

1. Demography

Population

The population of Myanmar in 2008-2009 is estimated at 58.377 million with the growth rate of 1.52 percent. About 70 percent of the population resides in the rural areas, whereas the remaining are urban dwellers.

In 2008, the population density for the whole country is 86 per square kilometers and ranges from 666 per square kilometers in Yangon Division to 15 per square kilometers in Chin State, the western part of the country.

Estimates of population and it's structure (1980-2008)

Population Structure (in million)	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2007-08		2008-09	
	No.	%								
0-14 years	13.03	38.77	14.70	36.05	16.43	32.77	18.57	32.30	18.87	32.32
15-59 years	18.44	54.86	23.47	57.55	29.72	59.29	33.87	58.90	34.38	58.89
60 + years	2.14	6.37	2.61	6.4	3.98	7.94	5.06	8.80	5.13	8.79
Total	33.61	100	40.78	100	50.13	100	57.50	100	58.38	100
Female	16.93	50.37	20.57	50.28	25.22	50.31	28.92	50.29	29.35	50.27
Male	16.68	49.63	20.21	49.72	24.91	49.69	28.58	49.71	29.03	49.73
Sex Ratio (M /100 F)	98.52		98.25		98.77		98.82		98.91	

Source: 2008-09 data : Department of Planning, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
1980-81 to 2008-09 data: Statistical YearBook 2008, Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

Age Pyramid

The age-sex structure of the population is shown by a population pyramid. Comparison is made with data from 1983 Census and 2007 Population data. The 1983 (Census) age pyramid shows a high proportion of infants and children. This pattern is typical of a high-fertility. The changes of the age pattern that appeared as a result of the demographic transition is well depicted in the age pyramid of 2007 with an increasing working age group and also with an increasing elderly population.

Percentage of population under five years

In 2007, the under five year old population as a percent of the total population ranges from 10.2 to 14.2 percent. Yangon Division shows the lowest percentage (10.2%), while Kayah State shows the highest percentage of 14.2%. Tanintharyi Division and Mon State from Southern part of Myanmar shows the second highest percentage of about 13%.

Percentage of population 65 years and above

In 2007, the state and divisional variation of the population of 65 years and above is 4.2 percent in Kayah State and 6.9 percent in Yangon Division. Ayeyarwady, Bago (East) and Bago (West) Divisions are the second highest percentage of elderly population (6.3% each) and Shan State (North, East & South) is the third highest percentage of elderly population (6.1% each). In union level, 5.9 percent of the population was age of 65 years and above.

Life Expectancy at Birth

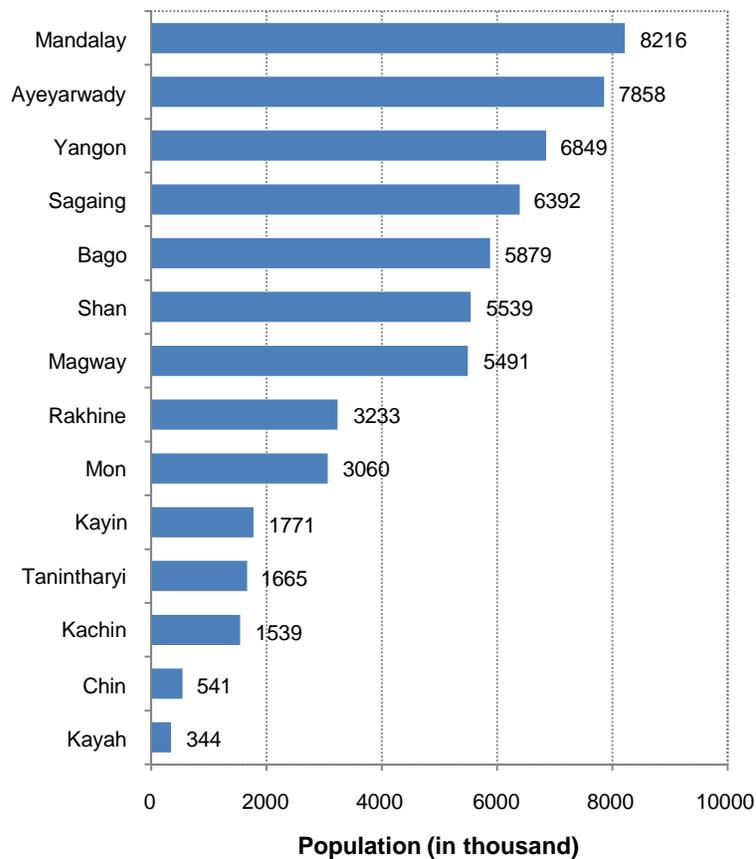
As the country is striving to attain its health objectives, positive trends in various health indicators are observed including Life Expectancy at Birth. A remarkable progress was observed in life expectancy during the period of 1988 and 2007. In 1988, life expectancy at birth was 56.2 years for males and 60.4 years for females in rural area and in urban area life expectancy at birth for males and females are 59 years and 63.2 years respectively. In 2007, life expectancy at birth was 64 years for males and 69 years for females in urban area and in rural area life expectancy at birth for males and females are 63.2 years and 67.1 years respectively.

Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

One of the health sector achievements is reduction in crude death rate. In 1988, crude death rate was recorded as 9.9 per thousand population in rural area and 8.9 per thousand in urban area. In 2007, the rates fall to 5.3 and 5.9 per thousand populations respectively.

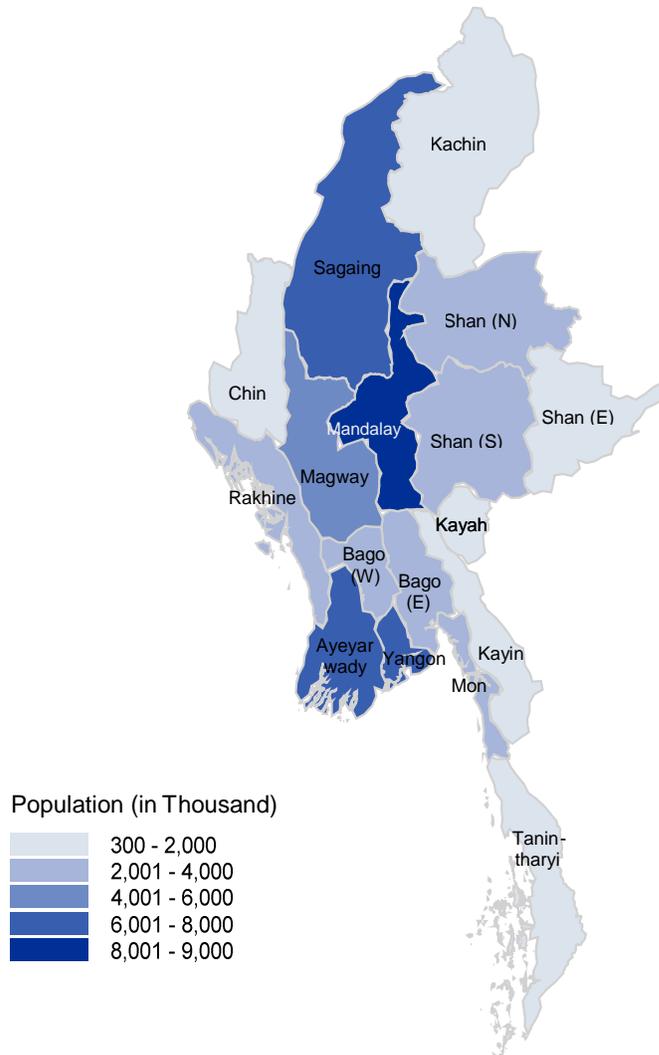
A steady decrease of crude birth rate is seen during the period of 1988 and 2007. The crude birth rate was 28.6 for urban and 30.5 for rural in 1988 and the rates decrease to 18.4 for urban and 21.2 for rural in 2007.

Population by State and Division 2008



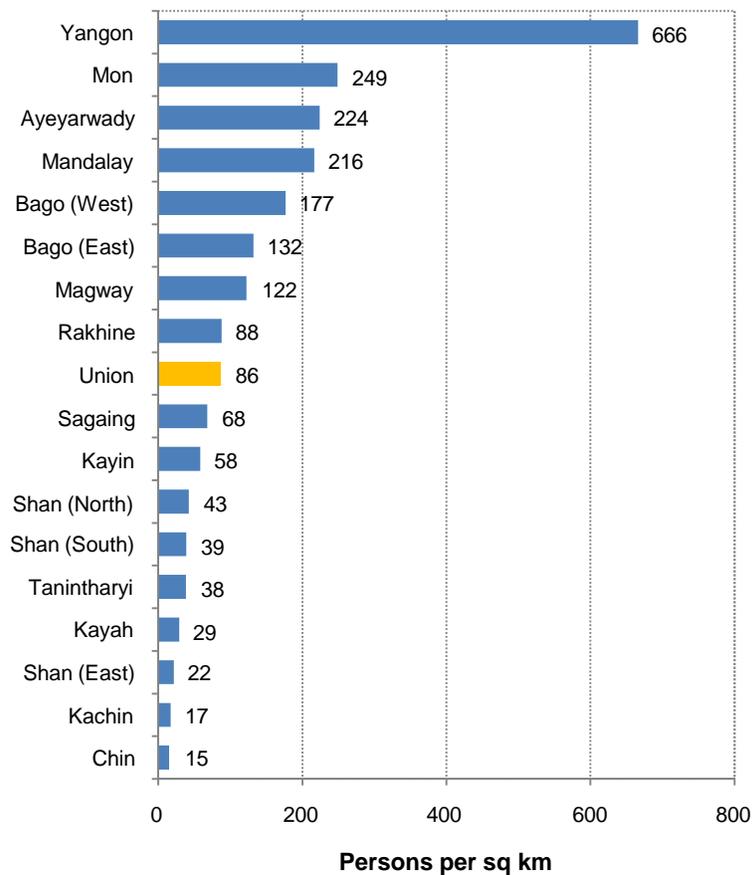
Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population
Department of Planning, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

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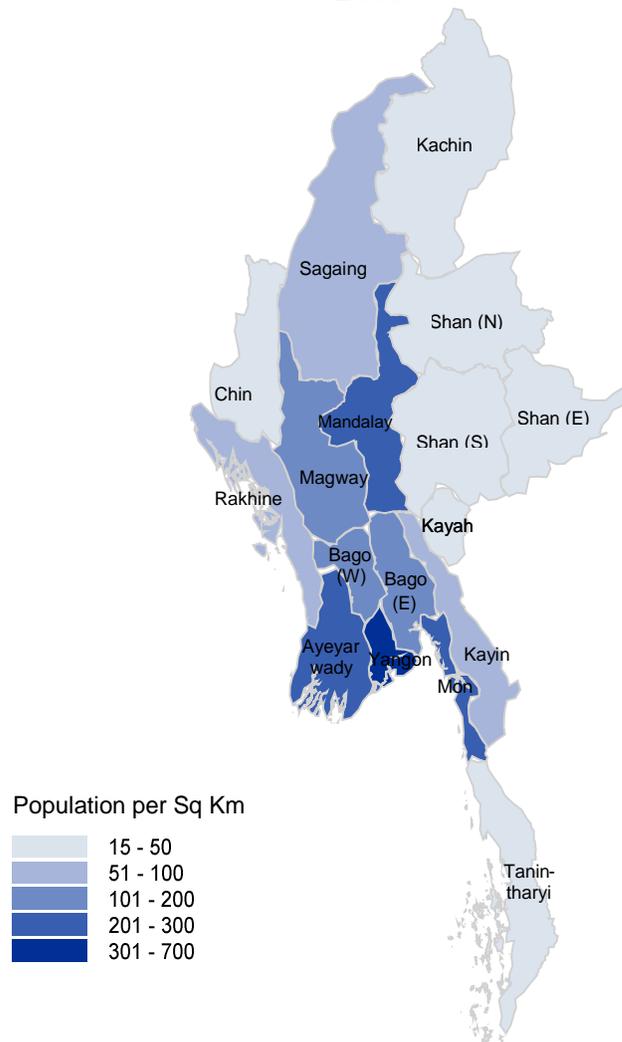
Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population
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Population Density by State and Division 2008



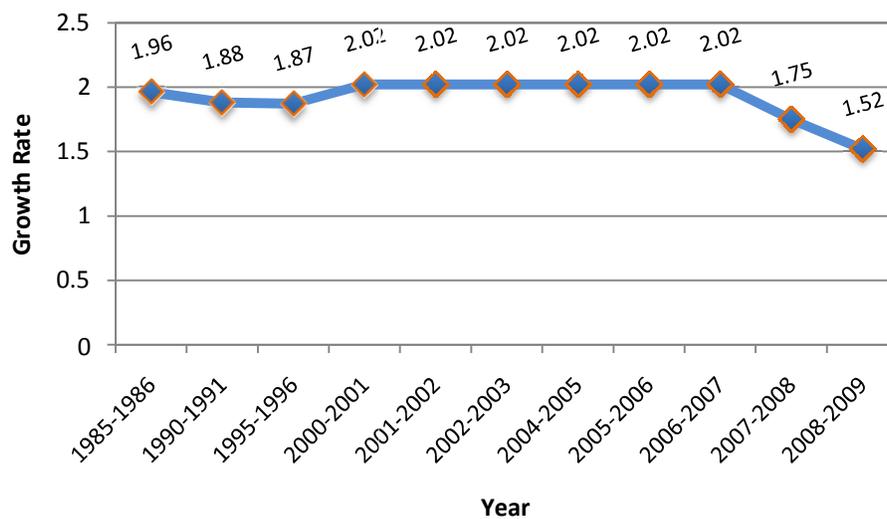
Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:
Population: Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population,
Department of Planning, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
Area of States & Divisions: Report of the list of States/Divisions, Districts, Townships, Sub-townships, Wards, Village Tracts and Village, 2009, Ministry of Home Affairs

Population Density by State and Division 2008



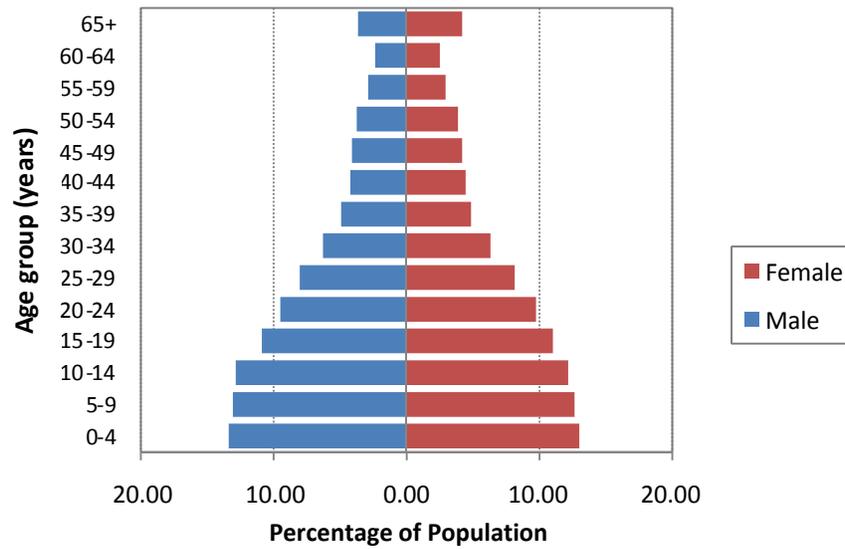
Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:
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Area of States & Divisions: Ministry of Home Affairs

Annual Population Growth Rate 1990-1991 to 2008-2009

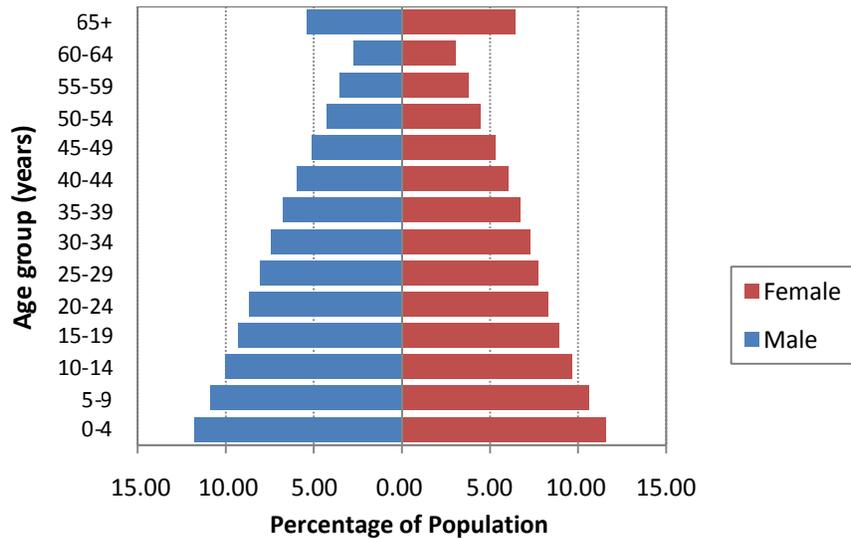


Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population
*Statistical YearBook 2008, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of National
Planning and Economic Development*

Age Pyramid – 1983 (Census)

