
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

# HEALTH INDICATORS

# 2004

## List of acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| AR | Arkhangai |
| BO | Bayan-Olgii |
| BKH | Bayankhongor |
| BU | Bulgan |
| GA | Gobi-Altai |
| GS | Gobisumber |
| DG | Dornogobi |
| DO | Dornod |
| DU | Dundgobi |
| ZA | Zavkhan |
| OR | Orkhon |
| UV | Uvurkhangai |
| UM | Umnugobi |
| SU | Sukhbaatar |
| SE | Selenge |
| TU | Tuv |
| UVS | Uvs |
| KHO | Khovd |
| KHU | Khuvsgul |
| KHE | Khentii |
| Aimag | Aimag average |
| UB | Ulaanbaatar |
| Country | Country average |
| NSO | National Statistics Office |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| DOTS | Directly observed treatment short-course |
| NTBP | National TB Sub-program |
| RH | Reproductive health |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness |

## Preface

It is already a well-established tradition to make available to the readers a yearbook with main health indicators essential for policy and decision-making. The indicators are estimated based on routine health statistical reports and in accordance with international methodology.

The yearbook is published in both Mongolian and English since 2001, and this has increased its use by international partner agencies and consultants.

In 2004 the main health indicators have been estimated according to different levels of health care for the first time. Furthermore, the inclusion of the Millennium Development Goals and national health program indicators has contributed to the novelty of the current publication.

It is clearly demonstrated in the pubication that one of the main health indicators, namely maternal mortality has reached its lowest level in the past twenty years as a result of successful implementation of Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy for 2001-2004. Moreover, effective measures to improve the health of the population have contributed to a steady decline of infant and under-five mortality in the last decade.

I hope that this publication will be of assistance to health policy and decision-makers at all leves as well as other information users in making sound evidence-based decisions, and I believe that readers will provide their comments and suggestions for the further improvement of the publication.

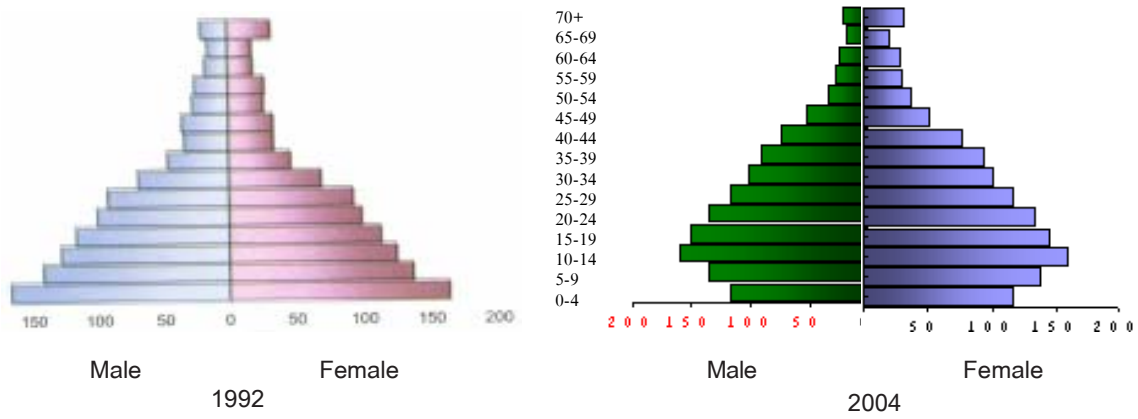
We would like to express our gratitude to the WHO, which provided the financial support to make this book available to public.

VICE-MINISTER OF HEALTH Sh. ENKHBAT

## 1.3 Population Pyramid

Currently, young people constitute the largest cohort in Mongolia. Comparison of 1992 and 2004 population pyramids clearly demonstrates changes in population structure due to the birth rate decline.

**Figure 1.3 Population pyramid, 1992 and 2004**




## 1.4 Birth, Death and Population Growth Rates

The population of Mongolia doubled between 1918 and 1969. The same doubling was observed in two decades between 1969 and 1989. However, mid-1980s marked the beginning of a steady decrease in birth rate, and the decline has further accelerated since 1990. Birth rate decrease is the main factor determining the declaration of the population growth. Between 1990 and 2004, the birth rate fell from 35.3 to 17.7 per 1,000 population.

Crude and age-adjusted birth rates, as well as general and total fertility rates from 1998 and 2003 Reproductive Health Surveys are compared in Table 1.1. In 1998, the age-specific birth rate was highest among adults aged 20-24, and the rate for adolescent 15-19 year-olds had a tendency to decrease in urban settings while increasing in rural areas. However, age-specific birth rates declined in all age groups in 2003 compared to 1998.[1]

**Table 1.1 Age-specific birth rates by the place of residency**
**RH Survey 1998 and 2003**

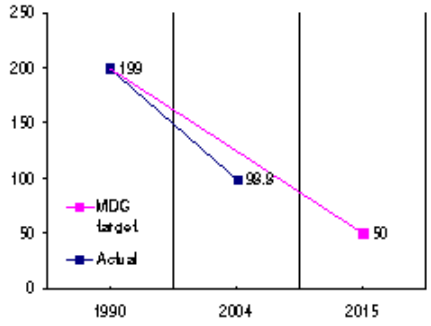
| Indicator | Place of residency | | RH Survey-2003 | RH Survey-1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Total |
| **Age groups** | | | | |
| 15-19 | 33 | 81 | 53 | 54 |
| 20-24 | 149 | 197 | 173 | 216 |
| 25-29 | 124 | 155 | 140 | 169 |
| 30-34 | 73 | 92 | 82 | 105 |
| 35-39 | 41 | 45 | 43 | 50 |
| 40-44 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 18 |
| 45-49 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Birth rates** | | | | |
| TFR | 2.14 | 2.89 | 2.5 | 3.06 |
| GFR | 72 | 104 | 87 | 113 |
| CBR | 18.9 | 26.7 | 22.6 | 28.5 |

**Source:** RH Survey 2003, NSO
**Index:** TFR - Total fertility rate
GFR - General fertility rate
CBR - Crude birth rate

## Target 7
## Provide essential reproductive health services to all reproductive age individuals, and reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

| Indicator | 1990 | 2000 | 2004 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births | 199 (1992) | 158.5 | 98.8 | 50 |
| Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | - | - | 99.5 | 99.8 |

**Figure 2.2 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births**




### Current State

Mongolia was classified as a country with the high maternal mortality between 1990-2000. In 2000, the maternal mortality ratio decreased to 124 per 100,000 live births, and in 2003, reached its lowest level in the last decade (109.5 per 100,000 live births). 2004 was a year when the maternal mortality ratio dropped to a two-digit level for the first time.
According to the official heath statistics, the contraceptive prevalence rate among reproductive age women was 49.1 percent in 2000, and increased to 51.3 percent in 2004.

### Enabling Environment

Maternal mortality reduction is one of the main themes of the State Policy on Population Development (2004), Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy (2000) approved by the Government of Mongolia, National Reproductive Health Program as well as other national programs.
The State Public Health Policy (2001) approved by the Parliament puts a special emphasis on improving reproductive health services for the vulnerable and those living in remote areas.[3]

## Target 8
## Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs

| Indicator | 1990 | 2000 | 2004 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | - | 49.1 | 51.3 | - |
| Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS | - | - | - | - |

# CHAPTER III

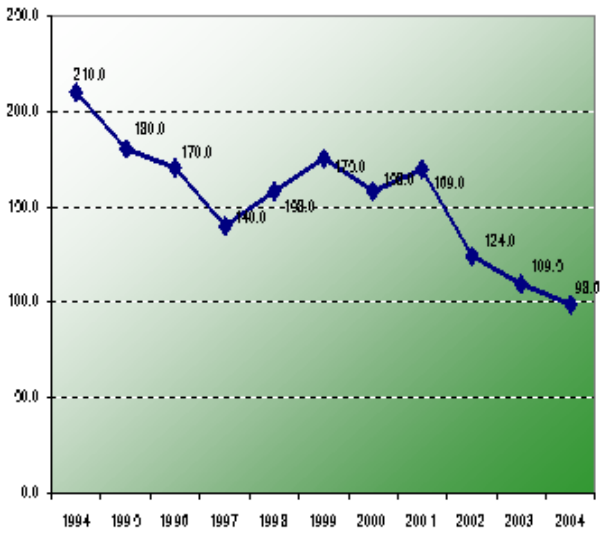
# MATERAL AND CHILD HEALTH

## 3.1 Maternal Health

Highlights of 2004:

• Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy for 2001-2004 was implemented successfully, and a new strategy for 2005-2010 has been approved.
• Action Programm of the Government of Mongolia for 2004-2008 puts a special emphasis on maternal and child health and holds that maternal and infant mortality will be reduced to meet MDG targets.
• In Mongolia maternal mortality remained at a relatively high level of 177 deaths per 100,000 live births in the last decade, and in 2003 reached its lowest level in the last decade (109.5 per 100,000 live births). 2004 was a year when the maternal mortality ratio dropped to a two-digit level for the first time.

**Figure 3.1 Maternal mortality per 100,000 population /1994-2004/**




## 3.1.1 Antenatal Care

Antenatal care includes the following services:

- Early detection of pregnancy and at least 6 times of antenatal check-ups;
- General blood and STI testing of pregnant women;
- Prevention, early detection and timely treatment of pregnancy and birth complications;
- Provision of vitamins and mineral supplements to pregnant women;
- Improvement of maternity rest home services;

Early and continuous antenatal care is important in timely diagnosis and treatment of associated diseases, and thus, in the reduction of pregnancy and birth related complicatons.

In 2004, early antenatal care coverage was 77.6 percent of all pregnant women. Specifically, 67.4 percent of mothers gaving birth in urban settings and 83.1 percent of those in rural areas received early antenatal care. Comparatively low coverage in Ulaanbaatar is related to the increased population migration.

Of all pregnant women receiving antenatal care, 81.4 percent underwent the general blood testing and 14.4 percent of them were anemic, which is less than in 2003 by 6.2.

should receive antenatal check-ups at least six times, and this indicator was included in the minimum set of health indicators in 2003. The indicator was 79.7 percent in 2004. It was lower than the country average in Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Khentii, Bayan-Olgii, Selenge, Umnugobi and Uvurkhangai aimags. Percentage of pregnant women not receiving antenatal care was 1.2 in the same year.

### 3.1.2 Intranatal Care

In 2004, the number of women who gave birth totalled 44 591. Compared to 2003, the birth rate increased in Bayankongor, Dornogobi, Dornod, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai and Umnugobi aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, and decreased in the remaining aimags.

About 36.9 percent of women gave births in Ulaanbaatar city, 39.7 percent - in aimag hospitals, 25.1 percent - in soum and inter-soum hospitals, and the remaining 0.8 percent were home deliveries. Compared to 2000, there were 1.3 times fewer home deliveries in 2004. There were 34 and 110 cases of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel in urban and rural areas, respectively. This is 1.2 times less than in 2000.

**Table 3.1 Number of births by type of health facility, 2004**

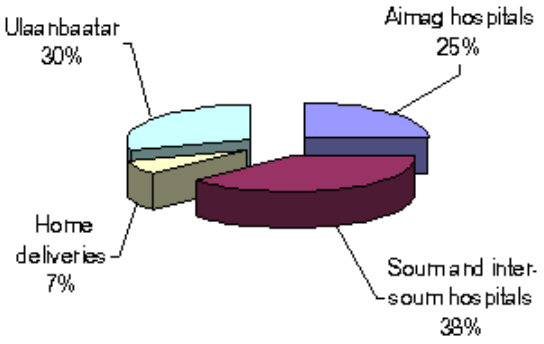
| Aimag, city | Total number of births | Number of births in aimag hospitals | Of them, soum residents (percent) | Number of births in soum hospitals | Number of home deliveries | Number of births at bagh feldsher posts | Number of births in private hospitals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkhangai | 1546 | 716 | 54.3 | 824 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Bayan-Olgii | 2768 | 1271 | 48.8 | 1495 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bayankhongor | 1592 | 953 | 54.8 | 626 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Bulgan | 691 | 401 | 79.8 | 282 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Gobi-Altai | 1138 | 497 | 43.7 | 624 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| Gobisumber | 234 | 232 | 7.3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 1383 | 1276 | 5.7 | 87 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Dornogobi | 907 | 616 | 48.4 | 285 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Dornod | 1403 | 1225 | 37.1 | 172 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dundgobi | 816 | 511 | 57.5 | 302 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Zavkhan | 1316 | 715 | 36.6 | 601 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orkhon | 1318 | 1280 | 2 | 25 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Uvurkhangai | 2170 | 1325 | 59.8 | 819 | 6 | 3 | 17 |
| Umnugobi | 933 | 636 | 63.1 | 293 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sukhbaatar | 935 | 585 | 67.4 | 346 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Selenge | 1263 | 835 | 38.4 | 418 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuv | 736 | 351 | 30.5 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uvs | 1828 | 809 | 40.8 | 980 | 5 | 34 | 0 |
| Khovd | 1926 | 1009 | 44 | 899 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Khuvsgul | 2201 | 1085 | 45.2 | 1110 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Khentii | 1190 | 584 | 50.2 | 593 | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Aimag average | 28294 | 16912 | 41.8 | 11168 | 134 | 55 | 25 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 16297 | 799 | 10 | 14 | 210 | 0 | 197 |
| Country average | 44591 | 17711 | 40.3 | 11182 | 344 | 55 | 222 |

### 3.1.4 Maternal Mortality

Mongolia continues to be classified as a country with high maternal mortality. However, maternal mortality reduction measures of the last few years have been very effective, and MMR fell to 98.8 per 100,000 live births in 2004.

In 2004, no maternal mortality cases were reported in Gobi-Altai, Gobisumber, Dornogobi, Dornod, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvs and Umnugobi aimags. Of 44 maternal mortality cases in the same year, 27.3 percent were among these aged 35 years of age and 72.7 percent among women aged 20-34. More than two-thirds of maternal mortality cases were from the rural areas.

**Figure 3.4 Maternal mortality by levels of health care**




Complications of Pregnancy, delivery and puerperium, and extragenital diseases were responsible for 22.7, 25, 6.8 and 45.5 percent of maternal mortality, respectively. It is also worth of noting that 38.6 percent of cases were among herders and 45.5 percent - housewives.

### 3.1.5 Abortion

It is quite alarming, that despite incomplete reporting of the abortion, its rate does not show signs of decline. According to 2003 RH Survey, abortion rates were 214 per 1,000 live births and 0.7 per reproductive age woman in five years preceding the survey. Health statistics for 2004 demonstrate abortion rates of 200 per 1,000 live births and 12 per 1,000 women reproductive age women. Abortions in the first trimester account for 93.8 percent of all abortions.

Age breakdown reveals that 7.6 percent of all abortions are among women aged below 20, 65.6 percent among those aged in 20-34 year-olds, and 26.7 percent among women aged above 35.

### 3.1.6 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Knowledge about and use of contraceptives is increasing in Mongolia, which improves opportunities for exerting control over birth spacing and the number of children a woman or couple would like to have, and contributes to the reduction of illegal abortions. RH Surveys have demonstrated an increase in contraceptive prevalence rate from 33 percent in 1998 to 45 percent in 2003. According to the official health statistics the rate increased from 41.9 percent in 2001 to 51.5 percent in 2004, which could be an indication of improvements in quality and availability of RH services in Mongolia.

Perinatal pathologies, diseases of the respiratory system and congenital malformations were the leading causes of infant mortality in 2004, and were responsible for 46.5, 27.1 and 8.9 percent of infant deaths, respectively. In previous years diseases of the digestive system were the third leading cause of infant mortality; however, they moved to the fourth position in 2004. This was the result of successful implementation of IMCI, and National Program on Childhood Respiratory and Diarrheal Diseases. According to the place of residency the leading cause of under-five mortality was perinatal pathologies in urban settings and diseases of the respiratory system in rural areas.

There is a national target to reduce under-five mortality to 37 per 1,000 live births by 2005. However, the indicator already reached 29.1 per 1,000 live births in 2004. The leading causes of under-five mortality were perinatal pathologies (36.4%), diseases of the respiratory system (29.2%) and injuries and poisoning (9.7%).

There also were differences in leading causes of infant and under-five morbidity in urban and rural areas.

**Table 3.4 Infant and under-five morbidity by cause and place of residency, 2004**

| | 0-1 year-olds | | 1-4 year-olds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 49.24 | 69.98 | 46.41 | 67.32 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 13.17 | 11.37 | 11.23 | 12.46 |
| Perinatal pathologies | 8.41 | 1.33 | --- | -- |
| Injuries and poisoning | 3.4 | 0.9 | 12.87 | 2.4 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 2.31 | 0.3 | 6.63 | 3.4 |
| Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | 2.9 | 5.93 | 1.97 | 2.6 |

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

1st leading c
2nd leading
3rd leading

There is a preponderance of the diseases of respiratory, digestive and genitourinary systems, injuries and poisoning.

**Table 3.5 Five leading morbidity causes of children and adolescents by age group, 2004**

| | 1-4 year-olds | 5-9 year-olds | 10-14 year-olds | 15-19 year-olds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 271.5 | 103.2 | 94.1 | 65.9 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 54.3 | 51.3 | 60.5 | 63 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 20.3 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 12.42 |
| Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | 13.7 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 10.2 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | 8.9 | 12.4 | 23.7 | 42.9 |
| Injuries and poisoning | 26.7 | 21 | 25.2 | 32.1 |

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

**Table 4.2 Selected medical service indicators by the level of care**

| Indicators | Number | Hospital beds | Number of admissions | Number of outpatient visits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary health care facilities** | **571** | **4579** | **152022** | **7712980** |
| Soum hospitals | 296 | 3866 | 129126 | 2227062 |
| Inter-soum hospitals | 31 | 713 | 22896 | 355071 |
| FGPs | 230 | - | | 5130847 |
| **Secondary health care facilities** | **34** | **4644** | **136652** | **3388714** |
| Rural general hospitals | 4 | 282 | 8588 | 123563 |
| Aimag general hospitals | 18 | 3089 | 82202 | 1614236 |
| District general hospitals | 12 | 1273 | 45862 | 1650915 |
| **Tertiary health care facilities** | **20** | **5815** | **166044** | **1395239** |
| Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers | 3 | 1635 | 55650 | 333372 |
| General and sapecialized hospitals and centers | 17 | 4180 | 110394 | 1061867 |
| **Private hospitals** | **143** | **1839** | **58013** | **-** |
| **Private clinics** | 434 | - | - | 841856 |
| **Other hospitals** | 45 | 1494 | 45490 | 535708 |
| **Total** | 1256 | 18371 | 558221 | 13874497 |

## 4.1 Primary Level Medical Services

### Soum and Inter-soum Hospital Services

As of 2004 a total of 7,018 health workers including 569 soum and inter-soum hospital physicians, 470 mid-level personnel and 901 bagh feldshers provided health servces to more than 1.5 million rural population. Preventive check-ups comprised 43.4 percent of soum hospital outpatient visits, and the average number of soum hospital visits per rural resident per year was 2.4. A quarter of all hospital beds (i.e. 4,579 beds) were in soum and inter-soum hospitals, a total number of soum and inter-soum hospital admissions was 152,022, and the length of stay was 8.3 days.

