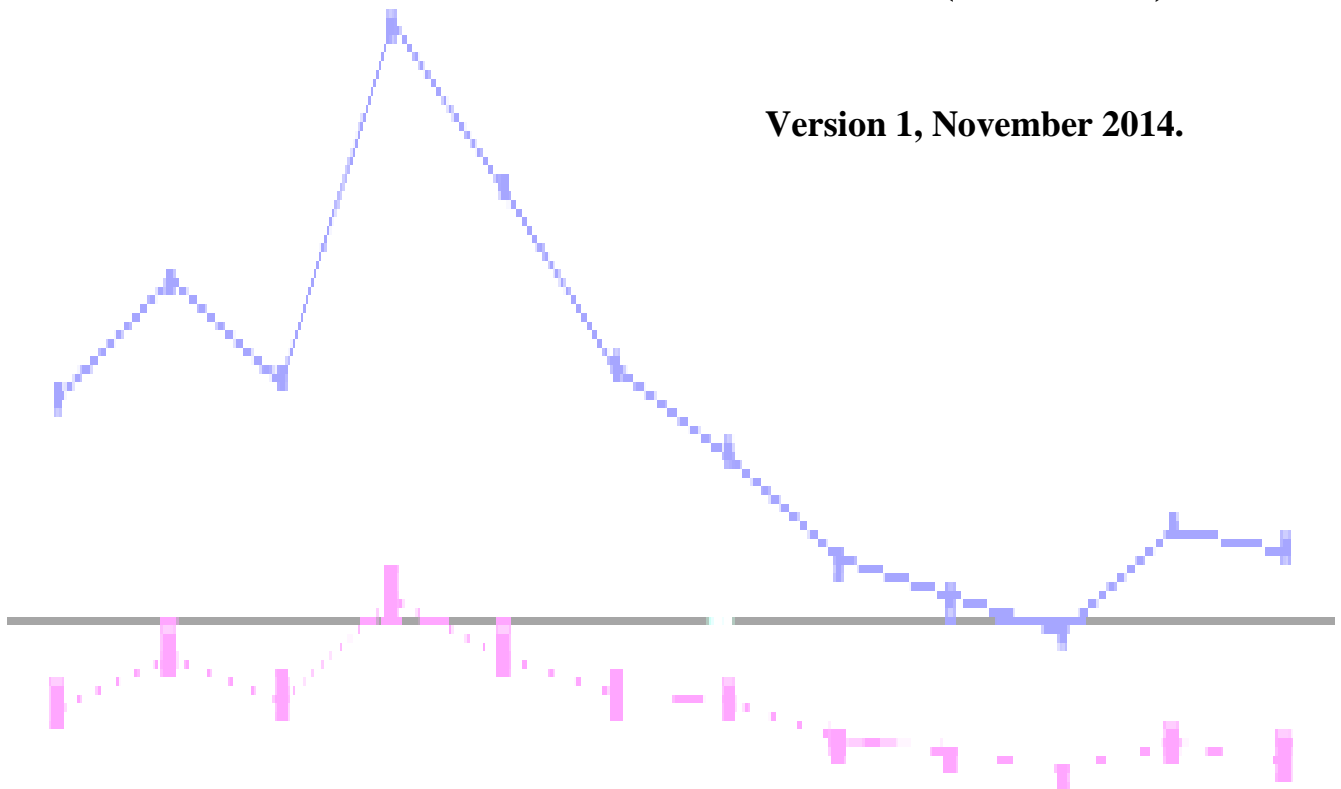




## Federal Ministry of Health

### Health and Health Related Indicators 2006 E.C (2013/2014)

Version 1, November 2014.



Federal Ministry of Health wishes to acknowledge all Regional Health Bureaus, Central and Specialized Hospitals, Federal HIV /AIDS Prevention and Control Office, Food Medicine, and Health Care Administration, Central Statistics Agency, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Integrated Family Health Program, Family Guidance association, MSIE and DKT Ethiopia for their valuable contribution in providing information and Those whose constructive comments and suggestions have made possible the completion of this publication.

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Ministry of Health

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## **Acronyms**

ADD	Acute Diarrheal Disease
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
ARM	Annual Review meeting
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
BCG	Bacilli Calmette Guerin
BEmOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
CAR	Contraceptive Acceptance Rate
CEmOC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CYP	Couple Year Protection
DOTS	Directly Observed Therapy Short Course
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FGAE	Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia
FMOH	Federal Ministry of health
GNIPPP	Gross National Income in Purchasing power parity
GP	General Practitioner

HC	Health Center
HCT	HIV Counseling and Testing
HEP	Health Extension Program
HEW	Health Extension worker
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIS	Health Information System
HP	Health Post
HSDP	Health Sector Development Program
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSEP	Health Service Extension Program
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child Illness
IRS	Indoor Residual Spray
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
IUCD/IUD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
LB	Live birth
LWB	Low Birth Weight
MB	Multibacillary
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NNT	Neonatal Tetanus

NVP	Nevirapin
Oby.Gyn	Obstetric &Gynecology
OGA	Other Governmental Agencies
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAB	Protected at Birth
PB	Paucibacillary
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevent Mothers to Child Transmission
PNC	Postnatal Care Coverage
PF	Plasmodium Falciprum
PFI	Pathfinder International
PHC	Primary Health Care Coverage
PTB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
PV	Plasmodium Vivax
RNI	Rate of National Increase
SNNPR	Southern Nation & Nationalities Peoples Region
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TB	Tuberculosis
TB-CDR	TB Case Detection Rate
TSR	TB Success Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling & Testing



## **Explanatory Notes**

All years in this publication, unless otherwise stated, are in Ethiopian Calendars.

The national figure includes Federal hospitals and Military health facility data in addition to the regional data.

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## Foreword

One of the notable qualities of the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP IV) is its effectiveness in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the health sector development activities. The growing need for systematic monitoring and evaluation has given more significance to the availability of adequate and timely information.

Much effort has been put to improve the quality and scope of data. As part of improving the quality of information HMIS has been implemented with selected core indicators that adequately address the monitoring requirements of various key health programs.

The health and health related indicator has been published annually since 1992EFY. This bulletin shows the progress achieved over third year (2006EFY) achievements of HSDP IV. Data used in this publication is mainly depending on routine and administrative data generated through HMIS. Current and previous years coverage indicators that needed population data have been adjusted based on Central Statistic Agency 2007 census result and Inter censual report release in 2013. This version comprises of data mainly on indicators in ten distinct sections. The complete version of the 2006EFY bulletin will be released up on inclusion of morbidity and mortality report soon.

This year bulletin includes level of data quality, coverage of health information and relationship between indicators and priority programs strategy as new feature to provide full context of M&E for readers.

The Federal Ministry of Health would like to take this opportunity to be grateful to all regions, agencies, stakeholders and above all members of M&E case team who provide assistance and aspiration at any point long the way on publication of this bulletin.

Noah Elias (MPH)

Policy Plan Acting Director,

FMOH

Yekatit 2006 E.C (February 2014G.C)

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

Ethiopia is a Federal Democratic Republic having 9 nine National Regional States and two city administration. Ethiopia is the second largest county among sub-Saharan Africa with the estimated population of more than 88 million of which more than 84 percent live in rural areas. The proportion of male and female is almost equal, and around 23.4 percent of women are at reproductive age and 45 percent of the population is at younger age of less than 15 years.

Primary health service coverage reached 94.5 % with 156 hospitals, 3335 health centers, 16,251 health posts and more than 4000 private for profit and not for profit clinics.

The health system is a three-tier system involve a primary health care unit(PHCU), comprising of five satellite health posts, one health center and primary hospital to serve 5,000, 25,000, and 100,000 population respectively; then secondary level general hospital to serve 1 million population and tertiary or specialized hospital which is expected to serve 5 million people.

### **Over View of Health Information System**

Health information has been variously described as the “foundation” for better health, as the “glue” holding the health system together, and as the “oil” keeping the health system running. There is also a broad consensus that a strong health information system (HIS) is an integral part of the health system, the operational boundaries of which include all resources, organizations and actors that are involved in the regulation, financing, and provision of actions whose primary intent is to protect, promote or improve health.

In the newly designed system, the mission of (monitoring and evaluation) as indicated in the HMIS and M&E strategic plan is to support continuous improvement of health services and the health status of the population through action-oriented, evidence-based decision making, based on quality information. HMIS is part of HIS that provide routine facility based service delivery information. Its implementation has reached 3,338 (97.4%) at public facilities. All health centers implementing HMIS started transmitting report using standardized format linked up to national level. Facilities check their own data quality using Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) before using the data for their own decision making and sending to higher levels.

### **SUMMARY**

This section shows summary of HSDPIV; As 2006 EFY is the third year of HSDPIV achievement it shows the baseline yearly performance and its target.

