



CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT



HEALTH INDICATORS

2012

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List of acronyms

AR	Arkhangai
BO	Bayan-Ulgii
BKH	Bayankhongor
BU	Bulgan
GA	Govi-Altai
GS	Govisumber
DA	Darkhan-Uul
DG	Dornogovi
DO	Dornod
DU	Dundgovi
ZA	Zavkhan
OR	Orkhon
UV	Uvurkhangai
UM	Umnugovi
SU	Sukhbaatar
SE	Selenge
TU	Tuv
UVS	Uvs
KHO	Khovd
KHU	Khuvsgul
KHE	Khentii
Aimag	Aimag average
UB	Ulaanbaatar
Country	Country average
NSO	National Statistical Office
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDA	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CDR	Crude death rate
C-section	Caesarian sections
DOTS	Directly observed treatment strategy
FHC	Family health centres
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDG	Millennium development goals
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
PHC	Public health centre
RDTC	Regional diagnostic and treatment centres
SHC	Soum health centres
SPS	Structure and Performance Standards
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total fertility rate
VHC	Village health centres
WHO	World Health Organisation

PREFACE

Each year the Statistics and Information Department of the Centre for Health Development produces volumes of health sector indicators, which are based on official statistical data of the health sector to estimate annual health indicators based on international methodology, and summarizes it in this volume.

The 2012 volume contains health indicators of Mongolian Millennium Development Goals, standard indicators of the health sector by level of care, as well as indicators on the main causes of population mortality and morbidity by regions, it includes evaluation indicators of public health programs, integrated and health sector human resource indicators by level, comparison of the world population projected morbidity and mortality trend in 2030 with some indicators in 2012. It has illustrated its data with 87 tables, 78 graphics and 35 geographical mappings.

The Ministry of Health announced the year of 2012 as the year of enhanced responsibility and improved monitoring. This year, “Healthy child” campaign has covered children up to 18 years; within the framework of the Millennium Challenge Account-Mongolia Health project, early detection of non-communicable diseases, particularly cervical and breast cancers has been started.

In last years the infant mortality rate has reduced steadily, maternal mortality rate has been going down steadily since 2000, and it reached the lowest level of 15.3 per 1000 live births, under-five mortality is also reached 18.7. These indicators demonstrate that Mongolia fulfilled Millennium Development Goals to reach by 2015.

I would like especially to note that average life expectancy increased to 68.7 years in 2012 compared to 63.2 years in 2002, and number of newborns reached 74.7 thousand in 2012 compared to 2002, it is an increase by 38.9%.

I believe this volume will provide necessary support in making evidence-based decisions by health policy developers, decision-makers at all levels of the health sector and all information users.

DIRECTOR



CH. BAT-ERDENE

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CHAPTER 1. POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

1.1. Population

Population of Mongolia reached 2 million 867.7 thousand by the end of 2012, which means an increase of 56.1 thousand people or 2.0% compared to the previous year. Of the total population, 67.2% live in cities and the remaining 32.8% reside in the rural areas. Some 48.6% of the total population is men and 51.4% is women; 27.6% of the total population is children under 15 years of age, 68.4% are people aged 16-64 and 4% are people aged 65 and over. Sex ratio is 100 females per 95 males.

Due to migration of people from countryside to Ulaanbaatar city, the population of the capital has been growing fast and in 2012, population of Ulaanbaatar city comprised 67.2% of total population of the country, an increase by 12.6 ‰, compared to 54.6% in 1990. In 2012, there were 1318.1 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar and density was 280 people per one square kilometer, which is an increase in 26 persons (9.3%), 16 people (5.8%) and 6 persons (2.1%) in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

768.3 thousand households live in the country, of which 63.7% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 36.3% were in rural area, and there were in average 3.7 persons per household in 2012. Of total households, 477.9 thousand of them live in Ulaanbaatar city, aimag centres, 11.4 thousand live in towns and villages, 102.7 thousand households live in soum centres and 176.2 thousand live countryside.

Figure 1.1.1. Urban and rural population in 2012, by aimags

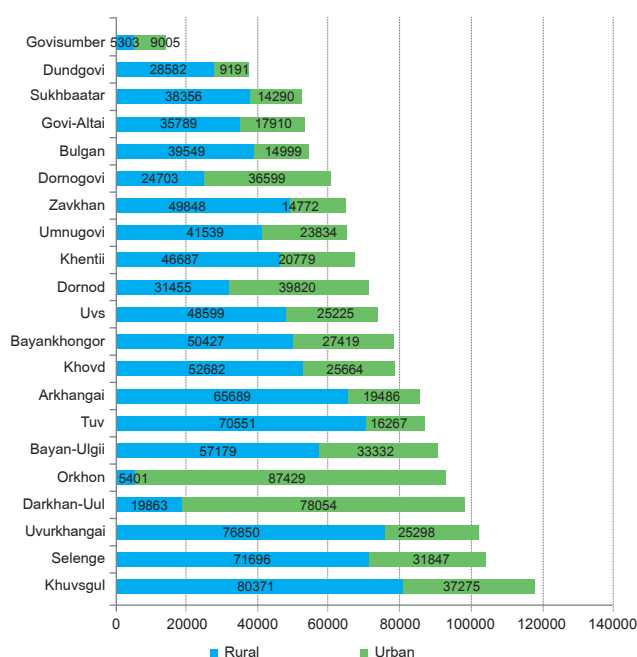
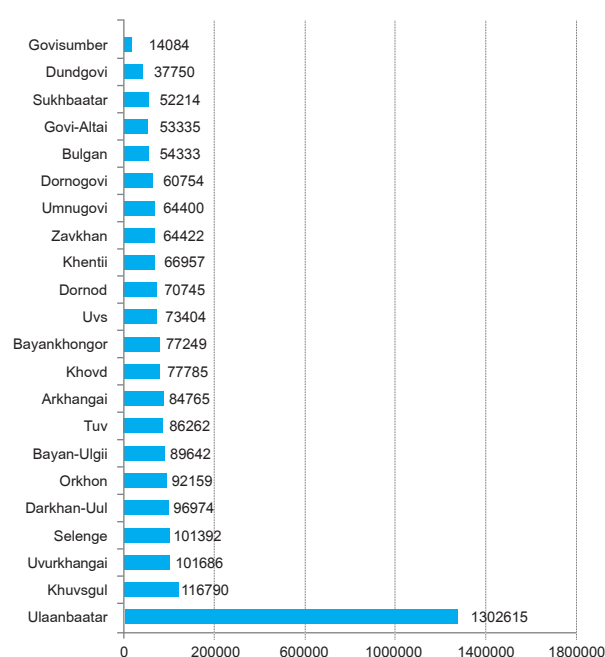
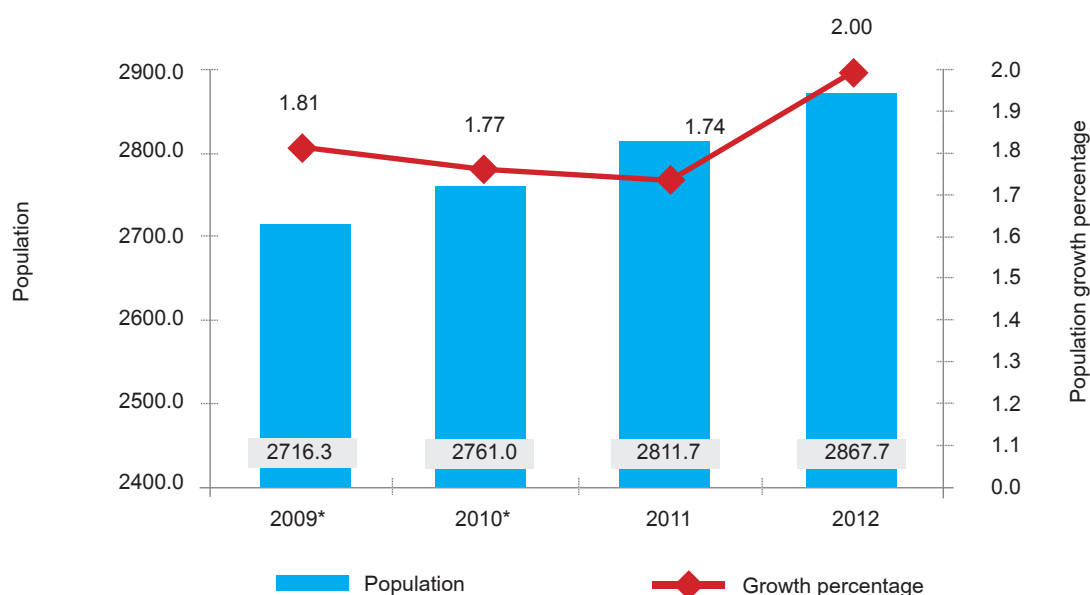


Figure 1.1.2. Average population by aimags in 2012



Some 65.9% of the total population of Mongolia or 1819.5 thousands people live in towns and villages, especially more than half of population of Dornogovi, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul and Orkhon aimags reside in towns and villages. But majority of the population of Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar and Tuv aimags live in rural area (Figures 1.1.1)

1.1.3. Population yearly growth rate



The population growth rate has been increasing for the last years, and in 2012, it was 2.0 compared to 1.74 in 2011, which an increase by 0.26 points.

1.2. Selected demographic indicators

For the last ten years total of 580.8 thousand infants were born and steady increases in number of birth in 2007-2009 had positive effect to the growth rate of the population.

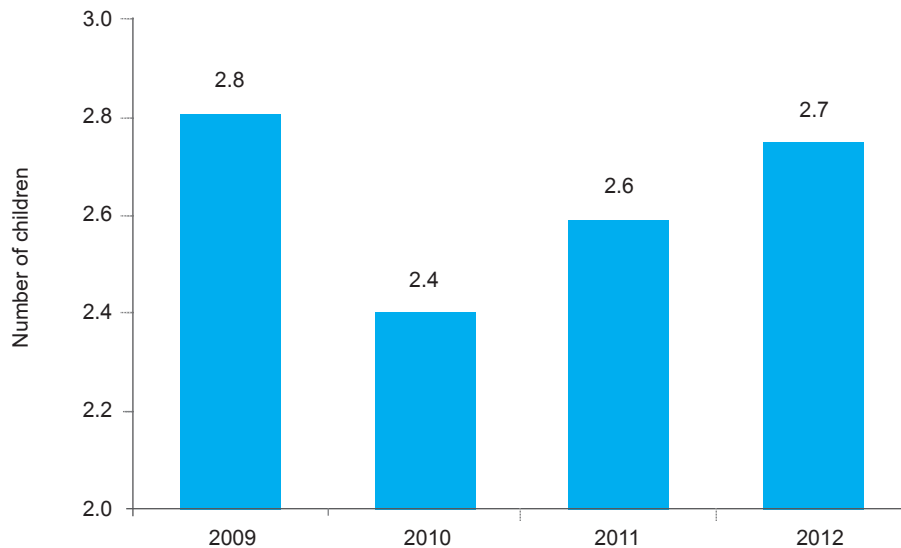
Although there was a twofold reduction in birth rate from 35.3 per 1000 population in 1990 to the minimum rate of 18.0 in 2003, it has been steadily increasing from 2004 reaching 26.3 per 1000 population in 2012. This is one point increase compared to the previous year. In 2012, the number of newborns was 74.7 thousand, which is an increase in 8%, 16.7% and 5.6% in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Sex ratio is for every 100 girls there were 104 boys.

Table 1.2.1 Demographic indicators by selected years

Indicators	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total population (thousand)	2149.2	2407.5	2562.3	2594.8	2626.6	2683.5	2735.5	2780.7	2811.6	2867.7
Urban population (%)	54.6	57.2	60.2	60.9	61.0	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1	67.2
Rural population (%)	45.4	42.8	39.8	39.1	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9	32.8
Age group (%)										
0-15	41.5	33.7	32.6	28.6	28.9	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6
15-64	54.4	62.8	63.9	67.3	67.3	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.4
Over 65	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Demographic rates										
CBR	35.3	21.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3	26.3
CDR	7.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.9
TFR	4.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7

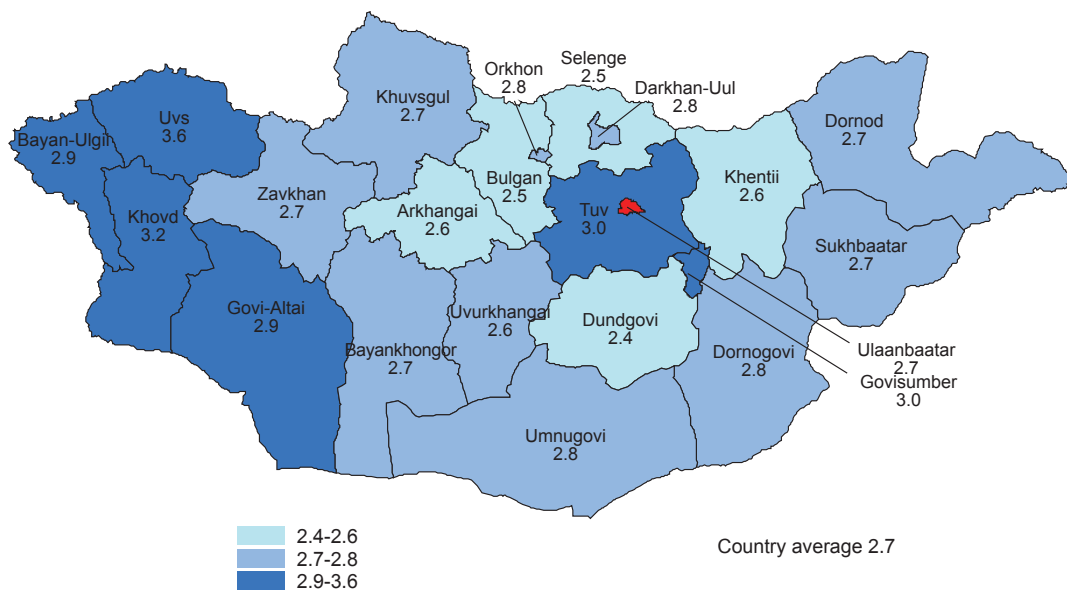
The crude death rate (CDR) has been relatively stabilizing till 2007 when it has declined, but since 2008 it started going up slowly. In 2011, mortality rate was 6.2 per 1000 population and in 2012 this indicator decreased by 0.3 points, reaching 5.9 per 1000 population.

Figure 1.2.1. Total fertility rate by selected years



The total fertility rate (TFR), interpreted as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years, was 4.3 in 1990. TFR experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003. However, this indicator increased to 2.4 in 2010, 2.6 in 2011 and 2.7 in 2012. This indicator is higher in the Western region.

Figure 1.2.2. Total fertility rate by selected aimags



1.3 Average life expectancy

In 2012, the average life expectancy at birth, which is an indicator for human development, was 68.71 years in Mongolia. There is a difference in average life expectancy between sexes in any country, and females live in average four years longer compared to males. In our country gender specifications of the average life expectancy were 74.32 years for females and 64.91 years in males. In other words, women experienced a greater life expectancy than men by 9.4 years.

In 2012, Mongolia was the 133rd country in the world compared to other countries average life expectancy.

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

No	Country/city	Average life expectancy	Year
1	Monaco	93.77	2012
2	Macao	87.54	2012
3	Japan	87.43	2012
4	Singapore	86.2	2012
5	San-Marino	85.81	2012
6	Hong Kong	85.05	2012
7	Jersey	85.04	2012
8	Andorra	84.74	2012
9	France	84.73	2012
10	Italy	84.63	2012

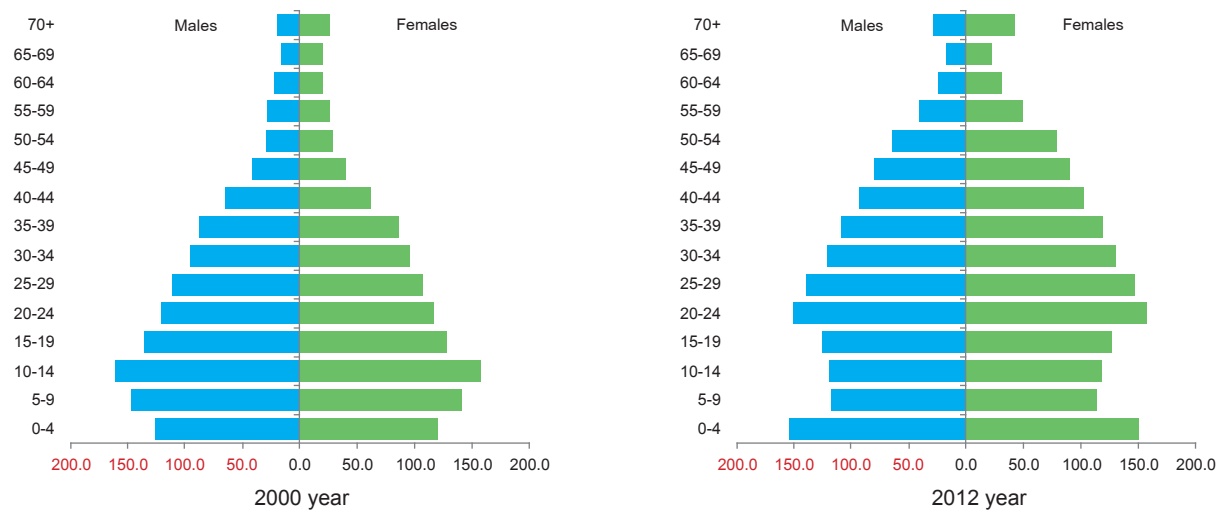
In 2012, there was a difference among aimags and regions in average life expectancy. Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, Bayankhongor, Uvs, Govi-Altai, Uvurkhangai and Zavkhan aimags had lower life expectancy compared to the country average (Table 1.3.2).

Table 1.3.2. Average life expectancy by regions and sex, 2012

Aimag, town	Total	Male	Female
Western region			
Bayan-Ulgii	71.7	68.5	74.1
Govi-Altai	67.9	63.1	71.3
Zavkhan	68.2	65.8	70.8
Uvs	67.3	62.6	71.2
Khovd	70.7	67.3	74.5
Khangai region			
Arkhangai	69.5	67.1	71.0
Bayankhongor	67.9	64.6	69.6
Bulgan	71.3	66.7	74.2
Uvurkhangai	68.3	65.8	71.1
Huvsgul	64.1	61.5	68.3
Orkhon	69.8	68.9	79.1
Central region			
Govisumber	71.8	70.4	74.3
Darkhan-Uul	67.5	63.3	72.2
Dornogovi	69.2	64.6	74.2
Dundgovi	72.2	69.2	76.7
Umnugovi	70.4	66.7	73.7
Selenge	70.9	66.7	76.0
Tuv	71.0	68.8	73.9
Eastern region			
Dornod	65.8	61.9	70.0
Sukhbaatar	70.8	66.0	74.6
Khentii	69.9	67.3	73.3
Ulaanbaatar			
Ulaanbaatar	70.2	65.1	73.6

Figure 1.3.1 shows age structure diagram, which depicts age and sex distribution of the population in 2000 and 2012. In 2000, the diagram had fairly pyramid shape whereas in 2012 diagram's shape showed gradual widening in the middle of the pyramid. In other words, the proportion of people of young age in Mongolia is increasing.

Figure 1.3.1 Population pyramid (2000, 2012)



In 2012, the number of children aged 0-4 was greater than the number of children aged 5-9 but fewer than children aged 10-14, which means there had been birth rate decline since 1990s and starting from 2006, it has been increasing gradually reaching birth rate of 1985 (Figure 1.3.1). In the population pyramid of 2012, the proportion of people aged 20-29 relatively greater showing that the demographic window of opportunities is open due to an increase the number of people of working age.

CHAPTER 2. HEALTH GOALS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT

Every country puts efforts in implementing the Millennium Development Goals adopted to its country's specifics, which are for the fulfillment of the quality of life of the world's population.

The MDGs were adopted and expanded according to the Mongolia's socio-economic characteristics. Therefore, within the framework of Mongolia's MDG, 8 goals, 21 objectives and 58 targets were developed that are related to health, such as: to reduce infant mortality rate, to improve maternal health, and to fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases. The MDGs indicators have been reported since 2008.

Table 2.1.1. Millennium development goals (MDG)
Reduce child mortality

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

Improve maternal health

Goal 10. To provide all individuals with essential reproductive health services, and lower the maternal rate by four times between 1990 and 2015.	5.1 Maternal mortality rate /per 100.000 live births/
	5.2 Percentage of births attended by health professionals
Goal 11. To limit and prevent of Human immunodeficiency virus /HIV/, Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome by 2015.	6.1 Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women /%/
	6.2 Percentage of HIV-infected youth aged 15-24 /%/
Goal 12. To reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis by 2015.	6.3 Prevalence of tuberculosis /per 100.000 population/
	6.4 Tuberculosis morbidity /per 100.000 population/
	6.5 Tuberculosis mortality /per 100.000 population/
	6.6 Percentage of detected and treated tuberculosis cases according to international diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines

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

Reducing infant and under-five mortality is a major concern for the Government of Mongolia. Therefore, an objective to reduce infant and under-five mortality by 4 times between 1990 and 2015 was set.

In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births was 87.5 and infant mortality rate 63.4, while in 2006 these two indicators reduced to 24.0 and 19.8 respectively reaching its goal for 2015. Therefore, in 2008, the Government set a new goal of lowering the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births to 21.0 and infant mortality rate to 15.0 in order to endorse these achievements.

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

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015
Infant mortality /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	22.1	19.2	22.4	22.6	21.3	17.5	17.1	
Female	-	-	17.3	16.4	16.6	17.6	17.3	15.1	13.4	
Residence										
Country average	63.4	31.2	19.8	17.8	19.6	20.2	19.4	16.3	15.3	22.0 ^a /15.0 ^b
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	32.8	19.0	14.7	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	-
Aimag average	62.5	30.8	20.3	20.3	21.2	21.9	22.1	19.2	17.5	-
Under-five mortality /per 1000 live births/										
Gender										
Male	-	-	26.8	23.3	26.4	25.9	26.4	21.9	20.8	
Female	-	-	21.1	20.8	20.2	21.2	22.7	18.0	16.5	
Residence										
Country average	87.5	42.4	24.0	22.1	23.4	23.6	24.6	20.0	18.7	29.2 ^a /21.0 ^b
Ulaanbaatar	99.9	42.4	21.8	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	-
Aimag average	94.4	42.5	25.6	24.6	25.3	25.7	28.0	23.5	21.3	-

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

In 2012, 1143 infant deaths were registered and the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 15.3. It dropped 2 times and 1.3 times compared to 2000 and 2008 respectively. There was 2.3 times drop of the under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2012 compared to 2000, reaching 18.7, which is 1396 registered under-five deaths.

Statistics for the last two decades shows a steady decline of infant and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births. In 2012, the infant mortality and under-five mortality rates per 1000 live births declined 4.7 and 4.1 times respectively compared to the rates in 1990.

Objective: To provide all individuals with required reproductive health services, and lower the maternal rate by four times.

Mongolia is among the medium maternal mortality rate countries compared to other regional and developed countries. Sustainable low maternal mortality is one of the Government's concerns, and there are number of programmes, projects and guidelines are being successfully implemented. Mongolia's maternal mortality rate in 1992 was chosen as a baseline; therefore, a new goal to reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters between 1992 and 2015 or 50 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births was set. In 2012, the Fourth National Reproductive Health Programme of Mongolia was approved in order to strengthen reproductive health services.

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

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2015
Country average	199.0	158.5	69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	50.0 ^a
Ulaanbaatar	126	171.1	71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	-
Aimag average	230	153.4	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	-

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

The lowest mortality rate was 45.5 per 100 000 live births in 2010 for the last decade and then increased by 2.7-5.3 deaths in 2011 and 2012, making it 48.2 and 50.8 respectively.

Objective: To limit and prevent spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Prevalence of HIV among Mongolian population is less than 0.1%, and prevalence of HIV in vulnerable groups of people is less than 5%, which makes Mongolia as country with low risk in population and high-risk in vulnerable groups.

Sharp rise in incidence of HIV infection for the last years relates to the presence of high-risk socio-economic conditions affecting spread of the infection. Ever since the first registered case of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia in 1992, there have been a total of 127 cases registered by the end of 2012, of which 27 were registered in 2012.

There have been 17 people passed away out of registered 127. Of the registered 127 cases, 102 (80.3%) were males, 24 (18.9%) females and one (0.8%) of uncertain gender identity. Half of registered cases (n=67) were people over 35 years of age, then 29 and 31 cases were people aged 15-24 and 25-29 respectively.

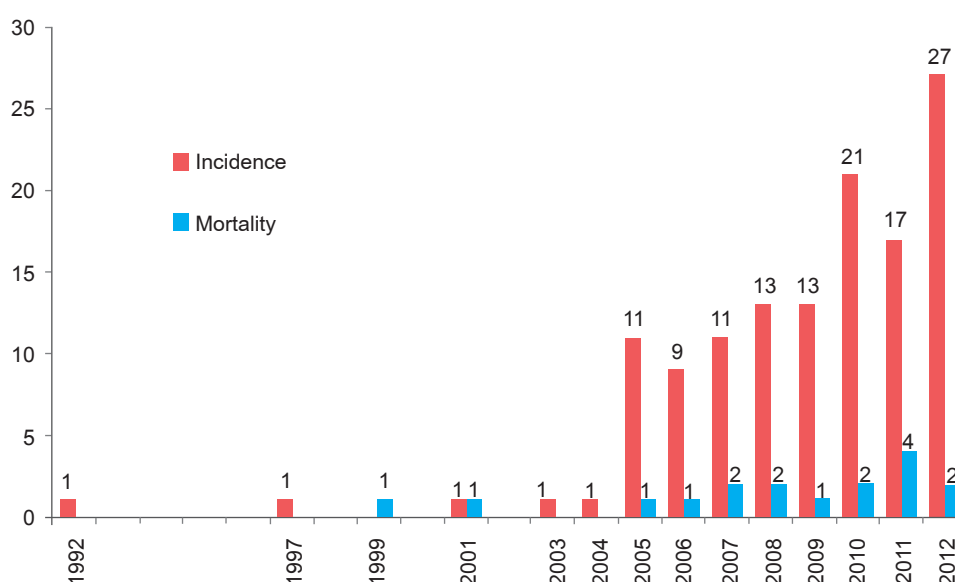
Majority of registered cases contracted HIV infection by sexual intercourse. Cases of passing the infection through blood transfusion, medical assistance or from mother to child were not registered yet.

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

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

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

Although having prevalence of HIV-infected mothers and young people aged 15-24 less than 0.1%, half cases of HIV/AIDS in Mongolia were registered in last three years. More than half of registered cases of HIV infection were registered in last three years.

Figure 2.1.1. Incidence and deaths from HIV infection (1992-2012)

Source: Department of HIV/SIT, NCCD

Among all registered cases in 2012, there were 22 (81.5%) males and five (18.5%) females. Of the 27 cases, eight (29.6%) cases were 15-24, 11 (40.7%) were 25-34, six (22.2%) were 35-49 and two (7.5%) cases were 45-64 years of age.

HIV cases were detected through out-patient visits (18.5%), active surveillance (22.2%) and routine check-ups (59.3%). Currently 53 patients are undergoing anti-retroviral treatment.

Objective: To reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis by 2015

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

A new objective was set to reduce the incidence rate per 100 000 population to 82, morbidity to 100 and mortality to 2 in 2015. Moreover, an objective was introduced to early detect tuberculosis cases and have 100% of cured cases under DOTS. In 1996, the incidence rate of tuberculosis was 146 per 100 000 population but it had increased by 1.2-1.3 times during 2004-2006.

However, starting from 2007 the incidence have declined and in 2007 the rate was 168 per 100 000 population, 143 in 2011 and 143 in 2012.

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

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

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

In 2012, mortality rate of tuberculosis was 2.1 per 100 000 population and it was 2.3 times lower compared to mortality rate in 1996. In 2012, total of 3944 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, and 1716 of them were new sputum smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis, and it was 1% (41 cases) and 0.4% (7 cases) decrease respectively compared to the previous year.

Of the 3944 new cases of tuberculosis registered in 2012, 59% were pulmonary types of tuberculosis and 41% were non-pulmonary types.

There were 351 new cases of tuberculosis registered in children which was 8.9% of all new registered cases; a decrease by 16% compared to the previous year. Some 69% of total tuberculosis cases occurred among working age group population (16-44 years old). 56% were male and remaining 44% were female.

In 2012, the verified diagnosis percentage was 75.5% and the recovery rate was 82.7%, an increase by 1.4% and decrease by 0.3% respectively compared to the previous year.

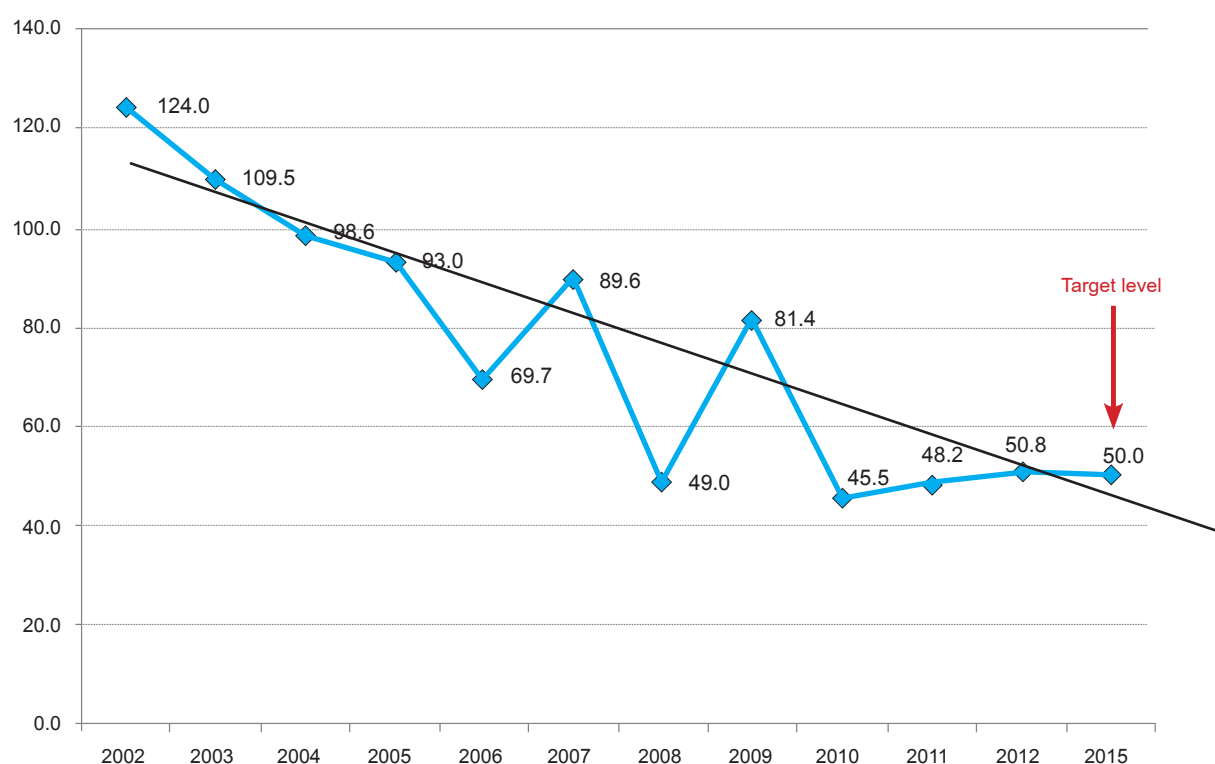
CHAPTER 3. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1. Maternal health

The Government of Mongolia has determined the population development policy in the population policy documents and national development policy based on the MDGs, and the Fourth National Reproductive Health Programme was approved by the Government decree №61 on February 29, 2012.

The programme will be implemented during 2012-2016, and addresses issues such as equal access to reproductive health services for women, men and adolescents, provision of opportunities for population development through sustainable population growth.

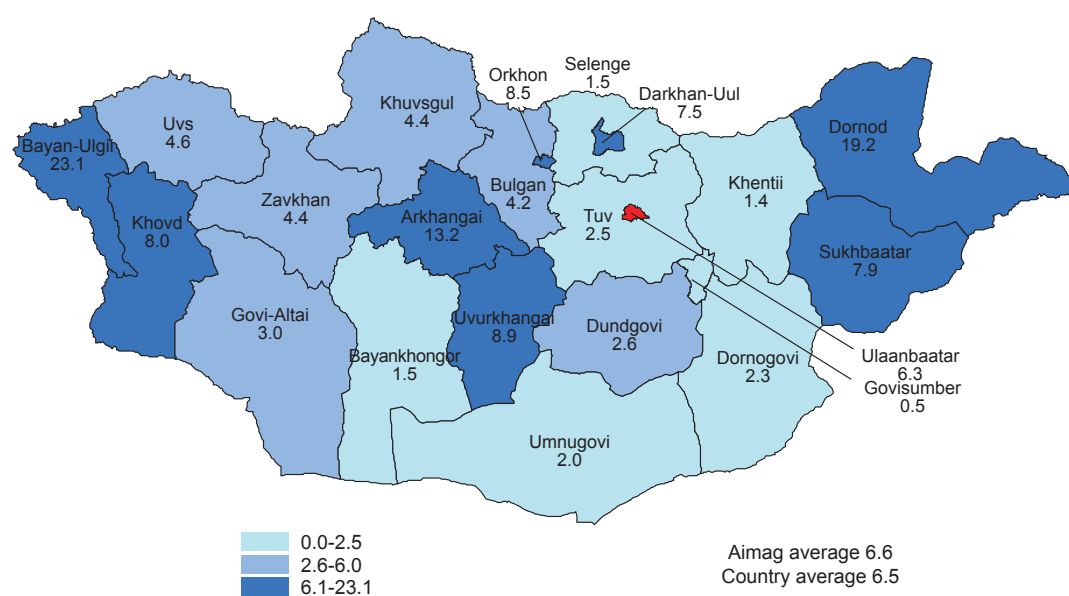
Figure 3.1.1 Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2002-2012)



3.2. Antenatal care

In 2012, a total of 81292 pregnant women were covered by antenatal care monitoring and 87.5% of them - 86.2% in urban area and 88.7% in rural area - entered into prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancy. 0.8% of pregnant women had late or over the seventh month of pregnancy entry into prenatal care.

Of all women receiving antenatal care, 96% have had general blood tests and 6.5% of them had anaemia. The proportion of pregnant women with anaemia in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii and Dornod aimags were 2-3.6 times higher compared to the country average.

Figure 3.2.1. Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia, 2012

Some 95.7% of women receiving antenatal care were tested for syphilis and there was a decrease by 1.2 points compared to the previous year.

Of all 77820 pregnant women tested for syphilis, 2.1% of them were positive for syphilis. Percentage of women tested positive for syphilis were higher than country average in Khuvsgul, Govisumber, Ulaanbaatar, Dornod and Orkhon by 2.3%, 2.3%, 2.7%, 3.1% and 3.4% respectively.

73% of pregnant women receiving antenatal care had X-ray examinations and 213 cases of active tuberculosis were identified, of which 93.9% was from Ulaanbaatar city.

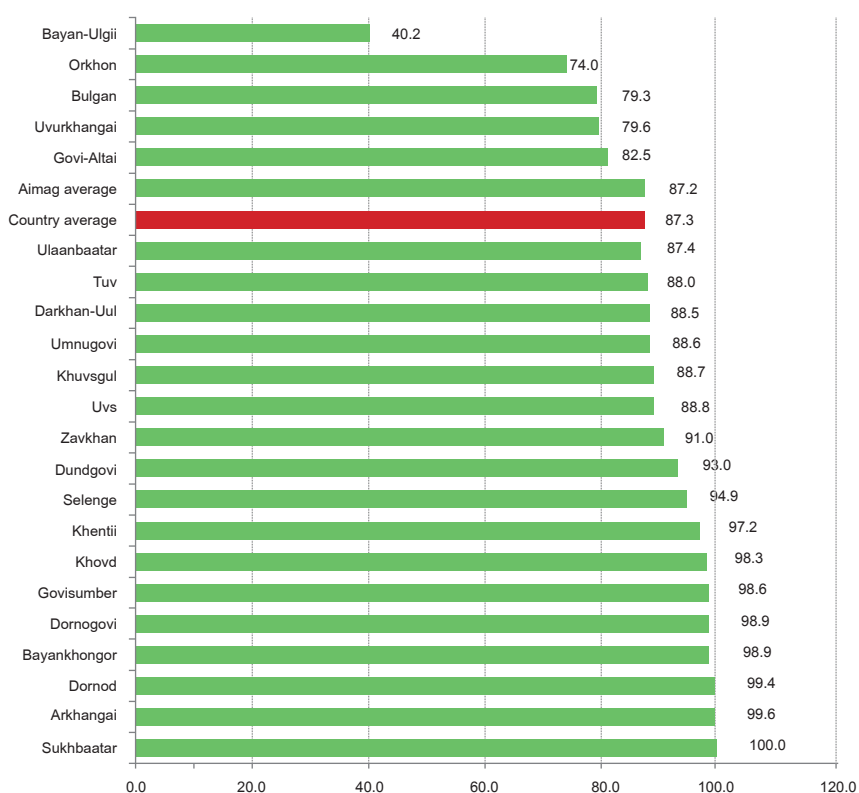
Among pregnant women receiving antenatal care 90% were tested for gonorrhea and in average of 0.8% of them were positive. Percentage of women tested positive for gonorrhea were higher than country average in Bayankhongor, Selenge, Sukhbaatar and Bayan-Ulgii by 4.1%, 3.5%, 2.5% and 2.2% respectively.

2% of pregnant women were tested positive for trichomoniasis and percentage of women with trichomoniasis were higher than country average in Bayankhongor /8.6%/, Bulgan /5.8%/, Dornod /4.6%/, Dornogovi /3.9%/.

Total of 341 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2012, of which 263 were in soum health centres, 37 in inter-soum hospitals, 24 in aimag centre general hospitals, eight in village health centres, five in rural general hospitals, three in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centres (RDTC) and one in Ulaanbaatar city.

There are 119 maternal resting homes functioning in designated buildings and 222 in clinics. Total of 75208 bed days were used and average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 7.2 days. During 2012, a total of 11 new rest places were built and 39 underwent construction and renovation. Of the total number of mothers required to be in resting wards, 73.4% (10457) went to maternal resting wards.

Figure 3.2.2. Percentage of women underwent prenatal check-ups at least 6 times during pregnancy, 2012



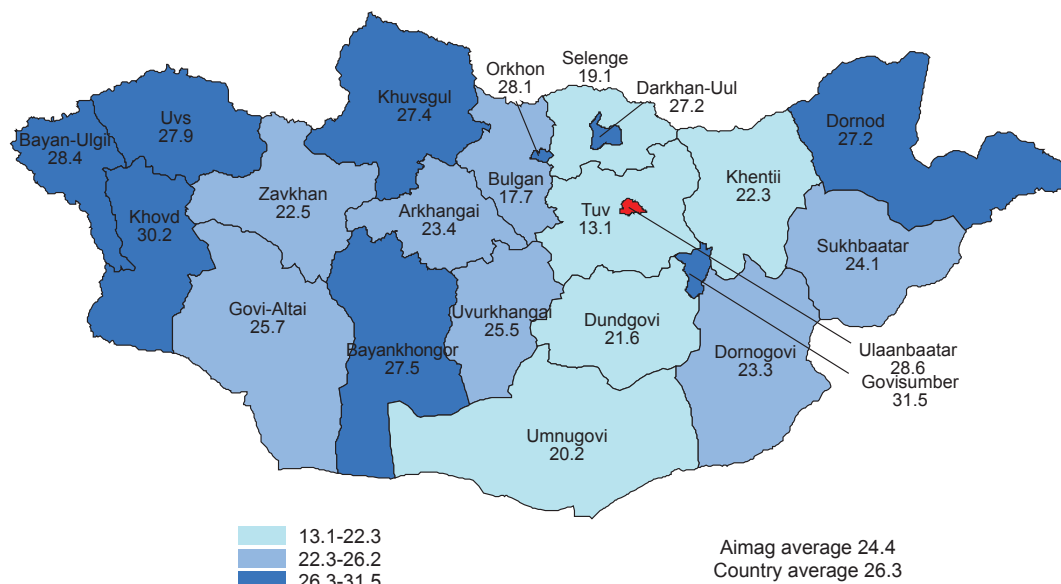
In 2012, 87.3% of all mothers had at least 6 times check-ups during pregnancy.

3.3. Birth, delivery health care and services

In 2012, 74474 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2011, the number of births has increased by 4146 or 5.6%. The number of births decreased in Arkhangai, Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khovd aimags while increased in other aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Crude birth rate per 1000 population is 26.3, being 31.5 in Govisumber, 30.2 in Khovd, 28.4 in Bayan-Ulgii, 28.1 in Orkhon, 28.6 in Ulaanbaatar, 27.9 in Uvs, 27.5 in Bayankhongor, 27.4 in Khuvsgul, 27.2 in Dornod, 27.2 in Darkhan-Uul, which is higher than the country average.

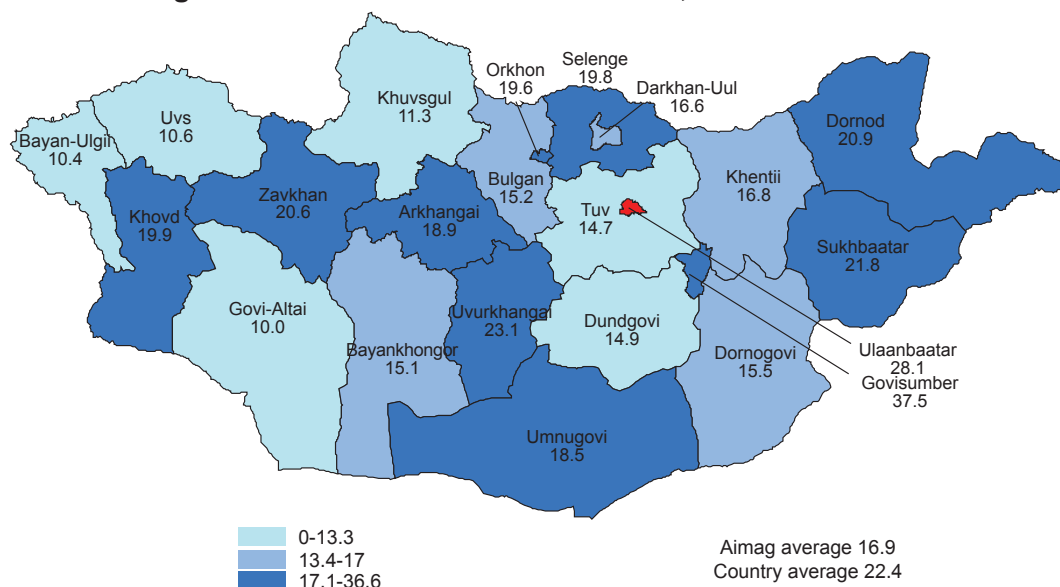
Figure 3.3.1. Crude birth rate per 1000 population, by aimags, 2012



General fertility rate was estimated and 89 out of 1000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2012. 45.5% of total births were in Ulaanbaatar city, 29.5% were in aimag centre general hospitals, 12.1% were in RDTs, 8.4% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.4% were rural general hospital, 1.8% were in private clinics and 0.3% were home births.

By the attendance of labour by health professionals, 3.3% of them were attended by physicians, 91.4% by obstetrician and gynaecologists and 4.9% by midwives. Percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 5.7% while of mothers aged over 35 years was 12.8%.

Figure 3.3.2. Percentage of women had Caesarean section, 2012



The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended level of caesarian sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2012 in Mongolia the C-section rate was 22.4%, which relatively high. The rates of C-section were by 2.7 points lower than aimags average in the Western region whereas in other regions it was by 0.3-2.9 points greater.

Table 3.3.1. Percentage of C-section by regions, 2012

	Mothers gave birth	Mothers underwent C-section (n)	Mothers underwent C-section (%)
Western region	9776	1384	14.2
Central region	9619	1724	17.9
Khangai region	13394	2300	17.2
Eastern region	4661	924	19.8
Aimag average	37450	6332	16.9
Ulaanbaatar	37024	10386	28.1
Country average	74474	16718	22.4

Of a total of 232 home births, 95 births or 40.9% were not attended by health professionals and this number has decreased by 9 points compared to the previous year. Some 65.5% of home births were registered in Ulaanbaatar city, which as compare to the previous year, has increased by 4.4 points. 13.8% (5106) of all mothers gave birth in Ulaanbaatar in 2012 were from countryside.

Figure 3.3.3. The number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar city, 2012

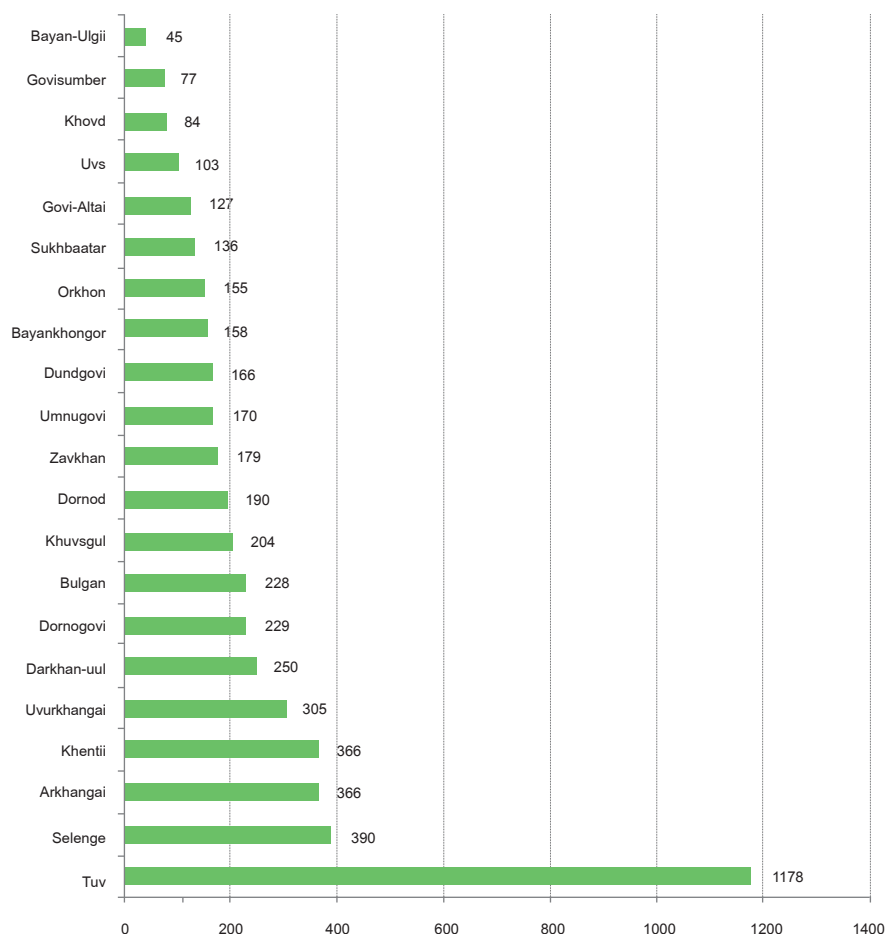


Table 3.3.2. Number of births, by type of health facility, 2012

Aimag,city	Total number of births	Home births	RDTC	Aimag, district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter-soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB, NCMCH	Private clinics	NCID
Arkhangai	1973	2	0	1418	0	551	0	2	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2568	3	0	1864	0	701	0	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	2119	5	0	1735	0	372	7	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	953	3	0	717	0	219	14	0	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1373	6	0	1162	0	197	0	8	0	0	0
Govisumber	443	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2609	9	0	2524	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1405	3	0	1127	240	35	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	1923	4	1846	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	811	1	0	680	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1448	2	0	829	308	309	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2581	6	2566	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2582	6	1728	0	259	550	0	1	0	38	0
Umnugovi	1293	1	1068	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1248	6	0	1142	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1932	4	0	1057	606	226	39	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1126	5	0	762	0	359	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	2041	9	0	1462	0	570	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2346	0	1790	0	196	360	0	0	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	3186	2	0	2229	0	955	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1490	3	0	1145	170	168	1	3	0	0	0
Aimag average	37450	80	8998	20296	779	6184	61	14	0	38	0
Ulaanbaatar	37024	152	0	1638	0	0	4	0	33908	1315	7
Country average	74474	232	8998	21934	1779	6148	65	14	33908	1353	7

Table 3.3.3. Age specific fertility rate, 2012

Age group	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age specific fertility rate
15-19	124601	4220	33.9
20-24	149834	24511	163.6
25-29	139027	22038	158.5
30-34	123084	14408	117.1
35-39	113103	7927	70.1
40-44	100379	1622	16.2
45-49	89680	45	0.5

Crude birth rate was 2.7, and there were 158-163 children born per 1000 women of 20-29 years old, which is higher than average.

3.4. Post delivery health care services

In 2012, 89.4% of mothers who were under prenatal care received maternal care within 42 days of birth. This is important in decreasing post delivery complications and maternal mortality.

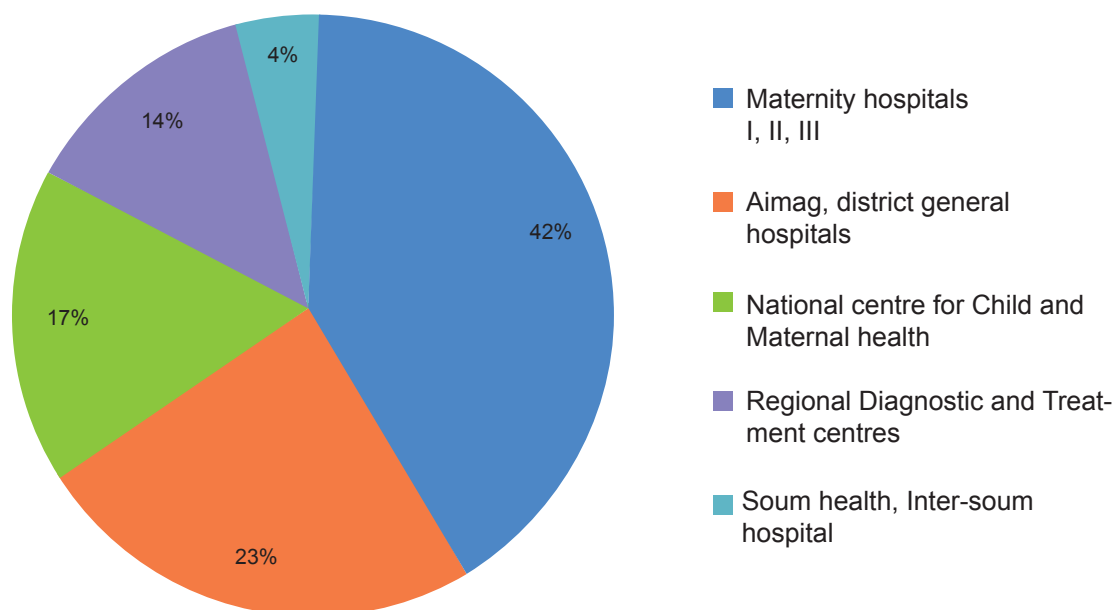
In 2012, during pregnancy 21.6% of all mothers had co-morbidity such as:

- Diseases of urogenital system - 41.7%
- Diseases of circulatory system - 16.6%
- Diseases of digestive system - 11.2%
- Diseases of respiratory system - 10.5%.

Moreover, in 2012, there were a total of 55437 or 741.4 per 1000 live births predelivery, childbirth and post-delivery complications:

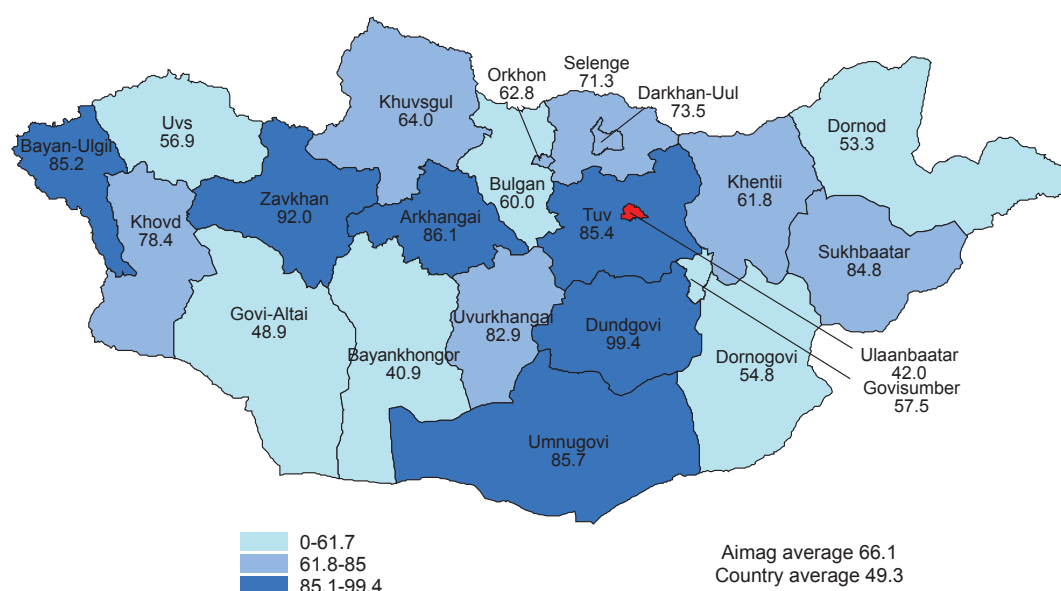
- Pregnancy complications - 38.5%
- Birth complications - 48.1%
- Post delivery complications - 3.4%
- Complications not related to pregnancy and labour - 10.0%.

