CENTER FOR HEALTH
DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH INDICATORS

2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	5
List of tables	6-7
List of figures	8-9
List of acronyms	10
Bibliography	11
Abstract	12
Chapter 1. Population of Mongolia	**13-18**
1.1. Population of Mongolia	13
1.2. Selected demographic indicators	14-15
1.3. Life expectancy at birth	15-18
Chapter 2. Health Goals of the Millennium Development	**19-23**
Chapter 3. Maternal and Child Health	**24-40**
3.1. Maternal health	24
3.2. Pregnancy control and antenatal care services	24-26
3.3. Labor and birth medical care services	27-28
3.4. Post-delivery health care services	29-31
3.5. Maternal mortality	32-33
3.6. Child health	34-36
3.7. Infant and under five children mortality rate	37-38
3.8. Abortions	39
3.9. Use of modern methods of contraception	40
Chapter 4. Medical care services	**41-51**
4.1. Health care services of Family health centers	41-42
4.2. Medical care services of soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals	43-44
4.3. General hospitals and public health centers medical care services	45-46
4.4. Medical care services of regional diagnostic and treatment centers	47-48
4.5. Medical care services of central hospitals and specialized centers	49-50
4.6. Medical care services of private hospitals and clinics	51
Chapter 5. Humanresourcein the healthsector	**52-54**
Chapter 6. Communicable diseases	**55-62**
6.1. Total communicable diseases	55
6.2. Intestinal infections	55-56
6.3. Respiratory infections	57-60
6.4. Sexually transmitted infections	61
6.5. Death caused by communicable disease	62

Chapter 7. Non-communicable disease morbidity **63-74**
7.1. Main causes of population morbidity 63-67
7.2. Leading causes of inpatient morbidity 68-69
7.3. Early Screening for Non-communicable diseases 70-71
7.4. Surgical services 72-74

Chapter 8. Population mortality **75-80**
8.1. Mortality caused by diseases of circulatory system 76
8.2. Cancer mortality 77
8.3. Mortality caused by injuries, poisoning and other external factors 78-80

Chapter 9. Issues on the State Drug Registry **81-84**

Chapter 10. National Programms **88-94**

Chapter 11. 2014 health indicators of Mongolia for WPRO, WHO database **95-100**

Chapter 12. Main health indicators for 2014 **101-149**

FOREWORD

Research, planning and statistics department of the Health Development center has been producing annual report which contains health indicators calculated according to the international methodology using official health statistics and corresponding interpretations.

This report presents health indicators of Mongolian Millennium Development Goals, main health indicators by types of health care services and leading causes of population morbidity and mortality by region and as well as criterias of health progamms implemented in nation wide.

To provide a good accessibility and clarification of the volume for readers, some calculation methods of the basic parameters and a glossary of terms are included in prior to each chapter. In this volume, up to date Health Information database from Mongolian in the Bulletin of the WHO Western Pacific Region, a revised figure of human resources for the health sector, and total of 46 tables, 63 figures and 50 additional geographical representations are included.

The average life expactancy at birth in Mongolia increased and reached to 69.57 years and currently it is 75.49 years for women and 65.91 years for men.

According to the international standard above 31 percent of the population with an age under 15 considered as young populated country and in our country this indicator is 28 percent.

The Ministry of Health announced the year of 2014 as the year of Maternal and Infant Health and infant mortality ratio reduced to 48 per 1000 live births, and maternal mortality rate reduced to 30.6 per 100 000 live birth which is the lowest level throughout the year.

We strongly believe that “Health Indicators 2014” could provide support for policy makers, decision makers and all other users on making evidence-based decisions.

DIRECTOR  CH. BAT-ERDENE

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.2.1.	Demographic indicators by selected years
Table 1.3.1.	Population life expectancy, list of the first ten countries
Table 1.3.2.	Average life expectancy by regions and sex, 2014
Table 2.1.	Infant and under-five mortality /per 1000 live births/ by selected years
Table 2.2.	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births), by selected years
Table 2.3.	HIV prevalence among pregnant women and youth aged 15-24, by percentage
Table 2.4.	Prevalence and death rate of Tuberculosis (per 100000 population), by selected years
Table 3.3.1.	Percent age of C-section by regions, 2014
Table 3.3.2.	Number of births, by type of health facility, 2014
Table 3.3.3.	Age specific fertility rate, 2014
Table 3.5.1.	Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births by age groups, 2014
Table 3.6.1.	Data on new borns by region, 2014
Table 3.6.2.	Neonatal morbidity rate, 2014
Table 3.6.3.	Diseases among children under-five by percentage (urban, rural), 2014
Table 3.6.4.	The Five leading causes of morbidity among children and adole scents, by age group /per 10000 population/, 2014
Table 3.7.1.	Infant and under-five deaths by age and sex, 2014
Table 3.7.2.	Diseases among infants and children under 5 by percentage /urban, rural/ 2014
Table 3.8.1.	Abortions by type of health facility, 2014
Table 3.9.1.	Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2014
Table 4.1.	Number of Health facilities by level of care, 2014
Table 4.1.1.	Some indicators of FHCs services, 2014
Table 4.2.1.	Average number of physicians per SHC and inter-soum hospitals compared to SPS, 2014
Table 4.2.2.	Some indicators on accessibility and qualtiy of health care and services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, 2012 and 2014
Table 4.3.1.	Selected indicators for aimag and district general hospitals medical services, 2012-2014
Table 4.4.1.	Selected indicators for RDTCs services, 2011-2014
Table 4.4.2.	Selected indicators for RDTCs medical services, 2014
Table 4.4.3.	Some human resource indicators of RDTCs, 2014
Table 4.5.1.	Some accessibility and Quality indicators of medical care and services in central hospital and specialized centers, 2011-2014
Table 4.5.2.	Selected output indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2014
Table 4.6.1.	Selected indicators for health care and services of private hospitals and clinics, 2014
Table 4.6.2.	Bed capacity of private hospitals, 2014

Table 6.2.1. Number of cases of intestinal infections per 10000 population, 2013-2014
Table 6.2.2.1. Viral hepatitis, per 10000 population by aimags higher than country average 2012-2014
Table 6.3.1. Number of registered cases of respiratory infections per10000 population, 2013-2014
Table 6.3.1.1. Tuberculosis per 10’000 population by aimags higher than country average, 2012-2014
Table 6.4.1. Number of cases of STI’s per 10000 population, 2013-2014
Table 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2014
Table 7.2.1. Five leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity, by age and sex, 2014
Table 7.2.2. Inpatient Morbidity, by percentage, 2005-2014
Table 7.3.1. Number of people covered by early screening, by aimags, 2014
Table 7.3.2. Screening of cervix and breast cancer
Table 7.4.1. Number of surgeries performed in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2014
Table 7.4.2. Types of surgeries performed, 2014
Table 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality, 2014
Table 8.1.1. Cause-specific cardiovascular disease mortality rate by age-group per 10000 population
Table 8.3.1. Projected mortality of the world population by 2030, Mortality rate of Mongolia, 2014

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population in 2014, by aimags
Figure 1.1.2. Average population by aimags in 2014
Figure 1.1.3. Population yearly growth rate by selected years
Figure 1.2.1. Total fertility rate by last 5 years
Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by aimags, 2014
Figure 1.3.1. Population pyramid, 2004, 2014
Figure 2.1. Incidence and deaths from HIV infection (1992-2014)
Figure 3.1.1. Maternal mortality per 100000 live births, 2003-2014
Figure 3.2.1. Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia, by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.2.2. Percentage of women under went antenatal check-ups more than 6 times during pregnancy, 2014
Figure 3.3.1. Crude birth rate per 1000 population, by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.3.2. Percentage of Caesarian section among deliveries, by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.3.3. Number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2014
Figure 3.4.1. Percentage of pregnancy, child birth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2014
Figure 3.4.2. Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.4.3. Percentage of failure to progress in labor by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.4.4. Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.5.1. Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.5.2. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, 2014
Figure 3.6.1. Still birth rate per 1000 births, by aimags, 2014
Figure 3.6.2. Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by aimags,2014
Figure 4.1.1. Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs, 2012-2014
Figure 4.2.1. Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2014
Figure 4.2.2. Number of patients and average length of stay of SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2012-2014
Figure 4.3.1. Number of patients and percentage of bed capacity at the aimag and district general hospitals, 2014
Figure 4.5.1. Referral percentage of patients from countyside to central hospitals and specialized centers, 2014
Figure 5.1. Health professionals by age, 2014
Figure 5.2. Physicians and nurses per 10 000 population by regions, 2014
Figure 5.3. Number of physicians, nurses, and other health professionals enrolled in the postgraduate training financed by the Treasury fund, 2014
Figure 6.1.1. Total communicable diseases registered at national level, 2014
Figure 6.2.2.1. Viral hepatitis per 10 000 population, 2004-2014
Figure 6.3.1.1. Tuberculosis incidence and mortality trend, 2004-2014
Figure 6.3.1.2. Percentage TB cases detected under DOTS, 2014
Figure 6.3.2.1. Mumps trend per 10 000 population, 1996-2014

Figure 6.3.2.2. Number of mumps cases by season, 2013, 2014
Figure 6.4.1. The most common STIs per 10 000 population, 2012-2014
Figure 7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population 2004-2014
Figure 7.1.2. Diabetes by sex and regions, 2014
Figure 7.1.3. Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2014
Figure 7.1.4. Chronic diseases of liver and biliary system per 10000 populations, 2014-2015
Figure 7.1.5. Cancer of liver and biliary ducts, per 10000 populations, 2014-2015
Figure 7.4.1. Number of surgeries by aimag, 2014
Figure 7.4.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases by aimags, 2014
Figure 7.4.3. Cholecystectomy by aimags, 2014
Figure 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2014
Figure 8.2.1. Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2014
Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage I-IV diagnosis, 2014
Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population by sex,2014
Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2004-2014
Figure 9.1. Registered drugs by number, 2014
Figure 9.2. Registered drugs by percent, 2014
Figure 9.3. Registered drugs by ATC code, 2014
Figure 9.4. Licensed drugs, by countries, 2014
Figure 9.5. Total registered drugs of domestic manufactures, 2014 year
Figure 9.6. Domestic generic drug
Figure 9.7. National traditional drug , 2014

Function of Blood services

Figure 1. Number of donors newly added, 2010-2014 years
Figure 2. Age composition of blood donated donors, by %, 2010-2014 years
Figure 3. Age group of voluntery non-remunerated blood donors donated in collecting rooms and blood centers, in 2014
Figure 4. Age group of voluntery non-remunerated blood donors, donated by mobile collecting in 2014
Figure 5. The number of blood donation during 2010-2014
Figure 6. Quantity of blood, blood products produced, 2010-2014 years
Figure 7. Production of blood and blood products of National Center Blood Transfusion and Research Center, and Branch offices, by %, 2010-2014 years

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDA	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CDR	Crude death rate
C-section	Caesarian sections
DOTS	Directly observed treatment strategy
FHC	Family health centers
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDG	Millennium development goals
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
PHC	Public health center
RDTC	Regional diagnostic and treatment centers
SHC	Soum health centers
SPS	Structure and Performance Standards
STI	Sexually transmitted diseases
TFR	Total fertility rate
VHC	Village health centers
WHO	World Health Organisation

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ABSTRACT

"Health Indicators 2014" is composed of 12 chapters, 30 subgroups and health indicators were compared with last 10 years. Population of Mongolia reached 2 million 995.9 thousand by the end of 2014 and 66.4% of total population live in the city and the remaining 33.6% live in rural areas.

In 2014, the average life expectancy at birth was 69.57 years and for females it is 75.49 years and 65.91 years for males.

In 2014, 81 228 mothers gave birth in the country and comparing to 2013, the number of births has increased by 1857 or 2.3%. In 2014, 81715 live births were recorded and there were 1920 twins, 45 triplets and 4 four twins out of total live birth.

The crude death rate was 7.9 in 1990 and it was 5.7 in 2014 which is decreased by 2.2 as compared to 1990. There are three goals set for health under the Millennium Development Goals which are to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and to combat with HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis. In 1990 mortality rate of age under 5 per 1000 live births was 97.2 and it was 18.4 in 2014. In 1990, the number of infant mortality was 4789 and reduced to1251 in 2014.

With a result of strategy implemented twice during 2001-2010 to reduce maternal mortality, maternal mortality rate declined sharply in 2001-2006, and the maternal mortality rate was 30.6 per 100,000 live births by 2014.

As of 2014, there were total of 3100 health organizations and out of it 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag and district hospitals, 12 district PHCs, 6 rural general hospitals, 39 Intersoum hospitals, 218 family health centers, 271 soum health centers, 202 private inpatient hospital and 969 private outpatient clinics respectively delivering health services to Mongolian population.

In 2014, total of 46057 healthcare employees worked in the health organizations and 93.9 percent of them are in health sector and 6.0 percent of them are in other sectors.

Out of total number of employees, 23.4 percent of them worked at primary health care, 18.2 percent of them worked at secondary health care and 16.9 percent of them worked at tertiary health facility, 15.4 percent of them worked at private health-care facilities, and 26.1 percent of them worked at maternity hospitals and other health care organizations.

As of 2014, an average number of population per a physician and per a nurses were 318.6 and 270.6 respectively, and both indicators declined by 6.7 and 14.9 persons, as compared to the previous year.

In 2014, 16495 deaths were registered, which is a decrease of 303 cases or 1.8%, compared to last year. 60.2% of total deaths were males and 39.8% were females. Out of total deaths, 26.2% (4318) of them occurred in hospitals and 25.3% of all hospital deaths were within 24 hours of admission.

In 2014, 33516 cases of 29 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, decreased by 3804 cases or 114.4 per 10 000 population. As of 2014, non-communicable diseases per 10 000 population were 7633.2 and diseases of respiratory system (1579.86), diseases of digestive system (1133.78), diseases of genitourinary system (787.1), diseases of circulatory system (954.31), and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (567.14) were five leading causes of population morbidity.

CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

1.1. Population

The total population of Mongolia was 2995.9 thousand in 2014 and increased by 65.9 thousand or 2.2 percent compared to previous year.

Out of total population, 66.4% live in cities and the remaining 33.6% live in rural areas.

1362.9 thousand people which is 45.5 percent of total population live In Ulaanbaatar.
Out of total population, 48.9 percent are males and 51.1 percent are females. Gender ratio is 96 males per 100 females.

Considering the age structure, 28.0 percent of children are under age 15 and 68.0% of the population aged 15-64 years, 4.0% of the population over the age of 65, respectively.

In 2014, total number of households has reached to 823.4 thousand, from which 65.3 percent live in urban area's and 34.7 percent reside in rural area's. The average family size is 3.6 person.

Out of total households, 352.8 thousand of them live in Ulaanbaatar city; 165.5 thousand live in Khangai region, 142.9 thousand live in Central region, 100.5 thousand live in Western region and 61.7 thousand live in Eastern region.

Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population in 2014 by provinces

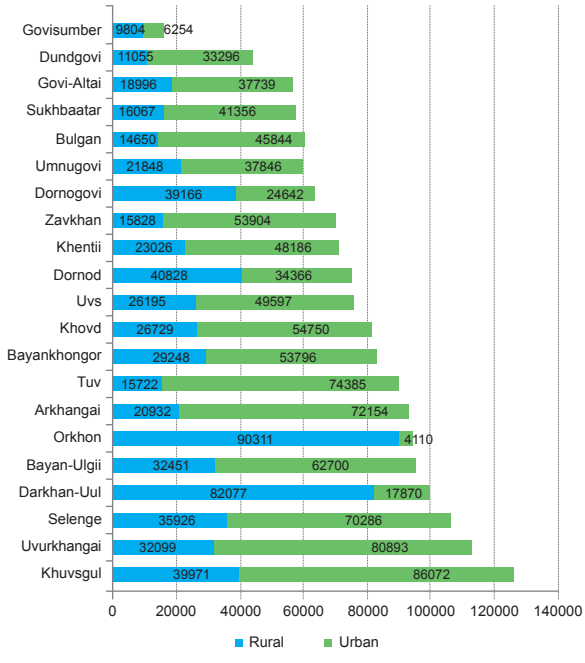
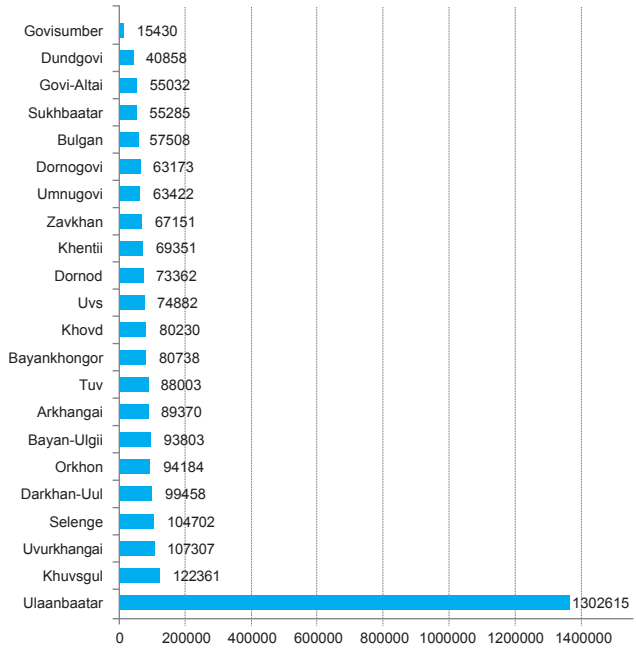
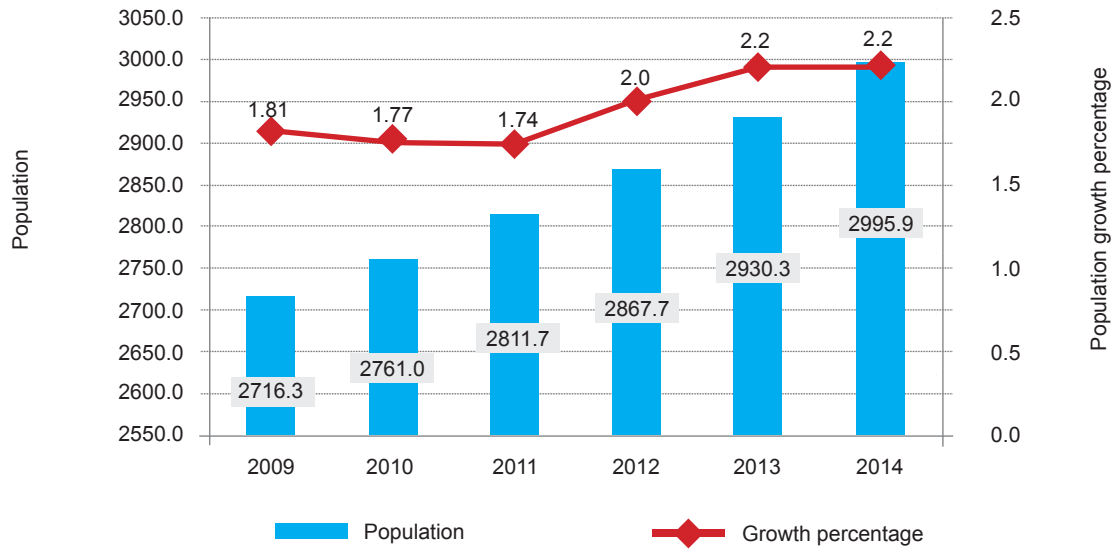


Figure 1.1.2. Average population by provinces in 2014



1.1.3. Population yearly growth rate



The population growth rate has been increasing for the last years, and in 2014, it was 2.2 compared to 1.74 in 2011, which an increase by 0.46 points.

1.2. Selected demographic indicators

For the last ten years total of 650.8 thousand infants were born and steady increases in number of birth in 2007-2009 which had positive effect to the growth rate of the population.

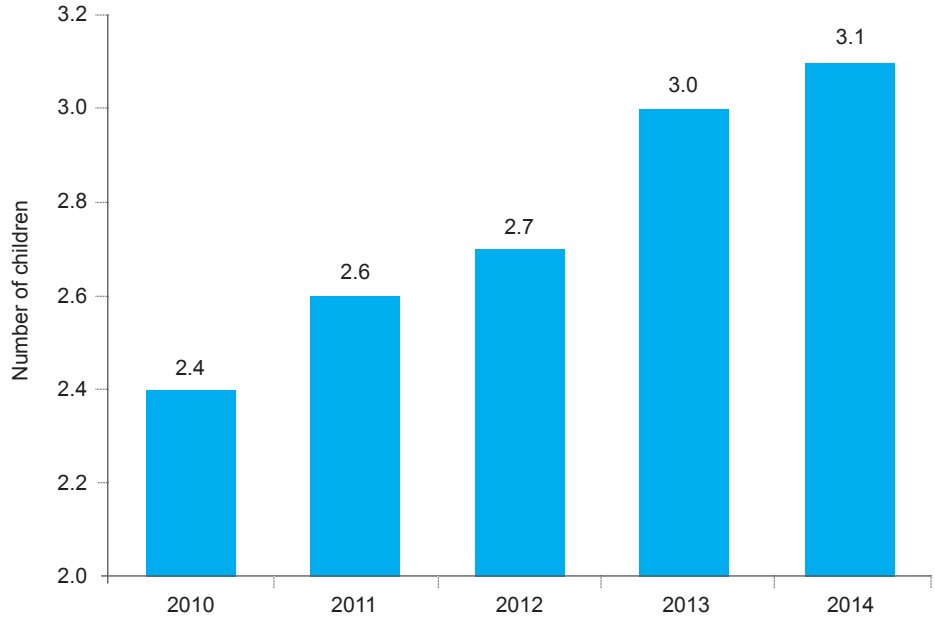
Although there was a twofold reduction in birth rate from 35.3 per 1000 population in 1990 to the minimum rate of 17.8 in 2005, it has been steadily increasing from 2006 reaching 27.6 per 1000 population in 2014.
In 2014, the number of new borns was 81.7 thousand, which is an increase in 2.4% from previous year. Gender ratio is 106 boys for 100 girls.

Table 1.2.1 Demographic indicators by selected years

Indicators	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2683.5	2735.5	2780.7	2811.6	2867.7	2930.3	2995.9
Urban population (%)	54.6	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1	67.2	68.1	66.4
Rural population (%)	45.4	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9	32.8	31.9	33.6
Age group (%)								
0-15	41.5	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6	27.4	28.0
15-64	54.4	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.4	68.8	68.0
Over 65	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
Demographic rates								
CBR	35.3	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3	26.3	27.5	27.6
CDR	7.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6
Growth rate	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
TFR	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1

General death rate of population was 7.9 in 1990 and it was 5.6 in 2014 which is decrease of 2.3. reached to

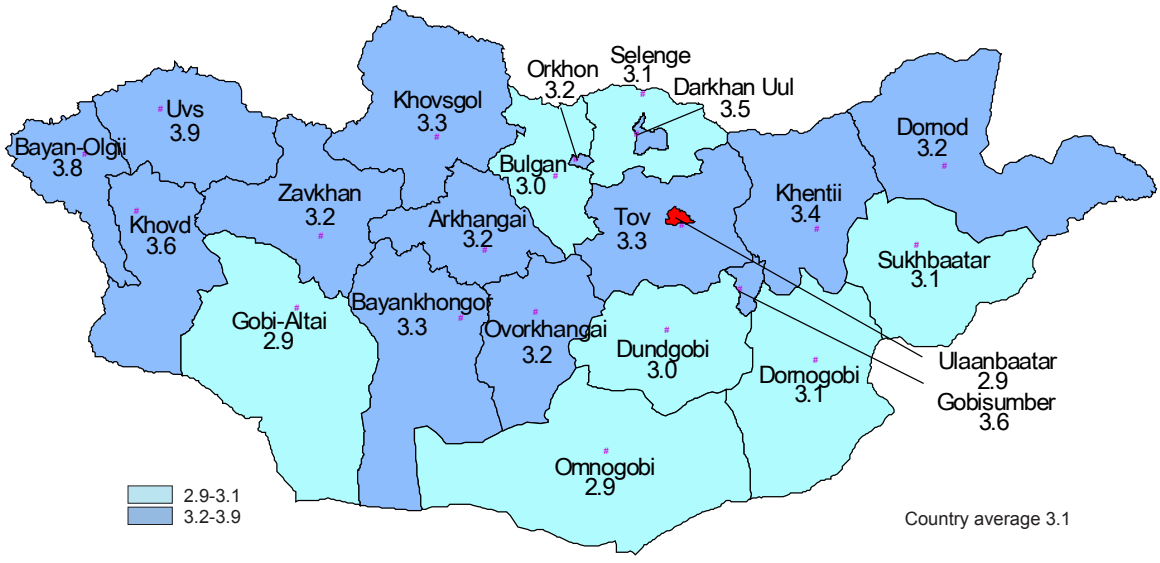
Figure 1.2.1. Total fertility rate by selected years



The total fertility rate (TFR), interpreted as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years, was 4.3 in 1990. TFR experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003. However, this indicator increased to 2.4 in 2010 and 3.1 in 2014.

The birth rate is higher in the group aged 25-29 and the live births per 1000 women are 170.0 in this group.

Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by selected aimags, 2014



1.3 Life expectancy at birth

The life expectancy at birth reached 69.6 years in 2014 which is a increase of 0.46 from previous year and it is 75.5 years for women, and 65.9 years for men.
There is a difference in average life expectancy between genders in all countries and females live four years longer than males in average. In our country, women's life expectancy is 9.58 years longer than men.
According to the avergae life expectancy of the world's population, Monace has the highest life expectancy of 89.57 yearsand Chad has the lowes life expectancy of 49.44 years as of 2014. Mongolia is in the 158th in the world. list

Table 1.3.1. Population life expectancy, list of the first ten countries

List	Country/city	Average life expectancy	Year
1	Monaco	89.57	2014
2	Macau	84.48	2014
3	Japan	84.46	2014
4	Singapore	84.38	2014
5	San Marino	83.18	2014
6	Hong Kong	82.78	2014
7	Andorra	82.65	2014
8	Switzerland	82.39	2014
9	Guernsey	82.39	2014
10	Australia	82.07	2014

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

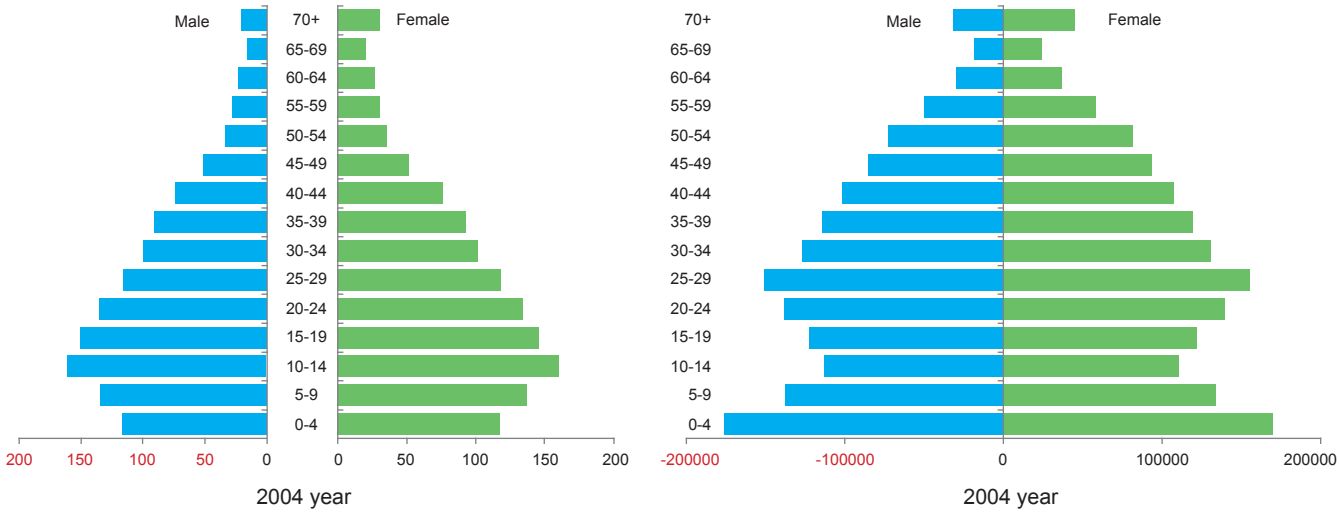
In 2014, there was a difference in average life expectancy among provinces and regions.
The lowest life expectancy of 69.61 years is in Khangai region and highest life expectancy of 70.9 is in Central region. According to the provinces, Khuvsgul /65.79/, Uvs /68.28/, Dornod /68.41/, Darkhan-Uul /68.51/, Govi-Altai /68.84/, Bayankhongor /68.89/, Zavkhan /69.19/, Uvurkhangai /69.32/ are under the national average life expectancy.

Table 1.3.2. Average life expectancy by region and gender, 2014

Aimag, town	Total	Male	Female
Western region	**70.16**	**66.38**	**73.41**
Bayan-Ulgii	72.76	69.45	75.16
Gobi-Altai	68.84	63.99	72.33
Zavkhan	69.19	66.77	71.82
Uvs	68.28	63.44	72.21
Khovd	71.71	68.27	75.55
Khangai region	**69.61**	**66.76**	**73.50**
Arkhangai	70.54	68.02	72.07
Bayankhongor	68.89	65.51	70.66
Bulgan	72.30	67.69	75.34
Uvurkhangai	69.32	66.72	72.16
Huvsgul	65.79	62.76	70.53
Orkhon	70.83	69.83	80.23
Central region	**71.45**	**68.05**	**75.53**
Gobisumber	72.86	71.43	75.40
Darkhan-Uul	68.51	64.21	73.24
Dornogobi	70.17	65.52	75.34
Dundgobi	73.22	70.15	77.87
South Gobi	71.44	67.65	74.74
Selenge	71.87	67.61	77.10
Tuv	72.06	69.79	74.99
Eastern region	**70.38**	**66.52**	**74.29**
Dornod	68.41	64.46	72.75
Sukhbaatar	71.78	66.88	75.70
Khentii	70.94	68.22	74.43
		Ulaanbaatar	
Ulaanbaatar	71.24	66.04	74.67

Figure 1.3.1 shows age structure diagram, which depicts age and sex distribution of the population in 2004 and 2014. In 2004, the diagram had fairly pyramid shape whereas in 2014 diagram's shape showed gradual widening in the middle of the pyramid. In other words, the proportion of people of young age in Mongolia is increasing.

Figure 1.3.1 Population pyramid (2004, 2014)



In 2014, total number of children aged 0-4 was higher which indicates the birth rate was high and the proportion of people aged 25-29 was relatively greater which shows that the demographic window of opportunities is open due to an increase of population in working age.

CHAPTER 2. HEALTH GOALS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT

Every country is striving to implement Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which is aimed to ensure life quality of world population, according to their needs. Mongolia has been complied implementation of MDG according to the social and economic condition of the country and extended and approved the MDG with 8 goals, 21 objectives and 58 criteria which were pursued starting from 2008. Within the framework of Mongolia's MDG, 3 goals (9-13 objectives) were developed that are related to health, such as: to reduce infant mortality rate, to improve maternal health, and to fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases.

Table 2.1.1. Millennium development goals (MDG)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

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

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

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

Goal 6. To limit and reduce HIV and tuberculosis

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

Objective: Reduce the under-five mortality rate by 4 times between 1990 and 2015

There are three goals set for health under the Millennium Development Goals which are to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and to combat against HIV / AIDS and tuberculosis.

Goal 4.Reduce child mortality

Objective 9.Reduce the under-five mortality rate by 4 times as of 2015 comparing to 1990

Reducing infant and under-five mortality is a major concern for the Government of Mongolia. Therefore, an objective was set to reduce infant and under-five mortality by 4 times as of 2015 comparing to 1990. In 1990, under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and infant mortality rate was 63.4, while in 2007 these two indicators reduced to 22.1 and 17.8 respectively reaching its goal for 2015. Therefore, in 2008, Government set new goal for reducing under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births to 21.0 and also reducing infant mortality rate to 15.0 in order to endorse these achievements.

Table 2.1.2. Infant and under-five moratlity /per 1000 live births/ by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Infant mortality /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	22.4	22.6	21.3	17.5	17.1	16.0	17.2	
Female	-	-	16.6	17.6	17.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	
National average	**63.4**	**31.2**	**19.6**	**20.2**	**19.4**	**16.3**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**15.3**	**22.0[a]/15.0[б]**
UB city average	70.3	32.8	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	-
Aimag average	**62.5**	**30.8**	**21.2**	**21.9**	**22.1**	**19.2**	**17.5**	**15.7**	**15.7**	**-**
Under-five mortality /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	26.4	25.9	26.4	21.9	20.8	22.6	20.3	
Female	-	-	20.2	21.2	22.7	18.0	16.5	16.9	16.4	
National average	**87.5**	**42.4**	**23.4**	**23.6**	**24.6**	**20.0**	**18.7**	**18.0**	**18.4**	**29.2[a]/21.0[б]**
UB city average	99.9	42.4	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	-
Aimag average	**94.4**	**42.5**	**25.3**	**25.7**	**28.0**	**23.5**	**21.3**	**19.7**	**19.0**	**-**

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

In 2014, 1251 infant deaths were registered and the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 15.3. It dropped 2.0 times and 1.3 times compared to 2000 and 2008 respectively. There was 2.3 times drop of the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2014 compared to 2000, reaching 18.4, which 1505 under-five deaths were registered.

Statistics for the last two decades shows a steady decline of infant and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births. In 2014, infant mortality and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births decreased by 4.1 and 4.8 times respectively compared to the rates in 1990.

Objective: Provide required reproductive health services to every individuals and reduce maternal mortality rate by four times as of 2015 comparing to 1990

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

Table 2.1.3. Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births), by selected years

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National average	199.0	158.5	69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	50.0[a]
UB city average	126	171.1	71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	-
Aimag average	230	153.4	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	-

Source: The State Ikh Khural decree !13, on approving Mongolia's MDG, 2008

The mortality rate was 45.5 per 100 000 live births in 2010 for the last decade and then increased by 5.3 deaths in 2012, lowest rate was 30.6 in 2014.

Objective 11: Limit and prevent spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

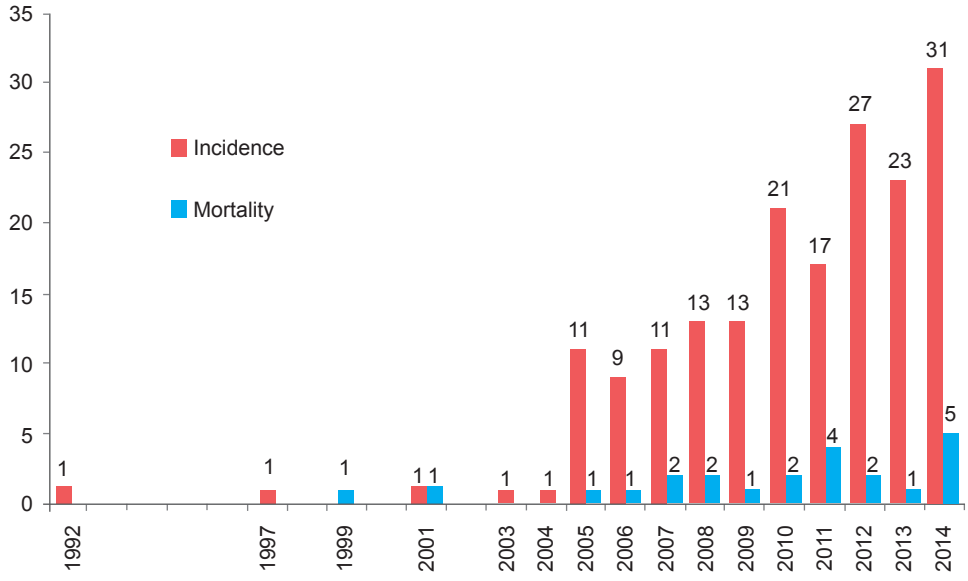
Prevalence of HIV among Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and prevalence of HIV in vulnerable group is less than 5%, which indicates Mongolia as a country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups.
Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 181 cases registered by the end of 2014, of which 31 were registered in 2014.

There were 24 people passed away out of 181 registered cases. Out of total 181 registered cases, 148 (82.2%) were males, 32 (17.8%) were females and 1 person with uncertain gender identity.
Majority of registered cases contracted HIV infection by sexual intercourse. Cases of passing the infection through blood transfusion, medical assistance or from mother to child were not registered yet.

Table 2.1.4. HIV prevalence among pregnant women and youth aged 15-24, by percentage

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Prevalence of HIV-infected pregnant women	-	-	0.004	0.001	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1[a]
HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24	-	-		0.0007	0.0005	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Figure 2.1.1. Incidence and deaths from HIV infection (1992-2014)



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

Among all registered cases in 2014, there were 27 (87.1%) males and 4 (12.9%) females. Out of 31 cases, 3 cases registered for age 15-19, 10 cases were for age 20-29, 10 cases were for age 30-39, 8 cases were for age under 40.

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

Objective: To reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis by 2015

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

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

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

However, starting from 2007 the incidence have declined and in 2007 the rate was 168 per 100000 population, 143 in 2011 and 141 in 2014.

In 2014, mortality rate of tuberculosis was 1.9 per 100 000 population which and it was decreased by 2.5 times comparing to mortality rate of 1996 and 2015 target is reached.

Table 2.1.5. Prevalence and death rate of Tuberculosis (per 100 000 population), by selected years

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

In 2014, total of 4172 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, and 1752 of them were new sputum smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis, and it was a increase of 1.5% (61 cases) and 8.0% (130 cases) compared to the previous year.

Out of 4172 total new cases of tuberculosis registered in 2014, 59.0% were pulmonary types of tuberculosis and 41.0% were non-pulmonary types.

There were 385 new cases of tuberculosis registered in children which was 9.2% of all new registered cases; a decrease by 4.2% compared to the previous year.

According to the age group of tuberculosis cases 67.3% of total tuberculosis cases occurred among working age population (16-44 years old).

56.1% were male and remaining 43.9% were female.

In 2014, the verified diagnosis percentage was 74.6% and the recovery rate was 80.7%, an increase by 3.1% and by 0.6% respectively compared to the previous year.

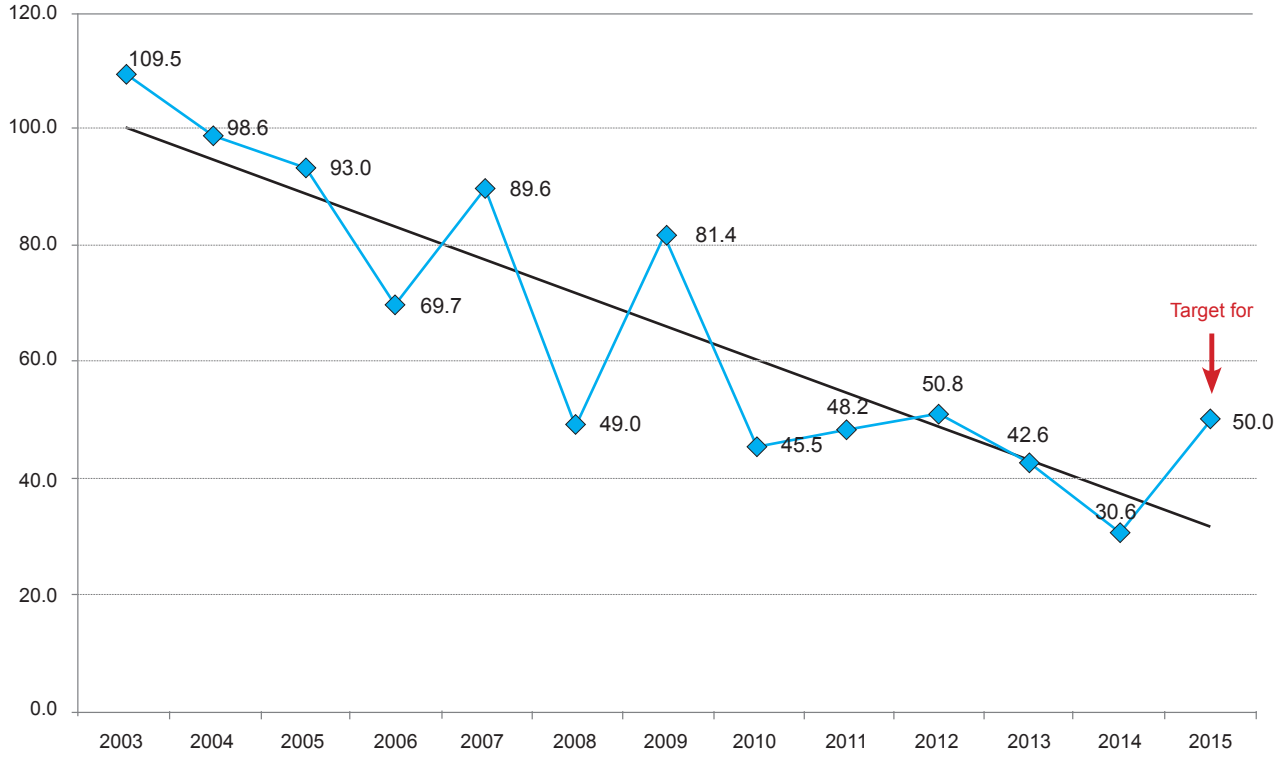
** Relation to population census in 2010, years before the average population size can be modified.*

CHAPTER 3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1. Maternal health

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

Figure 3.1.1 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2003-2014)



Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births has reached to 30.6 percent in 2014 which is the lowest level comparing to last 10 years.
This indicator shows improvement of reproductive health and it also fullfills the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which is to reduce maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 50.0 .

3.2. Pregnancy control and antenatal care services

In 2014, there were total of 83618 pregnant women newly registered by antenatal care service and 86.3%of them at the first trimester or first 3 months, 12.6% at the 4-6 months, and 1.1% at the 7 months or late entry into antenatal care, respectively.
Early antenatal care services in terms of urban vs. rural areas showed that 85.3% were in urban areas, 87.0% were in rural areas, respectively. Both indicators were decreased by 1.1% and 2.1%, respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Overall anemia prevalence among pregnant women who attended in the pregnancy control was 4.3%, and it was decreased by 0.5% compared to the previous year. Darkhan-Uul, Orkhon, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod aimags were 3.3-10.6 times higher than the national average.

Figure 3.2.1 Percentage of pregnant women with anemia by aimags, 2014

Overall syphilis positivity was 2.6% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.5-2.1 times higher than country average; Ulaanbaatar /3.0/ Selenge /4.6/, Bayankhongor /3.2/, Govi-Altai /3.2/, Hentii /3.0/, Tuv /2.9/, Khuvsgul /3.5/ and Orkhon /3.5/, respectively. Total participation rate was 97.2% who was provided a blood sample for antenatal syphilis test.

Total participation rate for gonorrhea testing was 90.9%, whichhave increased by 2.1 point from the previous year. Overall gonorrhea positivity was 0.6% of pregnant women and the following areas were 1.1-3.7 times higher than country average; Bayankhongor /1.7/, Selenge /4.0/, Govi-Altai /3.3/, Dornod /4.3/, and Khuvsgul /2.8/ , respectively.

Total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 91.9% and 1.8% of pregnant women were a positive for this test. The following areas were 0.6-6.7 times higher than country average; Bulgan /2.4/, Orkhon /2.7/, Selenge /2.4/, Khentii /2.9/, /, Tuv /2.8/, Sukhbaatar /4.6/, Bayankhongor /8.5/ and Dornod /6.0/, respectively.

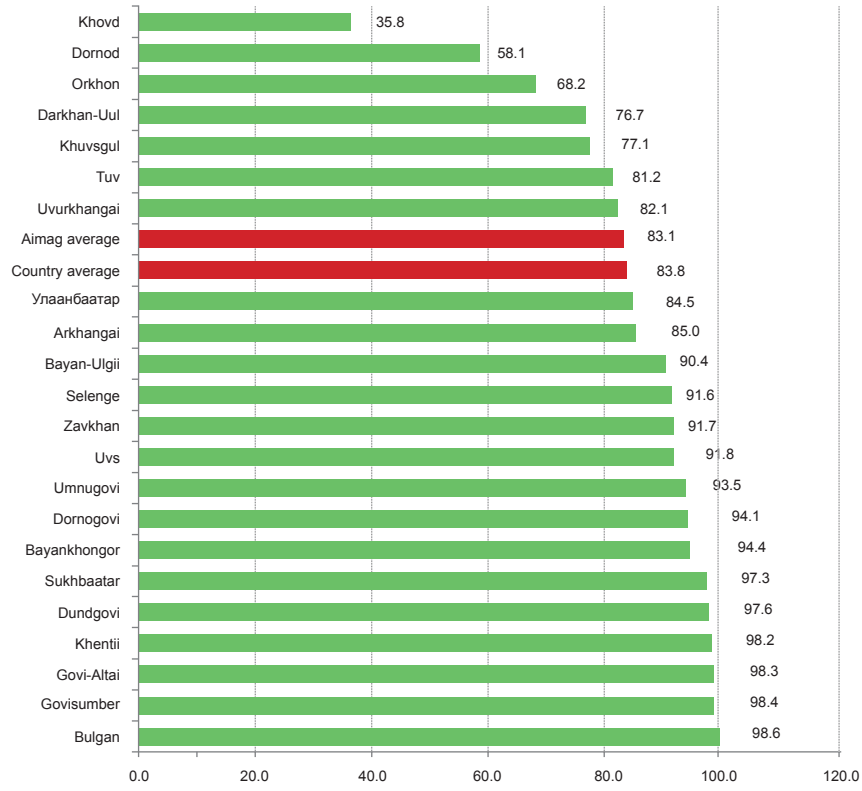
During the antenatal period, 55.6% of pregnant women had took X-ray examinations and 429 cases (0.9%) of active tuberculosis were identified.

Total of 345 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2014, of which 254 were in soum health centers, 50 in inter-soum hospitals, 20 in aimag's general hospitals, 10 in village health centers, 5 in rural general hospitals, 5 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC) and 2 in hospital of Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

Out of total maternal resting wards, 32.7% located in designated buildings and 67.0% located in clinics and total of 75639 bed days were used and average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.8 days.

There were totally 10 new maternity wards built and 40 buildings were under maintenance or renovation and 87 places were furnished in 2014. Out of total mothers required for antenatal resting service, 79.8% went to resting wards.

Figure 3.2.2 Percentage of women underwent antenatal check-ups more than 6 times during pregnancy, 2014



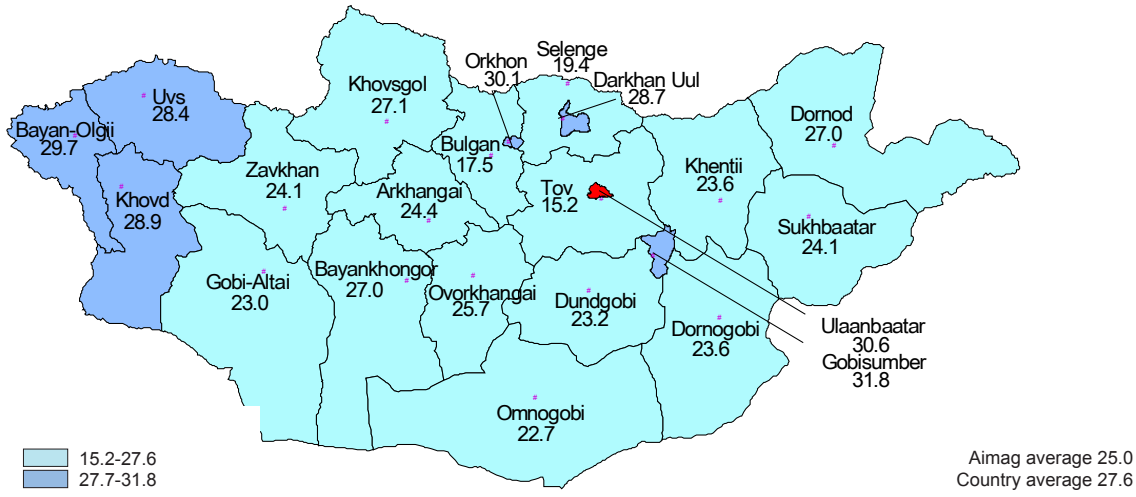
In 2014, 83.8% of total mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy and it is decreased by 4.4% compared to the previous year.

3.3. Labor and birth medical care services

In 2014, 81228 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2013, the number of births has increased by 1857 or 2.3%. Birth numbers decreased in Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Dornogovi, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi and Khovd aimags, but increased in the other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

The crude birth rate per 1000 persons is 28.0, and this indicator is highest in Govisumber /33.5/,Orkhon /30.3/, Bayan-Ulgii /30.6/.

Figure 3.3.1. Crude birth rate per 1000 population, by aimags, 2014

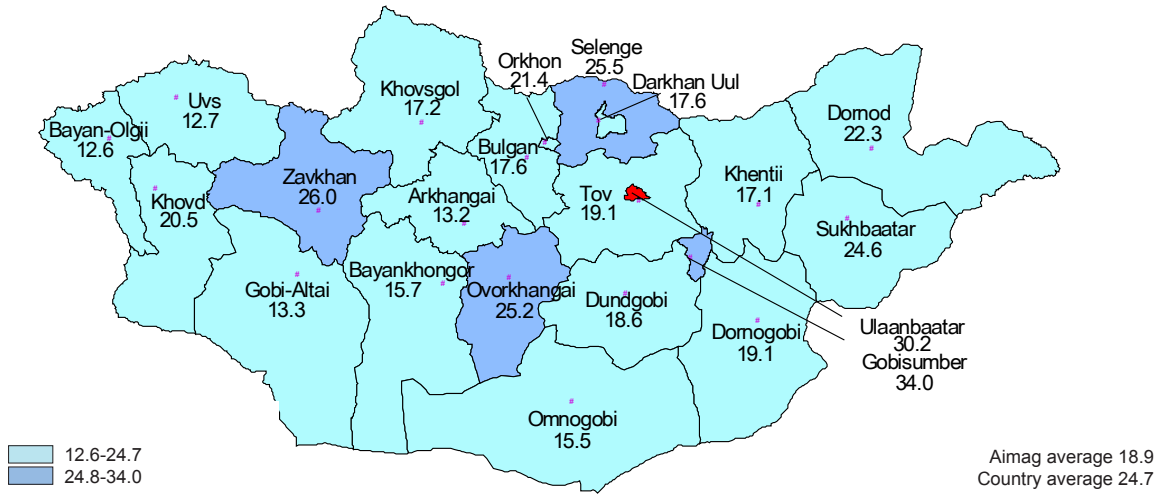


51.0% of total births were registered in Ulaanbaatar city. According to the types of health organizations, 29.7% were in aimag center general hospitals, 11.8% were in RDTCs, 7.1% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.4% were in rural general hospitals, and 2.0% were in private clinics or in National Center for Infectious Diseases and 0.3% were home births.

Out of total deliveries, 34.1% were first birth, 43.7% were 3 or more year's intervals birth, respectively. 99.8% of all births has been led by health professionals. Percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 5.5% while mothers aged over 39 years was 14.4%.

General fertility rate was estimated and 96 out of 1000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2014.

Figure 3.3.2. Percentage of Caesarean section among deliveries, by aimags, 2014



The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended level of caesarian sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2014 the C-section rate in Mongolia was 24.7%, which considered relatively high. The number of C-section was increased by 6.0% (1212 case) within the one year period. The C-section rate was lower than country average by 2.3 points in the Western region and by 0.2 points in the Khangai region. In contrast, it was higher by 1.2-2.3 points in Central and East regions.

Table 3.3.1 Percentage of Caesarean section by regions, 2014

	Mothers gave birth	Mothers underwent C-section (n)	Mothers underwent C-section (%)
Western region	10094	1680	16.6
Central region	14217	2665	18.7
Khangai region	10549	2118	20.1
Eastern region	4941	1047	21.2
Aimag average	**39801**	**7510**	**18.9**
Ulaanbaatar	41427	12511	30.2
National average	**81228**	**20023**	**24.7**

Totally 279 home births were registered and it was decreased by 2.9% (8 case) when compared to the previous year. Out of total home births, 56% were occurred in Ulaanbaatar and this number has decreased by 5.6% when compared to the previous year. 74 birth cases without attendance of health professionals were registered and it was decreased 33 cases and 44.6% comparing to the previous year. Further more, 14.2% (5893) of total number of mothers who gave birth in hospitals of Ulaanbaatar were from countryside. This number has increased by 51 births from the previous year.

Figure 3.3.3 Number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2014

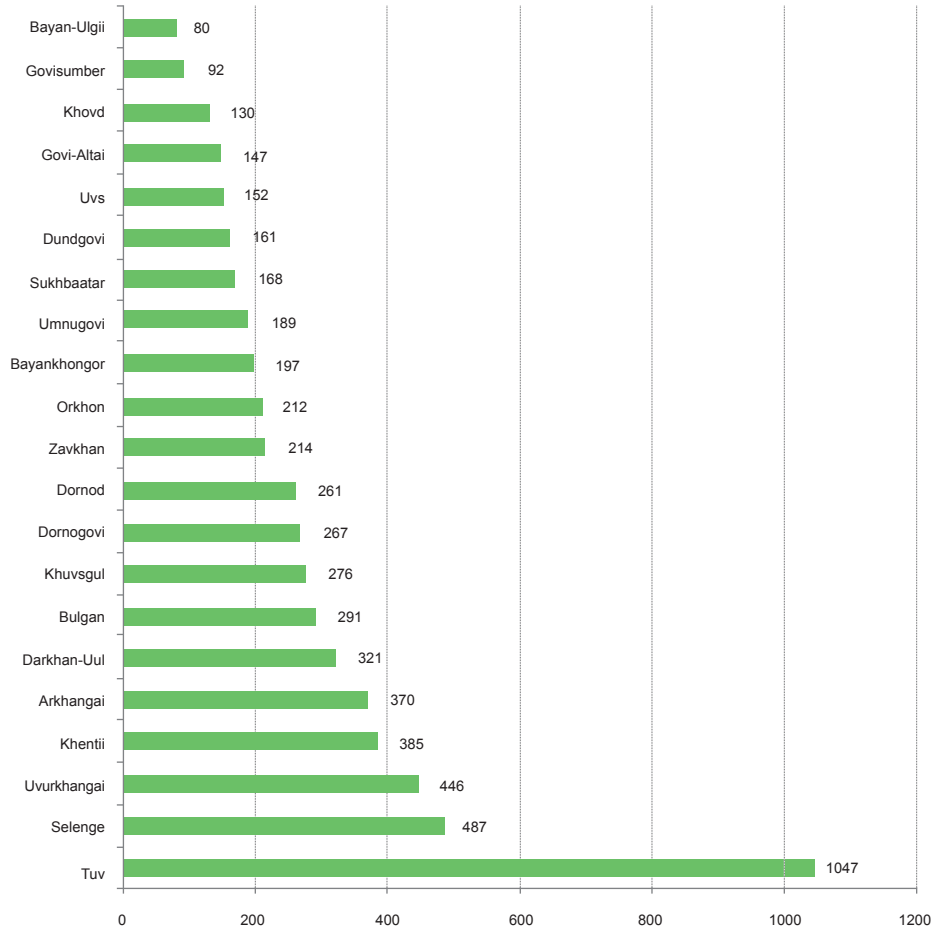


Table 3.3.2 Number of births by type of health facility, 2014

Aimag, city	Total number of births	Home births	RDTC	Aimag, district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter-soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB, NCMCH	Private clinics	NCID
Arkhangai	2170	2	0	1512	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2801	7	0	2148	0	640	6	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2174	8	0	1827	0	336	3	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	999	7	0	742	0	237	13	0	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1265	5	0	1117	0	140	3	0	0	0	0
Govisumber	488	1	0	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2843	11	0	2781	0	51	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1483	2	0	1269	185	27	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1982	4	1910	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	947	2	0	816	0	129	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1612	4	0	986	391	231	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2826	6	2811	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2742	8	1916	0	273	510	0	1	0	34	0
Umnugovi	1439	2	1136	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1329	4	0	1227	0	98	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	2024	4	0	1028	745	211	36	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1325	1	0	1031	0	293	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	2110	15	0	1669	0	426	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2306	8	1844	0	199	255	0	0	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	3306	13	0	2433	0	860	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1630	9	0	1251	131	235	1	3	0	0	0
Aimag average	**39801**	**123**	**9617**	**22324**	**1924**	**5713**	**62**	**4**	**0**	**34**	**0**
Ulaanbaatar	41427	156	0	1707	0	0	5	0	37964	1581	14
National average	**81228**	**279**	**9617**	**24031**	**1924**	**5713**	**67**	**4**	**37964**	**1615**	**14**

Table 3.3.3 Age specific fertility rate, 2014

Age group	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age specific rate
15-19	122241	4443	36.3
20-24	140287	23491	167.4
25-29	148191	25292	170.7
30-34	126426	16690	132.0
35-39	115936	9582	82.6
40-44	103677	2135	20.6
45-49	91900	82	0.9

Crude birth rate was 3.1 for the country. The highest age specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among age group of 20-24 with 167 per 1000 women and for age group of 25-29 with 170 per 1000 women.