### 1.1. Selected HSDP IV Indicators: Baseline, Targets in HSDP IV and Achievements (EFY 2006)

**Table 1:** Summary of 2006 EFY Basic Health

Indicator	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Improve maternal health</b>								
Contraceptive acceptance rate	34.8	53.9	56.2	61.9	61.7	60.4	59.5	63.0%
Antenatal care coverage (first visit )	52.1	61.2	97.7	71.4	82.2	89.1	97.4	98.1%
Percentage of Deliveries assisted by Skilled Health personnel	16.1	20.7	18.4	16.8	16.6	20.4	23.1	41.0%
Postnatal care Coverage	19.2	25.9	34.3	36.2	42.1	44.5	50.5	66.2%
<b>Child Health</b>								
Live birth weighing < 2500gm				11086	337490	44079	134993	36218
Moderate Malnutrition in < 3 yrs				350017	925971	930527	1038986	1,051,322
Severe malnutrition in < 3 yrs				52970	98515	145183	189546	189,800
HC providing IMNCI service		548	930	1237	1713	2031	2373	2,967
Penta 3 immunization Coverage	76.8	85.4	81.6	86	84.7	84.9	87.6	91.1%
PCV 3 Immunization Coverage						44.4	80.4	86.0%
Measles immunization coverage	68.4	75.9	76.6	82.4	81.5	79.5	83.2	86.5%
Fully immunization coverage	56.8	66.4	65.5	72.3	74.5	71.4	77.7	82.9%
<b>Disease Prevention and Control</b>								
<b>TB and Leprosy</b>								
TB case Detection rate	32	33.9	34	36	36.8	71.8*	58.9*	53.7%*
TB treatment success rate	85	84	85.6	84	83.6	90.6	91.4	92.1%
TB cure rate	69	67.4	67	65.2	66.5	68.2	70.3	69.1%
New cases of Leprosy	4179	4414	4302	4430	4153	2929	3224	3,080.00
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>								
Person Ever Enrolled in HIV Care	164560	266507	376772	473772	580919	666147	744339	805948
Persons Ever Started on ART	97299	150136	208784	268934	33434	379190	439301	492649

<b>Persons Currently on ART</b>	73,124	109,930	152,472	207,733	247,805	274,708	308,860	344,344
<b>Hygiene and Environmental Health</b>								
<b>Latrine coverage</b>		37	60	74.9	86	84.1	85.6	82.9%
<b>Resources</b>								
<b>Facility to population Ratio</b>								
<b>HP</b>	1:8,668	1:6,626	1:6,321	1:5,630	1:5,426	1:5,382	1:5352	1:4,386
<b>HC</b>	1:107,128	1:103,607	1:57,130	1:37,299	1:30,794	1:28106	1:26468	1:26,549
<b>Hospital (All Types)</b>	1:839,983	1:861,823	1:778,122	1:688,748	1:671,402	1:674,568	1:676291	1:586,740
<b>Number of Available (Public)</b>								
<b>HP</b>	8,528	11,446	12,448	14,192	15,095	15668	16,012	16,251
<b>HC</b>	690	732	1,362	2,142	2,660	2999	3,245	3,315
<b>Hospital (all types)</b>	88	88	100	116	122	125	127	150
<b>Finance</b>								
<b>Share of Health Budget as a Proportion of total Budget</b>	NA	9.1	10.1	10.4	10	9.13	9.8	10.3
<b>Health Systems</b>								
<b>Health Service Coverage and Utilization</b>								
<b>PHC coverage</b>	87	90	90	89	92.1	92.9	95.2	100
<b>OPD attendance per capita</b>	0.33	0.25	0.3	0.29	0.3	0.29	0.34	0.35
<b>Number of Admissions(Admission Rate)</b>	NA	NA	NA	514,679	677,934	469,494	688,182	1,164,508(1.23%)
<b>Average length of stay</b>	NA	NA	NA	1.37	2.7	4.35	3.2	2.1
<b>Health centers Providing BEOC Service</b>	NA	NA	NA	33.4	30.2	34.3	55.9	68.5

## 1.2. Selected HSDP IV Indicators: Baseline, Targets and Achievements (EFY, 2006)

**Table 2:** Selected HSDP IV: Baseline, Targets and Achievements

Indicators	Baseline	1 <sup>st</sup> year HSDPIV	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year HSDPIV	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year HSDPIV	4 <sup>rd</sup> Year HSDPIV	Target for the year
<b>Expansion of Primary Health Care Services</b>						
HP to population ratio	NA	1:5,426	1:5364	1:5352	1:4386	1:5000
HC to population ratio	NA	1:30,794	1:26468	1:26468	1:26549	1:25000
Number of midwifery	2,002	2404 1:39758	3866 1:21811	5789 1:14838	6083 1:14468	8,635
<b>Improve Maternal, Neonatal, child and Adolescent Health</b>						
Contraceptive Acceptance Rate	56	61.7	60.4	59.5	63.0	79%
Antenatal care Coverage at least one visit	68	82.2	89.1	97.4	98.1	88%
Caesarean Section Rate	1	1	1.2	1.3	1.7	6
Birth attended by skilled health personnel	18.4	16.6	20.4	23.1	41	58%
Postnatal care coverage	34	42.1	44.5	50.5	66.2	74%
PMTCT Prophylaxis *	8	9.5	25.5	42.9*	61.0	70%
Penta 3 Immunization Coverage	82	84.7	85.6	87.6		92%
					91.1	
PCV-3 immunization coverage	0		44.4	80.4	86.0	92%
Measles Immunization Coverage	77	81.5	79.6	83.2	86.5	89%
Full Immunization coverage	66	74.5	71.5	77.7	82.9	88%
Neonates Protection at birth (PAB)	42	66.4	63.8	68.3	78.2	82%
<b>IMNCI / BEmONC/ CEmONC implementation coverage</b>						
Health centers provide IMNCI	52	71	68	2373		95
					2893	
Number of health centers provided BEmONC	5	39	1029	1813	2272	91
Number of hospitals provided CEmONC	51	69	68	105	119	95
<b>Improve nutrition status</b>						
Children aged 6-59 months who received Vitamin A	95	109.5	75.3	93.1	71.7	98
Children aged 6-59 de-wormed	86	112.4	38.3	91.4	82.4	92
<b>Reduce prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS</b>						
HIV Counseling & Testing	5.8 Million	9.4 Million	1.3 Million	11.9 Million	10.2 Million	9.3 Million
Ever started on ART	246,347	333,434	379190	439301	492,649	431,317
Reduce Incidence of HIV in adults	0.28	0.29	29		0.03	0.14
<b>Reduce incidence and prevalence of TB and Leprosy</b>						

<b>TB treatment success rate</b>	84	83	90.3	91.4	92.1	89
<b>TB Cure rate</b>	67	66.5	68.1	70.3	69.1	83
<b>Reduce incidence and prevalence of Malaria</b>						
<b>Proportion of HH IRS spray</b>	55	50	82.2	83.9	37.3	74
<b>Improve Resource mobilization and Utilization</b>						
<b>Increase government expenditure on Health</b>	5.6	10.3	9.13	9.8	10.3	14
<b>Improve Quality of health service</b>						
<b>Decrease average length of stay</b>	6.7	3.7	4	3.9	3.8	5.7
<b>Outpatient attendance per-capita</b>	0.2	0.3	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.6
<b>Improve evidence based decision - making by enhancing harmonization and alignment</b>						
<b>HMIS Report Completeness</b>	57	73	80	90.2	95.2	83
<b>Report Timeliness (at FMOH Level)</b>	57	80	52	50.4	64	83

\* Include 10,189 mothers on ART prior to current pregnancy

### 1.3. Health Related MDG Indicators: MDG Targets and Achievements (EFY 2006)

**Table 3:** Health related indicators: MDG Targets & Achievements (EFY 2006)

MDG Indicators	MDG Baseline in 1990	Current Performance in 2013	Current Performance in 2014
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme Hunger and Poverty</b>			
Prevalence of Underweight children in < 5 years	NA	29	25.3 <sup>\$</sup>
<b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>			
Under Five Mortality Rate	184 <sup>**</sup>	88 <sup>*</sup>	68 <sup>#</sup>
Infant Mortality Rate	111 <sup>**</sup>	59 <sup>*</sup>	47 <sup>#</sup>
Measles immunization	38 <sup>**</sup>	56 <sup>*</sup>	66 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>			
Maternal Mortality Ratio	NA	676 <sup>*</sup>	420 <sup>#</sup>
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendant	NA	10 <sup>*</sup>	14.5 <sup>\$</sup>
Contraceptive Use among married women 15-49 years old (modern method)	NA	27 <sup>*</sup>	42 <sup>\$</sup>
ANC Coverage at least four visit	NA	19 <sup>*</sup>	31.6 <sup>\$</sup>
Unmet need for Family Planning (total)	NA	25.3 <sup>*</sup>	25.3 <sup>*</sup>
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other diseases</b>			
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	NA	1.5 <sup>*</sup>	1.2 <sup>**</sup>
TB Case Detection Rate (all forms)	NA	258 <sup>^</sup>	247 <sup>^</sup>
<b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>			
Improved toilet facility	NA	8 <sup>*</sup>	11.3 <sup>\$</sup>
Safe water Coverage	NA	54 <sup>*</sup>	55 <sup>\$</sup>

\* Ethiopian Demographic and health survey 2011, CSA

<sup>^</sup>WHO-Global tuberculosis report 2013

<sup>\*\*</sup> HIV related estimate & projection of Ethiopia 2012

<sup>#</sup> World health statistics 2014 \$ mini EDHS 2014, WHO



## **2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND VITAL STATISTICS**

Demographic information pertaining to characteristics of the population, such as race, sex, age, household size, and to population growth and Density etc, this information enables to have background knowledge of the country profile. It also includes some demographic variables of other countries.

### 3. MATERNAL HEALTH

This topic focuses on basic maternal health service indicators, i.e. Antenatal, delivery and postnatal care. In addition, this section also encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning.

- ❖ ***Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)***: proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, at a particular point in time.
- ❖ ***Couple of year's protection (CYP)***: proportion of women who received a conceptive product for one continuous year.
- ❖ ***Contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR)***: proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are not pregnant who are accepting a modern contraceptive method (new and repeat acceptors). Each acceptor is counted only once, the first time s/he receives contraceptive services in the calendar year.
- ❖ ***Antenatal care (ANC) coverage***: proportion of pregnant women attended, at least once during the current pregnancy, by a health professional, for reasons related to pregnancy.
- ❖ ***Deliveries attended by Skilled Health Attendant***: proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health attendants (excluding trained or untrained traditional birth attendants) is sometimes called “supervised deliveries.” A *skilled health attendant* [skilled birth attendant] is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been trained in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. This definition excludes Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs),
- ❖ ***Clean and safe Delivery***: proportion of deliveries attended by an HEW. This singles out the activities of the national HSEP program, in which clean and safe delivery services by HEWs is included as one of the activities. It is included in a separate category because it has not yet been well evaluated whether the skills they have and the extent of delivery care they could provide is up to the WHO definitions.
- ❖ ***Caesarean Section Rate***: proportion of Caesarean sections among the total no of expected deliveries.

