



IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
MONGOLIA



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HEALTH INDICATORS

2008

Please send your comments regarding this publication to the address below.
Implementing Agency of the Government of Mongolia-Department of Health

Mailing address: S.Zorig street
Ulaanbaatar-210648
POB-187
Fax: 976-11-320633
Tel: 70111485
E-mail: admin@doh.gov.mn, www.doh.gov.mn

Edited by: Ts. Sodnompil MD, MPH (PhD)

Compiled by: D.Nyamkhorol, MPH
D.Bayasgalan, MD, MS
S.Ariuntuya
T.Unurtsetseg
M.Munkhzul

Translated by: L.Oyun
J.Byambatseren

Layout by: D.Uranchimeg

Preface

The Implementing Agency of the Government of Mongolia-Department of Health issues its yearbook with main health indicators essential for policy and decision-making. The indicators have been estimated based on routine health statistical reports and in accordance with international methodology.

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

In 2008 the main health indicators have been estimated according to the different levels of health care for the last 3 years. Furthermore, the inclusion of the child and maternal deaths, non communicable disease tendency in last 10 years, leading causes of the morbidity and mortality, health economy and national health program indicators has contributed to the novelty of the current publication.

As of 2008, maternal mortality rate has been reached at Millennium Development Goal of health which was tagged by 2015.

Moreover, this publication was clearly discussed on objectives, implementation and results of the National Program “Healthy Mongolian”, approved by the Government decree N 91, of 2006.

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

DIRECTOR

Ts.SODNOMPIL

Table of contents

Chapter 1. Population of Mongolia

- 1.1 Population of Mongolia
- 1.2 Population Pyramid
- 1.3 Selected Demographic Indicators

Chapter 2. Millennium Development Goals and Health

Chapter 3. Implementation of the national program “Healthy mongolian” 2007-2008

- 3.1 Activities implemented
- 3.2 Results

Chapter 4. Maternal and Child Health

- 4.1 Maternal Health
 - 4.1.1 Antenatal Care
 - 4.1.2 Birth, delivery health care and service
 - 4.1.3 Postpartum health care service
 - 4.1.4 Maternal Mortality
 - 4.1.5 Abortion
 - 4.1.6 Contraception
 - 4.1.7 Child and Adolescent morbidity and mortality

Chapter 5. Medical Services

- 5.1 Primary Level Medical Services
 - 5.1.1. FGP Services
 - 5.1.2. Soum and Inter-soum Hospital Services
- 5.2 Secondary Level Medical Services
- 5.3 Tertiary Level Medical Services
- 5.4 The state drug registration

Chapter 6. Communicable Diseases

- 6.1 Total communicable diseases
- 6.2 Intestinal Infections
- 6.3 Respiratory Infections
- 6.4 Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chapter 7. Non-communicable Diseases

- 7.1 Population Morbidity
- 7.2 Inpatient Morbidity

Chapter 8. Population Mortality

Chapter 9. Health financing indicators

- 9.1 Main health financing indicators
- 9.2 Health expenditures by function
- 9.3 Health insurance
- 9.4 Appendix

Chapter 10. Indicators of National Health Programs

Chapter 11. Main Health Indicators 2008

List of acronyms

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

CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

1.1. Population of Mongolia

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

Presently, the country has 21 aimags, 338 soums, and 1682 bags. The capital city is Ulaanbaatar and it has 9 districts and 132 khoroos.

By the end of 2008, the population of Mongolia reached 2.683 million: an increase of about 48.3 thousand people or 1.8 percent, compared to 2007. Of the total population, 61.4 percent are living in cities, and the remaining 38.6 percent resides in rural areas. Moreover, 1071.6 thousand people reside in Ulaanbaatar city. Male residents accounted 48.7 percent of the total population, while females accounted 51.3 percent. Around 28.9 percent of the population are under 15 years of age, 67.0 percent are between 15-64 years old, and 4.1 percent are 65 and over.

Figure 1.1
Mid-year population, by aimags, 2008

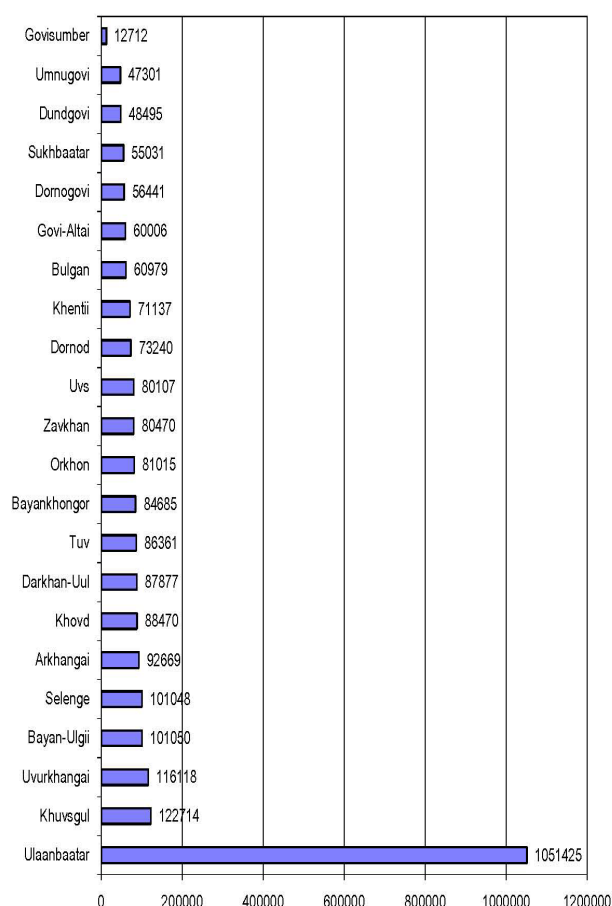
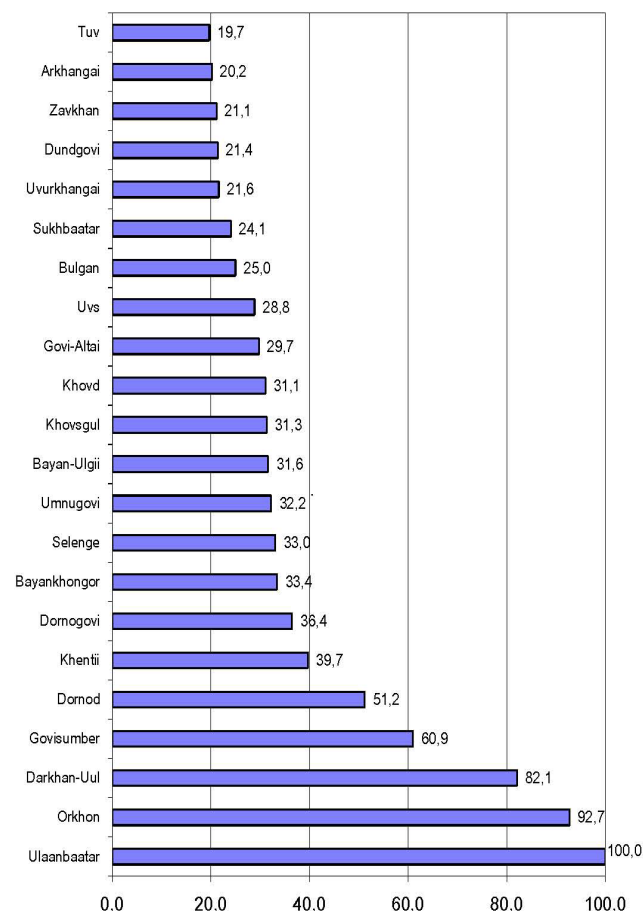


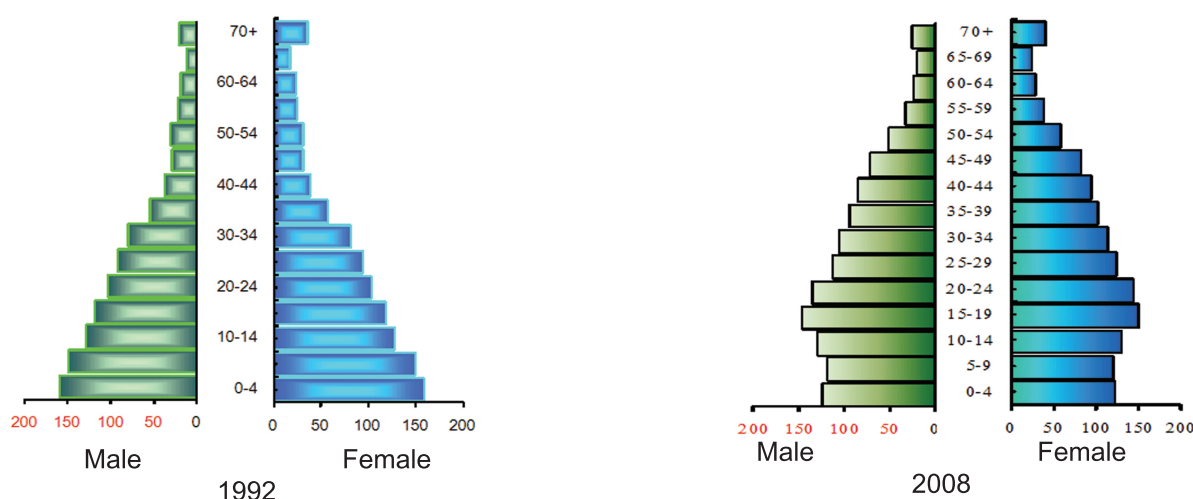
Figure 1.2
Proportion of urban population, by aimags, 2008



1.2 Population Pyramid

Currently, young people constitute the largest cohort in Mongolia. A comparison of 1992 and 2008 population pyramids clearly demonstrates changes in the population structure due to a decline in the birth rate.

Figure 1.3 Population pyramid, 1992 and 2008



1.3 Selected Demographic indicators

Since 1990, Mongolia has been undergoing a demographic transition defined by a sharp reduction in fertility and death rates, and an increase in aging. For instance, the growth rate of the population has decreased from 2.7% in 1990 to 1.4% and 1.17% in 2000, and in 2003-2005 respectively. In 2007-2008 the crude birth rate reached 1.5-1.8, which showed an increase in last 3 years.

The crude birth rate per 1000 population was reduced by 2 times from 35.3 in 1990 to 18.0 in 2003, and has been stabilized since 2004. In 2007-2008 it has increased to 21.7-23.7. Meanwhile, the total fertility rate (TFR), interpreted as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years, was 4.3 in 1990. The total fertility rate (TFR) experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003 and stayed same low level 2004-2006 before increasing again to 2.3 -2.6 in 2007-2008.

Table 1.1. The demographic indicators by selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2407.5	2504.0	2533.1	2562.3	2594.8	2626.6	2683.5
Urban population	54.6	57.2	58.5	59.1	60.2	60.9	61.0	61.4
Rural population	45.4	42.8	41.5	40.9	39.8	39.1	39.0	38.6
Age group (percent)								
0-15	41.5	33.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	28.6	28.9	28.1
15-64	54.4	62.8	63.9	63.9	63.9	67.3	67.0	67.8
65 and over	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
Demographic rates								
CBR	35.3	21.5	18.0	17.7	17.8	18.4	21.7	23.7
CDR	7.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Growth Rate	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.55	1.80
TFR	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6

As noted in 2008, 39.4 percent of the total population lives in Ulaanbaatar, the capital city, 22.2% in aimag centers, and the remaining 38.6% is found in rural areas (soums and/or bags). Due to increased urbanization, rapid socio-economic development, and continued rural- to- urban migration, 42.8% of the total population resided in the rural areas in 2000 and by 2007, this figure had decreased to 38.6 percent.

CHAPTER 2. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HEALTH

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

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

Objective 6

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

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

Indicators	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2015
Infant mortality rate								
Country average	63.4	31.2	22.8	20.8	19.8	17.8	19.6	-
UB city average	70.3	32.8	23.7	18.1	19.0	14.7	17.5	-
Aimag average	1962.5	30.8	22.3	22.5	20.3	20.3	21.2	-
Under 5 mortality rate								
Country average	87.5	42.4	29.1	26.1	24.0	22.1	23.4	29.2
UB city average	99.9	42.4	28.9	21.7	21.8	18.8	20.8	-
Aimag average	94.4	42.5	29.2	28.9	25.6	24.6	25.3	-

Data and statistics in above table shown that the last 18 years since 1990, infant and children under-five mortality rates have decreased significantly in Mongolia. Successful implementation of the comprehensive public health measures such as immunization program, Integrated Child Disease Management, has resulted in reduction of the infant and under 5 mortality rate. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births dropped 2 and 1.5 times between 1990-2000 and 2000-2007 years. In 2008, it has increased to 19.6 compared to 2007.

The leading causes of the infant mortality are certain conditions originating in perinatal period, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, congenital malformations, and certain infectious and parasitic diseases. Moreover, there was considerable increase in mortality caused by certain conditions originating in perinatal period and congenital malformation for the last 10 years. For instance, in 1998 certain conditions originating in perinatal period and congenital malformation accounted for 2.0 percent and 25.0 percent and then in 2008, it increased to 14.0 percent and 52.0 percent, respectively

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

Objective 7

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

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

Indicators	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2015
Country average	199.0	158.5	109.5	98.6	93.0	69.7	89.6	49.0	50.0
UB city average	126	171.1	138.0	79.8	73.3	71.8	73.7	55.2	-
Aimag average	230	153.4	93.7	109.6	105.7	68.2	102.0	44.3	-

Mongolia has a high maternal mortality rate between 1990-2000 compared to other regional and developed countries

In 2003 , 109.5 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births were registered, which is the lowest rate since 1993 and it has been stayed at relatively low level between 2004-2007 reported by the Ministry of Health .

Moreover, maternal mortality rate reached 49.0 per 100 000 live births in 2008, which was decreased by 4 , 3 and 2 times compared to 1990, 2000 and 2003-2007, respectively. Successful implementation of the Second Phase of the National Reproductive Health Programme in 2002-2006 support by UNDP and government of Mongolia and it has been continued implementing has resulted in reduction of maternal mortality.

Objective 8

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

While the rate of HIV/AIDS among Mongolia's population is at less than 1 percent, ranking it among 5 countries with the lowest rate of spread in the East Asia and Pacific region, the number of registered HIV/AIDS has been increased in the last years. The first case of the HIV was registered in 1992 and this number reached to 52 cases by 2008.

Out of all 52 cases, there were registered 11 cases in 2007 and 16 cases in 2008. There were reported 1 death in 2007 and 3 deaths in 2008 from AIDS . All registered cases were transmitted by sexual intercourse.

Over half of individuals infected with STIs are unemployed, homeless and have low income. Out of total registered HIV/AIDS cases 78.0 percent were males and 22.0 percent females. Increasing rates of STIs are creating conditions to speed up the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country.

Objective 9

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

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

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

Country average	1990	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2015
Incidence of tuberculosis									
Country average	79	125	155	176	175	185	166	159	40
UB city average	85	180	234	264	264	259	225	227	-
Aimag average	63	99	115	129	123	132	123	115	-
Death rate of tuberculosis									
Country average	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	-
UB city average	5.4	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	-
Aimag average	3.9	2.0	3	4.5	4.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	-
Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS									
Country average	-	100/80	100/83.8	100/83	100/79	100/82.1	100/83.8	100/85.0	
UB city average	-	100/84	100/82	100/84	100/74	100/78.4	100/80.6	100/83.2	
Aimag average	-	100/81	100/85	100/87	100/84	100/87.1	100/88.0	100/87.2	

CHAPTER 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM “HEALTHY MONGOLIAN” 2007-2008

The National Program “Healthy Mongolian”, approved by the Government decree N 91, of 2006, was completed in 2007-2008. Its implementation guideline, action plan, methodology and budget was revised based on the Law on additional changes in the State budget of 2007; joint resolution of Ministries for Health, Finance and Social welfare and labor N 193/194/77 of 2007; resolution N 20 of the State Council on Social Insurance, and experiences and lesson learnt from implementation of activities in 2006.

The aim of the program was to enhance Mongolians health through identification of prevalence rate of the most common communicable and non-communicable diseases and its early detection and treatment. There were 4 objectives:

1. To organize health screening and lab analysis among 15 years old and over in order to identify the prevalence of the most common communicable and non-communicable diseases
2. To treat patients who diagnosed with selected diseases
3. To establish database on communicable and non-communicable diseases at the national level
4. To provide training and campaigns on health promotion, on prevention from diseases and healthy lifestyles among general population

3.1. Activities implemented

Objective 1

To organize health screening and lab analysis among 15 years old and over in order to identify the prevalence of the most common communicable and non-communicable diseases

Objective 2

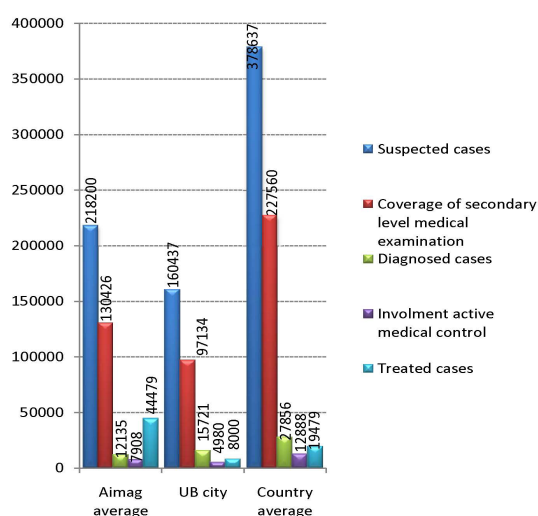
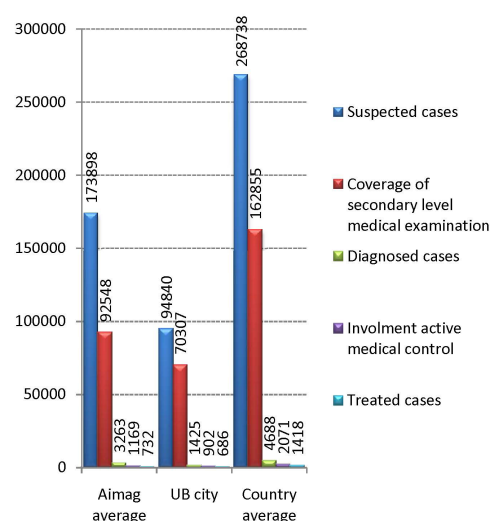
To treat patients who diagnosed with selected diseases

Program Coverage

Nationwide, 1 020 705 people or 83.6% of the total target population (1 220 317 people over 15 years old and health groups I, II, III) were involved in the primary health screening. From total of the people involved in the primary health screening 43.3 percent were males and 56.7 percent were females. By age-group, 15.7 percent were between 15-19 years old, 14.9 percent 25-29 years old, 13.9 percent 25-29 years old, 34.2 percent 30-39 years old, 18.9 percent 40-49 years old and 12.2 percent over 50 years old, respectively.

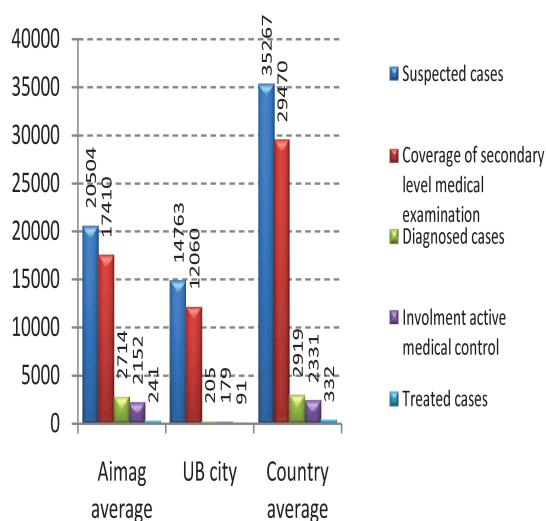
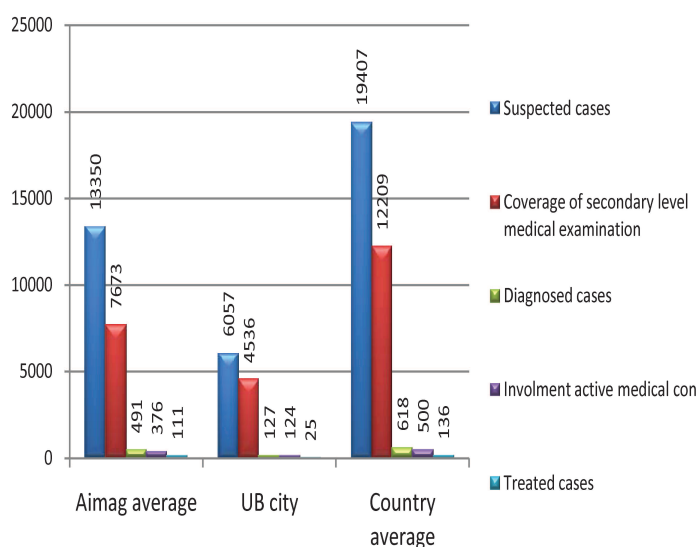
811 820 cases were suspected as having the selected diseases and 64.8% of this received medical examination (check ups) at the next referred level of health care.

Early detection , diagnosis and treatment of the hypertension and type II diabetes:

Hypertension**Type II Diabetes**

- ◆ 38.5 percent or 378637 cases of the people who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected as having hypertension and 60.1 percent or 227560 suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Subsequently, 12.3 percent or 27856 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed with hypertension and 70.0 percent or 19479 cases of them received a treatment.
- ◆ 27.5 percent or 268738 cases of the people who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected as having type II diabetes and 60.6 percent or 162855 suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Moreover, 2.9 percent or 4688 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed as having type II diabetes and 30.0 percent or 1418 cases of them received a treatment.

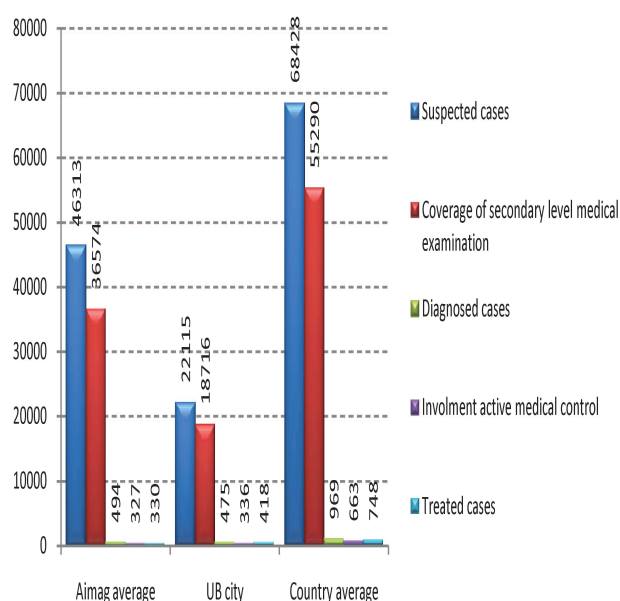
Early detection, diagnosis and treatment of the cervix uteri and breast cancers:

Cervical cancer**Breast cancer**

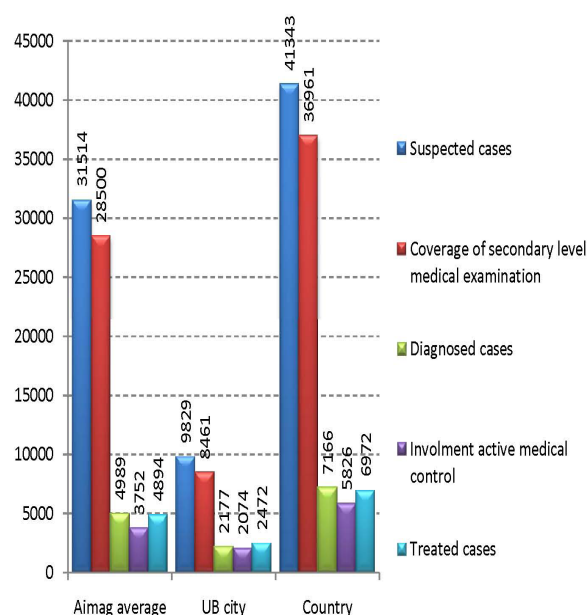
- ◆ 4.2 percent or 19407 cases of the women who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected as having a breast cancer and 63.0 percent or 12209 suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Subsequently, 5.1 percent or 618 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed with a breast cancer and 81.0 percent or 500 cases of them were taken under active medical control and 22.0 percent or 136 cases received treatment.
- ◆ 9.9 percent or 35267 cases of the women who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected as having a cervical cancer and 83.6 percent or 29 470 suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Subsequently, 9.9 percent or 2919 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 80.0 percent of them were taken under active medical control and 11.0 percent received a treatment.

Early detection, diagnosis and treatment of the tuberculosis and STI's:

Tuberculosis



Sexually transmitted infection



- ◆ 6.6 percent or 68428 cases of the people who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected having tuberculosis and 80.8 percent or 55290 of the suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Subsequently, 1.8 percent or 969 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed with tuberculosis and 68.4 percent or 663 cases of them were taken under active medical control and 11.0 percent received a treatment.
- ◆ 4.2 percent or 41343 cases of the people who have had a primary medical check-up were suspected having STI and 89.4 percent or 36961 suspected cases were referred to secondary level medical examination. Subsequently, 19.4 percent or 7166 cases of the total referred suspected cases were diagnosed with STI and 81.0 percent of them were taken under an active medical control and 97.3 percent received a treatment.

Objective 3

To establish database on communicable and non-communicable diseases at the national level

Created “Healthy Mongolian” database on communicable and non-communicable diseases in order to provide evidences for policy recommendations and collect, summarize and analysis the data on medical examination of people who were screened within the framework of this program.

Total of 1 020 705 individuals health screening data were entered and summarized in “Healthy Mongolian” database.

“Healthy Mongolian” is a special software, which has been developed to enter data using Internet based or local networking system, transport and summarize all data at national level through exportation and importation main servers are located at the MOH and at the Department of Health – Implementing Agency of Government, of Mongolia

Objective 4

To provide training and campaigns on health promotion, on prevention from diseases and healthy lifestyles among general population.

- ◆ Television, radio and printed materials on 11 topics, including 11 types of posters, 11 types of brochures on diseases prevention, health promotion, on healthy lifestyle targeted general population were produced and distributed. There were produced all together 1 - TV program, duration is 5 minutes; 10 TV spots – duration 30 seconds each. The radio programs included 11 programs – duration 10 minutes each, and 11 spots – duration 30 second each. All these information, education materials were broadcasted at national and local levels.
- ◆ For a target groups, who were diagnosed being at risk of getting and/or having symptoms of hypertension, diabetes, breast and cervical cancers, tuberculosis, STI/HIV, there were developed 6 types of posters and brochures.

3.2. Results

1. 83.6 percent of the total target population (over 15 years old and health groups I, II, III) were covered in primary level medical check-up and 64.8 percent referred to secondary level medical examination.
2. 27 856 cases of the hypertension, 4 688 cases of the type II diabetes, 2919 cases of cervical pre-cancer and cancer, 618 cases of breast cancers, 969 cases of tuberculosis and 71 66 cases of the STI were diagnosed.
3. 67.2 percent and 55 percent of the total registered cases received treatment and were taken under active medical control.
4. The database on communicable and non-communicable diseases at the national level was established
5. Total of 57 000 copies of 11 posters, 2 174 325 copies of 17 brochures, 11 TV and radio spots, which contained same message and same design, were developed, distributed and broadcasted at national and local levels

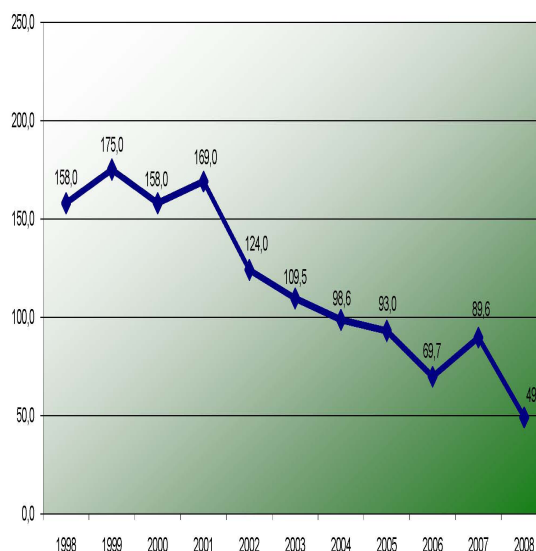
CHAPTER 4. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

4.1 Maternal Health

Highlights of 2008:

- The issues of maternal and infant health care, services are still considered as a priority issues in the Master plan of health sector development for 2005-2015 of the Mongolian Government
- Order No. 190 of 2005 on “Maternal mortality reduction”, Order No. 192 of 2005 on “Approving the rules for structure and financing of Maternity rest homes”, Order No. 193 of 2005 on “Approving the criteria and evaluation methodology of Mother- friendly hospitals” have been implemented successfully.
- On March 7, 2007 the Government reviewed the implementation of 3rd National Program on Reproductive Health and approved its continuity for 5 years based on rationale to decrease maternal and infant mortality, half spread of HIV and etc.
- Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100 000 live births, the main indicator of the Reproductive Health program and other national programs, has reached 49.0 in 2008 and it has considered as lowest level ever for the last 10 years.

Figure 3.1 Maternal mortality per 100,000 population /1998-2008/



4.1.1 Antenatal Care

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

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

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

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

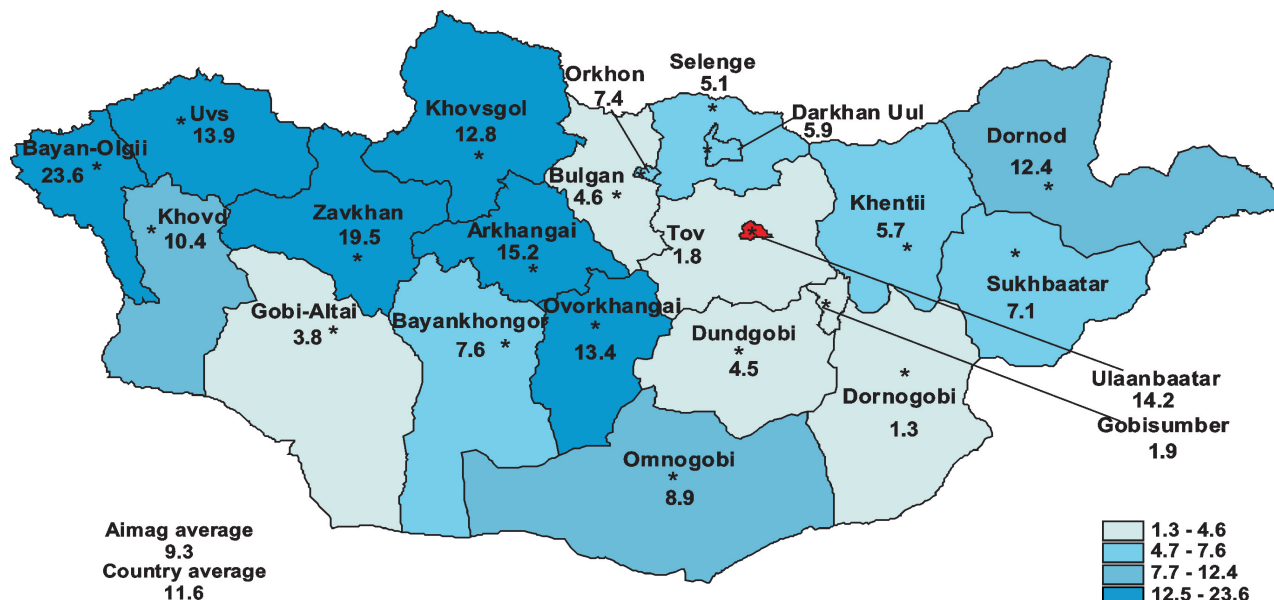
According to 2008 data 83.7% of total pregnant women had gone under antenatal care in first 3 months of their pregnancy. Out of total women who gave birth in 2008 and attended antenatal care, 79.3% were in city, and 87.2% were in countryside, which showed an increase of tendency to attend antenatal care in rural areas.

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

Of all pregnant women receiving antenatal care, 89.6 percent have undergone general blood testing and, of these, 11.5 percent were anaemic. This is a decrease of 0.6 percent compared to last year.

In the year of 2008, 80.2 percent of pregnant women were tested for syphilis, of which 1.8 percent tested positive. The detection rate was even higher in Orkhon, Darkhan-Uul, Bayankhongor, Khuvsgul, Selenge aimags, and Ulaanbaatar city. Moreover, 55.9 percent of all pregnant women have had an X-ray examination, and 80 active tuberculosis cases were detected. Of the latter, 85.0 percent were from Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 4.2 Percent of pregnant anaemic women, 2008

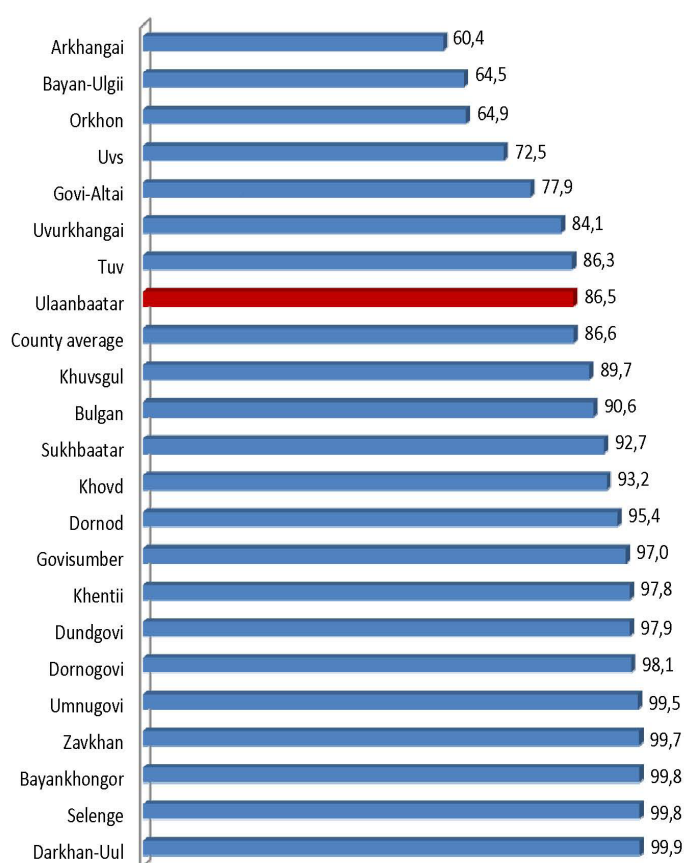


Main goal of the maternal rest room is to provide rest for pregnant women before the delivery and within 7 days after the delivery. In relation with issuing the order N 192 "Regulations on structure, activities and financing of the maternal rest room" of the Minister of Health in 2005, the rest rooms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

4.3 Percent of women undergoing antenatal check-ups at least 6 times during last pregnancy, 2008

As of 2008, 334 maternity rest rooms were operating throughout the country. Of them, 314 were located in soum centers, 23 were in aimag centers, and 3 were in Ulaanbaatar city. The average length of stay at maternity rest rooms was 7.8 days.

Every single pregnant mother should receive early and regular antenatal care and antenatal visits (at least six times) during pregnancy. This indicator has been included in the minimum set of health indicators since 2003. By 2008, the percentage of pregnant women who visited antenatal clinic six times and over reached 86.0, by contrast, non-coverage decreased by 0.1 percent.



4.1.2 Birth, delivery health care and service

In 2008, the number of women who gave birth totaled 63087. When compared to 2007, the birth number increased by 7453 births and in all aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Out of total women, who gave birth in 2008, 42.8% were first deliveries and 89.0% of these births were attended either by private or government medical professionals.

More than one third of women (42.8 percent) gave birth in Ulaanbaatar city, 41.7 percent gave birth in aimag general hospitals, 14.3 percent in soum and inter-soum hospitals, and the remaining 0.3 percent were home deliveries.

When compared to 2007, there were 0.1 percent fewer home deliveries in 2008, which illustrates an increase in births taking place in hospitals. There were 209 home deliveries, 47.8% were not attended by trained health personnel, 65.0% of these were in Ulaanbaatar. In recent years, the increased number of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel in Ulaanbaatar may be caused by rapid growth of internal migration as well as an incomplete civil registration system.

