



**STATE IMPLEMENTING
AGENCY OF HEALTH**



HEALTH INDICATORS

2011

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List of acronyms

AR	Arkhangai
BO	Bayan-Ulgii
BKH	Bayankhongor
BU	Bulgan
GA	Govi-Altai
GS	Govisumber
DA	Darkhan-Uul
DG	Dornogovi
DO	Dornod
DU	Dundgovi
ZA	Zavkhan
OR	Orkhon
UV	Uvurkhangai
UM	Umnugovi
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
IUD	Intrauterine device
IHR	International health regulations

PREFACE

Health statistics department of the Government Implementing Agency-Department of Health has been producing annual report which contains health indicators calculated according to international methodology using official health statistics and corresponding interpretations since 1970.

The 2011 volume presents groups of indicators for Mongolian Millennium Development Goals, main health indicators, demographic indicators, leading causes of population morbidity and mortality by region, urban and rural areas, age and gender groups and types of health care organizations. The “Health Indicators 2011” also includes health economics indicators and sets of indicators to measure implementation of national health programs. The indicators are compared to world and WHO regional countries’ data and consists from 86 tables, 69 graphs and 44 geographical maps are used to illustrate the information. Some supplementary data on national level emergency care and surgical care have been newly added.

The Ministry of Health announced the year of 2011 as the year of Public Health and Community Physical Culture and the health sector celebrated its 90th anniversary under the themes of “Prevention is Better than Cure” and “Healthy Mother-Healthy Baby”. Although Mongolia succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goals for 2015: maternal mortality ratio reduced to 48.2 per 100 000 live births, and infant mortality rate reached the lowest ever level in this years, but we have to fight with increasing number of TB, especially among young people.

We are fully confident that “Health indicator 2011” can help to provide to policy makers, health administrators and medical doctors with timely information necessary for making evidence based decisions, to find right solutions in their routine works for benefit of general users.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL



SH.ENKHBAT MD, Dr.Sc (Med)

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CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

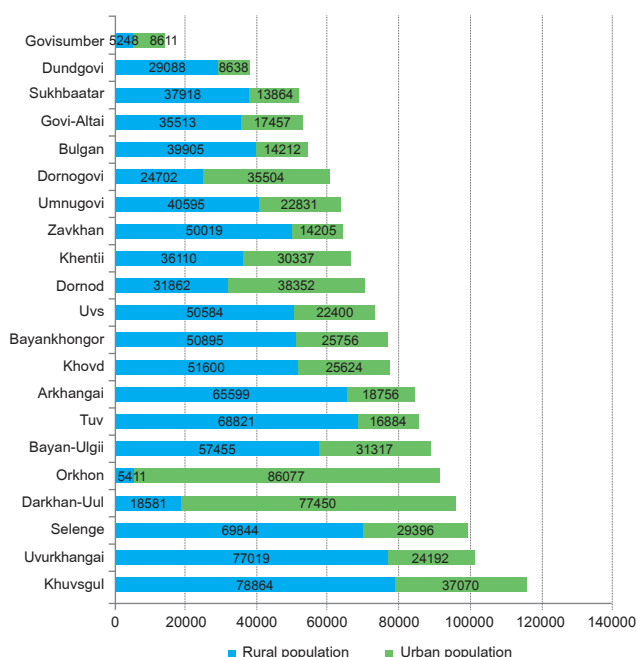
1.1. Population

Administratively, Mongolia is divided into capital city and aimags. Aimags are further divided into soums and soums into baghs. The capital city is divided into districts and districts are divided into khorooos. Presently, the country has 21 aimags, 329 soums and 1578 baghs. The capital city Ulaanbaatar has 9 districts and 152 khorooos.

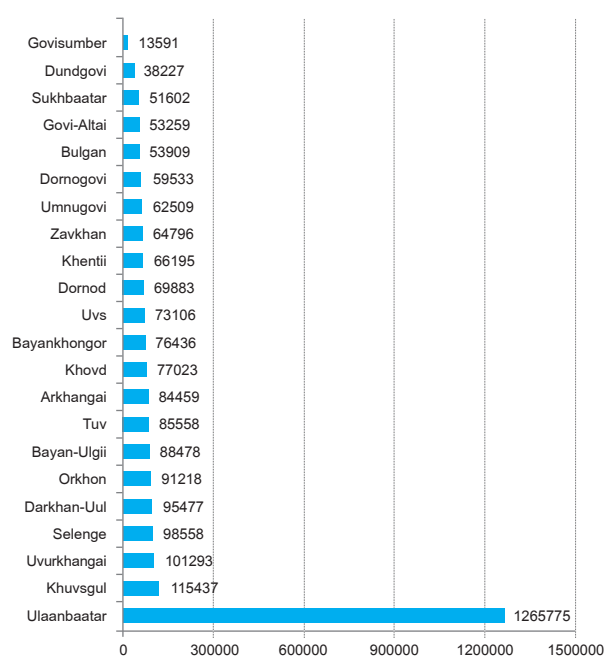
Territory of Mongolia is 1 564.1 thousand sq.km and population density is 1.81 persons per 1 sq.km. As of the end of 2011 the population of Mongolia reached 2, 811 millions which is 1.1% increase compared to the previous year (30.9 thousand headcounts). 67.1% of total population lives in urban settings and the rest 32.9% resides in rural area. 48.6% of the population is male and 51.4% is female. 27.2% of population are children under 15 years of age, 68.8% are population 15-64 years of age and 4.0% are 68 and over.

The population of the capital city Ulaanbaatar reached 1265.7 thousands in 2011 and population density per sq.km in the city became 274, an increase by 3.4% or by 9 persons per sq.km. Results of 2010 Population and Housing Census showed total number of households has increased by 31.9% since 2000. Households residing in urban area have increased by 61.3% while number of households living in rural area has declined by 4.3% compared to 2000. Due to socio-economic changes and rapid urbanization internal population migration from rural to urban has been increasing since 1990. In 2000 percentage of populating living in rural area was 42.8; however, by 2011 it has decreased down to 32.9%. In 2010 it was 36.7% and within a year the value went down by 3.8 points. As of 2011 43.1% of population live in Ulaanbaatar, 24% live in aimag centers and 32.9% live in rural areas including soum centers and baghs.

Graph 1.1.1. Rural and urban population, by aimags, 2011



Graph 1.1.2. 2011 mid-year population, by aimags



According to 2011 statistics, there are 759.9 thousand households 63.6% of which reside in urban settings and 36.4% live in rural area. Average number of persons in each household is 3.7

1.2 Average Life Expectancy and Population Pyramid

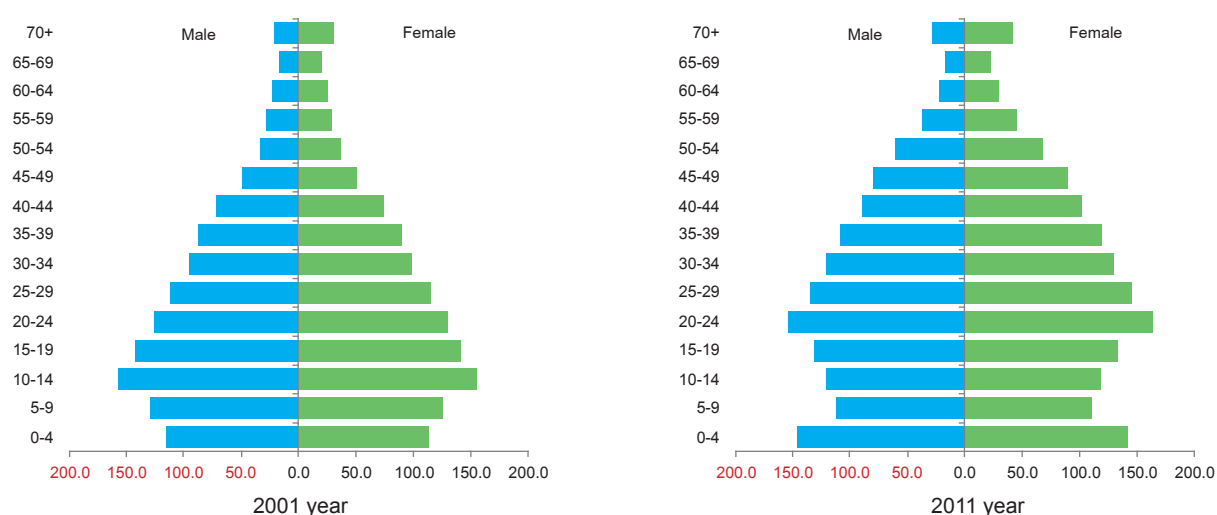
As per an average life expectancy, which is one of the human development indicators, Mongolia is listed among medium development countries. In 2011, the average life expectancy of the population Mongolia was 68.32 years. On average life expectation for women reached 73.76 and for men 64.68 years. According to average life expectancy level Mongolia is placed at 153 in the world.

Table 1.1.1. Average life expectancy, selected countries, 2011

Rank	Country	(Years)	Data of information
1	Monaco	89.7	2011
2	Macau	84.4	2011
3	San Marino	83.0	2011
4	Andorra	82.4	2011
5	Japan	82.3	2011
6	Singapore	82.1	2011
7	Hong Kong	82.0	2011
8	Australia	81.8	2011
9	Italy	81.8	2011
10	Jersey		
11	Canada	81.4	2011
12	France	81.2	2011
13	Spain	81.2	2011
14	Switzerland	81.1	2011
153	Mongolia	68.3	2011
154	Belize	68.2	2011
155	Timor-Leste	68.0	2011
156	Bolivia	67.6	2011

Population of Mongolia is relatively young. The changes in gender and age composition of the population for the last 10 years are demonstrated in graph 1.1.3 where 2001 population pyramid is compared to 2011.

Graph1.1.3. Population Pyramid (2001 and 2011)



1.3. Selected Demographic Indicators

Mongolia has made tangible progress towards improving health of population. The first two decades of demographic transition which started in 1990s were defined by a sharp reduction in fertility and death rates, and increased proportion of aged population. For instance, in 1990, the growth rate of the population was 2.7%, in 2000 it decreased down to 1.4% and during 2003-2005 it reached 1.2%. However, in 2007-2009 the growth of population has been increased by 0.3-0.8% compared to the previous 3 years level reaching 1.5-2.0%. In 2011 population growth was 1.9%.

The birth rate per 1000 population was reduced by half from 35.3 in 1990 to 18.0 in 2003, reaching the lowest level ever and has become stable since then until 2007 when the rate increased to 21.7. Estimated average annual increase of birth rate is 1.6-2 births per 1000 population. In 2011 the rate reached 25.3.

The total fertility rate (TFR), defined as the average number of children a woman would have in her life, was 4.3 in 1990 and during 2000-2003 TFR declined by two-fold. However, there has been increasing trend in TFR for the last few years. In 2011 it increased from 2.4 in 2010 to 2.6. In 2011, there were 70576 live births of which, 1480 were twins (740 births) and 12 were triplets (4 births). 51.4% of newborns were boys and 48.6% were girls making gender ratio at birth 100:104.1.

Table 1.3.1. Selected demographic indicators, selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2407.5	2562.3	2594.8	2626.6	2683.5	2735.5	2780.7	2811.6
Urban population	54.6	57.2	60.2	60.9	61.0	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1
Rural population	45.4	42.8	39.8	39.1	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9
Age group (percent)									
0-15	41.5	33.7	32.6	28.6	28.9	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2
15-64	54.4	62.8	63.9	67.3	67.3	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8
65 and over	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
Demographic rates									
CBR	35.3	21.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3
CDR	7.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2
Growth Rate	2.7	1.5	1.17	1.23	1.55	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9
TFR	4.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6

According to the population projection for 2000-2025 which was made using 2000 census data percentage of aging population was estimated to grow by 16.2% or 20100 persons by 2005 and 28.7% or 35600 persons by 2010 compared to 2000.

2010 census shows annual population growth rate in 2000-2010 was 1.5% which is significant increase from the level of the preceding decade.

Aimag specific population growth rates went down in most aimags except for Dornogovi, Umnugovi, Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, Govisumber and Ulaanbaatar due to increasing internal migration. Annual population growth rates for aimags have not significantly increased for the last 20 years.

It has been estimated that if population growth rate is maintained at the current level the population is likely to be doubled in upcoming 50 years.

Percentage of children 0-4 years of age has been increased compared to previous census data due to steady increase in number of births during 2007-2011. On the other hand proportion of children 5-9 years of age has fallen down for the last 10 years. Consequently, percentage of children under 14 has declined. Yet the proportion of population aged above 65 is still low and population of economically active ages increased by 8.3 points from 2000 level resulting in much lower age dependency ratio. In 2010 age dependency ratio is declined by 16.9 points compared to 2000.

CHAPTER 2. HEALTH GOALS MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT

In September 2000, the 147 Heads of States representing 191 nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the United Nations Millennium Summit and declared poverty reduction and sustainable development to be the global developmental priorities. The MDGs have now become main indicators that measure progress towards development in any country in the world.

In 2008, Mongolia adopted strengthening human rights and fostering democratic governance as the 9th MDG. 24 targets have been set and approved by the Parliament under the 9 MGDs. The Government of Mongolia has been putting significant effort in order to ensure that the goals are achieved. MDG Mongolia has 3 health related goals, namely, to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat STIs/HIV/AIDS and TB and reverse other diseases (targets 9-13).

Target 9

Reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Table 2.1.1 Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates, (per 1000 live births), selected years

	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	22.8	22.1	19.2	22.4	22.6	21.3	17.5	
Female	-	-	18.6	17.3	16.4	16.6	17.6	17.3	15.1	
Residence										
Country average	63.4	31.2	20.8	19.8	17.8	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	22.0 ^a /15.0 ^b
UB city average	70.3	32.8	18.1	19.0	14.7	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	-
Aimag average	62.5	30.8	22.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	21.9	22.1	19.2	-
Under 5 mortality rate /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	28.4	26.8	23.3	26.4	25.9	26.4	21.9	
Female	-	-	23.6	21.1	20.8	20.2	21.2	22.7	18.0	
Residence										
Country average	87.5	42.4	26.1	24.0	22.1	23.4	23.6	24.6	20.0	29.2 ^a /21.0 ^b
UB city average	99.9	42.4	21.7	21.8	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	-
Aimag average	94.4	42.5	28.9	25.6	24.6	25.3	25.7	28.0	23.5	-

Source : a. Parliament Resolution #15 To approve MDGs of Mongolia, 2005
b. Parliament Resolution #13 To approve MDGs of Mongolia, 2008

The above statistics demonstrate the stable decrease in infant and under-five mortality rates in Mongolia over the past 20 years. This reduction is the result of comprehensive public health measures such as expanded immunization programs, integrated management of childhood illness, and the extensive promotion of breastfeeding.

Progress made to achieve the 2015 targets

In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and infant mortality rate was 63.4, while in 2006 the indicators reduced to 24.0 and 19.8 respectively, reaching the targets for 2015 set in 2005. Therefore, in 2008, new targets for reducing the under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births to 21.0 and infant mortality rate to 15.0 were set in order to sustain targets and further advance achievements that have already been made.

As of 2011, infant mortality rate was reduced down to 16.3 per 1000 live births from 17.8 in 2007. Under-five mortality rate dropped to 20.0 per live births in 2011 reaching the 2015 target level although there is internal variation between the aimags.

Table 2.1.2 Progress made to achieve the 2015 targets, by aimags

Implementation level of objectives for 2015	Infant mortality rate, aimags	Under 5 mortality rate, aimags
Achieved	(7 aimag + 1 city)	(8 aimag + 1 city)
(>15.0) ^a (>21.0) ^b	Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge, Ulaanbaatar city	Arkhangai, Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge, Ulaanbaatar city
Possible	(7 aimag)	(6 aimag)
(15.0-20.9) ^a (21.0-25.9) ^b	Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Khovd, Khentii	Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Dornod, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Khovd
Slow	(4 aimag)	(5 aimag)
(21.0-25.9) ^a (27.0-32.0) ^b	Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvs	Bayan-Ulgii, Zavkhan, Tuv, Uvs, Khentii
In possible	(3 aimag)	(2 aimag)
(26.0<) ^a (32.0<) ^b	Uvurkhangai, Tuv, Khuvsgul	Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul

Comment: a. Infant mortality rate
b. Under-5 mortality rate

Decline in infant mortality rate causes increase in proportion of perinatal deaths among total numbers of infant deaths. Perinatal deaths are mainly associated with health of mothers and complications during labor.

Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, respiratory diseases, congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, external causes of morbidity and mortality and diseases of the digestive system are found to be the main causes of the infant mortality. Infant deaths caused by congenital abnormalities have been increasing for the last years.

Target 10

Provide access to all individuals of appropriate age to required reproductive health services reduce by four times, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Mongolia is among the countries with medium level of maternal mortality ratio (MMR). The Mongolian Government has been successfully implementing projects, programs, guidelines and other regulatory policies aimed at reducing MMR. The 5th National Conference on Reproductive Health held in 2011 highlighted that significant progress has been made towards improving maternal and child health as result of successful implementation of 2 subsequent strategies to reduce maternal mortality.

Table 2.1.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100 000 live births, selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
Country average	199.0	158.5	93.0	69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.0 ^a
UB city average	126	171.1	73.3	71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	-
Aimag average	230	153.4	105.7	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	-

Source : a. Parliament Resolution #13 To approve MDGs of Mongolia, 2008

MMR has been steadily declining over the last 5 years reaching to the rate that is 2.4-4.4 fold decrease from the 1990 level. In 2011 34 cases of maternal deaths occurred making the MMR 48.2 per 100000 live births. MDG to reduce MMR by 3 fold has already been achieved. Currently, the Government of Mongolia is implementing the third Reproductive Health Program one of the main objective of which is reduce regional variations of MMR.

Despite the effort made by the Government MMR is still different from aimag to aimag and from region to region. Difference in quality of services provided, shortage of human resource in rural areas and inadequate supply of diagnostic and treatment equipments are contributing factors to the observed variations. MMR is higher in remote rural areas, western part of Mongolia in particular where the MMR is highest (62.5).

Target 11

Limit and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015

Mongolia is among 5 countries in East Asia and the Western Pacific Region to have HIV/AIDS prevalence less than 1.0% among the total population, although in the recent years, the number of registered HIV/AIDS cases has been increasing.

Table 2.1.4 Prevalence rate of HIV among pregnant mothers and population of 15-24 years, percentage

Indicators	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
HIV prevalence among pregnant woman	-	-	0.004	0.001	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1 ^a
HIV prevalence youths between ages 15-24	-	-		0.0007	0.0005	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source : a. Parliament Resolution #13 To approve MDGs of Mongolia, 2008

Ever since the first registration of HIV/AIDS case in 1992, there have been a total of 100 HIV/AIDS cases by the end of 2011, of which 17 were registered in 2011. Of the 100 registered cases, 15 have died.

Average number of HIV/AIDS cases registered per year between 1992 and 2004 was 1 which has increased to 9-21 during 2005-2011. Total number of HIV/AIDS cases identified in 2011 is 17. Of these new cases 14 (82.3%) were men and 3 (17.6%) were women and in all of the cases the infection transmitted through sexual intercourse. 3 of them are young people of 15-24 years of age. 52.9% of the new cases (9) were reported to be unmarried/singles which indicates risk of spreading the infection is high. 3 cases have been found through active surveillance and the rests (14) were identified among patients seeking outpatient and inpatient care. 6 of the new HIV/AIDS patients underwent anti-retroviral treatment (ART). In 2011, 2 out of 3 pregnant HIV/AIDS patients delivered.

Target 12

Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015

Tuberculosis is largely attributed to a country's social, economy and the living standards of population. In Mongolia unemployment, poverty, and migration resulted from the socio-economic changes that started since 1990 have affected the spread of tuberculosis. Incidence rate of tuberculosis has been increasing despite the improved management of tuberculosis cases, decline in mortality rate due to tuberculosis and improved detection of new cases. According to WHO, Mongolia is ranked 3rd among 7 countries with high incidence of tuberculosis within in the Western Pacific Region.

In 2011 the 6th National Tuberculosis Symposium was organized under the theme of "Building Human Resource Capacity for Improved Tuberculosis Services" in order to achieve MDGs and advance the implementation of national strategy to combat tuberculosis and enhance health services provided to tuberculosis patients.

Table 2.1.5 Morbidity and mortality of TB per 100000 population, selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2015
Incidence of tuberculosis										
Country average	79	125	175	185	166	159	156	154	143	100.0 ^a
UB city average	85	180	264	259	225	227	213	212	179	-
Aimag average	63	99	123	132	123	115	113	115	113	-
Death rate of tuberculosis										
Country average	4.8	3.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.0 ^a
UB city average	5.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.7	4.4	2.4	-
Aimag average	3.9	2.0	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	-
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS										
Country average	-	100/80	100/79	100/82.1	100/83.8	100/85.0	100/84.2	100/84.5	100/83.0	100.0 ^a
UB city average	-	100/84	100/74	100/78.4	100/80.6	100/83.2	100/80.2	100/81.7	100/79.8	-
Aimag average	-	100/81	100/84	100/87.1	100/88.0	100/87.2	100/88.0	100/87.5	100/78.3	-

Source : a. Parliament Resolution #13 To approve MDGs of Mongolia, 2008

Tuberculosis incidence rate was 79 per 100 000 population in 1990 and the rate increased by 1.5 times by 2000 and by 2-2.3 times during 2004-2006. Since 2007 there has been a declining trend in tuberculosis incidence. The rate decreased down to 166 in 2007, 159 in 2008, 156 in 2009, 154 in 2010 and 143 in 2011.

Mortality rate due to tuberculosis has been declining as well. During 1992-1995 on average 121 people died of tuberculosis annually. The number was dropped down to 113 during 1996-1999, 75 during 2000-2003 and 80 during 2004-2009. In 2011 60 patients with tuberculosis died.

79% of newly registered tuberculosis patients were young and mature adults of economically active age (15-49). Gender composition of tuberculosis patients are 52.8% and 47.2% for men and women respectively.

Like many other countries Mongolia adopted tuberculosis treatment scheme directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) in 1996 and as result of successful implementation of the strategy Mongolia could reverse the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality trend. In 2011, 83% of all new tuberculosis cases underwent DOTS treatment.

60% of 3985 newly registered tuberculosis cases were diagnosed as pulmonary and 40% as non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 419 cases of pediatric tuberculosis which accounted for 11% of all new cases.

Percentage of confirmed tuberculosis cases was 74.1% and cure rate was 83%. Compared to previous year level percentage of confirmed cases and cure rate were decreased by 0.7 % and 1.5% respectively.

CHAPTER 3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1 Maternal health

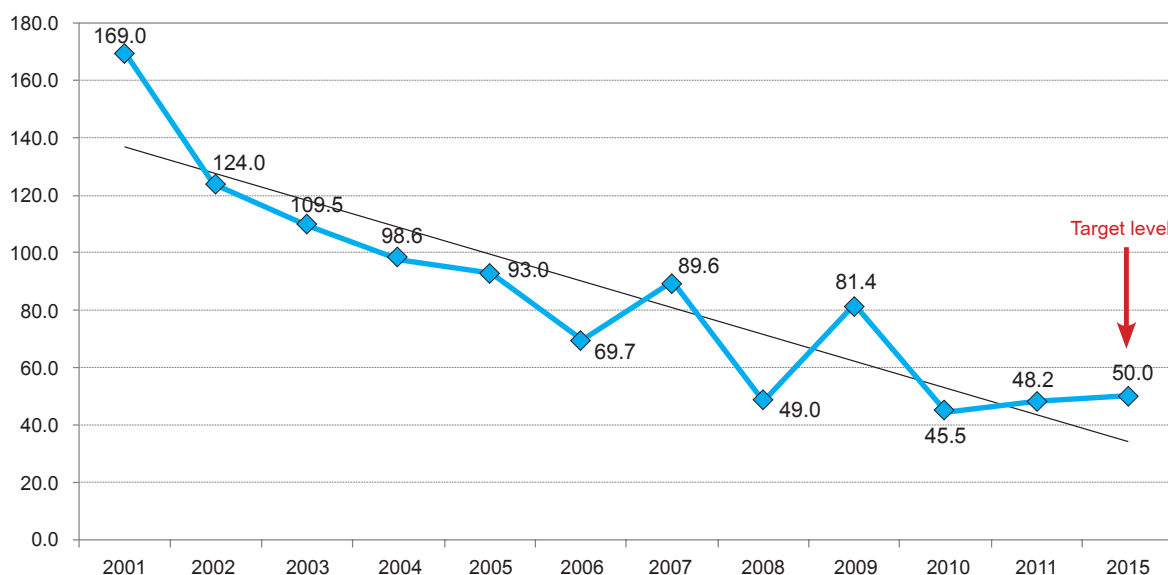
The Government of Mongolia (GoM) has formulated and approved the Policy on Population and the MDG-based National Development Strategy. As a result of these fertility supporting policies, there were positive signs of fertility growth appeared last year.

In 2011, decisive step of GoM to allocate 19 billion tugriks for the establishment of new “Mother and Child Health Center”, 7.9 billion tugriks for the expansion of Maternity Hospital No.1 building shows the commitment of the government and it will be the concrete basis of improvement of maternal and child health.

However, along with these new investments, there will be issues of high importance such as training of adequate human resource, supply of equipments and demand of budget increase that need to be addressed in cooperation with other sectors.

Implementation launch of newly approved “Structural and Operational Standards /MNS 6188/2010/ of the Maternity Hospitals” is showing the direct impact on the quality of maternal and newborn care.

Figure 3.1 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2001-2011)



In 2010-2011

- ❖ National strategy on “Maternal and newborn health” /2011-2015/ is being implemented with the vision of sustaining the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality by providing accessible, equitable and quality services.
- ❖ Structural and operational standard of the maternity hospital MNS 6188/2010.
- ❖ Clinical guideline on cervical cancer, 2011
- ❖ Clinical guideline on breast cancer, 2011
- ❖ “On measures to reduce maternal mortality” decree 149, 2009
- ❖ Guideline on management of pregnancy and delivery complication, 2011
- ❖ “On the approval of update on regulating abortion” decree 105, 2010
- ❖ Early detection and treatment of syphilis among pregnant women, within the “National Strategy to Eliminate Congenital Syphilis”, decree 350, 2011

Maternal and child health in 2011

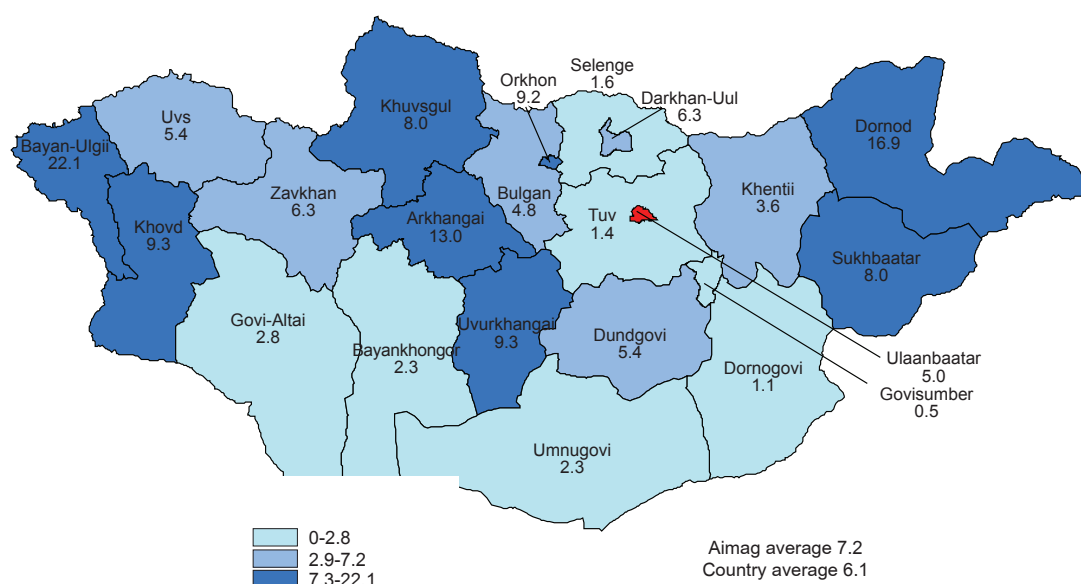
- ❖ The “National Reproductive Health” 5th conference was organized. This conference emphasized the accomplishments of the “National Reproductive Health Program” / implemented 3 times/ and the “Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy” /implemented 2 times/. As a result of these programs and strategies, availability and quality of maternal and newborn health services have improved and maternal mortality rate has dropped in the last few years. Also this conference discussed modern equipment for early detection and treatment of the complications of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period, and congenital abnormalities, as well as qualified professionals are lacking, especially in the rural areas.
- ❖ Regional clinical conference was organized to reduce mortality of under-5 yrs old children within the framework of National strategy on maternal and newborn health.
- ❖ Training under theme of “Midwives have important role in the improvement of maternal and child health” was organized among 180 midwives from maternity hospitals, district hospitals and private hospitals on the occasion of International day of the Midwife.
- ❖ 8th Asian partnership forum of breastfeeding was organized under the theme of “Safety of Infant foods and climate change”.

3.2. Antenatal care

In 2011, 85.5% of all pregnant women received prenatal care during the first 3 months of pregnancy. 82.4% of women in the city and 88.2% of women in the rural areas were under prenatal care. 1.1% of women attended prenatal care after 7 months.

Providing pregnant women with access to antenatal care and regular health visits will help prevent and monitor possible complications relating to anemia, late pregnancy complications, kidney disease and other illnesses. According to decree number 197 of 2004, approved by the Minister of Health, on “Procedures and rules on testing pregnant women for HIV/AIDS”, tests must be made with the consent of the pregnant woman. Also “The early detection and treatment of syphilis among pregnant women” Decree #350 Ministry of Health is approved.

Graph 3.1.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2011



Of all pregnant women receiving antenatal care, 95.4% have undergone general blood testing and, of these, 6.1% were anaemic. In Bayan-Ulgii and Dornod aimags, percentage of pregnant women with anemia was 2-3.5 times higher than the national average level.

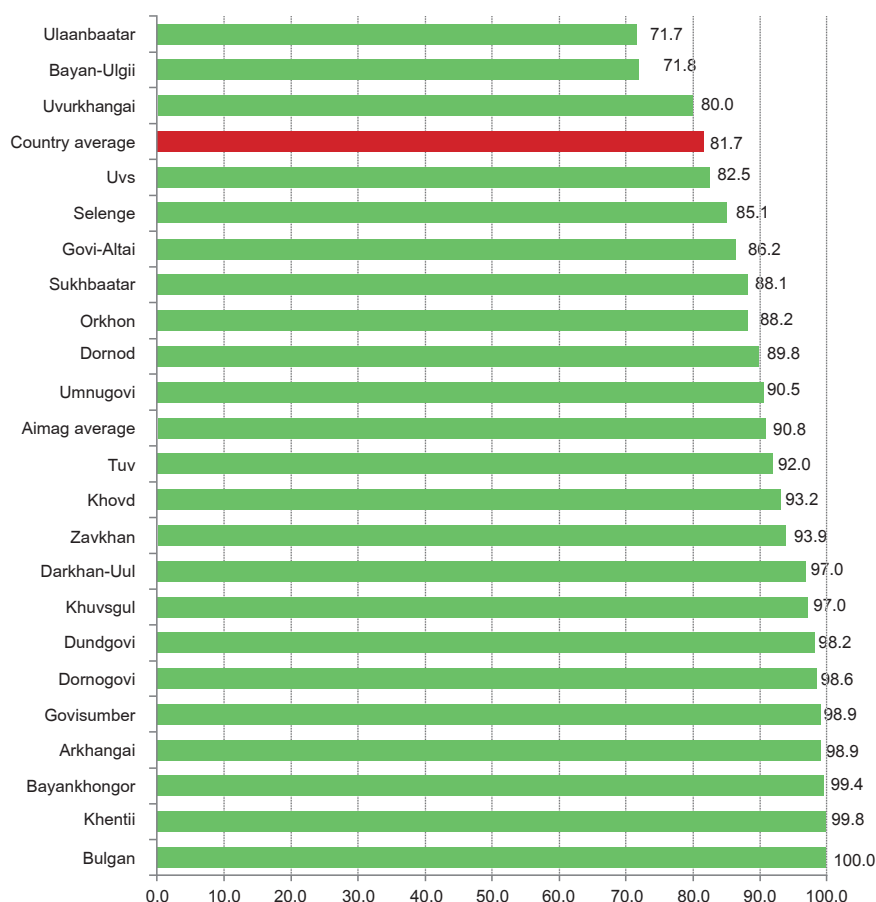
96.9% of women were tested for syphilis and the incidence was increased by 8.7 points compared to last year. 2.5% of women tested positive for syphilis, which is higher than the national average, and this number varied between provinces as 5.2% in Govisumber, 3.2% in Orkhon, and 3.9% in Ulaanbaatar. 80.3% of pregnant women had X-ray examinations and 60 cases of active tuberculosis were detected, of which 73.3% was from Ulaanbaatar city.

As of 2011, 339 maternal resting wards were operating throughout the country, of which 303 were in soum centers, 10 in village clinics, 22 in aimag centers, 3 in Ulaanbaatar city clinics and 1 in other places.

121 maternal resting wards are in designated buildings, 218 are in clinics, a total of 83886 beds were used and the average period of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.0 days. During this year, a total of 14 new rest places were built and 41 underwent construction and renovations. Of the total number of mothers required to rest in resting wards, 77.9% went to maternal resting wards.

In 2011, 81.7% of all mothers visited at least 6 times for check-ups during pregnancy.

Graph 3.2.1 Percentage of women undergoing perinatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy, 2011

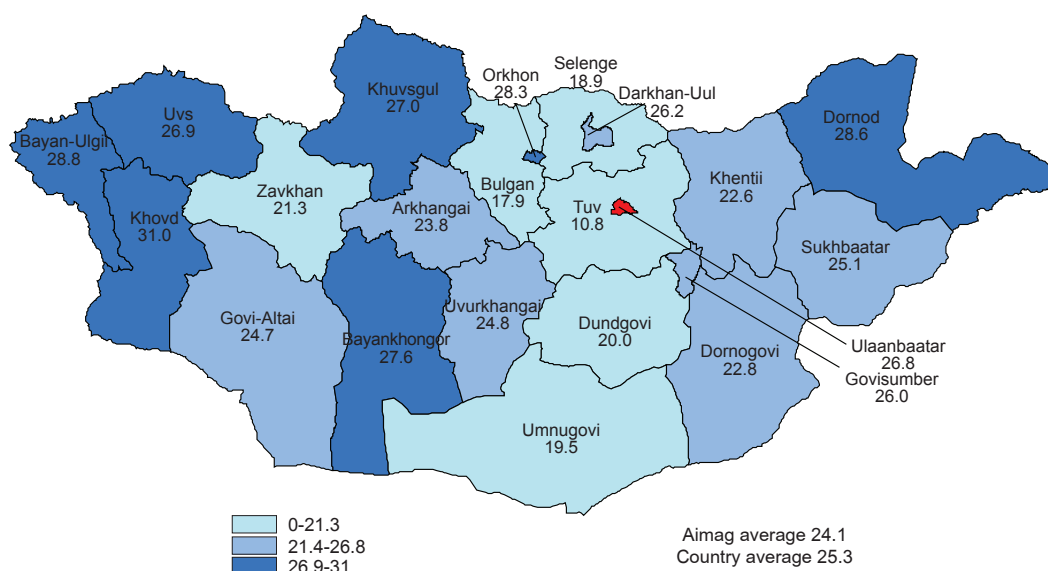


3.3. Health care services during birth and delivery

In 2011, 70328 mothers gave birth at a national level, which compared to 2010, the birth number has increased by 4668 births or 6.6%. Birth numbers decreased in Bulgan, Govisumber, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai and Selenge aimags, but increased in the other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city. 6 aimags total number of birth decreased, but estimated birth rate per 1000 person's decreased only in Govisumber aimags.

National birth rate per 1000 persons is 25.3, and this indicator's highest in Khovd 31.0, Bayan-Ulgii 28.8, Dornod 28.6, Orkhon 28.3, Bayankhongor 27.5, Khuvsgul 26.9 Uvs 26.9, Darkhan 26.1, Govisumber 26.0, Ulaanbaatar 26.8.

Graph 3.1.2 Level of birth per 1000 population, by aimag, 2011



44.9% of total births were in Ulaanbaatar city, 30.6% were in aimags health centers, 11.1% were Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center, 9.4% in soum, intersoum and village clinics, 2.6% in rural health centres, and 1.0% were delivered domestically, 0.3% at home. 40.2% of total births were first time births, and 3.6% of all births were under doctors' supervision, 89.9% were under obstetricians' supervision, and 6.5% were under mid-wife feldchers' care. 5.9% of births were under 20 years of age and 12.3% were over 35 years of age.

Although WHO recommends that 5-15 per cent of all births can be delivered by the surgical procedures, this indicator is relatively high in Mongolia, 21.6 % of total births were being delivered by caesarean section. Percentage of caesarean section in the west region was 13.3%, lower than aimag levels by 2.6 points but C-section in other regions were higher than the aimag levels by 0.6-1.1 points.

Table 3.3.1. Delivery by caesarean section by percent, by region, 2011

	Number of births	Delivery by caesarean section
Western region	9622	13.3
Central region	8957	16.5
Khangai-Gobi region	13254	17.0
Eastern region	4764	16.5
Aimag total	36597	15.9
Ulaanbaatar	33731	27.8
Country total	70328	21.6

The number of mothers delivering domestically has decreased and compared to the previous years, has decreased by 0.2 points or by 89 births. Of a total of 234 domestic births, 117(50.0 %) births were delivered without the care of hospitals and this indicator has increased by 5.1 points from the previous year.

61.1% of births at home registered in Ulaanbaatar and increased by 5.3 point previous years. The movement from rural areas to Ulaanbaatar increased significantly in the last few years which may explain the surge in number of home births.

Figure 3.3.2. Delivery by caesarean section by percent, 2011

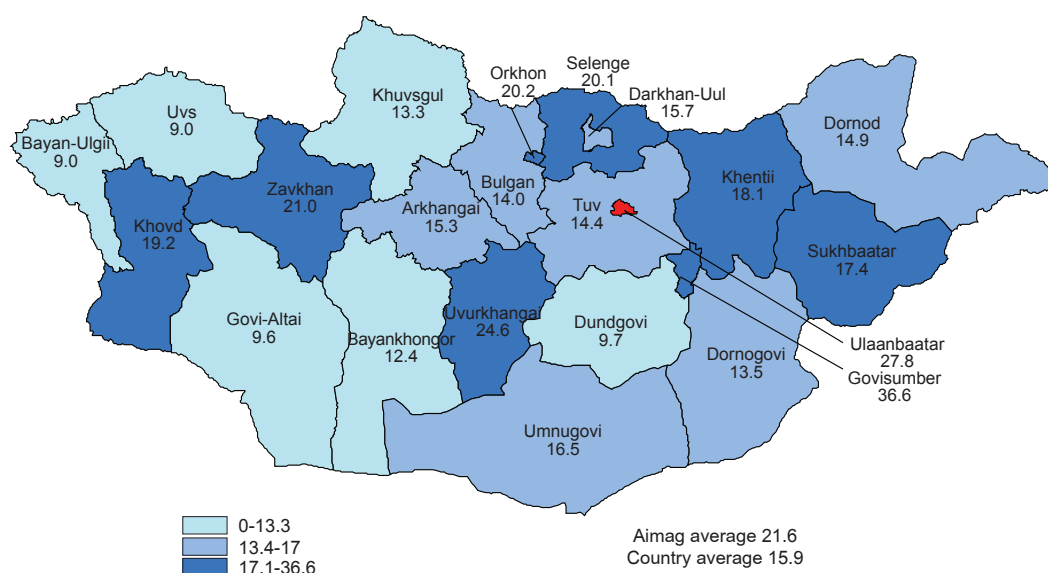


Table 3.3.2 Number of births, by type of health facility, 2011

Aimag, city	Total number of births	At home	Number of births in aimag hospitals	Number of births in rural general hospitals	Number of births in soum and intersoum hospitals	Village hospitals	Number of births at bagh feldsher posts	National center for Child and Maternal health	Number of births in private hospitals
Arkhangai	2005	3	1346	0	655	0	1	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2569	0	1915	0	654	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2098	6	1725	0	357	10	0	0	0
Bulgan	962	5	665	0	277	15	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1310	2	1113	0	190	1	4	0	0
Govisumber	352	1	351	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2496	12	2405	0	79	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1348	1	1117	194	36	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1993	3	1883	0	107	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	766	0	623	0	143	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1383	5	792	310	276	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2570	13	2538	0	19	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2511	12	1603	246	603	0	2	0	45
Umnugovi	1213	1	1012	0	200	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1288	7	1147	0	134	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1859	2	930	631	250	46	0	0	0
Tuv	923	1	576	0	346	0	0	0	0
Uvs	1964	13	1363	0	588	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2396	0	1770	208	418	0	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	3108	2	2095	0	1011	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1483	2	1038	233	205	0	5	0	0
Aimag average	36597	91	28007	1822	6548	72	12	0	45
Ulaanbaatar	33731	143	1368	0	6	0	0	31571	643
Country average	70328	234	29375	1822	6554	72	12	31571	688

3.4. Post-delivery health care services

According to health statistical registration of 2011, 87.8% of mothers who were under prenatal care received maternal care within 42 days of birth, which is same as previous year. This indicator is significant in decreasing post delivery complications and maternal mortality.

Also, 30.0% of all mothers who gave birth had some kind of associated diseases during pregnancy. From which the three main causes are:

- ❖ Diseases of the genito-urinary system – 29.2%
- ❖ Diseases of the circulatory system – 10.2%
- ❖ Diseases of the digestive system – 7.4%

Also in 2011, a total of 47057 cases of complications during pregnancy, birth and post-delivery (666.7 per 1000 live births) were registered. Of which:

- ❖ Pregnancy complications – 35.4%
- ❖ Birth complications – 52.3%
- ❖ Post-delivery complications – 1.4%
- ❖ Diseases not related to pregnancy and birth – 10.8%.

Compared to 2010, the average number of diseases of pregnant women and mothers who gave birth has decreased by 1365 cases. Diseases not related to pregnancy and birth also decreased and this could be the impact of policy and strategies on enhancing the knowledge of family planning, early perinatal care among pregnant women.

In 2011, 15 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, increase by 4 cases, compared to the previous year. Congenital syphilis occurred once in Dornod, Umnugovi, Tuv and Uvs, twice in Bayankhongor, Orkhon, Khuvsgul and 5 cases in Ulaanbaatar city.

The increase in number of pregnant women with STI's, and the birth of children with congenital syphilis shows the necessity to increase the quality of pregnancy health care and services.

WHO supported study of "One spot service for syphilis screening by pregnancy control" showed that early screening of syphilis among pregnant women is highly efficient for disease treatment and treatment their partners as well as for prevention of congenital syphilis.

The one spot service has been implemented in some aimags and Ulaanbatar city, and this is the main part of "National strategy to Eliminate Congenital Syphilis".

Of pregnancy complications, 60.1% were epileptic, of birth complications 30.8% were primary and secondary weaknesses in birth strength, and of post delivery complications 44.8 were late bleeding.

3.5 Maternal mortality

The 5th objective of the millennium development goals is to reduce maternal mortality by 75% between 1990 and 2015. 40-50 million pregnancies were registered along the western region countries of the Asia-Pacific, 30500-50000 maternal mortalities occurred during pregnancy, birth and post delivery, and 300 000 infant mortalities during the first day.

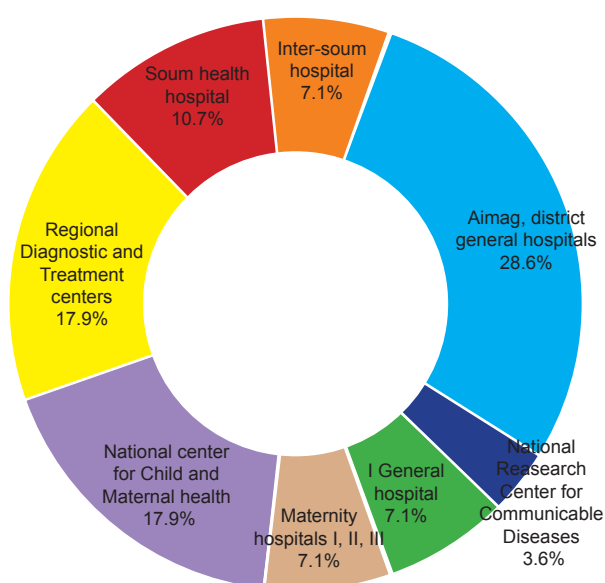
Today, the maternal mortality level in our country has reduced 4 times since 1990. Mongolia has decreased from a high level country to a country with a moderate level of maternal mortality.

In 2011, 34 cases of maternal mortality were registered and are 48.2 per 100 000 births. This indicator is increased 4 cases compared to the previous year. Maternal mortality has not registered in Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Tuv, Uvs and Khentii aimags. 82.4% of maternal mortality was in hospital, 14.7% at home, 2.9% in transport.

Maternal mortality cases by education: 23.5% primary school, 61.8% basic, 5.9% technical and vocational schools, 8.8% bachelor. Also 8.8% was employed, 35.3% herder, 5.9% student, 47.0% unemployed.

Registration of maternal mortality in hospitals showed that 17.8% of them occurred in soum, intersoum hospitals, 28.6% occurred in aimag and district hospitals and 53.6% occurred in specialized centers and hospitals.

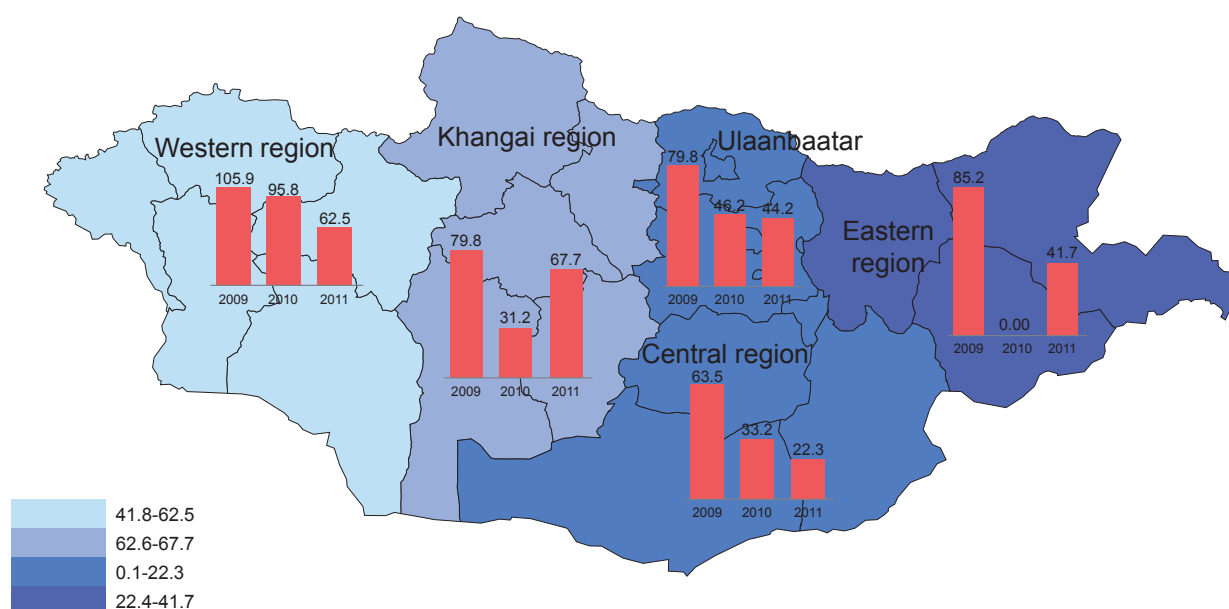
Picture 3.2 Maternal mortality, by location, 2011



Of all cases maternal mortality, 17.6% of them had not received prenatal care whereas 56.3% had received prenatal care too late /later than 12 weeks of pregnancy/.

41.2% of maternal mortality due to pregnancy complications, 15.0% was from birth complications, 11.8% was from post delivery complications and 32.4% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth. Compared to last year birth complications decreased 5.3 points, not related to pregnancy and birth decreased 24.3 points. But overall, number of total complications during pregnancy increased 3 times.

According to registration on maternal mortality, 73% of them were aged 20-34 years old, 21 % were women over the age of 35 and 6% were girls between ages of 15-19.

Figure 3.5.2 Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births, by region, 2009-2011

Maternal mortality per 100 000 live birth rate in West and Khangai region was higher than national level by 14.4-19.5 points but in East and Central region, it was lower than national level by 6.0-25.9 points.

Although maternal mortality rate in the west region is higher than national level, it was lowest among last 3 years of maternal mortality rate in west region. In the central region, maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births is constantly decreasing through the period of 2008-2011.

3.6. Child health and breast feeding

It is critically important that new babies start to receive health and social welfare services during their infancy period or within one month after the birth. It increases significantly infant's survival possibility and lays foundation for baby's proper development and healthy upbringing. According to official statistics, the percentage of children that suckled within 1 hour of births is 93.0%. This indicator is lower than national average in Khentii, Darkhan-Uul, Sukhbaatar, Arkhangai aimag and Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 3.6.1 Data on new borns, by region, 2011

Regions	Number of newborns				Of all newborns	
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Percent with birthweight below 2500 g	Percent of stillbirths per 1000 birth
Western region	9593	4974	4619	107.7	3.5	12.7
Central region	8975	4344	4631	93.8	3.2	5.5
Khangai and Gobi region	13293	6782	6511	104.2	4.5	7.0
Eastern region	4791	2454	2337	105.0	4.4	5.6
Aimag total/average	36652	18554	18098	102.5	3.9	8.0
Ulaanbaatar	33924	17447	16477	105.9	4.5	6.0
Country total/average	70576	36001	34575	104.1	4.2	7.0

There were a total of 70576 live births at the national level, which has increased by 4687 children or 6.6% compared to last year. 4.2% of the total live births weighed less than 2,500 grams. 1480 of live births were twins and 12 were triplets. Stillbirths are registered as 7.0 per 1000 births and of a total of 500 still births, 12.7% had delivered in the western region which is higher than other regions. Bayan-Ulgii has highest number of stillbirths; they register 20.4 per 1000 births which is 5-7% higher than national and regional averages. 54.8% of the still births were boys and is high in most regions. The sex ratio at birth was 104.1. In 2011, the percentage of active surveillance in children-under-one was 99.3% and that for children-under-five was 94.6%.

