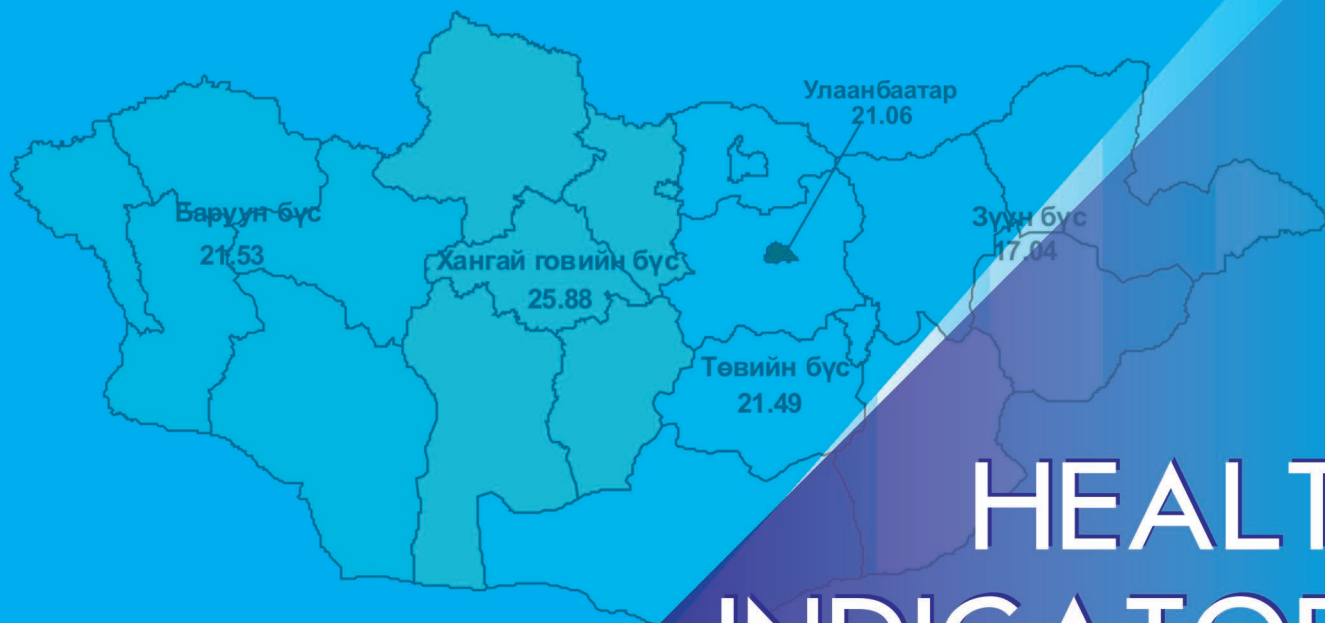




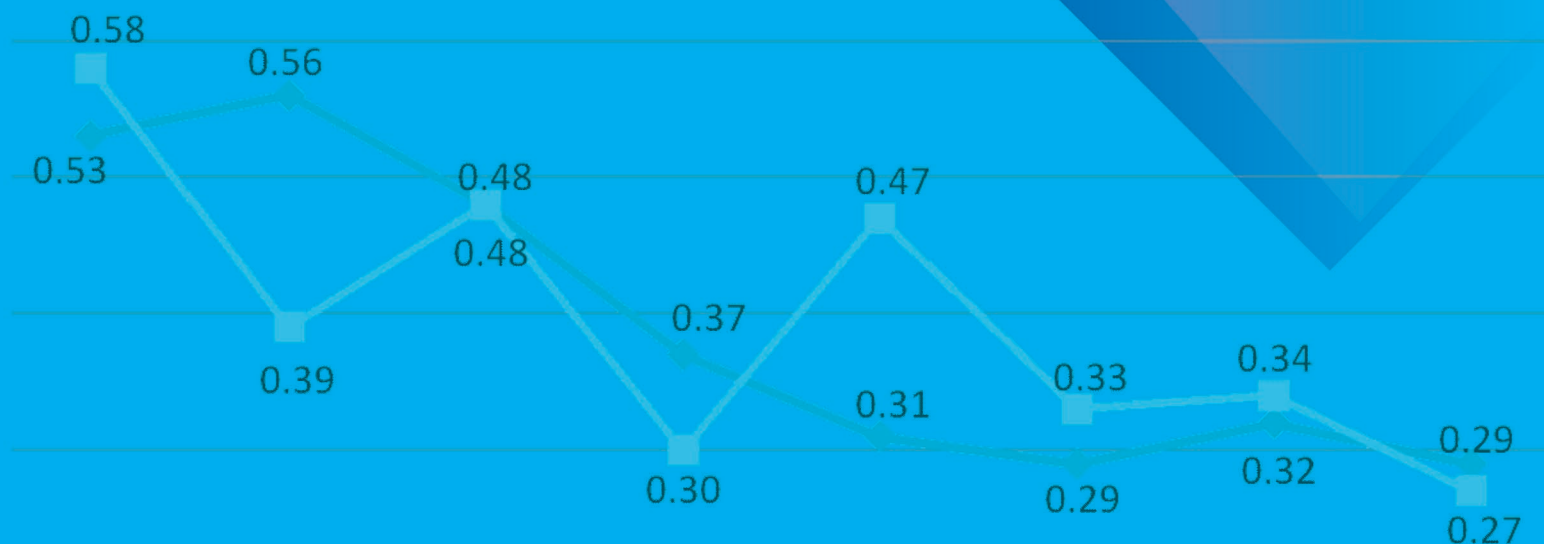
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, MONGOLIA

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT



HEALTH INDICATORS

2007



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH INDICATORS

ULAANBAATAR 2008

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Preface

Health Statistics Department of the National Center for Health Development issues its yearbook with main health indicators essential for policy and decision-making. The indicators have been 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 its use has been increased by international partner agencies and consultants.

Since 2005 we included the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals, demographic indicators, maternal health indicators of antenatal, birth, postnatal health care services, child morbidity and mortality causes, different levels of health care, health economy indicators, and also national health program indicators and some indicators have been updated.

It is clearly demonstrated in the publication that one of the main health indicators such as infant mortality and child under 5 years old have reached its lowest in the last decade.

Moreover, maternal mortality is being in the lowest level constantly since 2001 but it is increased in 2007 compared to last year.

We believe this publication would be a great assistance to health policy and decision-makers at all level as well as other information users in making sound evidence-based decisions.

Moreover, it is pleasant to mention that we provide monthly bulletin on some main health indicators and it is available for everyone on our web site.

Web site: <http://www.nchd.mn>

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CENTER
FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

Ts.SODNOMPIL MD, DSc (Med)

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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 Statistical 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

CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

1.1. Population of Mongolia

Administratively, Mongolia is divided into aimags and the capital city. Aimags are further divided into soums and soums into bags. The capital city is divided into districts and districts into khoros.

Presently, the country has 21 aimags, 340 soums, and 1645 bags. The capital city is Ulaanbaatar and it has 9 districts and 132 khoros.

By the end of 2007, the population of Mongolia reached 2.635 million: an increase of about 31.8 thousand people or 1.2 percent, compared to 2006. Of the total population, 61.0 percent is living in cities, and the remaining 39.0 percent resides in rural areas. Moreover, 1034.8 thousand people reside in Ulaanbaatar city. Male residents make up 48.7 percent of the total population, while females make up 51.3 percent. Around 28.9 percent of the population is under 15 years of age, 67.0 percent is between 15-64 years old, and 4.1 percent is 65 and over.

Figure 1.1
Mid-year population, by aimags, 2007

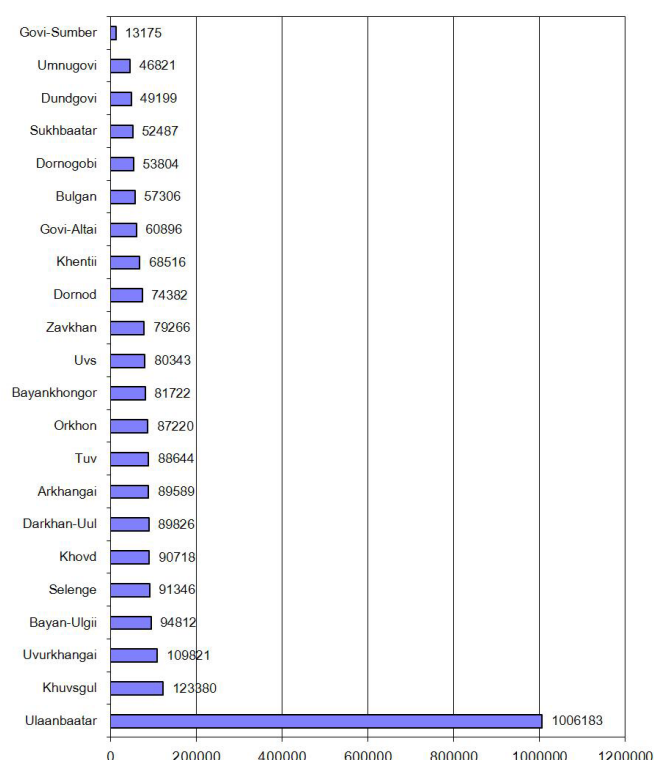
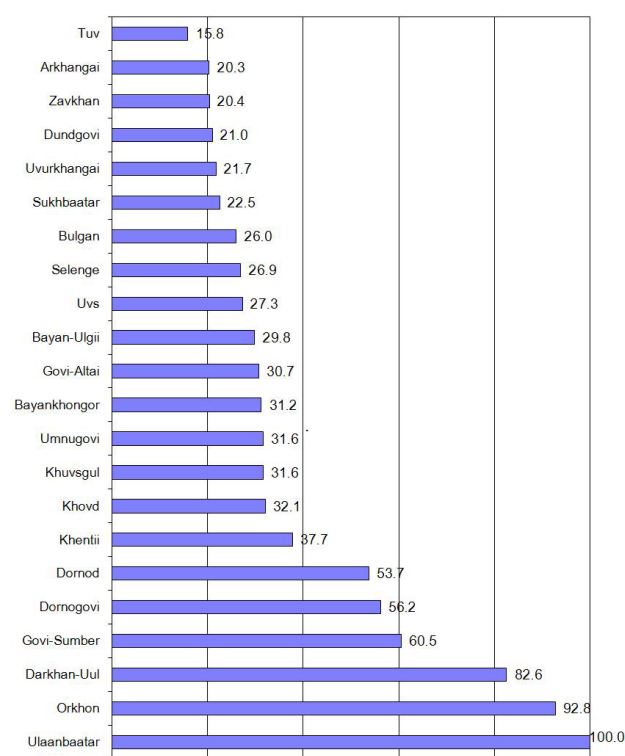
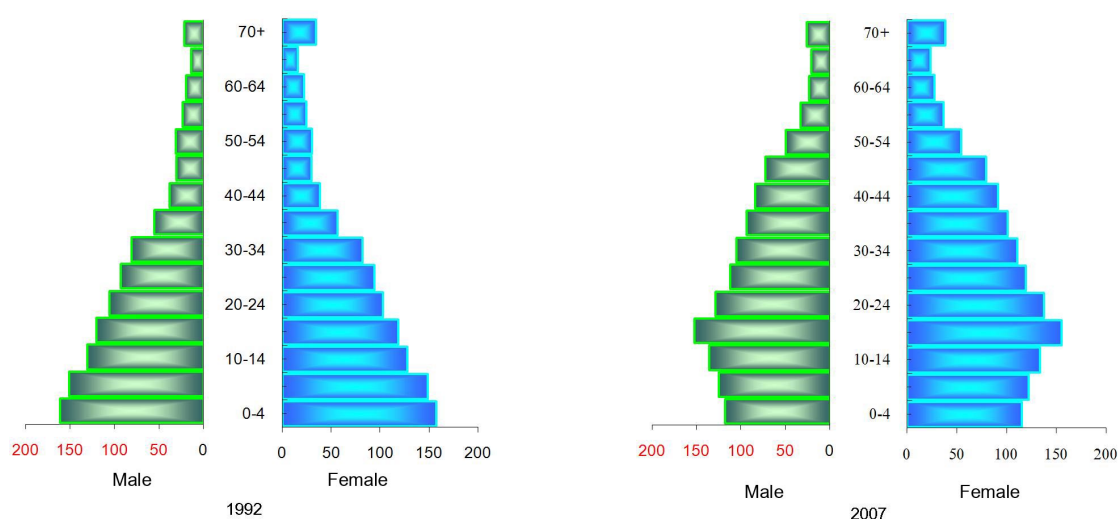


Figure 1.2
Proportion of urban population, by aimags, 2007



1.2 Population Pyramid

Currently, young people constitute the largest cohort in Mongolia. A comparison of 1992 and 2007 population pyramids clearly demonstrates changes in the population structure due to a decline in the birth rate.

Figure 1.3 Population pyramid, 1992 and 2007

1.3 Selected Demographic indicators

Since 1990, Mongolia has been undergoing a demographic transition defined by a sharp reduction in fertility and death rates, and an increase in aging. For instance, the growth rate of the population has decreased from 2.7% in 1990 to 1.4% and 1.17% in 2000, and in 2003-2005 respectively. In 2007, the crude birth rate reached 1.55, which showed an increase in last 3 years. The crude birth rate per 1000 population was reduced by half from 35.3 in 1990 to 18.0 in 2003, and has been stabilized since 2004. In 2007 it is increased to 21.7. Meanwhile, 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. The total fertility rate (TFR) experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003 before increasing again to 1.9 in 2004-2006. In 2007 it is increased to 2.3.

Table 1.1. The Demographic indicators by selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2407.5	2504.0	2533.1	2562.3	2594.8	2626.6
Urban population	54.6	57.2	58.5	59.1	60.2	60.9	61.0
Rural population	45.4	42.8	41.5	40.9	39.8	39.1	39.0
Age group (percent)							
0-15	41.5	33.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	28.6	28.9
15-64	54.4	62.8	63.9	63.9	63.9	67.3	67.0
65 and over	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1
Demographic rates							
CBR	35.3	21.5	18.0	17.7	17.8	18.4	21.7
CDR	7.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Growth Rate	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.55
TFR	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3

As noted in 2007, 39 percent of the total population lives in Ulaanbaatar, the capital city, 22.2% in aimag centers, and the remaining 39.4% is found in rural areas (soums and/or bags). Due to increased urbanization, rapid socio-economic development, and continued rural- to- urban migration, 42.8% of the total population resided in the rural areas in 2000 and by 2007, this figure had decreased to 39.4 percent.

CHAPTER 2. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HEALTH

The Heads of states representing 191 nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 and agreed on global developmental priorities ranging from poverty reduction to sustainable development. These goals are based on the resolutions of UN Summits, and have grown into a measure of progress.

There are three MDGs and 6 objectives related to health, including reducing childhood mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Objective 6

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Table 2.1 Infant and under 5 mortality rates (per 1000 live births) by selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2015
Infant mortality rate							
Country average	63.4	31.2	22.8	20.8	19.8	17.8	-
UB city average	70.3	32.8	23.7	18.1	19.0	14.7	-
Aimag average	62.5	30.8	22.3	22.5	20.3	20.3	-
Under 5 mortality rate							
Country average	87.5	42.4	29.1	26.1	24.0	22.1	29.2
UB city average	99.9	42.4	28.9	21.7	21.8	18.8	-
Aimag average	94.4	42.5	29.2	28.9	25.6	24.6	-

In the last 16 years since 1990, infant and children under-five mortality rates have decreased significantly in Mongolia. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births dropped from 88.8 in 1990 to 22.1 in 2007 reflecting a 4.0 times reduction. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births dropped from 64.4 to 17.8 or by 3.6 times. Thus, not only the MDG targets of 29.2 and 22.0 respectively were attained in 2007, but it is also possible to achieve further reductions.

Reduction in infant mortality leads to increase in neonatal mortality rate expressed as a proportion of over all mortality rate. The neonatal mortality is caused primarily by complications during pregnancy, labour and delivery. While overall infant mortality rate in Mongolia is steadily decreasing, there is a need for improvement of neonatal and fetal diagnostic and treatment services, introduction of new preventive care technologies, and improvement of maternal health and prevention of complications of labour delivery

Objective 7

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

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

Indicators	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2015
Country average	199.0	158.5	109.5	98.6	93.0	69.7	89.6	50.0
UB city average	126	171.1	138.0	79.8	73.3	71.8	73.7	-
Aimag average	230	153.4	93.7	109.6	105.7	68.2	102.0	-

In the last 5 years, maternal mortality rates in Mongolia have shown a steady downward trend. Successful implementation of the Second Phase of the National Reproductive Health Programme in 2002-2007 has resulted in reduction of maternal mortality from its 1990 rate of 121.6, and 166.3 in 2000 to 89.6 per 100,000 live births, which reflects a 1.3 times decrease compared to 1990 statistics. However, maternal mortality rates stayed high in some aimags.

In 1993, 243 deaths per 100,000 live births were registered, which is the highest rate ever reported by the Ministry of Health. Averages for this health indicator reported in 1990-1992 were at 150, showing a downward trend falling to 214 in 1993-1995, 160 in 1996-1998, 168 in 1999-2001, 111 in 2002-2004 and 84 in 2005-2007. In general, remote aimags -Bayan- Ulgii, Umnugobi, and Gobi-Altai - report more maternal deaths (Graph 2.5.1).

84 percent of pregnant women were covered by prenatal care services at early stages of pregnancy, with 83.7 percent receiving more than 6 monitoring examinations³⁰. Number of births assisted by medical personnel is steadily increasing, and at its current 99.7 percent rate indicates that it is possible to attain the 2015 target.

Objective 8

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

While the rate of HIV/AIDS among Mongolia's population is at less than 1 percent, ranking it among 5 countries with the lowest rate of spread in the East Asia and Pacific region, the number of registered HIV/AIDS in 1992 increasing to 36 cases since then, of 31 were registered during 2005-2007.

Increasing rates of STIs are creating conditions to speed up the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. Over half of individuals infected with STIs are unemployed, homeless and have low income. Statistical data shows that out of all infectious diseases STIs comprised 29.8 percent in 2007. Growing alcoholism and violence against women not only make them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, but violate their rights to protect their sexual health as well.

Objective 9

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse, the spread of tuberculosis.

Despite the fact that diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis have improved and the number of deaths due to tuberculosis has been decreasing in Mongolia, incidences of TB are on the rise, which makes the attainment of the MDG target by 2015 quite challenging.

Table 2.3. Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population) by selected years

Country average	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2015
Incidence of tuberculosis							
Country average	79	125	176	175	185	166	40
UB city average	85	180	264	264	259	225	-
Aimag average	63	99	129	123	132	123	-
Death rate of tuberculosis							
Country average	4.8	3.2	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.5	-
UB city average	5.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	-
Aimag average	3.9	2.0	4.5	4.3	2.5	2.6	-
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS							
Country average	-	100/80	100/83	100/79	100/82.1	100/83.8	
UB city average	-	100/84	100/84	100/74	100/78.4	100/80.6	
Aimag average	-	100/81	100/87	100/84	100/87.1	100/88.0	

CHAPTER 3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1 Maternal Health

Highlights of 2007:

- The issues of maternal and infant health care, services are still considered as a priority issues in the Master plan of health sector development for 2005-2015 of the Mongolian Government

- Order No. 190 of 2005 on “Maternal mortality reduction”, Order No. 192 of 2005 on “Approving the rules for structure and financing of Maternity rest homes”, Order No. 193 of 2005 on “Approving the criteria and evaluation methodology of Motherfriendly hospitals” have been implemented successfully.

- On March 7, 2007 the Government reviewed the implementation of 3rd National Program on Reproductive Health and approved its continuity for 5 years based on rationale to decrease maternal and infant mortality, half spread of HIV and etc.

- Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100 000 live births, the main indicator of the Reproductive Health program and other national programs, has reached 89.6 in 2007.

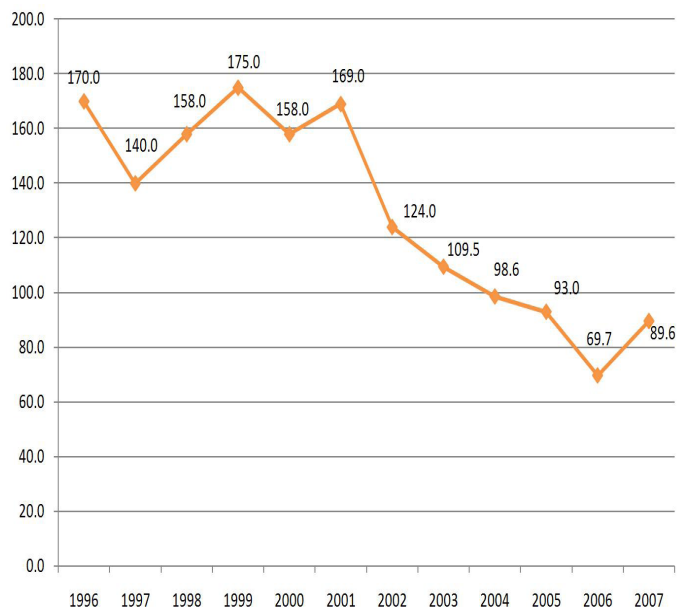
3.1.1 Antenatal Care

The issues related with early detection of pregnancy, prenatal care, identification of pregnant women with risk and complications, their transfer to next level of health care, delivery of healthy-women, antenatal care, infant care, family planning, regular work of pre-delivery rooms for women are considered as a priority issues of the primary health care in soums and family clinics.

Antenatal care for pregnant women includes the following care and services:

- Early detection of pregnancy, and antenatal visits during a pregnancy (at least 6 times and/or more)
- General blood and STI testing of pregnant women and treatment
- Prevention of pregnancy and birth complications, their early detection followed by timely treatment;
- Provision of vitamins and mineral supplements to pregnant women;
- Improvement of maternity rest home services.

Figure 3.1 Maternal mortality per 100,000 population /1996-2007/



Early and regular antenatal care is essential for an early diagnosis and treatment of associated diseases, and the reduction of prenatal complications.

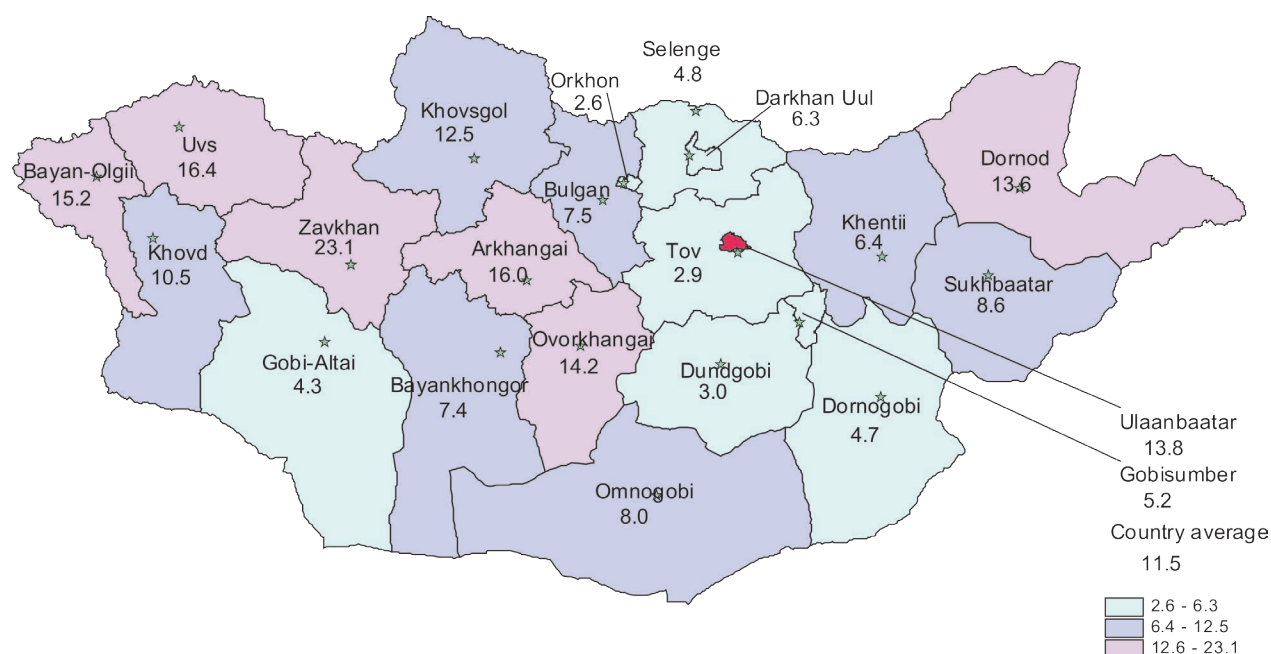
According to 2007 data 83.9% of total pregnant women had gone under antenatal care in first 3 months of their pregnancy, which showed an increase by 2.4 points in comparison with last year. Out of total women who gave birth in 2007 and attended antenatal care, 80.2% were in city, and 86.7% were in countryside, which showed an increase of tendency to attend antenatal care in rural areas.

On average, the percentage of antenatal and early antenatal care coverage in Ulaanbaatar city was lower than in the aimags.

Of all pregnant women receiving antenatal care, 86.2 percent have undergone general blood testing and, of these, 11.5 percent were anaemic. This is a decrease of 0.6 percent compared to last year.

In the year of 2007, 69.3 percent of pregnant women were tested for syphilis, of which 2.5 percent tested positive. The detection rate was even higher in Orkhon, Khuvsgul, Khentii, Gobi-Sumber, Uvs aimags, and Ulaanbaatar city. Moreover, 57.5 percent of all pregnant women have had an X-ray examination, and 100 active tuberculosis cases were detected. Of the latter, 85.0 percent were from Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 3.2 Percent of pregnant anaemic women, 2007

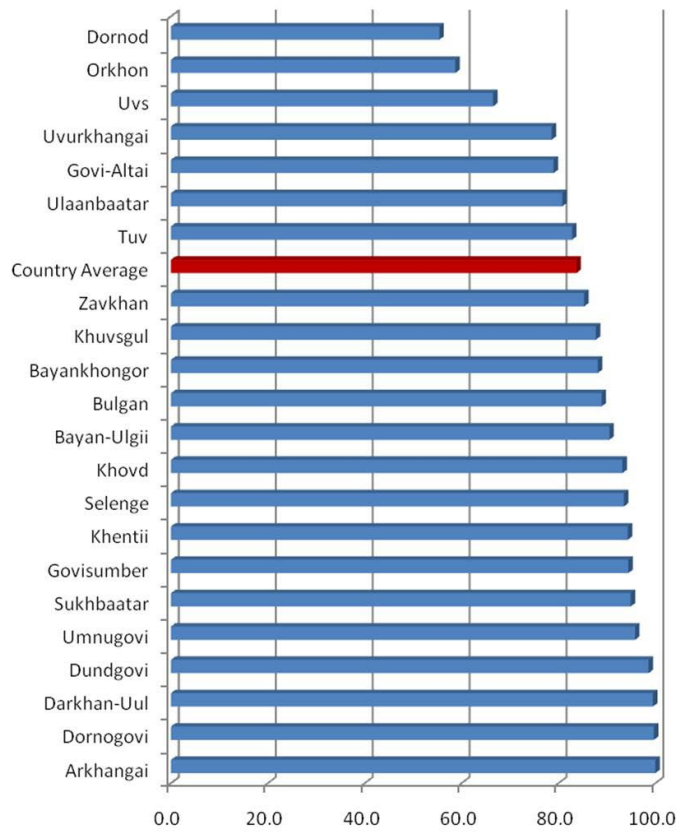


Main goal of the maternal rest room is to provide rest for pregnant women before the delivery and within 7 days after the delivery. In relation with issuing the order N 192 "Regulations on structure, activities and financing of the maternal rest room" of the Minister of Health in 2005, the rest rooms have been serving many women who come from rural areas or have nomadic lifestyle. The number of women who are receiving services of these rooms are increasing year by year.

3.3 Percent of women undergoing antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during last pregnancy, 2007

As of 2007, 339 maternity rest homes were operating throughout the country. Of them, 310 were located in soum centers, 25 were in aimag centers, and 3 were in Ulaanbaatar city. The average length of stay at maternity rest homes was 7.8 days.

Every single pregnant mother should receive early and regular antenatal care and antenatal visits (at least six times) during pregnancy. This indicator has been included in the minimum set of health indicators since 2003. By 2007 the percentage of pregnant women who visited antenatal clinic six times and over reached 83.7, by contrast, non-coverage was 0.2 percent.



3.1.2 Birth, delivery health care and service

In 2007, the number of women who gave birth totaled 55634. When compared to 2006, the birth rate increased all aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Out of total women, who gave birth in 2007, 42.3% were first deliveries and 89.0% of these births were attended either by private or government medical professionals.

More than one third of women (43.6 percent) gave birth in Ulaanbaatar city, 41.5 percent gave birth in aimag general hospitals, 14.8 percent in soum and inter-soum hospitals, and the remaining 0.4 percent were home deliveries.

When compared to 2006, there were 0.1 times fewer home deliveries in 2007, which illustrates an increase in births taking place in hospitals. There were 230 home deliveries, 60.4% were not attended by trained health personnel, 60.4% of these were in Ulaanbaatar. In recent years, the increased number of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel in Ulaanbaatar may be caused by rapid growth of internal migration as well as an incomplete registration system.

Table 3.1 Number of births by type of health facility, 2007

<i>Aimag, city</i>	<i>Total number of births</i>	<i>Number of births in aimag hospitals</i>	<i>Number of births in soum hospitals</i>	<i>Number of home deliveries</i>	<i>Number of births at bagh feldsher posts</i>	<i>Number of births in private hospitals</i>
Arkhangai	1742	1001	735	4	2	0
Bayan-Olgii	2520	1440	1078	0	2	0
Bayankhongor	1725	1365	355	5	0	0
Bulgan	814	509	300	5	0	0
Gobi-Altai	1209	788	413	8	0	0
Gobisumber	286	285	1	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	1951	1871	72	8	0	0
Dornogobi	1119	936	178	5	0	0
Dornod	1481	1385	87	9	0	0
Dundgobi	894	826	256	1	0	0
Zavkhan	1553	720	555	1	0	0
Orkhon	1875	1855	8	12	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2424	1446	683	10	3	40
Umnugobi	908	779	127	2	0	0
Sukhbaatar	945	826	115	4	0	0
Selenge	1518	773	313	5	0	0
Tuv	765	400	365	0	0	0
Uvs	1792	1093	678	21	0	0
Khovd	2012	1252	756	4	0	0
Khuvsgul	2513	1564	949	0	0	0
Khentii	1304	934	226	10	0	0
<i>Aimag average</i>	31350	22048	8250	114	7	40
<i>Ulaanbaatar</i>	24284	1085	0	116	0	101
<i>Country average</i>	55634	23133	8250	230	7	141

5.5% of women, who gave birth were under the age of 20, 10.7% - 35 years old and above, and 83.7% between the age 20-34.

If in 1998, birth among adolescents girls were 5.7% (UB) and 12.9% (rural areas), in 2007 this percentage changed to 2.1 and 3.35 accordingly.

3.1.3 Postpartum health care service

Postpartum health care service embraces a wide range of activities, including counseling and services related to newborn care, breastfeeding and family planning.

According to 2007 health statistics, coverage of active surveillance in postnatal period (within 42 days after delivery) was 77.3 percent, which is a decrease of 1.6 points compared to last year. Furthermore, the coverage of active surveillance in children-under-one was 98.7 percent and that for children-under-five was 95.6 percent.

Table 3.2 Data on newborns by regions, 2007

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Number of newborns</i>				<i>Of all newborns,</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>percent with birthweight below 2500 g</i>	<i>percent of stillbirths</i>
<i>Western region</i>	9061	4619	4442	104.0	3.84	13.4
<i>Central region</i>	7472	3899	3573	109.1	3.00	4.6
<i>Khangai and Gobi region</i>	11090	5616	5474	102.6	3.60	9.5
<i>Eastern region</i>	3740	1883	1857	101.4	3.98	6.7
<i>Aimag total/average</i>	31363	16017	15346	104.4	3.57	9.1
<i>Ulaanbaatar</i>	24411	12466	11945	104.4	4.18	5.9
<i>Country total/average</i>	55774	28483	27291	104.4	3.84	7.6

The fact that 45 percent of all reproductive age women are detected with physiological diseases, and number of pregnant woman detected with STIs, and number of children born with congenital syphilis have increased shows the necessity for improving the quality of antenatal care and services.

Nearly one third (33.8%) of all women who gave birth in 2007 have had pregnancy associated diseases. Out of these cases almost half (40.5%) had diseases of the genitourinary system, 18.9 percent disease of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms, 15.7 percent had cardiovascular diseases

Regretfully, this indicator has increased from 580.7 since year 2006 although.

In 2007 the number of complications during pregnancy, birth and the postpartum period was each 580.7 per 1000 live births, out of total 32391 cases, 36.1 percent encompassed pregnancy related disorders, 48.3 percent delivery related complications, 2.1 percent postpartum complications, and 13.5 percent disorders unrelated to pregnancy and childbirth.

Complications during pregnancy consist of 76.5% pre eclampsia;

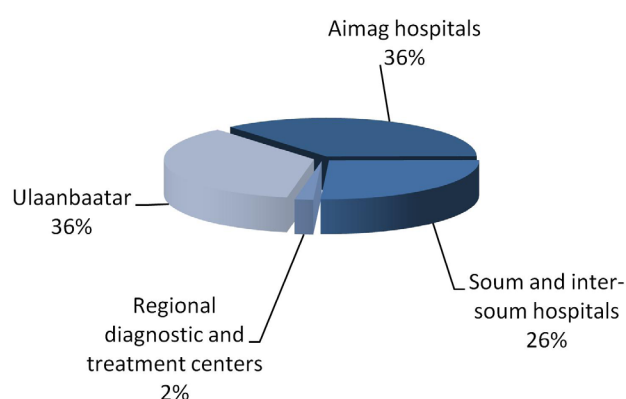
Complications during delivery early break off water 29.5% tiredness (primary) of delivery 26.5% Postpartum complications late bleeding 50.8%; Nationwide, of 55,774 live newborns, 3.8 percent had a birth weight below 2,500 g. The stillbirth rate per 1000 live births was 7.6 and 429 total cases. The stillbirth rate is even higher in the Western and Khangai regions. Interestingly, the share of male stillbirths was higher in the majority of regions. The sex ratio at birth was 104.4. There were 1109 sets of twins and 9 triplets among the total live newborns.

3.1.4 Maternal Mortality

There are many intervention activities that have been implemented, that are positively influenced on reduction of maternal mortality, for instance developing and implementing clinical guidelines on improvement of RH services, transfer high risky mothers to tertiary care at early stages, improving knowledge, skills of medical professionals at bag, soum and family clinics, and provision of facilities and equipments. Yet, our maternal mortality rate is still higher in comparison with neighboring countries.

In 2007, there were 50 maternal mortality cases. Gobi-Sumber, Dornogobi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv aimag didn't have any maternal mortality. Maternal mortality rate is 89.6 per 100000 live births and increased by 19.9 points in comparison with last year. Bayan-Ulgii, Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Dundgobi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugobi, Khovd, Ulaanbaatar's maternal mortality rate is higher than aimag and country average level.

Figure 3.4 Maternal mortality by levels of health care



Out of 50 cases of maternal mortality 32.0% were due to pregnancy complications, 22.0%-birth complications, 14.0% - post delivery complications, and 32.0 % due to other health problems.

27.3 % of post delivery complications were related with bleeding within 4 hours.

Of 50 maternal death cases 18.0 percent were among those aged 35 years of age and over, and 82.0 percent among women aged 20-34.

3.1.5 Abortion

One of the challenges in the area of reproductive health in Mongolia is the persistent high level of induced abortion and at the same time, the incomplete reporting of aborted cases. A standard of integrated abortion care and services has been in place since 2005 and advanced techniques have also been introduced in adequate delivery of care and services.

In the meanwhile, health statistics for 2007 demonstrate the abortion ratio was 283.6 abortions per 1,000 live births and 20.2 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age. The abortion ratio per 1,000 live births in Khentii, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Umnugobi and Ulaanbaatar city is greater than the national average.

Abortion in later pregnancy was 4.1 %, which in comparison with last year increased by 0.4 points.

By age group, 6.2 percent of total abortions were among women aged under 20 years old, 68.7 percent among those aged between 20-34 years, and 25.1 percent among women aged 35 and over.

In comparison with last year, the abortion rate increased all age groups. Almost half (46.0%) of all women who have undergone induced abortions have experienced abortions first time and 16% of them are students.

3.1.6 Contraception

Increased knowledge and usage of contraceptives in Mongolia has been allowing 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.

In modern methods of pregnancy prevention it is included condoms (female and male), IUD, nor-plant, pills, diaphragm, servical cap, substance to destroy spermatozooids, and sterilization (male, female).

According to the official health statistics, the rate increased from 41.9 percent in 2001 to 52.8 percent in 2007, which is an indication of improvements in quality and accessibility of reproductive health care and services in Mongolia.

Among 1000 women of reproductive age 528 use some type of pregnancy prevention method. The most commonly used include IUD (31.3%), condom (27.9%) and pills (23.7%).

3.1.7 Child and Adolescent morbidity and mortality

The State Policy on Population Development holds that by 2015 infant mortality will be reduced by one third compared to 2000. Infant and under-five mortality rates, which are considered to be verifiable indicators of the effectiveness of actions in improving health status of the population, followed a trend towards consistent decline in the last 10-15 years in Mongolia.

In 2007, infant and under-five mortality rates per 1,000 live births were 17.8 and 22.1, respectively. The rates each decreased 2 point since 2006. Although the stillbirth rate decreased by 1.6 compared to the preceding five years average, perinatal and infant mortality rates still remain high.

Table 3.3 Infant and under-five mortality by cause and place of residence, 2007

	<i>Infant</i>		<i>1-4 year-olds</i>	
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	4.12	14.9	8.75	22.5
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	1.5	2.9	4.16	7.5
<i>Perinatal pathologies</i>	19.8	29.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Congenital malformations</i>	6.9	5.4	2.08	4.58
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	1.2	6.3	14.2	16.3



Perinatal pathologies (49.7%), diseases of the respiratory system (19.1%) and congenital malformations (12.3%) were the leading three causes of infant mortality.