Table 4.1 Number of births by type of health facility, 2008

Aimag, city	Total number of births	Number of births in aimag hospitals	Number of births in soum hospitals	Number of home deliveries	Number of births at bagh feldsher posts	Number of births in private hospitals
Arkhangai	1989	1	1140	848	0	0
Bayan-Olgii	2647	0	1659	988	0	0
Bayankhongor	2046	5	1555	486	0	0
Bulgan	942	2	619	321	0	0
Gobi-Altai	1365	7	962	390	6	0
Gobisumber	304	1	302	1	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2163	5	2063	95	0	0
Dornogobi	1239	6	998	66	0	0
Dornod	1796	6	1691	99	0	0
Dundgobi	978	0	705	273	0	0
Zavkhan	1811	1	832	662	0	0
Orkhon	2232	8	2205	19	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2734	8	1541	872	4	54
Umnugobi	1176	4	999	173	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1038	5	907	126	0	0
Selenge	1713	3	836	304	0	0
Tuv	911	0	455	456	0	0
Uvs	2253	15	1349	889	0	0
Khovd	2240	2	1428	477	0	0
Khuvsgul	3043	2	1797	1244	0	0
Khentii	1441	8	1109	206	1	0
Aimag average	36061	89	25152	8995	11	54
Ulaanbaatar	27026	120	1216	1	0	140
Country average	63087	209	26368	8996	11	194

4.1.3 Postpartum health care service

Postpartum health care service embraces a wide range of activities, including post partum maternal care within 42 days after delivery, counseling and services related to newborn care, breastfeeding and family planning.

According to 2008 health statistics, coverage of active surveillance in postnatal period (within 42 days after delivery) was 78.2 percent, which is a increase by 0.9 percent compared to last year. Furthermore, the coverage of active surveillance in children-under-one was 99.3 percent and that for children-under-five was 95.2 percent.

Table 4.2 Data on newborns by regions, 2008

Regions	Number of newborns				Of all newborns,	
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	percent with birthweight below 2500 g	percent of stillbirths
Western region	10273	5311	4962	107.8	3.44	14.1
Central region	8514	4409	4105	109.3	3.15	5.5
Khangai and Gobi region	13010	6774	6236	109.2	3.93	7.7
Eastern region	4282	2143	2139	100.3	3.55	8.1
Aimag total/average	36079	18637	17442	106.9	3.56	9.1
Ulaanbaatar	27183	13986	13197	106.0	4.02	5.5
Country total/average	63262	32623	30639	106.5	3.76	7.5

The fact that 46.0 percent of all reproductive age women are detected with physiological diseases, and number of pregnant woman detected with STIs, and number of children born with congenital syphilis have increased shows the necessity for improving the quality of antenatal care and services.

Nearly one third (29.6%) of all women who gave birth in 2008 have had pregnancy associated diseases. Out of these cases 37.2 percent had diseases of the genitourinary system, 18.3 percent disease of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms, 12.2 percent had cardiovascular diseases.

In 2008 the number of complications during pregnancy, birth and the postpartum period was reached 521.2 per 1000 live births, out of total 33221 cases, 35.3 percent encompassed pregnancy related disorders, 48.4 percent delivery related complications, 1.6 percent postpartum complications, and 14.7 percent disorders unrelated to pregnancy and childbirth. Complications during pregnancy consist of 62.5% pre eclampsia;

Complications during delivery early break off water 22.4% tiredness (primary) of delivery 30.5% Postpartum complications late bleeding 70.2%;

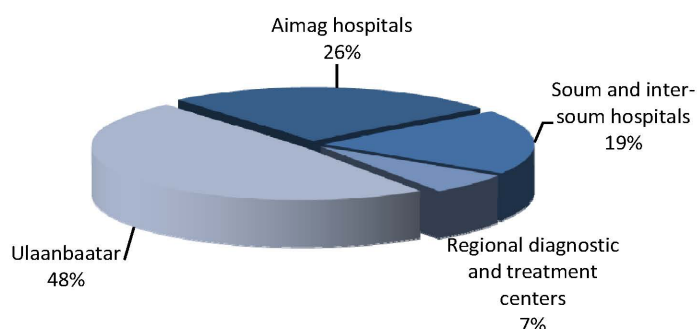
Nationwide, of 63262 live newborns, 3.7 percent had a birth weight below 2,500 g. The stillbirth rate per 1000 live births was 7.5 and 480 total cases with high rate in khangai-gobi region compared to others. Interestingly, the share of male stillbirths was higher in the majority of regions. The sex ratio at birth was 106.5. There were 1275 sets of twins and 21 triplets among the total live newborns.

4.1.4 Maternal Mortality

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

In 2008, there were 31 maternal mortality cases, by aimags there were 2 maternal deaths in Bayan-Ulgii, Zabkhan, Khentii aimags and 1 maternal death in Bayankhongor, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogobi, Dornod, Dundgobi, Uburkhangai, Selenge, Ubs, Khovd, Khubsgul aimags and rest 15 cases occurred in UB city. Maternal mortality rate is 49.0 per 100000 live births and decreased by two fold in comparison with last year. Bayan-Ulgii, Dornogobi, Dornod, Dundgobi, Zavkhan, Selenge, Khentii aimags and Ulaanbaatar city maternal mortality rate is higher than aimag and country average level.

Of 31 maternal death cases 29.0 percent were among those aged 35 years of age and over, and 70.9 percent among women aged 20-34.

Figure 4.4 Maternal mortality by levels of health care

Out of 31 cases of maternal mortality 29.0% were due to pregnancy complications, 9.7%- birth complications, 29.0% - post delivery complications, and 32.3 % due to other health problems.

70.2 % of post delivery complications were related with bleeding within 4 hours.

4.1.5 Abortion

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

In the meanwhile, health statistics for 2008 demonstrate the abortion ratio was 168.9 abortions per 1,000 live births and 13.2 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age. The abortion ratio per 1,000 live births in Khentii, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Umnugobi and Ulaanbaatar city is greater than the national average.

Abortion in later pregnancy was 3.6 %, which in comparison with last year increased by 0.5 percent.

By age group, 7.1 percent of total abortions were among women aged under 20 years old, 67.3 percent among those aged between 20-34 years, and 25.6 percent among women aged 35 years old and over.

In comparison with last year, the abortion rate increased in all age groups.

Almost half (50.0%) of all women who have undergone induced abortions have experienced abortions first time.

4.1.6 Contraception

Increased knowledge and usage of contraceptives in Mongolia has been allowing opportunities for exerting control over birth spacing and the number of children a woman or couple would like to have, and contributes to the reduction of illegal abortions.

In modern methods of pregnancy prevention it is included condoms (female and male), IUD, norplant, pills, diaphragm, servical cap, substance to destroy spermatozooids, and sterilization (male, female).

According to the 2008 health statistics, the percent of using modern contraceptive methods in RH age was 51.2 or 518.9 women per 1000 RH age groups women.

Among 1000 women of reproductive age 528 use some type of pregnancy prevention method. The most commonly used were condom (30.7%), IUD (27.5%) and pills (22.9%).

4.1.7 Child and Adolescent morbidity and mortality

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

In 2008, infant and under-five mortality rates per 1,000 live births were 19.6 and 23.4 respectively which was an increase 1.3 and 1.8 cases per 1000 live births compared to previous year . Although the stillbirth rate decreased by 1.6 compared to the preceding five years average, perinatal and infant mortality rates still remain high.

Table 4.3 Infant and under-five mortality by cause and place of residence, 2008

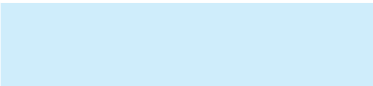
	Infant		1-4 year-olds	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	8.0	23.2	20.0	36.7
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	2.5	5.5	7.8	6.7
<i>Perinatal pathologies</i>	60.7	46.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Congenital malformations</i>	20.4	9.0	3.3	7.3
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	3.8	9.0	51.1	32.7
		1st leading cause		
		2nd leading cause		
		3rd leading cause		

Perinatal pathologies (51.9%), diseases of the respiratory system (17.3%) and congenital malformations (13.4%) were the leading three causes of infant mortality.

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

Table 4.4 Infant and under-five morbidity by cause and place of residency, 2008

	Infant		1-4 year-olds	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	21.1	42.6	18.0	36.7
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	4.9	8.6	3.7	7.7
<i>Perinatal pathologies</i>	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	1.1	0.5	3.9	1.2
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	1.2	0.6	4.7	3.1
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	2.8	2.1	6.2	2.5
<i>Diseases of the ear and mastoid process</i>	0.6	3.0	0.5	1.8



1st leading cause

2nd leading cause

3rd leading cause

Adolescent morbidity is mainly due to diseases of respiratory, digestive and genitourinary systems, injuries and poisoning. On the other hand the leading cause of adolescent mortality was injuries and poisoning in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.5 Five leading morbidity causes of children and adolescents by age group, 2008

	1-4 year-olds	5-9 year-olds	10-14 year-olds	15-19 year-olds
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	3620.6	1076.3	818.4	604.5
<i>Diseases of the digestive system</i>	759.4	577.4	561.0	597.8
<i>Infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	511.2	3644.3	227.3	215.9
<i>Injuries and poisoning</i>	335.5	244.4	287.6	392.7
<i>Diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	90.2	117.8	231.7	483.2
<i>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</i>	577.0	336.9	357.1	433.7

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

CHAPTER 5. MEDICAL SERVICES

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

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

By 2008, 15 specialized hospitals, 3 regional diagnostic and treatment centers, 18 aimags general hospitals, 9 district general hospitals, 6 rural general hospitals, 35 inter-soum hospitals, 286 soum hospitals, 228 family group (FGP) practices and 1063 private clinics have been delivering health care services to the Mongolian population.

Table 5.1 Health facilities by the level of care

<i>Aimags</i>	<i>Number of soums and districts</i>	<i>Bagh feldsher posts with hospital beds</i>	<i>Soum and inter-soum hospitals</i>	<i>Aimag, district general hospitals/ rural general hospitals</i>	<i>FGPs</i>	<i>Private hospitals</i>	<i>Private clinics</i>
<i>Arkhangai</i>	19	0/1	16/2	1	5	6	2
<i>Bayan-Olgii</i>	13	0/0	10/3	1	4	2	3
<i>Bayankhongor</i>	20	0/0	17/3	1	6	6	9
<i>Bulgan</i>	16	5/0	14/2	1	3	4	6
<i>Gobi-Altai</i>	18	2/1	15/3	1	4	2	6
<i>Gobisumber</i>	3	0/0	2/0	1	1	0	0
<i>Darkhan-Uul</i>	4	0/0	3/0	1	5	12	26
<i>Dornogobi</i>	14	0/0	12/1	1/1	3	3	13
<i>Dornod</i>	14	0/0	10/3	0	6	1	6
<i>Dundgobi</i>	15	0/0	13/2	1	3	2	2
<i>Zavkhan</i>	24	0/0	19/3	1/1	7	5	3
<i>Orkhon</i>	2	0/0	1/0	1	14	7	34
<i>Uvurkhangai</i>	19	0/2	16/1	1/1	6	4	9
<i>Umnugobi</i>	15	0/0	13/1	1	3	2	2
<i>Sukhbaatar</i>	13	0/0	11/1	1	3	0	0
<i>Selenge</i>	17	0/0	19/1	1/1	7	6	6
<i>Tuv</i>	27	0/0	26/0	1	4	2	3
<i>Uvs</i>	19	1/2	17/1	1	4	2	3
<i>Khovd</i>	17	0/0	14/1	1	6	5	10
<i>Khuvsgul</i>	24	2/0	18/5	1	6	7	8
<i>Khentii</i>	17	2/2	15/2	1/1	3	3	8
<i>Ulaanbaatar</i>	9	0/0	5/0	12	125	78	745
Total	338/9	11/8	286/35	30/6	228	159	904

5.1 Primary Level Medical Services

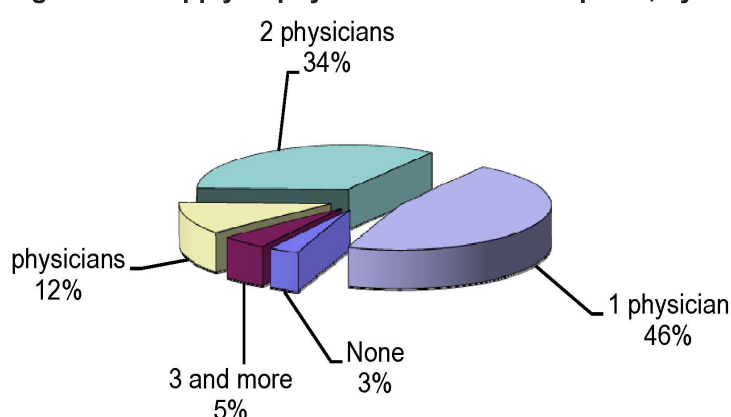
5.1.1 FGP Services

Within the framework of the Health Sector Development Program, FGPs have been established in Ulaanbaatar city and in aimag centers. As of 2008, there were 228 FGPs, of which 124 provided services to 1034.7 residents of Ulaanbaatar and 105 served 585.400 residents of 21 aimag centers. There were total of 2142 health professionals working in FGPs, including 794 physicians, 748 nurses and other health workers.

5.1.2 Soum and Inter-soum Hospital Services

According to the structural and operational standards of soum hospitals approved in 2001, soum hospitals are divided into three categories depending on the size of their catchment population. The first category includes soum hospitals which deliver health care and services for 4500 residents and have at least seven physicians. The second category includes those hospitals which cover between 3001-4500 people and have a minimum of three physicians. Finally, the third category includes soum hospitals which deliver health care and services to a population of up to 3000 people with one physician.

Figure. 5.1 Supply of physicians in soum hospitals, by 2008



By 2008:

- One physician is in 286 soum hospitals or 46.0% of the total 134 soums
- Two physicians are in 96 or 34.0% of the total soum hospitals
- Three physicians are in 33 or 12.0% of the total soum hospitals
- More than three physicians are in 14 or 5.0% of the total soum hospitals
- 9 soums or 3.0% of the total have no doctors

By 2008, soum and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 22.8 percent of the total number of hospital beds. This represents a decrease of 317 beds or 17.5 percent compared to 2006. Despite actions being implemented aimed at bringing down the number of soum hospital beds, the number of in-patients of soum hospitals were 153.5 thousand in 2005. This figure went down to 140.8 thousand, a decrease of 12.6 thousand in 2007.

Furthermore, the average length of stay in soum hospitals was 8.1 days in 2006 and decreased to 7.7 days in 2008. Meanwhile the average number of clients examined in soum hospitals had increased to 2.8.

Table 5.2. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in soum and inter-soum hospitals

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2006	2007	2008	
Number of hospital beds	4266	4104	3949	4106.3
Number of physicians	598	672	655	641.7
Number of nurses	1606	1650	1681	1645.7
Average length of stay	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.9
Number of in-patients	146305	140897	145543	144248.3
Number of out-patients	2747427	2738903	2851708	2779346.0
Number of visits per person per year	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Percentage of early ante-natal care coverage	85.6	87.9	88.1	87.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio	70.2	158.6	55.6	94.8
Infant Mortality Rate	24.2	25.7	29.2	26.4

The percentage of early antenatal care coverage at soum and inter-soum hospitals were 87.8 in 2007 and increased to 88.1 in 2008.

16.1 percent (5 cases) of maternal deaths occurred in soum and inter-soum hospitals and it has decreased by 2.0 percent compared to 2006. Moreover maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births in 2008 was 55.6 and decreased by 3 times compared to 2007.

Infant mortality per 1000 live births were between 24.2 and 25.7 for the period of 2006-2007. In 2008 it increased to 29.4.

5.2. Secondary Level Medical Services

By 2008, there was a total of 4914 health personnel, including 1017 physicians, 1702 nurses and 2376 mid-level health staff working in the general hospitals of 18 aimags.

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

Aimag general hospitals accounted for one fourth of the total hospital beds and 51.0 percent of in-patients admitted from rural hospitals.

Table 5.3. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in aimag general hospitals

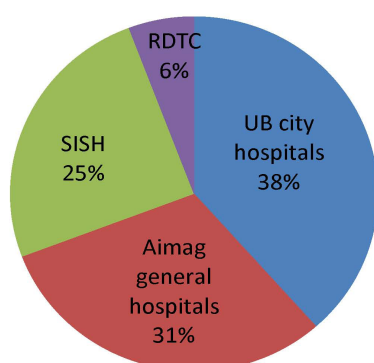
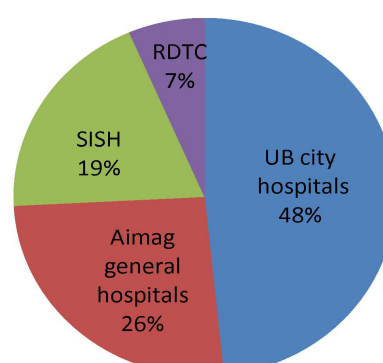
Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2006	2007	2008	
Number of hospital beds	3704	3681	3670	3685.3
Average length of stay	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.6
Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours	28.0	30.2	31.8	30.0
Number of in-patients	120597	157137	137980	138571.3
Number of out-patients	1631722	1534932	1721881	1629511.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)	81.3	55.1	37.9	58.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	18.5	21.2	16.1	18.6
Percentage of an early antenatal care coverage	83.5	84.8	86.0	84.8
Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care	31.2	34.6	29.5	31.8

The average length of stay in aimag general hospitals was 8.9 in 2006, however, this figure has since gone down to 8.3 in 2008. The percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours in hospitals was 16.4 and has decreased to 13.7 or by 2.7 percent.

For the last three years, 34.6% of in-patients treated in aimag general hospitals were referred from soum and inter-soum hospitals. In 2008, number inpatients treated in aimag general hospitals referred from soum and in soum hospitals were decreased by 5.1 percent compared to previous year.

The MMR at aimag level has been at the same level in last three year and accounted 18.6. The maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births has been consistently decreasing for the last three years at the national level, however the MMR at aimag general hospitals has decreased from 81.3 in 2006 to 37.5 or by 2 times in 2008.

Nationwide, 47 percent of maternal deaths in 2005 occurred in aimag general hospitals, unfortunately, this decreased to 36 percent in 2007, unlike the reduction of MMR that occurred in UB city.

MMR, by location, 2007**MMR, by location, 2008**

5.3. Tertiary level medical services

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

Table 5.4. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in RDTCs

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2006	2007	2008	
Number of hospital beds	778	795	789	787.3
Average length of stay	9.5	8.9	8.6	9.0
Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours	30.2	20.4	28.6	26.4
Number of in-patients	25862	26771	26919	26850.7
Number of out-patients	346468	290893	293679	310346.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)	28.0	72.7	42.9	47.9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	20.5	16.7	20.7	19.3
Percentage of an early antenatal care coverage	80.1	85.9	86.6	84.2
Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care	35.3	36.0	35.3	35.5

By 2008, a total of 1066 health personnel, including 207 physicians, 367 nurses, and 534 mid-level medical staff were working in three regional diagnostic and treatment centers (RDTC). The number of hospital beds in RDTCs has been at from 788 to 797 beds over the last three years.

There were 25,8 thousand in-patients admitted to RDTCs in 2006 and 27,9 thousand, or an increase of 2057 patients, in 2008.

On average, 8900 patients have been treated annually at each RDTCs referred from soum, inter-soum hospitals and regional aimags which account for 35.3 percent of the total in-patients.

Likewise, on average 2259 in-patients were treated annually in each aimag general hospital referred from a lower level of care, whereas on average, 3218 in-patients, or about 950 more in-patients, were treated in the average RDTC.

The average length of stay at RDTCs was 9.0 days for the last three years. Moreover, the percentage of total deaths occurring in hospitals, within 24 hours of admission was 32.2 in 2006 and decreased to 28.6 in 2008.

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births has been relatively at low point at national level and it was from 20.0 to 16.7 for the period of 2006-2008 in RDTCs. Regarding maternal mortality ratio, there were 3 cases of maternal death in 2006 and 2007, respectively and one case in 2008 at RDTCs.

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

Table 5.5. Quality and accessibility indicators of health care and services in tertiary level hospitals in UB city

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2006	2007	2008	
<i>Number of hospital beds</i>	3970	3970	3983	3974.3
<i>Number of physicians</i>	1147	1169	1232	1182.7
<i>Number of nurses</i>	1673	1790	1888	1783.7
<i>Average length of stay</i>	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.7
<i>Percentage of death occurred within 24 hours</i>	20.8	22.4	21.9	21.7
<i>Number of in-patients</i>	122178	125850	128873	125633.7
<i>Number of out-patients</i>	1156035	1050966	116979	774660.0
<i>Number of in-patients referred from lower level of care (from rural areas)</i>	30075	31802	34498	32125.0

By 2008, a total of 5758 health professionals, including 1232 physicians, 1878 nurses, and 2512 mid-level staff were employed in 15 tertiary level hospitals and specialized professional centers.

One fifth of all hospital beds as well as one fifth, or 20.0 percent, of in-patients were accounted for by tertiary level hospitals in UB city. Annually, on average, 25.0 percent of approximately 120 thousand in-patients were referred to these hospitals from rural areas. Compared to 2006, in 2008 the total number of in-patients and in-patients from rural areas have increased by 5.4 and 4.3 percent, respectively.

The average length of stay in tertiary level hospitals was 10.9 in 2006, while it has slightly decreased to 10.5 in 2008 decrease of only 0.4 days. Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring in less than 24 hours after admission increased from 20.8 in 2006 to 21.9 in 2008. The average over the last three years is 21.7 percent.

Table 5.6. Some indicators related to tertiary level hospitals

<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Number of Out-patient visits</i>	<i>Number of Hospital admissions</i>	<i>Average length of Hospital stay</i>	<i>Hospital death within 24 hours</i>
<i>I General Hospital</i>	181914	20005	9.0	23.5
<i>II General Hospital</i>	94546	7148	9.3	20.0
<i>III General Hospital</i>	112355	14431	8.9	23.6
<i>State Research Center for Maternal and Child Health</i>	150828	32465	6.7	19.4
<i>National Cancer Center</i>	65571	6386	10.2	9.3
<i>National Research Center for Communicable Diseases</i>	109536	11115	15.7	16.4
<i>Traumatology and Orthopedics Hospital</i>	69649	10913	14.0	0.0
<i>Dermatology Center</i>	76899	5028	11.0	0.0
<i>Mental Hospital</i>	45004	5883	29.3	0.0
<i>Hospital for Infants</i>	0	276	10.1	0.0
<i>National Center for Traditional Medicine, Science and Technology</i>	17963	3492	9.8	0.0
<i>Pathology and Forensic medicine</i>	12735	0	0.0	0.0

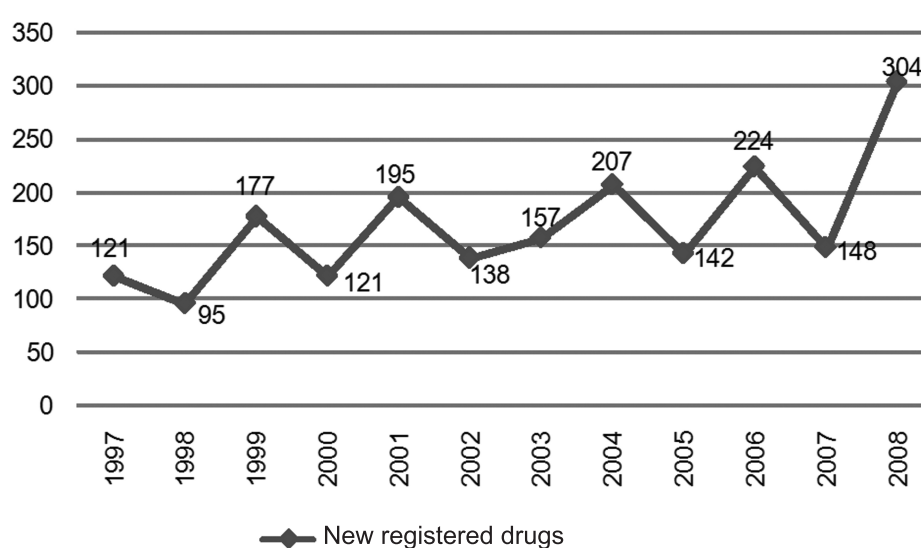
5.4 The state Drug registration

The State drug Policy of Mongolia hold that “Requirements for treatment activity, safety and quality assurance of drugs will be enhanced through the rationalization of the state drug registration system”.

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

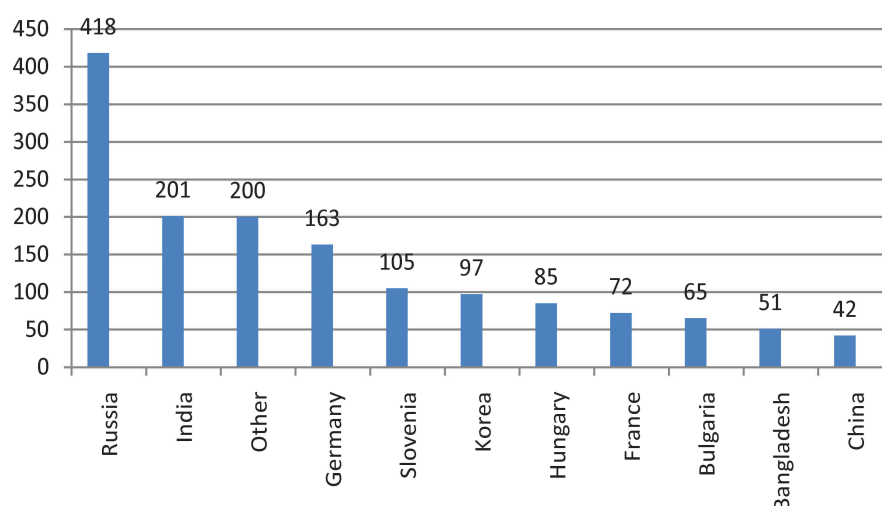
As of 2008, there were 1499 types of drugs and 67 types of raw materials, 241 types of drugs are renewed, 107 types of drugs changed its packaging, labeling, manufacturer's name and instruction for use related to drug production registered with the state.

Figure 5.4.1. Registered drugs (1998-2008)



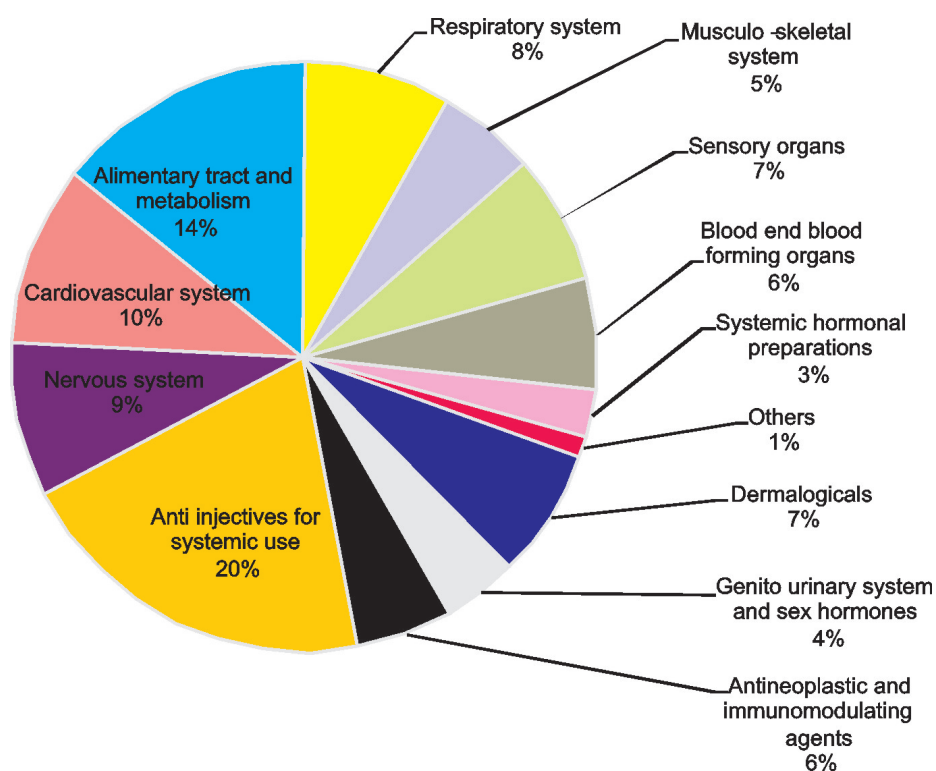
In the state drugs registration there were 1499 types of drugs manufactured in 34 countries. 418 were manufactured in Russia, 201 in India, 163 in Germany, 105 in Slovenia, 97 in Korea, 85 in Hungary, 72 in France, 65 in Bulgaria, 51 in Bangladesh, 42 in China and 200 in other countries.

Figure 5.4.1. Registered drugs (by countries)



According to the pharmacological classification criteria for last three years, 140 /20%/ of registered drugs were antibiotics, 99 /14%/- digestive drugs, 68 /10%/- cardiovascular drugs, 59 /9%/- neurotropic drugs, 56 /8%/- respiratory drugs and 269 other types.

Figure 5.4.3 Registered drugs (pharmacological classification)



CHAPTER 5. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 Total communicable diseases

In 2008, a total of 41082 cases of 33 different communicable diseases were reported in Mongolia, which was more than in 2007 by 6.4 per 10,000 population or 2711 cases.

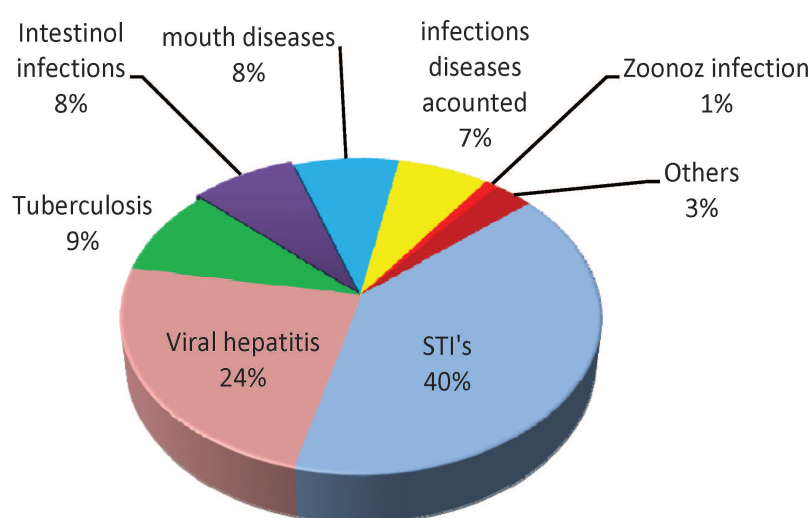
In 2008, the incidence rate of communicable diseases in Gobi-Altai, Zabkhan, Tuv, Ubs aimags were increased by 4.4-19.3 cases, in Bayan-Ulgii, Bulgan, Dornod aimags were increased by 66-69.4 cases and in Khovd, Khebsgel, Sukhbaatar aimags were increased by 74-94.4 cases compared to the previous year.

In 2008, epidemic of the viral hepatitis A and the hand, foot and mouth disease were registered in Khovd and Shukhbaatar aimags. Thus, there was an increase of the total registered communicable diseases per 10 000 population compared to the national average in previous and particular years. 53.7 percent of the total registered communicable disease were in Ulaanbaatar city.

The incidence of acute infectious diseases in Bulgan, Gobi-Sumber, Dornogobi, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Khebsgel, Khentii aimags were higher than Ulaanbaatar city.

As of 2008, STI's 40.0 percent, viral hepatitis 24.0 percent, tuberculosis 9.0 percent, intestinal infections 8.0 percent, hand, foot and mouth disease 8.0 percent, respiratory infections diseases 7.0 percent, zoonoz infection 1.0 percent, others 3.0 percent of the total registered communicable diseases.

Figure 6.1



6.2 Intestinal Infections

There were 15945 cases of 7 different intestinal infections (such as, viral hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dysentery, salmonellosis, food poisoning and infectious diarrhoea) reported in 2008. These infections were 36.4 percent of all communicable diseases.

Among intestinal infections - 58.3% viral hepatitis A, 20.1% hand, foot and mouth disease, 14.7% shigellosis, 5.2 % foodborne infections, 1.6% salmonella, 1.3 % diarrhoea infection, 0.03% typhoid fevers took place.

6.2.1 Viral Hepatitis

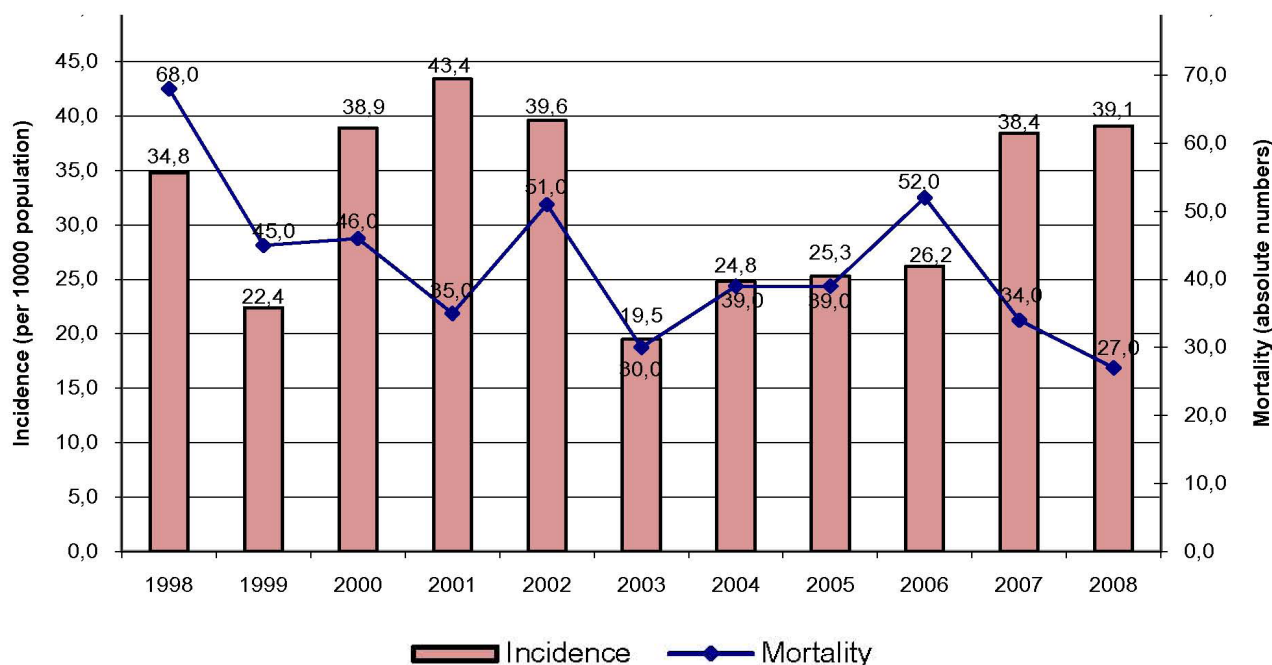
A total of 10404 cases of viral hepatitis were reported which comprised 23.7 percent of communicable diseases and was increased by 375 cases compared to previous year. Viral hepatitis A, B and C were 89.9 percent, 8.7 percent and 1.4 percent of all intestinal infectious diseases.

The incidence rate of viral hepatitis per 10 000 population in Gobi-Altai, Gobi-Sumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogobi, Dornod, Zabkhan, Umnugobi, Shukbaatar, Khovd, Khubsgel and Khentii aimags were higher by 1.9-34.3 cases than national average rate. The viral hepatitis epidemic were reported in Jargalant, Khashaat soums of the Arkhangai aimag, Umnudelger sum of the Khentii aimag, Ongon, Tumentsoyt, Munkhkhaan soums of the Sukhbaatar aimag, Tsogttsetsii, Tsagaan oboo, Bayandalai soums of the Umnugobi aimag, Shiveegobi, Sumber soums of the Gobi-Sumber aimag, Kheh tal bag and Tsengel, Ulaankhus soums of the Bayan-Ulgii aimag, Tosontsengel, Tsagaanchuluut, Uliastai, Urgamal, Sant-Margad soums of the Zabkhan aimag, Erden sum of the Tub aimag, Galuut sum of the Bayankhongor aimag, Khatanbulag sum of the Dornogobi aimag.

Hepatitis A were occurred among children in 2-9 years old, hepatitis B were occurred in 15-29 agegroup, and hepatitis C was occurred in 20-44 agegroup.

Children in 2-9 agegroup are tend to develop with Hepatitis A and occurred mostly in 2-9 years old children, people in 15-29 agegroup hepatitis B, and people aged 20-44 years hepatitis C.

Figure 6.2.1 Viral hepatitis incidence and mortality trend, 1998-2008



6.2.2 Dysentery

Dysentery constituted 5.3 percent of all reported communicable diseases and 14.7 percent of intestinal infections which was a decrease by 45 cases compared from the previous year. The 72.2% of reported cases were in Ulaanbaatar. The incidence rates of the disease in Khentii (18.0), Gobisumber (18.2), Dornogobi (10.3) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (17.4) were higher than the national average (8.9). Compared to the previous year, the incidence of the disease increased by 1.8-5.0 percent in Khentii, Gobisumber and Dornogobi aimags. The majority of dysentery cases were children aged 0-4 years.