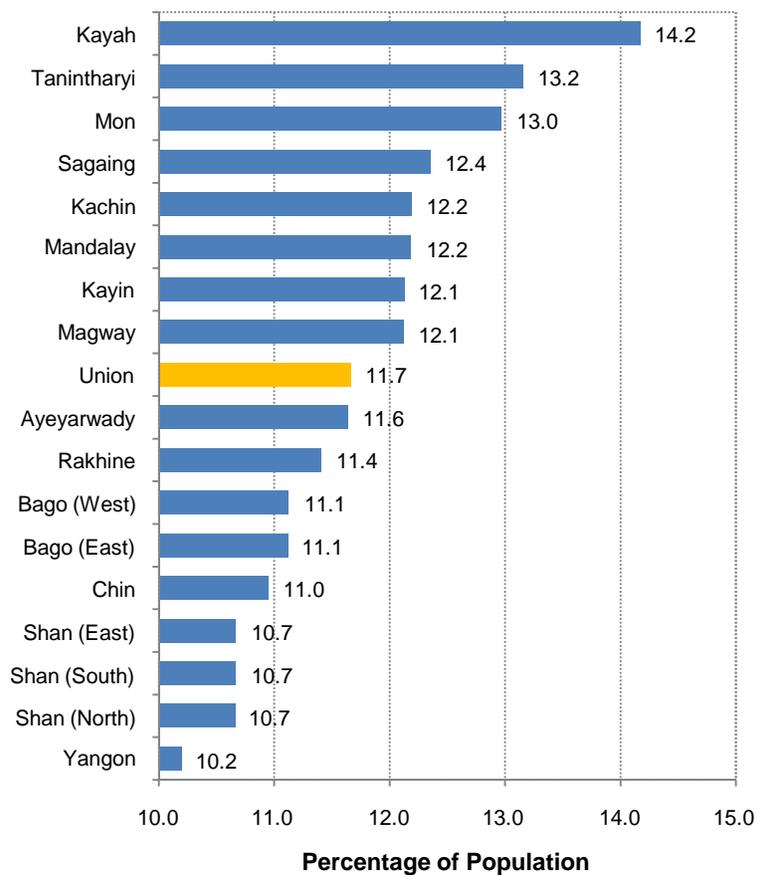


Age Pyramid – 2007



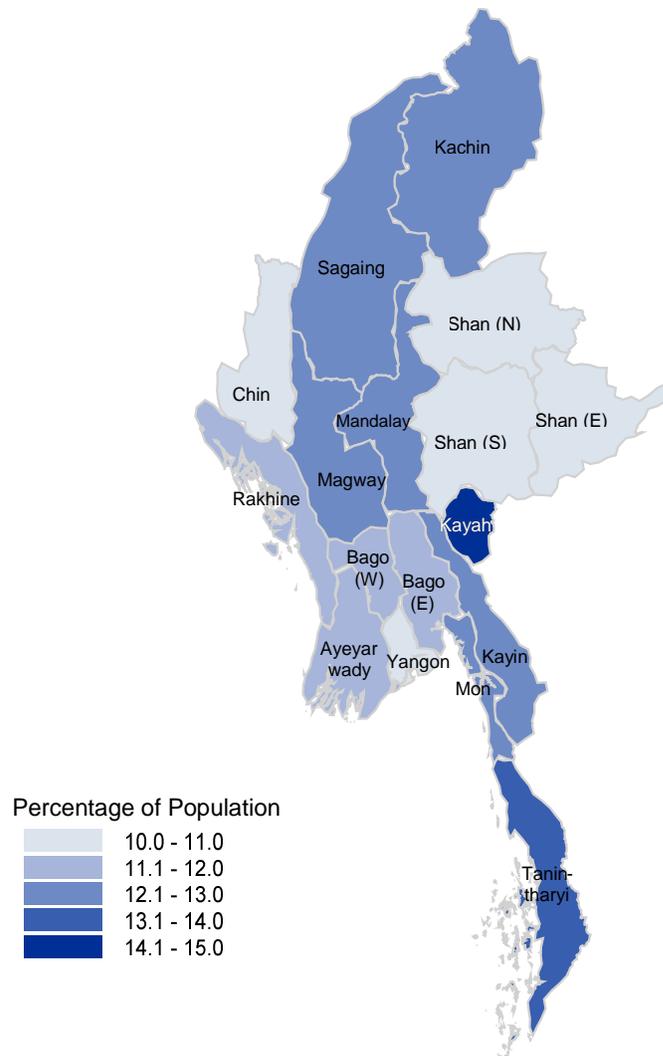
Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population
 Statistical YearBook 2000 & 2008, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of
 National Planning and Economic Development

Percentage of Population Under 5 Years by State and Division 2007



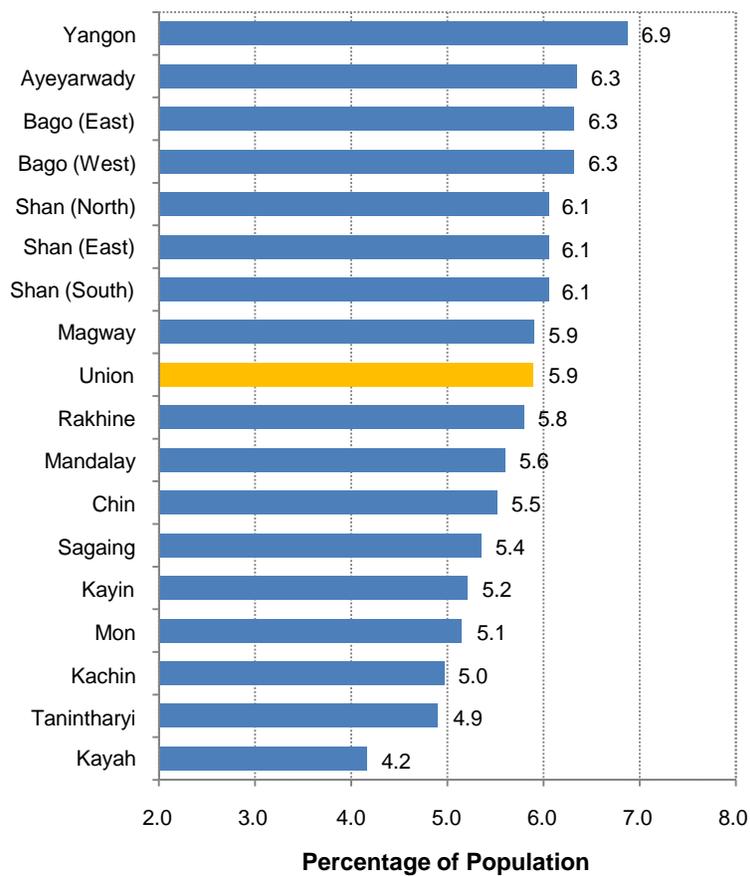
Source: Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2007

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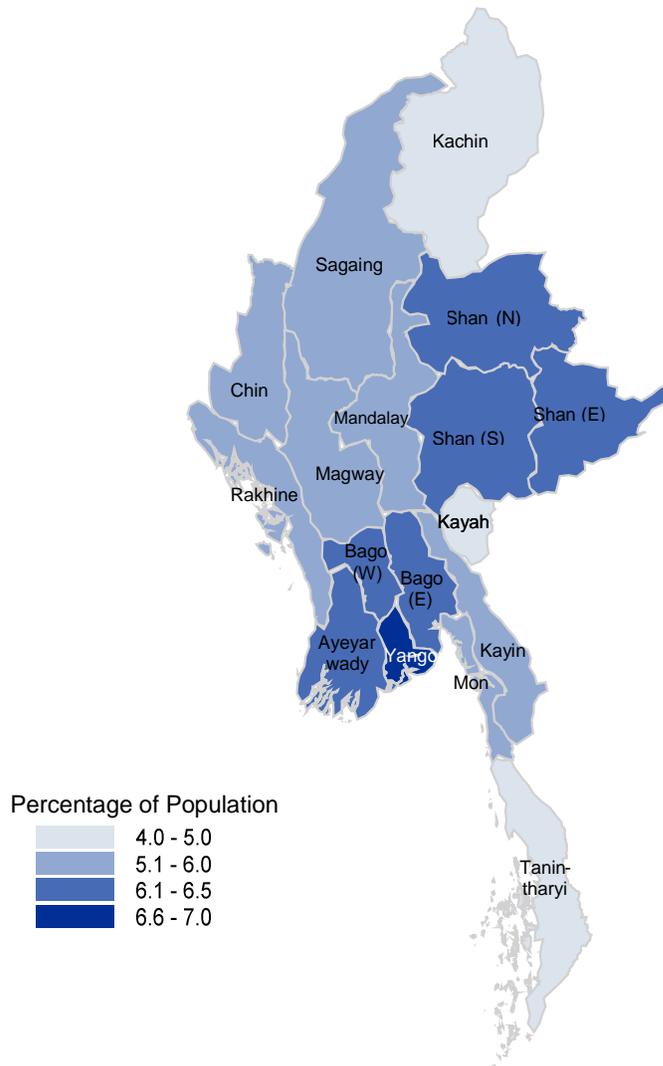
Source: Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2007

Percentage of Population 65 Years and Above by State and Division, 2007



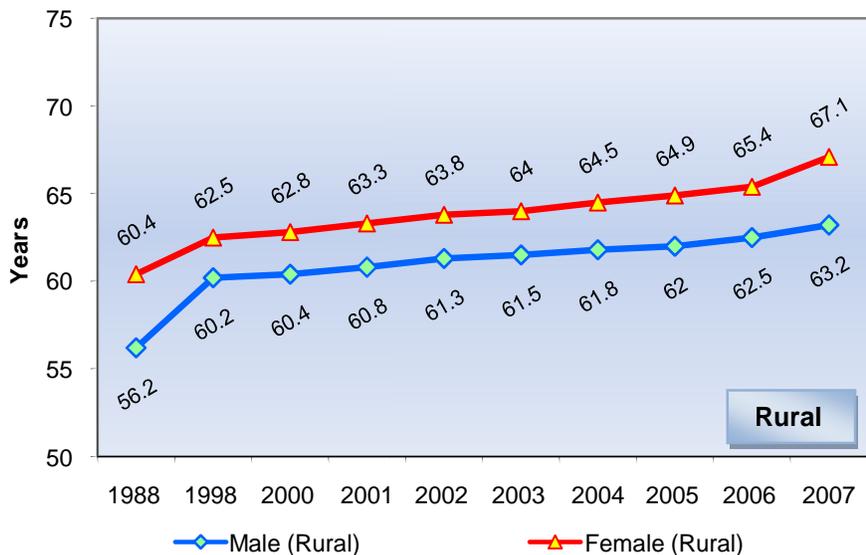
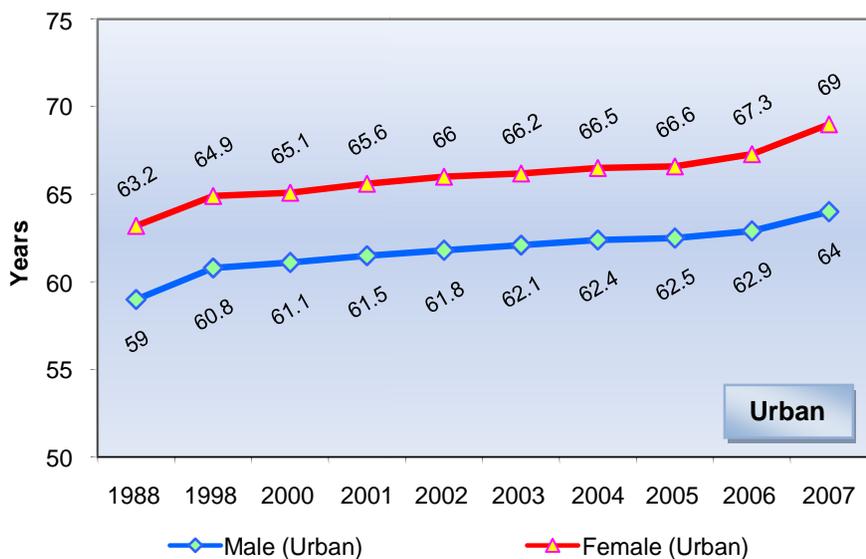
Source: Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2007

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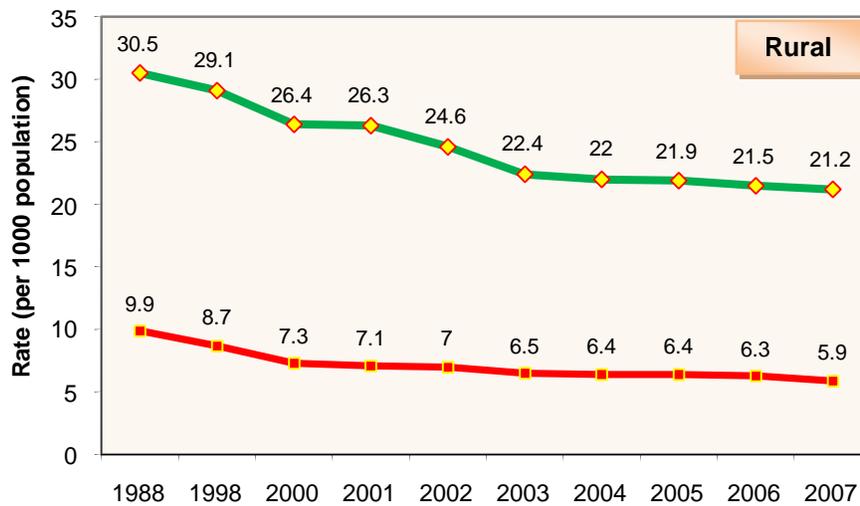
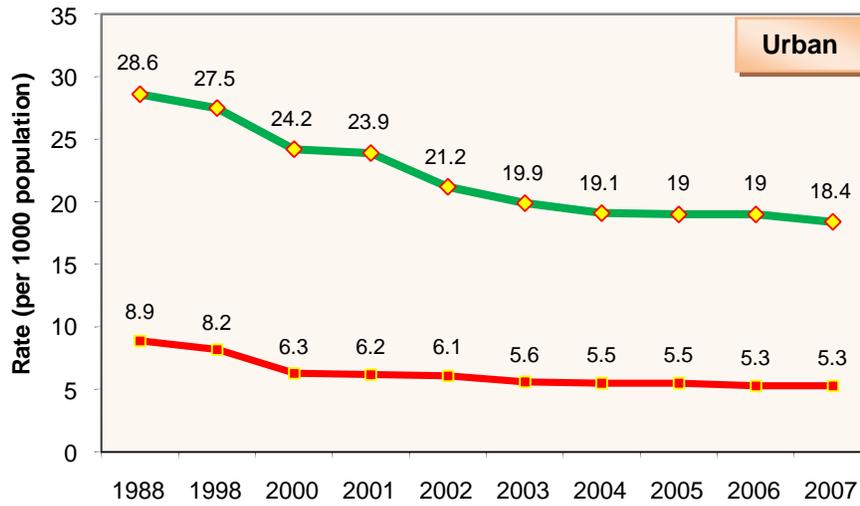
Source: Population Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2007

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1988 - 2007



Source: Statistical YearBook 2000 & 2008, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

Crude Birth Rate and Death Rate, 1988 – 2007



◆ Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 Population)
■ Crude Death Rate (per 1000 Population)

Note: Rates and Ratios are based on registered birth death events.

Source: Statistical YearBook 2000 & 2008, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

2. Health Expenditure

A more efficient use of resources has been becoming more important and essential in the wake of technology advances, demographic transitions and rapidly changing patterns of morbidity and mortality. The emergence of public health problems brought about by newly emerging infectious diseases and changing climatic pattern even make stronger call for more resources and their efficient uses. Health care is provided by a complex and shifting combination of government and private sector. In such an environment, policy makers need reliable national information on the sources and uses of funds for health, preferably comparable across countries in order to enhance health system performance. By depicting the current use of resources in the health system National Health Accounts (NHA) help provide that information. Through a systematic compilation and display of health expenditure NHA are designed to answer precise questions about a country's health system. With the approval and under the guidance of the Ministry for Health, NHA Myanmar has been constructed in 2004, covering the period 1998 to 2001. After that series of report were prepared for years covering 2002 to 2007.

Trend of Total Health Expenditures

Time series analysis of total health expenditure in current prices for the years 1998 to 2007 revealed that total health spending is increasing throughout the period with varying proportions by component. Private health spending still constitutes the major share of total health spending.

Per Capita Health Expenditures and Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Total Health Expenditures at current prices for the year 1998 was estimated at 613 kyat and for the year 2007 was estimated at 7,890 kyat. Per capita Government Health Expenditures at current prices were estimated at 65 kyat in 1998 and 928 kyat in 2007. Per Capita Gross Domestic Product at current prices for the year 1998 was 33,426 kyat and as of 2007 was 394,496 kyat.

Health Expenditures as percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Total Health Expenditures as percentage of Gross Domestic Product was ranging around 2 percent during the period of 1998 to 2007.

External Sources on Health as percentage of Total Health Expenditures

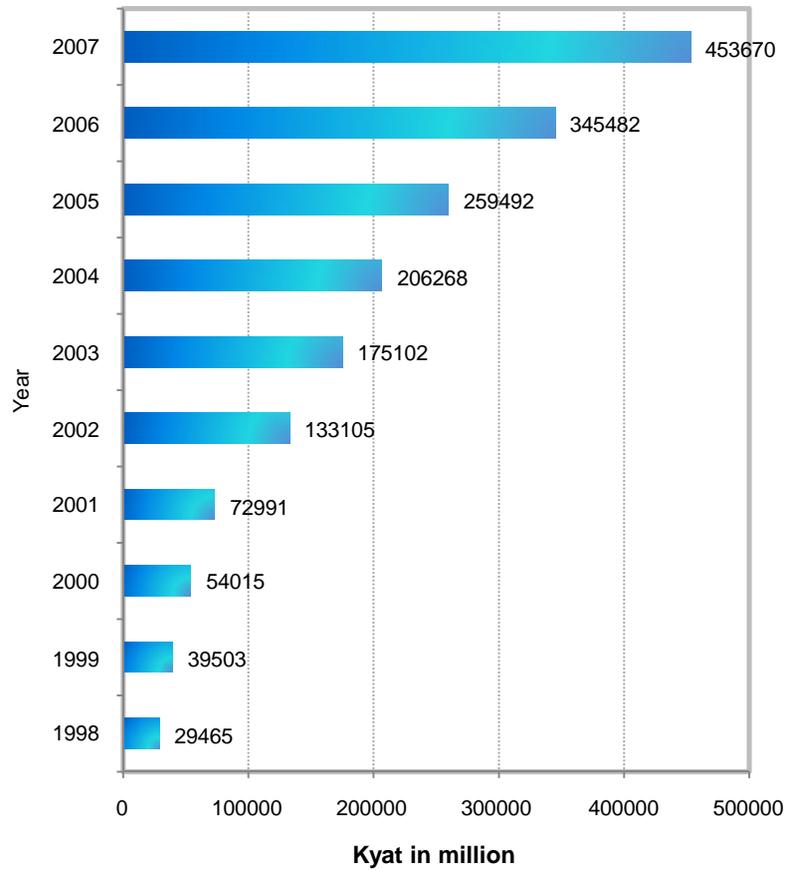
External Sources on Health as percentage of Total Health Expenditures was increasing throughout the year 1998 to 2007. External financial sources comprised 1.2 and 5.38 percent of Total Health Expenditures in the year 1998 and 2007 respectively.

Trust Fund in Hospitals

Based on religious and social customs Myanmar people are eager to provide assistance for social works. Public hospitals throughout the country are stipulated to raise and establish trust fund and interest earned from these funds are used for supporting poor in accessing needed medicinal supply and diagnostic services where user charges are practiced.

