CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

World Health Organization
Western Pacific Region

HEALTH INDICATORS

2016

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FOREWORD

The presented health indicators are based on the official statistical data 2016 of the health sector to estimate health indicators by international methodology, and summarizes it in this volume.

This report presents annually the main health indicators by levels of health care services, leading causes of population mortality and morbidity by region and criteria of health programs implemented at the national level.

In 2016, Mongolia has articulated its development vision in “Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030”, which was approved by the 19 th Resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia on 5 February 2016. This indicator are included developing within the SDG’s health 4 goals and a total of 97 tables, 92 and 50 of geospatial imagery to express, is being made available to all of you.

As of 2016, the life expectancy at birth reached 69.57 years, 75.10 years for women, and 65.58 years for men. International level, percentage of population under the age of 15, more than 31 percent named as young population of the country, that is, the figure is 30.0 percent for our country. In 2016, the number of children aged 0-4 was the highest in the population pyramid showing that birth rate increased for the last few years. The proportion of people aged 25-29 relatively greater showing that the demographic window of opportunities is open due to an increase the number of people of working age.

In Mongolia, the number of person per hospital bed were 134, the number of person per one physician were 309 and the duplicated number of hospital inpatient care 2 749 per 10 000 population, average one person had 5.5 visits a year for receiving health care services. This shows that health care services is growing, year by year.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Mongolian local agency of WHO for providin financial supports publishing this report to all of you available in making evidence-based decisions by health policy developers and decision-makers at all levels of the health sector.

We strongly believe that “Health Indicators 2016” can provide health policy makers with timely information necessary for making evidence-based decisions.

DIRECTOR B.NARANTUYA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDA	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CDR	Crude death rate
C-section	Caesarian sections
DOTS	Directly observed treatment strategy
FHC	Family health 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 diseases
TFR	Total fertility rate
VHC	Village health centres
WHO	World Health Organization
NCCD	National infectious Diseases Center
NCC	National Cancer Center
NCMCH	National Center for Mother and Child
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SISS	Social Indicators Sample Survey
NRSO	National Registration and statistics Office
MEDS	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
SSNCD	Steps Survey NCDs

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ABSTRACT

"Health Indicators 2016" is composed 15 chapters, 41 subgroups and health indicators were compared with the last 10 years. Population of Mongolia reached 3 million 119.9 thousand by the end of 2016. Of the total population, 68.9% live in cities and the remaining 31.1% reside in the rural areas.

In 2016, the average life expectancy at birth was 69.57 years, for females 75.10 years and 65.58 years in males.

In 2016, 77 803 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2015, the number of births has decreased by 2 631 or 3.3%. In 2016, 78 194 live births were recorded and of live births, there were 1 681 twins, 27 triplets.

The crude death rate was 7.9 in 1990; in 2016 were 5.2, it decreased by 2.7 compared to 1990.

In 1990, the under-five mortality rate per 1 000 live births was 87.5 and 20.3 in 2016. In 1990, the number of infant mortality was 4 789 and were reduced to 1 315 in 2016.

Mongolia implemented 2-time strategy during 2001-2010 to reduce maternal mortality, maternal mortality rate declined sharply in 2001-2006, and it was 48.6 per 100 000 live births by 2016.

In 2016, a total of 35 00 health facilities were operating and delivering health service around the country, including 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 province general hospitals, 12 district general hospitals and public health centres (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 39 inter-soum hospitals, 220 family health centres, 273 soum health centres, 234 private hospitals and 1076 private clinics.

In 2016, total of 48 173 healthcare employees were working in the public and private organizations of the health sector and this number was increased by 1.6% compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 93.2% employed by health sector and 6.8% represent health workers employed by other sectors.

The total number of health workers employed by health sector by level of care as follows: 22.3% of them working in primary health care, 18.0% in secondary health care, 16.1% in tertiary health care, 18.1% in private hospitals and clinics, and 25.5% in maternity hospitals and other health care organizations, respectively.

As of 2016, an average number of population per a physician was 309, it was decreased by 7 persons, and an average number of population per a nurse was 269, this number was increased by 2 persons respectively, as compared to the previous year.

Physician to nurse ratio was as follows: at the national level 1.0:1.2, in Ulaanbaatar city 1.0:1.0 and at the province level 1.0:1.4, respectively.

In 2016, there were 16 181 deaths registered in the nationwide, which reduced by 193 cases or 1.2%, compared to last year. 59.7% were males and 40.3% were females of total mortality. Of total mortality, 4 551 deaths or 28.1% were occurred in hospital, and the proportion of deaths that occurred within 24 hours of admission was 22.3%.

In 2016, 69 663 cases of 28 different communicable diseases were registered, which compared to the previous year, decreased by 10 263 cases or 227.8 per 10 000 population.

As of 2016, non-communicable diseases per 10 000 population were 8 245.4 and diseases of respiratory system (1 647.4), diseases of digestive system (1 231.4), diseases of genitourinary system (807.6), diseases of circulatory system (1 007.6), and injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (469.9) were five leading causes of population morbidity.

CHAPTER 1.

POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

CHAPTER 1.
POPULATION OF MONGOLIA

This section presents indicators of vital statistics on the growth, age and sex distribution and births, deaths, marriages, divorces and adoptions.

The main sources of population statistics are population and housing census conducted every 10 years and annual vital and migration statistics.

Population of Mongolia includes resident population in Mongolia and Mongolian citizens who reside abroad for 6 months and above.

The household is the group of people who live together in one house, with a joint budget and jointly provide their food and other basic needs. Members of the household may be family or relatives; there can be some members in the household with no relation to the other members.

The urban population includes population reside in Ulaanbaatar city, province centers and towns.

The rural population includes population reside in soum centers and rural areas. The sex ratio at birth refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive.

The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area in a given year, per 1 000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year.

The age specific fertility rate is the number of live births to women in specific age group, divided by the total population of women in same age group and expressed as a promille.

The total fertility rate refers the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

The crude death rate is the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1 000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year age and expressed as a promille.

1.1. POPULATION

The total population of Mongolia in 2016 was 3 119.9 thousand, increased by 62.1 thousand or 2.0 percent compared with previous year. Of the total population, 68.9% live in cities and the remaining 31.1% reside in the rural areas. Ulaanbaatar 1 440.4 thousand people or 46.2 percent of the population resides. Of the total population, 49.2 percent were males and 50.8 percent were females. Sex ratio is 97 males per 100 females. Considering the age structure, 30.0 percent of children are under age 15 and 66.2% of the population aged 15-64 years, 3.8% of the population over the age of 65, respectively.

In 2016, the total households has 869.8 thousand, from which 67.8 percent of live in urban area's and 32.2 percent reside in rural area's. The average family size is 3.5 person. Of total households, 380.8 thousand of them live in Ulaanbaatar city; 171.0 thousand live in Khangai region, in Central region 149.1 thousand, in Western region 104.2 thousand and 64.7 thousand live in Eastern region.

Table 1.1.1. *Urban and rural population by province, 2016*

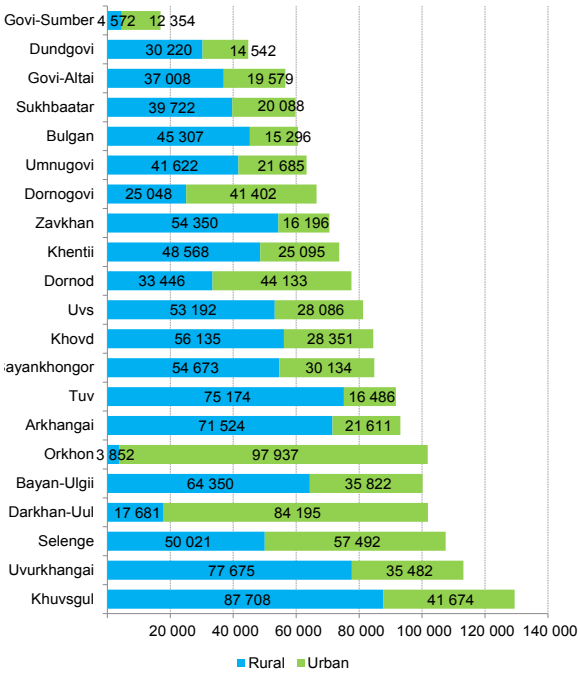
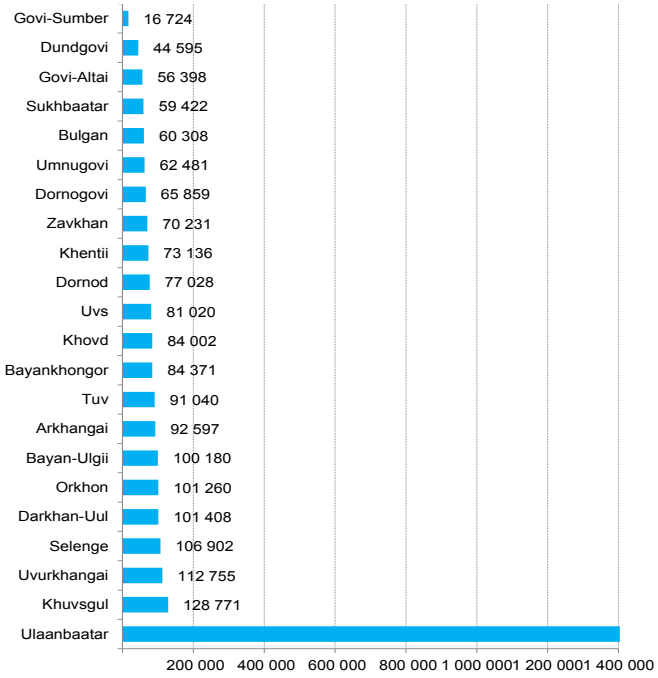


Table 1.1.2. *Average population by province, 2016*



Accounted for 67.8%, of the total resident population in Mongolia or 2 076.8 thousands people live in towns and villages, especially more than half of population of Orkhon, Darkhan- Uul, Govisumber and Dornogovi provinces in towns and villages.

Figure 1.1.3. *Proportion of urban and rural population*

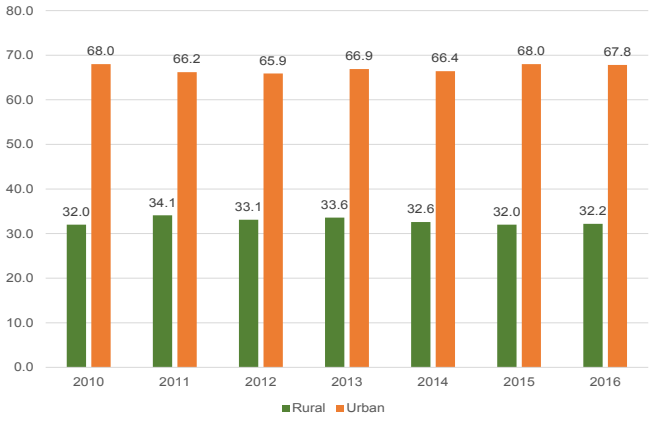
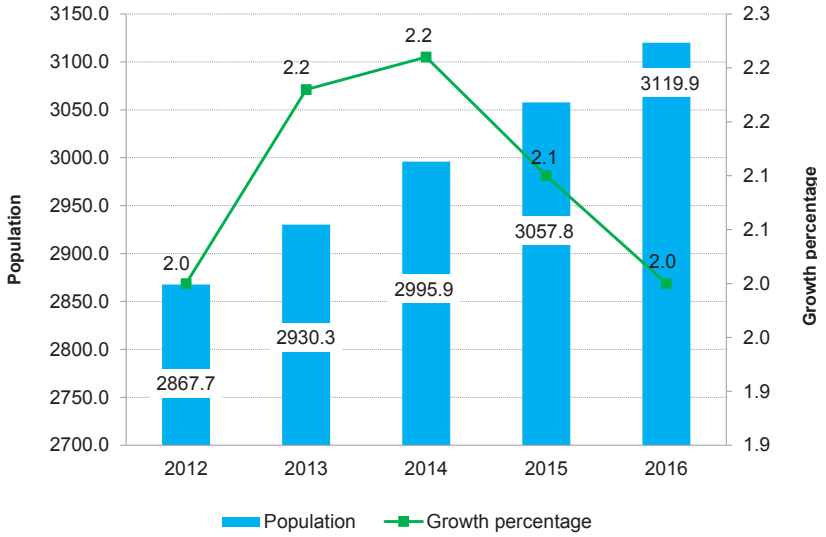


Table 1.1.4. *Number and annual growth rate of population, 2012-2016*

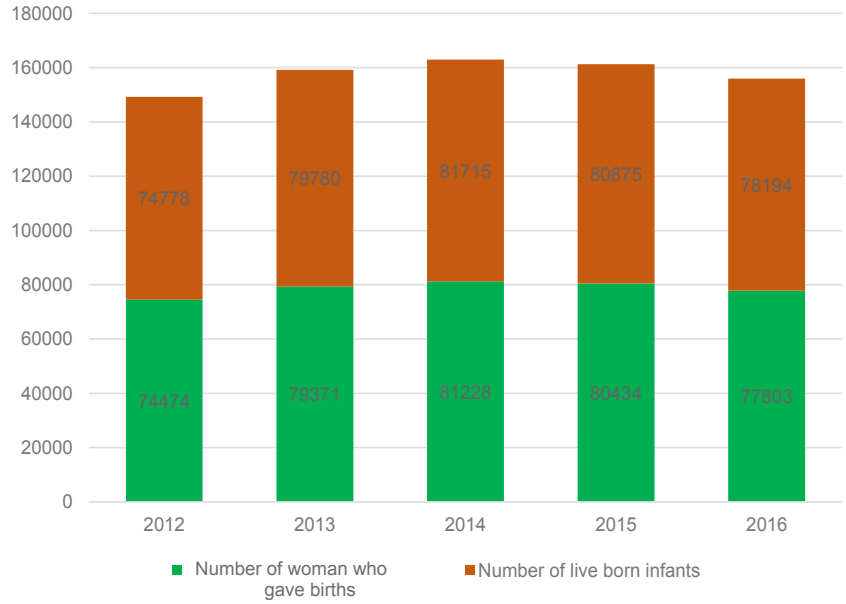


The population growth rate has been increasing for the last years, and in 2016, it was 2.0 compared to 1.74 in 2011, which an increase by 0.26 points.

1.2. SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

For the last ten years total of 719.6 thousand infants were born and steady increases in number of birth in 2007-2009 had positive effect to the growth rate of the population. In 2014, 81.7 thousand children have born and in 2016, to 78.1 thousand.

Figure 1.2.1. *Woman who gave births and live births, 2012-2016*



Although there was a twofold reduction in birth rate from 35.3 per 1 000 population in 1990 to the minimum rate of 17.8 in 2005, it has been steadily increasing from 2006 reaching 25.3 per 1 000 population in 2016.

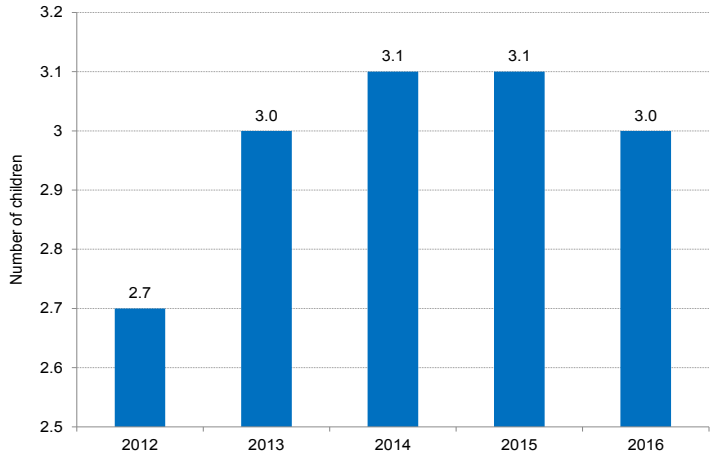
In 2016, the number of new borns was 78.1 thousand, which is an decrease in 3.3%,from previous year. Sex ratio is for every 100 girls there were 105 boys.

Table 1.2.1. *Demographic indicators by selected years*

Indictors	1990	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total population (thousand)	2 149.2	2 683.5	2 735.5	2 780.7	2 811.6	2 867.7	2 930.3	2 995.9	3 057.7	3 119.9
Urban population (%)	54.6	61.4	62.6	63.3	67.1	67.2	68.1	66.4	68.0	68.9
Rural population (%)	45.4	38.6	37.4	36.7	32.9	32.8	31.9	33.6	32.0	31.1
Age group (%)										
0-15	41.5	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6	27.4	28.0	29.6	30.0
15-64	54.4	67.8	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.4	68.8	68.0	66.6	66.2
Over 65	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8
Demographic rates										
CBR	35.3	23.7	25.3	23.8	25.3	26.3	27.5	27.6	26.7	25.3
CDR	7.9	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2
Growth rate	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
TFR	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0

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.

Figure 1.2.2. *Total fertility rate by selected years, 2016-2016*



TFR experienced a two-fold decline during the period of 2000-2003. However, this indicator increased to 2.4 in 2010, 3.0 in 2016.

1.3 AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Globally, life expectancy has been improving at a rate of more than 3 years per decade since 1950, with the exception of the 1990s.

During that period, progress on life expectancy stalled in Africa because of the rising HIV epidemic; and in Europe because of increased mortality in many ex-Soviet countries following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Life expectancy increase accelerated in most regions from 2000 onwards, and overall there was a global increase of 5.0 years in life expectancy between 2000 and 2015, with an even larger increase of 9.4 years observed in the WHO African Region.

The global average increase in life expectancy at birth since 2000 exceeds the overall average rate of life expectancy increase achieved by the best-performing countries over the past century.

As of 2016, the life expectancy at birth reached 69.57 years, 75.10 years for women, and 65.58 years for men decreased by 0.32, from the previous year. 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, women's life expectancy is 9.52 years longer than for men.

Monaco, in 2016, the average life expectancy of the population of the countries of the world in the most highest of 89.42 years and 49.81 years, the lowest in the country of Chad. Mongolia was in the 159-rd place in the world.

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

№	Coutnry/ciry	Average life expectancy	Year
1	Monaco	89.42	2016
2	Japan	85.26	2016
3	Singapore	85.21	2016
4	Macau	84.55	2016
5	San Marino	83.34	2016
6	Andorra	82.85	2016
7	Jersi	82.61	2016
8	Hong Kong	82.52	2016
9	Australia	82.31	2016
10	Italy	82.28	2016

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

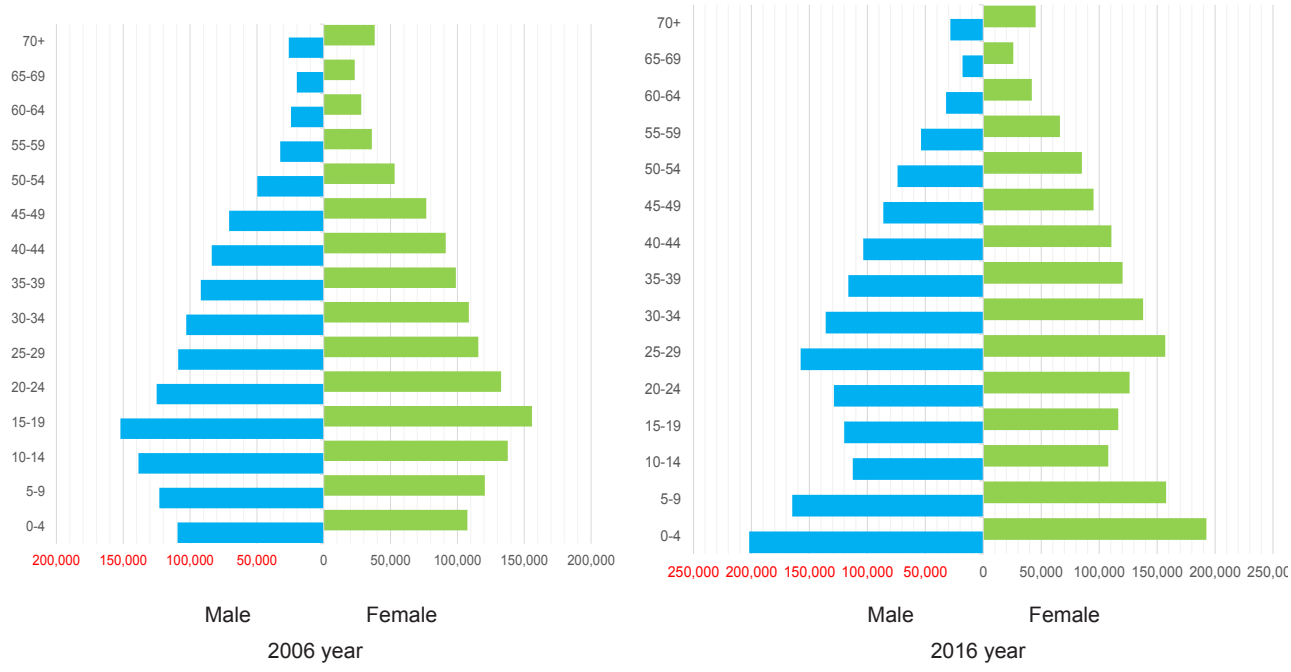
In 2016, there was a difference among provinces and regions in average life expectancy.

The lowest life expectancy in the khangai area of 69.61, the central region has the highest life expectancy in the population, or 71.45. Indicates Khuvsgul /65.79/, Uvs /68.82/, Dornod /68.41/, Darkhan-Uul /68.51/, Govi-Altai /68.84/, Bayankhongor /68.89/ and Zavkhan /69.19/ provinces are below the national average life expectancy.

Table 1.3.2. *Average life expectancy by regions and sex, 2016*

Province/city	Total	Male	Female
Western region	**70.26**	**66.38**	**73.41**
Bayan-Ulgii	72.76	69.45	75.16
Govi-Altai	68.84	63.99	72.33
Zavkhan	69.19	66.77	71.82
Uvs	68.82	63.44	72.21
Khovd	71.71	68.27	75.55
Khangai region	**69.61**	**66.76**	**73.50**
Arkhangai	70.54	68.02	72.07
Bayankhongor	68.89	65.51	70.66
Bulgan	72.30	67.69	75.34
Uvurkhangai	69.32	66.72	72.16
Khuvsgul	65.79	62.76	70.53
Orkhon	70.83	69.83	80.23
Central region	**71.45**	**68.05**	**75.53**
Govi-Sumber	72.86	71.43	75.40
Darkhan-Uul	68.51	64.21	73.24
Dornogovi	70.17	65.52	75.34
Dundgovi	73.22	70.15	77.87
Umnugovi	71.44	67.65	74.74
Selenge	71.87	67.61	77.10
Tuv	72.06	69.79	74.99
Eastern region	**70.38**	**66.52**	**74.29**
Dornod	68.41	64.46	72.75
Sukhbaatar	71.78	66.88	75.70
Khentii	70.94	68.22	74.43
Ulaanbaatar	**71.8**	**66.5**	**75.3**
Ulaanbaatar	71.24	66.04	74.67

Figure 1.3.1 *Population pyramid, 2006 and 2016*



In 2006, the diagram had fairly pyramid shape whereas in 2016 diagram's shape showed gradual widening in the middle of the pyramid. In other words, the proportion of people of young age in Mongolia was increasing.

In 2016, the number of children aged 0-4 was higher, the proportion of people aged 25-34 relatively greater showing that the demographic window of opportunities is open due to an increase the number of people of working age.

CHAPTER 2.

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are set of development goals for the global development to be achieved for the next decade and a half as a continuation of Millennium Development Goals. The agenda for SDGs was approved by the United Nations General Assembly during its 70th High-Level Meeting in September 2015, consists of 17 goals and 169 targets to achieve by the year of 2030.

Mongolia has articulated its development vision in “Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030”, which was approved by the 19th Resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia on 5 February, 2016.

Mongolia’s Sustainable Development Vision-2030 to be implemented by three phases: 2016-2020, 2020-2025 and 2025-2030.

By 2030, Mongolia would achieve the following targets through implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision such as end poverty in all its forms, improve the living environment of the Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life; increase life expectancy at birth to 78 years and be placed among first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index.

Out of 17 SDGs, goal 3 focused on health, aimed at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Objective 1. Create national disease preventable system, increase the access to diagnosis services and increase life expectancy of the population.

Reform the health insurance system, ensure early diagnosis and urgent responses to preventable and predominant diseases, improve the capacity of investigation, establish early diagnosis systems and laboratories, and increase life expectancy of the population to 71 years by 2020, to 74 years by 2025 and to 78 years by 2030.

Globally, life expectancy has been improving at a rate of more than 3 years per decade since 1950, with the exception of the 1990s. During that period, progress on life expectancy stalled in Africa because of the AIDS epidemic; and in Europe because of increased mortality following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Life expectancy increase accelerated in most regions from 2000 onwards, and overall there was a global increase of 5.0 years in life expectancy between 2000 and 2015. According to WHO estimates, the increase was greatest in the African Region where life expectancy increased by 9.4 years.

The global average increase in life expectancy at birth since 2000 exceeds the overall average rate of life expectancy increase achieved by the best-performing countries over the past century.

The life expectancy at birth in 2016 was 69.57, which decreased by 0.32 points. Overall, female life expectancy is 75.10 years and male life expectancy is 65.58 years. On average, women live longer than men in every country of the world, and the difference is 4 years.

For Mongolia, female life expectancy is higher than male by 9.52 years.

From the estimates of global life expectancy by country for 2016: the country with the highest life expectancy is Monaco at 89.42, while the country with the lowest life expectancy is Chad at 49.81. Mongolia is ranked at 159th.

Objective 2. Reduce factors affecting preventable maternal and child mortality by improving the quality and accessibility of reproductive health care services, and decrease maternal and child mortality and malnutrition.

Under this objective the following targets were set:

By 2020, reduce maternal mortality ratio to 25 per 100 000 live births, under-5-child mortality to 15 per 1 000 live births and infant mortality to 13 per 1 000 live births. By 2025, reduce maternal mortality ratio to 20 per 100 000 live births, under-5-child mortality ratio to 12 per 1 000 live births and infant mortality ratio to 11 per 1 000 live births.

By 2030, reduce the factors of preventable maternal and child mortality, and reduce maternal mortality in 100 000 live births to 15, under-5-child mortality in 1 000 live births to 9 and infant mortality in 1 000 live births to 8.

Table 2.1. *Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births), by selected years*

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
National average	199.0	158.5	69.7	89.6	49.0	81.4	45.5	48.2	50.8	42.6	30.6	26.0	48.6	25.0[a]
Ulaanbaatar	126.0	171.1	71.8	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8	41.8	-
Province average	230.0	153.4	68.2	102.0	44.3	83.5	44.9	51.8	58.6	32.8	25.0	23.0	56.0	-

Source: *a. Resolution No 19, State Great Khural, Mongolia "Approving Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030", 2016*

The maternal mortality rate in the country has reduced 4.1 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

For the last decade, the maternal mortality rate decreased in Mongolia significantly from 86.6 in 2007 down to 26.0 per 100 000 live births in 2010, reached at the lowest rate. However, the national maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 48.6 in 2016, increased by 22.6 compared to the previous year; though the rate decreased by 41.0 compared to 2007.

In 2016, 38 cases of maternal mortality were recorded and it was 48.6 per 100 000 live births. Since 2015, maternal mortality increased by 17 cases (44.7%) which comes to 22.6 per 100 000 live births. No maternal deaths were recorded in Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govi-Sumber, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvs and Khentii provinces. 78.9% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals and 21.1% out off hospitals.

Table 2.2. *Infant and under-five mortality per 1 000 live births, by selected years*

Indicator	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Infant mortality /per 1 000 live births/												
Gender												
Male	-	-	22.4	22.6	21.3	17.5	17.1	16.0	17.2	17.4	18.6	
Female	-	-	16.6	17.6	17.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.0	14.9	
Location												
National average	**63.4**	**31.23**	**19.6**	**20.2**	**19.4**	**16.3**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**16.8**	**13.0[a]**
Ulaanbaatar	70.3	32.8	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	-
Province average	**62.5**	**30.8**	**21.2**	**21.9**	**22.1**	**19.2**	**17.5**	**15.7**	**15.7**	**15.9**	18.8	-
Under-five mortality /per 1 000 live births/												
Gender												
Male	-	-	26.4	25.9	26.4	21.9	20.8	22.6	20.3	20.7	23.0	
Female	-	-	20.2	21.2	22.7	18.0	16.5	16.9	16.4	15.7	18.5	
Location												
National average	**87.5**	**42.4**	**23.4**	**23.6**	**24.6**	**20**	**18.7**	**18.0**	**18.4**	**18.3**	**20.8**	**15.0[a]**
Ulaanbaatar	99.9	42.4	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2	-
Province average	**94.4**	**42.5**	**25.3**	**25.7**	**28.0**	**23.5**	**21.3**	**19.7**	**19.0**	**19.2**	**23.7**	**-**

Source: *a. Resolution No 19, State Great Khural, Mongolia "Approving Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030", 2016*

Infant and under-five mortality rates has decreased significantly since 1990, for the past 20 years. It can be seen that the under-five mortality rate per 1 000 live births fell 4.2 times in 2016, compared to 1990. The infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births decreased 3.8 times in 2016, compared to 1990.

The national infant mortality rate has decreased significantly for the last years and reached to its target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2013, the infant mortality rate reached to the lowest level 14.6 per 1 000 live births. Furthermore, the rate was 15.3 in 2014 and 2015.

At the national level, 1 315 infant deaths were recorded in 2016 and the mortality rate was 16.8 per 1 000 live births. It has increased by 1.5 compared to the previous year.

High infant mortality rate was caused by measles outbreak, a total of 118 infants died from severe complications of measles particularly, measles pneumonia.

78.7% of all deaths were in infants up to the age of 8 months. They were not vaccinated, because they were too young to receive their first dose of measles vaccine.

The highest morbidity was observed among infants 4 months of age. By gender, 56.8% (75) of them were male infants.

58.9% (73) of all infants who died suffered from combined and underlying diseases such as anemia, malnutrition, rickets, exudative catarrhal diathesis, immune deficiency, cerebral palsy, primary cardiac tumor, mononucleosis, Down syndrome, congenital heart and lung disease and neurological disorders. The main cause of death was complications of measles particularly, measles pneumonia.

Under-five child mortality rate

It is declared that reduce under-five child mortality to 15.0 per 1 000 live births by 2020 in the "Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030", which was approved by the 19th Resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia on 5 February 2016.

As of 2016, the under-five child mortality rate was 20.8 per 1 000 live births, decreased by 1.3 deaths compared to 2007, while increased by 2.5 deaths compared to the previous year.

A total of 1628 deaths were registered among children aged under-five years in 2016, which increased by 152 deaths or by 2.5 per 1 000 live births compared to the previous year. 87.1% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 12.6% were due to injuries. Of all deaths, 75.2%, 19.5% and 5.3% have occurred in hospitals, at home and other places respectively.

High under-five mortality rate was caused by measles outbreak; a total of 127 children aged under-five died from measles in 2016. This accounted for 7.8% of all deaths.

Main causes of illnesses for under-five mortality were: 34.1% perinatal disorders, 19.5% respiratory diseases (pneumonia) and 8.9% measles.

Objective 3. Reduce the main non-communicable diseases, reduce health risk factors, and preventable deaths through an active and inclusive partnership of individuals, families, communities and organizations.

By 2020, reduce pernicious habits in the population, improve the living environment, strictly enforce standards for food products and decrease deaths per 10 000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer respectively, to 17.4 and 10.5.

By 2025, improve the quality of and access to health care services and decrease deaths per 10 000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer respectively, to 16 and 9.

By 2030, decrease deaths per 10 000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer respectively, to 14 and 8.

Diseases of the cardiovascular system and cancer have been the leading causes of deaths for the population since 1995.

The leading causes of mortality in 2016 were diseases of the cardiovascular system -33.1% and cancer-25.6%. Deaths from these diseases combined accounted for 58.7% of all deaths.

Annually, an average of 5000-5500 people (one in third of all deaths) died from diseases of the cardiovascular system and over 4 000 people (one in fourth all deaths) died from cancer.

It is declared that decrease deaths per 10 000 populations caused by cardiovascular diseases and cancer respectively, to 17.4 and 10.5 by 2020 in the "Concepts of Mongolian Sustainable Development-2030", which was approved by the 19th Resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia on 5 February, 2016.

The gender-specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases were 20.54 per 10 000 for males and 14.46 per 10 000 for females in 2016. There was a tendency to decrease compared to 2007, however, ischemic heart disease was 25.8, stroke was 19.8 and arterial hypertension was 1.3 per 10 000 population in males aged 45-64 years. Compared to the mortality rate of women of the same age group, ischemic heart disease is 4.7 times, stroke is 2.0 times and arterial hypertension is 1.4 times higher among men than in women.

Table 2.3. *Mortality due to cardiovascular disease and cancer, per 10 000 population, 2007-2016*

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Diseases of the circulatory system											
Total	21.92	20.54	21.74	23.61	22.58	20.91	19.60	19.11	18.86	17.45	17.4[a]
Male	25.21	22.02	24.19	27.33	26.65	25.02	22.70	22.10	21.66	20.54	-
Female	18.80	18.76	19.41	20.29	18.73	17.04	16.70	16.20	15.40	14.46	-
Neoplasms											
Total	12.21	11.80	11.89	13.02	12.69	12.60	13.00	13.52	13.59	13.41	10.5[a]
Male	13.25	13.45	13.95	15.11	15.85	14.74	14.9	15.5	14.81	15.07	-
Female	9.50	10.10	9.92	11.15	10.36	10.67	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.61	

Source: *a. Resolution No 19, State Great Khural, Mongolia "Approving Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030", 2016*

Since 1990, cancer has been the second leading cause of population mortality in Mongolia. In 2016, the mortality rate for cancer was 15.07 per 10 000 in males and 11.61 per 10 000 in females.

The mortality rate for cancer in 2007 was 12.21 per 10 000 population, while the rate was reached 13.41, increased by 1.2 in 2016.

The five leading causes of cancer by primary sites in males were liver, stomach, lung, bronchial tubes, esophagus and colon/rectum; whereas in females they were liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, lung and bronchial tubes.

Objective 4. Decrease the spread of communicable diseases through prevention, early detection of communicable diseases, and preparedness to treat them, through improving the capacity of health services for fast response actions, and ensuring access to extremely necessary vaccines for everyone.

Under this objective the following targets were set:

By 2020, Increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 98.5 percent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10 000 populations respectively, to 3 and 14.4.

By 2025, Increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 99 percent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10 000 populations respectively, to 2.5 and 14.

By 2030, increase the rate of scheduled vaccination to 99.8 percent, and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis and tuberculosis in 10 000 populations respectively, to 2 and 13.

The incidence rate of tuberculosis (TB) in 1996 was 14.6 per 10 000 population in 1996, while in 2006 it reached 18.6, increased by 1.3 times. However, it has continuously decreased since 2007 reached to 16.8 per 10 000 population. The incidence of TB in 2011 was 14.3, in 2015 was 14.1 and in 2015 was 13.1 per 10 000 population, respectively

Over 4000 new cases of TB were registered annually for the last five years. There was an increase of new cases of TB in every year between 2012 and 2015. However, the number of new cases of TB decreased by 225 cases in 2016.

Table 2.4. *Tuberculosis, viral hepatitis incidence, per 10 000 population, by selected years*

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
Tuberculosis											
Total	16.8	16.0	15.6	15.3	14.3	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.1	13.1	
Male	18.2	17.4	16.4	16.7	16.5	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	14.2	14.4[a]
Female	15.4	14.6	14.8	13.9	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.0	
Viral hepatitis											
Total	38.5	39.3	25.3	33.0	52.7	24.1	8.8	3.9	2.9	1.8	
Male	41.7	42.6	28.3	36.4	59.1	27.1	10.4	4.7	3.3	2.0	3.0[a]
Female	35.5	36.2	22.5	29.7	46.5	21.4	7.2	3.1	2.6	1.7	

Source: *a. Resolution No 19, State Great Khural, Mongolia "Approving Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030", 2016*

A total of 566 new cases of viral hepatitis were registered in the nationwide, which accounts for 0.8% of all communicable diseases. The incidence decreased by 326 cases compared to the previous year. Out of all viral infections, 6.9% was viral hepatitis A, 64.8% was viral hepatitis B, and 28.3% was other viral hepatitis

The incidence rate of hepatitis per 10 000 population has decreased namely, viral hepatitis A decreased by 0.2 and viral hepatitis B decreased by 0.4 compared to the same period of the previous year.

in 2007, viral hepatitis was 38.5 per 10 000 population and in 2016, it has 1.8, decreased compared to 2007.

CHAPTER 3.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

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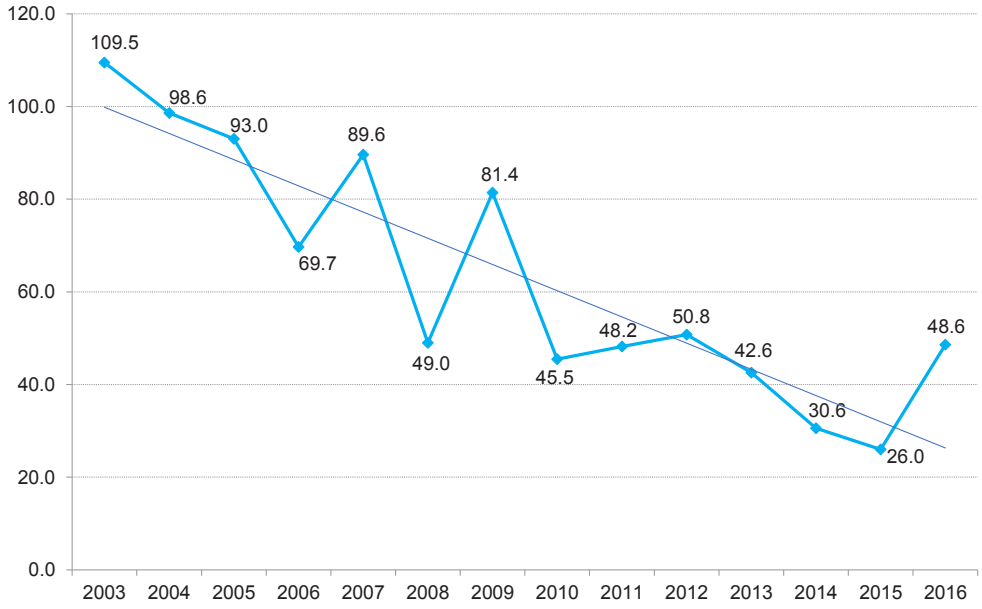
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

3.1. MATERNAL HEALTH

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

Figure 3.1.1 *Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births (2003-2016)*



Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births was estimated at 48.6 in 2016, which the ratio has reduced compared to the previous 10 years. However, there was an increase compared to the last year.

3.2. PREGNANCY CONTROL AND ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES

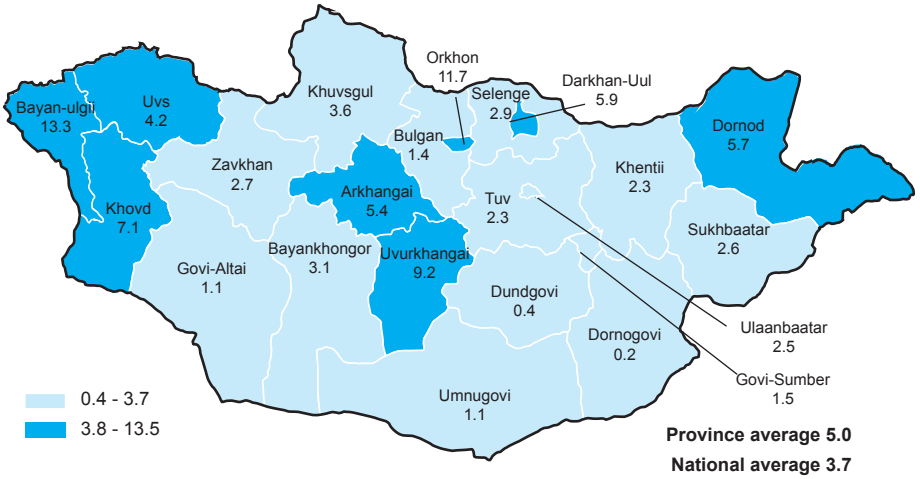
In 2016, a total of 75 851 pregnant women were newly registered by antenatal care service and 84.7% of them at the first trimester or first 3 months, 13.8% at the 4-6 months, and 1.5% at the 7 months or late entry into antenatal care, respectively.

Early antenatal care services in terms of urban vs. rural areas showed that 85.0% were in urban areas, 84.4% were in rural areas, respectively. Both indicators were increased by 0.9%

and 0.2%, respectively, when compared to the previous year.

Overall anemia prevalence among pregnant women who attended in the pregnancy control was 3.7%, and it was decreased by 0.2% compared to the previous year. Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Orkhon, Uvurkhangai and Khovd provinces were 2.0-9.6 times higher than the national average.

Figure 3.2.1 *Percentage of pregnant women with anemia by province, 2016*



Total participation rate was 97.1% who was provided a blood sample for antenatal syphilis test. Overall syphilis positivity was 2.4% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.9-2.5 times higher than the National average: Bayankhongor /3.3/, Govi-Altai /3.6/,Govi-Sumber /4.1/, Selenge /4.5/ and Khuvsgul /4.9/, respectively.

Gonorrhea screening covered 91.3% of pregnant women, which have decreased by 1.0 percent from the previous year. Overall gonorrhea positivity was 0.5% of pregnant women and the following areas were 0.5-2.1 times higher than the National average; Bayan-Ulgii /1.0/, Bulgan /1.0/, Dornod /1.6/, Umnugovi /2.6/, Sukhbaatar /1.2/ and Khuvsgul /1.9/ , respectively.

Total participation rate for trichomoniasis testing was 91.5% and 2.0% of pregnant women were a positive for this test. The following areas were 0.6-9.0 times higher than the National average; Bayankhongor /11.0/, Bulgan /4.0/, Dornogovi /2.7/, Dornod /5.3/, Orkhon /3.4/,Umnugovi /2.8/, Sukhbaatar /4.6/, Selenge /4.5/ and Tuv /2.6/, respectively.

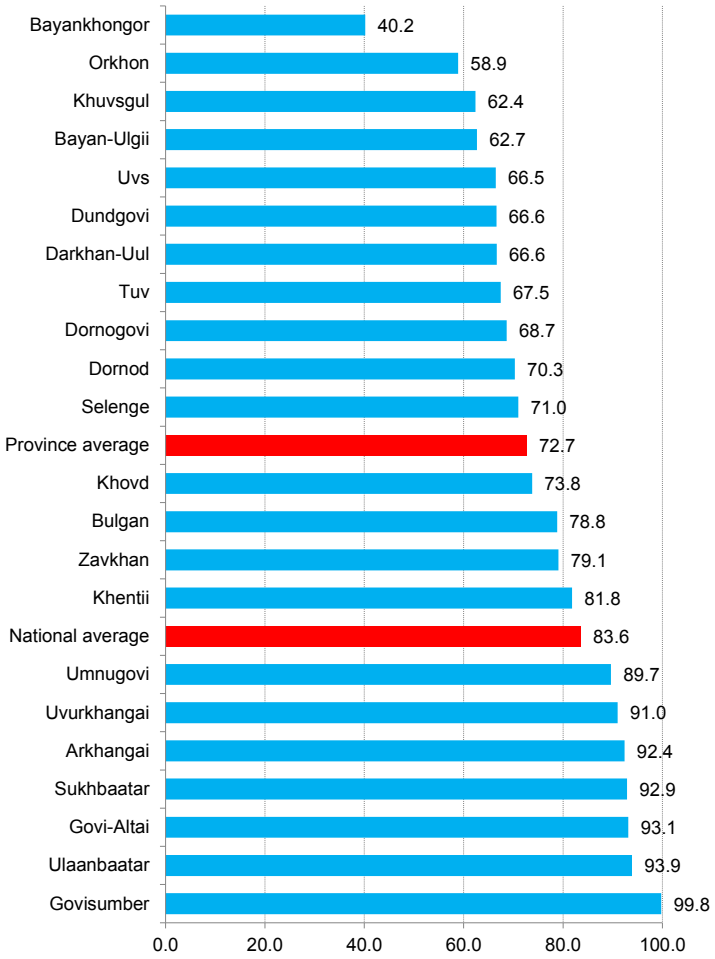
During the antenatal period, 53.4% of pregnant women had taken X-ray examinations and 341 cases (0.8%) of active tuberculosis were identified.

Total of 345 maternal resting wards were functioning throughout the country in 2016, of which 266 were in soum health centers, 39 in inter-soum hospitals, 18 in province's general hospitals, 10 in village health centers, 5 in rural general hospitals, 5 in Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTC) and 2 in hospital of Ulaanbaatar, respectively.

Of the maternal resting wards, 117 and 33.9% located in designated buildings and 65.8% /227/ located in clinics and total of 67 184 bed days were used and average length of stay at a maternal resting ward was 6.6 days.

A total of 6 new maternal resting wards were built, in 27 places building maintenance or renovation and in 77 places comfort improvement have been completed in 2016. Of mothers required for antenatal resting service, 76.2% went to resting wards.

Figure 3.2.2 *Percentage of women underwent antenatal check-ups more than 6 times during pregnancy, 2016*



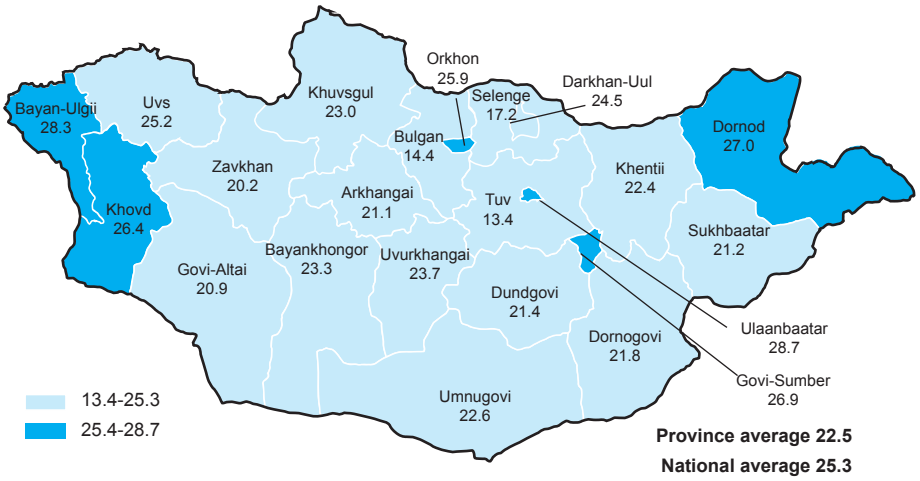
In 2016, 83.6% of all mothers had pregnancy control visit at least 6 times during their pregnancy and it is decreased by 2.4% compared to the previous year.

3.3. LABOR AND BIRTH MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In 2016, 77803 mothers gave birth in the country, which compared to 2015, the number of births has decreased by 2 631 or 3.3%. Birth numbers increased in Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod and Uvs provinces, on the other hand decreased in the other provinces and Ulaanbaatar city.

The crude birth rate per 1 000 people is 25.3 in the country, and this indicator is higher than the national average in Bayan-Ulgii /28.3/, Dornod /27.0/ and Khovd /26.4/ provinces.

Figure 3.3.1 *Crude birth rate per 1 000 population, by province, 2016*



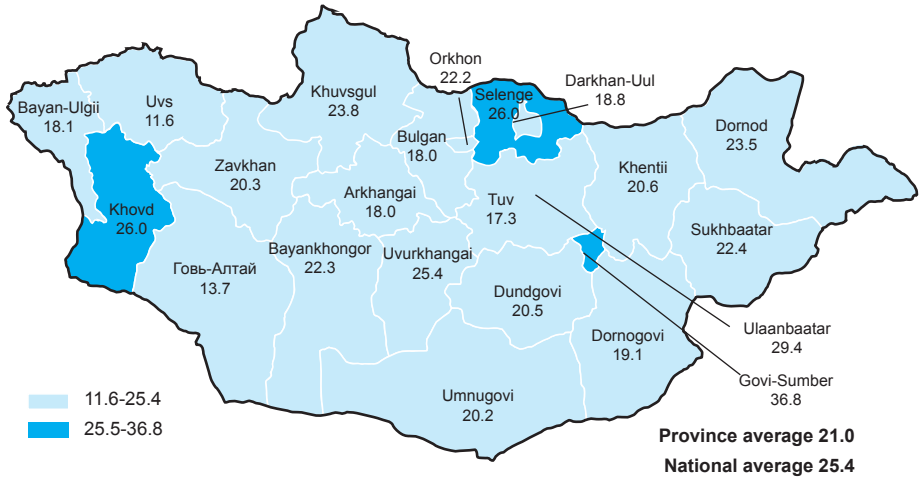
47.7% of total births were in Ulaanbaatar city, 28.9% were in province general hospitals, 12.2% were in RDTCs, 6.3% were in soum, inter-soum and village hospitals, 2.3% were rural general hospital, 2.2% were in private clinics and National Center for Infectious Diseases, and 0.4% were home births.

Of deliveries, 29.8% were first birth, 45.5% were 3 or more year's intervals birth, respectively.

99.8% of all births were attended by skilled health personnel. Percentage of mothers under 20 years old was 5.0% while of mothers aged over 35 years was 15.4%.

The general fertility rate was estimated and 92 out of 1 000 women of reproductive age gave birth in 2016.

Figure 3.3.2 *Percentage of caesarean section among deliveries, by province, 2016*



The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended level of caesarean sections (C-section) is 5-15% from all deliveries. In 2016, the percentage of births by C-section was estimated at 25.4% in Mongolia, which considered relatively high. However, the number of C-section was decreased by 1.0% (210 cases) comparing to the previous year. The C-section rate was lower than National average by 2.7 points in the Western region. In contrast, it was higher by 0.2-1.3 points in Khangai, Central and Eastern regions.

Table 3.3.1 *Percentage of births by caesarean section, by region, 2016*

	Mothers gave births	Mothers underwent C-section (n)	Mothers underwent C-section (%)
Western region	9 662	1 770	18.3
Central region	13 004	2 902	22.3
Khangai region	9 756	2 067	21.2
Eastern region	4 956	1 103	22.3
Province average	**37 378**	**7 842**	**21.0**
Ulaanbaatar	40 425	11 888	29.4
National average	**77 803**	**19 730**	**25.4**

Total of 296 home births have registered, which decreased by 11.1% (33 cases) when compared to the previous year. Of those home births, 56.0% were occurred in Ulaanbaatar and this number has decreased by 0.5% when compared to the previous year.

Total number of 139 birth cases were registered, which not attended by skilled health personnel and the number of cases decreased by 10.7% (15 cases) compared to the same period of the previous year. Furthermore, 13.2% (5 349) of all mothers who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar hospitals were come from countryside. This number has decreased by 78 births from the previous year.

Figure 3.3.3 *Number of mothers from countryside who gave birth in Ulaanbaatar, 2016*

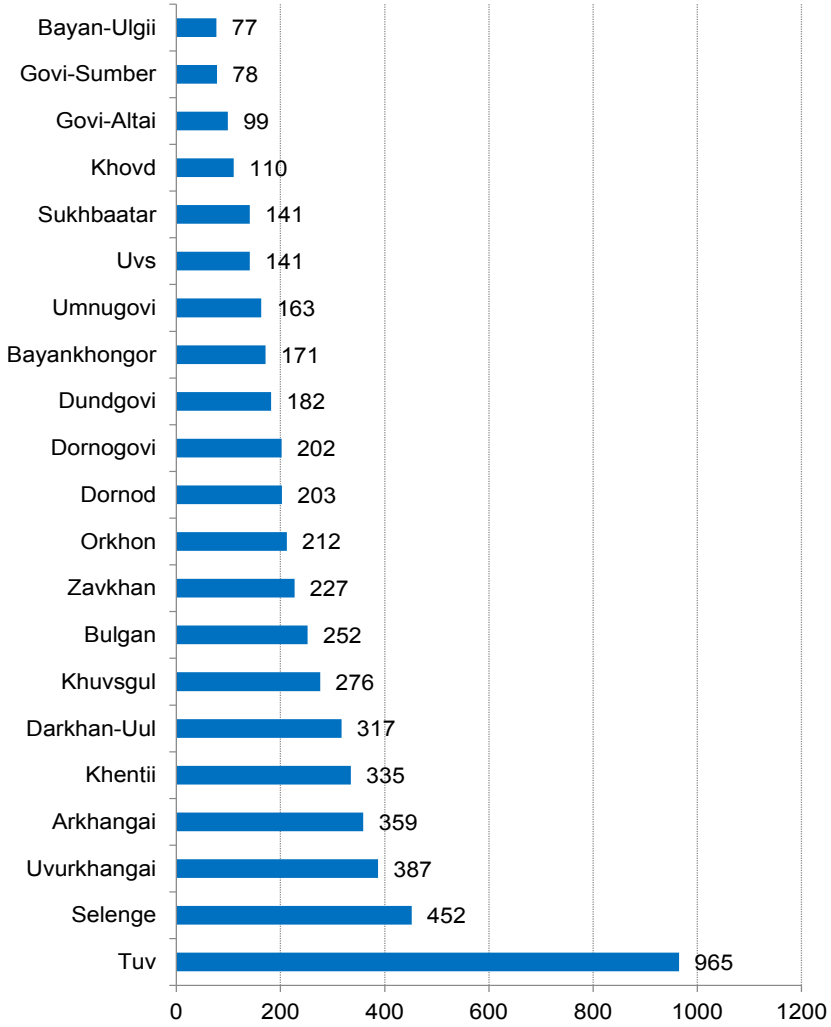


Table 3.3.2 *Number of births by type of health facility, 2016*

Province, city	Total number of births	Home births	RDTC	Province district general hospitals	Rural general hospitals	SHC, inter-soum hospitals	VHC	Units with medical doctor	Maternity hospitals in UB NCMCH	Private clinics	Other
Arkhangai	1 951	1	0	1 403	0	547	0	0	0	0	0
Bayan-Ulgii	2 838	11	0	2 183	0	640	4	0	0	0	0
Bayankhongor	1 960	7	0	1 713	0	237	3	0	0	0	0
Bulgan	868	3	0	683	0	174	8	0	0	0	0
Govi-Altai	1 176	4	0	1 063	0	106	3	0	0	0	0
Govi-Sumber	446	1	0	444	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Darkhan-Uul	2 476	8	0	2 461	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Dornogovi	1 426	4	0	1 144	258	20	0	0	0	0	0
Dornod	2 067	11	1 987	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
Dundgovi	955	8	0	816	0	131	0	0	0	0	0
Zavkhan	1 413	1	0	842	331	239	0	0	0	0	0
Orkhon	2 598	2	2 593	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Uvurkhangai	2 664	11	1917	0	283	439	0	1	0	13	0
Umnugovi	1 401	4	1 178	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0
Sukhbaatar	1 251	4	0	1 201	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
Selenge	1 826	2	0	971	617	192	44	0	0	0	0
Tuv	1 226	9	0	928	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
Uvs	2 027	13	0	1 603	0	411	0	0	0	0	0
Khovd	2 208	7	1 803	0	164	234	0	0	0	0	0
Khuvsgul	2 963	15	0	2 323	0	625	0	0	0	0	0
Khentii	1 638	4	0	1 285	122	225	0	2	0	0	0
Province average	**37 378**	**130**	**9 478**	**21 063**	**1775**	**4 854**	**62**	**3**	**0**	**13**	**0**
Ulaanbaatar	40 425	166	0	1451	0	0	6	0	37 150	1 637	15
National average	**77 803**	**296**	**9 478**	**22 514**	**1775**	**4 854**	**68**	**3**	**37 150**	**1 650**	**15**

Table 3.3.3 *Age specific fertility rate, 2016*

Age group	Number of women of reproductive age	Number of live births given by women of reproductive age	Age specific rate
Under 20 years old	178 480	3 896	21.8
20-24	124 857	20 198	161.8
25-29	153 050	25 128	164.2
30-34	135 616	16 984	125.2
35-39	118 049	9 621	81.5
40-44	202 810	2 367	11.7
Over 40 yaers old	90 784	74	0.8

Crude birth rate was 3.1 for the country. The highest age specific fertility rates (ASFR) were found among 20-24 years old with 161.8 per 1 000 women and 25-29 years old with 164.2 per 1 000 women.

3.4. POST-DELIVERY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

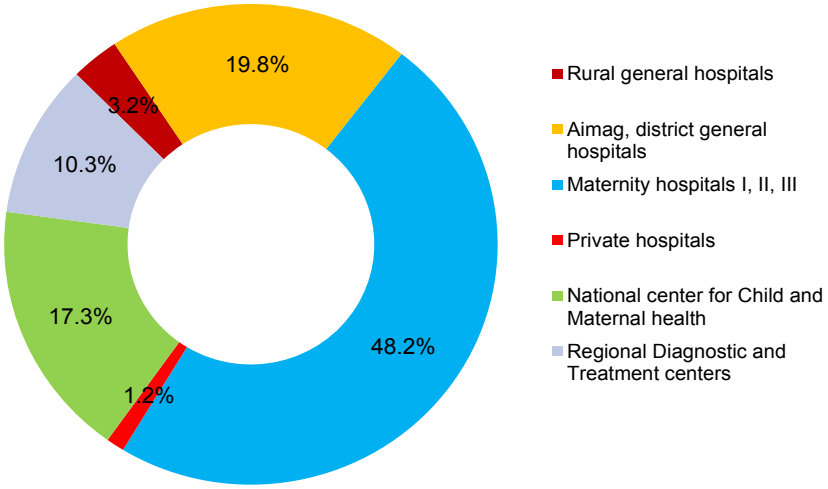
In 2016, 92.1% of mothers who were under prenatal care were received a postnatal care or post-delivery maternal care within 42 days of birth and this number was increased by 7.7 point when compared to the previous year. This indicator is imperative in reducing a post-delivery complications and maternal mortality.

In connection with pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, total of 62 882 cases (804 per 1 000 live births) were recorded in 2016.

Among those cases were:

- Complications during pregnancy -37.8 %
- Delivery complications -52.6%
- Postpartum complications -2.1% and
- Other complications not associated with pregnancy and delivery-7.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.4.1 *Percentage of pregnancy, childbirth and post-delivery complications, by type of health facility, 2016*

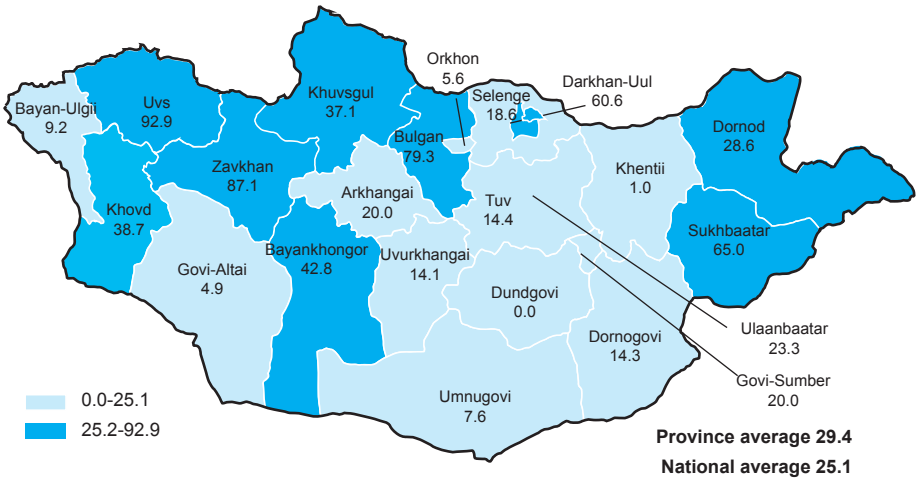


In 2016, registered 42 cases of congenital syphilis have decreased by 10 in the previous year. Which of those occurrences registered as following areas: in Ulaanbaatar-25, Bayan-Ulgii-2, Bayankhongor-1, Dornod-1, Orkhon-4, Umnugovi-1, Sukhbaatar-1, Tuv-4 Uvs-1 Khovd-2 and Khentii provinces 1 case each.

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

Figure 3.4.2 *Percentage of eclampsia in pregnancy complications by province, 2016*

The percentage of eclampsia-pregnancy complications was 1.7-3.7 times higher than the National

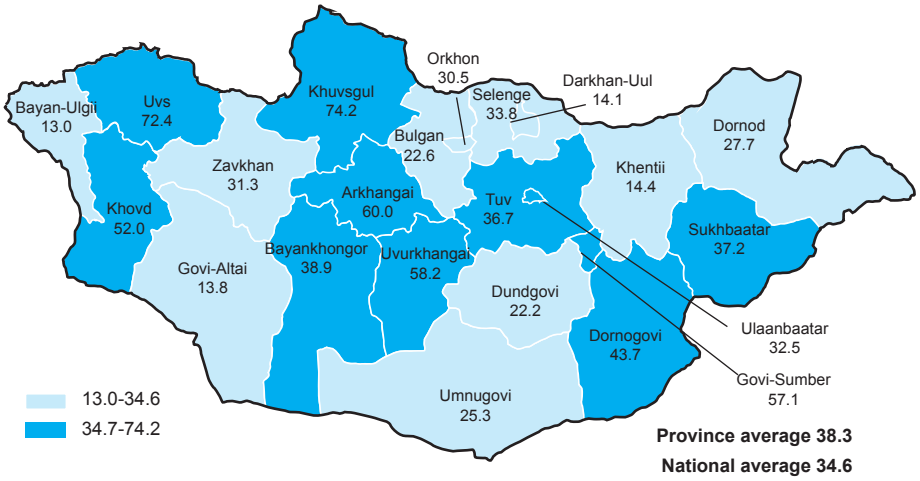


average in Bayankhongor /42.8/, Uvs /92.9/, Zavkhan /87.1/, Sukhbaatar /65.0/, Selenge /53.0/,

Darkhan-Uul /60.6/ and Bulgan /79.3/, respectively. In contrast, it was 2.7-5.1 times lower than the National average in Bayan-Ulgii /9.2/, Govi-Altai /4.9/, Orkhon /5.6/and Umnugovi /7.6/, respectively.

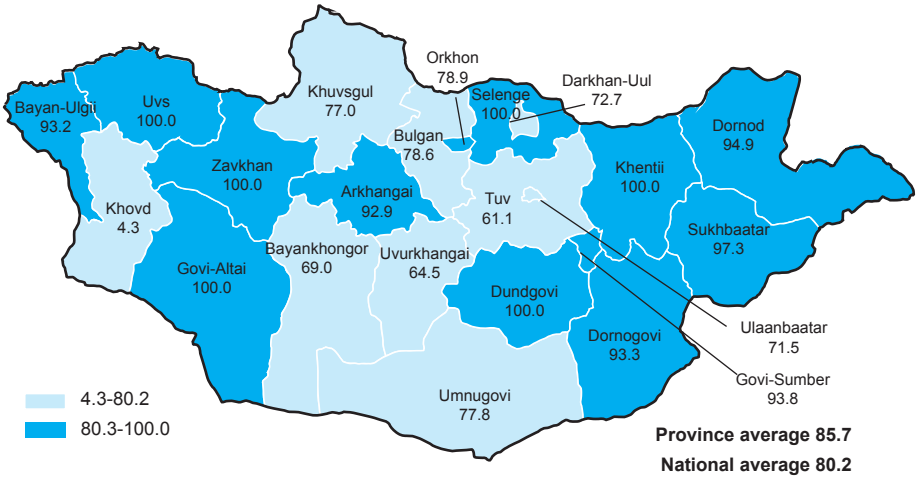
The percentage of pregnancy related complications such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia was 24.9% and 0.2% respectively. First and secondary failure to progress in labor was in 34.6% which were the most common complications during birth. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 80.2% of all post-delivery complications.

Figure 3.4.3 *Percentage of failure to progress in labor by province, 2016*



The percentage of failure to progress in labor during the childbirth was 1.3-2.1 times higher than the National average for the following province; in Arkhangai /60.0/, Govi-Sumber /57.1/, Dornogovi /43.7/, Uvurkhangai /58.2/, Selenge /47.3/, Uvs /72.4/, Khovd /52.0/ and Khuvsgul /74.2/, respectively.

Figure 3.4.4 *Percentage of postpartum hemorrhage, 2016*



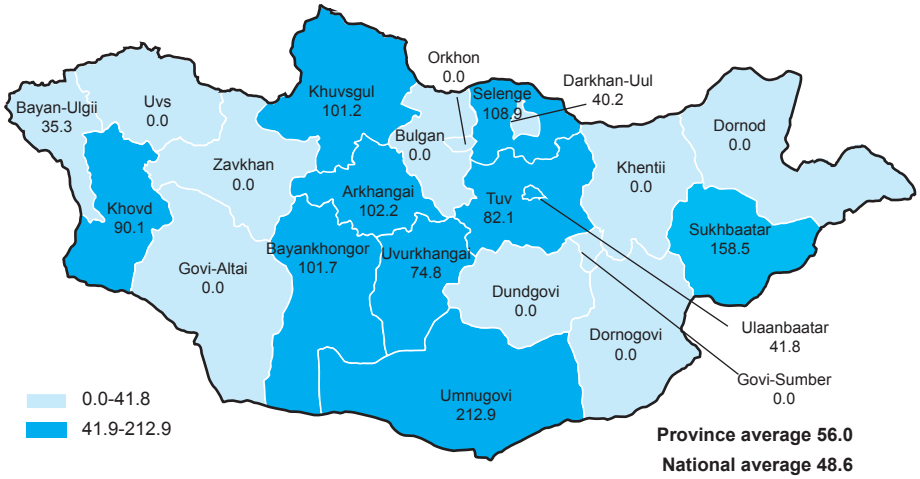
3.5 MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal mortality rate in the country has reduced 4.1 times since 1990 and Mongolia has become a country with moderate level of maternal mortality from the country with high maternal mortality.

In 2016, 38 cases of maternal mortality were recorded and it was 48.6 per 100 000 live births. Since 2015, maternal mortality increased by 17 cases (44.7%) which comes to 22.6 per 100 000 live births.

No maternal deaths were recorded in Bulgan, Govi-Altai, Govi-Sumber, Dornogovi, Dornod, Dundgovi, Zavkhan, Orkhon, Uvs and Khentii provinces. There were 78.9% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals and 21.1% at home.

Figure 3.5.1 *Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births by province, 2016*



Maternal deaths by mother's education are shown as follows: 13.2% primary, 55.3% secondary and 31.5% higher, respectively. Maternal deaths by mother's occupation are shown as follows: 31.6% employed, 26.3% herder and 36.8% unemployed, respectively.

By looking at the type of health facility where maternal deaths occurred, 2.6% of deaths were in district general hospitals, 15.8% in soum and rural hospitals, 23.8% in province general hospitals, 10.5% in city maternity hospitals, 15.8% in RDTC, 10.5% in NCCD, First State Central hospital, Second State Central hospital and in NTOH, 10.5% in NCMCH, and 10.5% in Centre of Forensic Medicine.