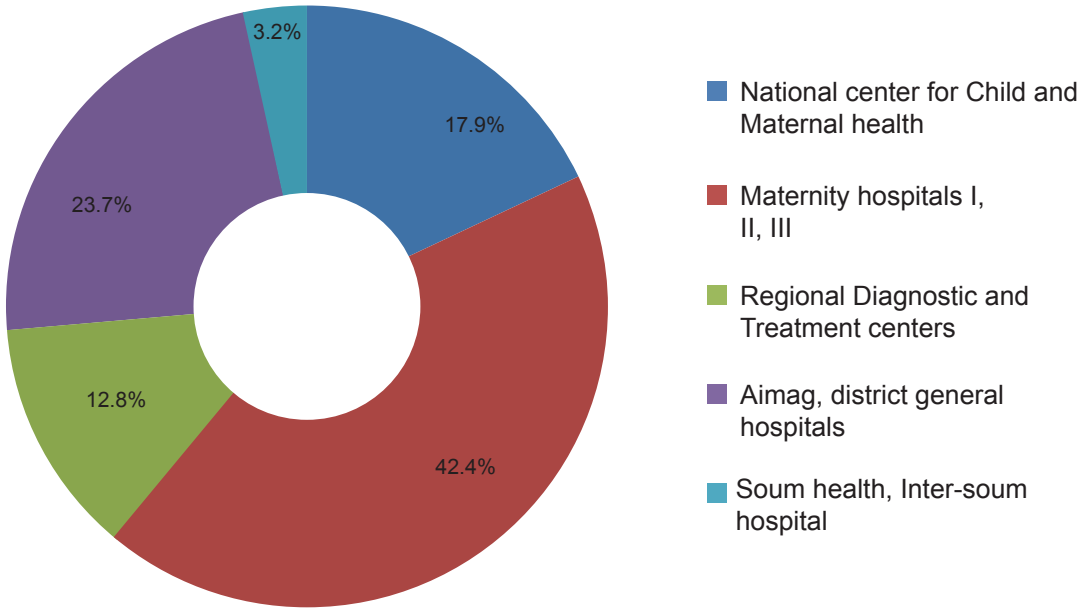
3.4. Post-delivery health care services

In 2014, 81.9% of mothers who were under prenatal care received a post-delivery maternal care within 42 days of birth and this number was declined by 1.5 point when compared to the previous year. This indicator is imperative in reducing a post-delivery complications and maternal mortality.

In connection with pregnancy, child birth and post-delivery complications, total 54405 cases (670 per 1,000 live births) were recorded in 2014. Among those cases were;

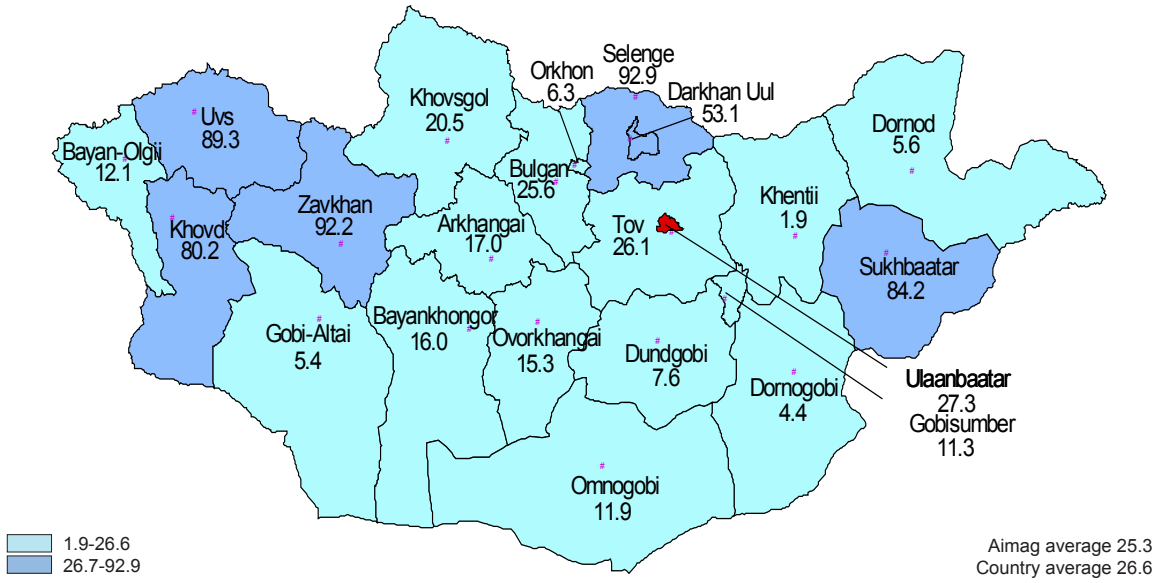
- Complications during pregnancy -37.0 %
- Delivery complications -55.0%
- Postpartum complications -3.2% and
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-4.8% respectively.

Figure 3.4.1 Percentage of pregnancy, child birth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2014



Total of 30 cases of congenital syphilis were recorded in 2014, which of those occurrences registered as following areas: in Ulaanbaatar-11, Dornogovi-5, Orkhon-5, Dornod-3 and 1 case for Bulgan, Dundgovi, Sukhbaatar, Tuv, Uvs and Khentii aimags. The increase in number of pregnant women with sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and birth of children with congenital syphilis suggests that there is need of early detection and treatment of infections in pregnant women and improving antenatal care services.

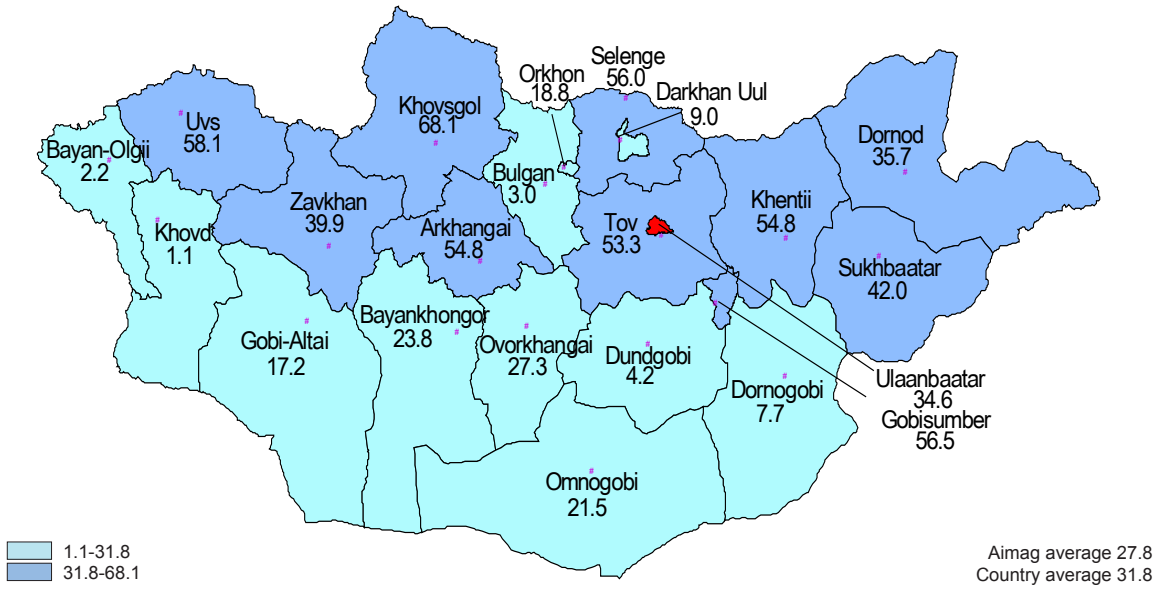
Figure 3.4.2 Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by aimags, 2014



The percentage of eclampsia - pregnancy complications was 3-3.5 times higher than country average, in Zavkhan /92.2/, Sukhbaatar /84.2/, Selenge /92.9/, Uvs /89.3/ and Khovd/80.2/, respectively. On the contrary, it was 3.5-14 times lower than country average in Govi-Altai /5.4/, Dornogovi /4.4/, Dornod /5.6/, Dundgovi /7.6/, Orkhon /6.3/, and Khentii/1.9/.

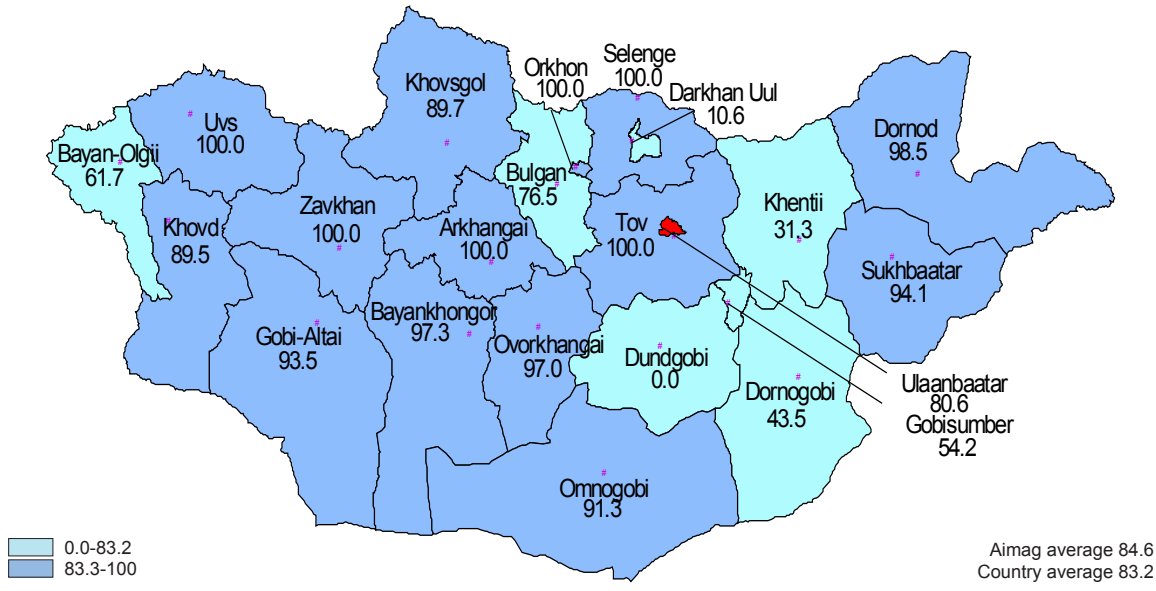
The percentage of pregnancy complications such as pre-eclampsia and, eclampsia was 26.3% and 0.3% respectively. First and secondary failure to progress in labor was in 31.8% which is the most common complication during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 83.2% of all post-delivery complications.

Figure 3.4.3 Percentage of failure to progress in labor by aimags, 2014



The percentage of failure to progress in labor during the childbirth was 1.7-2.1 times higher than country average the following aimags; in Arkhangai /54.8/, Govisumber /56.5/, Selenge /56.0/, Tuv /53.3/, Uvs /58.1/, Huvsgul /68.1/ and Khentii /54.8/, respectively.

Figure 3.4.4 Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage by aimags, 2014

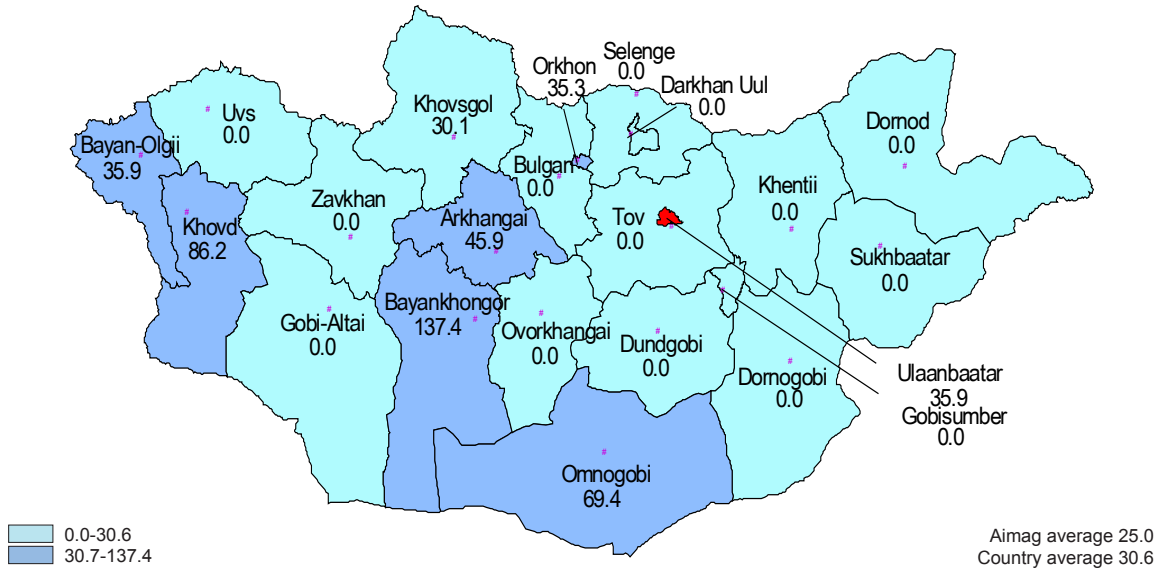


3.5. Maternal mortality

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

In 2014, 25 cases of maternal mortality were recorded and it was 30.6 per 100000 live births. Since 2013 maternal mortality decreased by 9 cases (36%) which come to 12 per 100 000 live births. No maternal deaths were recorded in Bulgan, Govi-Altai Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Tuv, Uvs and Khentii aimags. 76% of deaths were occurred in hospitals and 24% at home.

Figure 3.5.1. Maternal mortality, per 100 000 live births, by aimags, 2014



Maternal deaths by education are shown as follows; 4% no formal education, 8% primary, 48% secondary, 20% specialized secondary and college or higher, respectively. Maternal deaths by occupation are shown as follows; 36% employed, 24% herder, 8% student and 32% unemployed, respectively.

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 16% of deaths were in central and specialized hospitals, 20% were in aimag general hospitals, 16% were in first maternity hospitals, 12% were in NCMCH and district general hospitals, 12% were in RDTC and 24% were at home and private clinics.

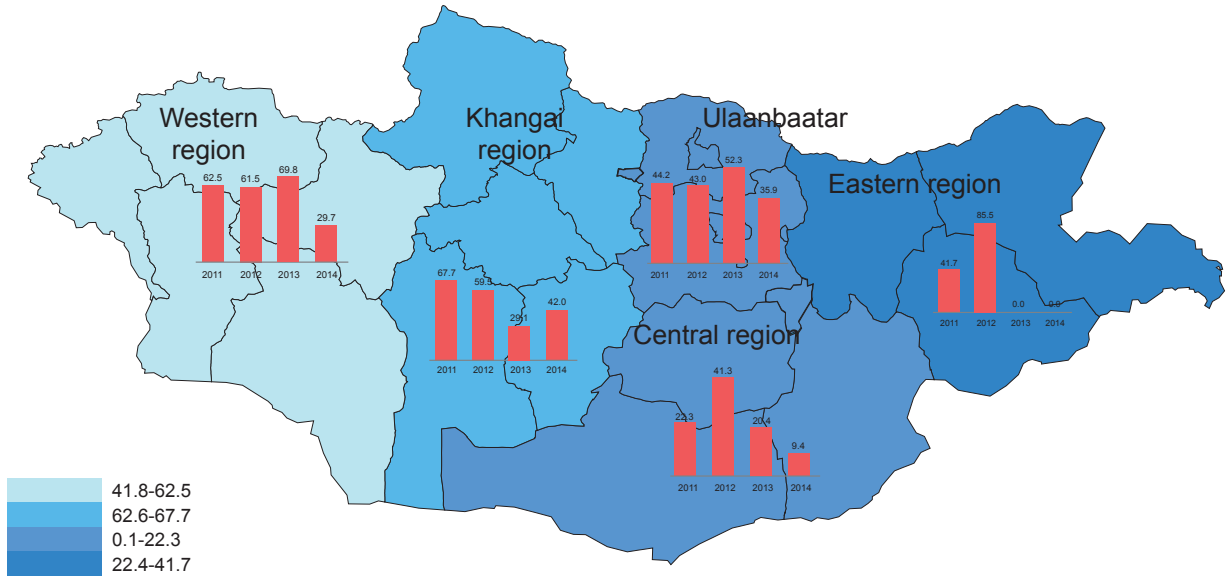
32% of maternal mortality was caused from pregnancy complications, 8% was from birth complications, 28% was from post-delivery complications and 32% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth. This data shows that birth and pregnancy complications are increased by 2.2% and 2.6% respectively, whilst post-delivery complications and diseases not related to pregnancy are decreased by 1.4% and 3.2%, respectively, in comparison to 2013.

Table 3.5.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2014

Age group	Number of mother died	Percent	Number of children born by the same age group women	Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births of the same age group
15-19	1	4.0	4443	22.5
20-24	5	20.0	23491	21.3
25-29	5	20.0	25292	19.8
30-34	7	28.0	16690	41.9
35-39	6	24.0	9582	62.6
40-44	1	4.0	2135	46.8

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was 42.3 in age group of 30-34, 63.2 in age group of 35-39 and 46.9 in age group of 40-44 , respectively, which is greater by 11.7-32.6 promile than the country average.

Figure 3.5.2 Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, 2014



Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was higher by 5.3-11.4 promile in Khangai region and Ulaanbaatar, but lower by 0.9-21.2 in Central and Western regions comparing to the country average and no maternal mortality was registered in the Eastern region. In 2014, the maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births has increased by 42.2 promile (12.9) in Khangai region comparing to 2013.

3.6. Child health

Involving infants in an appropriate health care services after the birth and up to one month, it increases probability of survival and it can be essential base-line for further development and healthy growth.

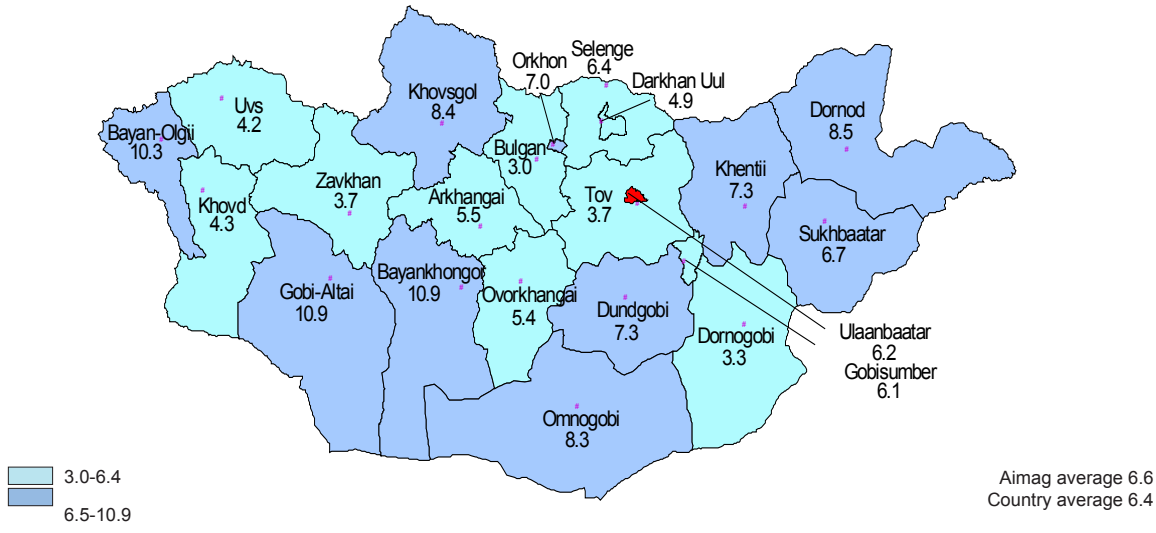
In 2014, 93% of newborns were breastfed during their first hour of life. This indicator was 1.5-3.3 % lower than country average in Darkhan-Uul, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 3.6.1 Data on newborns by region, 2014

Region	Number of newborns				Total births	
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Percentage of low birth weight babies	Stillbirths (per 1000 all births)
Western region	10116	5213	4903	106.3	4.0	6.7
Central region	10586	5533	5053	109.5	3.6	5.5
Khangai region	14276	7365	6911	106.6	4.0	7.0
Eastern region	4951	2537	2414	105.1	3.1	7.6
Aimag average	**39929**	**20648**	**19281**	**107.1**	**3.8**	**6.6**
Ulaanbaatar	41786	21446	20340	105.4	5.0	6.2
National average	**81715**	**42094**	**39621**	**106.2**	**4.4**	**6.4**

In 2014, 81715 live births were recorded which was a increase of 1935 newborns and 2.4% compared to 2013. 4.4% of total newborns had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. Out of total number of live births, there were 1920 twins, 45 triplets and 4 quadruplets.
Stillbirths were 6.4 per 1000 births and of total 528 stillbirths were recorded, which is 2% (11 cases) lower than compared to the previous year.

Figure 3.6.1. Stillbirth rate per 1000 births, by aimags, 2014



Stillbirth rate in Bayan-Ulgii and Govi-Altai aimags was 10.3-10.9 per 1000 births, which is higher than country average by 3.9-4.5 promile. Stillbirth rate in the Central regions was lower than average of country as well as aimags. Bayankhongor and Khuvsgul aimags which belong to Khangai region were higher than average of country and aimags by 2-4.5 promile.
Out of total number of stillbirths, 58.5% were boys and it was consistent throughout the all regions. The gender ratio at birth was 106.2.
Total of 0.7% live births with congenital abnormalitie swere recorded. Congenital abnormalities incidence of total births to 7.4 per 1000.
In 2014, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five years were 89.6% and 65.2% respectively. Total of 12691 neonatal morbidity cases were registered in 2014, which is accounted for 15.5% of all live births.

Figure 3.6.2. Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by aimags, 2014

Table 3.6.2.Neonatal morbidity rate, 2014

	Total neonatal morbidity	Perinatal pathology	Infectious and parasitic diseases		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Congenital abnormalities	Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	External causes of morbidity and mortality	Other diseases
			Total	Congenital syphilis	Total	Pneumonia	Total	Non-infectious diarrhea				
Aimag average	5581	4445	14	14	530	240	73	45	211	7	1	292
UB city average	7110	6041	9	9	341	10	56	9	433	5	0	190
National average	**12691**	**10486**	**23**	**23**	**871**	**250**	**129**	**54**	**644**	**12**	**1**	**482**

Fetal asphyxia and neonatal jaundice were the disorders in the perinatal period, which occurred in 12.6% and 28% of neonates respectively.

Totally 1202 congenital abnormalities among infants were registered and the most common types of congenital anomalies are congenital heart defects 25.5%, deformities of hip 21.7% and digestive system 25.5%, respectively.

Table 3.6.3 Causes of under-five morbidity by percentage (urban and rural), 2014

	0-1 years old		under -5 years old	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	66.3	68.6	63.3	69.3
Diseases of digestive system	9.5	10.9	8.4	11.7
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	7.3	4.1	2.6	1.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	2.9	0.9	7.2	2.0
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.1	2.9	8.7	3.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid antrum	1.6	4.5	1.5	3.8
Diseases of the nervous system	1.8	3.9	1.2	2.3

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

Diseases of respiratory system were the leading disorders among children under-five year old in both urban and rural areas. Frequently occurring respiratory diseases were pneumonia-26%, acute bronchitis-15.4 and influenza, influenza-like illnesses-14%, respectively. Non-infectious diarrheal disease was accounted for 59.5% among diseases of the digestive system.

Table 3.6.4 The Five leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group per 10000 population, 2014

	1-4 years olds	5-9 years olds	10-14 years olds	15-19 years olds
Diseases of respiratory system	5723.5	1700.3	1223.2	793.2
Diseases of digestive system	873.0	940.6	773.4	738.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases	196.2	79.3	60.1	129.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	526.0	369.4	484.6	539.8
Diseases of urogenital system	115.6	125.7	204.1	444.4
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	651.8	362.7	382.7	516.0
Diseases of the nervous system	97.9	90.7	149.3	257.0

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

The majority of diseases among adolescents are diseases of respiratory, digestive system, injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases and infections of the genitourinary system. Above all, injuries, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes have been increasing among adolescents year to year. In 2014, the incidence of injuries among children aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years has increased by 6.1-17 per 10 000 children compared to the previous year.

The leading causes of morbidity among children of 1-4 years of age were non-infectious diarrhea 393.5, tooth decay 194.1 and other dental diseases 126.2, respectively per 10000 children with matching age group. Furthermore, the leading causes of morbidity in children aged 5-9 years were tooth decay and other dental diseases that occurred at 348.2 and 349.4 per 10 000 children with matching age group.

3.7. Infant and under-five children mortality rate

Within the scope of MDGs it was approved to reduce infant mortality rate per 1000 live births 15.0 and under-five children mortality rate to 21.0 by 2015.

At national level 1251 infant deaths were recorded in 2014, which are 15.3 per 1000 live births. It has decreased by 0.7 promile per 1000 live births compared to 2013. More than half, 65.3% of deaths in infant mortality were occurred at the neonatal period and the neonatal mortality rate was 10 per 1000 live births.

Total of 817 cases, 665 cases (81.4 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the early neonatal period / first 0-6 days of life / whereas 152 cases (18.6 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the late neonatal period /first 7-28 days of life/. Sex ratio for infant mortality was 57.7% male and 42.3% female, respectively.

In 2014, 1505 children aged under-five died and this is 18.4 per 1000 live births.Irrespective of the actual number of 67 deaths for children aged under-five were increased in comparison to 2013 and it was decreased by 0.4 promile per 1000 live births. Out of total deaths, 21.5 were boys and 15.1 were girls per 1000 live births.

The aimags; Govi-Altai /26.9/, Zavkhan /26.6/, Bayan-Ulgii /26.5/, Umnugovi /26.4/, Sukhbaatar /24.8/, Khovd /24.1/, Bulgan /23.8/ and Uvs /23.0/ have 4.6-8.5 promile higher rate of mortality of children aged under-five compared to the country average.

Figure 3.7.1 Infant and under-five mortality rate by age and sex, 2014

	Male	Female	Total
Early neonatal mortality rate	390	275	665
Late neonatal mortality rate	80	72	152
Neonatal mortality	723	528	1251
Under-five mortality rate	856	649	1505
Number of live births	42094	39621	81715

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

Table 3.7.2. Causes of infant and under-five mortality by percentage (urban and rural), 2014

	Infant		Under-five	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	9.4	19	9.39	19.47
Diseases of digestive system	2.9	2.6	2.68	3.28
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	59.0	51.6	49.53	42.5
Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders	16.0	10.5	14.36	10.65
External causes of morbidity and mortality	3.5	9.6	11.27	15.52

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

85.5% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13.2% were due to injuries, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes. Out of total deaths, 77.9% was occured in hopsitals, 18.2% was occured at home and 3.9% was occurred in other places. It shows that there is a need of active supervision, monitoring, caring and improvement of health education for children aged under five.

3.8. Abortions

In 2014, 18145 cases of abortion were recorded with ratio of 223.0 per 1000 live births and 21.4 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. The abortion rate has increased by 2517 cases or 13.8% compared to the previous year which corresponds to 28 per 1000 live births.

The abortion rate was higher by 64-363.7 promile compared to the country average in some areas namely, Umnugovi /371.0/, Uvurkhangai /380.0/, Orkhon /586.7/ and Ulaanbaatar /287.0/.

Abortion performed in private clinics and practices has increased by 553 cases or by 3.0 times compared to last year. The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women under 20 years - 6.6%, 20- 34 years olds – 69.3% and over 35-49 years olds – 23.7%. Percentage of women underwent abortion first time has increased by 24.7%(4480 cases) compared to last year and 14.4% of women who had abortions never gave birth.

Total of 133 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications of the abortion were consisted of bleeding due to weakening of uterine contractility 56.4%, an inflammation of the uterine appendages 40.6% and uterus punctured problem 3.0%, respectively.

Table 3.8.1 Abortion by locations, 2014

№	Type of health facility	Number of recorded abortions	Percentage from total number of abortions
1	NCMCH	3160	17.4
2	Maternity hospitals	5914	32.6
3	District public health centres	116	0.6
4	Private clinics	3888	21.4
5	RDTCs	2820	15.5
6	Aimag general hospitals	2114	11.7
7	Rural general hospitals	60	0.3
8	Inter-soum hospitals	22	0.1
9	Village health centre	0	0.0
10	Soum health centre	44	0.2
11	Other	7	0.0
	Total	**18145**	**100.0**

3.9. Use of modern methods of contraception

549 women out of 1000 reproductive age and 55% of women aged 15-49 years have used any contraceptive method.

Statistics of usage of contraceptive methods were as follows: condoms – 30.6%, intrauterine devices – 25.8%, pills – 20.1%, injectable contraceptives -11.1%, tubal ligation -1.6%, norplant -1% and other 9.8 %, respectively. The study on use of contraception “Child development 2010”, which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years, showed that regardless of their perception about contraceptive methods, just over half (55%) of women used the modern methods of contraception. 19.2% of women who’ve been using contraceptive methods stopped using them and 1% of them got pregnant.

Table 3.9.1 Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2014

№	Location	Number of women using contraception	Percent
1	Ulaanbaatar city	212640	45.3
2	Aimag centre	111739	23.8
3	Soum centre	85223	18.2
4	Bag	59590	12.7
5	**Total**	**469192**	**100.0**

CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

The health care system in Mongolia consists of state owned, private and mixed health organizations, which render public health, medical, pharmaceutical, medical education, research and training services to the population.

In 2014, there are 3100 health organizations in Mongolia providing health care services to the population. There were 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 aimag hospitals, 12 district hospitals and PHCs, 6 rural general hospitals, 39 Inter-soum hospitals, 218 family health centers, 271 soum health centers, 202 private hospitals and 969 private clinics delivering health services to Mongolian population.

Table 4.1 Number of health facilities, 2014

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

4.1. Health care services of Family health centers

Family health centers (FHCs) are private organizations providing health services to urban and settled population by contract with Government. Within the framework of Second Health Sector Development Project funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB), family practices were established according to planned phases in both Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centers. The family health centers have been functioning since 2002 throughout the country. There are total of 218 FHCs operating as of 2014 and 129 of them are covering a population of 1 362.9 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar city and 89 FHCs provide services in 21 aimags for 649.8 thousand people.

Table 4.1.1 Some indicators of FHCs health care services, 2014

Indicator	Family health centre		Total
	Ulaanbaatar city	Aimag	
Number of FHCs	129	89	218
Number of family doctors	663	319	982
Number of nurses	561	308	869
Number of outpatients	3972397	1953155	5925552
Percentage of preventive medical check-ups	42.2	35.0	39.8
Number of visits per person per year	3.0	3.1	3.0
Number of outpatient visits per physician	5991.5	6122.7	6034.2
Percentage of early antenatal care	85.3	84.7	85.1

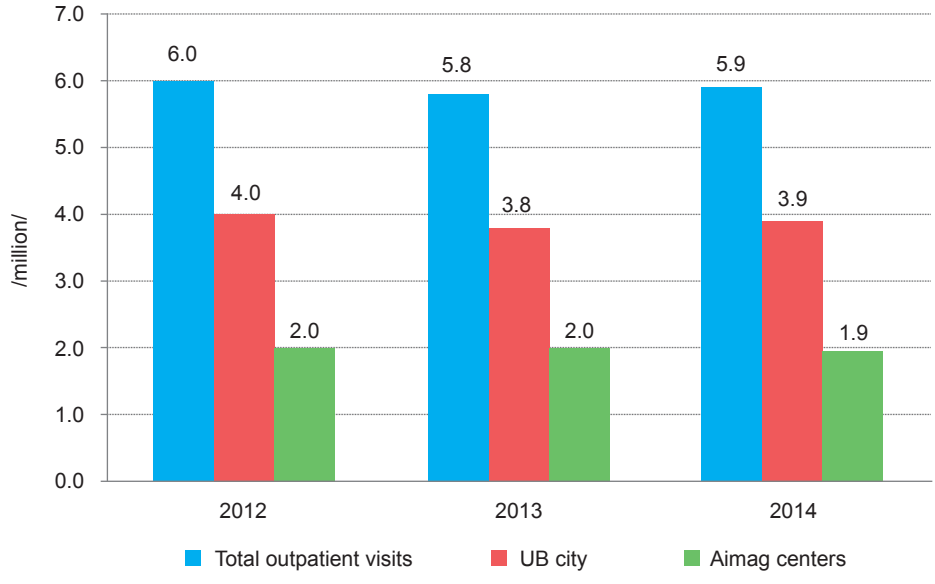
Total of 588 health professionals are working in 218 FHCs, including 982 physicians and 869 nurses. However the Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) of FHCs are specified that one family doctor per 1800-2000 population. In fact, for country average one family doctor worked for 2 026 population in this year.

The number of people per one physician was higher than the given standard, in Arkhangai, Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornod, Dundgovi, Uvs, Khuvsgul aimags and Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

About 5.9 million medical examinations at FHCs and average 3.0 visits to FHCs a year were registered in 2014. Out of total outpatient visits, 39.8% were preventive medical check-ups, reaching 42.2% in Ulaanbaatar city and 35.0% in aimag FHCs, respectively. A number of preventive medical check-ups were reduced by 0.3% compared to 2013.

SPSs for FHCs is specified that active visits to households should be not lower than 30%, but it stayed 26.6% similar to 2014 level.

Figure 4.1.1 Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs, 2012-2014



As a review, the following number of medical examinations was conducted at family health centers of Ulaanbaatar; 3.0 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007, 4.2 million in 2010 and 3.9 million in 2014, respectively. An average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year in Ulaanbaatar city were 5991.5 and provincial level is 6122.7.

4.2 Medical care services of soum health centers and inter-soum hospitals

Soum health centers (SHC) and village health centers (VHC) provide health care services by modern and traditional medicine to their catchment population. Medical unit with physician could operatie depending on the number of residents and geographical location of a soum. Inter-soum hospitals provide health care services to the population of their own soum and neighbouring soums depending on population size and density.

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

Table 4.2.1 Comprising characteristics between provision of physicians per SHC, inter-soum hospitaland minimal level of standard, 2014

Grade	Number of hospitals	Avrage number of physicians per hospital	Hospitals that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the requirement	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I grade	17	2.8	15	88.2	2	11.8
II grade	79	1.9	52	65.8	27	34.2
III grade	175	2.8	133	76.0	42	24.0
Inter-soum hospitals	39	5.7	5	12.8	34	87.2

Figure 4.2.1. Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2014

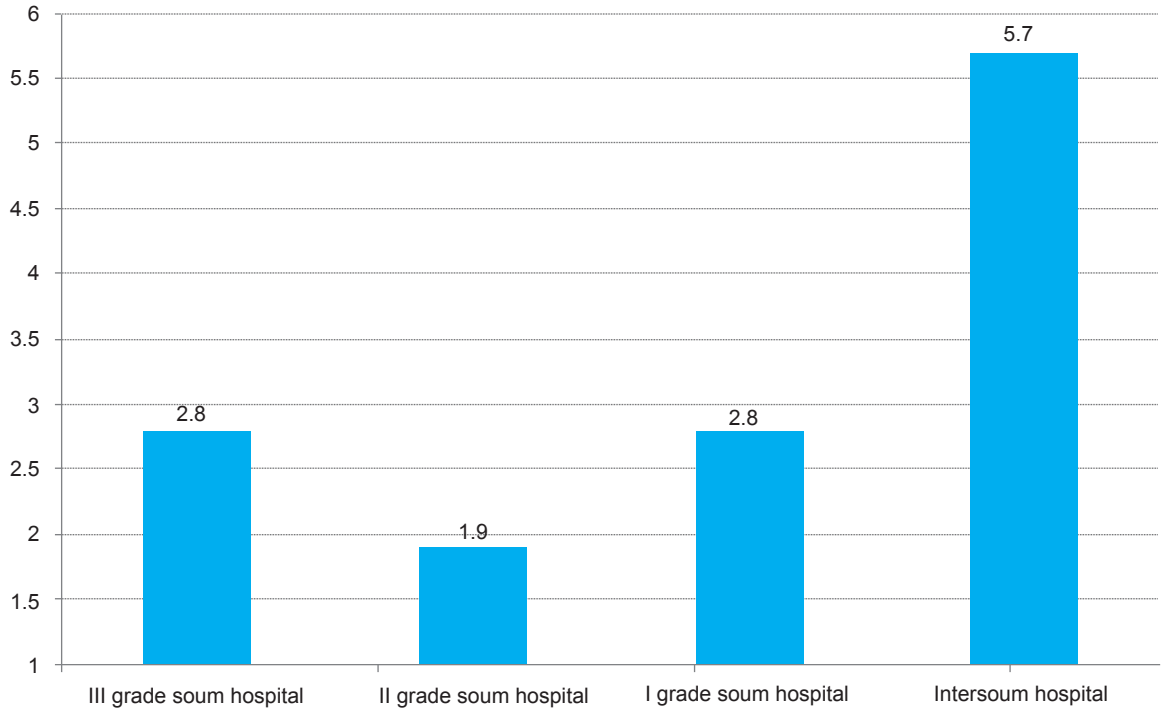


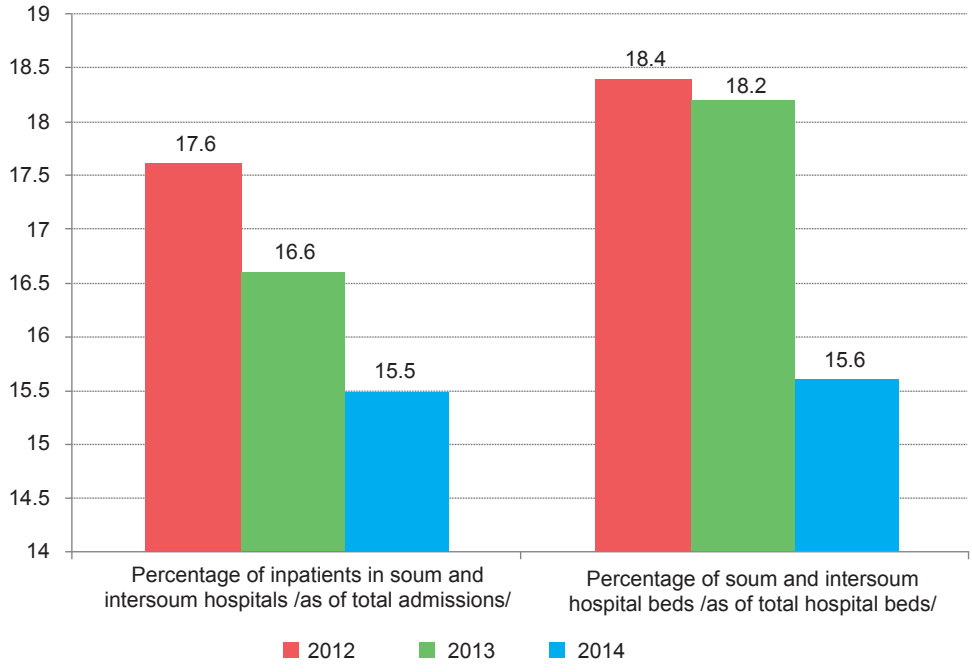
Table 4.2.2 Some indicators for qualitiy and accessibility of health care services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, 2012, 2014

Indicator	2012		Total	2014		Total
	soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital		SHC	Inter-soum hospital	
Number of hospital beds	2950	658	3608	2592	628	3220
Number of doctors	582	192	774	616	215	831
Number of nurses	1345	258	1603	1436	273	1709
Average length of stay	7.1	8.9	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.2
Number of inpatients	104663	22720	127383	100149	19986	120135
Number of outpatients	2,002,007	427,686	2,429,693	1,778,900	416,248	2,195,148
Number of check-ups	43.7	41.1	43.2	36.0	37.6	36.3
Number of early antenatal coverage	90.3	90.8	90.4	88.4	89.7	88.6
Maternal mortality rate /per 1000 line births/	104.6	144.7	113.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	33.7	37.6	34.6	39.7	20.0	34.4

15.6% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC and inter-soum hospitals in 2014, and it has decreased by 388 beds or 10.8% compared to 2012.

Total number of inpatients in SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 120.1 thousand people in 2014. Number of inpatients in SHC and in inter-soum hospitals has respectively decreased by 4.3% and 12.0% compared to 2012.

Figure 4.2.2 Number of patients and average length of stay of SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2012-2014



Average length of stay (ALOS) at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals has decreased to 7.2 days in 2014 compared to 8.0 days in 2012. An average number of visits per person at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals were decreased to 2.3 in 2014 compared to 2.6 days in 2012. In 2014, percentage of prenatal care was 88.6% at SHC and inter-soum hospitals, an decrease by 1.2% compared to 2012.

In 2014, the soum health centers and intersoum-hospital maternal deaths have been not registered.

As of 2014, infant mortality rate was 39.7 and 20.0 per 1000 live births in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively, a decrease by 0.2 compared to 2012.

4.3. General hospitals and public health centers medical care services

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

In 2014, 16 aimag general hospitals, 984 doctors, 1,664 nurses and 625 other health professional and technical education staff, a total of 4,800 doctors, medical specialists are working. Ulaanbaatar city district general hospitals and public health centers, 816 doctors, 856 nurses, medical professional 1305 technical and other education workers, a total of 2942 physicians and medical professionals are working.

3299 beds in aimag general hospitals were accounted for 16.3% of all hospitals beds and number of beds has increased by 229 compared to 2012.

District general hospital beds account for 9.4% of total hospital beds and district general hospitals the number of inpatient in 2012 was 84.8 thousand to admitted 93.4 thousand patients which is an increase by 8.6 thousand patients compared to 2012.

Figure 4.3.1. Number of patients and percentage of bed capacity at the aimag and district general hospitals, 2014

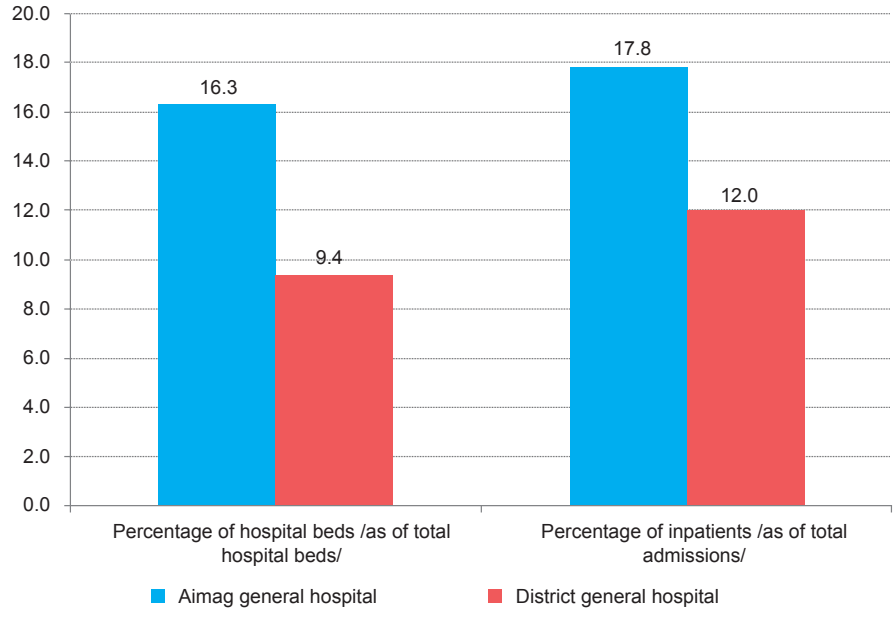


Table 4.3.1. Some health care service indicators of aimag and district general hospitals, 2012-2014

Indicator	2012		2013		2014		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	3070	1808	3249	1868	3299	1918	3206	1865
Number of physicians	904	785	959	796	984	816	949	799
Number of nurses	1524	822	1608	852	1664	856	1599	843
Average length of stay	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.1	8	7
Number of inpatients	125,369	84,892	126,902	86,401	193,020	93,393	148430	88229
Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	31.5	31.4	32.3	30.3	37.5	20.7	32.9	30.7
Number of outpatients	1425793	2168522	1497908	2367979	1584293	2406930	1502665	2314477
Percentage of check-ups	37.6	45.0	35.1	43.7	34.1	40.5	38.4	44.3
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	49.8	-	32.2	-	22.2	-	34.7	-
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	12.0	-	11.8	-	11.4	-	11.7	-
Number of referrals	13.7	-	11.6	-	9.3	-	11.6	-

In 2012, the average length of stay in aimag health centres was 7.7 days and 7.5 days in district health centres, which decreased to 7.4 and 7.1 respectively in 2014.

In 2014, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours in aimag generel hospitals increased 6.0 percent from 2012 and it was decreased by 10.7 percent at district general hospitals.

In 2012, the number of outpatients at aimag general hospital level was 1.4 million and district general hospital level was 2.1 million, which increased to 1.5 and 2.4 million respectively in 2014.

Percentage of preventive medical check-ups at aimag general hospitals and district general hospitals decreased by 3.5% and 4.5%, respectively, compared to 2012.

We have observed a steady decrease on infant mortality rate in past three years and it stayed at the average of 11.7. In 2014, the maternal mortality rate was 22.2 per 100 000 live births at aimag general hospitals level, which decreased by 27.6 compared to 2012.

In the last three years, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 12.7% of total inpatients in aimag general hospitals. In 2014, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals decreased by 1.3% compared to 2013.

4.4 Medical care services of regional diagnostic and treatment centers

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

As of 2014, aimag general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi aimags were functioning under the status of RDTCs at national level and 430 doctors, 690 nurses and 247 professional and technical education, medical staff, a total of 1,680 doctors and medical professionals are working.

Table 4.4.1. Selected indicators for RDTCs services, 2012-2014

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2012	2013	2014	
Number of hospital beds	1290	1285	1470	1348.3
Average length of stay	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	30.4	27.9	30.1	29.2
Number of inpatients	49417	51107	54773	51766
Number of outpatients	555650	571396	575205	567417
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	33.2	20.3	31.0	28.0
Infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)	14.9	10.2	11.7	12.6
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	26.3	27.5	27.5	27.1

In 2014, total of 54.7 thousand inpatients were admitted to RDTCs.
On average RDTCs admitted 15052 patients referred from soum health centers, inter-soum hospitals and aimag general hospitals in the region which account for 27.5% of total admissions.

The average length of stay at RDTC was 7.7 days in 2012, which decreased to 7.6 in 2014. In addition, percentage of deaths within 24 hours has declined from 30.1 percent in 2014 to 30.4 in 2012.

In reference to decreasing tendency of country for last three years, an average infant mortality rate was 12.6 per 1000 live births in 2012-2014, which is lower compared to the aimag average. In 2014, each one case of maternal mortality was reported at RDTC in Umnugovi, Khovd and Orkhon aimags.

Table 4.4.2. Selected indicators of RDTC medical care services, 2014

Aimag RDTC	Number of inpatients	Bed days	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	Outpatient visits	Registered NCDs	Maternal mortality rate /per 100000 live births/	Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	Under-five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/
Dornod	11033	90245	8.2	31.5	119825	31588	0.0	8.9	12.0
Orkhon	14572	109223	7.5	33.7	146154	22741	35.4	12.8	13.1
Uvurkhangai	9625	71505	7.4	26.8	97101	51535	0.0	9.3	10.3
Umnugobi	6962	46686	6.7	32.6	81939	39265	87.8	12.3	14.9
Khovd	12581	100034	8.0	25.8	130186	20206	53.7	15.0	15.6
Total	**54773**	**417693**	**7.6**	**30.1**	**575205**	**165335**	**31.0**	**11.7**	**13.0**

Table 4.4.3. Some human resource indicators of RDTCs, 2014

№	Aimag RDTC	Total number of employees	Number of			Number of beds
			Allied health professionals	Doctors	Nurses	
1	Dornod	503	106	170	65	281
2	Orkhon	415	105	195	52	424
3	Uvurkhangai	270	73	116	56	297
4	Umnugobi	186	58	72	27	210
5	Khovd	306	88	137	47	258
	Total	**1680**	**430**	**690**	**247**	**1470**

4.5. Medical care services of central hospitals and specialized centers

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

As of 2014, a total of 5671 health professionals were worked at Central hospitals and specialized centers, including 1229 medical doctors, 1879 nurses and 442 professional and technical education, medical staff, respectively.

Central hospitals and specialized centres in Ulaanbaatar city account for 18.6% of all hospital beds and 17.3% of inpatients.

The average length of stay in 2012 was 9.2 days which increased to 9.4 days in 2014.

Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission was 22.3% in 2012 which is increased to 27.9% in 2014 and average over the last three years is 24.9%.

Table 4.5.1.Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care services in central hospitals and specialized centers, 2012-2014

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2012	2013	2014	
Number of hospital beds	4085	4187	3818	4030.0
Number of doctors	1327	1383	1229	1313.0
Number of nurses	1988	2071	1879	1979.3
Average length of stay	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.4
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	22.3	24.5	27.9	24.9
Number of inpatients	141381	146375	134088	140614.7
Number of outpatients	1237295	1385032	1233558	1285295.0
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	32007	39380	30355	33914.0

Within the last 3 years, an average of 141 thousand in-patients were treated in central hospitals and specialized centers, of which 24.1% were transferred from countryside.

Compared to 2012, the total number of inpatients increased by 5.2% in 2014, and referred patients from the rural areas decreased by 0.3%.

Figure 4.5.1. Referral percentage of patients from countryside to central hospitals and specialized centers, 2014

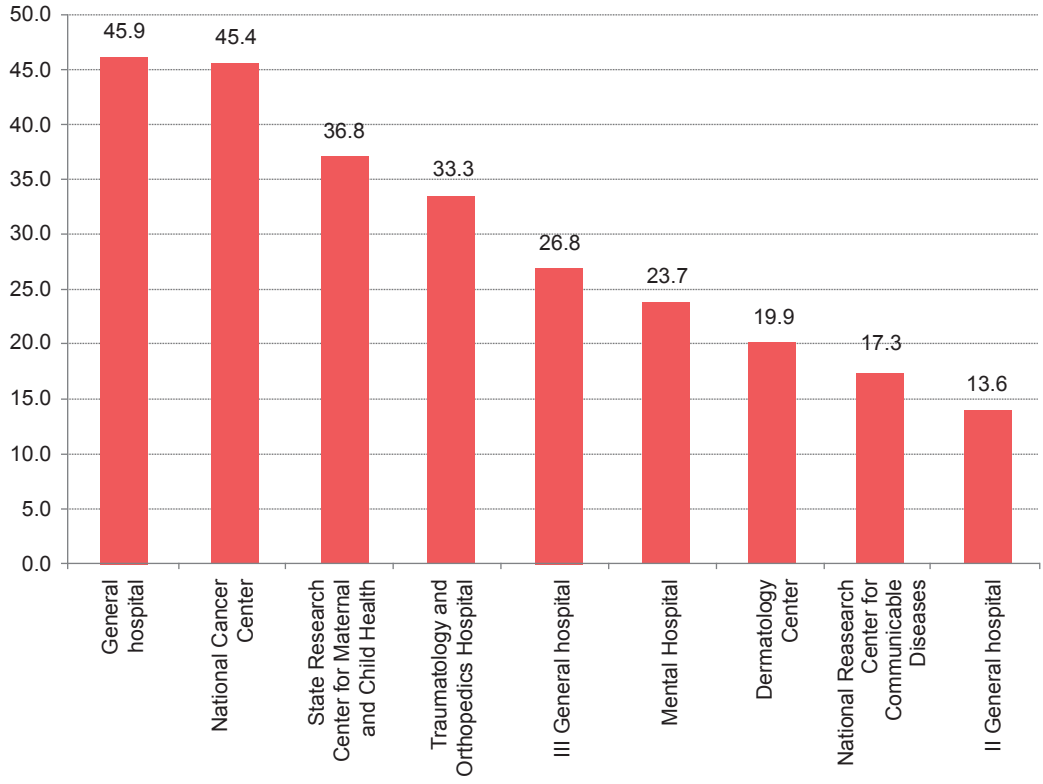


Table 4.5.2. Selected indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2014

Hospitals	Number of outpatient visits	Number of hospital admissions	Average length of hospital stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs after admission
I State Central Hospital	274209	20953	7.6	27.7
II State Central Hospital	104533	7518	8.9	17.1
III State Central Hospital	177492	17057	8.2	16.8
National Centre for Mother and Child	175241	39373	6.3	13.2
National Cancer Centre	100915	9534	7.9	21.3
National Infectious Diseases Centre	124803	8610	14.5	13.9
National Traumatology and Orthopaedics	106914	13969	11.2	25.9
National Centre for Dermatology	84904	5044	9.7	100
National Centre for Mental Health	41893	5813	29.5	12.5

4.6. Medical care services of private hospitals and clinics

As of 2014, a total of 7103 health professionals were worked in 202 private inpatient hospitals and 969 private outpatient clinics, including 2368 physicians, 1742 nurses a respectively.

Table 4.6.1 Selected indicators for medical care services of private hospitals and clinics, 2014

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Private hospitals	466	160	160	166	171	179	197	202
Private clinics		523	922	947	1013	851	822	969
Number of beds	964	1982	2422	2527	3069	3606	3829	4542
Percentage form all hospital beds	5.4	10.8	13.6	14.2	16.2	18.4	19.3	22.1
Number of doctors	736	1145	1396	1549	1677	1904	1965	2368
Number of nurses	296	682	858	1007	1135	1275	1326	1742
Outpatient visits	-	1016705	1304897	1036934	1986901	1320932	1756769	1786670
Number of inpatients	23592	63267	75003	86117	97821	111338	121452	124610
Average length of stay	11.3	9	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.3

There were 1982 beds in private hospitals in 2005 and this number has increased to 4542 beds in 2014, which is 22.1% of all hospital beds in the country.