- ❖ ***Abortion care:*** number of safe abortion services provided as far as the law permits as a proportion of expected pregnancies.
- ❖ ***Institutional Maternal Death:*** proportion of maternal deaths from all deliveries attended in the given institution. It is death of a woman from conditions caused by pregnancy, which occurs from time of conception to six weeks postpartum, but not from incidental or accidental causes. The cause of death could be direct – abortion, hemorrhage, hypertension, obstructed labor or sepsis; or could be indirect like heart disease aggravated by pregnancy, or malaria in pregnancy.
- ❖ ***Postnatal care (PNC) coverage:*** proportion of women who seek care, at least once during postpartum (42 days after delivery), from a skilled health attendant, including HEWs, for reasons relating to post-partum.
- ❖ ***Stillbirth Rate:*** proportion of stillbirths from total births attended by skilled health attendants.
- ❖ ***Institutional Early Neonatal Death Rate:*** proportion of deaths within the first week of life from total births attended by skilled health attendants in the facility.

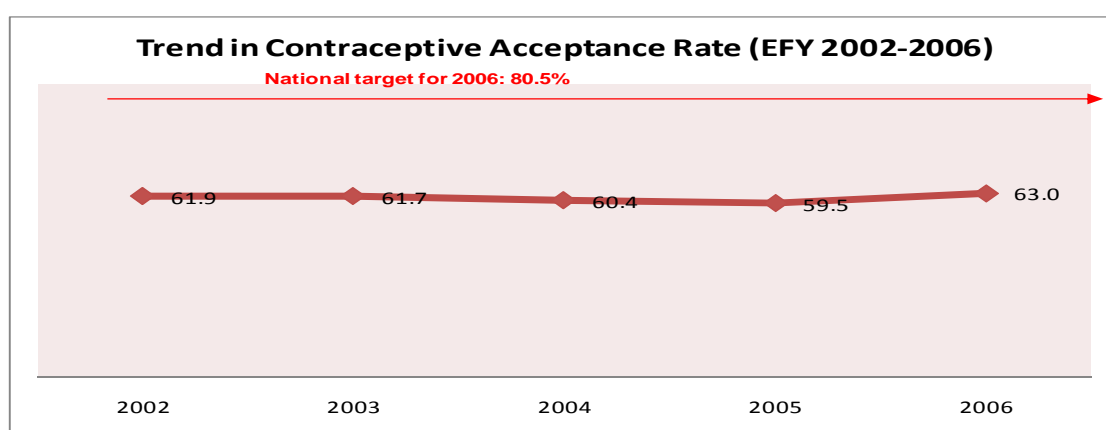
### 3.1. Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (EFY 2006)

**Table 4:** Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (EFY 2006)

Region	Women aged 15-49	New and Repeat Acceptor	Performance (%)
Tigray	994976	584,563	58.8%
Afar	334625	90,454	27.0%
Amhara	4049844	3,675,211	90.7%
Oromia	6113621	3,924,324	64.2%
Somali	1047602	111,007	10.6%
Ben-Gum	201934	81,031	40.1%
SNNPR	3538662	2,187,004	61.8%
Gambella	91476	10,115	11.1%
Harari	52003	17,087	32.9%
Addis Ababa	1031672	228,606	22.2%
Dire Dawa	104103	37,901	36.4%
National	17635644	11,101,867	63.0%

### 3.2. Trend in Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (EFY 2002-2006)

**Figure 1:** Trend in Contraceptive Acceptance rate (EFY 2006)



### 3.3. ANC, Delivery by Skilled Attendants, Clean & Safe delivery (HEW) and PNC Coverage (EFY 2006)

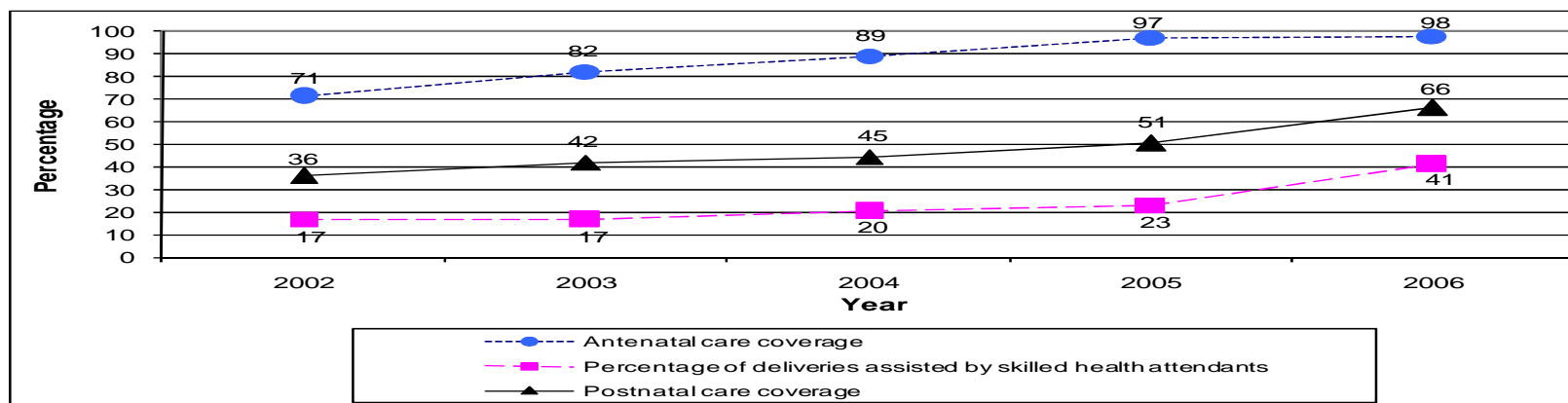
**Table 5: ANC, Delivery attendants Clean & Safe Delivery (HEW) & PNC Coverage (EFY 2006)**

Region	Total number of expected Pregnancy	Antenatal Care coverage		Deliveries by skilled attendant		Deliveries by HEW		Postnatal Care coverage	
		Number	Coverage	Number	Coverage	Number	Coverage	Number	Coverage
<b>Tigray</b>	170,624	170,624	<b>100.0%</b>	92,245	<b>54.1%</b>	4,845	<b>2.8%</b>	111,896	<b>65.6%</b>
<b>Afar</b>	48,187	37,231	<b>77.3%</b>	13,566	<b>28.2%</b>	1,291	<b>2.68%</b>	16,030	<b>33.3%</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	674,640	634,644	<b>94.1%</b>	183,860	<b>27.3%</b>	48,754	<b>7.2%</b>	373,217	<b>55.3%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	1,138,715	1,111,301	<b>97.6%</b>	531,664	<b>46.7%</b>	62,674	<b>5.5%</b>	841,178	<b>73.9%</b>
<b>Somali</b>	167,701	92,639	<b>55.2%</b>	40,569	<b>24.2%</b>	29,702	<b>17.7%</b>	54,360	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	33,282	27,499	<b>82.6%</b>	7,134	<b>21.4%</b>	2,397	<b>7.2%</b>	13,179	<b>39.6%</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	617,126	617,126	<b>100.0%</b>	208,494	<b>33.8%</b>	111,037	<b>18.0%</b>	434,961	<b>70.5%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	11,880	6,464	<b>54.4%</b>	2,466	<b>20.8%</b>	28	<b>0.2%</b>	1,690	<b>14.2%</b>
<b>Harari</b>	6,983	6,983	<b>100.0%</b>	5,464	<b>78.2%</b>	212	<b>3.0%</b>	5,106	<b>73.1%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>		74,490	<b>100.0%</b>	63,328	<b>85.0%</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>		<b>55.4%</b>

	74,490						41,259	
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	13,749	<b>100.0%</b>	7,814	<b>56.8%</b>	299	<b>2.2%</b>	6,791	<b>49.4%</b>
<b>National</b>	2901328	<b>98.1%</b>	1,211,055	<b>40.9%</b>	261,239	<b>8.8%</b>	1,960,142	<b>66.2%</b>
	2,958,930							

### 3.4. Trend in Antenatal Care Coverage, Percentage of Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel and Postnatal Care Coverage (EFY 2002-2006)

Figure 2: Trend in ANC, Percentage of Deliveries attended by Skilled Health Personnel and PNC (EFY 2006)



### 3.5. Abortion Care Rate by Region (2006 EFY)

**Table 6:** Abortion Care rate by Region (EFY 2006)

Region	Number of expected Pregnancy	Abortion Care	
		Number	Percent
Tigray	167,390	17,603	10.3%
Afar	46,896	1,298	2.7%
Amhara	661,396	33,822	5.0%
Oromia	1,108,596	69,157	6.1%
Somali	163,214	1,712	1.0%
Ben-Gum	32,293	761	2.3%
SNNPR	602,144	31,236	5.1%
Gambella	11,490	510	4.3%
Harari	6,798	2,475	35.4%
Addis Ababa	72,743	7,106	9.5%
Dire Dawa	13,363	5,201	37.8%
National	2,887,588	181,812	6.1%

#### 4. Child Health

Indicators of child health include:

- ❖ ***Proportion of low birth weight (LBW)***: percentage of live born babies who weigh less than 2500g.
- ❖ ***Proportion of moderate/severe malnutrition***: percentage of weights reflecting moderate/severe malnutrition amongst weights-for-age recorded for children under 3 years of age.
- ❖ ***IMNCI Implementation***: Proportion of facilities that implement IMNCI, disaggregated by facility type.
- ❖ ***Pentavalent first dose (DPT1-HepB1-Hib1) immunization coverage***: proportion of surviving infants who receive a first dose of pentavalent vaccine against DPT, HepB, and Hib before their first birth day.
- ❖ ***Pentavalent third dose (DPT3-HepB3-Hib3) immunization coverage***: proportion of surviving infants who receive a third dose of pentavalent vaccine before their first birth day.
- ❖ ***Measles immunization coverage***: proportion of surviving infants who receive a dose of measles vaccine before their first birthday.
- ❖ ***Full immunization coverage***: proportion of surviving infants who receive all doses of infant antigens before their first birthday.
- ❖ ***Protection at birth (PAB) against neonatal tetanus***: proportion of infants who were protected from neonatal tetanus (NNT) at birth by the immunization of their mothers with tetanus toxoid (TT) before the birth.