3.7 Infant and under five mortality

Within the millennium development goal, the order number 13 of the Ulsiin Ikh Khural was approved in order to reduce infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births to 15.0 by 2015 and children under five mortality rates to 21.0.

1152 cases of infant mortalities were registered at the national level in 2011, which are 16.3 per 1000 live births. Compared to the previous year, it has decreased by 123 cases or 10.7%, and has decreased by 3.1 mortalities per 1000 live births. 51.6% of infant mortality occurred during infancy. Infant mortality is 10.2 per 1000 live births.

However, there were 1410 cases of children under five mortalities, which is at a level of 20.0 per 1000 live births. 56.3% of total mortality is male and 43.7% is female. Compared to last year, it has increased by 4 mortality per 1000 live births. The following aimags had level of under-5 mortality per 1000 live births lower than the aimag and national levels: Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge aimag and Ulaanbaatar city.

The mortality of under five: 87.8% by diseases, 12.1% by injury, poisonings, and other consequences external causes, 0.07% uncertain. 76.8% in hospitals, 19.6% at home, 3.6% other places.

The leading 3 causes of mortality among children under 1 is diseases occurring during perinatal period - 49.8%, respiratory system diseases – 20.7%, and birth defects, abnormal development and chromosomal disorders – 12.3%. In infant mortality, respiratory system diseases decreased by 0.9 points and birth defects increased by 0.3 points.

Table 3.7.1 Causes of infant and children under five mortality, by location, 2011

	Infant		Under 5	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.9	23.1	17.3	24.9
Diseases of the digestive system	3.3	4.8	3.5	5.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	50.9	49.1	41.6	40.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	19.3	7.8	17.8	8.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3.3	8.0	10.7	13.1

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

In the city and in rural areas, the leading cause of mortality among children under 1 is diseases occurring during perinatal period. 47% of them had died due to birth asphyxia and respiratory distress of newborn during perinatal period.

Of all congenital malformations, 44% had malformation in cardiac chambers and connections, 8% had other specified congenital malformation syndromes affecting multiple systems, 8% had malformations of oesophagus, 4% had malformations of gallbladder, bile ducts and liver and 36% had other kind of malformations.

Table 3.7.2 Diseases among children under 1 and children under 5, by location, 2011

	0-1 year-olds		0-5 year-olds	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of the respiratory system	56.3	67.8	50.8	65.5
Diseases of the digestive system	12.9	12.0	11.1	12.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	9.9	1.8	3.5	0.6
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3.0	1.0	9.7	2.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	0.4	5.3	3.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.1	3.0	8.0	3.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2.1	5.7	2.0	4.4

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

Respiratory system diseases are the leading diseases among children under 1 and children under 5 in the city and rural areas. According to statistic, 34.4% of them were pneumonia, 15.3% were common cold and 17.2% were acute bronchitis cases.

Table 3.7.3 The Five leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group /per 10000 population/, 2011

	1-4 year-olds	5-9 year-olds	10-14 year-olds	15-19 year-olds
Diseases of the respiratory system	3890.0	962.8	804.6	598.4
Diseases of the digestive system	810.4	666.3	647.6	646.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	395.2	296.5	172.6	160.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	452.4	292.2	346.9	431.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	111.4	113.6	211.5	445.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	439.6	266.5	299.9	413.7

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

Majority of diseases among adolescents are consisted of respiratory, digestive system and skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases. Year by year, illnesses caused by accidents, poisonings, and others are increasing among adolescents, which in number increase by 7.5 illnesses per 10000 children among children aged between 15 and 19.

Among children between 1 and 4, illnesses caused by accidents, poisonings increased by 63.4 diseases. For example, diseases of digestive system such as noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis were 467.9 per 10000 among children aged 1-4 and 74.3 among children aged 5-9, diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws were 199 among children aged 10-14 and 165.5 among children aged 15-19 as main causes.

3.8. Abortion

According to the health statistics of 2011, 17504 cases of abortion were registered, with the 248.0 per 1000 live births, and 20.5 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. Compared to the previous year, the number has increased by 5012 cases, with the 58 abortions per 1000 live births. Compared to national level, per 1000 live births higher by 3.1-28.8 in Govisumber, Dornogovi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai and Ulaanbaatar city.

Also, the number of abortions at private clinics increased 1.9 times the previous years. Late abortion is per 1000 live births was 6.8 and compared to last year, has increased by 1.6 abortions. According to the age group, 7.2% of the total number of abortions is among women under 20 years of age, 73.7% were ages 20-34, and 19.0% were women over the age of 35. Compared to last year, abortion among women under age 20 years increased by 1.2 points.

16.3% of women who had abortions never gave birth, in other words, was first time abortion, and comparing this indicator to the previous, it has same level.

According to location, 0.3 % of abortions were done in soums and intersoum clinics, 0.8% in rural hospitals, 0.4% in other hospitals, 44.3% in private clinics, 11.9 % in district health centers, 8.4% Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers, 21.9 % in maternity hospitals and 12% Maternal and Child Health Center.

3.9 Contraception

By “Multiple indicator cluster survey-2010” although in Mongolia nearly all women between the ages of 15 and 49 (97 percent), who are married or in union have knowledge regarding to contraception methods, only a little more than half of surveyed women (55 percent) used any type of contraception. It is same level health indicators /53.7 percent/.

According to the health statistics indicators of 2011, modern contraception usage has reached 53.7%. 536.7 out of 1000 woman of reproductive age use some kind of contraception. The most commonly used methods are IUD – 27.7 %, condoms – 32.7%, and pills – 23.4%. By research 71 percent of total demand satisfied, who have unmet need and those who are currently using contraception.

3.10. Infertility

In Mongolia currently has no information about infertility rate for families. For instance, the Maternal and Child Health Center first time studied 424 couples with infertility to identify the causes and findings, which showed that 45,8% of the infertility cases owed reasons to the females while 25,6% to the males and 9,8% to unknown causes and 18.8% to the couple, created possibilities to compare own figures to those of other countries. Now infertility had become an encountered problem that requires care and service. Doctors and specialists considered that because of no decrease in number of prevalence of STI and induced abortion the number of clients with infertility is increasing and secondary infertility is prevailing among women with infertility.

CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL SERVICES

The health sector of Mongolia comprises of public, private and mixed ownership health organizations that provide public health, medical, pharmaceutical, and other health services, carry out research and training activities.

Health care is provided by family health centers, soum and village health centers, inter-soum hospitals, clinics, maternity centers, public health centers, general hospitals, sanatorium, ambulance service center, regional diagnostic and treatment centers central hospitals and specialized centers

Table 4.1 Health organizations by level of care, 2011

Health care providers	Number
Family health centers	219
Soum health centers	274/19
Intersoum hospitals	37
District hospitals	12
Rural general hospitals	6
Aimag general hospitals	17
Regional Diagnostic and Treatment centers	4
Central Hospital and Specialized Services	16
Maternity hospitals	3
Other hospitals	47
Private hospitals with beds	171
Private hospitals for outpatients	1013
Hot spring	67
Drug supply companies	158
Drug manufactures	42
Drug stores	703
Other	119
Total	2927

4.1 Family health center services

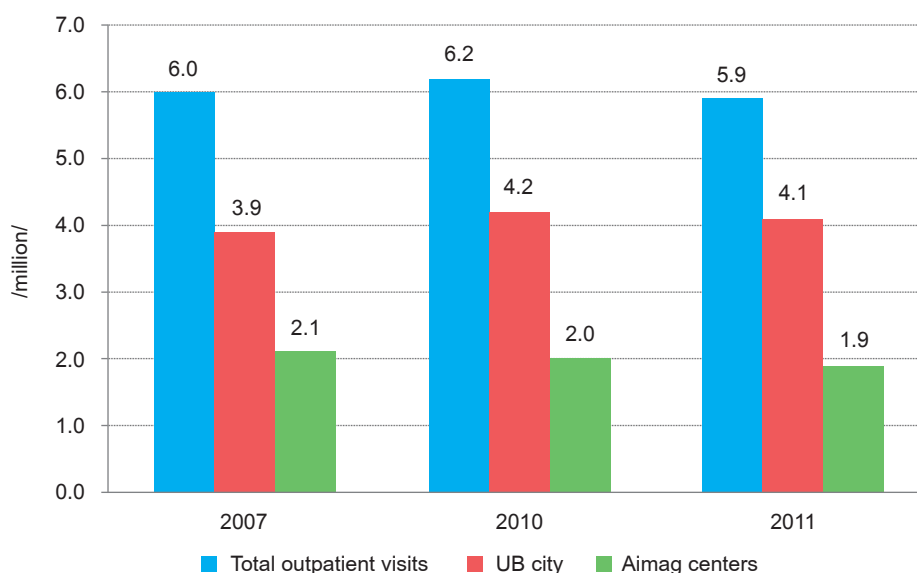
Family health centers are private health organizations where general practitioners come together on their free will to do group medical and health practice. Provision of basic health services to urban population is contracted out to family health centers. Within the framework of the sectorwide project “Health Sector Development-2” supported by ADB the very first family group practices (FGPs) were established and by 2002 urban population have become fully covered by FGP services.

As of 2011, there were 219 FGPs. 124 FGPs provide primary medical care and public health services to 1265.7 thousand residents of Ulaanbaatar and 95 serve 590.4 thousands residents of 21 aimag centers.

Table 4.1.1 Selected indicators of family health center performance, 2011

Indicators	Family hospitals		Total
	UB city	Aimag centers	
Number of FGP	124	95	219
Number of physicians	497	288	785
Number of nurses	474	282	756
Number of outpatients	4074640	1859950	5934590
Percentage of preventive medical check-up	42.0	31.8	38.8
Number of visits person per year	3.3	3.2	3.2
Number of outpatient visits per physician	8198.4	6458.2	7559.9
Percentage of an early antenatal care coverage	82.53	88.9	85.4

In total 2235 health workers work in FGPs of which 785 are doctors and 756 are nurses. In 2011, 5.9 million outpatient visits were made to FGPs which means on average a person made 3.2 visits per year. Proportion of preventive examinations among the total visits was 42.0% for FGPs operating in Ulaanbaatar and 31.8% for FGPs located in aimag centers.

Graph 4.1.1 Total number of outpatients visits to FGPs, 2011

Outpatient visits to FGPs functioning in Ulaanbaatar city has been increasing year to year resulting increased workload in these family health centers. For instance in 2005 total number of outpatient visits was 3.0 million which went up to 3.9 million in 2007. In 2011 it reached 4.1 million. In 2011 it was estimated that a family doctor in Ulaanbaatar city performs 8198.4 medical examinations per year which was higher compared to number of medical examinations performed by FGP doctors in aimag centers by 1740 examinations per doctor per year. Growth of Ulaanbaatar city population due to higher birth rate and increased migration from rural area to the capital city might have caused this high workload.

4.2. Soum health centers and intersoum hospital services

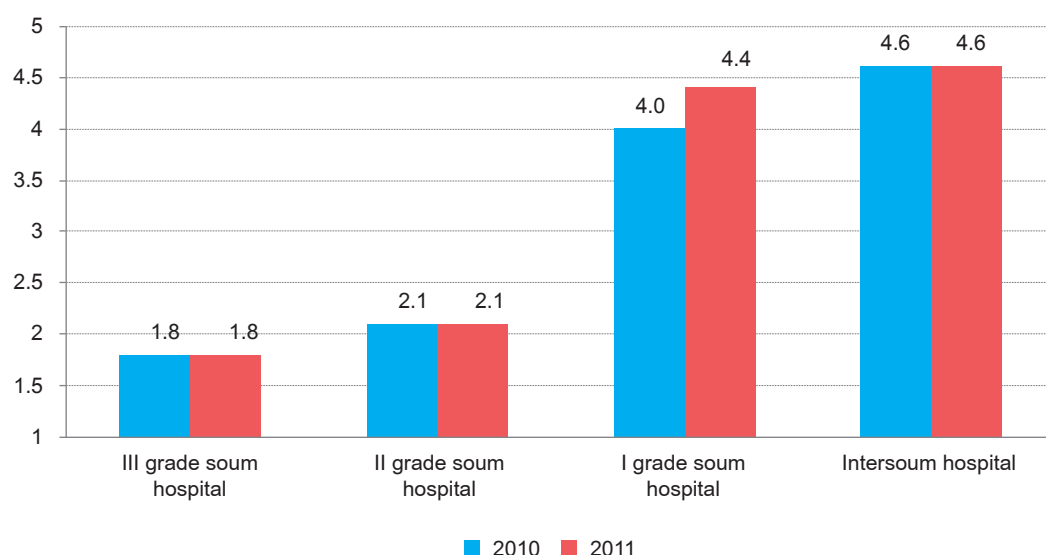
Soum and village health centers provide health services to their catchment population and depending on the total number of population and geographical location they can have branch at bagh level run by bagh fieldsher. Most soum and village health centers deliver both modern and traditional medical services.

Intersoum hospitals serve to population of the soum where it is located as well as topopulation of neighboring soums. According to “Soum Hospital Organizational and Operational Standard” approved in 2001, soum health centers are divided into three categories depending on the size of their catchment population. The first category includes soum health centers which deliver health care and services for 4,500 and above residents and should have at least 7 doctors. The second category includes soum health centers which cover between 3,001 and 4,500 people and have a minimum of three physicians. Finally, the third category includes soum health centers which deliver health care and services to a population of up to 3,000 people and must have at least 1 doctor.

Table 4.2.1 Comparison of current supply of physicians at soum health centers and intersoum hospitals with standard minimum requirement, 2011

Grade	Number of hospital	Average number of doctors per hospital	Number of physicians required by the standard	Hospitals that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the standard	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I grade	31	4.4	7	2	6.5	29	93.5
II grade	71	2.1	3	24	33.8	47	66.2
III grade	172	1.8	1	172	100.0	0	0.0
Intersoum hospital	37	4.6	8	2	5.4	35	94.6

Graph 4.2.1 Average number of physicians per soum health center and inter-soum hospitals, 2010-2011



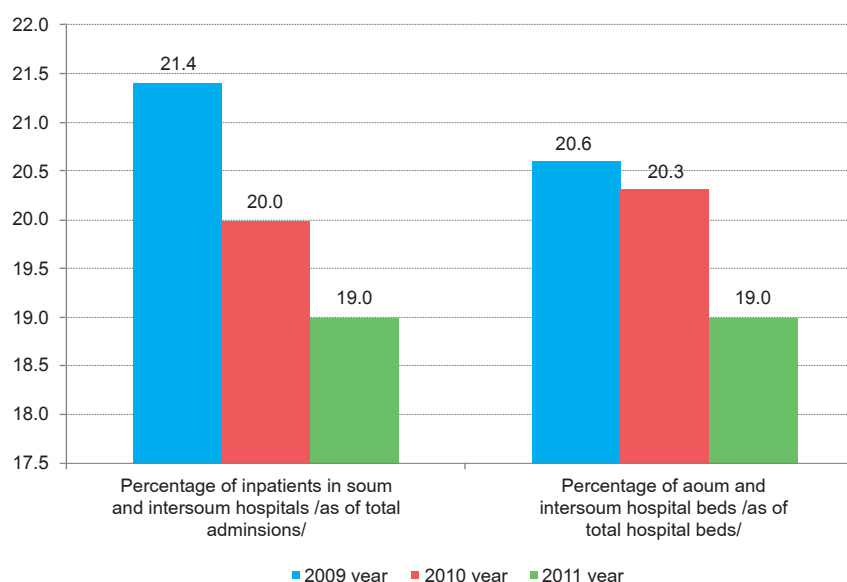
According to the table above, 6.5% of grade I soum health centers, 33.8% of grade II hospitals, and 100.0% of grade III hospitals meet the physician requirements set by the. 59 (34.3%) out of 172 grade III soum health centers have 1 doctor, 104 hospitals (60.5%) have 2 doctors and 9 hospitals (5.2%) have 3 or more doctors.

Table 4.2.2 Selected soum health center and inter-soum hospital quality and accessibility indicators

Indicators	2009 year			2011 year		
	Soum hospital	Intersoum hospital	Total	Soum hospital	Intersoum hospital	Total
Number of hospital beds	3038	624	3662	2928	675	3603
Number of physicians	562	149	711	576	171	747
Number of nurses	1373	246	2992	1341	243	1584
Average length of stay	7.8	6.4	7.1	8.0	7.8	7.9
Number of in-patients	114836	25110	139946	109720	22905	132625
Number of out-patients	2246335	362549	2608884	2009293	427516	2436809
Percentage of preventive medical check-up	39.8	40.8	39.9	39.5	37.5	39.2
Percentage of en early antenatal care coverage	87.4	89.4	87.6	89.5	92.6	90.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio /per 100000 live births	136.5	175.7	143.6	58.0	145.3	76.4
Infant Mortality Rate /per 1000 live births	42.2	29.9	39.9	36.2	28.3	34.5

As of 2011, 19.0% of total hospital beds belong to soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals which was decreased by 1.6% or 59 beds compared to 2009 level. Soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals admitted 132.6 thousand inpatients. Number inpatients have been reduced by 8.8% in inter-soum hospitals and 4.5% in soum health centers since 2009. Decline in numbers of inpatients is related to the policy to reduce hospital admissions and promote preventive public health services.

Graph 4.2.2 Percentage of hospital beds and inpatients admitted to soum health center and inter-soum hospital, 2009-2011



In 2011 average length of stay of soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals increased from 7.1 in 2009 to 7.9. Average number of hospital visits was 3.0 per citizen per year in 2009; however, in 2011 it was reduced down to 2.6.

Early antenatal care coverage has increased by 2.4% since 2009 reaching 90% in 2011. 14.7% or 5 cases of maternal mortality occurred in 2011 were registered at soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals. Compared to 2009, MMR has declined by 78.5 in soum health centers and 30.4 in inter-soum hospitals. Infant mortality rate was 36.2 per 1000 live births for soum health centers and 28.3 for inter-soum hospitals. Infant mortality rate for soum health centers was reduced by 7.2 points compared to 2010.

4.3. General hospital and public health center services

According to newly enacted Health Law of Mongolia general hospital is a health organization which provides out and in patient medical services by at least 7 specializations (internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general surgery, dental care, neurology and infectious disease). Depending on the population health needs and demand a general hospital may have affiliated outpatient clinic within catchment area.

Aimag and district public health centers are entitled to implement public health policies, programs and related legislative regulatory documents, and organize activities to promote health and create environment that support population health at aimag and district levels.

As of 2011, 903 physicians, 1515 nurses, 2108 other allied medical personnel are employed by 17 aimag general hospitals. Total number of staff in all aimag general hospitals is 4471. Out of 2637 health personnel working in 8 district general hospitals 711 are physicians, 766 are nurse and 1027 are allied health professionals.

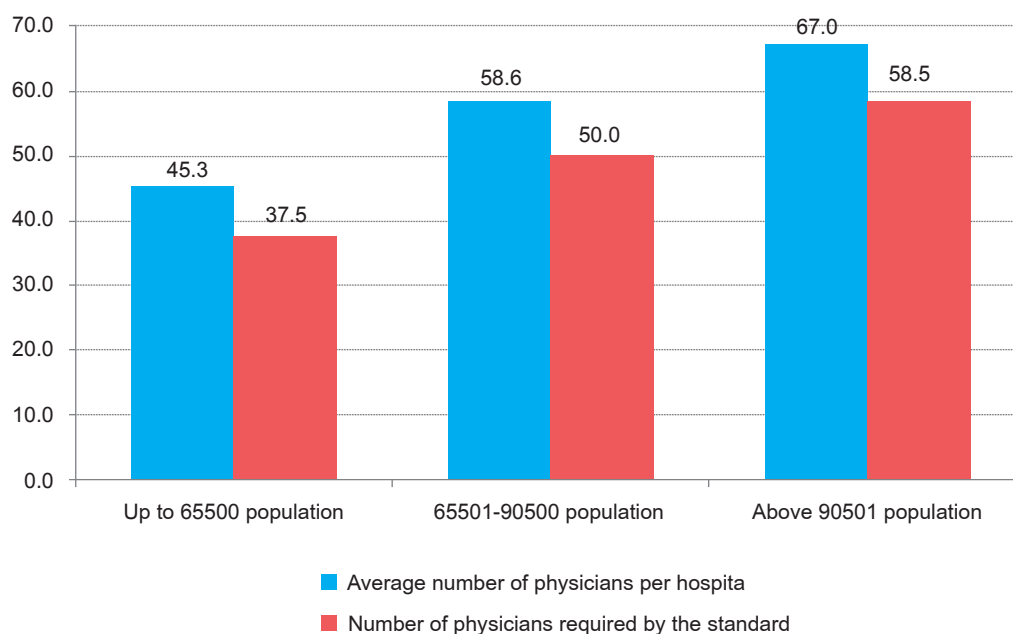
A national standard MNS 5095:2001 that determines minimum set of organizational and operational standards for aimag general hospitals which shall also be applied to district hospitals was approved in 2001. Minimum number of doctors set by the standard varies depending on the aimag population size. 2011 statistics showed 2 aimag general hospitals or 11.8% could not meet physician requirement set by the standard.

Table 4.3.1 Comparison of current supply of physicians at aimag general hospitals with standard minimum requirement, 2011

Population	Average number of physicians per hospital	Number of physicians required by the standard	Hospital that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the standard	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 65500	45.3	37.5	8	88.9	1	11.1
65501-90500	58.6	50	5	100	0	0.0
Above 90501	67.0	58.5	2	66.7	1	33.3
Average	-	-	15	88.2	2	11.8

The above table presents that number of doctors working in aimag general hospitals exceeds the level required by the standard by 7.8 for aimag hospitals with 65500 or less population, by 8.6 for those with population 65501-90501 and by 8.5 for hospitals which serve 95501 or above population. The data might suggest the staff requirement set by the standard need to be revised.

Graph 4.3.1 Comparison of current supply of physicians at aimag general hospitals with standard minimum requirement, 2011



Aimag general hospital beds account for 16.9% of total hospitals beds and in 2011 number of beds reached 3213, an increase by 0.5%.

District general hospital beds account for 9.5% of total hospital beds and district general hospitals admitted 76.7 thousand patients which is an increase by 11.2 thousand patients compared to 2009.

Graph 4.3.2 Inpatients admitted to aimag and district general hospitals, 2011

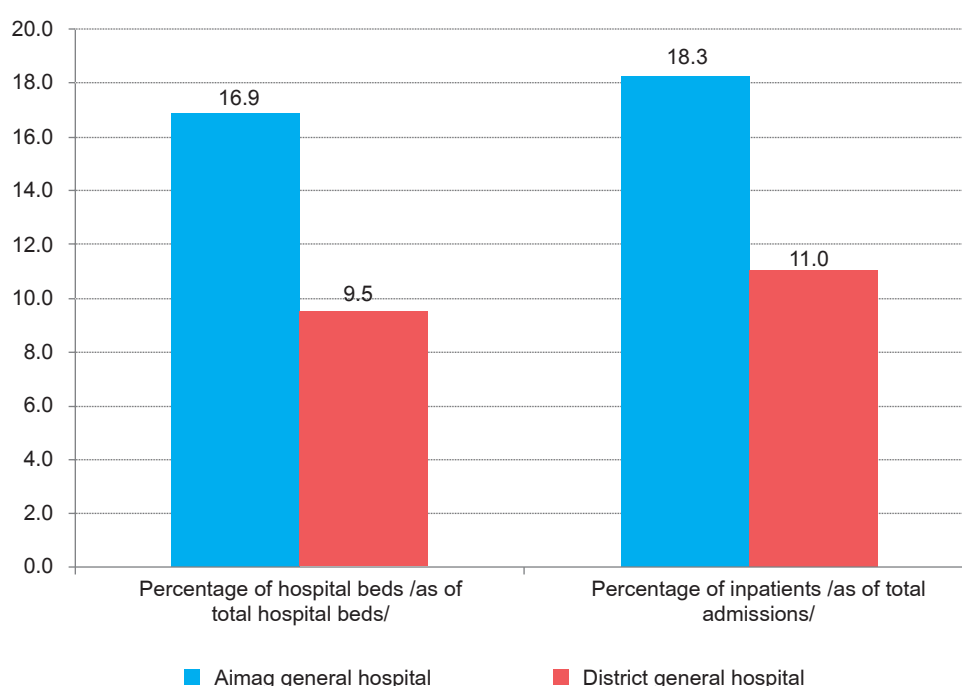


Table 4.3.2 Selected aimag and district hospital service indicators

Indicators	2009 year		2010 year		2011 year		Average for the last 3 years	
	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital
Number of hospital beds	3209	1353	3189	1353	3213	1808	3204	1505
Number of physicians	863	711	894	699	903	711	887	707
Number of nurses	1545	727	1536	747	1515	766	1532	747
Average length of stay	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.9
Number of in-patients	122352	65509	123750	74767	170577	76783	138893	72353
Hospital deaths within 24 hours	30.5	29.3	30.8	29.9	34.1	29.6	31.8	29.6
Number of out-patients	1535327	1860310	1516156	2017029	1616455	2033432	1555979	1970257
Percentage of preventive medical check-up	43.3	44.5	40.3	45.6	41.8	45.3	41.8	45.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio /per 100000 live births	75.9	-	50.5	-	49.7	-	58.7	-
Infant Mortality Rate /per 1000 live births	17.2	-	15.0	-	12.0	-	14.7	-
Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care	31.2	-	32.3	-	58.9	-	40.8	-

Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission among total hospital deaths has been increased by 3.6% in 2011 compared to 2009. Outpatient visits to aimag and district hospitals have been increasing from year to next.

Infant mortality rate at aimag district hospitals have steadily declined for the last 3 years. MMR per 100000 live births in aimag general hospitals reached 49.7 decreasing by 26.2 pints from the 2009 level. Percentage of inpatients referred from soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals has been increasing. The past 3 year average is 40.8%.

4.4 Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Center services

Regional diagnostic and treatment center (RDTC) is a health organization main responsibilities of which include delivering medical services to the population in the region, provision of professional support to other health organizations, carrying out research and training activities. As of 2011, there were 4 RDTCs in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai and Khovd aimags.

Table 4.4.1 Selected Indicators of RDTC services, 2009-2011

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2009	2010	2011	
Number of hospital beds	1117	1129	1145	1130.3
Average length of stay	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.9
Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours	28.9	30.0	26.8	28.6
Number of in-patients	41820	46249	43163	43744
Number of out-patients	447241	454569	458211	453340
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)	26.8	14.2	63.7	34.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	10.6	21.8	15.9	16.1
Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care	28.7	31.1	27.6	29.1

In 2009, 41.8 thousand inpatients were admitted to RDTCs and it increased by almost 4446 patients in 2010 although it decreased again down by 3086 patients in 2011 which means there was an overall increase by 1360 from 2009 to 2011.

On average RDTCs admitted 11928 patients referred from soum health centers, inter-soum hospitals and aimag general hospitals in the region which account for 27.6% of total admissions.

Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission has declined by 2.1-3.2 compared to 2009. Infant mortality rate in RDTCs during 2009-2011 was 16.1 which is below the country and aimag averages. This is consistent with the overall declining trend in infant mortality rate in the country.

Table 4.4.2 Selected RDTC service indicators, 2011

Aimag RDTCs	Number of in-patients	Length of stay	Average length of stay	Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours	Number of out-patients	Registered out-patient	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)
Dornod	10863	93810	8.6	23.2	89646	16972	52.9	17.5	21.7
Orkhon	13548	93810	6.9	32.6	167484	6727	0.0	12.5	13.6
Uvurkhangai	7917	62632	7.9	34.5	82219	28241	185.9	19.2	21.1
Khovd	10835	72146	6.7	20.7	118862	25100	56.5	16.4	18.6
Total	43163	322398	7.5	26.8	458211	77040	63.7	15.9	18.2

In 2011, there were 3 maternal deaths in Uvurkhangai RDTC and 1 in Khovd and Dornod RDTCs.

Table 4.4.2 Selected RTDC human resource indicators, 2011

№	Aimag RDTCs	All workers	Out of them			Number of beds
			Midlevel personnels	Physicians	Nurses	
1	Dornod	467	212	84	150	322
2	Orkhon	467	240	105	193	349
3	Uvurkhangai	284	145	68	101	216
4	Khovd	337	182	77	129	258
	Total	1555	779	334	573	1145

RDTC staff account for 7.6% of total personnel working in rural area.

4.5. Central hospital and specialized center services

Central hospital is defined as a health organization which delivers out and inpatient specialized medical services to patients referred from other hospitals, provides professional support to other health organizations, carries out extensive research and training activities.

Specialized centers are health organizations that provide medical services specialized in a particular field of medicine to out and inpatients referred from other health organizations, professional support to other health organizations, carries out extensive research and training activities.

Hospital beds in central hospital and specialized centers account for 21.1% of total hospitals beds and 19.8% of inpatient were admitted to these hospitals and centers.

Hospital deaths occurred within 24 hours of admissions increased by 1.4 points from the level in 2009 reaching 21.2 in 2011.

Table 4.5.1 Selected central hospital and specialized center quality and accessibility indicators

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2009	2010	2011	
Number of hospital beds	4005	3995	3995	3998.3
Number of physicians	1183	1207	1280	1223.3
Number of nurses	1875	1866	1937	1892.7
Average length of stay	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.0
Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours	19.8	23.5	21.2	21.5
Number of in-patients	131068	135248	137929	134748.3
Number of out-patients	1191925	1187610	1200639	1193391.3
Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care (from rural areas)	30727	33622	34741	33030.0

Average number of inpatients admitted to the central hospital and specialized centers estimated using data from last 3 years was 134000 per year. 25.2% of them were referred from aimags. In 2011 total number of hospital admissions increased by 5.3% and proportion of inpatients referred from rural area increased by 13.1% compared to 2009.

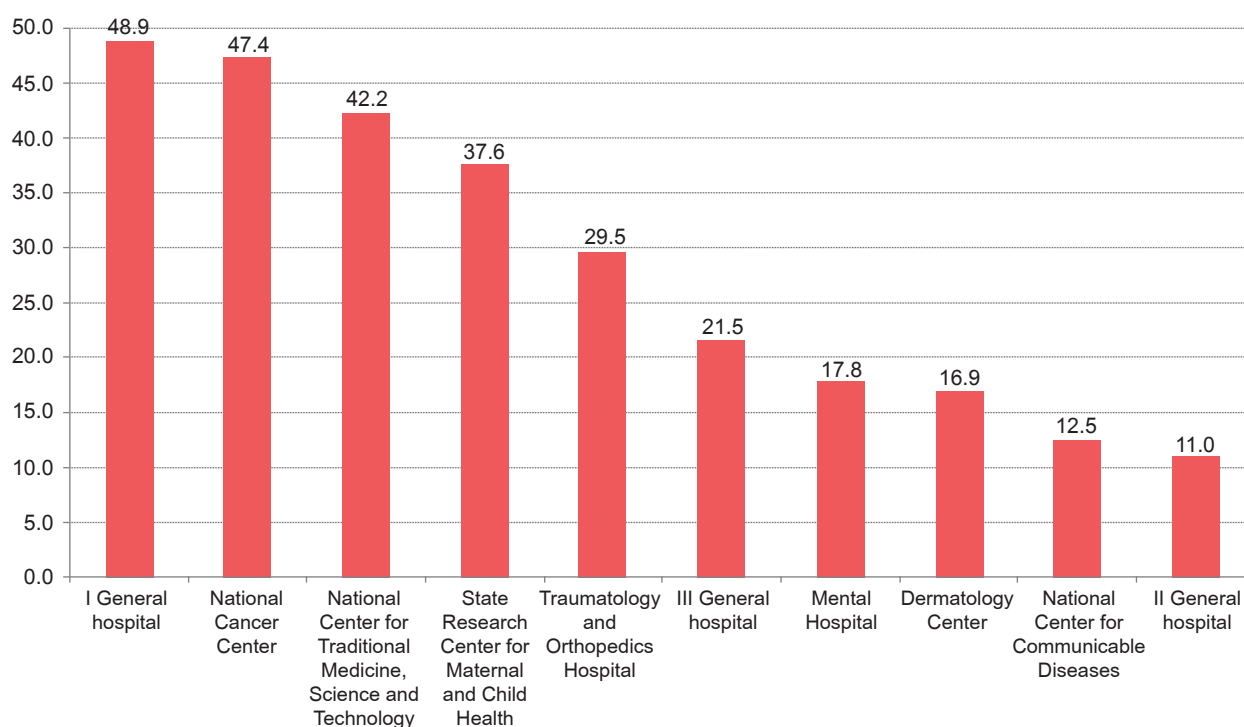
Graph 4.5.1 Proportion of inpatients admitted to central hospital and specialized centers referred from rural area, 2011

Table 4.5.2 Selected central hospital and specialized center performance and outcome indicators, 2011

Hospitals	Number of Outpatient visits	Number of Hospital admissions	Average length of Hospital stay	Hospital death within 24 hours
I General Hospital	210449	20142	8.6	23.8
II General Hospital	79889	7110	8.8	11.9
III General Hospital	146016	15921	8.8	19.4
National center for motheral and child health	130387	36891	6.6	18.7
National Cancer Center	85115	7515	8.9	3.3
National Research Center for Communicable Diseases	89277	11337	15.4	18.0
Traumatology and Orthopedics Hospital	90128	12170	13.3	29.9
Dermatology Center	77363	5499	10.0	0.0
Mental Hospital	53101	5723	28.3	0.0
Hospital for Infants	0	280	7.5	0.0
National Center for Traditional	31179	3518	9.7	0.0
Center of Forensic Science	15016	0	0.0	0.0
Gerontological center	8682	0	0.0	0.0

4.6 Medical services provided by private health organizations

As of 2011, 1013 private clinics and 171 private hospitals were registered 1677 physicians and 1135 nurses provide professional care in these hospitals and clinics. In total private hospitals and clinics have 4842 staff.

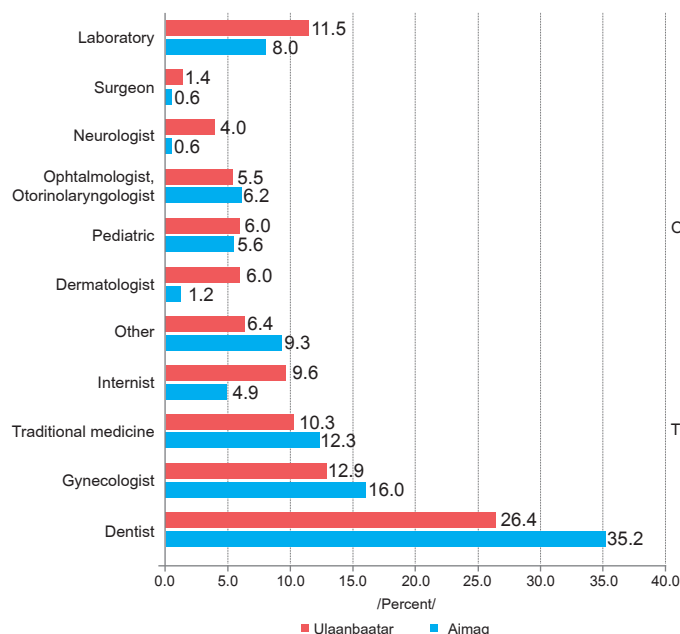
Table 4.6.1 Selected private clinic and hospital service indicators

	2005	2009	2010	2011
Private hospital	160	160	166	171
Private clinics	523	922	947	1013
Number of hospital beds	1982	2422	2527	3069
Percentage of hospital beds	10.8	13.6	14.2	16.2
Number of physicians	1145	1396	1549	1677
Number of nurses	682	858	1007	1135
Number of out-patients	1 016 705	1 304 897	1 036 934	1 986 901
Number of in-patients	63 267	75 003	86 117	97 821
Average length of stay	9.0	8.1	7.9	8.2

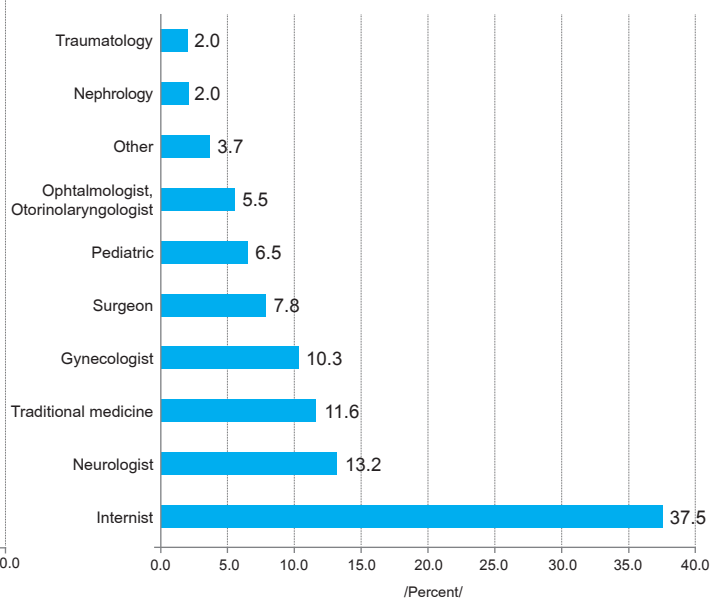
In 2011 number of private hospital beds reached 3069 which account for 16.2% of the total hospital beds. The number was 1982 in 2005. Starting from 2005, health sector has taken a policy to restrict establishment of new private health organizations especially those with beds, while supporting existing hospitals by contracting out some of the public hospital services.

In 2005, total of 1016705 outpatients visited the private clinics and hospitals and 63267 patients were admitted to the private hospitals. These numbers increased reaching 1986901 for outpatient visits and 97821 for hospitals admissions in 2011.

Graph 4.6.1 Private clinics, by specialization, 2011



Graph 4.6.2 Private hospitals, by specialization, 2011



When grouped according to bed capacity private hospitals with 5-8 beds account for 9.9% of total private hospitals, those with 10-12 beds 40.9% and hospitals with 15 or more beds account for 22.8%. Majority of private hospitals (73.7%) are of small scale and have less than 15 beds.

Table 4.6.2 Private hospital bed utilization, 2011

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Number of in-patients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-8 beds	17	9.9	3291	3.4
10-12 beds	70	40.9	27565	28.2
15 beds	39	22.8	19229	19.7
20-25 beds	27	15.8	16859	17.2
30 beds	8	4.7	7406	7.6
40-50 beds	7	4.1	10827	11.1
below 50 beds	3	1.8	12644	12.9
Total	171	100	97821	100

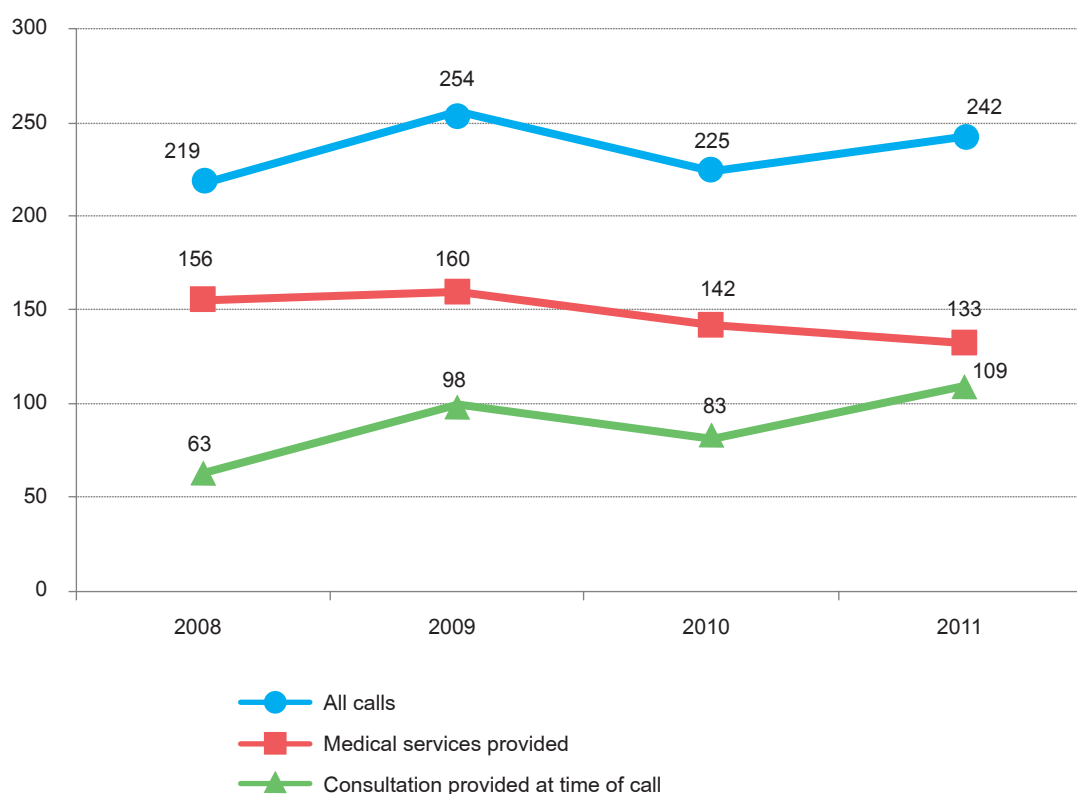
4.7 National ambulance service network and long distance ambulance service

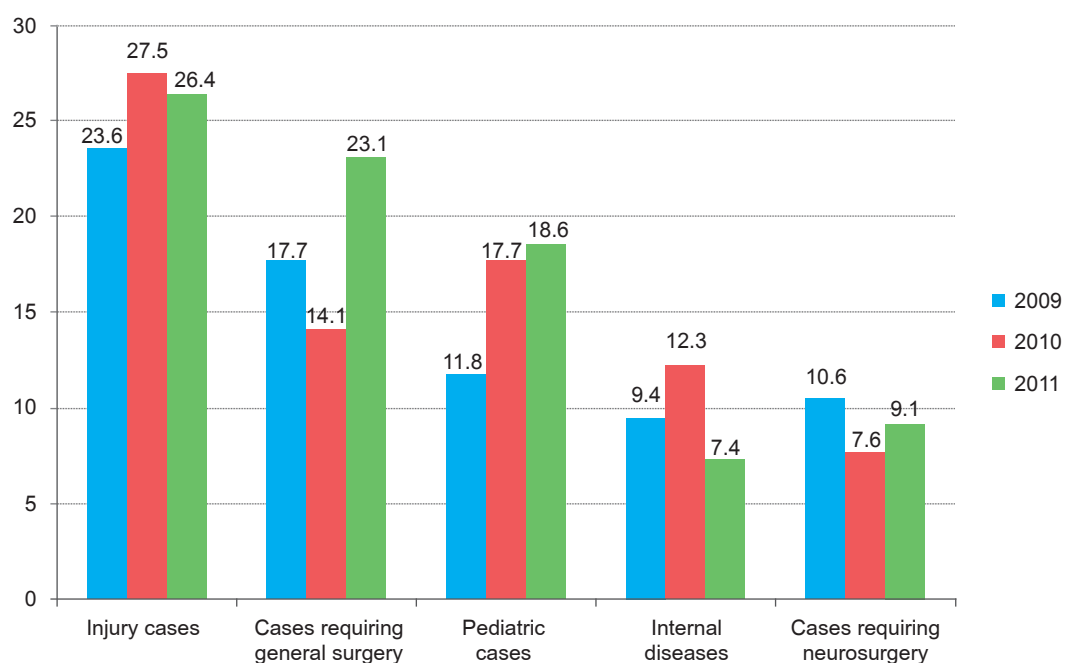
In order to respond to need for restructuring ambulance service to bring the quality of service to international standards by improving organizational management, renew equipment and building human resource capacity the Government of Mongolia ratified “National Ambulance Service Network Program” on December 8, 2010 by its resolution. Following the resolution a National Conference on “Reforming Emergency Medical Services”, and a national workshop on “Health Organizations’ Preparedness and Response to Earthquake” have been organized.

Long distance ambulance service

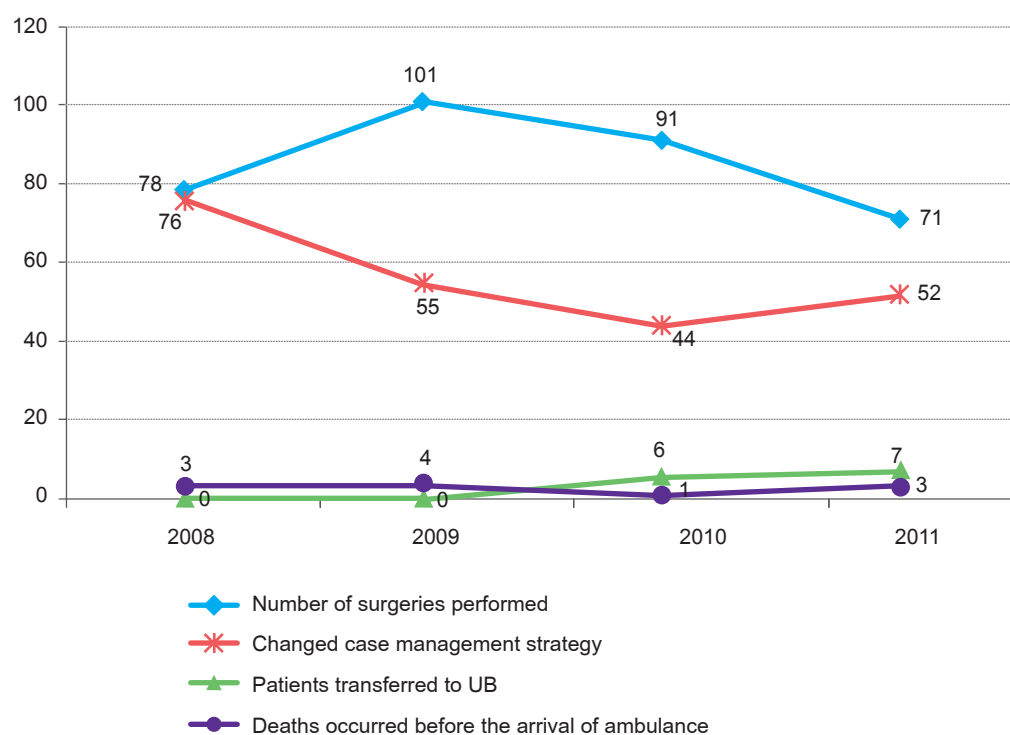
In 2011, nationwide 242 long distance ambulance calls were received and in 54.9% of the calls were identified as necessary to provide specialized medical care on site from which the calls have been received.

Graph 4.7.1 Number of long distance ambulance service calls, absolute numbers, 2008-2011



Graph 4.7.2 Types of major cases for long distance ambulance service call, 2009-2011

The leading cause of long distance ambulance calls from rural area is injury.

Graph 4.7.3 Services provided during long distance ambulance service, 2008-2011

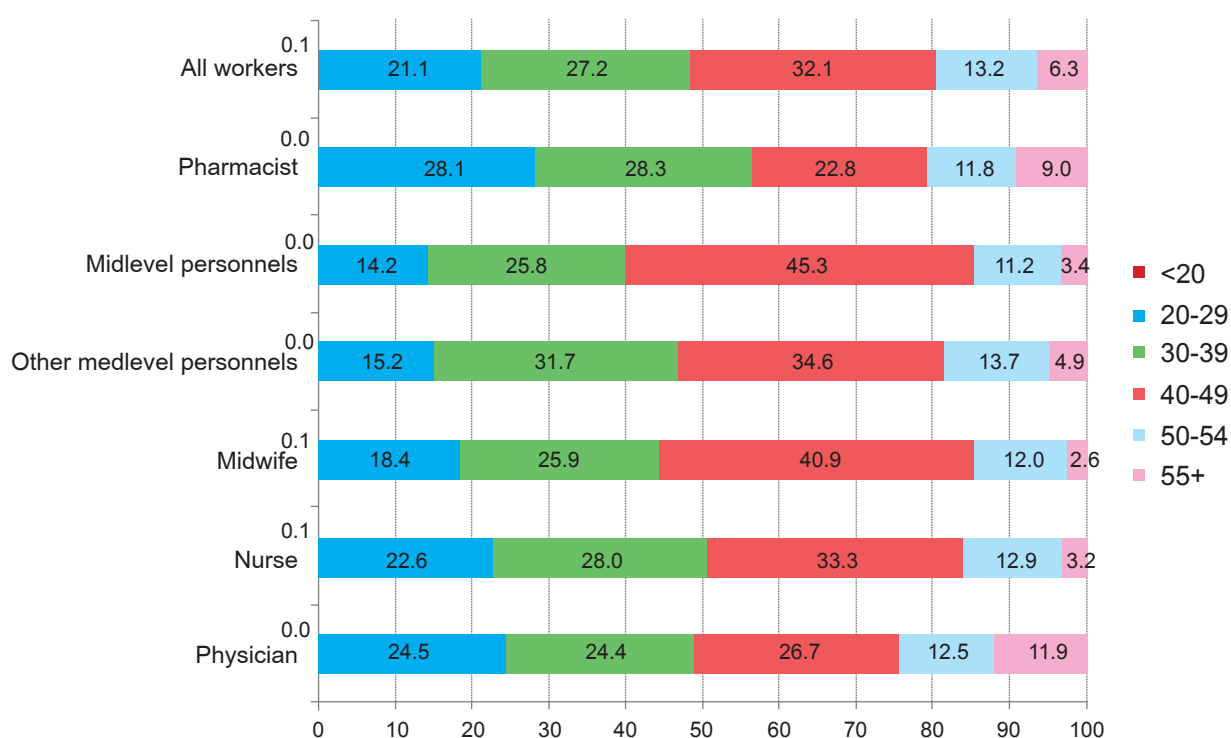
Percentage of calls in response to which specialized doctors went to the site in rural area to provide surgical care, accounts for 57.6% according to 4 year average.