### FGP Services

Within the framework of Health Sector Development Program FGPs have been established in Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centers. As of 2004, there were 230 FGPs, of which 116 provided services to 915,500 residents of Ulaanbaatar and 114 served 550,900 residents of 21 aimag centers. There was a total of 2,025 health professionals working in FGPs, including 796 physicians, 794 nurses and feldshers, and 435 other health workers.

### 4.3 Tertiary Level Medical Services

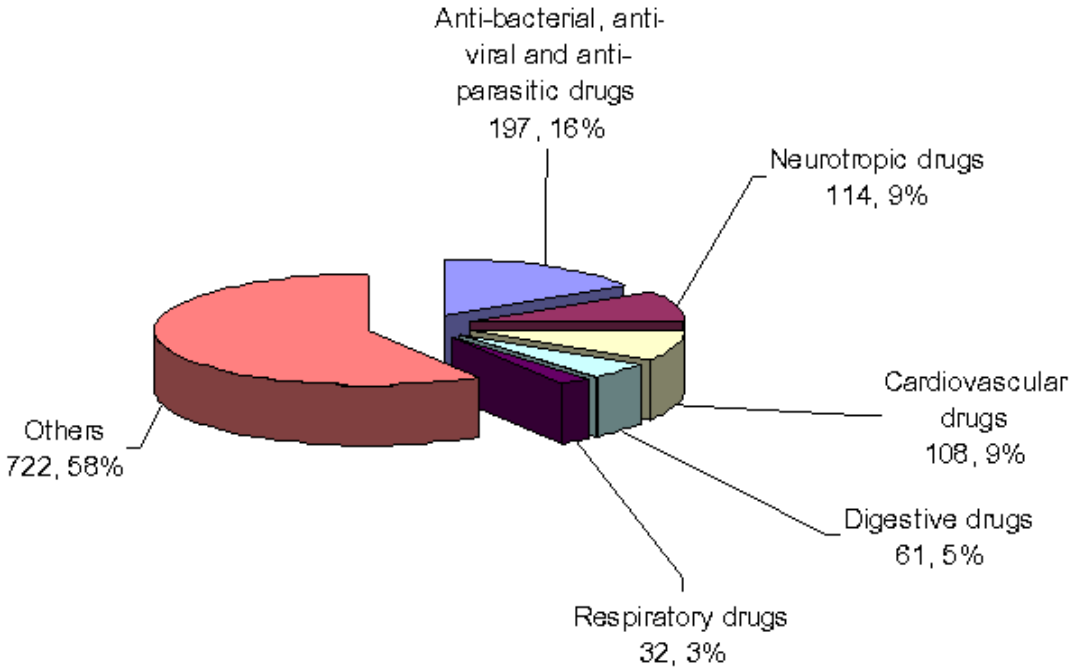
In 2004 there were 17 tertiary hospitals and specialized centers with 1,133 physicians, 1,666 nurses and 560 other mid-level medical personnel. Total number of admissions was 110,400 in the same year. Of them, 36,200 (15%) were referrals from rural areas.

**Table 4.5 Selected indicators of the performance of tertiary hospitals**

| Hospitals | Number of outpatient visits | Average length of stay | Hospital mortality within 24 hours of admission |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st General Hospital | 156934 | 10.1 | 18 |
| 2nd General Hospital | 100892 | 10.9 | 21 |
| 3rd General Hospital | 147470 | 9.7 | 12 |
| Maternal and Child Research Center | 130736 | 7.6 | 12.1 |
| Traumatology and Rehabilitation Hospital | 54091 | 14.3 | 40 |
| Dermatology Research Center | 61711 | 11.9 | - |
| National Center for Communicable Diseases | 120135 | 17.7 | 3.8 |
| National Cancer Center | 51451 | 12.8 | 5.2 |

According to the pharmacological classification, 197 (16%) registered drugs were anti-bacterial, anti-viral and anti-parasitic drugs, 114 (9.2%) - neurotropic drugs, 108 (8.8%) - cardiovascular drugs, 61 (5%) - digestive drugs and 32 (2.6%) - respiratory drugs (figure 3).

**Figure 3. Registered drugs (pharmacological classification)**

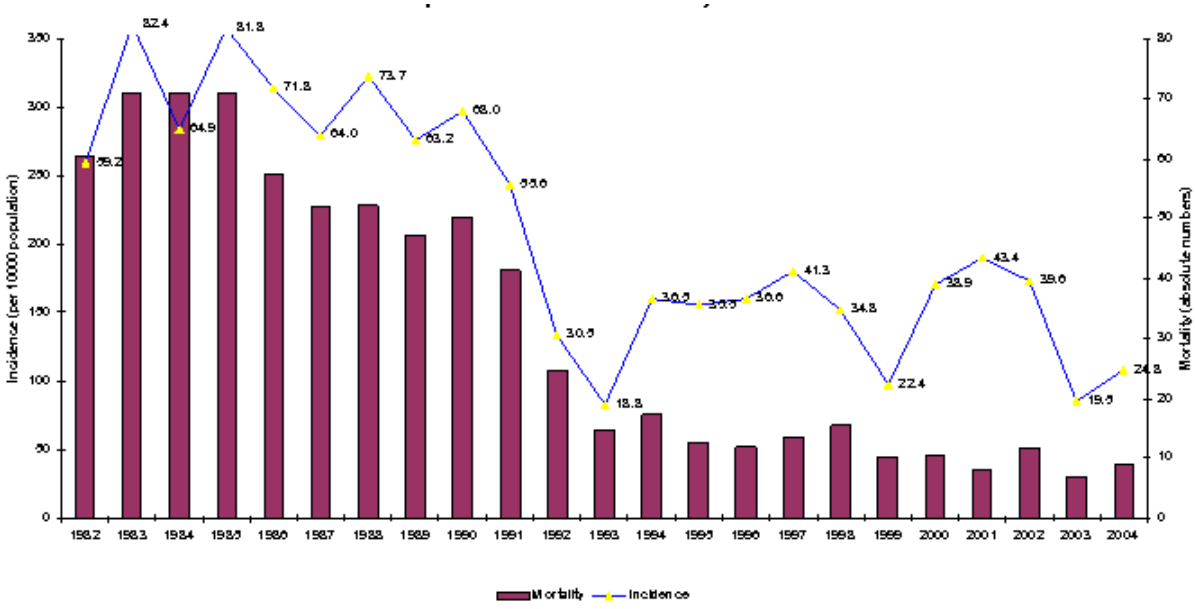



In the nearest future it is necessary to better link the choice of drugs with the essential drug concept, to improve the knowledge of the general population and health workers on essential and registered drugs, to conduct regularly drugs needs assessment and rational use surveys, and to approve general drug registration policy in addition to the existing drug registration rules.

- The incidence of viral hepatitis B increased in Bulgan, Gobisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugobi, Tuv, Uvs and Khentii aimags
- The incidence of viral hepatitis C increased in Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogobi, Dundgobi and Uvs aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

The age-specific incidence rates for 2004 demonstrated that viral hepatitis B was the most common in 10-44 year-olds (94.7%) and viral hepatitis A among aged 1-24 year-olds (95.3%). The incidence of viral hepatitis A was 104.2 per 10,000 two year-olds, 129.9 per 10,000 three year-olds, 139.3 per 10,000 four year-olds and 58.6 per 10,000 5-9 year-olds. In contrast, the incidence of viral hepatitis B increased by 1.1-1.8 per 10,000 in 15-24 year-olds compared to the previous year, and reached 8.5 per 10,000 in 15-19 age group and 10 per 10,000 in 20-24 age group. Despite the comparatively low incidence of viral hepatitis B in age groups that received HBV vaccination, it was 11.1% in children under 14.

**Figure 5.1 Viral hepatitis incidence and mortality trend, 1992-2004**




## Dysentery

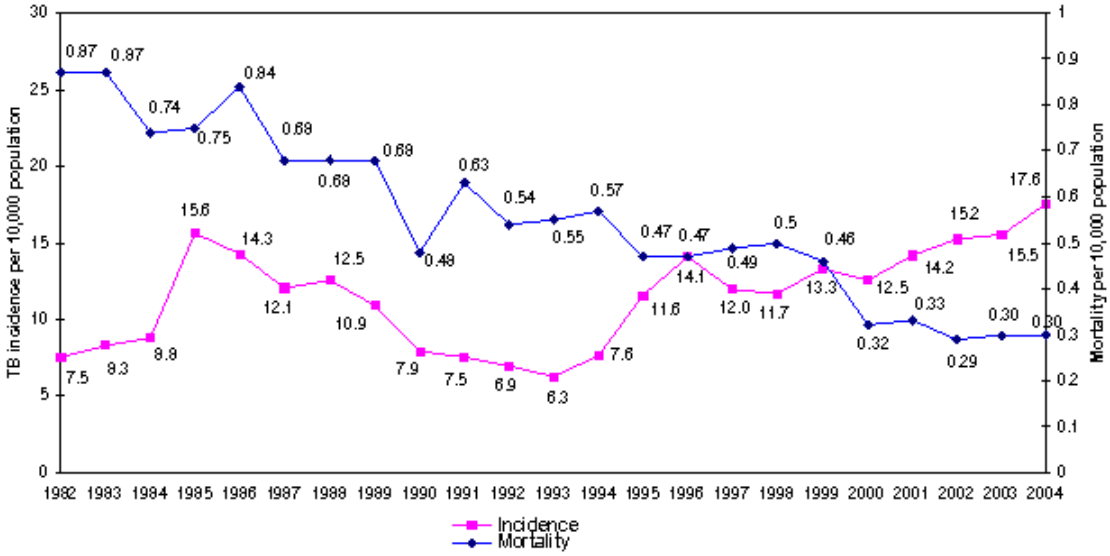
Dysentery constituted 7.1 percent of all reported communicable diseases and 27.9 percent of intestinal infections in 2004. Its incidence increased by 0.9 per 10,000 or 206 cases compared to the previous year. The majority (71.2%) of reported cases were in Ulaanbaatar, and the incidence of the disease in Dornogobi (12.3) and Umnugobi (35.8) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (18.1) was higher than the country average (8.9). Compared to the previous year, the incidence rose by 0.3-30.1 per 10,000 population in Ulaanbaatar city, Gobisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Zavkhan, Umnugobi and Tuv aimags.

In May 2004 there was an outbreak of water-borne dysentery caused by Sh. Flexneri 4a among secondary school dormitory students in Khankhongor soum of Umnugobi aimag. A total of 113 students, 3 school cafeteria staff and 7 household contacts contracted the disease.

Umnugobi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Khovd, Khuvsgul and Khentii aimags and Ulaanbaatar.

- The majority of new cases (60.9%) had lung TB, and the remaining 39.1 percent had TB of other organs. Childhood TB accounted for 14.2 percent of cases, which was more than in the previous year by 7.9 percent.
- The majority of new TB cases (68.5%) were young people aged 16-44 years.
- There were 96 cases of TB mortality (i.e. 0.39 per 10,000) in 2004.
- Laboratory confirmation rate (69.6%) increased by 2.1 percent compared to the previous year
- TB cure rate (83.8%) increased by 0.9 percent compared to the previous year.

**Figure 5.2 TB incidence and mortality trend (1982-2004)**




Laboratory confirmation rates were below the country and aimag averages in Darkhan-Uul, Zavkhan, Umnugobi, Sukhbaatar, Khovd and Khentii aimags, and Songinokhairkhan and Bayangol districts.

TB cure rates in Dornogobi aimag and prison hospitals were below the country and aimag averages.

**Table 5.1 Aimags and districts meeting the targets of National TB Sub-program in 2004**

| Aimag/district name | Laboratory confirmation rate, % | Cure rate, % |
|---|---|---|
| Arkhangai | 71.9 | 92.9 |
| Bayankhongor | 92.3 | 100 |
| Gobi-Altai | 84.6 | 100 |
| Uvurkhangai | 83.9 | 96.2 |
| Selenge | 80 | 92.2 |
| Uvs | 75 | 94.3 |
| Baganuur district | 88 | 100 |
| Bayanzurkh district | 73.5 | 86.4 |
| Nalaikh district | 78.8 | 95.2 |
| Sukhbaatar district | 73.5 | 85 |
| Khan-Uul district | 78.4 | 86.8 |

# CHAPTER VI

# NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## 6.1 Population Morbidity

In recent years the incidence of cardiovascular diseases and injuries is increasing steadily, and they remain as leading causes of population mortality.

The following were the leading causes of population morbidity in 2004:

- Diseases of the respiratory system /959.48 per 10,000/
- Diseases of the digestive system /741.11 per 10,000/
- Diseases of the genitourinary system /684.73 per 10,000/
- Diseases of the circulatory system /504.38 per 10,000/
- Injuries and poisoning /369.69 per 10,000/

When the incidence of five leading causes of population morbidity was compared by the place of residence (urban vs. rural), the overall morbidity was higher in urban settings. However, the incidence of four leading causes of morbidity (except injuries) was higher in rural areas. For instance, the incidence of diseases of the digestive system was 676.7 per 10,000 urban population and 813.6 per 10,000 rural population, the corresponding numbers for diseases of gentourinary system were 496.2 and 780.4, respectively. Similarly, the incidence of diseases of the circulatory system in urban and rural areas was 438.1 and 529.1, correspondingly.

**Table 6.1 Population morbidity by the place of residence and regions**

| Regions | All causes | Diseases of the respiratory system | Diseases of the digestive system | Diseases of the genitourinary system | Diseases of the circulatory system | Injuries and poisoning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Setting** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4688.01 | 641,42 | 676,70 | 496,20 | 438,12 | 727,27 |
| Rural | 4654.4 | 1006,16 | 813,59 | 780,42 | 529,13 | 170,98 |
| **Region** | | | | | | |
| Western region | 4367.6 | 902,09 | 735,77 | 864,32 | 499,82 | 117,17 |
| Khangai-Gobi region | 4897.83 | 1029,53 | 910,55 | 880,93 | 643,22 | 161,03 |
| Central region | 4180.39 | 943,78 | 618,56 | 705,89 | 523,27 | 193,42 |
| Eastern region | 5171.88 | 1149,26 | 969,50 | 670,54 | 450,20 | 212,31 |

In all regions of the country diseases of the respiratory system were the main cause of the population morbidity. Diseases of the digestive system were more common in the Eastern and Khangai-Gobi regions, diseases of the genitourinary system - in the Western and Khangai-Gobi regions, diseases of the circulatory system - in Khangai-Gobi region, and injuries - in the Eastern region of the country.

**Table 6.2 Inpatient morbidity per 10,000 population**

| Disease classification | Soum population morbidity | Aimag population morbidity | UB population morbidity | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | 342.32 | 374.33 | 317.59 | 353.81 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 327.28 | 351.38 | 314.67 | 338.1 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 185.96 | 282.66 | 355.41 | 308.97 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 229.31 | 267.16 | 319.41 | 286.06 |
| Diseases of the nervous system | 58.58 | 107.17 | 151.18 | 123.09 |
| Injuries and poisoning | 37.82 | 67.82 | 158.09 | 100.47 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 17.33 | 73.18 | 143.3 | 98.54 |
| Diseases of the musculosceletal system and connective tissue | 45.73 | 62.8 | 84.99 | 70.82 |
| Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | 42.88 | 67.94 | 68.48 | 68.13 |
| Mental and behavioural disorders | 11.56 | 36.27 | 76.21 | 50.72 |
| Neoplasms | 9.68 | 19.38 | 76.71 | 40.12 |
| Diseases of the eye and adnexa | 2.79 | 13.51 | 45.81 | 25.19 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | 11.57 | 15.72 | 27.9 | 20.13 |
| Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | 12.08 | 16.76 | 14.98 | 16.12 |
| Other | 62.16 | 274.89 | 352.07 | 302.81 |
| All causes | 1397.06 | 2030.96 | 2506.79 | 2203.07 |

According to age groups, diseases of the respiratory system were the main cause of hospital admission of 0-19 year-olds, while 20-39 year-olds and those above 40 were mainly hospitalized because of diseases of the genitourinary and circulatory systems, respectively.

Of hospitalized patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 65.4 percent had nephritis, while 43.2 percent of patients with diseases of the respiratory system suffered from pneumonia, 23.4 percent of those with diseases of the digestive system had liver problems, and 32.3 percent of patients with diseases of the circulatory system suffered from hypertension.