**4.1. Distribution of health center providing IMNCI and health post providing Community IMNCI, EFY 2006**

**Table 7:** Distribution of Health center providing IMNCI & health post providing Community IMNCI, EFY 2006

Region	Available HC	Number HCs providing IMNCI	Number of rural kebeles with at least one HP	Cumulative # of HPs providing ICCM
Tigray	212	187	672	0
Afar	60	73	378	156
Amhara	806	707	3,317	1965
Oromia	1,253	1,033	6,428	6428
Somali	145	146	1,062	146
Ben-Gum	32	32	384	0
SNNPR	700	684	3,835	0
Gambella	31	28	111	117
Harari	8	8	33	0
Addis Ababa	73	53	0	0
Dire Dawa	15	16	31	24
National	3,335	2,967	16,251	8,836

**4.2. Under 5 children Receiving Vitamin A supplementation by Region (EFY, 2006)**

**Table 8:** Under 5 Children receiving Vitamin A supplementation by region (EFY 2006)

Indicators description	Total number of Children 6-59 months of age	Number of children who received Vit A	Coverage
Tigray	681,008	483,535	<b>71.0%</b>
Afar	191,742	39,443	<b>20.6%</b>
Amhara	2,578,447	2,168,625	<b>84.1%</b>
Oromia	4,922,400	4,751,268	<b>96.5%</b>
Somali	549,805	92,846	<b>16.9%</b>
Ben-Gum	153,037	69,760	<b>45.6%</b>

<b>SNNPR</b>	2,486,338	1,070,984	<b>43.1%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	56,430	1,146	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Harari</b>	30,668	16,477	<b>53.7%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	345,596	19,057	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	52,179	45,604	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>National</b>	12,215,927	8,758,745	<b>71.7%</b>

#### 4.3. Children 2-5 years of age De\_ wormed by region (EFY, 2006)

**Table 9:** Children 2-5 years of age De\_ wormed by region (EFY 2006)

<b>Region</b>	<b>Total number of Children 2-5yrs of age De-wormed</b>	<b>Number of children De-wormed</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
<b>Tigray</b>	456,816	413,974	<b>90.6%</b>
<b>Afar</b>	126,765	161,178	<b>127.1%</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	1,701,615	1,511,710	<b>88.8%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	3,517,875	3,097,856	<b>88.1%</b>
<b>Somali</b>	424,560	74,666	<b>17.6%</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	101,602	99,886	<b>98.3%</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	1,860,295	1,545,208	<b>83.1%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	36,907	2,157	<b>5.8%</b>
<b>Harari</b>	19,391	9,779	<b>50.4%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	141,947	11,752	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	34,374	8,321	<b>24.2%</b>
<b>National</b>	8,422,653	6,936,487	<b>82.4%</b>

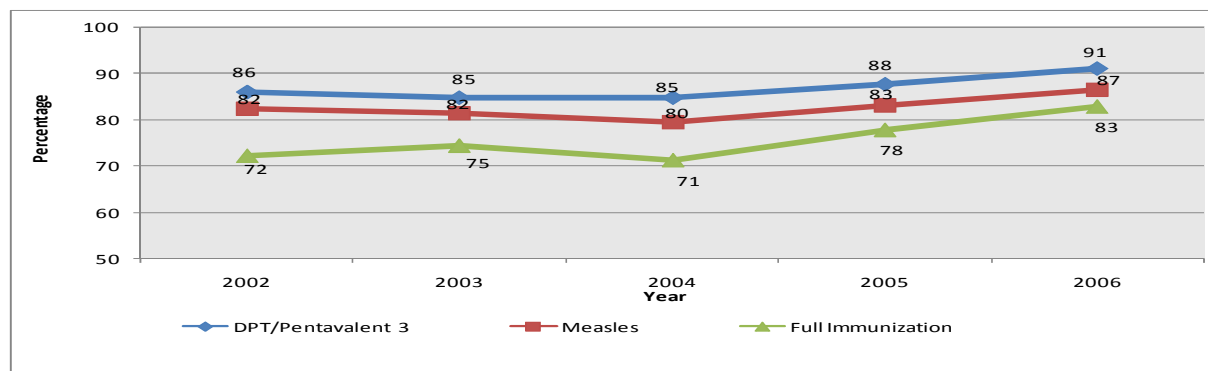
#### 4.4. Immunization Coverage by Antigen and by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 10:** Immunization coverage by Antigen & Region (EFY 2006)

Regions	Surviving infants	Children immunized with different antigens							
		Penta_3	Coverage	PCV_3	Coverage	Measles	Coverage	Fully immunized	Coverage
<b>Tigray</b>	159,704	135,080	<b>84.6%</b>	134,189	<b>84.0%</b>	128,484	<b>80.5%</b>	126,912	<b>79.5%</b>
<b>Afar</b>	45,103	44,648	<b>99.0%</b>	17,112	<b>37.9%</b>	40,987	<b>90.9%</b>	35,128	<b>77.9%</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	623,368	501,029	<b>80.4%</b>	496,438	<b>79.6%</b>	489,733	<b>78.6%</b>	472,862	<b>75.9%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	1,055,589	997,344	<b>94.5%</b>	920,632	<b>87.2%</b>	928,225	<b>87.9%</b>	869,442	<b>82.4%</b>
<b>Somali</b>	155,794	94,251	<b>60.5%</b>	94,251	<b>60.5%</b>	90,120	<b>57.8%</b>	83,567	<b>53.6%</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	29,920	28,357	<b>94.8%</b>	24,343	<b>81.4%</b>	25,325	<b>84.6%</b>	23,156	<b>77.4%</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	568,990	569,946	<b>100.2%</b>	567,575	<b>99.8%</b>	553,656	<b>97.3%</b>	547,101	<b>96.2%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	10,977	5,484	<b>50.0%</b>	3,045	<b>27.7%</b>	4,942	<b>45.0%</b>	4,414	<b>40.2%</b>
<b>Harari</b>	6,536	5,937	<b>90.8%</b>	5,718	<b>87.5%</b>	5,051	<b>77.3%</b>	4,614	<b>70.6%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	71,510	71,897	<b>100.5%</b>	49,430	<b>69.1%</b>	69,127	<b>96.7%</b>	68,518	<b>95.8%</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	12,924	8,801	<b>68.1%</b>	8,547	<b>66.1%</b>	8,320	<b>64.4%</b>	7,911	<b>61.2%</b>
<b>National</b>	2,784,353	2,537,020	<b>91.1%</b>	2,384,887	<b>85.7%</b>	2,409,018	<b>86.5%</b>	2,307,252	<b>82.9%</b>

#### 4.5. Trend in DPT3/Pentavalent 3, Measles and Fully Immunization Coverage (EFY 2002 – 2006)

Figure 3: Trend in DPT3/Pentavalent3, Measles & fully immunized coverage (EFY 2002-2006)



#### 4.6. Infants protected from Neonatal Tetanus at birth by region (EFY 2006)

Table 11: Infants protected from Neonatal Tetanus at birth by regions

Region	Estimated number of live birth during the year	Number of infants whose mother had protective doses of tetanus	Coverage
Tigray	170,624	134,475	78.8%
Afar	48,187	23,910	49.6%
Amhara	674,640	484,858	71.9%
Oromia	1,138,715	913,101	80.2%
Somali	167,701	53,939	32.2%
Ben-Gum	33,282	19,023	57.2%
SNNPR	617,126	540,361	87.6%
Gambella	11,880	3,854	32.4%
Harari	6,983	4,204	60.2%
Addis Ababa	74,490	52,918	71.0%
Dire Dawa	13,749	7,695	56.0%
National	2,958,930	2,301,094	77.8%

## 5. Disease Prevention and Control

### 5.1. All Disease

Indicators of all disease include:

- ❖ Top ten cause of morbidity
  - 10 leading cause of morbidity for all case
  - 10 leading cause of morbidity for female
  - 10 leading cause of morbidity for children under 5 years of age
- ❖ Top ten causes of mortality
  - 10 leading cause of mortality for all case
  - 10 leading cause of mortality for female
  - 10 leading cause of mortality for children under 5 years of age
- ❖ Inpatient mortality rate: Patient death before discharge per 100 patients admitted

#### 5.1.1. Top 10 Causes of Morbidity (EFY, 2006)

**Table 12:** Top 10 causes of Morbidity (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Acute upper respiratory infections	2,228,770	9.4%
2	Acute Febrile Illness (AFI)	2,151,273	9.1%
3	Pneumonia	1,925,443	8.2%
4	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	1,453,598	6.2%
5	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	1,256,611	5.3%
6	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	1,079,044	4.6%
7	Helminthiasis	1,030,070	4.4%
8	Urinary tract infection	931,348	3.9%
9	Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	785,486	3.3%
10	Dyspepsia	785,263	3.3%
	<b>Total of leading cause</b>	<b>13,626,907</b>	<b>57.8%</b>
	<b>Total all causes</b>	<b>23,585,568</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 5.1.2. Top 10 Causes of Morbidity for Female (EFY, 2006)

**Table 13:** Top 10 causes of Morbidity for females (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Acute Febrile Illness (AFI)	1,039,895	9.2%
2	Acute upper respiratory infections	976,064	8.6%
3	Pneumonia	877,640	7.8%
4	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	653,880	5.8%
5	Urinary tract infection	558,551	4.9%
6	Helminthiasis	475,350	4.2%
7	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	470,392	4.2%
8	Dyspepsia	458,749	4.1%
9	Typhoid fever	382,549	3.4%
10	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	371,258	3.3%
	<b>Total of leading cause</b>	<b>6,264,329</b>	<b>55.5%</b>
	<b>Total all causes</b>	<b>11,290,911</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 5.1.3. Top 10 Causes of Morbidity for Children Under 5 years (EFY, 2006)

**Table 14:** Top 10 causes of Morbidity for Children under 5 Years (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Pneumonia	862,602	18.3%
2	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	862,444	18.3%
3	Acute upper respiratory infections	799,484	16.9%
4	Acute Febrile Illness (AFI)	337,849	7.2%
5	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	191,271	4.0%
6	Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	180,826	3.8%
7	Helminthiasis	165,499	3.5%
8	Diarrhea with dehydration	139,268	2.9%
9	Malaria (confirmed with species other than P. falciparum)	132,932	2.8%
10	Other or unspecified diseases of the eye and adnexa(Excluding Cataract & Glucoma)	108,131	2.3%
	<b>Total of leading cause</b>	<b>3,780,306</b>	<b>80.0%</b>
	<b>Total all causes</b>	<b>4,722,814</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### 5.1.4. Top 10 causes of Admission (EFY, 2006)