By residence, the leading cause of infant mortality was perinatal pathologies in both urban and rural areas. The leading cause of mortality in children aged 1 to 4 was respiratory pathologies in rural areas.

Table 3.4 Infant and under-five morbidity by cause and place of residency, 2007

	0-1 year-olds		1-4 year-olds	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	17.7	42.7	17.0	41.2
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	5.5	9.4	5.1	8.6
<i>Perinatal pathologies</i>	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	1.1	0.6	4.1	1.2
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	1.1	0.4	3.6	3.1
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	1.8	2.0	3.3	2.6
<i>Diseases of the ear and mastoid process</i>	0.6	3.1	0.5	1.6

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

Adolescent morbidity is mainly due to diseases of respiratory, digestive and genitourinary systems, injuries and poisoning.

Table 3.5 Five leading morbidity causes of children and adolescents by age group, 2007

	1-4 year-olds	5-9 year-olds	10-14 year-olds	15-19 year-olds
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	3417.1	1101.8	865.4	613.9
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	809.3	549.8	541.3	570.7
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	395.5	336.4	188.8	160.9
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	315.2	231.0	280.6	374.7
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	132.4	146.6	238.7	433.2
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	348.2	238.3	260.4	328.2

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

CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL SERVICES

The health care system in Mongolia is characterized by three levels of care and services and its prevailing principle is to deliver equitable, accessible and quality health care and services for every person.

- Primary care and services are mainly placed in family practice facilities in UB city, and in soum and inter-soum hospitals in aimags
- Secondary care and services take place in district general hospitals in UB city, and aimag general hospitals in aimags
- Tertiary care and services are placed in major hospitals and specialized professional centers in UB city

By 2007, 15 specialized hospitals, 3 regional diagnostic and treatment centers, 18 aimags general hospitals, 12 district general hospitals, 4 rural general hospitals, 35 inter-soum hospitals, 288 soum hospitals, 229 family practices and 857 private clinics have been delivering health care services to the Mongolian population.

Table 4.1 Health facilities by the level of care

Aimags	Number of soums and districts	Bagh feldsher posts with hospital beds	Soum and inter-soum hospitals	Aimag, district general hospitals/ rural general hospitals	FCPs	Private hospitals	Private clinics
Arkhangai	19	0/1	16/2	1	5	5	2
Bayan-Olgii	14	0/1	10/3	1	5	2	3
Bayankhongor	20	0/0	17/3	1	6	6	13
Bulgan	16	5/0	14/2	1	3	5	7
Gobi-Altai	18	2/2	14/3	1	4	2	5
Gobisumber	3	0/0	2/0	1	1	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	4	0/0	4/0	1	5	12	24
Dornogobi	14	0/0	13/1	1	3	3	13
Dornod	14	0/0	10/3	1	6	1	4
Dundgobi	15	0/0	14/1	1	3	2	3
Zavkhan	24	0/0	19/3	1/1	7	5	2
Orkhon	2	0/0	1/0	1	14	8	34
Uvurkhangai	19	0/2	16/1	1/1	6	4	7
Umnugobi	15	0/0	13/1	1	3	1	3
Sukhbaatar	13	0/0	11/1	1	3	3	1
Selenge	17	0/0	19/1	1/1	9	6	6
Tuv	27	0/0	26/0	1	4	2	3
Uvs	19	1/2	17/1	1	4	2	2
Khovd	17	0/0	14/2	1	6	5	10
Khuvsgul	24	2/0	18/5	1	5	8	6
Khentii	17	2/2	15/2	1/1	3	3	8
Ulaanbaatar	9	0/0	5/0	9	124	74	542
Total	340/9	12/10	288/35	30/4	229	159	698

Source: Soum data is provided by NSO.

4.1 Primary Level Medical Services

4.1.1 FGP Services

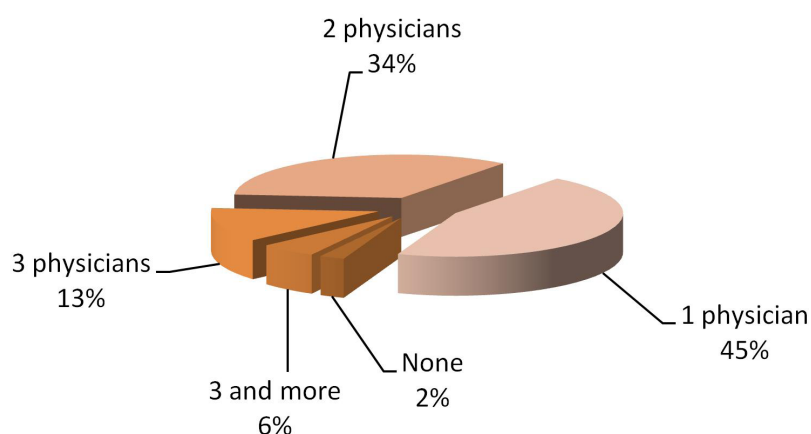
Within the framework of the Health Sector Development Program, FGPs have been established in Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centers. As of 2007, there were 229 FGPs, of which 124 provided services to 1034.7 residents of Ulaanbaatar and 105 served 585.400 residents of 21 aimag centers. There was a total of 2158 health professionals working in FGPs, including 809 physicians, 743 nurses and other health workers.

4.1.2 Soum and Inter-soum Hospital Services

According to the structural and operational standards of soum hospitals approved in 2001, soum hospitals are divided into three categories depending on the size of their catchment population. The first category includes soum hospitals which deliver health care and services for 4500 residents and have at least seven physicians. The second category includes those hospitals which cover between 3001-4500 people and have a minimum of three physicians.

Finally, the third category includes soum hospitals which deliver health care and services to a population of up to 3000 people with one physician.

Supply of physicians in soum hospitals, by 2007



By 2007:

- One physician is in 288 soum hospitals or 45% of the total 131 soums
- Two physicians are in 99 or 34% of the total soum hospitals
- Three physicians are in 37 or 13% of the total soum hospitals
- More than three physicians are in 16 or 6% of the total soum hospitals
- 7 soums or 2.4% of the total have no doctors

By 2007, soum and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 22.8 percent of the total number of hospital beds. This represents a decrease of 313 beds or 7 percent compared to 2005. Despite actions being implemented aimed at bringing down the number of soum hospital beds, the number of in-patients of soum hospitals was 153.5 thousand in 2005. This figure went down to 140.8 thousand, a decrease of 12.6 thousand in 2007.

Furthermore, the average length of stay in soum hospitals was 8.3 days in 2005 and decreased to 7.8 days in 2007. Meanwhile the average number of clients examined in soum hospitals has increased to 2.8.

Table 4.2. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in soum and inter-soum hospitals

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Years</i>			<i>Average for the last 3 years</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	
<i>Number of hospital beds</i>	4417	4266	4104	4262.3
<i>Number of physicians</i>	570	598	672	613.3
<i>Number of nurses</i>	1590	1606	1650	1615.3
<i>Average length of stay</i>	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.1
<i>Number of in-patients</i>	153583	146305	140897	146928.3
<i>Number of out-patients</i>	2631950	2747427	2738903	2706093
<i>Number of visits per person per year</i>	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6
<i>Percentage of en early antenatal care coverage</i>	83.5	85.6	87.9	85.7
<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio</i>	66.6	70.2	158.6	98.5
<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	32.0	24.2	25.7	27.3

The percentage of early antenatal care coverage at soum and inter-soum hospitals was 87.8 in 2007.

Eighteen percent of maternal deaths occurred in soum and inter-soum hospitals and 8 percent at home in 2007. It shows a reduction by 12 and 8 percent accordingly since 2005. Infant mortality per 1000 live births has increased to between 24 and 32 for the period of 2005-2006. In 2007 it decreased to 30.3%.

4.2. Secondary Level Medical Services

By 2007, there was a total of 4758 health personnel, including 920 physicians, 1698 nurses and 2373 mid-level health staff working in the general hospitals of 18 aimags.

The number of beds in aimag general hospitals was followed by a decrease of 137 beds or 2.9 percent compared in 2005.

Aimag general hospitals account for one fourth of the total hospital beds and 51 percent of inpatients admitted in rural hospitals.

Table 4.3. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in aimag general hospitals

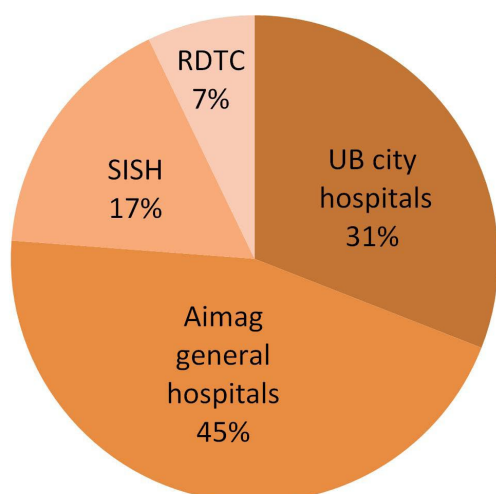
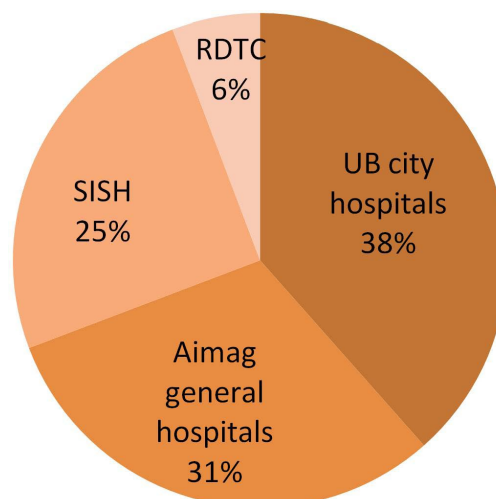
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Years</i>			<i>Average for the last 3 years</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	
<i>Number of hospital beds</i>	3811	3704	4471	3995.3
<i>Average length of stay</i>	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.9
<i>Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours</i>	34.6	28.0	30.2	30.9
<i>Number of in-patients</i>	114207	120597	157137	130647.0
<i>Number of out-patients</i>	1562485	1631722	1534932	1576379
<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)</i>	139.0	81.3	55.1	91.8
<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</i>	16.3	18.5	21.2	18.7
<i>Percentage of an early antenatal care coverage</i>	82.3	83.5	84.8	83.5
<i>Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care</i>	27.2	31.2	34.6	31.0

The average length of stay in aimag general hospitals was 9.4 in 2005, however, this figure has since gone down to 8.5 in 2007. The percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours in hospitals was 13.7 and has decreased to 16.4 or by 2.7 percent.

For the last three years, 34.6% of in-patients treated in aimag general hospitals were referred from soum and inter-soum hospitals.

The MMR at aimag level has been at the same level in last three year and accounted 18.6.

The maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births has been consistently decreasing for the last three years at the national level, however the MMR at aimag general hospitals has increased up to 139 in 2005, and in 2007 it increased to 55.1%, Nationwide, 47 percent of maternal deaths in 2005 occurred in aimag general hospitals, unfortunately, this decreased to 36 percent in 2007, unlike the reduction of MMR that occurred in UB city.

MMR, by location, 2005**MMR, by location, 2007**

4.3. Tertiary level medical services

Two of three regional diagnostic and treatment centers (RDTc) effectively functioning at the national level are situated in Dornod and Uvurkhangai, Khovd aimags.

Table 4.4. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in RDTcs

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Years</i>			<i>Average for the last 3 years</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	
<i>Number of hospital beds</i>	797	778	795	790.0
<i>Average length of stay</i>	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.4
<i>Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours</i>	21.8	30.2	20.4	24.1
<i>Number of in-patients</i>	25147	25862	26771	25926.7
<i>Number of out-patients</i>	338113	346468	290893	325158.0
<i>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)</i>	92.3	28	72.7	64.3
<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</i>	22.0	20.5	16.7	19.7
<i>Percentage of an early antenatal care coverage</i>	80.2	80.1	85.9	82.1
<i>Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care</i>	33.8	35.3	36.0	35.0

By 2007, a total of 1058 health personnel, including 203 physicians, 372 nurses, and 531 mid-level medical staff were working in three regional diagnostic and treatment centers (RDTc). The number of hospital beds in RDTcs decreased from 788 to 797 over the last three years.

There were 25,1 thousand in-patients admitted to RDTcs in 2005 and 26,7 thousand, or an increase of 1600 patients, in 2007.

On average, 8900 patients have been treated annually at each RDTcs referred from soum, inter-soum hospitals and regional aimags which account for 34,7 percent of the total in-patients.

Likewise, on average 2800 in-patients were treated annually in 2007 year each aimag general hospital referred from a lower level of care, whereas on average, 3280 in-patients, or about 480 more in-patients, were treated in the average RDTc.

The average length of stay at RDTcs was 8,9 days for the last three years. Moreover, the percentage of total deaths occurring in hospitals, within 24 hours of admission was 32,2 in 2006 and decreased to 20,4 in 2007.

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births increased from 22.0 to 16.7 for the period of 2005- 2007. Regarding maternal mortality ratio, there were no maternal death cases in 2005, 2007 at RDTcs 3 and 3 case of maternal death.

Major hospitals and specialized professional centers in UB city deliver tertiary health care and services.

Table 4.5. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in tertiary level hospitals in UB city

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Years</i>			<i>Average for the last 3 years</i>
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	
<i>Number of hospital beds</i>	3959	3970	3970	3966.3
<i>Number of physicians</i>	1157	1147	1169	1157.7
<i>Number of nurses</i>	1638	1673	1790	1700.3
<i>Average length of stay</i>	11.4	10.9	10.6	11.0
<i>Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours</i>	24.7	20.8	22.4	22.6
<i>Number of in-patients</i>	114637	122178	125850	120888.3
<i>Number of out-patients</i>	1085197	1156035	1050966	1097399.3
<i>Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care (from rural areas)</i>	27622	30075	31802	29833.0

By 2007, a total of 5372 health professionals, including 1169 physicians, 1790 nurses, and 1790 mid-level staff were employed in 15 tertiary level hospitals and specialized professional centers.

One fifth of all hospital beds as well as one fifth, or 20 percent, of in-patients were accounted for by tertiary level hospitals in UB city. Annually, on average, 25 percent of approximately 120 thousand in-patients are referred to these hospitals from rural areas. Compared to 2006, in 2007 the total number of in-patients and in-patients from rural areas have increased by 5.4 and 2.9 percent, respectively.

The average length of stay in tertiary level hospitals was 10.9 in 2006, while it has slightly decreased to 10.6 in 2007 - a decrease of only 0.3 days. Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring in less than 24 hours after admission fell to 24.7 in 2005. It decreased further to 22.4 in 2007. The average over the last three years is 23.1 percent.

Table 4.6. Some indicators related to tertiary level hospitals

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of Outpatient visits</i>	<i>Number of Hospital admissions</i>	<i>Average length of Hospital stay</i>	<i>Hospital death within 24 hours</i>
<i>I General Hospital</i>	141305	18698	9.3	30.5
<i>II General Hospital</i>	85281	6683	9.4	0.0
<i>III General Hospital</i>	114144	14275	9.2	17.7
<i>State Research Center for Maternal and Child Health</i>	136992	30459	6.9	16.2
<i>National Cancer Center</i>	58677	5381	11.7	5.4
<i>National Research Center for Communicable Diseases</i>	109350	11318	15.7	15.8
<i>Traumatology and Orthopedics Hospital</i>	70037	11360	13.9	37.9
<i>Dermatology Center</i>	77293	4929	10.6	33.3
<i>Mental Hospital</i>	0	6238	26.7	0.0
<i>Hospital for Infants</i>	0	231	13	0.0
<i>National Center for Traditional Medicine, Science and Technology</i>	23638	3995	9.1	0.0
<i>Mental and Narcology Center</i>	52520	0	0	0.0
<i>Pathology and Forensic medicine</i>	12735	0	0	0.0

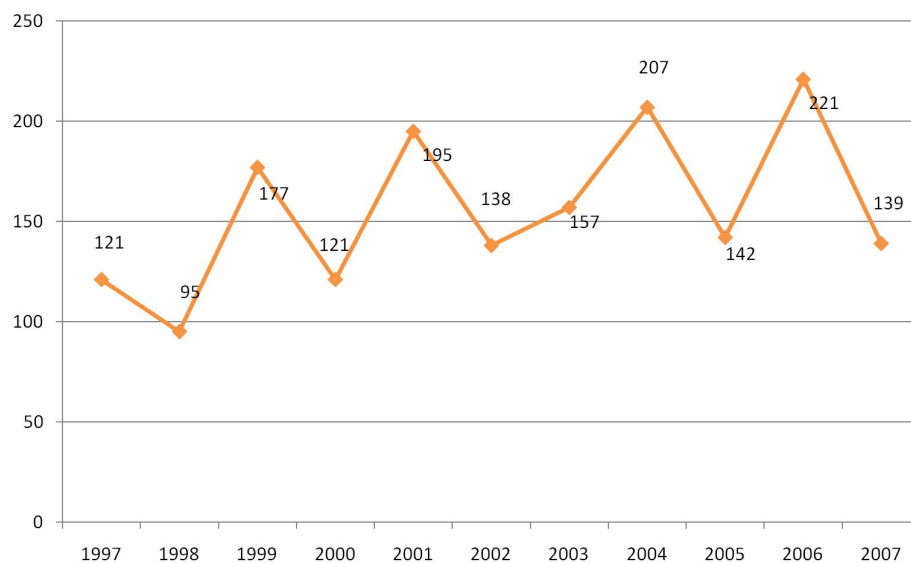
4.4 State Registration of Drug

The State Drug Policy of Mongolia holds that "requirements for treatment activity, safety and quality assurance of drugs will be enhanced through the rationalization of the state drug registration system".

The state registration of drugs is essential for creating a favorable environment to ensure the safety and quality of drugs, eradicating counterfeit drugs, and fostering the rational use of drugs.

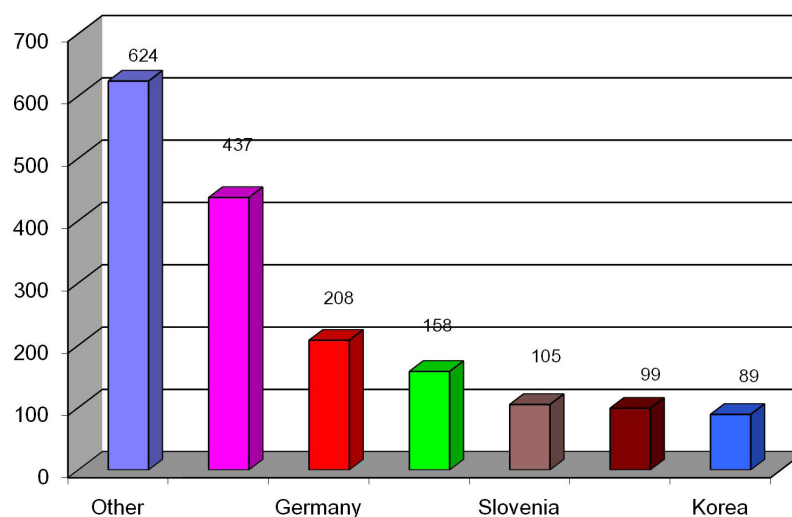
As of 2007, there were 1720 types of drugs and 35 types of raw materials related to drug production registered with the state. Of the former, 0.3 percent were domestically manufactured drugs and 99.7 percent were imported drugs.

Figure 4.4.1. Registered drugs (1997-2007)



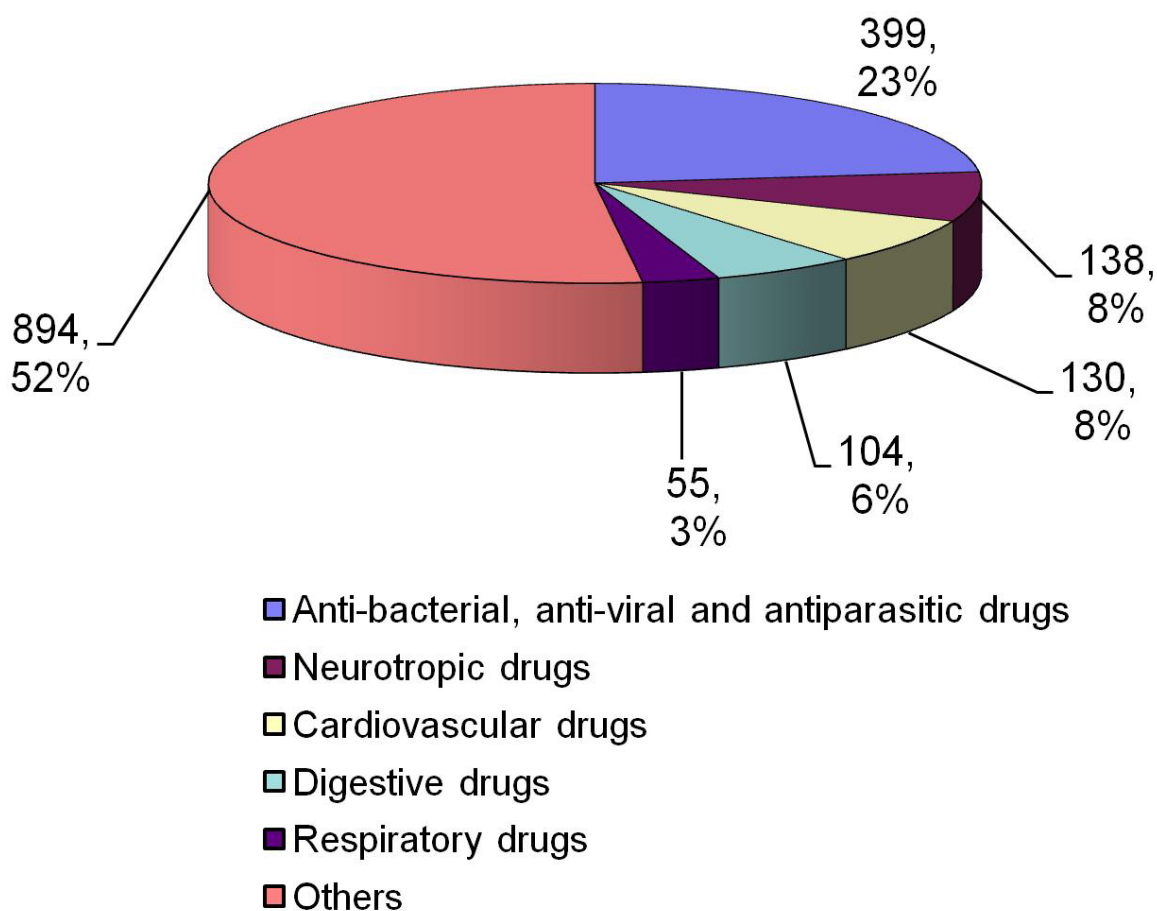
In the state registration of drugs there were 1720 types of drugs manufactured in 33 countries. Of them, 437 (25%) were manufactured in Russia, 208 (12%) - in Germany, 158 (9.1%) - in India, 99 (5.7%) - in Hungary, 105 (6%) - in Slovenia, 89 (5%) - in Korea, and 624 (36.2%) in other countries (Figure 4.4.2).

Figure 4.4.2. Registered drugs (by countries)



According to the pharmacological classification criteria, 399 (23.2%) of registered drugs were anti-bacterial, anti-viral and anti-parasitic drugs, 138 (8%) - neurotropic drugs, 130 (7.5%) - cardiovascular drugs, 104 (6%) - digestive drugs, 55 (3.2%) - respiratory drugs, and 894 (51.9%) other types. (Figure 4.4.3).

Figure 4.4.3. Registered drugs (pharmacological classification)



CHAPTER 5.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2007, a total of 41082 cases of 26 different communicable diseases were reported in Mongolia, which was more than in 2006 by 16.3 per 10,000 population or 4861 cases. This was more than 22.6 per the average of the last five years 10,000 population or 7667 cases.

In 2007, the incidence of communicable diseases in Khentii, Dornogobi, Dornod, Gobisumber, Umnugobi, Uvurkhangai aimags and Ulaanbaatar city were higher compared to the national average. 47.6% of all cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar.

Among new incidence of communicable disease, there were 2 diphtheria cases in Dornod aimag and Ulaanbaatar city.

The incidence of ,rubella 5134, viralcepatit 3334, varicella 605, shigellosis 527, syphilis 289, other bacterial foodborne intoxications 203, meningococcal infection 102, salmonellosis 50, tick-borne encephalities 44, erysipelas 25, gonococcal infection 19, diarrhoea infection 11 infectious eritema 4, anthrax 4, typhoid fevers 3, plague 2, HIV/AIDS 2, lime diseases 2 infections increased in 2007 compared to the previous year.

There was a decrease in the incidence of mumps 4108, trichomonialis 866, tuberculosis 414, brucellosis 123, scarlet fever 19, measles 6. There were no cases of poliomyelitis, whooping cough, SARS and rabies.

5.1 Intestinal Infections

There were 11930 cases of 6 different intestinal infections (namely, viral hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dysentery, salmonellosis, food poisoning and infectious diarrhoea) reported in 2007.

These infections were 29.0 percent of all communicable diseases.

Among intestinal infections - 74.8% viral hepatitis A, 20.1% shigellosis, 3.2 % foodborne infections, 1.6% salmonella, 0.2 % diarrhoea infection, 0.05% typhoid fevers are taking place. With viral hepatitis A and shigellosis leading the list.

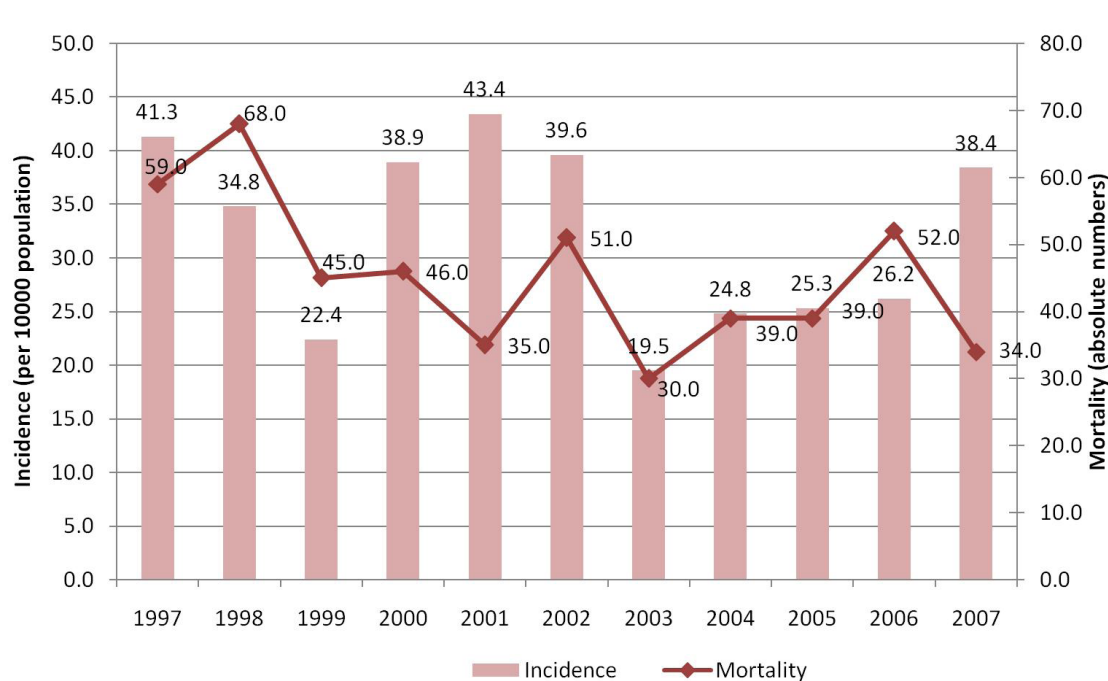
Viral Hepatitis

A total of 10029 cases of viral hepatitis were reported which comprised 24.4 percent of communicable diseases. Viral hepatitis A were 74.8 percent of all intestinal infectious diseases. There was a decrease of viral hepatitis B by 5.0 percent since year 2007, viral C hepatitis decreased by 1 percent too.

Compared to 2007, the incidence of viral hepatitis increased in Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Gobi-Altai, Gobisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Zavkhan, Umnugobi, Sukhbaatar, Khentii, Khuvsgul aimags and UB city. The incidence of viral hepatitis was higher than the national average (national average was 38.4 per 10.000 population in 2007) in Umnugobi, Khentii, Gobi-Altai, Gobisumber, Bayankhongor, Uvurkhangai, Darkhan-Uul aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

93.6 % of total cases of Viral hepatitis in 2007 occurred age group of 2 to 29 years old. Among this 34.7% was in age group of 5-9; 26.6 % was in 10-19 years old.

- 36.4% of viral hepatitis A occurred in 5-9 years old age group.
- 33.4% of viral hepatitis B occurred in 15-19 years age group.
- 17.9 % of Viral hepatitis C occurred in 20-24 years old age group. Most cases were reported in this age groups in 2007.

Figure 5.1 Viral hepatitis incidence and mortality trend, 1997-2007

Dysentery

Dysentery constituted 5.8 percent of all reported communicable diseases and 20,1 percent of intestinal infections which was an increase by 527 cases compared from the previous year. The 75.0% of reported cases were in Ulaanbaatar. The incidence rates of the disease in Khentii (16.1), Gobisumber (13.8), Uvurhkhantai (10.5) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (18.0) were higher than the national average (9.2). Compared to the previous year, the incidence of the disease increased by 1.3-8.8 percent in Ulaanbaatar and Khentii, Gobisumber and Uvurhkhantai aimags.

In 2007, the incidence of dysentery increased in 6 aimags. The following aimags had high incidence rates (0.2-5.8 percent) more than the national average: Khentii, Gobisumber, Uvurhkhantai. 66.5% of all cases were children under age 9, more than half of all cases (54.9 %) were reported in children under age 4.

Typhoid Fever

A total of 6 cases of typhoid fever were reported in 2007 and there were no deaths due to typhoid fever. Of the cases, 1 case was reported in Arkhangai, 1 case in Darkhan-Uul, 1 case in Dornod, 1 case in Uvurhkhantai and 2 cases in Selenge aimag.

Typhoid fever constituted 0.01 percent of communicable diseases and number of cases increased by 3 from last year.

Other bacterial foodborne intoxications

A total of 379 cases of other bacterial foodborne intoxications were reported and there were no deaths due to bacterial foodborne intoxications. Of the cases, 4 was reported in Umnugobi, 4 cases in Khuvsgul, 1 case in Selenge, and 370 cases in Ulaanbaatar.

Compared to 2006, the number of the disease increased by 203 cases 1.5 per 10,000 population.

Diarrhoea infection

A total of 28 cases of diarrhoea infection were reported and there were no deaths due to of the cases, 14 cases in Bayankhongor and 14 cases in Orkhon aimag. (0.1 per 10 000 pop). Diarrhoea infection compared to 2006, by 11 cases number of disease increased.

5.2 Respiratory Infections

14153 cases of 9 different respiratory diseases were reported in 2007, which were 34.4 percent of the all infectious diseases. Rubella were 46.0 percent, TB 31.0 percent, varicella 14.0 percent, and mumps 7.0 percent.

Tuberculosis

In 2007 notified 4361 new tuberculosis cases and this were 10.6 % among all infectious diseases. 2400 new cases (31.0%) notified in the capital city Ulaanbaatar. The incidence of TB decreased by 414 new cases and rate decreased 1.9 per 10,000 population in 2006.

1856 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified in the 2007 and decreased by 273 cases compared with in 2006.

58.0% pulmonary tuberculosis, 42.0% extra pulmonary cases and childhood tuberculosis were 10.8 % out of all notified new cases. Pulmonary new smear positive tuberculosis were 42.6% among all notified new cases and 73.4% among all notified pulmonary new cases.

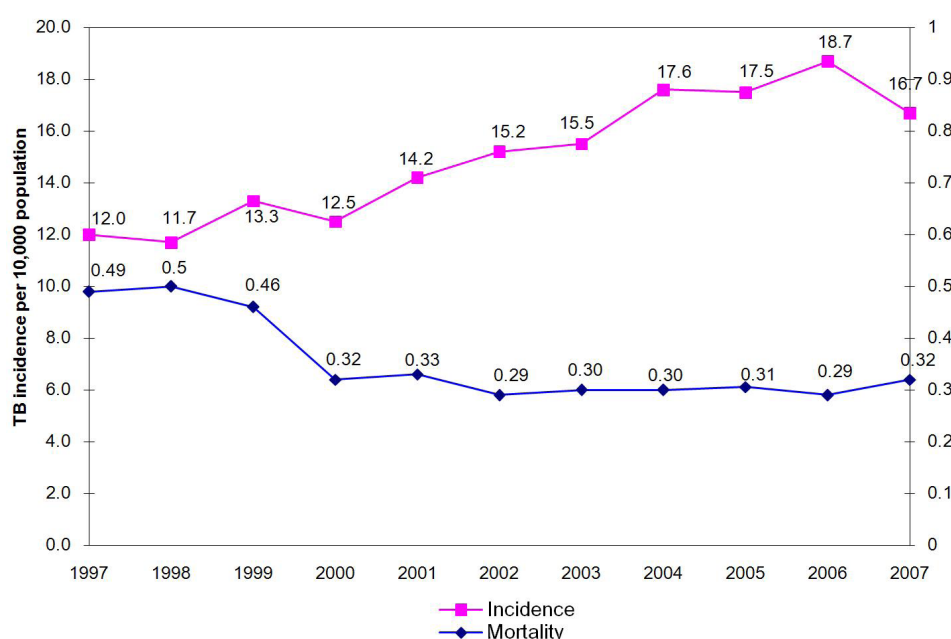
70.7% of all new cases patients with 16-44 years old, male 52.9%, female 47.1%, sex ratio was 1.1:1.0

3.9% were migrants from rural area and 1.3 % were homeless out of new notified cases in Ulaabaantar city.

In 2007 case detection rate was 76.2 % and cure rate 83.8%. Detection rate decreased by 0.6 % and cure rate increased by 1.7 % as compared with 2006.

Meningococcal Infection

In 2007, a total of 167 cases were reported in 13 aimags and Ulaanbaatar. Meningococcal infection incidence was 0.6 per 10000 population and comprised 0.4 percent of all reported communicable diseases, which was 102 cases less than in the previous year and 0.1 % more than the average of the last 5 years. Compared to 2006, the incidence of meningococcal infections increased in Darkhan-Uul (1.1), Gobisumber (0.8), Selenge (0.6), Orkhon (0.5), Gobi-Altai (0.4), Uvurkhangai (0.2), Sukhbaatar (0.2) and Ulaanbaatar city (0.9). The incidence rates (per 10 000 population) in Dornod (1.5), in Darkhan-Uul (1.2), Gobisumber (0.8), Gobi- Altai (0.7) aimags and Ulaanbaatar city (1.1) were higher than the country average (0.6). 85.0 percent of all cases were reported in Dornod, in Darkhan-Uul, Gobisumber, Gobi-Altai aimags and Ulaanbaatar city. The mortality rate of meningococcal infection ranked third place and comprised 7 percent of the all infectious disease deaths. A total of 10 cases of death due to meningococcal infection were reported in Gobi-Altai (2), Orkhon (2), Khovd (1) aimags and Ulaanbaatar city (5). Meningococcal infection cases occurred in individuals aged up to 65 years old and 51.5 percent of cases were in children under-4 years.

Figure 5.2 TB incidence and mortality trend (1997-2007)

Mumps

There was a total of 965 cases of the mumps (3.7 per 10000 population) reported in 18 aimags and Ulaanbaatar. Compared to the previous year, the incidence of mumps decreased by 4108 cases and 16.0 per 10 000 population.

The incidence of the mumps increased in Khuvsgul(13.0), Dornod (7.4), Sukhbaatar (7.3),Uvs (6.8),Umnugobi (6.8), Bulgan (4.3) aimags and in Ulaanbaatar (4.3). National average were 3.7 in 2007. The majority of mumps cases (78.24 %) were children aged 2-19 years.

Varicella

There was a total of 2025 cases of varicella (7.7 per 10,000 population) reported in 2007, which was more than in the previous year by 2.2 per 10,000 population or 605 cases.

Varicella occurred in individuals aged up to 65 years old and 91.9 percent of cases reported in 0-19 years age group. Incidence of Varicella were higher than national average (7.7) in Dornod (16.2), Uvurkhangaigai (15.7), Bulgan (13.4), Khentii (10.9), Darkhan-Uul (10.1), Selenge (8.7), Bayankhongor (8.7), Tuv (8.1), Arkhangai (7.9) aimags and Ulaanbaatar city (8.9).

Scarlet fever

In 2007, a total of 27 cases (0.1 per 10000 population) were reported in Arkhangai (1),Darkhan-Uul (1) Dornogobi (1) and Ulaanbaatar (24), which was lower than, in the previous year by 19 cases or 0.1 percent.

Rubella

In 2007, 6363 cases of rubella (24.4 per 10000 population) were reported in 19 aimags and Ulaanbaatar. The incidence of rubella was higher than the country average (24.4 per 10.000 population) in Dornogobi (118.1), Khentii (99.1), Gobisumber (90.6), Uvurkhangaigai (65.5), Bulgan(43.1), Arkhangai (29.6) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (25.6) city. If divided by age group out of 758 cases of Rubella that occurred in Uvurkhangaigai aimag in 2007: 31.1% were 0-4 years old, 22.1% 5-9 years old, 36.7% - 10-14 years old, 9.1% - 15-19 years old, 0.9% - 20-29 years old.

In 2007, Rubella cases reported 2566 and increased 2514 cases in Ulaanbaatar.

37.3% of all Rubella cases in Ulaanbaatar occurred among children 0-4 years old, 37.9% - 5-9 years old, 14.4% - 10-14 years old, 5.6% - 15-19, 4.8% - among over 20 years old.