**Table 6.3 Leading causes of inpatient morbidity**

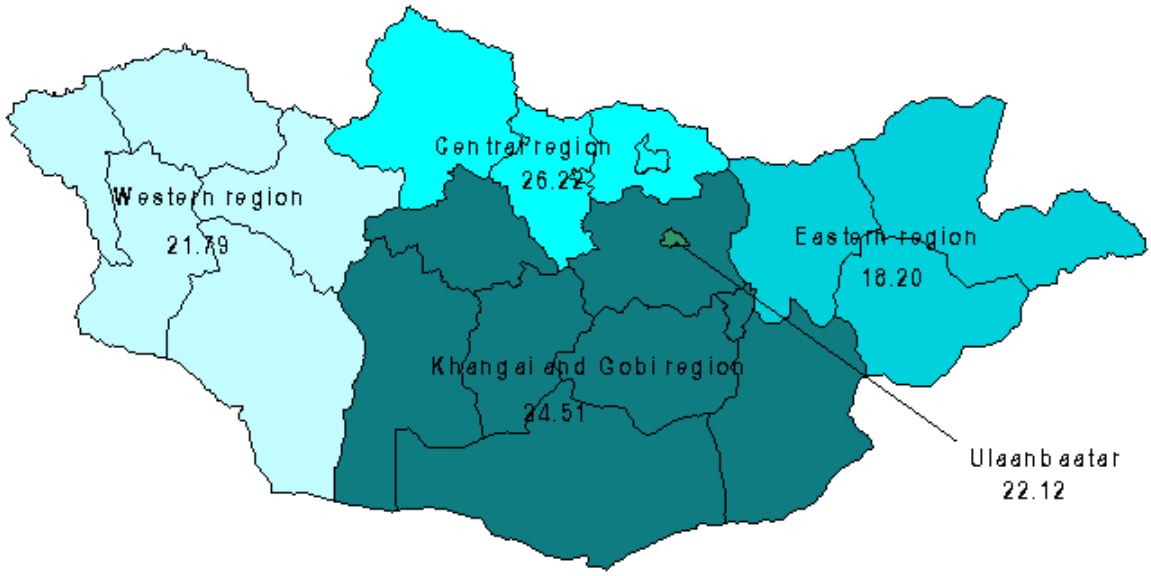
| Disease classification | Leading cause | Percent of total |
|---|---|---|
| **Diseases of the genitourinary system** | Nephritis | 65,41 |
| **Diseases of the respiratory system** | Pneumonia | 43,24 |
| **Diseases of the digestive system** | Liver diseases | 23,73 |
| | Appendicitis | 21,43 |
| | Diseases of gallbladder | 15,84 |
| **Diseases of the circulatory system** | Hypertensive diseases | 32,30 |
| | Ischemic heart disease | 25,73 |
| **Diseases of the nervous system** | Disorders of neural radices and plexuses | 20,50 |
| | Epilepsy | 12,99 |

· Diseases of the respiratory system (3.3 per 10,000 population)

Gender-specific mortality rates were 750.8 per 100,000 males and 476.1 per 100,000 females. With regards to age, perinatal pathologies and diseases of the respiratory system were the main causes of mortality in 0-4 year-olds, injuries and poisoning - in 5-44 year-olds, and diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms - in persons above 45.

Cardiovascular disease incidence and mortality was above the country average in the Central and Khangai-Gobi regions.

**Figure 6.2 Mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system /by regions/**




Cancer incidence and mortality has been increasing steadily for the last decade, and remain the second leading cause of population mortality.

**Table 6.5 Leading causes of cancer mortality**

| Cause | Percent of cancer mortality | Per 10,000 population | Per 10,000 population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female |
| Liver cancer | 44,0 | 4,7 | 5,6 | 3,9 |
| Gastric cancer | 14,8 | 1,6 | 2,1 | 1,1 |
| Lung cancer | 11,7 | 1,2 | 2,0 | 0,5 |
| Cervical cancer | 7,2 | 0,6 | - | 0,6 |

## NATIONAL PROGRAM ON POPULATION HEALTH EDUCATION

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 5 of 1998 |
| Duration | 1998-2005 |
| Main objective | To foster “health promoting” environment, which encourages healthy lifestyle |

| № | Indicators | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deliveries among adolescent girls aged 15-19 as percent of all deliveries | 6.2 | 7.4 |
| 2 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | 52.7 | 51.3 |
| 3 | Proportion of households consuming iodized salt | 60.5 | 76 |
| 4 | Syphilis incidence per 10,000 pregnant women | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| 5 | Incidence of hepatitis A per 10,000 population | 19.8 | 21 |
| 6 | Incidence of dysentery per 10,000 population | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| 7 | Incidence of injuries per 10,000 population | 335.9 | 369.7 |
| 8 | Proportion of overweight individuals | | ** |
| 9 | Number of injections per person per year | | ** |
| 10 | Proportion of cancer patients diagnosed at early (I, II) stages of the disease among hospitalized cancer patients | 26.7 | 16.9 |
| 11 | Incidence of diseases of the circulatory system per 10,000 population | 479.4 | 504.4 |
| 12 | Proportion of children under 18 with intact teeth | | ** |
| 13 | Proportion of the elderly undergoing preventive check-up | | ** |

** Special survey needed

## NATIONAL ORAL HEALTH PROGRAM

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 66 of 1999 |
| Duration | 2000-2005 |
| Main objective | To improve oral health of the population by offering predominantly preventive, readily available and good quality dental health services |

| № | Indicators | 1999 | 2003 | 2004 | Target for 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prevalence of dental decay | 96% | 62.80% | 71.60% | 86% |
| 2 | Dental decay intensity | 5.8 | 1.98 | 3.1 | 4.8 |
| 3 | Proportion of children under 18 with intact teeth | 62,5% | судалгаа | 67.5 | 72.50% |

## NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 129 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2002-2010 |
| Main objective | To reduce communicable disease morbidity and mortality through effective mobilization of social resources. |

| № | Indicators | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Immunization coverage (percent)** | | | |
| | BCG | 98.5 | 97.7 |
| | Hepatitis B | 97.8 | 98.2 |
| | DPT | 97.6 | 98.9 |
| | Measles | 97.6 | 98.8 |
| | Poliomyelitis | 97.6 | 99.0 |
| **2. Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases per 10,000 population:** | | | |
| | Generalized TB in 0-15 year-old children | 0.28 | 0.12 |
| | Hepatitis B | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| | Diphtheria | 0.004 | 0.0 |
| | Pertussis | 0.004 | 0.0 |
| | Tetanus | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Measles | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| | Poliomyelitis | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **3. Laboratory confirmation of lung TB (percent)** | | 67.5 | 69.6 |
| **4. Cure rate of new smear-positive cases** | | 83.0 | 83.8 |
| **5. Incidence of intestinal infections per 10,000 population** | | | |
| | Typhoid fever | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | Dysentery | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| | Hepatitis B | 16.3 | 21.0 |
| | Salmonellosis | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| **6. Incidence of brucellosis per 10,000 population** | | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| **7.Number of cases of bubonic plague** | | 11.0 | 3.0 |
| **8. Incidence of STIs per 10,000 population** | | | |
| | Syphilis | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| | Gonorrhea | 17.2 | 23.0 |
| | Trichomoniasis | 23.8 | 24.8 |
| **9. Number of cases of congenital syphilis** | | 31.0 | 27.0 |

## NATIONAL FITNESS PROGRAM

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 139 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2002-2008 |
| Main objective | To reduce morbidity and mortality related to sedentary lifestyle |

| № | Indicators | 2001 (percent) | 2003 | 2004 | Target for 2008 (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Percent of population with proper level of physical development: | | | ** | |
| | pre-school children | 51.4 | | | 60.0 |
| | adolescents | 49.9 | | | 70.0 |
| | adults | 47.4 | | | 60.0 |
| 2 | Percent of people exercising regularly /at least 30 minutes daily/ | 6,1 | 7 | ** | 50 |
| 3 | Number of fitness cabinets and centers | 135 | 140 | | 250 |
| 4 | Proportion of overweight individuals | 31.8 | ** | ** | 20 |
| 5 | Cardiovascular mortality per 10,000 population | 21.1 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 14.7 |

## NATIONAL INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 156 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2002-2008 |
| Main objective | To reduce disability and mortality due to injuries |

| № | Indicators | 2002 | 2004 | Target for 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Incidence of injuries per 10,000 population | 274.55 | 369.7 | 205.9 |
| 2 | Hospital admissions due to injuries (per 10,000 population) | 86.22 | 91.5 | 73.3 |
| 3 | Injury mortality per 10,000 population | 76.6 | 103.4 | 57 |

## NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 59 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2002-2007 |
| Main objective | To reduce the prevalence of mental health and behavioral disorders by upgrading mental health services in the country to conform to new trends in mental health. |

| № | Indicators | 2000 | 2003 | 2004 | Target for 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mental and behavioral disorders (per 10,000 population) | 77.43 | 104.2 | 113.8 | 70 |
| 2 | Existence of integrated mental health database | Non-existent | | | Will be established |
| 3 | Clients receiving primary mental health services as percent of clients of soum hospitals and FGPs | 0.13% | 0.50% | 0.40% | 10% |
| 4 | Number of schools with mental health program | 0 | 205 | 205 | At least 90 a year |
| 5 | Number of enterprises with more than 50 staff, which implement mental health sub-programs or projects | 0 | 597 | 602 | At least 40 a year |
| 6 | Ratio of the number of hospital admissions due to mental and behavioral disorders to total morbidity | 1.70% | 2.23 | 2.3 | 1.50% |
| 7 | Average length of stay of mental hospital patients | 27.5 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 23 |
| 8 | Percent of FGPs and soum hospitals providing primary mental health services | * | 65% | 65% | 100% |
| 9 | Percent of soum and family doctors and health workers trained in primary mental health services | 30% | 43.60% | * | 70% |
| 10 | Suicide rate pr 100,000 population | 17 | 13.8 | 17.5 | 12 |

**NATIONAL PROGRAM ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPA RESORTS**

| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 251 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2003-2010 |
| Main objective | To promote population health status through rational use of natural treatment factors and expansion of spa resort services |

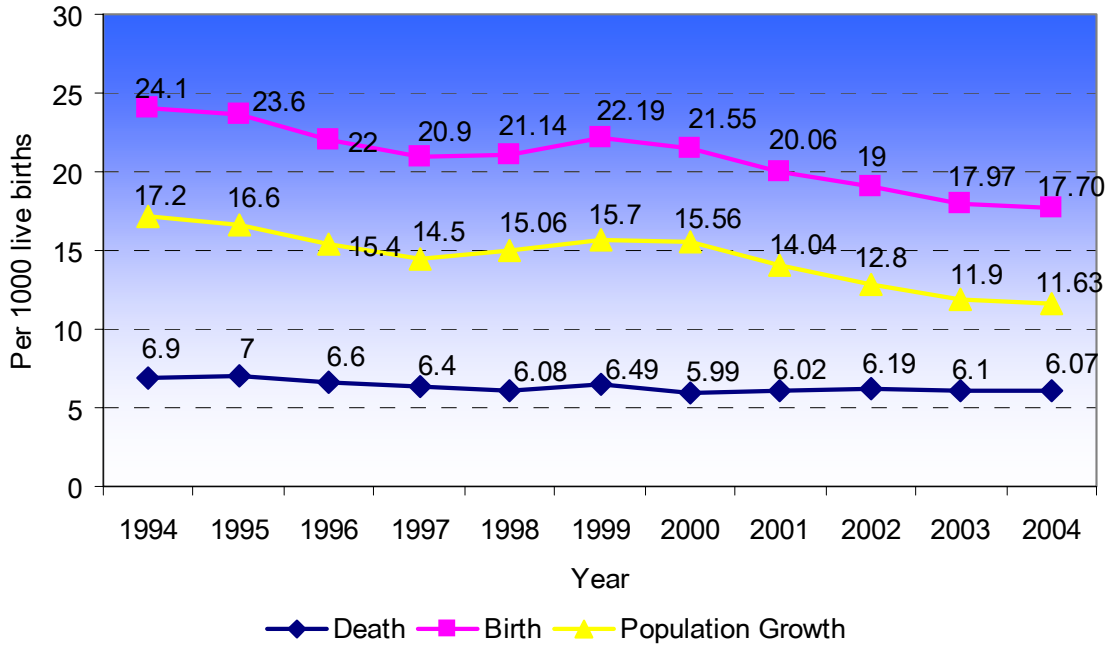
| № | Indicators | 2003 | 2004 | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Number of national and regional spa resorts | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| 2 | Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic passports | 6.70% | 6.70% | 100% |
| 3 | Proportion of accredited national spa resorts | 0 | 9 | 100% |
| 4 | Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic demarcation | 20% | 20% | 100% |
| 5 | Number of spa resorts where environmental impact assessment has been performed | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 6 | Evaluation of the treatment quality of spa resorts | - | - | Evaluation criteria will be developed and endorsed |
| 7 | Assessment of short and long-term outcomes of spa treatment for common diseases | - | Baseline study conducted | |
| 8 | Development and approval of the standard on spa resort structure and performance, and treatment and services | - | Approved | |
| 9 | Number of accredited sanatoria | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| 10 | Number of spa resorts assessed for exploitation | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 11 | Revision of the drinking mineral water standard | - | Standard was revised and approved | Will be revised |
| 12 | Number of new scientific studies on spa resorts | 3 | 6 | Number of scientific studies will increase |

## NATIONAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE HEALTH TECHNOLOGY

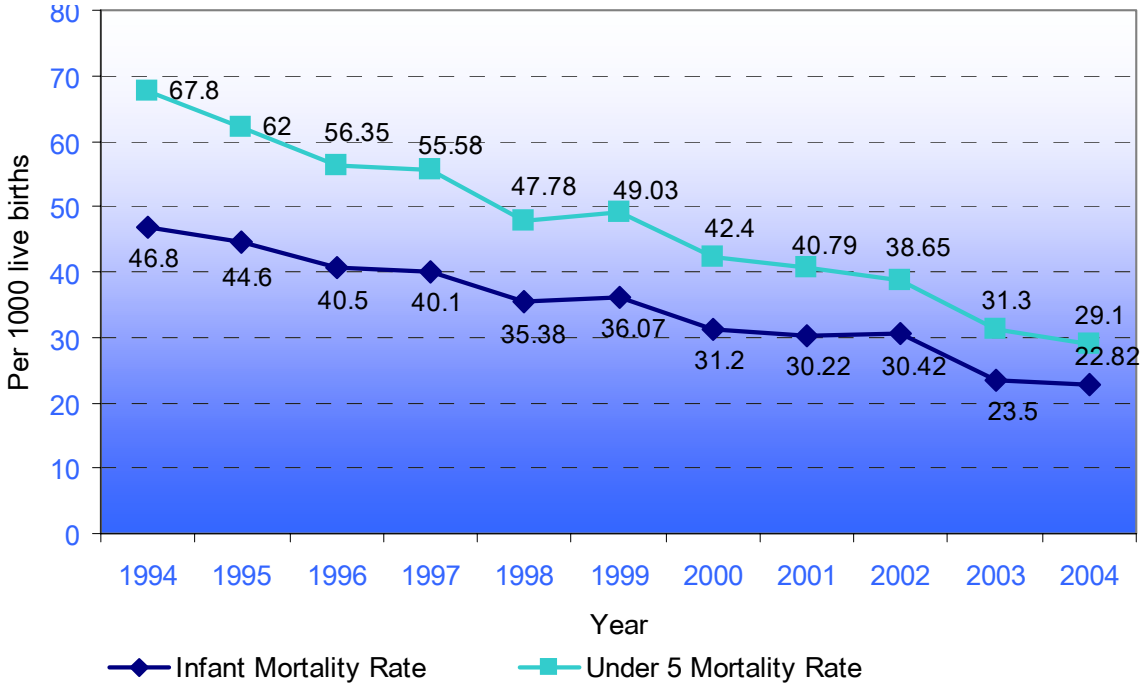
| Indicator | Details |
|---|---|
| Approved by the Government Resolution | Resolution # 264 of 2002 |
| Duration | 2003-2008 |
| Main objective | To improve the quality of health services to meet international standards through selective introduction of cost-effective and readily available health promotion, protection, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and information technology |

| № | Indicators | 2001 | 2003 | 2004 | Target for 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Investments in medical equipment | | 3% | | 10% |
| | Expenses on medical equipment maintenance | | | | 3 |
| 2 | Number of health organizations with LAN | 0 | 1 | 6 | 25 |
| 3 | Number of aimags with distance education, counseling and diagnostic services | 0 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 4 | Number of hospitals with EMR | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Proportion of cancer patients diagnosed at stage I | 14% | | | 65% |
| | Liver cancer | | 7.8 | 8.2 | |
| | Lung cancer | | 8.5 | 6.4 | |
| | Breast cancer | | 16.9 | 19.2 | |
| | Stomach cancer | | 7.6 | 10 | |
| | Cervical cancer | | 28.4 | 37.9 | |
| 6 | Hospital mortality | 30.9 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 27 |
| 7 | Mortality within 24 hours of hospital admission | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 16 |
| 8 | Post-surgical complications | 0.39 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| 9 | Post-surgical mortality | 0.56 | 0.37 | 0.3 | 0.4 |

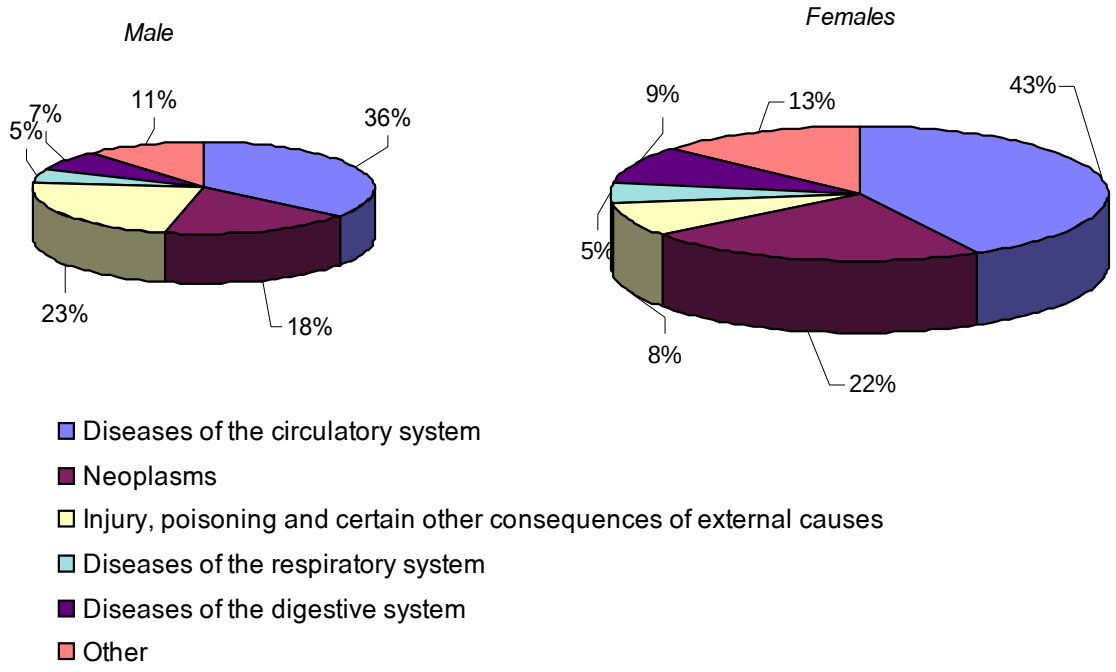
## Crude birth and Death Rates and Population Growth (1994-2004)



