



ANNUAL HEALTH BULLETIN 2000



Department of Health Services
Ministry of Health and Education
Thimphu

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SECTION - A

General Information

Foreword

This Annual Health Bulletin is a regular health statistical report published every year since 1986 when the first issue was brought out. It contains health data collected through routine reporting system and updated information being disseminated as feedback at all levels of health services. In the recent past, this publication has been increasingly well appreciated by varieties of readers ranging from individuals to groups of different stake holders, institutions of both government and private including NGO's besides international agencies. In spite of numerous shortcomings in its content, generally due to lack of data quality, it has been a source of useful health information that forms a reliable basis for planning and policy decision making and facilitates those who are interested in research projects.

The Health Information Unit (HIU) under Public Health Division of the Department of Health is responsible for collection and compilation, analysis and reporting of health statistical information. Bhutan, like any other developing country in South Asia, is still lagging behind in the effective health information system. However, attempts are now being made to enhance the system from a mere Health Information System (HIS) per se to a broader context of Health Management Information System (HMIS), in its wider perspective to encompass the managerial aspects of health system as a whole. It is in this direction that the unit is striving to fulfil its pivotal role as a central resource for the health data. As usual, the unit has attempted to present this report in a nutshell, yet providing some of the useful information on health activities, despite great difficulties and challenges being faced.

Meanwhile, readers of this booklet is reminded that whatever information furnished in this bulletin is purely based on the health facility compiled data and thus cannot be taken to conform to a real and true national situation. Therefore, every bit of data/information provided here should be used with caution.

Readers will also notice that, despite numerous health programmes and projects that existed fairly long back, not all of them have been captured by this publication in the past. Three such programmes viz., Oral Health, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)

and Mental Health Programmes are included in this publication, the latter 2 have been created recently. As more and more programmes are identified as priority services, we shall see more of such health activities being covered and reflected in this report.

An important achievement of the Department during the year has been the Third Nation-wide Health Survey carried out in 2000. The results have been declared in the annual Health conference and its report is now ready in published form. This multi-indicator survey reveals that a marked improvement has been achieved in the overall health development. This will continue to provide a yardstick and be used as a basis for future health sector planning at least for the next 5 years, especially during the span of 9th Five Year Plan.

In conclusion, I would like to extend our deepest appreciation to all collaborating agencies for their generous support and to the health workers at all levels for their constant hard work in the field as successful implementers. It is the collective efforts of all of us in the health family in whatever dimension of progress we have achieved so far and the same kind of constant cooperation and support is very critical in our efforts towards progress in the years to come. Lastly, let me have the opportunity to invite all readers of this bulletin to kindly give us your comments and valuable suggestions and feedback for further improvement of this publication.

**Secretary
Ministry of Health and Education**

Introduction

The socio-economic development in Bhutan started with the launching of the First Five Year Plan during the reign of the third monarch Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchhuk, in the year 1961. Since then, modern health care delivery system began with the training of National Doctors and establishment of the first Allopathic Hospital at Thimphu, the only hospital in the country. The Health Infrastructure has been gradually built up in successive Five Year Plans and today a well-established infrastructure and network is in place.

At the central level, Minister of Health & Education, gives policy and planning guidelines to the Health Division. Director, Health Department is responsible for policy, planning and implementation guidelines to the Health Department. He is assisted by Division Heads and Programme Managers/Programme Officers in implementation of different programmes/project activities.

At the District level, DMO/DHSO is responsible for planning, implementation, Monitoring and supervision of Health activities under the overall administration and supervision of Dzongdag. Figure 2 shows the organogram of the Health Department.

The introduction of Primary Health Care (PHC) approach to Health delivery in 1979 led to a change in the organisational structure of the Health sector. All elements of Health Services are now delivered through 160 Basic Health Units spread out throughout the country even in the remotest population centres. The accessibility to Health Services is further increased by 447 Out Reach Clinics (ORC) that are run by staff of the BHUs and Hospitals. At the community level 1,327 nos. of Village Health Workers (VHWs) assist in spreading Health messages to the community, treating simple illnesses and conducting out reach clinics.

Though there is acute scarcity of human resource, adequate manpower of different categories are well trained in various fields of clinical, managerial and administrative fields both within and outside country. The two training Institutes i.e. Royal Institute of Health Sciences (RIHS) and National Institute of Traditional Medicines (NITM) are the main institutes where Nurses, Paramedical Workers, Technicians, Dungtshos and sMenpas are trained. The National Institute of Family Health is meant for in-service training of Health personnels.

The Royal Institute of Health Sciences was established in the year 1974 with the prime objective of Pre-service and in-service training of Health Workers. In the PHC approach adopted for Health Care Delivery System in Bhutan – Health Assistants, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Basic Health Workers, all graduates from RIHS, are the back bone of the system and bridge the gap between community and the modern Health Care facilities like hospitals. They offer Health promotive, preventative and curative services to the community they serve.

One National Referral Hospital located at Thimphu, two Regional Referral Hospitals and 26 other District or regional level hospitals provide modern Medical care as

well as referral services for the PHC network. Indigenous method of medical care is provided through 1 hospital in the capital and 18 Indigenous Units attached to the district hospitals.

Bhutan is one of the signatories of the Alma-Ata Declaration for the Primary Health Care system towards global target of Health For All (HFA) achievement. Most of the health documents quote an estimated health service coverage of more than 90%, leaving the remaining 10% of population under-served or un-reached by health services. This is due mainly to difficult geographical terrain, occupational and seasonal mobility, sparse population, paucity in transport and communication network, and indeed, the prevailing low literacy levels and socio-cultural and traditional beliefs at large.

However, this is not to contradict with the fact that a sizeable network of health facilities do exist in equitable distribution, and services are catered through outreach extensions run by BHUs even in remote and inaccessible areas. As stressed above, this is further supported by an integrated indigenous medicine system provided through 18 centres spread in the whole country. Efforts are also being made to enforce Health Education through simple practice of personal hygiene even in religious institutions.

The progress of health sector during this 4 decades is commendable, evidently as revealed by various sources of health documentation. The national health survey 2000 is one such latest available assessment ever undertaken after similar surveys conducted in 1984 and 1994. The overall achievement in health can be summed up in the improved status of the general population. Bhutanese people now enjoy longer life expectancy of 66 than that stood at 48 years within the last fifteen years. The implication is evident in the drastic decline in mortality rates, specially infant, under 5 and maternal mortality. Access to family planning is improving. Population growth rate has dropped from 3.1% in 1994 to 2.5 in 2000. The status of maternal and child health is improving through intensification of activities on a sustainable manner.

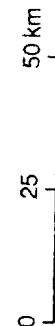
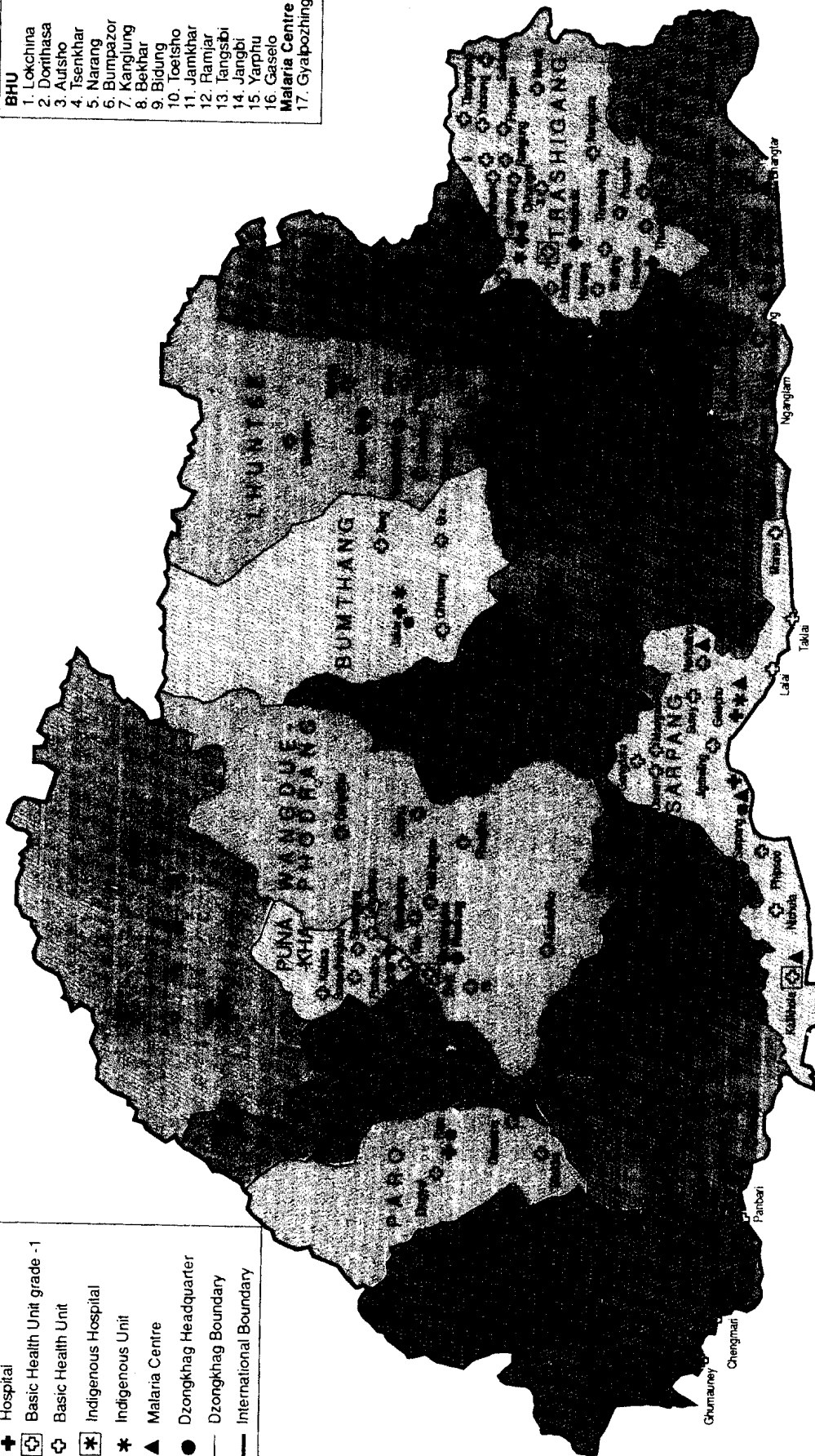
However, we foresee even more challenges that are emerging due to various changes brought in as a result of development. Already there comes new emerging as well as re-emerging diseases of both communicable and no-communicable nature, which will require high priority attention. Different problems of different sections of population arising due to urbanisation, migration and so on would call for different policies for appropriate health interventions. We witness the ever changing life style of the people especially younger generations which not only brings increasing impact on government policies but also has attached high degree of interest among international agencies as global issues in the recent years. Each of these problems are important issues that may have to be looked into seriously in the years ahead if the national goal of happiness is to be achieved.

Director of Health Services

Existing Health Facilities

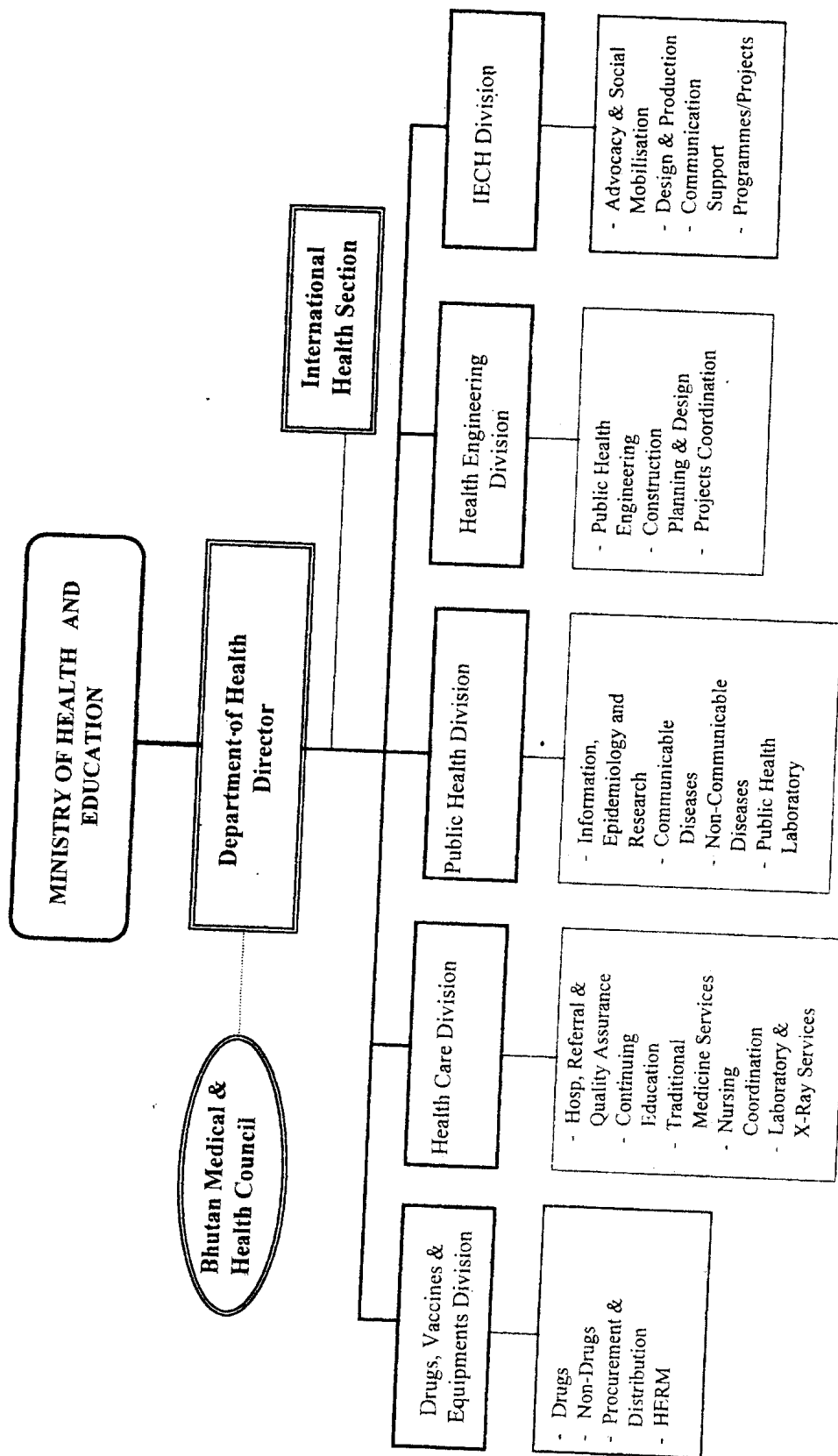
LEGEND	
	National Referral Hospital
	Regional Referral Hospital
	Hospital
	Basic Health Unit grade -1
	Basic Health Unit
	Indigenous Hospital
	Indigenous Unit
	Malaria Centre
	Dzongkhag Headquarter
	Dzongkhag Boundary
	International Boundary

New additional health facilities in 8FYP	
BHU	
1. Lokchha	
2. Donthasa	
3. Aulsho	
4. Tsenkhar	
5. Narang	
6. Bumpazor	
7. Kanglung	
8. Bekhar	
9. Bidung	
10. Toetsho	
11. Jamkhar	
12. Ramjar	
13. Tongsbi	
14. Jangbi	
15. Yaphu	
16. Gaselo	
Malaria Centre	
17. Gyapozhing	



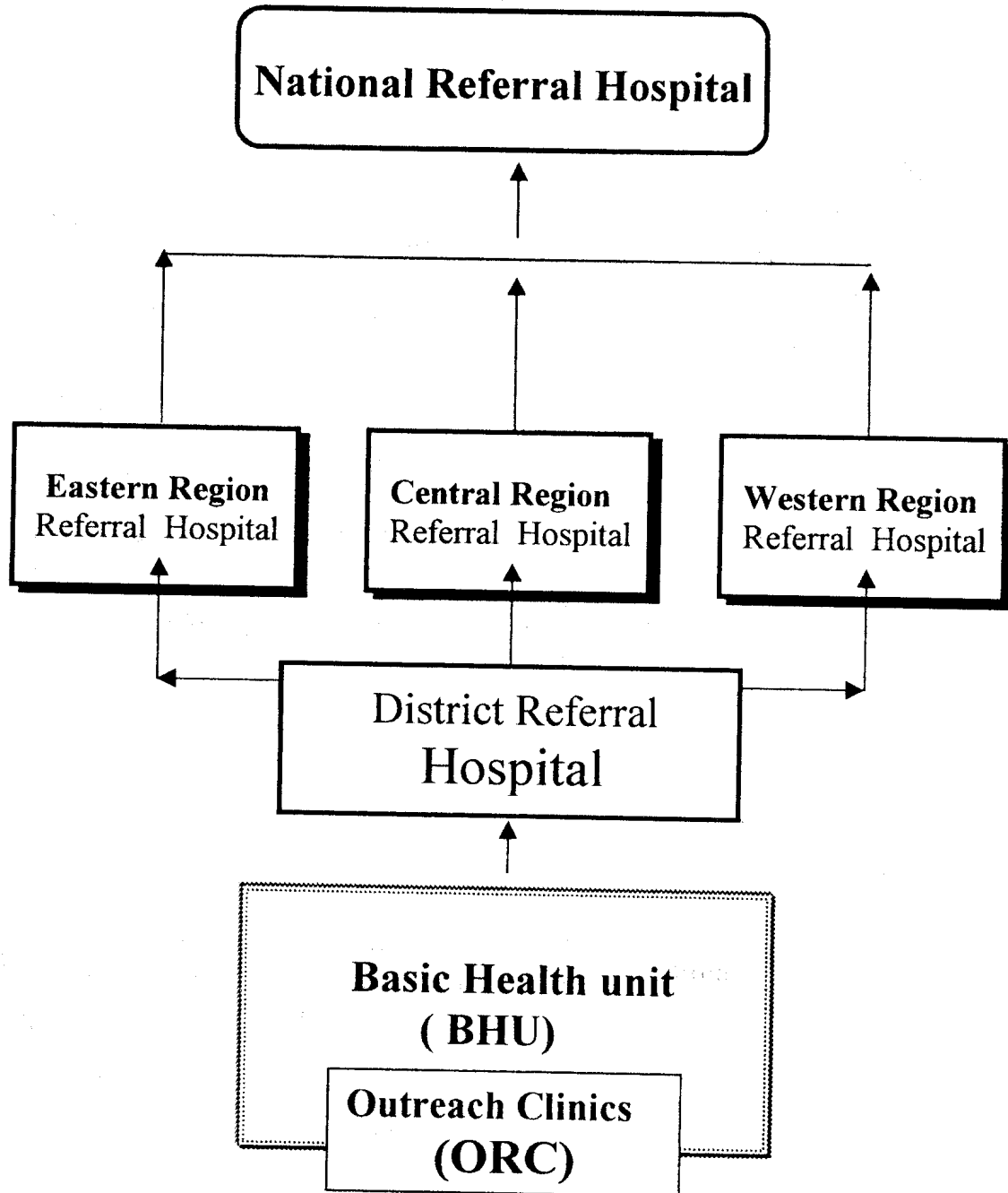
Note: Indigenous Unit not reflected in the Dzongkhags will be established during 8th Five year Plan.

ORGANOGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

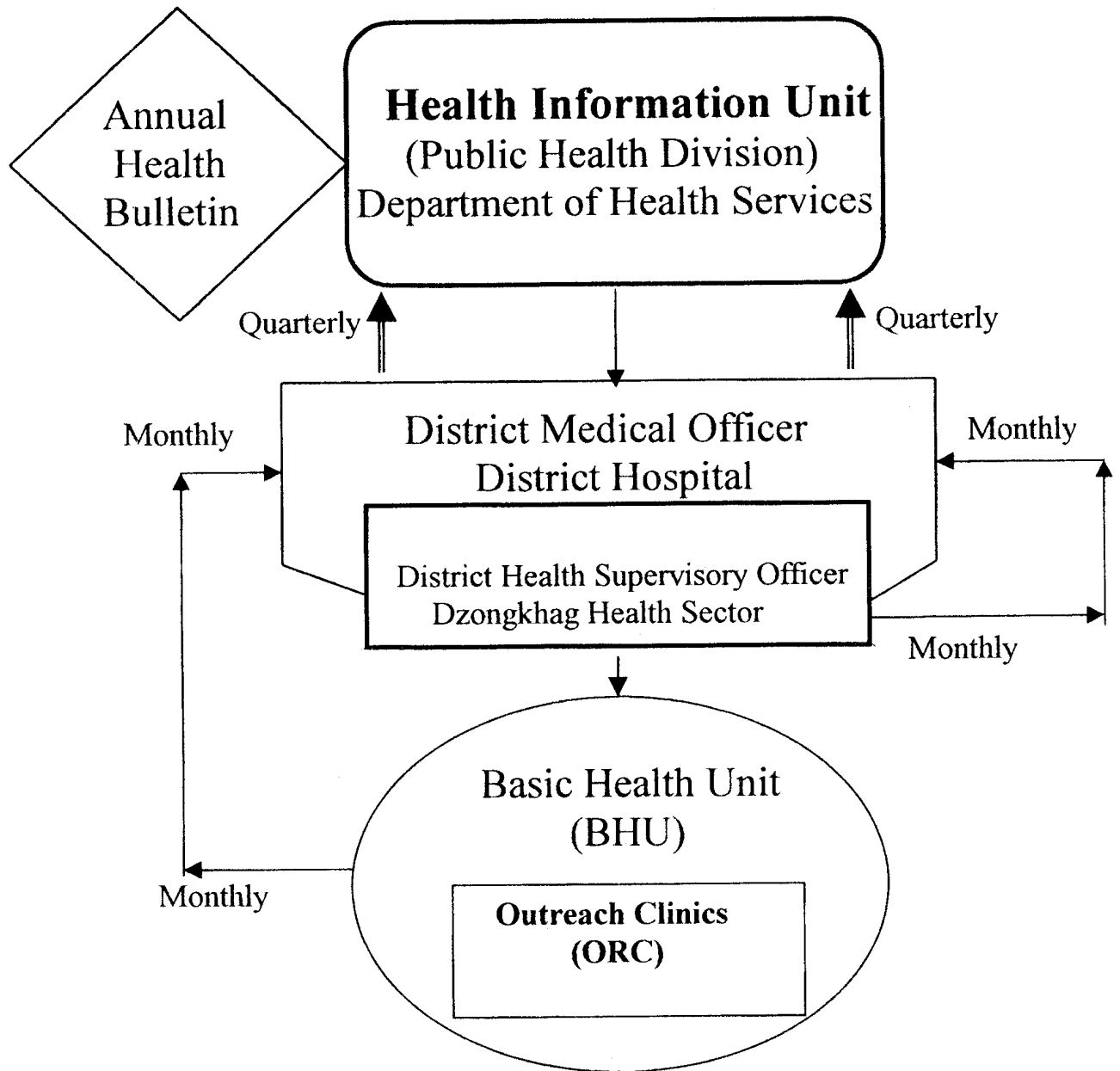


MEDICAL STRUCTURE

The Health Care Referral System



HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (Flow of information)



Demographic indicators

Indicator	Rates
Area (Sq. km)*	46,500
Population*	657,548
Male*	332,029
Female*	325,519
Population under 15 years (%)*	42.1
Life Expectancy at birth (years)*	66.1
Urban population (%)*	21
Population density (%)*	14.1
Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)	94.7
Dependency ratio	77.4
General Fertility Rate	142.7
Total Fertility Rate	4.7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.1
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	8.6
Population Growth Rate	2.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	60.5
Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	84
Maternal mortality ratio (per 1000 live births)	2.6
Trained Birth attendance (%)	23.7
Trained Birth attendance (%)	23.7

Source: National Health Survey - 2000

* Statistical Yearbook (2000), Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission, Thimphu.

A. Human Resource

Type of manpower	Indicator
Number of doctors	109
Doctors per 10,000 population	1.7
Ratio of doctors to hospital bed	1:9
Drungtshos (Indigenous physicians)	31
sMenpas (Indigenous compounders)	17
District Health Supervisory Officers (DHSO)	22
General Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurses (GNM)	146
Health Assistants (HA)	148
Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)	123
Basic Health Workers (BHW)	178
Assistant Nurses	184
Ratio of nurses to hospital bed	1:2
Nurses per 10,000 population	6.9
Technicians	226
Compounders/Para medical workers	18
Malaria workers	47

B. Health Facilities

Type of facility	Indicator
Number of hospitals*	29
Number of Basic Health Units (BHUs)*	160
Indigenous hospital	1
Indigenous Units	17
Training institutes (including NIFH, Gaylegphug)	3
Outreach Clinics (ORC)*	447
Total hospital beds	1023
Population per hospital bed	643
Hospital bed per 10,000 population	15.6

Note: * Please see annexure.

SECTION - B

*Brief summary
of programme
activities*

Training Institutes

Royal Institute of Health Sciences

Introduction

The Royal Institute of Health Sciences (RIHS) was established in January 1974 and was formally known as the Health School. The institute is committed to prepare and develop human resources for health with adequate knowledge, skills and abilities required to provide comprehensive health care services in line with principles of primary health care. The institute strives for all round development of each student by forming in them the values of discipline, virtue, dedication and loyalty and to make them useful citizens of the country.

As a responsible institute for producing different levels of health human resources training programmes for various pre-service levels are conducted in the field of general health sciences for different categories, viz. General Nurse Midwife (GNM), Health Assistant (HA), Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) and Technicians in Laboratory, Pharmacy, X-Ray, Dental etc. The training duration ranges from 2 years for Technicians, HAs, ANMs to 3 and half years for GNMs. However, training for BHW and AN categories have been phased out from this year.

One of the achievements during the year is the introduction of B.Sc. Nursing Conversation Programme in collaboration with La Trobe University, Australia.

Aims and objectives

The main aims and objectives of the Royal Institute of Health Sciences is to train different categories of health workers with professional competence required by the Department of Health Services for providing comprehensive health care services to the people of Bhutan.

Targets

To produce adequate number of health workers in different discipline based on the human resource master plan for the health sector.

Progress

The following are the major activities carried out during the year.

- RIHS impact evaluation
- Establishment of Operational Research Unit
- Management workshop for field supervisors.
- Training of Trainers workshop for the RIHS faculty and clinical supervisors.
- Introduction of monthly faculty seminars.
- Nutritional assessment amongst RIHS students.
- Graduation and pass out of 106 graduates

- Strengthening of teaching programmes and practical field training programmes.
- Review and streamlining of the curricula for different training programmes.
- Participation in various professional activities.

Future plans

1. To carry out study to assess the training needs of health workers and workload of different health settings.
2. To enhance the GNM entry qualification to class 12 passed

Problems

No major problems were faced in implementing the training programmes during the year. However, there is a need to recruit and appoint qualified teaching staff in view of the enhancement of GNM entry qualification and introduction of the B.Sc. Nursing programme. There was some student accommodation problem.

Conclusion

The RIHS takes great pride in being able to contribute significantly towards the overall development of health services by producing requisite numbers of health workers and nurses for the health care delivery system. We will continue our efforts to produce more qualified and better skilled health professional required by the health system. Full support, guidance and cooperation of all stakeholders of the institute is therefore required.

National Institute of Traditional Medicine Services

The Institute of Traditional Medicine Services (ITMS) has basically three functions - Medical services for out patients; collection and manufacturing of indigenous medicines and research; and training of Physicians and Compounders (Drungtshos/sMenpas) as a continuous process. As of now, there are 18 district-level Indigenous Units attached to the district hospitals each run by a Drungtsho and sMenpa. The medicine services function parallel to the general hospital services. In total there are 31 Physicians and 17 Compounders. Service coverage will be presented in the later part of this report.

The institute has trained and certified 4 Drungtshos after a 5 years training in traditional medical sciences. A batch comprising of 6 compounders have passed out from the national Indigenous Hospital. A group of 6 new candidates have also been selected for the course of sMenpas, 1 for Drungtsho, 5 for research assistants and 3 for pharmacists. Training is conducted strictly according to the revised programme of the training curriculum.

OPD cases treated by Indigenous Hospital & Units in 2000

Hospital/Unit	Number of out-patients treated	Manpower	
		Drungtsho	sMenpa
1. Indigenous Hospital	40740	14	6
Indigenous Units :			
1. Trashigang	4263	1	1
2. Trongsa	3168	1	1
3. Bumthang	5149	1	1
4. Punakha	3883	1	1
5. Haa	8655	1	1
6. Mongar	3072	1	1
7. Gaylegphug	2244	1	1
8. Samdrub Jongakhar	2639	1	1
9. Pemagatshel	2008	1	1
10. Yebilabtsa	1641	1	1
11. Paro	10341	1	1
12. Trashiyangtse	1467	1	0
13. Lhuntse	2783	1	0
14. Dagana	712	1	0
15. Tsirang	263	1	0
16. Samtse	2908	1	0
17. Wangdi Phodrang	633	1	0
Total :	96569	31	17

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION

Introduction

Over the ages the Reproductive Health activities in Bhutan has made satisfactory progress in all aspects. This is indicated by the improvement in the major programme indicators. In the field of Maternal Health, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has been brought down from 7.7 per thousand live births (1984) to 2.55/1000 LB (2000) in the span of less than 2 decades. Antenatal attendance and trained deliveries are similarly improving.

Above 90% infant immunisation is maintained throughout the last decade. Regular growth monitoring is being expanded to include all children under 5 years of age. In the Family Planning side the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has increased from 18.8 in 1994 to more than 30% in 2000 within 5 years. Contraceptive usage rate shows a uniform distribution of all methods throughout the country. IUD insertion facilities are being expanded to almost 90% of health facilities by training of health workers in IUD insertion and supplying IUD insertion kits.

During the year 2000 initiatives have been started to address some new reproductive health issues like cervical cancer care and adolescent reproductive health. Uniform Cervical Cancer screening prevention programme is in advanced stage of planning. Advocacy and IEC addressing adolescent reproductive health issues are being introduced through different methods and media.

Objectives

The immediate objectives of the programme during the year were as follows

- To increase access to Reproductive Health Services.
- To procure and supply adequate equipment/instruments and contraceptives.
- To improve skills and knowledge of health workers.
- To generate community support to the programme and increase knowledge about Reproductive Health.
- Conduct field studies and research on issues related to reproductive health.
- To improve supervision and monitoring at all levels.

Achievement and Progress during 2000.

1. Procurement of materials and equipment for 37 ORCs and its supply to the dzongkhags done. Renovation of O.Ts and Labour room, provision of Heaters and coolers supplied to all EmOC centers.
2. Neonatal resuscitation kits procured through JICA project and supplied to hospitals wherever required. 4 nos. of Blood bank refrigerators already procured and supplied to the 4 comprehensive EmOC centres. 20,000 Home delivery kits has been procured and supplied to all the district hospitals for further distribution.
3. Seven new ambulances received through JICA and distributed to Dzongkhags and

essential equipment for MCH also through JICA grant have been received and distributed to 26 health centres. Contraceptives were procured and distributed to the individual units as per their requirement.

4. To strengthen the Neonatal Care especially under weight, three GNMs were trained in Neonatal care for 3 months in Thailand. Training of 3 Laboratory technicians on cytology and another batch on Pap smear collection and follow up done in pilot districts. In- service training of Health workers in use of Midwifery Standard has been completed in all most all Dzongkhags. Two Gynaecologists has completed training in colposcopy for six months in Thailand
5. Her Majesty Ashi Sangay Choden Wangchuk, UNFPA, Good will Ambassador has carried out an Advocacy campaign for 9 Dzongkhag's Health Centers, Schools, Arm Forces and communities creating awareness among youths on population problems, STD/AIDS and Adolescent reproductive health as well as to re-enforce the message on population and family planning programme
6. Translation of Menstrual Health booklet from English to Dzongkha completed & printed and the Safe Motherhood information kits in Dzongkhag version has also been printed for.
7. Maternal Death form has been finalised by the technical committee and briefing of DMOs carried out during AHC 2001.
8. District Managers, ward In-charges are trained in terms of EmOC management and team attitude and respect for right of service providers and receivers.
9. National workshop on safe motherhood held and Guidelines and protocol developed and distributed to all the health staff.
10. World population day observed both at the National and District levels.
11. Cervical cancer protocol has been finalised and printed including cards, forms and formats for Pap smear.
12. Needs assessment study for EmOC situation in 31 Health facilities in the country was carried out. These facilities include 3 Regional Hospitals, 3 Army Hospitals, 19 District hospitals and 6 BHU Gr. 1. Vasectomy Failure Study was carried out during the year and presented in the last Annual Health Conference.
13. A Technical advisor on Obstetrics/Gynaecology with Pathologist and Anaesthesiologist visited 14 EmOC centres to monitor progress of the Safe Motherhood programme.