**Table 15: Top 10 causes of Admission (EFY 2006)**

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Normal delivery	159,728	23.4
2	Pneumonia	55,907	8.2
3	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	30,929	4.5
4	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	16,326	2.4
5	Typhoid fever	15,019	2.2
6	Dyspepsia	13,629	2.0
7	Diarrhea with dehydration	13,000	1.9
8	Cataract	12,453	1.8
9	Severe acute malnutrition	11,867	1.7
10	Other abortion (spontaneous, with complication etc. exclude safe abortion)	11326	1.7
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>328,858</b>	48.1
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>683,986</b>	100.0

#### 5.1.5. Top 10 causes of Admission for Female (EFY, 2006)

**Table 16: Top 10 causes of Admission for Females (EFY 2006)**

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Normal delivery	159728	63.0
2	Pneumonia	24117	5.7
3	Other abortion (spontaneous, with complication etc. exclude safe abortion)	11326	2.7
4	Medical abortion without complication (safe abortion)	10603	2.5
5	Dyspepsia	8472	2.0
6	Prolonged Obstructed labor	8399	2.0
7	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	8028	1.9
8	Other or unspecified obstetric conditions (Excluding Abortion, Normal delivery, APH, PPH, PRHT, Ectopic pregnancy, Sepsis)	7762	1.9
9	Typhoid fever	7759	1.8
10	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	7348	1.8
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>253542</b>	60.4
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>419442</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.1.6. Top 10 causes of Admission amongst Children under 5 Years (EFY, 2006)

**Table 17:** Top 10 causes of Admission amongst Children under 5 Years (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Pneumonia	32,775	29.3%
2	Severe acute malnutrition	10,312	9.2%
3	Diarrhea with dehydration	9,158	8.2%
4	Neonatal sepsis	6,272	5.6%
5	Diarrhea (non-bloody)	5,004	4.5%
6	Low birth weight newborn	2,866	2.6%
7	Malaria (clinical without laboratory confirmation)	2,790	2.5%
8	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	2,699	2.4%
9	Prematurity	2,471	2.2%
10	Malaria (confirmed with P. falciparum)	2,313	2.1%
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>76,660</b>	<b>68.6%</b>
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>111,816</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 5.1.7. Top 10 causes of Mortality (EFY, 2006)

**Table 18:** Top 10 causes of Mortality (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Pneumonia	1285	7.2%
2	Other or unspecified external causes of morbidity and mortality(Excluding Road traffic injury, violence & other intentional injury)	1048	5.9%
3	Other causes of abnormal pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (Excluding Abortion, Normal delivery, APH, PPH, PRHT, Ectopic pregnancy, Sepsis)	1007	5.7%
4	Neonatal sepsis	832	4.7%
5	AIDS	767	4.3%
6	Single spontaneous delivery	764	4.3%
7	Tuberculosis all forms	666	3.8%
8	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	563	3.2%
9	Other or unspecified diseases of the circulatory system(Excluding HPT, Rheumatic & Ischemic heart disease, stroke)	528	3.0%
10	Severe acute malnutrition	450	2.5%
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>44.6%</b>
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>17,741</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### 5.1.8. Top 10 causes of Mortality for Female (EFY, 2006)

**Table 19:** Top 10 causes of Mortality for Female (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Other causes of abnormal pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	1007	11.1%
2	Single spontaneous delivery	764	8.4%
3	Pneumonia	493	5.4%
4	AIDS	378	4.2%
5	Neonatal sepsis	280	3.1%
6	Other or unspecified diseases of the circulatory system	277	3.0%
7	Tuberculosis all forms	269	3.0%
8	Typhoid fever	210	2.3%
9	Rheumatic heart disease	205	2.3%
10	Severe acute malnutrition	185	2.0
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>53.9%</b>
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>9,098</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*N.B: 11.2% cause of mortality for female is other or unspecified external causes of morbidity and mortality.*

### 5.1.9. Top 10 causes of Mortality amongst Children Under 5 Years (EFY, 2006)

**Table 20:** Top causes of Mortality amongst Children Under 5 Years (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases	%
1	Pneumonia	709	16.6%
2	Neonatal sepsis	527	12.3%
3	Severe acute malnutrition	387	9.0%
4	Prematurity	270	6.3%
5	Birth asphyxia	264	6.2%
6	Low birth weight newborn	167	3.9%
7	Diarrhea with dehydration	161	3.8%
8	Other or unspecified perinatal diseases(Birth asphyxia, prematurity, neonatal sepsis, LBW)	156	3.6%
9	Meningitis	140	3.3%
10	Typhoid fever	122	2.8%
	<b>Total of leading causes</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>67.8%</b>
	<b>Total of all causes</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.2. Gender

### 5.2.1. Top 10 causes of Morbidity affecting more female than male (sex ratio of female to male) (EFY, 2006)

**Table 21:** Top 10 causes of Morbidity affecting more female than male (Sex ratio of female to male) (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases Female	Male	Sex ratio (Female to male)
1	Breast cancer	867	95	9.13
2	Iodine-deficiency-related goiter	2,369	587	4.04
3	Cholelithiasis	1,979	915	2.16
4	Anemia	131,014	73,944	1.77
5	Urinary tract infection	558,551	372,797	1.50
6	Other or unspecified disorders of the genitourinary system	70,546	51,494	1.37
7	Sexually transmitted infections: genital ulcer	14,101	10,745	1.31
8	Other or unspecified malignant neoplasms (Excluding Breast cancer, cervical cancer, leukemia, lymphoma)	638	498	1.28
9	Peptic ulcer disease	4,910	3,851	1.27
10	Epidemic typhus	89,227	70,006	1.27

### 5.2.2. Top 10 causes of Morbidity affecting more male than female (sex ratio of Male to Female)(EFY, 2006)

**Table 22:** Top 10 causes of Morbidity affecting more Male than Female (Sex ratio of male to Female) (EFY 2006)

Rank	Diagnosis	Cases Female	Male	Sex ratio (Male to Female)
1	Leishmaniasis (Visceral)	584	3,422	5.86
2	Intestinal obstruction	1,877	6,176	3.29
3	Trauma (injury, fracture etc.)	365,437	713,607	1.95
4	Cirrhosis of liver	1,157	2,160	1.87
5	Appendicitis	3,485	6,506	1.87
6	Road traffic injuries	17,153	31,156	1.82
7	Birth asphyxia	994	1,717	1.73
8	Schistosomiasis	6,657	10,623	1.60
9	Violence and other intentional injury	44,425	69,840	1.57
10	Malaria all cases	945,112	1,437,898	1.52

## 5.3. Communicable Disease

### 5.3.1. Malaria

Malaria indicators include:

- ❖ **Morbidity attributed to malaria:**
  - New malaria cases amongst children under 5 years of age
  - New malaria cases amongst persons 5 years of age and older
- ❖ **HHs with at least one insecticide-treated nets (ITN): proportion of households in malarious area with at least one LLINs.**
- ❖ **Integrated residual spraying of houses:** proportion of households in malarious area that were sprayed in the last 12 months.
- ❖ **Malaria case fatality rate [inpatients] :**
  - Deaths in the facility of children who are under 5 years of age attributed to malaria per 100 admissions of children under 5 years of age with a diagnosis of malaria.
  - Deaths in the facility of persons 5 years of age and older attributed to malaria per 100 admissions of persons 5 years of age and older with a diagnosis of malaria

#### 5.3.1.1. Distribution of IRS spray by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 23:** Distribution of IRS spray by region (EFY 2006)

Region	Total Number of HH in the Malarious area	IRS Spray	
		No of HH sprayed	%
Tigray	460,533	153,463	33.3%
Afar	156,867	10,676	6.8%
Amhara	1,682,981	392,819	23.3%
Oromia	1,988,027	1,088,332	54.7%
Somali	354,605	56,297	15.9%
Ben-Gum	105,335	135,316	128.5%
SNNPR	1,137,782	316,421	27.8%
Gambella	42,079	9,708	23.1%
Harari	27,200	49,707	182.7%
Addis Ababa	-	-	
Dire Dawa	44,592	25,391	56.9%
National	6,000,001	2,238,130	37.3%

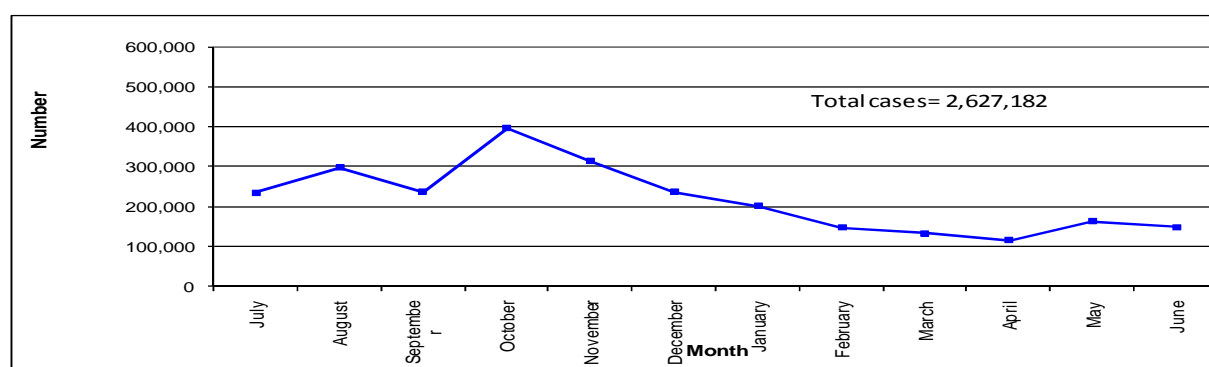
### 5.3.1.2. Distribution of ITN by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 24:** Distribution of ITN by region (EFY 2006)