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

In 2005, a total of 1016705 patients received outpatient services and there were 63267 inpatients at the private hospitals, but in 2014, the number increased to 1 786 670 and 124610 respectively.

Looking at the private hospitals by bed capacity, 6.9% of hospitals have 5-8 beds, 32.2% have 10-12 beds, 22.8% have 15 beds, 5.9% have above the 50 beds respectively.

Figure 4.6.1. Bed capacity of private inpatient hospitals, 2014

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Number of inpatients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-8 beds	13	7.3	3362	3.4
10-12 beds	62	34.6	26762	27.4
15 beds	40	22.3	21562	22.0
20-25 beds	32	17.9	23542	24.1
30 beds	11	6.1	7406	7.6
40-50 beds	7	3.9	11231	11.5
50 beds	14	7.8	17473	17.9
Total	179	100	111338	100

CHAPTER 5. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

In 2014, total of 46.0 thousand healthcare employees were worked at national and private private organizations of health sector and this number was increased by 2.1% compared to the previous year.

Out of total staffs 94.0 percent is in the health sectors and 6.0 percent is the health staffs of other sectors.

23.4 per cent of total employees in the primary health care, 18.2 per cent of secondary and 16.9 per cent of tertiary health facility, 15.4 percent of the private health-care facilities, and 26.1 percent of maternity hospitals and other health care organizations working in health care is provided.

Of total healthcare employees, there were recorded 9.3 thousand physicians, 1.6 thousand pharmacists, 10.9 thousand nurses and 7.3 other medical professional and technical education staff, respectively.

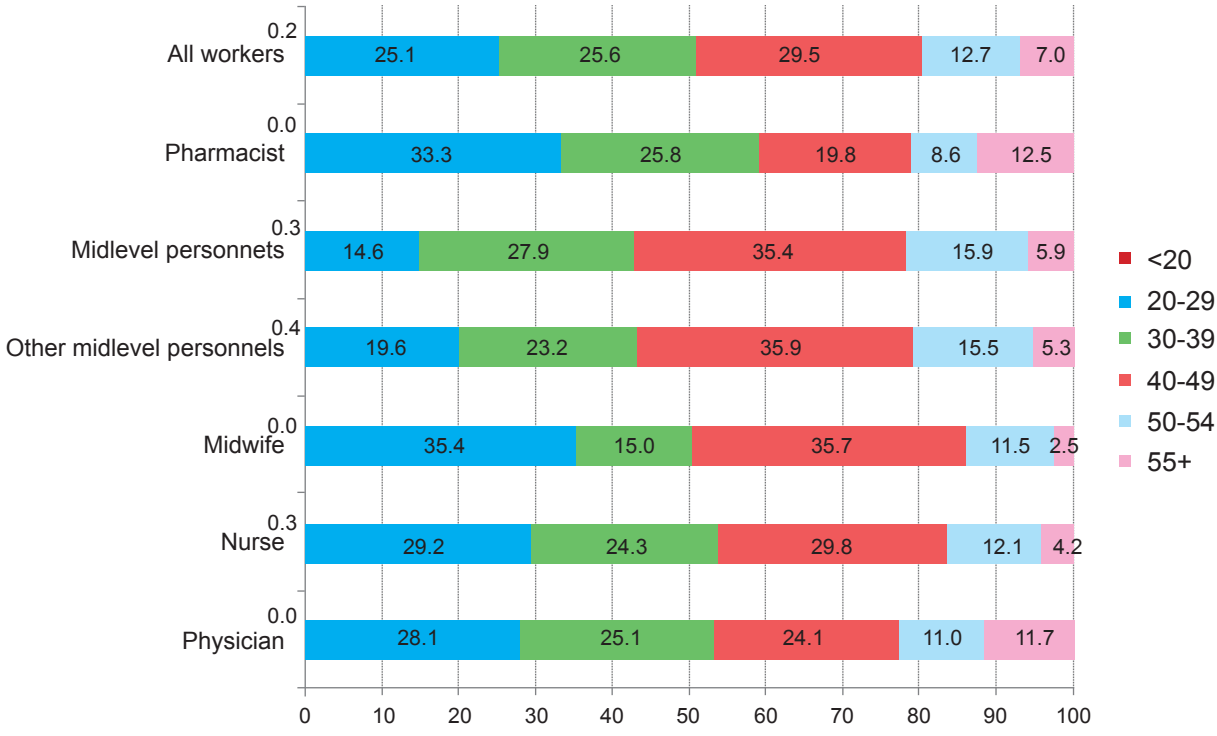
As of 2014, an average number of population per a physician and per a nurses were 318.6 and 270.6, respectively, and both indicators declined by 6.7 and 14.9 persons, as compared to the previous year.

in 2014, by looking at occupation of healthcare personnel who provide medical services were as follows;physicians 20.2%, nurses 23.8% and other medical professional and technical education staff 15.9%, respectively. Women is accounted for 81.4% of all employees.

Total doctors and nurses 20.0 / 24.7% of the primary level, 20,8 / 24.5% secondary level, 17.8 / 23.5 percent are working in the tertiary level.

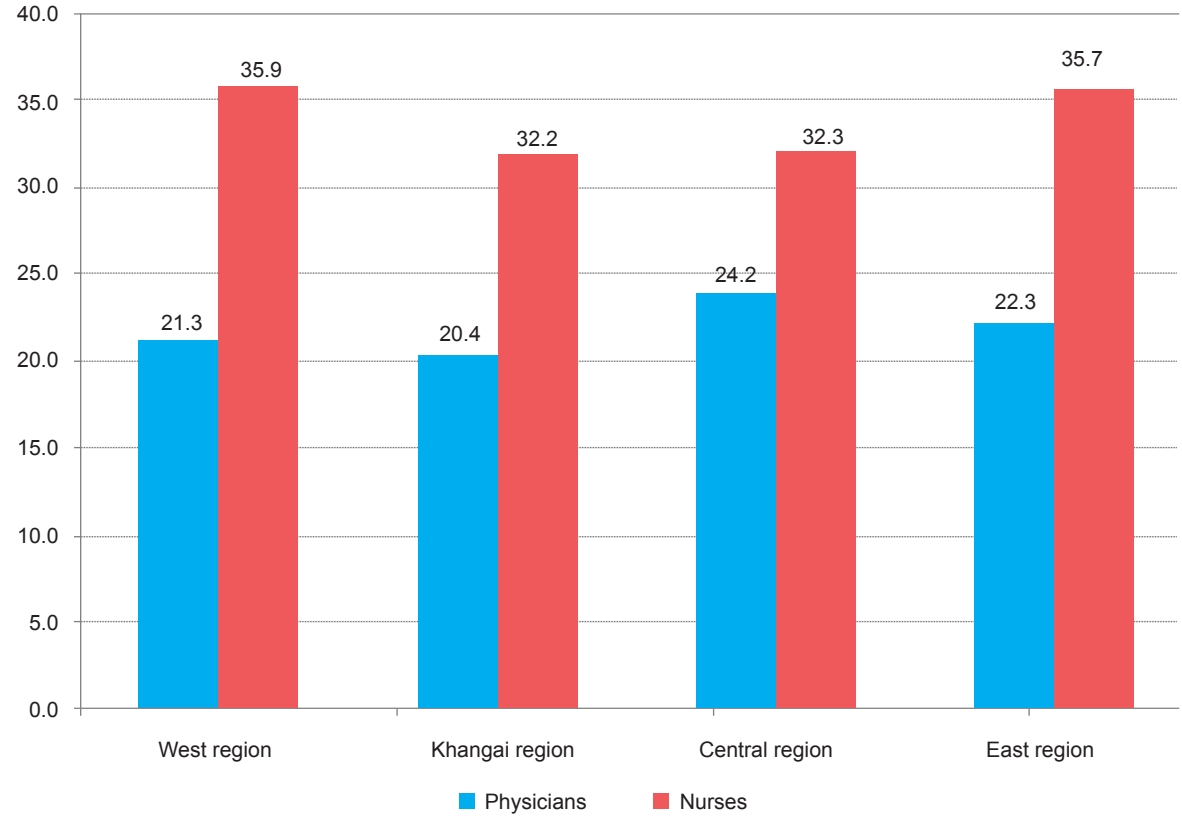
As of 2014 there were 31.4 physicians, 36.9 nurses and 24.8 other medical professional and technical education staff, respectively per 10 000 population. An average number of physicians and nurses per 100 000 population was increased by 0.7 and 1.9, respectively compared to 2013. The physicians, nurses ratio was as follows; at the national level 1.0:1.2, in Ulaanbaatar city 1.0:0.9 and at the aimag level 1.0:1.5, respectively.

Figure 5.1 Health professionals by age, 2014



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

Figure 5.2. Physicians and nurses per 10 000 population by regions, 2014



Looking by geographical distribution (location) of health professionals, there were 42.4 doctors and 40.9 nurses per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar while 22.0 doctors and 33.6 nurses per 10 000 population were in rural areas. This data indicates that a high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Especially, the number of surgeons, trauma and orthopedics specialists, radiology and lab specialists and pediatricians were 1.0, 3.0, 3.0-3.5 and 1.1 times, respectively higher in Ulaanbaatar city than other rural areas.

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

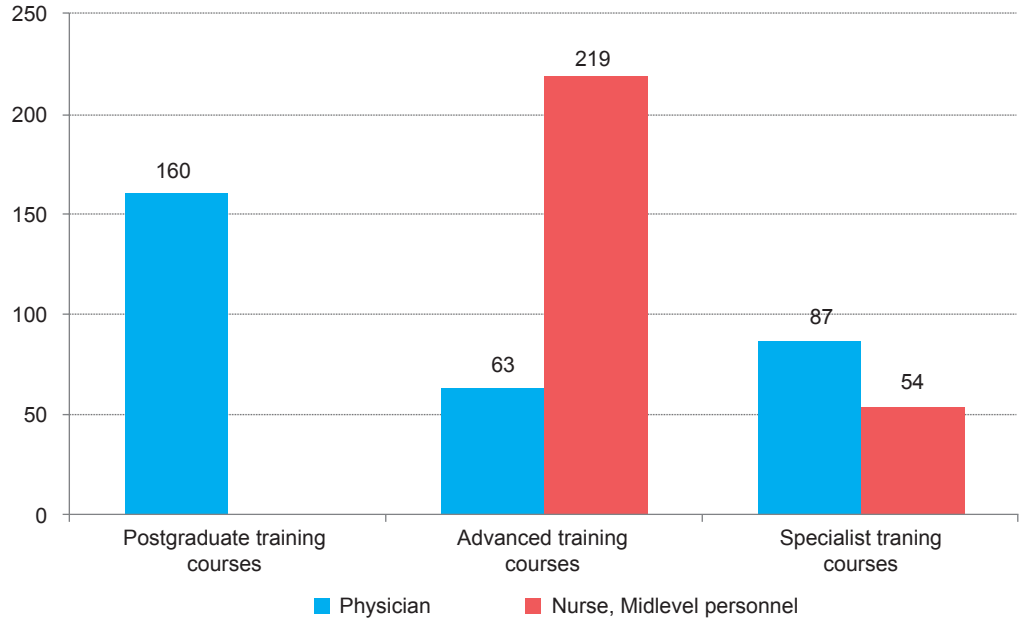
As of 2014, total of 1171 private health organizations were functioning with 7103 health professionals. Physicians accounted for 33.3% of the total staff, and nurses accounted for 24.5% of the total staff.

By type of physician´s specializations in private sector were as follows; 57,3% of the basic and specialized, dentists 28.8%, 10.9% doctors of the traditional medicine, 3 percent of the general practitioners respectively.

Postgraduate training for medical professionals

In 2014, 310 doctors, 273 nurses and other medical professionals were enrolled in postgraduate training of medical professionals, including basic and specialized qualifications and professional training, financed by the Treasury fund, Government of Mongolia.

Figure 5.3. Number of physicians, nurses, and other health professionals enrolled in the postgraduate training financed by the Treasury fund, 2014



Furthermore short-term courses with, 536 topics were organized and there were 98488 medical professionals on duplicated numbers were participated in the training courses.

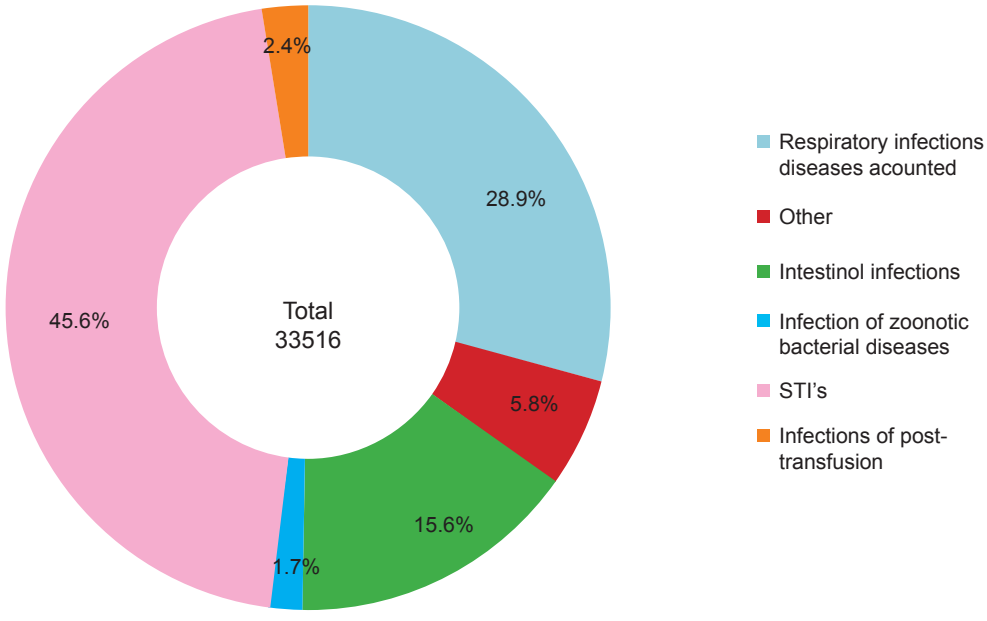
In 2014, total of 2261 persons were graduated from 12 higher education institutions with a license such as Health Sciences University of Mongolia (HSUM), “Ach” medical school, “Monos” medical school, “Etugen” medical school, ‘Enerel”, “Ulaanbaatar” institutes, Technology School of HSUM, Govi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul and Dornogovi branches of HSUM).

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 Total communicable diseases

In 2014, 33 516 cases of 29 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, decreased by 3804 cases and currently it is 114.4 per 10 000 population.
Compared to the previous year, the indicators show there has been an increase in diseases per 10,000 populations in Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Khuvsgul, Darkhan-uul and Uvs.
In 2014, syphilis, mycoses, food poisoning, dysentery, hand-foot-mouth disease, tick-borne rickettsioses, diarrhoea infection, Tick-borne encephalites increased by 0.1-2.5 cases per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.
Reported infectious disease in 2014, Dornod , Bayankhongor, Dornogovi, Khuvsgul and UB city is higher than the national average. /national average is 114.4 per 10 000 population/
55.6% of total diseases were registered in UB.
15.6% of communicable diseases registered in 2014 at national level were intestinal infections, 28.9% were respiratory diseases, 1.7% were zoonotic bacterial diseases,45.6% were sexually transmitted infections, 2.4% were infection of post transfusion and 5.8% were other.

Figure 6.1.1. Total communicable diseases registered at national level



6.2 Intestinal infection

In 2014, 5 234 cases of 7 different intestinal infections such as viral hepatitis A, dysentery, food poisoning, salmonella, diarrhea, and hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at national level which is 15.6% of total communicable diseases.
3947 cases (73.9%) of intestinal infections registered at national level occurred in Ulaanbaatar city.
6.2% of intestinal infections were viral hepatitis A, 44.2% was dysentery, 34.2% was hand-foot-mouth disease, 10.5% food poisoning, 1.8% salmonella, 3.1% diarrhoea infection and 0.1% was Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

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

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2013		2014		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	0	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	83	0.3	95	0.3	0.0
Shigellosis	1982	7.0	2312	7.9	0.9
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	238	0.8	548	1.9	1.1
Diarrhea infections	84	0.3	162	0.6	0.3
Viral hepatits A	1589	5.7	325	1.1	-4.6
Hand-foot-mouth disease	1374	4.9	1788	6.1	1.2

6.2.1. Other bacterial foodborne intoxications

A total of 548 cases or 1.9 per 10 000 population of other bacterial food borne intoxications were registered at national level, taking up 10.5% of all intestinal infections. Of the total number of other bacterial food borne intoxications, 235 cases (42.9%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar which is 1.7 per 10 000 population.

In 2014, there was a increase of 114 cases and 0.7 pecent in Ulaanbaatar, 196 cases and 1.3 percent in aimags respectively compared to previous years. Other bacterial foodborne intoxications cases registered in all months of infection, but 9,11 months of epidemics have been reported.

Other bacterial foodborne intoxications patients by social status of cases are as follows: 236 children in kindergarden (48%), 119 workers (22%), school children 34 (6%) and children at home 2 (12%), respectively.

6.2.2. Viral Hepatitis

A total of 1146 cases of viral hepatitis were registered at national level, taking up 3.4% of all communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year it has decreased by 1391 cases.

Out of the total number of viral hepatitis, 28.4% was viral hepatitis A, 50.1% was viral hepatitis B, and 21.5% was other viral hepatitis. Hepatitis A and hepatitis C decreased by 5.1 and 0.2 per 10 000 population, compared to last year.

According to the morbidity of acute hepatitis A, recorded over the last 10 years, the maximum was 52.6 per 10 000 people in 2011. Acute hepatitis A in the 5-9 ages recorded the highest, incidence among all age groups decreased in 2014.

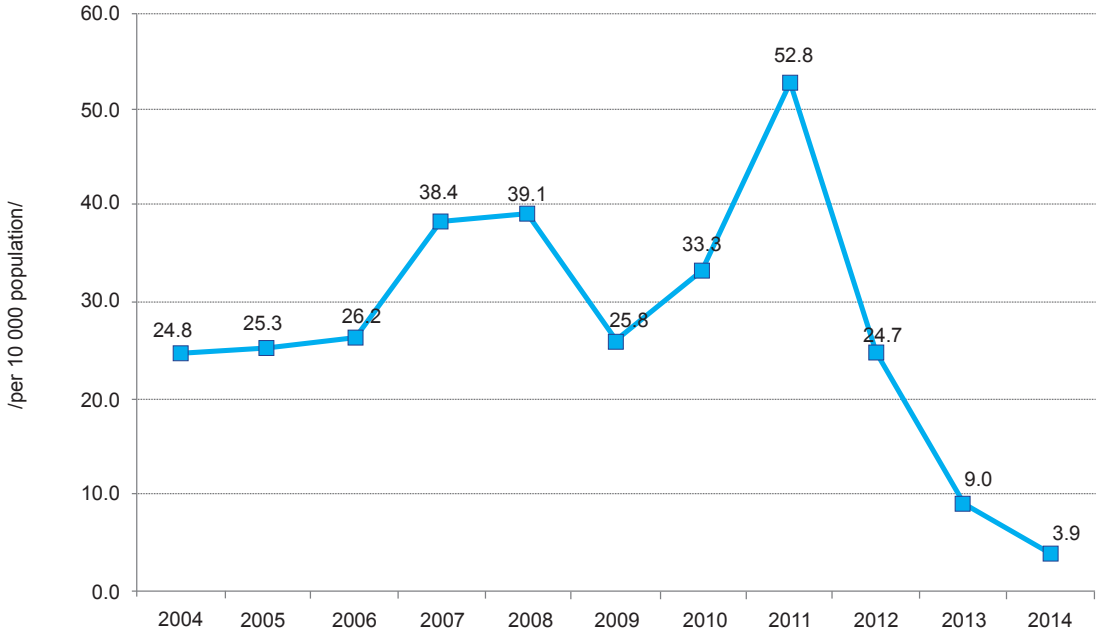
According to the social indicator hepatitis A was mostly occured among highschool and kindergarden children.

49.9 percent of total cases were recorded at schools and kindergardens.

Table 6.2.1.Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population /by aimags higher than national average, 2013-2014

Aimag	2013		2014		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Darkhan-Uul	124	13.5	86	8.7	-4.8
Uvs	74	9.6	43	5.8	-3.8
Arkhangai	135	14.9	47	5.5	-9.4
Orkhon	74	8.6	48	5.1	-3.5
Sukhbaatar	44	8	25	4.7	-3.3
Ulaanbaatar	1207	10.2	603	4.4	-5.8
Country average	**2537**	**9**	**1146**	**3.9**	**-5.1**

Figure 6.2.1. Viral hepaptis per 10 000 population, 2004-2014



6.3 Respiratory infections

9677 cases of respiratory infections were registered, taking up 28.9% of all communicable diseases. Majority of the respiratory infections were tuberculosis (43.1%), varicella (47.9%), and mumps (4.4%).

Compared to 2013, mumps, rubella, tuberculosis, meningococcal infection, rubella, erythema infectious and scarlet fever decreased by 17.2, 0.8, 0.4, 0.1 respectively.

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

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2013		2014		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Tuberculosis	4111	14.6	4172	14.2	-0.4
Scarlet fever	271	1.0	276	0.9	-0.1
Meningococcal infection	40	0.1	14	0.0	-0.1
Varicella	4669	16.6	4639	15.8	-0.8
Measles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	15	0.1	1	0.0	-0.1
Mumps	5268	18.7	425	1.5	-17.2
Erysipelas	137	0.5	136	0.5	0.0
Gas gangrene	3	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Erythema infectiosum	15	0.1	13	0.0	-0.1

6.3.1 Tuberculosis

The 4172 new cases of tuberculosis were registered which takes up 12.5% of total communicable diseases. 2 558 cases were occurred in Ulaanbaatar city, taking up 61.3% of total cases of tuberculosis. Compared to other districts Songinokhairkhan and Bayanzurkh district have the highest number of cases per 10000 population.
There was no change in the dynamics of new tuberculosis over the last 10 years and disease is high at one level.
1752 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis were registered and it has increased by 130 cases compared to the previous year.
59.0% of the new registered tuberculosis was pulmonary tuberculosis, 41.0% were extra pulmonary cases.

Table 6.3.2 Tuberculosis per 10'000 population /by aimags higher than national average, 2014

Aimag	2013		2014		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Selenge	231	21.6	230	22.3	0.7
Darkhan-Uul	230	25.0	189	19.1	-5.9
Ulaanbaatar	2403	20.3	2558	18.6	-1.7
Dornod	151	20.5	123	17.2	-3.3
Sukhbaatar	87	15.8	25	16.9	1.1

Registered new cases by age group:
Looking at the registered new cases by age group, 67.3% were 15-44 years old, 56.1% were males and 43.9% females.

Figure 6.3.1. Tuberculosis incidence and mortality trend, 2004-2014

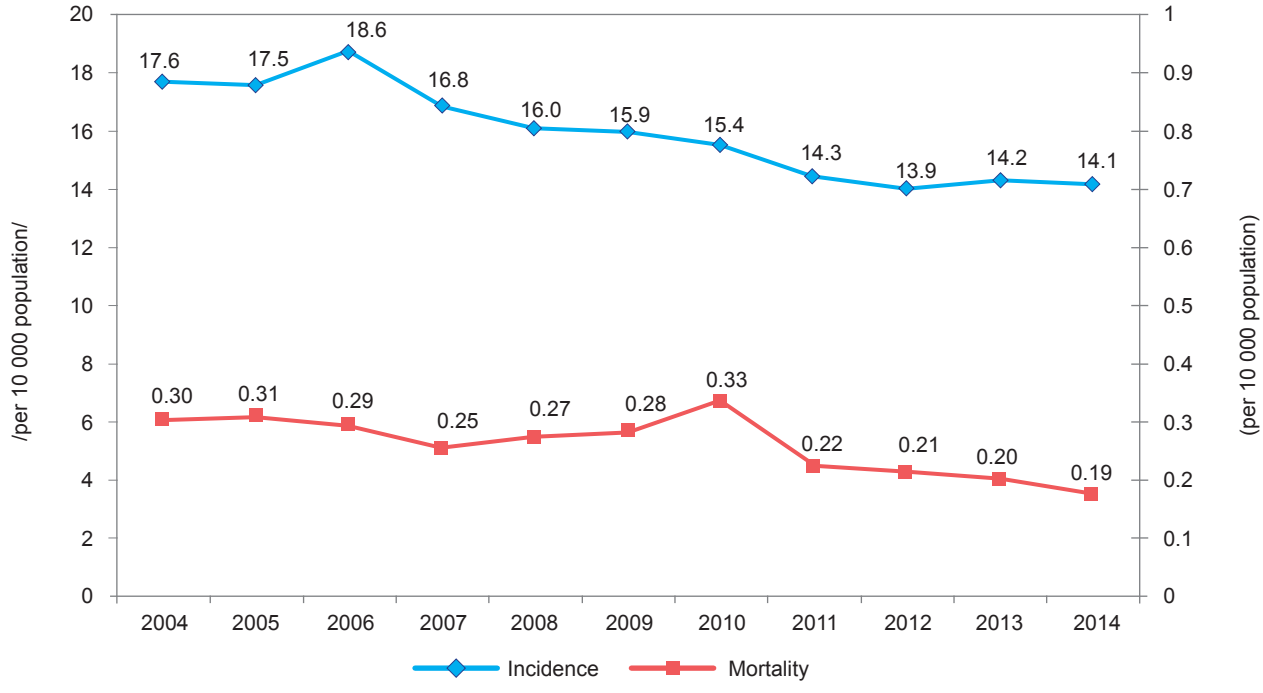
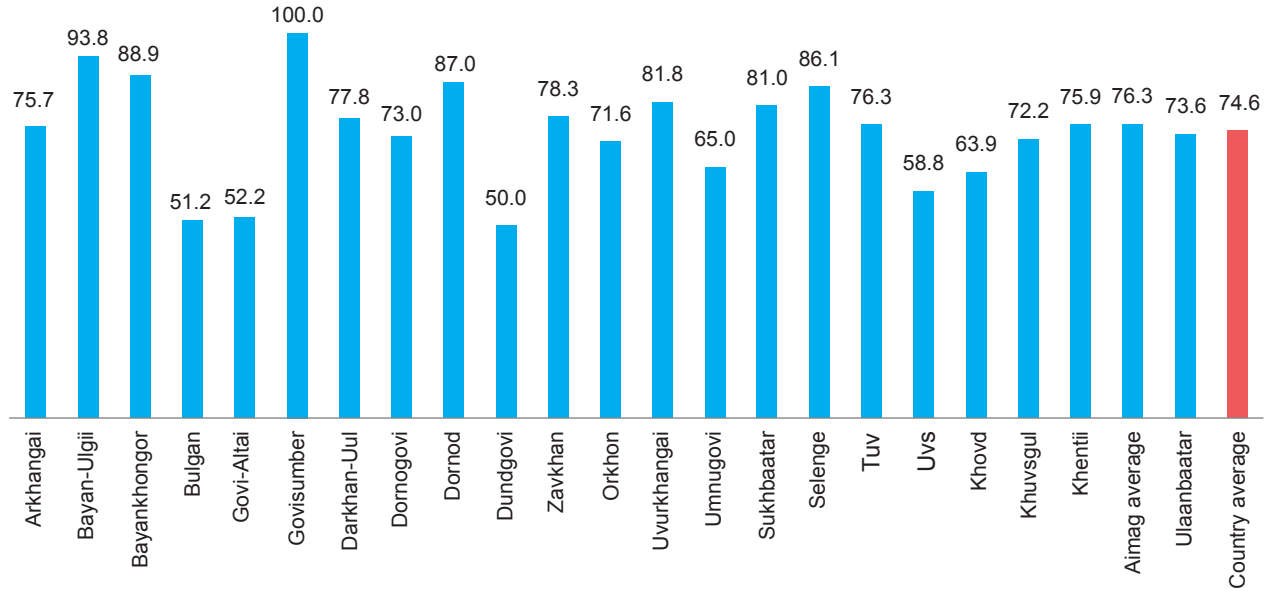


Figure 6.3.1.2 Percentage of verified cases, 2014



In 2014, 74.6% of all cases' diagnoses were verified, 80.7% of cases were cured, which is 3.1% increase in verified diagnosis and 0.6% increase in cured cases.

6.3.2 Mumps

Decrease in cases of mumps as 1.5 per 10 000 population or 425 cases at national level in 2014 compared to 17.2 per 10 000 population or 4843 cases of last year.

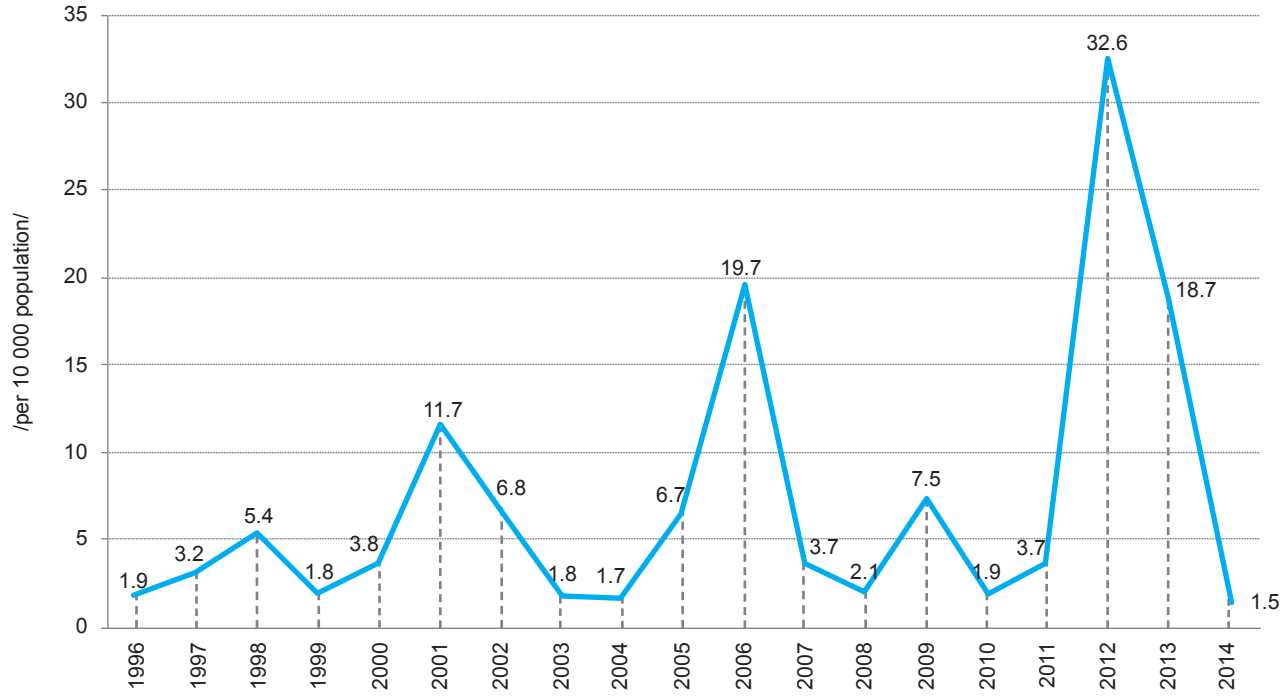
Mumps accounted for 1.3% of all infectious diseases.

Incidence of mumps increased by 1.3-5.6, and by aimags were as follows: Dornogovi-15.7, Umnugovi-2.1 per 10 000 population. Others have declined.

Of all registered cases, 44.2% were registered in Ulaanbaatar and decrease in cases as 11.1 per 10 000 population of last year.

Mumps disease among all age groups, registered in 2014, and 71.0 percent of patients were among children 5-19 years old.

Figure 6.3.3. Mumps trend per 10 000 population, /1996-2014/



In accordance with data of 1996-2014, it was observed that 3-4 years pattern of increase of mumps.

According to the season, the most cases of mumps occurred in 2012 March-June, in 2013 January, April and May and in 2014 the peak of morbidity was in January, April, June respectively (Figure 6.3.4).

Figure 6.3.4. Number of mumps cases by season, 2013, 2014

6.3.3 Varicella

This year there were 4639 cases or 15.8 per 10 000 population, which decreased by 0.8 compared to the previous year.

In 2014, morbidity rate was higher than country average (15.8) in the following aimags: Dornod-51.0, Dornogovi-30.1, Umnugovi-31.6, Khuvsgul-26.5, Khentii-22.2, Dundgovi-20.6, Uburkhangai-19.7, Darkhan-uul-17.8, Ulaanbaatar city-16.8 and Govisumber-16.2 per 10 000 population.

It was 0.8-18.9‰ increase in Khuvsgul, Uburkhangai, Zavkhan, Khovd, Darkhan-Uul, Uvs, Dundgovi, Bayankhongor, Selenge, Bulgan aimags and 0.7-14.6‰ decrease in the Ulaanbaatar city and remaining aimags compared to last year.
80.8% (3746) of all cases occurred in children aged 1-14 years, of which 58% is accounted for up to 4 years old.

6.4 Sexually transmitted infections

15300 cases of STI's were registered, taking up 45.6% of communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has increased by 0.9 per 10 000 population or 400 cases.

29.8% of STI's were gonorrhea, 45.0% were syphilis, 25.0% were trichomoniasis and 0.2% were HIV/AIDS.

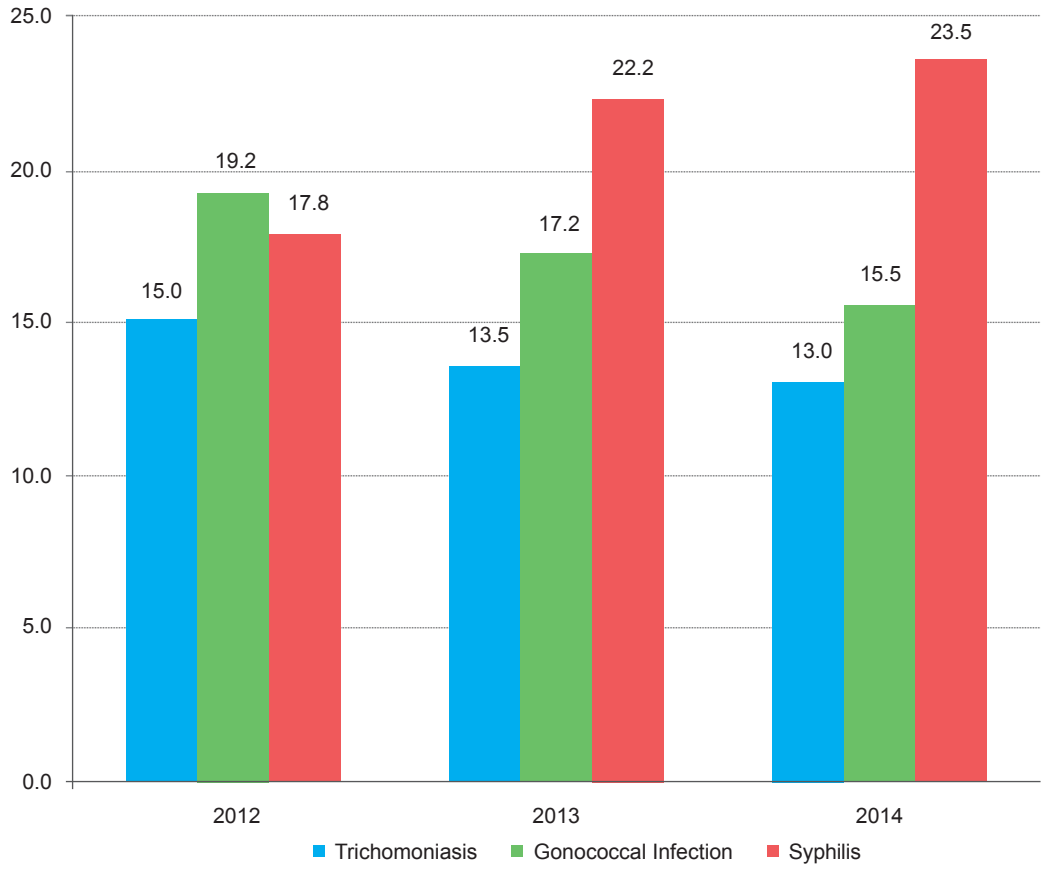
Table 6.4.1. Number of cases of STI's per 10 000 population, 2013-2014

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2013		2014		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Syphilis	6246	22.2	6890	23.5	1.3
Gonorrhea	4842	17.2	4556	15.5	-1.7
Trichomoniasis	3793	13.5	3823	13.0	-0.5
HIV/AIDS	23	0.1	31	0.1	0.0

Syphilis per 10000 population in Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Khuvsgul, Orkhon aimags and Ulaanbaatar , gonorrhea per 10000 popultaion in Dornod, Khuvsgul, Govi-Altai, Bayankhongor, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornogovi aimags and trichomoniasis disease per 10000 population in Dornod, Bayankhongor, Dundgovi, Bulgan, Sukhbaatar, Khovd, Arkhangai aimags and Ulaanbaatar city are higher than national and aimag average.

In 2014, 30 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, increasing by 4 cases, compared to the previous year. There were 1 cases of congenital syphilis in Bulgan aimag, 5 in Dornogovi aimag, 3 in Dornod aimag, 1 in Dundgovi aimag, 5 in Orkhon, 1 in Sukhbaatar, 1 in Tuv, 1 in Uvs,1 in Khentii and 11 cases in Ulaanbaatar city. There were 10 cases of death our of total registered cases.
According to the examinations among pregnant women in 2014, there were 2082 cases (2.6%) of syphilis, 473 cases (0.6%) of gonorrhea, and 1357 cases (1.8%) of trichomoniasis were detected.

Figure 6.4.1. The most common STIs per 10 000 population, 2012-2014



In 2014, 66.4% of women and 33.6% men contracted the most common STIs.

By age groups there were 0.7% of children aged 0-4 years, 0.7% of age 5-14 years, 43.3% of 15-24 years old, 50.5% of 25-44 years old, 4.6% of 45-64 years old and 0.2% over 65 years old.
There were 181 registered cases of HIV/AIDS, and 31 of them were new cases in 2014.
All cases of HIV infection were caused through sexual transmission.

The majority (82.2%) of HIV cases are males, of whom 79.8 percent are MSM. 17.8% /32/ cases are females, of whom one-third (34.3%) are FSWs.

150 /83.3%/ cases diagnosed during asymptomatic stages, 30 /16.7%/ cases diagnosed in AIDS stage.The officially reported HIV cases, of them, 24 cases died
The total recorded cases accounted for 58% of 20-34 years old. End of 2014, 126 people on ART is being treated.

6.5 Death caused by communicable disease

There were 143 cases of death caused by communicable disease were registered. According to the total cases of death, there were 105 cases of tuberculosis, 3 cases of infectious meningitis, 17 cases of viral hepatitis, 10 cases of syphilis, 5 cases of HIV, tick-borne rickettsioses-1, bacterial sepsis of newborn-2.

CHAPTER 7. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES MORBIDITY

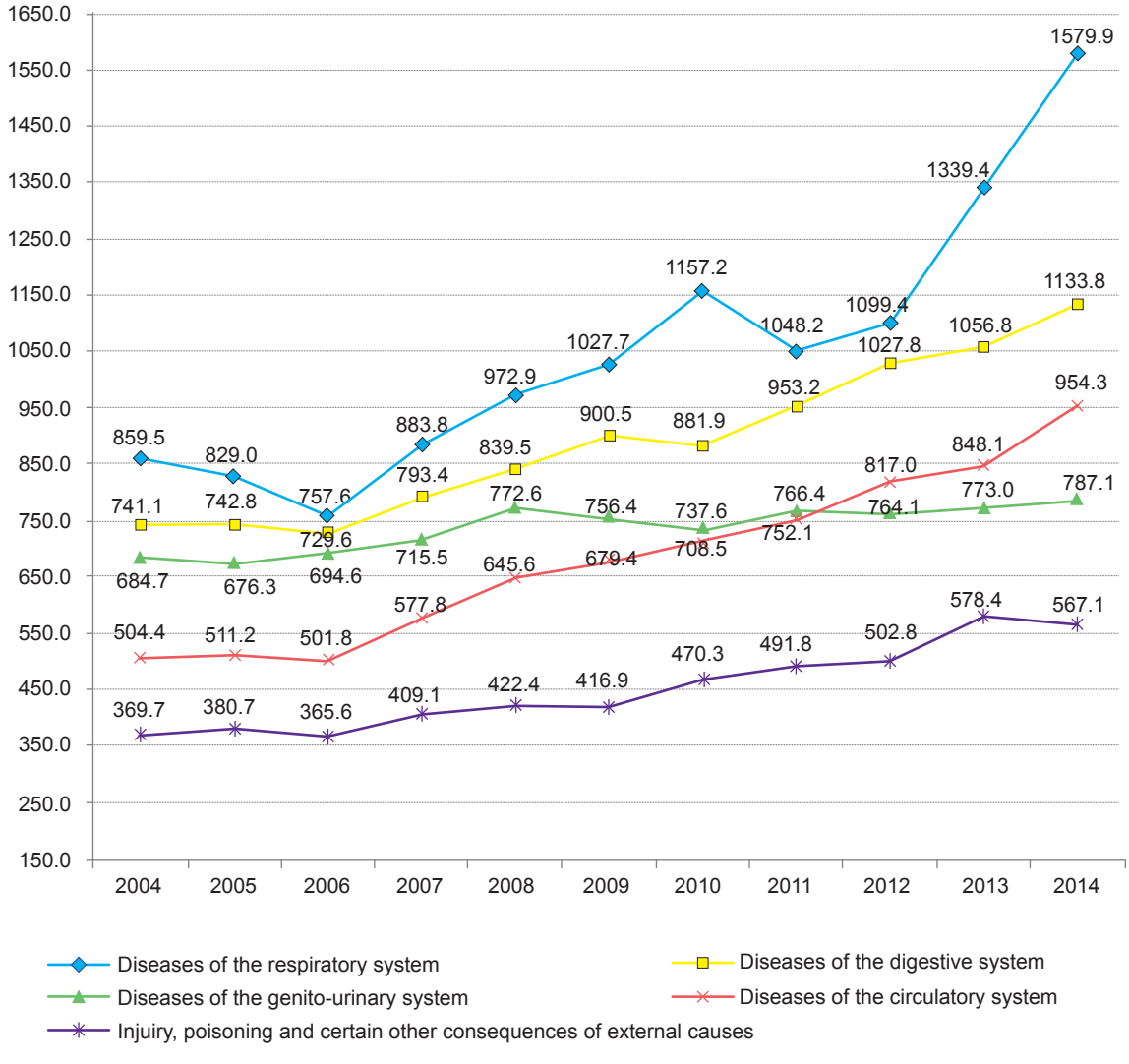
7.1 Main causes of population morbidity

The country's population of non-communicable disease is the leading cause of illness among 10 000 population increased by 1.2-2.0 times compared with 2004.

Non-infectious causes of alcohol and tobacco use, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity among the country's population has increased rapidly. More than half or 53.2 percent of the population aged 45-65 years have high risk for NCDs.

The proportion of population with none of common risk factors for NCD was only 1 percent, whereas 36.9 percent of population had 3-5 common risk factors, thus indicating high risks for developing NCDs. /Current daily smoking, use of less than 400 gramme of fruit and vegetables per day, physical inactivity, overweight and obesity and raised blood pressure are named the five common risk factors for developing NCDs. Steps survey on the prevalence of noncommunicable disease and injury risk factors, Mongolia-2013/

7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population /2004-2014/



As of 2014, diseases respiratory system per 10 000 population were 1579.9, diseases of digestive system were 1133.8, diseases of urogenital system were 787.1, diseases of circulatory system were 954.3, and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were 567.1, which compared to 2013, respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, diseases of circulatory system, injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, urogenital diseases have increased (Figure 7.1.1).

As of 2014, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity per 10 000 population:
- Diseases of Respiratory System – 1579.9
- Diseases of Digestive System – 1133.8
- Diseases of Circulatory System – 954.3
- Diseases of Genitourinary System – 787.1
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes – 567.1

In Urban and rural area, three leading causes of morbidity in 2014 were diseases of respiratory, digestive systems and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, respectively.
For instance, respiratory system diseases per 10 000 population is 1730.3 in the city and 1450.9 in the rural areas, digestive system diseases is 1123.5 in the city and 1142.6 in the rural areas,diseases of circulatory system is 980.4 in the city and 932.0 in the rural areas, genitourinary system diseases is 746.1 in the city and 822.3 in the rural areas, injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes is 916.2 in the city and 268.0 in the rural areas.

Table 7.1.1. 1 Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2014

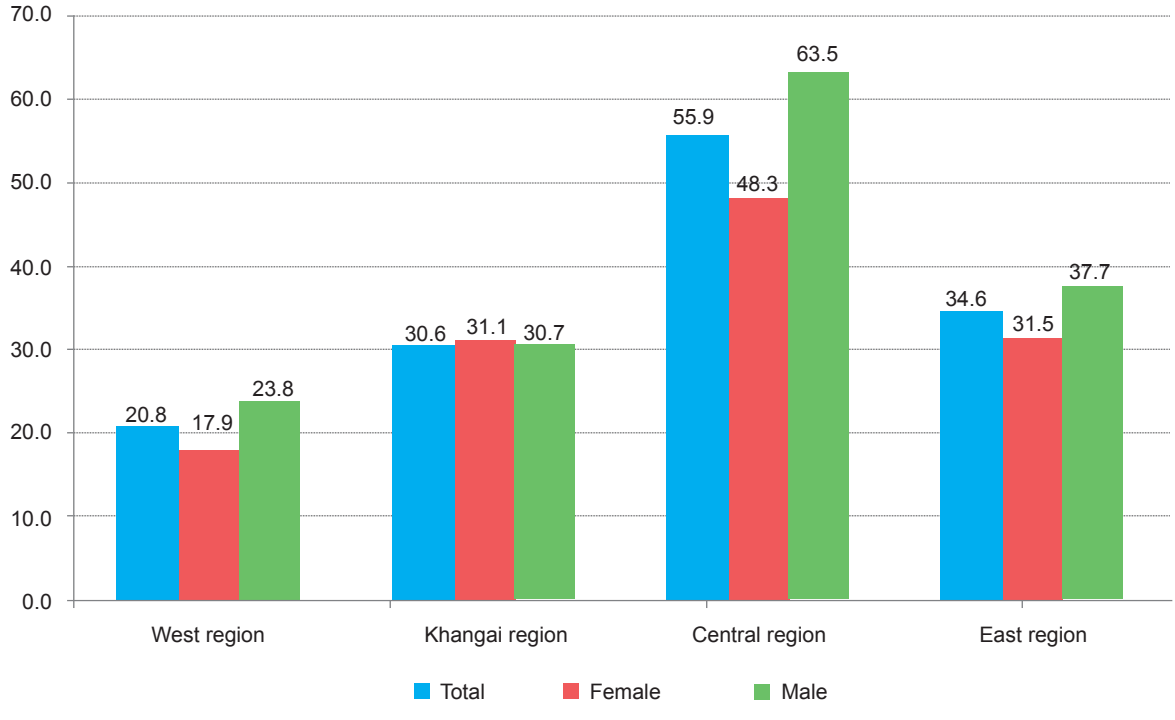
	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Injurie, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Sex						
Male	6019.2	1519.4	903.6	367.8	735.5	743.3
Female	9171.9	1637.5	1353.2	1186.8	1162.9	399.2
Age group /Male/						
Under 20 years old	6082.7	3124.6	865.4	169.4	37.1	598.4
20-44	4145.4	437.3	679.4	378.3	347.6	909.4
45-65	8832.0	718.2	1391.8	632.8	2278.6	706.6
Over 65 years old	16883.5	1584.2	2016.4	1240.4	6238.4	529.1
Age group /Female/						
Under 20 years old	6148.2	3073.4	939.9	241.5	52.4	333.3
20-44	8787.0	753.8	1186.1	1656.2	589.1	408.3
45-65	13935.8	1063.5	2300.8	1893.8	3296.6	504.8
Over 65 years old	19823.3	1505.2	2752.9	1613.0	7082.0	510.7
Residency						
Urban	8770.3	1730.3	1123.5	746.1	980.4	916.2
Rural	6658.7	1450.9	1142.6	822.3	932.0	268.0
Regions						
Western	6074.0	1209.2	984.9	822.9	839.8	169.6
Khangai	5852.4	1339.6	1165.1	905.6	1056.1	248.4
Central	8737.4	1777.6	1138.3	823.0	972.1	352.2
Eastern	5013.2	1430.3	1296.7	587.2	662.8	304.9
National average	**7633.2**	**1579.9**	**1133.8**	**787.1**	**954.3**	**567.1**

When comparing the morbidity registration of 10 000 female populations to male population, the female population is higher by 1.5 times. Looking at the causes of morbidity, men receive outpatient services for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, which is higher than female by 1.9 times, but the other leading causes of morbidity is lower by 1.1-3.2 times.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity by region were as follows: Western Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1209.2), digestive system (984.9) and genitourinary system (822.9); Khangai Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1339.6), digestive system (1165.1) and diseases of the circulatory system (1056.1); Central and Eastern Regions respectively - diseases of the respiratory system 1777.6 and 1 430.3), diseases of the digestive system (1 138.3 and 1296.7) and diseases of the genitourinary system (823.0 and 578.2).

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

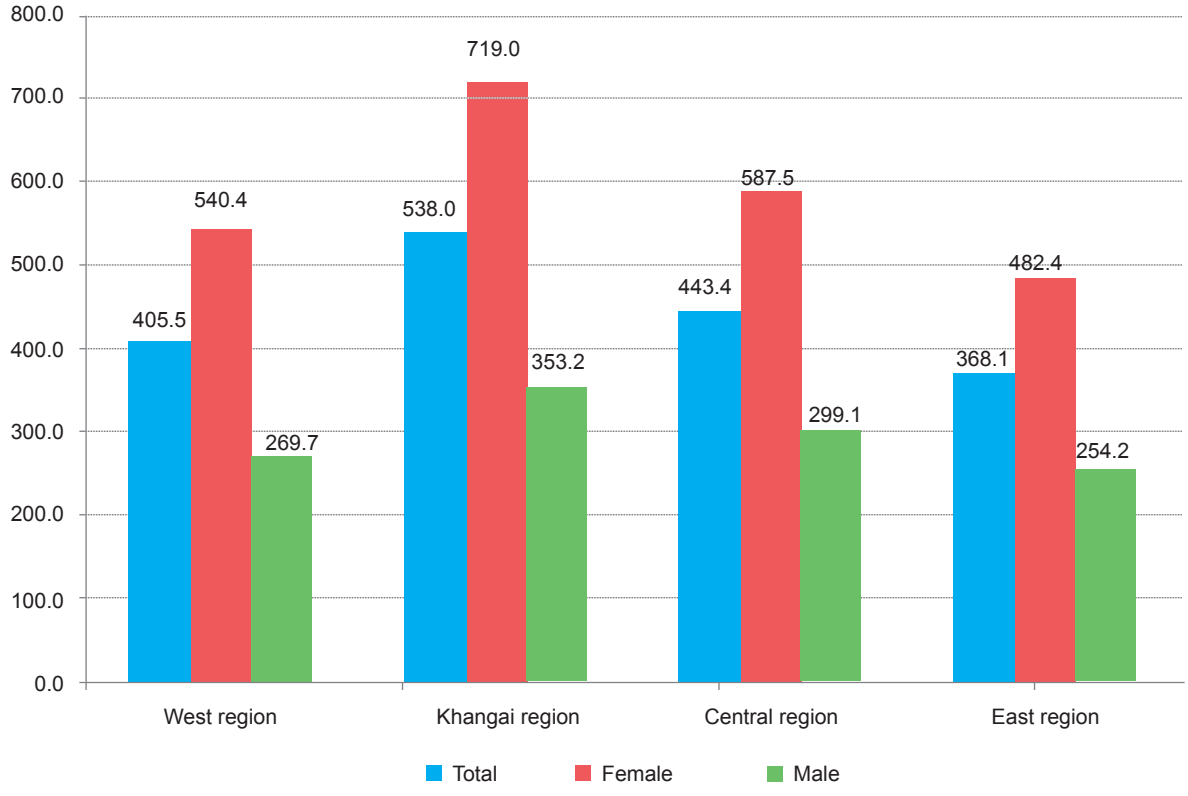
Figure 7.1.2 Diabetes by sex and regions, 2014



Of all Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, diabetes accounts for 52.6%, increase in morbidity by 15.3 compared to last year, taking up to 73.6 per 10 000 population. There were 71.4 males and 75.6 females per 10 000 population.

Looking by age groups, 305.4 per 10 000 population were in 45-65 age group, which means increase by 82.7. Location wise, the Central region had higher rate /55.9 per 10 000 population/ of occurrence with Darkhan-Uul /72.9/, Selenge /70.4/./ and Tuv /55.6/.