6.2.3 Typhoid Fever

A total of 5 cases of typhoid fever were reported in 2008 and there were no deaths due to typhoid fever. Of the cases, 1 case was reported in Dornod and Uberkhangai aimags, and 3 cases in Ulaanbaatar.

6.2.4 Other bacterial foodborne intoxications

As of 2008, a total of 838 cases of foodborne intoxications were reported and increased by 459 or 1.7 percent compared to previous year. The food poisoning was reported in following aimags: in Arkhangai (14 cases), Bayan-Ulgii (186 cases), Eberkhangai (16 cases), Umnugobi (2 cases), Khuvsgul (5 cases), Dornogobi (3 cases) aimags.

6.2.5 Diarrhoea infection

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

6.3 Respiratory Infections

6.3.1

A total of 7299 cases of 9 different respiratory diseases were reported in 2008, which were 16.7 percent of the all infectious diseases. Tuberculosis were 57.8 percent, varicella 28.2 percent, and mumps 7.7 percent.

6.3.2 Tuberculosis

In 2008 notified 4223 new tuberculosis cases and this was 9.6 % among all infectious diseases. 2363 new cases (55.9%) notified in the capital city Ulaanbaatar.

The incidence of TB decreased by 138 new cases and rate decreased 0.9 per 10,000 population.

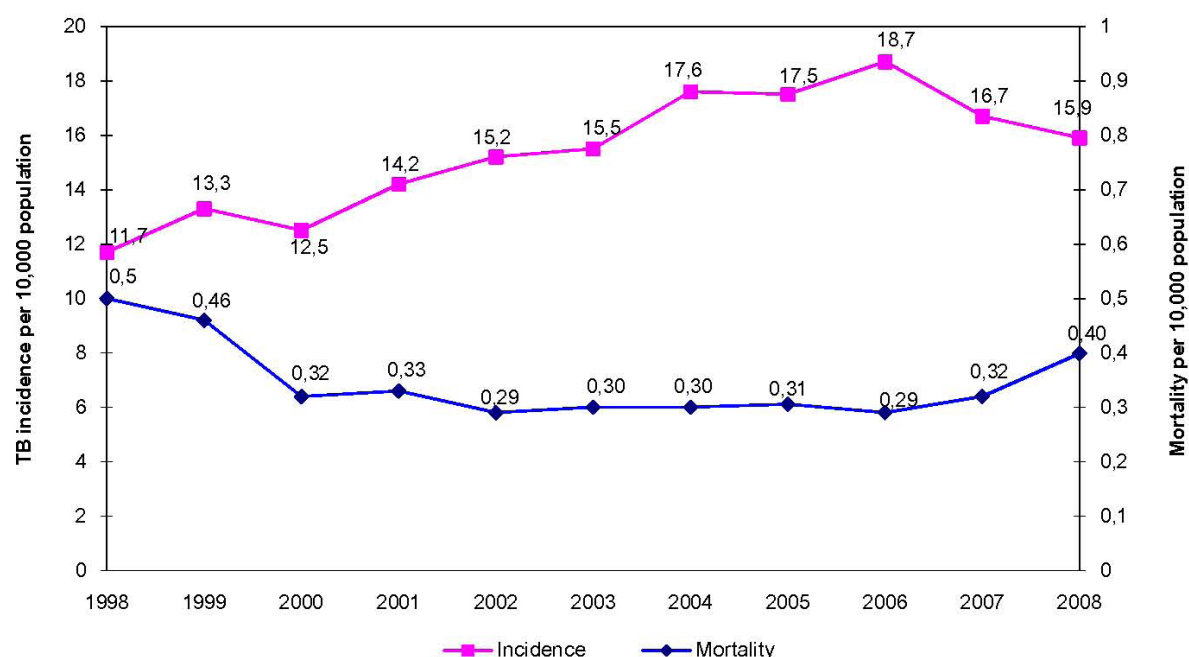
1838 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified in the 2008 and decreased by 18 cases compared with 2007.

58.7% pulmonary tuberculosis, 41.3% extra pulmonary cases and childhood tuberculosis were 10.8 % (426 cases) out of all notified new cases.

71.0% of all new cases patients with 16-44 years old, male 53.0 %, female 47.0%, sex ratio was 1.1:1.0

2.7 % were migrants from rural area and 1.2 % were homeless out of new notified cases in Ulaabaantar city.

In 2008 case detection rate was 76.7 % and cure rate 85.0%. Detection rate decreased by 0.5 % and cure rate increased by 1.2 % as compared with 2007.

Figure 5.2 TB incidence and mortality trend (1998-2008)

6.3.3 Meningococcal Infection

In 2008, a total of 71 cases were reported and incidence rate was 0.3 per 10 000 population., which decreased by 96 cases or 0.3 cases per 10 000 population. 56.3 percent of the total cases were reported in Ulaanbaatar.

The mortality rate of meningococcal infection ranked third place and comprised 7.0 percent of the all infectious disease deaths. A total of 6 cases of death due to meningococcal infection were reported only 1 cases in Arkhangai, Dornod, Ubs, Selenge, Orkhon aimags and 2 cases in Khentii aimag, and Baynzurkh (1case), Chingeltei (1case), Khan-Uul (2 cases) districts of the Ulaanbaatar city. Meningococcal infection cases occurred high in 0-19 agegroup compared to others.

6.3.4 Mumps

There were a total of 560 cases of the mumps (2.1 per 10000 population). Compared to the previous year, the incidence rate of mumps decreased by 405 cases or 1.6 per 10 000 population.

The number of the mumps increased in Darkhan-Uul(62 cases) and Selenge (14cases), contrast decreased in Ulaanbaatar city and other aimags. There were no cases reported in Bayan-Ulgii, Gobi-Altai, Dundgobi, Umnugobi, Khovd aimags.

The majority of mumps cases were children aged 2-19 years. There were 55.5 percent males and 44.5 percent females.

6.3.5 Varicella

There were a total of 2061 cases of varicella (7.8 per 10,000 population) reported in 2008, which were more than in the previous year by 605 cases.

70.0 percent of cases reported in 0-4 years age group. Incidence of Varicella were higher than national and last 5 years average in Darkhan-Uul (29.2), Dornod (19.2), Dornogobi (11.8) Uvurkhangai (17.0), Khovd (11.0) aimags.

6.3.6 Scarlet fever

In 2008, a total of 22 cases of scarlet fever (0.1 per 10000 population) reported and decreased by 5 cases than previous year. There were reported 6 cases in Bulgan and 16 cases in Ulaanbaatar city, while no cases were in other aimags.

6.3.7 Rubella

In 2008, 167 cases of rubella (06 per 10000 population) reported and decreased by 23.9 cases [er 10000 population. The rubelle were reported in 8 aimags including Bulgan (9), Gobi-Altai (11), Dornogobi (17), Zabkhan(19), Umnugobi(2), Tuv(1), Ubs(9), Khobd(55), Khebsgel (9) aimags and Ulaanbaatar (35) city.

6.4 Sexually Transmitted Infections

A total of 17648 cases of 3 different sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were reported and comprised 40.3 percent of all reported communicable diseases, which was higher than in the previous year by 5419 cases. Trichomoniasis, gonorrhea and syphilis accounted for 36.9, 34.8, and 28.2 percent of all reported STIs, respectively. The incidence rates of syphilis, gonorrhea, trichomoniasis increased by 5.5-7.8 and it was 18.7, 23.1 and 24.6 per 10000 population, respectively.

In 2008, a total of 17 cases of congenital syphilis were reported. It was increased by 10 cases compared to 2007. The congenital syphilis were reported in following aimags such as in Orkhon(10cases), Dornogobi (2cases), Khentii (2cases), Selenge(1case), and Ulaanbaatar city (3cases).

As of 2008, a total of 13 cases of HIV have been reported in Ulaanbaatar among the age group of 15-44 years old.

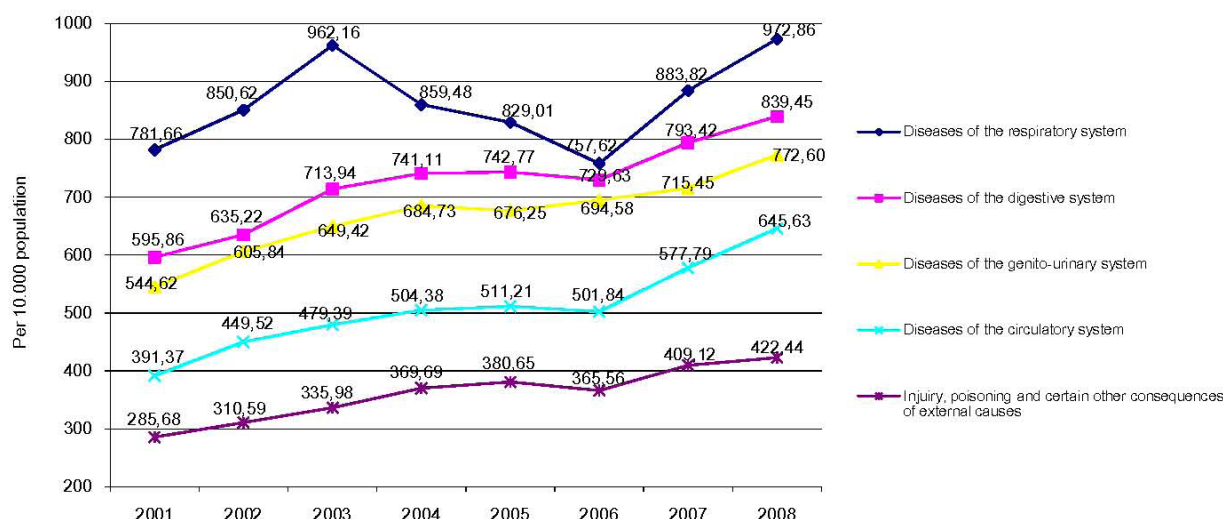
In 2008, a total of 69059 health screening conducted among pregnant women, 1137 (1.6 %) were with syphilis; 564 (0.8%) were with gonorrhea; 1062 (1.5%) were with trichomoniasis. There are several STI s that are not registered in official data base, including, herpes 72 cases, candidosis 1846 and other 795.

CHAPTER 7. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

7.1 Outpatient Morbidity

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

Figure 7.1



As of 2008, the rates of diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary and circulatory systems, injuries and poisoning were 839.45, 772.60, 645.63 and 422.44 per 10000 population respectively. This is a 25-40 percent increase compared to 2001.

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

The following were the leading causes of population morbidity in 2008:

- ◆ Diseases of the respiratory system - 972.86 per 10,000population
- ◆ Diseases of the digestive system - 839.45 per 10,000population
- ◆ Diseases of the genitourinary system - 772.60 per 10,000population
- ◆ Diseases of the circulatory system - 645.63 per 10,000population
- ◆ Injuries and poisoning - 422.44 per 10,000 population

When the incidence of the five leading causes of population morbidity was stratified by the place of residence (urban vs. rural), the overall morbidity was higher in urban settings. However, the incidence rates of four of the leading causes of morbidity (except injuries) were higher in rural areas. For instance, the incidence of diseases of the digestive system were 836.66 per 10.000 in the urban population and 841.28 per 10.000 in the rural population. The respective rates for diseases of the genitourinary system were 679.35 and 833.57. Similarly, the incidence rates of diseases of the circulatory system in urban and rural areas were 650.57 and 642.41, respectively.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity by region were as follows: Western Region - diseases of the respiratory system (892.74), genitourinary system (804.00) and digestive system (702.28); Khangai-gobi Region - diseases of the genitourinary system (895.26), diseases of the respiratory system (968.75), and digestive system (871.86); Central and Eastern Regions respectively - diseases of the respiratory system (1284.48 and 1197.27), diseases of the digestive system (918.17 and 1002.81) and diseases of the genitourinary system (883.63 and 658.02)

Table 7.1 Five leading causes of the outpatient morbidity, 2008

<i>Regions</i>	All causes	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injuries and poisoning
Setting						
<i>Urban</i>	6519.99	878.18	836.66	679.35	650.57	803.05
<i>Rural</i>	5171.64	1034.77	841.28	833.57	642.41	173.56
Region						
<i>Western region</i>	4424.60	892.74	702.28	804.00	536.77	104.61
<i>Khangai-Gobi region</i>	5409.93	968.75	871.86	895.26	762.01	181.64
<i>Central region</i>	5745.80	1284.48	918.17	883.63	692.69	258.99
<i>Eastern region</i>	5470.03	1197.27	1002.81	658.02	499.63	203.20
Total	5704.74	972.86	839.45	772.60	645.63	422.44

Source: NSO, by region, aimags and the Capital

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

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

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

Eastern region aimags: Dornod, Sukhbaatar, Khentii

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

7.2 Inpatient Morbidity

As of 2008, the following were the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity:

- Diseases of the respiratory system - 351.55 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the genitourinary system - 322.11 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the digestive system - 337.82 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the circulatory system - 312.77 per 10,000 population
- Diseases of the nervous system - 171.85 per 10,000 population

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

As of 2008, the 5 leading causes of hospitalization were as follows: of hospitalized patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 69.1 percent had nephritis; 41.9 percent of patients with diseases of the respiratory system suffered from pneumonia; 25.6 percent of those with diseases of the digestive system had liver problems; and 32.2 percent of patients with diseases of the circulatory system suffered from hypertension.

Nephritis accounted for 56.7 percent of diseases of the genitourinary system in 2000. This percentage increased to 65.4 in 2004 and 69.1 (or an increase of 12.4 percent) in 2008 compared to 2000.

Pneumonia accounted for 46.7 percent of diseases of the respiratory system in 2000. This percentage went down to 43.2 in 2004 and 41.9 in 2008, a decrease of 4.4 percent compared to 2000.

In 2000, liver problems and cholecystitis accounted for 18.9 and 14.6 percent of diseases of the digestive system, respectively. These figures increased to 25.6 and decreased 13.7 percent in 2008. Meanwhile, appendicitis accounted for 26.6 percent of diseases of the digestive system in 2000. This percentage decreased to 21.4 in 2004 and to 17.0 in 2008. Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 19.2 percent of diseases of the circulatory system in 2000, 25.7 percent in 2004 and 30.1 percent in 2008, a 10.9 percent increase compared to 2000.

Table 7.2 Inpatient morbidity per 10,000 population

Disease classification	Soum population morbidity	Aimag population morbidity	UB population morbidity	Total
Diseases of the genitourinary system	318.02	239.14	256.71	322.11
Diseases of the respiratory system	312.00	303.23	336.10	351.55
Diseases of the digestive system	182.42	354.89	376.46	337.82
Diseases of the circulatory system	247.47	247.93	320.05	312.77
Diseases of the nervous system	70.07	182.93	198.76	171.85
Injuries and poisoning	34.61	109.85	136.77	99.17
Infectious and parasitic diseases	39.80	159.84	103.00	100.40
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	52.31	55.41	90.95	82.26
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	43.19	71.03	69.52	69.16
Mental and behavioural disorders	11.09	46.92	57.58	43.50
Neoplasms	11.80	26.70	85.65	48.09
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1.80	13.06	41.38	24.80
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	10.00	18.03	28.68	21.43
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	9.65	16.00	19.26	17.97
Other	173.06	549.37	457.50	397.68
All causes	1518.27	2394.32	2578.39	2400.55

Table 7.3. Inpatient Morbidity by percentagy 2008

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of total								
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Diseases of the genitourinary system	Pyelonephritis (N10-N16)	56.70	55.76	59.03	63.14	65.41	69.06	69.7	67.8	69.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	46.75	42.69	41.01	42.67	43.24	39.83	38.6	40.5	41.9
Diseases of the digestive system	Liver diseases (K70.K73.K74.K71-K73.K75-K77)	18.90	42.69	21.52	21.82	23.73	25.66	24.9	25.1	25.6
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	26.57	24.33	22.22	22.66	21.43	20.22	19.4	18.6	17.0
	Diseases of gallbladder (K80-K81)	14.64	14.50	14.92	16.45	15.84	15.57	15.3	13.97	13.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	Hypertensive diseases (I10.I11-I15)	34.66	34.66	34.44	32.64	32.3	31.30	32.6	32.1	33.2
	Ishemic heart diseases (I20.I23-I25)	19.19	20.29	20.91	23.46	25.73	26.28	26.3	29.3	30.1
Diseases of the nervous system	Disorders of neural radices and plexuses (G50-59)	18.09	19.21	19.71	20.92	20.5	23.40	21.7	22.1	24.3
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	11.69	10.78	11.35	12.63	12.99	12.35	12.5	11.7	11.2

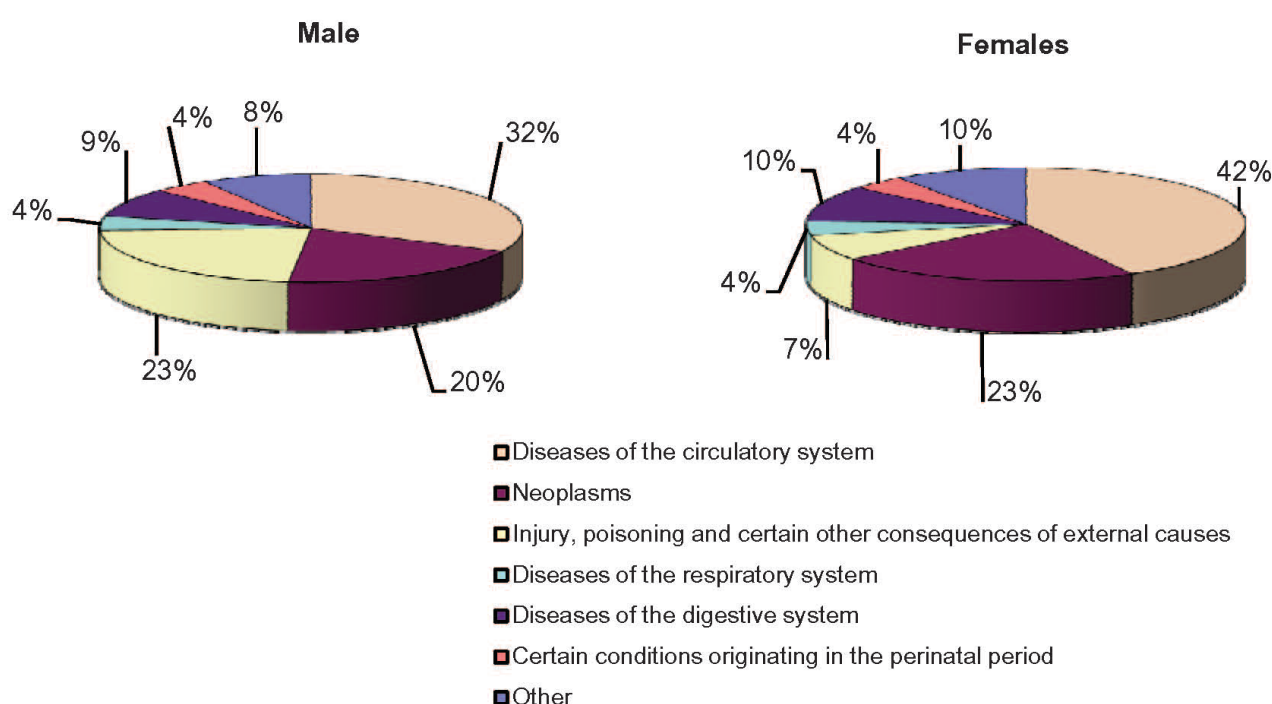
CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY

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

The following were the leading causes of population mortality in 2008:

- ◆ Diseases of the circulatory system - 20.54 per 10,000 population
- ◆ Neoplasms - 11.80 per 10,000 population
- ◆ Injuries and poisoning - 9.33 per 10,000 population
- ◆ Diseases of the digestive system - 5.27 per 10,000 population
- ◆ Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period - 2.42 per 10,000 population

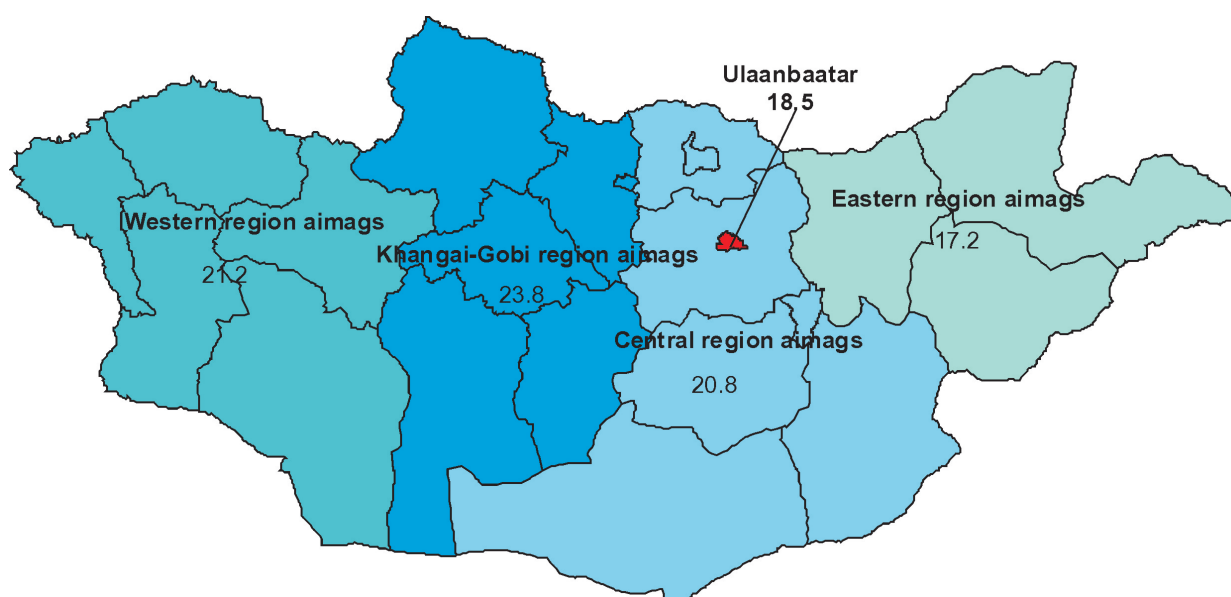
Picture 8.1 Leading causes of the mortality by sex, 2008



In 2008, main cause of the mortality included diseases of the circulatory system 36.1%, Neoplasms 20.7%, Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 16.4%. In other words, 5500-6000 people or one in three and 2500-3000 people or one in five die annually because of circulatory diseases, and cancer, trauma, poisoning or other external factors respectively.

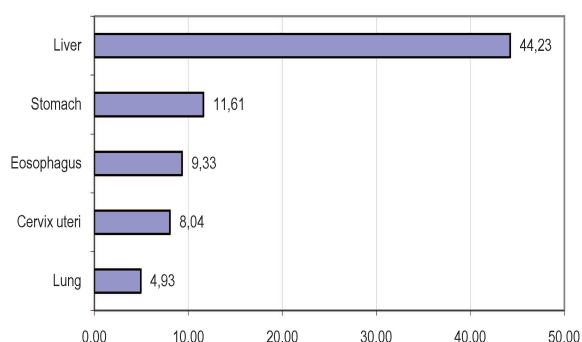
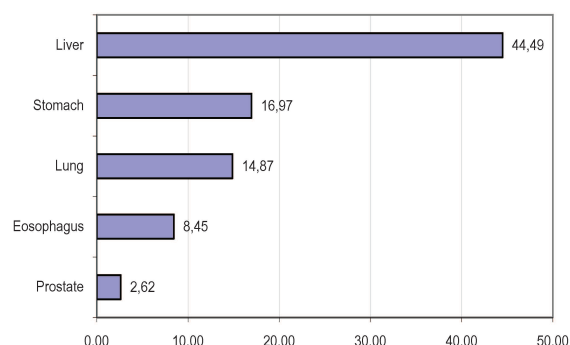
Gender-specific mortality rates were 68.56 per 10,000 in males and 44.64 per 10,000 in females. Every year between 5500 and 6000 deaths, or every three deaths, occur due to diseases of the circulatory system. This category of diseases remains the leading cause of population mortality.

In 2008 the cardiovascular disease-related mortality rate was 20.54 per 10,000 population, or 22.02 per 10,000 males and 18.76 per 10,000 females. The incidence rate of diseases of the circulatory system as well as the related mortality rates were highest in the central and khangai-gobi regions. Neoplasms remain the second leading cause of population mortality in the last 10 years.

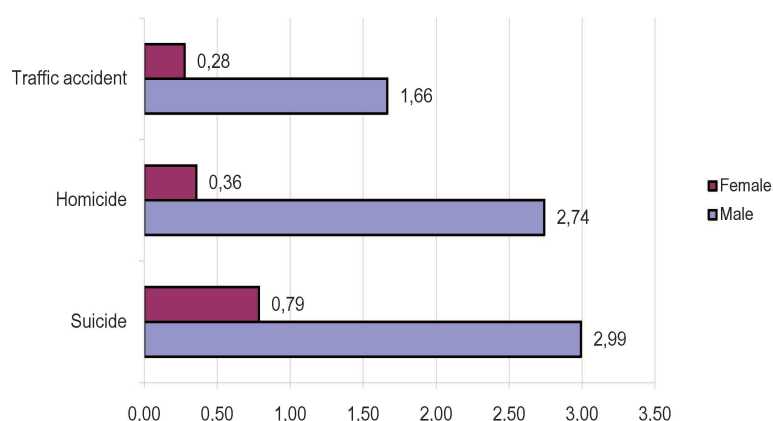
Figure 8.2 Mortality due to diseases of the circulatory system /by regions/

As of 2008, gender-specific mortality rates were 13.45 per 10,000 males and 10.1 per 10,000 females. The leading types of cancer in males in Mongolia are, in order of importance: liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and prostate. The leading types of cancer in females are liver, cervical, uterine, stomach, esophagus and lung.

In 2008, the overwhelming majority (78.3%) of new cancer cases were diagnosed in late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 67.06 percent of cancer cases survived for less than a year after the diagnosis.

Figure 8.3. Leading causes of female cancer mortality, by percentage**Figure 8.4. Leading causes of male cancer mortality, by percentage**

Mortality due to injuries and poisoning has increased sharply within the last few years. It was ranked as the fifth leading cause of population mortality in 1990, moved up to fourth place in 1994 and has been ranked third since 2000. Moreover, mortality rate due to injuries and poisoning had ever decreased for the last 10 years period and reached 9.33 per 10,000 population in 2008.

Figure 8.5. Consist of Mortality due to injuries and poisoning, per 10 000, in 2008

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

Mortality due to traffic accidents, suicide and homicide accounted for 19.7, 16.3 and 10.4 percent of injury mortality, respectively. Other types of injuries comprised 46.9 percent of mortality due to injuries.

In comparison with women, in 10.000 people suicide rate is higher for men by 4 times, homicide rate by 7 times, traffic accidents rate by 5 times.

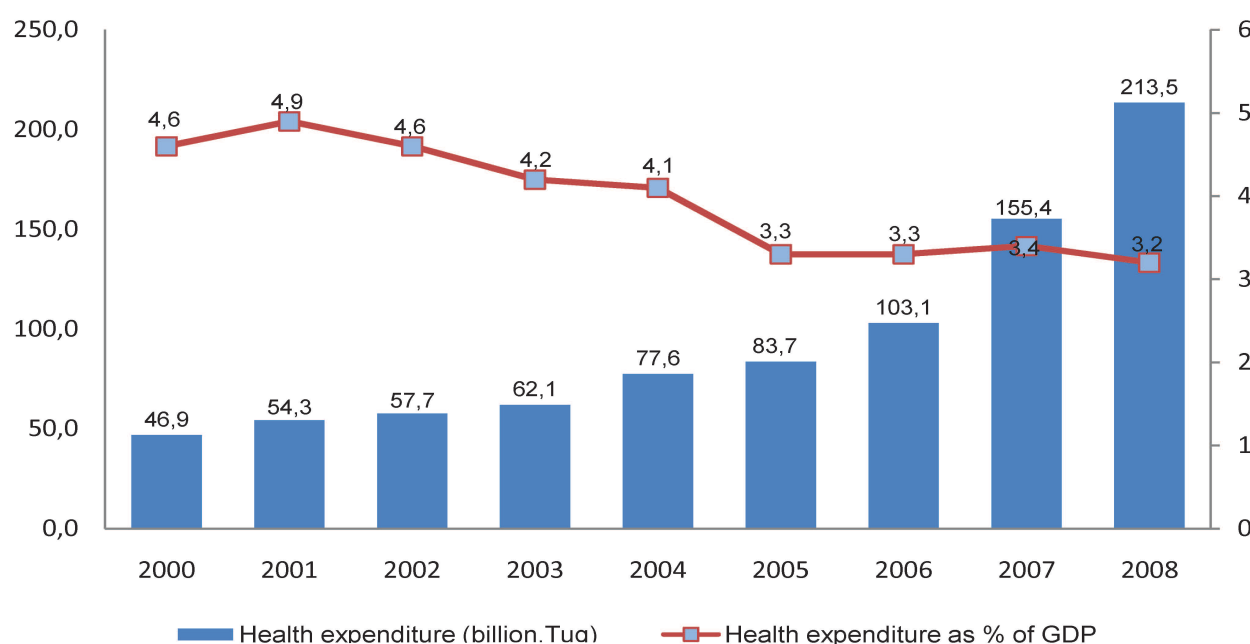
CHAPTER 9. HEALTH FINANCING INDICATORS

9.1. Main health financing indicators¹

Health economics and finance indicators were calculated by actual expenditure from 2000 to 2007 and by 2008 revised budget.

Total health expenditure percent of GDP trends to decrease but absolute numbers increasing year by year.

Figure 9.1.1 Health expenditure as percent of GDP



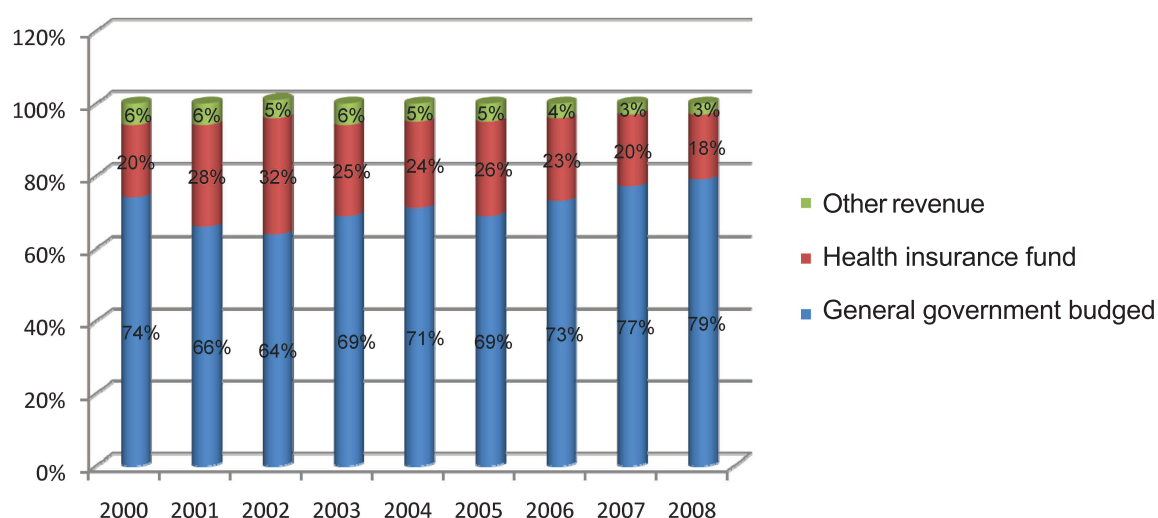
Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2008

In 2008, budget for total health expenditure has been enhanced by 37.4% than previous year's actual expenditure. Following leading expenditures were increased: salary by 49.2%, drug expense by 43.1%, fixed cost by 17.8% and capital expenditure by 53.7%.

Salary expenditure has been scaled up according to the Mongolian government decree # 351, in 2007 (the base salary of public workers had increased) and according to implementation of Health Act, paragraph 26¹.1.3, which was renewed in November, 2007

Other budget growths were related to inflation rate and increasing of consumer price.

¹ Calculated by Health Minister Package

Figure 9.1.2 Source of financing of health expenditure (percent)

Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2008

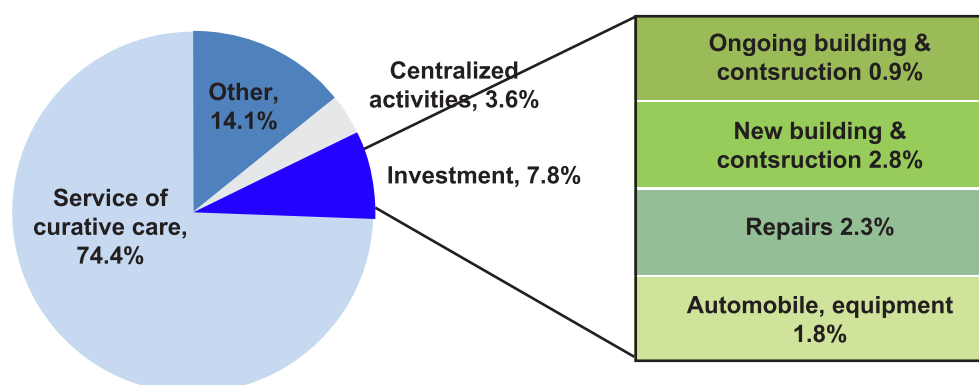
In 2008, financing of health budget increased from three major resources: from general government budget 42.9%, HIF 21.0% and other fee-for-service payment or non-core activities 24.6%, which has been compared with 2007.

2008 revised budget was mainly financed from General government budget (79.0%), HIF (18.0%) and from other revenues (3.0%).

Figure 7.1.2 shows that percent of financing from general government budget is increasing in last three years and percent of HIF, fee-for-service payment and other revenues has been decreasing.

Structure of Health Expenditure

2008 budget were planned to spend for curative care 74.4% (158.9 billion tugrik), centralized activities 3.6% (7.7 billion tugrik), investment 7.8% (16.7 billion tugrik) and other activities 14.1% (30.2 billion tugrik).

Figure 9.1.3 Structure of Health expenditure

Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2008

2008 investment expenditure planned to spend for new building 35.2% (5.9 billion tugrik), for renovation expenses 30.0% (5 billion tugrik), for new equipments and automobile 23.3% (3.9 billion tugrik) and for ongoing building 11.4% (1.9 billion tugrik).

In 2008, actual 2007 investment expenditure has been increased by 53.7% (16.7 billion tugrik).

Table 9.1.1 Investment expenditure of the health sector

Investment	2005 year		2006 year		2007 year		2008 year	
	Number	Mln.tug	Number	Mln.tug	Number	Mln.tug	Number	Mln.tug
Ongoing building work	4	1408,8	8	2350,0	11	2746,6	15	1907,0
New building	7	390,0	7	560,0	29	3856,9	38	5884,0
Renovation ex-penses	32	1088,1	35	750,0	97	1756,5	81	5001,9
Automobile and equipment	-	545,6	-	2800,0	-	2486,1	-	3881,0
total		3432,5		6460,0		10846,1		16673,9

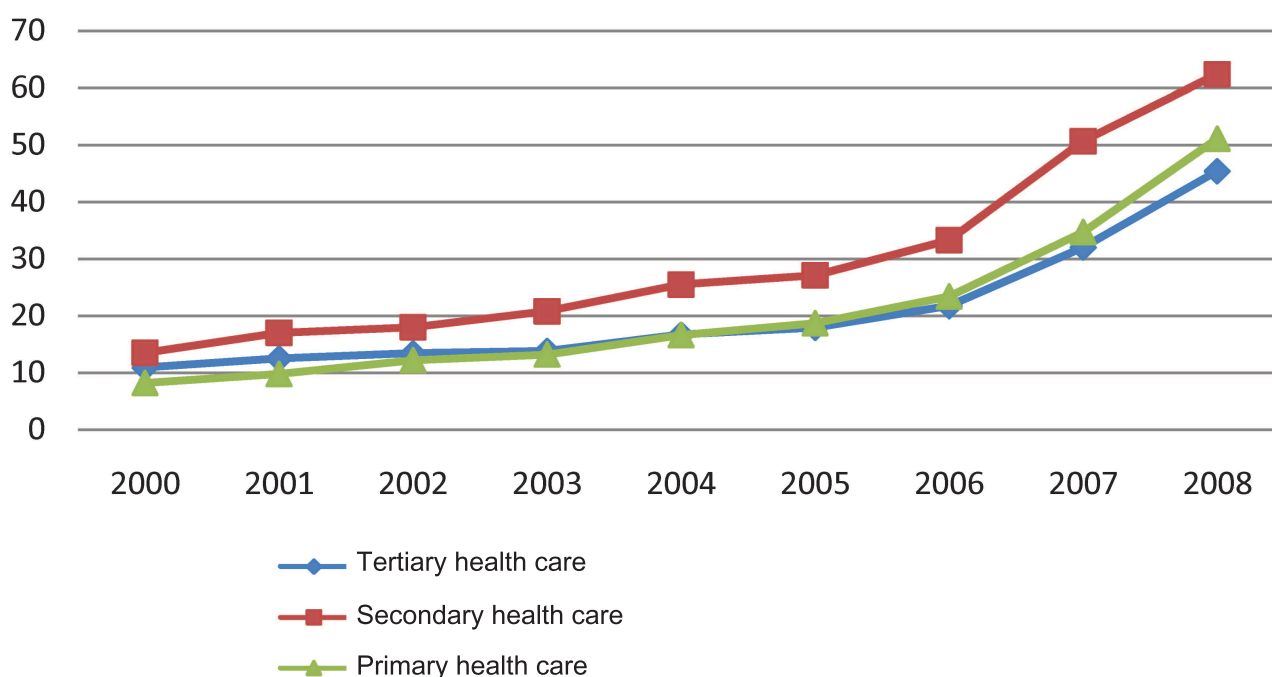
Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2008

Total investment expenditure of health sector has been increased by 50-70 percent in last three years.