Region	Total # HH in the Malarious area of the wereda during the year	ITN	
		Number of HHs with at least one ITN	%
Tigray	1,048,040	1,002,970	95.7%
Afar	284,875	7,883	2.8%
Amhara	4,874,558	2,176,205	44.6%
Oromia	5,401,162	4,356,683	80.7%
Somali	801,111	37,152	4.6%
Ben-Gum	208,122	339,809	163.3%
SNNPR	3,649,576	2,440,976	66.9%
Gambella	82,594	11,163	13.5%
Harari	54,838	12,725	23.2%
Addis Ababa	-	-	
Dire Dawa	88,106	68,163	77.4%
National	16,492,982	10,453,729	63.4%

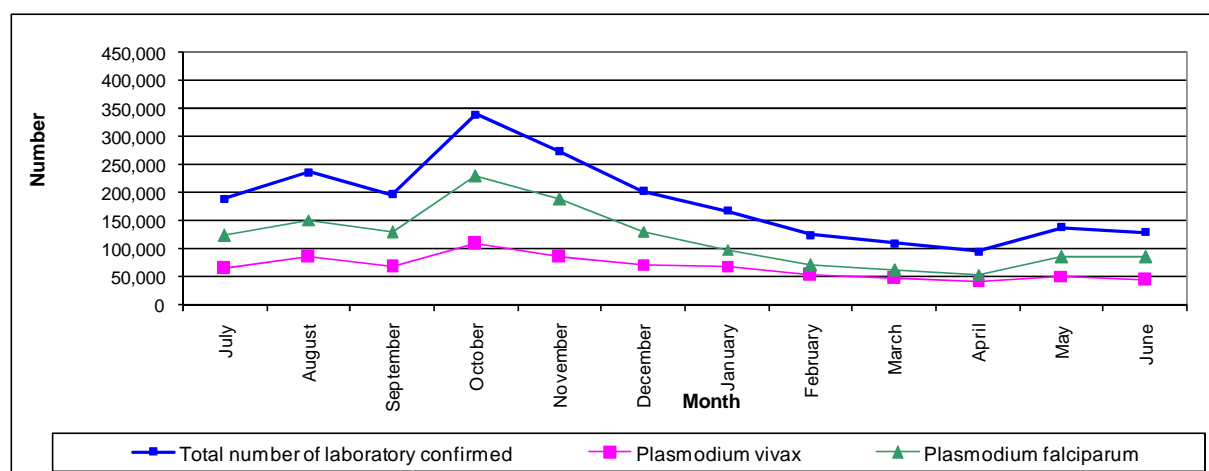
### 5.3.1.3. Trend in Laboratory Confirmed plus Clinical Malaria Cases by Month (EFY 2006)

**Figure 4:** Trend in Laboratory confirmed plus Clinical Malaria cases by Month (EFY 2006)



**5.3.1.4. Trend in Laboratory Confirmed Malaria Cases, Plasmodium falciparum Malaria Cases, and Plasmodium vivax Malaria Cases by Month (EFY 2006)**

**Figure 5:** Trend in Laboratory Confirmed Malaria Cases, Plasmodium falciparum Malaria Cases, and Plasmodium vivax Malaria Cases by Month (EFY 2006)



**5.3.1.5. Distribution of Laboratory Confirmed plus Clinical Malaria Cases by Region (EFY 2006)**

**Table 25:** Distribution of Laboratory Confirmed plus Clinical Malaria Cases by Region (EFY 2006)

Region	Population at risk	Cases		
		Number	Incidence per 100,000 at risk population	Percent
Tigray	3,692,543	250,911	6,795	9.6%
Afar	1,816,304	63,181	3,479	2.4%
Amhara	15,496,009	683,679	4,412	26.0%
Oromia	22,559,104	474,641	2,104	18.1%
Somali	4,781,604	55,573	1,162	2.1%
Benishangul Gumuz	792,055	275,119	34,735	10.5%
SNNPR	11,943,783	708,520	5,932	27.0%
Gambella	406,607	100,481	24,712	3.8%
Harari	182,128	8,800	4,832	0.3%

<b>Addis Ababa</b>	316,704	4,047	1,278	0.2%
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	204,085	2,230	1,093	0.1%
<b>National</b>	59,978,887	2,627,182	4,380	100.0%

## 5.4. TUBERCULOSIS & LEPROSY

Indicators of TB and Leprosy include:

- **Tuberculosis (TB) case detection rate:** number of new pulmonary and extra pulmonary (all forms) TB cases detected, among the TB cases estimated to occur countrywide.
- **TB treatment success rate:** percentage of a cohort of new smear positive TB cases registered in a specified period that successfully completed treatment. Successful completion entails clinical success with or without bacteriological evidence of cure.
- **TB cure rate:** percentage of a cohort of new smear-positive TB cases registered in a specified period that was cured as demonstrated by bacteriologic evidence (a negative sputum smear result recorded during the last month of treatment and on at least on one previous occasion during treatment).
- **New Cases of Leprosy:** number of new cases of leprosy, both MB and PB, never treated before and registered during the specified period of time

### 5.4.1. Case Detection Rate of TB all forms by Region (EFY, 2006)

**Table 26:** Case Detection Rate of TB all forms by Region (EFY, 2006)

Region	Estimated number of new TB cases (all forms)(247/100,000 pop.)	Number of new TB cases detected (all forms)	Case Detection Rate
<b>Tigray</b>	12,251	8,096	<b>66.1%</b>
<b>Afar</b>	4,147	5,138	<b>123.9%</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	49,447	24,241	<b>49.0%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	81,056	42,540	<b>52.5%</b>
<b>Somali</b>	13,108	2,976	<b>22.7%</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	2,411	1,139	<b>47.2%</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	44,055	23,365	<b>53.0%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	978	676	<b>69.1%</b>

<b>Harari</b>	558	505	<b>90.5%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	7,897	6,315	<b>80.0%</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	1,055	1,328	<b>125.9%</b>
<b>National</b>	217,387	116,633	<b>53.7%</b>

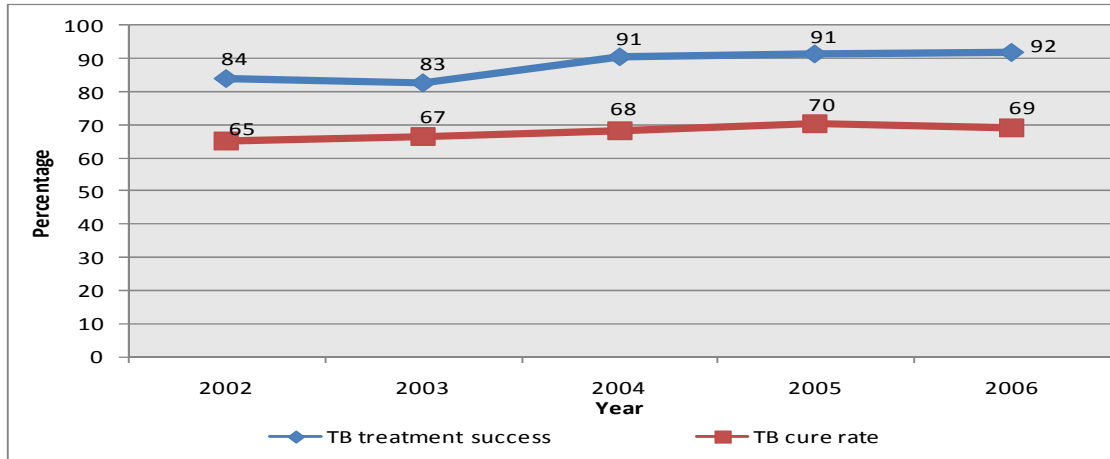
#### 5.4.2. TB treatment success rate and cure rate by Region (EFY, 2006)

**Table 27:** TB treatment success rate and cure rate by Region (EFY, 2006)

Region	Number of new sputum smear +ve TB cases registered for treatment	# of new sputum smear +ve TB cases who were cured & completed their treatment	Coverage	# of new sputum smear +ve TB cases who were cured	Coverage
<b>Tigray</b>	1,616	2,312	143.1%	1,048	64.9%
<b>Afar</b>	1,364	1,439	105.5%	557	40.8%
<b>Amhara</b>	6,453	5,806	90.0%	4,879	75.6%
<b>Oromia</b>	16,528	17,312	104.7%	12,817	77.5%
<b>Somali</b>	2,364	363	15.4%	191	8.1%
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	238	253	106.3%	194	81.5%
<b>SNNPR</b>	11,779	10,111	85.8%	8,268	70.2%
<b>Gambella</b>	378	283	74.9%	211	55.8%
<b>Harari</b>	461	156	33.8%	70	15.2%
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	1,957	1,733	88.6%	1,551	79.3%
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	386	338	87.6%	315	81.6%
<b>National</b>	43,593	40,156	92.1%	30,126	69.1%

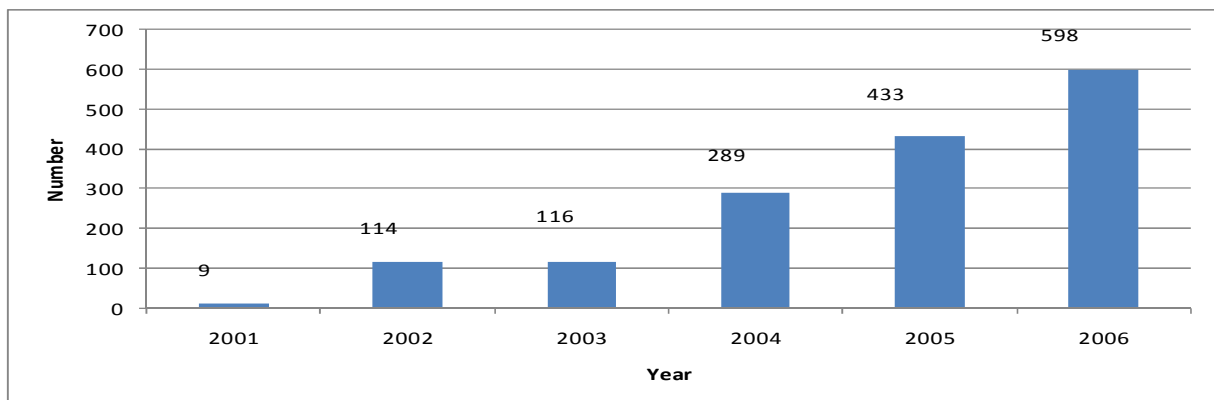
### 5.4.3. Trend in TB Treatment Success Rate and TB Cure Rate (EFY 2002 - 2006)