CHAPTER 5. HEALTH SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCE

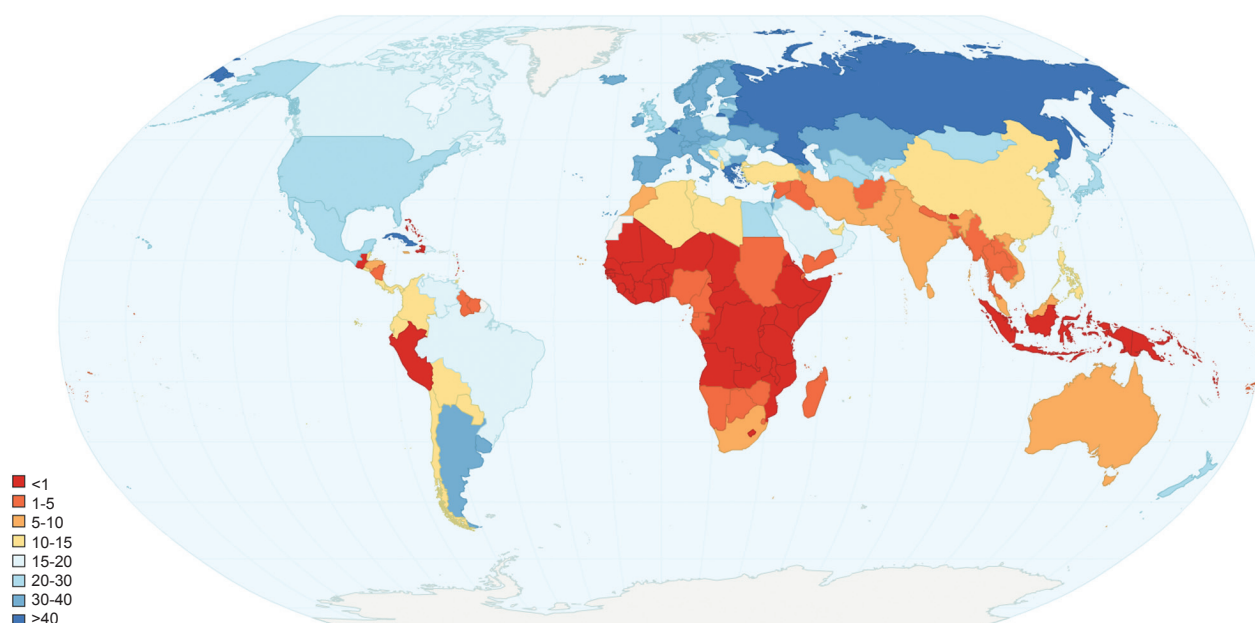
Western-Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization has ratified regional strategy to develop member countries' health sector human resource. One of the objectives set by the strategy is to ensure equal distribution of health personnel to assure equal access to quality health care. In Mongolia there is a well established health human resource management system covering from front-line health organizations such as family and soum health centers to the ones that provide nationwide services. In 2009 the Minister of Health passed a decree approving "Health Sector Human Resource Development Policy for 2010-2014" which also includes health human resource projection to 2020 based on the needs.

In 2011 total number of workers employed by public and private health organizations was 41124. 19.3% of them were physicians, 22.9% were nurses, 40.1% were other allied health personnel and 82.2% of all health workers are female. Distribution rate per 10000 population was 28.5 for doctors and 36.4 for nurses and midwives. Physician to nurse ration was 1:1.3 at national level; 1:1.0 and 1:1.7 in Ulaanbaatar and aimag level respectively.

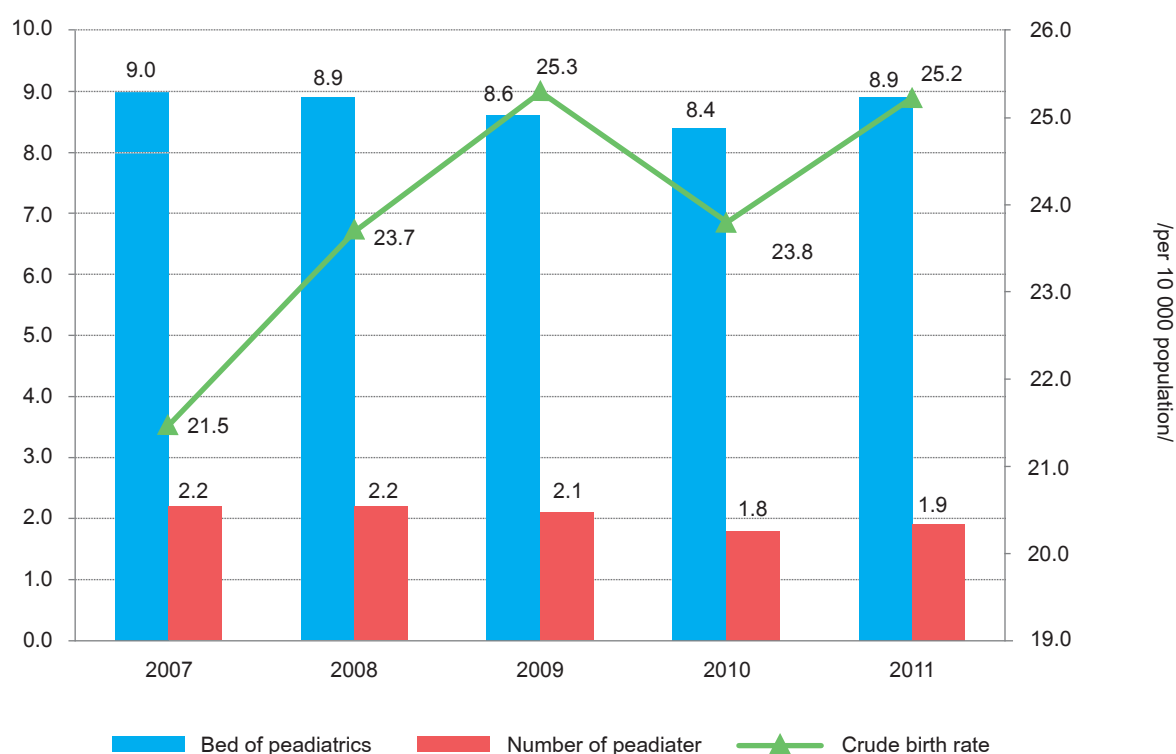
Graph 5.1.1 Age composition of health sector workforce, 2011



Supply of 28.5 doctors per 10 000 is relatively high rate as WHO report on health workforce supply indicates the world average is 13 per 10000. The rate is 22 for developed countries and 13 for developing countries. Distribution rate of nurses and midwives per 10000 population is 15 in the developing world and 42 in the developed countries whereas the world average is 28. The Mongolia belongs to the countries with relatively good supply of nurses and midwives with the density rate of 36.4.

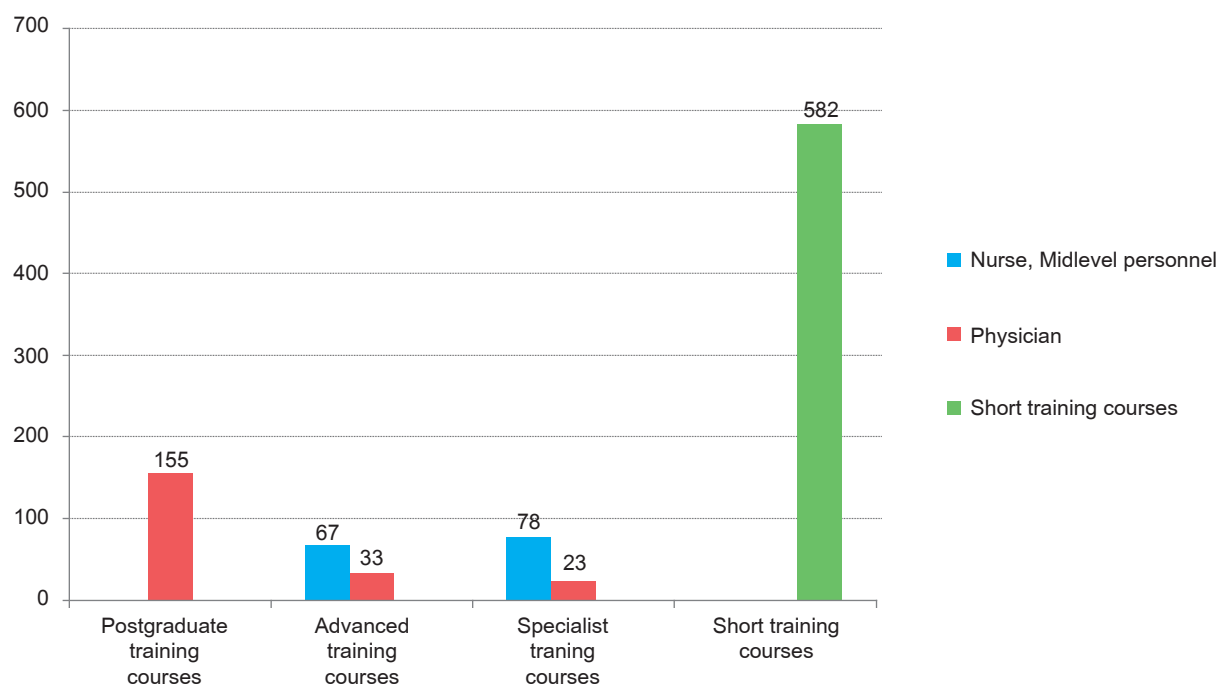
Graph 5.1.2 Density of doctors per 10 000 population in selected world countries

As of 2011, the density rate of physician in rural area was 20.0 per 10000 which was 1.9 times less than the supply of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Compared to Ulaanbaatar city level aimag hospitals are particularly in shortage of surgeons (1 time less), diagnostic imaging specialists, laboratory specialists (3-4 times less) and pediatrics (1.3 times less).

Graph 5.1.3 Number of pediatrics beds and pediatricians per 10 000 population, 2011

The above table shows despite the increasing birth rate percentage of pediatric beds among the total and distribution of pediatricians have been declining.

Graph 5.1.4 Medical professionals covered by state postgraduate training scholarship program, 2011



In 2011, 300 doctors (3.8% of all doctors) and 56 nurses received state fund scholarship for postgraduate long and short term trainings. More than 2700 students graduated 10 public and private training institutes in 2011.

Research works completed in 2010-2011

Every year, various research works are being conducted in the sector producing solid scientific evidence that are essential for advancing diagnosis, treatment and health services and decision making. In order to facilitate usage of research findings at all levels of health care and improve partnership research institutes and health organizations where the research findings should be applied list of research works completed in the reporting year is presented below for your information.

Maternal and child health studies:

- ❖ “Children and development -2010” national baseline MICS survey
- ❖ “Early detection of diabetes in pregnant women”, 2010
- ❖ “Results of uterine arterial Doppler angiography diagnosis performed in pregnant women”, 2010
- ❖ “Early Detection of Infant Hypoglycemia”, 2010
- ❖ Baseline Assessment for the UNFPA’s 5th Country Development Program (2012-2016), 2011
- ❖ “Ultrasound diagnosis of pediatric hip dysplasia and dislocated hips in infants” jointly conducted by “Pediatric Diagnostic Imaging Association” and “Surgeon Team”, 2011
- ❖ “Determining systemic vascular resistance in women during pregnancy and non-pregnancy via vascular tonometry” joint study conducted with Harvard University, USA, 2011
- ❖ “Current situation of maternal mortality in Mongolia” 2011
- ❖ “Current problems of maternal complications” 2011
- ❖ “Current situation of early infant deaths” 2011

Non communicable disease studies

- ❖ Study to identify high risk traffic points
- ❖ Organization based impact assessment
- ❖ Types and cause of traffic road accidents
- ❖ Population knowledge, attitude and practice survey about non-communicable diseases
- ❖ Knowledge, attitude and practice survey about road safety among pedestrians, drivers and traffic officers.
- ❖ Health care seeking behavior and early detection of cervical cancer.
- ❖ Health care seeking behavior about breast cancer
- ❖ Knowledge, attitude and practice survey about non communicable diseases among school teachers
- ❖ Assessment of infertility services (baseline survey)
- ❖ Survey to determine health behaviors of school children

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 Total communicable diseases

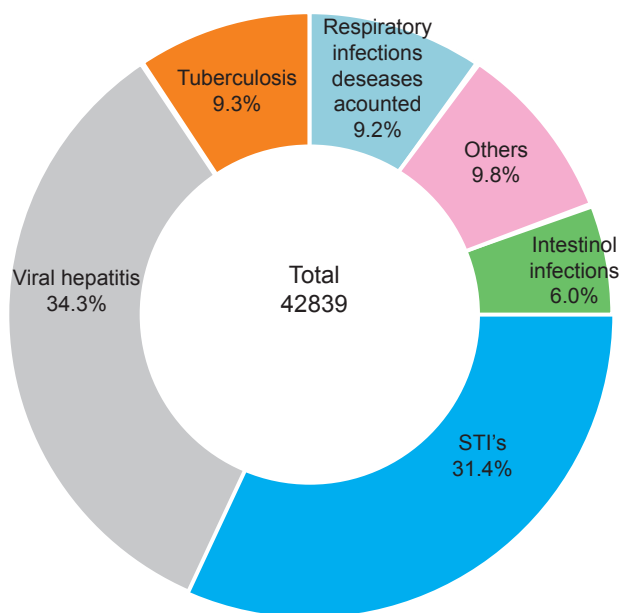
In 2011 42839 cases of 31 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, increased by 1466 cases or 2.9 diseases of 154.1 per 10 000 population. Compared to the previous year, the indicators show there has been an increase in diseases per 10 000 population in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Govisumber, Darkhan-uul, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs, Khovd, Khentii aimags.

In 2011 incidence of viral hepatitis, varicella, mumps, scarlet fever, erysipelas, rubella, tick-borne and syphilis increased by 0.1-19.5 cases per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year, which affected the overall increase in communicable diseases.

Acute infectious diseases registered in 2011, were higher than the national level of 154.1 per 10000 population, in Dornod, Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Umnugovi, Khentii, Bulgan and Ulaanbaatar city. 46.6% of the total number of diseases registered at national level was registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

31.4% of communicable diseases registered in 2011 at the national level were sexually transmitted infections, 34.3% were viral hepatitis, 9.3% were tuberculosis, 6.0% were intestinal infections, 9.2% were respiratory diseases, and 9.8% were other diseases.

Graph 6.1.1 Total communicable diseases registered at national level, 2011



6.2 Intestinal infection

In 2011, 17,247 cases of 7 different intestinal infections (such as viral hepatitis A, dysentery, food poisoning, salmonellosis, typhoid fever, diarrhea, and hand-foot-mouth disease) were registered at the national level, accounting for 40.3% of all communicable diseases. 6,733 cases (39.0%) of intestinal infections were registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

78.9% of intestinal infections were viral hepatitis A, 12.3% was dysentery, 6.0% was hand-foot-mouth disease, and 1.6% was food poisoning.

Table 6.2.1 Number of cases of intestinal infections, per 10 000 population

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases /ICD-10	2010		2011		Increase /decrease
	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	146	0.5	118	0.4	-0.1
Shigellosis	3451	12.6	2120	7.6	-5.0
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	510	1.9	278	1.0	-0.9
Diarrhoea infection	84	0.3	75	0.3	0.0
Viral hepatitis A	8116	29.7	13612	49.0	19.3
Hand, foot and mouth disease	2585	9.4	1042	3.7	-5.7

6.2.1 Viral Hepatitis

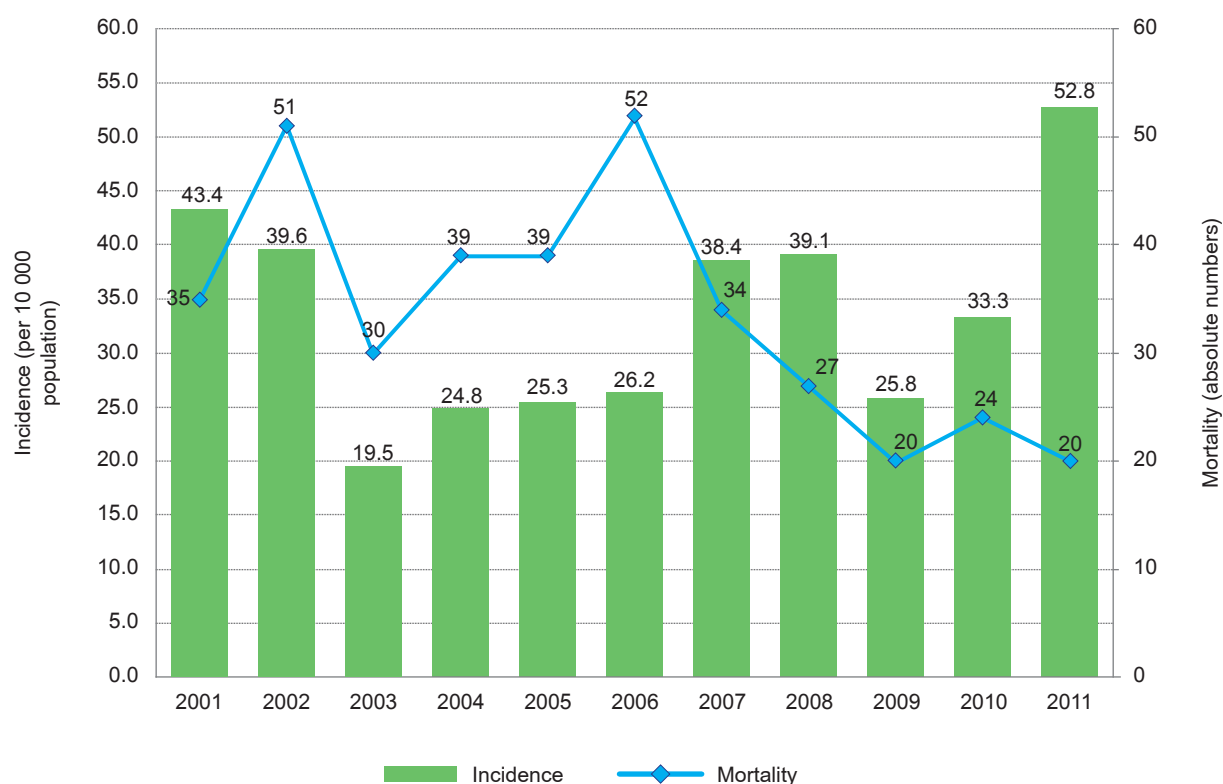
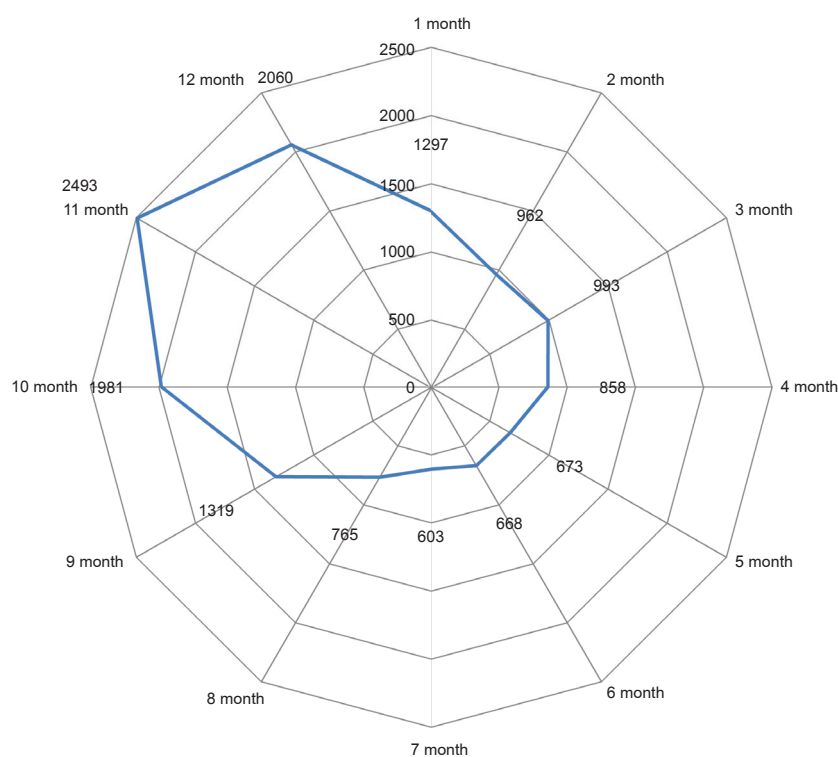
A total of 14672 cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, taking up 34.3% of all communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has increased by 5573 cases. Of the total number of viral hepatitis, 92.7% was viral hepatitis A, 5.1% was viral hepatitis B, 1.0% was viral hepatitis C, and 1.2% was other viral hepatitis.

Although viral hepatitis A cases were registered among all age groups children of 0-15 years of age alone accounted for 86.1% of all cases. Children of 2-9 years of ages had the highest rate.

Gender specific incidence rate is higher in men representing 54.2% of total cases. By social status were children's of school, kinder garden and at home. Total of cases were 66.7% children's of school, kinder garden.

Table 6.2.2 Viral hepatitis per 10 000 population /by aimags higher than the national average/

Aimag	2010		2011		Increase /decrease
	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Dornod	288	39.1	1020	138.6	99.5
Uvs	212	26.9	815	104.2	77.3
Bulgan	127	20.4	488	77.9	57.5
Dundgovi	95	19.9	348	75.1	55.2
Orkhon	314	37.8	610	71.1	33.3
Uvurkhangai	372	31.7	715	60.9	29.2
Dornogovi	272	46.6	349	58.6	12.0
Arkhangai	303	32.8	529	57.7	24.9
Khovd	102	11.5	478	54.1	42.6
Country average	9099	33.3	14672	52.8	19.5

Graph 6.2.1 Viral hepatitis morbidity and mortality, 2001-2011**Graph 6.2.2 Number hepatitis, by season, 2011**

In 2011 incidence of viral hepatitis was higher during the period between September and November.

6.3 Respiratory infections

In 2011, 8202 cases of respiratory infections were registered, accounting for 19.1% of all communicable disease cases.

Majority of the respiratory infections were tuberculosis (48.6%), varicella (37.8%), and mumps (12.4%). Compared to 2010, tuberculosis decreased by 228 cases and meningococcal infection decreased by 8 cases.

Table 6.3.1 Number of registered cases of respiratory infections, per 10 000 population

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases /ICD-10	2010		2011		Increase /decrease/
	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Tuberculosis	4213	15.4	3985	14.3	-1.1
Scarlet fever	21	0.1	68	0.2	0.1
Meningococcal infection	28	0.1	20	0.1	0.0
Varicella	1268	4.6	3097	11.1	6.5
Measles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	11	0.0	16	0.1	0.1
Mumps	524	1.9	1016	3.7	1.8

6.3.1 Tuberculosis

TB accounting for 9.3% of all communicable diseases with 3985 newly registered cases 56.9% of all TB cases or 2268 were registered in Ulaanbaatar.

1723 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, decreasing by 114 cases compared to the previous year.

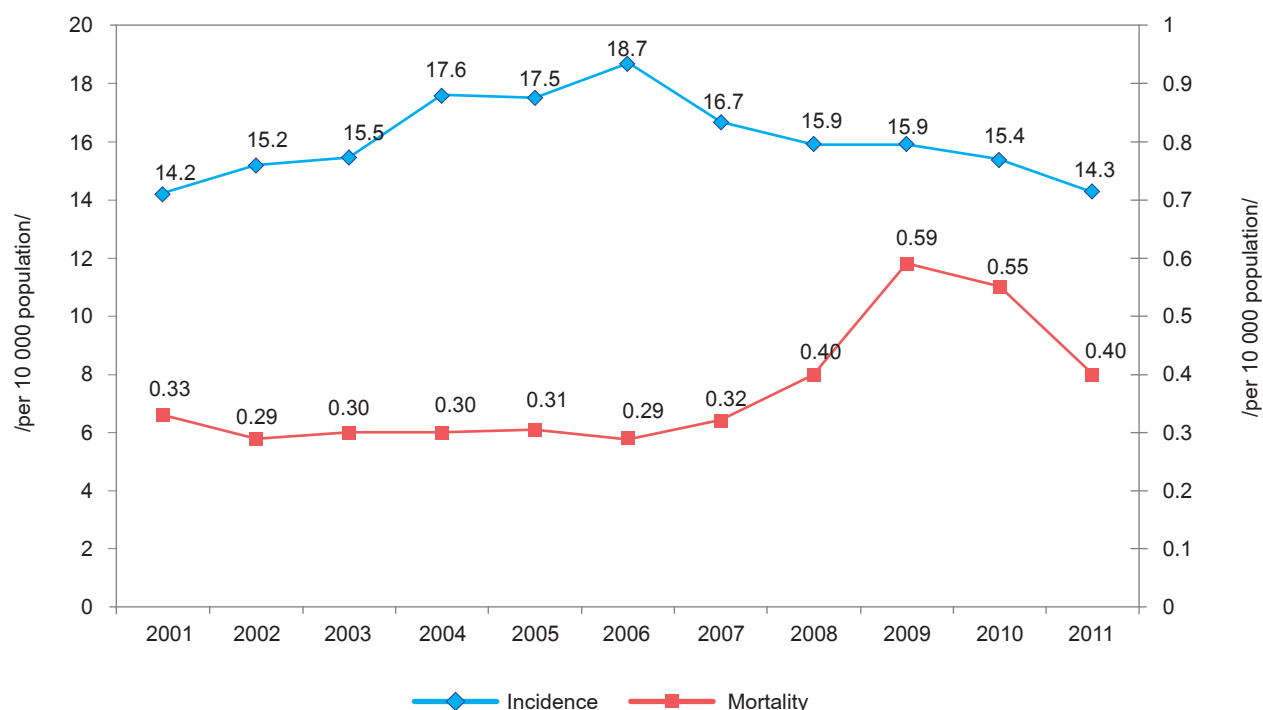
74.5% of the new registered tuberculosis was pulmonary tuberculosis, 25.5% were non-pulmonary cases, and there were 380 cases of childhood tuberculosis, taking up 9.5% of registered new cases.

Table 6.3.2 Tuberculosis per 10 000 population /by aimags higher than national average/

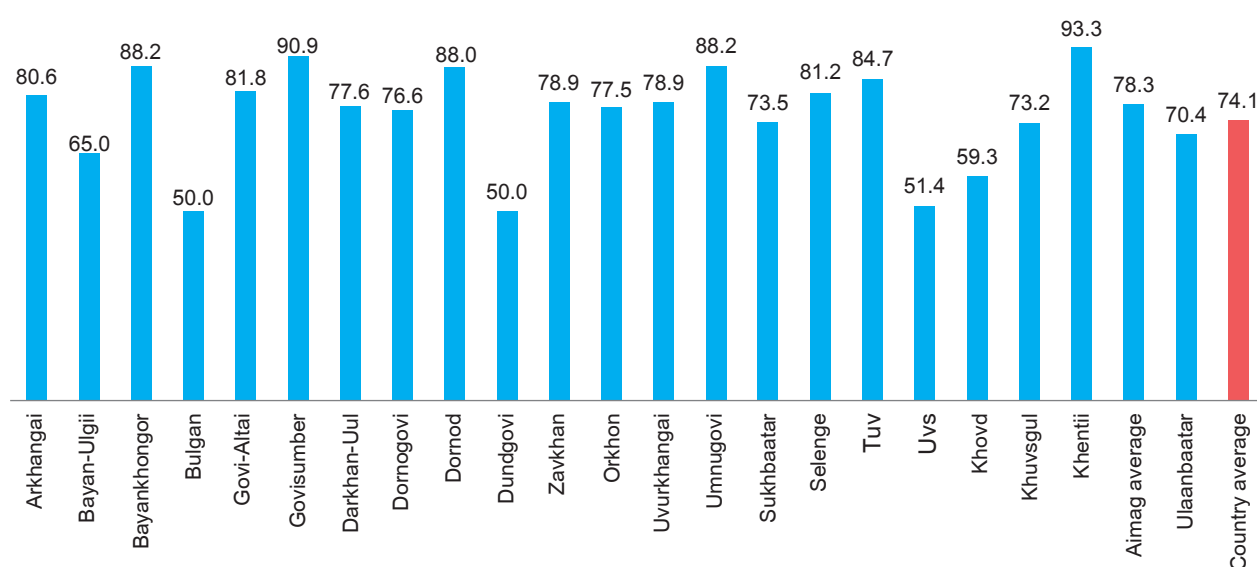
Aimag	2010		2011		Increase /decrease/
	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Darkhan-Uul	241	26.8	214	23.3	-3.5
Selenge	251	24.3	247	23.2	-1.1
Dornod	155	21.1	144	19.6	-1.5
Sukhbaatar	97	17.7	99	18	0.3
Dornogovi	88	15.1	97	16.3	1.2
Country average	4213	15.4	3985	14.3	-1.1

Tuberculosis incidence rate was 79 per 100 000 population in 1990 and the rate increased by 1.5 times by 2000 and by 2-2.3 times during 2004-2006. The rate decreased down to 166 in 2007, 159 in 2008, 156 in 2009, 154 in 2010 and 143 in 2011. Gender composition of tuberculosis patients are 52.8% and 47.2% for men and women respectively.

Graph 6.3.1 TB incidence and mortality trend, 2001-2011



Graph 6.3.2 Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS, 2011



In 2011, the percentage of confirmed cases was 74.1% and the cure rate was 83.1%, which were decreased by 0.7% and 1.5% respectively, compared to the previous year.

Mumps

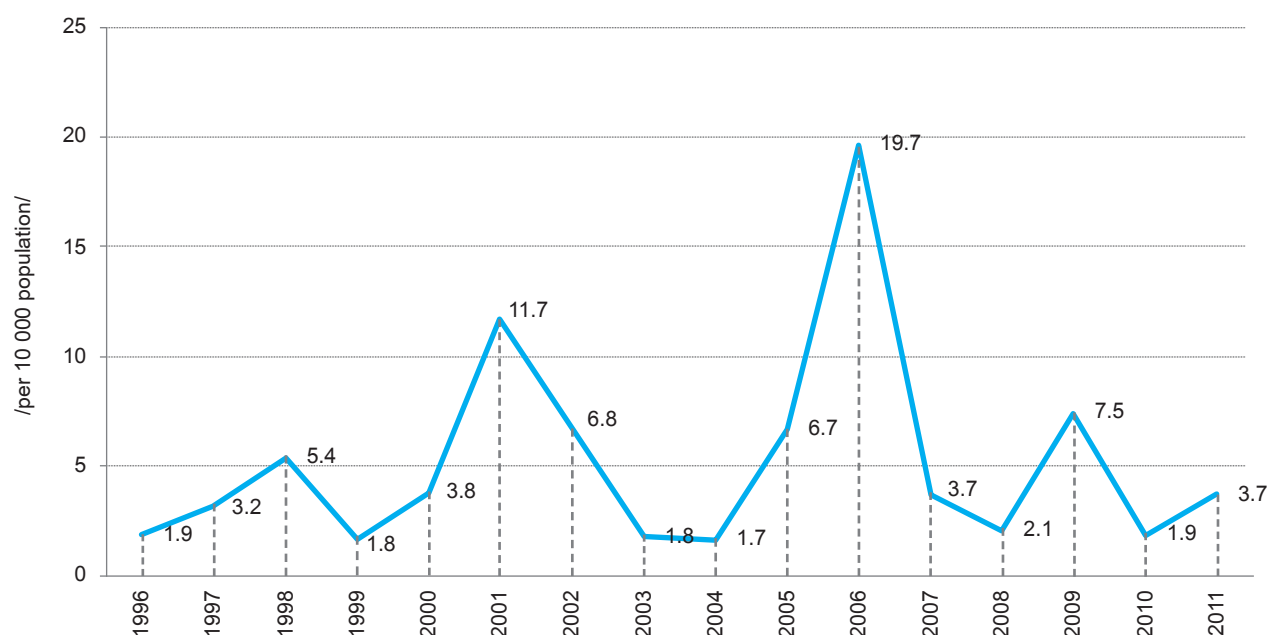
In 2011, there were a total of 1016 cases of the mumps or 3.7 per 10 000 population. Compared to the previous year, the incidence rate of the mumps increased by 492 cases or 1.8 per 10000 population.

Compared to the previous year, the number of the mumps per 10000 population increased in Umnugovi (72.9), Bayankhongor (9.9), Dornod (5.0), Uvs (1.9), Khentii (1.4), Govisumber (0.7), Tuv (0.6), Arkhangai (0.5), Zavkhan (0.3), and Ulaanbaatar city (4.1).

The 36.6 percent of the total of cases of mumps were registered in Umnugovi aimag. The registered cases of mumps in the school dormitory of the Gurvan tes soum were caused by the genotype F.

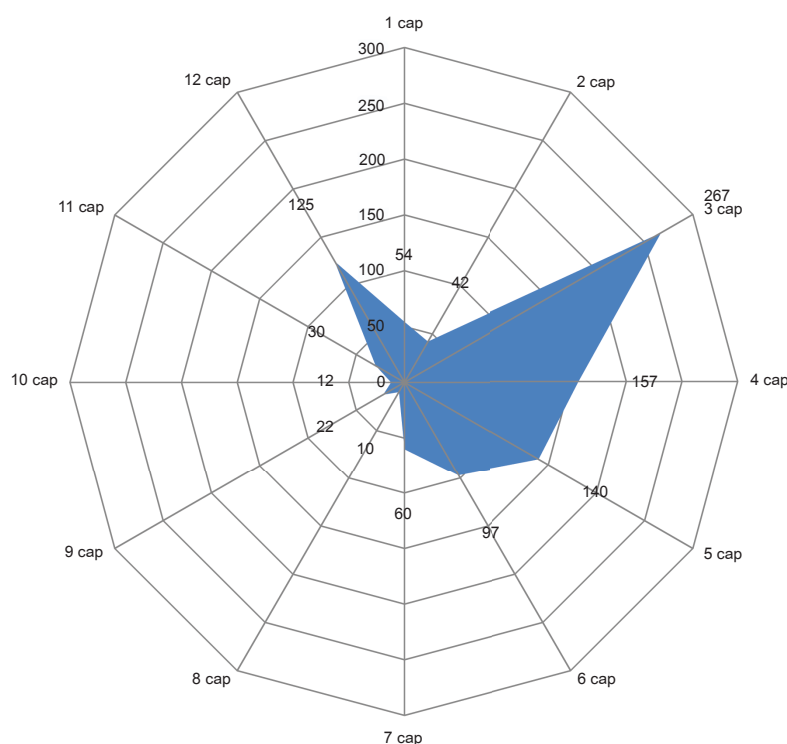
233 cases of the mumps or 48 percent of the total of cases of mumps registered in 2011 were school children. 40.9 percent of the cases reported in 5-9 years old, 22.3 percent in 10-14 years old, 10.7 percent in 15-19 years old, and 7.9 percent in 0-4 years old.

Graph 6.3.3 Mumps demography, 1996-2011



According to the registered cases of mumps for 1996-2011 in nationwide, the incidence frequency of the mumps is 3-4 years old.

in 2011 cases of mumps compared by season's were higher than on 3-6 month's however previous year were higher than on May.

Graph 6.3.4 Number of Mumps by season, 2011

Varicella

In 2011, incidence rate of varicella was 11 per 10 000 population (3097 cases). Compared to the previous year, it was increased by 6.5 per 10 000 population and 1.6 per 10 000 compared to the last 5 years average.

There were no cases of varicella registered in Bayan-Ulgii aimag. Incidence of varicella per 10000 population was higher than last 5 years average (9.5) in Umnugovi (24.3), Dornogovi (18.0), Dundgovi (18.4), Uvurkhangai (18.1), Khentii (14.9), Bayankhongor (10.7) aimag, and Ulaanbaatar city (15.1). Compared to the previous year, incidence of varicella decreased in Bulgan, Zavkhan, Sukhbaatar aimags by 0.4-2.9 and increased other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city by 0.4-22.9 cases per 10 000 population. 59.8 percent of the total of cases of varicella were reported in 0-9 years old, 68.0 percent in 0-4 years old.

6.4 Sexually transmitted infections (STI)

13427 cases of STI's were registered, taking up 31.3% of communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has decreased by 6.5% or 874 cases. 29.8% of STI's were trichomoniasis, 38.4% were gonorrhoea, and 31.8% were syphilis.

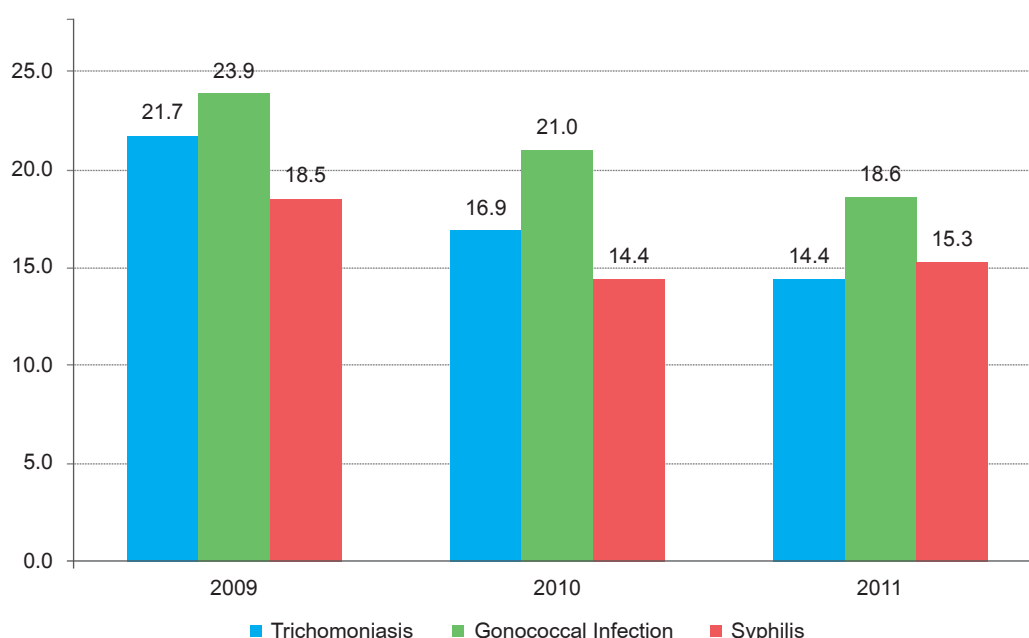
Table 6.4 Incidence of STI's, per 10 000 population

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases /ICD-10	2010		2011		Increase /decrease/
	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Absolut number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Syphilis	3937	14.4	4268	15.3	0.9
Gonococcal infection	5741	21.0	5159	18.6	-2.4
Trichomoniasis	4623	16.9	4000	14.4	-2.5

Incidence of syphilis per 10 000 population was higher than national and aimag level in Govisumber, Dornod, Dornogovi, Bayankhongor, Khentii, Darkhan-uul, Sukhbaatar, Orkhon, Umnugovi, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, gonococcus is higher in Dornod, Dornogovi, Govisumber, Govi-Altai, Khuvsgul, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, Khentii aimags and trichomoniasis is higher in Bulgan, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Dornogovi, Khentii, Govisumber, Dundgovi, Sukhbaatar, Zavkhan aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2011, 15 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, increasing by 4 cases, compared to the previous year. Congenital syphilis occurred once in Dornod, Umnugovi, Tuv, Uvs aimag, twice in both Bayankhongor, Orkhon, Khuvsgul aimag, and 5 cases occurred in Ulaanbaatar city. In 2011, of the 76826 examinations done on pregnant women, 1867 cases (2.5%) of syphilis, 589 cases (0.9%) of gonorrhoea, and 1495 cases (2.1%) of trichomoniasis was detected.

Graph 6.4.1 Leading STIs, per 10 000 population, 2009-2011



37.6 percent of the individuals with STI's were males and 62.3 percent were females. By social status, 32.7 percent of infected STI's were employed, 50.9 percent were unemployed, 13.8 percent were students, 0.5 percent was in military service, and 0.8 percent was of 0-15 years children. By age group, 0.25 percent were between 0-4 years old, 0.56 percent 5-14 of age, 40.3 percent 15-24 year old, 54.4 percent 25-44 years old, 4.2 percent 45-64 years old, and 0.2 percent over 65 years old, respectively. Out of all cases of HIV/AIDS, 14 (82.3 percent) were male and 3 (17.6 percent) were female. All registered cases of HIV/AIDS in 2011 were transmitted by sexual intercourse.

In 2011, there were 150 cases of death caused by acute infectious diseases, which compared to the previous year, was decreased by 45 cases. The causes of death, 111 were tuberculosis, 20 were viral hepatitis, 6 were anthrax, 3 were meningococcal diseases, 4 were congenital syphilis, 2 were HIV/AIDS and 1 case of varicella, erysipelas, tick-borne and rabies, respectively.

CHAPTER 7. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

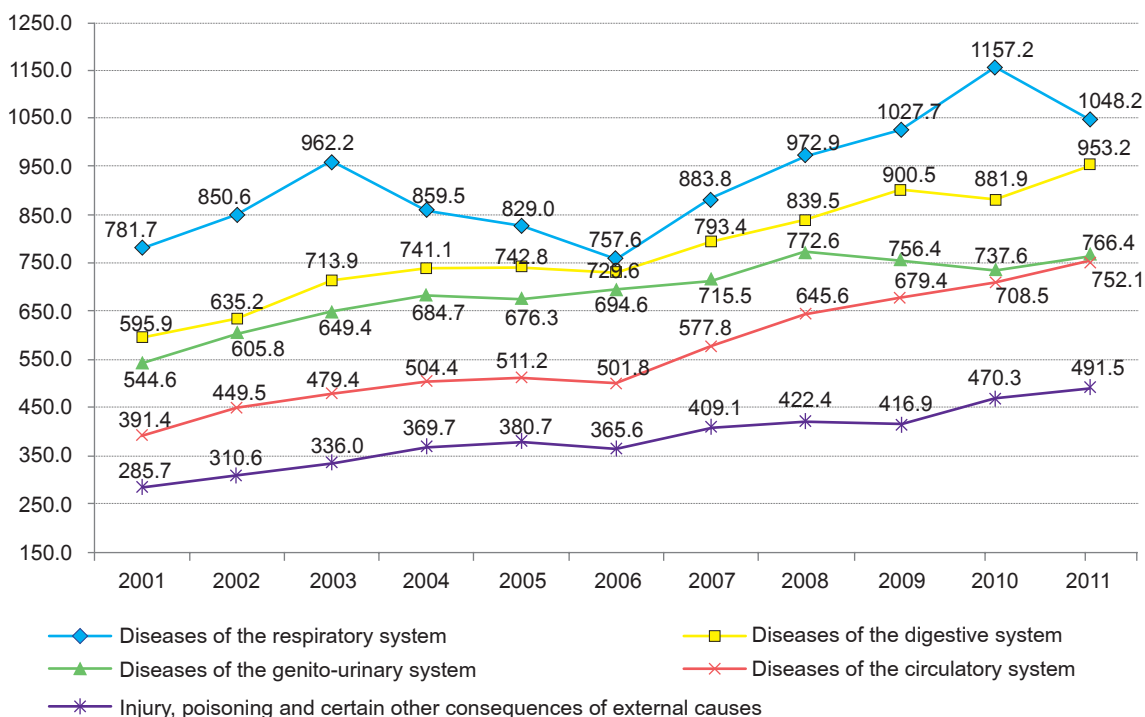
7.1 Leading causes of population morbidity

The “1st Ministerial Conference on Healthy Lifestyles and non communicable disease control”, Global Forum was held in Moscow, the Russian Federation. The UNICEF and WHO were announced 2011 year as year “Fighting non-communicable diseases” and implemented various activities.

In 2011, national meeting “Non-communicable diseases, injures controlling” was held in the State Palace of Mongolia.

Due to insufficient knowledge about risk factors of non-communicable diseases, people with 15-64 years old are not able to protect their health. Especially knowledge on behavior, self-assessment and incidence risk is insufficient for men and young people and did not outgrow their proper viewpoint.

Graph 7.1.1 Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population /2001-2011/



As of 2011, respiratory diseases per 10 000 population was 1048.17, digestive diseases was 953.17, genitourinary system diseases was 766.37, circulatory system disease was 752.07, and injuries and poisoning was 491.75 per 10 000 population, which compared to 2010, respiratory diseases have decreased. However, digestive diseases, genitourinary, circulatory system and injuries and poisoning did increasing. (Graph 7.1.1)

As of 2011, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity:

- ❖ Respiratory system diseases; 1048.17 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Digestive system diseases; 953.17 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Genitourinary system diseases; 766.37 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Circulatory system diseases; 752.07 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Injuries and poisoning; 491.75 per 10 000 population

Looking at the five leading causes of morbidity of 2011 by location, in UB city, respiratory system diseases, digestive system diseases, injuries and poisoning are the three leading causes, and in the rural areas, respiratory, digestive system diseases and genitourinary system diseases are the three leading causes.

For instance, respiratory system diseases per 10 000 population was 842.06 in the city and 1219.74 in the rural areas, digestive system diseases is 811.84 in the city and 1070.82 in the rural areas, genitourinary system diseases is 624.91 in the city and 884.12 in the rural areas, injuries and poisoning is 782.33 in the city and 249.86 in the rural areas, and the circulatory system diseases is 646.90 in the city and 839.70 in the rural areas.

Table 7.1.1 Five leading causes of morbidity, 2011

	All causes	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Gender						
Male	4851.68	1004.32	778.24	352.60	588.70	642.87
Female	7450.63	1089.65	1118.64	1157.77	906.60	348.80
Age group						
Up to 20	4639.27	1942.20	747.44	215.90	46.14	372.41
20-44	5649.10	419.68	811.42	1035.87	404.11	573.00
45-65	9223.96	663.11	1567.64	1172.11	2239.97	536.55
Above 65	13514.69	1128.29	1847.64	1155.10	5091.41	452.30
Residence						
Urban	6151.20	842.06	811.84	624.91	646.90	782.33
Rural	6217.24	1219.74	1070.82	884.12	839.70	249.86
Region						
Western region	5887.00	1181.31	873.01	994.67	834.30	167.47
Khangai region	6221.13	1064.86	1121.14	930.79	938.60	222.80
Central region	6393.19	1340.34	1042.78	842.51	829.20	324.82
Eastern region	6408.89	1432.76	1374.31	644.55	599.60	300.67
Total	6187.24	1048.17	953.17	766.37	752.10	491.75

When comparing the outpatient morbidity registration to male population, the female population is higher by 1.6 times. Looking at the causes of morbidity, men receive outpatient services for injuries, poisoning and other illnesses, which is higher than female by 1.8 times, but the other leading causes of morbidity is lower by 1.1-3.3 times.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity according to incidence rate by regions as follow: for Western Region: diseases of the respiratory system (1181.3), genitourinary system (994.67) and digestive system (873.01); for Khangai-gobi Region: diseases of the respiratory system (1064.86), diseases of the digestive system (1121.14), and genitourinary system (930.79); Central and Eastern Regions diseases of the respiratory system (1340.34 and 1432.76), diseases of the digestive system (1042.78 and 1374.31) and diseases of the genitourinary system (842.51 and 644.55).

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

As of 2011, the following were the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity:

- ❖ Diseases of the respiratory system; 372.84 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Diseases of the circulatory system; 366.64 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Diseases of the digestive system; 321.83 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Diseases of the genitourinary system; 307.96 per 10 000 population
- ❖ Diseases of the nervous system; 160.85 per 10 000 population

Table 7.1.2 Five leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity, 2011

	All causes	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the nervous system
Gender						
Male	1882.71	385.20	299.45	169.33	309.10	142.58
Female	3067.65	361.11	343.00	439.10	421.00	178.14
Age group						
Up to 20	1665.54	740.48	216.77	94.62	20.63	80.16
20-44	2308.92	103.66	255.76	376.46	163.18	147.39
45-65	3708.89	212.92	608.84	505.64	1082.53	313.60
Above 65	6957.50	538.05	837.13	693.26	2909.79	425.49
Residence						
Urban	2625.17	364.60	357.47	262.84	347.71	175.32
Rural	1310.76	209.01	160.87	190.26	210.62	81.94
Region						
Western region	2722.47	419.20	356.64	448.88	428.21	165.25
Khangai region	2292.10	316.61	277.61	344.26	411.23	136.47
Central region	2175.37	407.33	247.17	299.10	340.14	150.80
Eastern region	2472.19	413.24	318.84	264.81	317.12	147.17
Total	2491.63	372.84	321.83	307.96	366.64	160.85

Gender specific admission rates were 1882.71 per 10 000 for males and 3067.65 per 10 000 for females, which means 1/3 of all inpatient were men.

Inpatient admission rates per 10 000 population were 1.6 times higher in males than females.

As of 2011, the 5 leading causes of hospitalization were as follows:

of hospitalized patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 67.4% had nephritis; 46.2% of patients with diseases of the respiratory system suffered from pneumonia; 26.1% of those with diseases of the digestive system had liver problems; and 36.8% and 26.0% of patients with diseases of the circulatory system suffered from hypertension and ischemic heart diseases.

Nephritis accounted for 56.7% of diseases of the genitourinary system in 2000. This percentage increased to 65.4% in 2004 and in 2011, increased by 0.9%, compared to 2010.