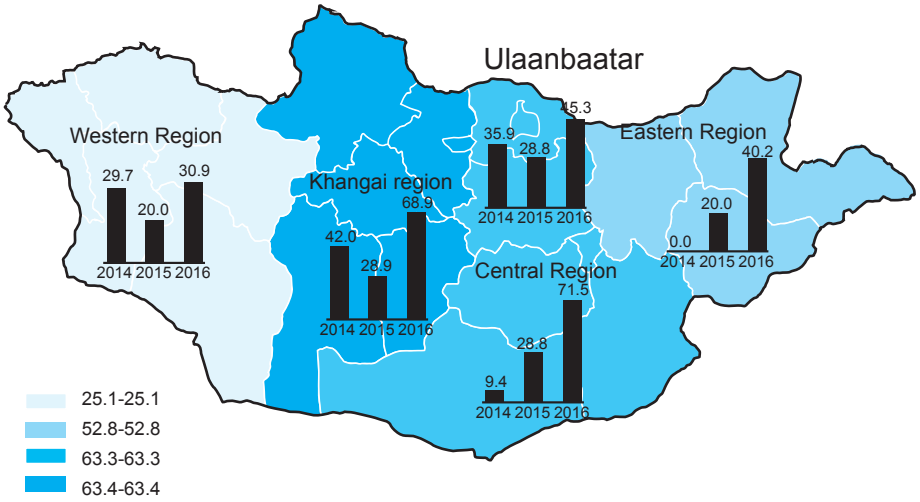
31.6% of maternal mortality was from pregnancy related complications, 2.6% was from birth complications, 31.6% were from post-delivery complications and 34.2% was from diseases not related to pregnancy and birth. This data shows that birth complications and diseases not related to pregnancy and birth complications are decreased by 8.7% and 6.9% respectively, whilst pregnancy related complications and post-delivery complications are increased by 3.0% and 12.6% in comparison to the previous year.

Table 3.5.1 *Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by age groups, 2016*

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
Under 20 years old	1	2.6	3 896	25.7
20-24	2	5.3	20 198	9.9
25-29	10	26.3	25 128	39.8
30-34	14	36.8	16 984	82.4
35-39	9	23.7	9 621	93.5
Over 40 years old	2	5.3	2 367	84.5

Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was estimated at 82.4 among women aged 30-34 years, 93.5 among women aged 35-39 years and 88.2 among women aged 40-44 years, respectively, which was higher by 33.8-44.9 promile than the National average.

Figure 3.5.2 *Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births by region, 2014-2016*



Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births was higher by 20.3-22.9 promile in the Khangai and Tuv region, but lower by 3.3-17.7 in the Ulaanbaatar, Eastern and Western regions than the National average. In 2016, the maternal mortality rate in Central and Khangai region was 68.9-71.5 per 100 000 live births, increased by 40.0-49.7 promile when compared to the previous year.

3.6. CHILD HEALTH

When infant receive an appropriate healthcare and social service up to one month after birth, it gives increasing probabilities to survive and it can be essential base-line for further development and healthy growth.

In 2016, 96.1% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of life. This indicator was 5.8-9.0% lower than the National average in Darkhan-Uul, Dundgovi and Selenge province.

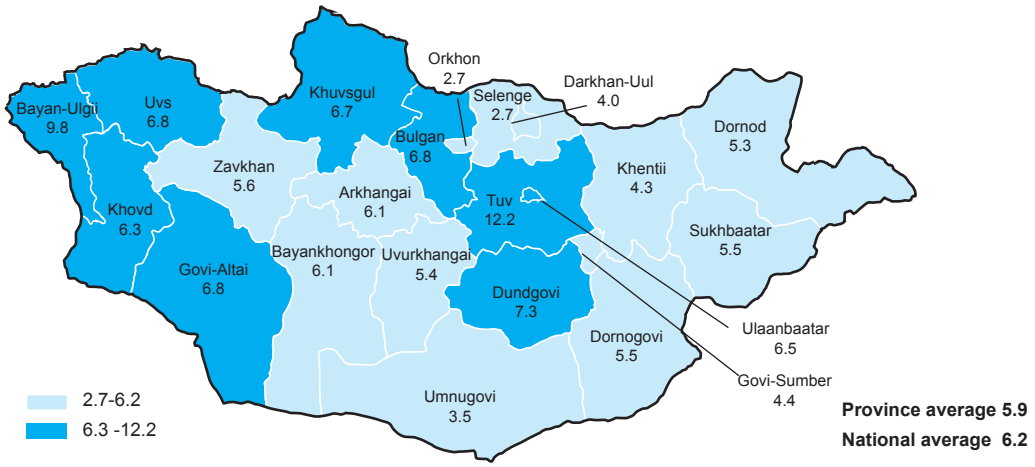
Table 3.6.1 *Data on newborns by region, 2016*

Region	Number of newborns			Total births		
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Percentage of low birth weight babies	Stillbirths /per 1 000 all births/
Western region	9 688	5 031	4 657	108.0	4.5	7.4
Central region	9 788	5 030	4 758	105.7	3.4	5.3
Khangai region	13 055	6 680	6 375	104.8	4.5	5.4
Eastern region	4 976	2 552	2 424	105.3	3.1	5.0
Province average	**37 507**	**19 293**	**18 214**	**105.9**	**4.0**	**5.9**
Ulaanbaatar	40 687	20 917	19 770	105.8	4.5	6.5
National average	**78 194**	**40 210**	**37 984**	**105.9**	**4.3**	**6.2**

In 2016, 78 194 live births were recorded, which decreased by 2 681 newborns or 3.4% compared to the same period of the previous year. 4.3% of total newborns had birth weight lower than 2500 grams. Of live births, there were 1 681 twins and 27 triplets.

Stillbirths were 6.2 per 1 000 births and of total 484 stillbirths were recorded, which decreased by 15.0% (73 cases) compared to the previous year.

Figure 3.6.1 *Stillbirth rate per 1 000 births, by province, 2016*



Stillbirth rate in Bayan-Ulgii, Dundgovi and Tuv provinces was 7.3-12.3 per 1 000 births, which is higher than the National average by 1.1-6.1 promile. For the Central region, stillbirth rate was estimated at 7.3-12.3 per 1 000 births in Dundgobi and Tuv provinces, which was higher than the regional average by 2-7 promile.

Stillbirth rate in the Eastern and Central regions was lower than the country as well as province average.

Of stillbirths, 52.9% were boys. The sex ratio at birth was 105.9.

A total of 0.7% live births were recorded with congenital abnormalities. The incidence of congenital abnormalities was estimated at 6.5 per 1 000.total births.

In 2016, active monitoring rates of infants and children under-five years were 94.2% and 82.5% respectively.

Total of 17 169 neonatal morbidity cases were registered in 2016, which is accounted for 22.0% of all live births.

Figure 3.6.2 *Percentage of neonatal morbidity rate in live births, by province, 2016*

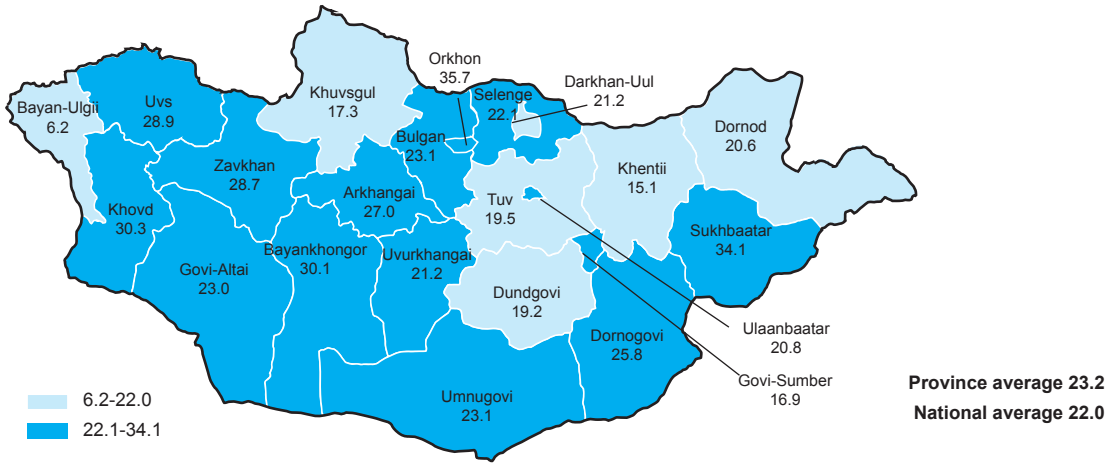


Table 3.6.2 *Neonatal morbidity rate, 2016*

	Total neonatal morbidity	Perinatal pathology	Infectious and parasitic		Diseases of respiratory system		Diseases of digestive system		Congenital abnormalities	Injuries, poisoning, certain other consequences of external causes	External causes of morbidity and mortality	Other diseases
			Total	Congenital syphilis	Total	Pneumonia	Total	Non-infectious diarrhea				
Province average	8704	6208	109	16	1189	445	129	95	231	4	0	824
Ulaanbaatar	8465	7432	18	15	297	76	67	5	351	7	0	261
National average	17169	13640	127	31	1486	521	196	100	582	11	0	1085

Fetal asphyxia and neonatal jaundice were the disorders in the perinatal period, which occurred in 9.8% and 36.4% of neonates respectively.

Total of 978 congenital abnormalities were registered among infants and the most common types of congenital anomalies were congenital heart defects /34.9%/, cleft lip and cleft palate /15.1%/, anomalies of digestive system /13.9%/ and deformities of hip /14.2%/

Table 3.6.3 *Causes of infant and under-five morbidity by percentage (urban and rural), 2016*

	0-1 years old		under-5 years old	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	54.3	63.9	57.5	68.8
Diseases of digestive system	9.9	9.7	8.7	12.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	7.9	3.7	4.0	2.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	1.9	0.7	7.0	1.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	12.6	7.9	7.6	3.3
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.9	3.7	9.6	4.8

1st leading cause
2st leading cause
3st leading cause

Diseases of the respiratory system were the leading disorders among infants and children under-five year old in both urban and rural areas. Frequently occurring respiratory diseases were pneumonia-27.5%, acute bronchitis-18.2% and influenza, influenza-like illnesses-11.6%, respectively. Non-infectious diarrheal disease was accounted for 56.7% among diseases of the digestive system.

Table 3.6.4 *The leading causes of morbidity among children and adolescents, by age group per 10 000 population, 2016*

	1-4 years old	5-9 years old	10-14 years old	15-19 years old
Diseases of respiratory system	5839.3	1653.3	1162.4	798.6
Diseases of digestive system	990.0	1058.0	859.2	890.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	490.7	201.1	211.4	448.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality	396.9	313.8	408.8	434.8
Diseases of urogenital system	102.0	123.1	191.9	442.8
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	650.6	386.2	413.5	525.1

1st leading cause
2st leading cause
3st leading cause

The majority of diseases among adolescents are diseases of respiratory and digestive system, injury, poisoning and certain consequences of external causes, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, infections of the genitourinary system and some infectious and parasitic diseases.

In 2016, the incidence of injuries among children aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years has decreased by 57.5-60.9 per 10 000 children compared to the previous year. But the digestive system diseases increased among children aged 1-4, 5-9, 15-19 years by 32.7-69 per 10 000 children.

The leading causes of morbidity among children of 1-4 years of age were non-infectious diarrhea 443.3, tooth decay 222.0 and other dental diseases 140.3, respectively per 10 000 children with matching age group. Furthermore, the leading causes of morbidity in children aged 5-9 years were tooth decay and other dental diseases that occurred at 396.5 and 397.2 per 10 000 children with matching age group.

3.7 INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

At the national level, 1 315 infant deaths were recorded in 2016, which are 16.8 per 1 000 live births. It has increased by 1.5 per 1 000 live births compared to 2015. More than half, 54.8% of deaths in infant mortality were occurred at the neonatal period and the neonatal mortality rate was 9.2 per 1 000 live births.

Total of 721 cases, 528 cases (73.2 %) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the early neonatal period /first 0-6 days of life/ whereas 193 cases (26.8%) of neonatal deaths were occurred in the late neonatal period /first 7-28 days of life/. Sex ratio for infant mortality was 56.9% male and 43.1% female, respectively.

In 2016, 1628 children aged under-five died and this is 20.8 per 1 000 live births. Irrespective of the actual number of 152 deaths for children aged under-five were increased in comparison to 2015, it was increased by 2.5 promile per 1 000 live births. Of total deaths, 23.0 were boys and 18.5 were girls per 1 000 live births.

The following province; Arkhangai /27.6/, Bayan-Ulgii /32.1/, Bayankhongor /30.0/, Uvurkhangai /28.4/, Sukhbaatar /27.7/, Tuv /30.4/, Uvs /27.0/ and Khuvsgul /32.4/ have higher children aged under-five mortality rate by 6.2-11.6 promile compared to the national and province average.

Table 3.7.1. *Infant and under-five mortality rate by age and sex, 2016*

	Male	Female	Total
Early neonatal mortality rate	303	225	528
Late neonatal mortality rate	121	72	193
Neonatal mortality	424	297	721
Under-five mortality rate	926	702	1 628
Number of live births	40 210	37 984	78 194

The leading causes of infant mortality were certain diseases originating in the perinatal period both in urban and rural areas.

Table 3.7.2 *Causes of infant and under-five mortality by percentage (urban and rural), 2016*

	Infant		Under-five	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Diseases of respiratory system	9.2	12.1	1.4	0.6
Diseases of nervous system	11.6	20.6	3.6	3.8
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	49.1	40.2	40.0	31.9
Congenital abnormalities and chromosomal disorders	17.5	8.2	1.4	1.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	4.3	7.1	6.6	9.6

1st leading cause
2st leading cause
3st leading cause

86.7% of deaths of children under-five were due to illnesses and 13.3% were due to accidents and injuries. Of all deaths, 75.2%, 19.5% and 5.3% have occurred in hospitals, at home and other places respectively. This shows that it is need to focus on improving active supervision and monitoring of

childcare, and health education for children under-five years old.

3.8 ABORTION

In 2016, 18 316 cases of abortion were recorded with ratio of 234.2 per 1 000 live births and 21.5 abortions per 1 000 women of reproductive age. The abortion rate has increased by 148 cases or 0.8% compared to the previous year which corresponds to 9.6 per 1 000 live births.
The abortion rate was higher by 60.8-182.2 promile compared to the national average in some areas namely, Umnugovi /301.6/, Dornogovi /416.4/, Orkhon /295.0/ provinces and Ulaanbaatar city /339.3/. Abortions performed in private hospitals have increased by 1166 cases or 28.3 percent compared to the last year. Late abortion rate per 1 000 live births was 7.7.

The abortion rates by age group were as follows: women aged under 20 years – 5.0%, 20- 34 years olds – 70.7% and over 35 years olds – 24.3%. Compared to the previous year, abortion rate among women aged under 20 years was decreased 0.1 percent.
Percentage of women underwent abortion first time has increased by 0.9% (14 cases) compared to last year and 18% of women who had abortions never gave birth.

Total of 41 cases with abortion complications were recorded. These complications of the abortion were consisted of bleeding due to weakening of uterine contractility 29.3%, an inflammation of the uterine appendages 56.1% and uterus punctured problem 4.9%, respectively.

Table 3.8.1 *Abortion by location, 2016*

№	Type of the health facility	Number of recorded abortions	Percentage from total number of abortions
1	NCMCH	2 215	12.1
2	Maternity hospitals	8 158	44.5
3	District public health centres	68	0.4
4	Private clinics	4 112	22.5
5	RDTCs	1 480	8.1
6	Province general hospitals	2 195	12.0
7	Rural general hospitals	55	0.3
8	Inter-soum hospitals	13	0.1
9	Village health centre	0	0.0
10	Soum health centre	20	0.1
11	Other	0	0.0
	Total	**18 316**	**100.0**

3.9 USE OF MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION

There are 540 women out of 1 000 reproductive age and 54.0% of women aged 15-49 years have used some contraceptive method.
Statistics on use of contraceptive methods were as follows: condoms – 27.7%, intrauterine devices – 27.5%, pills – 20.9%, injectable contraceptives -11.6%, IUD -2.3%, norplant – 2.3 %, sterilize -1.6 % and others -8.4%, respectively.
The study on use of contraception “Child development 2010”, which surveyed married and living with partners women aged 15-49 years, showed that regardless of their perception about contraceptive methods, just over half (55%) of women used the modern methods of contraception. 16.6% of women who have been using contraceptive methods stopped using them and 1.1% of them got pregnant.

Table 3.9.1 *Use of contraceptive methods by location, 2016*

№	Location	Number of women using contraception	Percent
1	Ulaanbaatar city	215 106	46.9
2	Province centre	107 791	23.5
3	Soum centre	80 692	17.6
4	Bag	55 533	12.0
	Total	**459 122**	**100.0**

CHAPTER 4.

MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

CHAPTER 4.

MEDICAL CARE SERVICE

The health facilities system of Mongolia consists of state-owned, private and mixed-owned health facilities that are in charge of public health, medical care service, pharmaceuticals supply, health education, research and training.

Medical care service is controlled by the integrated regulations of state and is dedicated to be mutually beneficial with state, citizens and legal entities fair respectful for clients, equitable and accessible.

This chapter describes the comparison between the official statistic information of medical care service and the structural and operational standard of health care facilities. The Mongolian health system has three levels of service delivery and medical care service policy is dedicated to be equitable, accessible and qualified to everyone

Family health centers, soum and village health centres, inter-soum hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, public health centres, general hospitals, sanatoriums, ambulances service centres, regional diagnostic and treatment centres (RDTCs), central hospitals and specialized medical centres are currently serving as medical care service.

In 2016, a total of 3 500 health facilities were operating and delivering health service around the country, including 13 central and specialized hospitals, 5 RDTCs, 16 province general hospitals, 12 district general hospitals and public health centres (PHCs), 6 rural general hospitals, 39 inter-soum hospitals, 220 family health centres, 273 soum health centres, 234 private hospitals and 1 076 private clinics.

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***Table 4.1** Hospital service facilities by level of care, 2016*

Health care providers	2015	2016
Family health centres	218	220
Soum/village health centres	272/19	273/19
Inter-soum hospitals	39	39
District general hospital	12	12
Rural general hospital	6	6
Province general hospital	16	16
Regional diagnostic and treatment centres	5	5
Central and specialised hospitals	13	13
Maternity hospitals	3	3
Private hospitals	224	234
Private clinics	1006	1076
Sanatoriums	105	115
Drug supply companies	210	289
Drug manufacturer	33	39
Private pharmacies	967	1041
Other	96	100
Total	**3244**	**3500**

4.1. FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Family health centers (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 according to planned phases in both Ulaanbaatar city and province centres. Throughout the country, fhe family medicine system has been functioning since 2002.

Of the existing 220 FHCs, 133 are covering a population of 1 418.4 thousand people in Ulaanbaatar city and 87 FHCs provide service in 21 provinces for 703.8 thousand people.

***Table 4.1.1** Some indicators of FHCs health care services, 2014-2016*

Үзүүлэлт	2014			2015			2016		
	Ub city	Province	Total	Ub city	Province	Total	Ub city	Province	Total
Number of FHCs	129	89	218	129	89	218	133	87	220
Number of family doctors	663	319	982	622	329	951	633	335	968
Number of nurses	561	308	869	577	320	897	586	306	892
Number of outpatients	3 972 397	1 953 155	5 925 552	4 033 462	1 799 545	5 833 007	4 188 116	1 909 237	6 097 353
Percentage of preventive medical check-ups	42.2	35.0	39.8	43.0	37.1	41.2	43.7	37.4	41.7
Number of visits per person per year	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9
Number of outpatient visits per physician	5991.5	6122.7	6034.2	6484.7	5469.7	6133.6	6616.3	5699.2	6298.9
Percentage of early antenatal care	85.3	84.7	85.1	84.0	82.3	83.6	84.9	81.3	83.1

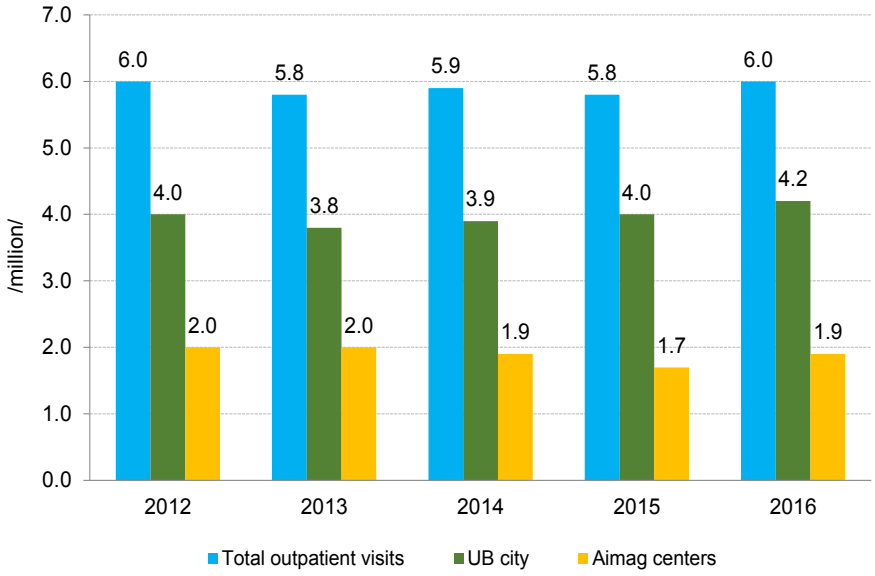
Total of 2 674 health professionals are working in 220 FHCs, including 968 physicians and 892 nurses. However, the Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) of FHCs are specified that one family doctor per 1800-2000 population. In fact, national average one family doctor was worked for 2 192 population, in 2016. The number of people per one physician was met the standards in Bayankhongor, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Tuv, Khovd and Khentii provinces, but for other provinces the ratio

was higher than the given standard.

In 2016, an average of 6.0 million medical examinations was done at the FHCs and in average one person had 2.9 visits to FHC a year for receiving health care services.

Out of total outpatient visits, 41.7% were preventive medical check-ups, reaching 43.7% in Ulaanbaatar city and 37.4% in province FHCs, respectively. A number of preventive medical check-ups were increased by 0.5% compared to the previous year. SPSs for FHCs is specified that active visits to households should not be lower than 30%, but it stayed 27.4%, it was increased by 0.9% compared to 2015.

Figure 4.1.1 *Number of outpatient visits performed by the FHCs /by million/*



As review, the following number of medical examinations was done at the family health centers of Ulaanbaatar; 3.0 million in 2005, 3.9 million in 2007 and 4.2 million in 2016, respectively. An average number of visits performed by one family doctor per year were 6 616 in Ulaanbaatar city and 5 699 in provincial level centres.

4.2 SOUM HEALTH CENTERS AND INTER-SOUM HOSPITALS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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

Structural and Performance Standards (SPS) for Soum and Village health centres were approved in 2013. In this SPS soum or villagehealth centres were classified into three categories according to their population size of catchment and remote status. The first category of SHCs deliver health care services up to 3 000 residents which service area is limited up to 50 km from province center.

The second category of SHCs deliver health care services up to 3 000 residents which service area is limited to 50-99 km from province centeroraccessible to province center up to 2 hours. The third category of SHCs or inter-soum hospitals deliver health care and services up to 8 000 residents which service area is more than 100 km from province center.

However, SHC is located less than the 50 km from province center, is considered as second category when providing a service more than 3 000 of the population or more than 70% of catchment population live far from soum center. When SHC is located less than the 100 km from province center, but providing a service more than 8 000 of the population, it is considered as third category.

Table 4.2.1 *Comparing characteristics between provision of physicians per SHC, inter-soum hospital and minimal level of standard, 2016*

Grade	Number of hospitals	Average number of physicians per hospital	Hospitals that meet the requirement		Hospitals failed to meet the requirement	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I grade	21	2.1	17	81.0	4	19.0
II grade	82	2.1	42	51.2	40	48.8
III grade	170	2.9	131	77.1	39	22.9
Inter-soum hospitals	39	5.5	6	15.4	33	84.6

Figure 4.2.1 *Average number of doctors per SHC and inter-soum hospital, 2016*

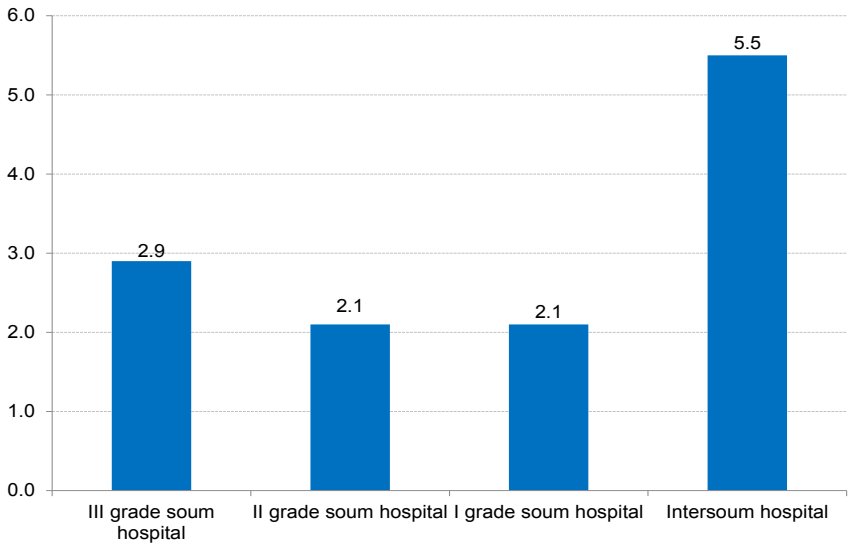


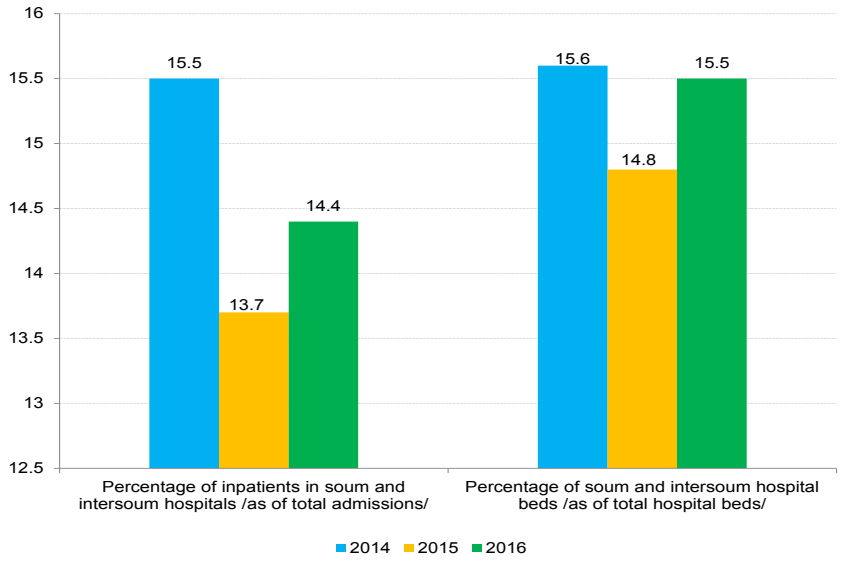
Table 4.2.2 *Some indicators for quality and accessibility of health care services in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals , 2014 and 2016*

Indicator	2014		Total	2016		Total
	Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital		Soum hospital	Inter-soum hospital	
Number of hospital beds	2 592	628	3 220	2 832	718	3 550
Numbe of doctors	616	215	831	731	244	975
Number of nurses	1436	273	1709	1448	286	1734
Average length of stay	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Number of inpatients	100 149	19 986	120 135	100 963	21 932	122 895
Number of outpatients	1 778 900	416 248	2 195 148	1 686 053	361 558	2 047 611
Number of check-ups	36.0	37.6	36.3	37.3	37.2	37.3
Number of early antenatal coverage	88.4	89.7	88.6	87.0	85.7	86.8
Maternal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.9	71.9	102.6
Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	39.7	20.0	34.4	51.7	41.0	48.7

15.5% of all hospital beds were accounted for SHC and inter-soum hospitals in 2016, and it has increased by 330 beds or 10.2% compared to 2014.

Total number of inpatients in SHC and inter-soum hospitals was 112.9 thousand people in 2016. The number of inpatients in SHC and in inter-soum hospitals has respectively increased by 9.7% and 0.8% compared to 2014.

Figure 4.2.2 *Number of patients and average length of stay of SHC and inter-soum hospitals, 2014-2016*



The average length of stay was 7.2 days in 2014, but it has decreased to 6.7 days in 2016. An average number of visits per capita at the SHC and inter-soum hospitals were decreased to 2.1 in 2016 compared to 2.3 days in 2014.

In 2016, percentage of prenatal care was 86.8% at SHC and inter-soum hospitals, a decrease by 1.8% compared to 2014.

In 2016, there were 5 maternal deaths registered in SHCs and inter-soum hospitals, and the mortality rate was 102.6 deaths per 100 000 live births. As of 2016, infant mortality rate was 51.7 and 41.0 per 1 000 live births in SHC and inter-soum hospitals respectively, an increase by 14.3 compared to 2014.

4.3. GENERAL HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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

In 2016, a total of 4946 medical professionals including 1 071 doctors, 1 723 nurses and 641 other medical professionals and technical education staffs, were working in 16 province general hospitals.

In total, 3 072 medical professionals including 813 doctors, 889 nurses and 310 other medical professionals and technical education workers were working in district general hospitals and public health centers of the capital city Ulaanbaatar.

In 2016, 3 613 beds in province general hospitals were accounted for 15.7% of all hospitals beds and number of beds has increased by 314 compared to 2014.

District general hospital beds account for 9.4% of total hospital beds and the number of inpatients at district general hospitals level was 93.4 thousand people, in 2014. In 2016, there was 109.6 thousand inpatient, which increased by 16.2 thousand people, compared to 2014.

Figure 4.3.1 *Number of patients and percentage of bed capacity of secondary and tertiary level hospitals, 2016*

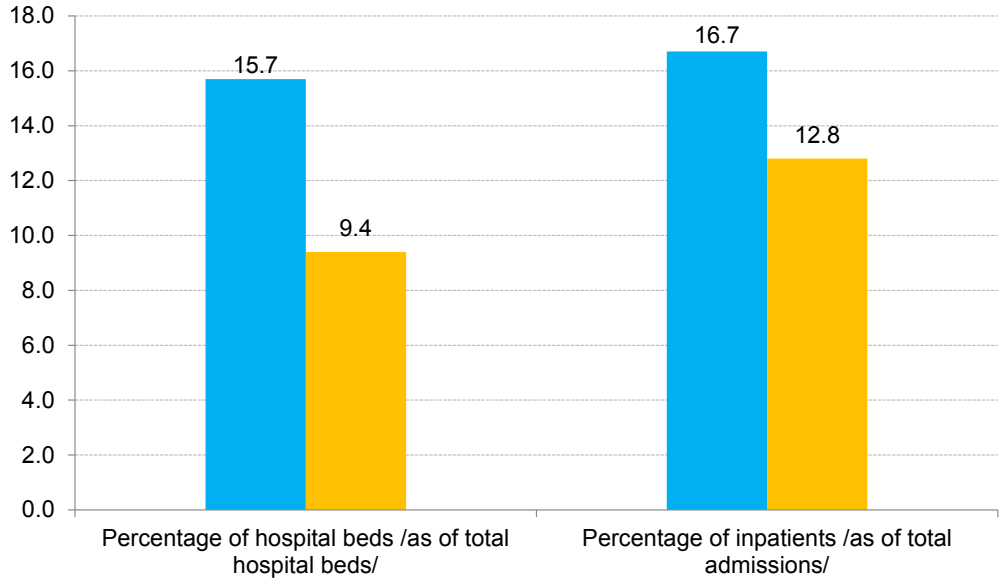


Table 4.3.1 *Some indicators for quality and accessibility of health services in province and district general hospitals 2014-2016*

Үзүүлэлт	2014		2015		2016		Average for the last 3 years	
	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital	Province general hospital	District general hospital
Number of hospital beds	3 299	1 918	3 378	2 112	3 613	2 168	3 430	2 066
Number of physicians	984	816	1030	795	1071	813	1028	808
Number of nurses	1664	856	1725	891	1723	889	1704	879
Average length of stay	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.3	6.8	7	7
Number of inpatients	138 248	93 393	135 033	93 403	142 658	109 579	138 646	98 792
Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	37.5	20.7	32.4	30.9	31.3	25.0	33.7	25.5
Number of outpatients	1 584 293	2 406 930	1 558 984	2 484 337	1 568 529	2 382 470	1 570 602	2 424 579
Percentage of check-ups	34.1	40.5	31.1	39.3	30.8	36.3	32.0	38.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	22.2		16.9		42.5		26.7	-
Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)	11.4	-	11.7	-	14.1	-	12.6	-
Number of referrals	12.9	-	13.5	-	17.1	-	14.7	-

In 2016, the average length of stay decreased in province general hospitals by 0.1% and in district general hospitals by 0.3%, compared to 2014.

In 2016, the percentage of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission in province general hospitals decreased by 6.2%, but in district general hospitals increased by 4.3%, compared to 2014.

In 2016, the number of outpatients at province general hospital level was 1.5 million and district general hospital level was 2.3 million.

Percentage of preventive medical check-ups at province general hospitals and district general hospitals decreased by 3.3% and 4.2%, respectively, compared to 2014.

The infant mortality rate at province general hospitals level was estimated at 11.4 per 1 000 live births in 2014. But the rate was reached 14.1 per 1 000 live births in 2016, which increased by 2.7 deaths compared to 2014 and by 1.5 deaths compared with an average of the last 3 years.

In 2016, the maternal mortality rate was 42.5 per 100 000 live births at province general hospitals level, which increased by 20.3 compared to 2014 and by 15.8 compared to an average of the last 5 years.

In the last three years, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals accounted for 14.7% of total inpatients in province general hospitals. In 2016, the number of inpatients referred from SHC and inter-soum hospitals increased by 3.6% compared to 2015.

4.4 REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The regional diagnostic and treatment centers (RDTC) are health organizations providing medical care services to the population of the given region, with the goal of giving the professional methodological advice to health institutions as well as conducting some training activities.
As of 2016, province general hospitals in Orkhon, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khovd and Umnugovi province were functioning under the status of RDTCs at national level. A total of 1 945 medical personnel including 449 doctors, 706 nurses and 259 technical education and medical professional staffs were working at RDTCs.

Table 4.4.1 *Selected indicators for quality and accessibility of RDTCs services, 2014-2016*

Indicators	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2014	2015	2016	
Number of hospital beds	1470	1484	1539	1497.7
Average length of stay	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	30.1	29.0	30.0	29.7
Number of inpatients	54 773	55 769	57 050	55 864
Number of outpatients	575 205	556 035	544 285	558 508
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	31.0	20.7	62.7	38.1
Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births)	11.7	8.8	11.3	10.6
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	27.5	28.1	26.0	27.2

In 2016, total of 57.0 thousand inpatients were admitted to RDTCs and in average 14 860 patients were treated annually at the RDTCs referred from soum health centers, inter-soum hospitals and regional province general hospitals which accounted for 26.0% of total inpatients.

The average length of stay at RDTC was 7.5 in 2016, which stayed at the same level as an average of the last 3 years. The percentage of deaths within 24 hours of admission was 30.0 percent in 2016, which decreased by 0.3% compared to an average of the last 3 years.

In reference to decreasing tendency of infant mortality rate in the country for last years, an average infant mortality rate was 10.6 per 1 000 live births in RDTCs in 2014-2016, which is lower compared to the province average. In 2016, there were 6 maternal deaths (62.7 per 100 000 live births) registered in the RDTCs: in Umnugovi 3, Khovd 2 and Uvurkhangai provinces 1 cases, respectively.

Table 4.4.2. *RDTCs HR indicators, 2016*

№	Province	Total number of employees	Doctors	Nurses	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	Number of beds
1	Dornod	500	101	172	72	336
2	Orkhon	508	111	202	57	434
3	Uvurkhangai	337	85	117	52	301
4	Umnugovi	213	55	72	28	210
5	Khovd	387	97	143	50	258
Total		**1945**	**449**	**706**	**259**	**1539**

Table 4.4.3. *Selected indicators of RDTCs medical care services, 2016*

Province	Number of inpatients	Bed days	Average length of stay	Hospital deaths within 24 hrs of admission	Outpatient visits	Maternal mortality rate /per 1 00000 live births/	Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/	Under-five mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/
Dornod	12 025	91 588	7.6	23.6	107 613	0.0	7.0	8.5
Orkhon	15 668	115 539	7.4	47.3	137 396	0.0	12.6	12.6
Uvurkhangai	10 396	79 412	7.6	19.7	81 567	51.6	13.4	13.9
Umnugovi	7 315	51 008	7.0	35.8	93 598	252.1	13.4	14.3
Khovd	11 646	88 370	7.6	22.2	124 110	109.8	10.4	11.0
Total	**57 050**	**425 917**	**7.5**	**30.0**	**544 284**	**62.7**	**11.3**	**11.9**

4.5. CENTRAL HOSPITALS AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

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

As of 2016, a total of 5 826 health professionals were worked in Central hospitals and specialized centers, including 1 217 medical doctors, 1 917 nurses and 463 professional and technical education medical staff, respectively.

17.1% of all hospital beds and 17.1% of inpatients were accounted for central hospitals and specialized centers. The average length of stay in 2014 was 9.4 days, which decreased to 8.7 days in 2016.

Furthermore, the percentage of total in-hospital deaths occurring within 24 hours after admission decreased from 27.9% in 2014 to 20.3% in 2016, making the average over the last three years is 22.9%.

Table 4.5.1. *Quality and accessibility indicators of medical care services in central hospitals and specialized centers, 2014-2016*

Indicator	Years			Average for the last 3 years
	2014	2015	2016	
Number of hospital beds	3 818	3 837	3 937	3 864.0
Number of doctors	1 229	1 221	1 217	1 222.3
Number od nurses	1 879	1 912	1 917	1 902.7
Average length of stay	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.0
Percentage of deaths occurred within 24 hrs of admission	27.9	20.5	20.3	22.9
Number of inpatients	134 088	141 977	146 033	140 699.3
Number of outpatients	1 233 558	1 279 401	1 285 282	1 266 080.3
Percentage of inpatients referred form the lower level of care	30 355	30 520	44 040	34 971.7

Within the last 3 years, an average of 140.6 thousand patients hospitalized in central hospitals and specialized centers, of which 24.9% were referred from countryside. Compared to 2014, the total number of inpatients increased by 8.9% in 2016.

Figure 4.5.1. *Referral percentage of patients from countryside to central hospitals and specialized centers, 2016*

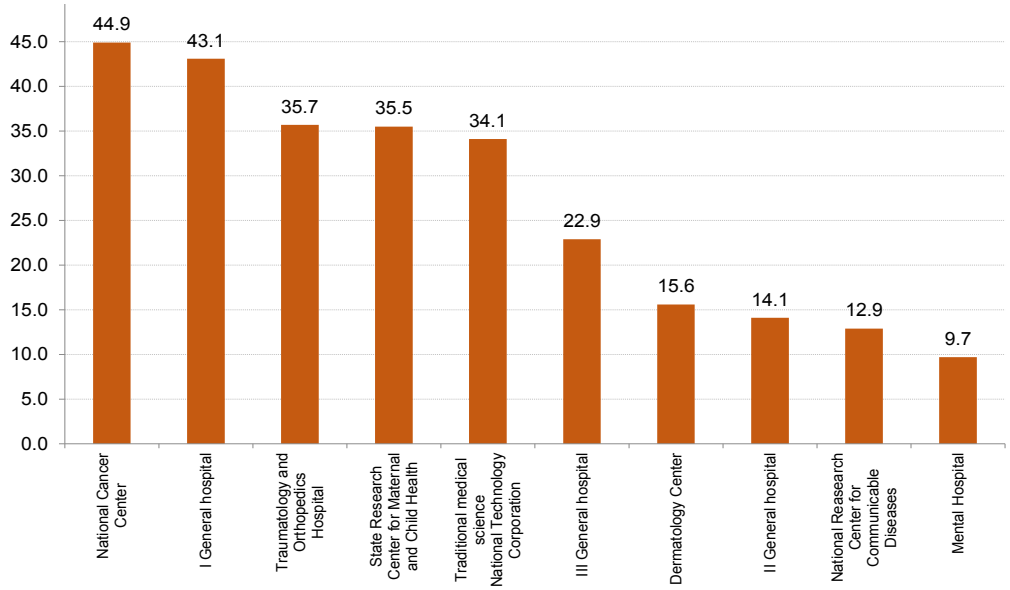


Table 4.5.2. Selected indicators for the central hospitals and specialized centers, 2016

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	313 270	22 901	7.1	19.5
II State Central Hospital	117 843	8 517.5	7.9	25.6
III State Central Hospital	165 639	18 539	7.6	16.2
National Centre for Mother and Child	174 354	38 597.5	6.3	5.2
National Cancer Center	101 940	10 260	7.3	22.4
National Infectious Diseases Center	135 727	14 104.5	10.0	15.5
National Traumatology and Orthopaedics	105 191	14 257	9.9	26.7
National Center for Dermatology	93 211	5 404	9.4	0.0
National Center for Mental Health	38 444	6 277.5	29.3	0.0
Sanatorium for children	259	1 188.5	18.1	0.0
Triditional Medicine, Technology and Production National Corporation	18 432	6 126	7.1	0.0
Center of Forensic Medicine	16 616	667.5	0.0	0.0
National Gerontological Center	20 972	0	0.0	0.0

4.6. PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND CLINICS MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

As of 2016, a total of 8 730 health professionals were worked in 234 private inpatient hospitals and 1 076 private outpatient clinics, including 2 935 physicians, 2 046 nurses respectively

Table 4.6.1 *Selected indicators for medical care services of private hospitals and clinics, 2016*

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Private hospitals	466	160	160	166	171	179	197	202	224	234
Private clinics		523	922	947	1013	851	822	969	1006	1076
Number of beds	964	1 982	2 422	2 527	3 069	3 606	3 829	4 542	5 262	5 611
Percentage form all hospital beds	5.4	10.8	13.6	14.2	16.2	18.4	19.3	22.1	24.2	24.4
Number of doctors	736	1 145	1 396	1 549	1 677	1 904	1 965	2 368	2 698	2 935
Number of nurses	296	682	858	1 007	1 135	1 275	1 326	1 742	1 941	2 046
Outpatient visits	-	1 016 705	1 304 897	1 036 934	1 986 901	1 320 932	1 756 769	1 786 670	1 912 718	2 063 450
Number of inpatients	23 592	63 267	75 003	86 117	97 821	111 338	121 452	124 610	142 052	159 194
Average length of stay	11.3	9	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	7	7.2

There were 1 982 beds in private hospitals in 2005 and this number has increased to 5 611 beds in 2013, which is 24.4% of all hospital beds in the country.

Since 2005, the establishment of new private sector, especially with hospital beds were limited, but some services offered by these private hospitals were similar to services offered by state hospitals.

Therefore, health policy has focused on expanding activities and of these hospitals and supporting the establishment of diversifications.

In 2005, a total of 1 016 705 patients received outpatient services and there were 63 267 inpatients at the private hospitals, but in 2016, the number increased to 2 063 450 and 159 194 respectively.

In 2016, by looking at the type of medical specialisations for private hospitals were asfol-lows; 41.2% an internal medicine, 11.4% neurology, 13.7 % traditional medicine, 8.1% gynaecology, 6.4% surgery and 5.1% pediatrics, respectively.

Table 4.6.2. *Bed capacity of private inpatient hospitals, 2016*

Indicators	Number of hospitals		Number of inpatients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-8 beds	15	6.4	2445	1.6
10-12 beds	60	25.6	19627	12.3
15 beds	39	16.7	18012	11.3
20-25 beds	59	25.2	36178	22.7
30 beds	22	9.4	17915	11.3
40-50 beds	22	9.4	21501	13.5
50 beds	17	7.3	43516	27.3
Total	**234**	**100.0**	**159194**	**100.0**

Looking at the private hospitals by bed capacity, 6.4% of hospitals have 5-8 beds, 25.6% have 10-12 beds, 16.7% have 15 beds, espectively and accounted for 48.7% were up to 15 beds, of total bed private hospitals.

CHAPTER 5.

HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH SECTOR

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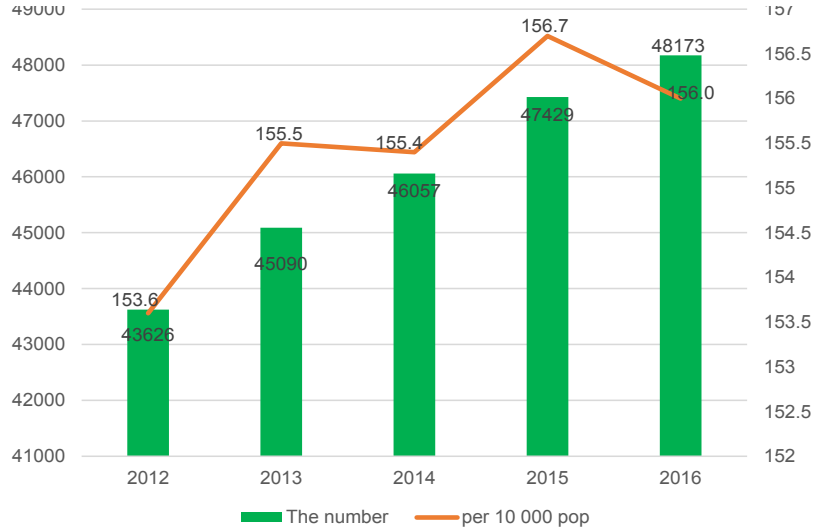
HUMAN RESOURCES IN HEALTH SECTOR

In 2016, total of 48 173 healthcare employees were worked in the public and private organizations of the health sector and this number was increased by 1.6% compared to the previous year. Out of total health personnel, 93.2% employed by health sector and 6.8% of them represent health workers employed by other sectors.

Figure 5.1.1. *Health professionals, last five years*



The total number of health workers employed by health sector by level of care as follows: 22.3% of them working in primary health care, 18.0% in secondary health care, 16.1% in tertiary health care, 18.1% in private hospitals and clinics, and 25.5% in maternity hospitals and other health care organizations, respectively.

Of total healthcare employees, there were 10.0 thousand physicians, 1.5 thousand pharmacists, 11.4 thousand nurses and 7.4 other medical professional and technical education staff.

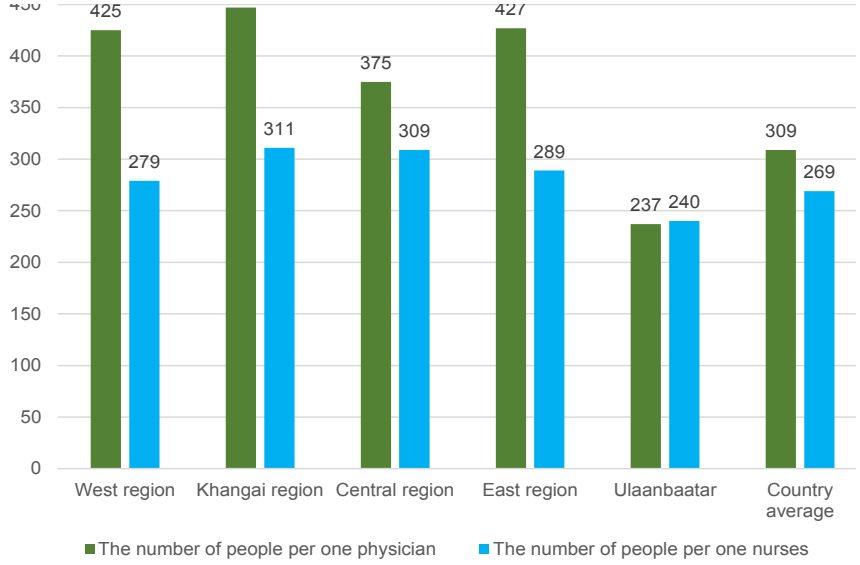
As of 2016, an average number of population per a physician was 309, it was decreased by 7 persons, and an average number of population per a nurse was 269, this number was increased by 2 persons respectively, as compared to the previous year.

The average number of population per a physician were 447, the highest at Khangai region and were 425 in Western region, 427 in Eastern region and 375 in Central region.

In Ulaanbaatar city, the number of persons per a physician was 237 and the number of persons per a nurse was 240, respectively.

In khangai region, the number of persons per a nurse was estimated at 311, the highest than others.

Figure 5.1.2. *The average number of population per a physician and nurses, by region, 2016*



In 2016, by looking at occupation of health care personnel who provide medical services were; physicians were 20.8%, nurses were 23.8% and other medical professionals and technical education staffs were 15.4 %, respectively. Women are accounted for 81.8% of all employees.

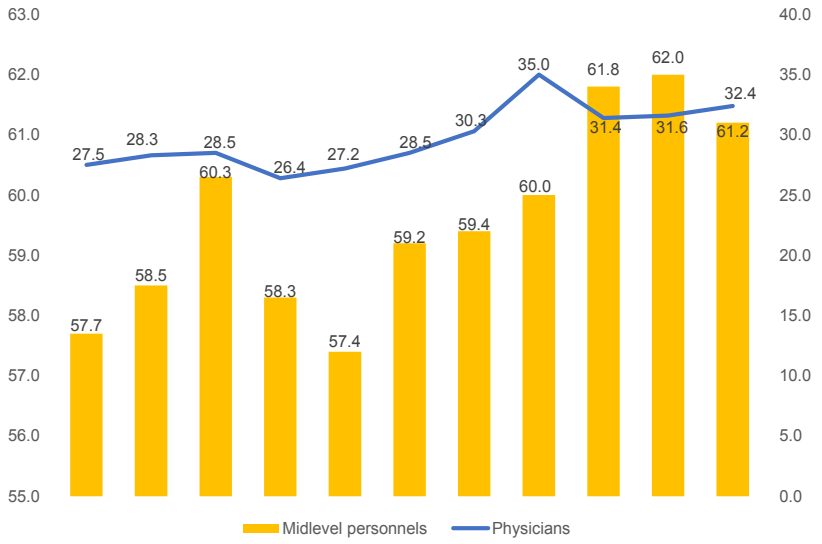
As of 2016, total of 10 000 physicians were working in the nationwide and the majority of them, 76.8 percent were women.

59.9% and 40.1% of all physicians were working in Ulaanbaatar city and in rural areas, respectively.

By age groups, there were 29.7% of age 20-29 years, 28.2% of age 30-39 years, 20.2% of age 40-49 years, 10.1% of age 50-54 years, 7.4% of age 55-60 years and 4.5% of age above 60 years, respectively.

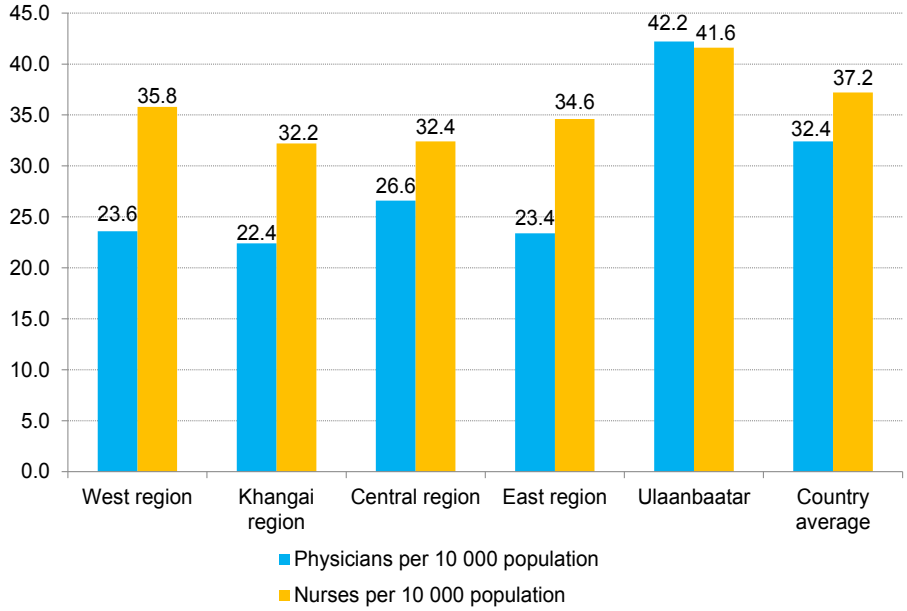
Out of total physicians and nurses 20.1 /24.0% were working at the primary level, 20.3 /27.9% at the secondary level, 16.7 /22.8 percent in the tertiary level hospitals.

Figure 5.1.3. *Physicians and nurses per 10 000 population, 2006-2016*



As of 2016, there were 32.4 physicians, 37.2 nurses and 24.0 other medical professional and technical education staff per 10 000 population, respectively. Total number of physicians per 10 000 population was increased by 0.8 and nurses was decreased by 0.3, respectively compared to 2015.

Figure 5.1.4. *Physicians and nurses per 10 000 population, by region, 2016*

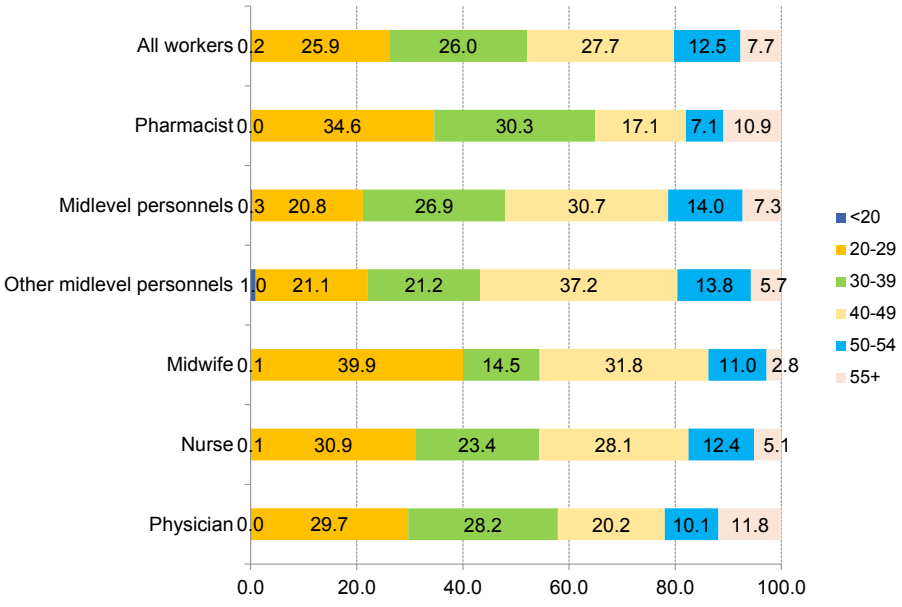


Physician to nurse ratio was: at the national level 1.0:1.2, in Ulaanbaatar city 1.0:1.0 and at the province level 1.0:1.4, respectively.

Looking by geographical distribution (location) of health professionals, there were 42.2 doctors and 41.6 nurses per 10 000 population in Ulaanbaatar, while 24.0 doctors and 33.4 nurses per 10 000 population were in rural areas. This data indicates a high density of doctors in Ulaanbaatar city. Specially, the number of surgeons, trauma and orthopedics specialists, and radiology and lab specialists were 1.8, 2.5 and 2.7-3.3 times higher, respectively, in Ulaanbaatar city than rural areas.

As of 2016, total of 1310 private health care organizations were functioning with 8 730 health professionals. Physicians accounted for 33.6% and nurses accounted for 23.4% of the total staff. By specializations of physician´s were working in private sector; dentists 27.8%, 11.4% doctors of the traditional medicine, 11.1% doctors of internal medicine, and 8.9% obstetrician and gynecologists.

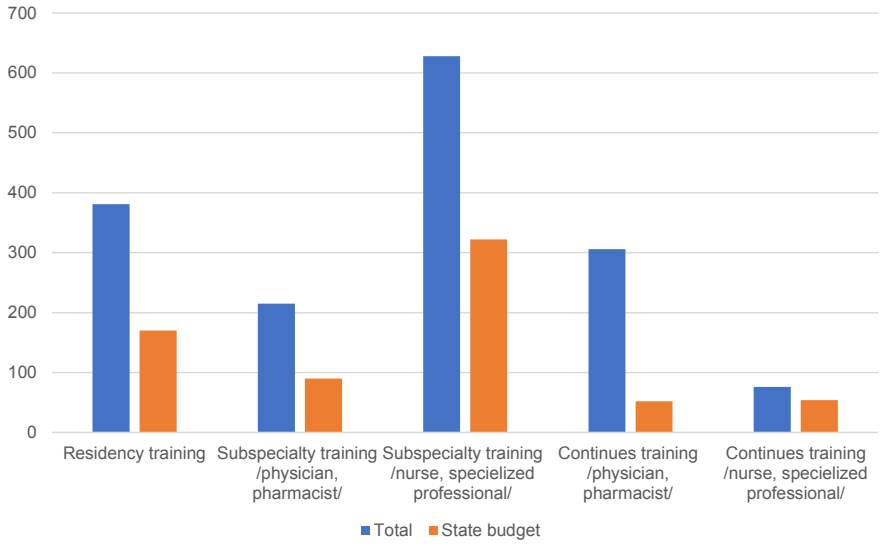
Figure 5.1.5. *Health professionals by age, 2016 он*



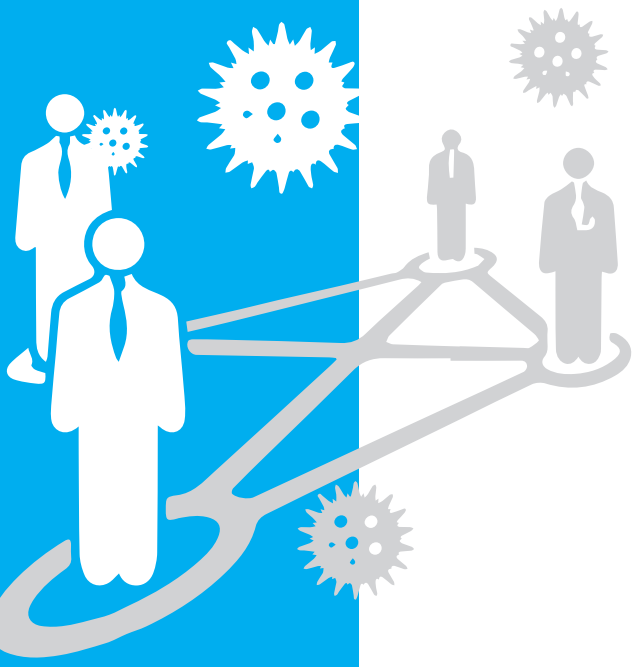
Postgraduate training for medical professionals

In 2016, 170 doctors were enrolled in residency training, while fellowship training covered 90 doctors, 322 nurses and specialized professionals financed by the state budget.

Figure 5.1.6. *The number of physician, nurses and specialized qualifications, by advanced professional training, financed by the state budget, 2016*



Total of 8 145 doctors, nurses and other medical professionals completed the postgraduate trainings in 2016, financed by the state budget of which 1 606 residency fellowship and continues trainings, 111 in health management trainings, 101 in overseas trainings, 737 in on-the job trainings, 4 867 in distance learning trainings, 104 in assistant nurses trainings, 75 in medical equipment specialization and maintenance trainings and 544 in health financing and economic trainings, respectively.



CHAPTER 6.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

6.1. TOTAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2016, a total of 69 663 cases with 28 different types of communicable diseases were registered, which increased by 10 263 cases or 27.3 per 10 000 population compared to the previous year,

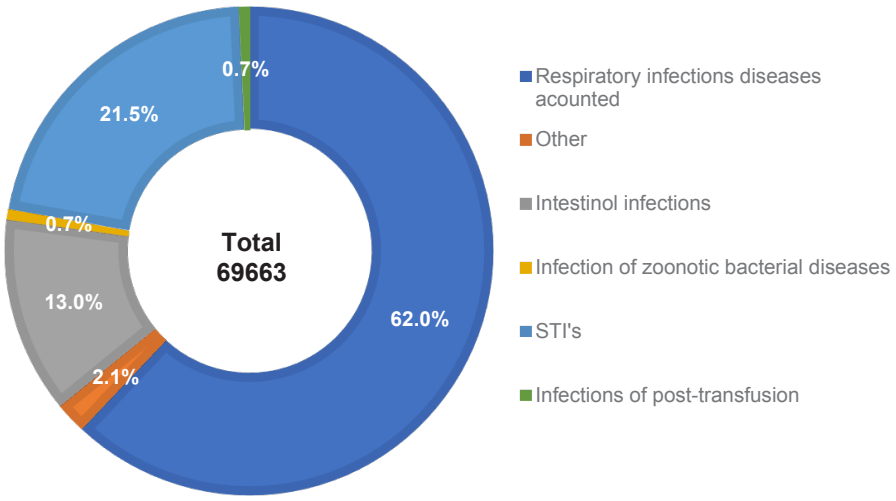
Compared to the previous year, there has been a decrease in diseases per 10 000 populations in Uvs, Bayan-Ulgii, Tuv, Dornod and Ulaanbaatar city, while the morbidity was increased by 2.7-236.5 cases per 10 000 populations in other province.

In 2016, measles, hand-foot-mouth disease, scarlet fever, mumps, trichomoniasis, erythema infectoisum, varicella, salmonella infections, shigellosis, tick-borne encephalitis increased by 0.1-19.8 cases per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

The morbidity of reportable infectious diseases in 2016, Dornod, Darkhan-uul, Bayankhongor, Dornogovi province and Ulaanbaatar city is higher than the national average /national average is 227.8 per 10 000 population/. 57.7% of all infectious diseases at the national level were registered in Ulaanbaatar city.

13.0% of all communicable diseases registered in 2016 at the national level were intestinal infections, 62.0% were respiratory diseases, 0.7% were zoonotic bacterial diseases, 21.5% were sexually transmitted infections, 0.7% were infections of post-transfusion and 2.1% were other infections.

Figure 6.1.1. Total communicable diseases registered at national level, 2016



6.2 GASTRO-INTESTINAL INFECTIONS

In 2016, a total of 9 086 cases with 6 different types of intestinal infections such as viral hepatitis A, dysentery, food poisoning, salmonella, diarrhea, and hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at the national level, accounted for 13.0% of all communicable diseases. 7 520 cases (82.8%) of intestinal infections registered at the national level occurred in Ulaanbaatar city.

The main reported gastro-intestinal infectious diseases were: viral hepatitis (0.4%), dysentery (31.3%), hand-foot-mouth disease (61.3%), food poisoning (4.7), salmonella (2.0%) and diarrheal infections (0.2%).

Table 6.2.1. *Number of cases of intestinal infections per 10 000 population, 2015-2016*

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2015		2016		Increase/ decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	0,0	0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	146	0,5	181	0.6	0.1
Shigellosis	2737	9,2	2848	9.3	0.1
Other bacterial foodborne intoxications	482	1,6	430	1.4	-0.2
Diarrhea infections	81	0,3	19	0.1	-0.2
Viral hepatits A	82	0,3	39	0.1	-0.2
Hand-foot-mouth disease	1524	5.1	5569	18.2	13.1

6.2.1. OTHER BACTERIAL FOODBORNE INTOXICATIONS

A total of 430 cases or 1.4 per 10 000 population of other bacterial food borne intoxications were registered at the national level, accounted for 4.7% of all gastro-intestinal infections. Of the total number of other bacterial food borne intoxications, 386 cases (89.8%) were registered in Ulaanbaatar and it was 2.8 per 10 000 population.

In 2016, the morbidity of these infections increased by 10 cases or by 0.1 in Ulaanbaatar and decreased by 52 cases or by 0.2 in province, compared to the previous years.

In 2016, reported by Bayan-Ulgii 1.6, Orkhon 0.1, Sukhbaatar 0.7, Tuv 1.9, Khuvsgul 0.5 and Ulaanbaatar city 2.8 per 10 000 population. Looking by monthly the most cases other bacterial foodborne intoxications occurred in April and May. By age groups and sex, reported and higher incidence were among children 25-30 years old (19.1%) and 61.4% were in females.

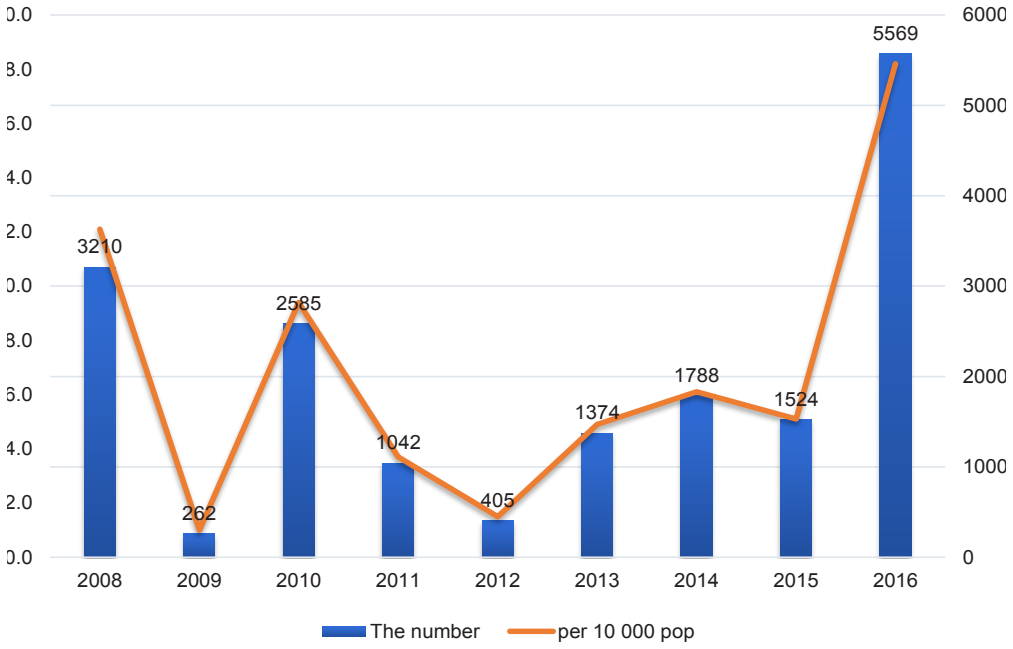
/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

6.2.2 HAND-FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE

A total of 5 569 cases or 18.2 per 10 000 population of hand-foot-mouth disease were registered at the national level, and compared to previous year, has increased by 13.1 per 10 000 population.

The morbidity of hand-foot-mouth disease accounted for 8% of all communicable diseases and 61.3% of all gastro-intestinal infections.

Figure 6.2.1. *Incidence of hand, foot and mouth disease, per 10 000 population, 2008-2016*



Several outbreaks of hand foot and mouth disease occurred in the country in 2008, 2010, 2014 and 2016. The highest incidence rate was reported in 2016.

In 2016, reported by Dornod 31.1 and Ulaanbaatar city 32.4 per 1 0000 population, it was higher than /18.2 / the country average. The hand-foot-mouth disease in Tuv and Uvs province decreased by 0.2-4.5 per 10 000 population and in other province increased by 0.1-25.0, compared to the previous year.

