	64.1
7	Bayan-Ulgii	40.4	48.0	112.5	86.1	72.1	53.0	33.4	45.5	40.7	65.5
က	Bayankhongor	102.0	183.2	207.0	266.4	339.6	272.0	161.0	126.4	142.5	183.1
4	Bulgan	106.4	149.9	226.6	191.0	135.2	207.4	161.6	6.06	73.4	68.5
2	Govi-Altai	9'22	159.8	174.8	72.3	161.4	125.0	80.8	49.2	88.1	75.8
9	Gobi-Sumber	185.7	244.4	225.0	113.9	206.2	213.4	140.6	137.2	106.1	74.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	131.6	199.6	206.7	176.8	144.8	153.9	114.1	96.2	101.0	77.3
∞	Dornogovi	167.9	271.5	205.0	190.7	238.6	209.3	166.9	172.5	134.6	139.8
ဝ	Dornod	335.7	226.4	298.1	281.4	257.9	332.8	315.8	421.7	334.5	337.8
10	Dundgovi	109.9	103.9	54.2	44.4	75.8	171.3	116.0	80.7	91.0	125.3
7	Zavkhan	75.8	92.0	96.4	81.3	6.96	143.1	108.0	107.9	2.99	75.2
12	Orkhon	165.5	171.2	174.7	148.4	132.4	147.9	107.2	74.0	68.5	104.2
13	Uvurkhangai	141.1	224.2	178.1	140.1	103.0	128.7	94.6	105.5	57.7	81.2
4	Umnugovi	60.3	184.8	119.4	64.5	9.09	166.7	84.3	91.8	82.7	155.9
15	Sukhbaatar	127.5	101.9	237.0	164.5	145.1	155.8	146.9	182.2	102.4	142.5
16	Selenge	111.9	138.7	127.8	123.2	2.66	115.2	92.9	83.7	81.7	84.9
17	Tuv	108.9	77.4	98.4	53.6	70.7	116.6	100.9	81.0	57.0	136.6
18	Uvs	80.5	91.0	113.2	107.9	108.8	167.3	86.9	63.7	64.8	109.8
19	Khovd	78.4	45.9	124.6	88.0	72.4	114.0	175.2	93.3	71.8	102.7
20	Khuvsgul	123.8	124.6	229.2	220.5	192.1	150.3	115.4	144.9	120.1	151.2
21	Khentii	104.1	307.7	200.7	134.8	169.5	193.8	148.3	132.1	98.8	142.0
22	Aimag average	115.5	147.3	164.0	137.3	136.9	158.3	121.7	114.3	95.4	118.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	202.8	228.1	228.1	205.5	216.1	179.7	204.2	158.0	136.0	295.9
24	Country average	148.9	178.7	239.6	164.8	169.4	168.0	159.5	132.7	114.4	200.5

HEALTH WORKERS, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

Afmag and city 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 Arkhangai 99.6 107.4 111.7 114.0 121.6 Bayan-Ulgii 94.2 102.8 98.0 99.2 103.3 Bayankhongor 114.3 120.4 122.8 120.9 120.5 Bulgan 119.9 129.0 129.1 126.7 167.6 Gobi-Sumber 148.7 154.8 167.6 168.7 174.5 Gobi-Sumber 148.7 154.8 167.6 168.7 174.5 Dornogovi 137.3 139.8 147.1 141.9 145.3 Dornogovi 137.3 139.8 147.1 141.9 145.3 Dornogovi 118.9 121.3 129.9 128.0 128.0 Dornogovi 118.9 121.3 124.1 141.9 145.3 Dornogovi 118.9 121.3 129.9 128.0 128.0 Orkhon 123.0 114.9 130.2
Afnineg and city 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 Arkhangai 99.6 107.4 111.7 114.0 121.6 Bayan-Ulgii 94.2 102.8 98.0 99.2 103.3 Bayan-Lugii 14.3 120.4 122.8 120.9 120.5 Bulgan 119.9 129.0 129.1 126.7 167.6 123.9 Govi-Altai 147.6 148.3 162.7 167.6 174.5 123.9 Govi-Altai 148.7 154.8 167.6 168.1 167.0 176.5 Govi-Altai 148.7 154.8 167.6 168.1 167.0 176.3 Darkhan-Uul 130.9 128.0 131.1 129.9 126.3 126.3 Dornogovi 173.3 124.8 167.6 146.3 166.3 166.3 Dornogovi 113.9 121.3 124.1 141.9 126.0 126.0 126.3 Okhon 123.0 114.9
Almag and city 2006 2007 2008 Arkhangai 99.6 107.4 111.7 Bayan-Ulgii 94.2 102.8 98.0 Bayankhongor 114.3 120.4 122.8 Bulgan 119.9 120.4 122.8 Bulgan 119.9 120.4 122.8 Govi-Altai 147.6 148.3 162.7 Gobi-Sumber 148.7 154.8 162.7 Gobi-Sumber 148.7 154.8 162.7 Bornogovi 137.3 139.8 147.1 Dornogovi 137.3 128.0 124.1 Dornogovi 118.9 127.7 131.6 Orkhon 123.0 114.9 130.2 Uwurkhangai 95.6 98.0 98.2 Selenge 106.8 106.9 109.1 Tuv 106.9 110.9 120.5 Uvs 111.6 118.2 118.7 Khovd 102.6 101.7 107.4
Aimag and city 2006 2007 Arkhangai 99.6 107.4 Bayan-Ulgii 94.2 102.8 Bayankhongor 114.3 120.4 Bulgan 119.9 129.0 Govi-Altai 147.6 148.3 Govi-Altai 147.6 148.3 Darkhan-Uul 130.9 128.0 Dornodovi 130.9 128.0 Dornodovi 130.9 121.3 Zavkhan 119.8 127.7 Orkhon 123.0 114.9 Uwurkhangai 95.6 98.0 Uwurkhangair 95.6 98.0 Uwurkhangair 106.8 110.9 Selenge 106.8 110.9 Uws 111.6 118.2 Khovd 102.6 101.7 Khuvsgul 97.4 98.6 Khentii 129.8 118.4 Aimag average 113.1 116.7 164.7 167.3
Aimag and city Arkhangai Bayan-Ulgii Bayan-Ulgii Bulgan Govi-Altai Govi-Altai Gobi-Sumber Darkhan-Uul Dornogovi Dornogovi Zavkhan Orkhon Uvurkhangai Umuugovi Selenge Tuv Uvs Khovd Khovd Khovd Khoud Ulaanbaatar
2

PHYSICIANS, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

2	Nº Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
~	Arkhangai	13.9	14.7	15.8	13.5	14.8	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	14.1	15.0	14.0	13.0	14.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.0
က	Bayankhongor	12.1	13.5	14.5	12.2	13.0	16.4	17.3	18.7	20.4	19.0
4	Bulgan	17.6	17.8	18.0	15.2	14.6	18.7	19.9	18.5	18.4	18.4
2	Govi-Altai	17.6	17.9	18.8	19.3	21.1	25.9	27.9	29.3	29.3	30.5
9	Gobi-Sumber	30.7	31.9	33.8	31.3	28.8	33.1	34.1	38.5	37.6	34.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	25.2	24.7	27.0	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	26.2
ω	Dornogovi	28.6	28.4	33.7	30.8	31.2	30.1	30.1	33.1	31.0	32.5
6	Dornod	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.2	19.7	22.5	24.1	23.2	22.3
10	Dundgovi	16.0	17.9	19.2	19.0	18.7	22.0	26.2	28.2	27.2	27.7
7	Zavkhan	13.1	14.3	15.7	14.8	15.4	19.8	22.2	23.2	22.8	23.1
12	Orkhon	29.9	28.8	31.1	27.1	29.1	27.6	27.9	28.7	27.5	27.4
13	Uvurkhangai	15.1	16.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.3	22.0
4	Umnugovi	19.2	20.3	23.0	21.8	23.3	19.0	21.0	22.2	25.1	28.0
15	Sukhbaatar	17.6	20.0	20.0	18.4	19.3	21.7	22.0	22.9	21.9	24.0
16	Selenge	17.8	19.0	18.5	16.1	15.3	16.8	15.8	17.6	18.1	19.7
17	Tuv	14.6	14.9	16.0	14.9	15.4	18.0	18.4	20.8	20.9	20.9
18	Uvs	15.8	17.1	17.2	14.6	15.5	16.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	21.6
19	Khovd	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.9	16.7	19.3	21.7	21.2	22.2	23.5
20	Khuvsgul	13.2	13.9	14.1	12.9	14.1	14.9	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.2
21	Khentii	17.8	20.6	21.1	20.5	19.7	21.8	22.7	22.7	21.8	21.6
22	Aimag average	17.2	18.1	18.8	17.4	18.0	20.0	21.1	22.0	22.0	22.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	44.1	44.4	43.4	39.6	40.3	38.8	41.1	40.9	42.4	42.3
24	Country average	27.5	28.3	28.5	26.4	27.2	28.5	30.3	30.7	31.4	31.6

NURSES, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

2	Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
_	Arkhangai	24.0	25.5	27.1	28.0	27.8	30.1	30.9	30.6	30.2	29.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	23.2	22.6	22.9	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.3	27.5	30.2	30.4
3	Bayankhongor	26.4	27.6	29.3	28.8	29.1	33.1	35.3	36.2	36.8	35.0
4	Bulgan	29.2	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.7	36.4	36.4	35.4	35.8	32.9
2	Govi-Altai	27.9	34.6	36.8	37.4	38.2	42.5	42.9	44.5	44.3	43.6
9	Gobi-Sumber	35.8	38.6	45.6	40.5	37.8	39.0	41.2	38.5	42.1	37.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	30.9	39.5	37.2	36.7	35.6	35.3	36.6	37.9	37.5	39.7
_∞	Dornogovi	18.0	30.1	31.2	30.1	31.1	30.1	29.3	31.7	31.3	32.2
6	Dornod	27.7	30.5	30.9	30.8	31.4	34.5	34.3	36.3	36.5	35.6
10	Dundgovi	27.4	29.4	29.3	30.7	32.0	36.1	38.1	39.7	37.0	35.6
7	Zavkhan	24.9	26.3	28.3	31.0	28.9	34.6	37.6	39.5	38.7	39.2
12	Orkhon	32.5	37.0	37.9	38.9	38.1	34.5	35.5	35.2	36.2	36.3
13	Uvurkhangai	21.6	22.7	23.3	23.7	24.5	28.1	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.7
14	Umnugovi	23.1	26.2	28.3	25.8	24.1	22.1	24.4	23.1	26.8	27.9
15	Sukhbaatar	27.4	27.8	27.4	30.4	29.1	30.4	31.8	32.5	36.7	36.6
16	Selenge	28.2	27.0	26.0	27.3	26.0	26.6	25.9	29.3	26.9	27.5
17	Tuv	25.5	26.0	27.1	26.8	25.8	28.4	29.3	29.9	33.5	31.1
18	Uvs	27.0	29.2	32.2	30.5	31.2	33.0	31.5	36.3	36.2	34.4
19	Khovd	24.8	26.7	28.6	28.4	28.1	30.3	29.8	29.7	34.4	33.5
20	Khuvsgul	22.4	25.8	26.2	26.1	26.8	26.4	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.6
21	Khentii	27.9	29.9	30.5	31.0	30.8	34.0	34.9	35.0	34.0	33.7
22	Aimag average	26.0	28.4	29.2	29.5	29.4	31.2	32.0	32.8	33.5	33.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	32.8	39.0	40.1	38.8	38.2	36.9	38.4	37.6	40.9	42.8
24	Country average	28.6	32.4	33.5	33.3	33.0	33.8	34.9	35.0	36.9	37.5

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

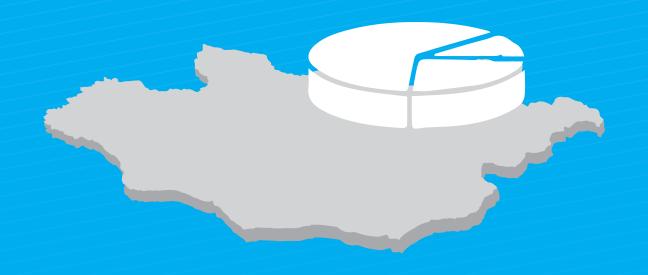
일	Nº Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
7	Arkhangai	0.99	64.1	61.9	62.1	60.7	79.2	80.1	9.99	57.2	55.2
7	Bayan-Ulgii	56.1	59.2	55.5	58.7	8.09	6.07	82.1	74.8	70.5	68.9
က	Bayankhongor	65.2	63.1	6.09	58.5	58.5	65.3	64.6	66.5	57.8	57.1
4	Bulgan	57.9	60.7	57.1	0.09	59.2	72.3	71.8	73.0	57.7	55.1
2	Govi-Altai	7.77	76.7	77.3	77.2	73.9	85.6	84.4	84.1	68.1	66.4
9	Gobi-Sumber	8.96	93.4	8.96	81.0	78.3	77.3	74.6	85.9	55.7	64.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	58.8	57.3	58.6	56.9	57.4	57.8	58.7	57.8	0.99	67.1
ω	Dornogovi	73.5	66.7	64.3	61.6	62.1	61.5	60.2	59.1	62.8	62.6
6	Dornod	66.1	65.3	64.9	65.2	65.2	70.1	69.3	70.7	58.3	56.4
10	Dundgovi	6.07	71.1	72.2	62.1	63.4	78.0	78.9	79.3	55.6	51.1
7	Zavkhan	85.4	88.2	84.0	9.99	68.9	96.6	93.4	104.3	66.4	71.2
12	Orkhon	52.1	47.4	53.7	50.9	50.9	51.4	55.2	58.3	62.7	61.4
13	Uvurkhangai	53.0	57.0	54.3	54.4	54.1	62.3	61.9	62.9	63.7	60.7
14	Umnugovi	64.4	63.6	63.0	55.9	56.0	46.6	45.2	43.9	69.1	73.5
15	Sukhbaatar	8.09	61.3	58.5	57.7	57.6	61.4	60.7	60.3	0.99	62.7
16	Selenge	62.9	71.5	62.2	63.0	61.5	63.3	65.2	60.4	59.3	58.4
17	Tuv	59.1	57.2	56.4	48.3	47.3	49.6	49.2	49.1	59.2	57.7
18	Uvs	73.6	9.79	8.79	60.3	6.09	65.4	65.1	66.4	68.8	0.69
19	Khovd	64.5	62.7	64.3	63.1	65.8	71.4	74.7	73.6	70.5	9.79
20	Khuvsgul	59.8	59.1	59.4	48.9	49.7	54.4	52.9	56.7	54.8	60.2
21	Khentii	66.5	64.2	61.9	6.09	9.09	65.6	64.8	64.3	58.4	60.2
22	Aimag average	64.1	63.8	62.5	59.1	59.2	65.3	62.9	65.5	62.4	62.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	82.5	78.6	76.4	74.8	72.3	71.5	72.6	72.0	77.6	83.2
24	Country average	71.1	69.5	68.0	65.4	64.6	68.1	0.69	68.5	69.4	71.8

INPATIENT PALIENT, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

2006 2007 2008 2010 2011 2012 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2014 2016 2014 2014 2016 2014 2014 2016 2014 2014 2016 2017 2010 2010 2014 <th< th=""><th>3012.2</th><th>2242.0</th><th>2147.9</th><th>2149.3</th><th>2773.8</th><th>2401.1</th><th>1615.5</th><th>1935.6</th><th>2167.6</th><th>2008.9</th><th>2076.2</th><th>2073.9</th><th>2339.3</th><th>2271.0</th><th>2238.1</th><th>2103.9</th><th>2818.1</th><th>2804.2</th><th>2562.2</th><th>1931.3</th><th>2280.9</th><th>2793.4</th><th>2052.7</th><th>2015</th></th<>	3012.2	2242.0	2147.9	2149.3	2773.8	2401.1	1615.5	1935.6	2167.6	2008.9	2076.2	2073.9	2339.3	2271.0	2238.1	2103.9	2818.1	2804.2	2562.2	1931.3	2280.9	2793.4	2052.7	2015
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2525.3 2585.3 2524.5 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2225.6 2665.0 2679.5 2168.4 2300.3 2201.9 2226.9 2272.8 2665.0 2679.5 2230.1 2472.5 2234.2 2216.6 2272.8 2665.9 2678.9 2508.4 2466.2 2507.9 2291.1 2334.4 2767.8 2662.1 2508.4 2466.2 2201.1 2334.4 2767.8 2662.1 2400.3 2508.1 248.0 2221.1 2334.7 2336.8 2401.9 2401.9 206.9 2085.5 2284.0 2236.8 2243.6 2274.4 2767.2 2081.3 2121.4 2085.5 2284.0 2226.8 2274.0 2473.0 2101.4 2086.0 2220.3 2223.6 2223.6 2224.0 2489.7 2	2872.1	2378.2	2376.5	2200.2	2958.2	2663.9	1812.8	2029.8	2342.6	1877.3	2206.7	2124.9	2485.0	2662.7	2327.0	2220.0	2891.5	3399.9	2669.5	2075.7	2481.0	2831.9	2319.9	2014
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2555.3 2585.3 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2555.3 2585.3 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2256.9 237.6 2665.0 2330.1 2472.5 234.2 2216.6 237.8 2655.9 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2218.8 2048.1 2380.9 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2291.1 2334.4 2767.8 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2291.1 2334.4 2767.8 2508.9 2286.9 2271.1 2334.4 2767.8 2066.9 2284.0 2234.4 2767.8 2081.3 2121.0 2280.3 2286.9 2345.6 2279.4 2081.3 2121.0 2260.9 2222.6 2263.5 2284.6 2771.3 2081.3 2121.0 2220.9 2222.6 2286.9 234.6	2750.2	2339.6	2341.2	2246.6	2921.4	2654.7	1746.8	1959.7	2306.2	1620.7	2162.0	2070.8	2668.9	2736.1	2400.5	2074.1	2465.0	3050.6	2713.1	2316.5	2513.0	2775.1	2410.6	2013
2006 2007 2008 2010 2010 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2525.3 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2266.9 2525.3 2330.1 2472.5 2334.2 2216.6 2272.8 2330.1 2472.5 2334.2 2216.6 2272.8 2041.3 2067.8 2097.6 2118.8 2048.1 2041.3 2067.8 2097.6 2118.8 2048.1 2041.3 2067.8 2097.6 2118.8 2048.1 2056.9 2067.8 2097.6 2118.8 2048.1 2056.9 2067.9 2291.1 2334.7 2056.9 2284.0 2336.8 2345.6 2056.9 2224.9 2236.8 2345.6 2068.2 2224.9 2236.8 2345.6 2068.3 2141.7 1960.6 234.9 2068.2 2322.6 2364.7 2314.9 2068.2 2322.6 2364.9 2364.9	2712.8	2375.7	2475.8	2285.8	2765.2	2617.2	1789.4	2182.7	2354.0	1615.4	2183.7	2072.7	2767.2	2879.8	2473.0	2184.2	2401.9	3213.7	2682.1	2420.3	2518.9	2679.5	2524.5	2012
2006 2007 2008 2009 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2428.0 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2256.9 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2256.9 2330.1 2472.5 2334.2 2256.9 2041.3 2067.8 2097.6 2118.8 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2291.1 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2291.1 2508.9 2456.2 2507.9 2291.1 2056.9 2085.5 2284.0 2336.6 2121.4 2096.2 2290.3 2232.6 2155.0 2206.9 2244.9 2232.6 2155.0 2206.9 2244.9 2296.9 177.0 1920.5 1813.6 1842.1 2025.0 2177.7 2285.4 2143.6 2035.0 2222.6 2336.0 236.9 2139.4 2288.3 2141.7 216.6 2367.9 2269.7 2458.7 2530.4<	2625.2	2380.5	2475.4	2272.3	2714.6	2724.0	1823.6	2222.2	2444.3	1593.1	2073.4	1956.4	2771.3	2634.5	2489.7	2279.4	2409.5	3336.8	2767.8	2380.9	2625.9	2665.0	2585.3	2011
2006 2007 2008 2370.2 2487.8 2498.4 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2168.4 2300.3 2301.9 2330.1 2472.5 2334.2 2041.3 2067.8 2097.6 2508.4 2456.2 2507.9 2056.9 2085.5 2284.0 2326.1 2379.0 2381.6 2326.1 2379.0 2381.6 2121.4 2096.2 2280.3 2081.3 2121.0 2260.9 2155.0 2206.9 2244.9 1779.3 1731.7 1980.6 1779.3 1731.7 1980.6 1779.0 1920.5 1813.6 2025.0 2177.7 2285.4 2032.6 2232.6 2336.0 2367.9 2269.7 2458.7 2074.7 217.0 2176.7 2139.8 2486.4 2382.9 2025.7 2191.5 2251.8	2769.4	2251.4	2304.1	2159.8	2523.6	2467.4	1760.5	2222.8	2314.9	1941.7	1961.9	2030.5	2337.4	2269.5	2214.0	2345.6	2525.1	3434.7	2334.4	2048.1	2272.8	2327.6	2525.3	2010
2370.2 2487.8 2370.2 2487.8 2168.4 2300.3 2330.1 2472.5 2041.3 2067.8 2508.4 2456.2 3230.7 3143.2 2056.9 2085.5 2326.1 2379.0 2121.4 2096.2 2026.9 1731.7 1719.0 1920.5 2025.0 2177.7 2082.2 2232.6 2139.4 2288.3 1738.3 1754.9 2434.7 2284.0 2367.9 2269.7 2074.7 2117.0	2672.5	2210.2	2279.9	2163.0	2530.4	2384.6	1789.7	2126.6	2354.7	2143.6	1842.1	1935.7	2296.9	2232.6	2293.1	2236.8	2336.6	3251.1	2291.1	2118.8	2216.6	2256.9	2428.0	2009
2006 2370.2 2168.4 2330.1 2041.3 2508.4 3230.7 2056.9 2326.1 2121.4 2081.3 2155.0 1779.0 2025.0 2082.2 2139.4 1738.3 2434.7 2367.9 2074.7	2628.0	2251.8	2382.9	2176.7	2458.7	2576.9	1866.8	2141.7	2336.0	2285.4	1813.6	1980.6	2244.9	2260.9	2290.3	2381.6	2284.0	3263.1	2507.9	2097.6	2334.2	2301.9	2498.4	2008
	2707.3	2191.5	2486.4	2117.0	2269.7	2284.0	1754.9	2288.3	2232.6	2177.7	1920.5	1731.7	2206.9	2121.0	2096.2	2379.0	2085.5	3143.2	2456.2	2067.8	2472.5	2300.3	2487.8	2007
2 5 .	2596.5	2127.7	2139.8	2074.7	2367.9	2434.7	1738.3	2139.4	2082.2	2025.0	1719.0	1703.3	2155.0	2081.3	2121.4	2326.1	2056.9	3230.7	2508.4	2041.3	2330.1	2168.4	2370.2	2006
Aimag and cif Arkhangai Bayan-Ulgii Bayan-Ulgii Bayan-Ulgii Bulgan Govi-Altai Gobi-Sumber Darkhan-Uul Dornogovi Dornogovi Zavkhan Orkhon Uvurkhangai Umnugovi Selenge Tuv Uvs Khovd Khuvsgul Khentii	Ulaanbaatar Country	Aimag average	nentii	Iuvsgul	pvor	S/	ΛΙ	enge	ıkhbaatar	mnugovi	/urkhangai	rkhon	ıvkhan	indgovi	ornod	ornogovi	arkhan-Uul	Gobi-Sumber	ovi-Altai	ılgan	Bayankhongor	ayan-Ulgii	khangai	Aimag and city
	23 UI 27 CC	-															7 Dě						1 A	No