Table 7.1.4 Inpatient morbidity, percentage

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of total												
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	Pyelonephritis (N10-N16)	56.7	55.8	59.0	63.1	65.4	69.1	69.7	67.8	69.1	66.6	68.3	67.4	
Diseases of the respiratory system	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	46.8	42.7	41.0	42.7	43.2	39.8	38.6	40.5	41.9	38.8	44.8	46.2	
Diseases of the digestive system	Liver diseases (K70.K73.K74.K71-K73. K75-K77)	18.9	19.3	21.5	21.8	23.7	25.7	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.2	26.1	
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	26.6	24.3	22.2	22.7	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.6	17	16.9	16.7	15.4	
	Diseases of gallbladder (K80-K81)	14.6	14.5	14.9	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.3	13.97	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.2	
Diseases of the circulatory system	Hypertensive diseases (I10.I11-I15)	34.7	34.7	34.4	32.4	32.3	31.3	32.6	32.1	33.2	34.4	36.6	36.8	
	Ishemic heart diseases (I20.I23-I25)	19.2	20.3	20.9	23.5	25.7	26.3	26.3	29.3	30.1	29.5	26.6	26	
Diseases of the nervous system	Disorders of neural radices and plexuses (G50-59)	18.1	19.2	19.7	20.9	20.5	23.4	21.7	22.1	24.3	26.0	26.7	28.8	
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	11.7	10.8	11.4	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	13.3	12.6	

Pneumonia accounted for 46.7% of diseases of the respiratory system in 2000. This percentage went down to 43.2 in 2004, in 2011, a decrease by 1.4% compared to 2010.

In 2000, liver diseases and cholecystitis accounted for 18.9 and 14.6 percent of diseases of the digestive system, respectively. However, the percentage of liver diseases increased to 26.1% in 2011. Appendicitis accounted for 26.6 percent of diseases of the digestive system in 2000. This percentage decreased to 15.4% in 2011.

Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 19.2 percent of diseases of the circulatory system in 2000, 25.7 percent in 2004 and 25.7 percent in 2011, a 0.6 percent increase compared to 2010.

Table 7.1.4 Diabetes mellitus

	2010 year	2011 year
Gender		
Male	28.3	35.7
Female	30.4	37.6
Age group		
Up to 20	2.0	2.1
20-44	14.3	18.6
45-65	117.8	141.4
Above 65	115.4	135.3
Residence		
Urban	33.8	38.7
Rural	21.9	32.8
Region		
Western region	7.3	16.9
Khangai region	12.1	13.7
Central region	23.2	33.6
Eastern region	9.5	11.1
Total	29.4	36.7

Diabetes accounted for 0.6 percent of all reported cases of non-communicable diseases. Incidence rate of diabetes was 36.7 per 10 000 population which was increased by 7.3 per 10 000 compared to the previous year (29.4 in 2010). There was minor difference in gender ratio. By age group, 141.4 cases per 10 000 population between 45-64 years old or economically active-age group and increased by 23.6 compared to 2010. By geographical location, diseases in rural areas were lower than urban areas by 5.9 cases, by regions incidence was high in central region. Diabetes incidence was higher than national average in Selenge (56.5) and Darkhan-Uul (52.3 aimags).

Table 7.1.5 Hypertension

	2010 year	2011 year
Gender		
Male	159.5	167.1
Female	286.7	294.3
Age group		
Up to 20	0.5	0.5
20-44	59.9	63.6
45-65	816.9	827.1
Above 65	1895.1	1842.5
Residence		
Urban	143.4	139.6
Rural	362.8	417.8
Region		
Western region	164.9	236.8
Khangai region	272.9	305.3
Central region	263.4	247.3
Eastern region	141.9	172.4
Total	300.3	311.8

Hypertension accounted for 3.8 percent of all non-communicable diseases and the incidence rate was 311.8 per 10 000 population. Inpatient admission rate was higher in females than males. By age group, 827.1 per 10 000 population in 45-65 years old, 1842.5 per 10 000 population in over 65 years old, and compared to previous year the rate was increased by 10.3 cases in individuals in labor-age group by geographical location, rate in rural areas was higher than urban areas by 278.2 cases. Compared to other regions, the incidence rate was highest in Khangai region. It depends on geographical location.

Hypertension were higher than national average in Govisumber (866.7), Bayankhongor (625.2), Arkhangai (598.1), Govi-Altai (500.9), Uvurkhangai (470.9), Bayan-Ulgii (421.7), Darkhan-uul (400.1), Umnugovi (382.2), Khovd (368.8), Khentii (360.7), Selenge (342.8), Uvs (340.7), Khuvsgul (313.8), Dornogovi (313.8), and Tuv (312.1) aimags.

7.2 Surgical care

In 2011, 82292 surgical operations were performed of which 66.5% in Ulaanbaatar city and 33.5% in aimags. 14% or 11618 cases of the patients underwent surgeries were children under 15 years of age.

3453 cases underwent endoscopic surgeries. 39% of these patients had digestive system disorders, 6.0% gynecological, 3.0% urogenital tract diseases and the rest 52.0% had other diseases.

Graph 7.2.1 Number of surgical operations, 2011

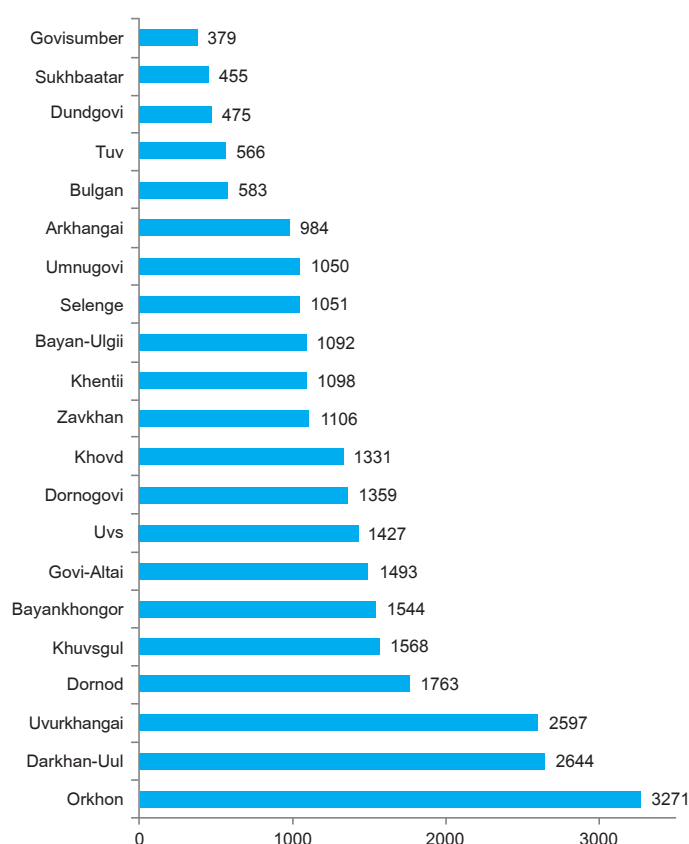


Table 7.2.1 Common surgical operations, by type, 2011

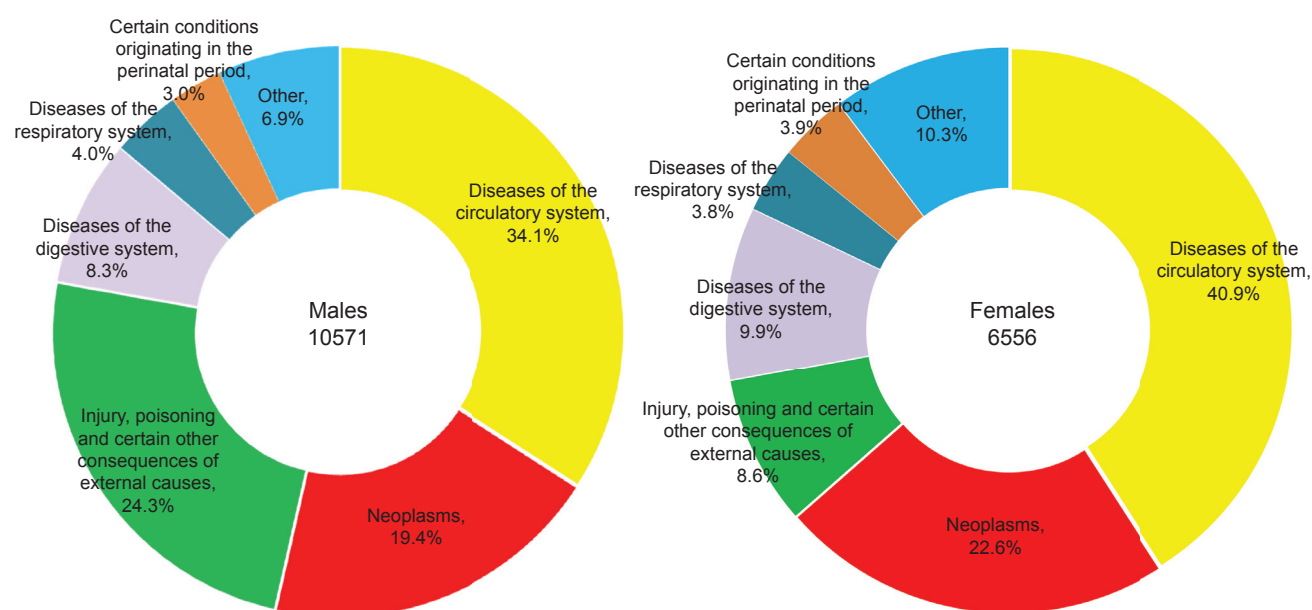
№	Name of surgery	Number of surgery	Repeat surgery	Complication of postsurgical		Death	
				Number	Persent age	Total	Persent age
1	Appendectomy	12830	20	20	0.2	2	0.0
2	Other operations on the extremities	6522	0	9	0.1	4	0.1
3	Other operations on the female genital organs	5253	7	2	0.0	1	0.0
4	Operations on the eye	4626	10	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Operations on the gallbladder and biliary tract	4478	12	9	0.2	7	0.2
6	Operations on the nose, mouth and pharynx	3913	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Operations on facial bones and joints	2523	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	Operations on the large and small intestine	2005	19	15	0.7	19	0.9
9	Operations of hernia	1649	2	3	0.2	1	0.1
10	Operations on the skull, brain, spinal cord and spinal canal	1536	4	13	0.8	82	5.3

Appendectomy is the most commonly performed surgery accounting for 15.4% of all operations. 26% of those who had appendectomy were children under 15. Death rate after neurosurgeries was 5.3%.

CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY

Diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasm and injuries remain to be the 3 leading causes of population mortality since 1995 and the number of deaths due to these diseases has been increasing every year. As of the end of the 2011, 17127 deaths were registered nationwide which is an increase by 149 cases or 0.9% from the last year's statistics. 61.7% of all deaths were men and 38.3% were women. 24.4% of total deaths or 4176 occurred in hospitals 26.0% of which occurred within 24 hours of admission.

Graph 8.1.1 Leading causes of death, by gender, 2011



In 2011, disease of the circulatory system which accounted for 36.7% of all deaths, cancer (20.7%) and external causes of morbidity and mortality (18.3%) are the leading causes of population mortality and these causes alone stand 75.7% of the total deaths.

On average, every year 6000-6500 deaths or one third of total mortality occur due to diseases of the circulatory system, 3500 persons or one in five deaths die from cancer and 3000 persons or one in six deaths due to external causes including injury.

In 2011, the 5 leading causes of population mortality are:

- Diseases of the circulatory system (22.6 per 10 000 population);
- Neoplasm (12.6 per 10,000 population);
- Illnesses and other external causes (11.2 per 10 000 population);
- Diseases of the digestive system (5.5 per 10 000 population);
- Diseases of the respiratory system (2.4 per 10 000 population).

Gender-specific mortality rates were 78.1 and 45.8 per 10 000 population for men and women respectively.

According to WHO estimation, by 2030, ischemic heart disease, brain vascular disease (stroke), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lower respiratory tract infections and traffic injuries were projected to be the 5 leading causes of mortality in the world (Table 8.3.1).

Table 8.1.1 Leading 5 causes of population mortality, 2011

Indicators	Total death	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
Gender						
Male	78.05	26.65	15.85	18.94	6.50	3.09
Female	45.79	18.73	10.36	3.92	4.55	1.73
Age group						
Up to 20	18.00	0.20	0.41	4.10	0.72	3.24
20-44	27.76	5.14	2.61	13.69	2.76	0.39
45-65	133.62	53.14	35.21	20.83	14.34	2.84
Above 65	539.31	296.83	145.94	10.17	43.82	14.40
Residence						
Urban	62.18	19.55	12.74	14.67	5.64	2.02
Rural	60.87	25.10	12.53	8.36	5.39	2.69
Region						
Western region	59.22	25.13	13.40	6.09	4.80	57.05
Khangai region	63.62	27.92	12.86	8.78	4.59	63.41
Central region	56.50	22.90	11.65	9.21	4.98	57.51
Eastern region	66.44	21.07	14.55	9.96	8.64	61.13
Total	61.47	22.58	12.63	11.23	5.50	2.39

8.1. Mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system

Diseases of the circulatory system remains to be the leading cause of population mortality. In 2011, Gender specific circulatory system mortality rate was 26.7 per 10 000 population for men, and 18.7 for women. For age groups, the rate sharply increases among 45-65 reaching the highest level in the age group of 65 or above. Mortality rate due to diseases of the circulatory system is higher in the khangai and western regions and lower in the eastern regions.

Among men in the age group of 45-65, 15.0 per 10 000 died of ischemic heart disease, 28.2 died due to stroke and 4.8 due to hypertension. Ischemic heart disease mortality rate in men in this age group was 3.1 times higher than the rate in women in the same age group. Mortality rate due to stroke was 1,7 times and the rate due to hypertension was 2.3 times higher among men compared to women of the same 45-65 age group (Table 8.2).

Ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men with the rate of 5.8 10 000 population. Until 2003, mortality rates of ischemic heart disease and stroke were at similar level, however, starting from 2008, ischemic heart disease mortality rate has taken rising trend becoming the leading cause.

In 2004, ischemic heart disease was the leading cause of mortality in the world accounting for 12.2% of all deaths The WHO projected that by 2030 percentage of deaths due to ischemic heart disease will increase up to 14.2 and will remain to be the leading cause of mortality (Table 8.3.1).

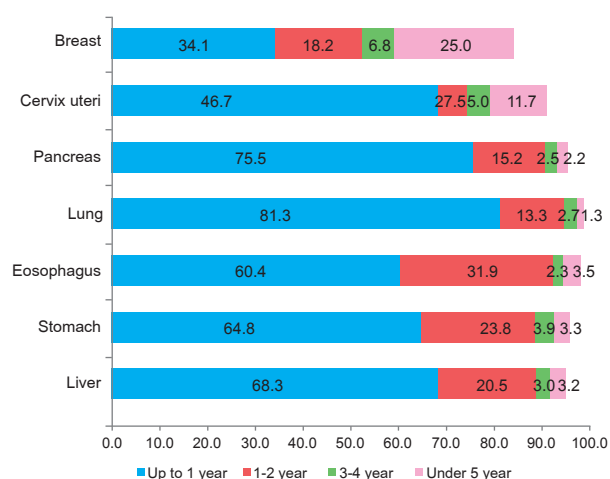
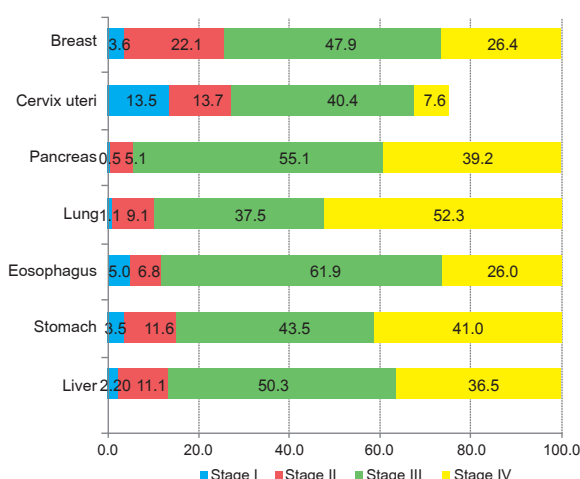
Table 8.2.1 Cause-specific circulatory system mortality rate, per 10 000 population, by age group, 2011

	Diseases of the circulatory system	Cerebral infarction	Hypertensive diseases	Ischemic heart diseases
Total death	22.58	7.79	1.59	5.81
Up to 20	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.03
20-44	5.14	1.71	0.20	0.82
45-64	53.14	22.15	3.38	9.58
Above 65	296.83	88.18	24.29	98.43
Male	26.65	8.96	1.76	6.50
Up to 20	0.25	0.08	0.00	0.04
20-44	7.54	2.43	0.35	1.23
45-64	76.70	28.21	4.82	15.03
Above 65	334.66	103.25	25.12	105.81
Female	18.73	6.69	1.44	5.16
Up to 20	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.02
20-44	2.89	1.04	0.06	0.44
45-64	32.54	16.84	2.13	4.81
Above 65	269.13	77.14	23.69	93.04

8.2. Cancer mortality

Cancer has been the 2nd leading cause of population mortality since 1990. As of 2011, mortality due to neoplasm accounted for 20.7% of total deaths. Gender-specific cancer mortality rates were 15.2 in men and 10.4 in women. Liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and prostate cancer in men, liver, stomach, esophagus, cervix and ovarian cancer in women were the leading causes of cancer deaths.

In 2011, 79.7% of all cancer cases were diagnosed in late stages (III and IV) stage of the disease and the 1year survival rate from the diagnosis was 67.5. Percentage of late stage diagnosis was increased by 0.6% in 2011 compared to 2010. The survival reate was also increased by 6.1%.

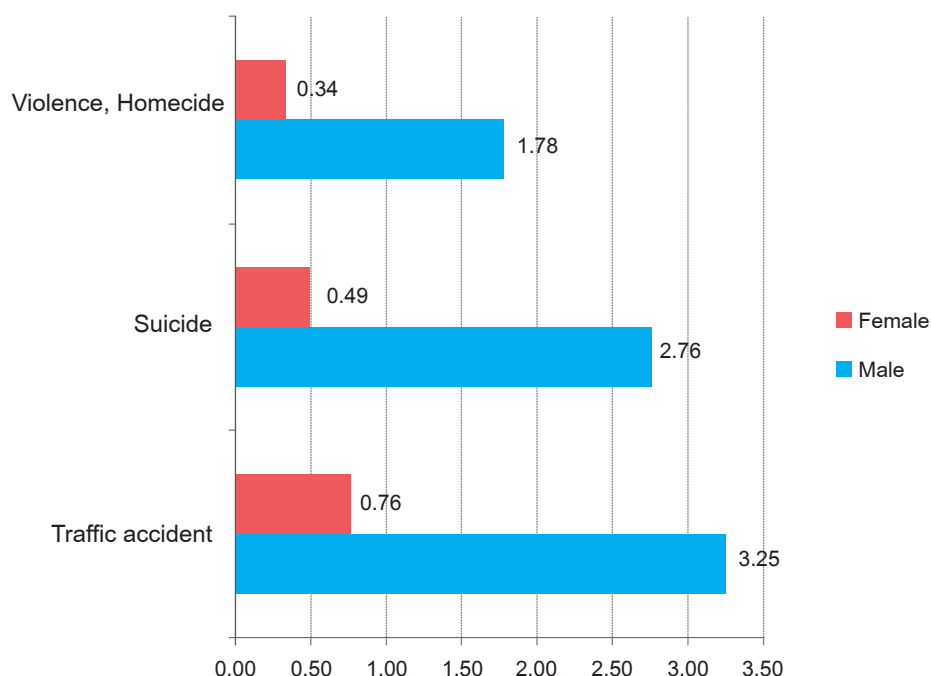
Graph 8.3.1 Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years from the diagnosis (percentage), 2011**Graph 8.3.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by stages at diagnosis (percentage), 2011**

8.3. External causes of morbidity and mortality

Mortality due to injuries, poisoning and other external causes has been sharply increasing in the recent years moving from the 5th in 1990, to the 3rd leading causes of population mortality in 2000. It has remained to be the 3rd leading cause of mortality ever since although there have been occasional fluctuations in the actual mortality rate from year to year. For instance in 2008 the rate was dropped first time for the last 10 years reaching 9.3 per 10 000 population, it further declined in 2008 to 8.7 but increased again in 2010 and 2011. Mortality rate due to external causes reached 10.1 per 10 000 in 2010 and 11.2 in 2011.

External causes of mortality including injury and poisoning was the leading cause of death among men between 20 to 44 years of age. The mortality rate for this age group is 23.8 per 10 000 population.

Graph 8.3.1 Mortality due to injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external cause, per 10 000 population, 2011



Road traffic accidents accounted for 17.6% of total deaths occurred due to injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external cause. Suicide accounted for 14.2% and homicide stand for 9.3%. The rest 58.9% died due to other injuries and poisoning.

Numbers of road traffic accident deaths increased by 58 cases in 2011 compared to the previous year. Suicide, homicide and deaths due to road traffic accidents are more prevalent in men than in women. Suicide incidence rate is 5.4 times, violence and homicide rate is 5.0 times and road traffic accident mortality rate is 4.0 times higher in men.

Graph 8.3.2 Trend in morbidity and mortality due to injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external cause, per 10000 population, 2001-2011

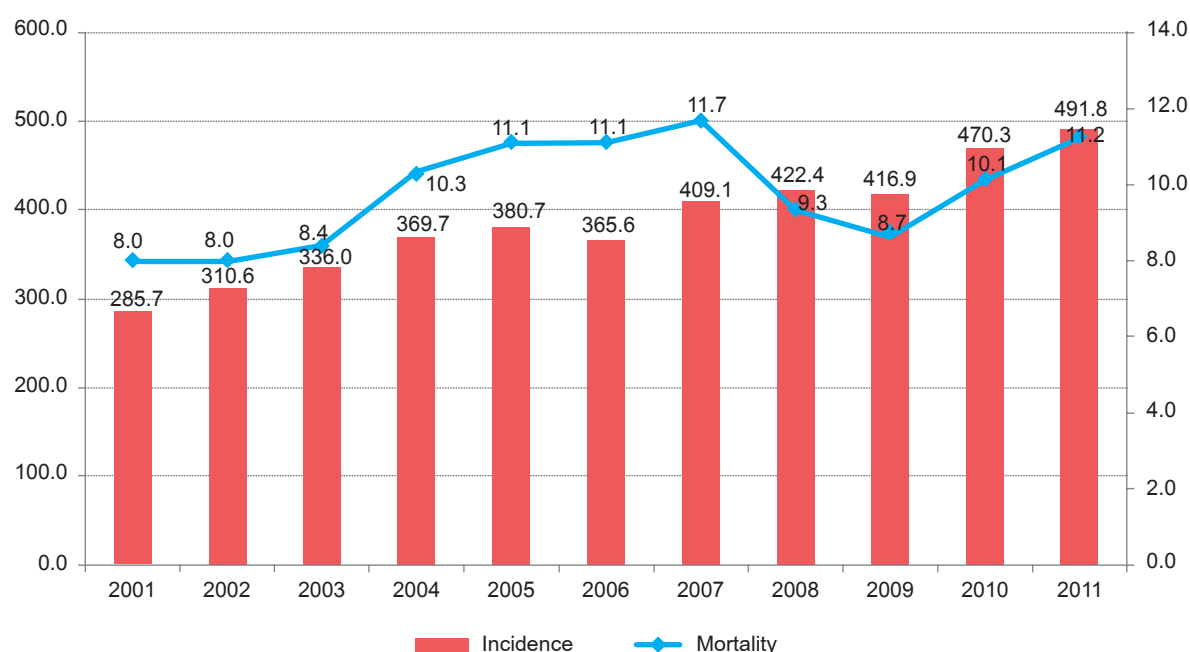


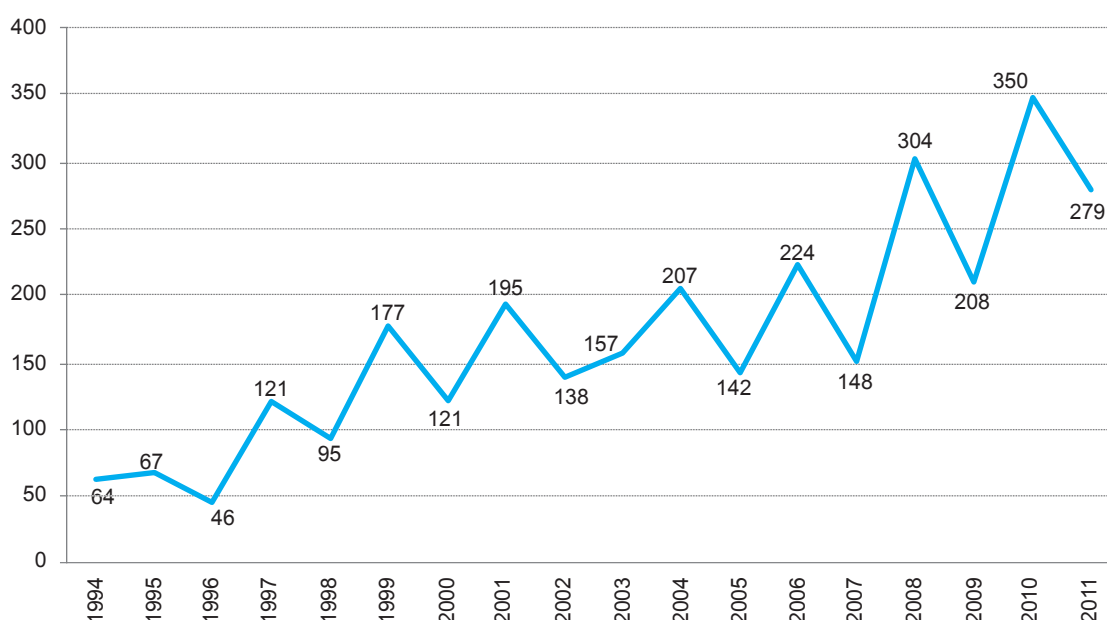
Table 8.3.1 Projected mortality of the world population by 2030

2004 Disease or injure	Deaths (%)	Rank	Rank	Deaths (%)	2030 Disease or injure
Isheamic heart diseases	12.2	1	1	14.2	Isheamic heart diseases
Cerebrovascular diseases	9.7	2	2	12.1	Cerebrovascular diseases
Lower respirature infections	7	3	3	8.6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	5.1	4	4	3.8	Lower respirature infections
Diarrhoeal diseases	3.6	5	5	3.6	Road traffic accidents
HIV/AIDS	3.5	6	6	3.4	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
Tuberculosis	2.5	7	7	3.3	Diabetes mellitus
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2.3	8	8	2.1	Hypertensive heart diseases
Road traffic accidents	2.2	9	9	1.9	Stomach cancer
Perinataly and low birth weight	2	10	10	1.8	HIV/AIDS
Neonatal infections and other	1.9	11	11	1.6	Nephritic and nephross
Diabetes mellitus	1.9	12	12	1.5	Self-inficted injures
Malaria	1.7	13	13	1.4	Liver cancer
Hypertensive heart diseases	1.7	14	14	1.4	Colon and rectum cancers
Birth asphydia and birth trauma	1.5	15	15	1.3	Oesophagus cancer
Self-inficted injures	1.4	16	16	1.2	Violence
Stomach cancer	1.4	17	17	1.2	
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.3	18	18	1.2	Cirrhosis of the liver
Nephritic and nephross	1.3	19	19	1.1	Breast cancer
Colon and rectum cancers	1.1	20	20	1	Tuberculosis
Violence	1	21	21	0.9	Neonatal infections and other
Breast cancer	0.9	22	22	0.9	Perinataly and low birth weight
Oesophagus cancer	0.9	23	23	0.7	Birth asphydia and birth trauma
	0.8	24	24	0.4	Malaria

CHAPTER 9. NATIONAL DRUG REGISTRY

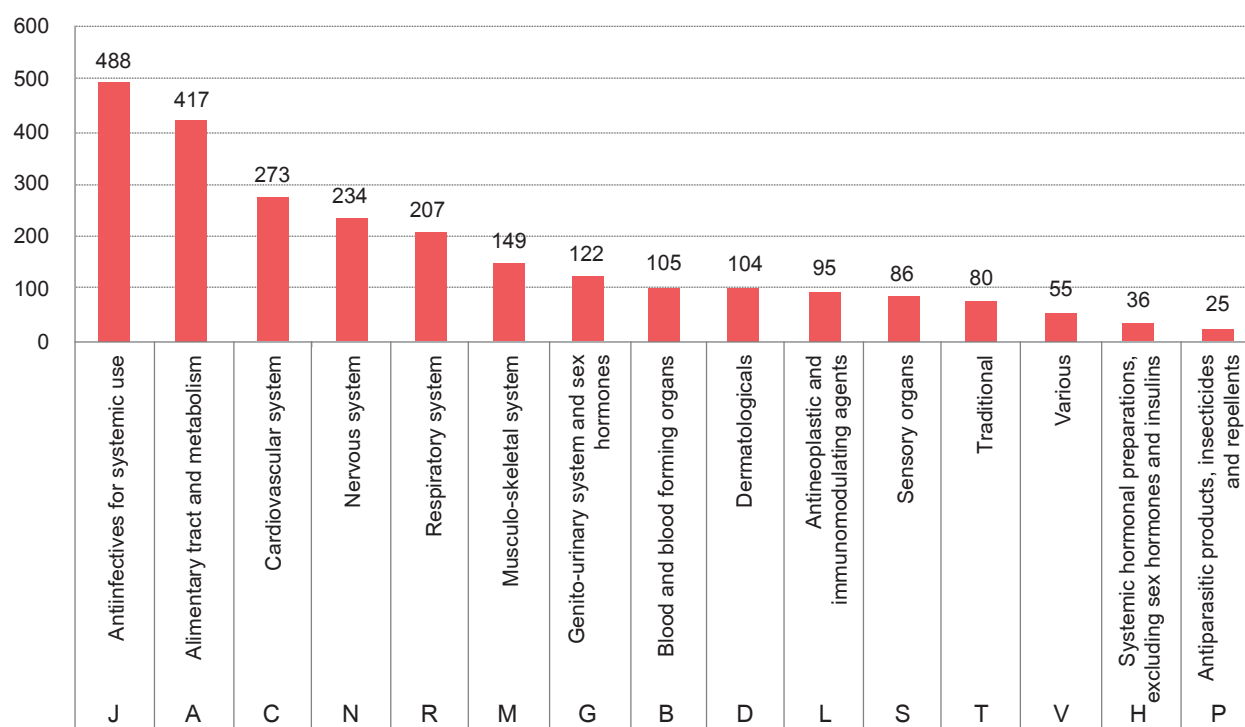
Drug registration in Mongolia is regulated according to the clause 22 of “Law on Drug and Medical supplies”. Registered Drugs ensuring quality and safety. Currently 2574 Medicines and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients are registered in State registration of Mongolia. In 2011 newly registered 2779 drugs, renewed 277 and 277 drugs were excluded from the registry.

Graph 9.1.1 Numbers of registered drugs, 1994-2011



Registered drugs by international ATC coding (Anatomical Therapeutic Classification).

Graph 9.1.2 Registered drugs by ATC code



Classification by dispensing category:

Prescription drugs -1952 or 78.8%

Over-the-counter drugs – 524 or 21.2%

2574 Drugs and API(Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) were registered from over 50 countries. The following 15 countries are listed as top accounting for 2.3-16.1% from total countries.

Graph 9.1.3 Number of drugs registered to the National Registry by top 15 countries

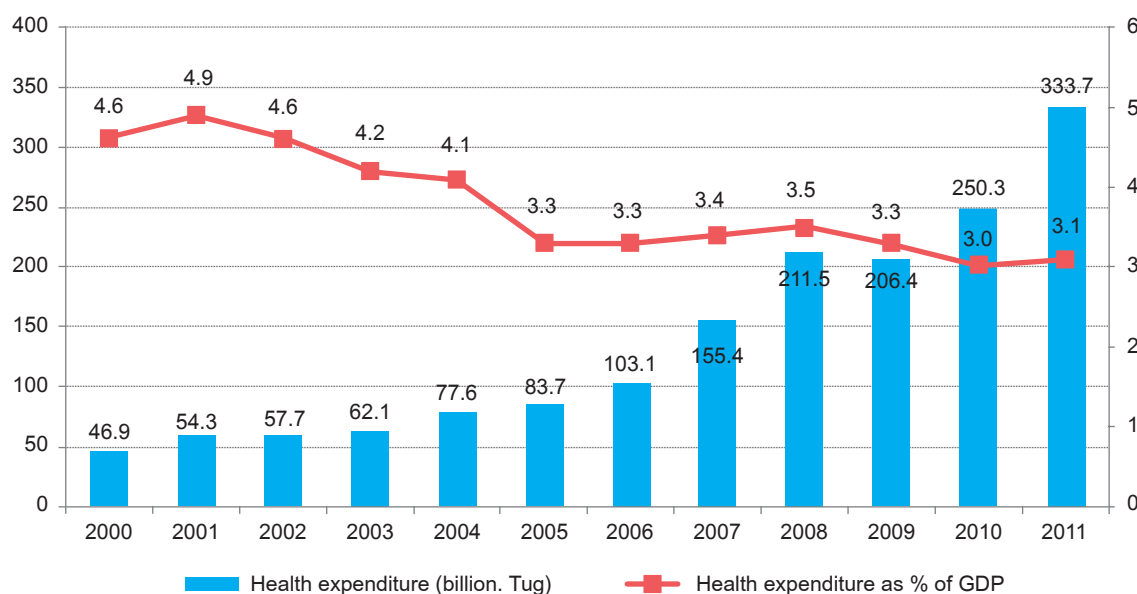


CHAPTER 10. HEALTH ECONOMICS AND FINANCING

10.1 Health sector financing

The indicators of the health sector financing were calculated by using data on Minister for Health Package and Health Insurance Fund (HIF).

Graph 10.1.1 Health expenditure as share of GDP (percentage)

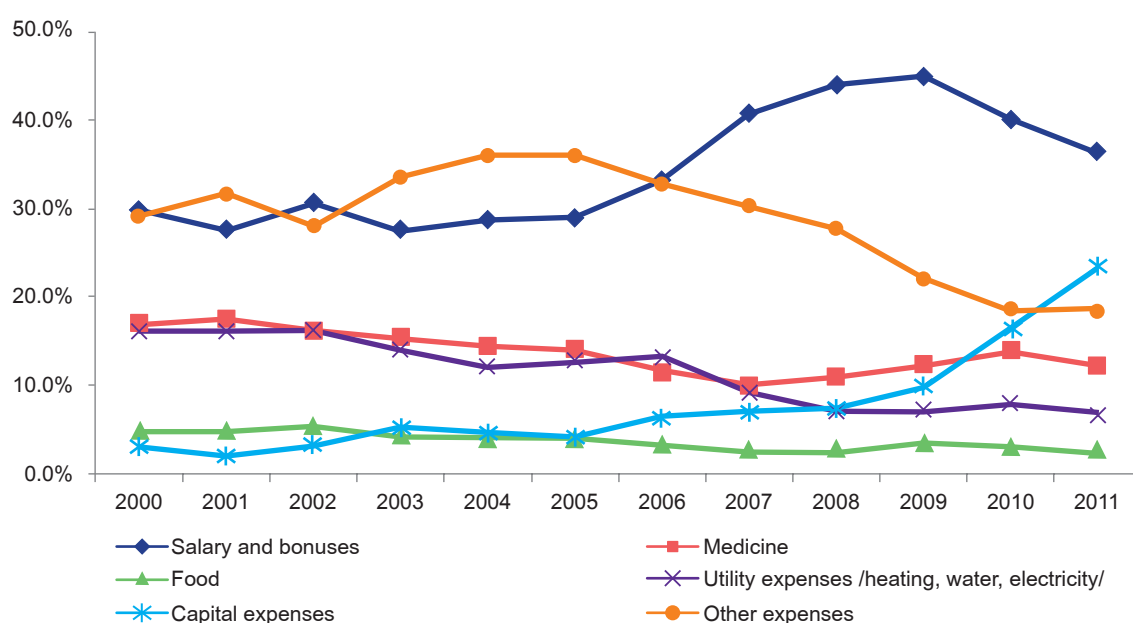


Source: Department of Finance and Investment, MOH, 2011

In 2011 GDP of Mongolia reached 10829.7 trillion tugrik which was an increase by 27.8% compared to the previous year¹.

The Minister of Health's Package budget implementation increased by 33.3% compared to 2010 reaching 333.7 trillion tugrik. Health expenditure as share of GDP became 3.1% which was increased by 0.1% from the previous year level.

Graph 10.1.2 Health expenditure by line items (percentage)



Source: Department of Finance and Investment, MOH, 2011

¹ Bulletin, December edition 2011 http://www.nso.mn/v3/index.php?page=free_access

Expenditure on salary and incentive accounted for 36.5%, investment accounted for 23.3%, purchase of goods and services, taxation, and current transactions stand for 18.8%, medicine and food for 15% and utilization cost for 6.8% of total health expenditure. Compared to 2010, expenditure on salary increased by 21.2%, investment by 89.2%, drug expenditure by 17.5%, food expenditure by 15.9%, utilization cost by 15.9 and other costs by 32.0%.

Graph 10.1.2 demonstrates health sector expenditure trends in 2000-2011 by expenditure items.

Graph 10.1.3 Funding sources of health expenditure, (percentage)



Source: Department of Finance and Investment, MOH, 2011

76.0% of total health expenditure was funded by state budget, 20.9% was funded by HIF and 3.0% was funded by fee-for service and other incomes.

In comparison with the previous year, the cash value of state funding increased by 28.5%, HIF by 9.5 %, and paid services and other incomes by 15.5%.

Table 10.1.1 Composition of health expenditure

Health expenditure	242,932.4
Health management	12,988.4
Health services	223,016.8
Family health centers	13,272.7
Soum and village health centers	46,482.2
Inter-soum hospitals	5,130.5
General hospitals and maternity hospitals	73,145.6
Sanatoriums	2,154.0
Ambulance service centers	3,100.3
RDTC	14,209.7
Central Hospitals	23,623.1
Specialized centers	39,913.0
Others	1,985.6
Centralized health measures	1,221.4
Government special funds	5,422.0
Health programs and project	283.9
Sport activities	13,004.3
Investment	77,765.9
Total	333,702.5

Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2011

23.3% of health sectors funding was spent on investment, 3.9% on sports and the rest 72.8% was spend on health services. 5.3% of the fund dedicated to health services was spent on management and administrative activities, 91.8% was spent on the actual service delivery, 0.5% was spent on centralized health measures and 0.15 was spent on implementation of health programs and projects.

32.8% of the actual health service expenditure was spent on general and maternity hospitals, 20.8% on soum and village health centers, 17.9% on specialized centers, 10.6% central hospitals, 6.4% on RTDCs, 2.3 on inter-soum hospitals, 1.4% ambulance service center, and 1.9% on sanatorium and other health services.

Table 10.1.2 Investment in health sector

Investment	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	num	mln.tg	num	mln.tg	num	mln.tg	num	mln.tg	num	mln.tg	mln.tg	mln.tg	mln.tg	mln.tg
Continuation of building	4	1,408.8	8	2,350.0	11	2,746.6	15	7,378.8	27	12,156.9	24,299.8	53,023.2		
New building	7	390.0	7	560.0	29	3,856.9	38							
Maintenance renovations	32	1,088.1	35	750.0	97	1,756.5	80	4,593.2	73	5,434.9	7,631.0	9,060.3		
Renewal of vehicles and medical equipment	-	545.6	-	2,800.0	-	2,486.1	-	3,786.7	-	2,999.6	9,181.9	15,682.4		
Total investment		3,432.5		6,460.0		10,846.1		15,758.7		20,591.4	41,112.7	77,765.9		

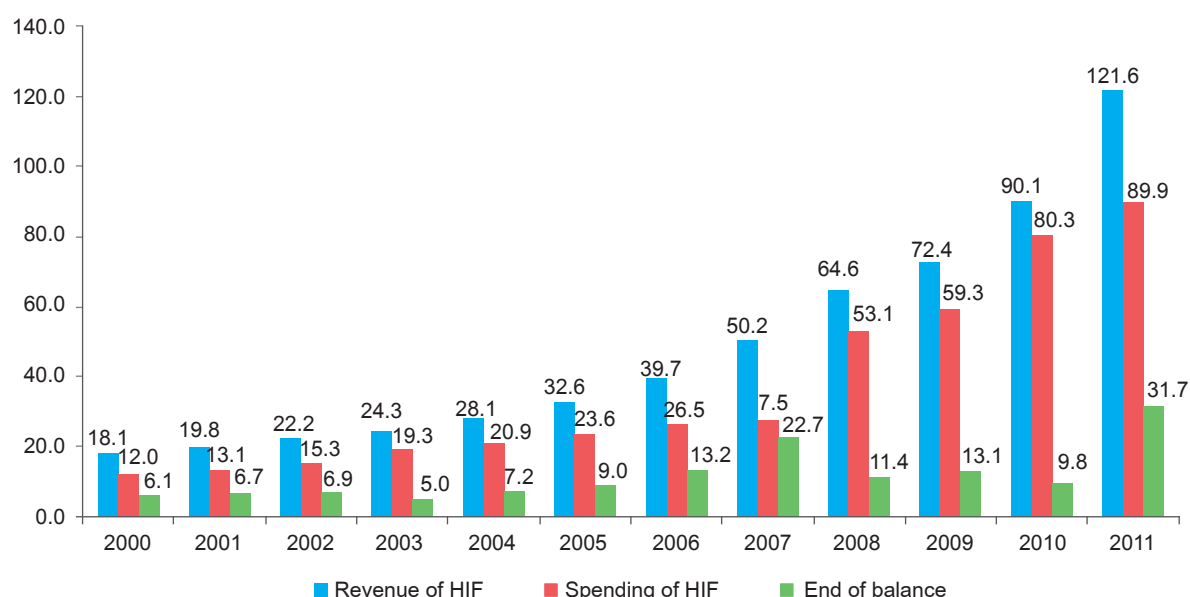
Source: Finance and investment Division of MOH in 2011

Investment accounts for 23.3% of total health expenditure 68.2% of which was spent on building, 20.2% on vehicles and medical equipments and 11.7% on renovations.

10.2 Health Insurance

Health insurance coverage reached 98.6% in 2011 as results of increased coverage among students, herdsman, and unemployed¹. Number of students covered by health insurance increased by 77.4 thousand persons (194.5%), herdsman by 148.6 thousand persons (146.4%) and unemployed by 170.6 persons (196.6%) due to Government Resolution #347 to pay Human Development Fund allowance in form of health insurance premium issued in 2011

² УНДЕГ, ЭМД-ын хяналт, санхүүжилтийн газар

Graph 10.2.1 Health insurance fund revenue and expenditures (billion tugrik)

Source: Department of health insurance monitoring and finance, NIGO, 2011

In 2011, total revenue of HIF was 121.6 billion tugrik. 16.5 billion tugrik was collected as health insurance premium and 5.1 billion tugrik was collected from other sources. Health insurance expenditure was 89.9 billion tugrik: 87.1 billion tugrik was spent on reimbursement of insurers' medical service cost, 2.8 billion tugrik was spent on operational cost of the fund and investments, and the rest 0.04 billion tugrik was spent on other expenditure stated in Health Insurance Law of Mongolia.

Table 10.2.1 Revenue collection of health insurance fund

Revenues collected	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)
Premium paid by the insurees	880.5	28,484.3	887.9	31,577.7	961.1	39,310.1	1,439.3	52,162.8
Premium paid by employers	539.7	25,980.6	546.0	28,852.4	580.8	35,965.7	659.3	53,421.3
Premium subsidized by state budget	1,353.2	8,094.3	1,235.0	8,094.3	1,306.5	10,906.1	1,353.9	10,906.1
Interest og HI surplus placed in bank account		1,841.0		3,569.6		3,823.2		4,833.8
Premium overdue fee		70.3		74.1		75.0		115.9
Others		88.3		191.3		51.7		136.5
Total	2,233.7	64,558.8	2,122.9	72,359.4	2,267.6	90,131.9	2,793.2	121,576.4

Source: Department of health insurance monitoring and finance, NIGO, 2011

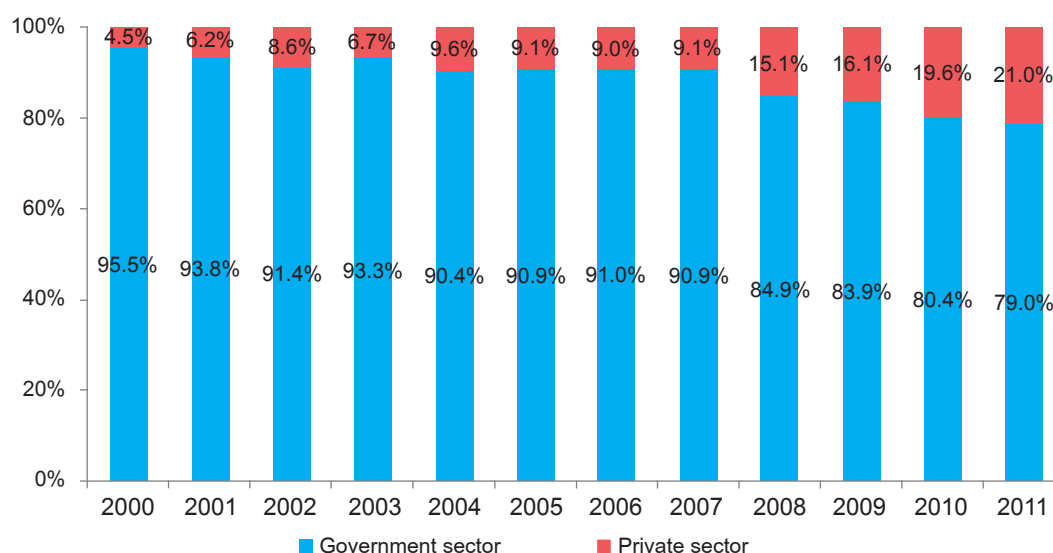
43.9% of total health insurance revenue was collected from employers, 42.9% paid by insurees, 9.0% paid from state budget as premium of those whose health insurance is paid by the Government according to the Law and 4.2% was collected from other sources.

Table 10.2.2 Health insurance fund's expenditure (by types of service and care)

HIF Expenditure	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)	Insuree (thousand persons)	Total amount (mln.tug)
1. Reimbursement for health service	1,617.9	50,840.4	1,736.6	56,942.6	2,656.6	78,121.2	3,196.7	87,145.7
Outpatient services	920.1	8,605.5	853.7	6,306.3	1,259.3	11,711.4	1,537.8	14,319.1
Inpatient services	356.0	39,981.0	340.1	47,500.5	333.9	55,201.0	351.8	57,781.9
Day services	4.6	178.8	3.7	145.6	17.2	1,766.8	19.4	1,994.1
Sanatorium services	31.2	1,190.8	36.7	1,507.6	42.0	2,062.1	50.3	2,388.4
Discounted cost of services	306.0	884.3	502.4	1,482.6	567.4	2,045.4	622.8	2,988.3
Diagnostic procedures and tests	-	-	-	-	417.8	3,846.2	593.5	6,031.9
Traditional medicine	-	-	-	-	18.7	1,467.6	20.6	1,609.7
Palliative care	-	-	-	-	0.3	20.7	0.6	32.3
2. Operational cost of HIF	-	2,273.0	-	2,352.7	-	2,196.1	-	2,766.9
3. Other costs	-	-	-	-	0.8	16.5	1.7	36.7
Total	1,617.9	53,113.4	1,736.6	59,295.3	2,657.4	80,333.7	3,198.4	89,949.3

Source: Department of health insurance monitoring and finance, NIGO, 2011

64.2% of total health insurance fund expenditure was spent on inpatient medical services, 15.9% on outpatient care medical services, 6.7% on diagnostic procedures and laboratory tests, 3.3% for discounting medicine costs, 6.7% on day services, sanatorium, other rehabilitation services, traditional medical services and palliative care and 3.1% on operational cos. 0.04% was spent on other activities according to the Health Insurance Law.

Graph 10.2.2 Health insurance fund expenditure, by property type

Source: Department of health insurance monitoring and finance, NIGO, 2011

79.0% of health insurance fund expenditure was reimbursement of services provided by public health organizations. The share of reimbursement transferred to private health organizations has been increasing reaching 21.0% in 2011. Total amount of money paid to private hospitals from health insurance fund was 18,276.9 million tugrik which was an increase by 5.0% compared to the previous year.