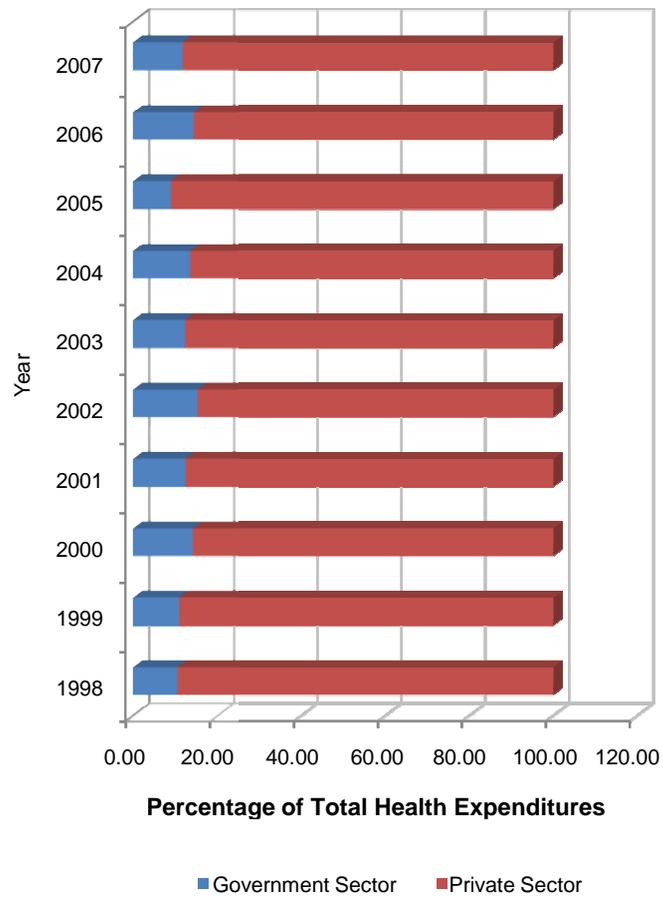
The cumulated amount of trust fund established in the hospitals was 1,516 kyat in million in 2005 and 5,494 kyat in million in 2009 October where as utilization of these funds for providing free medical supplies to the poor in the hospitals was 167 kyat in million in 2005 and 399 kyat in million in 2009 October.

Total Health Expenditures in Current Prices 1998 - 2007



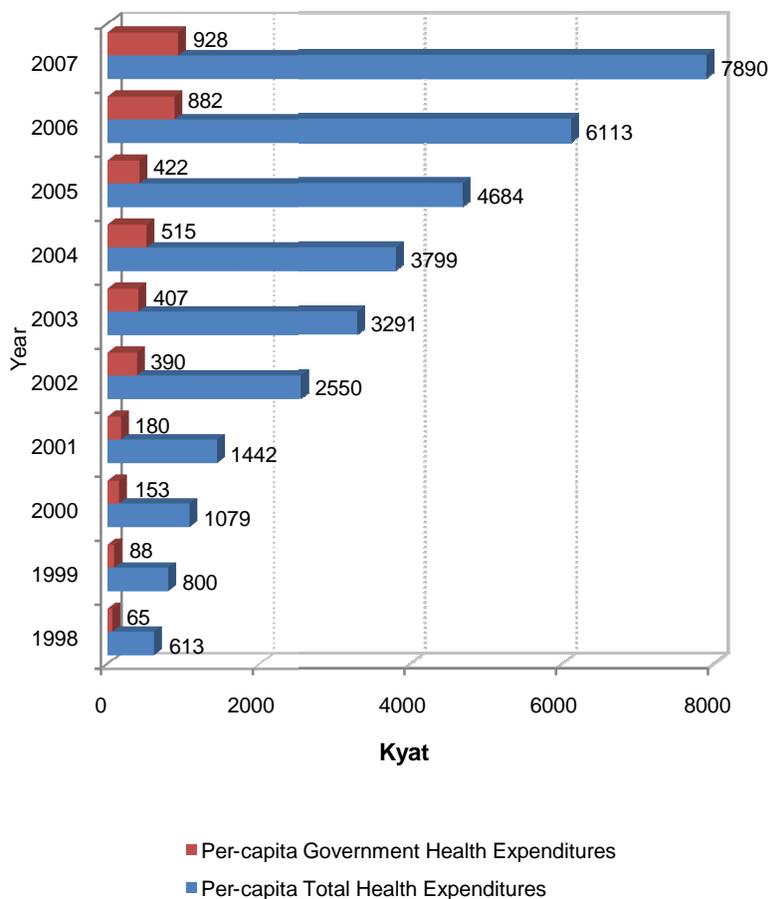
Source: Myanmar National Health Accounts, (1998-2001) (2002-2005) (2006-2007)

Total Health Expenditures by Agents 1998 - 2007



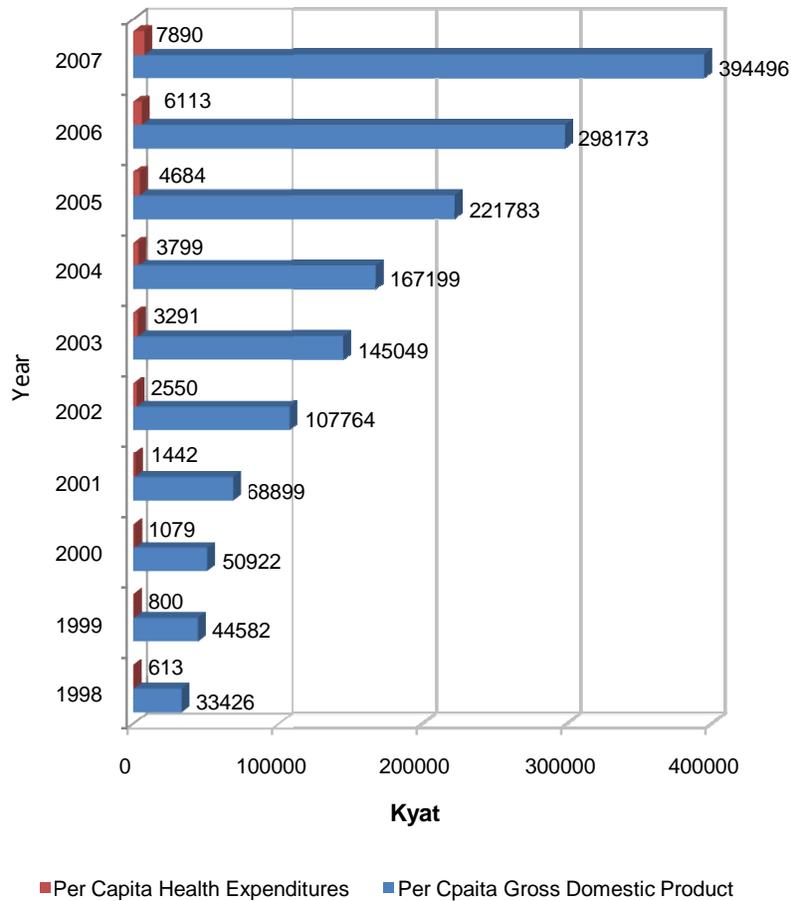
Source: Myanmar National Health Accounts, (1998-2001) (2002-2005) (2006-2007)

Per Capita Health Expenditures 1998 - 2007



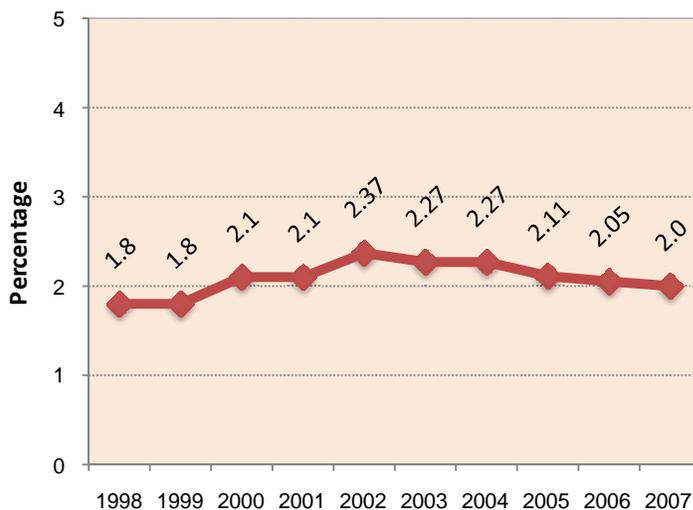
Source: Myanmar National Health Accounts, (1998-2001) (2002-2005) (2006-2007)

Per Capita Health Expenditures and Per Capita GDP 1998 - 2007

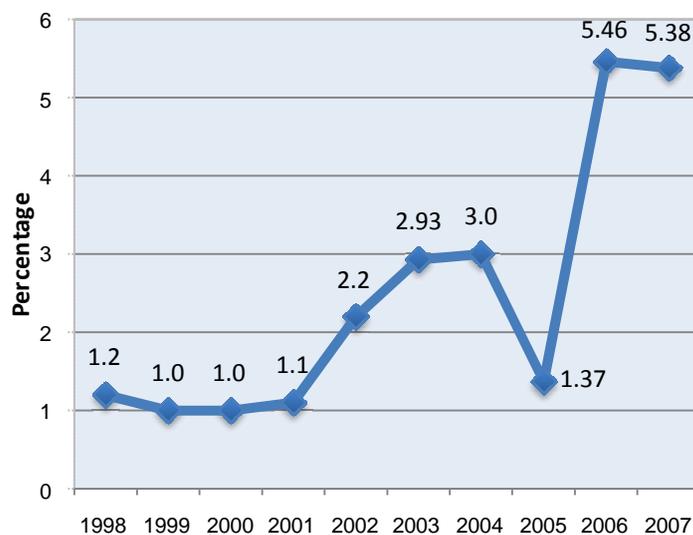


Source: Myanmar National Health Accounts, (1998-2001) (2002-2005) (2006-2007)

Total Health Expenditures as percentage of Gross Domestic Product, 1998-2007



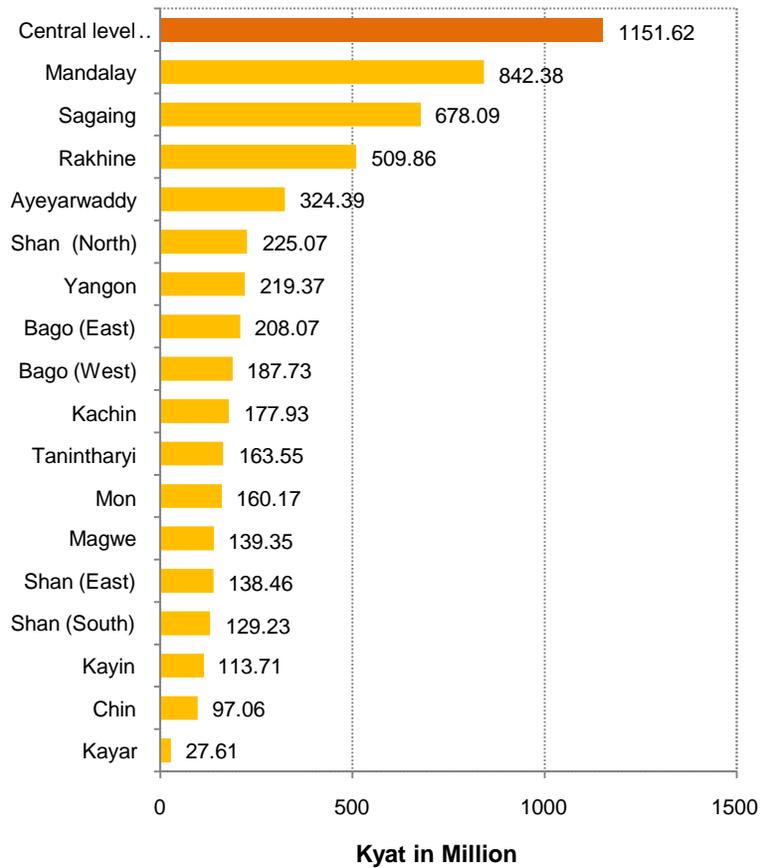
External Sources on Health as Percentage of Total Health Expenditures . 1998-2007



Source: Myanmar National Health Accounts, (1998-2001) (2002-2005) (2006-2007)

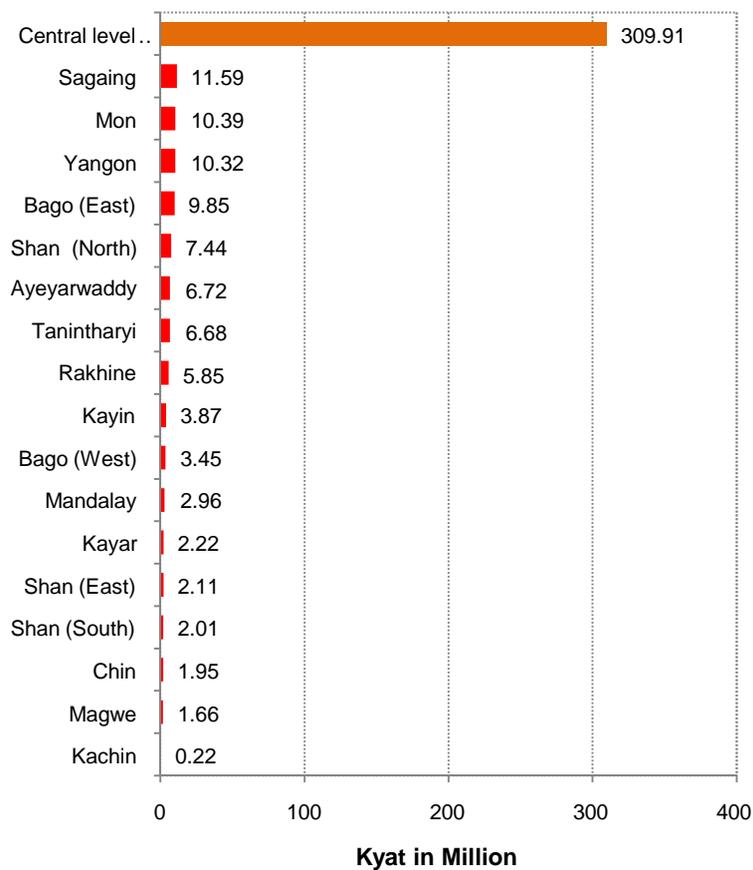
Establishment of Trust Fund in Hospitals

2009



Source: Department of Health, October 2009

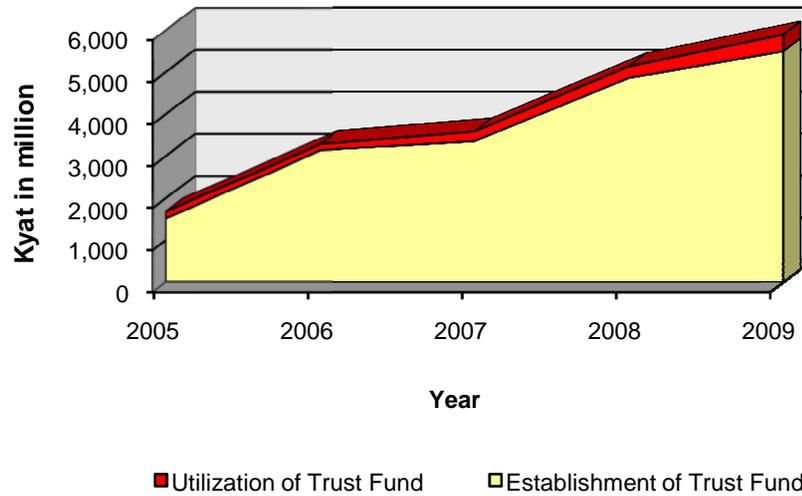
Utilization of Trust Fund (Free Medical Supplies to the poor) in Hospitals, 2009



Source: Department of Health, October 2009

Establishment and Utilization of Trust Fund

2005 - 2009



Source: Department of Health, October 2009

3. Health Resources

Ministry of Health is concerned with the production of all categories of health personnel with aim to strengthen the development of human resources for health and equip them with advanced technologies. There are a total of 14 medical and health related universities under the management of the Department of Medical Science. It also had 46 nursing and midwifery and related training schools across the country. In addition post graduate training courses have been conducted for higher learning and there are 30 doctorate courses, 7 Ph.D courses, 29 Master courses and 6 Diploma courses conducted under the Department of Medical Science.

Specialists have been appointed for the first time in district hospitals in 1997. Number of specialties available in the State and Divisional Hospitals has been increased and more specialists are appointed. Specialist services are available at the district hospitals and more advanced secondary and tertiary care services are provided at the State and Divisional Hospitals, Central and Teaching Hospitals. Modern diagnostic and therapeutic facilities have been installed in the most central and teaching hospitals, state/divisional hospitals and district hospitals.

Distribution of Government Medical Doctors

Distribution of Medical Doctors across states and divisions vary from 6 (Mon State) to 59 (Chin State) per 100,000 population. More sanctions are carefully appointed for the Chin state which is the mountainous state and the nature of the landscape makes difficult to travel. The divisions of Yangon and Mandalay had high concentration of medical doctors which have major teaching hospitals.

Distribution of Government Dental Surgeons

The distribution of Dental Surgeons ranges from 1 to 4 per 100,000 population. As a union level, the coverage is one Dental Surgeon per 100,000 population.

Distribution of Nurses

The distribution of Nurses among states and divisions were also related to the distribution of Medical Officers. The number of nurses per 100,000 population ranges from 10 in Mon State to 160 in Chin State.

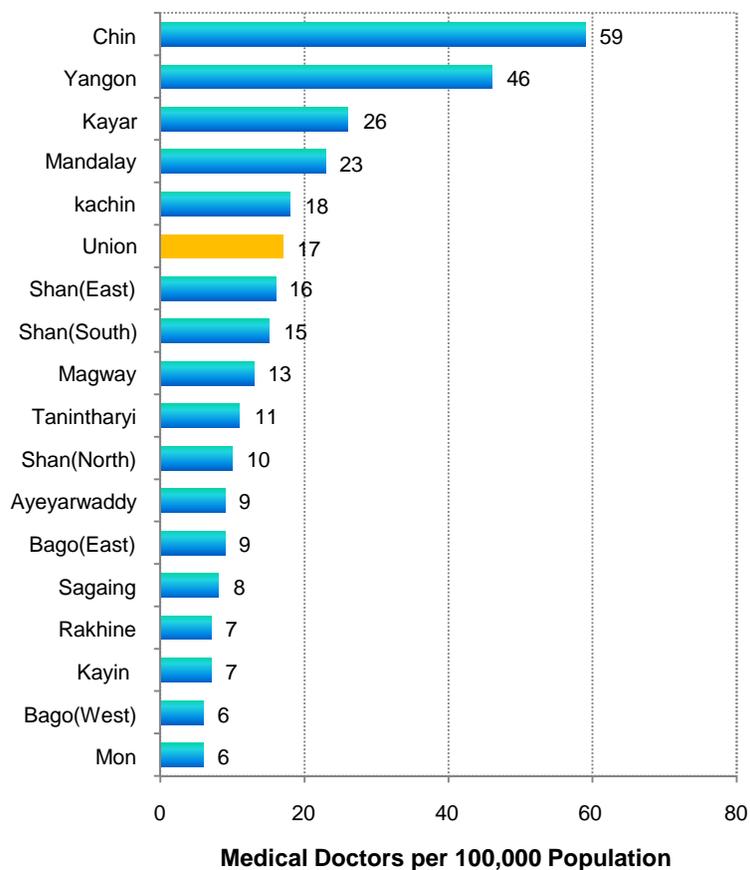
Distribution of Midwives

Midwives are basic health front line workers in the essence of primary health care system practiced in Myanmar for successful implementation of rural health development programme. The distribution of Midwives has seen highest in Chin State 89 per 100,000 rural population and followed by 65 in Kayar State, 32 in Kachin State, 31 in Shan (South), 27 in Rakhine State and 25 each in Shan (East) State and Bago (West) Division.