Family Planning Method Users, 2000

District	TO#	VO#	IUD*	Pills#	Condom#	DMP*	Total	CPR(%)
Bumthang	20	169	101	69	57	330	746	28
Chhukha	208	1192	402	1561	1172	1328	5863	51
Daga	0	30	37	268	230	355	920	21
Gasa	0	1	0	51	53	132	237	45
Haa	12	8	17	470	320	1042	1869	49
Lhuntse	0	48	112	446	487	2506	3599	46
Mongar	21	163	189	150	601	891	2015	23
Paro	146	430	201	501	379	967	2624	47
Pemagatshel	20	281	12	35	111	406	865	30
Punakha	541	1070	32	796	214	2737	5390	58
S'Jongkhar	158	1222	93	195	244	653	2565	32
Samtse	280	2363	80	364	300	404	3791	31
Sarpang	536	578	410	765	390	889	3568	46
Thimphu	96	253	121	198	60	502	1230	31
Trashigang	23	604	129	547	836	2591	4730	35
Trashiyangtse	13	445	252	44	47	191	992	24
Trongsa	43	366	103	102	182	446	1242	45
Tsirang	86	506	25	385	122	316	1440	50
W'Phodrang	8	272	60	173	410	417	1340	29
Zhemgang	56	352	225	259	41	613	1546	37
TOTAL:	2267	10353	2601	7379	6256	17716	46572	38.4

Note: VO=Vasectomy, TO=Tubectomy, IUD=Intra-uterine device, DMP=Depo-provera injectables
CPR=Contraceptive Prevalence Rate.

Current user, * New user

Maternal Care services

District	<i>Type of services</i>				
	ANC	PNC	Trained Delivery	Total Deliveries	Percentage trained
1. Bumthang	261	285	161	236	68.2
2. Chhukha	1840	1366	453	956	47.4
3. Daga	307	288	206	353	58.4
4. Garsa	34	11	29	44	65.9
5. Haa	121	148	26	185	14.1
6. Lhuntse	380	395	250	429	58.3
7. Mongar	1043	1570	295	859	34.3
8. Paro	423	388	187	516	36.2
9. Pemagatshel	239	329	44	337	13.1
10. Punakha	473	426	238	325	73.2
11. Samdrub Jongkhar	971	871	248	833	29.8
12. Samtse	837	715	324	933	34.7
13. Sarpang	1194	632	401	897	44.7
14. Thimphu*	246	279	303	343	88.3
15. Trashigang	1329	528	395	1291	30.6
16. Yangtse	340	214	87	524	16.6
17. Trongsar	334	253	144	311	46.3
18. Tsirang	427	233	81	327	24.8
19. Wangdi Phodrang	595	609	233	587	39.7
20. Zhemgang	509	285	152	454	33.5
Total :	11903	9825	4257	10740	39.6

*Excludes cases of
JDWNR Hospital

Total attendance for Child Health Care and Services, 2000

District	Age of children			Nutrition status of children <5			
	<1 Yr	1-4Yrs	<5 Yrs	Normal	Gr-I	Gr-II	Gr-III
1. Bumthang	2952	789	3741	7.4	2.2	0.5	0.6
2. Chhukha	11822	3805	15627	9.8	7.1	4.2	5.2
3. Daga	1456	930	2386	13.2	15.1	4.0	1.8
4. Garsa	119	19	138	11.6	0.0	10.0	0.0
5. Haa	1313	152	1465	11.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
6. Lhuntse	2591	778	3369	10.2	5.2	0.9	0.4
7. Mongar	9663	4132	13795	16.2	7.9	0.9	1.4
8. Paro	2425	317	2742	16.0	3.4	0.6	0.0
9. Pemagatshel	3513	893	4406	3.3	5.0	1.0	0.0
10. Punakha	3395	428	3823	46.6	3.4	0.7	0.0
11. S'Jongkhar	5687	2061	7748	10.4	4.1	1.2	0.3
12. Samtse	5933	144	6077	15.1	8.4	2.5	4.8
13. Sarpang	5968	1583	7551	20.6	4.6	6.1	2.0
14. Thimphu	7849	1552	9401	21.2	1.0	4.4	9.8
15. Trashigang	8669	2805	11474	23.6	12.7	6.0	1.7
16. T'Yangtse	2523	1572	4095	16.9	10.8	3.3	7.5
17. Trongsar	3756	1922	5678	6.3	0.9	0.3	0.7
18. Tsirang	2130	128	2258	14.0	8.6	4.5	4.9
19. W'Phodrang	3585	874	4459	10.4	3.6	1.6	3.6
20. Zhemgang	2049	1706	3755	25.8	16.4	1.5	1.7
Total	87398	26590	113988	15.8	5.3	2.5	2.2

Complications of mothers

Pregnancy		Labour/Delivery		Puerperium	
Complications	No. %	Complications	No. %	Complications	No. %
Abortion	114 11.4	Obstructed labour	31 19.7	PPH	32 19.4
APH	31 3.1	Transverse lie	9 5.7	Retained placenta	92 55.8
Hypertensive disease	57 5.7	Breech	47 29.9	PPH retained placenta	1 0.6
Anaemia	769 77.1	Ruptured uterus	0 0.0	Pyrexia	18 10.9
Hepatitis	2 0.2	Hypertensive disease	11 7.0	Other causes	22 13.3
Malaria	13 1.3	Prematurity	38 24.2		
Others	11 1.1	Others	21 13.4		
Total:	997 100.0	Total:	157 100.0	Total:	165 100.0

Complications due to pregnancy = 84.1%

Complications due to Labour/delivery = 13.2%

Complications due to Puerperium = 13.9%

Constraints and issues

- ❖ An antenatal attendance though improved still remains low. Proportion of women having adequate Antenatal care is not satisfactory (2.4 visits / woman).
- ❖ Only 23% of total deliveries are reported/ attended and rests are untrained, so extra effort is needed to steady up the rate.
- ❖ Nine (9) Maternal Death were Reported during the year. The cause of the death and sequence of events leading to death is not known.
- ❖ Though nutritional status of children attending clinic is not alarming. Clarity of the report is doubtful, as the denominator is not clear.
- ❖ The proportion of IUD users (3.8) are not satisfactory as expected after making the facility available in almost 90% of health facilities.
- ❖ Confusion about current reporting of Family Planning services is still existent in some of the Dzongkhags.
- ❖ Regular supply of Contraceptives (DPMA and IUD) was effected for some period in the year 2000 effecting the use of the methods.
- ❖ In-adequate utilisation of existing facilities by both users and service providers arising from lack of knowledge and inadequate supervision.

Nutrition Programme

Introduction

The nutritional well being of the population is a positive contribution to the social and economic development of the nation thus, the year 1992 saw Bhutan as one of the member countries to adopt a World Declaration and Plan of action for Nutrition. The National Nutrition Resolution passed in the 67th National Assembly urged inter-sectoral efforts towards solution of Bhutan's nutrition problems, since then Bhutan has made progress in improving nutritional status of children but the high rate of stunting is still a concern. The regional imbalance in the prevalence rate of malnutrition is being tackled through Community Based Nutrition Programme.

Objectives

The main aim of the programme is to –

- Reduce the prevalence of protein energy malnutrition in under-5 children from 19% to 10%.
- Eliminate iodine deficiency disorders and sustain UCI and vitamin A deficiency and reduce the level of anaemia in women and children by one-third by the year 2002
- Implementation of breast feeding policy if approved by encouraging all women to breastfeed exclusively for four months and to continue breast-feeding along with the appropriate complementary feeding well into the second year.
- Reduction of incidence of low birth weight to acceptable levels through nutrition intervention in women of childbearing age.
- To improve the use of growth monitoring in all health facilities to support growth promotion and health workers trained in nutrition education.

Target

- Virtual elimination of IDD and sustain 100% UCI
- Reduction of low birth weight to acceptable level
- Assessment of IDA and plan of action for intervention
- Exclusive breastfeeding for four months practised by all mothers
- Continue with Vitamin supplementation
- Universal use of growth monitoring card

Progress during the year

The Programme has conducted evaluation of CBNP in Langdurbi with the help of two national consultants. The final draft on Breastfeeding policy has been submitted to the National Assembly and briefed all the members after having discussed thoroughly with the concerned agencies.

Development, printing and distribution of growth chart and the translated version of

IDD booklet into Dzongkha have been completed. In addition, 1000 copies of IDD video has been reproduced and supplied to various schools and health centres. The programme has also procured equipment, chemicals & reagents including office stationery through UNICEF. This facilitated the cyclic monitoring done on IDD in Punakha, Wangdi, Trongsa, Pemagatshel and Samtse districts. With the procurement of these facilities, a training has been conducted for selected lab technicians with the help of PHL. DMOs of selected districts have conducted sensitisation workshop on IDD for retailers, arm personnel and PWD workers of high altitude regions.

Besides, supply of furniture, utensils, refrigerator and stove to NRU/DTU, Yebilaptsa hospital has been done through CDD programme. Procurement of plastic packed seeds containing vegetables and fruits have been completed and distributed to all health centres.

Problems faced

One of the major problems faced during the implementation period was the sparsely populated remote areas where health and nutrition services can not be reached. In fact, usually these are the areas where a nutrition intervention needs to be stressed. The lack of adequately trained manpower and insufficient system of monitoring is another problem. Owing to the weak nutrition surveillance and nutrition information system and more so due to lack of baseline data, it is difficult to build the nutrition interventions.

The programme has also been facing problem due to lack of people's knowledge and attitude towards any interventions beyond their cultural practices and beliefs. Another difficulty is the weak multi-sector approaches and their support.

Future plans

- Replication of Community Based Nutrition Programme in Trashiyangtse and Haa and continue CNBC activities in Langdurbi pilot area.
- Enforce the practice and promotion of exclusive breastfeeding policy if approved.
- Assessment of prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia and launch preventive actions.
- Nation wide IDD survey.
- IEC material development and awareness activities.
- Training of health workers in nutrition education skills.
- Human resource development.

Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

Background

The EPI Programme was launched in the country on 15th Nov. 1979 coinciding with International Year of Child with an objective of reducing the seven vaccine preventable diseases, (TB, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles & Hep.B). In December 1994 the Tetanus Toxoid vaccine for pregnant woman was also introduced into the programme. In mid 1996 Hep.B vaccine for children under one year of age was also introduced as an integral component of EPI.

The EPI services have been fully integrated into the general health services and MCH/FP in particular. It is delivered through the existing Hospitals, BHUs and ORCs. Overall Immunization services are provided for effective coverage with all seven antigens aimed at all infants under one year of age and to all pregnant women and women of child bearing age.

Objectives

- To reduce the seven vaccine preventable diseases to a level at which they are no longer a public health problem.
- To procure and supply cold chain, vaccination equipments and vaccines as per country requirement.

Targets

- To sustain the high national immunization coverage level at or above 85% for children under one year of age.
- To eradicate poliomyelitis by 2005.
- 90% reduction of measles cases.
- 95% reduction of deaths caused by measles.
- Achieve 100% TT2 coverage for all pregnant women.
- To eliminate Neo-natal Tetanus by 2005.
- To increase TT Mop-up coverage

Strategies

- Maintenance and further improvement of the EPI logistics net work through proper co-ordination of the procurement and supply of vaccines, cold chain and the vaccination equipments and maintenance of the cold chain.
- Strengthening of the IEC component to minimise drop out rates and utilisation of opportunity for immunizations and other material and child health issues.
- To continue SNIDs in high risk areas and high risk population groups until the region is declared polio-free.
- Investigation of outbreaks and implementation of containment measures mainly for measles.

- To conduct Mop-up operation mainly for poliomyelitis where necessary.
- Investigation for all cases of polio and any case of acute flaccid paralysis, registration of suspected cases, and where possible laboratory testing of faecal specimen for polio virus in accredited laboratories to support clinical diagnosis.
- AFP surveillance to be continued and strengthened by including Active Surveillance.

Achievement so far

The Royal Government of Bhutan declared UCI (universal child immunization) on 13 February 1991. Due to the successful NIDs in 1995 and a high level of sustained regular EPI services, the strategy shifted to SNIDs based on the recommendations of external consultant and consensus at the Government level. The SNIDs strictly follow WHO guidelines.

Since 1986 there is no case of polio reported so far a total of 10 AFP cases were reviewed by the expert committee out of two died and all the specimen were tested by the WHO accredited reference laboratories in Bangkok. All of these were negative.

Since 1994, no case of Neonatal Tetanus (NT) has been reported in Bhutan. The National Health Survey, which was conducted nation-wide in June 1994, also provided data about births and deaths occurring during the previous two-year recall period. No additional cases of NT were identified in this retrospective survey, despite sampling approximately 10% of the population. A recent review of case records, covering the period 1996 to May 2000, in the referral hospital in Thimphu and hospitals in Paro, Punakha, Chukha and Phuentsholing could not detect any NT cases, although neonatal deaths were found. In mid 1996 Hep.B vaccine was introduced for children under one year of age as an integral component of EPI and routine coverage has been maintained above 85% nation wide.

Activities in the last fiscal year

In 2000 SNIDs/Measles immunization was carried out as a nation wide activity.

In the six High Risk Dzongkhags and one Dungkha coverage was -

1st round	:	98.68%
2nd round	:	98.68%

In High risk population in 14 Dzongkhags coverage was -

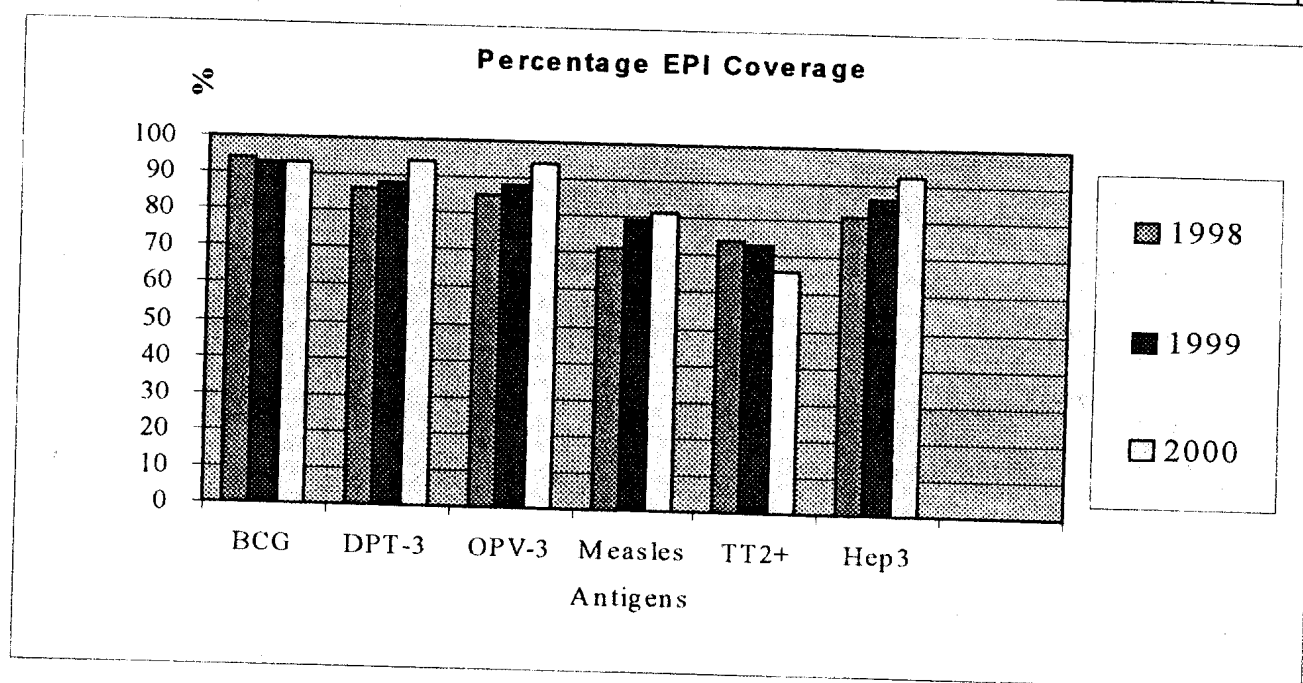
1st round	:	98.25%
2nd round	:	99.95%

Measles coverage was (nation wide) - 99.93%

Annual Progress Report

Antigen wise coverage in percentage for 2000

District	BCG	Measles	DPT 3rd	OPV 3rd	Hep3	TT2+	District	BCG	Msl	DPT 3	OPV3	Hep3	TT2+
Bumthang	87	88	100	100	100	69	Samtse	96	83	99	100	91	72
Chhukha	96	77	100	100	97	67	S'Jongkhar	99	84	99	99	98	66
Daga	96	91	87	87	87	57	Sarpang	90	91	94	96	96	74
Gasa	53	45	49	47	53	33	Thimphu	77	98	99	99	100	54
Haa	81	79	95	95	93	44	Trashigang	95	78	82	86	75	56
Lhuntse	99	88	95	95	96	80	Yangtse	99	55	83	83	83	51
Mongar	83	68	84	84	84	53	Trongsa	99	89	95	96	93	84
Paro	82	85	96	96	98	80	Tsirang	99	82	94	94	94	55
Pemagatshel	97	86	95	95	94	52	W'Phodrang	83	91	99	99	98	77
Punakha	96	83	90	90	90	88	Zhelmgang	97	80	98	100	96	67
Total							National:	93	81	94	94	92	66



Constraints/ Problems

There is no major problem in general during SNIDs and Measles Control Immunization throughout the country. However, there has been budgetary problem due to the various reasons. However, UNICEF has been very kind enough to clear the pending bills.

Cases of Six EPI diseases under 15 years, 2000

Sl. No.	Dzongkhag	Measles	Whoopin Cough	Diptheria	Tetanus	Polio	TB
1	Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Tsirang	2	1	0	0	0	0
3	Chhukha	0	0	0	0	0	232
4	Dagana	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Sarpang	5	0	0	0	0	3
7	Haa	2	24	0	0	0	10
8	Lhuntse	8	0	0	0	0	0
9	Mongar	21	0	0	0	0	38
10	Paro	57	0	0	0	0	0
11	Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Punakha	2	0	0	2	0	4
13	Samtse	180	0	0	0	0	8
14	Samdrubjongkhar	15	0	0	0	0	2
15	Zhemgang	5	0	0	0	0	0
16	Trashigang	16	0	1	9		8
17	Thimphu	45	1	0	0	0	21
18	Trongsa	11	0	0	0	0	0
19	Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Wangdi	90	0	0	0	0	0
Total		460	26	1	11	0	326

ARI PROGRAMME

1. Introduction

The Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) activity was initially carried out since 1987 after the training of health workers on Mid-level Management Course conducted at NIFH Gaylephug. The Programme Manager was identified in November 1992 as the ARI was contributing the highest morbidity in early 1990s. The ARI Programme activities are being intensified since 1993; still it is the leading cause of morbidity among other communicable diseases in the country. However, there is no clear data of the mortality that it causes, and it is believed to contribute quite significantly.

ARI program is an ongoing programme. It is an integrated health activity as no vertical staff is involved. It is also being decentralised right down to the health facilities. Health workers are expected to carry out the control activities as part of their routine work.

The program has been receiving support from WHO technically as well as in supplies. This is supplemented by support from UNICEF, which is mostly for program development, in-service training, supplies, equipment and drugs. Program is there to backup the support aspect only.

2. Objectives/Targets:

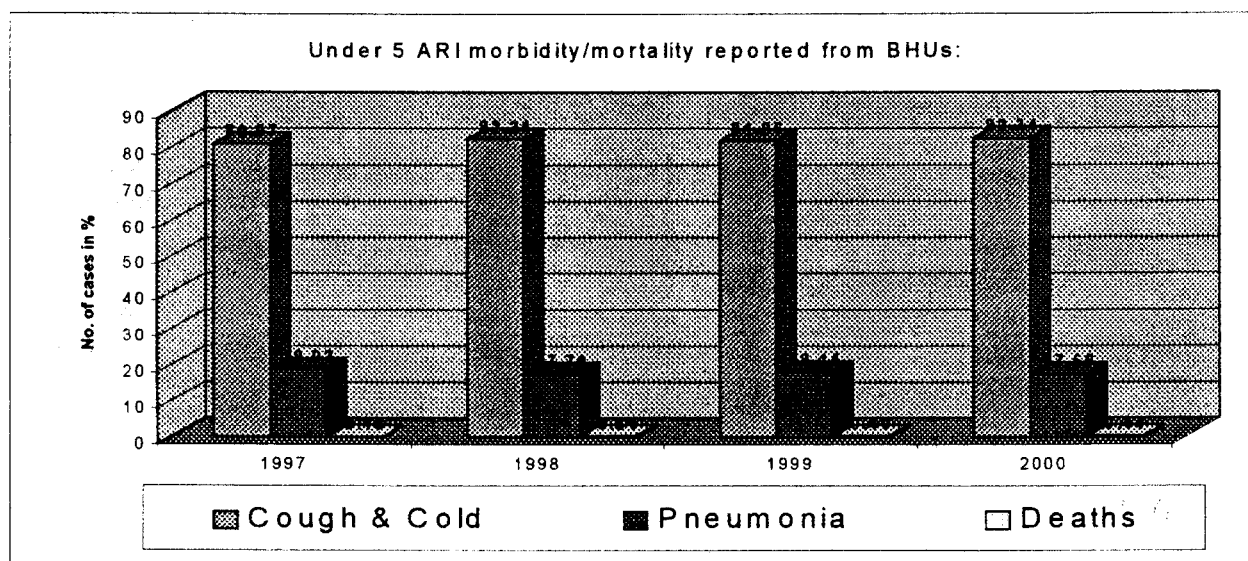
- a) Broad objective:
 - To control of under five morbidity and mortality due to ARI (pneumonia).
- b) Specific objective:
 - Reduction of under 5 deaths due to pneumonia from 14% to below 10 %

3. Activities & Progress during 2000:

- a) ARI booklets distributed after review and printing 1000 copies.
- b) Reprinted 1000 copies of ARI flip charts in Dzongkha version and distributed
- c) Reprinted 1500 copies of ARI pamphlets and distributed.
- d) Developed and distributed 200 nos. of ARI audio cassettes.
- e) Developed and distributed 500 nos. of ARI training manual
- f) Trained 120 HWs on standard case management on ARI
- g) Trained 2070 mothers/caretakers on ARI case management
- h) ARI drugs are supplied adding Tab. Sulbutamol at all health facilities.
- i) Disseminated messages on ARI through radio-jingles/spots.
- j) Advocacy campaign on ARI/CDD conducted during school scout camp
- k) Orientation workshop on IMCI strategy conducted
- l) Adaptation & planning workshop on IMCI conducted

4. Compilation of ARI morbidity/mortality reported from BHUs:

Sl No	No of cases	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Total no. of ARI cases	135245	135287	148292	146183
2	< 5 cough & cold	19008	18941	24504	22426
3	< Pneumonia	4467	4098	5429	4810
4	<5 death due to pneumonia	8	21	23	21



a) Trend of < 5 pneumonia cases (%)

1997	1998	1999	2000
19.03	17.79	18.14	17.66

b) Trend of < 5 deaths due to pneumonia (%)

1997	1998	1999	2000
0.18	0.51	0.40	0.44

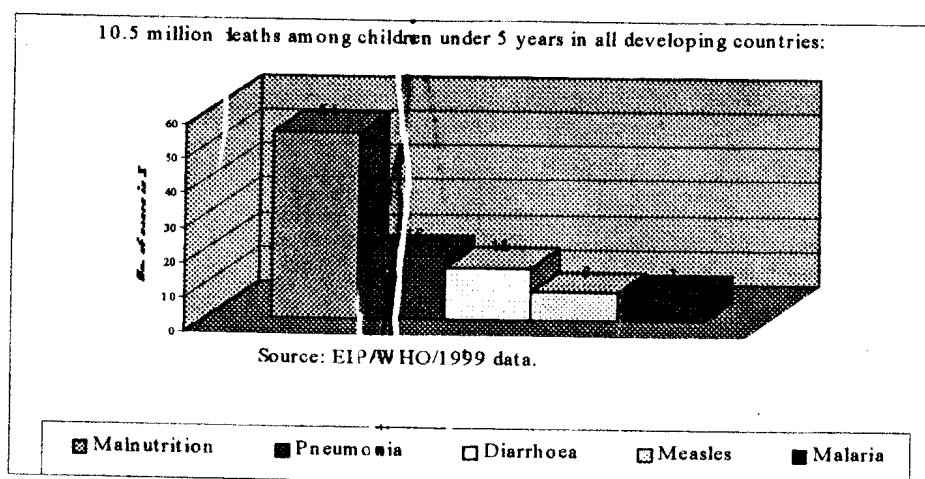
Note:

The current mortality reporting has been introduced quite recently (2000). The quality of data can not therefore be assured of its completeness and reliability due to under reporting. However, data quality is expected to improve in future.

Global and regional scenarios

About 10.5 million children die every year before reaching their fifth birthday in

developing countries. An alarming rate of 70% of these deaths are due to Acute Respiratory Infections, diarrhoea, measles, malaria and malnutrition. Nearly 40% of these deaths occur in South-East Asia Region, out of which over 90% deaths are observed to be taking place in 6 countries of the region viz., Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nepal.



5. Constraints/Issues:

- a) There is no baseline data to measure the progress made by the individual Dzongkhag/programme.
- b) Late settlement of accounts leads to delay for new releases.

National Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases Programme

Introduction/background

The National Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases Programme was initiated in 1982 because of the high morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases in the country and the programme became operational in 1984.

Diarrhoeal Diseases continue to be a major health problem affecting the survival of the children in this country, standing in second in trend among the 10 commonest morbidity reported by the Hospitals and BHUs. It is evident that more effort has to be put into ensuring the continuance and effectiveness of public awareness and education campaign. This is necessary to complement the training for health workers, mothers, VHWs and provision of ORT which needs to be continued especially to reach the urban residents where diarrhoeal diseases remain top causes of morbidity.

Though the programme in co-ordination with the Dzongkhag had put its effort to bring down the morbidity through training of health workers, mothers and VHWs promoting the sanitation in the areas of the arm forces and communities, the morbidity pattern remains static which really concerns the programme. However, mortality due to diarrhoea had drastically reduced; and with adaptation of the new strategy - IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) improvement and more changes are expected in future.

Objectives/targets

- a) The main objective of the programme is to reduce deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years from 20% to less than 5%.
- b) To reduce diarrhoeal incidence rate amongst five years of age from 16% to 10%.
- c) To reduce number of episodes from 3.9 to less than 3 per year.
- d) To enable people to become more self reliant in prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases at home through strengthening skills.
- e) Promote hygiene and sanitation among the general population.

Progress during the year 2000

Trainings were conducted for 315 water care takers on control of diarrhoeal diseases in three districts followed by workshops on ORT management for mothers and care providers in Southern Dzongkhags. Two Lab Technicians received training on diagnosis of common diarrhoeal diseases at International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research (ICDDR), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

A consultant was fielded to review the ongoing Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit (NRU) and Diarrhoea Training Unit (DTU) in Mongar and JDWNR Hospitals. Procured furniture, refrigerator, utensils and electric stoves and supplied to Gaylegphug and Yebilabtsa hospitals for use in the NRUs/DTUs.

In the areas of WHO's new strategy of IMCI, four Dzongkhags have been identified for early implementation of the activity and conducted a three-day adaptation and planning workshop on IMCI. A regional level training workshop on IMCI was carried out for two weeks and the main participants included DMOs, DHSOs and health workers. The programme also conducted one-day orientation workshop on IMCI for the decision makers from different sectors.

Cases of diarrhoea and dysentery reported from districts, 1996 - 2000

Year	Diarrhoea cases (under 5 years)	Diarrhoea cases (Above 5 years)	Dysentery (<5 years)	Dysentery (>5 years)	Deaths
1996	34,334	64,140	9,475	16,413	5
1997	26,700	61,321	6,529	14,311	7
1998	24,020	56,783	11,236	32,609	5
1999	21,388	49,474	11,458	32,168	4
2000	21,991	50,812	12,170	34,967	89

It may be noted that deaths during 1996 to 1999 was based on BHUs report and reflected only for children under 5 years as per the routine reporting system. The number of deaths for the year 2000 is based on the deaths certificate system and includes all ages. However, under reporting in both the systems cannot be ruled out.

National TB Control Programme (NTCP)

The National TB Control activities in 2000 was carried out with the same objectives and targets as set in the 8th FYP. All the activities were carried out as planned some highlights of which are –

1. Some IEC materials in the form of posters and leaflets were developed and distributed as part of the activities. TB Day 200 was observed throughout the whole country.
2. Cohort reporting system was introduced since the beginning of 2000, This has improved our reporting greatly.
3. TB in-charges met at Punakha Hospital for 3 days. A wide spectrum of TB control activities in the Dzongkhags were discussed.
4. A regional level SAARC TB training was conducted in Thimphu in June 2000. About 20 participants participated in this training programme.
5. A 4 member delegation of Health Workers visited the community DOTS programme in Orissa. This was valuable experience to all.
6. 12 Dzongkhags were supported financially to train Health staff in TB and DOTS.
7. An expert committee met to revise the TB control manual which will be printed and distributed in 2001.

Epidemiology of TB in Bhutan

1. TB cases and deaths – 1995 – 2000

Year	Cases diagnosed and treated			
	Pulmonary	Extra Pulmonary	Total cases	Deaths
1995	1014	257	1271	62
1996	942	329	1271	51
1997	N/A	N/A	1211	33
1998	924	368	1292	55
1999	778	396	1174	40
2000	777*	363	1140	25

*345 new smear positive cases

2. Cases detection rate - 71%
3. Cure rate - 72%
4. Treatment completion rate - 20%
5. Male: Female ratio - 55:45
6. 15-44 age group - 76%
7. Sputum conversion rate at 2/4 months - 76%

National STD/AIDS Control Programme

Background

The National STD/AIDS Programme in Bhutan was initiated in 1988. The first Mid Term Plan (MTP I) for the period of 1990-1993 was formulated in 1989 (WHO) and the subsequent MTP were implemented on a five year cycle starting from 1995. The first two HIV Positive cases were detected in Bhutan in 1993. Four HIV positive cases died since 1997 of which three died of AIDS and the other due to Malaria. By the end of April 2001 the number of HIV cases increased to 22 including 4 deaths, all in the age group of 15-35 years. The Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs) still continues to be a problem and gonorrhoea is the most common STD.

Long term objective and target

- To prevent and control STI/HIV transmission and to reduce the incidence of STD/HIV.
- To achieve an improved health status by the Bhutanese population by the end of the project (2002).

Immediate objective

- To prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections(STI) and HIV transmission.
- To reduce morbidity and mortality associated with HIV/AIDS and STIs.
- To reduce the social and economic impact of HIV infection and AIDS.

Strategies

- Prevention of HIV transmission by strengthening STI case management capacities and universal precaution at all levels.
- Safe transfusion of blood and blood products.
- Provision of comprehensive care (including counselling) to people infected with HIV and AIDS.
- Monitoring the trends of HIV pandemic through surveillance and supporting HIV and STI related research activities and
- To intensify the preventive and promotive aspects of STI/AIDS through IEC.

Progress

The STD/AIDS Programme activities for the half year was mainly focussed on sustaining the ongoing strategies like surveillance, Blood/Blood production, safety and re-emphasising on universal precaution practices in addition to general education among the young people. The new areas emphasised during the half year have been on intensifying targeted interventions in risk groups, school education and multi-sectoral involvement in STD/AIDS prevention and control. The STD/AIDS Programme also stressed on capacity

building on programme management/orientation by participating in the conferences and also on syndromic management and infection control for health workers and supporting staff.