Figure 3.4.1. Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2012



There were 25 cases of congenital syphilis registered in 2012, an increase by 10 cases compared to the previous year. The cases of congenital syphilis were registered in Orkhon - 4, Dornogovi - 3 and Uvurkhangai, Uvs and Khentii aimags had one case each. The majority of cases (15) were registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

The increase in number of pregnant women with sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and birth of children with congenital syphilis shows the need in early detection and treatment of infections in pregnant women and improving antenatal care services.

Figure 3.4.2. Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications, 2012

The percentage of pregnancy complications such as pre-eclampsia and, eclampsia was 49.3% and 0.3% respectively. Failure to progress in labour was in 41.7% and the most common complication during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 84.4% of all post delivery complications.

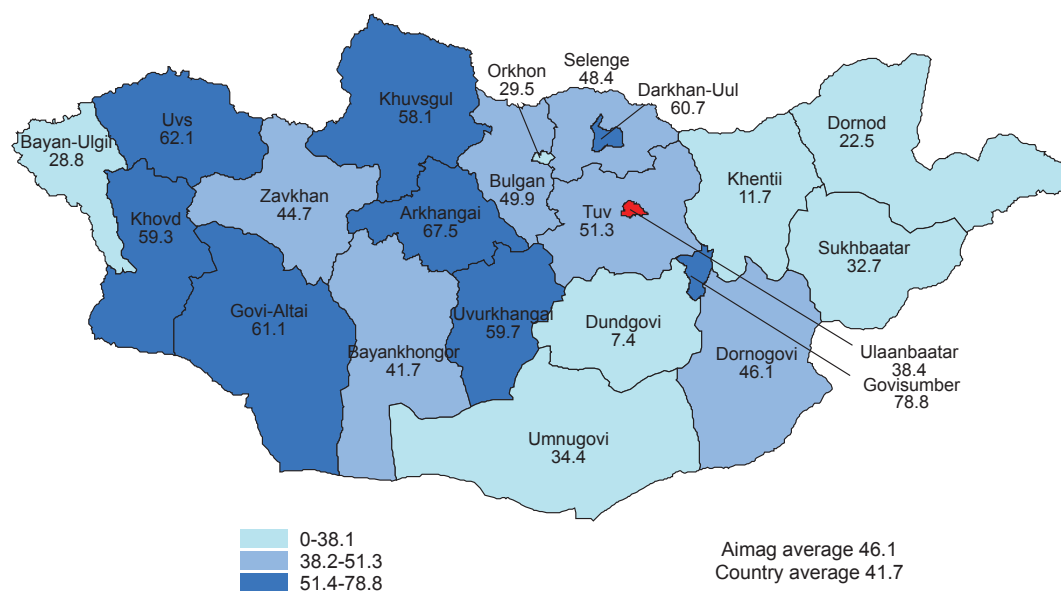
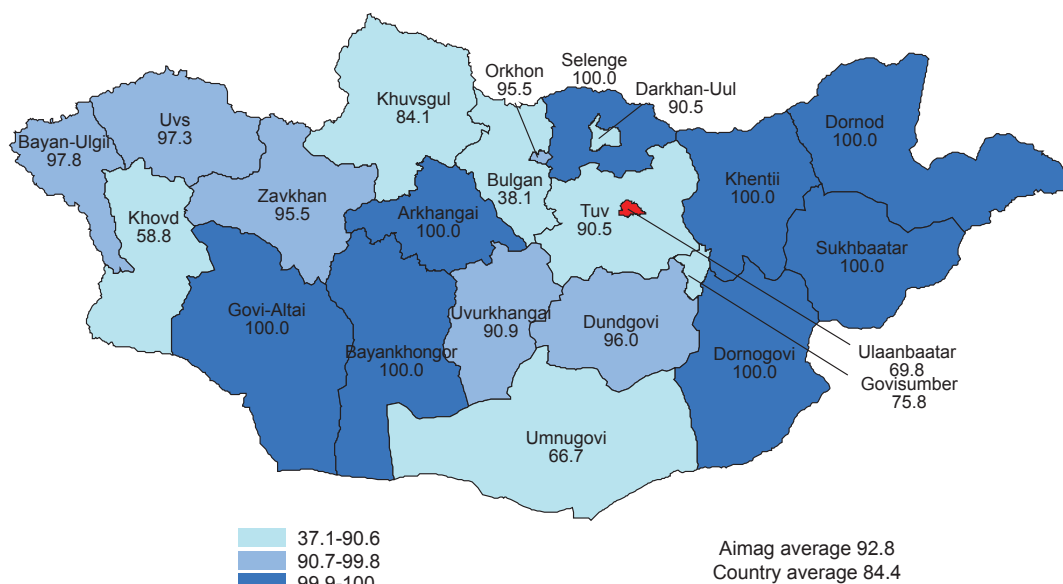
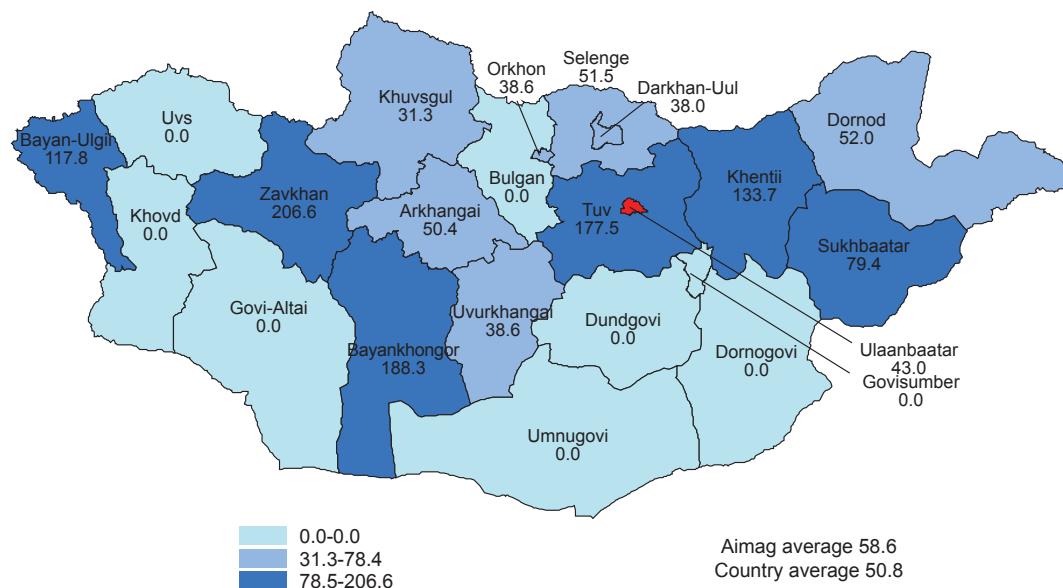
Figure 3.4.3. Percentage of failure to progress in labour, 2012

Figure 3.4.4. Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage, 2012

3.5. Maternal mortality

The objective 5 of the MDGs is to reduce maternal mortality by 75% between 1990 and 2015. According to the statistics, 40-50 million pregnancies were registered, 30500-50000 maternal deaths occurred during pregnancy, childbirth and post delivery and 300 000 newborn children died during the first day of their life in the western region countries of Asia-Pacific. Nowadays, the maternal mortality level in our country has reduced 4 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality.

In 2012, 38 cases of maternal mortality were registered and it was 50.8 per 100000 live births. Since 2011 maternal mortality increased by 4 cases or 11.8% and there were no maternal deaths registered in Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govisumber, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Umnugovi, Uvs and Khovd aimags. 86.8% of deaths were in hospitals and 13.2% at home.

Figure 3.5.1. Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by aimags, 2012

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 18.2% of deaths were in SHC, intersoum hospitals and rural general hospitals, 36.4% were in aimag general hospitals, 30.3% were in central and specialized hospitals, 9% were in RDTC and 6.1% were in maternity hospitals of Ulaanbaatar city.

31.6% of maternal mortality was from pregnancy complications, 5.2% was from birth complications, 23.7% were from post delivery complications and 39.5% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth.

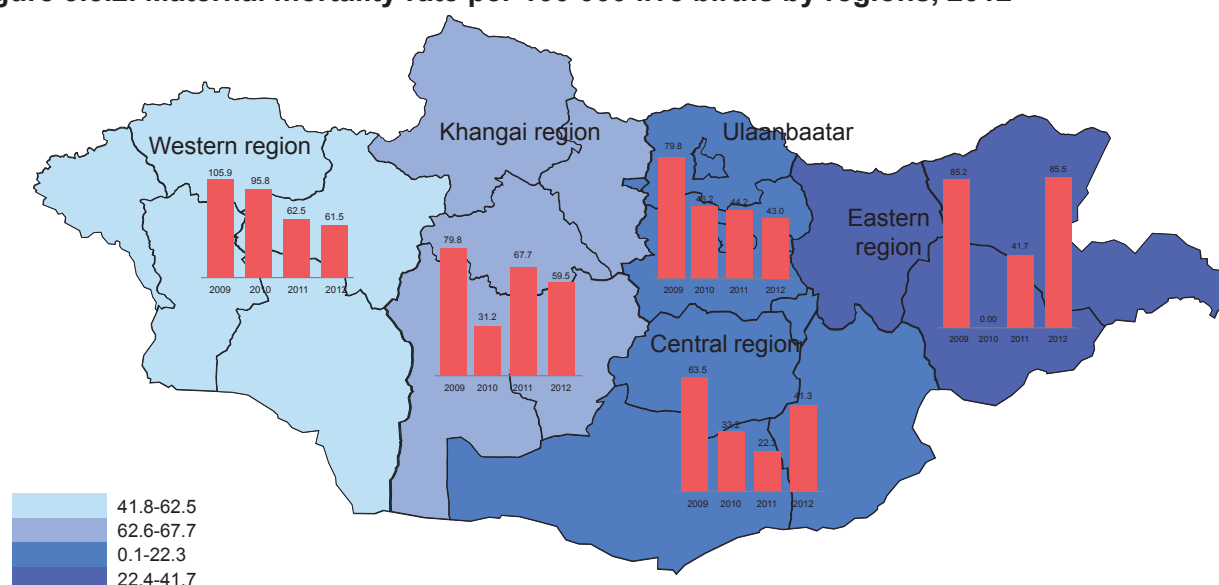
Compare to the last year, pregnancy, birth complication and diseases not related to pregnancy and birth decreased by 9.6%, 9.7% and 7.1% respectively. Postpartum hemorrhages in 77.7% of post delivery complications were causes of maternal deaths.

Table 3.5.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2012

Age group	Number of mother died	Percent	Number of children born by the same age group women	Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births of the same age group
15-19	2	5.3	4220	47.4
20-24	6	15.8	24511	24.5
25-29	11	28.9	22038	49.9
30-34	11	28.9	14408	76.3
35-39	7	18.4	7927	88.3
40-44	1	2.6	1622	61.7

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was 88.3 in 35-39 age group, which is greater by 37.5% than the country average.

Figure 3.5.2. Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by regions, 2012



Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was higher by 8.7-34.7 in the Western, Eastern and Khangai regions but lower by 9.5 in the Central region. Although maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births in the Western region was higher than the country average rate, there has been steady reduction for the last four years.

During 2008-2011 the maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births in the Central region has been gradually declining but in 2012 it increased to 41.3 or by 19. There was two-fold increase in the maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births in the Eastern region in 2012 compared to the rate in 2011.

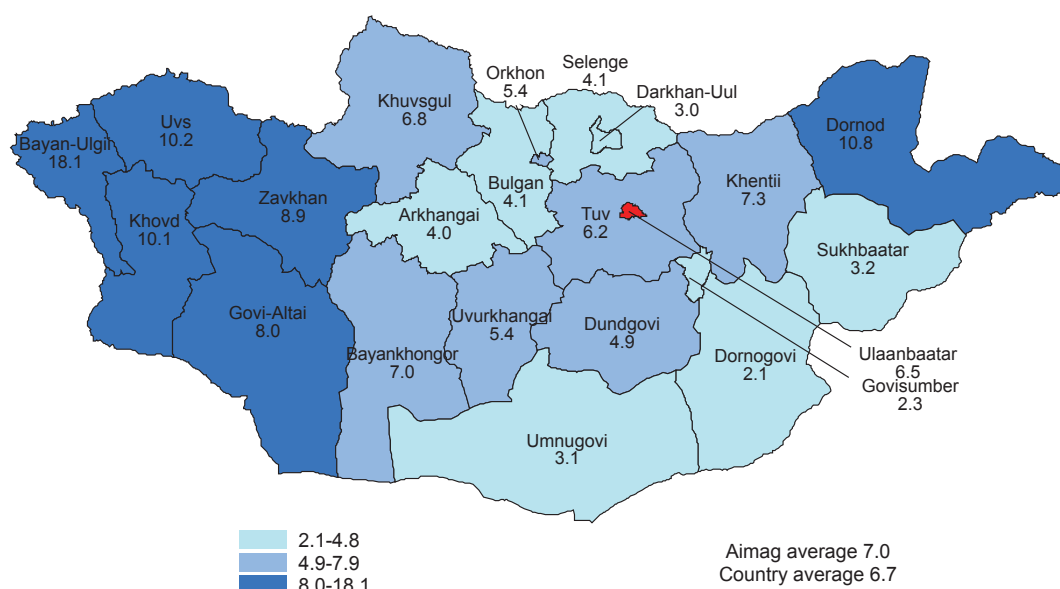
3.6. Child health

In 2012, 92.4% of newborns were breastfed during their first hour of life. This indicator is lower than country average in Arkhangai, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Table 3.6.1 Data on newborns by region, 2012

Region	Number of newborns			Total births		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Percentage of low birth weight babies	Stillbirths (per 1000 all births)
Western region	9764	5079	4685	108.4	3.5	11.7
Central region	9676	4929	4747	103.8	3.5	3.6
Khangai region	13447	6748	6699	100.7	3.9	5.7
Eastern region	4677	2378	2299	103.4	3.4	7.6
Aimag average	37564	19134	18430	103.8	3.6	7.0
Ulaanbaatar	37214	18936	18278	103.6	4.5	6.5
Country average	74778	38070	36708	103.7	4.0	6.7

In 2012, 74778 children were born, 4202 more newborns or increase by 5.9% compared to 2011. 4% of a total number of newborns had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. Of all live births, there were 1545 twins and 36 triplets. The incidence rates of congenital anomalies were 5.3 per 1000 births. Stillbirths were 6.7 per 1000 births and of a total 507 stillbirths, 11.7‰ were in the Western region, which is higher by 1.7 times compared to the country average.

Figure 3.6.1. Stillbirth rate per 1000 births, 2012

Stillbirth rate in Bayan-Ulgii aimag was 18.1 per 1000 births, which is higher in average by 6-11% than in the Western region and countrywide. Stillbirth rate in the Eastern region was higher compared to the national and aimag means and stillbirth rate in Dornod aimag was 10.8, which is higher by 3.8-4% compare to the national and aimag average.

Of all stillbirths, 54.6% were boys and it was consistent throughout the most regions and country. The sex ratio was 103.7.

In 2012, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five were 99.2% and 95.3% respectively. Neonatal morbidity rate was 14% or 10465 newborns had some kind of disorders.

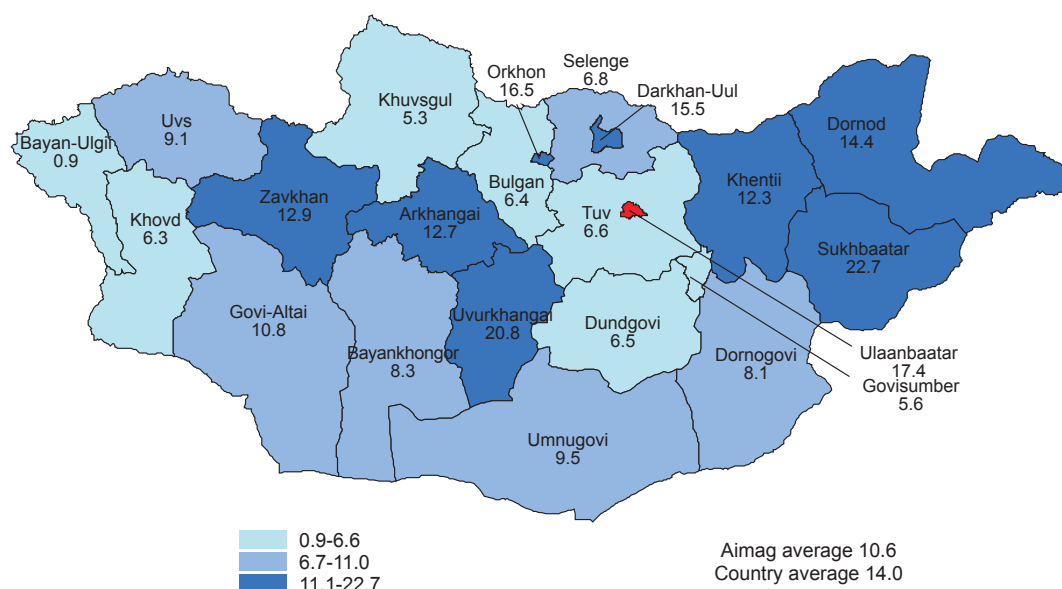
Figure 3.6.2. Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, 2012

Table 3.6.2. Neonatal morbidity rate

	Total neonatal morbidity	Perinatal pathology	Infectious and parasitic diseases		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Congenital abnormalities	Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	Other diseases
			Total	Congenital syphilis	Total	Pneumonia	Total	Non-infectious diarrhea			
Aimag average	3993	3182	9	6	366	146	25	14	189	7	218
Ulaanbaatar	6472	5509	13	13	32	6	5	2	328	7	578
Country average	10465	8691	22	19	398	152	30	16	514	14	796

Fetal asphyxia and neonatal jaundice were the most common conditions originating in the perinatal period which occurred in 21% and 21.2% neonates respectively.

There were 1262 infants with congenital anomalies were registered and the most three common types of anomalies were anomalies of digestive system, heart and hip occurred in 24.6%, 24.2% and 17.5% respectively.

Table 3.6.3. Diseases among infants and children under-five by location, 2012

	0-1 years old		under-5 years old	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	53.6	69.5	48.3	65.6
Diseases of digestive system	13.0	10.4	12.1	12.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	9.1	2.2	3.1	0.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality	3.5	0.9	9.3	1.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.6	0.3	4.3	1.5
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.4	3.2	8.2	4.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid antrum	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.7

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

Diseases of respiratory system are the leading disorders among infants and children under-five year old both in urban and rural areas. Especially, those diseases common in under-five years olds such as pneumonia, influenza and influenza-like illnesses, acute bronchitis occurred in 32.8%, 15.5% and 14.5% respectively.

Table 3.6.4. The Five leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group /per 10000 population/, 2012

	1-4 year olds	5-9 year olds	10-14 year olds	15-19 year olds
Diseases of respiratory system	3968.3	1090.5	862.4	603.8
Diseases of digestive system	901.4	998.3	859.4	717.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	246.2	321.9	191.8	171.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	439.0	296.0	383.0	466.8
Diseases of urogenital system	149.2	144.9	231.0	469.0
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	461.8	275.1	303.5	397.5

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

Majority of diseases among adolescents are diseases of respiratory, digestive system and skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Injuries, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes have been increasing among adolescents year by year. In 2012 there was an increase by 34.9 illnesses per 10000 children in 15-19 years age-group. But among children of 10-14 years age group incidence rate of injuries increased by 36.1‰ per 10000 children compared to the previous year.

The leading causes of morbidity among children of 1-4 years of age are non-infectious diarrhea and tooth decay making 382.0 and 483.4 cases per 10000 children respectively. But tooth decay and other dental diseases are the leading causes of morbidity in children of 5-9 years of age making them 471.9 and 273.1 cases per 10 000 children respectively.

3.7. Infant and under-five mortality

Within the MDGs framework, The State Ikh Khural decree №13 was approved in order to reduce infant mortality rate per 1000 live births 15.0 and under-five mortality rate to 21.0 in 2015.

At the national level there were 1143 infant deaths registered in 2012, which is 15.3 per 1000 live births. It has decreased by one case per 1000 live births compared to 2011. More than half, 53.5%, deaths in infant mortality structure occurred in the early neonatal period, 12.6% in the late neonatal period and 33.9% within 29-365 days of life. The neonatal mortality rate was 10.1 per 1000 live births.

Aimags such as Bayan-Ulgii, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Sukhbaatar and Khuvsgul have higher infant mortality rate by 5-10‰ compared to the country average. 1396 children aged under-five died in 2012 and this is 18.7 per 1000 live births. Of total deaths, 56.7% were boys and 43.3% were girls.

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births is lower compared to the national and aimag average in aimags such as Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Selenge and Ulaanbaatar city.

The three leading causes in infant mortality structure are conditions originating in the perinatal period, disease of respiratory system, and congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders, which are accounted for 54.8%, 17.8% and 12.2% of all death respectively. Compared to the previous year, deaths caused by diseases of respiratory system have decreased by 2.9 points whereas deaths from conditions originating in the perinatal period have increased by 4.6 points.

Table 3.7.1. Infant and under-five deaths by age and sex, 2012

	Male	Female	Total
Early neonatal mortality rate	350	262	612
Late neonatal mortality rate	82	62	144
Neonatal mortality	651	492	1143
Under-five mortality rate	792	604	1396
Number of live births	38070	36708	74778

Conditions originating in the perinatal period are the leading causes of deaths among infants in both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.7.2. Diseases among children under 1 and children under 5, by location, 2012

	0-1 year-olds		0-5 year-olds	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	9.7	23.9	11.9	23.2
Diseases of digestive system	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	62.6	49.0	50.9	40.3
Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders	15.8	9.4	14.2	9.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality	2.5	7.8	11.9	13.8

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

87% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13% were due to injuries, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes. Out of all deaths, 77.9%, 18.9% and 3.2% occurred in hospital, home and other places respectively.

3.8. Abortions

In 2012, 18473 cases of abortion were recorded with ratio of 247 per 1000 live births and 22 abortions per 1000 women of reproductive age. Although the abortion increased by 969 cases compared to the previous year figure, it has been decreased by 1‰ per 1000 live births.

The abortion rate is higher by 14-180‰ compared to the country average in aimags such as Govisumber, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Abortion performed in private clinics increased by 1066 cases compared to last year. Termination of pregnancy in later stages was 6.8 per 1000 live births and this is at the same level compared to the previous year.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women under 20 years old were 5.3%, 20-34 years olds – 75% and over 35 years old – 19.7%. The abortion percentage decreased by 1.9 points in women under 20 years old in 2012 compared to the previous year.

15.5% of women underwent abortion for the first time and this indicator decreased by 0.8 points compared to last year. 46.8% of complications from abortions were pelvic inflammatory disease.

Table 3.8.1. Abortions by type of health facility, 2012

No	Type of health facility	Number of recorded abortions	Percentage from total number of abortions
1	NCMCH	2375	12.9
2	Maternity hospitals	3538	19.2
3	District public health centres	112	0.6
4	Private clinics	8823	47.8
5	RDTCS	1848	10.0
6	Aimag general hospitals	1541	8.3
7	Rural general hospitals	144	0.8
8	Inter-soum hospitals	21	0.1
9	Soum health centre	27	0.1
10	Other	44	0.2
	Total	18473	100.0

3.9. Use of modern methods of contraception

Out of 1000 women of reproductive age 544.5 use some kind of contraception. The most commonly used contraceptive methods are condoms – 34.1%, intrauterine devices – 24.3% and pills – 23.5%.

In 2012, 54.4% of women used the modern methods of contraception, and this is similar to the outcomes of programme “Child development 2010”, which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years on use of contraception (55%).

Table 3.9.1. Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2012

№	Location	Number of women using contraception	Percent
1	Ulaanbaatar	201585	44.1
2	Aimag center	107750	23.6
3	Soum center	73574	16.1
4	Bag	74291	16.2
5	Total	457200	100.0

CHAPTER 4. MEDICAL SERVICES

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

Health and medical services to population of Mongolia are provided by the following organizations:

- Family Health Centres (FHC)
- Soum and village health centres
- Inter-soum hospitals
- Maternity hospitals
- Public health centre (PHC)
- General hospitals
- Sanatoriums
- Ambulance services centre
- Regional diagnostic and treatment centres
- Central hospitals
- Specialised centres

There were 16 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 20 aimag and district hospitals, 8 district PHCs, 6 rural general hospitals, 39 Intersoum hospitals, 271 soum health centres, 221 family health centres, 179 private hospitals, 851 private clinics delivering health services to Mongolia population in 2012.

Table 4.1 Health facilities by level of care, 2012

Health care providers	Number
Family health centres	221
Soum/village health centres	271/19
Inter-soum hospitals	39
District general hospital	8
Rural general hospital	6
Aimag general hospital	20
Regional diagnostic and treatment centres	5
Central and specialised hospitals	16
Maternity hospitals	3
Other hospitals /Hospital for border patrol, Railway workers hospital, Hospitals in detention centres/	45
Private hospitals	179
Private clinics	851
Sanatoriums	100
Drug supply companies	155
Drug manufacturer	42
Private pharmacies	855
Other	46
Total	2881

4.1. Family health centres services

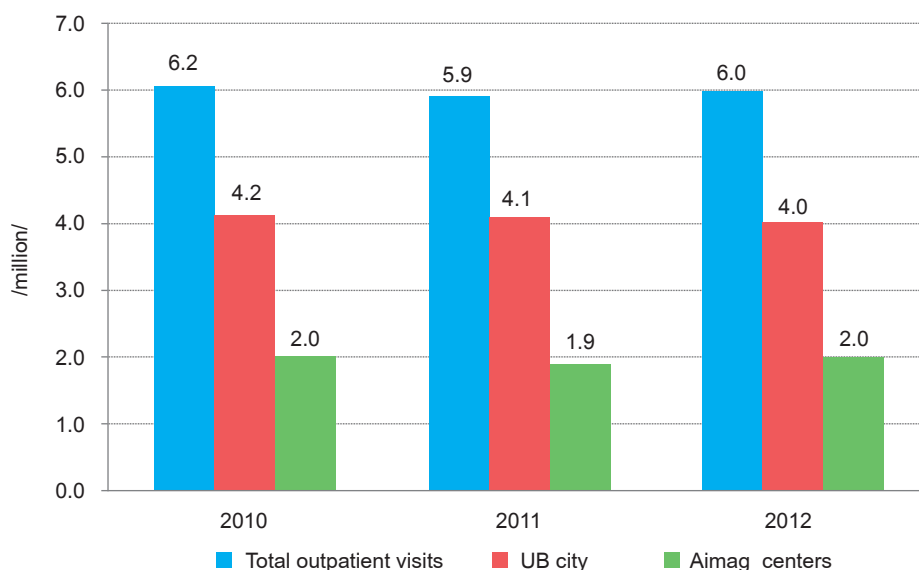
Family health centres (FHCs) are private organizations providing health services to urban and settled population by contract with the Government. Within the framework of the Second Health Sector Development Project funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), family practices were established in stages in Ulaanbaatar city and aimag centres and by 2002 the family medicine system was formed. Of the existing 221 FHCs, 131 function in Ulaanbaatar city covering a population of 1 302.6 thousand people, and 90 FHCs operating in 21 aimags serving population of 608.4 thousand people.

Table 4.1.1 Some indicators of FHCs services, 2012

Indicator	Family health centre		Total
	Ulaanbaatar city	Aimag	
Number of FHCs	131	90	221
Number of family doctors	510	300	810
Number of nurses	502	283	785
Number of outpatients	4032369	2060281	6092650
Percentage of preventive medical check-ups	44.9	40.9	43.6
Number of visits per person per year	3.1	3.4	3.2
Number of outpatient visits per physician	7906.6	6867.6	7521.8
Percentage of early antenatal care	86.3	87.8	86.7

There were a total 2069 health professionals working, including 810 physicians and 785 nurses. Although according to the Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) of FHCs, there is 1800-2000 population per one physician, in reality one physician covers 2378 population. The number of people per one physician is higher compared to standards in Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Darkhan-Uul, Dundgovi, Orkhon, Umnugovi, Selenge, Uvs aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 4.1.1 Outpatient visits performed by the FHCs, 2012



In 2012, in average six million medical examinations were done at FHCs, average 3.2 visits to FHCs a year. Out of total outpatient visits, 43.6% were medical check-ups, reaching 44.9% in Ulaanbaatar city and 40.9% in aimag FHCs. Increase in a number of medical check-ups by 4.8% is associated with activities for early detection of Non-communicable diseases (NCD) performing within the Health Project of the Millennium Challenge Account-Mongolia (MMCA) at primary health care level.

According to the SPS for FHCs, active visits to households should be not lower than 30% but in 2012 it was 26.7%.

In 2012, monitoring rate of infants, children under-five years old and elderly were 99.2%, 95.3% and 83.7% respectively.

Three million of examinations were done in 2005 while there were four million examinations in FHCs of Ulaanbaatar city in 2012. The number of visits performed by one physician annually in Ulaanbaatar city was 7906, which is higher than one family doctor working at aimag level by 1039.

4.2. Soum health centres and inter-soum hospitals services

Soum health centres (SHC) and village health centres (VHC) provide health care services by modern and traditional medicine to their catchment population, and depending on the number of residents and location of a soum, bag medical units could operate.

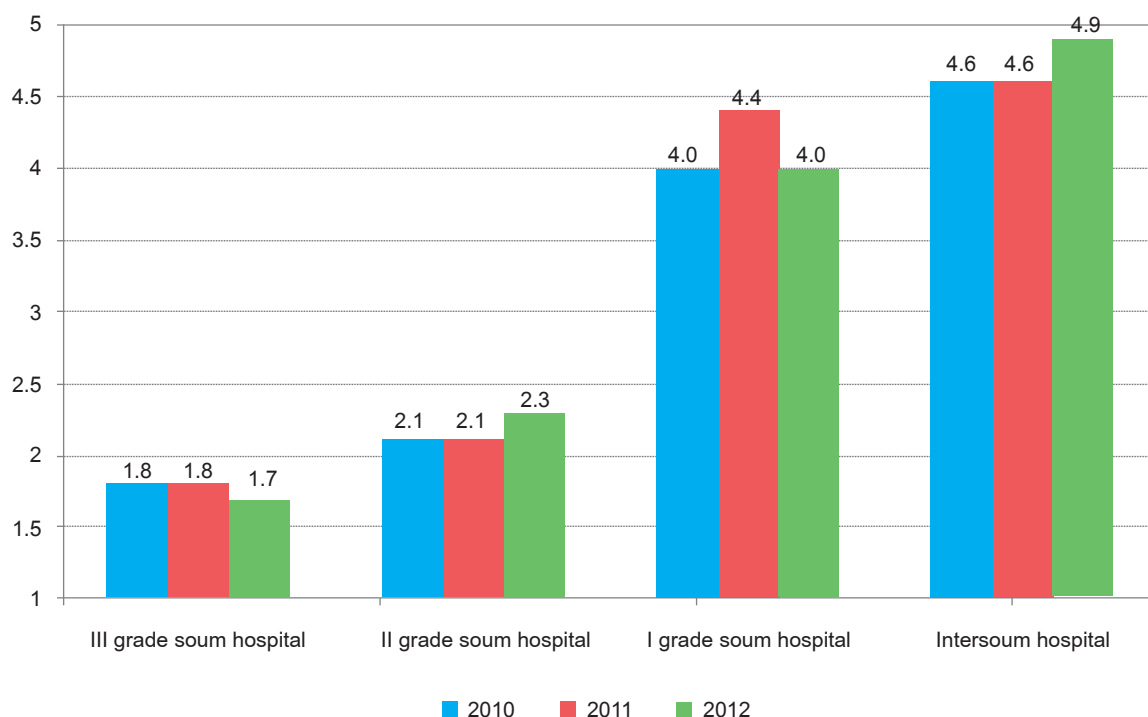
Inter-soum hospitals provide health services to the population of their own soum and neighbouring soums depending on population size and density.

In accordance with SPS for soum hospitals approved in 2001, there are three categories of soum hospitals depending on the size of catchment population. The first category includes soum hospitals which render health care and services to 4500 and over residents and has at least seven physicians. The second category includes those hospitals that cover between 3001-4500 people and have a minimum of three physicians. The third category includes soum hospitals which deliver health care and services to a population of up to 3 million people and has one physician.

Table 4.2.1 Average number of physicians per SHC and inter-soum hospitals compared to SPS, 2012

Grade	Number of hospitals	Average number of physicians per hospital	Number of physicians required by the standard	Hospitals that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the requirement	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I grade	31	4.0	7	3	9.7	28	90.3
II grade	70	2.3	3	25	35.7	45	64.3
III grade	170	1.7	1	170	100.0	0	0.0
Intersoum hospital	39	4.9	8	3	7.7	36	92.3

Table 4.2.1. shows that 9.7% of grade I hospitals, 35.7% of grade II and 100% of grade III hospitals meet the standards. Among the grade III hospitals where the requirement is to have at least one doctor, 52 (30.6%) out of 170 hospitals have one doctor, 103 (60.6%) hospitals have two doctors and 15 (8.8%) have three or more doctors.

Figure 4.2.1. Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2010-2012

The standard number of doctors to be working at the grade I hospitals is at least seven, but the average number is fewer than by the standard by 1.7 times and the average number of doctor is 4.0.

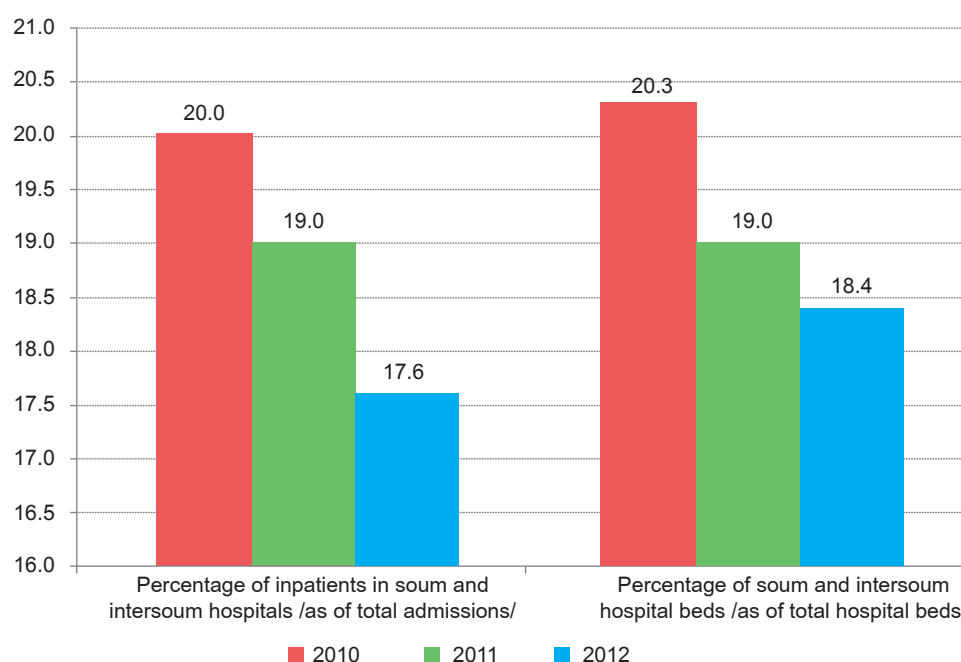
Out of the inter-soum hospitals, only 3 have the standard number of 8 doctors, while the remaining 36 hospitals are below the standard and 4.9 doctors in average. In other words, 92.3% of all inter-soum hospitals are short of doctors. This shows the need of providing inter-soum hospitals with specialized doctors.

Table 4.2.2 Quality and accessibility of health care and services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals

Indicator	2010		Total	2012		Total
	Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital		SHC	Inter-soum hospital	
Number of hospital beds	2988	642	3630	2950	658	3608
Number of doctors	564	168	732	582	192	774
Number of nurses	1349	251	1600	1345	258	1603
Average length of stay	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.1	8.9	8.0
Number of inpatients	112692	23897	136589	104663	22720	127383
Number of outpatients	2102553	417396	2519949	2002007	427686	2429693
Number of check-ups	39.3	38.6	39.0	43.7	41.1	43.2
Number of early antenatal coverage	88.1	91.8	90.0	90.3	90.8	90.4
Maternal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	17.2	60.7	39.0	104.6	144.7	113.6
Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	43.4	28.5	36.0	33.7	37.6	34.6

18.4% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC and inter-soum hospitals in 2012, a decrease by 22 beds or 0.6% compared to 2011.

The number of inpatients of SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 127.3 thousand people annually; it has decreased by 7.6% and 5.2% respectively compared to 2010.

Figure 4.2.2 Capacity of SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2010-2012

Average length of stay was 7.6 days in 2010 compared to 8 days in 2012.

In average one person had 2.5 visits to SHC and inter-soum hospital a year in 2010 while in 2012 it was 2.6 visits.

In 2012, percentage of prenatal care was 90.4% at SHC and inter-soum hospitals, an increase by 0.4% compared to 2010.

In 2012, 18.4% (7 cases) of the total number of maternal mortality occurred in SHC and inter-soum hospitals. In 2010, maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births increased by 87.4 and 84 in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively.

In 2012, infant mortality was 33.7 and 37.6 per 1000 live births in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively, a decrease by 1.4 compared to 2010.

4.3. General hospitals and public health centres medical services

Medical services in general hospitals are provided by at least seven professions (internal medicine, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, general surgery, dentistry, neurology and infectious diseases) inpatient and outpatient, and based on location and needs of a population could have an outpatient department.

Public health centres provide public health services in accordance with policy and law, health promoting environment at aimag and district level.

As of 2012, there were total of 4438 health professionals including 904 doctors, 1524 nurses, 2076 mid-level health professionals in 16 aimag general hospitals, and a total of 2840 health professionals, including 285 physicians, 822 nurses and 1082 mid-level health staff in Ulaanbaatar city district general hospitals and public health centres.

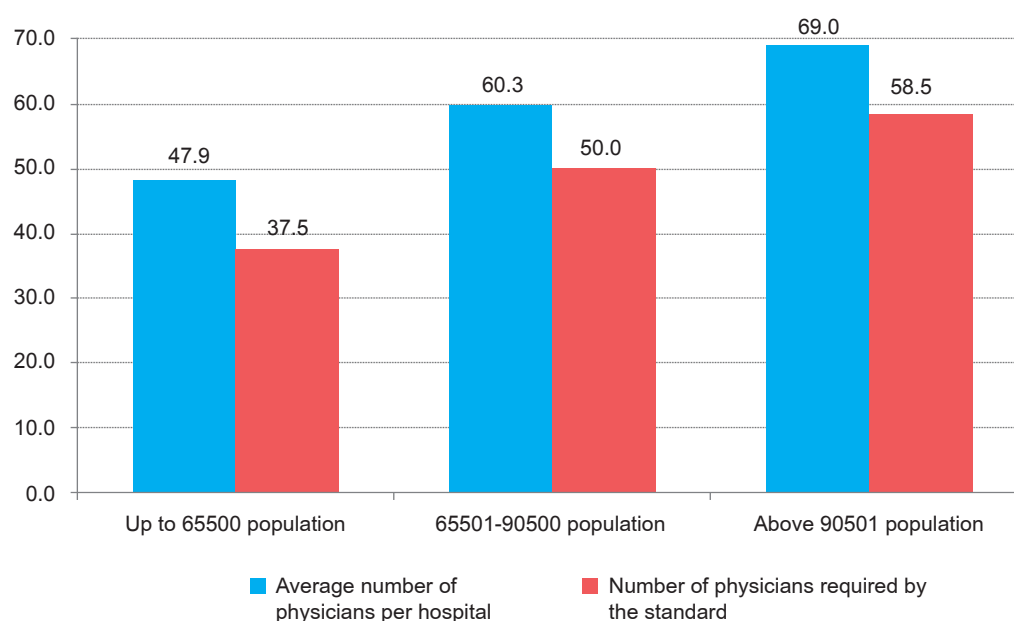
In 2001, the SPS of the aimag general hospital, MNS 5095:2001, was approved. The standard is also followed by district general hospitals.

In this standard, the number of doctors is set according to local population level. As of 2012, 12.5% or two aimag general hospitals do not meet the standards.

Table 4.3.1. Average number of doctors per aimag general hospitals by SPS, 2012

Aimag population	Average number of doctors per hospital	Number of physicians required by the standard	Hospitals that meet requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the standard	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 65500	47.9	37.5	6	85.7	1	14.3
65501-90500	60.3	50	6	100	0	0.0
Above 90501	69.0	58.5	2	66.7	1	33.3
Average	-	-	14	87.5	2	12.5

Above table demonstrates that the number of doctors in aimag general hospitals with population of up to 65 500, 65501-90500 and above 95501 is higher from the standard by 10.4, 10.3 and 10.5 respectively. This means that there is a need for the revision of the standard for aimag district general hospitals.

Figure 4.3.1. Average number of doctors per aimag general hospitals by SPS, 2012

3070 beds in aimag general hospitals account for 15.6% of all hospitals beds and compared to 2011 there is a decrease by 143 beds which is associated with transforming Umnugovi general hospital into RDTC.

District general hospitals and public health centres account for 9.2% and number of inpatients at district general hospitals level was 74.7 thousand in 2010 increasing this number by 10.1 thousand people making it 84.9 thousand in 2012.

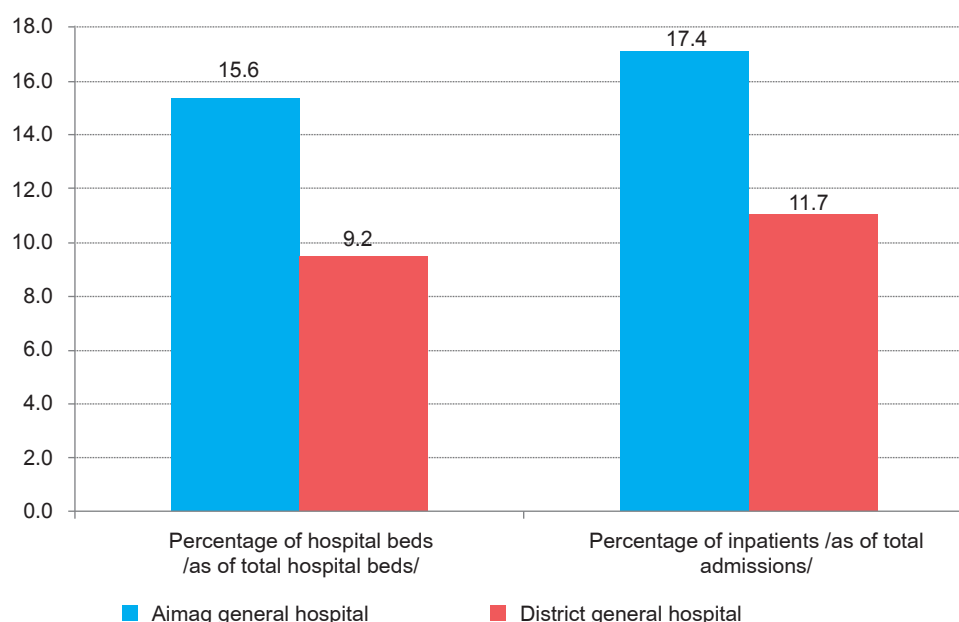
Figure 4.3.2. Percentage of beds of aimag and district general hospitals, 2012

Table 4.3.2. Selected indicators for aimag and district general hospitals medical services

Indicator	2010 OH		2011 OH		2012 OH		Average for the last 3 years	
	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital	Aimag general hospital	District general hospital
Number of hospital beds	3189	1353	3213	1808	3070	1808	3204	1656
Number of physicians	894	699	903	711	904	785	900	732
Number of nurses	1536	747	1515	766	1524	822	1525	778
Average length of stay	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9
Number of inpatients	123,750	74,767	127,414	76,783	125,369	84,892	125511	78814
Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	30.8	29.9	34.1	29.6	31.5	31.4	32.1	30.3
Number of outpatients	1516156	2017029	1616455	2033432	1425793	2168522	1555979	1970257
Percentage of check-ups	40.3	45.6	41.8	45.3	37.6	45.0	41.8	45.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	41.9	-	49.7	-	49.8	-	48.7	-
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	15.0	-	15.1	-	12.0	-	14.0	-
Number of referrals	16.0	-	16.5	-	13.7	-	-	-

In 2010, the average length of stay in aimag general hospital was 7.9 days and 7.7 in district general hospitals, which decreased to 7.7 and 7.5 days respectively in 2012. In 2012, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in aimag and district general hospitals increased by 0.7% and 1.5% respectively.

In 2010, the number of outpatients at aimag general hospital level was 1.5 million, which decreased to 1.4 million, and at district general hospital was 2 million, which increased to 2.1 million in 2012. Percentage of preventive medical check-ups decreased at aimag general hospital by 2.7% compared to 2010, and at district general hospital stayed at the average level of the last three years.

During the past three years the infant mortality rate steadily decreased at aimag general hospitals level and was at the average of 14.0 during the past three years.

In 2012, maternal mortality rate was 49.8 per 100 000 live births at aimag general hospital level, which decreased by 7.9 compared to 2010.

In the last three years, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 13.7% of total inpatients in aimag general hospitals. In 2012, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals decreased by 2.3% compared to 2010.

4.4 Regional diagnostic and treatment centres services

Regional diagnostic and treatment centres are health organizations providing medical services to the population of the region, professional methodological advice to some health organizations and organize some training activities.

As of 2010, aimag general hospitals of Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi were functioning at national level under the status of RDTCS.

As of 2012, a total of 1855 health personnel were working at RDTCs, of which 412 were doctors, 665 were nurses and 896 were mid-level medical staff.

Table 4.4.1. Selected indicators for RDTCs services, 2010-2012

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2010	2011	2012	
Number of hospital beds	1129	1145	1290	1188.0
Average length of stay	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	30.0	26.8	30.4	28.8
Number of inpatients	46249	43163	49417	46276
Number of outpatients	454569	458211	555650	489477
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	14.2	63.7	33.2	37.5
Infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)	21.8	15.9	14.9	16.3
Percentage of inpatients referred from the lower level of care	31.1	27.6	26.3	28.3

In 2012, 49.4 thousand in-patients were admitted to RDTC and in average, 13019 patients were treated annually at each RDTC transferred from soum, inter-soum hospitals and regional aimags which account for 26.4% of the total in-patients.

The average length of stay at RDTC in 2010 was 7.8 days, which decreased to 7.7 in 2012. Moreover, the percentage of total deaths occurring in hospitals, within 24 hours of admission was 30.0 in 2010 and increased by 0.4% reaching 30.4 in 2012.

Infant mortality rate has been at a stable low point at the national level for the last three years and it was 14.9 per 1000 live births in 2012, which is lower compared to the aimag average. In 2010, there was 1 case each of maternal mortality in the RDTC in Uvurkhangai, Dornod and Orkhon aimags.

Table 4.4.2. Selected indicators for RDTCs medical services, 2012

Aimag RDTC	Number of inpatients	Bed days	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	Outpatient visits	Registered NCDs	Maternal mortality rate /per 100000 live births/	Infant mortality rate /per 1000 live births/	Under-five mortality rate /per 1000 live births/
Dornod	11350	95466	8.4	32.7	96877	16575	54.1	12.4	14.6
Orkhon	13945	109341	7.8	21.2	156591	4157	38.8	12.0	12.4
Uvur-khangai	8025	61966	7.7	31.9	79794	26921	57.3	24.7	25.8
Umnugovi	6051	40446	6.7	62.5	100486	14463	0.0	14.9	14.9
Khovd	10046	75092	7.5	24.0	121902	19263	0.0	12.2	12.8
Total	49417	382311	7.7	30.4	555650	81379	33.2	14.9	15.8

Table 4.4.3. Some human resource indicators of RDTCs, 2012

№	Aimag RDTC	Total number of employees	Number of			Number of beds
			Allied health professionals	Doctors	Nurses	
1	Dornod	490	214	93	155	322
2	Orkhon	506	255	108	207	369
3	Uvurkhangai	292	151	68	108	216
4	Umnugovi	203	96	54	66	125
5	Khovd	364	180	89	129	258
	Total	1855	896	412	665	1290

4.5 Central hospitals and specialized centres health care and services

Central hospitals and specialized centres provide professional specialized medical inpatient and outpatient services at national level, carry out trainings and research activities and give professional methodological advise to other health organizations.

As of 2012, there were a total of 6169 health personnel working in central hospitals and specialized centre, of which 1327 were doctors, 1988 were nurses and 2396 were mid-level medical staff.

Central hospitals and specialized centres in Ulaanbaatar city account for 20.8% of all hospital beds and 19.6% of inpatients.

The average length of stay in 2010 was 10.0 days which decreased to 9.2 days in 2010.

Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission decreased from 23.5% in 2010 to 22.3% in 2012, making the average over the last three years is 22.3%.

Table 4.5.1. Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care and services in central hospital and specialised centres

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2010	2011	2012	
Number of hospital beds	3995	3995	4085	4025.0
Number of doctors	1207	1280	1327	1271.3
Number od nurses	1866	1937	1988	1930.3
Average length of stay	10.0	9.9	9.2	9.7
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	23.5	21.2	22.3	22.3
Number of inpatients	135248	137929	141381	138186.0
Number of outpatients	1187610	1200639	1237295	1208514.7
Percentage of inpatients referred from the lower level of care	33622	34741	32007	33456.7

Within the last 3 years, there was an average of 138 thousand in-patients at central hospitals and specialized centres, of which 24.2% were transferred from countryside. Compared to 2010, the total number of inpatients increased by 4.3% in 2012, but transferred patients from the rural areas decreased by 5.1%.

Figure 4.5.1. Percentage of patients transferred from countryside to central hospitals and specialized centres, 2012

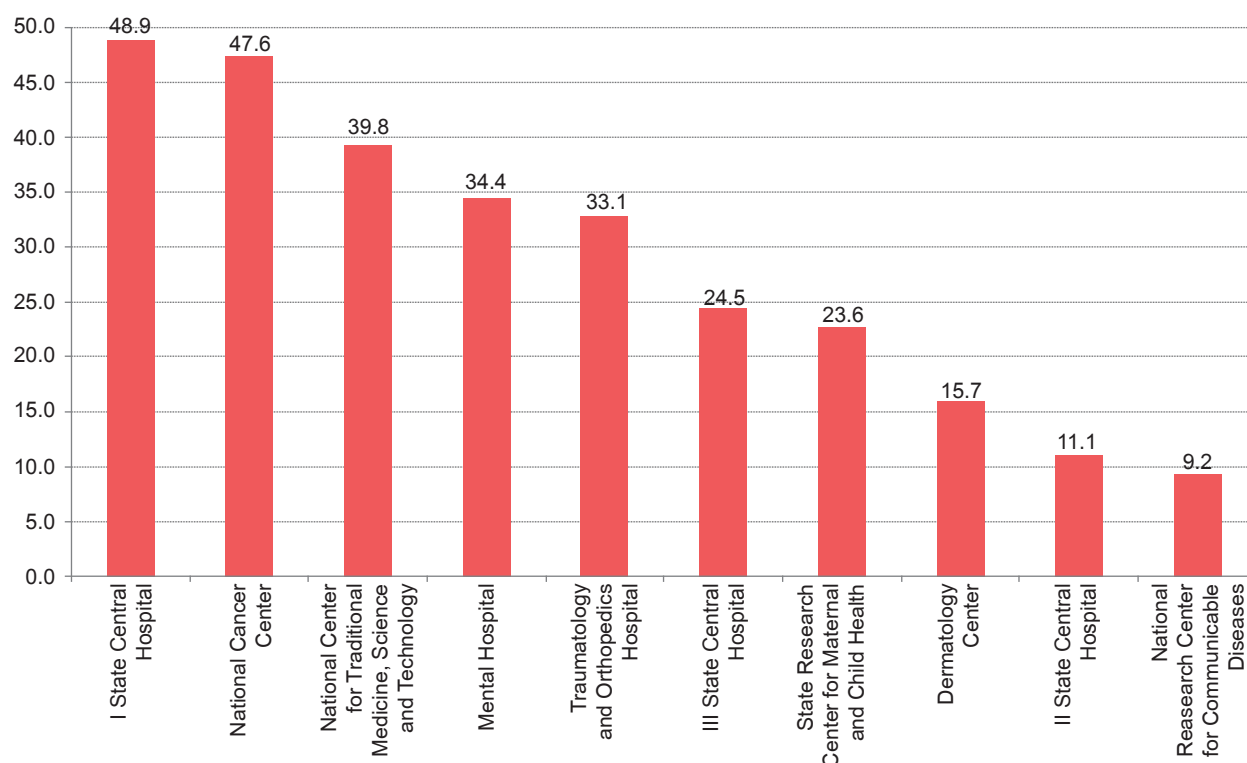


Table 4.5.2. Selected indicators for the central hospitals and specialised centres, 2012

Hospitals	Number of outpatient visits	Number of hospital admissions	Average length of hospital stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs after admission
I State Central Hospital	216186	20581	8.2	24.7
II State Central Hospital	90405	7422	9.0	25.4
III State Central Hospital	142118	16177	8.5	18.8
National Centre for Mother and Child	150512	37384	6.4	21.8
National Cancer Centre	88117	7392	9.1	2.4
National Infectious Diseases Centre	88999	11935	13.4	20.5
National Traumatology and Orthopaedics	98937	11653	12.9	27.9
National Centre for Dermatology	90686	5842	10.1	0.0
National Centre for Mental Health	64205	5765	19.7	0.0
Sanatorium for children	0	276	9.1	0.0
Traditional Medicine, Technology and Production National Corporation	24525	3449	9.5	0.0
Centre of Forensic Medicine	15000	0	0.0	0.0
National Gerontological Centre	11449	0	0.0	0.0

4.6 Private hospitals and clinics services

As of 2012, there were 179 private hospitals and 851 private clinics and a total number of 5513 health personnel, of whom 1904 were physicians and 1275 were nurses.