Attachment

Table 1. Main indicators of the Minister of Health Package Budget (mln tug)

Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total health expenditure as share of GDP (%)	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%
Total health expenditure	46,860.6	54,281.1	57,662.2	62,067.2	77,571.3	83,725.9	103,138.0	155,400.0	211,497.1	206,429.3	250,264.7	333,702.5
Total health expenditure per person per year	19,602.8	22,137.5	23,449.5	24,929.6	30,799.4	32,862.0	40,029.1	43,092.0	79,529.7	76,183.0	90,732.5	119,764.5
Sources of funding												
State budget	34,578.9	35,891.1	36,892.8	42,786.3	54,908.7	57,825.1	75,284.6	118,900.0	167,680.3	154,356.2	183,939.8	525,041.7
HIF	9,553.3	14,970.3	18,173.0	15,474.6	18,798.2	21,897.4	23,999.7	31,400.0	38,212.4	45,086.7	59,457.4	56,699.0
Fee for service and other sources	2,728.4	3,419.7	2,596.4	3,806.3	3,864.4	4,003.4	3,853.7	4,500.0	6,178.5	5,630.0	8,199.1	12,686.6

Table 2. Expenditure of Minister of Health Package Budget, by line items (mln tug)

Line items	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total health expenditure	46,860.6	54,281.1	57,662.2	62,067.2	77,571.3	83,725.9	103,138.0	155,400.0	211,497.1	206,429.3	250,264.7	333,702.5
Salary and other incentives	13,966.9	15,024.5	17,725.3	17,194.4	22,292.3	24,194.6	34,228.0	63,300.0	92,982.4	92,743.8	100,363.8	213,164.9
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	23,298.1	25,415.6	34,982.16	61,119.16
Food	2,299.8	2,658.8	3,096.6	2,648.8	3,160.6	3,317.7	3,370.7	4,100.0	5,814.1	6,911.5	7,777.86	12,334.2
Current utilization cost	7,557.3	8,733.2	9,394.6	8,747.3	9,389.9	10,783.8	13,403.9	14,400.0	14,892.6	15,030.3	19,426.6	3,200.4
Investment	1,399.5	1,162.9	1,929.6	3,168.2	3,576.1	3,432.5	6,460.0	10,846.1	15,758.7	20,591.4	41,112.77	36,653.10
Other costs	13,676.7	17,163.5	16,136.4	20,804.5	27,916.5	30,115.9	33,690.7	47,153.9	58,751.2	45,736.7	46,601.5	265,179.9

Table 3. Revenue and Expenditure of Health Insurance Fund (mln tug)

HIF expenditure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total revenue of HIF	18,111.2	19,802.6	22,188.3	24,312.5	28,124.6	32,574.2	39,660.0	50,263.7	64,558.8	72,359.4	90,131.9	121,576.4
Total expenditure of HIF	12,024.1	13,057.6	15,320.1	19,264.9	20,901.4	23,581.3	26,528.1	27,542.5	53,113.4	59,295.3	80,333.7	89,949.3
By service type												
Outpatient services	191.7	416.0	607.4	1,097.5	1,115.2	1,766.4	3,339.9	2,154.5	8,605.5	6,306.3	11,711.4	14,319.1
Inpatient services	11,352.7	12,010.7	13,997.6	15,227.5	16,792.6	18,794.0	20,528.5	22,893.4	39,981.0	47,500.5	55,201.0	57,781.9
Day services	...	...	...	1,608.8	1,828.7	1,987.1	1,045.3	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatorium services	250.6	378.7	424.5	381.8	526.9	571.1	564.5	564.4	884.3	1,482.6	2,045.4	2,988.3
Discounted cost of medicine	229.1	252.2	290.6	342.8	389.1	462.7	558.5	573.0	1,190.8	1,507.6	2,062.1	2,388.4
Diagnostic procedures and tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178.8	145.6	1,766.8	1,994.1
Traditional medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,846.2	6,031.9
Palliative care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467.6	1,609.7
Outpatient services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7	32.3
HIF operational cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	606.5	248.9	0.0	491.4	1,357.2	2,273.0	2,352.7	2,196.1	2,766.9
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	36.7
By property type												
Public health organization	11,484.5	12,251.3	14,003.7	17,981.7	18,889.6	21,427.3	24,145.4	25,034.3	43,168.7	47,785.9	62,807.1	68,905.6
Private health organization	539.6	806.3	1,316.4	1,283.2	2,011.8	2,154.0	2,382.7	2,058.2	7,671.7	9,156.7	15,320.3	18,276.9
Average health insurance coverage	87.6%	81.2%	77.7%	83.0%	85.9%	76.5%	74.0%	78.3%	82.3%	77.6%	82.6%	98.6%
Annual surplus of HIF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11445.4	13064.1	9798.1	31627.1

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ORGRAM

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programm	Resolution # 52 of 2007
Duration	2007-2011
Main objective	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

No	Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Target for 2011
1	Maternal mortality rate per 100.000 live births	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	65.0
2	Infant mortality per 1000 live births	17.8	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	18.0
3	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	16.4	17.4	16.9	16.9	15.4	20.0
4	Early antenatal care (percent)	83.9	83.7	83.2	83.4	85.5	79.0
5	Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy	83.7	82.2	84.1	81.9	81.7	87.0
6	Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate	52.8	51.2	53.2	51.7	53.7	51.0
7	Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes	84.1	62.5	71.0	78.0	77.9	65.0
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7
9	Abortion rate per 1000 live births	271.9	168.9	175.8	189.6	241.0	160.0
10	Percentage of women with anaemia detected during pregnancy	11.5	11.5	7.9	8.1	6.1	10.0
11	Percent of women receiving active check-up within 42 days after the delivery	77.3	78.2	84.2	88.0	87.8	80.0
12	Percentage of pregnant women tested for syphilis seropositivity	69.3	80.2	90.2	88.2	96.9	80.0
13	Adolescent fertility ratio (among 15-19 years old women)	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
14	Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV infection	64.2	82.9	64.5	90.8	94.5	80.0
15	Number of institutions that collaborate in reproductive health information and advocacy	6	9	9	10	11	50+

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program	Resolution 108 of 2011
Duration	2011-2015
Main objective	To strengthen implementing capacity of IHR at local level and improve legal situation to combat infectious diseases

№	Indicators	Basic indicators 2010	Reformance indicators (by year)					
			2011 Objective	2011 Outcome	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of trained teams on rapid responses for infectious diseases outbreak	15	20	34	30	40	50	60
2	Number of rapid responses of infectious diseases outbreaks within 24-48 hours	40	55	88	70	75	80	85
3	Lab confirmation of infectious diseases syndrome, suspected and special cases	40	45	68.4	50	60	70	80
4	Number of trained staffs for risk communication	50	100	123	150	200	250	300
5	Number of joint demonstrations of rapid response for new and emerging infectious diseases outbreak and pandemic influenza	3	5	6	5	10	10	15
6	Number of trained teams for infectious diseases outbreak communication	-	5	34	10	15	20	20
7	Number of health organizations provided by PPE	10	20	28	30	40	60	80
8	Number of health organizations provided by lab specimen collection kits	10	20	20	30	40	60	80
9	Number of accredited health organizations on infectious diseases diagnosis	2	4	2	5	6	7	8
10	Molecular biology test introduced in infectious diseases diagnostics	1	2	4	3	4	5	6
11	Number of lab involved in international quality monitoring reference lab network	2	3	1	4	6	6	6
12	Number of health staffs vaccinated hepatitis B vaccine	5	20	9	30	40	50	60
13	Number of health staffs vaccinated influenza vaccine	10	20	25	30	40	50	60
14	Number of health organizations report health staffs exposure to infectious routinely	6	15	21	25	40	50	60
15	Number of health organizations used to back talon for blood and blood products	-	20	21	40	60	80	100
16	Survey on infectious diseases surveillance, prevention, diagnostics and treatment	9	12	14	15	17	20	22
17	Supportive supervision on infectious diseases surveillance and responses	10	20	28	30	40	50	60
18	Introduced vaccine, biopreparation kits	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Vaccine	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
	Biopreparation	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
19	per 10 000 population	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
	Dysentery	11.2	11.0	7.6	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Salmonellosis	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
	Hepatitis A	33.8	21.0	49.0	21.0	15.8	13.0	10.0
	Measles	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Rubella	5.9	5.0	0.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0
20	Mumps	7.9	7.5	3.7	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0
	Mortality rate of tuberculosis (per 100.000)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5
21	Case detection of smear positive tuberculosis	83.7	84	74.1	84.3	84.5	84.7	85.0
22	Cure of smear positive new cases of tuberculosis	83.4	83.8	83	84	84.4	84.7	85.0
23	Number of patients with tuberculosis tested for HIV	35	43	90.6	51	59	67	75
24	Syphilis prevalence among pregnant women (by survey)	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	-

NATIONAL INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program	Resolution # 279 of 2009
Duration	Step I 2010-2012, Step II 2013-2016
Main objective	To reduce disability and mortality due to injuries

No	Indicators	in 2008	in 2009	in 2010	in 2011	Target for 2012
1	Death due to road traffic injuries /per 100 000 population/	18.7	15.8	17.8	19.7	16.5
2	Rate of child injury /per 10 000 population/	78.1	84.3	94.3	96.4	75.0
3	Burn /per 10 000 population/	22.7	23.5	26.9	30.2	21.5
4	Number of aimags with traumatology cabinet	14	11	11	11	20
5	Number of aimags, which do not have beds for trauma care and services	11	11	11	10	5
6	Number of aimags without traumatology doctors	5	4	3	3	2

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PREVENTION AND CONTROL NATIONAL PROGRAM

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program	Resolution # 246 of 2005
Duration	2006-2013 он
	The 1st Stage 2006-2009
	The 2st Stage 2010-2013
Main objective	Reduce deaths caused by major NCDs through improving control and surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors and through effective health promotion action

№	Indicators	base indicators		in 2009	in 2010	in 2011	Change as planned	
		Reference value (2005)	Final 2006				2009	2013
I. Primary risk factors indicator								
1	Prevalence of tobacco smoking (by percentage)	25.9	26.6	27.6	-	-	23.4	20.4
2	Alcohol use percentage among population (in last month)	30.5	37.30%	38.60%	-	-	29	27
3	Salt intake (gram per day)	10.1	10.1	7.3	-	-	9.6	9.1
4	Fruits intake (days per week)	1.6	1.8	1.2	-	-	2	2.5
5	Prevalence of people who consume vegetables more than 2 units per day (by percentage)	44.4	44.4	29.7	-	-	49.4	55
6	Prevalence of people with active lifestyle on regular basis with 30 min as minimum (by percentage)	15.4	15.4	11.7	-	-	18.4	23.4
II. Intermediate risk factors indicator								
7	Prevalence of people with obesity (Body mass index BMI> 25 kg/m2	39.3	32.4	39.8	-	-	38.3	37.0
8	Blood (arterial) pressure average a) systolic, b) diastolic	a/ 128.5	a/ 124.6	a/ 125.9	-	-	a/ 128.0	a/ 127.5
		b/ 79.4	b/ 76.9	b/ 78.9	-	-	b/ 78.9	b/ 78.4
9	Prevalence of people with high cholesterol (>200 mg/dl or 5.2 mmol/l) (by percentage)	12.4	23.9	41.7	-	-	12.2	11.7
10	Prevalence of people with high blood glucose (>5.6 - < 6.1 mmol/l)	10.2	10.3	9.4	-	-	10.0	9.8
III. Rate of early detection of cancer								
11	Prevalence of people with 5 year survival rate of the cervical cancer (by percentage)	-	-	36.4	36.4	36.2	34.0	35.0
12	Prevalence of people with 5 year survival rate of the breast cancer	-	-	37.8	31.5	37.2	30.0	31.0
IV. Death rates of NCDs								
13	Death due to the cardiac infarction (per 10 000)	-	-	8.7	9.8	9.4	3.5	3.0-3.4
14	Death due to the stroke (per 10 000)	-	-	8.1	9.2	8.5	15.1	12.5-14.0
15	Death due to the cancer (per 10 000)	-	-	11.9	13.0	12.7	11.8	11.5-11.7

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program	Resolution # 245 of 2005
Duration	2006-2015
	The 1st Stage 2006-2010
	The 2nd Stage 2010-2015
Main objective	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

No	Indicators	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011
I	Water-born infectious diseases (per 10 000 pop)					
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Other salmonella infections	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
3	Shigellosis	7.3	9.2	11.7	12.5	7.6
4	Acute hepatitis A	21.7	34.2	22.1	29.4	49.0
II	Inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract					
1	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis	33.25	40.57	49.7	56.7	46.9
2	Asthma	14.46	15.8	20.1	19.8	19.1

MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAM

Indicators	Content
Government resolution number, date on approval of the program	Resolution # 303, 2009
The program implementation period	2010-2019
	First stage - 2010-2014
	Second stage -2015-2019
Main goal	To reduce prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders through building a supportive environment to support mental health promotion, expansion of mental health services at primary level and community based health care

No	Indicators	in 2009	in 2010	in 2011	in 2014
To increase quality and access of mental health services and care					
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	reduced by 10%
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at aimag, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	increased by 10%
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	12	14	14
4	Number of mental health doctors at aimag, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.25
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on menal health care and services at primary level	25.0	32.0	32.0	60.0
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.0	5.5	5.5	10.0
7	Percentage of aimag, district, soum and family hospitals that are provided with medicines on mental health from the national list of essential drugs	86.0	41.0	45.0	95.0

ORAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Indicators	Content
Government resolution number, date on approval of the program	Resolution # 150, 2006
The program implementation period	2006-2015
	First stage 2006-2010
	Secondary stage 2011-2015
Main goal	To reduce prevalence of caries by improving monitoring and surveillance of caries and its risk factors, by establishing health promotion environment to support healthy behavior, by increasing individuals' monitoring on their oral health, and by improving quality and access of community-based oral health services and care

No	Indicators		in 2004	in 2010	in 2011	in 2015
Prevalence of caries, its pace						
1	Prevalence of caries	among 5-6 years old	80.1	79.0	89.3	78.0
2		among 12 years old	62.0	61.0	65.3	60.0
3		in general population	71.6	71.0	69.9	70.0
4	Pace of caries	among 5-6 years old	4.6	4.5	6.9	4.3
5		among 12 years old	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8
6		in general population	3.1	3.0	69.9	2.8
7	Percentage of children in age groups 3 and 18 years old with complete set of teeth		67.5	70.0	69.9	72.5

CHAPTER 11. HEALTH PROFILE OF MONGOLIA FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION HEALTH DATABANK, 2011 Revision

Indicators			Data					Year	
Demographics			Total		Male		Female		
1	Area (1 000 km2)		1 567.00						2011
2	Estimated population ('000s)		2811666		1366853		1444813		2011
3	Annual population growth rate (%)		1.92		...		...		2011
4	Percentage of population								
	- 0–4 years		10.48		10.95		10.04		2011
	- 5–14 years		16.76		17.44		16.11		2011
	- 65 years and above		3.97		3.45		4.45		2011
5	Urban population (%)		67.07		...		...		2011
6	Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)		25.33		...		...		2011
7	Crude death rate (per 1000 population)		6.15		...		...		2011
8	Life expectancy (years)		68.32		64.68		73.76		2011
9	Total fertility rate (women aged 15–49 years)		2.60		...		2.60		2011
Socioeconomic indicators									
10	Adult literacy rate (%)		98.30		98.20		98.30		2010
11	Per capita GDP at current market prices (US\$)		2 251.00		...		...		2010
12	Rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)		23.9%		...		...		2010
13	Human development index		0.77		...		...		2011
Communicable and noncommunicable diseases			Number of new cases			Number of deaths			
14	Selected communicable diseases		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Hepatitis viral		14 672	8008	6664	20	12	8	2011
	- Type A		13 612	7 382	6 230	5	2	3	2011
	- Type B		749	458	291	14	10	4	2011
	- Type C		152	68	84	1	0	1	2011
	- Type E		....	....	...	...	...	...	2011
	- Unspecified		159	100	59	0	0	0	2011
	Cholera		....	....	...	...	...	...	2011
	Dengue/DHF		....	....	...	...	...	...	2011
	Encephalitis		13	7	6	0	0	0	2011
	Gonorrhoea		5159	2917	2242	0	0	0	2011
	Plague		1	1	...	...	...	...	2011
	Syphilis		4268	1403	2865	4	2	2	2011
	Typhoid fever		2	1	1	0	0	0	2011

Indicators		Data						Year
Communicable and noncommunicable diseases		Number of new cases			Number of deaths			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
15	Acute respiratory infections	292 054	136 032	156 022	665	418	247	2011
16	Diarrhoeal diseases	24 484	12 095	12 389	46	24	22	2011
17	Tuberculosis							
	- All forms	3 985	2234	1751	261	170	91	2011
	- New pulmonary tuberculosis (smear-positive)	1 723	1024	699	246	174	72	2011
18	Cancers							
	All cancers (malignant neoplasms only)	4 563	2 378	2 185	3 272	1 924	1 348	2011
	- Breast	140	1	139	44	1	43	2011
	- Colon and rectum	122	60	62	95	44	51	2011
	- Cervix	394		394	120		120	2011
	- Oesophagus	281	150	131	260	146	114	2011
	- Leukaemia	35	16	19	22	9	13	2011
	- Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	76	42	34	47	30	17	2011
	- Liver	1755	1042	713	1432	881	551	2011
	- Stomach	658	424	234	466	307	159	2011
	- Trachea, bronchus, and lung	393	322	71	336	279	57	2011
19	Circulatory							
	All circulatory system diseases	209 550	79 739	129 811	6 291	3 609	2 682	2011
	- Acute myocardial infarction	1 878	949	929	1 007	688	319	2011
	- Cerebrovascular diseases	15 726	6891	8 835	2 384	1 330	1 054	2011
	- Hypertension	86 871	30 111	56 760	444	238	206	2011
	- Ischaemic heart disease	47 906	20 670	27 236	1 620	881	739	2011
	- Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases	25 381	7446	17 935	72	37	35	2011
20	Diabetes mellitus	10 222	4 839	5 383	109	56	53	2011
21	Mental disorders	28 506	15 467	13 039	29	12	17	2011
22	Injuries							2011
	All types	137018	87075	49 943	3 128	2 566	562	2011
	- Homicide and violence	...	...	...	289	241	48	2011
	- Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	549	440	109	2011
	- Occupational injuries	...	...	...	48	43	5	2011
	- Suicide	...	...	...	444	374	70	2011
Leading causes of mortality and morbidity		Number of cases			Rate per 100 000 population			
23	Leading causes of morbidity (inpatient care)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	1. Diseases of the respiratory system	292 054	136 032	156 022	10 481.70	10 043.18	10 896.53	2011
	2. Diseases of the digestive system	265 584	105 411	160 173	9 531.71	7 782.44	11 186.44	2011
	3. Diseases of the genitourinary system	213 534	47 759	165 775	7 663.65	3 526.02	11 577.68	2011
	4. Diseases of the circulatory system	209 550	79 739	129 811	7 520.67	5 887.09	9 065.96	2011
	5. Injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes	137 018	87 075	49 943	4 917.52	6 428.70	3 488.01	2011
	6. Diseases of the nervous system	104 714	41 217	63 497	3 758.14	3 043.03	4 434.61	2011
	7. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissues	85 852	36685	49 167	3 081.19	2 708.44	3 433.81	2011
	8. Diseases of the eye and adnexa	59406	22417	36 989	2 132.06	1 655.04	2 583.30	2011
	9. Infectious and parasitic diseases	46 821	22 223	24 598	1 680.39	1 640.71	1 717.92	2011
	10. Mental and behavioural disorders	28 506	15467	13 039	1 023.07	1 141.92	910.64	2011

Indicators		Data						Year
		Number of deaths			Rate per 100 000 population			
24	Leading causes of mortality	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	1. Diseases of the circulatory system	6 291	3 609	2 682	225.78	266.45	187.31	2011
	2. Tumours and neoplasms	3 536	2 052	1 484	126.91	151.50	103.64	2011
	3. Injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes	3 128	2 566	562	112.26	189.45	39.25	2011
	4. Diseases of the digestive system	1533	881	652	55.02	65.04	45.54	2011
	5. Diseases of the respiratory system	665	418	247	23.87	30.86	17.25	2011
	6. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	574	318	256	20.60	23.48	17.88	2011
	7. Diseases of the genitourinary system	250	129	121	8.97	9.52	8.45	2011
	8. Infectious and parasitic diseases	300	194	106	10.77	14.32	7.40	2011
	9. Diseases of the nervous system	279	153	126	10.01	11.30	8.80	2011
	10. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	202	104	98	7.25	7.68	6.84	2011
	Maternal, child and infant diseases	Total		Male		Female		
25	Percentage of women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods	53.7				53.7		2011
26	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	6.10				6.10		2011
27	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	8.40		9.06		7.75		2011
28	Percentage of newborn infants weighing less than 2500 g at birth	95.80		96.0		95.6		2011
29	Immunization coverage for infants (%)							
	- BCG	98.80		...		...		2011
	- DTP3	99.20		...		...		2011
	- Hepatitis B III	96.20		...		...		2011
	- MCV2	98.10		...		...		2011
	- Measles, Mumps, Rubella	98.10		...		...		2011
		Number of cases			Number of deaths			
30	Maternal causes	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	- Abortion	17 504	...	17 504	0	...	0	2011
	- Eclampsia	10 026	...	10 026	7	...	7	2011
	- Haemorrhage	1 660	...	1 660	4	...	4	2011
	- Obstructed labour	8 531	...	8 531	0	...	0	2011
	- Sepsis	210	...	210	1	...	1	2011
31	Selected diseases under the WHO-EPI							
	- Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	- Hib meningitis	20	11	9	3	2	1	2011
	- Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	- Mumps	1016	571	445	0	0	0	2011
	- Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	- Pertussis (whooping cough)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	- Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011
	- Rubella	16	7	9	0	0	0	2011
	- Total Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011

Indicators			Data				Year			
Health facilities			Number		Number of beds					
	Public health facilities	- Central hospital and specialized center services	16		3 995		2011			
		- Regional Diagnostic and Treatment centers	35		5 645		2011			
		- Aimag and district hospital								
		- Soum health center and inter soum hospitals	330		3603		2011			
	- Family health center	219		...		2011				
Private health facilities	- Hospitals	171		3 069		2011				
	- Outpatient clinics	1013		0		2011				
Health care financing										
32	Total health expenditure									
	- amount (in million US\$)		235.38				2010			
	- total expenditure on health as % of GDP		3.90				2010			
	- per capita total expenditure on health (in US\$)		85.33				2010			
	Government expenditure on health									
	- amount (in million US\$)		153.17				2010			
	- general government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		65.10				2010			
	- general government expenditure on health as % of total general government expenditure		6.80				2010			
	External source of government health expenditure									
	- external resources for health as % of general government expenditure on health		11.9							
	Private health expenditure									
	- private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		12.20				2010			
	- out-of-pocket expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		7.30				2010			
	Exchange rate in US\$ of local currency is: 1 US\$ =		1 355.93				2010			
33	Health insurance coverage as % of total population		82.60				2010			
Indicators			Data				Year			
34	Human resources for health		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Public	Private	
	Physicians	- Number	7 943	1 659	6 284	4 907	3 036	6 266	1 677	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	2.85	1.22	4.39	2.64	3.26	2.25	0.60	2011
	Dentists	- Number	652	483	169	210	442	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.23			0.26	0.18	0.08	0.16	2011
	Pharmacists	- Number	1284	91	1193	1004	280	212	1072	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.46	0.07	0.83	0.54	0.30	0.08	0.38	2011
	Nurses	- Number	9 420	185	9 235	4 671	4 749	8 285	1 135	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	3.38	0.14	6.45	2.52	5.11	2.97	0.41	2011
	Midwives	- Number	723	12	711	169	554	702	21	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.26	0.01	0.50	0.09	0.60	0.25	0.01	2011
	Paramedical staff	- Number	1 293	125	1 168	657	636	999	294	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.46	0.09	0.82	0.35	0.68	0.36	0.11	2011
	Community health workers	- Number	448	75	373	208	240	442	6	2011
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.16	0.06	0.26	0.11	0.26	0.16	0.00	2011
35	Annual number of graduates	Physicians	722	227	495	445	277	2011
Dentists		146	24	122	110	36	2011	

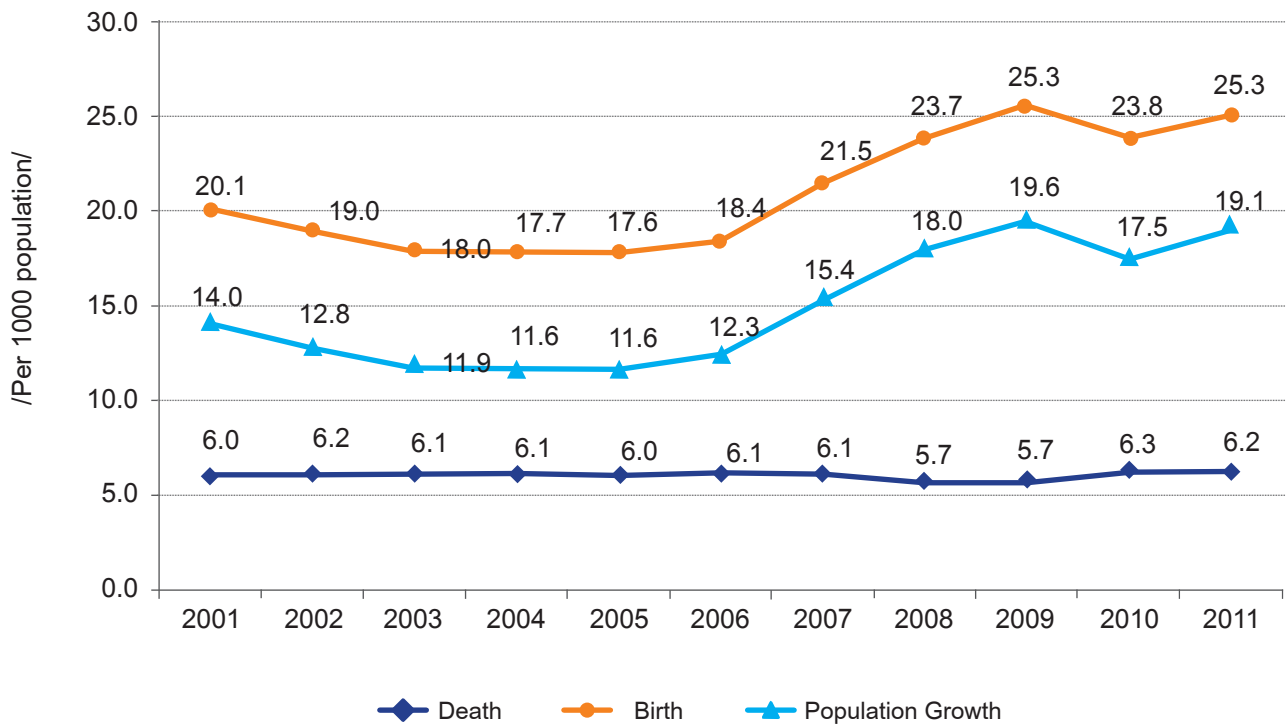
Indicators				Data						Year
36	Annual number of graduates	Pharmacists	205	27	178	...	...	43	162	2011
		Nurses	759	22	737	...	...	547	212	2011
		Midwives	219	19	200	...	...	219	0	2011
		Paramedical staff	55	9	46	...	...	55	...	2011
		Community health workers	47	10	37	...	...	47	...	2011
Indicators				Data						Year
Health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)				Total		Male		Female		
38	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age			4.70		5.30		4.0		2010
39	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			16.30		17.47		15.10		2011
40	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			20.00		21.88		22.70		2011
42	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)			48.20		...		...		2011
43	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			99.83		...		...		2011
	- Percentage of deliveries at home by skilled health personnel (as % of total deliveries)			0.30		...		...		2011
	- Percentage of deliveries in health facilities (as % of total deliveries)			99.70		...		...		2011
44	Contraceptive prevalence rate			53.70		...		...		2011
45	Adolescent birth rate			5.91						2011
46	Antenatal care coverage	- At least one visit		85.50		...		...
		- At least four visits		1.10		...		...		2011
47	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years			<0.1						
48	Estimated HIV prevalence in adults			<0.02						
49	Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART									
50	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100 000 population			60.51		...		...
51	Tuberculosis death rate per 100 000 population			2		3.39		0.69		2011
52	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)			74.10		...		...		2011
53	Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)			83.00		...		...		2011

CHAPTER 12. MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS FOR 2011

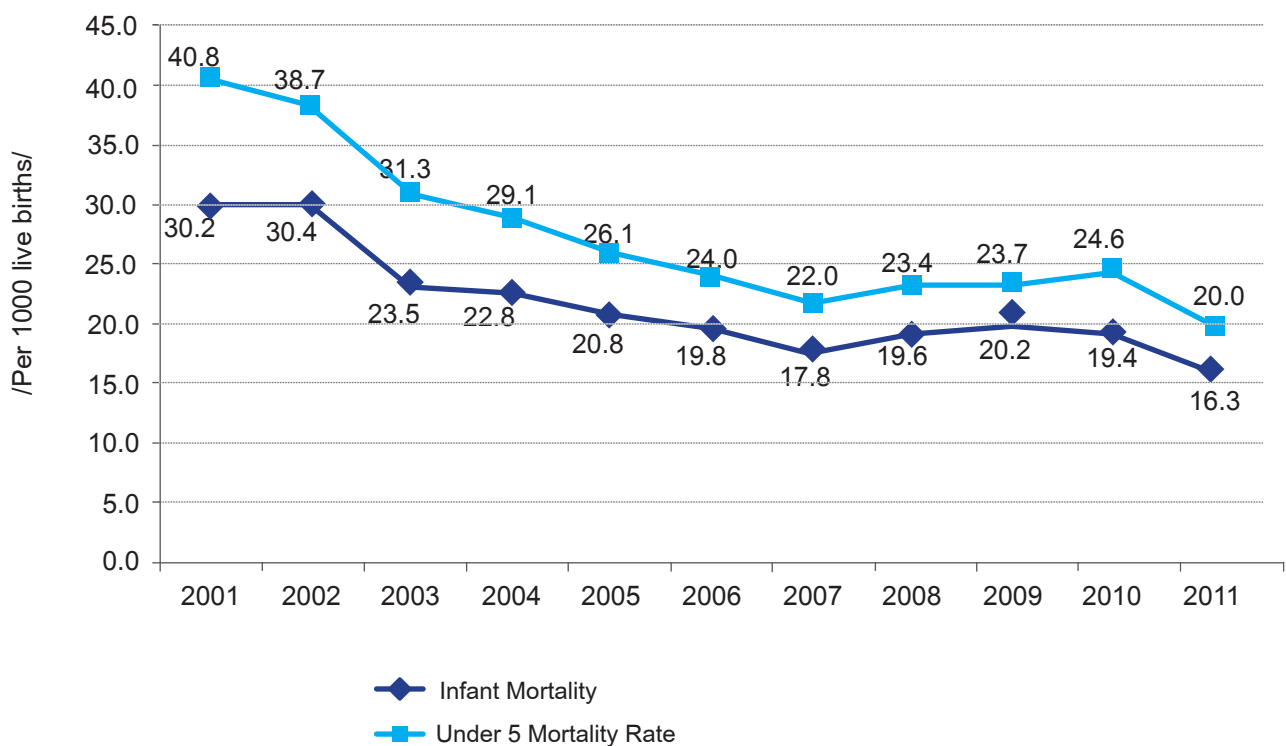
Main Health Indicators, 2011

№	Aimags and city	Population, 2011	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 personnel	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate	per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births	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	90775	79.21	16.93	59.91	135.10	126.25	590.62	3.54	3.57	23.83	5.77	18.07	16.4	4.4	20.9	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100707	70.87	16.39	54.14	118.45	141.11	610.19	3.30	4.39	28.78	5.40	23.37	24.7	7.1	29.1	
3	Bayankhongor	84957	65.28	16.35	64.24	140.90	153.18	611.49	3.93	3.94	27.57	6.37	21.19	19.5	5.7	25.6	
4	Bulgan	62608	72.34	18.74	67.52	145.62	138.23	533.75	3.60	3.85	17.88	5.45	12.43	11.4	2.2	13.5	
5	Govi-Altai	57358	85.62	25.91	90.50	194.52	116.80	385.93	3.49	5.01	24.69	5.71	18.98	24.3	5.8	25.9	
6	Govisumber	14209	77.26	33.11	77.99	172.91	129.44	302.02	2.36	7.80	26.05	5.74	20.31	8.5	1.7	8.5	
7	Darkhan-Uul	92184	57.81	25.35	59.49	127.99	172.97	394.53	2.35	7.03	26.18	5.98	20.20	9.2	3.6	12.8	
8	Dornogovi	60462	61.48	30.07	56.27	145.80	162.66	332.59	1.87	6.77	22.76	6.33	16.43	13.3	3.9	19.2	
9	Dornod	73754	70.12	19.75	60.24	136.80	142.62	506.40	3.05	4.47	28.60	7.04	21.56	20.0	6.1	25.5	
10	Dundgovi	44982	77.96	21.97	73.77	165.59	128.28	455.08	3.36	4.20	19.99	6.20	13.79	13.1	2.6	15.7	
11	Zavkhan	75170	96.61	19.75	80.71	168.99	103.51	506.22	4.09	5.57	21.25	7.10	14.15	22.5	4.9	26.1	
12	Orkhon	85672	51.42	27.63	59.53	126.18	194.49	361.98	2.15	6.94	28.34	6.14	22.20	13.5	4.5	15.9	
13	Uvurkhangai	116411	62.29	17.77	56.47	121.92	160.53	562.74	3.18	3.09	24.78	6.77	18.01	27.1	7.0	33.1	
14	Umnugovi	52486	46.55	19.04	48.15	106.22	214.81	525.29	2.53	4.21	19.53	5.17	14.37	19.7	4.6	22.9	
15	Sukhbaatar	54990	61.43	21.70	63.95	148.83	162.78	460.73	2.95	5.07	25.13	7.02	18.12	18.5	5.4	24.7	
16	Selenge	107131	63.31	16.84	51.75	110.19	157.95	593.72	3.07	3.66	18.85	5.00	13.85	5.4	1.8	9.7	
17	Tuv	89876	49.56	18.00	54.47	132.54	201.79	555.57	3.03	3.12	10.79	5.13	5.66	27.1	3.2	32.5	
18	Uvs	77405	65.38	16.41	67.30	134.33	152.94	609.22	4.10	4.43	26.87	6.16	20.71	23.4	6.0	27.5	
19	Khovd	88175	71.41	19.34	67.64	129.96	140.04	516.93	3.50	5.06	31.04	5.25	25.80	18.4	6.1	22.6	
20	Khuvsgul	124695	54.40	14.90	61.85	120.85	183.82	671.15	4.15	4.84	26.98	7.67	19.31	29.9	7.7	32.8	
21	Khentii	71742	65.56	21.75	63.15	146.23	152.52	459.69	2.90	4.82	22.58	5.88	16.71	18.7	5.3	27.4	
22	Aimag average	1625749	65.27	19.97	61.98	134.69	153.22	500.84	3.10	4.72	24.10	6.09	18.02	19.2	5.1	23.5	
23	Ulaanbaatar	1185917	71.45	38.77	55.80	163.09	139.96	257.95	1.44	7.51	26.80	6.22	20.58	13.3	4.4	16.2	
24	Country average	2811666	68.08	28.51	59.17	147.59	146.90	350.79	2.08	5.98	25.33	6.15	19.18	16.3	4.8	20.0	

Crude Birth and death Rates and Population Growth (2001-2011)



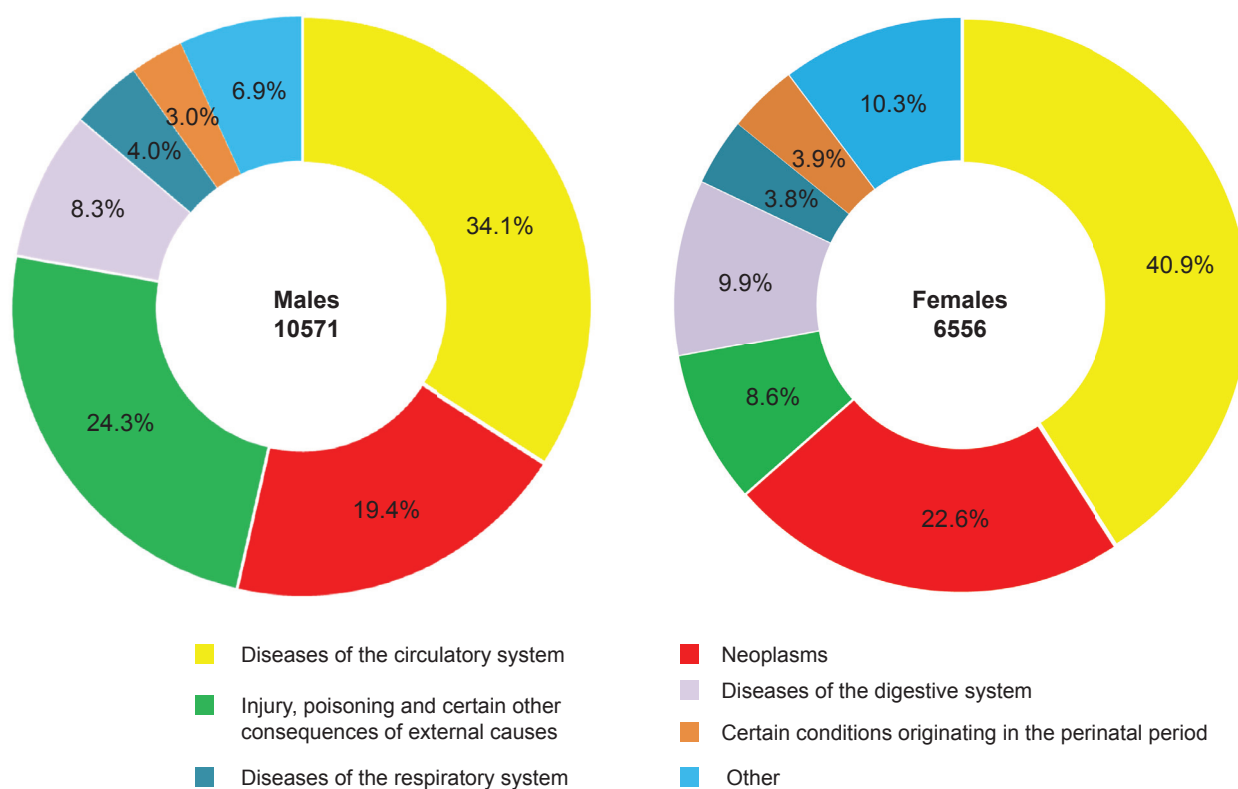
Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates (2001-2011)



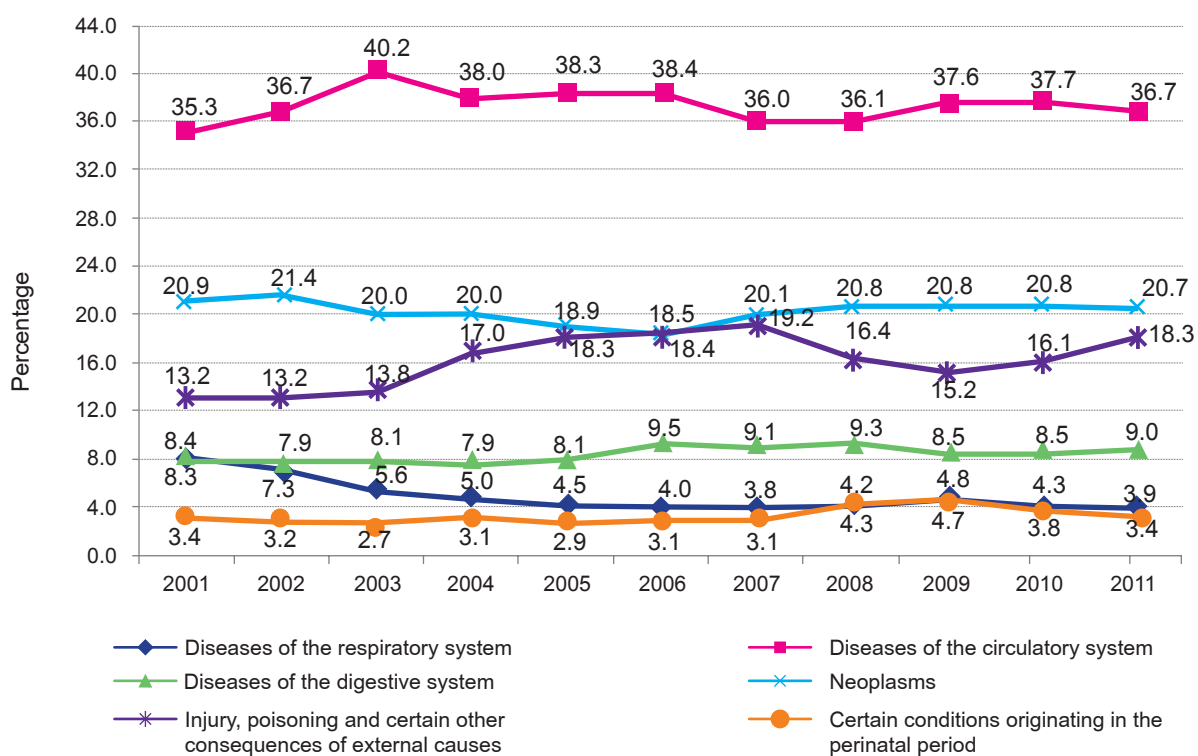
Deaths by Causes and Sex, 2011

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop	Abs. number	per 10 000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	6291	22.58	3609	26.65	2682	18.73
Neoplasms	3536	12.69	2052	15.15	1484	10.36
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3128	11.23	2566	18.94	562	3.92
Diseases of the digestive system	1533	5.50	881	6.50	652	4.55
Diseases of the respiratory system	665	2.39	418	3.09	247	1.73
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	574	2.06	318	2.35	256	1.79
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	300	1.08	194	1.43	106	0.74
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	279	1.00	153	1.13	126	0.88
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	250	0.90	129	0.95	121	0.85
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	202	0.72	104	0.77	98	0.68
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	153	0.55	76	0.56	77	0.54
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	99	0.36	32	0.24	67	0.47
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	14	0.05	6	0.04	8	0.06
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	31	0.11	12	0.09	19	0.13
Mental and behavioural disorders	29	0.10	12	0.09	17	0.12
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	16	0.06	6	0.04	10	0.07
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	22	0.08	-	-	22	0.15
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	5	0.02	3	0.02	2	0.01
Total	17127	61.47	10571	78.05	6556	45.79

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2011



Five Leading Causes of Death 2001-2011



Five Leading Causes of Death (by aimag), 2011


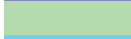



№	Aimag, city	per 10 000 population				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
1	Arkhangai	27.00	13.38	5.09	3.67	2.01
2	Bayan-Ulgii	24.07	5.76	3.16	7.46	6.78
3	Bayankhongor	24.07	12.30	9.55	6.67	4.06
4	Bulgan	27.45	12.98	7.05	1.48	1.30
5	Govi-Altai	22.16	15.77	7.89	2.25	1.69
6	Govisumber	20.60	12.51	11.77	5.89	1.47
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.73	14.77	9.74	5.55	1.78
8	Dornogovi	21.67	10.08	13.61	8.06	2.52
9	Dornod	22.04	14.88	15.03	7.58	2.72
10	Dundgovi	27.99	17.53	6.80	2.35	0.78
11	Zavkhan	31.95	16.67	6.94	6.33	2.01
12	Orkhon	23.46	13.37	11.51	5.48	0.44
13	Uvurkhangai	30.90	9.08	8.89	5.73	3.55
14	Umnugovi	21.76	6.56	8.32	4.48	2.72
15	Sukhbaatar	20.93	20.15	7.75	7.17	2.52
16	Selenge	24.76	7.81	7.71	5.28	1.32
17	Tuv	20.80	12.27	6.55	3.27	1.52
18	Uvs	22.57	19.70	7.25	3.01	2.33
19	Khovd	24.93	9.35	5.19	4.93	2.99
20	Khuvsgul	34.65	16.20	10.57	4.50	3.81
21	Khentii	20.24	8.61	7.10	11.18	5.44
22	Aimag average	25.10	12.56	8.36	5.39	2.69
23	Ulaanbaatar	19.55	12.85	14.67	5.64	2.02
24	Country average	22.58	12.69	11.23	5.50	2.39

Causes of Infant and Under 5 Deaths, 2011

Diseases group according to ICD-10	0-1 age		under 5	
	Abs.number	%	Abs.number	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	574	49.8	574	40.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	238	20.7	309	21.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	142	12.3	167	11.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	71	6.2	172	12.2
Diseases of the digestive system	49	4.3	65	4.6
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	50	4.3	73	5.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7	0.6	12	0.9
Other	21	1.8	38	2.7
Total	1152	100.0	1410	100.0

Causes of Infant Mortality (2007-2011)

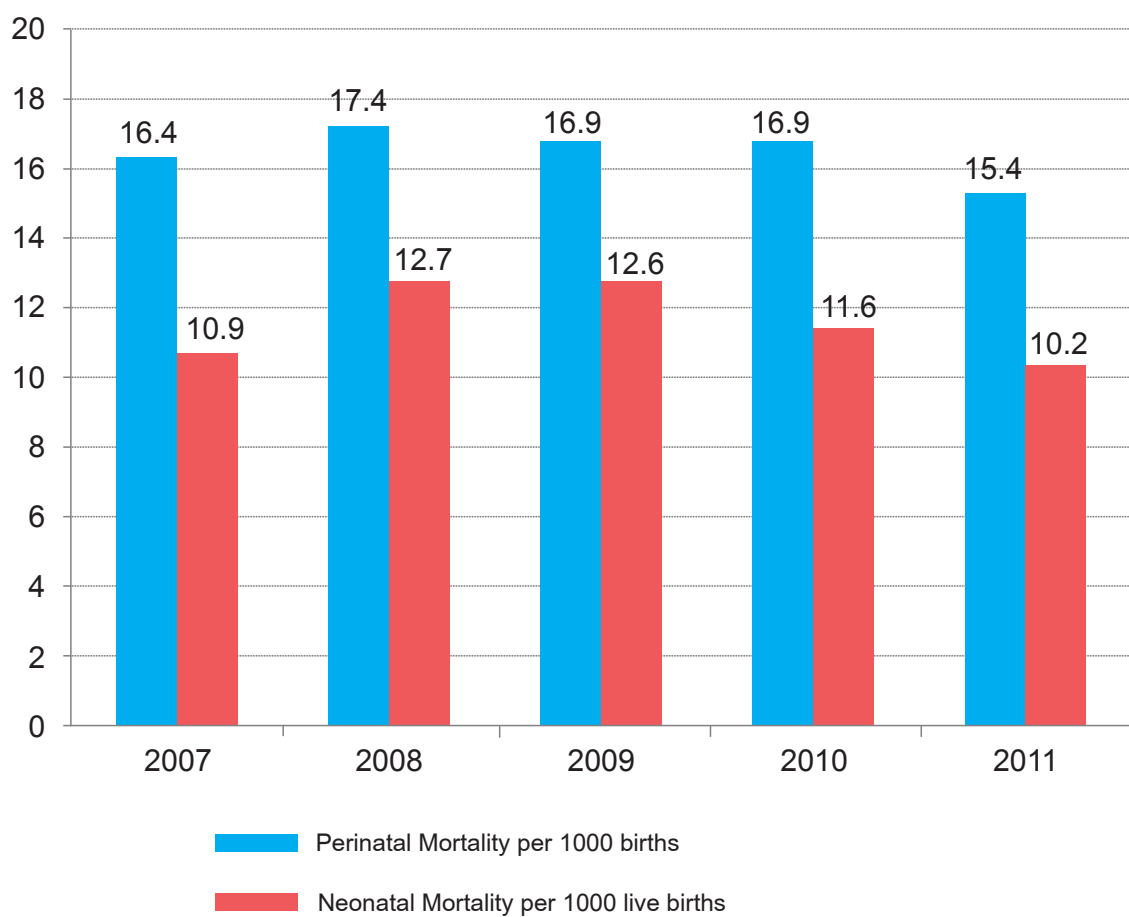
Causes	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	49.7	51.9	52.5	51.1	49.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	19.1	17.3	19.2	21.6	20.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12.4	13.4	11.3	12.0	12.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	7.5	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.2
Diseases of the digestive system	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.3	4.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.4	4.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6

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

Infant Mortality, 2011

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	16.3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	8.4
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	1.8
Нярайн нас баралт 1000 амьд төрсөн хүүхдэд	10.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	15.4

Infant Mortality /2007-2011/

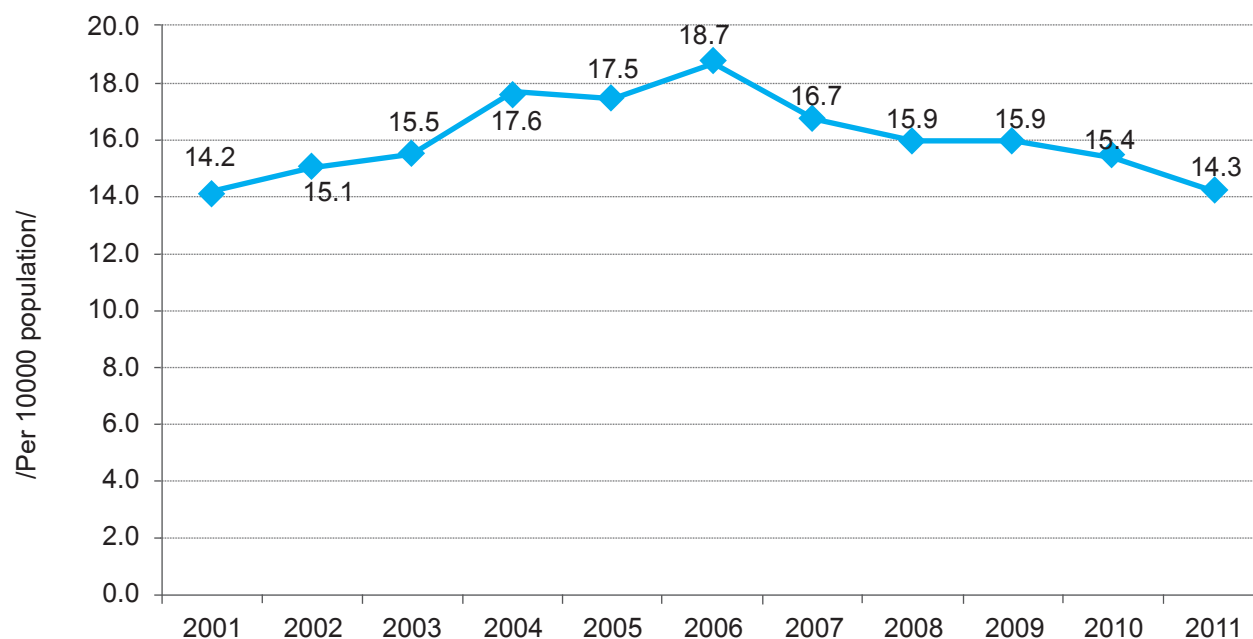
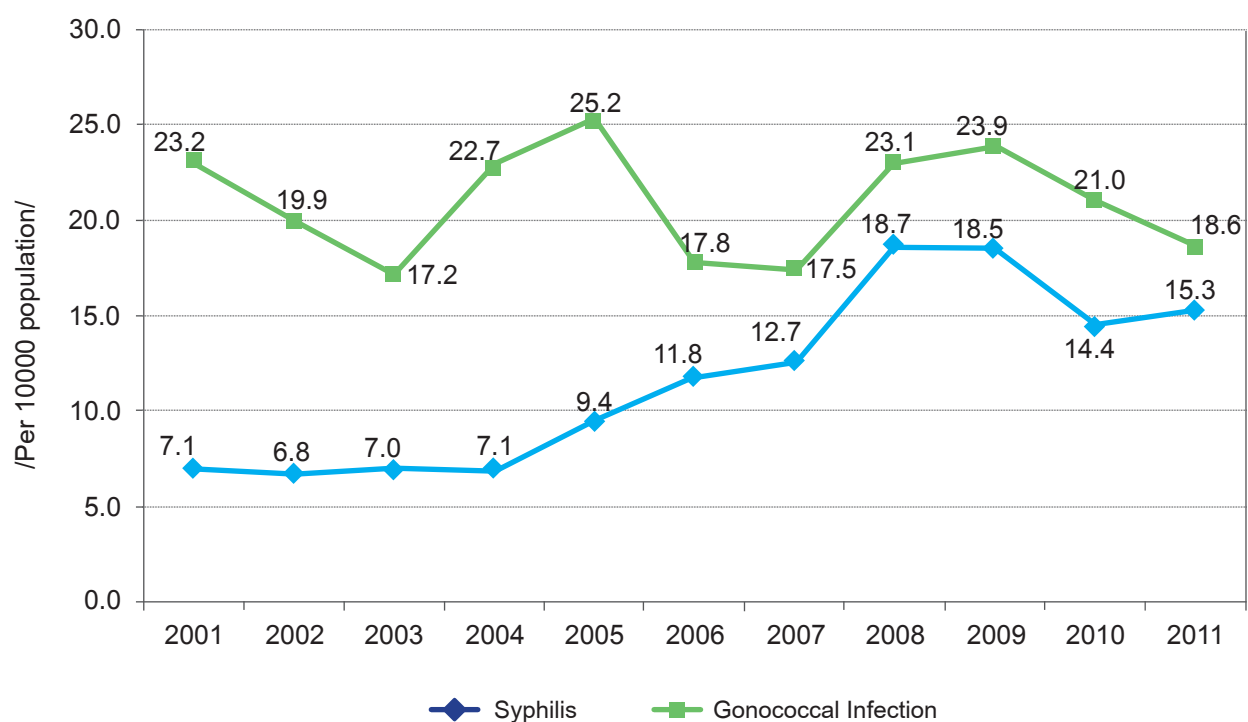