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

일	Nº Aimag and city	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
_	Arkhangai	4844.7	6.9905	5624.6	6619.1	6460.4	7500.0	7766.6	6722.2	7996.4	7977.1
7	Bayan-Ulgii	3490.9	3560.3	3455.3	3513.3	3493.6	4459.4	4541.3	4594.0	5155.5	4711.8
_ ო	Bayankhongor	4250.5	5047.8	6250.6	7379.4	8010.9	9872.4	8642.9	9389.0	9639.1	9644.5
4	Bulgan	3895.7	5059.3	4822.3	4403.3	4282.2	4318.8	4965.2	5888.1	7309.8	8042.1
5	Govi-Altai	5820.9	5846.6	5841.1	5930.6	6967.4	7480.1	7262.7	6865.1	6592.9	5646.5
9	Gobi-Sumber	7836.5	7369.5	8755.5	9228.1	13085.5	12232.4	9023.3	6396.6	6743.4	6415.0
	Darkhan-Uul	6397.2	6650.3	8.7789	7899.2	7337.7	7178.6	7246.7	7787.0	8668.3	7998.5
∞	Dornogovi	5454.3	4999.1	5311.6	5534.0	6078.2	6131.2	6239.6	6374.9	7232.2	7821.0
_ ი	Dornod	4897.4	5290.8	6179.4	7281.9	6753.0	7306.1	7676.5	7430.7	6779.5	8009.9
10	Dundgovi	3509.0	3605.0	3638.1	3656.6	3991.7	5200.0	5397.4	5974.4	6064.3	5392.2
7	Zavkhan	3514.1	3499.9	3614.5	3760.7	3877.4	4592.0	6604.6	4686.1	5501.9	5559.1
12	Orkhon	3957.9	4135.7	4524.5	4560.7	4773.7	4358.2	4259.1	4180.8	4496.2	5813.7
13	Uvurkhangai	4542.8	5802.6	6231.1	5944.1	6242.5	7051.8	6845.7	7152.3	6982.1	6691.5
4	Umnugovi	4975.3	5910.4	6233.3	6845.6	8427.2	7143.1	7251.9	7597.4	8094.4	9652.7
15	Sukhbaatar	3769.3	4396.1	5673.7	5234.2	5286.4	4889.7	5307.6	5561.6	5508.2	7832.5
16	Selenge	4269.2	5065.6	4786.7	4168.8	5065.1	5326.1	4962.3	4874.9	4950.3	4543.7
17	Tuv	3093.9	3214.5	5504.8	7062.2	5948.7	5985.9	7104.8	6968.1	7923.9	8298.5
18	Uvs	5397.7	5555.5	5621.4	6059.3	5661.0	6420.5	6278.9	7223.3	6938.8	7439.0
19	Khovd	3905.1	3999.4	4153.0	3979.4	4235.9	7008.4	0.9699	5966.4	5459.2	5566.8
20	Khuvsgul	3786.5	4951.5	5604.2	5524.1	5202.8	4499.3	6154.3	5866.9	5911.4	5542.4
21	Khentii	4173.4	5092.0	5159.2	5429.0	5375.5	6646.0	6299.0	6199.3	6348.9	6016.5
22	Aimag average	4390.5	4853.1	5291.5	5575.4	5695.7	6217.2	6417.6	6349.0	6658.7	6816.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	4741.2	5610.8	6712.3	6601.0	6405.5	6151.2	6879.2	7949.9	8770.3	8644.1
24	Country average	4524.9	5147.5	5853.2	5988.7	5987.0	6187.2	6629.3	7091.8	7633.2	7649.5



CHAPTER 13

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm	Resolution # 61 of 2012
Duration	2012-2016
Main objective	To reach Millennium Development Goals providing equal and accessible reproductive health care and service to women, men and adolescents, and supporting sustainable population growth by means of improving reproductive health

		Sources	Changes	as planr	ned	2015 оны
	Indicators	and quality indicators	Baseline indicator	2014	2016	хүрсэн түвшин
1. M	aternal health indicators					
1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births	HIS	45.5 (2010)	44.0	40.0	26.0
1.2	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	HIS	16.9 (2010)	16.9	16.9	14.6
1.3	Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy	HIS	93.7(2010)	99.0	99.5	84.2
1.4	Percentage of institutional deliveries	HIS	99.0 (2010)	99.3	99.5	99.6
1.5	Average period of pregnancy for early antenatal care	Survey	2.9 (2008)	2.6	2.1	-
1.6	Percentage of infectious diseases in maternal mortality structure	Survey	23.3(2010)	20.0	18.0	-
1.7	Sites for providing reproductive health care with 10 essential drugs	Survey	76.0(2010)	85.0	90.0	-
1.8	Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes	HIS	78.0(2010)	80.0	75.0	76.3
2. Fa	amily planning indicator:					
2.1	Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate	HIS	53.4 (2010)	54.0	55.0	54.1
2.2	Percent of woman with an unmet need for family planning	Survey	13.9(2008)	10.0	7.5	-
2.3	Percentage of clinics offering at least three modern methods of contraception	Survey	93.5(2010)	94.0	95.0	-
3. In	dicators for preventing unsafe abortions:					
3.1	Abortion rate per 1000 live births	HIS	18.6(2010)	180	160	224.6
3.2	Abortion rate of women of reproductive age (1000 women)	HIS	14.8(2010)	12.0	10.0	22.0
3.3	Number of organisation providing pre and post abortion advice	Survey	72.2(2010)	90.0	100.0	-
4. In	dicators on STIs prevention and control:				,	
4.1	Percentage of 15-24 years olds used condoms at the last sexual intercourse	Survey	58.6(2007)	63	65	-
4.2	Percentage of 15-24 years olds who knew how STIs spread	Survey	24.5(2007)	45.0	48.0	-
4.3	Percentage of women screened for cervical cancer	Survey	to be determined	50.0	70.0	-
5. In	dicators on sex education:					
5.1	Percentage of births of adolescent girls (15-19 years olds)	HIS	6.0(2010)	5.5	5.0	5.5
6. In	dicators on violence prevention and care:					
6.1	Percentage of men and women exposed to domestic violence and sexual abuse	Survey	to be determined		e year by ear	-
6.2	Number of organisation providing services for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse	HIS	4(2011)	5.0	7.0	-

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	
Duration	2011-2015
Main objective	To strengthen implementation capacity on the "International health regulations" at national and local level and legal environment for the programme implementation

			Baseline			(Changes as p	lanned (points)		
Nº	Indicators		indicator, 2010	2012	Changes as planned in 2012	2013	Changes as planned in 2013	2014	Changes as planned in 2014	2015	Changes as planned in 2015
1	Number of teams trained services during outbrea		15	30	34	40	34	50	40	60	66
2	Number of provided en outbreak areas within 24-		40	70	88	75	85	80	90	85	95.00%
3	Laboratory confirmation specific cases of infection		40	50	68.4	60	70	70	75	80	80.00%
4	Number of speciali communication		50	150	150	200	150	250	200	300	330
5	Number of trainings or to be provided for new of diseases and influenza	outbreaks of infectious	3	5	5	10	8	10	8	15	7
6	Number of teams trained during outbreaks	on risk communication	-	10	34	15	23	20	23	20	20
7	Number of health organ of personal protection of	during outbreaks	10	30	30	40	35	60	0.9	80	90.00%
8	Number of health orgaliaboratory samples coll	ection	10	30	30	40	37	60		80	80
9	Number of accredited la diseases tests)	aboratories (infectious	2	5	5	6	5	7	7	8	9
10	Number of molecular b	iology tests	1	3	3	4	9	5	5	6	6
11	Number of laborator reference laboratory		2	4	4	6	6	6	7	6	6
12	Professionals cover vaccination	ed by Hepatitis B	5	30	30	40	36	50	0.8	60	85.00%
13	Professionals covered vaccination	•	10	30	30	40	55	50	62.8	60	27039
14	Number of organisatio profesionals' exposure	to infectious diseases	6	25	25	40	35	50	50	60	80.00%
15	Number of health organ talon for blood and blood	od products	-	40	40	60	51	80	80	100	100%
16	Surveys on surveillance, and treatment of infection	us diseases	9	15	12	17	16	20	2	22	4
17	Control on surveillar services of infectious d		10	30	30	40	32	50	30	60	75
	New vaccines, bio	Vaccines	-	-	0	1		-	0	1	0
18	products, tests	Bio products	-	1	1	1		1	0	1	0
		Tests	- 11.2	10.0	1 7.4	1 9.0	7.0	1	7.9	9.0	9.2
		Shigellosis Salmonella infection	0.8	10.0 0.6	0.4	9.0	7.0 0.3	9.0 0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Cases per 10 000	Hepatitis A	33.8	21.0	21.2	15.8	5.7	13.0	1.1	10.0	0.3
19	population (%)	Measles	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	79.2
	population (700)	Rubella	5.9	4.5	0.8	4.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	3.0	0.2
		Mumps	7.9	7.0	32.6	7.0	18.7	6.5	1.5	6.0	0.8
20	Mortality from tyberc population)	<u> </u>	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
21	Detection of smear post	ive tuberculosis cases	83.7	84.3	74.1	84.5	57.0	84.7	76.4	85.0	77.6
22	Cured new cases of sme	ar postive tuberculosis	83.4	82.7	82.7	84.4	80.1	84.7	80.7	85.0	79.5
23	Tuberculosis patients s	creened for HIV	35	51	90.6	59	60.4	67	84.4	75	97
24	Prevalence of pregnan (survey)	t women with syphilis	1.7	1.3	-	-	1.1	-	2.5	-	-

NATIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution №279, 2009
Duration	I stage - 2010-2012, II stage - 2013-2016
Main objective	To reduce disability and mortality due to injuries

Nº	Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Changes as planned in 2015
1	Death due to road traffic injuries /per 100 000 population/	17.8	19.7	20.9	19.9	22.9	18.1
2	Rate of child injury / per 10 000 population/	94.3	96.4	99.4	124.4	124.3	121.9
3	Burns /per 10 000 population /	26.9	30.2	29.2	35.1	37.6	30.0
4	Number of aimags with traumatology outpatient services	11	11	12	15	16	19
5	Number of aimags not having beds for trauma care and services	11	10	9	6	5	0
6	Number of aimags without traumatology specialists	3	3	2	3	1	0

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution №245, 2005
	2006-2015
Duration	I stage - 2006-2010
	II stage - 2010-2015
Main objective	To decrease the factors adversely affecting the environment and create safe conditions of healthy life and work for the population, by improving the intersectoral coordination and cooperation and by facilitation of activities regarding the improvement of environmental health

Nº	Indicatords	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
I. V	I. Water-born infectious diseases (per 10 000 pop)										
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	Salmonella infections	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	
3	Shigellosis	7.3	9.2	11.7	12.5	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.9	9.2	
4	Acute hepatitis A	21.7	34.2	22.1	29.4	49.0	21.2	5.7	1.1	0.3	
II. U	II. Upper respiratory tract infections /per 10 000 population/										
1	Acute epiglottitis and tracheitis	33.25	40.57	49.7	56.7	46.9	46.5	53.5	56.5	63.3	
2	Asthma	14.46	15.8	20.1	19.8	19.1	20.0	18.9	19.4	19.0	

"PREVENTION AND CONTROL SECOND PROGRAM ON DISEASE REASON FROM UNHEALTHY LIFESTYLE"

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Government Resolution #34, 2014-02-07
	2014-2021
Duration	First step: 2014-2017
	Second step: 2017-2021
Main objective	To accustom healthy living custom and habits for individual person, families, organizations and community, and by improving control, surveillance, management of most common non-communicable diseases to create an environment for decreasing disability, and premature mortality rate for non-preventable infectious diseases.

Nº	Indicators	Sources	Baseline indicator,	Baseline indicator,	Chang plar	ges as ined		
			2013	2015	2017	2021		
I. Ti	ne indicators of primary risk factors of non-communicable diseas	ses , relate	d to huma	n behavior				
1	Tobacco use in the population, by percent	*	27.1	27.1	27	21.7		
2	Children, aged 13-15, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9		
3	Children, aged 16-17, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	17.5	17.5	16	14.5		
4	Victims of tobaco smoke in the workplace in the past 30 days, by percent	*	25.5	25.5	23.4	21.3		
5	Alcohol per person over the age of 15, by liters (moving alcohol)	****	9.8	9.8	8.8	7.9		
6	Overstaded alcohol users, by percent	*	10.3	23.5	10	9.6		
7	Students, aged 15-17, used excessive alcohol 1-2 times, by percent	**	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.6		
8	Average daily salt intake of the population aged 25-64 (gr/per day)	****	11.1	11.1	10	8.9		
9	Population, that can not be used fruits and vegetables 5 unit per day (400rp), by percent		96.4	96.4	88.4	80.3		
10	Physically inactive population, by percent	*	22.3	22.3	21.6	20.8		
II. T	he indicators of secondary risk factors of non-communicable dis	•	ated to hu	man behav	vior:			
1	Percentage of overweight and obese population (BMI ≥25кг/м2)	*	54.4	54.4	49.9	45.3		
2	Prevalence of arterial hypertension, by percent (high blood pressure≥140, law blood pressure≥90 and using of antihypertensive drugs)	*	27.5	27.5	25.2	22,9		
3	Percentage of the population of total cholesterol level is 5 mmol/l or more	*	61.9	5.1	56.7	51.9		
4	Percentage of the population of peripheral blood glucose 5.6-6.0 mmol/l	*	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.9		
5	Population, increasing the amount of glucose in the blood (6.1 mmol/l or more), and using glucose-lowering drugs, by percent	*	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.8		
III. 1	The indicators of screening and morbidity of non-communicable	diseases, r	elated to	human beh	avior:			
1	Percentage of people screened for cervical cancer (30-60 year)	***	35.6	38.3	61	80.4		
2	Percentage of people screened for breast cancer (30-60 year)	***	25.9	0	55.4	77.8		
3	Percentage of people screened for arterial hypertension (40-64 year)	***	41.5	65.1	59	79.5		
4	Percentage of people screened for diabetes type 2 (40-64 year)	***	38.0	60.3	55	77.5		
IY. 7	IY. The indicators of morbidity and mortality of common non-communicable diseases:							
1	Cancer mortality (per 10 000 population)	***	13.4	13.8	11.6	10.5		
2	Mortality causes by diseases of circulatory system (per 10000 population)	***	19.1	18.47	19.2	17.4		

MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	
Duration	2010-2019
	I stage - 2010-2014
	II stage - 2015-2019
Main objective	To reduce prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders through building a supportive environment to support mental health promotion, expand mental health services at primary level and community based health care

Nº	Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Changes as planned in 2019			
То	To increase quality and access of mental health services and care											
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	Decrease by 15%			
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at aimag, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	Increase by 15 %			
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	12	14	14	14	14	12	16			
4	Number of mental health doctors at aimag, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3			
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on mental health care and services at primary level	25.0	32.0	32.0	25.0	25.0	25	50	85			
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.7	5.5	5.5	15			
7	Percentage of aimag, district, soum and family hospitals that are provided with medicines on mental health from the national list of essential drugs	86.0	41.0	45.0	41.0	20.0	29	29	100			

ORAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	
	2006-2015
Duration	I stage - 2006-2010
	II stage - 2011-2015
Main objective	To reduce prevalence of caries by improving monitoring and surveyllance of caries and its risk factors, by establishing health promotion environment to suppor healthy behavior, by increasing individials' monitoring on their oral health, and by improving quality and access of community-based oral health services and care

Nº		Indicators	2004	2010	2011	2015
		Tooth decay preval	lence and pace			
1		Children aged 5-6 years	80.1	79.0	89.3	78.0
2	Tooth decay prevalence	Children aged 12 years	62.0	61.0	65.3	60.0
3		General population	71.6	71.0	69.9	70.0
4		Children aged 5-6 years	4.6	4.5	6.9	4.3
5	Tooth decay pace	Children aged 12 years	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8
6		General population		3.0	69.9	2.8
7	Percentage of children in complete set of teeth	age groups 3 and 18 years old with	67.5	70.0	69.9	72.5



CHAPTER 14

MONGOLIAN
INDICATORS, WESTERN
PACIFIC DATABASE,
WHO, 2015

MONGOLIAN INDICATORS, WESTERN PACIFIC DATABASE, WHO, 2015

	Indicators			Data		Vasa	0
I De	mographic and socio-economic statis	tics	Total	Male	Female	Year	Source
1	Land area (1 000 км²)		1 567.00			2015	
2	Population (in thousands)		3 057.7	1 503.6	1 554.1	2015	NRSO
3	Population distribution by age (%)	opulation distribution by age (%)					NRSO
	- 0-4 years	4 years					NRSO
	- 5–14 years	16.9	17.5	16.3	2015	NRSO	
	- 60 and older		5.9	4.9	6.8	2015	NRSO
	- 65 and older		3.8	3.0	4.5	2015	NRSO
	- 80 and older		0.6	0.4	0.8	2015	NRSO
4	Population growth rate (%)		2.1			2015	NRSO
5	Urban population (%)		68.0	67.5	69.6	2015	NRSO
6	Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)		26.7			2015	CHD
7	Crude death rate (per 1000 population)		5.4	6.6	4.2	2015	CHD
8	"Total fertility rate (15–49 насны эмэгтэ	эйчүүд)"	3.1			2015	NRSO
9	Adult literacy rate (%)		96.6	95.2	97.5	2013	SISS
10	Per capita GDP at current market prices	(US\$)	4512			2014	NRSO
11	Rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)		10.1			2014	NRSO
12	Registered deaths (%)						
II He	ealth facilities		Total	Public	Private		
1	Number of health posts and clinics		1877	647	1230	2015	CHD
2	Number of health centers		509	509		2015	CHD
3	Number of district hospitals		12	12		2015	CHD
4	Number of provincial hospitals		16	16		2015	CHD
5	"Number of regionalized/specialized/te hospitals"	eaching and resaerch	5	5		2015	CHD
6	Number of hospital beds		21720	16458	5262	2015	CHD
ШН	ealth sevice accessibility and quality		Total	Public	Private		
3	Average number of outpatient visits per	person per year	5.5	4.9	0.6	2015	CHD
4	Case fatality rate for acute myocardial in	nfarction (AMI)	809	805	4	2015	CHD
IV I	Health service coverage		Total	Urban	Rural		
1	Contraceptive prevalance rate (%)	54.1			2015	CHD	
2	Women in the reproductive age g contraceptive methods (%)	48.2			2012	SCD	
3	Unmet need for family planning (%)	22.3	24.1	18.9	2012	SCD	
4	Antenatal care coverage (%)	84.2	83.1	86.6	2015	CHD	
5	Of births attended by health professionals (%)	home	53.2			2015	CHD
6	Percentage of caesarean birth	hospital	100.0 24.8	26.5	 8 3	2015	CHD
0	reiteillage til taesaleali billii		24.0	20.5	8.3	2015	CUD