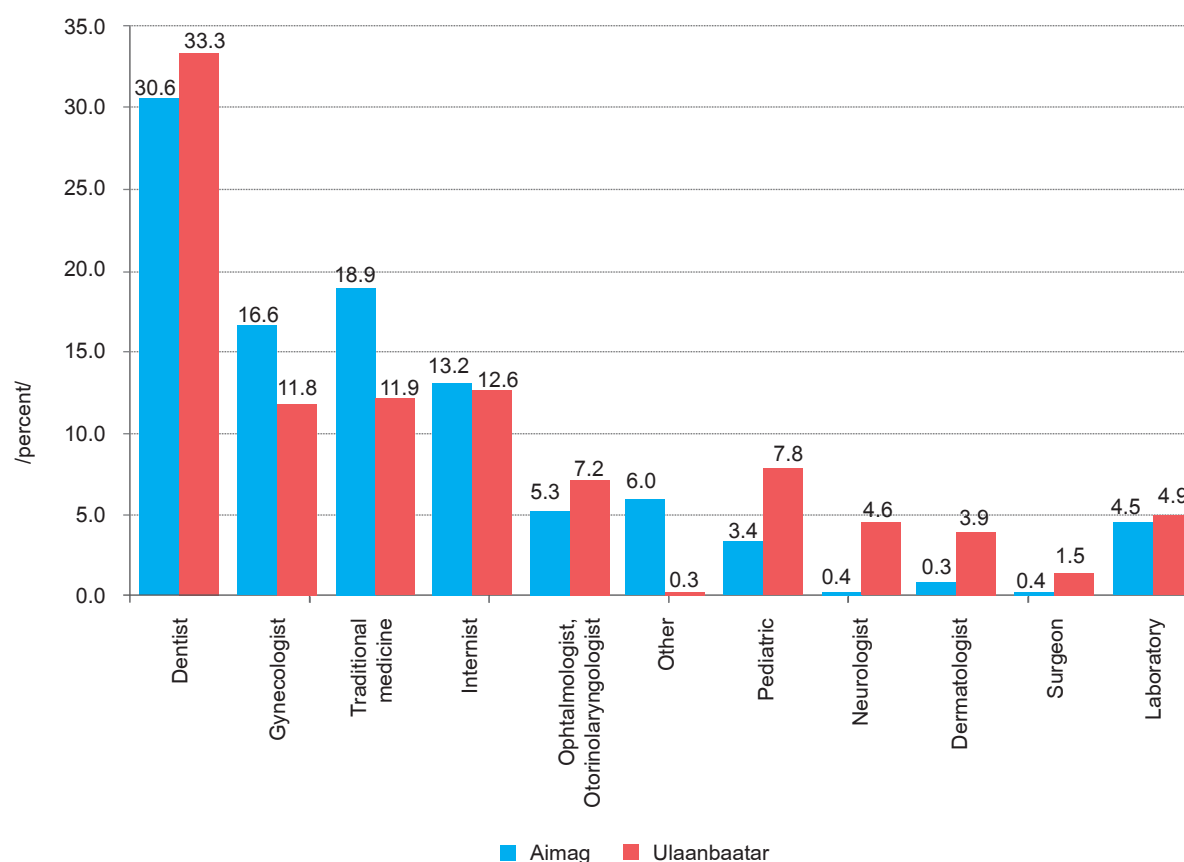
Table 4.6.1 Selected indicators for health care and services of private hospitals and clinics, 2012

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012
Private hospitals		160	160	166	171	179
Private clinics	466	523	922	947	1013	851
Number of beds	964	1982	2422	2527	3069	3606
Percentage form all hospital beds	5.4	10.8	13.6	14.2	16.2	18.4
Number of doctors	736	1145	1396	1549	1677	1904
Number of nurses	296	682	858	1007	1135	1275
Outpatient visits	-	1 016 705	1 304 897	1 036 934	1 986 901	1 320 932
Number of inpatients	23592	63 267	75 003	86 117	97 821	111 338
Average length of stay	11.3	9	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.7

There were 1982 beds in private hospitals in 2005 and this number has increased to 3606 beds in 2012, which is 18.4% of all hospital beds in the country.

Starting from 2005, the establishment of new private sector clinics, especially with hospital beds, were limited, however some services offered by these private hospitals were services offered by state hospitals. Therefore, health policy focused on expanding activities of these hospitals and supporting the establishment of various services.

Figure 4.6.1. Percentage of private clinics by specialisation, 2012



In 2005, a total of 1016705 patients received outpatient services and there were 63267 inpatients at the private hospitals, but in 2012, the number increased to 1320932 and 111338 respectively. As of 2012, 41.4% of private hospitals were in internal medicine, 11.5% in neurology, 11.6 % in traditional medicine, 8.7% in obstetrics and gynaecology, 6.8% surgery and 5.3% in pediatrics

Table 4.6.2. Bed capacity of private hospitals, 2012

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

Looking at the private hospitals by bed capacity, 7.3% of hospitals have 5-8 beds, 34.6% have 10-12 beds, and 22.3% have 15 beds, and 64.2% of private hospitals have up to 15 beds.

4.7. Ambulance services

The national programme on ambulance services network was approved December 8, 2010 in order to establish integrated system based on efficient and effective structure and organization of the service, better management, renewed equipment and supply, and strengthening human resources by improving knowledge and skills of personnel.

In 2012, there were 684.8 thousand emergency visits and 11.5% of them from remote areas.

Table 4.7.1. Ambulance visits, 2012

№	Aimags	Total	Ambulance calls from remote areas	
			Number	Percent
1	Arkhangai	21257	4714	22.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18796	6223	33.1
3	Bayankhongor	14152	2945	20.8
4	Bulgan	13726	3119	22.7
5	Govi-Altai	17986	2900	16.1
6	Govisumber	6433	589	9.2
7	Darkhan-Uul	25363	925	3.6
8	Dornogovi	21902	3378	15.4
9	Dornod	16554	2576	15.6
10	Dundgovi	13612	3391	24.9
11	Zavkhan	16526	3215	19.5
12	Orkhon	19362	321	1.7
13	Uvurkhangai	21129	6399	30.3
14	Umnugovi	11508	2258	19.6
15	Sukhbaatar	17861	4606	25.8
16	Selenge	31805	4795	15.1
17	Tuv	18823	5087	27.0
18	Uvs	16685	4132	24.8
19	Khovd	16983	3634	21.4
20	Khuvsgul	28281	5138	18.2
21	Khentii	21311	4519	21.2
22	Aimag average	390055	74864	19.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	294833	4137	1.4
24	Country average	684888	79001	11.5

Remote services of the National ambulance network centre

In 2012, 221 calls from remote locations were received and 67.4% of them were served.

Table 4.7.2 Emergency calls for ambulance services, 2012

№	Aimags/district	Number of receiving		Types of vehicles which were used to provide health care and services		Number of adviced on the phone
		Number	Percentage	Car	Plane	
1	Arkhangai	12	5.4	9		3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	13	5.8		8	5
3	Bayankhongor	3	1.4		2	1
4	Bulgan	16	7.2	10		6
5	Govi Altai	1	0.5			1
6	Govisumber	4	1.8	2		2
7	Darkhan-Uul	17	7.7	12		5
8	Dornogovi	2	0.9	1		1
9	Dornod	9	4.1	2	5	2
10	Dundgovi	7	3.2	3		4
11	Zavkhan	4	1.8		2	2
12	Orkhon	17	7.7	12		5
13	Uvurkhangai	8	3.6	6		2
14	Umnugovi	5	2.3	2	2	1
15	Sukhbaatar	16	7.2	10		6
16	Selenge	11	5.0	9		2
17	Tuv	12	5.4	9		3
18	Uvs	10	4.5		8	2
19	Khovd	7	3.2		5	2
20	Khuvsgul	5	2.3	1	2	2
21	Khentii	22	9.9		16	6
22	Baganuur districy	6	2.7	3		3
23	Nalaikh district	3	1.3	2		1
24	Nuhurlul cooperative	1	0.5	1		
25	Bagakhangai district	1	0.5			1
26	Zuun kharaa	9	4.1	4		5
Total		221	100.0	99	50	72

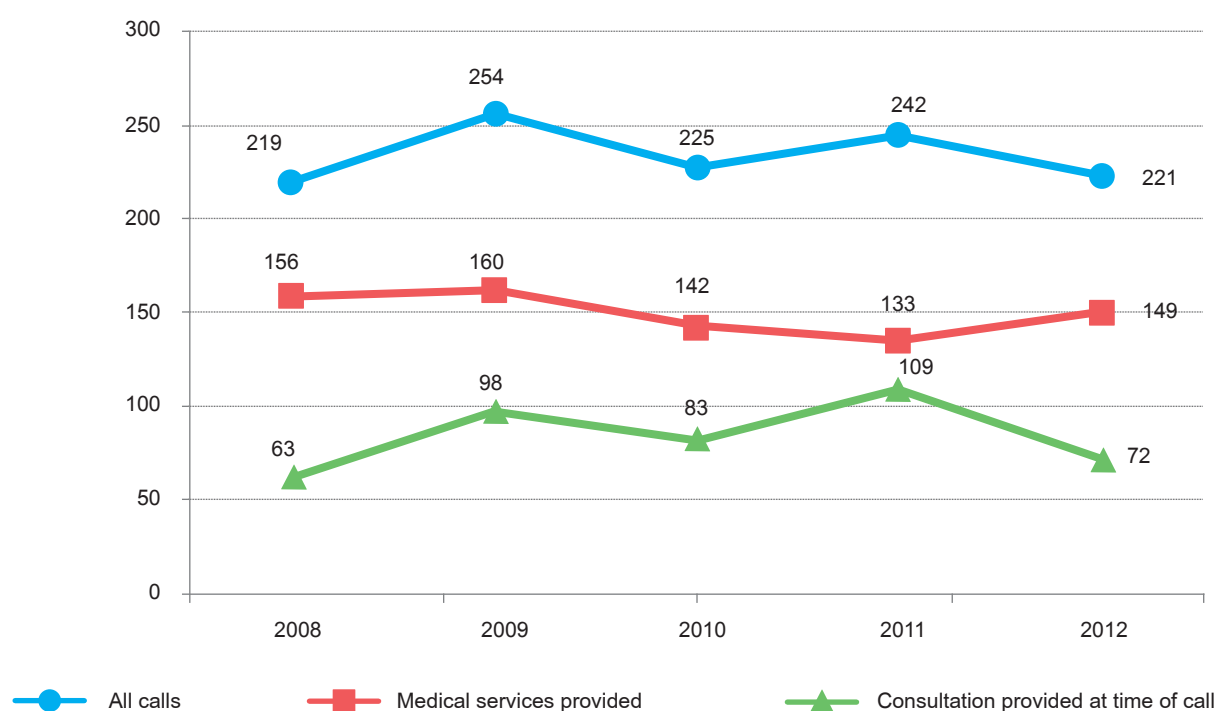
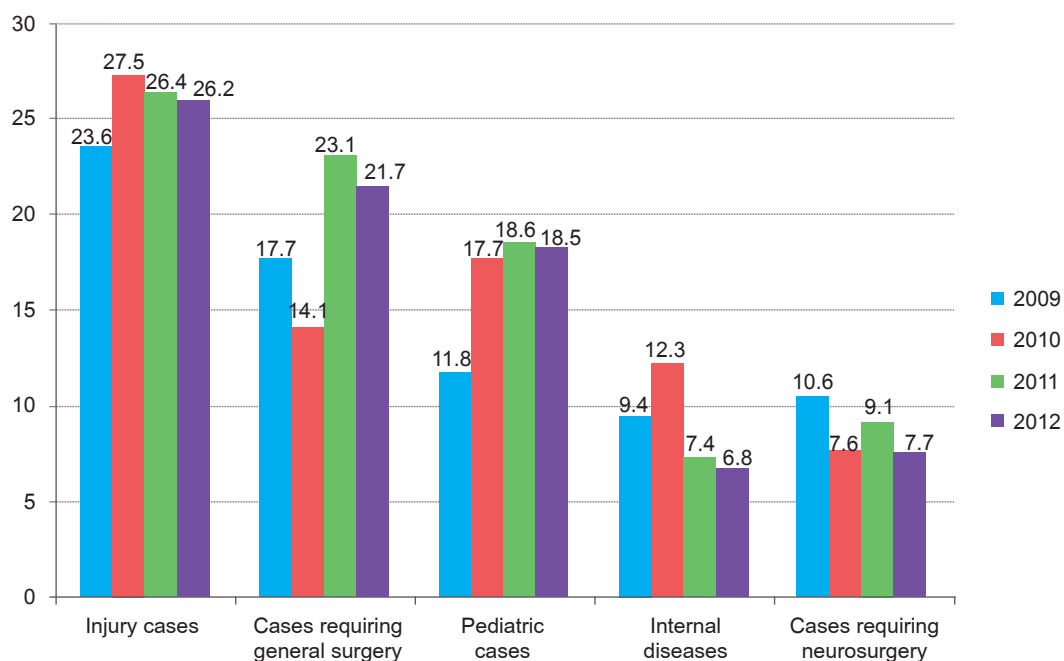
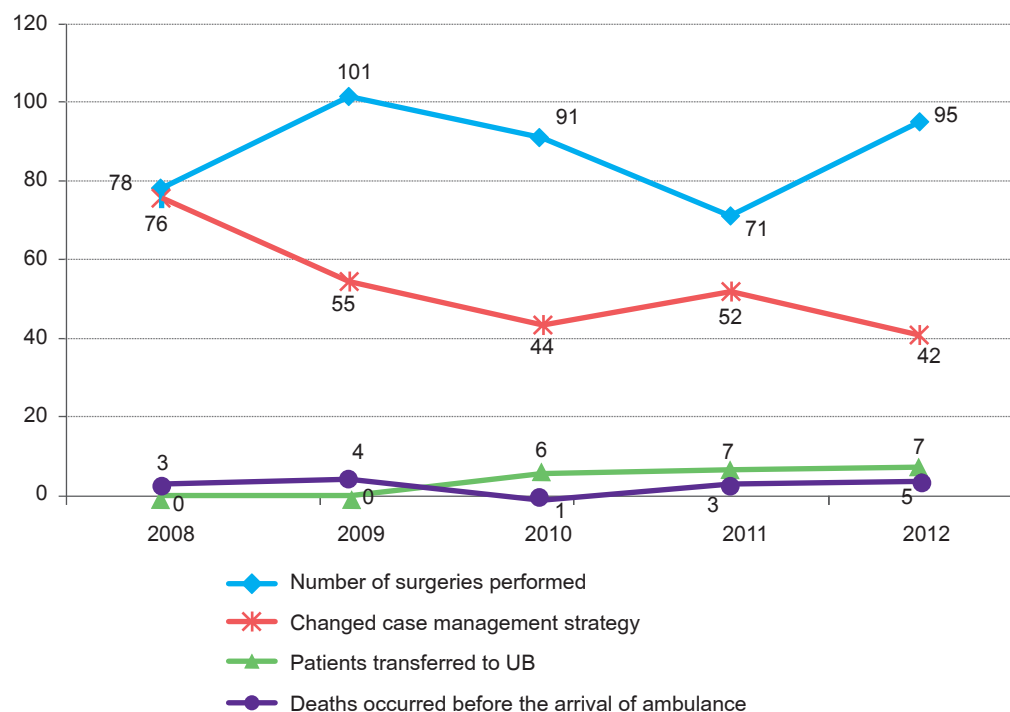
Figure 4.7.1. Number of calls from remote locations, 2008-2012

Figure 4.7.2. Percentage of leading causes for calling ambulance services, 2009-2012

Injuries were the leading cause for calling ambulance services among calls received from rural area.

Figure 4.7.3. Types of medical services provided in remote areas, 2008-2012

In 2012, specialized professional assistance was provided in 67.4% of all services rendered in rural area, which is 12.4 points increase compared to last year.

CHAPTER 5. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

As of 2012, there were 43.6 thousand employees in the health sector's state and private organizations and it is an increase by 5.7% compared to the previous year. 24.7% of total number of employees were in primary health care, 18.1% were in the secondary level, 18.4% were in the tertiary level, 12.6% were in private sector and 26.2% were in maternity hospitals and other health organizations.

Out of all employees, there were 8.5 thousand doctors, 1.4 thousand pharmacists, 16.8 thousand allied health professionals (including 9.9 thousand nurses) and 12.3 other workers.

Number of paediatricians, allergists, physiotherapists, pathologists, forensic medicine specialists and hygienists has decreased while other number of other professions increased for the last year.

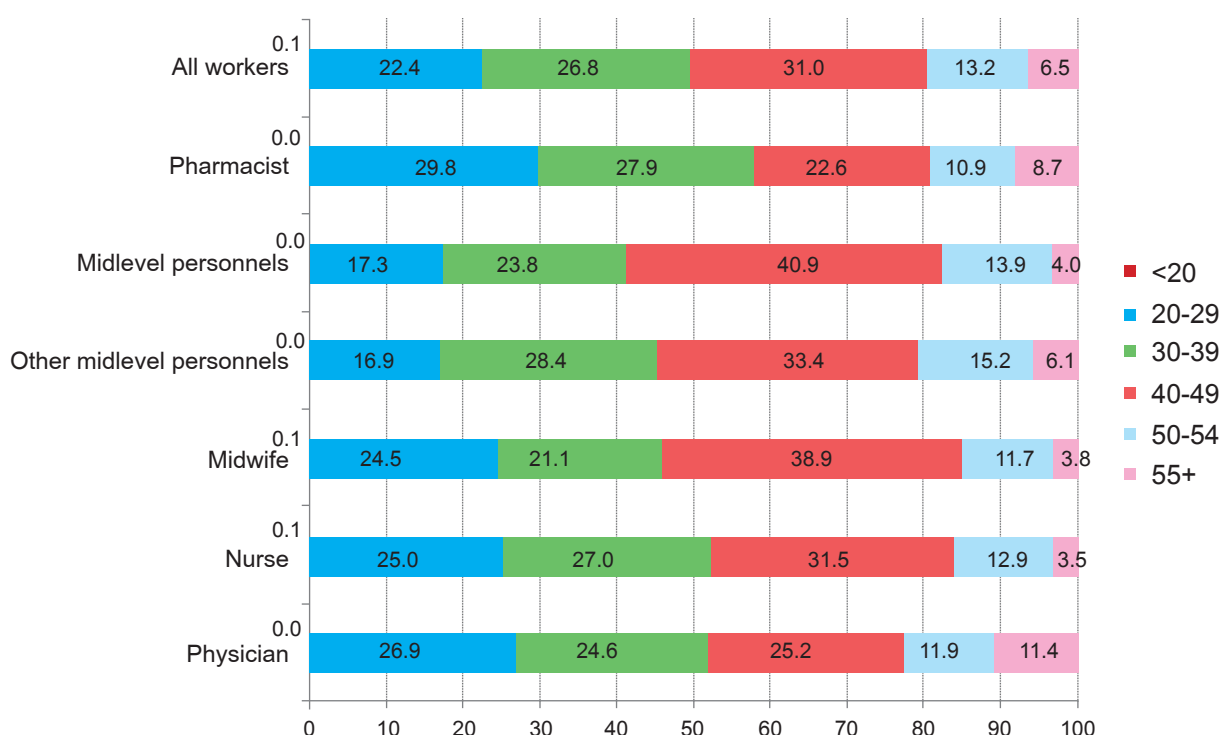
There were 330.3 persons per doctor, which decreased by 20 people compared to the previous year, and 286.4 persons per nurse, which decreased by 9.4 persons. The Western region had the most persons per doctor, which is in average 616 people while in the Central region it was 475 persons per doctor.

Looking this indicator by aimags, there were 633.7 and 618.2 people per doctor in Selenge and Bayankhongor, which is the highest level, and 293.4 persons per doctor in Govisumber aimag, which is the fewest persons per doctor.

19.7% of health professionals were doctors, 22.7% were nurses and 38.7% were allied health professionals. Women comprise 81.6% of all employees. By level of care there were 18.9% of doctors and 25.4% of nurses at the primary health care, 21% of doctors and 25.4% of nurses in the secondary level, 20.2% of doctors and 26.7% of nurses in the tertiary level.

According to the WHO report of 2010, an average number of physicians per 10 000 population in the world was 14, 10.1 in developing countries and 28.6 in the industrialised countries; the average number of nurses and midwives per 10 000 population in the world was 29.7, 16.8 in developing countries and 44.5 in industrialized countries. There were 27.18 physicians per 35.8 nurses/midwives per 10 000 population.

In 2012, in Mongolia there were 30.3 physicians per 10 000 population, 37.6 nurses and midwives and 59.4 mid-level health professionals. This is an increase of 1.8 doctors and 1.1 nurses/midwives per 10 000 population. The Physicians, nurses/midwives ratio at the national level was 1:1.2, in Ulaanbaatar city 1:1 and at the aimag level 1:1.7.

Figure 5.1.1. Health professionals by age, 2012

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

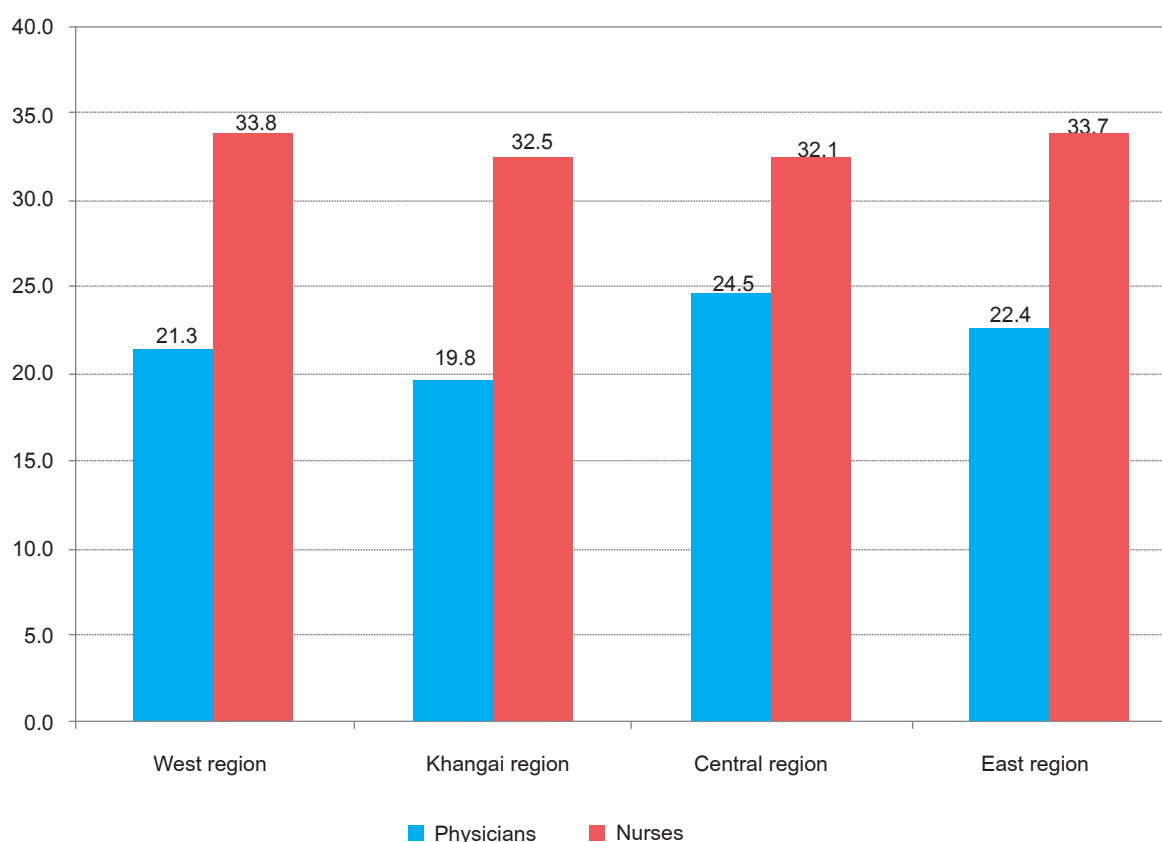
Table 5.1.1. Selected indicators on human resources per 10 000 population by some countries

Region, country category	per 10 000 population			
	Doctors	Nurse/midwives	Dentist	Pharmacist
WHO regions				
Africa	2.3	10.9	0.3	0.8
Americas	22.5	61.5	12.0	6.9
South-East Asia	5.4	13.3	0.7	3.8
Europe	33.3	74.7	4.9	5.4
Mediterranean	11.0	15.4	2.0	4.0
Pacific	14.5	20.3	1.4	3.9
Income group				
Low income	2.8	6.7	0.3	0.5
Lower middle income	10.1	16.8	0.9	3.5
Upper middle income	22.4	44.5	6.5	3.7
High income	28.6	78.6	9.1	8.9
Global average	14.0	29.7	3.0	4.1

The number of doctors per 10 000 population in Mongolia is 30.3 and this is higher than in upper middle and high income countries. But doctor and nurse/midwife ratio in lower middle income, upper middle income and high income countries are as follows 1:1.6, 1:2 and 1:2.7 respectively.

Looking by location of health professionals, there were 41.1 doctors and 38.4 nurses per 10 000 population of Ulaanbaatar whereas in rural area it was 21.1 doctors and 31.9 nurses, showing high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Especially, the number of surgeons, trauma and orthopedics specialists, imaging and lab specialists and pediatricians were 1.3, 4, 3.5-4.5 and 1.4 times respectively higher in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 5.1.2. Doctors and nurses per 10 000 population by regions, 2012

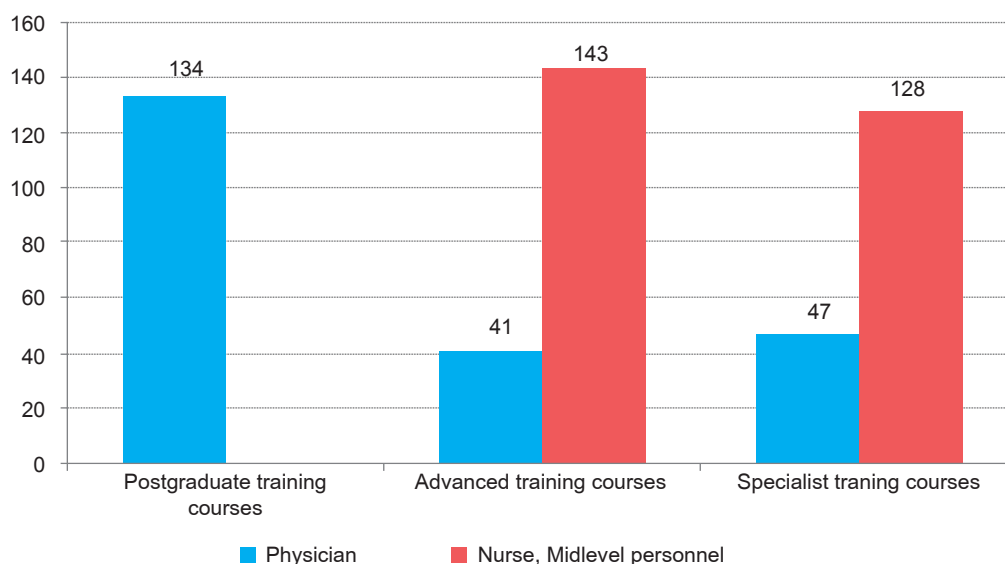


The number of doctor per 10 000 population was higher in the Western region compared to other regions, and the number of nurses per 10 000 population was 1.1-1.2 times higher in the Central region.

In 1030 private health organizations there were 5513 employees, 34.5% of them doctors and 23.1% of them were nurses. 27.5% of them were in dental, 11.6% were in internal medicine, 10.9% were in obstetrics and gynaecology and 11.2% were in traditional medicine private organizations.

In 2012, 222 doctors, 271 nurses and other health professionals were enrolled in post graduate training funded from the state budget.

Figure 5.1.3. Number of doctors and nurses enrolled in postgraduate training funded by the state budget, 2012



Moreover, short-term credit trainings were organized among doctors, nurses and health professionals on 450 topics.

In 2012, there were 2659 graduates from nine higher education institutions such as Health Sciences University of Mongolia (HSUM), “Ach” medical school, “Monos” medical school, “Etugen” medical school, “Enerel”, “Ulaanbaatar” institutes, Technology School of HSUM, Govi-Altai, Darkhan-Uul and Dornogovi branches of HSUM) which prepare medical professionals.

CHAPTER 6. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1 Total communicable diseases

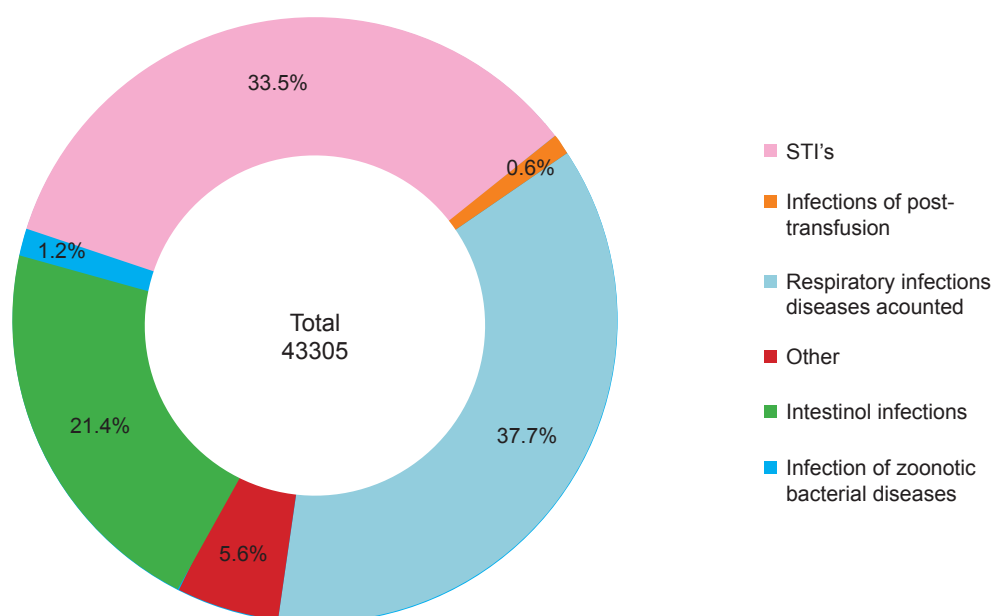
In 2010, 43305 cases of 25 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, increased by 466 cases or 155.7 cases per 10 000 population or 1.6. Compared to the previous year, the indicators show there has been an increase in diseases per 10,000 population in Sukhbaatar, Khovd and Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2012, mumps, bacterial food poisonings, brucellosis, human pox, rubella, syphilis, gonorrhea, trichomoniasis and viral hepatitis C increased by 0.1-19.4 cases per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year, which affected the increase in communicable diseases.

Acute infectious diseases registered in 2012, were higher than the national level in Dornogovi, Dornod and Ulaanbaatar city. 58.03% of the total number of infectious diseases registered at national level was registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

21.4% of communicable diseases registered in 2012 at the national level were intestinal infections, 37.7% were respiratory diseases, 1.2% were zoonotic bacterial diseases and 33.5% were sexually transmitted infections.

Figure 6.1.1. Total communicable diseases registered at national level



6.2 Intestinal infection

In 2012, 9265 cases of 6 different intestinal infections such as viral hepatitis A, dysentery, food poisoning, salmonella, diarrhea, and hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at the national level, taking up 21.4% of all communicable diseases. 4935 cases (53.3%) of intestinal infections registered at the national level occurred in Ulaanbaatar city.

63.6% of intestinal infections were viral hepatitis A, 22.1% was dysentery, 4.4% was hand-foot-mouth disease, 7.8% food poisoning, 1.2% salmonella and 0.9% was diarrhea.

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

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2011		2012		Increase/ decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	118	0.4	112	0.4	0.0
Shigellosis	2120	7.6	2051	7.4	-0.2
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	278	1.0	719	2.6	1.6
Diarrhea infections	75	0.3	86	0.3	0.0
Viral hepatitis A	13612	49.0	5892	21.2	-27.8
Hand-foot-mouth disease	1042	3.7	405	1.5	-2.2

6.2.1. Other bacterial foodborne intoxications

A total of 719 cases or 2.6 per 10 000 population of other bacterial food borne intoxications were registered at the national level, taking up 7.8% of all intestinal infections. Of the total number of other bacterial food borne intoxications, 633 cases (88%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar, making them 5.5 per 10 000 population. Compare to last year, there was an increase in 486 cases or 4.2 in Ulaanbaatar but decrease in 45 cases or 0.3 in aimags. 76% of cases in Ulaanbaatar were outbreaks of diseases in schools such as Orchlon, school №34.

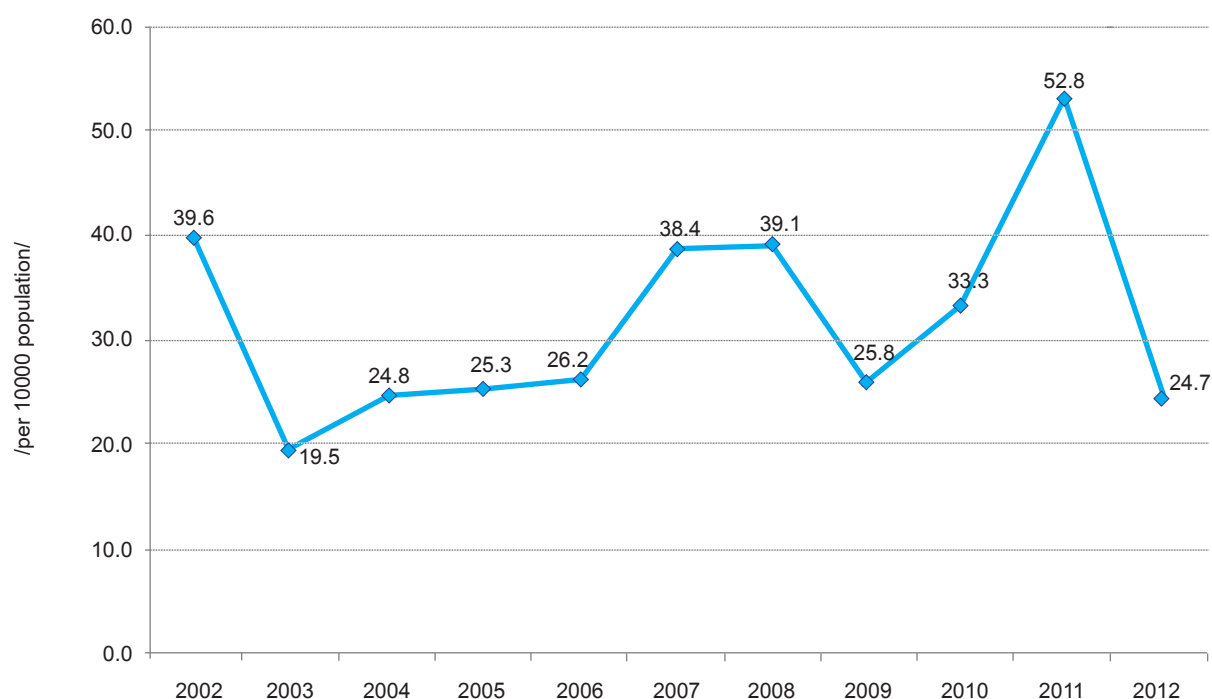
6.2.2. Viral Hepatitis

A total of 6856 cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, taking up 15.8% of all communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has increased by 7816 cases. Of the total number of viral hepatitis, 85.9% was viral hepatitis A, 9.2% was viral hepatitis B, and 2.4% was other viral hepatitis.

Hepatitis A and hepatitis B decreased by 27.8 and 0.1 per 10 000 population, compared to last year, but hepatitis C has increased by 0.1 per 10 000 population, and other hepatitis remained at the last year level but decreased compared to the last five years average. 48.6% increase in viral hepatitis C related to visit to dental practice.

Table 6.2.1. Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population /by aimags higher than country average, 2011-2012

Aimag	2011		2012		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Umnugovi	260	51.0	293	57.4	6.4
Dundgovi	348	75.1	178	38.4	-36.7
Bulgan	488	77.9	209	33.4	-44.5
Khentii	390	54.4	234	32.6	-21.8
Selenge	406	38.1	333	31.3	-6.8
Zavkhan	387	50.4	238	31.0	-19.4
Arkhangai	529	57.7	281	30.7	-27
Darkhan-Uul	473	51.6	277	30.2	-21.4
Uvs	815	104.2	232	29.7	-74.5
Uvurkhangai	715	60.9	338	28.8	-32.1
Dornod	1020	138.6	201	27.3	-111.3
Orkhon	610	71.1	227	26.5	-44.6
Aimag average	9906	60.8	4138	25.4	-35.4
Country average	14672	52.8	6856	24.7	-28.1

Figure 6.2.1. Viral hepatitis per 10 000 population, 2002-2012

6.3 Respiratory infections

16343 cases of respiratory infections were registered, taking up 37.7% of all communicable diseases. Majority of the respiratory infections were tuberculosis (24.1%), varicella (17.2%), and mumps (55.4%). Compared to 2011, mumps, rubella, varicella, scarlet fever increased by 28.9, 0.7, 01 respectively, and varicella decreased by 1.0, while meningococcal infection stayed stable at th last year level and mumps increased by 8.9.

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

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2011		2012		Increase/decrease	
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population	
Tuberculosis	3985	14.3	3944	13.9	-0.4	
Scarlet fever	68	0.2	89	0.2	0.0	
Meningococcal infection	20	0.1	28	0.1	0.0	
Varicella	3097	11.1	2806	10.1	-1.0	
Measles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	
Rubella	16	0.1	215	0.8	0.7	
Mumps	1016	3.7	9060	32.6	28.9	
Erysipelas	169	0.6	201	0.7	0.1	

6.3.1 Tuberculosis

The 3944 new registered cases of tuberculosis take up 9.1% of all communicable diseases. 2261 cases occurred in Ulaanbaatar city, taking up 57.3% of all tuberculosis. 1716 new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, decreasing by 7 cases compared to the previous year.

59% of the new registered tuberculosis was pulmonary tuberculosis, 41% were extra pulmonary

cases, and there were 351 cases of childhood tuberculosis, taking up 8.9% of registered new cases.

Table 6.3.2 Tuberculosis per 10'000 population /by aimags higher than country average, 2012

Aimag	2011		2012		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Darkhan-Uul	214	22.4	249	25.7	3.3
Selenge	247	25.1	209	20.6	-4.5
Ulaanbaatar	2268	17.9	2261	17.4	-0.5
Khentii	153	23.1	137	20.5	-2.6
Dornod	144	20.6	137	19.4	-1.2
Govisumber	18	13.2	25	17.8	4.6
Sukhbaatar	99	19.2	78	14.9	-4.3
Country average	3985	14.3	3944	13.9	-0.4

Looking at the registered new cases by age group, 69% were 16-44 years old, the working age group having the most cases. 56% were males and 44% females.

Figure 6.3.1. Tuberculosis incidence and mortality trend, 2001-2012

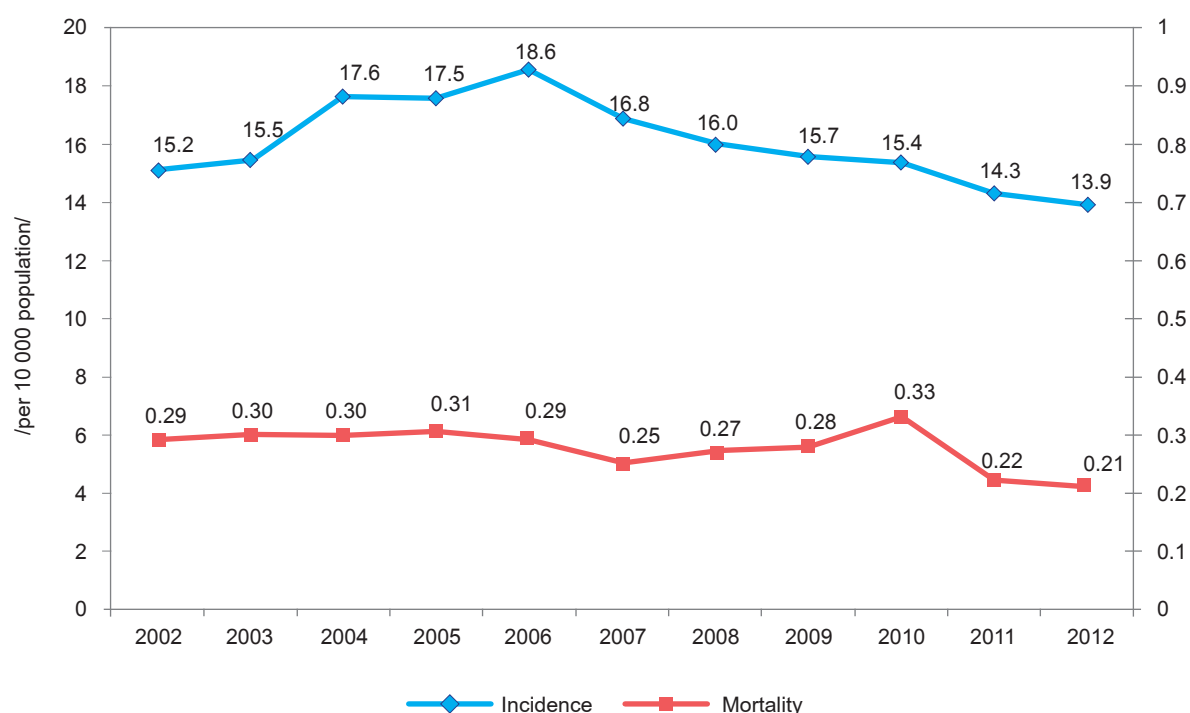
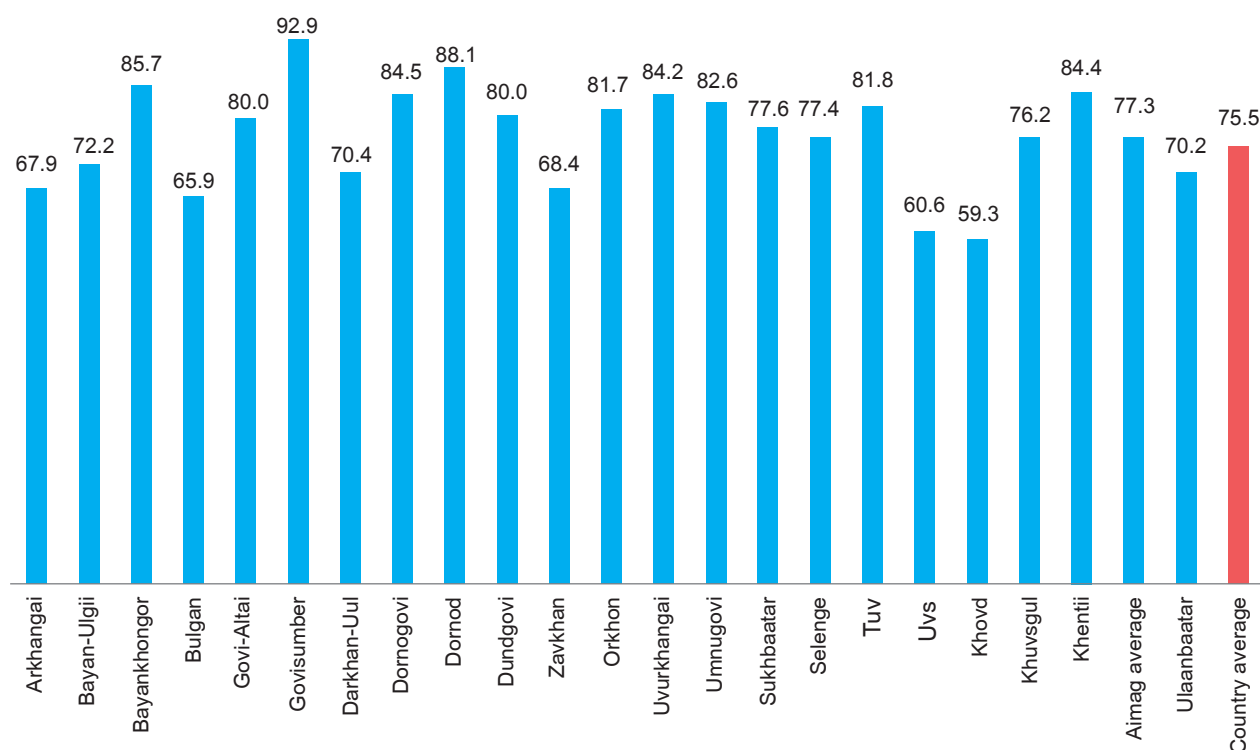


Figure 6.3.2. Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS, 2012

In 2012, 75.5% of all cases' diagnoses were verified, 82.7% of cases were cured, which is 1.4% increase in verified diagnosis and 0.3% decrease in cured cases.

6.3.2 Mumps

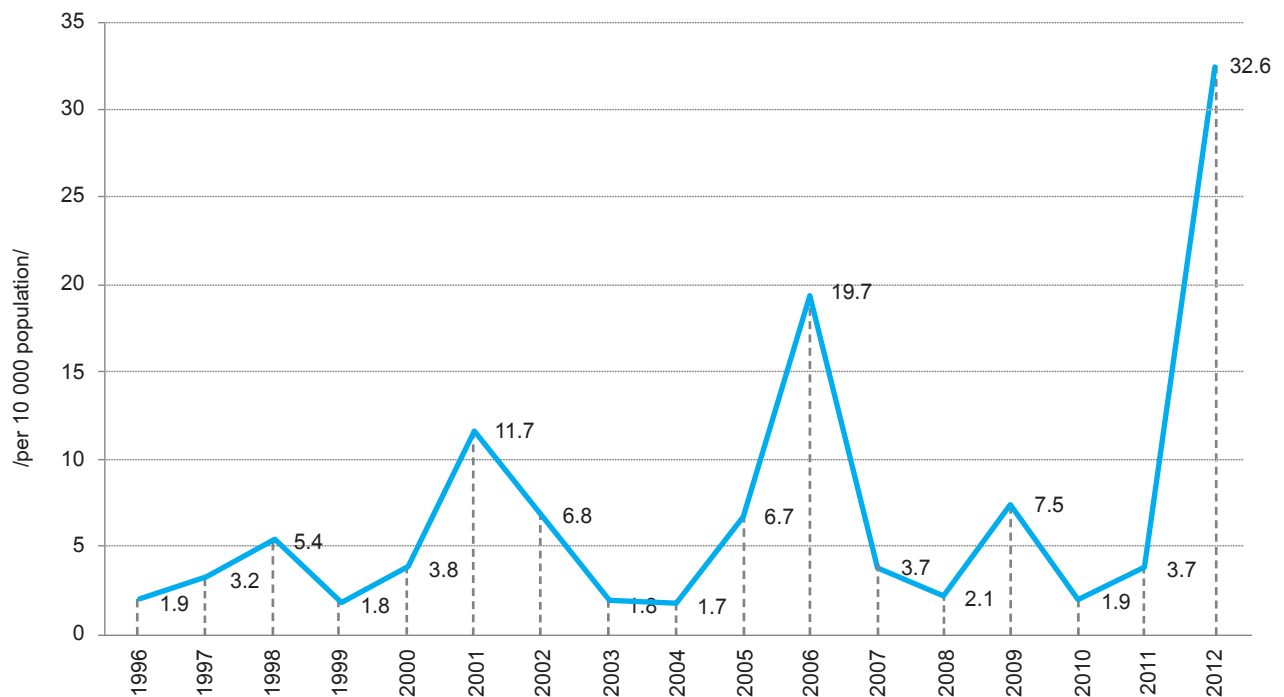
Increase in cases of mumps as 32.6 per 10 000 population or 9060 cases at national level in 2012 compared to 28.9 per 10 000 population or 8044 cases of last year was registered as an outbreak of the disease.

Mumps accounted for 20.9% of all infectious diseases. Incidence of mumps increased by 0.8-64.1, and by aimags were as follows: Dornod - 64.1, Khovd - 64.1, Sukhbaatar - 24.7, Uvurkhangai - 22.1, Tuv - 19.3, Govi-Altai - 11.7, Zavkhan - 9.5, Dundgovi - 7.3, Khentii - 6.4, Dornogovi - 6.0, Bulgan - 5.3, Orkhon - 4.8, Arkhangai - 2.6, Bayan-Ulgii - 1.9, Selenge - 1.4, Khuvsgul - 1.1, Darkhan-Uul - 1.0, Ulaanbaatar - 60.5 per 10 000 population.

Of all registered cases, 76.9% were registered in Ulaanbaatar.

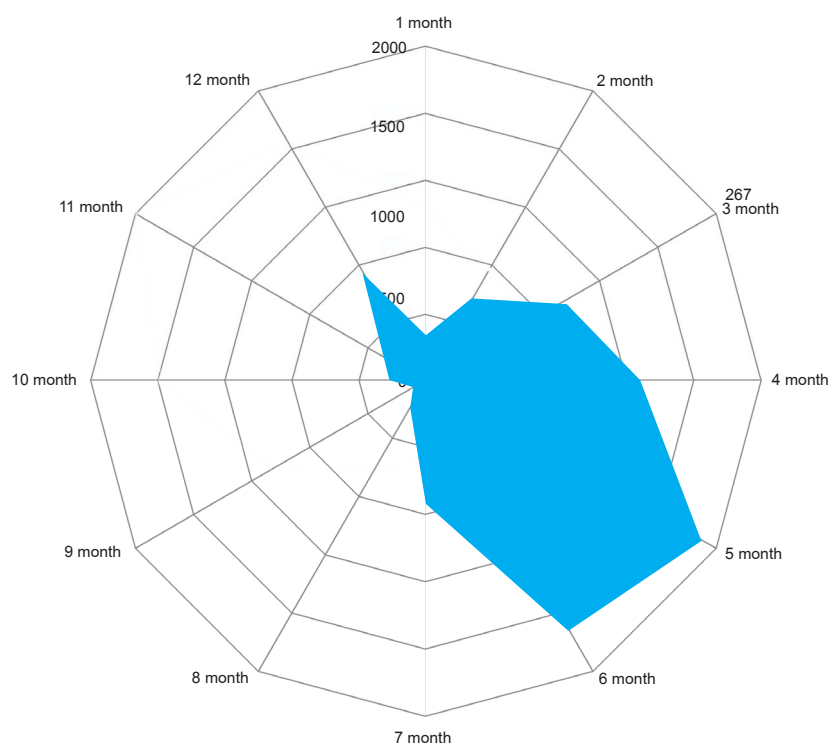
Looking by age groups, 291.3 per 10 000 population were in 1-4, 349 were in 5-9, 177 were in 10-14, 69.8 were 15-19, 35.9 were in 20-24 and 26.8 were 25-29 years old. 58.8% occurred in males and 41.2% in females. In 2012, 56% or 5075 cases were in children of school going age.

Looking by detection of mumps, there were 5526 (61%) patients who detected the disease by themselves, 1851 (20.4%) detected by ambulance staff, 1517 (16.7%) visiting outpatient department, 75 (0.8%) from the contacts, 70 (0.7%) during preventive check-ups and 16 (0.2%) during active monitoring.

Figure 6.3.3. Mumps trend per 10 000 population, /1996-2012/

By looking at the data of 1996-2012, it was observed 3-4 years pattern of increase of mumps.

Looking by season, the most cases of mumps occurred in March-June. Last year the peak of morbidity was in March-April (Figure 6.3.4).

Figure 6.3.4. Number of mumps cases by season, 2012

6.3.3 Varicella

This year there were 2806 cases or 10.1 per 10 000 population, which decreased by 0.1 compared to the previous year. There were no registered varicella cases in Bayan-Ulgii aimag for the last five years.

In 2012, morbidity rate was higher than country average in the following aimag: Dornod - 32.3, Bayankhongor - 15.7, Govisumber - 13.1, Bulgan - 12.6, Tuv - 12.1, Umnugovi - 11.6, Dornogovi - 10.6 and Ulaanbaatar city - 13.7 per 10 000 population.

It was 1.2-14.5% decrease in Dundgovi, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Khentii, Dornogovi, Darkhan-Uul, Zavkhan, Selenge aimags and Ulaanbaatar city compared to last year. 0.8-13.8% increase was in the remaining aimags.

75.6% (2121) of all cases occurred in children aged 0-15 years.

6.4 Sexually transmitted infections

14490 cases of STI's were registered, taking up 35.5% of communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, has increased by 0.6 per 10 000 population or 1036 cases. 36.9% of STI's were gonorrhea, 34.2% were syphilis, 28.7% were trichomoniasis and 0.2% were HIV/AIDS.