5.3 Sexually Transmitted Infections

A total of 12229 cases of 3 different sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were reported and comprised 29.7 percent of all reported communicable diseases, which was lower than in the previous year by 558 cases. Trichomoniasis, gonorrhea and syphilis accounted for 35.7, 37.2, and 27.0 percent of all reported STIs, respectively. The incidence rates of gonorrhea, trichomoniasis decreased and it was 17.4 and 16.7 per 10000 population respectively and syphilis increased by 1 and it was 12.7 per 10000 population in 2007.

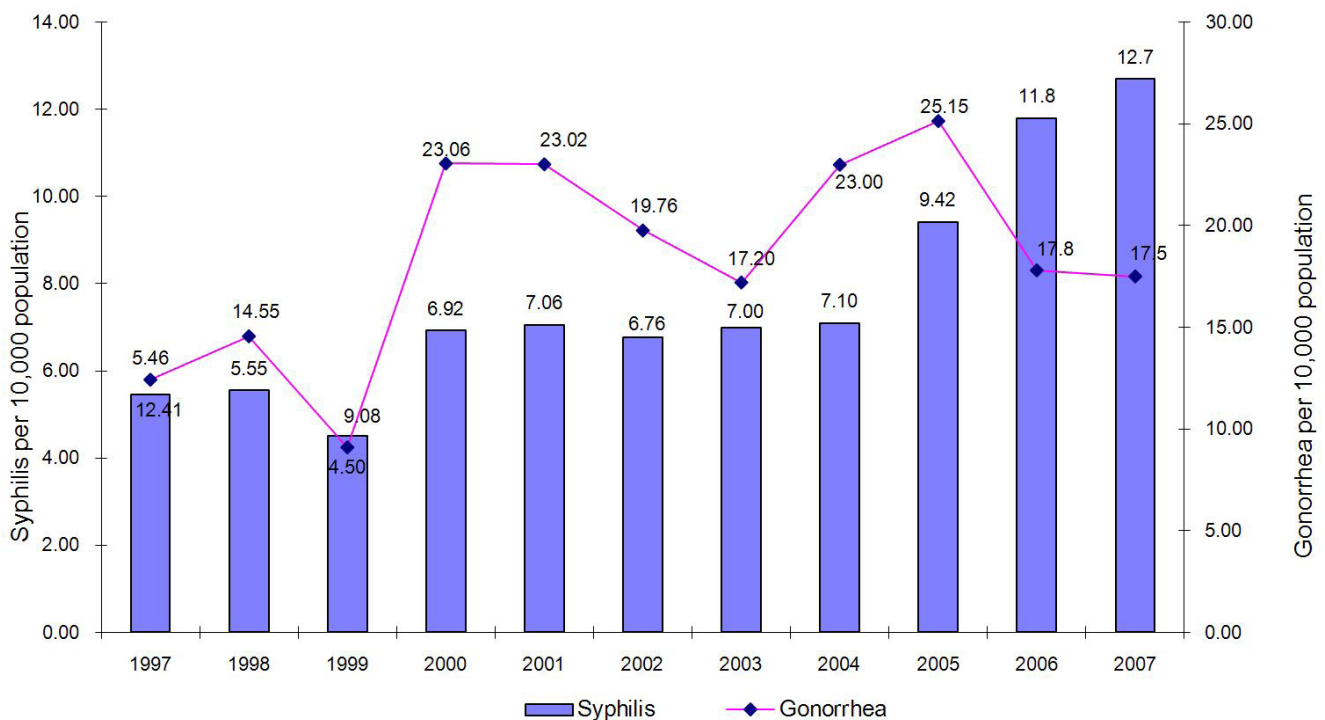
In 2007, a total of 7 cases of congenital syphilis were reported in Mongolia, of them 3 cases (42.8 %) were reported in urban areas and 4 cases (57.1 %) in soums and bags.

As of 2007, a total of 11 cases of HIV have been reported in Ulaanbaatar among the age group of 20-59 years old.

In 2007, out of 56810 health screening conducted among pregnant women, 855 (1.5 %) were with syphilis; 442 (0.8%) were with gonorrhea; 785 (1.4%) were with trichomoniasis.

There are several STI s that are not registered in official data base, including, herpes 95 cases, candidosis 1505 and other 503.

Figure 5.3 Incidence trend of common STIs (1997-2007)

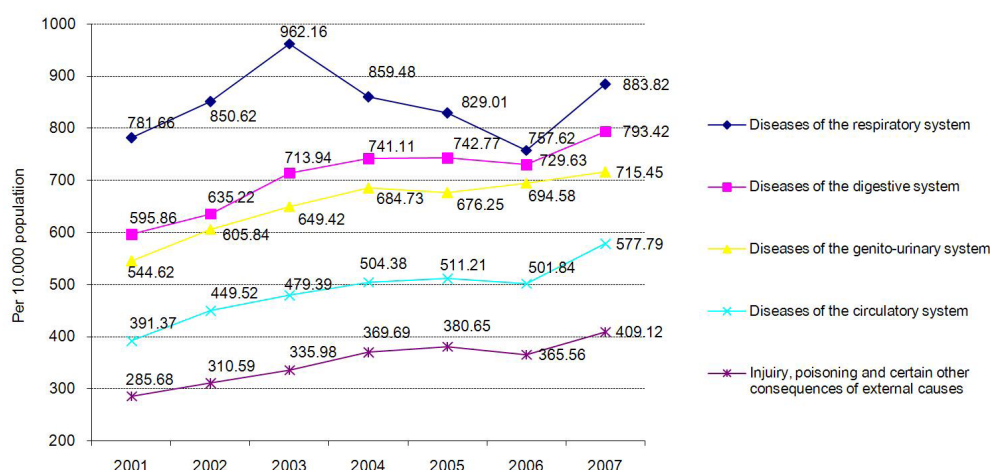


CHAPTER 6.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 Outpatient Morbidity

Due to transitions in surveillance, changes have taken place with regard to population morbidity and mortality rates since 1990. Consequently, circulatory system diseases, now called “life style and behaviour dependent diseases”, cancer, and injuries causing morbidity have become the leading causes of morbidity and mortality.



As of 2007, the rates of diseases of the genito-urinary, circulatory, and digestive systems were 715.45, 577.79 and 793.42 per 10000 population respectively. This is a 25-40 percent increase compared to 2001.

The above-mentioned diseases have been persistently increasing for the last 5 years.

The following were the leading causes of population morbidity in 2006:

- Diseases of the respiratory system - 883.82 per 10,000
- Diseases of the digestive system - 793.42 per 10,000
- Diseases of the genitourinary system - 715.45 per 10,000
- Diseases of the circulatory system - 577.79 per 10,000
- Injuries and poisoning - 409.12 per 10,000

When the incidence of the five leading causes of population morbidity was stratified by the place of residence (urban vs. rural), the overall morbidity was higher in urban settings. However, the incidence rates of four of the leading causes of morbidity (except injuries) were higher in rural areas. For instance, the incidence of diseases of the digestive system was 795.05 per 10.000 in the urban population and 792.37 per 10.000 in the rural population. The respective rates for diseases of the genitourinary system were 570.77 and 707.39. Similarly, the incidence rates of diseases of the circulatory system in urban and rural areas were 563.59 and 586.82, respectively.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity by region are as follows: Western Region - diseases of the respiratory system (873.38), genitourinary system (844.36) and digestive system (715.02); Khangai-gobi Region - diseases of the genitourinary system (893.18), diseases of the respiratory system (938.41), and digestive system (793.10); Central and Eastern Regions respectively - diseases of the respiratory system (1100.06 and 1066.82), diseases of the digestive system (828.83 and 870.34) and diseases of the genitourinary system (751.48 and 613.35)

Table 6.1 Five leading causes of the outpatient morbidity, 2007

<i>Regions</i>	<i>All causes</i>	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	<i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>	<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>
Setting						
Urban	5610.78	729.69	795.05	570.77	563.59	775.40
Rural	4853.12	981.77	792.37	807.39	586.82	176.35
Region						
Western region	4384.30	873.38	715.02	844.36	507.91	110.31
Khangai-Gobi region	5036.58	938.41	793.10	893.18	680.43	173.87
Central region	5002.61	1100.06	828.83	751.48	615.02	226.03
Eastern region	4980.74	1066.82	870.34	613.35	425.32	210.51
Total	5147.53	883.82	793.42	715.45	577.79	409.12

Source: NSO, by region, aimags and the Capital

Western region aimags: Bayan-Ulgii, Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvs, Khovd

Khangai-Gobi region aimags: Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Orkhon

Central region aimags: Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Umnugobi, Selenge, Darkhan-Uul, Tuv, Gobi-sumber

Eastern region aimags: Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Khentii

Compared to other regions, the incidence rates of diseases of the digestive system were highest in the central and eastern regions, rates of diseases of the genitourinary system were highest in the western and central regions, rates of diseases of the circulatory system were highest in the central and Khangai-Gobi regions, and rates of injuries and poisonings were highest in the central and eastern regions.

6.2 Inpatient Morbidity

As of 2007, the following were the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity:

- Diseases of the genitourinary system - 340.82 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the digestive system - 349.30 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the circulatory system - 318.49 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the respiratory system - 328.38 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the nervous system - 168.58 per 10,000 population

There were differences in the leading causes of hospital admissions between urban and rural settings. For instance, the predominant causes of hospitalization in soum and aimag hospitals were diseases of the genitourinary and respiratory systems. In contrast, the residents of Ulaanbaatar were mainly admitted because of diseases of the digestive and circulatory systems.

As of 2007, the 5 leading causes of hospitalization were as follows:

of hospitalized patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 67.8 percent had nephritis; 40.5 percent of patients with diseases of the respiratory system suffered from pneumonia; 25.1 percent of those with diseases of the digestive system had liver problems; and 32.1 percent of patients with diseases of the circulatory system suffered from hypertension.

Nephritis accounted for 55.8 percent of diseases of the genitourinary system in 2001. This percentage increased to 65.4 in 2004 and 67.8 (or an increase of 12 percent) in 2007 compared to 2001.

Pneumonia accounted for 42.7 percent of diseases of the respiratory system in 2001. This percentage went down to 43.2 in 2004 and 40.5 in 2007, a decrease of 2.2 percent compared to 2001.

In 2001, liver problems and cholecystitis accounted for 19.3 and 14.5 percent of diseases of the digestive system, respectively. These figures increased to 25.1 and decreased 13.9 percent in 2007. Meanwhile, appendicitis accounted for 24.3 percent of diseases of the digestive system in 2001. This percentage decreased to 21.4 in 2004 and to 18.6 in 2007. Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 20.3 percent of diseases of the circulatory system in 2001, 25.7 percent in 2004 and 29.3 percent in 2007, a 9 percent increase compared to 2001.

Table 6.2.1 Inpatient morbidity per 10,000 population

Disease classification	Soum population morbidity	Aimag population morbidity	UB population morbidity	Total
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	342.88	274.19	289.66	340.82
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	318.75	313.26	313.07	328.38
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	222.8	395.38	397.26	349.3
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>	300.00	264.41	343.00	318.49
<i>Diseases of the nervous system</i>	91.2	185.54	204.73	168.51
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	40.47	128.54	149.18	105.92
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	39.44	194.85	118.53	103.73
<i>Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	56.71	59.3	92.58	80.97
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	41.72	79.8	69.53	67.67
<i>Mental and behavioural disorders</i>	11.47	71.57	68.35	49.89
<i>Neoplasms</i>	12.4	33.77	76.26	43.31
<i>Diseases of the eye and adnexa</i>	2.08	20.21	49.2	27.67
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i>	13.01	18.99	30.35	21.7
<i>Diseases of the ear and mastoid process</i>	10.67	15.34	21.29	18.76
<i>Other</i>	179.77	550.36	434.18	366.77
<i>All causes</i>	1683.38	2605.53	2657.18	2391.92

Table 6.2.2. Inpatient Morbidity by percentagy 2007

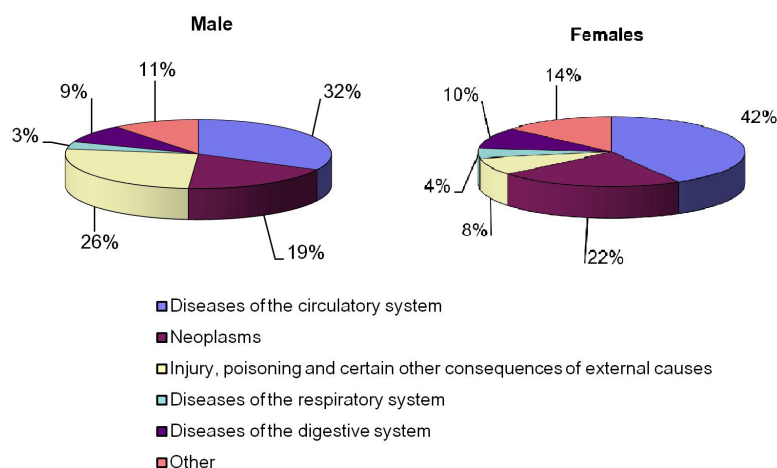
Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of total							
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Diseases of the genitourinary system	Pyelonephritis (N10-N16)	56.70	55.76	59.03	63.14	65.41	69.06	69.70	67.80
Diseases of the respiratory system	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	46.75	42.69	41.01	42.67	43.24	39.83	38.60	40.50
Diseases of the digestive system	Liver diseases (K70.K73.K74.K71-K73.K75-K77)	18.90	19.30	21.52	21.82	23.73	25.66	24.90	25.10
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	26.57	24.33	22.22	22.66	21.43	20.22	19.40	18.60
	Diseases of gallbladder (K80-K81)	14.64	14.50	14.92	16.45	15.84	15.57	15.30	13.97
Diseases of the circulatory system	Hypertensive diseases (I10.I11-I15)	34.66	34.66	34.44	32.64	32.3	31.30	32.60	32.10
	Ishemic heart diseases (I20.I23-I25)	19.19	20.29	20.91	23.46	25.73	26.28	26.30	29.30
Diseases of the nervous system	Disorders of neural radices and plexuses (G50-59)	18.09	19.21	19.71	20.92	20.5	23.40	21.70	22.10
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	11.69	10.78	11.35	12.63	12.99	12.35	12.50	11.70

6.3 Population Mortality

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

The following were the leading causes of population mortality in 2007:

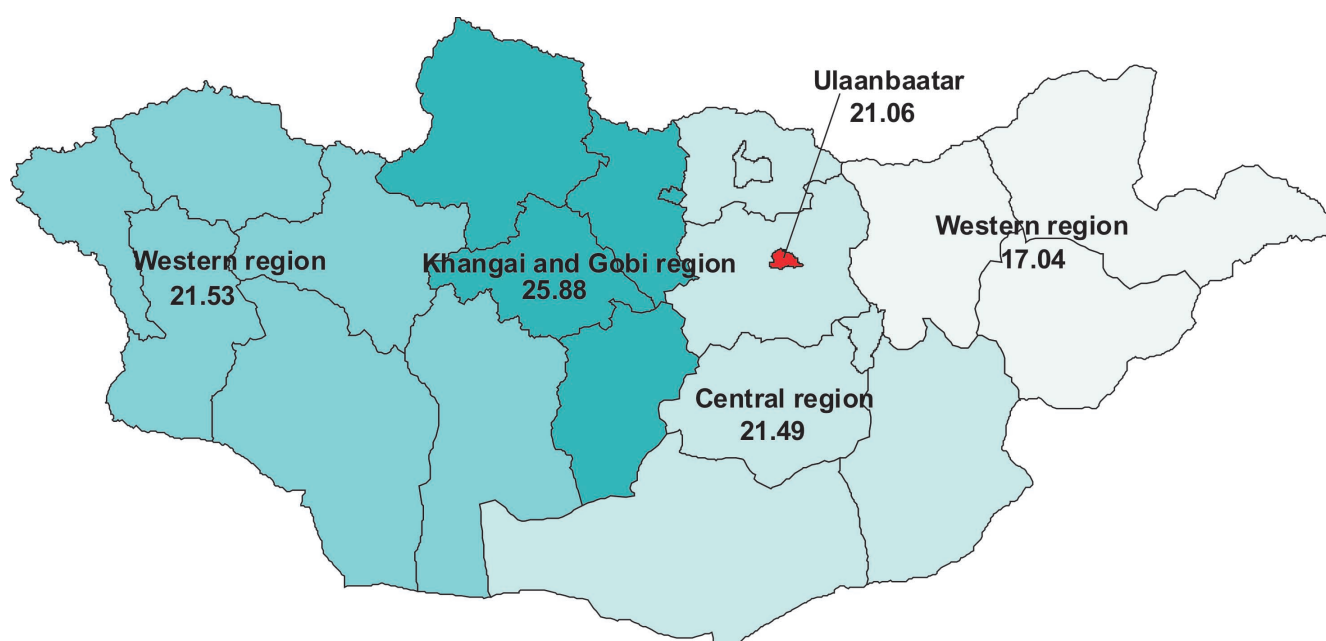
- Diseases of the circulatory system - 21.92 per 10,000 population
- Neoplasms - 12.21 per 10,000 population
- Injuries and poisoning - 11.69 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the digestive system - 5.54 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the respiratory system - 2.34 per 10,000 population

Picture 6.3.1 Leading causes of the mortality by sex, 2007

In 2007, main cause of the mortality included diseases of the circulatory system 36.0%, Neoplasms 20.1%, Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 19.2%. In other words, 5500-6000 people or one in three and 2800-3000 people or one in five die annually because of circulatory diseases, and cancer, trauma, poisoning or other external factors respectively.

Gender-specific mortality rates were 77.36 per 10,000 in males and 45.11 per 10,000 in females. Every year between 5500 and 6000 deaths, or every three deaths, occur due to diseases of the circulatory system. This category of diseases remains the leading cause of population mortality. In 2007 the cardiovascular disease-related mortality rate was 21.92 per 10,000 population, or 25.21 per 10,000 males and 18.80 per 10,000 females. The incidence rate of diseases of the circulatory system as well as the related mortality rates were highest in the central and Khangai-Gobi regions. Neoplasms remain the second leading cause of population mortality in the last 10 years.

Figure 6.3.2 Mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system /by regions/



As of 2007, gender-specific mortality rates were 13.25 per 10,000 males and 9.50 per 10,000 females. The leading types of cancer in males in Mongolia are, in order of importance: liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and prostate. The leading types of cancer in females are liver, cervical, uterine, stomach, esophagus and lung.

In 2007, the overwhelming majority (78.3%) of new cancer cases were diagnosed in late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 67.06 percent of cancer cases survived for less than a year after the diagnosis.

Figure 6.3.3 Leading causes of female cancer mortality, by percentage

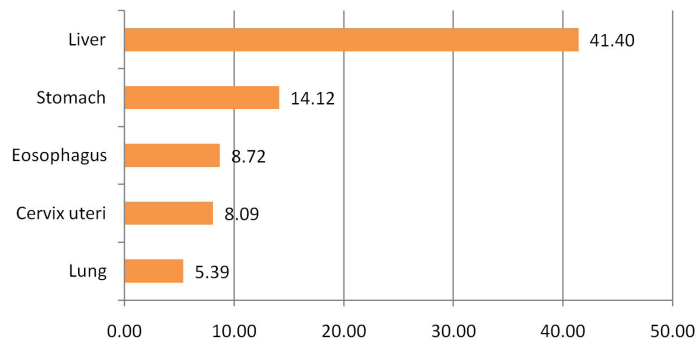
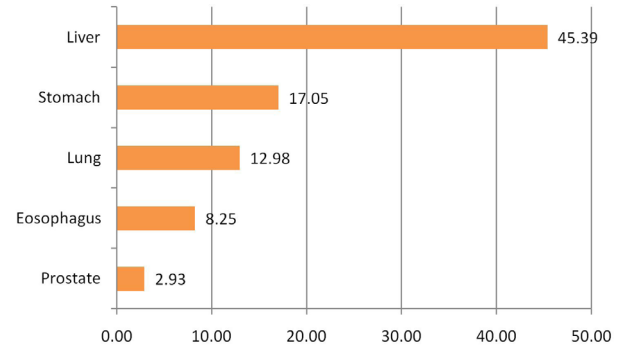
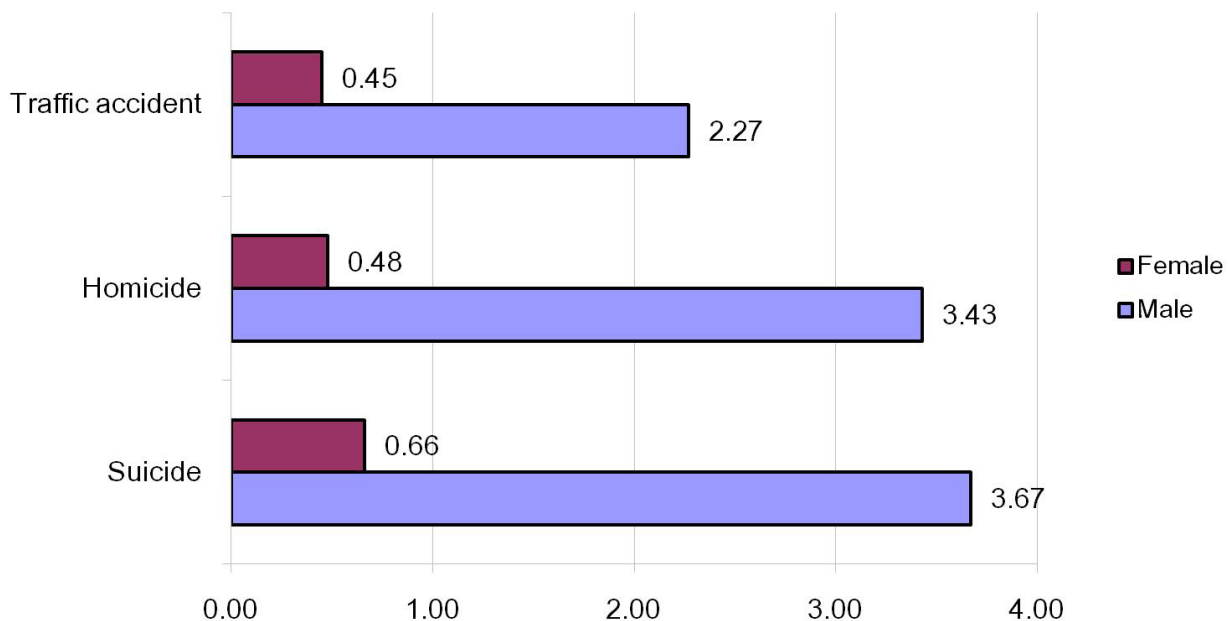


Figure 6.3.4 Leading causes of male cancer mortality, by percentage



Mortality due to injuries and poisoning has increased sharply within the last few years. It was ranked as the fifth leading cause of population mortality in 1990, moved up to fourth place in 1994 and has been ranked third since 2000.

Figure 6.3.5 Consist of Mortality due to injuries and poisoning, per 10 000, in 2007



The mortality rate per 10.000 population was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 per 10000 population in 2000, and it reached 11.69 in 2007 - 1.8 times higher than in 2000.

Mortality due to traffic accidents, suicide and homicide accounted for 18.16, 16.38 and 11.43 percent of injury mortality, respectively. Other types of injuries comprised 48.1 percent of mortality due to injuries.

Figure 6.6. Consist of Mortality due to injuries and poisoning, per 10 000, in 2007 In comparison with women, in 10.000 people suicide rate is higher for men by 7 times, homicide rate by 5 times, traffic accidents rate by 5 times.

CHAPTER 7.

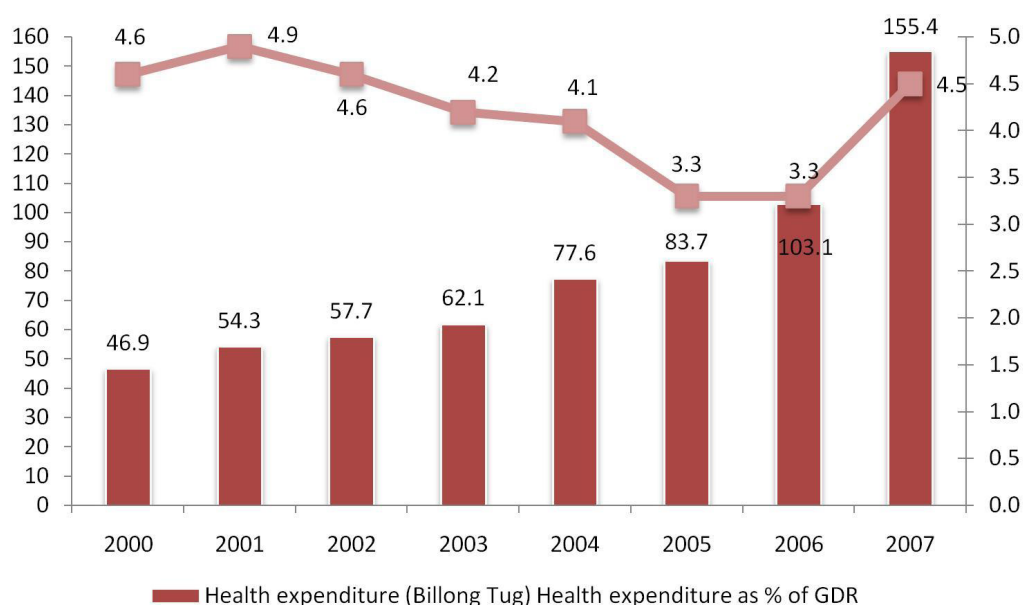
HEALTH FINANCING INDICATORS

7.1 Main health financing indicators:

Health economics and finance indicators were calculated from 2000 to 2007. Total health expenditure (THE) refers to the budget of main financial responsible body, which is Minister for Health, and it is based on the actual expenditure budget between 2000-2007 whereas Health Insurance Fund indicators include information on actual expenditures during the period of 2000-2007.

Due to a rise in economy, there is an increase in GDP, which results in increase of funding for the health sector year by year. For instance, total health expenditure was 46.9 bln Tug in 2000 and it increased by 1.7 times estimating 155.4 bln Tug in 2007. In 2007, anticipated expenditures were planned by 33.6% more than the previous year's actual expenditures (Table 7.1.1).

Figure 7.1.1 Health expenditure as percent of GDP



Source: Ministry of Health, National Statistical Department in 2007

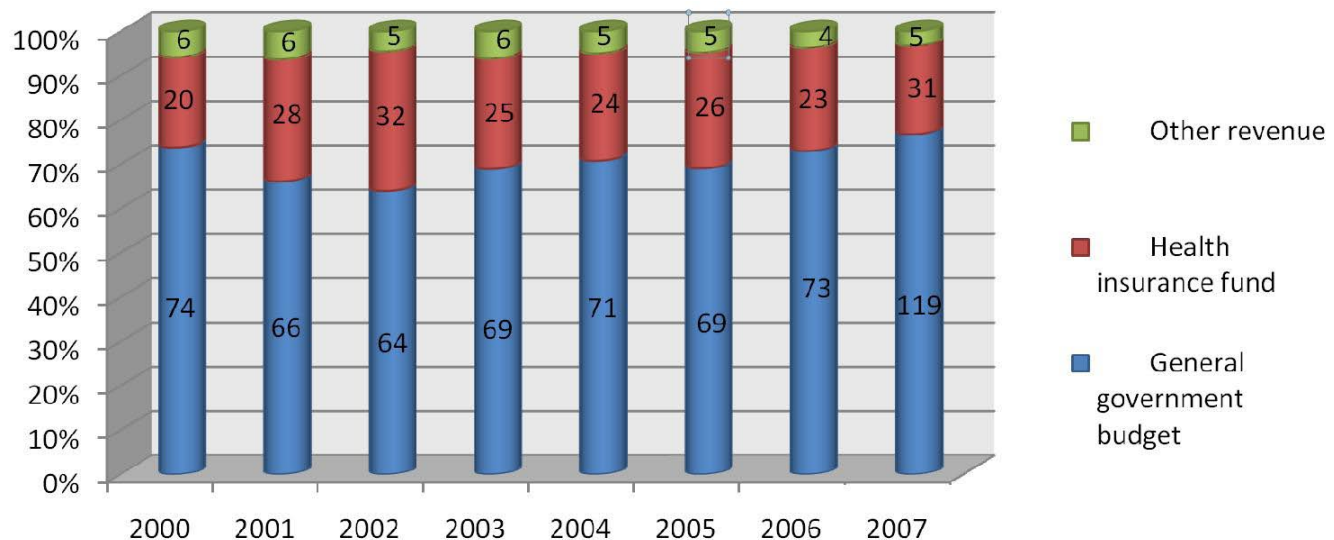
As seen in figure 7.1.1, although the allocation of finance for Health sector has been increasing, its expenditure in GDP, in percentage, has been declining at the time. But in 2007 that percentage had reached highest level over passed 3 years.

As a result of increased funding to the health sector, per capita annual spending was 32.7 thousand Tug in 2005. This is 1.3 times more than per capita spending in 2003 and 1.7 times more than in 2000. As for the planned budget in 2006, per capita expenditure reached upto 40 thousand Tug and followed its increase to 43 thousand Tug per person in 2007. This may demonstrate tendency for further increase as well.

In estimation of the health sector financing, it is normally planned to increase the total amount by approximately 6-8 percent per year, taking the inflation rate into consideration as well as needs. Thus in 2001, the budget was increased by 16 percent, by 25 percent in 2004, by 18 percent in 2005 and by sharp increase of 33.6 percent in 2007.

The Mongolian government decree #147 revised a minimum salary level and salary network of the government employees. In 2006, this resulted in increase of salary fund for health workers by 41 percent, or 10 bln Tg compared with 2005. In 2007 this fund was planned to be increased 30 percent. The actual fund in 2007 was increased by 43.616 bln. Tug, or 46 percent compared with 2006.

Figure 7.1.2 Health expenditure by source of financing (percent)



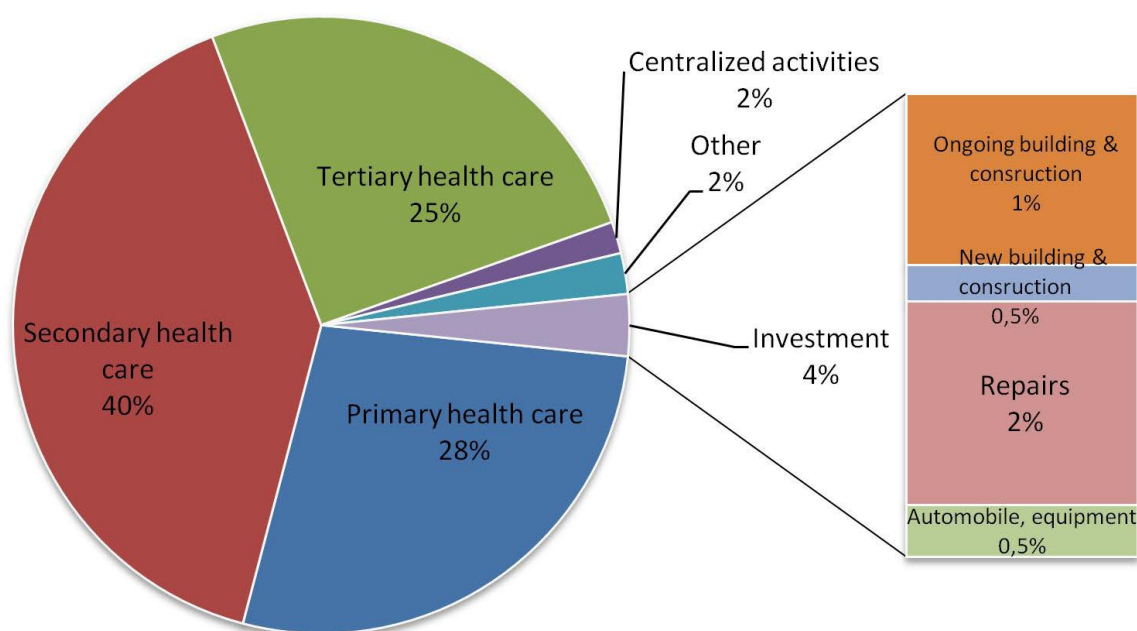
Source: Finance and Economic Department, MOH 2007

Overview of the health sector budget by its main financial source for health expenditures, reveal the government and Health Insurance Fund being major contributors, followed by revenues from fee-for-service payments and non-core activities. (Figure 7.1.2)

In 2007, 76.5 percent of total health sector spending was derived from the General government budget, 20.2 percent from HIF, and 2.9 percent from core and non-core activities. Approximate line item expenditures in 2007 were as follows: 51 percent was allocated for salaries; 12 percent for medicines and drugs; 11 percent for utility costs; 7 percent each for transportation and food expenses; and 16 percent for capital expenses or investment. (Table 7.1.2)

Health expenditures by activities

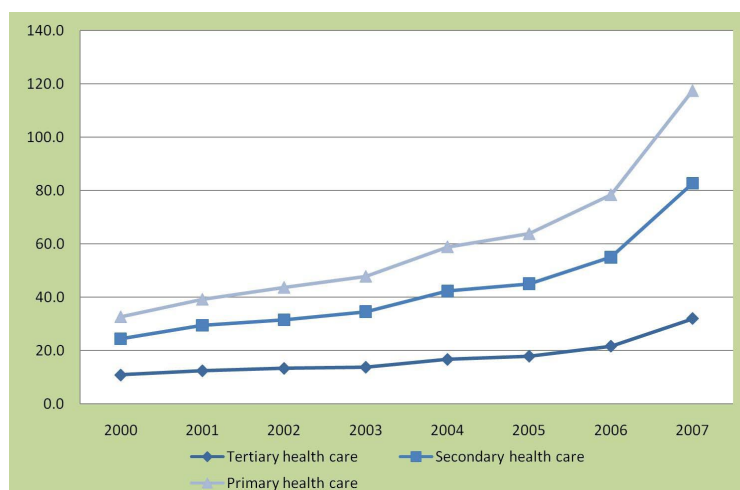
In Mongolia, nearly 70-80 percent of total health spending is devoted to health care and services. In 2007, 80.1 percent of health financing, or 124.3 bln Tug, was allocated to curative care, 2 percent (3 bln) to centralized health care activities, 3.5 percent (5.4 bln) to investment and repairs /buildings/equipment, and the remaining 14.5 percent (22.5 bln) to other expenditures.

Figure 7.1.3 Health expenditures by function (2007)

Source: Finance and Economic Department, MOH 2007

Expenditures by level of care

In 2007, out of 124.3 bln Tg spent for health care, 26.6 percent went to tertiary level care (32 bln Tug), 42.2 percent went to secondary health care (50.7 bln Tug) and 28.8 percent of the total, or 34.7 bln Tug (Table 7.1.3)

Figure 7.1.4 Expenditure by health care level (bln Tug)

Source: Finance and Economic Department, MOH 2007

Figure 7.1.4 shows that THE by health care level has been increasing annually. Considering 2000 as the base year, health care financing for primary health care increased 1.6 times in 2003 and 2.8 times in 2005, financing for secondary health care increased 1.5 times in 2003 and 2.5 times in 2005, and financing for tertiary level care increased 1.3 and 2 times respectively. However in the 2007 the annual rise is improved by 2.5 times and by the end of 2008, the rise change is expected to maintain.

Financing for secondary health care is more than for other levels of health care and it has increased consistently in accordance with the political decision to increase financing for primary health care facilities such as FGPs, soum and inter-soum hospitals.

The amount of money allocated for primary health care facilities has been increasing and gradually exceeded from the allocation to tertiary level facilities since 2004.

Centralized activities and investment

Centralised activities expenditure include health care centralised activities and sport centralised activities expenditures.

In 2007, 16.7 bln Tug was spent on health sector centralized activities, including centralized health care activities and centralized sports activities. Of this 14.3 bln Tug, or 70.3 percent, was spent on centralized health care activities and the rest, 7 bln Tug or 10.1 percent, was spent on centralized sports activities.

In 2007, spending on investment was 10.8 bln Tug which was about 3.5 percent of THE. These funds were used for building up 29 new buildings (3.8 bln), the ongoing construction of 11 buildings (2.7 bln), repairs for 32 health care facilities (1.7 bln), and for vehicles and equipments (2.4 bln Tug)

Table 7.1.1 Investments of the Health sector, 2005-2007 (million tugriks)

<i>Investment</i>	<i>2005 year number</i>	<i>mln.tug</i>	<i>2006 year number</i>	<i>mln.tug</i>	<i>2007 year number</i>	<i>mln.tug</i>
<i>Continuing building</i>	4	1408.8	8	2 350.0	11	2 746.6
<i>New bulding</i>	7	390.0	7	560.0	29	3 856.9
<i>Number of repaired organization</i>	32	1 088.1	35	750.0	97	1 756.5
<i>Innovation of automobile, equipments</i>	-	545.6	-	2 800.0	-	2 486.1
TOTAL		3 432.5		6 460.0		10 846.1

Source: Finance and Economic Department, MOH 2007

Expenditure on investment in health sector was relatively stable at about 3.5 bln Tug during the period of 2003-2005. According to the planned budget, 6.5 bln Tug were to be allocated to health sector investments in 2006. In 2007, 10.8 bln Tug will be allocated to health sector investments.

7.2 Health Insurance

One of the most important parts of health financing policy is to spend the health insurance funds effectively. These funds finance almost 30 percent of total health expenditures. The main reforms of the health sector in 2006 have been amendments to the Health Law¹ and to the Citizen's Health Insurance Law².