7	Postpartum maternal and neonatal monitoring home inspection (%)					CHD
	(70)	Total	Male	Female		
8	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (%)	97.6	98.0	98.8	2013	SISS
9	Proportion of children 2-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc supplements					
10	Proprtion of children 6-59 months old who had received vitamin A in the past 6 months	82.90	82.10	84.3	2013	SISS
11	Children aged < 5 years with acute respiratory symptoms	175624	93441		2015	CHD
V H	ealth status	Total	Male	Female		
1	Life expectancy at birth	69.89	66.02	75.84	2015	NRSO
2	Mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	540.9	661.4	424.9	2015	CHD
		Total	Urban	Rural		
3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anaemia					
4	Persentage of pregnant women with anaemia	3.9			2015	CHD
5	Adolescent birth percent (girls aged 15-19 years)	5.5	5.5	4.4	2015	
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years)	37.3			2015	CHD
6	Number of postpartum haemorrhage cases	1073	867	206	2015	CHD
7	Number of postpartum haemorrhage deaths	2	1	1	2015	CHD
8	Number of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia cases	5674	5441	233	2015	CHD
9	Munber of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia deaths	2	2		2015	CHD
10	Number of maternal deaths	21	18	3	2015	CHD
11	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	26.0			2015	CHD
		Total	Male	Female		
12	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	10.2	11.6	8.7	2015	CHD
13	Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	15.3	17.4	13.0	2015	CHD
14	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18.3	20.7	15.7	2015	CHD
17	Number of injury cases	161831	101729	60102	2015	CHD
18	Number of injury deaths	2563	2070	493	2015	CHD
19	Number of homicide and violence cases					
20	Number of homicide and violence deaths	241	197	44	2015	CHD
21	Number of road traffic injury cases	4 722	2 934	1 788	2015	CHD
22	Number of road traffic injury deaths	565	447	118	2015	CHD
23	Number of suicide cases					
24	Number of suicide deaths	479	408	71	2015	CHD
25	Suicide rate					
26	Prevelence of disability (per 10 000 population)	330.3	355.6	305.8	2015	CHD
27	" Malaria mortality rate (per 100 000 population)"					
28	Malaria incidence rate (per 1000 population at risk)					
29	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium falciparum					
30	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium vivax					

31	Number of confirmed malaria cases	1	0	1	2015	CHD
32	Number of malaria deaths					
33	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population		216.6	154.0	2015	CHD
34	Cancer mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	131.8	148.1	116.0	2015	NCC
35	"Diabetes mortality rate (per 100 000 population)"	6.2	6.6	5.9	2015	CHD
36	Respiratory disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	20.3	24.8	15.8	2015	CHD
	Health workforce	Total	Male	Female		
1	Number of physicians	9563	2187	7376	2015	CHD
	< 30 years	2815	734	2081	2015	CHD
	30-39	2528	635	1893	2015	CHD
	40-49	2104	410	1694	2015	CHD
	50-59	1663	257	1406	2015	CHD
	>= 60	453	151	302	2015	CHD
2	Number of nursing personnel	11357	317	11040	2015	CHD
	< 30	3407	191	3216	2015	CHD
	30-39	2637	66	2571	2015	CHD
	40-49	3342	39	3303	2015	CHD
	50-59	1917	22	1895	2015	CHD
	> = 60		0		2015	CHD
3	Number of midwifery personnel	916	26	890	2015	CHD
	< 30	343	20	323	2015	CHD
	30-39	125	2	123	2015	CHD
	40-49	315	2	313	2015	CHD
	50-59	129	2	127	2015	CHD
	> = 60	4	0	4	2015	CHD
4	Number of dentist	1018	164	854	2015	CHD
	< 30	390	64	326	2015	CHD
	30-39	280	51	229	2015	CHD
	40-49	212	31	181	2015	CHD
	50-59	102	11	91	2015	CHD
	> = 60	34	7	27	2015	CHD
5	Number of pharmacists	1504	118	1386	2015	CHD
	< 30	526	44	482	2015	CHD
	30-39	435	38	397	2015	CHD
	40-49	264	24	240	2015	CHD
	50-59	219	7	212	2015	CHD
	> = 60	60	5	55	2015	CHD

6	Number of environment and public health workers	932	139	793	2015	CHD
	< 30	343	77	266	2015	CHD
	30-39	249	38	211	2015	CHD
	40-49	194	12	182	2015	CHD
	50-59	132	9	123	2015	CHD
	> = 60	14	3	11	2015	CHD
7	"Number of health management and support workers"	871	343	528	2015	CHD
	< 30	54	16	38	2015	CHD
	30-39	168	78	90	2015	CHD
	40-49	319	116	203	2015	CHD
	50-59	267	98	169	2015	CHD
	>= 60	63	35	28	2015	CHD
8	Number of laboratory health workers	1107	87	1020	2015	CHD
	< 30	330	53	277	2015	CHD
	30-39	246	13	233	2015	CHD
	40-49	342	13	329	2015	CHD
	50-59	176	8	168	2015	CHD
	>= 60	13	0	13	2015	CHD
9	Number of physiotherapists	127			2015	CHD
	< 30				2015	CHD
	30-39				2015	CHD
	40-49				2015	CHD
	50-59				2015	CHD
	> = 60				2015	CHD
10	Number of other health service providers	12322	3744	8578	2015	CHD
	< 30	1768	493	1275	2015	CHD
	30-39	3399	895	2504	2015	CHD
	40-49	4376	1247	3129	2015	CHD
	50-59	2663	1054	1609	2015	CHD
	> = 60	116	55	61	2015	CHD
		Total	Male	Female		
11	Number of medical school graduates	2819	416	1624	2015	MEDS
12	Nursing graduates	463	23	220	2015	MEDS
13	Midwifery graduates	190	13	126	2015	MEDS
14	Dentistry graduates	177	25	141	2015	MEDS
15	Pharmacy graduates	236	19	72	2015	MEDS

Center for Health Development

VII F	Risk factors and behaviors	Total	Urban	Rural		
1	Population using improved drinking water sources (%)	84.8	98.0	61.8	2013	SISS
2	Population using improved sanitation facilities (%)	58.3	69.1	39.4	2013	SISS
3	National standards on ambient air quality					
4	Incidence of low birthweight	3541			2015	CHD
5	Infants <24 months of age with breastfeeding initiated within one hour of birht (%)	94.8			2015	CHD
6	Children under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed (%)	47.1	45.8	49.7	2013	SISS
7	Infants aged 6-8 months receiving breastmilk and complementary food (%)	94.8	96.5	91.9	2013	SISS
		Total	Male	Female		
8	Children < 5 who are underweight (%)	1.6	1.4	1.2	2013	SISS
9	Children <5 who are stunted (%)	1.0	1.2	0.9	2013	SISS
10	Children < 5 who are wasted (%)	10.8	11.1	8.4	2013	SISS
11	Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking	23.5	37.5		2013	SISS
12	Prevalence of alcohol drinking among 15+ years	64.6	74.5		2013	SSNCD
13	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use (%)	27.1	49.1		2013	SSNCD
	13-15 years					
	> 15 years	27.1	49.1		2013	SSNCD
14	Prevalence of raised blood presurre among persons aged 18+ years	27.5	30.5		2013	SSNCD
15	Mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in adults aged 18+ years old					
16	Prevalence of insufficiently physically active among persons aged 18+ years	22.3	21.3		2013	SSNCD
17	Prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years	6.9	7.6		2013	SSNCD



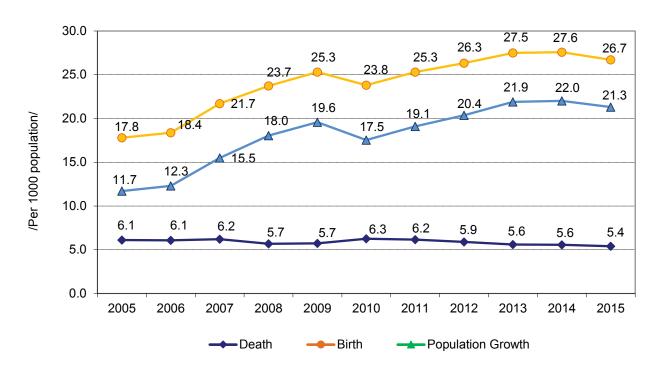
CHAPTER 15

HEALTH INDICATOR

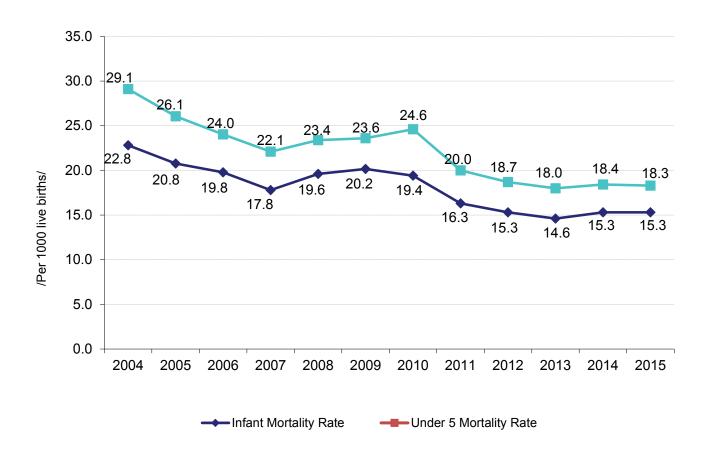
MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2015

Under 5 mortality rate	per 1000 live births	16	18.0	31.4	18.3	19.2	15.5	15.7	12.1	12.3	10.2	10.0	28.2	15.2	18.9	19.9	22.9	11.8	17.3	23.4	23.3	27.5	18.4	19.2	17.3	18.3
Under (per 1000 under 5 children	15	3.4	6.7	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	5.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.3	1.9	2.0	4.6	4.9	5.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	8. 8.
evil 0001	Infant mortality rate per '	41	14.1	24.9	14.1	17.2	13.1	13.5	10.2	12.3	7.6	7.0	25.8	12.2	14.2	16.6	18.6	8.2	13.3	20.4	20.8	22.4	17.1	15.9	14.7	15.3
ulation	"Population growth rate"	13	16.8	22.9	19.8	10.7	18.0	22.4	20.9	18.7	19.9	16.7	17.8	22.2	18.9	19.4	18.4	13.4	9.1	20.0	23.1	18.4	18.0	18.3	24.9	21.3
Per 1000 population	Crude death rate	12	5.4	5.5	2.5	5.8	6.4	2.0	5.4	5.3	0.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.9	6.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Per 1(Crude birth rate	11	22.2	28.4	25.5	16.4	22.9	27.4	26.3	24.0	26.0	22.6	23.4	27.6	24.5	24.8	24.0	18.4	14.1	25.7	28.0	24.6	22.7	23.8	30.2	26.7
e beu	Average outpatient visit	10	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.8	7.4	5.7	5.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	5.7	3.4	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.3	2.9	4.2	4.0	7.3	5.5
ləuuos.	Number of midlevel per per physician	6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.	6.0	9.0	1.1	1.2	4.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	4.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.8
	Number of persons per physician	∞	554.3	588.4	525.1	542.8	328.3	290.9	381.9	307.3	448.7	360.9	433.7	365.5	454.3	356.9	415.9	508.4	477.6	463.2	425.2	550.2	463.9	441.7	236.5	316.5
Istiqeod	Number of persons per	7	181.2	145.1	175.0	181.5	150.6	155.1	149.0	159.7	177.2	195.6	140.5	162.9	164.7	136.0	159.5	171.1	173.3	145.0	147.8	166.1	166.1	160.9	120.1	139.4
	All health workers	9	135.6	122.1	139.8	127.5	190.5	160.2	136.7	150.6	136.3	157.9	168.1	133.0	123.6	128.1	136.2	112.6	135.2	146.4	134.1	119.7	140.6	136.2	181.2	156.7
opulation	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	5	31.7	25.1	31.0	31.4	45.9	38.1	24.2	25.3	24.0	34.0	41.8	26.7	26.4	29.8	31.1	22.9	24.7	42.9	33.5	33.5	27.1	30.1	17.9	24.5
Per 10.000 popul	Nurses	4	29.5	30.4	35.0	32.9	43.6	37.4	39.7	32.2	35.6	35.6	39.2	36.3	28.7	27.9	36.6	27.5	31.1	34.4	33.5	28.6	33.7	33.1	42.8	37.5
Pe	Phycisians	က	18.0	17.0	19.0	18.4	30.5	34.4	26.2	32.5	22.3	27.7	23.1	27.4	22.0	28.0	24.0	19.7	20.9	21.6	23.5	18.2	21.6	22.6	42.3	31.6
	Hospital beds	2	55.2	68.9	57.1	55.1	66.4	64.5	67.1	62.6	56.4	51.1	71.2	61.4	2.09	73.5	62.7	58.4	57.7	0.69	9.79	60.2	60.2	62.1	83.2	71.8
	Population, 2015	-	92059	100189	83936	60014	56209	16522	100939	65267	76476	44429	69916	100731	112353	61655	59034	106292	90421	80763	83517	128159	72609	1661490	1396288	3057778
	Aimag and city	A	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	о 2		~	7	က	4	2	9	7	ω	ဝ	10	7	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth /2005-2015/



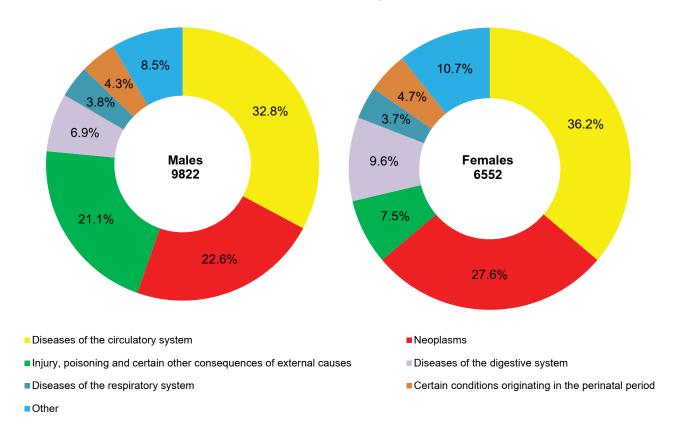
Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates /2005-2015/



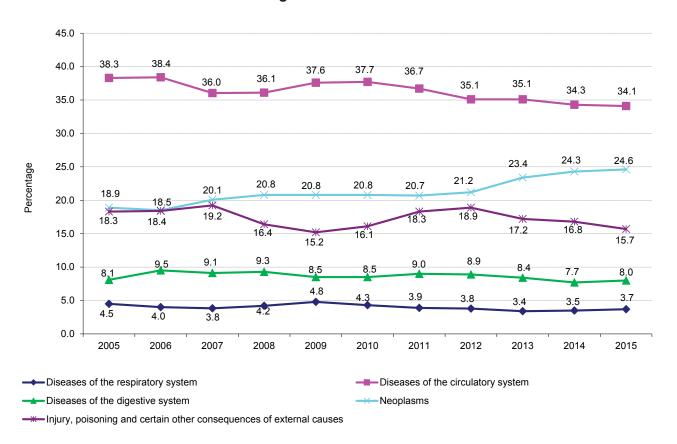
DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2015

		Total	N	Males	F	emales
Main Causes ICD-10	"Abs. number"	per 10000 pop	"Abs. number"	per 10000 pop	"Abs. number"	per 10000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5591	18.47	3217	21.66	2374	15.40
Neoplasms	4028	13.31	2221	14.96	1807	11.72
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2563	8.47	2070	13.94	493	3.20
Diseases of the digestive system	1311	4.33	681	4.59	630	4.09
Diseases of the respiratory system	613	2.03	369	2.48	244	1.58
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	735	2.43	425	2.86	310	2.01
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	328	1.08	223	1.50	105	0.68
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	306	1.01	195	1.31	111	0.72
Diseases of the genito- urinary system	268	0.89	139	0.94	128	0.83
"Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities"	163	0.54	91	0.61	72	0.47
Others	468	1.55	191	1.29	278	1.80
Total	16374	54.10	9822	66.14	6552	42.49

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2015



Five Leading Causes of Death 2005-2015



FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY AIMAG), 2015

				per 10000 popu	ulation/	
Nº	Aimag, city	Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury,poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
1	Arkhangai	20.96	11.34	9.18	3.56	1.94
2	Bayan-Ulgii	23.75	10.14	3.48	3.69	4.40
3	Bayankhongor	20.96	14.01	6.95	5.15	2.64
4	Bulgan	23.90	16.43	8.30	2.66	1.49
5	Govi-Altai	20.72	13.46	5.49	2.83	0.89
6	Gobi-Sumber	16.57	14.73	5.52	4.91	2.46
7	Darkhan-Uul	20.31	16.53	7.57	3.48	0.80
8	Dornogovi	13.02	12.09	11.47	4.80	1.70
9	Dornod	20.44	17.27	8.97	5.67	2.24
10	Dundgovi	21.18	15.54	9.91	3.38	1.13
11	Zavkhan	23.06	14.89	5.16	2.72	1.72
12	Orkhon	20.70	13.43	8.20	4.10	1.33
13	Uvurkhangai	24.50	9.85	7.99	4.35	2.13
14	Umnugovi	17.96	12.03	9.72	5.11	2.47
15	Sukhbaatar	15.28	17.00	6.53	3.61	2.40
16	Selenge	20.52	11.76	6.40	4.05	1.04
17	Tuv	22.16	11.52	6.87	3.99	1.33
18	Uvs	18.78	19.16	7.41	2.68	2.43
19	Khovd	16.61	13.58	5.33	3.03	1.82
20	Khuvsgul	25.18	16.21	7.47	2.91	2.68
21	Khentii	18.77	9.32	5.42	6.54	3.06
22	Aimag average	20.76	13.63	7.27	3.92	2.02
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.74	12.63	9.89	4.83	2.03
24	Country average	18.47	13.18	8.47	4.33	2.03

CAUSES OF INFANT AND UNDER 5 DEATHS, 2015

	0-1 a	ige	unde	r 5
Diseases group according to ICD-10	"Abs. number"	%	"Abs. number"	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	735	596	735	49.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	149	12.1	196	13.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	128	10.4	143	9.7
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	69	5.6	196	13.3
Diseases of the digestive system	36	2.9	49	3.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	46	3.7	63	4.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	32	2.6	34	2.3
Other	39	3.2	60	4.1
Total	1234	100.0	1476	100.0

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY (2011-2015)

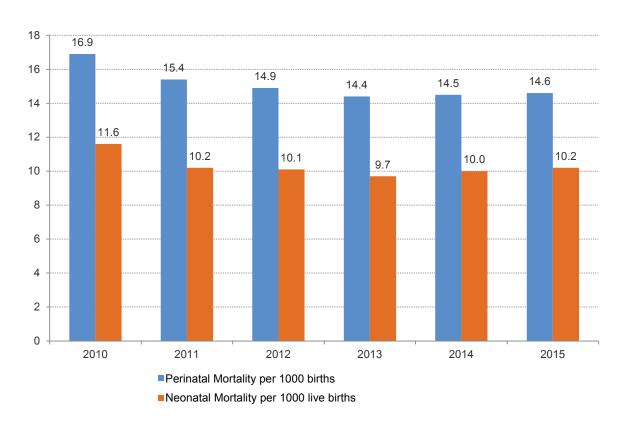
Causes	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	49.8	54.8	52.9	55.3	59.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.7	17.8	15.7	14.2	12.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12.3	12.2	15.1	13.3	10.4
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.6	5.6
Diseases of the digestive system	4.3	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.6

The Leading cause
The Second Leading cause
The Third Leading cause
The Fourth leading cause
The Fifth leading cause

INFANT MORTALITY, 2015

Causes						
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	15.3					
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	7.8					
Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births						
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	10.2					
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	14.6					

Infant Mortality, /2012-2015/



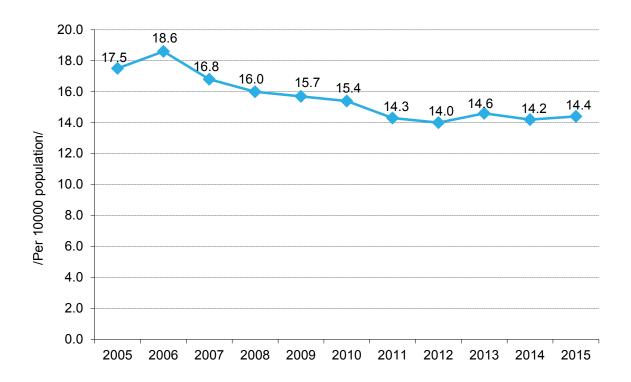
INFANT MORTALITY, 2015

Nº	Aimag and city	"Perinatal mortality per 1000 births"	Still births per 1000 births	Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Early neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Post neonatal mortality per 1000 live births		
	Α	1	2	3	4	5		
1	Arkhangai	9.7	5.3	8.3	4.4	3.9		
2	Bayan-Ulgii	16.9	6.8	12.6	10.1	2.5		
3	Bayankhongor	14.0	7.4	8.0	6.6	1.4		
4	Bulgan	16.1	4.0	13.1	12.1	1.0		
5	Govi-Altai	9.2	3.9	9.3	5.4	3.9		
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.9	4.5	9.0	4.5	4.5		
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.4	3.4	8.3	6.1	2.3		
8	Dornogovi	9.7	1.9	11.0	7.7	3.2		
9	Dornod	9.1	4.5	6.1	4.6	1.5		
10	Dundgovi	4.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.0		
11	Zavkhan	17.6	7.9	15.9	9.8	6.1		
12	Orkhon	13.3	5.2	8.9	8.2	0.7		
13	Uvurkhangai	11.6	5.4	8.7	6.2	2.5		
14	Umnugovi	16.5	8.6	10.0	8.0	2.0		
15	Sukhbaatar	16.4	7.1	12.2	9.3	2.9		
16	Selenge	7.6	3.6	6.1	4.1	2.0		
17	Tuv	19.4	13.2	7.1	6.3	0.8		
18	Uvs	14.9	4.0	11.9	11.0	1.0		
19	Khovd	19.3	8.6	13.0	10.8	2.2		
20	Khuvsgul	18.4	6.0	14.1	12.5	1.6		
21	Khentii	12.8	7.9	6.1	4.9	1.2		
22	Aimag average	13.5	5.8	9.9	7.7	2.2		
23	Ulaanbaatar	15.6	7.8	10.4	7.8	2.6		
24	Country average	14.6	6.8	10.2	7.8	2.4		