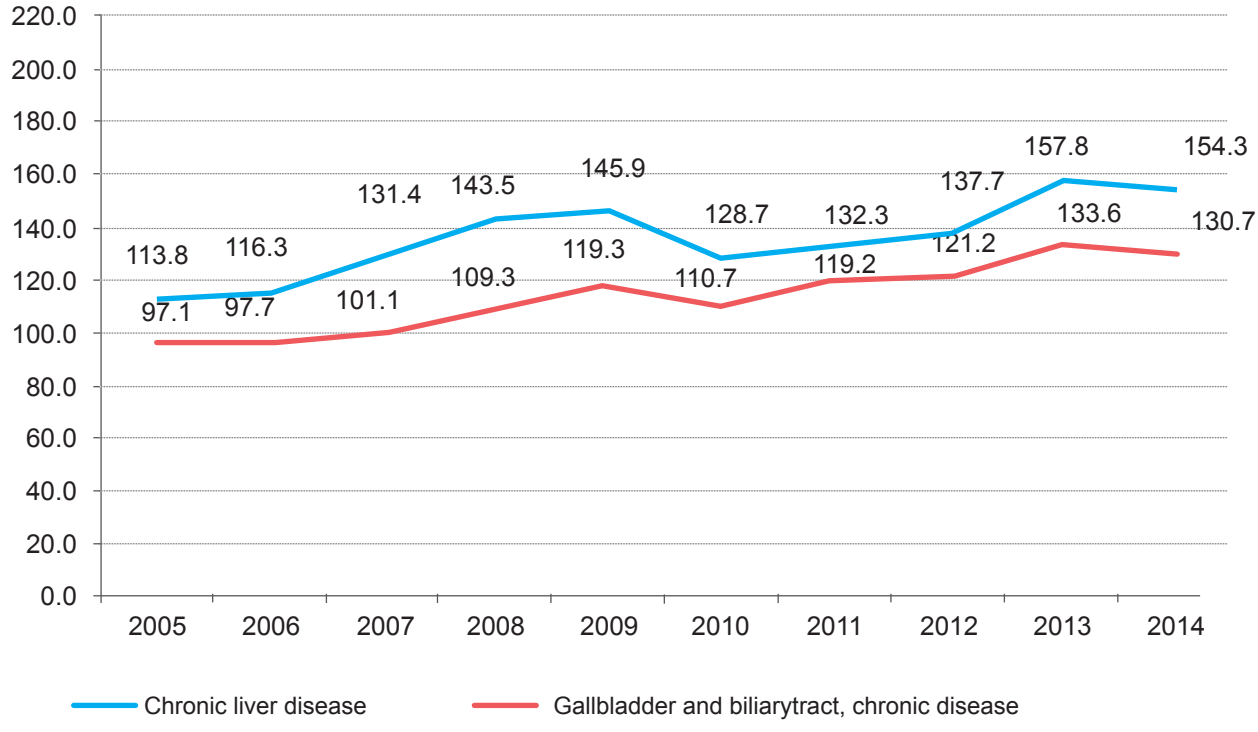
Figure 7.1.3 Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, 2014



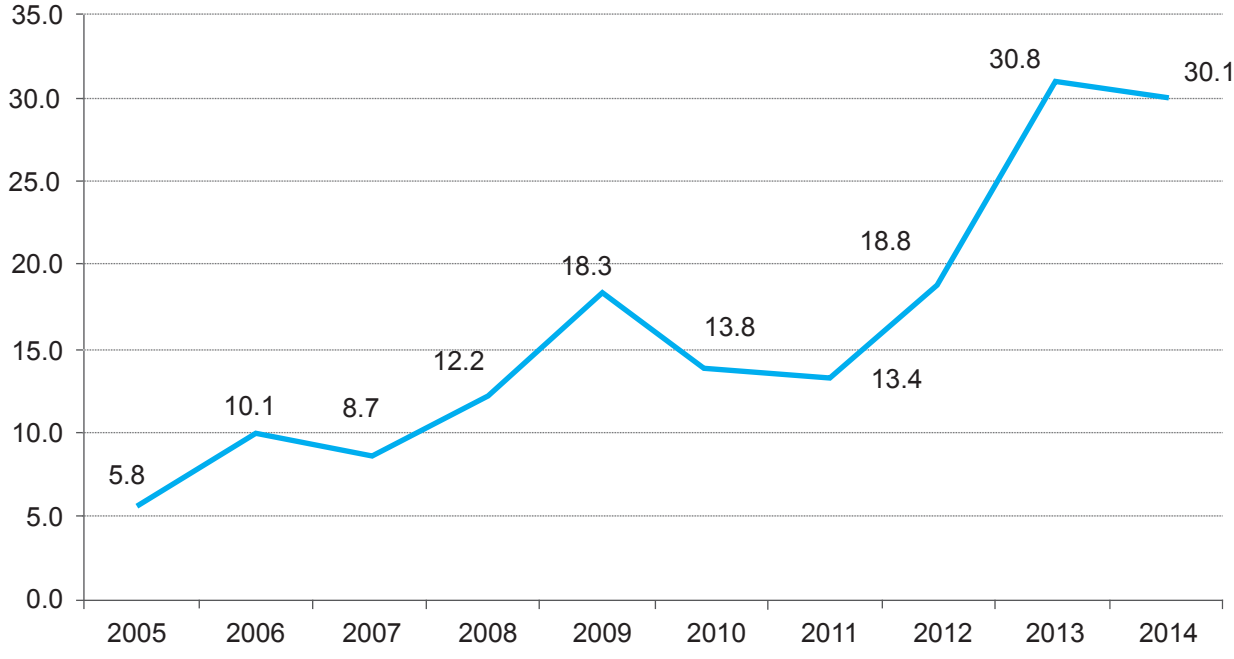
Arterial hypertension accounts for 38.9% of all diseases of the circulatory system morbidity, which is 434.0 per 10 000 popualtion. Women are affected more comparing to men, and by age groups, there were 1475.0 and 3297.3 per 10 000 population in 45-65 and over 65 years old, increasing by 15.6 for people of working age compared to last year.

Looking by location, population of Khangai region suffer more compared to people of other regions and of occurrence with Bulgan /835.5/, Bayankhongor /718.0/, Arkhangai /635.1/ and Uvurkhangai /503.0/.

Picture 7.1.4 Liver, biliary tract, chronic diseases, per 10 000 population, 2005-2014



Picture 7.1.5 Liver and liver bile duct cancer, per 10 000 population, 2005-2014



Among the population of the viral hepatitis disease is reduced, but in chronic diseases of the liver and liver duct cancer, gall disease according to the dynamics of the past 10 years has increased.

7.2. Leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity

As of 2014, the five leading causes of Inpatient morbidity per 10 000 population as below:

- Diseases of Respiratory System – 415.7
- Diseases of cardiovascular and Circulatory System – 384.8
- Diseases of Digestive System – 324.3
- Diseases of Genitourinary System – 302.8
- Diseases of Neuropathy System – 169.5

Table 7.2.1 Five leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity, 2014

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Nervous system diseases
Sex						
Male	1947.3	435.2	304.1	159.3	329.7	145.6
Female	3234.2	397.1	343.5	439.6	437.4	192.3
Age group /Male/						
Under 20 years old	1711.6	923.2	232.2	72.0	16.7	76.8
20-44	1306.4	94.7	259.0	164.0	147.5	143.1
45-65	3281.8	197.2	519.4	272.4	1020.4	264.0
Over 65 years old	6731.5	572.1	703.5	560.6	2906.8	403.5
Age group /Female/						
Under 20 years old	1704.5	830.9	214.0	103.2	20.5	72.8
20-44	3596.7	111.6	242.5	590.3	182.3	168.3
45-65	4352.4	220.3	683.8	680.4	1182.8	403.9
Over 65 years old	8080.5	519.0	1049.4	791.7	3250.1	562.9
Residency						
Urban	2872.1	424.7	374.0	285.5	385.0	185.8
Rural	2378.2	407.9	281.7	317.7	384.7	155.6
Regions						
Western	2738.5	404.6	352.9	394.9	419.6	211.6
Khangai	2236.1	353.0	266.8	318.0	395.6	132.4
Central	2273.9	467.6	243.1	286.1	376.5	137.6
Eastern	2348.7	423.8	282.5	248.0	308.3	158.1
National average	**2606.1**	**415.7**	**324.3**	**302.8**	**384.8**	**169.5**

Hospital admission rates were 1 947.3 per 10 000 in males and 3 234.2 per 10 000 in females and approximately half of all inpatients were male.

Inpatient admission rate per 10 000 population was 1.7 times higher in males than females. As of 2014, the five leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follows: among patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 64.1% had nephritis; among patients with diseases of the respiratory system 51.3% had suffered from pneumonia; among with diseases of the digestive system 27.8% had liver problems, and among patients with diseases of

the cardiovascular system 38.5% had suffered from arterial hypertension and 24.6 % had ischemic heart disease.

Nephritis dynamic has decreased steadily since 2004.

Table 7.2.2 Inpatient Morbidity, by percentage, 2005-2014

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of total										
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Urogenital system diseases	Nephritis (N10-N16)	65.4	69.1	69.7	67.8	69.1	66.6	68.3	67.4	67.1	66.1	64.12
Respiratory system diseases	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	43.2	39.8	38.6	40.5	41.9	38.8	44.8	46.2	46.9	46.1	51.25
Digestive system diseases	Liver diseases (K70-K77)	23.7	25.7	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	27	27.82
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.6	17	16.9	16.7	15.4	14.6	14.1	13.54
	Diseases of gall bladder (K80-K81)	15.8	15.6	15.3	13.97	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.6
Cardiovascular system diseases	Hypertension (I10-I15)	32.3	31.3	32.6	32.1	33.2	34.4	36.6	36.8	37.7	37.6	38.49
	Ischemic heart disease (I20,I23-I25)	25.7	26.3	26.3	29.3	30.1	29.5	26.6	26	26.1	26.7	24.63
Nervous system diseases	Disorders on neural radixes and plexuses (G50-59)	20.5	23.4	21.7	22.1	24.3	26	26.7	28.8	30.9	33.8	27.66
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	12.9	12.4	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.37

Pneumonia accounted for 43.2% of inpatient diseases of the respiratory system in 2004 but this percentage went down to 41.9% in 2008 and increased in 2014 by 5.2% compared to 2013.

In 2004, liver disease for 23.7% and cholecystitis 15.8% percent of diseases of the digestive system. However, the percent of liver disease increased to 27.8% in 2014 and cholecystitis accounted for 13.6% of diseases of the digestive system.

Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 25.7% of diseases of the cardiavsacular and circulatory system in 2004 and it become 24.6% in 2014.

7.3. Early Screening for Non-communicable diseases

In 2014, 269 551 people were covered by screening for arterial hypertension, and it is 41.6% of people required to be screened for. Response rate is increased by 3.1 percent compared to 2013.

Out of total number of population involved in the screening, 41.8% of them were male and 58.2% of them were female.

According to the attendance percentage in terms of gender, 37.9 percent of the male population and 46.8% of the female population is involved in early screening. 57252 people were covered by repeated examination, there were in 4.8% /13008 people/ the diagnosis was verified.

246 262 people underwent diabetes screening, and this is 38.0% of people due to be screened for.

Table 7.3.1. Percentage of screening coverage, 2014

№	Aimag, city	Screening for arterial hypertension		Screening for diabetes type 2	
		Percentage of people screened	Diagnosis verified	Percentage of people screened	Diagnosis verified
1	Arkhangai	52.1	5.2	53.6	0.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	31.4	23.6	13.1	6.2
3	Bayankhongor	62.6	3.4	50.9	0.1
4	Bulgan	51.8	7.1	52.2	0.4
5	Govi-Altai	27.4	1.2	27.7	0.1
6	Govisumber	15.2	2.6	8.4	1.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	100.0	1.6	100.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	72.3	4.0	72.3	0.4
9	Dornod	80.6	5.8	70.4	0.4
10	Dundgovi	44.2	6.2	44.5	0.6
11	Zavkhan	31.1	7.3	27.4	0.4
12	Orkhon	38.0	4.7	24.8	0.6
13	Uvurkhangai	65.4	4.4	65.6	0.2
14	Umnugovi	66.8	3.1	67.0	0.2
15	Sukhbaatar	88.6	3.9	88.8	0.3
16	Selenge	13.3	10.7	12.4	1.5
17	Tuv	49.5	2.2	41.5	0.3
18	Uvs	40.1	1.9	39.6	0.2
19	Khovd	43.0	11.5	37.8	1.0
20	Khuvsgul	36.2	5.0	33.7	0.0
21	Khentii	52.3	2.1	52.3	0.3
22	**Aimag average**	**51.6**	**4.8**	**47.3**	**0.4**
23	Ulaanbaatar	29.3	4.8	26.6	0.8
24	**Country average**	**41.6**	**4.8**	**38**	**0.5**

When considering enrollment rate of early screening examinations for type 2 diabetes by gender then it demonstrated 34.7% of male population eligible for the inspection were covered by a screening examination and 42.7% of female population, respectively.

37 836 people were covered by repeated examination for diabetes type 2, there were in 0.5% /1 242 people/ the diagnosis was verified.

Table 7.3.2. Cervical and breast cancer screening, 2014

№	Aimag, city	Early cervical screening attendance rates		Early breast cancer screening attendance rates	
		2012	2014	2012	2014
1	Arkhangai	62.5	44.9	25.9	56.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	23.4	48.1	6.6	23.1
3	Bayankhongor	53.5	71.8	12.3	25.2
4	Bulgan	47.0	51.5	23.3	19.1
5	Govi-Altai	54.1	37.6	11.6	12.6
6	Govisumber	30.2	24.5	4.4	31.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	72.8	51.3	23.6	87.7
8	Dornogovi	62.6	53.3	30.3	59.8
9	Dornod	69.4	73.1	24.6	58.7
10	Dundgovi	52.9	71.9	13.1	25.1
11	Zavkhan	23.0	58.1	8.6	20.0
12	Orkhon	50.9	29.1	11.2	11.2
13	Uvurkhangai	35.5	56.3	10.3	58.5
14	Umnugovi	41.4	61.9	10.2	51.7
15	Sukhbaatar	68.0	68.2	47.4	78.3
16	Selenge	23.9	48.8	5.1	14.8
17	Tuv	65.4	57.9	19.1	56.2
18	Uvs	52.4	36.6	38.1	44.2
19	Khovd	48.6	41.2	12.2	13.0
20	Khuvsgul	67.6	36.3	14.4	23.8
21	Khentii	14.9	30.8	6.9	57.1
22	**Aimag average**	**48.2**	**49.9**	**16.9**	**39.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	32.0	19.7	4.8	10.3
24	**Country average**	**42.0**	**35.6**	**11.2**	**25.9**

The Government of Mongolia has started introducing a system for screening and early detection of cervical and breast cancers in Mongolia.

Results of reviewing aimag and district reports showed that 71636 women of target and non target groups were screened for cervical cancer, and 64840 (32.2%) women of target age group /30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60/ were screened. But women who invited for the screening accounted for 35.6%. Of all those screened women, 9.3% had positive PAP test and some changes in histology tests. There were 39 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed

7.4. Surgecal services

Out of 153849 people underwent surgical treatment, 76.6% were in Ulaanbaatar and 23.4% were in rural hospitals. 19.0% or 29215 cases were paedatric surgeries, under 15 years old.

7.4.1. Number of surgeries performed in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2014

Operation	Number of people operated		Out		Postoperative complications		Mortality rate	
	Total number	Out: children up to the age of 15	Endoscopic surgery	Repeat surgery	Total num-ber	Out: children up to the age of 15	Total num-ber	Out: children up to the age of 15
National Centre for Mother and Child	14455	6771	50	0	30	20	1	1
State hospitals under Ulaan-baatar Health Authority	67111	14237	799	14	31	2	20	0
I State Central Hospital	10774	34	1642	22	22	0	59	0
National Centre of Traumatology and Orthopaedics	7576	1302	82	0	0	0	127	3
III State Central Hospital	5615	239	406	13	27	3	29	2
Private hospitals under Ministry of Health	7768	895	517	86	13	0	3	0
II State Central Hospital	1715	0	568	9	8	0	8	0
National Cancer Centre	2352	15	114	5	4	0	29	0
National infectious Diseases Centre	536	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**117902**	**23527**	**4178**	**149**	**135**	**25**	**276**	**6**

Endoscopic surgeries wer performed in 4631 patients, and 63.8% of them were for patients with diseases of digestive system, 14.7% were for diseases of urogenital system, 9.9% were for gynaecology patients and 11.6% were for other reasons.

Figure 7.4.1. Number of surgeries by aimag, 2014

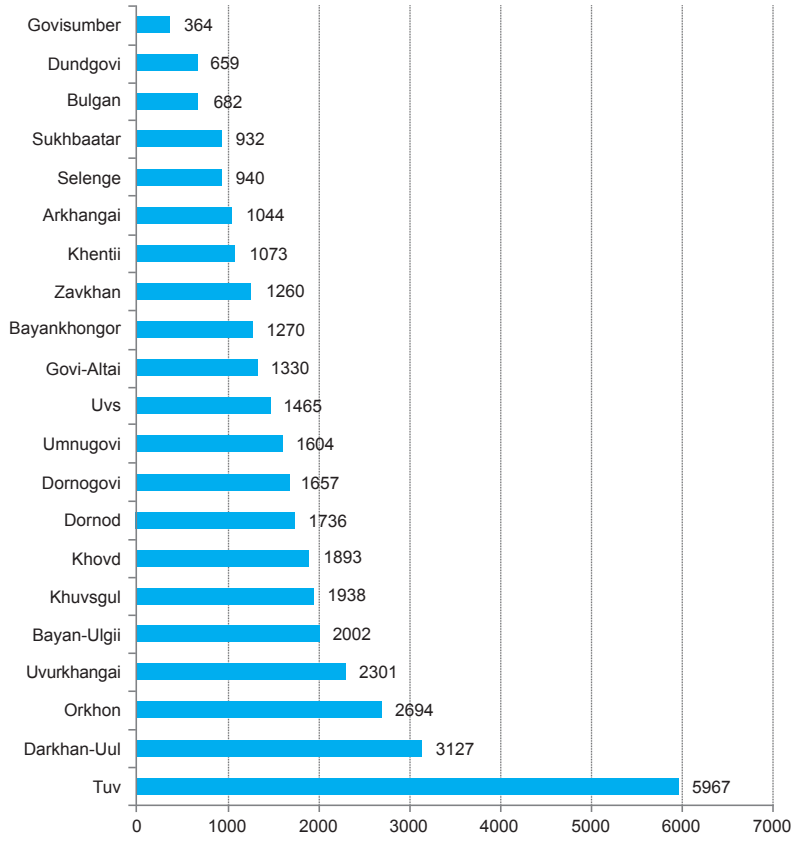
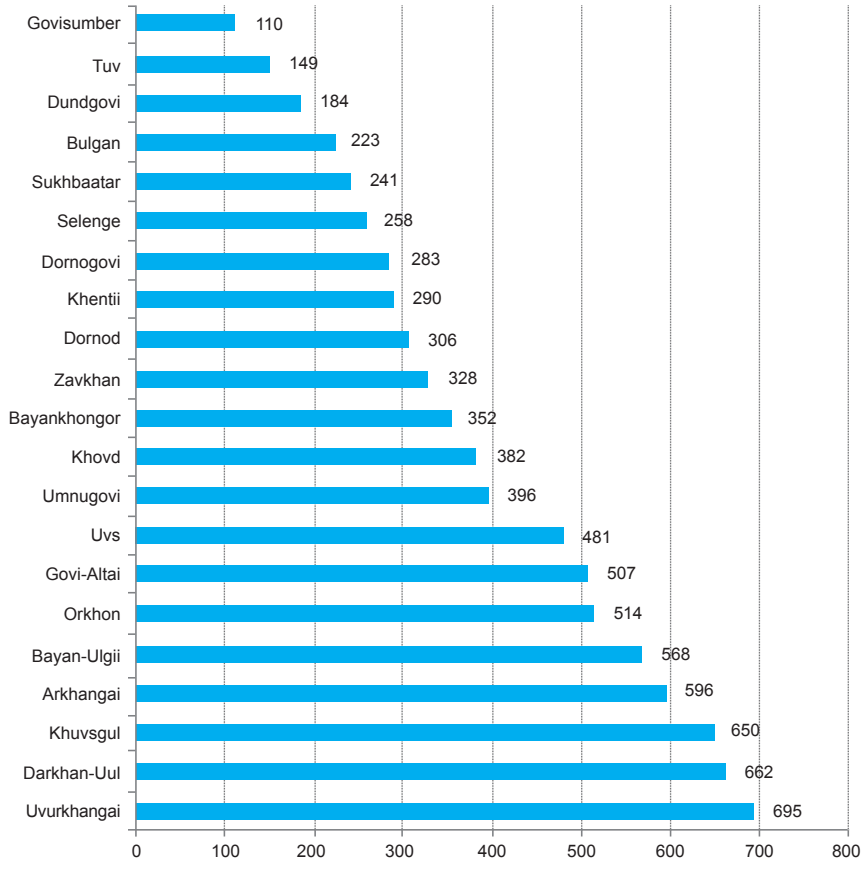


Table 7.4.2. Types of surgeries performed, 2014

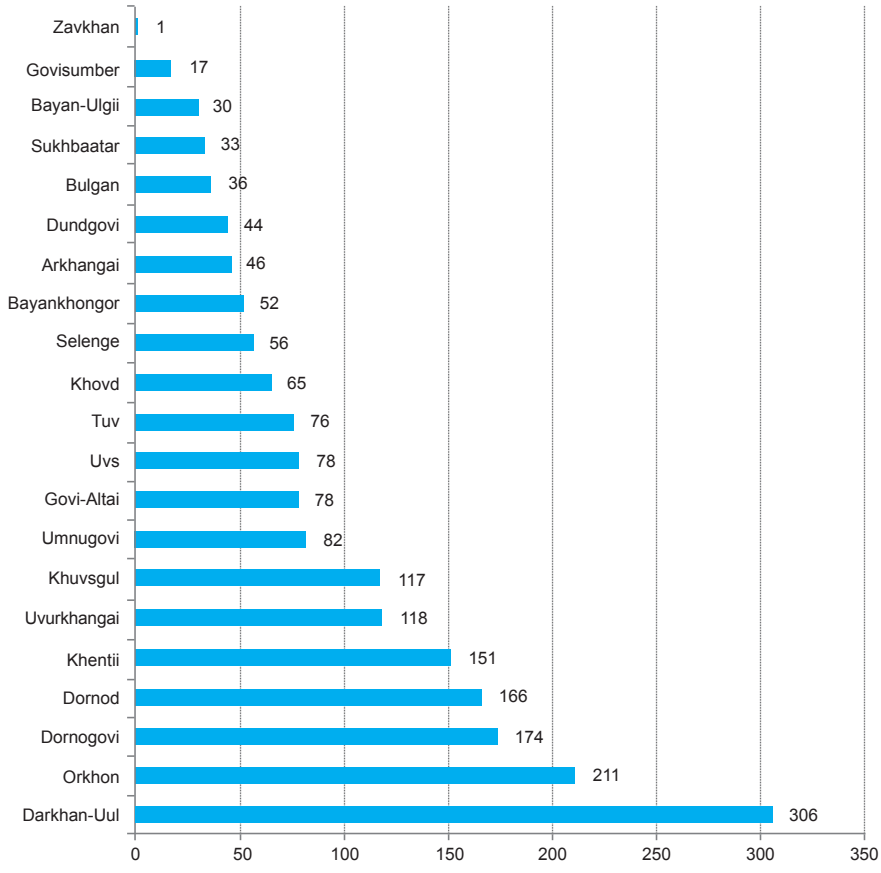
Surgery	Number of people operated		Endoscopic surgery	Repeat surgery	Postoperative operations		Mortality rate	
	Number	Percentage			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
The nervous system performed surgical operations	2005	1.3	0	10	17	8.2	99	33.1
Endocrine system made surgical operations	493	0.3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Eyes made surgical operations	6469	4.2	0	34	0	0	0	0
Ear surgery done to treat arthritis	1547	1.0	12	6	2	1.0	0	0
Nose, mouth, pharynx performed surgical operations	55205	35.9	201	4	19	9.2	1	0.3
Respiratory system performed surgical operations	766	0.5	21	1	1	0.5	11	3.7
Cardiovascular surgery done to treat arthritis	2895	1.9	1	34	6	2.9	8	2.7
Blood and lymphatic system performed surgical operations	398	0.2	0	1	1	0.5	6	2.0
Digestive system performed surgical operations	28181	18.3	2954	106	115	55.5	122	40.8
Urinary tract fallow	2013	1.3	682	3	3	1.4	6	2.0
Male genital surgery done to treat arthritis	1982	1.3	219	2	2	1.0	2	0.7
Penis pills made surgical operations	14024	9.1	457	3	11	5.3	4	1.3
Obstetric procedures	23091	15.0	0	6	26	12.6	5	1.7
Bone and muscle system performed surgical operations	9555	6.2	82	0	3	1.4	21	7.0
In addition organ systems performed surgical operations	5225	3.4	0	1	1	0.5	14	4.7
Total	**153849**	**100.0**	**4631**	**211**	**207**	**100.0**	**299**	**100.0**

Figure 7.4.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases by aimags, 2014



There were 13012 cases of appendectomy and 37.2% (4837) of them were performed in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 7.4.3. Cholecystectomy by aimags, 2014



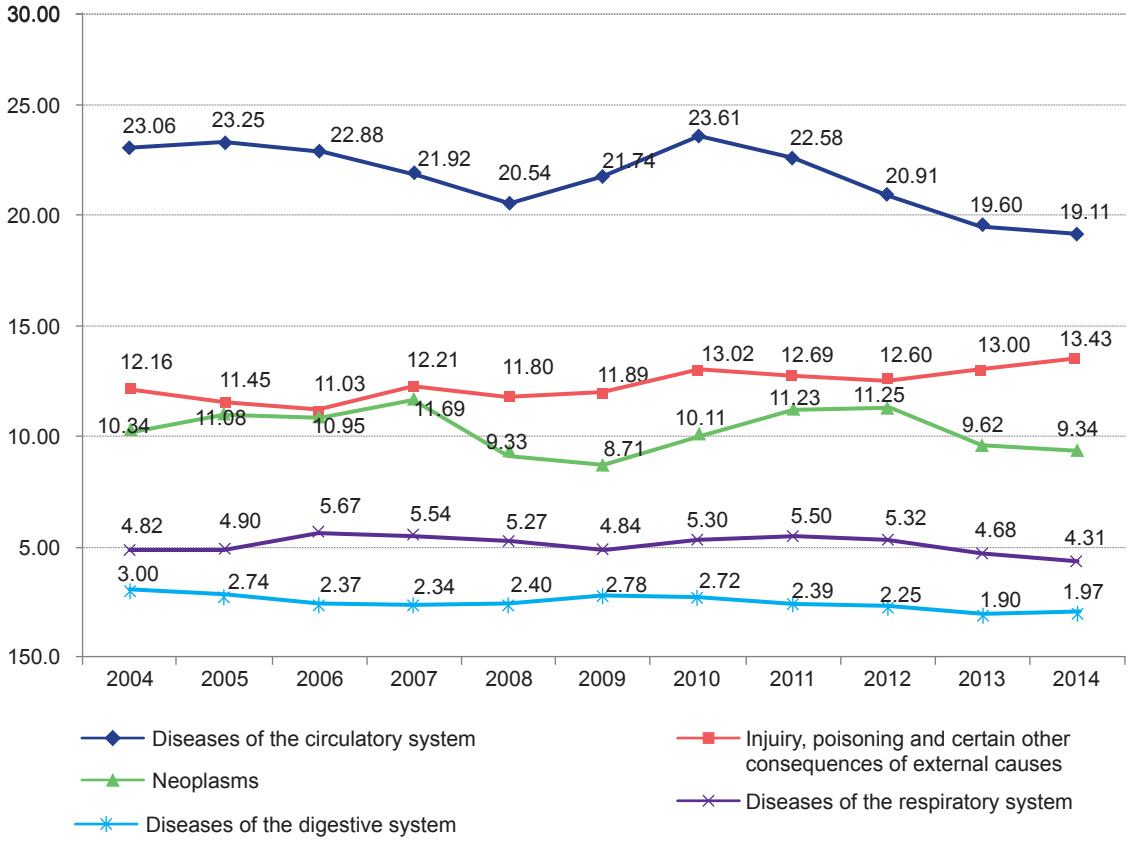
Nationwide were operations of biliary tract 6427 cases, and 69.9 % /4490/ of them were performed in Ulaanbaatar

CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY

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

In 2014, 16 495 deaths were registered, which is a higher by 303 cases or 1.9%, compared to last year. 60.2% were males and 39.8% were females

Figure 8.1.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2014



The leading causes of mortality were as follows: 34.3% diseases of circulatory diseases, 24.3% were cancer and 16.8% were injuries and poisonings, 7.7% were diseases of digestive system, 3.5% were diseases of respiratory system and 86.5% of causes of total mortalty.

Considering the 5 leading causes of death in 2014, an annual average of 5500-6000 people or 1 of 3 from diseases of the circulatory system, and over 3500 people from cancer, over 2,700 people or 1 of 6 from injuries and poisoning, has died.

In 2014, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity per 10 000 population are the following:

- Diseases of the circulatory system - 19.11
- Neoplasms - 13.43
- Injuries and poisoning - 9.34
- Diseases of the digestive system - 4.31
- Diseases of the respiratory system - 1.97

The population mortality rate is 68.71 per 10,000 in males and 43.23 per 10 000 in females, which is 1.5 times higher in males. 7.6% of total deaths occurred in infants, 9.1% in children under-five and 2.1% in children of 5-14 years old.

Table 8.1. Five leading causes of mortality, 2014

	Total morbidity	Diseases of circulatory system	Neaplasms	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of respiratory system
Sex						
Males	68.7	22.1	15.5	15.2	4.8	2.4
Females	43.2	16.2	11.7	3.7	3.8	1.5
Age group						
Under 20 years old	17.9	0.2	0.5	4.2	0.5	2.2
20-44	23.0	3.7	2.6	11.3	2.0	0.5
45-65	114.7	41.5	36.4	16.1	10.8	2.3
Over 65 years old	514.2	267.1	155.6	9.1	36.9	14.9
Residency						
Urban	55.5	16.6	12.8	11.3	4.6	1.9
Rural	55.8	21.3	13.9	7.7	4.1	2.0
Regions						
Western	55.3	21.4	14.7	6.2	3.4	57.1
Khangai	58.1	23.9	13.9	8.3	3.7	63.4
Central	52.3	19.4	13.2	7.6	3.8	57.5
Eastern	59.6	18.0	16.1	9.8	5.7	61.1
Country average	**55.7**	**19.1**	**13.4**	**9.3**	**4.3**	**2.0**

8.1. Mortality caused by diseases of circulatory system

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

Diseases of circulatory system accounted for 22.14 per 10 000 males and 16.22 per 10 000 females in 2014.

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

The main causes of mortality in terms of gender and age group are: for males of age group 45-64, Ischemic heart disease was 14.4 per 10 000 population, stroke was 22.6 and arterial hypertension was 2.4. Compared to mortality rate of women of the same age from

above diseases, mortality rates in men were 3.3 and 1.8 times higher, mortality of arterial hypertension 1.9 times lower respectively (Table 8.1.1).

The stroke was the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men in 2014 and it was decreased by 1.04 promile to a level of 6.76 per 10 000 population compared to last years.

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

Table 8.1.2. Cause-specific cardiovascular disease mortality rate by age-group per 10 000 population, 2014

	Diseases of circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart diseases
Total mortality	**19.11**	**6.03**	**1.01**	**5.68**
Under 20 years old	0.24	0.05	0.00	0.03
20-44	3.70	1.14	0.16	0.74
45-64	41.48	17.46	1.77	9.02
Over 65 years old	267.10	66.21	16.51	97.86
Male	**22.14**	**6.76**	**1.06**	**6.32**
Under 20 years old	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.04
20-44	5.02	1.50	0.18	1.00
45-64	61.07	22.64	2.37	14.36
Over 65 years old	304.75	74.21	18.09	107.47
Female	**16.22**	**5.34**	**0.97**	**5.07**
Under 20 years old	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.02
20-44	2.42	0.78	0.14	0.48
45-64	24.40	12.94	1.24	4.36
Over 65 years old	240.53	60.57	15.40	91.08

8.2. Cancer mortality

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

In 2014, cancer related mortality rate was 24.3% from total mortality and was 15.5 per 10 000 in males and 11.7 per 10 000 in females.

The leading 5 causes of cancer in males in Mongolia are liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and pancreatic. The leading 5 causes of cancer in females are liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, and liver.

In 2014, 77.8% of the population diagnosed their cancer during the late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 84.5% of cancer cases survived for less than a year after the diagnosis.

Compared to data of 2010, percentage of patients diagnosed in late stages of cancer decreased by 1.3% in 2014, and people survived up to one year after cancer was diagnosed increased by 23.1%.

Figure 8.2.1. Figure 8.3 Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2014

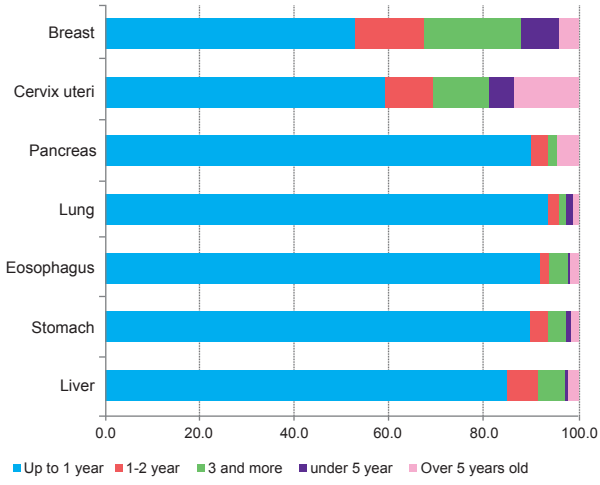
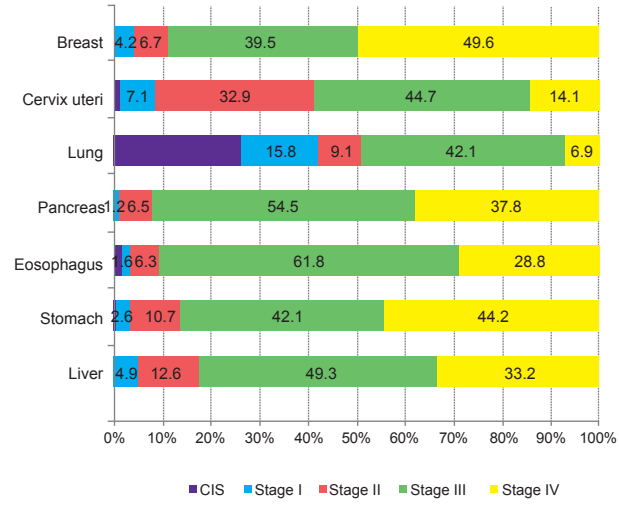


Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2014



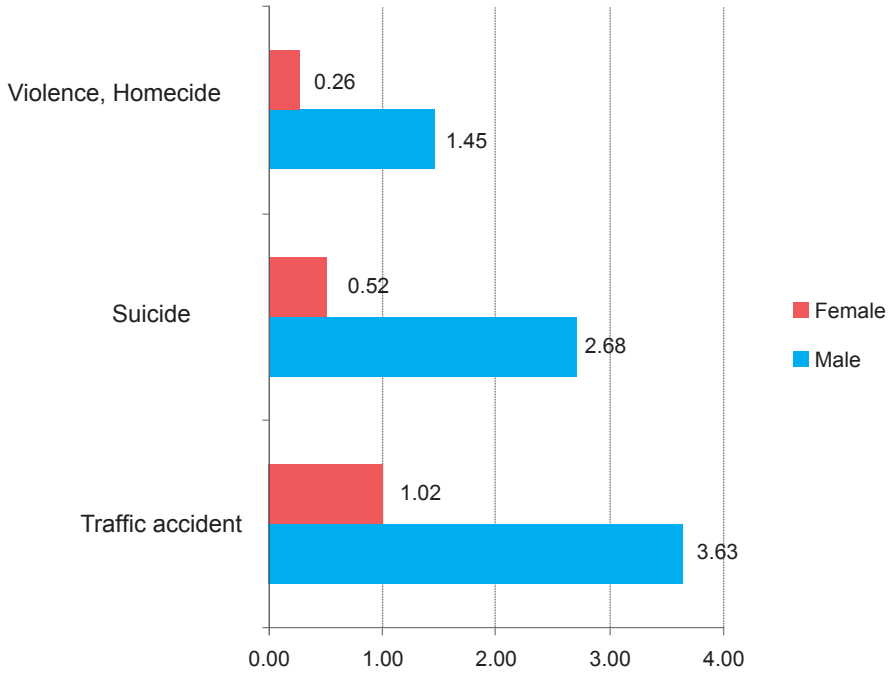
8.3 Mortality caused by injuries, poisoning and other external factors

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

Moreover, mortality rate due to injuries and poisoning and certain other per 10 000 population was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 in 2000 and 11.7 in 2007, 9.3 in 2014 decreased by 0.8.

79.5% were males and 20.5% were females, in other words, 15.2 of deaths per 10 000 men and this is 4.1 higher compared in women.

Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2014

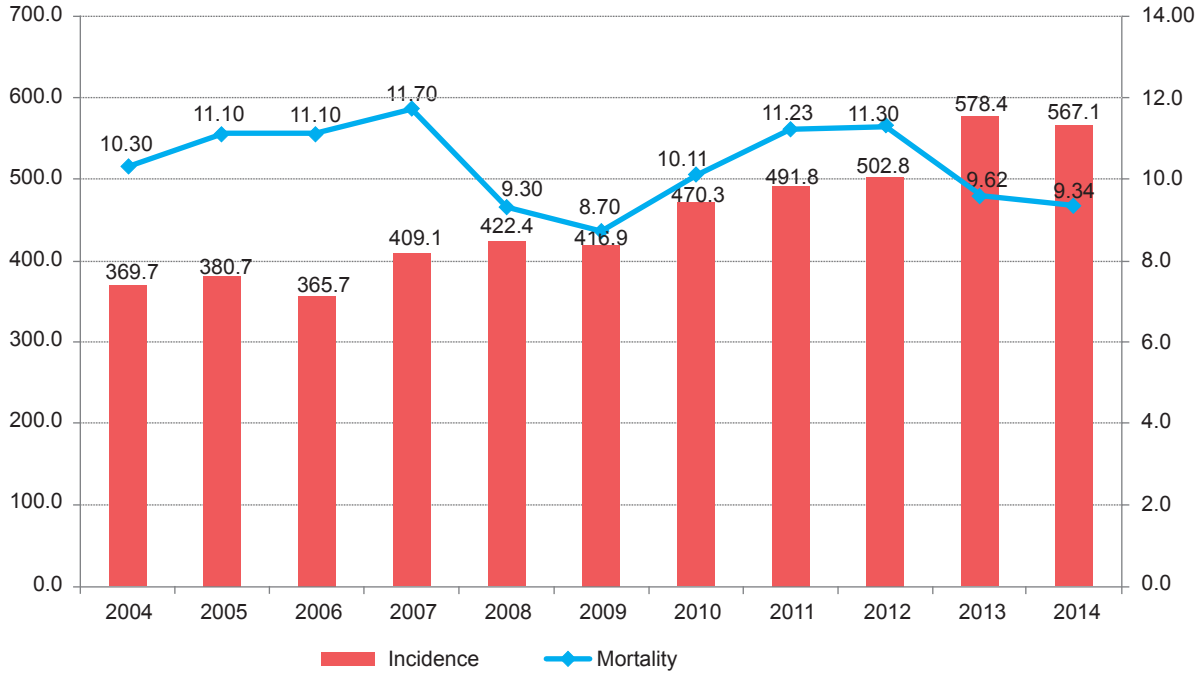


Deaths due to traffic accident were 24.5%, suicide was 17.7%, and homicide was 9.0% and 48.8% were mortalities caused by other accidents.

Each year number of deaths from traffic accidents increased but it was higher by 4.8 in 2014, than previous years.

In comparison with women, per 10 000 persons, suicide rates are 4.9 times higher for men, violence and homicide rates are higher by 5.6 times, and traffic accident rates are higher by 3.6 times. Compared to 2013, this is 1.5 times increase in mortality rates of suicide, violence and traffic accidents respectively had decreased by 1.3 and 0.4.

Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2004-2013



In 2004, the leading cause of deaths was ischemic heart disease with 12.2% of all deaths and it was estimatedto be 14.2% in 20130 by WHO (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3.1 Mortality projection of the world population, 2014

Violence	Deaths (%)	Rank	Rank	Deaths (%)	2014 Disease or injure
Isheamic heart diseases	14.2	1	1	14.6	Isheamic heart diseases
Cerebrovascular diseases	12.1	2	2	10.2	Cerebrovascular diseases
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	8.6	3	3	4.7	Cirrhosis of the liver
Lower respirature infections	3.8	4	4	4.1	Road traffic accidents
Road traffic accidents	3.6	5	5	3.9	Stomach cancer
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3.4	6	6	2.8	Self-inficted injures
Diabetes mellitus	3.3	7	7	2.6	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
Hypertensive heart diseases	2.1	8	8	2.0	Oesophagus cancer
Stomach cancer	1.9	9	9	1.8	Hypertensive heart diseases
HIV/AIDS	1.8	10	10	1.6	Tuberculosis
Nephritic and nephross	1.6	11	11	1.5	Violence
Self-inficted injures	1.5	12	12	1.3	Nephritic and nephross
Liver cancer	1.4	13	13	1.1	Lower respirature infections
Colon and rectum cancers	1.4	14	14	1.0	Diabetes mellitus
Oesophagus cancer	1.3	15	15	0.9	Birth asphydia and birth trauma
Violence	1.2	16	16	0.8	Colon and rectum cancers
	1.2	17	17	0.6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.2	18	18	0.3	Breast cancer
Breast cancer	1.1	19	19	0.2	Prenatality and low birth weight
Tuberculosis	1.0	20	20	0.1	Neonatal infections and other
Neonatal infections and other	0.9	21	21	0.0	Diarrhoeal diseases
Prenatality and low birth weight	0.9	22	22	0.0	HIV/AIDS
Birth asphydia and birth trauma	0.7	23	23	0.0	Malaria
Malaria	0.4	24	24		

Comparison on mortality rates in Mongolia with projections of mortality rates of the world population in 2030 shows that in 2030 leading causes of mortality in the world would be ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic asthma whereas in Mongolia leading causes of death in 2014 were ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, and liver cirrhosis. Especially, liver cirrhosis is the third cause of death in our country.

CHAPTER 9. ISSUES ON THE STATE DRUG REGISTRY

In 2014, total of 591 new types of drugs were registered, 428 types of drug applications were prolonged, 505 types of drug registrations were changed and 9 types of drugs were removed from the list, respectively. Out of it there were 431 imported medicines, 96 traditional medicines, 64 domestic drug and 48 pharmaceutical raw materials

Figure 9.1 Registered drugs by number, 2014

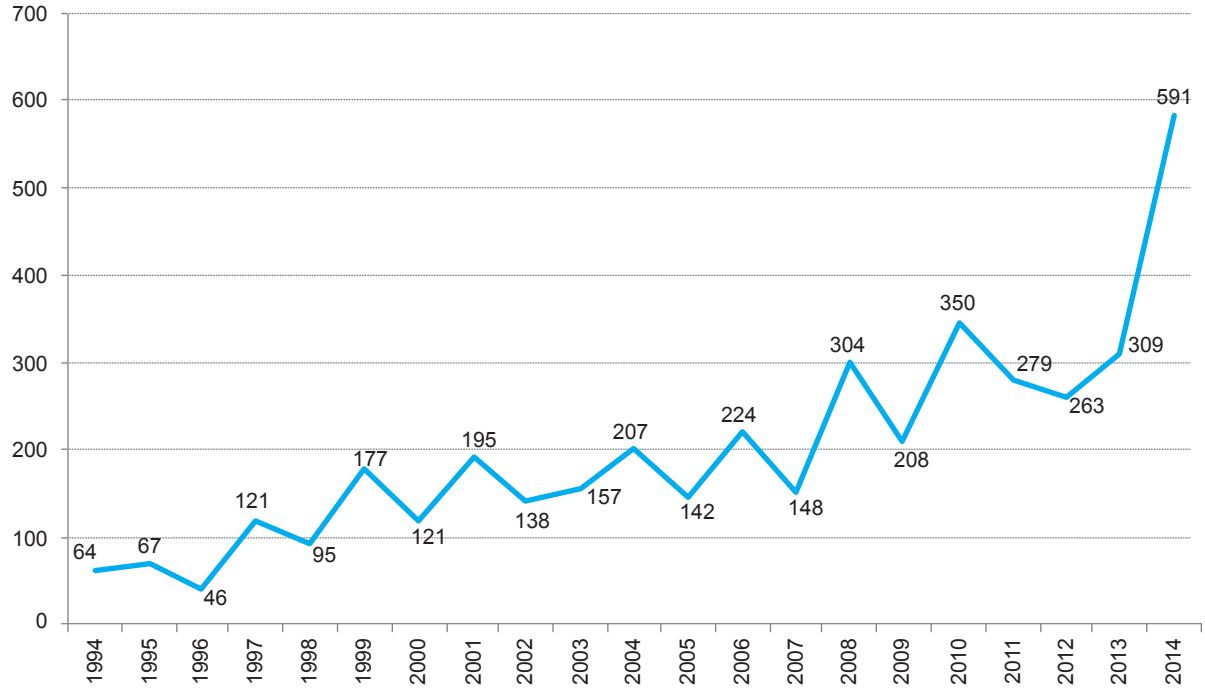
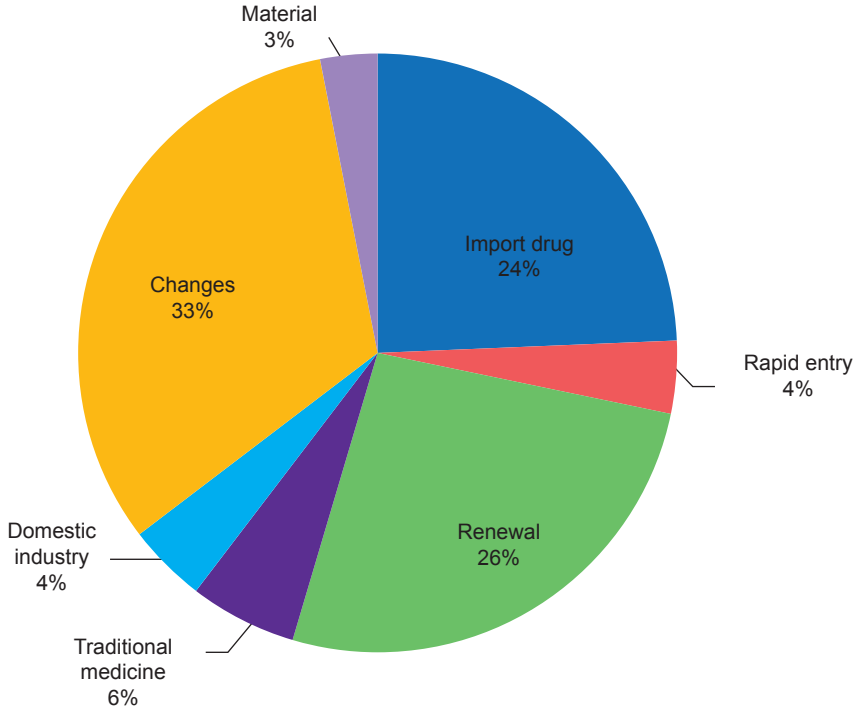


Figure 9.2 Registered drugs by percent, 2014



The codes of registered drugs according to Anatomical Therapeutic Classification (ATC) are shown in Figure 9.3.

Figure 9.3. Registered drugs by ATC code, 2014

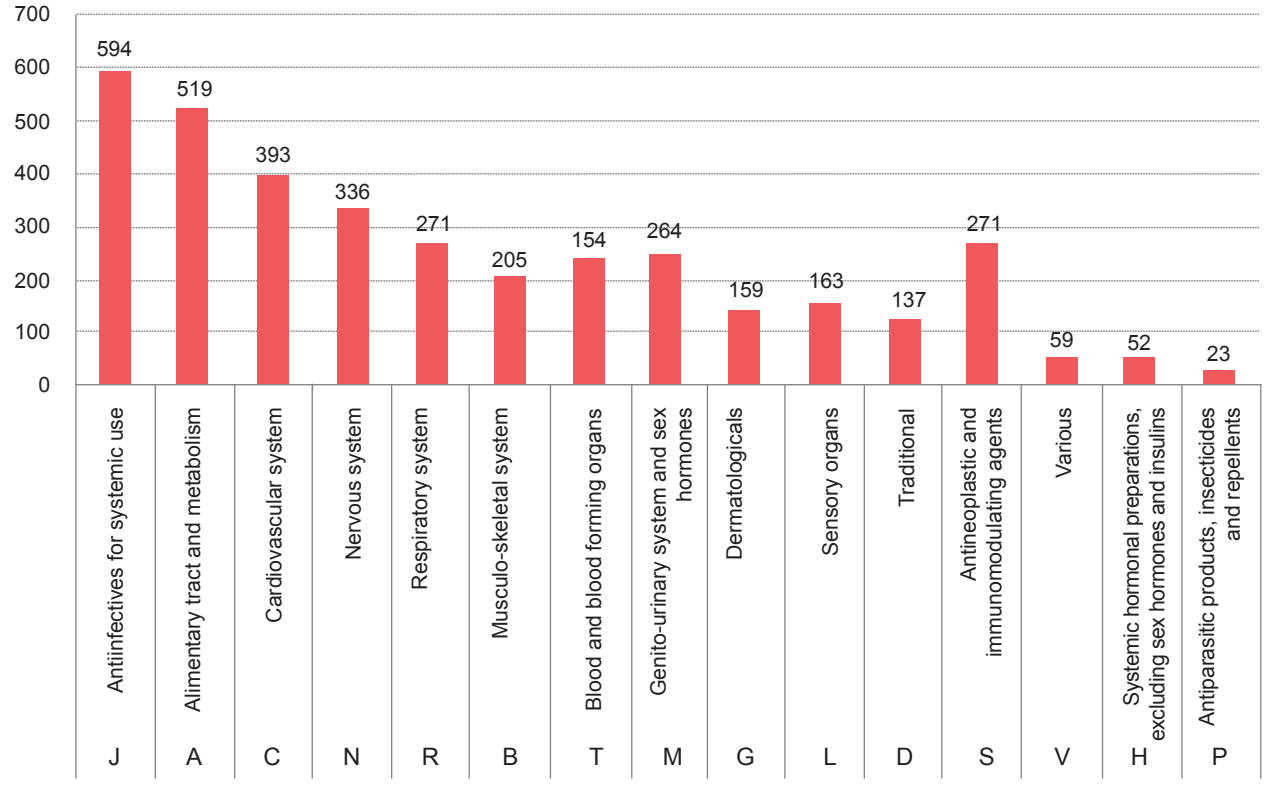
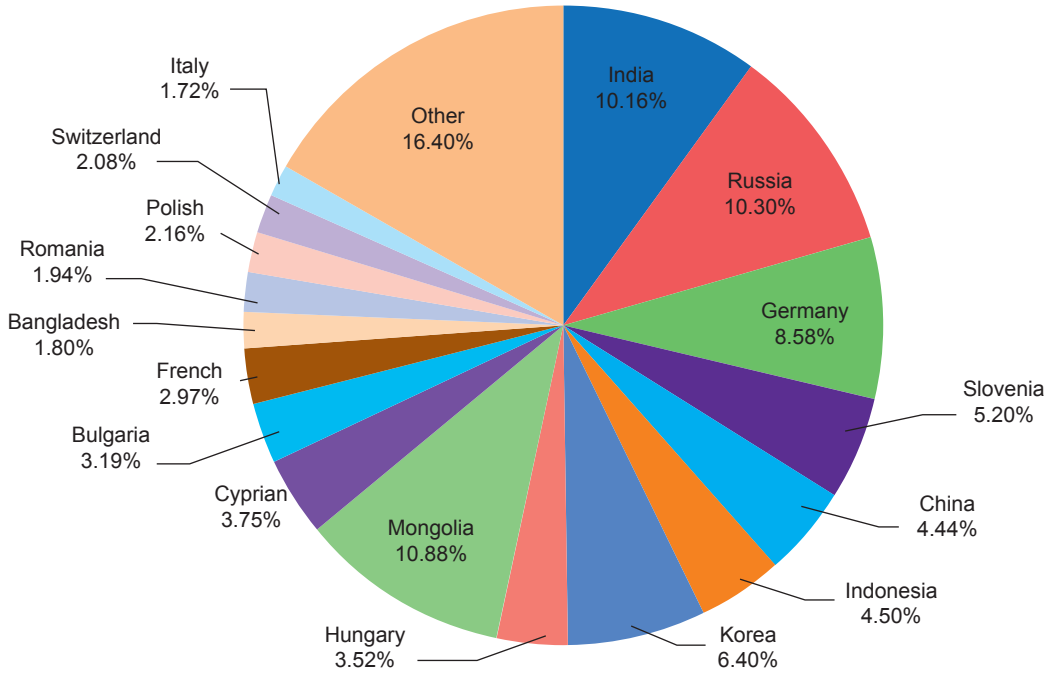


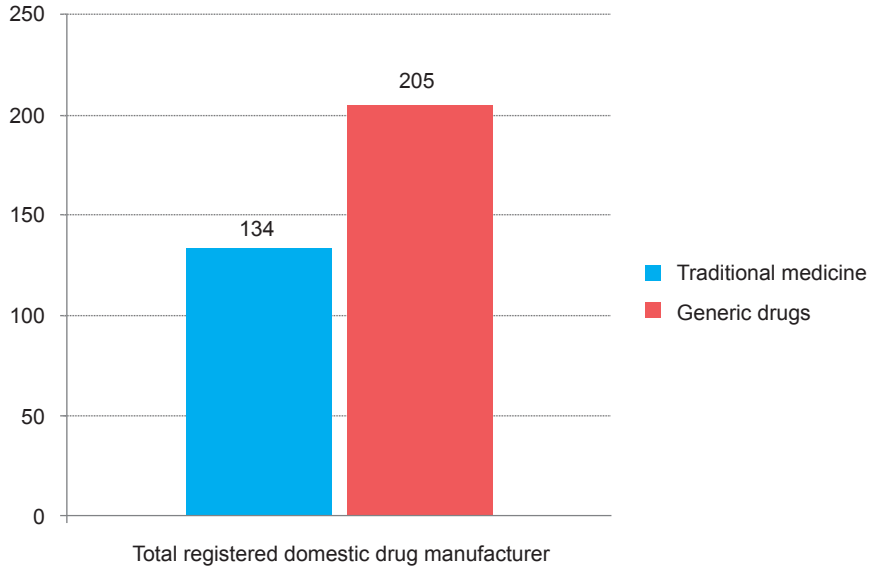
Figure 9.4. Licensed drugs, by countries, 2014



As of 2014, total of 3600 types of registered drugs were manufactured by 485 different manufacturer and delivered by 55 countries. Among these imported drugs, 10.3% were produced in Russia, 10.16% in India,and 8.58% in Germany, respectively.

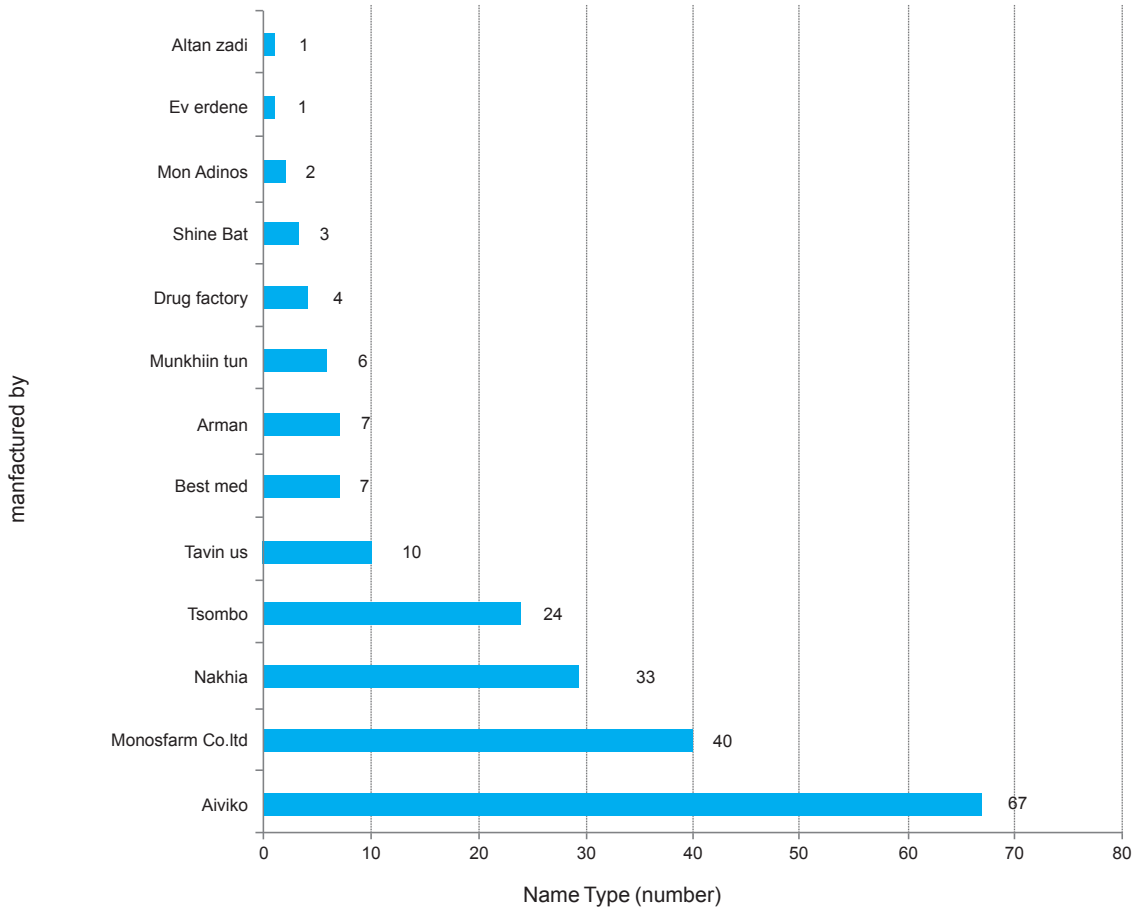
Total of 339 types national industry products of registered in State Drug Registry Of Mongolia.
Out of it there were 205 national manufacturer of generic drugs and 134 traditional medicine.