Infant Mortality, 2011

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
	A	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	13.8	4.9	10.4	8.9	1.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	33.9	20.4	14.9	13.7	1.2
3	Bayankhongor	16.0	6.1	12.8	10.0	2.8
4	Bulgan	16.4	9.2	7.3	7.3	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	21.1	7.5	17.5	13.7	3.8
6	Govisumber	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	9.5	6.0	5.2	3.6	1.6
8	Dornogovi	11.0	5.9	6.6	5.2	1.5
9	Dornod	14.9	6.0	12.5	9.0	3.5
10	Dundgovi	16.9	7.8	9.2	9.2	0.0
11	Zavkhan	28.0	12.9	18.2	15.3	2.9
12	Orkhon	16.5	7.3	11.6	9.3	2.3
13	Uvurkhangai	21.7	9.1	17.5	12.7	4.8
14	Umnugovi	13.1	2.5	13.9	10.6	3.3
15	Sukhbaatar	16.8	6.9	12.3	10.0	2.3
16	Selenge	8.6	5.9	2.7	2.7	0.0
17	Tuv	21.5	7.5	17.3	14.1	3.3
18	Uvs	18.2	9.1	10.7	9.2	1.5
19	Khovd	18.6	10.3	9.6	8.4	1.3
20	Khuvsgul	17.2	6.4	15.4	10.9	4.5
21	Khentii	12.7	4.0	10.0	8.7	1.3
22	Aimag average	17.4	8.0	11.8	9.5	2.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	13.2	6.0	8.5	7.3	1.3
24	Country average	15.4	7.0	10.2	8.4	1.8

Registered Reportable Infectious Diseases, per 10000 population (2006-2011)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10 000 population					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Shigellosis	7.3	9.2	8.9	11.7	12.6	7.6
Tuberculosis	18.7	16.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	14.3
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Brucellosis	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4
Scarlet fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Meningococcal infection	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Varicella	5.6	7.7	7.8	6.2	4.6	11.1
Measles	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	4.8	24.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Viral hepatitis	26.2	38.4	39.1	25.8	33.3	52.8
Viral hepatitis A	21.8	34.2	35.0	22.1	29.7	49.0
Viral hepatitis B	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
Viral hepatitis C	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mumps	19.9	3.7	2.1	7.5	1.9	3.7
Mycoses	4.2	4.4	4.9	10.2	16.2	7.9
Syphilis	11.8	12.8	18.7	18.5	14.4	15.3
Gonococcal infection	17.8	17.6	23.1	23.9	21.0	18.6
Trichomoniasis	20.5	16.9	24.0	21.7	16.9	14.4

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2001-2011/**Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2001-2011/**

Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2011

Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10 000 population			Abs.number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	311	1.12	76	42	34	0.27	0.31	0.24	47	30	17	0.17	0.22	0.12
Oesophagus	2	642	2.30	281	150	131	1.01	1.11	0.91	260	146	114	0.93	1.08	0.80
Stomach	3	1693	6.08	658	424	234	2.36	3.13	1.63	466	307	159	1.67	2.27	1.11
Colon	4	269	0.97	73	40	33	0.26	0.30	0.23	59	30	29	0.21	0.22	0.20
Rectus and anus	5	166	0.60	49	20	29	0.18	0.15	0.20	36	14	22	0.13	0.10	0.15
Liver	6	3790	13.60	1755	1042	713	6.30	7.69	4.98	1432	881	551	5.14	6.50	3.85
Pancreas	7	168	0.60	88	48	40	0.32	0.35	0.28	75	40	35	0.27	0.30	0.24
Other in digestive organs	8	47	0.17	16	10	6	0.06	0.07	0.04	14	8	6	0.05	0.06	0.04
Larynx	9	109	0.39	21	18	3	0.08	0.13	0.02	11	10	1	0.04	0.07	0.01
Trachea	10	5	0.02	2	2	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	2	2	0	0.01	0.01	0.00
Lung	11	705	2.53	370	302	68	1.33	2.23	0.47	323	267	56	1.16	1.97	0.39
Other in the respiratory system	12	69	0.25	23	17	6	0.08	0.13	0.04	14	11	3	0.05	0.08	0.02
Bone and articular cartilage	13	229	0.82	49	30	19	0.18	0.22	0.13	37	24	13	0.13	0.18	0.09
Skin	14	190	0.68	37	17	20	0.13	0.13	0.14	15	6	9	0.05	0.04	0.06
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	156	0.56	25	14	11	0.09	0.10	0.08	25	19	6	0.09	0.14	0.04
Breast	16	736	2.64	140	1	139	0.50	0.01	0.97	44	1	43	0.16	0.01	0.30
Cervix uteri	17	2370	8.51	394	0	394	1.41	0.00	2.75	120	0	120	0.43	0.00	0.84
Uterus	18	132	0.47	20	0	20	0.07	0.00	0.14	8	0	8	0.03	0.00	0.06
Ovary	19	347	1.25	77	0	77	0.28	0.00	0.54	48	0	48	0.17	0.00	0.34
Other female genital organs	20	112	0.40	25	0	25	0.09	0.00	0.17	12	0	12	0.04	0.00	0.08
Male genital organs	21	123	0.44	16	16	0	0.06	0.12	0.00	11	11	0	0.04	0.08	0.00
Cyst	22	95	0.34	26	15	11	0.09	0.11	0.08	17	9	8	0.06	0.07	0.06
Urology, nephrology	23	354	1.27	90	35	55	0.32	0.26	0.38	35	18	17	0.13	0.13	0.12
Other urinary organs	24	50	0.18	8	4	4	0.03	0.03	0.03	2	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ophtalmology	25	63	0.23	10	6	4	0.04	0.04	0.03	3	2	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Brain	26	192	0.69	65	39	26	0.23	0.29	0.18	46	25	21	0.17	0.18	0.15
Luekaemia	27	113	0.41	35	16	19	0.13	0.12	0.13	22	9	13	0.08	0.07	0.09
Other	28	587	2.11	134	70	64	0.48	0.52	0.45	88	53	35	0.32	0.39	0.24
Total	29	13823	49.61	4563	2378	2185	16.38	17.56	15.26	3272	1924	1348	11.74	14.20	9.41

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2011 report.

Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2011 (by aimag)

№	Aimag and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10 000 population			Abs.number			per 10 000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	Arkhangai	356	42.2	162	89	73	19.2	21.4	17.0	118	72	46	13.97	17.3	10.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	234	26.4	81	46	35	9.2	10.4	7.9	51	34	17	5.76	7.7	3.9
3	Bayankhongor	288	37.7	109	50	59	14.3	13.3	15.2	96	50	46	12.56	13.3	11.8
4	Bulgan	324	60.1	101	62	39	18.7	22.9	14.5	77	48	29	14.28	17.7	10.8
5	Govi-Altai	352	66.1	118	59	59	22.2	22.5	21.8	91	47	44	17.09	18.0	16.2
6	Govisumber	66	48.6	25	16	9	18.4	23.7	13.2	17	9	8	12.51	13.3	11.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	587	61.5	182	77	105	19.1	16.6	21.4	161	81	80	16.86	17.4	16.3
8	Dornogovi	240	40.3	73	37	36	12.3	12.5	12.1	61	39	22	10.25	13.1	7.4
9	Dornod	456	65.3	176	90	86	25.2	26.0	24.4	119	72	47	17.03	20.8	13.3
10	Dundgovi	263	68.8	94	50	44	24.6	26.2	23.0	72	40	32	18.83	21.0	16.7
11	Zavkhan	386	59.6	143	76	67	22.1	23.6	20.5	109	65	44	16.82	20.2	13.5
12	Orkhon	411	45.1	142	76	66	15.6	17.1	14.1	88	54	34	9.65	12.2	7.3
13	Uvurkhangai	450	44.4	119	68	51	11.7	13.5	10.0	93	59	34	9.18	11.7	6.7
14	Umnugovi	291	46.6	66	42	24	10.6	13.6	7.6	47	29	18	7.52	9.4	5.7
15	Sukhbaatar	307	59.5	119	77	42	23.1	29.8	16.3	106	71	35	20.54	27.5	13.6
16	Selenge	508	51.5	152	70	82	15.4	14.3	16.6	98	58	40	9.94	11.8	8.1
17	Tuv	488	57.0	185	92	93	21.6	21.2	22.1	143	80	63	16.71	18.4	14.9
18	Uvs	442	60.5	192	100	92	26.3	27.4	25.1	150	93	57	20.52	25.5	15.6
19	Khovd	371	48.2	110	65	45	14.3	17.0	11.6	86	52	34	11.17	13.6	8.8
20	Khuvsgul	601	52.1	245	146	99	21.2	25.7	16.9	197	121	76	17.07	21.3	12.9
21	Khentii	316	47.7	67	33	34	10.1	10.1	10.1	30	21	9	4.53	6.4	2.7
22	Aimag average	7737	50.9	2661	1421	1240	17.5	18.9	16.2	2010	1195	815	13.22	15.9	10.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	6086	48.1	1902	957	945	15.0	15.9	14.2	1262	729	533	9.97	12.1	8.0
24	Country average	13823	49.6	4563	2378	2185	16.4	17.6	15.3	3272	1924	1348	11.74	14.2	9.4

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2011 report.

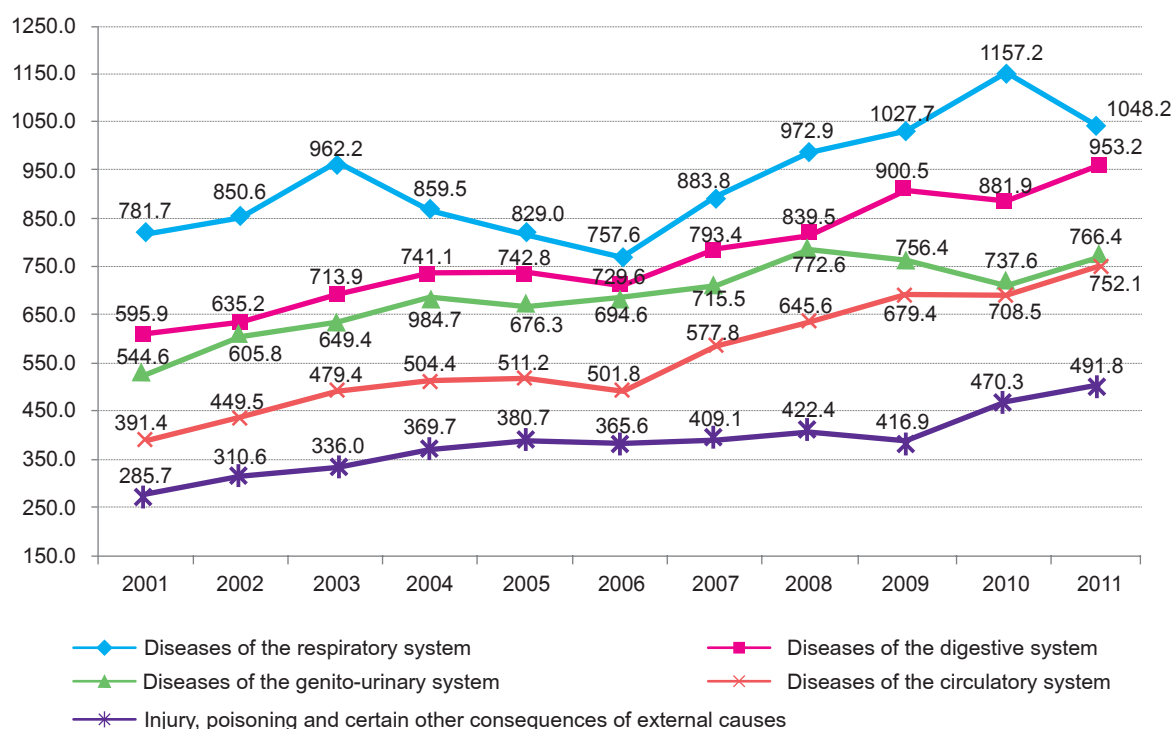
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2011

Aimag and city	per 10000 population				
	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary sytem	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Arkhangai	1309.51	1495.16	1123.03	1262.03	147.65
Bayan-Ulgii	914.13	652.59	867.67	654.29	151.79
Bayankhongor	1330.79	2077.69	1515.52	1345.96	271.47
Bulgan	878.89	536.09	744.77	743.66	152.66
Govi-Altai	1222.33	1407.09	1215.76	1062.92	234.70
Govisumber	2758.44	1832.83	1673.90	1813.70	590.10
Darkhan-Uul	1373.00	1279.05	842.82	833.29	450.58
Dornogovi	1302.30	873.80	886.06	764.11	376.93
Dornod	1486.06	1900.61	629.05	574.39	360.75
Dundgovi	920.29	906.95	915.84	793.42	136.81
Zavkhan	939.10	625.81	916.88	716.56	130.72
Orkhon	791.95	697.67	538.38	619.50	246.77
Uvurkhangai	1226.94	1297.72	1064.04	1016.46	307.13
Umnugovi	2157.61	970.58	670.78	812.04	397.38
Sukhbaatar	995.70	844.54	615.67	553.85	231.77
Selenge	1175.55	701.11	766.15	679.40	284.10
Tuv	885.48	1278.20	860.47	914.47	183.97
Uvs	1442.70	968.05	1016.74	903.21	172.22
Khovd	1415.55	874.67	1032.16	916.61	165.41
Khuvsgul	870.08	667.03	682.97	706.97	185.38
Khentii	1717.20	1231.66	683.44	661.98	290.96
Aimag average	1219.74	1070.82	884.12	839.65	249.86
Ulaanbaatar	842.07	811.84	624.91	646.85	782.33
Country average	1048.17	953.17	766.37	752.07	491.75

Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2011

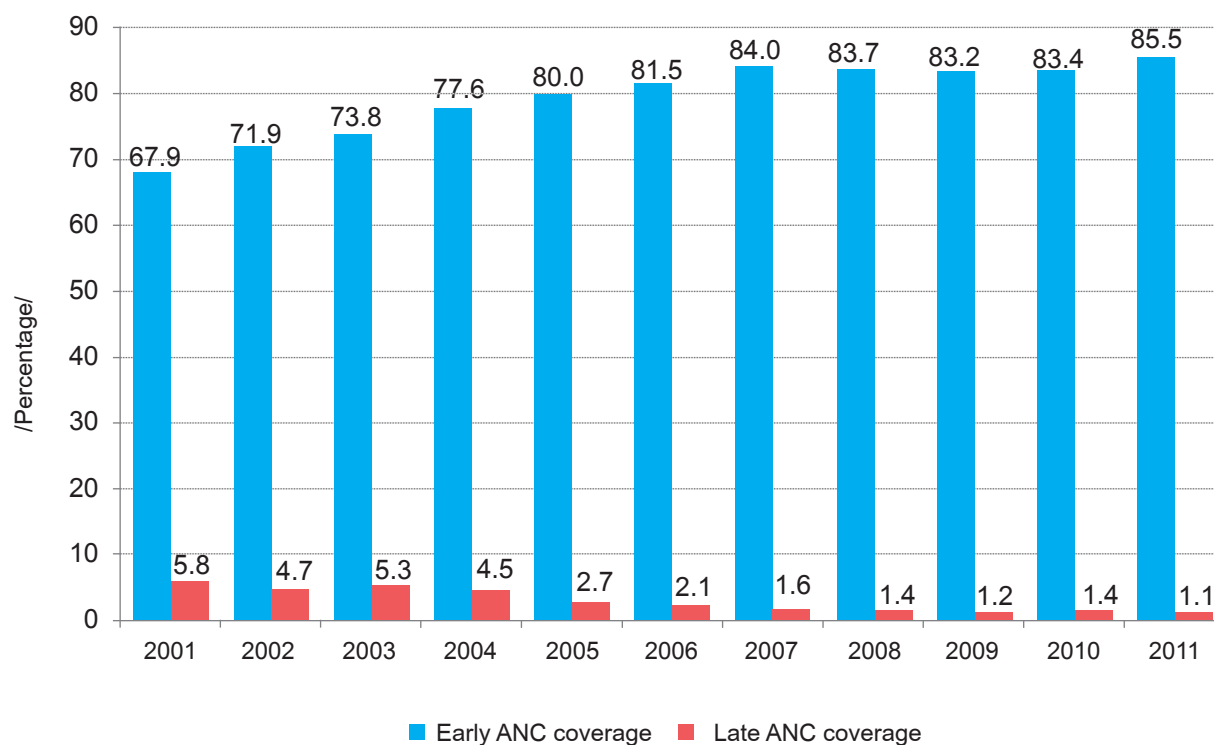
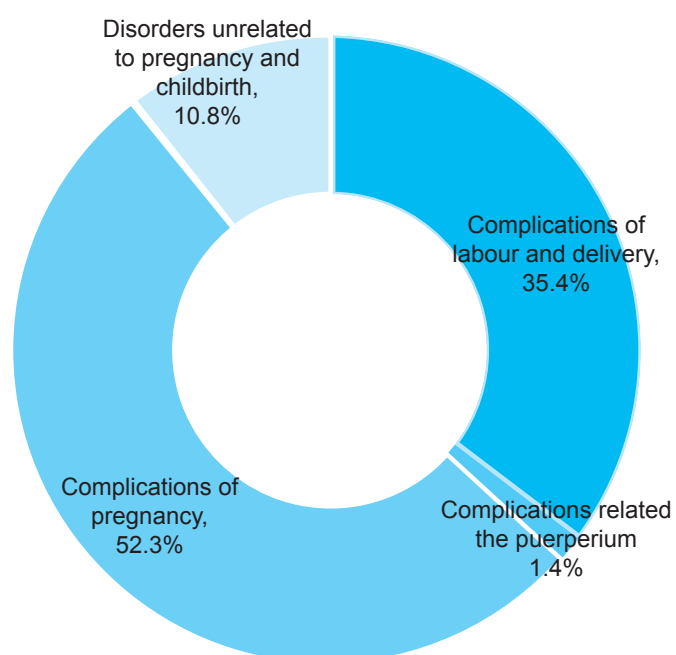
№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	292054	1048.17	16.9	103884	372.84	15.0
2	Diseases of the digestive system	265584	953.17	15.4	89672	321.83	12.9
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	213534	766.37	12.4	85808	307.96	12.4
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	209550	752.07	12.2	102157	366.64	14.7
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	137018	491.75	7.9	28998	104.07	4.2
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	46821	168.04	2.7	28871	103.62	4.2
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	104714	375.81	6.1	44819	160.85	6.5
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	58202	208.88	3.4	27377	98.25	3.9
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	109099	391.55	6.3	107148	384.55	15.4
10	Other	287389	1031.43	16.7	75515	271.02	10.9
11	Total	1723965	6187.2	100.0	694249	2491.63	100.0

Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2001-2011



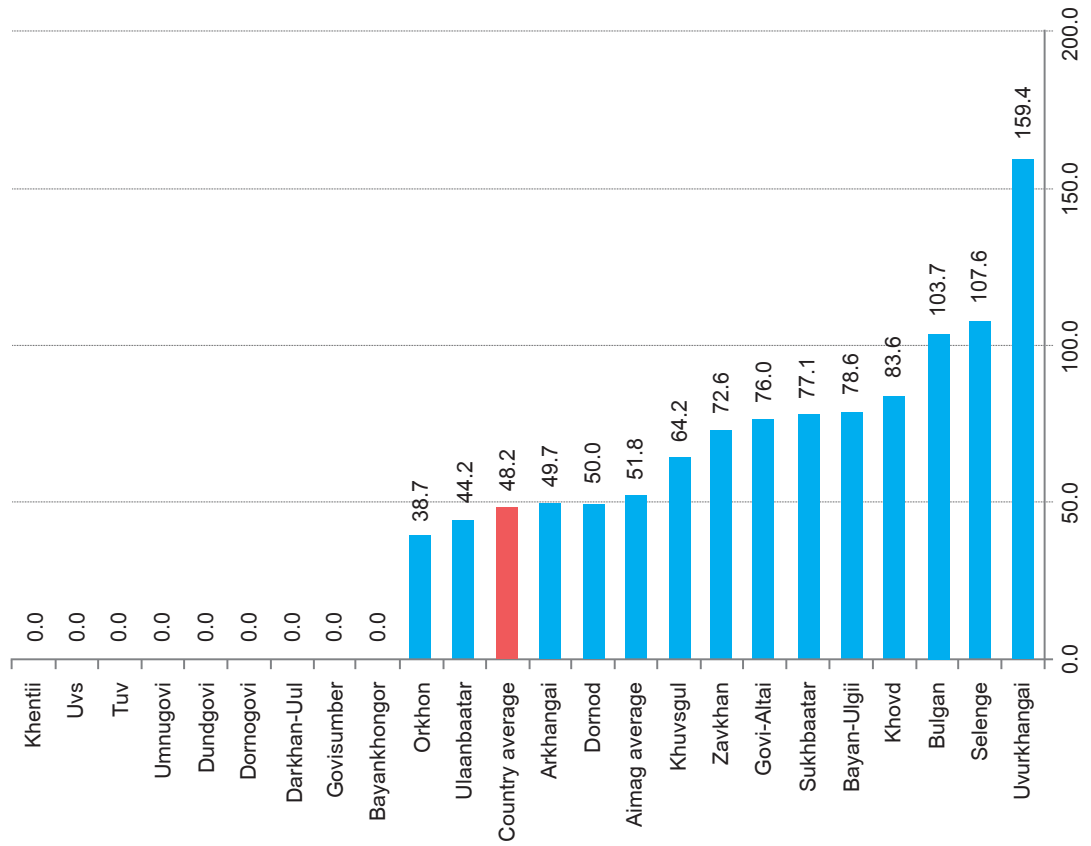
Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2011

№	Aimag 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				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	100.0	91.7	0.5	98.9	13.0	4.5	7.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	89.4	0.5	71.8	22.1	1.5	14.0
3	Bayankhongor	100.0	89.7	0.8	99.4	2.3	6.6	8.0
4	Bulgan	100.0	91.4	0.6	100.0	4.8	3.2	6.8
5	Govi-Altai	100.0	88.3	0.5	86.2	2.8	2.6	11.0
6	Govisumber	100.0	91.1	0.0	98.9	0.5	6.7	7.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	100.0	88.6	0.7	97.0	6.3	6.4	12.3
8	Dornogovi	100.0	82.8	1.9	98.6	1.1	6.3	8.8
9	Dornod	100.0	88.1	0.6	89.8	16.9	6.4	12.6
10	Dundgovi	100.0	84.8	0.0	98.2	5.4	8.7	9.1
11	Zavkhan	100.0	94.5	0.1	93.9	6.3	3.3	10.9
12	Orkhon	100.0	92.3	0.5	88.2	9.2	6.6	14.8
13	Uvurkhangai	100.0	86.1	0.9	80.0	9.3	6.7	10.2
14	Umnugovi	100.0	88.0	0.3	90.5	2.3	8.7	6.1
15	Sukhbaatar	100.0	85.7	1.1	88.1	8.0	6.4	8.5
16	Selenge	100.0	82.1	0.8	85.1	1.6	5.8	9.3
17	Tuv	100.0	86.5	1.4	92.0	1.4	3.3	4.4
18	Uvs	100.0	88.4	1.0	82.5	5.4	2.8	12.0
19	Khovd	100.0	92.0	0.6	93.2	9.3	2.4	14.5
20	Khuvsgul	100.0	87.6	0.6	97.0	8.0	9.1	10.9
21	Khentii	100.0	83.6	0.4	99.8	3.6	7.7	7.9
22	Aimag average	100.0	88.2	0.7	90.8	7.2	5.4	10.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	100.0	82.4	1.5	71.7	5.0	5.4	12.4
24	Country average	100.0	85.5	1.1	81.7	6.1	5.4	11.2

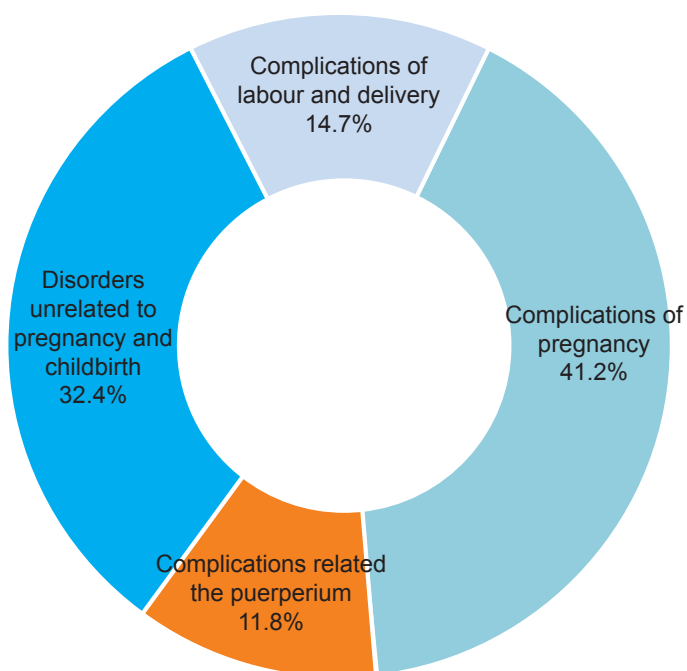
Antenatal Care Coverage /2001-2011/**Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium 2011**

Maternal Mortality Rate /per 100000 Live Births/, 2011

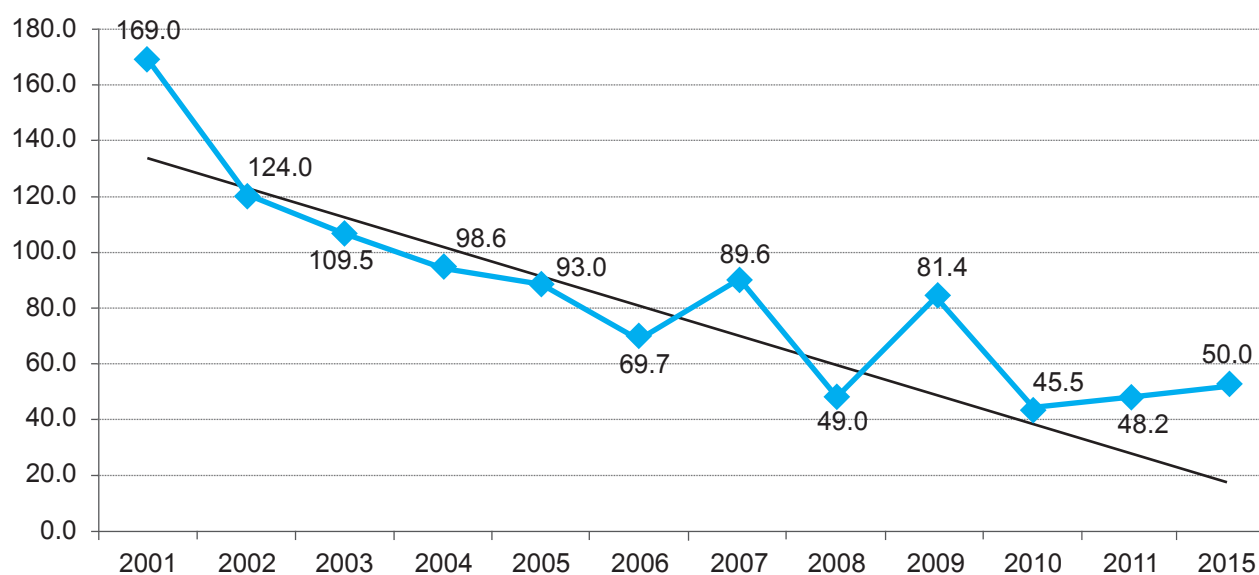
№	Aimags and city	per 100 000 live births		
		Total	Aimags and city general hospital	Rural hospitals
	A	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	49.7	0.0	152.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	78.6	52.2	152.9
3	Bayankhongor	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	103.7	150.4	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	76.0	0.0	523.6
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	50.0	53.1	0.0
10	Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	72.6	126.3	0.0
12	Orkhon	38.7	39.4	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	159.4	187.1	117.8
14	Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	77.1	87.2	0.0
16	Selenge	107.6	215.1	0.0
17	Tuv	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	83.6	56.5	159.7
20	Khuvsgul	64.2	47.7	98.9
21	Khentii	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Aimags average	51.8	46.4	71.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	44.2	0.0	0.0
24	Country average	48.2	50.0	71.1



Maternal Mortality by Causes, 2011

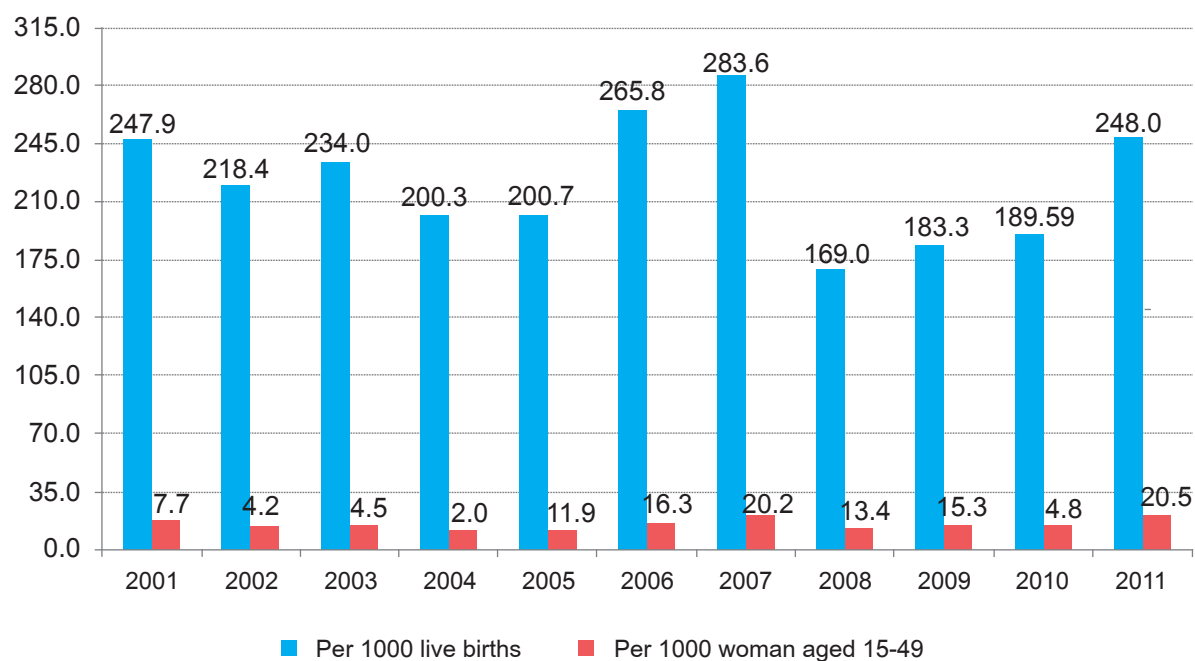
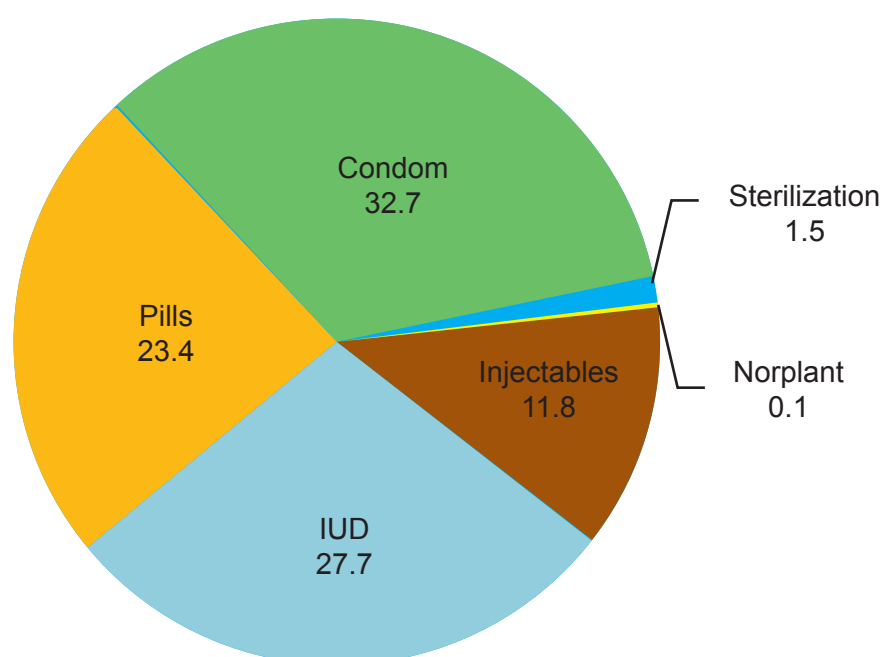


Maternal Mortality Rate, per 100 000 Live Births /2001-2011/



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2011

№	Aimag, city	Percent of woman in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	78.9	25.2	10.4	0.1	39.0	22.5	1.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	54.0	14.5	24.9	0.0	19.3	40.1	0.5
3	Bayankhongor	62.4	14.9	9.9	0.1	9.9	59.1	4.4
4	Bulgan	45.8	21.2	13.8	0.4	22.7	36.8	1.4
5	Govi-Altai	53.1	18.4	12.6	0.1	12.9	50.1	0.9
6	Govisumber	44.3	45.4	21.3	0.0	22.7	8.5	0.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	58.2	24.9	16.4	0.0	35.5	21.7	0.0
8	Dornogovi	68.4	27.9	9.8	0.1	40.9	17.3	1.1
9	Dornod	52.8	21.0	19.4	0.0	16.6	38.9	3.7
10	Dundgovi	50.4	26.5	11.9	0.0	31.8	20.5	0.7
11	Zavkhan	80.2	18.2	17.9	0.2	26.4	34.6	0.8
12	Orkhon	66.9	23.7	8.1	0.0	37.2	29.8	1.2
13	Uvurkhangai	57.6	22.0	18.3	0.0	16.6	38.7	2.8
14	Umnugovi	50.9	33.0	15.5	0.0	22.6	22.7	5.6
15	Sukhbaatar	58.2	13.7	14.9	0.0	6.2	57.5	7.6
16	Selenge	35.8	20.2	16.4	0.3	34.1	24.6	2.4
17	Tuv	44.5	24.4	19.8	0.0	22.8	33.0	0.0
18	Uvs	44.8	28.3	24.1	0.0	19.3	21.2	2.2
19	Khovd	45.7	36.5	24.9	0.0	19.8	15.9	2.6
20	Khuvsgul	59.4	16.0	17.9	0.0	19.3	44.4	2.0
21	Khentii	45.5	30.5	13.6	0.0	16.7	31.6	3.0
22	Aimag average	55.9	22.6	15.9	0.1	24.4	33.3	2.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	51.1	24.5	6.4	0.0	43.4	20.4	0.9
24	Country average	53.7	23.4	11.8	0.1	32.7	27.7	1.5

Abortion /2001-2011/**Contraceptive Methods, 2011**

Abortion, 2011

№	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	%		
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	3.7	49.2	99	1	1.0	30	30.3	21	10.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1.5	14.1	36	0	0.0	11	30.6	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	4.7	55.1	116	15	12.9	18	15.5	0	0.0
4	Bulgan	1.9	33.2	32	1	3.1	5	15.6	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	12.0	144.5	190	1	0.5	97	51.1	0	0.0
6	Govisumber	24.3	307.9	109	3	2.8	29	26.6	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3.5	40.8	102	9	8.8	20	19.6	0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	26.8	347.6	471	42	8.9	84	17.8	0	0.0
9	Dornod	12.1	134.6	269	19	7.1	45	16.7	8	4.0
10	Dundgovi	3.1	51.0	39	7	17.9	9	23.1	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1.5	21.8	30	0	0.0	8	26.7	0	0.0
12	Orkhon	49.0	526.5	1361	134	9.8	209	15.4	4	1.5
13	Uvurkhangai	25.6	332.7	835	187	22.4	98	11.7	42	16.7
14	Umnugovi	16.5	212.9	260	38	14.6	50	19.2	17	13.9
15	Sukhbaatar	5.1	62.5	81	10	12.3	18	22.2	0	0.0
16	Selenge	9.1	150.2	279	17	6.1	102	36.6	4	2.2
17	Tuv	4.3	114.8	106	10	9.4	33	31.1	11	11.9
18	Uvs	14.5	147.7	290	23	7.9	108	37.2	31	15.8
19	Khovd	6.6	64.8	155	6	3.9	50	32.3	3	1.3
20	Khuvsgul	0.5	5.5	17	12	70.6	4	23.5	17	5.5
21	Khentii	14.5	193.3	289	40	13.8	67	23.2	13	8.7
22	Aimag average	11.2	140.9	5166	575	11.1	1095	21.2	171	4.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	31.6	363.7	12338	682	5.5	2245	18.2	317	9.3
24	Country average	20.5	248.0	17504	1257	7.2	3340	19.1	488	6.9

Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag), 2011

№	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 below 2500 g. at birth
		Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	67.1	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	9.1	3.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	74.5	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.8	3.5
3	Bayankhongor	82.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.1	8.6	3.8
4	Bulgan	69.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.5	11.5	3.6
5	Govi-Altai	85.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.6	11.2	5.8
6	Govisumber	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.1	7.4	1.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	96.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	6.6	12.6	2.4
8	Dornogovi	82.9	0.0	14.4	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.9	11.0	3.1
9	Dornod	94.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	12.2	4.4
10	Dundgovi	81.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	9.0	3.1
11	Zavkhan	57.3	0.0	22.4	20.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.8	12.4	2.0
12	Orkhon	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	5.7	12.8	4.6
13	Uvurkhangai	63.8	1.8	9.8	24.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	7.8	11.7	5.1
14	Umnugovi	83.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.6	7.5	5.0
15	Sukhbaatar	89.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	6.6	8.7	4.9
16	Selenge	50.0	0.0	33.9	15.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.9	12.8	2.8
17	Tuv	62.4	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1	10.7	4.9
18	Uvs	69.4	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	12.5	4.7
19	Khovd	73.9	0.0	8.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.2	2.3
20	Khuvsgul	67.4	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.5	10.2	5.0
21	Khentii	70.0	0.0	15.7	13.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.3	9.6	3.9
22	Aimag average	76.5	0.1	5.0	18.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.0	11.3	3.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	99.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.8	13.2	4.5
24	Country average	87.6	1.0	2.6	9.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.9	12.3	4.2

Immunization Coverage for Infants, 2011

№	Aimag and city	Covered percentage				
		BCG	Poliomyelitis	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Hepatitis B	Penta vaccine
1	Arkhangai	99.0	99.1	99.3	98.8	99.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	99.8	98.4	99.5	100.0
3	Bayankhongor	99.0	99.9	99.1	99.3	99.5
4	Bulgan	99.4	99.0	99.9	99.4	99.4
5	Govi-Altai	97.3	96.6	97.2	99.8	99.8
6	Govisumber	100.0	97.7	96	95.5	99.2
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.4
8	Dornogovi	99.8	100.0	100	98.7	99.3
9	Dornod	97.9	100.0	99.8	89.2	97.9
10	Dundgovi	99.6	100.0	100	99.6	99.6
11	Zavkhan	99.7	95.7	96.8	99.3	99.9
12	Orkhon	99.3	98.1	98.7	97.1	97.3
13	Uvurkhangai	96.3	99.1	99.4	95.0	97.8
14	Umnugovi	99.6	99.8	99.8	98.7	99.3
15	Sukhbaatar	99.4	99.8	99.5	99.6	100.0
16	Selenge	99.7	99.6	99.6	98.5	99.3
17	Tuv	98.0	99.4	98.2	96.1	97.9
18	Uvs	99.4	99.5	99.5	97.9	99.4
19	Khovd	100.0	99.4	98.5	99.6	100.0
20	Khuvsgul	96.9	93.9	88.3	98.0	98.8
21	Khentii	99.1	100.0	100	97.9	99.1
22	Aimag average	98.9	98.7	98.1	97.9	99.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	99.0	99.7	98.0	94.4	98.7
24	Country average	98.8	99.2	98.1	96.2	98.9

Source: NCCD, Department of immunization vaccination

Health Human Resource, 2011

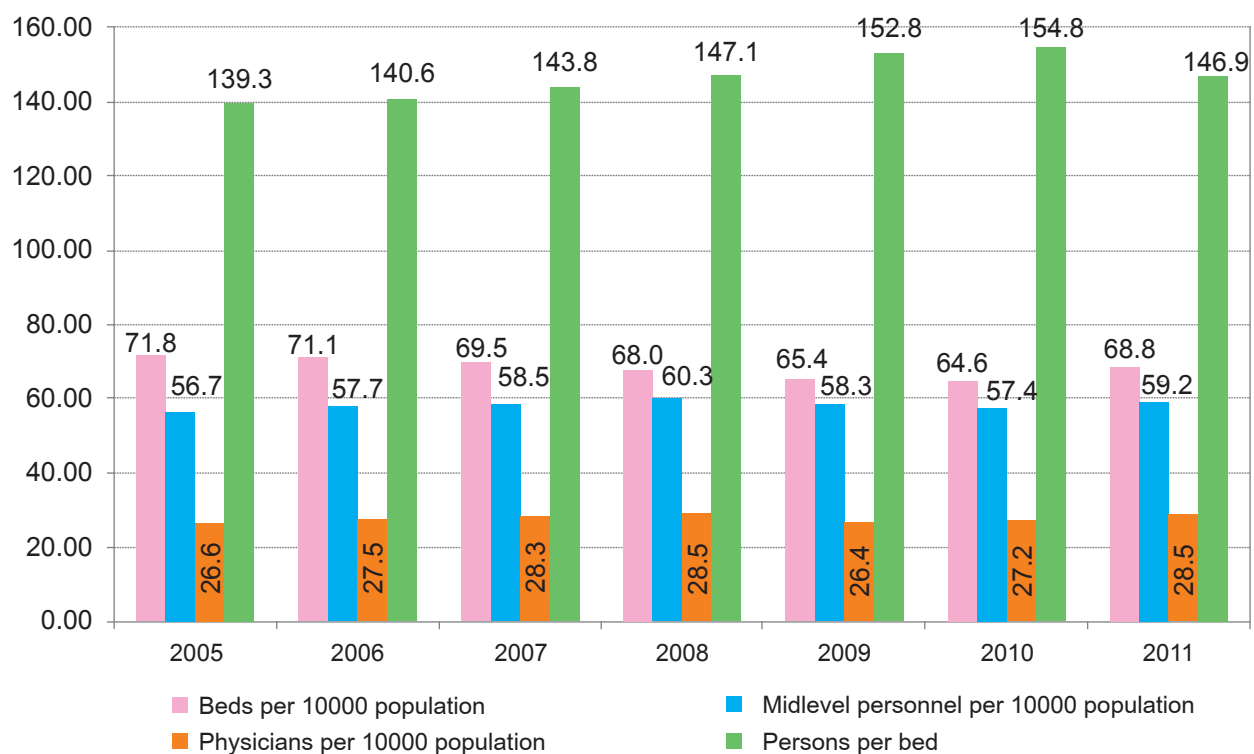
Health care providers	№	Health managers	Public health specialists	Statisticians	Information technology specialist	Nutrition, food specialist	Monitoring and evaluation specialist	State inspector	Physicians		Number of soum non physicians	Pharmacists	Other high level personnels	Total midlevel health specialists	From it:									Other workers	All workers	Female		
									Total	From it females					Nurses		From it; senior nurses	Midwife	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Dental technician	Laboratory technician	X-ray technician				Midlevel pharmacist	Other midlevel personnels
															Diplom	Bakalavr												
A	5	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
Feldsher's posts with beds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	12
Physician's post with beds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	31	17	3	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	30	69	52
Family hospitals	3	41*	41	1	0	0	0	0	785	721	0	0	35	846	673	83	14	3	17	69	0	0	0	0	1	486	2235	1900
Village hospitals	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	25	0	2	12	159	83	11	2	14	6	23	0	10	0	12	0	135	351	269
Soum health center	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	576	440	0	6	249	3314	1149	192	45	291	863	404	1	143	2	192	77	2466	6615	4961
Intersoum hospitals	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	171	117	0	1	38	608	203	40	7	59	149	68	1	35	3	32	18	466	1285	976
District hospitals	7	24	19	8	9	2	3	0	605	537	0	11	75	809	450	138	43	25	0	80	0	75	19	12	10	504	2069	1804
Rural general hospitals	8	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	102	75	0	4	15	238	128	11	4	25	13	34	2	14	6	4	1	173	542	442
Aimag general hospitals	9	52	2	11	14	4	0	0	1009	776	0	26	157	2326	1347	346	83	120	0	195	2	181	40	45	50	1438	5039	4369
Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	10	10	0	5	5	1	0	0	334	258	0	12	36	779	451	122	35	37	0	63	4	64	17	12	9	373	1555	1353
Specialized Centers and Hospitals	11	69	4	25	33	7	2	0	1280	906	0	68	297	2350	1134	803	39	50	0	66	11	172	47	44	23	1858	5993	5060
Maternity hospitals	12	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	105	82	0	5	10	229	94	32	8	70	0	12	0	10	0	3	8	158	519	468
Other hospitals	13	29	3	6	1	0	0	0	282	216	0	14	55	526	292	110	29	1	0	64	1	26	11	15	6	401	1317	1137
Private hospitals with beds	14	72	4	6	6	2	1	0	630	485	0	23	142	878	580	129	35	14	0	70	4	41	13	19	8	768	2532	2072
Private hospitals for outpatients	15	82	2	0	0	0	0	0	1047	872	0	10	77	741	404	22	12	7	0	57	166	64	6	6	9	351	2310	1949
Ministry of health, government implementing agency	16	29	57	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	38	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	159	116
Health research institutions	17	10	37	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	40	11	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	23	129	105
Aimag health departments	18	29	242	21	17	4	9	0	20	19	0	9	86	136	14	18	4	0	0	87	0	4	0	2	11	159	732	549
District health unit	19	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
Extremely contagious disease center	20	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	56	46	0	0	70	99	11	0	0	0	1	19	0	56	0	0	12	130	372	230
Blood center	21	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	6	27	14	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	2	7	54	48
Emergency center	22	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	104	63	0	2	21	20	13	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	140	296	127
Medical universities and colleges	23	27	26	0	0	0	2	0	533	428	0	45	194	70	0	45	8	0	0	7	2	9	0	5	2	162	1059	786
Hot spa	24	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	201	163	0	3	58	297	178	28	1	3	0	60	2	9	2	2	13	479	1065	821
Drug supply companies	25	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	162	125	202	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	4	230	836	619
Drug manufactures	26	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	24	127	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	118	0	164	423	340
Drug stores	27	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	102	1367	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1355	3	803	3102	2898
Other organizations	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	102	44	38	0	1	1	279	20	2	0	0	0	254	0	3	0	0	0	12	443	371
Total	29	717	448	92	92	24	22	102	7943	6284	0	1284	1965	16487	7275	2145	370	723	1058	1648	196	931	166	2078	267	11948	41124	33834

*.The column "health managers" includes chief physicians of FGPs who according to their job descriptions have only managerial duties, not provision of medical services