1 19 Jan 2006

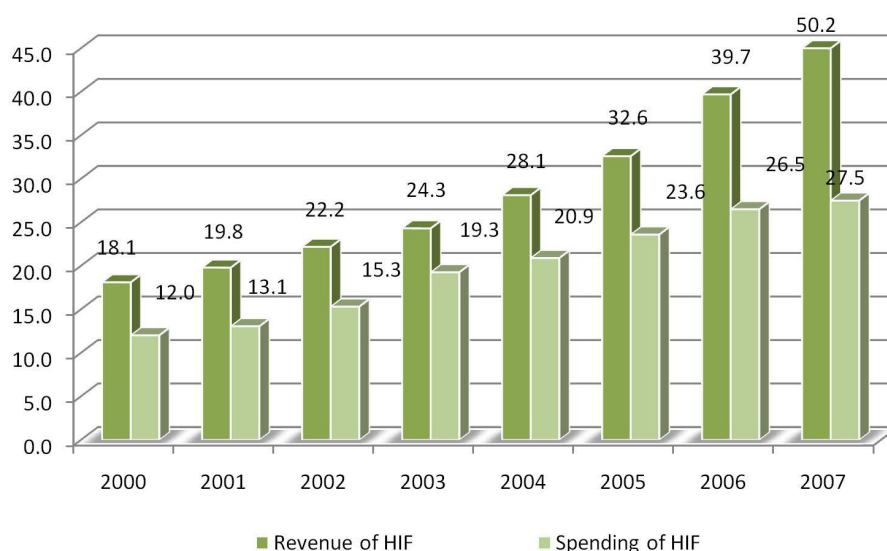
2 20 Jun 2006

These amendments have basically transformed the healthsector's financial policy and classified the financial resources based on type of health care service. In other words, whether the service is funded by funds from the state budget or from the health insurance fund depends on what type of service is being provided. The Ministry of Health has developed related procedures and is working on their implementation. For instance, the state budget finances some parts of the health essentials packages³ while the health insurance fund finances diseases such as Internal system, Nervous system and sense organs, Eye and adnexa, Ear and mastoid process, Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, Non emergency trauma and surgery.

Health insurance fund revenue and spending

The health insurance fund is an independent fund and is one of the 5 social Funds. It provides the payment for insured health care services to insured people, as well as partial coverage for their medications, and operational expenses of the insurance organization and other activities as stated in the law. (Table 7.2.1).

Figure 7.2.1 Revenue and spending⁴ of HIF (bln.tug)

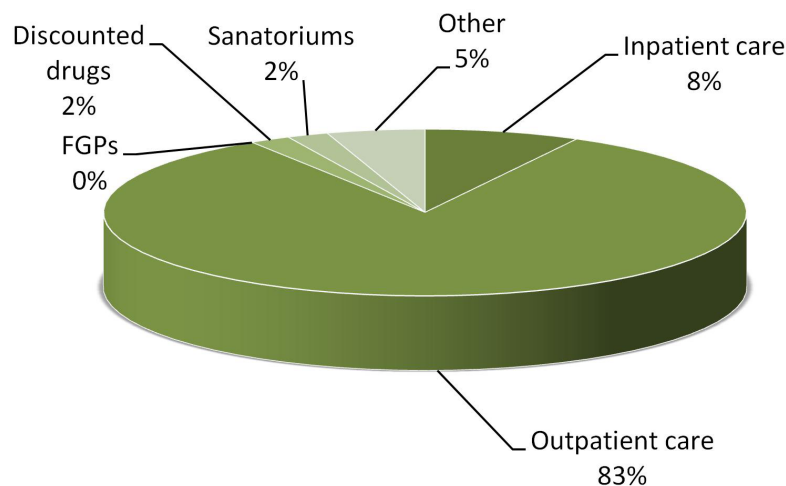


Source: Health Insurance department, SSIGO 2007

Figure 7.2.1 shows that income and spending of HIF is increasing year by year. In 2007, spending by HIF was 27.5 billion Tug and increased 2.4 times in comparison to 2000 and 1.8 times in comparison to 2003. The revenue of HIF was 50.2 billion Tug in 2007. This amount increased 2.5 times since 2000 and 1.9 times since 2003 (Figure 7.2.1)

Income of the insurance fund consists of the health insurance premiums paid by insured individuals, health insurance premiums paid by employers, insurance premiums provided by the state centralized budget for the citizens whose premiums are paid by the state, and other sources. The main reason for the increase in income of 10.5 bln tug in 2007 compared to the previous year was the rise in income insurance premiums paid by employers and is related to increase in salaries. (HID, SSIGO)

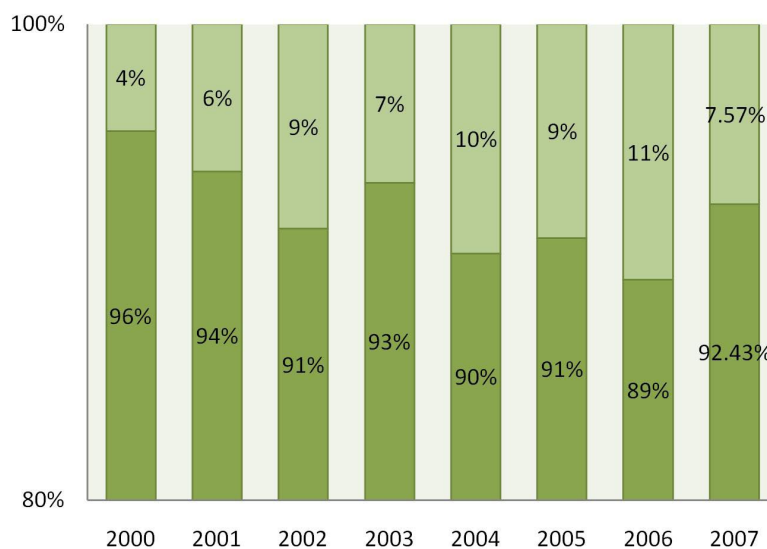
³ Types of health services stated in 281, Health Law

Figure 7.2.2 Spending of Health Insurance Fund by function, 2007

Source: Health Insurance department, SSIGO 2007

Spending of HIF by type of health care delivery in 2007 was as follows: the majority (22.8 bln Tug or 82.3 percent) went to outpatient care; the remainder (2.1 bln Tug or 7.8 percent) went to inpatient care. (Figure 7.2.2)

Insurance coverage is relatively different from year to year. In 2000 it reached a peak at 87.6 percent population coverage, in 2006 it is 74 percent. The trend has especially been on a decline in urban areas. In 2007 insurance coverage was 78.3 percent. In rural areas, it was 74.2 percent which is a decrease on 4.3 percent compared to 2006, when it was 69.9 percent coverage. In contrast, urban coverage increased by 5.3 percent from 2006 and reached 84.5 percent.

Figure 7.2.3 Spending of Health Insurance Fund by sector (percent)

Source: Health Insurance department, SSIGO 2007

Figure 7.2.3 shows that despite the fact that health insurance funds are allocated mostly to the public sector, allocation to the private sector has been slightly increasing each year. Actual spending on the private sector in 2007 was 2.01 bln Tug which was 4.1 times more than the amount of spending in 2000 and 1.5 times more than the amount of spending in 2003.

Appendix

Table 7.1.1 The main indicators of health financing (mln.tug)

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Health expenditure as % of GDP	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
Total health expenditure (mln.tug)	46,860.6	54,281.1	57,662.2	62,067.2	77,571.3	83,725.9	103,138.0	155,400.0
Health expenditure per capita (tug)	19,602.8	22,137.5	23,449.5	24,929.6	30,799.4	32,862.0	40,029.1	43,092.0
Financing resources:								
General government expenditure	34,578.9	35,891.1	36,892.8	42,786.3	54,908.7	57,825.1	75,284.6	118,900.0
Health Insurance Fund	9,553.3	14,970.3	18,173.0	15,474.6	18,798.2	21,897.4	23,999.7	31,400.0
Other	2,728.4	3,419.7	2,596.4	3,806.3	3,864.4	4,003.4	3,853.7	4,500.0

Table 7.1.2 Some expenses, by line items (mln.tug)

line items	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total health expenditure (mln.tug)	46,860.6	54,281.1	57,662.2	62,067.2	77,571.3	83,725.9	103,138.0	29128.9
From this: Salary and wages	13,966.9	15,024.5	17,725.3	17,194.4	22,292.3	24,194.6	34,228.0	63.300.0
Drugs	7,960.4	9,538.2	9,379.7	9,504.0	11,235.9	11,881.4	11,984.7	15.600.0
Food expenses	2,299.8	2,658.8	3,096.6	2,648.8	3,160.6	3,317.7	3,370.7	4.100.0
Utility expenses /heating, water supply, electricity/	7,557.3	8,733.2	9,394.6	8,747.3	9,389.9	10,783.8	13,403.9	14.400.0
Fuel and transportation expenses	1,836.4	1,956.6	1,972.6	1,959.7	2,534.3	3,265.8	3,612.8	4.700.0
Capital expenses	1,399.5	1,162.9	1,929.6	3,168.2	3,576.1	3,432.5	6,460.0	20.700.0

Table 7.1.3

Expenditures by level of care	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Tertiary health care	10,920.0	12,519.1	13,402.4	13,835.7	16,739.3	17,926.9	21,684.0	32,000.0
Secondary health care	13,498.0	16,890.8	18,045.4	20,755.4	25,525.1	27,111.5	33,286.4	50,700.0
Primary health care	8,222.2	9,774.2	12,198.8	13,198.4	16,599.7	18,732.3	23,412.8	34,700.0
Other	14,220.4	15,097.0	14,015.6	14,277.7	18,707.2	19,955.2	24,754.8	2,700.0
Total	46,860.6	54,281.1	57,662.2	62,067.2	77,571.3	83,725.9	103,138.0	120,100.0

Table 7.2.1 Health insurance Fund's indicators (mln.tug)

Spending of HIF	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revenue of HIF	18111.2	19,802.6	22,188.3	24,312.5	28,124.6	32,574.2	39,660.0	50,263.7
Spending of HIF: From it	12024.1	13,057.6	15,320.1	19,264.9	20,901.4	23,581.3	26,528.1	27,542.5
<u>By functions</u>								
Outpatient care	191.7	416.0	607.4	1,097.5	1,115.2	1,766.4	3,339.9	2,154.5
Inpatient care	11,352.7	12,010.7	13,997.6	15,227.5	16,792.6	18,794.0	20,528.5	22,893.4
FGPs	-	-	-	1,608.8	1,828.7	1,987.1	1,045.3	-
Discounted drugs	250.6	378.7	424.5	381.8	526.9	571.1	564.5	564.4
Sanatoriums	229.1	252.2	290.6	342.8	389.1	462.7	558.5	573.0
Others	-	-	-	606.5	248.9	-	491.4	1,357.2
<u>By sector</u>								
Public sector	11,484.5	12,251.3	14,003.7	17,981.7	18,889.6	21,427.3	24,145.4	25,034.3
Private sector	539.6	806.3	1,316.4	1,283.2	2,011.8	2,154.0	2,382.7	2,058.2
Average insurance coverage (percent)	87.6%	81.2%	77.7%	83.0%	85.9%	76.5%	74.0%	78.3%

CHAPTER 8. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM INDICATORS

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAM

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 52 of 2007</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2007-2011</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>This programme's goal lies in reaching the Millennium Development Goals, and supporting sustainable population growth by the means of improving reproductive health, and providing health and services based on reproductive rights and free choice, in an equitable, accessible, high quality and reliable manner</i>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target for 2011</i>
1	<i>Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births</i>	93.0	69.7	89.6	65.0
2	<i>Infant mortality per 1000 live births</i>	20.77	19.8	17.8	18.0
3	<i>Perinatal mortality per 1000 births</i>	28	19.2	16.4	20.0
4	<i>Early antenatal care (percent)</i>	73.0	81.5	83.9	79.0
5	<i>Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy</i>	79.7	82.2	83.7	87.0
6	<i>Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate</i>	45	50.7	52.8	51.0
7	<i>Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes</i>	40		84.1	65.0
8	<i>Percentage of institutional deliveries</i>	98	99.45	99.6	99.7
9	<i>Abortion rate per 1000 live births</i>	200.6	256.1	271.9	160
10	<i>Percentage of women with anaemia detected during pregnancy</i>	13.8	12.1	11.5	10
11	<i>Percent of women receiving active check-up within 42 days after the delivery</i>	74.1	78.9	77.3	80.0
12	<i>Percentage of pregnant women tested for syphilis seropositivity</i>	62.0	60.9	69.3	80.0
13	<i>Adolescent fertility rate (among 15-19 years old women)</i>	7.4	5.6	5.5	6.0
14	<i>Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV infection</i>	46.0		64.2	80.0
15	<i>Number of institutions that collaborate in reproductive health information and advocacy</i>	0		6.0	50+

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 129 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2002-2010</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>To reduce communicable disease morbidity and mortality through effective mobilization of social resources.</i>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
1. Immunization coverage (percent)					
	<i>BCG</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>98.6</i>
	<i>Hepatitis B</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>98.0</i>
	<i>DPT</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>94.8</i>
	<i>Measles</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>98.4</i>
	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>98.7</i>
2. Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases per 10,000 population:					
	<i>Generalized TB in 0-15 year-old children</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
	<i>Hepatitis B</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Pertussis</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Measles</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
3. Laboratory confirmation of lung TB (percent)		<i>69.6</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>76.2</i>
4. Cure rate of new smear-positive cases		<i>83.8</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>83.8</i>
5. Incidence of intestinal infections per 10,000 population					
	<i>Typhoid fever</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>
	<i>Hepatitis B</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>34.2</i>
	<i>Salmonellosis</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>
6. Incidence of brucellosis per 10,000 population		<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>
7. Number of cases of bubonic plague		<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3</i>
8. Incidence of STIs per 10,000 population					
	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.7</i>
	<i>Gonorrhea</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>
	<i>Trichomoniasis</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>
9. Number of cases of congenital syphilis		<i>27.0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>7</i>

NATIONAL INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 156 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2002-2008</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>To reduce disability and mortality due to injuries</i>

<i>No</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target for 2008</i>
1	<i>Incidence of injuries per 10,000 population</i>	380.65	365.56	409.12	205.9
2	<i>Hospital admissions due to injuries (per 10,000 population)</i>	100.72	100.79	105.9	73.3
3	<i>Injury mortality per 10,000 population</i>	110.8	109.5	116.9	57.0

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 246 of 2005</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2006-2013</i>
	<i>I step 2006-2009</i>
	<i>II step 2010-2013</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>Reduce deaths caused by major NCDs through improving control and surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors and through effective health promotion action</i>

<i>No</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Level to reach by 2009</i>	<i>Level to reach by 2013</i>
1	Rate of early detection of cancer				
2	<i>Prevalence of people with 5-year survival rate of the cervical cancer</i>	30.4	33.20%	34	35
3	<i>(by percentage) Prevalence of people with 5-year survival rate of the breast cancer</i>	32.4	38.20%	30	31
4	Death rates of NCDs				
5	<i>Death due to the cardiac infarction (per 10 000)</i>	2.98	3.34	3.5	3.0-3.4
6	<i>Death due to stroke (per 10 000)</i>	9.1	8.91	15.1	12.5-14.0
7	<i>Death due to cancer (per 10 000)</i>	11.24	11.33*	11.8	11.5-11.7

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 59 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2002-2007</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>To reduce the prevalence of mental health and behavioral disorders by upgrading mental health services in the country to complying with to new trends in mental health.</i>

<i>№</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target for 2007</i>
1	<i>Mental and behavioral disorders (per 10,000 population)</i>	77.43	113.8	113.8	112.9	70
2	<i>Existence of integrated mental health database</i>	Non-existent	established	established	established	Will be established
3	<i>Clients receiving primary mental health services as percent of clients of soum hospitals and FGPs</i>	0.13%	0.40%	0.7%	2.9%	10%
4	<i>Number of schools with mental health program</i>	0	205	205	205	At least 90 a year
5	<i>Number of enterprises with more than 50 staff, which implement mental health sub-programs or projects</i>	0	597	597	597	At least 40 a year
6	<i>Ratio of the number of hospital admissions due to mental and behavioral disorders to total morbidity</i>	1.7%	2.3	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%
7	<i>Average length of stay of mental hospital patients</i>	27.5	21.5	28.2	15.8	23.0
8	<i>Percent of FGPs and soum hospitals providing primary mental health services</i>	*	65%	70%	70%	100% for soum hospital and family clinic
9	<i>Percent of soum and family doctors and health workers trained in primary mental health services</i>	30%	*	67%	67%	70%
10	<i>Suicide rate per 100,000 population</i>	17	17.5	17.6	19.1	12

NATIONAL PROGRAM ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPA RESORTS

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm</i>	<i>Resolution # 251 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2003-2010</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>To promote population health status through rational use of natural treatment factors and expansion of spa resort services</i>

<i>No</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target</i>
1	Number of national and regional spa resorts	9	9	10	12	11
2	Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic passports	6.70%	10.00%	10.00%	12.00%	100%
3	Proportion of accredited national spa resorts	9	9	16	21	100%
4	Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic demarcation	20%	20%	35%	38%	100%
5	Number of spa resorts where environmental impact assessment has been performed	3	3	8	12	11
6	Evaluation of the treatment quality of spa resorts	-	developed	developed	developed	Evaluation criteria will be developed and endorsed
7	Assessment of short and long-term outcomes of spa treatment for common diseases	Baseline study conducted		Survey being from 2005	Survey being from 2005	
8	Development and approval of the standard on spa resort structure and performance, and treatment and services	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	
9	Number of accredited sanatoria	7	7	12	14	11
10	Number of spa resorts assessed for exploitation	5	5	5	5	8
11	Revision of the drinking mineral water standard	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Will be revised
12	Number of new scientific studies on spa resorts	6	4	6	10	Number of scientific studies will increase

NATIONAL PROGRAM ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOUM HOSPITALS

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm</i>	<i>Resolution # 89 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2002-2008</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>To strengthen material and human resources of soum hospitals, and to eliminate the discrepancy in health service quality and availability between urban and rural settings</i>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target for 2008</i>
1	<i>Proportion of hospitals meeting the requirements of the standard on soum hospital structure and performance</i>	31%	40%	65%	80%
2	<i>Proportion of soum hospitals with purpose-built premises</i>	36%	70%	70%	70%
3	<i>Proportion of soum hospitals provided with necessary equipment</i>	37%	37%	75%	70%
4	<i>Ambulance park renovation (percent)</i>	48%	78%	80%	At least 50%
5	<i>Proportion of soums with drug revolving funds</i>	88%	70%	97%	97%
6	<i>Proportion of soums with physician</i>	96%	95%	98%	100%
7	<i>Proportion of soum doctors trained on soum hospital structure and performance standard</i>	31%	75%	90%	90%
8	<i>Proportion of soum doctors trained on primary health care standard</i>	52%	70%	85%	90%
9	<i>Proportion of soum doctors receiving professional upgrading training</i>		60%	85%	95%
10	<i>Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (soum average)</i>	93%	69.7%	158.6%	130
11	<i>Percent of home deliveries</i>	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.50%
12	<i>Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (soum average)</i>	20.0%	20.8%	25.7%	27.5
13	<i>Mortality of 1-5 year-olds per 1,000 live births (soum average)</i>	28.0%	26.6%	26.6%	35

NATIONAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE HEALTH TECHNOLOGY

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 264 of 2002</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2003-2008</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>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</i>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Target for 2008</i>
1	<i>Investments in medical equipment</i>		3.6	9.62	6.0	10%
	<i>Expenses on medical equipment maintenance</i>		0.5	0.65	*	3
2	<i>Number of health organizations with LAN</i>	0	6	45	45	25
3	<i>Number of aimags with distance education, counseling and diagnostic services</i>	0	5	9	10	10
4	<i>Number of hospitals with EMR</i>	0	1	0	1	5
5	<i>Proportion of cancer patients diagnosed at stage I</i>	14%	15	18.8	20.3	65%
	<i>Liver cancer</i>			10.0	9.0	
	<i>Lung cancer</i>		7	8.7	9.8	
	<i>Breast cancer</i>		17.8	24.7	31.6	
	<i>Stomach cancer</i>		12.4	14.2	22.3	
	<i>Cervical cancer</i>		38.6	48.1	53.6	
6	<i>Hospital mortality</i>	30.9	23.9	23.8	24.04	27
7	<i>Mortality within 24 hours of hospital admission</i>	20.2	21.8	22.9	23.2	16
8	<i>Post-surgical complications</i>	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.26	0.25
9	<i>Post-surgical mortality</i>	0.56	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.4

NATIONAL IDD CONTROL PROGRAM

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 85 of 2007</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2007-2010</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>The Program aims at to decrease a spread of iodine deficiency up to level below 5%, increasing constant consumption of iodized salt up to level above 95% through raising up a size of domestically produced, high quality and safe iodized salt, supplied to the population, reducing IDD in livestock by increase of domestic production of nourishments.</i>

	<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Current level (2004, 2006)</i>	<i>Level to achieve (2010)</i>	<i>Source of data</i>
1	<i>Percentage of goiter spreads among children aged 7-11</i>	13.8	< 5.0	<i>Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA</i>
2	<i>Iodine content in urine of children aged 7-11, percentage to be below 100mg/L</i>	52.2	< 50.0	<i>Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA</i>
3	<i>TSH in blood of infants, percentage to be above 5 IU</i>	7.1	< 4.0	<i>Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA</i>
4	<i>Percentage of iodized salt consumption at household level</i>	74.4	95	<i>Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA</i>
5	<i>Consumption of food with iodized salt</i>	90	100	<i>Report by Ministry of Food and Agriculture</i>
6	<i>Factories of iodized minerals and fodder/nourishment</i>	2	3	<i>Report by Ministry of Food and Agriculture</i>
7	<i>Percentage of iodine deficiency among livestock</i>	13.2	10	<i>Surveys by University of Agriculture and</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

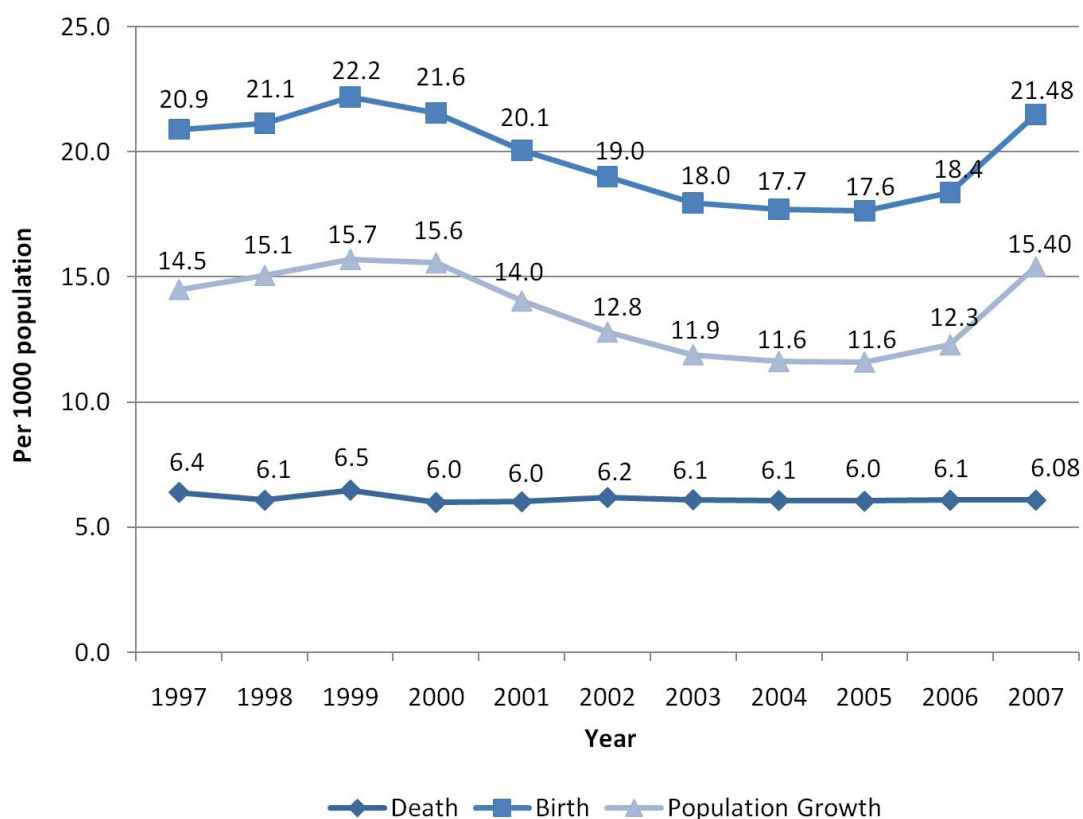
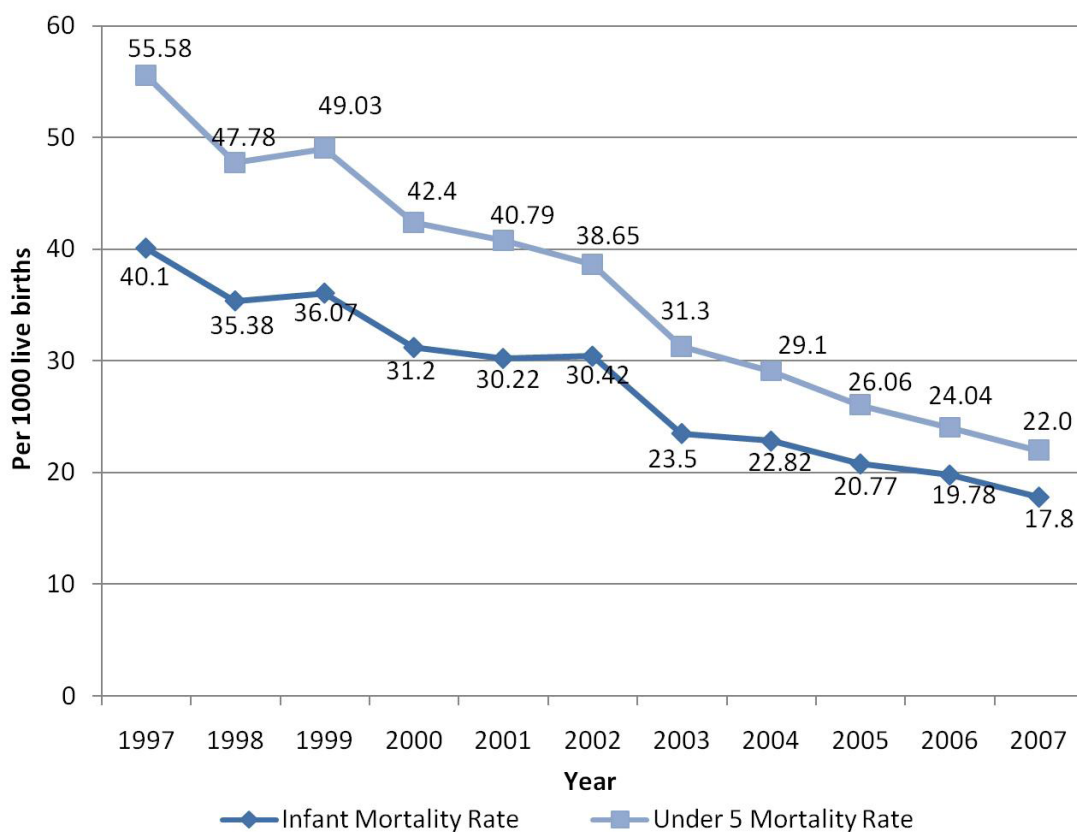
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Details</i>
<i>Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program</i>	<i>Resolution # 245 of 2005</i>
<i>Duration</i>	<i>2006-2015</i>
	<i>The 1st Stage 2006-2010</i>
	<i>The 2nd Stage 2010-2015</i>
<i>Main objective</i>	<i>The aim of the Programme is to decrease the factors adversely affecting the environment and create safe conditions of healthy life and work for the population, by improving the inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation and by facilitate by activities regarding the improvement of environmental health</i>

<i>No</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>Water-born infectious diseases (per 10 000 pop)</i>			
1	<i>Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers</i>	0.06	0.0%	0
2	<i>Other salmonella infections</i>	0.79	0.5%	0.7
3	<i>Shigellosis</i>	8.79	7.3	9.2
4	<i>Acute hepatitis A</i>	20.79	21.7	34.2
<i>II</i>	<i>Inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract</i>			
1	<i>Acute laryngitis and tracheitis</i>	265.9	33.25	40.57
2	<i>Asthma</i>	2.9	14.46	15.8

CHAPTER 9. MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS FOR 2007

Main Health Indicators, 2007

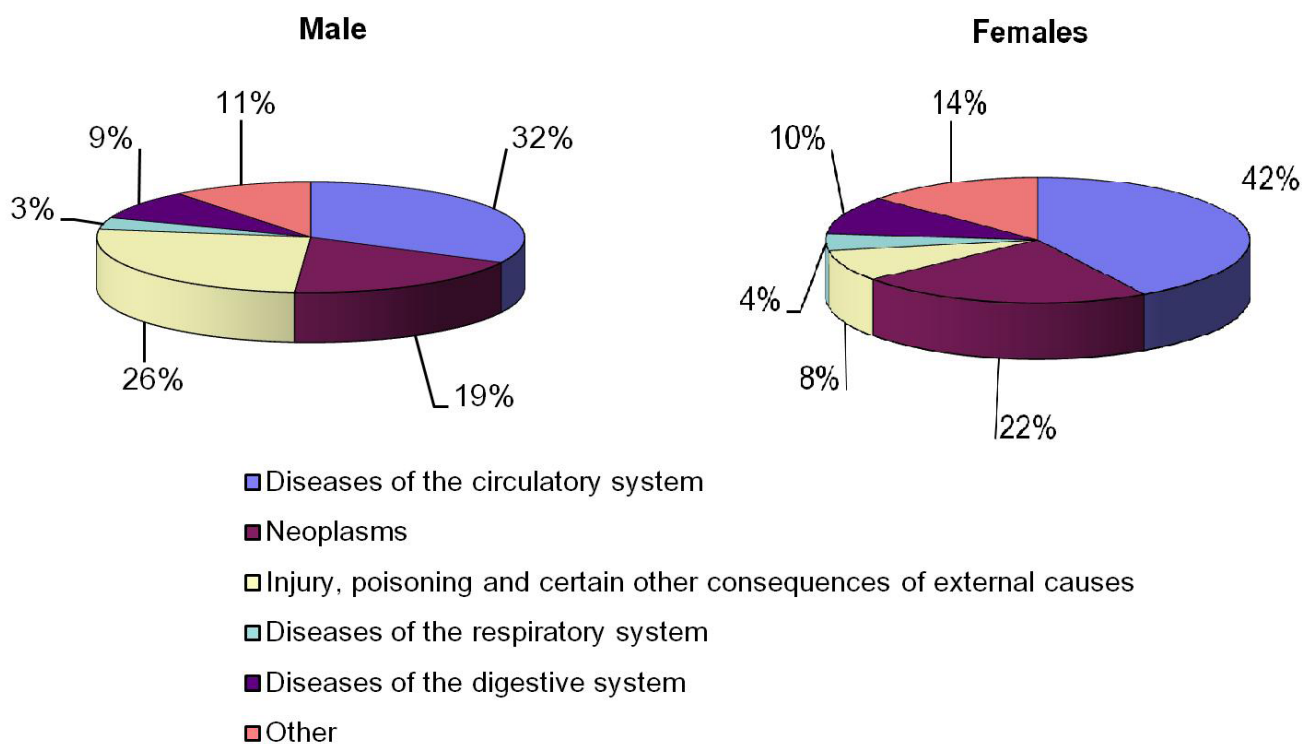
№	Aimag and city	Population, 2006	Per 10,000 population				Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Number of midlevel personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Physicians	Midlevel medical personnels	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate		per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Arkhangai	92833	64.07	14.73	51.23	107.38	156.08	678.70	3.48	4.02	19.44	5.50	13.94	17.81	4.32	20.10
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100810	59.17	14.98	49.15	102.84	169.01	667.69	3.28	4.33	26.58	5.18	21.40	18.50	5.81	26.15
3	Bayankhongor	84192	63.14	13.46	54.94	120.41	158.38	742.92	4.08	4.11	21.11	5.68	15.43	20.87	5.80	23.77
4	Bulgan	60532	60.73	17.80	59.51	128.96	164.67	561.82	3.34	3.34	14.20	5.43	8.78	21.98	5.21	28.08
5	Gobi-Altai	60191	76.69	17.90	76.85	148.29	130.40	558.67	4.29	4.54	19.85	4.84	15.01	30.48	7.99	36.24
6	Gobi-Sumber	12547	93.36	31.88	76.66	154.84	107.11	313.68	2.40	8.91	21.71	4.40	17.31	3.51	5.02	17.54
7	Darkhan-Uul	87568	57.33	24.71	64.35	128.03	174.42	404.62	2.60	6.29	21.72	6.09	15.63	8.15	3.24	10.70
8	Dornogobi	55623	66.72	28.44	57.25	139.77	149.87	351.66	2.01	6.42	20.80	5.06	15.74	22.99	5.89	25.64
9	Dornod	72899	65.34	18.02	53.10	118.17	153.05	555.09	2.95	4.43	19.91	6.44	13.47	18.86	6.33	26.94
10	Dundgobi	48756	71.14	17.89	55.29	121.34	140.57	559.08	3.09	4.18	18.17	5.12	13.05	14.49	3.41	15.61
11	Zavkhan	81131	88.18	14.26	62.20	127.67	113.40	701.46	4.36	5.29	19.59	5.69	13.90	19.39	5.30	23.92
12	Orkhon	80091	47.35	28.78	55.15	114.88	211.19	347.49	1.92	7.21	21.50	5.86	15.64	16.07	5.18	17.68
13	Uvurkhangaigai	115669	57.00	16.57	46.99	97.98	175.43	603.41	2.84	3.56	22.07	5.46	16.61	28.37	7.59	31.25
14	Umnugobi	46901	63.65	20.29	55.96	112.13	157.12	492.85	2.76	5.47	19.39	5.64	13.75	21.95	6.11	27.44
15	Sukhbaatar	55132	61.35	20.00	56.39	124.60	163.00	499.88	2.82	4.39	18.00	6.29	11.72	19.98	5.82	27.34
16	Selenge	100537	71.49	19.05	52.44	108.71	139.89	524.97	2.75	4.38	16.62	5.38	11.24	9.22	2.97	14.48
17	Tuv	85947	57.20	14.89	50.99	110.89	174.84	671.55	3.42	3.17	8.63	4.38	4.25	5.22	0.86	7.83
18	Uvs	80416	67.59	17.05	59.25	118.24	147.96	586.44	3.47	4.51	22.30	5.51	16.79	35.12	8.52	40.13
19	Khovd	88548	62.72	14.11	52.47	101.74	159.43	708.73	3.72	3.89	22.18	4.31	17.87	18.81	5.20	23.27
20	Khuvsgul	122390	59.09	13.94	50.01	98.56	169.25	717.33	3.59	4.42	20.37	6.61	13.75	29.53	7.86	33.92
21	Khentii	71268	64.22	20.58	61.30	137.78	155.72	485.93	2.98	4.02	19.03	5.63	13.40	17.64	4.32	20.71
22	Aimag average	1603981	63.78	18.09	55.61	116.36	156.79	552.82	3.07	4.60	19.80	5.52	14.29	20.28	5.52	24.65
23	Ulaanbaatar	1031188	78.55	44.45	62.93	167.28	127.30	225.00	1.42	7.83	24.13	6.98	17.16	14.67	5.46	18.76
24	Country average	2635169	69.52	28.33	58.46	136.14	143.84	352.98	2.06	5.85	21.48	6.08	15.40	17.82	5.50	22.07

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth, 1997-2007**Infant and Under 5 Mortality, 1997-2007**

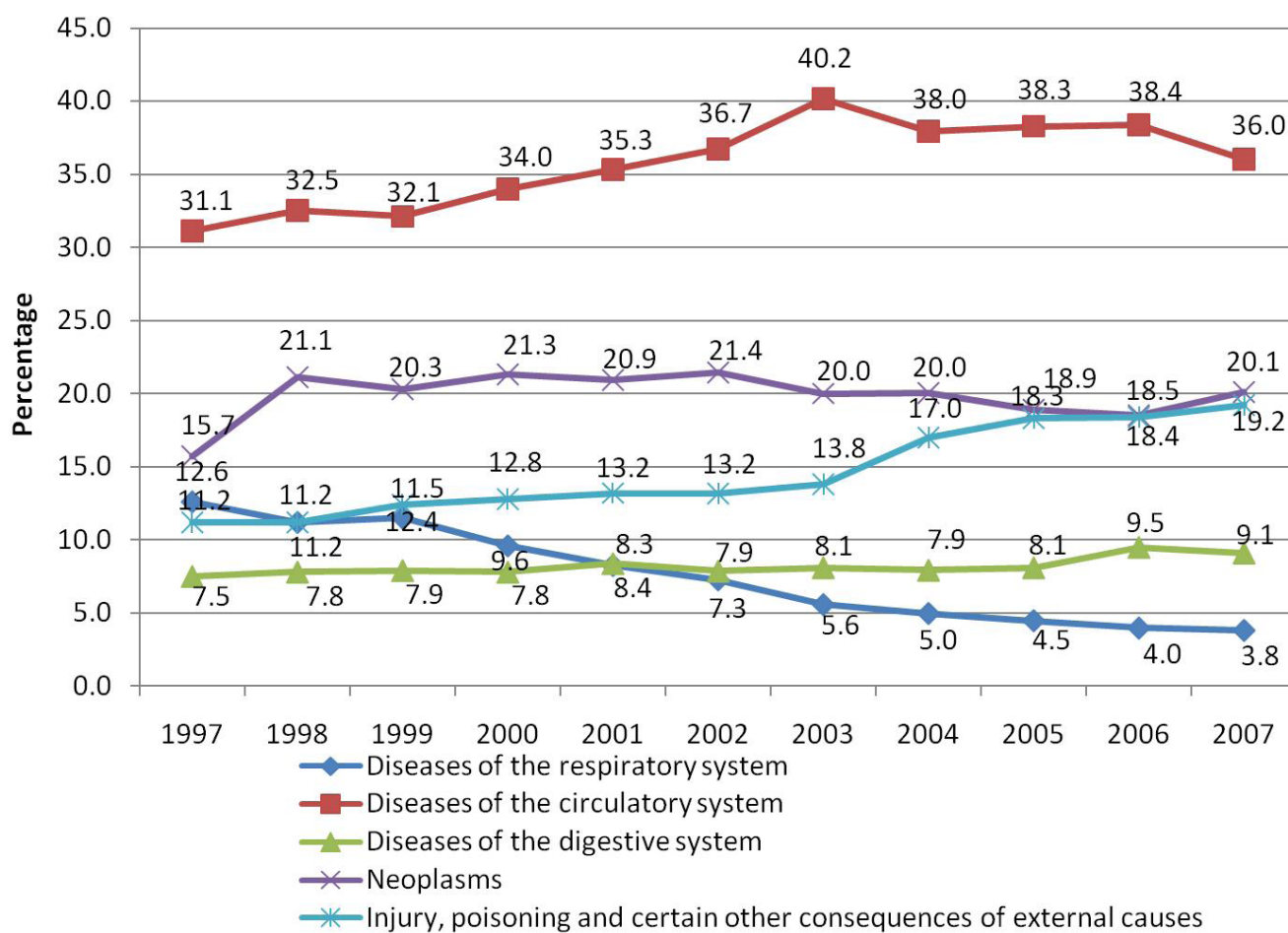
Deaths by Causes and Sex, 2007

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>	5677	21.92	3182	25.21	2495	18.80
<i>Neoplasms</i>	3162	12.21	1817	14.40	1345	10.13
<i>Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes</i>	3028	11.69	2547	20.18	481	3.62
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	1435	5.54	844	6.69	591	4.45
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	605	2.34	339	2.69	266	2.00
<i>Certain infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	371	1.43	248	1.96	123	0.93
<i>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period</i>	494	1.91	291	2.31	203	1.53
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system</i>	275	1.06	150	1.19	125	0.94
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</i>	272	1.05	161	1.28	111	0.84
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities</i>	169	0.65	81	0.64	88	0.66
<i>Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified</i>	54	0.21	16	0.13	38	0.29
<i>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i>	92	0.36	44	0.35	48	0.36
<i>Mental and behavioural disorders</i>	25	0.10	14	0.11	11	0.08
<i>Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</i>	32	0.12	-	0.00	32	0.24
<i>Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms</i>	21	0.08	10	0.08	11	0.08
<i>Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	25	0.10	13	0.10	12	0.09
<i>Diseases of the eye and adnexa</i>	1	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	14	0.05	6	0.05	8	0.06
Total	15752	60.83	9764	77.36	5988	45.11