Government Hospital Bed Strength

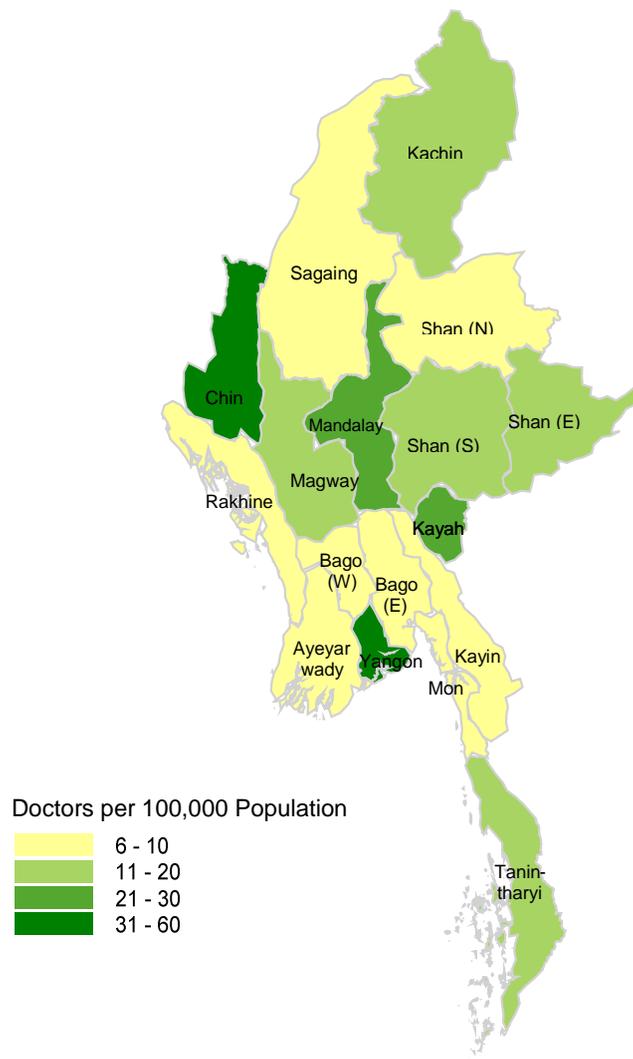
To ensure adequate coverage of hospital services in every state and division, new hospitals were being established and existing hospitals were upgraded. By the end of December 2009, there are a total of 871 government hospitals and total hospital beds provided in public hospitals are 39060. On an average there are 7 hospital beds per 100,000 population in government medical institutions in Myanmar.

Distribution of Medical Doctors (Public Sector) by State and Division, 2009



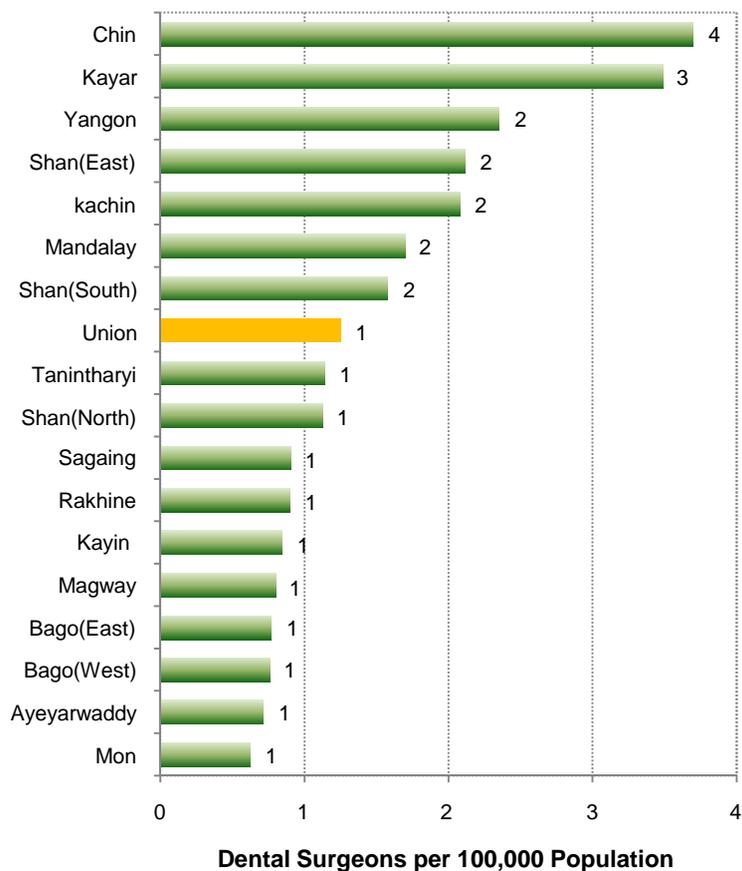
Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:
Health Manpower : Ministry of Health
Population : Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population,
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Distribution of Dental Surgeons (public sector) by State and Division, 2009

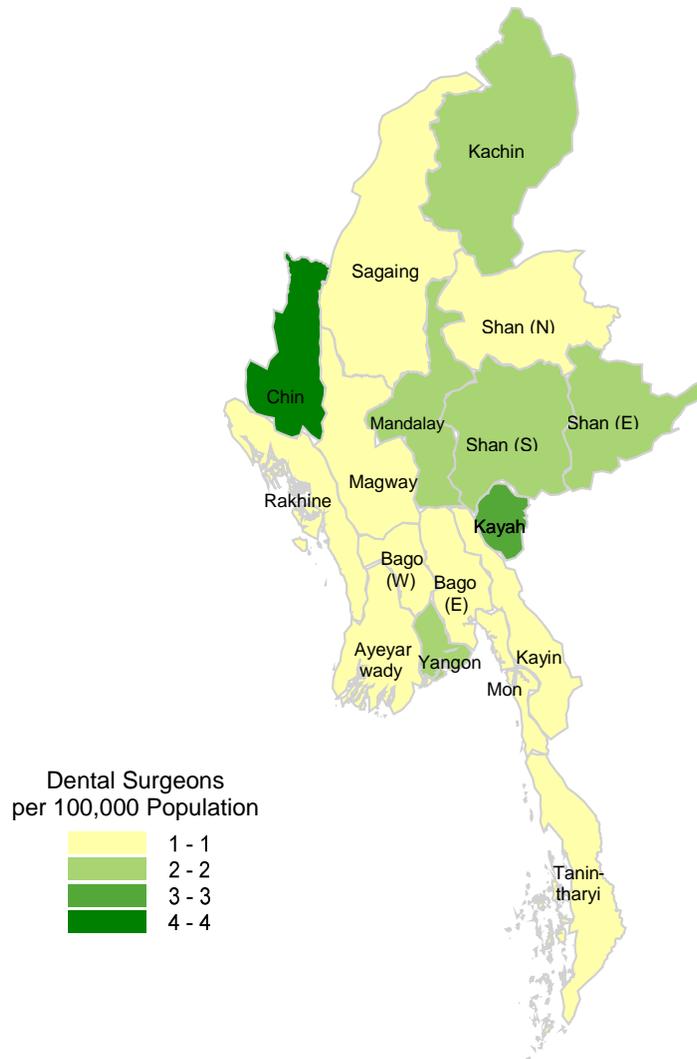


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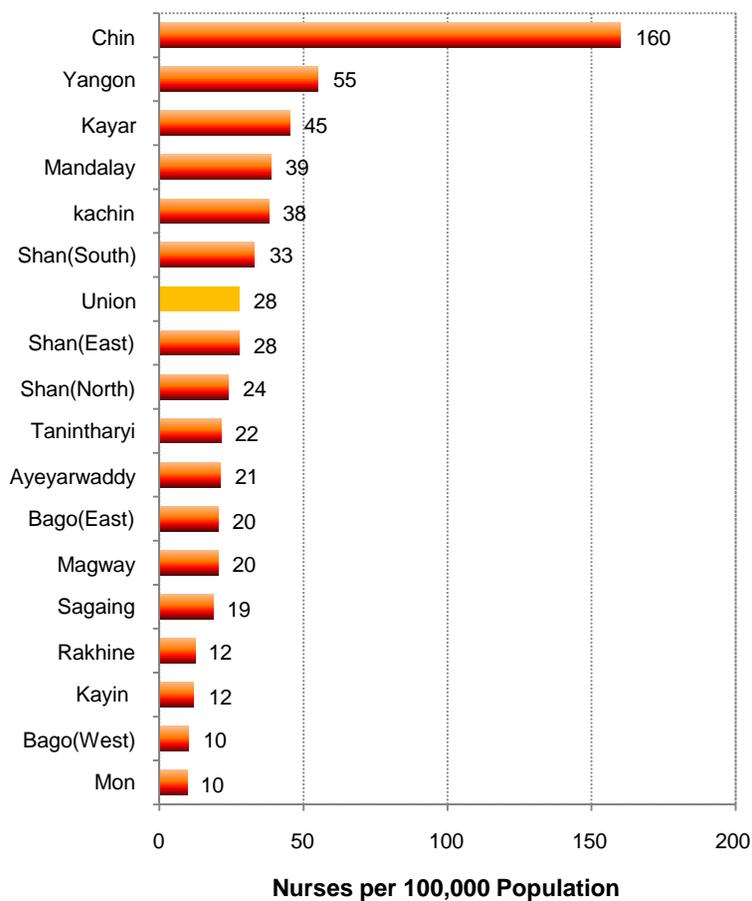
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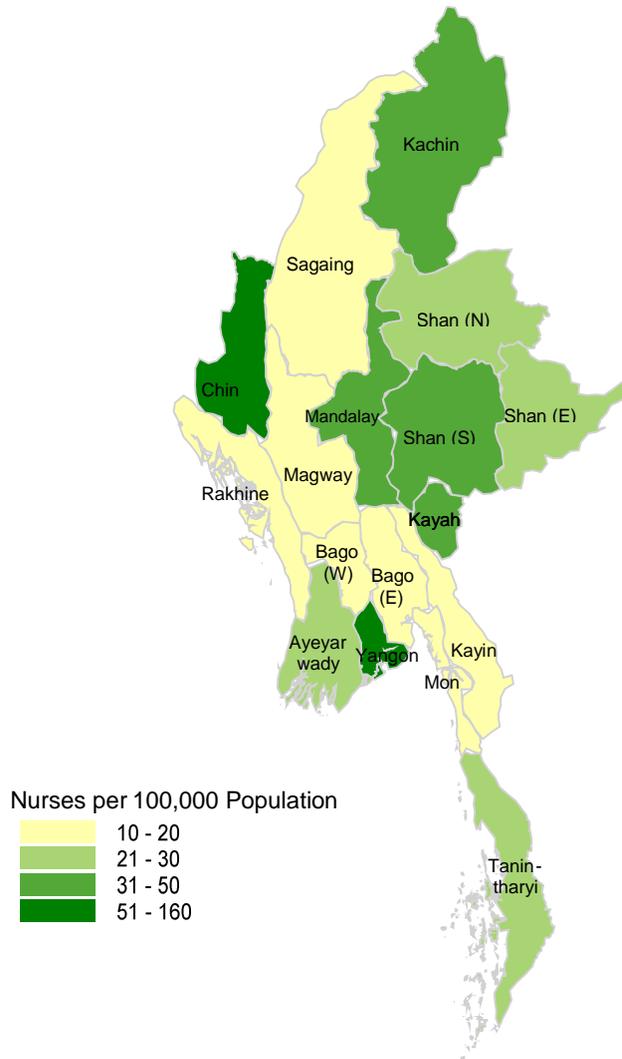
Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:
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Distribution of Nurses (Public Sector) by State and Division, 2009



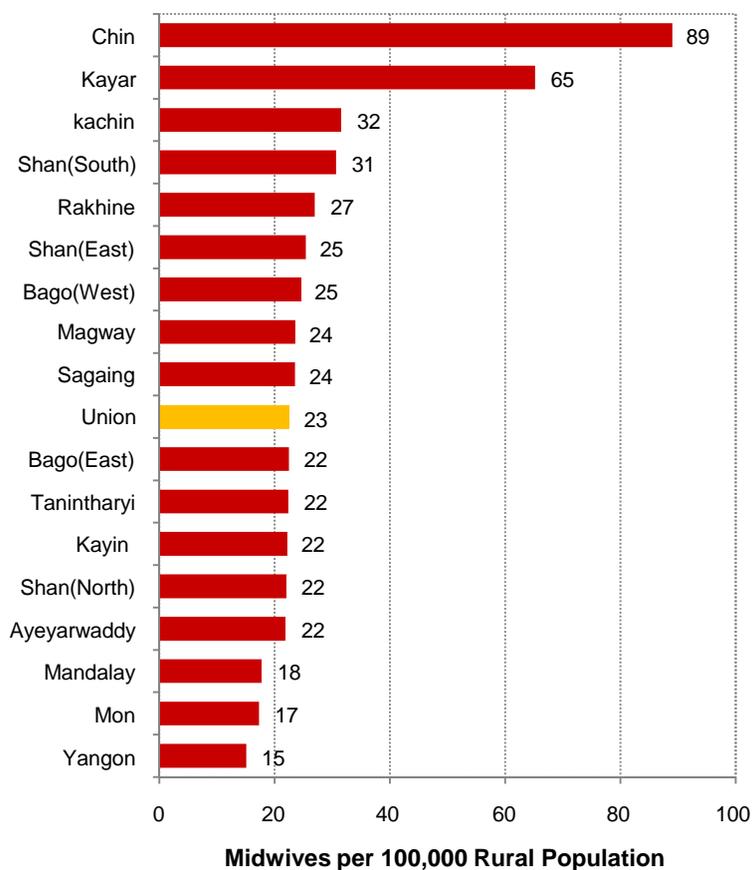
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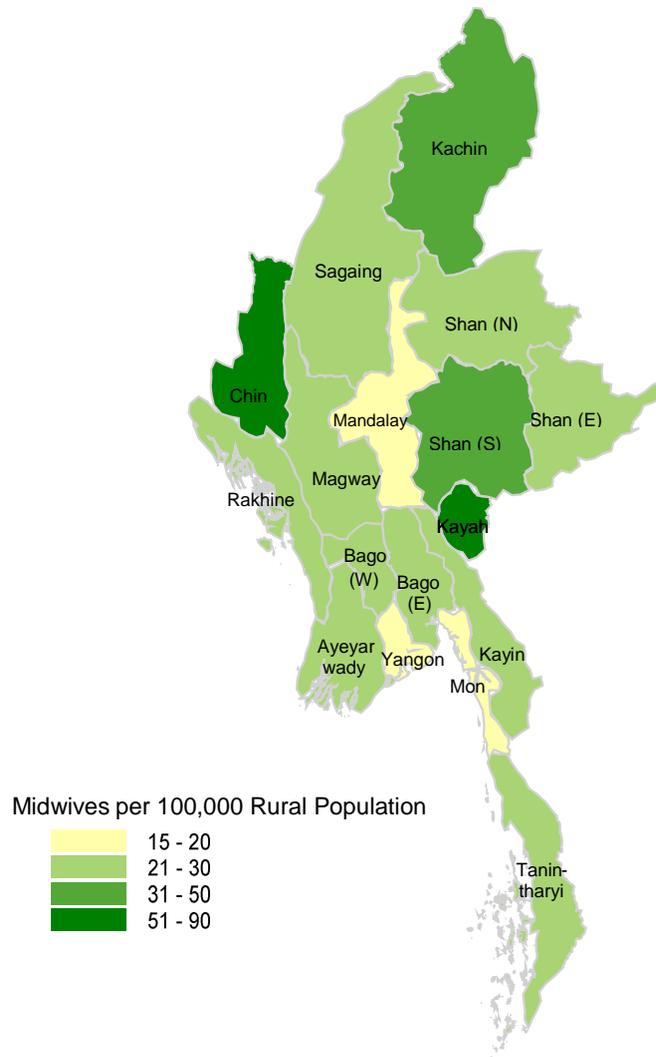
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Distribution of Midwives (Public Sector) by State and Division, 2009



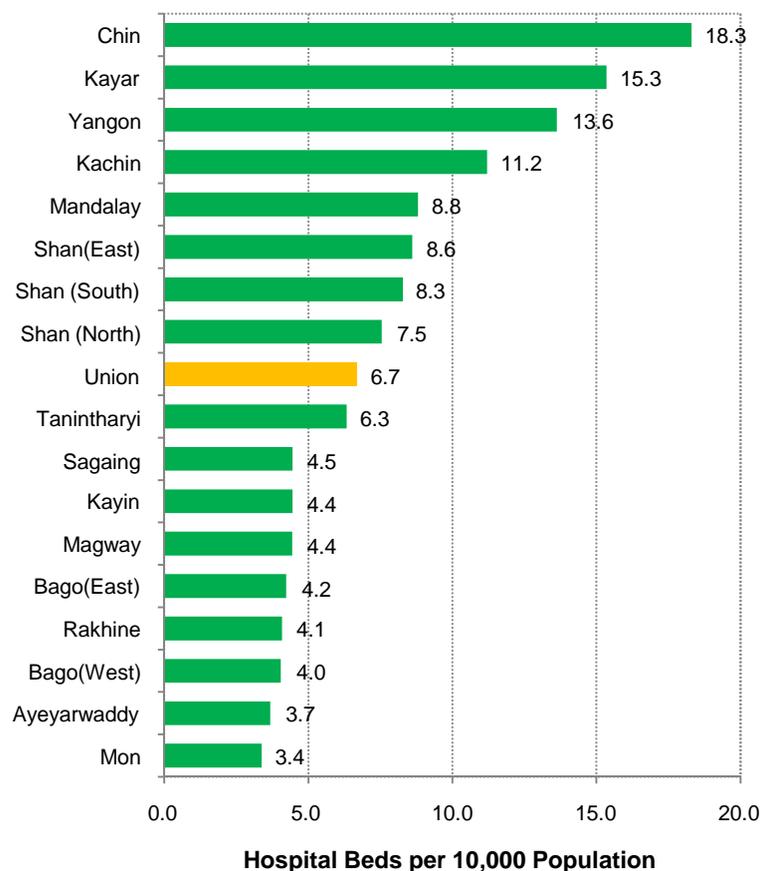
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Government Hospital Bed Strength (Public Sector) by State and Division, 2009

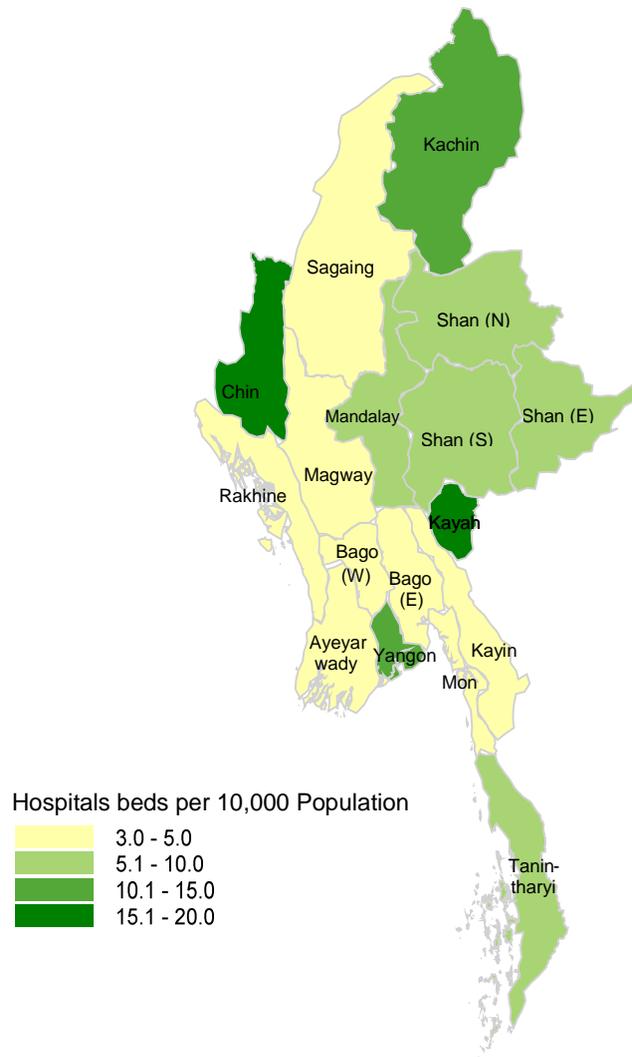


Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:

No. of Hospitals : 844 (Ministry of Health) + 27 (Other Ministries)

Population : Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population,
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Government Hospital Bed Strength (Public Sector) by State and Division, 2009



Source: Calculated using the data from the following sources:
No. of Hospitals : 844 (Ministry of Health) + 27 (Other Ministries)
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4. Health Service Utilization

Outpatient attendance in Government Health Centers

As a whole country, 20.6 out-patients visit to government health centers were made by 100 population in 2008. The lowest out-patient attendance was seen in Shan (North) State (13.5%), the highest visit was in Mon State (37.2%) and the second highest visit was in Chin State (26.9%). Some states and divisions such as Yangon and Mandalay have reported below 20% of outpatient attendance and it might be growing nature of private health centers.