A total of 4 520 cases or 32.4 per 10 000 population of hand-foot-mouth disease were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and increased by 3315 cases or 23.6 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

85.9% of all cases were registered among children 0-4 years old and 56.2% were in males and 43.8% were in females. Out of all cases of hand-foot-mouth diseases, 72.5 percent children were at home and 16.7 percent were kindergartens.

/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

6.2.3. VIRAL HEPATITIS

A total of 566 new cases of viral hepatitis were registered at the national level, which accounts for 0.8% of all communicable diseases. The incidence decreased by 326 cases compared to the previous year. Out of all viral infections, 6.9% was viral hepatitis A, 64.8% was viral hepatitis B, 18.2% was viral hepatitis C and 28.3% was other viral hepatitis. The incidence rates of hepatitis A, B and hepatitis C decreased by 0.2, 0.4 and 0.1 per 10 000 population respectively, compared to the same period of the previous year. For the morbidity of acute hepatitis A for over the last decade it is seen that the highest rate was 49.0 per 10 000 population in 2011.

In 2016, the incidence rates of viral hepatitis were higher than the country average (1.9) in the following province: Umnugovi 2.8, Ulaanbaatar city 2.5, Dornogovi 2.5, Darkhan-Uul 2.4 and Govi-Sumber 2.0, per 10 000 population.

Table 6.2.3.1 *Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population by province higher than national average, 2015-2016*

Province	2015		2016		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Umnugovi	25	3.9	17	2.8	-1.1
Dornogovi	12	1.9	16	2.5	0.6
Ulaanbaatar	523	3.8	350	2.5	-1.3
Govi-Sumber	9	5.8	4	2.4	-3.4
Darkhan-Uul	31	3.1	24	2.4	-0.7
Bayankhongor	22	2.7	18	2.1	-0.6
Govi-Altai	10	1.8	11	2.0	0.2
National average	**892**	**3.0**	**566**	**1.9**	**-1.1**

6.2.3.1 Viral hepatitis A

When examining incidence rates of viral hepatitis A at the national level between 2006 and 2016, the highest rate (peaks) was observed in 2007 and in December 2010 and in November 2011. , Since 2012 the incidence rate has decreased steadily. According to the hepatitis A , the social, schools and kindergartens are the highest recorded Over all morbidity 49.9 percent were schools and kindergartens disease.

/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

6.2.3.2 Viral hepatitis B

As of 2016, a total of 367 cases of viral hepatitis B were registered in the nationwide, it was 1.2 per 10 000 population which was decreased by 0.4 cases compared to the same period of the previous year. The incidence rate has decreased since 2011 for the last decade.

The incidence of viral hepatitis B was higher than the country average/1.2/ in Umnugovi/1.8/, Govisumber/1.8/, Dornogovi/1.7/, Ulaanbaatar /1.7/, Darkha-Uul /1.6/, Govi-Altai/1.6/, Bayankhongor /1.5/ and Sukhbaatar /1.4/ per 10 000 population, respectively.

Looking by age group, accounts for 88.3 percent among people aged 15-34 years, in 2016. By gender, accounted for 53.7 percent were males and 46.3 percent were females.

Looking by social status, accounts for 26.2 percent was workers, 25.6 percent was others, 18.0 percent was students, 10.1 percent was unemployed and 9.5 percent was employee

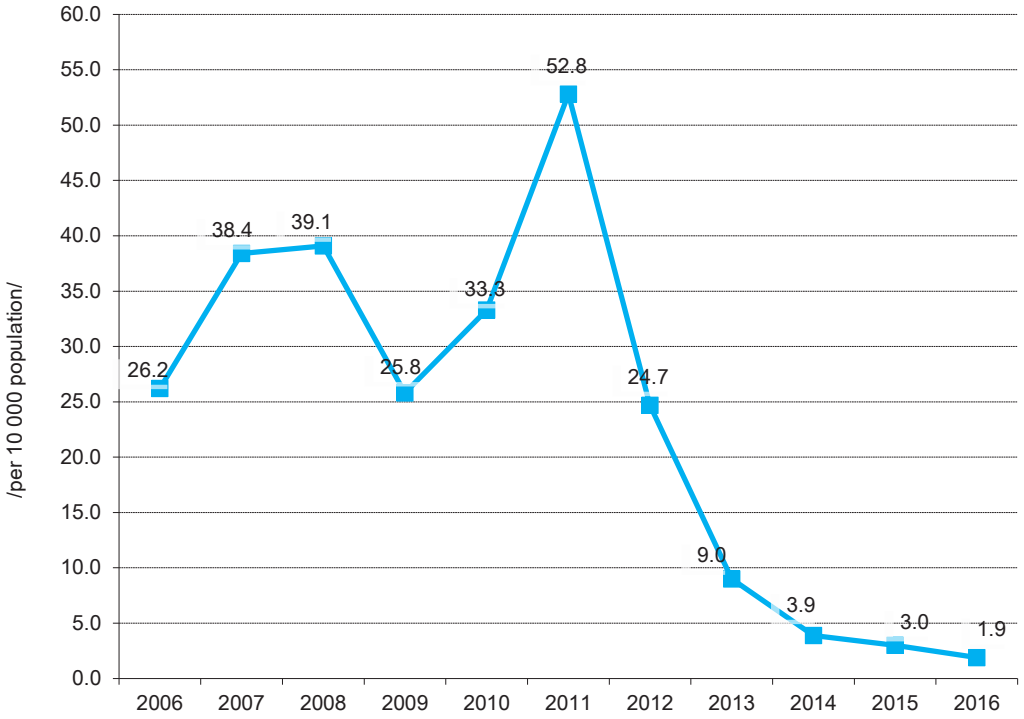
6.2.3.3 Viral hepatitis C

A total of 103 cases of viral hepatitis C were registered in 2016 in the country and it was 0.3 per 10 000 population, it has decreased by 28 cases or 0.1 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year.

The incidence of viral hepatitis C was higher than the country average/0.3/ in Umnugovi /1.0/, Darkhan-Uul/0.8/, Dornogovi/0.8/, Govisumber/0.6/, Orkhon/0.6/, Uvs/0.6/, Bayankhongor/0.6/, Khovd/0.6/ and Ulaanbaatar city/0.4/ per 10 000 population, respectively.

Looking by age group, accounts for 77.8 percent or 80 cases among people aged 25-54 years, in

2016.***Figure 6.2.3.1.*** *Viral hepatitis, per 10 000 population, 2006-2016*



6.3 RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

A total of 43 198 cases of respiratory infections were registered, accounted for 62.0% of all communicable diseases.

Majority of the respiratory infections were measles (70.1%), tuberculosis (9.4%), varicella (15.8%), scarlet fever (3.2%) and others (1.5%)

Compared to 2015, tuberculosis decreased by 1.2, measles, varicella, scarlet fever, mumps and erythema infectois increased by 19.8, 3.3, 2.0, 0.3, 0.2 respectively.

Table 6.3.1. *Number of registered cases of respiratory infections per 10 000 population, 2015-2016*

"Infectious diseases /ICD-10/"	2015		2016		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Tuberculosis	4270	14.4	4045	13.2	-1.2
Scarlet fever	754	2.5	1378	4.5	2.0
Meningococcal infection	11	0.0	10	0.0	0.0
Varicella	5624	19.0	6834	22.3	3.3
Measles	23464	79.2	30273	99.0	19.8
Rubella	49	0.2	48	0.2	0.0
Mumps	241	0.8	346	1.1	0.3
Erysipelas	145	0.5	160	0.5	0.0
Gas gangrene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Erythema infectiosum	42	0.1	104	0.3	0.2

6.3.1 TUBERCULOSIS

A total of 4 045 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, accounted for 5.8% of all communicable diseases. In total, 2 469 cases were recorded in Ulaanbaatar city, it accounts for 61.0% of all registered

cases of tuberculosis.

In 2016, the incidence of tuberculosis per 1 0000 population in Selenge /18.0/, Darkhan-Uul /17.4/, Dornod /15.6/, Govisumber /15.1/, Khentii /13.6/, Sukhbaatar/13.4/ province and Ulaanbaatar /17.7/ was higher than the national average. Among new registered tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis was 52.7% /2131 cases/, decreased by 2.6% /230 cases/ compared to the previous year and extra pulmonary tuberculosis was 47.3% /1914 cases/, increased by 2.6% /5 cases/ compared to the last year. Looking at the registered new cases by age group, 63.6% were 15-44 years old, 53.5% were males and 46.5% females.

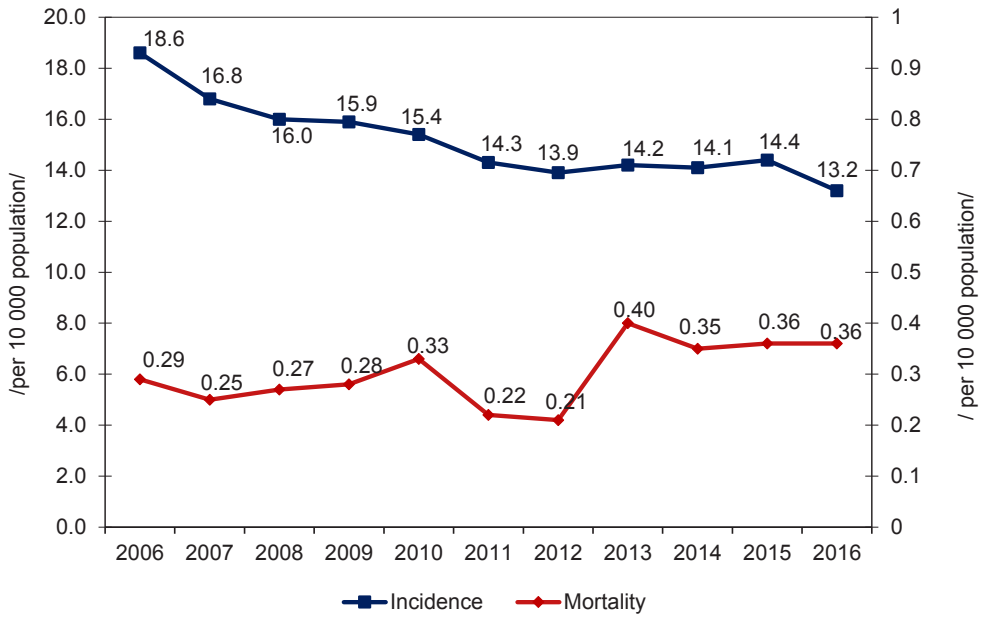
Table 6.3.1.1. *Tuberculosis per 10 000 population by province higher than national average, 2015-2016*

Province	2015		2016		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Selenge	193	18.4	191	18.0	-0.4
Darkhan-Uul	222	22.3	176	17.4	-4.9
Dornod	154	21.0	119	15.6	-5.4
Govi-Sumber	16	10.4	25	15.1	4.7
Khentii	141	20.3	99	13.6	-6.7
Sukhbaatar	81	14.7	79	13.4	-1.3
Ulaanbaatar	**2534**	**18.5**	**2469**	**17.7**	**-0.8**
National average	**4270**	**14.4**	**4045**	**13.2**	**-1.2**

In 2016, a total of 550 cases were registered among children aged 0-15 years: pulmonary tuberculosis 74 cases and extra pulmonary tuberculosis 476 cases. Looking at the children's tuberculosis by complications, 6 cases of acute miliary tuberculosis, 4 cases of tuberculosis meningitis have been registered. When looking by age groups, 3 cases were 1 year, 2 cases were 9 years, and 4 cases were 12-15 years old.

/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

Figure 6.3.1.1. *Incidence of tuberculosis and mortality, 2006-2016*



In 2016, 76.4% of all cases were confirmed, which increased by 0.3% compared to the previous years.

In 2016, case detection rate was 84.8% and cure rate was 80.6%. The case detection rate increased by 0.3% and the cure rate decreased by 1.1% compared with 2015.

/Source: Annual report, NCCD/

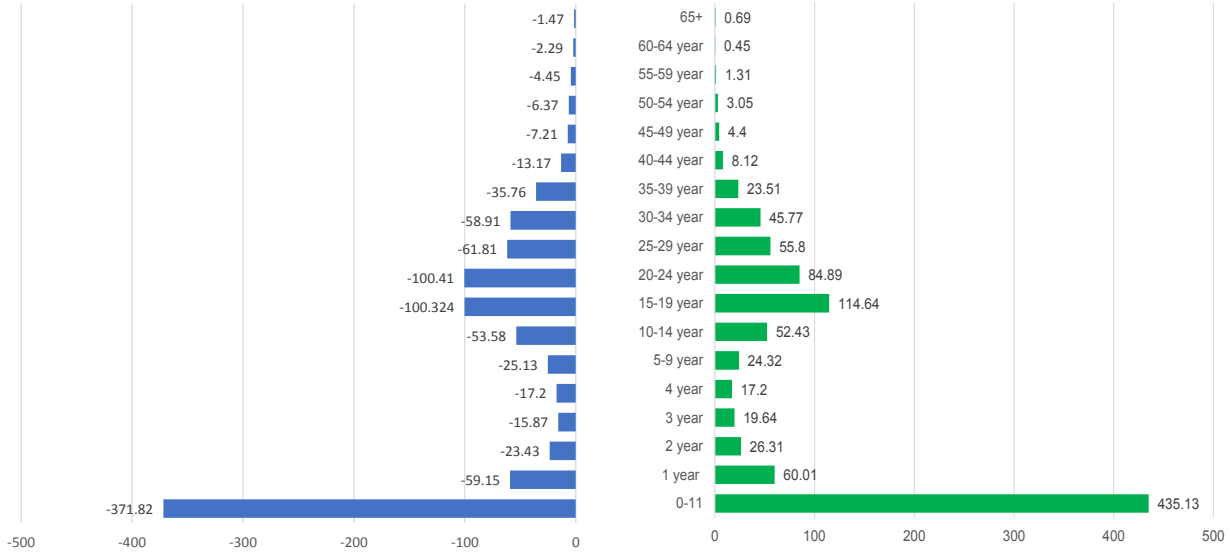
6.3.2 MEASLES

At the national level, a total of 30 273 cases or 99.0 per 10 000 population of measles were registered and it has increased by 6 809 cases or by 19.8 per 10 000 population, compared to the previous year. The morbidity of measles accounted for 43.5% of all communicable diseases.

Compared to the last year, the incidence rate has increased by 0.8-208.9, per 10 000 population In the following provinces: Darkhan-Uul /221.3/, Dornogovi /158.3/, Uvurkhangai/125.1/, Bayankhongor /117.5/, Govi-Altai/113.1/, Arkhangai /107.6/, Selenge /105.3/, Khentii /90.6/, Govisumber /84.7/, Khovd /76.3/, Orkhon /75.3/, Sukhbaatar /73.5/, Khuvsgul /64.1/, Tuv /48.9/, Bulgan /44.7/, Dornod /40.5/, Bayan-Ulgii /35.0/ and Zavkhan /25.2/.
52.7% of all cases registered in Ulaanbaatar city, however, the rate decreased by 27.8 per 10 000 population in 2016 compared to the previous year.

Looking by age group, a total of 13 372 cases (44.0%) occurred among people aged 15-29 years and a total of 6 411 cases (21.0%) occurred among infants 0-11 months age. Looking by social status, accounts for 43.3 percent were childrens at home and school children, of all measles cases.

Figure 6.3.2.1.*Measles incidence by age group, per 10 000 population, 2016*



6.3.3 MUMPS

Increase in cases of mumps as 1.1 per 10 000 population or 346 cases at the national level in 2015 compared to 0.3 per 10 000 population or 105 cases of last year. Mumps accounted for 0.5% of all infectious diseases. Incidence of mumps increased by 0.4-0.5, and by province were as follows: Govisumber /2.4/, Bayankhongor /1.1/, Sukhbaatar /0.8//, Darkhan-Uul /0.6/, Dornogovi /0.5/, Govi-Altai /0.4/, Zavkhan /0.4/, Umnugovi /0.5/, Khuvsgul /0.5/ and Orkhon /0.1/ per 10 000 population. Others have declined. Of all registered cases, 71.9% were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and increase in cases as 0.3 per 10 000 population of last year.

In 2016, mumps disease registered 40.0 percent among children 5-9 years and this children are not covered by forced vaccine.

6.3.4 VARICELLA

This year there were 6 834 cases or 22.3 per 10 000 population, which increased by 3.3 cases compared to the previous year.
In 2016, varicella incidence rate was higher than country average (22.3) in the following province: Dornod 49.6, Umnugovi 44.8, Sukhbaatar 42.5, Dornogovi 38.9, Uvurkhangai 29.9, Zavkhan 28.7, Ulaanbaatar city 26.5, Darkhan-Uul 25.9 and Govisumber 23.0 per 10 000 population.
Bayankhongor, Dornod, Orkhon, Tuv, Uvs, Khovd and province decreased by 1.1-11.3‰ and in others increased, compared to last year.

According to the varicella, registerian data last 5 years, disease occurrence increase from end of October through November and reaches peak point during March and May.
In 2016, disease occurrence increase from October and reaches peak point in December.

Varicella incidence 81.1% of all cases occurred in children aged 0-14 years, of which 68.1% is accounted for up to 4 years old.
Disease of varicella registered were as follows districts In Ulaanbaatar cities: Bayanzurkh 42.2, Khan-Uul 29, Baganuur 28.9, Sukhbaatar 23.7, and Bayangol 23.7, this indicators higher than cities average

6.3.4 SCARLET FEVER

In 2016, a total of 1 378 cases or 4.5 per 10 000 population of scarlet fever were registered and increased by 2.0, compared to the previous year.

In 2016, scarlet fever incidence rate was higher in Dornod /6.7/ province and Ulaanbaatar city /9.1/, compared to country average /4.5/.

The Incidence of scarlet fever increased by 0.1-1.5, and by provinces were as follows: Arkhangai, Orkhon, Umnugovi, and Tuv provinces per 10 000 population. In Ulaanbaatar city, increase in cases as 4.2 and in other provinces by 0.1-1.3 per 10 000 population, respectively.

Of all registered cases, 92% were registered in Ulaanbaatar city and 8% were rural areas.

In Ulaanbaatar city, a total of 1 268 cases or 9.1 per 10 000 population of scarlet fever disease were registered and increased by 4.2, compared to previous year. In Bayanzurkh district 29.4%, Songinokhairkhan 20.1%, Bayangol 17.5%, it were 67% of all registered cases.

The disease are registered among all age groups, of these accounted for 90 percent among 0-9 years old, of all registered cases. Accounted for 42.5% the kindergartens, 30.2% were at home, 20.7% were school children, of all patients.

6.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

A total of 14 964 cases of STI's were registered, accounts for 21.5% of communicable diseases, and compared to the previous year, the rate has decreased by 7.4 per 10 000 population or 1 745

cases. 29.2% of STI's were gonorrhea, 41.4% were syphilis, 29.2% were trichomoniasis and 0.2% were HIV/AIDS.

Table 6.4.1. *Number of cases of STI's per 10 000 population, 2015-2016*

Infectious diseases /ICD-10/	2015		2016		Increase/decrease
	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Absolute number	Per 10 000 population	Per 10 000 population
Syphilis	7678	25.9	6193	20.3	-5.6
Gonorrhea	4975	16.8	4374	14.3	-2.5
Trichomoniasis	4038	13.6	4371	14.3	0.7
HIV/AIDS	18	0.1	26	0.1	0.0

Syphilis per 10 000 population was higher than the national and province level in the following province: Bayankhongor /36.5/, Dornod /34.7/, Sukhbaatar /31.5/, Khuvsgul /26.5/, Govi-Altai /24.0/, Tuv /23.7/, Govisumber /23.6/, Dornogovi /21.3/ and Ulaanbaatar city /22.2/. The moridity of trichomoniasis was higher in Dornod /60.7/, Bayankhongor /53.3/, Bulgan /17.5/, Sukhbaatar /15.8/ and Ulaanbaatar city /15.4/, it was higher than the national average /14.3/ and province average /13.3/, respectively.

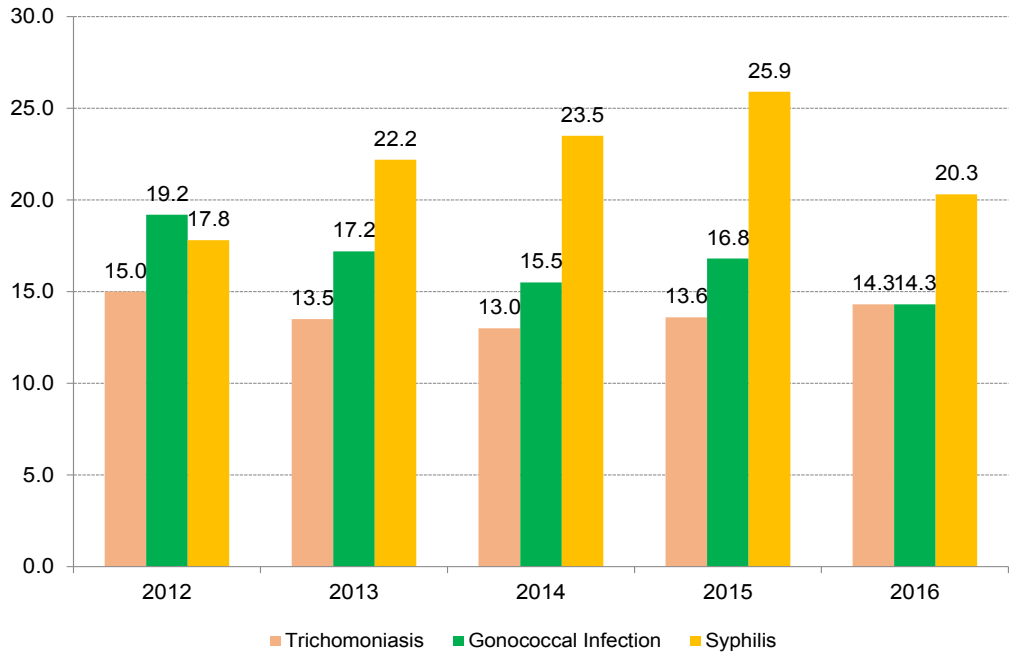
In 2016, 42 cases of congenital syphilis were registered, which is decreased by 10 cases, compared to the previous year. There were 2 cases of congenital syphilis in Bayan-Ulgii, 1 in Bayankhongor, 2 in Dornod, 4 in Orkhon, 1 in Umnugovi, 1 in Sukhbaatar, 1 in Tuv, 1 in Uvs, 1 in Khovd, 1 in Khentii provinces and 25 cases in Ulaanbaatar city.

In 2016, of the 17 pregnant women with registered syphilis is not attended the antenatal care medical check-ups or only one time tested.

Causes of increase in syphilis cases are inadequate pregnancy monitoring.

/Source: Annual Report 2016, NCCD/

Figure 6.4.1. *STI's, per 10 000 population, 2012-2016*



In 2016, 62.4% of women and 37.9% of men contacted the most common STIs. By age groups there

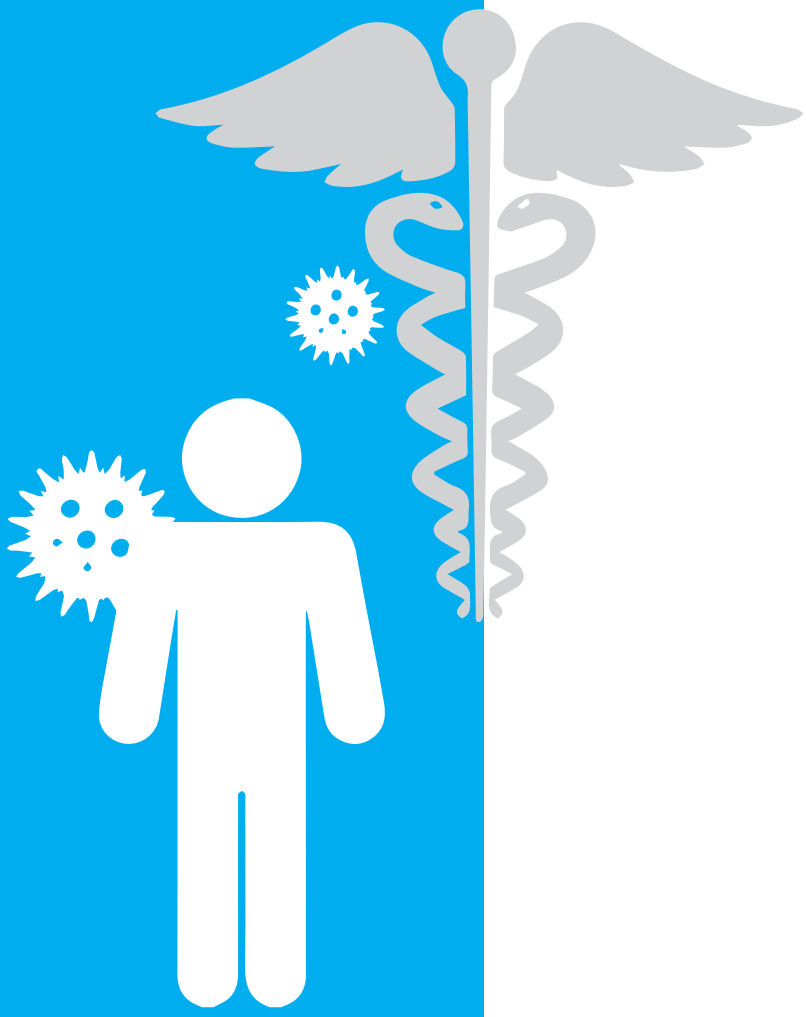
were 11.9% of age 15-19 years, 29.3% of 20-24 years old, 24.3% of 25-29 years old, 14.3% of 30-34 years old and 8.7% of 35-39 years old.
In 2016, there were 225 registered cases of HIV/AIDS, and 26 of them were new cases and increased by 8 cases, compared to the previous year. Of all cases of HIV infection were transmitted through sexual transmission.
There were males 81.0 percent and 18.0 percent females, of all total cases HIV\AIDS.

6.5. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE MORTALITY

There were 277 deaths were registered which caused by communicable disease. According to the registration of total cases of death, there were 112 cases of tuberculosis, 15 cases of syphilis, 5 cases of viral hepatitis, 132 cases of measles, 8 cases of HIV, 2 case of tick-borne encephalitis and infectious meningitis, varicella, malaria each of 1 case, respectively.

Total of 132 measles deaths were recorded: in Ulaanbaatar city 51, Khuvsgul 11, Arkhangai 10, Bayankhongor 10, Selenge 10, Darkhan-Uul 8, Khentii 7, Dornogovi 4, Uvurkhangai 4, Uvs 4, Khovd 4, Orkhon 3, Tuv 2, Bulgan, Govisumber, Dundgovi and Zavhan each 1 case, respectively.
78.7% of all deaths were in infants up to the age of 8 months. The highest morbidity was observed among infants 4 months of age. By gender, 56.8% (75) of them were male infants. The average length of stay was 7 days.

58.9% (73) of all infants who died suffered from combined and underlying diseases such as anemia, malnutrition, rickets, exudative catarrhal diathesis, immune deficiency, cerebral palsy, primary cardiac tumor, mononucleosis, Down syndrome, congenital heart and lung disease and neurological disorders. The main cause of death was complications of measles particularly, measles pneumonia.



CHAPTER.7

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

CHAPTER 7.

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

7.1 MAIN CAUSES OF POPULATION MORBIDITY

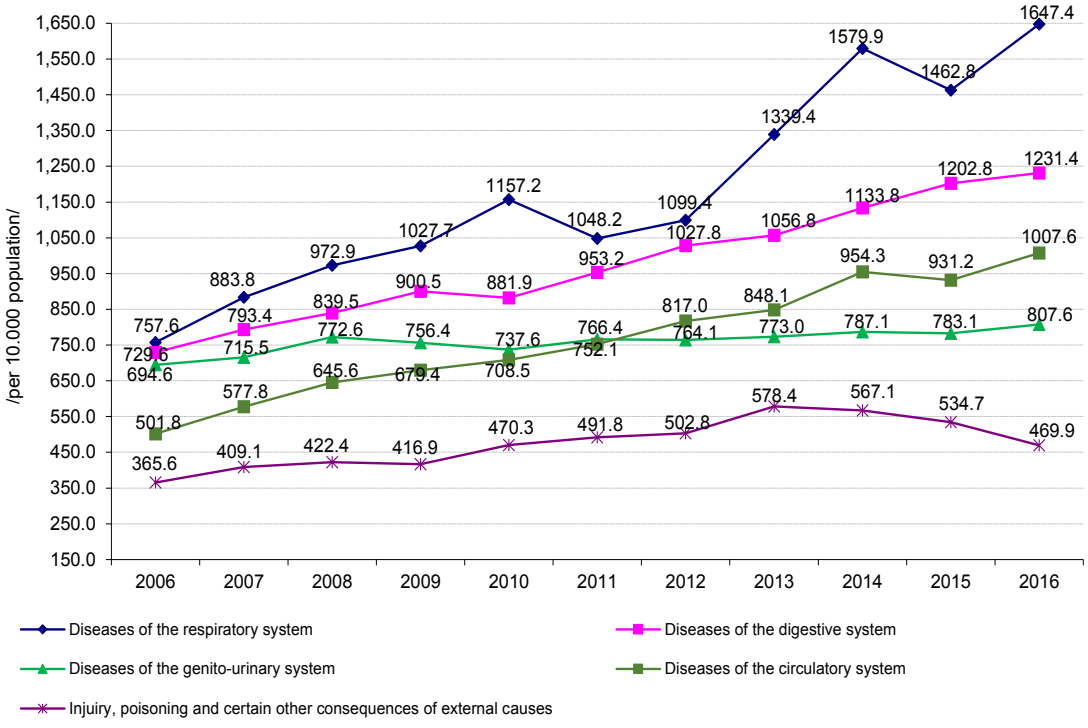
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, stroke, cancers, diabetes and chronic lung diseases are the leading causes of morbidity in the world. The burden of these diseases is high among populations in lower and middle income countries. The World Health Organization (WHO) aimed at by 2025 reducing the number of deaths from NCDs by 25%.

The leading causes of NCD morbidity increased by 1.3-2.2 times per 10 000 population in the country, compared to 2006. In 2014, the morbidity rate for diseases of digestive system estimated at 729.6 per 10 000 population, while the rate has increased to 1 231.4 per 10 000 population in 2016.

Alcohol and tobacco consumption, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity have been increasing among the population. More than half or 53.2 percent of the population aged 45-65 years have high risk for NCDs.

Source: Steps survey on the prevalence of non-communicable disease and injury risk factors, Mongolia-2013

Figure 7.1.1. *Five leading causes of morbidity, per 10 000 population, 2006-2016*



As of 2016, the 5 leading causes of population morbidity per 10 000 population were:

- Diseases of respiratory system – 1 647.4
- Diseases of digestive system – 1 231.4
- Diseases of circulatory system – 1 007.6
- Diseases of genito-urinary system– 807.6
- Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes - 469.9

When the leading causes of population morbidity are stratified by place of residence, diseases of respiratory, digestive and cardiovascular systems were three leading causes in 2016 both in urban and rural areas.

The morbidity for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes was 767.5 in urban settings, it was higher than rural settings, by 550.5 per 10 000 population. But the morbidity rate for genitourinary diseases was 817.9 in rural areas, which higher than urban areas, by 23.0 per 10 000 population.

Table 7.1.1. *Five leading causes of morbidity, by age and sex, 2016*

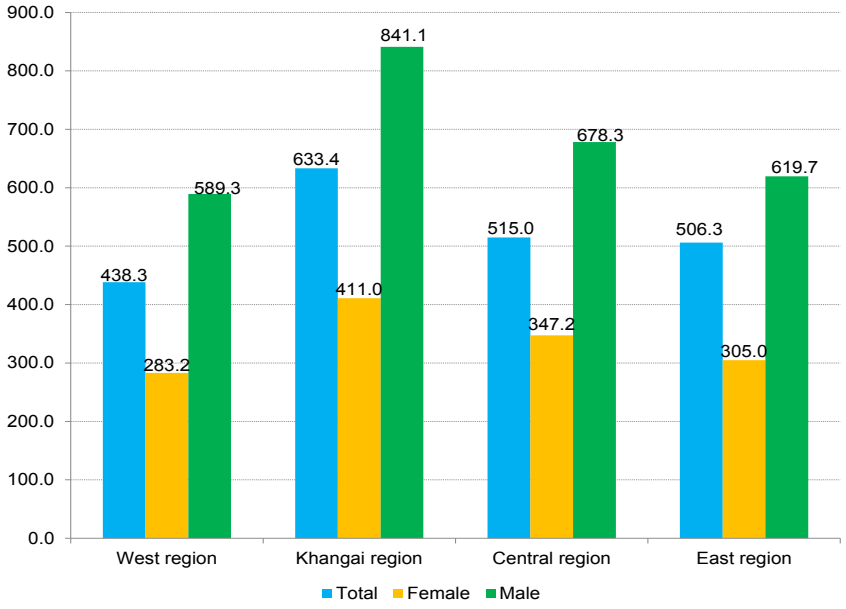
	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Injurie, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
Sex						
Male	6603.0	1628.1	996.9	364.7	785.6	606.9
Female	9962.5	1692.7	1477.4	1247.7	1237.9	113.2
Age group						
Male						
Under 20 years old	6808.7	3324.7	1017.9	155.2	30.7	478.4
20-44	4284.8	418.0	710.7	365.3	352.8	729.2
45-65	9668.9	693.5	1451.6	662.1	2534.8	611.5
Over 65 years old	19037.2	1557.7	2190.8	1412.9	6844.4	550.2
Female						
Under 20 years old	6723.6	3181.1	1066.5	229.0	42.8	271.1
20-44	9269.4	710.7	1276.4	1756.7	1066.5	346.2
45-65	14914.7	1014.9	2368.5	1961.1	3483.9	443.3
Over 65 years old	21908.1	1478.6	2954.9	1859.0	7601.1	530.9
Residency						
Urban	9250.5	1632.3	1219.6	794.9	1001.7	767.5
Rural	7387.1	1659.1	1240.6	817.9	1011.9	217.0
Regions						
Western	6215.6	1260.2	1074.1	778.7	862.2	166.3
Khangai	7720.9	1710.7	1192.3	969.0	1153.3	193.2
Central	7916.5	1862.7	1346.3	785.3	1022.9	258.1
Eastern	7416.6	1787.1	1439.0	548.2	874.0	282.0
National average	**8245.4**	**1647.4**	**1231.4**	**807.6**	**1007.6**	**469.9**

When comparing the morbidity rate per 10 000 female population to male population, the rate was 1.5 times higher in female than male. The morbidity rates for injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes are 5.4 times higher among men than in women. However, the morbidity rates for other diseases are 1.0-3.4 times lower for males than females.

7.2 ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Arterial hypertension accounts for 50.0% of all diseases of the circulatory system, which is 503.9 per 10 000 population. By gender, there were 653.1 for females and 357.5 for males per 10 000 population. Looking by location, population of Khangai and Central region is suffering more compared to people of other regions and higher occurrence in Bulgan /775.0/, Arkhangai /994.6/, Bayankhongor /716.6/, Khuvsgul /605.6/, Umnugovi /752.1/, Darkhan-uul /619.2/, Tuv /615.6/ and Khentii /672.2/ provinces.

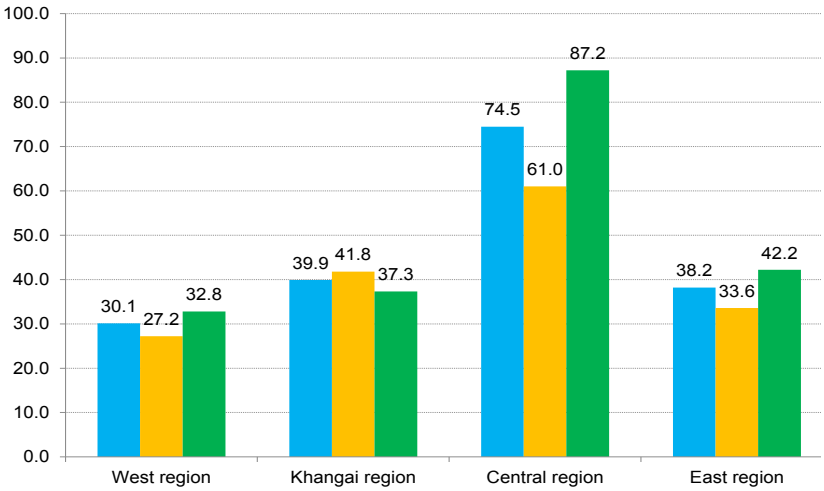
Figure 7.2.1. *Arterial hypertension by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2016*



7.3. DIABETES

Diabetes accounted for 48.9% of all diseases of endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders and it was 78.6 per 10 000 population in 2016 which increased by 14.8, compared to the previous year. By gender, there were 75.5 for males and 82.9 for female per 10 000 population.
Looking by age groups, the rate was highest at 286.3 per 10 000 population among people aged 45-65 years.By location, the Central region had higher rate 74.5 per 10 000 population and higher occurrence in Darkhan-Uul /146.6/, Selenge /76.4/, Umnugovi /69.8/ and Govi-Sumber /42.5/.

Figure 7.3.1. *Diabetes by sex and regions, per 10 000 population, 2016*



7.4. CANCER

In 2016, of total new cases of cancer 50.3% were in males and 49.7% were in females. Liver cancer accounts for 39.1% of all new cancers. The incidence was 7.3 per 10 000 population, increased by 0.2 compared to last year.

Table 7.4.1. *The most common ten location cancer, by sex, by TNM classifcation, 2016*

	Total		Male		Female	
	Neoplasms	Percent	Neoplasms	Percent	Neoplasms	Percent
1	Liver	39.1	Liver	42.2	Liver	36.9
2	Stomach	15.8	Stomach	20.9	Cervical	13.9
3	Cervical	6.9	Lungs	11.9	Stomach	10.5
4	Lungs	7.7	Esophagus	5.7	Breast	7.1
5	Esophagus	5.7	Pancreas	3.7	Esophagus	5.6
6	Breast	3.6	Colon and rectum	2.7	Ovary	3.8
7	Pancreas	2.6	Urology, nephrology	2.3	Colon and rectum	3.5
8	Urology, nephrology	2.4	Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1.4	Lungs	3.4
9	Colon and rectum	3.6	Male genital organs	1.1	Pancreas	2.5
10	Ovary	1.9	Bone period cartilage	0.7	Urology, nephrology	2.5

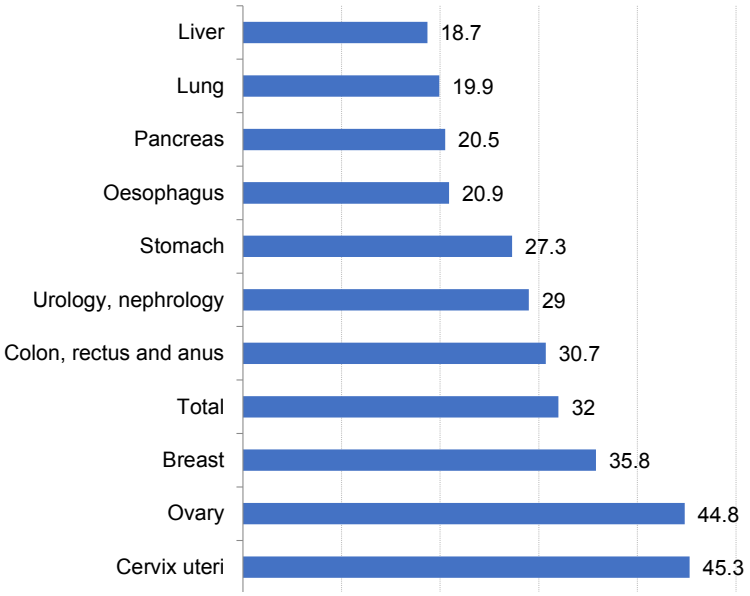
The five leading primary sites in males were liver, stomach, lung, esophagus and pancreas; whereas in females they were liver, stomach, cervix, breast and esophagus.

7.4.1. Cancer control

At the end of 2016, a total of 15837 cancer patients have been controlled by oncologists at the province and district health care level nationwide. Out of them, 32.0% were cancer patients who survived more than 5 years after the diagnosis; this percentage was increased by 0.3% compared to the previous year.

For females, 45.3% of the all registered cervical cancer cases survived more than 5 years and when compared with other cancers this indicating high ranked indicator.

Figure 7.4.1.1 *Top prevalent cancers case-control group of people more than 5 years living percentage, 2016*



7.4.2. Childhood cancer and mortality

In 2016, 108 new cases of cancer were recorded among children (56.5% in males and 42.5% in females) in the nationwide. The incidence has increased by 21 cases compared to the previous year. By age groups, 38.0% cancer cases were among children aged 0-4 years, 18.5% were among children aged 5-9 years, 17.6% were among children aged 10-14 years and 25.9% were among children aged 15-19 years.

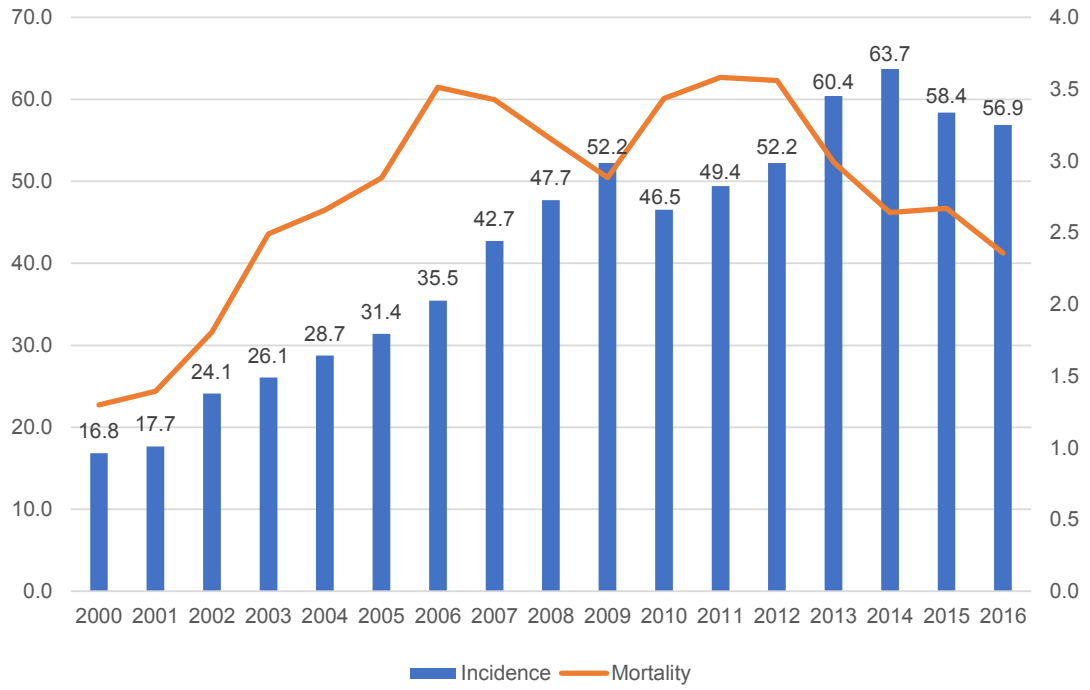
7.5 OUTPATIENTS LIVER DISEASES

Liver diseases accounts for 13.7% of all diseases of the digestive system, which is 169.4 per 10 000 population. Liver diseases accounted for 26.0 percent, of total inpatients. Chronic hepatitis accounts for 40.6% and liver cirrhosis 33.5%, of total registered liver diseases, respectively.

In 2010, alcoholic liver disease was 14.3 per 10 000 population and in 2016, it were 6.8 per 10 000 population which decreased by 7.5 promil, compared to the previous year.

In 2010, chronic hepatitis was 53.4 per 10 000 population, increased by 15.4 and it were 68.8, in 2016. In 2013, liver cirrhosis was 59.8 per 10 000 population, decreased to 56.9 which was 2.9, in 2016.

Figure 7.5.1. *Incidence of liver cirrhosis and deaths, per 10 000 population, 2000-2016*



7.6. LEADING CAUSES OF THE INPATIENT MORBIDITY

As of 2016, the five leading causes of inpatient morbidity per 10 000 population were:

- Diseases of respiratory system – 456.1
- Diseases of cardiovascular or circulatory system – 399.3
- Diseases of digestive system – 332.0
- Diseases of genitourinary system– 306.1
- Diseases of nervous system– 193.7

Table 7.6.1. *Five leading causes of the inpatient morbidity by age, sex, 2016*

	Total morbidity	Respiratory system diseases	Digestive system diseases	Urogenital system diseases	Cardiovascular system diseases	Nervous system diseases
Sex						
Male	2102.1	486.5	311.2	158.0	341.7	161.3
Female	3416.7	434.2	357.4	453.8	461.3	228.0
Age group /Male/						
Under 20 years old	1887.2	1005.9	244.4	63.7	13.1	75.5
20-44	1342.9	98.2	254.8	159.6	148.2	158.1
45-65	3470.7	212.1	521.1	284.4	1072.1	302.3
Over 65 years old	7787.3	641.2	801.9	650.6	3209.4	538.0
Age group /Female/						
Under 20 years old	1795.9	874.5	216.6	94.5	16.7	71.1
20-44	3679.1	121.4	24.9	597.4	178.5	198.2
45-65	4640.7	239.0	682.4	719.1	1221.1	491.0
Over 65 years old	8944.2	549.1	1141.7	937.6	3463.2	680.4
Residency						
Urban	3151.6	488.8	406.3	311.4	421.5	221.7
Rural	2405.1	428.0	268.7	301.3	380.2	169.8
Regions						
Western	2685.6	419.1	328.1	347.5	423.1	236.2
Khangai	2248.5	362.5	252.6	321.2	392.4	136.9
Central	2382.9	512.8	238.3	279.1	361.6	151.9
Eastern	2366.8	428.6	273.3	211.6	309.7	178.2
National average	**2747.8**	**456.1**	**332.0**	**306.1**	**399.3**	**193.7**

Hospital admission rates were 2 102.1 per 10 000 in males and 3 416.7 per 10 000 in females and approximately half of all inpatients were male. Inpatient admission rate per 10 000 population was 1.6 times lower in males than females.

As of 2016, the five leading causes among hospitalized patients were as follows: among patients with diseases of the genito-urinary system 63.0% had nephritis; among patients with diseases of the respiratory system 52.4% had suffered from pneumonia; among patients with diseases of the digestive system 26.0% had liver problems; and among patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system 39.7% had suffered from arterial hypertension and 24.3 % had ischemic heart disease.

Table 7.6.2. *Inpatient morbidity, by percentage, 2007-2016*

Diseases classification	Leading cause	Percent of diseases group									
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Urogenital system diseases	"Nephritis (N10-N16)"	67.8	69.1	66.6	68.3	67.4	67.1	66.1	64.1	63.6	63.0
Respiratory system diseases	Pneumonia (J12-J18)	40.5	41.9	38.8	44.8	46.2	46.9	46.1	51.3	44	52.4
Digestive system diseases	Liver diseases (K70-K77)	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	27	27.8	26.9	26.0
	Appendicitis (K35-K38)	18.6	17	16.9	16.7	15.4	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.1	12.6
	"Diseases of gall bladder (K80-K81)"	14.0	13.7	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.6	13.6	13.2	13.4
Cardiovascular system diseases	"Hypertension (I10-I15)"	32.1	33.2	34.4	36.6	36.8	37.7	37.6	38.5	40.2	39.7
	"Ischemic heart disease (I20, I23-I25)"	29.3	30.1	29.5	26.6	26	26.1	26.7	24.6	23.6	24.3
Nervous system diseases	"Disorders on neural radixes and plexuses (G50-G59)"	22.1	24.3	26	26.7	28.8	30.9	33.8	27.7	34.8	36.4
	Epilepsy (G40-G41)	11.7	11.2	10.9	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.6

Pneumonia accounted for 40.5% of all inpatients from diseases of the respiratory system in 2007, but this percentage increased to 52.4% in 2016.

In 2007, liver disease accounted for 25.1% of all diseases of the digestive system. However, the morbidity rate for liver disease increased by 0.9% and reached 26.0% in 2016, compared to 2017. Ischemic heart diseases accounted for 29.3% of all inpatients from diseases of the cardiavsacular system in 2007, while reached 24.3% in 2016, a decrease of 5.0%.

7.7. SCREENING FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In 2016, a total of 417 241 people (42.0% males and 58% females) were screened to detect arterial hypertension at early stage. Out of them, 59.0% were target population group and the participation rate decreased by 6.1% compared to the previous year.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) screening was defined the following results among participants: 4.2% were underweight, 49.4% were normal weight, 33.1% were overweight and 13.3% were obese or more than 30 kg/m2. Out of all participants, 59.2% of them were invited by public health workers for the screening, 19.1% by voluntarily and 8.5% by advertisement.

By early screening result, 86.4% were normal, 13.2% were identified at high risk for arterial hypertension and invited for follow-up medical examination.

A total of 76 969 people were involved in the follow-up medical examination after screening. Out of them, 9 605 people (2.3%) were diagnosed with arterial hypertension.

In total, 392 233 people were screened for early detection of diabetes and the participation rate was 55.5%. As a result, 95.5% were normal, and 4.5% were at high risk for diabetes or changes in the

fasting plasma glucose test and they were referred to the secondary level hospitals. The participation rate for the screening of type 2 diabetes by gender was: 42.0% for males and 58% for females. As a result of the screening, a total of 29 494 people were referred to the assigned secondary level hospitals. Out of them, 1 123 people (0.3%) were diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Table 7.7.1. *Percentage of screening coverage, by province, 2015-2016*

Province, city	Screening for arterial hypertension				Screening for diabetes type 2			
	Percentage of people screened		Diagnosis verified		Percentage of people screened		Diagnosis verified	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Arkhangai	54.7	56.8	9.2	6.6	55.5	60.2	0.2	0.2
Bayan-Ulgii	38.6	32.9	21.5	12.5	29.5	22.6	1.1	0.7
Bayankhongor	61.2	67.6	2.3	1.8	59	66.5	0.0	0.1
Bulgan	52.5	63.6	1.5	1.5	53.4	65.2	0.1	0.1
Govi-Altai	28.8	50.5	3.1	5.3	28.1	52.1	0.3	0.2
Govi-Sumber	34.8	24.0	1.8	2.6	28.1	20.4	0.2	0.4
Darkhan-Uul	95.5	81.9	0.8	1.7	93.4	80.8	0.3	0.3
Dornogovi	90.1	97.4	2.2	1.8	89.9	92.2	0.2	0.3
Dornod	83.6	90.9	3.8	2.2	76.7	89.9	0.2	0.1
Dundgovi	59.4	57.8	3.1	2.7	60.6	58.4	0.2	0.2
Zavkhan	41.2	41.0	5.1	4.6	36	33.9	0.2	0.6
Orkhon	53.1	51.9	2.1	2.2	46.3	47.9	0.2	0.3
Uvurkhangai	71.7	83.1	3.2	2.2	71.8	83.6	0.2	0.2
Umnugovi	47.4	49.6	4.5	3.4	48.4	52.5	0.3	0.3
Sukhbaatar	84.7	88.2	1.9	2.3	84.7	88.2	0.1	0.1
Selenge	31.9	33.6	6.6	4.6	25.3	23.5	0.7	1.0
Tuv	80.9	80.9	3.2	1.8	74.4	78.5	0.2	0.2
Uvs	46.5	42.9	3.7	2.1	45.1	40.9	0.3	0.1
Khovd	30.7	35.0	8.0	5.1	27.4	30.8	0.7	0.5
Khuvsgul	56.2	57.6	4.9	3.6	55.2	57.9	0.1	0.1
Khentii	58.8	73.3	1.1	1.4	58.8	71.4	0.1	0.2
Province average	**58.6**	**61.3**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**55.8**	**59.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Ulaanbaatar	79.9	56.1	2.8	1.5	70.6	50.9	0.6	0.4
National average	**65.1**	**59.0**	**3.5**	**2.3**	**60.3**	**55.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**

Cervical and breast cancer screening in 2016

As of 2016, a total of 73 706 women were screened for cervical cancer and 44.9% of them were target groups of women. Out of them, 21.9% women resulted with positive Pap test or abnormal findings in the cervical cells.

In 2016, a total of 78 708 Pap test samples for cervical cancer screening were collected and resulted as follows: 3.1% was not meets the requirement, 73.1% was normal, 1.9% was identified with STDs and 21.9% was Pap positive.

A total of 2 033 women were screened with colposcopy, 182 women underwent Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP) and 780 women had a pre-cancer treatment. As a result of the screening, 68 new cases of cervical cancer have been detected and 75.0% diagnosed at early stage.

A total of 286 921 women (targeted age groups of women - 285 180 and untargeted age groups of women- 1 741) were screened to detect breast cancer at early stage. Of them, 169 women were screened with mammography and 41 women had cytology. In addition, a total of 204 women at high risk for breast cancer were screened. As a result, 15 new cases of breast cancer have detected and 66.7% of them diagnosed in early stage.

Source: *National cancer center*

7.8. SURGICAL SERVICES

Out of 180 463 people underwent surgical treatment, 82.1% were in Ulaanbaatar city and 17.9% were in rural hospitals. 15.8% or 28 513 cases were paediatric surgeries, under 15 years old.

Table 7.8.1. *Number of surgeries performed in Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 2016*

Operation	Number of people operated		Out		Postoperative complications		Mortality rate	
	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"	Endoscopic surgery	Repeat surgery	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"	Total number	"Out: children up to the age of 15"
State hospitals under Ulaanbaatar Health Authority	92 963	13 650	1 097	420	3	0	18	0
I State Central Hospital	11 137	26	2 018	17	17	0	24	0
National Centre of Traumatology and Orthopaedics	8 924	1843	220	3	0	0	135	20
III State Central Hospital	6 270	158	713	9	24	1	23	5
Private hospitals under Ministry of Health	9 331	585	1 122	55	0	0	0	0
II State Central Hospital	2 215	0	1 010	13	21	0	8	0
National Cancer Centre	2 198	16	121	15	25	0	24	0
National infectious Diseases Centre	607	53	0	20	0	0	0	0
Total	**148 077**	**23 455**	**6 473**	**552**	**147**	**15**	**232**	**25**

Endoscopic surgery were performed in 7 104 patients, and 63.7% of them were patients with diseases of digestive system, 13.2% were patients with diseases of genito-urinary system, 9.5% were genecology patients and 13.6% were with other diseases.

Figure 7.8.1. *Number of surgery, by province, 2016*

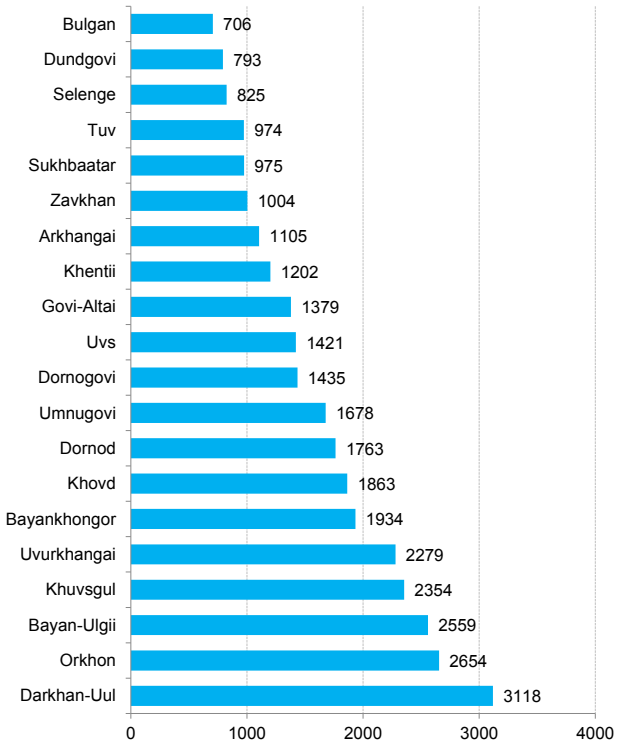
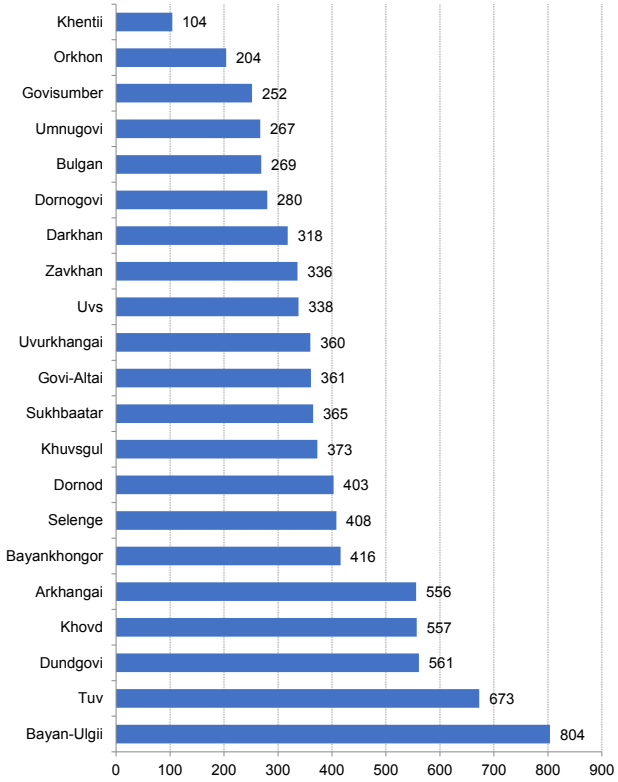


Table 7.8.2. *Types of surgeries performed, 2016*

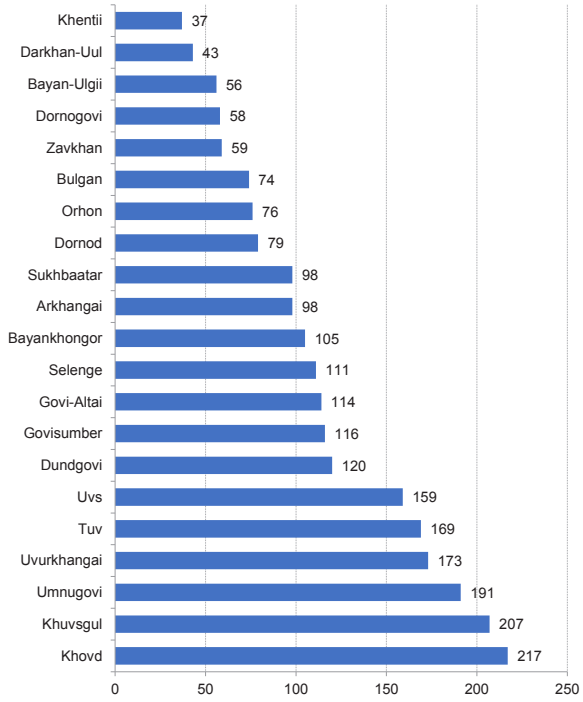
Surgery	Number of people operated		Endoscopic surgery	Repeat surgery	Postoperative operations		Mortality rate	
	Number	Percen-tage			Number	Percen-tage	Number	Percen-tage
The nervous system performed surgical operations	2 002	1.1	3	2	9	4.5	80	31.5
"Endocrine system made surgical operations"	544	0.3	0	0	4	2.0	0	0.0
Eyes made surgical operations	9 290	5.1	34	243	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ear surgery done to treat arthritis	1 528	0.8	2	3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nose, mouth, pharynx performed surgical operations	69 799	38.7	233	166	6	3.0	1	0.4
Respiratory system performed surgical operations	909	0.5	43	6	4	2.0	12	4.7
Cardiovascular surgery done to treat arthritis	2 483	1.4	1	2	6	3.0	10	3.9
Blood and lymphatic system performed surgical operations	230	0.1	1	3	2	1.0	3	1.2
Digestive system performed surgical operations	27 966	15.5	4 527	104	107	53.2	95	37.4
Urinary tract fallow	1 992	1.1	939	6	2	1.0	3	1.2
хаталгаанууд	2 559	1.4	265	3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male genital surgery done to treat arthritis	20 564	11.4	674	1	13	6.5	0	0.0
Female genital surgery done to treat arthritis	21 087	11.7	0	33	44	21.9	3	1.2
Obstetric procedures	13 053	7.2	373	12	3	1.5	22	8.7
Bone and muscle system performed surgical operations	6 457	3.6	9	7	1	0.5	25	9.8
Total	**180 463**	**100.0**	**7104**	**591**	**201**	**100.0**	**254**	**100.0**

Figure 7.8.2. *Appendectomy due to acute cases, by province, 2016*



In the nationwide, 11 325 cases of appendectomy were performed, Out of them 36.3% (4 108 cases) were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.

Figure 7.8.3. *Cholecystectomy by province, 2016*



In the nationwide, 6 940 cases of surgery for gallbladder diseases were performed. Out of them, 33.2% (2 306 cases) were performed in Ulaanbaatar city.

CHAPTER 8.

POPULATION MORTALITY

CHAPTER 8.

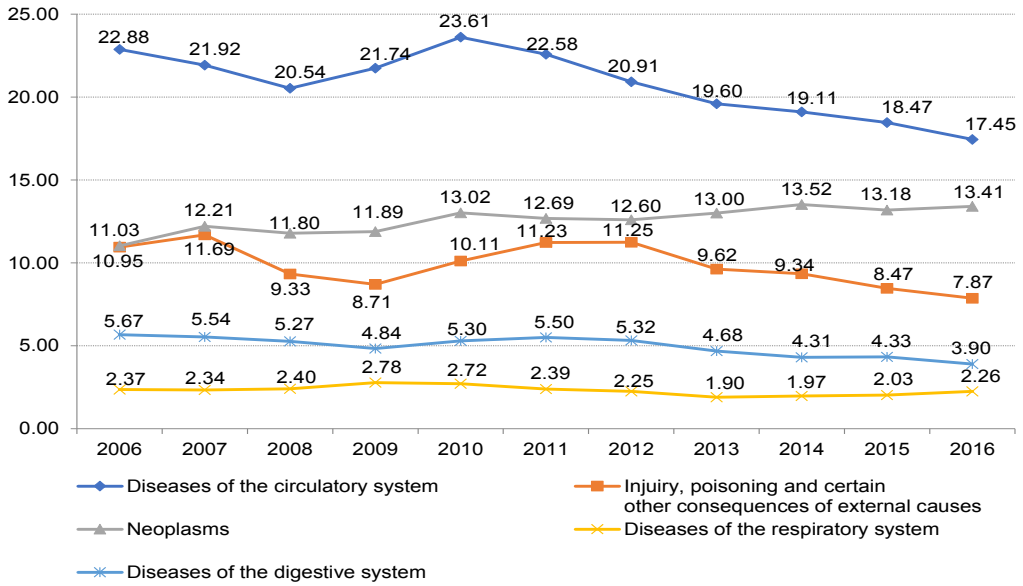
POPULATION MORTALITY

Diseases of the circulatory system, cancer and injuries have been the leading causes of deaths for the population since 1995.

In 2016, there were 16 181 deaths registered in the nationwide, which reduced by 193 cases or 1.2%, compared to last year. 59.7% were males and 40.3% were females of total mortality.

Of total mortality, 4551 deaths or 28.1% were occurred in hospital, and the proportion of deaths that occurred within 24 hours of admission was 22.3%.

Figure 8.1. *Five leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population, 2016*



The leading causes of mortality in 2016 were diseases of circulatory system (33.1%), cancer (25.6%), injuries, poisonings and certain other consequences of external causes (15.0%), diseases of digestive system (7.4%), and diseases of respiratory system (4.3%). Deaths from these diseases combined accounted for 85.4% of all deaths.

Considering the 5 leading causes of death in 2016, annual average of 5 000-5 500 people or one in third of all deaths were due to diseases of the circulatory system, and over 4 000 people from cancer, over 2500 people or one in six were due to injuries and poisoning..

As of 2016, the 5 leading causes of mortality per 10 000 population were:

Diseases of the circulatory system - 17.45

Cancer/Neoplasms - 13.41

Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes – 7.87

Diseases of the digestive system – 3.90

Diseases of the respiratory system – 2.26

The population mortality rate is 63.62 per 10 000 in males and 41.52 per 10 000 in females, which is 1.5 times higher in males. 8.1% of total deaths occurred in infants, 10.1% in children under-five and 1.4% in children aged 5-14 years old.

Table 8.1. *Five leading causes of mortality, per 10 000 population, 2016*

	Total morbidity	Diseases of circulatory system	Neaplasms	Injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Diseases of digestive system	Diseases of respiratory system
Sex						
Males	63.62	20.54	15.18	12.73	4.25	2.66
Females	41.52	14.46	11.70	3.17	3.56	1.88
Age group						
Under 20 years old	17.56	0.32	0.41	3.92	0.51	2.58
20-44	19.87	3.59	2.41	8.87	1.79	0.53
45-65	105.67	37.17	34.55	14.21	9.27	2.70
Over 65 years old	521.22	253.60	167.60	7.66	37.02	16.44
Residency						
Urban	52.21	14.07	12.30	9.03	4.04	2.30
Rural	53.69	20.32	14.35	6.88	3.78	2.23
Regions						
Western	52.17	19.88	15.20	5.25	2.90	2.59
Khangai	56.04	22.57	14.08	7.43	3.27	
Central	51.99	18.12	13.71	7.45	4.37	2.35
Eastern	53.65	18.14	14.87	7.49	5.71	2.30
National average	**53.01**	**17.45**	**13.41**	**7.87**	**3.90**	**2.26**

8.1 MORTALITY CAUSED BY DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Each year due to diseases of the circulatory system 5 500-6 000 people, or 1 out of 3 of the population died, which remains the leading cause of death.

The gender-specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases were 20.54 per 10 000 for males and 14.46 per 10 000 for females in 2016.

The mortality rate caused by cardiovascular diseases was highest in Khangai and Western regions, and lowest in the Eastern province.

The main causes of mortality for cardiovascular diseases compared by age group and sex are: Ischemic heart disease was 25.8, stroke was 19.8 and arterial hypertension was 1.3 per 10 000 population in males aged 45-64. Compared to the mortality rate of women of the same age group, ischemic heart

disease is 4.7 times higher, stroke is 2.0 times higher and arterial hypertension is 1.4 times higher among men than in women (Table 8.1.2).

The stroke was the leading cause of mortality among Mongolian men and the mortality rate was 6.2 per 10 000 population in 2016, which decreased by 0.3 promile compared to the previous year.

Until 2003, the mortality rates for ischemic heart disease and stroke were in close proximity but starting from 2012, an increased trend has been observed for the mortality rate for stroke.