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2007



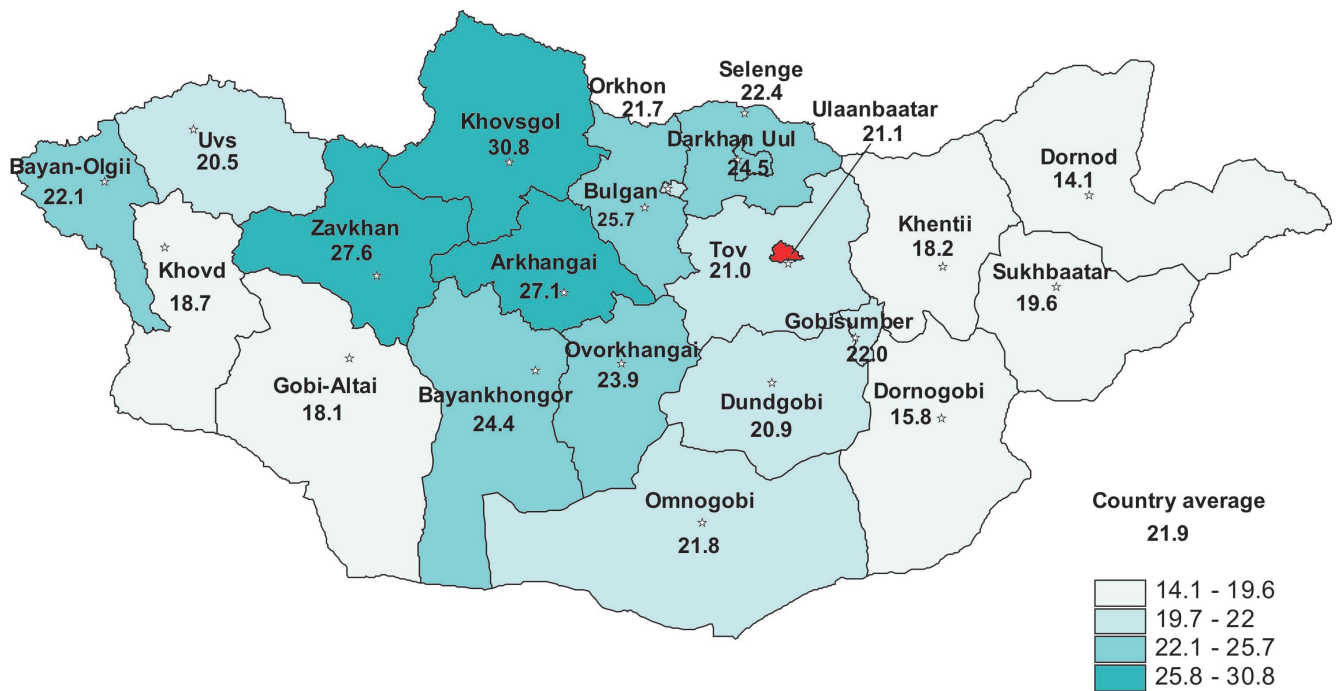
Five Leading Causes of Death 1997-2007



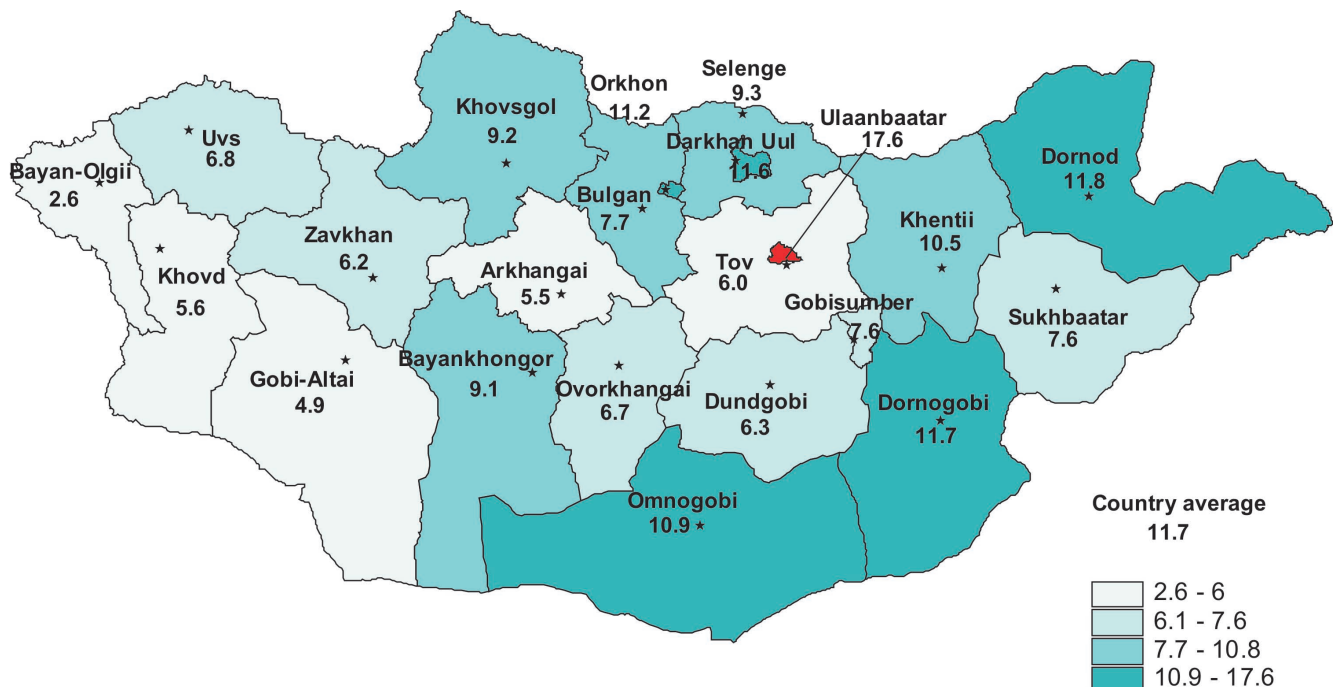
Five Leading Causes of Death (by aimag), 2007

№	Aimag, city	per 10000 population				
		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	27.12	12.50	5.47	4.13	1.34
2	Bayan-Ulgii	22.15	7.28	2.64	8.12	6.12
3	Bayankhongor	24.35	9.18	9.06	5.14	2.20
4	Bulgan	25.65	10.64	7.68	4.01	1.57
5	Gobi-Altai	18.06	14.45	4.93	1.64	2.79
6	Gobi-Sumber	22.01	5.31	7.59	2.28	2.28
7	Darkhan-Uul	24.49	10.02	11.58	6.01	1.78
8	Dornogobi	15.80	8.55	11.71	5.20	1.49
9	Dornod	14.12	16.94	11.83	9.55	3.76
10	Dundgobi	20.94	14.23	6.30	2.85	1.22
11	Zavkhan	27.63	9.71	6.18	4.79	2.14
12	Orkhon	21.67	12.50	11.24	5.85	0.92
13	Uvurkhangai	23.95	8.83	6.74	4.46	2.46
14	Umnugobi	21.79	7.48	10.89	7.05	1.92
15	Sukhbaatar	19.62	20.20	7.62	4.57	3.05
16	Selenge	22.44	10.62	9.31	4.16	1.86
17	Tuv	20.98	9.93	5.98	3.38	0.68
18	Uvs	20.54	13.57	6.85	1.87	5.85
19	Khovd	18.74	7.28	5.62	3.42	2.54
20	Khuvsgul	30.80	10.78	9.16	5.03	3.32
21	Khentii	18.24	6.71	10.51	10.22	5.25
22	Aimag average	22.47	10.78	7.95	5.05	2.67
23	Ulaanbaatar	21.06	14.46	17.58	6.31	1.82
24	Country average	21.92	12.21	11.69	5.54	2.34

Deaths of the Circulatory System per 10000 population, 2007



Death Injury-Poisoning and Certain other Consequences of External Causes per 10000 population, 2007








Causes of Infant and Under 5 Deaths, 2007

<i>Diseases group according to ICD-10</i>	<i>0-1 age</i>		<i>under 5</i>	
	<i>Abs. number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Abs. number</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period</i>	494	49.7	494	40.1
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	190	19.1	263	21.4
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	44	4.4	72	5.8
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities</i>	123	12.4	139	11.3
<i>Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes</i>	75	7.5	147	11.9
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</i>	42	4.2	62	5.0
<i>Certain infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	17	1.7	34	2.8
<i>Other</i>	9	0.9	20	1.6
Total	994	100.0	1231	100.0

Causes of Infant Mortality, 2003-2007

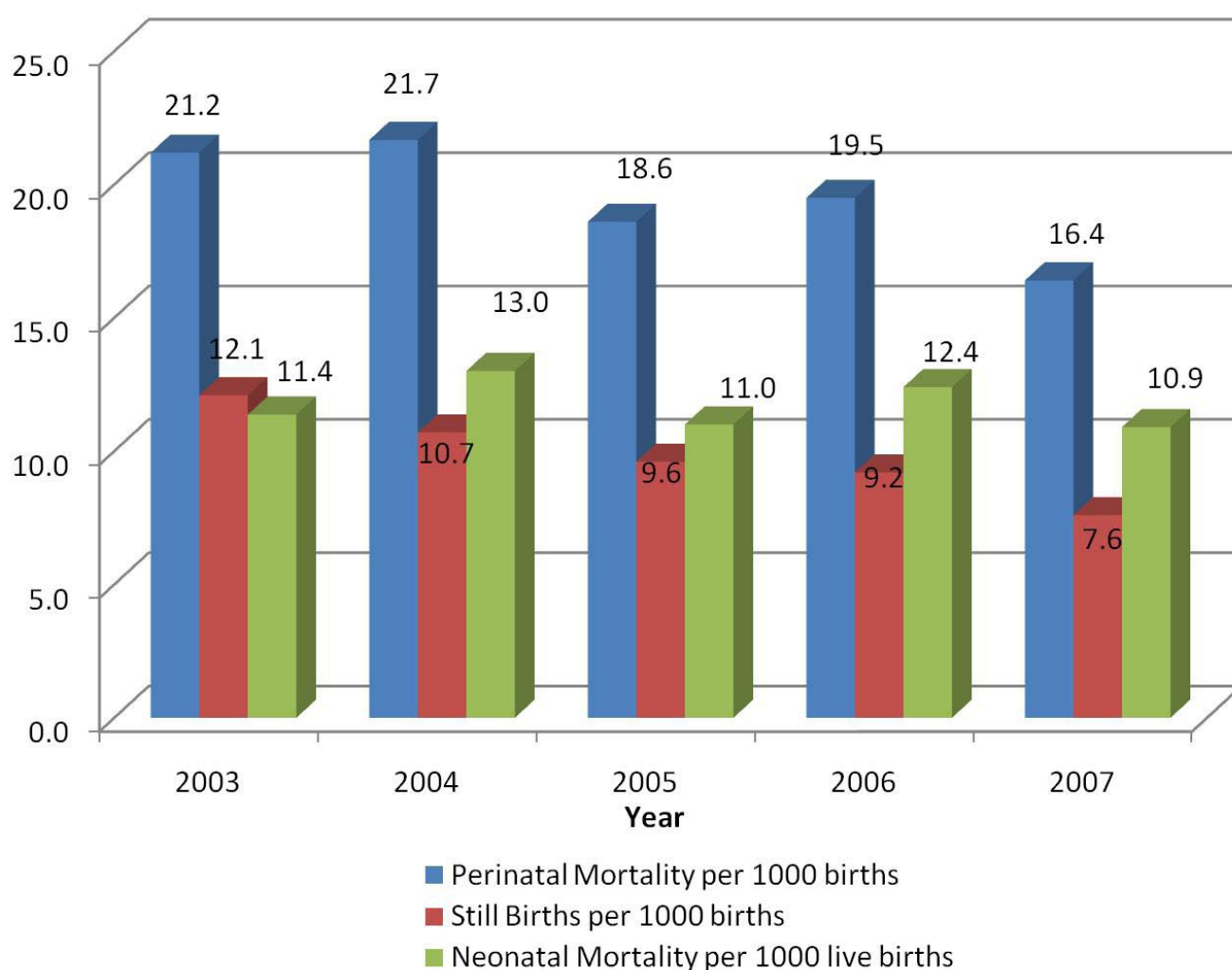
Causes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period</i>	39.3	46.5	48.2	51.0	49.7
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	29.7	27.1	26.2	17.2	19.1
<i>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities</i>	7.9	8.9	9.7	12.3	12.4
<i>Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes</i>	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.5
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	9.8	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.4
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</i>	3.6	2.3	2.3	5.5	4.2
<i>Certain infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7

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

Infant Mortality, 2007

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<i>Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births</i>	<i>8.8</i>
<i>Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births</i>	<i>10.9</i>
<i>Still births rate per 1000 births</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births</i>	<i>16.4</i>

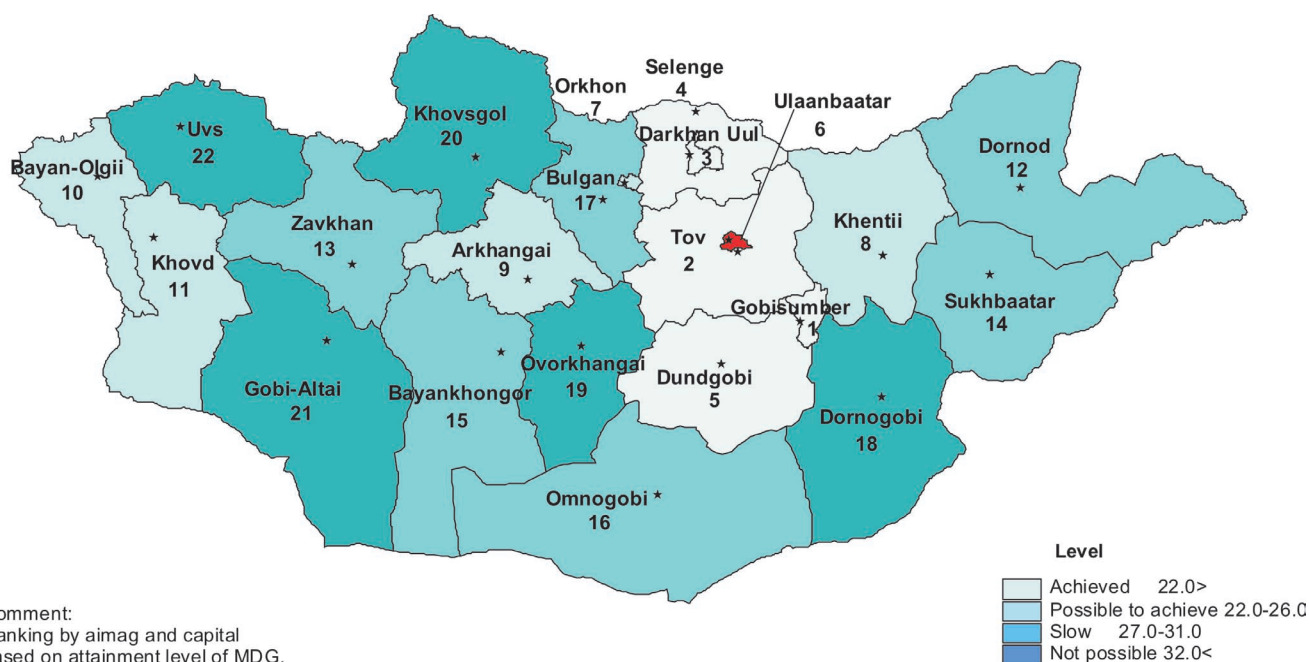
Infant Mortality, 2003-2007



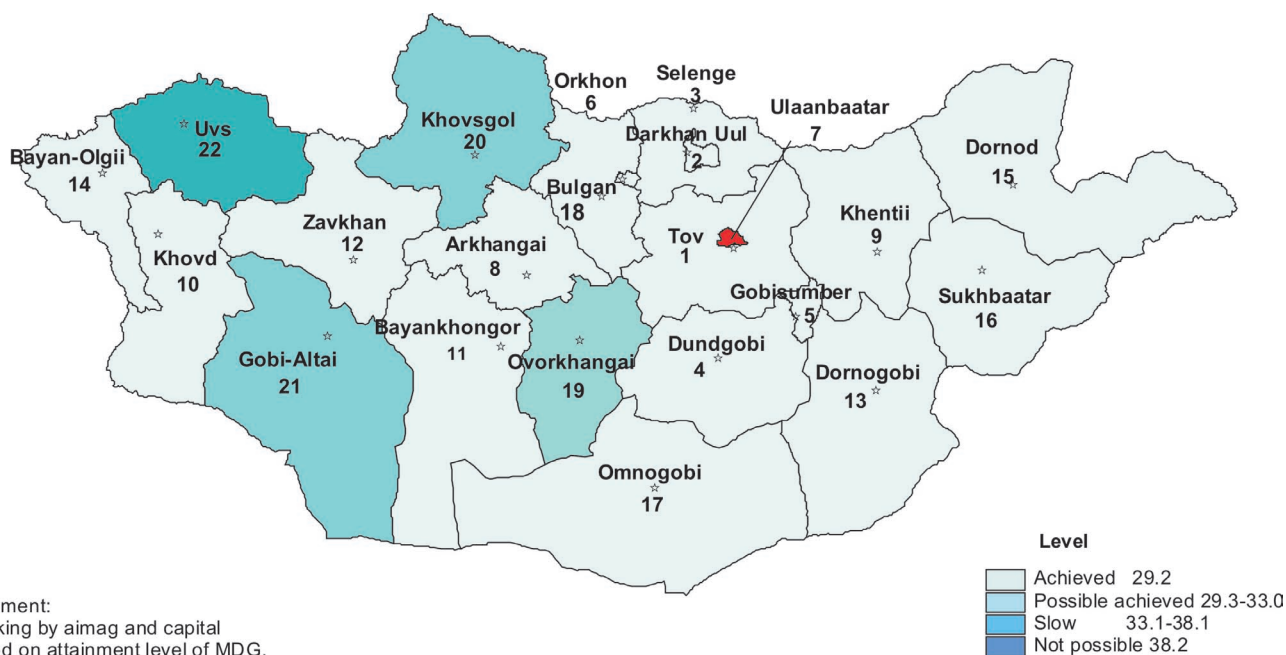
Infant Mortality, 2007

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
	ᠯ	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	15.9	10.2	8.0	5.7	2.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	36.0	27.8	10.5	8.4	2.0
3	Bayankhongor	18.4	6.9	13.9	11.6	2.3
4	Bulgan	20.6	8.5	15.9	12.2	3.7
5	Gobi-Altai	20.5	4.9	18.1	15.7	2.5
6	Gobi-Sumber	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3.1	1.0	4.1	2.0	2.0
8	Dornogobi	20.2	5.3	17.7	15.0	2.7
9	Dornod	15.4	6.0	10.1	9.4	0.7
10	Dundgobi	11.1	5.5	6.7	5.6	1.1
11	Zavkhan	19.2	8.3	12.3	11.0	1.3
12	Orkhon	21.2	11.1	11.2	10.2	1.1
13	Uvurkhangai	22.9	6.5	18.9	16.4	2.5
14	Umnugobi	12.0	4.4	14.3	7.7	6.6
15	Sukhbaatar	13.6	4.2	9.5	9.5	0.0
16	Selenge	11.8	7.2	5.9	4.6	1.3
17	Tuv	10.4	6.5	3.9	3.9	0.0
18	Uvs	24.2	12.1	15.6	12.3	3.3
19	Khovd	13.3	4.9	9.4	8.4	1.0
20	Khuvsgul	20.9	12.2	10.8	8.8	2.0
21	Khentii	13.7	9.1	5.4	4.6	0.8
22	Aimag average	18.2	9.0	11.2	9.2	1.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.1	5.8	10.7	8.3	2.3
24	Country average	16.4	7.6	10.9	8.8	2.1

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births), 2007



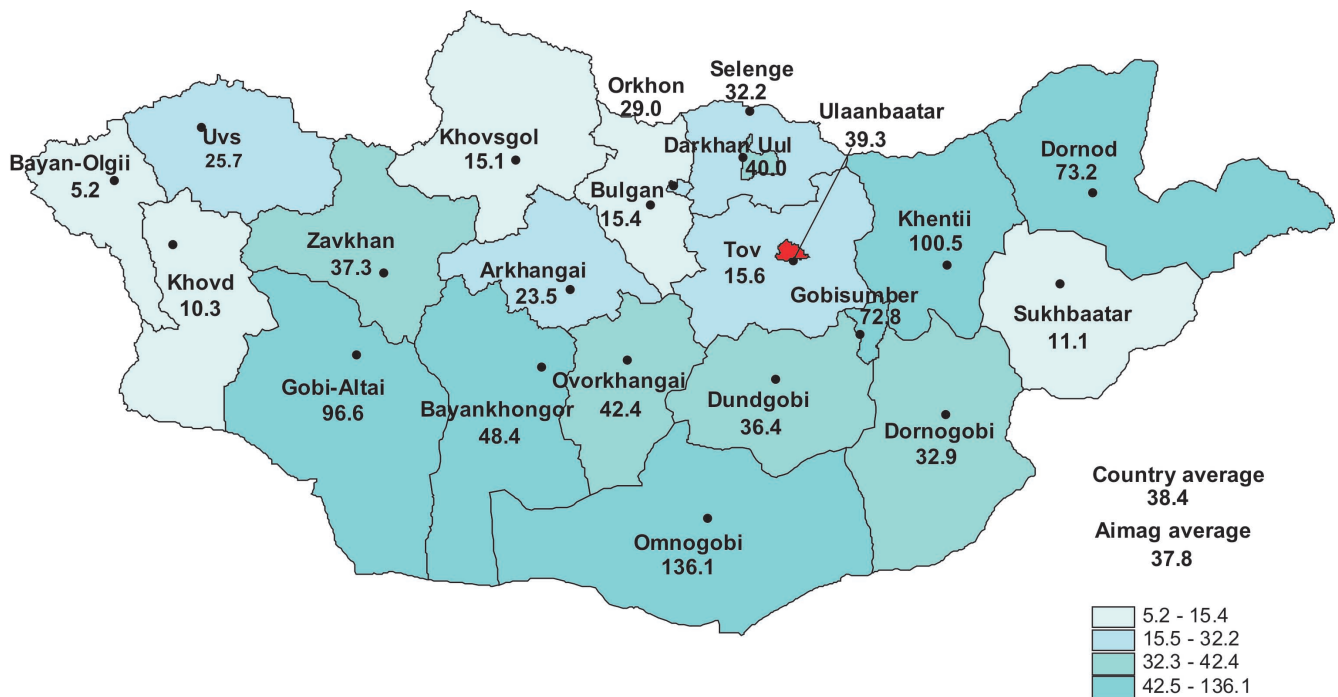
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live Births), 2007



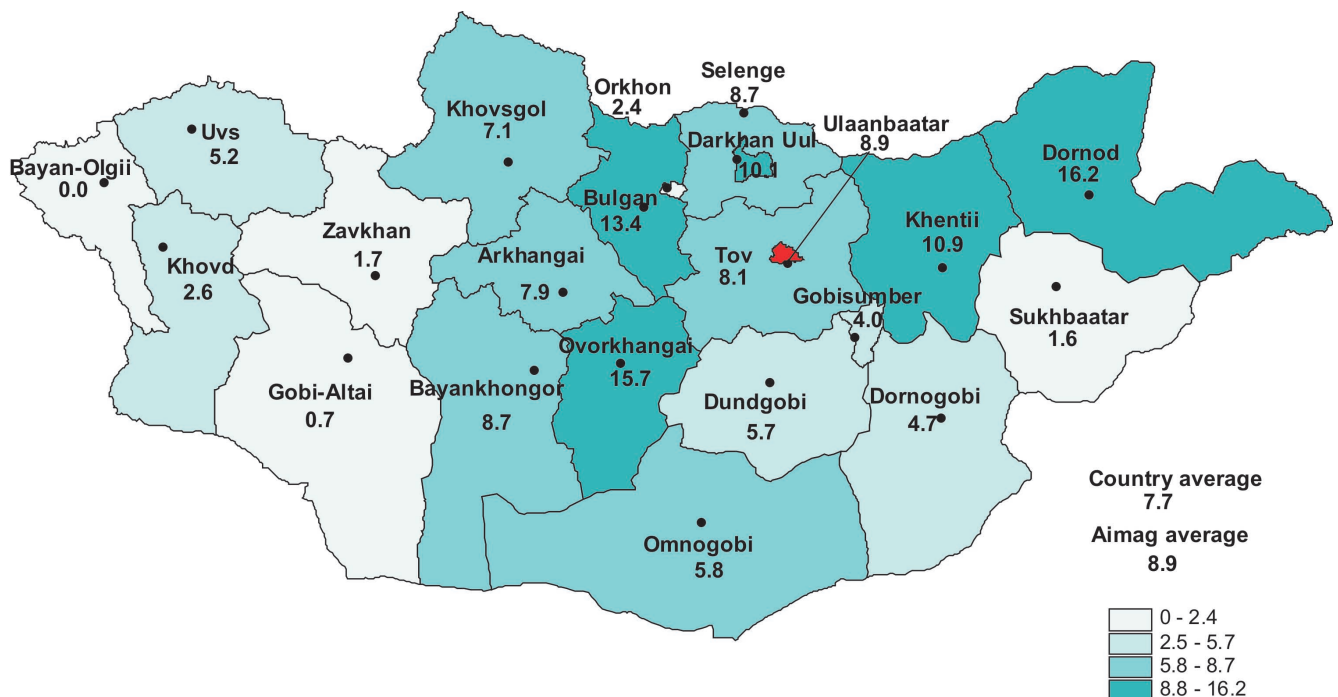
**Registered Reportable Infectious Diseases, per 10000
population (2002-2007)**

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10000 population					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers</i>	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.00
<i>Salmonella infections</i>	1.05	0.77	0.79	0.51	0.55	0.70
<i>Shigellosis</i>	8.96	8.25	8.79	7.24	7.32	9.20
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	15.03	15.51	17.44	17.38	18.69	16.70
<i>Plague</i>	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Anthrax</i>	0.07	0.00	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.10
<i>Brucellosis</i>	2.65	3.09	2.52	3.30	2.13	1.60
<i>Scarlet fever</i>	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.25	0.18	0.10
<i>Meningococcal infection</i>	0.86	0.49	0.28	0.32	0.25	0.60
<i>Varicella</i>	4.99	6.02	5.09	4.42	5.56	7.70
<i>Measles</i>	4.90	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10
<i>Rubella</i>	0.60	0.05	0.14	0.02	4.81	24.40
<i>Viral hepatitis</i>	39.30	19.79	24.47	25.15	26.20	38.40
<i>Viral hepatitis A</i>	36.19	16.28	20.79	21.02	21.82	34.20
<i>Viral hepatitis B</i>	2.68	2.96	3.10	3.42	3.70	3.50
<i>Viral hepatitis C</i>	0.39	0.52	0.56	0.65	0.63	0.60
<i>Mumps</i>	6.75	1.85	1.66	6.65	19.86	3.70
<i>Mycoses</i>	2.58	4.08	4.30	*	4.24	4.44
<i>Scabies</i>	1.39	1.16	1.91	*	*	14.67
<i>Syphilis</i>	6.76	6.97	7.05	9.42	11.81	12.77
<i>Gonococcal infection</i>	19.76	17.22	22.71	25.15	17.76	17.59
<i>Trichomoniasis</i>	36.24	23.85	24.54	25.88	20.48	16.86

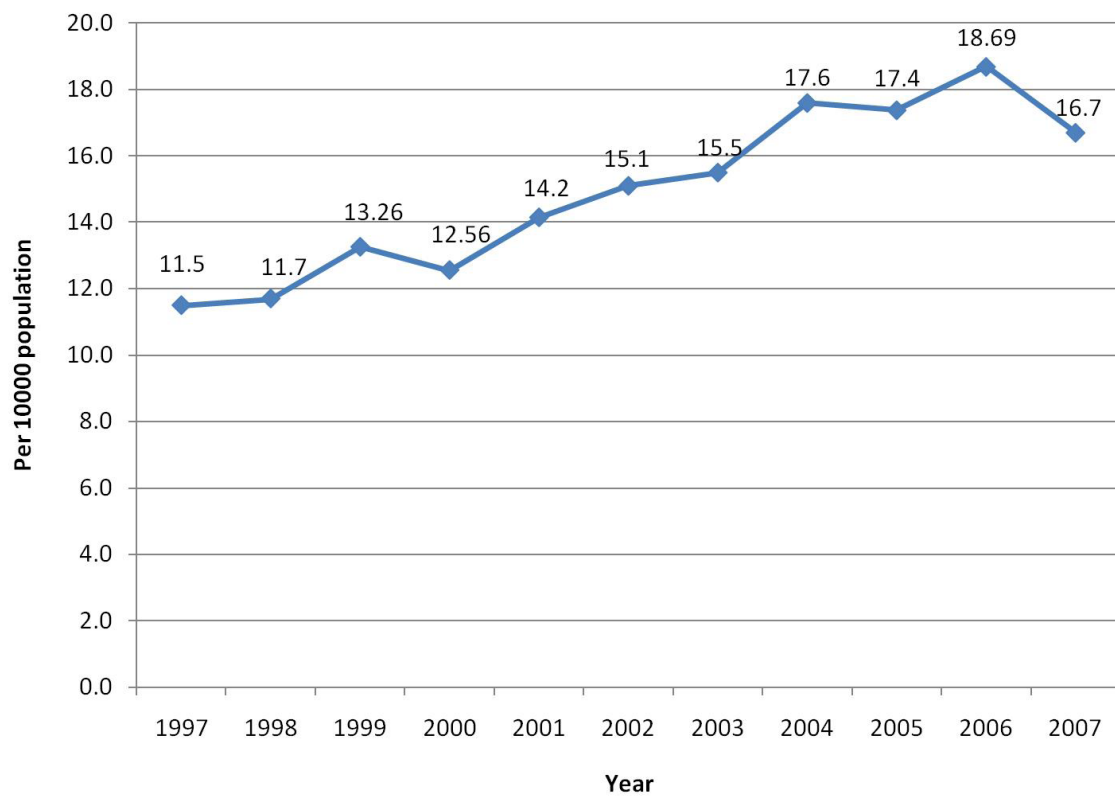
Incidence of Viral Hepatitis, per 10000 population, 2007



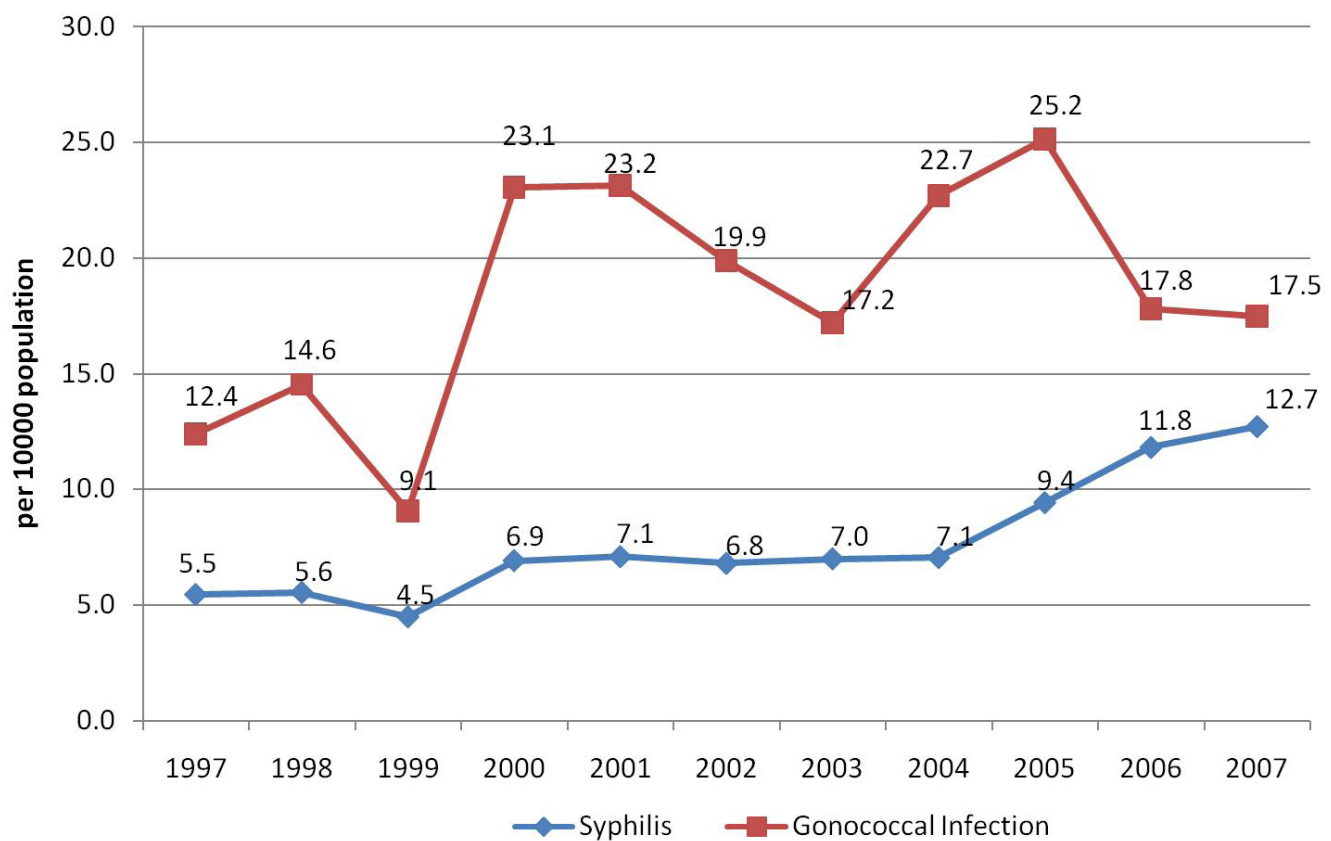
Incidence of Varicella, per 10000 population, 2007