The planned January - June 2000 strategies were implemented in the following manner: Situation analysis were carried out in three districts and an increasing trend of high-risk behaviour was found especially in Phuntsholing, Chhukha district - the other two being Trashigang and Samdrub Jongkhar which need re-assessment.

In Lhuntse 29 infected clients were initiated for treatment and counselling at Menjabi gay-wog under Tangmachhu BHU. A total of 834 Blood samples were collected from high risk groups of both community and armed forces - 450 and 384 respectively to be screened for HIV/HbsAg. School AIDS education was conducted in Nangkor high school in Pemagatshel including a peer education session on STD/AIDS for hoteliers of Thimphu and Phuntsholing.

Review and mass production of Syndromic Management Guideline books and Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin have been completed for further distribution. Advocacy and awareness campaigns were conducted in Lhuntse and Thimphu districts when dissemination and distribution of condoms have been successfully carried out. Besides, STD/AIDS advocacy and awareness at community level are regular ongoing activities throughout the country.

Protective attires have been procured, and Lab Supplies and equipment done as an ongoing activity. Nursing In-charges numbering 25 have been trained in Infection Control for HIV/AIDS case management at JDW NR hospital and training of Lab Technicians in 10 sentinel sites have been carried out.

However, shortfall in supply of reagents/test kits for STI/HIV do occur in districts. Also there is a need for revised guidelines for health facilities on infection control along with its institutionalisation & standardisation on universal precaution in all dzongkhags. Although these are part of regular and ongoing activity, it is seen as current issues related to the programme that needs closer attention for further improvement.

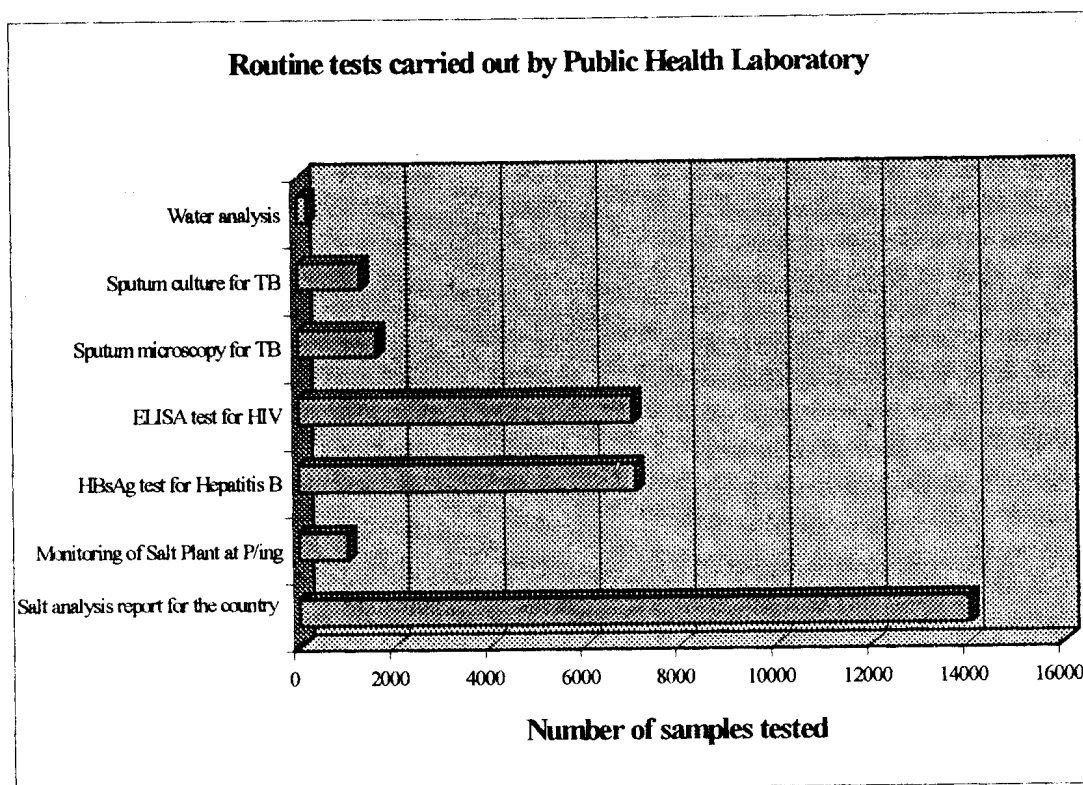
Public Health Laboratory Report for 2000

The PHL continued its Programme Support activities through trainings, surveys and diagnostic support. It provided technical support for the training of surveyors for the IDDCP Cyclic monitoring in five Dzongkhags and analysed all the salt and urine samples collected for the survey, in-house. The analysis of samples gave the following results;

No. of Households consuming adequately iodised salt	347 (92.53%)
No. of children(6-12yrs) with urinary iodine excretion level above 100 µg/L	322 (93.07%)

Six new cases of HIV infection were diagnosed, far more than in any other year. Regular activities like water analysis, TB microscopy & culture, STD/HIV diagnosis and IDD control activities were conducted.

A National External Quality Assurance Scheme (NEQAS) in TB microscopy was also initiated with the aim of improving smear microscopy in the districts.



TESTS CARRIED OUT IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, 2000

Test Description	Total Samples tested	Tests carried out	Positive	Remarks
Iodine Deficiency Disorders control				
Salt analysis report for the country	14025	14025	N/A	12754 samples (93.94%) with acceptable iodine content, results for whole country
Salt analysis for IDDCP Cyclic Monitoring	375	750	N/A	347 samples (92.53%) of samples with acceptable iodine content
Urinary Iodine estimation for Cyclic Monitoring	346	346	N/A	322 samples(93.07%) with adequate urinary iodine
Monitoring of Salt Plant at Phuntsholing	1018	1018	N/A	All samples had adequate iodine, tested by P/ling hospital
Salt samples sent for cross-checking to the PHL	9	9	N/A	2 samples had inadequate iodine
STDs & HIV/AIDS				
RPR test for syphilis	8548	8548	324	Screening test for T. pallidum
TPHA test	320	320	271	Confirmatory test for RPR positives
HBsAg test for Hepatitis B	7067	7067	363	
ELISA test for HIV	7001	7001	6	Screening test for HIV
HIV Western Blot test				Confirmatory test for HIV positives
Tuberculosis diagnosis				
Sputum microscopy	1641	4923	131	
extra-pulmonary TB microscopy	337	337	8	
Sputum culture	1309	1309	264	
Culture other than sputum	273	273	29	
Water analysis				
Bacteriological	193	193	65	65 samples with bacterial growth
Chemical	16		0	No samples with unacceptable levels
Total No. of Tests conducted	42478	46119		

Rural water supply and sanitation Programme (RWSS)

The objective of the programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to water borne and water related diseases through provision of universal access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. The Health for All Goals by the year 2000 has called for an intensified effort with a revised strategy for water and sanitation goals for 8FYP.

Water and Sanitation coverage by district - 2000

District	Percentage Coverage				
	Sanitary Latrine	Piped Water	Animal Sheds	Garbage Pits	Smokeless Stoves
1. Bumthang	83	74	61	75	68
2. Chhukha	85	76	26	30	49
3. Daga	91	75	85	82	0
4. Gasa	84	26	82	65	9
5. Haa	94	93	39	41	77
6. Lhuntse	92	82	65	51	8
7. Mongar	86	62	68	46	24
8. Paro	79	63	30	52	47
9. Pemagatshel	83	81	59	21	2
10. Punakha	92	73	62	69	39
11. Sandrub Jongkhar	88	59	56	41	14
12. Samtse	83	55	65	47	0
13. Sarpang	89	56	73	63	13
14. Thimphu	91	64	57	59	59
15. Trashigang	82	52	53	43	8
16. Trashiyangtse	88	65	76	32	3
17. Trongsa	91	84	75	57	29
18. Tsirang	83	57	91	44	24
19. Wangdi Phodrang	94	73	52	86	18
20. Zhemgang	92	68	47	65	16
National coverage (%)	87	65	57	50	22

Oral Health Programme

Oral Health Service is an integral part of Primary Health Care service in the country. It is not the nature of disease but the magnitude and wide spread nature of oral diseases for which recognition as a public health problem is of paramount importance. It affects the health of a large segment of community and is universal in its prevalence. Oral cancers are not so uncommon in our country. It not only disfigures an individual but has high mortality. It can be prevented to a large extent. Increasing trend of facial trauma and injuries are equally disfiguring and handicapping; jeopardising one's general health and ability to contribute to the community.

Above all, it is more costly to manage all these oral health problems at a curative level alone. More emphasis need to be given at planning and initiating various preventive measures. However, the programme was initiated in early eighties but it could manage to get minimal financial assistance only since 1998 under the umbrella of WHO assisted programmes.

The recent emergence of the concept of any Primary Health care services with an emphasis on community involvement could probably be instrumental for oral health programme for gearing up in planning and initiating various activities at preventive level.

Programme activities at different levels are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) AT community and school level | - Preventive activities, Mass IEC |
| b) At District Hospital level activities | - IEC, Preventive and curative |
| | - Standardisation of facilities |
| c) At Referral level Hospital | - IEC curative activities, secondary and tertiary treatment care facilities |
| | - Improving quality care |
| | - CME/Research activities |

Objectives:

- To promote and strengthen preventive Oral Health Programmes within the context of Primary health care services in the country.
- To decrease the prevalence of most preventable diseases like D. caries, periodontal diseases, oral cancers, facial traumas.
- Formulation of national baseline data on DMFT/CPTN, and prevalence of oral cancers in the country.
- Standardisation of treatment standards at all Hospital and improve on CME
- Improve on quality assurance of oral health services
- Introduce most required specialities for secondary and tertiary care services at National referral hospital level (Oral surgery, Orthodontics, Prosthodontics, Paedodontics, Endodontics, Public H. Dentistry) and atleast have 10 district D.

- clinics with Doctors to man 2 districts each providing both preventive and curative services.
- Formulate mechanisms of sustainability of services.
- Plan and develop manpower requirement.

Targets:

- That by the end of 10th FYP 80 – 90% of individual in a community and school children would be fully aware of the importance of oral health for ones good general health and know that oral cancers are preventable to a large extent.
- By the end of 10th FYP, every individual in a community has access to regular preventive oral health education and basic curative oral health services.
- By the end of 10th FYP, there is uniformity in treatment standards in all district hospitals with competent oral health workers.
- Achieve topical fluoidation and regular practice of extra curricular activities on promotion of oral health and hygiene in all schools by the end of 10th FYP.
- Achieve formulation of national indicators on DMFT/CPTN and prevalence of oral cancers ; and achieve comparable quality care services.

Strategies

- i) By creating mass awareness through education/workshops/trainings/pamphlets/posters/mass medias; direct involvement of community through school health teachers and VHWs.
- ii) By including oral health education in the curriculum at primary and junior high school levels and promoting co-curricular activities on oral health.
- iii) By promoting and introducing topical fluoridation, post lunch brushing and extending school oral health programmes to all districts.
- iv) By conducting surveys, data collection and analysis on the prevalence of oral diseases.
- v) By promoting CME and research activities
- vi) Introducing required specialities in the arena of secondary and tertiary care services (oral & Maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, prosthodontics, endodontics, PH dentistry, paedodontics oral medicine/ radiology)
- vii) By promoting user's fees as one of the instrumental tools in sustaining the advanced services.

Achievements

The school oral health programme has covered 19 districts and set up a Lab for Crown and Bridge at the JDW NR hospital. Dental clinics have also been opened at Haa, Dagana, Yangtse and Sarpang hospitals. As one of the instrumental tools for sustainability User fees in secondary care Dental Services have been introduced during the year.

Constraints

The oral health programme lacks basic office equipment and transportation. There is also lack of fund to carry out activities as planned.

National Leprosy Control Programme of Bhutan

Introduction

Since 1966 Gidakom Hospital started functioning as The Leprosy Mission (TLM) which is now a nationalised general hospital serving in the community as a district hospital. This hospital also functions as the National Referral Centre for Leprosy as well as TB thus catering a wider range of services including rehabilitative services. In 1995 and 1996 this hospital had the second highest number of in-patient-days in the country and stood third from 1997 onwards.

The year in short

The hospital has seen comparatively higher attendance of Antenatal and postnatal cases and also more deliveries took place with increasing sign of FP users in 2000. MCH clinics were conducted as scheduled. The pattern of morbidity as diagnosed and treated for different diseases for 9,567 OPD cases, the 10 most common diseases were as follows: ARI=24%; Diarrhoea 12%, Musculo-skeletal=8%; Headache = 6%; Other skin diseases = 6%; Skin infection = 5%; Gastritis/Ulcer = 4% Conjunctivitis = 4%; and other digestive problems = 3%.

There were 15 cases of TB on register in the beginning of 2000, out of which 11 were pulmonary and 4 extra pulmonary cases. Twelve were diagnosed new, 2 relapse and 8 completed treatment. Another 8 lost to control. At the end of the year 9 were on register.

The country's first smear positive leprosy relapse was diagnosed. Out of a total of 16 new cases of leprosy in the country, 12 were diagnosed by this hospital as 10 MB and 2 PB. Eleven of them were adults, 6 cases were transferred in, 5 self-reported and 1 cases detected by survey. The report excludes for Yebilaptsa and Punakha hospitals though supervision of the leprosy control is done from Gidakom. Among the new cases, only 3 were found in the east, 1 in the central region, and the other 12 in the west. Prevalence rate is now 0.78/10,000 and the case detection rate 0.24/10,000 population. Deformity rate was found to be high (31%) this year and 1 child was among the new cases. Surveillance and contact survey were done in all districts except Gasa.

Training courses were conducted as usual, including students from RIHS in 6 batches, refresher course for BHU staff and course for doctors. The 7th Annual Leprosy Workers' Meeting was held at Gidakom 2 days in October. Two NMSs took part in the first Asian Leprosy Congress in Agra in November.

A one-week training workshop was held for Physio technicians, BHU staff from 2 BHUs, 1 BHW and 1 ANM at the Gidakom hospital under Mewang gay-wog which is selected as the pilot area for CBR.

A TB/DOTS orientation course was given for all non-medical staff as well as medical staff by the doctor, HA and TB Nurse. Orientation about new Malaria treatment was also given to medical and OPD staff by the Malaria Programme Manager and the UNV pharmacist from Thimphu.

Constraints

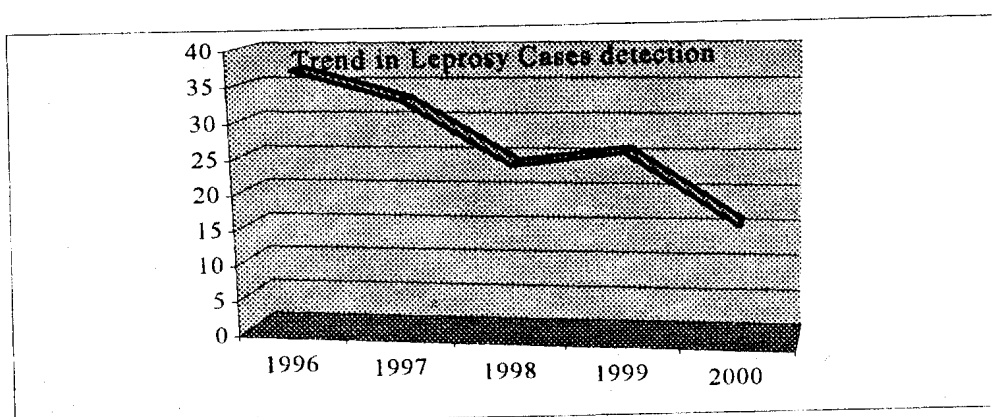
There was some staff shortage. Assistant Nurses were to be posted but did not join as yet. There is still genuine need for a second pharmacy technician. An Indian orthotic engineer was supposed to be posted, but it fell through, probably due to too high salary demand.

Nothing was received though most of the materials were supposed to be supplied from the Government through DVED. For the strengthening of shoe workshop and Artificial Limbs supplies have been received through Danida project but, it did not contain the required materials and supplies.

There is an inadequate ambulance service during emergency due to frequent movement of the existing one, which is very old. Although there was an indication that a replacement would be supplied during the year, it did not materialise unfortunately.

Case management of patients, 2000

<i>Type of patients</i>	<i>Number</i>
Number of patients at the beginning of year	4
Number of new cases detected	16
Number of relapse	1
Regained to control	0
Transferred out etc.	4
Released from treatment	19
Number of patients at the end of the year	28



National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP)

Malaria was known to be a dreaded disease in Bhutan. In the absence of modern medical treatment facilities many had succumbed to death from malaria. In order to mitigate this problem Royal Government conducted the first ever malaria survey by a consultant team from the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP), India.

As a direct outcome of this survey, the NMCP in Bhutan was launched in 1964 with Dr. N. Sarkar deputed by the government of India to Bhutan to head the programme management. From 1964 to 1975, experienced personnel from NMEP, India, rendered much of the control services. And in the process, helped to build the local capacity in organising and managing the programme.

Initially the programme was geared to eradication approach, but subsequently it was oriented to the concept of control strategy which is more realistic and achievable. The change in the approach was necessitated by the realisation of the fact that it was not possible to eradicate malaria. Accordingly the programme was re-named as National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) in keeping with the global control strategy, and integrated into the general health services. While encouraging results were achieved in the early phase of the intervention programme, there was a resurgence of malaria culminating into a worsening situation in 1984.

Over the years the programme has gone through different stages of evolution, from a vertical programme strategy, to partial integration into the general health care delivery system, and to full-fledged integration ultimately.

For all practical purposes, comparative analysis of malaria data has been worked out taking 1994 as the base year. This is done because NMCP changed its control strategy from Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) with DDT to Synthetic Pyrethroid from 1995. With the introduction of the new insecticide, there has been marked reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality over the years since 1995.

Programme goals : Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality to a level where it is no more a public health problem.

Programme objectives

- To reduce malaria mortality to less than 25% by 2002
- Ensure malaria microscopy and treatment facilities, and diagnostic and treatment skills in all health centres in the endemic areas.
- Intensify malaria IEC advocacy activities and create basic awareness on prevention and control of malaria in 80% of the population in endemic areas by 2002.
- Ensure Insecticide Treated Bed Net (ITBN) programme implementation status with coverage of over 80% of rural population by the end of 2002.
- Initiate inter-sector collaborative control activities in Sarpang, Samdrub Jongkhar, Samtse, Chhukha and Zhelmgang Dzongkhags by 2002.

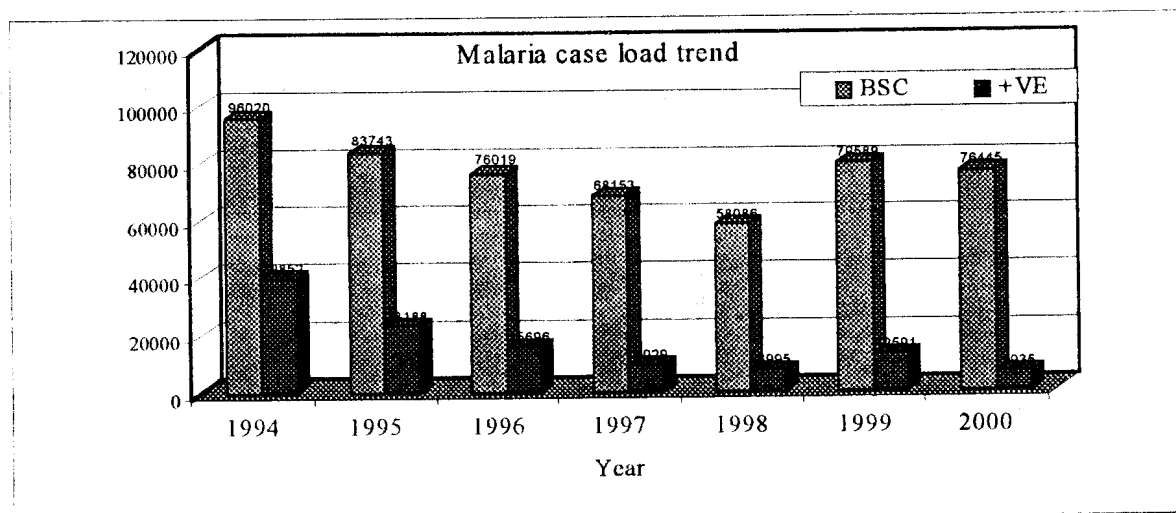
- Strengthen Dzongkhag's implementation capacity for decentralised malaria control activities.

Control strategy as per Action Plan

1. Provision of diagnostic facilities as close to the communities as possible by the expansion of malaria microscopy facilities.
2. Acceleration of integration of malaria control activities into the general health services.
3. Enhancing community participation through information, education and communication (IEC) on malaria.
4. Operational research to support management.

Malaria Situation – an epidemiological trend

Over the 25 year period from 1965 to 1989, Bhutan has witnessed dramatic changes in malaria case morbidity and mortality. The Annual Blood Smear Examination Rate (ABER) during the last 2 decades was more than the minimum prescribed level of 10%, rising to more than 40% from 1986 onwards. During the period from 1965 to 1972, the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) was between 1.5 – 5.7 with a certain rise to 15.2 in 1972 and maintained consistent increase reaching its peak increase in 1984. In 1985 the ABER was 50% less than the preceding year indicating the malaria incidence reduction. With the improvement of ABER to 15.63 in 1986, API also increased to 126.4 in the same year. There was slight reduction of API to 102.7 and 97.2 in 1987 and 1988 respectively. The worst part of the picture was the increase in plasmodium falciparum (Pf) % over the 15 years period from 11.2% in 1967 to 60.4% in 1981, thereafter declining to 43.9% in 1989. Over the next 10 year period from 1990 to 2000, the ABER was maintained way above the 10% minimum prescribed level between 16.6 and 27.8 including consistency in case detection mechanism. The point of concern to the programme, however, is the increase in PF rate over the same period from 31.5% to 59.3% with the lowest trend at 31.5% recorded in 1995.



Comparative Malaria Cases

Year	BSC	PF%	Year	BSC	PF%
1965	10189	20.1	1985	31763	56.3
1970	30886	24.5	1990	33973	43.5
1975	48170	56.9	1995	83899	31.5
1980	45487	55.7	2000	76445	46.0

Note: Blood Slide Collection; PF= Plasmodium Falciparum

Border Malaria

Mosquitoes know no boundaries, Bhutan's southern Dzongkhags share border with Assam and West Bengal. The porous nature this border puts malaria control programme in a predicament situation. The control programmes on both sides of the border need to implement their control activities in a synchronised manner. It is also important to adopt the standardised vector control strategy and treatment protocol by both health authorities so as to minimise the risk of resistance developed to both insecticides and drugs.

As health care is provided free in Bhutan, non-nationals across the border seek medical treatment in Bhutan on daily basis. Annual statistics indicate that the total non-national malaria cases are proportionate to the total national malaria cases. This trend increasingly speaks of the similar epidemiology of malaria disease in the vicinity of the border areas. Therefore, the cross-border malaria transmission is an accepted phenomenon requiring concerted and collaborative efforts from both sides of the border to combat the malaria menace.

Population at Risk of Malaria

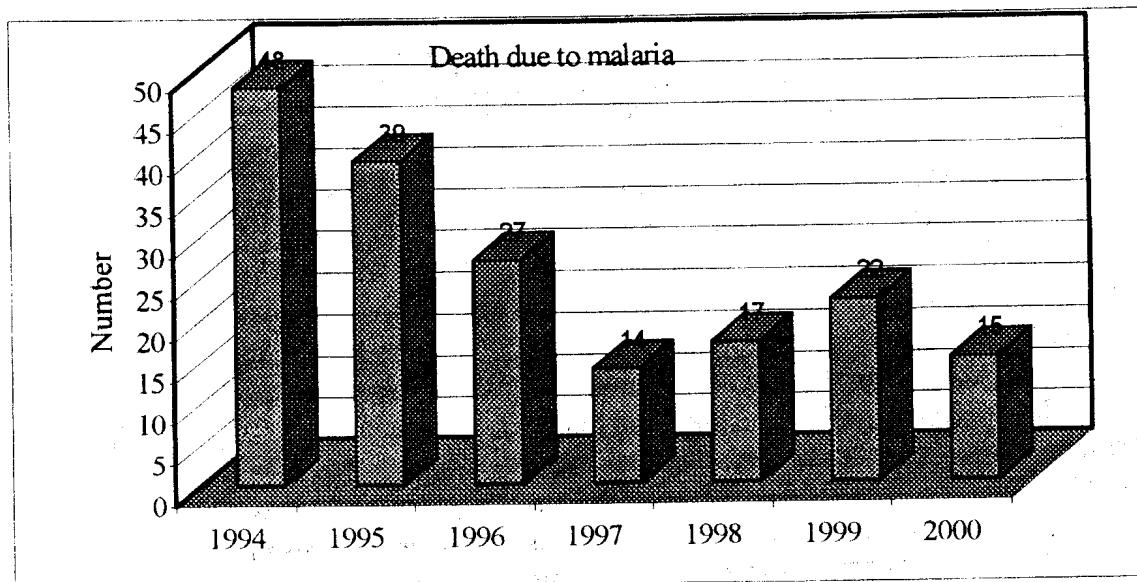
Over half the country's population, about 170,000 to 180,000 who are resident in malaria areas with varying degree of transmission intensity are at risk of malaria. But the population living in the non-malaria areas is also exposed to malaria infection due to increasing mobility of these population groups into the high malaria transmission localities. They are therefore, at high risk of developing serious disease; and are a major factor for high malaria mortality. Of late, the health centres in non-malaria areas report sporadic cases on a regular basis.

The malaria infection among different age groups in 1998 and 1999 stands clearly to show that the population of 15 – 49 year age group is the most vulnerable group. This age group is at highest risk of malaria infection followed by 5 – 49 age group.

Malaria caseload and mortality

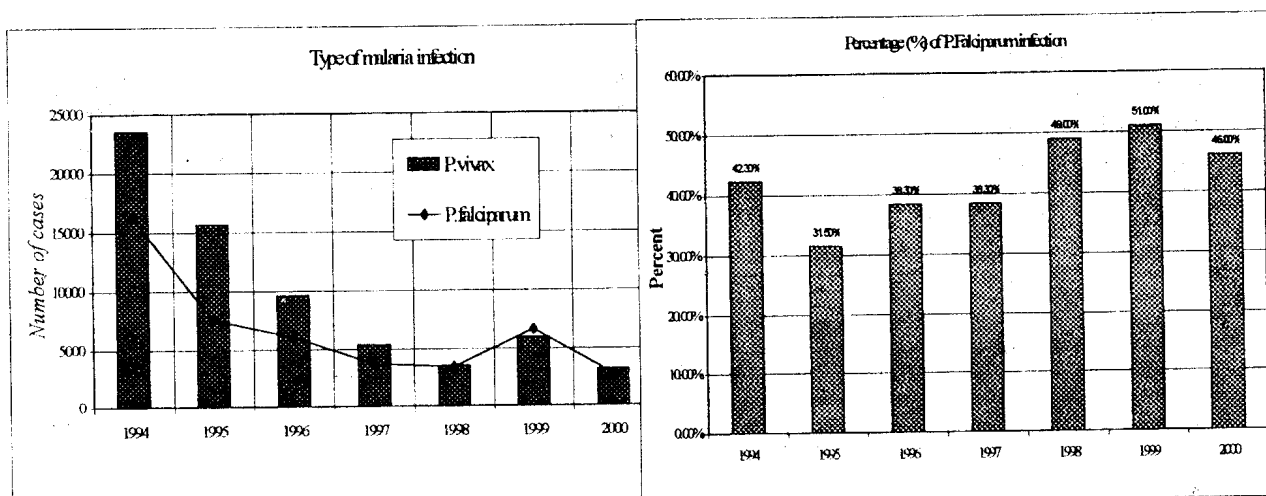
The malaria disease burden is well marked in five endemic districts, viz. Sarpang, Samdrub Jongkhar, Samtse, Chhukha and Zhemgang. The unhealthy competition among these districts in the total annual caseload record is distinct with Sarpang leading the race followed by S'Jongkhar and the rest in that order. This trend is consistent throughout the

seven-year period from 1994 – 2000. Although there has been a marked reduction in malaria mortality over the period from 1993 to 1997, a deteriorating trend was observed from 1998 when IRS was replaced by the ITBN programme strategy.



Type of prevailing Malaria infection, its trend and epidemics/outbreaks

Both *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* are prevalent in Bhutan. *P. vivax* was seen the most predominant infection all through the decade from 1990. However, *P. falciparum* positive cases of malaria showed a sudden increase to 12966 in 1991 compared to *P. vivax* positive cases of 9160. The *falciparum* again showed a rising trend from 1998 and overtook *vivax* in 1999 with the positive caseload of 6665 compared to 5937 positive cases for *vivax*. But in 2000, it declined to 2738 cases compared to 3197 positive for *P. vivax*.



Malaria epidemics in its true sense of the definition have not been reported in the past. But occasionally increased caseloads that occur in focal transmission areas are usually reported as outbreaks. However, in view of the potential threat of epidemics and outbreaks, a mechanism for containing and controlling focal major outbreaks called "Rapid Response Team (RRT)" was developed during the annual Malaria meeting in 1998. Such teams are identified at different levels of health care delivery system.

Activities during 2000

Surveillance System: NMCP followed active surveillance mechanism so long it was a vertical programme. But with the start of the decentralisation process the active surveillance system was discontinued. It was felt that the people at risk of malaria were quite aware of malaria, and at the same time programme achieved near control level in 1992. The programme now relies entirely on passive surveillance system except during outbreak situations when programme resorts to active fever surveillance.

IEC advocacy: One of the most important integral components of GMCS is the malaria IEC to create malaria awareness on prevention and control activities. In order to strengthen this component, which is very weak at the moment, the programme is currently in its trial phase of the IEC intensification plan of actions.

Entomological study: Till date, a total of 23 anopheles species have been recorded including an initial 18 species identified through the entomological survey conducted in 1986 & 1989. Although Anopheles dirus and fluviatilis are suspected vectors in forest fringe transmission areas, Anopheles minimus is the only confirmed vector for malaria so far.

The potential vectors for Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue are identified in the southern belt of the country. They are Culex (Cx) tritaeniorhynchus, Cx vishnui and Cx pseudovishnui that are efficient vectors for Japanese Encephalitis in India. Therefore, since Bhutanese people are pork loving, and the amplifier host pigs and reservoir migratory ardent birds are abundant in the southern plains, there is every risk of this disease transmission. Potential vector for Dengue like Aedes (Ae) aegypti. Ae albopictus and Ae vitatus are also identified in the plains. Though the vector for Leishmaniasis, Phlebotomus sand flies are found, the identification survey up to species level is yet to be taken up.

Drug Sensitivity Study: (i) The In-vivo drug Test which started in 1984 studied the level of resistance for Sulphadoxine/Pyremethamine compound, Chloroquin and Mefloquin. It indicates the development of resistance to Chloroquin and Sulphadoxine/Pyremethamine compound over the period from 1984 to 1999. The development of complete resistance (R3) to these drugs ranged from 1% in 1984 to 19% in 1996. Sensitivity test for Mefloquin was introduced in 1999 and showed R3 resistance level at 3%. (ii) Both drug sensitivity study for in-vitro and Therapeutic Efficacy Tests were started in 1994 and 1995 respectively, the latter being continued till date, the tests studied the parasite's sensitivity pattern for Chloroquin, Sulphadoxine/Pyremethamine compound and Mefloquin. These results showed development of resistance level between 27% to 75% to Chloroquin and

Sulphadoxine/Pyremethamine compound over the two year period from 1994 to 1995. While I.-vitro test signalled a grim picture of growing resistance development to the above drugs, the Therapeutic Efficacy Test result, however, indicated the resistance level of only 11% to Chloroquin and 1% to Mefloquin.

However, since these tests do not correlate well, its interpretation and findings are not suggestive for any concrete and reliable base for planning purpose. With the implementation of revised treatment regimen for Pf, Therapeutic Efficacy Study has been started on Artesunate alone in the beginning and subsequently on combination drugs. The initial findings indicate the new drug combination therapy is effective against Pf.