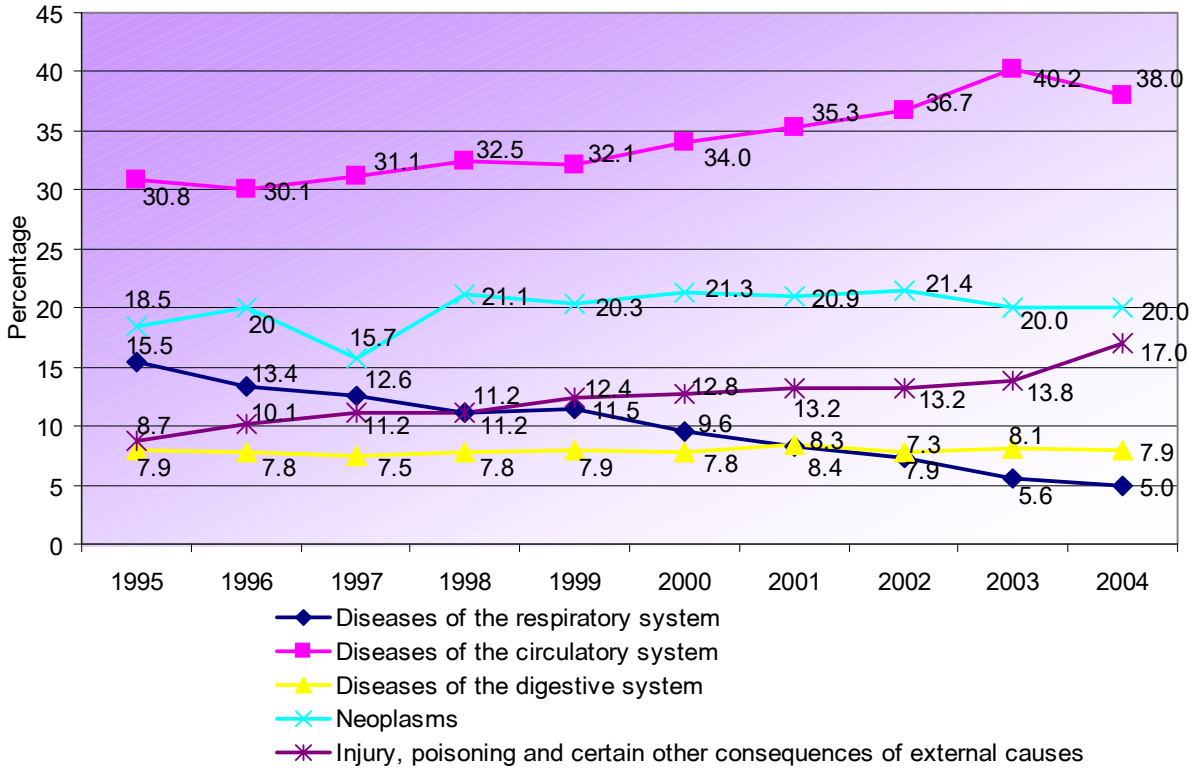

## Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates (1994-2004)



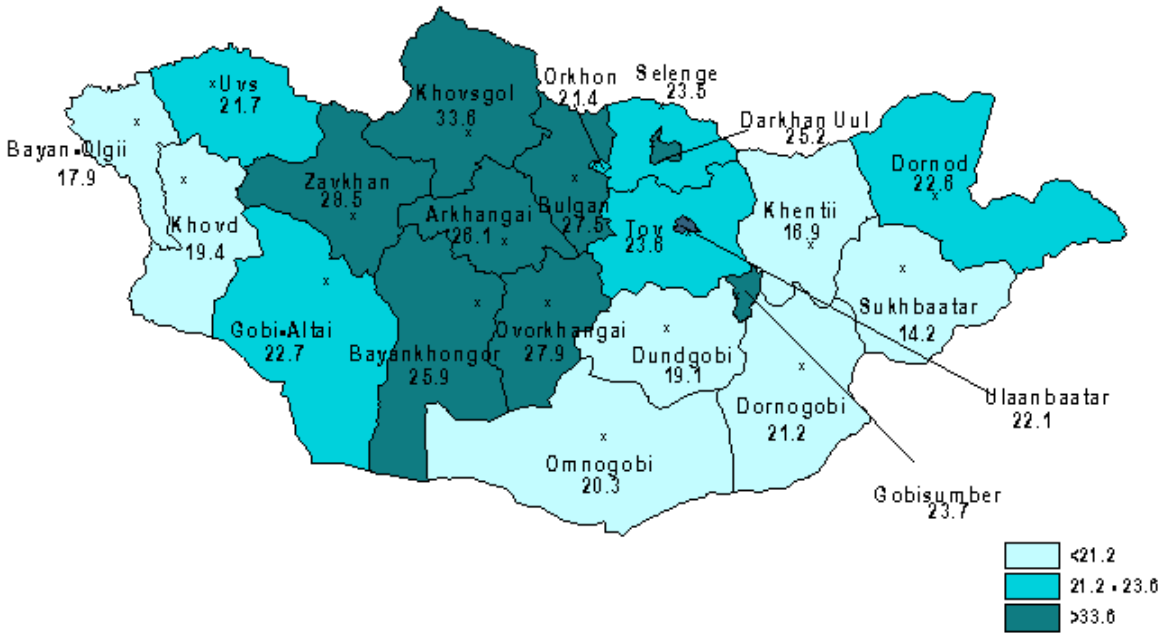
## Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2004



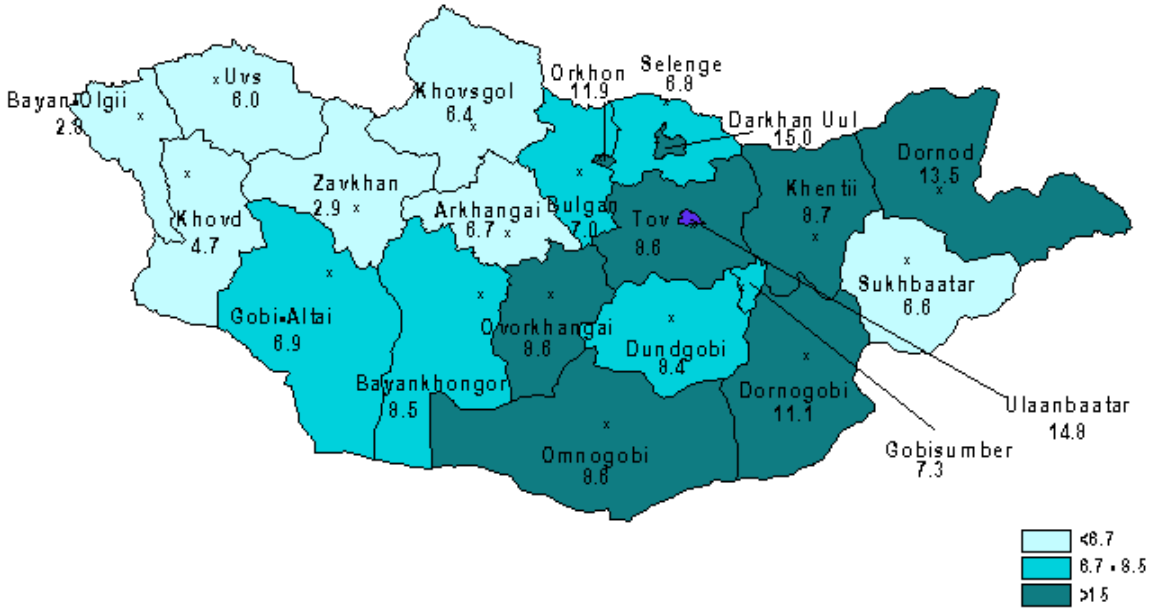

## Five Leading Causes Of Death (1994-2004)



## Deaths of the Circulatory System per 10000 population, 2004



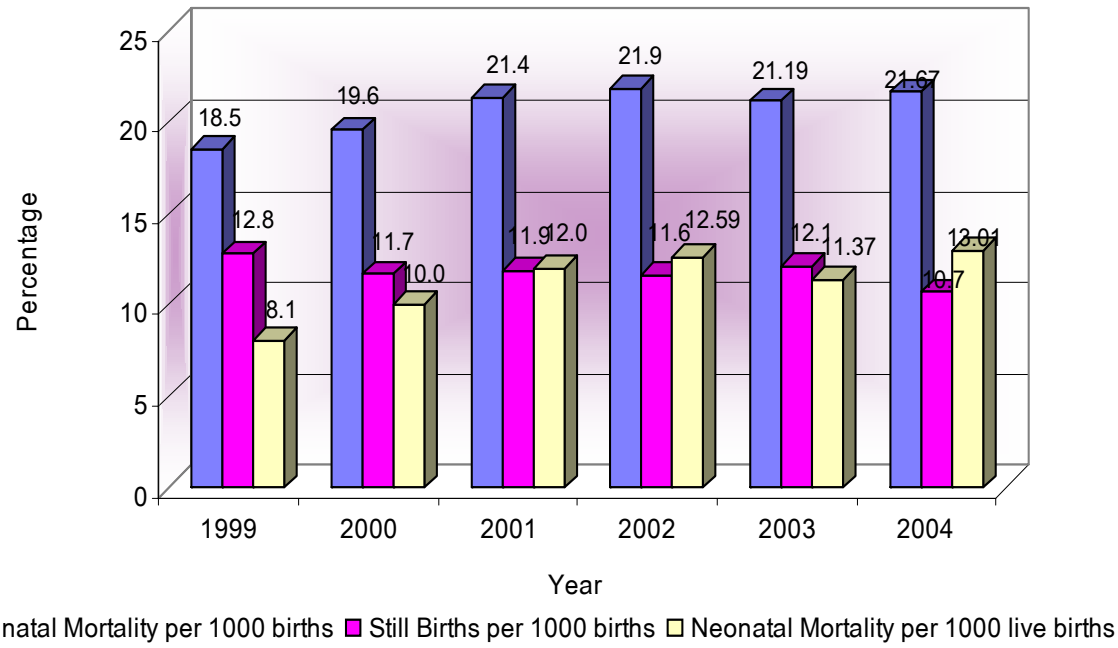

## Death Injury-Poisoning and Certain other Consequences of External Causes per 10000 population, 2004



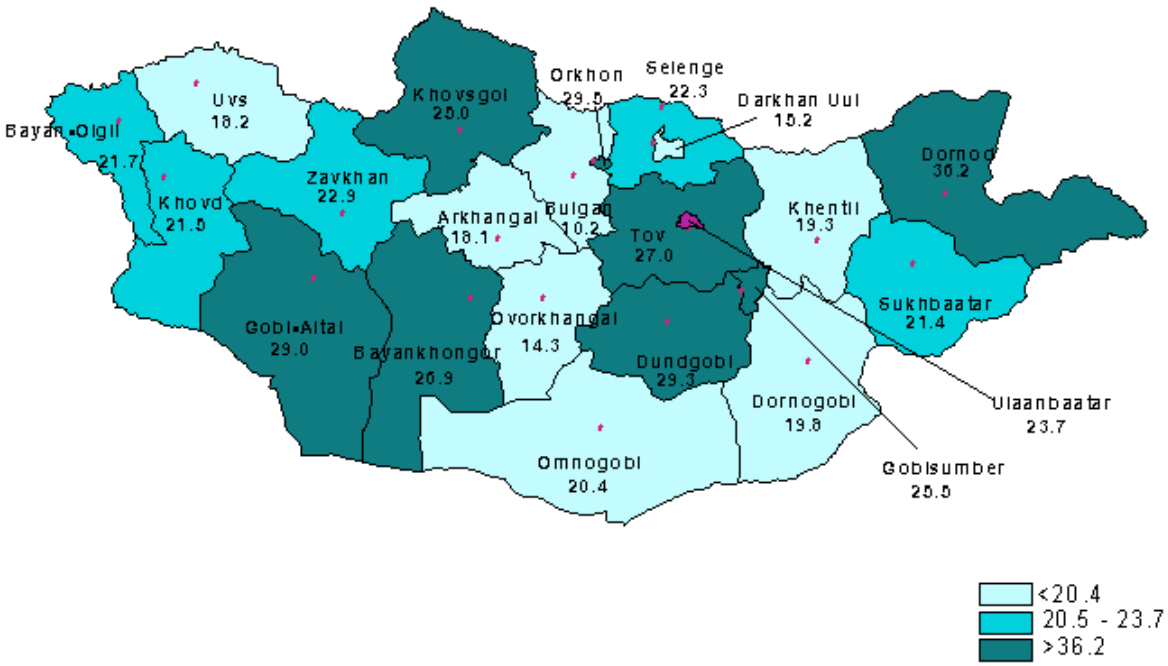
## Infant Mortality, 2004

| Causes | Rate |
|---|---|
| Infant mortality per 1000 live births | 22.8 |
| Early neonatal mortality per 1000 live births | 11.1 |
| Post neonatal mortality per 1000 live births | 1.9 |
| Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births | 13.01 |
| Still births per 1000 births | 10.7 |
| Perinatal mortality per 1000 births | 21.67 |

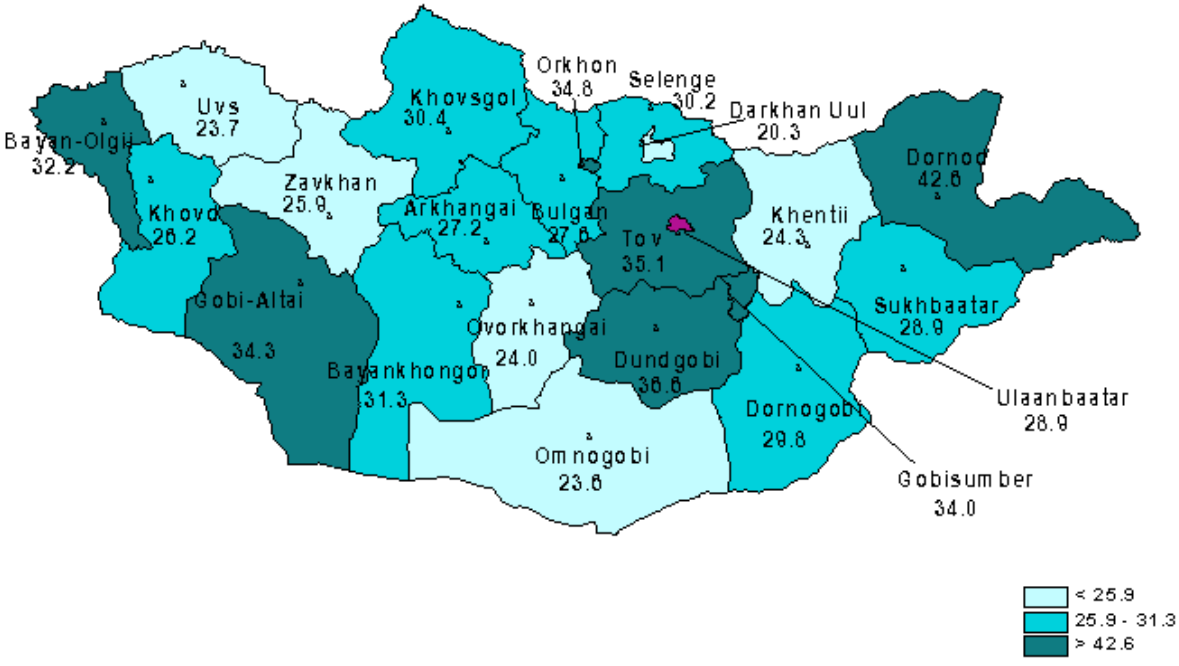
## Infant Mortality (1999-2004)



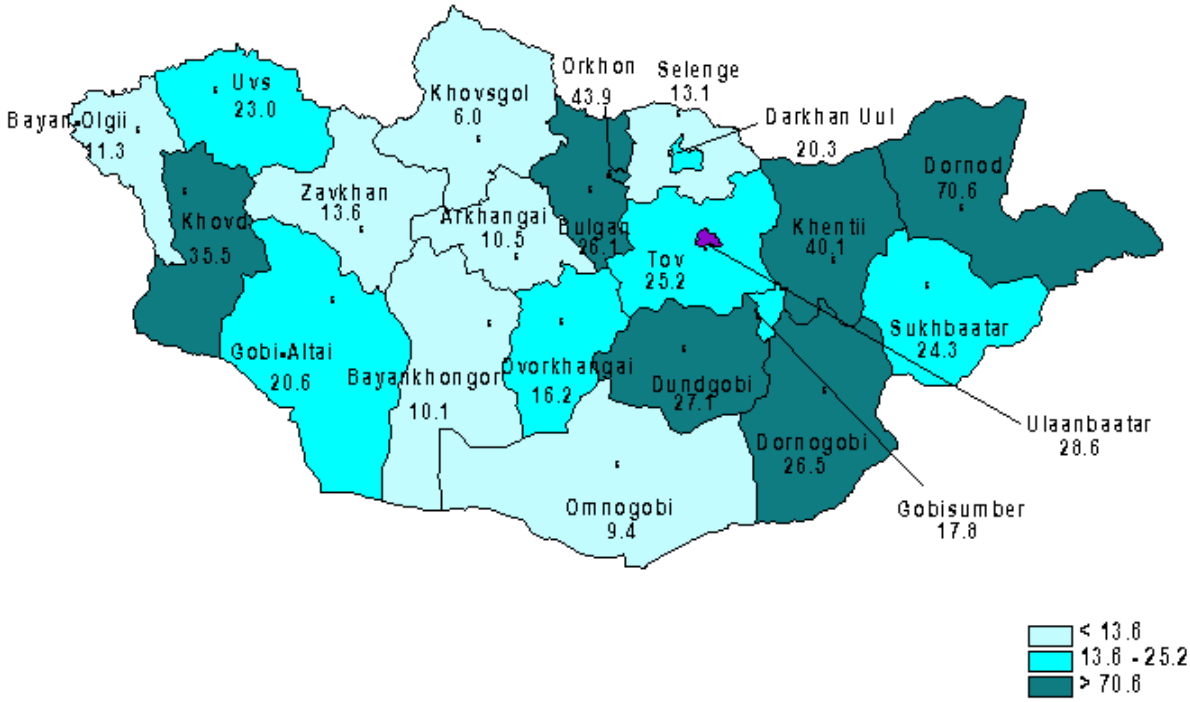
## Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births), 2004