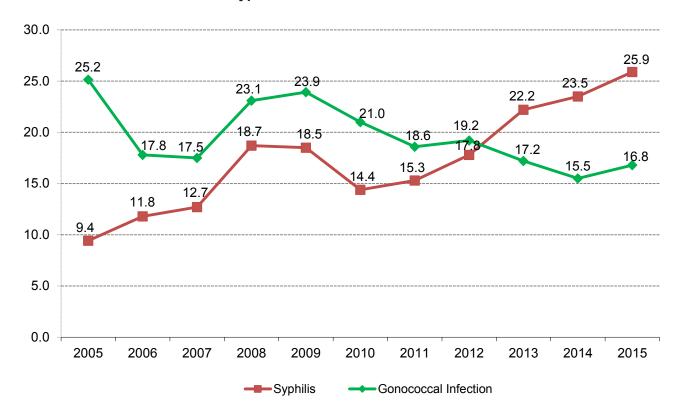
"REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, (2011-2015)"

Costa in infantious and magnitic discours	ion				
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Typhoid and paratypoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Shigellosis	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.9	9.2
Tuberculosis	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.2	14.4
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.0
Scarlet fever	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.5
Meningococcal infection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Varicella	11.1	10.1	16.6	15.8	19.0
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2
Rubella	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Viral hepatitis	52.8	24.7	9.0	3.9	3.0
Viral hepatitis A	49.0	21.2	5.7	1.1	0.3
Viral hepatitis B	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6
Viral hepatitis C	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mumps	3.7	32.6	18.7	1.5	0.8
Mycoses	7.9	6.2	4.0	6.5	5.8
Syphilis	15.3	17.8	22.2	23.5	25.9
Gonococcal infection	18.6	19.2	17.2	15.5	16.8
Trichomoniasis	14.4	15.0	13.5	13.0	13.6

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2005-2015/



Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2005-2015/



Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2015

		Preval	Prevalence Incidence							Deaths						
"Malignant neoplasms"	Nº	Abs.number	dod	Abs.number per 10000 population					Abs number per					r 10000		
			Abs.number	per 10000 p	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males Males	Females
Α	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	449	1.5	91	51	40	0.3	0.3	0.3	61	36	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Oesophagus	2	879	2.9	366	186	180	1.2	1.3	1.2	287	155	132	0.9	1.0	0.9	
Stomach	3	2505	8.3	817	546	271	2.7	3.7	1.8	634	425	209	2.1	2.9	1.4	
Colon	4	495	1.6	137	66	71	0.5	0.4	0.5	83	45	38	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Rectus and anus	5	179	0.6	51	27	24	0.2	0.2	0.2	25	12	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Liver	6	5398	17.8	2176	1158	1018	7.2	7.8	6.6	1658	906	752	5.5	6.1	4.9	
Pancreas	7	305	1.0	164	91	73	0.5	0.6	0.5	132	71	61	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Other in digestive organs	8	18	0.1	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Larynx	9	137	0.5	23	20	3	0.1	0.1	0.0	16	12	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Trachea	10	34	0.1	13	9	4	0.0	0.1	0.0	9	3	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lung	11	856	2.8	399	319	80	1.3	2.1	0.5	354	283	71	1.2	1.9	0.5	
Other in the respiratory system	12	43	0.1	23	17	6	0.1	0.1	0.0	18	14	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Bone and articular cartilage	13	254	0.8	42	27	15	0.1	0.2	0.1	37	20	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Skin	14	242	0.8	40	17	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	20	11	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	185	0.6	45	20	25	0.1	0.1	0.2	34	17	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Breast	16	1218	4.0	218	1	217	0.7	0.0	1.4	65	1	64	0.2	0.0	0.4	
Cervix uteri	17	3399	11.2	426	0	426	1.4	0.0	2.8	165	0	165	0.5	0.0	1.1	
Uterus	18	163	0.5	11	0	11	0.0	0.0	0.1	7	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ovary	19	474	1.6	95	0	95	0.3	0.0	0.6	60	0	60	0.2	0.0	0.4	
Other female genital organs	20	124	0.4	6	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	10	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Male genital organs	21	264	0.9	49	49	0	0.2	0.3	0.0	34	34	0	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Cyst	22	161	0.5	55	43	12	0.2	0.3	0.1	19	14	5	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Urology, nephrology	23	632	2.1	151	86	65	0.5	0.6	0.4	48	29	19	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Other urinary organs	24	52	0.2	5	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ophtalmology	25	67	0.2	39	26	13	0.1	0.2	0.1	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Brain	26	294	1.0	76	36	40	0.3	0.2	0.3	54	28	26	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Luekaemia	27	108	0.4	47	24	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	32	17	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other	28	1068	3.5	210	78	132	0.7	0.5	0.9	129	58	71	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Total	29	20003	66.1	5777	2901	2876	19.1	19.5	18.7	3999	2197	1802	13.2	14.8	11.7	

^{*} Source: National Center for Cancer, 2015 report.

"Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2015 (by aimag)"

		Preval	ence			Incide						De	aths		
			<u>Q</u>	Ab	s.numt	per		r 1000 pulatio		Ab	s.numb	er	per 1000	00 popu	ılation
Nº	Aimag and city	Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	Arkhangai	603	65.1	237	115	122	25.6	24.9	26.3	123	66	57	13.3	14.3	12.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	339	34.7	121	66	55	12.4	13.5	11.3	99	53	46	10.1	10.9	9.4
3	Bayankhongor	415	49.7	139	71	68	16.6	17.2	16.1	120	67	53	14.4	16.2	12.5
4	Bulgan	471	78.2	151	81	70	25.1	26.4	23.6	108	68	40	17.9	22.2	13.5
5	Govi-Altai	466	82.5	145	75	70	25.7	26.7	24.6	92	52	40	16.3	18.5	14.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	99	60.8	28	12	16	17.2	14.7	19.6	25	14	11	15.3	17.2	13.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	831	82.7	230	112	118	22.9	22.7	23.1	159	88	71	15.8	17.9	13.9
8	Dornogovi	374	58.0	115	68	47	17.8	21.1	14.6	81	54	27	12.6	16.7	8.4
9	Dornod	601	79.3	178	98	80	23.5	25.8	21.2	149	80	69	19.6	21.0	18.3
10	Dundgovi	345	77.7	118	57	61	26.6	25.5	27.7	89	45	44	20.0	20.1	20.0
11	Zavkhan	541	77.5	147	82	65	21.1	23.5	18.6	114	72	42	16.3	20.6	12.0
12	Orkhon	711	72.9	191	106	85	19.6	22.2	17.1	134	79	55	13.7	16.5	11.1
13	Uvurkhangai	627	55.6	172	90	82	15.3	16.0	14.5	125	69	56	11.1	12.3	9.9
14	Umnugovi	404	66.6	93	50	43	15.3	16.5	14.2	79	40	39	13.0	13.2	12.9
15	Sukhbaatar	386	66.3	133	72	61	22.8	24.5	21.1	108	67	41	18.5	22.8	14.2
16	Selenge	807	76.0	232	120	112	21.8	22.3	21.3	135	73	62	12.7	13.6	11.8
17	Tuv	719	79.7	199	109	90	22.0	23.5	20.5	169	96	73	18.7	20.7	16.6
18	Uvs	606	77.4	236	116	120	30.1	29.5	30.8	165	95	70	21.1	24.2	18.0
19	Khovd	516	62.5	162	90	72	19.6	21.9	17.4	117	71	46	14.2	17.2	11.1
20	Khuvsgul	850	66.9	275	158	117	21.6	25.1	18.2	205	120	85	16.1	19.1	13.3
21	Khentii	487	67.7	156	86	70	21.7	23.8	19.6	83	50	33	11.5	13.8	9.2
22	Aimag average	11198	68.0	3458	1834	1624	21.0	22.3	19.7	2479	1419	1060	15.0	17.2	12.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	8805	63.8	2319	1067	1252	16.8	16.1	17.4	1520	778	742	11.0	11.8	10.3
24	Country average	20003	66.1	5777	2901	2876	19.1	19.5	18.7	3999	2197	1802	13.2	14.8	11.7

^{*} Source: National Center for Cancer, 2015 report.

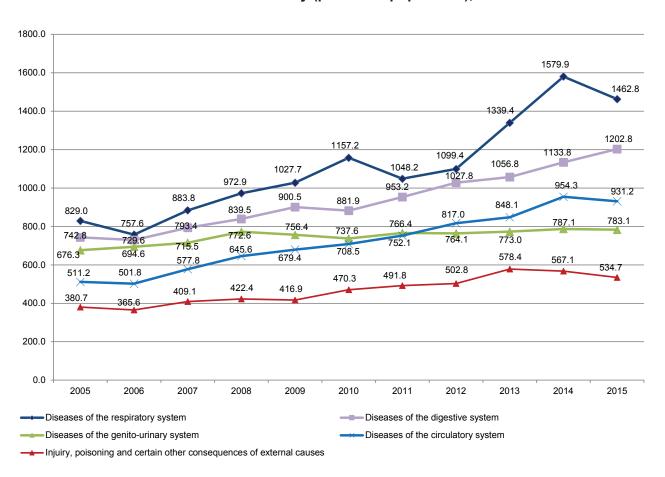
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2015

		po	er 10000 population		
Aimag and city	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Arkhangai	1568.50	1431.63	1200.25	1307.73	249.97
Bayan-Ulgii	958.43	667.86	698.47	648.31	107.10
Bayankhongor	1804.53	1509.04	1158.46	1256.92	256.32
Bulgan	1715.40	1401.07	1099.51	1632.09	176.75
Govi-Altai	957.11	1041.93	736.47	793.49	265.09
Gobi-Sumber	2202.58	877.23	570.90	779.01	507.67
Darkhan-Uul	1435.44	1576.42	721.21	1095.65	419.24
Dornogovi	1753.40	1310.71	1156.23	846.17	466.09
Dornod	1688.93	2137.40	605.92	581.26	326.10
Dundgovi	1203.42	988.51	562.74	757.38	124.80
Zavkhan	974.02	1162.49	673.26	683.15	105.12
Orkhon	2000.18	757.56	566.53	632.23	225.47
Uvurkhangai	975.13	1369.37	945.57	977.17	345.78
Umnugovi	2283.17	1850.86	830.17	1199.19	316.94
Sukhbaatar	1796.54	1530.69	566.56	974.61	284.05
Selenge	1035.27	582.48	651.66	776.17	198.40
Tuv	1910.84	1881.70	897.81	1113.40	152.55
Uvs	1651.05	1474.24	921.34	966.69	183.83
Khovd	1003.42	843.66	796.14	851.54	108.97
Khuvsgul	1150.97	740.59	589.53	961.83	177.18
Khentii	1404.11	967.04	609.37	891.11	272.70
Aimag average	1444.57	1227.16	795.39	942.03	240.27
Ulaanbaatar	1484.45	1173.75	769.66	918.17	886.13
Country average	1462.75	1202.82	783.67	931.16	534.65

Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2015

		Oı	utpatient mor	bidity	lr	npatient morl	oidity
Nº	ICD-10	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	442754	1462.75	19.1	104597	345.56	13.3
2	Diseases of the digestive system	364076	1202.82	15.7	100134	330.82	12.8
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	237205	783.67	10.2	90860	300.18	11.6
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	281848	931.16	12.2	116131	383.67	14.8
5	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	161831	534.65	7.0	32491	107.34	4.1
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	62233	205.60	2.7	27341	90.33	3.5
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	143476	474.01	6.2	56229	185.77	7.2
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	84520	279.23	3.7	36071	119.17	4.6
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	130500	431.14	5.6	127630	421.66	16.3
10	Other	406956	1344.48	17.6	93397	308.56	11.9
11	Total	2315399	7649.50	100.0	784881	2593.05	100.0

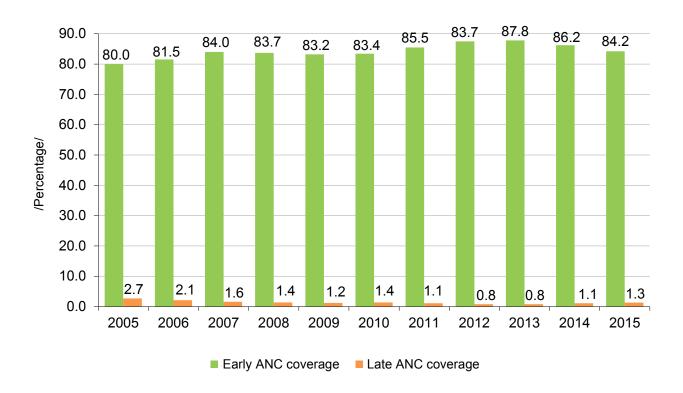
Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2005-2015



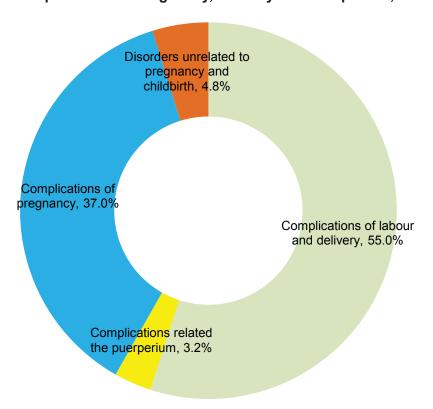
Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2015

		1A	NC coverag	е	9 NC 6			S
Nº	Aimag and city	Early ANC coverage	4-6 month	Late ANC coverage	Percentage of pregnant women who attented to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with aneamia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
	Α	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	87.2	11.9	0.9	92.5	4.6	4.9	13.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	79.2	18.8	2.0	98.2	12.7	1.4	14.2
3	Bayankhongor	80.4	18.3	1.3	98.9	2.8	7.3	12.7
4	Bulgan	83.8	14.4	1.8	95.3	1.4	4.7	15.2
5	Govi-Altai	87.3	12.0	0.7	83.3	1.6	4.1	13.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	87.7	12.3	0.0	99.5	2.7	7.8	13.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	74.1	24.1	1.8	66.5	7.1	7.2	17.1
8	Dornogovi	85.1	14.2	0.8	84.8	1.5	8.5	13.6
9	Dornod	87.7	11.9	0.4	72.9	6.0	5.8	15.1
10	Dundgovi	82.0	15.7	2.3	84.7	0.2	5.7	16.2
11	Zavkhan	79.7	19.5	0.8	84.1	2.3	3.2	16.3
12	Orkhon	92.1	7.7	0.2	66.9	11.6	4.3	16.4
13	Uvurkhangai	86.4	13.0	0.7	75.6	7.4	6.1	14.5
14	Umnugovi	84.3	14.8	0.9	95.1	1.7	5.9	10.9
15	Sukhbaatar	86.1	12.9	1.0	94.8	2.0	4.7	13.4
16	Selenge	79.9	19.4	0.7	94.6	2.4	6.9	17.6
17	Tuv	77.5	20.8	1.7	62.4	1.5	4.7	14.6
18	Uvs	90.9	8.6	0.6	79.6	3.9	3.1	14.9
19	Khovd	88.9	10.7	0.4	51.1	6.4	3.7	14.8
20	Khuvsgul	85.8	13.7	0.5	47.8	4.2	6.5	12.7
21	Khentii	89.0	10.2	0.8	96.0	1.1	7.5	15.9
22	Aimag average	84.2	14.8	1.0	79.3	4.7	5.3	14.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	84.1	14.2	1.7	92.3	3.1	4.9	15.3
24	Country average	84.2	14.5	1.3	86.0	3.9	5.1	15.0

Antenatal Care Coverage, /2005-2015/



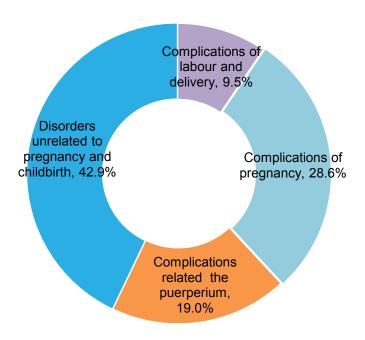
Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2015



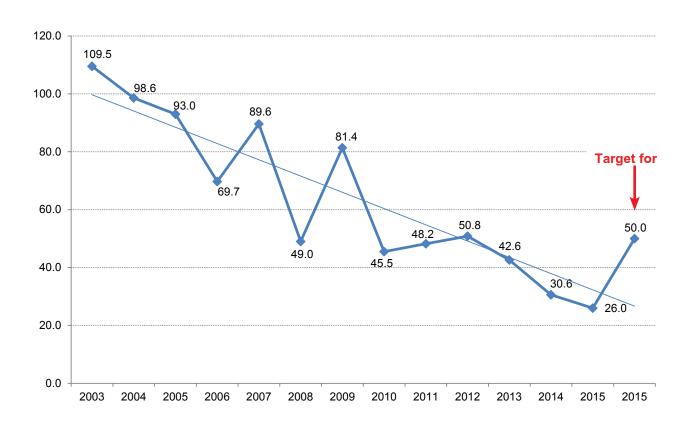
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS/, 2015



MATERNAL MORTALITY BY CAUSES, 2015



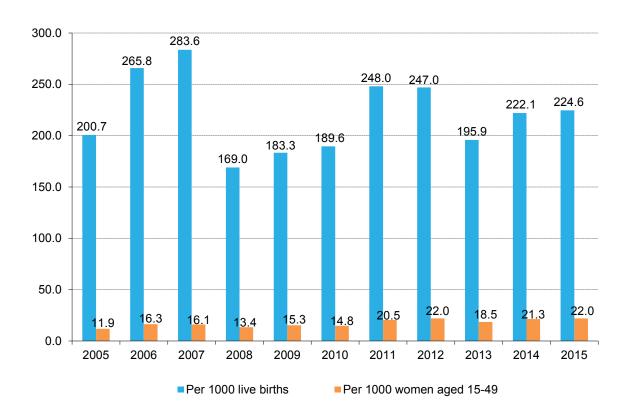
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100000 LIVE BIRTHS /2003-2015/



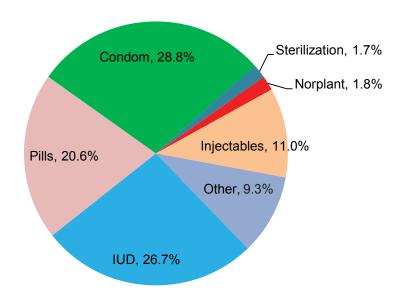
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2015

					Out c	f them		
Nº	Aimag, city	"Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives"	Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	ΩΩ	Sterilization
	А	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	73.8	15.6	5.2	0.5	50.1	24.9	1.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	48.6	15.9	21.7	1.3	25.8	33.0	1.2
3	Bayankhongor	64.8	12.5	10.5	1.0	8.5	57.5	4.3
4	Bulgan	40.8	21.7	11.8	2.6	15.4	39.4	2.1
5	Govi-Altai	51.3	18.9	17.1	2.6	13.5	41.0	4.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	41.0	40.8	22.6	5.0	19.8	6.6	0.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	57.9	25.7	17.9	1.8	25.7	24.3	0.2
8	Dornogovi	77.0	20.5	7.7	2.9	46.7	18.6	1.2
9	Dornod	63.0	19.8	16.8	1.5	11.7	39.4	4.4
10	Dundgovi	54.7	27.3	14.5	0.8	27.3	24.3	0.6
11	Zavkhan	58.8	21.0	17.0	2.6	25.1	26.6	1.1
12	Orkhon	57.7	24.4	13.2	0.8	37.5	22.9	1.2
13	Uvurkhangai	53.5	23.6	16.7	1.2	13.0	38.6	4.8
14	Umnugovi	54.9	31.3	13.7	3.0	25.2	21.4	4.7
15	Sukhbaatar	60.2	11.1	15.2	1.3	5.2	59.5	7.7
16	Selenge	68.4	24.2	14.2	2.9	34.1	20.4	2.1
17	Tuv	49.6	23.0	16.0	0.3	23.3	36.9	0.3
18	Uvs	37.9	25.2	23.5	2.3	16.7	20.3	2.5
19	Khovd	43.9	28.8	20.6	1.7	19.4	20.3	4.2
20	Khuvsgul	63.7	17.7	17.4	0.7	14.6	43.3	2.3
21	Khentii	38.7	29.4	13.0	0.4	15.8	33.1	3.5
22	Aimag average	56.4	21.4	14.9	1.6	24.0	32.1	2.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	51.4	19.7	6.2	2.1	34.8	20.0	0.6
24	Country average	54.1	20.6	11.0	1.8	28.8	26.7	1.7