Table 8.1.1. *Cause-specific cardiovascular disease mortality rate age-group per 10 000 population, 2016*

	Diseases of circulatory system	Stroke	Arterial hypertension	Ischemic heart diseases
Total mortality	**17.45**	**5.47**	**0.58**	**8.03**
Under 20 years old	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-44	3.6	1.2	0.1	1.5
45-64	37.2	14.6	1.1	14.9
Over 65 years old	253.6	65.2	9.6	129.4
Male	**20.54**	**6.20**	**0.52**	**9.86**
Under 20 years old	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-44	5.0	1.5	0.1	2.3
45-64	56.8	19.8	1.3	25.8
Over 65 years old	306.6	78.9	9.3	157.4
Female	**14.46**	**4.76**	**0.63**	**6.25**
Under 20 years old	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-44	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.7
45-64	20.4	10.1	0.9	5.5
Over 65 years old	218.9	56.1	9.8	111.0

8.2. CANCER MORTALITY

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

In 2016, cancer related mortality rate was accounted for 25.6% of all deaths and the mortality rate was 15.18 per 10 000 in males and 11.70 per 10 000 in females.

The 5 leading causes of cancer by primary sites in males were liver, stomach, lung, bronchial tubes, esophagus and colon/rectum: whereas in females they were liver, stomach, cervix, esophagus, lung and bronchial tubes. In 2016, 78.8% of the population diagnosed their cancer during the late stages (III and IV) of the disease, and 85.4% of cancer patients survived for less than a year after the diagnosis.

The percentage of cancer diagnosed during the late stages was decreased by 0.9 percent and the percentage of cancer patients survived for less than a year after the diagnosis was increased by 17.9 percent compared to 2011.

Figure 8.2.1. *Leadind causes of cancer mortality by survival years after the diagnosis, 2016*

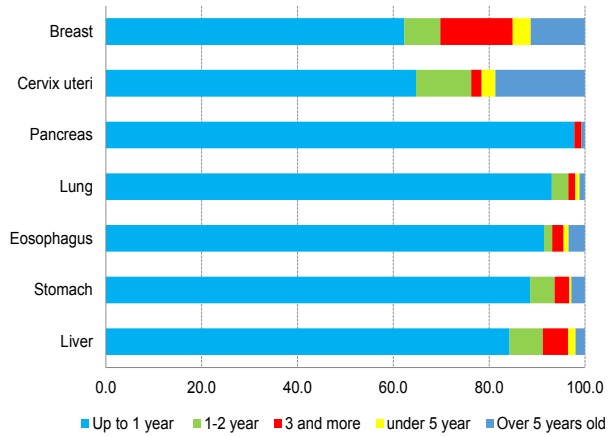
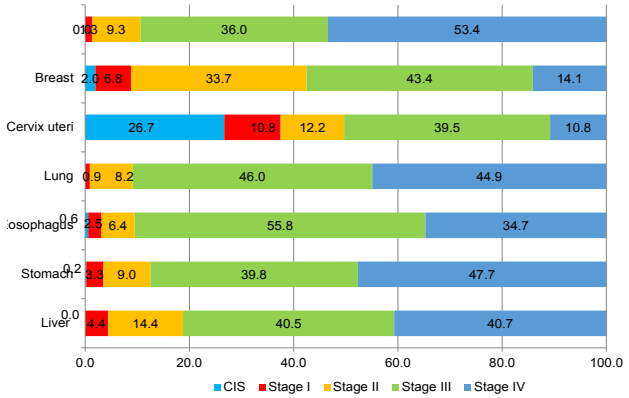


Figure 8.2.2. *Leading causes of cancer morbidity by the stage diagnosis, 2016*



8.3 MORTALITY DUE TO INJURIES, POISONING AND CERTAIN OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF EXTERNAL CAUSES

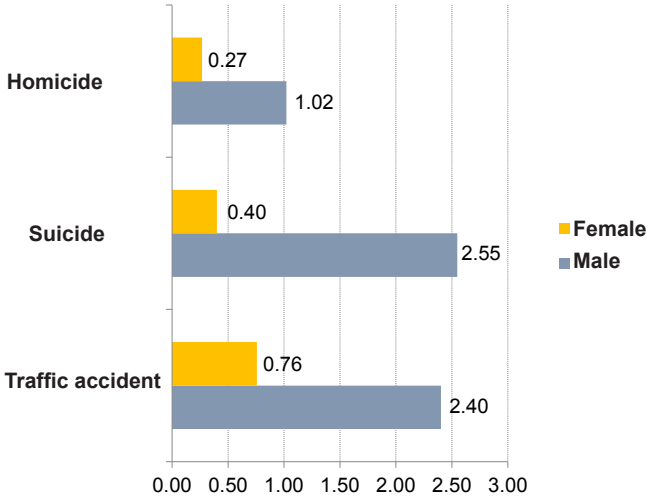
Mortality due to injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes has increased significantly for the last years. It was ranked as the fifth leading cause of population mortality in 1990 and has been ranked third since 2000.

The mortality rate caused by injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes per 10 000 population was 6.0 in 1995, 7.6 in 2000 and 11.7 in 2007, it was increased by almost 2 times.

However, the mortality rate from these diseases has declined steadily since 2008 for the first time over the last decade. The rate was 9.3 per 10 000 population in 2008 and was 8.7 per 10 000 population in 2009. In 2011, the mortality rate was 11.2 per 10 000 population, whereas the rate reached 7.87 per 10 000 population in 2016, decreased by 3.3 promile.

In 2016, there were 2 431 deaths from injuries, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes registered, which was 7.87 per 10 000 population. Deaths by gender: 79.5% were males and 20.5% were females, in other words, 12.73 of deaths per 10 000 men and this is 4.0 higher compared in women.

Figure 8.3.1. *Injury-caused mortality rate per 10 000 population, 2016*



Deaths due to traffic accident were 19.9%, suicide was 18.5%, and homicide was 8.1% and 53.5% were mortalities caused by other accidents.

The number of deaths from traffic accidents decreased by 86 cases compared to the previous year.

The deaths have been caused by suicide, homicide and traffic accidents were higher for males than for females. The mortality rates per 10 000 population concluded as follows: the suicide rate is 6.1 times higher among men than in women. The violence and homicide rates are 3.7 times higher in men, and men are 3.1 times more likely than women to die as a result of traffic accidents.

The deaths caused by alcohol poisoning account for 34.6% and accidents affected by water, fire and natural forces account for 28.9% of all external causes deaths.

Figure 8.3.2. *Injury-caused morbidity and mortality per 10 000 population, 2006-2016*

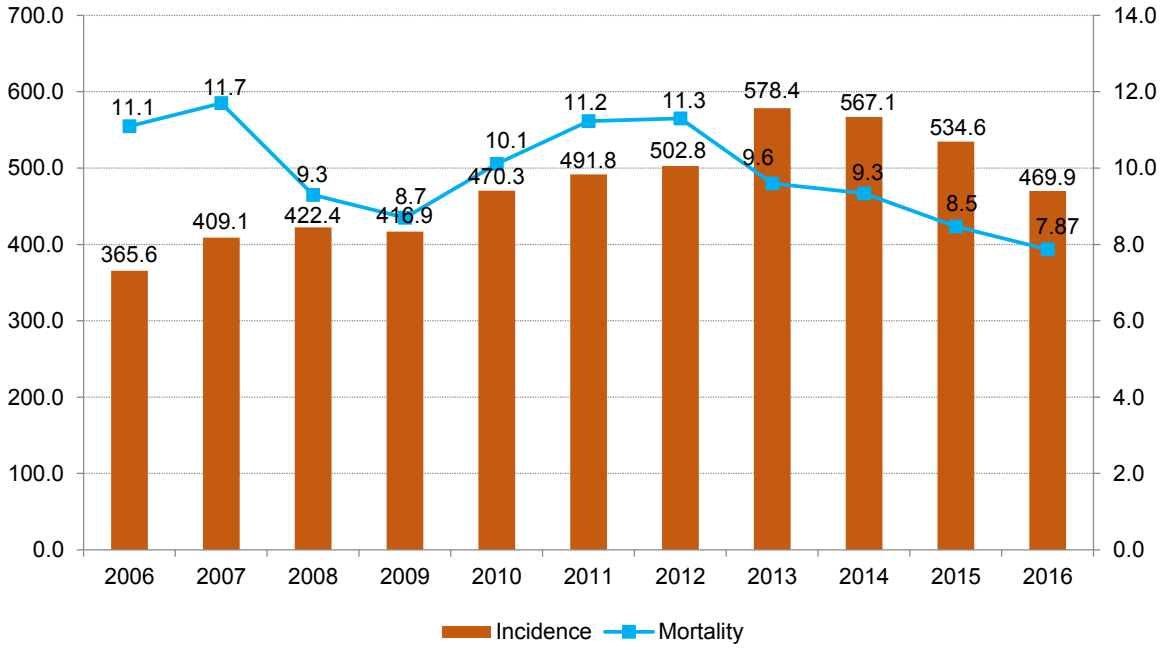


Table 8.3.1 *Mortality projection of the world population, 2016*

"2030 Disease and injure"	Deaths /%/	Rank	Rank	Deaths /%/	"2016 Disease and injure"
Isheamic heart diseases	14.2	1	1	15.3	Isheamic heart diseases
Cerebrovascular diseases	12.1	2	2	11.0	Cerebrovascular diseases
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	8.6	3	17	0.7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
Lower respiratury infections	3.8	4	6	3.6	Lower respiratury infections
Road traffic accidents	3.6	5	7	3.0	Road traffic accidents
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3.4	6	9	2.2	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
Diabetes mellitus	3.3	7	16	1.0	Diabetes mellitus
Hepyrtensive heart diseases	2.1	8	15	1.1	Hepyrtensive heart diseases
Stomach cancer	1.9	9	6	4.4	Stomach cancer
HIV-AIDS	1.8	10	23	0.0	HIV-AIDS
Nephritic and nephross	1.6	11	13	1.5	Nephritic and nephross
Self-inficted injures	1.5	12	8	2.8	Self-inficted injures
Liver cancer	1.4	13	3	10.8	Liver cancer
Colon and rectum cancers	1.4	14	18	0.7	Colon and rectum cancers
Oesophagus cancer	1.3	15	11	1.6	Esophagus cancer
Violence	1.2	16	14	1.2	Violence
Diarrheal diseases	1.2	17	21	0.2	Diarrheal diseases
Cirrhosis of the liver	1.2	18	4	4.6	Cirrhosis of the liver
Breast cancer	1.1	19	19	0.3	Breast cancer
Tuberculosis	1	20	12	1.7	Tuberculosis
Neonatal infections and other	0.9	21	22	0.0	Neonatal infections and other
Prenatality and low birth weight	0.9	22	20	0.2	Prenatality and low birth weight
Birth asphydia and birth trauma	0.7	23	10	1.9	Birth asphydia and birth trauma
Malaria	0.4	24	24	0.0	Malaria

According to the WHO estimation in 2008, the five leading causes of death globally are projected to be ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lower respiratory infections and traffic injuries in 2030.

As of 2016, the leading causes of deaths were ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and liver cancer in Mongolia.

CHAPTER 9.

INDICATORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

CHAPTER 9.

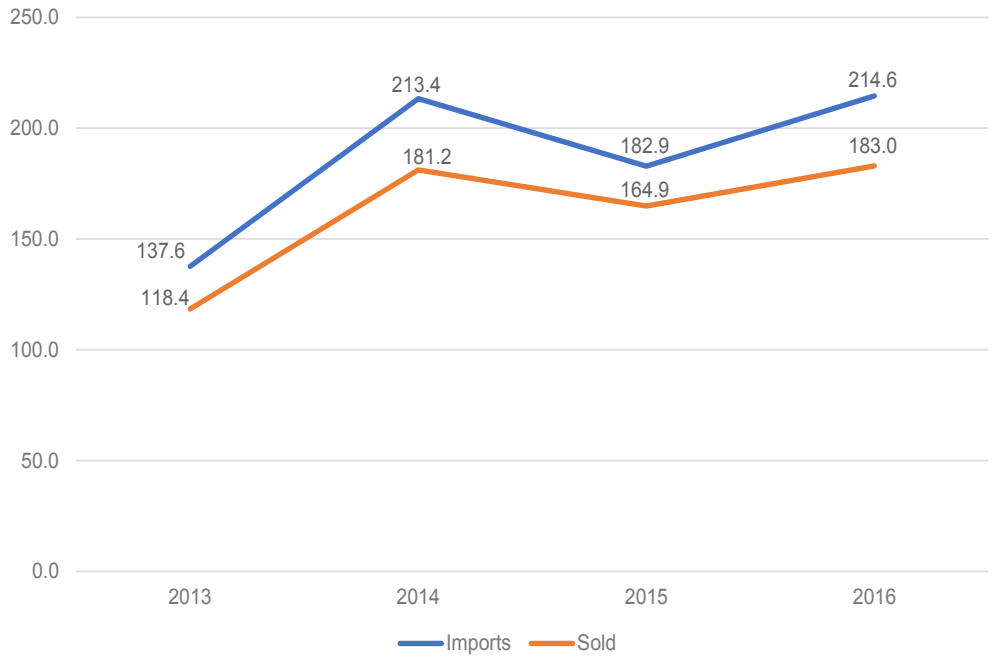
INDICATORS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

9.1. PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORT

According to the Mongolian Government's Resolution No. 73 dated 9 march 2011, all pharmaceuticals and medical devices are imported through 4 border ports – Buyant-Ukhaa, Sukhbaatar, Altanbulag and Zamiin Uud.

In 2016, total of 5 973 import and export licenses were issued, among them 5 645 licenses of medicine and medical devices were issued, for 224 wholesale suppliers of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, reagents and diagnostics, and 148 licences of special products imported and exported under the state control were given to 21 entities.

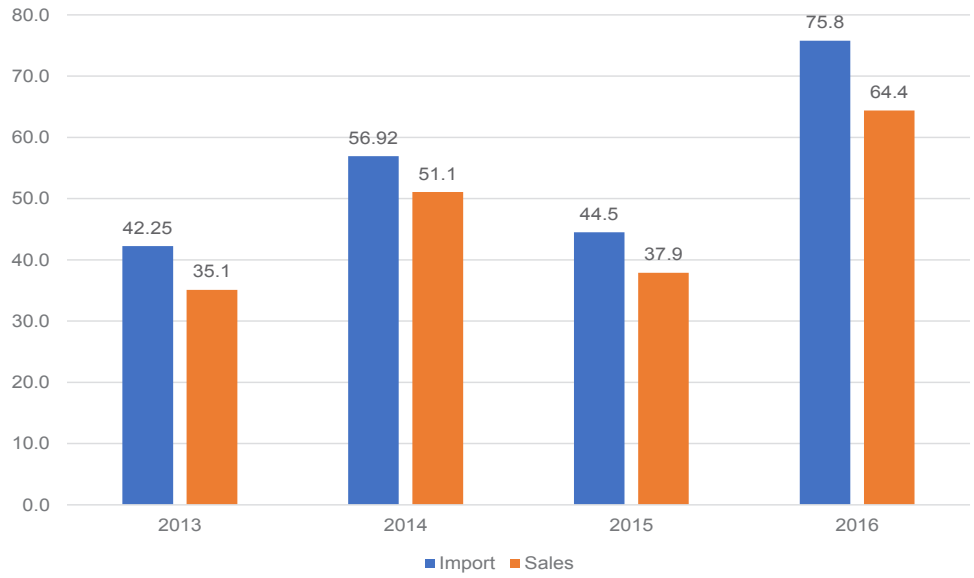
Figure 9.1.1. *Pharmaceutical imports and sales, billion MNT, /2013-2016/*



In 2016, amount of 214.58 billion MNT pharmaceuticals were imported and amount of 183.00 billion MNT drugs /by wholesale price/ were sold. Pharmaceuticals import has increased by 31.72 billion MNT and sale has increased by 18.36 billion MNT, compared to year of 2015.

Pharmaceutical raw materials amount of 2.33 billion MNT were imported and 2.14 billion MNT were sold in 2016. Sale and import of pharmaceutical raw materials has seen decrease by 0.71 billion MNT respectively, compared to 2015.

Figure 9.1.2. *Import and sale of medical devices, billion MNT, /2013-2016/*

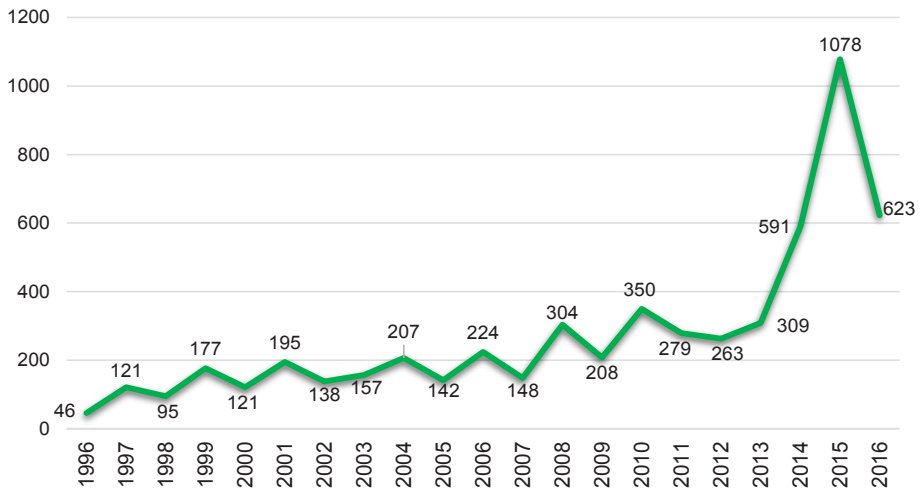


In 2016, medical devices amount of 75.8 billion MNT was imported and 64.4 billion MNT was sold. Medical device import has increased by 31.3 and sale has increased by 26.5 compared to year of 2015. Amount of 11.53 billion MNT reagents and 7.78 billion MNT diagnostics were imported in 2016. Mrenwhile, amount of 10.92 billion MNT reagents and 7.22 billion MNT diagnostics were sold. Total of 19.2 billion MNT reagents and diagnostics were imported which has increased by 1.1 billion MNT compared to 2015. Whereas, total of 18.1 billion MNT reagents and diagnostics were sold showing the increase by 1.9 billion MNT compared to year of 2015.

9.2. MEDICINE REGISTRATION

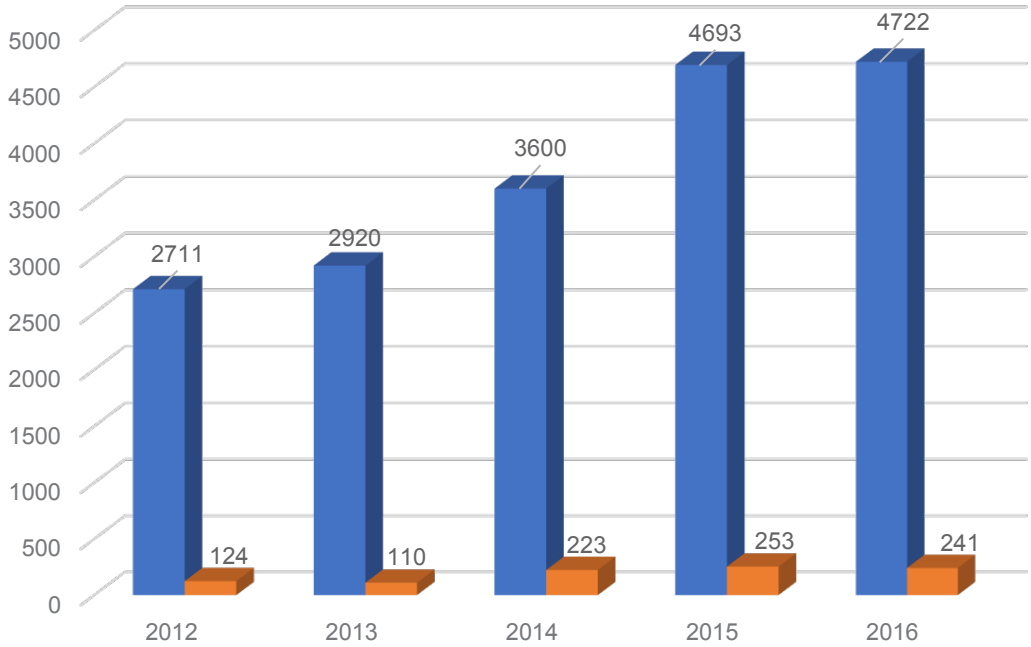
Medicine registration has been started in Mongolia since 1994, in order to provide population and health organizations with quality, safe and effective medicine. Medicine registration is regulated by the Law on Pharmaceuticals and Medical devices “The Registration Rule of Pharmaceuticals and Raw m aterials”, approved by ministerial order No.13 of 2015.

Figure 9.2.1. *Number of newly registered medicine, 1996-2016*



In 2016, 623 new medicine were registered, registration of 321 medicine and 4 medical raw materials were extended, amendment of registration made for 474 registered medicine and 1 medical raw material and 17 medicines were delisted from the registration. In total, 386 imported medicines, 75 traditional medicines, 162 domestically produced medicines and 24 medical raw materials were newly registered. In 2016, 141 diagnostics and 208 biologically active products were registered.

Figure 9.2.2. *Registered medicine and raw materials, 2012-2016*

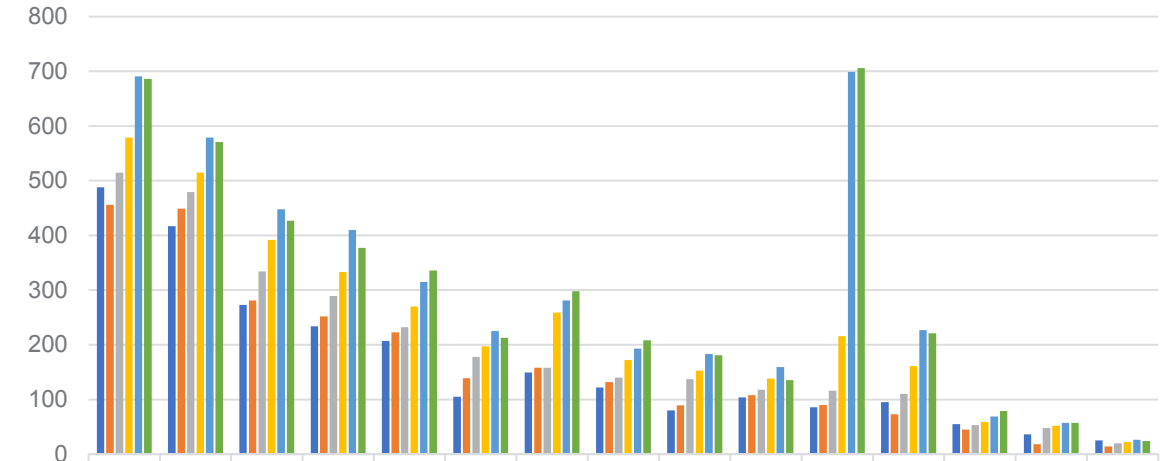


As of 2016, 4 722 medicines, 241 medical raw materials, 1 432 biologically active products, 466 diagnostics has been registered.

All registered medicine according to ATC classification:

1. J (Anti-infectives for systemic use) - 686
2. A (Alimentary tract and metabolism) - 571
3. C (Cardiovascular system) - 427
4. N (Nervous system) - 377
5. R (Respiratory system) - 336
6. M (Musculo-skeletal system) - 213
7. B (Blood and blood forming organs) - 298
8. G (Genito-urinary system and sex hormones) - 208
9. D (Dermatologicals) - 181
10. S (Sensory organs) - 135
11. T (Traditional medicine) - 706
12. L (Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents) - 221
13. V (Various) - 79
14. H (Systemic hormonal preparations, excluding sex hormones and insulins) – 57

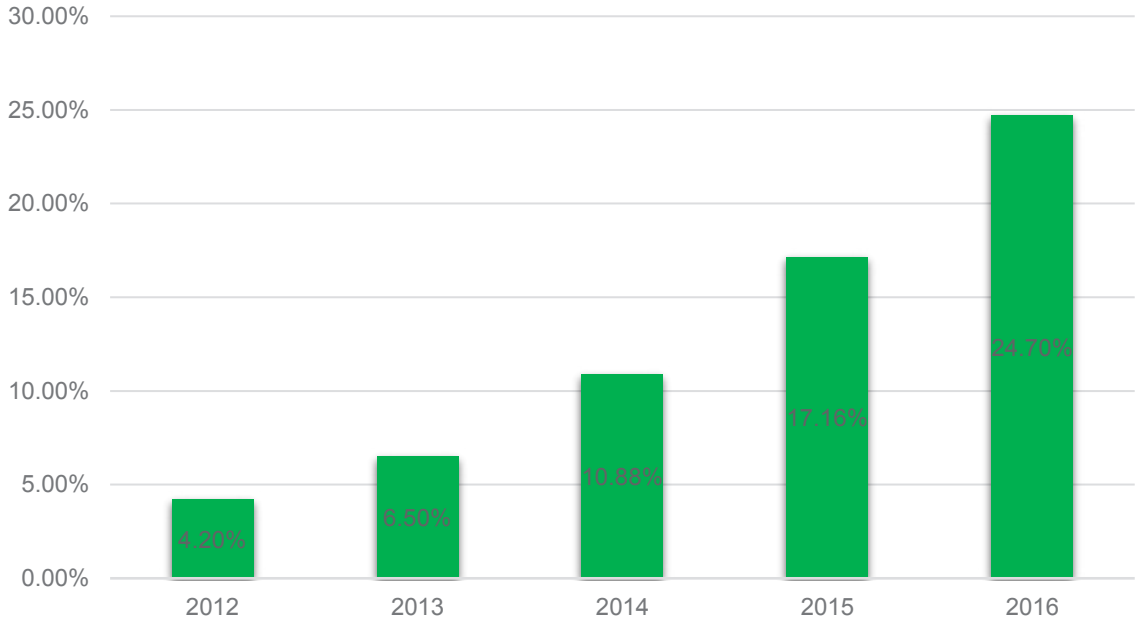
Figure 9.2.3. *Registered medicine in Mongolia, by ATC classification, 2011-2016*



	J	A	C	N	R	M	B	G	D	S	T	L	V	H	P
2011	488	417	273	234	207	105	149	122	80	104	86	95	55	36	25
2012	456	449	281	252	223	139	158	132	89	108	90	73	45	18	14
2013	515	479	334	289	232	178	158	140	137	118	116	110	53	48	20
2014	579	515	392	333	270	197	259	172	153	138	216	161	59	52	22
2015	691	579	448	410	315	225	281	193	183	159	699	227	69	57	26
2016	686	571	427	377	336	213	298	208	181	135	706	221	79	57	24

Domestic pharmacuetical prodaction has been increased over the last 3 years. Total percentage of locally produced medicines were 24.7% in 2016 wich has increased by 7.1% compared to last year.

Figure 9.2.4. *Percentage of domestically manufactured pharmaceutical products in registered medicine, 2012–2016*



9.3. PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

In 2016, 11 domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers produced 368 different type of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, disinfectants, anti-infective substances with total amount of 31.115 billion MNT.
Produced pharmaceuticals:

- European pharmaceuticals – 263 type, 29.801.293.727 MNT
- Traditional medicines – 73 type, 506.343.880 MNT
- Disinfectants and anti-infective substances – 32 type, 808.345.900 MNT

9.4. DRUG SAFETY

Registration of adverse drug reactions is regulated by the “Registration Rule of Adverse drug reactions and Safety Data”, approved by Ministerial order No 415 of 2013.

In 2016, 223 new cases of adverse drug reactions were reported and total of 691 cases has been registered in the database as of December, 2016.

Table 9.4.1. Number of adverse drug reactions and reported hospitals

Indicator		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hospitals and pharmacies in Ulaanbaatar	Number of reported health organization	8	14	11	5	16
	Number of adverse drug reactions	57	111	98	44	117
Hospitals and pharmacies in rural areas	Number of reported health organization	2	7	7	8	6
	Number of adverse drug reactions	8	66	60	24	106
Total	Number of reported health organization	10	21	18	13	22
	Number of adverse drug reactions	65	177	158	68	223

9.5. RATIONAL USE OF MEDICINE

According to the Law on “Pharmaceuticals and Medical deivices” Chapter 8:

1. 6 cabinet and 3 tele trainings were conducted in 2016 and involved 1017 medical specialists.
2. 479 pharmaceutical indications were approved (455 imported, 24 domestic).
3. 17 pharmaceutical advertising were revised and permitted.

CHAPTER 10

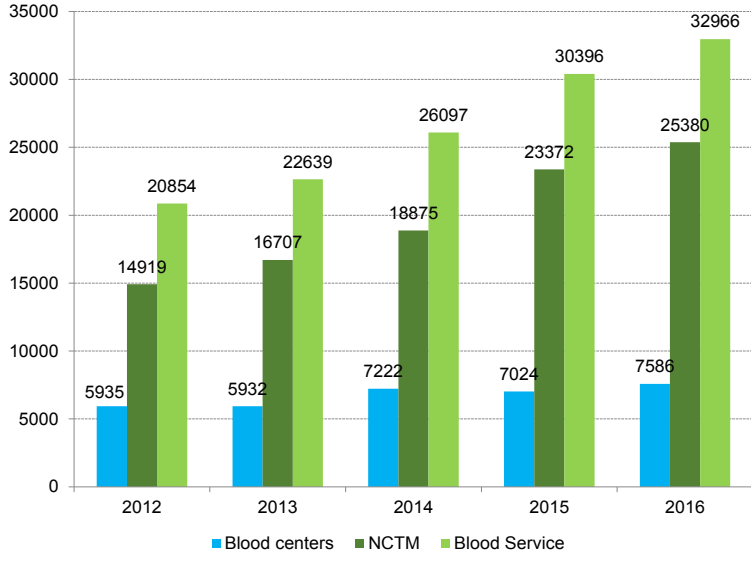
BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES - 2016

In 2016, the National Center for Transfusion Medicine (NCTM) has worked under the slogan of “To treat all customers with respect and promote quality” and supplied safe blood and blood products to healthcare facilities. The NCTM has conducted serious of trainings on quality management for all medical professionals and technical staff in order to implement ISO 9001:2015 standard of quality management system and requirements of the standard have been introduced step by step. 2016 was year of reform for Blood transfusion services, to be clearly marked in history.

New building of the NCTM was commissioned by the public budget investment. As a result, three (3) Blood Collection Centers are operating in Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar and Bayangol districts. In addition, province Blood Bank branches have been fully renovated with the support from ADB funding, which worth of 1 billion tugrugs. Within the framework of the Fifth Health Sector Development Project (FiHSDP), funded by soft loan of the ADB, blood collection, testing, production, storage and transportation equipments have been procured and provided to the NCTM and Blood bank branches. This has enabled to comply with the international standards for blood transfusion services. In addition, installation of blood service information management system or B-SIMS has been started at the NCTM in the framework of the FiHSDP.

The number of blood donating was 14919 in 2012, but the number reached 25380 in 2016, an increase by 70.1% at the NCTM. For the Blood bank branches, the number of blood donating was 5935 in 2012, while this number increased by 27.8%, reached 7586 in 2016. Since 2012, the number of blood donating has increased by 58% for the blood transfusion services as a whole (Figure 1).

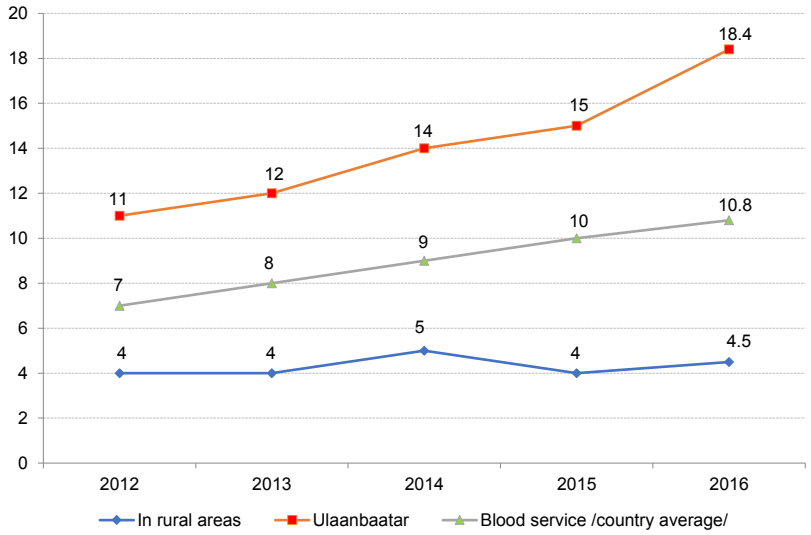
Figure 10.1. *The number of blood donating, /2012-2016/*



In 2016, the number of blood donating was 18.4 per 1 000 population in Ulaanbaatar capital city and 4.5 per 1 000 population in countryside (Figure 2)

The WHO recommends that at least 1.5% of the total population should donate whole blood per year in order to reach minimum requirements for an adequate blood supply for the population. In 2016, the percentage of blood donors among total population reached 1.1% in Mongolia /in Ulaanbaatar city-1.8% and in countryside-0.4%/.

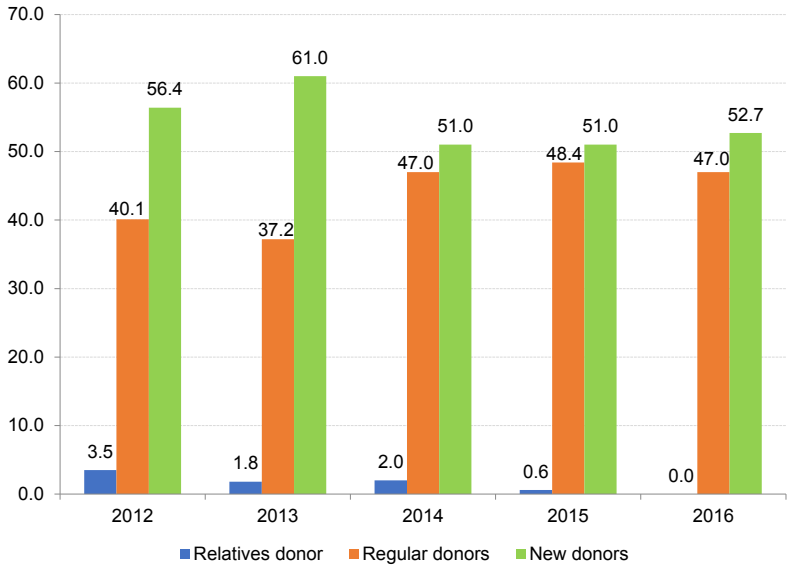
Figure 10.2. The number of blood donating per 1 000 population



In 2012, the percentage of regular blood donors was 40.1% and its number reached 52.7% in 2016, an increase by 12.6%. This has allowed establishing reserves and supplying safe and quality assured blood and blood products (Figure3).

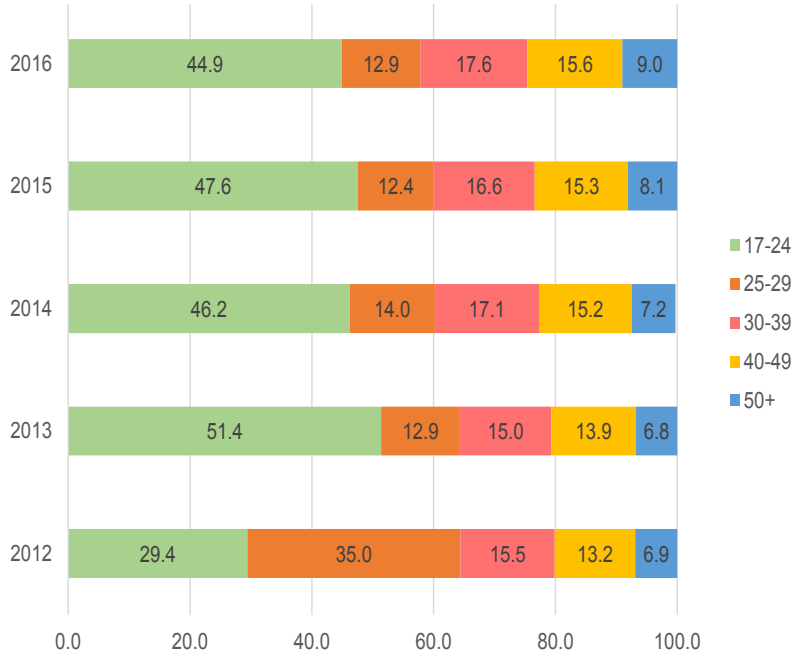
The percentage of relatives donors accounted for 3.5% of all blood donors in 2012, while its reached 0% in 2016 and joined to the 100% voluntary non-remunerated blood donation.

Figure 10.3. The type of blood donating to blood service /by percentage/



In 2016, 75.4% of all blood donors accounted for age group of people 17-39 (Figure4).

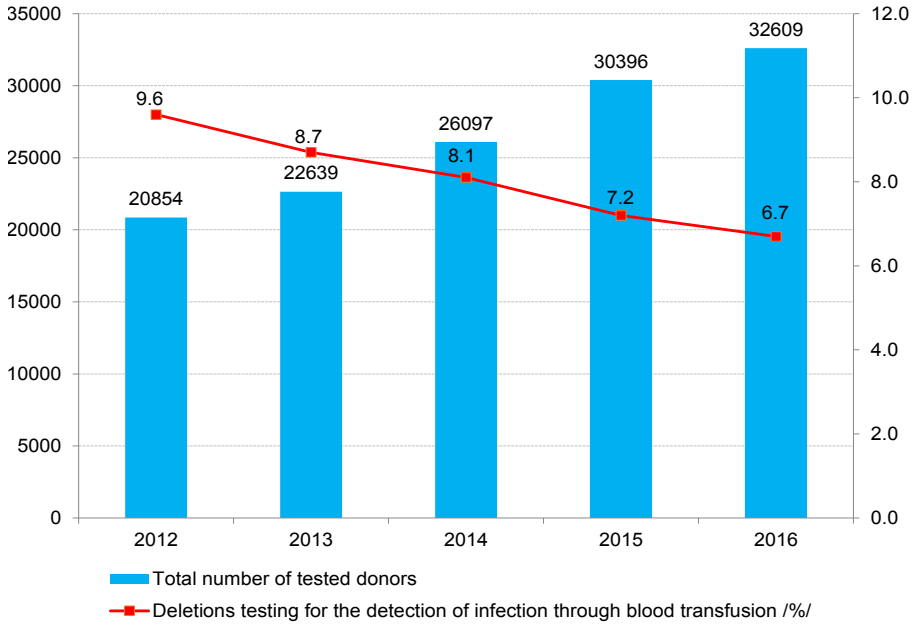
Figure 10.4. Blood donors by age groups, percentage



The percentage of deletions testing for the detection of infection through blood transfusion was estimated at 6.7% in 2016 (Figure 5).

As a result of conducting public awareness campaigns and training activities, knowledge, attitude and practices regarding blood donors have being improved among general population. Additionally, the increased percentage of regular blood donors has enabled to decrease the percentage of deletions testing for the detection of infections.

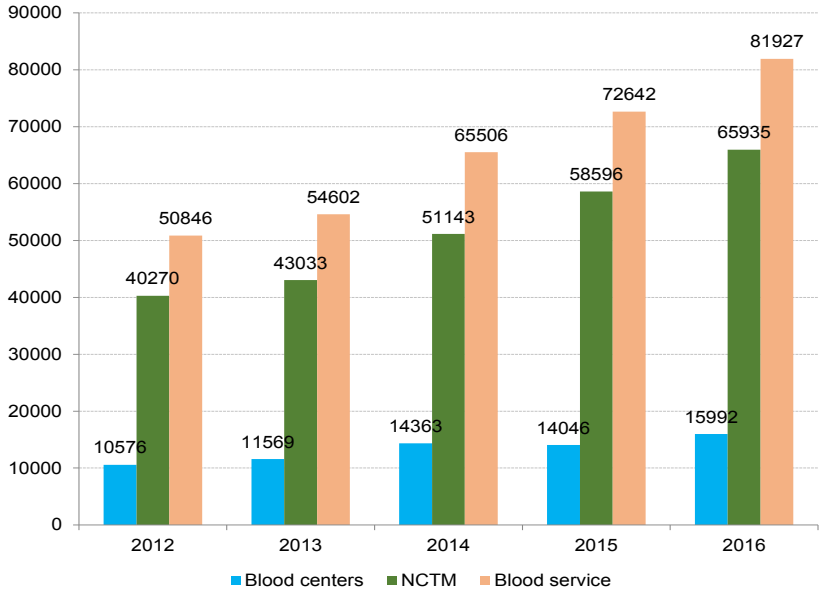
***Figure 10.5.** Deletions of donors by screening of blood-borne infections*



The production of blood and blood products was 40 270 units in 2012, and reached 65 935 units in

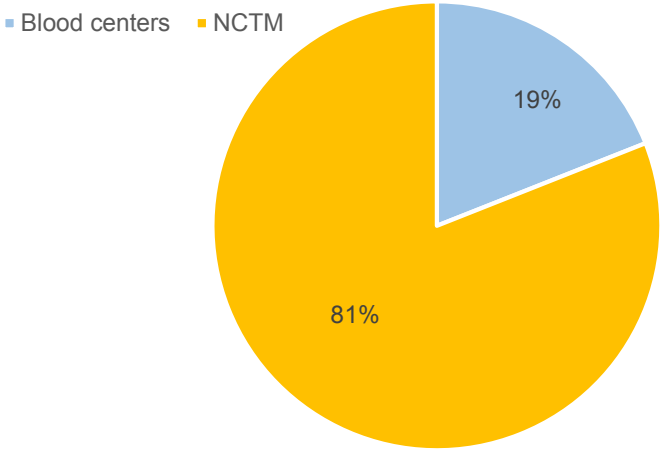
2016, an increase by 63.7% at the NCTM. For Blood bank branches, the production was 10 576 units in 2012 and increased by 51.2%, reached 15 992 units in 2016. Since 2012, the production of blood and blood products increased by 61.1% for the blood transfusion services as a whole (Figure 6).

Figure 10.6. *The production of blood and blood products /by units/*



81% of blood and blood products are produced by the NCTM in the country (Figure7).

Figure 10.7. Production of blood and blood products in the NCTM and in Blood bank branches /by percentage/



In 2016, new technologies have been introduced in the NCTM such as long term storage of glycerol-frozen red blood cells, pathogen inactivation of blood and blood products and X-ray irradiation. As a result of these new technologies, the production of safe blood and blood products has been expanded, new products such as frozen and washed concentrated red cells, pathogen inactivated new frozen plasma, platelet concentrates and irradiated red blood cells were processed.

CHAPTER 11.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

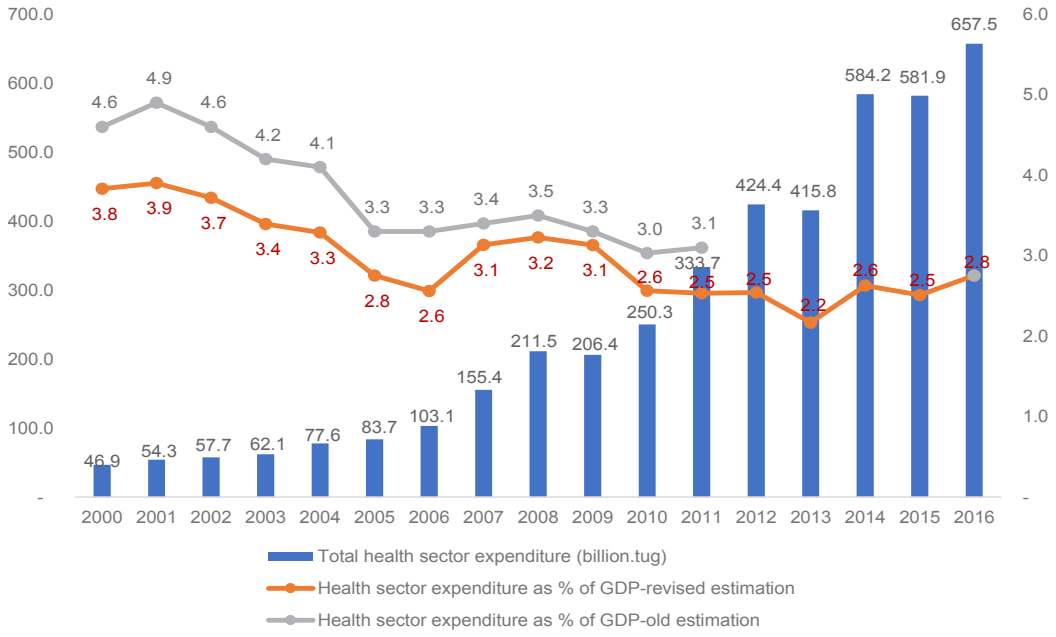
CHAPTER 11.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

This chapter is calculated on the budget performance report of Health and the revenues and expenditures of Health Insurance Fund.

11.1. BUDGET PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH SECTOR

Figure 11.1.1. *Expenditure of Health sector as share of GDP*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department and NSC

The National Statistics Office has amended total of 3 times in 2006, 2010 and 2014 for the estimation of GDP and revised the method of estimating GDP and Gross National Income in 2007 and 2013, total of 5 times amendments.

The GDP was increased according to estimation of the revised methodology and the amended calculation of Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product.

The share of Health and Sports sector expenditure to the revised estimation of GDP has been declined comparing to the previous estimation.

The expenditure of Health sector has been increased by amount and accounted for 2.8 percent the share of GDP, of the total cost of the health sector, in 2016.

Figure 11.1.2.A. *Total health sector expenditure by line items (billion MNT)*

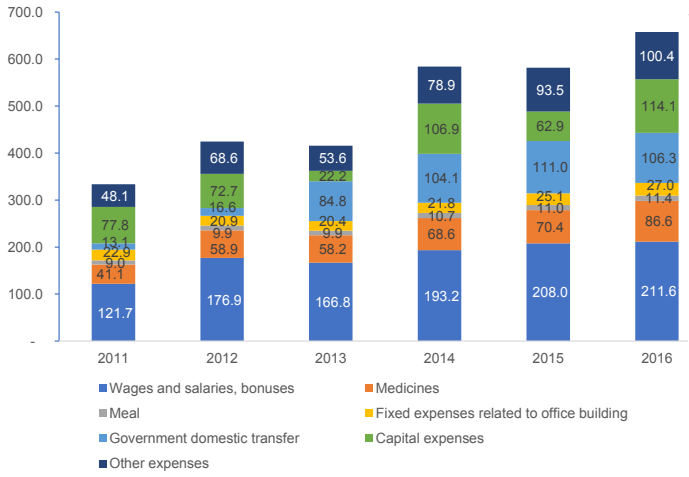
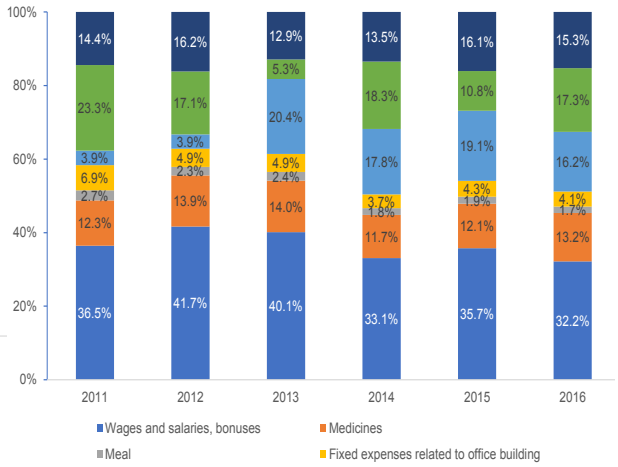


Figure 11.1.2.B. *Total health sector expenditure by line items (percentage)*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

In 2016, the capital expenditure and drug expenditure has been increased, the except expenditure was desrease, compared to 2015.

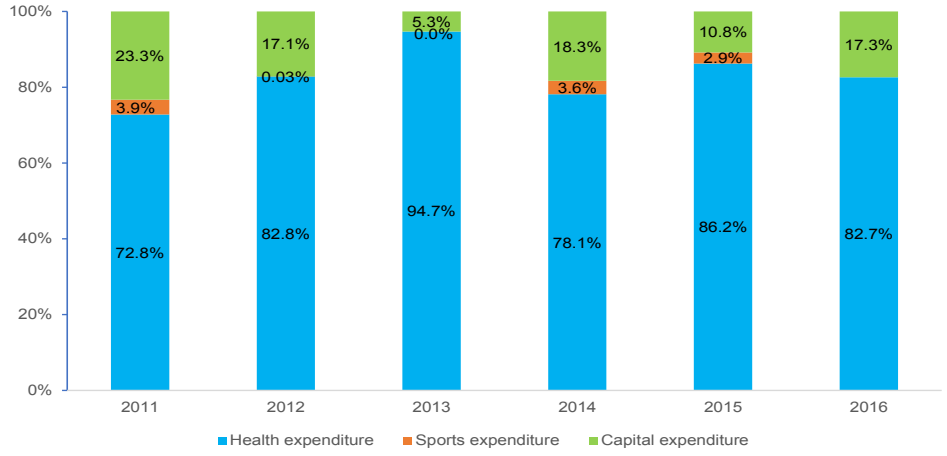
The capital expenditure is decreased by 3.3 times in 2013, compared to the previous year, increased by 4.8 times in 2014, compared to 2014 and decreased by 1.7 times in 2015, in 2016, increased 1.6 times, compared to 2015.

The allocation according to standard cost per citizen or an expenditure of family health center is considered in the government internal transfer untill 2012.

The increased expenditure of Soum health centers, sports club and committees and other clubs in rural area is added in it since 2013 according to the Law of Budget, the Order number 244 named the Regulation to Develop the Draft of Budget approved by Minister of Finance in 2012 and the Order number #73 named the Regulation of the Right of Budget Spending and Financing.

However amount of money has been increased except capital expenditure, percentage in total expenditure of health and sports sector is instable.

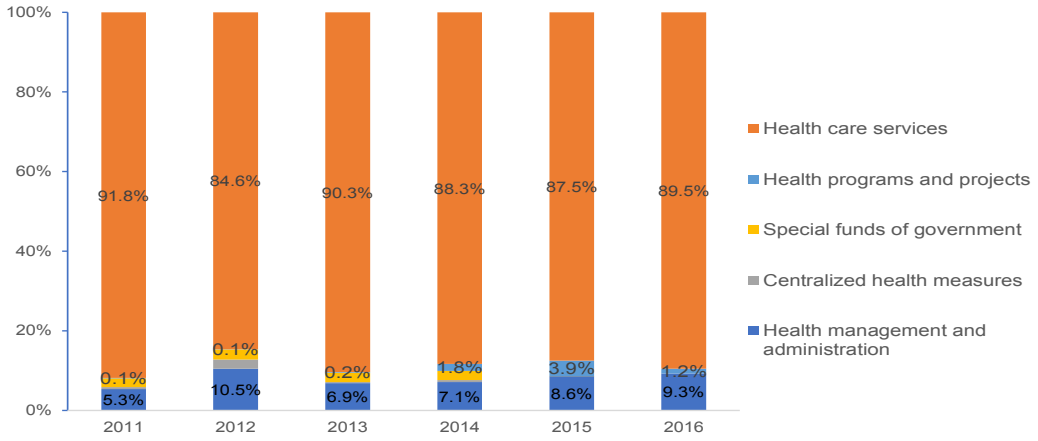
Figure 11.1.3. *Total Health sector expenditure by main activities (percentage)*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

The dynamics of last 2 years shows, accounted for 86.2 percent of the health care expenditure in 2015 and in 2016 it was 82.7 percent, decreased by 3.5 percent. The capital expenditure was accounted for 10.8, in 2015, increased by 6.5 percent and accounted for 17.3 percent, in 2016, of total health sectors expenditure. In 2016, to transferred of sports sector to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports.

Figure 11.1.4. *Health expenditure by sub activities (percentage)*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

Health expenditure categorized by sub groups shows that accounted for 87.5 percent for health care services, in 2015, it was 89.5 percent and increased by 2 percent in 2016, compared to previous year.

In 2015, accounted for 8.6 percent activities of administration and management in health sector, it was 9.3 percent in 2016 and increased by 0.7 percent, compared to previous year.

The expenditure of projects and programs were spent 3.9 percent, it was 1.2 percent in 2016, decreased by 2.7 percent. During the last 2 years, were not spent on the expenditure of government special funds.

Figure 11.1.5.A. *Health care expenditure by health care level (billion MNT)*

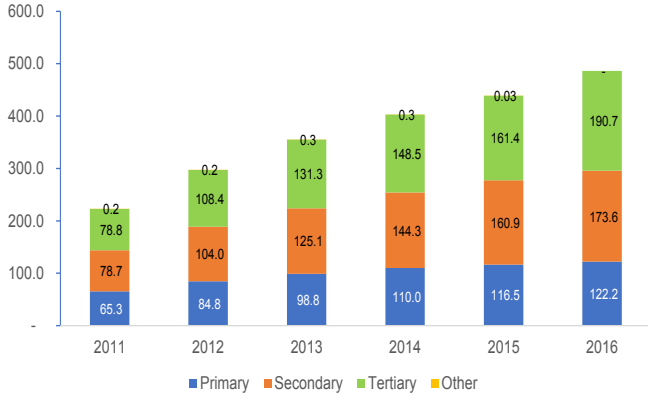
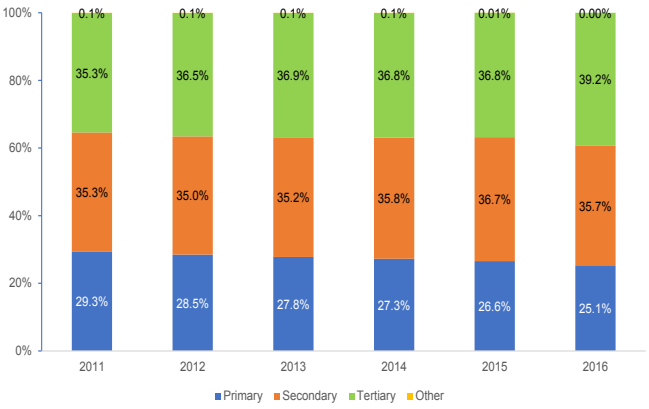


Figure 11.1.5.B. *Health care expenditure by health care level (percentage)*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

According to the expenditure of health care services categorized by the level of health care services, average of 8.6% annual increase on expenditure primary health care organizations, average of 12.3% annual increase on expenditure of secondary health care organizations, and average of 11.4% annual increase on expenditure of tertiary health care organizations were shown in last 6 years.
The dynamics of last 6 years shows that 25.1-29.3 % for providers of primary health care service, 35.0-36.7% for providers of secondary health care service, 35.3-39.2% for providers of tertiary health care service were spent respectively. Since 2016, the expenditure of other organizations are transferred to the General Department of Specialized Inspection.

Expenditure of primary health care service providers accounted for 26.6% in 2015, it was 25.1 percent in 2016, decreased by 1.5%, expenditure of secondary health care service providers accounts for 36.7 in 2015, decreased 1.0%, and expenditure of tertiary health care service providers accounts for 36.8% in 2015, it was 39.2 percent in 2016, increased by 2.4%, respectively.

Figure 11.1.6.A. *Capital expenditure by type of asset (billion MNT)*

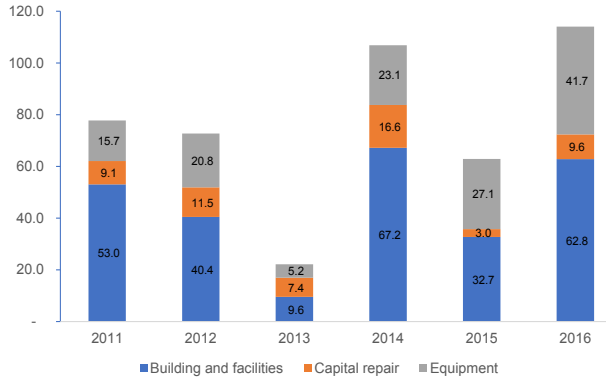
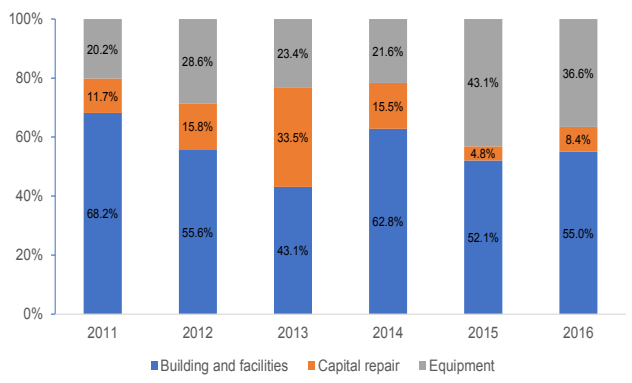


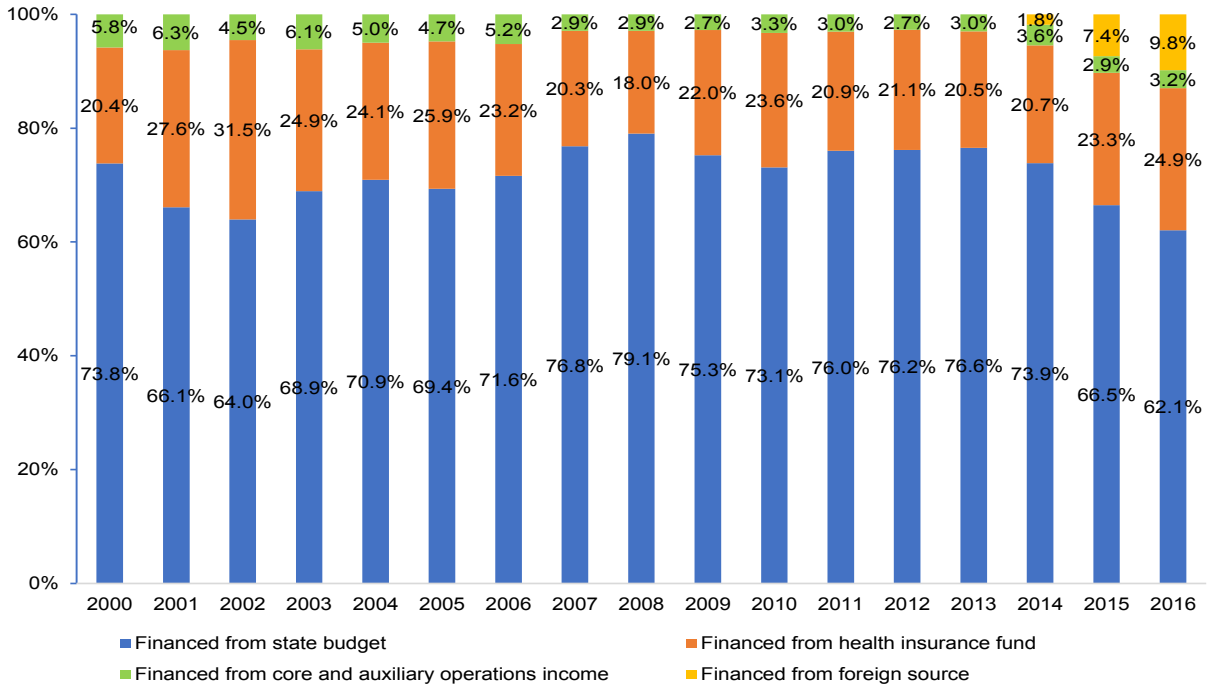
Figure 11.1.6.B. *Capital expenditure by type of asset (percentage)*



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

In 2015, the investment indicators accounted for 52.1, it was 55.0 percent, in 2016 increased by 2.9%, compared to 2015. In 2015, for renovation accounted 4.8 percent, it has 8.4 percent, in 2016 and increased by 3.6%, 43.1 percent for automobiles and other equipment in 2015, decreased by 6.5 percent and it was 36.6 percent, in 2016, were spent respectively.

Figure.11.1.7. *Financing sources of health and sports expenditure (percentage)*

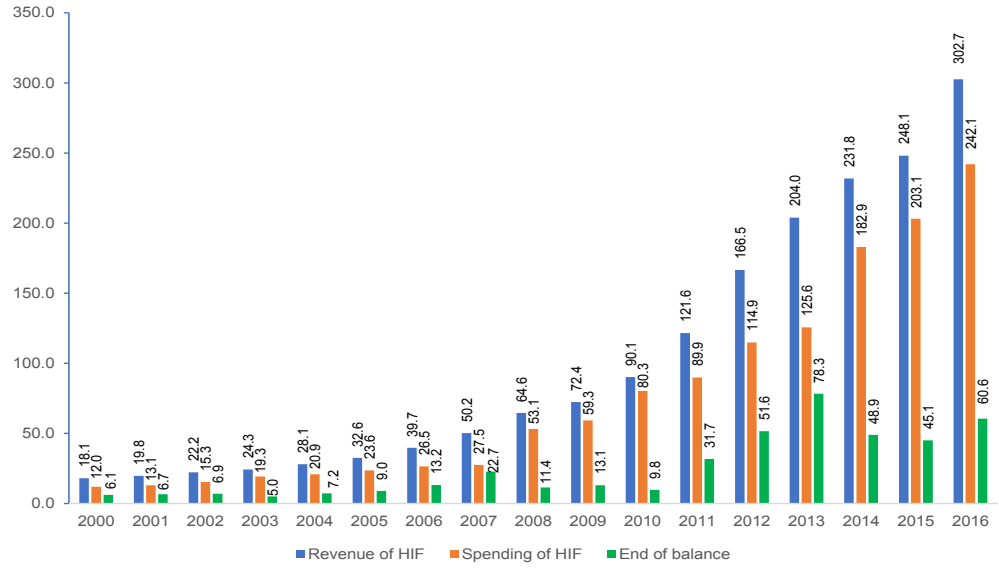


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Department of the Ministry of Health

The sources of Health sector‘s finance, international sponsors were registered in 2014 and 2016. In 2014, it was 1.8 percent and increased to 9.8 percent, in 2016. Projects, programs and capital expenditures were financed by foreign investment.

11.2. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

Figure 11.2.1. *Revenue and expenditure of Health insurance fund (billion MNT)*



Revenues and expenditure of Health Insurance Fund are expected to be increased year by year.

73% of total revenue was spent annually based on the percentage of health insurance expenditure in revenues of health insurance fund averaged in past 17 years. Out of total, minimum or 54.8% in 2007 and maximum or 89.1% in 2010 were spent respectively. In 2016, spending 79.9 percent of the income fund.

Figure 11.2.2.A. *Revenue of health insuranse fund by source of revenue (billion MNT)*

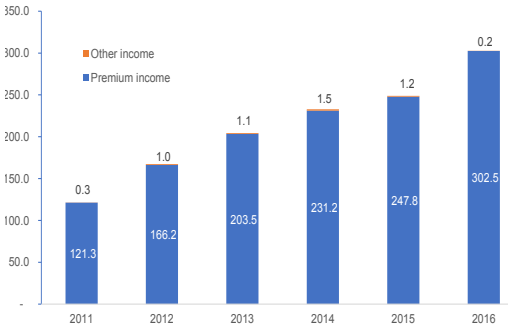
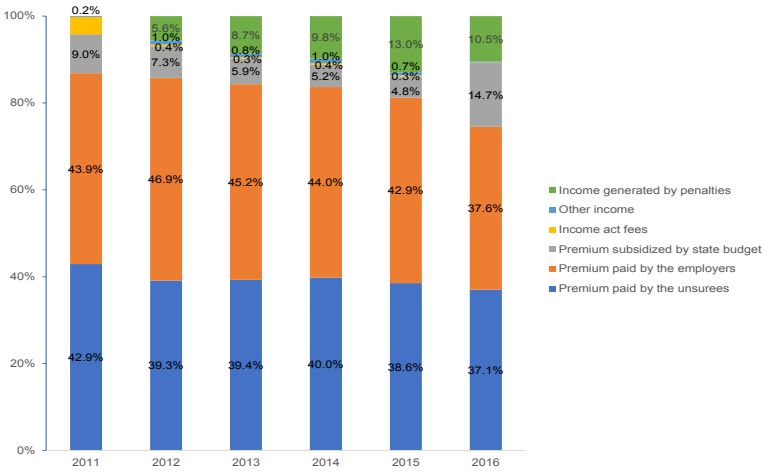


Figure 11.2.2.B. *Revenue of health insurance fund by source of revenue (percentage)*

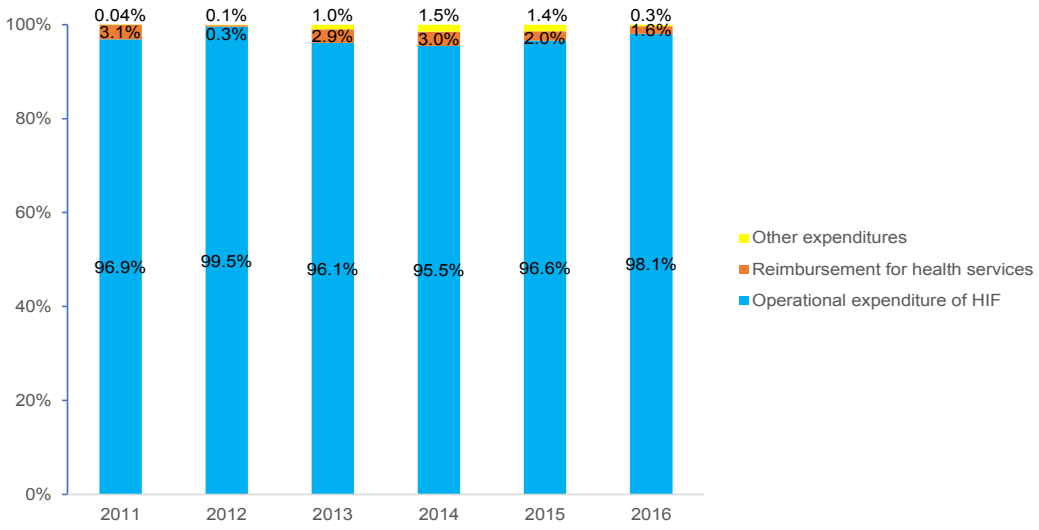


In 2011, out of total 121.6 billion MNT in Health Insurance Fund, 116.5 billion MNT from premiums and 5.1 billion MNT from other financial sources were constituted and out of total 302.7 billion MNT in 2016, 302.5 billion MNT from premiums and 0.2 billion MNT from other financial sources were constituted.

In 2016, health insurance premiums paid by Employers accounted for 37.6% of total Health Insurance Fund. In 2016, second financial source is a premium of insurers accounted for 37.1% of total Health Insurance Fund.

Accounted for the contribution from the state budget to persons to be respons insurance of State were 4.8-9.0 percent, in 2011-2015, increased by 5.7 percent to 14.7 percent in 2016, by 5.7 percent.