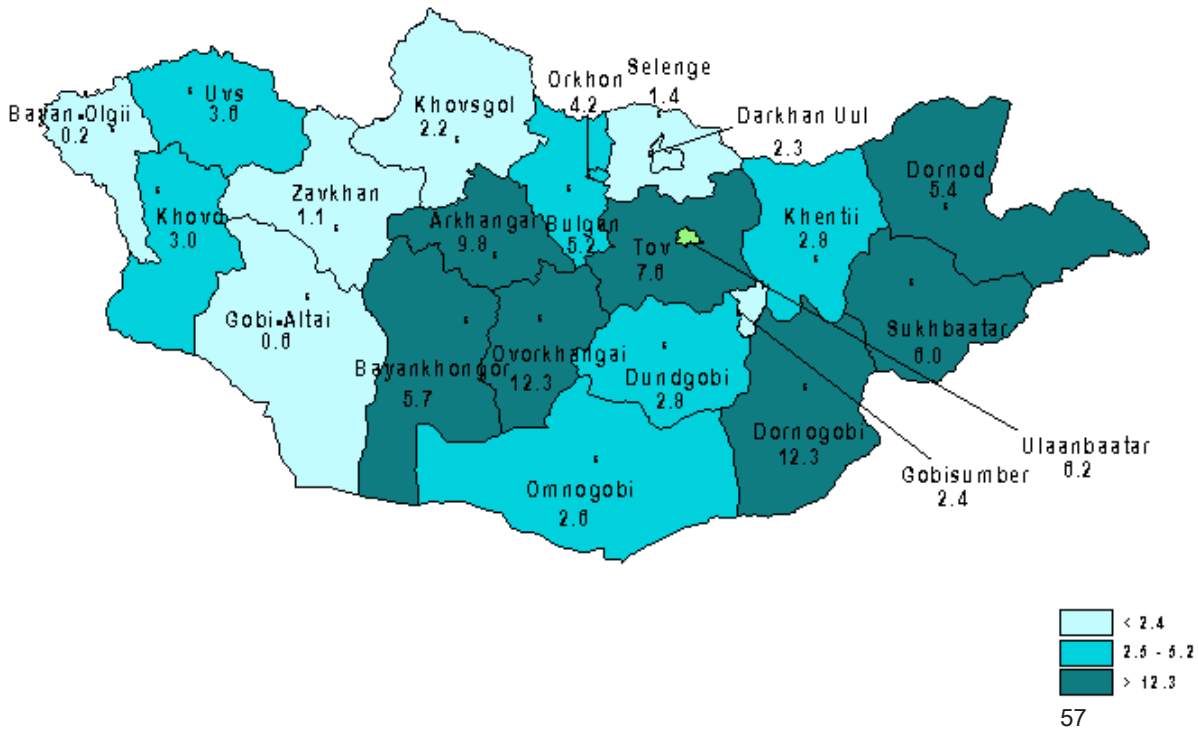

## Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births), 2004



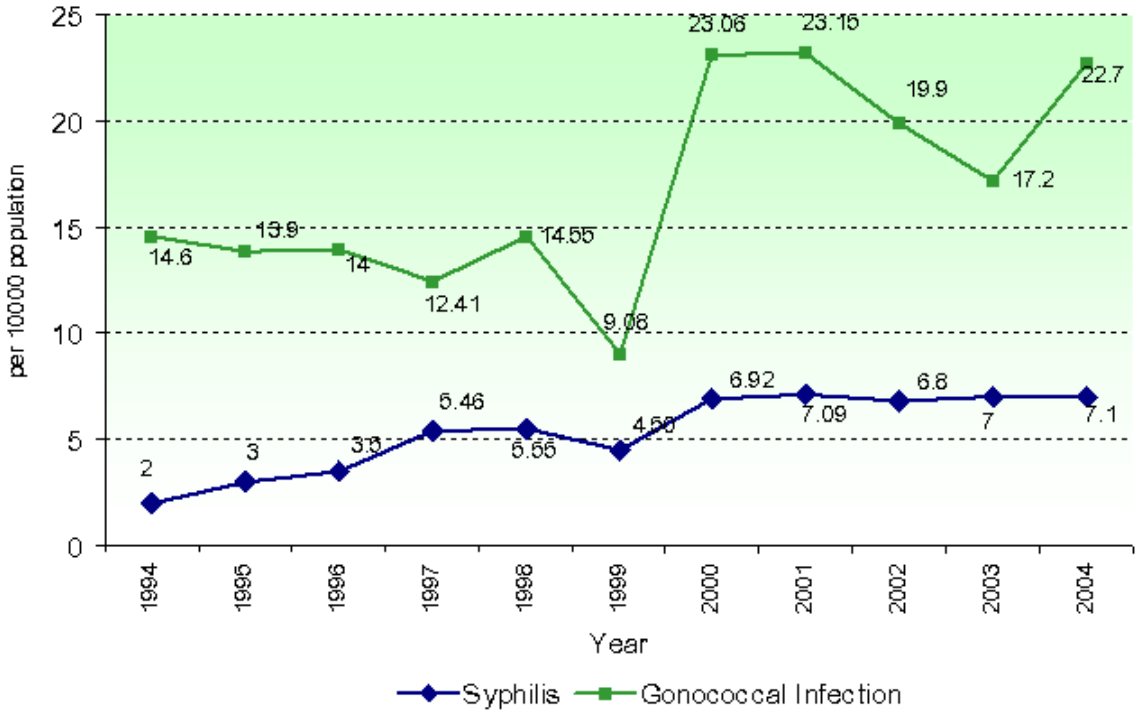
## Incidence of Viral Hepatitis, per 10000 population, 2004



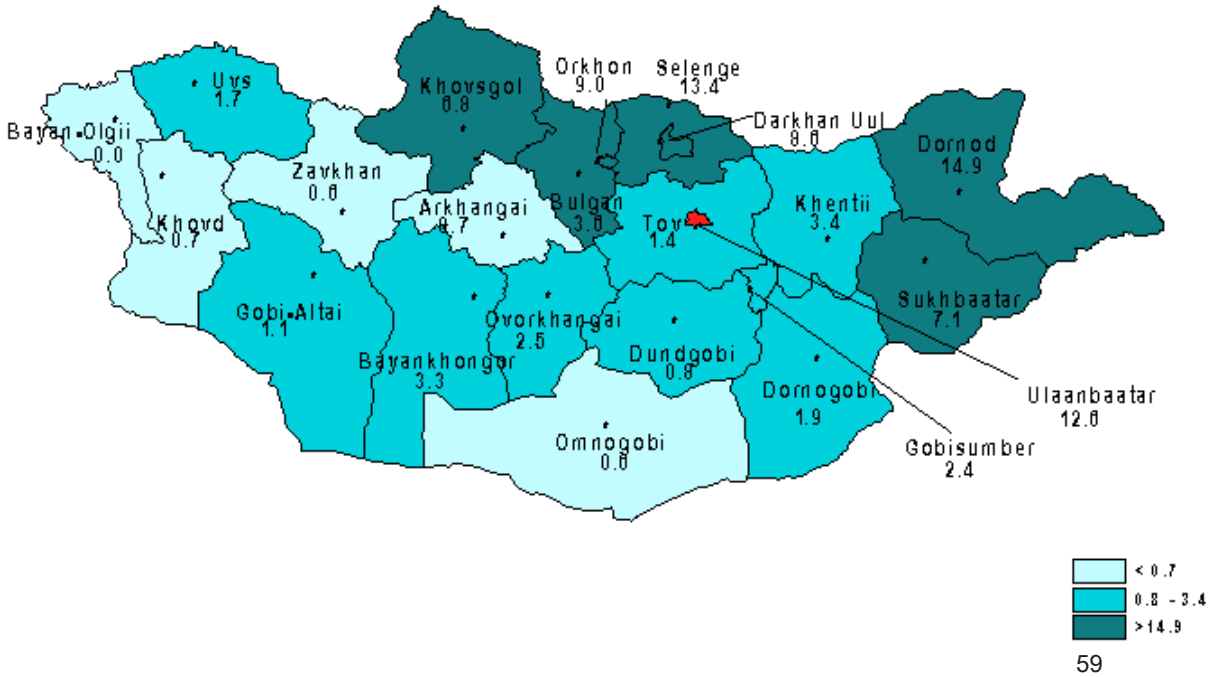

## Incidence of Varicella, per 10000 population, 2004



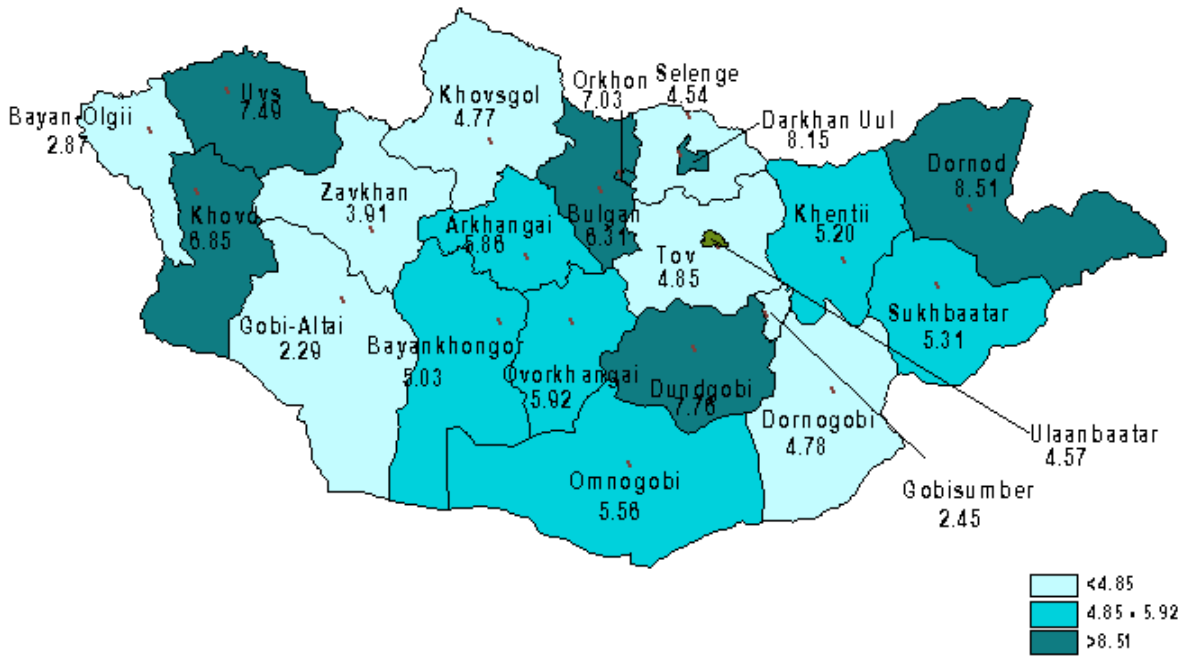
## Incidence of Syphilis, per 10000 population, 2004



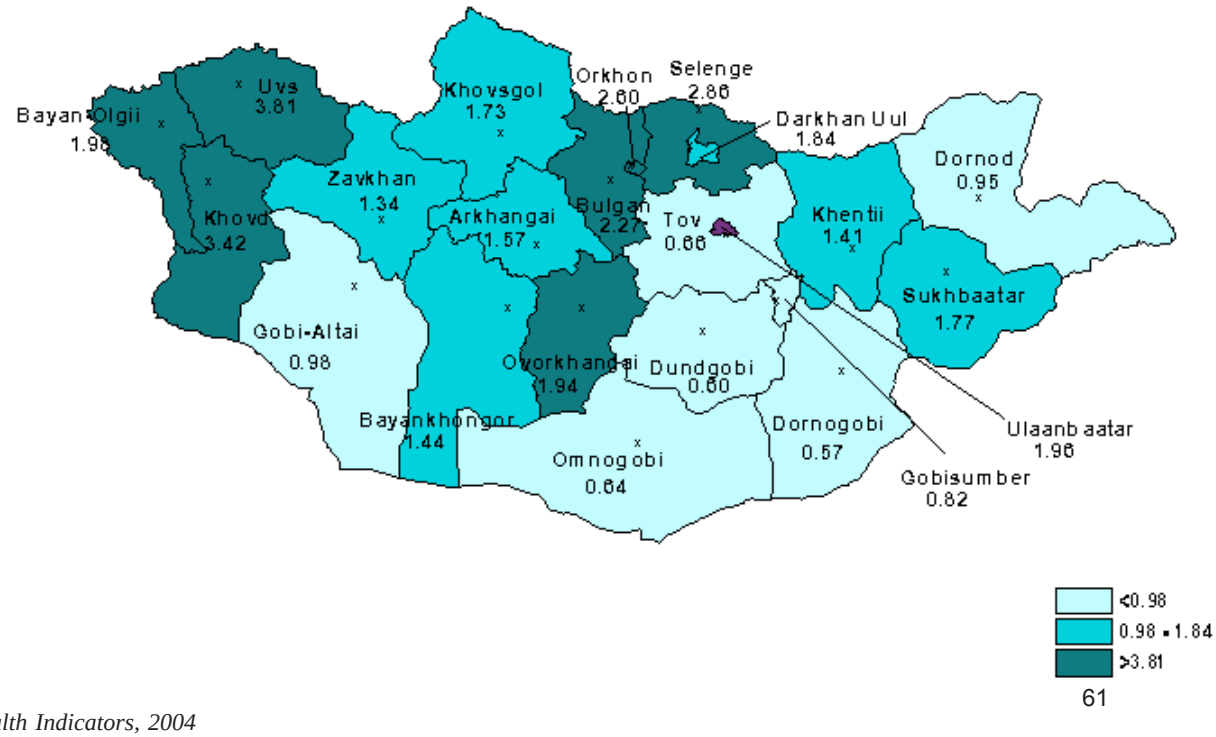

## Incidence of Syphilis, per 10000 population, 2004



## Incidence of Liver cancer, per 10000 population




## Incidence of Stomach cancer, per 10000 population



# Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2004(by aimag)

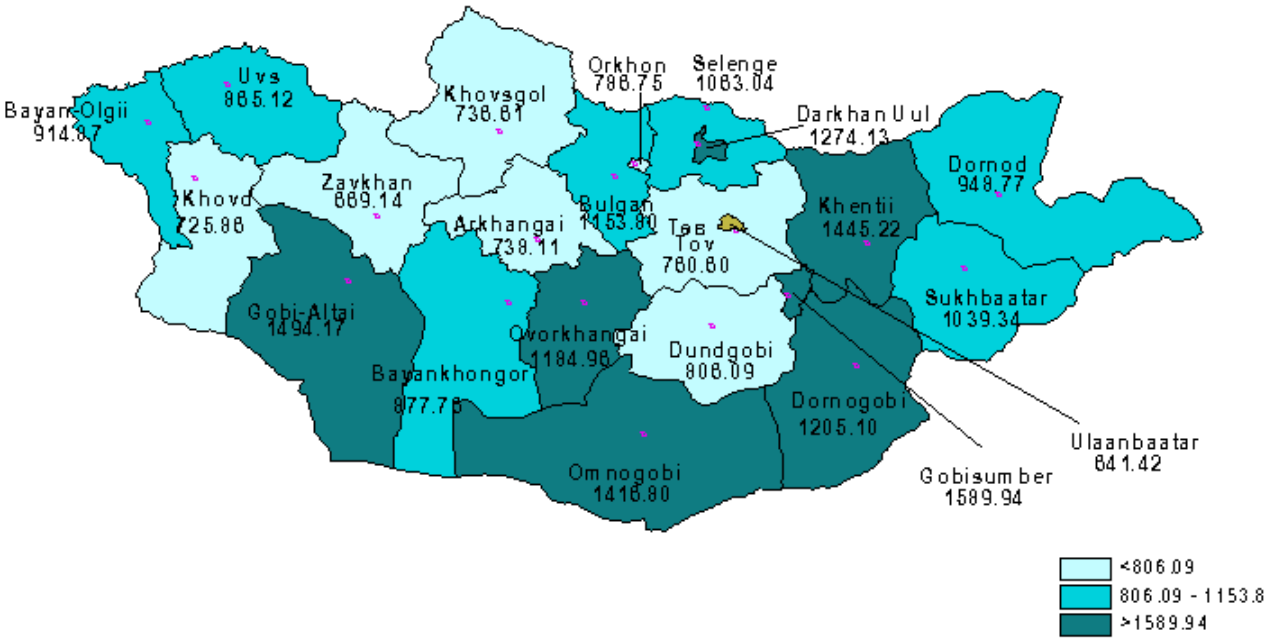
| № | Aimag and city | Prevalence | | Incidence | | | Deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Abs.number | per 10000 pop | per 10000 population | | | per 10000 population | | |
| | | | | Total | Males | Femals | Total | Males | Femals |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 404 | 44.0 | 11.76 | 14.50 | 9.07 | 12.19 | 14.06 | 10.36 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 195 | 19.7 | 10.59 | 14.57 | 6.64 | 8.17 | 12.35 | 4.02 |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 234 | 27.8 | 11.39 | 14.28 | 8.61 | 8.78 | 11.86 | 5.81 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 230 | 40.6 | 18.16 | 21.00 | 15.37 | 14.11 | 18.16 | 10.13 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 113 | 17.8 | 7.10 | 6.50 | 7.66 | 10.88 | 11.05 | 10.72 |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 22 | 18.1 | 9.03 | 11.66 | 6.47 | 6.57 | 6.67 | 6.47 |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 397 | 43.9 | 17.58 | 20.72 | 14.74 | 10.17 | 13.04 | 7.58 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 201 | 38.9 | 14.71 | 12.72 | 16.59 | 11.03 | 9.94 | 12.06 |
| 9 | Dornod | 386 | 52.2 | 17.71 | 20.83 | 14.75 | 19.07 | 22.50 | 15.81 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 149 | 29.8 | 16.60 | 15.79 | 17.40 | 12.80 | 12.95 | 12.66 |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 173 | 21.9 | 10.11 | 9.11 | 11.05 | 8.97 | 10.93 | 7.12 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 335 | 40.1 | 16.27 | 21.39 | 11.63 | 12.92 | 16.11 | 10.03 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 425 | 39.2 | 14.56 | 15.33 | 13.82 | 8.85 | 10.47 | 7.27 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 139 | 29.1 | 12.97 | 12.35 | 13.56 | 9.20 | 8.09 | 10.27 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 119 | 22.1 | 14.28 | 13.33 | 15.22 | 24.10 | 31.48 | 16.71 |
| 16 | Selenge | 336 | 36.7 | 17.70 | 20.01 | 15.42 | 10.16 | 11.44 | 8.90 |
| 17 | Tuv | 322 | 36.3 | 13.31 | 10.18 | 16.44 | 8.80 | 10.63 | 6.98 |
| 18 | Uvs | 304 | 37.3 | 18.01 | 23.39 | 12.68 | 14.58 | 18.96 | 10.24 |
| 19 | Khovd | 248 | 27.0 | 15.26 | 18.58 | 12.03 | 9.37 | 11.06 | 7.73 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 288 | 23.3 | 11.72 | 13.02 | 10.47 | 8.49 | 10.22 | 6.82 |
| 21 | Khentii | 275 | 41.1 | 13.74 | 15.81 | 11.75 | 12.25 | 13.68 | 10.87 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 5295 | 33.3 | 14.04 | 15.76 | 12.39 | 11.25 | 13.52 | 9.07 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 3526 | 38.5 | 12.53 | 12.58 | 12.48 | 9.60 | 10.86 | 8.42 |
| 24 | Country average | 8821 | 35.2 | 13.49 | 14.61 | 12.42 | 10.65 | 12.56 | 8.83 |