Health expenditure by health care level

In 2008, 158.9 billion tugrik budgeted for service of curative care, 51.1 billion tugrik for primary health care, 62.4 billion tugrik for secondary health care and 45.4 billion tugrik for tertiary health care.

Figure 9.1.4 Health expenditure by health care level (billion tugrik)



Source: Finance and Investment Division of MOH in 2008

Figure 9.1.4 shows that total amount for financing has been increasing annually at all level of health care services. Compared with 2007 actual expenditure 2008 budget was increased by following percent: in primary health care by 47.3%, secondary health care by 23.2%, tertiary health care by 41.9%.

Primary and secondary health care expenditure were more than tertiary health care expenditure. This shows accordance to Health sector's objectives, adequate and consistent primary service for public.

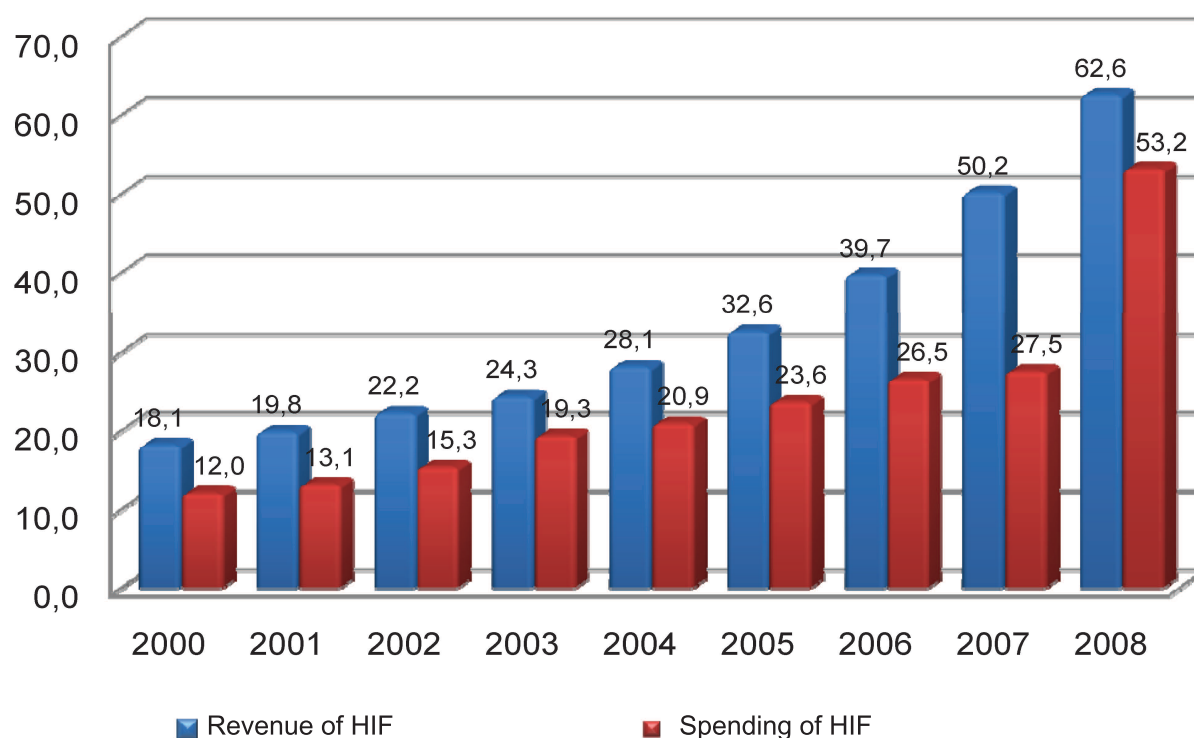
9.2 Health insurance

Health insurance indicators were calculated by actual expenditure

Revenue and spending of Health insurance fund

In 2008, National Council of Social Insurance decree approved HIF commission earnings as 67.4 billion tugrik and HIF health care expenditure for insurant as 51.3 billion tugrik. Total 62.6 billion tugrik was accumulated from commission earnings, 50.8 billion tugrik has been spent for health care expenditure of insurant and 2.3 billion tugrik for health insurance activities, investment and other expenditures.

Figure 9.2.1 Revenue and spending of HIF (billion tugrik)



Source: Department of Health Insurance inspection and financing, SSIGO 2008

As seen in figure 9.2.1, revenue and expenditure of HIF has been increasing annually. In 2008, revenue of HIF was 62.6 billion tugrik, which increased by 12.4 billion tugrik since 2007 and expenditure of HIF was 53.2 billion, which also increased by 25.7 billion tugrik from previous year.

Spending of HIF has been increasing gradually from previous years, from 2007 increased by 1.9 times. This is the result of increased number (22.8%) of insurant who have received health service therefore health service expenditure has been enlarged (84.7%) from previous years.

Spending of HIF for health care service of insurant, this is compared with previous year:

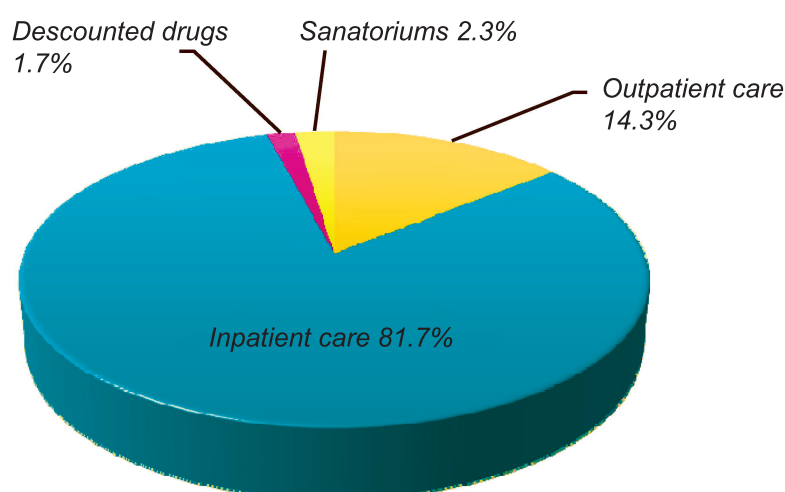
№	Type of health care	2007 year		2008 year	
		Mln.pop	Bln.tug	Mln.pop	Bln.tug
1	Inpatient care	238.8	20.4	378.9	39.0
2	outpatient care	669.4	3.5	837.7	7.2
3	private hospitals	65.0	2.5	64.1	2.5
4	sanatoriums	27.7	0.6	31.2	1.2
5	discounted drugs	316.1	0.6	305.9	0.9
	Total	1317.0	27.5	1617.8	50.8

Source: Department of Health Insurance inspection and financing, SSIGO 2008

Spending of Health Insurance Fund by function

Health care expenditure of insurant (50.8 billion tugrik) were spent 81.7% (41.5 billion tugrik) for inpatient care, 14.3% (2 billion tugrik) for outpatient care, 2.3% (1.2 billion tugrik) for sanatoriums and 1.7% (0.9 billion tugrik) for discounted drugs expenditure.

Figure 9.2.2 Spending of HIF by function (percent)



Source: Department of Health Insurance inspection and financing, SSIGO 2008

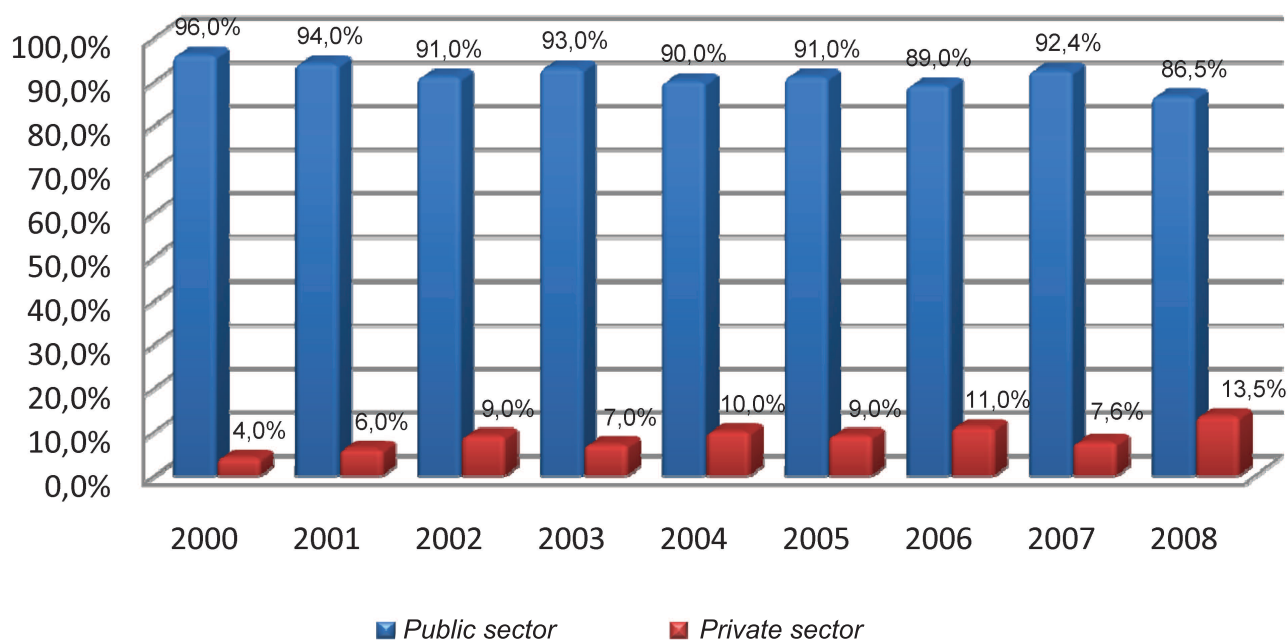
Comparison between 2007 and 2008 actual budget expenditure was scaled up in following units, such as inpatient care by 1.8 times, expenditure of outpatient care by 3.4 times, for sanatoriums by 2.1 times, discounted drugs by 1.6 times.

In 2008, average health insurance coverage was 84.4%, which increased by 6.1% from previous year. Rural health insurance coverage was 74.2% and increased to 81.7% in 2008. Urban health insurance coverage was 84.5% and increased to 88.4% in 2008.

Spending of HIF by sector

In 2008, total health service expenditure for insurant were spent 86.5% (44 billion tugrik) for public sector and 13.5% (6.9 billion tugrik) spent to private sector.

Figure 9.2.3 Spending of HIF by sector (percent)



Source: Department of Health Insurance inspection and financing, SSIGO 2008

Appendix

Table 9.1.1 The main indicators of health financing (mln.tug)

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Health expenditure as % of GDP	4,6%	4,9%	4,6%	4,2%	4,1%	3,3%	3,3%	3,4%	3,2%
Total health expenditure (mln.tug)	46 860,6	54 281,1	57 662,2	62 067,2	77 571,3	83 725,9	103 138,0	155 400,0	213 504,2
Health expenditure per capita (tug)	19 602,8	22 137,5	23 449,5	24 929,6	30 799,4	32 862,0	40 029,1	59 769,2	79 075,6
Financing resources									
General government expenditure	34 578,9	35 891,1	36 892,8	42 786,3	54 908,7	57 825,1	75 284,6	118 900,0	169 891,4
Health insurance fund	9 553,3	14 970,3	18 173,0	15 474,6	18 798,2	21 897,4	23 999,7	31 400,0	38 007,5
Other	2 728,4	3 419,7	2 596,4	3 806,3	3 864,4	4 003,4	3 853,7	4 500,0	5 605,3

Table 9.1.2 Some expenses by line items (mln.tug)

Line items	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Salary and wages	13 966,9	15 024,5	17 725,3	17 194,4	22 292,3	24 194,6	34 228,0	63 300,0	94 466,5
Drugs	7 960,4	9 538,2	9 379,7	9 504,0	11 235,9	11 881,4	11 984,7	15 600,0	22 319,9
Food expenses	2 299,8	2 658,8	3 096,6	2 648,8	3 160,6	3 317,7	3 370,7	4 100,0	5 902,2
Utility expenses (heating, water supply, electricity)	7 557,3	8 733,2	9 394,6	8 747,3	9 389,9	10 783,8	13 403,9	14 400,0	16 956,4
Transportation expenses	1 836,0	1 956,6	1 972,6	1 959,7	2 534,3	3 265,8	3 612,8	4 700,0	6 019,1
Capital expenses	1 399,5	1 162,9	1 929,6	3 168,2	3 576,1	3 432,5	6 460,0	10 846,1	16 673,9

Table 9.1.3 Health financing by level of care (mln.tug)

Expenses by level of care	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Tertiary health care	10 920,0	12 519,1	13 402,4	13 835,7	16 739,3	17 926,9	21 684,0	32 000,0	45 398,8
Secondary health care	13 498,0	16 890,8	18 045,4	20 755,4	25 525,1	27 111,5	33 286,4	50 700,0	62 434,9
Primary health care	8 222,2	9 774,2	12 198,8	13 198,4	16 599,7	18 732,3	23 412,8	34 700,0	51 094,6
Total	32 640,2	39 184,1	43 646,6	47 789,5	58 864,1	63 770,7	78 383,2	117 400,0	158 928,3

Table 9.1.4. Health insurance fund's indicators (mln.tug)

Spending of HIF	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Revenue of HIF	18 111,2	19 802,6	22 188,3	24 312,5	28 124,6	32 574,2	39 660,0	50 263,7	62 585,9
Spending of HIF	12 024,1	13 057,6	15 320,1	19 264,9	20 901,4	23 581,3	26 528,1	27 542,5	53 184,2
By functions									
Outpatient care	191,7	416,0	607,4	1 097,5	1 115,2	1 766,4	3 339,9	2 154,5	7249,8
Inpatient care	11 352,7	12 010,7	13 997,6	15 227,5	16 792,6	18 794,0	20 528,5	22 893,4	41 515,4
FGPs	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 608,8	1 828,7	1 987,1	1 045,3	0,0	0
Discounted drugs	250,6	378,7	424,5	381,8	526,9	571,1	564,5	564,4	884,3
Sanatoriums	229,1	252,2	290,6	342,8	389,1	462,7	558,5	573,0	1 190,8
Others	0,0	0,0	0,0	606,5	248,9	0,0	491,4	1 357,2	2 343,9
By sector									
Public sector	11 484,5	12 251,3	14 003,7	17 981,7	18 889,6	21 427,3	24 145,4	25 034,3	43 978,6
Private sector	539,6	806,3	1 316,4	1 283,2	2 011,8	2 154,0	2 382,7	2 058,2	6 861,7
Average insurance coverage (percent)	87,6%	81,2%	77,7%	83,0%	85,9%	76,5%	74,0%	78,3%	84,4%

CHAPTER 10. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM INDICATORS

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAM

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

No	Indicators	2006	2007	2008	Target for 2011
1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births	69,7	89,6	49,0	65,0
2	Infant mortality per 1000 live births	19,8	17,8	19,6	18,0
3	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	19,2	16,4	17,4	20,0
4	Early antenatal care (percent)	81,5	83,9	83,7	79,0
5	Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy	82,2	83,7	82,2	87,0
6	Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate	50,7	52,8	51,2	51,0
7	Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes	*8633	84,1	62,5	65,0
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries	99,5	99,6	99,6	99,7
9	Abortion rate per 1000 live births	256,1	271,9	168,9	160,0
10	Percentage of women with anaemia detected during pregnancy	12,1	11,5	11,5	10,0
11	Percent of women receiving active check-up within 42 days after the delivery	78,9	77,3	78,2	80,0
12	Percentage of pregnant women tested for syphilis seropositivity	60,9	69,3	80,2	80,0
13	Adolescent fertility rate (among 15-19 years old women)	5,6	5,5	6,3	6,0
14	Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV infection		64,2	82,9	80,0
15	Number of institutions that collaborate in reproductive health information and advocacy		6,0	9,0	50+

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

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

No	Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Immunization coverage (percent)					
	BCG	98.0	98,2	98,6	98,5
	Hepatitis B	97.9	98,5	96	95,3
	DPT	98.8	99	94,8	96,0
	Measles	97.9	98,9	98,4	96,9
	Poliomyelitis	98.6	98,3	98,7	95,3
2. Incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases per 10,000 population:					
	Generalized TB in 0-15 year-old children	0.1	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Hepatitis B	3.4	3,7	3,5	3,4
	Diphtheria	0,0	0	0	0,0
	Pertussis	0,0	0	0	0,0
	Tetanus	0,0	0	0	0,0
	Measles	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Poliomyelitis	0,0	0	0	0,0
3. Laboratory confirmation of lung TB (percent)		69.8	76,8	76,2	76,7
4. Cure rate of new smear-positive cases		79.0	82,1	83,8	85,0
5. Incidence of intestinal infections per 10,000 population					
	Typhoid fever	0.1	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Dysentery	7.3	7,3	9,2	8,9
	Hepatitis B	21.1	21,7	34,2	35,0
	Salmonellosis	0.5	0,5	0,7	0,8
6. Incidence of brucellosis per 10,000 population		3.3	2,1	1,6	1,5
7. Number of cases of bubonic plague		0	1	3	1
8. Incidence of STIs per 10,000 population					
	Syphilis	9.5	11,7	12,7	18,7
	Gonorrhea	25.3	17,6	17,4	23,1
	Trichomoniasis	26.0	20,3	16,7	24,6
9. Number of cases of congenital syphilis		36	51	7	17

NATIONAL INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

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

No	Indicators	2002	2006	2007	2008	Target for 2008
1	Incidence of injuries per 10,000 population	274,55	365,56	409,12	422,4	205,9
2	Hospital admissions due to injuries (per 10,000 population)	86,22	100,79	105,9	99,2	73,3
3	Injury mortality per 10,000 population	76,6	109,5	116,9	93,3	57,0

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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

No	Indicators	2006	2007	2008	Level to reach by 2009	Level to reach by 2013
1	Rate of early detection of cancer					
2	Prevalence of people with 5-year survival rate of the cervical cancer	30,4	33,20%	28,00%	34,0	35
3	(by percentage) Prevalence of people with 5-year survival rate of the breast cancer	32,4	38,20%	28,20%	30,0	31
4	Death rates of NCDs					
5	Death due to the cardiac infarction (per 10 000)	2,98	3,34	2,7	3,5	3.0-3.4
6	Death due to stroke (per 10 000)	9,1	8,91	8,17	15,1	12.5-14.0
7	Death due to cancer (per 10 000)	11,24	11.33*	11,7	11,8	11.5-11.7

NATIONAL PROGRAM ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPA RESORTS

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

№	Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target
1	Number of national and regional spa resorts	9	10	12	12	11
2	Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic passports	10,00%	10,00%	12,00%	12,00%	100%
3	Proportion of accredited national spa resorts	9	16	21	21	100%
4	Proportion of spa resorts with hygienic demarcation	20%	35%	38%	38%	100%
5	Number of spa resorts where environmental impact assessment has been performed	3	8	12	11	11
6	Evaluation of the treatment quality of spa resorts	developed	developed	developed	developed	Evaluation criteria will be developed and endorsed
7	Assessment of short and long-term outcomes of spa treatment for common diseases		Survey being from 2005	Survey being from 2005	Survey being from 2006	
8	Development and approval of the standard on spa resort structure and performance, and treatment and services	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	
9	Number of accredited sanatoria	7	12	14	14	11
10	Number of spa resorts assessed for exploitation	5	5	5	6	8
11	Revision of the drinking mineral water standard	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Standard was revised and approved	Will be revised
12	Number of new scientific studies on spa resorts	4	6	10	5	Number of scientific studies will increase

NATIONAL PROGRAM ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOUM HOSPITALS

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

№	Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target for 2008
1	Proportion of hospitals meeting the requirements of the standard on soum hospital structure and performance	31%	40%	65%	80%	80%
2	Proportion of soum hospitals with purpose-built premises	36%	70%	70%	70%	70%
3	Proportion of soum hospitals provided with necessary equipment	37%	37%	75%	70%	70%
4	Ambulance park renovation (percent)	48%	78%	80%	65%	At least 50%
5	Proportion of soums with drug revolving funds	88%	70%	97%	97%	97%
6	Proportion of soums with physician	96%	95%	98%	98%	100%
7	Proportion of soum doctors trained on soum hospital structure and performance standard	31%	75%	90%	90%	90%
8	Proportion of soum doctors trained on primary health care standard	52%	70%	85%	90%	90%
9	Proportion of soum doctors receiving professional upgrading training		60%	85%	95%	95%
10	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (soum average)	93%	69,7%	158,6%	130,0%	130
11	Percent of home deliveries	0,7%	0,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,50%
12	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (soum average)	20,0%	20,8%	25,7%	25,5%	27,5
13	Mortality of 1-5 year-olds per 1,000 live births (soum average)	28,0%	26,6%	26,6%	27,5%	35,0

NATIONAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE HEALTH TECHNOLOGY

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

No	Indicators	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	Target for 2008
1	Investments in medical equipment		3.6	9,62	6.0	6,0	10%
	Expenses on medical equipment maintenance		0.5	0,65	*	*	3
2	Number of health organizations with LAN	0	6	45	45	45	25
3	Number of aimags with distance education, counseling and diagnostic services	0	5	9	10	10	10
4	Number of hospitals with EMR	0	1	0	1	5	5
5	Proportion of cancer patients diagnosed at stage I	14%	15	18,8	20,3	26,6	65%
	Liver cancer			10,0	9,0	17,3	
	Lung cancer		7	8,7	9,8	15,4	
	Breast cancer		17,8	24,7	31,6	38,1	
	Stomach cancer		12,4	14,2	22,3	21,0	
	Cervical cancer		38,6	48,1	53,6	58,1	
6	Hospital mortality	30.9	23.9	23,8	24,04	26,2	27
7	Mortality within 24 hours of hospital admission	20.2	21.8	22,9	23,2	23,7	16
8	Post-surgical complications	0.39	0.33	0,34	0,26	0,17	0.25
9	Post-surgical mortality	0.56	0.29	0,32	0,29	0,32	0.4

NATIONAL IDD CONTROL PROGRAM

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

	Criteria	Current level (2004, 2006)	Level to achieve (2010)	Source of data
1	Percentage of goiter spreads among children aged 7-11	13,80%	<5.0	Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA
2	Iodine content in urine of children aged 7-11, percentage to be below 100mkg/l	52,5	<50.0	Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA
3	TSH in blood of infants, percentage to be above 5 IU	7,10%	<4.0	Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA
4	Percentage of iodized salt consumption at household level	74,40%	95,0%	Survey by public Health Institute and UNFPA
5	Consumption of food with iodized salt	90	100	Report by Ministry of Food and Agriculture
6	Factories of iodized minerals and fodder/nourishment	2,00%	3,0%	Report by Ministry of Food and Agriculture
7	Percentage of iodine deficiency among livestock	13,2	10,0	Surveys by University of Agriculture and

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

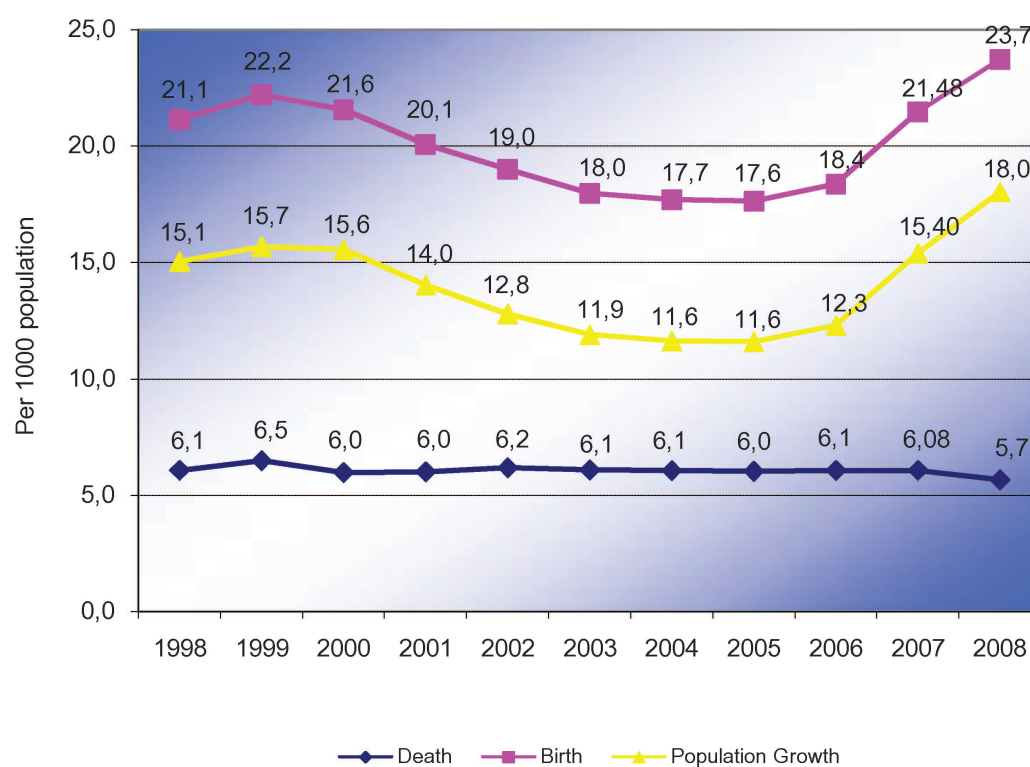
Indicator	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the programme	Resolution # 245 of 2005
Duration	2006-2015
	The 1st Stage 2006-2010
	The 2nd Stage 2010-2015
Main objective	The aim of the Programme is to decrease the factors adversely affecting the environment and create safe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

No	Indicators	2004	2006	2007	2008
I	Water-born infectious diseases (per 10 000 pop)				
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0,06	0,0%	0	0
2	Other salmonella infections	0,79	0,5%	0,7	0,8
3	Shigellosis	8,79	7,3	9,2	8,9
4	Acute hepatitis A	20,79	21,7	34,2	35
II	Inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract				
1	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis	265,9	33,25	40,57	51,3
2	Asthma	2,9	14,46	15,8	19,2

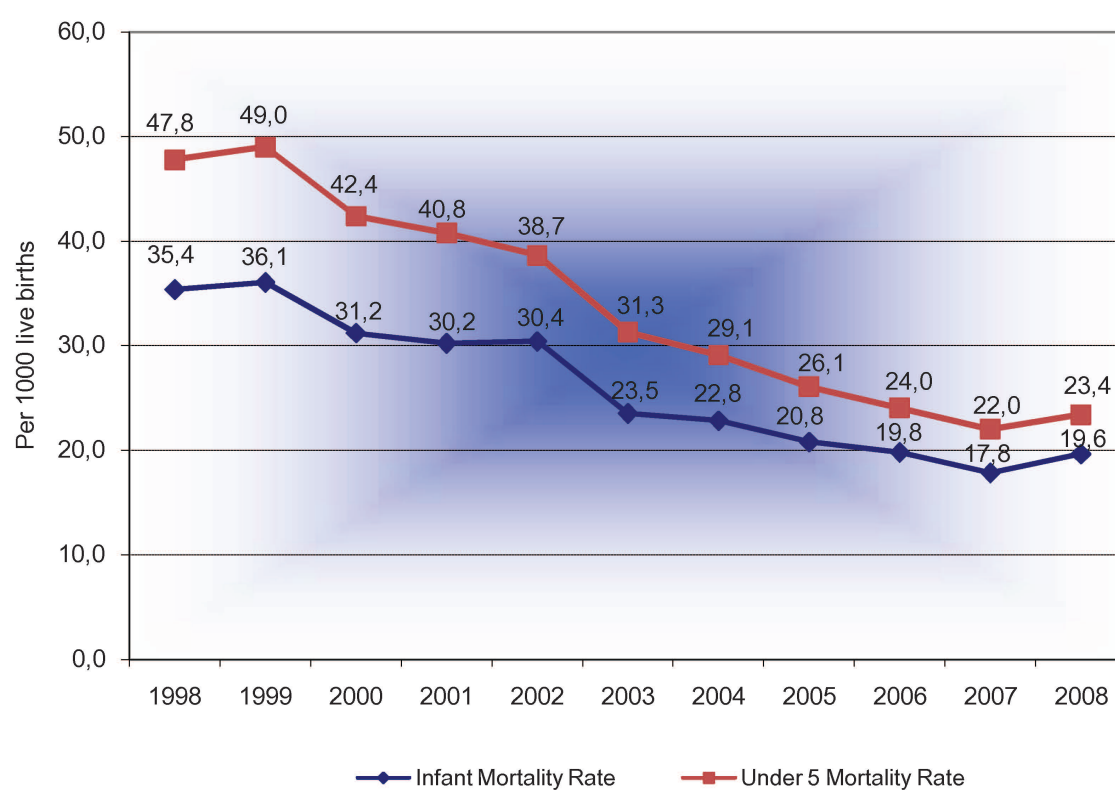
CHAPTER 11. MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS FOR 2008

Main Health Indicators, 2008																
№	Aimag and city	Population, 2008	Per 10,000 population				Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Number of midlevel personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Physicians	Midlevel medical personnels	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate		per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Arkhangai	92505	61,94	15,75	52,12	111,69	161,44	634,72	3,31	4,25	21,46	5,41	16,06	28,64	7,55	31,66
2	Bayan-Ulgii	101289	55,52	13,95	46,91	97,97	180,12	716,66	3,36	4,22	26,20	5,15	21,05	17,63	5,64	23,76
3	Bayankhongor	85177	60,93	14,52	56,33	122,81	164,12	688,50	3,88	3,85	24,16	5,75	18,41	26,92	7,59	28,88
4	Bulgan	61426	57,07	18,04	60,02	129,06	175,23	554,35	3,33	3,55	15,45	4,74	10,71	13,74	2,74	13,74
5	Gobi-Altai	59822	77,33	18,83	78,83	162,65	129,32	531,03	4,19	5,12	22,75	5,85	16,90	25,77	8,25	33,14
6	Gobi-Sumber	12877	96,76	33,83	81,03	167,56	103,35	295,63	2,40	10,24	23,91	4,33	19,59	29,61	7,84	32,89
7	Darkhan-Uul	88186	58,60	26,97	62,13	131,09	170,63	370,79	2,30	7,56	24,61	5,69	18,92	10,58	4,29	14,27
8	Dornogobi	57258	64,32	33,66	60,24	147,06	155,48	297,06	1,79	6,61	21,95	5,97	15,98	30,57	7,62	33,79
9	Dornod	73582	64,86	18,16	54,89	124,11	154,19	550,68	3,02	4,68	24,52	6,64	17,89	16,69	5,99	22,26
10	Dundgobi	48233	72,17	19,18	60,21	129,91	138,56	521,45	3,14	4,27	20,17	5,07	15,09	14,21	3,59	16,24
11	Zavkhan	79809	84,01	15,66	63,25	131,60	119,04	638,65	4,04	5,43	22,51	5,22	17,29	20,51	6,23	25,50
12	Orkhon	81940	53,69	31,11	64,68	130,22	186,24	321,49	2,08	8,14	27,55	5,99	21,56	17,83	5,90	18,28
13	Uvurkhangai	116566	54,34	16,02	45,73	98,18	184,02	624,29	2,85	2,62	23,55	5,38	18,16	31,46	9,17	35,11
14	Umnugobi	47701	63,00	23,04	61,10	123,25	158,73	433,95	2,65	5,64	24,86	5,77	19,09	23,75	7,84	28,84
15	Sukhbaatar	54929	58,51	19,99	56,51	128,65	170,90	500,28	2,83	5,08	18,86	6,21	12,65	23,08	5,80	25,96
16	Selenge	101559	62,25	18,51	51,26	109,06	160,65	540,36	2,77	4,17	16,95	4,95	12,00	7,60	2,74	12,86
17	Tuv	86774	56,39	15,98	52,45	120,54	177,33	625,80	3,28	3,67	10,55	4,41	6,14	7,62	1,18	9,79
18	Uvs	79797	67,78	17,23	58,67	118,72	147,53	580,48	3,41	5,03	28,13	5,33	22,79	22,10	7,00	26,53
19	Khovd	88391	64,32	14,02	54,82	107,38	155,48	713,46	3,91	4,24	25,32	4,37	20,95	16,07	5,47	20,98
20	Khuvsgul	123036	59,41	14,10	56,55	110,83	168,33	709,33	4,01	4,74	24,80	6,26	18,54	27,18	8,60	31,76
21	Khentii	71006	61,85	21,09	61,71	138,04	161,68	474,25	2,93	4,52	20,26	5,40	14,86	27,68	8,77	37,37
22	Aimag average	1611863	62,49	18,79	57,09	121,23	160,02	532,07	3,04	4,82	22,43	5,45	16,98	21,18	6,24	25,33
23	Ulaanbaatar	1071661	76,37	43,39	65,32	175,56	130,94	230,47	1,51	7,85	25,70	6,04	19,66	17,51	5,70	20,82
24	Country average	2683524	67,98	28,52	60,34	142,71	147,10	350,65	2,12	6,02	23,72	5,68	18,04	19,60	6,02	23,39

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth (1998-2008)



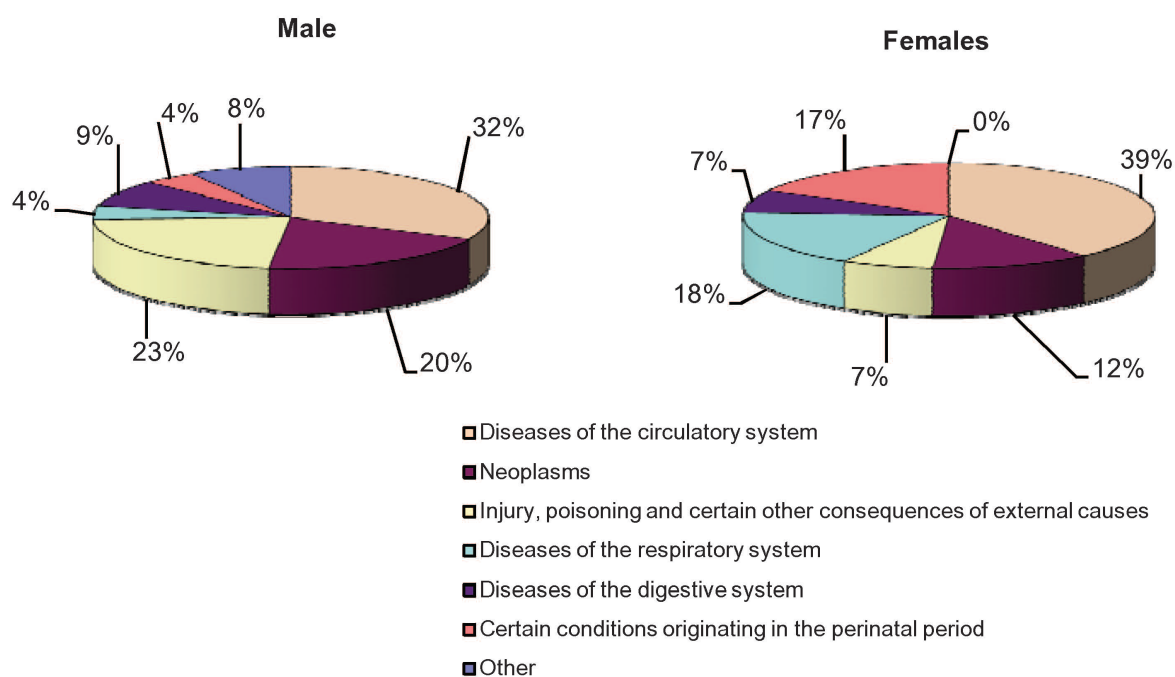
Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates (1998-2008)