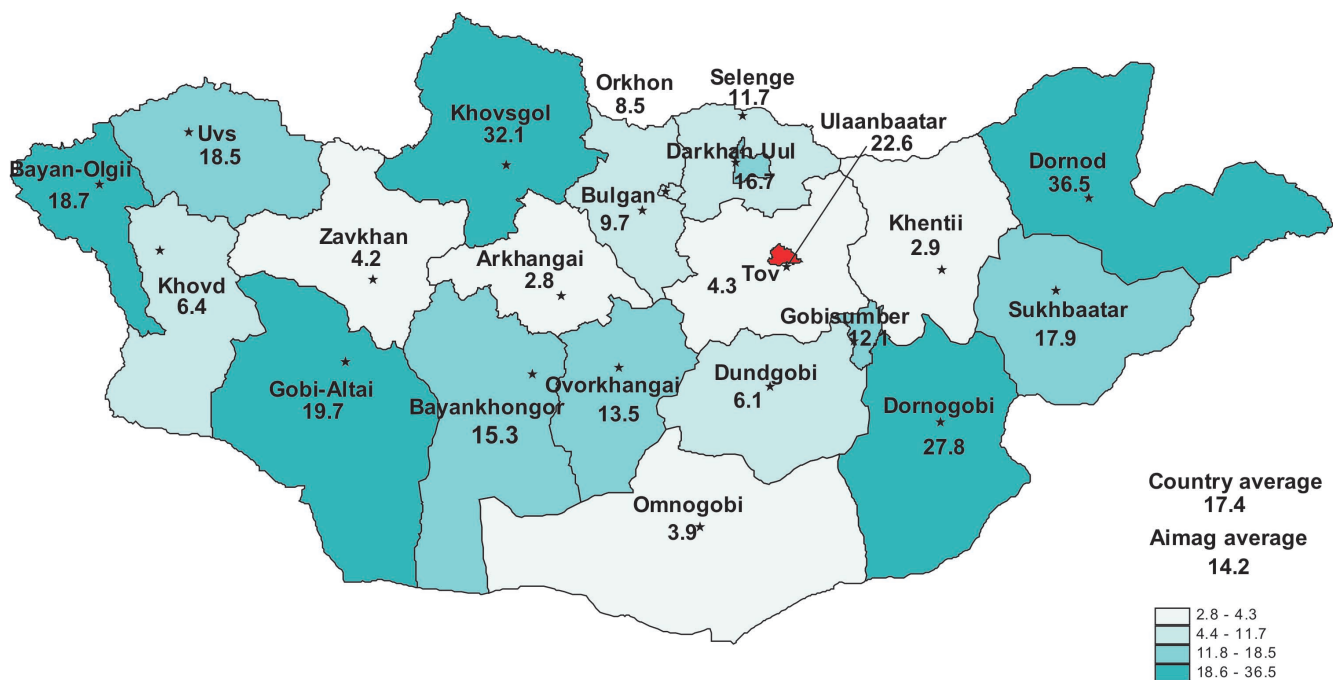
Incidence of Tuberculosis, 1997-2007



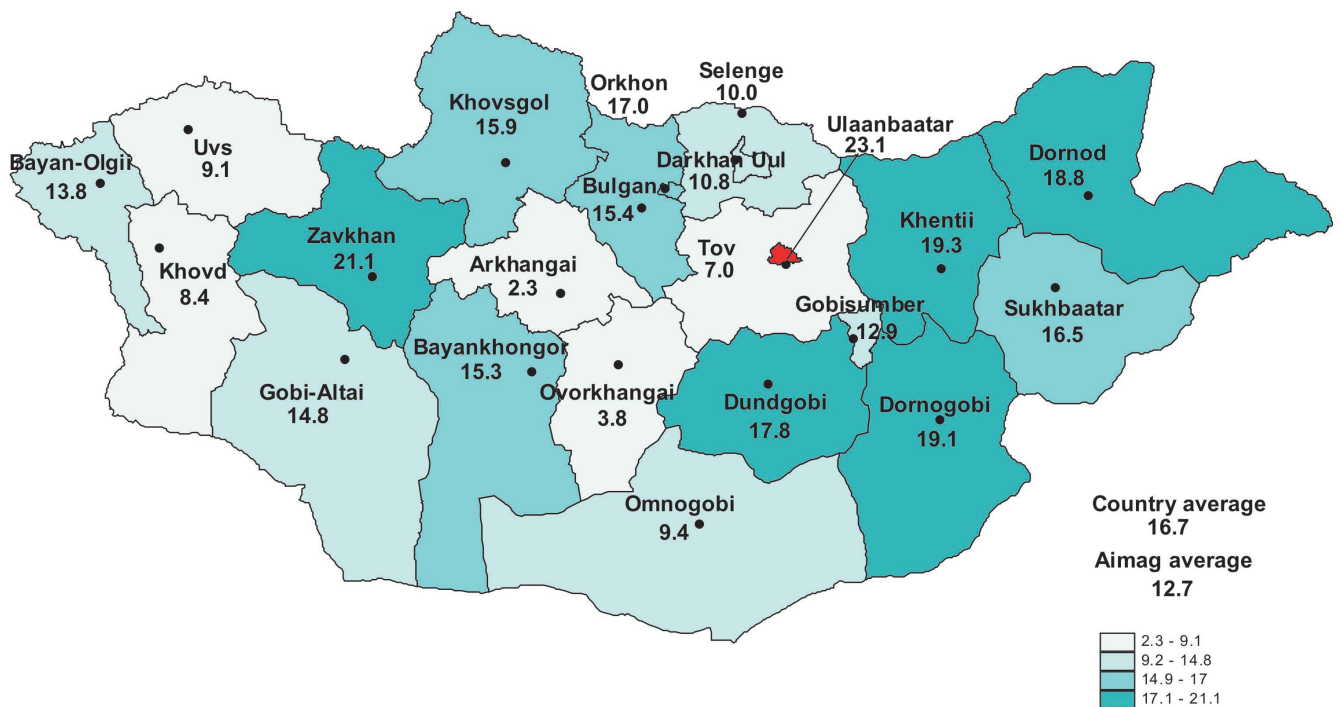
Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections, 1997-2007



Incidence of Gonococcal infection, per 10000 population, 2007



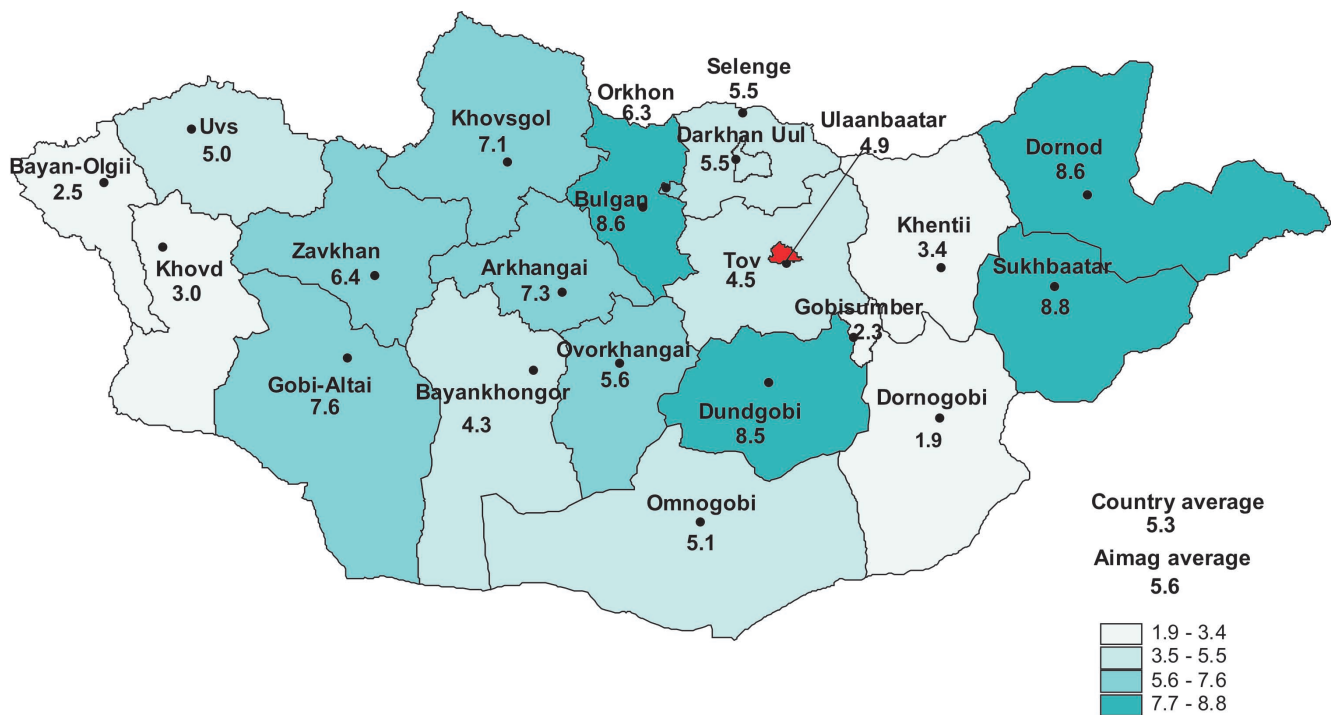
Incidence of Trichomoniasis, per 10000 population, 2007



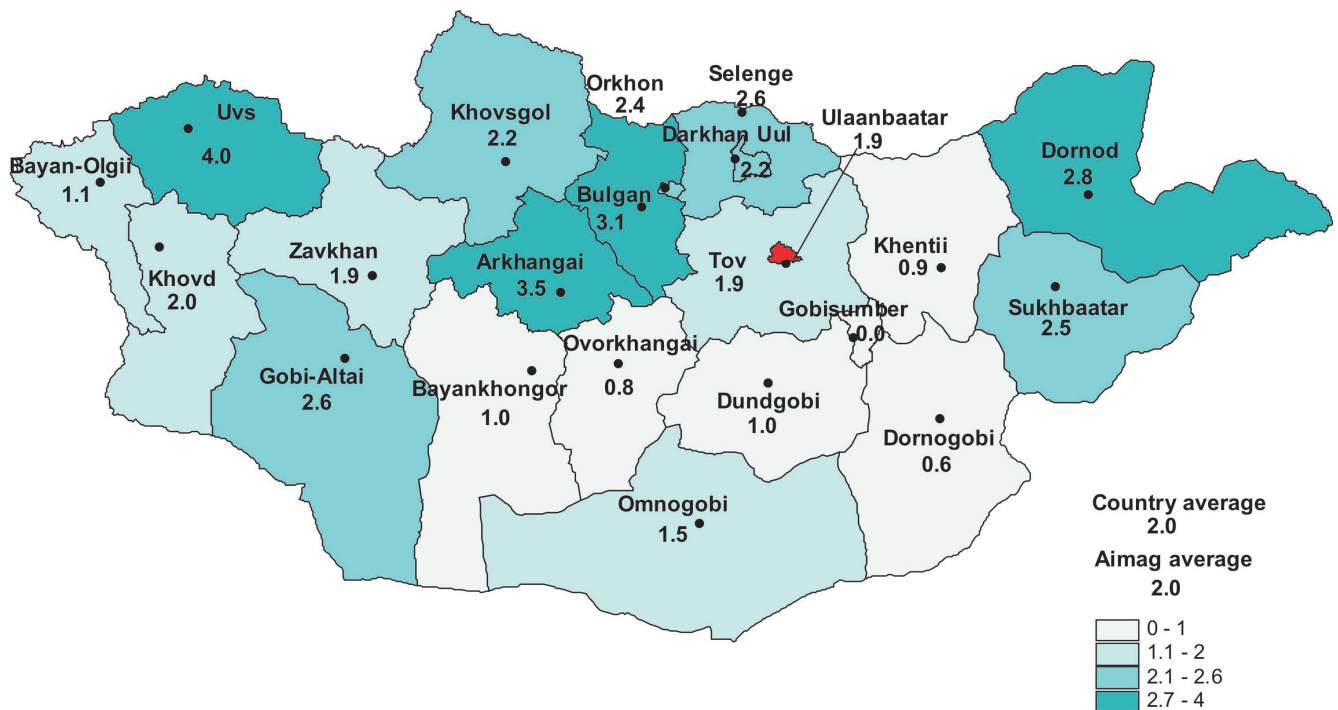
Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2007

Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Л	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	228	0.88	39	22	17	0.15	0.17	0.13	31	17	14	0.12	0.13	0.11
Oesophagus	2	612	2.36	269	136	133	1.04	1.08	1.00	248	138	110	0.96	1.09	0.83
Stomach	3	1197	4.62	516	345	171	1.99	2.73	1.29	463	285	178	1.79	2.26	1.34
Colon	4	168	0.65	55	22	33	0.21	0.17	0.25	39	12	27	0.15	0.10	0.20
Rectus and anus	5	112	0.43	24	14	10	0.09	0.11	0.08	28	12	16	0.11	0.10	0.12
Liver	6	2714	10.48	1380	817	563	5.33	6.47	4.24	1281	759	522	4.95	6.01	3.93
Pancreas	7	112	0.43	45	21	24	0.17	0.17	0.18	46	21	25	0.18	0.17	0.19
Other in digestive organs	8	83	0.32	31	14	17	0.12	0.11	0.13	17	10	7	0.07	0.08	0.05
Larynx	9	112	0.43	28	26	2	0.11	0.21	0.02	16	13	3	0.06	0.10	0.02
Trachea	10	8	0.03	2	2	0	0.01	0.02	0.00	3	3	0	0.01	0.02	0.00
Lung	11	562	2.17	256	196	60	0.99	1.55	0.45	285	217	68	1.10	1.72	0.51
Other in the respiratory system	12	66	0.25	11	7	4	0.04	0.06	0.03	12	10	2	0.05	0.08	0.02
Bone and articular cartilage	13	208	0.80	49	24	25	0.19	0.19	0.19	35	21	14	0.14	0.17	0.11
Skin	14	155	0.60	25	12	13	0.10	0.10	0.10	7	4	3	0.03	0.03	0.02
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	176	0.68	46	20	26	0.18	0.16	0.20	33	15	18	0.13	0.12	0.14
Breast	16	520	2.01	76	0	76	0.29	0.00	0.57	36	1	35	0.14	0.01	0.26
Cervix uteri	17	1542	5.95	265	0	265	1.02	0.00	2.00	102	0	102	0.39	0.00	0.77
Uterus	18	90	0.35	18	0	18	0.07	0.00	0.14	10	0	10	0.04	0.00	0.08
Ovary	19	213	0.82	52	0	52	0.20	0.00	0.39	23	0	23	0.09	0.00	0.17
Other female genital organs	20	93	0.36	18	0	18	0.07	0.00	0.14	8	0	8	0.03	0.00	0.06
Male genital organs	21	111	0.43	14	14	0	0.05	0.11	0.00	12	12	0	0.05	0.10	0.00
Cyst	22	73	0.28	20	11	9	0.08	0.09	0.07	17	9	8	0.07	0.07	0.06
Urology, nephrology	23	147	0.57	55	32	23	0.21	0.25	0.17	33	18	15	0.13	0.14	0.11
Other urinary organs	24	140	0.54	12	10	2	0.05	0.08	0.02	12	10	2	0.05	0.08	0.02
Ophtalmology	25	47	0.18	10	5	5	0.04	0.04	0.04	2	2	0	0.01	0.02	0.00
Brain	26	124	0.48	56	36	20	0.22	0.29	0.15	37	26	11	0.14	0.21	0.08
Luekaemia	27	105	0.41	56	31	25	0.22	0.25	0.19	34	21	13	0.13	0.17	0.10
Other	28	414	1.60	93	37	56	0.36	0.29	0.42	63	36	27	0.24	0.29	0.20
Total	29	10132	39.13	3521	1854	1667	13.60	14.69	12.56	2933	1672	1261	11.33	13.25	9.50

Incidence of liver cancer , per 10000 population, 2007



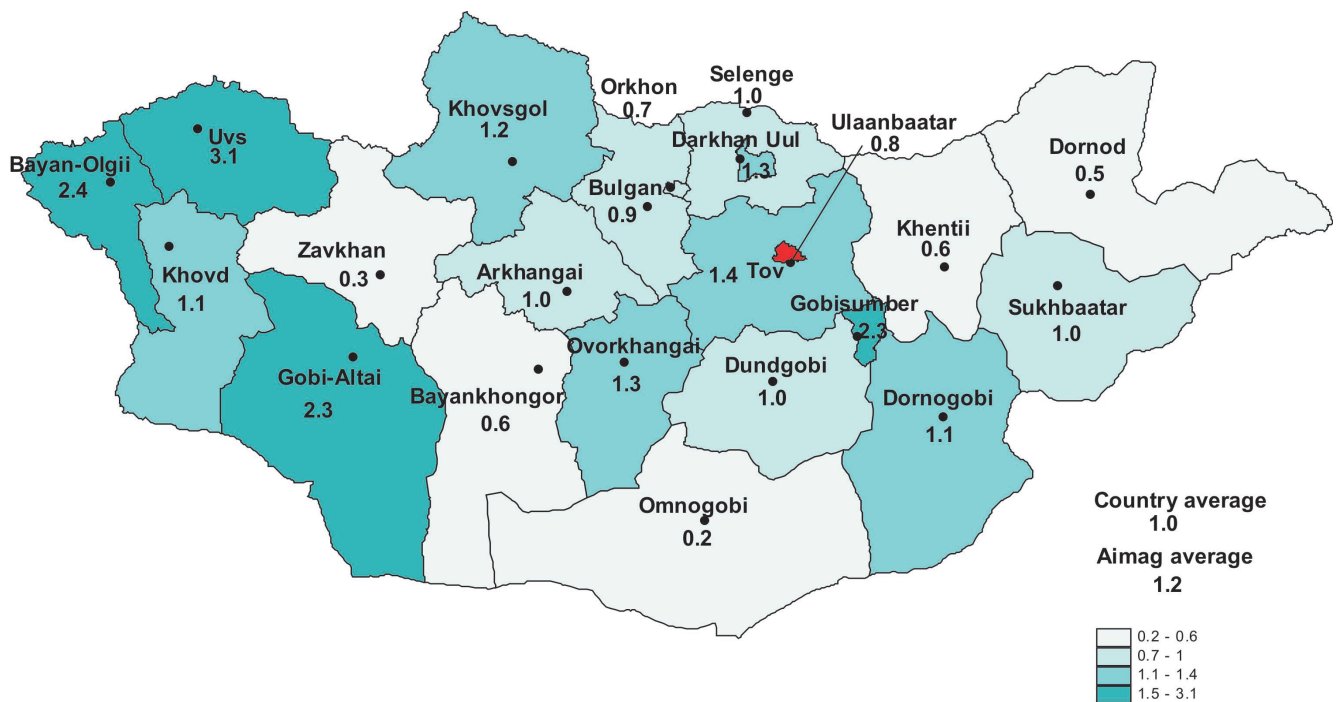
Incidence of Stomach cancer , per 10000 population, 2007



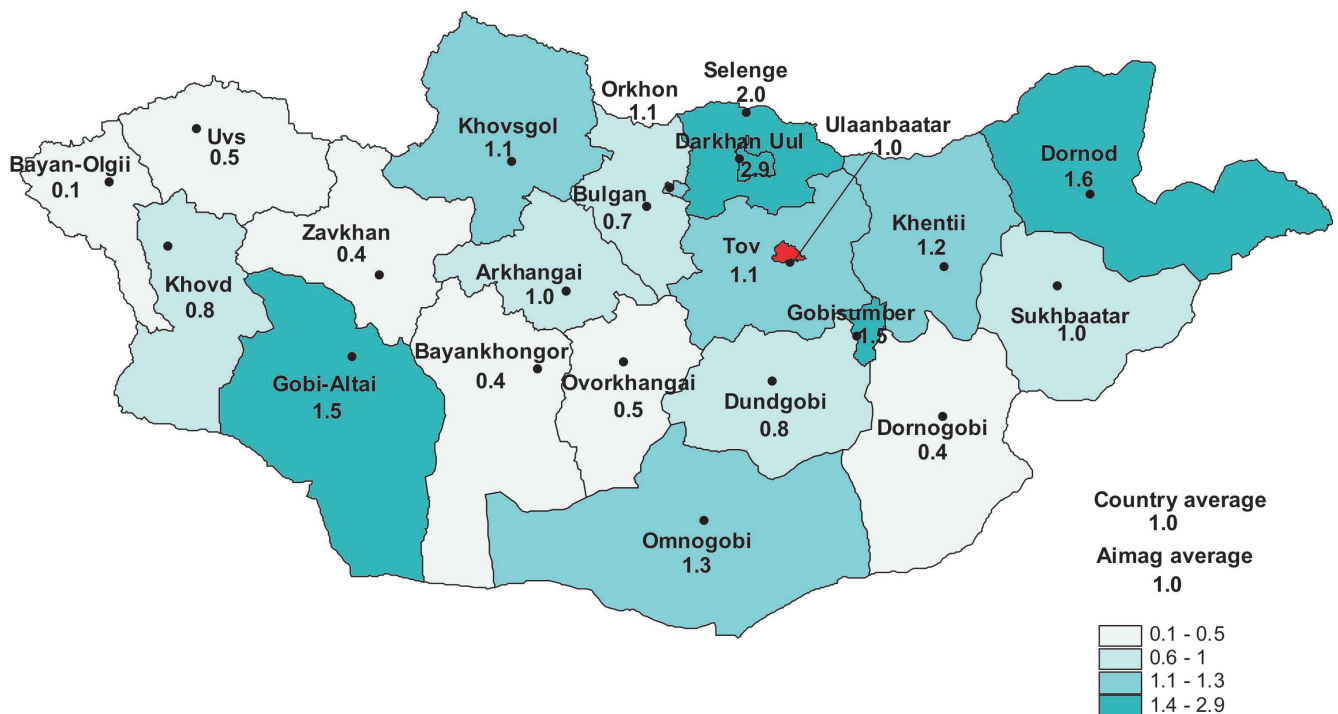
Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2007(by aimag)

№	Aimag and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
				Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals
1	Arkhangai	307	34.3	137	80	57	15.29	18.00	12.62	124	76	48	13.84	17.10	10.63
2	Bayan-Ulgii	219	23.1	87	54	33	9.18	11.49	6.90	69	43	26	7.28	9.15	5.44
3	Bayankhongor	246	30.1	79	45	34	9.67	11.19	8.19	75	40	35	9.18	9.95	8.43
4	Bulgan	261	45.5	99	60	39	17.28	21.27	13.41	71	42	29	12.39	14.89	9.97
5	Gobi-Altai	260	42.7	114	58	56	18.72	19.43	18.04	90	46	44	14.78	15.41	14.17
6	Gobi-Sumber	31	23.5	14	6	8	10.63	2.29	12.05	11	6	5	8.35	2.29	7.53
7	Darkhan-Uul	422	47.0	155	71	84	17.26	19.56	17.92	102	57	45	11.36	15.70	9.60
8	Dornogobi	166	30.9	36	19	17	6.69	7.84	6.16	46	23	23	8.55	9.49	8.33
9	Dornod	405	54.4	145	72	73	19.49	18.70	19.17	132	78	54	17.75	20.26	14.18
10	Dundgobi	226	45.9	91	52	39	18.50	9.62	15.63	75	40	35	15.24	7.40	14.02
11	Zavkhan	214	27.0	95	50	45	11.99	21.79	11.04	78	37	41	9.84	16.12	10.06
12	Orkhon	391	44.8	135	74	61	15.48	28.14	13.35	114	66	48	13.07	25.10	10.51
13	Uvurkhangai	445	40.5	130	74	56	11.84	16.56	10.04	95	55	40	8.65	12.31	7.17
14	Umnugobi	160	34.2	67	36	31	14.31	8.14	12.99	37	16	21	7.90	3.62	8.80
15	Sukhbaatar	349	66.5	92	48	44	17.53	12.02	16.80	102	44	40	19.43	11.02	15.27
16	Selenge	225	24.6	155	77	78	16.97	17.41	16.72	84	64	38	9.20	14.47	8.14
17	Tuv	314	35.4	124	77	47	13.99	12.72	10.58	100	64	36	11.28	10.57	8.10
18	Uvs	316	39.3	132	68	64	16.43	20.26	15.84	107	58	49	13.32	17.28	12.13
19	Khovd	243	26.8	87	53	34	9.59	12.34	7.31	68	46	22	7.50	10.71	4.73
20	Khuvsgul	398	32.3	201	92	109	16.29	1.89	17.35	150	76	74	12.16	1.56	11.78
21	Khentii	287	41.9	53	25	28	7.74	6.02	8.01	48	34	14	7.01	8.19	4.01
22	Aimag average	5885	37.2	2228	1191	1037	14.07	9.49	12.85	1778	1011	767	11.23	8.05	9.51
23	Ulaanbaatar	4247	42.2	1293	663	630	12.85	5.25	12.10	1155	661	494	11.48	5.24	9.49
24	Country average	10132	39.1	3521	1854	1667	13.60	14.65	12.56	2933	1672	1261	11.33	13.21	9.50

Incidence of Oesophagus Cancer, per 10000 population, 2007



Indidence of Cervix Uteri Cancer, per 10000 population, 2007



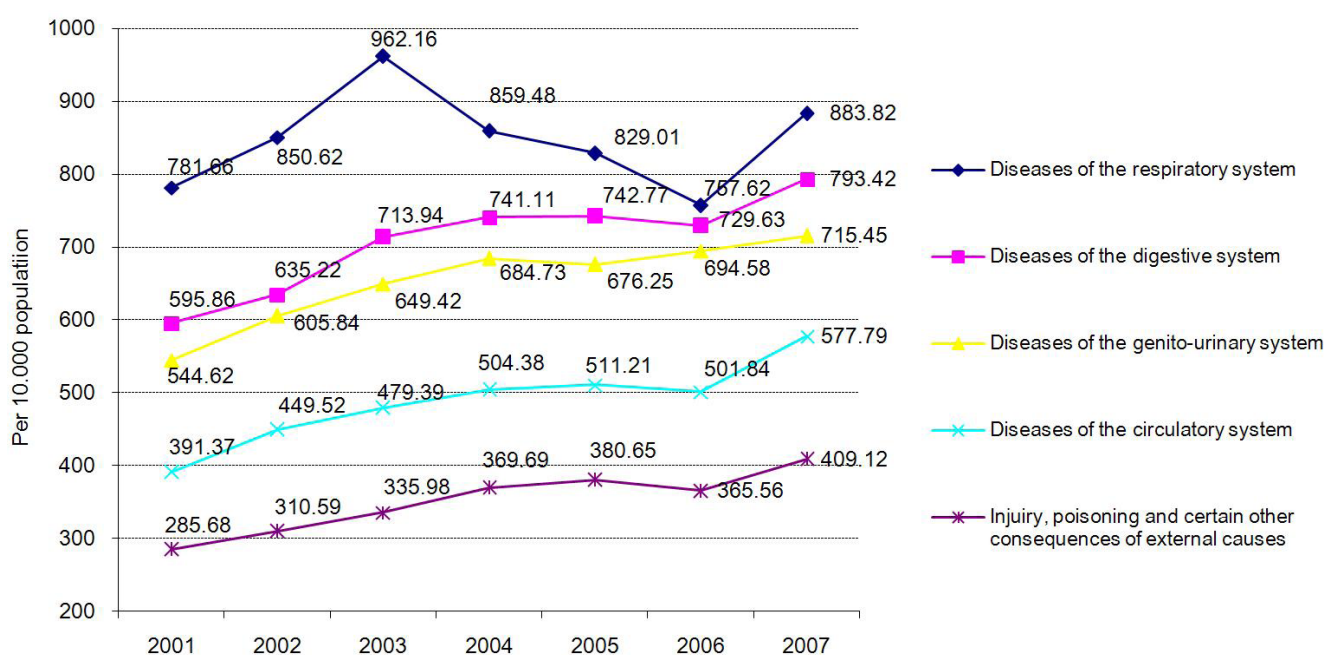
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2007

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	934.49	889.96	1049.80	808.25	142.65
Bayan-Ulgii	902.94	482.64	611.74	396.68	70.46
Bayankhongor	880.31	714.62	887.77	700.06	176.58
Bulgan	1112.97	810.56	920.15	669.21	133.14
Gobi-Altai	1013.21	1206.16	975.77	740.61	170.46
Gobi-Sumber	1976.55	1148.43	1149.95	1008.77	229.23
Darkhan-Uul	1479.98	1168.93	905.42	803.89	325.41
Dornogobi	1020.19	814.26	764.82	524.50	257.60
Dornod	1178.51	922.00	469.07	375.90	251.81
Dundgobi	587.21	825.22	636.80	427.65	124.80
Zavkhan	608.71	583.23	763.26	404.97	134.74
Orkhon	834.56	566.61	625.32	476.38	254.99
Uvurkhangai	1008.73	1076.84	791.11	757.60	201.51
Umnugobi	1513.44	953.21	683.67	726.60	364.80
Sukhbaatar	773.33	797.34	740.18	423.91	166.33
Selenge	1138.53	769.28	840.44	651.04	209.97
Tuv	659.94	443.23	535.96	428.00	105.14
Uvs	1143.11	902.26	1348.23	509.69	96.96
Khovd	740.98	577.51	623.91	556.34	102.08
Khuvsgul	909.47	674.18	1050.74	655.37	131.71
Khentii	1170.39	870.17	672.84	480.04	199.52
Aimag average	981.77	792.37	807.39	586.82	176.35
Ulaanbaatar	729.69	795.05	570.77	563.59	775.40
Country average	883.82	793.42	715.45	577.79	409.12

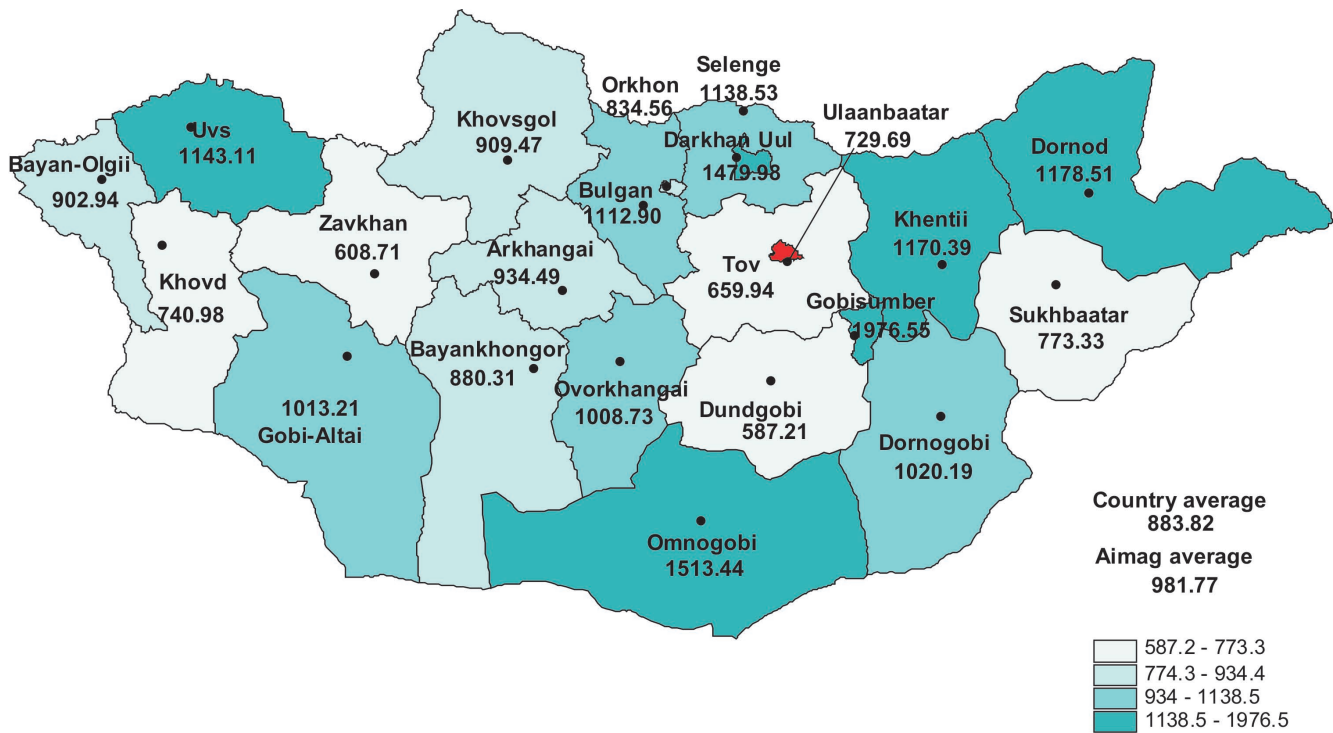
Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2007

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	228860	883.82	17.2	85033	328.38	13.7
2	Diseases of the digestive system	205451	793.42	15.4	90449	349.30	14.6
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	185262	715.45	13.9	88254	340.82	14.2
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	149617	577.79	11.2	82471	318.49	13.3
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	105940	409.12	7.9	27427	105.92	4.4
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	46278	178.72	3.5	26861	103.73	4.3
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	81205	313.60	6.1	43636	168.51	7.0
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	34227	132.18	2.6	20966	80.97	3.4
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	88899	343.31	6.7	86506	334.07	14.0
10	Other	207187	800.12	15.5	67768	261.71	10.9
11	Total	1332926	5147.53	100.0	619371	2391.90	100.0

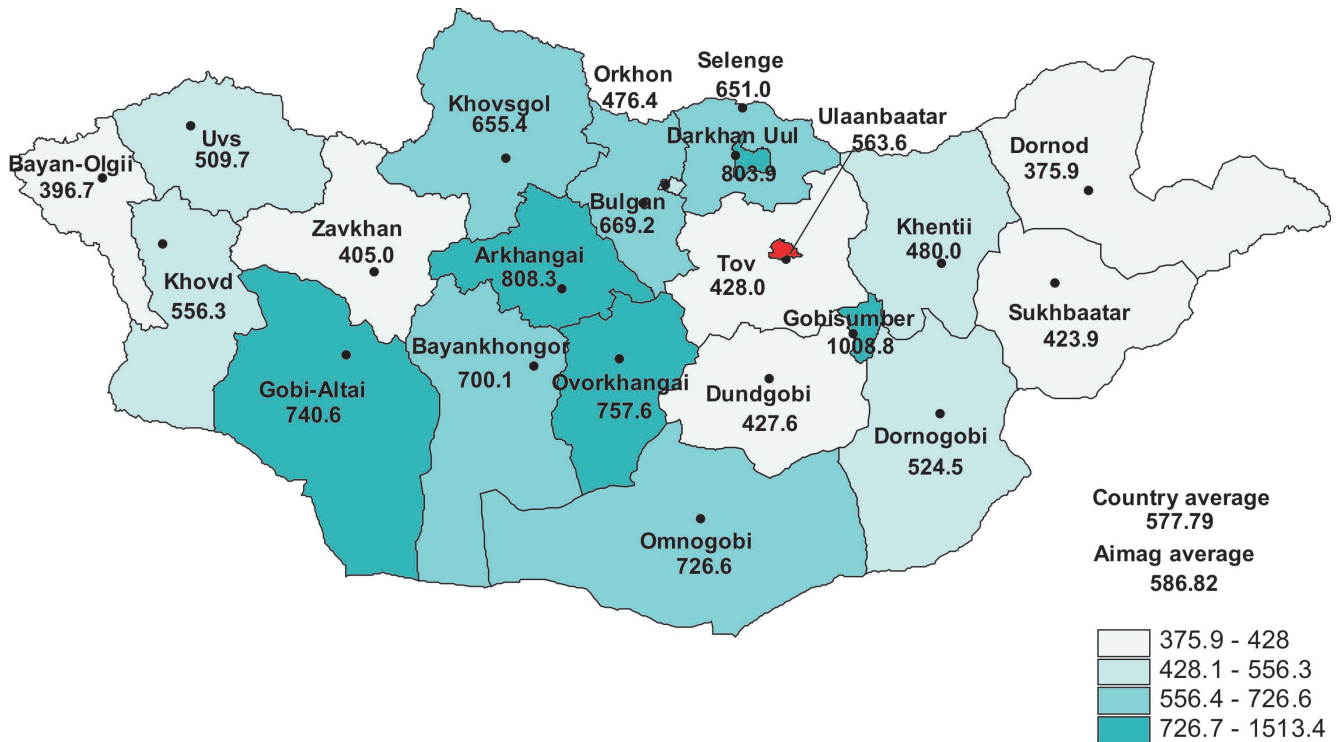
Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2001-2006



Diseases of the Respiratory System, per 10000 population, 2007

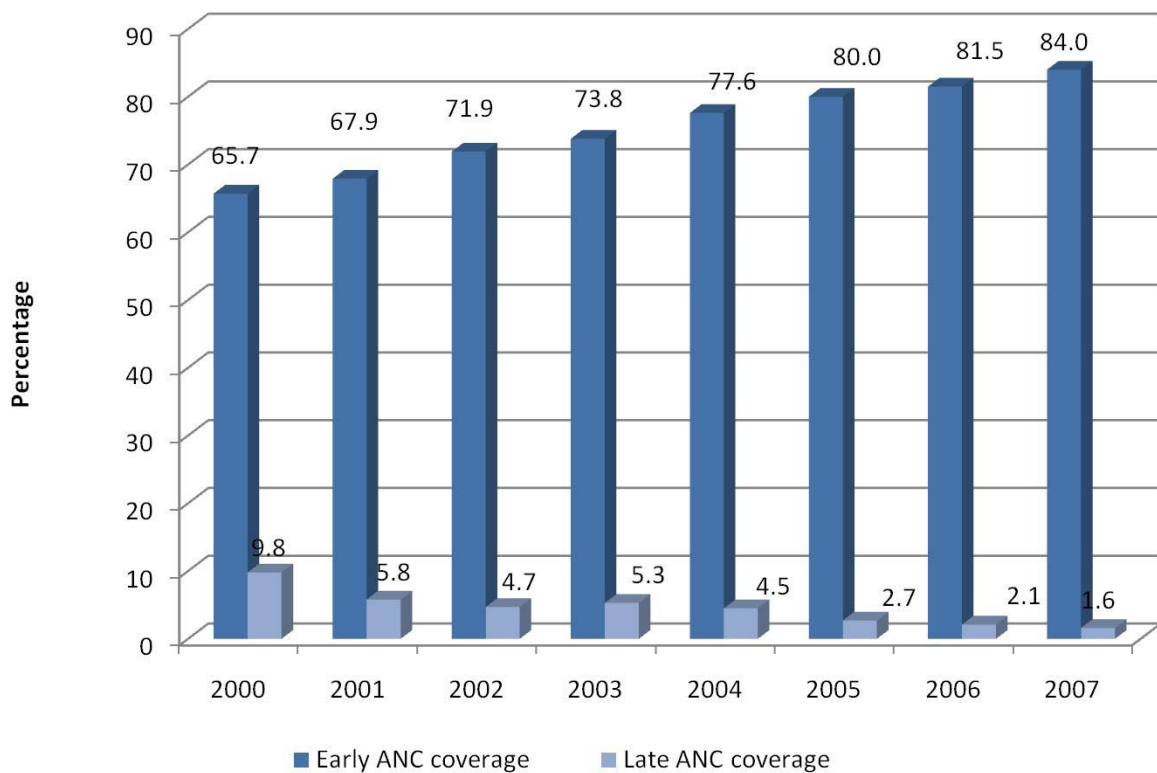
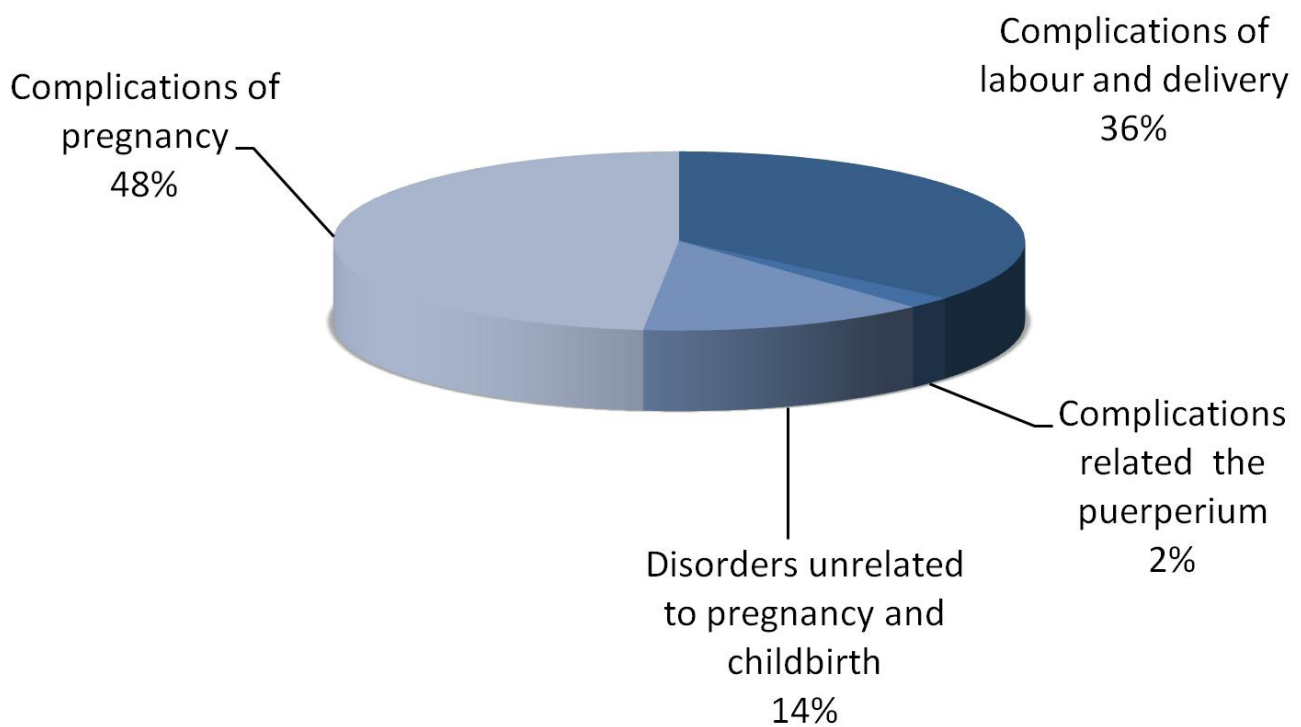