Discharges and deaths per 1,000 population in Government Hospitals

On an average 19 patients per 1000 population seek inpatient care at government hospitals in 2008. However geographical variations was seen which ranges from 11 patients in Rakhine State to 35 patients per 1000 population in Yangon Division and followed by 31 patients in Kayar State. The high figure in Yangon Division could be due to good quality care and availability of medical care facilities. However, high discharges and deaths rate in Kayar state may be due to high admissions in small populations.

Antenatal care coverage

In 2008, on an average 68.2% of pregnant women were seeking antenatal care at least one visit. Over 70% of antenatal care coverage has been reported by six states and divisions. About 60 to 70% of pregnancies received antenatal care in eight states/divisions out of seventeen. Only three states Chin, Shan (North) and Shan (East) have below 60% antenatal care coverage.

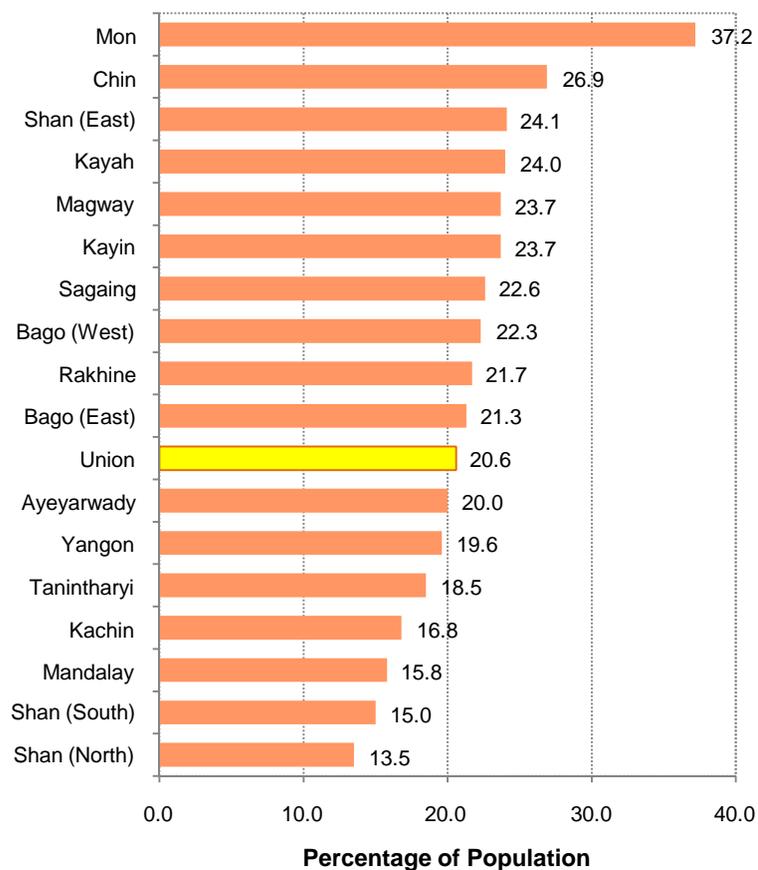
Immunization coverage of children

In Myanmar, BCG coverage is highest among child immunization. On average immunization coverage of was BCG 90.3%, Polio 87.4%, DPT3 87.2% and measles 85.5% in 2008. Immunization coverage is lowest in Shan (East) and second lowest in Chin State where needed to enforce immunization by various ways in order to increase coverage of immunization.

Tetanus immunization coverage of pregnant mothers

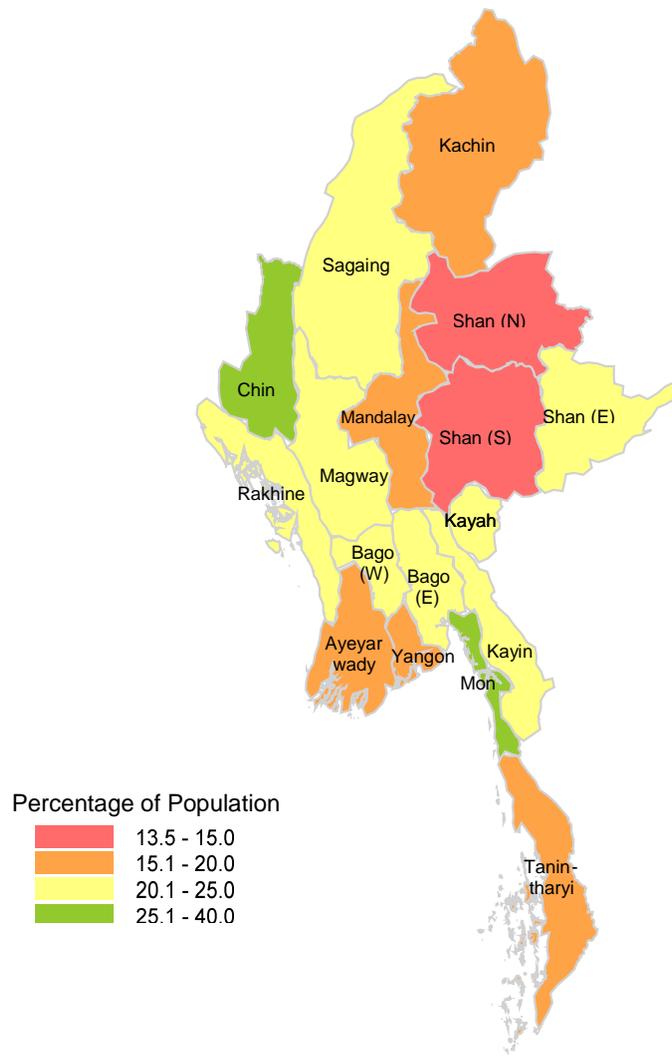
The tetanus immunization coverage for the union was 84.6% ranges from 44.5% (Shan East) and 94.1% (Bago West) in 2008. Out of seventeen states/divisions, ten states/divisions have reported that over 80% of pregnant women were received second dose of tetanus immunization. Pregnant mothers from three states/divisions were seeking 70 to 80% of tetanus immunization and remaining four states/divisions have reported 45 to 70%.

General Clinic Attendances by State and Division 2008



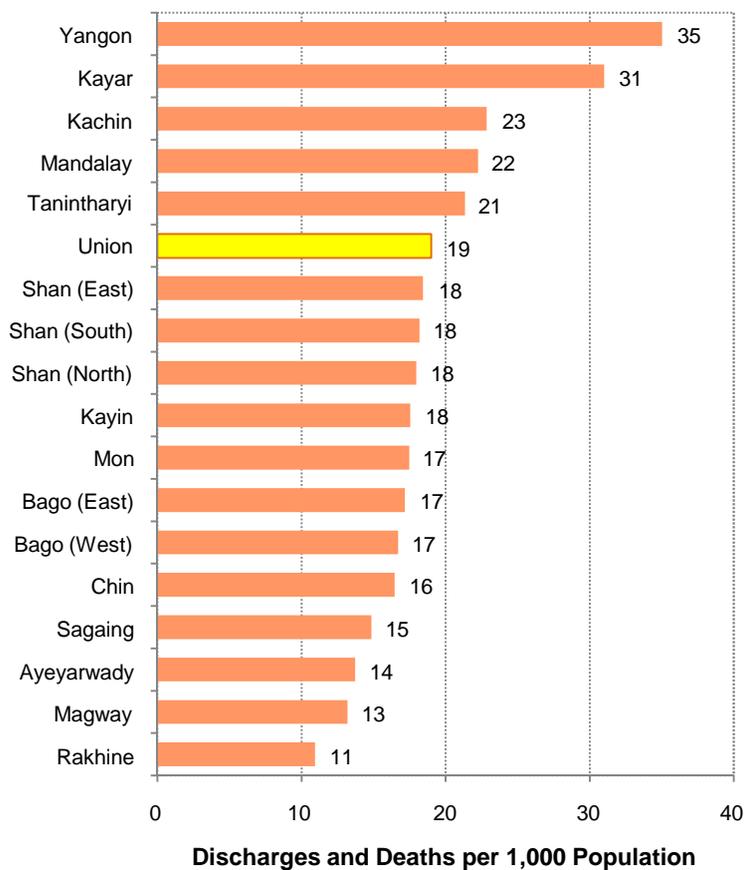
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

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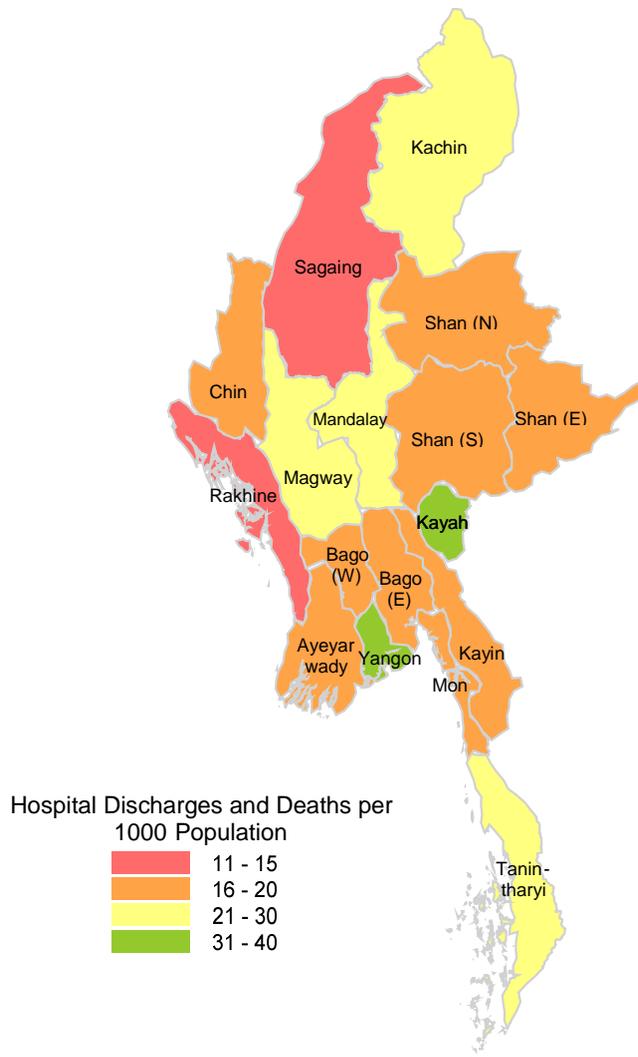
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Discharges and Deaths by Government Hospitals 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

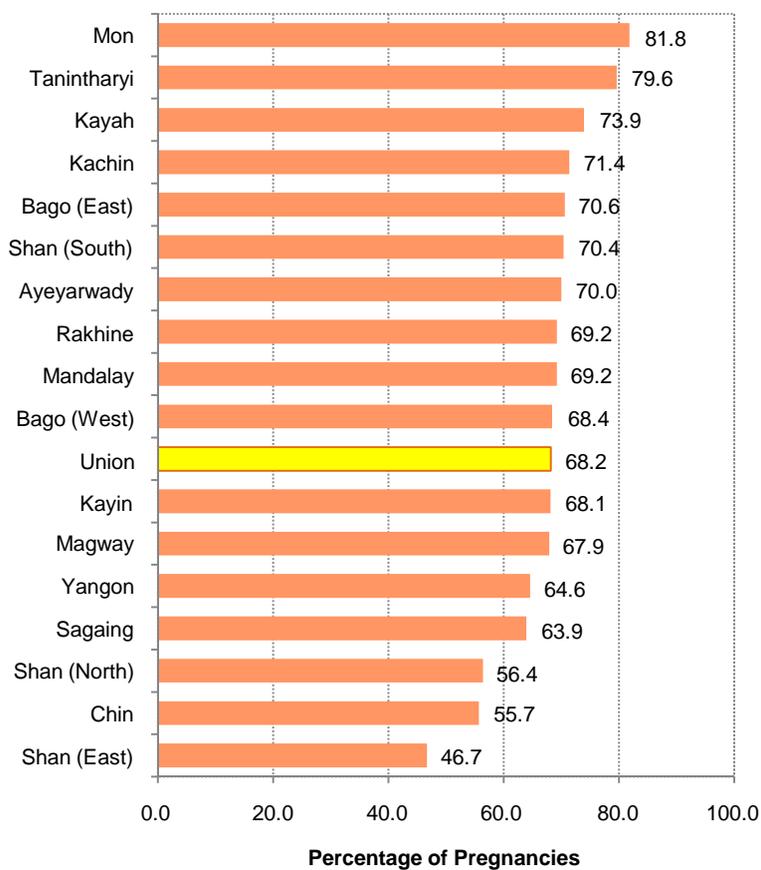
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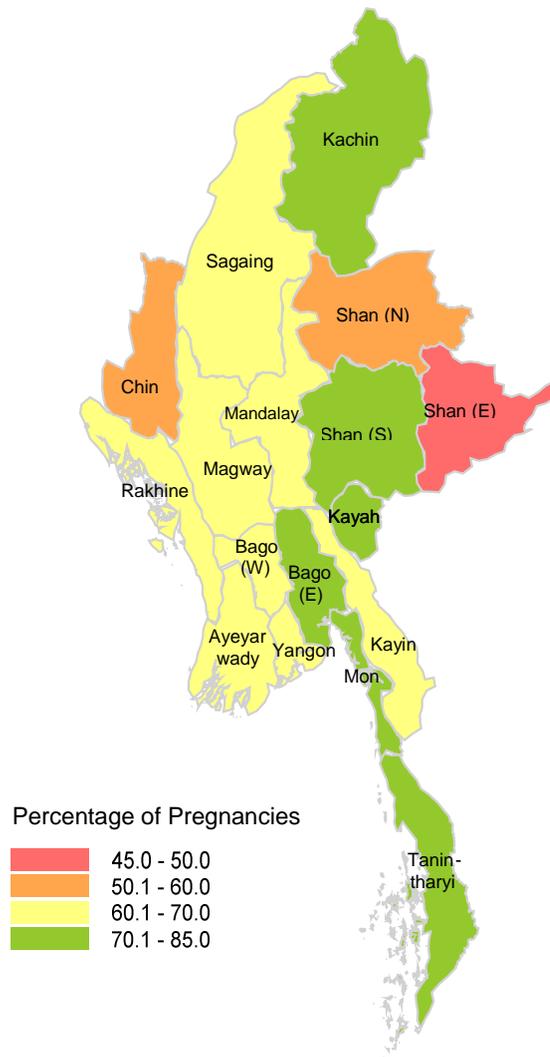
AN Coverage by State and Division

2008



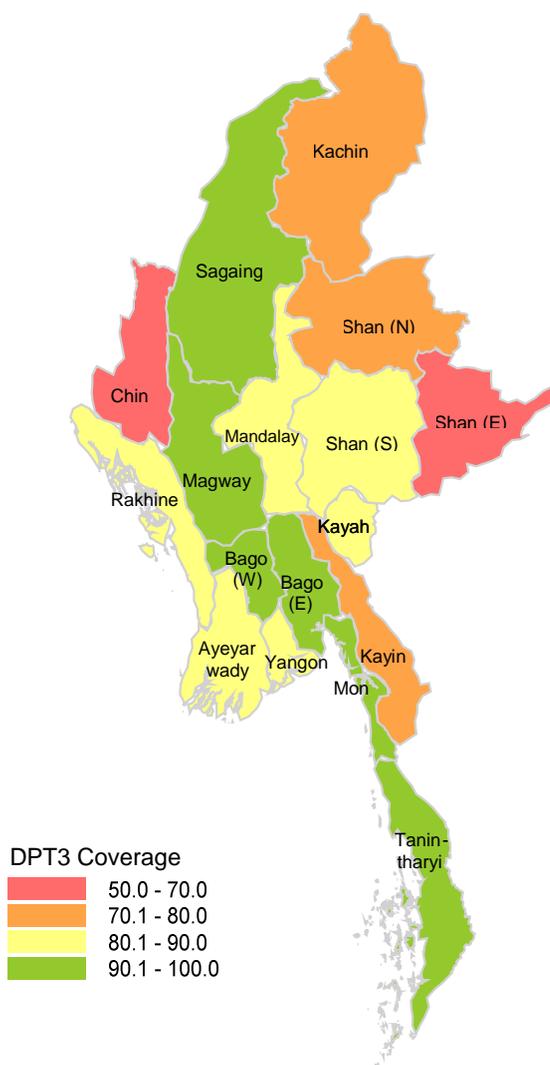
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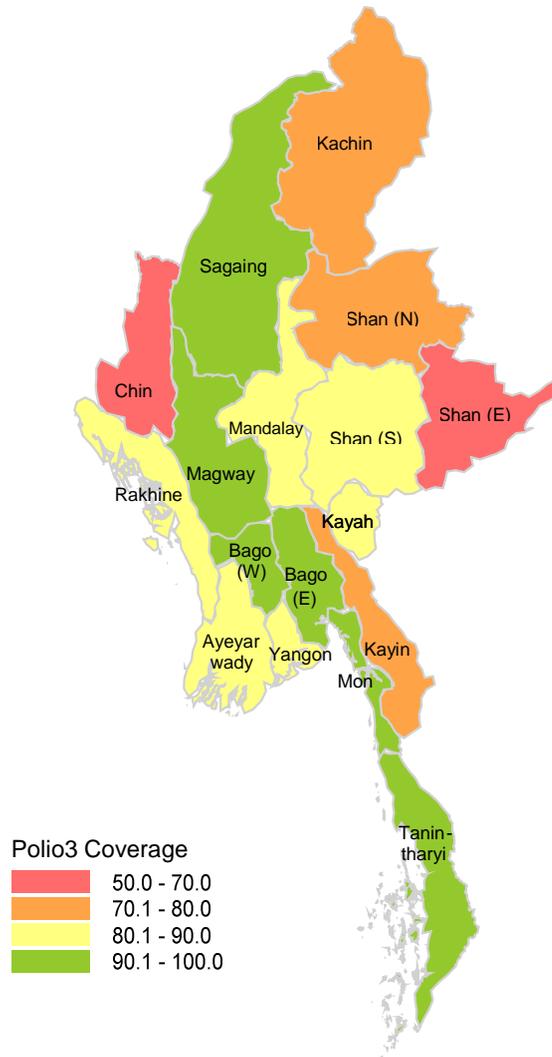
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Immunization Coverage of DPT3 by State and Division 2008