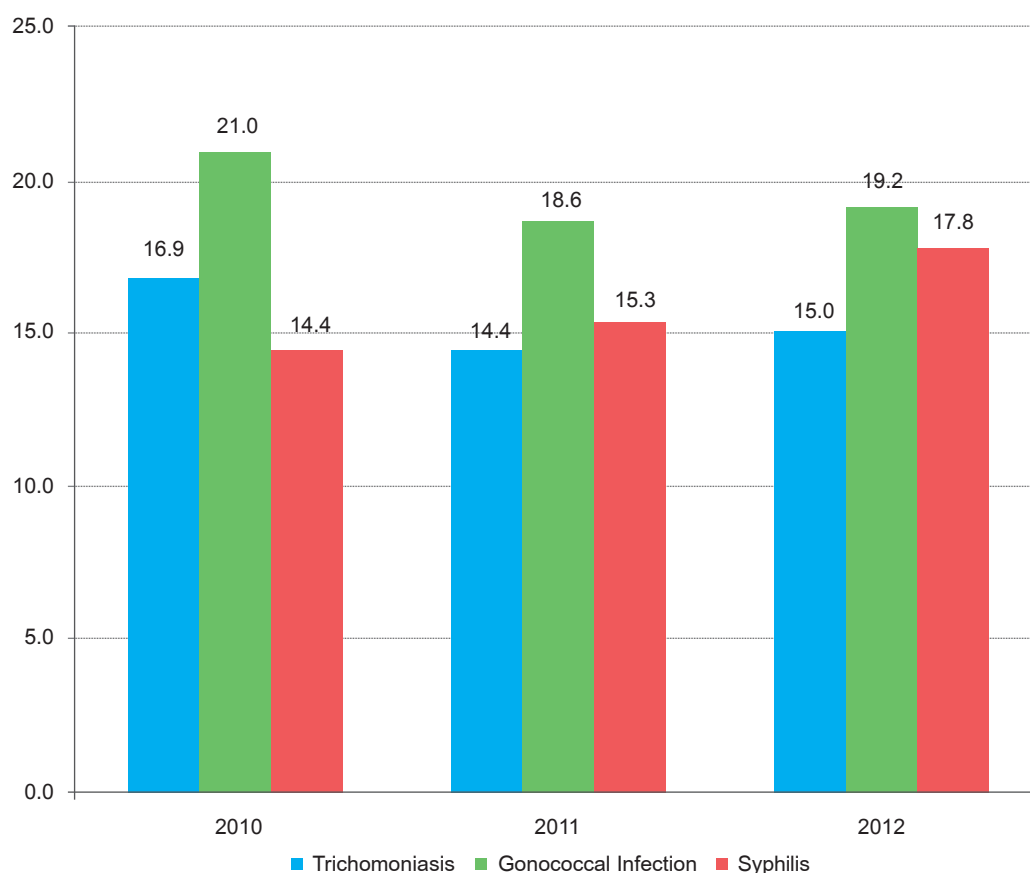
Table 6.4.1. Number of cases of STI's per 10 000 population

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2011		2012		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Syphilis	4268	15.3	4954	17.8	2.5
Gonorrhea	5159	18.6	5351	19.2	0.6
Trichomoniasis	4000	14.4	4158	15.0	0.6
HIV/AIDS	17	0.1	27	0.1	0.0

Syphilis per 10 000 population was higher than national and aimag level in Bayankhongor, Govisumber, Darkhan-Uul, Dornogovi, Dornod, Orkhon, Khuvsgul aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, gonorrhea is higher in Dornod, Dornogovi, Govisumber, Bayankhongor, Khuvsgul, Sukhbaatar and Khovd aimags and Ulaanbaatar city, and trichomoniasis is higher in Bulgan, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Dornogovi, Khentii, Khovd, Sukhbaatar and Dundgovi aimags and Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2012, 25 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, increasing by 10 cases, compared to the previous year. There were 3 cases of congenital syphilis in Dornogovi aimag, 4 in Orkhon aimag, 1 each in Uvurkhangai, Uvs, Khentii aimags and 15 cases in Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2012, of the examinations done on pregnant women, 1639 cases (2.1%) of syphilis, 877 cases (0.9%) of gonorrhea, and 1548 cases (1.9%) of trichomoniasis were detected.

Figure 6.4.1. The most common STIs per 10 000 population, 2009-2012

In 2012, 62.2% of women and 37.8% men contracted the most common STIs. Looking at social status, 38.6% were employed, 43.3% were unemployed, 16% were students, 0.9% were military personnel, 0.8% were children aged 0-15 years and 0.3% were retirees.

By age groups there were 0.26% of children aged 0-4 years, 0.55% of age 5-14 years, 42.2% of 15-24 years old, 52.7% of 25-44 years old, 4.14% of 45-64 years old and 0.07% over 65 years old.

There were 127 registered cases of HIV/AIDS, and 27 of them were new cases in 2012. Of all cases with HIV/AIDS, 22 (81.5%) were men and 5 (18.5%) were women.

There were 149 deaths from communicable disease were registered and 121 cases were from tuberculosis, 14 were from viral hepatitis, 8 were from congenital syphilis, 2 each were from meningococcal infection, erysipelas and varicella.

CHAPTER 7. NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

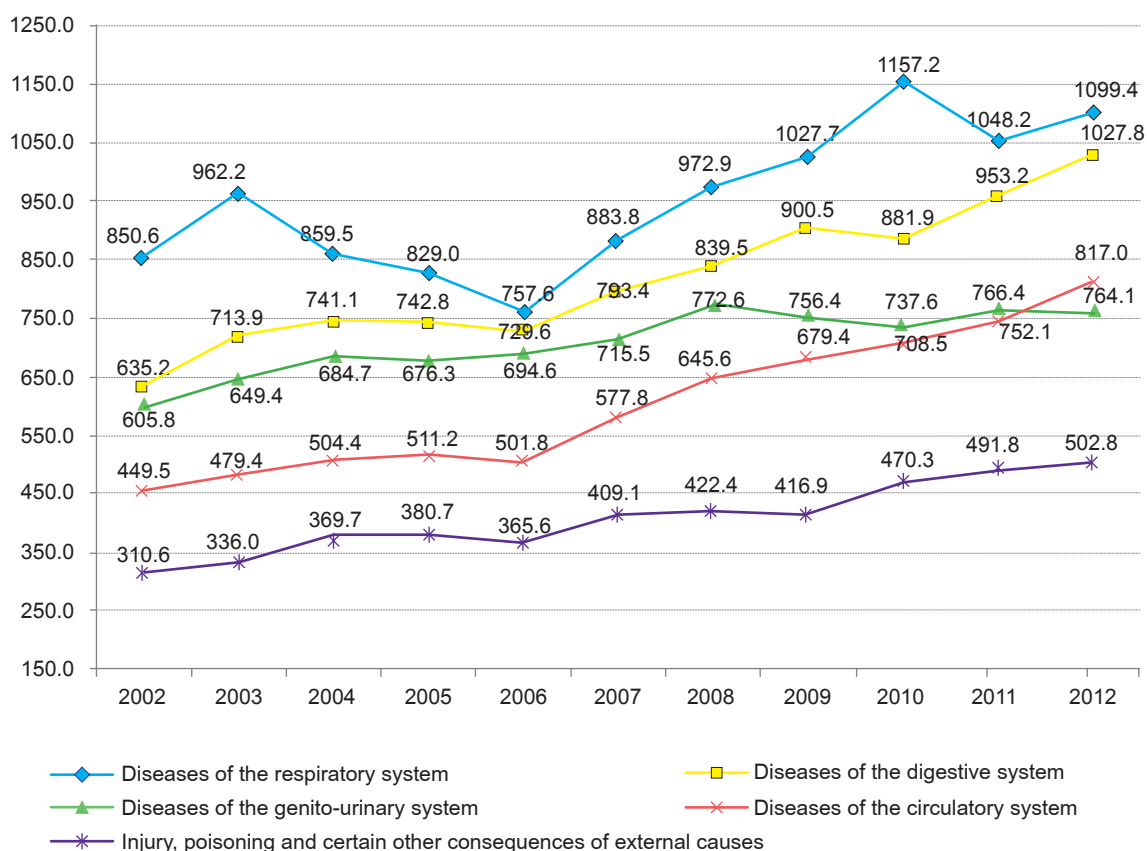
7.1 Main causes of population morbidity

Since 2002 there has been an increase in morbidity from diseases that are the main five causes of morbidity in our country. In 2002, diseases of digestive system comprise 355.9 per 10 000 population whereas in 2012 it was 1027.

Prevalence of risk factors for NCDs such tobacco and alcohol use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity is high among population of our country. Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes 3 times higher per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar compared to countryside.

According to WHO surveys, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes make 43% of total morbidity and 60% of mortality, and it was estimated that by 2020 morbidly and mortality could reach 60% and 73% respectively.

7.1.1. Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population /2002-2012/



As of 2012, diseases respiratory system per 10 000 population were 1099.44, diseases of digestive system were 1027.81, diseases of urogenital system were 764.09, diseases of circulatory system were 817.03, and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were 502.76 per 10,000 population, which compared to 2011, urogenital diseases have decreased respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, diseases of circulatory system, injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes did not decrease, but is continuously increasing (Figure 7.1.1).

As of 2012, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity:

- Diseases of Respiratory System – 1099.44 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of Digestive System – 1027.81 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of Genitourinary System– 764.09 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of Circulatory System – 817.03 per 10 000 population
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes - 502.76 per 10 000 population.

In Ulaanbaatar, three leading causes of morbidity in 2012 were diseases of digestive, respiratory systems and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, respectively, while in rural area the first three causes of morbidity were diseases of respiratory, digestive and cardiovascular systems respectively.

For instance, respiratory system diseases per 10 000 population is 905.79 in the city and 1263.55 in the rural areas, digestive system diseases is 937.92 in the city and 1103.98 in the rural areas, genitourinary system diseases is 636.69 in the city and 872.05 in the rural areas, injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes is 814.81 in the city and 238.30 in the rural areas.

Table 7.1.1. 1 Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2012

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Sex						
Male	5279.46	1068.86	857.78	359.53	643.71	656.48
Female	7903.86	1128.31	1188.34	1146.07	980.68	357.61
Age group						
Under 20 years old	5153.01	2069.35	909.52	237.95	47.82	388.32
20-44	5939.58	440.43	834.79	1032.13	433.13	598.25
45-65	10159.20	720.71	1641.19	1187.07	2482.42	548.27
Over 65 years old	15058.63	1221.05	1989.12	1150.23	5475.62	461.73
Residency						
Urban	6879.19	905.79	937.92	636.69	743.10	814.81
Rural	6417.60	1263.55	1103.98	872.05	879.69	238.30
Regions						
Western	6201.26	1205.15	1099.40	996.13	838.51	148.33
Khangai	6457.81	1107.97	1105.37	901.48	971.76	225.36
Central	6489.56	1400.24	1021.20	848.57	887.76	298.99
Eastern	6539.56	1473.29	1310.01	613.22	682.36	296.55
Country average	6629.34	1099.44	1027.81	764.09	817.03	502.76

When comparing the outpatient morbidity registration of 10 000 female population to male population, the female population is higher by 1.5 times. Looking at the causes of morbidity, men receive outpatient services for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, which is higher than female by 1.8 times, but the other leading causes of morbidity is lower by 1.1-3.2 times.

The incidence rates of the 3 leading causes of morbidity by region were as follows: Western Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1205.15), digestive system (1099.44) and genitourinary system (996.13); Khangai Region - diseases of the respiratory system (1107.97), digestive system (1105.37) and diseases of the circulatory system (971.76); Central and Eastern Regions respectively - diseases of the respiratory system 1400.24 and 1473.29), diseases of the digestive system (1021.20 and 1310.01) and diseases of the genitourinary system (848.57 and 613.22).

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

As of 2012, the following were the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity:

- Diseases of the respiratory system - 390.12 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the circulatory system - 387.92 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the digestive system - 318.21 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the genitourinary system - 303.89 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the nervous system - 166.13 per 10 000 population

Table 7.1.2 Five leading causes of the Inpatient morbidity, 2012

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Nervous system diseases
Sex						
Male	1922.93	410.20	299.27	168.72	325.93	146.74
Female	3103.89	371.17	336.10	431.52	446.45	184.44
Age group						
Under 20 years old	1699.68	799.52	213.35	99.56	22.26	81.97
20-44	2385.91	106.30	256.51	376.07	171.51	153.78
45-65	3805.22	216.54	605.59	501.27	1147.05	326.44
Over 65 years old	7196.46	538.99	865.06	668.13	3103.36	463.25
Residency						
Urban	2712.83	380.51	354.96	262.92	384.37	184.97
Rural	2375.73	398.27	287.07	338.62	390.93	150.17
Regions						
Western	2701.46	399.09	351.69	437.61	445.69	186.12
Khangai	2315.27	351.83	279.27	342.40	421.86	135.53
Central	2164.78	429.26	239.77	290.91	340.18	138.71
Eastern	2441.25	450.25	301.66	257.17	325.09	150.75
Country average	2530.36	390.12	318.21	303.89	387.92	166.13

Hospital admission rates were 1922.93 per 10 000 in males and 3103.89 per 10 000 in females and one-third of all inpatients were male.

Inpatient admission rate per 10 000 population was 1.6 times higher in males than females. As of 2012, the 5 leading causes of hospitalization were as follows: of hospitalized patients with diseases of the genitourinary system, 67.1% had nephritis; 46.9% of patients with diseases of the respiratory system suffered from pneumonia; 26.6% of those with diseases of the digestive system had liver problems, and 37.7% and 26.1% of patients with diseases of the circulatory system suffered from arterial hypertension and ischemic heart disease.

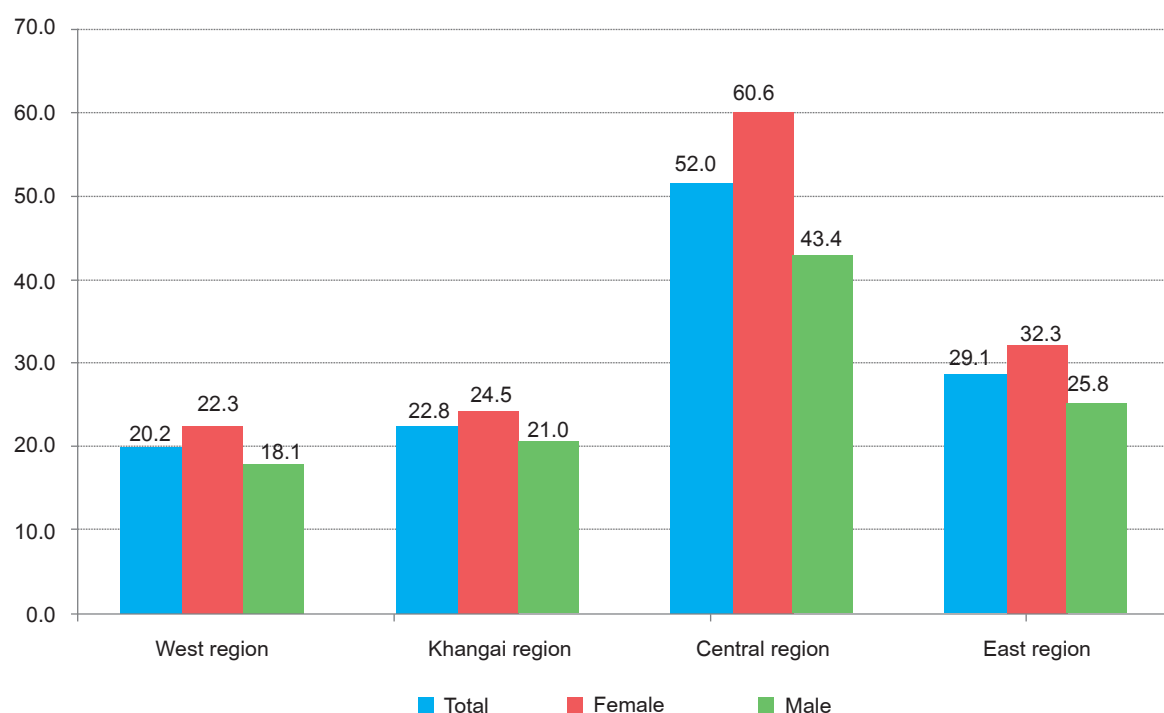
Nephritis accounted for 59% of diseases of the genitourinary system in 2002. This percentage increased to 69.7% in 2006 and in 2012, increased by 0.3%, compared to 2011.

Table 7.1.3 Inpatient Morbidity, by percentage, 2012

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of total											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Urogenital system diseases	Nephritis	59.0	63.1	65.4	69.1	69.7	67.8	69.1	66.6	68.3	67.4	67.1	
Respiratory system diseases	Pneumonia	41.0	42.7	43.2	39.8	38.6	40.5	41.9	38.8	44.8	46.2	46.9	
Digestive system diseases	Liver diseases	21.5	21.8	23.7	25.7	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	
	Appendicitis	22.2	22.7	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.6	17	16.9	16.7	15.4	14.6	
	Diseases of gall bladder	14.9	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.3	13.97	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	
Cardiovascular system diseases	Hypertension	34.4	32.4	32.3	31.3	32.6	32.1	33.2	34.4	36.6	36.8	37.7	
	Ischemic heart disease	20.9	23.5	25.7	26.3	26.3	29.3	30.1	29.5	26.6	26	26.1	
Nervous system diseases	Disorders on neural radixes and plexuses	19.7	20.9	20.5	23.4	21.7	22.1	24.3	26.0	26.7	28.8	30.9	
	Epilepsy	11.4	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	

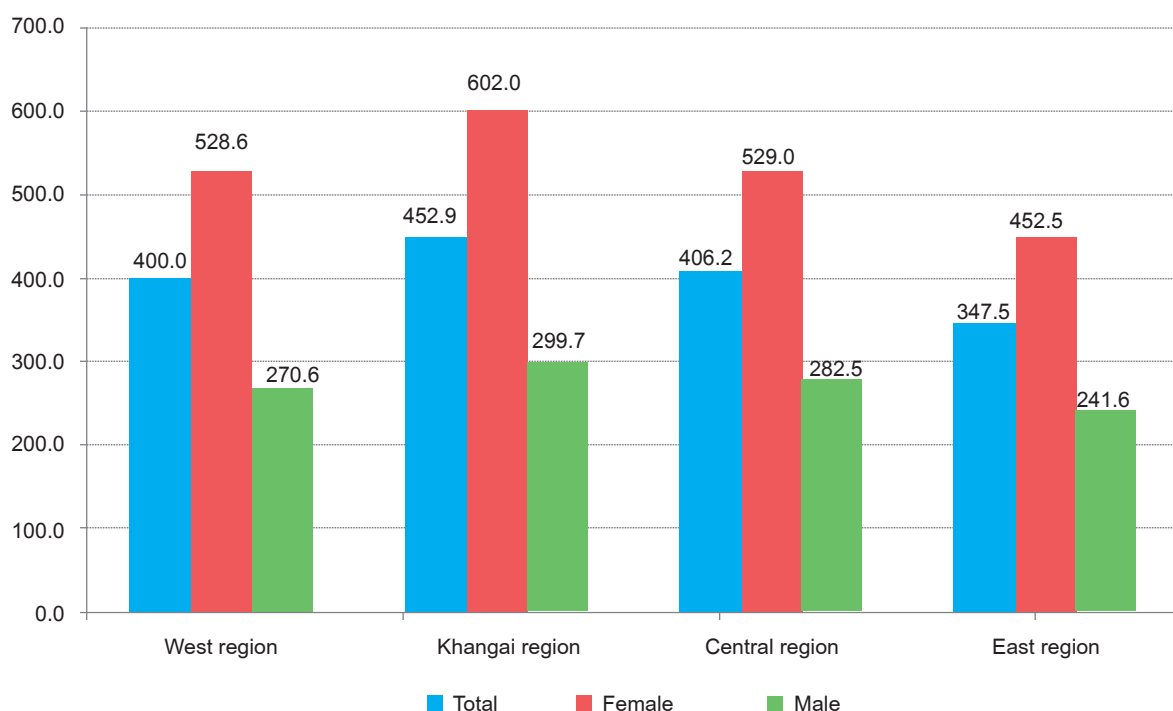
Pneumonia accounted for 41% of diseases of the respiratory system in 2002. This percentage went down to 38.6% in 2006 and in 2012, a decrease of 0.7% compared to 2011.

In 2002, liver problems and cholecystitis accounted for 21.5 and 14.9 percent of diseases of the digestive system, respectively. However, the percent of liver problems increased to 26.6% in 2012. Meanwhile, cholecystitis accounted for 14.3% of diseases of the digestive system in 2012. Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 20.9% of diseases of the circulatory system in 2002 and 26.1% in 2012.

Figure 7.1.2. Diabetes by sex and regions, 2012

Of all NCDs, diabetes accounts for 0.75%, increase in morbidity by 13.2 compared to last year, taking up to 49.9 per 10 000 population. There were 49.1 males and 50.6 females per 10 000 population.

Looking by age groups, 8774 cases or 192.6 per 10 000 population were in 45-65 age group, which means increase by 51.2. Locationwise, in Ulaanbaatar there were 39.6 more cases per 10 000 compared to rural area, and by regions, the Central region had higher rate of occurrence with Darkhan-Uul having 98.1, Umnugovi– 47.1 and Selenge – 44.6.

Figure 7.1.3. Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, 2012

Arterial hypertension accounts for 5.4% of all morbidity, which is 357.3 per 10 000 population. Women are affected more compared to men, and by age groups, there were 1272.1 and 2613.6 per 10 000 population in 45-65 and over 65 years old, increasing by 445 for people of working age compared to 2011.

Looking by location, people from rural area are affected more than their urban counterparts and population of Khangai region suffer more compared to people of other regions.

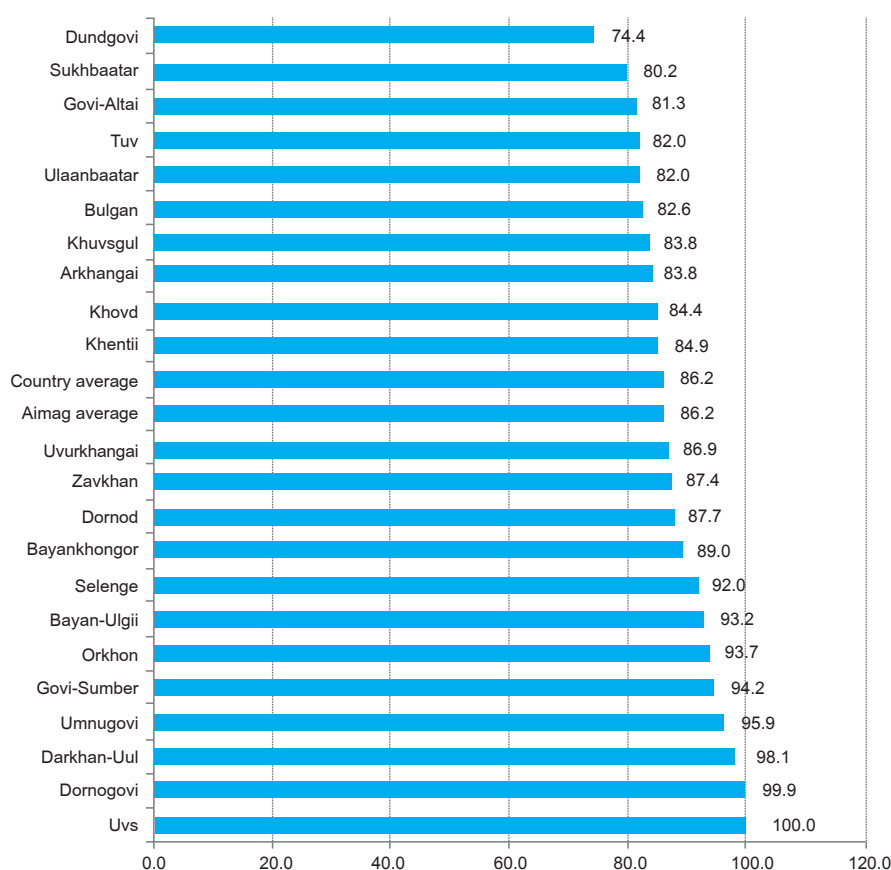
The following aimags had higher morbidity rate compared to the national and aimag average: Arkhangai - 585.9, Govisumber - 568.8, Bayankhongor - 552.2, Darkhan-Uul - 502.2, Tuv - 492.2, Khuvsgul - 479.8, Khentii - 474.3, Uvurkhangai - 464.6, Bayan-Ulgii - 457.2, Govi-Altai - 437.2,Uvs - 449.4 and Umnugovi - 401.7.

“Healthy child” campaign

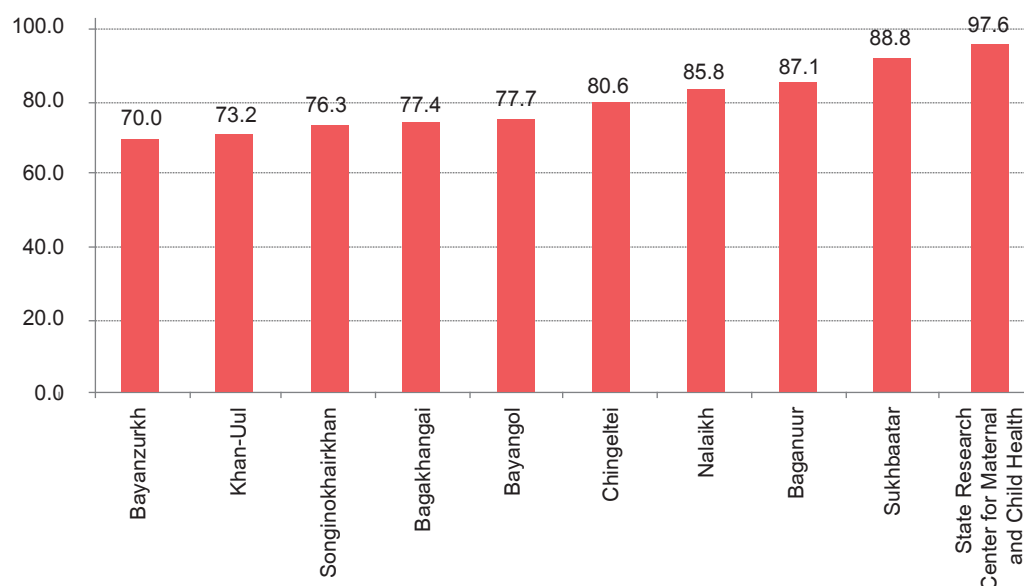
The campaign was organized along the Minister of Health order №67,2012, in order to have medical check-ups of all children under 18 years old.

Out of 976 941 children under 18 years old, 816491 children or 84% had check-ups, and 786 927 children or 96.3% of visited children's data were entered into electronic database.

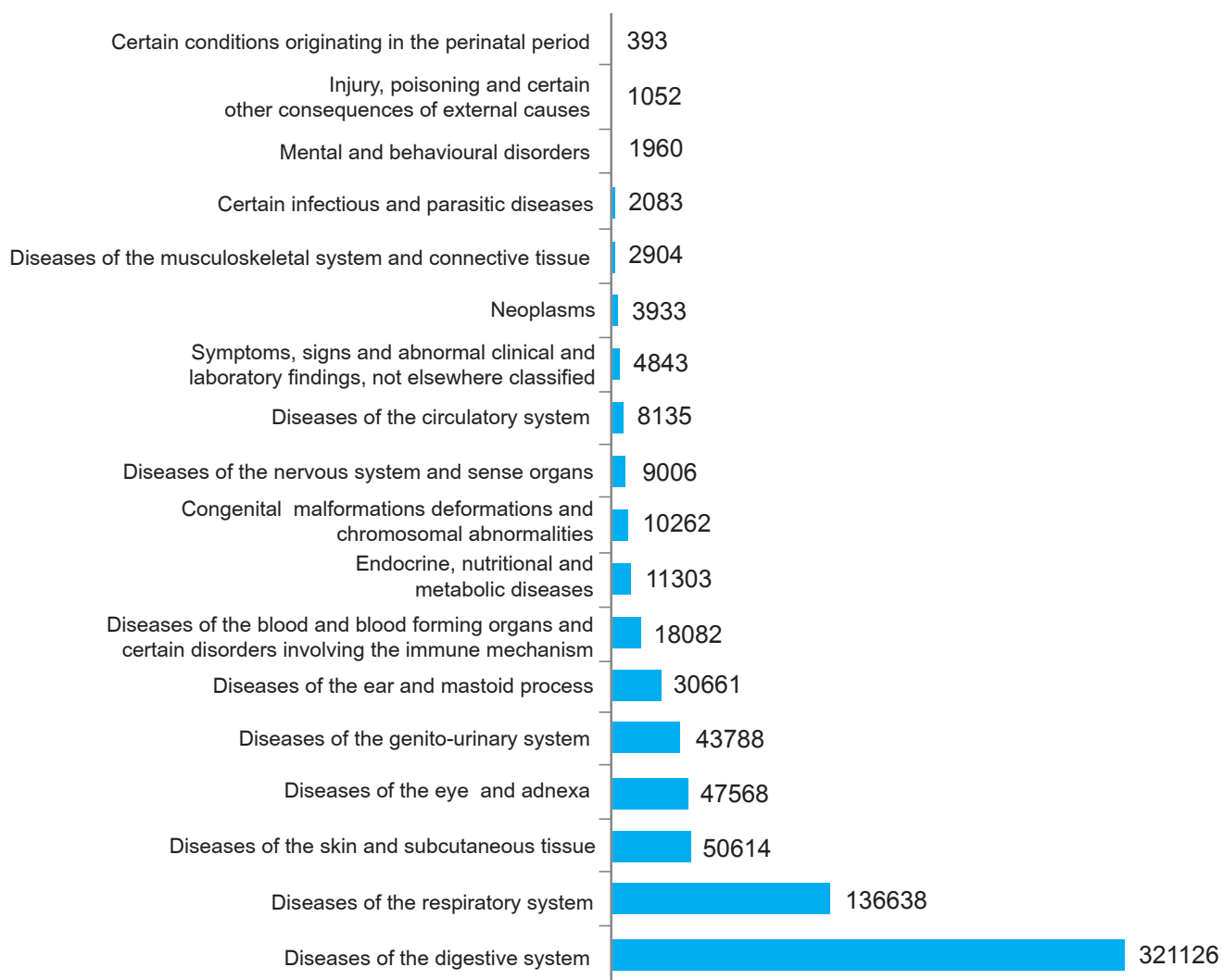
Coverage of the campaign, 2012



Campaign coverage in Ulaanbaatar city

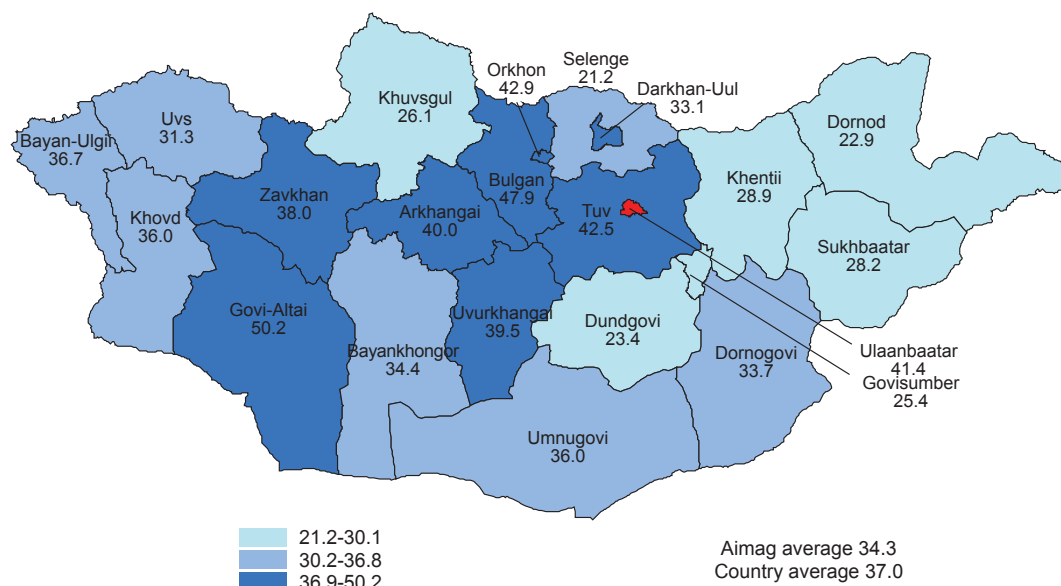


Data on morbidity of children under 18 years old, 2012 /duplicated data/

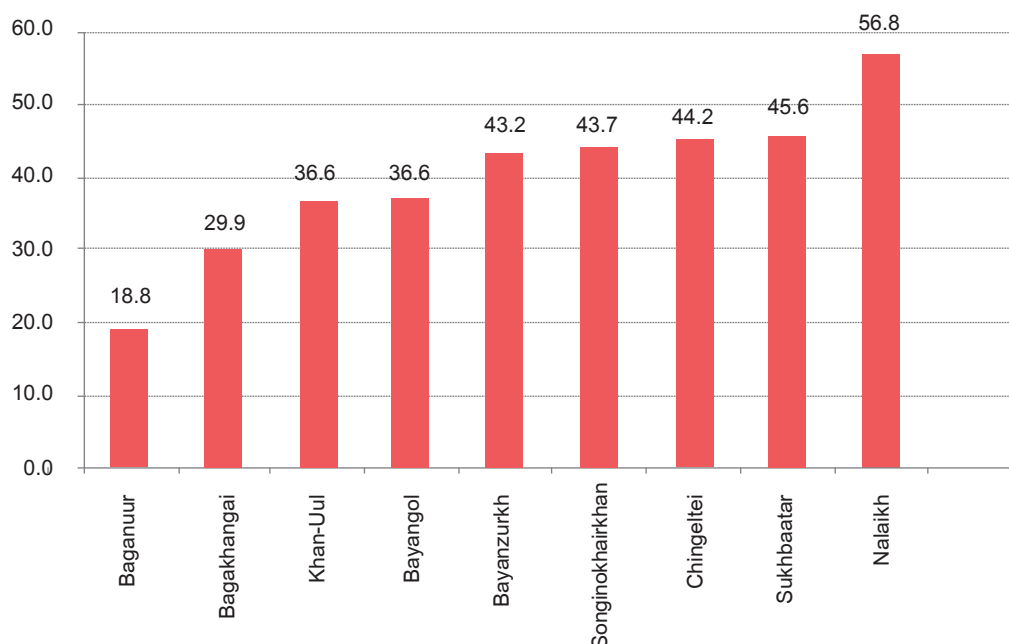


Within the framework of the campaign, 45.6% or 703451 children had diseases of digestive system. 240838 children or 29.4% and 243509 children or 29.6% received doctors and nurses advice respectively.

Percentage of dental pathology, 2012



Percentage of dental pathology by districts of Ulaanbaatar city, 2012



Within the campaign, total of 73575 children received any kind of treatment, and 22680 children, 7.7% of all children with dental diseases, had dental treatment.

Screening for Non-communicable diseases

According to the Minister of Health order №95, 29 March 2012, from the 7th of April the screening programme for Non-communicable diseases has started in Mongolia. In 2012, 243387 people were covered by screening for arterial hypertension, and it is 38.5% of people due to be screened for. Results of screening showed, there were 64.0% of people with normal arterial pressure, and out of 14.4% of people with possible arterial hypertension, in 6.2% the diagnosis was verified.

205290 people underwent diabetes screening, and this is 32.5% of people due to be screened for. Results of screening showed, there were 88.7% of people with normal arterial pressure, and out of 8.0% of people with changes in fasting glucose, in 1.1% the diagnosis was verified.

7.1.4. Percentage of screening coverage, 2012

№	Aimag, city	Screening for arterial hypertension		Screening for diabetes type 2	
		Percentage of people screened	Diagnosis verified	Percentage of people screened	Diagnosis verified
1	Arkhangai	47.9	5.9	41.6	1.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	72.0	23.3	23.4	3.5
3	Bayankhongor	48.4	8.6	41.3	2.0
4	Bulgan	51.0	15.6	51.0	1.8
5	Govi-Altai	26.6	2.1	26.5	0.3
6	Govisumber	27.4	8.4	23.0	0.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	97.4	6.0	88.6	1.0
8	Dornogovi	55.5	10.2	53.4	2.2
9	Dornod	61.0	4.0	52.7	0.6
10	Dundgovi	35.0	4.0	33.0	0.7
11	Zavkhan	34.9	6.0	29.0	1.1
12	Orkhon	25.4	4.9	21.3	2.1
13	Uvurkhangai	27.6	12.7	17.9	0.9
14	Umnugovi	46.8	3.4	45.6	0.3
15	Sukhbaatar	81.3	4.8	78.6	0.4
16	Selenge	7.7	14.5	5.4	4.8
17	Tuv	34.4	7.4	27.4	1.2
18	Uvs	62.0	3.2	57.8	0.8
19	Khovd	25.3	16.1	13.5	3.5
20	Khuvsgul	56.0	4.6	48.1	0.2
21	Khentii	21.8	8.7	16.4	2.1
22	Aimag average	45.4	8.1	37.5	1.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	30.0	2.8	26.3	1.1
24	Country average	38.5	6.2	32.5	1.1

Cervical and breast cancer screening

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

Results of reviewing aimag and district reports showed that 75046 women of target and non target groups were screened for cervical cancer, and 67565 (41.6%) women of target age group /30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60/ were screened. But women who invited for the screening accounted for 47.8%. Of all those screened women, 4.9% (3682) had positive PAP test and some changes in histology tests. There were 39 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed.

Out of all smear tests, 4.5% were not required quality and 57% of smears were not investigated in histology laboratory. This is issue to be concerned with. Moreover, insufficient efficiency of diagnostic and treatment at the secondary level was an issue: 531 patients underwent colposcopy and 54 LEEP treatment.

104615 women were covered by breast screening, and 2.8% of them had some lumps in their breasts. 6042 women with high risk factor for developing breast cancer were screened. Out of 2884 women positive during screening, in 10 cases breast cancer was diagnosed. Mammography test was performed in Ulaanbaatar city and RDTCs, and in 2012, 83 tests were performed.

7.2. Surgical services

Out of 86479 people underwent surgical treatment, 67.4% were in Ulaanbaatar and 32.6% were in rural hospitals. 14.2% or 12244 cases were paediatric surgeries, under 15 years old.

7.2.1. Number of surgeries performed in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2012

Operation	Number of people operated		Number of re-operations	Postoperative complications		Mortality rate	
	Total number	Percentage		Total number	Percentage	Total number	Percentage
National Centre for Mother and Child	12222	21.0	38	0	0.0	2	1.0
State hospitals under Ulaanbaatar Health Authority	10620	18.2	32	3	2.8	1	0.5
Private hospitals under Ulaanbaatar Health Authority	8472	14.5	0	4	3.7	0	0.0
I State Central Hospital	8076	13.9	20	2	1.8	0	0.0
National Centre of Traumatology and Orthopaedics	6314	10.8	0	10	9.2	130	64.4
III State Central Hospital	4336	7.4	10	18	16.5	29	14.4
Private hospitals under Ministry of health	4299	7.4	45	40	36.7	4	2.0
II State Central Hospital	1777	3.0	11	23	21.1	12	5.9
National Cancer Centre	1569	2.7	8	9	8.3	24	11.9
National Infectious Diseases Centre	584	1.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	58269	100	164	109	100	202	100

Endoscopic surgeries were performed in 4495 patients, and 56.4% of them were for patients with diseases of digestive system, 22.3% were for diseases of urogenital system, 7.3% were for gynaecology patients and 14% were for other reasons.

Figure 7.2.1. Number of surgeries by aimag, 2012

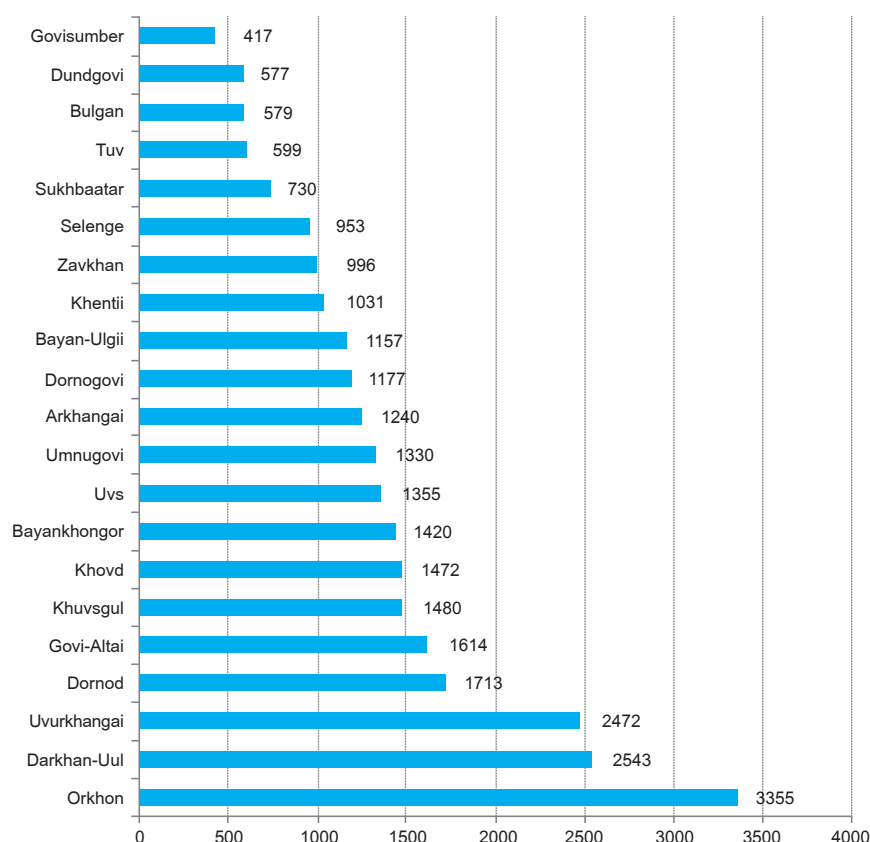
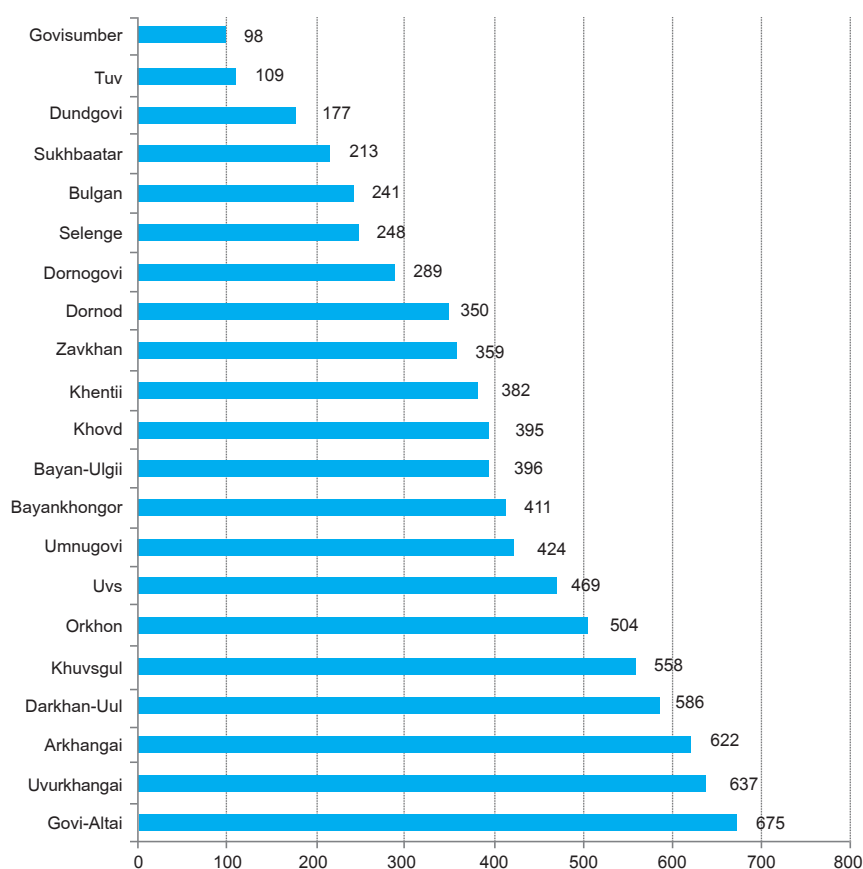


Table 7.2.1. Types of surgeries performed, 2012

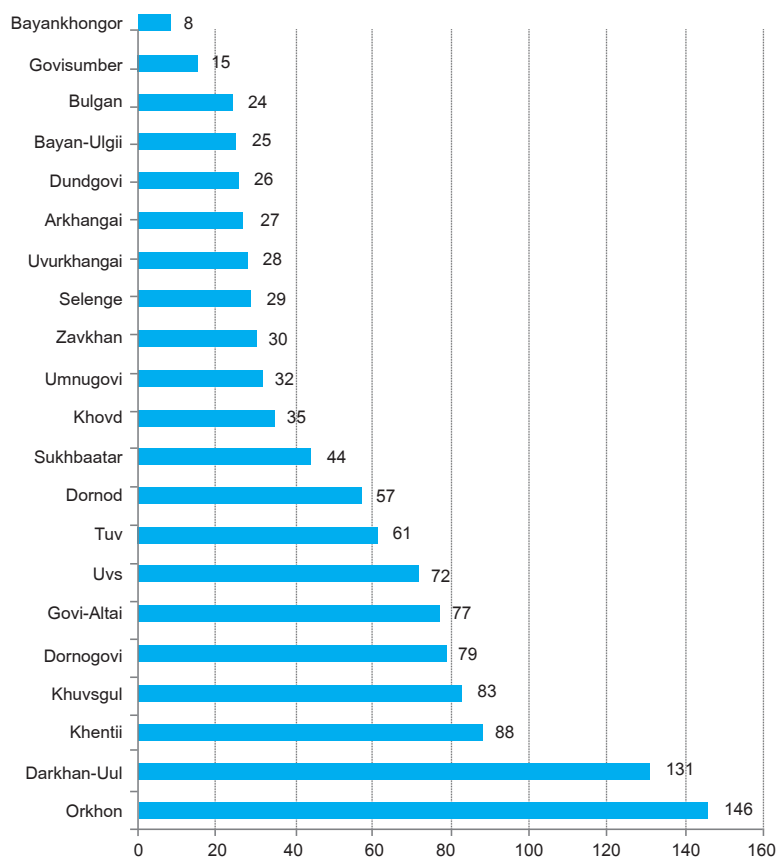
№	Operation	Number of people operated	Re-operations	Postoperative operations		Mortality rate	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Acute appendicitis	12295	33	26	11.8	3	1.3
2	Other operations of joints	7931	0	11	5.0	13	5.7
3	Other gynaecological surgeries	5408	17	9	4.1	0	0.0
4	Other ophthalmological surgeries	4812	15	27	12.3	0	0.0
5	Operations of biliary tract	4440	17	11	5.0	7	3.1
6	ENT operations	4325	0	2	0.9	1	0.4
7	Maxillo-facial surgeries	2812	0	1	0.5	0	0.0
8	Small and large intestine surgeries	1979	29	20	9.1	17	7.4
9	Other operations on male genital organs	1952	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	Other operations on brain, spinal cord	1758	10	14	6.4	107	46.7

The most common surgery was appendectomy, 14.2% of all operations and 24% of them were performed in children under 15 years old. Mortality rate from neuro and spinal surgeries was 5.3%.

Figure 7.2.2. Appendectomy due to acute cases by aimags, 2012

There were 12295 cases of appendectomy and 33.8% (8143) of them were performed in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 7.2.3. Cholecystectomy by aimags, 2012

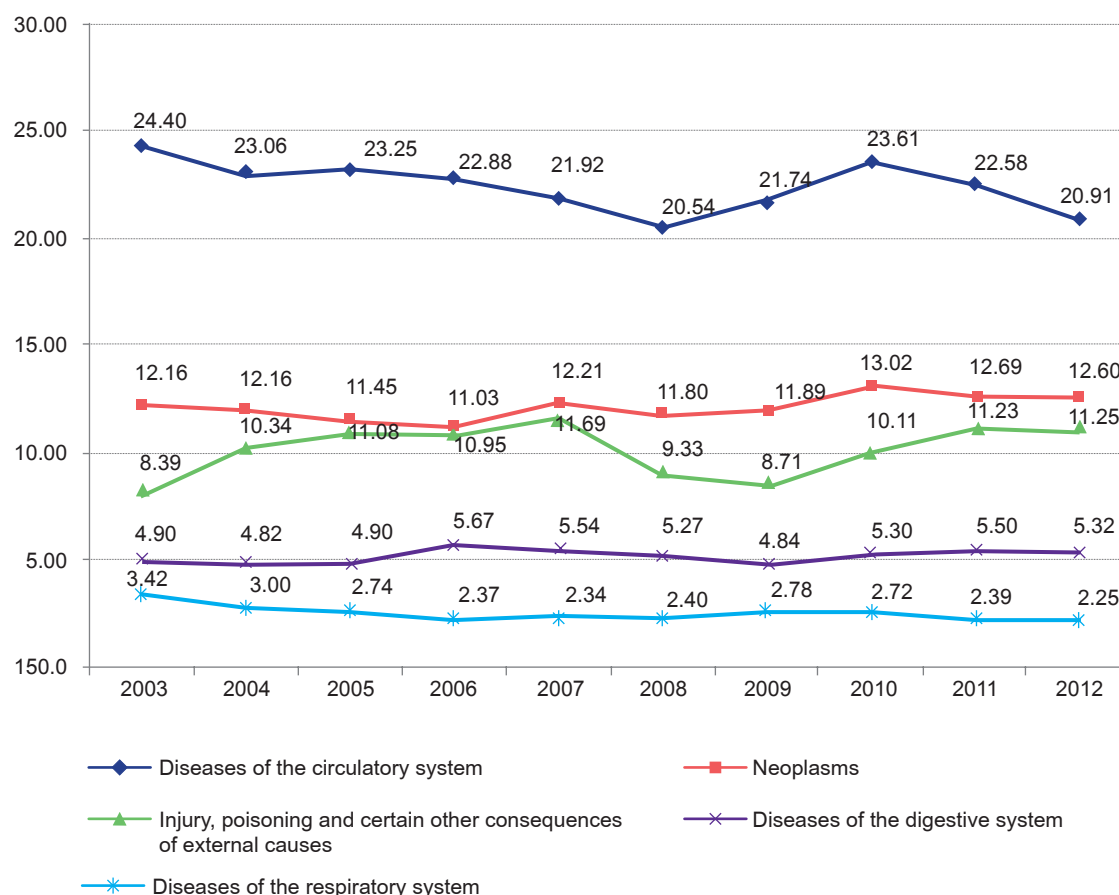


There were 4440 cholecystectomy performed in 2012, and 74.9% (3323) were in Ulaanbaatar city.

CHAPTER 8. POPULATION MORTALITY

Diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasm's and injuries remain the 3 leading causes of population mortality since 1995 and the number of deaths due to these diseases has been increasing every year. In 2012, 16923 deaths were registered, which is a decrease by 204 cases or 1.2%, compared to last year. 61.8% were males and 32.2% were females. Of all deaths, 24.6% (4170) of them occurred in hospitals and 25.4% of all hospital deaths were within 24 hours of admission.

Figure 8.1.1. Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2012



The leading causes of mortality were as follows: 35.1% diseases of circulatory diseases, 21.2% were cancer and 18.9% were injuries and poisonings.

In 2012, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity are the following:

- Diseases of the circulatory system - 20.9 per 10 000 population
- Neoplasms - 12.6 per 10 000 population
- Injuries and poisoning - 11.3 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the digestive system - 5.3 per 10 000 population
- Diseases of the respiratory system - 2.3 per 10 000 population.

The population mortality rate is 75.8 per 10,000 in males and 44.3 per 10 000 in females, which is 1.6 times higher in males. 6.7% of total deaths occurred in infants, 8.3% in children under-five and 1.1% in children of 5-14 years old.

According to the estimations in 2008, the WHO announced that by 2030, ischemic heart disease, brain vascular disease (stroke), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, respiratory infections and traffic injuries, will be the 5 leading causes of mortality in the world (Table 8.3.1.). These estimates were compared to Mongolia's current health situation.

Table 8.1.1. Five leading causes of mortality, 2012

	Total morbidity	Diseases of circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of respiratory system
Sex						
Males	75.79	25.02	14.74	18.85	6.19	2.78
Females	44.30	17.04	10.67	4.07	4.50	1.75
Age group						
Under 20 years old	17.34	0.12	0.57	3.94	0.47	2.63
20-44	28.07	2.61	2.68	14.05	2.86	0.44
45-65	127.41	54.40	35.17	21.29	12.80	2.77
Over 65 years old	530.86	280.53	143.80	9.95	47.67	17.02
Residency						
Urban	59.65	17.50	12.63	13.87	5.51	2.13
Rural	59.55	23.81	12.57	9.03	5.16	2.36
Regions						
Western	57.79	23.90	14.52	6.59	4.11	2.78
Khangai	62.57	27.31	12.14	6.69	4.43	2.10
Central	56.83	20.46	12.65	9.97	5.43	1.93
Eastern	64.60	20.33	13.74	10.86	8.50	3.06
Country average	59.59	20.91	12.60	11.25	5.32	2.25

8.1. Mortality caused by diseases of circulatory system

Diseases of circulatory system remain to be the leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia. Diseases of circulatory system accounted for 20.9 per 10 000 population; 25.0 per males and 17.0 per females in 2012.

The highest mortality rates were among people aged 65 years or older, which was 52.7%, and for 40-65 year olds was 41.7%.

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

The main causes of mortality compared by gender and by age group and sex are: for males of age group 45-65, Ischemic heart disease was 13.5 per 10 000 population, stroke was 29.7 and arterial hypertension was 2.6. Compared to mortality rate of women of the

same age from above diseases, mortality rates in men were 3.8, 1.7 and 1.5 times higher, respectively (Table 8.1.2).

Ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men and in 2012 but it has decreased to a level of 6.3 per 10 000 population compared to last years. Until 2003, mortality rates of ischemic heart disease and stroke were in close proximity but starting from 2008, ischemic heart disease mortality rate seems to be getting higher.