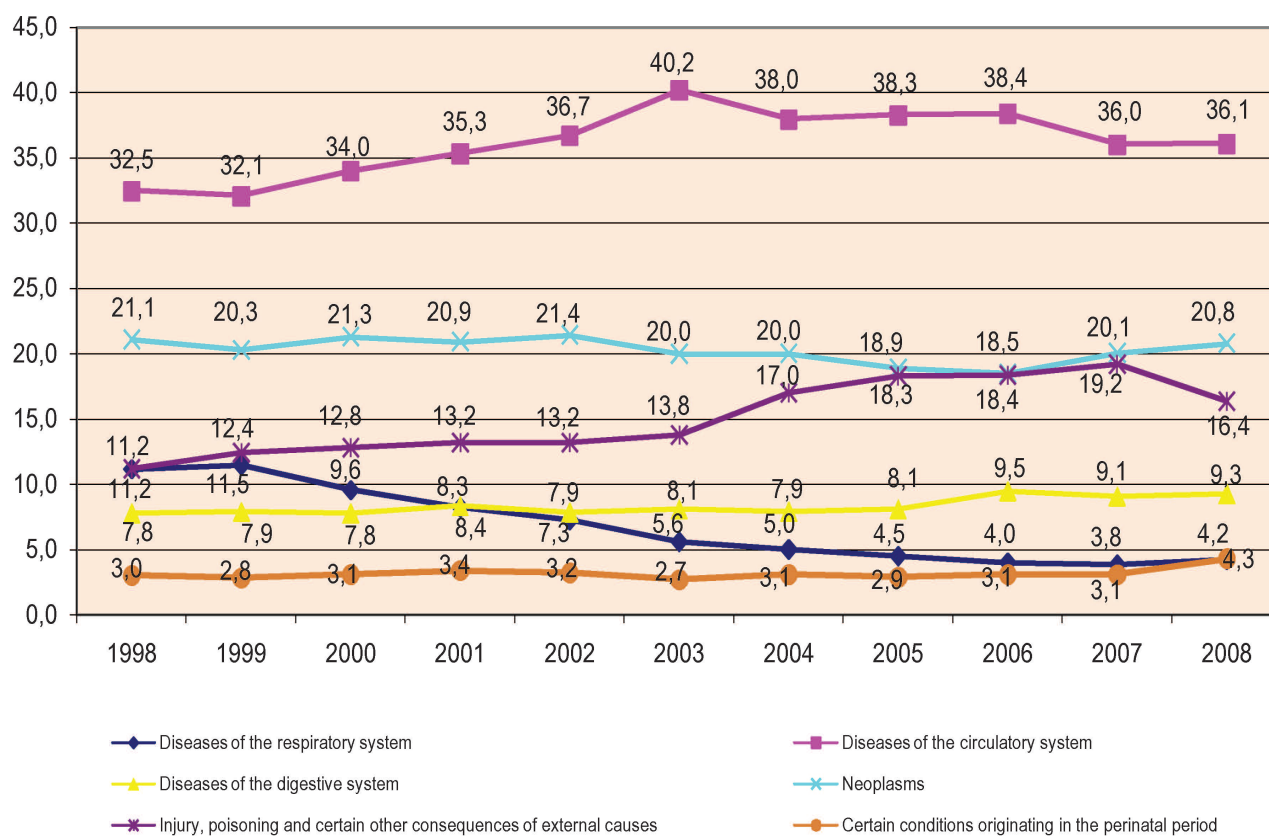
Deaths by Causes and Sex, 2008

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	5461	20,54	2884	22,02	2577	18,76
Neoplasms	3137	11,80	1762	13,45	1375	10,01
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2482	9,33	2033	15,52	449	3,27
Diseases of the digestive system	1402	5,27	775	5,92	627	4,56
Diseases of the respiratory system	637	2,40	380	2,90	257	1,87
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	339	1,27	217	1,66	122	0,89
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	644	2,42	396	3,02	248	1,81
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	285	1,07	158	1,21	127	0,92
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	253	0,95	152	1,16	101	0,74
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	220	0,83	112	0,86	108	0,79
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	33	0,12	17	0,13	16	0,12
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	95	0,36	45	0,34	50	0,36
Mental and behavioural disorders	33	0,12	15	0,11	18	0,13
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	19	0,07	-	0,00	19	0,14
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	24	0,09	12	0,09	12	0,09
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	38	0,14	15	0,11	23	0,17
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	2	0,01	1	0,01	1	0,01
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	11	0,04	7	0,05	4	0,03
Total	15115	56,84	8981	68,56	6134	44,65

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2008



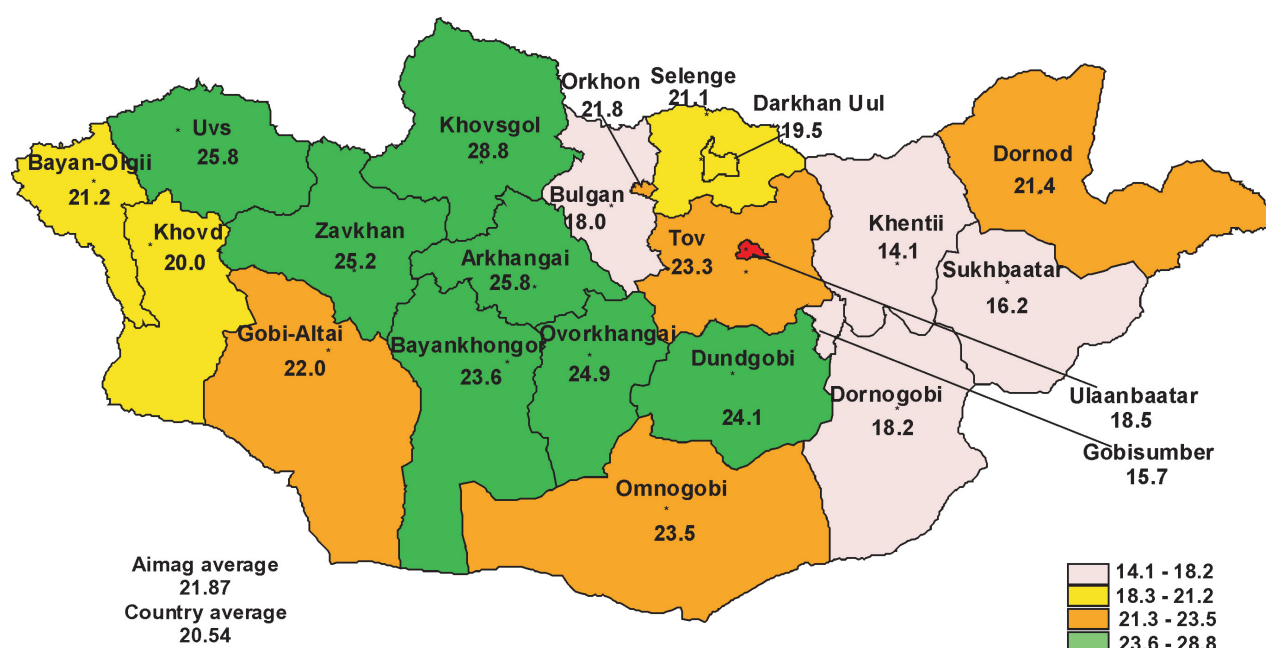
Five Leading Causes of Death 1998-2008



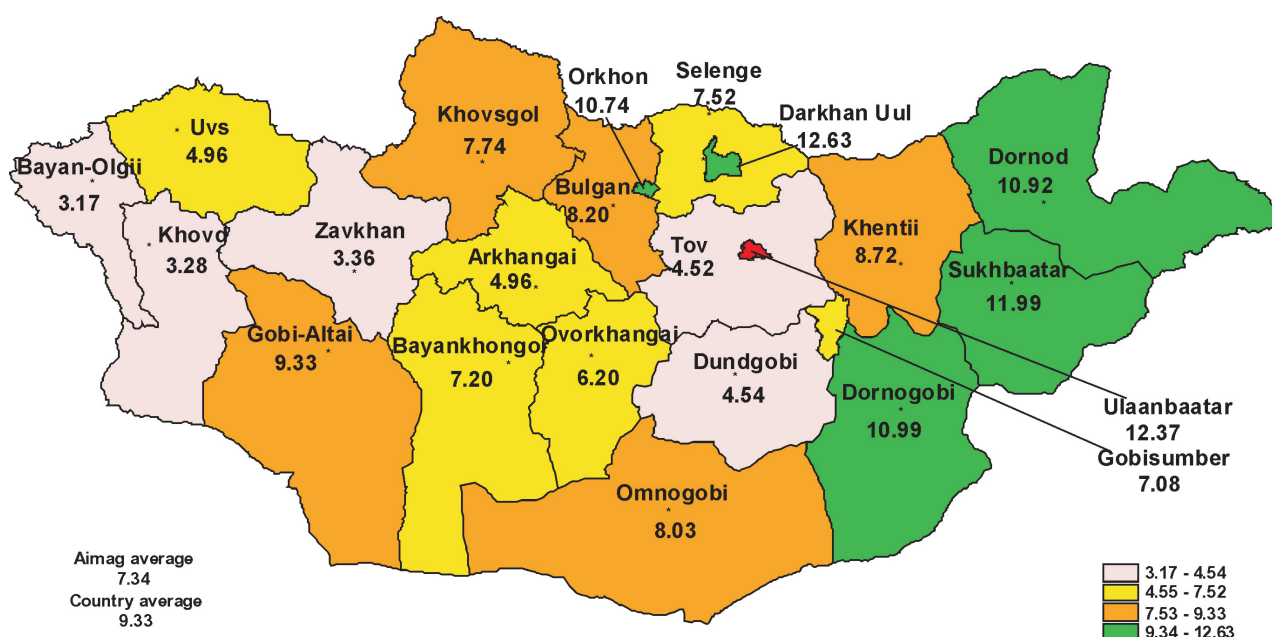
Five Leading Causes of Death (by aimag), 2008

№	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	25,79	12,19	4,96	2,48	2,81
2	Bayan-Ulgii	21,18	7,13	3,17	8,21	1,68
3	Bayankhongor	23,62	8,86	7,20	5,08	4,13
4	Bulgan	18,04	12,96	8,20	3,61	0,49
5	Gobi-Altai	22,00	15,50	9,33	3,50	2,83
6	Gobi-Sumber	15,73	4,72	7,08	7,08	2,36
7	Darkhan-Uul	19,46	13,20	12,63	4,44	1,02
8	Dornogobi	18,25	11,69	10,99	6,91	4,25
9	Dornod	21,44	14,88	10,92	7,92	2,32
10	Dundgobi	24,13	14,02	4,54	1,86	0,62
11	Zavkhan	25,23	9,07	3,36	4,72	1,99
12	Orkhon	21,85	11,23	10,74	7,04	2,35
13	Uvurkhanga	24,89	8,53	6,20	3,44	3,96
14	Umnugobi	23,47	8,46	8,03	6,77	2,54
15	Sukhbaatar	16,17	21,08	11,99	4,00	1,82
16	Selenge	21,08	11,58	7,52	3,46	0,40
17	Tuv	23,27	9,50	4,52	2,78	0,69
18	Uvs	17,60	13,98	7,61	3,62	2,25
19	Khovd	20,01	7,23	3,28	4,97	2,03
20	Khuvsgul	28,77	12,06	7,74	4,07	2,93
21	Khentii	14,06	6,19	8,72	12,51	2,25
22	Aimag average	21,87	11,09	7,34	5,01	2,21
23	Ulaanbaatar	18,49	12,88	12,37	5,67	2,75
24	Country average	20,54	11,80	9,33	5,27	2,42

Deaths of the Circulatory System per 10000 population, 2008



Death Injury-Poisoning and Certain other Consequences of External Causes per 10000 population, 2008



Causes of Infant and Under 5 Deaths, 2008

Diseases group according to ICD-10	0-1 age		under 5	
	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	644	51,9	644	43,5
Diseases of the respiratory system	215	17,3	288	19,5
Diseases of the digestive system	166	13,4	180	12,2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	87	7,0	182	12,3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	54	4,4	71	4,8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	33	2,7	49	3,3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	21	1,7	32	2,2
Other	20	1,6	34	2,3
Total	1240	100,0	1480	100,0

Causes of Infant Mortality (2004-2008)

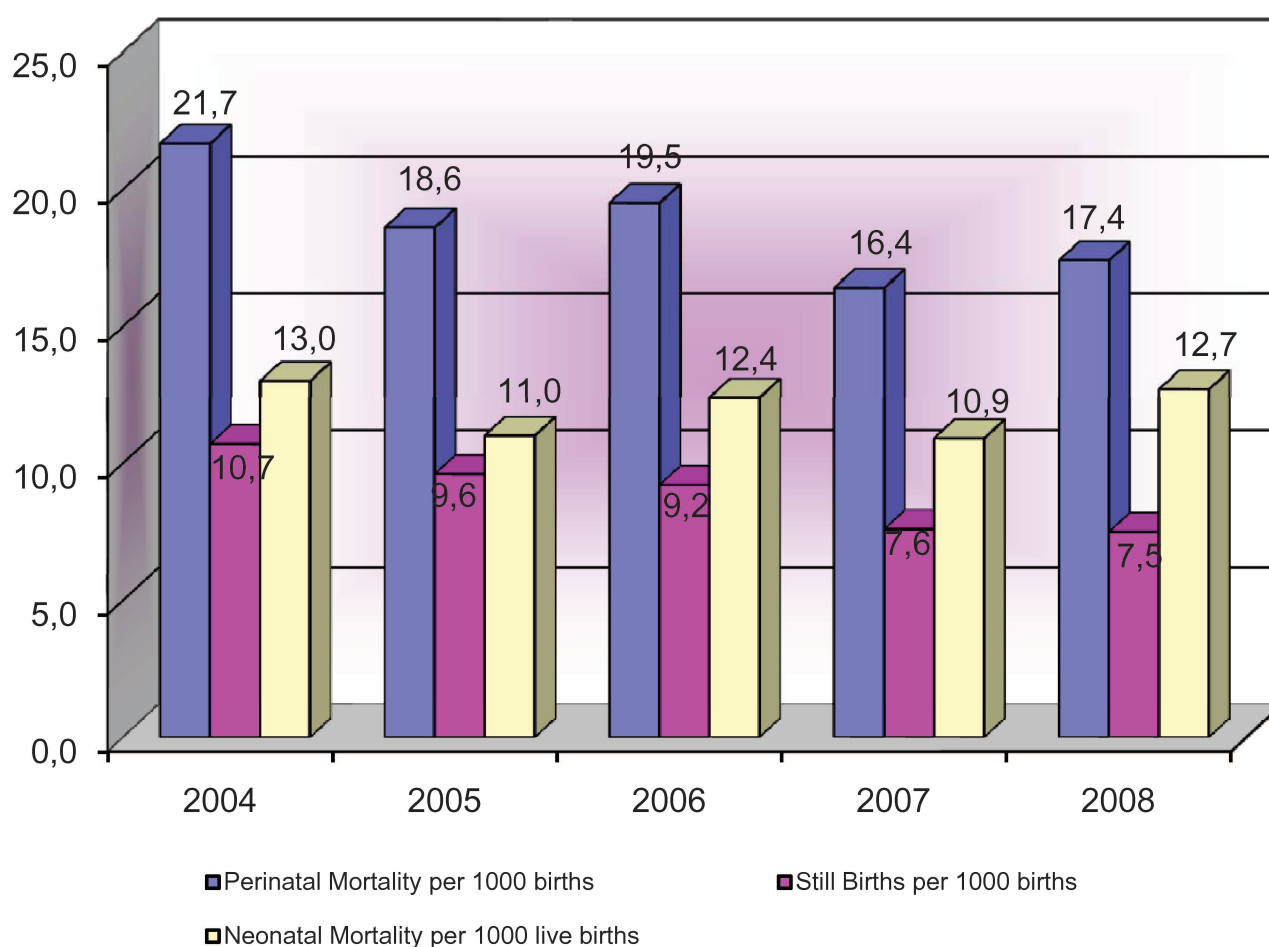
Causes	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	46,5	48,2	51,0	49,7	51,9
Diseases of the respiratory system	27,1	26,2	17,2	19,1	17,3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	8,9	9,7	12,3	12,4	13,4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	5,0	5,8	6,3	7,5	7,0
Diseases of the digestive system	5,9	5,2	4,6	4,4	4,4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2,3	2,3	5,5	4,2	2,7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1,8	1,5	2,5	1,7	1,7

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

Infant Mortality, 2008

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	19,6
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	10,0
Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	2,8
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	12,8
Still births rate per 1000 births	7,5
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	17,4

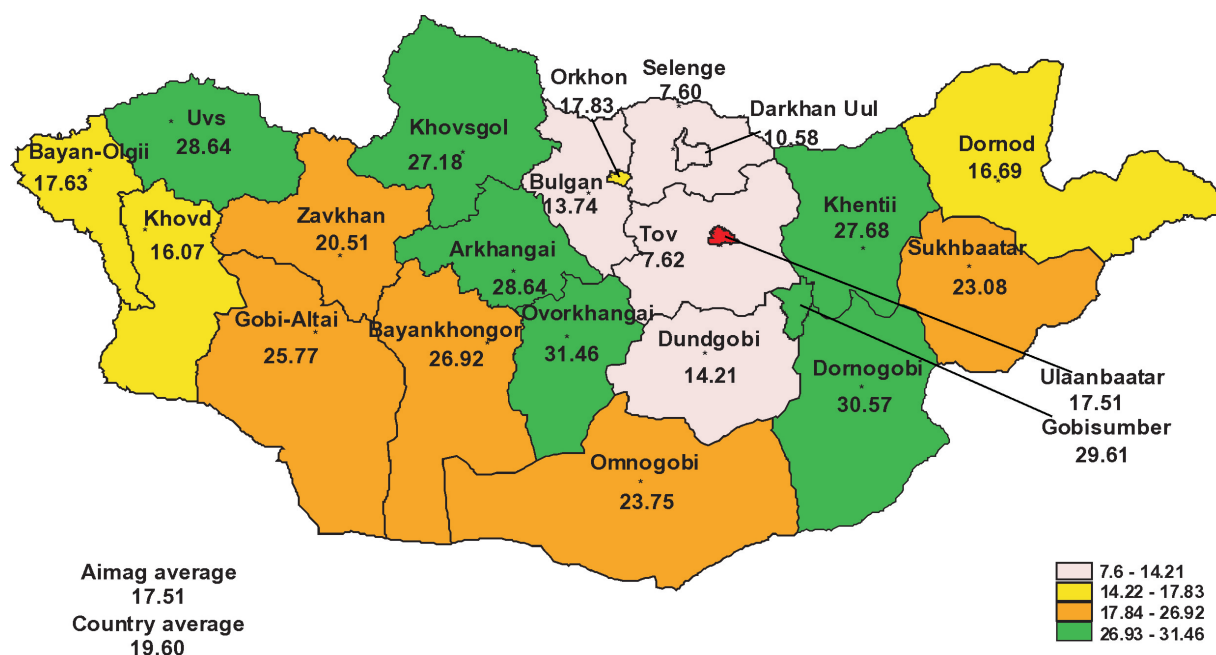
Infant Mortality 2004-2008



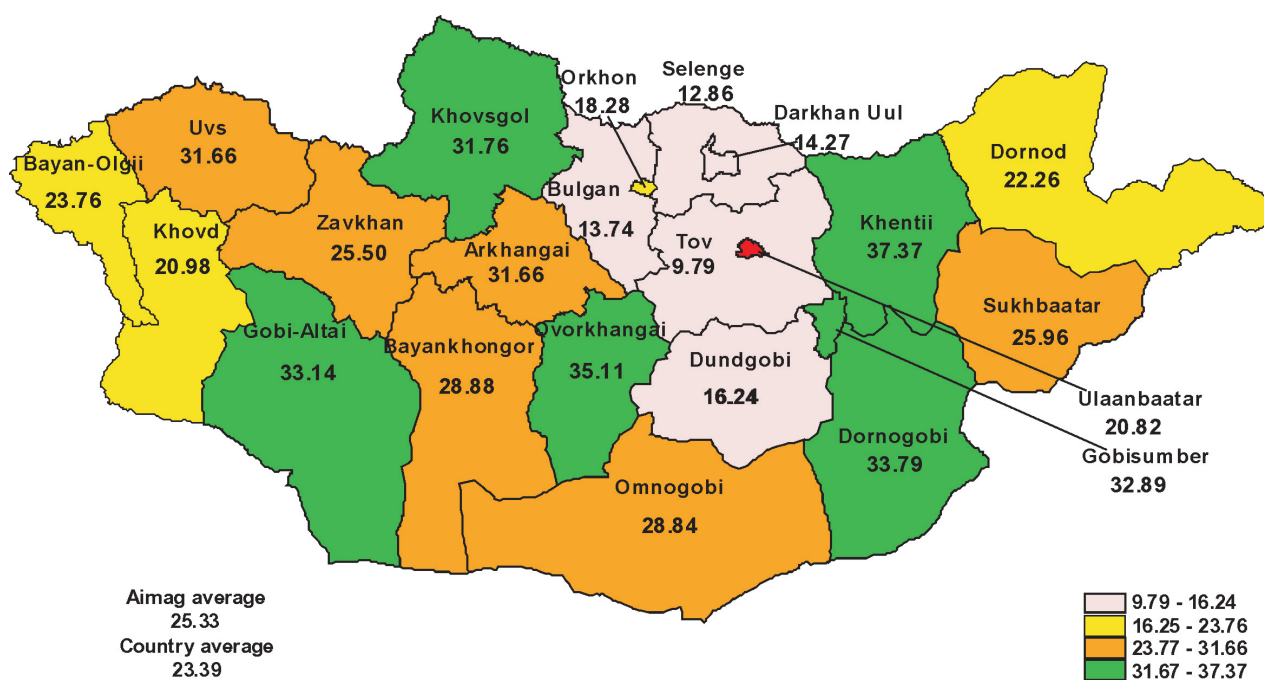
Infant Mortality, 2008

No	Aimag and city	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	Still births per 1000 births	Neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Early neonatal mortality per 1000 live births	Post neonatal mortality per 1000 live births
	A	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	18,5	7,0	14,6	11,6	3,0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	29,6	23,2	8,8	6,5	2,3
3	Bayankhongor	24,7	11,6	18,1	13,2	4,9
4	Bulgan	7,4	4,2	5,3	3,2	2,1
5	Gobi-Altai	27,6	15,2	15,5	12,5	2,9
6	Gobi-Sumber	19,5	9,8	9,9	9,9	0,0
7	Darkhan-Uul	6,9	2,8	6,0	4,1	1,8
8	Dornogobi	28,7	8,8	24,1	20,1	4,0
9	Dornod	18,2	9,4	9,5	8,9	0,6
10	Dundgobi	7,1	4,0	3,0	3,0	0,0
11	Zavkhan	19,7	13,1	8,9	6,7	2,2
12	Orkhon	16,8	6,2	12,5	10,7	1,8
13	Uvurkhangai	21,4	8,7	19,0	12,8	6,2
14	Umnugobi	16,0	5,9	13,6	10,2	3,4
15	Sukhbaatar	18,1	6,7	14,4	11,5	2,9
16	Selenge	8,1	5,2	3,5	2,9	0,6
17	Tuv	14,0	7,6	6,5	6,5	0,0
18	Uvs	17,5	9,2	11,5	8,4	3,1
19	Khovd	17,3	8,4	11,2	8,9	2,2
20	Khuvsgul	17,6	6,8	14,1	10,8	3,3
21	Khentii	19,2	7,6	15,2	11,8	3,5
22	Aimag average	18,3	9,1	12,1	9,4	2,7
23	Ulaanbaatar	16,2	5,5	13,6	10,8	2,8
24	Country average	17,4	7,5	12,7	10,0	2,8

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births), 2008



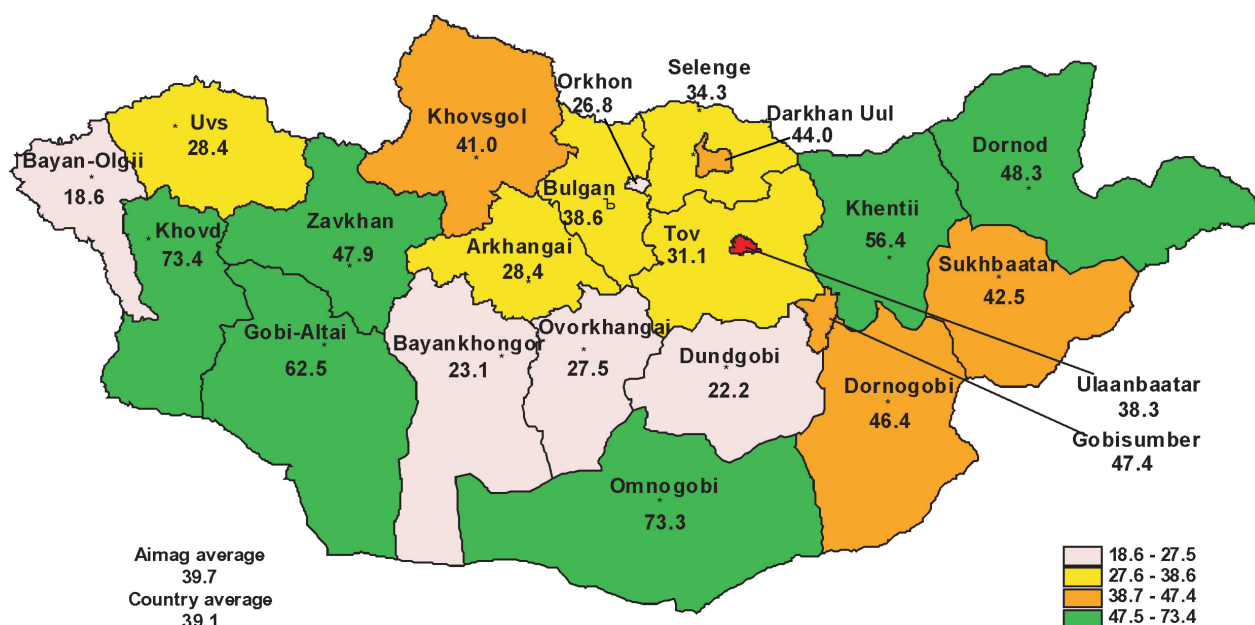
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live Births), 2008



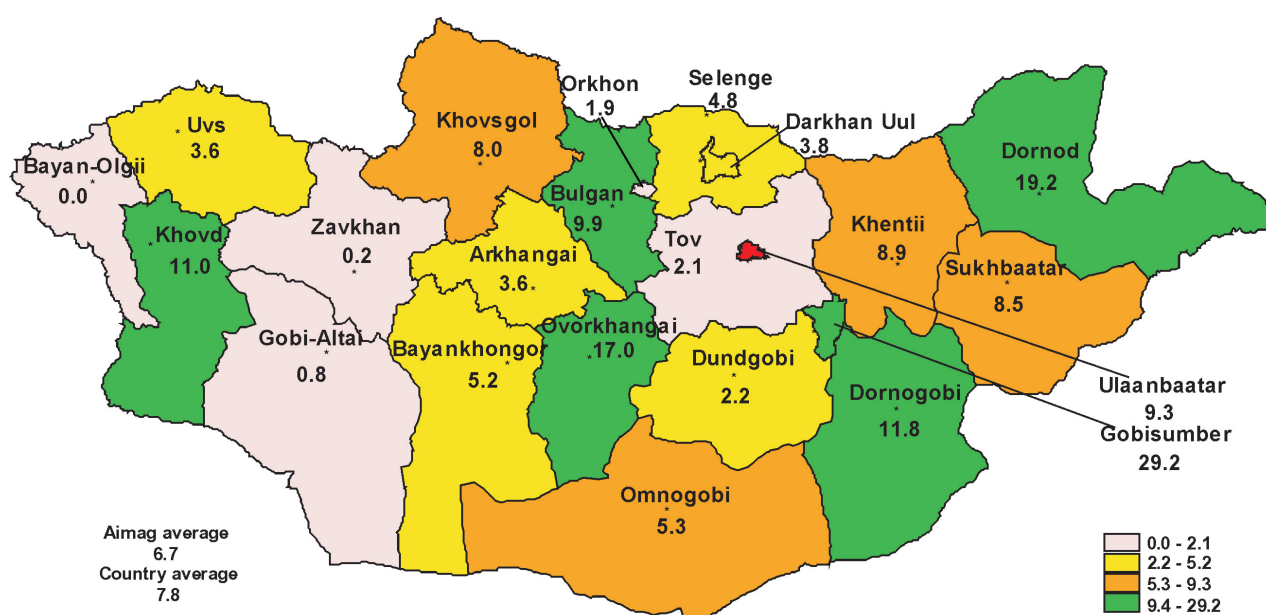
Registered Reportable Infectious Diseases, per 10000 population (2003-2008)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10000 population					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0,03	0,06	0,06	0,01	0,00	0,00
Salmonella infections	0,77	0,79	0,51	0,55	0,70	0,80
Shigellosis	8,25	8,79	7,24	7,32	9,20	8,90
Tuberculosis	15,51	17,44	17,38	18,69	16,70	15,90
Plague	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Anthrax	0,00	0,12	0,09	0,07	0,10	0,10
Brucellosis	3,09	2,52	3,30	2,13	1,60	1,50
Scarlet fever	0,11	0,22	0,25	0,18	0,10	0,10
Meningococcal infection	0,49	0,28	0,32	0,25	0,60	0,30
Varicella	6,02	5,09	4,42	5,56	7,70	7,80
Measles	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,10	0,10
Rubella	0,05	0,14	0,02	4,81	24,40	0,60
Viral hepatitis	19,79	24,47	25,15	26,20	38,40	39,10
Viral hepatitis A	16,28	20,79	21,02	21,82	34,20	35,00
Viral hepatitis B	2,96	3,10	3,42	3,70	3,50	3,40
Viral hepatitis C	0,52	0,56	0,65	0,63	0,60	0,60
Mumps	1,85	1,66	6,65	19,86	3,70	2,10
Mycoses	4,08	4,30	-	4,24	4,44	4,90
Syphilis	6,97	7,05	9,42	11,81	12,77	18,70
Gonococcal infection	17,22	22,71	25,15	17,76	17,59	23,10
Trichomoniasis	23,85	24,54	25,88	20,48	16,86	24,60

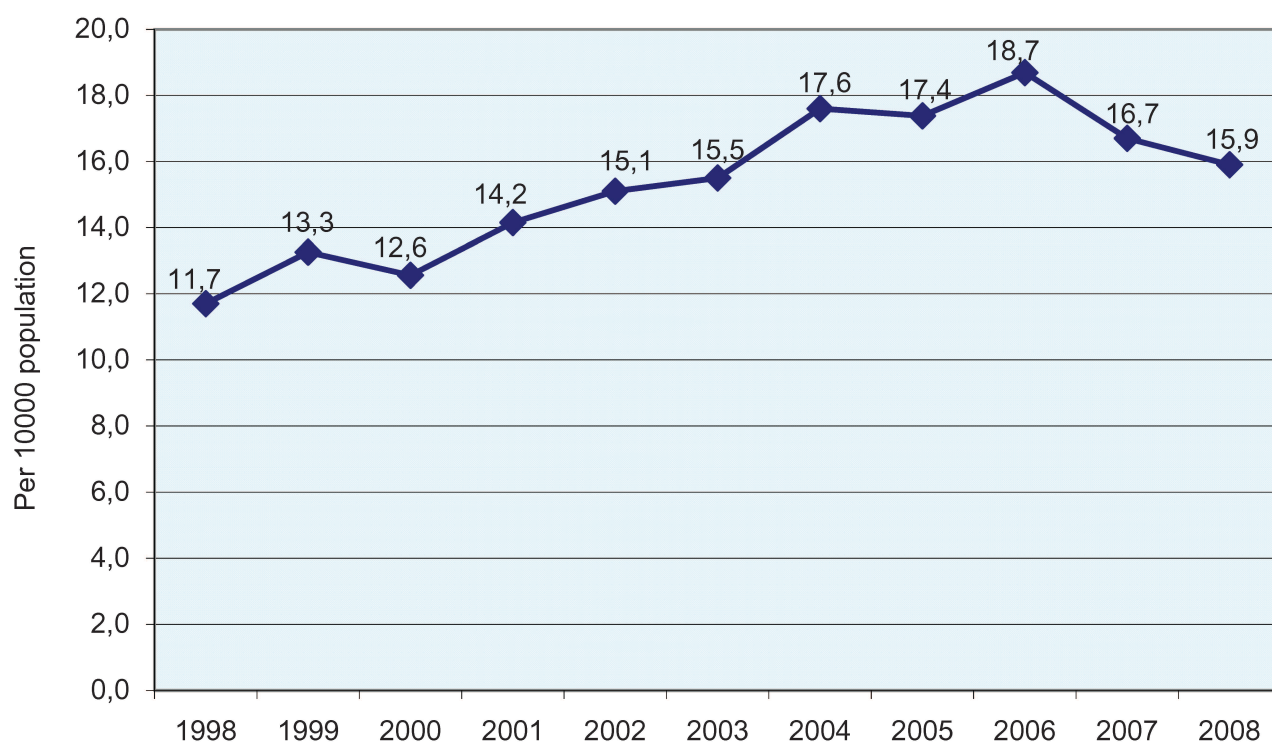
Incidence of Viral Hepatitis, per 10000 population, 2008



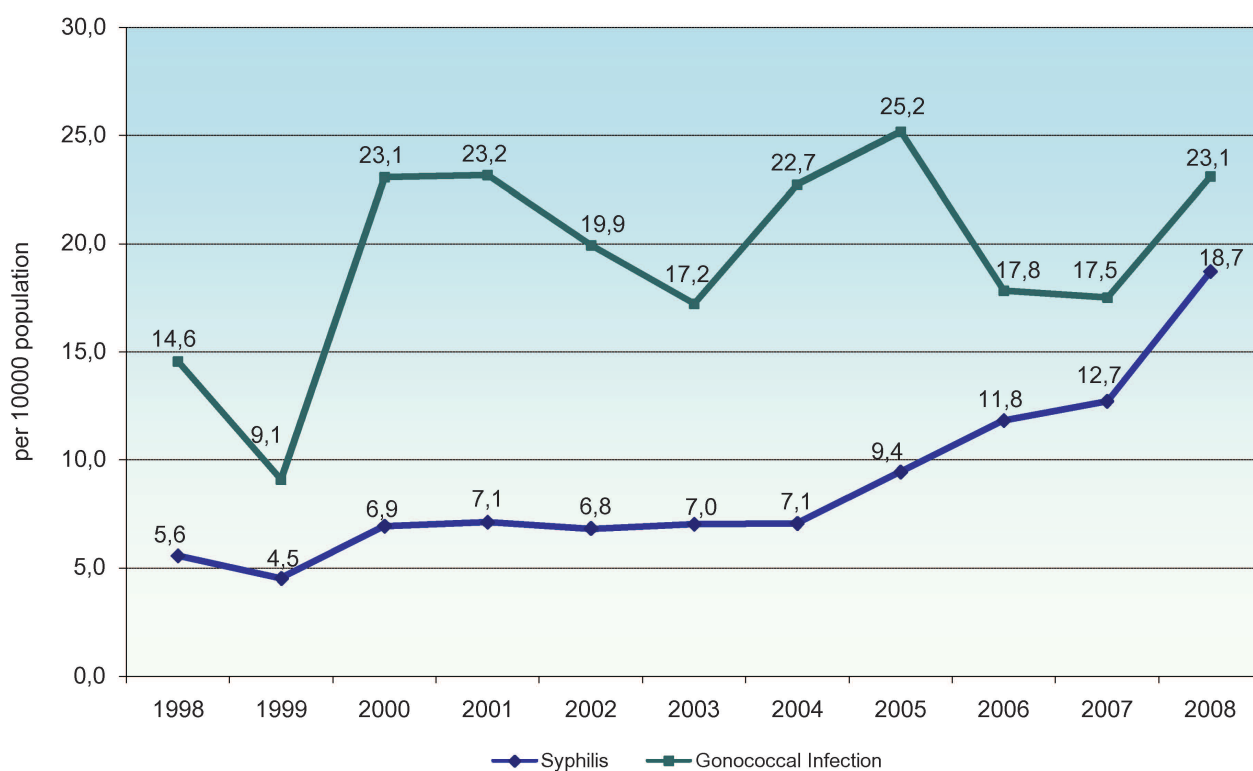
Incidence of Varicella, per 10000 population, 2008