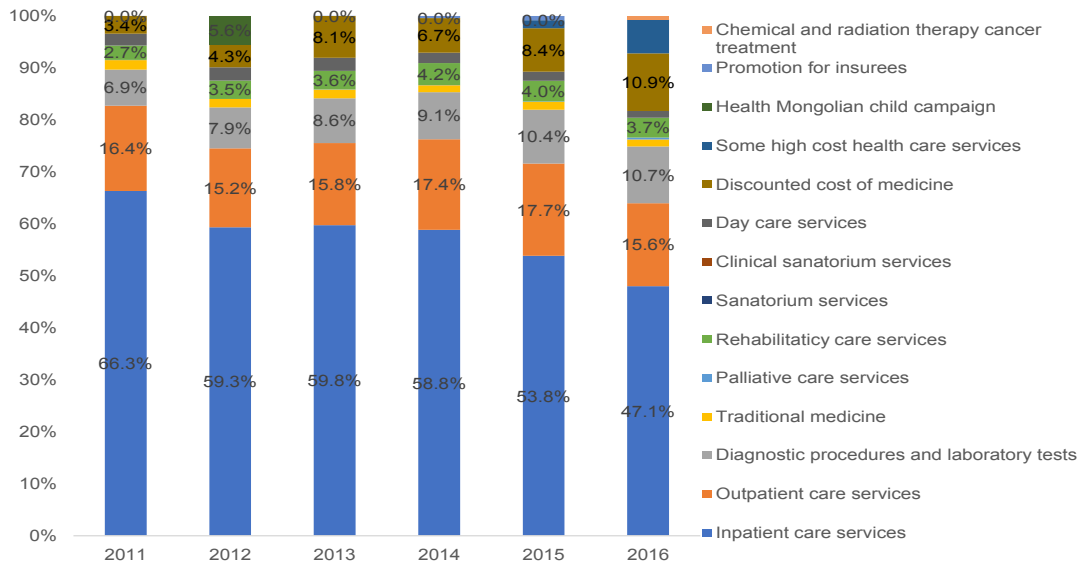
Figure 11.2.3. *Expenditure of Health insurance fund (percentage)*



Cost indicators of Health Insurance Fund in past 2 years show, 96.6-98.1% was expenditure of health

care services for insurers. 1.6-2.0% of total cost was spent on the activities of Health Insurance Organization. In 2015, accounted for 1.4% of other costs, in 2016 were to 0.3%, decreased by 1.1%.

Figure 11.2.4. *Reimbursement for health services by classification of health care services (percentage)*



The health care service cost classified by health care services for insurers shows, 53.8-66.3% for inpatient healthcare service, 15.2-17.7% for outpatient healthcare service, 3.4-10.9% for subsidized cost of pharmaceuticals, 6.9-10.7% for diagnostic tests, 6.4 % for high cost service and rehabilitation, 1.7-2.6% day care service, 1.3-1.8% for traditional medicines, 0.01-0.1% for palliative care were spent respectively. Therefore, out of total healthcare service expenditure for insurers, 5.6% for “Healthy Children” Campaign in 2012, 0.01% in 2013, 0.4% in 2014, and 0.8% in 2016 to full medical examination for those did not use their health insurance in 3 years, 0.008% for some high cost health services and for rehabilitation were spent respectively.

Table 11.2.1. *Expenditure of inpatient and day care health services financed by health insurance fund for insurers, as planned (10 most expensive diagnosis related group), 2016*

Order	Diagnosis-related group	Thousand people	Billion tugrik
1	Hypertensive diseases	37.7	9.5
2	Diseases of renal and urinary, nephrit	40.5	8.8
3	Pneumonia, disease of pulmonary	48.4	11.5
4	Disease of respiratory	24.8	5.6
5	Other disorders of the nervous system	21.8	4.5
6	Operation of spine, joint and organs injure	8.8	4.0
7	Myocardial infarction, ischaemic embolism, pericarditis	14.3	3.6
8	Diseases of noninfective gastric and intestinal	11.5	3.0
9	Arthritis, arthropathy, other disorders of joint	13.4	3.1
10	Chronic disease of liver	13.7	3.1
	Total	**234.8**	**56.8**

As of 2016, 10 diagnosis related group costs listed on the table 10.2.1constituted major part in total expenditure of inpatient healthcare service and day care service financed by Health Insurance Fund. In total health expenditure, total cost of 10 diagnosis related group spent 50.0% of total estimated cost for healthcare service.

Table 11.2.2. *Main indicators of health sector expenditure*

Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP, by production approaches, at current price (million tugrik)	4 027 558.6	4 956 647.2	6 555 569.4	6 590 637.1	9 756 588.4	13 173 763.4	16 688 419.6	19 174 242.6	22 227 054.3	**66,779.1**	23,886,409.5
Total health and sports expemditure (million tugrik)	103 168.0	155 400.0	211 497.1	206 429.3	250 264.7	333 702.5	424 387.9	415 823.8	584 164.7	581,851.5	657,478.0
Health and sports expenditure as % of GDP	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.8
Total health and sports expemditure per capita (tugrik)	40 029.1	43 092.0	79 529.7	76 183.0	90 732.5	119 764.5	149 447.6	143 436.4	197 145.6	192,229.2	217,214.3
Financing source of health end sports expenditure (million tugrik)											
State budget	74 843.5	118 900.0	167 680.3	154 356.2	183 939.8	236 443.9	310 604.8	318 346.3	438 232.1	386,847.1	409,356.7
HIF	24 196.6	31 400.0	38 212.4	45 086.7	59 457.4	65 127.3	85 955.7	85 133.5	122 842.7	135,363.3	164,436.8
Core and auxiliary operations income	5 462.5	4 500.0	6 178.5	5 630.0	8 199.1	9 467.8	11 073.2	12 339.1	21 351.3	16,995.7	20,769.2
Foreign source	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 850.8	42,821.2	64,757.9

Table 11.2.3. *Health expenditure by line items (MNT)*

Line Items	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total expenditure	103 168.3	155 400.0	211 497.1	206 429.3	250 264.7	333 702.5	424 387.9	415 823.8	584 164.7	581 851.5	657,500.0
Wages and salaries, bonuses	33 437.3	63 300.0	92 982.4	92 743.8	100 363.8	121 680.3	176 880.1	166 808.4	193 195.5	207 980.8	211,600.0
Medicines	13 361.1	15 600.0	23 298.1	25 415.6	34 982.2	41 101.3	58 893.5	58 227.2	68 589.4	70 433.6	86,648.8
Meal	3 577.1	4 100.0	5 814.1	6 911.5	7 777.9	9 011.3	9 933.1	9 859.1	10 677.2	11 041.4	11,424.8
Fixed expenses related to office building	12 118.7	14 400.0	14 974.6	15 096.3	19 576.8	22 896.9	20 871.8	20 355.7	21 828.3	25 110.3	26,968.8
Government domestic transfer *	4 056.2		9 230.1	9 674.1	10 209.8	13 125.7	16 557.3	84 776.0	104 056.9	110 959.1	106,330.8
Capital expenses	5 799.5	10 846.1	15 758.7	20 591.4	41 112.8	77 765.9	72 694.5	22 161.8	106 870.7	62 870.5	114,060.3
Building and facilities	2 054.3	6 603.5	7 378.8	12 156.9	24 299.8	53 023.2	40 440.3	9 558.4	67 160.1	32 740.2	62,789.5
Capital repair	886.9	1 756.5	4 593.2	5 434.9	7 631.0	9 060.3	11 457.2	7 426.6	16 589.5	3 003.3	9,569.3
Equipment	2 858.3	2 486.1	3 786.7	2 999.6	9 181.9	15 682.4	20 797.0	5 176.7	23 121.0	27 127.1	41,695.1
Other expenses	30 818.5	47 153.9	49 439.1	35 996.6	36 241.5	48 121.2	68 557.5	53 635.5	78 946.7	93 455.8	100,446.5

Table 11.2.4. *Composition of health sector expenditure (MNT)*

Health and Sports expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Health expenditure	**351 569.6**	**393 662.0**	**456 415.3**	**501 823.2**	**543,417.8**
Health management and administration	36 767.2	27 034.2	32 618.0	43 150.3	50,535.6
Health care services	297 421.5	355 565.6	403 125.5	438 897.0	486,401.8
Family health centers	16 697.2	84 776.0	94 655.2	101 279.3	106,330.8
Soum health centers	55 853.6				
Village health centers	904.4	1 081.6	1 147.2		
Inter-soum hospitals	11 311.7	12 982.2	14 187.3	15 260.5	15,826.8
Ambulance service center	4 687.2	5 494.7	5 766.4	6 151.3	6,663.4
Zoonotic disease centers of provinces	2 378.1	2 818.3	2 982.6	3 156.7	3,238.6
Centers of traditional medicine and sanatoriums of provinces	1 276.9	1 471.7	1 741.8	1 838.6	1,885.7
Maternity hospitals	6 526.5	9 766.7	12 094.3	13 634.2	14,930.9
Rural general hospital	55 335.0	66 142.4	7 969.7	9 126.4	9,780.8
Province general hospitals			70 825.3	78 901.8	83,752.4
District health centers and general hospitals	29 619.6	34 521.6	37 697.3	42 103.8	47,481.4
Other hospitals under UB health department	4 196.6	4 920.8	5 268.3	5 989.9	5,847.5
RDTC	22 586.9	26 455.2	28 275.1	30 958.2	32,946.4
Central hospitals	30 372.3	34 129.5	38 571.0	44 828.8	58,651.6
Specialized centers	54 178.5	69 389.5	80 182.3	84 130.1	97,505.1
Institute of traditional medicine and technology	1 274.4	1 363.9	1 504.6	1 510.0	1,560.4
Others	222.7	251.4	257.0	27.4	-
Centralized health measures	8 277.4	1 023.7	2 271.9	-	-
Special funds of government	8 792.6	9 410.7	10 375.0	128.9	-
Health programs and projects	310.9	627.8	8 024.9	19 646.9	6,480.2
Sports expenditure	**123.8**	**-**	**20 878.7**	**17 157.8**	**-**
Capital expenditure	**72 694.5**	**22 161.8**	**106 870.7**	**62 870.5**	**114,060.3**
Total expenditure	**424 387.9**	**415 823.8**	**584 164.7**	**581 851.5**	**657,478.1**

Table 11.2.5. Health insurance fund income, expenditure

Indicators	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)	Thousand people	(million MNT)
Revenue of health insurance fund	2 793.2	121 576.4	2 593.6	166 500.8	2 864.5	203 954.2	3 064.8	231 800.2	3 003.7	248 130.7	2,966.3	302,676.9
Premium paid by the insurees	1 439.3	52 162.8	1 123.8	65 681.0	1 206.3	80 596.0	1 241.3	92 995.2	1 204.8	96 114.6	1,374.4	112,153.9
Premium paid by the employees			742.0	61 639.5	803.9	75 943.9	832.9	87 980.2	799.8	91 111.7	-	-
Premium paid by self employer, herdsman, un-employed people			381.8	4 041.5	402.4	4 652.1	408.4	5 015.1	405.0	5 003.0	-	-
Premium paid by the employers	659.3	53 421.3		78 375.0		92 417.1		102 420.0		106 726.7	-	113,730.3
Premium subsidized by state budget	1 353.9	10 906.1	1 469.8	12 151.5	1 658.3	12 151.5	1 823.5	12 033.2	1 798.9	12 040.2	1,591.9	44,469.1
Income generated by penalties				9 341.8		17 695.7		22 896.8		32 249.6	-	31,800.0
Interest of health insurance surplus placed in bank account		4 833.8		669.6		590.3		883.9		643.7	-	-
Fee fro premium overdue		115.9		215.4		308.2		468.3		279.8	-	454.5
Others		136.5		66.4		195.4		102.6		76.1	-	69.0
Expenditure of health insurance fund by classifiaction of health services	3 198.4	89 949.3		114 898.9		125 636.0		182 919.3		203 070.5	5,708.11	246,778.3
Reimbursement for health services by classification of health services, actual	3 196.7	87 145.7		114 357.7		120 737.4		174 680.9		196 133.5	5,708.1	242,077.6
Reimbursement for health services by classification of health services, planned			4 126.4	113 786.6	3 843.2	120 813.5	4 452.1	174 592.7	5 042.6	196 392.1	-	242,077.6
Inpatient care services	351.8	57 781.9	362.3	67 516.9	374.1	72 187.8	419.1	102 733.1	427.0	105 733.6	462.6	113,971.9
Outpatient care services	1 537.8	14 319.1	1 636.8	17 286.4	1 755.1	19 091.2	1 971.6	30 434.3	2 242.0	34 849.2	2,411.1	37,854.8
Diagnostic procedures and laboratory tests	593.5	6 031.9	716.0	8 947.6	753.6	10 369.9	861.9	15 808.8	939.1	20 371.3	1,116.6	25,940.1
Traditional medicine	20.6	1 609.7	20.6	1 853.7	22.0	2 044.0	20.6	2 327.8	26.0	2 966.2	28.1	3,193.5
Palliative care services	0.6	32.3	0.1	11.5	0.1	10.8	0.2	61.1	0.4	123.9	2.9	870.8
Rehabilitative care services			55.8	4 017.8	58.7	4 342.8	67.7	7 402.3	71.4	7 847.3	-	9,035.4
Sanatorium services	50.3	2 388.4	54.9	3 955.3	57.4	4 244.9	66.8	7 298.1	70.5	7 748.1	82.1	9,035.4
Clinical sanatorium services			0.9	62.6	1.3	97.8	0.9	104.2	0.9	99.2	-	-
Day care services	19.4	1 994.1	24.5	2 931.3	24.8	3 033.2	28.4	3 444.4	27.8	3 383.6	25.5	3,106.4
Discounted cost of medicine	622.8	2 988.3	706.9	4 886.4	854.5	9 727.4	1 073.3	11 634.6	1 286.3	16 450.8	1,564.9	26,291.0
Some high cost health care services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3 036.4	11.4	15,562.0
Family health centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Healthy Mongolian Child" campaign	-	-	603.3	6 335.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promotion for insurees	-	-	-	-	0.3	6.4	9.3	746.4	20.4	1 629.7	-	-
Operational expenditure of HIF		2 766.9		398.2		3 693.7		5 491.0		4 114.0		3,913.9
Other expenditures	1.7	36.7		143.0		1 204.9		2 747.4		2 823.0		786.7
Expenditure of health insurance fund by property type*	3 198.4	89 949.3		113 786.6		120 813.5		174 592.7		196 392.1		54,765.8
Public health organizations		68 905.6		89 374.7		89 760.2		128 768.0		141 626.2		54,765.8
Private health organizations		18 276.9		24 411.9		31 053.4		45 824.8		54 765.8		-
Annual surplus of HIF		31 627.1		51 601.9		78 318.2		48 880.9		45 060.2		55,898.6
Average health insurance coverage	98.6%		90.4%		97.7%		102.3%		98.1%		86.8%	

Table 11.2.6. *In 2016 Planned expenditure of health insurance fund by DRG*

DRG cod	DRG name	Number if person	Expenditure
1	Haemorrhage, cerebral infarction	4,294	1,092,618,296
2	Cerebrovascular disease, stroke and it's siquelae	13,474	3,166,861,479
3	Disease of nerve, nerve peripheral nervous system	7,837	1,605,582,992
4	Meningitis	201	70,491,596
5	Seizures, convulsions, status epilepticus	4,693	1,442,347,215
6	Migraine and Other headache syndroms	11,318	2,422,937,146
7	Other disorders of nervous system	21,768	4,508,384,177
8	Operations of brain, spinal, peripheral nerve	312	193,838,983
9	Disorders of globe and lens	941	168,724,401
10	Disorders of eye	875	157,479,218
11	Disorders of eye reason of nerve	320	50,869,620
12	Other disorders of eye	737	138,038,859
13	Operations of eye	5,594	1,475,774,593
14	Disorders of vestibular function and deafness	886	125,094,052
15	Diseases of ear, nose and tube	5,732	1,191,252,289
16	Other diseases of ear, nose, mouth and tube	11,189	2,169,818,454
17	Operations of ear, nose, mouth, tube and upper respiratory	1,548	391,123,397
18	Other operations of ear, nose, mouth, tube and tubotympanic organs	4,691	1,129,515,209
19	Diseases of respiratory system	24,753	5,644,257,774
20	Pneumonia, infection of pulmonary	48,439	11,531,257,723
21	Asthma, Status asthmaticus, Bronchiectasis	2,606	483,204,154
22	Disorders of interstitial pulmonary, pleural	220	45,496,045
23	Emphysema, pneumothorax, effusion and other diseases	3,900	1,009,576,653
24	Operation of thoracic	139	55,039,671
25	Injury of intrathoracic organs and intra-abdominal organs	393	100,299,309
26	Myocardial infarction, ischaemic embolism, pericarditis	14,327	3,552,455,623
27	Heart failure, complications	207	48,265,480
28	Disorders of veins, thrombosis, thrombophlebitis	1,429	184,557,230
29	Disorders of aortic and arterial	178	39,564,763
30	Atherosclerosis	1,686	345,436,673
31	Hypertensive diseases	37,657	9,469,819,249
32	Disorders of rheumatic heart and valve	1,528	313,250,638
33	Disorder of cardiac arrhythmias and conduction	426	85,015,980
34	Angina pectoris	6,031	1,221,617,834
35	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, rheumatic disease	5,078	1,031,773,978
36	Other disorders of the circulatory system	192	33,470,756
37	Operation of heart	92	67,568,147
38	Operation of vessels	3,875	1,270,112,887
39	Diseases of tooth and oral cavity, treatment of dental caries	2,019	303,963,442
40	Operations of face and floor of mouth	346	150,255,754
41	Peritonitis, disorder of intestine	172	46,494,567
42	Disorders of appendix	222	56,393,184
43	Operation of acute appendicitis	11,894	3,003,230,902
44	Inguinal and Femoral hernia	121	25,068,820
45	Other hernia	60	15,017,739
46	Operation of hernia	1,696	460,748,805
47	Gastric and intestinal ulcer, diverticular disease of intestine	11,107	2,293,520,029
48	Operation of gastric ucler	139	61,972,595
49	Disorder of oesophagus	633	124,795,049
50	Vascular disorders of intestine and other diagnosis of intestine	182	50,318,388
51	Intestinal ileus and obstruction	349	75,384,544
52	Diseases of noninfective gastric and intestines	11,504	3,044,068,001
53	Other diseases of digestive system	1,194	255,133,350
54	Operation of enteritis and colitis	890	281,963,254
55	Toxic, cirrhosis and failure of liver	8,810	2,146,976,882
56	Disorder of pancreas	5,386	1,204,595,737
57	Operation of liver and pancreas	131	78,269,670
58	Chronic disorders of liver	13,730	3,109,456,199
59	Disorders of biliary tract	4,493	965,324,209
60	Operation of biliary tract	3,131	1,545,884,066
61	Endoscopic operation of digestive tract	4,435	1,247,672,703

DRG cod	DRG name	Number if person	Expenditure
62	Other operation of digestive tract	2,327	739,130,134
63	Injury, amputation, crushing of organs	283	71,577,747
64	Operation of spine, joint and other organs injury	8,782	4,035,641,122
65	Superficial injury and open wound of organs, injury of nerve, vessels and tendon	6,729	1,759,929,908
66	Fracture, dislocation, sprain and strain	4,808	1,432,262,436
67	Osteomyelitis, osteoporosis, osteomalacia and other osteopathies	789	189,543,304
68	Disorder of spinal	6,317	1,188,620,533
69	Arthritis, arthropathy, other disorders of joint	13,399	3,058,916,311
70	Other injuries and it's sequelae	1,837	407,034,059
71	Other operations not elsewhere classified	5,016	1,426,833,531
72	Pyoderma and mycoses of skin	6,054	1,367,089,014
73	Diseases of Pemphigus and Bullous of skin	86	17,663,934
74	Disease of skin reason of allergy	10,876	2,142,285,491
75	Diseases of skin appendages	127	23,892,594
76	Other diseases of skin	1,604	325,199,580
77	Diabetes mellitus, nutritional and metabolic disorders	11,181	3,390,633,013
78	Other disorders of endocrine	1,056	300,103,545
79	Operation of thyroid gland	371	82,782,067
80	Operation of endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	77	24,678,308
81	Renal failure	800	212,511,616
82	Disorders of the genitourinary system	40,489	8,821,606,506
83	Operation of kidney	227	80,843,054
84	Calculus of kidney and ureter	468	118,820,907
85	Operation of calculus of kidney	23	11,595,612
86	" Symptoms and signs involving the urinary system "	563	138,780,711
87	Other disorders of kidney and ureter	1,240	295,009,046
88	Endoscopic operation of genitourinary organs	1,139	338,850,400
89	Operation of bladder	43	14,240,846
90	Other operations of kidney and ureter	146	48,936,706
91	Diseases of male genital organs	1,476	355,247,774
92	Operation of prostate	247	90,468,157
93	Other operations of male genital organs	1,392	465,417,710
94	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	8,270	1,472,634,190
95	Other diseases of female pelvic organs	6,735	1,407,836,146
96	Operations of pelvic peritoneal	531	181,594,293
97	Endoscopic operation of female	548	89,164,248
98	Other operation of female	1,914	421,411,596
99	Benign neoplasms, polyp	2,308	475,175,035
100	Coagulation defects	318	79,088,346
101	Anaemias	1,014	207,174,161
102	Other disorders of blood and blood-forming organs	1,141	204,105,045
103	Poisoning by drugs and others, adverse effects	273	80,586,614
104	Burns, frostbite, Chilblains	1,898	636,853,394
105	Foreign body entering through natural orifice, unspecified injuries	190	58,711,327
106	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1,946	562,304,379
107	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	248	51,638,984
108	Non-operational outpatient visit	1,329,597	19,943,968,425
109	Diagnostic procedures and laboratory tests	1,080,020	17,496,288,695
110	Traditional medicine	1,116,569	25,940,116,296
111	Palliative care services	28,052	3,193,529,300
112	Sanatorium services	2,936	872,090,891
113	Clinical sanatorium services	81,008	8,901,253,784
114	long term rehabilitative care services	930	108,025,049
115	Long-term rehabilitation services	201	26,362,127
Some high costed health care services, necessary medical durables, some kind of trunk, prothesis for rehabilitation, orthopaedics		11,365	15,561,971,785
Discounted cost of medicine		1,564,897	26,291,028,952
Total		**5,705,091**	**235,818,359,170**

CHAPTER 12.

HEALTH STATISTICAL INDICATORS, 2006-2016 YEAR

NUMBER OF BIRTH

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	1742	1989	2045	1946	2005	1973	2101	2170	2037	1951
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2520	2647	2558	2459	2569	2568	2783	2801	2761	2838
3	Bayankhongor	1725	2046	2047	1874	2098	2119	2308	2174	2125	1960
4	Bulgan	814	942	1060	975	962	953	1023	999	985	868
5	Govi-Altai	1209	1365	1374	1303	1310	1373	1376	1265	1284	1176
6	Govi-Sumber	286	304	361	379	352	443	478	488	442	446
7	Darkhan-Uul	1951	2163	2592	2469	2496	2609	2680	2843	2628	2476
8	Dornogovi	1119	1239	1337	1288	1348	1405	1502	1483	1534	1426
9	Dornod	1481	1796	1927	1842	1993	1923	1972	1982	1958	2067
10	Dundgovi	894	978	1085	864	766	811	890	947	996	955
11	Zavkhan	1553	1811	1878	1656	1383	1448	1501	1612	1628	1413
12	Orkhon	1875	2232	2489	2294	2570	2581	2891	2826	2680	2598
13	Uvurkhangai	2424	2734	2942	2752	2511	2582	2779	2742	2741	2664
14	Umnugovi	908	1176	1280	1167	1213	1293	1536	1439	1509	1401
15	Sukhbaatar	945	1038	1192	1149	1288	1248	1217	1329	1395	1251
16	Selenge	1518	1713	1848	1896	1859	1932	1924	2024	1945	1826
17	Tuv	765	911	934	922	923	1126	1238	1325	1279	1226
18	Uvs	1792	2253	2379	1953	1964	2041	1994	2110	1996	2027
19	Khovd	2012	2240	2227	2076	2396	2346	2364	2306	2312	2208
20	Khuvsgul	2513	3043	3149	2933	3108	3186	3297	3306	3119	2963
21	Khentii	1304	1441	1560	1388	1483	1490	1611	1630	1633	1638
22	**Province average**	**31350**	**36061**	**38264**	**35585**	**36597**	**37450**	**39465**	**39801**	**38987**	**37378**
23	Ulaanbaatar	24284	27026	30280	30075	33731	37024	39906	41427	41447	40425
24	**National average**	**55634**	**63087**	**68544**	**65660**	**70328**	**74474**	**79371**	**81228**	**80434**	**77803**

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTH

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	1741	1990	2049	1950	2013	1985	2115	2180	2051	1957
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2486	2609	2518	2415	2546	2546	2762	2789	2770	2831
3	Bayankhongor	1725	2043	2058	1884	2107	2124	2316	2183	2133	1966
4	Bulgan	819	946	1068	978	964	962	1024	1008	991	871
5	Govi-Altai	1214	1358	1379	1303	1315	1370	1387	1265	1293	1176
6	Govi-Sumber	285	304	360	377	354	443	479	491	446	450
7	Darkhan-Uul	1963	2173	2612	2477	2500	2634	2698	2855	2644	2486
8	Dornogovi	1131	1243	1332	1296	1355	1414	1509	1488	1549	1436
9	Dornod	1485	1797	1930	1847	1999	1922	1984	1984	1970	2076
10	Dundgovi	897	985	1093	867	764	817	890	948	1001	953
11	Zavkhan	1547	1804	1877	1651	1377	1452	1512	1615	1631	1421
12	Orkhon	1867	2243	2506	2306	2585	2589	2911	2831	2696	2621
13	Uvurkhangai	2432	2734	2946	2752	2510	2590	2783	2757	2755	2675
14	Umnugovi	911	1180	1282	1178	1221	1301	1544	1441	1505	1409
15	Sukhbaatar	951	1039	1190	1160	1297	1259	1224	1330	1395	1262
16	Selenge	1519	1711	1845	1909	1858	1940	1934	2029	1956	1836
17	Tuv	766	919	932	927	923	1127	1240	1334	1274	1218
18	Uvs	1794	2262	2386	1946	1964	2045	1999	2127	2009	2040
19	Khovd	2020	2240	2227	2075	2391	2351	2372	2320	2313	2220
20	Khuvsgul	2506	3054	3160	2932	3114	3197	3295	3317	3128	2965
21	Khentii	1304	1445	1575	1386	1495	1496	1615	1637	1634	1638
22	**Province average**	**31363**	**36079**	**38325**	**35616**	**36652**	**37564**	**39593**	**39929**	**39144**	**37507**
23	Ulaanbaatar	24411	27183	30437	30273	33924	37214	40187	41786	41731	40687
24	**National average**	**55774**	**63262**	**68762**	**65889**	**70576**	**74778**	**79780**	**81715**	**80875**	**78194**

MATERNAL MORTALITY, / PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	57.4	0.0	48.8	51.3	49.7	50.4	0.0	45.9	0.0	102.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	241.4	76.7	198.6	41.4	78.6	117.8	144.8	35.9	72.2	35.3
3	Bayankhongor	173.9	48.9	97.2	0.0	0.0	188.3	0.0	137.4	46.9	101.7
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	187.3	0.0	103.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	411.9	0.0	72.5	76.7	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Govi-Sumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	50.9	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	40.2
8	Dornogovi	0.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	67.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Dundgovi	111.5	101.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	64.6	110.9	159.8	60.6	72.6	206.6	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	107.1	0.0	39.9	86.7	38.7	38.6	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	123.4	36.6	67.9	0.0	159.4	38.6	35.9	0.0	36.3	74.8
14	Umnugovi	329.3	0.0	78.0	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	66.4	212.9
15	Sukhbaatar	0.0	0.0	168.1	0.0	77.1	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.5
16	Selenge	0.0	58.4	54.2	52.4	107.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	51.1	108.9
17	Tuv	0.0	0.0	321.9	0.0	0.0	177.5	0.0	0.0	78.5	82.1
18	Uvs	55.7	44.2	0.0	205.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	99.0	44.6	89.8	96.4	83.6	0.0	84.3	86.2	0.0	90.1
20	Khuvsgul	39.9	32.7	94.9	34.1	64.2	31.3	91.0	30.1	32.0	101.2
21	Khentii	76.7	138.4	127.0	0.0	0.0	133.7	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0
22	**Province average**	**102.0**	**44.3**	**83.5**	**44.9**	**51.8**	**58.6**	**32.8**	**25.0**	**23.0**	**56.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	73.7	55.2	78.9	46.2	44.2	43.0	52.3	35.9	28.8	41.8
24	**National average**	**89.6**	**49.0**	**81.4**	**45.5**	**48.2**	**50.8**	**42.6**	**30.6**	**26.0**	**48.6**

CHILD MORTALITY, / PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	17.8	28.6	25.9	26.2	16.4	19.6	18.4	13.3	14.1	18.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	18.5	17.6	27.0	22.8	24.7	23.2	17.4	23.7	24.9	27.9
3	Bayankhongor	20.9	26.9	22.8	26.5	19.5	14.1	18.1	15.1	14.1	23.9
4	Bulgan	22.0	13.7	18.7	20.4	11.4	18.7	17.6	20.8	17.2	13.8
5	Govi-Altai	30.5	25.8	26.8	20.7	24.3	20.4	25.2	24.5	13.1	16.2
6	Govi-Sumber	3.5	29.6	22.2	2.7	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	13.5	15.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.2	10.6	9.6	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	7.0	10.2	12.5
8	Dornogovi	23.0	30.6	21.8	24.7	13.3	16.3	15.2	13.4	12.3	14.6
9	Dornod	18.9	16.7	17.1	20.0	20.0	14.6	13.1	9.6	7.6	11.1
10	Dundgovi	14.5	14.2	20.1	21.9	13.1	11.0	10.1	16.9	7.0	16.8
11	Zavkhan	19.4	20.5	22.9	26.7	22.5	22.7	17.9	23.5	25.8	15.5
12	Orkhon	16.1	17.8	15.6	14.7	13.5	14.7	11.3	14.5	12.2	12.6
13	Uvurkhangai	28.4	31.5	23.1	28.3	27.1	23.2	14.7	12.7	14.2	20.6
14	Umnugovi	22.0	23.7	21.1	22.1	19.7	16.9	16.8	20.1	16.6	19.2
15	Sukhbaatar	20.0	23.1	18.5	21.6	18.5	22.2	15.5	20.3	18.6	22.2
16	Selenge	9.2	7.6	14.1	8.4	5.4	6.7	7.8	6.4	8.2	14.7
17	Tuv	5.2	7.6	18.2	25.9	27.1	19.5	13.7	16.5	13.3	20.5
18	Uvs	35.1	22.1	30.6	33.4	23.4	15.2	17.0	18.8	20.4	21.6
19	Khovd	18.8	16.1	18.9	24.1	18.4	18.3	14.3	19.4	20.8	18.9
20	Khuvsgul	29.5	27.2	29.4	29.7	29.9	26.0	23.1	16.0	22.4	28.3
21	Khentii	17.6	27.7	29.2	19.5	18.7	16.0	18.0	15.3	17.1	15.3
22	**Province average**	**20.3**	**21.2**	**21.9**	**22.1**	**19.2**	**17.5**	**15.7**	**15.7**	**15.9**	**18.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.7	17.5	18.0	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.0	14.7	15.0
24	**National average**	**17.8**	**19.6**	**20.2**	**19.4**	**16.3**	**15.3**	**14.6**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**16.8**

PERINATAL MORTALITY, /PER 1 000 BIRTHS/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	15.9	18.5	17.0	20.4	13.8	12.5	15.1	13.2	9.7	12.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	36.0	29.6	28.3	30.7	33.9	23.5	22.8	18.5	16.9	16.8
3	Bayankhongor	18.4	24.7	16.9	20.0	16.0	13.1	15.8	17.7	14.0	10.6
4	Bulgan	20.6	7.4	12.1	8.2	16.4	14.5	12.6	13.8	16.1	12.5
5	Govi-Altai	20.5	27.6	16.5	18.3	21.1	18.8	18.0	22.7	9.2	15.2
6	Govi-Sumber	7.0	19.5	11.1	7.9	5.6	6.8	12.5	8.1	8.9	6.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	3.1	6.9	8.8	8.4	9.5	7.2	9.6	7.7	9.4	8.4
8	Dornogovi	20.2	28.7	25.3	20.7	11.0	8.5	15.2	10.7	9.7	11.1
9	Dornod	15.4	18.2	17.5	15.6	14.9	16.5	12.0	13.5	8.6	10.1
10	Dundgovi	11.1	7.1	12.8	13.8	16.9	12.2	8.9	13.6	4.0	16.7
11	Zavkhan	19.2	19.7	16.9	22.2	28.0	23.2	12.5	14.8	17.6	10.5
12	Orkhon	21.2	16.8	13.1	16.4	16.5	14.2	14.0	14.4	13.3	11.4
13	Uvurkhangai	22.9	21.4	17.2	19.4	21.7	19.6	12.9	12.6	11.6	10.8
14	Umnugovi	12.0	16.0	15.5	19.4	13.1	14.6	16.1	18.6	17.1	13.4
15	Sukhbaatar	13.6	18.1	20.0	12.0	16.8	13.5	10.6	13.4	16.4	13.4
16	Selenge	11.8	8.1	11.3	9.4	8.6	9.8	7.2	9.3	8.1	7.1
17	Tuv	10.4	14.0	18.1	17.2	21.5	14.1	16.0	9.7	18.6	21.1
18	Uvs	24.2	17.5	18.3	25.9	18.2	17.9	16.4	15.9	14.9	14.1
19	Khovd	13.3	17.3	18.2	22.5	18.6	16.8	16.7	15.5	19.3	15.2
20	Khuvsgul	20.9	17.6	18.5	18.6	17.2	19.3	17.1	17.3	18.1	16.8
21	Khentii	13.7	19.2	17.1	17.2	12.7	12.6	12.3	15.8	12.8	8.5
22	**Province average**	**18.2**	**18.3**	**17.0**	**18.2**	**17.4**	**15.4**	**14.4**	**14.3**	**13.4**	**12.6**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.1	16.2	16.8	15.4	13.2	14.4	14.3	14.7	15.6	13.2
24	**National average**	**16.4**	**17.4**	**16.9**	**16.9**	**15.4**	**14.9**	**14.4**	**14.5**	**14.6**	**12.9**

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, /PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	20.1	31.7	28.8	31.3	20.9	23.7	22.7	18.3	18.0	27.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.1	23.8	36.9	33.1	29.1	27.9	23.9	26.5	31.4	32.1
3	Bayankhongor	23.8	28.9	26.7	32.9	25.6	17.9	20.7	19.7	18.3	30.0
4	Bulgan	28.1	13.7	21.5	24.5	13.5	19.8	20.5	23.8	19.2	16.1
5	Govi-Altai	36.2	33.1	35.5	26.9	25.9	22.6	30.3	26.9	15.5	20.4
6	Govi-Sumber	17.5	32.9	27.8	5.3	8.5	11.3	14.6	6.1	15.7	20.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	10.7	14.3	11.9	11.7	12.8	11.0	10.7	8.4	12.1	15.3
8	Dornogovi	25.6	33.8	24.0	28.5	19.2	18.4	21.9	19.5	12.3	16.7
9	Dornod	26.9	22.3	20.2	23.8	25.5	16.6	19.2	13.1	10.2	15.4
10	Dundgovi	15.6	16.2	22.9	30.0	15.7	12.2	14.6	20.0	10.0	21.0
11	Zavkhan	23.9	25.5	24.5	32.7	26.1	28.2	21.2	26.6	28.2	19.0
12	Orkhon	17.7	18.3	16.8	18.2	15.9	16.6	13.4	16.2	15.2	14.5
13	Uvurkhangai	31.3	35.1	25.8	33.1	33.1	27.0	19.4	16.0	18.9	28.4
14	Umnugovi	27.4	28.8	23.4	26.3	22.9	23.1	19.4	26.4	19.9	24.1
15	Sukhbaatar	27.3	26.0	22.7	25.9	24.7	26.2	21.2	24.8	22.9	27.7
16	Selenge	14.5	12.9	16.3	13.1	9.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	11.8	19.1
17	Tuv	7.8	9.8	20.4	30.2	32.5	29.3	14.5	17.2	17.3	30.4
18	Uvs	40.1	26.5	36.5	43.2	27.5	19.6	20.0	23.0	23.4	27.0
19	Khovd	23.3	21.0	25.1	29.9	22.6	22.5	17.7	24.1	23.3	23.4
20	Khuvsgul	33.9	31.8	33.9	37.9	32.8	29.1	28.8	19.3	27.5	32.4
21	Khentii	20.7	37.4	31.7	28.1	27.4	23.4	23.5	18.3	18.4	23.2
22	**Province average**	**24.6**	**25.3**	**25.7**	**28.0**	**23.5**	**21.3**	**19.7**	**19.0**	**19.2**	**23.7**
23	Ulaanbaatar	18.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	16.2	16.0	16.3	17.8	17.3	18.2
24	**National average**	**22.1**	**23.4**	**23.6**	**24.6**	**20.0**	**18.7**	**18.0**	**18.4**	**18.3**	**20.8**

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, / PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	104.8	89.0	61.0	68.1	127.4	89.7	82.0	62.6	64.1	159.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	48.0	112.5	86.1	72.1	53.0	33.4	45.5	40.7	65.5	61.8
3	Bayankhongor	183.2	207.0	266.4	339.6	272.0	161.0	126.4	142.5	183.1	268.8
4	Bulgan	149.9	226.6	191.0	135.2	207.4	161.6	90.9	73.4	68.5	125.5
5	Govi-Altai	159.8	174.8	72.3	161.4	125.0	80.8	49.2	88.1	75.8	171.7
6	Govi-Sumber	244.4	225.0	113.9	206.2	213.4	140.6	137.2	106.1	74.5	176.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	199.6	206.7	176.8	144.8	153.9	114.1	96.2	101.0	77.3	313.8
8	Dornogovi	271.5	205.0	190.7	238.6	209.3	166.9	172.5	134.6	139.8	266.9
9	Dornod	226.4	298.1	281.4	257.9	332.8	315.8	421.7	334.5	337.8	337.1
10	Dundgovi	103.9	54.2	44.4	75.8	171.3	116.0	80.7	91.0	125.3	144.7
11	Zavkhan	92.0	96.4	81.3	96.9	143.1	108.0	107.9	66.7	75.2	112.8
12	Orkhon	171.2	174.7	148.4	132.4	147.9	107.2	74.0	68.5	104.2	138.6
13	Uvurkhangai	224.2	178.1	140.1	103.0	128.7	94.6	105.5	57.7	81.2	196.0
14	Umnugovi	184.8	119.4	64.5	60.6	166.7	84.3	91.8	82.7	155.9	158.6
15	Sukhbaatar	101.9	237.0	164.5	145.1	155.8	146.9	182.2	102.4	142.5	218.3
16	Selenge	138.7	127.8	123.2	99.7	115.2	92.9	83.7	81.7	84.9	174.0
17	Tuv	77.4	98.4	53.6	70.7	116.6	100.9	81.0	57.0	136.6	133.5
18	Uvs	91.0	113.2	107.9	108.8	167.3	86.9	63.7	64.8	109.8	88.3
19	Khovd	45.9	124.6	88.0	72.4	114.0	175.2	93.3	71.8	102.7	146.0
20	Khuvsgul	124.6	229.2	220.5	192.1	150.3	115.4	144.9	120.1	151.2	172.8
21	Khentii	307.7	200.7	134.8	169.5	193.8	148.3	132.1	98.8	142.0	157.4
22	**Province average**	**147.3**	**164.0**	**137.3**	**136.9**	**158.3**	**121.7**	**114.3**	**95.4**	**118.7**	**177.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	228.1	228.1	205.5	216.1	179.7	204.2	158.0	136.0	295.9	287.7
24	**National average**	**178.7**	**239.6**	**164.8**	**169.4**	**168.0**	**159.5**	**132.7**	**114.4**	**200.5**	**227.8**

HEALTH CARE WORKERS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	107.4	111.7	114.0	121.6	135.1	134.8	137.3	134.3	135.6	134.7
2	Bayan-Ulgii	102.8	98.0	99.2	103.3	118.4	118.4	124.1	123.9	122.1	121.5
3	Bayankhongor	120.4	122.8	120.9	120.5	140.9	146.2	151.9	146.5	139.8	138.2
4	Bulgan	129.0	129.1	126.7	123.9	145.6	147.4	141.4	138.1	127.5	126.8
5	Govi-Altai	148.3	162.7	167.6	174.5	194.5	196.1	203.5	195.9	190.5	195.9
6	Govi-Sumber	154.8	167.6	168.1	167.0	172.9	169.7	175.2	168.5	160.2	148.3
7	Darkhan-Uul	128.0	131.1	129.9	126.3	128.0	133.2	131.5	131.8	136.7	138.6
8	Dornogovi	139.8	147.1	141.9	145.3	145.8	152.3	157.0	149.9	150.6	158.2
9	Dornod	118.2	124.1	129.6	128.8	136.8	142.3	142.4	139.6	136.3	132.7
10	Dundgovi	121.3	129.9	139.1	140.2	165.6	182.8	185.3	169.9	157.9	156.7
11	Zavkhan	127.7	131.6	136.0	138.9	169.0	176.3	182.8	177.4	168.1	158.3
12	Orkhon	114.9	130.2	121.6	138.0	126.2	134.1	137.5	135.3	133.0	150.3
13	Uvurkhangai	98.0	98.2	101.5	104.1	121.9	123.3	126.4	125.0	123.6	123.6
14	Umnugovi	112.1	123.3	124.5	125.4	106.2	108.7	110.2	118.7	128.1	132.0
15	Sukhbaatar	124.6	128.7	136.3	138.8	148.8	150.0	151.2	136.7	136.2	133.6
16	Selenge	108.7	109.1	108.6	107.7	110.2	107.5	116.7	112.6	112.6	116.9
17	Tuv	110.9	120.5	120.0	118.6	132.5	135.4	141.6	145.3	135.2	139.5
18	Uvs	118.2	118.7	121.8	124.6	134.3	138.4	146.0	148.5	146.4	141.2
19	Khovd	101.7	107.4	109.4	113.3	130.0	135.9	136.4	134.9	134.1	138.8
20	Khuvsgul	98.6	110.8	110.9	111.9	120.8	125.8	125.3	122.6	119.7	117.0
21	Khentii	137.8	138.0	135.2	134.9	146.2	147.1	147.5	146.2	140.6	139.2
22	**Province average**	**116.4**	**121.2**	**122.1**	**124.4**	**134.7**	**138.1**	**141.1**	**138.7**	**136.2**	**137.2**
23	Ulaanbaatar	167.3	175.6	173.5	171.2	163.1	172.0	172.2	174.9	181.2	178.0
24	**National average**	**136.1**	**142.7**	**142.8**	**143.6**	**147.6**	**153.6**	**155.5**	**155.4**	**156.7**	**156.0**

PHYSICIANS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	14.7	15.8	13.5	14.8	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0	19.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	15.0	14.0	13.0	14.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.0	18.6
3	Bayankhongor	13.5	14.5	12.2	13.0	16.4	17.3	18.7	20.4	19.0	20.6
4	Bulgan	17.8	18.0	15.2	14.6	18.7	19.9	18.5	18.4	18.4	19.9
5	Govi-Altai	17.9	18.8	19.3	21.1	25.9	27.9	29.3	29.3	30.5	31.4
6	Govi-Sumber	31.9	33.8	31.3	28.8	33.1	34.1	38.5	37.6	34.4	31.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	24.7	27.0	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	28.0
8	Dornogovi	28.4	33.7	30.8	31.2	30.1	30.1	33.1	31.0	32.5	33.9
9	Dornod	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.2	19.7	22.5	24.1	23.2	22.3	22.6
10	Dundgovi	17.9	19.2	19.0	18.7	22.0	26.2	28.2	27.2	27.7	28.7
11	Zavkhan	14.3	15.7	14.8	15.4	19.8	22.2	23.2	22.8	23.1	25.9
12	Orkhon	28.8	31.1	27.1	29.1	27.6	27.9	28.7	27.5	27.4	32.1
13	Uvurkhangai	16.6	16.0	14.8	15.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.3	22.0	22.6
14	Umnugovi	20.3	23.0	21.8	23.3	19.0	21.0	22.2	25.1	28.0	29.1
15	Sukhbaatar	20.0	20.0	18.4	19.3	21.7	22.0	22.9	21.9	24.0	25.6
16	Selenge	19.0	18.5	16.1	15.3	16.8	15.8	17.6	18.1	19.7	22.0
17	Tuv	14.9	16.0	14.9	15.4	18.0	18.4	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.9
18	Uvs	17.1	17.2	14.6	15.5	16.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	21.6	21.0
19	Khovd	14.1	14.0	13.9	16.7	19.3	21.7	21.2	22.2	23.5	24.8
20	Khuvsgul	13.9	14.1	12.9	14.1	14.9	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.6
21	Khentii	20.6	21.1	20.5	19.7	21.8	22.7	22.7	21.8	21.6	22.6
22	**Province average**	**18.1**	**18.8**	**17.4**	**18.0**	**20.0**	**21.1**	**22.0**	**22.0**	**22.6**	**24.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	44.4	43.4	39.6	40.3	38.8	41.1	40.9	42.4	42.3	42.2
24	**National average**	**28.3**	**28.5**	**26.4**	**27.2**	**28.5**	**30.3**	**30.7**	**31.4**	**31.6**	**32.4**

NURSES, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	25.5	27.1	28.0	27.8	30.1	30.9	30.6	30.2	29.5	29.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	22.6	22.9	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.3	27.5	30.2	30.4	30.7
3	Bayankhongor	27.6	29.3	28.8	29.1	33.1	35.3	36.2	36.8	35.0	34.6
4	Bulgan	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.7	36.4	36.4	35.4	35.8	32.9	32.2
5	Govi-Altai	34.6	36.8	37.4	38.2	42.5	42.9	44.5	44.3	43.6	44.9
6	Govi-Sumber	38.6	45.6	40.5	37.8	39.0	41.2	38.5	42.1	37.4	37.1
7	Darkhan-Uul	39.5	37.2	36.7	35.6	35.3	36.6	37.9	37.5	39.7	36.6
8	Dornogovi	30.1	31.2	30.1	31.1	30.1	29.3	31.7	31.3	32.2	34.3
9	Dornod	30.5	30.9	30.8	31.4	34.5	34.3	36.3	36.5	35.6	35.6
10	Dundgovi	29.4	29.3	30.7	32.0	36.1	38.1	39.7	37.0	35.6	34.1
11	Zavkhan	26.3	28.3	31.0	28.9	34.6	37.6	39.5	38.7	39.2	39.9
12	Orkhon	37.0	37.9	38.9	38.1	34.5	35.5	35.2	36.2	36.3	41.3
13	Uvurkhangai	22.7	23.3	23.7	24.5	28.1	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.7	29.1
14	Umnugovi	26.2	28.3	25.8	24.1	22.1	24.4	23.1	26.8	27.9	29.0
15	Sukhbaatar	27.8	27.4	30.4	29.1	30.4	31.8	32.5	36.7	36.6	36.0
16	Selenge	27.0	26.0	27.3	26.0	26.6	25.9	29.3	26.9	27.5	27.7
17	Tuv	26.0	27.1	26.8	25.8	28.4	29.3	29.9	33.5	31.1	32.4
18	Uvs	29.2	32.2	30.5	31.2	33.0	31.5	36.3	36.2	34.4	34.6
19	Khovd	26.7	28.6	28.4	28.1	30.3	29.8	29.7	34.4	33.5	33.7
20	Khuvsgul	25.8	26.2	26.1	26.8	26.4	28.3	28.3	28.5	28.6	27.9
21	Khentii	29.9	30.5	31.0	30.8	34.0	34.9	35.0	34.0	33.7	32.4
22	**Province average**	**28.4**	**29.2**	**29.5**	**29.4**	**31.2**	**32.0**	**32.8**	**33.5**	**33.1**	**33.4**
23	Ulaanbaatar	39.0	40.1	38.8	38.2	36.9	38.4	37.6	40.9	42.8	41.6
24	**National average**	**32.4**	**33.5**	**33.3**	**33.0**	**33.8**	**34.9**	**35.0**	**36.9**	**37.5**	**37.2**

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION/

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	64.1	61.9	62.1	60.7	79.2	80.1	66.6	57.2	55.2	56.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	59.2	55.5	58.7	60.8	70.9	82.1	74.8	70.5	68.9	72.7
3	Bayankhongor	63.1	60.9	58.5	58.5	65.3	64.6	66.5	57.8	57.1	62.2
4	Bulgan	60.7	57.1	60.0	59.2	72.3	71.8	73.0	57.7	55.1	62.3
5	Govi-Altai	76.7	77.3	77.2	73.9	85.6	84.4	84.1	68.1	66.4	77.8
6	Govi-Sumber	93.4	96.8	81.0	78.3	77.3	74.6	85.9	55.7	64.5	70.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	57.3	58.6	56.9	57.4	57.8	58.7	57.8	66.0	67.1	73.2
8	Dornogovi	66.7	64.3	61.6	62.1	61.5	60.2	59.1	62.8	62.6	66.5
9	Dornod	65.3	64.9	65.2	65.2	70.1	69.3	70.7	58.3	56.4	69.8
10	Dundgovi	71.1	72.2	62.1	63.4	78.0	78.9	79.3	55.6	51.1	67.5
11	Zavkhan	88.2	84.0	66.6	68.9	96.6	93.4	104.3	66.4	71.2	81.7
12	Orkhon	47.4	53.7	50.9	50.9	51.4	55.2	58.3	62.7	61.4	64.2
13	Uvurkhangai	57.0	54.3	54.4	54.1	62.3	61.9	62.9	63.7	60.7	63.5
14	Umnugovi	63.6	63.0	55.9	56.0	46.6	45.2	43.9	69.1	73.5	71.4
15	Sukhbaatar	61.3	58.5	57.7	57.6	61.4	60.7	60.3	66.0	62.7	61.4
16	Selenge	71.5	62.2	63.0	61.5	63.3	65.2	60.4	59.3	58.4	66.2
17	Tuv	57.2	56.4	48.3	47.3	49.6	49.2	49.1	59.2	57.7	57.4
18	Uvs	67.6	67.8	60.3	60.9	65.4	65.1	66.4	68.8	69.0	70.5
19	Khovd	62.7	64.3	63.1	65.8	71.4	74.7	73.6	70.5	67.6	67.4
20	Khuvsgul	59.1	59.4	48.9	49.7	54.4	52.9	56.7	54.8	60.2	61.2
21	Khentii	64.2	61.9	60.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	64.3	58.4	60.2	67.5
22	**Province average**	**63.8**	**62.5**	**59.1**	**59.2**	**65.3**	**65.9**	**65.5**	**62.4**	**62.1**	**66.6**
23	Ulaanbaatar	78.6	76.4	74.8	72.3	71.5	72.6	72.0	77.6	83.2	83.4
24	**National average**	**69.5**	**68.0**	**65.4**	**64.6**	**68.1**	**69.0**	**68.5**	**69.4**	**71.8**	**74.3**

INPATIENTS, /PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	2487.8	2498.4	2428.0	2525.3	2585.3	2524.5	2410.6	2319.9	2052.7	2255.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2300.3	2301.9	2256.9	2327.6	2665.0	2679.5	2775.1	2831.9	2793.4	2916.3
3	Bayankhongor	2472.5	2334.2	2216.6	2272.8	2625.9	2518.9	2513.0	2481.0	2280.9	2442.3
4	Bulgan	2067.8	2097.6	2118.8	2048.1	2380.9	2420.3	2316.5	2075.7	1931.3	2039.9
5	Govi-Altai	2456.2	2507.9	2291.1	2334.4	2767.8	2682.1	2713.1	2669.5	2562.2	2586.3
6	Govi-Sumber	3143.2	3263.1	3251.1	3434.7	3336.8	3213.7	3050.6	3399.9	2804.2	3003.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	2085.5	2284.0	2336.6	2525.1	2409.5	2401.9	2465.0	2891.5	2818.1	3010.9
8	Dornogovi	2379.0	2381.6	2236.8	2345.6	2279.4	2184.2	2074.1	2220.0	2103.9	2415.8
9	Dornod	2096.2	2290.3	2293.1	2214.0	2489.7	2473.0	2400.5	2327.0	2238.1	2528.0
10	Dundgovi	2121.0	2260.9	2232.6	2269.5	2634.5	2879.8	2736.1	2662.7	2271.0	2548.0
11	Zavkhan	2206.9	2244.9	2296.9	2337.4	2771.3	2767.2	2668.9	2485.0	2339.3	2457.3
12	Orkhon	1731.7	1980.6	1935.7	2030.5	1956.4	2072.7	2070.8	2124.9	2073.9	2197.5
13	Uvurkhangai	1920.5	1813.6	1842.1	1961.9	2073.4	2183.7	2162.0	2206.7	2076.2	2241.1
14	Umnugovi	2177.7	2285.4	2143.6	1941.7	1593.1	1615.4	1620.7	1877.3	2008.9	2174.1
15	Sukhbaatar	2232.6	2336.0	2354.7	2314.9	2444.3	2354.0	2306.2	2342.6	2167.6	2242.6
16	Selenge	2288.3	2141.7	2126.6	2222.8	2222.2	2182.7	1959.7	2029.8	1935.6	2196.7
17	Tuv	1754.9	1866.8	1789.7	1760.5	1823.6	1789.4	1746.8	1812.8	1615.5	1826.9
18	Uvs	2284.0	2576.9	2384.6	2467.4	2724.0	2617.2	2654.7	2663.9	2401.1	2592.1
19	Khovd	2269.7	2458.7	2530.4	2523.6	2714.6	2765.2	2921.4	2958.2	2773.8	2758.1
20	Khuvsgul	2117.0	2176.7	2163.0	2159.8	2272.3	2285.8	2246.6	2200.2	2149.3	2280.2
21	Khentii	2486.4	2382.9	2279.9	2304.1	2475.4	2475.8	2341.2	2376.5	2147.9	2297.8
22	**Province average**	**2191.5**	**2251.8**	**2210.2**	**2251.4**	**2380.5**	**2375.7**	**2339.6**	**2378.2**	**2242.0**	**2406.7**
23	Ulaanbaatar	2707.3	2628.0	2672.5	2769.4	2625.2	2712.8	2750.2	2872.1	3012.2	3151.6
24	**National average**	**2391.9**	**2400.6**	**2396.5**	**2464.0**	**2491.6**	**2530.4**	**2530.1**	**2606.1**	**2593.1**	**2748.8**

OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, / PER 10 000 POPULATION /

№	Province/city	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Arkhangai	5066.9	5624.6	6619.1	6460.4	7500.0	7766.6	6722.2	7996.4	7977.1	9203.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	3560.3	3455.3	3513.3	3493.6	4459.4	4541.3	4594.0	5155.5	4711.8	4573.3
3	Bayankhongor	5047.8	6250.6	7379.4	8010.9	9872.4	8642.9	9389.0	9639.1	9644.5	9799.2
4	Bulgan	5059.3	4822.3	4403.3	4282.2	4318.8	4965.2	5888.1	7309.8	8042.1	8347.8
5	Govi-Altai	5846.6	5841.1	5930.6	6967.4	7480.1	7262.7	6865.1	6592.9	5646.5	6819.7
6	Govi-Sumber	7369.5	8755.5	9228.1	13085.5	12232.4	9023.3	6396.6	6743.4	6415.0	6337.6
7	Darkhan-Uul	6650.3	6877.8	7899.2	7337.7	7178.6	7246.7	7787.0	8668.3	7998.5	8334.3
8	Dornogovi	4999.1	5311.6	5534.0	6078.2	6131.2	6239.6	6374.9	7232.2	7821.0	9302.9
9	Dornod	5290.8	6179.4	7281.9	6753.0	7306.1	7676.5	7430.7	6779.5	8009.9	7419.5
10	Dundgovi	3605.0	3638.1	3656.6	3991.7	5200.0	5397.4	5974.4	6064.3	5392.2	6353.6
11	Zavkhan	3499.9	3614.5	3760.7	3877.4	4592.0	6604.6	4686.1	5501.9	5559.1	6545.3
12	Orkhon	4135.7	4524.5	4560.7	4773.7	4358.2	4259.1	4180.8	4496.2	5813.7	6556.9
13	Uvurkhangai	5802.6	6231.1	5944.1	6242.5	7051.8	6845.7	7152.3	6982.1	6691.5	7129.5
14	Umnugovi	5910.4	6233.3	6845.6	8427.2	7143.1	7251.9	7597.4	8094.4	9652.7	11227.6
15	Sukhbaatar	4396.1	5673.7	5234.2	5286.4	4889.7	5307.6	5561.6	5508.2	7832.5	7876.5
16	Selenge	5065.6	4786.7	4168.8	5065.1	5326.1	4962.3	4874.9	4950.3	4543.7	4661.9
17	Tuv	3214.5	5504.8	7062.2	5948.7	5985.9	7104.8	6968.1	7923.9	8298.5	9053.2
18	Uvs	5555.5	5621.4	6059.3	5661.0	6420.5	6578.9	7223.3	6938.8	7439.0	7853.6
19	Khovd	3999.4	4153.0	3979.4	4235.9	7008.4	6696.0	5966.4	5459.2	5566.8	5913.1
20	Khuvsgul	4951.5	5604.2	5524.1	5202.8	4499.3	6154.3	5866.9	5911.4	5542.4	6498.2
21	Khentii	5092.0	5159.2	5429.0	5375.5	6646.0	6299.0	6199.3	6348.9	6016.5	7039.9
22	**Province average**	4853.1	5291.5	5575.4	5695.7	6217.2	6417.6	6349.0	6658.7	6816.5	7392.0
23	Ulaanbaatar	5610.8	6712.3	6601.0	6405.5	6151.2	6879.2	7949.9	8770.3	8644.1	9250.5
24	**National average**	5147.5	5853.2	5988.7	5987.0	6187.2	6629.3	7091.8	7633.2	7649.5	8245.4

CHAPTER 13.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

NATIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Changes as planned in 2016
1	Death due to road traffic injuries / per 100 000 population/	17.8	19.7	20.9	19.9	22.9	18.1	15.7
2	Rate of child injury / per 10 000 population/	94.3	96.4	99.4	124.4	124.3	121.9	107.0
3	Burns /per 10 000 population /	26.9	30.2	29.2	35.1	37.6	30.0	27.6
4	Number of province with traumatology outpatient services	11	11	12	15	16	19	19
5	Number of province not having beds for trauma care and services	11	10	9	6	5	0	5
6	Number of province without traumatology specialists	3	3	2	3	1	0	0

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

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

№	Indicators	Sources	2014	2016	Changes as planned	
					2017	2021
I. The indicators of primary risk factors of non-communicable diseases , related to human behavior:						
1	Tobacco use in the population, by percent	*	27.1	27.1	27	21.7
2	Children, aged 13-15, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9
3	Children, aged 16-17, used cigarettes 1-2 times in the past 30 days, by percent	**	17.5	17.5	16	14.5
4	Victims of tobaco smoke in the workplace in the past 30 days, by percent	*	25.5	25.5	23.4	21.3
5	Alcohol per person over the age of 15, by liters (moving alcohol)	*****	9.8	9.8	8.8	7.9
6	Overstaded alcohol users, by percent	*	23.5	23.5	10	9.6
7	Students, aged 15-17, used excessive alcohol 1-2 times, by percent	**	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.6
8	Average daily salt intake of the population aged 25-64 (gr/per day)	****	11.1	11.1	10	8.9
9	Population, that can not be used fruits and vegetables 5 unit per day (400гр), by percent	*	96.4	96.4	88.4	80.3
10	Physically inactive population, by percent	*	22.3	22.3	21.6	20.8
II. The indicators of secondary risk factors of non-communicable diseases , related to human behavior:						
1	Percentage of overweight and obese population (BMI ≥25кг/м2)	*	54.4	54.4	49.9	45.3
2	Prevalence of arterial hypertension, by percent (high blood pressure≥140, law blood pressure≥90 and using of antihypertensive drugs)	*	27.5	27.5	25.2	22,9
3	Percentage of the population of total cholesterol level is 5 mmol/l or more	*	61.9	61.9	56.7	51.9
4	Percentage of the population of peripheral blood glucose 5.6-6.0 mmol/l	*	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.9
5	Population, increasing the amount of glucose in the blood (6.1 mmol/l or more), and using glucose-lowering drugs, by percent	*	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.8
III. The indicators of screening and morbidity of non-communicable diseases, related to human behavior:						
1	Percentage of people screened for cervical cancer (30-60 year)	***	35.6	44.9	61	80.4
2	Percentage of people screened for breast cancer (30-60 year)	***	25.9	47.3	55.4	77.8
3	Percentage of people screened for arterial hypertension (40-64 year)	***	41.5	59.0	59	79.5
4	Percentage of people screened for diabetes type 2 (40-64 year)	***	38.0	55.5	55	77.5
IY. The indicators of morbidity and mortality of common non-communicable diseases:						
1	Cancer mortality (per 10 000 population)	***	13.4	13.4	11.6	10.5
2	Mortality causes by diseases of circulatory system (per 1 0000 population)	***	19.1	17.5	19.2	17.4

MENTAL HEALTH SECOND NATIONAL PROGRAMME

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

№	Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Changes as planned in 2019
To increase quality and access of mental health services and care										
1	Number of beds for mental disorders (per 10 000 population)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	Decrease by 10%
2	Number of bed for mental disorders at province, district hospitals (per 10 000 population)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	Increase by 10 %
3	Number of family centers that operate in communities	12	12	14	14	14	14	12	12	16
4	Number of mental health doctors at province, district level (per 10 000 population)	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
5	Percentage of soums, family clinics' doctors who attended training on mental health care and services at primary level	25.0	32.0	32.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	80.0	85.0
6	Percentage of mental health education in Medical science and nursing schools training curriculum	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	15.0
7	Percentage of province, district, soum and family hospitals that are provided with medicines on mental health from the national list of essential drugs	86.0	41.0	45.0	41.0	20.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	100.0

CHAPTER 14.