Diseases of the Circulatory System, per 10000 population, 2007

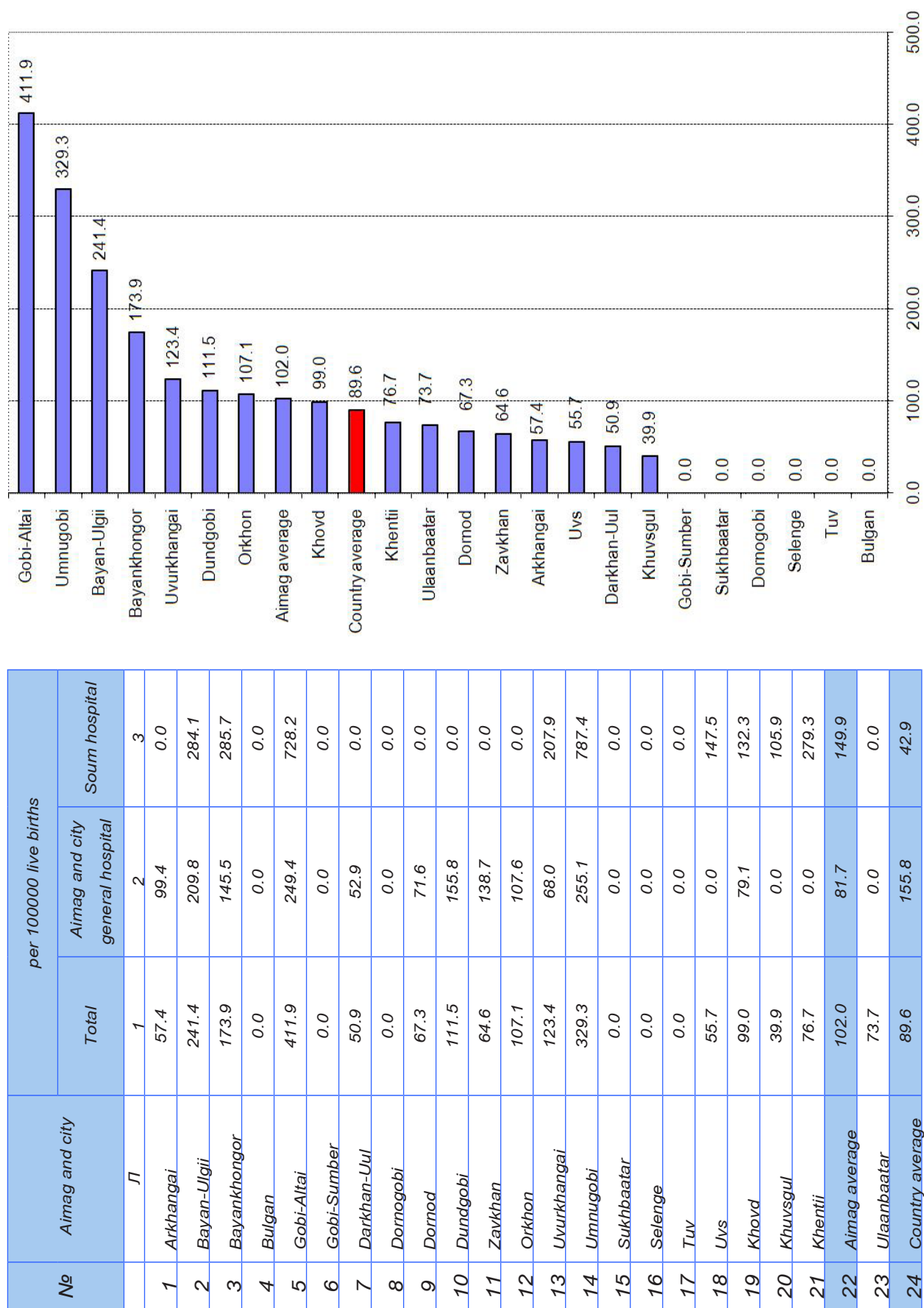


Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2007

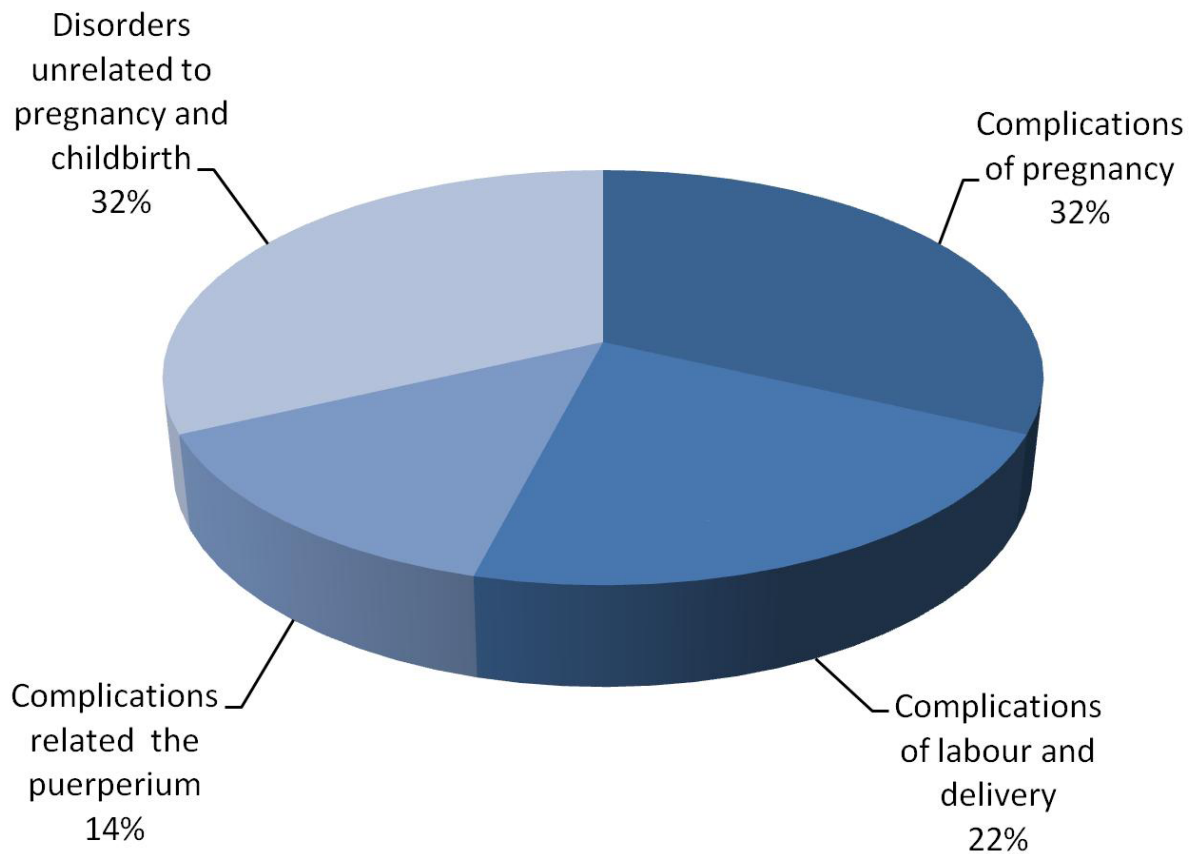
№	Aimags and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Total	Early ANC coverage	Late ANC coverage				
	Л	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	100.0	94.8	0.4	100.0	16.0	4.6	5.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	79.1	2.7	90.5	15.2	1.1	13.5
3	Bayankhongor	100.0	88.6	1.6	88.1	7.4	5.4	8.1
4	Bulgan	100.0	89.9	0.5	88.9	7.5	4.1	10.2
5	Gobi-Altai	100.0	83.7	1.5	79.0	4.3	4.3	9.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	87.3	1.3	94.4	5.2	9.6	8.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	100.0	84.0	1.1	99.5	6.3	4.4	11.1
8	Dornogobi	100.0	85.7	0.5	99.7	4.7	8.0	10.1
9	Dornod	100.0	80.7	1.8	55.4	13.6	10.0	4.5
10	Dundgobi	100.0	91.6	0.1	98.5	2.9	7.9	6.8
11	Zavkhan	100.0	94.3	0.2	85.3	23.1	2.1	5.1
12	Orkhon	100.0	89.5	0.6	58.7	2.6	4.4	7.6
13	Uvurkhangai	100.0	82.4	1.0	78.6	14.2	7.1	8.0
14	Umnugobi	100.0	82.4	1.0	95.8	8.0	7.3	7.8
15	Sukhbaatar	100.0	81.6	0.8	94.9	8.6	6.4	6.0
16	Selenge	100.0	84.3	0.6	93.5	4.8	6.9	10.2
17	Tuv	100.0	91.2	0.2	82.7	2.8	2.7	8.7
18	Uvs	100.0	87.0	0.6	66.5	16.4	2.3	12.9
19	Khovd	100.0	93.9	0.5	93.2	10.5	1.6	9.3
20	Khuvsgul	100.0	87.9	0.6	87.7	12.5	5.2	8.6
21	Khentii	100.0	84.2	0.9	94.3	6.4	7.2	9.2
22	Aimags average	100.0	86.7	0.9	85.8	9.4	5.0	8.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	100.0	80.2	2.6	80.8	13.8	8.1	10.3
24	Country average	100.0	84.0	1.6	83.7	11.5	6.3	9.5

Antenatal Care Coverage ,(2000-2007)**Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2007**

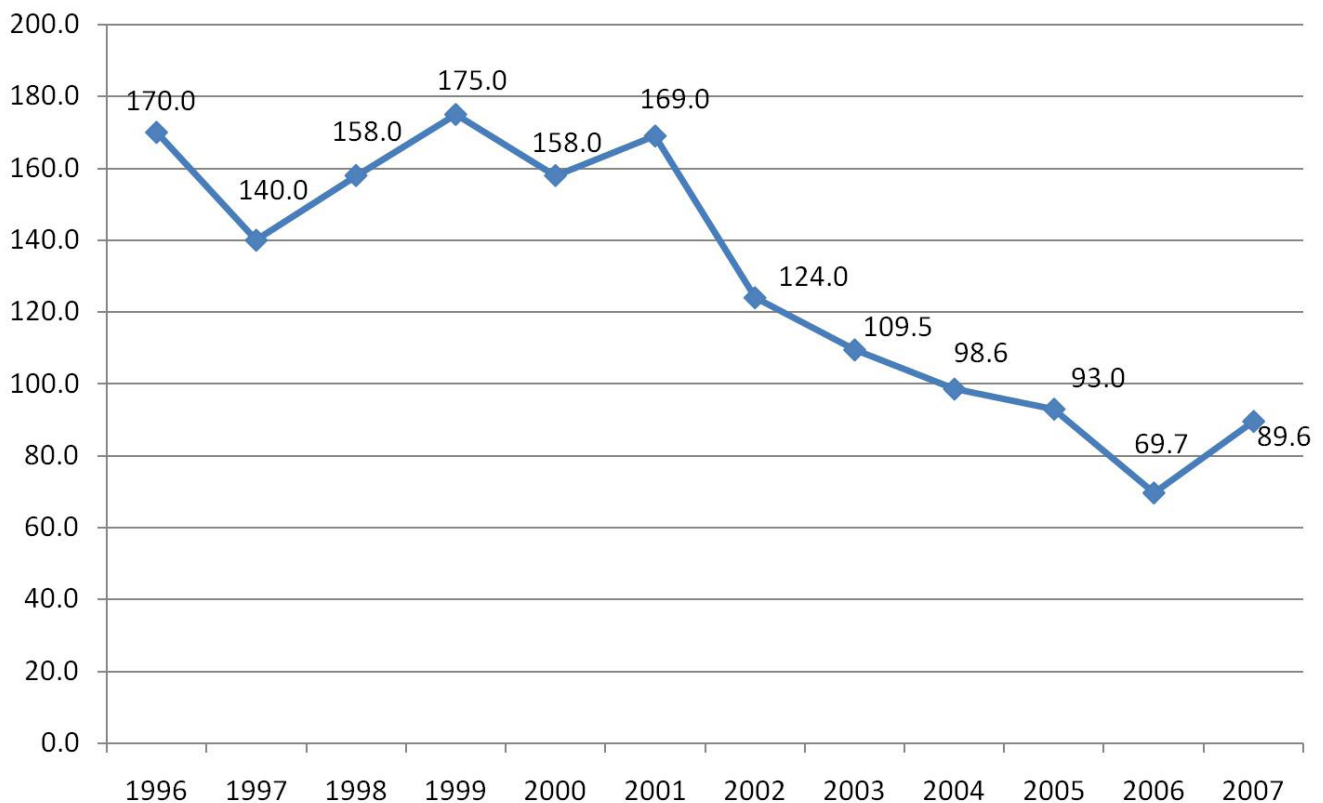
Maternal Mortality Ratio /per 100000 Live Births/, 2007



Maternal Mortality by Causes, 2007

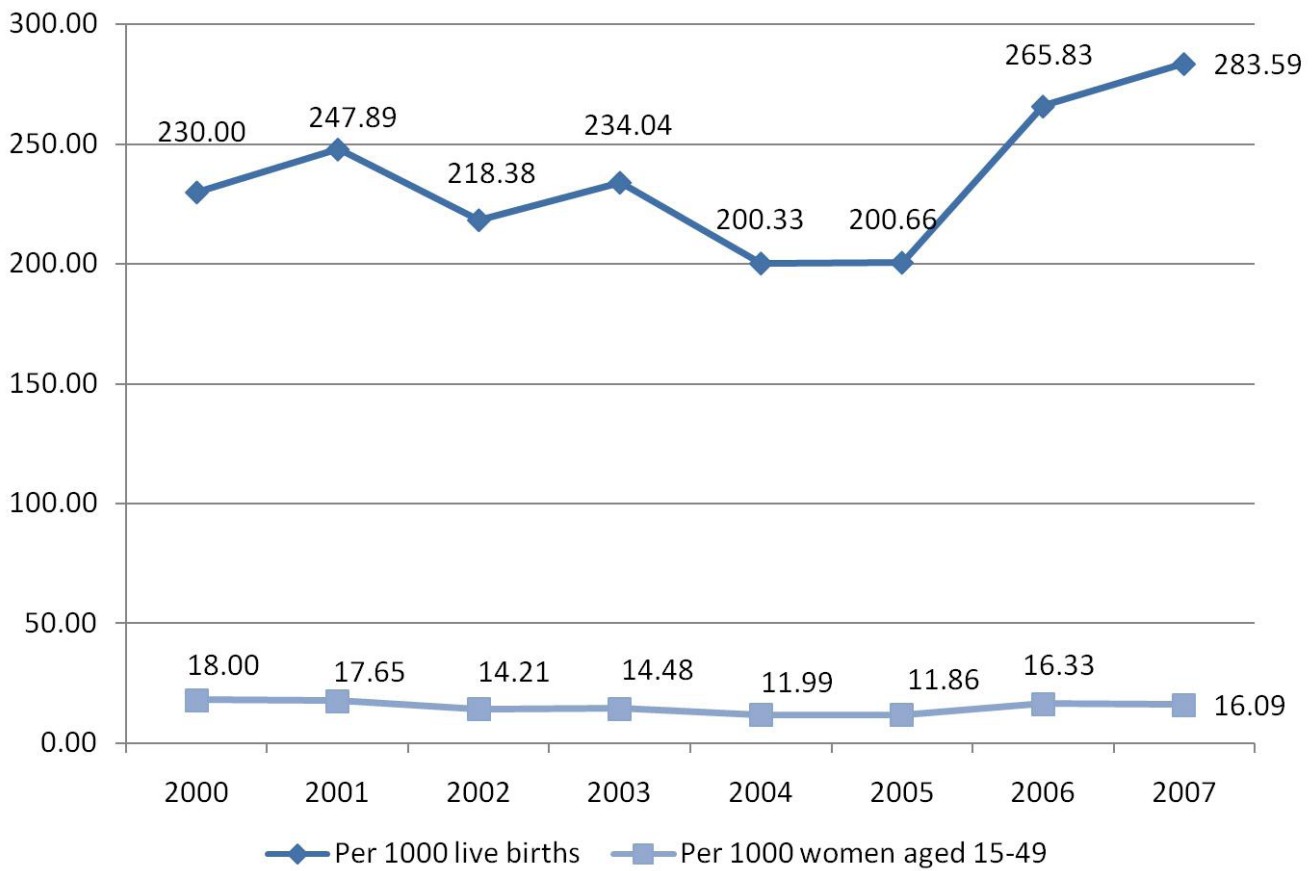
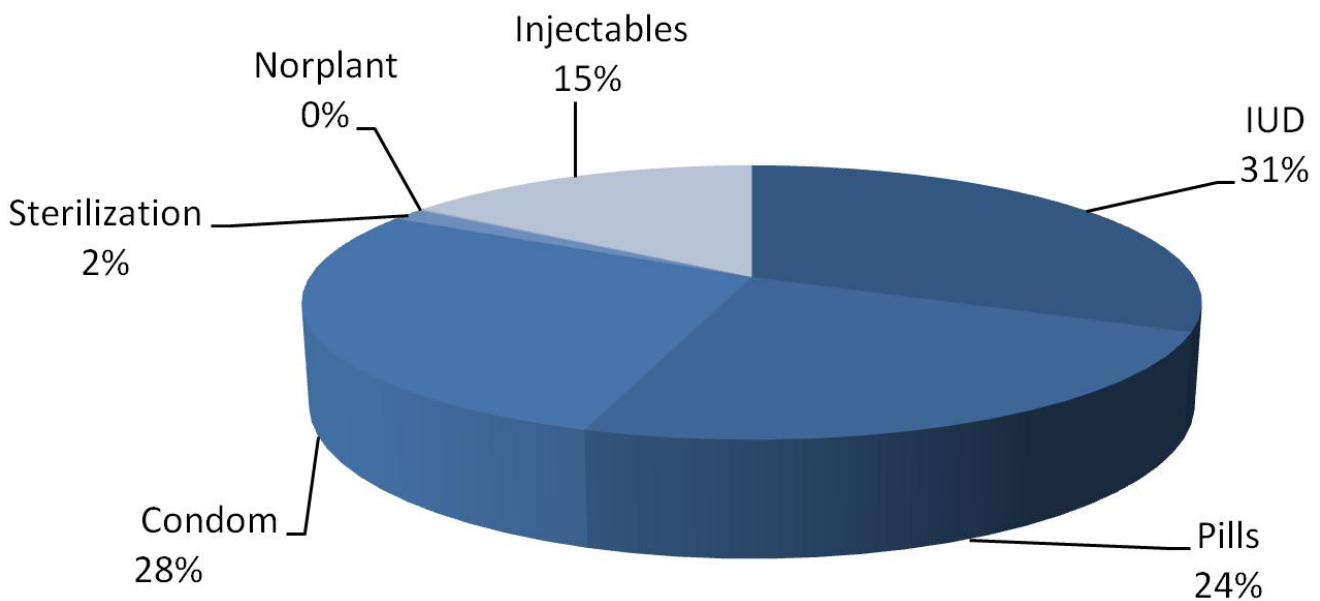


Maternal Mortality Rate, per 100000 Live Births, 1997-2007



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2007

№	Aimag, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
	Л	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	79.97	20.50	16.15	0.06	31.02	30.64	1.62
2	Bayan-Ulgii	44.28	16.91	27.21	0.06	20.15	35.52	0.16
3	Bayankhongor	52.60	10.18	9.49	0.34	8.73	66.72	4.55
4	Bulgan	44.78	25.03	14.96	0.00	25.36	33.24	1.41
5	Gobi-Altai	53.74	16.41	12.81	0.00	15.83	54.06	0.90
6	Gobi-Sumber	61.59	39.84	29.74	0.00	23.27	6.67	0.48
7	Darkhan-Uul	52.15	28.72	14.78	0.07	29.23	27.06	0.14
8	Dornogobi	64.27	29.61	20.82	0.10	29.43	18.95	1.09
9	Dornod	58.50	14.89	25.80	0.21	13.05	42.53	3.52
10	Dundgobi	56.98	31.94	14.11	0.18	27.88	25.18	0.71
11	Zavkhan	73.79	24.45	15.59	0.06	20.68	38.48	0.74
12	Orkhon	57.64	25.08	11.92	1.29	28.35	32.10	1.27
13	Uvurkhangai	59.63	18.92	19.31	0.06	15.65	43.68	2.39
14	Umnugobi	48.06	30.00	22.25	0.08	18.25	23.94	5.49
15	Sukhbaatar	56.92	10.71	21.61	0.10	4.96	55.65	6.97
16	Selenge	47.15	19.05	22.80	0.23	32.79	23.45	1.70
17	Tuv	38.60	22.27	21.54	0.07	19.15	36.29	0.67
18	Uvs	41.50	24.19	33.07	0.00	20.72	20.92	1.09
19	Khovd	45.83	27.80	24.76	0.21	22.35	22.72	2.16
20	Khuvsgul	52.72	13.82	21.85	0.00	21.25	42.11	0.98
21	Khentii	45.55	24.98	15.03	1.53	20.64	35.08	2.73
22	Aimag average	53.86	21.41	19.09	0.23	21.77	35.66	1.84
23	Ulaanbaatar	51.29	27.43	9.55	0.16	37.73	24.39	0.74
24	Country average	52.84	23.73	15.40	0.20	27.93	31.31	1.42

Abortion /2000-2007/**Contraceptive Methods, 2007**

Abortion, 2007

№	Aimag, city	Abortion		Abortion by age					Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births	Total	Under 20 age		above 35 age		Abs.number	%
					Abs.number	%	Abs.number	%		
	ᠯ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	7.19	105.69	184	8	4.3	52	28.3	18	9.78
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2.78	28.56	71	4	5.6	28	39.4	0	0.00
3	Bayankhongor	21.53	303.19	523	48	9.2	123	23.5	4	0.76
4	Bulgan	2.59	54.95	45	7	15.6	12	26.7	18	40.00
5	Gobi-Altai	3.66	54.37	66	4	6.1	19	28.8	0	0.00
6	Gobi-Sumber	7.62	108.77	31	1	3.2	3	9.7	2	6.45
7	Darkhan-Uul	10.03	147.22	289	2	0.7	75	26.0	4	1.38
8	Dornogobi	19.15	280.28	317	33	10.4	75	23.7	0	0.00
9	Dornod	18.99	296.97	441	38	8.6	83	18.8	11	2.49
10	Dundgobi	3.17	51.28	46	9	19.6	7	15.2	2	4.35
11	Zavkhan	2.95	45.90	71	4	5.6	25	35.2	14	19.72
12	Orkhon	17.37	261.92	489	12	2.5	160	32.7	25	5.11
13	Uvurkhangai	9.42	125.00	304	21	6.9	102	33.6	27	8.88
14	Umnugobi	19.49	295.28	269	28	10.4	60	22.3	10	3.72
15	Sukhbaatar	5.25	85.17	81	7	8.6	18	22.2	0	0.00
16	Selenge	10.86	202.11	307	9	2.9	113	36.8	7	2.28
17	Tuv	3.12	108.36	83	7	8.4	27	32.5	2	2.41
18	Uvs	17.48	210.70	378	14	3.7	122	32.3	20	5.29
19	Khovd	1.46	18.81	38	0	0.0	14	36.8	2	5.26
20	Khuvsgul	2.59	38.31	96	10	10.4	28	29.2	4	4.17
21	Khentii	22.32	342.79	447	33	7.4	121	27.1	4	0.89
22	Aimag average	9.71	145.90	4576	299	6.5	1267	27.7	174	3.80
23	Ulaanbaatar	36.09	460.49	11241	683	6.1	2698	24.0	477	4.24
24	Country average	20.21	283.59	15817	982	6.2	3965	25.1	651	4.12

Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag), 2007

№	Aimag and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries above 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g. at birth
		Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
	л	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	57.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.7	7.9	3.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.0	4.0
3	Bayankhongor	79.1	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.4	9.6	3.5
4	Bulgan	62.5	0.0	0.0	36.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.6	10.8	3.1
5	Gobi-Altai	65.2	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	4.3	8.8	5.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	11.5	1.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	95.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.0	11.3	3.5
8	Dornogobi	83.6	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	10.7	8.9	4.2
9	Dornod	93.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.4	9.5	4.2
10	Dundgobi	92.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.2	8.2	3.3
11	Zavkhan	46.4	0.0	17.8	35.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	9.8	1.7
12	Orkhon	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.2	12.3	3.4
13	Uvurkhangai	59.7	1.7	10.0	28.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	8.7	8.0	4.2
14	Umnugobi	85.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.3	7.6	2.6
15	Sukhbaatar	87.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.8	5.2	5.3
16	Selenge	50.9	0.0	28.1	20.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.0	9.4	2.4
17	Tuv	52.3	0.0	0.0	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	9.5	5.9
18	Uvs	61.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.7	11.8	5.3
19	Khovd	62.2	0.0	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	13.5	3.1
20	Khuvsgul	62.2	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.5	3.2
21	Khentii	71.6	0.0	10.3	17.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	9.9	8.8	2.8
22	Aimag average	70.3	0.1	3.4	26.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.0	9.6	3.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.9	12.2	4.2
24	Country average	82.9	0.3	1.9	14.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	10.7	3.8

Immunization Coverage for Infants, 2007

	Aimag and city	Covered percentage					
		BCG	Poliomyelitis	Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping cough	Measles	Hepatitis B	Penta vaccine
1	Arkhangai	98.0	98.5	99.1	98.7	97.0	100.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	97.7	98.3	98.5	99.0	98.8	100.0
4	Bulgan	99.9	98.9	0.0	98.2	0.0	98.9
5	Gobi-Altai	98.9	98.1	100.0	96.4	0.0	97.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	100.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.3	98.7	99.3	98.5	98.5	98.5
8	Dornogobi	99.1	99.3	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.1
9	Dornod	99.3	99.8	100.0	99.9	0.0	99.7
10	Dundgobi	100.0	99.1	97.4	96.9	96.9	100.0
11	Zavkhan	98.1	93.2	71.4	93.5	94.3	100.0
12	Orkhon	98.8	98.8	100.0	99.5	0.0	98.8
13	Uvurkhangai	98.5	97.5	100.0	98.7	99.0	97.1
14	Umnugobi	99.9	97.0	0.0	94.6	100.0	97.5
15	Sukhbaatar	99.3	96.2	100.0	97.8	0.0	96.5
16	Selenge	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.3	99.3	99.6
17	Tuv	97.3	99.4	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.4
18	Uvs	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	100.0
19	Khovd	100.0	97.9	100.0	97.4	95.9	97.2
20	Khuvsgul	99.1	98.0	100.0	96.0	98.5	97.5
21	Khentii	100.0	99.4	90.4	99.4	98.4	0.0
22	Aimag average	99.2	98.4	94.7	98.2	97.9	98.5
23	Ulaanbaatar	97.9	99.2	100.0	98.7	100.0	98.8
24	Country average	98.6	98.7	94.8	98.4	98.0	98.6

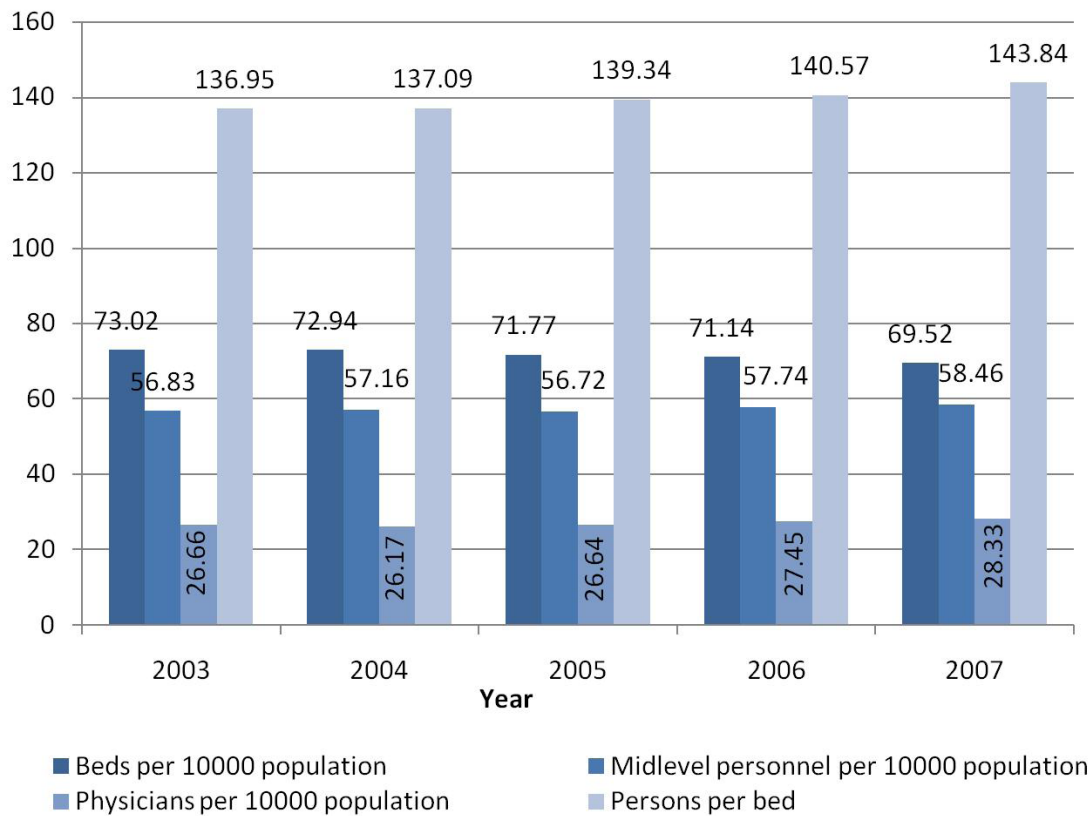
Health Humanresource

Health care providers		№	Total physicians	From: female	Pharmacists	Other highlevel personnels	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Dental technician	Laboratory technician	X-ray technician	Midlevel pharmacist	Nurse			Midwife	Sterilisation assistant	Other midlevel personnels	Midlevel personnels(total)	Nurse assistant	Other workers	All workers	Female
													Diplom	Bachelor									
Primary level hospitals	И	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Subtotal-1	1	1491	1279	6	129	959	577	2	92	8	128	2251	189	366	26	75	4673	1216	2386	9901	7660	
	Feldsher's posts with beds	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	15	1	2	0	0	28	10	13	51	38	
	Physician's post with beds	3	10	8	0	1	4	8	0	0	0	2	28	3	8	1	2	56	15	30	112	91	
	Family hospitals	4	809	764	0	17	12	66	0	0	0	0	691	52	8	0	7	836	180	316	2158	1879	
	Soum hospitals	5	528	410	5	93	800	435	1	68	4	113	1293	118	295	13	56	3196	857	1743	6422	4791	
	Intersoum hospitals	6	144	97	1	18	134	67	1	24	4	13	224	15	53	12	10	557	154	284	1158	861	
	Subtotal-2	7	1677	1372	31	130	9	323	2	288	73	57	2123	329	138	82	79	3503	1044	1113	7498	6557	
	District hospitals	8	697	626	13	35	0	107	1	84	25	17	557	104	9	30	32	966	278	390	2379	2093	
	Rural general hospitals	9	60	44	2	6	9	20	1	8	3	2	86	7	18	6	4	164	64	65	361	288	
Secondary level hospitals	Aimag general hospitals	10	920	702	16	89	0	196	0	196	45	38	1480	218	111	46	43	2373	702	658	4758	4176	
	Subtotal-3	11	1372	975	53	259	0	141	11	209	55	55	1676	486	65	87	117	2902	1120	724	6430	5480	
Tertiary level hospitals	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	12	203	150	4	18	0	56	2	40	8	11	335	37	18	12	12	531	176	126	1058	918	
	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	13	1169	825	49	241	0	85	9	169	47	44	1341	449	47	75	105	2371	944	598	5372	4562	
Maternity hospitals		14	100	79	4	4	0	10	0	5	0	3	93	15	48	10	2	186	100	64	458	411	
Other hospitals		15	317	234	12	25	0	83	2	36	10	18	354	78	1	22	8	612	237	184	1387	1211	
Private hospitals with beds		16	454	327	9	28	0	44	4	20	4	11	383	63	11	10	19	569	221	348	1629	1322	
Private hospitals for outpatients		17	906	748	6	62	0	42	136	45	8	11	290	63	6	63	33	697	179	129	1979	1709	
Medical universities and colleges		18	357	229	23	181	0	7	1	2	2	1	0	27	0	0	25	65	45	92	763	517	
Hot spring		19	73	56	1	28	0	34	0	2	1	1	77	4	0	2	7	128	63	200	493	369	
Drug supply companies		20	29	24	100	79	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	4	45	207	50	116	581	451	
Drug manufactures		21	0	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	24	69	44	
Revolving drug funds		22	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	1	192	5	26	228	203	
Drug stores		23	1	1	550	13	0	0	0	0	0	882	2	1	0	6	37	928	189	292	1973	1840	
Other organizations		24	180	151	6	15	0	46	2	9	2	2	63	5	6	1	7	143	24	202	570	384	
Total		25	7336	5772	844	1191	975	1413	160	769	163	1534	7347	1286	649	350	491	15137	4556	6190	35254	29033	

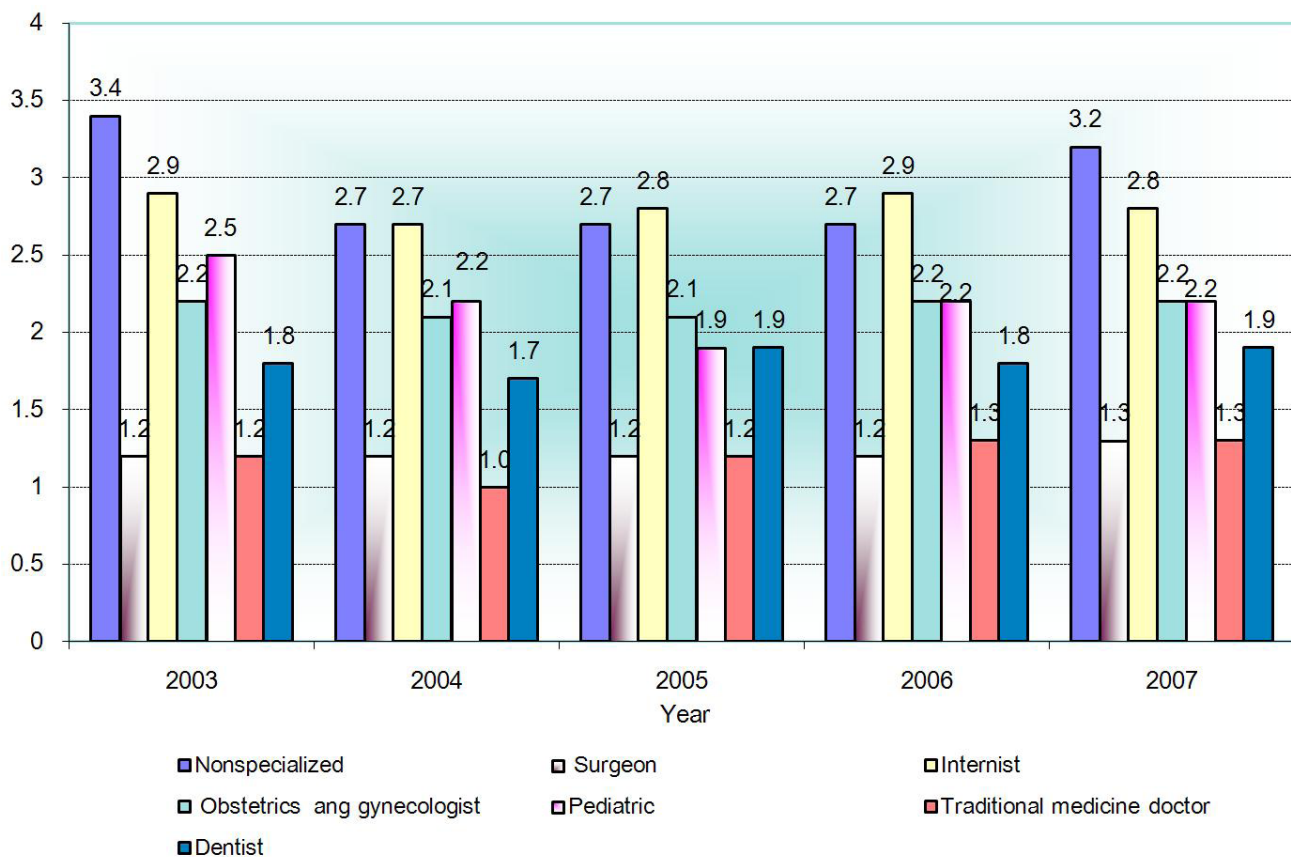
Physicians, by Specialties, per 10000 population, 2007