Constraints/issues

The initial programme plan was limited to a time bound short-term activity aimed at eradicating malaria. Realising that malaria is impossible for total eradication, the enhanced long- term plan has placed the programme in tight situation of manpower requirement in line with the recent restructuring process. A full-fledged staffing requirement with appropriately skilled professionals to take up research capabilities and other changing needs are some of the urgent issues.

The programme has inadequate budget provision, and mainly depends on the donor agencies, viz. WHO and the Government of India grant covering ad-hoc training programmes and procurement and supplies of insecticides. Since both the funding sources are highly dependent on uncertain future, sustainability of the programme cannot be guaranteed. NMCP is also looking for expansion of drug Research Unit and Entomology Units which will need additional infrastructure.

Following the malaria upsurge in 1999 and the recommendations of Annual Health Conference 2000, a technical review of NMCP has been conducted and the assignment report is awaited from SEARO.

Mental Health Programme

National Community Mental Health Programme was formulated in 1997 coinciding with the beginning of the 8th five-year plan. The primary objective of sensitising health personnel at all levels to be able to provide mental health care along with general health care and reduce problems related to alcohol, drug dependence and mental and neurological disorders.

The World Health Organisation played a key role in its development by providing both financial and technical assistance. Since then a series of ground work activities has been carried out by the programme.

Strategies:

Some of the strategies and approaches for community mental health are:
Identification of mental health activities at different level of health system. Accordingly appropriate training and activities in mental health care identified for different categories of health workers and others significant people in the community such as the village health workers, monks, police, teachers etc.

Programme impact

- ◆ Provision of enhanced and improved health care according to bio-psychiatric approach.
- ◆ Stigma to mental illness, to a certain extent could be reduced by having general hospital psychiatric services, two way process of learning and teaching for the staff.
- ◆ Heightened awareness of the community to the preventive aspect of mental health and eventual integration of mental health care into PHC programme.

Programme management

The programme will be totally integrated into the general health services with only a central programme which will be co-ordinated by a programme officer who will be responsible to plan, supervise, monitor and co-ordinate mental health activities. The program would emphasize on community based mental health care strategy and at the same time a specialised mental health facility will also be developed to provide back-up support for preventive and curative requirements.

Activities in the last fiscal year

The Programme wishes to highlight following activities as special achievements in the last fiscal year.

1. Formation of core mental health team consisting a national psychiatrist, an expatriate

- psychiatrist and the programme officer.
2. Training of District Medical Officers and Nurses on basic Psychiatric Skill.
 3. Conduction of IEC activities and awareness for health workers and general public.
 4. Establishment of regular psychiatric OPD in JDWNR Hospital
 5. Collaboration with Education sector for student counselling service.
 6. Inclusion of essential indicators for the mental disorders in the health management information system.

Orientation course on Community Mental Health for VHWs

It was the first of its kind that programme has organised such course for the village health workers and the Gups of Bumthang Dzongkhag from 14 – 15 June 2000. This activity was in line with the objectives of community based mental health programme which is also initial step or pilot activity for organising similar course in rest of the Dzongkhags as the program progresses and expands. The objectives of the workshop were as follows.

- To create awareness and sensitise the participants on community mental health issues.
- To introduce the scope of mental health and integrated mental health care along with general health care system.
- To discuss on common factors which stop the people from seeking help
- To address the roles and responsibilities of VHWs and Gups on advocacy and awareness campaign at community levels.

The workshop was organised using “ INTERACTIVE” method to not only share information but also to discuss on common mental problems and their knowledge and attitude towards mental health. The workshop was focused on the following basic public mental health education messages and facts and had discussion at length

- Mental health is an important component of all individual lives.
- Mental disorders occur frequently in the general population. They form a major source of disability [about 11%] in the community.
- Mentally ill individuals are already seeking help from the health care facilities and are under the care of health personnel at all levels.
- Mental disorders are easy to recognise by individuals, family and health personnel.
- Mental disorders are treatable.
- Early intervention is important and results in fuller recovery.
- Community care and reintegration is important for full recovery of personnel.
- Mental health interventions can be undertaken by a wide variety of personnel.
- Mental disorders are preventable and mental health promotion feasible.
- National policies have important mental health implications.

Further more the participants were made aware that mental problems could be one of the emerging non communicable diseases in the process of development and modernization where people come across many stress due to changes in living and environmental situation. If due attention is not paid to mental health people may

Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme

Introduction

Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme in Bhutan was initiated and implemented during the start of 8th five year plan with support from WHO. The programme was initially launched in Khaling gay-wog, Trashigang Dongkhag as pilot programme in September 1997. The programme was implemented as a component of existing Primary Health Care system using the WHO training manual "Training in the Community for People with Disabilities". This means the health workers in the basic health units were directly responsible for the implementation of the CBR programme. The DANIDA support for CBR was from November 1999.

With the experiences of the CBR programme in Khaling, it has now expanded to Mewang gay-wog, Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2000. Based on the experiences, it will gradually be expanded throughout the country. It is expected that, by the start of 9th Five Year Plan, CBR will be launched in all the 20 districts.

This small pilot programme will serve as a starting point of delivery of rehabilitation service in a comprehensive manner to the majority of the country's population who lives in rural villages. The experience gained in this programme will help in modifying the delivery of rehabilitation service based on CBR methodology so as to suit the country's culture, tradition and custom. Moreover, Bhutan is signatory to the proclamation of Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons 1993-2002.

Objectives

- i) To develop community rehabilitation services as an integral part of the comprehensive Primary Health Care delivery system.
- ii) To create public awareness and active involvement that properly trained disabled person could contribute towards socio-economic development of the country, and thus, raising the quality of their lives, and
- iii) To provide training and educational facilities to improve the prospect of employability of the disabled person, and thus, equalising the opportunity.

Progress

- a) Introducing CBR concept to the policy makers and staff through presentations and discussions
- b) Presentations and discussions on CBR concept and proposed plan of action to Thimphu district authorities to solicit support;
- c) Consultation process between all categories of health workers, other sector heads and community leaders;
- d) Public awareness programmes through:
 - Distribution of pamphlets

become mentally disabled and leads to unproductive citizen and increased the burden to the family members, communities and ultimately to the nation.

The common mental problems such as Depression, Anxiety, Alcohol and Drug abuse were highlighted and as they are preventable, we discussed mainly on the preventive and promotive action right at the community level. Participants were informed that above IEC activities, their support on early identification and early referral to the health centres will be crucial for better recovery and to prevent disability. They were also reminded that as the programme is in the development stage, it is a beginning just to orient them on the issue, it is hoped to organised many other programmes related advocacy and awareness at the DYT and GYT level through out the all Dzongkhags later on.

The participants are glad that mental health programme has given due attention for them and organised such orientation course. They said that unless they are oriented to such issues and facts they may not be aware of emerging health problems, new programmes, policies and strategies on health. Now they are aware and knew that mental problem is also emerging problems in the context of development and modernisation. Especially the alcohol and drugs abuse problem which effect not only the physical health but also mental health. There is a definite need to advocate, sensitise and create awareness on the issues in the community prevent the health problems. Programme has to intensify IEC programmes and continue such programmes to provide more information and enhance the knowledge of the Village health workers , Gups and other influential personnel in the community on mental health.

- Meeting with local village leaders
- Meeting with school teachers and other sectors.
- e) Conducting training courses for health workers and physiotherapy technicians (PTTs) in-country as well as outside the country.
- f) Modification of PTTs curriculum at RIHS. Identification of people with disabilities was carried out using a questionnaire to estimate the prevalence of disability. A training course to the Basic Health Workers and Physiotherapy Technicians in proper identification of people with disabilities were conducted. A door to door survey was conducted in both the pilot programme areas. The prevalence of disability established from these two surveys is about 3.5%.
- g) Formation of National Co-ordination Committee on Disability (NCCD) concerns;
- h) Collection of nation wide disability information
- i) Provision of Assistive Devices – crutches, wheel chairs, walkers etc.;
- j) Upgradation of Artificial Limb Workshop at Gidakom for producing prosthesis/orthosis;
- k) Enrolment of disabled children in normal schools;
- l) More physiotherapy units established;
- m) Clinics for children with special needs initiated at paediatric Unit, JDW NRH;
- n) Parent support group formed;
- o) Support for Audiology Unit at JDW NRH;
- p) Identification of pilot school for the disabled;
- q) Proposal on Human Resource Development for CBR including recruitment of expatriates;
- r) Incorporation of disability information collection into HMIS

Identification of Disabled persons in the population of Khaling (Trashigang) and Mewang (Thimphu) blocks.

Type of disability	Male	Female	Under 15 years	Above 15 years	Total
Difficulty seeing	40	43	8	75	83
Difficulty in hearing/speaking	49	49	15	83	98
Difficulty moving	16	18	2	32	34
No feeling in hand/feet	2	1	-	3	3
Strange behaviour	1	1	-	2	2
Fits	10	10	4	16	20
Difficulty learning	-	-	-	-	-
Other disabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118	122	29	211	240

Prevalence of Disability - 3.5% (total population = 6891)

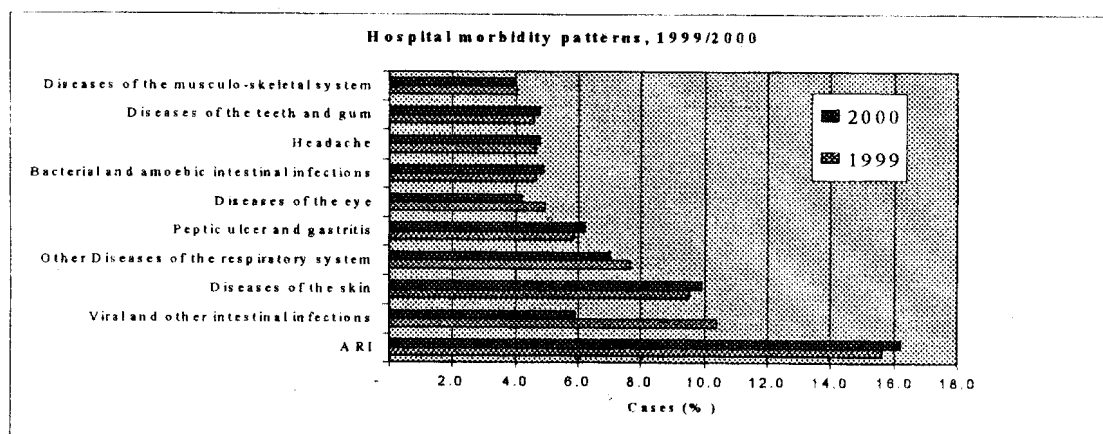
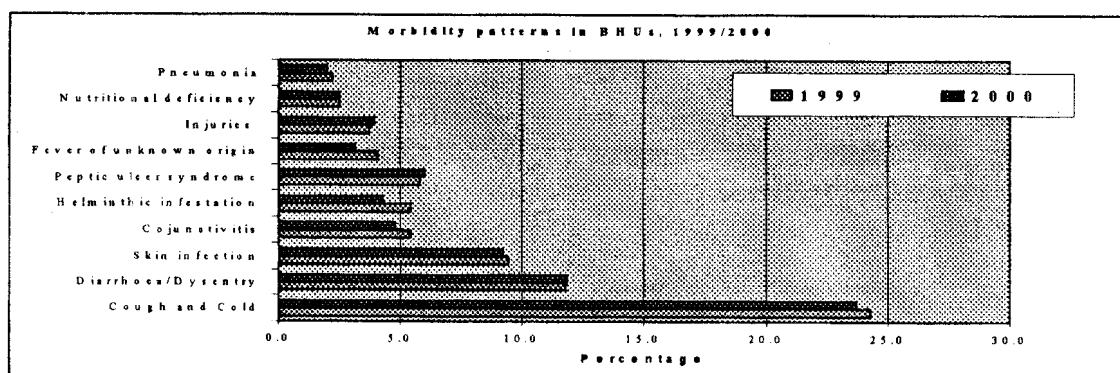
Problems encountered during programme implementation

Some of the problems faced were mainly due to lack of human resources and institutional support for the CBR programme. There were some gaps in the inter-sectoral collaboration for disability issues. Problems have also been encountered in connection with the changing attitudes of the general population.

However, based on the experiences gained from the two pilot programmes, it is expected that a full implementation of CBR programme activities as planned will cover all 20 Dzongkhags by the start of the 9FYP.

Morbidity Patterns

The overall picture of morbidity as reported from hospitals and BHUs have maintained the same pattern over the years in which ARI and Diarrhoeal diseases lead in the ten most common diseases in the country. Following this, skin infection, viral and/or bacterial intestinal infections, gastritis & peptic ulcers, conjunctivitis and other infectious diseases are most prevalent. Although the magnitude of the ARI problem is marked in the case of BHUs a slight proportionate increase of all morbidity cases have been noticed (see the graph).



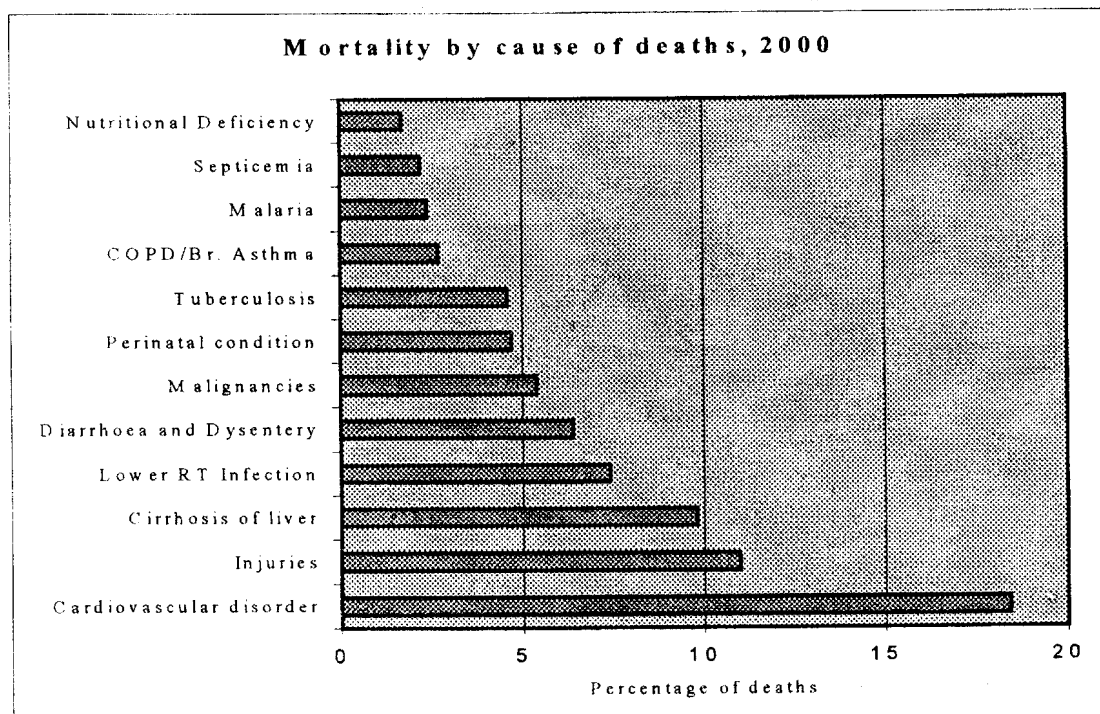
Trend in leading causes of morbidity

The disease pattern has not changed much in the past few years. Diarrhoeal diseases once prevailing at the top most list of morbidity in early 1980's, is now dominated by ARI which appears to be there as a public health problem for sometime to come. The infectious diseases, especially skin and conjunctivitis remain another major area of focus that need to be given and it equally holds true for the problem posed by constant prevalence of gastritis and peptic ulcer syndrome. This is may be ascribed to the changing life style and food habits of the general Bhutanese population. The pattern of such non-communicable diseases have been observed to be increasingly on the rise during the past few years.

Mortality reporting

Like many other developing countries, mortality data for Bhutan is still very weak. Although routine collection of annual vital statistics system has been a regular activity of the peripheral health centres, the quality and coverage remained highly questionable due to various reasons like under-reporting. The accuracy in the diagnosis of a disease for the underlying causes of deaths is another weak areas in the mortality data being generated from different levels of health facilities.

However, a system of issuing deaths certificate conforming to international standards was introduced in 2000. The deaths certificate was made mandatory under both hospital and BHU levels, with slight difference in the contents depending on the capability of diagnosis at these centres. Since the year 2000 was the first year of reporting mortality, completeness of data both in terms of quality and quantity are weak. However, a glimpse of the pattern of diseases as the leading causes of mortality can be observed from the report presented below.



Summary of Mortality data reported during 2000

Causes of Death	Total			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Cardiovascular disorder	116	138	254	18.4
Injuries	100	52	152	11.0
Lower RT Infection	46	57	103	7.4
Cirrhosis of liver	93	43	136	9.8
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	44	45	89	6.4
COPD/Br. Asthma	18	20	38	2.7
Malignancies	33	42	75	5.4
Perinatal condition	34	31	65	4.7
Tuberculosis	40	24	64	4.6
Septicemia	21	10	31	2.2
Malaria	24	9	33	2.4
Others	74	68	142	10.3
Unknown	86	91	177	12.8
Total	741	642	1383	100.0

Both hospital and BHU reports show that cardiovascular disease as the highest mortality. It was noted that most of the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases made at the BHU level was Congestive Heart Failure. This condition in itself is not a complete diagnosis as the other severe conditions both within and outside the heart can result in CCF. At the same time, it is equally important to note that other conditions like Nephrotic Syndrome, Severe Hypotenemia, Severe Amaemia can simulate CCF, Injuries ranked next to cardiovascular disorder followed by lower respiratory tract infection and diarrhoea and dysentery.

Deaths due to various malignancies in hospitals have already overtaken deaths due to common disorder like diarrhoea and dysentery, low respiratory infection, tuberculosis and perinatal conditions. It may be noted that the diagnosis of malignancies is difficult to make and is possible only in few cases. This is due to high chances of under reporting. It is extremely important to note that most of the deaths have common underlying risk factor. Alcohol abuse is one of the important common risk factor both for disorders like CVD, Malignancies and also for injuries. Other risk factors are Sedentary habit, unhealthy food, tobacco use, psychosocial stress, poor housing, polluted water and air. Communicable disease along with nutritional deficiency and perinatal conditions constitute 33.7% of total mortality. However, non-communicable diseases cardiovascular constitute 54.6% of total mortality.

Cardiovascular diseases, Cirrhosis of liver and injuries are the most important causes of mortality. Cardiovascular accidents comprised 22%, RHD 6% and IHD 2% of cardiovascular deaths. Congestive cardiac failure and congenital heart disease are other

important causes of CVD mortality. Carcinoma stomach comprises 27% Carcinoma cervix 20%, Carcinoma Bronchus/trachea 7% and Carcinoma Breast 5% of cancer mortality.

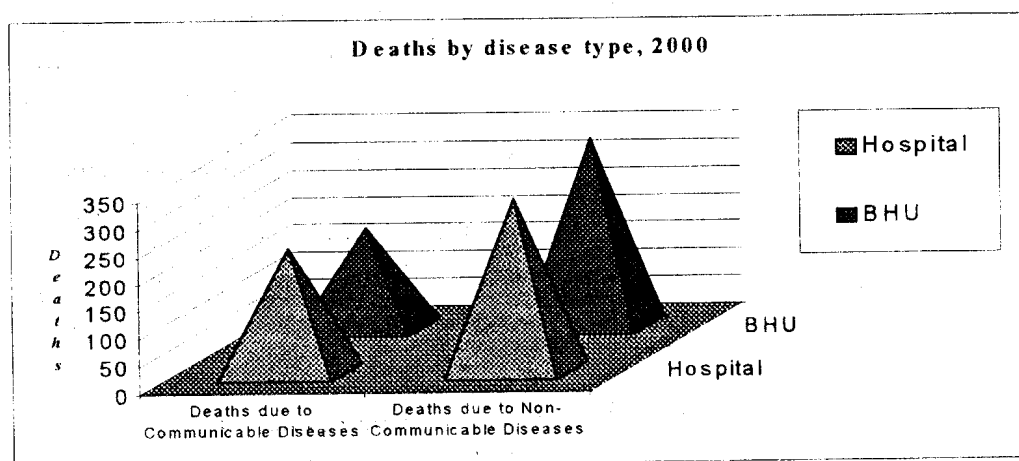
Unintentional injuries make 89.2% and intentional injury 10.8% of deaths due to injury. Road traffic accidents is the highest cause of death due to injury (42.%) followed by fall from height 24% drowning 8%, land slide 8%, suicidal hanging 7%.

Deaths due to Communicable diseases.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Lower RT Infection	103	25.2
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	89	21.8
Perinatal condition	65	15.9
Tuberculosis	64	15.6
Septicemia	31	7.6
Malaria	33	8.1
Nutritional Deficiency	24	5.9
Total	409	100.0

Deaths due to Non-Communicable diseases

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Cardiovascular disorder	254	38.8
Injuries	152	23.2
Cirrhosis of liver	136	20.8
COPD/Br. Asthma	38	5.8
Malignancies	75	11.5
Total	655	100.0



Cardiovascular disease is the commonest cause of mortality. Injuries of primary unintentional is the second highest cause of mortality followed by Cirrhosis of liver, mainly in the most productive years of life. Malignancy is another emerging cause of death though communicable diseases like LRI, diarrhoea/Dysentery & tuberculosis still remain high. Studies in other countries have shown that most of the non-communicable diseases are linked by common preventable risk factors like alcohol abuse, unhealthy food, physical inactivity, psychosocial stress.

Deaths reported from Basic Health Units

Causes of Death	Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Cardiovascular disorder	62	94	166
Old age	52	46	98
Injuries	56	24	80
Lower RT Infection	27	36	63
Cirrhosis of liver	37	24	61
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	27	27	54
COPD/Br. Asthma	11	12	23
Malignancies	8	14	22
Perinatal condition	11	10	21
Tuberculosis	12	8	20
Septicemia	5	4	9
Malaria	6	2	8
Nutritional Deficiency	4	4	8
Maternal Death		7	7
Others	47	45	92
Unknown	84	91	175
Total	449	448	907

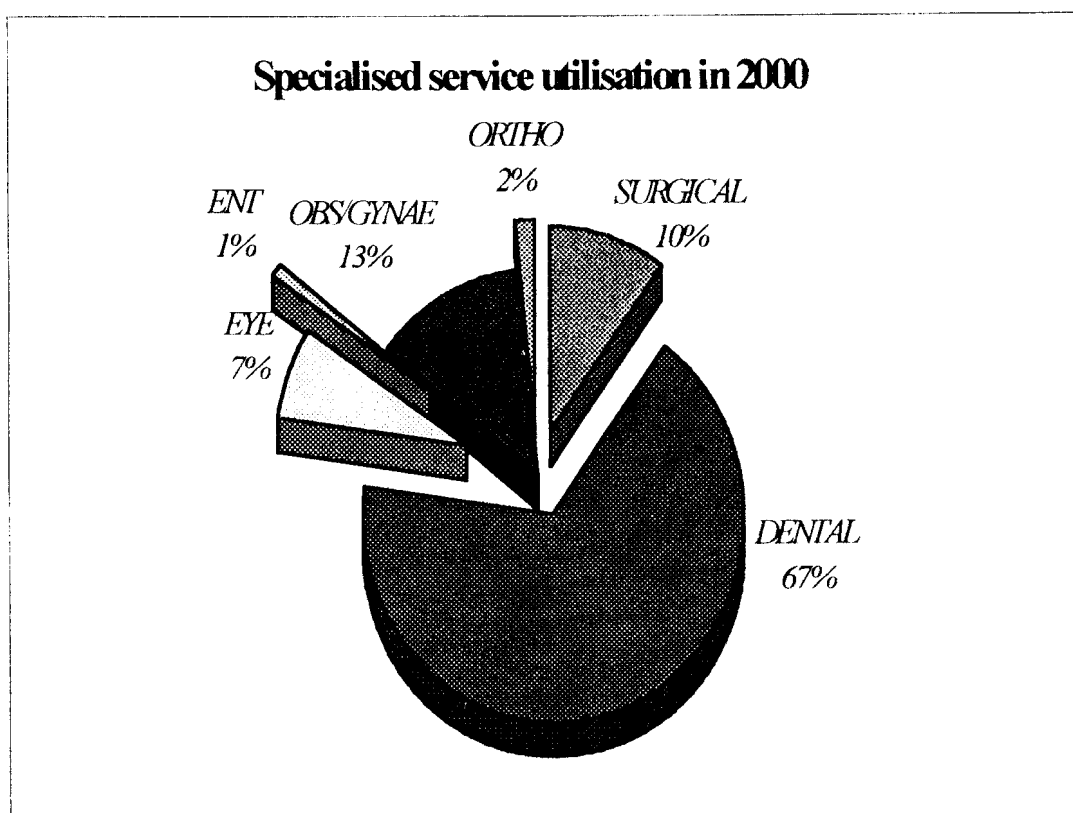
Deaths reported from Hospitals

Causes of Death	Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Cardiovascular disorder	54	44	94
Injuries	44	28	72
Lower RT Infection	19	21	40
Cirrhosis of liver	56	19	75
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	17	18	35
COPD/Br. Asthma	7	8	15
Malignancies	25	28	53
Perinatal condition	23	21	44
Tuberculosis	28	16	44
Septicemia	16	6	22
Malaria	18	7	25
Nutritional Deficiency	8	8	16
Others	27	23	50
Unknown	2	0	2
Total	344	247	587

Hospital Activities

There were a total of 712,302 out patients in 2000 increasing by more than 16% over the past year. However, both average length of stay in hospitals as well as bed occupancy rates have dropped down from 6.9 days in 1999 to 6.5 days in 2000; and 60.2% to 55.3% in the corresponding years, respectively. This may be due to the fact that there was slight decrease observed in the strength of hospital admission during the year.

JDW NR hospital, Thimphu shared 27% of the total OPD of the country while Phuntsholing and Gaylegphug hospitals continued to see the next 2nd and the third largest out patients respectively. Though Punakha is comparatively smaller in terms of population size it has catered to a relatively high percentage of OPD services standing 4th in the descending order of patient load. The rest of the hospitals have not changed much of their pattern over the past years. The following table and graph show a national picture on the hospital services in the capacity of referral institutions in the country. However, this report is only for 24 hospital (including a BHU Gr.- I), which are currently under active reporting system for health information, out of the existing 29 hospitals.



Attendance of Out-Patients in district hospitals - 2000

District Hospital	Out Patients		District Hospital	Out Patients	
	No.	%		No.	%
Bumthang	13681	1.9	Samdrub Jongkhar	19365	2.7
Tsimalakha	18547	2.6	Samtse	31843	4.5
Gidakom	14308	2.0	Sarpang	20739	2.9
Lhuntse	9807	1.4	Thimphu (JDW NRH)	194130	27.3
Mongar	23696	3.3	Trashigang	24029	3.4
Paro	24595	3.5	Trongsa	10841	1.5
Pemagatshel	13803	1.9	Damphu	21955	3.1
Punakha	44122	6.2	Wangdiphodrang	14478	2.0
Phuntsholing	65765	9.2	Yebilabtsa	9011	1.3
Gomtu	31691	4.4	Gaylegphug	56675	8.0
Sibsoo	12779	1.8	Dewathang	15848	2.2
Riserboo	9155	1.3	Yangtse	11439	1.6
All hospitals				712302	100.0

Hospital deliveries and their birth weight – 2000

In 1998, a study done in JDW National Referral Hospital, which is the apex centre for maximum births recorded every year, showed an average low birth weight of around 13% which is closer to the South Asian standard; and not far from the international level of 10%. Although the average national figure for 2000 is observed to be more than 15 %, there are variations among districts ranging from as high as 57% for Wangdi to a level as low as 2% for Gomtu Hospital in Samtse district. However, Trongsa hospital which reported 100% LBW is an exceptional case, apparently due to under recording of all births taken place. Further, large differences in birth weight recorded in different hospitals should not be taken as complete and correct measure to indicate a true situation in a particular hospital or an area. This is because of various reasons such as, inaccurate measurement by health workers, due to faulty instruments, and other related problems.

The above report further shows that the deliveries taken place in hospitals and the birth weight recorded form just less than one third of the actual births being recorded on country level.