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2004 report

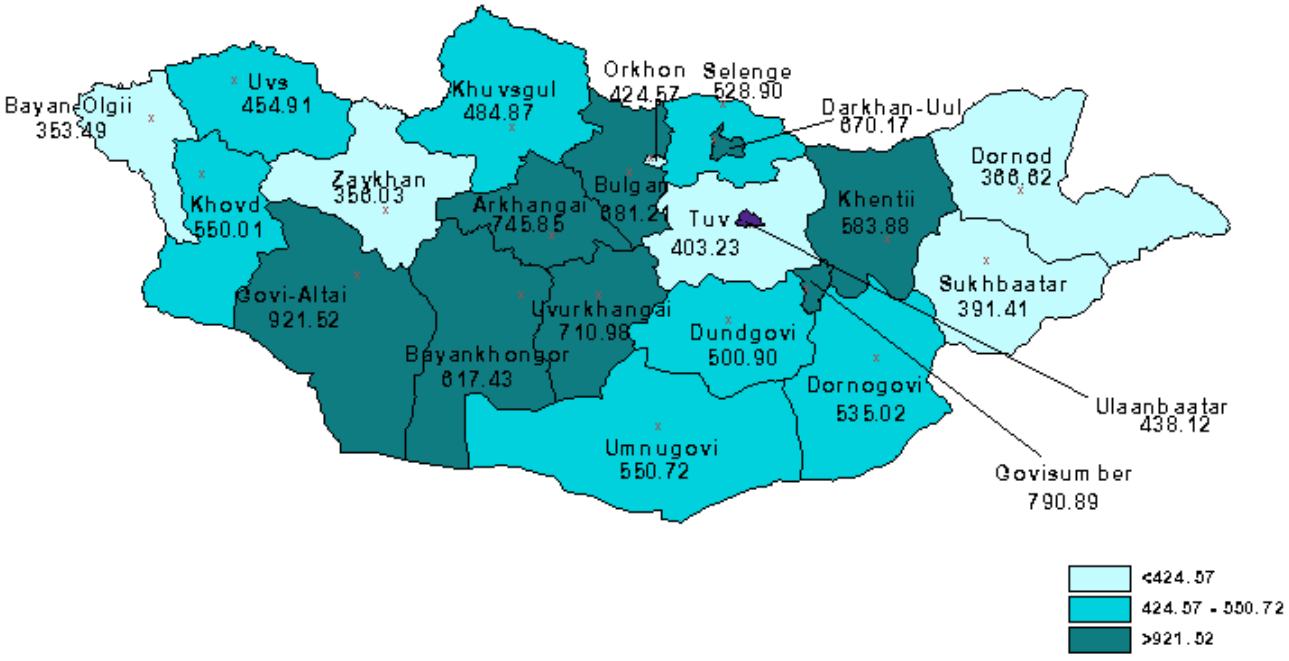
# Main 5 Causes of Morbidity, 2004

| Aimag and city | per 10000 population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diseases of the respiratory system | Diseases of the digestive system | Diseases of the genito-urinary system | Diseases of the circulatory system | Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes |
| Arkhangai | 738.11 | 910.31 | 1091.51 | 745.85 | 121.43 |
| Bayan-Ulgii | 914.87 | 619.03 | 650.32 | 353.49 | 77.35 |
| Bayankhongor | 877.76 | 884.95 | 1006.01 | 617.43 | 153.52 |
| Bulgan | 1153.80 | 792.08 | 968.00 | 681.21 | 152.94 |
| Gobi-Altai | 1494.17 | 1346.06 | 1353.42 | 921.52 | 162.66 |
| Gobi-Sumber | 1589.94 | 1240.61 | 1172.05 | 790.89 | 195.89 |
| Darkhan-Uul | 1274.13 | 969.22 | 784.81 | 670.17 | 370.43 |
| Dornogobi | 1205.10 | 1070.24 | 909.37 | 535.02 | 241.02 |
| Dornod | 948.77 | 1066.52 | 468.98 | 366.62 | 220.92 |
| Dundgobi | 806.09 | 908.02 | 774.64 | 500.90 | 112.88 |
| Zavkhan | 669.14 | 657.03 | 739.56 | 356.03 | 146.22 |
| Orkhon | 786.75 | 647.79 | 555.98 | 424.57 | 213.20 |
| Uvurkhangai | 1184.96 | 867.47 | 706.12 | 710.98 | 147.83 |
| Umnugobi | 1416.80 | 798.69 | 656.41 | 550.72 | 240.48 |
| Sukhbaatar | 1039.34 | 801.94 | 695.72 | 391.41 | 127.28 |
| Selenge | 1063.04 | 625.96 | 779.19 | 528.90 | 234.09 |
| Tuv | 760.60 | 355.39 | 597.90 | 403.23 | 120.37 |
| Uvs | 865.12 | 641.05 | 1119.65 | 454.91 | 96.38 |
| Khovd | 725.86 | 605.82 | 648.61 | 550.01 | 123.47 |
| Khuvsgul | 736.61 | 450.63 | 630.25 | 484.87 | 95.16 |
| Khentii | 1445.22 | 1058.26 | 860.36 | 583.88 | 270.86 |
| Aimag average | 983.05 | 777.62 | 791.56 | 541.93 | 167.06 |
| Ulaanbaatar | 641.42 | 676.70 | 496.20 | 438.12 | 727.27 |
| Country average | 859.48 | 741.11 | 684.73 | 504.38 | 369.69 |

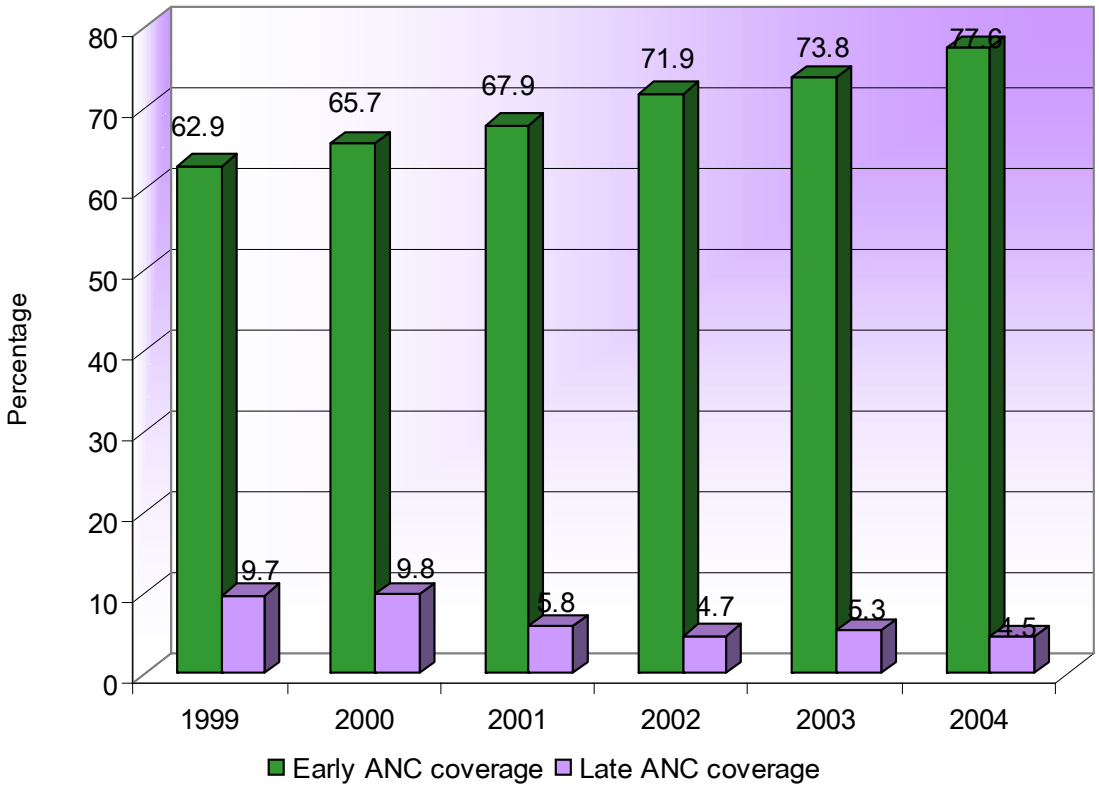
## Diseases of the Respiratory System, per 10000 population,2004



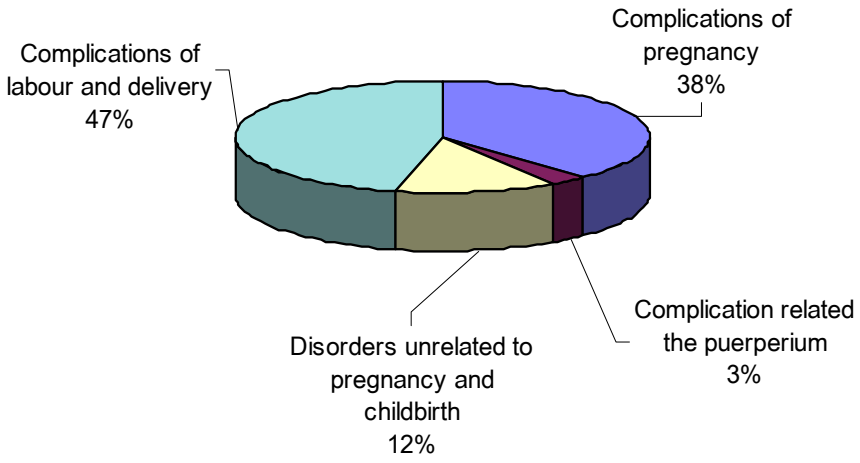

## Diseases of the circulatory system, per 10000 population, 2004



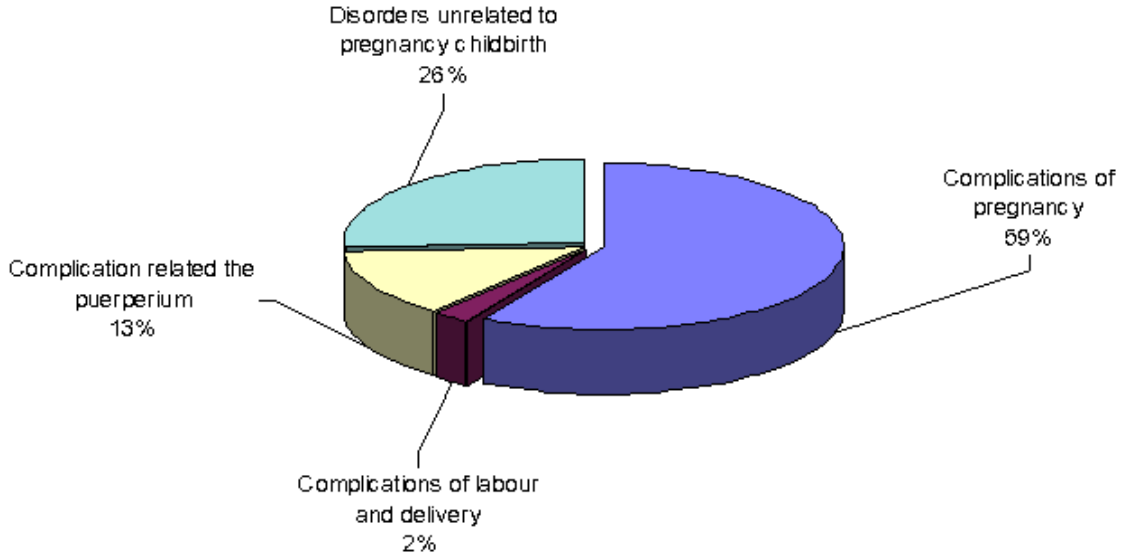
## Antenatal Care Coverage (1999-2004)