Figure 9.5. Total registered domestic drug manufacturer, 2014



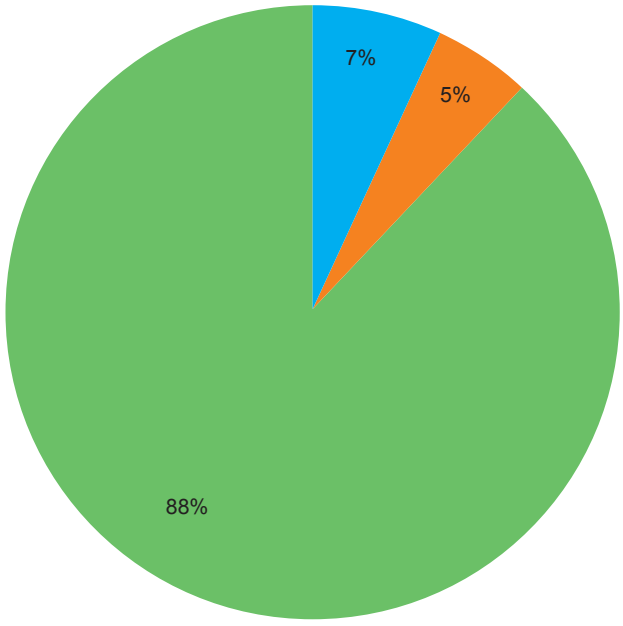
Looking by decomposed, a total of 205 generic drugs of national manufacturer

Figure 9.6. The number of domestic generic drugs, 2014



Looking by decomposed, a total of 134 traditional medicine.

Figure 9.7. The traditional medicine, 2014



There were 452 (647 for duplicated result) drugs included by its international naming in the 7th list of essential medicines which was approved by resolution of minister of health and sport in 2014 in order to building appropriate usage of drugs according to the law of government, article 24.2 of 24 and law of medicine article 4.5 of 4.1 Out of it 72% is nationally registered drugs.

134 essential drugs are sold with discount price up to 40-83.3% funded by Health insurance according to the 28th resolution of National Council of Social Insurance in July, 31, 2013.

Results of Blood service activities

In 2014 Blood Service of Mongolia worked, all activities under the theme of ”Safe blood for saving mothers” and supplied hospitals with blood and blood products in nationwide. In 2015 especially focused to increase the number of regular blood donors.

The number of Blood donors growing up every year, but the prevalence of regular blood donor is 37-38 percentnationwide. In 2014 donated 19970 new donors their blood, 2263 donors or 11.3 percent of these joined to regular donor.

Figure 1. Figure-1: The number of new blood donors /2010-2014 years/

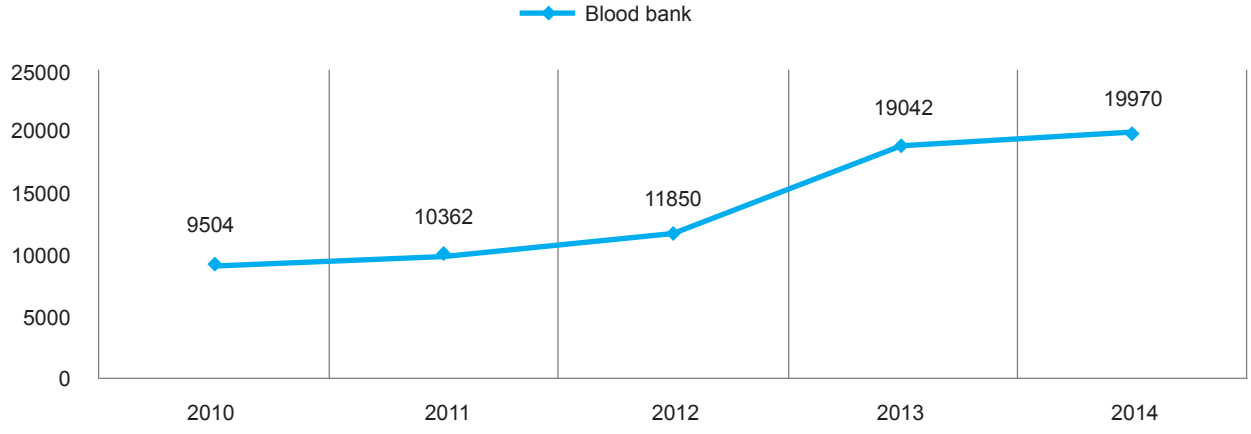


Figure-2: Age group of Blood donors /2010-2014 year/

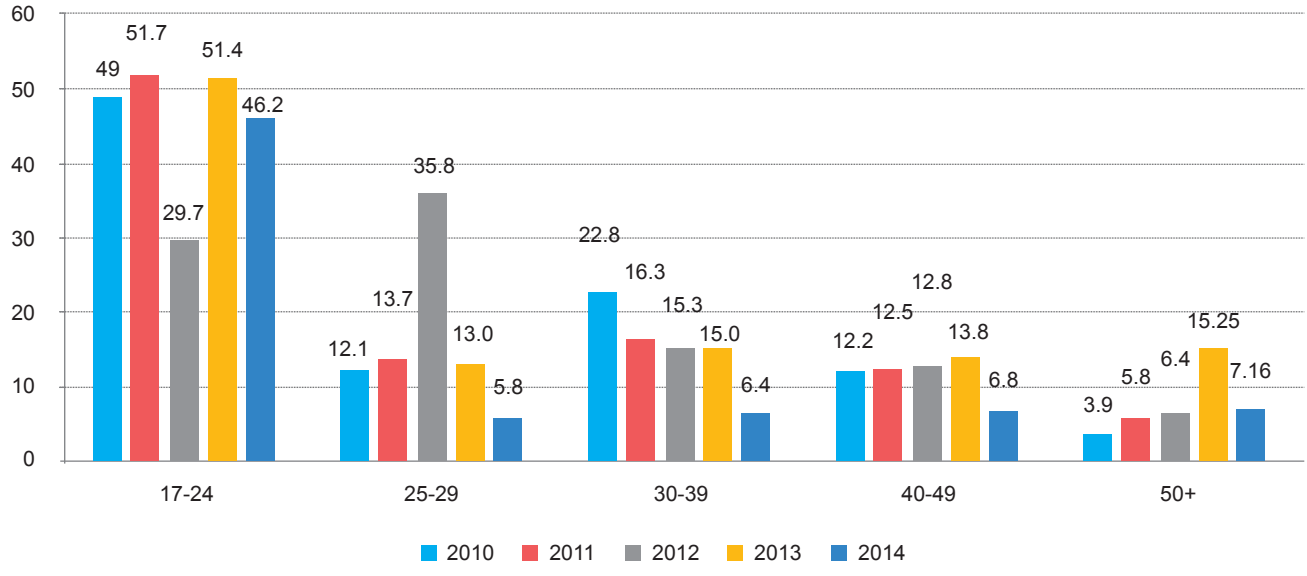


Figure 3: Age group of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, donated in collecting rooms and blood centers. /in 2014/

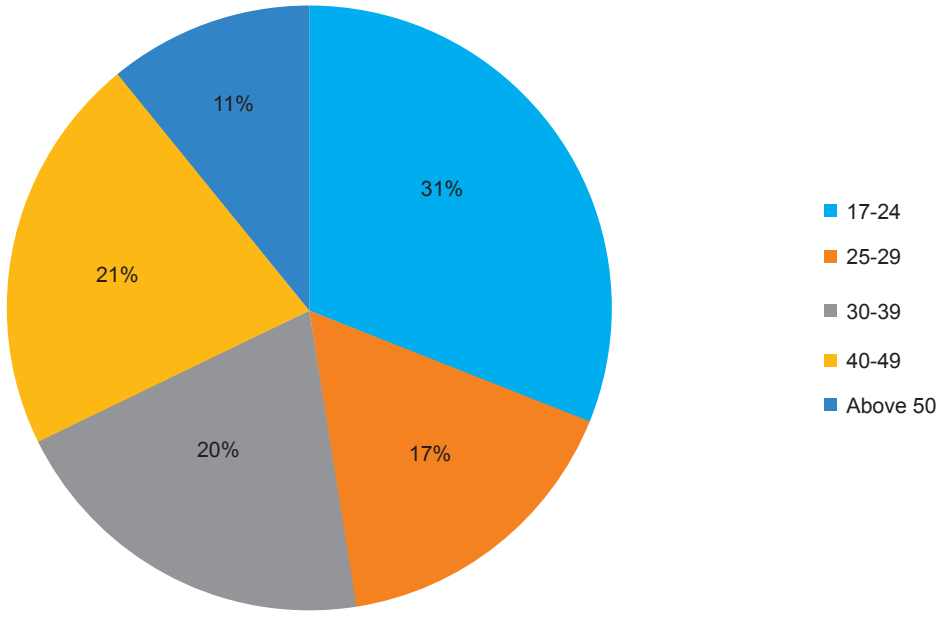
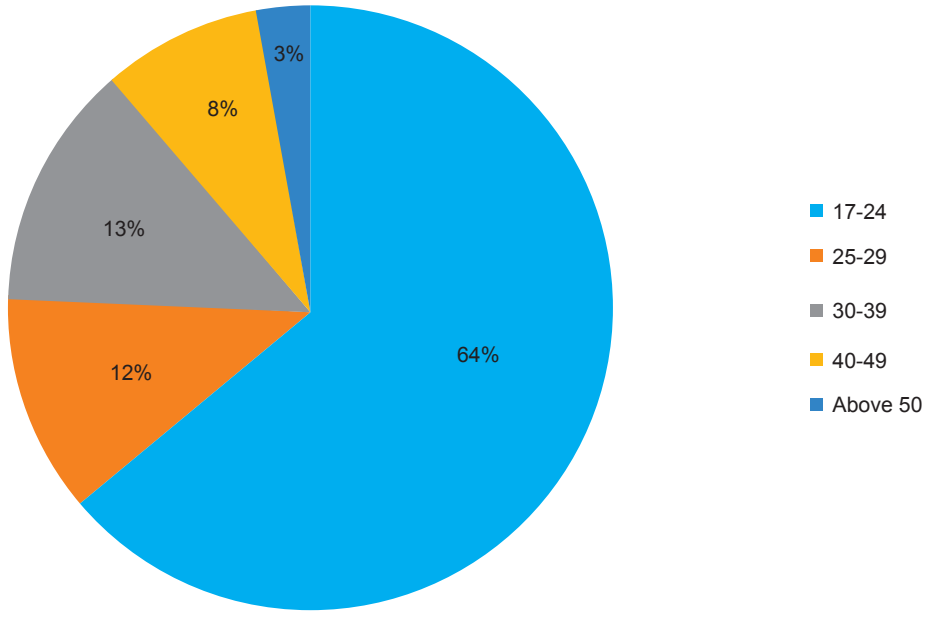


Figure 4: Age group of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, donated by mobile collecting. /in 2014/



The number of blood donation reached up to 26097, increased 13.3 percent from the previous year. Production of blood and blood products reached up to 65506 units, increased 16.6 percent from the previous year.

Figure-5: The number of blood donating /2010-2014/

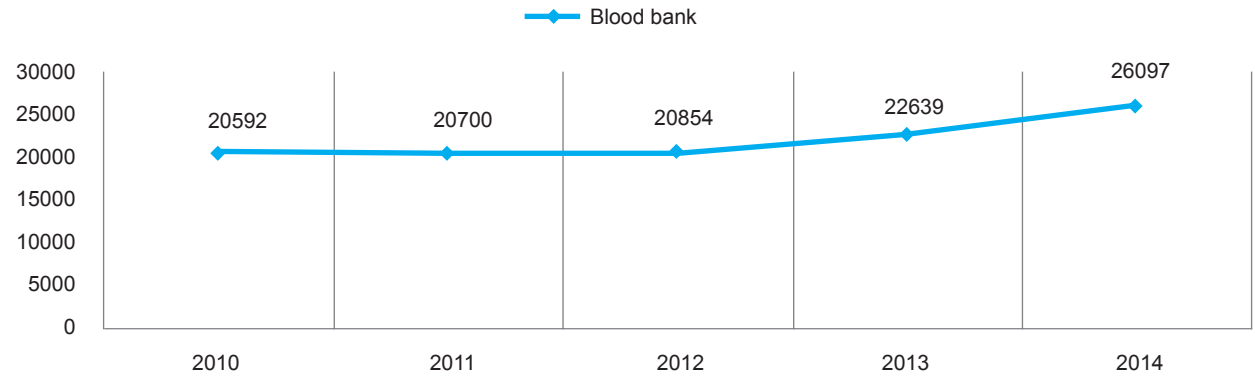


Figure-7: Production of blood and blood products /by units 2010-2014 years/

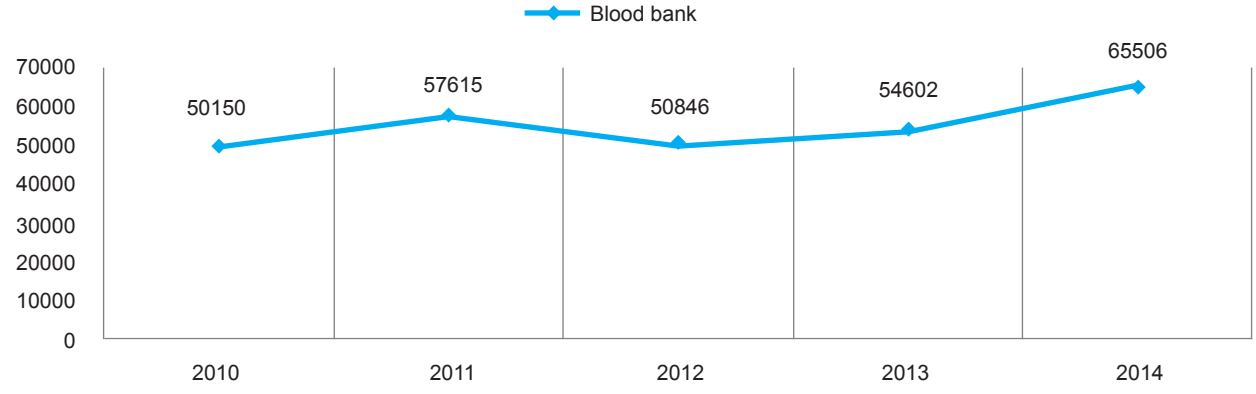
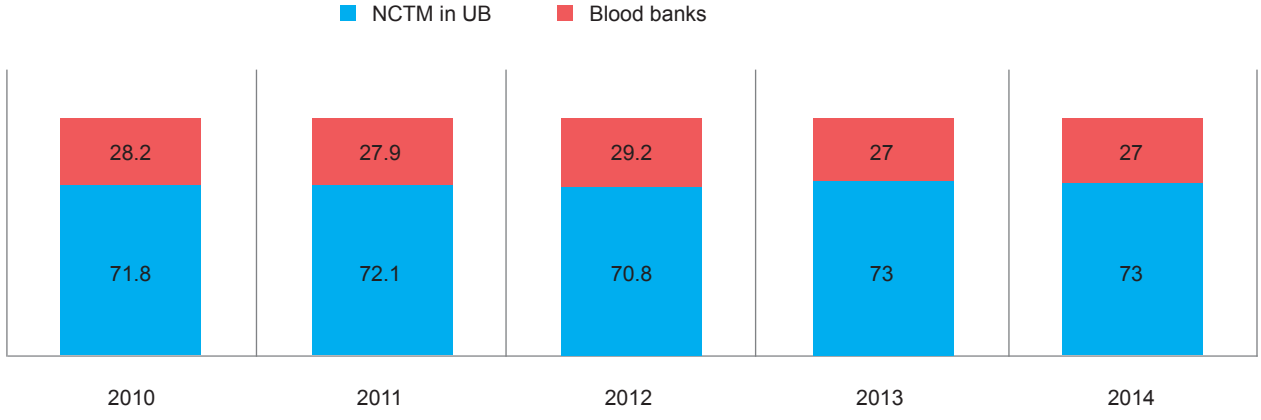


Figure-8: Production of blood and blood products in NCTM and in branch Blood centers /by percentage, 2010-2014 years/



CHAPTER 10. NATIONAL PROGRAMMS

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

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

Indicators		Sources and quality indicators	Changes as planned		2014
			Baseline indicator	2014	2016	
1. Maternal health indicators						
1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births	HIS	45.5 (2010)	44.0	40.0	30.6
1.2	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	HIS	16.9 (2010)	16.9	16.9	14.5
1.3	Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy	HIS	93.7 (2010)	99.0	99.5	83.9
1.4	Percentage of institutional deliveries	HIS	99.0 (2010)	99.3	99.5	99.9
1.5	Average period of pregnancy for early antenatal care	Survey	2.9 (2008)	2.6	2.1	-
1.6	Percentage of infectious diseases in maternal mortality structure	Survey	23.3 (2010)	20.0	18.0	-
1.7	Sites for providing reproductive health care with 10 essential drugs	Survey	76.0 (2010)	85.0	90.0	-
1.8	Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes	HIS	78.0 (2010)	80.0	75.0	79.8
2. Family planning indicator:						
2.1	Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate	HIS	53.4 (2010)	54.0	55.0	55.1
2.2	Percent of woman with an unmet need for family planning	Survey	13.9 (2008)	10.0	7.5	-
2.3	Percentage of clinics offering at least three modern methods of contraception	Survey	93.5 (2010)	94.0	95.0	-
3. Indicators for preventing unsafe abortions:						
3.1	Abortion rate per 1000 live births	HIS	18.6 (2010)	180	160	222.1
3.2	Abortion rate of women of reproductive age (1000 women)	HIS	14.8 (2010)	12.0	10.0	21.3
3.3	Number of organisation providing pre and post abortion advice	Survey	72.2 (2010)	90.0	100.0	-
4. Indicators on STIs prevention and control:						
4.1	Percentage of 15-24 years olds used condoms at the last sexual intercourse	Survey	58.6 (2007)	63	65	-
4.2	Percentage of 15-24 years olds who knew how STIs spread	Survey	24.5 (2007)	45.0	48.0	-
4.3	Percentage of women screened for cervical cancer	Survey	to be determined	50.0	70.0	-
5. Indicators on sex education:						
5.1	Percentage of births of adolescent girls (15-19 years olds)	HIS	6.0 (2010)	5.5	5.0	5.5
6. Indicators on violence prevention and care:						
6.1	Percentage of men and women exposed to domestic violence and sexual abuse	Survey	to be determined	to reduce year by year		-
6.2	Number of organisation providing services for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse	HIS	4 (2011)	5.0	7.0	-

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution № 108, 2011
Duration	2011-2015
Main objective	To strengthen implementation capacity on the “International health regulations” at national and local level and legal environment for the programme implementation

№	Indicators		Baseline indicator, 2010	Changes as planned (points)								
				Changes as planned in 2011	2011	2012	Changes as planned in 2012	2013	Changes as planned in 2013	2014	Changes as planned in 2014	2015
1	Number of teams trained to provide emergency services during outbreaks		15	20	34	30	34	40	34	50	40	60
2	Number of provided emergency services in outbreak areas within 24-48 hours		40	55	88	70	88	75	85	80	90	85
3	Laboratory confirmation of suspected and specific cases of infections		40	45	68.4	50	68.4	60	70	70	75	80
4	Number of specialists trained in risk communication		50	100	123	150	150	200	150	250	200	300
5	Number of trainings on emergency services to be provided for new outbreaks of infectious diseases and influenza		3	5	6	5	5	10	8	10	8	15
6	Number of teams trained on risk communication during outbreaks		-	5	34	10	34	15	23	20	23	20
7	Number of health organisations having means of personal protection during outbreaks		10	20	28	30	30	40	35	60	90	80
8	Number of health organisation provided by laboratory samples collection		10	20	20	30	30	40	37	60	-	80
9	Number of accredited laboratories (infectious diseases tests)		2	4	2	5	5	6	5	7	7	8
10	Number of molecular biology tests		1	2	4	3	3	4	9	5	5	6
11	Number of laboratories in international reference laboratory		2	3	1	4	4	6	6	6	7	6
12	Professionals covered by Hepatitis B vaccination		5	20	9	30	30	40	36	50	80	60
13	Professionals covered by influenza vaccination		10	20	25	30	30	40	55	50	62.8	60
14	Number of organisation reporting on health profesionals’ exposure to infectious diseases		6	15	21	25	25	40	35	50	50	60
15	Number of health organizations used to back talon for blood and blood products		-	20	21	40	40	60	51	80	80	100
16	Surveys on surveillance, prevention, diagnostics and treatment of infectious diseases		9	12	14	15	12	17	16	20	18	22
17	Control on surveillance and emergency services of infectious diseases		10	20	28	30	30	40	32	50	30	60
18	New vaccines, bio products, tests	Vaccines	-	-	-	-	0	1		-	0	1
		Bio products	-	1	-	1	1	1		1	0	1
		Tests	-	1	-	1	1	1		1	0	1
19	Cases per 10 000 population (‰)	Shigellosis	11.2	11.0	7.6	10.0	7.4	9.0	7.0	9.0	7.9	9.0
		Salmonella infection	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
		Hepatitis A	33.8	21.0	49.0	21.0	21.2	15.8	5.7	13.0	1.1	10.0
		Measles	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
		Rubella	5.9	5.0	0.1	4.5	0.8	4.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	3.0
		Mumps	7.9	7.5	3.7	7.0	32.6	7.0	18.7	6.5	1.5	6.0
20	Mortality from tyberculosis (per 100 000 population)		2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5
21	Detection of smear postive tuberculosis cases		83.7	84	74.1	75.5	74.1	84.5	71.5	84.7	74.6	85.0
22	Cured new cases of smear postive tuberculosis		83.4	83.8	83.0	82.7	82.7	84.4	80.1	84.7	80.7	85.0
23	Tuberculosis patients screened for HIV		35	43	90.6	51	90.6	59	60.4	67	84.4	75
24	Prevalence of pregnant women with syphilis (survey)		1.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.1	-	2.5	-

NATIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	As planned in 2013	2014
1	Death due to road traffic injuries /per 100 000 population/	18.7	15.8	17.8	19.7	20.9	19.9	22.9
2	Rate of child injury /per 10 000 population/	78.1	84.3	94.3	96.4	99.4	124.4	124.3
3	Burns /per 10 000 population/	22.7	23.5	26.9	30.2	29.2	35.1	37.6
4	Number of aimags with traumatology outpatient services	14	11	11	11	12	15	16
5	Number of aimags not having beds for trauma care and services	11	11	11	10	9	6	5
6	Number of aimags without traumatology specialists	5	4	3	3	2	3	1

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

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

№	Indicators	Sources	Baseline indicator, 2013	2014	Changes as planned	
					2017	2021
I. The indicators of primary risk factors of non-communicable diseases, related to human behavior:						
1	Tobacco use in the population, by percent	*	27.1	27.1	27	21.7
2	Children, aged 13-15, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9
3	Children, aged 16-17, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	17.5	17.5	16	14.5
4	Victims of tobaco smoke in the workplace in the past 30 days, by percent	*	25.5	25.5	23.4	21.3
5	Alcohol per person over the age of 15, by liters (moving alcohol)	*****	9.8	9.8	8.8	7.9
6	Overstaded alcohol users, by percent	*	10.3	23.5	10	9.6
7	Students, aged 15-17, used excessive alcohol 1-2 times, by percent	**	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.6
8	Average daily salt intake of the population aged 25-64 (gr/per day)	****	11.1	11.1	10	8.9
9	Population, that can not be used fruits and vegetables 5 unit per day (400гр), by percent	*	96.4	96.4	88.4	80.3
10	Physically inactive population, by percent	*	22.3	22.3	21.6	20.8
II. The indicators of secondary risk factors of non-communicable diseases, related to human behavior:						
1	Percentage of overweight and obese population (BMI ≥25кг/м^2)	*	54.4	54.4	49.9	45.3
2	Prevalence of arterial hypertension, by percent (high blood pressure≥140, law blood pressure≥90 and using of antihypertensive drugs)	*	27.5	27.5	25.2	22.9
3	Percentage of the population of total cholesterol level is 5 mmol/l or more	*	61.9	5.1	56.7	51.9
4	Percentage of the population of peripheral blood glucose 5.6-6.0 mmol/l	*	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.9
5	Population, increasing the amount of glucose in the blood (6.1 mmol/l or more), and using glucose-lowering drugs, by percent	*	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.8
III. The indicators of screening and morbidity of non-communicable diseases, related to human behavior:						
1	Percentage of people screened for cervical cancer (30-60 year)	***	41.6	35.6	61	80.4
2	Percentage of people screened for breast cancer (30-60 year)	***	33.1	25.9	55.4	77.8
3	Percentage of people screened for arterial hypertension (40-64 year)	***	38.5	41.5	59	79.5
4	Percentage of people screened for diabetes type 2 (40-64 year)	***	32.5	38.0	55	77.5
IY. The indicators of morbidity and mortality of common non-communicable diseases:						
1	Cancer mortality (per 10 000 population)	***	13.0	13.4	11.6	10.5
2	Mortality causes by diseases of circulatory system (per 10000 population)	***	19.6	19.1	19.2	17.4

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

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

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

MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution №303, 2009
Duration	2010-2019
	I stage - 2010-2014
	II stage - 2015-2019
Main objective	To reduce prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders through building a supportive environment to support mental health promotion, expand mental health services at primary level and community based health care

№	Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Changes as planned in 2019
To increase quality and access of mental health services and care								
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	Decrease by 15%
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at aimag, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Increase by 15%
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	12	14	14	14	14	16
4	Number of mental health doctors at aimag, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on mental health care and services at primary level	25.0	32.0	32.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	85.0
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.7	5.5	15.0
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	41.0	20.0	29.0	100.0

ORAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution №150, 2006
Duration	2006-2015
	I stage - 2006-2010
	II stage - 2011-2015
Main objective	To reduce prevalence of caries by improving monitoring and surveyllance of caries and its risk factors, by establishing health promotion environment to suppor healthy behavior, by increasing individials' monitoring on their oral health, and by improving quality and access of community-based oral health services and care

№	Indicators		2004	2010	2011	2015
Tooth decay prevalence and pace						
1	Tooth decay prevalence	Children aged 5-6 years	80.1	79.0	89.3	78.0
2		Children aged 12 years	62.0	61.0	65.3	60.0
3		General population	71.6	71.0	69.9	70.0
4	Tooth decay pace	Children aged 5-6 years	4.6	4.5	6.9	4.3
5		Children aged 12 years	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8
6		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

Remark: Research of oral diseases among children and youth of UB, in 2011.

CHAPTER 11. HEALTH PROFILE OF MONGOLIA FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION HEALTH DATABANK, 2014 Revision

Indicators		Value			Year	Source
I Demographic and socio-economic statistics		**Total**	**Male**	**Female**		
1	**Land area** (1 000 км^2)	1 567.00			2014	
2	**Population** (in thousands)	2 995.90	1466.4	1529.5	2014	NSO
3	**Population distribution by age** (%)					NSO
	- 0–4 years	11.5	12.0	11.1	2014	NSO
	- 5–14 years	16.5	17.1	16.0	2014	NSO
	- 60 and older	6.2	5.4	7.0	2014	NSO
	- 65 and older	4.0	3.3	4.5	2014	NSO
	- 80 and older	0.7	0.5	0.9	2014	NSO
4	**Population growth rate** (%)	2.2	…	…	2014	NSO
5	**Urban population** (%)	66.4	65.3	67.6	2014	NSO
6	**Crude birth rate** (per 1000 population)	27.9	…	…	2014	CHD
7	**Crude death rate** (per 1000 population)	5.6	6.9	4.3	2014	CHD
8	**Total fertility rate** (Women, 15–49 ages)	3.1	…	…	2014	NSO
9	**Adult literacy rate**	98.3	98.2	98.3	2010	Survey
10	**Per capita GDP at current market prices** (US$)	3964	…	…	2013	NSO
11	**Rate of growth of per capita GDP** (%)	10.6	…	…	2013	NSO
12	**Registered deaths** (%)					
II Health facilities		**Total**	**Public**	**Private**		
1	**Number of health posts and clinics**	1818	647	1171	2014	CHD
2	**Number of health centers**	508	508		2014	CHD
3	**Number of district hospitals**	12	12		2014	CHD
4	**Number of provincial hospitals**	16	16		2014	CHD
5	**Number of regionalized /specialized/ teaching and resaerch hospitals**	5	5		2014	CHD
6	**Number of hospital beds**	20576	16034	4542	2014	CHD
III Health sevice accessibility and quality		**Total**	**Public**	**Private**		
	Average number of outpatient visits per person per year	5.6	5.0	0.6	2014	CHD
	Case fatality rate for acute myocardial infarction (AMI)	2408	2400	8	2014	CHD

Indicators			Value					Year	Source
IV Health service coverage			**Total**	**Urban**		**Rural**			
1	**Contraceptive prevalance rate** (%)		55.1	…		…		2014	CHD
2	**Women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods** (%)		50.2	46.5		55.4		2012	MIX
3	**Unmet need for family planning** (%)		22.3	24.1		18.9		2012	MIX
4	**Antenatal care coverage** (%)		86.3	85.4		88.2		2014	CHD
5	**Of births attended by health professionals** (%)	**home**	56.6	…		…		2014	CHD
		hospital	99.9	…		…		2014	CHD
6	**Percentage of caesarean birth**		24.6	26.4		7.7		2014	CHD
7	**Postpartum maternal and neonatal monitoring home inspection** (%)								
			Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Urban**	**Rural**		
8	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (%)								
9	Proportion of children 2-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc supplements								
10	Proprtion of children 6-59 months old who had received vitamin A in the past 6 months								
11	Children aged < 5 years with acute respiratory symptoms		170885	80119	90766	…	…	2014	CHD
V Health status			**Total**	**Male**		**Female**			
1	**Life expectancy at birth**		69.57	65.91		75.49		2014	NSO
2	**Mortality rate** (per 100 000 population)		556.7	677.6		428.8		2014	CHD
			Total	**Urban**		**Rural**			
3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anaemia		…	…		…		2014	CHD
4	Persentage of pregnant women with anaemia		4.3	…		…		2014	CHD
5	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years)		5.5	5.5		5.3		2014	CHD
6	Number of postpartum haemorrhage cases		1456	1241		215		2014	CHD
7	Number of postpartum haemorrhage deaths		0	0		0		2014	CHD
8	Number of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia cases		30806	29775		1031		2014	CHD
9	Munber of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia deaths		3	3		…		2014	CHD
10	Number of maternal deaths		25	25		0		2014	CHD
11	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)		30.6	…		…		2014	CHD

Indicators		Value			Year	Source
		Total	Male	Female		
12	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	10.0	11.2	8.8	2014	CHD
13	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15.3	17.2	13.3	2014	CHD
14	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18.4	20.3	16.4	2014	CHD
15	Number of injury cases	168049	107489	60560	2014	CHD
16	Number of injury deaths	2769	1541	1228	2014	CHD
17	Number of homicide and violence cases	…	…	…		
18	Number of homicide and violence deaths	250	210	40	2014	CHD
19	Number of road traffic injury cases	…	…	…		
20	Number of road traffic injury deaths	679	525	154	2014	CHD
21	Number of suicide cases	…	…	…		
22	Number of suicide deaths	490	404	86	2014	CHD
23	Suicide rate	…	…	…		
24	Prevelence of disability					
25	Malaria mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	…	…	…		
26	Malaria incidence rate (per 1000 population at risk)	…	…	…		
27	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium falciparum	…	…	…		
28	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium vivax	…	…	…		
29	Number of confirmed malaria cases	3	2	1		CHD
30	Number of malaria deaths	…	…	…		
31	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	191.1	218.3	160.9	2014	CHD
32	Cancer mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	134.3	151.7	114.6	2014	CHD
33	Diabetes mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	5.3	5.3	5.3	2014	CHD
34	Respiratory disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	19.7	24.1	15.0	2014	CHD

Indicators		Value			Year	Source
VI Health workforce		**Total**	**Male**	**Female**		
1	Number of physicians	9300	2117	7183	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	2612	699	1913	2014	CHD
	30-39	2338	570	1768	2014	CHD
	40-49	2239	434	1805	2014	CHD
	50-59	1691	268	1423	2014	CHD
	> = 60	420	146	274	2014	CHD
2	Number of nursing personnel	10948	334	10614	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	3225	208	3017	2014	CHD
	30-39	2665	55	2610	2014	CHD
	40-49	3267	42	3225	2014	CHD
	50-59	1738	26	1712	2014	CHD
	> = 60	53	3	50	2014	CHD
3	Number of midwifery personnel	888	18	870	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	314	15	299	2014	CHD
	30-39	133	0	133	2014	CHD
	40-49	317	317		2014	CHD
	50-59	102	1	101	2014	CHD
	> = 60	21	1	20	2014	CHD
4	Number of dentist	934	168	766	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	352	64	288	2014	CHD
	30-39	254	52	202	2014	CHD
	40-49	200	32	168	2014	CHD
	50-59	101	14	87	2014	CHD
	> = 60	27	6	21	2014	CHD
5	Number of pharmacists	1611	161	1450	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	537	50	487	2014	CHD
	30-39	415	40	375	2014	CHD
	40-49	319	47	272	2014	CHD
	50-59	268	14	254	2014	CHD
	> = 60	72	10	62	2014	CHD
6	Number of environment and public health workers	838	154	684	2014	CHD
	< 30 years	288	68	220	2014	CHD
	30-39	230	41	189	2014	CHD
	40-49	180	21	159	2014	CHD
	50-59	117	9	108	2014	CHD
	> = 60	23	15	8	2014	CHD

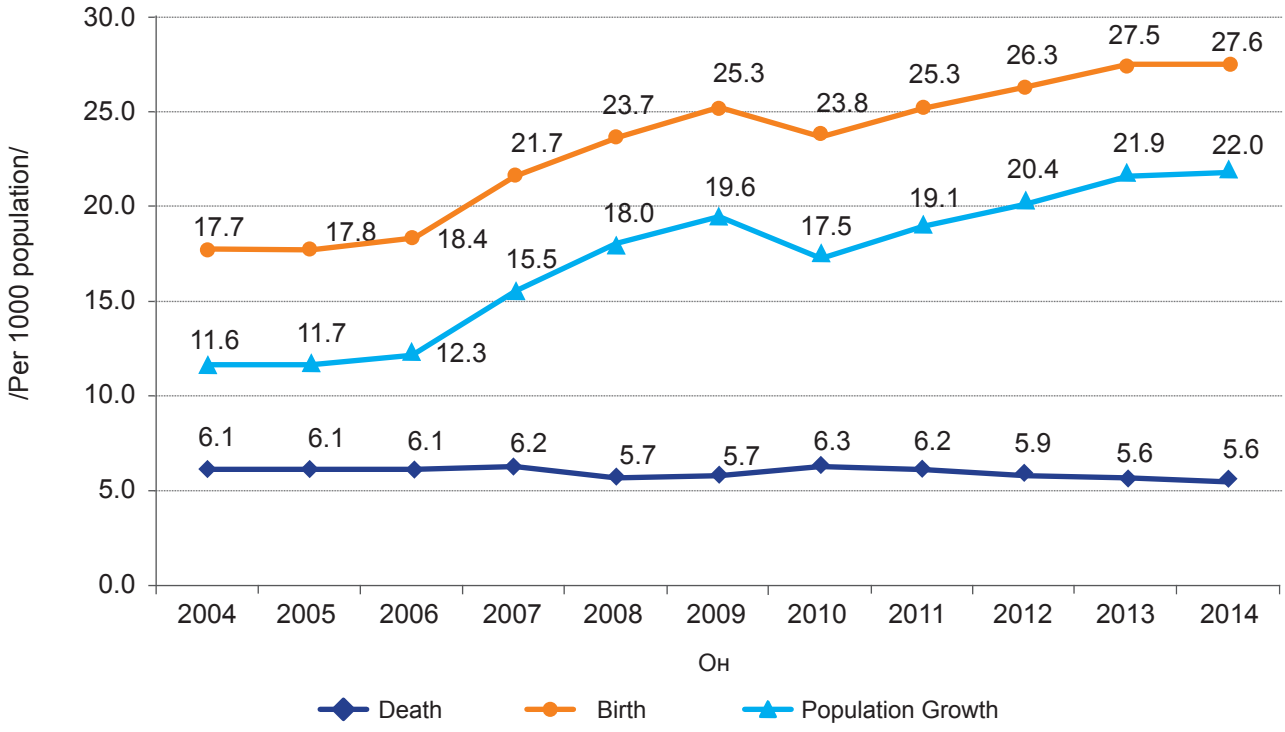
7	Number of health management and support workers	799	309		490		2014	
	< 30	58	21		37		2014	CHD
	30-39	166	65		101		2014	CHD
	40-49	283	110		173		2014	CHD
	50-59	239	86		153		2014	CHD
	> = 60	53	27		26		2014	CHD
8	Number of laboratory health workers	1047	78		969		2014	CHD
	< 30	308	39		269		2014	CHD
	30-39	214	10		204		2014	CHD
	40-49	350	19		331		2014	CHD
	50-59	164	10		154		2014	CHD
	> = 60	11	0		11		2014	CHD
9	Number of physiotherapists	121	…		…		2014	CHD
	< 30	…	…		…		2014	CHD
	30-39	…	…		…		2014	CHD
	40-49	…	…		…		2014	CHD
	50-59	…	…		…		2014	CHD
	> = 60	…	…		…		2014	CHD
10	Number of other health service providers	12355	3836		8519		2014	CHD
	< 30	1844	494		1350		2014	CHD
	30-39	3452	966		2486		2014	CHD
	40-49	4373	1249		3124		2014	CHD
	50-59	2594	1073		1521		2014	CHD
	> = 60	92	54		38		2014	CHD
		Total	**Males**	**Females**	**Public**	**Private**		
11	Number of medical school graduates	2261	344	1917	1227	1034	2014	MEDS
12	Nursing graduates	573	29	544	283	290	2014	MEDS
13	Midwifery graduates	99	7	92	99	0	2014	MEDS
14	Dentistry graduates	140	26	114	98	42	2014	MEDS
15	Pharmacy graduates	197	19	178	45	152	2014	MEDS
VII Risk factors and behaviors		**Total**	**Urban**		**Rural**			
1	Population using improved drinking water sources (%)	82.0	100.0		53.0		2010	MIX
2	Population using improved sanitation facilities (%)	51.0	64.0		29.0		2010	MIX
3	National standards on ambient air quality	…	…		…			
4	Incidence of low birthweight	3587	3331		256		2014	CHD
5	Infants<24 months of age with breastfeeding initiated within one hour of birht (%)	93.0					2014	CHD
6	Children under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed (%)	65.7	62.5		69.9		2011	MIX
7	Infants aged 6-8 months receiving breastmilk and complementary food (%)						2011	MIX

		Total	Males	Females	Urban	Rural		
8	Children < 5 who are underweight (%)	3.3	3.6	3	2.8	4	2010	MIX
9	Children <5 who are stunted (%)	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	2010	MIX
10	Children < 5 who are wasted (%)	15.3	17.1	13.5	11.9	19.9	2010	MIX
11	Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking	23.5	37.5	9.7			2013	SSPND
12	Prevalence of alcohol drinking among 15+ years	64.6	74.5	54.8			2013	SSPND
13	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use (%)	27.1	49.1	5.3			2013	SSPND
	13-15 years	…						
	> 15 years	27.1	49.1	5.3	…		2013	SSPND
14	Prevalence of raised blood presurre among persons aged 18+ years	27.5	30.5	24.5	…		2013	SSPND
15	Mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in adults aged 18+ years old				…			
16	Prevalence of insufficiently physically active among persons aged 18+ years	22.3	21.3	23.2	…		2013	SSPND
17	Prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years	6.9	7.6	6.3	…		2013	SSPND

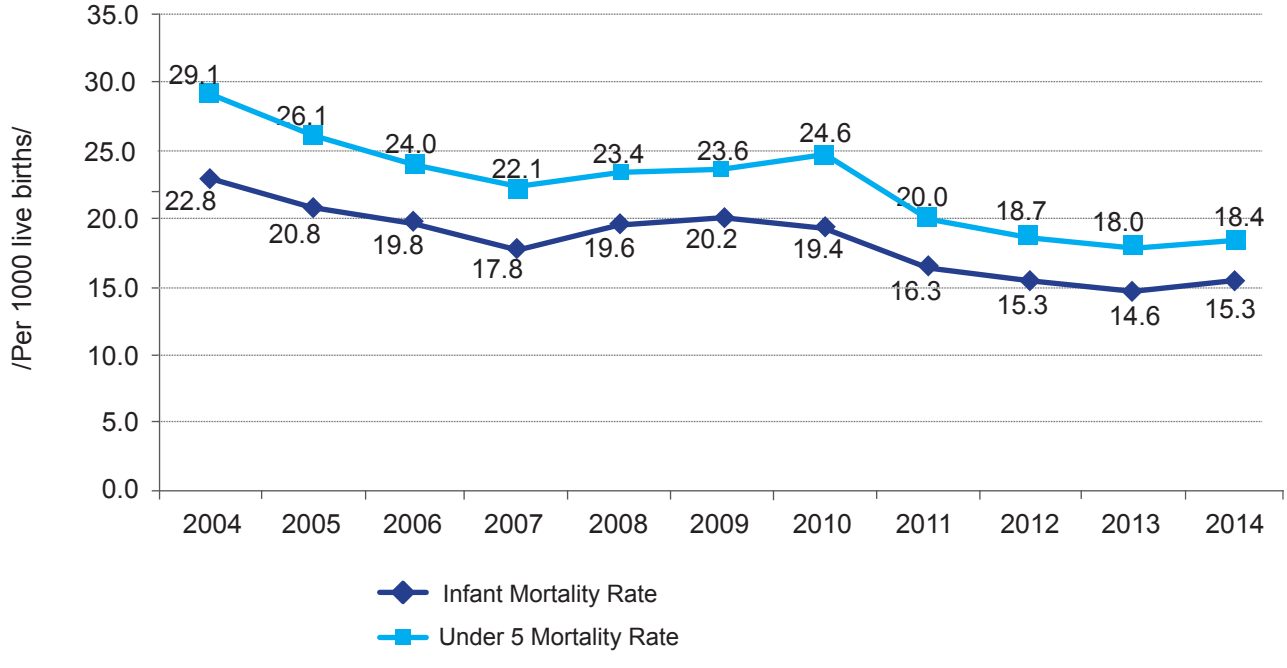
Main Health Indicators, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Population, 2014	Per 1000 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	Phycisians	Nurses	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate		per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arkhangai	93086	57.2	17.9	30.2	31.4	134.3	174.9	558.6	1.8	2.9	24.4	5.0	19.4	13.3	3.8	18.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	95151	70.5	16.6	30.2	25.1	123.9	141.9	601.3	1.5	4.1	29.7	5.0	24.7	23.7	6.3	26.5
3	Bayankhongor	83044	57.8	20.4	36.8	32.3	146.5	172.9	489.3	1.6	3.2	27.0	5.9	21.1	15.1	4.2	19.7
4	Bulgan	60494	57.7	18.4	35.8	31.1	138.1	173.2	542.5	1.7	3.2	17.5	5.5	12.1	20.8	3.7	23.8
5	Gobi-Altai	56735	68.1	29.3	44.3	47.1	195.9	146.8	341.8	1.6	4.5	23.0	5.3	17.7	24.5	5.7	26.9
6	Gobi-Sumber	16058	55.7	37.6	42.1	35.6	168.5	179.4	266.0	0.9	7.7	31.8	5.4	26.4	6.1	1.4	6.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	99947	66.0	25.3	37.5	24.6	131.8	151.6	394.7	1.0	6.0	28.7	5.8	22.9	7.0	2.3	8.4
8	Dornogobi	63808	62.8	31.0	31.3	27.1	149.9	159.1	322.3	0.9	6.4	23.6	5.7	17.9	13.4	3.8	19.5
9	Dornod	75194	58.3	23.2	36.5	24.8	139.6	171.4	431.5	1.1	4.9	27.0	6.1	21.0	9.6	3.1	13.1
10	Dundgobi	44351	55.6	27.2	37.0	36.0	169.9	180.0	368.1	1.3	4.2	23.2	5.7	17.5	16.9	4.3	20.0
11	Zavkhan	69732	66.4	22.8	38.7	45.6	177.4	150.6	438.9	2.0	5.0	24.1	5.9	18.2	23.5	5.8	26.6
12	Orkhon	94421	62.7	27.5	36.2	28.3	135.3	159.4	363.6	1.0	6.4	30.1	6.0	24.1	14.5	4.6	16.2
13	Uvurkhangai	112992	63.7	20.3	29.1	29.1	125.0	156.9	492.2	1.4	3.2	25.7	5.6	20.1	12.7	3.5	16.0
14	Umnugobi	59694	69.1	25.1	26.8	26.8	118.7	144.8	398.9	1.1	4.7	22.7	5.0	17.8	20.1	5.2	26.4
15	Sukhbaatar	57423	66.0	21.9	36.7	30.4	136.7	151.5	456.9	1.4	5.9	24.1	6.4	17.6	20.3	4.9	24.8
16	Selenge	106212	59.3	18.1	26.9	24.1	112.6	168.6	554.0	1.3	3.8	19.4	4.6	14.8	6.4	1.6	8.9
17	Tuv	90107	59.2	20.9	33.5	24.4	145.3	168.9	478.3	1.2	2.9	15.2	4.4	10.8	16.5	2.2	17.2
18	Uvs	75792	68.8	19.1	36.2	41.3	148.5	145.4	523.7	2.2	4.4	28.4	6.0	22.4	18.8	5.2	23.0
19	Khovd	81479	70.5	22.2	34.4	33.7	134.9	141.7	450.7	1.5	5.2	28.9	5.5	23.4	19.4	5.7	24.1
20	Khuvsgul	126043	54.8	17.7	28.5	34.3	122.6	182.6	563.9	1.9	4.1	27.1	6.9	20.2	16.0	4.5	19.3
21	Khentii	71212	58.4	21.8	34.0	27.1	146.2	171.2	459.3	1.2	4.7	23.6	5.3	18.3	15.3	3.8	18.3
22	**Aimag average**	**1632975**	**62.4**	**22.0**	**33.5**	**30.7**	**138.7**	**160.2**	**455.0**	**1.4**	**4.5**	**25.0**	**5.6**	**19.4**	**15.7**	**4.1**	**19.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	1362974	77.6	42.4	40.9	18.1	174.9	128.8	236.1	0.4	7.0	30.6	5.5	25.0	15.0	4.8	17.8
24	**Country average**	**2995949**	**69.4**	**31.4**	**36.9**	**24.9**	**155.4**	**144.0**	**318.6**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**27.6**	**5.6**	**22.0**	**15.3**	**4.4**	**18.4**

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth /2004-2014/



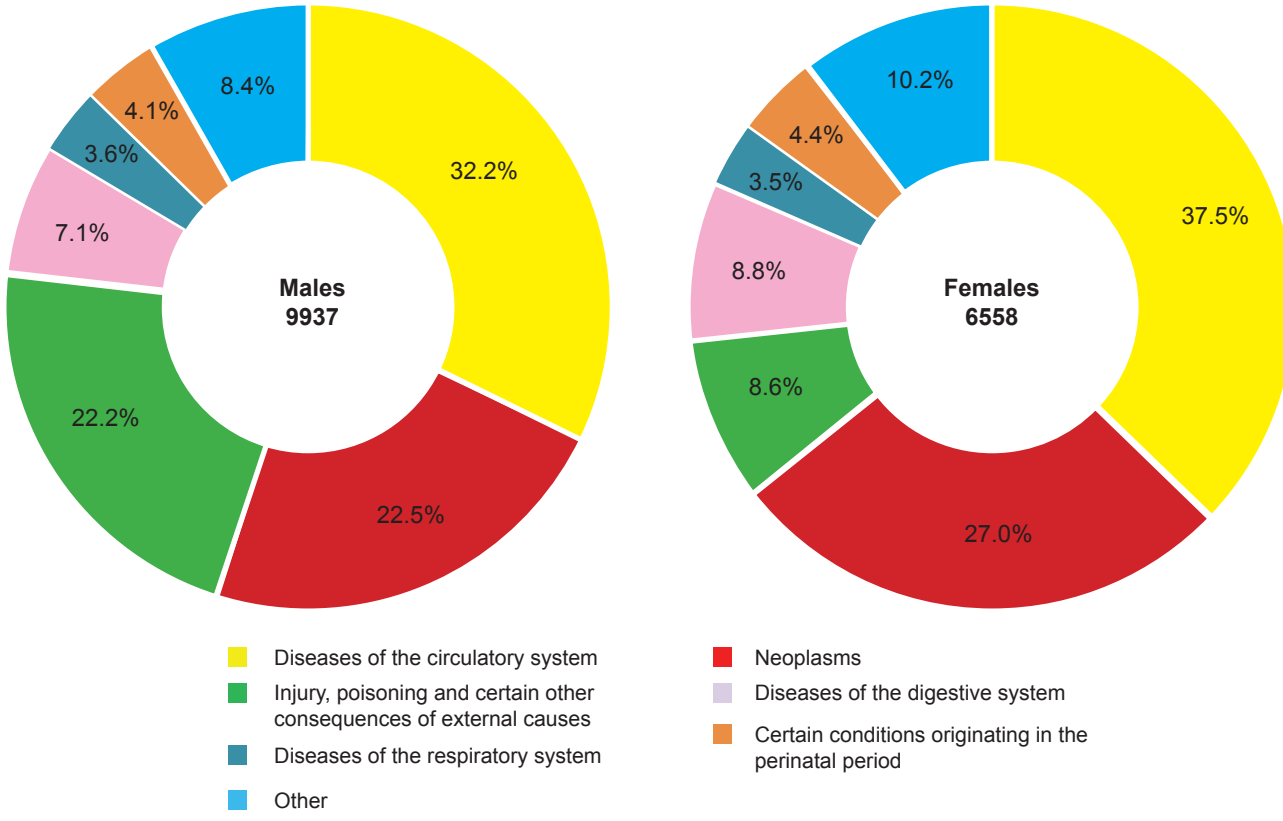
Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates /2004-2014/



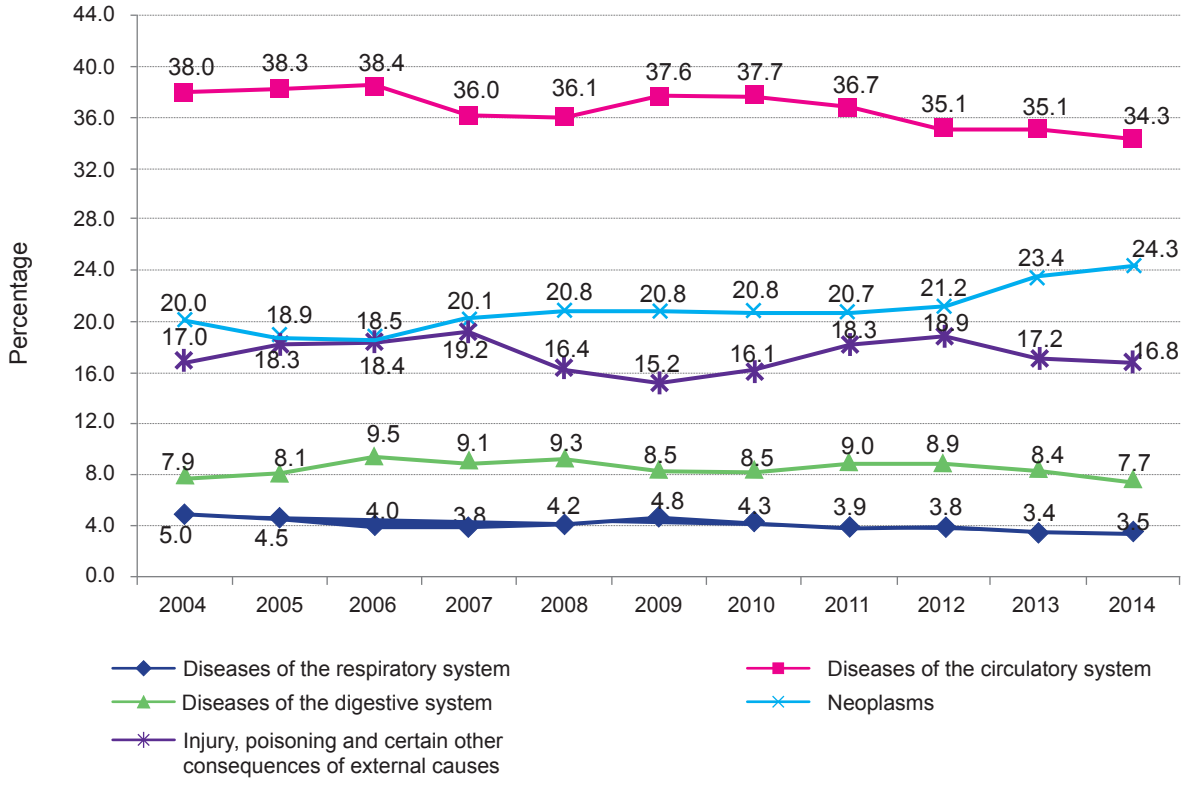
Deaths by Causes and Sex, 2014

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop	Abs. number	per 10000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5663	19.11	3202	22.14	2461	16.22
Neoplasms	3978	13.43	2225	15.4	1753	11.6
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2769	9.34	2202	15.23	567	3.74
Diseases of the digestive system	1276	4.31	701	4.85	575	3.79
Diseases of the respiratory system	584	1.97	354	2.45	230	1.52
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	692	2.34	406	2.81	286	1.89
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	312	1.05	218	1.51	94	0.62
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	317	1.07	200	1.38	117	0.77
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	209	0.71	112	0.77	97	0.64
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	228	0.77	114	0.79	114	0.75
Others	438	1.48	189	1.31	249	1.64
Total	**16495**	**55.67**	**9937**	**68.71**	**6558**	**43.23**