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

	Diseases of circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart disease
Total mortality	20.91	7.44	1.19	5.69
Under 20 years old	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.06
20-44	2.61	1.85	0.13	0.63
45-65	54.40	22.37	2.13	8.69
Over 65 years old	280.53	77.23	20.25	101.96
Male	25.02	8.95	1.18	6.29
Under 20 years old	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.06
20-44	3.58	2.64	0.20	0.95
45-65	80.10	29.72	2.64	13.49
Over 65 years old	324.93	94.11	20.14	110.64
Female	17.04	6.02	1.20	5.13
Under 20 years old	0.10	0.06	0.00	0.06
20-44	1.69	1.10	0.06	0.34
45-65	32.03	15.97	1.68	4.52
Over 65 years old	248.01	64.87	20.33	95.60

8.2. Cancer mortality

Since 1990, cancer remains the second leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia. In 2012, cancer related mortality rate was 21.2% from total mortality and was 14.7 per 10 000 in males and 10.7 per 10 000 in females.

The leading causes of cancer in males in Mongolia are liver, stomach, lung, esophagus, and prostate. The leading cause of cancer in females is liver, stomach, esophagus, cervix and breast. In 2012, 78.9% of the population diagnosed their cancer during the late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 70.4% of cancer cases survived for less than a year after the diagnosis. Compare to 2011 data, percentage of patients diagnosed in late stages of cancer decreased by 0.9% in 2012, and people survived up to one year after cancer was diagnosed increased by 2.9%.

Figure 8.2.1. Figure 8.3 Leading causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2012

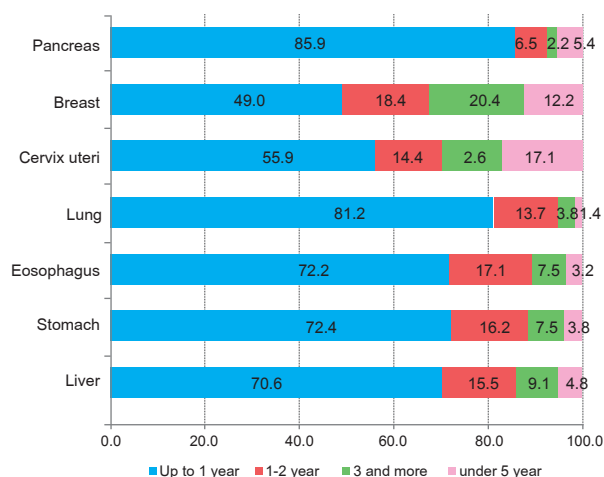
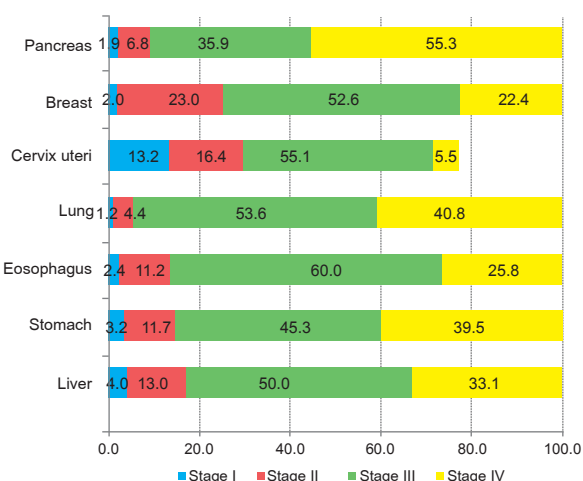


Figure 8.2.2. Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2012

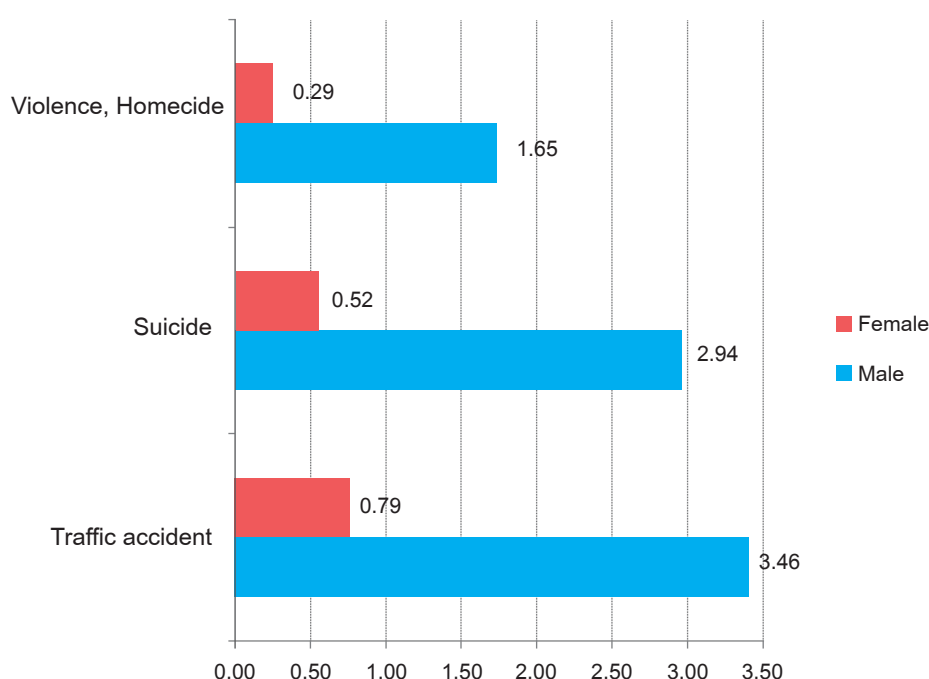


8.3 Mortality due to injuries and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

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

Moreover, mortality rate due to injuries and poisoning and certain other was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 in 2000 and 11.69 in 2007, increasing twice as much 2000. Although, the mortality rate due to injuries and poisoning and certain other decreased to 9.33 in 2008 and 8.7 in 2009 and increased 10.1 in 2010 and 11.3 in 2012 per 10000 population.

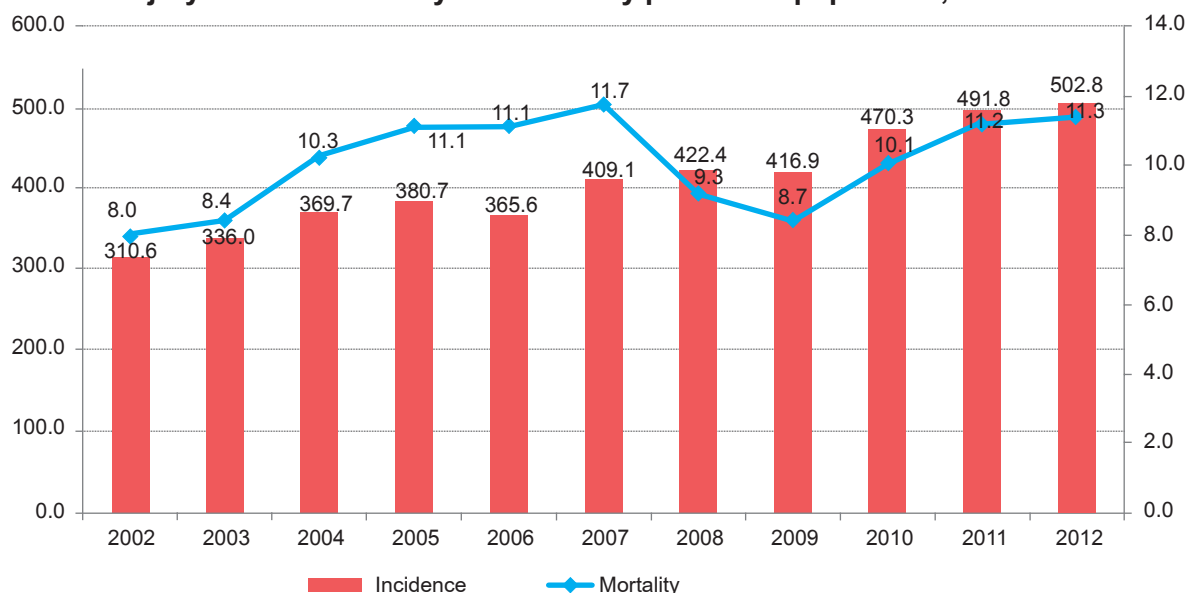
The main cause of age-specific mortality rates for males between 20-44 years of age were injuries and certain other consequences of external caused diseases. The mortality rate in this group was 28.9, which has increased by 5.1 per 10 000 population compared to 2011. In 2012, 3195 cases of injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes were registered, which is 18.9% of total deaths. 81.4% were males and 18.6% were females, in other words, 18.9% of deaths per 10 000 men and this is 4.6 higher compared in women.

Figure 8.3.1. Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2012

Deaths due to traffic accident were 18.6%, suicide was 15.1%, and homicide was 8.5% and 57.8% were mortalities caused by other accidents. Each year number of deaths from traffic accidents increase and it was 1.8 per 10 000 population, 1.9 in 2011 and reaching 2.1 in 2012.

In comparison with women, per 10 000 persons, suicide rates are 5.6 times higher for men, violence and homicide rates are higher by 5.7 times, and traffic accident rates are higher by 4.4 times. Compared to 2011, this is 0.3, 0.6 and 0.4 times increase in mortality rates of suicide, violence and traffic accidents respectively.

There is a tendency in increasing the number of deaths from injuries and poisonings and certain other consequences of external cause. In 2009, the National Programme on Prevention from Injuries and Violence was approved and it was estimated that mortality rate from injuries and violence would be 20.9 per 10 000 population in 2012, and mortality rate is 20.8 per 10 000 population, which is lower.

Figure 8.3.2. Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2002-2012

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

Table 8.3.1 Projected mortality of the world population by 2030 /Mongolia/

2030 Diseases and injuries	Mortality (%)	Rank	Rank	Mortality (%)	2012 (Mongolia) Diseases and injuries
Ishaemic heart diseases	14.2	1	1	13.9	Cerebrovascular disorders
Cerebrovascular diseases	12.1	2	2	9.6	Ishaemic heart diseases
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	8.6	3	3	6.0	Liver cirrhosis
Lower respiratory infections	3.8	4	4	3.5	Road traffic accidents
Road traffic accidents	3.6	5	5	3.3	Road traffic accidents
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3.4	6	6	2.8	Self-inflicted injures
Diabetes mellitus	3.3	7	7	2.0	Lower respiratory infections
Arterial hypertension	2.1	8	8	2.0	Arterial hypertension
Road traffic accidents	1.9	9	9	1.9	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
HIV/AIDS	1.8	10	10	1.7	Esophagus cancer
Nephritis and other	1.6	11	11	1.6	Tuberculosis
Self-inflicted injures	1.5	12	12	1.6	Violence
Liver cancer	1.4	13	13	1.2	Nephritis and other
Colon and rectum cancer	1.4	14	14	1.0	Neonatal respiratory distress, birth trauma
Esophagus cancer	1.3	15	15	0.8	Diabetes mellitus
Violence	1.2	16	16	0.5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
	1.2	17	17	0.4	Colon and rectum cancer
Liver cirrhosis	1.2	18	18	0.3	Breast cancer
Breast cancer	1.1	19	19	0.2	Diarrheal
Tuberculosis	1.0	20	20	0.2	Preterm birth and low birth weight
Neonatal infections	0.9	21	21	0.1	Neonatal infections
Preterm birth and low birth weight	0.9	22	22	0.0	HIV/AIDS
Neonatal respiratory distress, birth trauma	0.7	23	23	0.0	Malaria
Malaria	0.4	24	24		

Comparison on mortality rates in Mongolia with projections of mortality rates of the world population in 2030 shows that in 2030 leading causes of mortality in the world would be ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic asthma whereas in Mongolia leading causes of death in 2012 were cerebrovascular diseases, ischemic heart disease and liver cirrhosis. Especially, liver cirrhosis is the third cause of death in our country.

CHAPTER 9. ISSUES ON THE STATE DRUG REGISTER

Since 1994 the registration of drugs has started in order to provide quality and safety of drugs used for health care and services. In 2012, there are 2711 types of drugs and 124 raw materials registered in Mongolia’s Drug Registry. In 2012, 263 new types of drugs were registered and 319 types of drugs were prolonged, 726 types of drugs registration was changed and 10 types of drugs were removed.

Figure 9.1. Number of drug registered in the Register, 2012

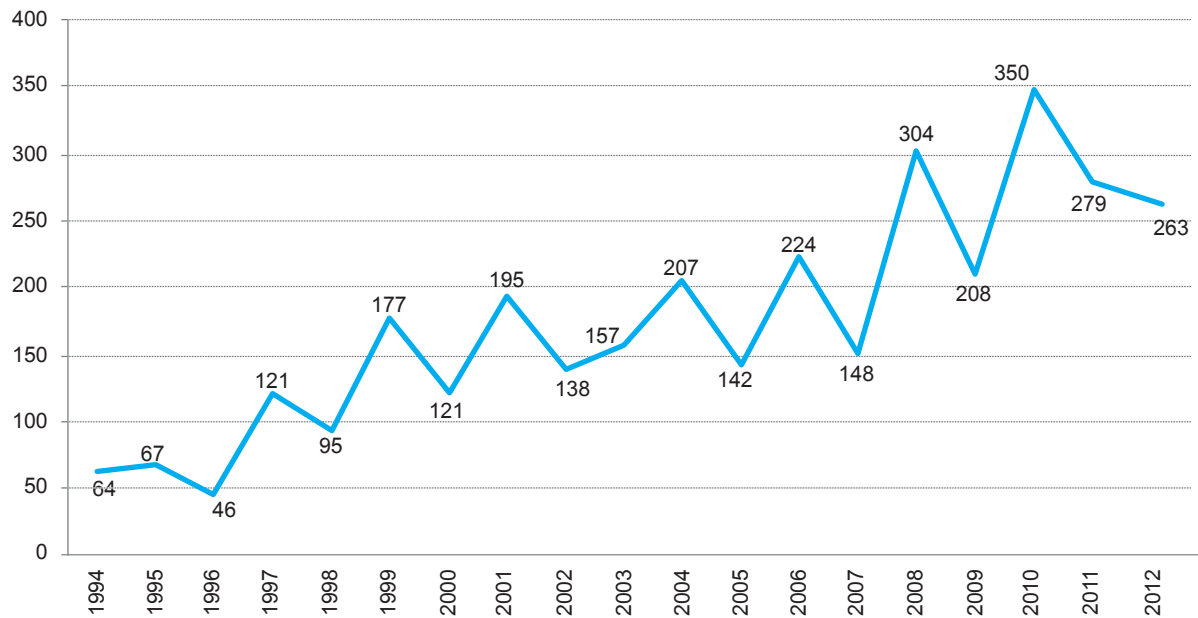
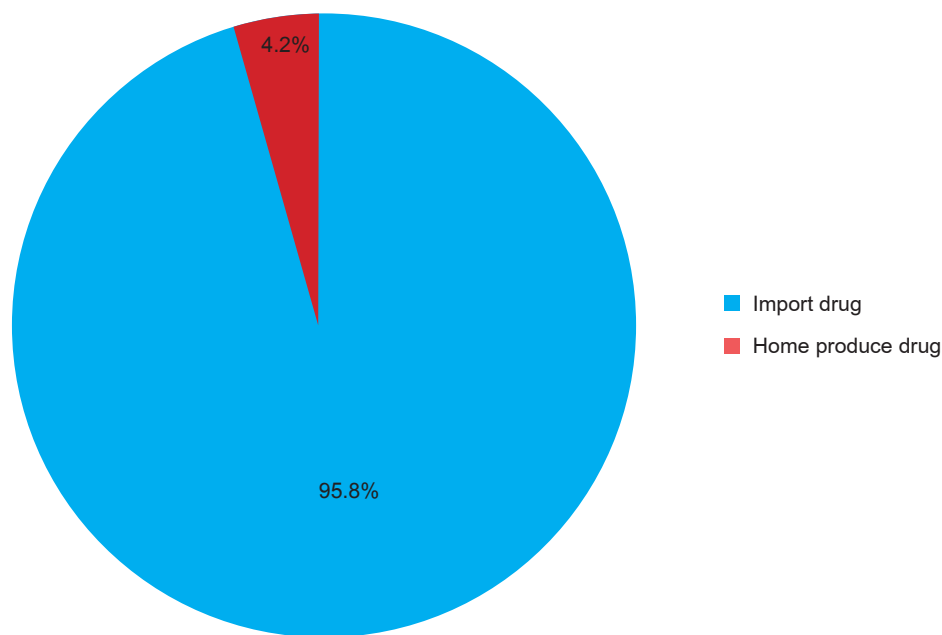


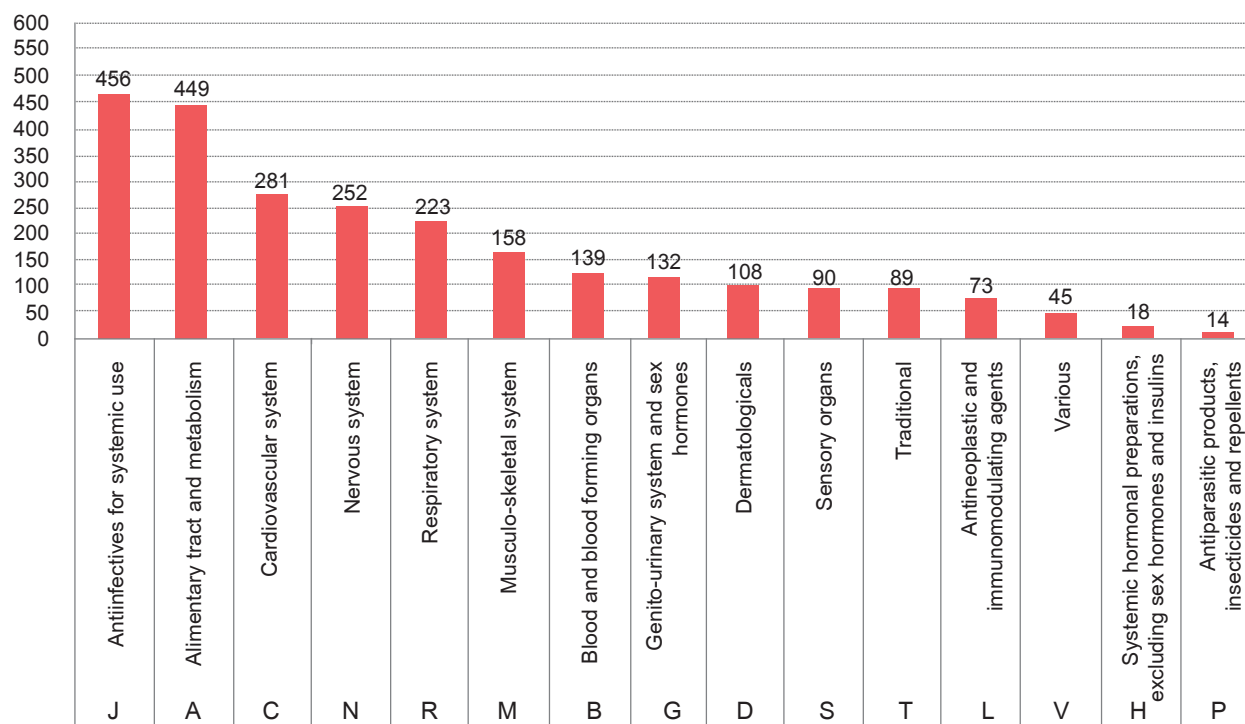
Figure 9.2. Percentage of registered drugs, 2012



In 2012, out of 2711 registered drugs 2596 or 95.8% were imported and 115 national products comprised 4.2% of all drugs.

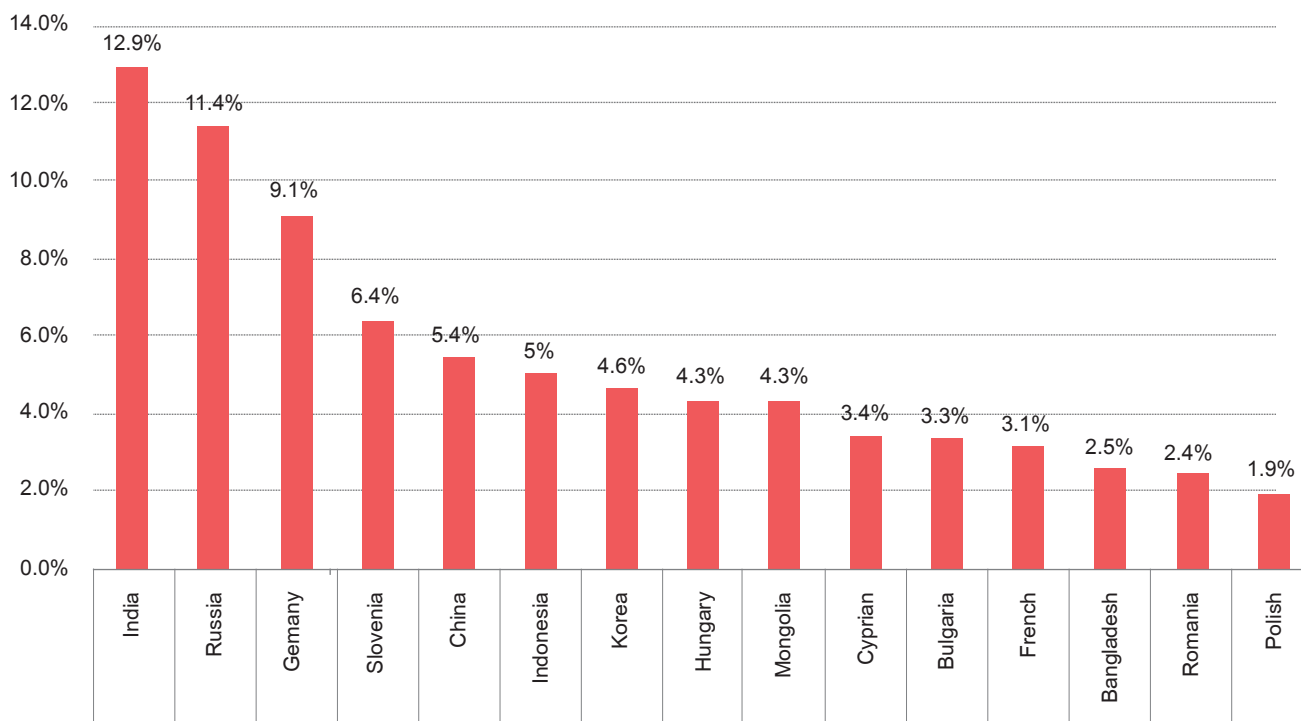
Figure 9.3 shows codes of drugs according to Anatomical Therapeutic Classification (ATC).

Figure 9.3. Registered drugs according ATC code, 2012



Classification of registered drugs by conditions: prescription drugs – 2018 or 74.5%, over the counter drugs – 693 or 25.5%.

Figure 9.4. Percentage of registered drugs by countries of production, 2012



Out of 2711 registered drugs from 53 countries, 12.9% were produced in India, 11.4% in the Russian Federation and 9.1% in Germany.

There are 328 types of drugs and 419 dosage forms in the List of essential drugs, which was approved by the Minister of Health decree №342 in 2009.

On the 8th of August 2012 a resolution of the Sub-Committee on Health Insurance approved List of discounted drugs from the Health Insurance fund, and 53 types of drugs were included in the list making 390 types of drugs all together. Discount varies from 50% to 80%.

Issues on registration of biological active substances

During the period of 2002-2012 there were 1469 biologically active substances were registered, which were produced in by more than 200 units of 34 countries. This registration was done according to the decisions from the meetings of the Biological active food supplements sub-committee at the National Centre of Public Health.

Decrees and orders for drug regulation

Date of approval		Minister of Health order, decree
448	28 April 2012	Approval of policy on promotion of rational use of antibiotics and prevention of developing antibiotic resistance
41	2 February 2012	Regulations on registration of drugs and biological products
388	17 November 2009	Regulations on essential drugs and medical devices
129	20 April 2012	Regulation on issuance of drugs covered by the Government
378	29 October 2010	Regulation on pharmacovigilance
05	11 January 2010	Approval of guidelines on promotion and training of rational use of medicines

NATIONAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

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

Indicators		Sources and quality indicators	Changes as planned			2012
			Baseline indicator	2014	2016	
1. Maternal health indicators						
1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100.000 live births	HIS	45.5 (2010)	44.0	40.0	50.8
1.2	Perinatal mortality per 1000 births	HIS	16.9 (2010)	16.9	16.9	14.9
1.3	Proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal check-ups at least six times during pregnancy	HIS	93.7(2010)	99.0	99.5	87.3
1.4	Percentage of institutional deliveries	HIS	99.0 (2010)	99.3	99.5	99.7
1.5	Average period of pregnancy for early antenatal care	Survey	2.9 (2008)	2.6	2.1	-
1.6	Percentage of infectious diseases in maternal mortality structure	Survey	23.3(2010)	20.0	18.0	-
1.7	Sites for providing reproductive health care with 10 essential drugs	Survey	76.0(2010)	85.0	90.0	-
1.8	Percentage of eligible pregnant women who received the services of maternity waiting homes	HIS	78.0(2010)	80.0	75.0	73.4
2. Family planning indicator:						
2.1	Modern contraceptive methods' usage rate	HIS	53.4 (2010)	54.0	55.0	54.4
2.2	Percent of women with an unmet need for family planning	Survey	13.9(2008)	10.0	7.5	-
2.3	Percentage of clinics offering at least three modern methods of contraception	Survey	93.5(2010)	94.0	95.0	-
3. Indicators for preventing unsafe abortions:						
3.1	Abortion rate per 1000 live births	HIS	18.6(2010)	180	160	247.0
3.2	Abortion rate of women of reproductive age (1000 women)	HIS	14.8(2010)	12.0	10.0	22.0
3.3	Number of organisation providing pre and post abortion advice	Survey	72.2(2010)	90.0	100.0	-
4. Indicators on STIs prevention and control:						
4.1	Percentage of 15-24 years olds used condoms at the last sexual intercourse	Survey	58.6(2007)	63	65	-
4.2	Percentage of 15-24 years olds who knew how STIs spread	Survey	24.5(2007)	45.0	48.0	-
4.3	Percentage of women screened for cervical cancer	Survey	to be determined	50.0	70.0	-
5. Indicators on sex education:						
5.1	Percentage of births of adolescent girls (15-19 years olds)	HIS	6.0(2010)	5.5	5.0	5.7
6. Indicators on violence prevention and care:						
6.1	Percentage of men and women exposed to domestic violence and sexual abuse	Survey	to be determined	to reduce year by year		
6.2	Number of organisation providing services for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse	HIS	4(2011)	5.0	7.0	-

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	Baseline indicator, 2010	Changes as planned (points)						
			Changes as planned in 2011	2011	2012	Changes as planned in 2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of teams trained to provide emergency services during outbreaks	15	20	34	30	34	40	50	60
2	Number of provided emergency services in outbreak areas within 24-48 hours	40	55	88	70	88	75	80	85
3	Laboratory confirmation of suspected and specific cases of infections	40	45	68.4	50	68.4	60	70	80
4	Number of specialists trained in risk communication	50	100	123	150	150	200	250	300
5	Number of trainings on emergency services to be provided for new outbreaks of infectious diseases and influenza	3	5	6	5	5	10	10	15
6	Number of teams trained on risk communication during outbreaks	-	5	34	10	34	15	20	20
7	Number of health organisations having means of personal protection during outbreaks	10	20	28	30	30	40	60	80
8	Number of health organisation provided by laboratory samples collection	10	20	20	30	30	40	60	80
9	Number of accredited laboratories (infectious diseases tests)	2	4	2	5	5	6	7	8
10	Number of molecular biology tests	1	2	4	3	3	4	5	6
11	Number of laboratories in international reference laboratory	2	3	1	4	4	6	6	6
12	Professionals covered by Hepatitis B vaccination	5	20	9	30	30	40	50	60
13	Professionals covered by influenza vaccination	10	20	25	30	30	40	50	60
14	Number of organisation reporting on health professionals' exposure to infectious diseases	6	15	21	25	25	40	50	60
15	Number of health organizations used to back talon for blood and blood products	-	20	21	40	40	60	80	100
16	Surveys on surveillance, prevention, diagnostics and treatment of infectious diseases	9	12	14	15	12	17	20	22
17	Control on surveillance and emergency services of infectious diseases	-	20	28	30	30	40	50	60
18	New vaccines, bio products, tests	Vaccines	-	-	-	0	1	-	1
		Bio products	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
		Tests	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
19	Cases per 10 000 population (‰)	Shigellosis	11.2	11.0	7.6	10.0	7.4	9.0	9.0
		Salmonella infection	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
		Hepatitis A	33.8	21.0	49.0	21.0	21.2	15.8	13.0
		Measles	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
		Rubella	5.9	5.0	0.1	4.5	0.8	4.0	3.5
		Mumps	7.9	7.5	3.7	7.0	32.6	7.0	6.5
20	Mortality from tuberculosis (per 100 000 population)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5
21	Detection of smear positive tuberculosis cases	83.7	84	74.1	84.3	75.5	84.5	84.7	85.0
22	Cured new cases of smear positive tuberculosis	83.4	83.8	83.0	84.0	82.7	84.4	84.7	85.0
23	Tuberculosis patients screened for HIV	35	43	90.6	51	90.6	59	67	75
24	Prevalence of pregnant women with syphilis (survey)	1.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-

NATIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	As planned in 2012	2012
1	Death due to road traffic injuries /per 100 000 population/	18.7	15.8	17.8	19.7	16.5	20.9
2	Rate of child injury /per 10 000 population/	78.1	84.3	94.3	96.4	75.0	99.4
3	Burns /per 10 000 population/	22.7	23.5	26.9	30.2	21.5	29.2
4	Number of aimags with traumatology outpatient services	14	11	11	11	20	12
5	Number of aimags not having beds for trauma care and services	11	11	11	10	5	9
6	Number of aimags without traumatology specialists	5	4	3	3	2	2

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Indicators	Details
Date and number of the Government Resolution which approved the program	Resolution №246, 14 December 2005
Duration	2006-2013
	I stage - 2006-2009
	II stage - 2010-2013
Main objective	To reduce deaths caused by major NCDs through improving control and surveillance of NCDs and their risk factors and through effective health promotion

№		Indicators	Baseline indicators					Changes as planned	
			Reference value as December, 2005	Final 2006	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2013
I. Rimary risk factors									
1	Prevalence of tobacco smoking (by percentage)	25.9	26.6	27.6	-	-	-	23.4	20.4
2	Alcohol use percentage among population (last month)	30.5	37.30%	38.60%	-	-	-	29	27
3	Salt intake (grams per day)	10.1	10.1	7.3	-	-	-	9.6	9.1
4	Fruits intake (days per week)	1.6	1.8	1.2	-	-	-	2	2.5
5	Prevalence of people who consume vegetables more than 2 units per day (by percentage)	44.4	44.4	29.7	-	-	-	49.4	55
6	Prevalence of people with active lifestyle on regular basis with 30 min as minimum (by percentage)	15.4	15.4	11.7	-	-	-	18.4	23.4
II. Intermediate risk factors									
7	Prevalence of people with obesity (Body mass index BMI> 25 kg/m2	39.3	32.4	39.8	-	-	-	38.3	37.0
8	Blood (arterial) pressure average (Hhg.mm), a) systolic, b) diastolic	a/ 128.5	a/ 124.6	a/ 125.9	-	-	-	a/ 128.0	a/ 127.5
		б/ 79.4	б/ 76.9	б/ 78.9	-	-	-	б/ 78.9	б/ 78.4
9	Prevalence of pepole with high cholestrol (>200 mg/dl or 5.2 mmol/l) (by percentage)	12.4	23.9	41.7	-	-	-	12.2	11.7
10	Prevalence of people with high blood glucose (>5.6 - < 6.1 mmol/l)	10.2	10.3	9.4	-	-	-	10.0	9.8
III. Cancer early detection indicators									
11	Prevalence of people with 5 year survival rate of the cervical cancer (by percentage)	-	-	36.4	36.4	36.2	41.5	34.0	35.0
12	Prevalence of people with 5 year survival rate of the breast cancer (by percentage)	-	-	37.8	31.5	37.2	40.0	30.0	31.0
IV. Mortality indicators									
13	Death due to the miocardial infarction (per 10 000 people)	-	-	8.7	9.8	8.8	9.4	3.5	3.0-3.4
14	Death due to the stroke (per 10 000 people)	-	-	8.1	9.2	8.3	7.4	15.1	12.5-14.0
15	Death due to the cancer (per 10 000 people)	-	-	11.9	13.0	12.6	12.6	11.8	11.5-11.7

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

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

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

MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
To increase quality and access of mental health services and care						
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	Decrease by 10%
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at aimag, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Increase by 10 %
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	12	14	14	14
4	Number of mental health doctors at aimag, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.25
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on mental health care and services at primary level	25.0	32.0	32.0	25.0	60.0
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	10.0
7	Percentage of aimag, district, soum and family hospitals that are provided with medicines on mental health from the national list of essential drugs	86.0	41.0	45.0	41.0	95.0

ORAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

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

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

CHAPTER 10. HEALTH PROFILE OF MONGOLIA FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION HEALTH DATABANK, 2012 Revision

Indicators		Data						Year
Demographics		Total		Male		Female		
1	Area (1 000 km2)	1 567.00						2012
2	Estimated population ('000s)	2867744		1393453		1474291		2012
3	Annual population growth rate (%)	2.0		...		...		2012
4	Percentage of population							
	- 0–4 years	10.89		11.35		10.46		2012
	- 5–14 years	16.76		17.40		16.16		2012
	- 65 years and above	3.97		3.45		4.49		2012
5	Urban population (%)	67.20		...		...		2012
6	Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)	26.30		...		...		2012
7	Crude death rate (per 1000 population)	5.90		...		...		2012
8	Life expectancy (years)	68.71		64.91		74.32		2012
9	Total fertility rate (women aged 15–49 years)	2.70		...		2.70		2012
Socioeconomic indicators								
10	Adult literacy rate (%)	98.30		98.20		98.30		2010
11	Per capita GDP at current market prices (US\$)	2 562.00						2011
12	Rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)	24.1%						2011
13	Human development index	0.77		...		...		2011
Communicable and noncommunicable diseases		Number of new cases			Number of deaths			
14	Selected communicable diseases	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Hepatitis viral	6856	3737	3119	14	8	6	2012
	- Type A	5892	3191	2701	4	1	3	2012
	- Type B	632	365	267	9	6	3	2012
	- Type C	167	75	92	1	1	0	2012
	- Type E	....	....	...	...	...	...	2012
	- Unspecified	165	106	59	0	0	0	2012
	Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	Encephalitis	6	3	3	0	0	0	2012
	Gonorrhoea	5351	2905	2446	0	0	0	2012
	Dengue/DHF	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	Syphilis	4954	1691	3263	8	3	5	2012
	Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012

Indicators		Data						Year
Communicable and noncommunicable diseases		Number of new cases			Number of deaths			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
15	Acute respiratory infections	275 267	130 575	144 692	358	208	150	2012
16	Diarrhoeal diseases	22 696	11 381	11 315	29	19	10	2012
17	Tuberculosis							
	- All forms	3 944	2 191	1 753	274	188	86	2012
	- New pulmonary tuberculosis (smear-positive)	1 716	1 007	709	59	34	25	2012
18	Cancers				43	36	7	
	All cancers (malignant neoplasms only)	4 544	2 330	2 214	3 577	2 025	1 552	2012
	- Breast	152	0	152	45	1	44	2012
	- Colon and rectum	143	60	83	67	27	40	2012
	- Cervix	348		348	85		85	2012
	- Oesophagus	330	173	157	281	139	142	2012
	- Leukaemia	50	23	27	74	37	37	2012
	- Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	78	46	32	53	28	25	2012
	- Liver	1 712	975	737	1 619	973	646	2012
	- Stomach	665	440	225	556	350	206	2012
	- Trachea, bronchus, and lung	368	289	79	336	244	92	2012
19	Circulatory							
	All circulatory system diseases	232 014	88 774	143 240	5 939	3 450	2 489	2012
	- Acute myocardial infarction	2 269	1 159	1 110	875	613	262	2012
	- Cerebrovascular diseases	18 610	8 157	10 453	2 350	1 375	975	2012
	- Hypertension	101 453	35 268	66 185	339	163	176	2012
	- Ischaemic heart disease	53 883	22 849	31 034	1 617	867	750	2012
	- Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases	24 116	7 078	17 038	51	24	27	2012
20	Diabetes mellitus	14 165	6 770	7 395	133	72	61	2012
21	Mental disorders	29 031	16 108	12 923	17	9	8	2012
22	Injuries							2012
	All types	142 768	90 535	52 233	3 195	2 600	595	2012
	- Homicide and violence	...	...	...	271	228	43	2012
	- Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	593	477	116	2012
	- Occupational injuries	...	...	...	43	42	1	2012
	- Suicide	...	...	...	482	406	76	2012
Leading causes of mortality and morbidity		Number of cases			Rate per 100 000 population			
23	Leading causes of morbidity (inpatient care)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	1. Diseases of the respiratory system	312 209	147 406	164 803	10 994.39	10 688.63	11 283.09	2012
	2. Diseases of the digestive system	291 868	118 114	173 572	10 278.09	8 564.63	11 883.45	2012
	3. Diseases of the genitourinary system	216 979	49 582	167 397	7 640.88	3 595.27	11 460.68	2012
	4. Diseases of the circulatory system	232 014	88 774	143 240	8 170.34	6 437.14	9 806.79	2012
	5. Injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes	142 768	90 535	52 233	5 027.55	6 564.83	3 576.08	2012
	6. Diseases of the nervous system	112 935	43 927	69 008	3 976.99	3 185.21	4 724.57	2012
	7. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissues	87 947	37 763	50 184	3 097.04	2 738.25	3 435.80	2012
	8. Diseases of the eye and adnexa	64 746	23 868	40 878	2 280.02	1 730.71	2 798.67	2012
	9. Infectious and parasitic diseases	45 305	21 529	23 776	1 595.41	1 561.10	1 627.80	2012
	10. Mental and behavioural disorders	29 031	16 108	12 923	1 022.32	1 168.02	884.76	2012

Indicators		Data						Year
		Number of deaths			Rate per 100 000 population			
24	Leading causes of mortality	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	1. Diseases of the circulatory system	5 939	3 450	2 489	209.14	250.16	170.41	2012
	2. Tumours and neoplasms	3 591	2 033	1 558	126.46	147.42	106.67	2012
	3. Injuries, poisoning and other consequences of external causes	3 195	2 600	595	112.51	188.53	40.74	2012
	4. Diseases of the digestive system	1 511	854	657	53.21	61.92	44.98	2012
	5. Diseases of the respiratory system	640	384	256	22.54	27.84	17.53	2012
	6. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	626	349	277	22.04	25.31	18.96	2012
	7. Diseases of the genitourinary system	207	113	94	7.29	8.19	6.44	2012
	8. Infectious and parasitic diseases	302	201	101	10.63	14.57	6.91	2012
	9. Diseases of the nervous system	318	184	134	11.20	13.34	9.17	2012
	10. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	199	119	80	7.01	8.63	5.48	2012
	Maternal, child and infant diseases	Total		Male		Female		
25	Percentage of women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods	54.4				54.4		2012
26	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	6.46				6.46		2012
27	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	8.18		9.2		7.1		2012
28	Percentage of newborn infants weighing less than 2500 g at birth	95.95		96.0		95.7		2012
29	Immunization coverage for infants (%)							
	- BCG	99.10		...		...		2012
	- DTP3	99.47		...		...		2012
	- Poliomyelitis	99.50		...		...		2012
	- Hepatitis B III	97.07		...		...		2012
	- MCV2	98.31		...		...		2012
	- POL3	98.31		...		...		2012
		Number of cases			Number of deaths			
30	Maternal causes	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	- Abortion	18 473	...	18 473	0	...	0	2012
	- Eclampsia	10 587	...	10 587	4	...	4	2012
	- Hemorrhage	1 604	...	1 604	7	...	7	2012
	- Obstructed labour	11 779	...	11 779	0	...	0	2012
	- Sepsis	53	...	53	1	...	1	2012
31	Selected diseases under the WHO-EPI							
	- Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	- Hib meningitis	28	13	15	2	1	1	2012
	- Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	- Mumps	9060	5309	3751	0	0	0	2012
	- Neonatal tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	- Pertussis (whooping cough)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	- Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012
	- Rubella	215	95	120	0	0	0	2012
	- Total Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012

Indicators			Data							Year
Health facilities			Number			Number of beds				
	Public health facilities	- Specialized hospitals	16			4 085			2012	
		- RDTC	5			1 290				
		- General hospitals	34			5 285			2012	
		- District/first-level referral hospitals	329			3 608			2012	
		- Primary health care centres	221							
	Private health facilities	- Hospitals	179			3 606			2012	
		- Outpatient clinics	851			0			2012	
Indicators			Data							Year
34	Human resources for health		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Public	Private	
	Physicians	- Number	8 597	1 853	6 744	5 359	3 238	6 693	1 904	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	3.03	1.34	4.62	2.80	3.49	2.36	0.67	2012
	Dentists	- Number	740	...	...	561	179	217	523	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.26			0.29	0.19	0.08	0.18	2012
	Pharmacists	- Number	1475	258	1 217	1 153	322	237	1 238	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.52	0.19	0.83	0.60	0.35	0.08	0.44	2012
	Nurses	- Number	9 916	210	9 706	5 003	4 913	8 627	1 289	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	3.49	0.15	6.65	2.62	5.29	3.04	0.45	2012
	Midwives	- Number	768	18	750	204	564	735	33	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.27	0.01	0.51	0.11	0.61	0.26	0.01	2012
	Paramedical staff	- Number	1 352	153	1 199	700	652	1 035	317	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.48	0.11	0.82	0.37	0.70	0.36	0.11	2012
	Community health workers	- Number	536	98	438	288	248	534	2	2012
		- Ratio per 1000 population	0.18	0.07	0.30	0.15	0.27	0.19	0.00	2012
35	Annual number of graduates	Physicians	653	185	468	...	...	476	177	2012
		Dentists	128	18	110	...	...	90	38	2012
		Pharmacists	214	22	192	...	...	53	161	2012
		Nurses	820	68	752	...	...	535	285	2012
		Midwives	216	10	206	...	...	158	58	2012
		Other mid level health professionals	76	18	58	...	...	11	65	2012
		Paramedical staff	94	6	88	...	...	82	12	2012
		Community health workers	41	7	34	...	...	41	...	2012

Indicators		Data			Year
Health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		Total	Male	Female	
37	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	4.70	5.30	4.0	2010*
38	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15.30	17.10	13.40	2012
39	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18.7	20.80	16.45	2012
40	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	50.8	...	...	2012
41	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.00	...	...	2012
	- Percentage of deliveries at home by skilled health personnel (as % of total deliveries)	0.31	...	...	2012
	- Percentage of deliveries in health facilities (as % of total deliveries)	99.69	...	...	2012
42	Contraceptive prevalence rate	54.44	...	...	2012
43	Adolescent birth rate	5.69			2012
44	Antenatal care coverage	- At least one visit	87.50	...	...
		- At least four visits	0.80	...	2012
45	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	<0.1			2012
46	Estimated HIV prevalence in adults	<0.1			2012
47	Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ART	23%			2012
48	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100 000 population	60.0	...	...	2012
49	Tuberculosis death rate per 100 000 population	2.1	2.46	1.71	2012
50	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)	75.5	...	...	2012
51	Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS)	82.7	...	...	2012

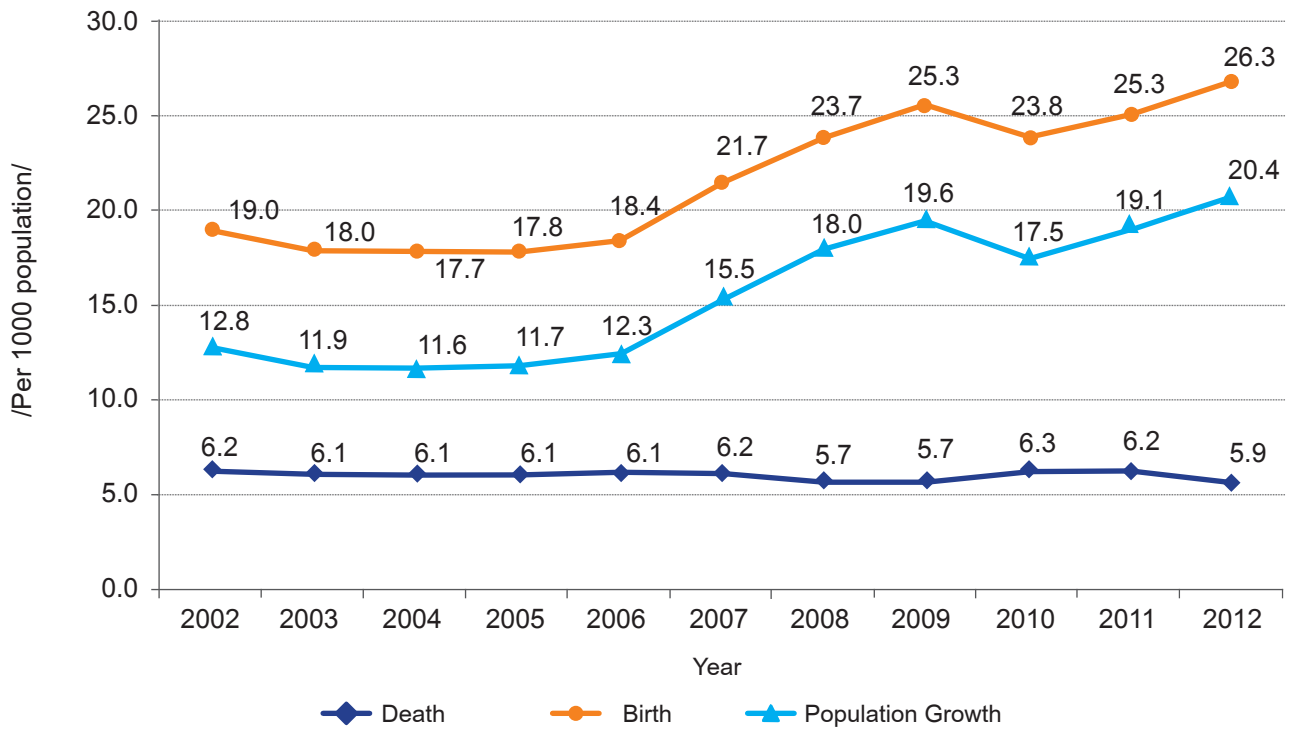
Sources:

Mongolia Statistical Yearbook 2012. National Statistics Office of Mongolia
 Statistical Report 2012, National Center for Communicable Disease
 Statistical Report 2012, National Center for Cancer
 Statistical Report 2012. Ministry of Education

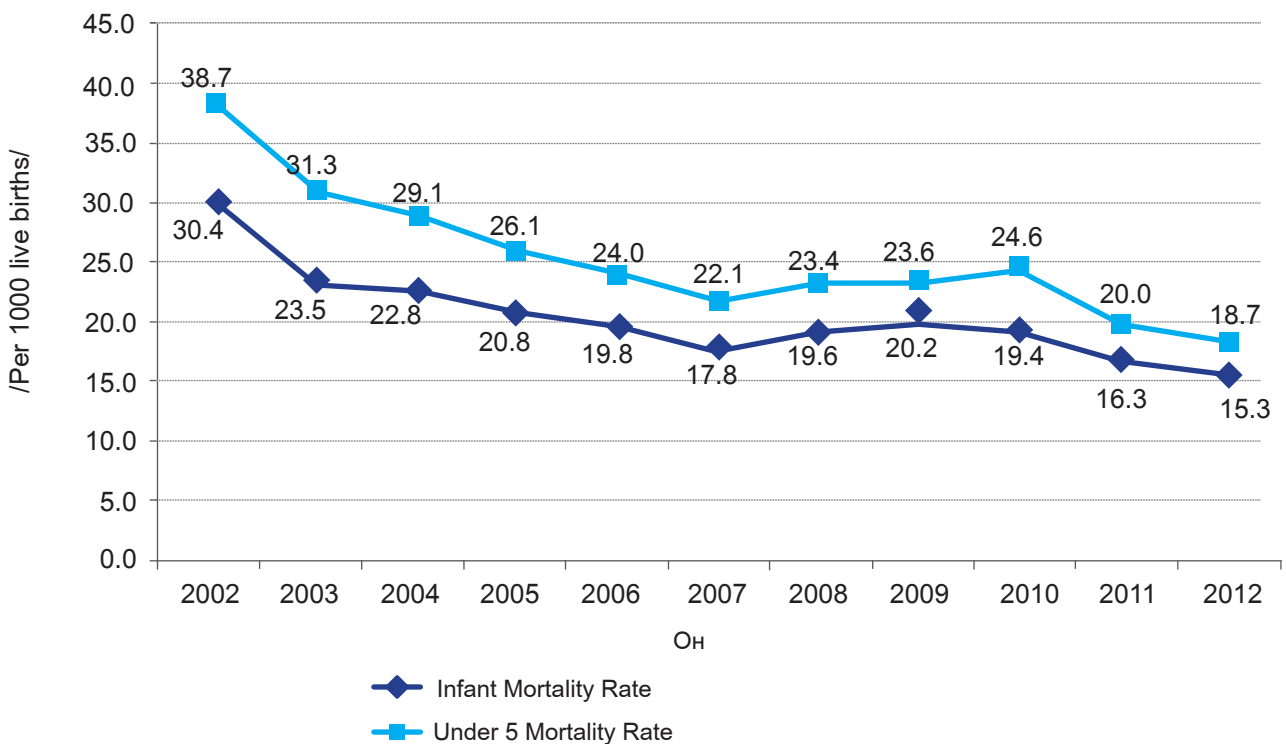
Main Health Indicators, 2012

№	Aimags and city	Population, 2012	Per 10 000 population				Number of persons per hospital bed	Number of persons per physician	Number of midlevel personnel per physician	Average outpatient visits per person per year	Per 1000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births		Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Physicians	Midlevel medical personnels	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Population growth rate			per 1000 under 5 children	per 1000 live births
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Arkhangai	85175	80.1	17.3	58.2	134.8	124.8	576.6	3.4	3.6	23.4	5.9	17.5	19.6	4.9	23.7	
2	Bayan-Ulgii	90511	82.1	16.2	52.8	118.4	121.8	618.2	3.3	4.3	28.4	4.9	23.5	23.2	7.0	27.9	
3	Bayankhongor	77846	64.6	17.3	66.2	146.2	154.8	576.5	3.8	3.9	27.5	6.0	21.5	14.1	3.9	17.9	
4	Bulgan	54548	71.8	19.9	64.4	147.4	139.3	503.1	3.2	3.7	17.7	6.0	11.7	18.7	3.1	19.8	
5	Govi-Altai	53699	84.4	27.9	86.1	196.1	118.5	357.9	3.1	5.2	25.7	5.5	20.1	20.4	5.3	22.6	
6	Govisumber	14308	74.6	34.1	76.0	169.7	134.1	293.4	2.2	8.0	31.5	7.0	24.5	11.3	2.7	11.3	
7	Darkhan-Uul	97917	58.7	25.6	61.5	133.2	170.4	391.0	2.4	7.3	27.2	6.0	21.2	8.0	3.3	11.0	
8	Domogovi	61302	60.2	30.1	54.0	152.3	166.0	332.0	1.8	6.7	23.3	5.7	17.6	16.3	3.7	18.4	
9	Dornod	71275	69.3	22.5	57.8	142.3	144.4	444.9	2.6	4.8	27.2	7.1	20.1	14.6	3.7	16.6	
10	Dundgovi	37773	78.9	26.2	74.7	182.8	126.7	381.3	2.8	4.4	21.6	6.1	15.5	11.0	2.2	12.2	
11	Zavkhan	64620	93.4	22.2	75.8	176.3	107.0	450.5	3.4	5.5	22.5	6.9	15.6	22.7	5.4	28.2	
12	Orkhon	92830	55.2	27.9	61.7	134.1	181.1	358.6	2.2	6.3	28.1	7.4	20.7	14.7	4.5	16.6	
13	Uvurkhangai	102148	61.9	19.1	56.0	123.3	161.7	524.2	2.9	3.2	25.5	2.9	22.6	23.2	5.9	27.0	
14	Umnugovi	65373	45.2	21.0	48.4	108.7	221.3	477.0	2.3	4.6	20.2	5.1	15.1	16.9	4.5	23.1	
15	Sukhbaatar	52646	60.7	22.0	63.0	150.0	164.7	454.0	2.9	5.8	24.1	10.4	13.7	22.2	5.3	26.2	
16	Selenge	103543	65.2	15.8	47.6	107.5	153.4	633.7	3.0	3.3	19.1	4.3	14.8	6.7	1.9	10.3	
17	Tuv	86818	49.2	18.4	50.8	135.4	203.4	542.5	2.8	3.0	13.1	5.6	7.5	19.5	3.4	29.3	
18	Uvs	73824	65.1	18.5	66.5	138.4	153.6	539.7	3.6	4.5	27.9	5.2	22.6	15.2	4.4	19.6	
19	Khovd	78346	74.7	21.7	65.7	135.9	133.9	460.3	3.0	5.3	30.2	10.7	19.5	18.3	5.9	22.5	
20	Khuvsgul	117646	52.9	17.0	61.0	125.8	189.0	589.8	3.6	5.1	27.4	3.5	23.9	26.0	7.0	29.1	
21	Khentii	67466	64.8	22.7	59.7	147.1	154.3	440.5	2.6	5.2	22.3	8.0	14.3	16.0	4.8	23.4	
22	Aimag average	1549614	65.9	21.1	60.6	138.1	151.8	474.7	2.9	4.8	24.4	6.0	18.5	17.5	4.6	21.3	
23	Ulaanbaatar	1318130	72.6	41.1	58.1	172.0	137.8	243.1	1.4	6.7	28.6	6.0	22.6	13.1	4.5	16.0	
24	Country average	2867744	69.0	30.3	59.4	153.6	145.0	330.3	2.0	5.7	26.3	5.9	20.4	15.3	4.6	18.7	