№	Aimag and city	Health Manager										Statistician										Internist	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Nephrologist	Urologist	Oncologist	Anaesthesiologist	Ophthalmologist	Otorhinolaryngologist	Neurologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist										X-ray diagnostic	Physiotherapist	Dietologist	Hygienist	Venereologist	Infectionist	Epidmiologist	Extremely contagious diseases	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Pediatric	Traditional medicine doctor	Dentist	Stomatologist	Pathogenist	Doctor laboratory	Dermatologist	Phthisiologist	Family doctor	Nonspecialized	Specialist of public health	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20											21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																					
1	Arkhangai	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.6	0.0	14.7																											
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.3	2.7	0.0	15.0																												
3	Bayankhongor	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	13.5																												
4	Bulgan	0.7	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	17.8																												
5	Gobi-Altai	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	17.9																												
6	Gobi-Sumber	1.5	0.8	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.8	31.9																												
7	Darkhan-Uul	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.3	4.8	0.2	24.7																												
8	Dornogobi	1.3	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.4	5.8	0.2	28.4																												
9	Dornod	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	4.3	0.0	18.0																												
10	Dundgobi	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.2	17.9																												
11	Zavkhan	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	14.3																												
12	Orkhon	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	5.2	3.0	0.1	28.8																												
13	Uvurkhangai	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.0	16.6																												
14	Umnugobi	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	6.0	0.2	20.3																												
15	Sukhbaatar	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.4	20.0																												
16	Selenge	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	3.4	0.0	19.0																												
17	Tuv	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	3.3	0.1	14.9																												
18	Uvs	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.1	17.1																												
19	Khovd	0.8	0.1	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	14.1																												
20	Khuvsgul	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	13.9																												
21	Khentii	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	5.4	0.3	20.6																												
22	Aimag average	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	3.0	0.1	18.1																												
23	Ulaanbaatar	2.7	0.5	4.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.4	0.2	44.4																												
24	Country average	1.5	0.3	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	3.2	0.1	28.3																												

Health Facilities, 2003-2007



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10000 population, 2003-2007



Average Length of Stay in Hospital , by bed Specialities -Total, 2007

Aimag and city	Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gynaecology	Pea diatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology,	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	Other	Total																									
																									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
																									Arkhangai	8.2	6.6	5.2	8.1	7.7	10.4	0.0	23.1	9.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
																									Bayan-Ulgii	8.1	8.8	6.2	7.1	7.7	12.7	8.1	29.0	8.9	13.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.4	8.2	0.0	6.6	9.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
																									Bayankhongor	8.7	6.1	5.3	6.4	7.2	13.1	9.8	65.4	9.9	10.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.1	8.9	0.0	8.8	9.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
																									Bulgan	8.7	7.2	5.1	8.5	8.4	13.2	9.8	39.7	9.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.0	7.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
																									Gobi-Altai	8.5	5.6	3.9	7.8	7.8	10.3	10.2	51.3	10.0	11.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	10.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	11.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
																									Gobi-Sumber	9.5	9.7	4.4	6.1	8.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	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	8.9
																									Darkhan-Uul	8.9	6.3	4.0	7.8	6.9	11.1	8.6	35.3	9.7	13.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	9.7	8.9	8.5	0.0	6.4	9.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
																									Dornogobi	9.2	6.1	4.4	3.3	6.7	14.2	0.0	42.8	9.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
																									Dornod	9.2	7.6	4.9	6.8	6.8	12.6	10.8	44.6	10.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	9.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
																									Dundgobi	9.5	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.8	11.4	10.3	64.7	9.2	12.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.1	9.3	0.0	2.6	8.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
																									Zavkhan	8.9	7.4	6.8	7.8	8.0	10.0	10.3	45.6	9.3	9.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.9	9.9	0.0	11.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
																									Orkhon	9.5	5.8	4.8	6.6	6.5	11.5	0.0	27.1	10.6	13.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
																									Uvurkhangai	8.6	7.1	4.2	7.2	7.3	13.9	9.9	44.6	11.1	11.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	23.1	8.2	8.1	0.0	6.9	7.8	9.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	8.2
																									Umnugobi	8.2	7.7	3.7	3.9	6.4	12.2	9.7	28.3	9.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.8	7.4
																									Sukhbaatar	9.5	6.3	4.0	10.0	8.7	11.0	9.4	47.6	8.9	10.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
																									Selenge	9.3	7.1	4.8	7.6	7.7	13.0	9.4	50.3	9.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.4	0.0	9.4	7.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
																									Tuv	9.8	6.9	4.1	6.7	5.6	12.0	9.2	35.5	10.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	8.7
																									Uvs	8.5	6.9	5.6	6.5	7.6	7.2	10.7	19.7	10.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	8.6	6.5	7.9	0.0	6.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
																									Khovd	8.6	8.1	3.8	9.3	7.0	11.1	10.8	21.6	9.7	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	9.0	7.4	0.0	7.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
																									Khuvsdul	8.6	5.8	2.6	7.0	7.2	10.1	9.6	31.8	9.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
																									Khentii	8.8	6.9	4.6	9.2	7.1	13.4	10.6	25.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.6
Aimag average	8.8	6.8	4.7	7.2	7.3	11.8	9.8	35.0	9.7	12.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	9.0	8.1	8.4	6.9	9.2	8.9	0.0	8.9	7.9	8.3																									
Ulaanbaatar	8.9	8.2	4.6	7.7	7.0	11.6	10.3	34.9	9.4	26.6	12.6	13.4	7.3	19.4	6.8	6.5	0.0	7.6	10.6	9.3	8.4	0.0	9.4	9.1																									
Country average	8.9	7.5	4.7	7.3	7.2	11.7	10.1	34.9	9.5	20.5	12.0	13.4	7.3	15.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.7																									

Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2007

	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
A	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	309.08	84.68	7.92	39.01	338.23	92.67	8.45	40.02	253.76	69.52	7.17	35.38
2	Bayan-Ulgii	309.16	84.70	7.92	39.02	287.52	78.77	7.69	37.38	323.96	88.76	7.95	40.73
3	Bayankhongor	323.77	88.70	8.21	39.45	321.34	88.04	8.20	39.18	324.29	88.85	7.91	41.00
4	Bulgan	295.56	80.98	8.66	34.11	311.34	85.30	9.38	33.20	288.86	79.14	8.19	35.29
5	Gobi-Altai	259.14	71.00	8.03	32.28	232.00	63.56	8.82	26.32	277.85	76.12	7.77	35.77
6	Gobi-Sumber	301.48	82.60	8.95	33.70	298.37	81.75	8.97	33.27	274.80	75.29	8.52	32.25
7	Darkhan-Uul	315.94	86.56	8.57	36.86	333.74	91.44	8.47	39.39	280.18	76.76	8.15	34.36
8	Dornogobi	290.25	79.52	8.12	35.76	275.98	75.61	7.40	37.30	313.68	85.94	8.10	38.72
9	Dornod	288.42	79.02	8.94	32.28	296.80	81.31	9.63	30.81	289.79	79.39	7.75	37.39
10	Dundgobi	258.39	70.79	8.62	29.99	282.87	77.50	8.77	32.26	217.68	59.64	8.29	26.25
11	Zavkhan	215.02	58.91	8.54	25.18	258.63	70.86	9.13	28.34	194.90	53.40	8.23	23.69
12	Orkhon	307.74	84.31	8.37	36.78	319.04	87.41	8.30	38.46	240.07	65.77	8.41	28.54
13	Uvurkhangai	279.33	76.53	8.24	33.91	312.35	85.58	8.72	35.81	267.77	73.36	7.95	33.67
14	Umnugobi	255.46	69.99	7.40	34.52	285.74	78.28	7.55	37.82	239.66	65.66	7.15	33.52
15	Sukhbaatar	335.59	91.94	9.16	36.63	336.93	92.31	9.29	36.25	341.93	93.68	8.99	38.02
16	Selenge	278.11	76.19	8.68	32.05	332.40	91.07	9.66	34.40	256.08	70.16	7.91	32.38
17	Tuv	266.92	73.13	8.65	30.85	221.06	60.56	8.93	24.77	309.16	84.70	8.33	37.12
18	Uvs	273.50	74.93	8.06	33.95	281.04	77.00	8.38	33.55	275.59	75.50	7.79	35.39
19	Khovd	295.67	81.01	8.14	36.34	309.50	84.80	8.52	36.31	251.64	68.94	7.40	34.02
20	Khuvsgul	270.37	74.07	7.51	36.02	297.31	81.45	7.10	41.90	240.13	65.79	7.66	31.35
21	Khentii	334.30	91.59	8.58	38.98	343.12	94.01	9.14	37.56	331.91	90.93	8.13	40.82
22	Aimag average	286.26	78.43	8.28	34.56	300.14	82.23	8.54	35.15	270.80	74.19	7.90	34.26
23	Ulaanbaatar	316.60	86.74	9.14	34.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.49	76.02	8.38	33.13
24	Country average	299.58	82.08	8.66	34.60	300.14	82.23	8.54	35.15	270.91	74.22	7.91	34.24

Number of Hospital Beds, by Specialities, per 10000 population, 2007

A	3	Aimag and city										Specialities												Other	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Arkhangai	23.11	4.24	6.92	3.57	12.95	4.13	0.00	1.56	4.02	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.22	64.07
2	Bayan-Ulgii	21.41	4.01	7.28	1.79	10.76	1.58	1.27	0.74	1.48	1.05	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.74	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.42	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.17
3	Bayankhongor	19.58	3.55	8.20	5.02	9.30	4.53	1.84	0.61	4.28	0.98	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.47	0.37	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.24	63.14
4	Bulgan	20.07	4.36	5.76	2.62	10.99	4.89	2.27	1.22	2.97	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.17	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.73
5	Gobi-Altai	24.80	6.40	7.55	3.94	14.62	7.88	0.99	2.46	4.11	0.33	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.66	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.69
6	Gobi-Sumber	31.12	11.39	4.55	9.11	19.74	13.66	0.00	0.00	3.80	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	93.36
7	Darkhan-Uul	11.58	3.23	4.34	3.67	7.57	3.34	1.34	3.34	6.12	3.67	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.33	1.11	0.00	0.22	0.22	2.89	0.00	0.45	0.00	57.33
8	Dornogobi	20.82	6.69	5.58	1.86	10.97	5.76	0.00	1.86	5.02	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	2.60	66.72
9	Dornod	17.75	5.51	5.24	1.75	11.97	3.63	1.34	4.71	3.09	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	1.75	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.67	2.02	0.00	0.00	1.48	65.34
10	Dundgobi	25.61	4.47	8.54	2.85	14.02	6.91	1.02	1.02	0.81	1.02	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.41	0.61	0.00	0.41	0.20	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.14
11	Zavkhan	32.04	8.45	9.46	5.42	14.38	5.05	0.63	0.88	4.42	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.73	1.39	0.13	0.00	0.63	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.76	88.18
12	Orkhon	14.45	3.44	4.47	1.83	3.32	4.59	0.00	2.29	2.29	2.87	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	2.18	47.35
13	Uvurkhangai	19.03	4.19	5.83	3.37	9.01	5.65	0.91	1.37	1.09	0.82	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.18	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.18	2.09	0.00	0.27	0.00	57.00
14	Umnugobi	22.00	4.06	5.98	2.99	12.81	4.27	1.07	0.64	3.63	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	4.06	0.00	63.65
15	Sukhbaatar	23.05	2.48	5.72	2.48	10.29	4.19	1.91	1.91	4.57	2.10	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.35
16	Selenge	21.57	4.05	6.24	7.12	15.55	5.15	0.44	3.28	3.39	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	2.19	0.00	0.22	0.11	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.49
17	Tuv	16.36	1.69	5.30	3.05	11.62	5.19	1.24	2.03	4.51	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	3.95	0.00	1.13	0.00	57.20
18	Uvs	25.64	5.10	7.47	3.73	11.70	3.49	1.24	1.49	1.74	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.37	0.12	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	1.74	0.00	67.59
19	Khovd	19.73	4.08	7.28	2.76	12.46	3.42	1.65	1.10	3.09	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.22	0.88	0.00	0.22	0.00	2.20	0.00	2.09	0.00	62.72
20	Khovsgul	23.34	4.54	6.08	2.59	12.72	3.40	0.81	0.81	1.62	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.09
21	Khentii	13.57	6.13	6.42	3.21	11.97	6.42	1.46	3.21	3.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.58	4.38	0.00	0.88	0.00	64.22
22	Aimag average	20.67	4.52	6.43	3.38	11.39	4.59	1.03	1.80	3.21	1.19	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.40	0.72	0.03	0.19	0.21	2.02	0.00	0.06	0.77	63.78
23	Ulaanbaatar	22.44	7.01	5.04	3.42	5.23	3.46	2.00	2.41	5.03	4.47	4.80	1.55	0.65	1.35	1.25	1.03	0.00	0.39	1.09	4.86	0.05	0.00	1.03	78.55
24	Country average	21.36	5.48	5.89	3.39	9.00	4.15	1.41	2.04	3.92	2.47	2.32	0.60	0.25	0.78	0.73	0.84	0.02	0.27	0.56	3.12	0.02	0.04	0.87	69.52

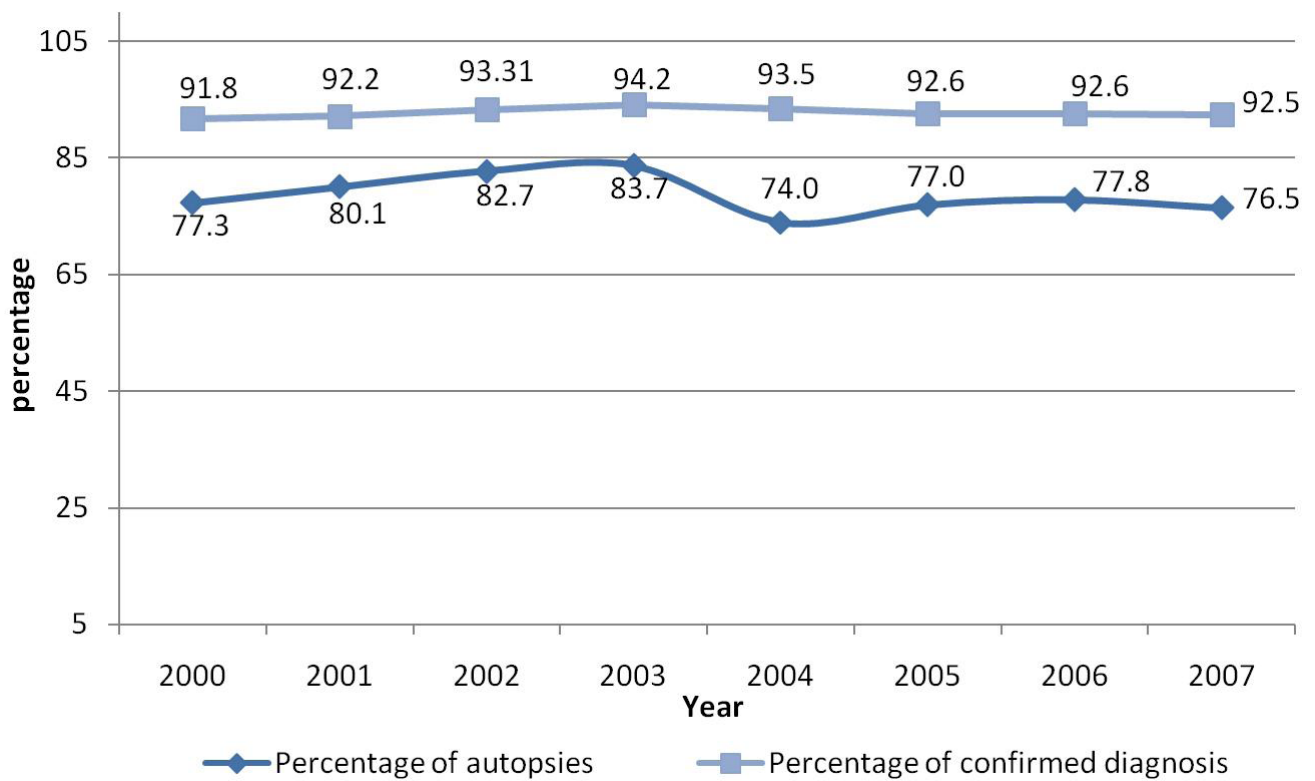
Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis, 2007

No	Aimag and city	No. of deaths	Percentage of autopsies	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	3	1	3	5
1	Arkhangai	48	66.6	12.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76	4.3	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	80	33.7	17.8
4	Bulgan	28	57.1	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	43	27.9	7.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	13	53.8	42.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	69	91.0	4.3
8	Dornogobi	36	94.4	8.8
9	Dornod	82	75.5	8.8
10	Dundgobi	28	44.8	7.7
11	Zavkhan	32	25.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	106	80.0	5.0
13	Uvurkhangai	94	75.2	0.0
14	Umnugobi	32	75.0	16.4
15	Sukhbaatar	36	61.1	0.0
16	Selenge	29	86.2	4.0
17	Tuv	23	76.2	7.7
18	Uvs	43	100.0	0.0
19	Khovd	48	42.5	14.2
20	Khuvsgul	80	78.7	0.0
21	Khentii	29	72.4	15.0
22	Aimag average	1055	66.8	6.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	1621	82.5	8.5
24	Country average	2676	76.5	7.5

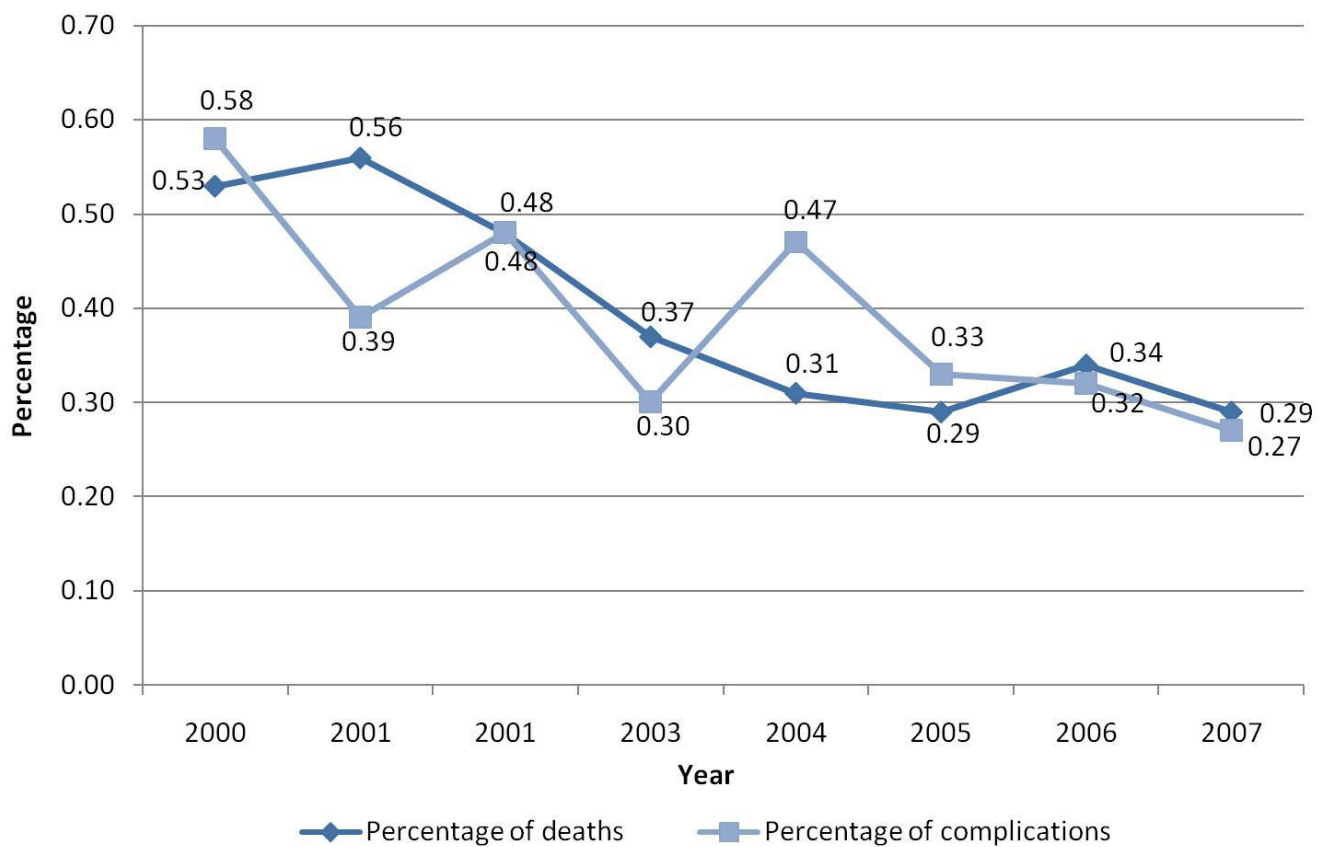
Post Operational Complications and Deaths, 2007

No	Aimag and city	Number of operations	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	3	1	4	5
1	Arkhangai	1398	0.00	0.00
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1265	0.08	0.47
3	Bayankhongor	1828	0.05	0.00
4	Bulgan	678	1.03	0.29
5	Gobi-Altai	1290	0.16	0.16
6	Gobi-Sumber	189	0.00	0.00
7	Darkhan-Uul	2182	0.78	0.14
8	Dornogobi	1105	0.00	0.00
9	Dornod	1700	0.59	0.47
10	Dundgobi	702	0.57	0.00
11	Zavkhan	1300	0.38	0.00
12	Orkhon	2551	0.27	0.20
13	Uvurkhangai	1971	0.05	0.46
14	Umnugobi	876	0.46	0.11
15	Sukhbaatar	580	0.00	0.00
16	Selenge	994	0.00	0.00
17	Tuv	499	0.00	0.00
18	Uvs	1094	0.00	0.00
19	Khovd	1138	0.35	0.00
20	Khuvsgul	1472	0.00	0.00
21	Khentii	1387	0.22	0.22
22	Aimag average	26199	0.25	0.15
23	Ulaanbaatar	45077	0.28	0.38
24	Country average	71276	0.27	0.29

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, 2000-2007



Indicators of Surgery Operations, 2000-2007



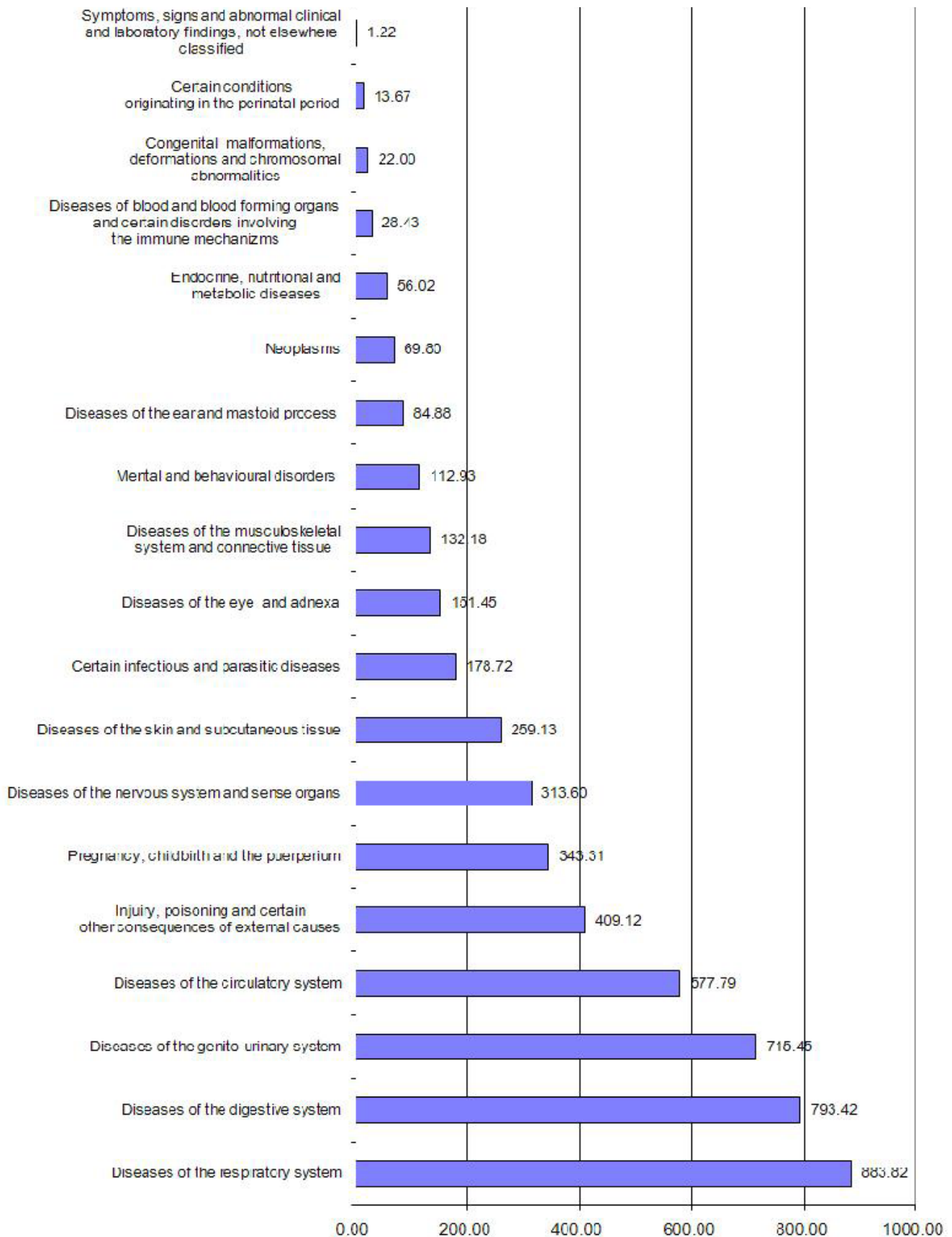
Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2007

№	Aimag and city	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	П																					
1	Arkhangai	2,487.82	88.96	19.87	10.05	16.07	22.55	166.76	6.03	21.43	430.41	287.87	365.23	30.03	57.93	563.47	307.85	1.56	3.80	1.79	86.17	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2,300.34	18.14	41.03	18.14	19.72	30.06	107.79	23.52	14.45	245.33	482.43	326.12	57.48	104.63	372.21	375.59	0.32	7.91	0.00	55.48	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified
3	Bayankhongor	2,472.54	70.97	13.46	9.30	31.82	32.43	150.39	49.31	15.42	347.03	278.26	360.49	94.59	73.05	417.27	416.05	1.59	9.91	0.00	101.20	Congenital malformations, deformations and
4	Bulgan	2,067.85	59.51	23.73	9.60	11.69	22.34	174.33	10.47	19.02	301.02	303.63	283.22	76.61	59.16	394.90	237.85	1.92	5.24	0.87	72.77	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
5	Gobi-Altai	2,456.17	114.13	33.50	13.47	16.42	39.08	141.23	4.93	15.11	385.58	306.10	482.63	102.31	39.08	343.38	320.88	2.30	9.85	0.00	86.21	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
6	Gobi-Sumber	3,143.19	232.27	7.59	3.04	9.87	12.90	237.58	6.83	28.84	481.99	587.76	382.56	86.53	82.74	585.98	343.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.63	Diseases of the genito-urinary system
7	Darkhan-Uul	2,085.49	138.94	18.15	6.68	14.14	99.41	121.12	6.35	18.70	248.04	363.59	264.40	54.33	54.44	276.65	286.67	2.34	2.89	1.89	104.76	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
8	Domogobi	2,379.03	104.45	11.15	6.32	15.98	24.72	252.03	4.27	5.95	317.08	337.15	375.25	50.37	110.77	304.44	340.13	3.35	6.32	0.19	109.10	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
9	Domod	2,096.21	166.30	35.49	7.53	10.76	111.59	93.97	52.70	7.26	206.50	316.34	300.88	67.36	77.30	237.83	294.02	5.11	5.11	0.00	100.16	Diseases of the digestive system
10	Dundgobi	2,120.98	57.11	13.01	14.02	16.06	29.88	76.22	5.28	5.08	301.02	320.13	370.94	52.85	92.28	405.90	281.10	0.81	9.76	0.00	69.51	Diseases of the respiratory system
11	Zavkhan	2,206.89	90.96	28.26	18.55	16.65	11.35	170.82	4.42	14.00	269.35	255.09	340.63	68.76	43.90	492.40	303.79	9.71	4.54	0.00	63.71	Diseases of the circulatory system
12	Orkhon	1,731.71	97.34	19.61	5.62	16.62	47.70	74.29	1.15	12.96	202.71	225.18	261.29	34.40	58.70	228.73	316.21	10.20	6.31	1.03	111.67	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
13	Uvurkhangai	1,920.49	99.80	27.77	9.20	17.57	29.78	90.15	5.19	21.94	287.65	291.29	277.09	60.10	56.09	281.37	284.92	4.28	3.92	0.00	72.39	Diseases of the eye and adnexa
14	Umnugobi	2,177.68	130.71	13.88	18.15	17.73	19.44	146.30	12.81	5.77	340.88	351.98	304.14	69.20	64.29	253.74	341.09	0.64	3.20	0.00	83.72	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
15	Sukhbaatar	2,232.55	95.45	30.10	12.77	14.67	74.88	206.34	6.67	20.96	260.45	329.61	344.28	123.27	61.73	331.89	219.86	3.24	3.81	0.00	92.59	Mental and behavioural disorders
16	Selenge	2,288.34	90.43	15.55	8.32	12.48	21.02	185.12	7.99	36.35	328.86	418.41	297.88	52.44	48.72	447.75	247.30	1.75	3.39	0.00	64.59	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
17	Tuv	1,754.88	54.37	9.14	6.09	9.36	8.91	191.89	1.58	13.31	276.05	335.27	206.22	73.10	74.57	312.82	142.03	1.35	2.71	0.00	36.10	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
18	Uvs	2,283.97	77.42	29.75	16.55	15.43	26.64	121.23	39.21	11.20	258.27	321.50	296.23	60.49	75.68	531.10	350.25	0.50	4.36	0.00	48.17	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
19	Khovd	2,269.68	36.27	28.99	13.78	20.50	28.55	152.23	10.80	21.27	331.58	374.13	323.42	82.89	118.17	330.59	324.52	0.11	7.94	0.00	63.93	Diseases of the digestive system
20	Khvsgul	2,117.04	72.70	16.86	18.32	11.59	40.93	124.33	5.43	7.70	339.44	319.26	280.19	51.55	58.19	427.30	288.38	1.05	2.76	0.00	51.06	Diseases of the respiratory system
21	Khentii	2,486.44	227.10	26.13	9.78	12.55	30.21	171.06	12.11	39.55	274.97	420.05	338.17	92.68	140.41	324.01	261.55	1.46	3.21	0.00	101.44	Diseases of the circulatory system
22	Aimag average	2,191.47	92.91	21.45	12.92	15.85	37.33	143.05	13.42	16.89	298.80	334.36	314.05	65.66	72.48	369.86	297.71	2.68	5.13	0.30	76.63	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
23	Ulaanbaatar	2,707.28	120.76	77.70	12.29	30.92	69.64	208.59	50.11	21.70	349.47	318.98	404.76	70.84	94.33	295.13	391.29	16.32	21.62	0.84	152.00	Diseases of the eye and adnexa
24	Country average	2,391.90	103.73	43.31	12.67	21.70	49.89	168.51	27.67	18.76	318.49	328.38	349.30	67.67	80.97	340.82	334.07	7.98	11.54	0.51	105.92	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs

Outpatient Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2007

№	Aimag and city	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Arkhangai	5066.94	104.81	12.17	25.34	29.80	102.02	299.15	82.82	81.93	808.25	934.49	889.96	73.00	92.65	1,049.80	326.38	3.13	5.58	3.01	142.65	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3560.31	47.99	19.51	72.46	27.21	41.87	138.70	39.13	37.97	396.68	902.94	482.64	117.50	159.05	611.74	384.87	0.32	8.54	0.74	70.46	
3	Bayankhongor	5047.75	183.18	16.15	24.72	58.61	133.14	224.79	180.86	55.19	700.06	880.31	714.62	232.25	126.65	887.77	436.97	1.59	14.32	0.00	176.58	
4	Bulgan	5059.33	149.90	29.14	19.72	37.17	32.81	314.80	98.24	93.71	669.21	1,112.97	810.56	200.33	121.28	920.15	301.02	1.92	10.99	2.27	133.14	
5	Gobi-Altai	5846.57	159.78	40.40	40.56	26.60	127.27	323.51	201.66	96.89	740.61	1,013.21	1,208.16	266.85	76.69	975.77	360.95	2.46	16.75	0.00	170.46	
6	Gobi-Sumber	7369.54	244.41	15.18	3.80	25.81	32.64	409.88	131.31	136.63	1,008.77	1,976.55	1,148.43	305.13	189.00	1,149.95	359.79	0.00	3.04	0.00	229.23	
7	Darkhan-Uul	6650.34	199.61	58.11	51.77	28.28	217.76	233.68	299.69	142.83	803.89	1,479.98	1,168.93	312.16	125.35	905.42	286.67	2.34	6.57	1.89	325.41	
8	Dornogobi	4999.12	271.54	11.71	12.82	40.33	57.43	378.23	35.31	54.46	524.50	1,020.19	814.26	217.83	174.15	764.82	348.49	3.72	11.52	0.19	257.60	
9	Domod	5290.80	226.40	28.90	31.32	48.26	374.02	197.63	200.86	189.43	375.90	1,178.51	922.00	334.62	138.47	469.07	297.79	5.11	15.06	5.65	251.81	
10	Dundgobi	3604.95	103.86	15.85	19.72	23.37	43.09	105.29	56.91	57.32	427.65	587.21	825.22	150.00	129.07	636.80	286.39	1.02	11.38	0.00	124.80	
11	Zavkhan	3499.88	91.97	19.18	28.64	24.10	28.51	214.22	150.88	65.85	46.17	404.97	608.71	583.23	101.05	63.08	763.26	306.31	9.71	6.18	0.00	194.74
12	Orkhon	4135.75	171.18	37.26	16.40	38.75	71.31	150.88	134.72	63.86	476.38	834.56	566.61	200.64	144.81	625.32	319.19	10.20	17.66	1.03	254.99	
13	Uvurkhangai	5802.62	224.18	58.91	31.96	50.90	89.78	381.99	144.78	118.10	757.60	1,008.73	1,076.84	385.08	157.44	791.11	299.40	6.37	17.30	0.64	201.51	
14	Umnugobi	5910.45	184.75	26.70	40.58	41.86	34.81	280.01	129.86	124.73	726.60	1,513.44	953.21	271.04	175.78	683.67	350.91	0.85	6.83	0.00	364.80	
15	Sukhbaatar	4396.14	101.93	41.72	30.48	47.44	182.33	321.03	53.73	104.79	423.91	773.33	797.34	234.92	122.89	740.18	243.11	3.62	7.05	0.00	166.33	
16	Selenge	5065.60	138.70	24.85	26.82	23.10	43.24	269.64	201.32	162.24	651.04	1,138.53	769.28	191.14	115.28	840.44	253.54	1.75	4.71	0.00	209.97	
17	Tuv	3214.54	77.39	17.26	7.78	15.79	17.82	353.10	74.79	38.92	428.00	659.94	443.23	184.33	105.59	535.96	142.14	1.47	5.41	0.45	105.14	
18	Uvs	5555.47	90.99	37.34	58.50	54.64	73.56	257.77	105.17	119.74	509.69	1,143.11	902.26	228.52	151.85	1,348.23	360.33	1.37	14.44	0.00	96.96	
19	Khovd	3999.45	45.86	26.13	23.37	41.99	93.48	222.45	74.19	64.27	556.34	740.98	577.51	269.52	186.84	623.91	340.51	0.11	10.03	0.00	102.08	
20	Khovsgul	4951.53	124.57	26.10	40.69	28.85	80.32	310.50	236.34	98.31	655.37	909.47	674.18	149.13	122.79	1,050.74	302.48	1.05	8.92	0.00	131.71	
21	Khentii	5091.99	307.67	16.35	21.16	21.02	65.97	280.96	136.17	122.75	480.04	1,170.39	870.17	209.00	233.67	672.84	277.46	1.61	5.25	0.00	199.52	
22	Aimag average	4853.12	147.31	28.78	31.95	35.12	95.08	264.76	134.26	94.10	586.82	981.77	792.37	216.38	135.74	807.39	310.92	3.02	10.18	0.80	176.35	
23	Ulaanbaatar	5610.78	228.14	134.36	22.88	88.90	141.02	390.45	178.50	70.35	563.59	729.69	795.05	327.93	126.57	570.77	394.28	30.43	40.59	1.89	775.40	
24	Country average	5147.53	178.72	69.80	28.43	56.02	112.93	313.60	151.45	84.88	577.79	883.82	793.42	259.73	132.18	715.45	343.31	13.67	22.00	1.22	409.12	

Outpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2007



Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2007