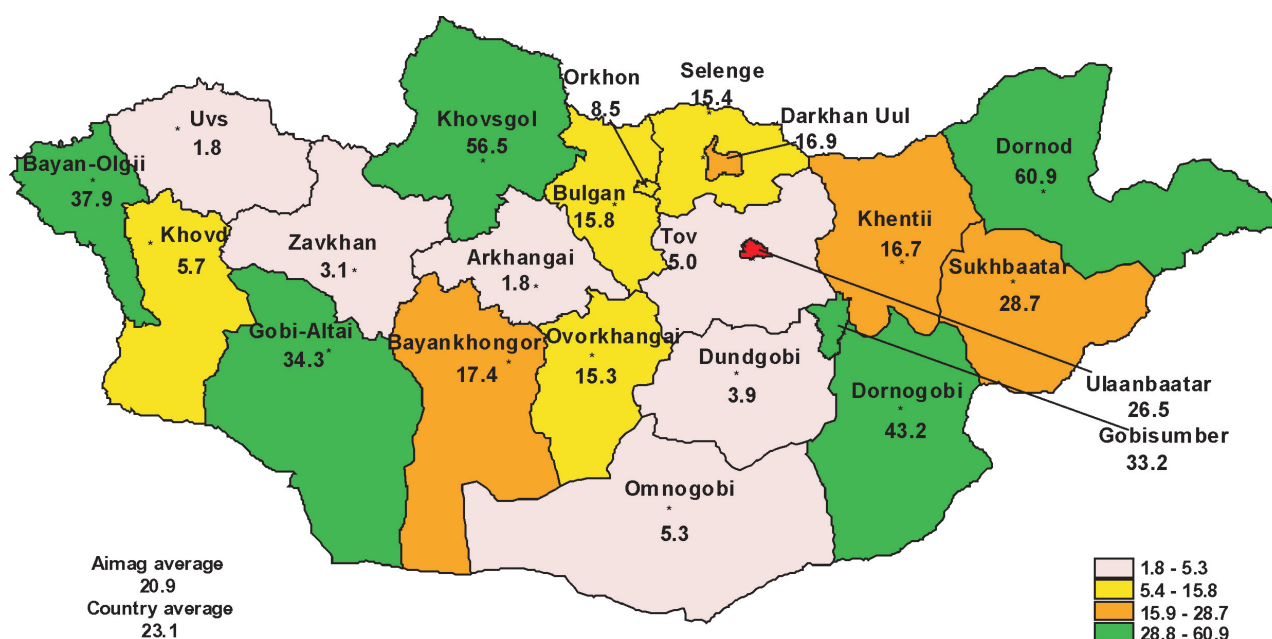
Incidence of Tuberculosis (1998-2008)



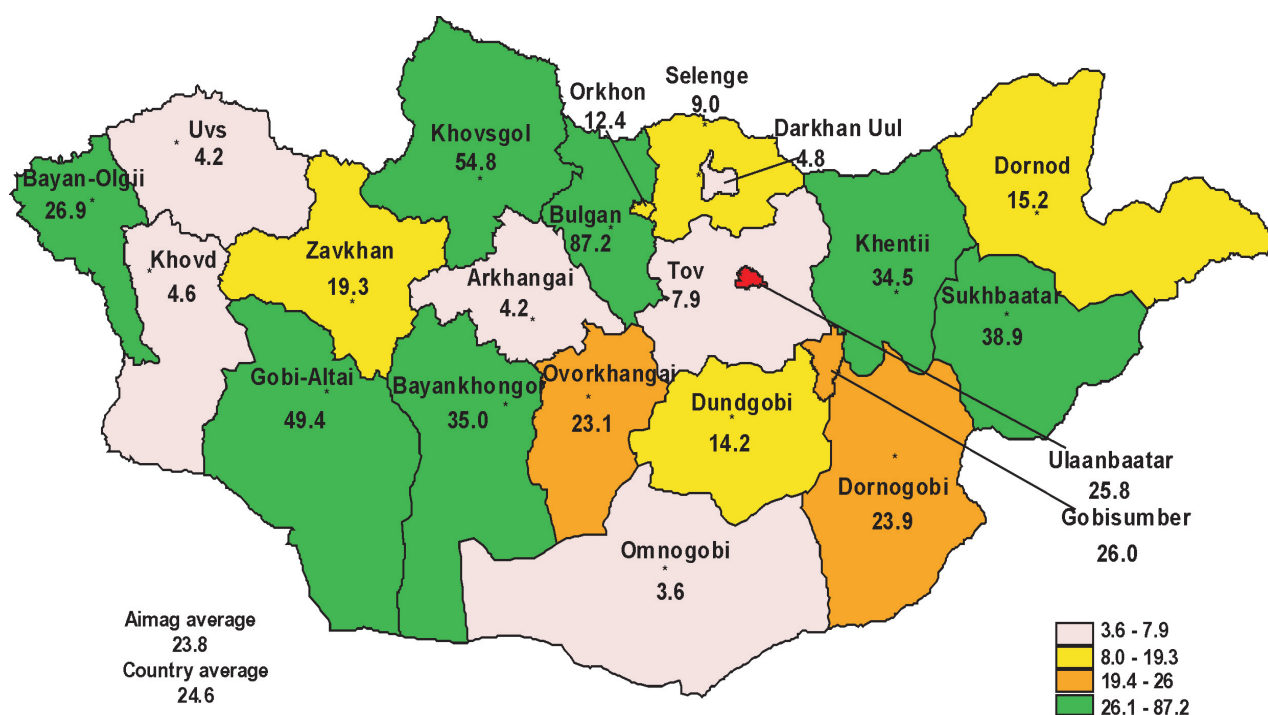
Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections (1998-2008)



Incidence of Gonococcal infection, per 10000 population, 2008



Incidence of Trichomoniasis, per 10000 population, 2008

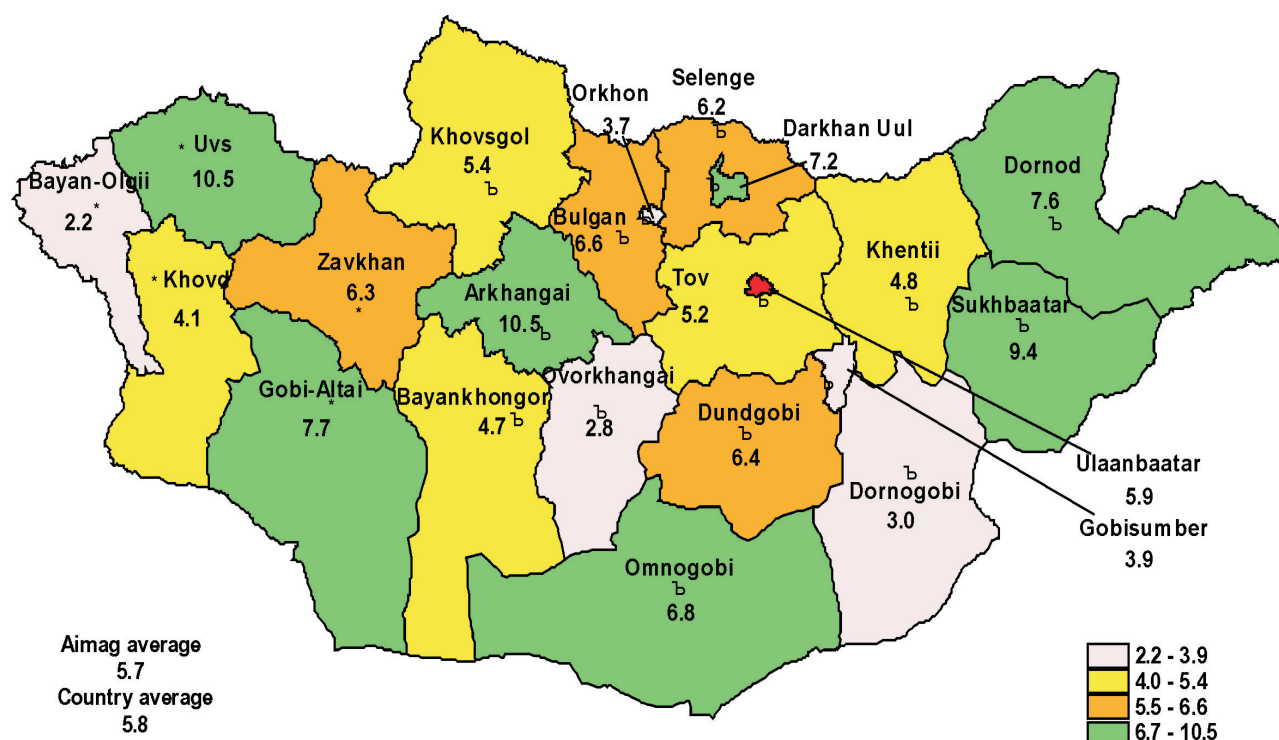


Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2008

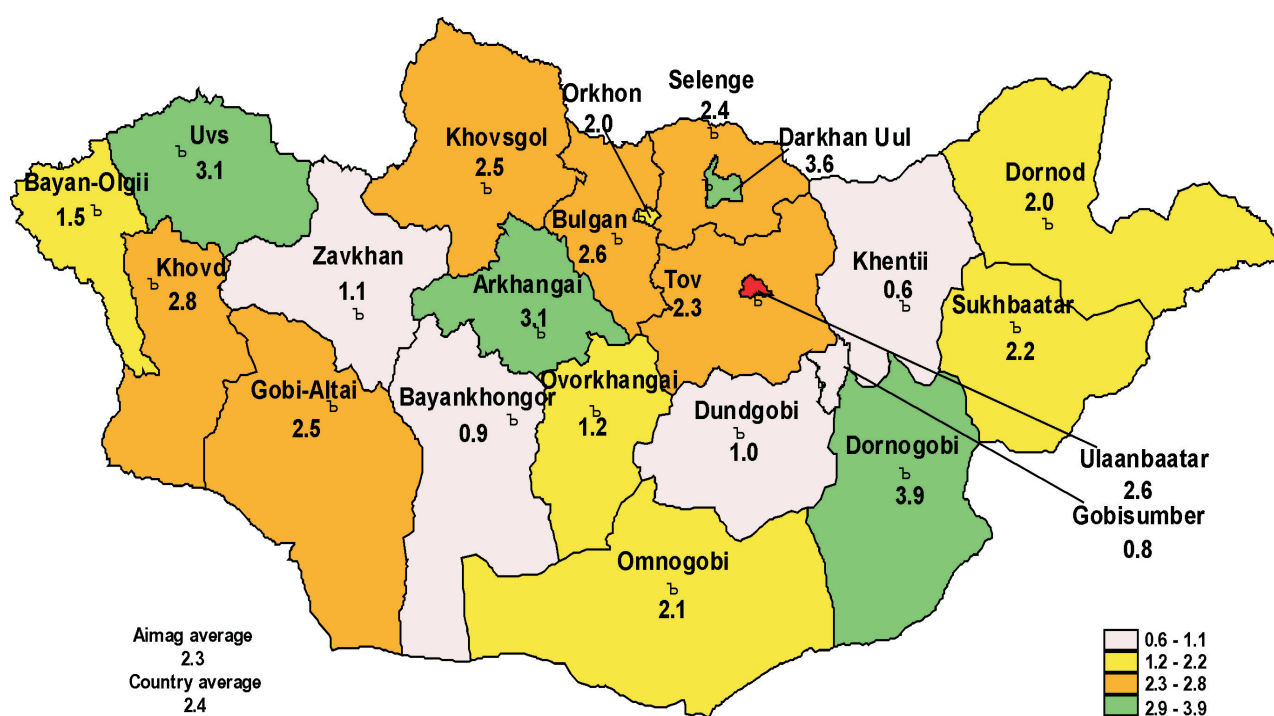
Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths				
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 pop	
				Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	244	0,92	70	40	30	0,26	0,31	0,22	42	26	16	0,16	0,20
Oesophagus	2	657	2,47	301	163	138	1,13	1,24	1,00	268	145	123	1,01	1,11
Stomach	3	1345	5,06	641	417	224	2,41	3,18	1,63	444	291	153	1,67	2,22
Colon	4	202	0,76	73	34	39	0,27	0,26	0,28	55	22	33	0,21	0,17
Rectus and anus	5	123	0,46	46	22	24	0,17	0,17	0,17	25	14	11	0,09	0,11
Liver	6	2996	11,27	1546	874	672	5,81	6,67	4,89	1346	763	583	5,06	5,82
Pancreas	7	116	0,44	55	22	33	0,21	0,17	0,24	46	22	24	0,17	0,17
Other in digestive organs	8	81	0,30	19	15	4	0,07	0,11	0,03	17	11	6	0,06	0,08
Larynx	9	120	0,45	37	31	6	0,14	0,24	0,04	19	15	4	0,07	0,11
Trachea	10	4	0,02	1	1	0	0,00	0,01	0,00	1	1	0	0,00	0,01
Lung	11	612	2,30	350	282	68	1,32	2,15	0,50	320	255	65	1,20	1,95
Other in the respiratory system	12	61	0,23	21	11	10	0,08	0,08	0,07	11	8	3	0,04	0,06
Bone and articular cartilage	13	195	0,73	47	22	25	0,18	0,17	0,18	32	17	15	0,12	0,13
Skin	14	152	0,57	33	14	19	0,12	0,11	0,14	11	8	3	0,04	0,06
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	159	0,60	42	25	17	0,16	0,19	0,12	25	17	8	0,09	0,13
Breast	16	544	2,05	97	0	97	0,36	0,00	0,71	35	0	35	0,13	0,00
Cervix uteri	17	1810	6,81	411	0	411	1,55	0,00	2,99	106	0	106	0,40	0,00
Uterus	18	107	0,40	23	0	23	0,09	0,00	0,17	12	0	12	0,05	0,00
Ovary	19	256	0,96	81	0	81	0,30	0,00	0,59	21	0	21	0,08	0,00
Other female genital organs	20	96	0,36	20	0	20	0,08	0,00	0,15	7	0	7	0,03	0,00
Male genital organs	21	149	0,56	47	47	0	0,18	0,36	0,00	18	18	0	0,07	0,14
Cyst	22	72	0,27	20	16	4	0,08	0,12	0,03	12	10	2	0,05	0,08
Urology, nephrology	23	183	0,69	68	38	30	0,26	0,29	0,22	28	16	12	0,11	0,12
Other urinary organs	24	101	0,38	2	2	0	0,01	0,02	0,00	3	1	2	0,01	0,01
Ophtalmology	25	50	0,19	9	3	6	0,03	0,02	0,04	4	1	3	0,02	0,01
Brain	26	164	0,62	57	25	32	0,21	0,19	0,23	42	16	26	0,16	0,12
Luekaemia	27	120	0,45	48	27	21	0,18	0,21	0,15	34	20	14	0,13	0,15
Other	28	406	1,53	102	41	61	0,38	0,31	0,44	49	20	29	0,18	0,15
Total	29	11125	41,83	4267	2172	2095	16,05	16,58	15,25	3033	1717	1316	11,41	13,11

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2008 report.

Incidence of liver cancer , per 10000 population, 2008



Incidence of Stomach cancer , per 10000 population, 2008

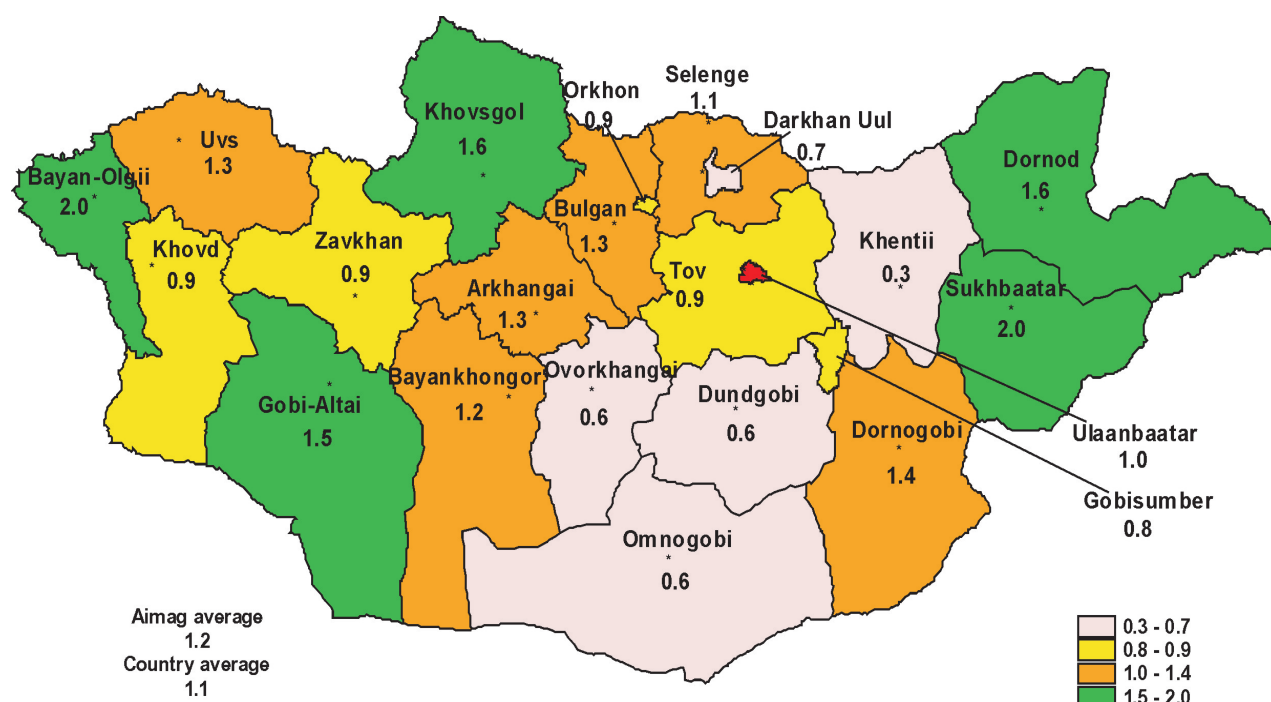


Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2008 (by aimag)

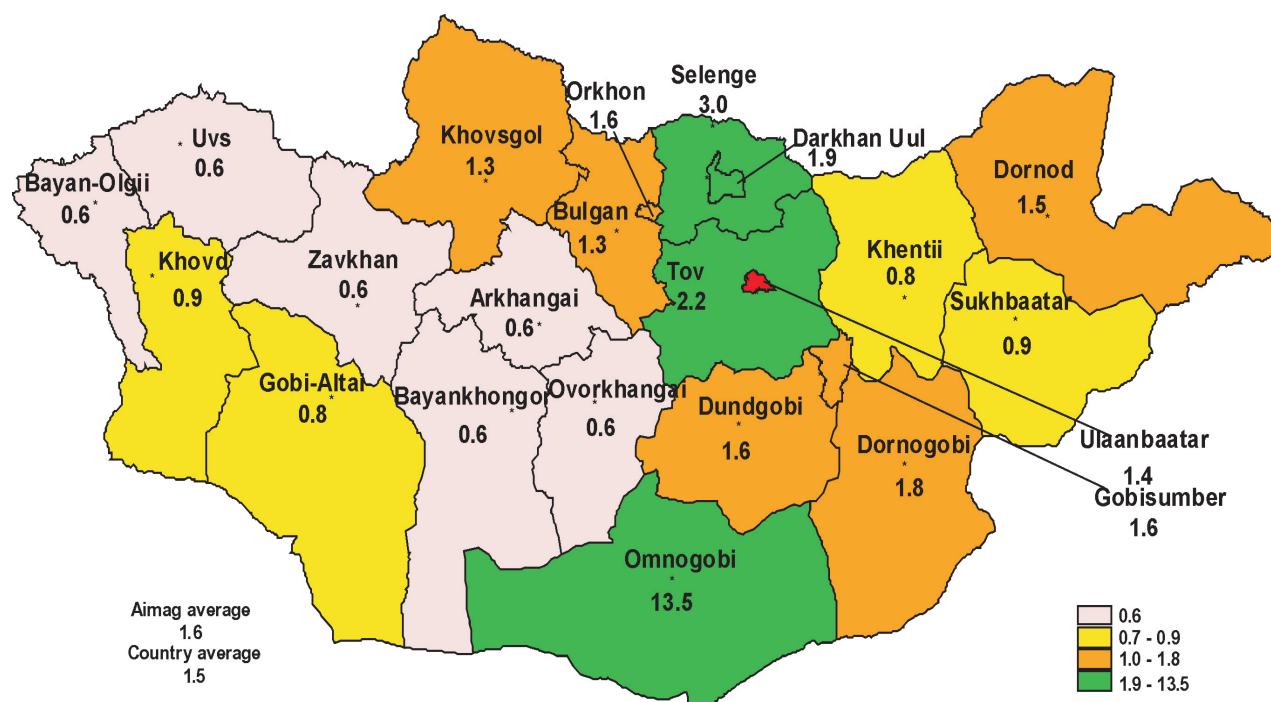
№	Aimag and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
				Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals	Total	Males	Femals
1	Arkhangai	303	32,7	180	99	81	19,42	21,52	17,42	120	65	55	12,95	14,13	11,83
2	Bayan-Ulgii	236	23,4	94	49	45	9,30	9,76	8,81	72	47	25	7,13	9,36	4,89
3	Bayankhongor	265	31,3	89	39	50	10,51	9,39	11,46	77	41	36	9,09	9,87	8,25
4	Bulgan	294	48,2	105	61	44	17,22	19,94	14,27	84	48	36	13,78	15,69	11,68
5	Gobi-Altai	270	45,0	103	60	43	17,16	20,39	14,14	91	58	33	15,17	19,71	10,86
6	Gobi-Sumber	32	25,2	12	8	4	9,44	12,65	6,11	6	4	2	4,72	6,32	3,05
7	Darkhan-Uul	466	53,0	163	80	83	18,55	18,77	18,21	122	67	55	13,88	15,72	12,07
8	Dornogobi	203	36,0	84	44	40	14,88	15,63	13,74	66	38	28	11,69	13,50	9,62
9	Dornod	410	56,0	148	73	75	20,21	20,21	20,02	113	58	55	15,43	16,06	14,68
10	Dundgobi	220	45,4	85	36	49	17,53	15,12	20,06	74	43	31	15,26	18,06	12,69
11	Zavkhan	256	31,8	103	54	49	12,80	13,94	11,93	74	36	38	9,20	9,29	9,25
12	Orkhon	392	48,4	119	62	57	14,69	15,71	13,42	92	61	31	11,36	15,45	7,30
13	Uvurkhangai	484	41,7	107	58	49	9,21	10,09	8,29	95	60	35	8,18	10,44	5,92
14	Umnugobi	265	56,0	144	43	101	30,44	18,37	41,57	40	24	16	8,46	10,25	6,59
15	Sukhbaatar	258	46,9	115	63	52	20,90	22,97	18,91	122	71	51	22,17	25,89	18,55
16	Selenge	414	41,0	183	90	93	18,11	17,98	18,06	119	68	51	11,78	13,58	9,90
17	Tuv	421	48,7	145	83	62	16,79	18,99	14,39	103	62	41	11,93	14,19	9,52
18	Uvs	363	45,3	171	101	70	21,35	25,31	17,55	110	65	45	13,73	16,29	11,28
19	Khovd	284	32,1	113	71	42	12,77	16,32	9,36	69	51	18	7,80	11,72	4,01
20	Khuvsgul	433	35,3	189	104	85	15,40	17,22	13,57	165	86	79	13,45	14,24	12,61
21	Khentii	290	40,8	53	17	36	7,45	4,87	9,97	43	16	27	6,04	4,59	7,48
22	Aimag average	6559	40,8	2505	1295	1210	15,58	16,31	14,79	1857	1069	788	11,55	13,47	9,63
23	Ulaanbaatar	4566	43,4	1762	877	885	16,76	16,99	15,93	1176	648	528	11,18	12,56	9,50
24	Country average	11125	41,8	4267	2172	2095	16,05	16,58	15,25	3033	1717	1316	11,41	13,11	9,58

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2008 report.

Incidence of Oesophagus Cancer, per 10000 population, 2008



Indidence of Cervix Uteri Canser, per 10000 population, 2008



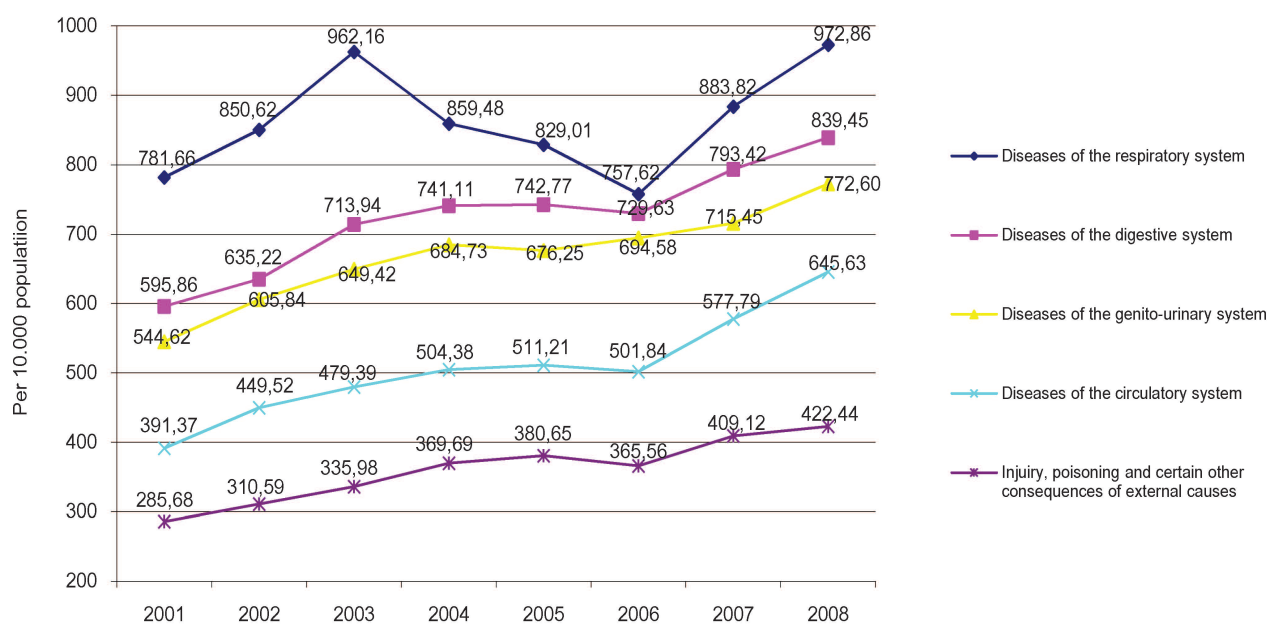
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2008

Aimags and city	per 10000 population				
	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Arkhangai	991,27	942,60	1061,09	894,91	147,51
Bayan-Ulgii	800,20	458,69	608,71	395,45	57,00
Bayankhongor	985,30	1271,54	975,73	824,11	154,45
Bulgan	1003,62	637,27	801,42	698,77	119,88
Gobi-Altai	1169,05	1116,22	829,25	740,43	178,82
Gobi-Sumber	2040,59	1209,88	1338,89	1019,51	542,79
Darkhan-Uul	1423,92	1153,54	932,44	741,38	340,02
Dornogobi	1136,60	886,42	785,78	569,45	232,28
Dornod	1309,53	1040,69	502,32	478,56	241,13
Dundgobi	668,74	678,43	633,06	474,28	99,81
Zavkhan	581,33	618,49	776,81	422,89	86,99
Orkhon	904,40	611,12	546,32	555,82	316,11
Uvurkhangai	1037,23	1139,02	919,16	783,00	212,28
Umnugobi	1582,42	952,83	644,60	722,82	315,64
Sukhbaatar	976,90	1077,76	809,91	622,92	185,17
Selenge	1132,83	656,82	835,94	645,14	161,71
Tuv	1006,24	889,29	1014,69	676,23	120,66
Uvs	1090,80	797,81	1205,15	597,20	106,86
Khovd	822,32	520,18	600,09	527,87	93,37
Khuvsgul	890,69	629,60	1067,85	815,48	139,59
Khentii	1305,37	889,97	661,82	397,40	183,31
Aimags average	1034,77	841,28	833,57	642,41	173,56
Ulaanbaatar	878,18	836,66	679,35	650,57	803,05
Country average	972,86	839,45	772,60	645,63	422,44

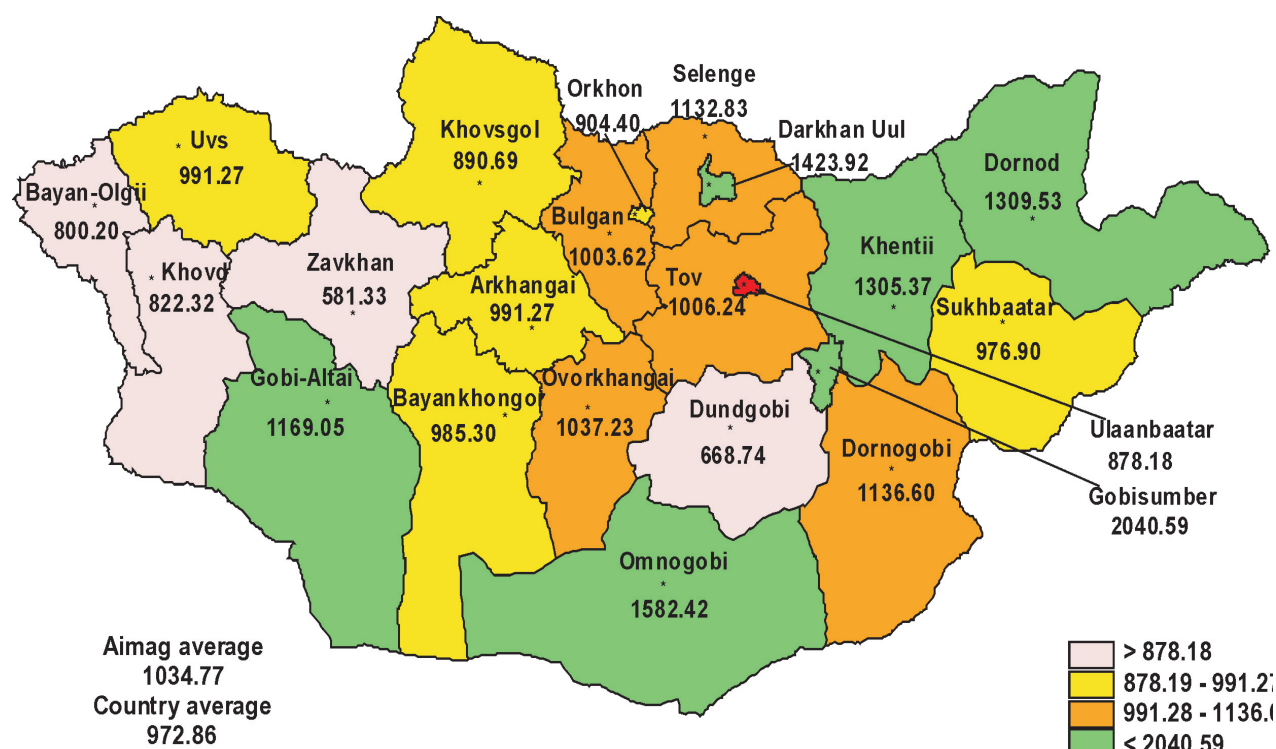
Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2008

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	258717	972,86	16,6	93490	351,55	14,6
2	Diseases of the digestive system	223240	839,45	14,3	89837	337,82	14,1
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	205460	772,60	13,2	85659	322,11	13,4
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	171696	645,63	11,0	83177	312,77	13,0
5	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	112342	422,44	7,2	26373	99,17	4,1
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	63722	239,62	4,1	26699	100,40	4,2
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	91935	345,71	5,9	45700	171,85	7,2
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	38242	143,80	2,5	21876	82,26	3,4
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	99030	372,38	6,4	96700	363,62	15,1
10	Other	292193	1098,74	18,8	68879	259,01	10,8
11	Total	1556577	5853,23	100,0	638390	2400,55	100,0

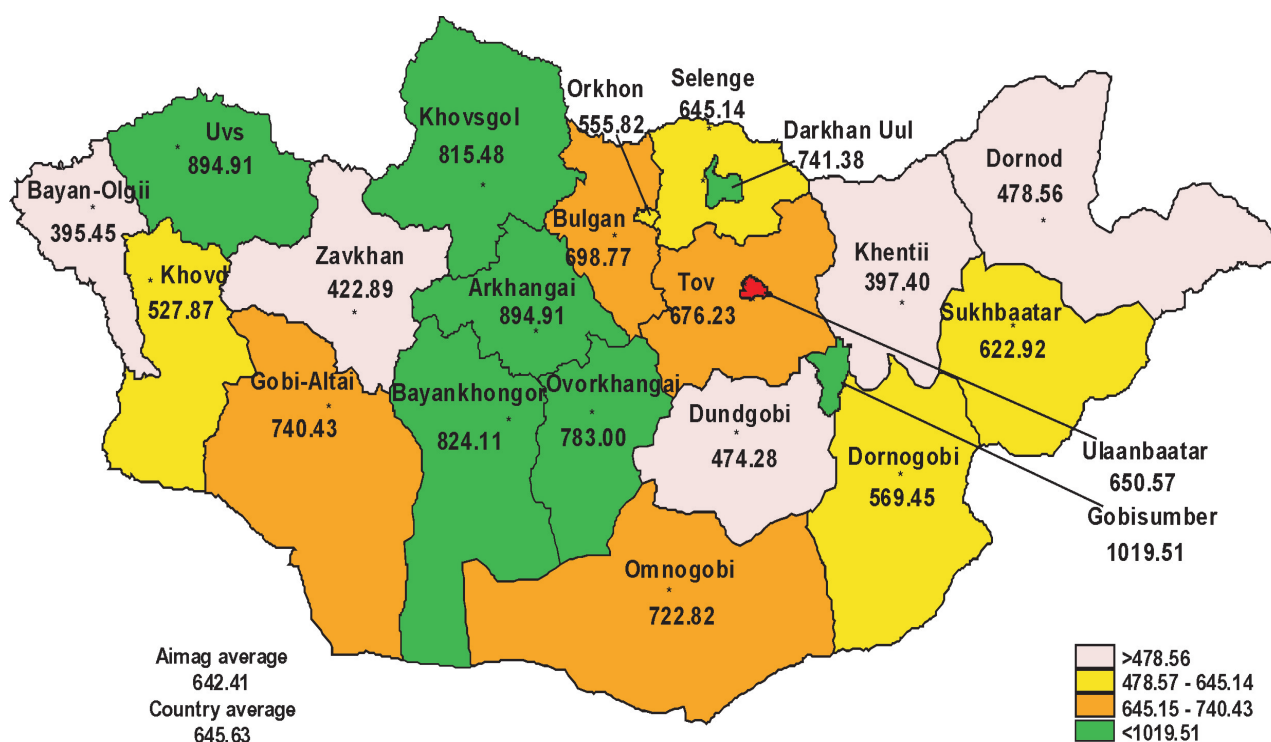
Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2001-2008



Diseases of the Respiratory System, per 10000 population, 2008



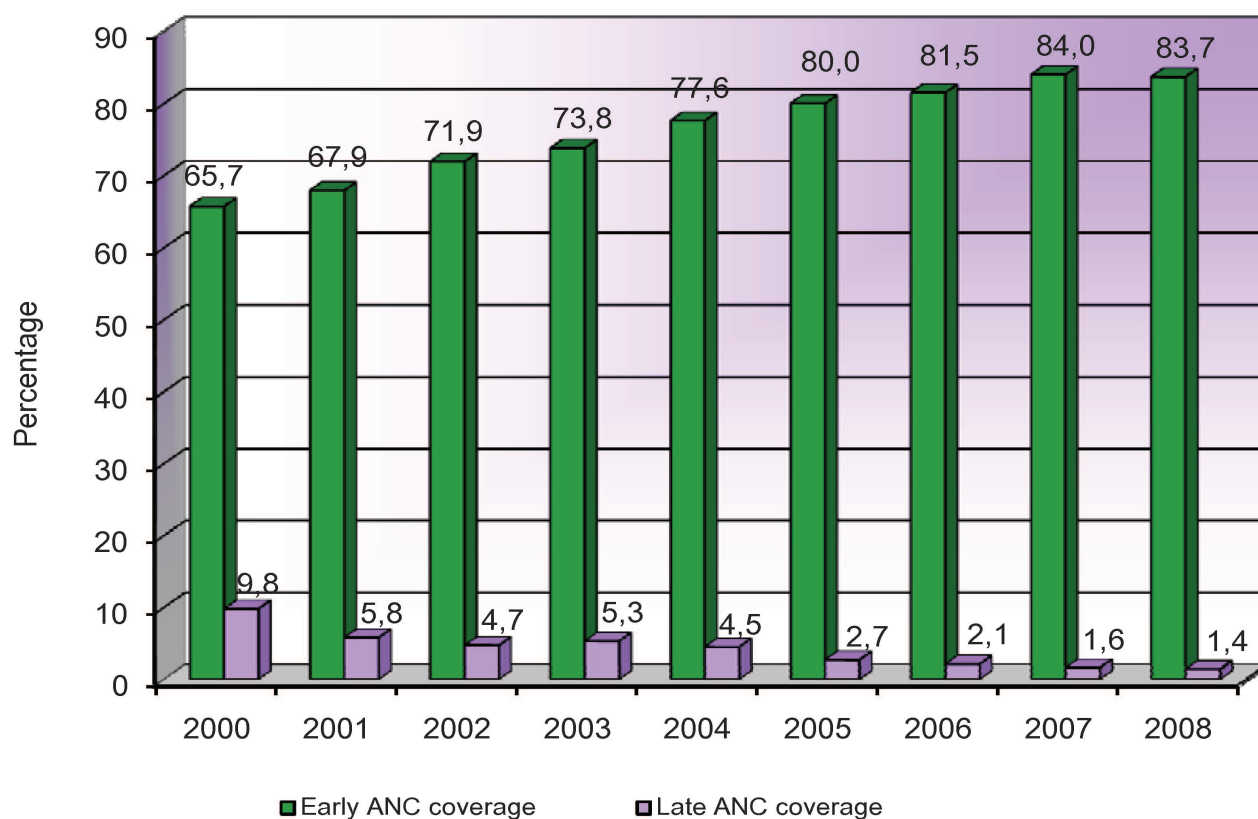
Diseases of the Circulatory System, per 10000 population, 2008