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth (2002-2012)



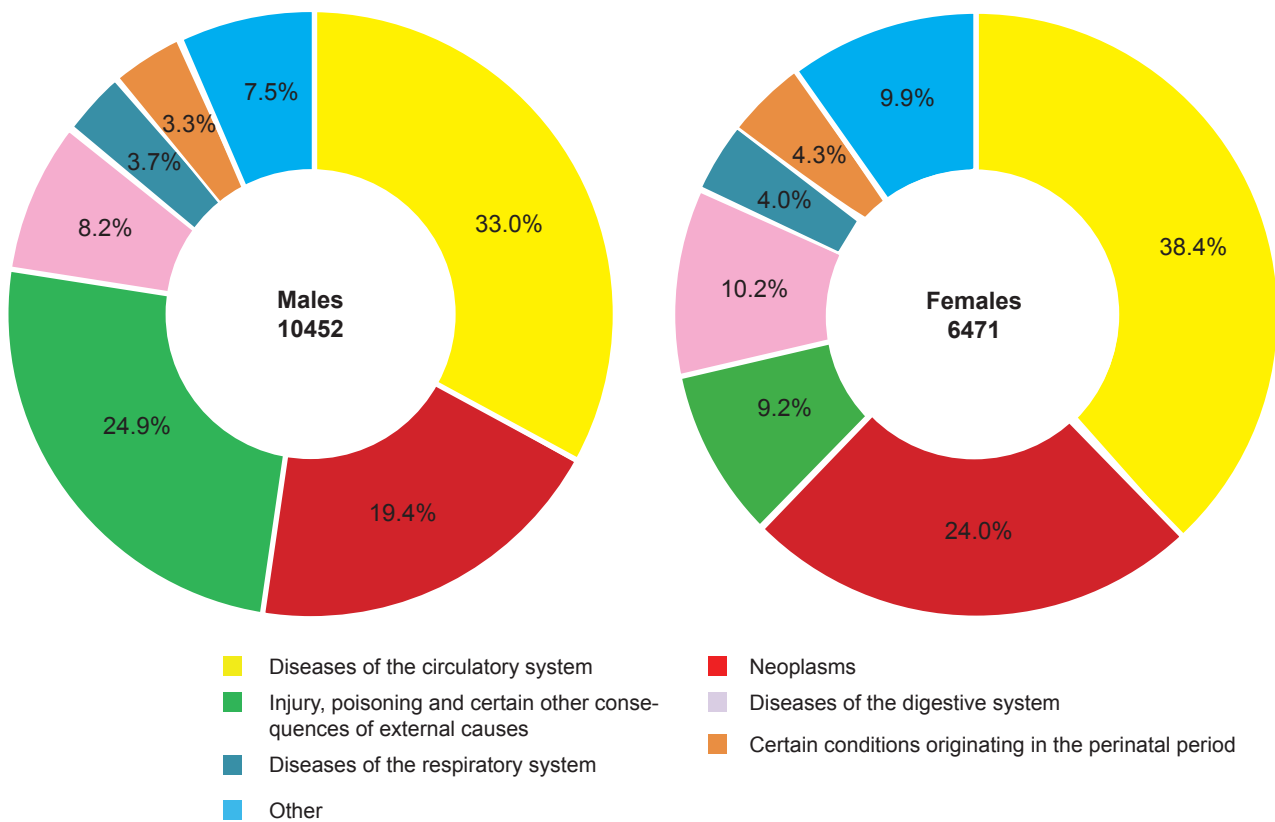
Infant and Under 5 Mortality Rates (2002-2012)



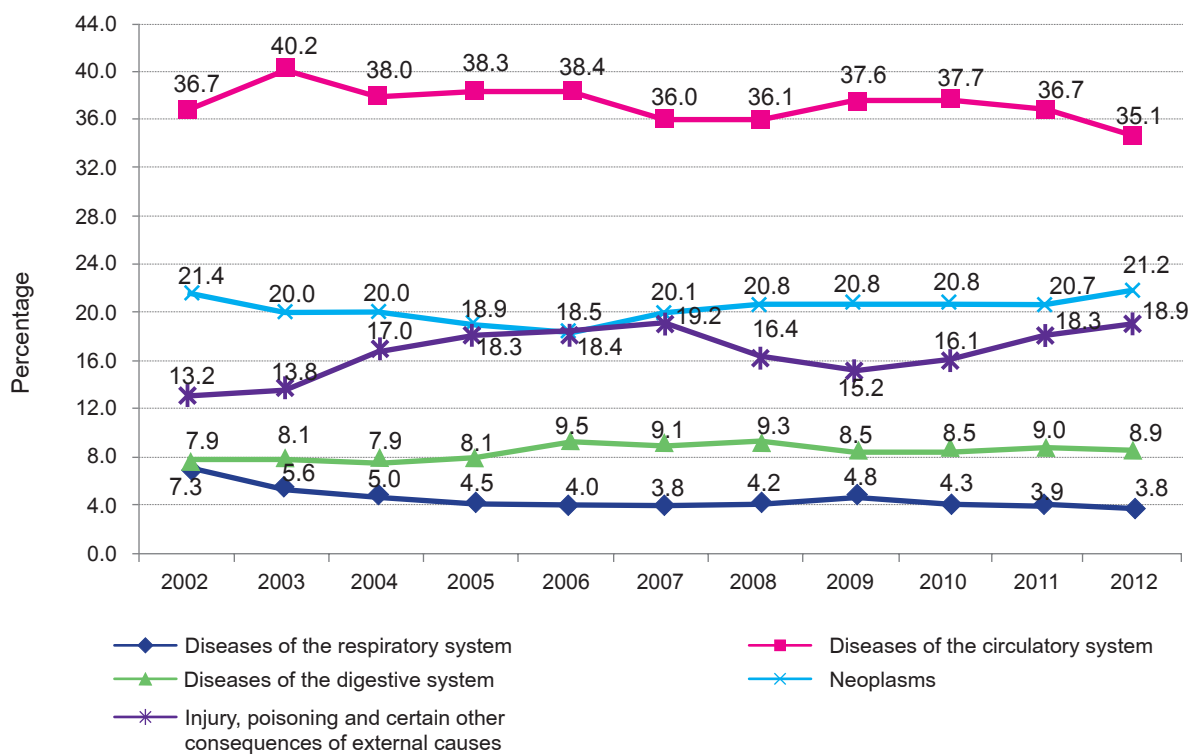
Deaths by Causes and Sex, 2012

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	5939	20.91	3450	25.02	2489	17.04
Neoplasms	3591	12.65	2033	14.74	1558	10.67
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	3195	11.25	2600	18.85	595	4.07
Diseases of the digestive system	1511	5.32	854	6.19	657	4.50
Diseases of the respiratory system	640	2.25	384	2.78	256	1.75
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	626	2.20	349	2.53	277	1.90
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	302	1.06	201	1.46	101	0.69
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	318	1.12	184	1.33	134	0.92
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	207	0.73	113	0.82	94	0.64
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	199	0.70	119	0.86	80	0.55
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	164	0.58	84	0.61	80	0.55
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	103	0.36	34	0.25	69	0.47
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	23	0.08	11	0.08	12	0.08
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	42	0.15	14	0.10	28	0.19
Mental and behavioural disorders	17	0.06	9	0.07	8	0.05
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	22	0.08	12	0.09	10	0.07
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	22	0.08	-	-	22	0.15
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
Total	16923	59.59	10452	75.79	6471	44.30

Main Causes of Death, by Sex, 2012



Five Leading Causes of Death 2002-2012



Five Leading Causes of Death (by aimag), 2012

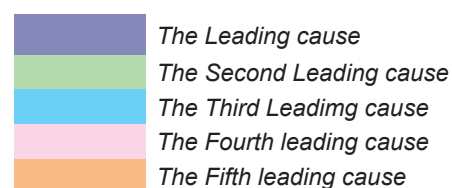
№	Aimag, city	per 10000 population				
		Diseases of the circulatory system	Neoplasms	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the respiratory system
1	Arkhangai	27.49	12.51	8.61	3.07	1.77
2	Bayan-Ulgii	20.75	6.80	3.35	6.36	7.14
3	Bayankhongor	22.01	11.91	10.62	5.57	3.50
4	Bulgan	27.06	15.09	7.55	3.31	0.74
5	Govi-Altai	21.00	16.87	7.12	3.19	1.50
6	Govisumber	21.30	17.75	14.20	7.10	2.84
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.07	15.16	10.83	4.85	0.62
8	Dornogovi	13.50	10.53	13.50	8.23	3.62
9	Dornod	23.46	17.25	13.29	8.06	2.83
10	Dundgovi	25.43	15.63	8.21	3.71	2.38
11	Zavkhan	30.73	17.70	8.38	3.73	1.24
12	Orkhon	21.59	10.96	11.61	5.86	1.09
13	Uvurkhangai	34.12	7.97	9.05	4.82	2.36
14	Umnugovi	15.84	8.07	8.70	5.59	1.24
15	Sukhbaatar	16.47	16.66	8.24	6.70	3.06
16	Selenge	25.74	8.98	7.20	6.21	0.69
17	Tuv	19.36	12.40	7.19	2.32	2.09
18	Uvs	26.43	20.57	7.90	3.27	1.50
19	Khovd	20.57	10.67	6.17	3.99	2.96
20	Khuvsgul	31.60	14.38	10.70	3.94	3.17
21	Khentii	21.06	7.32	11.05	10.75	3.29
22	Aimag average	23.81	12.57	9.03	5.16	2.36
23	Ulaanbaatar	17.50	12.63	13.87	5.51	2.13
24	Country average	20.91	12.60	11.25	5.32	2.25

Causes of Infant and Under 5 Deaths, 2012

Diseases group according to ICD-10	Infant		under 5	
	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	626	54.8	626	44.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	204	17.8	256	18.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	139	12.2	157	11.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	63	5.5	181	13.0
Diseases of the digestive system	24	2.1	39	2.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	49	4.3	73	5.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10	0.9	15	1.1
Other	28	2.4	49	3.5
Total	1143	100.0	1396	100.0

Causes of Infant Mortality (2008-2012)

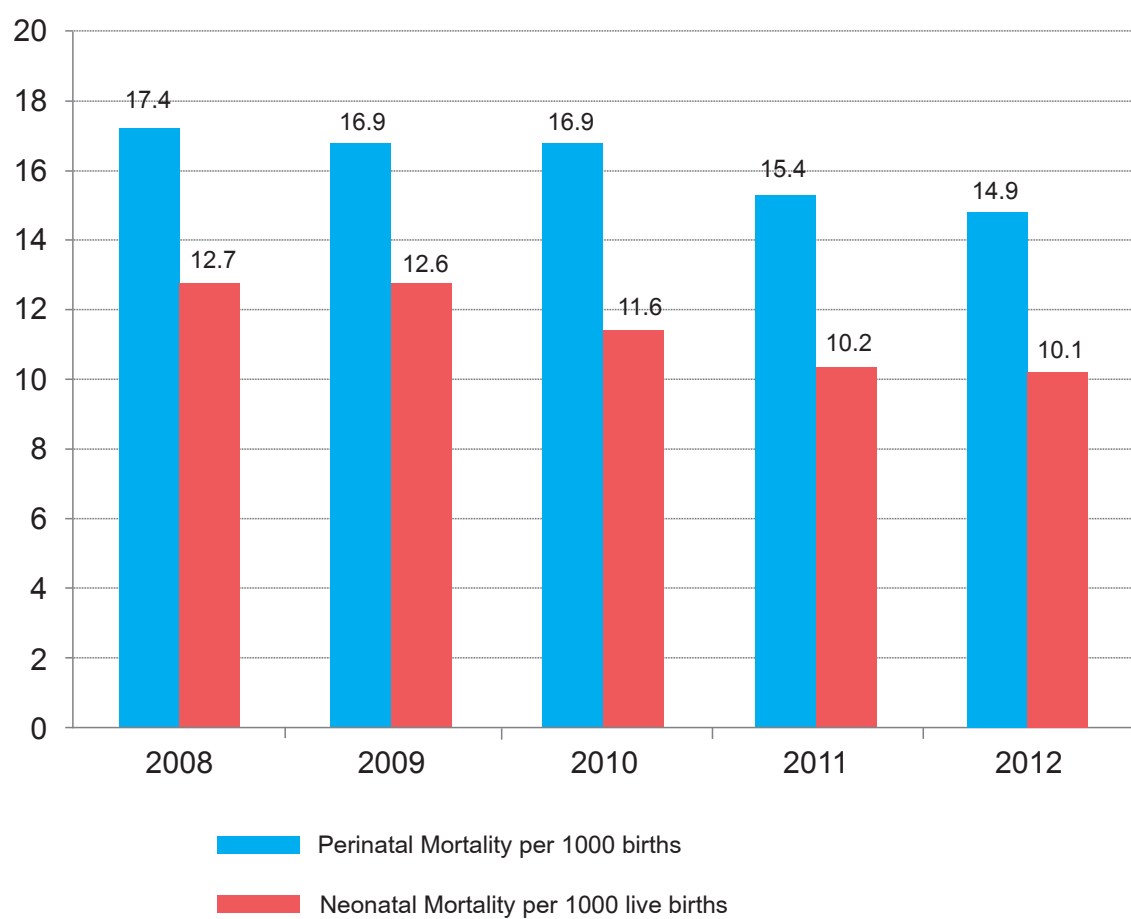
Causes	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	51.9	52.5	51.1	49.8	54.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	17.3	19.2	21.6	20.7	17.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	13.4	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.5
Diseases of the digestive system	4.4	4.4	2.3	4.3	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2.7	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9



Infant Mortality, 2012

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	15.3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	8.2
Post neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	1.9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	10.1
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	14.9

Neonatal Mortality /2008-2012/



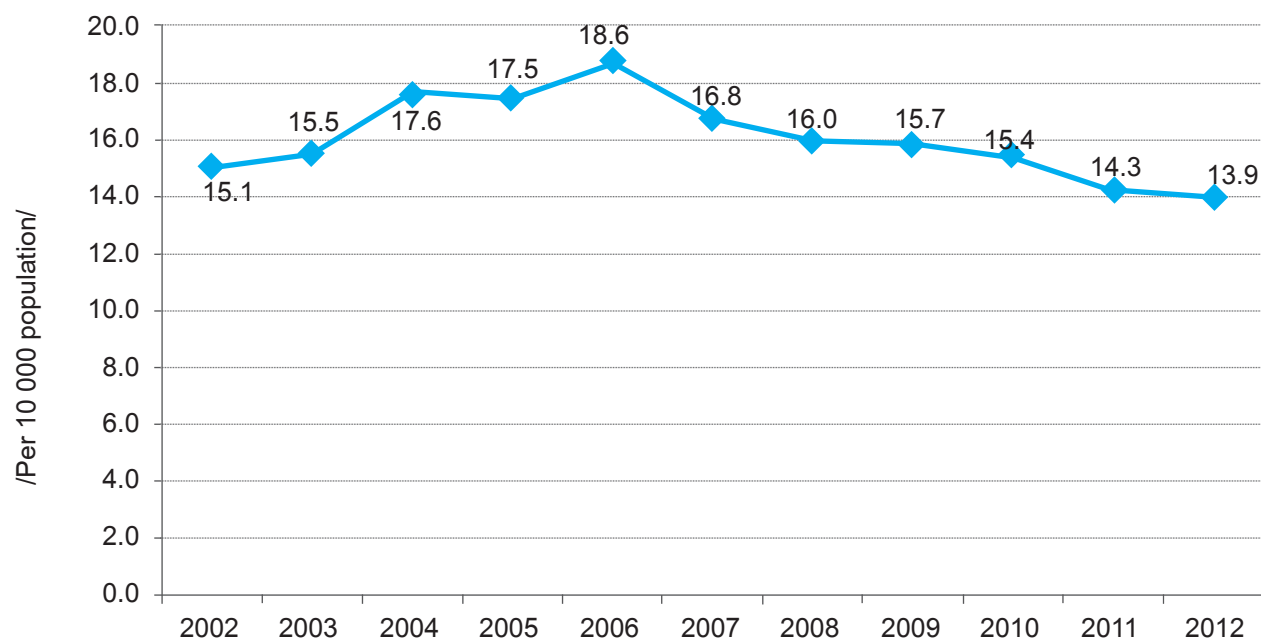
Infant Mortality, 2012

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	12.5	4.0	11.6	8.6	3.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	23.5	18.1	9.0	5.5	3.5
3	Bayankhongor	13.1	7.0	7.1	6.1	0.9
4	Bulgan	14.5	4.1	12.5	10.4	2.1
5	Govi-Altai	18.8	8.0	13.1	10.9	2.2
6	Govisumber	6.8	2.3	4.5	4.5	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.2	3.0	6.1	4.2	1.9
8	Dornogovi	8.5	2.1	8.5	6.4	2.1
9	Dornod	16.5	10.8	7.8	5.7	2.1
10	Dundgovi	12.2	4.9	8.6	7.3	1.2
11	Zavkhan	23.2	8.9	15.2	14.5	0.7
12	Orkhon	14.2	5.4	9.7	8.9	0.8
13	Uvurkhangai	19.6	5.4	17.8	14.3	3.5
14	Umnugovi	14.6	3.1	12.3	11.5	0.8
15	Sukhbaatar	13.5	3.2	13.5	10.3	3.2
16	Selenge	9.8	4.1	5.7	5.7	0.0
17	Tuv	14.1	6.2	10.6	8.0	2.7
18	Uvs	17.9	10.2	9.3	7.8	1.5
19	Khovd	16.8	10.1	8.1	6.8	1.3
20	Khuvsgul	19.3	6.8	14.7	12.5	2.2
21	Khentii	12.6	7.3	6.0	5.3	0.7
22	Aimag average	15.4	7.0	10.3	8.4	1.8
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.4	6.5	9.9	7.9	2.0
24	Country average	14.9	6.7	10.1	8.2	1.9

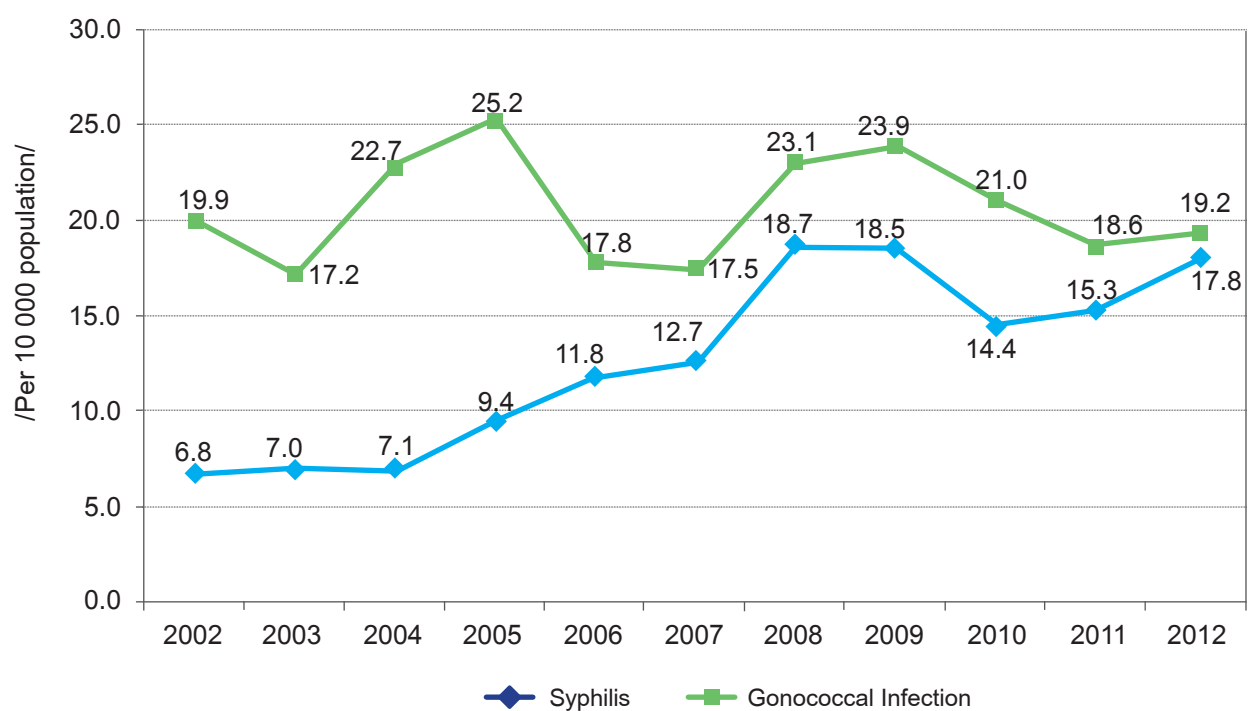
Registered Reportable Infectious Diseases, per 10 000 population, (2007-2012)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10000 population					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Shigellosis	9.2	8.9	11.7	12.6	7.6	7.4
Tuberculosis	16.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	14.3	14.2
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Brucellosis	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Meningococcal infection	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Varicella	7.7	7.8	6.2	4.6	11.1	10.1
Measles	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella	24.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Viral hepatitis	38.4	39.1	25.8	33.3	52.8	24.7
Viral hepatitis A	34.2	35.0	22.1	29.7	49.0	21.2
Viral hepatitis B	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3
Viral hepatitis C	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Mumps	3.7	2.1	7.5	1.9	3.7	32.6
Mycoses	4.4	4.9	10.2	16.2	7.9	6.2
Syphilis	12.8	18.7	18.5	14.4	15.3	17.8
Gonococcal infection	17.6	23.1	23.9	21.0	18.6	19.2
Trichomoniasis	16.9	24.0	21.7	16.9	14.4	15.0

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2002-2012/



Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2002-2012/



Prevalence, Incidence and Death Rates of Malignant Neoplasms, 2012

Malignant neoplasms		Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
		Abs.number	per 10 000 pop	Abs.number			per 10000 population			Abs.number			per 10000 population		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	334	1.18	78	46	32	0.27	0.33	0.22	54	36	18	0.19	0.26	0.12
Oesophagus	2	668	2.35	330	173	157	1.16	1.25	1.07	252	120	132	0.89	0.87	0.90
Stomach	3	1802	6.35	665	440	225	2.34	3.19	1.54	468	318	150	1.65	2.31	1.03
Colon	4	288	1.01	97	42	55	0.34	0.30	0.38	37	21	16	0.13	0.15	0.11
Rectus and anus	5	176	0.62	46	18	28	0.16	0.13	0.19	19	8	11	0.07	0.06	0.08
Liver	6	3884	13.68	1712	975	737	6.03	7.07	5.05	1320	791	529	4.65	5.74	3.62
Pancreas	7	189	0.67	103	51	52	0.36	0.37	0.36	92	48	44	0.32	0.35	0.30
Other in digestive organs	8	41	0.14	16	8	8	0.06	0.06	0.05	13	9	4	0.05	0.07	0.03
Larynx	9	124	0.44	29	24	5	0.10	0.17	0.03	15	11	4	0.05	0.08	0.03
Trachea	10	3	0.01	1	1	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lung	11	679	2.39	338	264	74	1.19	1.91	0.51	292	226	66	1.03	1.64	0.45
Other in the respiratory system	12	73	0.26	19	15	4	0.07	0.11	0.03	17	11	6	0.06	0.08	0.04
Bone and articular cartilage	13	223	0.79	38	22	16	0.13	0.16	0.11	32	21	11	0.11	0.15	0.08
Skin	14	205	0.72	41	12	29	0.14	0.09	0.20	10	7	3	0.04	0.05	0.02
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	154	0.54	36	21	15	0.13	0.15	0.10	26	17	9	0.09	0.12	0.06
Breast	16	820	2.89	152	0	152	0.54	0.00	1.04	49	2	47	0.17	0.01	0.32
Cervix uteri	17	2497	8.79	348	0	348	1.23	0.00	2.38	111	0	111	0.39	0.00	0.76
Uterus	18	136	0.48	21	0	21	0.07	0.00	0.14	7	0	7	0.02	0.00	0.05
Ovary	19	345	1.21	56	0	56	0.20	0.00	0.38	31	0	31	0.11	0.00	0.21
Other female genital organs	20	112	0.39	18	0	18	0.06	0.00	0.12	11	0	11	0.04	0.00	0.08
Male genital organs	21	200	0.70	47	47	0	0.17	0.34	0.00	24	24	0	0.08	0.17	0.00
Cyst	22	99	0.35	25	20	5	0.09	0.15	0.03	12	8	4	0.04	0.06	0.03
Urology, nephrology	23	371	1.31	82	35	47	0.29	0.25	0.32	29	8	21	0.10	0.06	0.14
Other urinary organs	24	59	0.21	6	5	1	0.02	0.04	0.01	4	3	1	0.01	0.02	0.01
Ophtalmology	25	62	0.22	2	0	2	0.01	0.00	0.01	2	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Brain	26	208	0.73	67	35	32	0.24	0.25	0.22	39	19	20	0.14	0.14	0.14
Leukemia	27	129	0.45	50	23	27	0.18	0.17	0.18	34	15	19	0.12	0.11	0.13
Other	28	544	1.92	121	53	68	0.43	0.38	0.47	59	33	26	0.21	0.24	0.18
Total	29	14425	50.80	4544	2330	2214	16.00	16.90	15.16	3059	1757	1302	10.77	12.74	8.91

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2012 report.

Prevalence, Incidence and Deaths of Malignant Neoplasms, 2012 (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	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	Arkhangai	368	43.4	151	84	67	17.8	20.1	15.6	116	75	41	13.68	18.0	9.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	247	27.6	73	46	27	8.1	10.2	6.0	61	36	25	6.80	8.0	5.6
3	Bayankhongor	309	40.0	147	85	62	19.0	22.4	15.8	99	64	35	12.82	16.9	8.9
4	Bulgan	336	61.8	116	66	50	21.4	24.1	18.5	62	41	21	11.41	15.0	7.8
5	Govi-Altai	360	67.5	119	60	59	22.3	22.9	21.8	95	50	45	17.81	19.1	16.6
6	Govisumber	75	53.3	26	13	13	18.5	18.6	18.3	26	16	10	18.46	22.9	14.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	603	62.2	180	92	88	18.6	19.5	17.7	141	80	61	14.54	16.9	12.3
8	Dornogovi	263	43.3	83	48	35	13.7	15.8	11.5	63	41	22	10.37	13.5	7.2
9	Dornod	478	67.6	150	95	55	21.2	27.0	15.5	139	81	58	19.65	23.0	16.3
10	Dundgovi	270	71.5	84	41	43	22.3	21.7	22.8	61	30	31	16.16	15.9	16.4
11	Zavkhan	418	64.9	159	82	77	24.7	25.4	23.9	108	57	51	16.76	17.7	15.8
12	Orkhon	487	52.8	165	86	79	17.9	19.2	16.7	90	55	35	9.77	12.3	7.4
13	Uvurkhangai	459	45.1	120	60	60	11.8	11.8	11.8	74	38	36	7.28	7.5	7.1
14	Umnugovi	326	50.6	81	37	44	12.6	11.6	13.6	58	32	26	9.01	10.0	8.0
15	Sukhbaatar	570	109.2	123	72	51	23.6	27.5	19.6	92	61	31	17.62	23.3	11.9
16	Selenge	317	31.3	167	86	81	16.5	17.0	16.0	124	78	46	12.23	15.4	9.1
17	Tuv	506	58.7	170	86	84	19.7	19.6	19.8	146	74	72	16.93	16.9	17.0
18	Uvs	436	59.4	188	107	81	25.6	29.2	22.1	142	87	55	19.34	23.7	15.0
19	Khovd	372	47.8	129	72	57	16.6	18.6	14.6	86	55	31	11.06	14.2	7.9
20	Khuvsgul	618	52.9	223	123	100	19.1	21.4	16.9	140	94	46	11.99	16.4	7.8
21	Khentii	316	47.2	96	38	58	14.3	11.4	17.2	45	19	26	6.72	5.7	7.7
22	Aimag average	8134	52.9	2750	1479	1271	17.9	19.4	16.4	1968	1164	804	12.80	15.3	10.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	6291	48.3	1794	851	943	13.8	13.8	13.7	1091	593	498	8.38	9.6	7.3
24	Country average	14425	50.8	4544	2330	2214	16.0	16.9	15.2	3059	1757	1302	10.77	12.7	8.9

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2012 report.

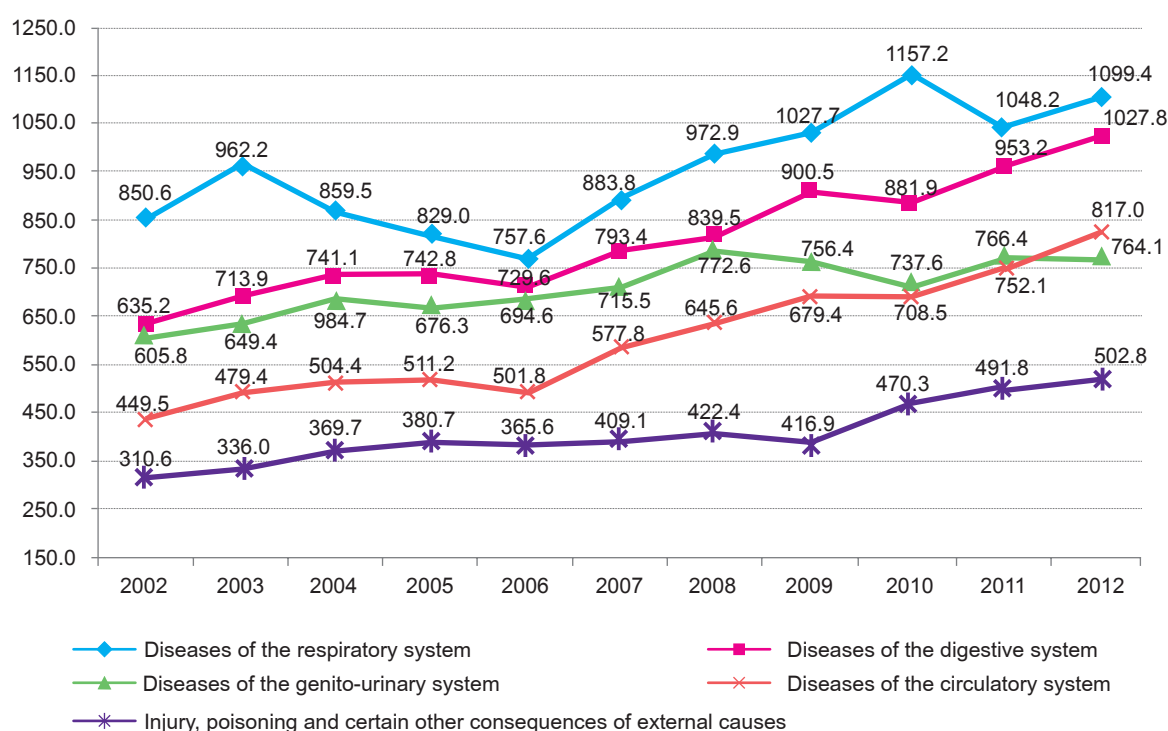
Main 5 Causes of the Outpatient Morbidity, 2012

Aimag and city	per 10000 population				
	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Arkhangai	1322.13	1521.38	1140.21	1261.25	158.56
Bayan-Ulgii	925.69	636.20	836.00	680.93	91.48
Bayankhongor	1247.66	1682.88	1276.14	1128.95	274.70
Bulgan	893.20	761.42	864.86	840.75	171.17
Govi-Altai	1132.66	1467.34	1248.16	890.98	296.43
Govisumber	2744.35	1275.25	1033.12	1142.47	542.48
Darkhan-Uul	1375.21	1100.19	906.43	1007.38	423.21
Dornogovi	1414.56	893.11	880.44	674.36	429.27
Dornod	1654.12	1796.89	600.05	629.02	399.89
Dundgovi	895.64	993.13	825.44	930.61	120.53
Zavkhan	1166.84	1800.16	1015.65	730.03	125.73
Orkhon	919.17	544.82	506.84	551.33	252.28
Uvurkhangai	1185.03	1273.63	916.45	997.00	264.54
Umnugovi	1974.08	1242.25	729.51	824.54	301.40
Sukhbaatar	1057.19	935.96	619.76	627.23	219.10
Selenge	1115.58	652.22	704.89	635.46	251.80
Tuv	1325.85	1262.09	998.82	1186.97	159.63
Uvs	1456.05	1045.99	1045.04	1029.64	158.85
Khovd	1371.86	850.94	945.56	893.62	121.10
Khuvsgul	1041.96	877.30	795.79	1028.43	211.06
Khentii	1606.71	1087.27	622.05	781.70	247.77
Aimag average	1263.55	1103.98	872.05	879.69	238.30
Ulaanbaatar	905.79	937.92	636.69	743.10	814.81
Country average	1099.44	1027.81	764.09	817.03	502.76

Outpatient and Inpatient Morbidity, 2012

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 10000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	312209	1099.44	16.6	110784	390.12	15.4
2	Diseases of the digestive system	291868	1027.81	15.5	90363	318.21	12.6
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	216979	764.09	11.5	86297	303.89	12.0
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	232014	817.03	12.3	110158	387.92	15.3
5	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	142768	502.76	7.6	29394	103.51	4.1
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	45305	159.54	2.4	25450	89.62	3.5
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	112935	397.70	6.0	47177	166.13	6.6
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	62923	221.58	3.3	28747	101.23	4.0
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	115801	407.79	6.2	112265	395.34	15.6
10	Other	349738	1231.60	18.6	77915	274.38	10.8
11	Total	1882540	6629.3	100.0	718550	2530.36	100.0

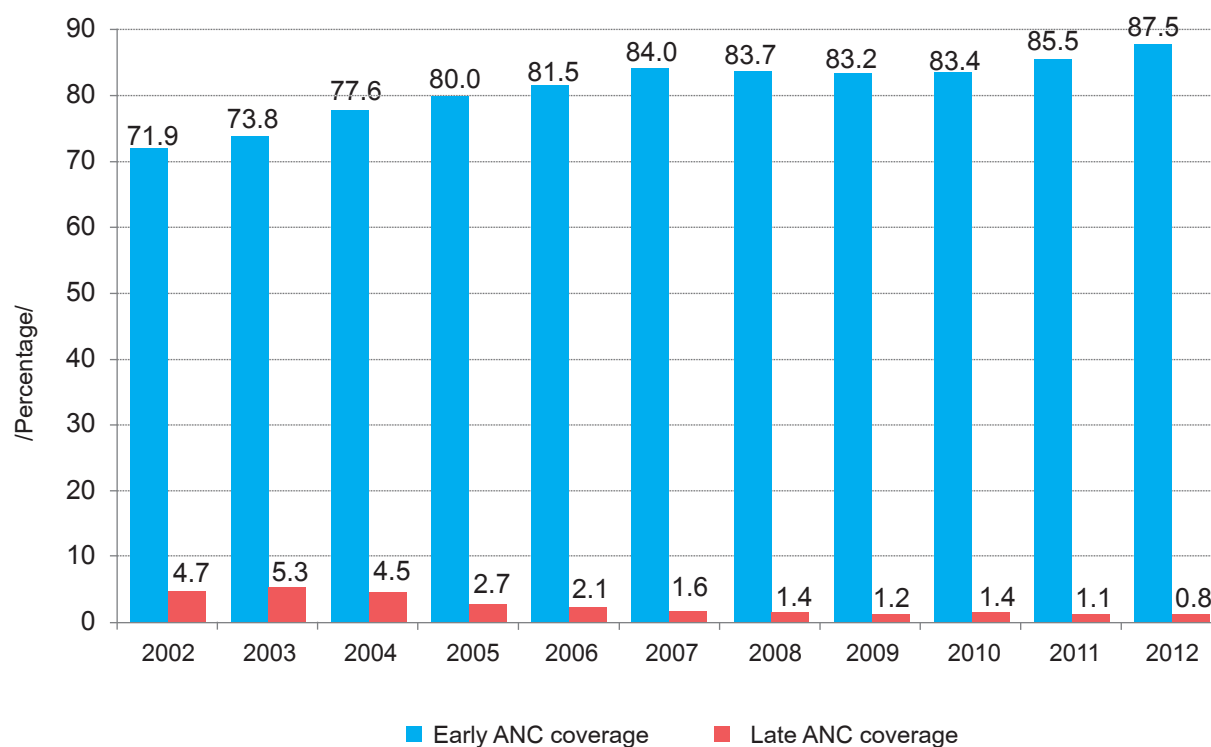
Main 5 Causes of Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2002-2012



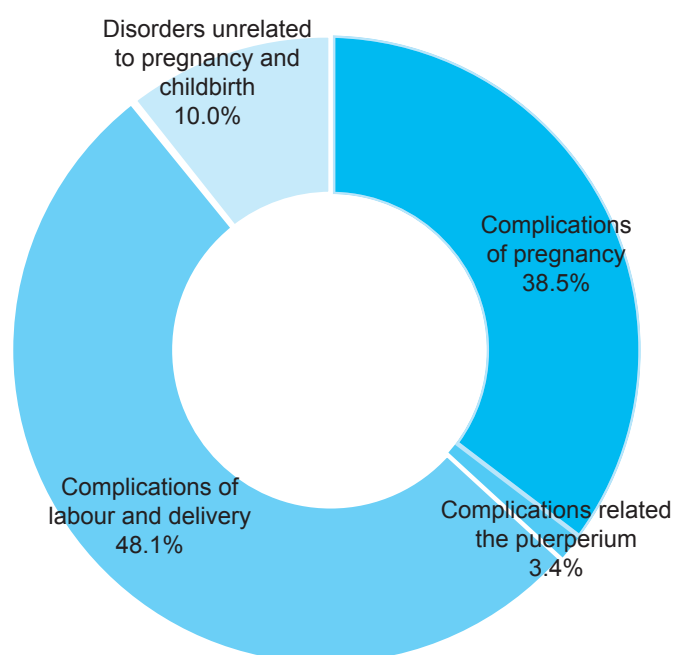
Antenatal Health Care Coverage, 2012

№	Aimag and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attended to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	Per 4-6 months ANC coverage	Late ANC coverage				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	90.2	8.8	0.9	99.6	13.2	4.2	10.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	91.1	8.4	0.5	40.2	23.1	0.6	15.5
3	Bayankhongor	89.4	10.1	0.5	98.9	1.5	5.3	10.9
4	Bulgan	92.8	6.8	0.5	79.3	4.2	4.8	14.2
5	Govi-Altai	89.1	10.5	0.5	81.2	3.0	2.6	11.7
6	Govisumber	89.6	9.2	1.3	98.6	0.5	9.9	13.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	90.1	9.2	0.7	88.5	7.5	6.1	14.0
8	Dornogovi	86.5	12.6	0.9	98.9	2.3	5.6	10.5
9	Dornod	85.8	13.7	0.5	99.4	19.2	4.8	12.7
10	Dundgovi	85.5	14.3	0.2	93.0	2.6	6.9	8.8
11	Zavkhan	94.4	5.3	0.3	91.0	4.4	3.9	7.6
12	Orkhon	94.6	5.2	0.2	74.0	8.5	4.3	11.9
13	Uvurkhangai	84.3	14.8	0.9	79.6	8.9	6.8	10.0
14	Umnugovi	85.7	13.5	0.8	88.6	2.0	5.3	9.2
15	Sukhbaatar	83.9	14.8	1.3	100.0	7.9	15.9	10.6
16	Selenge	81.1	18.1	0.7	94.9	1.5	6.3	14.0
17	Tuv	87.9	11.0	1.1	88.0	2.5	4.0	13.5
18	Uvs	91.3	8.1	0.6	88.8	4.6	2.3	13.8
19	Khovd	93.2	6.4	0.4	98.3	8.0	3.0	11.1
20	Khuvsgul	88.2	11.2	0.5	88.7	4.4	4.0	10.5
21	Khentii	87.4	11.5	1.1	97.2	1.4	7.0	13.6
22	Aimag average	88.7	10.7	0.7	87.2	6.6	5.0	11.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	86.2	12.8	0.9	87.4	6.3	4.3	12.6
24	Country average	87.5	11.7	0.8	87.3	6.5	4.6	12.2

Antenatal Care Coverage /2002-2012/

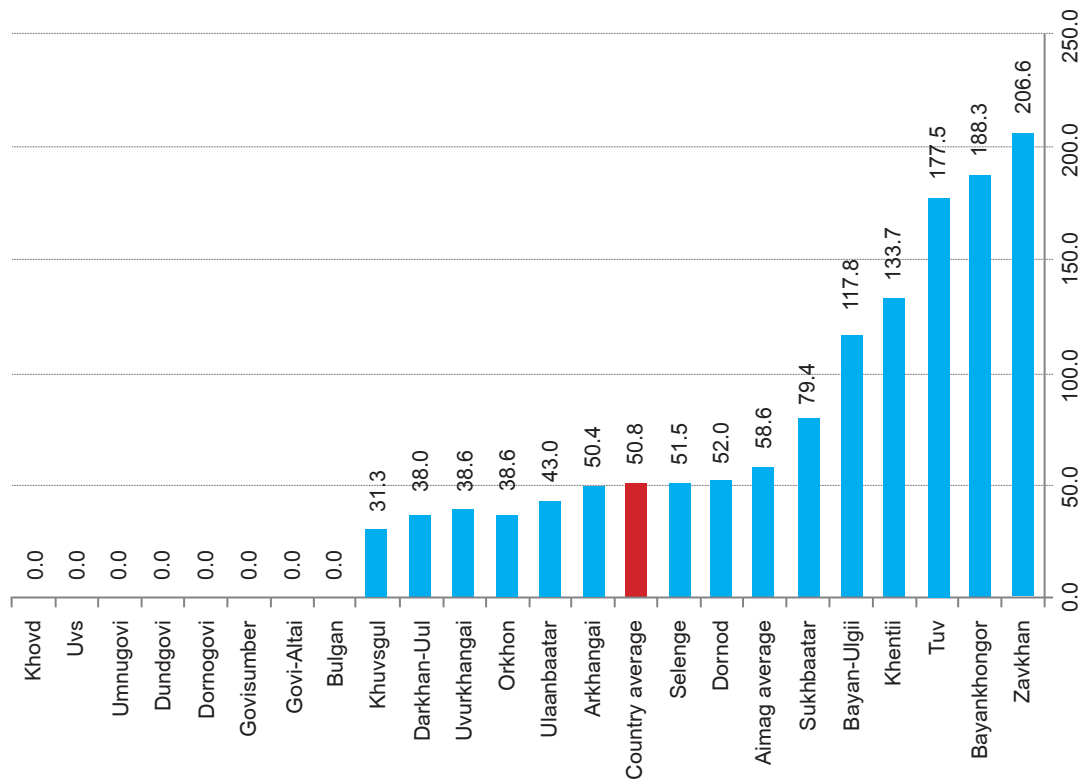


Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium 2012

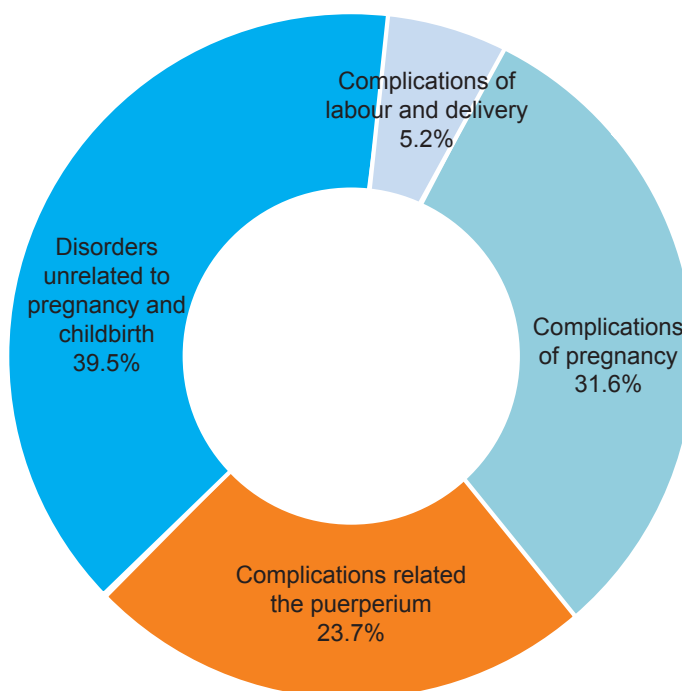


Maternal Mortality Rate /per 100 000 Live Births/, 2012

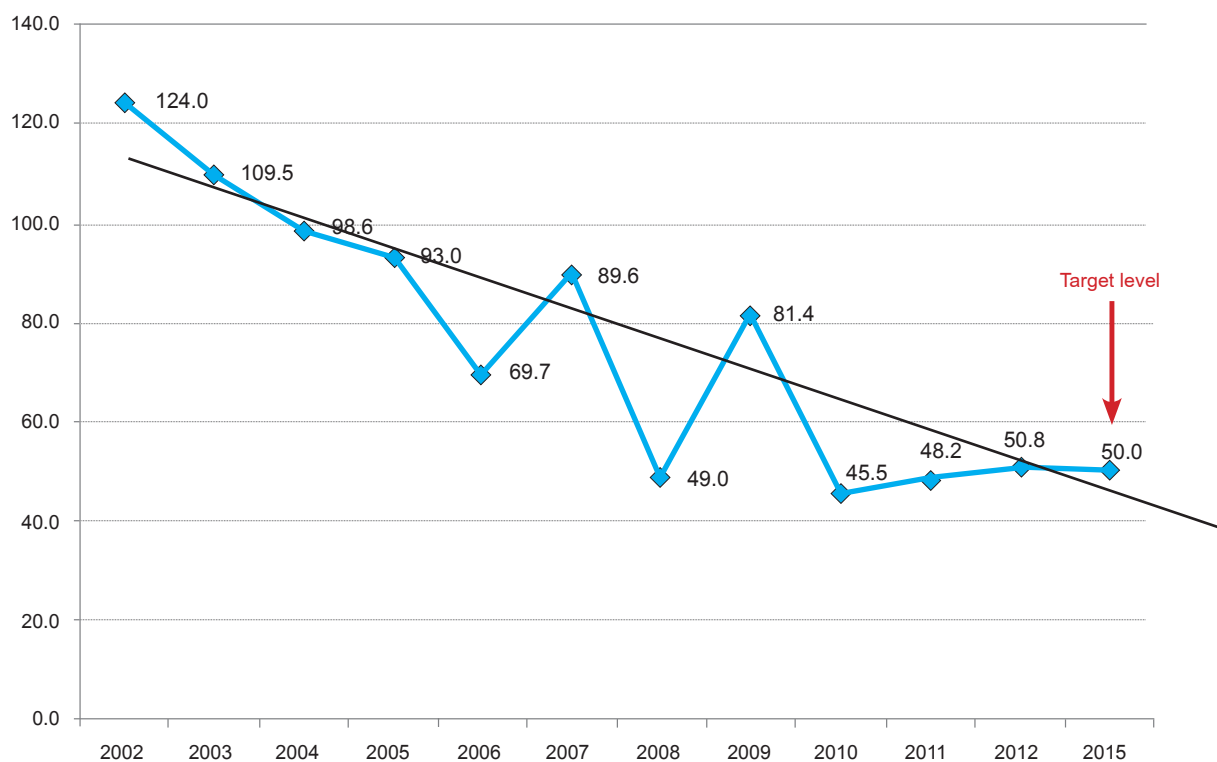
№	Aimags and city	per 100000 live births			
		Total	Regional Diagnostic and Treatment centers /RDTCS/	Aimags and city general hospital	Soum hospital
	A	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	50.4	0.0	69.8	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	117.8	0.0	107.8	144.9
3	Bayankhongor	188.3	0.0	171.5	266.7
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Govisumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	38.0	0.0	39.1	0.0
8	Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	52.0	54.1	0.0	0.0
10	Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	206.6	0.0	359.3	0.0
12	Orkhon	38.6	38.8	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	38.6	57.3	0.0	0.0
14	Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	79.4	0.0	0.0	980.4
16	Selenge	51.5	0.0	0.0	114.2
17	Tuv	177.5	0.0	0.0	552.5
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	31.3	0.0	0.0	104.8
21	Khentii	133.7	0.0	86.7	292.4
22	Aimag average	58.6	33.2	53.8	99.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	43.0	0.0	0.0	0
24	Country average	50.8	33.2	49.8	99.7



Maternal Mortality by Causes, 2012

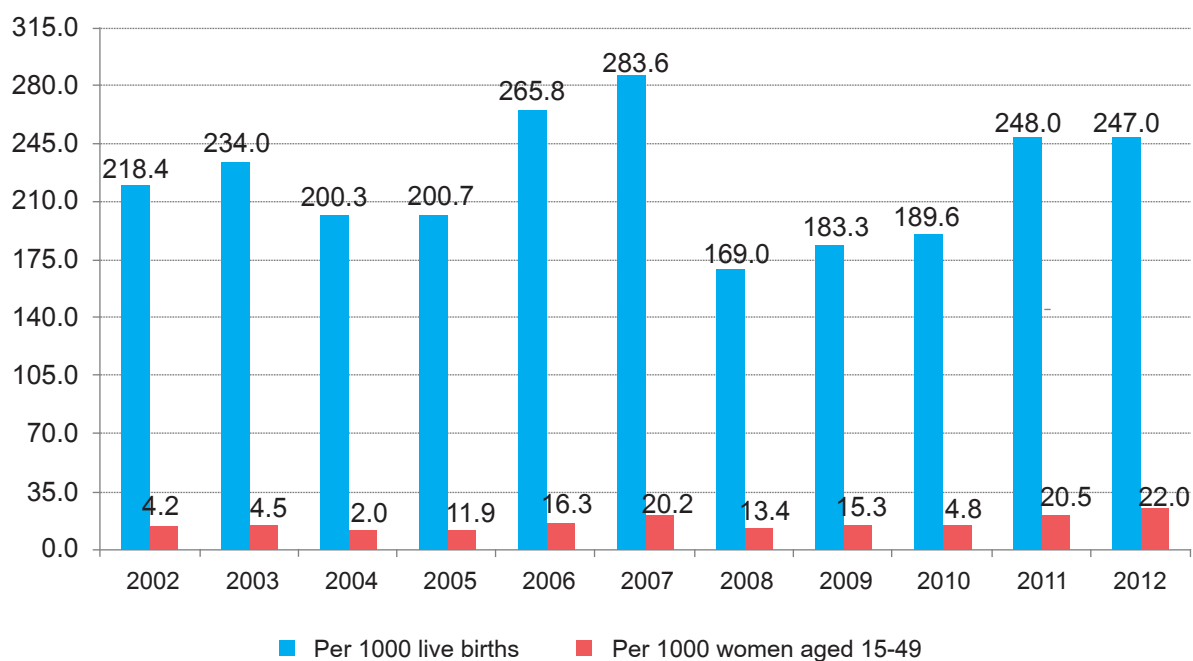
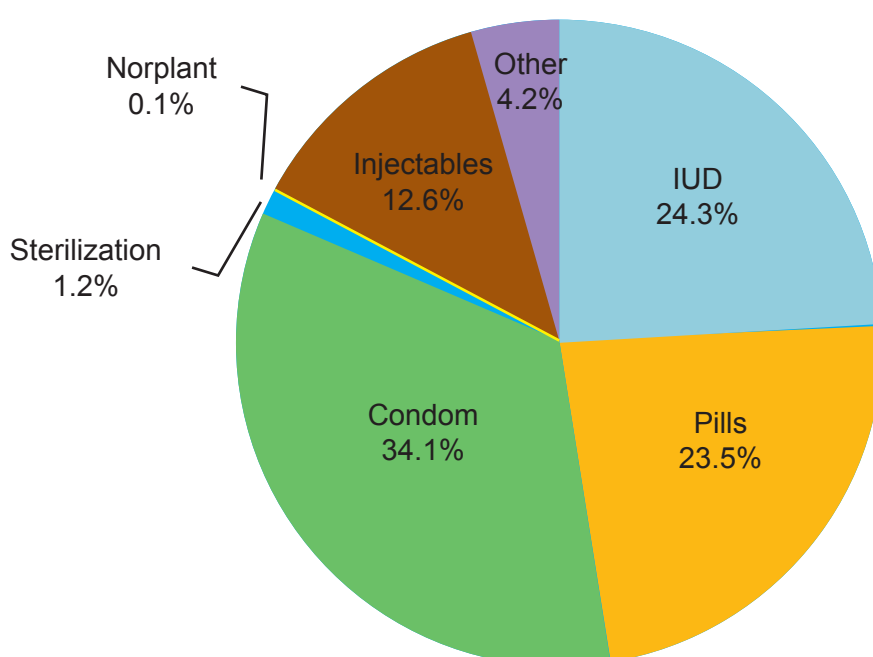