MONGOLIAN INDICATORS, WESTERN PACIFIC DATABASE, WHO, 2016

MONGOLIAN INDICATORS, WESTERN PACIFIC DATABASE, WHO, 2016

Indicators		Value			Year	Source
I Demographic and socio-economic statistics		**Total**	**Male**	**Female**		
1	Land area (1 000 км2)	1 567.00	…	…	2016	NSO
2	Population (in thousands)	3 119.9	1 533.9	1 585.9	2016	NSO
3	Population distribution by age (%)					
	- 0–4 years	**12.6**	13.2	12.1	2016	NSO
	- 5–14 years	17.4	18.1	16.8	2016	NSO
	- 60 and older	**6.1**	5.1	7.1	2016	NSO
	- 65 and older	**3.8**	3.0	4.5	2016	NSO
	- 80 and older	**0.6**	0.8	0.8	2016	NSO
4	Population growth rate (%)	**2.0**	…	…	2016	NSO
5	Urban population (%)	**68.9**	67.8	69.9	2016	NSO
6	Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	**25.2**	…	…	2016	CHD
7	Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	**5.2**	6.4	4.2	2016	CHD
8	"Total fertility rate (15–49 насны эмэгтэйчүүд)"	**3.0**			2016	NSO
9	Adult literacy rate (%)	**98.3**	98.2	98.3	2010	SISS
10	Per capita GDP at current market prices (US$)	**4512**	…	…	2014	SISS
11	Rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)	**10.1**	…	…	2014	SISS
12	Registered deaths (%)					
II Health facilities		Total	Public	Private		
1	Number of health posts and clinics	1981	671	1310	2016	CHD
2	Number of health centers	512	512	…	2016	CHD
3	Number of district hospitals	12	12	…	2016	CHD
4	Number of provincial hospitals	16	16	…	2016	CHD
5	Number of regionalized/specialized/teaching and resaerch hospitals	5	5	…	2016	CHD
6	Number of hospital beds	22960	17349	5611	2016	CHD
III Health sevice accessibility and quality		Total	Public	Private		
3	Average number of outpatient visits per person per year	**5.5**	**4.8**	**0.7**	2016	CHD
4	Case fatality rate for acute myocardial infarction (AMI)	**838**	**836**	**2**	2016	CHD
IV Health service coverage		Total	Ruban	Rural		
1	Contraceptive prevalance rate (%)	**54.0**	**…**	**…**	2016	CHD
2	Women in the reproductive age group using modern contraceptive methods (%)	**48.2**			2012	SCD
3	Unmet need for family planning (%)	**22.3**	**24.1**	**18.9**	2012	SCD
4	Antenatal care coverage (%)	**84.7**	**85.0**	**86.3**	2016	CHD

5	Of births attended by health professionals (%)	Home	**47.0**	**...**	**...**	2016	CHD
		Hospitals	100.0	...	...	2016	CHD
6	Percentage of caesarean birth		**25.4**	**27.0**	**8.9**	2016	CHD
7	Postpartum maternal and neonatal monitoring home inspection (%)						
			Total	Male	Female		
8	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (%)		**97.60**	**98.00**	**98.8**	2013	SISS
9	Proportion of children 2-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc supplements		**...**	**...**	**...**		
10	Proprtion of children 6-59 months old who had received vitamin A in the past 6 months		**82.90**	**82.10**	**84.3**	2013	SISS
11	Children aged < 5 years with acute respiratory symptoms		**174877**	**102270**	**72607**	2016	CHD
V Health status			Total	Male	Female		
1	Life expectancy at birth		69.57	65.58	75.10	2016	NSO
2	Mortality rate (per 100 000 population)		523.9	636.2	415.2	2016	CHD
			Total	Urban	Rural		
3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anaemia		...	...	...		
4	Persentage of pregnant women with anaemia		3.7	...	...	2016	CHD
5	Adolescent birth rate (per 1 000 girls aged 15-19 years)		33.6	...	...	2016	CHD
6	Number of postpartum haemorrhage cases		1079	917	162	2016	CHD
7	Number of postpartum haemorrhage deaths		2	2	0	2016	CHD
8	Number of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia cases		5974	5768	206	2016	CHD
9	Munber of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia deaths		3	3	...	2016	CHD
10	Number of maternal deaths		38	32	6	2016	CHD
11	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)		48.6	...	...	2016	CHD
			Total	Male	Female		
12	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		9.2	10.5	7.8	2016	CHD
13	Infant mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/		16.8	18.6	14.9	2016	CHD
14	Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		20.8	23.0	18.5	2016	CHD
17	Number of injury cases		145134	91270	53864	2016	CHD
18	Number of injury deaths		2431	1933	498	2016	CHD
19	Number of homicide and violence cases		16877	12251	4626	2016	CHD
20	Number of homicide and violence deaths		197	155	42	2016	CHD
21	Number of road traffic injury cases		17197	10683	6514	2016	CHD
22	Number of road traffic injury deaths		484	365	119	2016	CHD
23	Number of suicide cases		927	576	351	2016	CHD
24	Number of suicide deaths		450	387	63	2016	CHD
25	Suicide rate		...	...	...		CHD

26	Prevelence of disability (per 10 000 population)	331.4	357.8	305.9	2016	CHD
27	Malaria mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
28	Malaria incidence rate (per 1 000 population at risk)	…	…	…		
29	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium falciparum	…	…	…		
30	Number of confirmed malaria cases by Plasmodium vivax	…	…	…		
31	Number of confirmed malaria cases	0	0	0	2016	CHD
32	Number of malaria deaths	0	0	0	2016	CHD
33	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	174.5	201.4	144.6	2016	CHD
34	Cancer mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	133.1	151.4	115.4	2016	NCC
35	Diabetes mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	5.4	5.5	5.3	2016	CHD
36	Respiratory disease mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	22.6	26.6	18.8	2016	CHD
VI Health workforce		Total	Male	Female		
1	B85:E111s	1 0000	2323	7677	2016	CHD
	< 30 years	2970	810	2160	2016	CHD
	30-39	2818	707	2111	2016	CHD
	40-49	2017	385	1632	2016	CHD
	50-59	1749	287	1462	2016	CHD
	> = 60	446	134	312	2016	CHD
2	Number of nursing personnel	11486	370	11116	2016	CHD
	< 30	3562	219	3343	2016	CHD
	30-39	2687	89	2598	2016	CHD
	40-49	3227	42	3185	2016	CHD
	50-59	1921	20	1901	2016	CHD
	> = 60	88	0	88	2016	CHD
3	Number of midwifery personnel	940	25	915	2016	CHD
	< 30	376	17	359	2016	CHD
	30-39	136	4	132	2016	CHD
	40-49	299	3	296	2016	CHD
	50-59	128	1	127	2016	CHD
	> = 60	1	0	1	2016	CHD

4	Number of dentist	1049	159	890	2016	CHD
	< 30	399	60	339	2016	CHD
	30-39	302	65	237	2016	CHD
	40-49	197	16	181	2016	CHD
	50-59	120	16	104	2016	CHD
	> = 60	31	4	27	2016	CHD
5	Number of pharmacists	1586	124	1462	2016	CHD
	< 30	549	41	508	2016	CHD
	30-39	481	46	435	2016	CHD
	40-49	271	19	252	2016	CHD
	50-59	210	10	200	2016	CHD
	> = 60	75	8	67	2016	CHD
6	Number of environment and public health workers	883	139	744	2016	CHD
	< 30	308	74	234	2016	CHD
	30-39	240	43	197	2016	CHD
	40-49	202	13	189	2016	CHD
	50-59	123	6	117	2016	CHD
	> = 60	10	3	7	2016	CHD
7	"Number of health management and support workers “	863	326	537	2016	CHD
	< 30	40	18	22	2016	CHD
	30-39	171	77	94	2016	CHD
	40-49	305	99	206	2016	CHD
	50-59	279	99	180	2016	CHD
	> = 60	68	33	35	2016	CHD
8	Number of laboratory health workers	1151	100	1051	2016	CHD
	< 30	364	61	303	2016	CHD
	30-39	260	17	243	2016	CHD
	40-49	331	13	318	2016	CHD
	50-59	183	9	174	2016	CHD
	> = 60	13	0	13	2016	CHD
9	Number of physiotherapists	143	...		2016	CHD
	< 30	...	...	...	2016	CHD
	30-39	...	...	...	2016	CHD
	40-49	...	...	...	2016	CHD
	50-59	...	...	...	2016	CHD
	> = 60	...	...	...	2016	CHD

10	Number of other health service providers	12243	3660		8583		2016	CHD
	< 30	1768	499		1269		2016	CHD
	30-39	3249	864		2385		2016	CHD
	40-49	4416	1195		3221		2016	CHD
	50-59	2701	1038		1663		2016	CHD
	> = 60	109	64		45		2016	CHD
		Total	Male	Female	Public	Private		
11	Number of medical school graduates	3256	584	2672	2228	1028	2016	MECSS
12	Nursing graduates	353	8	345	274	79	2016	MECSS
13	Midwifery graduates	233	9	224	174	59	2016	MECSS
14	Dentistry graduates	210	33	177	154	56	2016	MECSS
15	Pharmacy graduates	273	19	254	112	161	2016	MECSS
VII Risk factors and behaviors		Total	Urban		Rural			
1	Population using improved drinking water sources (%)	84.8	98.0		61.8		2013	SISS
2	Population using improved sanitation facilities (%)	58.3	69.1		39.4		2013	SISS
3	National standards on ambient air quality	...	...		...			
4	Incidence of low birthweight	3364					2016	SISS
5	Infants <24 months of age with breastfeeding initiated within one hour of birht (%)	96.1					2016	SISS
6	Children under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed (%)	47.1	45.8		49.7		2013	SISS
7	Infants aged 6-8 months receiving breastmilk and complementary food (%)	94.8	96.5		91.9		2013	SISS
		Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
8	Children < 5 who are underweight (%)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2		SISS
9	Children <5 who are stunted (%)	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1		SISS
10	Children < 5 who are wasted (%)	10.8	11.1	10.54	8.4	14.5		SISS
11	Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking	23.5	37.5	9.7			2013	SISS
12	Prevalence of alcohol drinking among 15+ years	64.6	74.5	54.8			2013	SSNCD
13	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use (%)	27.1	49.1	5.3			2013	SSNCD
	13-15 years	…						
	> 15 years	27.1	49.1	5.3			2013	SSNCD
14	Prevalence of raised blood presurre among persons aged 18+ years	27.5	30.5	24.5			2013	SSNCD
15	Mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in adults aged 18+ years old	...	...					
16	Prevalence of insufficiently physically active among persons aged 18+ years	22.3	21.3	23.2			2013	ХЬӨС
17	Prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years	6.9	7.6	6.3			2013	ХЬӨС

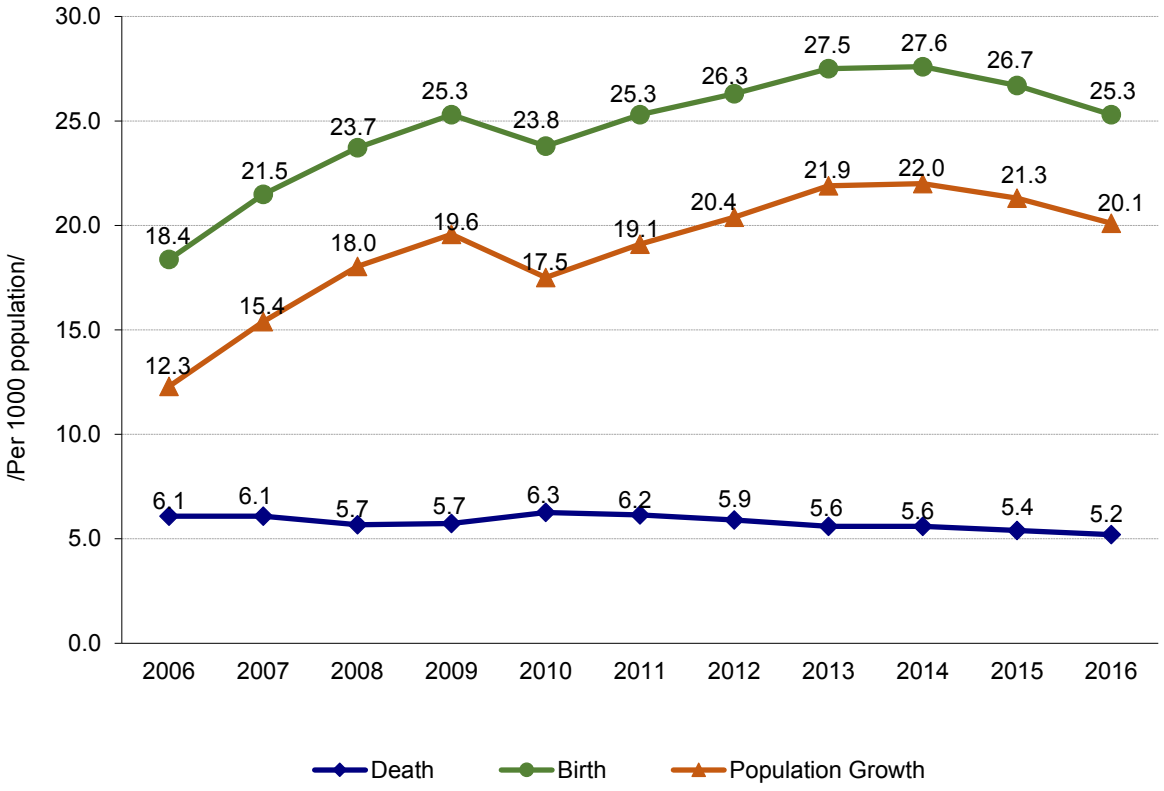
CHAPTER 15.

HEALTH INDICATORS

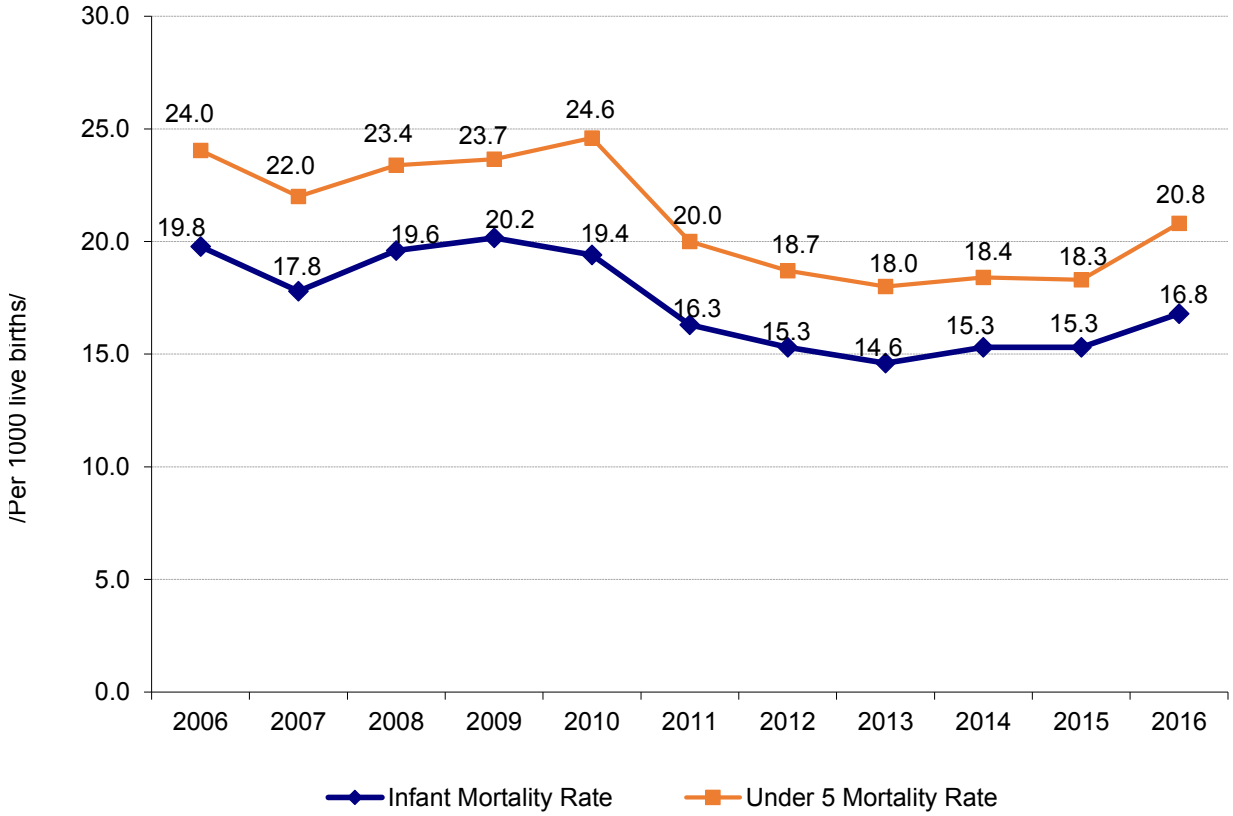
MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS, 2016

№	Province and city	Population, 2016	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 1 000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate	
			Hospital beds	Phycisians	Nurses	Medical professional and technical education, all other employees	All health workers					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	"Population growth rate"		Under 5 children per 1 000	Live births per 1 000
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arkhangai	93135	56.0	19.9	29.8	30.9	134.7	178.4	503.2	1.6	3.1	21.1	5.3	15.9	18.9	4.9	27.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	100172	72.7	18.6	30.7	24.1	121.5	137.6	538.6	1.3	3.7	28.3	5.1	23.1	27.9	7.0	32.1
3	Bayankhongor	84807	62.2	20.6	34.6	32.1	138.2	160.7	484.9	1.6	3.0	23.3	6.1	17.2	23.9	5.7	30.0
4	Bulgan	60603	62.3	19.9	32.2	31.2	126.8	160.4	502.6	1.6	2.9	14.4	5.4	9.1	13.8	2.1	16.1
5	Govi-Altai	56587	77.8	31.4	44.9	46.5	195.9	128.5	318.6	1.5	4.0	20.9	5.5	15.4	16.2	3.9	20.4
6	Govi-Sumber	16926	70.6	31.1	37.1	32.9	148.3	141.7	321.6	1.1	7.3	26.9	4.4	22.5	15.6	3.8	20.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	101876	73.2	28.0	36.6	26.3	138.6	136.7	357.1	0.9	5.7	24.5	5.4	19.1	12.5	3.2	15.3
8	Dornogovi	66450	66.5	33.9	34.3	29.9	158.2	150.4	295.3	0.9	6.0	21.8	5.8	16.0	14.6	3.0	16.7
9	Dornod	77579	69.8	22.6	35.6	26.1	132.7	143.2	442.7	1.2	4.6	27.0	6.7	20.2	11.1	3.3	15.4
10	Dundgovi	44762	67.5	28.7	34.1	34.5	156.7	148.2	348.4	1.2	4.3	21.4	6.0	15.4	16.8	4.0	21.0
11	Zavkhan	70546	81.7	25.9	39.9	40.4	158.3	122.4	385.9	1.6	4.6	20.2	5.5	14.7	15.5	3.5	19.0
12	Orkhon	101789	64.2	32.1	41.3	25.8	150.3	155.8	311.6	0.8	6.1	25.9	4.8	21.1	12.6	3.2	14.5
13	Uvurkhangai	113157	63.5	22.6	29.1	25.5	123.6	157.5	442.2	1.1	3.0	23.7	5.8	17.9	20.6	5.7	28.4
14	Umnugovi	63307	71.4	29.1	29.0	29.1	132.0	140.1	343.3	1.0	5.1	22.6	5.1	17.4	19.2	4.2	24.1
15	Sukhbaatar	59810	61.4	25.6	36.0	29.5	133.6	162.8	390.9	1.2	4.2	21.2	5.5	15.7	22.2	4.9	27.7
16	Selenge	107513	66.2	22.0	27.7	24.2	116.9	151.0	454.9	1.1	3.5	17.2	5.3	11.8	14.7	3.0	19.1
17	Tuv	91660	57.4	21.9	32.4	23.4	139.5	174.1	457.5	1.1	2.8	13.4	4.7	8.7	20.5	3.4	30.4
18	Uvs	81278	70.5	21.0	34.6	39.7	141.2	141.9	476.6	1.9	4.4	25.2	5.6	19.6	21.6	5.4	27.0
19	Khovd	84486	67.4	24.8	33.7	32.4	138.8	148.4	403.9	1.3	4.1	26.4	4.6	21.8	18.9	4.9	23.4
20	Khuvsgul	129382	61.2	18.6	27.9	32.3	117.0	163.4	538.8	1.7	2.9	23.0	6.1	16.9	28.3	6.3	32.4
21	Khentii	73663	67.5	22.6	32.4	27.9	139.2	148.0	443.2	1.2	4.3	22.4	5.0	17.4	15.3	4.3	23.2
22	**Province average**	**1679488**	**66.6**	**24.0**	**33.4**	**29.9**	**137.2**	**150.2**	**416.2**	**1.2**	**4.1**	**22.5**	**5.5**	**17.0**	**18.8**	**4.5**	**23.7**
23	Ulaanbaatar	1440447	83.4	42.2	41.6	17.1	178.0	119.8	236.9	0.4	7.2	28.7	5.0	23.7	15.0	4.1	18.2
24	**National average**	**3119935**	**74.3**	**32.4**	**37.2**	**24.0**	**156.0**	**134.5**	**308.9**	**0.7**	**5.5**	**25.3**	**5.2**	**20.1**	**16.8**	**4.3**	**20.8**

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Growth /2006-2016/



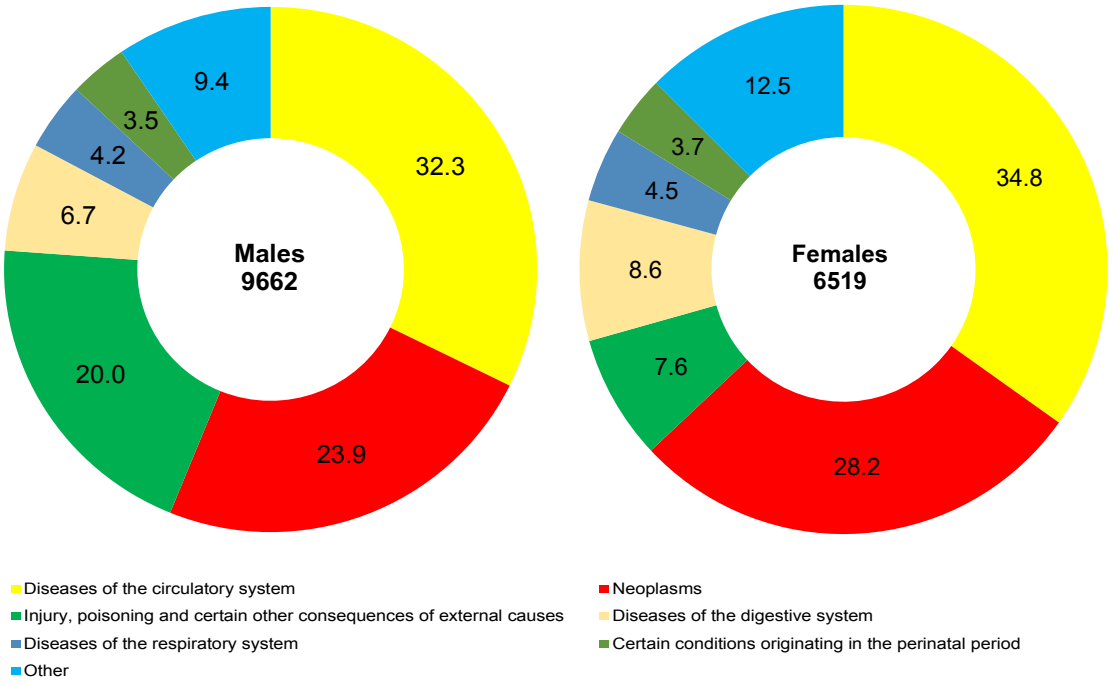
Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates /2006-2016/



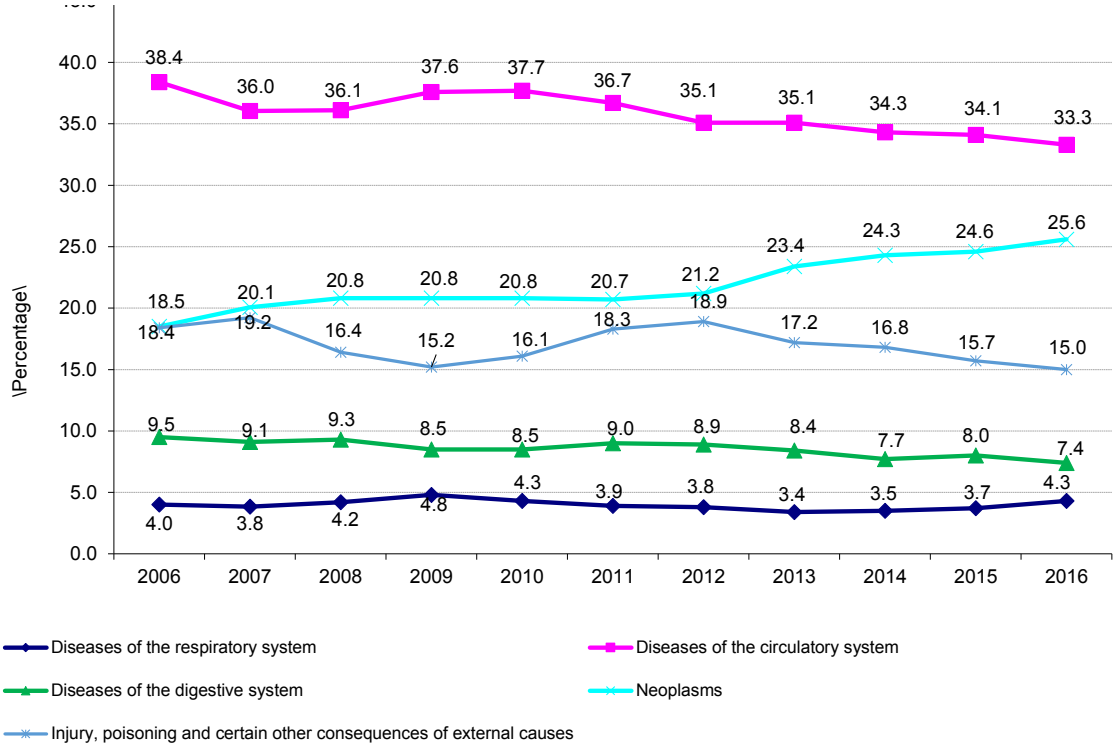
DEATHS BY CAUSES AND SEX, 2016

Main Causes ICD-10	Total		Males		Females	
	"Abs. number"	per 10 000 pop	"Abs. number"	per 10 000 pop	"Abs. number"	per 10 000 pop
Diseases of the circulatory system	5390	17.45	3120	20.54	2270	14.46
Neoplasms	4142	13.41	2305	15.18	1837	11.70
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	2431	7.87	1933	12.73	498	3.17
Diseases of the digestive system	1205	3.90	646	4.25	559	3.56
Diseases of the respiratory system	699	2.26	404	2.66	295	1.88
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	583	1.89	341	2.25	242	1.54
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	462	1.50	285	1.88	177	1.13
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	330	1.07	190	1.25	140	0.89
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	246	0.80	129	0.85	117	0.75
"Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities"	220	0.71	118	0.78	102	0.65
Others	473	1.53	191	1.26	282	1.80
Total	**16181**	**52.39**	**9662**	**63.62**	**6519**	**41.52**

Main Causes of Death, by Sex 2016



Five Leading Causes of Death /2006-2016/



FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH (BY PROVINCE), 2016

№	Province, city	per 1 0000 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
	A	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	19.66	14.80	6.26	2.70	1.84
2	Bayan-Ulgii	20.66	11.38	3.39	3.19	5.59
3	Bayankhongor	21.57	13.63	8.30	5.57	2.37
4	Bulgan	22.05	16.75	8.79	2.49	0.83
5	Govi-Altai	23.23	16.31	7.45	2.66	0.71
6	Govi-Sumber	14.95	8.97	5.98	4.78	4.19
7	Darkhan-Uul	18.74	18.44	8.58	2.37	0.99
8	Dornogovi	12.45	13.51	12.60	5.16	3.04
9	Dornod	21.16	18.18	11.16	6.62	1.95
10	Dundgovi	23.77	17.71	6.73	3.14	2.02
11	Zavkhan	21.93	16.37	3.99	3.99	1.42
12	Orkhon	18.86	14.42	5.33	2.77	0.69
13	Uvurkhangai	25.72	9.49	8.78	4.26	3.72
14	Umnugovi	16.65	11.68	7.20	5.60	3.20
15	Sukhbaatar	15.48	15.48	6.39	5.05	1.68
16	Selenge	20.77	13.10	6.45	5.71	1.50
17	Tuv	19.55	12.52	4.61	3.84	1.54
18	Uvs	17.65	17.77	6.54	3.33	3.46
19	Khovd	15.95	14.17	4.88	1.31	1.79
20	Khuvsgul	27.57	15.38	7.14	1.86	1.86
21	Khentii	17.78	10.94	4.92	5.47	3.28
22	**Province average**	**20.32**	**14.35**	**6.88**	**3.78**	**2.23**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.07	12.30	9.03	4.04	2.30
24	**National average**	**17.45**	**13.41**	**7.87**	**3.90**	**2.26**

CAUSES OF INFANT AND UNDER 5 DEATHS, 2016

Diseases group according to ICD-10	0-1 age		under 5	
	"Abs. number"	%	"Abs. number"	%
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	583	44.3	583	35.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	216	16.4	277	17.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	165	12.5	188	11.5
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	76	5.8	210	12.9
Diseases of the digestive system	32	2.4	49	3.0
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	63	4.8	92	5.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	141	10.7	156	9.6
Other	39	3.0	73	4.5
Total	**1315**	**100.0**	**1628**	**100.0**

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY (2012-2016)

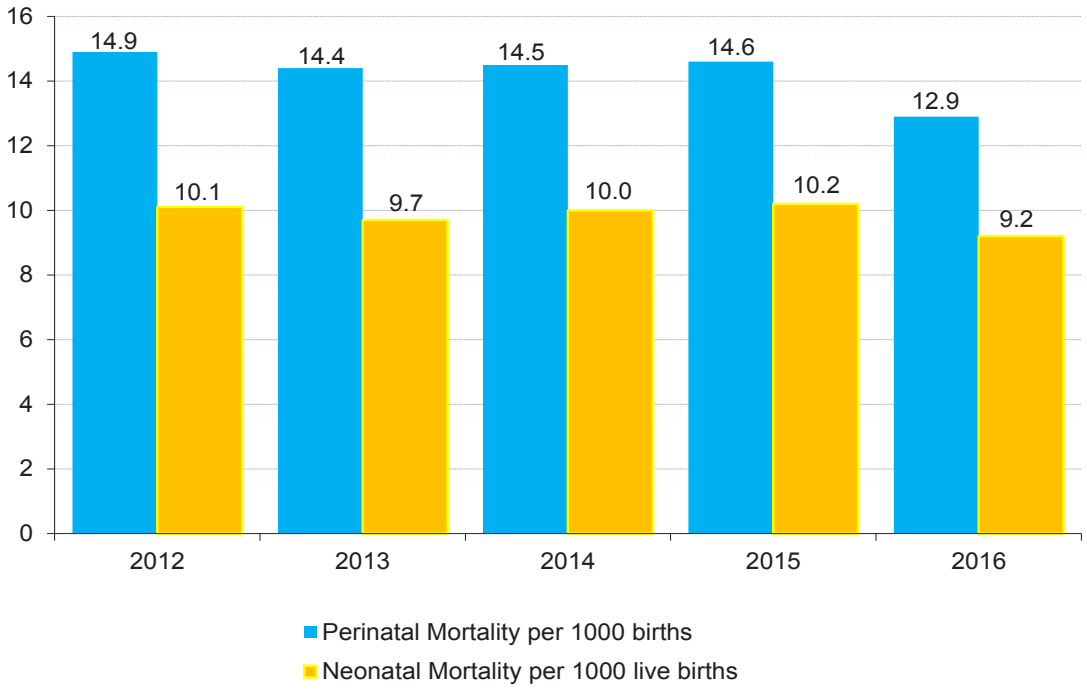
Causes	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	54.8	52.9	55.3	59.6	44.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	17.8	15.7	14.2	12.1	16.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12.2	15.1	13.3	10.4	12.5
Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	5.5	6.9	6.6	5.6	5.8
Diseases of the digestive system	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.6	10.7

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 2016

Causes	Rate
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births	16.8
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births	6.8
Post neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births	2.5
Neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births	9.2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1 000 births	12.9

Infant Mortality, /2012-2016/



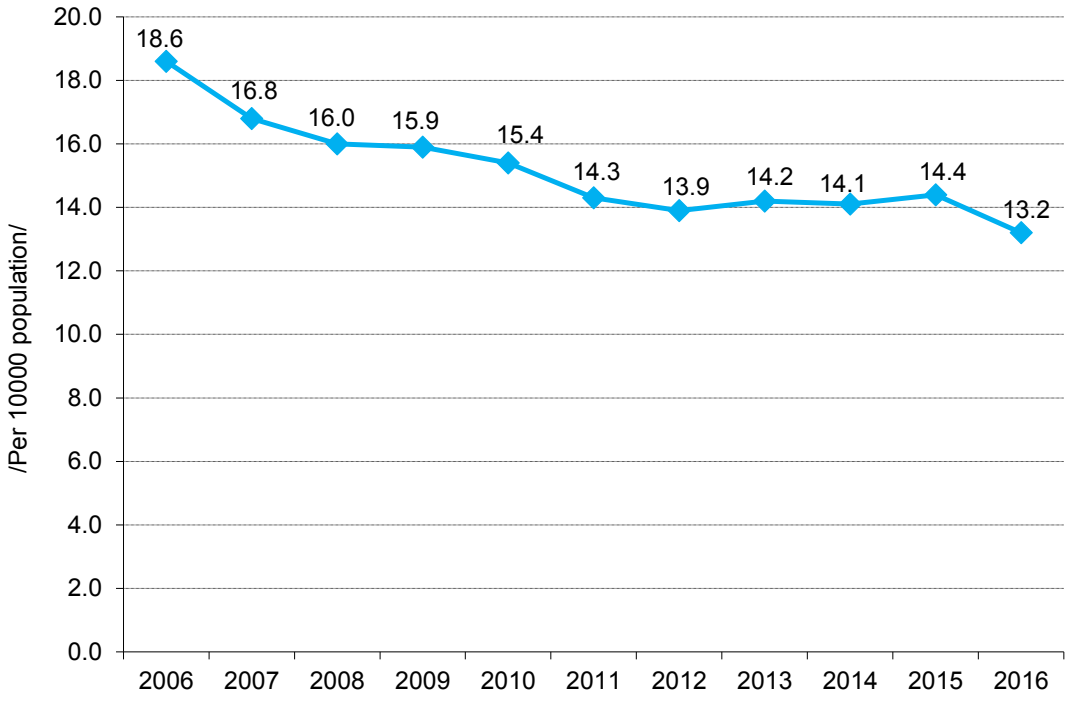
INFANT MORTALITY, 2016

№	Province and city	"Perinatal mortality per 1 000 births"	Still births per 1 000 births	Neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	Early neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births	Post neonatal mortality per 1 000 live births
	A	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	12.7	6.1	8.7	6.6	2.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	16.8	9.8	12.4	7.1	5.3
3	Bayankhongor	10.6	6.1	7.1	4.6	2.5
4	Bulgan	12.5	6.8	5.7	5.7	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	15.2	6.8	9.4	8.5	0.9
6	Govi-Sumber	6.6	4.4	8.9	2.2	6.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	8.4	4.0	5.2	4.4	0.8
8	Dornogovi	11.1	5.5	7.0	5.6	1.4
9	Dornod	10.1	5.3	6.3	4.8	1.4
10	Dundgovi	16.7	7.3	9.4	9.4	0.0
11	Zavkhan	10.5	5.6	5.6	4.9	0.7
12	Orkhon	11.4	2.7	9.5	8.8	0.8
13	Uvurkhangai	10.8	5.6	8.2	5.2	3.0
14	Umnugovi	13.4	3.5	13.5	9.9	3.5
15	Sukhbaatar	13.4	5.5	12.7	7.9	4.8
16	Selenge	7.1	2.7	4.9	4.4	0.5
17	Tuv	21.1	12.2	9.9	9.0	0.8
18	Uvs	14.1	6.8	12.7	7.4	5.4
19	Khovd	15.2	6.3	9.9	9.0	0.9
20	Khuvsgul	16.8	6.7	14.8	10.1	4.7
21	Khentii	8.5	4.3	4.9	4.3	0.6
22	**Province average**	**12.6**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**6.8**	**2.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	13.2	6.5	9.3	6.7	2.6
24	**National average**	**12.9**	**6.2**	**9.2**	**6.8**	**2.5**

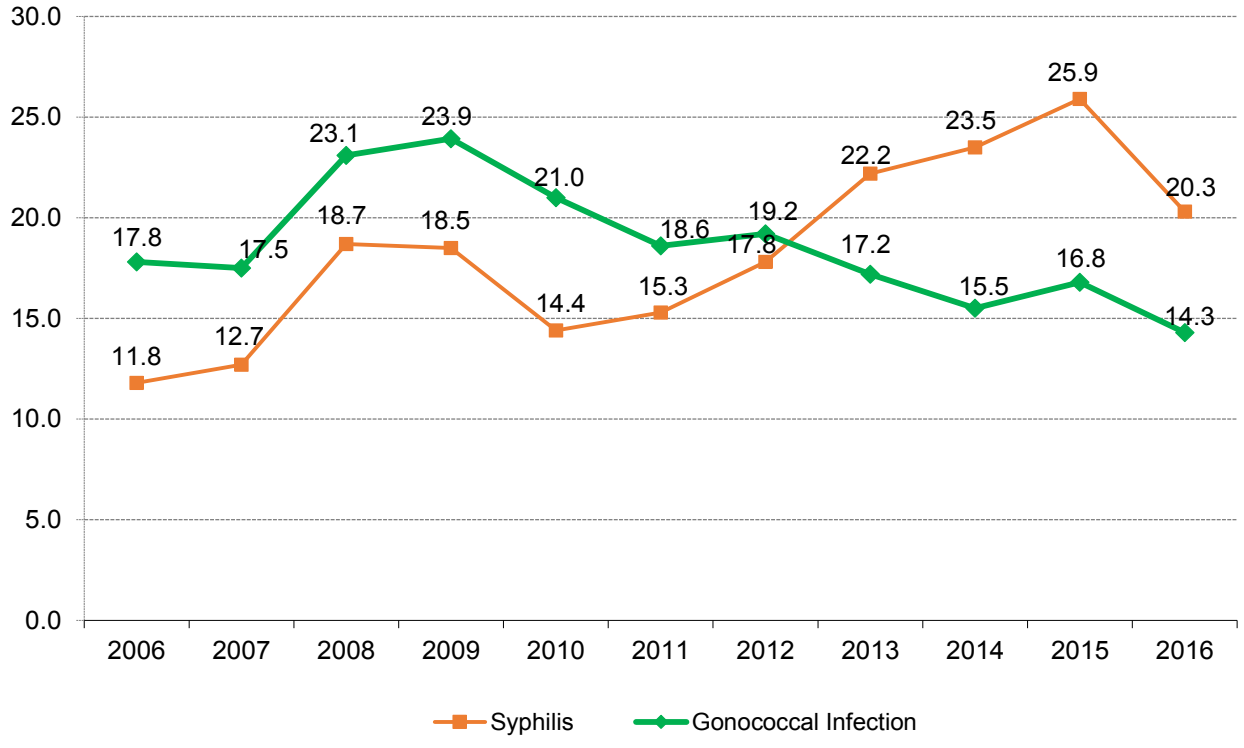
REGISTERED REPORTABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, (2012-2016)

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Per 10 000 population				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Typhoid and paratypoid fevers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmonella infections	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Shigellosis	7.4	7.0	7.9	9.2	9.3
Tuberculosis	14.2	14.6	14.2	14.4	13.2
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.5
Scarlet fever	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.5	4.5
Meningococcal infection	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Varicella	10.1	16.6	15.8	19.0	22.3
Measles	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	99.0
Rubella	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Viral hepatitis	24.7	9.0	3.9	3.0	1.9
Viral hepatitis A	21.2	5.7	1.1	0.3	0.1
Viral hepatitis B	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2
Viral hepatitis C	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Mumps	32.6	18.7	1.5	0.8	1.1
Mycoses	6.2	4.0	6.5	5.8	4.6
Syphilis	17.8	22.2	23.5	25.9	20.3
Gonococcal infection	19.2	17.2	15.5	16.8	14.3
Trichomoniasis	15.0	13.5	13.0	13.6	14.3

Incidence of Tuberculosis /2006-2016/



Incidence of Syphilis and Gonococcal Infections /2006-2016/



PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2016

"Malignant neoplasms"	№	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
				Abs.number			per 10 000 population			Abs.number			per 10 000 population		
		Abs.number	per 1 0000 pop	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1	828	2.7	136	59	77	0.44	0.39	0.49	71	43	28	0.23	0.28	0.18
Oesophagus	2	852	2.8	326	165	161	1.06	1.09	1.03	292	151	141	0.95	0.99	0.90
Stomach	3	2652	8.6	904	603	301	2.93	3.97	1.92	664	454	210	2.15	2.99	1.34
Colon	4	559	1.8	164	86	78	0.53	0.57	0.50	84	36	48	0.27	0.24	0.31
Rectus and anus	5	193	0.6	44	21	23	0.14	0.14	0.15	31	15	16	0.10	0.10	0.10
Liver	6	5703	18.5	2270	1217	1053	7.35	8.01	6.71	1742	961	781	5.64	6.33	4.97
Pancreas	7	308	1.0	150	79	71	0.49	0.52	0.45	136	80	56	0.44	0.53	0.36
Other in digestive organs	8	144	0.5	61	29	32	0.20	0.19	0.20	45	28	17	0.15	0.18	0.11
Larynx	9	144	0.5	27	23	4	0.09	0.15	0.03	17	14	3	0.06	0.09	0.02
Trachea	10	34	0.1	9	7	2	0.03	0.05	0.01	5	3	2	0.02	0.02	0.01
Lung	11	869	2.8	441	344	97	1.43	2.26	0.62	346	279	67	1.12	1.84	0.43
Other in the respiratory system	12	68	0.2	25	14	11	0.08	0.09	0.07	15	10	5	0.05	0.07	0.03
Bone and articular cartilage	13	260	0.8	46	21	25	0.15	0.14	0.16	44	28	16	0.14	0.18	0.10
Skin	14	294	1.0	42	10	32	0.14	0.07	0.20	14	4	10	0.05	0.03	0.06
Mesothelial and soft tissue	15	158	0.5	31	18	13	0.10	0.12	0.08	21	11	10	0.07	0.07	0.06
Breast	16	1321	4.3	205	3	202	0.66	0.02	1.29	53	-	53	0.17	0.00	0.34
Cervix uteri	17	3547	11.5	397	-	397	1.29	0.00	2.53	139	-	139	0.45	0.00	0.89
Uterus	18	177	0.6	26	-	26	0.08	0.00	0.17	11	-	11	0.04	0.00	0.07
Ovary	19	509	1.6	108	-	108	0.35	0.00	0.69	69	-	69	0.22	0.00	0.44
Other female genital organs	20	122	0.4	19	-	19	0.06	0.00	0.12	9	-	9	0.03	0.00	0.06
Male genital organs	21	279	0.9	59	59	-	0.19	0.39	0.00	37	37	-	0.12	0.24	0.00
Cyst	22	189	0.6	49	33	16	0.16	0.22	0.10	21	12	9	0.07	0.08	0.06
Urology, nephrology	23	708	2.3	139	67	72	0.45	0.44	0.46	48	29	19	0.16	0.19	0.12
Other urinary organs	24	51	0.2	7	1	6	0.02	0.01	0.04	7	1	6	0.02	0.01	0.04
Ophtalmology	25	69	0.2	8	3	5	0.03	0.02	0.03	2	-	2	0.01	0.00	0.01
Brain	26	325	1.1	91	49	42	0.29	0.32	0.27	56	35	21	0.18	0.23	0.13
Luekaemia	27	221	0.7	76	44	32	0.25	0.29	0.20	55	30	25	0.18	0.20	0.16
Other	28	510	1.7	131	60	71	0.42	0.40	0.45	78	39	39	0.25	0.26	0.25
Total	**29**	**21094**	**68.3**	**5991**	**3015**	**2976**	**19.40**	**19.85**	**18.95**	**4112**	**2300**	**1812**	**13.31**	**15.14**	**11.54**

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2016 report.

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, 2016 (BY PROVINCE)

№	Province and city	Prevalence		Incidence						Deaths					
				Abs.number			per 1 0000 population			Abs.number			per 1 0000 population		
		Abs.number	per 1 0000 pop	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arkhangai	626	67.6	192	101	91	20.7	21.8	19.7	152	85	67	16.42	18.3	14.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	366	36.5	130	71	59	13.0	14.2	11.8	115	63	52	11.48	12.6	10.4
3	Bayankhongor	426	50.5	144	71	73	17.1	17.0	17.1	128	67	61	15.17	16.1	14.3
4	Bulgan	493	81.7	147	65	82	24.4	21.2	27.7	116	55	61	19.23	17.9	20.6
5	Govi-Altai	484	85.8	112	53	59	19.9	18.9	20.8	108	61	47	19.15	21.7	16.6
6	Govi-Sumber	101	60.4	33	15	18	19.7	17.9	21.5	20	10	10	11.96	12.0	12.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	865	85.3	294	155	139	29.0	31.1	27.0	209	119	90	20.61	23.9	17.5
8	Dornogovi	416	63.2	129	69	60	19.6	20.9	18.2	102	64	38	15.49	19.4	11.6
9	Dornod	609	79.1	171	103	68	22.2	26.6	17.7	160	99	61	20.77	25.6	15.9
10	Dundgovi	359	80.5	107	58	49	24.0	25.8	22.1	100	54	46	22.42	24.0	20.8
11	Zavkhan	585	83.3	169	89	80	24.1	25.4	22.8	129	74	55	18.37	21.1	15.7
12	Orkhon	803	79.3	242	133	109	23.9	26.8	21.1	135	78	57	13.33	15.7	11.0
13	Uvurkhangai	653	57.9	186	85	101	16.5	15.1	17.9	115	60	55	10.20	10.7	9.7
14	Umnugovi	429	68.7	114	49	65	18.2	15.6	20.9	77	46	31	12.32	14.7	10.0
15	Sukhbaatar	412	69.3	136	83	53	22.9	27.7	18.0	97	62	35	16.32	20.7	11.9
16	Selenge	885	82.8	226	117	109	21.1	21.6	20.7	159	96	63	14.87	17.7	12.0
17	Tuv	766	84.1	219	111	108	24.1	23.7	24.5	158	96	62	17.36	20.5	14.0
18	Uvs	568	70.1	183	108	75	22.6	26.5	18.6	154	82	72	19.01	20.1	17.9
19	Khovd	579	68.9	197	99	98	23.5	23.6	23.3	136	71	65	16.19	16.9	15.5
20	Khuvsgul	901	70.0	257	129	128	20.0	20.2	19.8	201	111	90	15.61	17.3	13.9
21	Khentii	525	71.8	174	81	93	23.8	21.9	25.7	108	56	52	14.77	15.1	14.4
22	**Province average**	**11851**	**70.9**	**3562**	**1845**	**1717**	**21.3**	**22.1**	**20.6**	**2679**	**1509**	**1170**	**16.04**	**18.0**	**14.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	9243	65.2	2429	1170	1259	17.1	17.1	17.1	1433	791	642	10.10	11.6	8.7
24	**National average**	**21094**	**68.3**	**5991**	**3015**	**2976**	**19.4**	**19.9**	**19.0**	**4112**	**2300**	**1812**	**13.31**	**15.1**	**11.5**

* Source: National Center for Cancer, 2016 report.

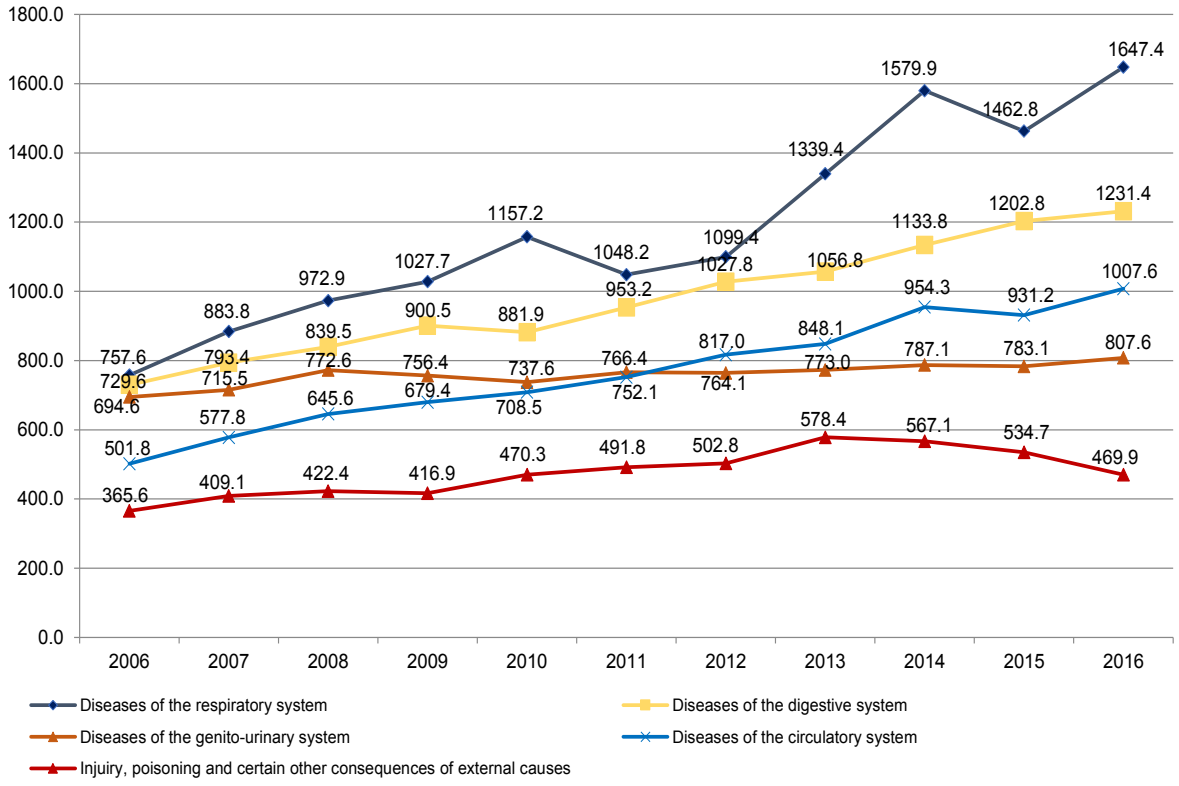
MAIN FIVE CAUSES OF THE OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2016

№	Province and city	10 000 хүн амд				
		Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Diseases of the circulatory system	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
1	Arkhangai	2128.90	1388.06	1361.82	1602.97	212.53
2	Bayan-Ulgii	920.14	604.11	647.04	695.05	98.22
3	Bayankhongor	1661.71	1552.19	1230.28	1457.61	142.82
4	Bulgan	1965.08	1558.17	967.20	1341.28	150.73
5	Govi-Altai	1114.40	1210.68	862.26	991.88	401.96
6	Govi-Sumber	2194.45	673.88	541.74	574.03	655.94
7	Darkhan-Uul	1813.47	1119.44	703.69	1155.53	316.44
8	Dornogovi	1973.15	1524.92	969.34	834.51	443.37
9	Dornod	1550.48	1915.15	536.43	624.58	265.36
10	Dundgovi	1631.12	1250.59	647.16	837.99	176.70
11	Zavkhan	1191.07	1558.43	906.01	713.36	123.31
12	Orkhon	2082.36	786.89	605.17	621.07	208.18
13	Uvurkhangai	1206.60	1255.20	1056.01	960.49	246.55
14	Umnugovi	2775.88	2345.67	849.70	1323.12	225.99
15	Sukhbaatar	2164.01	1240.45	494.60	983.64	347.85
16	Selenge	1173.50	486.80	614.68	760.04	177.17
17	Tuv	2072.72	1963.53	1011.42	1287.02	142.79
18	Uvs	1857.69	1313.26	873.61	1010.37	184.77
19	Khovd	1245.09	907.12	681.77	955.81	107.26
20	Khuvsgul	1486.67	918.22	734.25	1139.54	175.35
21	Khentii	1730.06	1098.77	604.08	1047.64	246.12
22	**Province average**	**1660.23**	**1241.37**	**818.41**	**1012.54**	**217.15**
23	Ulaanbaatar	1632.33	1219.61	794.85	1001.75	767.50
24	**National average**	**1647.42**	**1231.38**	**807.59**	**1007.58**	**469.86**

OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT MORBIDITY, 2016

№	ICD-10	Outpatient morbidity			Inpatient morbidity		
		Incidence	Per 1 0000 population	Percentage	Incidence	Per 1 0000 population	Percentage
1	Diseases of the respiratory system	508864	1647.42	20.0	140881	456.09	16.6
2	Diseases of the digestive system	380356	1231.38	14.9	102544	331.98	12.1
3	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	249454	807.59	9.8	94541	306.07	11.1
4	Diseases of the circulatory system	311228	1007.58	12.2	123334	399.29	14.5
5	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	145134	469.86	5.7	33316	107.86	3.9
6	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	103870	336.27	4.1	31984	103.55	3.8
7	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	157813	510.91	6.2	59828	193.69	7.0
8	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	93988	304.28	3.7	38759	125.48	4.6
9	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	128106	414.74	5.0	124634	403.50	14.7
10	Other	468076	1515.37	18.4	99230	321.25	11.7
11	**Total**	**2546889**	**8245.41**	**100.0**	**849051**	**2748.76**	**100.0**

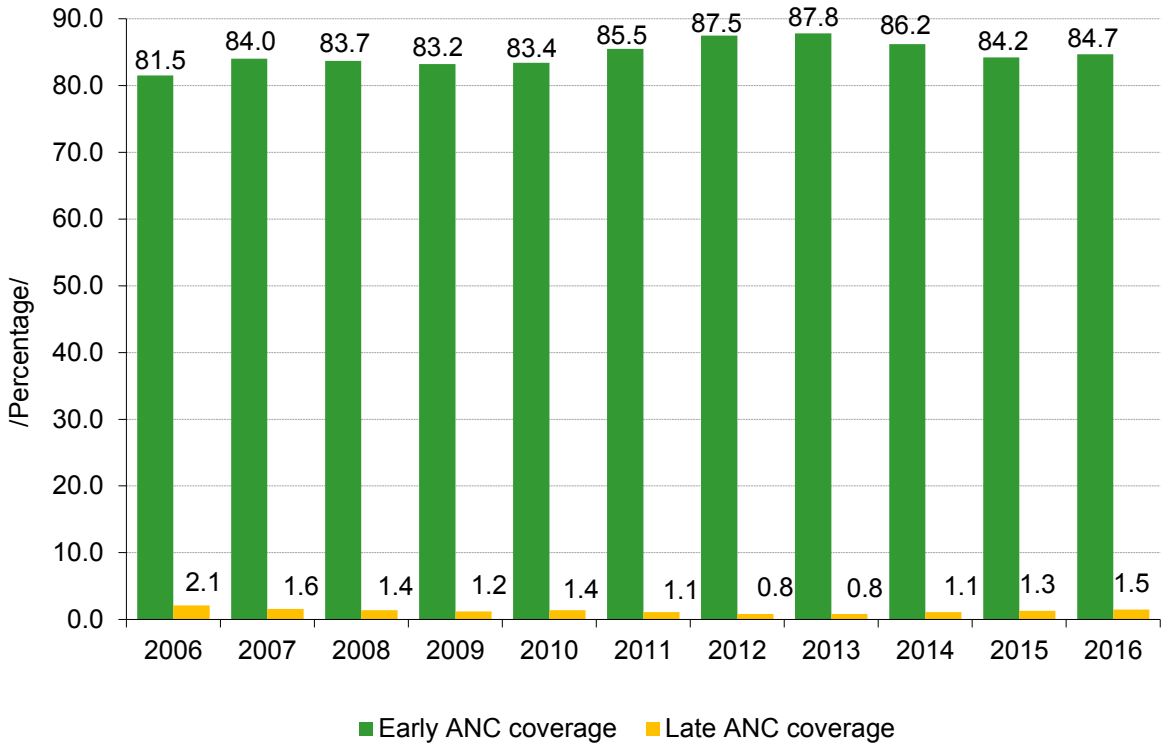
Main five Causes of Morbidity /per 10 000 population/, 2006-2016



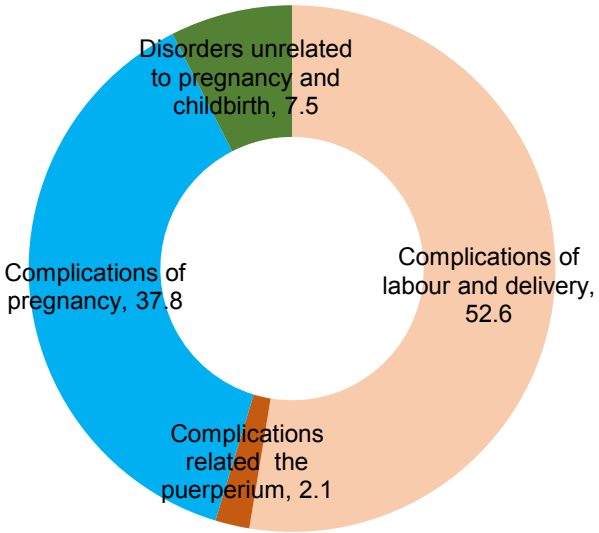
ANTENATAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, 2016

№	Province and city	ANC coverage			Percentage of pregnant women who attented to ANC 6 and more times	Percentage of pregnant women with aneamia	Percentage of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of pregnancies above 35 age
		Early ANC coverage	4-6 сартайд	Late ANC coverage				
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	86.0	13.1	0.8	92.4	5.4	6.3	14.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76.4	21.2	2.4	62.7	13.3	1.0	16.7
3	Bayankhongor	83.3	15.1	1.6	40.2	3.1	7.9	10.9
4	Bulgan	83.9	14.1	2.0	78.8	1.4	4.6	18.4
5	Govi-Altai	86.3	12.9	0.9	93.1	1.1	4.6	15.7
6	Govi-Sumber	83.3	15.2	1.5	99.8	1.5	6.7	15.5
7	Darkhan-Uul	83.4	16.0	0.6	66.6	5.9	5.8	17.7
8	Dornogovi	85.4	13.3	1.3	68.7	2.2	5.3	14.9
9	Dornod	88.0	11.4	0.6	70.3	5.7	4.0	17.7
10	Dundgovi	84.7	14.1	1.1	66.6	0.4	8.6	16.0
11	Zavkhan	80.1	18.8	1.1	79.1	2.7	2.9	16.2
12	Orkhon	90.8	8.7	0.6	58.9	11.7	3.6	17.0
13	Uvurkhangai	85.5	13.4	1.1	81.4	9.2	6.9	13.6
14	Umnugovi	83.2	15.5	1.3	89.7	1.1	6.4	12.4
15	Sukhbaatar	84.9	14.3	0.8	92.9	2.6	6.7	15.4
16	Selenge	78.5	19.8	1.7	71.0	2.9	5.3	18.1
17	Tuv	82.4	16.7	0.9	67.5	2.3	6.0	16.2
18	Uvs	94.2	5.5	0.3	66.5	4.2	3.5	16.1
19	Khovd	86.3	12.5	1.2	73.8	7.1	3.8	16.1
20	Khuvsgul	84.3	14.6	1.1	34.8	3.6	6.5	15.1
21	Khentii	85.0	14.0	1.0	81.8	2.3	7.5	17.0
22	**Province average**	**84.4**	**14.4**	**1.1**	**69.6**	**5.0**	**5.2**	**15.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	**85.0**	**13.1**	**1.9**	**87.4**	**2.5**	**4.4**	**16.4**
24	**National average**	**84.7**	**13.8**	**1.5**	**78.9**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**16.1**

Antenatal Care Coverage /2006-2016/

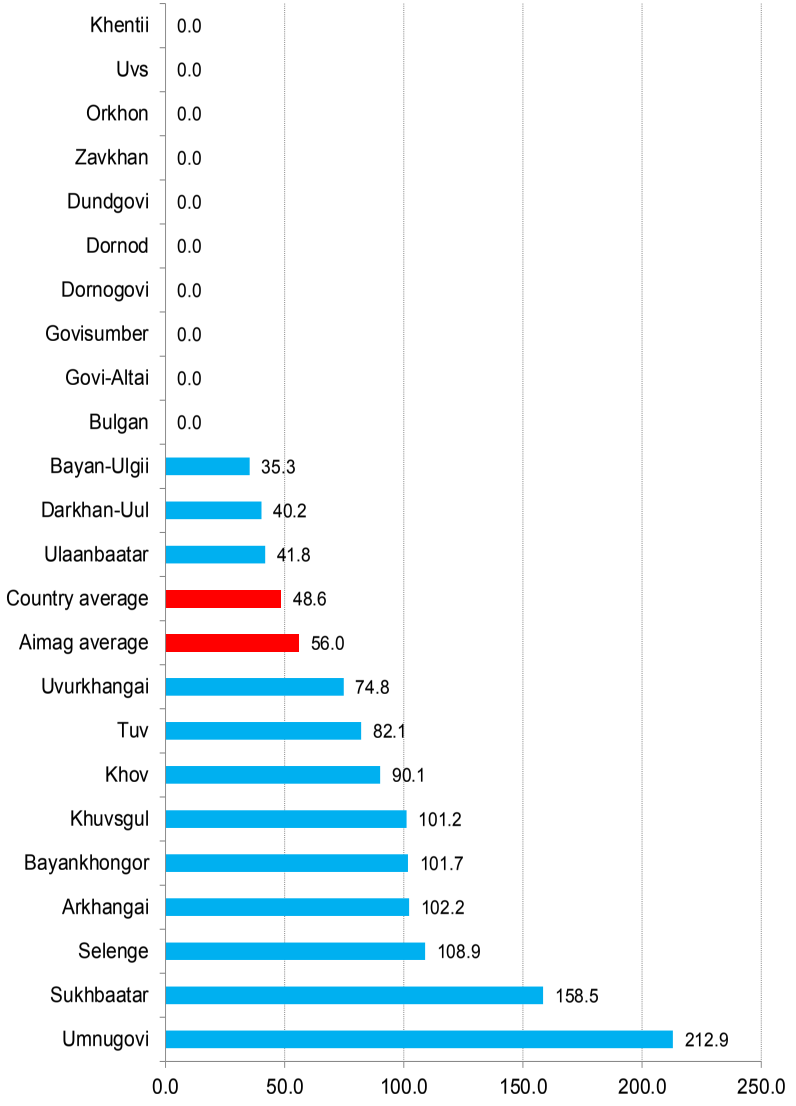


Complications of Pregnancy, Delivery and Puerperium, 2016

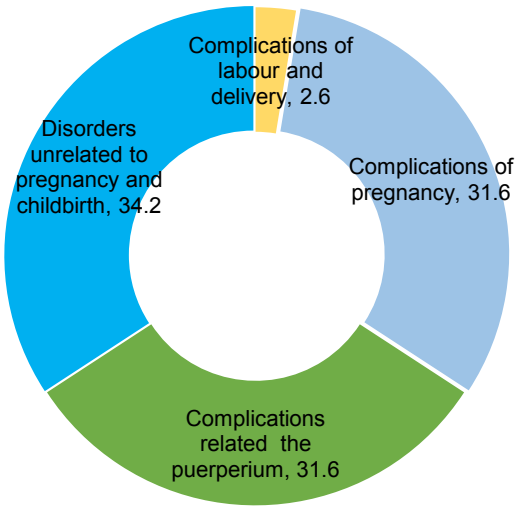


MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE /PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS/, 2016

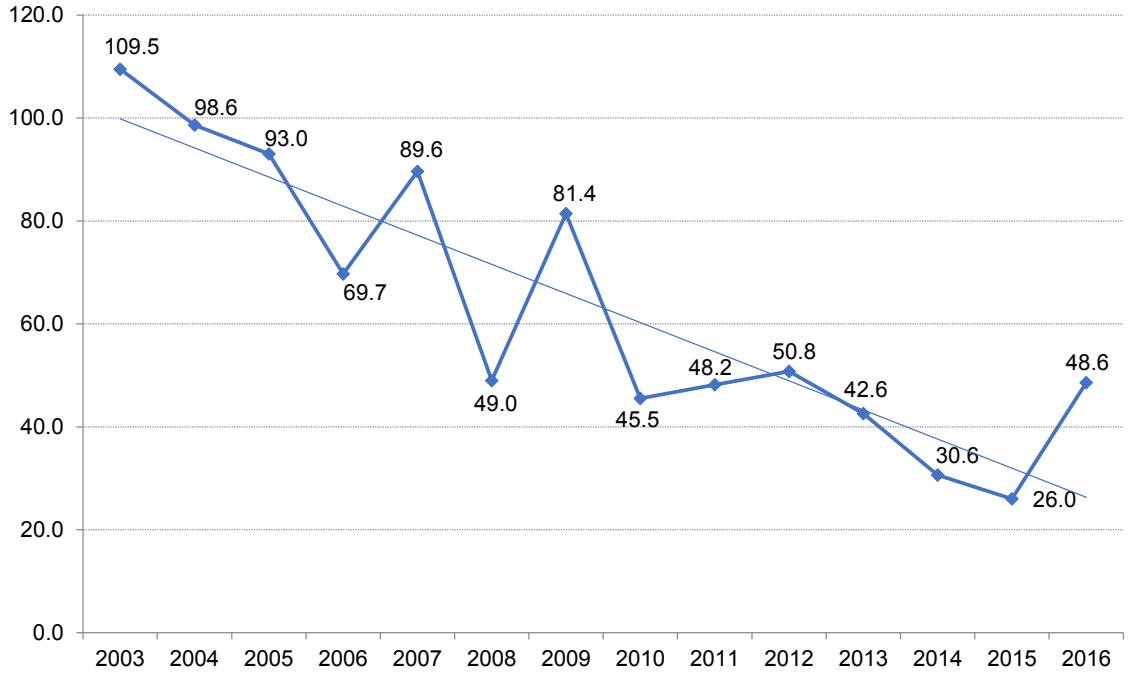
№	Province and city	Total	per 100 000 live births		
			Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers /RTDCs/	Province and city general hospital	Soum hospital
A	B	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	102.2	0.0	70.9	183.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	35.3	0.0	45.7	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	101.7	0.0	116.0	0.0
4	Bulgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Govi-Sumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	40.2	0.0	40.4	0.0
8	Dornogovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Dundgovi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Orkhon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	74.8	51.6	0.0	138.5
14	Umnugovi	212.9	252.1	0.0	0.0
15	Sukhbaatar	158.5	0.0	82.4	2083.3
16	Selenge	108.9	0.0	102.8	115.9
17	Tuv	82.1	0.0	0.0	346.0
18	Uvs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	90.1	109.8	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	101.2	0.0	85.5	159.7
21	Khentii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	**Province average**	**56.0**	**62.7**	**42.5**	**89.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	**National average**	**48.6**	**62.7**	**39.7**	**89.3**



MATERNAL MORTALITY BY CAUSES, 2016



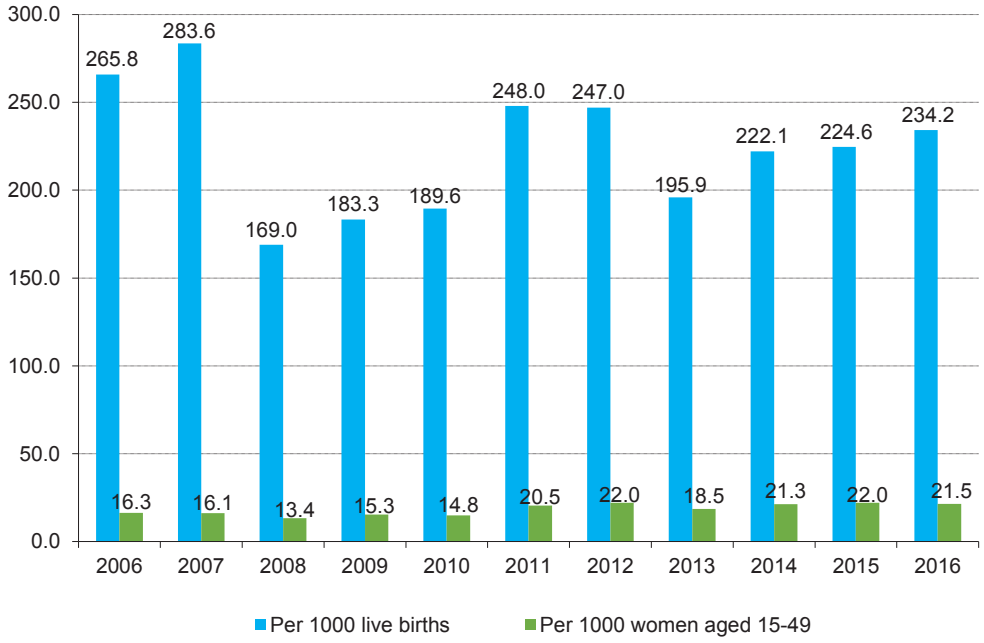
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS /2003-2016/



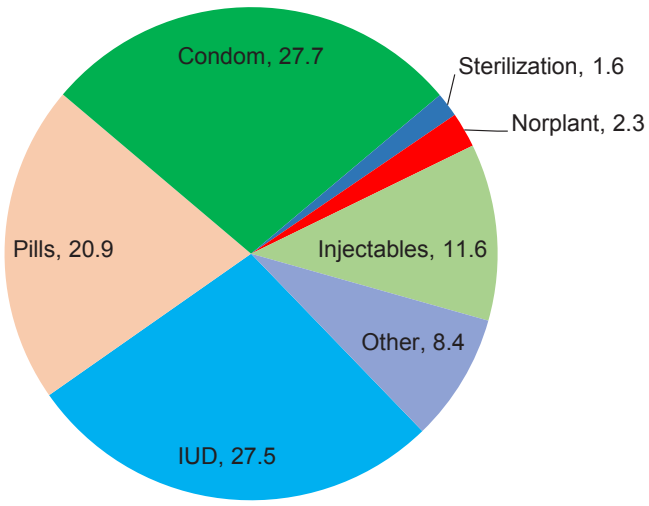
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE /CPR/, 2016

№	Province, city	"Percent of women in the RAG using contraceptives "	Out of them					
			Pills	Injectables	Norplant	Condom	IUD	Sterilization
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arkhangai	53.2	17.3	7.6	1.3	27.9	41.1	2.2
2	Bayan-Ulgii	44.5	18.1	23.2	0.4	21.7	34.2	0.6
3	Bayankhongor	57.0	10.6	9.3	1.5	8.4	63.2	4.8
4	Bulgan	35.6	18.0	12.7	2.7	18.6	39.5	1.9
5	Govi-Altai	50.4	18.8	20.1	3.2	12.3	41.3	1.6
6	Govi-Sumber	36.9	40.0	24.2	5.9	14.1	8.5	0.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	60.4	21.9	15.7	1.6	30.3	22.0	0.2
8	Dornogovi	51.5	24.1	9.0	3.9	33.2	23.9	2.2
9	Dornod	60.7	18.5	15.5	1.5	11.5	41.3	4.0
10	Dundgovi	50.4	22.7	15.6	2.1	29.1	27.3	1.5
11	Zavkhan	61.7	21.4	17.2	0.9	20.1	32.2	1.1
12	Orkhon	57.0	18.8	11.2	0.6	42.6	25.1	1.6
13	Uvurkhangai	50.8	22.7	17.2	1.5	16.0	35.3	3.3
14	Umnugovi	58.0	25.2	16.7	4.6	23.4	25.3	4.3
15	Sukhbaatar	59.4	9.3	16.3	1.5	4.4	60.7	7.6
16	Selenge	88.5	42.6	16.3	7.8	17.7	13.3	1.5
17	Tuv	48.0	23.0	17.0	0.4	24.9	34.3	0.3
18	Uvs	36.4	24.2	18.4	3.2	22.9	18.6	2.9
19	Khovd	38.7	20.6	24.2	2.3	17.3	25.4	5.4
20	Khuvsgul	63.5	17.4	18.6	1.4	16.7	39.0	2.3
21	Khentii	32.4	26.1	14.0	1.4	11.2	38.9	2.6
22	**Province average**	**53.8**	**22.0**	**15.8**	**2.4**	**20.8**	**33.0**	**2.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	54.3	19.7	7.0	2.2	35.3	21.3	0.7
24	**National average**	**54.0**	**20.9**	**11.6**	**2.3**	**27.7**	**27.5**	**1.6**