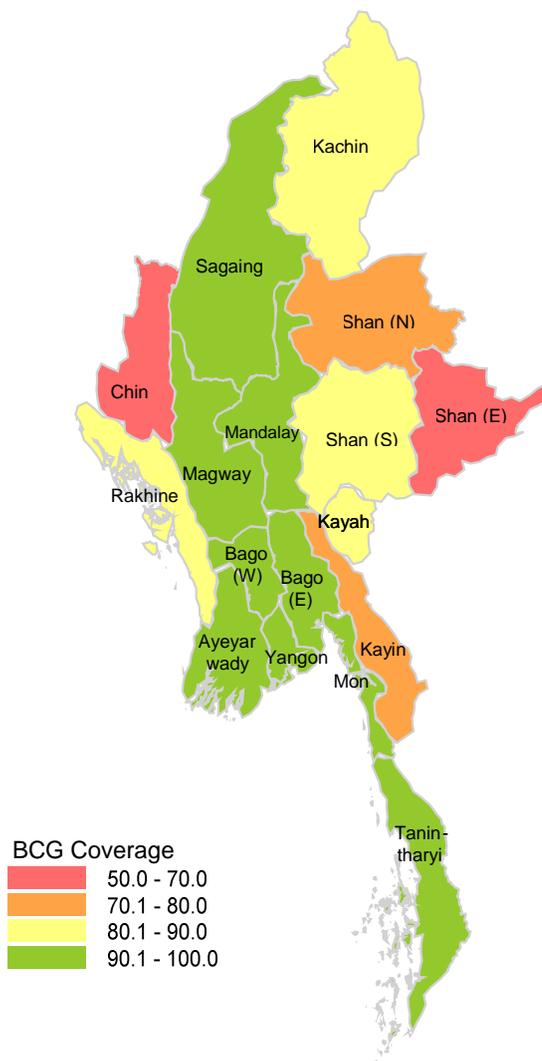
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Immunization Coverage of Polio3 by State and Division 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

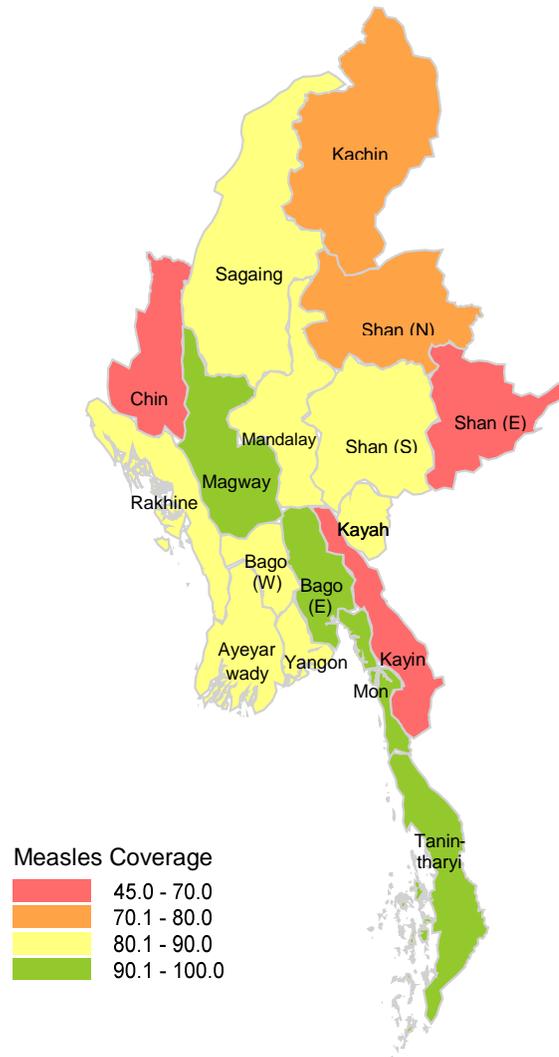
Immunization Coverage of BCG by State and Division 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

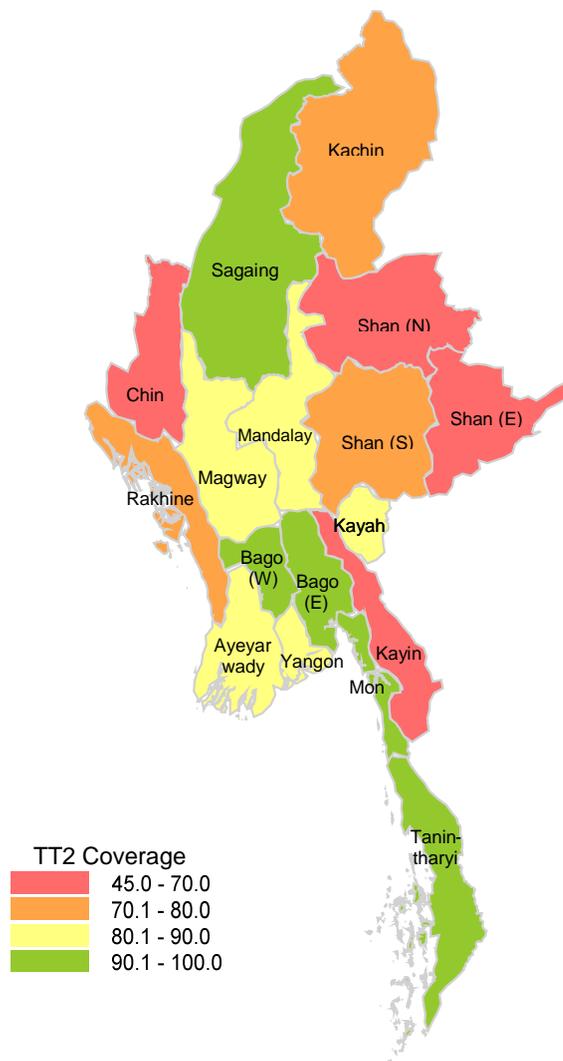
Immunization Coverage of Measles by State and Division

2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

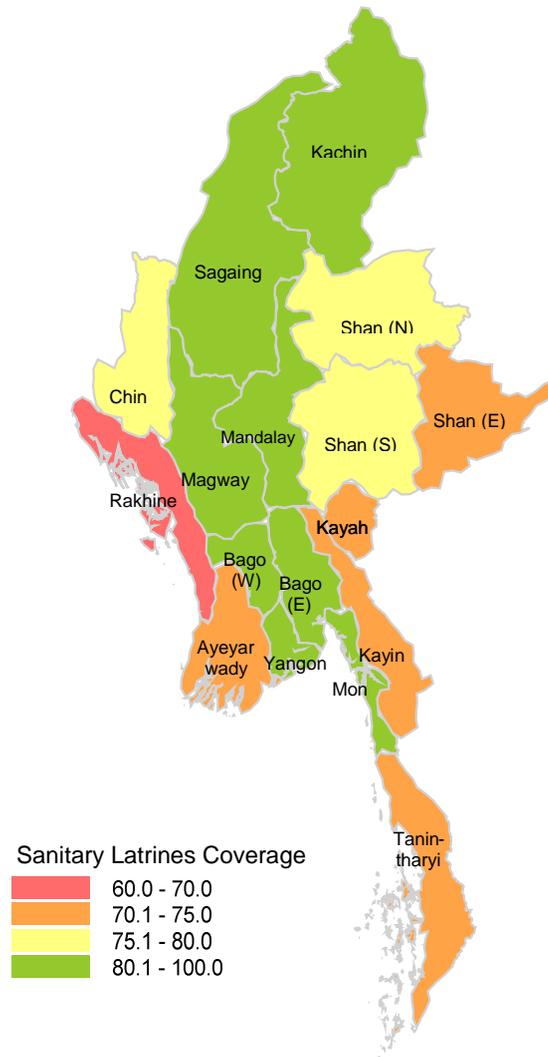
Immunization Coverage of TT2 by State and Division 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Coverage of Sanitary Latrines by State and Division

2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

5. Morbidity and Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio have been calculated based on registration of birth and death events.

Infant mortality rate is on the descending trend and it declines from 50.7 per1000 live-births in 2002 to 46.3 per 1000 live-births in 2007 in rural area and 48.4 in 2002 and 43.4 per 1000 live-births in 2007 in urban area.

Maternal mortality ratio is also declined and the positive trend has been observed. The Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live-births in rural area was 190 in 2002 and 136 in 2007 and 110 in 2002 and 94 in 2007 in rural area respectively.

Malaria

Malaria is one of the priority diseases in Myanmar. Malaria prevalence is found to be falling from 24.53 per 1000 populations in 1988 to 9 per 1000 populations and 10.75 per 1000 populations in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Similarly deaths from malarial fall from 10.44 per 100,000 populations in 1988 to 2.91 per 100,000 populations and 1.84 per 100,000 populations for the same periods respectively. Number of epidemics became reduced during last five years. Chin, Rakhine, Kachin and Kayah states show higher incidence rates 48, 41, 39 and 31 per 1000 population respectively. The highest mortality rate has seen in Kachin state (8.64 per 100,000 population) and followed by Chin state (6.7 per 100,000 population).

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is also one of the major public health problems in Myanmar. National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP), Myanmar covered all the townships since November, 2003. NTP achieved case detection rate 90% and cure rate 77% (treatment success rate 85%) reached the global TB control targets since 2006 and maintained.

HIV/AIDS

The results from the Estimation and Projection of HIV/AIDS (2009) revealed that approximately 238,000 adults and children are living with HIV in Myanmar at the end of 2009. An estimated adult HIV prevalence among 15 to 49 years age group is 0.61%. The adult HIV prevalence peaked around 2000-2001 and since then there is a steady decline.

AIDS Case reporting

In 2008, a total of 1,067 AIDS cases, including 39 paediatric AIDS cases, were reported from the hospitals all over the country. Out of them, 32.3% (345/1067) were females and 67.7% (722/1067) were males. Based on these reported cases, it has been found that 72.8 % of the cases attributed to sexual transmission, 3% to injecting drug use, 1.7% to blood transfusion, 2.8% to mother to child transmission and the remaining 19.7% to other causes.

HIV Sentinel Sero-Surveillance Survey

To determine the extent of HIV and AIDS situation in the country, active surveillance of HIV and AIDS has been conducted in Myanmar since 1985. The first comprehensive surveillance system was developed in 1992 and HIV sentinel sero-surveillance survey among target groups has been carried out since then. The sentinel groups included are population at low risk: pregnant women attending antenatal clinics, new military recruits, blood donors; and those at high risk: injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, female sex workers and male patients attending sexually transmitted infection (STI) clinics.

Trends analysis of the HIV sentinel surveillance data revealed that HIV prevalence levels among low risk populations in 2008 show continuation of the general decline observed since their peak in the late 1990s; however, a slight rise was observed among new military recruits from 1.3% in 2007 to 2.5% in 2008.

Among most at risk population, a decline was observed among female sex workers and injecting drug users, a slight rebound was observed in male clients of STI clinics from 4.9% in 2006 to 5.4% in 2008.

Leprosy

Myanmar has achieved Leprosy Elimination Goal seven years back since 2003. The national prevalence rate was 0.48 in 2008 0.47 per 10,000 population in 2009. Bago Division has been reported the highest rate of 0.65 per 10,000 population and followed by Mandalay Division and Magway Division with the prevalence rate of 0.63 and 0.61 per 10,000 population.

Diarrhoea

In 2008, high diarrhea morbidity was seen in Chin, Kayah, Rakhine, Shan (East) and Mon States which had moderate sanitary latrines coverage except Mon State. Yangon, Mandalay, Bago (West) and Magway Divisions had low diarrhea morbidity with high sanitary latrine coverage. Overall, it was found that all states and divisions which had higher sanitary latrines coverage experience low diarrhea morbidity.

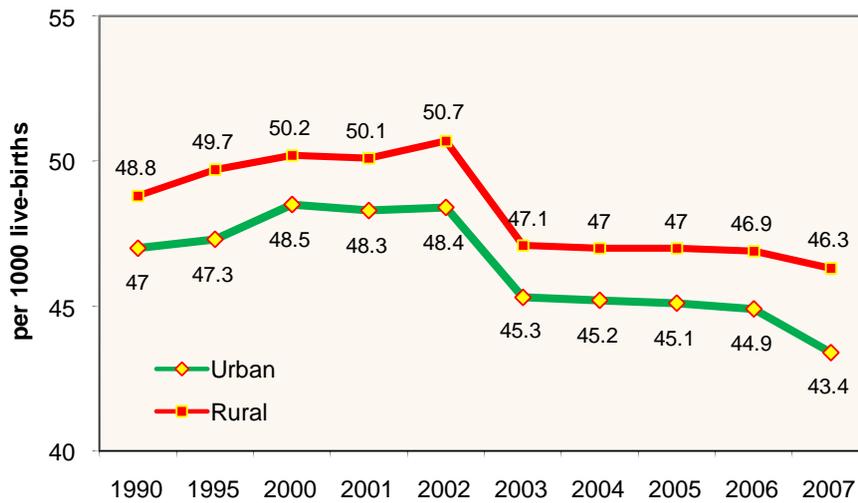
The highest number of deaths due to diarrhea has reported in Kayah State (4.11 per 100,000 population) and Yangon Division has reported the lowest mortality rate (0.15 per 100,000 population).

Leading Causes of Morbidity and Mortality

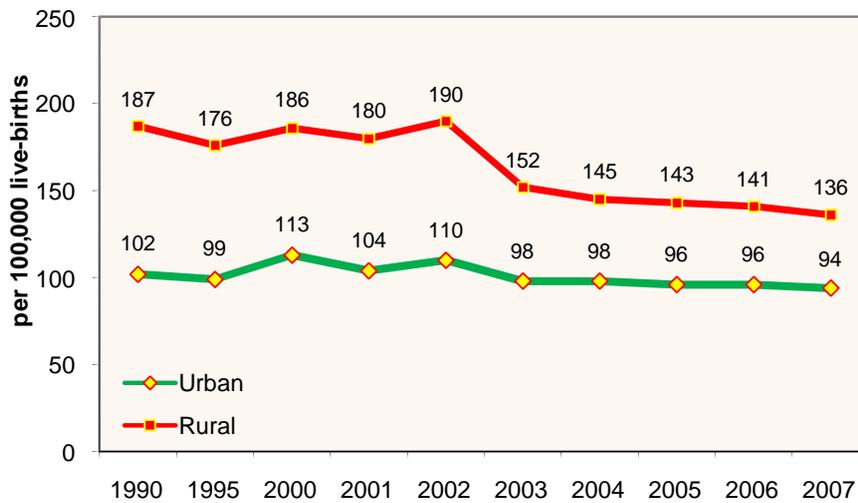
Leading grouped causes of morbidity for 2008 are certain infectious and parasitic diseases (20.5%), Preganancy, childbirth and puerperium (16.1%), Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (14.3%), Diseases of the digestive system (8.3%) and Diseases of the respiratory system (5.7%).

Leading grouped causes of mortality for 2008 are certain infectious and parasitic diseases (26.7%), Diseases of the circulatory system (16.2%), Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (10.5%) and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (10.3%) and Diseases of the digestive system (7.3%).

Infant Mortality Rate, 1990-2007



Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990-2007

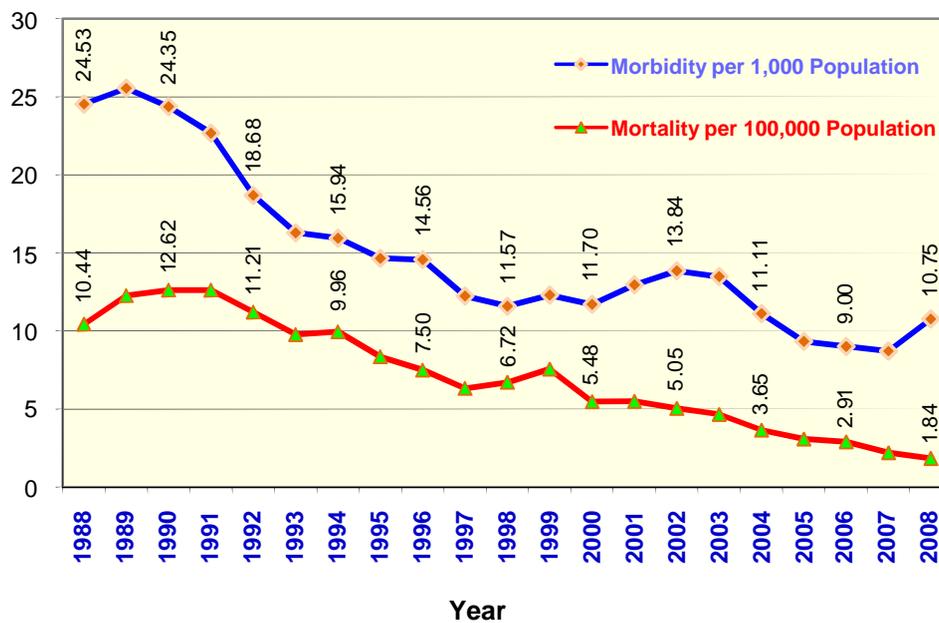


Note: Rates and Ratios are based on registered birth death events.