Maternal Mortality Rate, per 100 000 Live Births /2002-2012/



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate /CPR/, 2012

№	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	71.9	27.0	10.5	0.1	37.8	22.3	1.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	54.6	14.2	22.7	0.0	19.5	41.4	0.4
3	Bayankhongor	61.7	13.9	9.6	0.0	10.6	60.8	4.7
4	Bulgan	43.4	23.9	13.2	0.2	21.9	35.6	1.9
5	Govi-Altai	52.8	17.4	13.5	0.3	14.5	48.9	0.8
6	Govisumber	47.9	45.1	20.8	0.0	25.1	5.4	0.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	62.7	25.0	15.6	0.0	33.0	23.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	73.6	23.9	10.2	0.1	45.2	16.1	1.1
9	Dornod	56.2	19.3	19.8	0.0	13.1	38.6	4.0
10	Dundgovi	49.3	28.7	17.6	0.0	33.0	18.9	0.4
11	Zavkhan	79.3	20.6	17.5	0.0	23.9	30.8	0.9
12	Orkhon	63.7	26.8	8.8	0.3	34.0	28.8	1.3
13	Uvurkhangai	58.1	24.3	19.5	0.1	13.9	37.0	3.5
14	Umnugovi	50.3	30.8	16.8	0.0	23.8	22.5	5.6
15	Sukhbaatar	60.0	13.0	15.4	0.1	6.4	57.6	7.6
16	Selenge	37.5	27.1	26.0	0.2	34.1	10.9	1.7
17	Tuv	46.2	22.8	20.0	1.3	22.4	33.5	0.0
18	Uvs	46.5	26.2	26.1	0.0	21.4	17.8	1.9
19	Khovd	44.3	27.7	22.1	1.8	21.6	22.3	2.4
20	Khuvsgul	59.4	21.8	27.7	0.0	15.3	32.5	2.0
21	Khentii	44.9	31.7	15.6	0.1	14.3	29.5	2.7
22	Aimag average	56.0	23.2	17.4	0.2	23.4	31.4	2.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	52.6	23.8	6.7	0.0	47.4	15.5	0.1
24	Country average	54.4	23.5	12.6	0.1	34.1	24.3	1.2

Abortion /2002-2012/**Contraceptive Methods, 2012**

Abortion, 2012

№	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	Per 1000 live births
					Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%		
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	5.8	78.1	155	6	3.9	41	26.5	12	6.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1.4	13.4	34	0	0.0	8	23.5	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	7.3	82.9	176	12	6.8	45	25.6	13	6.1
4	Bulgan	1.6	27.0	26	1	3.8	6	23.1	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	7.1	81.0	111	13	11.7	43	38.7	12	8.8
6	Govisumber	25.9	261.9	116	6	5.2	42	36.2	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2.2	22.4	59	2	3.4	20	33.9	7	2.7
8	Dornogovi	20.1	248.2	351	35	10.0	67	19.1	0	0.0
9	Dornod	8.1	90.0	173	11	6.4	32	18.5	36	18.7
10	Dundgovi	3.3	50.2	41	10	24.4	9	22.0	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1.1	15.2	22	2	9.1	8	36.4	2	1.4
12	Orkhon	40.1	427.2	1106	97	8.8	216	19.5	10	3.9
13	Uvurkhangai	24.5	299.6	776	38	4.9	224	28.9	29	11.2
14	Umnugovi	25.7	323.6	421	43	10.2	79	18.8	19	14.6
15	Sukhbaatar	3.3	42.1	53	10	18.9	15	28.3	0	0.0
16	Selenge	5.0	78.4	152	18	11.8	61	40.1	7	3.6
17	Tuv	4.8	102.0	115	6	5.2	38	33.0	9	8.0
18	Uvs	9.7	93.4	191	9	4.7	63	33.0	11	5.4
19	Khovd	7.1	66.8	157	9	5.7	60	38.2	2	0.9
20	Khuvsgul	0.3	3.4	11	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	3.4
21	Khentii	17.0	221.9	332	49	14.8	73	22.0	6	4.0
22	Aimag average	10.1	121.9	4578	384	8.4	1154	25.2	186	5.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	35.9	373.4	13895	594	4.3	2480	17.8	325	8.7
24	Country average	22.0	247.0	18473	978	5.3	3634	19.7	511	6.8

Maternal Care During Delivery or Childbirth (by Aimag), 2012

№	Aimag and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries above 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 g. at birth
		Aimag and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	71.9	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	10.0	4.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	72.6	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	13.0	3.2
3	Bayankhongor	81.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.0	9.7	3.8
4	Bulgan	75.2	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.2	11.6	3.1
5	Govi-Altai	84.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.6	10.6	4.2
6	Govisumber	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	10.4	1.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	96.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.7	13.8	2.8
8	Dornogovi	80.2	0.0	17.1	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.0	10.7	3.6
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	12.0	3.6
10	Dundgovi	83.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.4	8.5	2.8
11	Zavkhan	57.3	0.0	21.3	21.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	11.8	1.7
12	Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.8	12.8	3.4
13	Uvurkhangai	0.0	1.5	10.0	21.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.4	10.5	4.0
14	Umnugovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.7	9.4	5.4
15	Sukhbaatar	91.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.1	10.0	3.9
16	Selenge	54.7	0.0	31.4	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.8	12.9	3.1
17	Tuv	67.7	0.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.1	12.7	4.4
18	Uvs	71.6	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.3	13.6	4.2
19	Khovd	0.0	0.0	8.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	14.7	3.9
20	Khuvsgul	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.0	10.4	3.9
21	Khentii	76.8	0.0	11.4	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.5	10.9	2.7
22	Aimag average	54.2	0.1	4.8	16.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.9	11.7	3.6
23	Ulaanbaatar	4.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	13.9	4.5
24	Country average	29.5	1.8	2.4	8.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.7	12.8	4.0

Immunization Coverage for Infants, 2012

№	Aimag and city	Covered percentage				
		BCG	Poliomyelitis	POL 3	Hepatitis B	Penta vaccine
1	Arkhangai	98.8	98.7	97.8	96.7	98.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100.0	99.3	98.8	99.2	99.3
3	Bayankhongor	98.0	99.1	99.2	98.3	99.1
4	Bulgan	98.6	99.8	100.0	98.6	99.8
5	Govi-Altai	98.9	97.9	97.2	100.0	97.9
6	Govisumber	99.8	99.5	99.4	97.5	99.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.5	99.2
8	Dornogovi	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.0	99.9
9	Dornod	98.3	99.8	99.8	93.9	99.8
10	Dundgovi	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0
11	Zavkhan	98.8	99.1	96.4	98.6	99.1
12	Orkhon	99.5	99.1	98.2	99.9	99.1
13	Uvurkhangai	97.5	100.0	98.6	94.9	100.0
14	Umnugovi	98.2	99.8	99.5	96.8	99.8
15	Sukhbaatar	98.6	99.7	99.5	95.7	99.7
16	Selenge	99.4	99.9	99.8	98.8	99.9
17	Tuv	98.7	99.0	98.6	95.9	99.0
18	Uvs	99.1	99.2	99.2	97.9	99.2
19	Khovd	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.9	99.7
20	Khuvsgul	98.2	99.3	98.1	98.2	99.3
21	Khentii	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0
22	Aimag average	99.0	99.4	98.9	98.1	99.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	99.3	99.6	97.4	96.1	99.6
24	Country average	99.1	99.5	98.3	97.1	99.5

Source: NCCD, Department of immunization vaccination

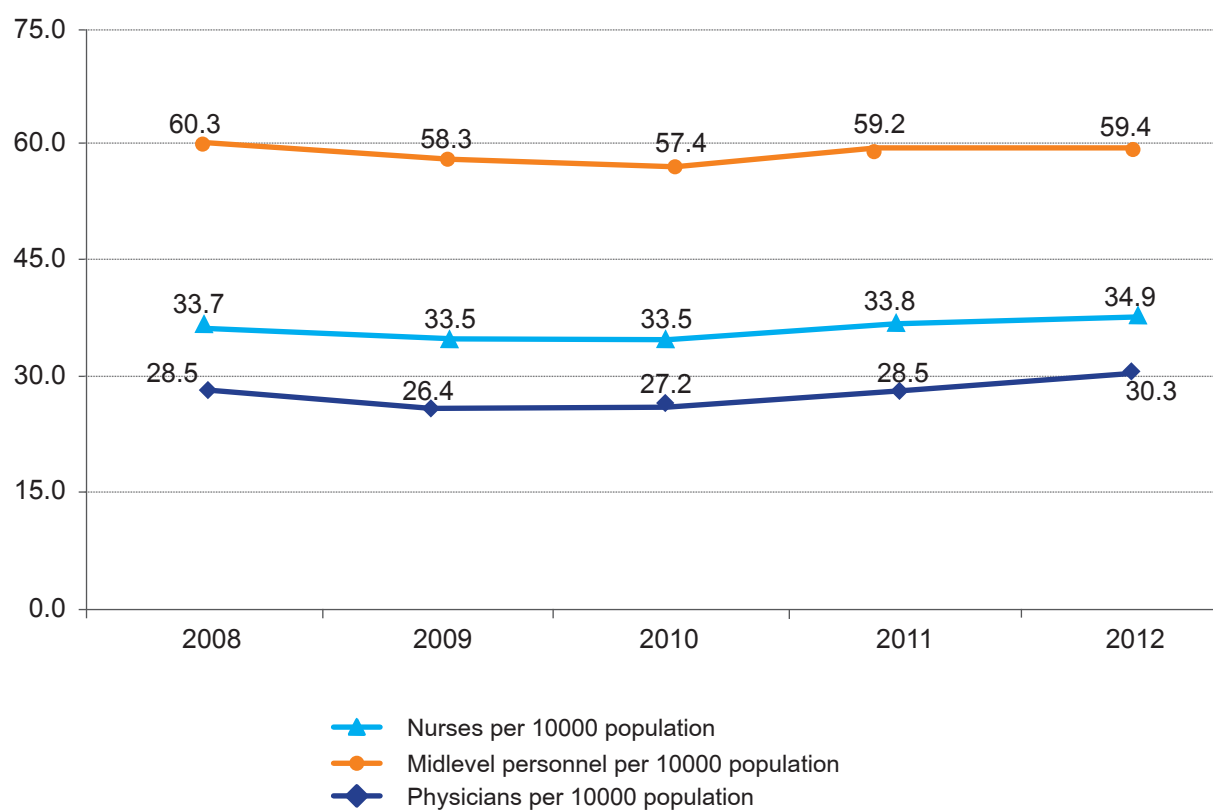
Health Human Resource, 2012

Health care providers	№	Health managers	Public health specialists	Statisticians	Statisticians-1	Information technology specialist	Nutrition, food specialist	Monitoring and evaluation specialist	State inspector	Physicians		Number of soum non physicians	Pharmacists	Other high level personnels	Total midlevel health specialists	From it:										Other workers	All workers				
										Total	From it females					Nurses		Diplom	Bakalavr	From it: senior nurses		Midwife	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Dental technician			Laboratory technician	X-ray technician	Midlevel pharmacist	Other midlevel personnels
A	5	1	2	3	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	Female	
Feldsher's posts with beds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	31	23		
Physician's post with beds	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	2	47	29	2	0	4	3	4	0	2	0	2	1	50	112	81		
Family hospitals	3	85	44	8	12	1	0	0	0	810	746	0	0	72	876	659	126	41	5	17	63	0	1	0	1	4	469	2377	2069		
Village hospitals	4	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	36	24	0	2	12	134	73	16	2	12	5	10	0	8	0	10	0	140	342	264		
Soum health center	5	0	7	1	256	0	0	0	0	582	449	0	8	269	3050	1097	248	46	286	838	141	1	150	2	193	94	2395	6568	5021		
Intersoum hospitals	6	0	1	0	39	0	0	0	0	192	136	0	0	36	593	214	44	7	58	153	33	1	35	2	33	20	478	1339	1013		
District hospitals	7	25	25	8	24	12	4	3	0	663	596	0	15	92	844	462	159	45	39	0	57	1	80	22	12	12	514	2229	1963		
Rural general hospitals	8	6	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	118	87	0	5	15	277	153	20	9	31	13	34	2	15	6	3	0	187	616	515		
Aimag general hospitals	9	47	3	12	39	17	4	5	0	1026	796	0	29	143	2313	1303	422	76	117	0	174	1	173	40	47	36	1411	5049	4358		
Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	10	13	0	5	9	6	1	0	0	412	310	0	14	41	896	508	157	44	47	0	66	4	70	20	15	9	458	1855	1597		
Specialized Centers and Hospitals	11	69	14	26	26	46	5	5	0	1327	946	0	68	328	2396	1146	842	35	49	0	46	10	191	50	39	23	1859	6169	5150		
Maternity hospitals	12	8	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	125	104	0	8	21	235	75	40	8	87	0	12	0	11	0	2	8	181	586	527		
Other hospitals	13	38	3	6	12	3	0	0	5	327	242	0	15	56	531	287	119	24	0	0	56	2	28	10	14	15	370	1366	1162		
Private hospitals with beds	14	74	1	4	4	10	3	6	0	683	507	0	26	179	970	573	194	47	16	0	75	7	45	21	24	15	846	2806	2286		
Private hospitals for outpatients	15	86	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1221	1019	0	14	88	866	398	110	4	17	0	43	174	59	9	9	47	426	2707	2263		
Ministry of health, government implementing agency	16	22	108	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	199	146		
Health research institutions	17	10	37	1	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	42	158	128		
Aimag health departments	18	36	253	24	26	20	6	13	0	29	26	0	9	86	108	12	14	4	0	0	55	0	7	0	2	18	171	781	573		
District health unit	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Extremely contagious disease center	20	10	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	33	22	0	0	42	79	8	1	0	0	0	9	0	46	0	0	15	97	268	147		
Blood center	21	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	7	26	14	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	8	55	46		
Emergency center	22	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	118	72	0	2	26	45	33	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	158	356	199	
Medical universities and colleges	23	26	31	0	0	0	0	2	0	577	396	0	54	224	75	0	51	10	0	0	8	2	9	0	5	0	171	1160	819		
Hot spa	24	41	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	251	210	0	4	81	340	220	37	4	0	0	59	3	10	2	5	4	603	1326	1031		
Drug supply companies	25	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	171	127	202	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	230	843	663	
Drug manufactures	26	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	22	86	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	77	0	141	353	282		
Drug stores	27	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	965	110	1575	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1569	0	850	3544	2922	
Other organizations	28	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	86	49	42	0	1	2	282	17	1	0	0	0	257	0	7	0	0	0	6	431	361		
Total	29	806	536	103	483	130	43	44	91	8597	6744	0	1475	2137	16871	7302	2614	406	768	1037	1205	208	960	184	2270	323	12310	43626	35609		

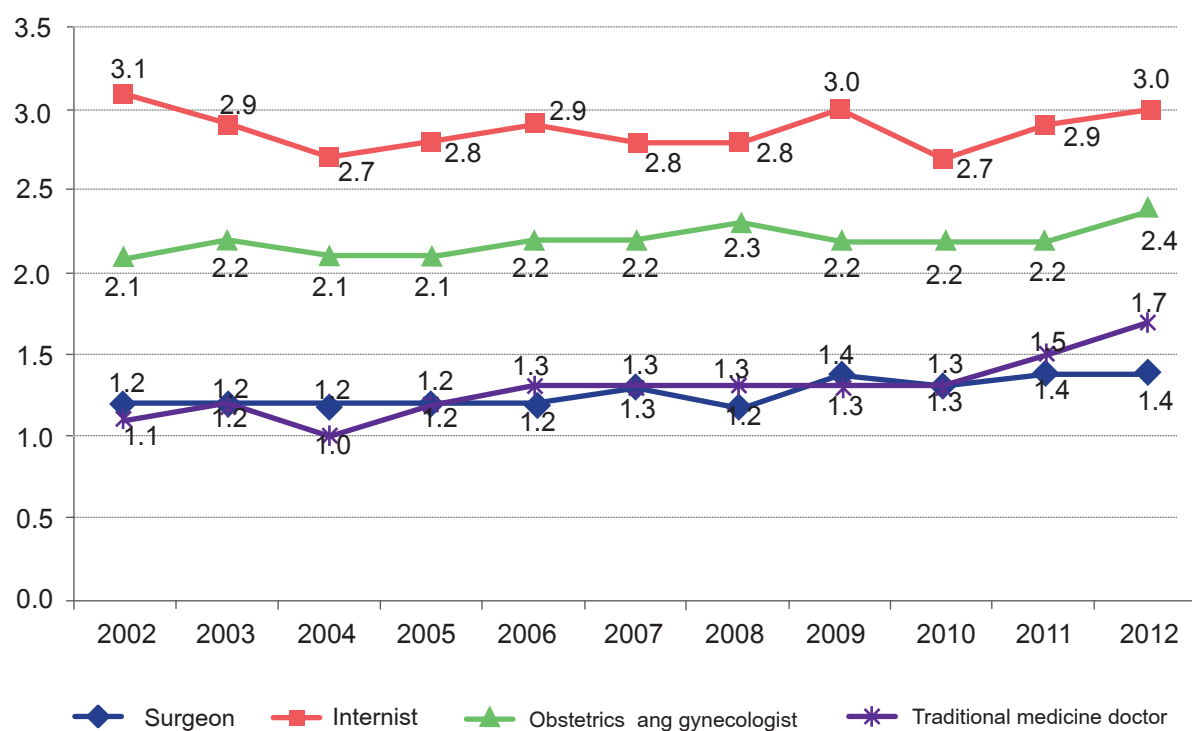
Physicians, by Specialties, per 10000 population, 2012 Physicians, by Specialties, per 10000 population, 2012

No	Aimag and city	Internist	Pediatric	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Surgeon	Anesthesiologist	Traumatologist	Oncologist	Otorhinolaryngologist	Ophthalmologist	Neurologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Dentist	Stomatologist	Traditional medicine doctor	Phthisiologist	Physiotherapist	Plastic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	X-ray diagnostic	Doctor laboratory	Pathogenist	Nephrologist	Urologist	Dietologist	Hygienist	Venerologist	Epidmiologist	Extremely contagious diseases	Occupational therapist	Family doctor	Not specialized	Other	Total	
A	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	35	
1	Arkhangai	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.0	17.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	16.2	
3	Bayankhongor	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.7	0.0	17.3	
4	Bulgan	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.4	0.9	19.9	
5	Govi-Altai	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.4	27.9	
6	Govisumber	2.1	3.6	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.3	5.0	34.1	
7	Darkhan-Uul	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.4	2.8	0.0	25.6	
8	Dornogovi	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.3	0.8	30.1	
9	Dornod	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	6.6	3.4	0.0	22.5		
10	Dundgovi	1.9	2.9	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.5	3.4	26.2	
11	Zavkhan	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	8.1	0.0	22.2	
12	Orkhon	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.7	2.8	1.1	27.9	
13	Uvurkhangai	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.4	19.1	
14	Umnugovi	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	6.8	0.3	21.0	
15	Sukhbaatar	2.3	2.5	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	1.0	22.0	
16	Selenge	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.6	15.8	
17	Tuv	1.9	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.0	18.4	
18	Uvs	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	4.8	0.0	18.5	
19	Khovd	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	5.9	0.0	21.7		
20	Khuvsgul	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	4.5	0.9	17.0	
21	Khentii	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	6.0	0.0	22.7	
22	Aimag average	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	3.9	0.5	21.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	4.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	4.3	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.4	41.1	
24	Country average	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.4	3.0	0.9	30.3	

Health Facilities, 2008-2012



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10 000 population /2002-2012/



Average Length of Stay in Hospital, by bed Specialities, 2012

m/d	Aimag and city	By bed specialties																							Total	
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Pediatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and nar-cology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology,	Reanimation	Optalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	Other		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Arkhangai	8.0	6.9	5.0	7.6	7.2	10.2	0.0	22.8	8.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.6	0.0	6.8	8.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	7.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	8.8	8.7	4.2	8.6	7.7	12.1	9.0	31.3	9.4	15.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	9.1	9.5	0.0	8.9	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.3
3	Bayankhongor	8.2	5.0	4.5	6.7	7.3	11.4	7.9	46.7	8.8	8.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.0	6.2	0.0	6.1	6.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.5	
4	Bulgan	8.6	6.3	4.5	8.8	7.1	10.3	10.4	31.1	8.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.9	8.4	0.0	5.6	8.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	
5	Govi-Altai	8.5	4.5	3.7	5.9	7.3	9.2	9.7	52.0	9.0	10.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	8.9	6.7	0.0	6.2	6.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	
6	Govisumber	8.7	7.7	5.1	6.5	6.3	11.9	8.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.5	5.2	4.0	7.3	6.5	10.3	9.0	34.2	10.8	11.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	5.7	7.8	0.0	7.0	6.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	
8	Dornogovi	9.0	5.6	4.3	2.9	6.6	14.2	0.0	34.8	8.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.5	
9	Dornod	8.4	7.4	4.5	6.4	6.6	9.6	10.1	40.3	10.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
10	Dundgovi	8.8	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.7	12.4	9.4	29.0	9.3	9.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	9.1	8.7	0.0	5.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.0	
11	Zavkhan	9.0	7.1	5.4	8.2	7.6	10.3	9.6	35.3	9.2	11.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.4	7.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	
12	Orkhon	8.4	5.2	5.5	6.9	6.7	12.2	0.0	19.6	9.7	8.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	13.2	9.2	8.0	
13	Uvurkhangai	8.1	6.5	3.9	7.9	7.2	14.2	8.8	36.7	9.7	9.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	7.7	7.5	0.0	6.9	7.2	8.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	7.7	
14	Umnugovi	8.4	5.9	3.7	3.6	6.1	15.6	10.3	22.0	9.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	7.0	
15	Sukhbaatar	8.9	5.5	3.7	8.0	8.1	12.3	8.8	33.7	9.6	10.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.1	0.0	5.1	7.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	
16	Selenge	8.7	6.2	4.6	7.3	7.3	14.6	8.7	27.5	8.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	7.8	0.0	7.0	7.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	
17	Tuv	8.6	6.4	5.3	5.9	6.5	12.6	7.9	30.1	10.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.4	7.8	0.0	6.6	7.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
18	Uvs	8.2	5.9	4.1	7.4	7.0	10.4	10.2	13.3	9.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.4	4.0	0.0	7.0	6.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	
19	Khovd	8.3	7.2	3.8	7.6	6.7	10.7	10.2	21.5	9.6	11.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.4	7.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	8.2	6.6	7.6	
20	Khuvsgul	8.3	5.7	3.4	5.3	6.6	3.9	8.9	26.2	9.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	6.9	
21	Khentii	8.2	6.0	4.8	7.3	7.0	11.5	8.5	23.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	8.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.6	
22	Aimag average	8.5	6.1	4.4	6.8	6.9	10.5	9.2	28.2	9.3	10.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	8.5	7.5	0.0	7.3	8.7	8.2	0.0	10.3	6.7	7.7	
23	Ulaanbaatar	8.5	7.1	3.7	7.0	6.4	10.0	9.6	33.7	8.7	19.7	11.8	10.2	7.3	10.4	5.6	6.4	0.0	6.2	8.6	9.0	0.0	10.4	7.4	7.9	
24	Country average	8.5	6.7	4.0	6.9	6.8	10.3	9.5	30.9	9.0	15.4	11.1	10.2	7.3	9.6	6.3	6.8	0.0	6.5	8.6	8.6	0.0	10.3	7.0	7.8	

Utilization of Hospital Beds, 2012

№	Aimags and city	Total				Aimags, city general hospitals				Rural general hospitals			
		Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year	Utilization of bed fund	Percentage of bed fund	Average length of stay	Number of patients per bed per year
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Arkhangai	239.7	65.7	7.6	31.6	332.9	91.2	8.0	41.4	253.1	69.3	6.9	36.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	270.9	74.2	8.3	32.6	334.5	91.6	8.5	39.4	287.2	78.7	7.5	38.4
3	Bayankhongor	293.9	80.5	7.5	39.2	315.2	86.4	7.4	42.7	255.9	70.1	7.4	34.4
4	Bulgan	268.0	73.4	7.9	33.8	299.3	82.0	8.4	35.5	231.8	63.5	7.6	30.5
5	Govi-Altai	239.8	65.7	7.5	32.0	234.6	64.3	7.5	31.3	238.7	65.4	7.7	30.9
6	Govisumber	323.8	88.7	7.5	43.1	335.9	92.0	7.3	45.8	350.8	96.1	7.9	44.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	328.9	90.1	8.0	41.0	329.1	90.2	7.7	42.9	308.7	84.6	7.5	41.2
8	Dornogovi	271.0	74.2	7.5	36.3	300.1	82.2	6.7	44.5	256.7	70.3	7.7	33.1
9	Dornod	292.3	80.1	8.1	36.0	296.5	81.2	8.4	35.2	273.6	75.0	7.2	37.9
10	Dundgovi	292.6	80.2	8.0	36.6	330.6	90.6	8.0	41.5	252.6	69.2	8.2	30.9
11	Zavkhan	249.7	68.4	8.3	29.9	254.9	69.8	8.4	30.3	218.1	59.7	8.2	26.5
12	Orkhon	301.5	82.6	8.0	37.7	296.3	81.2	7.8	37.8	295.4	80.9	7.4	39.7
13	Uvurkhangai	272.0	74.5	7.7	35.5	286.9	78.6	7.7	37.2	246.7	67.6	7.5	32.9
14	Umnugovi	249.5	68.4	7.0	35.9	323.6	88.6	6.7	48.4	247.0	67.7	7.2	34.1
15	Sukhbaatar	326.5	89.5	8.4	38.7	371.9	101.9	8.2	45.5	277.0	75.9	8.7	31.9
16	Selenge	269.3	73.8	8.0	33.6	331.1	90.7	8.4	39.3	230.9	63.3	7.6	30.3
17	Tuv	295.5	81.0	8.1	36.5	352.7	96.6	8.5	41.3	301.2	82.5	7.7	39.3
18	Uvs	284.5	77.9	7.0	40.4	287.0	78.6	6.8	42.1	319.0	87.4	7.2	44.1
19	Khovd	282.1	77.3	7.6	37.1	291.1	79.7	7.5	38.9	270.6	74.1	7.4	36.6
20	Khuvsgul	299.8	82.1	6.9	43.4	353.2	96.8	6.6	53.5	254.0	69.6	6.8	37.5
21	Khentii	292.8	80.2	7.6	38.4	300.9	82.5	7.9	38.2	277.8	76.1	7.3	38.1
22	Aimags average	280.3	76.8	7.7	36.2	309.7	84.8	7.7	40.1	259.4	71.1	7.5	34.7
23	Ulaanbaatar	296.0	81.1	7.9	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	282.4	77.4	7.2	39.1
24	Country average	287.9	78.9	7.8	36.9	317.8	87.1	7.6	41.8	259.8	71.2	7.5	34.7

Number of Hospital Beds, by Specialities, per 10000 population, 2012

№	Aimags and city	By bed specialties																							Total
		Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophthalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stamatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	Other	
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	26.1	4.8	8.0	4.0	11.7	4.5	0.0	1.2	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.2	80.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	38.0	4.2	8.1	2.1	11.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	82.1
3	Bayankhongor	18.4	3.8	7.8	4.3	10.1	4.5	1.9	0.6	4.1	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	64.6
4	Bulgan	23.4	3.9	7.7	3.9	13.8	7.0	0.9	1.3	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8
5	Govi-Altai	27.7	6.6	8.2	3.7	14.8	8.4	1.5	1.5	4.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4
6	Govisumber	21.3	8.5	4.3	8.5	15.6	9.9	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	12.4	3.2	4.0	3.2	7.5	3.1	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7
8	Dornogovi	15.6	6.4	6.1	1.6	9.9	5.4	0.0	1.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	60.2
9	Dornod	21.1	4.4	5.7	1.8	11.4	4.2	1.4	4.9	4.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3
10	Dundgovi	28.1	4.2	9.8	2.4	15.1	7.2	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	78.9
11	Zavkhan	33.7	8.7	9.2	2.6	15.8	5.4	1.1	0.5	8.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4
12	Orkhon	14.2	3.3	4.1	2.2	5.9	4.3	0.0	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.7	2.1	55.2
13	Uvurkhangaigai	20.7	4.5	7.1	3.1	9.7	6.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	61.9
14	Umnugovi	11.5	4.2	4.2	3.3	9.9	3.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	45.2
15	Sukhbaatar	21.5	2.3	6.3	2.5	9.8	4.6	1.9	1.7	4.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
16	Selenge	22.5	3.6	4.5	6.5	12.0	5.0	0.4	3.0	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2
17	Tuv	15.4	1.2	5.3	1.6	9.2	4.4	0.7	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.2
18	Uvs	21.1	4.5	8.2	3.3	12.0	4.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	65.1
19	Khovd	24.7	3.9	7.8	4.5	13.5	3.9	1.9	1.0	3.6	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	2.4	74.7
20	Khuvsgul	21.1	3.9	5.9	1.7	10.7	4.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	52.9
21	Khentii	16.3	5.1	6.0	2.4	13.0	6.3	0.6	3.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	64.8
22	Aimag average	21.4	4.3	6.5	3.1	11.1	4.7	1.0	1.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	65.9
23	Ulaanbaatar	22.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	6.4	2.8	1.6	2.1	5.4	3.5	4.4	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	72.6
24	Country average	21.8	5.0	5.4	3.0	8.9	3.8	1.3	1.9	4.4	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	69.0

Health Organization by Location, 2012

Aimag/city	A	Family hospitals	Village hospitals	Soum health center	Intersoum hospitals	District hospitals	Rural general hospitals	Aimag general hospitals	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	Maternity hospitals	Other hospitals	Private hospitals with beds	Private hospitals for outpatients	Ministry of health, government implementing agency	Health research institutions	Aimag health departments	District health unit	Extremely contagious disease center	Blood center	Emergency center	Medical universities and colleges	Hot spa	Drug supply companies	Drug manufactures	Drug stores	Other organizations	Total
A	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Arkhangai	1	5	0	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	0	48
Bayan-Ulgii	2	4	2	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	0	44
Bayankhongor	3	6	1	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	12	0	59
Bulgan	4	2	1	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23	0	53
Govi-Altai	5	3	2	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	42
Govisumber	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14
Darkhan-Uul	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	13	36	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	53	0	114
Dornogovi	8	4	0	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	14	0	65
Dornod	9	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	43
Dundgovi	10	2	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	41
Zavkhan	11	4	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	4	0	17	0	75
Orkhon	12	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	9	41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	39	0	114
Uvurkhangai	13	5	0	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	33	0	87
Umnugovi	14	3	0	11	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	28	0	73
Sukhbaatar	15	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	45
Selenge	16	7	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	39	0	86
Tuv	17	2	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	62
Uvs	18	4	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	12	0	52
Khovd	19	6	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	56
Khuvsgul	20	6	0	18	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	28	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	77
Khentii	21	3	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	18	0	66
Aimag average	22	90	14	271	39	0	6	16	5	0	0	24	90	265	0	0	21	0	13	0	0	3	34	47	0	378	0	1316
Ulaanbaatar	23	131	5	0	0	8	0	4	0	16	3	21	89	586	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	66	108	42	477	0	1565
Country average	24	221	19	271	39	8	6	20	5	16	3	45	179	851	2	1	22	0	15	1	1	4	100	155	42	855	0	2881

Post Operational Complications and Deaths, 2012

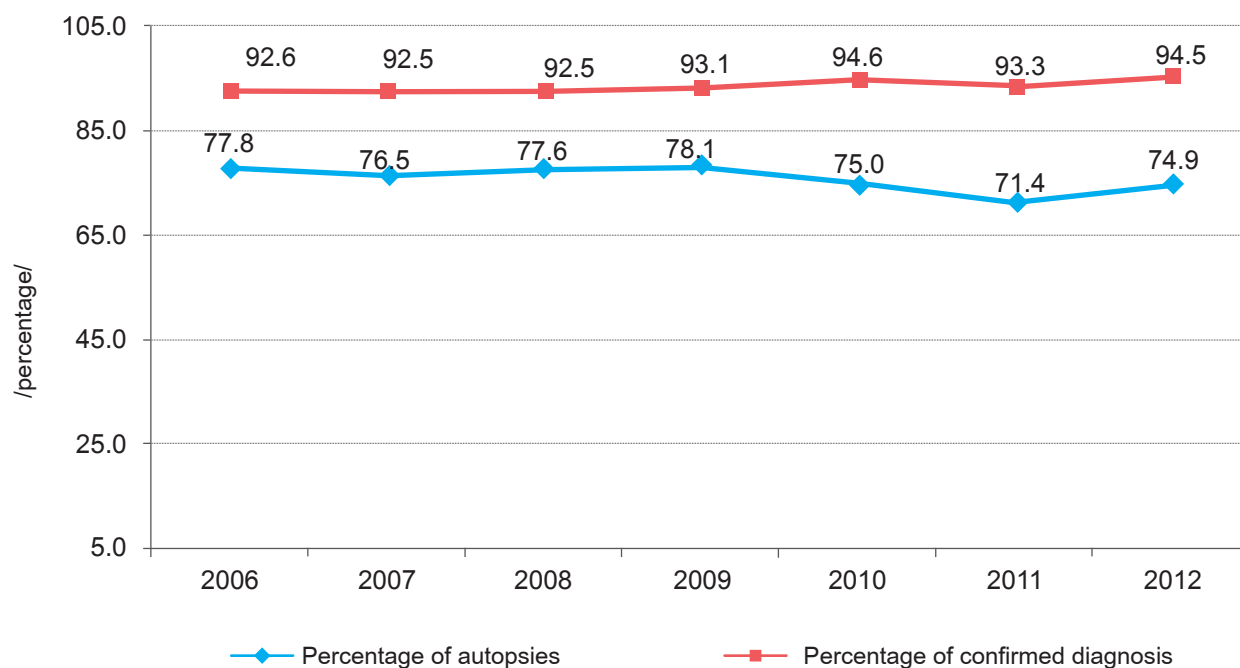
No	Aimag and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B			
1	Arkhangai	1240	0.4	0.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	1157	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	1420	0.1	0.1
4	Bulgan	579	0.5	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	1614	0.0	0.0
6	Govisumber	417	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	2543	0.0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	1177	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	1713	0.2	0.6
10	Dundgovi	577	0.3	0.0
11	Zavkhan	996	0.3	0.1
12	Orkhon	3355	0.5	0.1
13	Uvurkhangai	2472	0.2	0.2
14	Umnugovi	1330	0.3	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	730	0.7	0.0
16	Selenge	953	0.0	0.0
17	Tuv	599	0.0	0.3
18	Uvs	1355	0.4	0.0
19	Khovd	1472	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	1480	0.0	0.0
21	Khentii	1031	0.5	0.3
22	Aimag average	28210	0.2	0.1
23	Ulaanbaatar	58269	0.2	0.3
24	Country average	86479	0.2	0.3

Pathologic Anatomy Difference in Diagnosis, 2012

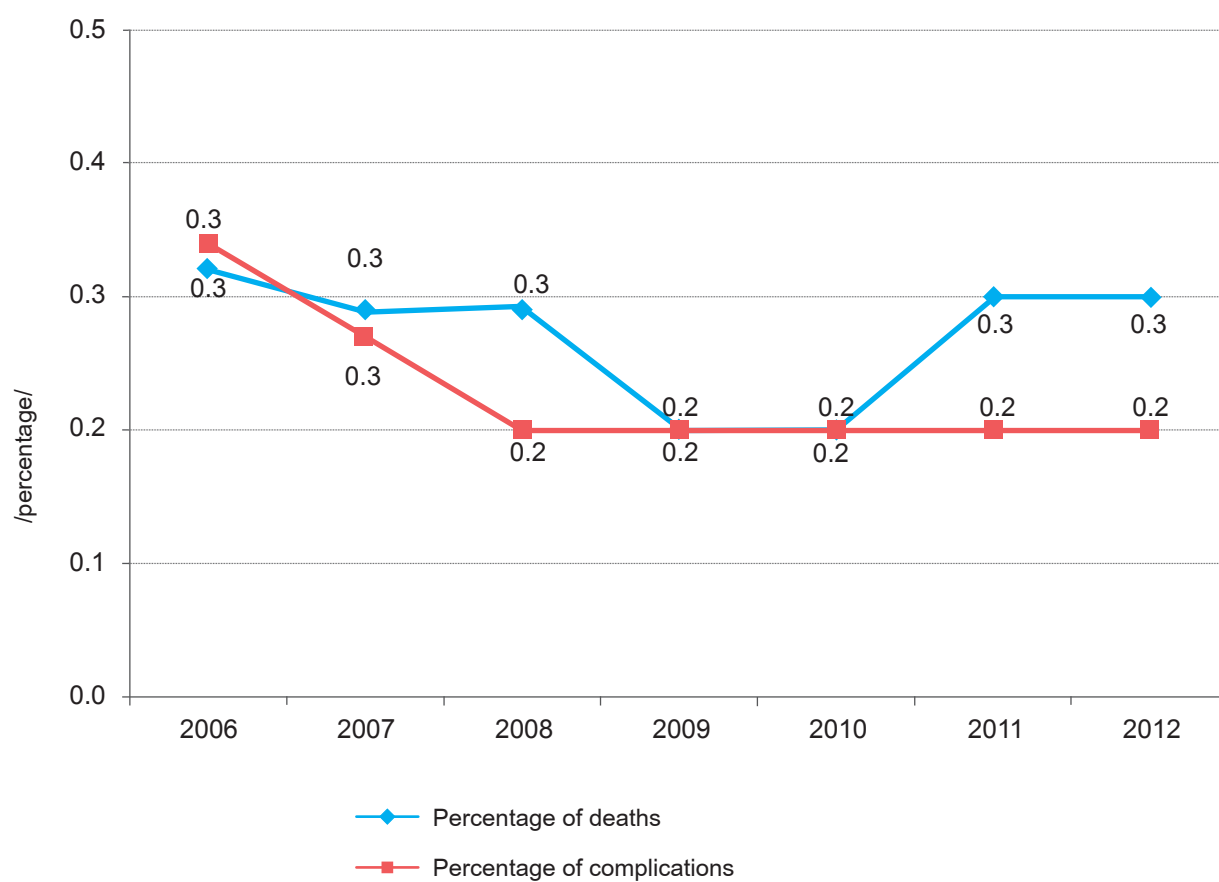
No	Aimag and city	No. of deaths	Percentage of autopsies	No. of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B				
1	Arkhangai	59	86.4	2	4.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	122	0.0	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	98	66.3	8	12.3
4	Bulgan	27	33.3	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	43	58.1	3	12.0
6	Govisumber	12	83.3	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	100	63.0	2	3.8
8	Dornogovi	36	91.7	3	10.3
9	Dornod	139	68.3	3	3.5
10	Dundgovi	24	41.7	3	30.0
11	Zavkhan	60	31.7	2	11.8
12	Orkhon	121	86.8	4	4.3
13	Uvurkhangai	108	49.1	6	12.0
14	Umnugovi	36	91.7	1	3.0
15	Sukhbaatar	37	75.7	0	0.0
16	Selenge	37	64.9	0	0.0
17	Tuv	25	84.0	2	9.5
18	Uvs	59	88.1	2	4.3
19	Khovd	74	32.4	0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	114	78.1	5	5.6
21	Khentii	51	60.8	2	8.3
22	Aimag average	1382	60.8	48.0	6.2
23	Ulaanbaatar	1929	85.0	82	5.2
24	Country average	3311	74.9	130.0	5.5

Source: National Center of Pathology, Mongolia

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, 2006-2012



Indicators of Surgery Operations, /2006-2012/



Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2012

№	Aimag and city	Total	out of them						Neoplasms	out of them						Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	out of them		Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	
			out of them							out of them								Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	Mental and behavioural disorders				
			Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis		Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast								
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Arkhangai	2,524.51	91.08	13.80	34.92	29.14	0.47	0.12	0.00	15.22	6.61	0.83	2.48	0.24	0.35	0.12	8.26	20.06	6.25	29.61	162.57	10.50	14.63
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2,679.45	13.39	3.46	7.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.20	3.01	1.78	5.02	0.56	0.11	0.67	34.92	24.10	7.14	25.88	134.76	23.20	13.94
3	Bayankhongor	2,518.88	51.26	5.83	19.81	13.46	0.13	0.00	0.00	24.34	7.38	1.42	2.59	2.46	1.17	1.29	6.73	38.97	4.79	26.28	191.59	51.78	8.41
4	Bulgan	2,420.28	79.14	12.70	39.94	16.75	0.00	0.37	0.00	29.45	12.88	0.92	2.94	2.94	2.39	0.92	5.71	44.17	18.41	18.59	226.02	4.97	12.88
5	Govi-Altai	2,682.13	82.87	4.12	25.31	32.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.56	12.37	1.69	9.19	1.69	1.50	0.00	12.19	28.50	14.81	23.62	163.68	8.44	7.12
6	Govisumber	3,213.69	119.29	19.17	25.56	45.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.01	11.36	0.00	1.42	0.71	0.71	0.00	5.68	21.30	13.49	8.52	109.35	4.26	7.10
7	Darkhan-Uul	2,401.88	113.02	30.94	50.84	21.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.66	3.92	0.31	2.37	0.62	1.13	0.62	5.05	24.44	17.63	90.44	79.82	11.03	17.94
8	Dornogovi	2,184.22	64.36	8.89	23.70	22.88	0.33	0.00	0.00	11.85	4.77	0.16	0.49	0.33	0.16	0.00	6.58	17.12	10.53	13.50	179.41	4.11	5.27
9	Dornod	2,472.98	166.09	27.42	34.49	61.06	0.00	0.14	0.00	44.53	13.00	1.41	3.39	2.12	3.53	1.55	7.77	21.20	10.46	94.99	88.49	48.34	12.44
10	Dundgovi	2,879.77	78.41	2.91	54.84	13.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.20	13.51	1.06	3.18	2.65	0.79	0.00	10.60	23.58	9.80	24.37	191.00	28.34	13.78
11	Zavkhan	2,767.22	82.58	7.14	45.79	20.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.72	14.90	1.55	5.74	3.10	1.09	0.00	14.13	22.35	10.09	16.14	317.90	2.95	10.24
12	Orkhon	2,072.72	88.65	16.71	36.68	19.75	0.98	0.00	0.00	36.13	14.76	0.43	3.69	3.15	0.87	0.22	7.16	26.15	16.49	81.38	66.30	3.58	15.08
13	Uvurkhangai	2,183.69	76.12	6.29	45.93	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.24	8.16	0.98	2.46	1.18	0.79	0.69	10.13	15.93	4.92	17.01	81.03	11.11	11.21
14	Umnugovi	1,615.39	65.37	4.04	54.04	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.42	3.11	1.09	1.55	1.24	0.16	0.00	8.39	22.52	12.58	38.20	123.29	6.52	2.64
15	Sukhbaatar	2,353.97	125.64	25.09	31.03	61.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.11	11.11	0.96	3.06	1.72	0.57	0.19	14.36	18.19	7.28	34.47	203.20	4.79	5.75
16	Selenge	2,182.73	64.90	19.23	32.84	4.93	0.10	0.49	0.00	16.87	4.73	0.69	2.47	1.48	0.69	0.39	4.04	21.70	15.58	27.91	146.36	3.85	38.17
17	Tuv	1,789.44	65.96	18.20	20.63	20.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.06	7.30	0.70	2.43	1.39	1.39	0.58	4.29	14.03	8.46	5.22	160.67	2.43	7.30
18	Uvs	2,617.16	92.50	24.25	33.65	25.88	0.27	1.50	0.00	30.52	9.13	2.32	4.09	0.82	0.82	1.09	9.67	20.98	8.31	26.29	167.57	31.47	9.40
19	Khovd	2,765.19	69.55	10.54	30.47	5.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.25	5.91	1.67	9.38	3.21	1.41	1.80	12.86	25.97	7.33	36.25	169.06	23.53	21.73
20	Khuvsugul	2,285.81	64.22	6.85	18.32	32.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.51	6.42	0.86	6.25	2.91	2.40	1.11	17.90	23.55	7.02	63.62	138.80	2.57	8.65
21	Khentii	2,475.79	158.46	36.44	44.95	62.13	0.15	0.00	0.30	32.71	14.19	0.45	1.34	1.49	3.29	0.60	5.38	15.53	6.87	17.92	175.64	11.20	31.81
22	Aimag average	2,375.73	82.91	14.49	33.26	22.95	0.13	0.13	0.01	28.11	8.39	1.03	3.70	1.72	1.22	0.63	10.45	23.11	10.16	37.52	150.17	14.10	13.96
23	Ulaanbaatar	2,712.83	97.54	16.91	23.29	2.24	0.02	0.01	0.00	85.21	10.38	1.73	10.93	2.89	2.66	6.97	13.03	34.03	21.00	61.87	184.97	43.60	16.95
24	Country average	2,530.36	89.62	15.60	28.69	13.45	0.08	0.07	0.01	54.30	9.30	1.35	7.01	2.26	1.88	3.54	11.63	28.12	15.13	48.69	166.13	27.63	15.33

Inpatient Morbidity per 10000 population, 2012 /continue/

№	Aimag and city	Diseases of the circulatory system				out of them				Diseases of the respiratory system				out of them				Diseases of the digestive system				out of them				Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue				Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue				Diseases of the genito-urinary system		out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified		Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1	Arkhangai	500.32	62.76	214.59	126.59	27.37	361.00	22.77	185.81	25.95	10.97	3.89	297.65	14.63	0.12	37.04	0.35	28.43	55.68	460.33	0.35	351.44	375.51	0.94	2.95	0.12	89.66																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

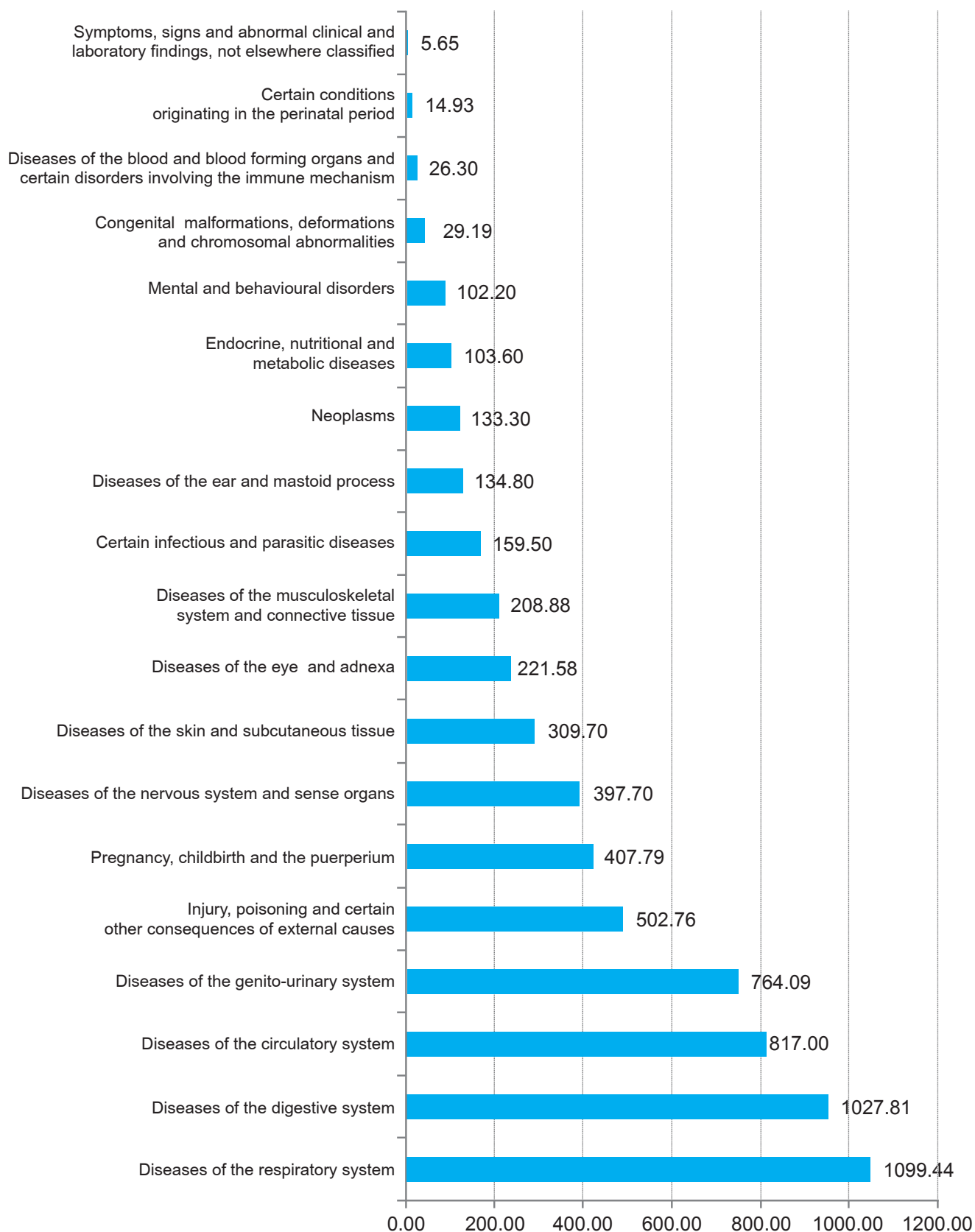
Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2012

№	Aimag and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases						out of them						Neoplasms						out of them						Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms						Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases		out of them		Mental and behavioural disorders						Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs						Diseases of the eye and adnexa						Diseases of the ear and mastoid process						Diseases of the circulatory system						out of them																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			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	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	A		7766.6	89.7	9.1	33.2	0.9	10.5	5.0	10.1	13.0	5.9	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	61.2	108.5	34.9	142.3	562.0	247.3	248.5	1261.3	190.6	585.9	315.8	36.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

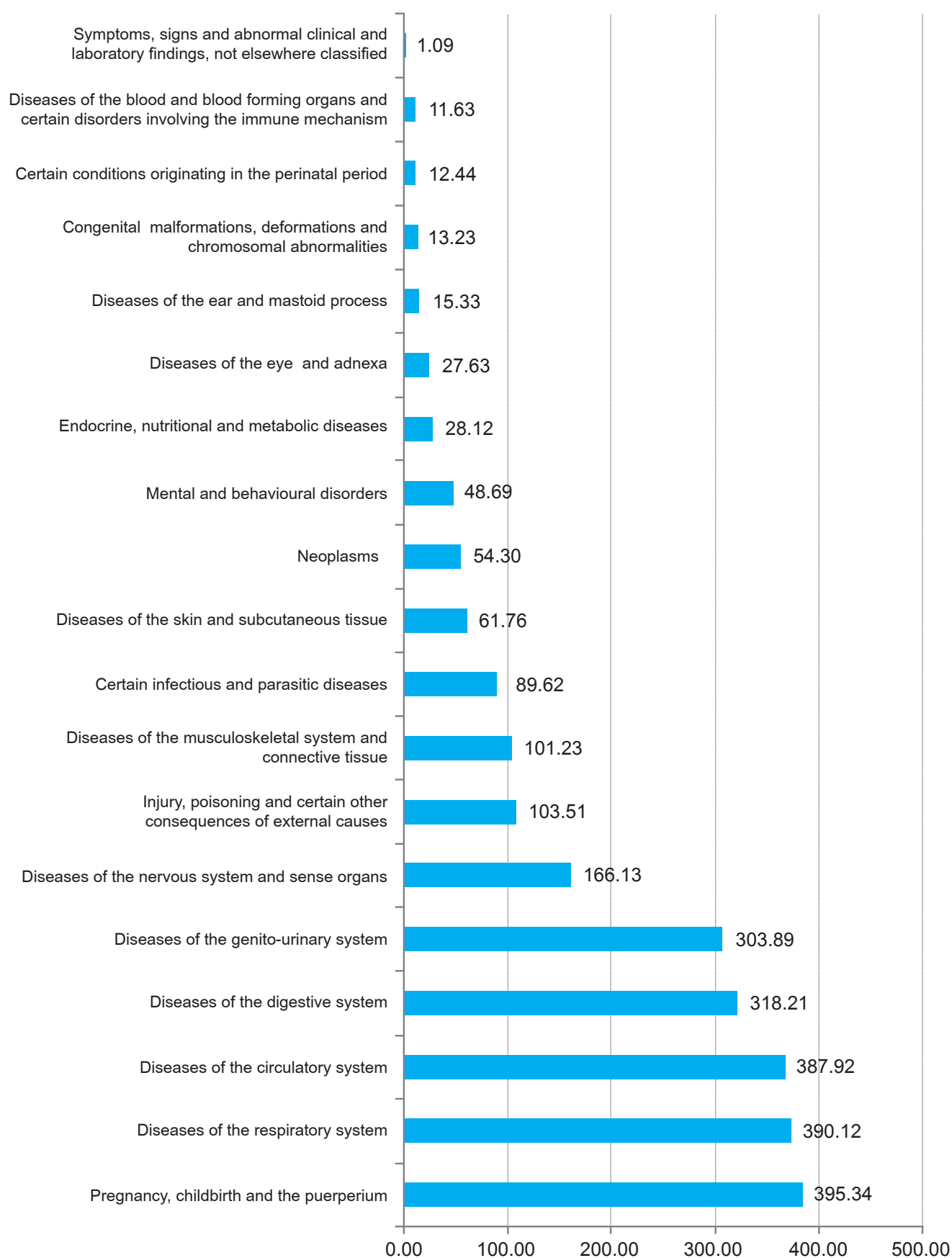
Outpatient Morbidity (per 10 000 population), 2012 /continue/