**Figure 6:** Trend in TB Treatment Success Rate and TB Cure Rate (EFY 2002 - 2006)



### 5.4.4. Trend in MDR TB Patients Enrolled to Second Line Drug Treatment (EFY 2001 - 2006)

**Figure 7:** Trend in MDR TB Patients Enrolled to Second Line Drug Treatment (EFY 2001 - 2006)





#### 5.4.5. Leprosy Case Detection Rate by region (2006EFY)

**Table 28:** Leprosy Case Detection Rate by region (2006EFY)

Region	Estimated number of new cases of MB leprosy (0.7/10,000 pop.)	Number of new (MB+PB) leprosy cases detected	%%
Tigray	99	82	82.7%
Afar	101	30	29.8%
Amhara	1,602	858	53.6%
Oromia	2,953	1,561	52.9%
Somali	53	-	0.0%
Ben-Gum	107	44	41.0%
SNNPR	357	225	63.1%
Gambella	162	68	41.9%
Harari	7	5	73.7%
Addis Ababa	448	32	7.1%
Dire Dawa	17	15	87.8%
National	6,161	3,080	50.0%

### 5.5. HIV/AIDS

Indicators of HIV/AIDS include:

#### 1. VCT

- **Health Facilities Providing VCT Service;** number and proportion of facilities, by type, that provide VCT services
- **HCT testing rate:** proportion of individuals counseling who received HIV testing.
- **HCT positivity rate:** proportion of individuals tested who was HIV positive.

#### 2. PMTCT

- **Health Facilities Providing PMTCT Service:** number and proportion of facilities, by type, that provides integrated MCH/PMTCT services.

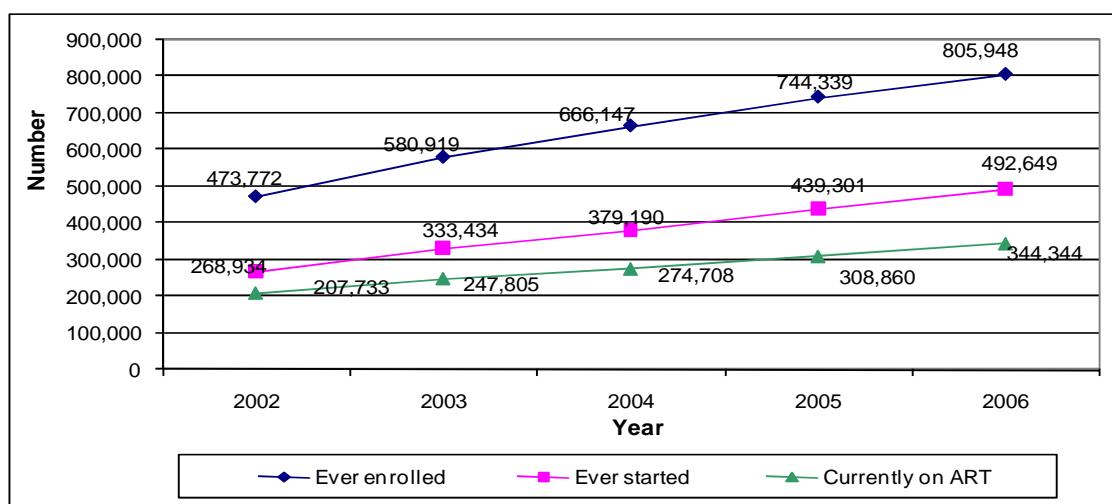
- **PMTCT antenatal coverage:** proportion of pregnant women who attend a facility that provides PMTCT services for at least one ANC visit.
- **PMTCT testing rate:** proportion of pregnant women who receive ANC at PMTCT site who receive testing for HIV.
- **PMTCT positivity rate:** proportion of pregnant women who receive ANC and testing for HIV at PMTCT site who are positive for HIV.
- **PMTCT delivery coverage:** proportion of deliveries of HIV+ women that receive a full course of ARV prophylaxis (“full course” means that both mother and newborn receive prophylaxis).

### 3. ART

- **Health Facilities Providing ART Service:** number and proportion of facilities, by type, that provide ART services
- **Cumulative HIV care enrollment:** cumulative number of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) ever enrolled in HIV care.
- **Cumulative ART care enrollment:** cumulative number of PLWHA ever started on ART.

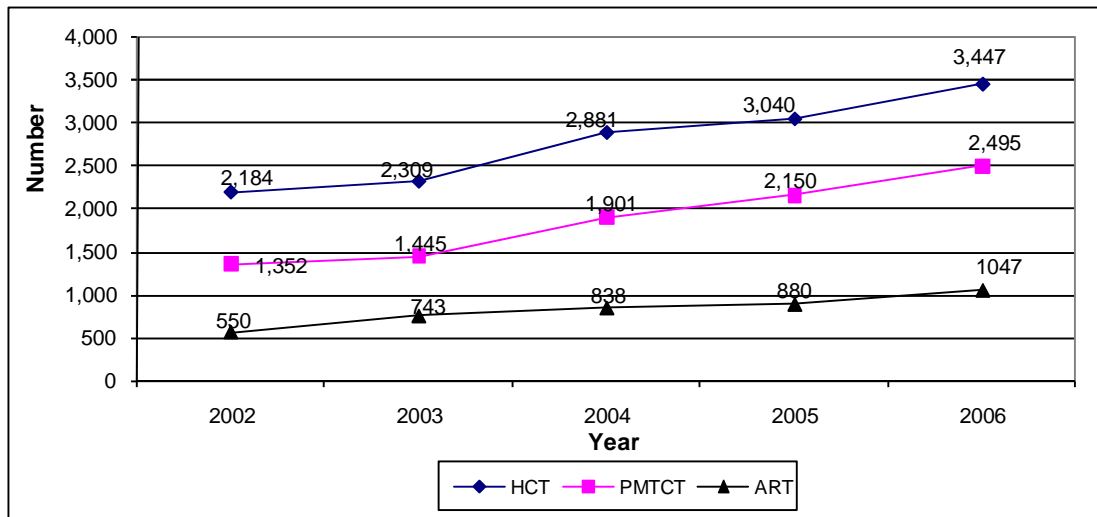
#### 5.5.1. Trend in the Number of People Living With HIV/AIDS who Accessed Chronic HIV Care (EFY 2002 - 2006)

**Figure 8:** Trend in the Number of People Living With HIV/AIDS who Accessed Chronic HIV Care (EFY 2002 - 2006)



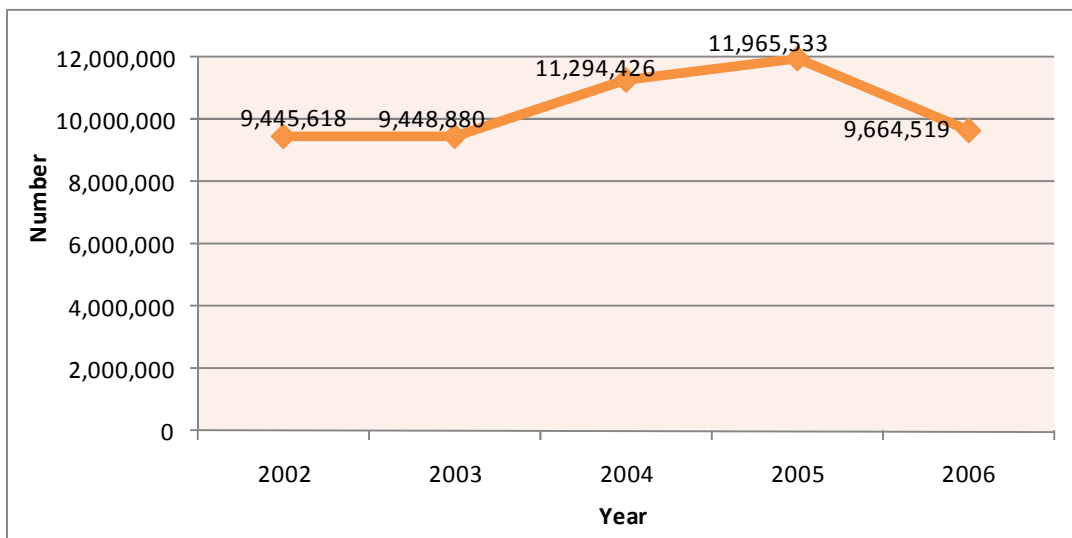
**5.5.2. Trend in the Number of Facilities Providing HCT, PMTCT, and ART Services (EFY 2002-2006)**

**Figure 9:** Trend in the Number of Facilities Providing HCT, PMTCT, and ART Services (EFY 2002-2006)



**5.5.3. Trend in the Number of Clients using HCT (EFY 2002-2006)**

**Figure 10:** Trend in the Number of Clients using HCT (EFY 2002-2006)



## 5.6. INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Indicators of communicable diseases, including diseases targeted for eradication or elimination:

- ❖ *Number of reported cases of meningitis:* number of cases of meningitis, as per the meningitis clinical case definition.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Poliomyelitis:* number of reported cases of laboratory confirmed polio cases.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (non polio) (AFP):* number of cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (non polio) (AFP).
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Measles:* Confirmed measles cases, including those confirmed clinically, epidemiologically, or by laboratory investigation.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Neonatal tetanus:* number of suspected neonatal tetanus newborns according to the national surveillance system.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of dranculiasis:* number of reported suspected cases of dranculiasis according to the national surveillance system.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Relapsing Fever:* number of reported suspected and confirmed cases of relapsing fever according to the national surveillance system.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Typhoid Fever:* number of reported suspected and confirmed cases of typhoid fever according to the national surveillance system.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Typhus:* number of reported suspected and confirmed cases of typhus according to the national surveillance system.
- ❖ *Number of reported cases of Yellow fever:* number of confirmed yellow fever cases, including those confirmed clinically, epidemiologically, or by laboratory in according to the national surveillance system.