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES/PERFORMANCE DURING 2000

Name of Hospital	Available hospital bed	Bed occupancy	Average length of stay (days)	Out patient treated per day	Inpatients treated per day
1 Bumthang Hospital	29	22.8	4.8	38.0	1.4
2 Tsimalakha Hospital	28	48.4	5.4	50.8	2.5
3 Phuntsholing Hospital	29	57.1	2.9	180.2	5.7
4 Lhuntse Hospital	20	42.1	4.4	26.9	1.9
5 Mongar Hospital	80	71.1	9.7	64.9	5.8
6 Paro Hospital	40	45.9	5.0	67.4	3.7
7 Pemagatshel Hospital	30	41.8	5.3	37.8	2.4
8 Punakha Hospital	29	53.7	3.9	120.9	4.0
9 S'Jongkhar Hospital	34	85.3	9.0	53.1	3.2
10 Deothang Hospital	51	34.6	6.2	43.4	2.9
11 Samtse Hospital	52	39.5	5.6	87.2	3.7
12 Sibsoo Hospital	15	57.5	4.0	35.0	2.1
13 Gomtu Hospital	12	37.3	3.8	86.8	1.2
14 Sarpang Hospital	12	58.4	5.5	56.8	1.3
15 Gaylegphug	40	52.4	3.5	155.3	5.9
16 Trashigang Hospital	75	45.7	7.5	65.8	4.6
17 Riserboo Hospital	40	32.1	6.4	25.1	2.0
18 Yangtse Hospital	23	39.5	5.6	31.3	1.6
19 Yonphula RBA Hospital	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
20 JDWNR Hospital	182	79.3	7.5	531.9	19.2
21 IBF Hospital	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
22 Gidakom Hospital	60	75.8	41.8	39.2	1.1
23 Lungtenphu RBA Hospi	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
24 Trongsa Hospital	18	36.7	6.3	29.7	1.0
25 Damphu Hospital	20	34.2	3.5	60.2	1.9
26 Wandi RBA Hospital	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
27 Bajo BHU - I	10	40.1	4.0	39.7	1.0
28 Haa IMTRAT Hospital	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
29 Yebilaptsa Hospital	48	42.2	6.2	24.7	3.3
Total	977	1173.5	167.8	1951.5	83.5
Average per hospital	41	48.9	7.0	29679	1271

Note: NA = Not available or not reported

SECTION - C

Annexures

Hospital morbidity report for Bhutan - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	1112	1315	2147	2274	2575	2651	5164	4201	1930	1621	24990	4.90
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	1615	1706	3050	3017	3813	3657	5691	4327	1893	1410	30179	5.91
3	Tuberculosis	6	5	21	28	89	177	686	571	585	478	2646	0.52
4	Children's diseases	26	46	140	194	443	407	208	168	64	57	1753	0.34
5	Tonsillitis	38	42	177	264	1106	1297	2101	2294	593	425	8337	1.63
6	Scabies	162	275	582	647	867	882	1225	977	749	566	6932	1.36
7	Hepatitis	9	4	34	36	52	49	128	118	37	10	477	0.09
8	Malaria	6	5	72	77	225	223	740	456	145	50	1999	0.39
9	Gonorrhoea					3	6	692	511	35	28	1275	0.25
10	Intestinal worms	54	104	1416	1524	2230	2152	2507	2556	1136	1040	14719	2.88
11	Other infections	38	47	307	325	445	452	745	567	297	272	3495	0.68
12	Neoplasms					4	6	44	59	86	66	265	0.05
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	115	189	550	655	732	780	1274	1381	793	672	7141	1.40
14	Anaemia	48	117	254	294	704	806	1367	2690	898	928	8106	1.59
15	Mental disorder		1	3	1	48	59	207	246	130	122	817	0.16
16	Diseases of the eye	331	497	996	1128	1877	2195	5036	4708	2330	2206	21304	4.17
17	Diseases of the ear	272	342	865	868	1519	1570	1964	1808	694	600	10502	2.06
18	Diseases of the nervous system	37	39	101	109	344	384	1143	1198	401	335	4091	0.80
19	Diseases of the circulatory system	10	15	19	19	230	361	3111	3503	3360	2914	13542	2.65
20	ARI	3762	4100	6010	6123	8681	9334	18170	16424	5369	4540	82513	###
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1460	1601	2828	2798	3738	3703	7239	6362	3074	2656	35459	6.95
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	15	42	390	563	2265	2636	6590	6770	2825	2363	24459	4.79
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	107	143	339	411	1345	1779	9386	10541	3922	3540	31513	6.17
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	141	157	309	298	859	895	1879	2118	1411	1300	9367	1.83
25	Diseases of the urinary system	16	13	107	166	453	602	2141	3861	872	859	9090	1.78
26	Diseases of male genital organs	14		36		127		597		242		1016	0.20
27	Diseases of breast		2				9		554		99	664	0.13
28	Diseases of female genital organs		3		17		135		4123		600	4878	0.96
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium						15		3190		11	3216	0.63
30	Diseases of the skin	1411	1579	3365	3428	5572	5672	13129	9719	3608	2837	50320	9.86
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	8	21	83	95	703	818	7545	5446	3220	2633	20572	4.03
32	Acute abdomen	6	7	116	217	425	535	878	1072	482	437	4175	0.82
33	Fever of unknown origin	368	369	933	853	1571	1578	5484	3997	1241	899	17293	3.39
34	Headache	26	36	223	377	1945	2372	6532	7512	2907	2608	24538	4.81
35	Other symptoms and signs	288	313	451	498	734	734	2957	2737	1153	1085	10950	2.14
36	Injuries	92	87	670	803	2245	1802	6902	2874	1529	893	17897	3.51
Total		11593	13222	26594	28107	47969	50733	123462	119639	48011	41160	510490	100
Percentage		2.27	2.59	5.21	5.51	9.40	9.94	24.18	23.44	9.40	8.06	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Bumthang Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	7	10	28	26	38	36	49	32	13	9	248	2.46
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	41	49	107	106	235	180	248	129	36	28	1159	11.49
3	Tuberculosis							1				1	0.01
4	Children's diseases	3	2	5	20	65	40	7	10			152	1.51
5	Tonsillitis				2	6	4	59	45	8	6	130	1.29
6	Scabies	1		5	1	8	4	16	8	2		45	0.45
7	Hepatitis				1	2	3	4	4			14	0.14
8	Malaria							1	1			2	0.02
9	Gonorrhoea							21	3	1		25	0.25
10	Intestinal worms			22	14	49	36	28	27	4		180	1.79
11	Other infections			1			4	6	1			12	0.12
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1				16	7	10	17	6	2	59	0.59
14	Anaemia				1	2	5	11	34	1	3	57	0.57
15	Mental disorder							1	3			4	0.04
16	Diseases of the eye	4	9	11	10	56	45	109	114	38	47	443	4.39
17	Diseases of the ear	16	15	30	17	57	63	70	59	9	6	342	3.39
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1				8	1	11	15			36	0.36
19	Diseases of the circulatory system						2	39	27	27	29	124	1.23
20	ARI	96	101	152	120	356	366	701	618	113	84	2707	26.85
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	6	10	6	4	6	33	24	15	8	117	1.16
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			8	6	59	50	119	89	27	18	376	3.73
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					22	31	358	414	89	68	982	9.74
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	2	2	4	2	5	5	21	22	11	2	76	0.75
25	Diseases of the urinary system			1	2	5	15	33	73	5	3	137	1.36
26	Diseases of male genital organs	1		1		5		18		2		27	0.27
27	Diseases of breast								7			7	0.07
28	Diseases of female genital organs								87			87	0.86
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								12			12	0.12
30	Diseases of the skin	29	37	58	60	182	154	368	215	73	57	1233	12.23
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			1	1	2	4	75	54	23	17	177	1.76
32	Acute abdomen					2		2	2			6	0.06
33	Fever of unknown origin			4	2	18	22	74	56	23	17	216	2.14
34	Headache					22	15	121	102	26	17	303	3.01
35	Other symptoms and signs	2		2		10	2	9	2	2		29	0.29
36	Injuries	1		17	9	105	46	268	67	33	12	558	5.53
Total		210	231	467	406	1339	1146	2891	2373	587	433	10083	100
Percentage		2.08	2.29	4.63	4.03	13.28	11.37	28.67	23.53	5.82	4.29	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Damphu hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	38	41	84	90	235	169	271	324	45	37	1334	9.01
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	39	32	38	37	59	62	82	73	30	10	462	3.12
3	Tuberculosis							1		2		3	0.02
4	Children's diseases				1	10	11		4			26	0.18
5	Tonsillitis		2	8	11	96	102	112	126	19	10	486	3.28
6	Scabies	2	1	4	5	16	10	22	15	16	1	92	0.62
7	Hepatitis			1	2	2		4	3	1		13	0.09
8	Malaria			1	4	10	14	29	16	3		77	0.52
9	Gonorrhoea					1	1	9	4			15	0.10
10	Intestinal worms	1	3	23	29	43	32	35	20	8	4	198	1.34
11	Other infections	8	7	24	28	42	55	49	39	24	4	280	1.89
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	3	3	8	15	31	48	48	11	1	169	1.14
14	Anaemia		1			9	6	18	56	11	9	110	0.74
15	Mental disorder											0	0.00
16	Diseases of the eye	10	11	35	53	71	82	156	243	64	69	794	5.36
17	Diseases of the ear	6	3	17	27	59	48	61	79	9	15	324	2.19
18	Diseases of the nervous system				3	1	7	10	6	2		29	0.20
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					4	3	26	16	16	6	71	0.48
20	ARI	29	41	66	88	175	185	282	372	95	71	1404	9.48
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	44	98	90	161	176	354	403	92	57	1508	10.18
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		1	7	17	87	92	238	286	64	52	844	5.70
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	1	1	2	11	54	58	281	364	89	84	945	6.38
24	Other diseases of the digestive system			1	5	17	15	36	31	16	16	137	0.92
25	Diseases of the urinary system			1	5	2	6	37	105	24	2	182	1.23
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1		2		8				11	0.07
27	Diseases of breast								10			10	0.07
28	Diseases of female genital organs				1		15		133		4	153	1.03
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								2			2	0.01
30	Diseases of the skin	45	31	91	126	223	224	460	455	111	63	1829	12.35
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	1		4	1	25	16	124	185	44	46	446	3.01
32	Acute abdomen			5	3	14	20	38	58	5	14	157	1.06
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	4	20	20	39	41	74	98	19	17	337	2.28
34	Headache	2	2	29	41	113	188	452	640	127	119	1713	11.56
35	Other symptoms and signs	1	1	3	2	19	19	25	35	16	12	133	0.90
36	Injuries		2	19	23	69	54	159	105	57	30	518	3.50
Total		222	231	585	731	1673	1742	3501	4354	1020	753	14812	100
Percentage		1.50	1.56	3.95	4.94	11.29	11.76	23.64	29.40	6.89	5.08	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Tshimalakha Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	26	32	28	42	33	65	100	97	80	56	559	4.04
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	113	99	68	80	73	100	187	137	105	36	998	7.22
3	Tuberculosis					1	1	25	4	7		38	0.27
4	Children's diseases				1		1	2				4	0.03
5	Tonsillitis			3	2	25	16	59	62	26	9	202	1.46
6	Scabies	1	3	11	18	20	40	30	49	45	31	248	1.79
7	Hepatitis	2		1	2	1	2	4	5	4	1	22	0.16
8	Malaria							2	4	12	1	19	0.14
9	Gonorrhoea							20	1	3		24	0.17
10	Intestinal worms	5	17	29	56	86	84	93	110	88	37	605	4.38
11	Other infections				2	5		8	4	4	2	25	0.18
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	2	1	2	8	4	12	25	21	22	5	102	0.74
14	Anaemia		1		2	13	28	39	123	51	12	269	1.95
15	Mental disorder							4	5			9	0.07
16	Diseases of the eye	14	24	34	67	66	110	137	173	129	51	805	5.82
17	Diseases of the ear	4	5	8	5	23	17	14	20	4	6	106	0.77
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1	3	3	4	5	21	34	46	36	9	162	1.17
19	Diseases of the circulatory system	1	5	1	2	1	6	43	133	88	46	326	2.36
20	ARI	133	118	113	109	160	213	311	443	320	67	1987	14.37
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	12	19	14	18	30	49	108	99	46	23	418	3.02
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		1	6	11	71	73	115	183	158	47	665	4.81
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			5	3	29	76	175	320	191	46	845	6.11
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	3	3		7	11	29	60	81	86	17	297	2.15
25	Diseases of the urinary system	1	1		1	4	6	20	61	21	6	121	0.88
26	Diseases of male genital organs							2		1		3	0.02
27	Diseases of breast								12			12	0.09
28	Diseases of female genital organs							79			3	82	0.59
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium							5				5	0.04
30	Diseases of the skin	47	61	64	65	103	127	254	251	197	53	1222	8.84
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			2	1	7	31	194	230	147	46	658	4.76
32	Acute abdomen	1	1	6	6	24	27	80	103	41	12	301	2.18
33	Fever of unknown origin	112	97	99	103	117	147	181	172	163	28	1219	8.82
34	Headache	9	1		14	77	128	250	273	244	38	1034	7.48
35	Other symptoms and signs	1		3	2	6	6	9	8	5	3	43	0.31
36	Injuries	4	4	8	11	40	34	130	62	77	20	390	2.82
Total		492	496	508	642	1035	1449	2715	3376	2401	711	13825	100
Percentage		3.56	3.59	3.67	4.64	7.49	10.48	19.64	24.42	17.37	5.14	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Phuntsholing Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	172	216	268	307	357	468	807	990	430	394	4409	8.14
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	122	164	157	196	241	303	628	688	357	253	3109	5.74
3	Tuberculosis	4	3	3	5	8	12	28	34	16	21	134	0.00
4	Children's diseases	1	1	4	8	15	17	3	13	1	1	64	0.12
5	Tonsillitis	2	3	20	31	47	77	128	179	90	62	639	1.18
6	Scabies	12	15	23	38	58	76	163	180	130	104	799	1.48
7	Hepatitis				1		1	2	4	4	1	13	0.02
8	Malaria			4	12	7	16	45	47	9	3	143	0.26
9	Gonorrhoea						1	26	28	8	13	76	0.14
10	Intestinal worms	15	21	229	318	382	443	633	826	304	448	3619	6.68
11	Other infections				10	1		2	2		2	17	0.03
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		5	11	16	19	27	14	30	4	7	133	0.25
14	Anaemia	1	2	4	9	9	27	110	237	31	85	515	0.95
15	Mental disorder		1					26	96	30	47	200	0.37
16	Diseases of the eye	37	51	117	141	229	316	651	745	466	549	3302	6.10
17	Diseases of the ear	14	26	34	60	67	110	89	128	42	66	636	1.17
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1		15	11	8	8	51	55	41	48	238	0.44
19	Diseases of the circulatory system				1		9	76	89	41	64	280	0.52
20	ARI	276	277	394	518	622	841	1998	2335	978	1020	9259	17.10
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	64	58	94	116	121	206	472	475	171	256	2033	3.75
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	2	2	52	95	203	285	916	829	517	657	3558	6.57
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			4	18	43	87	596	779	443	529	2499	4.61
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	7	4	15	21	42	67	71	37	39	304	0.56
25	Diseases of the urinary system			4	3	5	18	97	208	20	44	399	0.74
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1		2		8				11	0.02
27	Diseases of breast		1						15		1	17	0.03
28	Diseases of female genital organs						13		253		4	270	0.50
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								46			46	0.08
30	Diseases of the skin	138	152	258	390	470	700	1244	1442	805	910	6509	12.02
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			9	10	46	98	644	770	355	463	2395	4.42
32	Acute abdomen				1	3	6	14	25	3	7	59	0.11
33	Fever of unknown origin	79	100	133	185	260	336	864	1047	574	507	4085	7.54
34	Headache			11	49	127	197	702	890	584	710	3270	6.04
35	Other symptoms and signs		3	1	8	9	15	46	69	30	39	220	0.41
36	Injuries	2	3	28	53	65	100	220	205	114	105	895	1.65
Total		943	1111	1882	2625	3445	4855	11370	13830	6635	7459	54155	100
Percentage		1.74	2.05	3.48	4.85	6.36	8.97	21.00	25.54	12.25	13.77	100	

Hospital morbidity report for IMTRAT MI ROOM (Phuntsholing) - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	117	124	162	191	233	266	302	255	211	157	2018	8.15
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	127	150	159	180	247	211	188	227	237	167	1893	7.64
3	Tuberculosis				10	53	132	357	291	328	266	1437	5.80
4	Children's diseases	11	22	4	12	7	19	25	31	34	36	201	0.81
5	Tonsillitis	32	35	41	51	80	56	34	43	39	34	445	1.80
6	Scabies	73	97	115	123	107	103	88	96	108	83	993	4.01
7	Hepatitis						1	1	1	1	1	5	0.02
8	Malaria					2	7	10	10	2	6	37	0.15
9	Gonorrhoea						3	5	4	4	3	19	0.08
10	Intestinal worms	17	23	144	156	166	177	142	130	100	85	1140	4.60
11	Other infections	18	14	22	23	23	23	19	16	16	14	188	0.76
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	11	60	110	148	134	145	157	158	133	71	1127	4.55
14	Anaemia	33	70	99	121	117	135	149	155	181	132	1192	4.81
15	Mental disorder											0	0.00
16	Diseases of the eye		16	31	30	55	64	101	97	153	157	704	2.84
17	Diseases of the ear		15	59	72	63	40	39	62	82	69	501	2.02
18	Diseases of the nervous system					4	16	13	10	1		44	0.18
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					2	23	138	176	208	221	768	3.10
20	ARI	65	81	67	75	93	118	134	114	135	128	1010	4.08
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	96	131	153	193	223	226	252	258	263	230	2025	8.18
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	3	6	4	28	35	36	62	69	61	35	339	1.37
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	96	84	100	89	149	172	214	248	236	241	1629	6.58
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	68	78	92	115	148	140	173	217	207	198	1436	5.80
25	Diseases of the urinary system				4	29	42	99	125	122	88	509	2.06
26	Diseases of male genital organs					49		121		108		278	1.12
27	Diseases of breast								15		9	24	0.10
28	Diseases of female genital organs						33		152		104	289	1.17
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin	62	70	111	130	170	180	191	179	171	142	1406	5.68
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					31	68	128	182	184	146	739	2.98
32	Acute abdomen	2	2	9	12	36	50	61	62	61	54	349	1.41
33	Fever of unknown origin					15	20	29	30	10		104	0.42
34	Headache				11	80	93	90	89	100	92	555	2.24
35	Other symptoms and signs	27	34	57	75	66	87	96	124	118	90	774	3.13
36	Injuries	17	12	30	75	79	92	91	74	78	39	587	2.37
Total		875	1124	1569	1924	2496	2778	3509	3700	3692	3098	24765	100
Percentage		3.53	4.54	6.34	7.77	10.08	11.22	14.17	14.94	14.908	12.51	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Gelephu Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	13	34	106	108	105	92	137	110	59	28	792	3.00
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	51	37	124	126	179	175	456	245	48	33	1474	5.59
3	Tuberculosis				1	1		9	5	3		19	0.07
4	Children's diseases			1		5	2	1				9	0.03
5	Tonsillitis			11	35	68	73	72	73	63	37	432	1.64
6	Scabies			1		4	3	2	4			14	0.05
7	Hepatitis											0	0.00
8	Malaria			11	8	27	23	129	63	9	1	271	1.03
9	Gonorrhoea							21	28			49	0.19
10	Intestinal worms	1	7	51	36	155	70	80	118	19	20	557	2.11
11	Other infections	1	3	35	38	32	39	95	44	18	13	318	1.21
12	Neoplasms								2			2	0.01
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases			4	3	4	7	31	58	24	8	139	0.53
14	Anaemia							6	43	5	4	58	0.22
15	Mental disorder							5	3			8	0.03
16	Diseases of the eye	30	54	90	104	139	142	428	313	106	73	1479	5.61
17	Diseases of the ear	10	29	66	83	105	80	109	78	32	11	603	2.29
18	Diseases of the nervous system					5	2	12	24			43	0.16
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1	1	8	22	43	55	34	20	184	0.70
20	ARI	219	188	363	348	671	729	2095	1791	174	131	6709	25.45
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	14	22	45	50	86	85	211	165	34	21	733	2.78
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	1	6	46	50	86	112	277	255	75	45	953	3.61
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	1	1	12	10	43	46	593	702	461	310	2179	8.26
24	Other diseases of the digestive system					5		8	1	1		15	0.06
25	Diseases of the urinary system		1	12	25	54	85	119	114	69	39	518	1.96
26	Diseases of male genital organs							14		4		18	0.07
27	Diseases of breast								25			25	0.09
28	Diseases of female genital organs								68			68	0.26
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								19			19	0.07
30	Diseases of the skin	70	142	224	236	344	290	1114	743	85	46	3294	12.49
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			5		15	13	198	110	68	35	444	1.68
32	Acute abdomen			5	11	16	23	19	21	11	5	111	0.42
33	Fever of unknown origin	36	40	159	151	228	249	670	441	47	33	2054	7.79
34	Headache	3	14	37	53	171	168	424	430	220	85	1605	6.09
35	Other symptoms and signs		2	13	5	53	44	346	323	32	29	847	3.21
36	Injuries		2	7	28	49	91	76	46	16	7	322	1.22
Total		450	582	1429	1510	2658	2665	7800	6520	1717	1034	26365	100
Percentage		1.71	2.21	5.42	5.73	10.08	10.11	29.58	24.73	6.5124	3.92	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Sarpang Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	14	23	45	37	49	50	132	147	27	20	544	4.07
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	26	35	81	54	81	61	70	65	13	11	497	3.72
3	Tuberculosis						1	4	1	1	2	9	0.07
4	Children's diseases			1		2	1		1			5	0.04
5	Tonsillitis			4	3	27	37	83	103	10	10	277	2.07
6	Scabies			2		3	2	2	3	1	1	14	0.10
7	Hepatitis				1	1	1		1			4	0.03
8	Malaria	5	3	22	24	67	47	123	79	40	12	422	3.16
9	Gonorrhoea											0	0.00
10	Intestinal worms		1	33	20	27	37	35	32	8	4	197	1.47
11	Other infections							12	9	2	1	24	0.18
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases			1	3	4	4	14	3	2		31	0.23
14	Anaemia							6	11			17	0.13
15	Mental disorder						2	1				3	0.02
16	Diseases of the eye	12	13	15	29	55	46	80	105	14	21	390	2.92
17	Diseases of the ear	24	33	50	54	98	114	63	66	7	14	523	3.91
18	Diseases of the nervous system					4	1	2	1			8	0.06
19	Diseases of the circulatory system						2	21	32	6	9	70	0.52
20	ARI	170	189	349	359	598	623	736	781	103	82	3990	29.83
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	17	14	38	20	110	9	15	5	2	3	233	1.74
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	1	1	2	6	28	10	58	76	11	7	200	1.50
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis				1	9	6	127	158	28	34	363	2.71
24	Other diseases of the digestive system											0	0.00
25	Diseases of the urinary system			6	7	8	56	184	4	16		281	2.10
26	Diseases of male genital organs							2				2	0.01
27	Diseases of breast								30			30	0.22
28	Diseases of female genital organs								39			39	0.29
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium												
30	Diseases of the skin	64	60	145	126	199	183	387	347	65	48	1624	12.14
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					3	8	51	27	7	5	101	0.76
32	Acute abdomen			4	6	18	21	35	48	4	3	139	1.04
33	Fever of unknown origin	10	9	55	23	90	79	416	469	56	42	1249	9.34
34	Headache	7	7	23	30	144	204	460	586	84	69	1614	12.07
35	Other symptoms and signs		1	1	1	2	1	10	18	5		39	0.29
36	Injuries	1	1	13	22	58	36	167	56	26	12	392	2.93
Total		361	390	884	825	1684	1595	3168	3526	526	426	13375	100
Percentage		2.62	2.92	6.61	6.17	12.59	11.93	23.69	26.36	3.93	3.19	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Haa IMTRAT Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	35	47	51	57	51	52	61	55	48	40	497	2.01
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	42	37	46	63	62	60	49	65	54	66	544	2.20
3	Tuberculosis					6	4	57	82	149	142	440	1.78
4	Children's diseases		4	20	31	30	26	15	10	1	1	138	0.56
5	Tonsillitis			19	25	56	78	83	88	38	41	428	1.73
6	Scabies			20	24	75	82	79	71	77	50	478	1.94
7	Hepatitis						2	3	4			9	0.04
8	Malaria					9	16	23	23	22	11	104	0.42
9	Gonorrhoea							7	22	2	10	41	0.17
10	Intestinal worms	3	2	77	85	114	121	133	125	146	119	925	3.75
11	Other infections	2	5	44	50	48	48	25	30	41	45	338	1.37
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	15	22	21	25	30	28	85	83	109	127	545	2.21
14	Anaemia	2	3	40	45	77	80	114	153	119	126	759	3.07
15	Mental disorder					46	54	72	63	88	68	391	1.58
16	Diseases of the eye	3	5	72	76	86	87	113	136	181	143	902	3.65
17	Diseases of the ear			20	28	65	55	80	86	69	89	492	1.99
18	Diseases of the nervous system				6	21	20	32	36	26	35	176	0.71
19	Diseases of the circulatory system							357	382	524	469	1732	7.01
20	ARI	330	326	324	295	351	300	292	308	266	309	3101	12.56
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	181	191	333	388	486	567	652	523	606	561	4488	18.17
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum					97	127	214	236	235	245	1154	4.67
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					16	20	187	208	211	259	901	3.65
24	Other diseases of the digestive system				4	171	191	246	251	264	284	1411	5.71
25	Diseases of the urinary system					19	16	70	117	73	93	388	1.57
26	Diseases of male genital organs					11		47		33		91	0.37
27	Diseases of breast						2		12		12	26	0.11
28	Diseases of female genital organs								132		80	212	0.86
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium						11		137		9	157	0.64
30	Diseases of the skin	15	21	52	51	53	69	61	82	87	114	605	2.45
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					32	33	270	268	287	242	1132	4.58
32	Acute abdomen					36	48	84	98	89	98	453	1.83
33	Fever of unknown origin						1	2	4	4	7	18	0.07
34	Headache					53	61	89	113	104	130	550	2.23
35	Other symptoms and signs			10	16	35	45	89	82	111	114	502	2.03
36	Injuries			41	58	85	71	88	90	73	60	566	2.29
Total		628	663	1190	1327	2221	2375	3779	4175	4137	4199	24694	100
Percentage		2.54	2.68	4.82	5.37	8.99	9.62	15.30	16.91	16.75	17.00	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Lhuntse Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	8	4	39	33	64	65	126	89	24	11	463	5.51
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	2	2	9	10	15	21	42	46	14	7	168	2.00
3	Tuberculosis							1				1	0.01
4	Children's diseases			2		4	1	2	2	1	1	13	0.15
5	Tonsillitis			4	3	20	48	50	37	6	1	169	2.01
6	Scabies			2	2	29	20	18	11	4	3	89	1.06
7	Hepatitis			1		4	4	6	15	3	1	34	0.40
8	Malaria							1	1	1		3	0.04
9	Gonorrhoea							24	20			44	0.52
10	Intestinal worms			16	21	25	29	60	57	19	10	237	2.82
11	Other infections				1	2		7	1		1	12	0.14
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1		1	1			1	2	1	1	8	0.10
14	Anaemia			1		1		8	5	5	1	21	0.25
15	Mental disorder							4	1			5	0.06
16	Diseases of the eye	2		2	6	44	96	141	161	92	95	639	7.61
17	Diseases of the ear	4	5	4	11	16	27	34	28	2	3	134	1.60
18	Diseases of the nervous system			1	1	5	5	27	28	8	2	77	0.92
19	Diseases of the circulatory system		1	1	2	6	2	95	90	71	46	314	3.74
20	ARI	95	122	154	152	169	189	309	279	76	54	1599	19.04
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	14	19	27	19	18	21	43	34	26	15	236	2.81
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			3	4	24	38	105	100	35	27	336	4.00
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					60	85	328	380	131	79	1063	12.66
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	2		7		15	14	30	36	7	8	119	1.42
25	Diseases of the urinary system				1	2	2	23	38	5		71	0.85
26	Diseases of male genital organs							1				1	0.01
27	Diseases of breast								3			3	0.04
28	Diseases of female genital organs						1		28			29	0.35
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								8			8	0.10
30	Diseases of the skin	17	20	43	61	100	133	247	191	70	28	910	10.84
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					3	19	146	109	63	41	381	4.54
32	Acute abdomen					17	7	45	27	9	7	112	1.33
33	Fever of unknown origin			2	3	7	12	44	97	5	3	173	2.06
34	Headache					27	48	160	140	56	37	468	5.57
35	Other symptoms and signs	1		10	2	15	22	56	67	27	16	216	2.57
36	Injuries			3	2	29	28	91	65	14	8	240	2.86
Total		146	173	332	335	721	937	2275	2196	775	506	8396	100
Percentage		1.74	2.06	3.95	3.99	8.59	11.16	27.10	26.16	9.23	6.03	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Monggar Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	13	13	62	55	46	38	251	119	37	32	666	2.43
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	55	69	157	161	202	177	400	245	73	53	1592	5.82
3	Tuberculosis	2	2	9	5	7	13	49	40	20	14	161	0.59
4	Children's diseases			7	5	10	11	3	4			40	0.15
5	Tonsillitis	1		7	8	53	61	132	140	13	5	420	1.53
6	Scabies	2	3	7	7	14	11	46	18	21	2	131	0.48
7	Hepatitis			1		7	4	13	18	3		46	0.17
8	Malaria			2	4	8	19	30	8	1		72	0.26
9	Gonorrhoea							46	12	1		59	0.22
10	Intestinal worms	1	1	32	35	67	57	69	42	8	8	320	1.17
11	Other infections	1	1	2	3	4	3	34	16	3	1	68	0.25
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	1	15	19	5		43	20	14	22	140	0.51
14	Anaemia			1	8	17	22	72	204	30	23	377	1.38
15	Mental disorder			1						1		2	0.01
16	Diseases of the eye	8	11	22	23	62	81	319	246	69	58	899	3.29
17	Diseases of the ear	27	21	39	43	82	76	138	89	15	13	543	1.98
18	Diseases of the nervous system		2	7	10	36	22	233	193	52	37	592	2.16
19	Diseases of the circulatory system		1	2		11	39	236	304	190	228	1011	3.69
20	ARI	169	162	353	376	519	549	1634	1039	130	121	5052	18.46
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	28	22	29	44	26	33	259	161	96	67	765	2.80
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	2	3	39	34	271	294	1209	1188	297	221	3558	13.00
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis		2	15	16	74	80	883	923	152	148	2293	8.38
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	10	4	23	8	14	16	118	76	18	15	302	1.10
25	Diseases of the urinary system	2	1	14	22	24	28	288	370	34	18	801	2.93
26	Diseases of male genital organs			2		4		53		4		63	0.23
27	Diseases of breast								17			17	0.06
28	Diseases of female genital organs				5		2		506			513	1.87
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								39			39	0.14
30	Diseases of the skin	55	54	137	125	244	272	904	540	119	86	2536	9.27
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			1	1	26	12	671	336	153	131	1331	4.86
32	Acute abdomen				1	7	4	19	19	3	3	56	0.20
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	2	10	9	11	10	29	9			85	0.31
34	Headache			3	4	44	50	328	314	67	79	889	3.25
35	Other symptoms and signs		3	8	7	24	22	193	155	51	40	503	1.84
36	Injuries	11	7	47	45	126	107	712	226	91	48	1420	5.19
Total		393	385	1054	1083	2045	2113	9414	7636	1766	1473	27362	100
Percentage		1.44	1.41	3.85	3.96	7.47	7.72	34.41	27.91	6.45	5.38	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Paro Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	25	20	22	29	39	29	72	79	30	26	371	2.28
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	53	54	93	105	120	95	168	189	94	70	1041	6.41
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases			5	10	21	16	5	6			63	0.39
5	Tonsillitis			3	8	44	47	69	74	25	17	287	1.77
6	Scabies			6	9	11	7	14	11	6	1	65	0.40
7	Hepatitis											0	0.00
8	Malaria											0	0.00
9	Gonorrhoea							27	9	3	1	40	0.25
10	Intestinal worms			27	55	62	63	56	52	33	22	370	2.28
11	Other infections			1				3	7			11	0.07
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases							7	8	7	6	28	0.17
14	Anaemia			2	2	15	19	32	69	21	21	181	1.11
15	Mental disorder							5	4			9	0.06
16	Diseases of the eye	12	29	49	54	69	67	159	172	81	73	765	4.71
17	Diseases of the ear	3	3	34	22	43	45	39	27	21	29	266	1.64
18	Diseases of the nervous system			1		4	7	21	21	10	7	71	0.44
19	Diseases of the circulatory system		2	3	3	4	10	93	119	86	74	394	2.42
20	ARI	101	229	227	181	311	310	784	914	242	212	3511	21.61
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	16	15	15	6	6	15	14	18	10	124	0.76
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			20	46	181	178	340	394	139	106	1404	8.64
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	1	12	41	68	124	179	762	888	205	194	2474	15.23
24	Other diseases of the digestive system											0	0.00
25	Diseases of the urinary system		1	6	10	21	18	91	125	25	21	318	1.96
26	Diseases of male genital organs					1		10		5		16	0.10
27	Diseases of breast						3		12			15	0.09
28	Diseases of female genital organs			2		5		130			5	142	0.87
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin	36	52	110	105	149	152	270	274	105	91	1344	8.27
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system				2	49	41	338	206	127	112	875	5.38
32	Acute abdomen											0	0.00
33	Fever of unknown origin											0	0.00
34	Headache			25	36	93	111	202	359	125	148	1099	6.76
35	Other symptoms and signs	6	12	18	23	41	48	67	90	39	42	386	2.38
36	Injuries			14	21	70	63	194	114	68	35	579	3.56
Total		246	430	722	806	1478	1519	3843	4367	1515	1323	16249	100
Percentage		1.51	2.65	4.44	4.96	9.10	9.35	23.65	26.88	9.32	8.14	100	