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2014



Five Leading Causes of Death 2004-2014



Five Leading Causes of Death (by aimag), 2014

№	Aimag, city	Per 10000 population				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury,poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
1	Arkhangai	19.47	11.53	6.83	3.80	1.45
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.76	10.77	3.52	4.58	5.65
3	Bayankhongor	20.06	12.39	9.66	5.33	2.72
4	Bulgan	25.74	13.91	7.30	2.09	1.22
5	Govi-Altai	20.90	15.08	6.54	4.91	0.55
6	Govisumber	23.98	16.85	7.78	1.30	1.94
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.42	16.79	7.74	5.13	1.01
8	Dornogovi	15.99	8.23	14.56	6.65	3.17
9	Dornod	17.99	15.81	12.54	6.27	3.14
10	Dundgovi	18.36	17.13	5.14	3.43	3.92
11	Zavkhan	23.23	16.23	5.81	2.98	2.08
12	Orkhon	22.08	16.24	9.56	3.61	0.64
13	Uvurkhangai	25.44	11.65	6.80	3.17	2.61
14	Umnugovi	16.71	10.88	8.04	3.78	2.05
15	Sukhbaatar	15.74	21.71	9.04	4.34	1.63
16	Selenge	20.92	12.03	4.87	3.72	0.86
17	Tuv	17.16	10.57	5.00	2.73	1.59
18	Uvs	23.64	17.23	8.41	1.47	2.00
19	Khovd	20.32	13.96	6.48	3.24	1.00
20	Khuvsgul	30.57	17.49	9.48	4.33	1.80
21	Khentii	20.33	10.67	7.93	6.34	2.60
22	**Aimag average**	**21.30**	**13.93**	**7.70**	**4.05**	**2.04**
23	Ulaanbaatar	16.56	12.84	11.27	4.60	1.89
24	**Country average**	**19.11**	**13.43**	**9.34**	**4.31**	**1.97**

Causes of Infant and Under 5 Deaths, 2014

Diseases group according to ICD-10	0-1 age		under 5	
	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	692	55.3	692	46.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	178	14.2	218	14.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	166	13.3	188	12.5
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	82	6.6	202	13.4
Diseases of the digestive system	34	2.7	45	3.0
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	53	4.2	81	5.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	15	1.2	23	1.5
Other	31	2.5	56	3.7
Total	**1251**	**100.0**	**1505**	**100.0**

Causes of Infant Mortality (2010-2014)

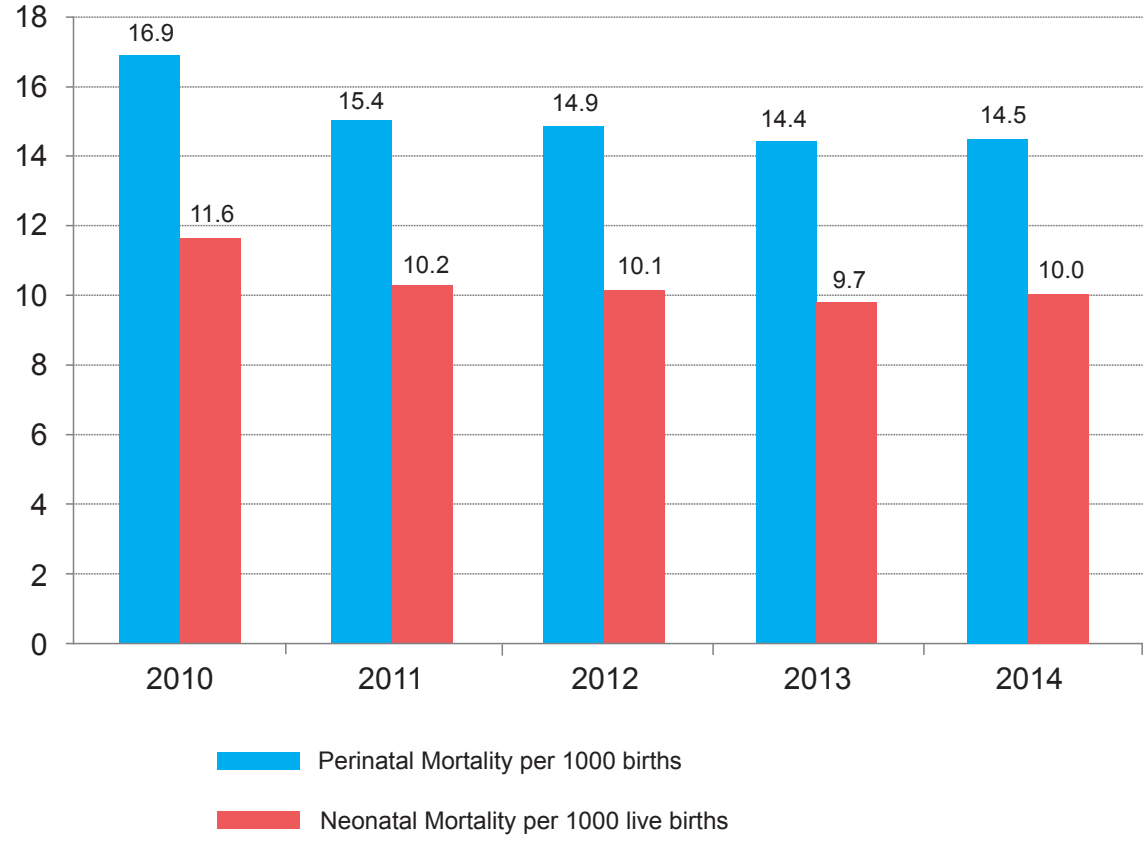
Causes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	51.14	49.8	54.8	52.9	55.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	21.57	20.7	17.8	15.7	14.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12.00	12.3	12.2	15.1	13.3
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	6.90	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.6
Diseases of the digestive system	2.27	4.3	2.1	2.7	2.7
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3.37	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.78	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2

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

Infant Mortality, 2014

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	15.3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	8.1
Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	1.9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	10.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	14.5

Infant Mortality 2010-2014



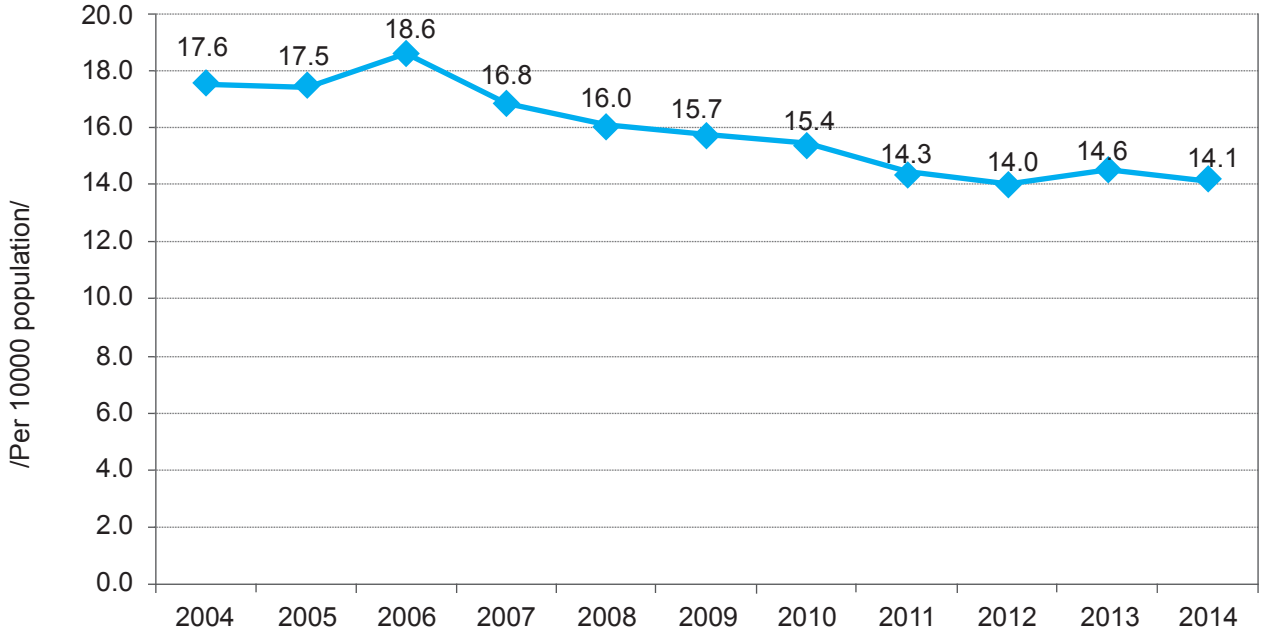
Infant Mortality, 2014

№	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	13.2	5.5	8.3	7.8	0.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.5	10.3	11.1	8.2	2.9
3	Bayankhongor	17.7	10.9	8.2	6.9	1.4
4	Bulgan	13.8	3.0	13.9	10.9	3.0
5	Gobi-Altai	22.7	10.9	16.6	11.9	4.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.1	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.7	4.9	3.5	2.8	0.7
8	Dornogobi	10.7	3.3	8.7	7.4	1.3
9	Dornod	13.5	8.5	5.5	5.0	0.5
10	Dundgobi	13.6	7.3	6.3	6.3	0.0
11	Zavkhan	14.8	3.7	16.7	11.1	5.6
12	Orkhon	14.4	7.0	8.8	7.4	1.4
13	Uvurkhangai	12.6	5.4	8.3	7.3	1.1
14	Umnugobi	18.6	8.3	13.9	10.4	3.5
15	Sukhbaatar	13.4	6.7	12.8	6.8	6.0
16	Selenge	9.3	6.4	3.4	3.0	0.5
17	Tuv	9.7	3.7	6.7	6.0	0.7
18	Uvs	15.9	4.2	13.2	11.8	1.4
19	Khovd	15.5	4.3	13.8	11.2	2.6
20	Khuvsgul	17.3	8.4	9.9	9.0	0.9
21	Khentii	15.8	7.3	10.4	8.6	1.8
22	**Aimag average**	**14.3**	**6.6**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**1.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.7	6.2	10.4	8.5	1.9
24	**Country average**	**14.5**	**6.4**	**10.0**	**8.1**	**1.9**

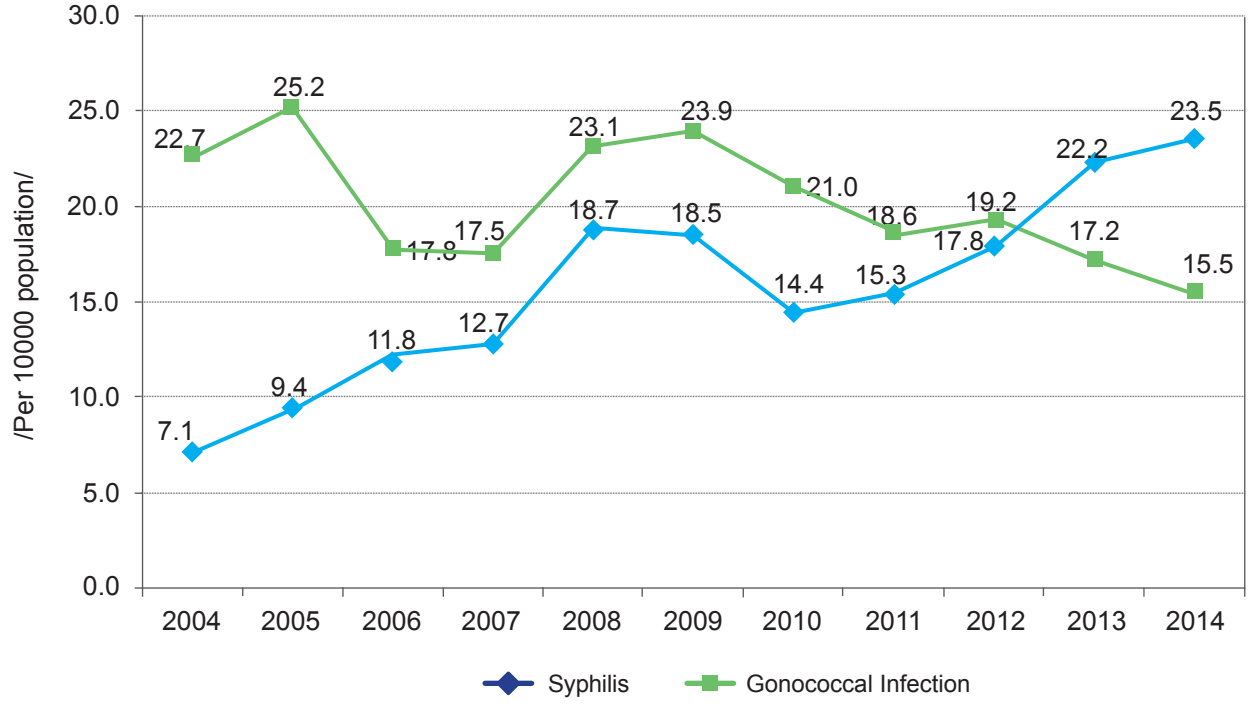
Registered Reportable Infectious Diseases, per 10 000 population, (2010-2014)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10000 population				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Typhoid and paratypoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Shigellosis	12.6	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.9
Tuberculosis	15.4	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.1
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.9
Meningococcal infection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Varicella	4.6	11.1	10.1	16.6	15.8
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
Viral hepatitis	33.3	52.8	24.7	9.0	3.9
Viral hepatitis A	29.7	49.0	21.2	5.7	1.1
Viral hepatitis B	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0
Viral hepatitis C	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Mumps	1.9	3.7	32.6	18.7	1.5
Mycoses	16.2	7.9	6.2	4.0	6.5
Syphilis	14.4	15.3	17.8	22.2	23.5
Gonococcal infection	21.0	18.6	19.2	17.2	15.5
Trichomoniasis	16.9	14.4	15.0	13.5	13.0

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2004-2014/



Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2004-2014/



Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2014

Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Number of cases						Death					
				Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	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	419	1.4	112	69	43	0.38	0.48	0.28	59	32	27	0.20	0.22	0.18
Oesophagus	2	827	2.8	382	225	157	1.29	1.56	1.03	294	177	117	0.99	1.22	0.77
Stomach	3	2323	7.8	882	575	307	2.98	3.98	2.02	592	394	198	2.00	2.72	1.31
Colon	4	449	1.5	147	62	85	0.50	0.43	0.56	91	42	49	0.31	0.29	0.32
Rectus and anus	5	161	0.5	41	19	22	0.14	0.13	0.15	29	12	17	0.10	0.08	0.11
Liver	6	4705	15.9	1907	1037	870	6.44	7.17	5.74	1405	808	597	4.74	5.59	3.94
Pancreas	7	233	0.8	119	67	52	0.40	0.46	0.34	92	54	38	0.31	0.37	0.25
Other in digestive organs	8	101	0.3	36	18	18	0.12	0.12	0.12	25	11	14	0.08	0.08	0.09
Larynx	9	132	0.4	25	22	3	0.08	0.15	0.02	16	14	2	0.05	0.10	0.01
Trachea	10	58	0.2	18	9	9	0.06	0.06	0.06	16	12	4	0.05	0.08	0.03
Lung	11	835	2.8	415	334	81	1.40	2.31	0.53	357	285	72	1.20	1.97	0.47
Other in the respiratory system	12	36	0.1	14	6	8	0.05	0.04	0.05	15	9	6	0.05	0.06	0.04
Bone and articular cartilage	13	256	0.9	63	34	29	0.21	0.24	0.19	41	21	20	0.14	0.15	0.13
Skin	14	263	0.9	45	16	29	0.15	0.11	0.19	16	5	11	0.05	0.03	0.07
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	176	0.6	38	18	20	0.13	0.12	0.13	26	16	10	0.09	0.11	0.07
Breast	16	1055	3.6	170	3	167	0.57	0.02	1.10	49	0	49	0.17	0.00	0.32
Cervix uteri	17	3133	10.6	494	0	494	1.67	0.00	3.26	154	0	154	0.52	0.00	1.02
Uterus	18	155	0.5	24	0	24	0.08	0.00	0.16	7	0	7	0.02	0.00	0.05
Ovary	19	409	1.4	80	0	80	0.27	0.00	0.53	35	0	35	0.12	0.00	0.23
Other female genital organs	20	118	0.4	13	0	13	0.04	0.00	0.09	3	0	3	0.01	0.00	0.02
Male genital organs	21	237	0.8	39	39	0	0.13	0.27	0.00	25	25	0	0.08	0.17	0.00
Cyst	22	132	0.4	36	26	10	0.12	0.18	0.07	24	19	5	0.08	0.13	0.03
Urology, nephrology	23	508	1.7	106	54	52	0.36	0.37	0.34	32	21	11	0.11	0.15	0.07
Other urinary organs	24	53	0.2	3	1	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	3		3	0.01	0.00	0.02
Ophtalmology	25	61	0.2	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	2		2	0.01	0.00	0.01
Brain	26	252	0.9	62	28	34	0.21	0.19	0.22	32	16	16	0.11	0.11	0.11
Luekaemia	27	161	0.5	44	16	28	0.15	0.11	0.18	24	11	13	0.08	0.08	0.09
Other	28	707	2.4	167	51	116	0.56	0.35	0.76	72	36	36	0.24	0.25	0.24
Total	**29**	**17955**	**60.6**	**5483**	**2730**	**2753**	**18.5**	**18.9**	**18.1**	**3536**	**2020**	**1516**	**11.93**	**13.97**	**9.99**

** Source: National Center for Cancer, 2014 report.*

Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2014 (by aimag)

№	Aimag and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
				Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	Arkhangai	474	53.0	185	98	87	20.7	22.2	19.3	108	61	47	12.08	13.79	10.41
2	Bayan-Ulgii	538	57.4	122	70	52	13.0	14.9	11.1	100	59	41	10.66	12.57	8.75
3	Bayankhongor	384	47.6	168	77	91	20.8	19.4	22.2	106	54	52	13.13	13.59	12.68
4	Bulgan	438	76.2	150	82	68	26.1	28.2	23.9	97	58	39	16.87	19.92	13.74
5	Gobi-Altai	467	84.9	124	61	63	22.5	22.6	22.5	99	52	47	17.99	19.24	16.78
6	Gobi-Sumber	96	62.2	30	22	8	19.4	28.7	10.3	25	18	7	16.20	23.46	9.03
7	Darkhan-Uul	767	77.1	255	107	148	25.6	22.1	29.0	167	95	72	16.79	19.59	14.13
8	Dornogobi	330	52.2	115	63	52	18.2	20.0	16.4	69	43	26	10.92	13.64	8.21
9	Dornod	561	76.5	186	100	86	25.4	27.3	23.4	137	84	53	18.67	22.91	14.44
10	Dundgobi	312	76.4	105	55	50	25.7	26.7	24.6	80	54	26	19.58	26.26	12.81
11	Zavkhan	334	49.7	185	95	90	27.5	28.3	26.8	112	67	45	16.68	19.96	13.40
12	Orkhon	660	70.1	231	115	116	24.5	25.0	24.1	134	77	57	14.23	16.75	11.82
13	Uvurkhangai	544	50.7	134	67	67	12.5	12.5	12.4	89	46	43	8.29	8.61	7.98
14	Umnugobi	384	60.5	105	45	60	16.6	14.2	18.9	72	37	35	11.35	11.70	11.01
15	Sukhbaatar	381	68.9	136	80	56	24.6	28.8	20.3	127	81	46	22.97	29.20	16.70
16	Selenge	710	67.8	211	116	95	20.2	22.1	18.2	140	74	66	13.37	14.07	12.66
17	Tuv	639	72.6	196	97	99	22.3	21.6	23.0	120	68	52	13.64	15.13	12.08
18	Uvs	415	55.4	208	112	96	27.8	29.9	25.6	137	89	48	18.30	23.78	12.81
19	Khovd	500	62.3	153	84	69	19.1	21.0	17.1	105	71	34	13.09	17.77	8.44
20	Khuvsgul	795	65.0	279	146	133	22.8	24.2	21.5	218	123	95	17.82	20.36	15.34
21	Khentii	397	57.2	91	45	46	13.1	13.0	13.3	66	35	31	9.52	10.08	8.95
22	**Aimag average**	**10126**	**63.5**	**3369**	**1737**	**1632**	**21.1**	**21.9**	**20.4**	**2308**	**1346**	**962**	**14.46**	**16.95**	**12.01**
23	Ulaanbaatar	7829	57.3	2114	993	1121	15.5	15.2	15.7	1228	674	554	8.98	10.34	7.74
24	**Country average**	**17955**	**60.6**	**5483**	**2730**	**2753**	**18.5**	**18.9**	**18.1**	**3536**	**2020**	**1516**	**11.93**	**13.97**	**9.99**

** Source: National Center for Cancer, 2014 report.*

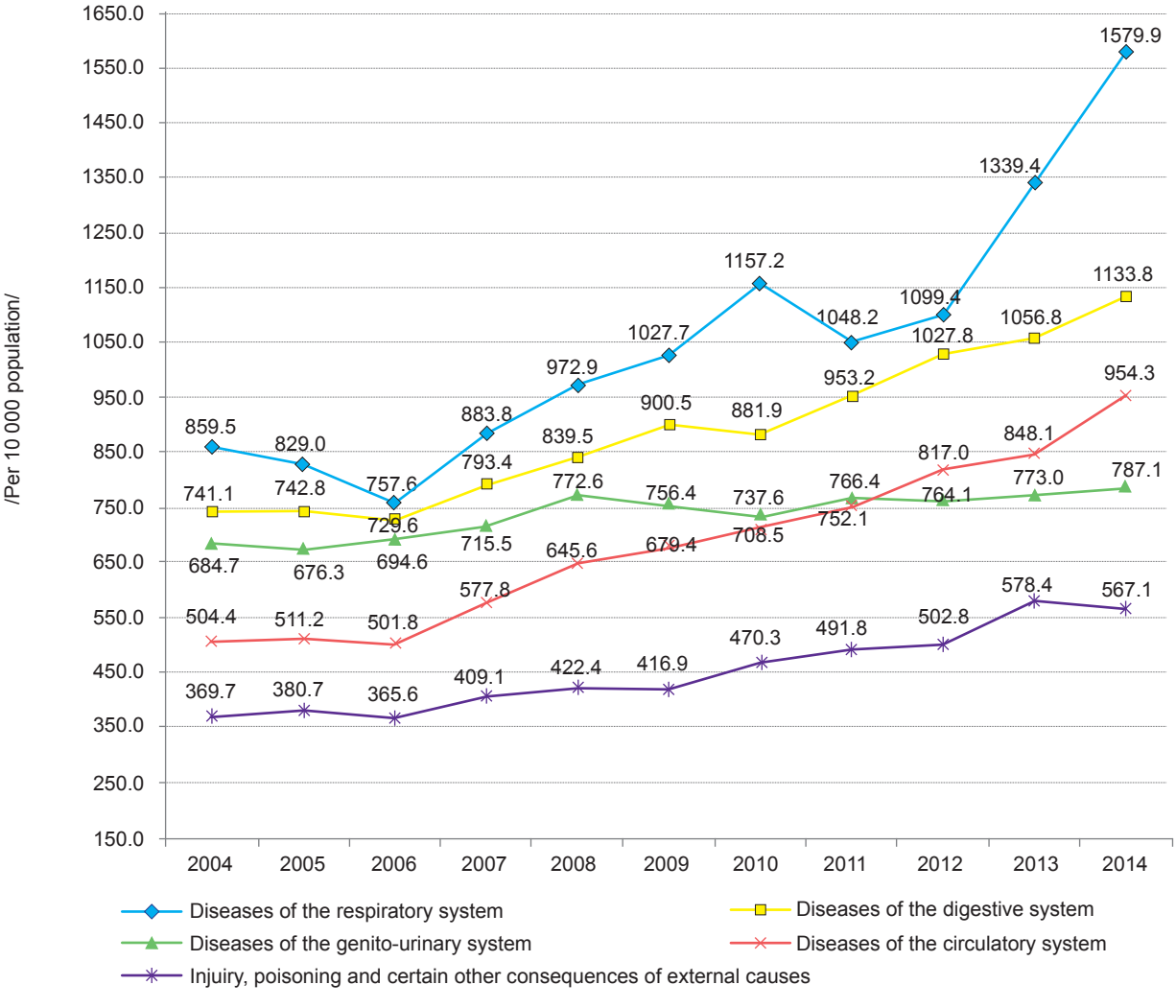
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2014

Aimag and city	For population of 10 000				
	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Arkhangai	1644.18	1524.23	1171.65	1200.51	255.90
Bayan-Ulgii	1005.63	820.98	784.74	690.07	114.71
Bayankhongor	1640.37	1826.65	1243.28	1400.21	251.06
Bulgan	1785.49	1025.94	1168.36	1354.59	206.75
Gobi-Altai	1128.98	1326.32	799.35	867.31	320.18
Gobi-Sumber	2783.54	807.52	528.84	747.25	534.02
Darkhan-Uul	1918.50	1433.77	922.20	1138.77	598.34
Dornogobi	1878.84	1058.38	995.06	853.07	457.48
Dornod	1623.34	1657.97	567.20	480.36	322.92
Dundgobi	1251.93	1193.43	753.11	921.51	143.18
Zavkhan	1106.31	963.80	830.22	807.14	130.75
Orkhon	1079.91	682.92	476.73	560.71	233.80
Uvurkhangai	1155.11	1384.27	870.69	1070.77	319.09
Umnugobi	2247.80	1430.89	759.99	932.64	308.57
Sukhbaatar	877.27	1118.21	515.87	665.46	275.84
Selenge	1221.94	571.34	740.10	796.16	219.10
Tuv	1935.50	1558.36	815.43	1169.73	253.63
Uvs	1732.86	1158.62	988.76	958.71	186.43
Khovd	1099.46	797.71	722.55	912.13	147.08
Khuvsgul	1070.93	710.85	725.80	951.53	210.12
Khentii	1667.03	1056.80	665.31	853.77	308.86
Aimag average	**1450.93**	**1142.61**	**822.26**	**931.95**	**267.99**
Ulaanbaatar	1730.29	1123.47	746.08	980.39	916.18
Country average	**1579.86**	**1133.78**	**787.10**	**954.31**	**567.14**

Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2014

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percent-age	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percent-age
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	468129	1579.86	20.7	123170	415.68	16.0
2	Diseases of the digestive system	335951	1133.78	14.9	96090	324.29	12.4
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	233228	787.10	10.3	89734	302.84	11.6
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	282772	954.31	12.5	114033	384.84	14.8
5	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	168049	567.14	7.4	32908	111.06	4.3
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	33061	111.58	1.5	17842	60.21	2.3
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	134909	455.29	6.0	50238	196.54	6.5
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	76386	257.79	3.4	33097	111.70	4.3
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	131224	442.86	5.8	127819	431.37	16.6
10	Other	398103	1343.53	17.6	87292	294.60	11.3
11	**Total**	**2261812**	**7633.2**	**100.0**	**772223**	**2606.12**	**100.0**

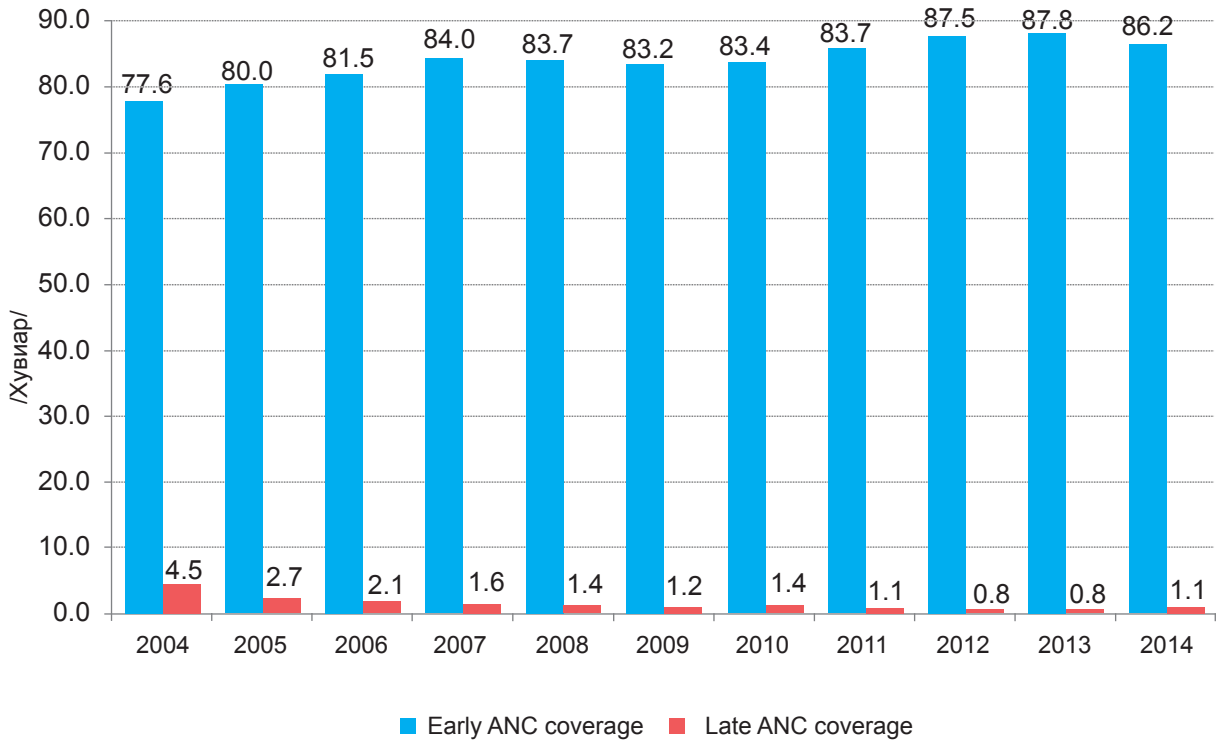
Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2004-2014



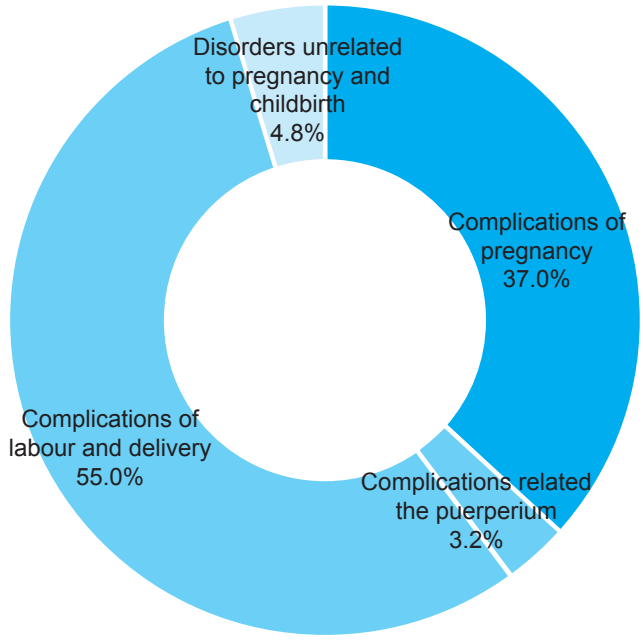
Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2014

№	Aimag and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attented to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with aneamia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	4-6 months	Late ANC coverage				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	91.5	8.0	0.5	85.0	5.6	4.1	12.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	85.6	13.0	1.3	90.4	14.7	1.4	17.3
3	Bayankhongor	82.6	16.0	1.4	94.4	3.1	5.8	11.4
4	Bulgan	89.2	9.6	1.3	98.6	2.7	5.7	16.9
5	Gobi-Altai	85.6	13.2	1.2	98.3	1.2	3.1	16.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	83.7	14.7	1.6	98.4	1.9	7.8	12.2
7	Darkhan-Uul	87.3	12.1	0.6	76.7	7.6	6.1	18.8
8	Dornogobi	86.1	12.7	1.2	94.1	0.5	7.5	15.1
9	Dornod	87.9	11.5	0.6	58.1	15.0	6.0	15.1
10	Dundgobi	86.3	12.7	1.0	97.6	0.9	7.8	14.4
11	Zavkhan	87.7	11.6	0.7	91.7	3.4	3.3	13.4
12	Orkhon	89.6	9.5	1.0	68.2	11.4	4.3	15.2
13	Uvurkhangai	86.0	13.2	0.7	82.1	7.4	6.8	12.8
14	Umnugobi	86.8	12.2	1.0	93.5	2.0	4.6	11.1
15	Sukhbaatar	88.5	10.9	0.6	97.3	1.9	7.0	13.8
16	Selenge	82.7	17.0	0.4	91.6	3.0	6.2	14.9
17	Tuv	79.9	18.3	1.8	81.2	2.1	5.2	17.5
18	Uvs	92.5	6.8	0.7	91.8	4.9	3.0	14.6
19	Khovd	92.1	7.3	0.6	35.8	5.4	4.8	15.1
20	Khuvsgul	86.8	12.9	0.3	77.1	5.1	5.1	14.7
21	Khentii	86.9	12.6	0.6	98.2	1.3	7.8	14.8
22	**Aimag average**	**87.0**	**12.1**	**0.9**	**83.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**14.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	85.3	13.3	1.4	84.5	3.2	5.1	14.4
24	**Country average**	**86.2**	**12.7**	**1.1**	**83.8**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**14.6**

Antenatal Care Coverage , /2003-2013/

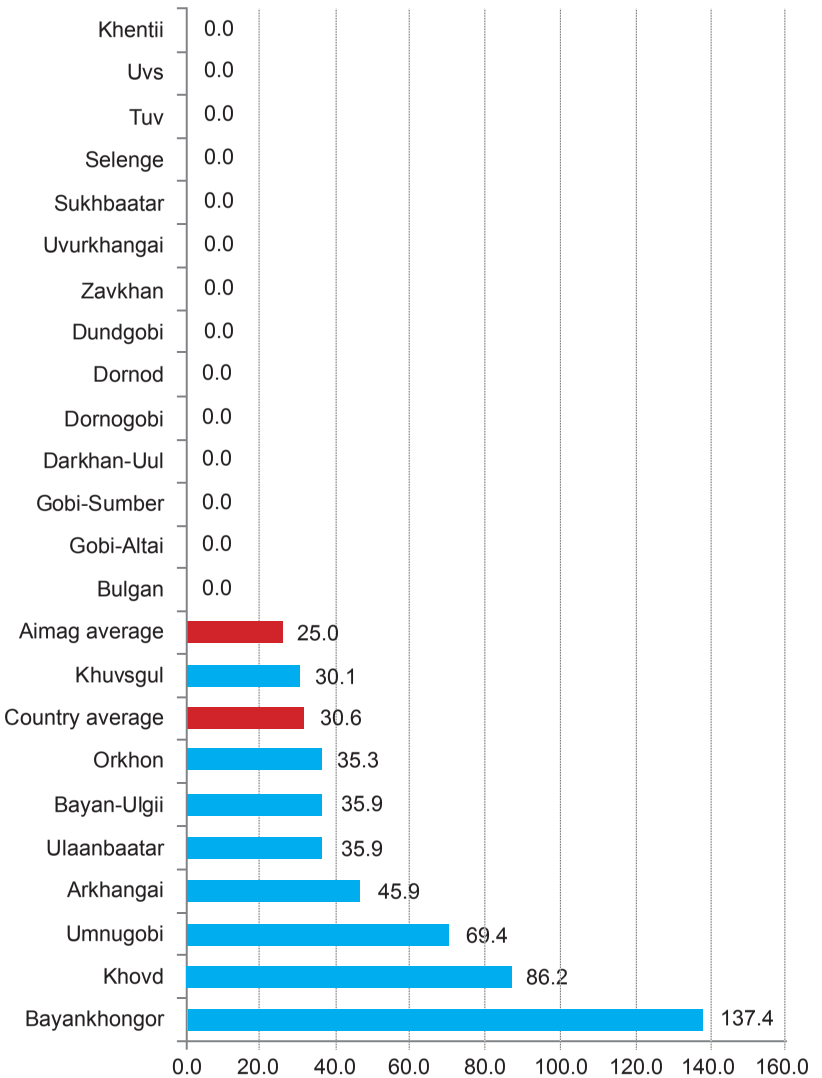


Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2014

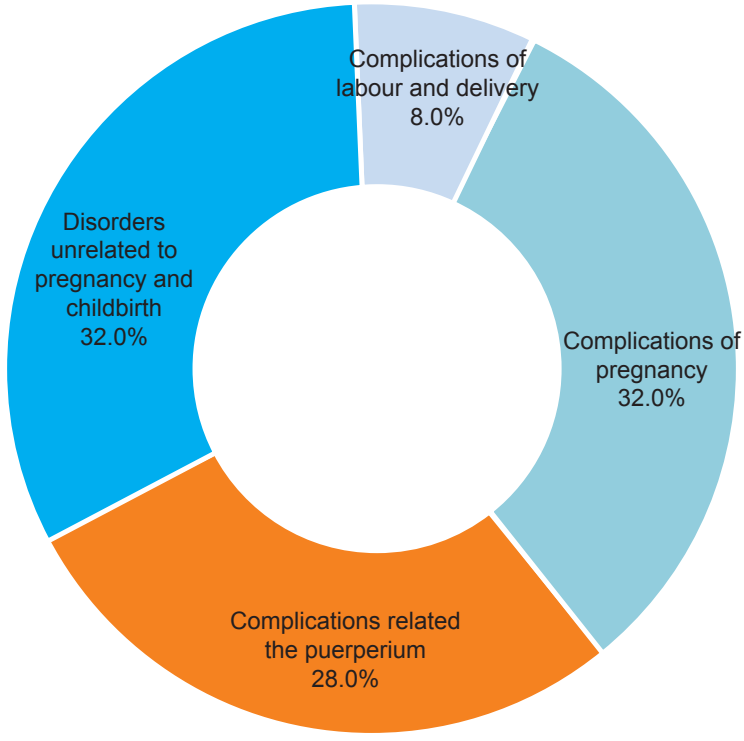


Maternal Mortality Rate /per 100 000 Live Births/, 2014

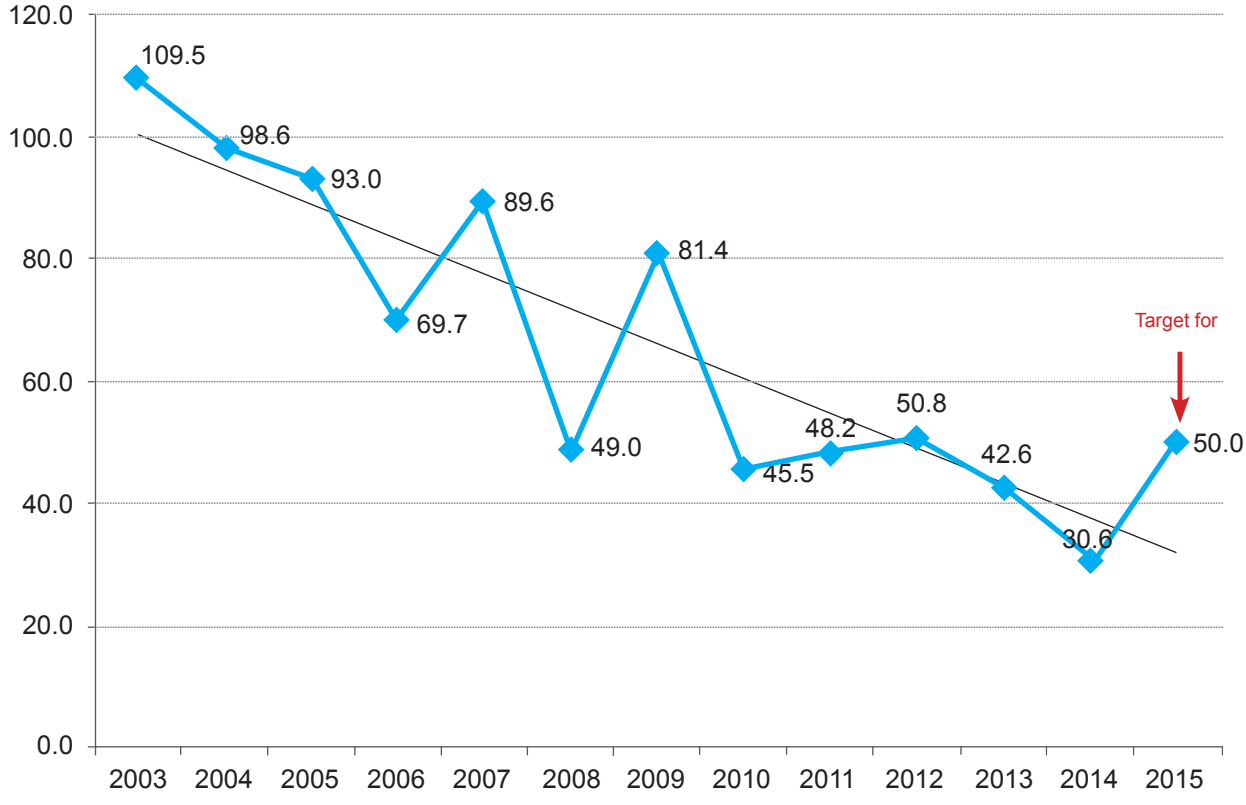
№	Aimag and city	per 100000 live births			
		Total	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers /RTDCs/	Aimag and city general hospital	Soum hospital
	A	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	45.9	0.0	46.5	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	35.9	0.0	162.3	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	137.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Gobi-Sumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Dundgobi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	35.3	35.4	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Umnugobi	69.4	87.8	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	86.2	53.7	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Khentii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	**Aimag average**	**25.0**	**31.0**	**22.2**	**0.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	35.9	0.0	0.0	0
24	**Country average**	**30.6**	**31.0**	**22.2**	**0.0**



Maternal Mortality by Causes, 2014



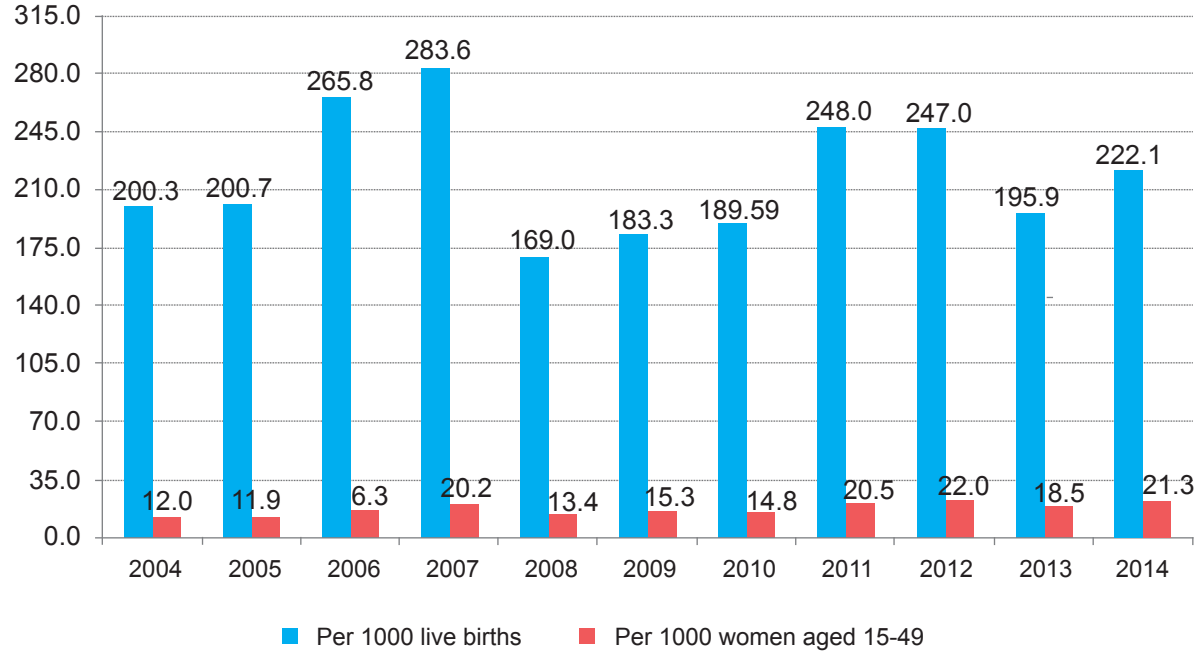
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 100000 Live Births /2004-2014/



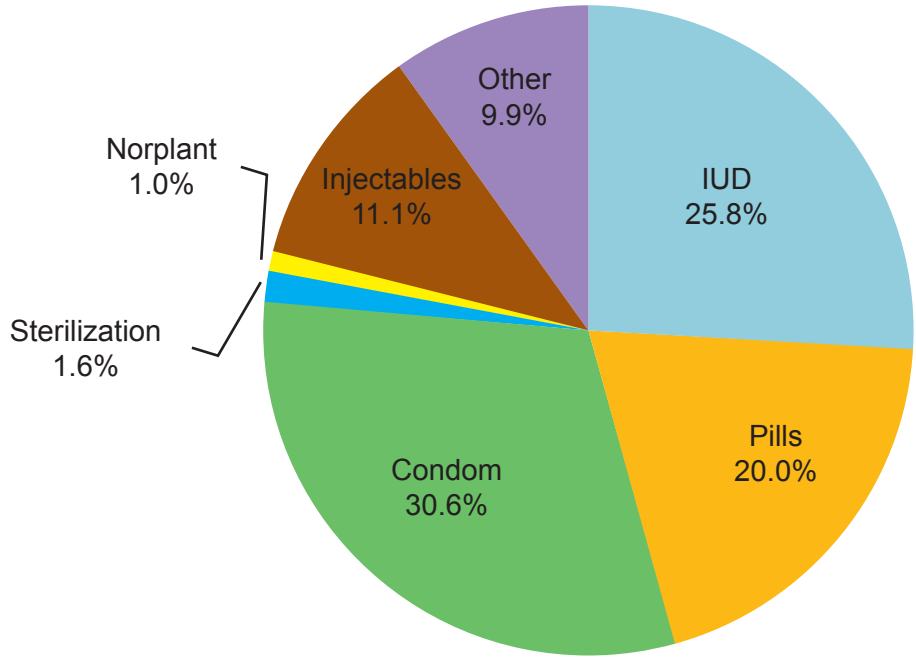
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2014

№	Aimag, city	Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	77.8	12.0	6.5	0.6	58.9	19.8	1.4
2	Bayan-Ulgii	46.7	14.9	26.5	0.9	19.6	36.4	0.7
3	Bayankhongor	61.1	13.2	10.5	0.8	8.6	61.2	4.5
4	Bulgan	41.0	23.6	11.5	3.5	17.4	37.6	1.5
5	Gobi-Altai	51.5	20.7	15.3	2.5	11.4	45.3	1.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	47.2	41.7	17.6	0.4	28.4	4.9	0.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	60.1	19.0	15.4	1.0	32.5	17.6	0.1
8	Dornogobi	79.8	27.0	8.7	2.3	42.2	16.8	1.0
9	Dornod	63.6	19.4	19.3	0.7	12.4	38.6	3.7
10	Dundgobi	52.8	20.4	14.6	0.7	29.5	24.3	1.1
11	Zavkhan	52.1	18.5	14.8	1.6	20.7	35.5	1.9
12	Orkhon	60.3	26.5	12.2	0.3	36.3	23.2	1.3
13	Uvurkhangai	55.5	21.8	16.9	1.0	14.1	38.6	3.6
14	Umnugobi	54.7	28.0	15.8	1.7	26.6	21.6	4.9
15	Sukhbaatar	60.9	12.2	14.4	0.5	5.7	59.5	7.6
16	Selenge	63.1	22.9	15.1	1.5	36.1	21.2	1.8
17	Tuv	47.4	23.0	19.8	0.3	24.0	32.5	0.3
18	Uvs	43.0	24.9	23.6	0.9	19.3	18.8	2.1
19	Khovd	43.0	23.7	19.2	1.8	25.1	21.9	3.9
20	Khuvsgul	60.7	17.1	18.3	0.3	15.1	43.3	2.2
21	Khentii	45.0	29.9	14.4	0.3	15.6	26.4	2.8
22	**Aimag average**	**56.6**	**20.6**	**15.3**	**1.0**	**25.4**	**31.4**	**2.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	53.5	19.3	6.2	0.9	36.9	19.2	0.7
24	**Country average**	**55.1**	**20.0**	**11.1**	**1.0**	**30.6**	**25.8**	**1.6**

Abortion /2004-2014/



Contraceptive Methods, 2014



Abortion, 2014

№	Aimag, city	Abortion		Abortion by age					Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births	Total	Under 20 age		avobe 35 age		Abs. number	%
					Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%		
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	7.2	85.3	186	6	3.2	66	35.5	21	9.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	15.5	137.7	384	8	2.1	124	32.3	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	5.8	61.8	135	22	16.3	31	23.0	1	0.5
4	Bulgan	3.1	49.6	50	0	0.0	18	36.0	0	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	5.9	75.1	95	17	17.9	26	27.4	27	21.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	9.1	81.5	40	2	5.0	14	35.0	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2.9	28.7	82	13	15.9	24	29.3	0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	18.9	224.5	334	35	10.5	72	21.6	0	0.0
9	Dornod	16.4	170.9	339	44	13.0	73	21.5	17	8.6
10	Dundgobi	4.9	61.2	58	10	17.2	21	36.2	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	4.1	48.9	79	2	2.5	36	45.6	0	0.0
12	Orkhon	60.7	585.7	1658	100	6.0	397	23.9	20	7.1
13	Uvurkhangai	33.1	378.3	1043	69	6.6	286	27.4	14	5.1
14	Umnugobi	31.8	370.6	534	35	6.6	135	25.3	18	12.5
15	Sukhbaatar	4.6	54.9	73	21	28.8	14	19.2	4	3.0
16	Selenge	4.4	63.6	129	6	4.7	36	27.9	0	0.0
17	Tuv	3.6	63.7	85	9	10.6	15	17.6	5	3.7
18	Uvs	13.0	120.4	256	12	4.7	90	35.2	24	11.3
19	Khovd	6.2	59.5	138	6	4.3	60	43.5	12	5.2
20	Khuvsgul	5.5	58.8	195	20	10.3	49	25.1	26	7.8
21	Khentii	18.4	215.0	352	27	7.7	85	24.1	11	6.7
22	**Aimag average**	**13.9**	**156.4**	**6245**	**464**	**7.4**	**1672**	**26.8**	**200**	**5.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	29.6	284.8	11900	738	6.2	2639	22.2	297	7.1
24	**Country average**	**21.3**	**222.1**	**18145**	**1202**	**6.6**	**4311**	**23.8**	**497**	**6.1**

Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag), 2014

№	Aimag and city	Percentage of Birth						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries avobe 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 g. at birth
		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	69.7	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.1	10.3	3.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76.7	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	12.2	4.1
3	Bayankhongor	84.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	7.5	10.8	4.9
4	Bulgan	74.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.0	15.3	5.3
5	Gobi-Altai	88.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	13.0	5.7
6	Gobi-Sumber	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.6	13.3	2.2
7	Darkhan-Uul	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.7	14.8	3.0
8	Dornogobi	85.6	0.0	12.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.8	13.0	3.2
9	Dornod	96.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	15.3	2.5
10	Dundgobi	86.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.6	11.6	3.4
11	Zavkhan	61.2	0.0	24.3	14.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.7	16.1	2.8
12	Orkhon	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.4	13.2	3.2
13	Uvurkhangai	69.9	1.2	10.0	18.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.0	12.7	4.0
14	Umnugobi	78.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	10.6	4.6
15	Sukhbaatar	92.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.1	10.0	3.3
16	Selenge	50.8	0.0	36.8	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.4	15.2	3.4
17	Tuv	77.8	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	15.8	4.9
18	Uvs	79.1	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	3.2	12.2	3.1
19	Khovd	80.0	0.0	8.6	11.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.9	16.0	4.6
20	Khuvsgul	73.6	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.3	12.7	3.9
21	Khentii	76.7	0.0	8.0	14.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	9.6	15.0	3.7
22	**Aimag average**	**80.3**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**14.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5.9**	**13.3**	**3.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	95.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.1	15.5	5.0
24	**Country average**	**88.2**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**7.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5.5**	**14.4**	**4.4**

Immunization Coverage for Infants, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	DT
1	Arkhangai	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	98.0	98.7	98.7	99.4
3	Bayankhongor	100.0	98.4	98.4	80.3
4	Bulgan	98.7	99.0	99.7	87.8
5	Gobi-Altai	99.7	98.2	98.2	98.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	100.0	99.5	99.5	100.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.0
8	Dornogobi	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.5
9	Dornod	99.9	99.8	99.8	97.4
10	Dundgobi	98.6	99.7	99.7	86.0
11	Zavkhan	98.4	98.6	98.6	100.0
12	Orkhon	99.4	99.1	99.3	97.4
13	Uvurkhangai	99.2	97.8	97.8	98.7
14	Umnugobi	99.3	99.1	99.1	100.0
15	Sukhbaatar	99.2	97.8	97.8	95.5
16	Selenge	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.6
17	Tuv	99.6	98.7	98.7	96.0
18	Uvs	99.2	99.6	99.6	100.0
19	Khovd	99.7	97.8	96.7	98.8
20	Khuvsgul	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.2
21	Khentii	98.6	96.9	96.7	97.8
22	**Aimag average**	**99.3**	**98.9**	**98.8**	**96.7**
23	Ulaanbaatar	98.5	97.2	97.1	89.2
24	**Country average**	**98.9**	**98.1**	**98.1**	**94.0**