Source: Statistical YearBook 2008, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

Malaria Morbidity and Mortality Rate in Myanmar

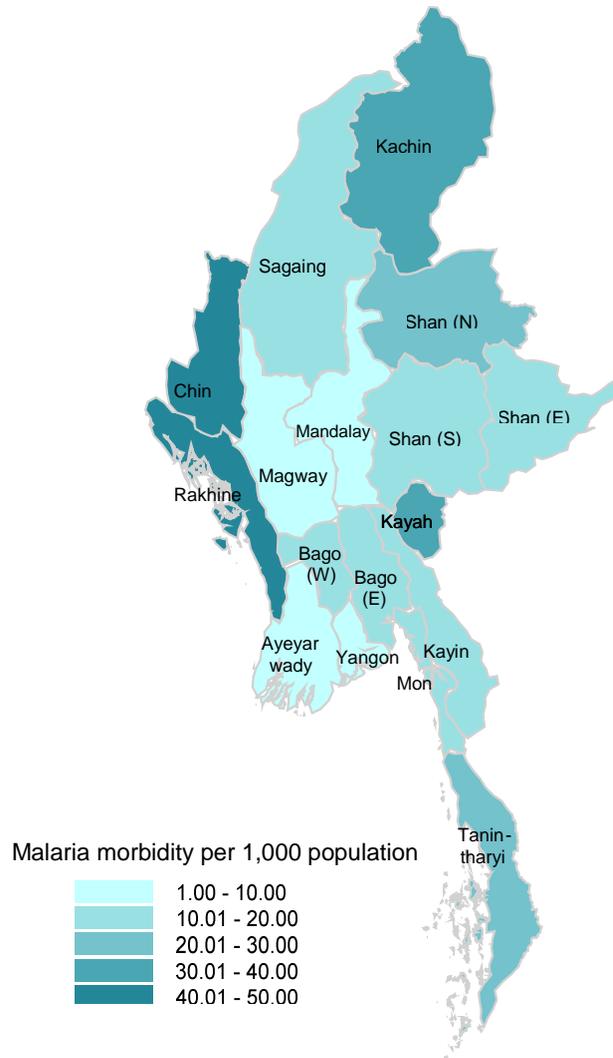
1988 - 2008



Source: National Malaria Control Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

Malaria Morbidity Rate by State and Division

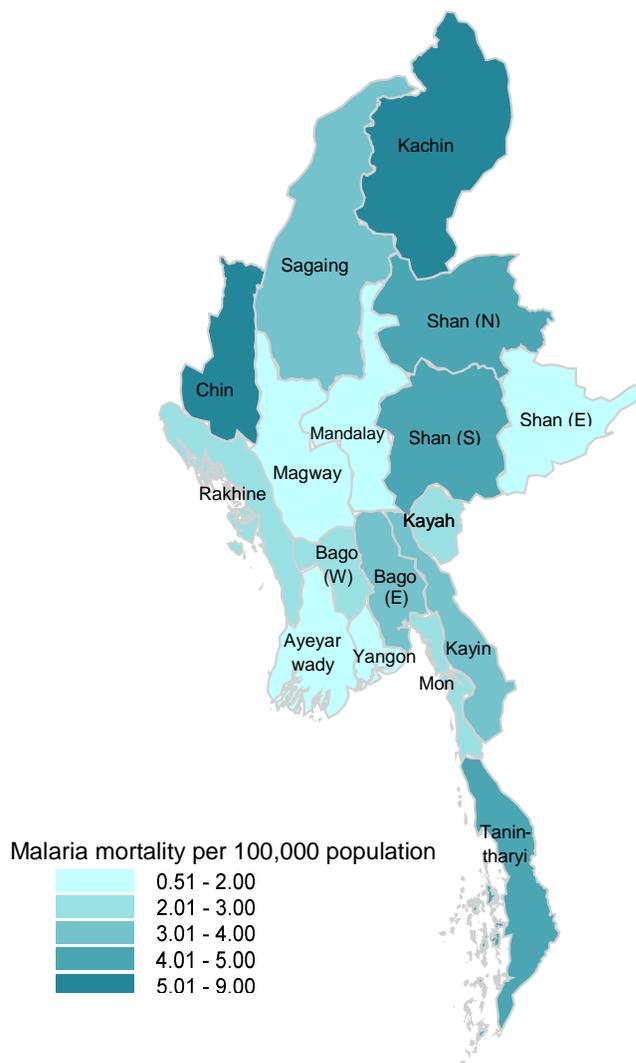
2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

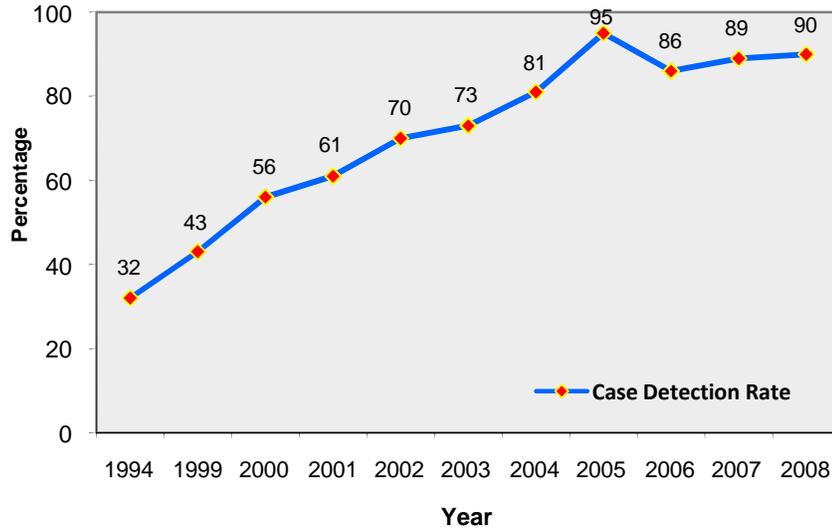
Malaria Mortality Rate by State and Division

2008

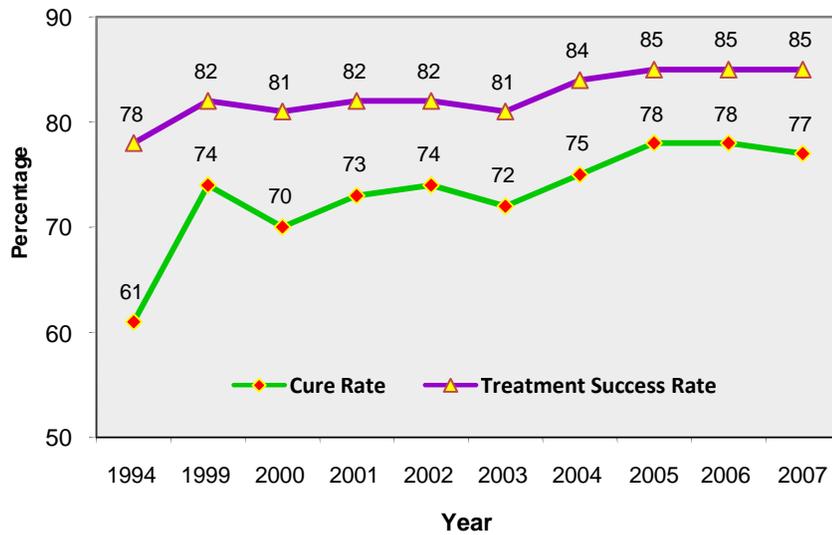


Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Case Detection Rate of Tuberculosis 1994 - 2008



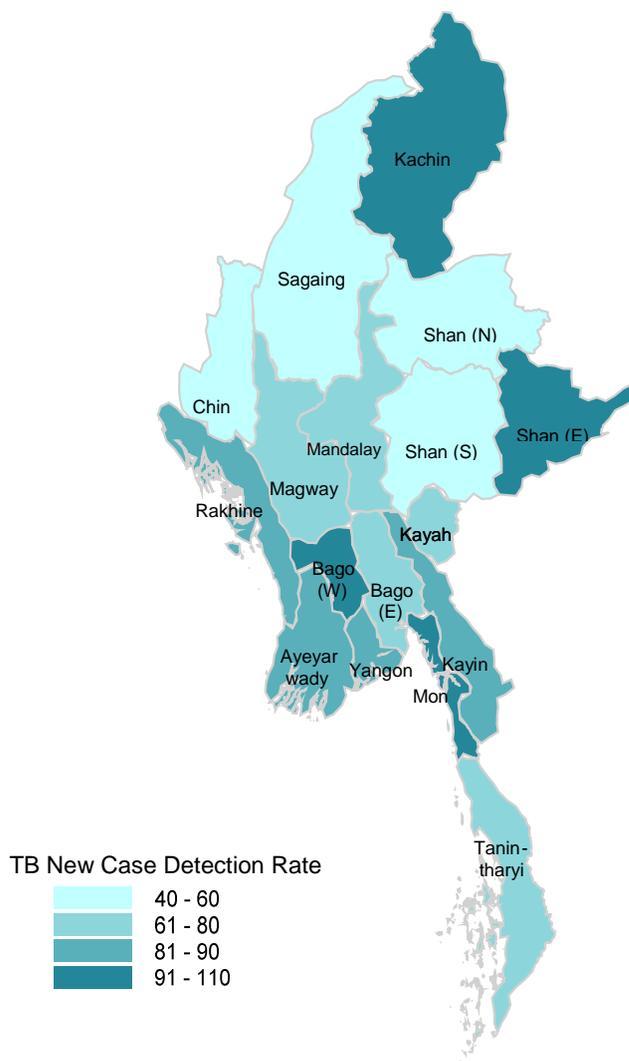
Cure Rate and Treatment Success Rate of Tuberculosis 1994 - 2007



Source: National Tuberculosis Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

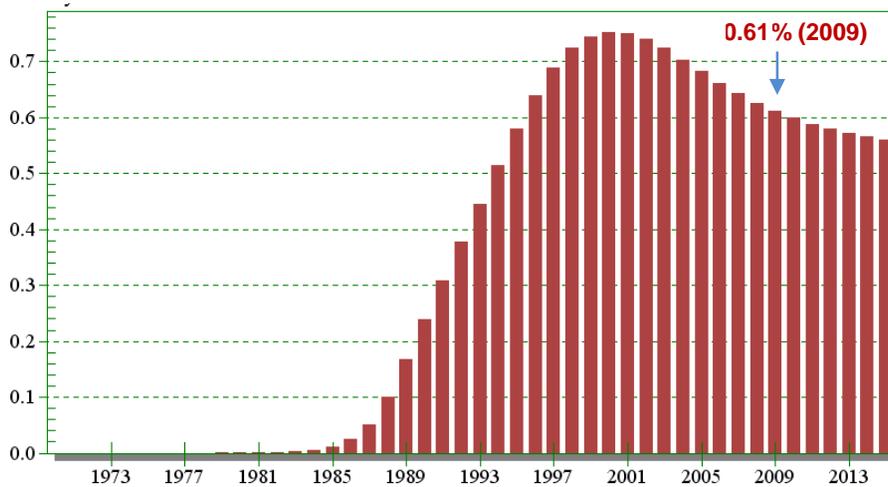
Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate by State and Division

2008

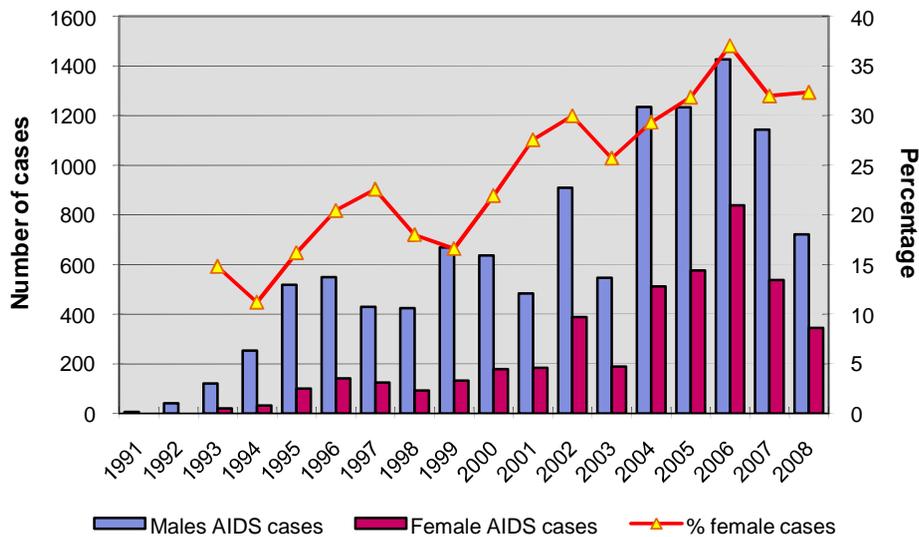


Source: National Tuberculosis Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

Estimation and Projection of HIV Prevalence Adult (15-49 years)



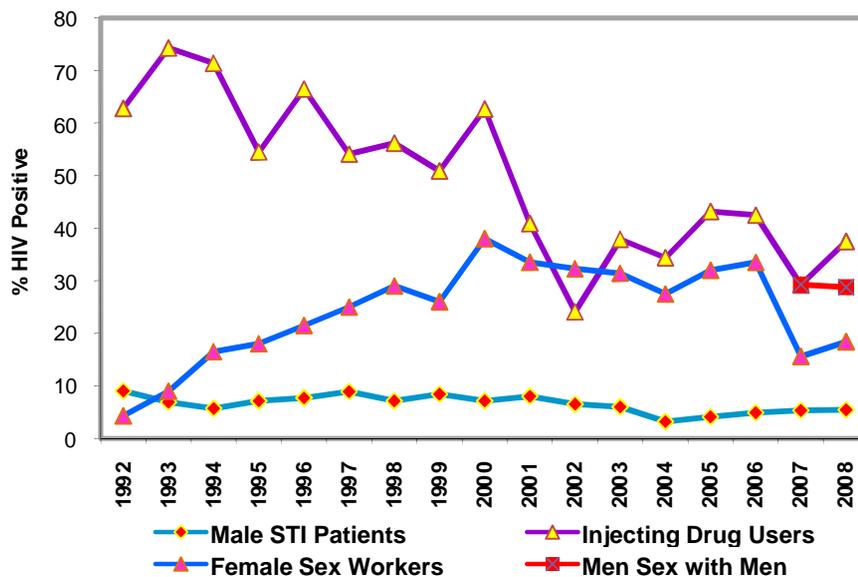
AIDS Case Reporting 1991-2008



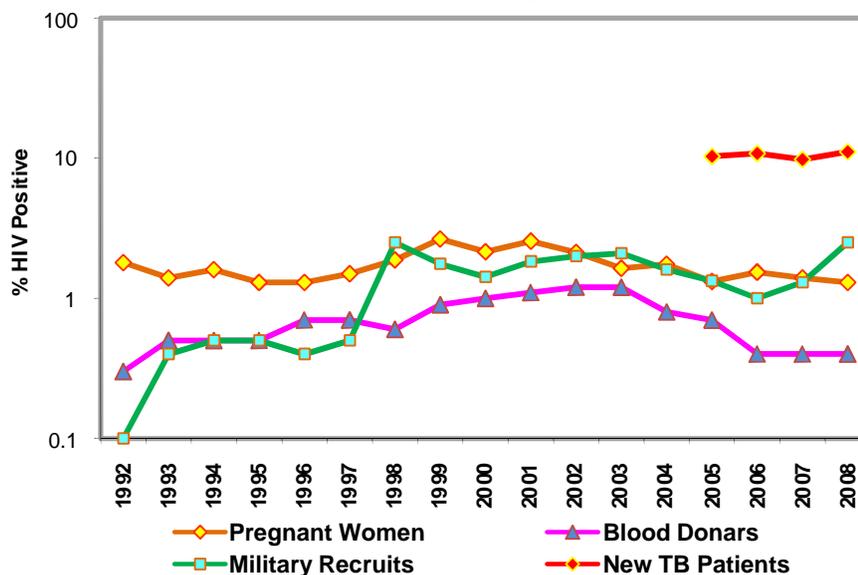
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