Hospital morbidity report for MI Room (Paro) - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	21	15	42	54	59	61	64	62	57	51	486	2.92
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	146	136	127	152	148	129	104	89	56	55	1142	6.87
3	Tuberculosis							6	3	3		12	0.07
4	Children's diseases			12	16	27	19	7	5			86	0.52
5	Tonsillitis					102	111	116	111	79	60	579	3.48
6	Scabies	59	77	122	130	141	134	103	91	78	79	1014	6.10
7	Hepatitis											0	0.00
8	Malaria											0	0.00
9	Gonorrhoea							43	21			64	0.38
10	Intestinal worms					45	51	66	65	42	30	299	1.80
11	Other infections		9	21	23	25	28	51	50	35	38	280	1.68
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	15	14	26	30	34	51	47	56	35	36	344	2.07
14	Anaemia			5	4	34	43	59	92	40	71	348	2.09
15	Mental disorder											0	0.00
16	Diseases of the eye	5	8	43	45	79	91	102	96	79	75	623	3.75
17	Diseases of the ear					52	64	91	78	78	73	436	2.62
18	Diseases of the nervous system					38	44	47	65	65	67	326	1.96
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					28	23	227	196	266	265	1005	6.04
20	ARI	293	311	409	421	360	350	234	228	245	245	3096	18.62
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	90	87	95	99	124	112	89	76	83	80	935	5.62
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum					35	56	93	106	113	137	540	3.25
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					84	92	175	197	179	174	901	5.42
24	Other diseases of the digestive system		1	11	14	98	86	119	166	182	186	863	5.19
25	Diseases of the urinary system					15	26	66	89	60	82	338	2.03
26	Diseases of male genital organs							42		19		61	0.37
27	Diseases of breast											0	0.00
28	Diseases of female genital organs								47		13	60	0.36
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin		3	29	29	57	80	99	98	84	79	558	3.36
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					37	41	210	199	264	267	1018	6.12
32	Acute abdomen											0	0.00
33	Fever of unknown origin											0	0.00
34	Headache					47	37	82	96	83	92	437	2.63
35	Other symptoms and signs					47	47	87	79	47	55	362	2.18
36	Injuries			8	8	51	61	92	74	62	61	417	2.51
Total		629	661	950	1025	1767	1837	2521	2535	2334	2371	16630	100
Percentage		3.78	3.97	5.71	6.16	10.63	11.05	15.16	15.24	14.035	14.26	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Pemagatshel Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	7	4	41	28	53	27	112	68	23	9	372	3.34
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	19	22	81	60	100	90	127	71	17	8	595	5.34
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases	1		3	2	11	9		1		1	28	0.25
5	Tonsillitis					9	17	25	60	10	3	124	1.11
6	Scabies	2	2		3	5	17	22	5	2	2	60	0.54
7	Hepatitis							3	5			8	0.07
8	Malaria					1		11	3	1		16	0.14
9	Gonorrhoea							15	12	2		29	0.26
10	Intestinal worms		1	31	15	69	64	24	24	1	1	230	2.07
11	Other infections	1	1	2	3	4	2	12	9	2	5	41	0.37
12	Neoplasms						1					1	0.01
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		2	1	1	7	5	36	37	7	12	108	0.97
14	Anaemia					1	1	18	51	12	13	96	0.86
15	Mental disorder								1			1	0.01
16	Diseases of the eye	3	11	30	16	41	31	53	63	12	19	279	2.51
17	Diseases of the ear	9	8	27	19	35	61	46	66	5	3	279	2.51
18	Diseases of the nervous system		1	3	2	2	8	33	32	5	5	91	0.82
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1		2	9	65	86	59	36	258	2.32
20	ARI	107	77	153	98	254	364	647	557	69	50	2376	21.33
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	99	91	113	83	39	52	148	181	46	58	910	8.17
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		1	1		10	8	20	35	9	6	90	0.81
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					40	78	291	421	35	74	939	8.43
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1	6	6	10	11	7	38	35	10	8	132	1.19
25	Diseases of the urinary system	2	2	13	11	20	16	94	295	24	31	508	4.56
26	Diseases of male genital organs			2		3		22		6		33	0.30
27	Diseases of breast								32		1	33	0.30
28	Diseases of female genital organs				1				68		1	70	0.63
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								11			11	0.10
30	Diseases of the skin	47	51	133	88	184	214	543	350	73	50	1733	15.56
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	1		2	1	19	17	353	166	57	53	669	6.01
32	Acute abdomen						1			1		2	0.02
33	Fever of unknown origin					2	2	8	1	3	3	19	0.17
34	Headache		3	1	1	28	46	121	190	25	26	441	3.96
35	Other symptoms and signs	4	2	4	8	21	20	69	47	13	12	200	1.80
36	Injuries			16	7	47	34	160	50	27	14	355	3.19
Total		303	285	664	457	1018	1201	3116	3033	556	504	11137	100
Percentage		2.72	2.56	5.96	4.10	9.14	10.78	27.98	27.23	4.99	4.53	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Punakha Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	82	96	177	186	227	231	620	328	99	71	2117	6.64
2	Virai and other intestinal infections	102	97	208	226	311	361	429	365	88	54	2241	7.03
3	Tuberculosis			1	1	2		13	3	8	1	29	0.09
4	Children's diseases		1	1	3	13	16	12	9	6	1	62	0.19
5	Tonsillitis			1		22	31	56	69	6	4	189	0.59
6	Scabies	1		6	10	15	23	43	26	5	4	133	0.42
7	Hepatitis	2	1	6	5	3	7	11	4	1		40	0.13
8	Malaria			1	3	8	6	31	17	1	1	68	0.21
9	Gonorrhoea							25	11	2		38	0.12
10	Intestinal worms	5	9	66	65	94	93	136	107	14	8	597	1.87
11	Other infections					3	2	2	1			8	0.03
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	2	2	6	10	15	17	54	81	13	5	205	0.64
14	Anaemia			7	2	6	9	33	91	15	14	177	0.56
15	Mental disorder					1		7	12	1	1	22	0.07
16	Diseases of the eye	36	57	52	65	122	174	570	502	195	180	1953	6.13
17	Diseases of the ear	26	22	53	62	112	83	172	138	24	15	707	2.22
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1		2	1	4	1	20	20	7	2	58	0.18
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1		4	2	118	96	145	74	440	1.38
20	ARI	138	177	264	291	542	631	1380	1066	245	183	4917	15.43
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	150	220	324	335	529	580	1160	977	256	225	4756	14.93
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		2	25	19	133	109	318	376	91	51	1124	3.53
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			1		70	61	847	935	185	186	2285	7.17
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	2	1	3	1	20	27	109	110	59	33	365	1.15
25	Diseases of the urinary system	2		5	7	16	21	127	310	20	37	545	1.71
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1		1		12		2		16	0.05
27	Diseases of breast								16			16	0.05
28	Diseases of female genital organs						1		189		1	191	0.60
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								210		1	211	0.66
30	Diseases of the skin	95	121	198	200	475	452	1220	921	242	131	4055	12.73
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system		1	1	5	40	37	500	365	140	87	1176	3.69
32	Acute abdomen					5	7	21	18	2	3	56	0.18
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	2	20	14	37	18	150	121	43	29	439	1.38
34	Headache			2		96	83	388	331	120	107	1127	3.54
35	Other symptoms and signs			1	1	2	2	29	24	13	3	75	0.24
36	Injuries	2	7	36	34	169	123	631	214	141	65	1422	4.46
Total		651	816	1469	1546	3097	3208	9244	8063	2189	1577	31860	100
Percentage		2.04	2.56	4.61	4.85	9.72	10.07	29.01	25.31	6.87	4.95	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Samtse Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	12	19	38	44	47	49	131	124	26	22	512	2.76
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	57	64	162	152	122	101	146	152	30	24	1010	5.45
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases	4	9	13	10	39	25	7	6		3	116	0.63
5	Tonsillitis	1		4	7	63	78	74	97	7	4	335	1.81
6	Scabies		1	6	5	6	12	47	26	23	12	138	0.74
7	Hepatitis	2		2	1	1	1	6	1	1		15	0.08
8	Malaria				1	9	3	7	7	1	1	29	0.16
9	Gonorrhoea											0	0.00
10	Intestinal worms	1	1	36	42	70	51	68	106	4	8	387	2.09
11	Other infections			4	1	9	5	6	18	2	1	46	0.25
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases												
14	Anaemia	2	3	4	2	6	18	36	372	5	6	454	2.45
15	Mental disorder							4	3		1	8	0.04
16	Diseases of the eye	16	25	32	27	89	77	281	186	43	19	795	4.29
17	Diseases of the ear	21	27	42	46	67	96	127	129	12	8	575	3.10
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1		1	1	10	6	16	8	7		50	0.27
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					1	1	121	207	95	98	523	2.82
20	ARI	110	95	206	184	249	263	422	396	116	87	2128	11.47
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	136	130	314	315	489	468	956	860	207	165	4040	21.78
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			9	7	65	66	100	165	49	38	499	2.69
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis		2	41	25	50	54	274	306	90	65	907	4.89
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1			1			1			1	4	0.02
25	Diseases of the urinary system		2	6	11	13	29	118	352	7	24	562	3.03
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1		6		17		1		25	0.13
27	Diseases of breast								30			30	0.16
28	Diseases of female genital organs						2		168			170	0.92
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin	84	83	278	225	426	313	684	523	108	78	2802	15.11
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			3	5	53	32	409	336	132	56	1026	5.53
32	Acute abdomen	1	2	13	12	32	55	109	183	19	24	450	2.43
33	Fever of unknown origin											0	0.00
34	Headache	1	1	2	5	19	27	103	147	20	24	349	1.88
35	Other symptoms and signs			4	1	3	1	31	4	3	2	49	0.26
36	Injuries	1	2	30	20	95	41	194	81	23	12	499	2.69
Total		451	466	1251	1150	2039	1874	4497	4994	1041	783	18546	100
Percentage		2.43	2.51	6.75	6.20	10.99	10.10	24.25	26.93	5.61	4.22	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Gomtu Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	4	4	5	8	7	20	115	40	4	3	210	0.82
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	94	86	404	315	360	386	861	397	72	32	3007	11.81
3	Tuberculosis					2	2	4	7		3	18	0.07
4	Children's diseases	2	2	12	7	32	39	24	9			127	0.50
5	Tonsillitis	1	1	26	18	65	69	348	256	12	17	813	3.19
6	Scabies		1	5	2	14	8	68	21	12	6	137	0.54
7	Hepatitis	1		2	3	4	3	4	3	1		21	0.08
8	Malaria			6	3	5	5	61	26	8	2	116	0.46
9	Gonorrhoea							6	1			7	0.03
10	Intestinal worms	1	1	92	87	112	89	113	110	16	11	632	2.48
11	Other infections			9	8	29	21	95	54	4	7	227	0.89
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases							6	1	1	1	9	0.04
14	Anaemia		1	18	17	28	32	198	317	30	30	671	2.64
15	Mental disorder											0	0.00
16	Diseases of the eye	14	26	75	64	114	140	396	195	36	13	1073	4.21
17	Diseases of the ear	12	9	32	16	49	43	75	53	5	2	296	1.16
18	Diseases of the nervous system					1	3	5	1			10	0.04
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					1	4	29	24	19	8	85	0.33
20	ARI	114	114	298	271	288	297	754	524	119	47	2826	11.10
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	37	30	136	99	170	149	724	340	128	50	1863	7.32
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		1	14	14	26	39	252	94	25	13	478	1.88
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	1	1	4	7	30	35	539	333	43	33	1026	4.03
24	Other diseases of the digestive system			5	3	1	8	29	20	6	3	75	0.29
25	Diseases of the urinary system			9	9	7	8	43	118	4	7	205	0.81
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1				16				17	0.07
27	Diseases of breast								5		1	6	0.02
28	Diseases of female genital organs		2						96		1	99	0.39
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								100			100	0.39
30	Diseases of the skin	46	46	265	203	379	310	906	445	75	29	2704	10.62
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system		1	11	7	47	25	893	301	77	50	1412	5.55
32	Acute abdomen	1	1	1		6	5	17	22	1	3	57	0.22
33	Fever of unknown origin	45	57	209	158	371	336	1451	686	147	77	3537	13.89
34	Headache		1	6	15	67	135	597	464	57	40	1382	5.43
35	Other symptoms and signs					1	1	5	8	5	3	23	0.09
36	Injuries	4	1	74	40	299	151	1269	248	75	27	2188	8.59
Total		377	386	1719	1374	2516	2363	9903	5319	982	519	25457	100
Percentage		1.48	1.52	6.75	5.40	9.88	9.28	38.90	20.89	3.86	2.04	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Sipsu Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	4	9	23	17	19	16	31	31	13	6	169	1.81
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	34	20	109	74	82	70	83	84	19	14	589	6.30
3	Tuberculosis			3		1		3	5	3	3	18	0.19
4	Children's diseases	1	2	11	8	49	37	6	8	1		123	1.32
5	Tonsillitis					1	3	6	8		1	19	0.20
6	Scabies	1		5	9	8	6	6	16	6	4	61	0.65
7	Hepatitis			1		3	2		2	1		9	0.10
8	Malaria		1	10	4	28	18	65	68	8	4	206	2.20
9	Gonorrhoea											0	0.00
10	Intestinal worms			41	31	42	45	36	61	11	5	272	2.91
11	Other infections	1	1	2	1	4	7	10	7	4	2	39	0.42
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	4	2	11	11	8	13	33	58	10	9	159	1.70
14	Anaemia					3	2	8	41	3	1	58	0.62
15	Mental disorder							1	1			2	0.02
16	Diseases of the eye	9	11	12	14	17	18	38	47	14	9	189	2.02
17	Diseases of the ear	9	7	32	19	34	31	27	29	2	2	192	2.05
18	Diseases of the nervous system	1	5	13	10	21	18	60	67	21	12	228	2.44
19	Diseases of the circulatory system		1	1	1		2	21	19	20	9	74	0.79
20	ARI	58	44	173	156	200	204	343	392	63	43	1676	17.92
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	18	18	50	29	57	55	136	124	47	34	568	6.07
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			3	5	12	11	39	65	8	6	149	1.59
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			2	1	6	13	130	181	41	28	402	4.30
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	5	2	15	8	7	3	15	25	4	3	87	0.93
25	Diseases of the urinary system	1	1	2	5	2	5	16	49	6	4	91	0.97
26	Diseases of male genital organs			6		1		5		1		13	0.14
27	Diseases of breast								18			18	0.19
28	Diseases of female genital organs				1		2		111			114	1.22
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium												
30	Diseases of the skin	37	28	119	89	151	113	262	236	76	45	1156	12.36
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					2	2	5	11	1	4	25	0.27
32	Acute abdomen											0	0.00
33	Fever of unknown origin	16	9	54	36	81	60	164	143	28	17	608	6.50
34	Headache	1	2	7	4	53	47	197	209	40	31	591	6.32
35	Other symptoms and signs			12	7	30	18	238	261	57	56	679	7.26
36	Injuries	2	2	30	27	97	42	268	113	50	20	651	6.96
Total		202	165	747	567	1019	863	2252	2608	558	372	9353	100
Percentage		2.16	1.76	7.99	6.06	10.89	9.23	24.08	27.88	5.97	3.98	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Samdrupjongkhar Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	135	172	210	225	160	131	125	97	73	38	1366	11.19
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	24	87	105	114	96	85	79	69	40	12	711	5.82
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases			1	5	7	6	5	8			32	0.26
5	Tonsillitis			1	9	32	47	46	39	17	1	192	1.57
6	Scabies			1	3	5	13	21	23	12	6	84	0.69
7	Hepatitis					1						1	0.01
8	Malaria				3	9	13	21	18	10		74	0.61
9	Gonorrhoea							21	10			31	0.25
10	Intestinal worms			6	14	24	33	31	22	12	2	144	1.18
11	Other infections			1		4	9	28	25	10		77	0.63
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases							3	2	3		8	0.07
14	Anaemia					1	6	13	32	3	11	66	0.54
15	Mental disorder							5	4			9	0.07
16	Diseases of the eye	4	7	19	29	36	39	38	44	30	11	257	2.11
17	Diseases of the ear		2	6	11	41	62	73	55	39	7	296	2.42
18	Diseases of the nervous system		1	4	11	14	15	29	27	18	16	135	1.11
19	Diseases of the circulatory system						1	108	86	32	14	241	1.97
20	ARI	237	375	387	420	389	402	357	310	228	64	3169	25.96
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	12	19	32	34	58	65	99	74	20	417	3.42
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	3	6	14	27	60	95	109	107	59	12	492	4.03
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis				3	9	36	224	179	183	46	680	5.57
24	Other diseases of the digestive system			1	1	11	16	55	49	20	4	157	1.29
25	Diseases of the urinary system			2	1	4	22	48	129	26	8	240	1.97
26	Diseases of male genital organs							4		1		5	0.04
27	Diseases of breast								22			22	0.18
28	Diseases of female genital organs								143			143	1.17
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								1			1	0.01
30	Diseases of the skin	106	115	181	215	265	281	295	201	108	62	1829	14.98
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system				4	32	86	149	128	115	33	547	4.48
32	Acute abdomen		1		3	7	19	27	49	37	41	184	1.51
33	Fever of unknown origin					4	5	6	9	11	6	41	0.34
34	Headache				21	21	52	58	73	40	23	288	2.36
35	Other symptoms and signs											0	0.00
36	Injuries			3	7	15	25	78	91	46	5	270	2.21
Total		513	778	961	1158	1281	1557	2121	2151	1247	442	12209	100
Percentage		4.20	6.37	7.87	9.48	10.49	12.75	17.37	17.62	10.214	3.62	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Deothang Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	14	13	46	57	54	43	255	69	19	7	577	3.89
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	16	14	63	42	75	57	113	32	6		418	2.82
3	Tuberculosis				1		1	17	8	5	1	33	0.22
4	Children's diseases		1	2	6	12	11	26	8	5	1	72	0.48
5	Tonsillitis			3	4	9	27	85	63	2	4	197	1.33
6	Scabies	1	2	19	18	12	10	74	32	3	3	174	1.17
7	Hepatitis							2				2	0.01
8	Malaria	1	1	12	8	27	28	104	36	6	4	227	1.53
9	Gonorrhoea							41	9			50	0.34
10	Intestinal worms			22	27	34	35	67	17		1	203	1.37
11	Other infections							1				1	0.01
12	Neoplasms							1				1	0.01
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	2	1	5	2	8	5	22	6		2	53	0.36
14	Anaemia			3		5	1	17	21	2	1	50	0.34
15	Mental disorder					1		17	6			24	0.16
16	Diseases of the eye	4	4	4	10	10	19	119	41	5	4	220	1.48
17	Diseases of the ear	12	8	39	39	56	55	114	35	1	6	365	2.46
18	Diseases of the nervous system					2	27	30	20		7	86	0.58
19	Diseases of the circulatory system	1		2		5	5	208	123	110	114	568	3.83
20	ARI	86	71	152	134	169	206	656	349	41	42	1906	12.84
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	23	16	20	16	28	28	187	86	41	38	483	3.25
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			5	10	145	161	557	396	45	17	1336	9.00
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	3	4	20	23	17	39	412	253	25	39	835	5.62
24	Other diseases of the digestive system								1			1	0.01
25	Diseases of the urinary system			3	5	5	5	94	124	3	9	248	1.67
26	Diseases of male genital organs			7		3		37		3		50	0.34
27	Diseases of breast								24			24	0.16
28	Diseases of female genital organs				1		6		54		1	62	0.42
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								57			57	0.38
30	Diseases of the skin	44	40	95	103	136	144	838	254	27	21	1702	11.46
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			1	1	14	7	226	39	22	14	324	2.18
32	Acute abdomen			6	4	15	19	48	44	1	3	140	0.94
33	Fever of unknown origin	38	32	89	74	132	100	954	334	56	31	1840	12.39
34	Headache					52	32	131	151	16	5	387	2.61
35	Other symptoms and signs	2		21	12	48	39	771	494	59	73	1519	10.23
36	Injuries	1	1	25	22	54	105	339	35	17	12	611	4.12
Total		248	208	664	619	1128	1215	6563	3221	520	460	14846	100
Percentage		1.67	1.40	4.47	4.17	7.60	8.18	44.21	21.70	3.5026	3.10	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Zhemgang Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	2	4	25	16	37	28	109	112	18	8	359	3.98
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	12	24	67	53	103	63	169	138	18	6	653	7.25
3	Tuberculosis							1	1		1	3	0.03
4	Children's diseases			3	2	4	6	1	1	1		18	0.20
5	Tonsillitis					10	15	49	53	2		129	1.43
6	Scabies		1				1	11	5	1		19	0.21
7	Hepatitis			2	1	1		5	5	2		16	0.18
8	Malaria				2	3	2	9	4	3		23	0.26
9	Gonorrhoea							4	2			6	0.07
10	Intestinal worms		1	11	8	21	16	31	19	4	1	112	1.24
11	Other infections				1	3	1	5	6		2	18	0.20
12	Neoplasms						1	1				2	0.02
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		2	7	16	7	7	52	28	2	3	124	1.38
14	Anaemia					1	1	5	10	4		21	0.23
15	Mental disorder							7	4			11	0.12
16	Diseases of the eye	1	4	11	11	7	23	31	30	18	7	143	1.59
17	Diseases of the ear	6	9	25	23	39	54	42	39	7	3	247	2.74
18	Diseases of the nervous system					1	1	5	3			10	0.11
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					5	1	53	70	46	23	198	2.20
20	ARI	35	34	110	114	183	200	514	348	52	26	1616	17.93
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	11	25	22	17	26	44	43	22	12	231	2.56
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			2	2	11	7	63	49	8	7	149	1.65
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis				2	10	6	235	272	36	31	592	6.57
24	Other diseases of the digestive system			1	1	1	2	5	12	4	2	28	0.31
25	Diseases of the urinary system			3	5	10	12	61	92	7	10	200	2.22
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1				4		1		6	0.07
27	Diseases of breast								15			15	0.17
28	Diseases of female genital organs						1		357		1	359	3.98
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								98			98	1.09
30	Diseases of the skin	20	12	107	83	143	161	457	221	42	18	1264	14.03
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system					9	6	159	99	20	12	305	3.38
32	Acute abdomen				1				5			6	0.07
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	5	43	34	95	62	195	107	13	17	576	6.39
34	Headache			2	2	34	26	227	204	19	20	534	5.93
35	Other symptoms and signs	3	4	13	10	31	25	155	102	15	8	366	4.06
36	Injuries	10		17	12	77	56	275	71	20	16	554	6.15
Total		103	111	475	421	863	810	2984	2625	385	234	9011	100
Percentage		1.14	1.23	5.27	4.67	9.58	8.99	33.12	29.13	4.2726	2.60	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Trashigang Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	11	12	40	43	48	48	153	90	22	17	484	4.34
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	16	22	46	42	46	39	91	50	7	5	364	3.27
3	Tuberculosis			1	1		1	1	3			7	0.06
4	Children's diseases			1	2	2	5	1	1			12	0.11
5	Tonsillitis			4	3	47	43	87	116	9	5	314	2.82
6	Scabies	3		6	7	10	7	36	12	15	5	101	0.91
7	Hepatitis	1		2	3	3	2	16	12	3		42	0.38
8	Malaria					1	1	6	5	1	1	15	0.13
9	Gonorrhoea							17	5			22	0.20
10	Intestinal worms			21	29	34	28	50	32	4	2	200	1.79
11	Other infections						1	3				4	0.04
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	3	2	9	4	12	15	57	63	11	7	183	1.64
14	Anaemia		1	7	2	5	9	25	53	8	12	122	1.09
15	Mental disorder			1				3	1			5	0.04
16	Diseases of the eye	11	11	22	25	40	46	263	225	85	74	802	7.19
17	Diseases of the ear	7	11	25	15	47	41	96	72	9	5	328	2.94
18	Diseases of the nervous system			2		9	9	33	35	9	3	100	0.90
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1		1	1	54	68	51	38	214	1.92
20	ARI	73	57	99	105	128	183	564	358	72	61	1700	15.25
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	13	12	19	19	29	25	101	83	39	26	366	3.28
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		1	13	8	75	59	332	459	97	59	1103	9.90
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	1	1	13	14	58	56	337	411	63	57	1011	9.07
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	4	2	8		8	3	39	29	23	12	128	1.15
25	Diseases of the urinary system	2	1	3	5	10	6	89	122	12	15	265	2.38
26	Diseases of male genital organs	2		2		2		14		2		22	0.20
27	Diseases of breast								18			18	0.16
28	Diseases of female genital organs				2		2		110		2	116	1.04
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								11			11	0.10
30	Diseases of the skin	27	21	64	81	136	154	471	248	94	37	1333	11.96
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system		1	2	4	11	12	282	169	76	64	621	5.57
32	Acute abdomen				1		1	3	4			9	0.08
33	Fever of unknown origin	1		4	3	4	11	6	10	2		41	0.37
34	Headache			5	1	42	38	223	245	40	40	634	5.69
35	Other symptoms and signs	3	2	5	6	13	11	26	34	12	5	117	1.05
36	Injuries	4	2	5	10	42	27	189	32	16	6	333	2.99
Total		182	159	430	435	863	884	3668	3186	782	558	11147	100
Percentage		1.63	1.43	3.86	3.90	7.74	7.93	32.91	28.58	7.02	5.01	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Riserboo Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	10	7	47	47	35	30	99	39	19	18	351	4.13
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	28	14	65	48	123	95	100	69	9	13	564	6.63
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases			1		5	6	2	2			16	0.19
5	Tonsillitis			2	3	21	24	22	41	2	6	121	1.42
6	Scabies	2		4	2	7	2	14	9	3	3	46	0.54
7	Hepatitis			1		2		5	1		1	10	0.12
8	Malaria							6	2	1	1	10	0.12
9	Gonorrhoea							5				5	0.06
10	Intestinal worms	2		31	22	74	80	44	45	5	2	305	3.59
11	Other infections					1		2				3	0.04
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	1	6	6	4	9	22	93	4	5	151	1.78
14	Anaemia		1	3	3			6	36		1	50	0.59
15	Mental disorder							1	1			2	0.02
16	Diseases of the eye	18	17	19	21	55	55	108	119	33	37	482	5.67
17	Diseases of the ear	4		14	8	25	18	16	28	2	5	120	1.41
18	Diseases of the nervous system	17	19	35	32	98	109	278	379	62	58	1087	12.79
19	Diseases of the circulatory system		1		5	1	3	46	124	46	54	280	3.29
20	ARI	37	23	49	57	101	118	187	195	28	28	823	9.68
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	32	12	44	42	53	74	135	171	92	116	771	9.07
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			6	1	31	43	147	209	31	19	487	5.73
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			1	1	13	13	105	230	43	48	454	5.34
24	Other diseases of the digestive system				1			3	6		3	13	0.15
25	Diseases of the urinary system				2	5	6	13	54	6	7	93	1.09
26	Diseases of male genital organs					4		11				15	0.18
27	Diseases of breast								11			11	0.13
28	Diseases of female genital organs				1		1		38		3	43	0.51
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								1			1	0.01
30	Diseases of the skin	33	23	67	54	114	114	221	196	39	35	896	10.54
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	2		6	6	34	34	232	221	83	72	690	8.12
32	Acute abdomen					5	11	19	29	3	3	70	0.82
33	Fever of unknown origin											0	0.00
34	Headache			5	2	50	68	129	155	16	22	447	5.26
35	Other symptoms and signs					3	1	1	9	2	3	19	0.22
36	Injuries		1	2		9	8	28	13	3	1	65	0.76
Total		186	119	408	364	873	922	2007	2526	532	564	8501	100
Percentage		2.19	1.40	4.80	4.28	10.27	10.85	23.61	29.71	6.26	6.63	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Yongphula RBA Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	110	146	148	152	126	153	155	171	119	116	1396	7.77
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	142	160	184	197	181	195	190	194	208	181	1832	10.20
3	Tuberculosis						5	11	11	6		33	0.18
4	Children's diseases			3	3	2	2					10	0.06
5	Tonsillitis				14	38	47	59	64	60	56	338	1.88
6	Scabies		32	112	117	122	135	141	114	116	117	1006	5.60
7	Hepatitis											0	0.00
8	Malaria							1				1	0.01
9	Gonorrhoea						1	5				6	0.03
10	Intestinal worms		9	134	130	125	122	170	145	126	84	1045	5.82
11	Other infections			33	38	45	44	60	55	44	52	371	2.07
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	54	63	74	80	82	96	92	81	76	65	763	4.25
14	Anaemia		14	46	67	77	81	104	100	84	86	659	3.67
15	Mental disorder											0	0.00
16	Diseases of the eye	52	67	69	82	102	118	95	103	65	89	842	4.69
17	Diseases of the ear		18	63	63	75	95	63	65	51	19	512	2.85
18	Diseases of the nervous system					1	1	10	4			16	0.09
19	Diseases of the circulatory system				2	9	14	107	117	144	87	480	2.67
20	ARI	143	159	186	161	204	153	176	198	182	173	1735	9.66
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	115	110	135	141	113	70	79	91	64	36	954	5.31
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum		5	8	25	73	72	84	79	59	69	474	2.64
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis		34	30	55	82	83	117	120	100	110	731	4.07
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	28	44	77	60	90	85	89	85	79	68	705	3.93
25	Diseases of the urinary system					10	21	89	85	78	89	372	2.07
26	Diseases of male genital organs							32		18		50	0.28
27	Diseases of breast								85		49	134	0.75
28	Diseases of female genital organs						23		291		74	388	2.16
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin	15	51	77	107	102	106	124	113	113	85	893	4.97
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system		12	19	27	23	46	103	98	100	88	516	2.87
32	Acute abdomen				7	12	11	26	20	12	2	90	0.50
33	Fever of unknown origin					26	42	28	28	18	37	179	1.00
34	Headache			10	19	36	65	89	109	118	87	533	2.97
35	Other symptoms and signs	8	11	26	30	47	57	98	95	84	61	517	2.88
36	Injuries		6	44	46	69	50	59	47	28	28	377	2.10
Total		667	941	1478	1623	1872	1993	2456	2768	2152	2008	17958	100
Percentage		3.71	5.24	8.23	9.04	10.42	11.10	13.68	15.41	11.98	11.18	100	

Hospital morbidity report for JDWNR Hospital, Thimphu - 2000 (Only Inpatient)

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	8	3	23	14	13	7	16	16	2	3	105	1.29
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	46	27	42	46	10	5	6	6	1	8	197	2.42
3	Tuberculosis			4	4	7	5	68	46	24	17	175	2.15
4	Children's diseases	3	1		1		1					6	0.07
5	Tonsillitis			1	1	5	14	16	30			67	0.82
6	Scabies											0	0.00
7	Hepatitis	1	2	6	11	8	6	14	21	9	4	82	1.01
8	Malaria			2	1	1	2	13	10	3	2	34	0.42
9	Gonorrhoea								1			1	0.01
10	Intestinal worms			1		2	1		1		1	6	0.07
11	Other infections	5	3			3	1	3	1	2	1	19	0.23
12	Neoplasms					4	4	42	57	86	66	259	3.18
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	1	17	20	7	5	23	20	28	20	142	1.74
14	Anaemia	10	20	13	8	9	4	25	47	15	17	168	2.06
15	Mental disorder			1	1		1	23	21	6	1	54	0.66
16	Diseases of the eye			1	1	5	2	23	10	77	60	179	2.20
17	Diseases of the ear	1	2	1	1	2		15	3			25	0.31
18	Diseases of the nervous system	11	5	9	12	17	16	59	45	19	20	213	2.61
19	Diseases of the circulatory system	8	4	1	2	16	9	82	87	108	73	390	4.78
20	ARI	5	9	3	1		1		3			22	0.27
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	126	114	90	78	31	38	106	89	39	45	756	9.27
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum								1			1	0.01
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			1	1			38	44	24	17	125	1.53
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	6	4	30	8	48	18	244	349	128	128	963	11.81
25	Diseases of the urinary system	4	3	11	10	22	10	58	75	29	17	239	2.93
26	Diseases of male genital organs	11		9		9		27		13		69	0.85
27	Diseases of breast		1						39			40	0.49
28	Diseases of female genital organs		1		1		5		252		41	300	3.68
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium						3		2044		1	2048	25.12
30	Diseases of the skin	9	9	19	7	17	10	38	31	13	9	162	1.99
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	4	5	12	13	82	54	194	67	62	37	530	6.50
32	Acute abdomen	1		1	2	4	4	20	9	2	6	49	0.60
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	6	8	8	3	2	3	4	4		43	0.53
34	Headache							1		1	1	3	0.04
35	Other symptoms and signs	80	86	18	8	14	9	22	26	10	9	282	3.46
36	Injuries	6	4	19	21	21	14	119	166	20	9	399	4.89
Total		351	310	343	281	360	251	1298	3621	725	613	8153	100
Percentage		4.31	3.80	4.21	3.45	4.42	3.08	15.92	44.41	8.89	7.52	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Gidakom Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	27	26	80	90	50	58	189	114	43	38	715	6.55
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	37	31	70	69	70	55	142	88	33	26	621	5.69
3	Tuberculosis					1		5	2	2		10	0.09
4	Children's diseases			3	9	11	14	8	7		2	54	0.49
5	Tonsillitis			4	2	19	36	25	51	6	2	145	1.33
6	Scabies			8	1	24	14	23	17	7	2	96	0.88
7	Hepatitis			6	3		2		2			13	0.12
8	Malaria								1			1	0.01
9	Gonorrhoea							7	4	2		13	0.12
10	Intestinal worms	1	1	16	15	18	13	19	13	5	2	103	0.94
11	Other infections		1	21	12	12	14	41	28	8	3	140	1.28
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		2	4	4	3	9	12	17	8	3	62	0.57
14	Anaemia			1				2	30	6	1	40	0.37
15	Mental disorder								2	1		3	0.03
16	Diseases of the eye	3	10	17	17	23	22	111	124	35	28	390	3.57
17	Diseases of the ear	10	11	34	20	24	27	26	37	12	5	206	1.89
18	Diseases of the nervous system			1	2			6	11	2	1	23	0.21
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			2		6		20	22	26	20	96	0.88
20	ARI	84	85	231	228	241	287	520	479	100	72	2327	21.32
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	34	32	70	51	38	26	151	147	49	38	636	5.83
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	1	3	11	10	35	37	67	125	21	17	327	3.00
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			2	1	2	8	148	227	46	63	497	4.55
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	5	3	17	10	15	22	98	142	17	21	350	3.21
25	Diseases of the urinary system	1		5	6	9	9	44	111	18	20	223	2.04
26	Diseases of male genital organs			1		2		17				20	0.18
27	Diseases of breast								17			17	0.16
28	Diseases of female genital organs								97			97	0.89
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								119			119	1.09
30	Diseases of the skin	26	11	60	59	115	116	308	279	87	48	1109	10.16
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			3	3	13	12	297	238	159	137	862	7.90
32	Acute abdomen											0	0.00
33	Fever of unknown origin	5	4	9	21	9	8	26	31	6	4	123	1.13
34	Headache	1		3	4	44	36	150	331	45	46	660	6.05
35	Other symptoms and signs	3	5	4	12	8	10	30	85	5	11	173	1.59
36	Injuries	6	2	58	36	52	39	290	89	38	33	643	5.89
Total		244	227	741	685	844	874	2782	3087	787	643	10914	100
Percentage		2.24	2.08	6.79	6.28	7.73	8.01	25.49	28.28	7.21	5.89	100	