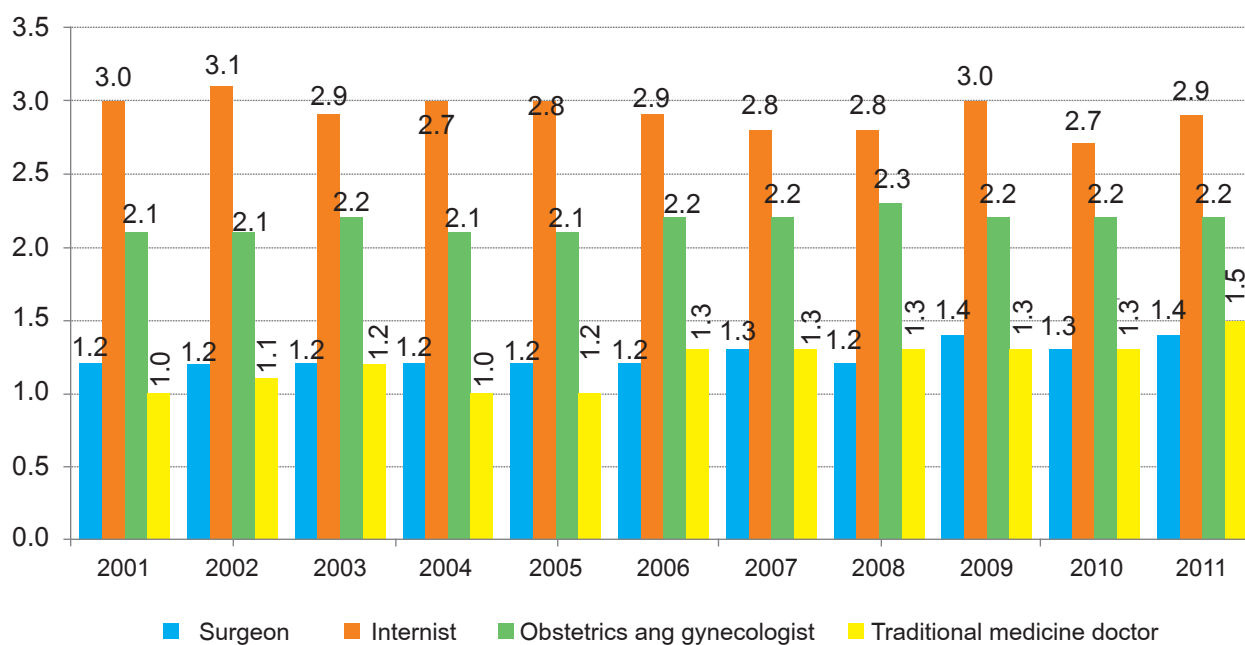
Physicians, by Specialties, per 10000 population, 2011

No	Aimag and city	Internist	Pediatric	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Surgeon	Anesthesiologist	Traumatologist	Oncologist	Otorhinolaryngologist	Ophthalmologist	Neurologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Dentist	Stomatologist	Traditional medicine doctor	Acupuncture	Physiotherapist	Plactic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	X-ray diagnostic	Doctor laboratory	Pathogenist	Nephrologist	Urologist	Dietologist	Hygienist	Venerologist	Epidmiologist	Extremely contagious diseases	Occupational therapist	Family doctor	Not specialized	Other	Total	
A	B	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	31	32	33	34	35	
1	Arkhangai	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	3.6	0.0	16.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	16.4	
3	Bayankhongor	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.3	0.7	16.4	
4	Bulgan	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.7	18.7	
5	Govi-Altai	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.2	25.9	
6	Govisumber	1.5	3.7	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.7	5.9	33.1	
7	Darkhan-Uul	1.9	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.8	0.0	25.3	
8	Dornogovi	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.9	0.7	30.1	
9	Dornod	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.6	1.7	0.0	19.7	
10	Dundgovi	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.1	0.5	0.3	22.0	
11	Zavkhan	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.1	6.6	0.0	19.8
12	Orkhon	2.9	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.7	3.0	0.5	27.6	
13	Uvurkhangai	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	1.1	0.1	17.8	
14	Umnugovi	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	5.4	0.0	19.0	
15	Sukhbaatar	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.5	1.0	21.7	
16	Selenge	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	3.1	0.3	16.8
17	Tuv	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.9	0.8	18.0	
18	Uvs	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	4.0	0.1	16.4		
19	Khovd	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	4.9	0.0	19.3		
20	Khuvsgul	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.0	14.9	
21	Khentii	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.3	5.1	0.0	21.8	
22	Aimag average	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.5	0.3	20.0	
23	Ulaanbaatar	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	3.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.1	0.8	38.8	
24	Country average	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.5	28.5

Health Facilities, 2005-2011



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10 000 population /2001-2011/



Average Length of Stay in Hospital, by bed Specialities-Total, 2011

	Aimag and city	By bed specialties																							Total	
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Pediatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcolgy	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Palliative care	Other		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Arkhangai	8.0	7.5	4.5	8.3	7.6	11.6	0.0	24.1	8.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.0	0.0	7.0	8.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	7.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	10.4	7.5	4.4	10.0	7.4	12.1	7.7	26.7	8.7	14.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.7	9.5	0.0	8.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.1
3	Bayankhongor	8.0	5.3	5.1	6.6	7.0	12.6	7.3	53.5	8.2	8.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	47.7	9.4	6.7	0.0	6.8	7.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	
4	Bulgan	9.0	6.8	4.3	8.5	6.6	12.1	9.7	21.2	8.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.5	8.0	0.0	6.8	7.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
5	Govi-Altai	8.5	4.6	3.7	5.9	7.3	11.1	10.5	55.9	9.4	9.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.1	5.6	0.0	6.4	6.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	
6	Govisumber	9.0	8.0	5.2	6.4	6.5	14.2	8.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.7	5.2	4.0	7.0	6.4	10.4	8.5	30.5	9.5	11.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.5	8.6	0.0	7.0	7.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	
8	Dornogovi	8.8	5.4	4.5	2.4	6.6	13.4	0.0	34.1	8.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.5	
9	Dornod	8.1	8.2	4.3	6.4	6.5	10.6	10.2	38.9	10.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	8.2	
10	Dundgovi	9.3	6.0	5.2	5.3	7.6	11.3	9.0	38.0	9.4	10.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.8	8.6	0.0	5.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	8.3	
11	Zavkhan	9.0	7.3	5.0	8.5	7.4	10.5	9.3	33.2	9.4	9.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.5	7.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	8.4	
12	Orkhon	8.6	5.2	6.0	7.5	6.7	13.0	0.0	21.1	9.5	10.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	12.6	8.9	8.3	
13	Uvurkhangai	8.2	6.8	3.9	7.4	6.9	16.8	9.2	35.3	9.6	9.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.2	7.5	0.0	6.8	6.9	7.7	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.9	
14	Umnugovi	8.2	6.4	3.7	4.4	6.2	11.1	10.9	20.6	9.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	8.8	5.7	6.9	
15	Sukhbaatar	9.0	5.9	4.0	5.3	8.2	12.2	9.1	43.5	9.6	10.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.2	0.0	7.1	7.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	
16	Selenge	8.9	6.8	4.6	7.2	7.0	14.5	9.8	30.0	9.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	8.0	0.0	6.1	8.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
17	Tuv	8.7	6.1	5.0	5.2	6.6	12.6	8.1	31.2	10.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	9.1	7.8	0.0	6.4	8.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.3	
18	Uvs	8.3	5.8	4.2	5.6	7.1	10.3	11.1	12.5	9.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.9	4.6	0.0	6.8	6.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	
19	Khovd	9.2	10.2	3.9	10.4	6.7	10.8	10.6	21.0	17.0	11.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	25.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	7.7	
20	Khuvsugul	7.9	5.5	2.4	6.0	6.5	10.2	8.7	32.7	8.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	6.9	
21	Khentii	8.3	5.5	4.7	7.2	7.1	11.5	10.2	26.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.7	
22	Aimag average	8.7	6.4	4.3	6.8	6.9	11.9	9.2	28.7	9.4	10.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.6	7.9	0.0	7.2	7.9	9.3	0.0	9.3	3.4	7.8	
23	Ulaanbaatar	8.7	7.5	3.9	7.2	6.8	12.2	9.9	31.6	8.9	28.3	12.2	10.3	8.0	10.3	5.8	6.7	0.0	6.7	8.1	9.3	0.0	11.2	7.5	8.3	
24	Country average	8.7	7.0	4.1	6.9	6.9	12.0	9.6	30.1	9.1	20.7	11.4	10.3	8.0	9.9	6.5	7.1	0.0	6.8	8.1	9.3	0.0	9.9	4.6	8.1	

Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2011

№	Aimag and city	Total				Aimag, city general hospitals				Rural general 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	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	255.2	69.9	7.8	32.7	331.2	90.7	8.3	39.7	272.7	74.7	7.1	38.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	304.4	83.4	8.1	37.4	287.2	78.7	8.1	35.4	287.1	78.7	6.8	42.3
3	Bayankhongor	312.1	85.5	7.7	40.4	320.2	87.7	7.6	42.0	297.0	81.4	7.7	38.8
4	Bulgan	268.9	73.7	8.1	33.2	289.3	79.3	8.4	34.5	256.3	70.2	7.9	32.3
5	Govi-Altai	248.1	68.0	7.7	32.4	242.2	66.4	7.9	30.8	256.7	70.3	7.8	32.8
6	Govisumber	343.7	94.2	8.0	43.2	335.5	91.9	7.7	43.3	433.5	118.8	8.7	50.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	335.2	91.8	8.0	42.1	335.7	92.0	7.6	43.9	312.6	85.6	7.6	41.4
8	Dornogovi	279.0	76.4	7.5	37.3	304.4	83.4	6.8	44.8	273.6	75.0	7.8	35.1
9	Dornod	293.9	80.5	8.2	35.8	291.3	79.8	8.6	33.7	304.2	83.3	7.1	42.8
10	Dundgovi	280.3	76.8	8.3	33.9	300.9	82.4	8.1	36.9	250.5	68.6	8.4	29.8
11	Zavkhan	242.6	66.5	8.4	28.8	250.4	68.6	8.5	29.4	224.1	61.4	8.3	27.1
12	Orkhon	316.6	86.7	8.3	38.2	318.9	87.4	8.2	38.8	309.9	84.9	7.5	41.4
13	Uvurkhangai	272.1	74.6	7.9	34.4	290.0	79.4	7.9	36.7	253.2	69.4	7.8	32.5
14	Umnugovi	239.8	65.7	6.9	34.5	292.9	80.2	6.7	43.5	250.3	68.6	7.0	35.8
15	Sukhbaatar	335.3	91.9	8.3	40.3	384.3	105.3	8.1	47.4	293.4	80.4	8.5	34.6
16	Selenge	284.7	78.0	8.1	35.1	319.2	87.5	8.9	36.0	274.8	75.3	7.6	36.2
17	Tuv	307.9	84.4	8.3	37.0	343.1	94.0	8.6	39.9	314.4	86.1	7.9	39.8
18	Uvs	298.4	81.7	7.2	41.7	290.2	79.5	6.9	42.3	342.1	93.7	7.4	46.1
19	Khovd	293.3	80.3	7.7	38.3	279.6	76.6	6.7	42.0	313.2	85.8	8.0	39.3
20	Khuvsgul	291.0	79.7	6.9	41.9	318.5	87.3	6.5	49.2	267.1	73.2	7.0	38.1
21	Khentii	292.3	80.1	7.7	37.9	297.1	81.4	8.1	36.7	284.2	77.9	7.4	38.6
22	Aimag average	287.8	78.8	7.8	36.7	304.5	83.4	7.8	39.1	277.4	76.0	7.6	36.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	307.1	84.1	8.3	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.7	71.7	6.3	41.2
24	Country average	297.0	81.4	8.1	36.8	311.3	85.3	7.7	40.4	277.1	75.9	7.2	38.3

Number of Hospital Beds, by Specialities, per 10 000 population, 2011

M/D	Аймаг	By bed specialties																							Total
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Optalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stamatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Palliative care	Other	
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	29.1	4.7	7.5	2.0	10.8	4.1	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	79.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	30.2	4.3	8.3	2.1	11.4	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	70.9
3	Bayankhongor	18.6	3.8	7.8	4.3	10.2	4.6	2.0	0.7	4.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	65.3
4	Bulgan	21.7	5.0	7.4	4.1	13.9	7.2	1.9	1.3	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3
5	Govi-Altai	27.6	6.9	8.3	4.1	15.0	8.8	1.5	1.5	4.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6
6	Govisumber	22.1	8.8	4.4	8.8	16.2	10.3	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	12.0	3.0	4.1	3.2	8.2	2.9	2.2	3.1	4.5	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.8
8	Dornogovi	16.0	6.6	6.2	1.8	9.9	5.5	0.0	1.7	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	61.5
9	Dornod	19.9	6.2	5.6	1.9	12.0	4.0	1.4	5.0	4.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	70.1
10	Dundgovi	27.7	4.2	9.7	2.4	14.9	7.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	78.0
11	Zavkhan	35.0	8.6	9.4	2.6	16.2	5.2	1.1	0.5	10.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	96.6
12	Orkhon	14.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	3.7	4.4	0.0	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	2.1	51.4
13	Uvurkhangai	20.8	4.5	7.0	3.4	10.0	6.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	62.3
14	Umnugovi	11.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	10.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	46.6
15	Sukhbaatar	21.7	2.3	6.4	2.5	9.9	4.7	1.9	1.7	4.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4
16	Selenge	19.2	4.1	5.3	7.0	12.5	5.2	0.4	3.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3
17	Tuv	15.4	1.2	5.4	1.5	9.2	4.7	0.7	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.6
18	Uvs	22.3	4.5	8.2	3.0	11.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	65.4
19	Khovd	24.5	4.5	7.3	4.5	12.5	3.9	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	71.4
20	Khuvsgul	22.1	4.3	6.0	1.7	10.8	4.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	54.4
21	Khentii	16.6	4.7	6.3	2.9	12.7	6.3	0.6	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	65.6
22	Aimag average	21.0	4.5	6.5	3.1	11.0	4.7	1.0	1.7	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	65.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	21.0	5.9	4.3	3.0	6.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	5.5	3.6	4.1	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	71.5
24	Country average	21.0	5.1	5.5	3.0	8.9	3.9	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	68.1

Health Organization by Location, 2011

Aimар	Health Organization by Location, 2011																										Total	
	Family hospitals	Village hospitals	Soum health center	Intersoum hospitals	District hospitals	Rural general hospitals	Aimag general hospitals	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	Maternity hospitals	Other hospitals	Private hospitals with beds	Private hospitals for outpatients	Ministry of health, government implementing agency	Health research institutions	Aimag health departments	District health unit	Extremely contagious disease center	Blood center	Emergency center	Medical universities and colleges	Hot spa	Drug supply companies	Drug manufactures	Drug stores	Other organizations		
A	B	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
Arkhangai	1	5	0	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	26	13	76
Bayan-Ulgii	2	4	2	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	39
Bayankhongor	3	6	1	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	0	64
Bulgan	4	3	1	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	0	52
Govi-Altai	5	4	2	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	21	66
Govisumber	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	14
Darkhan-Uul	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	35	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	101
Dornogovi	8	3	0	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	11	0	55
Dornod	9	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	41
Dundgovi	10	3	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	29
Zavkhan	11	7	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	15	0	68
Orkhon	12	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	34	0	106
Uvurkhangai	13	6	0	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	30	84
Umnugovi	14	3	0	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	26	4	72
Sukhbaatar	15	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	43
Selenge	16	7	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	0	86
Tuv	17	2	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	53
Uvs	18	4	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	47
Khovd	19	6	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	53
Khuvsgul	20	6	0	18	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	25	0	88
Khentii	21	3	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	15	5	68
Aimag average	22	95	14	274	37	0	6	17	4	0	0	26	90	234	0	0	21	0	13	0	3	19	50	0	329	73	1305	
Ulaanbaatar	23	124	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	16	3	21	81	779	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	48	108	42	374	0	1622	
Country average	24	219	19	274	37	12	6	17	4	16	3	47	171	1013	2	1	22	0	15	1	1	4	67	158	42	703	73	2927

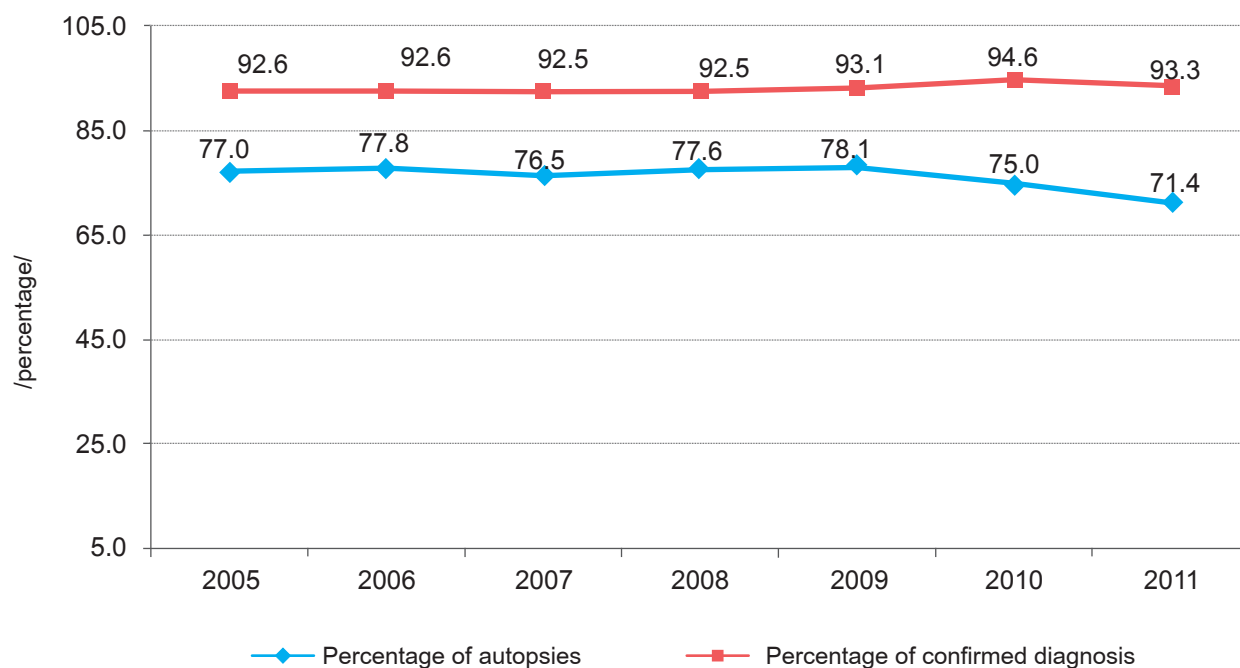
Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis, 2011

No	Aimag and city	No. of deaths	No. of autopsies	Percentage of autopsies	Difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	2	2	4	3
1	Arkhangai	65	44	67.7	1	2.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	125	1	0.8	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	101	65	64.3	3	4.7
4	Bulgan	32	10	31.2	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	61	23	37.7	2	8.7
6	Govisumber	10	7	70.0	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	135	88	65.2	5	6.7
8	Dornogovi	47	37	78.7	3	9.4
9	Dornod	111	65	58.5	2	3.4
10	Dundgovi	22	4	18.2	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	66	17	25.7	1	6.7
12	Orkhon	114	95	83.3	3	3.7
13	Uvurkhangai	110	46	41.8	5	11.6
14	Umnugovi	53	44	83.0	1	2.4
15	Sukhbaatar	39	30	76.9	0	0.0
16	Selenge	38	27	71.0	0	0.0
17	Tuv	48	40	83.3	1	2.7
18	Uvs	65	53	81.5	1	0.0
19	Khovd	79	29	36.7	0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	143	104	72.7	1	0.9
21	Khentii	44	26	59.1	3	12.5
22	Aimag average	1508	855	56.7	32	4.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	1896	1575	83.1	121	8.0
24	Country average	3404	2430	71.4	153	6.7

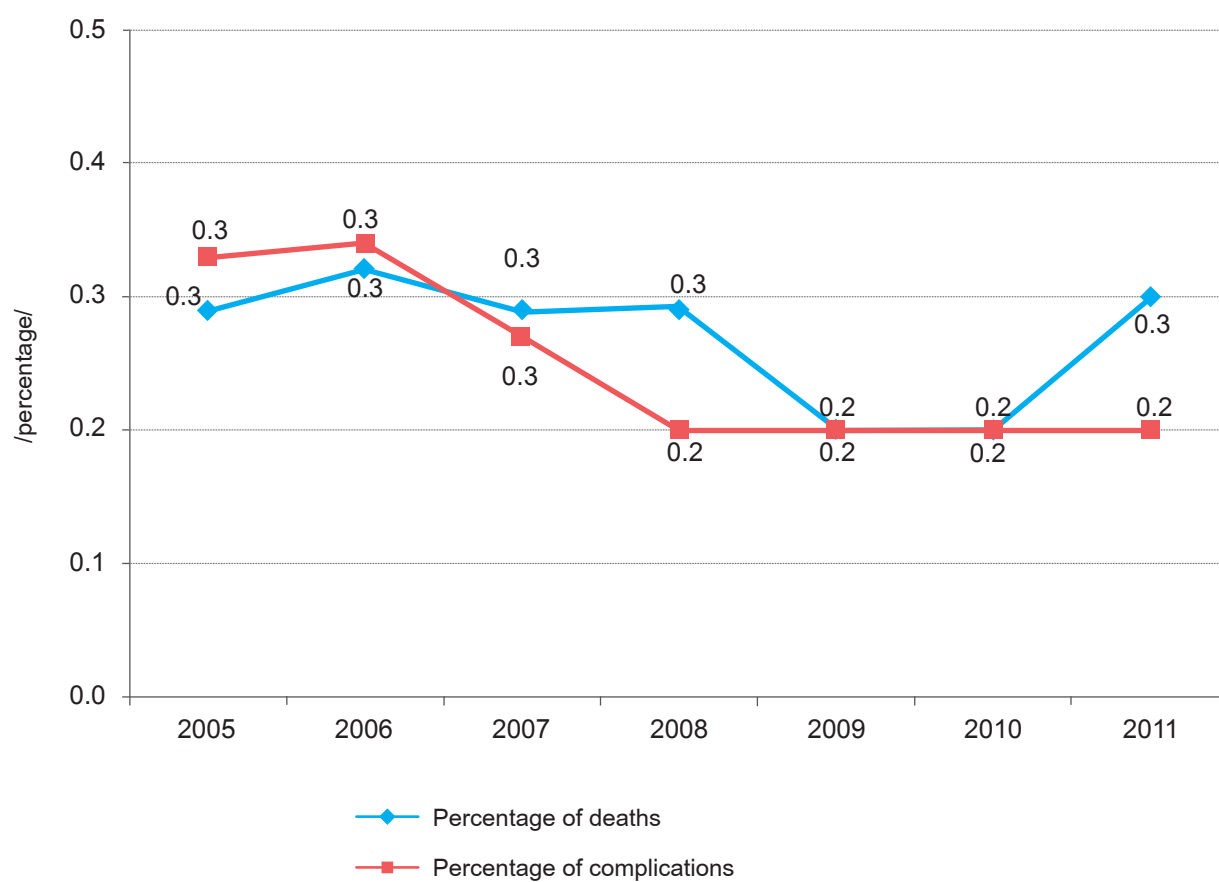
Post Operational Complications and Deaths, 2011

No	Aimag and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	984	0.5	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1092	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	1544	0.5	0.3
4	Bulgan	583	0.5	0.3
5	Govi-Altai	1493	0.7	0.1
6	Govisumber	379	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2644	0.2	0.0
8	Dornogovi	1359	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	1763	0.1	0.6
10	Dundgovi	475	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1106	0.4	0.2
12	Orkhon	3271	0.2	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	2597	0.3	0.3
14	Umnugovi	1050	0.3	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	455	0.0	0.2
16	Selenge	1051	0.3	0.0
17	Tuv	566	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1427	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	1331	0.2	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	1568	0.0	0.0
21	Khentii	1098	0.2	0.4
22	Aimag average	27836	0.2	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	55156	0.1	0.3
24	Country average	82992	0.2	0.3

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, 2005-2011



Indicators of Surgery Operations, /2005-2011/



Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011

№	Aimag and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	out of them					Neoplasms	Үүнээс						Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	out of them		Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
				Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection		Trichomoniasis	Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri			Malignant neoplasm of breast					
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Arkhangai	2585.28	116.86	13.14	66.30	24.63	0.00	0.24	0.00	18.59	6.75	1.66	1.78	1.66	0.59	0.00	6.75	18.00	4.62	27.47	172.39	8.76	18.59
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2664.96	30.52	5.31	22.04	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.21	4.07	5.43	6.56	0.11	0.00	2.15	41.14	24.98	4.07	21.25	99.23	22.94	10.85
3	Bayankhongor	2625.86	132.14	5.23	110.42	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.20	8.63	1.70	2.35	2.35	1.18	0.65	6.02	36.63	1.31	30.48	211.42	55.47	12.04
4	Bulgan	2380.86	125.95	15.40	85.14	18.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.08	11.50	0.00	3.90	1.48	2.23	1.48	5.38	26.71	11.32	23.93	189.02	4.45	15.21
5	Govi-Altai	2767.80	120.54	4.69	84.87	23.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.81	13.71	3.00	5.07	0.56	0.75	0.00	9.20	26.10	13.71	25.91	147.58	4.13	9.01
6	Govisumber	3336.77	166.29	20.60	100.07	22.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.66	2.21	0.74	1.47	2.21	0.74	0.00	8.83	14.72	9.57	13.98	125.82	2.94	13.98
7	Darkhan-Uul	2409.48	136.47	30.79	65.46	22.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.61	5.76	0.84	2.83	0.84	1.36	0.84	5.34	24.72	16.86	92.27	131.97	15.71	21.99
8	Dornogovi	2279.41	107.00	15.12	56.27	27.38	0.00	0.17	0.00	9.24	1.85	0.00	0.84	0.67	0.00	0.50	4.20	16.13	8.73	12.26	193.67	6.89	5.71
9	Dornod	2489.73	235.39	29.33	141.52	46.79	0.14	0.00	0.00	36.92	11.16	0.72	3.86	1.86	2.86	0.72	7.30	16.89	7.01	83.28	112.90	54.66	14.02
10	Dundgovi	2634.53	100.71	4.45	75.86	13.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.43	4.97	0.52	1.05	2.35	0.26	0.00	11.77	21.19	7.85	17.79	186.52	12.29	9.68
11	Zavkhan	2771.31	99.39	3.55	58.03	19.45	0.77	0.00	0.00	39.35	13.89	0.93	4.94	1.08	2.16	0.00	13.27	21.30	8.80	10.03	271.16	4.63	12.35
12	Orkhon	1956.41	126.73	18.64	74.11	18.97	1.53	0.00	0.00	35.41	9.98	1.43	2.52	2.85	1.86	0.11	6.03	20.28	12.72	58.76	62.27	4.06	16.99
13	Uvurkhangai	2073.39	116.00	7.31	90.23	12.64	0.10	0.00	0.00	33.76	6.81	1.68	1.97	1.18	1.58	0.69	8.49	16.19	4.15	19.84	68.71	9.28	11.06
14	Umnugovi	1593.05	55.35	2.88	33.28	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.64	2.72	0.80	0.80	0.96	1.44	0.32	6.24	16.16	7.20	40.31	126.54	7.68	3.68
15	Sukhbaatar	2444.29	126.16	20.74	33.91	65.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.20	11.43	0.97	1.55	1.36	0.58	0.39	17.63	18.02	5.62	40.89	188.56	6.40	11.82
16	Selenge	2222.24	78.13	22.02	43.02	3.25	0.41	1.62	0.00	18.06	6.29	0.71	1.52	0.30	1.62	0.41	5.28	18.47	9.74	29.63	143.87	7.00	34.90
17	Tuv	1823.56	90.70	15.66	55.63	13.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.58	5.38	0.70	2.34	2.10	0.70	0.23	5.26	11.80	4.68	5.38	155.68	3.51	6.55
18	Uvs	2723.99	175.50	27.90	120.92	19.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.39	11.63	4.38	6.02	1.64	1.64	0.14	12.31	22.71	7.80	25.31	152.79	41.17	11.35
19	Khovd	2714.64	95.95	9.35	72.32	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.86	6.49	1.82	8.83	4.28	2.21	0.78	12.46	19.99	4.54	34.79	176.05	12.46	19.99
20	Khuvsugul	2272.32	92.86	5.63	56.91	25.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.19	7.62	0.95	4.42	2.60	2.25	0.09	17.41	20.88	4.85	27.89	154.11	2.95	9.44
21	Khentii	2475.41	173.28	37.16	69.64	54.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.34	12.54	1.21	1.06	1.81	2.57	0.30	7.70	14.50	5.59	15.56	151.07	17.22	31.88
22	Aimag average	2380.47	115.37	14.93	70.32	20.33	0.16	0.12	0.00	28.01	7.89	1.52	3.27	1.62	1.43	0.50	10.66	20.44	7.46	33.04	148.81	14.84	14.87
23	Ulaanbaatar	2625.17	89.49	17.48	39.86	2.99	0.00	0.02	0.00	87.86	10.20	2.21	9.89	3.86	3.67	7.56	13.09	32.57	18.34	64.43	175.32	44.53	17.24
24	Country average	2491.63	103.62	16.09	56.44	12.46	0.09	0.08	0.00	55.20	8.94	1.83	6.28	2.64	2.45	3.71	11.76	25.95	12.40	47.30	160.85	28.33	15.95

Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011 /continue/

№	Aimag and city	Diseases of the circulatory system				out of them				Diseases of the respiratory system				out of them				Diseases of the digestive system				out of them				Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue				Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
1	Arkhangai	523.45	64.77	204.83	140.78	24.86	348.33	41.80	175.82	18.35	6.39	6.75	307.72	10.89	0.00	44.40	1.07	29.01	55.41	492.78	0.00	396.05	353.78	0.59	3.43	0.00	83.35	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
2	Bayan-Ulgii	412.98	37.52	234.30	39.78	15.48	486.45	59.68	186.49	13.11	8.48	40.58	353.87	11.75	19.67	12.55	0.34	53.23	145.69	489.16	2.49	325.62	383.94	0.00	9.04	0.34	47.13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
3	Bayankhongor	404.00	45.27	174.13	76.67	14.65	328.25	3.92	187.22	16.88	14.39	10.20	308.23	12.17	17.92	17.40	0.00	96.29	102.05	349.05	3.92	234.31	422.18	10.73	4.19	0.00	92.50	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
4	Bulgan	455.03	50.46	130.59	135.60	17.81	362.09	7.79	184.57	20.22	8.90	10.94	252.46	10.02	25.60	18.92	0.56	62.88	80.51	420.52	2.60	279.92	248.75	5.75	2.23	0.19	72.72	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
5	Govi-Altai	460.58	66.47	171.80	146.45	13.89	327.64	60.83	115.47	31.17	14.83	19.53	471.09	14.46	6.01	29.10	0.19	78.30	99.70	420.40	0.00	306.80	399.56	23.28	7.89	0.00	91.06	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
6	Govisumber	571.70	97.12	235.45	162.61	8.83	760.80	89.77	435.58	50.03	18.39	60.33	395.11	22.07	0.00	26.49	0.74	114.78	80.94	493.71	4.41	360.53	459.13	3.68	2.94	0.00	89.77	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
7	Darkhan-Uul	377.68	45.56	84.21	111.13	28.17	386.48	4.71	242.99	30.37	13.62	5.97	284.78	8.59	0.00	41.48	2.83	68.71	80.54	278.81	1.15	157.84	364.80	1.78	3.56	0.00	109.24	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
8	Dornogovi	292.78	40.82	64.67	108.18	7.05	388.19	6.72	252.30	16.46	10.58	30.74	297.65	5.04	38.13	27.38	0.17	51.06	157.90	237.35	1.51	185.28	377.61	20.16	2.52	0.00	99.10	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
9	Dornod	317.10	32.48	98.88	105.32	6.30	349.16	13.45	136.66	6.73	16.46	28.05	321.68	10.88	28.91	30.19	0.00	83.71	88.29	271.17	0.14	207.35	383.21	2.29	4.01	0.43	107.32	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
10	Dundgovi	424.83	67.23	131.58	115.89	7.06	449.68	108.82	198.03	2.09	25.11	25.37	360.48	6.02	14.39	18.57	0.00	44.47	128.70	440.53	0.78	332.23	318.62	0.78	15.43	0.00	75.60	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
11	Zavkhan	472.25	34.72	160.04	193.07	11.88	296.47	0.77	121.77	14.97	11.11	15.28	341.07	25.62	7.25	22.53	1.23	63.12	139.51	584.76	1.08	496.64	321.32	6.33	5.71	0.00	69.29	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
12	Orkhon	301.91	14.47	123.22	107.76	11.84	233.07	0.55	60.08	2.85	9.87	24.23	253.35	6.69	30.59	31.68	0.22	32.78	81.78	213.12	0.44	167.29	367.03	11.40	6.25	0.00	125.19	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
13	Uvurkhangai	376.73	68.71	155.29	75.23	13.72	318.68	11.95	178.89	15.80	9.18	15.99	265.07	8.49	16.19	17.08	0.39	44.13	61.41	304.27	1.68	201.59	325.79	10.46	5.23	0.00	78.29	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
14	Umnugovi	239.49	49.75	74.87	62.07	9.28	259.96	18.24	128.62	5.44	10.24	22.56	187.17	3.84	7.84	10.08	0.32	31.04	58.87	134.70	1.92	87.19	323.95	4.64	2.56	0.00	82.07	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
15	Sukhbaatar	368.20	34.88	147.09	56.78	6.40	335.26	7.75	198.25	39.73	9.50	18.02	296.11	3.68	42.44	23.45	0.00	101.93	92.83	302.51	1.55	220.34	391.07	5.23	5.04	0.00	105.42	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
16	Selenge	345.28	45.66	121.96	103.70	12.78	464.50	55.30	198.06	77.21	13.60	17.45	221.19	11.97	0.00	23.95	0.20	34.60	71.13	410.93	2.03	220.07	273.34	0.51	0.20	0.00	65.24	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
17	Tuv	323.99	32.38	108.58	91.05	18.35	410.60	8.88	245.33	19.99	14.26	24.54	169.71	7.60	23.38	19.64	1.05	41.73	88.95	261.93	0.23	201.85	180.23	3.39	4.09	0.00	41.49	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
18	Uvs	454.27	149.10	114.49	118.18	12.99	379.86	0.41	252.51	10.12	14.91	17.10	339.78	3.28	27.08	18.60	1.37	72.50	62.51	456.05	1.23	380.41	400.51	2.74	5.47	0.00	72.77	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
19	Khovd	361.32	43.62	117.50	116.72	12.98	545.94	0.39	355.74	37.39	13.50	21.94	309.78	11.55	1.17	14.28	0.00	82.44	154.63	301.21	0.39	177.09	454.80	4.02	7.27	0.65	81.01	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
20	Khuvsgul	430.19	31.19	170.40	161.99	9.18	328.66	9.88	247.41	10.66	12.73	1.99	277.21	12.82	0.00	18.36	0.43	57.26	49.81	335.51	0.61	283.88	368.60	0.35	3.72	0.00	64.28	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
21	Khentii	277.36	28.55	111.04	63.90	17.37	541.58	61.18	271.17	7.70	7.40	32.33	333.56	5.74	32.03	16.62	0.15	60.88	179.92	228.72	1.51	150.77	310.45	1.66	2.87	0.00	99.86	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
22	Aimag average	382.38	48.61	138.06	107.05	14.05	379.65	22.52	201.02	20.89	12.02	19.08	292.16	9.86	15.40	23.13	0.58	58.41	94.87	345.53	1.28	248.35	349.10	5.33	4.73	0.08	82.19	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
23	Ulaanbaatar	347.72	26.91	131.33	95.24	17.97	384.65	4.25	137.54	22.58	10.52	37.26	357.47	14.69	44.87	41.97	2.12	64.66	102.32	262.84	5.36	148.07	427.14	19.84	21.43	2.22	130.36	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
24	Country average	366.64	38.75	135.00	101.68	15.83	372.84	14.22	172.18	21.66	11.34	27.34	321.83	12.05	28.79	31.69	1.28	61.25	98.25	307.96	3.14	202.79	84.55	11.92	12.31	1.05	104.07	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			

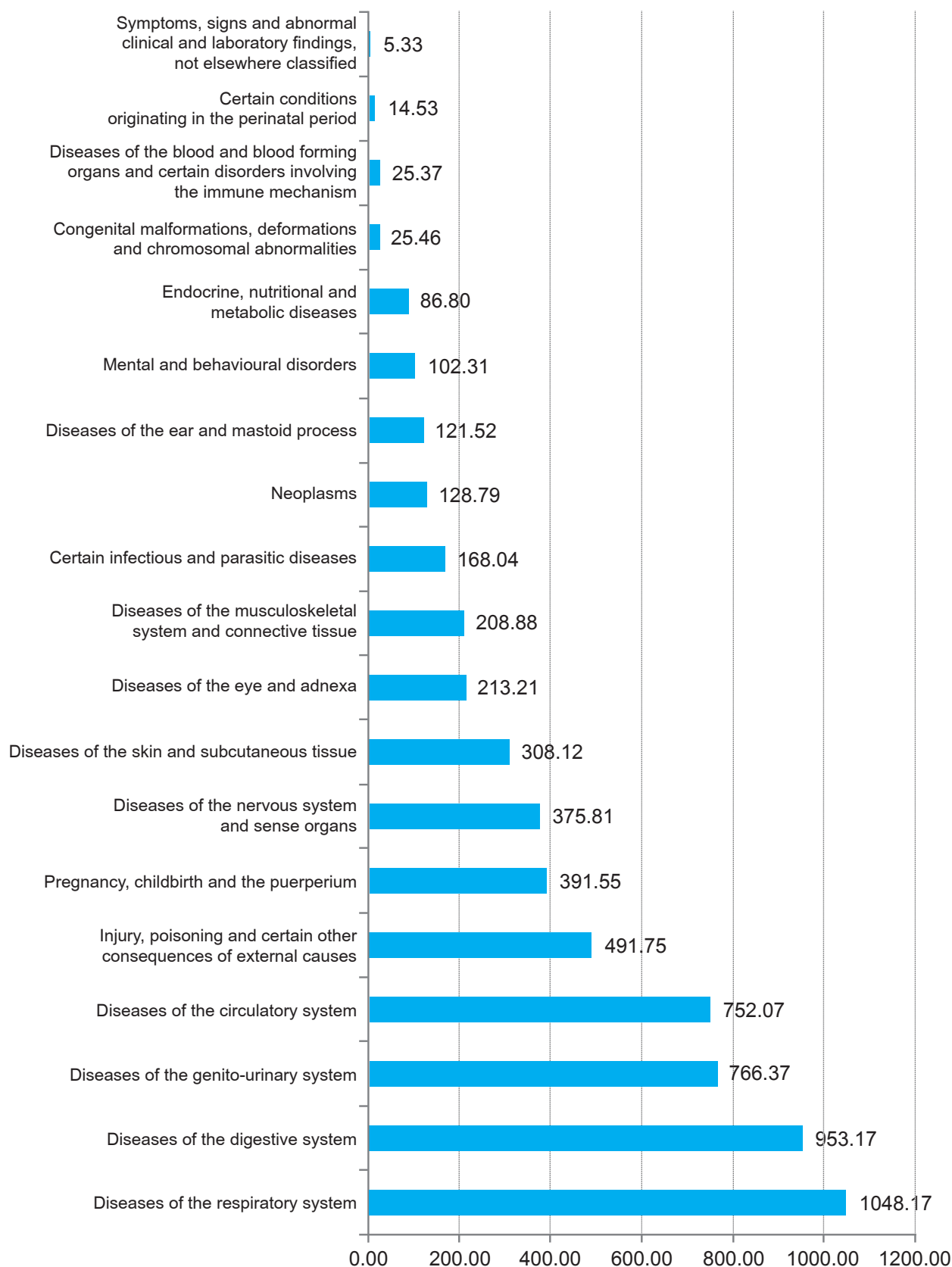
Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2011

№	Aimags and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases						out of them						out of them						out of them						out of them			
			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	
	A	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		
1	Arkhangai	7500.0	127.4	7.0	62.6	2.5	10.9	4.9	7.8	12.2	6.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	37.8	105.5	22.4	166.4	536.5	226.1	226.4	1262.0	184.2	598.0	285.2	38.6		
2	Bayan-Ulgii	4459.4	53.0	4.6	24.5	0.0	1.9	19.0	2.8	11.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	64.6	35.6	5.4	41.8	160.0	57.5	56.9	654.3	50.4	421.7	49.7	18.0		
3	Bayankhongor	9872.4	272.0	4.7	88.8	4.1	21.6	31.5	52.2	20.1	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	20.4	100.3	2.9	130.2	598.7	623.1	319.4	1346.0	194.8	625.2	218.4	20.4		
4	Bulgan	4318.8	207.4	7.2	90.5	0.6	5.9	16.5	66.6	20.0	9.1	0.6	3.5	1.7	0.7	0.2	9.3	42.3	19.1	25.8	305.9	55.1	51.4	743.7	82.5	276.6	219.8	19.3		
5	Govii-Altai	7480.1	125.0	3.9	59.5	1.1	8.1	33.2	4.5	47.5	14.3	2.6	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	41.3	46.4	20.1	196.6	572.5	206.4	194.3	1062.9	137.8	500.9	299.1	18.0		
6	Govisumber	12232.4	213.4	13.2	75.8	0.0	32.4	50.0	19.9	24.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.7	0.0	12.5	63.3	35.3	69.9	435.6	445.9	320.1	1813.7	303.1	866.8	454.7	22.8		
7	Darkhan-Uul	7178.6	153.9	22.4	49.5	0.8	15.1	14.8	7.1	68.1	13.5	2.4	7.2	3.8	10.3	4.1	36.2	90.1	52.3	203.2	263.6	432.0	206.9	833.3	90.3	400.1	147.9	31.3		
8	Dornogovi	6131.2	209.3	16.3	58.6	0.8	20.2	49.7	27.0	18.8	4.0	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	11.6	39.3	17.5	36.8	350.1	98.6	82.1	764.1	102.0	313.8	201.4	10.1		
9	Dornod	7306.1	332.8	20.6	146.0	4.4	25.9	71.4	29.0	35.3	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.8	49.7	12.7	172.7	276.0	338.4	219.1	574.4	91.3	197.6	153.3	8.6		
10	Dundgovi	5200.0	171.3	5.5	91.0	0.0	6.0	14.4	21.2	19.9	9.2	0.5	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	16.5	44.7	17.8	58.3	293.8	108.0	94.2	793.4	123.5	300.3	227.3	11.0		
11	Zavkhan	4592.0	143.1	7.6	59.7	3.2	6.5	19.8	17.0	19.4	8.6	1.2	4.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	27.5	31.5	12.5	45.2	318.1	29.0	35.0	716.6	47.2	283.7	277.5	14.7		
12	Orkhon	4358.2	147.9	10.1	66.9	0.0	12.4	4.3	6.0	13.7	3.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	16.4	45.2	20.7	89.5	121.4	153.1	37.4	619.5	54.9	299.3	190.9	12.2		
13	Uvurkhangai	7051.8	128.7	7.3	70.6	0.0	13.5	7.8	4.3	52.2	5.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	31.7	70.3	10.5	55.8	431.8	262.4	150.9	1016.5	252.5	470.9	159.4	18.0		
14	Umnugovi	7143.1	166.7	3.2	41.6	0.0	10.1	4.5	3.4	21.9	3.0	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	17.1	50.6	21.0	90.9	401.5	211.8	296.0	812.0	138.9	382.2	141.6	12.3		
15	Sukhbaatar	4889.7	155.8	19.2	31.0	5.0	15.3	29.8	15.9	35.1	11.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	34.9	33.7	10.7	77.9	323.6	61.2	60.9	553.9	49.2	259.9	80.6	7.4		
16	Selenge	5326.1	115.2	25.1	41.2	0.3	12.0	19.1	12.3	6.8	3.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	11.8	79.0	56.5	86.2	341.5	238.8	249.1	679.4	82.0	342.8	147.6	14.7		
17	Tuv	5985.9	116.6	10.4	51.9	7.0	9.9	4.3	7.4	42.5	9.5	0.6	3.5	2.0	2.0	0.4	7.8	67.1	13.6	24.4	599.4	325.4	83.2	914.5	163.9	312.1	201.9	20.5		
18	Uvs	6420.5	167.3	7.8	111.5	1.6	6.6	15.3	3.1	30.4	12.3	4.1	4.0	1.1	1.2	0.1	39.1	77.3	19.0	78.8	298.2	133.9	194.1	903.2	237.6	340.7	222.3	15.7		
19	Khovd	7008.4	114.0	5.5	62.1	0.0	10.3	10.9	12.2	15.3	3.8	0.9	3.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	26.2	103.9	29.3	71.9	507.9	316.8	264.9	916.6	135.2	368.9	259.9	21.9		
20	Khuvsugul	4499.3	150.3	9.1	62.2	0.3	12.6	32.1	11.9	20.4	8.7	1.0	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.2	28.2	42.8	9.2	36.0	281.2	165.5	74.6	707.0	52.8	313.9	252.5	11.9		
21	Khentii	6646.0	193.8	23.1	58.9	14.4	17.5	25.8	23.1	8.8	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	12.8	29.8	9.7	47.7	350.8	241.9	232.9	662.0	61.5	360.8	124.6	21.1		
22	Aimag average	6217.2	158.3	11.3	65.1	2.1	12.4	20.8	15.2	26.3	6.9	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	26.7	61.6	20.0	86.8	364.0	227.7	159.5	839.7	119.4	378.6	193.8	17.9		
23	Ulaanbaatar	6151.2	179.7	17.9	37.7	0.5	18.8	15.8	13.3	251.9	21.3	8.3	30.7	11.4	22.9	21.3	23.8	117.0	56.7	120.9	390.1	195.8	75.9	646.9	57.1	231.4	160.5	19.2		
24	Country average	6187.2	168.0	14.3	52.7	1.4	15.3	18.5	14.4	128.8	13.4	4.3	15.2	5.8	11.1	9.9	25.4	86.8	36.7	102.3	375.8	213.2	121.5	752.1	91.1	311.8	178.7	18.5		

Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2011 /continue/

№	Aimag and city	Diseases of the respiratory system					out of them					Diseases of the digestive system				out of them				Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
		Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48								
	A	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48							
1	Arkhangai	1309.51	289.73	293.63	40.97	11.01	12.79	1495.16	37.18	0.00	115.80	1.30	164.58	177.01	1123.03	0.00	915.59	365.74	1.30	15.75	0.00	147.65							
2	Bayan-Ulgii	914.13	211.92	268.88	17.18	10.51	61.15	652.59	28.26	23.96	16.73	0.57	106.58	222.65	867.67	2.49	583.53	387.78	0.00	20.57	0.34	151.79							
3	Bayankhongor	1330.79	72.48	290.18	54.42	24.60	16.62	2077.69	31.14	41.47	41.73	1.83	452.40	321.05	1515.52	6.41	846.98	422.18	10.86	40.16	0.13	271.47							
4	Bulgan	878.89	14.84	253.76	64.00	15.03	19.85	536.09	16.14	35.62	28.57	1.11	132.82	139.87	744.77	3.34	494.17	262.48	5.75	4.27	0.37	152.66							
5	Govi-Altai	1222.33	420.02	190.58	78.11	26.66	51.07	1407.09	66.28	9.76	43.56	0.38	201.28	189.45	1215.76	0.00	786.35	475.22	25.91	15.40	0.00	234.70							
6	Govisumber	2758.44	1259.66	664.41	69.16	55.92	256.79	1832.83	83.88	0.00	74.31	0.74	1121.33	325.95	1673.90	6.62	1181.66	521.67	3.68	5.89	0.00	590.10							
7	Darkhan-Uul	1373.00	480.01	303.84	71.75	30.27	49.02	1279.05	12.78	0.00	60.33	3.56	428.06	147.16	842.82	1.26	508.08	364.90	1.78	3.98	0.00	450.58							
8	Dornogovi	1302.30	271.61	393.90	46.36	26.04	70.72	873.80	11.42	65.17	37.63	0.50	339.48	326.54	886.06	2.69	477.72	386.00	22.17	7.22	0.00	376.93							
9	Dornod	1486.06	329.98	241.83	23.47	22.18	56.09	1900.61	22.32	40.07	40.64	0.00	282.90	206.92	629.05	0.29	403.25	388.08	2.72	11.02	6.73	360.75							
10	Dundgovi	920.29	221.83	265.78	3.92	38.98	47.61	906.95	10.20	25.37	34.79	0.52	153.29	222.88	915.84	1.05	679.89	324.38	0.78	18.57	0.00	136.81							
11	Zavkhan	939.10	3.40	194.77	29.17	16.67	22.07	625.81	39.82	9.26	27.16	1.39	107.26	167.76	916.88	2.31	757.15	325.95	6.79	6.33	0.00	130.72							
12	Orkhon	791.95	214.98	110.72	14.25	21.05	98.77	697.67	20.50	38.15	45.71	2.52	284.92	154.68	538.38	0.55	423.27	370.76	13.26	15.79	0.00	246.77							
13	Uvurkhangai	1226.94	198.93	288.17	43.54	18.17	105.04	1297.72	28.04	68.91	31.30	0.69	369.52	197.45	1064.04	3.36	601.13	331.91	11.55	41.56	3.65	307.13							
14	Umnugovi	2157.61	819.72	273.56	27.04	24.32	54.39	970.58	17.60	25.44	15.20	1.76	258.20	264.12	670.78	3.52	418.18	340.75	9.60	5.60	0.00	397.38							
15	Sukhbaatar	995.70	87.01	270.73	242.82	17.25	27.71	844.54	6.01	56.20	27.13	0.19	286.23	160.46	615.67	1.55	393.20	397.85	5.62	14.92	0.00	231.77							
16	Selenge	1175.55	274.36	274.96	129.47	18.47	32.06	701.11	16.54	0.00	31.66	0.51	159.40	154.53	766.15	2.33	498.49	275.37	0.51	1.52	0.00	284.10							
17	Tuv	885.48	15.19	301.55	27.12	18.82	74.10	1278.20	9.47	79.24	41.14	1.52	220.08	176.25	860.47	2.57	403.70	180.23	5.03	15.19	0.00	183.97							
18	Uvs	1442.70	91.10	379.18	46.37	23.12	27.63	968.05	10.94	30.91	26.67	1.37	312.15	141.44	1016.74	1.50	804.86	422.67	2.87	8.48	10.94	172.22							
19	Khovd	1415.55	15.84	543.73	110.62	36.09	84.78	874.67	17.27	2.21	22.85	0.65	240.32	457.92	1032.16	0.91	489.20	458.95	4.02	21.29	0.65	165.41							
20	Khuvsgul	870.08	124.92	392.94	68.87	19.32	9.79	667.03	20.36	0.00	27.98	0.61	115.47	90.79	682.97	0.87	559.01	372.67	0.35	8.06	0.52	185.38							
21	Khentii	1717.20	374.50	426.77	19.03	19.64	68.59	1231.66	21.75	45.02	22.36	0.60	290.20	327.52	683.44	3.32	395.95	317.55	1.66	5.29	0.00	290.96							
22	Aimag average	1219.74	232.63	304.00	57.29	21.63	52.15	1070.82	22.67	28.36	38.14	1.14	254.80	207.54	884.12	2.05	575.66	358.16	6.08	14.34	1.19	249.86							
23	Ulaanbaatar	842.07	45.31	197.29	34.48	16.13	104.41	811.84	74.33	55.83	62.97	2.53	372.18	210.50	624.91	7.11	239.54	431.66	24.67	38.81	10.30	782.33							
24	Country average	1048.17	147.53	255.52	46.93	19.13	75.89	953.17	46.14	40.84	49.42	1.77	308.12	208.88	766.37	4.35	422.97	391.55	14.53	25.46	5.33	491.75							

Outpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011

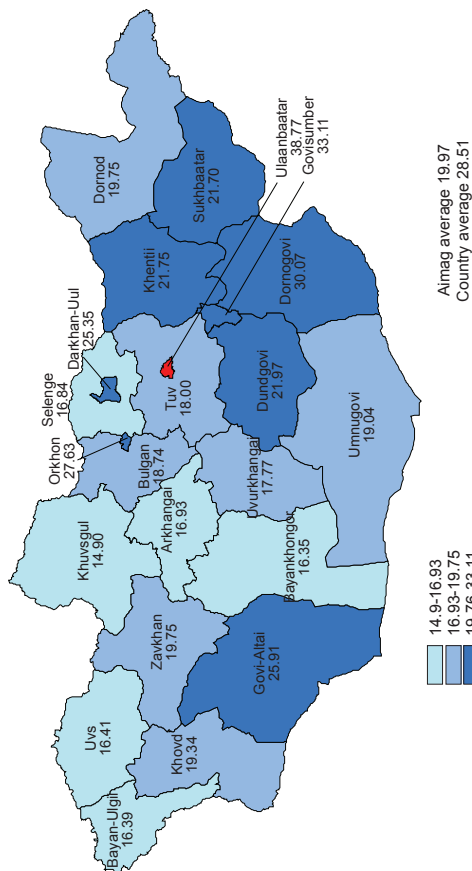


Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011

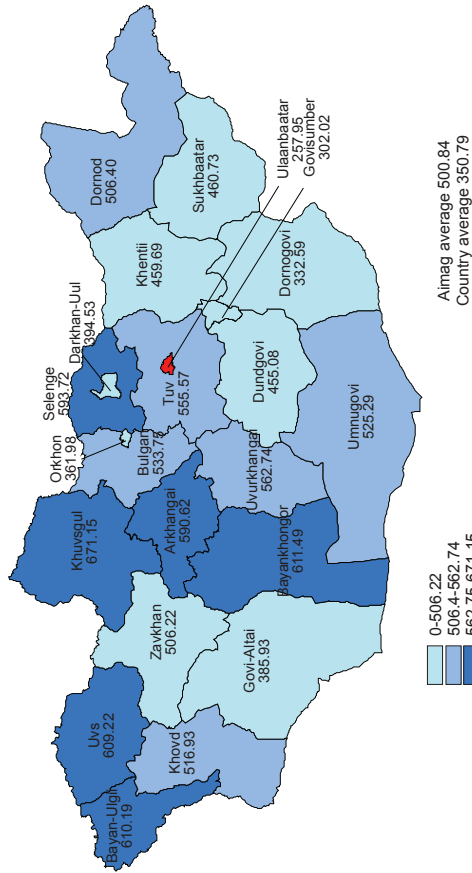


HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

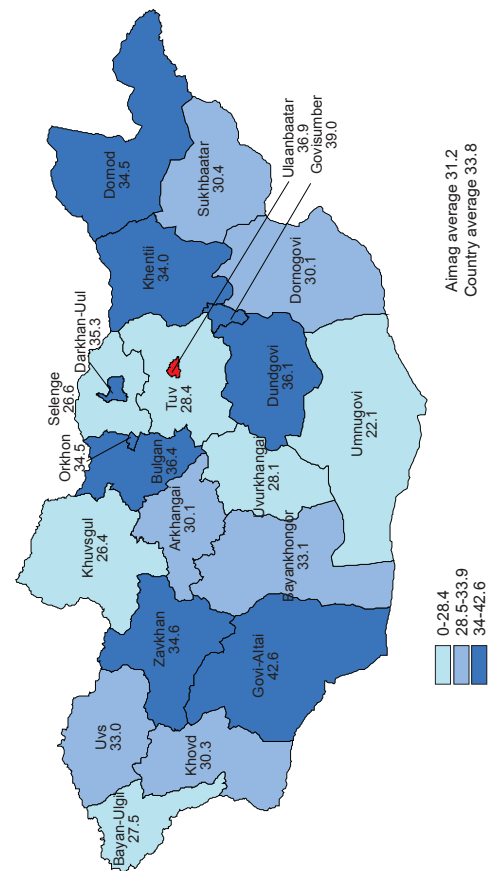
Physicians per 10 000 population



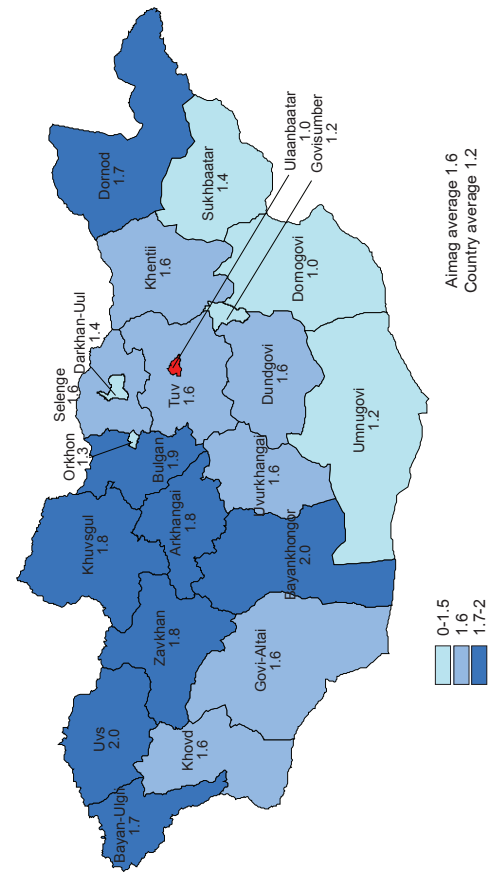
Number of persons per physician



Nurses per 10 000 population



Doctors nurses ratio



Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births

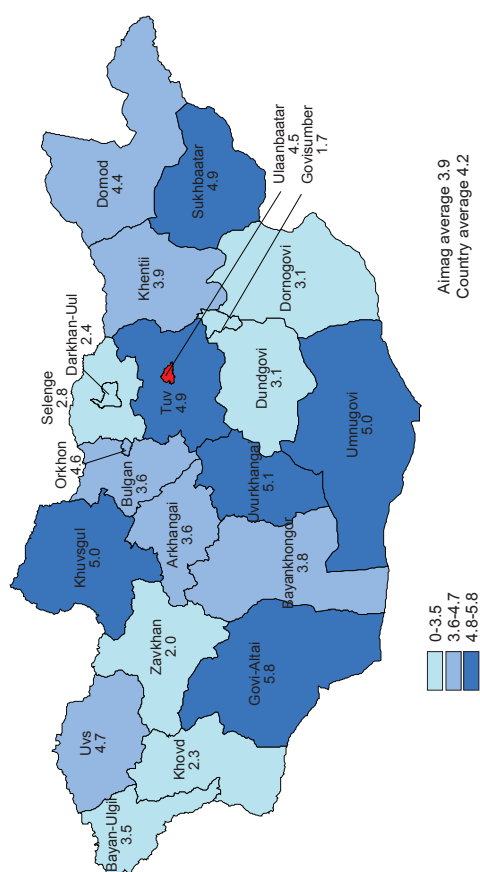


Maternal mortality per 100 000 population

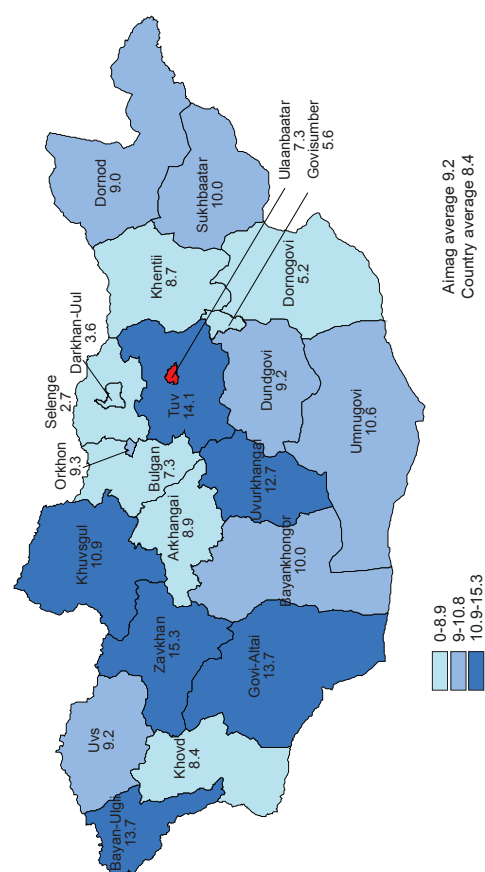


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

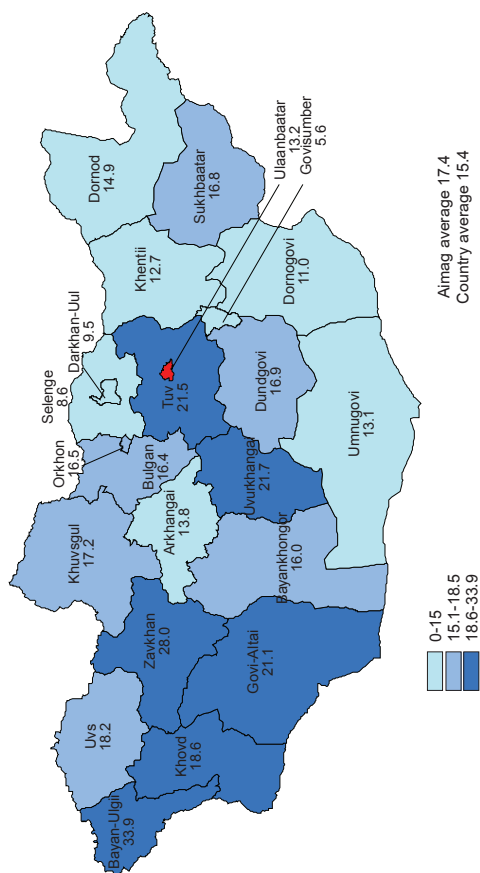
Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g at birth



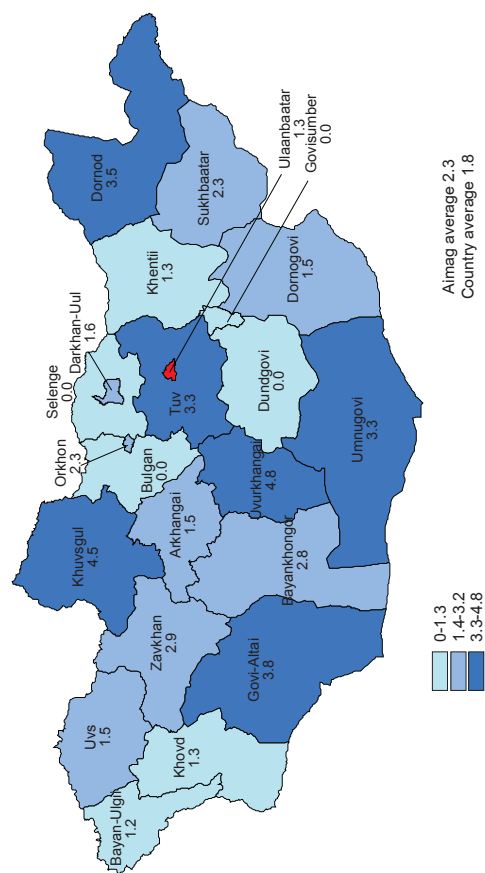
Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/



Perinatal mortality rate /per 1000 births/

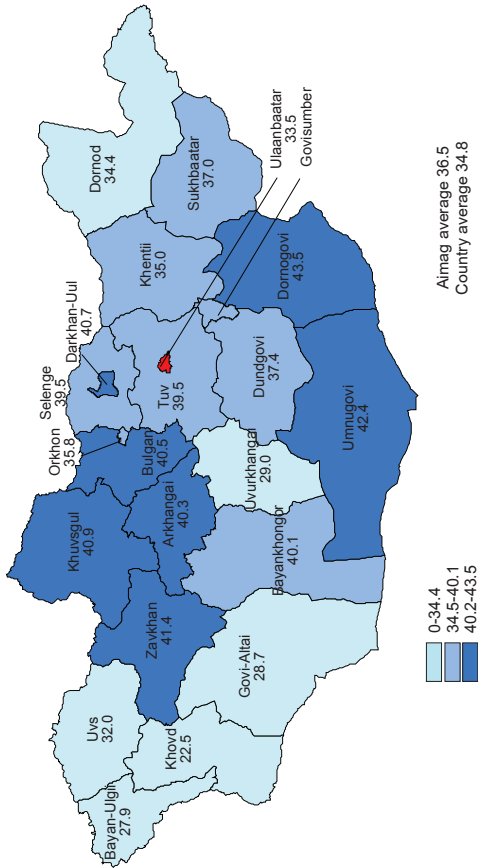


Post neonatal mortality rate
/per 1000 live births/

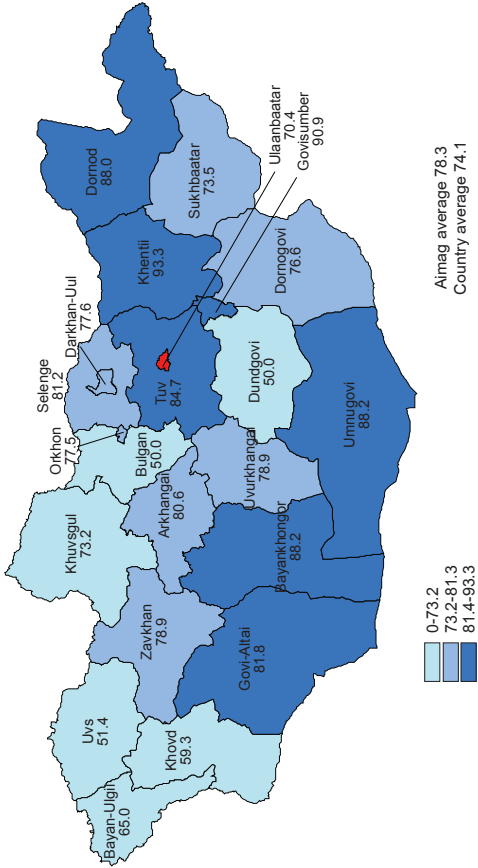


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

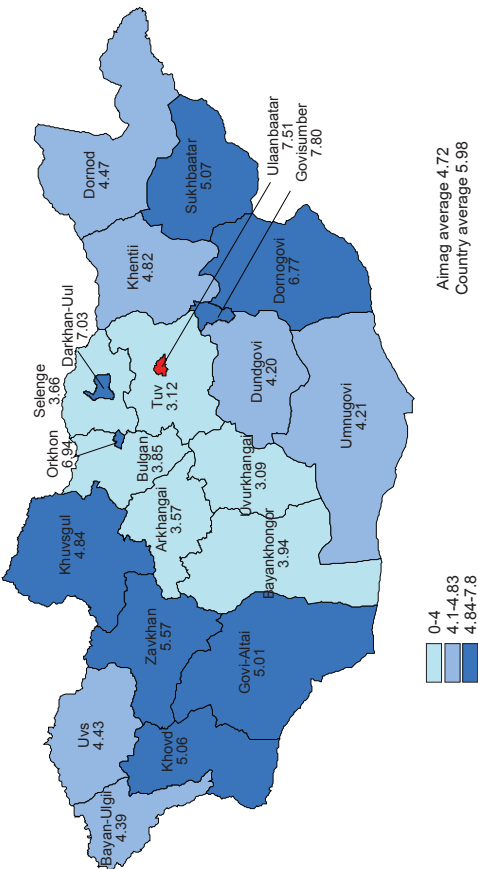
Percentage of preventive medical check-up



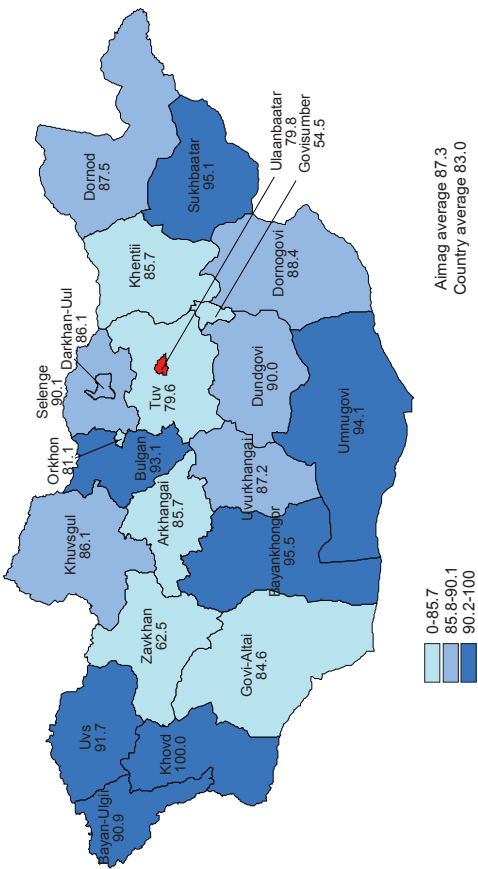
Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS



Average outpatient visits per person per year

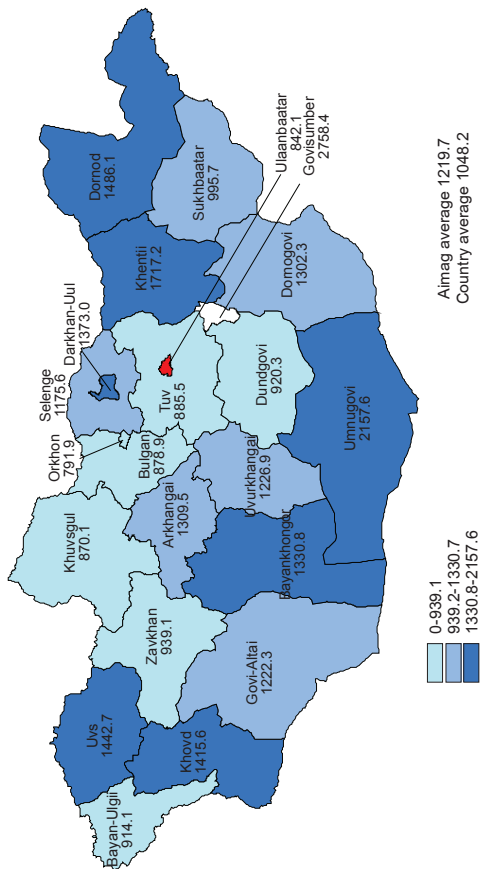


Percentage of TB cases cured under DOTS

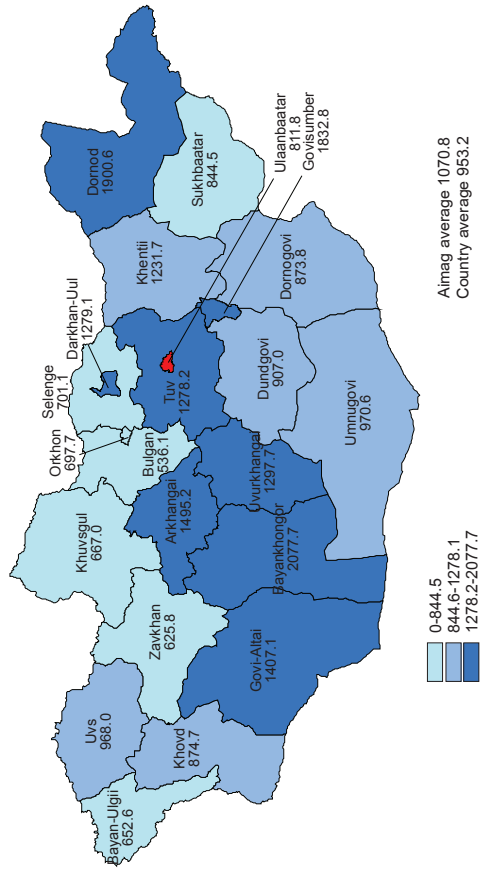


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

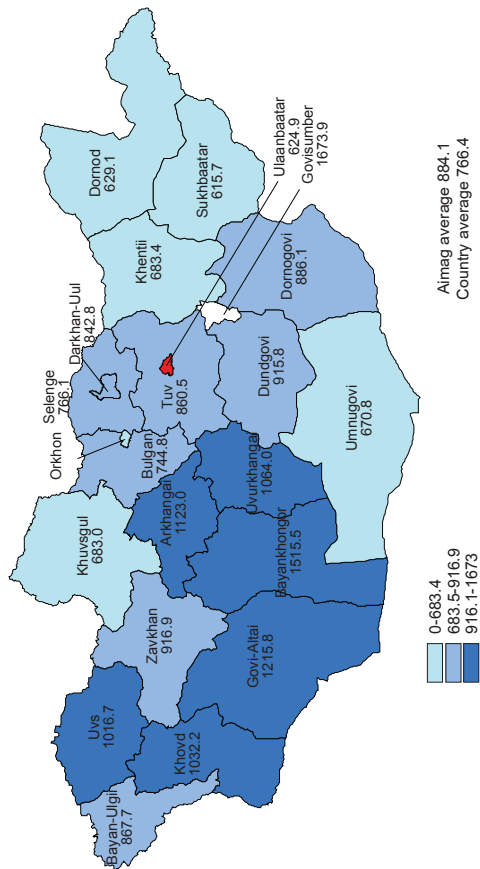
Diseases of the respiratory system



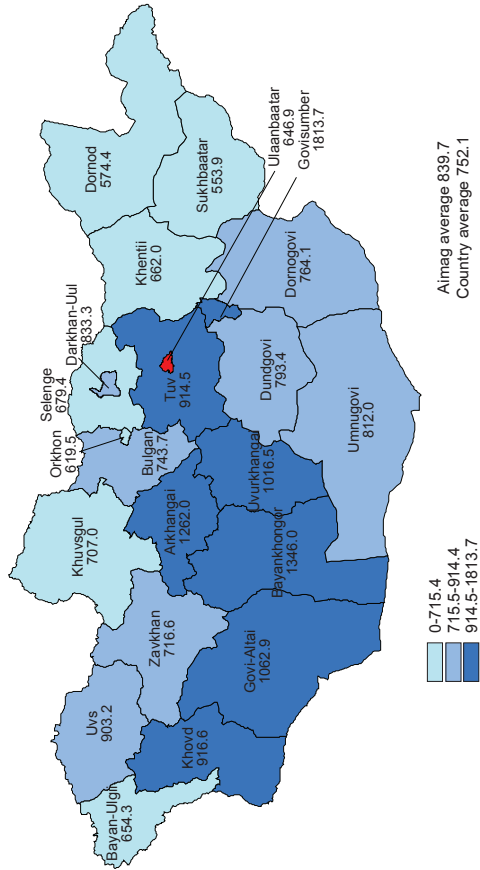
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

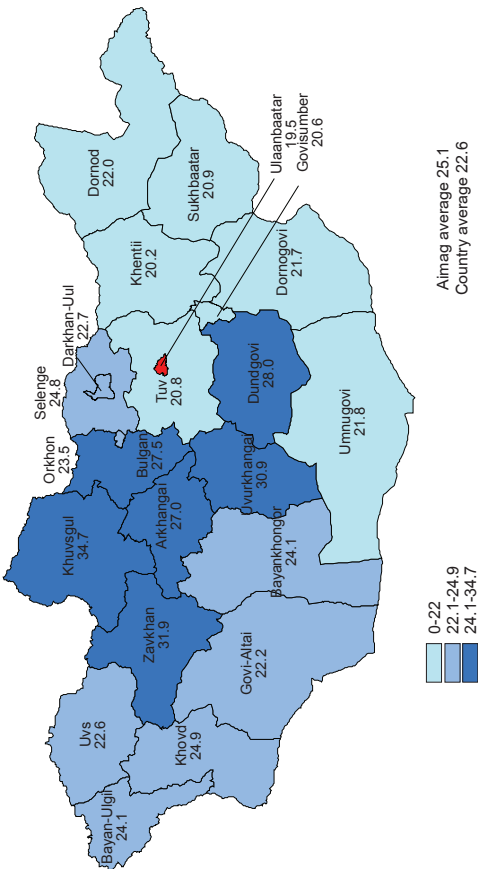


Diseases of the circulatory system

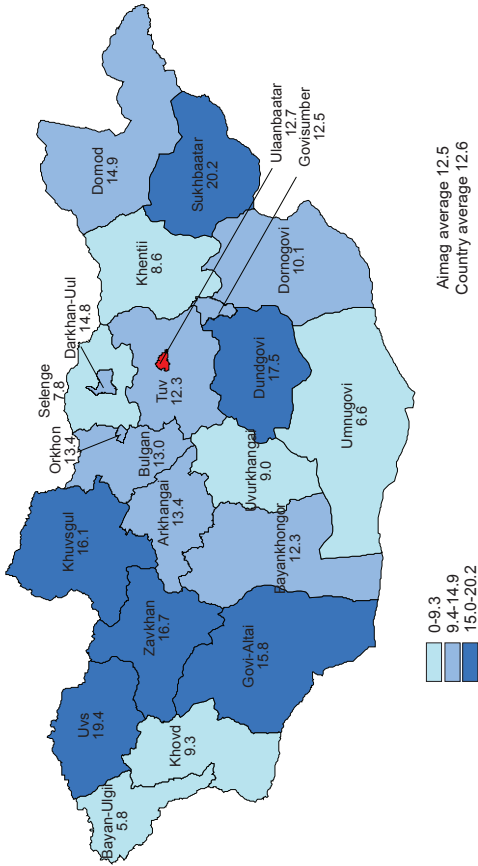


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

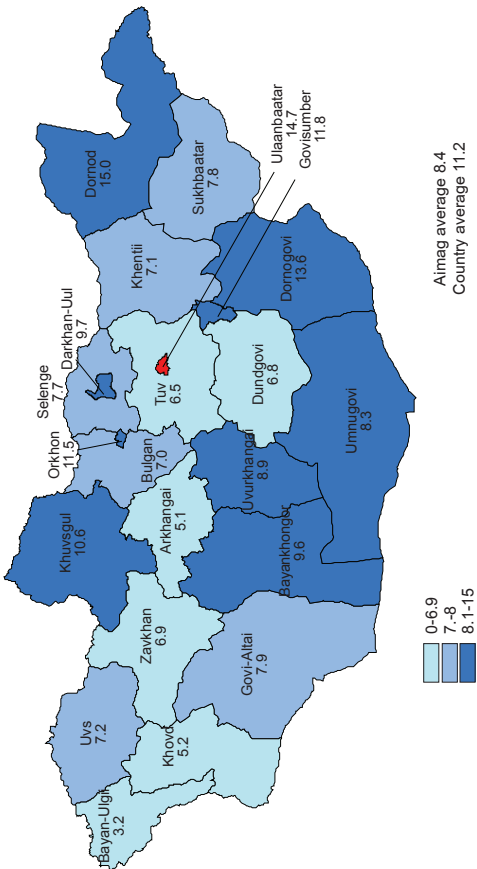
Deaths of the circulatory system



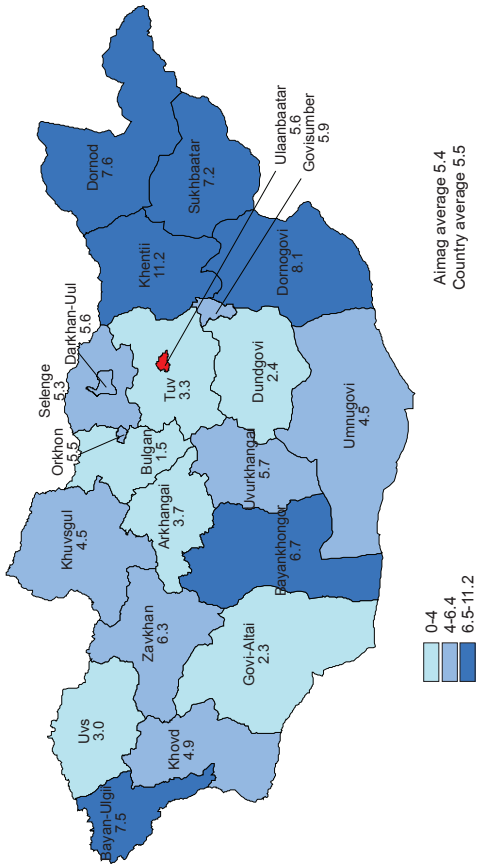
Deaths of the Neoplasm



Deaths Injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

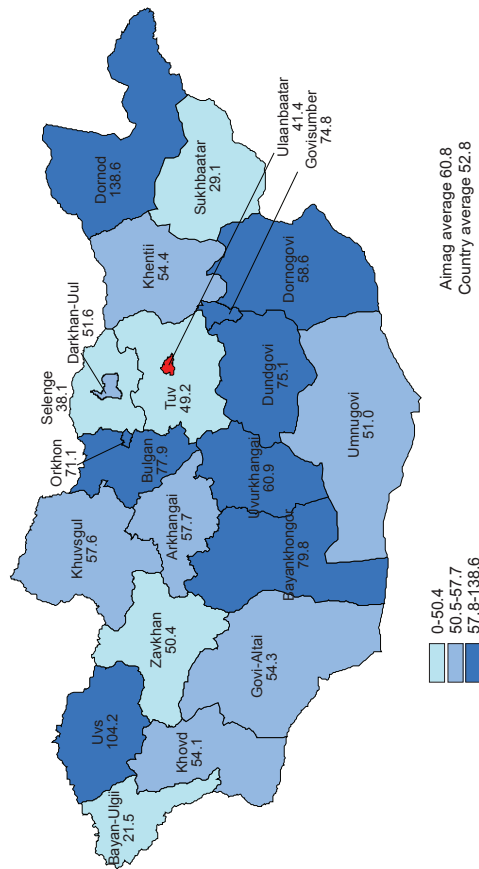


Deaths of the digestive system

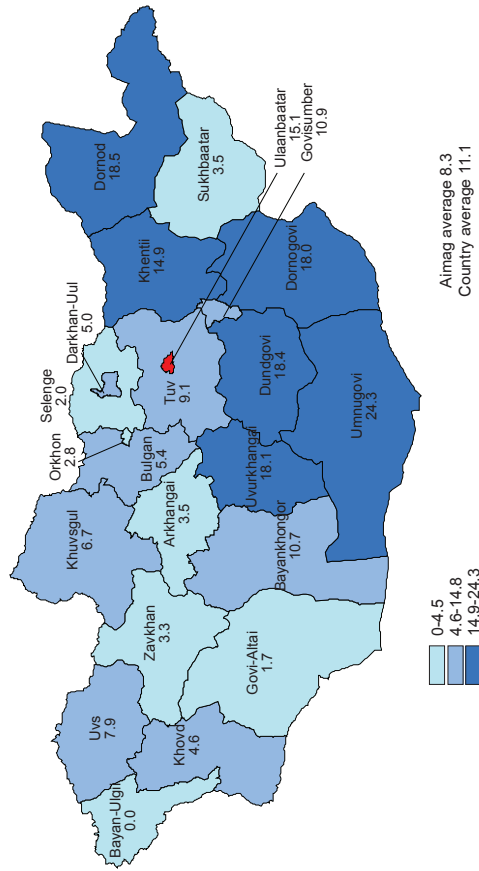


SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

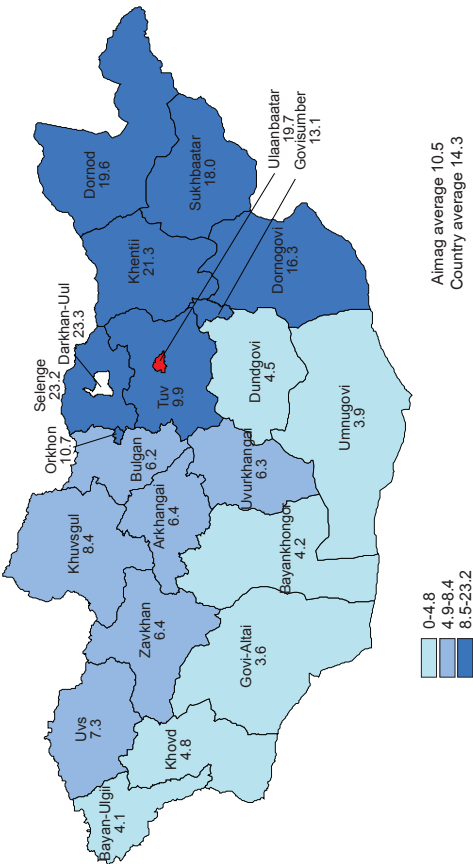
Incidence of Viral hepatitis



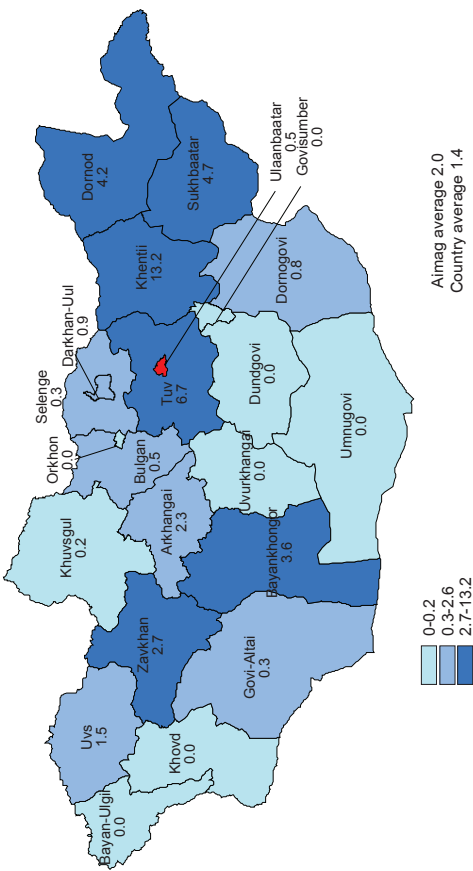
Incidence of Varicella



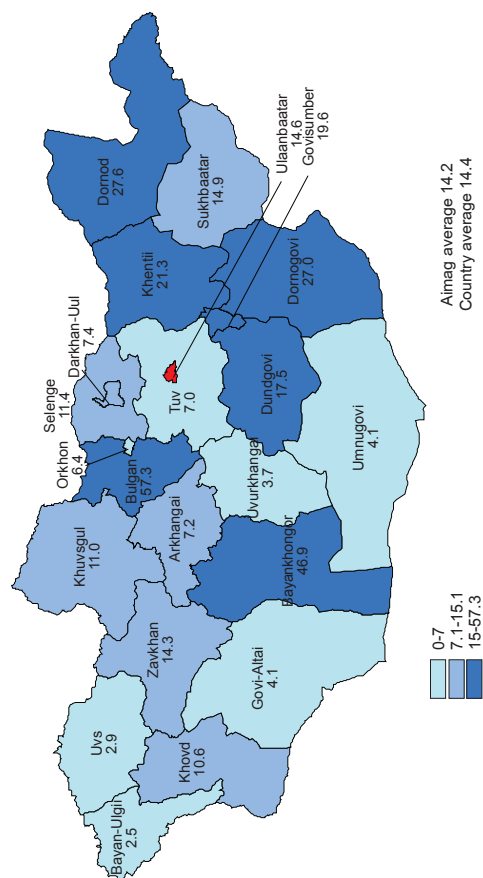
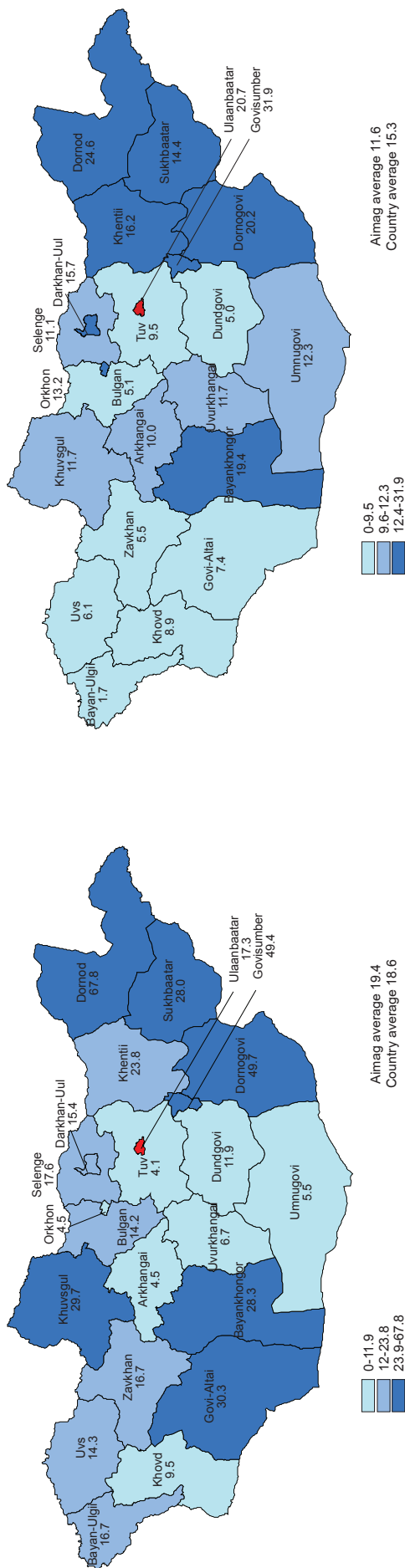
Incidence of Tuberculosis



Incidence of Brucellosis

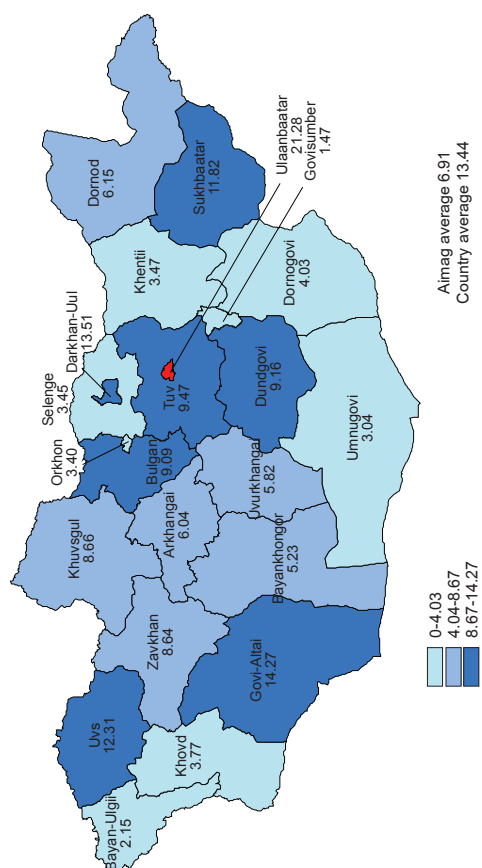


Incidence of Syphilis

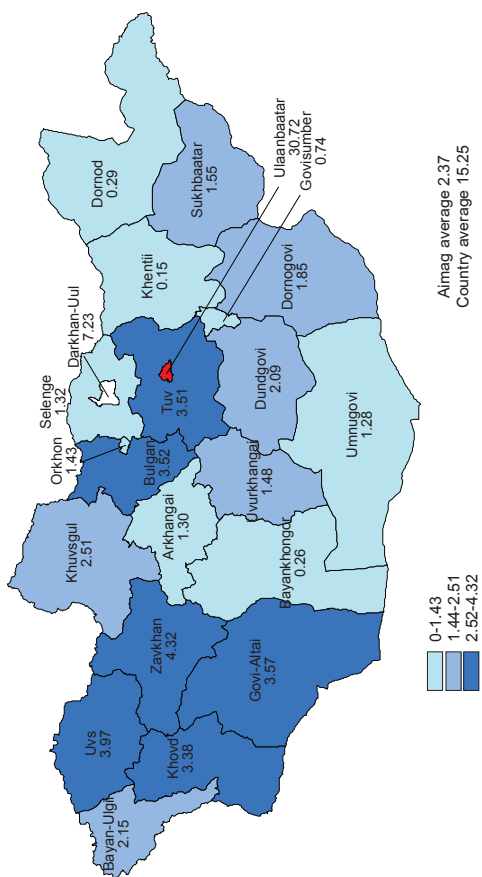


INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

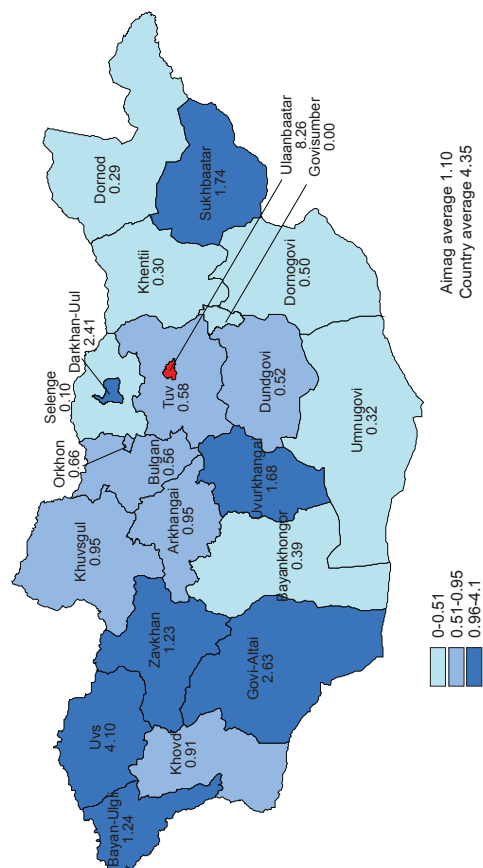
Incidence of Liver cancer



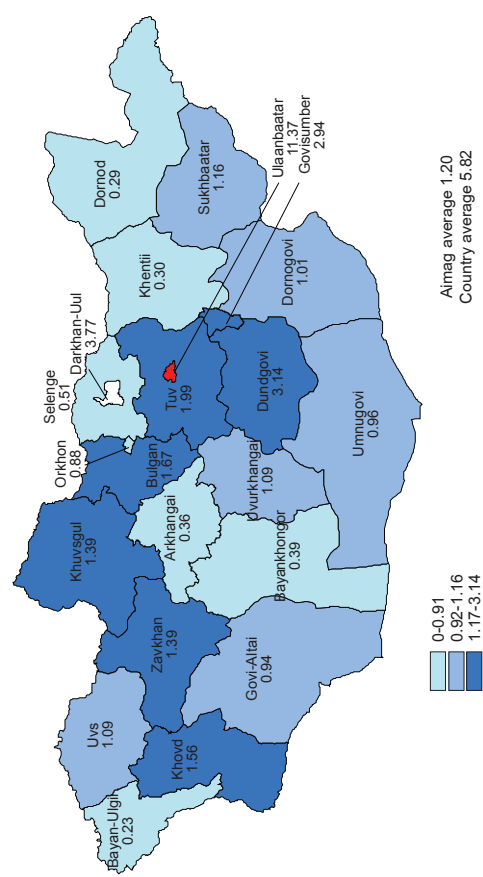
Incidence of Stomach cancer



Incidence of Oesophagus cancer

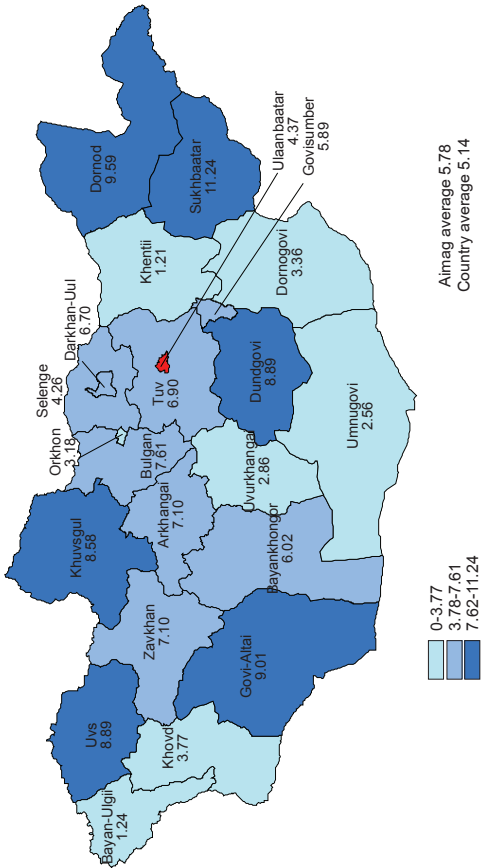


Incidence of Lung cancer

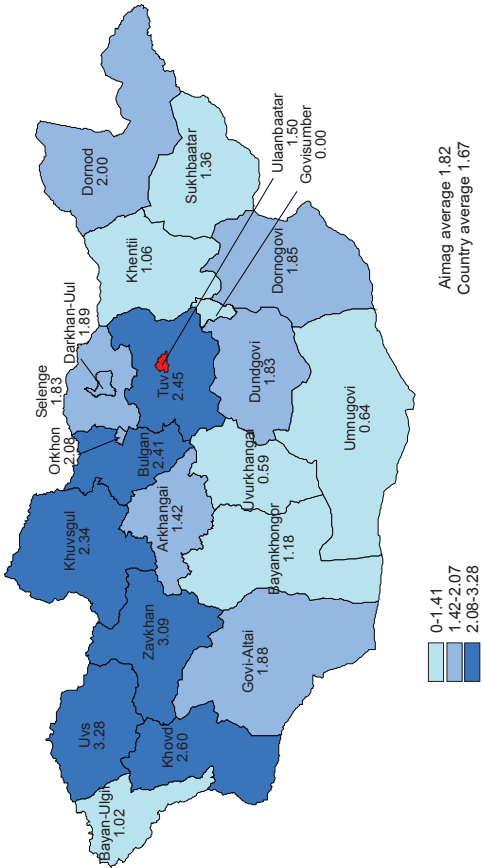


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

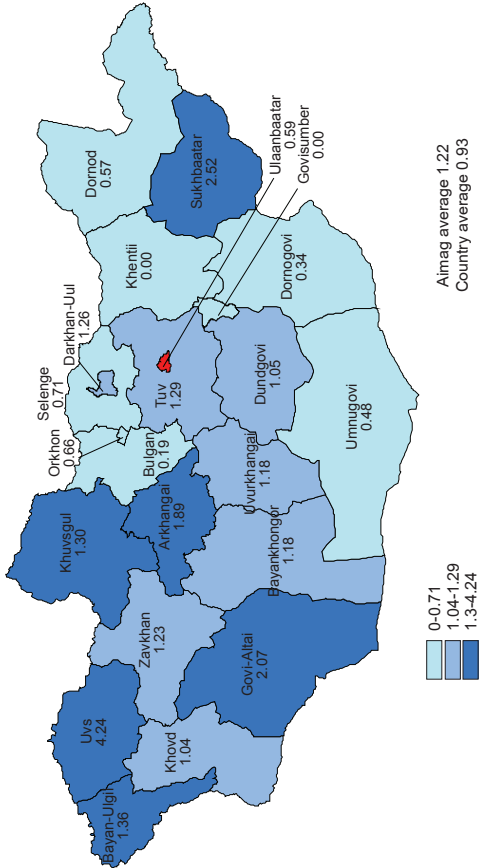
Deaths of Liver cancer



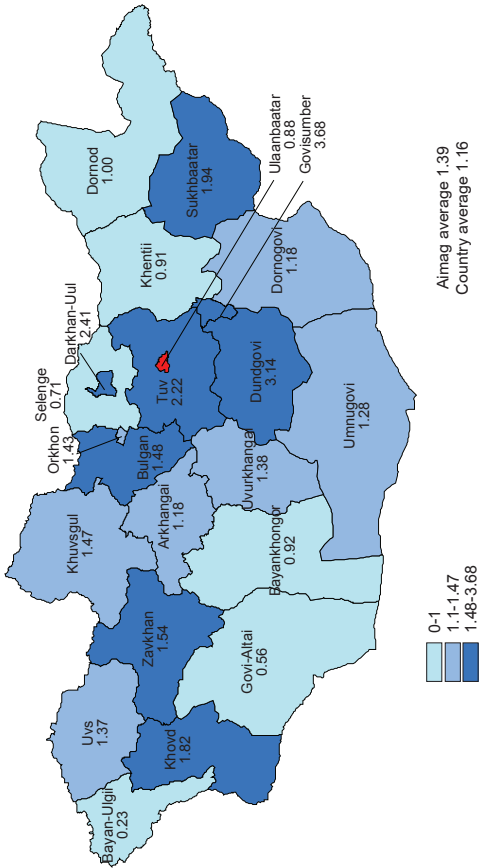
Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer



NOTE