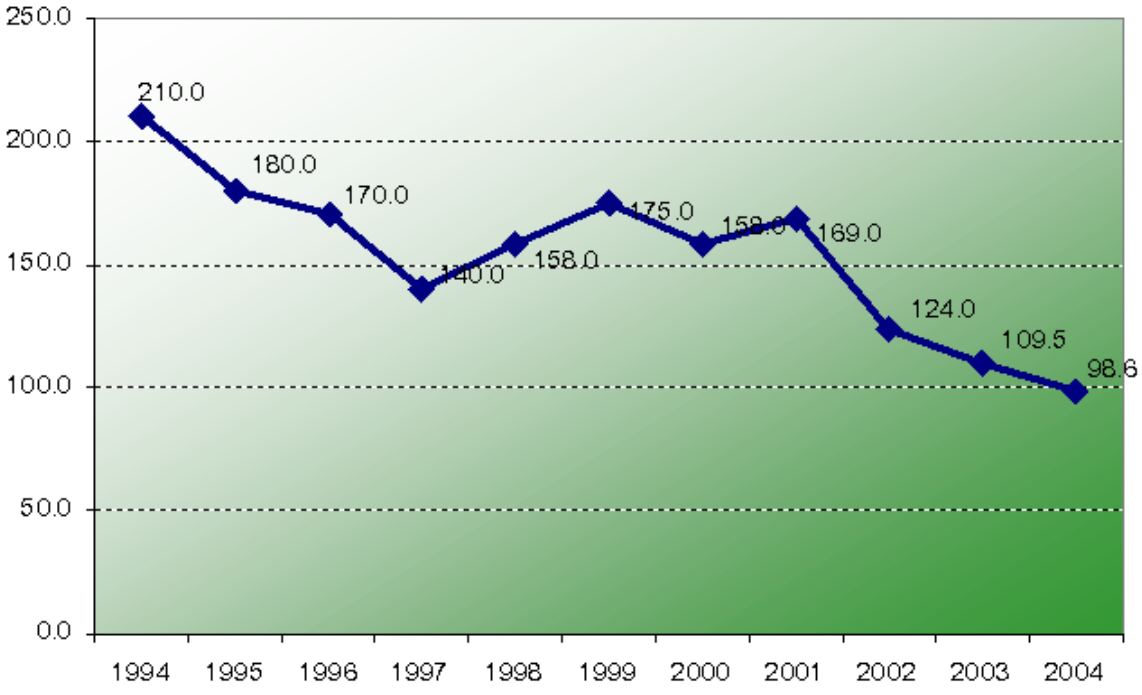

## Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium , 2004



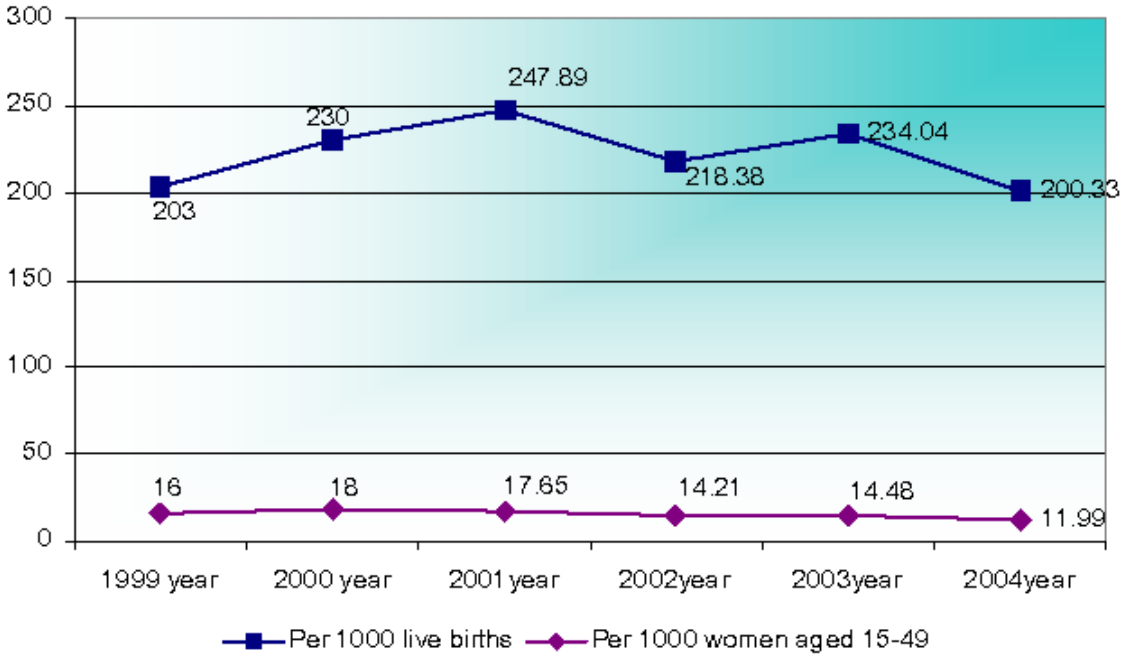
## Maternal Deaths by Causes, 2004



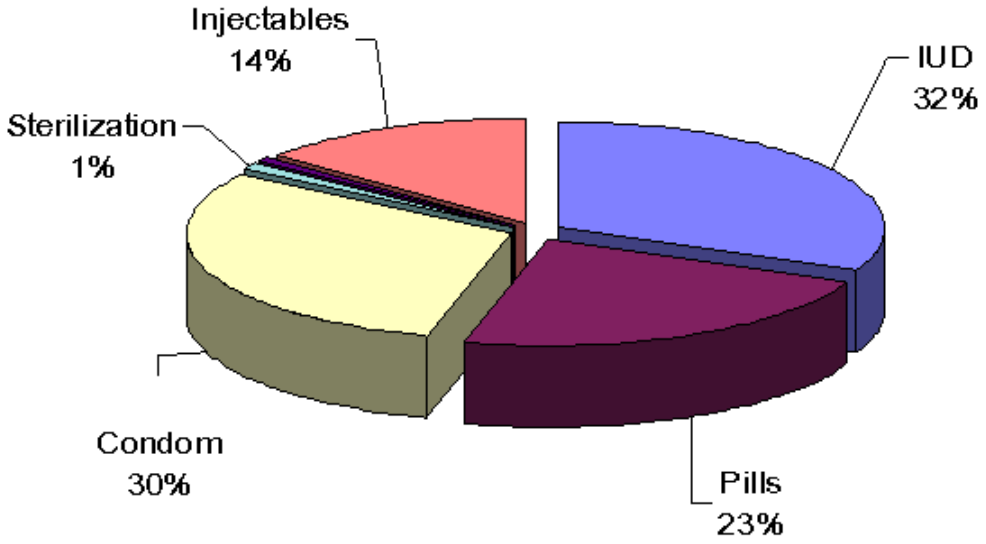

## Maternal Mortality Ratio , per 100000 live births (1994-2004)



## Abortion (1999-2004)




## Contraceptive methods, 2004



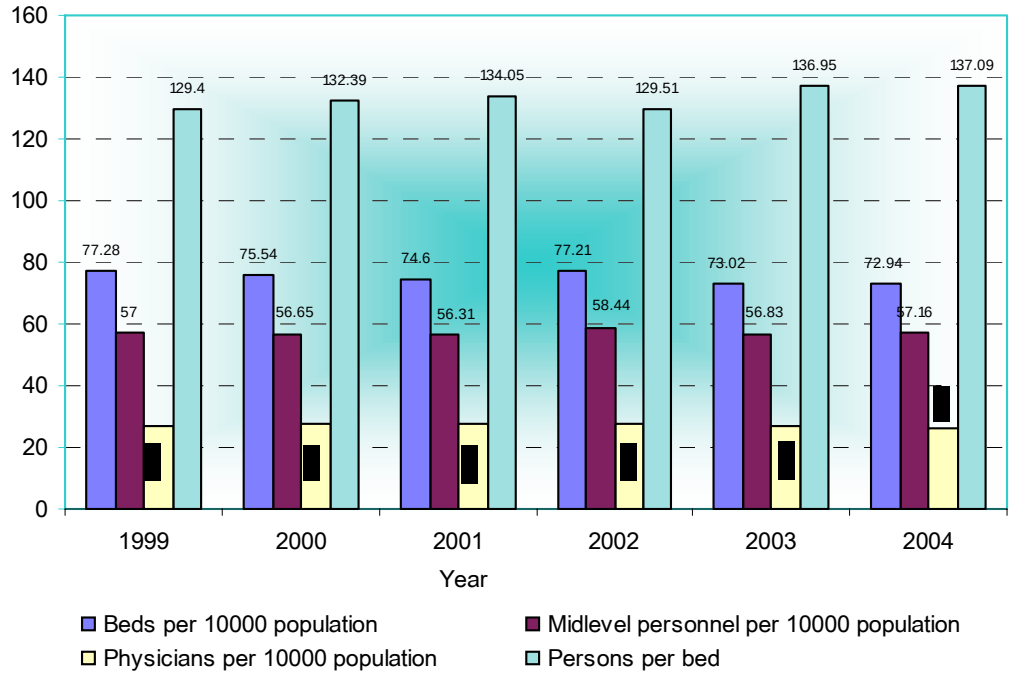
# Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag),2004

| № | Aimag and city | Delivery by percent | | | | | | Deliveries by nontrained personnel | Percent of deliveries under 20 age | Percent of deliveries avobe 35 age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aimag and city hospital | Private hospital | Rural general hospital | Soum hospital | Feldsher post | At home | | | |
| | A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 46.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 11.2 |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 59.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 58.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 43.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 92.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 10.1 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 67.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 8.7 |
| 9 | Dornod | 87.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 9.8 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 62.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 7.2 |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 39.5 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 7.4 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 97.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 10.5 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 51.8 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 37.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 7.8 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 68.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 16.7 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 62.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 5.3 |
| 16 | Selenge | 48.4 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 11.2 |
| 17 | Tuv | 47.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 8.4 |
| 18 | Uvs | 44.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.6 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 12.9 |
| 19 | Khovd | 52.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 11.4 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 49.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 7.5 |
| 21 | Khentii | 49.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 57.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 39.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 9.5 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 97.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 9.6 |
| 24 | Country average | 72.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 7.4 | 9.5 |

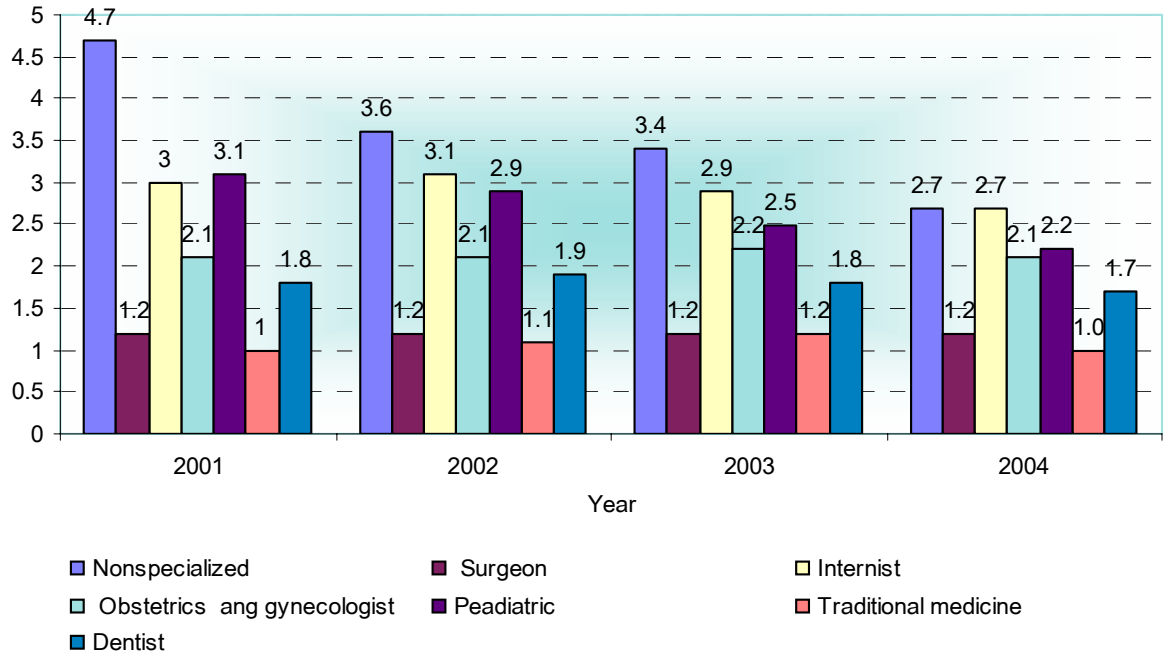
## Health Humanforce

| Health organitions | | Мөрийн № | Total physicians | From: female | Pharmacists | Other highlevel personnels | Feldshers | Dental technician | Laboratory technician | X-ray technicion | Midlevel pharmacist | Nurses | Midwife | Sterilisation assistant | Other midlevel personnels | Midlevel personnels(total) | Nurse assistant | Other workers | All workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| А | | Б | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| I General Hospital | **Subtotal-1** | 1 | 1368 | 1184 | 6 | 44 | 1462 | 1 | 66 | 7 | 122 | 2338 | 331 | 23 | 70 | 4420 | 1116 | 2183 | 9137 |
| | Family hospitals | 2 | 796 | 759 | 0 | 25 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 723 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 798 | 158 | 248 | 2025 |
| | Intersoum hospitals | 3 | 108 | 69 | 3 | 4 | 177 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 14 | 200 | 46 | 7 | 6 | 472 | 121 | 260 | 968 |
| | Soum hospitals | 4 | 461 | 354 | 3 | 15 | 1194 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 108 | 1391 | 278 | 16 | 62 | 3101 | 823 | 1647 | 6050 |
| | Physician's post with beds | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 35 |
| | Feldsher's posts with beds | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 7 | 21 | 59 |
| II General Hospital | **Subtotal-2** | 7 | 1600 | 1281 | 27 | 124 | 364 | 4 | 280 | 69 | 57 | 2293 | 136 | 87 | 132 | 3422 | 1003 | 991 | 7167 |
| | Rural general hospitals | 8 | 55 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 47 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 98 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 201 | 66 | 47 | 372 |
| | Aimag general hospitals | 9 | 882 | 657 | 14 | 71 | 207 | 2 | 198 | 42 | 35 | 1557 | 98 | 49 | 56 | 2244 | 739 | 567 | 4517 |
| | District hospitals | 10 | 663 | 589 | 12 | 51 | 110 | 1 | 75 | 24 | 19 | 638 | 20 | 33 | 57 | 977 | 198 | 377 | 2278 |
| III General Hospital | **Subtotal-3** | 11 | 1332 | 968 | 43 | 209 | 147 | 16 | 198 | 57 | 53 | 2034 | 56 | 94 | 84 | 2739 | 939 | 1083 | 6345 |
| | Regional Treatment and diagnostic centers | 12 | 199 | 154 | 4 | 13 | 46 | 2 | 36 | 9 | 11 | 368 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 513 | 94 | 227 | 1050 |
| | Specialized Centers and hospitals | 13 | 1133 | 814 | 39 | 196 | 101 | 14 | 162 | 48 | 42 | 1666 | 39 | 78 | 76 | 2226 | 845 | 856 | 5295 |
| **Maternity hospitals** | | 14 | 93 | 74 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 99 | 42 | 9 | 4 | 173 | 22 | 126 | 428 |
| **Other hospitals** | | 15 | 282 | 213 | 10 | 38 | 104 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 15 | 365 | 7 | 13 | 28 | 567 | 209 | 126 | 1232 |
| **Private hospitals with beds** | | 16 | 380 | 268 | 3 | 32 | 41 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 376 | 9 | 7 | 33 | 489 | 166 | 237 | 1307 |
| **Private hospitals for outpatients** | | 17 | 568 | 459 | 2 | 29 | 20 | 84 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 186 | 16 | 47 | 17 | 397 | 83 | 80 | 1159 |
| **Medical universities and collegies** | | 23 | 347 | 220 | 21 | 118 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 51 | 40 | 140 | 717 |
| **Drug supply companies** | | 25 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 237 | 18 | 428 | 841 |
| **Drug manufactures** | | 26 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 424 | 532 |
| **Revolving drug founds** | | 27 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 171 | 5 | 20 | 204 |
| **Drug stores** | | 28 | 0 | 1 | 582 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 964 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 968 | 47 | 514 | 2113 |
| **Other organizations** | | | 620 | 498 | 28 | 237 | 184 | 3 | 85 | 3 | 3 | 202 | 19 | 33 | 154 | 686 | 95 | 630 | 2296 |
| **Total** | | 30 | 6590 | 5166 | 913 | 855 | 2338 | 115 | 697 | 152 | 1698 | 7915 | 616 | 316 | 548 | 14395 | 3743 | 6982 | 33478 |

## Health Facilities, 1999-2004




## Physicians, by specialities, per 10000 population (2001-2004)



# Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2004

| | Aimag and city | Total | | | | Aimag, city general hospitals | | | | Soum hospitals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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 |
| А | Б | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 294.71 | 80.74 | 8.15 | 36.15 | 309.70 | 84.85 | 9.15 | 33.86 | 272.70 | 74.71 | 7.23 | 37.70 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 326.00 | 89.32 | 8.49 | 38.42 | 304.14 | 83.33 | 8.41 | 36.14 | 340.32 | 93.24 | 8.39 | 40.58 |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 306.02 | 83.84 | 9.05 | 33.80 | 291.23 | 79.79 | 9.76 | 29.83 | 339.92 | 93.13 | 8.31 | 40.92 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 296.53 | 81.24 | 9.80 | 30.27 | 285.70 | 78.28 | 10.53 | 27.14 | 298.55 | 81.79 | 9.25 | 32.26 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 273.38 | 74.90 | 8.57 | 31.90 | 222.36 | 60.92 | 9.39 | 23.68 | 317.16 | 86.89 | 8.28 | 38.29 |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 297.30 | 81.45 | 9.95 | 29.87 | 255.24 | 69.93 | 10.28 | 24.83 | 315.70 | 86.49 | 8.45 | 37.35 |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 293.03 | 80.28 | 9.37 | 31.27 | 284.21 | 77.87 | 9.53 | 29.82 | 298.59 | 81.81 | 8.32 | 35.91 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 270.42 | 74.09 | 9.07 | 29.80 | 250.31 | 68.58 | 8.75 | 28.62 | 260.21 | 71.29 | 8.67 | 30.01 |
| 9 | Dornod | 320.43 | 87.79 | 10.07 | 31.83 | 313.19 | 85.81 | 11.29 | 27.74 | 337.66 | 92.51 | 7.96 | 42.45 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 225.98 | 61.91 | 8.87 | 25.47 | 220.01 | 60.28 | 8.82 | 24.95 | 229.84 | 62.97 | 8.80 | 26.11 |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 195.50 | 53.56 | 8.99 | 21.74 | 188.19 | 51.56 | 9.65 | 19.50 | 185.08 | 50.71 | 8.04 | 23.01 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 317.13 | 86.88 | 9.91 | 32.01 | 304.80 | 83.51 | 9.97 | 30.56 | 302.29 | 82.82 | 9.00 | 33.57 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 315.79 | 86.52 | 9.06 | 34.84 | 300.19 | 82.24 | 9.64 | 31.14 | 312.81 | 85.70 | 8.25 | 37.94 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 232.21 | 63.62 | 7.30 | 31.82 | 242.40 | 66.41 | 7.13 | 34.00 | 216.03 | 59.19 | 7.38 | 29.25 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 311.83 | 85.43 | 10.12 | 30.83 | 289.02 | 79.18 | 10.82 | 26.72 | 329.55 | 90.29 | 9.47 | 34.81 |
| 16 | Selenge | 260.86 | 71.47 | 9.75 | 26.74 | 261.83 | 71.73 | 11.02 | 23.75 | 273.96 | 75.06 | 9.42 | 29.08 |
| 17 | Tuv | 245.88 | 67.36 | 9.63 | 25.53 | 274.55 | 75.22 | 11.32 | 24.26 | 245.49 | 67.26 | 8.86 | 27.70 |
| 18 | Uvs | 264.95 | 72.59 | 9.26 | 28.62 | 258.28 | 70.76 | 9.15 | 28.22 | 275.43 | 75.46 | 9.35 | 29.44 |
| 19 | Khovd | 311.21 | 85.26 | 8.85 | 35.15 | 353.80 | 96.93 | 9.59 | 36.89 | 276.99 | 75.89 | 8.02 | 34.56 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 285.85 | 78.32 | 8.40 | 34.01 | 345.00 | 94.52 | 9.77 | 35.32 | 244.67 | 67.03 | 7.52 | 32.53 |
| 21 | Khentii | 318.30 | 87.20 | 9.29 | 34.26 | 316.81 | 86.80 | 10.30 | 30.76 | 321.24 | 88.01 | 8.63 | 37.21 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 282.65 | 77.44 | 9.08 | 31.14 | 283.55 | 77.69 | 9.72 | 29.18 | 278.22 | 76.22 | 8.39 | 33.18 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 310.20 | 84.99 | 10.56 | 29.37 | 327.34 | 89.68 | 11.42 | 28.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Country average | 294.39 | 80.65 | 9.69 | 30.39 | 283.55 | 77.69 | 9.72 | 29.18 | 278.80 | 76.38 | 8.40 | 33.20 |

## Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis,2004

| № | Aimag and city | No.of deaths | Percentage of autopsies | Percentage of difference in main diagnosis |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| А | Б | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 43 | 93.0 | 10.0 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 57 | 3.5 | |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 52 | 46.1 | 8.3 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 27 | 70.3 | 10.5 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 41 | 41.4 | |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 20 | 0.0 | |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 89 | 75.2 | 4.4 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 37 | 78.3 | |
| 9 | Dornod | 132 | 67.4 | 7.8 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 26 | 65.3 | |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 33 | 57.5 | 15.7 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 127 | 74.0 | 2.1 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 73 | 80.8 | 5.0 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 23 | 69.5 | 12.5 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 23 | 52.1 | |
| 16 | Selenge | 41 | 58.5 | 4.2 |
| 17 | Tuv | 36 | 58.3 | 9.5 |
| 18 | Uvs | 44 | 90.9 | 2.5 |
| 19 | Khovd | 45 | 48.5 | 18.1 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 78 | 96.1 | 1.3 |
| 21 | Khentii | 36 | 58.3 | 14.2 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 1083 | 65.2 | 5.6 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 1206 | 81.8 | 7.1 |
| 24 | Country average | 2289 | 74.0 | 6.5 |