Hospital morbidity report for IBFH Thimphu - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	136	143	129	170	150	155	144	143	176	215	1561	4.00
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	81	85	104	118	125	143	132	131	89	90	1098	2.81
3	Tuberculosis							22	24	8	7	61	0.16
4	Children's diseases			17	15	23	30	20	8			113	0.29
5	Tonsillitis					64	53	83	99			299	0.77
6	Scabies		37	63	79	94	104	78	80	34	36	605	1.55
7	Hepatitis					7	6	17	3	3		36	0.09
8	Malaria			1			2	3		2		8	0.02
9	Gonorrhoea							245	290	5		540	1.38
10	Intestinal worms			159	155	144	157	116	112	97	79	1019	2.61
11	Other infections			55	58	96	97	69	71	58	67	571	1.46
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		2	212	235	289	270	300	318	233	224	2083	5.33
14	Anaemia					266	275	229	243	202	238	1453	3.72
15	Mental disorder							14	10	3	3	30	0.08
16	Diseases of the eye			51	52	77	56	62	58	52	45	453	1.16
17	Diseases of the ear	22	35	54	59	72	80	104	120	105	78	729	1.87
18	Diseases of the nervous system			1	3	13	2	14	2		2	37	0.09
19	Diseases of the circulatory system					110	153	578	636	778	682	2937	7.52
20	ARI	361	425	357	489	655	608	652	750	740	744	5781	14.80
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	40	82	393	333	383	328	330	389	364	356	2998	7.68
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			64	102	131	171	398	398	456	368	2088	5.35
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			14	26	125	214	344	363	352	353	1791	4.59
24	Other diseases of the digestive system				22	132	156	234	211	215	233	1203	3.08
25	Diseases of the urinary system					106	123	155	148	126	141	799	2.05
26	Diseases of male genital organs					20		40		15		75	0.19
27	Diseases of breast						4		38		26	68	0.17
28	Diseases of female genital organs						23		344		259	626	1.60
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium											0	0.00
30	Diseases of the skin	122	137	151	165	199	211	210	220	231	207	1853	4.74
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system							304	264	319	286	1173	3.00
32	Acute abdomen			66	147	166	194	191	226	177	149	1316	3.37
33	Fever of unknown origin							38	33			71	0.18
34	Headache					211	188	283	319	293	321	1615	4.14
35	Other symptoms and signs	146	142	203	256	179	171	391	419	370	381	2658	6.81
36	Injuries			18	130	230	178	228	205	181	134	1304	3.34
Total		908	1088	2112	2614	4067	4162	6028	6675	5684	5724	39052	100
Percentage		2.33	2.79	5.41	6.69	10.41	10.63	15.44	17.09	14.555	14.66	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Trongsa Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	11	13	34	29	53	60	148	69	23	21	461	5.29
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	13	6	25	22	102	59	110	58	10	15	420	4.82
3	Tuberculosis											0	0.00
4	Children's diseases			1	2			1	1			5	0.06
5	Tonsillitis	1		1		22	26	44	78	13	12	197	2.26
6	Scabies			2	3	1	1	1	3	1		12	0.14
7	Hepatitis							2	1			3	0.03
8	Malaria					2						2	0.02
9	Gonorrhoea							18	8	1		27	0.31
10	Intestinal worms			10	6	17	9	21	13	2	5	83	0.95
11	Other infections	1	2	30	24	42	40	74	64	16	8	301	3.45
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases		1	2	1	5	7	21	22	6	5	70	0.80
14	Anaemia				1	1		17	17	5	1	42	0.48
15	Mental disorder							2				2	0.02
16	Diseases of the eye	7	6	12	10	28	34	113	154	33	55	452	5.19
17	Diseases of the ear	8	4	4	6	18	24	39	23	2	1	129	1.48
18	Diseases of the nervous system					2	4	6	8			20	0.23
19	Diseases of the circulatory system						1	29	18	16	10	74	0.85
20	ARI	52	32	119	90	248	206	699	481	54	36	2017	23.15
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	8	8	18	20	17	19	58	40	24	17	229	2.63
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum			4	1	217	316	179	223	39	22	1001	11.49
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis					20	16	249	225	41	51	602	6.91
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1				3		7	5		1	17	0.20
25	Diseases of the urinary system	1		4	4	14	10	41	51	8	3	136	1.56
26	Diseases of male genital organs					2		3		2		7	0.08
27	Diseases of breast								5			5	0.06
28	Diseases of female genital organs								31			31	0.36
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								5			5	0.06
30	Diseases of the skin	21	7	44	36	104	81	264	153	42	17	769	8.82
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system			1		16	10	181	101	33	21	363	4.17
32	Acute abdomen						2					2	0.02
33	Fever of unknown origin		2	15	9	19	15	67	63	9	21	220	2.52
34	Headache			1	1	61	59	201	229	42	34	628	7.21
35	Other symptoms and signs				1	2	1	7	7	1		19	0.22
36	Injuries		1	4	2	49	28	182	74	18	5	363	4.17
Total		124	82	331	268	1065	1028	2784	2230	441	361	8714	100
Percentage		1.42	0.94	3.80	3.08	12.22	11.80	31.95	25.59	5.06	4.14	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Tashi Yangtse Hospital - 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	11	11	63	46	97	87	190	147	55	41	748	8.86
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	24	22	47	43	108	101	119	74	19	18	575	6.81
3	Tuberculosis							1				1	0.01
4	Children's diseases				1	1	3	1	1			7	0.08
5	Tonsillitis		1		1	11	6	12	19	9	1	60	0.71
6	Scabies	2	1	8	1	17	8	12	7	2	4	62	0.73
7	Hepatitis				1			3				4	0.05
8	Malaria							2	1	1		4	0.05
9	Gonorrhoea							9		1		10	0.12
10	Intestinal worms	1		18	14	50	59	90	71	16	9	328	3.88
11	Other infections				1	2	2	5	3		2	15	0.18
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases			2		6	1	7	5			21	0.25
14	Anaemia					1	1	1	2	1	2	8	0.09
15	Mental disorder						2		1		1	4	0.05
16	Diseases of the eye	10	5	10	10	18	27	113	128	57	57	435	5.15
17	Diseases of the ear	16	6	15	5	39	29	34	38	5	6	193	2.29
18	Diseases of the nervous system					2	2	18	14	2	1	39	0.46
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1		3	5	30	31	39	37	146	1.73
20	ARI	27	41	80	81	207	223	460	402	100	88	1709	20.24
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	37	31	42	55	216	112	256	250	79	50	1128	13.36
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	1	2	6	3	16	41	96	102	32	16	315	3.73
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis	3	1	5	2	16	23	186	197	39	30	502	5.95
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1		1		1	3	10	5	2	3	26	0.31
25	Diseases of the urinary system			1	2	5	3	24	73	7	3	118	1.40
26	Diseases of male genital organs							9				9	0.11
27	Diseases of breast								7			7	0.08
28	Diseases of female genital organs				2				11		1	14	0.17
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								28			28	0.33
30	Diseases of the skin	30	22	47	41	123	95	295	212	42	26	933	11.05
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system				2	4	11	53	39	25	17	151	1.79
32	Acute abdomen									1		1	0.01
33	Fever of unknown origin	1				3		1	1		3	9	0.11
34	Headache			4	5	41	48	132	141	36	19	426	5.05
35	Other symptoms and signs		2	8	1	4	10	45	57	20	17	164	1.94
36	Injuries	2	1	12	4	30	18	103	34	22	17	243	2.88
Total		166	146	370	321	1021	920	2317	2101	612	469	8443	100
Percentage		1.9661	1.73	4.38	3.80	12.09	10.90	27.44	24.88	7.2486	5.55	100	

Hospital morbidity report for Bajo BHU Gr - I, 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 49		50 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	39	54	81	73	90	117	200	184	135	127	1100	7.60
2	Viral and other intestinal infections	53	61	102	126	137	178	172	151	110	115	1205	8.32
3	Tuberculosis							2	1			3	0.02
4	Children's diseases		1	7	14	36	33	24	12	14	10	151	1.04
5	Tonsillitis			10	23	44	51	67	70	22	17	304	2.10
6	Scabies		2	19	30	41	29	45	24	19	7	216	1.49
7	Hepatitis		1	2	1	2	2	3	3		1	15	0.10
8	Malaria					1	1	7	6			15	0.10
9	Gonorrhoea					2		25	6		1	34	0.23
10	Intestinal worms		6	38	39	79	57	61	54	40	32	406	2.80
11	Other infections					6	6	18	6	4	1	41	0.28
12	Neoplasms											0	0.00
13	Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	2		4	14	9	50	44	13	25	162	1.12
14	Anaemia						1	6	45	8	7	67	0.46
15	Mental disorder							5	4			9	0.06
16	Diseases of the eye	6	5	39	36	82	87	126	78	68	88	615	4.25
17	Diseases of the ear	1	8	38	34	54	32	68	78	43	41	397	2.74
18	Diseases of the nervous system	3	3	3		8	8	28	22	8	3	86	0.59
19	Diseases of the circulatory system			1		2	9	48	70	69	60	259	1.79
20	ARI	119	137	172	201	238	215	329	394	283	272	2360	16.30
21	Other diseases of the respiratory system	16	43	65	70	100	99	100	155	51	39	738	5.10
22	Diseases of the teeth and gum	1	1	18	32	48	50	83	76	64	46	419	2.89
23	Peptic ulcer and gastritis			26	34	90	112	231	263	161	143	1060	7.32
24	Other diseases of the digestive system	1		3	2	6	7	25	82	15	12	153	1.06
25	Diseases of the urinary system			2	4	8	26	28	64	29	22	183	1.26
26	Diseases of male genital organs							1		1		2	0.01
27	Diseases of breast								14			14	0.10
28	Diseases of female genital organs								109		2	111	0.77
29	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium								76			76	0.52
30	Diseases of the skin	71	99	138	168	209	233	394	299	224	222	2057	14.21
31	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system		1		1	28	43	156	128	77	51	485	3.35
32	Acute abdomen											0	0.00
33	Fever of unknown origin							4	3			7	0.05
34	Headache	2	5	47	59	92	122	142	182	159	146	956	6.60
35	Other symptoms and signs	1	3	6	4	1		6	13	1	1	36	0.25
36	Injuries	18	26	42	30	64	80	202	127	95	52	736	5.08
Total		332	458	859	985	1482	1607	2656	2843	1713	1543	14478	100
Percentage		2.2931	3.16	5.93	6.80	10.24	11.10	18.35	19.64	11.832	10.66	100	

Annex - II

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Bhutan, 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	2307	2455	6887	6756	9912	9559	16389	12820	67085	11.78
2	Cough and cold	3111	3356	7600	8359	16582	18739	39659	37318	134724	23.66
3	Pneumonia	816	891	1584	1519	1234	1229	2052	2134	11459	2.01
4	Helminthic infestation	44	51	2236	2384	4367	4139	5527	5810	24558	4.31
5	Skin infection	986	1153	3651	3780	7277	6763	16605	12075	52290	9.18
6	Malaria	28	19	156	124	558	449	1473	955	3762	0.66
7	Fever of unknown origin	359	401	1148	1056	1881	1986	5622	5016	17469	3.07
8	Conjunctivitis	568	728	1437	1690	2749	2868	8047	9346	27433	4.82
9	Otitis media	479	489	1235	1249	2008	1964	2027	1871	11322	1.99
10	Nutritional deficiency	120	153	513	691	978	1251	4240	6339	14285	2.51
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome	6	8	206	272	1609	2137	14270	15627	34135	5.99
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	12	15	234	287	1633	1676	5539	5653	15049	2.64
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	17	20	161	171	407	466	2478	3888	7608	1.34
14	Injuries	66	61	751	725	3345	2046	11132	4334	22460	3.94
15	STD	0	0	0	0	11	20	532	262	825	0.14
16	Childhood diseases	30	34	215	245	782	715	314	241	2576	0.45
17	Diseases of female genital tract	0	3	0	35	0	115	0	1854	2007	0.35
18	Headache	42	42	446	726	5447	6264	21378	23777	58122	10.21
19	Others	538	536	1901	1926	4435	5219	23396	24369	62320	10.94
Total		9529	10415	30361	31995	65215	67605	180680	173689	569489	100
Percentage		1.67	1.83	5.33	5.62	11.45	11.87	31.73	30.50	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Bumthang Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No	Diseases	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	25	30	77	62	134	105	246	201	880	7.34
2	Cough and cold	48	53	144	134	395	478	1130	1293	3675	30.67
3	Pneumonia	3	2	7	2	1	3	6	10	34	0.28
4	Helminthic infestation			28	21	30	34	71	70	254	2.12
5	Skin infection	10	7	51	41	163	93	279	225	869	7.25
6	Malaria									0	0.00
7	Fever of unknown origin	5	7	8	7	10	5	18	21	81	0.68
8	Conjunctivitis	15	17	36	28	58	57	213	345	769	6.42
9	Otitis media	4	5	7	22	46	48	28	50	210	1.75
10	Nutritional deficiency	2	1			4	6	24	78	115	0.96
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			4	2	78	74	418	472	1048	8.75
12	Diseases of teeth and gum		6	6	1	72	57	147	198	487	4.06
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			5	1	4	7	37	64	118	0.98
14	Injuries			12	10	63	32	203	87	407	3.40
15	STD									0	0.00
16	Childhood diseases				1	3	2	1	1	8	0.07
17	Diseases of female genital tract								33	33	0.28
18	Headache		1	2	8	141	241	629	1100	2122	17.71
19	Others	8	9	14	24	53	78	306	379	871	7.27
Total		120	138	401	364	1255	1320	3756	4627	11981	100
Percentage		1.00	1.15	3.35	3.04	10.47	11.02	31.35	38.62	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Chhukha Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	213	210	696	644	821	838	1901	1082	6405	10.94
2	Cough and cold	330	404	1003	1009	1925	2006	5790	4040	16507	28.18
3	Pneumonia	113	115	193	185	137	99	159	164	1165	1.99
4	Helminthic infestation	7	1	490	429	690	579	709	598	3503	5.98
5	Skin infection	80	89	335	314	628	638	1489	936	4509	7.70
6	Malaria			1	1	17	3	60	32	114	0.19
7	Fever of unknown origin	38	38	79	92	144	152	773	525	1841	3.14
8	Conjunctivitis	52	55	107	94	198	210	562	553	1831	3.13
9	Otitis media	55	46	148	116	199	193	179	158	1094	1.87
10	Nutritional deficiency	6	4	43	58	97	133	554	805	1700	2.90
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			8	6	191	200	1836	1676	3917	6.69
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	1	1	44	48	201	176	689	552	1712	2.92
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	1		20	21	56	64	276	412	850	1.45
14	Injuries	4	4	113	81	420	219	2133	512	3486	5.95
15	STD						1	73	26	100	0.17
16	Childhood diseases	3		9	11	27	38	40	33	161	0.27
17	Diseases of female genital tract				8		9		366	383	0.65
18	Headache	5	4	35	42	299	359	1511	1612	3867	6.60
19	Others	39	35	138	166	322	513	2499	1716	5428	9.27
Total		947	1006	3462	3325	6372	6430	21233	15798	58573	100
Percentage		1.62	1.72	5.91	5.68	10.88	10.98	36.25	26.97	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Dagana Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	82	80	296	253	368	481	627	564	2751	13.19
2	Cough and cold	81	104	254	264	527	711	1768	1205	4914	23.56
3	Pneumonia	16	21	41	25	46	113	61	42	365	1.75
4	Helminthic infestation	1	2	123	107	259	243	300	277	1312	6.29
5	Skin infection	37	57	109	126	210	207	483	398	1627	7.80
6	Malaria					2	1	7	7	17	0.08
7	Fever of unknown origin	10	15	61	76	126	206	367	399	1260	6.04
8	Conjunctivitis	9	14	46	50	77	104	427	485	1212	5.81
9	Otitis media	12	21	45	41	57	49	58	60	343	1.64
10	Nutritional deficiency	5	5	17	18	39	48	97	183	412	1.98
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome	1	1	10	6	56	77	592	577	1320	6.33
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			20	15	135	152	349	413	1084	5.20
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			3	8	13	16	88	108	236	1.13
14	Injuries	1	1	26	39	90	76	350	161	744	3.57
15	STD							10	4	14	0.07
16	Childhood diseases		1	5	2	12	6	2	2	30	0.14
17	Diseases of female genital tract						2		38	40	0.19
18	Headache			13	12	214	172	662	713	1786	8.56
19	Others	9	18	52	49	87	148	567	463	1393	6.68
Total		264	340	1121	1091	2318	2812	6815	6099	20860	100
Percentage		1.27	1.63	5.37	5.23	11.11	13.48	32.67	29.24	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Gasa Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	4	1	11	8	34	33	77	45	213	9.22
2	Cough and cold	5	3	12	14	111	59	254	196	654	28.30
3	Pneumonia			1	1	1				3	0.13
4	Helminthic infestation			7	7	27	17	45	23	126	5.45
5	Skin infection		1	11	7	11	6	33	16	85	3.68
6	Malaria									0	0.00
7	Fever of unknown origin								3	3	0.13
8	Conjunctivitis			1		24	7	60	71	163	7.05
9	Otitis media	2		1	1	14	4	14	7	43	1.86
10	Nutritional deficiency		1			6	4	33	34	78	3.38
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome					2		50	47	99	4.28
12	Diseases of teeth and gum				1	8	5	46	19	79	3.42
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis							11	8	19	0.82
14	Injuries			2		16	5	65	26	114	4.93
15	STD									0	0.00
16	Childhood diseases									0	0.00
17	Diseases of female genital tract									0	0.00
18	Headache	1				37	19	163	136	356	15.40
19	Others	1		5	4	33	16	135	82	276	11.94
Total		13	6	51	43	324	175	986	713	2311	100
Percentage		0.56	0.26	2.21	1.86	14.02	7.57	42.67	30.85	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Haa Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	8	13	61	70	92	122	232	181	779	5.58
2	Cough and cold	14	24	127	185	357	389	1164	1356	3616	25.89
3	Pneumonia	8	13	20	9	6	2	8	7	73	0.52
4	Helminthic infestation			29	43	79	80	169	138	538	3.85
5	Skin infection	14	23	59	83	139	144	437	369	1268	9.08
6	Malaria								1	1	0.01
7	Fever of unknown origin				4	14	13	36	32	99	0.71
8	Conjunctivitis	1	5	12	23	39	32	89	84	285	2.04
9	Otitis media	2	3	3	19	16	6	42	18	109	0.78
10	Nutritional deficiency		1	4	7	16	48	218	351	645	4.62
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			2		20	120	607	616	1365	9.77
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			3	23	40	37	70	71	244	1.75
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			2	1	2	12	46	46	109	0.78
14	Injuries		1	19	29	43	76	141	106	415	2.97
15	STD									0	0.00
16	Childhood diseases					5	6	1	2	14	0.10
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1				29	30	0.21
18	Headache			1	17	84	122	581	643	1448	10.37
19	Others	11	28	69	115	173	451	1075	1008	2930	20.98
Total		58	111	411	629	1125	1660	4916	5058	13968	100
Percentage		0.42	0.79	2.94	4.50	8.05	11.88	35.19	36.21	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Lhuntse Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	87	93	177	193	324	283	356	332	1845	10.72
2	Cough and cold	118	119	225	270	611	687	1072	1118	4220	24.53
3	Pneumonia	24	21	26	17	11	15	14	14	142	0.83
4	Helminthic infestation		3	74	113	185	220	223	262	1080	6.28
5	Skin infection	32	31	104	136	285	304	419	349	1660	9.65
6	Malaria									0	0.00
7	Fever of unknown origin	1	2	2	5	6	10	45	35	106	0.62
8	Conjunctivitis	22	43	58	59	129	124	387	466	1288	7.49
9	Otitis media	19	21	31	32	71	65	52	45	336	1.95
10	Nutritional deficiency	1	2	13	16	28	27	99	126	312	1.81
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome					23	44	379	398	844	4.91
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			4	12	57	56	181	227	537	3.12
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis		1	2	3	10	13	72	146	247	1.44
14	Injuries	2		11	20	109	57	207	113	519	3.02
15	STD						1	35	24	60	0.35
16	Childhood diseases	1	2	5	6	53	39	12	15	133	0.77
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1		18		58	77	0.45
18	Headache			16	47	256	290	688	699	1996	11.60
19	Others	13	19	58	62	160	194	652	646	1804	10.48
Total		320	357	806	992	2318	2447	4893	5073	17206	100
Percentage		1.86	2.07	4.68	5.77	13.47	14.22	28.44	29.48	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Monggar Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	247	234	732	615	1075	880	2094	1535	7412	12.94
2	Cough and cold	281	236	619	715	1458	1570	4338	3210	12427	21.70
3	Pneumonia	102	104	193	190	114	123	230	249	1305	2.28
4	Helminthic infestation	1	6	181	211	448	472	738	676	2733	4.77
5	Skin infection	110	135	401	375	861	715	2509	1357	6463	11.29
6	Malaria			5	2	40	43	75	72	237	0.41
7	Fever of unknown origin	1	3	4	7	8	14	21	8	66	0.12
8	Conjunctivitis	60	63	135	173	295	274	906	1044	2950	5.15
9	Otitis media	50	58	156	131	233	235	176	155	1194	2.08
10	Nutritional deficiency	7	19	52	69	114	116	428	435	1240	2.17
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			6	7	120	160	1316	1162	2771	4.84
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			17	30	137	146	679	570	1579	2.76
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	1	7	23	22	44	44	297	445	883	1.54
14	Injuries	21	11	57	61	318	147	1354	421	2390	4.17
15	STD							94	53	147	0.26
16	Childhood diseases	1	2	16	14	62	56	14	12	177	0.31
17	Diseases of female genital tract		3		6		25		229	263	0.46
18	Headache	16	2	51	73	528	626	3037	2268	6601	11.53
19	Others	45	38	203	198	567	520	2371	2487	6429	11.23
Total		943	921	2851	2899	6422	6166	20677	16388	57267	100
Percentage		1.65	1.61	4.98	5.06	11.21	10.77	36.11	28.62	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Paro Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	45	53	130	139	153	150	393	308	1371	10.67
2	Cough and cold	84	77	158	145	286	350	738	778	2616	20.36
3	Pneumonia	12	8	34	19	26	19	52	79	249	1.94
4	Helminthic infestation			27	28	83	56	80	96	370	2.88
5	Skin infection	10	11	65	52	160	150	977	222	1647	12.82
6	Malaria									0	0.00
7	Fever of unknown origin	1	5	8	11	16	10	49	40	140	1.09
8	Conjunctivitis	4	8	8	17	37	33	135	197	439	3.42
9	Otitis media	9	7	18	9	21	38	43	31	176	1.37
10	Nutritional deficiency	2	1	7	9	5	15	91	181	311	2.42
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome					16	28	380	441	865	6.73
12	Diseases of teeth and gum				1	34	31	134	127	327	2.55
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			3	2	9	11	48	121	194	1.51
14	Injuries			12	10	72	35	256	91	476	3.71
15	STD							10	4	14	0.11
16	Childhood diseases			2		4	6	4	5	21	0.16
17	Diseases of female genital tract						1		14	15	0.12
18	Headache			6	7	96	104	677	832	1722	13.40
19	Others	9	11	49	39	122	126	783	755	1894	14.74
Total		176	181	527	488	1140	1163	4850	4322	12847	100
Percentage		1.37	1.41	4.10	3.80	8.87	9.05	37.75	33.64	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Pemagatshel Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	26	23	36	48	161	147	135	156	732	13.67
2	Cough and cold	31	36	32	43	223	168	336	439	1308	24.43
3	Pneumonia	9	3	7	9	6	7	23	19	83	1.55
4	Helminthic infestation			10	23	42	43	45	89	252	4.71
5	Skin infection	39	26	65	64	151	117	186	185	833	15.56
6	Malaria							1		1	0.02
7	Fever of unknown origin				7	8	8	35	67	125	2.34
8	Conjunctivitis	17	10	26	19	31	33	85	124	345	6.44
9	Otitis media	3	5	7	26	13	25	14	28	121	2.26
10	Nutritional deficiency	1		5	4	4	18	41	54	127	2.37
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome					15	16	52	92	175	3.27
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			1	1	16	12	42	65	137	2.56
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			1		6	14	28	52	101	1.89
14	Injuries	1		1	5	39	51	88	60	245	4.58
15	STD							11	7	18	0.34
16	Childhood diseases	1		2	1	4		4	3	15	0.28
17	Diseases of female genital tract				2				16	18	0.34
18	Headache				1	59	75	118	115	368	6.87
19	Others	3	4	8	11	34	32	112	145	349	6.52
Total		131	107	201	264	812	766	1356	1716	5353	100
Percentage		2.45	2.00	3.75	4.93	15.17	14.31	25.33	32.06	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Punakha Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	92	83	272	282	376	443	645	553	2746	13.27
2	Cough and cold	88	88	246	269	735	839	1264	1385	4914	23.74
3	Pneumonia	30	56	69	89	66	60	66	71	507	2.45
4	Helminthic infestation	2	1	68	107	179	159	208	217	941	4.55
5	Skin infection	27	44	137	115	319	318	647	600	2207	10.66
6	Malaria					2	1	2	2	7	0.03
7	Fever of unknown origin	7	11	31	31	70	59	208	176	593	2.87
8	Conjunctivitis	7	9	20	17	51	66	206	282	658	3.18
9	Otitis media	15	16	22	11	49	59	80	56	308	1.49
10	Nutritional deficiency	4	3	11	13	28	44	216	359	678	3.28
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			1		13	30	400	556	1000	4.83
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			5	4	62	50	186	166	473	2.29
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			2	1	5	4	71	104	187	0.90
14	Injuries	4		19	25	132	84	401	174	839	4.05
15	STD						4	17	16	37	0.18
16	Childhood diseases		1	1	4	4	5	2	2	19	0.09
17	Diseases of female genital tract								60	60	0.29
18	Headache	1	1	3	14	104	157	705	1106	2091	10.10
19	Others	10	17	59	52	178	202	962	950	2430	11.74
Total		287	330	966	1034	2373	2584	6286	6835	20695	100
Percentage		1.39	1.59	4.67	5.00	11.47	12.49	30.37	33.03	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Samdrupjongkhar Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	149	140	478	526	855	735	1468	936	5287	9.88
2	Cough and cold	264	302	766	853	1990	2039	4137	3354	13705	25.61
3	Pneumonia	61	62	141	136	81	72	88	87	728	1.36
4	Helminthic infestation	2	3	151	171	308	282	423	488	1828	3.42
5	Skin infection	106	108	414	418	667	635	1796	1123	5267	9.84
6	Malaria	8	10	75	61	223	180	729	437	1723	3.22
7	Fever of unknown origin	26	25	100	105	247	217	853	703	2276	4.25
8	Conjunctivitis	43	46	102	113	239	228	671	649	2091	3.91
9	Otitis media	41	32	128	128	182	192	265	235	1203	2.25
10	Nutritional deficiency	9	12	44	89	77	105	452	584	1372	2.56
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			4	7	60	77	1156	1121	2425	4.53
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			19	12	101	94	393	406	1025	1.92
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	7	5	23	35	82	71	388	639	1250	2.34
14	Injuries	4	2	73	55	366	191	1117	393	2201	4.11
15	STD							17	2	19	0.04
16	Childhood diseases	2	2	14	14	25	25	10	4	96	0.18
17	Diseases of female genital tract				2		11		135	148	0.28
18	Headache			23	31	767	642	1562	1463	4488	8.39
19	Others	68	48	166	179	421	451	2511	2545	6389	11.94
Total		790	797	2721	2935	6691	6247	18036	15304	53521	100
Percentage		1.48	1.49	5.08	5.48	12.50	11.67	33.70	28.59	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Samtse Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	80	72	258	292	434	376	627	554	2693	9.03
2	Cough and cold	147	140	385	427	882	1000	2242	2290	7513	25.18
3	Pneumonia	32	29	78	79	41	45	103	98	505	1.69
4	Helminthic infestation		5	213	193	339	284	341	370	1745	5.85
5	Skin infection	47	46	156	172	420	325	650	512	2328	7.80
6	Malaria				1	3	4	20	13	41	0.14
7	Fever of unknown origin	17	9	58	43	148	134	580	457	1446	4.85
8	Conjunctivitis	21	13	52	61	100	114	238	237	836	2.80
9	Otitis media	22	11	50	45	87	96	80	103	494	1.66
10	Nutritional deficiency	2	3	14	18	41	56	248	506	888	2.98
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			4	3	137	146	717	890	1897	6.36
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	1		6	10	46	51	157	175	446	1.49
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	1	1	9	3	21	8	76	144	263	0.88
14	Injuries	4	4	39	35	178	102	503	233	1098	3.68
15	STD							6	3	9	0.03
16	Childhood diseases	2	6	18	21	108	73	26	23	277	0.93
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1		4		148	153	0.51
18	Headache	4	4	38	66	431	521	1642	1620	4326	14.50
19	Others	8	11	97	87	189	208	1034	1246	2880	9.65
Total		388	354	1475	1557	3605	3547	9290	9622	29838	100
Percentage		1.30	1.19	4.94	5.22	12.08	11.89	31.13	32.25	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Sarpang Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	268	263	535	472	650	647	1010	771	4616	10.28
2	Cough and cold	248	223	468	529	742	889	1431	1466	5996	13.36
3	Pneumonia	92	108	167	161	153	99	148	142	1070	2.38
4	Helminthic infestation	12	5	131	129	215	204	158	211	1065	2.37
5	Skin infection	115	132	357	417	558	564	1038	924	4105	9.14
6	Malaria	20	9	75	59	258	207	520	351	1499	3.34
7	Fever of unknown origin	129	136	325	322	484	490	1009	865	3760	8.38
8	Conjunctivitis	43	60	134	124	200	206	261	286	1314	2.93
9	Otitis media	40	31	127	149	238	210	165	153	1113	2.48
10	Nutritional deficiency	14	13	66	61	97	102	219	403	975	2.17
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome	3	5	8	11	106	143	809	935	2020	4.50
12	Diseases of teeth and gum			13	15	117	133	325	274	877	1.95
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	6	4	28	22	35	58	251	387	791	1.76
14	Injuries	2	7	76	84	320	205	1019	417	2130	4.74
15	STD					4	7	84	44	139	0.31
16	Childhood diseases	7	4	56	58	163	160	41	38	527	1.17
17	Diseases of female genital tract				3		9		81	93	0.21
18	Headache	8	11	74	114	713	677	1902	2114	5613	12.50
19	Others	83	88	292	233	515	548	2677	2754	7190	16.02
Total		1090	1099	2932	2963	5568	5558	13067	12616	44893	100
Percentage		2.43	2.45	6.53	6.60	12.40	12.38	29.11	28.10	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Shemgang Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	107	101	273	305	442	506	499	484	2717	12.09
2	Cough and cold	98	95	207	252	644	903	1593	1866	5658	25.18
3	Pneumonia	15	17	22	56	76	53	60	73	372	1.66
4	Helminthic infestation			101	120	203	231	345	454	1454	6.47
5	Skin infection	62	51	130	125	294	266	683	517	2128	9.47
6	Malaria					3	5	20	19	47	0.21
7	Fever of unknown origin	5	7	18	27	70	79	126	172	504	2.24
8	Conjunctivitis	28	21	58	54	93	98	382	517	1251	5.57
9	Otitis media	31	17	38	49	59	65	86	73	418	1.86
10	Nutritional deficiency	6		2	12	20	23	132	216	411	1.83
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome	1		5	16	85	151	480	584	1322	5.88
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	3	3	9	8	52	56	300	296	727	3.24
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			10	10	9	8	74	83	194	0.86
14	Injuries	1	1	22	25	174	79	409	185	896	3.99
15	STD							30	10	40	0.18
16	Childhood diseases	2	1	8	12	79	77	12	7	198	0.88
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1		3		59	63	0.28
18	Headache			7	12	206	224	479	651	1579	7.03
19	Others	29	27	81	80	226	251	867	927	2488	11.07
Total		388	341	991	1164	2735	3078	6577	7193	22467	100
Percentage		1.73	1.52	4.41	5.18	12.17	13.70	29.27	32.02	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Thimphu Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	158	199	630	579	653	626	1063	713	4621	14.04
2	Cough and cold	359	423	904	945	1552	1688	2235	2534	10640	32.33
3	Pneumonia	34	38	77	74	42	64	77	106	512	1.56
4	Helminthic infestation		7	61	95	114	115	187	136	715	2.17
5	Skin infection	38	74	284	247	498	441	1050	741	3373	10.25
6	Malaria							1	1	2	0.01
7	Fever of unknown origin	19	18	59	65	53	69	165	134	582	1.77
8	Conjunctivitis	22	26	52	76	116	123	389	378	1182	3.59
9	Otitis media	17	30	56	54	77	94	84	76	488	1.48
10	Nutritional deficiency	1	4	20	33	38	45	175	319	635	1.93
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome	1		8	3	30	72	784	822	1720	5.23
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	1	2	12	11	92	95	268	274	755	2.29
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis		1	6	10	19	19	145	150	350	1.06
14	Injuries	4	1	65	39	200	93	790	229	1421	4.32
15	STD							11	5	16	0.05
16	Childhood diseases			21	20	44	33	27	10	155	0.47
17	Diseases of female genital tract				3		10		193	206	0.63
18	Headache			3	3	207	191	896	845	2145	6.52
19	Others	33	31	109	123	262	244	1283	1305	3390	10.30
Total		687	854	2367	2380	3997	4022	9630	8971	32908	100
Percentage		2.09	2.60	7.19	7.23	12.15	12.22	29.26	27.26	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Trashigang Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	292	364	1038	1030	1530	1349	2452	2070	10125	14.59
2	Cough and cold	361	404	831	890	1654	1998	4373	4702	15213	21.92
3	Pneumonia	108	107	194	156	126	116	264	288	1359	1.96
4	Helminthic infestation	14	15	231	244	526	542	710	881	3163	4.56
5	Skin infection	132	142	479	495	938	856	1964	1640	6646	9.58
6	Malaria					4	2	21	10	37	0.05
7	Fever of unknown origin	27	24	93	87	202	223	600	627	1883	2.71
8	Conjunctivitis	85	172	260	359	516	535	1660	1874	5461	7.87
9	Otitis media	61	53	149	151	247	271	224	280	1436	2.07
10	Nutritional deficiency	8	15	54	68	89	117	474	622	1447	2.09
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome		1	34	60	225	240	1542	1816	3918	5.65
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	1		17	30	124	176	580	684	1612	2.32
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis	1		11	15	31	36	255	460	809	1.17
14	Injuries	8	19	62	49	368	199	932	458	2095	3.02
15	STD					1	2	33	11	47	0.07
16	Childhood diseases	10	11	26	28	62	64	25	21	247	0.36
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1		9		145	155	0.22
18	Headache			48	54	555	676	2147	2572	6052	8.72
19	Others	42	49	219	232	528	604	2627	3383	7684	11.07
Total		1150	1376	3746	3949	7726	8015	20883	22544	69389	100
Percentage		1.66	1.98	5.40	5.69	11.13	11.55	30.10	32.49	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Trashiyangtse Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	88	92	309	310	569	622	891	710	3591	20.68
2	Cough and cold	55	76	145	195	561	549	1153	1180	3914	22.54
3	Pneumonia	7	8	21	26	22	26	13	28	151	0.87
4	Helminthic infestation			35	35	114	99	154	157	594	3.42
5	Skin infection	26	47	97	118	269	245	524	540	1866	10.75
6	Malaria							6		6	0.03
7	Fever of unknown origin	2	1	4	7	17	17	59	62	169	0.97
8	Conjunctivitis	24	18	31	40	67	86	166	228	660	3.80
9	Otitis media	10	27	41	40	71	74	61	70	394	2.27
10	Nutritional deficiency		4	15	17	16	14	73	130	269	1.55
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome		1	4	8	48	58	316	461	896	5.16
12	Diseases of teeth and gum		3	4	6	27	40	149	179	408	2.35
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			1		16	5	52	65	139	0.80
14	Injuries	1	2	11	15	98	48	275	110	560	3.22
15	STD							8	3	11	0.06
16	Childhood diseases	1		6	5	6	10	4	4	36	0.21
17	Diseases of female genital tract				2		4		35	41	0.24
18	Headache		2	6	15	154	209	480	581	1447	8.33
19	Others	19	17	67	60	178	168	808	896	2213	12.74
Total		233	298	797	899	2233	2274	5192	5439	17365	100
Percentage		1.34	1.72	4.59	5.18	12.86	13.10	29.90	31.32	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Trongsa Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	47	74	227	192	314	338	302	330	1824	10.38
2	Cough and cold	92	100	185	195	472	538	896	1350	3828	21.78
3	Pneumonia	13	22	24	16	16	16	22	37	166	0.94
4	Helminthic infestation	1		114	121	151	164	192	197	940	5.35
5	Skin infection	22	27	101	104	236	197	316	416	1419	8.07
6	Malaria					5	3	7	9	24	0.14
7	Fever of unknown origin	37	50	84	79	133	133	167	219	902	5.13
8	Conjunctivitis	20	21	82	69	100	106	259	435	1092	6.21
9	Otitis media	24	31	56	71	70	77	61	64	454	2.58
10	Nutritional deficiency	1	3	27	30	22	37	66	136	322	1.83
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			4	14	53	61	410	737	1279	7.28
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	2		5	2	38	37	192	268	544	3.09
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis		1	3	5	10	9	55	101	184	1.05
14	Injuries	2		16	19	84	58	195	114	488	2.78
15	STD							27	13	40	0.23
16	Childhood diseases		3	12	15	13	11	14	5	73	0.42
17	Diseases of female genital tract				3		5		29	37	0.21
18	Headache	6	16	46	71	170	222	580	1146	2257	12.84
19	Others	39	15	37	28	97	115	520	855	1706	9.70
Total		306	363	1023	1034	1984	2127	4281	6461	17579	100
Percentage		1.74	2.06	5.82	5.88	11.29	12.10	24.35	36.75	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Tsirang Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	39	53	83	91	124	81	158	189	818	9.56
2	Cough and cold	56	49	112	118	146	238	409	592	1720	20.09
3	Pneumonia	5	10	5	7	1	3	3	4	38	0.44
4	Helminthic infestation	3	2	41	58	67	64	37	55	327	3.82
5	Skin infection	7	13	45	52	68	62	136	208	591	6.90
6	Malaria					1		1	1	3	0.04
7	Fever of unknown origin	27	42	192	57	103	115	427	396	1359	15.88
8	Conjunctivitis	8	11	19	13	24	26	59	87	247	2.89
9	Otitis media	9	6	9	14	22	24	21	31	136	1.59
10	Nutritional deficiency	2	2	4	1	5	6	26	71	117	1.37
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			1	4	8	17	137	192	359	4.19
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	2		3	3	11	14	33	62	128	1.50
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			2	2	2	2	22	59	89	1.04
14	Injuries		1	7	12	32	17	106	59	234	2.73
15	STD									0	0.00
16	Childhood diseases		1	2	5	6	9	4	5	32	0.37
17	Diseases of female genital tract								16	16	0.19
18	Headache			6	6	73	114	518	835	1552	18.13
19	Others	11	15	34	24	53	50	253	354	794	9.28
Total		169	205	565	467	746	842	2350	3216	8560	100
Percentage		1.97	2.39	6.60	5.46	8.71	9.84	27.45	37.57	100	