Abortion /2005-2015/



Contraceptive Methods, 2015



ABORTION, 2015

		Abortic	on			Abortion			Late abou	rtion
Nº	Aimag, city	"Per 1000 women aged	"Per 1000	Total	Under 2 Abs.		avobe 3 Abs.		"Abs	%
		15-49"	live births"		number	%	number	%	number"	~
	А	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	9.1	109.2	224	18	8.0	98	43.8	0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	13.8	128.9	357	8	2.2	139	38.9	5	1.8
3	Bayankhongor	1.3	14.1	30	7	23.3	9	30.0	2	0.9
4	Bulgan	1.0	16.1	16	1	6.3	5	31.3	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	4.3	51.0	66	13	19.7	24	36.4	0	0.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	7.5	74.0	33	1	3.0	11	33.3	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	5.1	51.4	136	12	8.8	38	27.9	0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	26.5	291.2	451	37	8.2	110	24.4	0	0.0
9	Dornod	18.9	190.4	375	32	8.5	109	29.1	25	12.7
10	Dundgovi	9.1	104.9	105	9	8.6	29	27.6	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	3.5	39.9	65	2	3.1	28	43.1	6	3.7
12	Orkhon	48.3	497.0	1340	57	4.3	324	24.2	15	5.6
13	Uvurkhangai	13.3	146.3	403	29	7.2	131	32.5	7	2.5
14	Umnugovi	30.8	340.9	513	35	6.8	123	24.0	14	9.3
15	Sukhbaatar	5.4	60.9	85	8	9.4	22	25.9	1	0.7
16	Selenge	1.6	23.0	45	4	8.9	9	20.0	14	7.2
17	Tuv	2.3	40.8	52	7	13.5	13	25.0	8	6.3
18	Uvs	10.3	108.0	217	15	6.9	73	33.6	26	12.9
19	Khovd	5.6	54.0	125	2	1.6	55	44.0	0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	1.2	13.7	43	8	18.6	13	30.2	0	0.0
21	Khentii	17.2	197.7	323	30	9.3	95	29.4	23	14.1
22	Aimag average	11.4	127.8	5004	335	6.7	1458	29.1	146	3.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	34.0	315.4	13164	600	4.6	3074	23.4	364	8.7
24	Country average	22.0	224.6	18168	935	5.1	4532	24.9	510	6.3

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY AIMAG), 2015

			Delive	ry by pe	ercent				Jer		nts g.
Nº	Aimag and city	Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home	Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries avobe 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 g. at birth
Α	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	74.4	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.9	12.4	4.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76.5	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	13.3	2.6
3	Bayankhongor	84.6	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.1	11.4	5.4
4	Bulgan	77.2	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.0	14.1	5.0
5	Govi-Altai	87.6	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.8	13.6	5.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	13.6	3.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	97.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.0	16.9	3.3
8	Dornogovi	80.8	0.0	17.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	8.7	13.2	4.0
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.3	12.8	2.9
10	Dundgovi	82.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	7.1	12.4	3.8
11	Zavkhan	57.7	0.0	24.9	17.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	15.4	2.8
12	Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.8	15.0	3.8
13	Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.5	10.8	17.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.4	12.7	3.9
14	Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.6	11.1	4.8
15	Sukhbaatar	94.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	8.0	12.8	3.2
16	Selenge	51.6	0.0	35.2	13.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.2	14.2	2.6
17	Tuv	75.5	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	7.1	14.8	4.0
18	Uvs	79.7	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.3	13.3	3.5
19	Khovd	0.0	0.0	8.0	10.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	13.2	5.1
20	Khuvsgul	77.4	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.9	13.0	3.9
21	Khentii	78.3	0.0	6.5	14.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.1	15.6	3.1
22	Aimag average	80.7	0.0	5.0	13.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.1	13.6	3.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	95.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	4.9	16.1	4.9
24	Country average	88.4	2.0	2.4	6.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	14.9	4.4

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2015

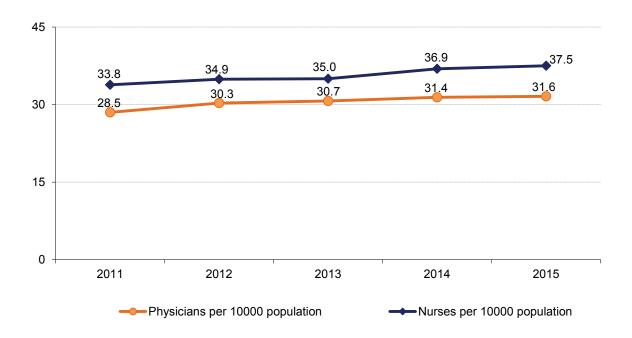
			Covered percen	ıtage	
Nº	Aimag and city	Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	DT
1	Arkhangai	99.7	99.2	99.2	97.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	99.2	99.0	98.7	99.0
3	Bayankhongor	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.4
4	Bulgan	100.0	94.0	94.7	77.3
5	Govi-Altai	97.9	90.9	90.9	99.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	96.5	96.4	96.4	99.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	98.8	99.9	99.5	97.3
8	Dornogovi	99.3	99.1	99.1	97.9
9	Dornod	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
10	Dundgovi	97.9	91.5	91.5	99.3
11	Zavkhan	97.8	89.0	89.3	99.7
12	Orkhon	98.9	96.5	96.1	98.4
13	Uvurkhangai	99.1	97.8	97.8	95.6
14	Umnugovi	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.7
15	Sukhbaatar	100.0	100.0	98.7	93.7
16	Selenge	100.0	94.6	99.3	96.8
17	Tuv	99.8	99.9	99.9	95.4
18	Uvs	99.7	97.7	97.7	93.9
19	Khovd	99.9	99.2	99.2	99.0
20	Khuvsgul	98.3	98.0	98.1	97.5
21	Khentii	99.5	97.8	98.8	97.8
22	Aimag average	99.3	97.5	97.7	95.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	98.4	97.5	97.5	91.5
24	Country average	98.9	97.5	97.6	94.1

HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE, 2015

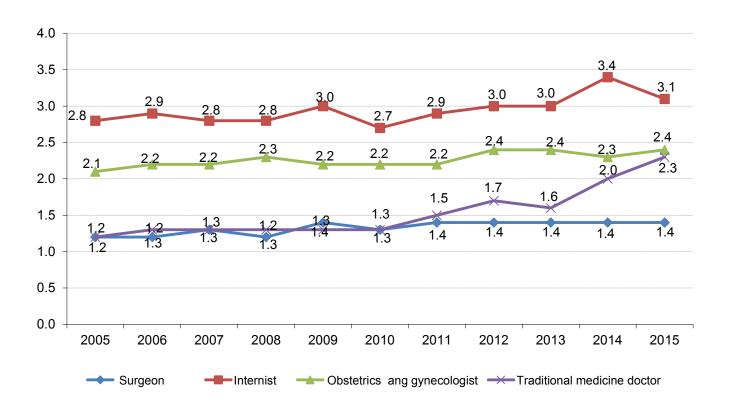
orker	Female	27	8537	78	2006	274	4852	1030	7349	2650	524	4175	1670	4808	768	7	3582	3146	71	89	570	84 6	602	47	1226	440	47	3055	530	36325	322	1066	338	2412	38737
All worker	Total	26	10843	35	0/0	362	6375	1360	8532	3010	622	4900	1926	5782	868	13	4423	3774	26	97	784	956	000	09	363 1600	584	72	3292	684	44212	497	1355	391	3217	47429
	Other workers	25	_	15	ကို မို	135	2165	444	2104	677	174	1253	445	1624	226	2	1174	518	0	7	165	, 2	77	=	757 698	188	33	826	_	11811	91	274	-	511	2322
	"Other top deals"	24		0,	- 0	18			_	126	+	134	_	263	\vdash		\vdash	220	=	တ	132	ω	0	10	139	42	10	88	_	2070	-	36	4	913	2983 12322 47429 38737
19	Medical Equipment Engine	23	~	0	o 0	0	0	-	33	12	- :	20	ς ω	42	က	0	22	56	0	0	7 7	4 +	-	0	- ო	7	2	0	_	152	4	9	0	18	170
	Information technology specialist	23	0	0 0	o 0	0	0	0	5	22 4	0	الا الا	ှိ က	98	4	0	24	9	7	~	22 0	n c	7	-	- 2	2	-	7	ည	175	4	ო	0	15	190
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	taiosmand levelbiM	20	224	← (ν c	o ග	184	28	64	9	9	40	16	30	2	0	30	2	0	0	4 0	0	>	0	~ 	134	7	1275	7	1806	0	£	0	13	1819
	Technician	19	7	0 0	> <	0	က	4	78	52	ဖ	47	27	80	0	0	63	217	0	0	0	0	>	0	D 4	0	0	0	_	488	4	41	0	22	510
	Microscopist	18	233	0 (> c	2	184	37	292	96 !	12	179	74	178	16	0	6	95	0	0	0 0	o 2	ř.	9	o ro	0	0	0	_	1065	4	33	4	42	916 1023 1588 1107
	Other feldshers	17		- 1	, <u>u</u>	28 29	438	77	287	28	% 54	175	8 4	45	21	9	82	44	0	0	64	5 5	04	-	0 84	0	0	~		1265	0	61	261	323	1588
	Bags feldshers		~	_	7 4	_				_	_	0 0		0	H	0			0	0	0	5 F	-	0	0	0	0	0	_	1023	0	0	0	0	1023
	Midwife	15	363	0 0	ν c	2 15	275	62	224	44	53	151	79	62	141	0	59	က	0	0	0 0	O	>	0	o -	0	0	0	0	902	0	0	12	4	916
	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	14	2525	ω ;	5 7	73	1986	368	1034	301	107	626	249	459	199	9	349	439	0	0	99	> 2	9	∞	72	134	7	1283	62	6983	∞	136	285	439	7422
	aftendant	13	61	0	> <	0	51	10	32	9 ,	თ :	3	- 6	48	18	0	17	47	0	0	0	0	>	0	ഠ ത	0	0	0	7	247	0	0	0	0	247
	Bakalavr	12	744	← (7 020	25	389	75	928	336	24	538	239	1055	69	0	203	281	0	0	4 0	o (7	2	, 88	0	0	~	44	3981	0	203	9	249	4230
	molqiQ	Ξ	1935	; 9	7 2	99	1006	191	1828	539	115	1174	442	809	92	~	675	418	0	0	4 c	o 4	4	4	272	0	0	0	94	6567	0	285	28	313	6880
	Total nurses	10	2740	+ ;	600	91	1446	276	2788	891	172	1725	694	1912	182	-	1195	746	0	0	58	o «	D	19	314	0	0	_	140	10795	0	488	34	299	11357
	Home mouth doctor	တ	35	0	o 4	- ო	=	50	66	44 -	2	30 20	21	8	0	0	44	743	0	0	4 0	0	>	0	o 6	0	0	-	23	998	0	15	0	20	1018
	Traditional medical practitioners	8	119	ο,	- 5	5 0	20	12	63	59	ω ;	56	= =	33	2	0	169	127	0	0	~ c	o 0	>	0	117	2	0	0	32	676 8	0	15	-	24	700
	"Human doctors"	7	1733	- 1	\ 000	37	009	192	1794	722	18	954	417	1170	183	4	298	748	0	0	4	o 4	0	ω	137	28	0	~	09	7390	. 0	321	62	455	7845
	Total physicians	9	1887	← (α V	42	991	224	1956	795	131	1030	644	1221	185	4	1080	1618	0	0	52	0 8	04	∞	304	30	0	7	115	9064	0	351	63	499	9563
	Bio-medical expert	2	0	0	> c	0	0	0	ဖ	မ ်	0	Ο α	0	œ	0	0	∞	24	0	30	0 0	> 0	ກ	0	o -	0	_	0	ဖ	95	! 0	ω	0	20	115
	Pharmacists	4	18	0 0	o c	0 0	13	က	24	24	2	52	13	77	10	0	44	16	0	0	4 0	5 0	>	0	- 2	148	17	1027	4	1445 36	0	19	4	29	110 1504
	Statisticians	က	~	0 (o 0	0	~	0	27	= 1	ო !	13	9	21	4	0	4	~	0	0	200	> +	-	~		0	0	0	4	102	0	9	0	œ	
	Public health specialists	7	120	0 0	> 8	g 0	23	4	122	6 6	9	56	8 0	91	4	0	23	22	73	38	285	ξ,	?	-	- ო	0	0	0	4	853	49	12	0	79	932
	Health managers	~	21	0 0	o [5 -	0	0	112	99	ω ;	38	3 4	49	7	0	106	135	7	∞	46	5 م	<u> </u>	7	29	38	~	63	39	769	21	22	0	102	871
	<u>의</u> 건	Ф	-	0 0	ກ <	1 10	9	^	∞ -	ი :	9	- 5	<u>τ</u> ε	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	2 2	77 6	3	24	72 72 72	27	28	59	30	33	33	34	35	36	37
	Health care providers	∢	Total	Feldsher's posts with beds		Village hospitals	Soum health center	Intersoum hospitals		District hospitals	_	Aimag general hospitals			Maternity hospitals	Rail sector hospitals	Private hospitals with beds	Private hospitals for outpatients	Ministry of health	Research institutions	Health Department	Centre for Health Development	National Center for Rood Transfision Research	provincial blood centers in the district	Emergency center and the districts in the industry Resort	Medical Supply Organization	actory	Private pharmacies		All health-care workers State Medical I Inversity College	Private medical schools, colleges	Other medical / border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials Hospital, Railway Hospital	Other (schools, parks, mines, factories, offices, etc.)	All other sectors of health care workers	
				alth	y he	mar clin	'nď"			bnc ləve	əĮ		tiary slatiq		Matern	Rail se	Private	Private	Ministr	Resea	Health	Centre	Nation	provinc	Resort	Medica	Drug factory	Private	Other	All hea	Private	Other I hospita Hospit	Other (etc.)	All othe	Total

	lstoT	31	18.0	17.0	19.0	18.4	30.5	34.4	26.2	32.5	22.3	27.7	23.1	27.4	22.0	28.0	24.0	19.7	20.9	21.6	23.5	18.2	21.6	22.6	42.3	31.6
	Моиth	30	6.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	6.	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.6	9.0	4.	1.6	7.	1.	1.6	5.5	3.4
	Traditional medicine doctor	29	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.7	4.1	2.2	2.6	1.3	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	4.1	1.5	3.3	2.3
	Other	28	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	9.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	9.0	4.0	1.5	6.0	1.3	0.7	4.1	1.0
	Doctor laboratory	27	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	9.0	1.0	8.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.0
	X-ray diagnostic	26	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.	9.0	6.0	6.0	0.7	9.0	8.0	0.5	0.7	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	8.0	0.7	0.3	9.0	2.3	4.1
	Pathogenist	25	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	9.0	0.3
	Elderly	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Facilitation	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Rehabilitation	22	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
	Venerologist	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.2	4.0	0.3
	Tuberculosis	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Infectionist	19	0.5	0.5	9.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	4.	0.5	1.2	4.0	0.7	9.0	1.3	8.0	1.2	6.0
	Dermatologist	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Plactic surgeon	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.3	9.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
Out	Otorinolaryngologist	16	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	9.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.5
	Ophtalmologist	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	9.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5
	Psychiatrist and neurologist	4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.0	0.2	9.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	9.0	0.4
	Oncologist	13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.2	9.0	9.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Obstetrics and gynecologist	12	8.	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	4.1	1.6	3.3	2.4
	Neurologist	11	4.0	0.3	9.4	0.7	6.0	9.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	6.0	9.4	0.4	4.0	0.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	1.4	1.0
	tsigoloisətsəsnA	10	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	9.0	0.4	8.0	8.0	0.7	9.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
	Resuscitation	6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.2
	Traumatologist	∞	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	9.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7
	Surgeon	7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	9.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	9.0	0.5	1.2	9.0	0.7	6.0	1.9	4.1
	Out: Infants	9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2 0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5 0	0.1	0.2 0	0.4 0	0.4 0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2 0	0.2 0	0.3	0.6	0.2 0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
	Pediatric	2	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.3	2.5	3.1	1.5	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
	Internist	4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	4.1	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	<u></u>	4.	1.8	2.0	2.1	8.	8.4	3.1
	Basic and specialized	က	10.3	9.3	9.6	7.8	14.5	19.0	13.6	20.0	15.0	12.4	12.0	16.0	12.2	14.2	14.1	10.9	9.01	9.3	14.4	11.9	13.2	12.5	27.4	19.3
	General Practitioners	2	2.7	5.6	6.2	7.3	12.6	12.3	7.5	9.2	2.2	13.1	8.4	6.5	2.8	10.2	8.4	5.6	9.7	9.5	6.2	4.0	5.8	7.1	6.1	9.9
	Human doctor	_	16.0 5	14.9 5	15.8 6	15.1 7	27.1 1	31.3 1	21.1 7	29.4 9	20.7 5	25.5 1	20.5	22.4 6	17.9 5	24.4	22.5 8	16.5 5	18.3 7	18.5	20.6	15.9 4	19.1	19.6	33.5 6	25.9 6
	<u>iit</u>		7	7		1,	2			Ñ	Ñ	7	2	2		5	2	7	7	~	N	7	÷	~	က်	12
	Aimag and city	Р	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	ol Z	∢	~	7	က	4	2	9	7	∞	ဝ	10	7	12	73	1	15	16	17	9	19	20	2	22	23	24

Health Facilities, /2011-2015/



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10000 population /2005-2015/



	IstoT	28	29.5	30.4	35.0	32.9	43.6	37.4	39.7	32.2	35.6	35.6	39.2	36.3	28.7	27.9	36.6	27.5	31.1	34.4	33.5	28.6	33.7	33.1	42.8	37.5
	"Home nurse mouth"	27	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.2	0.5	9.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.0	1.6
	Traditional medicine nurses	26	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.1	6.0	6.0	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	8.0	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.4
	Other	25	0.1	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	3.6	8.0	0.5	0.0	4.1	1.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.8
	Elderly	24	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Facilitation	23	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Rehabilitation	22	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	6.0	0.7	6.0	9.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	9.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	8.0	9.1	1.2
	yenerologist statement	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Tuberculosis	20	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	9.0	0.5
	Infectionist	19	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.6	3.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	4.1	8.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	6.0	1.7	1.2
	Dermatologist	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Plactic surgeon	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.0	0.2
	Otorinolaryngologist	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	9.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	9.0	0.2	4.0	0.3
	tsigolomlathqO	15	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	9.4	0.3
Out	Psychiatrist and neurologist	14	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	6.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.4	0.3	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.0	9.0
	teigoloonO	13	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.3
	Obstetrics and gynecologist	12	9.4	0.0	0.5	2.0	9.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	9.0	2.3	4.1
	Neurologist	11	9.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6
	Anaestesiologist	10	9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	0	72	6	4	1.1	_	က	7	1.6	ဝ	4.1	3	6	œ	တ	6	1.1	2.1	1.5
	Resuscitation	7	1 0.	3 0	4	0	0	6 0.	0	0	2 0.	9	2.	0	9		0 0		.0 9	5 0.	.0	6 0.	3 1.	0.6		
	Traumatologist	6	0 0.1	1 0.	0	0	o.	0.	O.	2 0.	- -	5	0	6 2.	0.	3 0.7	0.	2 0.1	0	5 0.	-	o.	1 0.		5 1.7	1.1
	Surgeon	∞	3 0.0	7 0.1	3 0.1	3 0.0	3 0.2	0.0	3 1.2	9 0.2	0.0	1 0.5	2 0.3	0.6	1 0.4	3 0.3	0.3	3 0.2	3 0.0	3 0.5	3 0.2	3 0.1	5 0.1	3 0.3	3 0.5	3 0.4
	Out: Infants	7	3 1.8	1.7	5 1.3	7 2.3	5 2.3	5 3.1	5 2.3	9 2.9	8 2.4	4.1	4 3.2	2 2.0	1.1	5 1.3	9 1.0	3 1.8	3 1.6	9 1.3	5 2.8	1.3	3 1.5	0 1.8	0 2.8	0 2.3
	Pediatric Pediatric	9	3 0.6	3 1.0	9.0 2	2 0.7	0.1.6	5 2.	o	Ö	Ö	9.0	4.1	0 1.2	1.0	3 1.5	o	7 1.3	1 0.6	2 0.9	3 2.5	0.8	1.3	7 1.0	1.0	0 1.0
		2	2 2.3	0 1.6	2 1.7	3 3.2	9 5.0	5	3.6	9 2.2	3 1.3	.3	4 5.4	0.7	2 2.4) 2.6	7 3.1	3 2.7	2 2.1	3 4.2	3.3	2 2.0	1 2.4	3 2.7	1 3.4	7 3.0
		4	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.9	3.1	1.5	Ö	0.3	7	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	5.1	2.7
	Basic and specialized	3	6.6	8.1	9.0	16.1	16.5	17.8	24.2	12.6	10.5	12.6	17.2	12.7	11.6	12.7	15.5	10.3	12.6	11.9	15.9	8.3	10.2	12.7	27.1	19.3
	General Practitioners	2	17.8	21.3	24.4	14.9	24.3	19.0	12.3	18.6	24.1	22.3	19.8	22.1	16.1	14.5	20.6	16.2	17.2	22.0	15.9	19.1	21.8	19.0	10.8	15.3
	Total nurses	1	27.8	29.4	33.4	31.0	40.7	36.8	36.5	31.1	34.7	34.9	37.0	34.8	27.7	27.2	36.1	26.4	29.8	33.9	31.8	27.5	32.0	31.7	37.9	34.5
	Aimag and city	Б	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi		Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	ol Z	⋖	_	2	က	4	Ŋ	9	7	œ	တ	10	7	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2015

lstoT	24	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	9.7	7.3	7.1	9.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.7	8.2	7.8	9.7	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Other	23	0.0	8.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.0	7.6	7.9	7.8
bəzilsiəqenU	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	8.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.1	0.0	89.	6.7	8.3
Venerology	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional medicine	20	9.5	0.0	8.4	7.8	7.1	0.0	8.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	7.7	9.3	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.9	6.6	8.7	7.8	8.2
Oncology	19	9.8	0.9	9.9	8.9	6.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.5	7.8	9.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.4
Stomatolgy	9	6.4	7.4	9.9	5.4	7.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.0	6.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.1	5.6
Dental	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otolaryngology	16	8.0	7.7	6.1	7.2	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.6	6.3	6.3	7.0	0.0	7.6	7.2	7.3	5.3	7.0	0.0	8.1	7.2	5.8	6.4
Ophtalmology	15	8.6	8.3	7.7	6.4	9.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	8.5	7.0	7.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	8.3	8.8	6.9	7.0	5.2	0.0	8.7	7.5	4.7	5.3
Reanimation	4	0.0	3.5	9.0	8.4	25.3	2.1	9.9	0.0	10.4	2.2	7.5	14.4	10.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.8	4.6	13.3	3.1	4.0	7.0	15.9	12.9
Urology,	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.4
Иер һгоюду	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	9.6
Traumatology	7	0.0	7.9	8.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.0	9.1	9.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.8	9.4
Psychiatry and narcology	10	10.3	10.6	8.7	10.0	9.4	0.0	10.4	8.0	10.6	4.6	10.5	8.9	6.6	6.1	6.6	10.3	0.0	10.3	12.0	1.	0.0	10.0	30.0	20.7
Л епгојоду	တ	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.7	8.7	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.5
Tuberculosis	∞	23.1	45.5	29.9	19.5	17.2	0.0	29.2	36.7	39.9	32.4	38.7	24.0	37.4	29.0	40.0	36.8	30.6	16.4	23.1	27.8	20.9	29.2	29.6	29.4
Dermatology	7	0.0	8.2	8.1	9.7	8.3	7.2	9.6	0.0	10.2	8.1	9.7	0.0	8.5	9.6	0.0	19.8	8.4	9.2	9.3	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.3
Infectious diseases	9	7.7	8.0	9.8	6.6	7.8	10.0	8.8	8.0	8.8	7.3	9.8	9.2	8.7	7.3	9.8	9.3	8.6	6.9	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.4	7.1	7.6
Peadiatrics	Ŋ	6.9	5.9	8.9	7.1	7.8	6.9	6.5	8.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	9.9	7.0	6.2	7.9	6.9	8.9	9.9	7.2	6.4	8.9	6.7	6.4	9.9
Супеасоюду	4	7.4	6.2	2.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	0.9	3.5	5.3	5.2	6.9	7.0	9.0	4.1	7.0	8.9	5.8	6.7	8.0	6.1	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.5
Spetefrics	က	4.3	5.0	5.0	8.4	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.4	2.9	3.6	4.5	4.	4.5	4.2	4.3	2.5	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.8
Surgery	2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	2.7	7.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.4	5.3	6.3	5.9	7.0	5.9	6.5	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.1
Internal medicine	_	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.3	9.7	8.1	3.3	7.9	6.7	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.7	6.7	8.0	7.8	6.2
		7	7	æ	7	۵	ω	ω	ω	7	٣	89	7	7	ω	ω	ω	7	7	ω	7	7		7	7
Aimag and city	Р	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	⋖	~	7	3	4	2	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2015