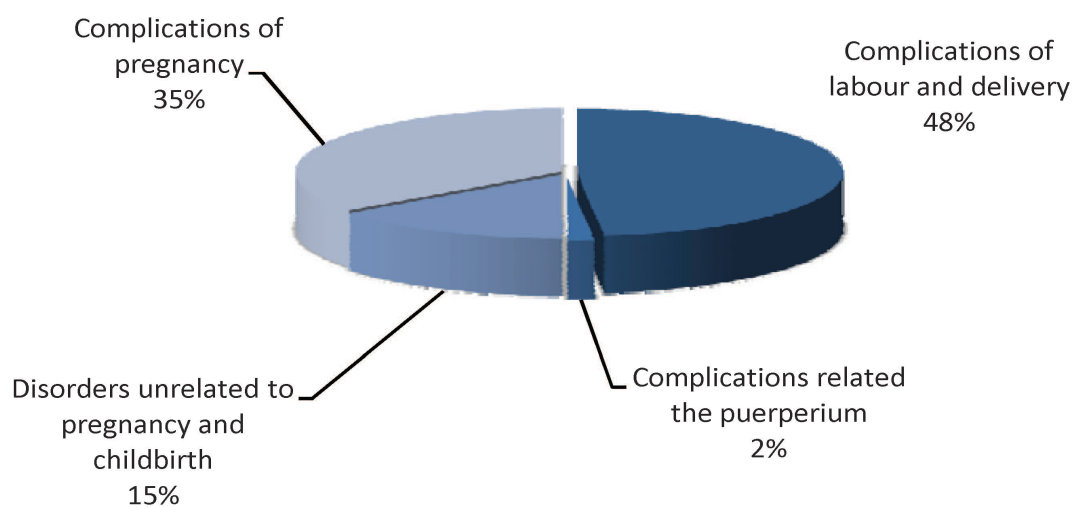
Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2008

№	Aimags and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Total	Early ANC coverage	Late ANC coverage				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	100,0	96,0	0,2	60,4	15,2	3,9	8,3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100,0	83,3	1,9	64,5	23,6	1,6	12,9
3	Bayankhongor	100,0	88,6	0,7	99,8	7,6	7,8	8,1
4	Bulgan	100,0	89,4	0,8	90,6	4,6	4,2	9,7
5	Gobi-Altai	100,0	85,3	0,5	77,9	3,8	4,3	8,7
6	Gobi-Sumber	100,0	82,3	1,6	97,0	1,9	8,1	12,1
7	Darkhan-Uul	100,0	85,8	0,9	99,9	5,9	4,9	12,0
8	Dornogobi	100,0	87,9	0,7	98,1	1,3	7,1	9,4
9	Dornod	100,0	82,6	1,7	95,4	12,4	5,3	7,7
10	Dundgobi	100,0	91,7	0,4	97,9	4,5	8,0	6,3
11	Zavkhan	100,0	93,6	0,1	99,7	19,5	3,1	7,6
12	Orkhon	100,0	85,0	0,6	64,9	7,4	4,3	9,3
13	Uvurkhangai	100,0	82,1	0,9	84,1	13,4	8,1	8,2
14	Umnugobi	100,0	85,3	0,4	99,5	8,9	7,4	8,5
15	Sukhbaatar	100,0	81,8	0,3	92,7	7,1	4,5	7,2
16	Selenge	100,0	84,5	1,0	99,8	5,1	6,4	11,6
17	Tuv	100,0	92,5	0,3	86,3	1,8	2,7	11,5
18	Uvs	100,0	85,6	0,9	72,5	13,9	2,1	15,1
19	Khovd	100,0	92,9	0,4	93,2	10,4	2,4	14,3
20	Khuvsgul	100,0	87,6	0,2	89,7	12,8	5,8	7,9
21	Khentii	100,0	85,5	0,9	97,8	5,7	7,1	11,2
22	Aimags average	100,0	87,2	0,7	86,7	9,3	5,0	10,0
23	Ulaanbaatar	100,0	79,3	2,3	86,5	14,2	5,3	10,3
24	Country average	100,0	83,7	1,4	86,6	11,6	5,1	10,1

Antenatal Care Coverage ,(2000-2008)

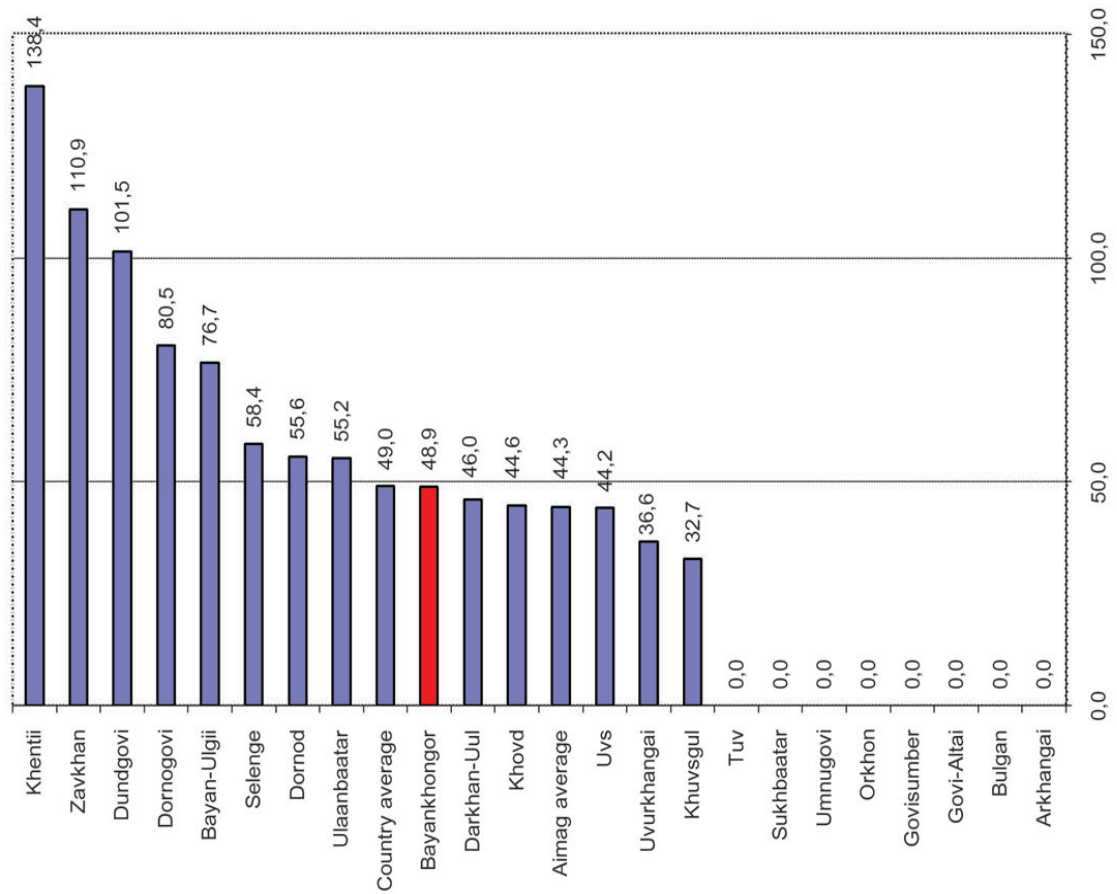


Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2008

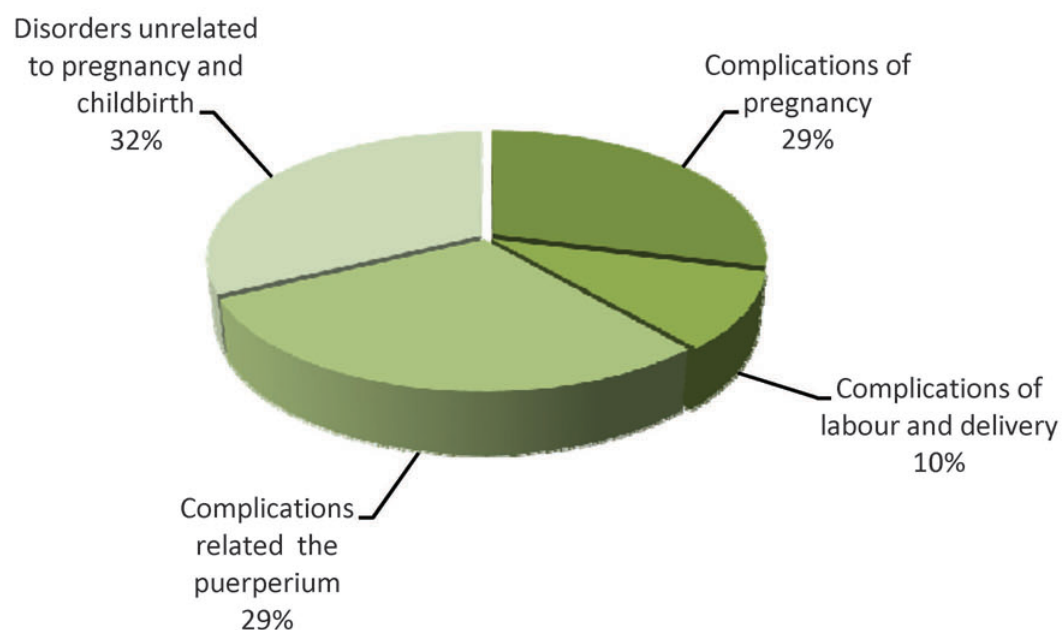


Maternal Mortality Ratio /per 100000 Live Births/, 2008

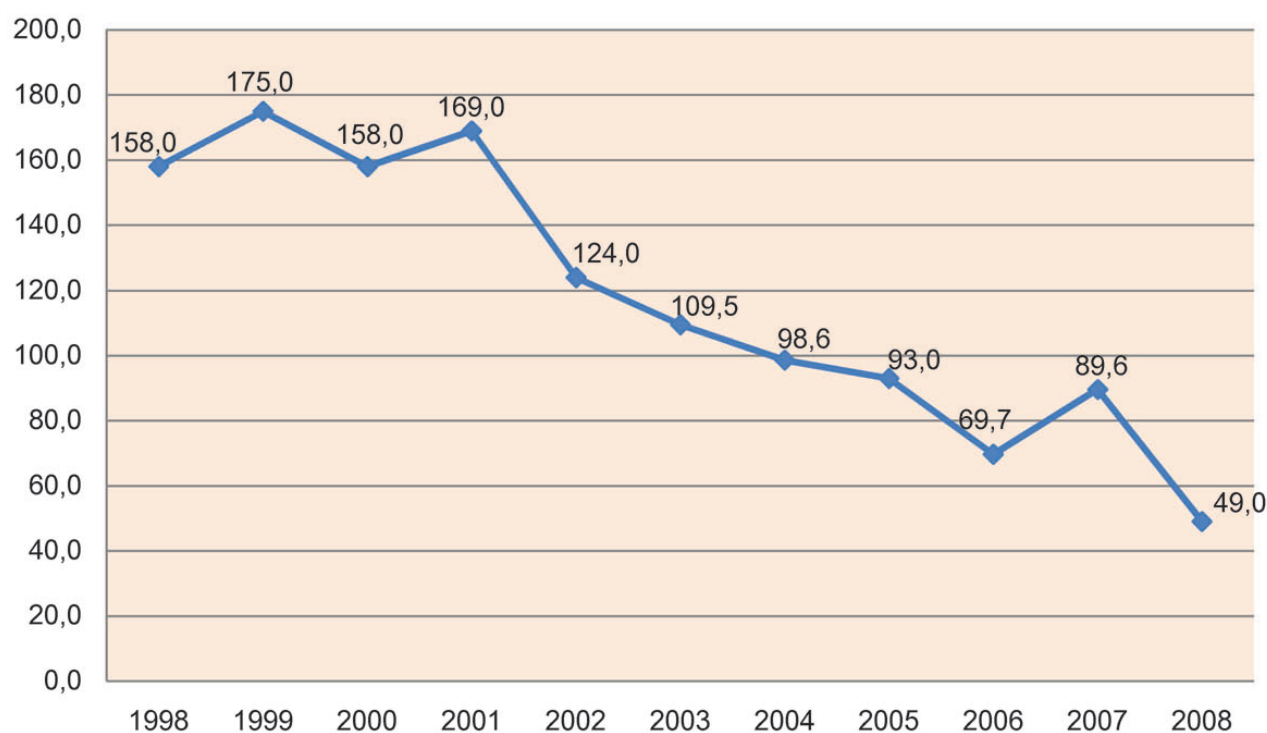
№	Aimags and city	per 100000 live births		
		Total	Aimags and city general hospital	Soum hospital
	A	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	0,0	0,0	0,0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76,7	120,6	0,0
3	Bayankhongor	48,9	0,0	203,7
4	Bulgan	0,0	0,0	0,0
5	Gobi-Altai	0,0	0,0	0,0
6	Gobi-Sumber	0,0	0,0	0,0
7	Darkhan-Uul	46,0	48,5	0,0
8	Dornogobi	80,5	0,0	414,9
9	Dornod	55,6	59,1	0,0
10	Dundgobi	101,5	141,8	0,0
11	Zavkhan	110,9	120,2	102,1
12	Orkhon	0,0	0,0	0,0
13	Uvurkhangai	36,6	0,0	83,8
14	Umnugobi	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	Sukhbaatar	0,0	0,0	0,0
16	Selenge	58,4	0,0	114,0
17	Tuv	0,0	0,0	0,0
18	Uvs	44,2	74,1	0,0
19	Khovd	44,6	70,0	0,0
20	Khuvsgul	32,7	0,0	80,3
21	Khentii	138,4	180,3	0,0
22	Aimags average	44,3	39,8	55,0
23	Ulaanbaatar	55,2	0,0	0,0
24	Country average	49,0	39,8	55,0



Maternal Mortality by Causes, 2008



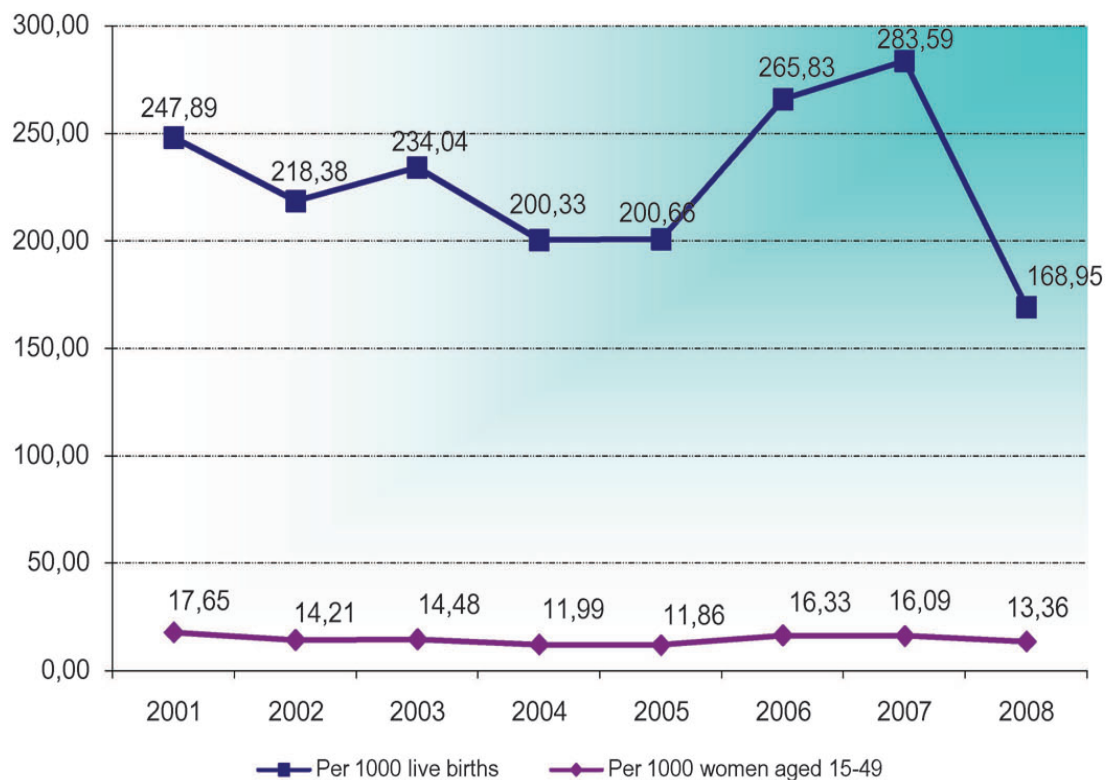
Maternal Mortality Rate, per 100000 Live Births /1998-2008/



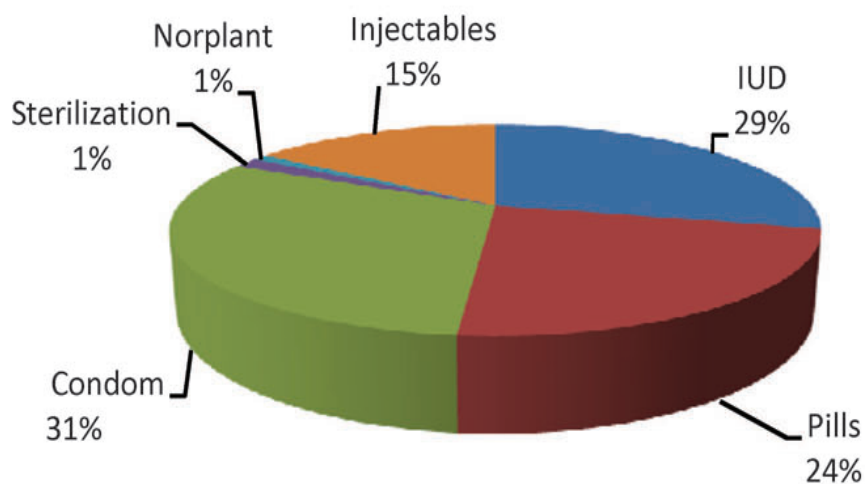
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2008

No	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	80,55	24,30	20,55	0,04	22,90	30,91	1,29
2	Bayan-Ulgii	46,16	9,52	25,01	0,00	28,78	36,46	0,23
3	Bayankhongor	55,95	10,61	9,28	0,20	13,36	62,43	4,12
4	Bulgan	41,92	26,11	14,95	0,00	23,29	33,91	1,74
5	Gobi-Altai	57,70	14,50	14,61	0,01	15,60	54,63	0,64
6	Gobi-Sumber	62,69	33,11	34,52	0,00	21,66	9,81	0,90
7	Darkhan-Uul	48,51	20,99	13,71	0,03	35,40	29,68	0,19
8	Dornogobi	59,32	23,25	17,89	0,15	39,09	18,61	1,01
9	Dornod	61,78	18,73	25,41	0,06	13,16	39,13	3,51
10	Dundgobi	53,89	31,09	16,65	6,32	25,01	19,85	1,08
11	Zavkhan	77,06	19,43	15,90	0,10	23,34	40,61	0,63
12	Orkhon	54,93	25,15	11,79	0,16	34,25	26,87	1,78
13	Uvurkhangai	61,20	22,72	19,62	0,05	17,98	36,72	2,91
14	Umnugobi	47,93	30,26	21,39	0,09	19,72	22,84	5,70
15	Sukhbaatar	55,36	11,75	21,62	0,05	5,05	54,46	7,07
16	Selenge	44,47	20,09	17,20	1,09	37,10	22,70	1,82
17	Tuv	41,86	22,60	23,17	0,06	19,20	34,71	0,25
18	Uvs	39,84	26,18	29,59	1,47	19,73	21,96	1,08
19	Khovd	50,15	28,75	23,86	0,06	22,83	22,02	2,48
20	Khuvsgul	54,61	15,44	21,11	0,00	19,28	42,76	1,41
21	Khentii	45,41	23,25	13,82	0,03	22,54	37,25	3,11
22	Aimag average	54,26	20,87	18,89	0,35	23,05	34,88	1,96
23	Ulaanbaatar	50,33	26,06	10,01	1,76	42,29	18,94	0,93
24	Country average	52,63	22,93	15,37	0,91	30,69	28,55	1,55

Abortion /2001-2008/



Contraceptive Methods, 2008



Abortion, 2008

№	Aimag, city	Abortion		Abortion by age					Late abortion	
		Per 1000 women aged 15-49	Per 1000 live births	Total	Under 20 age		above 35 age		Abs.number	%
					Abs.number	%	Abs.number	%		
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	0,98	12,56	25	1	4,0	3	12,0	0	0,00
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2,11	20,70	54	0	0,0	23	42,6	0	0,00
3	Bayankhongor	10,76	129,71	265	25	9,4	66	24,9	4	1,51
4	Bulgan	1,10	20,08	19	2	10,5	2	10,5	7	36,84
5	Gobi-Altai	4,28	50,07	68	3	4,4	18	26,5	22	32,35
6	Gobi-Sumber	7,38	98,68	30	1	3,3	6	20,0	0	0,00
7	Darkhan-Uul	12,07	159,69	347	38	11,0	45	13,0	5	1,44
8	Dornogobi	20,67	279,97	348	34	9,8	75	21,6	0	0,00
9	Dornod	29,47	380,08	683	50	7,3	150	22,0	16	2,34
10	Dundgobi	4,47	62,94	62	9	14,5	15	24,2	0	0,00
11	Zavkhan	2,69	34,37	62	5	8,1	19	30,6	8	12,90
12	Orkhon	1,53	20,06	45	5	11,1	13	28,9	4	8,89
13	Uvurkhangai	14,57	173,74	475	48	10,1	134	28,2	26	5,47
14	Umnugobi	14,98	179,81	212	25	11,8	49	23,1	16	7,55
15	Sukhbaatar	2,64	40,38	42	4	9,5	8	19,0	0	0,00
16	Selenge	12,59	214,49	367	7	1,9	152	41,4	7	1,91
17	Tuv	2,19	62,02	57	7	12,3	13	22,8	11	19,30
18	Uvs	23,22	212,64	481	11	2,3	150	31,2	11	2,29
19	Khovd	8,35	90,63	203	5	2,5	71	35,0	4	1,97
20	Khuvsgul	0,67	8,19	25	1	4,0	7	28,0	4	16,00
21	Khentii	23,31	318,34	460	45	9,8	124	27,0	10	2,17
22	Aimag average	9,25	120,01	4330	326	7,5	1143	26,4	155	3,58
23	Ulaanbaatar	19,14	233,90	6358	438	6,9	1598	25,1	231	3,63
24	Country average	13,36	168,95	10688	764	7,1	2741	25,6	386	3,61

Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag), 2008

№	Aimag and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries above 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g. at birth
		Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	57,3	0,0	0,0	42,6	0,0	0,1	0,0	7,8	9,0	3,1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	62,7	0,0	0,0	37,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	13,1	3,1
3	Bayankhongor	76,0	0,0	0,0	23,8	0,0	0,2	0,0	9,1	8,6	4,5
4	Bulgan	65,7	0,0	0,0	34,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	6,7	10,6	2,1
5	Gobi-Altai	70,5	0,0	0,0	28,6	0,4	0,5	0,4	3,7	12,2	4,7
6	Gobi-Sumber	99,3	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,3	9,5	13,2	0,3
7	Darkhan-Uul	95,4	0,0	0,0	4,4	0,0	0,2	0,0	6,2	11,8	2,2
8	Dornogobi	80,5	0,0	13,6	5,3	0,0	0,5	0,4	9,7	10,3	3,9
9	Dornod	94,2	0,0	0,0	5,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	7,1	10,9	3,1
10	Dundgobi	72,1	0,0	0,0	27,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,4	7,0	4,0
11	Zavkhan	45,9	0,0	17,4	36,6	0,0	0,1	0,0	3,6	10,2	2,6
12	Orkhon	98,8	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,4	0,3	6,2	11,3	4,5
13	Uvurkhangai	56,4	2,0	9,3	31,9	0,1	0,3	0,0	8,3	8,8	5,3
14	Umnugobi	84,9	0,0	0,0	14,7	0,0	0,3	0,1	11,3	8,2	4,5
15	Sukhbaatar	87,4	0,0	0,0	12,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	5,5	7,4	3,0
16	Selenge	48,8	0,0	33,3	17,7	0,0	0,2	0,2	8,2	11,3	2,6
17	Tuv	49,9	0,0	0,0	50,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,6	9,7	3,8
18	Uvs	59,9	0,0	0,0	39,5	0,0	0,7	0,3	2,4	14,9	4,7
19	Khovd	63,8	0,0	14,9	21,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,5	13,2	2,4
20	Khuvsgul	59,1	0,0	0,0	40,9	0,0	0,1	0,0	7,4	9,4	3,0
21	Khentii	77,0	0,0	8,1	14,3	0,1	0,6	0,2	9,6	9,2	4,5
22	Aimag average	69,7	0,1	4,9	24,9	0,0	0,2	0,1	6,4	10,6	3,6
23	Ulaanbaatar	99,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,2	6,1	12,3	4,0
24	Country average	82,3	0,3	2,8	14,3	0,0	0,3	0,2	6,3	11,4	3,8

Immunization Coverage for Infants, 2008

	Aimag and city	Covered percentage					
		BCG	Poliomyelitis	Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping cough	Measles	Hepatitis B	Penta vaccine
1	Arkhangai	97,5	97,2	98,1	97,1	99,2	97,0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	99,8	99,3	97,9	99,8	99,8	99,6
3	Bayankhongor	97,5	96,9	99,7	99,0	97,2	98,9
4	Bulgan	98,6	94,6	0,0	97,5	99,4	98,5
5	Gobi-Altai	98,9	92,8	0,0	93,8	99,9	92,8
6	Gobi-Sumber	99,7	98,8	100,0	100,0	99,7	98,8
7	Darkhan-Uul	99,5	98,6	0,0	98,8	99,5	98,7
8	Dornogobi	99,1	97,1	100,0	96,6	99,2	97,1
9	Dornod	98,7	97,5	0,0	100,0	98,7	99,8
10	Dundgobi	100,0	98,6	100,0	98,5	100,0	99,2
11	Zavkhan	98,3	95,9	60,5	94,4	98,2	97,4
12	Orkhon	98,0	97,3	0,0	100,0	100,0	98,6
13	Uvurkhangai	99,7	96,9	100,0	97,9	99,7	97,9
14	Umnugobi	99,7	96,6	100,0	95,3	100,0	95,8
15	Sukhbaatar	98,9	87,8	0,0	98,5	99,7	99,2
16	Selenge	100,0	95,3	100,0	98,7	100,0	98,4
17	Tuv	96,3	94,0	100,0	98,2	96,1	98,7
18	Uvs	99,4	94,8	0,0	99,1	99,4	98,1
19	Khovd	99,8	97,1	0,0	99,6	99,8	96,7
20	Khuvsgul	97,8	90,3	100,0	90,6	99,4	91,0
21	Khentii	97,8	96,2	75,2	100,0	97,9	97,1
22	Aimag average	98,1	94,5	95,8	95,9	98,1	94,0
23	Ulaanbaatar	98,5	95,3	85,0	96,9	98,8	96,0
24	Country average	98,6	98,7	94,8	98,4	98,0	98,6

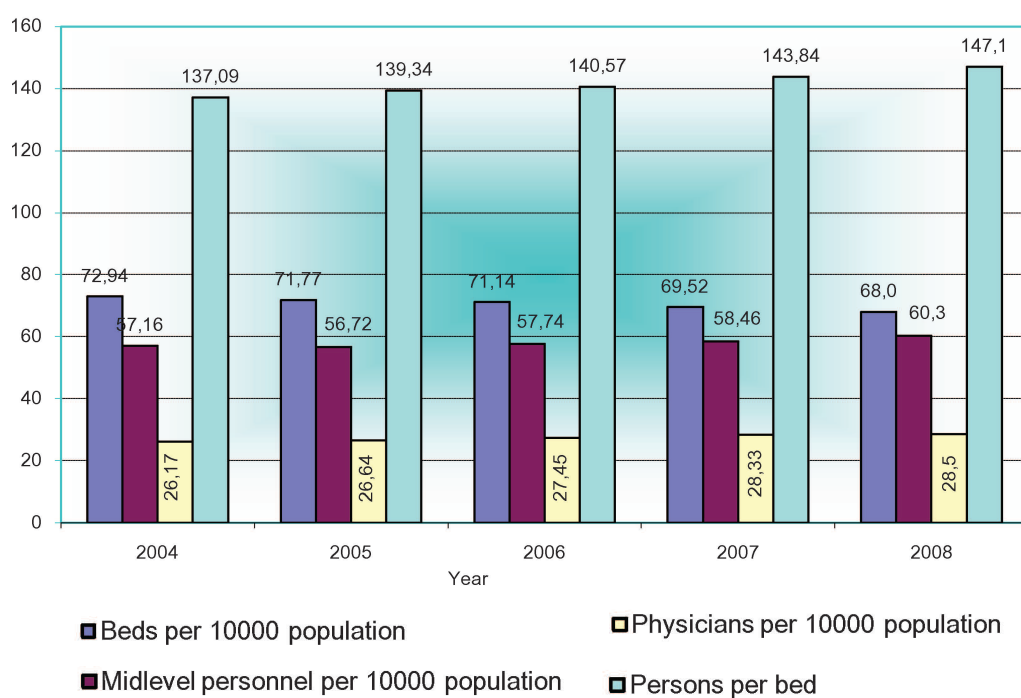
Health Humanresource

Health care providers		№	Total physicians	From: female	Pharmacists	Other highlevel personnels	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Dental technician	Laboratory technician	X-ray technician	Midlevel pharmacist	Nurse			Midwife	Sterilisation assistant	Other midlevel personnels	Midlevel personnels(total)	Nurse assistant	Other workers	All workers	Female
													Diplom	Bachelor									
A		5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Subtotal-1	1	1459	1238	7	239	1029	574	2	136	6	131	2240	233	367	33	132	4883	1235	2482	10305	7890	
	Primary level hospitals	Feldsher's posts with beds	2	1	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	31	11	16	59	45
		Physician's post with beds	3	9	7	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	1	25	2	6	0	0	41	16	19	87	68
		Family hospitals	4	794	733	0	42	14	51	0	0	0	0	693	55	12	0	7	832	184	292	2142	1863
		Soum hospitals	5	523	412	5	170	862	450	1	108	2	117	1301	147	297	22	107	3414	885	1858	6856	5039
		Intersoum hospitals	6	132	86	2	25	140	66	1	28	4	13	204	29	51	11	18	565	139	297	1161	875
		Subtotal-2	7	1845	1505	39	166	13	319	3	295	78	59	2145	388	164	89	59	3612	1093	1140	7895	6792
		District hospitals	8	720	649	14	51	0	96	0	84	27	14	555	139	23	32	28	998	293	372	2448	2164
		Rural general hospitals	9	108	81	2	11	13	32	2	13	5	2	125	12	24	8	2	238	72	102	533	433
	Secondary level hospitals	Aimag general hospitals	10	1017	775	23	104	0	191	1	198	46	43	1465	237	117	49	29	2376	728	666	4914	4195
		Subtotal-3	11	1439	1012	63	291	0	144	11	213	59	53	1681	564	65	99	157	3046	1160	827	6824	5764
		Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	12	207	151	5	23	0	60	2	40	9	12	333	34	19	14	11	534	184	113	1066	917
	Tertiary level hospitals	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	13	1232	861	58	268	0	84	9	173	50	41	1348	530	46	85	146	2512	976	714	5758	4847
		Maternity hospitals	14	93	74	4	16	0	10	0	6	0	2	90	20	43	10	1	182	31	126	452	402
	Other hospitals	Other hospitals	15	293	229	12	33	4	82	2	30	9	13	346	74	1	17	6	584	219	171	1311	1148
		Private hospitals with beds	16	487	359	7	61	0	42	4	27	9	10	435	72	9	10	52	670	253	348	1825	1506
	Private hospitals for outpatients	Private hospitals for outpatients	17	915	760	10	64	0	44	140	50	8	11	299	62	11	59	7	691	180	116	1977	1717
		Medical universities and colleges	18	359	224	22	176	0	8	1	2	2	4	0	32	0	0	26	75	44	89	765	532
	Hot spring	Hot spring	19	67	50	2	35	0	35	0	1	2	1	75	8	7	2	9	140	53	241	538	369
		Drug supply companies	20	29	25	120	54	0	0	0	1	0	157	0	0	0	2	21	181	66	221	671	508
	Drug manufactures	Drug manufactures	21	0	0	59	15	0	0	0	2	0	84	2	2	0	2	2	94	18	382	568	536
		Revolving drug funds	22	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	176	12	17	209	185
	Drug stores	Drug stores	23	2	1	701	57	0	2	0	0	0	1192	0	0	0	8	1	1203	238	397	2598	2457
		Other organizations	24	204	164	9	38	0	67	2	14	3	1	62	11	18	1	10	189	43	201	684	482
Total		25	7584	5959	1088	1514	1051	1429	165	836	176	1899	7419	1493	693	368	518	16047	4706	7015	37952	31215	

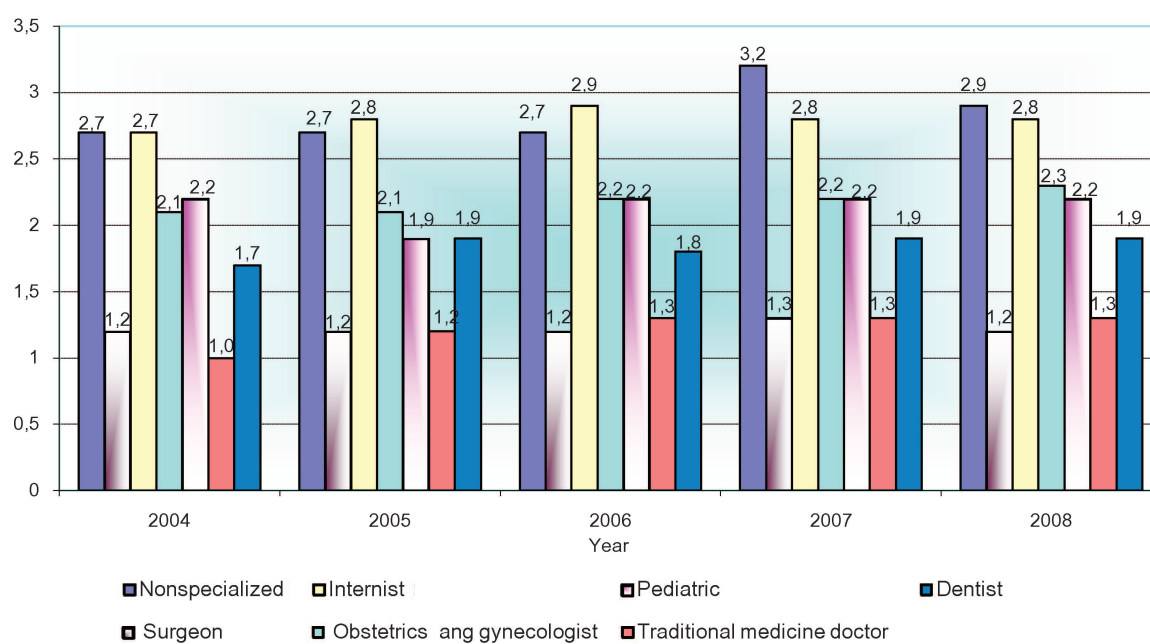
Physicians, by Specialties, per 10000 population, 2008