Abortion /2006-2016/



Contraceptive Methods, 2016



ABORTION, 2016

№	Province, city	Abortion		Total	Abortion by age				Late abortion	
		"Per 1 000 women aged 15-49"	"Per 1 000 live births"		Under 20 age		avobe 35 age		"Abs number"	%
					"Abs number"	%	Abs. number	%		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arkhangai	8.5	108.3	212	17	8.0	105	49.5	30	15.3
2	Bayan-Ulgii	12.5	116.9	331	6	1.8	104	31.4	0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	12.4	148.5	292	34	11.6	68	23.3	0	0.0
4	Bulgan	0.8	14.9	13	0	0.0	4	30.8	0	0.0
5	Govi-Altai	2.0	26.4	31	10	32.3	5	16.1	0	0.0
6	Govi-Sumber	2.9	28.9	13	1	7.7	7	53.8	0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	4.1	45.1	112	17	15.2	34	30.4	0	0.0
8	Dornogovi	33.2	416.4	598	63	10.5	118	19.7	2	1.4
9	Dornod	20.6	201.8	419	42	10.0	132	31.5	23	11.1
10	Dundgovi	10.2	127.0	121	0	0.0	65	53.7	0	0.0
11	Zavkhan	2.0	26.7	38	2	5.3	8	21.1	2	1.4
12	Orkhon	27.0	294.9	773	41	5.3	197	25.5	17	6.5
13	Uvurkhangai	7.0	80.7	216	16	7.4	85	39.4	0	0.0
14	Umnugovi	24.4	301.6	425	24	5.6	95	22.4	6	4.3
15	Sukhbaatar	10.6	133.9	169	14	8.3	46	27.2	0	0.0
16	Selenge	1.4	21.2	39	3	7.7	9	23.1	9	4.9
17	Tuv	3.3	62.4	76	9	11.8	21	27.6	31	25.5
18	Uvs	9.9	103.4	211	10	4.7	79	37.4	18	8.8
19	Khovd	5.8	59.0	131	5	3.8	47	35.9	0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	0.8	9.1	27	5	18.5	7	25.9	10	3.4
21	Khentii	14.0	161.2	264	26	9.8	82	31.1	12	7.3
22	**Province average**	**10.0**	**120.3**	**4511**	**345**	**7.6**	**1318**	**29.2**	**160**	**4.3**
23	Ulaanbaatar	34.4	339.3	13805	574	4.2	3136	22.7	446	11.0
24	**National average**	**21.5**	**234.2**	**18316**	**919**	**5.0**	**4454**	**24.3**	**606**	**7.7**

MATERNAL CARE DURING DELIVERY OR CHILDBIRTH (BY PROVINCE), 2016

№	Province and city	Delivery by percent						Deliveries by nontrained personnel	Percent of deliveries under 20 age	Percent of deliveries avobe 35 age	Percent of newborn infants weighing at below 2500 g. at birth
		Province and city hospital	Private hospital	Rural general hospital	Soum hospital	Feldsher post	At home				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arkhangai	71.9	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	11.8	5.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	76.9	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	14.5	4.3
3	Bayankhongor	87.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	7.6	11.3	5.6
4	Bulgan	78.7	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.2	15.9	6.4
5	Govi-Altai	90.4	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.9	12.8	5.8
6	Govi-Sumber	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.2	16.4	2.7
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.1	16.3	3.6
8	Dornogovi	80.2	0.0	18.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.2	18.4	3.2
9	Dornod	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.5	14.9	2.9
10	Dundgovi	85.4	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	7.4	13.3	3.3
11	Zavkhan	59.6	0.0	23.4	16.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	15.1	4.8
12	Orkhon	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.2	15.6	4.4
13	Uvurkhangai	72.0	0.5	10.6	16.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	6.3	13.0	4.4
14	Umnugovi	84.1	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.6	10.2	5.9
15	Sukhbaatar	96.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.2	12.4	3.3
16	Selenge	53.2	0.0	33.8	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.2	16.3	2.1
17	Tuv	75.7	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.5	14.4	2.9
18	Uvs	79.1	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	14.3	4.3
19	Khovd	81.7	0.0	7.4	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.1	14.4	4.2
20	Khuvsgul	78.4	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	5.6	13.6	3.1
21	Khentii	78.4	0.0	7.4	13.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.7	14.8	3.1
22	**Province average**	**81.7**	**0.0**	**4.7**	**13.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5.4**	**14.2**	**4.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	95.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.5	16.3	4.5
24	**National average**	**88.9**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**5.0**	**15.3**	**4.3**

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR INFANTS, 2016

№	Province and city	Covered percentage			
		Penta vaccine	POL 3	Hepatitis A	DT
A	B	1	2	3	4
1	Arkhangai	99.5%	98.8%	98.8%	97.2%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	99.3%	99.8%	99.8%	98.1%
3	Bayankhongor	99.1%	99.9%	99.9%	80.6%
4	Bulgan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.8%
5	Govi-Altai	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
6	Govi-Sumber	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%
8	Dornogovi	99.0%	99.3%	99.3%	76.6%
9	Dornod	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
10	Dundgovi	97.9%	98.0%	98.0%	100.0%
11	Zavkhan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
12	Orkhon	98.3%	97.4%	97.4%	98.9%
13	Uvurkhangai	98.3%	99.0%	99.0%	97.2%
14	Umnugovi	96.0%	94.6%	94.6%	100.0%
15	Sukhbaatar	99.4%	99.2%	99.2%	95.6%
16	Selenge	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.9%
17	Tuv	99.5%	99.0%	99.0%	93.4%
18	Uvs	98.3%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
19	Khovd	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%
20	Khuvsgul	97.6%	98.7%	98.7%	96.4%
21	Khentii	98.6%	97.7%	97.7%	100.0%
22	**Province average**	**98.9%**	**99.1%**	**99.1%**	**96.0%**
23	Ulaanbaatar	98.4%	97.9%	97.8%	95.5%
24	**National average**	**98.7%**	**98.5%**	**98.5%**	**95.8%**

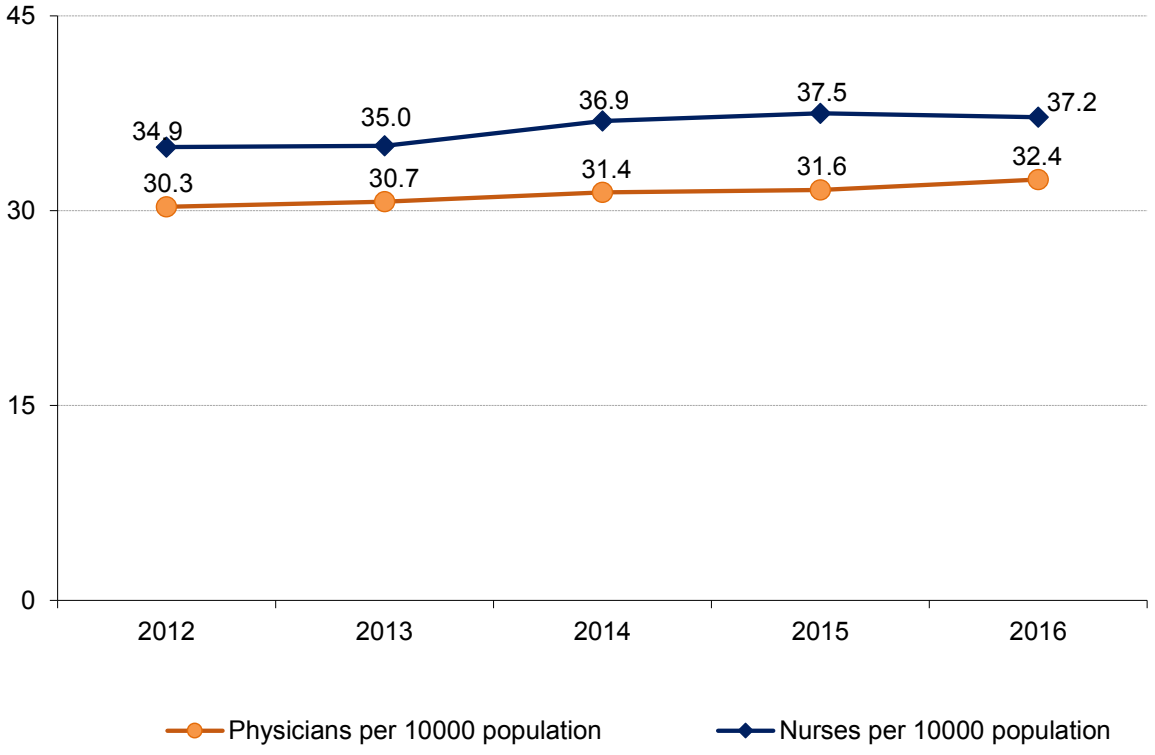
HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE, 2016

Health care providers		№	Health managers	Public health specialists	Statisticians	Pharmacists	Bio-medical expert	Total physicians				Total nurses				Medical professional and technical education, all other employees								Information technology specialist	Medical Equipment Engineer		Other workers	All workers	
									" Human doctors"	Traditional medical practitioners	Home mouth doctor		Diplom	Bakalavr	attendant		Midwife	Bags feldshers	Other feldshers	Microscopist	Technician	Midlevel pharmacist	Other midlevel personnels			" Other top deals"		Total	Female
A		Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
"Primary health clinics"	Total	1	51	128	1	17	0	2010	1816	157	37	2752	1893	802	57	2479	372	982	584	252	4	202	83	0	1	241	3067	10746	8517
	Feldsher's posts with beds	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	7	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	22	16
	Physician's post with beds	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2	0	21	19	2	0	12	3	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	28	70	55
	Family hospitals	4	46	100	0	0	0	968	893	74	1	892	639	253	0	82	12	15	48	4	0	0	3	0	0	115	471	2674	2338
	Village hospitals	5	1	0	0	1	0	58	52	3	3	98	64	34	0	70	14	8	24	12	0	11	1	0	0	19	131	378	284
	Soum health center	6	3	24	1	14	0	731	657	63	11	1448	974	429	45	1952	283	807	429	198	3	166	66	0	0	63	2011	6246	4799
	Intersoum hospitals	7	1	4	0	2	0	244	207	15	22	286	191	83	12	356	60	144	77	38	1	24	12	0	1	44	418	1356	1025
Secondary level hospitals	Total	8	108	123	27	55	10	2029	1868	63	98	2788	1762	982	44	1053	224	12	283	304	86	62	82	50	36	300	2097	8649	7390
	District hospitals	9	64	92	11	25	8	813	735	35	43	889	533	331	25	310	43	0	73	98	30	18	48	23	13	150	685	3072	2672
	Rural general hospitals	10	7	7	3	5	0	145	131	7	7	176	117	57	2	102	29	12	31	16	7	6	1	2	2	19	166	631	531
	Province general hospitals	11	37	24	13	25	2	1071	1002	21	48	1723	1112	594	17	641	152	0	179	190	49	38	33	25	21	131	1246	4946	4187
Tertiary hospitals	Total	12	63	91	24	100	10	1666	1583	42	41	2623	1237	1298	88	722	148	0	83	254	117	44	76	47	50	317	2082	7771	6516
	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	13	14	8	5	16	1	449	417	11	21	706	442	246	18	259	83	0	42	73	31	14	16	9	9	33	441	1945	1678
	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	14	49	83	19	84	9	1217	1166	31	20	1917	795	1052	70	463	65	0	41	181	86	30	60	38	41	284	1641	5826	4838
Maternity hospitals		15	11	12	3	9	0	190	188	2	0	203	87	82	34	209	151	0	20	17	0	2	19	4	4	40	215	897	800
Rail sector hospitals		16	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	10
Private hospitals with beds		17	112	25	16	54	11	1211	968	193	50	1314	747	542	25	358	37	0	67	102	68	34	50	30	23	429	1217	4784	3872
Private hospitals for outpatients		18	164	12	0	18	35	1724	816	141	767	732	414	258	60	442	4	0	33	102	214	4	85	11	19	239	550	3946	3285
Ministry of health		19	15	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	98	78
Research institutions		20	8	45	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	11	99	71
Health Department		21	44	272	21	18	2	25	20	2	3	10	4	6	0	74	0	0	59	2	0	4	9	23	1	140	160	769	557
Centre for Health Development		22	6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	13	7	75	59
National Center for Zoonotic diseases centers		23	14	3	1	0	6	46	46	0	0	8	6	2	0	84	0	2	18	51	0	0	13	2	1	80	112	356	213
National Center for Blood Transfusion Research, provincial blood centers in the district		24	4	1	1	0	1	10	10	0	0	21	13	8	0	8	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	1	10	10	68	52
Emergency center and the districts in the industry		25	4	1	1	1	0	151	151	0	0	27	21	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	29	162	386	158
Resort		26	48	8	3	2	2	292	162	119	11	309	215	86	8	68	0	0	46	6	3	1	12	7	5	144	700	1585	1204
Medical Supply Organization		27	13	1	1	81	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	22	98	309	244
Drug factory		28	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
Private pharmacies		29	67	0	0	1124	0	4	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	1226	0	0	1	0	0	1224	1	1	0	151	900	3475	3185
Other		30	42	14	4	56	4	109	57	29	23	145	86	57	2	146	0	0	9	14	12	99	12	3	2	84	265	870	706
All health-care workers		31	774	848	103	1535	106	9473	7695	748	1030	10936	6488	4130	318	6973	936	996	1206	1109	505	1777	444	188	150	2256	11655	44894	36917
State Medical University, College		32	18	13	2	27	33	97	89	7	1	65	7	50	8	8	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	8	4	534	165	972	711
Private medical schools, colleges		33	52	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	333	115	518	349
Other medical / border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials Hospital, Railway Hospital		34	18	11	5	19	8	361	324	21	16	445	237	208	0	161	0	0	76	33	14	12	26	4	6	42	306	1381	1091
Other (schools, parks, mines, factories, offices, etc.)		35	1	9	0	4	1	68	62	4	2	40	35	5	0	280	2	0	268	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	2	408	347
All other sectors of health care workers		36	88	34	6	51	45	497	446	32	19	550	279	263	8	438	4	0	346	39	14	13	22	18	10	912	588	3231	2475
Total			863	883	110	1586	151	1 0000	8171	780	1049	11486	6767	4393	326	7427	940	996	1554	1151	519	1790	477	206	160	3168	12243	48173	39415

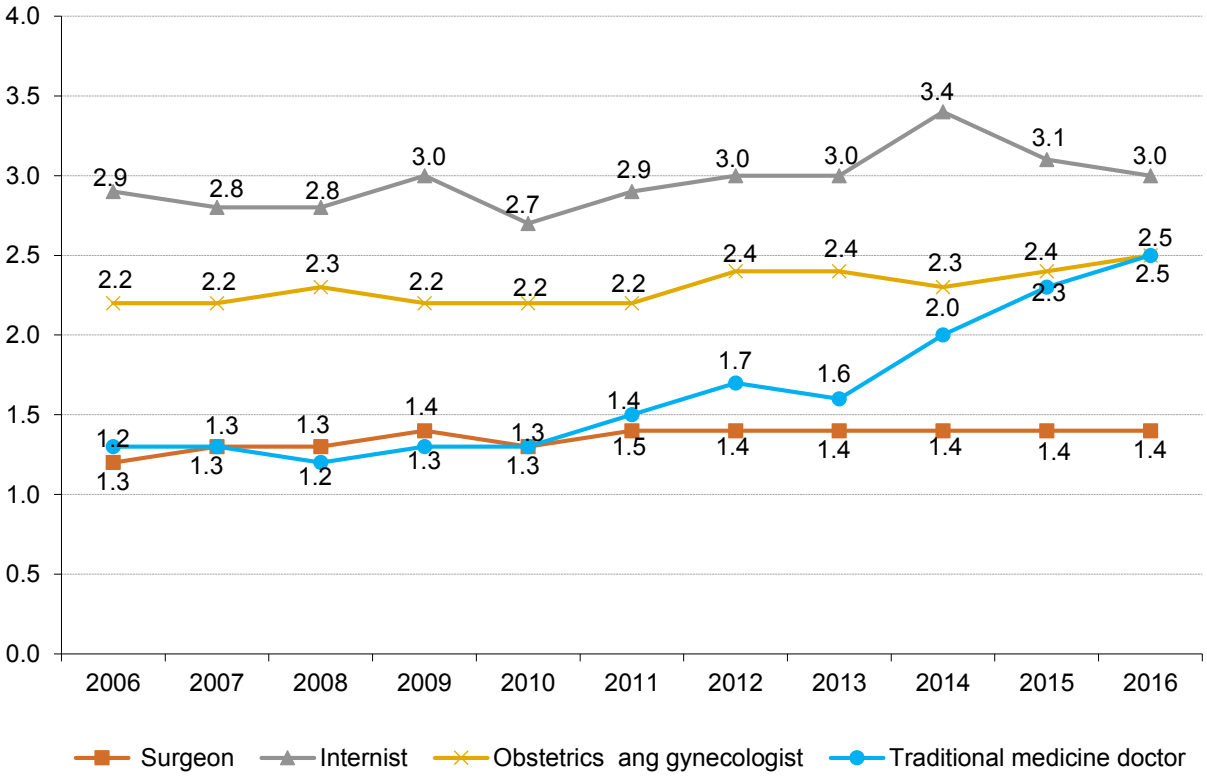
PHYSICIANS, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2016

№	Province and city	Human doctor	General Practitioners	Basic and specialized	Out of them																										Traditional medicine doctor	Mouth	Total
					Internist	Pediatric	Out: Infants	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Resuscitation	Anaestesiologist	Neurologist	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Oncologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Ophtalmologist	Otorinolaryngologist	Plactic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	Venerologist	Rehabilitation	Facilitation	Elderly	Pathogenist	X-ray diagnostic	Doctor laboratory	Other			
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	**31**
1	Arkhangai	17.1	5.5	11.6	1.7	2.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.9	**19.9**
2	Bayan-Ulgii	16.6	7.0	9.6	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	**18.6**
3	Bayankhongor	17.3	6.8	10.5	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.4	**20.6**
4	Bulgan	16.4	6.8	9.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.2	**19.9**
5	Govi-Altai	27.8	12.8	15.1	1.6	2.8	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.3	**31.4**
6	Govi-Sumber	28.1	8.4	19.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	**31.1**
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.3	7.3	15.0	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.6	4.1	**28.0**
8	Dornogovi	30.5	8.4	22.2	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.8	3.9	1.5	1.8	**33.9**
9	Dornod	20.8	5.5	15.3	2.6	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	**22.6**
10	Dundgovi	26.7	16.4	10.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.3	**28.7**
11	Zavkhan	22.4	9.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.4	**25.9**
12	Orkhon	26.4	5.9	20.4	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.8	**32.1**
13	Uvurkhangai	17.9	6.7	11.2	1.6	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.0	1.7	**22.6**
14	Umnugovi	24.3	9.3	15.0	2.1	2.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.7	**29.1**
15	Sukhbaatar	23.9	9.1	14.8	1.7	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	**25.6**
16	Selenge	18.7	8.4	10.3	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.9	1.4	**22.0**
17	Tuv	19.0	8.9	10.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.3	**21.9**
18	Uvs	17.8	8.0	9.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.9	**21.0**
19	Khovd	21.4	6.7	14.8	2.4	2.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	**24.8**
20	Khuvsgul	15.5	4.6	10.9	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.1	**18.6**
21	Khentii	20.0	7.7	12.3	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	**22.6**
22	**Province average**	**20.6**	**7.6**	**13.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**24.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	33.3	6.1	27.3	4.5	2.4	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	**42.2**
24	**National average**	**26.5**	**6.9**	**19.6**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**32.4**

Health Facilities, /2012-2016/



Physicians, by Specialities, per 10 000 population /2006-2016/



NURSES, BY SPECIALTIES, PER 10 000 POPULATION, 2016

№	Province and city	Total nurses	General Practitioners	Basic and specialized	Out																						Traditional medicine nurses	"Home nurse mouth"	Total
					Internist	Pediatric	Out: Infants	Surgeon	Traumatologist	Resuscitation	Anaestesiologist	Neurologist	Obstetrics and gynecologist	Oncologist	Psychiatrist and neurologist	Ophtalmologist	Otorinolaryngologist	Plactic surgeon	Dermatologist	Infectionist	Tuberculosis	Venerologist	Rehabilitation	Facilitation	Elderly	Other			
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Arkhangai	28.0	18.5	9.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	**29.8**
2	Bayan-Ulgii	29.8	20.6	9.3	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.7	0.2	**30.7**
3	Bayankhongor	32.6	19.1	13.5	0.1	6.2	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.4	**34.6**
4	Bulgan	30.5	15.3	15.3	2.3	2.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	**32.2**
5	Govi-Altai	42.0	22.5	19.5	2.0	3.9	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	2.5	0.4	**44.9**
6	Govi-Sumber	35.9	17.9	17.9	2.4	4.8	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.6	**37.1**
7	Darkhan-Uul	33.4	12.3	21.1	1.2	2.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	4.0	1.1	2.1	**36.6**
8	Dornogovi	33.3	21.6	11.7	0.3	1.8	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	**34.3**
9	Dornod	34.7	16.1	18.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	**35.6**
10	Dundgovi	33.4	21.5	11.9	2.2	2.9	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	**34.1**
11	Zavkhan	37.6	21.1	16.5	0.0	4.8	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	**39.9**
12	Orkhon	39.8	21.5	18.3	0.7	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.5	2.6	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.3	**41.3**
13	Uvurkhangai	27.1	17.1	10.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.4	**29.1**
14	Umnugovi	28.2	14.9	13.3	0.0	3.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	**29.0**
15	Sukhbaatar	35.7	21.0	14.6	0.5	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	5.0	0.2	0.2	**36.0**
16	Selenge	26.6	17.1	9.4	0.7	2.6	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	**27.7**
17	Tuv	30.8	18.3	12.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.3	**32.4**
18	Uvs	33.8	23.0	10.9	0.2	3.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	**34.6**
19	Khovd	31.8	15.2	16.5	0.0	3.5	2.6	3.0	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.6	**33.7**
20	Khuvsgul	26.6	17.1	9.6	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.2	**27.9**
21	Khentii	30.6	23.0	7.7	0.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	**32.4**
22	**Province average**	**31.9**	**18.6**	**13.3**	**0.8**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**0.4**	33.4
23	Ulaanbaatar	37.1	11.7	25.4	4.4	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	**41.6**
24	**National average**	**34.3**	**15.4**	**18.9**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.5**	37.2

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN HOSPITAL, BY BED SPECIALITIES, 2016

№	Province and city	Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Peadiatrics	Infectious diseases	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology,	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stomatolgy	Oncology	Traditional medicine	Venerology	Unspecialized	Other	Total
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	7.6	6.1	4.2	7.3	6.8	7.3	0.0	21.7	8.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	7.6	0.0	5.8	8.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.0**
2	Bayan-Ulgii	7.6	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	7.6	9.1	39.2	8.0	10.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	7.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	**7.1**
3	Bayankhongor	7.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	7.0	7.0	8.3	24.6	8.5	8.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.6	6.2	0.0	7.0	6.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	**7.2**
4	Bulgan	7.7	6.4	3.8	7.5	6.8	7.2	9.5	27.8	8.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.5	5.0	0.0	5.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.2**
5	Govi-Altai	8.7	4.2	4.8	5.6	7.7	7.7	8.5	12.6	8.6	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.1	7.2	0.0	5.9	8.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.4**
6	Govi-Sumber	8.3	7.8	5.0	5.9	6.4	8.0	7.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.2**
7	Darkhan-Uul	7.8	4.9	4.0	6.3	6.2	8.1	8.1	27.7	8.5	10.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.5	6.5	0.0	6.8	6.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.2**
8	Dornogovi	8.2	5.9	4.1	3.7	6.8	7.7	0.0	37.8	8.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	**7.1**
9	Dornod	8.0	6.2	3.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	10.1	40.6	9.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.5**
10	Dundgovi	8.0	5.9	4.5	4.7	6.6	7.1	9.2	36.7	8.9	5.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.7	5.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.0**
11	Zavkhan	8.3	5.7	5.6	7.2	6.6	8.2	9.2	32.4	10.2	9.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	**8.0**
12	Orkhon	7.8	5.4	4.8	6.7	6.7	9.5	0.0	25.1	8.7	9.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	10.6	7.2	**7.6**
13	Uvurkhangai	7.6	6.6	3.1	8.6	6.9	7.4	8.2	31.5	9.3	10.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	13.0	6.8	6.9	0.0	6.8	7.2	8.6	0.0	8.2	0.0	**7.2**
14	Umnugovi	8.1	5.5	3.8	4.3	5.8	8.4	9.8	28.9	9.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	**6.8**
15	Sukhbaatar	8.5	6.8	4.2	7.2	7.9	7.7	0.0	32.6	8.5	9.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.2	0.0	6.1	8.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**8.1**
16	Selenge	8.5	5.8	4.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	8.4	35.9	8.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.6**
17	Tuv	7.6	7.5	4.4	6.0	6.4	8.4	8.9	34.9	8.6	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	7.4	7.4	0.0	6.0	20.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	**7.4**
18	Uvs	7.6	5.9	4.2	6.6	6.7	7.2	9.8	13.8	8.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.4	4.8	0.0	6.3	7.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	**6.7**
19	Khovd	8.0	6.5	4.3	7.2	6.6	7.6	8.9	18.8	9.2	11.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	4.5	7.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	7.4	9.6	**7.4**
20	Khuvsgul	7.7	4.5	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.3	8.0	25.8	8.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	**6.7**
21	Khentii	7.8	6.2	4.9	7.0	6.8	7.8	8.7	17.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	8.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.0	**7.3**
22	**Province average**	7.9	5.7	4.3	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.8	28.1	8.8	10.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	0.0	6.6	8.1	8.5	0.0	8.6	7.4	7.3
23	Ulaanbaatar	7.8	6.3	3.4	6.6	6.2	7.3	9.2	27.3	8.2	27.7	10.0	9.0	6.1	18.0	4.3	6.0	0.0	4.9	7.3	8.1	0.0	7.2	7.8	**7.2**
24	**National average**	7.8	6.1	3.7	6.4	6.4	7.5	9.0	27.7	8.4	20.1	9.6	9.0	6.1	14.0	5.0	6.3	0.0	5.4	7.4	8.3	0.0	7.9	7.6	7.3

UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL BEDS, 2016

	Province and city	Total				Province, 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	284.2	86.1	7.0	40.4	304.2	92.2	7.4	40.8	257.3	78.0	6.5	39.8
2	Bayan-Ulgii	284.4	86.2	7.1	40.3	280.8	85.1	7.4	38.1	291.6	88.4	6.5	44.7
3	Bayankhongor	283.5	85.9	7.2	39.5	293.0	88.8	7.3	40.0	260.6	79.0	6.8	38.3
4	Bulgan	235.4	71.3	7.2	32.6	258.2	78.2	7.7	33.6	204.7	62.0	6.5	31.3
5	Govi-Altai	247.0	74.8	7.4	33.4	377.9	114.5	8.7	43.4	77.1	23.4	3.8	20.4
6	Govi-Sumber	309.2	93.7	7.2	43.0	312.3	94.6	7.3	42.6	292.0	88.5	6.5	44.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	298.0	90.3	7.2	41.3	298.3	90.4	7.2	41.7	294.4	89.2	8.0	36.7
8	Dornogovi	261.0	79.1	7.1	36.5	260.4	78.9	7.1	36.8	261.9	79.4	7.3	36.1
9	Dornod	275.3	83.4	7.5	36.5	281.2	85.2	7.7	36.4	252.7	76.6	6.9	36.6
10	Dundgovi	266.8	80.8	7.0	37.9	307.0	93.0	7.2	42.9	202.5	61.4	6.8	30.0
11	Zavkhan	239.7	72.6	8.0	30.1	263.3	79.8	8.4	31.4	211.8	64.2	7.4	28.6
12	Orkhon	262.4	79.5	7.6	34.3	262.5	79.5	7.6	34.3	255.8	77.5	7.4	34.7
13	Uvurkhangai	257.2	77.9	7.2	35.6	262.4	79.5	7.7	34.3	250.1	75.8	6.7	37.3
14	Umnugovi	209.7	63.6	6.8	30.7	244.7	74.2	6.9	35.4	163.9	49.7	6.7	24.6
15	Sukhbaatar	295.9	89.7	8.1	36.7	320.7	97.2	8.2	38.9	255.1	77.3	7.7	33.0
16	Selenge	253.1	76.7	7.6	33.3	264.7	80.2	8.1	32.5	243.3	73.7	7.2	33.9
17	Tuv	237.8	72.1	7.4	32.0	242.3	73.4	7.9	30.6	233.3	70.7	7.0	33.4
18	Uvs	247.6	75.0	6.7	36.8	238.3	72.2	6.7	35.6	261.7	79.3	6.8	38.7
19	Khovd	303.8	92.1	7.4	41.1	305.0	92.4	7.7	39.7	301.6	91.4	6.9	43.5
20	Khuvsgul	251.9	76.3	6.7	37.4	294.2	89.2	6.9	42.7	187.4	56.8	6.4	29.4
21	Khentii	250.9	76.0	7.3	34.2	208.0	63.0	7.6	27.3	336.4	101.9	7.0	47.9
22	**Province average**	**263.7**	**79.9**	**7.3**	**36.3**	**278.3**	**84.3**	**7.5**	**37.1**	**236.6**	**71.7**	**6.8**	**34.8**
23	Ulaanbaatar	275.8	83.6	7.2	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	256.3	77.7	6.7	38.3
24	**National average**	**269.9**	**81.8**	**7.3**	**37.2**	**276.8**	**83.9**	**7.3**	**37.7**	**237.0**	**71.8**	**6.8**	**34.9**

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS, BY SPECIALITIES, PER 1 0000 POPULATION, 2016

№	Province and city	Internal medicine	Surgery	Obstetrics	Gyneacology	Peadiatrics	Infectious	Dermatology	Tuberculosis	Neurology	Psychiatry and narcology	Traumatology	Nephrology	Urology	Reanimation	Ophtalmology	Otolaryngology	Dental	Stamatology	Oncology	Traditional medicine	"Venerology"	"Unspecialized"	"Other"	Total
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Arkhangai	22.5	4.1	7.1	3.0	9.8	3.6	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**56.0**
2	Bayan-Ulgii	26.1	4.3	7.7	2.9	7.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.5	5.5	**72.7**
3	Bayankhongor	15.5	2.4	6.5	4.3	10.9	4.1	1.5	1.2	5.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	**62.2**
4	Bulgan	21.4	4.3	5.6	3.3	9.5	4.6	0.8	1.2	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	**62.3**
5	Govi-Altai	28.2	6.2	7.4	3.9	12.1	7.3	1.1	0.7	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	**77.8**
6	Govi-Sumber	20.9	3.0	5.4	4.8	10.2	6.6	3.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	**70.6**
7	Darkhan-Uul	21.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	9.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	5.1	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	7.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	**73.2**
8	Dornogovi	18.1	5.6	5.3	2.9	10.2	3.8	0.0	1.7	7.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.5	2.9	**66.5**
9	Dornod	20.3	3.0	8.4	1.6	8.4	4.0	1.3	3.9	4.2	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	1.2	2.6	**69.8**
10	Dundgovi	24.4	2.7	8.1	1.8	12.8	4.9	0.7	1.1	2.2	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	**67.5**
11	Zavkhan	28.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	12.2	5.8	1.1	1.1	7.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	**81.7**
12	Orkhon	15.8	3.0	7.8	1.7	5.8	4.0	0.0	3.0	4.3	4.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.7	3.2	**64.2**
13	Uvurkhangai	19.4	5.1	6.1	5.4	10.7	4.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	**63.5**
14	Umnugovi	20.3	5.3	9.4	4.0	13.1	4.2	0.8	0.8	4.6	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	**71.4**
15	Sukhbaatar	18.5	2.4	5.2	3.7	9.4	4.2	0.0	2.2	3.0	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	**61.4**
16	Selenge	22.3	3.1	5.6	4.9	11.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.5	2.2	**66.2**
17	Tuv	17.6	2.0	6.0	1.9	9.7	5.2	1.1	1.3	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.4	**57.4**
18	Uvs	24.9	3.2	7.8	3.1	13.6	3.9	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	**70.5**
19	Khovd	19.4	4.2	6.3	4.2	11.2	3.9	1.5	1.0	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.6	4.0	**67.4**
20	Khuvsgul	23.1	4.7	6.1	3.1	11.6	3.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	**61.2**
21	Khentii	13.7	6.3	6.6	2.6	12.6	5.1	1.1	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.0	1.1	1.9	**67.5**
22	**Province average**	**20.9**	**4.0**	**6.7**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**4.0**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**66.6**
23	Ulaanbaatar	24.8	6.1	4.8	4.1	7.7	2.6	1.8	1.8	6.5	3.8	4.6	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	**83.4**
24	**National average**	**22.7**	**4.9**	**5.8**	**3.7**	**9.2**	**3.4**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**74.3**

HEALTH ORGANIZATION BY LOCATION , 2016

Province/city	№	Family hospitals	Village hospitals	Soum health center	Intersoum hospitals	District hospitals	Rural general hospitals	Province general hospitals	Regional Treatment and Diagnostic centers	Specialized Centers and Hospitals	Maternity hospitals	Rail sector hospitals	Private hospitals with beds	Private hospitals for outpatients	Ministry of health	Research institutions	Health department	Centre for Health Development	National Center for Zoonotic diseases centers	National Center for Blood Transfusion Research, provincial blood centers in the district	Emergency center and the districts in the industry	State Medical University, College	Private medical schools, colleges	Resort	**Medical Supply Organization**	**Drug factory**	**Private pharmacies**	**Other medical / border guards and the prison hospital, defense, law enforcement officials Hospital, Railway Hospital**	**Total**
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**
Arkhangai	1	5	0	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	38	0	**85**
Bayan-Ulgii	2	4	2	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	23	1	**62**
Bayankhongor	3	5	1	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	35	4	**96**
Bulgan	4	2	1	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	26	0	**54**
Govi-Altai	5	3	2	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	13	1	**60**
Govi-Sumber	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	**21**
Darkhan-Uul	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	53	0	**124**
Dornogovi	8	5	0	12	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	18	5	**73**
Dornod	9	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	**47**
Dundgovi	10	2	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	**46**
Zavkhan	11	4	0	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	21	1	**73**
Orkhon	12	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	51	1	**135**
Uvurkhangai	13	5	0	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	21	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	39	2	**102**
Umnugovi	14	4	0	11	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	33	3	**85**
Sukhbaatar	15	3	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	2	**52**
Selenge	16	7	6	14	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	26	2	**84**
Tuv	17	1	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	1	**73**
Uvs	18	4	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	22	2	**66**
Khovd	19	6	0	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	2	**61**
Khuvsgul	20	5	0	20	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	37	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	37	0	**124**
Khentii	21	4	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	23	1	79
Province average	**22**	**87**	**14**	**273**	**39**	**0**	**6**	**16**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**110**	**350**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**44**	**63**	**0**	**526**	**30**	**1602**
Ulaanbaatar	23	133	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	13	3	0	124	726	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	6	71	226	39	515	14	1898
National average	**24**	**220**	**19**	**273**	**39**	**12**	**6**	**16**	**5**	**13**	**3**	**2**	**234**	**1076**	**1**	**1**	**22**	**1**	**14**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**115**	**289**	**39**	**1041**	**44**	**3500**

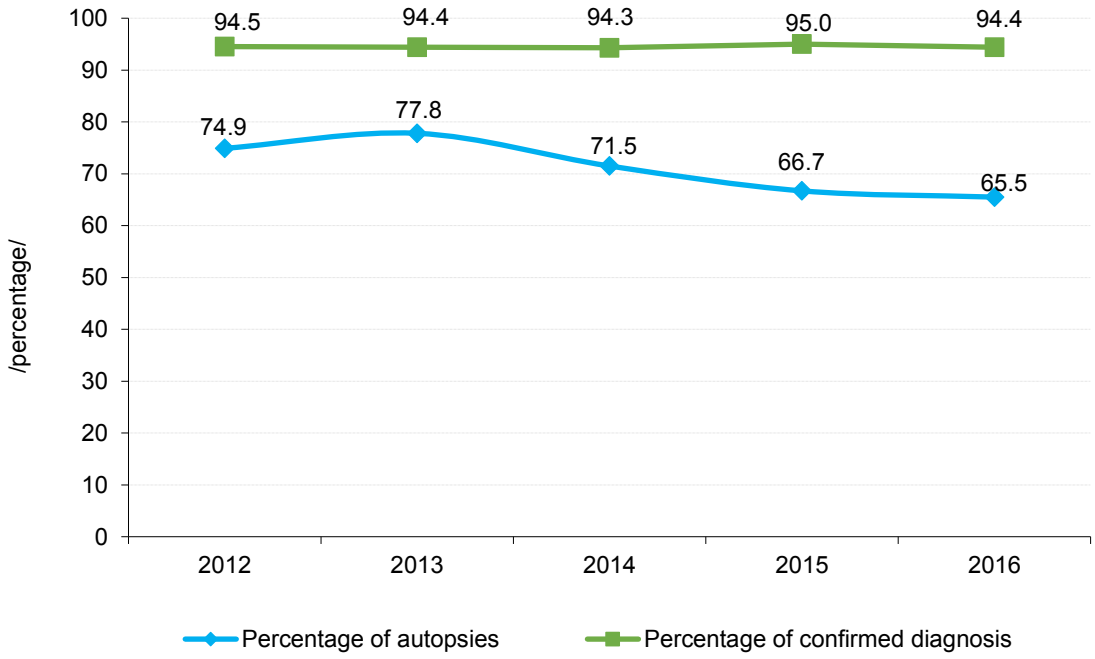
PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY DIFFERENCE IN DIAGNOSIS, 2016

№	Province and city	No.of deaths	"The number of autopsies"	Percentage of autopsies	No.of difference in main diagnosis	Percentage of difference in main diagnosis
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Arkhangai	60	43	78.3%	3	7.0%
2	Bayan-Ulgii	111	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
3	Bayankhongor	90	52	61.1%	2	3.8%
4	Bulgan	16	13	81.3%	0	0.0%
5	Govi-Altai	43	29	67.4%	1	3.4%
6	Govi-Sumber	12	7	66.7%	0	0.0%
7	Darkhan-Uul	105	64	82.9%	2	3.1%
8	Dornogovi	61	54	95.1%	3	5.6%
9	Dornod	98	64	72.4%	4	6.3%
10	Dundgovi	25	18	84.0%	2	11.1%
11	Zavkhan	44	12	27.3%	0	0.0%
12	Orkhon	81	67	91.4%	5	7.5%
13	Uvurkhangai	76	48	75.0%	1	2.1%
14	Umnugovi	56	34	66.1%	5	14.7%
15	Sukhbaatar	32	26	93.8%	4	15.4%
16	Selenge	32	22	68.8%	0	0.0%
17	Tuv	50	39	78.0%	9	23.1%
18	Uvs	50	44	92.0%	3	6.8%
19	Khovd	46	25	63.0%	2	8.0%
20	Khuvsgul	99	78	82.8%	3	3.8%
21	Khentii	29	15	58.6%	0	0.0%
22	**Province average**	**1216**	**755**	**68.7%**	**49**	**6.5%**
23	Ulaanbaatar	2490	1540	64.0%	79	5.1%
24	**National average**	**3706**	**2295**	**65.5%**	**128**	**5.6%**

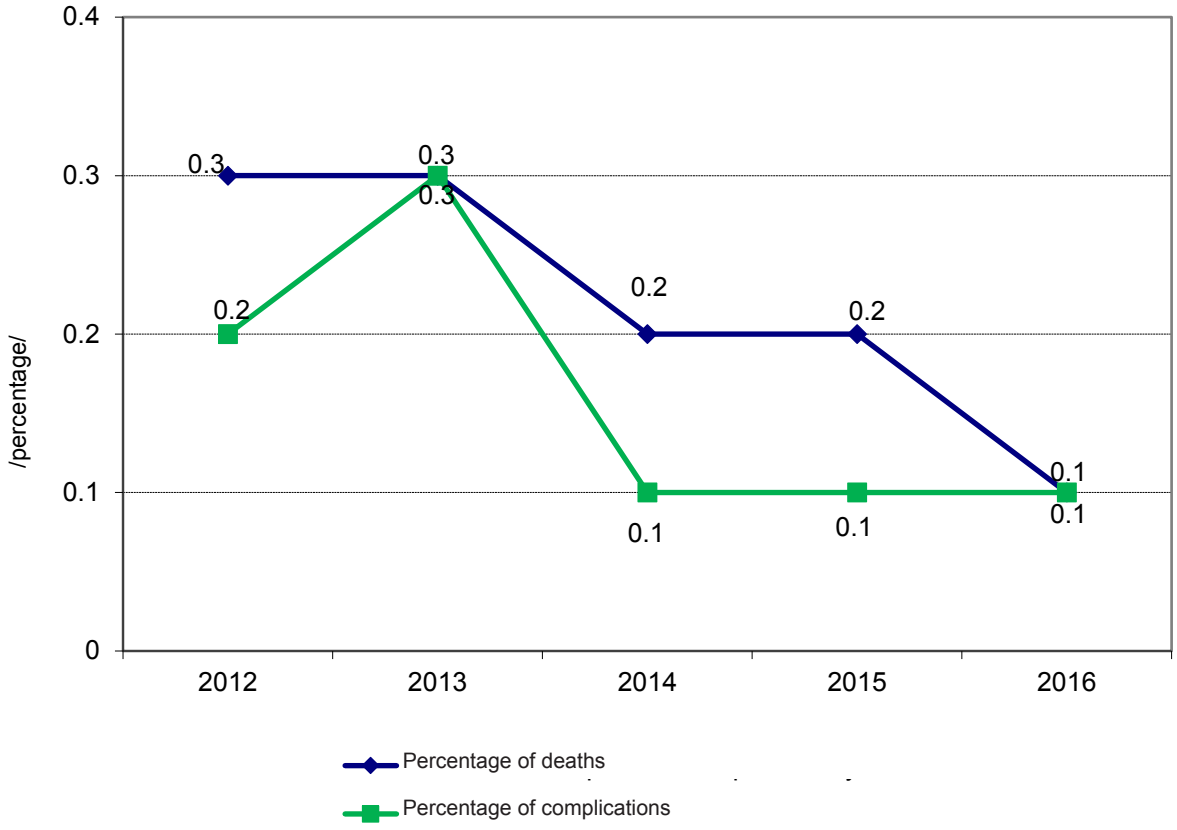
POST OPERATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND DEATHS, 2016

№	Province and city	Number of surgery	Percentage of complications	Percentage of deaths
A	B	1	2	3
1	Arkhangai	1105	0.0	0.0
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2559	0.0	0.0
3	Bayankhongor	1934	0.2	0.0
4	Bulgan	706	0.0	0.1
5	Govi-Altai	1379	0.2	0.0
6	Govi-Sumber	365	0.0	0.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3118	0.1	0.0
8	Dornogovi	1435	0.0	0.0
9	Dornod	1763	0.2	0.1
10	Dundgovi	793	0.3	0.0
11	Zavkhan	1004	0.2	0.1
12	Orkhon	2654	0.4	0.0
13	Uvurkhangai	2279	0.3	0.3
14	Umnugovi	1678	0.2	0.2
15	Sukhbaatar	975	0.0	0.0
16	Selenge	825	0.4	0.1
17	Tuv	974	0.0	0.0
18	Uvs	1421	0.0	0.0
19	Khovd	1863	0.0	0.0
20	Khuvsgul	2354	0.6	0.2
21	Khentii	1202	0.1	0.1
22	**Province average**	**32386**	**0.2**	**0.1**
23	Ulaanbaatar	148077	0.1	0.2
24	**National average**	**180463**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Pathologic Anatomy, Confirmed Diagnosis Percentage, /2012-2016/



Indicators of Surgery Operations, / 2012-2016/



INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 1 0000 POPULATION, 2016

№	Province and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Out of them						Neoplasms	Out of them						Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Out of them	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system
				Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis		Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast			Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus					
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Arkhangai	2255.04	121.49	10.26	2.81	19.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.57	9.94	0.76	3.89	1.62	0.76	0.00	5.40	30.13	9.40	20.09	137.69	7.24	8.10	405.6
2	Bayan-Ulgii	2916.25	47.91	5.39	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.91	12.28	5.69	5.99	2.99	1.00	0.80	29.95	43.12	14.77	34.74	252.15	24.16	14.87	472.1
3	Bayankhongor	2442.31	120.06	6.87	4.03	6.76	0.24	0.00	0.00	38.64	11.62	2.84	5.33	3.20	2.37	0.83	9.24	33.54	9.24	9.96	159.53	57.60	11.26	437.1
4	Bulgan	2039.86	65.00	11.28	2.32	8.29	0.17	0.00	0.00	30.01	12.44	0.83	5.14	1.99	1.82	0.66	5.14	40.96	15.42	12.27	208.10	2.49	10.61	396.0
5	Govi-Altai	2586.26	129.79	2.13	2.84	32.27	0.18	0.00	0.00	43.97	13.30	2.31	5.85	1.77	0.89	0.89	13.65	39.36	25.18	31.03	273.77	21.28	9.93	369.9
6	Govi-Sumber	3003.47	147.69	16.14	13.75	17.34	0.00	0.60	0.00	29.90	13.15	2.39	1.79	3.59	0.00	0.00	5.38	32.89	23.32	2.99	129.16	2.99	20.33	351.0
7	Darkhan-Uul	3010.91	135.79	22.38	12.13	14.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.12	7.79	0.59	6.71	0.99	3.16	1.28	8.09	125.53	76.42	83.52	125.73	13.31	42.01	492.8
8	Dornogovi	2415.77	138.48	11.54	3.34	12.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	10.17	0.46	1.67	1.06	0.00	0.30	6.23	27.94	19.74	12.45	269.67	3.80	2.58	254.5
9	Dornod	2528.04	118.53	23.11	1.56	46.22	0.26	0.13	0.00	42.45	11.81	0.65	5.06	2.21	2.47	0.65	8.05	43.49	18.56	74.52	126.97	54.27	15.45	348.7
10	Dundgovi	2548.04	68.62	4.26	0.90	6.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.92	6.73	0.67	0.90	1.35	0.67	0.00	10.32	33.86	17.49	10.99	121.09	5.61	5.38	392.6
11	Zavkhan	2457.32	86.00	3.84	3.27	37.31	0.14	0.00	0.14	47.98	14.95	1.71	8.83	2.85	1.42	0.14	9.26	26.34	15.38	12.25	333.47	3.84	5.55	377.5
12	Orkhon	2197.51	107.94	9.68	6.62	28.74	0.00	0.20	0.00	38.42	11.16	1.48	6.32	2.07	1.88	0.69	6.52	38.71	29.82	75.15	99.74	3.06	12.64	364.4
13	Uvurkhangai	2241.05	119.55	6.03	9.76	12.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.13	9.49	2.13	3.90	1.33	1.24	0.44	7.45	29.62	10.91	27.76	86.03	5.50	9.05	337.7
14	Umnugovi	2174.10	63.86	2.08	4.80	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.81	6.56	0.80	1.92	0.64	0.48	0.64	10.08	33.77	15.52	30.57	161.97	13.12	3.68	307.3
15	Sukhbaatar	2242.60	137.66	20.53	2.52	49.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.88	15.31	1.35	3.53	3.20	0.17	0.50	8.25	28.95	14.81	35.85	221.64	7.57	7.24	311.5
16	Selenge	2196.68	113.66	17.87	2.90	5.52	0.28	0.19	0.00	25.63	5.80	1.40	4.02	0.75	0.75	1.22	6.17	32.93	24.32	36.29	129.00	5.61	28.25	348.2
17	Tuv	1826.89	82.38	17.14	13.73	11.09	0.00	0.11	0.00	27.68	7.69	0.77	2.86	2.42	1.65	0.11	4.61	23.62	16.92	18.89	135.11	4.17	3.41	332.6
18	Uvs	2592.08	115.53	18.27	3.46	23.45	0.12	0.37	0.00	48.38	14.07	4.07	12.10	2.59	0.86	1.48	7.53	21.35	12.59	29.01	197.24	46.41	8.02	446.7
19	Khovd	2758.15	81.78	11.55	3.69	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.28	12.74	2.86	9.40	3.69	1.19	1.55	7.74	27.50	14.29	42.74	148.45	19.88	19.29	415.8
20	Khuvsgul	2280.25	85.66	10.33	2.02	14.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.87	7.92	1.94	5.67	4.35	1.86	1.48	11.73	32.46	11.26	32.85	163.31	1.24	9.94	425.2
21	Khentii	2297.77	163.26	28.30	5.47	52.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.27	14.49	0.41	1.50	2.05	2.19	0.68	7.79	20.24	8.07	25.71	196.89	5.20	32.27	267.2
22	**Province average**	**2406.69**	**105.62**	**12.42**	**4.93**	**18.64**	**0.07**	**0.06**	**0.01**	**36.05**	**10.60**	**1.78**	**5.17**	**2.23**	**1.40**	**0.76**	**9.25**	**37.67**	**19.58**	**34.44**	**169.88**	**14.85**	**13.88**	**380.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	3151.63	101.10	14.03	3.20	4.40	0.08	0.03	0.00	109.73	16.82	2.42	13.43	4.70	4.51	9.64	13.05	61.29	38.53	62.39	221.73	42.27	17.19	421.5
24	**National average**	**2748.76**	**103.55**	**13.16**	**4.13**	**12.10**	**0.07**	**0.05**	**0.00**	**69.88**	**13.45**	**2.08**	**8.96**	**3.36**	**2.83**	**4.84**	**10.99**	**48.51**	**28.28**	**47.27**	**193.69**	**27.44**	**15.40**	**399.3**

INPATIENT MORBIDITY PER 1 0000 POPULATION, 2016 /CONTINUE/

№	Province and city	Out of them				Diseases of the respiratory system	Out of them					Diseases of the digestive system	Out of them			Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
		Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases		Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		Gastric ulcer	Chronic hepatitis, elsewhere classified	Alcoholic liver disease				Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis					
	A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Arkhangai	36.6	179.7	113.2	11.3	319.7	1.5	203.7	10.8	5.7	16.6	248.9	8.4	20.7	0.2	32.2	52.8	420.7	1.3	65.1	334.2	7.7	4.5	0.0	75.9
2	Bayan-Ulgii	10.4	289.2	52.6	15.4	457.9	35.0	180.8	0.7	6.7	68.8	396.1	7.1	17.2	0.8	46.5	147.9	381.2	6.1	13.6	447.3	6.4	13.7	0.0	50.4
3	Bayankhongor	34.4	160.1	88.2	8.8	339.3	4.3	195.0	17.3	11.3	21.2	271.9	10.9	22.4	1.3	67.8	119.9	325.9	3.4	16.0	358.8	20.1	6.4	0.0	55.1
4	Bulgan	20.6	117.6	129.7	9.6	366.6	4.3	218.0	2.7	9.1	20.7	181.9	6.8	9.1	0.2	54.9	76.9	303.8	1.8	14.8	215.2	8.3	2.0	0.0	59.7
5	Govi-Altai	23.8	109.2	128.6	9.0	262.6	16.3	78.9	8.5	16.1	29.3	393.3	14.5	39.9	0.0	108.9	107.6	318.8	0.4	20.7	332.5	26.4	9.0	0.4	94.2
6	Govi-Sumber	22.7	83.1	157.3	8.4	886.7	34.7	532.2	6.0	7.8	54.4	330.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	80.7	132.7	312.7	4.8	20.9	440.1	22.7	3.6	0.0	71.8
7	Darkhan-Uul	22.9	174.2	111.8	20.7	551.0	14.1	358.0	11.5	16.4	9.0	307.0	12.3	4.1	0.2	101.6	176.4	349.9	1.4	81.3	337.4	6.7	2.5	0.0	117.6
8	Dornogovi	22.3	49.8	80.5	7.1	491.4	5.9	376.7	0.3	12.1	33.4	269.1	5.6	43.1	0.5	41.6	188.1	176.7	2.1	6.8	397.7	27.2	3.6	0.0	84.0
9	Dornod	28.4	98.8	144.2	6.0	385.2	8.8	147.3	1.3	11.3	37.1	321.2	7.8	23.2	0.0	82.8	177.6	232.8	1.8	5.5	381.0	2.1	5.2	0.0	107.8
10	Dundgovi	47.5	122.4	99.8	7.0	656.4	30.3	485.0	4.9	17.0	25.8	309.0	4.3	26.7	0.4	37.7	144.9	274.5	2.5	10.5	370.9	14.4	4.5	0.0	71.5
11	Zavkhan	6.5	154.2	133.0	13.8	307.0	5.3	131.6	17.1	13.8	12.7	256.0	11.0	21.6	0.4	69.9	145.2	381.2	2.3	47.4	306.6	27.9	4.6	1.4	55.4
12	Orkhon	11.2	135.0	131.6	13.0	287.1	0.9	111.7	3.5	7.5	33.1	253.8	8.7	24.4	0.1	28.3	165.2	229.6	1.0	6.3	319.8	48.5	3.4	0.0	115.2
13	Uvurkhangai	33.6	151.0	71.7	12.8	445.9	3.5	288.9	1.8	7.5	29.9	251.1	7.4	11.1	0.1	59.5	50.7	349.4	10.1	25.2	311.0	18.1	5.5	0.0	85.0
14	Umnugovi	30.1	106.3	88.7	10.2	383.5	12.6	221.8	5.3	11.7	23.5	254.6	4.8	24.8	2.4	54.6	119.1	197.8	2.7	20.5	408.1	13.9	2.9	0.0	94.4
15	Sukhbaatar	24.1	117.5	53.0	8.4	407.1	1.7	283.1	4.0	13.6	28.8	209.5	5.7	27.4	0.2	100.1	106.2	192.9	1.2	20.7	300.7	9.3	12.6	0.0	105.7
16	Selenge	28.9	138.4	104.8	11.8	528.8	8.7	311.9	4.2	16.6	23.9	177.2	8.7	8.6	0.0	37.9	60.0	346.6	1.2	112.4	268.1	15.2	2.2	0.0	35.2
17	Tuv	22.6	91.7	96.2	9.2	416.7	10.2	259.2	2.5	11.1	22.2	148.7	5.7	8.8	0.3	46.7	87.5	247.1	0.7	20.0	205.8	6.6	2.7	0.0	32.4
18	Uvs	65.4	135.4	164.8	12.6	410.5	0.6	299.6	2.2	9.0	24.9	277.2	10.1	27.0	0.1	65.0	63.3	362.1	0.7	92.6	394.0	11.8	8.6	0.0	79.2
19	Khovd	37.4	121.8	122.3	13.5	580.0	12.3	402.3	1.9	11.1	26.3	312.5	9.8	5.7	0.6	84.5	179.3	284.4	3.0	54.9	374.5	36.0	5.6	0.0	83.9
20	Khuvsgul	25.5	170.3	178.4	11.5	396.1	1.7	286.9	3.3	10.9	12.5	278.4	8.0	32.9	0.2	45.5	44.6	304.7	0.7	101.2	320.3	15.5	8.2	0.0	69.7
21	Khentii	15.7	97.4	73.8	11.3	491.7	16.7	205.8	9.8	13.7	42.0	274.8	8.5	17.1	0.5	53.5	128.5	204.4	0.3	10.5	308.2	8.1	2.2	0.0	75.6
22	**Province average**	**27.0**	**141.5**	**110.4**	**11.6**	**428.3**	**9.4**	**254.3**	**5.5**	**11.3**	**27.2**	**268.9**	**8.4**	**19.7**	**0.4**	**59.6**	**113.3**	**301.5**	**2.4**	**41.8**	**334.2**	**16.6**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**76.5**
23	Ulaanbaatar	14.9	178.8	94.3	14.2	488.8	1.3	220.9	12.9	11.4	47.5	406.3	14.7	54.1	2.3	75.3	139.8	311.4	7.5	40.3	485.1	29.4	19.7	0.8	144.8
24	**National average**	**21.4**	**158.6**	**103.0**	**12.8**	**456.1**	**5.7**	**239.0**	**8.9**	**11.3**	**36.5**	**332.0**	**11.3**	**35.5**	**1.2**	**66.8**	**125.5**	**306.1**	**4.8**	**41.1**	**403.5**	**22.5**	**12.0**	**0.4**	**107.9**

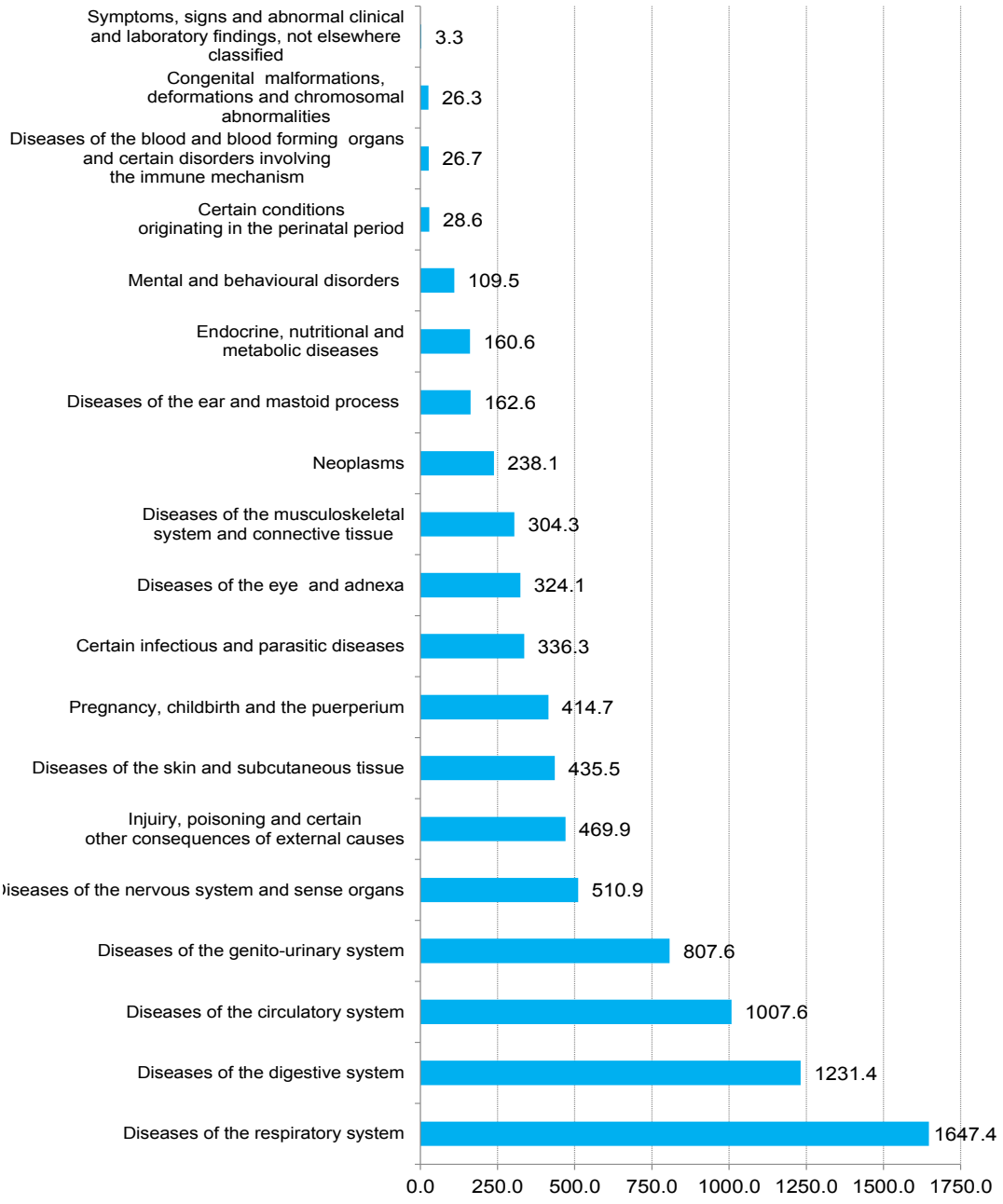
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2016

№	Province and city	Total	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	Out of them						Neoplasms	Out of them						Diseases of blood and blood formingorgans and certain disorders involving the immune mechanisms	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Out of them	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	Diseases of the circulatory system	Out of them			
				Tuberculosis	Viral hepatitis	Brucellosis	Congenital syphilis	Gonococcal infection	Trichomoniasis		Malignant neoplasm of liver	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	Malignant neoplasm of lung	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	Malignant neoplasm of breast			Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus						Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	Hypertensive diseases	Ischaemic heart diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Arkhangai	9203.9	280.1	17.7	3.9	20.1	12.1	2.4	12.3	33.7	11.0	0.8	4.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	78.6	236.1	44.4	167.9	446.1	173.2	173.7	1603.0	120.6	994.6	338.9	15.1
2	Bayan-Ulgii	4573.3	109.7	10.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	11.5	4.1	78.8	18.5	7.7	8.6	3.1	1.1	1.2	47.4	54.3	17.0	50.3	440.0	40.5	64.2	695.0	13.7	470.5	65.0	16.6
3	Bayankhongor	9799.2	521.0	11.5	6.2	7.0	36.5	18.4	53.0	61.8	16.0	3.2	5.5	3.3	2.4	0.8	19.9	120.4	27.4	129.4	737.5	516.3	282.0	1457.6	112.0	716.6	205.4	11.5
4	Bulgan	8347.8	192.5	20.7	2.8	8.5	7.1	6.8	17.4	51.9	19.7	1.3	8.5	3.6	2.7	1.2	12.3	80.8	34.5	24.4	684.2	378.6	246.7	1341.3	45.9	775.0	299.6	12.1
5	Govi-Altai	6819.7	300.9	5.1	4.8	32.6	24.1	5.0	1.4	63.7	23.4	3.4	8.0	2.5	1.6	1.4	16.3	88.1	48.6	51.6	546.7	113.5	134.9	991.9	92.4	427.9	306.4	10.6
6	Govi-Sumber	6337.6	322.3	31.1	16.1	17.3	23.3	10.2	6.0	46.6	18.5	2.4	3.0	4.2	0.0	0.6	9.6	58.0	42.5	13.8	206.9	67.6	71.2	574.0	41.9	198.5	206.3	11.4
7	Darkhan-Uul	8334.3	449.6	39.7	14.5	14.6	14.0	7.1	8.0	78.3	18.3	2.3	11.2	2.6	5.7	2.0	37.4	217.4	146.6	157.3	248.6	515.7	228.9	1155.5	53.5	619.2	184.2	23.2
8	Dornogovi	9302.9	403.0	24.1	5.8	12.5	21.1	21.4	13.7	53.0	16.9	1.5	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.5	18.7	71.5	43.4	102.3	655.2	570.6	234.3	834.5	69.2	369.1	204.1	7.9
9	Dornod	7419.5	486.2	38.6	2.9	57.8	34.7	77.8	60.2	90.6	17.3	0.8	6.0	2.6	2.9	0.8	26.2	118.3	53.6	183.3	204.5	373.4	105.5	624.6	68.7	241.0	203.4	7.1
10	Dundgovi	6353.6	212.8	11.0	2.0	7.4	11.2	3.4	12.6	35.2	13.5	2.7	2.2	4.7	1.6	0.2	12.1	71.1	33.6	22.4	294.2	147.1	84.5	838.0	100.9	346.0	196.2	8.7
11	Zavkhan	6545.3	198.6	9.0	4.3	37.3	18.8	9.7	3.1	60.1	17.5	2.4	9.8	3.4	1.6	0.1	15.2	68.1	33.2	50.7	515.4	349.8	55.1	713.4	14.5	345.0	230.0	16.5
12	Orkhon	6556.9	254.4	18.9	8.0	29.5	19.4	2.9	9.1	63.2	17.8	2.1	9.1	3.4	2.4	0.8	30.7	69.1	37.7	87.0	192.1	261.7	157.4	621.1	19.9	293.6	175.2	13.3
13	Uvurkhangai	7129.5	314.8	11.8	11.2	12.5	14.9	5.8	3.4	89.2	16.2	3.1	5.9	2.6	2.2	0.7	50.6	149.7	71.3	106.2	360.1	207.5	162.1	960.5	103.3	535.8	145.4	14.6
14	Umnugovi	11227.6	223.4	6.6	7.5	5.9	16.0	4.3	9.0	58.4	13.1	1.4	4.6	2.2	3.2	0.8	28.0	163.1	69.8	102.9	737.7	703.9	324.7	1323.1	104.8	752.1	290.5	12.6
15	Sukhbaatar	7876.5	354.4	33.8	4.0	51.2	31.3	14.6	15.7	60.8	23.2	1.7	5.0	5.2	0.3	0.7	22.6	72.5	36.2	90.4	649.4	267.2	95.1	983.6	46.3	646.2	105.5	10.8
16	Selenge	4661.9	286.6	35.7	3.5	5.6	18.2	9.6	12.6	42.7	11.5	2.2	6.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	14.0	96.2	76.4	49.5	236.8	76.1	90.1	760.0	54.8	401.8	185.4	13.9
17	Tuv	9053.2	215.0	29.0	14.3	11.5	23.5	8.8	7.9	64.7	12.7	1.1	5.5	4.2	2.1	0.3	13.7	98.0	43.5	35.7	559.1	510.0	128.3	1287.0	136.1	615.6	267.0	9.9
18	Uvs	7853.6	203.8	24.7	5.1	23.5	13.7	10.2	4.7	80.7	22.6	7.0	15.6	3.6	1.0	1.9	30.0	61.2	20.6	72.8	539.6	475.1	110.2	1010.4	111.8	484.0	250.7	16.3
19	Khovd	5913.1	226.9	16.7	5.1	3.3	11.5	4.2	11.2	80.0	20.8	4.8	13.1	5.6	2.5	2.1	16.2	80.8	40.0	55.6	354.5	58.5	147.0	955.8	93.5	441.1	218.4	17.3
20	Khuvsgul	6498.2	286.9	19.6	3.1	15.0	26.3	35.1	8.6	50.6	12.4	3.3	7.1	5.7	2.0	1.5	31.6	75.6	21.7	68.6	457.2	255.8	76.6	1139.5	53.0	605.6	381.5	17.6
21	Khentii	7039.9	319.5	41.8	5.7	53.6	13.9	6.8	7.0	49.6	22.4	1.1	2.6	3.0	3.7	1.0	16.1	47.9	23.5	103.9	476.8	167.8	190.5	1047.6	38.3	672.2	194.3	14.5
22	**Province average**	**7392.0**	**293.5**	**21.8**	**6.2**	**19.5**	**18.6**	**13.7**	**13.3**	**63.2**	**16.9**	**2.8**	**7.3**	**3.3**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**28.7**	**104.6**	**47.5**	**87.2**	**445.8**	**297.4**	**150.2**	**1012.5**	**71.4**	**537.0**	**222.3**	**14.0**
23	Ulaanbaatar	9250.5	386.7	31.4	5.7	4.5	21.9	14.8	15.2	444.1	90.1	11.4	52.3	17.2	41.7	39.0	24.4	226.6	115.2	135.8	587.5	355.7	177.2	1001.7	47.2	464.8	205.1	17.8
24	**National average**	**8245.4**	**336.3**	**26.3**	**6.0**	**12.6**	**20.1**	**14.2**	**14.2**	**238.1**	**50.5**	**6.7**	**28.0**	**9.7**	**20.3**	**18.5**	**26.7**	**160.6**	**78.6**	**109.5**	**510.9**	**324.1**	**162.6**	**1007.6**	**60.3**	**503.9**	**214.4**	**15.8**