Morbidity cases reported from BHUs - Wangdue Dzongkhag, 2000

Sl. No.	Disease	0 - 11/12		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 +		Total	%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	250	277	568	645	803	797	1213	1106	5659	10.90
2	Cough and cold	351	400	777	907	1311	1640	3336	2964	11686	22.51
3	Pneumonia	132	147	264	262	262	294	655	616	2632	5.07
4	Helminthic infestation	1	1	121	129	308	251	392	415	1618	3.12
5	Skin infection	72	89	251	319	402	480	989	797	3399	6.55
6	Malaria							3		3	0.01
7	Fever of unknown origin	7	8	22	24	22	32	84	75	274	0.53
8	Conjunctivitis	87	116	198	301	355	406	892	1004	3359	6.47
9	Otitis media	53	69	143	140	236	139	294	178	1252	2.41
10	Nutritional deficiency	49	60	115	168	232	287	574	746	2231	4.30
11	Peptic ulcer syndrome			103	125	323	423	1889	2032	4895	9.43
12	Diseases of teeth and gum	1		46	54	263	258	619	627	1868	3.60
13	Urinary tract infection/nephritis			7	10	33	65	186	294	595	1.15
14	Injuries	7	7	108	112	223	272	588	385	1702	3.28
15	STD					6	5	66	37	114	0.22
16	Childhood diseases			12	28	102	95	71	49	357	0.69
17	Diseases of female genital tract				1		5		170	176	0.34
18	Headache	1	1	68	133	353	623	2401	2726	6306	12.15
19	Others	58	56	144	160	237	300	1354	1473	3782	7.29
Total		1069	1231	2947	3518	5471	6372	15606	15694	51908	100
Percentage		2.06	2.37	5.68	6.78	10.54	12.28	30.06	30.23	100	

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR Bhutan - 2000

Sl. No.	Type of activity	Number
1	Sanctioned Beds	1023
2	Available Beds	977
3	Admission	30492
6	Patient days	197246
5	Bed Occupancy	55.3
6	Average length of stay	6.5
	Out patients	
1	New National	524116
2	Old National	188186
	Total	712302
	X-Ray	
1	Chest	13565
2	B/meal	279
3	Others	14121
	Total	27965
	Laboratory	
1	Blood	68659
2	Stool	4198
3	Urine	36886
4	Skin	282
5	Sputum	6123
6	MP	21595
7	Others	13131
	Total	150874
	Dental	
1	Prophylaxis	1600
2	Filling	11194
3	Extractions	15715
4	Others	22163
	Total	50672

	Surgical	
1	Major	539
2	Minor	3687
3	Others	3351
	Total	7577
	Gynaecological	
1	Major	545
2	Minor	947
3	Others	185
	Total	1677
	Obstretic	
1	Total number of births	3541
2	Normal deliveries	2924
3	Prolonged labour	83
4	Breech	75
5	Twins (sets)	41
6	Still birth	55
7	Premature	99
8	Caesarean section	348
9	Forceps delivery	56
10	Vacuum delivery	39
11	Antepartum Haemorrhage	47
12	Post-partum Haemorrhage	59
13	Inversion of uterus	2
14	Retained Placenta	132
15	Pre-eclampsia	114
16	Eclampsia	8
17	Ruptured uterus	8
18	Sepsis	24
19	Severe Anaemia	89
20	Abortion	267

	Orthopaedic	
1	Major	160
2	Minor	889
3	Others	246
	Total	1295
	ENT	
1	Major	227
2	Minor	413
3	Others	110
	Total	750
	Eye	
1	Major	320
2	Minor	1088
3	Others	4176
	Total	5584
	Ultra sound	
1	Pelvis	1436
2	Abdomen	6350
3	Foetus	2082
4	Enchocardiography	49
5	Endoscopy	1060
6	Other	185
	Total	11162
	Urology	
1	Major	8
2	Minor	35
3	Others	25
	Total	68

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Bumthang	Damphu	Tshimalakha
1	Sanctioned Beds	40	20	20
2	Available Beds	29	20	28
3	Admission	501	709	913
4	Patient days	2418	2495	4949
5	Bed Occupancy	22.8	34.2	48.4
6	Average length of stay	4.8	3.5	5.4
Out patients				
1	New	9196	17900	15865
2	Old	4485	4055	2682
	Total	13681	21955	18547
X-Ray				
1	Chest	191	55	543
2	B/meal		23	61
3	Others	165	134	656
	Total	356	212	1260
Laboratory				
1	Blood	1638	1629	3394
2	Stool	67	228	412
3	Urine	1110	305	2678
4	Skin			61
5	Sputum	31	149	465
6	MP			326
7	Others		115	80
	Total	2846	2426	7416
Dental				
1	Prophylaxis	37	49	65
2	Filling	349	536	528
3	Extractions	510	488	451
4	Others	530	449	560
	Total	1426	1522	1604

	Surgical			
1	Major			11
2	Minor	70	198	62
3	Others		240	4
	Total	70	438	77
	Gynaecological			
1	Major			4
2	Minor		7	26
3	Others		42	
	Total		49	30
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	54	85	74
2	Normal deliveries	50	68	60
3	Prolonged labour	2	1	5
4	Breech	1	3	1
5	Twins (sets)	1	4	1
6	Still birth	2	3	1
7	Premature	1	3	3
8	Forceps delivery			4
9	Vacuum delivery			2
10	Antepartum Haemorrhage			5
11	Post-partum Haemorrhage		3	4
12	Retained Placenta	2	6	6
13	Pre-eclampsia			2
14	Sepsis		1	1
15	Severe Anaemia		1	8
16	Abortion	2	3	9
	Orthopaedic			
1	Major		1	16
2	Minor	9	2	82
3	Others		27	14
	Total	9	30	112

	ENT			
1	Major			1
2	Minor			6
3	Others		3	6
	Total		3	13
	Eye			
1	Major			16
2	Minor	46		452
3	Others	782	5	170
	Total	828	5	638

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Phuntsholing	Sarpang	Gelephu
1	Sanctioned Beds	20	20	40
2	Available Beds	29	12	40
3	Admission	2094	463	2166
4	Patient days	6049	2557	7650
5	Bed Occupancy	57.1	58.4	52.4
6	Average length of stay	2.9	5.5	3.5
	Out patients			
1	New National	58231	15419	45877
2	Old National	7534	5320	10798
	Total	65765	20739	56675
	X-Ray			
1	Chest	712		272
2	B/meal	1		
3	Others	517		296
	Total	1230		568
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	5003	3089	4608
2	Stool	210	421	128
3	Urine	4164	2100	4218
4	Skin	1		
5	Sputum	777	327	170
6	MP	5532	49	5816
7	Others	6751	1401	966
	Total	22438	7387	15906
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis	97		3
2	Filling	1143		260
3	Extractions	1079		585
4	Others	1908		673
	Total	4227		1521

	Surgical			
1	Major			73
2	Minor	486	11	635
3	Others	2909	4	
	Total	3395	15	708
	Gynaecological			
1	Major			68
2	Minor		2	29
3	Others			1
	Total		2	98
	Obstetric			
1	Total number of births	328	63	160
2	Normal deliveries	324	62	148
3	Prolonged labour	15	5	10
4	Breech	4	1	2
5	Twins (sets)	2		2
6	Still birth	9		3
7	Premature	6		4
8	Caesarean section			11
9	Forceps delivery			2
10	Antepartum Haemorrhage	2		3
11	Post-partum Haemorrhage	3	2	5
12	Retained Placenta	18	2	7
13	Pre-eclampsia	6	2	3
14	Ruptured uterus		4	3
15	Sepsis	1		
16	Severe Anaemia	4	2	25
17	Abortion	50	1	13
	Orthopaedic			
1	Minor	113		
2	Others	141		
	Total	254		

	ENT			
1	Minor	123		
2	Others	58		
	Total	181		
	Eye			
1	Minor	19		
2	Others	7		732
	Total	26		732

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Lhuntse	Mongar	Paro
1	Sanctioned Beds	20	80	40
2	Available Beds	20	80	40
3	Admission	696	2131	1351
4	Patient days	3071	20772	6703
5	Bed Occupancy	42.1	71.1	45.9
6	Average length of stay	4.4	9.7	5.0
	Out patients			
1	New	8128	18511	21073
2	Old	1679	5185	3522
	Total	9807	23696	24595
	X-Ray			
1	Chest		999	514
2	B/meal		32	2
3	Others		712	587
	Total		1743	1103
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	845	6472	1755
2	Stool	55	589	199
3	Urine	585	2251	911
4	Skin	1	8	21
5	Sputum	32	480	240
6	Others	686	745	10
	Total	2204	10545	3136
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis	12	93	44
2	Filling	198	1110	665
3	Extractions	122	2484	427
4	Others	192	2340	1138
	Total	524	6027	2274

	Surgical			
1	Major		20	5
2	Minor	63	82	230
3	Others	17	15	6
	Total	80	117	241
	Gynaecological			
1	Major		40	
2	Minor	5	30	60
3	Others		12	
	Total	5	82	60
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	36	139	152
2	Normal deliveries	32	65	144
3	Prolonged labour	1	2	2
4	Breech	1	5	8
5	Twins (sets)		3	
6	Still birth	2	6	4
7	Premature	2	6	5
8	Caesarean section	1	30	
9	Forceps delivery		13	1
10	Vacuum delivery		1	1
11	Antepartum Haemorrhage		4	1
12	Post-partum Haemorrhage		5	2
13	Retained Placenta		8	5
14	Pre-eclampsia		1	1
15	Sepsis			3
16	Severe Anaemia		5	
17	Abortion		6	18
	Orthopaedic			
1	Major		7	3
2	Minor	6	55	21
	Total	6	62	24

	ENT			
1	Major			1
2	Minor	7		6
	Total			
	Eye			
1	Major	74	33	
2	Minor	59	14	3
3	Others	31		
	Total	164	47	3

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Pemagatshel	Punakha	Samtse
1	Sanctioned Beds	20	20	60
2	Available Beds	30	29	52
3	Admission	864	1463	1340
6	Patient days	4580	5683	7491
5	Bed Occupancy	41.8	53.7	39.5
6	Average length of stay	5.3	3.9	5.6
	Out patients			
1	New	11972	31321	19253
2	Old	1831	12801	12590
	Total	13803	44122	31843
	X-Ray			
1	Chest	155	644	626
2	B/meal		2	
3	Others	83	556	581
	Total	238	1202	1207
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	411	7603	5277
2	Stool	64	340	244
3	Urine	441	5853	2244
4	Sputum	59	317	529
5	MP	13	1160	2368
6	Others	621	40	639
	Total	1609	15313	11301
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis	48	269	14
2	Filling	88	365	29
3	Extractions	351	273	67
4	Others	318	158	119
	Total	805	1065	229

	Surgical			
1	Major		4	
2	Minor		291	116
3	Others			56
	Total		295	172
	Gynaecological			
1	Major		13	
2	Minor		21	
3	Others		2	
	Total		36	
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	28	179	109
2	Normal deliveries	28	163	107
3	Prolonged labour	1	1	3
4	Breech		5	2
5	Twins (sets)		1	1
6	Still birth	1	4	5
7	Premature		8	2
8	Caesarean section		8	
9	Forceps delivery			1
10	Vacuum delivery		2	
11	Antepartum Haemorrhage		6	2
12	Post-partum Haemorrhage	1	8	3
13	Inversion of uterus			1
14	Retained Placenta	3	7	5
15	Pre-eclampsia	2	6	1
16	Eclampsia			1
17	Sepsis		1	
18	Severe Anaemia		8	13
19	Abortion		16	11
	Orthopaedic			
1	Minor		75	33
2	Others		13	10
	Total		88	43

	ENT			
1	Others		14	
	Eye			
1	Minor		19	270
2	Others		822	62
	Total		841	332

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Gomtu	Sipsu	S/jongkhar
1	Sanctioned Beds	12	10	20
2	Available Beds	12	15	34
3	Admission	432	778	1180
4	Patient days	1633	3149	10582
5	Bed Occupancy	37.3	57.5	85.3
6	Average length of stay	3.8	4.0	9.0
	Out patients			
1	New National	25684	8552	16791
2	Old National	6007	4227	2574
	Total	31691	12779	19365
	X-Ray			
1	Chest	269		191
2	Others	344		143
	Total	613		334
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	3105	3280	3173
2	Stool	246	215	91
3	Urine	724	973	1439
4	Sputum	123	466	491
5	MP		1381	4851
6	Others	122	107	100
	Total	4320	6422	10145
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis	10		70
2	Filling			425
3	Extractions	15		481
4	Others	42		374
	Total	67		1350

	Surgical			
1	Major			7
2	Minor	17	5	72
3	Others	59		
	Total	76	5	79
	Gynaecological			
1	Major			27
2	Minor	12	1	93
3	Others	8		
	Total	20	1	120
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	89	37	82
2	Normal deliveries	89	37	70
3	Prolonged labour		2	
4	Breech			4
5	Twins (sets)			4
6	Still birth			3
7	Premature			4
8	Caesarean section			1
9	Vacuum delivery			3
10	Antepartum Haemorrhage			1
11	Post-partum Haemorrhage			2
12	Retained Placenta	2	3	3
13	Pre-eclampsia			2
14	Eclampsia			1
15	Severe Anaemia			3
16	Abortion	3		11
	Orthopaedic			
1	Major			1
2	Minor	26	2	21
3	Others	36		
	Total	62	2	22

	ENT			
1	Major			1
2	Minor	13		3
3	Others	28		
	Total	41		4
	Eye			
1	Major			2
2	Minor	22		21
3	Others	44		1507
	Total	66		1530

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Deothang	Yebilepcha	Trashigang
1	Sanctioned Beds	50	40	75
2	Available Beds	51	48	75
3	Admission	1042	1198	1670
4	Patient days	6444	7396	12501
5	Bed Occupancy	34.6	42.2	45.7
6	Average length of stay	6.2	6.2	7.5
	Out patients			
1	New	13398	9011	10667
2	Old	2450		13362
	Total	15848	9011	24029
	X-Ray			
1	Chest	653		176
2	B/meal	9		
3	Others	657		165
	Total	1319		341
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	3813	1818	8189
2	Stool	28	70	157
3	Urine	946	1062	2079
4	Skin		58	11
5	Sputum	211	51	368
6	MP		96	
7	Others	62	43	174
	Total	5060	3198	10978
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis		2	162
2	Filling	390	10	847
3	Extractions	362	10	1337
4	Others	578	12	1168
	Total	1330	34	3514

	Surgical			
1	Major	42		
2	Minor	179	44	61
3	Others	22	2	2
	Total	243	46	63
	Gynaecological			
1	Major	12	14	9
2	Minor	11	76	50
3	Others	6	5	
	Total	29	95	59
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	50	67	132
2	Normal deliveries	48	62	112
3	Prolonged labour		6	6
4	Breech	1	2	2
5	Twins (sets)		1	5
6	Still birth		2	6
7	Premature	2		
8	Caesarean section	10	6	25
9	Forceps delivery			1
10	Vacuum delivery		1	4
11	Antepartum Haemorrhage			4
12	Post-partum Haemorrhage			2
13	Retained Placenta	3	4	5
14	Pre-eclampsia			4
15	Eclampsia			3
16	Sepsis	2		1
17	Severe Anaemia	3		4
18	Abortion	7		9
	Orthopaedic			
1	Major			2
2	Minor	28	6	16
3	Others	5		
	Total	33	6	18

	ENT			
1	Minor		1	
	Eye			
1	Major			1
2	Minor			33
3	Others			13
	Total			47

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Riserboo	JDWNRH	Gidakom
1	Sanctioned Beds	30	200	60
2	Available Beds	40	182	60
3	Admission	737	7024	397
4	Patient days	4685	52653	16591
5	Bed Occupancy	32.1	79.3	75.8
6	Average length of stay	6.4	7.5	41.8
	Out patients			
1	New	1936	125330	9567
2	Old	7219	68800	4741
	Total	9155	194130	14308
	X-Ray			
1	Chest	1	7466	82
2	B/meal		149	
3	Others	4	8426	89
	Total	5	16041	171
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	172		2346
2	Stool	18		335
3	Urine	108		2118
4	Skin	4		109
5	Sputum	44		570
6	Others	22		110
	Total	368		5588
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis	4	601	
2	Filling	119	4027	
3	Extractions	185	6039	11
4	Others	246	10176	
	Total	554	20843	11

	Surgical			
1	Major		377	
2	Minor	18	618	114
3	Others		14	1
	Total	18	1009	115
	Gynaecological			
1	Major		358	
2	Minor		515	2
3	Others		106	3
	Total		979	5
	Obstretic			
1	Total number of births	25	1522	36
2	Normal deliveries	24	1106	35
3	Prolonged labour		14	1
4	Breech		32	
5	Twins (sets)		16	
6	Still birth	1	1	
7	Premature	1	50	2
8	Caesarean section		256	
9	Forceps delivery		34	
10	Vacuum delivery		22	2
11	Antepartum Haemorrhage		19	
12	Post-partum Haemorrhage		19	
13	Inversion of uterus		1	
14	Retained Placenta	4	29	2
15	Pre-eclampsia		78	4
16	Eclampsia		3	
17	Ruptured uterus		1	
18	Sepsis		12	
19	Severe Anaemia	4	7	1
20	Abortion	4	95	2

	Orthopaedic			
1	Major		129	
2	Minor		381	5
	Total		510	5
	ENT			
1	Major		224	
2	Minor		254	
3	Others			1
	Total		478	1
	Eye			
1	Major		193	1
2	Minor		130	
3	Others			1
	Total		323	2
	Ultra sound			
1	Pelvis		1436	
2	Abdomen		6350	
3	Foetus		2082	
4	Enchocardiography		49	
5	Endoscopy		1060	
6	Other		185	
	Total		11162	
	Urology			
1	Major		8	
2	Minor		35	
3	Others		25	
	Total		68	

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 2000

Sl. No	Department	Hospital		
		Trashiyangtse	Trongsa	Bajo
1	Sanctioned Beds	20	10	10
2	Available Beds	23	18	10
3	Admission	593	380	370
4	Patient days	3319	2411	1464
5	Bed Occupancy	39.5	36.7	40.1
6	Average length of stay	5.6	6.3	4.0
	Out patients			
1	New	7255	8701	14478
2	Old National	4184	2140	
	Total	11439	10841	14478
	X-Ray			
1	Chest			16
2	Others			6
	Total			22
	Laboratory			
1	Blood	553	450	36
2	Stool	17	36	28
3	Urine	367	181	29
4	Skin	5	3	
5	Sputum	157	48	18
6	MP	3		
7	Others	2	335	
	Total	1104	1053	111
	Dental			
1	Prophylaxis		20	
2	Filling		105	
3	Extractions		438	
4	Others		1182	
	Total		1745	

	Surgical			
1	Minor	26	28	261
	Gynaecological			
1	Minor	7		
	Obstetric			
1	Total number of births	13	20	61
2	Normal deliveries	13	16	61
3	Prolonged labour			6
4	Breech		1	
5	Vacuum delivery	1		
6	Still birth			2
7	Retained Placenta	2		6
8	Pre-eclampsia		1	1
9	Sepsis			2
10	Severe Anaemia		1	
11	Abortion	2	5	
	Orthopaedic			
1	Major			1
2	Minor		6	2
	Total		6	3

List of Health facilities in each district

Districts	Hospitals	Basic Health Unit	Outreach Clinic
Bhutan	29	160	447
Bumthang	Bumthang Hospital	Chhumay Tang Ura	12
Chhukha	Tsimalakha Hospital Phuntsholing Hospital Gedu Hospital	Bongo, Baluhora* Chongekha, Dungna Tala, Chapchha Getana, Chhukha Lokchina	38
Dagana		Dagana - I Dagapela Drujegang Akhochin Tshangkha Lajab Jurugang	16
Gasa		Gasa Lungnana Laya	3
Haa	IMTRAT Hospital	Bali - I Yangthang Sangbekha Dorithasa	15
Lhuntse	Lhuntse Hospital	Dungkhar, Menji Patpachhu, Tangmachhu Khoma, Autsho Gorsum/Ungar Ladrong, Tsenkhar Zangkhar	34

Districts	Hospitals	Basic Health Units	ORC
Mongar	Mongar Hospital	Drametse, Balam Gongdu/Dagsa Kengkhar, Bumpazor Lingmethang, Chaskhar Nagor/Silambi Gyalpozhang, Thangrong Tsakaling, Ngatshang Tsamang, Yadi Junmi/Belam Yangbari Serzhong/Muhung	41
Paro	Paro Hospital	Bitekha Dawakha Drugyal	24
Pemagatshel	Pemagatshel Hospital	Dungmin Yurung Chhimong Thrumchung	21
Punakha	Punakha Hospital	Kabisa Shelngana Samadingkha Tshochasa Talo/Mendegang	7
Samtse	Samtse Hospital Gomtu Hospital Sibsoo Hospital	Dorokha, Tedu Bara * Buka * Chargaray * Chengmari, Ghumauney Denchukha, Sengten Panbari * Nainital, Dumtey	4

Districts	Hospitals	Basic Health Units	ORC
Samdrub Jongkhar	S'Jongkhar Hospital Deothang Hospital	Raitar - I Nganglam - I Dalim * Daifam, Dechheling Martshala, Gomdar Minjiwoong, Kulikata Norbugang, Orong Shingkharlauri Samrang *	30
Sarpang	Sarpang Hospital Gaylegphug Hospital	Kalikhola - I Norbuling, Jimeling Dovangaon * Jigme Chholing (Surey) Chhuzangang (Taklai) Gongdara * Umling (Lalai) Nichula * Maogaon * Phibsoo, Manas	9
Thimphu	JDWNR Hospital IBF Hospital Gidakom Hospital Lungtenphug Hospital	Dechhen Chholing - I Thinlegang Gaynekha Lingzhi	18
Trashy Yangtse	Yangtse Hospital	Khamdang Tomiyangsa Yalang	23
Tsirang	Damphu Hospital	Burichhu * Khorsani, Tsirangdara Lamidara (Mendegang) Danasey * Patalay *	3
Trongsa	Trongsa Hospital	Langthel (Tongtophel) Kungarabten Nabji Bemji Trashiling	22

Districts	Hospital	BHU	ORC
Trashigang	Trashigang Hospital Riserboo Hospital Yonphula Hospital	Bartsham, Bikhar Phongmay, Bidung Ozarong, Khaling Rangjung, Radi Yabrang, Merak Sakten, Yangnyer Thungkhar, Kangpara Chhangmi, Nanong Thongrong, Pasaphu Thrimshing/Tsangpo	63
Trongsa	Trongsa Hospital	Langthel (Tongtophel) Kungarabten Nabji Bemji Trashiling	22
Wangdi Phodrang	Wangdi Hospital (Tencholing)	Bajo - I Dangchhu Kamichhu (jala) Phobjikha Samtegang Sephu Teki Agona Gaselo	23
Zhemgang	Yebilabtsa Hospital	Panbang - I Gomphu, Drogar Zhemgang, Goshing Khomshar, Lelegang Shingkhar, Buli Lnagdorbi, Edi Kagtong, Pantang	41

Note: Hospital list excludes 1 Indigenous Hospital.

* Centres not functioning.