No	Aimag and city	Health Manager	Statistician	Internist	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Nephrologist	Urologist	Oncologist	Anaesthesiologist	Ophthalmologist	Otorinolaryngologist	Neurologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	X-ray diagnostic	Physiotherapist	Dietologist	Hygienist	Venerologist	Infectionist	Epidmiologist				Obstetrics and gynecologist	Pediatric	Traditional medicine doctor	Dentist	Stomatologist	Pathogenist	Doctor laboratory	Dermatologist	Phthisiostitrist	Family doctor	Nonspecialized	Specialist of public health	Total
																					Extremely contagious diseases	20	21	22													
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	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
1	Arkhangai	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	15.8		
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.9	0.0	14.0		
3	Bayankhongor	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	14.5		
4	Bulgan	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	18.0		
5	Gobi-Altai	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	18.8		
6	Gobi-Sumber	2.4	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.4	5.5	0.8	33.8		
7	Darkhan-Uul	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	5.5	3.4	0.2	27.0		
8	Dornogobi	1.2	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.5	8.7	0.2	33.7		
9	Dornod	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.4	0.0	18.2		
10	Dundgobi	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.9	1.9	0.4	19.2		
11	Zavkhan	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.0	0.1	15.7		
12	Orkhon	0.6	0.4	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	5.6	3.2	0.0	31.1		
13	Uvurkhangai	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.0	16.0		
14	Umnugobi	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.2	0.2	23.0		
15	Sukhbaatar	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.0	20.0		
16	Selenge	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.0	18.5		
17	Tuv	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.1	16.0		
18	Uvs	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.7	0.1	17.2		
19	Khovd	1.4	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	14.0		
20	Khuvsgul	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.0	14.1			
21	Khentii	0.4	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	5.6	0.4	21.1		
22	Aimag average	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.2	18.8			
23	Ulaanbaatar	2.6	0.5	4.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	3.2	2.4	2.1	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	3.4	2.7	0.3	43.4		
24	Country average	1.5	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.9	0.2	28.5		

Health Facilities, 2004-2008



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10000 population /2004-2008/



Average Length of Stay in Hospital , by bed Specialities -Total, 2008

	Aimag and city																							
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	8,1	7,2	4,9	8,0	7,6	10,7	0,0	25,0	12,6	11,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,3	9,2	0,0	9,2	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	8,6	9,6	4,8	7,4	6,9	9,6	10,1	23,4	8,7	15,0	9,7	0,0	3,1	8,1	9,0	0,0	7,4	12,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0
3	Bayankhongor	8,5	6,1	4,7	6,8	7,3	12,4	9,4	64,2	9,9	9,1	10,7	0,0	1,8	9,7	9,2	0,0	8,8	8,6	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0
4	Bulgan	9,1	7,1	4,6	8,7	6,8	13,1	9,5	25,8	9,4	10,6	0,0	0,0	7,5	6,9	7,2	8,1	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,4
5	Gobi-Altai	7,6	10,4	4,4	7,7	8,3	9,8	11,0	50,7	9,6	13,4	9,8	0,0	10,7	8,1	8,1	0,0	0,0	9,7	10,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,9
6	Gobi-Sumber	9,1	8,0	3,2	7,1	6,9	13,8	0,0	0,0	9,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,1
7	Darkhan-Uul	8,9	6,6	4,0	7,7	6,6	11,3	8,1	35,4	9,3	13,2	11,0	0,0	7,2	7,2	7,8	0,0	7,6	7,9	8,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3
8	Dornogobi	9,2	6,0	4,5	3,2	6,4	12,6	0,0	36,0	9,6	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	8,1	7,9
9	Dornod	8,6	8,2	4,7	6,5	6,6	12,6	10,4	42,9	10,0	12,6	0,0	0,0	7,4	10,3	8,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,8
10	Dundgobi	9,0	6,6	5,0	7,6	7,4	11,3	9,1	37,6	9,7	9,9	7,4	0,0	8,8	9,1	8,8	0,0	8,5	8,6	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3
11	Zavkhan	8,9	7,7	6,5	8,6	7,8	10,2	10,3	49,5	10,3	9,9	9,2	0,0	0,0	7,0	8,2	0,0	0,0	12,0	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,6
12	Orkhon	9,4	5,5	5,2	6,8	6,4	11,1	0,0	23,8	10,8	12,5	9,3	0,0	16,9	0,0	6,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,2
13	Uvurkhangai	8,3	6,9	4,1	6,4	7,6	12,8	8,9	40,4	10,6	10,7	10,3	0,0	15,0	7,7	7,8	0,0	8,4	7,9	9,5	0,0	7,3	0,0	7,8
14	Umnugobi	8,3	6,8	3,6	4,4	6,0	13,7	10,6	18,4	9,0	8,8	0,0	0,0	4,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,5	5,0	7,2
15	Sukhbaatar	9,4	6,9	3,7	6,0	8,8	11,8	14,8	49,6	7,7	11,1	9,9	0,0	0,0	7,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9
16	Selenge	9,0	7,1	4,6	8,0	7,6	14,7	7,9	43,3	9,1	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	9,4	0,0	0,0	7,1	8,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,5
17	Tuv	9,5	6,8	3,8	5,7	5,9	13,9	9,2	30,3	10,5	0,0	9,2	0,0	10,1	8,4	8,2	0,0	0,0	15,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,5	8,5
18	Uvs	8,6	6,8	4,3	5,7	7,5	10,2	11,0	16,4	10,2	13,3	0,0	0,0	5,1	8,5	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7
19	Khovd	8,3	8,4	3,8	8,2	6,7	10,8	11,1	20,8	9,4	15,9	0,0	0,0	23,4	8,9	8,0	0,0	7,2	0,0	10,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0
20	Khuvsugul	8,6	5,4	2,4	6,6	7,0	10,9	9,2	30,7	9,3	11,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,4
21	Khentii	8,9	6,6	4,5	8,5	7,2	13,0	11,8	31,5	8,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	8,2	0,0	0,0	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	8,4
22	Aimag average	8,7	7,1	4,4	7,0	7,1	11,8	10,0	32,9	9,7	11,9	10,0	0,0	7,6	9,0	8,2	11,9	8,4	10,0	8,9	0,0	8,8	9,3	8,1
23	Ulaanbaatar	9,0	8,2	4,3	6,6	7,0	12,1	10,7	34,0	9,3	29,3	12,9	10,6	17,9	7,0	6,2	0,0	7,9	9,4	9,5	9,4	0,0	8,7	9,0
24	Country average	8,8	7,6	4,3	6,9	7,1	11,9	10,4	33,4	9,5	21,6	12,2	10,6	13,9	7,6	7,0	11,9	8,1	9,5	9,2	9,4	8,7	9,0	8,5

Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2008

	Aimag and city	Total				Aimag, city general hospitals				Soum hospitals			
		Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	323,10	88,52	7,98	40,49	365,39	100,11	8,73	41,86	255,35	69,96	6,94	36,78
2	Bayan-Ulgii	330,28	90,49	7,97	41,46	319,18	87,45	7,89	40,47	334,79	91,72	7,83	42,76
3	Bayankhongor	309,94	84,92	8,04	38,53	320,56	87,83	8,24	38,89	300,74	82,39	7,68	39,15
4	Bulgan	309,77	84,87	8,38	36,97	309,51	84,80	8,83	35,04	311,13	85,24	8,06	38,59
5	Gobi-Altai	258,32	70,77	7,92	32,61	228,81	62,69	8,72	26,25	285,74	78,28	7,72	37,03
6	Gobi-Sumber	275,40	75,45	8,12	33,90	285,99	78,35	8,16	35,05	280,50	76,85	7,99	35,13
7	Darkhan-Uul	324,06	88,78	8,27	39,17	342,91	93,95	8,30	41,33	317,98	87,12	7,91	40,21
8	Dornogobi	294,60	80,71	7,91	37,26	271,40	74,36	7,05	38,50	331,99	90,95	8,04	41,30
9	Dornod	314,84	86,26	8,83	35,67	322,47	88,35	9,41	34,27	313,61	85,92	7,57	41,43
10	Dundgobi	260,41	71,34	8,28	31,44	285,02	78,09	8,24	34,60	225,50	61,78	8,08	27,90
11	Zavkhan	231,14	63,33	8,62	26,82	288,03	78,91	9,21	31,28	225,48	61,78	8,32	27,12
12	Orkhon	305,24	83,63	8,25	37,01	332,04	90,97	8,13	40,82	362,30	99,26	7,48	48,45
13	Uvurkhangai	263,15	72,10	7,83	33,62	266,62	73,05	7,85	33,94	263,02	72,06	7,73	34,01
14	Umnugobi	263,77	72,26	7,25	36,39	281,71	77,18	7,20	39,10	279,97	76,70	7,19	38,91
15	Sukhbaatar	355,98	97,53	8,87	40,14	365,29	100,08	8,61	42,45	349,71	95,81	9,11	38,37
16	Selenge	295,00	80,82	8,54	34,54	341,41	93,54	9,33	36,59	272,83	74,75	7,87	34,66
17	Tuv	281,61	77,15	8,47	33,26	244,63	67,02	8,81	27,76	320,84	87,90	8,06	39,83
18	Uvs	295,54	80,97	7,74	38,16	316,53	86,72	8,05	39,30	295,80	81,04	7,43	39,79
19	Khovd	305,27	83,63	7,99	38,23	315,98	86,57	8,31	38,03	275,84	75,57	7,29	37,86
20	Khuvsgul	272,35	74,62	7,39	36,85	328,71	90,06	7,44	44,19	235,84	64,61	7,25	32,55
21	Khentii	324,81	88,99	8,41	38,64	329,27	90,21	8,93	36,86	331,39	90,79	8,20	40,43
22	Aimag average	293,93	80,53	8,12	36,19	311,12	85,24	8,36	37,21	282,28	77,34	7,75	36,44
23	Ulaanbaatar	309,81	84,88	8,99	34,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	292,10	80,03	8,15	35,84
24	Country average	300,98	82,46	8,50	35,42	311,12	85,24	8,36	37,21	282,44	77,38	7,75	36,43

Number of Hospital Beds, by Specialities, per 10000 population, 2008

	Aimag and city																							
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	22,34	4,96	6,69	4,21	12,52	3,99	0,00	1,51	3,02	0,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,22	0,00	0,22	0,22	0,76	0,00	0,00	0,22	61,94
2	Bayan-Ulgii	20,09	3,76	6,83	1,68	10,09	1,48	1,19	0,69	1,39	0,99	1,09	0,00	0,00	0,79	0,69	1,19	0,00	1,19	0,40	0,00	0,00	1,98	55,52
3	Bayankhongor	18,89	3,42	7,91	4,84	8,97	4,37	1,77	0,59	4,13	0,94	1,30	0,00	0,00	0,59	1,42	0,35	0,00	0,24	0,24	0,71	0,00	0,24	60,93
4	Bulgan	17,71	4,43	6,40	3,12	10,66	4,59	1,64	1,15	2,95	0,66	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	57,07
5	Gobi-Altai	24,50	6,50	7,67	4,00	14,33	8,00	1,33	2,50	4,00	0,33	1,33	0,00	0,00	0,83	0,33	0,67	0,00	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,00	0,00	77,33
6	Gobi-Sumber	30,68	10,23	4,72	9,44	20,45	14,16	1,57	0,00	3,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,57	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	96,76
7	Darkhan-Uul	12,18	2,96	4,44	4,10	8,08	3,19	1,59	3,41	4,44	2,28	5,12	0,00	0,00	0,91	0,46	1,37	0,00	0,23	2,96	0,23	0,46	0,00	58,60
8	Dornogobi	18,60	6,20	5,49	1,77	10,99	5,14	0,00	1,77	4,78	0,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,00	3,90	64,32
9	Dornod	18,16	5,60	5,46	1,77	11,47	4,23	1,37	4,78	3,28	2,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,68	1,77	0,68	0,00	0,00	2,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	64,86
10	Dundgobi	25,98	4,54	8,66	2,89	14,23	7,01	1,03	1,03	0,82	0,41	0,62	0,00	0,00	0,62	0,41	0,62	0,00	0,41	2,06	0,00	0,00	0,62	72,17
11	Zavkhan	32,19	7,58	9,07	3,98	14,17	5,22	0,62	0,62	4,47	0,62	0,62	0,00	0,00	0,62	0,12	0,12	0,00	0,12	3,11	0,00	0,00	0,12	84,01
12	Orkhon	17,40	3,70	4,69	1,23	3,58	4,94	0,00	2,47	2,47	3,09	3,09	0,00	0,00	0,99	0,00	1,85	0,00	0,00	1,85	0,00	0,00	2,35	53,69
13	Uvurkhangai	17,22	3,96	5,94	2,93	9,65	5,51	0,60	1,29	1,03	0,78	1,21	0,00	0,00	0,34	0,17	0,95	0,00	0,34	2,26	1,98	0,00	0,17	54,34
14	Umnugobi	19,03	6,77	5,92	2,96	11,63	4,23	1,06	0,63	3,59	0,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,06	0,00	0,63	4,02	63,00
15	Sukhbaatar	21,99	2,36	5,45	2,36	9,81	4,00	1,82	1,82	4,36	2,00	1,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	58,51
16	Selenge	19,59	3,86	5,05	6,04	12,77	4,26	0,40	2,97	3,07	0,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	1,58	0,20	0,00	0,10	0,79	0,00	0,40	62,25
17	Tuv	16,56	1,74	5,79	1,74	10,88	5,33	1,27	2,08	4,63	0,00	0,35	0,00	0,00	0,46	0,12	0,12	0,00	0,12	0,00	4,17	0,00	1,04	56,39
18	Uvs	26,22	5,12	7,49	3,75	11,61	4,24	1,25	1,50	1,75	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	1,50	0,37	0,12	0,00	2,25	1,00	0,00	0,12	67,78
19	Khovd	20,80	3,73	7,69	2,83	12,43	3,50	1,70	1,13	3,16	1,13	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,23	0,90	0,00	0,23	0,00	2,26	0,00	0,00	2,15	64,32
20	Khuvsgul	23,47	4,56	6,11	2,61	12,79	3,42	0,65	0,81	1,63	0,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,36	0,00	0,16	0,00	59,41
21	Kheniti	14,76	4,64	5,90	2,67	12,51	5,76	1,41	3,23	3,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28	0,56	1,41	0,00	0,00	0,56	4,22	0,00	0,00	0,84	61,85
22	Aimag average	20,36	4,45	6,37	3,17	11,15	4,54	1,00	1,77	3,00	1,06	0,84	0,00	0,00	0,47	0,43	0,68	0,02	0,19	0,22	1,90	0,01	0,07	62,49
23	Ulaanbaatar	21,34	6,72	4,81	3,25	5,41	3,31	2,01	2,78	5,20	4,28	4,59	1,42	0,62	1,32	1,26	1,25	0,00	0,37	1,04	4,36	0,05	0,07	76,37
24	Country average	20,75	5,35	5,76	3,20	8,88	4,05	1,40	2,17	3,87	2,34	2,32	0,56	0,24	0,80	0,76	0,90	0,02	0,26	0,54	2,87	0,03	0,07	67,98

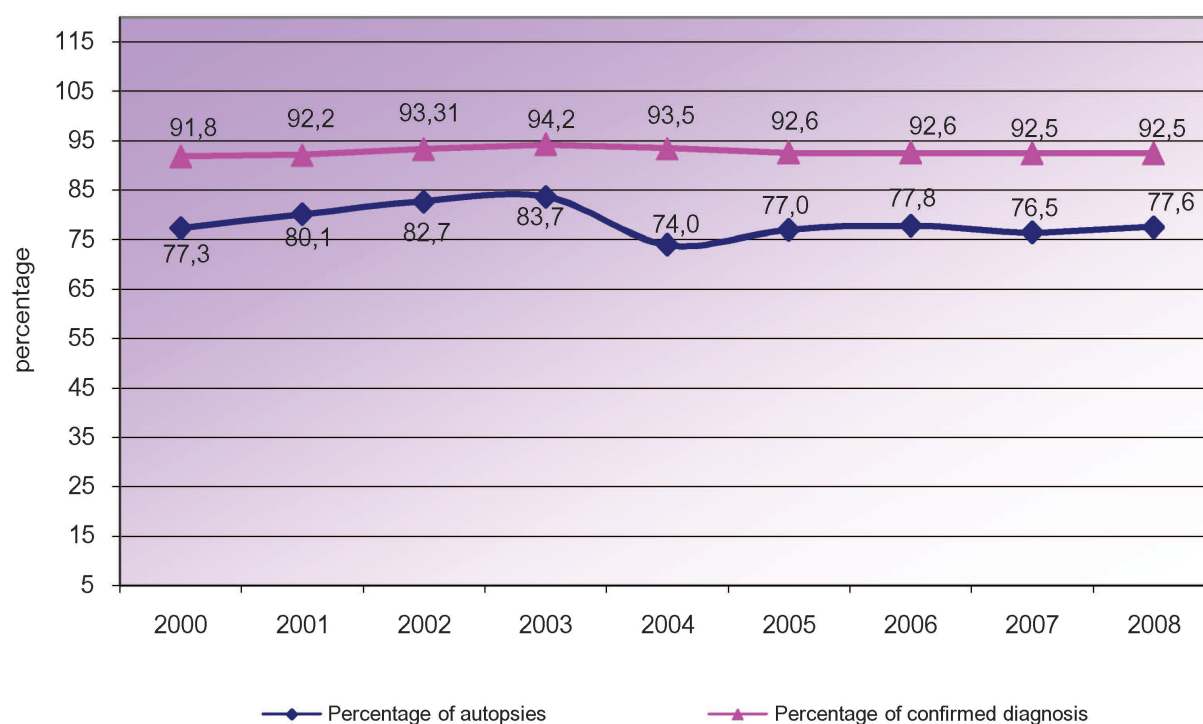
Post Operational Complications and Deaths, 2008

No	Aimag and city	Number of operations	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	4	5
1	Arkhangai	1097	0,00	0,00
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1154	0,00	0,43
3	Bayankhongor	1599	0,00	0,00
4	Bulgan	584	1,37	0,34
5	Gobi-Altai	1263	0,08	0,00
6	Gobi-Sumber	216	0,00	0,46
7	Darkhan-Uul	1956	0,26	0,00
8	Dornogobi	1181	0,08	0,00
9	Dornod	2005	0,35	0,35
10	Dundgobi	609	1,31	0,16
11	Zavkhan	1156	0,35	0,00
12	Orkhon	2178	0,69	0,23
13	Uvurkhangai	2111	0,43	0,28
14	Umnugobi	847	0,35	0,24
15	Sukhbaatar	607	0,00	0,00
16	Selenge	1284	0,00	0,00
17	Tuv	492	0,00	0,00
18	Uvs	1185	0,00	0,00
19	Khovd	1668	0,00	0,00
20	Khuvsgul	1668	0,60	0,24
21	Khentii	966	0,62	0,00
22	Aimag average	25826	0,30	0,13
23	Ulaanbaatar	43604	0,09	0,44
24	Country average	69430	0,17	0,32

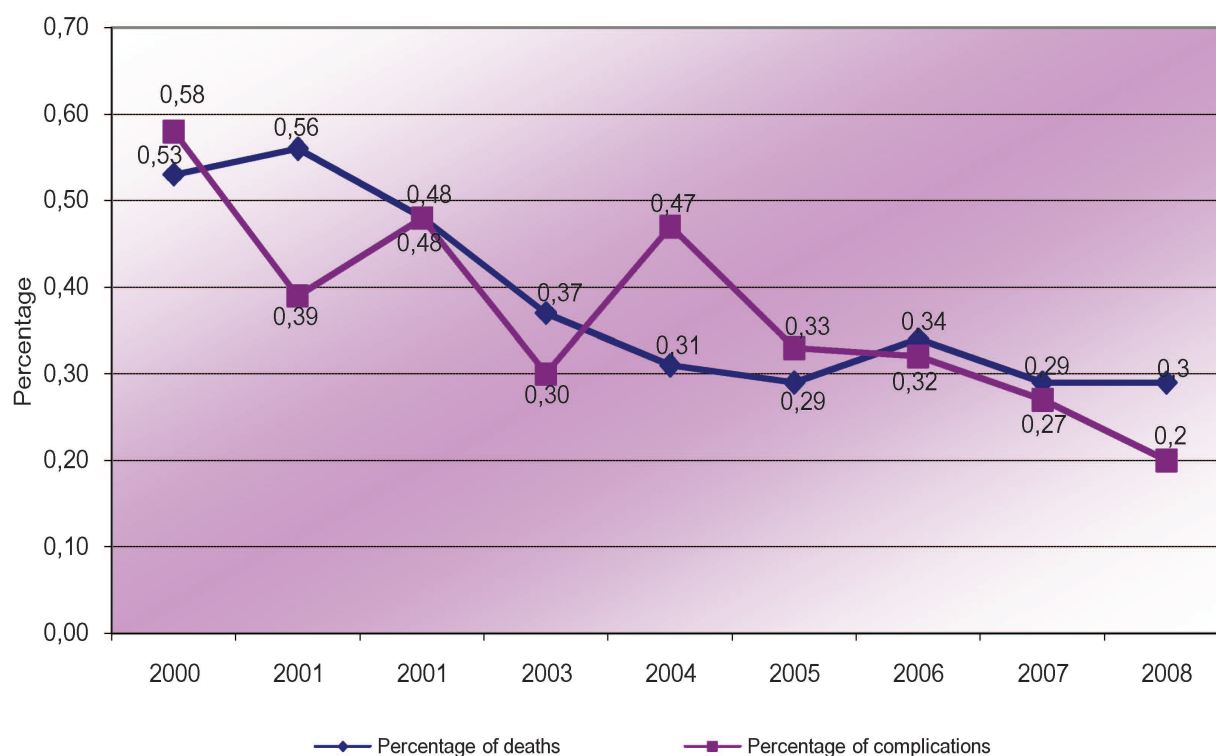
Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis, 2008

No	Aimag and city	Number of deaths	Percentage of autopsies	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	3	5
1	Arkhangai	58	93,1	3,7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	52	9,6	0,0
3	Bayankhongor	110	62,7	8,7
4	Bulgan	21	57,1	0,0
5	Gobi-Altai	41	68,3	10,3
6	Gobi-Sumber	14	71,4	10,0
7	Darkhan-Uul	78	93,6	5,5
8	Dornogobi	66	80,3	3,8
9	Dornod	111	77,5	3,5
10	Dundgobi	22	45,5	0,0
11	Zavkhan	37	32,4	0,0
12	Orkhon	95	66,3	4,7
13	Uvurkhangai	94	72,3	0,0
14	Umnugobi	46	71,7	12,1
15	Sukhbaatar	31	67,7	14,3
16	Selenge	43	81,4	2,8
17	Tuv	31	41,9	23,1
18	Uvs	55	96,4	9,4
19	Khovd	58	50,0	3,4
20	Khuvsgul	88	84,1	1,3
21	Khentii	47	80,9	10,5
22	Aimag average	1198	70,0	5,5
23	Ulaanbaatar	1806	82,7	9,0
24	Country average	3004	77,6	7,5

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, 2000-2008



Indicators of Surgery Operations, /2000-2008/



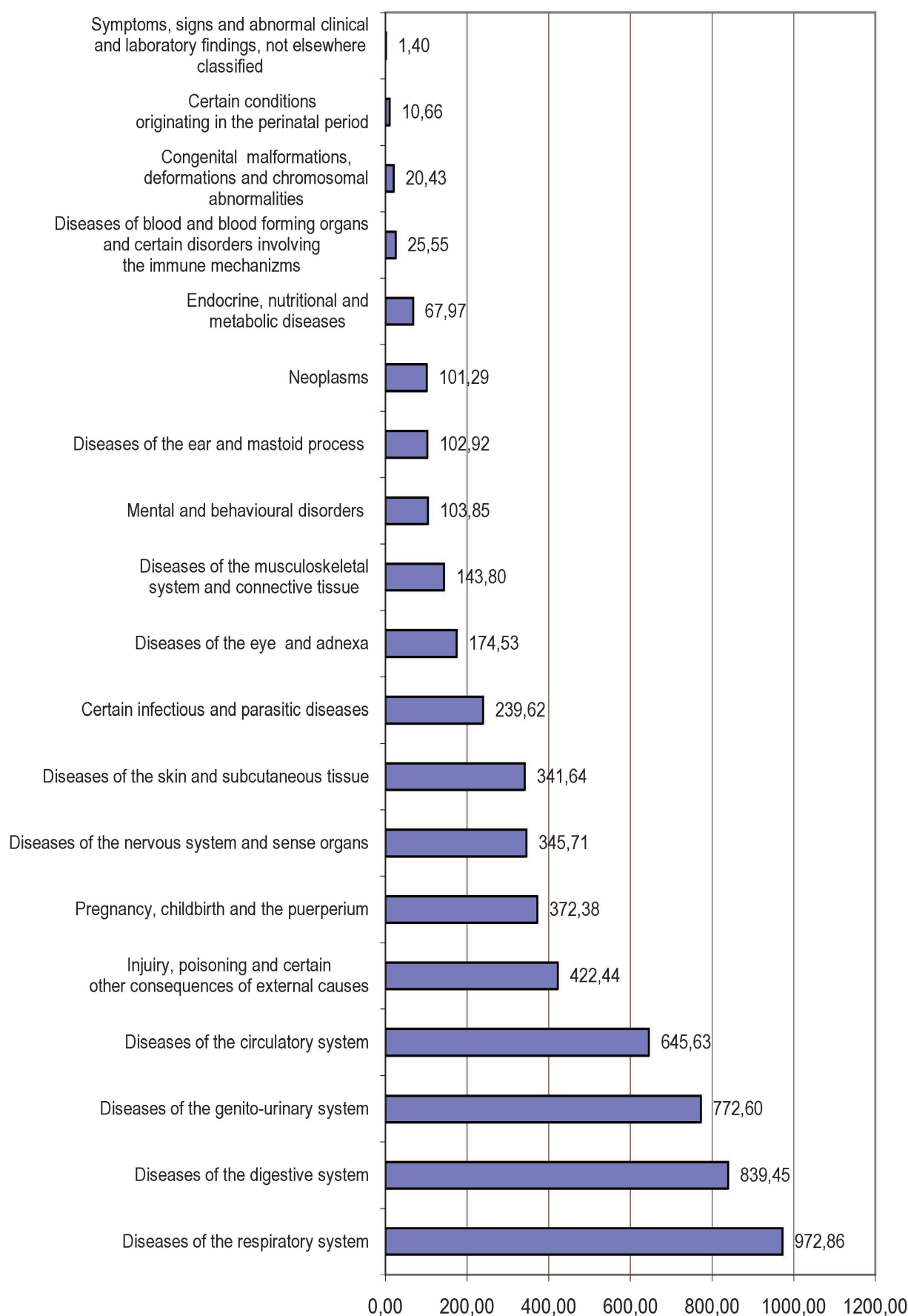
Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2008

No	Aimag and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Neoplasms	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Arkhangai	2 498,35	81,58	23,42	8,20	14,35	20,40	200,50	9,60	23,74	415,46	316,72	355,24	47,37	52,01	505,56	342,94	0,00	4,75	0,00	76,51
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2 301,94	31,57	19,99	44,04	12,96	22,76	100,74	22,07	10,29	261,85	481,25	328,75	52,45	107,27	377,54	379,81	1,39	8,02	0,20	38,99
3	Bayankhongor	2 334,18	54,56	7,79	9,45	27,99	23,97	144,89	45,11	14,52	333,83	269,47	350,71	99,19	90,10	351,77	421,09	0,71	7,09	0,12	81,83
4	Bulgan	2 097,61	77,73	24,43	7,71	12,63	22,14	181,37	8,04	13,94	334,05	329,46	270,42	89,05	51,66	358,98	246,97	0,66	3,61	0,00	64,78
5	Gobi-Altai	2 507,92	92,82	37,33	8,17	16,83	38,83	132,15	7,33	12,33	373,80	369,63	458,12	107,66	44,66	339,97	354,63	7,17	8,33	0,00	98,16
6	Gobi-Sumber	3 263,06	182,50	21,24	6,29	23,60	11,01	203,74	11,01	30,68	494,81	633,26	403,56	134,52	81,03	533,35	387,82	0,00	0,79	0,00	103,84
7	Darkhan-Uul	2 283,99	149,87	23,90	6,37	17,18	96,50	156,47	7,51	17,52	284,01	411,60	270,04	65,32	56,78	289,61	325,34	2,84	2,62	0,00	120,51
8	Dornogobi	2 381,62	108,08	13,64	6,02	18,25	18,43	216,87	2,66	6,38	308,29	360,03	350,28	53,86	143,69	306,52	352,41	6,20	3,72	0,00	106,31
9	Dornod	2 290,28	177,64	46,15	8,74	13,93	122,88	99,40	52,16	14,75	253,41	328,78	292,05	71,82	81,79	270,34	347,62	3,69	5,05	0,00	100,08
10	Dundgobi	2 260,87	47,84	11,75	12,37	14,02	19,18	127,44	8,45	14,64	337,36	373,24	365,40	59,18	94,44	405,61	303,33	0,62	9,07	0,00	56,91
11	Zavkhan	2 244,94	98,05	21,75	12,80	16,40	11,43	191,00	3,23	13,17	275,51	259,97	329,32	66,24	47,72	506,52	333,91	7,46	2,86	0,00	47,60
12	Orkhon	1 980,62	113,44	22,59	8,52	20,12	49,99	82,70	1,60	18,02	253,66	250,45	287,97	33,20	68,63	233,78	395,98	8,76	9,38	0,00	121,83
13	Uvurkhangai	1 813,59	69,41	20,93	6,98	15,76	27,82	96,80	5,77	15,42	275,41	272,14	265,94	52,96	41,60	267,66	304,69	5,43	5,51	0,78	62,61
14	Umnugobi	2 285,36	116,28	24,52	13,11	23,26	21,78	176,74	11,42	7,82	337,41	367,86	301,26	64,27	72,94	240,80	419,86	1,27	3,38	0,00	81,39
15	Sukhbaatar	2 335,96	119,57	27,62	23,08	18,54	59,78	223,15	13,99	21,26	296,92	345,44	307,64	118,48	62,33	348,17	247,50	0,55	2,91	0,00	99,04
16	Selenge	2 141,67	76,10	16,43	5,74	11,08	24,05	188,72	5,84	26,13	285,81	415,55	263,74	55,12	56,21	400,70	251,56	3,07	2,97	0,00	52,85
17	Tuv	1 866,81	84,07	11,00	5,09	9,26	6,25	180,52	3,01	11,81	284,16	388,37	199,28	72,25	84,18	312,18	176,58	1,85	2,55	0,00	34,39
18	Uvs	2 576,94	90,25	34,20	15,23	18,85	18,85	121,46	43,44	12,86	303,85	374,00	325,94	65,91	80,27	558,63	451,40	0,25	3,75	0,00	57,80
19	Khovd	2 458,70	102,97	33,34	11,30	20,35	24,64	159,72	10,96	26,34	330,85	411,89	325,08	81,50	118,35	345,54	373,91	0,45	14,36	0,00	67,14
20	Khuvsgul	2 176,70	84,59	17,28	19,97	15,81	31,78	144,73	2,28	7,99	333,46	314,31	285,71	58,92	60,30	413,48	332,56	0,16	6,60	0,00	46,78
21	Khentii	2 382,87	212,55	18,70	7,73	11,81	19,82	164,61	8,43	44,56	224,92	494,82	304,90	78,02	128,06	289,02	278,06	1,41	4,50	0,00	90,95
22	Aimag average	2 251,81	97,40	22,46	12,35	16,32	33,57	151,75	13,43	16,89	303,99	357,42	307,81	68,04	75,43	361,63	332,14	2,64	5,60	0,07	72,86
23	Ulaanbaatar	2 628,02	104,98	87,30	11,02	29,24	58,69	202,58	42,18	19,63	326,21	342,57	383,71	70,86	92,70	261,65	411,77	22,07	19,28	2,16	139,40
24	Country average	2 400,55	100,40	48,09	11,82	21,43	43,50	171,85	24,80	17,97	312,77	351,55	337,82	69,16	82,26	322,11	363,62	10,33	11,01	0,90	99,17

Outpatient Morbidity (per 10000 population), 2008

№	Aimag and city	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A																					
1	Arkhangai	5624.64	2,81	89.03	2,81	24.60	37.45	89.78	364.09	124.10	108.56	894.91	991.27	942.60	156.90	109.10	1 061.09	364.20	0.11	10.47	1.08	147.51
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3455.34	9.30	112.52	9.30	72.44	19.79	34.64	135.08	31.96	25.04	395.45	800.20	458.69	84.61	162.89	608.71	383.48	2.67	9.01	0.30	57.00
3	Bayankhongor	6250.58	7.09	207.00	7.09	29.64	63.06	111.83	288.60	172.17	181.14	824.11	985.30	1 271.54	283.29	174.65	975.73	435.85	2.60	19.25	0.94	154.45
4	Bulgan	4822.32	19.51	226.64	19.51	14.10	33.13	30.17	318.96	121.68	95.11	698.77	1 003.62	637.27	181.54	112.33	801.42	295.02	0.66	7.71	2.62	119.88
5	Gobi-Altai	5841.08	17.16	174.82	17.16	27.50	25.66	143.15	300.97	159.48	113.49	740.43	1 169.05	1 116.22	190.81	88.49	829.25	416.13	7.50	12.00	0.00	178.82
6	Gobi-Sumber	8755.51	5.51	224.98	5.51	7.08	67.65	66.87	512.90	215.54	258.02	1 019.51	2 040.59	1 209.88	398.84	242.29	1 338.89	394.90	0.00	5.51	0.00	542.79
7	Darkhan-Uul	6877.80	62.93	206.65	62.93	32.66	32.89	224.40	232.37	329.32	163.30	741.38	1 423.92	1 153.54	376.55	114.93	932.44	326.48	2.84	7.40	0.00	340.02
8	Dornogobi	5311.61	12.76	204.99	12.76	13.82	67.50	36.32	316.09	40.40	52.98	569.45	1 136.60	886.42	238.84	224.66	785.78	356.48	6.91	7.62	0.00	232.28
9	Dornod	6179.41	24.44	298.06	24.44	41.78	54.61	392.41	229.11	254.37	237.30	478.56	1 309.53	1 040.69	293.15	177.50	502.32	351.31	4.10	16.52	8.74	241.13
10	Dundgobi	3638.14	14.02	54.23	14.02	15.47	24.75	25.98	174.25	45.57	56.50	474.28	668.74	678.43	152.80	140.84	633.06	307.05	0.62	12.17	0.00	99.81
11	Zavkhan	3614.51	15.66	96.43	15.66	22.37	22.62	30.20	225.92	44.99	40.51	422.89	581.33	618.49	95.44	65.12	776.81	337.89	7.70	3.36	0.00	86.99
12	Orkhon	4524.47	29.01	174.66	29.01	18.02	52.95	75.91	150.10	108.99	45.18	555.82	904.40	611.12	218.60	156.88	546.32	396.22	8.76	19.38	0.00	316.11
13	Uvurkhangai	6231.10	42.89	178.10	42.89	28.25	56.41	69.93	442.83	221.59	144.34	783.00	1 037.23	1 139.02	347.75	167.59	919.16	317.78	7.49	22.22	2.93	212.28
14	Umnugobi	6233.27	37.63	119.45	37.63	32.56	49.05	58.35	422.61	61.94	128.12	722.82	1 582.42	952.83	288.15	235.72	644.60	433.61	1.90	5.07	0.00	315.64
15	Sukhbaatar	5673.71	39.98	236.96	39.98	43.61	65.05	164.82	378.88	148.64	102.49	622.92	976.90	1 077.76	266.94	129.56	809.91	267.85	0.55	8.54	0.00	185.17
16	Selenge	4786.66	18.80	127.76	18.80	18.61	22.56	43.35	270.17	84.22	102.53	645.14	1 132.83	656.82	194.76	118.16	835.94	254.53	3.07	3.17	0.00	161.71
17	Tuv	5504.80	15.98	98.42	15.98	7.99	38.67	41.11	541.80	284.16	163.50	676.23	1 006.24	889.29	178.44	141.50	1 014.69	176.58	1.85	12.62	0.00	120.66
18	Uvs	5621.39	18.97	113.22	18.97	55.93	53.80	69.41	201.11	188.25	139.69	597.20	1 090.80	797.81	242.43	142.81	1 205.15	462.76	1.50	8.11	1.12	106.86
19	Khovd	4152.96	11.98	124.56	11.98	18.54	42.73	46.57	231.94	44.99	128.74	527.87	822.32	520.18	226.63	175.20	600.09	380.70	0.45	19.78	0.00	93.37
20	Khovsgul	5604.19	23.96	229.15	23.96	38.06	41.23	107.08	331.26	342.34	91.03	815.48	890.69	629.60	268.35	127.29	1 067.85	340.71	0.16	18.50	0.00	139.59
21	Khentii	5159.20	10.96	200.74	10.96	15.74	18.56	36.69	261.89	106.27	141.56	397.40	1 305.37	889.97	196.10	205.10	661.82	289.58	1.83	5.06	0.00	183.31
22	Aimag average	5291.50	21.74	163.99	21.74	29.31	40.91	90.94	293.52	156.77	115.03	642.41	1 034.77	841.28	227.41	146.90	833.57	343.54	3.15	11.95	0.90	173.56
23	Ulaanbaatar	6712.27	227.13	355.26	227.13	19.80	109.35	123.58	425.52	201.69	80.27	650.57	878.18	836.66	516.34	139.06	679.35	416.49	22.14	33.39	2.16	803.05
24	Country average	5853.23	102.95	239.62	102.95	25.55	67.97	103.85	345.71	174.53	101.29	645.63	972.86	839.45	341.64	143.80	772.60	372.38	10.66	20.43	1.40	422.44

Outpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2008



Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2008