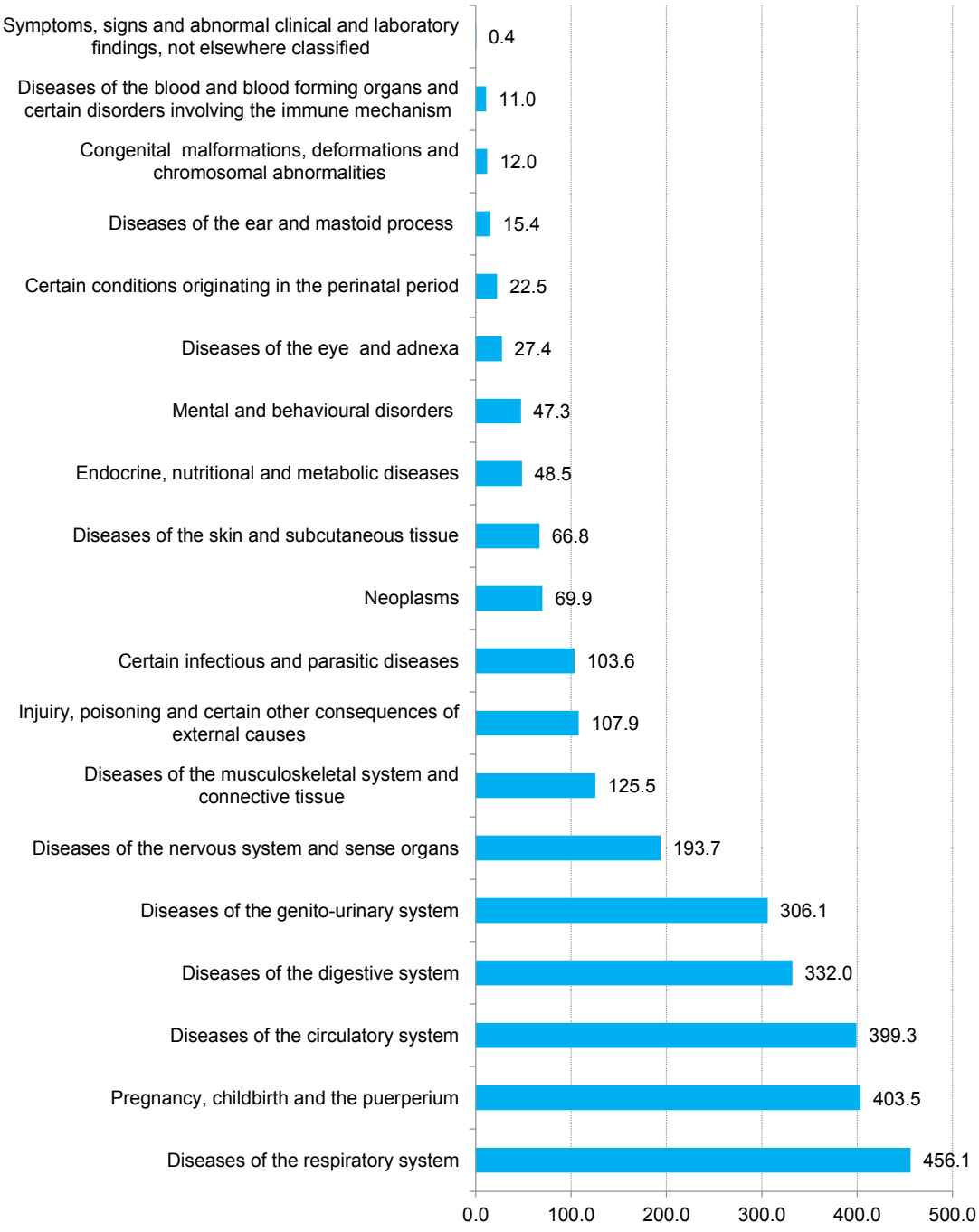
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (PER 10 000 POPULATION), 2016 /CONTINUE/

№	Province and city	Diseases of the respiratory system	Out of them					Diseases of the digestive system	Out of them			Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	Out of them		Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Conginatal malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findins, not elsewhere classified	Injuiry, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
			Influenza	Pneumonia	Acute upper respiratory infections	Asthma	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease		Gastric ulcer	Chronic inflammation of the liver	Alcoholic liver disease				Acute and chronic renal failure	Acute and chronic pyelonephritis					
	A	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Arkhangai	2128.9	327.7	450.8	309.6	13.0	64.3	1388.1	22.0	85.3	0.5	343.4	195.7	1361.8	5.8	1003.1	339.3	16.8	24.4	0.4	212.5
2	Bayan-Ulgii	920.1	206.7	232.0	23.8	9.0	93.0	604.1	10.7	28.8	0.8	58.4	192.6	647.0	11.6	441.4	451.0	6.4	14.4	0.8	98.2
3	Bayankhongor	1661.7	48.8	330.8	338.5	30.8	46.8	1552.2	32.7	44.9	1.7	416.8	517.5	1230.3	5.2	737.2	362.8	20.9	48.4	0.0	142.8
4	Bulgan	1965.1	202.6	352.7	91.9	22.9	129.2	1558.2	14.6	50.4	1.2	218.7	215.7	967.2	6.1	593.8	227.5	16.9	15.3	0.0	150.7
5	Govi-Altai	1114.4	184.6	113.5	174.5	30.0	80.7	1210.7	36.5	50.7	0.9	305.7	197.5	862.3	0.9	544.0	362.2	28.9	26.8	1.8	402.0
6	Govi-Sumber	2194.5	707.4	647.0	19.1	10.8	75.9	673.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	193.7	239.2	541.7	7.2	388.7	441.3	22.7	4.8	0.0	655.9
7	Darkhan-Uul	1813.5	413.6	529.0	54.7	33.0	64.0	1119.4	19.8	5.5	0.7	576.0	354.2	703.7	1.7	447.5	349.1	9.6	3.6	0.0	316.4
8	Dornogovi	1973.2	334.5	602.7	53.9	23.2	90.3	1524.9	10.6	85.0	1.7	512.0	493.3	969.3	5.9	406.5	401.9	31.1	10.3	0.3	443.4
9	Dornod	1550.5	421.0	229.9	186.9	16.5	73.0	1915.1	11.2	38.7	0.4	276.0	255.4	536.4	2.3	298.7	394.9	2.7	10.5	0.0	265.4
10	Dundgovi	1631.1	256.1	685.7	137.5	30.9	84.8	1250.6	13.0	61.9	0.7	163.9	368.2	647.2	5.8	507.5	375.4	14.4	8.7	0.0	176.7
11	Zavkhan	1191.1	69.2	169.6	270.3	21.5	31.6	1558.4	18.2	24.6	0.9	143.2	242.8	906.0	2.8	653.8	311.1	30.0	11.4	1.4	123.3
12	Orkhon	2082.4	590.3	196.9	47.5	14.0	125.9	786.9	12.0	33.9	0.3	479.5	263.8	605.2	4.6	443.3	325.4	51.2	17.8	0.0	208.2
13	Uvurkhangai	1206.6	148.4	398.4	28.9	16.1	92.4	1255.2	15.1	45.2	0.2	378.2	166.2	1056.0	16.8	607.9	353.9	20.0	46.2	0.0	246.6
14	Umnugovi	2775.9	581.9	518.7	211.7	33.8	99.1	2345.7	32.6	149.2	4.8	402.7	497.6	849.7	6.9	507.0	422.7	31.4	10.7	0.0	226.0
15	Sukhbaatar	2164.0	219.1	389.6	51.7	25.6	55.5	1240.4	7.9	78.3	1.2	446.0	245.4	494.6	3.5	361.8	302.4	20.0	19.5	0.3	347.9
16	Selenge	1173.5	122.5	407.4	6.0	26.6	66.5	486.8	13.6	10.9	0.0	137.2	129.4	614.7	2.2	460.4	268.6	18.9	3.7	0.0	177.2
17	Tuv	2072.7	545.0	350.3	76.7	22.6	104.2	1963.5	15.9	66.6	0.7	338.1	373.6	1011.4	4.7	599.4	206.2	8.3	25.0	0.0	142.8
18	Uvs	1857.7	157.4	514.6	428.9	15.4	46.0	1313.3	18.8	43.0	0.1	373.5	214.9	873.6	1.4	671.4	414.1	16.3	16.3	5.4	184.8
19	Khovd	1245.1	49.6	563.2	10.1	21.2	61.1	907.1	17.6	9.0	1.3	167.9	399.5	681.8	3.6	469.2	379.0	38.6	9.6	1.9	107.3
20	Khuvsgul	1486.7	148.9	453.9	81.5	19.6	39.3	918.2	15.8	59.3	0.3	202.4	124.9	734.2	2.7	551.4	375.7	18.2	20.0	0.0	175.4
21	Khentii	1730.1	309.2	306.4	135.6	37.2	110.9	1098.8	23.8	32.5	0.8	228.6	373.7	604.1	0.7	440.0	318.2	10.3	10.4	0.0	246.1
22	**Province average**	**1660.2**	**269.1**	**389.5**	**126.9**	**22.2**	**76.7**	**1241.4**	**17.7**	**46.7**	**0.8**	**306.9**	**277.8**	**818.4**	**5.0**	**540.8**	**348.0**	**20.3**	**18.2**	**0.6**	**217.1**
23	Ulaanbaatar	1632.3	59.7	280.2	125.3	21.1	135.5	1219.6	30.1	94.8	3.0	586.9	335.4	794.9	15.4	369.4	493.3	38.3	36.0	6.5	767.5
24	**National average**	**1647.4**	**173.0**	**339.3**	**126.1**	**21.7**	**103.7**	**1231.4**	**23.4**	**68.8**	**1.8**	**435.5**	**304.3**	**807.6**	**9.8**	**462.1**	**414.7**	**28.6**	**26.3**	**3.3**	**469.9**

Outpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2016

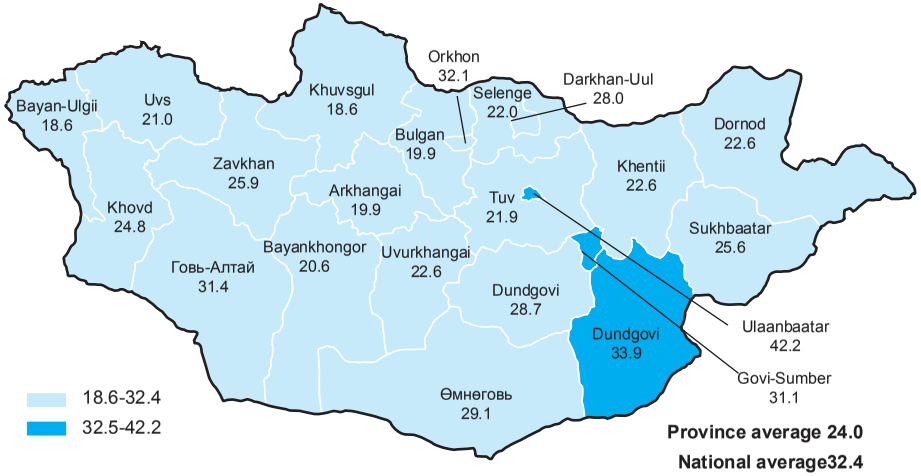


Inpatient Morbidity per 10 000 population, 2016



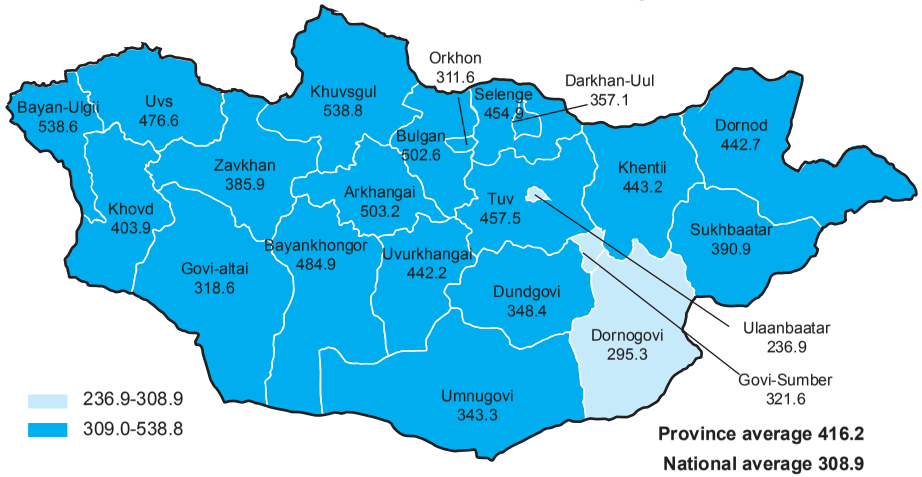
HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

Phycisians per 10 000 population



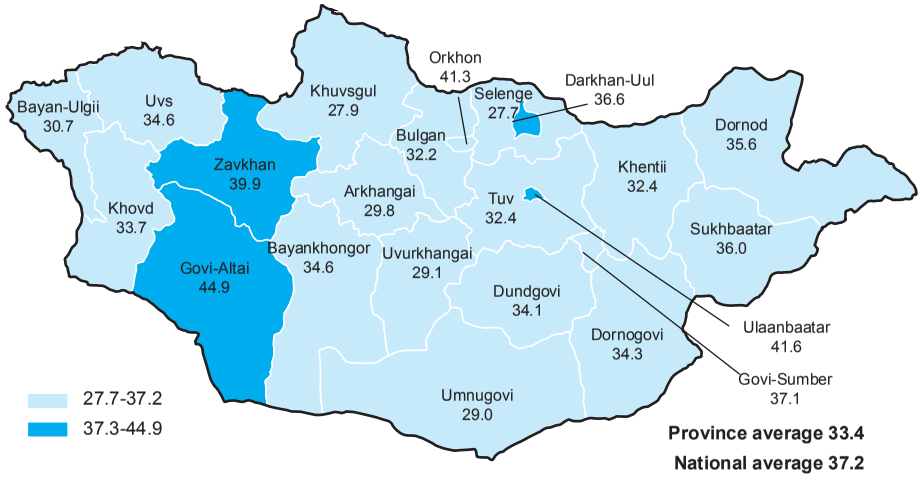
Province average 24.0
National average32.4

Number of persons per physician



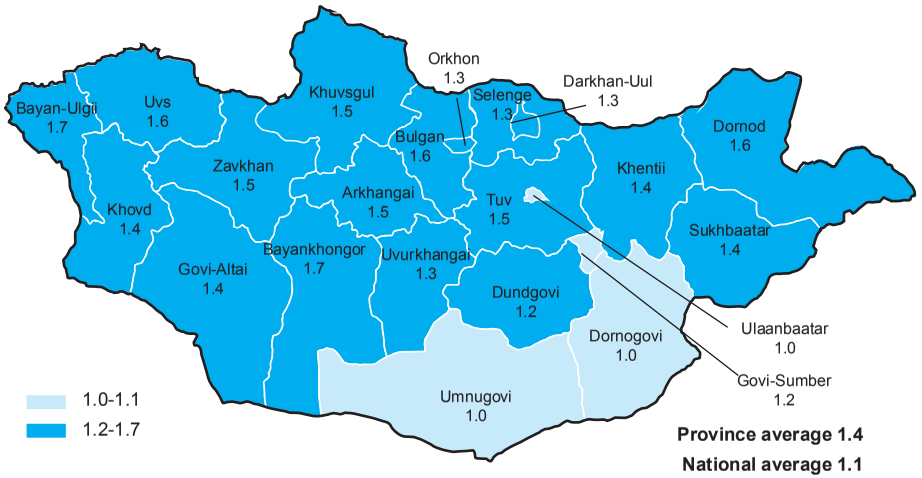
Province average 416.2
National average 308.9

Nurses per 10 000 population



Province average 33.4
National average 37.2

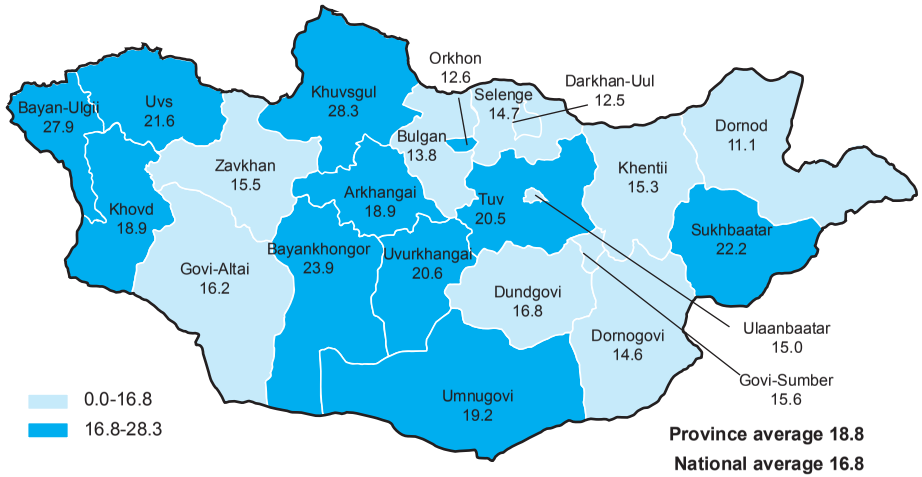
Doctors nurses ratio



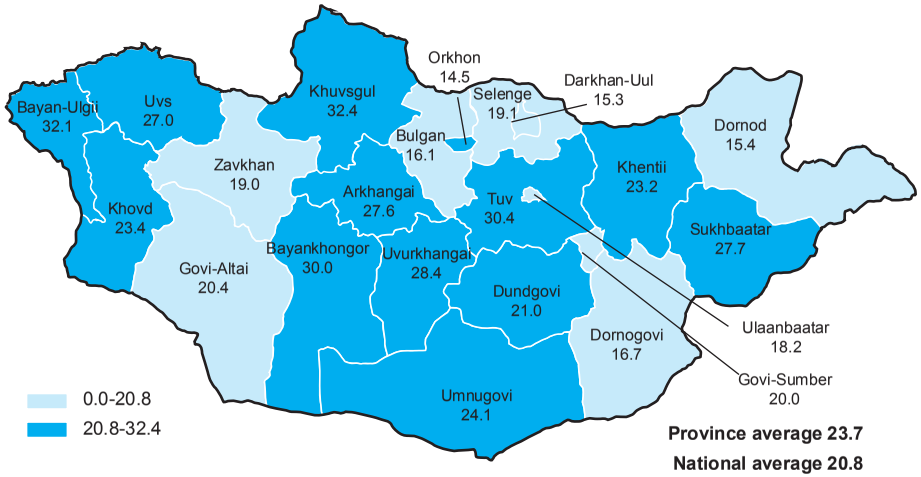
Province average 1.4
National average 1.1

QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

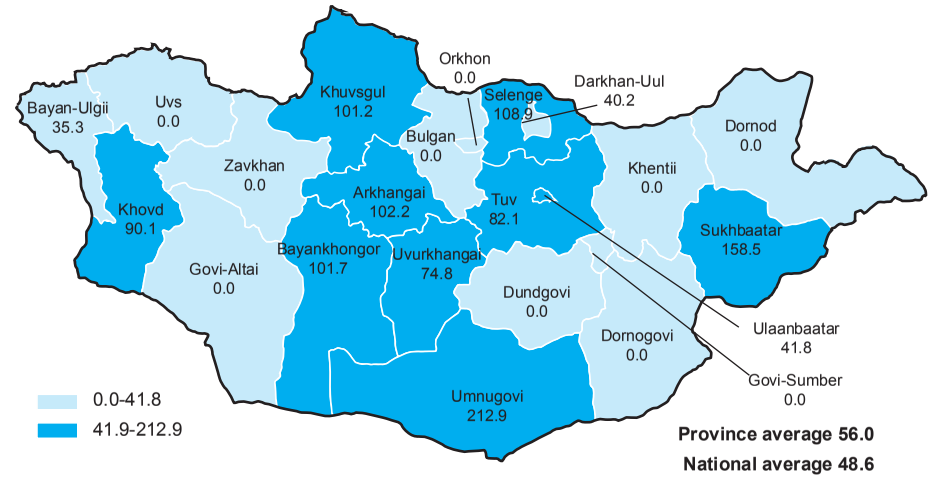
Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births



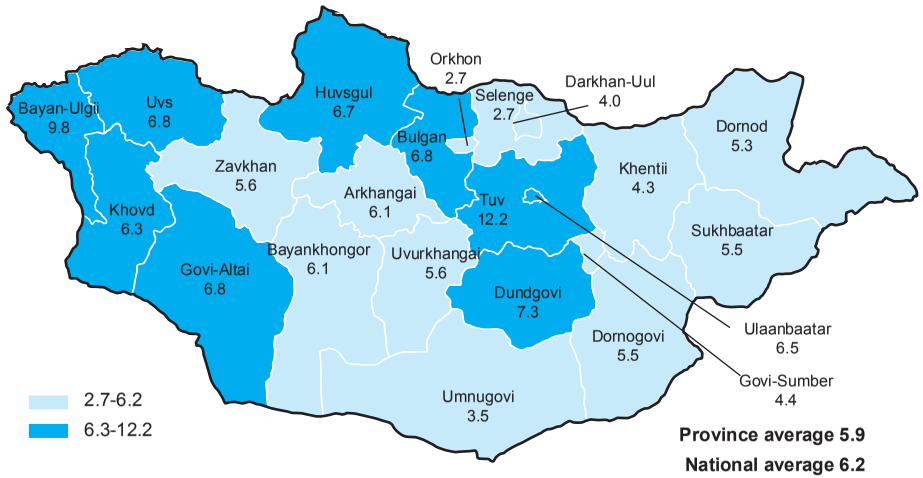
Under five mortality rate per 1 000 live births



Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births

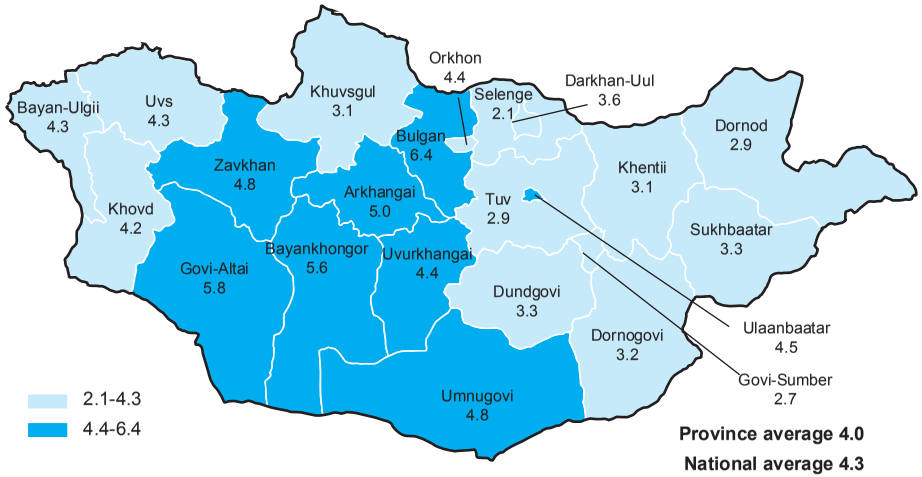


Still births rate /per 1 000 births/

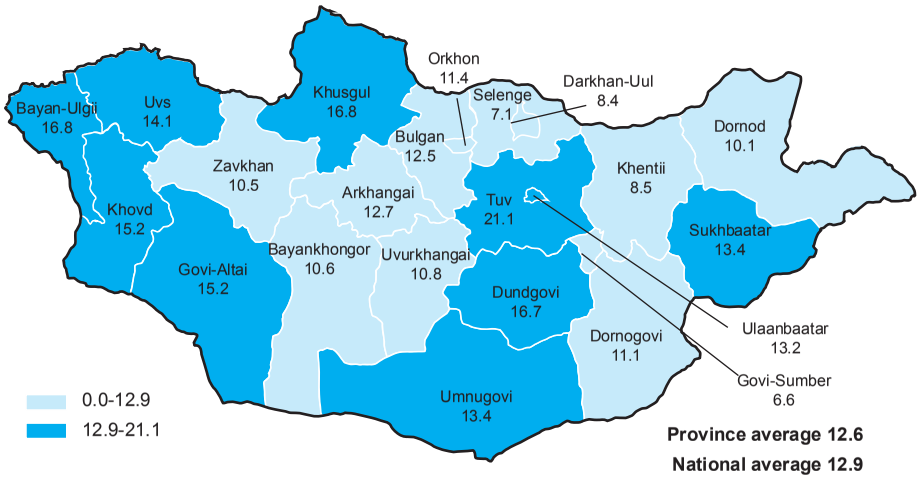


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

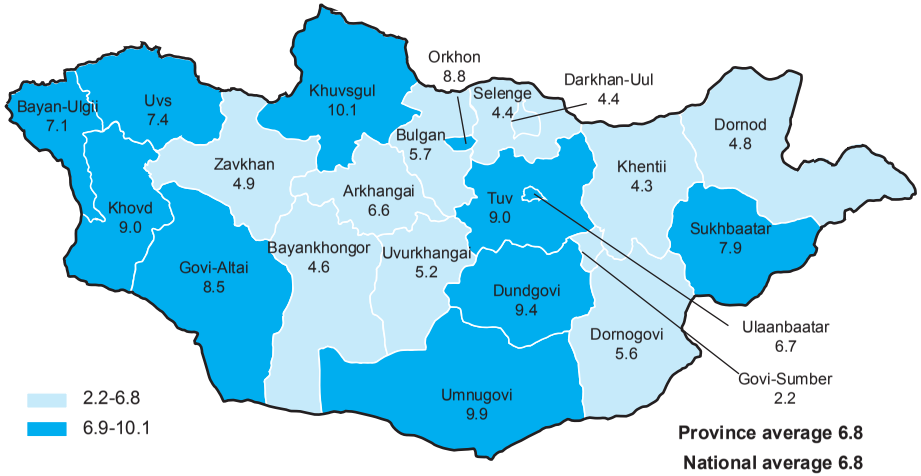
Percent of newborn infants weighing at least 2500 gr at birth



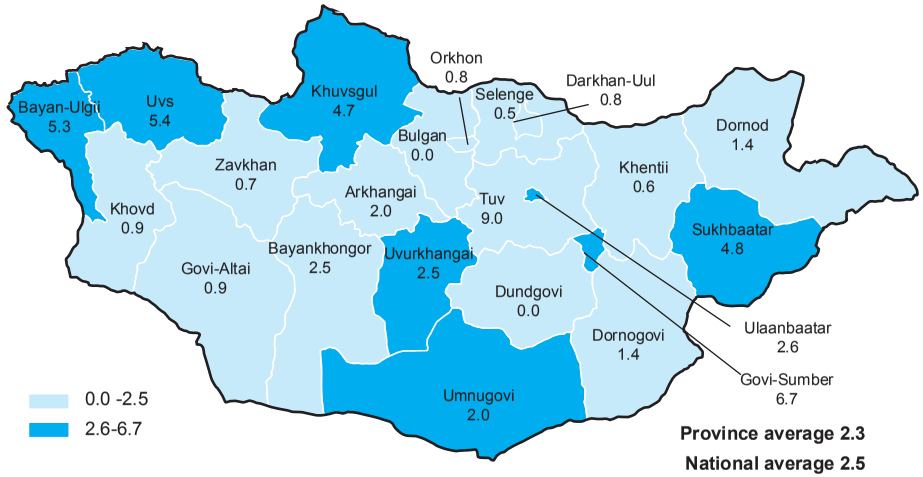
Perinatal mortality rate /per 1 000 births/



Early neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/

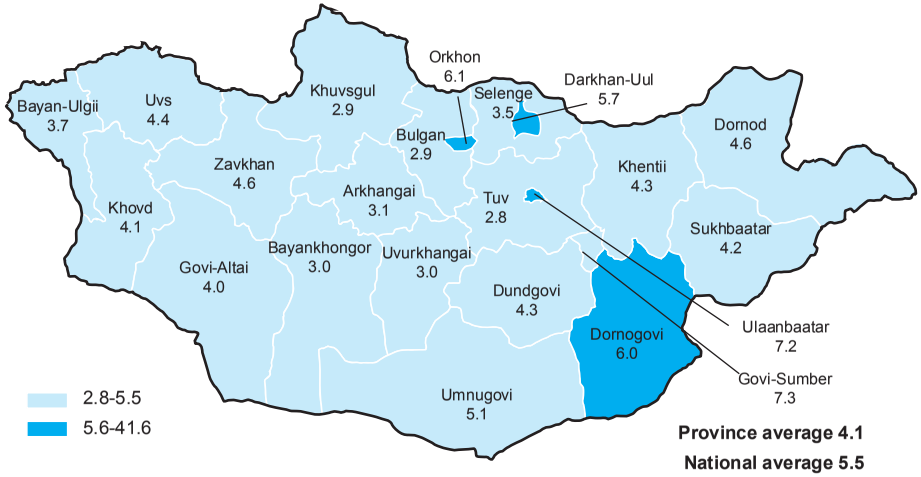


Post neonatal mortality rate /per 1 000 live births/

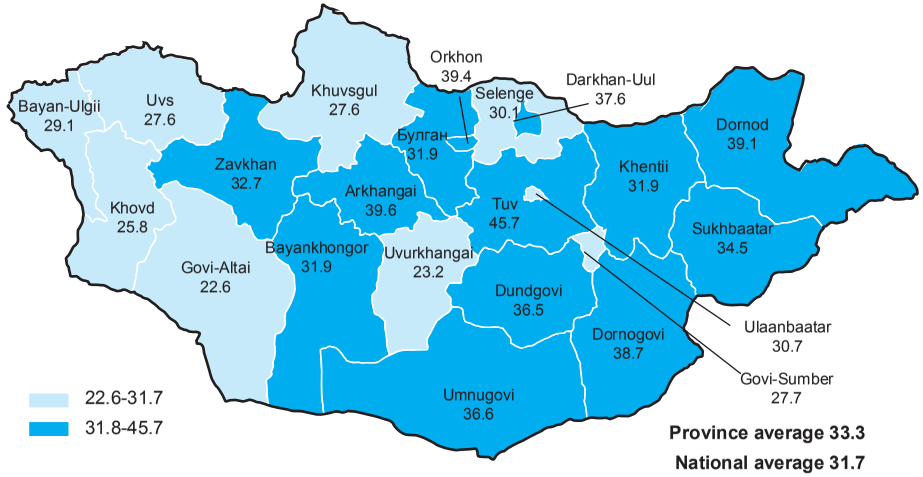


QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY INDICATORS OF MEDICAL CARE AND SERVICES

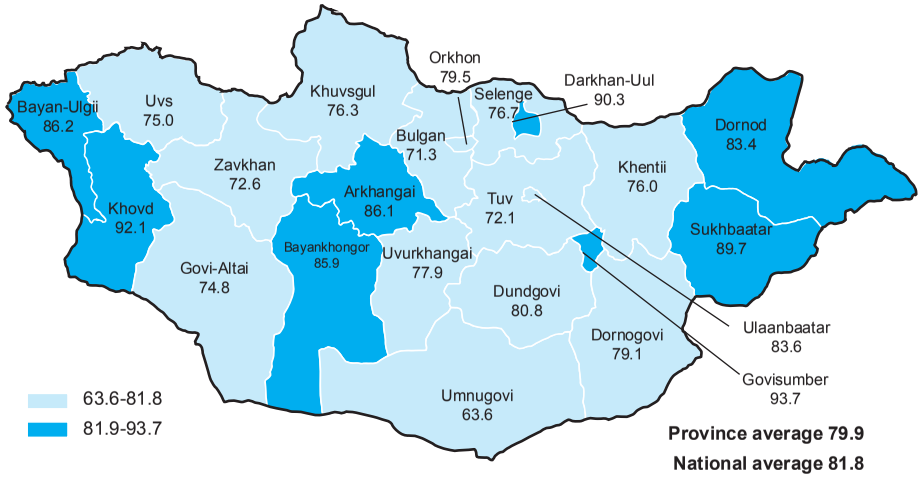
Average outpatient visits per person per year



Percentage of preventive medical check-up

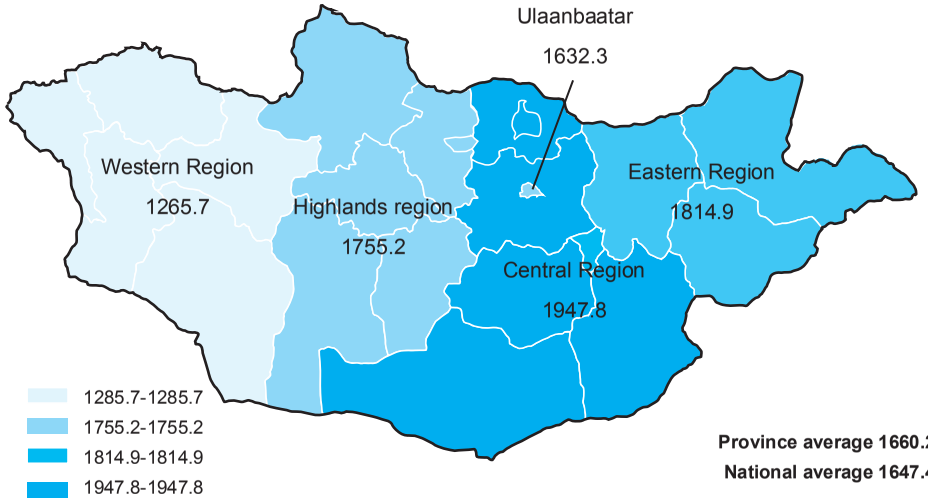


Percentage of bed fund



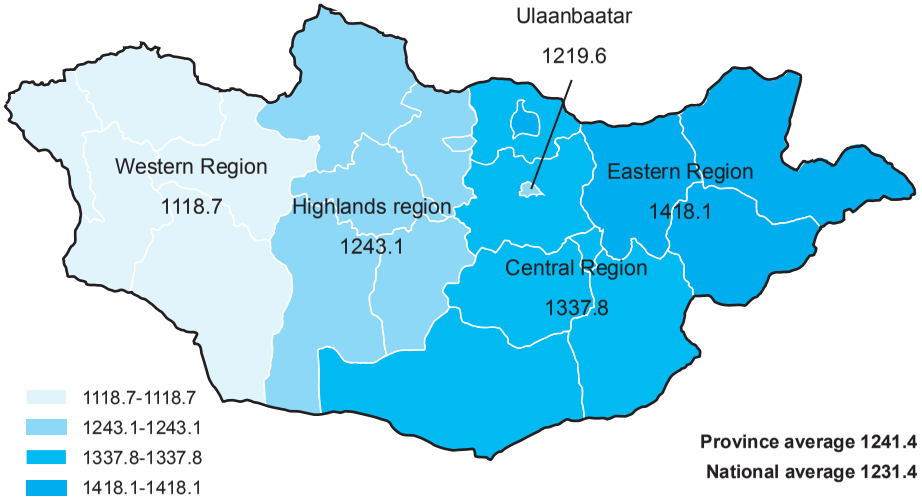
LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORBIDITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

Diseases of the respiratory system



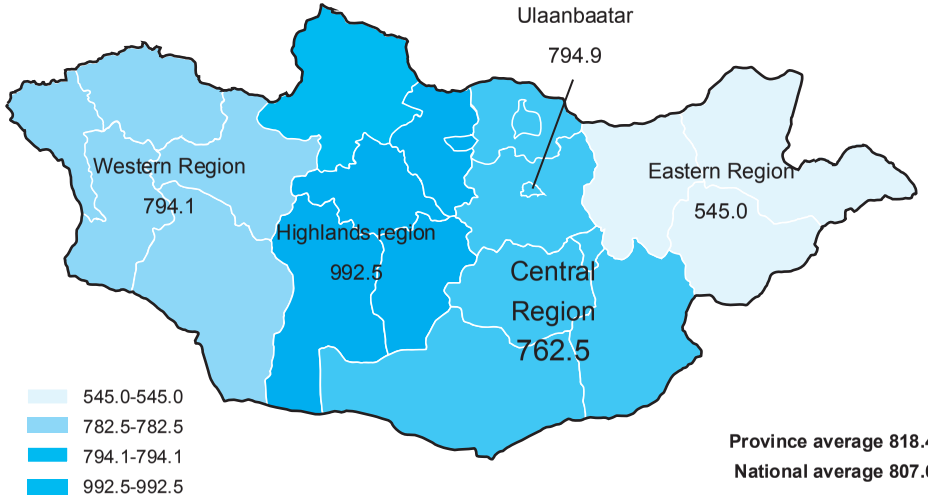
Province average 1660.2
National average 1647.4

Diseases of the digestive system



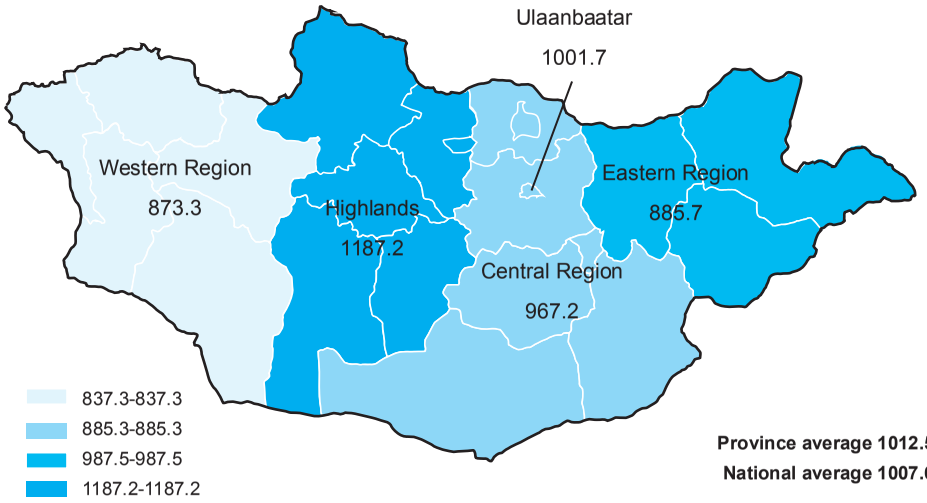
Province average 1241.4
National average 1231.4

Diseases of the genito-urinary system



Province average 818.4
National average 807.6

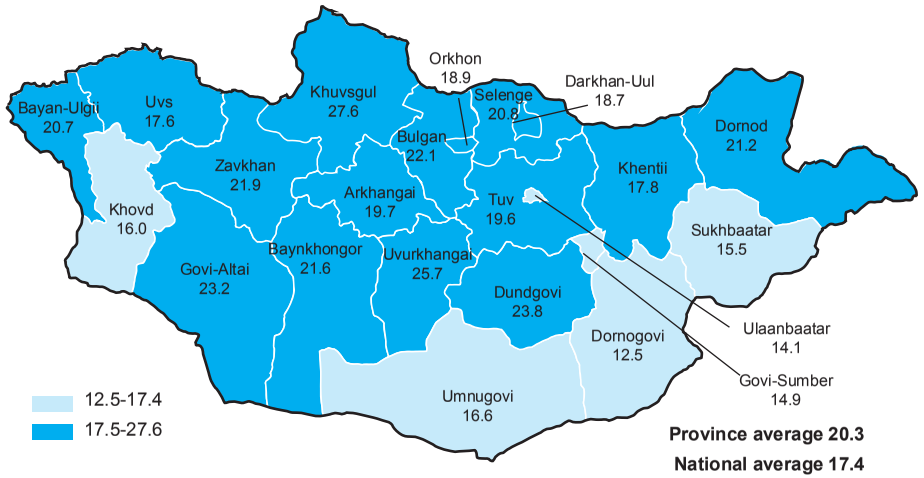
Diseases of the circulatory system



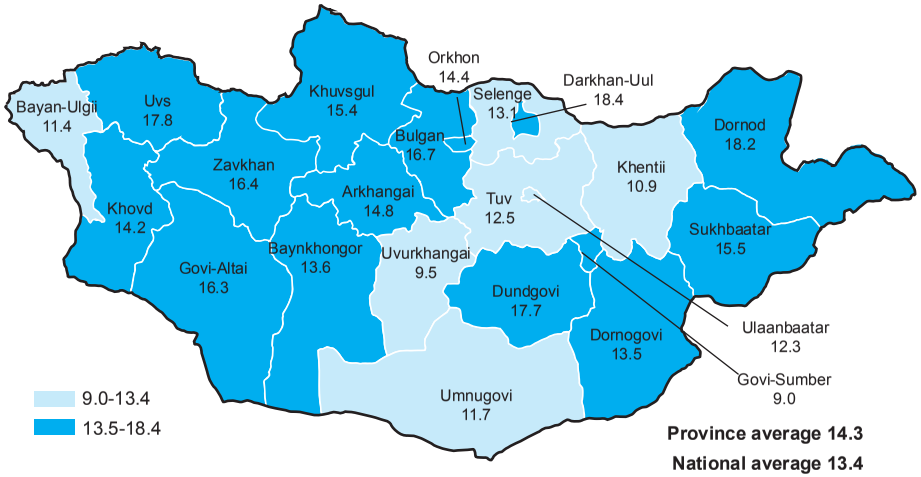
Province average 1012.5
National average 1007.6

LEADING CAUSES OF THE MORTALITY, PER 10 000 POPULATION

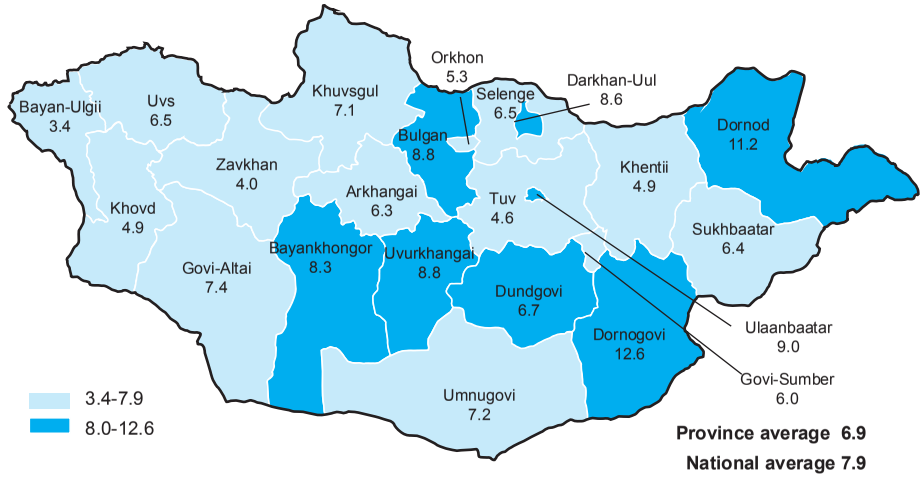
Deaths of the circulatory system



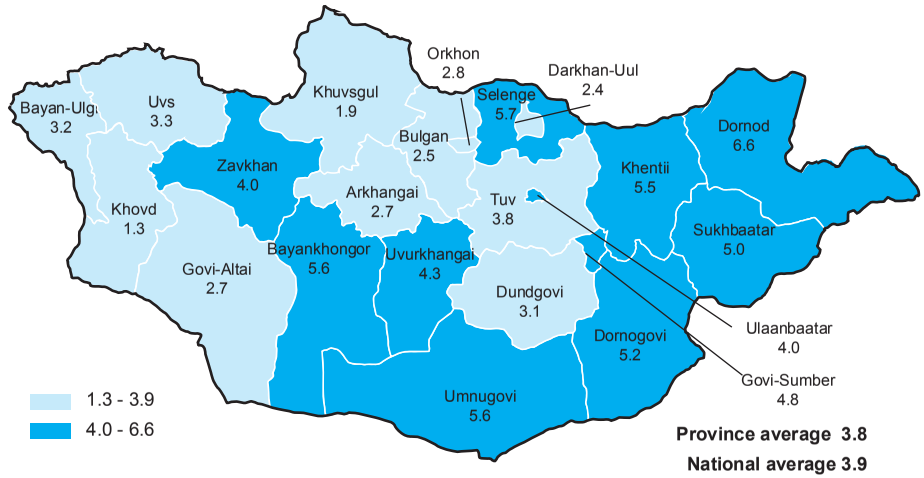
Deaths of the Neoplasm



Deaths injury-poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes

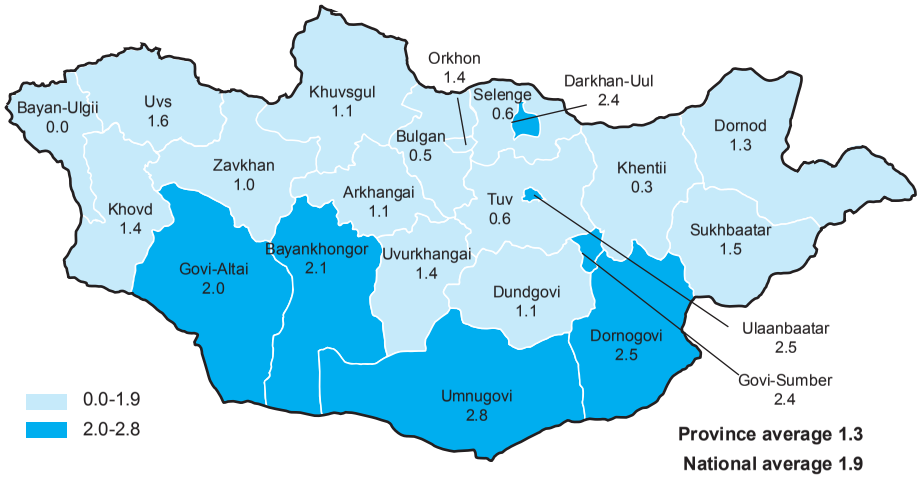


Deaths of the digestive system

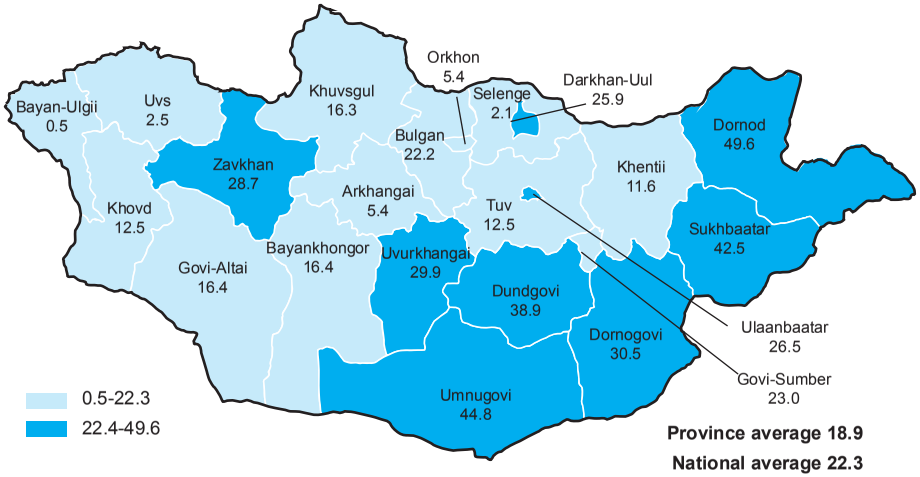


SELECTED REGISTERED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

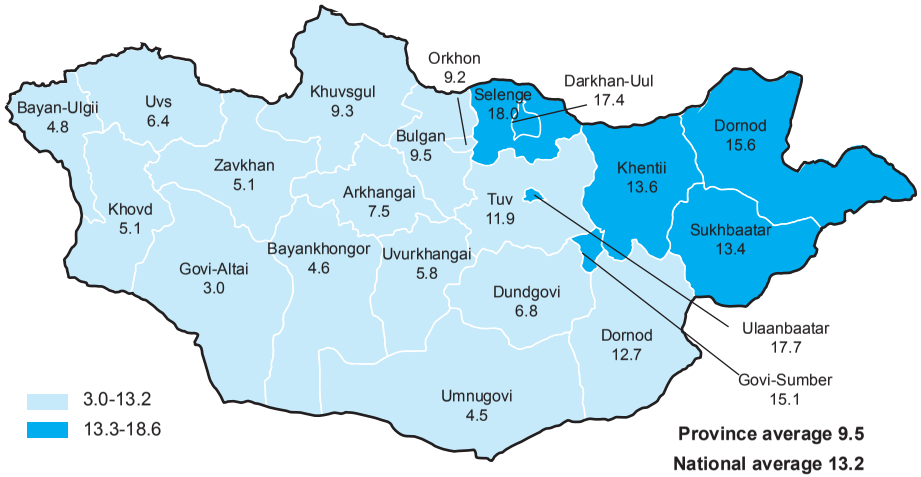
Incidence of Viral hepatitis



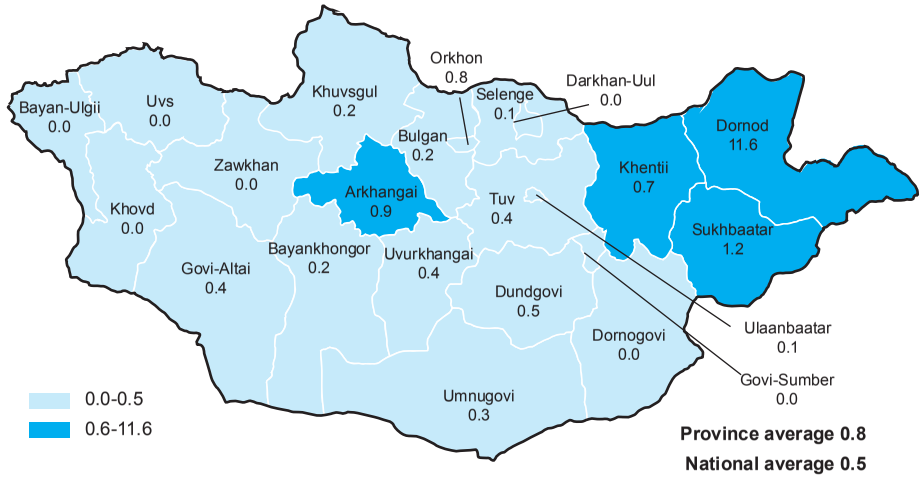
Incidence of Varicella



Incidence of Tuberculosis

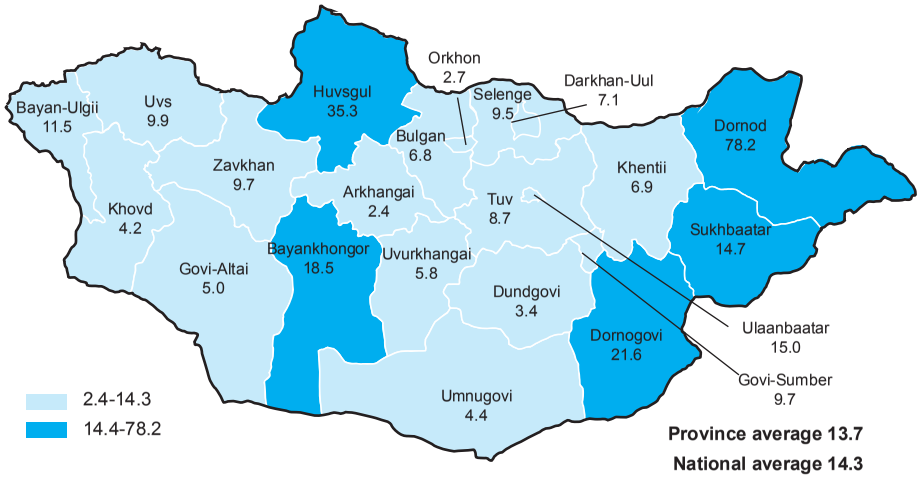


Incidence of Brucellosis

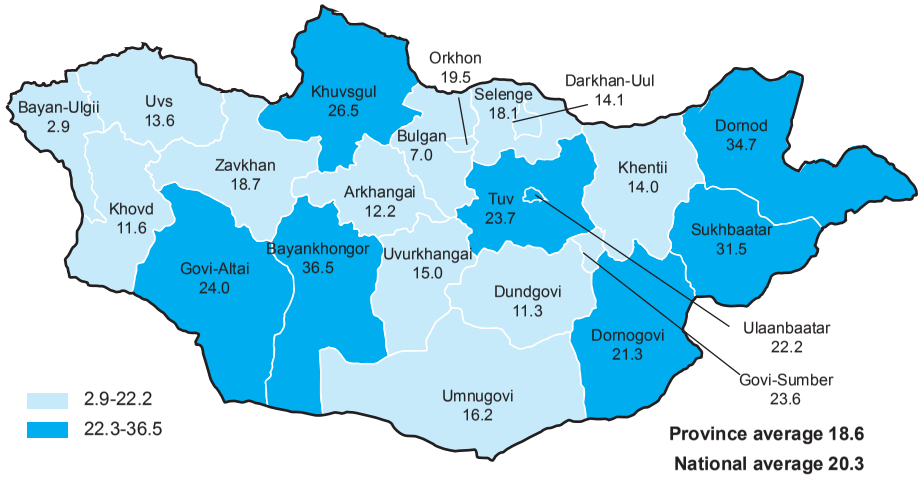


SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PER 10 000 POPULATION

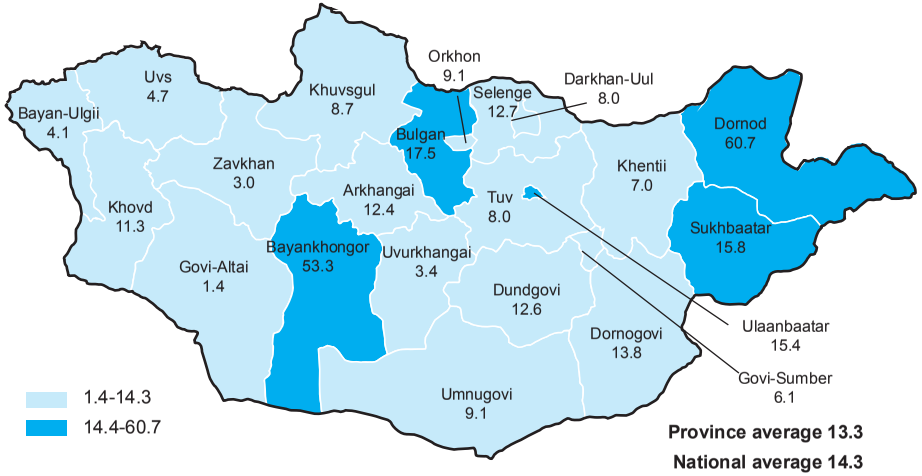
Incidence of Gonococcal infection



Incidence of Syphilis

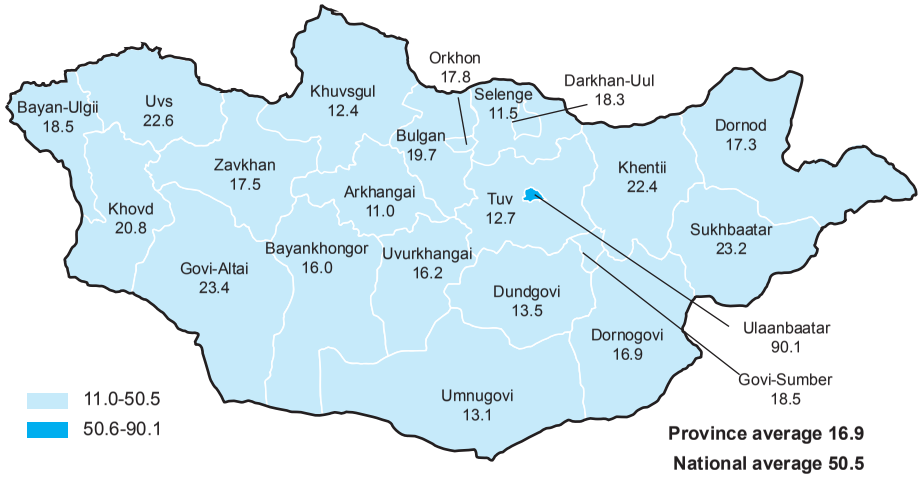


Incidence of Trichomoniasis

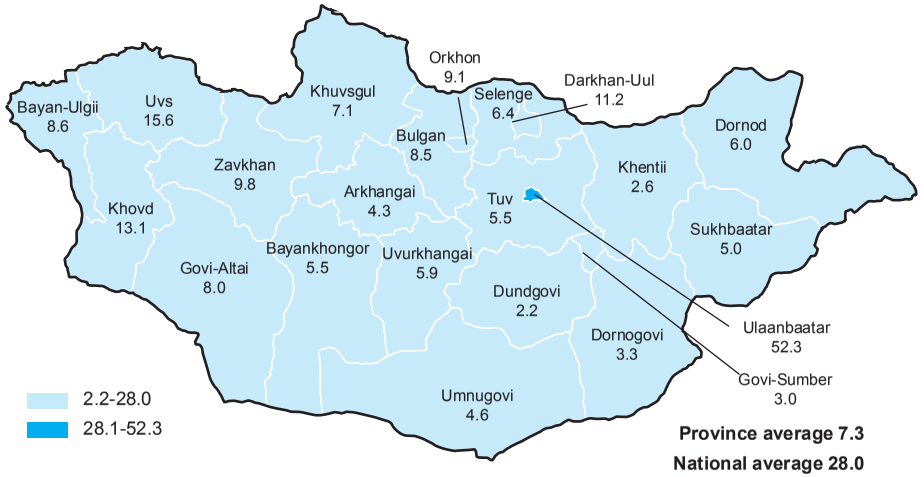


INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPULATION

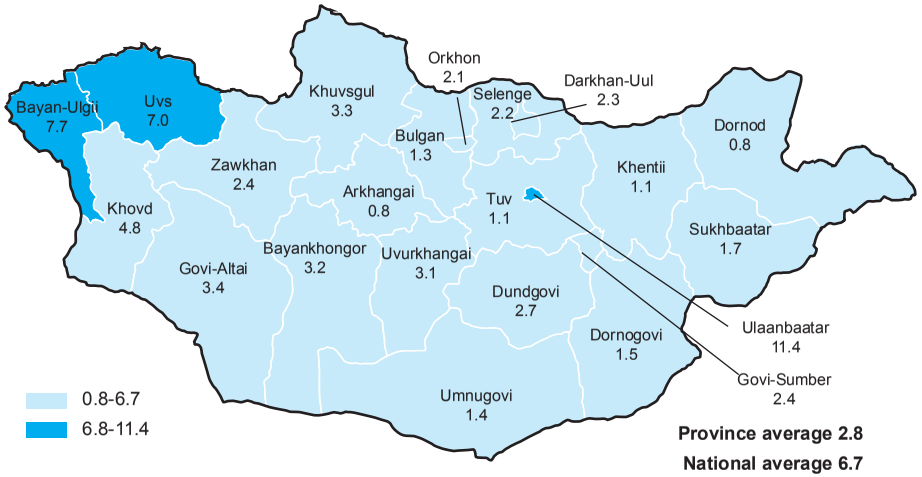
Incidence of Liver cancer



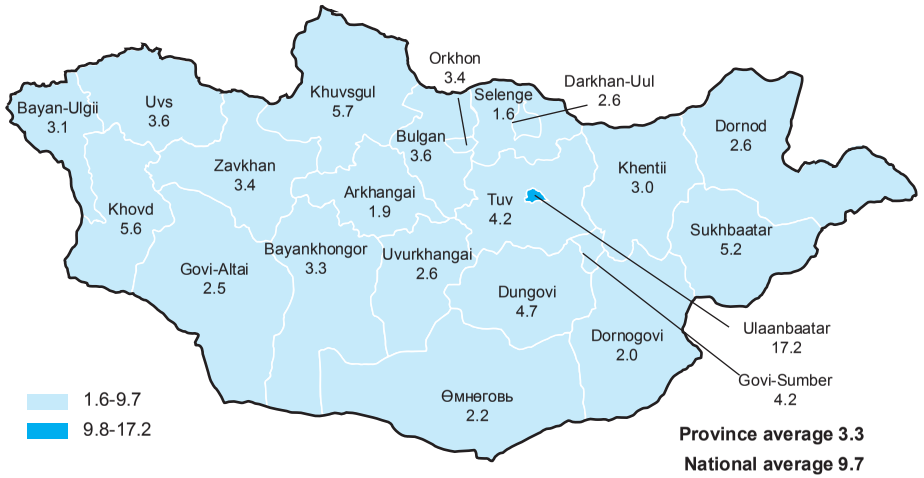
Incidence of Stomach cancer



Incidence of Oesophagus cancer

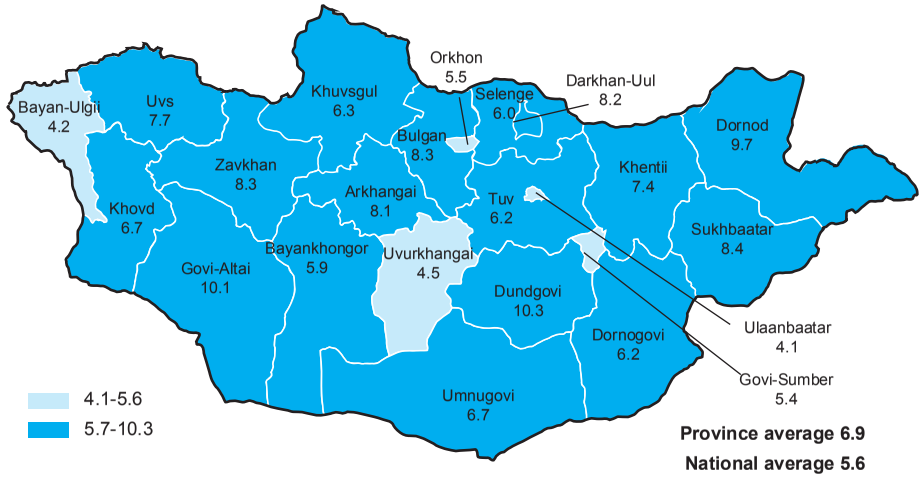


Incidence of Lung cancer

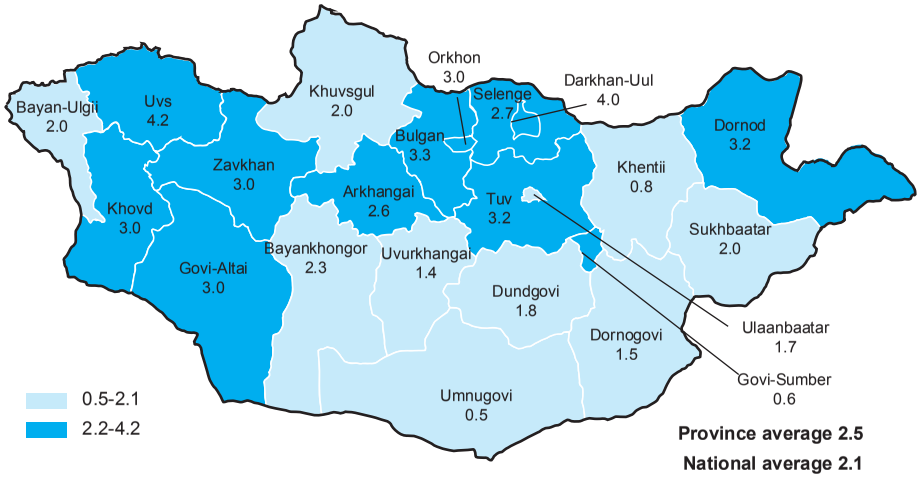


DEATHS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, PER 10 000 POPUALTION

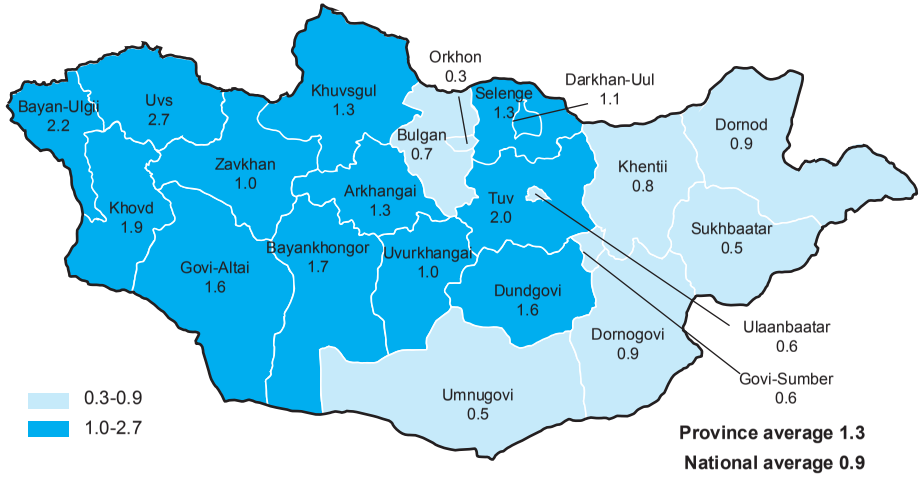
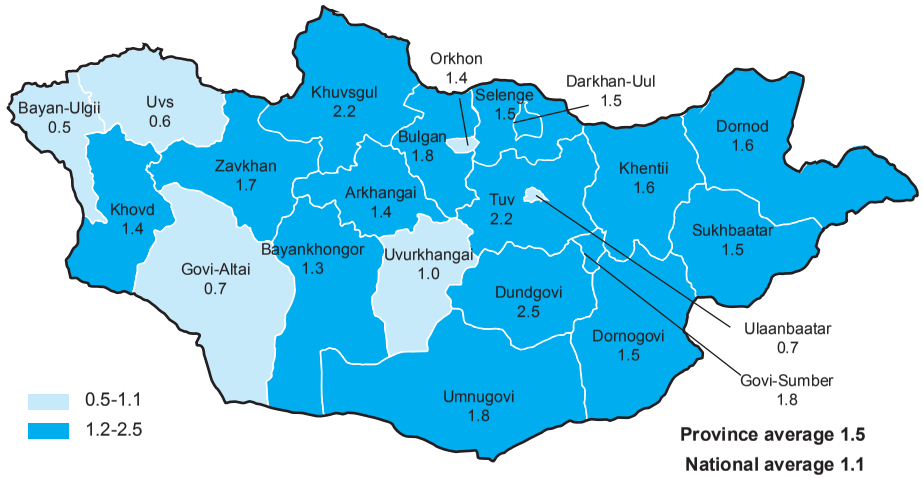
Deaths of Liver cancer



Deaths of Stomach cancer



Deaths of Oesophagus cancer



Deaths of Lung cancer