Health Human Resource, 2014

Health care providers		№	Health managers	Public health specialists	Statisticians	Pharmacists	Bio-medical expert	Total physicians	Human doctors	Traditional medical practitioners	Home mouth doctor	Total nurses	Diplom	Bakalavr	attendant	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	Midwife	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Microscopist	Technician	Midlevel pharmacist	Other midlevel personnels	Information technology specialist	Medical Equipment Engineer	Other top deals	Other workers	All workers	Female
A		Б	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
Primary health clinics	Бүгд	1	1	103	1	13	0	1863	1746	84	33	2708	1972	679	57	2523	364	1009	617	223	8	220	82	2	0	429	3385	11027	8565
	Feldsher's posts with beds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	1	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	22	19
	Physician's post with beds	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	25	20	5	0	11	3	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	30	77	54
	Family hospitals	4	0	80	0	0	0	982	950	31	1	869	640	227	2	86	9	19	55	0	0	0	3	2	0	85	484	2588	2276
	Village hospitals	5	0	1	0	2	0	42	37	2	3	96	74	22	0	65	15	7	24	10	0	9	0	0	0	19	138	363	277
	Soum health center	6	1	20	1	10	0	616	564	41	11	1436	1032	358	46	1981	275	829	452	176	4	180	65	0	0	279	2286	6629	4930
	Intersoum hospitals	7	0	2	0	1	0	215	187	10	18	273	198	66	9	375	62	147	82	37	4	29	14	0	0	43	439	1348	1009
Secondary level hospitals	Бүгд	8	110	69	25	54	1	1937	1779	61	97	2685	1845	816	24	1040	221	13	301	290	76	62	77	40	22	283	2124	8365	7211
	District hospitals	9	63	42	11	26	1	816	748	27	41	856	542	303	11	305	49	0	85	94	24	15	38	20	4	139	670	2942	2584
	Rural general hospitals	10	7	4	1	4	0	137	124	7	6	165	120	42	3	110	28	13	38	17	8	6	0	0	1	17	178	623	516
	Aimag general hospitals	11	40	23	13	24	0	984	907	27	50	1664	1183	471	10	625	144	0	178	179	44	41	39	20	17	127	1276	4800	4111
Tertiary hospitals	Бүгд	12	67	46	26	85	0	1659	1582	40	37	2569	1339	1170	60	689	130	0	88	247	101	50	73	48	46	304	2052	7565	6351
	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	13	13	10	5	14	0	430	402	9	19	690	472	205	13	247	79	0	38	73	26	15	16	8	7	39	436	1894	1606
	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	14	54	36	21	71	0	1229	1180	31	18	1879	867	965	47	442	51	0	50	174	75	35	57	40	39	265	1616	5671	4745
Maternity hospitals		15	11	7	4	11	0	169	168	1	0	167	91	63	13	175	125	0	19	15	0	2	14	3	3	28	222	796	718
Other hospitals		16	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	13
Private hospitals with beds		17	100	12	8	37	5	960	805	118	37	1126	691	412	23	315	31	0	69	77	57	33	48	25	17	292	1049	3938	3203
Private hospitals for outpatients		18	125	8	0	5	19	1408	628	134	646	616	368	216	32	364	10	0	37	61	193	2	61	9	16	157	438	3165	2661
Ministry of health, government implementing agency		19	13	64	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	17	117	88
Health research institutions		20	13	87	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	26	11	154	122
Aimag health departments		21	46	277	22	16	1	28	25	1	2	28	11	17	0	77	5	0	54	3	0	2	13	24	3	99	165	764	556
District health unit		22	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	12	67	48
Extremely contagious disease center		23	13	2	1	0	7	49	49	0	0	5	4	1	0	81	0	1	19	53	0	0	8	4	0	64	118	343	191
Blood center		24	2	1	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	18	13	5	0	8	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	0	10	11	59	47
Emergency center		25	4	1	1	1	0	137	137	0	0	29	22	7	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	30	152	363	144
Hot spa		26	60	5	3	2	1	271	184	84	3	301	210	84	7	88	0	0	46	5	5	1	31	4	1	103	680	1516	1178
Drug supply companies		27	48	2	1	123	0	21	16	1	4	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	1	0	136	0	3	2	64	199	599	441
Drug manufactures		28	3	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	1	1	9	23	80	55
Drug stores		29	85	0	0	1160	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1312	0	0	1	0	0	1292	19	1	0	113	1035	3712	3260
Other organizations		30	27	11	2	4	2	123	71	31	21	134	88	44	2	57	0	0	11	17	11	5	13	3	2	61	218	642	509
All health-care workers		31	735	725	95	1545	46	8645	7209	555	881	10388	6656	3514	218	6900	886	1023	1270	999	451	1824	447	176	121	2093	11913	43287	35361
State Medical University, College		32	30	52	1	29	144	282	219	25	38	86	0	86	0	57	2	0	8	8	2	5	32	2	0	116	110	908	624
Private medical schools, colleges		33	15	52	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	81	28	202	135
Other medical /border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials Hospital, Railway Hospital		34	19	8	4	19	0	330	300	16	14	444	281	163	0	145	0	0	64	36	16	11	18	2	6	42	300	1315	1063
Other (schools, parks, mines, factories, offices, etc.)		35	0	1	0	0	0	43	40	2	1	30	24	6	0	267	0	0	263	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	345	312
All other sectors of health care workers		36	64	113	5	66	146	655	559	43	53	560	305	255	0	469	2	0	335	48	18	16	50	6	10	239	442	2770	2134
Total		**37**	**799**	**838**	**100**	**1611**	**192**	**9300**	**7768**	**598**	**934**	**10948**	**6961**	**3769**	**218**	**7369**	**888**	**1023**	**1605**	**1047**	**469**	**1840**	**497**	**182**	**131**	**2332**	**12355**	**46057**	**37495**

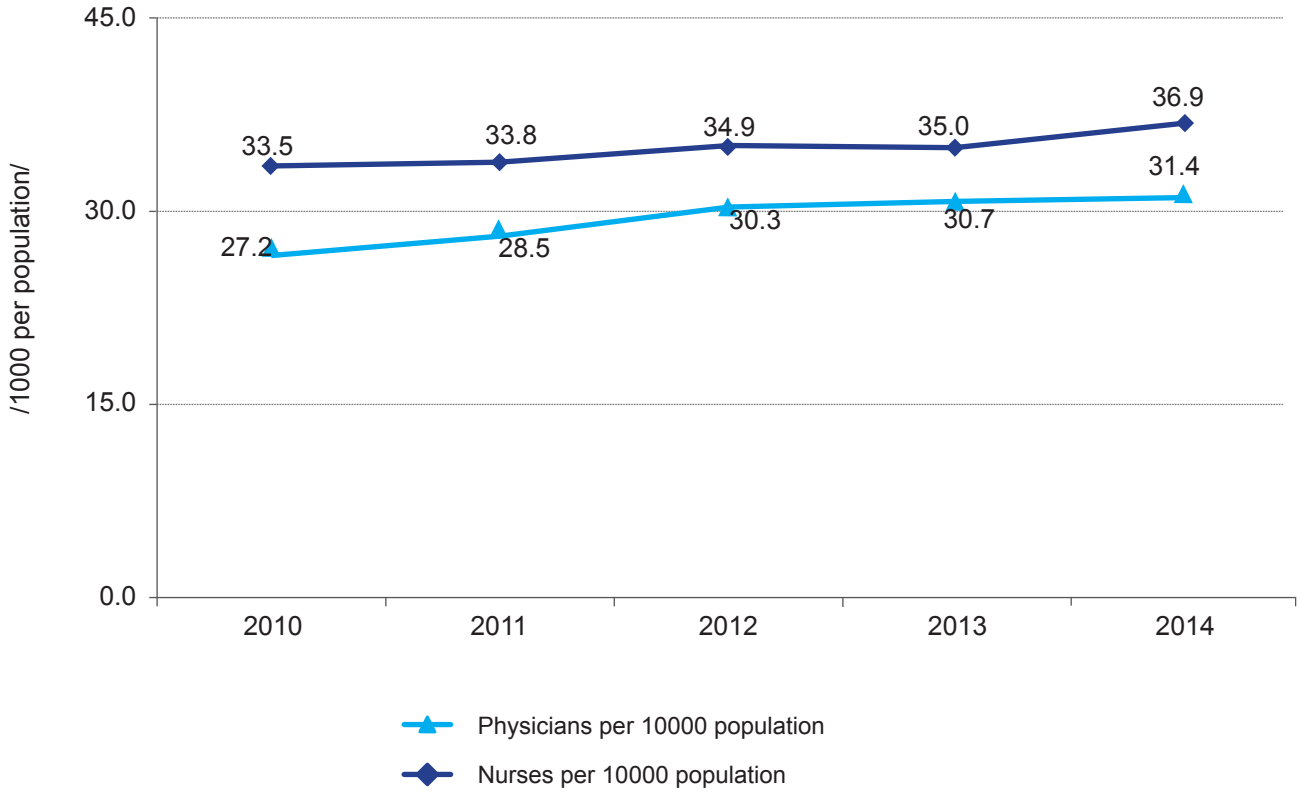
Physicians, by Specialties, per 10 000 population, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Human doctor	General Practitioners	Basic and specialized	Out of them																									Traditional medicine doctor	Mouth	Total
					Internist	Pediatric	Out: Infants	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Resuscitation	Anaestesiologist	Neurologist	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Oncologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Ophtalmologist	Otorinolaryngologist	Plactic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	Venerologist	Rehabilitation	Facilitation	Elderly	Pathogenist	X-ray diagnostic	Doctor laboratory	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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Arkhangai	16.6	5.8	10.7	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	17.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	14.6	7.5	7.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	16.6
3	Bayankhongor	16.1	5.7	10.4	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.7	20.4
4	Bulgan	16.2	7.1	9.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	18.4
5	Gobi-Altai	25.4	13.1	12.4	1.8	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.6	2.2	29.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	35.6	13.0	22.7	3.2	3.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.3	37.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	20.8	7.4	13.4	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.7	2.8	25.3
8	Dornogobi	28.7	13.5	15.2	2.1	2.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	31.0
9	Dornod	21.5	6.4	15.1	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	23.2
10	Dundgobi	25.2	11.5	13.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	27.2
11	Zavkhan	20.4	8.6	11.8	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	22.8
12	Orkhon	22.8	7.3	15.5	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.7	27.5
13	Uvurkhangai	17.0	6.2	10.8	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.2	20.3
14	Umnugobi	21.6	8.0	13.6	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0	25.1
15	Sukhbaatar	20.3	6.7	13.6	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	21.9
16	Selenge	15.8	5.6	10.1	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	18.1
17	Tuv	18.6	7.7	10.9	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	20.9
18	Uvs	16.0	7.1	8.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.6	19.1
19	Khovd	19.3	5.6	13.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.9	22.2
20	Khuvsgul	15.4	4.0	11.4	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	17.7
21	Khentii	19.3	7.5	11.8	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	21.8
22	**Aimag average**	**19.2**	**7.3**	**11.9**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**22.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	34.4	6.8	27.6	5.2	2.3	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.5	3.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.8	5.1	42.4
24	**Country average**	**26.2**	**7.1**	**19.2**	**3.4**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**31.4**

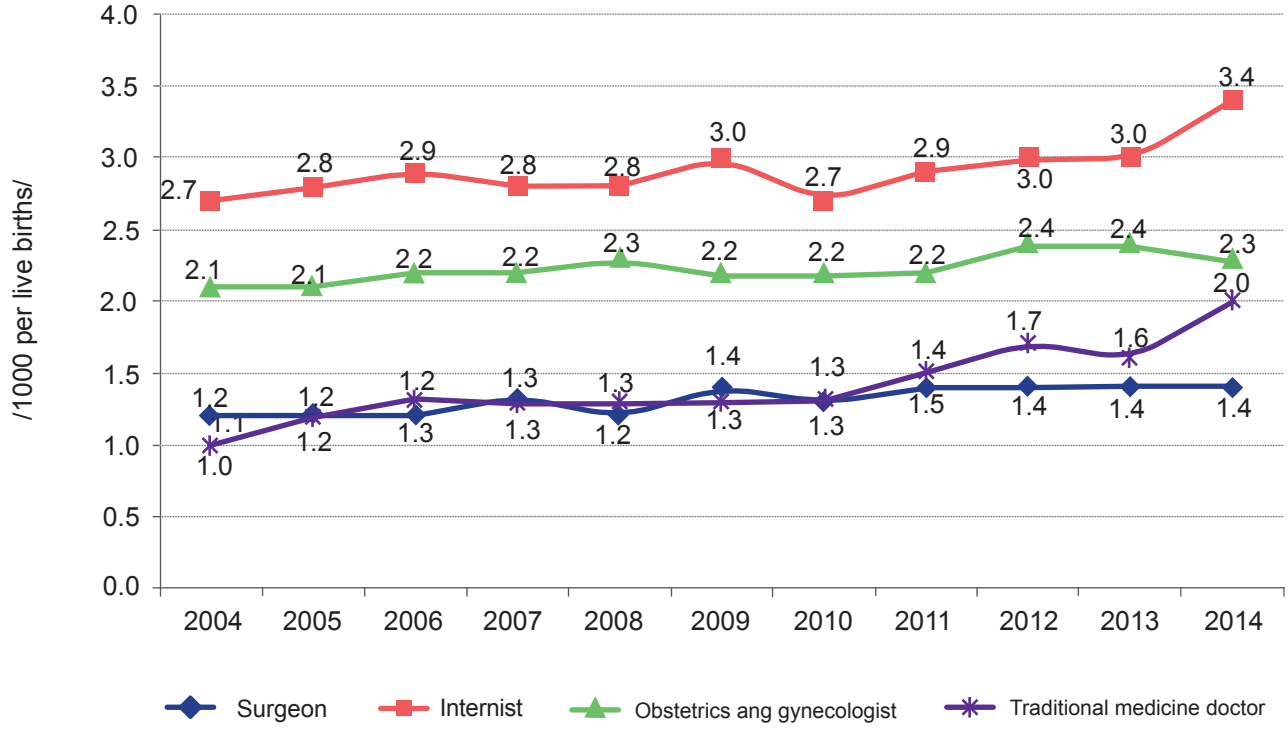
Nurses, by Specialties, per 10 000 population, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Total nurses	General Practitioners	Basic and specialized	Out of them																					Traditional medicine nurses	Home nurse mouth	Total
					Internist	Pediatric	Out: Infants	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Resuscitation	Anaestesiologist	Neurologist	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Oncologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Ophtalmologist	Otorinolaryngologist	Plactic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	Venerologist	Rehabilitation	Facilitation	Elderly	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	25	26	27	28
1	Arkhangai	29.0	18.9	10.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	30.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	29.1	22.6	6.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	30.2
3	Bayankhongor	35.2	26.0	9.2	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.4	36.8
4	Bulgan	34.1	18.6	15.5	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	35.8
5	Gobi-Altai	41.2	24.0	17.3	2.2	3.6	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	44.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	40.8	23.3	17.5	3.2	5.8	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	42.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	34.5	12.1	22.4	1.4	3.4	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	4.1	1.3	1.7	37.5
8	Dornogobi	30.1	18.5	11.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	31.3
9	Dornod	35.4	24.3	11.2	0.0	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	36.5
10	Dundgobi	36.5	23.7	12.7	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	37.0
11	Zavkhan	36.5	19.8	16.7	1.0	4.8	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.4	38.7
12	Orkhon	36.0	18.2	17.8	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	36.2
13	Uvurkhangai	28.1	16.2	11.9	1.1	2.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	29.1
14	Umnugobi	25.9	12.3	13.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.2	26.8
15	Sukhbaatar	36.4	25.7	10.7	0.7	2.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	36.7
16	Selenge	25.9	16.8	9.1	0.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	26.9
17	Tuv	31.4	17.3	14.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.7	0.5	33.5
18	Uvs	35.7	24.6	11.1	0.3	4.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	36.2
19	Khovd	32.8	18.9	13.8	0.4	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.6	34.4
20	Khuvsgul	27.7	19.3	8.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	28.5
21	Khentii	32.2	23.9	8.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.3	34.0
22	**Aimag average**	**32.2**	**19.7**	**12.5**	**0.9**	**2.7**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**33.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	37.2	14.2	23.0	3.7	2.6	1.0	2.5	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.5	2.3	40.9
24	**Country average**	**34.5**	**17.1**	**17.4**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**36.9**

Health Facilities, /2009-2014/



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10000 population /2004-2014/



Average Length of Stay in Hospital, by bed Specialities, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Department of hospital																							Total
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Peadiatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatolgy	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	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	7.7	6.5	4.4	7.5	6.8	8.6	0.0	25.2	8.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.3	0.0	6.5	8.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	21.1	7.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	8.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	6.1	7.1	8.1	45.4	8.4	12.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.0	8.5	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	7.4
3	Bayankhongor	7.5	9.6	6.3	4.8	6.2	9.7	8.2	39.6	7.9	8.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.0	6.1	0.0	6.0	6.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.1
4	Bulgan	8.3	5.9	4.5	8.2	6.9	9.9	9.4	22.0	8.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	8.3	7.3	0.0	6.2	7.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
5	Gobi-Altai	8.6	5.4	4.0	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.9	36.1	9.6	9.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	7.8	7.2	0.0	7.2	7.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
6	Gobi-Sumber	8.8	8.9	5.9	6.4	6.8	10.4	7.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.8	4.8	3.8	6.7	6.6	9.9	9.5	37.1	8.4	10.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.3	7.6	0.0	6.5	7.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
8	Dornogobi	8.3	5.8	4.0	3.0	6.3	10.3	0.0	39.1	8.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	7.5	6.9
9	Dornod	8.2	6.5	4.0	5.8	6.6	9.5	10.2	49.4	10.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	9.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
10	Dundgobi	8.5	6.5	4.7	6.0	6.4	10.1	8.8	33.3	9.0	11.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.2	7.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
11	Zavkhan	8.6	6.2	5.4	7.5	7.2	8.8	9.2	40.7	10.5	10.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
12	Orkhon	8.0	5.2	5.3	7.3	6.3	10.4	0.0	21.0	9.6	8.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	13.9	7.1	7.8
13	Uvurkhangai	8.0	6.0	3.2	9.5	7.0	10.7	9.2	37.7	9.3	9.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	7.0	7.6	0.0	7.0	7.5	9.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	7.4
14	Umnugobi	8.1	5.7	3.9	3.7	5.9	10.0	9.9	25.2	8.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	6.6
15	Sukhbaatar	9.5	6.4	4.5	9.0	8.0	10.2	0.0	37.4	11.7	10.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	8.2	0.0	6.9	7.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
16	Selenge	8.5	5.6	4.6	7.2	7.2	11.3	9.3	30.6	8.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
17	Tuv	8.2	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.7	10.1	8.9	29.7	9.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	7.9	7.7	0.0	6.4	7.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.9
18	Uvs	7.8	6.1	3.9	7.0	6.8	8.9	9.7	14.3	9.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.4	5.2	0.0	5.2	7.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
19	Khovd	8.2	7.0	4.5	7.7	7.0	11.9	9.7	21.0	9.4	13.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	4.9	7.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	7.6	9.6	7.8
20	Khuvsgul	7.8	4.4	2.4	6.5	6.0	9.0	8.3	38.1	8.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.6
21	Khentii	8.0	6.2	4.9	7.0	6.5	10.5	9.2	22.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.4
22	**Aimag average**	**8.2**	**5.9**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**6.7**	**9.6**	**9.8**	**30.7**	**8.9**	**9.9**	**8.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**7.4**	**0.0**	**6.6**	**7.8**	**8.9**	**0.0**	**10.2**	**6.9**	**7.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	8.3	6.8	3.5	6.6	6.4	9.2	9.8	30.3	8.3	28.1	10.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	4.6	6.1	0.0	5.5	7.7	9.1	0.0	7.6	7.5	7.6
24	**Country average**	**8.2**	**6.4**	**3.9**	**6.5**	**6.6**	**9.4**	**9.8**	**30.5**	**8.6**	**20.0**	**9.9**	**10.9**	**7.0**	**10.9**	**5.3**	**6.5**	**0.0**	**5.8**	**7.7**	**9.0**	**0.0**	**9.0**	**7.2**	**7.5**

Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2014

№	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	292.0	88.5	7.2	40.7	288.5	87.4	7.7	37.7	298.0	90.3	6.5	46.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	299.4	90.7	7.4	40.6	296.7	89.9	7.7	38.6	304.3	92.2	6.9	44.2
3	Bayankhongor	307.9	93.3	7.1	43.1	298.8	90.6	7.1	41.8	335.2	101.6	7.1	47.0
4	Bulgan	273.4	82.8	7.5	36.3	253.0	76.7	7.8	32.3	311.3	94.3	7.1	43.8
5	Gobi-Altai	307.7	93.3	7.8	39.4	304.2	92.2	8.0	38.3	314.0	95.2	7.6	41.4
6	Gobi-Sumber	471.0	142.7	7.7	61.3	465.0	140.9	7.7	60.7	508.3	154.0	7.9	64.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	337.2	102.2	7.7	43.9	338.1	102.4	7.7	44.0	326.9	99.1	7.7	42.4
8	Dornogobi	246.0	74.6	6.9	35.5	256.5	77.7	6.8	37.7	231.1	70.0	7.1	32.4
9	Dornod	320.1	97.0	8.0	40.1	312.6	94.7	8.3	37.7	355.4	107.7	6.9	51.4
10	Dundgobi	360.5	109.2	7.5	48.2	353.8	107.2	7.6	46.5	379.0	114.8	7.2	52.9
11	Zavkhan	303.2	91.9	8.1	37.6	311.9	94.5	8.4	37.2	294.2	89.1	7.8	37.9
12	Orkhon	264.2	80.1	7.8	34.0	263.9	80.0	7.8	33.9	280.8	85.1	7.4	38.0
13	Uvurkhangai	258.9	78.4	7.4	34.8	254.3	77.1	7.6	33.4	264.7	80.2	7.2	36.7
14	Umnugobi	180.1	54.6	6.6	27.4	216.8	65.7	6.6	32.8	133.4	40.4	6.5	20.6
15	Sukhbaatar	299.6	90.8	8.4	35.6	318.8	96.6	8.6	37.2	268.1	81.3	8.2	32.8
16	Selenge	269.0	81.5	7.8	34.3	279.5	84.7	7.7	36.1	259.7	78.7	7.9	32.7
17	Tuv	240.9	73.0	7.9	30.7	249.1	75.5	8.4	29.6	232.1	70.3	7.3	31.8
18	Uvs	262.1	79.4	6.7	38.9	250.4	75.9	6.6	37.8	279.0	84.5	6.9	40.4
19	Khovd	327.2	99.2	7.8	42.2	360.5	109.2	8.1	44.6	274.5	83.2	7.2	38.3
20	Khuvsgul	266.9	80.9	6.6	40.4	322.1	97.6	6.7	48.2	203.5	61.7	6.5	31.4
21	Khentii	303.5	92.0	7.4	40.9	297.7	90.2	7.7	38.6	312.2	94.6	7.0	44.3
22	**Aimag average**	**285.7**	**86.6**	**7.5**	**38.3**	**294.7**	**89.3**	**7.6**	**38.7**	**269.2**	**81.6**	**7.2**	**37.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	282.4	85.6	7.6	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.2	91.0	7.1	42.5
24	**Country average**	**284.0**	**86.1**	**7.5**	**37.7**	**287.0**	**87.0**	**7.6**	**37.7**	**269.9**	**81.8**	**7.2**	**37.6**

Number of Hospital Beds, by Specialities, per 10000 population, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Department of hospital																							Total
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Peadiatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stamatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	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	22.0	4.4	7.4	3.7	9.5	3.5	0.0	0.9	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	24.4	4.8	7.5	2.0	8.2	2.0	0.7	0.6	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	70.5
3	Bayankhongor	12.0	3.6	6.2	4.5	9.9	4.3	1.6	1.0	5.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	3.2	57.8
4	Bulgan	16.5	4.3	5.4	3.1	9.2	4.2	0.9	1.2	5.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	57.7
5	Gobi-Altai	22.5	6.4	6.2	3.8	9.1	7.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.1
6	Gobi-Sumber	16.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.0	3.2	2.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	16.6	3.1	3.7	4.2	8.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	6.2	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	66.0
8	Dornogobi	17.9	6.6	5.7	1.9	10.0	4.3	0.0	1.6	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	62.8
9	Dornod	17.3	3.3	5.3	1.5	7.5	4.0	1.4	4.1	5.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3
10	Dundgobi	18.4	2.7	7.3	1.7	11.0	4.2	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	55.6
11	Zavkhan	22.3	4.2	9.7	1.9	10.6	5.1	0.7	0.7	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4
12	Orkhon	14.5	2.1	7.5	1.8	6.3	3.4	0.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.7	1.1	62.7
13	Uvurkhangai	19.8	5.1	6.2	5.2	11.5	5.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	63.7
14	Umnugobi	20.0	5.2	9.3	3.9	12.9	4.1	0.8	0.8	4.6	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	69.1
15	Sukhbaatar	22.1	2.4	6.0	4.0	9.9	4.5	2.2	2.4	4.7	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	66.0
16	Selenge	19.0	3.1	5.3	5.4	10.6	4.6	0.4	3.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	59.3
17	Tuv	16.8	1.9	6.2	1.7	10.3	5.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	6.2	59.2
18	Uvs	24.2	3.3	8.3	3.1	12.2	3.6	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	68.8
19	Khovd	20.2	4.4	7.1	4.4	12.7	4.0	1.6	1.0	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	4.2	70.5
20	Khuvsgul	21.5	3.7	6.5	2.5	10.4	4.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	54.8
21	Khentii	13.0	4.8	6.9	1.9	11.8	4.5	0.6	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	58.4
22	**Aimag average**	**19.1**	**3.9**	**6.6**	**3.2**	**10.0**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**3.8**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**62.4**
23	Ulaanbaatar	23.7	6.1	4.7	3.7	6.9	2.7	1.5	2.0	6.1	3.3	3.8	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	77.6
24	**Country average**	**21.2**	**4.9**	**5.7**	**3.4**	**8.6**	**3.4**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**4.9**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**1.7**	**69.4**

Health Organization by Location , 2014

Aimag/city	№	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	Хувийн анагаах ухааны сургууль, коллеж	Hot spa	Drug supply companies	Drug manufactures	Drug stores	Other organizations	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
Arkhangai	1	5	0	16	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	36	0	79
Bayan-Ulgii	2	4	2	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	15	0	54
Bayankhongor	3	6	1	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	15	1	72
Bulgan	4	2	1	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	25	0	54
Gobi-Altai	5	3	2	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	1	49
Gobi-Sumber	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	18
Darkhan-Uul	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	53	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	53	0	130
Dornogobi	8	5	0	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	13	8	63
Dornod	9	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	1	51
Dundgobi	10	2	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	44
Zavkhan	11	4	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	20	1	65
Orkhon	12	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	46	1	123
Uvurkhangai	13	5	0	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	31	3	90
Umnugobi	14	3	0	11	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	31	3	79
Sukhbaatar	15	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	44
Selenge	16	7	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	43	2	94
Tuv	17	1	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	10	2	67
Uvs	18	4	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	18	2	62
Khovd	19	6	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	2	61
Khuvsgul	20	5	0	19	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	37	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	35	0	119
Khentii	21	4	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	18	1	70
Aimag average	**22**	**89**	**14**	**271**	**39**	**0**	**6**	**16**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**98**	**322**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**31**	**61**	**0**	**467**	**30**	**1488**
Ulaanbaatar	23	129	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	13	3	0	104	647	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	73	99	32	469	13	1612
Country average	**24**	**218**	**19**	**271**	**39**	**12**	**6**	**16**	**5**	**13**	**3**	**2**	**202**	**969**	**1**	**2**	**22**	**1**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**104**	**160**	**32**	**936**	**43**	**3100**

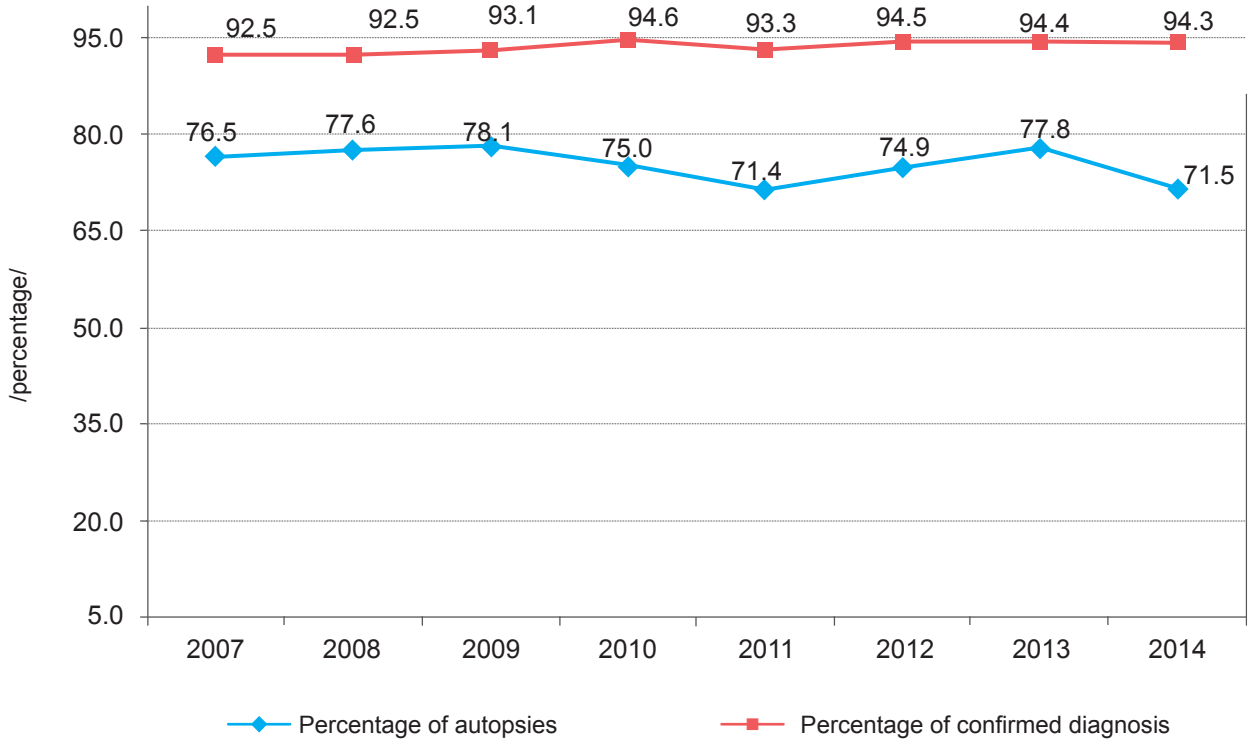
Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis, 2014

№	Aimag and city	No.of deaths	The number of autopsies	Percentage of autopsies	No.of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	54	44	81.5	1	2.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	101	2	2.0	0	0
3	Bayankhongor	81	49	60.5	4	8.2
4	Bulgan	24	17	70.8	0	0
5	Gobi-Altai	48	45	93.8	4	9.3
6	Gobi-Sumber	18	13	72.2	0	0
7	Darkhan-Uul	110	81	73.6	3	4.1
8	Dornogobi	45	42	93.3	3	8.8
9	Dornod	106	79	74.5	5	7.1
10	Dundgobi	25	19	76.0	1	5.9
11	Zavkhan	50	25	50.0	3	12
12	Orkhon	109	101	92.7	6	6.5
13	Uvurkhangai	94	62	66.0	1	1.8
14	Umnugobi	53	43	81.1	3	7.7
15	Sukhbaatar	30	25	83.3	0	0
16	Selenge	20	18	90.0	1	6.3
17	Tuv	29	16	55.2	1	6.3
18	Uvs	52	52	100.0	3	6.1
19	Khovd	67	42	62.7	3	7.9
20	Khuvsgul	104	73	70.2	8	11
21	Khentii	28	22	78.6	0	0
22	**Aimag average**	**1248**	**870**	**69.7**	**50**	**6.2**
23	Ulaanbaatar	2322	1682	72.4	88	5.4
24	**Country average**	**3570**	**2552**	**71.5**	**138**	**5.7**

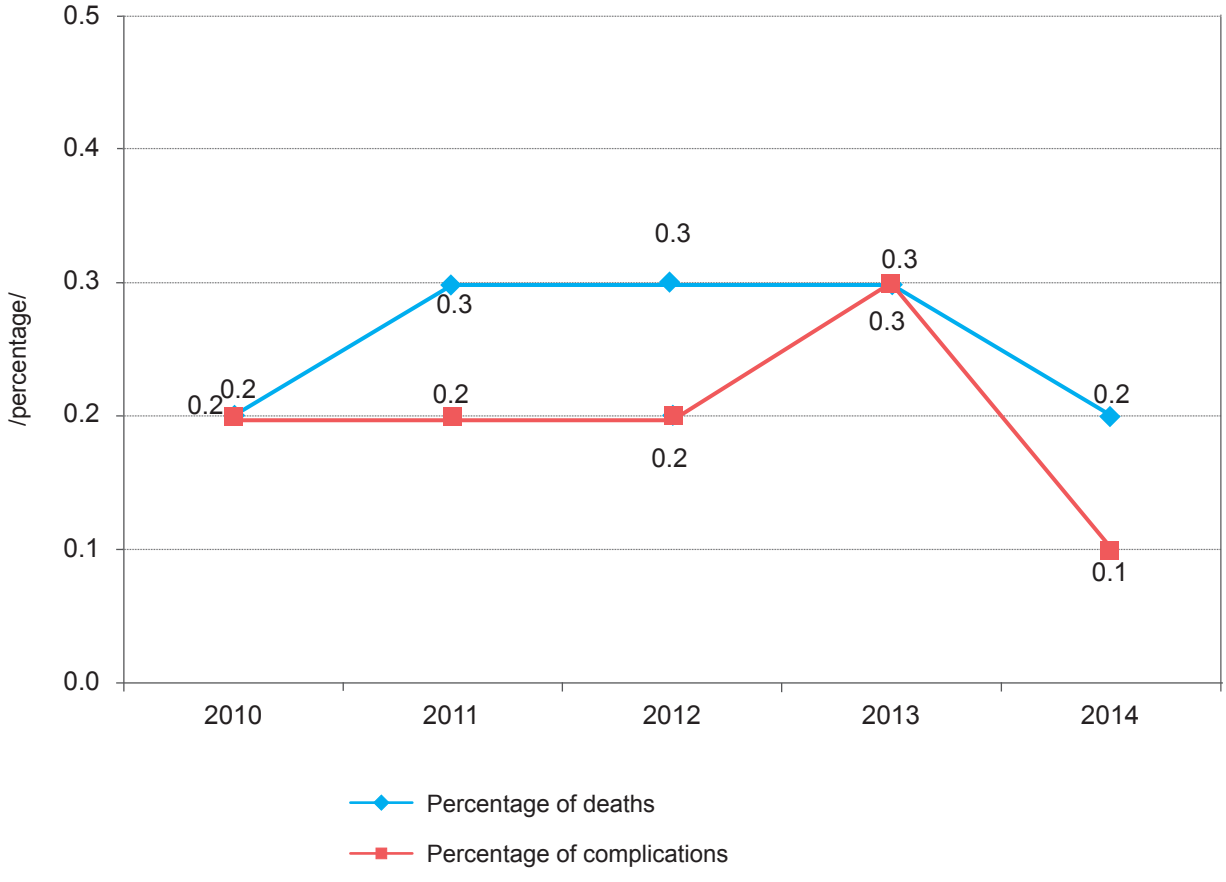
Post Operational Complications and Deaths, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1044	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2002	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	1270	0.1	0.1
4	Bulgan	682	0.0	0.0
5	Gobi-Altai	1330	0.2	0.2
6	Gobi-Sumber	364	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3127	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogobi	1657	0.0	0.2
9	Dornod	1736	0.1	0.3
10	Dundgobi	359	2.7	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1260	0.2	0.0
12	Orkhon	2694	0.7	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2301	0.7	0.4
14	Umnugobi	1604	0.1	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	932	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	940	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	5967	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1465	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	1893	0.3	0.1
20	Khuvsgul	1938	0.4	0.1
21	Khentii	1073	0.0	0.0
22	**Aimag average**	**35938**	**0.2**	**0.1**
23	Ulaanbaatar	117911	0.1	0.2
24	**Country average**	**153849**	**0.1**	**0.2**

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, /2007-2014/



Indicators of Surgery Operations, /2010-2014/



Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2014

№	Aimag and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	out of them						Neoplasms	out of them						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			Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus				
	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	2319.91	57.85	10.07	6.60	29.54	0.11	0.00	0.00	21.93	9.51	0.67	3.36	1.01	0.67	0.34	6.71	26.07	7.05	27.41	156.43	8.39	12.42
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2831.92	29.10	4.26	5.65	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.30	4.37	4.80	5.97	2.56	0.85	2.67	35.39	30.49	9.81	34.43	190.51	25.05	14.39
3	Bayankhongor	2480.99	37.40	7.80	4.21	10.65	0.99	0.00	0.00	32.95	5.95	1.98	3.47	2.35	1.36	0.74	9.54	32.33	8.05	9.54	189.87	55.98	9.91
4	Bulgan	2075.71	45.04	12.87	2.61	20.69	0.35	0.00	0.00	34.60	12.00	0.70	3.83	1.74	2.96	1.91	6.78	31.47	15.82	19.65	202.58	3.83	5.91
5	Gobi-Altai	2669.54	126.47	5.09	2.91	46.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.07	9.45	1.09	4.36	2.73	0.91	1.09	11.81	29.26	16.72	25.98	261.48	6.00	15.26
6	Gobi-Sumber	3399.87	116.66	20.74	14.91	32.40	0.65	0.00	0.00	20.09	3.24	1.30	1.94	3.24	0.65	0.65	4.54	32.40	22.03	5.18	116.66	2.59	20.74
7	Darkhan-Uul	2891.47	95.01	28.25	24.13	19.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.48	8.24	1.41	4.12	1.01	2.51	0.50	4.63	40.62	31.47	93.61	119.45	10.16	25.14
8	Dornogobi	2219.97	54.45	9.81	4.91	17.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.11	7.12	0.32	3.32	1.42	0.95	0.16	5.07	24.38	14.41	9.97	176.19	1.42	3.32
9	Dornod	2326.99	132.09	21.95	2.86	85.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.94	15.40	2.04	5.32	1.50	2.45	1.77	7.77	31.49	16.63	77.02	83.42	44.17	11.59
10	Dundgobi	2662.70	30.35	5.14	1.47	14.20	0.00	0.00	0.24	31.82	11.99	0.49	2.45	3.43	0.24	0.49	11.01	30.59	15.91	14.20	149.06	8.08	8.57
11	Zavkhan	2485.00	67.76	4.77	2.98	37.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.61	16.68	2.53	8.34	3.13	2.53	0.30	10.87	26.95	13.25	10.42	254.80	3.13	7.45
12	Orkhon	2124.88	92.80	18.58	14.55	30.79	0.32	0.00	0.00	32.28	8.07	0.64	2.02	0.74	0.21	0.42	5.95	31.32	24.42	91.74	73.05	3.19	14.12
13	Uvurkhangai	2206.68	46.13	5.41	9.69	17.05	0.09	0.00	0.00	37.84	8.39	1.12	5.68	2.70	1.40	0.28	8.95	21.25	5.68	13.79	78.28	14.54	9.79
14	Umnugobi	1877.27	23.81	2.84	6.15	3.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.76	7.88	0.16	1.10	0.79	1.26	0.00	7.88	22.23	10.88	40.84	165.56	2.37	4.10
15	Sukhbaatar	2342.59	114.32	19.90	5.79	70.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.19	8.50	1.27	1.99	2.17	1.45	0.90	9.95	27.67	12.12	34.91	223.39	6.51	7.42
16	Selenge	2029.76	41.55	22.54	6.02	5.06	0.76	0.86	0.19	22.83	6.49	1.43	3.53	1.24	1.24	0.38	3.25	24.93	18.53	28.08	110.50	4.49	15.66
17	Tuv	1812.78	42.50	17.84	3.18	14.77	0.11	0.00	0.00	23.98	6.02	1.25	2.84	1.02	1.59	0.11	4.77	23.64	16.70	4.43	141.02	9.43	7.05
18	Uvs	2663.92	73.85	21.90	6.81	31.65	0.13	0.53	0.00	64.77	17.89	4.54	13.89	3.47	1.74	0.80	8.81	22.30	12.95	28.44	193.24	12.69	12.95
19	Khovd	2958.25	39.26	11.47	8.10	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.73	8.97	1.87	9.35	1.74	0.62	1.25	12.09	33.78	13.34	35.02	182.85	27.67	23.68
20	Khuvsgul	2200.21	57.78	10.05	3.43	37.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.98	8.83	0.98	5.23	2.94	2.78	1.80	14.06	23.62	9.32	33.43	137.30	7.11	9.07
21	Khentii	2376.46	111.46	29.13	7.64	59.84	0.14	0.00	0.00	30.57	12.83	1.30	2.02	1.59	1.44	0.58	5.48	20.04	6.20	18.60	185.00	7.35	25.09
22	**Aimag average**	**2378.16**	**65.01**	**13.91**	**7.09**	**26.89**	**0.17**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**34.77**	**9.33**	**1.57**	**4.68**	**1.94**	**1.49**	**0.84**	**9.65**	**27.69**	**14.08**	**34.00**	**155.57**	**13.36**	**12.66**
23	Ulaanbaatar	2872.11	54.62	17.42	5.33	7.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	100.66	13.94	2.16	12.06	3.79	4.67	8.32	11.15	44.24	27.42	60.12	185.85	46.60	16.89
24	**Country average**	**2606.12**	**60.21**	**15.53**	**6.28**	**17.83**	**0.10**	**0.04**	**0.01**	**65.18**	**11.45**	**1.84**	**8.09**	**2.79**	**2.96**	**4.29**	**10.34**	**35.33**	**20.24**	**46.06**	**169.54**	**28.70**	**14.61**

Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2014 /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	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
			Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases		Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		Gastric ulcer	Chronic hepatitis, elsewhere classified	Alcoholic liver disease				Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis					
	A	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
1	Arkhangai	440.19	47.33	197.05	108.87	19.47	322.93	3.13	157.66	6.60	7.05	14.32	264.18	9.85	14.99	0.11	24.39	43.08	457.87	1.23	355.26	372.50	4.48	4.59	0.00	68.48
2	Bayan-Ulgii	428.03	13.65	263.53	47.01	14.07	418.11	57.14	141.04	1.81	9.27	52.02	385.07	21.96	4.05	0.53	49.47	177.61	421.21	19.08	272.28	472.70	0.85	13.22	2.24	63.75
3	Bayankhongor	425.95	43.35	183.80	70.97	9.78	369.96	5.57	185.79	20.93	11.77	17.34	275.09	10.40	15.23	0.74	93.02	102.43	319.92	0.74	194.46	411.33	15.48	5.57	0.12	84.59
4	Bulgan	398.21	33.91	139.63	110.94	9.39	397.51	4.00	238.40	1.39	10.43	17.39	202.58	5.56	8.00	0.35	50.25	63.30	296.13	1.22	211.80	241.36	9.91	1.91	0.00	64.69
5	Gobi-Altai	370.88	36.16	121.20	118.48	12.36	291.10	29.98	78.86	10.72	15.81	25.62	419.94	12.36	45.79	0.18	110.30	103.94	338.35	0.18	201.52	368.69	24.35	8.00	0.36	118.29
6	Gobi-Sumber	462.73	48.61	124.43	172.39	10.37	908.62	97.86	498.38	0.00	11.67	71.94	407.00	19.44	5.18	0.00	128.32	140.64	361.63	0.65	246.92	546.34	10.37	3.24	0.00	112.12
7	Darkhan-Uul	576.83	49.47	179.37	108.99	22.42	494.68	1.91	339.04	14.08	8.04	3.62	297.01	16.59	4.73	0.90	76.51	149.71	337.23	0.90	211.04	403.79	8.85	2.82	0.00	122.97
8	Dornogobi	270.06	24.38	54.61	86.59	8.86	521.43	5.22	407.78	1.27	10.92	22.79	256.44	6.33	28.97	0.16	33.88	146.11	204.20	0.95	162.73	376.12	19.15	2.85	0.00	91.81
9	Dornod	303.02	21.54	104.96	102.92	9.54	360.27	7.91	173.66	4.50	15.81	26.04	307.93	3.54	27.26	0.14	77.83	113.00	249.18	0.68	188.38	369.54	1.09	3.95	0.27	104.42
10	Dundgobi	416.33	62.41	121.89	101.08	9.55	563.18	21.54	417.31	22.52	14.44	27.17	365.42	5.14	46.75	0.49	45.04	186.01	343.15	0.98	271.68	362.73	10.28	6.61	1.47	78.81
11	Zavkhan	390.02	15.34	140.43	143.56	14.59	292.03	3.72	103.80	25.61	13.40	10.13	282.94	17.42	4.91	0.74	65.52	113.18	443.63	0.74	351.30	363.96	34.10	7.00	1.19	63.44
12	Orkhon	315.76	17.41	107.02	109.89	13.27	302.71	0.21	97.15	1.06	7.96	30.68	267.88	10.62	12.21	0.21	22.40	117.64	189.84	0.32	141.53	386.58	57.33	5.20	0.00	115.09
13	Uvurkhangai	367.83	48.18	154.79	84.06	13.33	389.35	4.01	231.58	3.45	9.60	23.67	284.05	5.68	10.90	0.09	63.28	57.31	349.19	5.50	245.37	349.19	22.93	5.03	0.00	87.97
14	Umnugobi	256.22	35.16	71.43	79.31	6.15	285.71	15.93	147.27	2.21	7.41	26.49	248.18	5.83	25.39	1.10	40.52	77.26	158.78	3.00	79.47	429.19	5.52	1.73	0.00	88.61
15	Sukhbaatar	336.62	26.05	144.16	57.52	6.69	333.91	5.79	216.15	2.71	13.39	18.27	255.77	8.50	44.50	1.09	104.19	107.26	275.48	1.09	201.32	321.24	9.04	7.78	3.44	129.51
16	Selenge	326.07	38.20	119.10	99.33	12.42	463.60	32.95	257.87	7.26	17.19	21.68	170.77	4.58	6.40	0.10	27.03	73.92	370.58	4.78	236.77	296.36	6.21	3.53	0.00	40.40
17	Tuv	339.53	30.23	98.18	101.13	15.23	412.49	9.20	250.67	6.25	10.23	19.77	169.31	6.14	25.57	0.23	39.77	81.47	238.63	0.57	185.22	228.06	5.34	2.61	0.00	38.75
18	Uvs	409.58	84.93	112.44	137.68	10.95	407.31	6.41	273.50	3.34	13.49	13.75	339.20	6.68	25.64	0.40	71.85	75.18	432.41	0.67	352.69	407.98	13.22	7.21	1.07	81.86
19	Khovd	477.13	66.31	143.59	139.85	13.46	558.52	2.87	364.33	1.37	12.71	32.91	340.65	9.22	4.86	0.25	96.22	195.56	327.31	3.49	220.62	423.16	21.81	6.11	0.00	107.69
20	Khuvsgul	427.75	18.39	183.56	167.21	13.40	349.78	3.43	250.00	0.49	13.24	11.77	277.54	8.42	18.06	0.00	59.25	43.97	296.25	1.06	238.47	344.64	12.42	4.49	0.08	66.69
21	Khentii	291.42	24.95	123.57	74.84	11.39	562.65	25.23	262.72	12.83	17.45	37.92	276.85	9.23	19.47	2.16	51.77	158.04	224.80	0.00	152.70	313.19	4.04	2.74	0.00	87.38
22	**Aimag average**	**384.67**	**36.43**	**143.18**	**104.74**	**12.85**	**407.92**	**12.93**	**230.11**	**6.86**	**11.78**	**22.84**	**281.71**	**9.49**	**17.38**	**0.45**	**59.21**	**105.63**	**317.72**	**2.64**	**226.03**	**364.80**	**14.45**	**5.10**	**0.43**	**83.82**
23	Ulaanbaatar	385.04	21.37	153.92	94.18	14.13	424.73	1.26	193.15	17.27	9.80	38.84	373.96	14.73	52.88	3.18	63.85	118.77	285.48	5.88	157.04	509.04	25.56	20.68	2.02	142.84
24	**Country average**	**384.84**	**29.48**	**148.14**	**99.86**	**13.44**	**415.68**	**7.54**	**213.06**	**11.67**	**10.86**	**30.23**	**324.29**	**11.91**	**33.76**	**1.71**	**61.35**	**111.70**	**302.84**	**4.14**	**194.19**	**431.37**	**19.58**	**12.29**	**1.16**	**111.06**

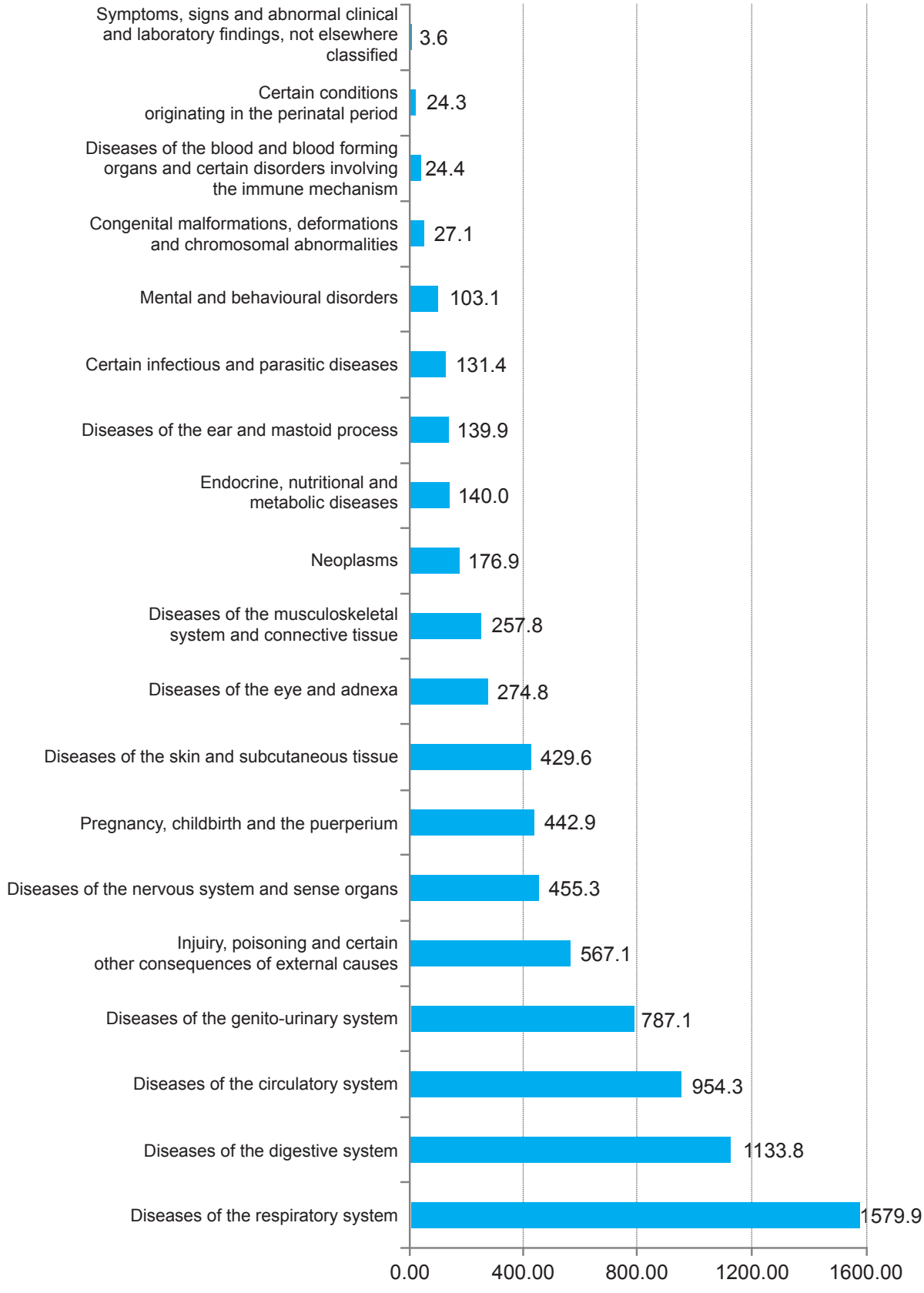
Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2014

№	Aimag and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	out of them						Neoplasms	out of them						Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	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	Diseases of the circulatory system	out of them			
				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			Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus						Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases
А	Б	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	7996.42	60.09	7.05	5.26	0.45	14.99	2.80	14.10	13.20	6.83	0.11	1.34	0.22	0.34	0.11	69.71	199.73	45.76	134.27	527.25	215.28	197.27	1200.51	146.69	635.11	261.27	25.18
2	Bayan-Ulgii	5155.54	40.08	3.62	2.45	0.21	3.30	18.66	1.49	33.69	3.41	3.94	2.99	0.85	0.53	0.11	46.16	41.36	11.94	65.99	414.70	141.04	77.50	690.07	18.66	469.82	56.61	17.27
3	Bayankhongor	9639.08	139.59	5.70	2.11	0.37	33.44	24.03	43.10	18.21	4.95	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.68	119.27	27.50	93.14	665.24	669.70	252.42	1400.21	155.07	718.00	195.57	19.57
4	Bulgan	7309.77	72.51	9.56	1.39	0.17	12.00	7.30	19.13	28.34	14.61	1.39	3.13	2.09	1.22	1.39	13.74	63.12	31.13	24.52	423.94	441.85	62.43	1354.59	75.99	835.54	290.39	10.95
5	Gobi-Altai	6592.89	85.40	7.09	1.82	0.00	24.35	24.17	0.18	39.43	12.72	0.73	4.00	2.18	1.09	0.36	26.89	59.24	26.17	71.23	553.68	81.23	233.50	867.31	88.31	369.24	261.30	15.81
6	Gobi-Sumber	6743.36	101.75	16.20	3.24	0.00	31.76	14.91	7.78	12.31	4.54	0.00	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	5.18	56.38	37.59	7.78	149.06	28.52	43.42	747.25	75.83	262.48	257.94	11.67
7	Darkhan-Uul	8668.28	101.15	19.00	8.65	0.40	15.18	7.14	4.42	44.14	9.05	0.90	4.22	1.61	2.92	0.80	31.87	92.20	72.90	144.48	205.21	570.19	299.22	1138.77	103.96	525.05	165.90	26.64
8	Dornogobi	7232.16	133.29	12.66	2.53	0.32	28.02	17.41	10.29	24.54	8.55	0.79	1.27	1.90	0.63	0.47	10.45	63.64	39.73	44.80	341.29	143.73	92.29	853.07	77.57	362.66	226.37	14.72
9	Dornod	6779.49	326.20	16.77	2.32	14.31	65.29	116.00	52.62	49.75	6.00	0.68	0.55	0.41	0.14	0.00	30.94	84.65	47.57	192.20	183.20	169.85	211.56	480.36	50.84	203.65	124.04	11.04
10	Dundgobi	6064.32	83.22	6.61	1.47	0.24	15.91	7.83	21.29	21.54	7.34	0.73	2.45	3.18	0.98	0.24	14.44	86.89	39.16	64.62	303.50	163.74	74.41	921.51	130.94	413.88	187.73	13.22
11	Zavkhan	5501.93	64.18	6.70	1.49	0.74	8.94	12.36	4.62	49.59	10.72	1.94	3.72	2.83	1.64	0.45	23.23	59.12	25.76	34.85	322.41	262.39	90.10	807.14	29.34	356.96	265.22	15.64
12	Orkhon	4496.20	80.37	10.19	5.10	0.85	23.68	3.50	8.07	22.08	7.43	1.70	3.50	1.49	1.06	0.74	18.58	51.81	31.53	105.96	133.04	117.43	86.64	560.71	31.43	276.27	156.82	13.91
13	Uvurkhangai	6982.09	54.70	6.06	2.98	0.19	15.28	4.38	2.70	56.47	4.85	1.12	2.80	0.75	1.03	0.28	33.36	106.70	26.37	73.16	399.70	280.97	163.55	1070.77	184.61	502.95	183.77	16.77
14	Umnugobi	8094.35	87.51	3.47	4.10	0.32	13.09	2.52	4.89	27.44	5.52	0.79	1.26	0.95	0.47	0.32	19.39	74.58	36.90	87.19	483.74	154.68	377.16	932.64	109.11	454.73	238.40	8.04
15	Sukhbaatar	5508.18	98.40	11.21	4.52	3.44	33.46	23.33	15.19	23.51	9.59	1.27	2.17	1.09	0.90	0.36	18.63	88.63	43.23	65.12	504.30	227.01	115.40	665.46	49.74	353.08	99.85	7.05
16	Selenge	4950.34	80.51	21.97	2.67	0.29	19.67	20.34	10.31	11.56	4.30	1.43	1.34	1.05	0.29	0.10	8.12	90.07	70.39	38.68	266.57	162.17	106.40	796.16	102.96	401.14	180.23	15.95
17	Tuv	7923.93	55.68	10.68	0.80	3.07	14.32	6.48	8.98	61.93	11.36	2.05	3.41	2.73	4.77	0.45	11.82	102.50	55.57	30.34	602.48	351.81	146.36	1169.73	144.77	496.69	259.42	17.84
18	Uvs	6938.78	63.97	8.28	5.74	0.67	12.82	14.29	6.68	24.57	6.81	2.00	2.67	1.07	0.13	0.27	31.92	59.56	22.70	44.87	510.80	67.84	181.62	958.71	155.18	440.69	239.31	14.02
19	Khovd	5459.18	70.67	6.36	4.11	0.12	11.22	7.73	15.46	22.68	6.36	1.74	3.49	1.62	0.25	0.25	16.20	62.94	21.56	37.14	349.62	126.26	109.68	912.13	141.84	362.96	229.47	16.33
20	Khuvsgul	5911.44	132.64	9.32	3.02	0.00	26.15	34.65	11.03	25.01	7.93	1.14	2.45	1.96	1.06	0.25	24.68	67.26	24.19	97.58	506.29	321.43	125.53	951.53	49.12	440.66	354.12	15.45
21	Khentii	6348.86	96.18	13.27	2.74	7.93	21.77	6.63	11.97	6.63	2.16	0.29	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.29	12.98	38.36	14.13	53.35	359.33	117.95	193.94	853.77	49.31	554.14	147.65	13.84
22	**Aimag average**	**6658.74**	**95.31**	**10.12**	**3.40**	**1.56**	**20.45**	**18.01**	**12.68**	**30.47**	**7.23**	**1.33**	**2.38**	**1.35**	**1.00**	**0.34**	**25.07**	**82.01**	**36.34**	**77.15**	**397.60**	**246.71**	**159.08**	**931.95**	**95.55**	**457.95**	**207.83**	**16.03**
23	Ulaanbaatar	8770.26	130.55	18.71	4.41	0.12	26.52	12.31	13.16	347.74	69.04	9.69	40.87	11.41	37.31	25.70	23.58	207.65	117.05	133.46	522.61	307.46	117.40	980.39	73.56	406.15	246.00	17.41
24	**Country average**	**7633.23**	**111.58**	**14.08**	**3.87**	**0.90**	**23.25**	**15.38**	**12.90**	**176.90**	**35.75**	**5.19**	**20.14**	**5.99**	**17.76**	**12.05**	**24.38**	**139.99**	**73.58**	**103.14**	**455.29**	**274.75**	**139.85**	**954.31**	**85.40**	**434.04**	**225.45**	**16.66**