			Tot	tal		Aimag	, city ger	eral hos	pitals	Rur	al genera	l hospita	ıls
	Aimag and city	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year
Α	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	268.9	81.5	7.2	37.4	283.1	85.8	7.7	37.0	243.6	73.8	6.4	38.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	292.9	88.8	7.2	40.5	295.1	89.4	7.6	38.7	288.7	87.5	6.6	44.0
3	Bayankhongor	289.5	87.7	7.2	40.1	289.1	87.6	7.4	39.2	290.8	88.1	6.8	43.0
4	Bulgan	255.6	77.5	7.3	34.9	260.9	79.1	7.7	33.8	245.7	74.5	6.6	37.1
5	Govi-Altai	290.2	88.0	7.5	38.6	286.5	86.8	7.5	38.0	297.0	90.0	7.5	39.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	328.7	99.6	7.6	43.4	326.4	98.9	7.6	43.0	343.8	104.2	7.5	45.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	307.0	93.0	7.3	42.1	307.3	93.1	7.3	42.4	302.7	91.7	7.9	38.4
8	Dornogovi	237.9	72.1	7.1	33.7	254.4	77.1	7.0	36.4	213.9	64.8	7.2	29.8
9	Dornod	304.0	92.1	7.6	39.9	311.3	94.3	7.8	39.8	269.5	81.7	6.7	40.0
10	Dundgovi	314.2	95.2	7.1	44.3	319.7	96.9	7.2	44.2	299.0	90.6	6.7	44.7
11	Zavkhan	258.6	78.4	7.8	33.0	279.2	84.6	8.2	34.0	235.5	71.4	7.4	31.8
12	Orkhon	262.2	79.4	7.7	33.9	263.5	79.9	7.7	34.1	181.7	55.1	7.4	24.6
13	Uvurkhangai	251.3	76.2	7.3	34.3	262.4	79.5	7.6	34.3	237.4	71.9	6.9	34.2
14	Umnugovi	183.5	55.6	6.7	27.5	232.1	70.3	6.8	34.0	119.8	36.3	6.3	18.9
15	Sukhbaatar	285.8	86.6	8.2	34.7	316.1	95.8	8.3	38.2	235.9	71.5	8.2	28.9
16	Selenge	257.6	78.1	7.8	33.1	277.1	84.0	8.3	33.3	239.2	72.5	7.3	32.9
17	Tuv	212.4	64.4	7.6	28.1	221.2	67.0	8.0	27.6	202.9	61.5	7.1	28.6
18	Uvs	232.8	70.5	6.7	34.9	233.3	70.7	6.7	35.1	231.9	70.3	6.7	34.7
19	Khovd	314.6	95.3	7.7	41.1	353.1	107.0	8.0	44.2	251.3	76.2	7.0	35.9
20	Khuvsgul	239.9	72.7	6.7	35.9	281.7	85.3	6.8	41.2	177.6	53.8	6.4	27.9
21	Khentii	265.6	80.5	7.4	35.7	264.8	80.2	7.7	34.2	266.9	80.9	7.0	38.2
22	Aimag average	265.7	80.5	7.3	36.2	281.6	85.3	7.5	37.4	235.1	71.2	6.9	33.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	266.2	80.7	7.3	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.1	75.8	6.6	37.7
24	Country average	265.9	80.6	7.3	36.3	272.0	82.4	7.4	36.7	235.4	71.3	6.9	34.0

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 10000 POPULATION, 2015

lstoT	24	55.2	68.9	57.1	55.1	66.4	64.5	67.1	62.6	56.4	51.1	71.2	61.4	60.7	73.5	62.7	58.4	57.7	0.69	9.79	60.2	60.2	62.1	83.2	71.8
"19dfO"	23	0.0	4.9	3.1	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	د .	0.9	2.4	4.0	2.6	4 .1	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.5
"bəzilsiɔəqsnU"	22	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	9.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5
"Venerology"	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraditional medicine	20	9.0	1.2	2.5	4.3	3.5	0.0	5.9	3.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	6.1	6.7	2.1	2.1	1.3	3.1	<u></u>	2.3	8.	6.3	2.5	5.3	3.8
Oncology	19	0.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.0	9.0
Stamatology	18	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dental	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otolaryngology	16	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	3.1	6. 0.	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.1	6.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.1	9.0	1.1	0.8
YgolomlsidqO	15	0.2	1.0	4.	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.	0.8
Reanimation	14	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.7	6.0	0.7	4.	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.0	1.7	1.1
Игоюду	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Иерhrology	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.0
Traumatology	7	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	6 .	3.7	3.4	0.0	2.0	9.	0.7	3.6	6 .	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	9.4	2.8
Psychiatry and narcology	10	8.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	4.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	4.0	4.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	6.0	0.2	0.8	7.5	8.0	9.0	7:	3.8	2.3
Neurology	6	3.3	4.9	5.0	8.4	8.4	4.3	5.3	6.7	4.9	2.0	7.9	3.6	1.5	8.4	3.1	2.6	5.5	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.4	3.9	6.3	5.0
Tuberculosis	∞	6.0	9.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	3.0	1.5	4.0	0.5	0.7	3.1	6.0	0.8	2.2	2.9	- -	1.	1.0	6.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8
Dermatology	7	0.0	0.7	9.1	9.0	6.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	9.0	<u></u>	1.3	9.1	7.	9.0	6.0	1.5	1.2
Infectious	9	3.3	2.0	4.2	4.0	7.1	3.7	2.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	5.3	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.0	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.6	3.4
Peadiatrics	2	8.6	8.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	11.0	8.9	9.8	7.4	9.9	10.3	0.9	10.7	13.5	9.6	10.4	9.6	14.2	11.8	12.3	12.4	10.1	8.0	9.1
Супеасоюду	4	2.7	2.0	4.3	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	5.9	4.	3.8	5.4	1.7	3.2	4.2	3.1	1.9	3.2	4.0	3.6
sointetelO	3	7.2	6.9	0.9	5.3	0.9	4.3	3.4	5.6	5.5	7.7	9.2	8.1	5.9	9.7	5.5	5.3	6.2	7.9	8.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	4.9	5.7
Surgery	2	4.2	4.3	3.5	4.1	6.2	3.1	3.2	6.5	2.9	2.5	3.4	5.6	5.1	5.4	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.4	4.2	3.9	5.0	3.9	6.1	4.9
enioibem lametin	-	22.5	26.1	11.6	15.8	20.2	19.6	18.8	17.5	16.1	16.2	25.6	14.0	18.4	20.9	19.1	18.2	18.2	23.3	19.4	24.0	13.5	19.2	25.0	21.8
Aimag and city	9	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	⋖	_	7	က	4	2	9	7	∞	ဝ	10	7	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

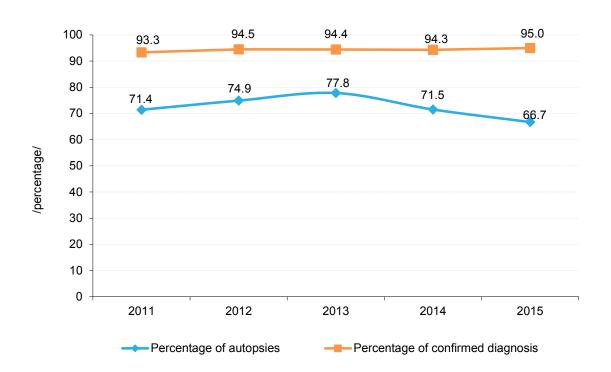
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lstoT	28	85	62	92	52	54	19	130	89	48	45	89	129	97	86	46	84	69	63	61	124	75	1541	1703	3244
Other medical / border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials Hospital, Railway Hospital	27	0	2	1	0	-	-	0	5	1	0	-	1	က	က	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	28	13	41
Private pharmacies	56	39	21	15	25	7	œ	53	15	10	ဝ	20	49	33	33	7	29	13	9	12	37	20	481	486	296
Drug factory	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Medical Supply Organization	24	2	4	2	7	7	0	0	က	2	7	4	œ	4	4	7	2	0	ည	4	ည	7	65	145	210
Resort	23	က	2	~	0	0	0	0	က	0	0	2	_	2	0	0	2	12	0	0	~	က	35	70	105
Private medical schools, colleges	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
State Medical University, College	21	0	0	0	0	—	0	τ-	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	~	4
Emergency center and the districts in the industry	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
National Center for Blood Transfusion Research, provincial blood centers in the district	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	τ-	-
National Center for Zoonotic diseases centers	18	-	_	_	0	-	0	0	0	0	_	-	0	_	-	0	_	0	-	-	-	_	13	-	4
Centre for Health Development	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	-
Health department	16	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	_	7	~	~	~	~	~	21	_	22
Research institutions	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	~
Ministry of health	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	-
Private hospitals for outpatients	13	9	7	19	~	7	4	53	17	15	12	7	45	20	19	13	10	11	6	13	37	18	347	629	1006
Private hospitals with beds	12	9	2	7	4	က	0	13	က	2	2	4	1	9	9	က	9	2	4	2	7	2	105	119	224
Rail sector hospitals	7	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Maternity hospitals	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	ო
Specialized Centers and Hospitals	တ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	_	~	~	0	0	0	0	~	0	0	5	0	ιΩ
Aimag general hospitals	7	~	~	_	~	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	0	0	0	~	_	~	~	0	~	~	16	0	16
Rural general hospitals	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	~	0	_	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	~	9	0	ဖ
District hospitals	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Intersoum hospitals	4	7	က	က	7	က	0	0	~	က	7	က	0	~	က	~	~	0	က	~	2	7	39	0	39
Soum health center	က	16	ဝ	16	13	4	7	က	12	10	13	19	_	16	7	7	14	26	15	4	20	17	272	0	272
Village hospitals	7	0	2	_	_	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	19
Family hospitals	_	2	4	2	7	က	_	2	2	က	7	4	11	2	4	က	7	_	4	9	2	4	89	129	218
ol Z	Э	-	2	က	4	2	9	7	ω	6	10	7	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Aimag/city	Α	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average

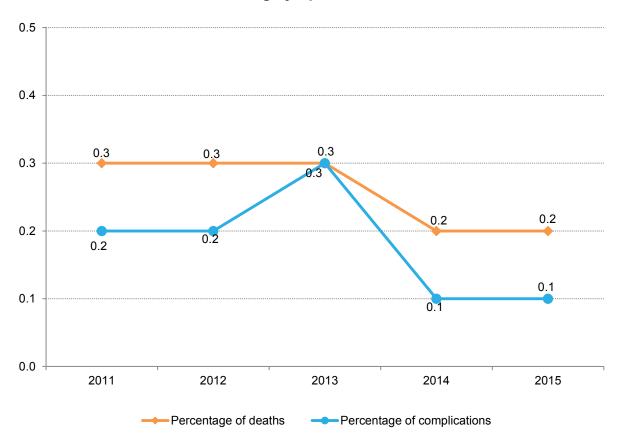
PC	POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND	MPLICATION	IS AND DEAT	DEATHS, 2015
o Z	Aimag and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
	۷	7-	2	က
_	Arkhangai	1063	0.0	0.0
7	Bayan-Ulgii	2222	0.2	0.1
က	Bayankhongor	1845	0.1	0.1
4	Bulgan	715	0.3	0.3
2	Govi-Altai	1393	0.0	0.0
9	Gobi-Sumber	347	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2954	0.0	0.0
œ	Dornogovi	1662	0.0	0.4
6	Dornod	1678	0.0	0.4
10	Dundgovi	848	0.5	0.1
7	Zavkhan	1093	0.1	0.1
12	Orkhon	2501	0.5	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2604	9.0	0.2
4	Umnugovi	1572	0.3	0.1
15	Sukhbaatar	922	0.1	0.0
16	Selenge	5279	0.1	0.0
17	Tuv	5558	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1187	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	1892	0.1	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2177	0.0	0.2
21	Khentii	1209	0.0	0.0
22	Aimag average	40721	0.1	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	139972	0.1	0.2
24	Country average	180693	0.1	0.2

Δ.	PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY	VATOMY	' DIFFERENCE	Z	DIAGNOSIS,	, 2015
일	Aimag and city	sdtsəb to.oV	"The number of autopsies"	Percentage of sutopsies	ni əonərəfib to.oV sisongsib nism	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
⋖	9					
_	Arkhangai	49	34	77.6%	2	2.9%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	106	2	2.8%	0	%0:0
3	Bayankhongor	84	48	58.3%	5	10.4%
4	Bulgan	33	18	57.6%	0	%0:0
5	Govi-Altai	37	23	73.0%	_	4.3%
9	Gobi-Sumber	13	80	%6.92	0	%0:0
7	Darkhan-Uul	92	89	87.0%	က	4.4%
ω	Dornogovi	44	32	%6:06	_	3.1%
ဝ	Dornod	91	65	%6.92	က	4.6%
10	Dundgovi	23	16	73.9%	_	6.3%
7	Zavkhan	48	23	47.9%	0	%0:0
12	Orkhon	86	76	84.7%	2	2.6%
13	Uvurkhangai	77	51	70.1%	4	7.8%
4	Umnugovi	20	37	84.0%	4	10.8%
15	Sukhbaatar	42	30	81.0%	0	%0:0
16	Selenge	17	15	88.2%	_	%2'9
17	Tuv	38	26	68.4%	9	23.1%
18	Uvs	41	36	92.7%	4	11.1%
19	Khovd	92	42	59.2%	_	2.4%
20	Khuvsgul	106	75	72.6%	7	9.3%
21	Khentii	31	21	77.4%	0	%0:0
22	Aimag average	1196	746	68.1%	45	%0.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	2541	1599	66.0%	72	4.5%
24	Country average	3737	2345	%2'99	117	2.0%

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, /2011-2015/



Indicators of Surgery Operations, /2011-2015/



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		Diseases of the circulatory system	23	385.32	420.70	395.38	376.41	369.74	387.35	530.65	245.44	321.49	354.58	362.20	337.07	336.11	273.10	313.42	315.10	298.57	382.74	444.62	430.05	261.16	364.42	406.65	383.67
	S	Diseases of the ear and mastoid proces	22	10.80	12.90	8.62	6.47	11.86	23.94	33.55	2.32	12.40	6.53	7.88	10.66	9.94	5.44	9.62	23.53	4.32	10.35	27.03	8.50	26.98	13.19	17.19	15.02
		Diseases of the eye and adnexa	21	8.53	25.80	57.01	2.99	6.55	2.46	6.17	5.11	42.33	10.36	4.87	4.00	8.70	5.27	7.38	3.76	6.31	14.82	29.82	6.77	6.81	13.16	41.37	26.02
	əsı	Diseases of the nervous system and ser	20	160.41	227.09	169.48	223.55	272.52	121.55	118.48	192.45	102.85	109.03	305.77	79.22	84.94	193.82	214.67	116.52	136.49	195.97	176.61	144.37	182.03	162.66	213.35	185.77
		Mental and behavioural disorders	19	23.01	36.04	8.14	25.39	29.40	3.68	91.59	13.02	79.78	9.91	10.31	69.69	26.98	32.80	32.29	32.47	7.42	28.62	36.12	34.78	20.30	33.85	59.52	45.55
	out of them	sufillem eafedent disbetes mellitus	18	5.94	9.83	8.26	18.92	20.01	23.33	52.67	11.47	13.58	15.54	12.32	27.98	9.67	14.17	14.77	17.79	15.73	10.99	13.94	13.14	7:37	16.10	35.11	24.76
		Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	17	20.52	32.87	27.07	37.18	34.35	33.76	71.28	18.75	35.47	26.58	24.35	37.61	28.40	25.71	29.02	25.98	24.04	17.76	29.70	42.56	17.80	31.34	53.50	41.44
		Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the munne mechanism	16	5.83	32.97	8.02	5.31	14.70	7.98	5.28	4.34	7.38	8.34	10.17	5.64	8.70	8.57	96.6	5.27	4.54	5.88	9.33	13.06	4.17	9.08	11.08	9:99
`		Malignant neoplasm of breast	15	0.22	1.33	0.72	99.0	1.77	0.61	1.00	0.15	1.58	00.00	0.29	0.72	0.89	0.00	0.69	0.56	0.44	1.15	1.94	2.52	1.39	0.97	10.62	5.37
		Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	4	92.0	0.72	4.	2.16	0.53	1.84	1.89	0.15	3.56	2.03	1.72	0.92	96.0	0.33	0.17	1.41	1.66	1.28	0.97	3.30	1.11	1.42	4.36	2.76
	meu	Malignant neoplasm of lung	13	2.38	3.17	3.47	3.65	2.48	2.46	1.39	2.01	1.05	0.90	2.15	1.02	1.69	1.48	0.52	1.32	1.88	1.66	3.39	6.14	2.78	2.35	3.73	2.98
	out of them	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	12	2.81	6.55	3.11	2.99	4.78	0.61	4.48	2.01	3.03	2.03	9.45	4.10	4.79	1.15	2.06	2.82	1.77	11.50	9.70	4.72	2.22	4.39	11.81	7.77
		Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	7	1.62	5.73	1.92	0.33	1.24	0.61	1.00	0.46	1.71	0.45	1.72	0.41	1.78	0.33	0.17	0.85	1.00	5.49	3.64	0.79	0.28	1.62	2.44	2.00
		Malignant neoplasm of liver	10	8.97	9.21	7.91	10.62	10.62	10.44	6.27	11.16	15.69	69.6	13.46	12.30	8.25	5.93	10.82	96.9	7.53	14.18	12.24	9.02	12.93	66.6	15.83	12.65
		N eoblasms	စ	22.68	48.22	29.11	26.89	39.49	27.01	30.76	24.79	46.42	22.75	44.83	36.18	40.12	17.47	27.99	27.01	25.48	48.67	58.55	41.54	32.96	35.26	108.47	68.63
		Trichomoniasis	∞	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	00:00	0.00
		Gonococcal infection	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	90.0
	meu	Congenital syphilis	9	0.11	0.00	0.36	0.17	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.14	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.11
	out of them	Brucellosis	2	26.25	2.97	6.11	11.78	46.75	30.08	15.53	15.96	60.79	7.43	42.97	31.26	11.63	4.61	57.70	6.02	10.41	24.27	9.70	23.45	41.86	21.78	5.18	14.21
		Viral hepatitis	4	4.65	3.48	4.55	3.65	4.07	31.31	17.12	2.94	2.90	1.13	3.15	10.04	8.17	5.77	4.64	2.73	9.75	5.49	3.76	2.52	7.79	96.3	4.82	5.44
		Tuberculosis	က	9.61	4.10	8.62	14.44	6.73	16.57	23.99	11.93	27.82	7.21	4.73	17.32	5.33	3.13	18.20	18.73	18.50	20.06	11.88	9.28	29.76	13.68	16.45	14.94
		Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2	61.14	44.95	43.36	40.16	90.13	110.50	94.48	62.13	124.09	59.25	74.04	114.37	58.75	92.99	115.24	54.40	08.69	102.07	67.64	60.82	146.15	76.55	106.78	90.33
		Total	-	2052.66	2793.39	2280.87	1931.32	2562.15	2804.17	2818.12	2103.89	2238.15	2271.01	2339.31	2073.87	2076.19	2008.92	2167.67	1935.59	1615.48	2401.07	2773.76	2149.31	2147.95	2241.97	3012.23	2593.05
		Aimag and city	A	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
		Ž		~	7	က	4	2	9	7	∞	ဝ	10	Ξ	12	13	4	15	16	17	9	19	20	7	22	23	24