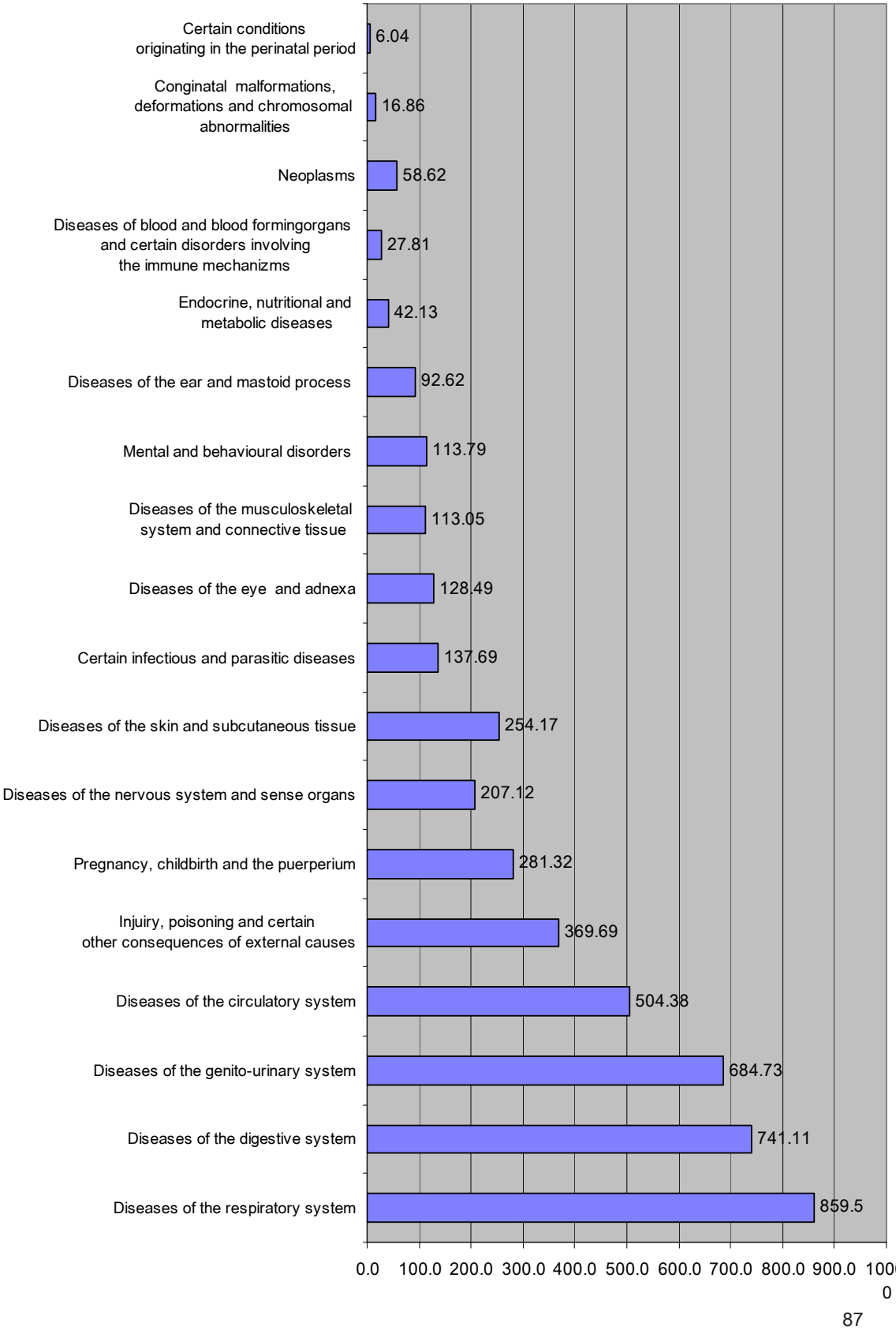
## Post Operational Complications and Deaths,2004

| № | Aimag and city | Number of operations | Percentage of complications | Percentage of deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| А | Б | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 1738 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 1774 | 0.00 | 0.39 |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 777 | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 855 | 0.82 | 0.23 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 1427 | 0.56 | 0.21 |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 128 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 1971 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 900 | 0.78 | 0.22 |
| 9 | Dornod | 1785 | 0.45 | 0.34 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 730 | 1.10 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 1241 | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 2301 | 0.61 | 0.13 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 1877 | 0.16 | 0.11 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 1155 | 0.26 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 663 | 0.15 | 0.30 |
| 16 | Selenge | 919 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Tuv | 452 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Uvs | 1062 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Khovd | 1436 | 0.77 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 1135 | 0.53 | 0.09 |
| 21 | Khentii | 1783 | 1.68 | 0.28 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 26109 | 0.44 | 0.16 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 34892 | 0.49 | 0.42 |
| 24 | Country average | 61001 | 0.47 | 0.31 |

# Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population,2004

| № | Aimag and city | Total | Certain infectious and parasitic diseases | Neoplasms | Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune mechanizms | Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases | Mental and behavioural disorders | Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs | Diseases of the eye and adnexa | Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | Diseases of the circulatory system | Diseases of the respiratory system | Diseases of the digestive system | Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | Diseases of the genito-urinary system | Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified | Injurry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | Arkhangai | 2,325.08 | 79.66 | 17.59 | 10.05 | 9.84 | 33.81 | 140.17 | 5.65 | 21.77 | 382.19 | 269.55 | 388.68 | 27.64 | 43.97 | 574.60 | 247.47 | 0.21 | 1.78 | 0.94 | 69.51 |
| 2 | Bayan-Ulgii | 2,102.91 | 28.82 | 21.99 | 26.15 | 21.20 | 36.65 | 83.49 | 22.58 | 18.62 | 201.65 | 400.04 | 320.21 | 59.33 | 83.99 | 351.11 | 355.07 | 1.09 | 12.18 | 8.02 | 50.71 |
| 3 | Bayankhongor | 2,266.97 | 33.65 | 10.42 | 11.62 | 30.78 | 48.74 | 120.83 | 40.95 | 17.84 | 306.80 | 317.81 | 310.75 | 111.73 | 75.68 | 492.89 | 270.51 | 0.36 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 61.07 |
| 4 | Bulgan | 1,947.98 | 62.63 | 18.13 | 5.66 | 8.58 | 35.12 | 145.66 | 14.57 | 13.60 | 295.21 | 370.47 | 239.69 | 67.33 | 41.59 | 400.41 | 163.14 | 1.94 | 2.59 | 1.13 | 60.53 |
| 5 | Gobi-Altai | 2,406.53 | 51.17 | 29.92 | 15.53 | 17.98 | 35.96 | 91.22 | 9.81 | 11.93 | 385.97 | 378.12 | 474.90 | 107.57 | 49.70 | 383.02 | 265.98 | 2.29 | 6.54 | 0.16 | 88.77 |
| 6 | Gobi-Sumber | 2,979.92 | 177.11 | 3.26 | 4.90 | 13.06 | 37.54 | 101.21 | 7.35 | 26.12 | 476.66 | 720.70 | 355.04 | 99.58 | 78.35 | 510.12 | 297.91 | 0.00 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 70.19 |
| 7 | Darkhan-Uul | 1,963.12 | 113.95 | 21.57 | 5.51 | 11.02 | 95.48 | 94.33 | 8.15 | 10.56 | 224.69 | 401.64 | 246.49 | 55.31 | 48.08 | 300.89 | 215.28 | 0.57 | 3.10 | 1.15 | 105.35 |
| 8 | Dornogobi | 2,218.91 | 86.08 | 12.24 | 11.86 | 14.16 | 37.68 | 204.87 | 8.42 | 8.03 | 264.36 | 325.38 | 311.03 | 60.06 | 106.35 | 393.86 | 287.31 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 0.19 | 81.30 |
| 9 | Dornod | 2,098.60 | 146.38 | 32.41 | 7.70 | 11.07 | 93.18 | 69.68 | 56.31 | 17.15 | 221.19 | 371.08 | 256.84 | 73.19 | 70.08 | 261.43 | 298.16 | 3.92 | 4.73 | 1.89 | 102.22 |
| 10 | Dundgobi | 1,755.72 | 55.94 | 9.16 | 12.54 | 13.14 | 24.69 | 45.99 | 2.99 | 6.97 | 256.22 | 334.06 | 266.97 | 42.60 | 72.07 | 309.78 | 241.89 | 0.60 | 5.18 | 1.99 | 52.96 |
| 11 | Zavkhan | 1,835.51 | 48.42 | 14.79 | 18.46 | 11.37 | 11.74 | 91.94 | 4.28 | 14.06 | 223.25 | 262.37 | 300.03 | 57.59 | 36.07 | 416.54 | 253.20 | 3.55 | 4.52 | 2.08 | 61.25 |
| 12 | Orkhon | 1,684.07 | 117.86 | 19.14 | 7.42 | 14.72 | 32.95 | 56.91 | 1.30 | 8.34 | 202.52 | 222.96 | 258.65 | 75.15 | 51.57 | 264.51 | 263.60 | 0.65 | 6.38 | 0.39 | 79.05 |
| 13 | Uvurkhangai | 1,810.76 | 62.03 | 26.16 | 7.25 | 29.51 | 19.97 | 74.23 | 5.30 | 16.88 | 277.99 | 347.54 | 236.02 | 68.04 | 43.12 | 272.69 | 238.23 | 2.03 | 5.57 | 0.80 | 77.41 |
| 14 | Umnugobi | 2,147.89 | 49.42 | 12.41 | 15.40 | 20.33 | 17.76 | 117.25 | 16.47 | 10.27 | 277.93 | 435.61 | 291.83 | 87.08 | 60.12 | 266.16 | 395.82 | 1.07 | 4.07 | 0.00 | 68.89 |
| 15 | Sukhbaatar | 1,901.47 | 86.74 | 15.93 | 22.66 | 15.05 | 74.00 | 148.35 | 11.86 | 24.61 | 176.32 | 268.20 | 326.97 | 75.95 | 66.56 | 320.78 | 210.13 | 0.00 | 4.07 | 1.95 | 51.34 |
| 16 | Selenge | 1,877.38 | 44.13 | 8.29 | 4.34 | 5.92 | 21.42 | 97.35 | 7.50 | 32.98 | 244.26 | 437.08 | 235.67 | 36.53 | 35.15 | 406.87 | 192.72 | 1.28 | 2.07 | 0.20 | 63.58 |
| 17 | Tuv | 1,731.63 | 88.74 | 12.57 | 6.28 | 13.56 | 13.45 | 130.29 | 3.42 | 13.56 | 249.34 | 360.02 | 177.91 | 73.63 | 67.68 | 344.47 | 128.86 | 0.66 | 0.99 | 0.44 | 45.75 |
| 18 | Uvs | 2,139.73 | 67.04 | 27.38 | 14.49 | 15.59 | 27.75 | 102.28 | 24.56 | 11.05 | 211.55 | 327.34 | 240.78 | 71.09 | 61.15 | 557.80 | 317.15 | 0.61 | 6.26 | 1.72 | 54.15 |
| 19 | Khovd | 2,194.92 | 68.81 | 37.31 | 16.09 | 20.08 | 29.10 | 135.11 | 11.64 | 23.96 | 330.58 | 362.19 | 261.77 | 91.06 | 100.53 | 326.70 | 315.86 | 0.34 | 6.39 | 0.00 | 57.40 |
| 20 | Khuvsgul | 1,993.66 | 44.54 | 16.22 | 20.50 | 12.60 | 32.02 | 105.12 | 3.05 | 4.86 | 306.24 | 357.69 | 252.56 | 47.25 | 63.14 | 418.03 | 249.35 | 0.74 | 11.94 | 1.40 | 46.43 |
| 21 | Khentii | 2,224.47 | 146.32 | 20.38 | 12.37 | 14.90 | 16.87 | 131.84 | 20.66 | 40.90 | 248.37 | 405.79 | 339.45 | 103.31 | 102.61 | 295.45 | 225.74 | 0.84 | 1.97 | 0.56 | 96.14 |
| 22 | Aimag average | 2,030.96 | 73.18 | 19.38 | 12.50 | 15.72 | 36.27 | 107.17 | 13.51 | 16.76 | 267.16 | 351.38 | 282.66 | 67.94 | 62.80 | 374.33 | 254.69 | 1.23 | 5.13 | 1.33 | 67.82 |
| 23 | Ulaanbaatar | 2,506.79 | 143.30 | 76.71 | 11.67 | 27.90 | 76.21 | 151.18 | 45.81 | 14.98 | 319.41 | 314.67 | 355.41 | 68.48 | 84.99 | 317.59 | 305.77 | 12.27 | 20.27 | 2.09 | 158.09 |
| 24 | Country average | 2,203.07 | 98.54 | 40.12 | 12.20 | 20.13 | 50.72 | 123.09 | 25.19 | 16.12 | 286.06 | 338.10 | 308.97 | 68.13 | 70.82 | 353.81 | 273.17 | 5.23 | 10.61 | 1.60 | 100.47 |

## Outpatient Morbidity per 10000 population



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **16** | **Percent of pregnant women with anaemia** | 14.4 | 2004 |
| **17** | **Immunization coverage for infants (in %)** | | |
| | - BCG | 97.7 | 2004 |
| | - DPT3 | 98.8 | 2004 |
| | - OPV3 | 98.8 | 2004 |
| | - Measles | 98.8 | 2004 |
| | - Tetanus II | | |
| | - Hepatitis B III | 98.2 | 2004 |
| **18** | **MCH coverage (pregnancies, deliveries, infant care)** | | |
| | - pregnant women cared for by trained personnel (in %) | 98.0 | 2004 |
| | - deliveries attended by trained personnel (in %) | 99.7 | 2004 |
| | - % of pregnant women immunized with tetanus toxoid (TT2) | | |
| **19** | **Percent of women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods** | 51.28 | 2004 |
| **20** | **Percent of population with access to local health services** | NA | |
| | - Total | NA | |
| | - Urban | NA | |
| | - Rural | NA | |
| **21** | **Percent of population covered by PHC** | NA | |
| **22** | **Percentage of population with access to safe water** | | |
| | - Total | 41.5 | 2002 |
| | - Urban | 69.0 | 2002 |
| | - Rural | 27.5 | 2002 |
| **23** | **Percent of population with adequate excreta disposal facilities** | | |
| | - Total | 40.2 | 2002 |
| | - Urban | 45.3 | 2002 |
| | - Rural | 37.5 | 2002 |
| **24** | **Human development index** | 0.679 | 2002 |
| **25** | **Per capita GDP at current market prices (US$)** | 447.4 | 2002 |
| **26** | **Rate of growth of per capita GDP (in %, base year-2000)** | 10.6 | 2004 |
| **27** | **Health Expenditure** | | |
| | - amount (in mln US$) | 64.09 | 2004 |
| | -total health expenditure on health as % GDP | 5.1 | 2004 |
| | - per capital total expenditure on health (in US$) | 23.57 | 2004 |
| **28** | **Goverment expenditure on health** | | |
| | - amount received (in mln US$) | 45.62 | 2003 |
| | general government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health | 71.3 | 2003 |
| | general government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure | 9.74 | 2003 |
| | **External source of government health expenditure** | | |
| | external resources for health as % of general government expenditure on health | **** | 2003 |
| | **Private health expenditure** | | |
| | private health expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health | 7.4 | 2003 |
| | **Exchange rate in US$ of local currency is: 1 US$ =** | | 2003 |
| | **Health Insurance expenditure (as % of total expenditure on health)** | 24.2 | |
| **29** | health insurance coverage as % of total population | 89 | 2003 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | **Cases and deaths for six diseases under the WHO-EPI** | *Number of Cases* | | | *Number of Deaths* | | |
| | - Diphtheria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Pertussis (whooping cough) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Neonatal tetanus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Poliomyelitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Tuberculosis (all types) | 4405 | 2293 | 2112 | 301 | 119 | 182 |
| | - Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | **Cases and deaths for selected communicable diseases** | *Number of Cases* | | | *Number of Deaths* | | |
| | Hepatitis viral | 6164 | 3296 | 2868 | 40 | 27 | 13 |
| | Type A | 5236 | 2760 | 2476 | NA | NA | NA |
| | Type B | 782 | 457 | 325 | NA | NA | NA |
| | Type C | 142 | 61 | 81 | NA | NA | NA |
| | Unspecified | 4 | 1 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| | Cholera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Typhoid fever | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Encephalitis | 67 | 43 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Meningitis | 70 | 40 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | Plague | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Syphilis | 1775 | 723 | 1052 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| | Gonorrhoea | 5730 | 3171 | 2559 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Leprosy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Malaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dengue/ DHF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | **Acute respiratory infections** | 152264 | 62761 | 89503 | 491 | 280 | 211 |
| 35 | **Diarrhoeal diseases** | 16107 | 8247 | 7860 | 115 | 62 | 53 |
| 36 | **Cancers** | *Number of Cases* | | | *Number of Deaths* | | |
| | All cancers | 3381 | 1788 | 1593 | 2669 | 1537 | 1132 |
| | - Trachea, bronchus, and lung | 345 | 264 | 81 | 331 | 262 | 69 |
| | - Stomach | 469 | 311 | 158 | 394 | 253 | 141 |
| | - Colon and rectum | 76 | 43 | 33 | 55 | 20 | 35 |
| | - Lip, oral cavity and pharynx | 49 | 30 | 19 | 39 | 23 | 16 |
| | - Liver | 1312 | 756 | 556 | 1175 | 681 | 494 |
| | - Cervix | 264 | 0 | 264 | 82 | 0 | 82 |
| | - Leukaemia | 22 | 14 | 8 | 24 | 15 | 9 |