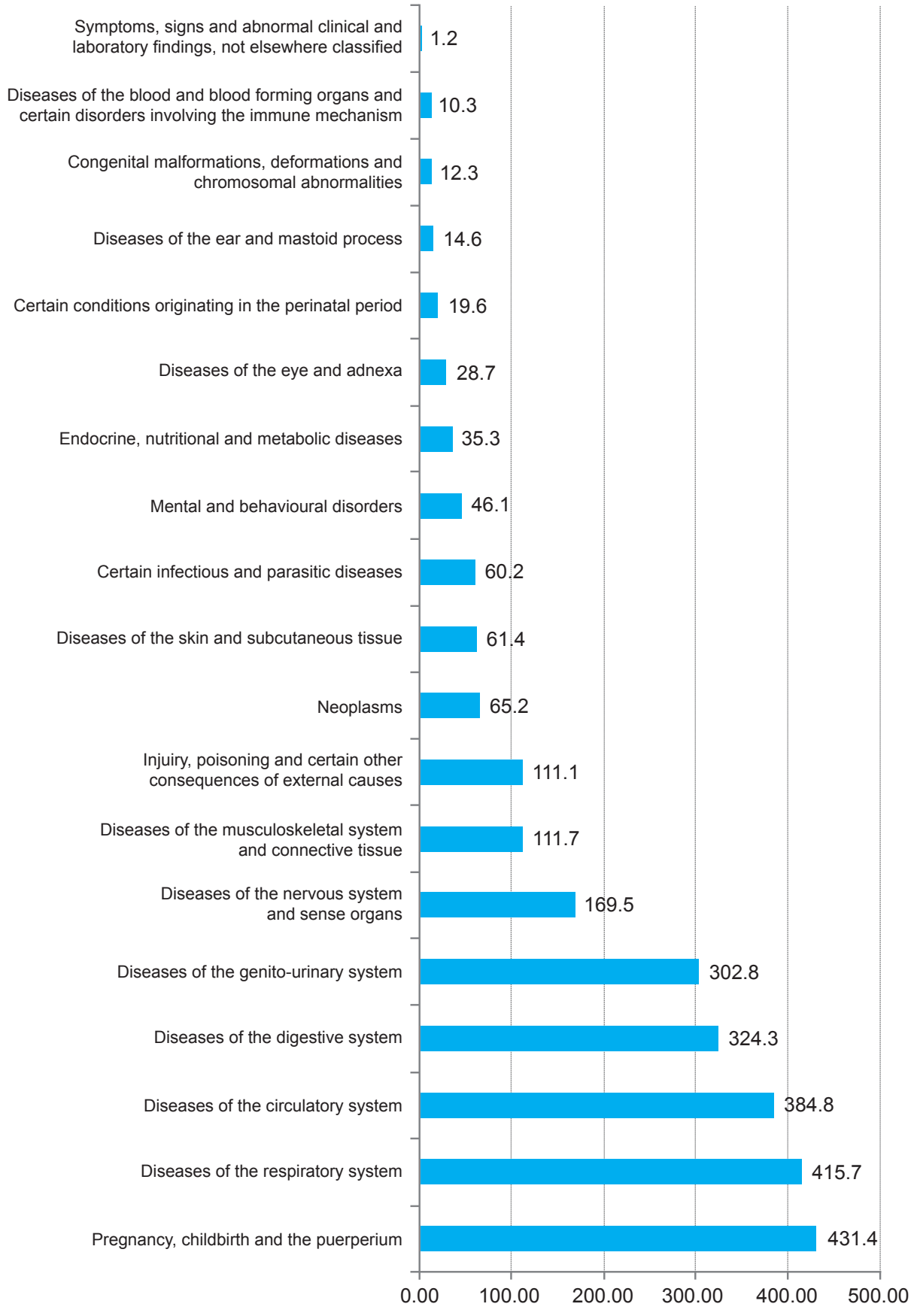
Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2014 /continue/

№	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	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
			Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		Gastric ulcer	Chronic inflammation of the liver	Alcoholic liver disease				Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis					
А	Б	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Arkhangai	1644.18	279.74	295.74	357.95	13.20	43.86	1524.23	23.50	21.37	0.56	211.26	152.51	1171.65	2.69	897.95	382.12	9.85	26.07	1.34	255.90
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1005.63	263.11	210.12	7.25	11.19	84.75	820.98	60.34	6.40	0.64	126.22	253.73	784.74	31.88	546.04	477.07	0.85	18.34	2.67	114.71
3	Bayankhongor	1640.37	107.14	280.54	228.15	30.22	55.49	1826.65	67.38	43.35	1.24	467.93	368.35	1243.28	4.58	779.31	415.17	15.98	30.72	0.12	251.06
4	Bulgan	1785.49	148.85	373.69	169.37	27.30	76.86	1025.94	17.91	27.82	1.56	161.54	189.02	1168.36	3.83	701.47	263.27	12.52	11.82	0.00	206.75
5	Gobi-Altai	1128.98	184.44	115.39	191.89	25.80	46.88	1326.32	30.35	50.15	0.36	342.71	191.89	799.35	0.55	494.62	418.48	25.62	21.08	0.36	320.18
6	Gobi-Sumber	2783.54	1486.07	552.17	2.59	14.26	117.30	807.52	44.72	6.48	1.30	165.91	210.63	528.84	0.65	386.26	547.63	10.37	3.24	0.00	534.02
7	Darkhan-Uul	1918.50	515.59	532.99	20.71	16.99	36.60	1433.77	30.26	5.03	2.31	465.52	275.39	922.20	1.81	519.82	404.79	18.50	4.02	0.00	598.34
8	Dornogobi	1878.84	368.04	611.98	58.57	27.23	76.93	1058.38	13.61	70.76	0.95	326.89	397.64	995.06	1.58	560.85	380.23	22.95	7.60	0.00	457.48
9	Dornod	1623.34	440.83	264.31	274.53	21.95	40.48	1657.97	6.82	44.85	0.27	287.89	206.51	567.20	0.95	346.91	372.40	1.36	7.50	3.68	322.92
10	Dundgobi	1251.93	251.85	500.04	70.73	31.57	83.95	1193.43	10.77	67.80	0.98	191.89	407.27	753.11	2.94	581.05	363.46	10.28	14.44	1.47	143.18
11	Zavkhan	1106.31	139.24	130.75	291.28	20.25	14.30	963.80	30.97	8.64	1.04	163.66	172.75	830.22	1.94	693.81	368.42	37.83	13.25	1.94	130.75
12	Orkhon	1079.91	288.58	148.86	29.52	12.95	80.69	682.92	17.09	24.00	2.65	192.07	196.00	476.73	0.53	381.38	391.15	58.40	8.60	0.00	233.80
13	Uvurkhangai	1155.11	144.63	365.96	40.63	18.92	71.94	1384.27	20.32	74.83	0.28	392.52	169.52	870.69	8.57	545.08	367.36	26.75	57.41	0.00	319.09
14	Umnugobi	2247.80	600.42	260.16	163.03	15.45	96.97	1430.89	29.17	103.91	3.15	278.14	355.40	759.99	5.05	387.25	442.28	16.71	10.25	0.00	308.57
15	Sukhbaatar	877.27	75.25	269.87	14.83	21.16	31.84	1118.21	12.66	99.67	1.27	336.26	220.67	515.87	1.99	356.52	325.04	9.59	18.99	3.98	275.84
16	Selenge	1221.94	215.09	356.06	10.98	28.75	68.58	571.34	14.42	6.78	3.34	134.86	191.78	740.10	5.16	565.51	298.66	8.60	3.72	0.00	219.10
17	Tuv	1935.50	533.73	320.56	32.04	20.57	62.50	1558.36	14.43	87.27	1.02	256.01	316.69	815.43	3.75	498.28	228.06	5.34	22.27	0.00	253.63
18	Uvs	1732.86	170.94	449.51	405.97	27.78	32.58	1158.62	12.29	40.20	0.67	297.67	180.82	988.76	1.20	783.10	417.06	15.09	10.15	7.48	186.43
19	Khovd	1099.46	7.98	493.21	3.12	19.94	53.22	797.71	14.96	9.22	0.25	183.85	341.02	722.55	3.99	441.85	427.40	23.31	8.97	0.50	147.08
20	Khuvsgul	1070.93	117.85	334.99	4.90	19.78	46.67	710.85	18.39	25.17	0.00	293.88	129.94	725.80	1.63	529.66	477.77	12.75	26.07	1.39	210.12
21	Khentii	1667.03	264.31	380.10	63.45	31.87	94.16	1056.80	23.50	38.21	2.88	208.07	378.51	665.31	0.00	459.40	318.09	6.78	5.19	1.73	308.86
22	**Aimag average**	**1450.93**	**267.67**	**336.05**	**111.37**	**21.36**	**60.09**	**1142.61**	**24.19**	**39.07**	**1.27**	**267.38**	**244.51**	**822.26**	**4.60**	**553.60**	**382.23**	**17.08**	**17.16**	**1.23**	**267.99**
23	Ulaanbaatar	1730.29	154.46	264.03	139.56	19.90	139.63	1123.47	53.43	85.61	3.73	618.82	273.29	746.08	14.48	348.33	513.60	32.64	38.69	6.37	916.18
24	**Country average**	**1579.86**	**215.42**	**302.81**	**124.38**	**20.69**	**96.80**	**1133.8**	**37.68**	**60.55**	**2.40**	**429.57**	**257.79**	**787.10**	**9.16**	**458.87**	**442.86**	**24.26**	**27.10**	**3.60**	**567.14**

Outpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2014

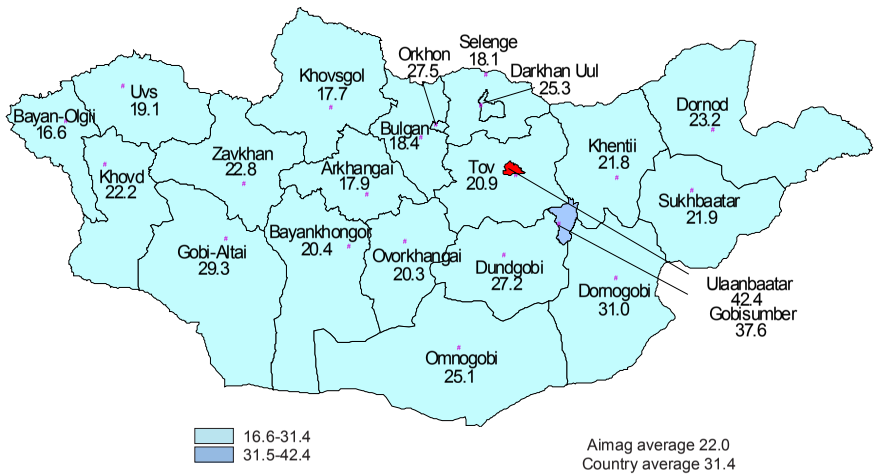


Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2014

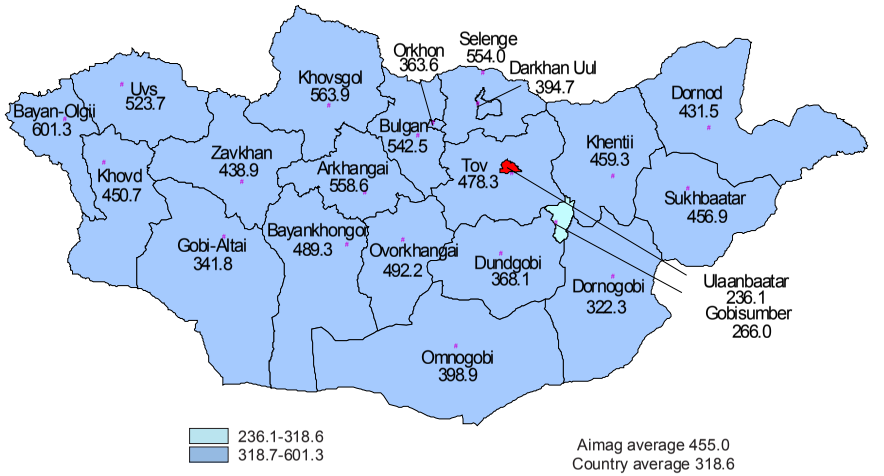


HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

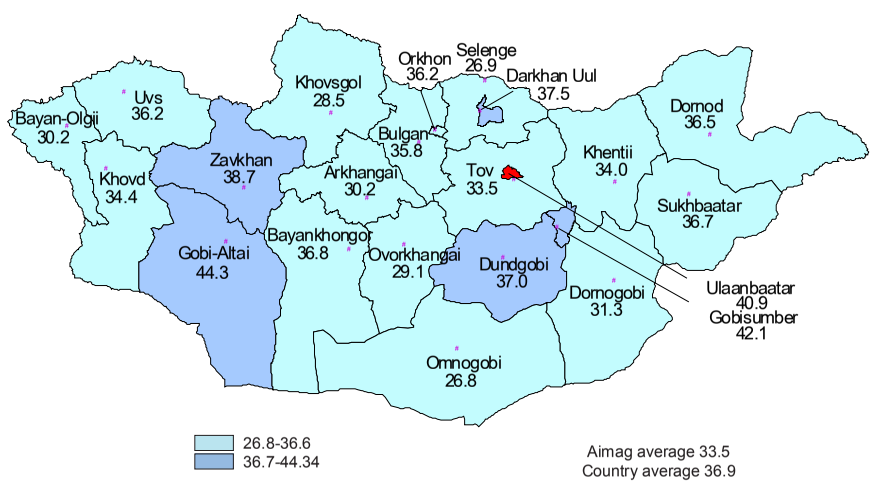
Phycisians per 10 000 population



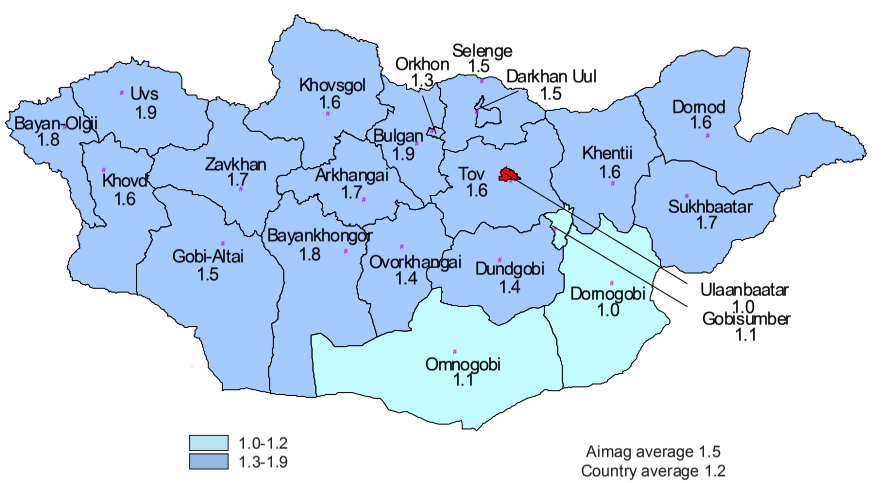
Number of persons per physician



Nurses per 10 000 population

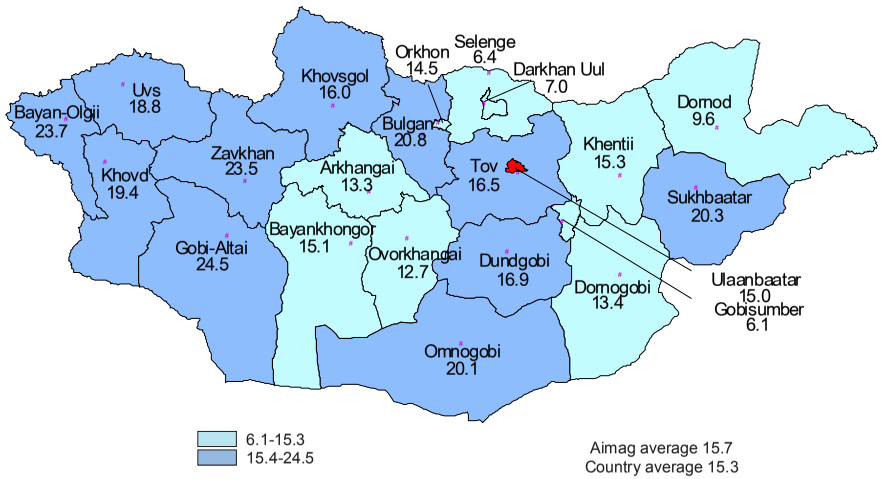


Doctors nurses ratio

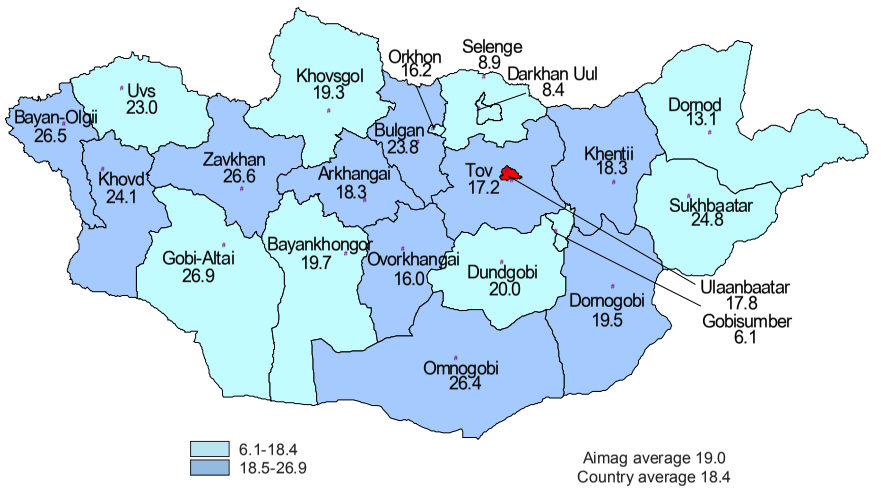


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

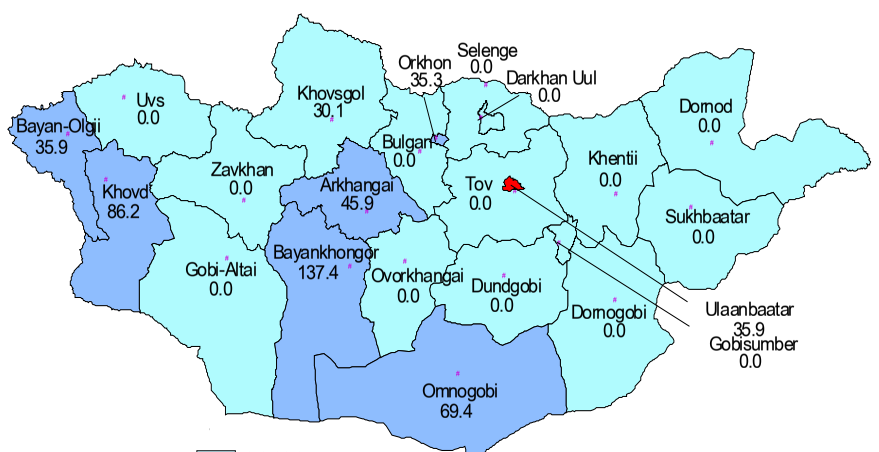
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births



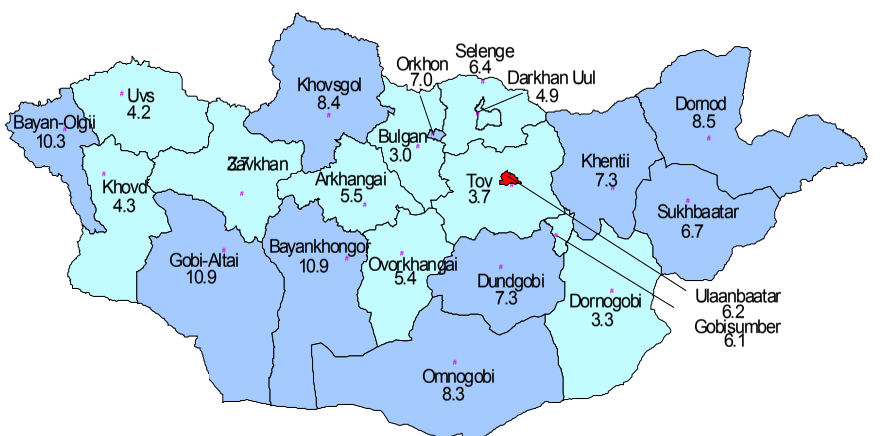
Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births



Maternal mortality per 100 000 population

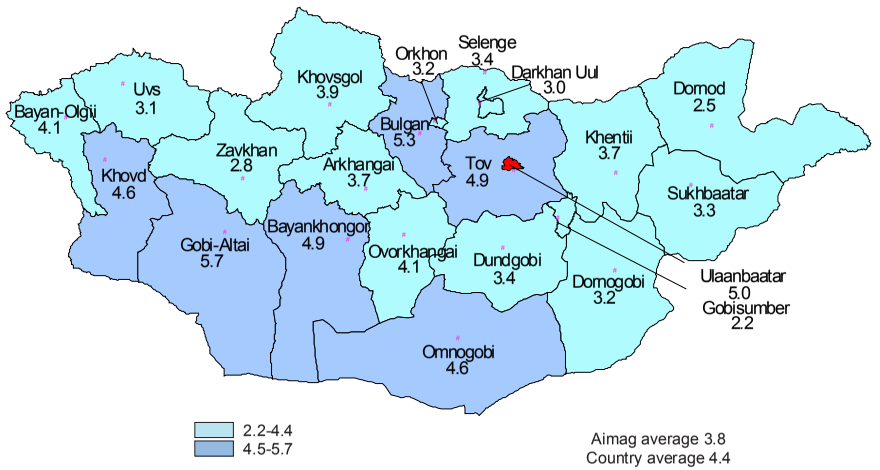


Still births rate /per 1000 births/

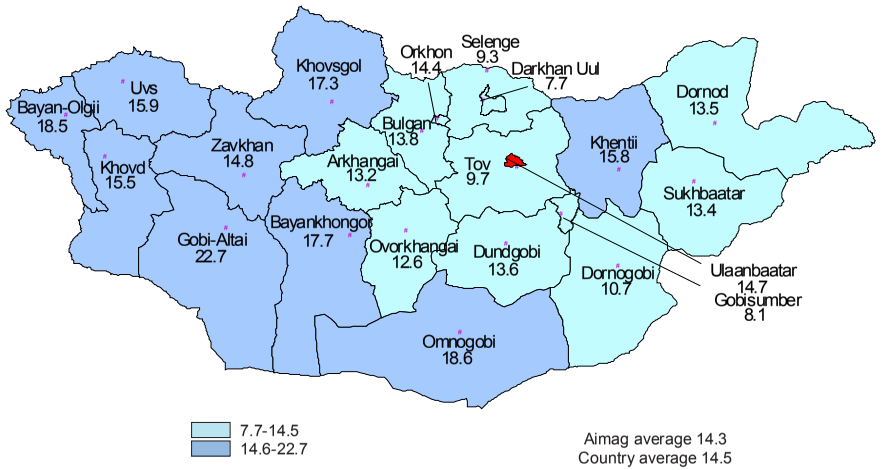


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g at birth

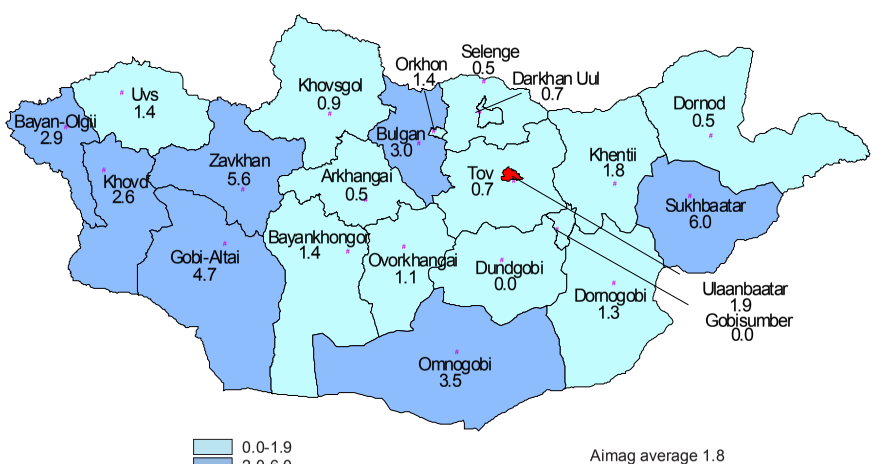


Perinatal mortality rate /per 1000 births/



Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/

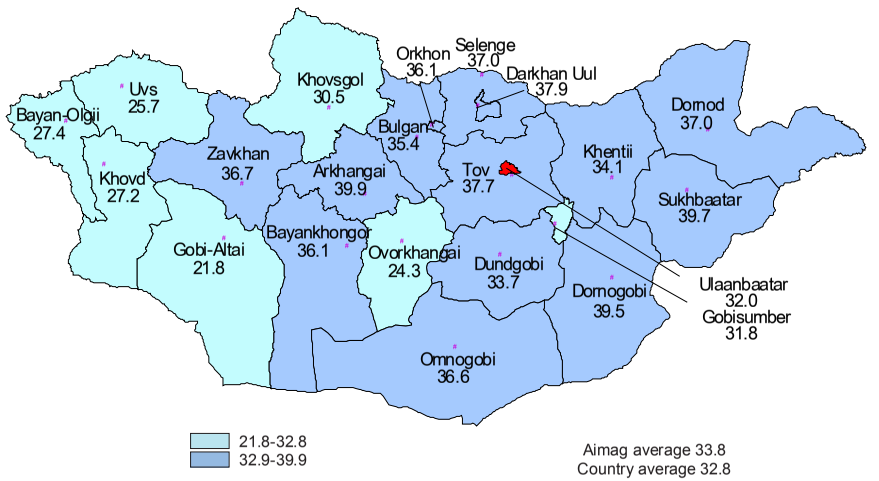
Post neonatal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/



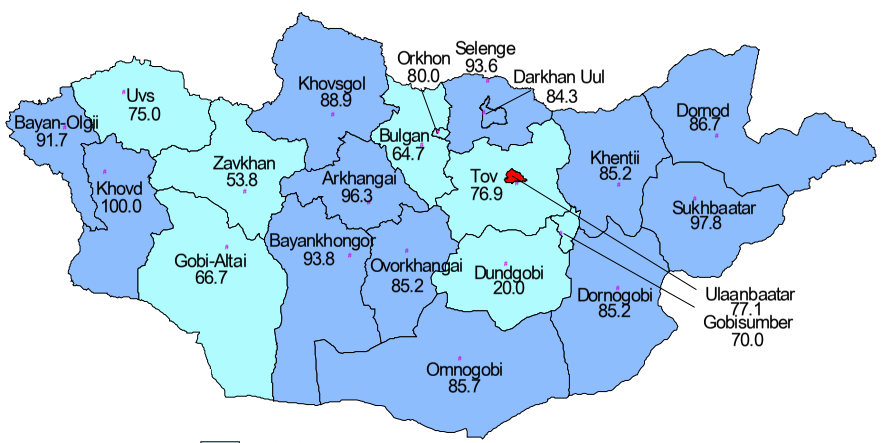
QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILTY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

Average outpatient visits per person per year

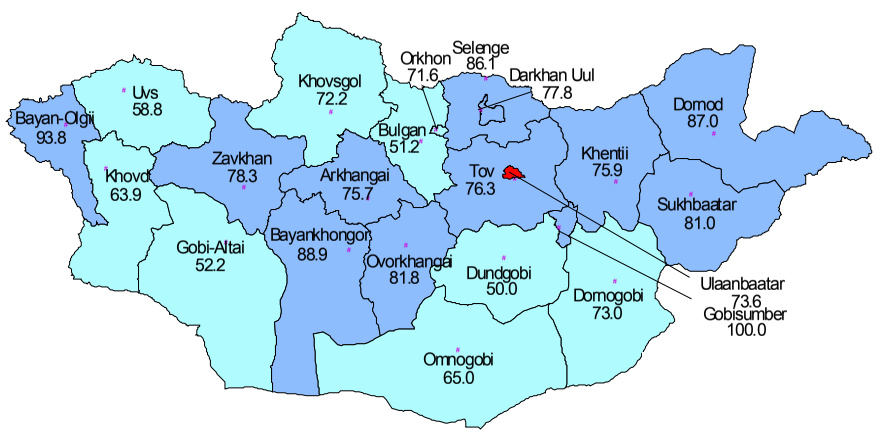
Percentage of preventive medical check-up



Percentage of TB cases cured under DOTS

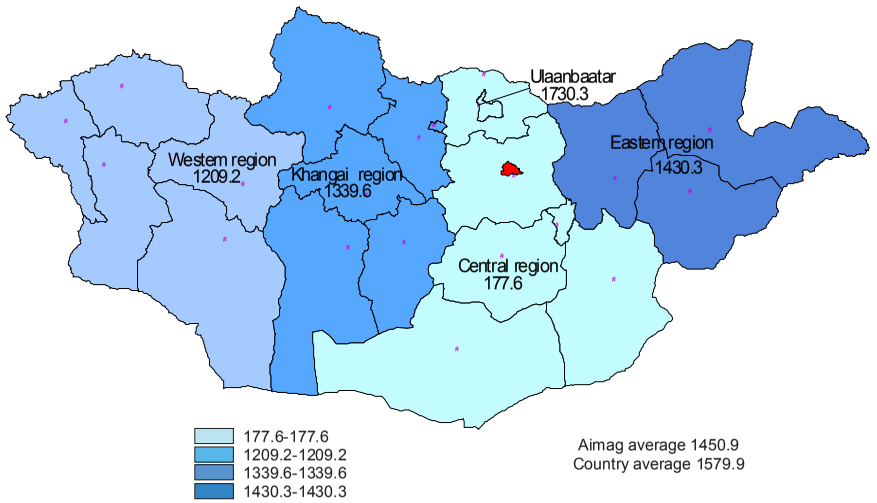


Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS

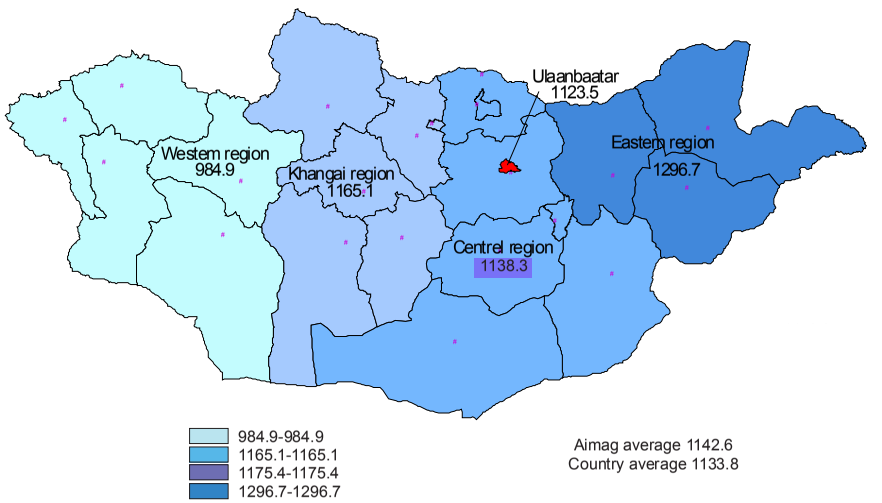


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

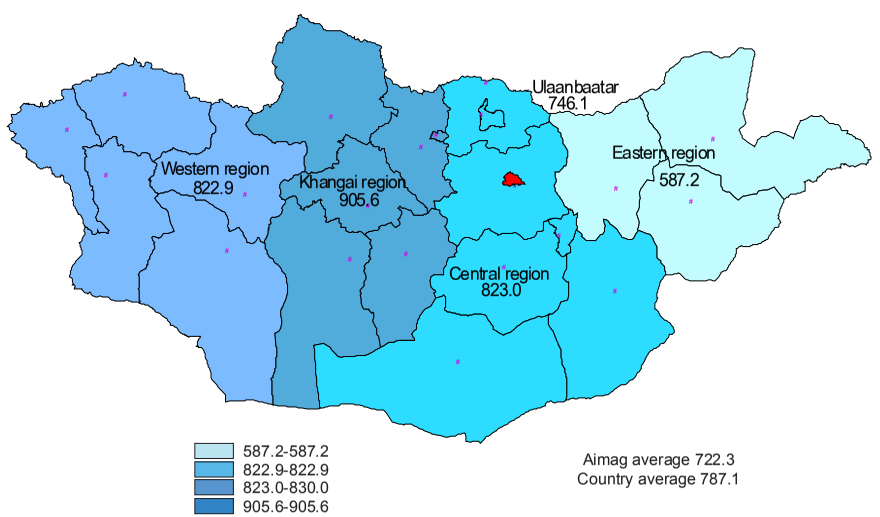
Diseases of the respiratory system



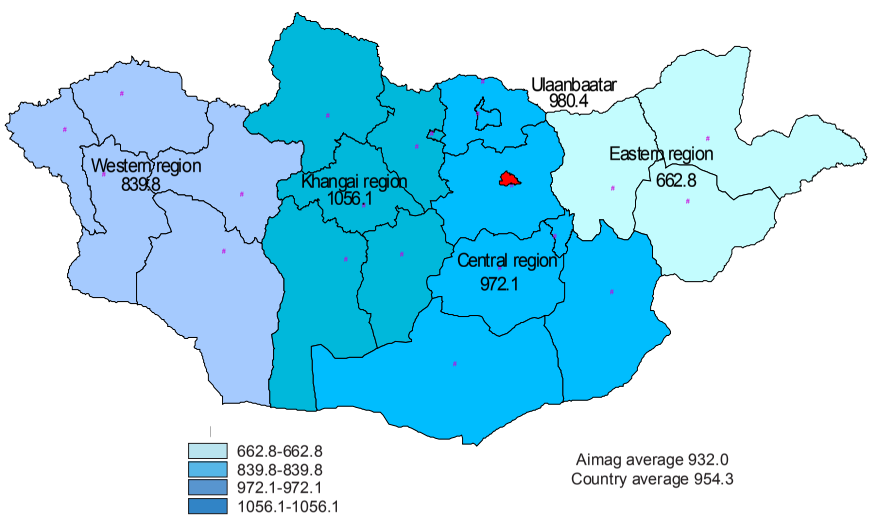
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

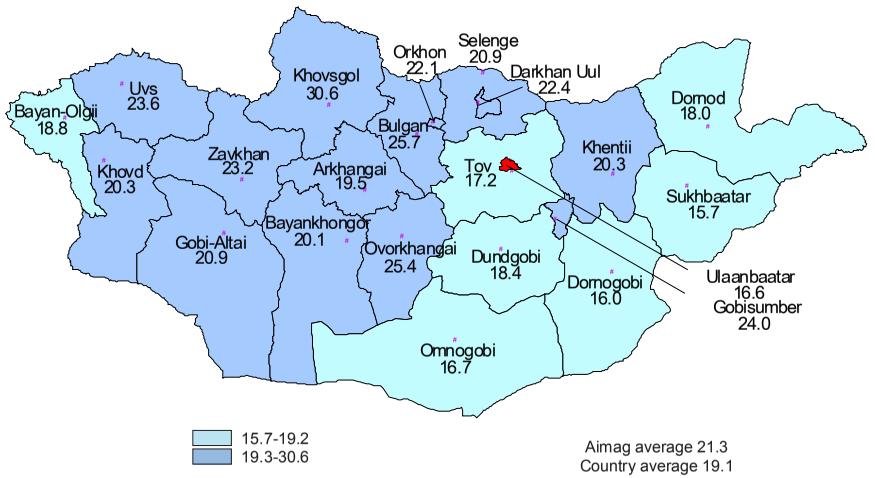


Diseases of the circulatory system

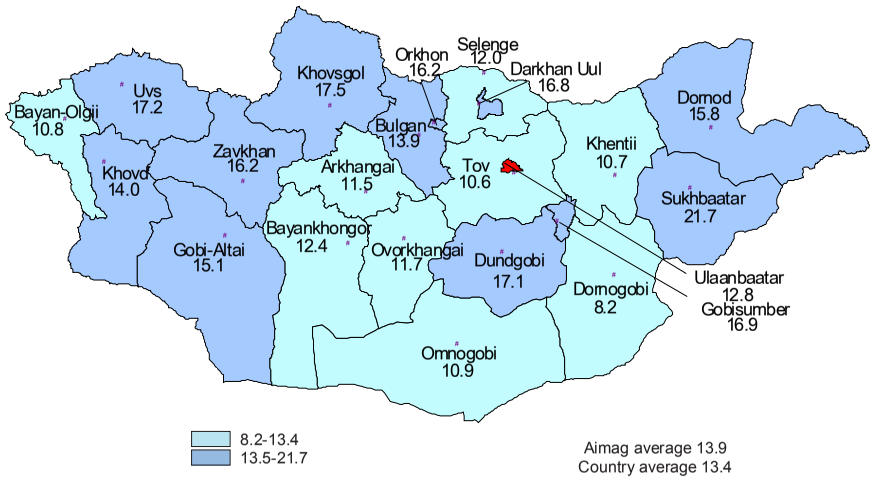


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Deaths of the circulatory system

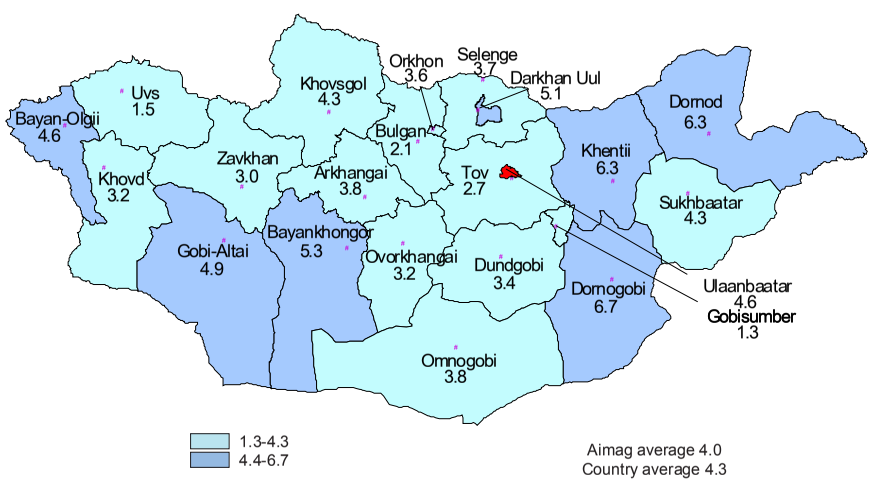


Deaths of the Neoplasm



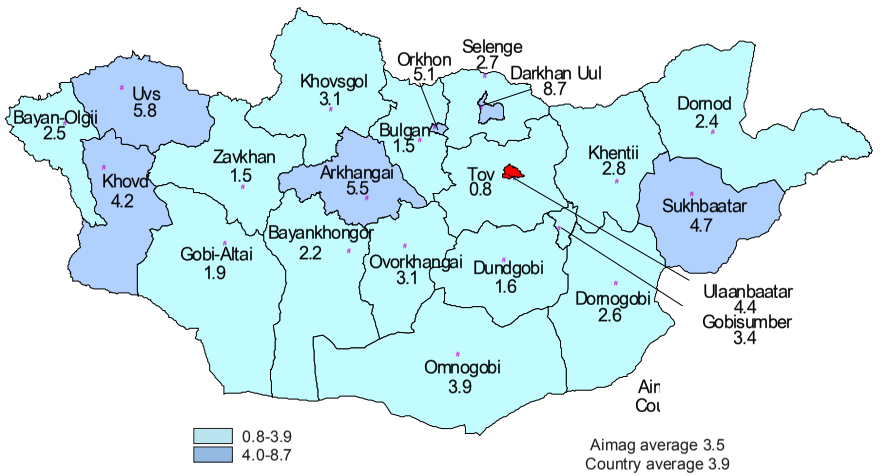
Deaths Injuiry-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

Deaths of the digestive system

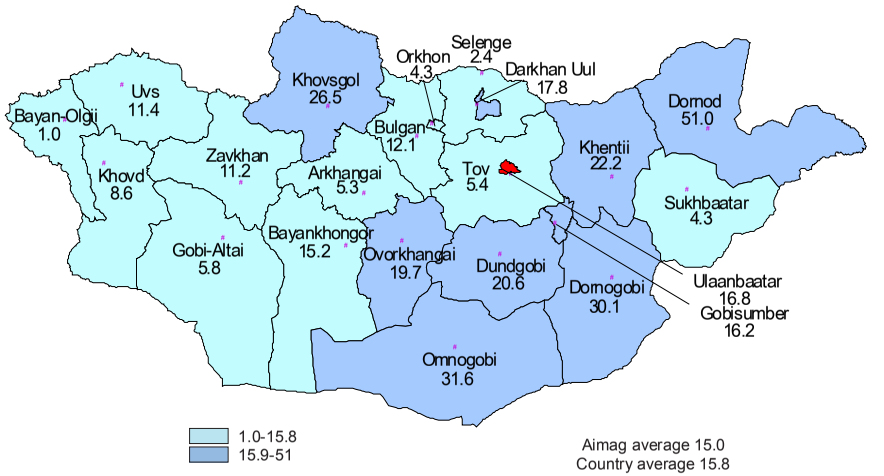


SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

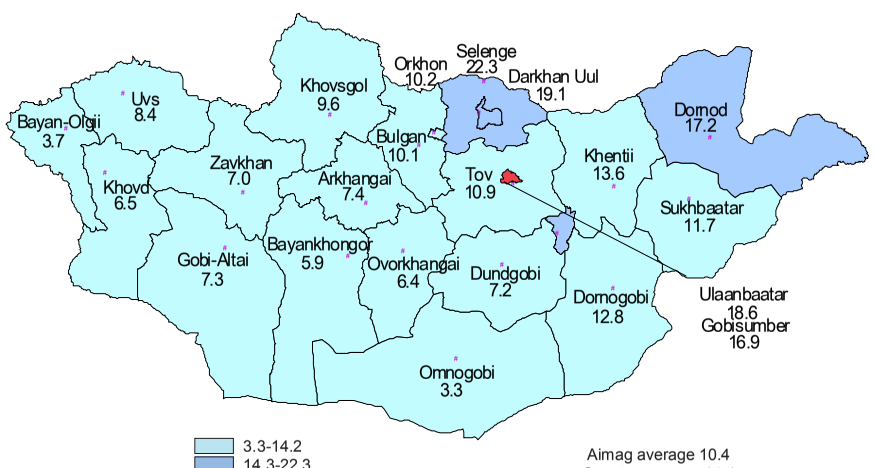
Incidence of Viral hepatitis



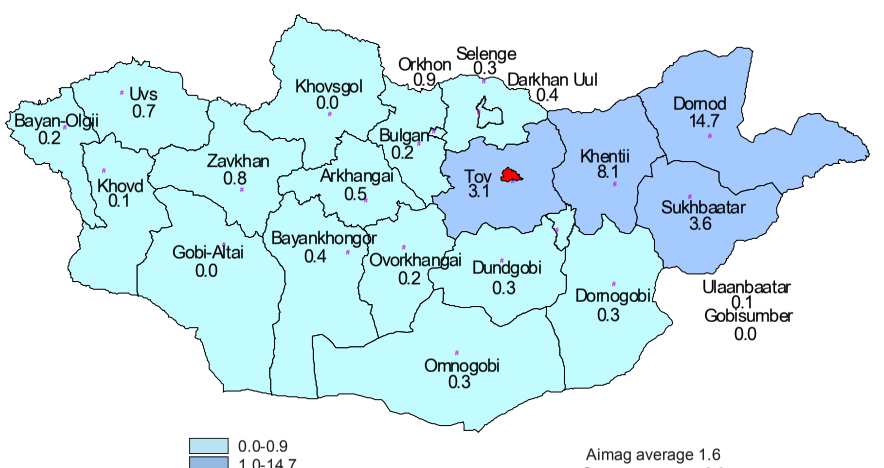
Incidence of Varicella



Incidence of Tuberculosis

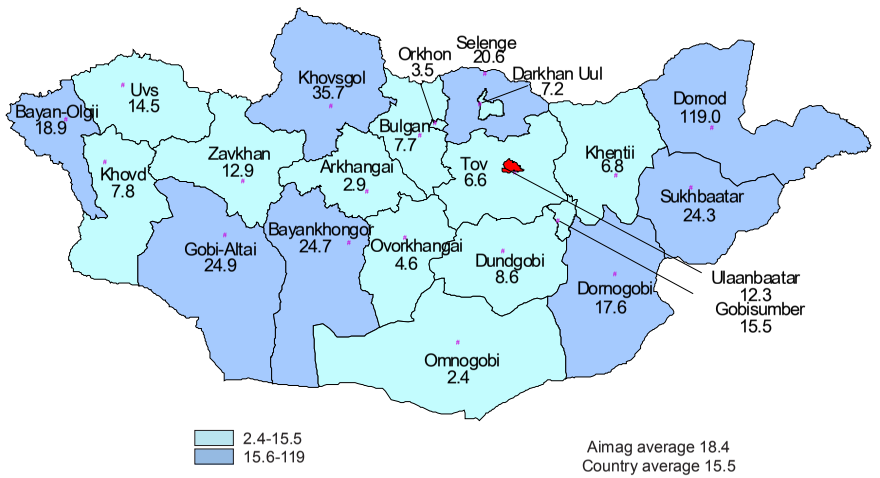


Incidence of Brucellosis

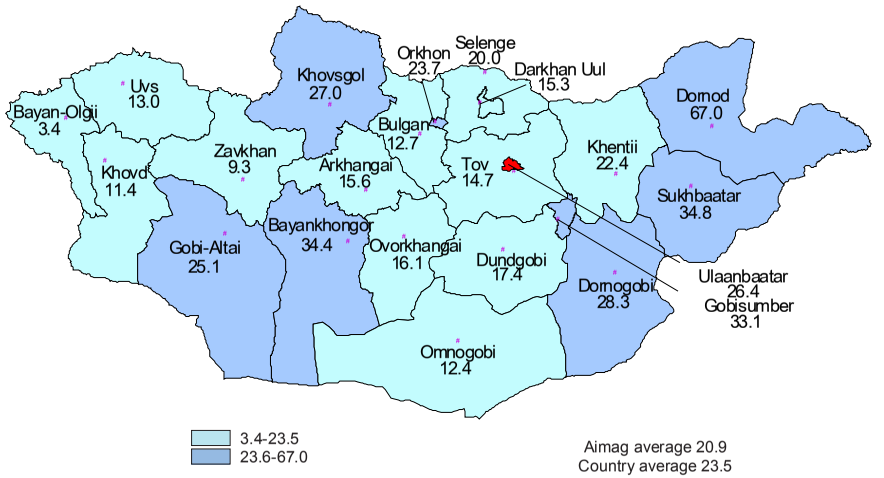


SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

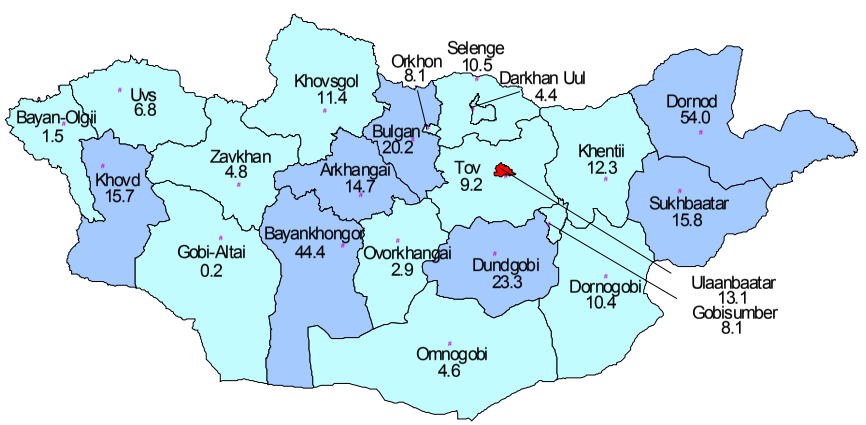
Incidence of Gonococcal infection



Incidence of Syphilis



Incidence of Trichomoniasis

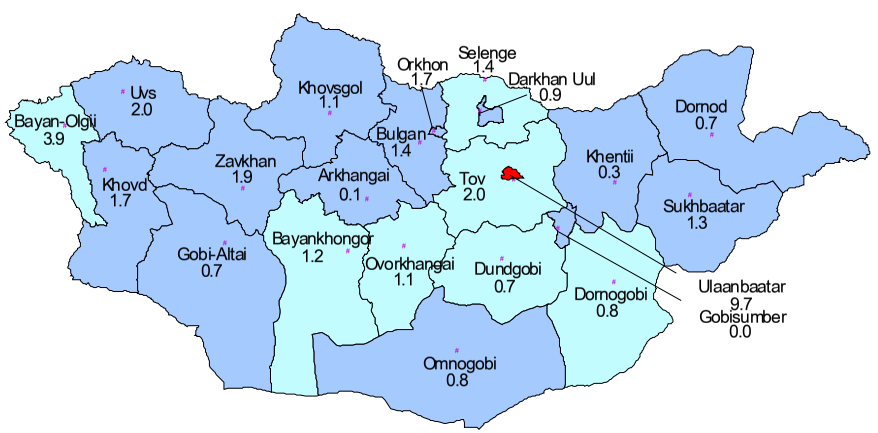


INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

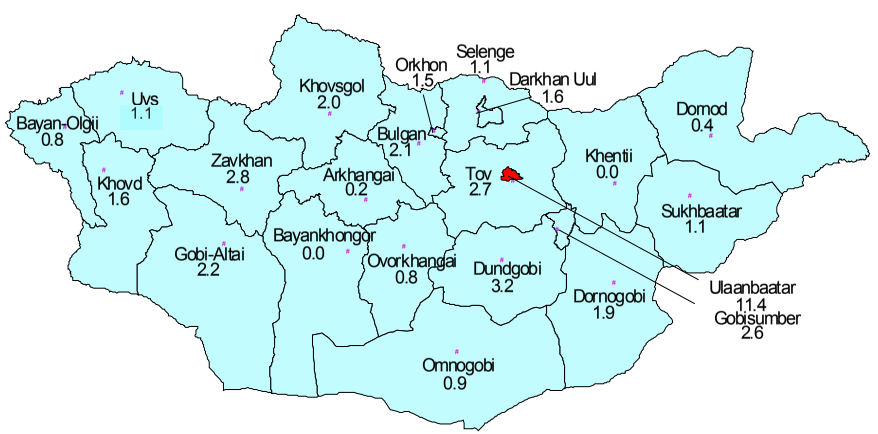
Incidence of Liver cancer

Incidence of Stomach cancer

Incidence of Oesophagus cancer



Incidence of Lung cancer

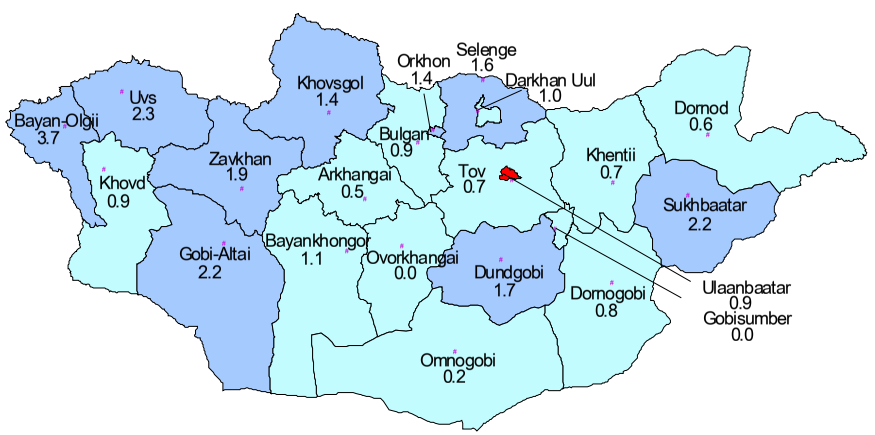


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

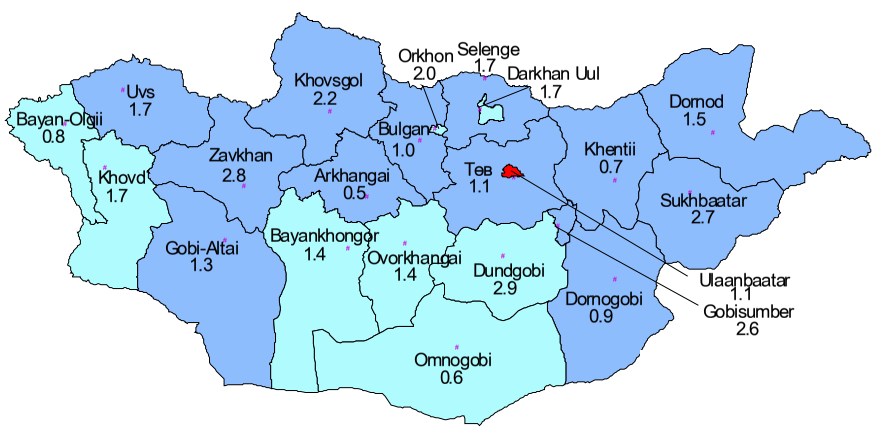
Deaths of Liver cancer

Deaths of Stomach cancer

Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer



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