№	Aimag and city	Diseases of the respiratory system					out of them					Diseases of the digestive system				out of them				Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue				Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue				Diseases of the genito-urinary system				out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
		Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48																	
1	A	Arkhangai	1322.13	263.91	310.39	50.61	14.98	7.79	1521.38	36.57	0.12	85.41	0.35	200.44	176.49	1140.21	0.71	882.20	390.61	1.30	15.34	0.24	158.56															
2		Bayan-Ulgii	925.69	192.21	278.67	12.05	12.49	74.97	636.20	16.62	25.99	20.30	1.00	116.69	233.93	836.00	1.78	562.35	421.35	0.11	17.63	0.00	91.48															
3		Bayankhongor	1247.66	67.32	305.12	43.50	36.64	18.64	1682.88	30.81	28.09	37.02	0.65	516.00	275.22	1276.14	6.47	641.82	429.78	13.59	39.09	0.00	274.70															
4		Bulgan	893.20	25.40	290.25	43.62	21.17	32.76	761.42	11.78	33.68	28.16	0.55	96.26	136.57	864.86	3.13	508.17	257.49	4.60	11.04	0.92	171.17															
5		Govi-Altai	1132.66	401.80	174.93	93.00	20.25	31.31	1467.34	50.25	7.87	43.31	0.37	226.50	177.56	1248.16	0.00	673.11	461.43	18.94	28.31	0.00	296.43															
6		Govisumber	2744.35	1348.39	771.83	51.83	31.24	154.79	1275.25	41.89	0.00	44.02	3.55	387.69	259.17	1033.12	2.84	677.39	524.02	2.13	3.55	0.00	542.48															
7		Darkhan-Uul	1375.21	370.41	345.87	81.36	17.22	35.37	1100.19	17.53	0.00	63.42	1.13	370.51	153.96	906.43	1.24	525.50	372.26	8.97	6.91	0.00	423.21															
8		Dornogovi	1414.56	243.44	471.90	70.78	22.22	91.19	893.11	16.13	64.03	33.91	0.66	308.46	355.53	880.44	1.15	485.56	374.30	17.61	8.56	0.00	429.27															
9		Dornod	1654.12	447.10	240.02	28.98	19.22	57.96	1796.89	10.04	42.97	37.46	0.14	286.24	223.48	600.05	0.85	353.81	394.66	1.70	19.51	5.94	399.89															
10		Dundgovi	895.64	122.39	344.38	14.04	38.68	38.68	993.13	10.86	27.55	40.53	0.26	171.39	235.76	825.44	3.71	600.27	327.95	0.00	17.48	0.00	120.53															
11		Zavkhan	1166.84	2.02	205.99	33.22	19.71	18.78	1800.16	32.13	9.78	20.18	1.24	161.28	186.58	1015.65	3.41	791.66	327.06	7.61	13.04	0.00	125.73															
12		Orkhon	919.17	210.72	135.31	28.10	18.23	96.79	544.82	18.88	39.06	52.95	2.50	235.03	155.38	506.84	1.74	397.03	383.79	23.00	11.83	0.00	252.28															
13		Uvurkhangai	1185.03	143.78	297.49	35.99	15.05	81.72	1273.63	20.65	49.37	23.41	0.69	380.88	163.64	916.45	2.75	511.48	347.05	19.67	51.43	4.23	264.54															
14		Umnugovi	1974.08	780.91	276.24	27.80	25.62	81.06	1242.25	13.20	49.69	27.33	2.64	247.98	296.59	729.51	4.35	387.11	386.96	5.28	13.35	0.00	301.40															
15		Sukhbaatar	1057.19	53.24	292.07	203.39	22.79	39.84	935.96	12.45	61.67	23.94	0.00	268.70	180.22	619.76	4.40	394.34	345.50	2.68	21.64	0.00	219.10															
16		Selenge	1115.58	286.02	278.13	131.08	18.74	29.88	652.22	17.85	0.00	31.76	1.48	176.64	139.76	704.89	3.06	494.62	282.86	0.69	2.27	0.00	251.80															
17		Tuv	1325.85	171.11	354.04	66.31	26.20	81.26	1262.09	14.72	58.08	51.94	0.81	300.37	199.39	998.82	2.09	513.32	208.55	4.06	22.72	0.00	159.63															
18		Uvs	1456.05	82.97	366.74	73.02	26.57	23.84	1045.99	8.58	33.92	34.47	0.68	290.45	165.11	1045.04	0.95	768.08	414.56	8.04	6.81	5.59	158.85															
19		Khovd	1371.86	0.13	467.57	163.14	38.05	57.59	850.94	16.07	5.01	28.41	0.26	198.62	359.07	945.56	0.51	430.03	438.00	8.48	20.18	0.00	121.10															
20		Khuvsgul	1041.96	124.15	399.52	40.93	18.49	19.35	877.30	17.04	23.63	39.47	0.68	303.02	134.43	795.79	1.03	596.71	430.43	1.71	30.91	1.37	211.06															
21		Khentii	1606.71	345.15	435.81	37.34	27.78	48.69	1087.27	17.18	47.79	27.48	1.19	237.17	291.83	622.05	4.48	345.90	305.27	4.63	6.87	0.00	247.77															
22		Aimag average	1263.55	226.58	318.73	62.91	22.21	49.78	1103.98	19.64	28.79	38.53	0.94	262.90	206.31	872.05	2.28	545.31	368.08	7.67	18.72	0.97	238.30															
23		Ulaanbaatar	905.79	38.08	181.96	27.21	17.29	124.27	937.92	86.95	58.26	68.37	3.08	364.93	239.60	636.69	7.90	248.05	454.65	23.50	41.55	11.18	814.81															
24		Country average	1099.44	140.11	255.99	46.54	19.95	83.95	1027.81	50.52	42.31	52.22	1.92	309.70	221.58	764.09	4.86	408.96	407.79	14.93	29.19	5.65	502.76															

Outpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011

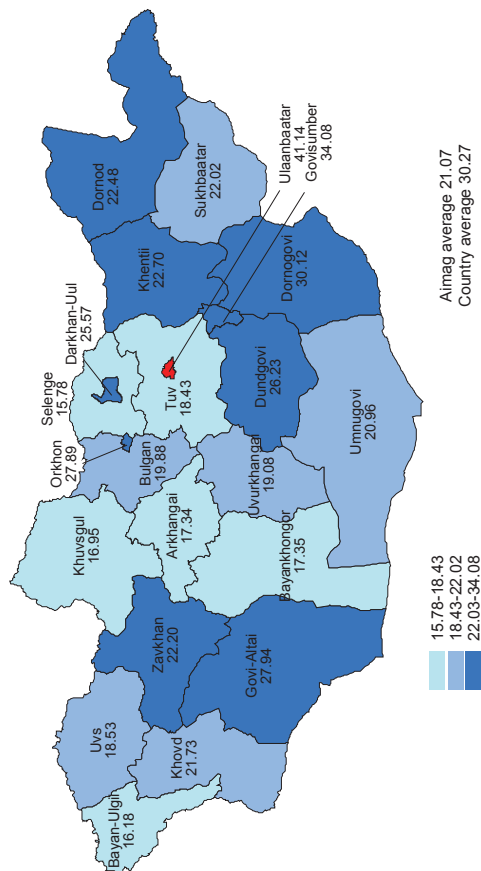


Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2011

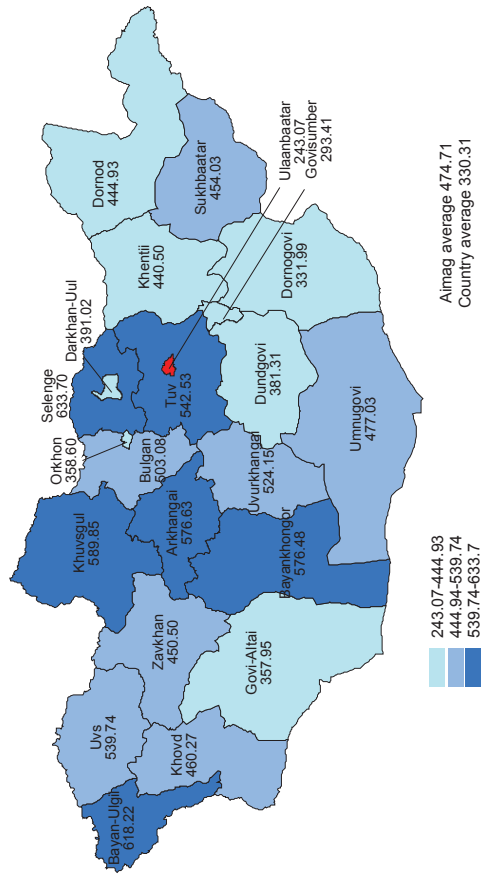


HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

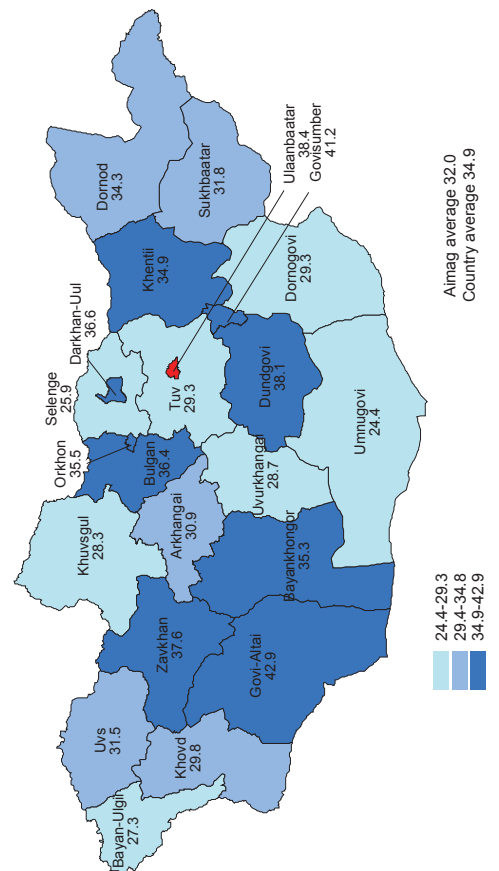
Physicians per 10 000 population



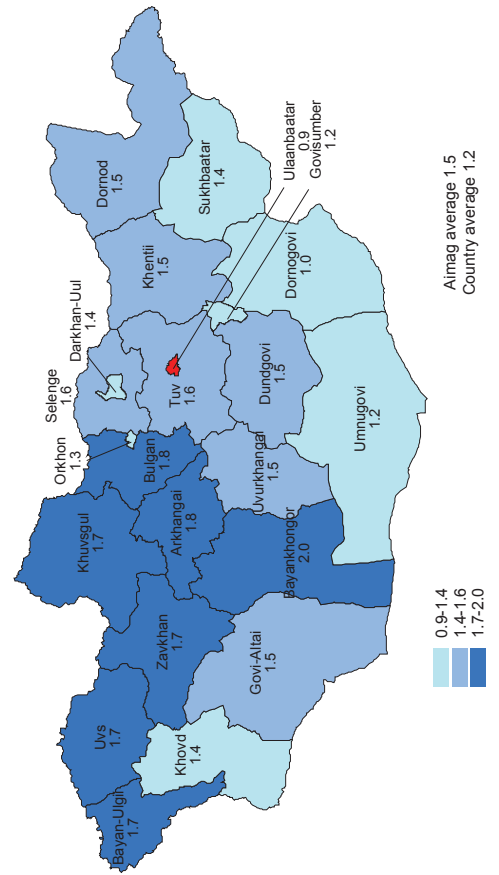
Number of persons per physician



Nurses per 10 000 population

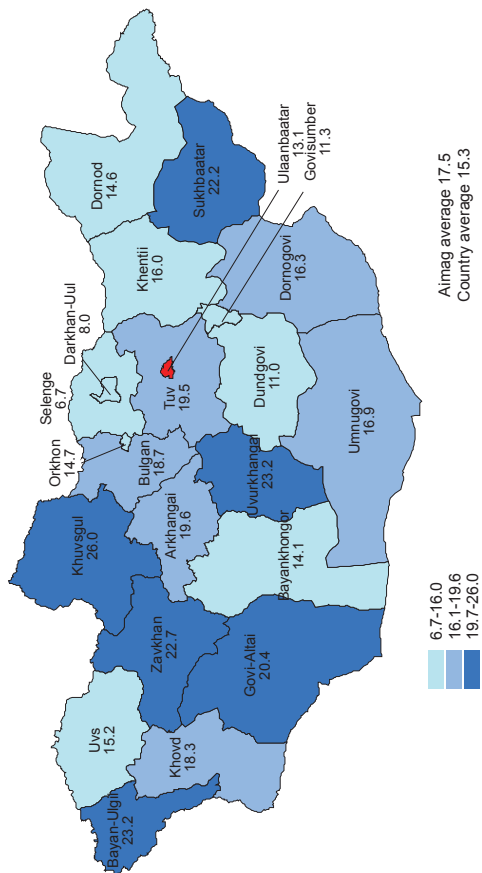


Doctors nurses ratio

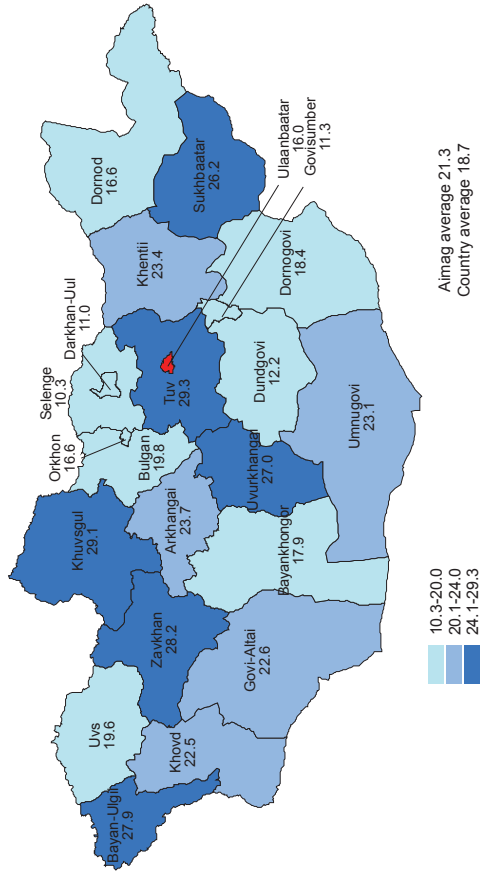


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

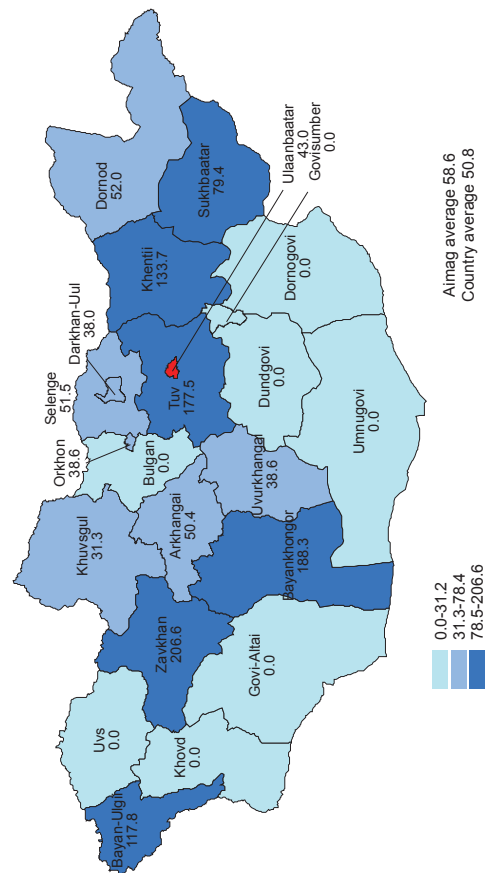
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births



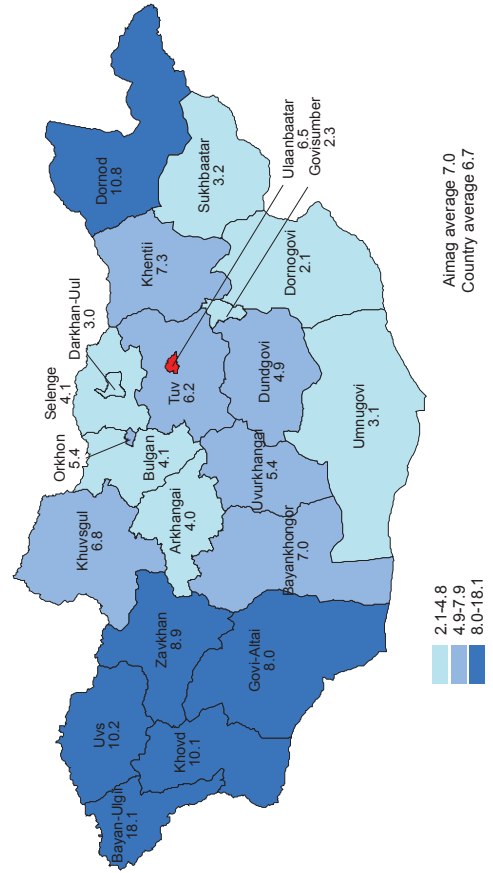
Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births



Maternal mortality per 100 000 population

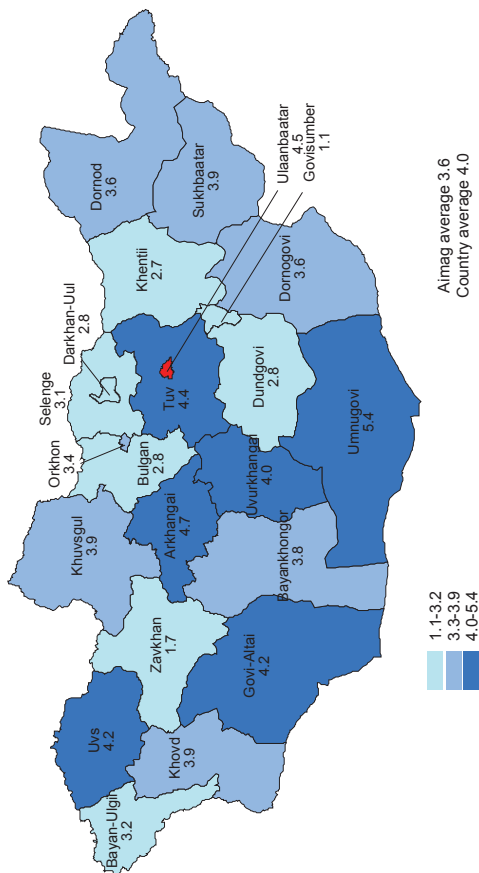


Still births rate /per 1000 births/

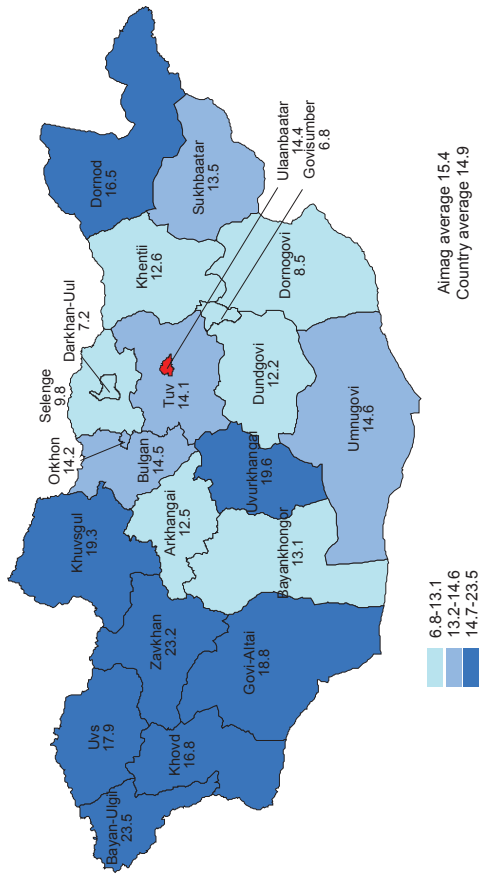


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

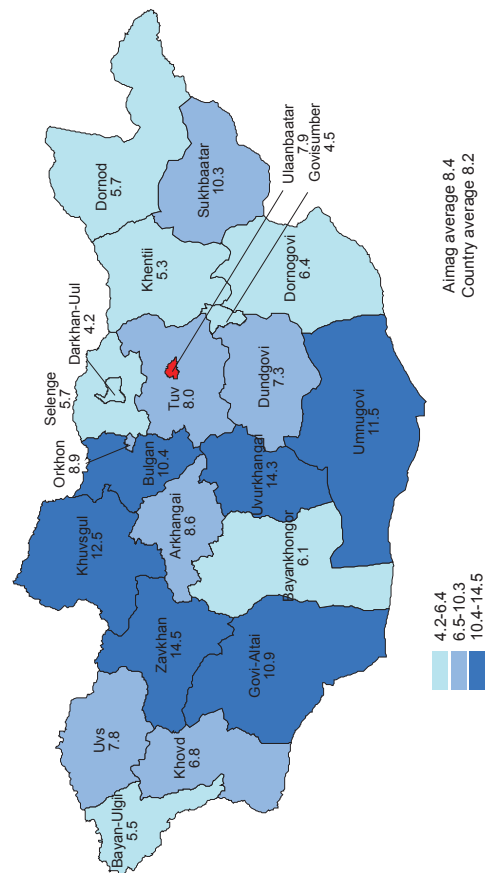
Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 g at birth



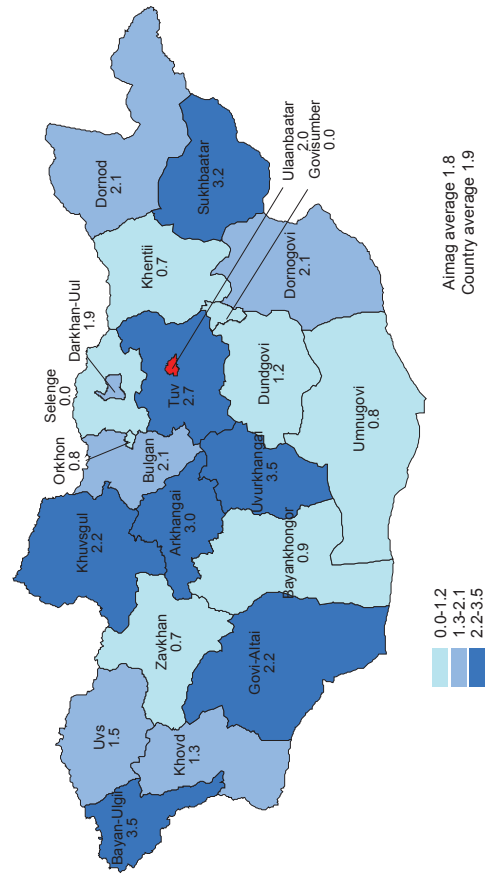
Perinatal mortality rate /per 1000 births/



Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1000 live births/

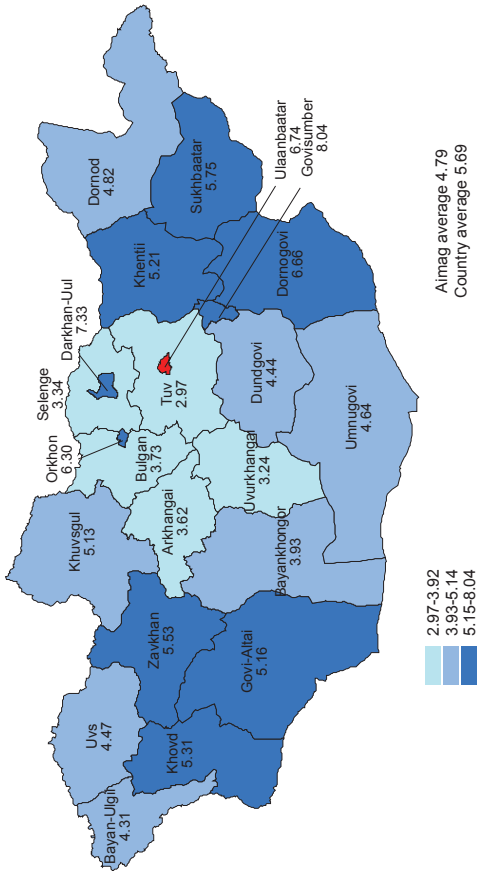


Post neonatal mortality rate
/per 1000 live births/

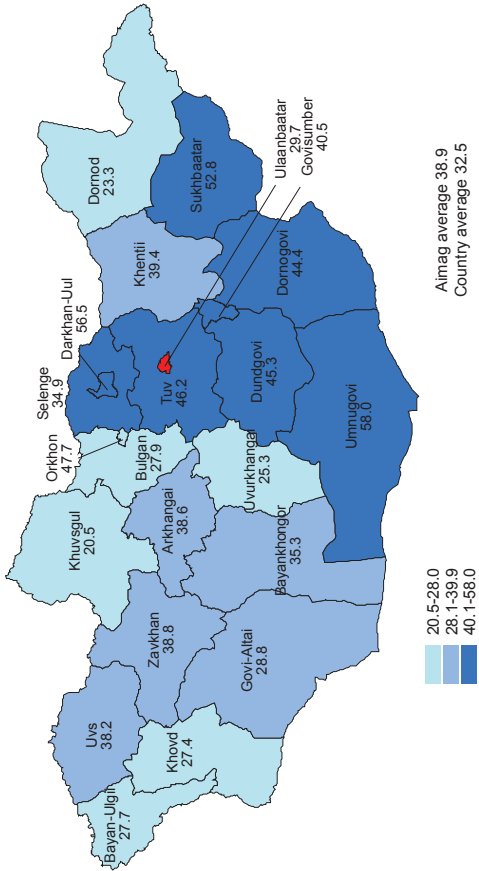


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

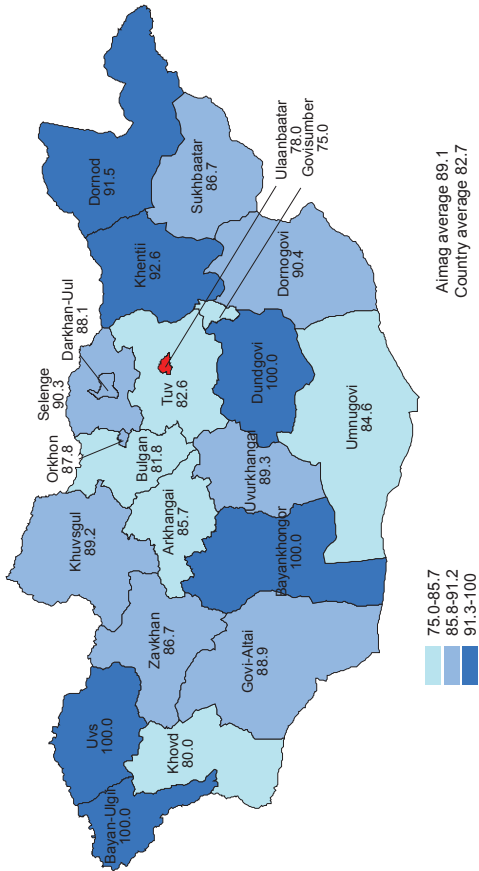
Average outpatient visits per person per year



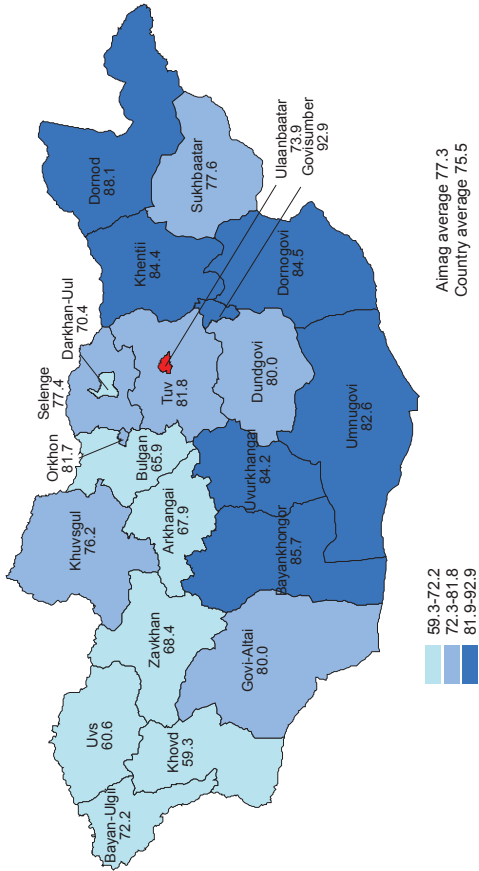
Percentage of preventive medical check-up



Percentage of TB cases cured under DOTS

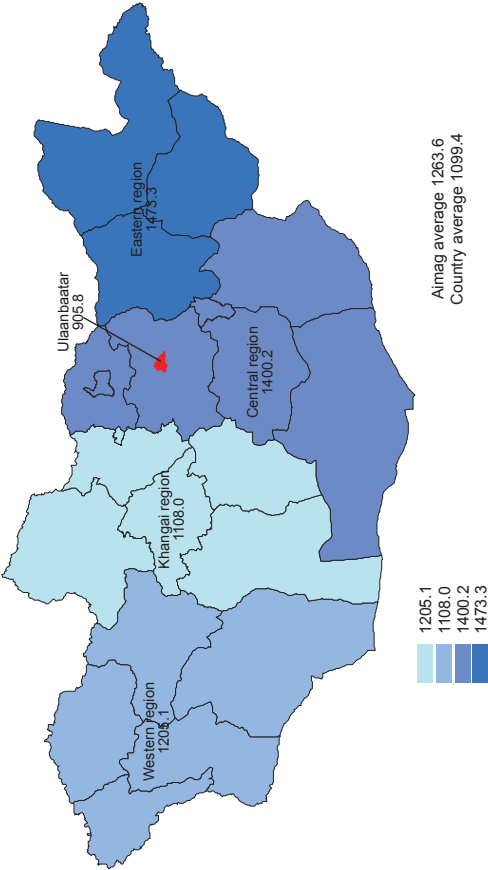


Percentage of TB cases detected under DOTS

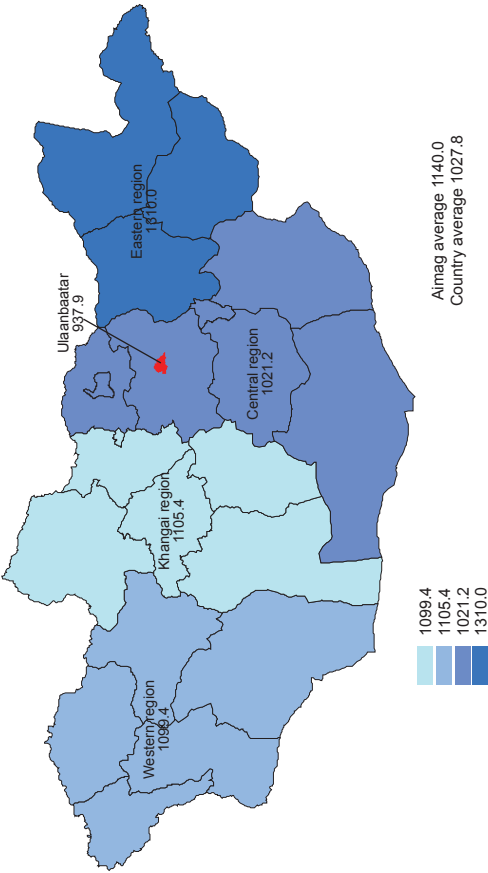


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

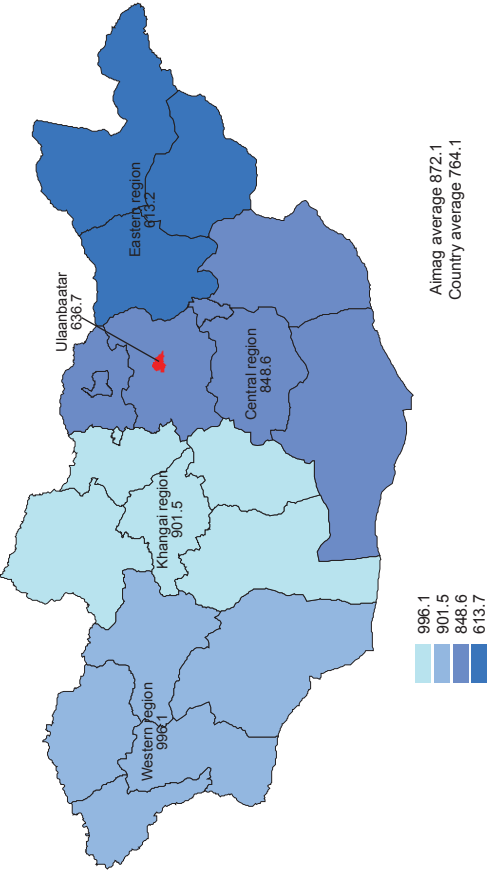
Diseases of the respiratory system



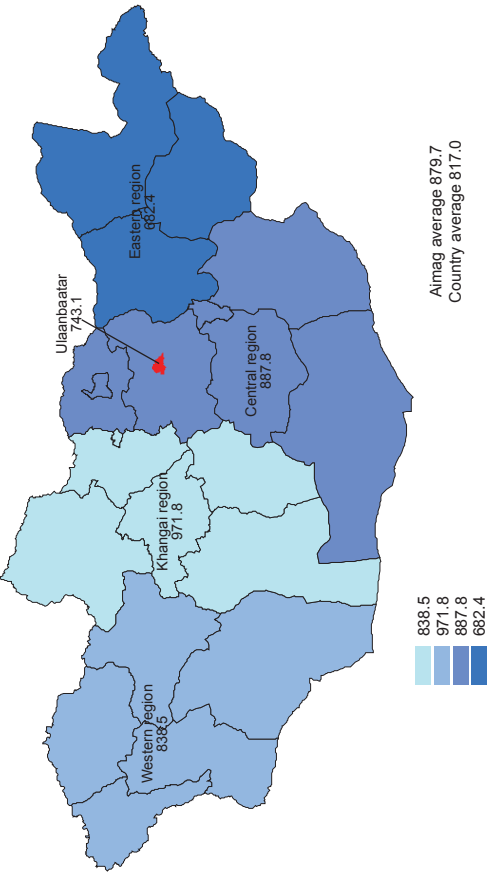
Diseases of the digestive system



Diseases of the genito-urinary system

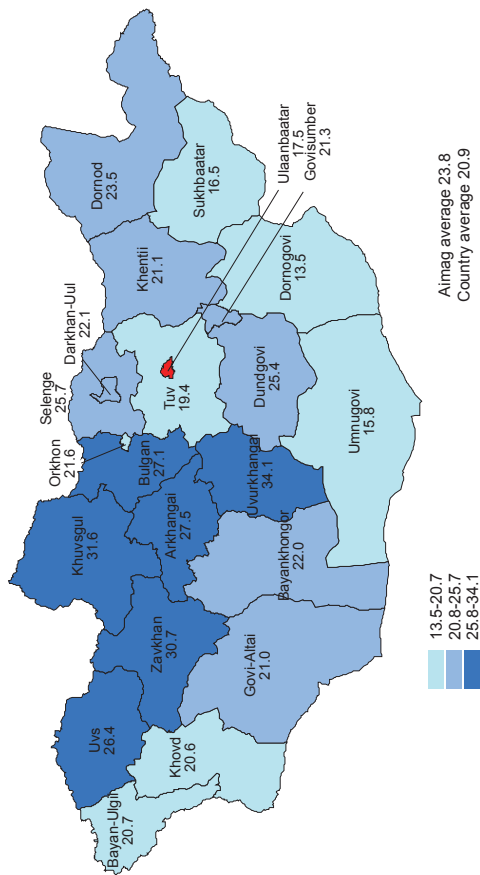


Diseases of the circulatory system

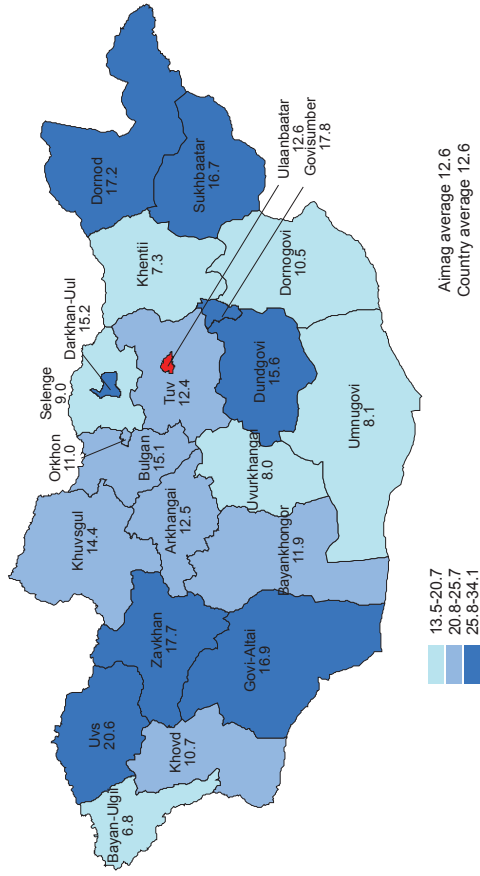


LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

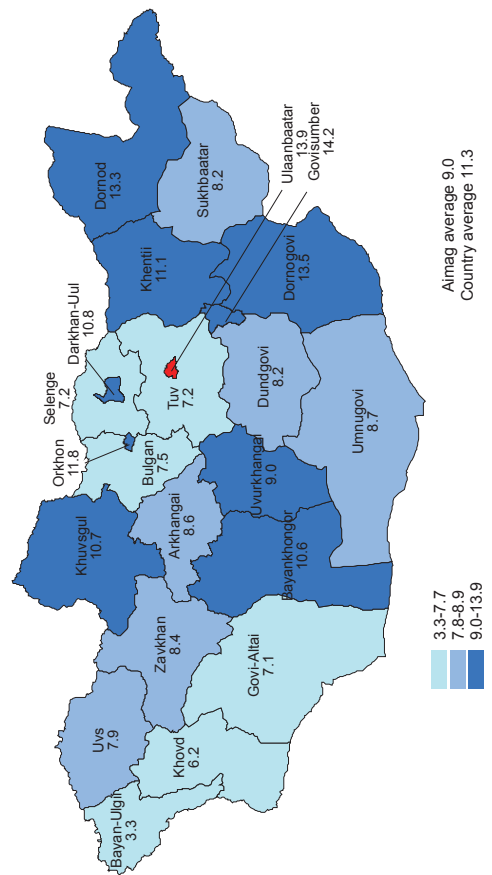
Deaths of the circulatory system



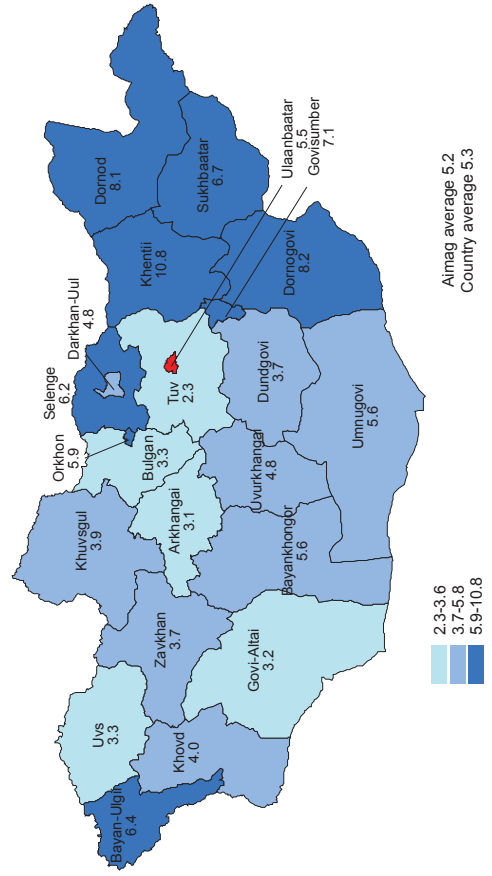
Deaths of the Neoplasm



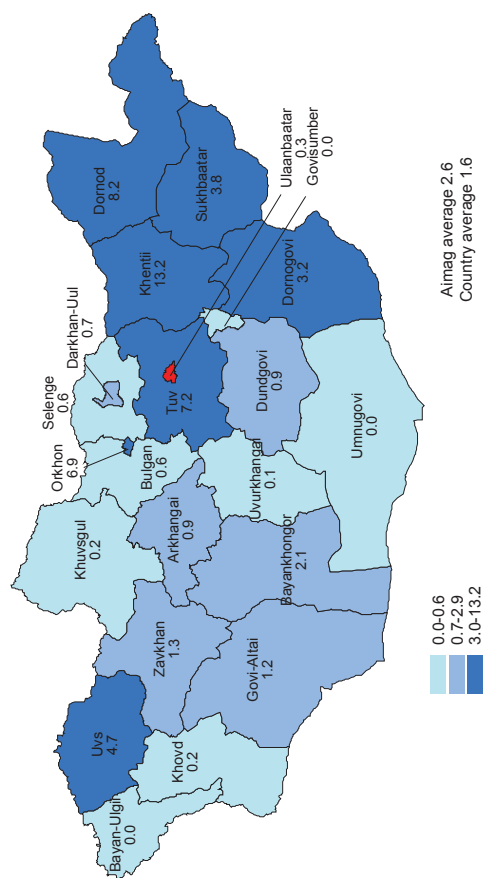
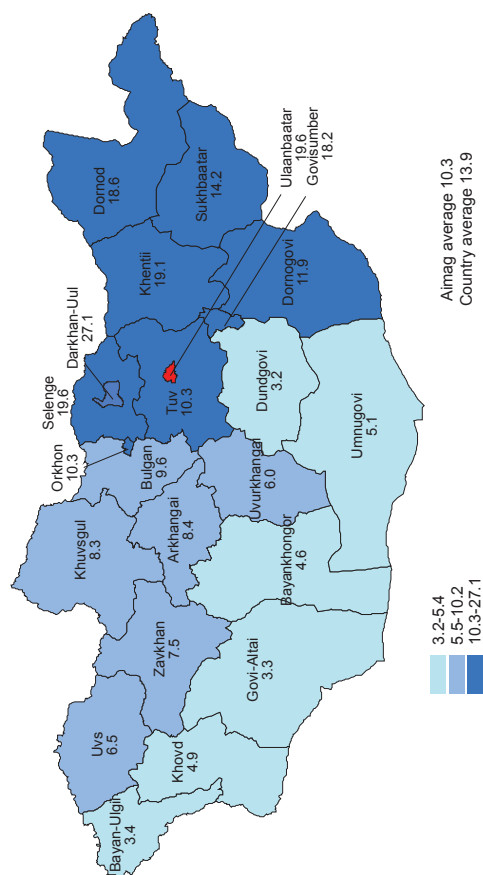
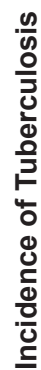
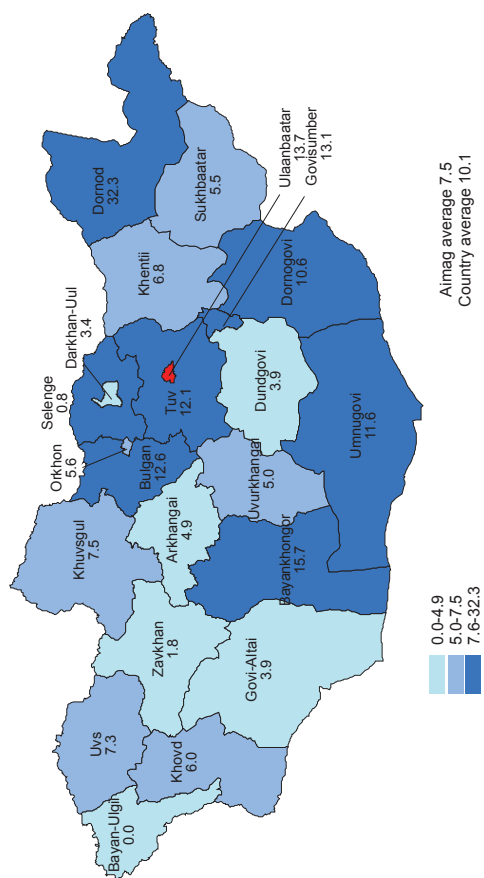
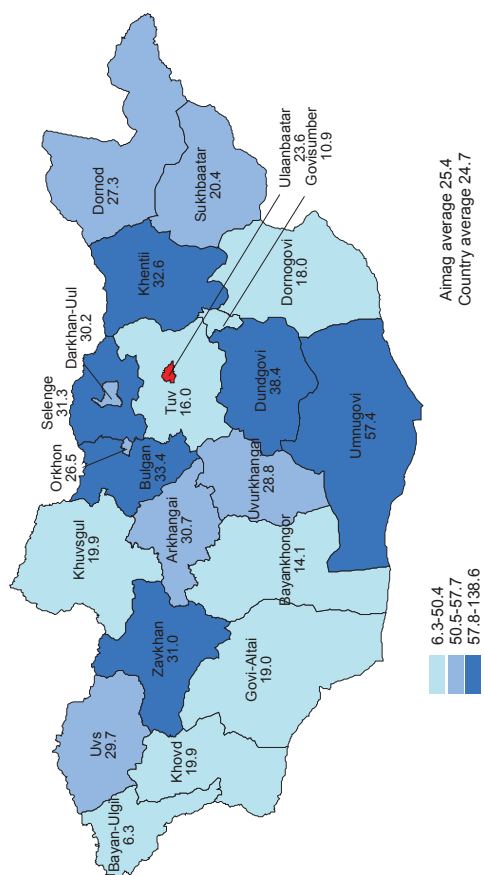
Deaths Injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes



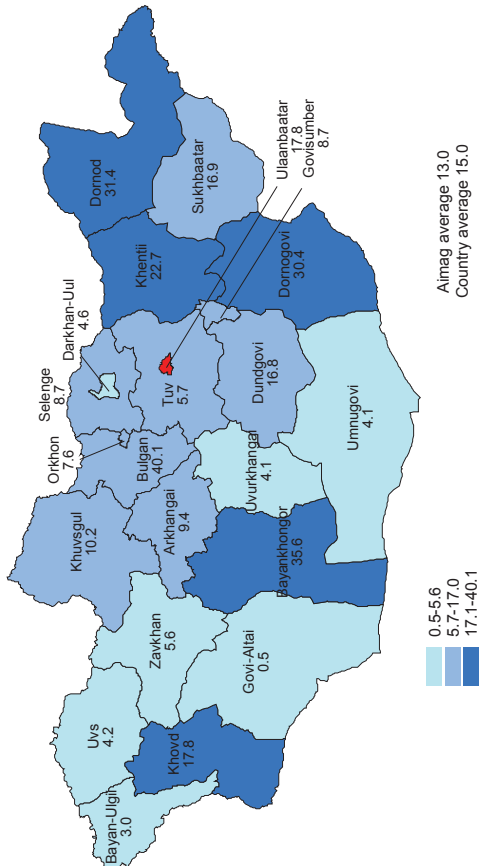
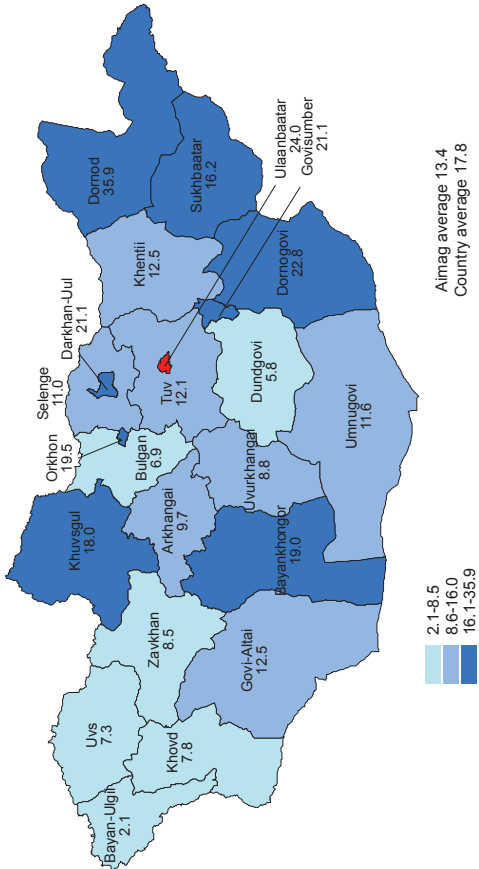
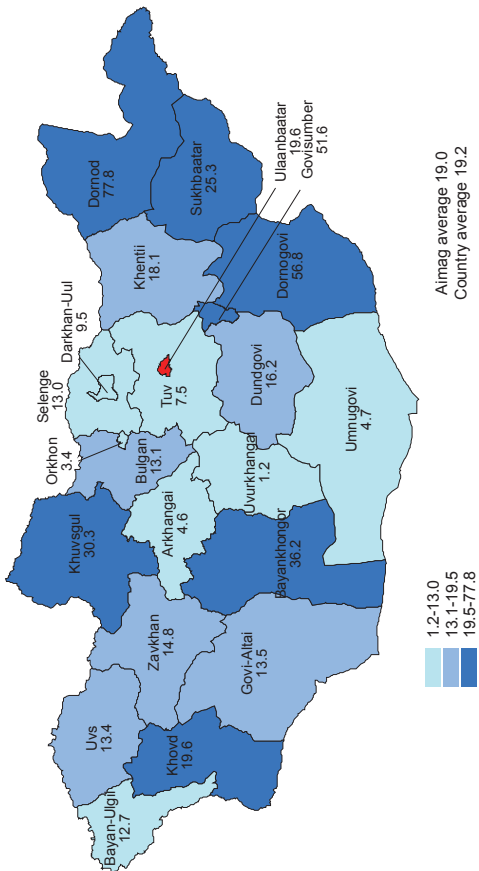
Deaths of the digestive system



SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

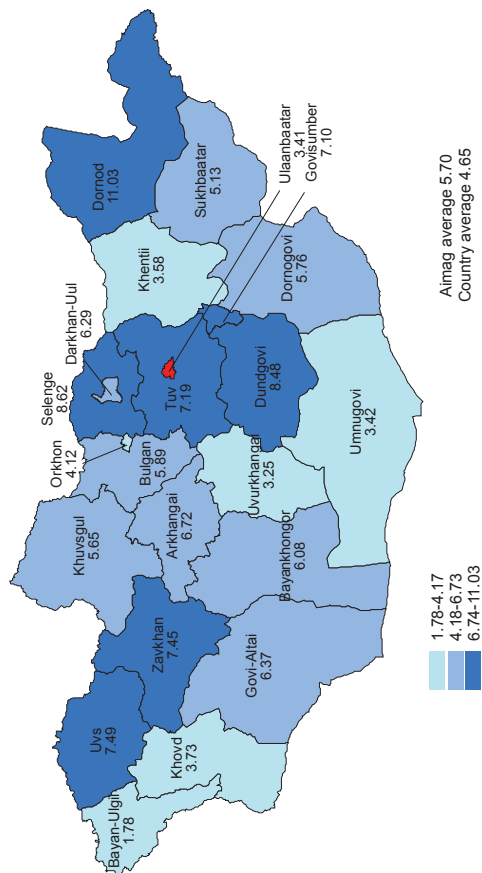


SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

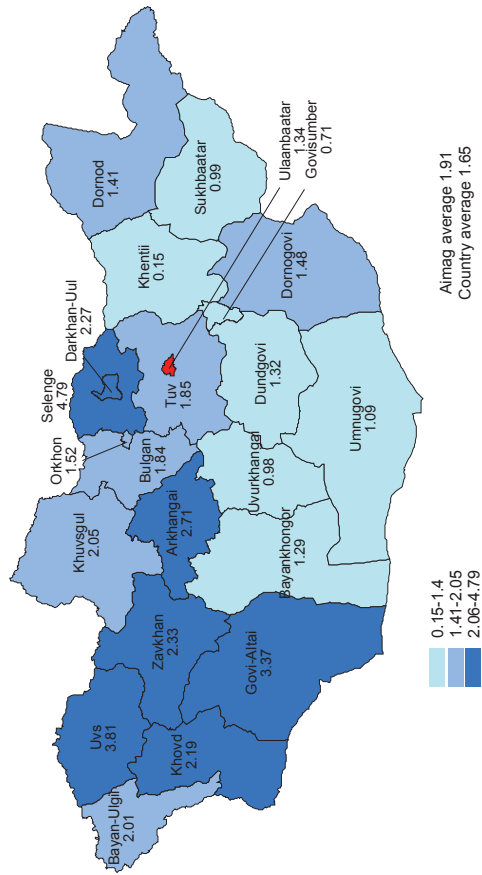


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

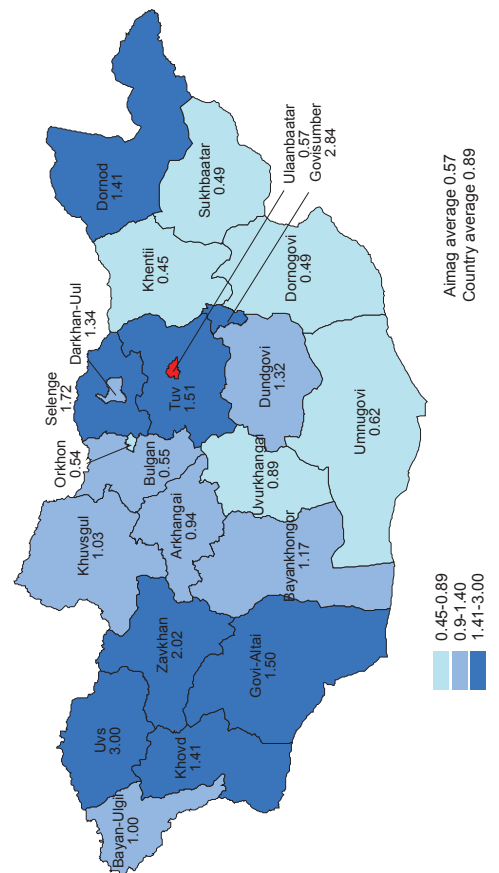
Deaths of Liver cancer



Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer