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 10000 POPULATION, 2015 /Continue/

	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes		60.39	49.96	59.53	57.59	103.77	92.69	120.57	94.05	100.09	61.50	51.56	123.19	80.41	94.11	114.03	36.71	31.24	78.69	86.67	59.72	80.38	76.01	144.75	107.34
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified		0.54	00.00	00.00	00.00	1.06	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	1.80	3.44	00.00	00.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	2.22	00.00	00.00	0.00	00.00	0.38	1.21	0.76
	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		5.29	13.92	9.10	2.97	4.43	7.37	6.07	3.56	7.65	5.86	2.01	4.61	7.46	2.97	7.04	2.92	2.99	4.60	7.76	3.93	1.67	5.61	20.75	12.51
	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		9.83	2.76	19.64	16.26	22.13	12.28	10.75	26.19	2.51	24.56	35.09	55.14	22.28	11.54	10.99	14.49	7.87	14.56	28.12	27.30	3.34	18.46	32.68	24.94
ι	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperiun		334.76	436.88	361.36	224.22	364.96	441.38	366.08	398.22	379.11	352.11	359.90	340.35	322.88	458.84	316.86	267.95	224.90	389.51	386.68	335.09	311.08	345.50	512.59	421.66
Хүнээс	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis	42	329.58	267.53	181.34	201.98	200.28	220.99	202.01	123.49	173.53	190.36	274.55	176.89	210.43	75.65	145.63	231.62	175.82	299.70	208.97	238.94	143.93	208.74	169.50	190.85
Ϋ́Υ	Acute and chronic renal failure	41	1.62	96.9	2.75	1.66	0.89	1.23	1.79	0.93	0.00	2.48	2.72	0.51	10.03	4.29	1.72	2.82	0.55	0.13	3.27	0.94	0.00	2.46	98.9	4.24
	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	40	416.65	393.67	300.99	291.76	331.14	306.32	329.04	177.11	221.40	250.51	350.02	229.46	336.55	166.79	212.27	348.42	229.33	365.75	305.22	296.46	201.08	295.47	305.80	300.18
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	39	44.29	156.04	117.26	72.19	100.23	138.12	153.32	156.81	137.14	121.65	110.85	109.86	47.39	96.58	130.52	66.63	74.67	67.45	185.70	43.27	120.01	102.30	139.31	119.17
	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	38	23.44	50.07	68.39	60.91	97.92	57.70	92.29	30.68	73.05	35.82	67.17	28.29	67.27	46.64	106.82	31.53	37.78	98.89	109.09	60.27	46.17	59.19	69.11	63.71
F	Alcoholic liver disease	37	0.11	0.61	0.12	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.53	0.82	0.17	0.00	0.22	0.13	0.12	00.00	0.42	0.24	2.67	1.35
out of them	Chronic hepatitis, elsewhere classified	36	20.09	17.71	14.13	12.61	59.14	0.61	1.39	37.03	26.37	31.09	29.93	29.93	8.61	20.77	35.72	7.06	13.29	30.92	5.58	31.08	23.36	20.99	53.91	35.99
70	Gastric ulcer	35	9.29	8.70	8.74	5.14	13.28	8.59	14.73	99.9	5.01	90.9	13.32	6.25	7.01	5.93	6.87	6.12	5.32	4.98	8.00	8.26	6.12	7.87	14.61	10.94
	Diseases of the digestive system	34	249.21	378.31	254.88	192.85	416.49	349.91	325.96	242.96	284.70	315.84	258.36	264.72	236.70	248.70	223.77	177.13	148.23	294.98	336.86	265.46	283.13	268.33	405.42	330.82
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	33	11.13	62.86	23.36	14.94	29.93	51.57	10.25	28.67	24.92	15.32	14.61	27.77	26.45	23.40	17.86	18.63	17.95	20.95	27.88	13.77	26.56	23.29	38.28	30.12
١	smrttsA	32	4.97	92.9	8.86	8.46	13.10	6.75	10.55	10.38	14.90	13.74	8.45	7.17	6.30	11.54	15.97	14.12	10.41	10.99	12.73	9.02	10.99	10.08	9.50	9.82
of them	Acute upper respiratory infections	31	5.51	2.76	14.49	2.49	12.57	0.00	3.88	1.39	2.90	25.01	17.04	5.23	1.95	2.97	2.23	8.47	1.99	1.02	1.09	1.42	7.23	5.37	13.82	9.22
ont o	Pneumonia	30	112.24	147.13	183.38	137.42	65.70	329.65	261.84	287.89	86.77	354.81	93.52	60.47	203.42	117.18	178.95	191.62	146.68	204.40	248.98	182.53	169.10	171.82	128.75	152.19
	ezuənyu	29	1.30	58.16	5.63	2.49	7.79	34.38	2.69	3.87	3.16	16.45	8.88	0.41	5.77	10.05	0.52	9.04	8.42	1.28	9.21	2.68	13.91	8.97	1.95	5.77
	Diseases of the respiratory system	28	210.00	430.22	343.51	265.21	251.27	680.17	431.79	405.97	260.30	494.03	256.50	223.83	352.61	254.31	285.77	385.78	279.29	309.80	448.25	275.37	402.72	331.20	362.71	345.56
	Cerebrovascular diseases	27	13.18	14.13	9.70	9.46	10.62	4.91	16.93	7.75	6.99	13.29	14.89	11.68	17.40	7.09	8.07	11.39	10.97	8.56	16.97	8.97	10.71	11.66	13.87	12.67
them	lschaemic heart diseases	26	102.30	49.55	66.71	117.50	121.30	161.45	92.79	82.74	137.80	75.69	120.88	112.94	74.37	78.12	57.19	100.89	79.54	135.67	121.09	173.64	75.51	101.28	89.73	96.02
out of them	Hypertensive diseases	25	174.24	237.13	167.09	123.98	120.06	104.97	203.30	48.65	96.92	121.42	139.78	126.98	141.29	80.43	126.40	116.04	91.18	116.76	138.67	179.46	92.62	137.45	174.23	154.22
	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	24	38.46	17.51	28.15	21.74	26.21	38.06	29.67	16.73	23.47	42.13	10.03	11.89	40.29	31.48	21.30	26.73	25.92	67.45	46.43	23.76	26.00	28.82	17.28	23.56
	Aimag and city	A	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
	<u>ූ</u>	Ì	-	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	10 1	7	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

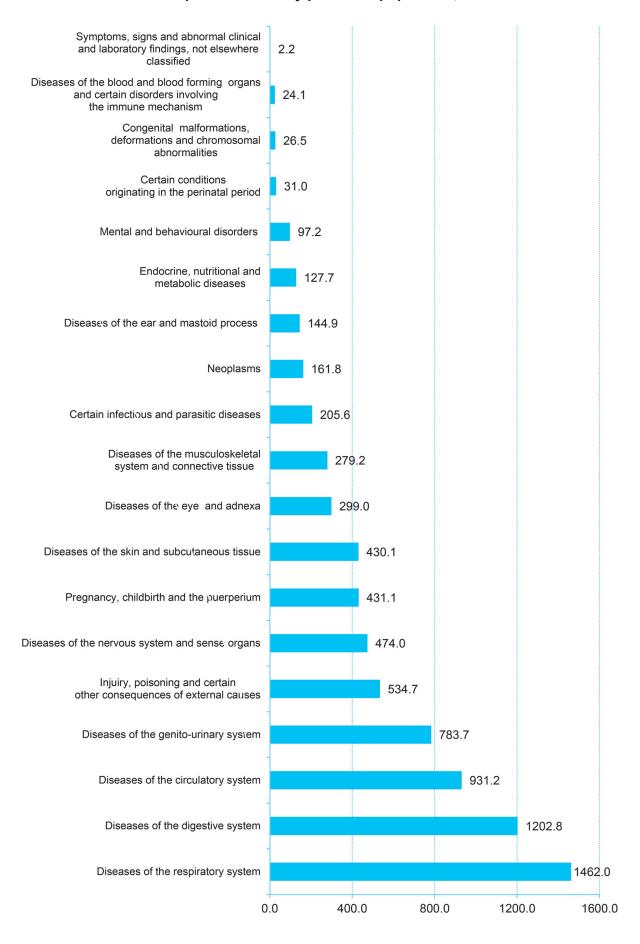
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2015

	Cerebrovascular diseases	27	17.39	16.79	18.80	13.44	13.10	6.14	20.71	10.38	8.70	16.22	17.76	12.40	20.77	9.56	9.27	14.12	12.30	10.22	19.52	12.43	13.07	14.60	17.10	15.74
	lschaemic heart diseases	26	282.59	60.41	203.14	343.71	251.63	244.32	145.85	234.28	188.04	149.13	206.09	163.26	168.01	268.48	122.28	182.49	201.19	220.37	204.37	323.60	176.19	204.40	204.41	204.40
_	Нурепеляјуе diseases		784.03 2	415.89	651.69	1017.53	51	326.58	540.80	373.43	59	25	88	319.75	507.58	46	600.05	96	48	491.07	371.40 2	8	565.70	496.87	403.70	454.40
out of them	Acute theumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	24 25	105.54 78	23.86 41	114.27 65	69.21 10	64.99 320.	75.51 32	72.98 54	61.36 37	54.20 246.	89.89 342.	21.63 322.	22.55 31	138.19 50	118.50 655.	44.14 60	58.92 422.	129.07 556.	125.32 49	104.00 37	49.17 497.	47.70 56	75.96 49	53.38 40	65.67 45
<u>ठ</u>	Diseases of the circulatory system	23	1307.73	648.31	1256.92	1632.09	793.49 6	779.01 7	1095.65 7	846.17 6	581.26	38	683.15	632.23 2	977.17	1199.19	974.61 4	776.17	1113.40 13	966.69 13	851.54	961.83 4	891.11 4	942.03 7	918.17	931.16
	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	22	220.37 13	60.10 64	310.46 12	48	119.71 79	79.80	218.23 10	109.55 84	229.18 58	96.19 757.	68.69	141.94 63	145.20 97	27	171.91 97	83.01 77	168.51 11	100.54 96	168.49 85	83.63 96	196.22 89	154.76 94	133.09 91	144.88 93
	Diseases of the eye and adnexa				59	.86 122.							17			.81 346.									-	
	Diseases of the nervous system and sense o		.17 190.34	.78 46.69	.63 652.	.03 269.86	.00 72.60	.41 87.78	.13 615.77	.52 192.76	.28 500.03	.50 192.16	.15 408.	.46 79.63	.83 300.69	.97 327.81	.20 272.55	.62 98.82	.02 485.02	.53 394.88	.61 123.52	.32 260.74	.35 87.75	.11 279.20	.45 322.63	.01 299.00
Suem			.92 472.17	52 505.78	00 707.63	69 662.03	51 513.00	73 239.41	.32 263.13	42 462.52	.33 202.28	.21 266.	.68 516.15	85 163.	23 354.83	.24 758.	99 701.20	50 271.62	12 447.02	.50 529.53	88 344.61	.03 490.32	75 390.35	31 435.11	.00 520.45	22 474.01
ع ولا	Mental and behavioural disorders	19	0 142.92	2 56.62	4 86.00	33	45	8 14.73	5 153.32	2 69.42	2 198.33	32	42	9 88.85	2 69.23	6	2 106.99	9 49.50	7 36.12	4	1 43.88	29	0 66.75	0 77.31	9 121.00	6 97.22
out of them	nsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	18	17 39.10	13.82	.89 29.94	9 37.18	3 29.40	4 52.18	18.85	8 36.72	1 30.72	4 33.57	18.62	1 36.79	4 39.32	.60 58.84	1 27.82	4 59.39	37.67	5 21.97	8 24.61	17.94	17.10	2 35.10	66.79	1 63.76
Se	mechanisms Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease	17	232.47	52.11	122.8	89.79	57.73	72.44	117.88	65.08	76.61	69.84	51.84	66.31	99.14	109	68.01	82.54	100.37	61.96	63.88	70.26	40.61	87.02	176.29	127.71
	Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune	16	76.70	50.17	20.00	17.76	24.61	12.89	28.37	8.52	22.29	10.59	20.91	27.98	30.09	28.02	21.30	15.06	11.08	33.60	17.45	33.44	9.73	26.74	20.90	24.07
	Malignant neoplasm of breast	15	0.32	00:0	00:0	0.83	1.95	0.61	06:0	0.15	0.13	06:0	0.14	0.61	0.18	0.16	0.34	00:00	0.22	0.26	0.36	0.08	0.42	0.35	25.83	11.96
	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	4	0.43	0.61	0.00	1.49	0.71	0.61	1.39	0.15	0.26	1.80	0.86	0.31	0.53	1.32	0.17	0.85	0.00	0.77	0.48	0.31	0.97	0.63	38.13	17.72
out of them	Malignant neoplasm of lung	13	90.0	1.13	0.12	1.83	2.66	1.23	3 2.19	2.01	0.53	1.58	1.29	0.72	8 0.89	1.98	0.17	1.51	1.11	1.02	1.33	1.57	0.83	1.23	2 9.26	8 4.89
out o	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	12	0.76	1.54	0.00	3.49	3 4.07	3 0.00	9 4.08	1.70	3 0.40	1.13	9 2.72	2.25	96.0	3 1.15	1.03	2.16	1.99	4.34	3.52	7 2.68	1.39	3 2.06	36.12	17.58
	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	7	0.65	1.13	0.12	1.83	2.66	1.23	2.19	2.01	0.53	1.58	1.29	0.72	0.89	1.98	0.17	1.51	1.11	1.02	1.33	1.57	0.83	1.23	9.26	4.89
	Malignant neoplasm of liver	10	3.56	9 6.04	5.63	6.97	11.16	10.44	8.26	9.45	5.67	11.94	8.31	3.79	3.64	7.58	8.93	3 5.18	5.87	3 10.35	6.42	5.82	5.15	6.61	2 68.42	5 34.78
	Neoplasma	б	11.56	39.73	20.60	24.06	39.49	17.19	44.10	24.64	48.92	24.10	24.92	14.25	43.49	25.55	20.44	19.48	38.22	34.88	1 25.21	22.27	16.69	1 28.27	321.1	161.7
	Trichomoniasis	∞	11.77	2.76	43.12	14.94	3.72	0.61	5.97	9.14	56.44	18.47	2.86	8.10	8.88	4.29	11.68	11.67	6.87	2.43	13.94	12.59	10.85	12.68	14.13	13.34
	Gonococcal infection	7	0.97	14.64	30.54	96.6	11.33	2.46	7.07	19.37	103.51	4.28	12.75	2.25	4.62	4.78	23.18	15.72	5.65	15.97	3.88	43.19	9.32	17.32	15.38	16.44
out of them	Congenital syphilis	9	14.48	3.17	32.34	11.45	23.73	30.08	15.03	27.43	63.16	14.64	8.59	22.85	14.56	13.68	31.77	19.39	13.96	12.26	10.91	25.18	21.00	19.81	26.29	22.76
onto	Brucellosis	2	6.05	0.20	0.72	0.00	0.35	00.00	0.10	0.15	19.38	0.23	0.14	0.41	0.53	0.16	3.78	0.28	0.89	0.51	0.00	0.08	3.06	1.75	0.12	1.01
	Viral hepatitis	4	3.24	1.02	2.64	1.33	1.77	5.52	3.09	1.86	2.77	1.80	2.29	2.87	1.07	4.12	3.26	0.85	1.1	3.32	1.58	2.68	2.22	2.24	3.79	2.95
	Tuberculosis	ო	6.37	4.71	6.59	96.6	4.78	9.82	22.10	13.48	20.31	3.60	5.16	12.40	5.68	4.94	13.91	18.16	12.63	8.18	4.36	8.97	19.61	10.54	18.37	14.11
	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2	61.57	62.86	374.18	67.71	73.84	70.60	76.96	136.82	354.85	115.34	72.32	113.25	77.30	163.33	135.33	83.67	134.27	105.01	99.88	155.78	136.84	127.96	298.30	205.60
	Total	~	7977.10	4711.78	9644.51	8042.12	5646.52	6414.98	7998.47	7821.03	8009.89	5392.21	5559.12	5813.72	6691.52	9652.82	7832.59	4543.73	8298.55	7439.05	5566.80	5542.36	6016.51	6816.52	8644.05	7649.50
	and y		gai	Ulgii	nongor		tai	деди		ovi		i۷	_		angai	ovi	atar	a				5		žλ	аатар	¥
	Aimag and city	Р	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Говьсумбэр	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	13 Uvurkhangai	14 Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	17 Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	20 Khuvsgul	Khentii	Аймгийн дундаж	Улаанбаатар	Улсын дундаж
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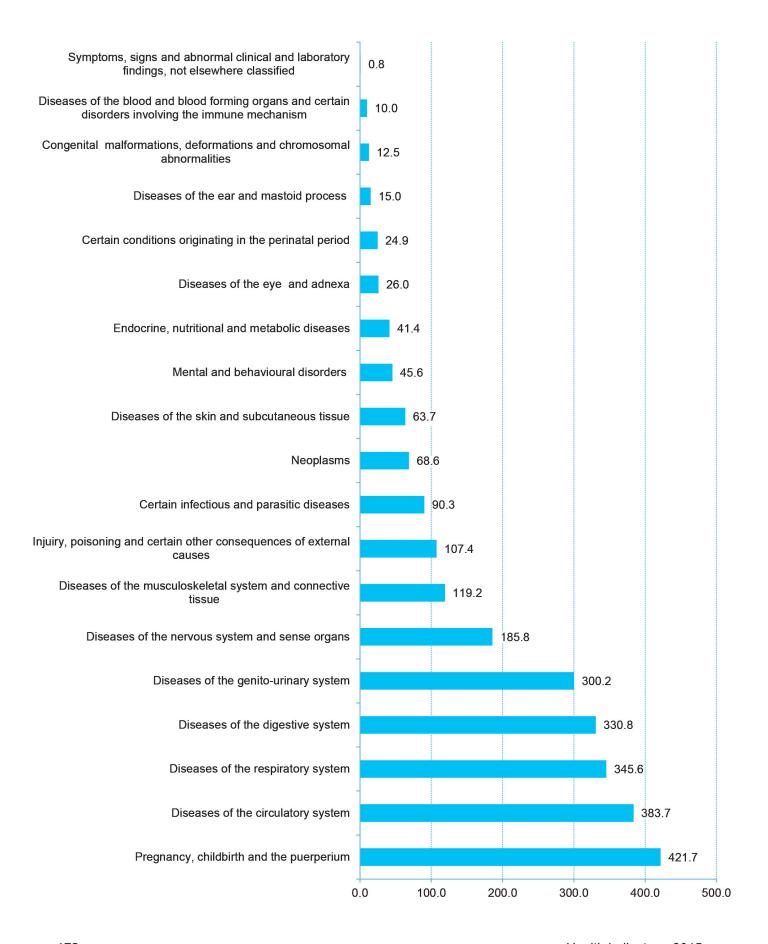
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2015 /Continue/

	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	47	249.97	107.10	256.32	176.75	265.09	507.67	419.24	466.09	326.10	124.80	105.12	225.47	345.78	316.94	284.05	198.40	152.55	183.83	108.97	177.18	272.70	240.27	886.13	534.65
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified	46	2.27	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	00.0	0.00	0.53	1.80	3.44	0.00	60.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	0.89	6.42	0.24	0.00	0.91	3.76	2.21
,	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	45	29.71	15.36	46.35	13.11	14.17	8.59	8.06	8.99	15.56	10.36	7.02	14.66	49.97	8.90	18.55	4.14	20.61	8.05	14.06	13.85	6.40	17.22	37.53	26.48
I	Certain conditions originating in the perinata period	44	18.36	2.76	20.36	31.70	24.97	12.28	14.93	32.23	4.09	25.23	38.53	62.93	24.41	30.00	15.11	17.41	8.31	16.10	28.12	36.19	4.87	22.83	40.82	31.03
	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	43	343.51	442.82	363.64	262.22	402.15	442.60	372.55	410.15	393.49	352.56	364.77	345.58	341.17	477.80	321.15	269.64	225.67	405.86	390.19	343.19	319.01	355.37	521.61	431.14
them	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis	42	922.95	491.86	687.75	729.41	475.81	396.56	444.33	96.773	383.60	445.60	554.97	423.16	594.56	425.88	411.31	487.05	543.63	703.91	467.28	477.89	479.62	537.57	353.19	453.53
out of them	Soute and chronic renal failure	41	5.73	12.59	5.63	6.14	1.77	1.23	2.19	2.32	1.58	3.83	4.01	0.82	17.93	8.24	3.09	3.76	3.43	0.51	3.76	1.97	0.00	4.70	18.48	10.98
	Diseases of the genito-urinary system		1200.25	698.47	1158.46	1099.51	736.47	570.90	721.21	1156.23	605.92	562.74	673.26	566.53	945.57	830.17	566.56	651.66	897.81	921.34	796.14	589.53	609.37	795.39	769.66	783.67
ķ	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and		160.85	223.00	448.32	213.93	190.01	264.58	281.15	456.17	243.82	331.61	194.49	226.39	167.12	463.46	326.47	159.43	318.40	206.06	397.10	113.14	395.49	262.22	299.54	279.23
ər	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissi		256.23	73.31	486.53	208.95	273.59	154.70	556.04	311.60	380.30	226.85	145.94	286.55	375.78	335.56	501.13	145.41	346.43	304.05	240.25	232.18	201.50	292.19	594.85	430.14
	Alcoholic liver disease	37	0.32	0.92	0.48	2:32	1.42	0.00	0.60	2.48	0.40	0.90	0.86	0.10	0.80	3.13	2.40	0.09	99.0	0.51	0.48	00.00	1.1	0.84	3.17	1.90
out of them	Chronic inflammation of the liver	36	40.62	37.47	99.09	35.85	65.34	0.61	3.29	76.08	63.03	38.07	35.52	37.30	54.05	109.93	76.59	9.79	54.62	50.84	7.88	52.79	37.96	44.07	93.76	66.72
U	Gastric ulcer	35	27.11	15.87	37.37	16.26	23.55	22.10	23.40	9.92	7.65	9.91	23.34	11.17	14.64	28.68	20.61	21.83	11.52	9.84	13.70	13.69	15.16	17.76	31.30	23.93
	Diseases of the digestive system	34	1431.63	98.799	1509.04	1401.07	1041.93	877.23	1576.42	1310.71	2137.40	988.51	1162.49	757.56	1369.37	1850.86	1530.69	582.48	1881.70	1474.24	843.66	740.59	967.04	1227.16	1173.75	1202.8
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	33	39.00	87.64	68.03	154.51	54.72	89.63	32.95	86.31	73.98	52.71	32.51	92.54	89.64	96.91	06.69	59.10	70.68	36.03	49.94	39.42	96.23	67.64	116.24	89.79
	smrlisA	32	11.56	8.40	26.35	28.21	24.26	10.44	17.22	23.40	21.36	25.01	13.03	13.43	17.57	28.84	31.43	27.29	16.84	21.21	22.67	13.85	29.90	20.00	17.84	19.01
out of them	Acule upper respiratory infections	31	263.90	16.79	266.86	143.06	208.60	44.20	11.15	57.33	176.30	108.13	263.38	72.56	20.06	235.19	35.03	19.39	42.32	407.40	3.27	41.15	68.84	112.14	106.70	109.66
0	Pneumonia	30	226.42	224.84	294.05	251.60	94.03	381.83	388.38	429.98	158.37	434.78	115.00	121.34	271.67	265.02	329.39	280.84	251.60	321.17	340.37	260.66	260.88	264.46	169.32	221.10
	ezuənjjul	29	332.71	296.10	122.41	205.46	126.26	742.79	398.43	354.99	459.42	210.86	40.24	619.41	109.17	461.15	152.33	113.22	564.57	122.90	44.49	183.87	216.66	264.87	70.39	176.23
	Diseases of the respiratory system	28	1568.50	958.43	1804.53	1715.40	957.11	2202.58	1435.44	1753.40	1688.93	1203.42	974.02	2000.18	975.13	2283.17	1796.54	1035.27	1910.84	1651.05	1003.42	1150.97	1404.11	1444.57	1484.45	1462.75
	Aimag and city	Б	Arkhangai	Bayan-Ulgii	Bayankhongor	Bulgan	Govi-Altai	Gobi-Sumber	Darkhan-Uul	Dornogovi	Dornod	Dundgovi	Zavkhan	Orkhon	Uvurkhangai	Umnugovi	Sukhbaatar	Selenge	Tuv	Uvs	Khovd	Khuvsgul	Khentii	Aimag average	Ulaanbaatar	Country average
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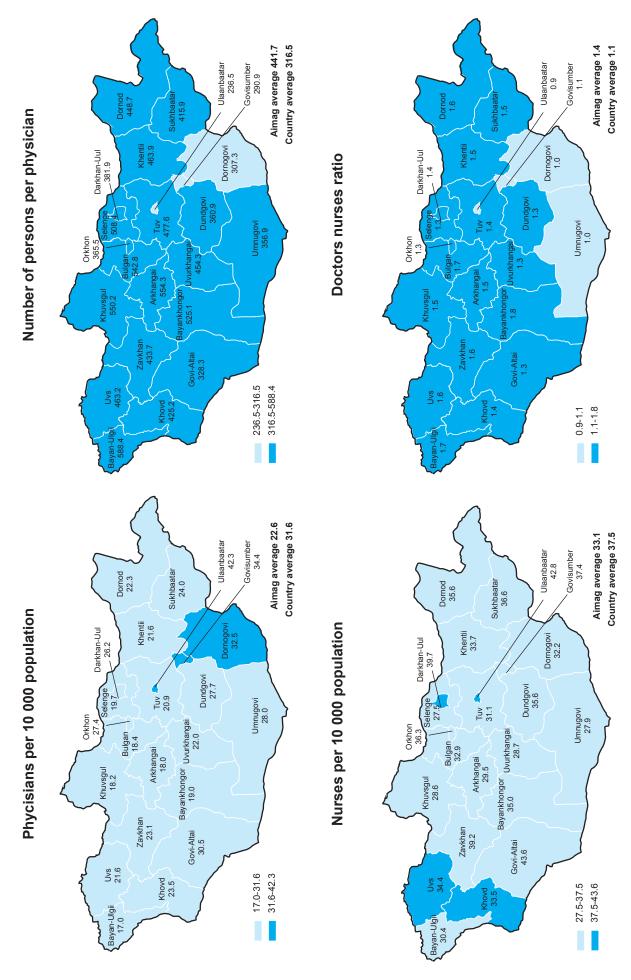
Outpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2015



Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2015



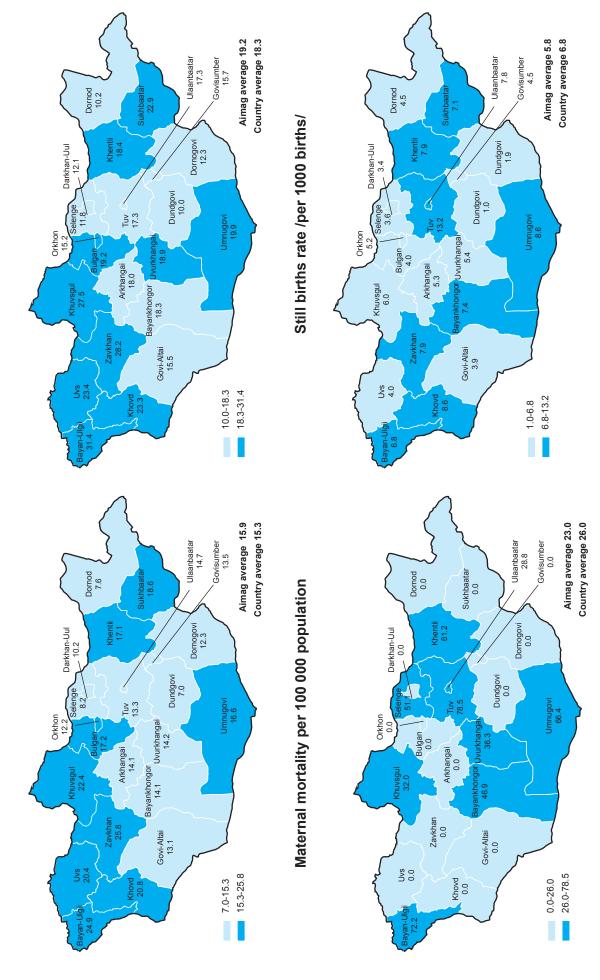
HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS



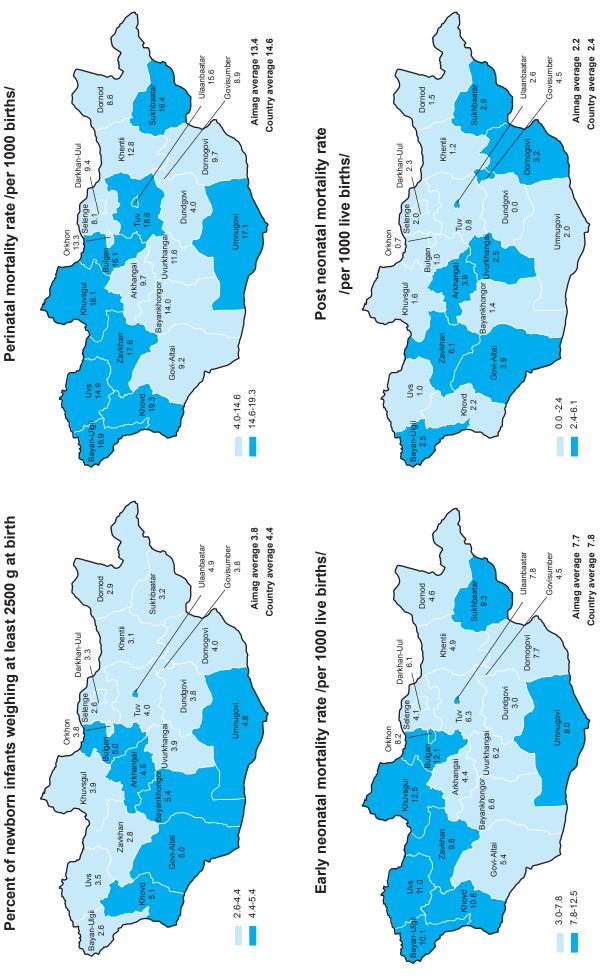
Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births

QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES



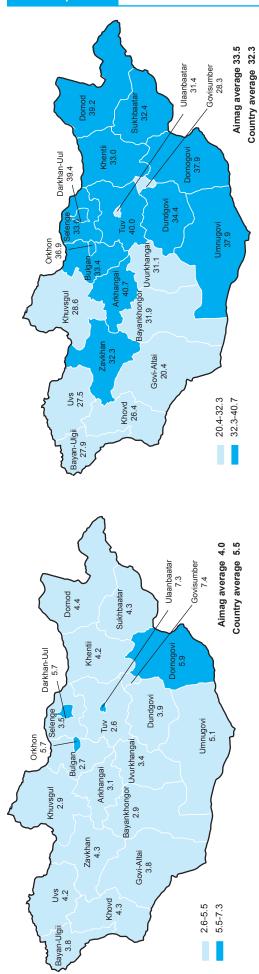
QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES



QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

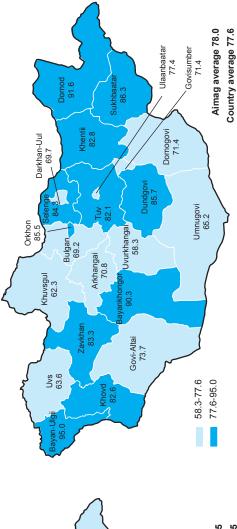
Average outpatient visits per person per year

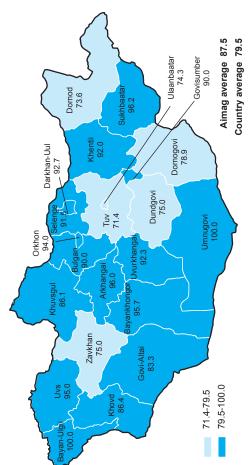
Percentage of preventive medical check-up



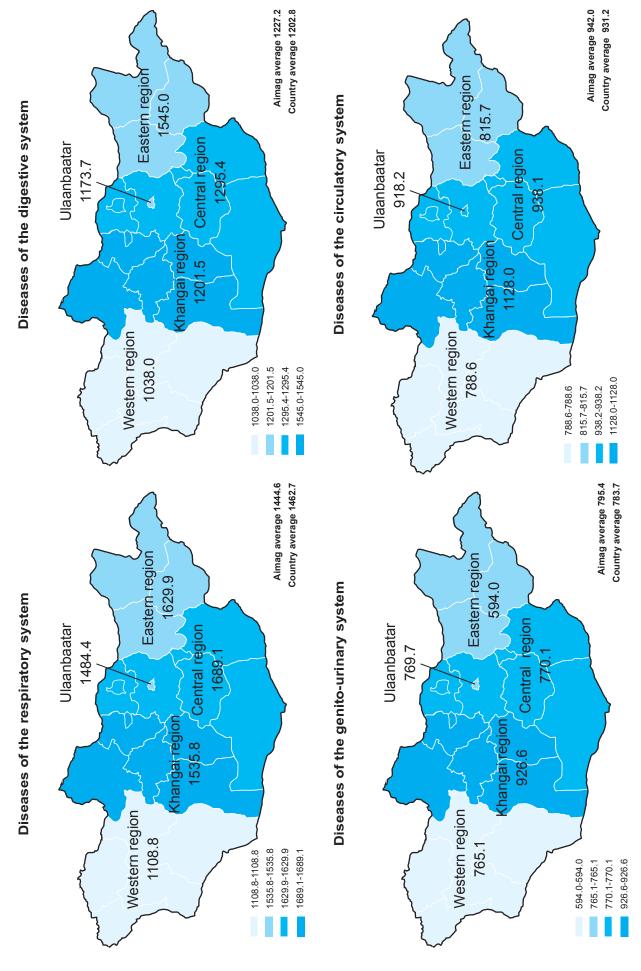
Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS

Percentage of TB cases cured under DOTS

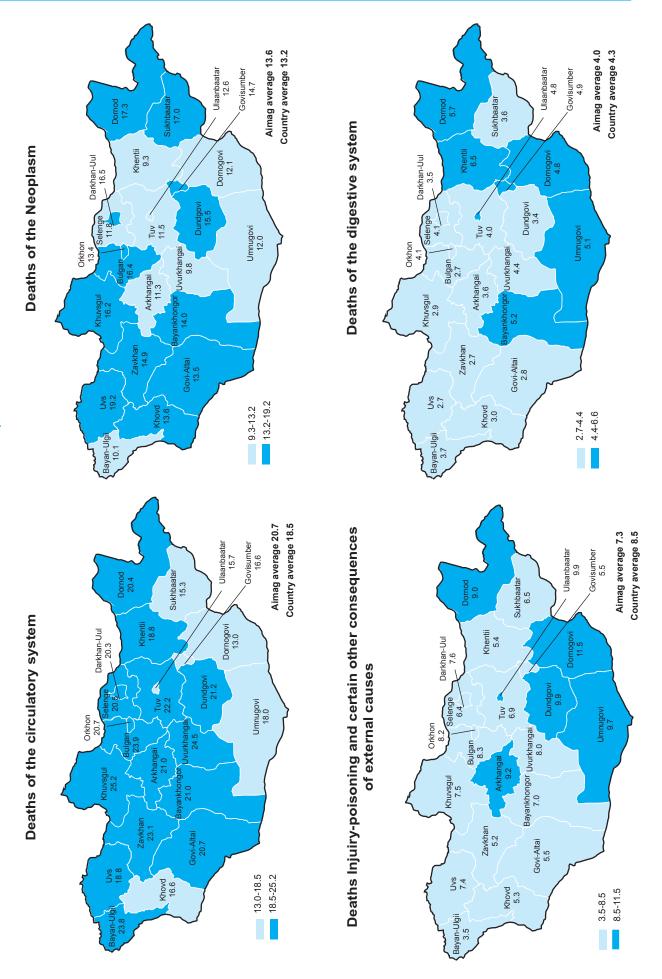




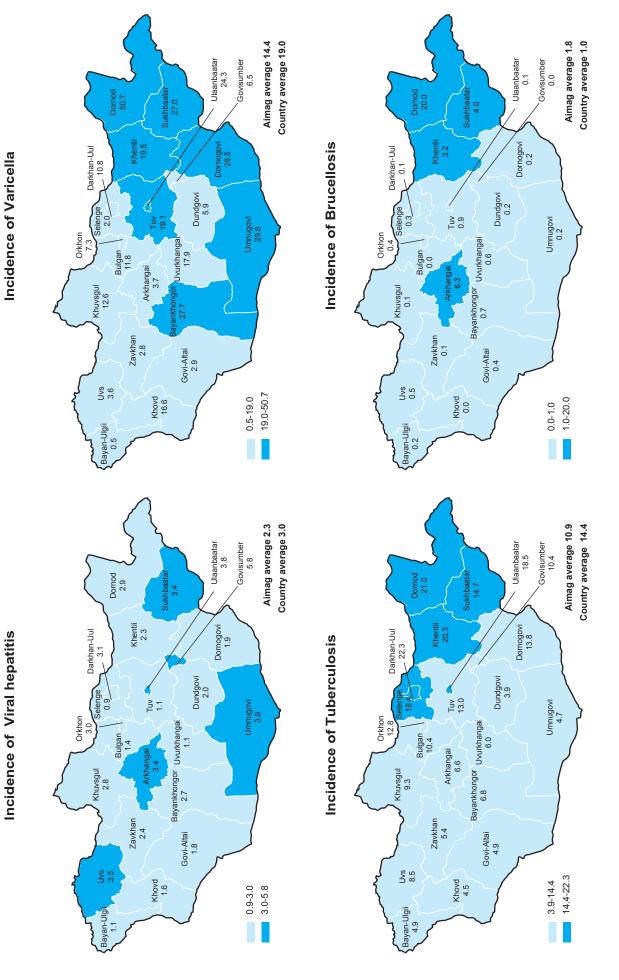
LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION



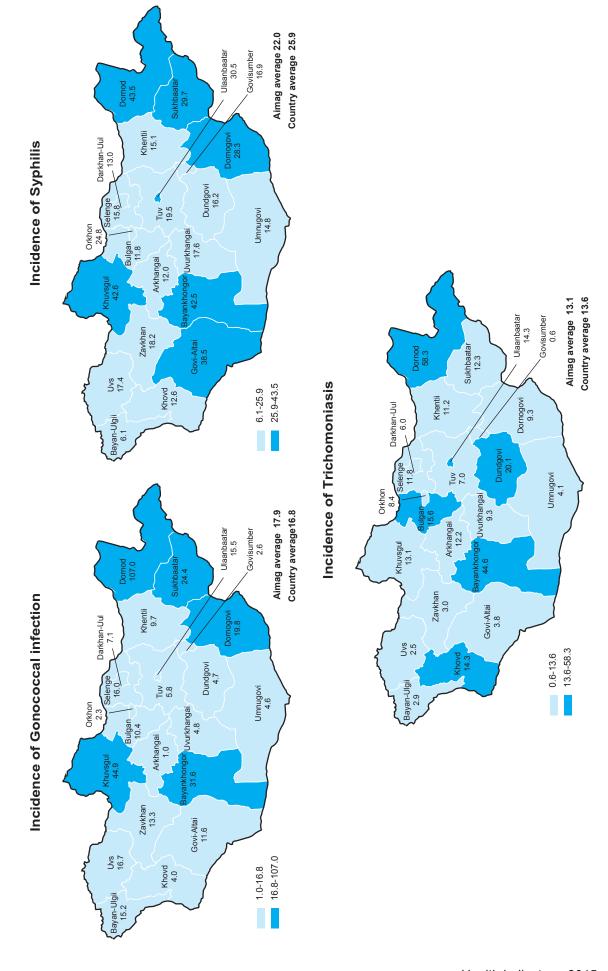
LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION



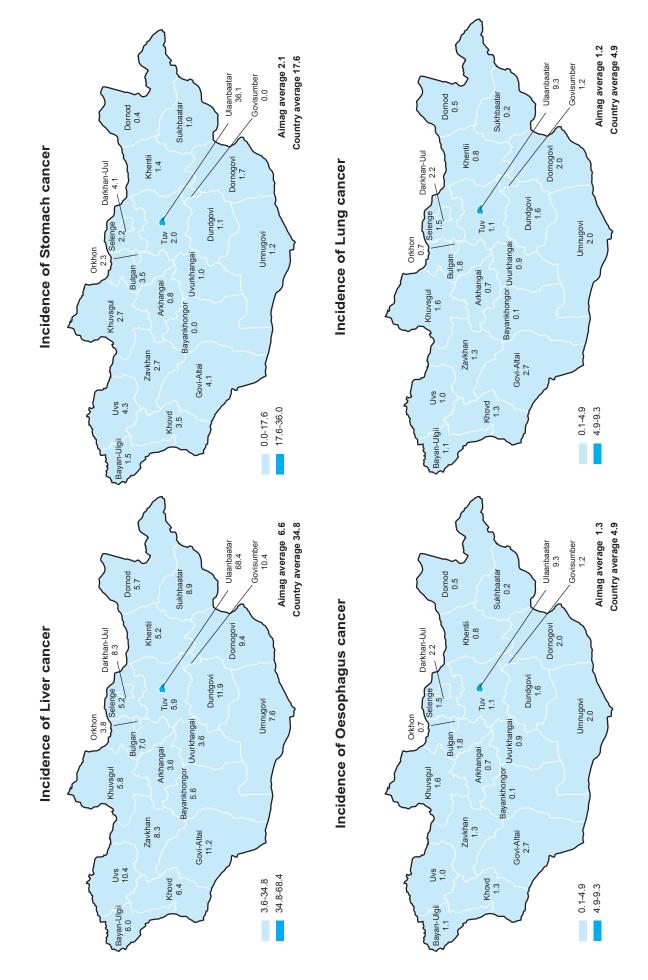
SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION



SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION



INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION



DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