HIV Sentinel Sero-Surveillance Survey, 1992-2008

Trends in HIV Prevalence among Most at Risk Populations

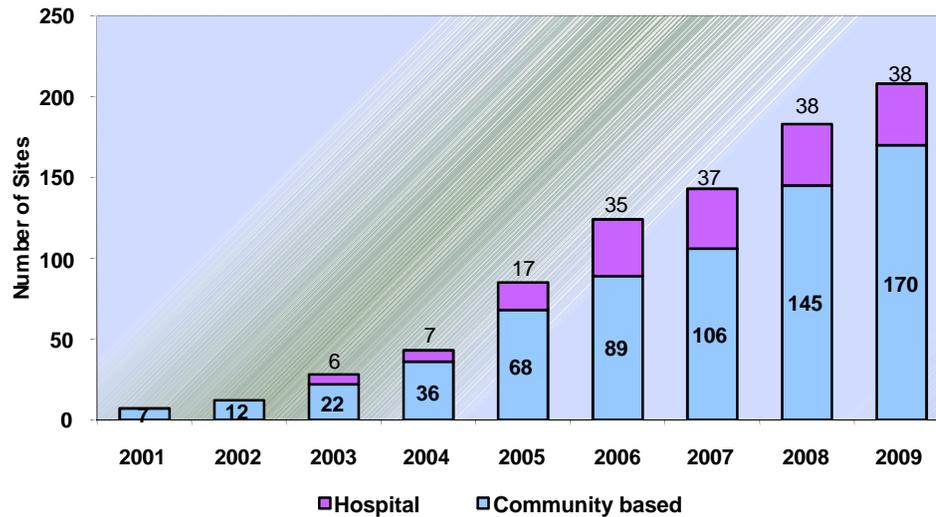


Trends in HIV Prevalence among Low Risk Populations

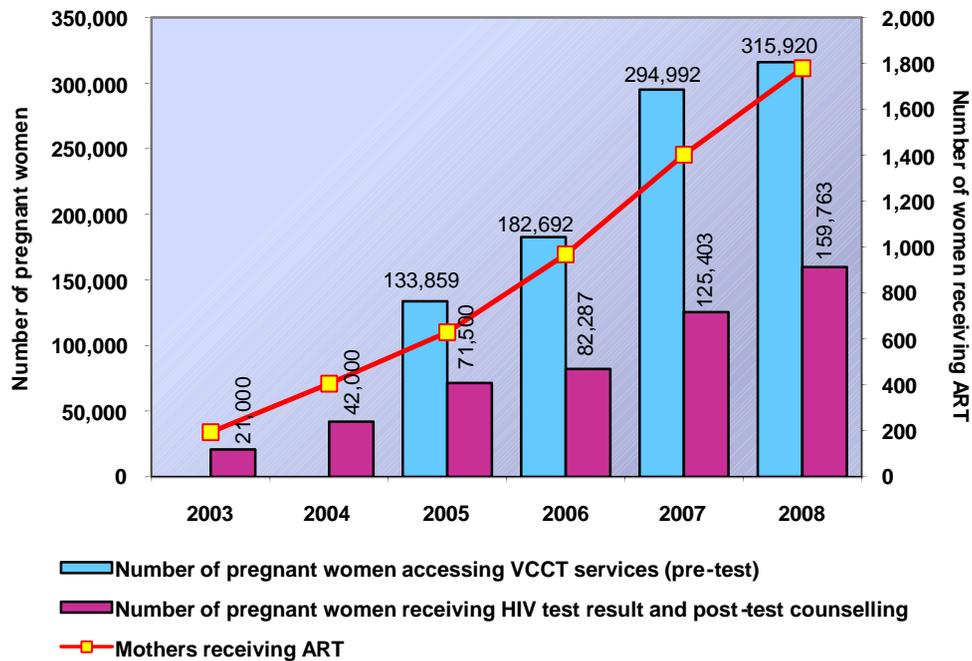


Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

PMCT Coverage by National AIDS Programme

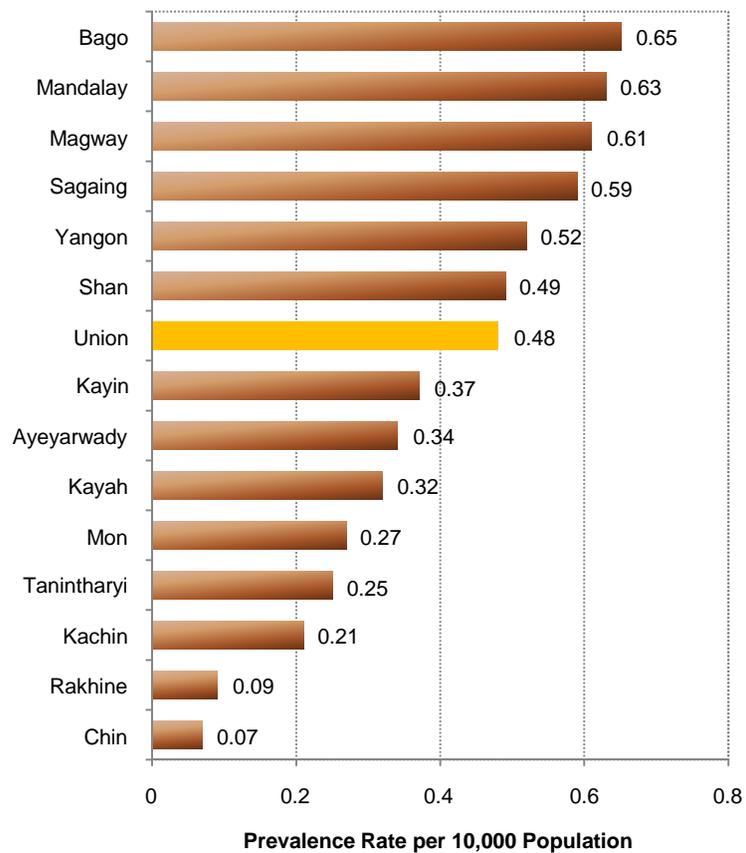


ART prophylaxis for HIV positive pregnant women



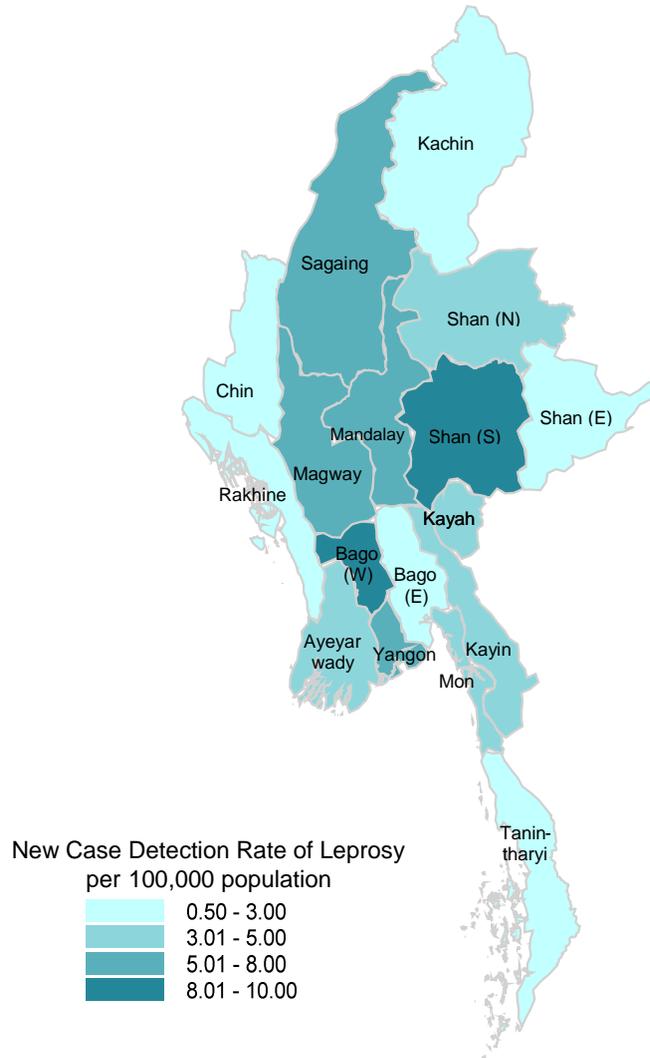
Source: National AIDS Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

Prevalence of Leprosy by State and Division 2008



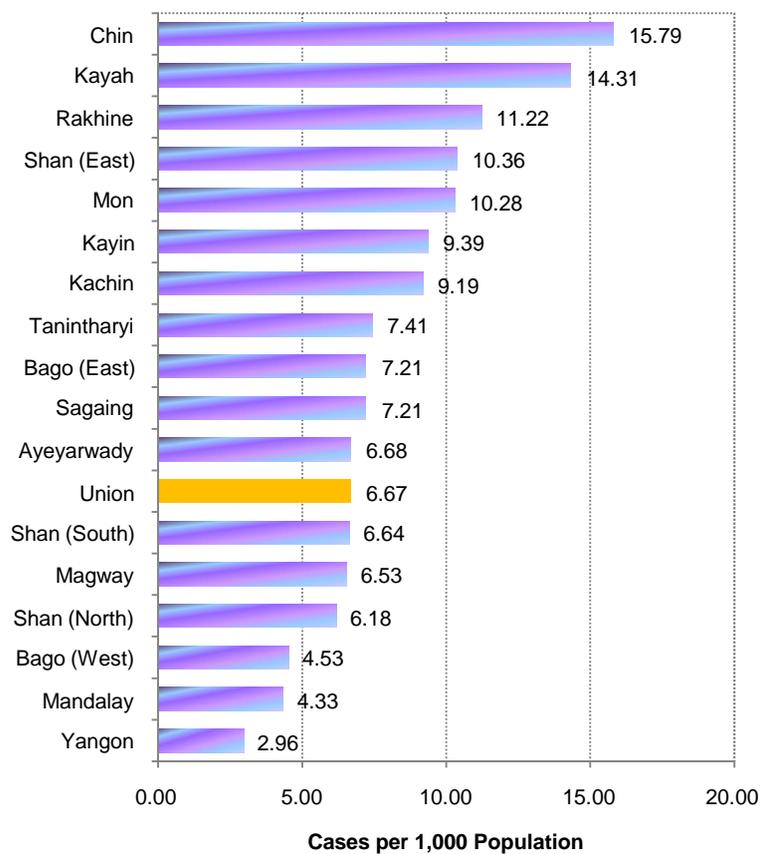
Source: National Leprosy Control Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

New Case Detection Rate of Leprosy by State and Division 2008



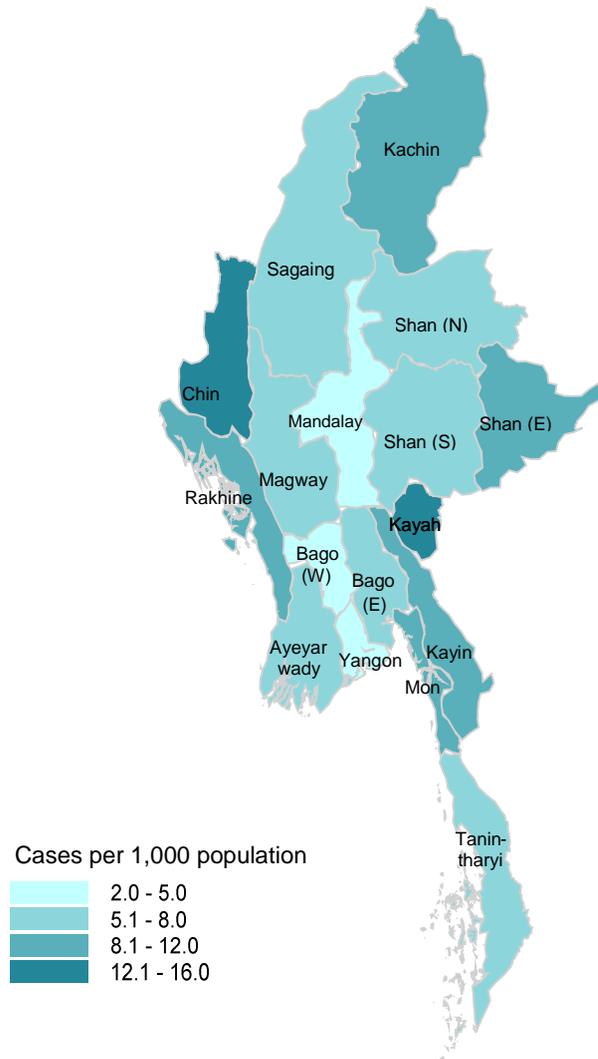
Source: National Leprosy Control Programme, Department of Health, Ministry of Health

Morbidity of Diarrhoea by State and Division 2008



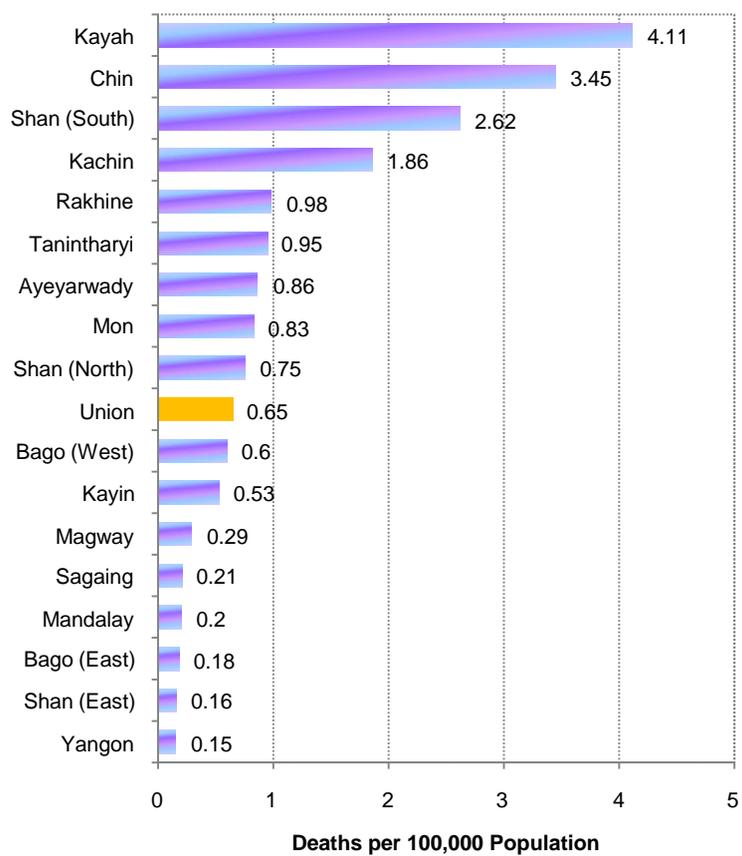
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Morbidity of Diarrhoea by State and Division 2008



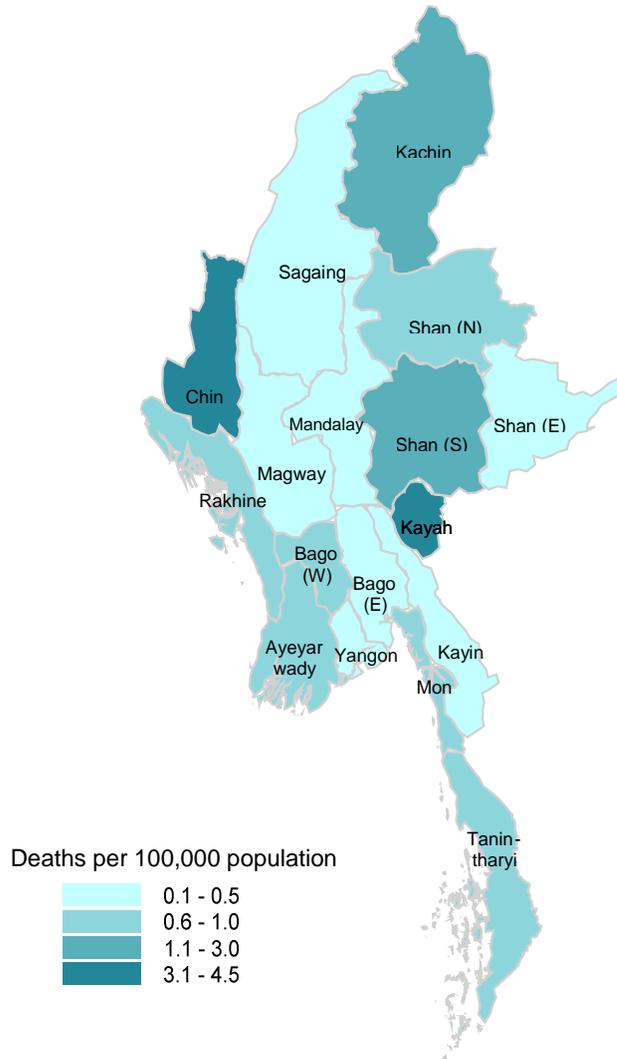
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Mortality of Diarrhoea by State and Division 2008



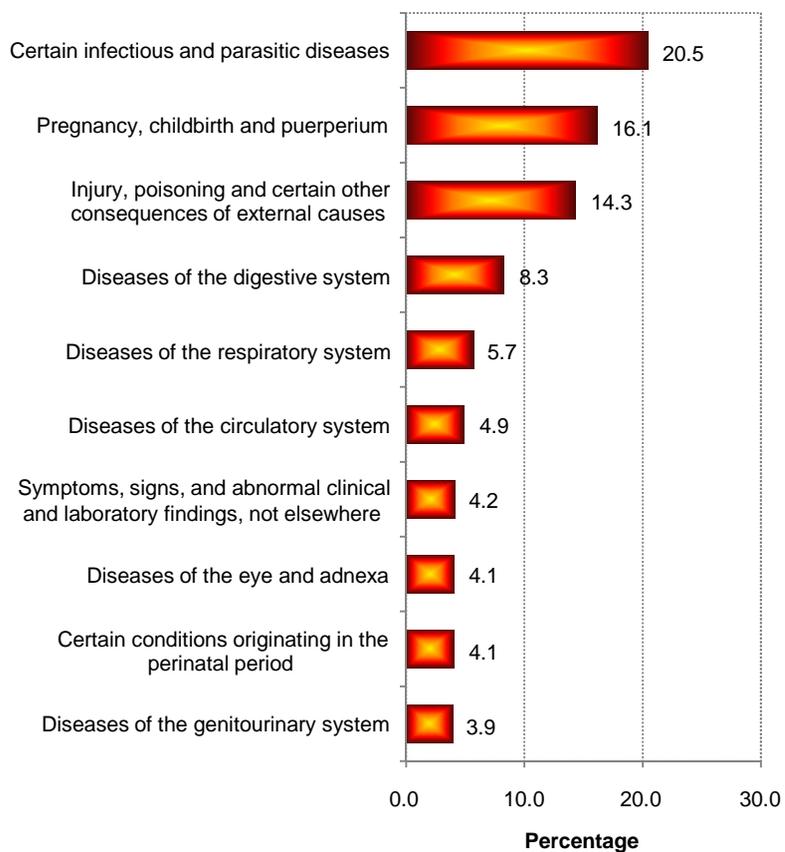
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Mortality of Diarrhoea by State and Division 2008



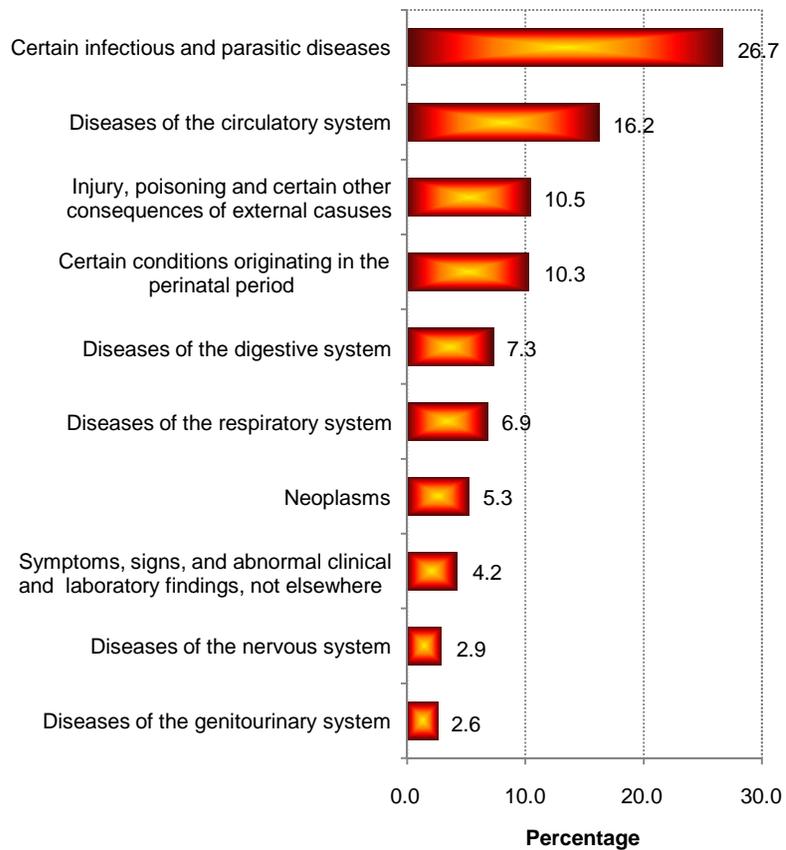
Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity by State and Division 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health

Ten Leading Causes of Mortality by State and Division 2008



Source: HMIS, Department of Health Planning, Ministry of Health