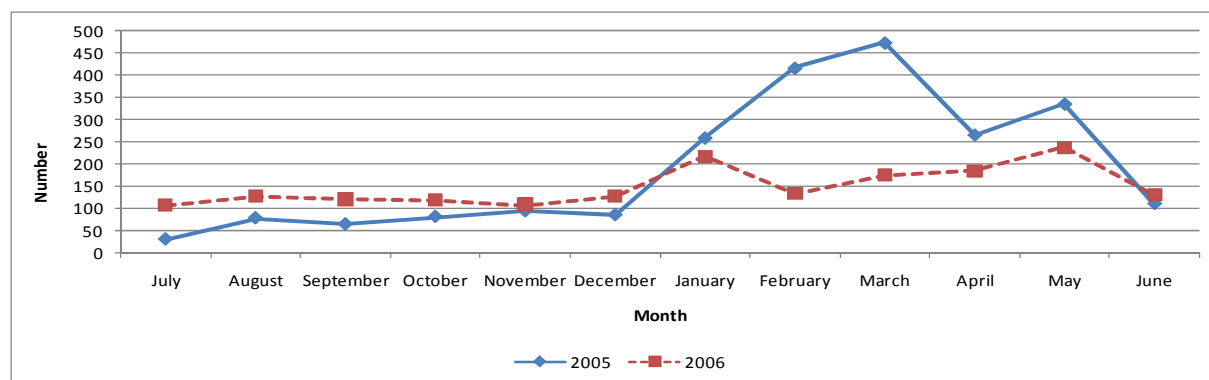
### 5.6.1. Annual Report of Epidemic Diseases: Distribution of Suspected Measles and Meningitis Cases and Deaths by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 29:** Annual Report of Epidemic Diseases: Distribution of Suspected Measles and Meningitis Cases and Deaths by Region (EFY 2006)

Region	Meningitis			Measles		
	Cases	Deaths	CFR	Cases	Deaths	Case fatality rate (CFR)
Tigray	68	0	0.0%	441	1	0.2%
Afar	17	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%
Amhara	161	4	2.5%	9,745	58	0.6%
Oromia	434	33	7.6%	3,940	44	1.1%
Somali	20	1	5.0%	1226	12	1.0%
Benishangul Gumuz	16	0	0.0%	342	5	1.5%
SNNPR	935	20	2.1%	7,727	3	0.0%
Gambella	110	6	5.5%	253	3	1.2%
Harari	0	0	0.0%	128	1	0.8%
Addis Ababa	19	3	15.8%	643	0	0.0%
Dire Dawa	3	0	0.0%	30	0	0.0%
<b>National</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>24,493</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

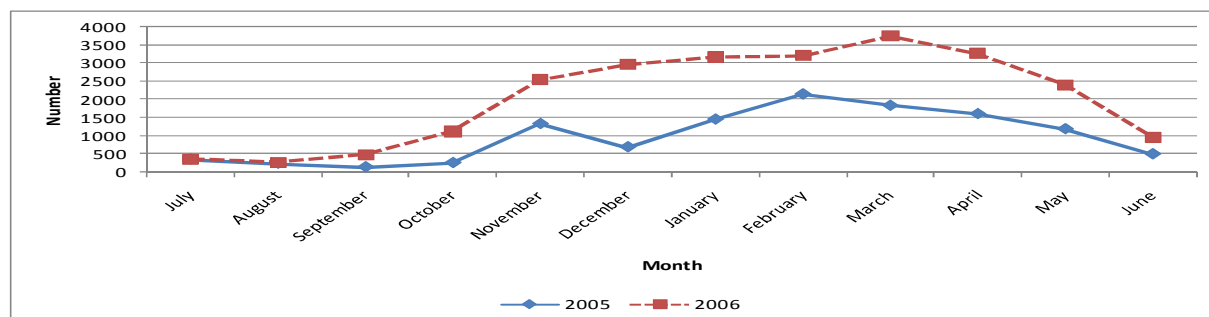
### 5.6.2. Trend in Suspected Meningococcal Meningitis Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)

**Figure 11:** Trend in Suspected Meningococcal Meningitis Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)



### 5.6.3. Trend in Suspected Measles Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)

**Figure 12:** Trend in Suspected Measles Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)



### 5.6.4. Weekly IDSR Summary Report (EFY 2006)

**Table 30:** Weekly IDSR Summary Report (EFY 2006)

Region	AFP	Neonatal Tetanus	Yellow Fever*	Dracunculiasis
Tigray	42	0	0	0
Afar	11	0	0	0
Amhara	168	0	0	0
Oromia	314	0	0	0
Somali	46	0	0	0
Benishangul Gumuz	7	0	0	0
SNNPR	164	0	167	0
Gambella	5	0	0	0
Hareri	2	0	0	0
Addis Ababa	27	0	0	0
Dire Dawa	4	0	0	0
National	790	0	0	0

N.B: \* Suspected Yellow fever cases were reported from South Omo Zone (SNNPR) from Dec EFY 2005 to June EFY 2006

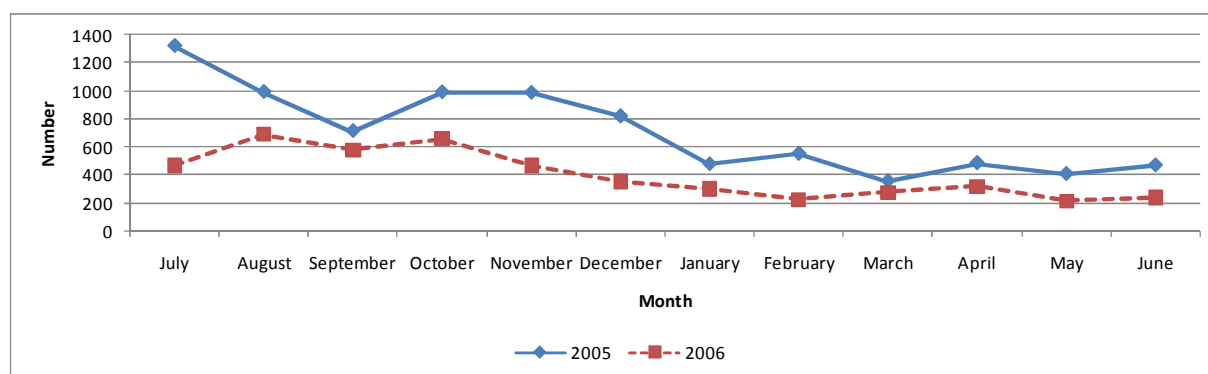
### 5.6.5. Annual Inpatient Cases Reported By Regions Completed From Weekly IDS Summary Report (EFY 2006)

**Table 31:** Annual Inpatient Cases Reported By Regions Completed From Weekly IDS Summary Report (EFY 2006)

Region	Relapsing Fever		Dysentery		Anthrax		Rabies	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
<b>Tigray</b>	112	0	36068	8	103	5	1256	7
<b>Afar</b>	68	0	7155	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Amhara</b>	649	0	58,677	9	604	5	755	5
<b>Oromia</b>	1,350	19	76,152	13	129	3	598	19
<b>Somali</b>	1	0	10690	1	0	0	44	0
<b>Benishangul Gumuz</b>	322	0	17209	0	0	0	36	0
<b>SNNPR</b>	2,038	1	42,367	3	32	0	371	11
<b>Gambella</b>	4	0	2166	7	0	0	1	0
<b>Harari</b>	1	0	655	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	199	0	15006	2	0	0	1	0
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	10	0	2208	0	0	0	0	0
<b>National</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>268,353</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>42</b>

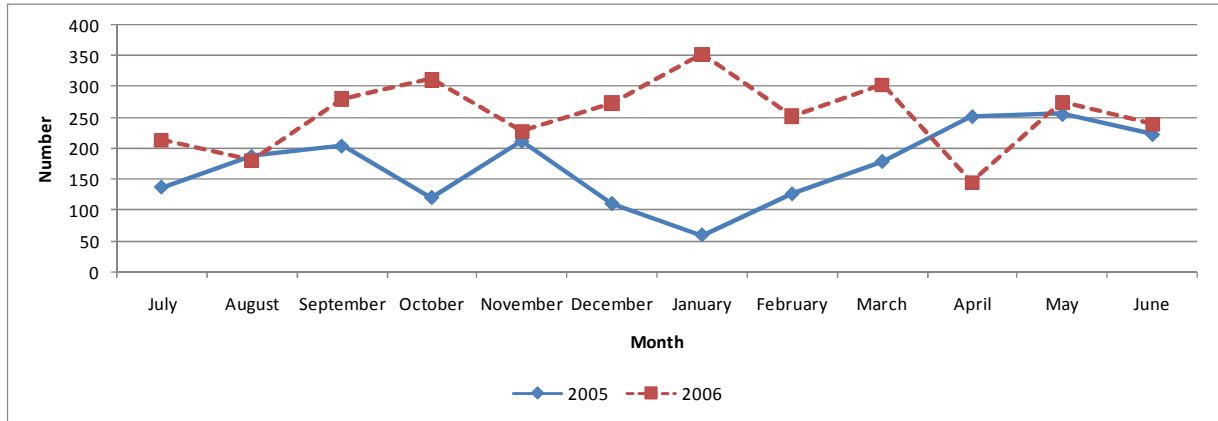
### 5.6.6. Trend in Suspected Relapsing Fever Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)

**Figure 13:** Trend in Suspected Relapsing Fever Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)



**5.6.7. Trend in Suspected Rabies Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)**

**Figure 14:** Trend in Suspected Rabies Cases by Month (EFY 2005 and 2006)





## 6. HYGIENE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Indicators of this section include:

- ❖ Households' access to any type of latrine facilities: proportion of households which has access to any type of latrine facilities.
- ❖ Safe water supply: proportion of households using an improved water source as their main source of drinking water.
- ❖ Open defecation free kebeles: proportion of open defecation free kebeles out of the total kebeles.

### 6.1. Hygiene and Environmental Health Profile by Regions (EFY 2006)

**Table 32:** Hygiene and Environmental Health Profile by Regions (EFY 2006)

Region	Access to Excreta Disposal		
	Number of HH	Cumulative number of HH with latrine	% Coverage
<b>Tigray</b>	1,127,273	836,854	<b>74.2%</b>
<b>Afar</b>	294,561	26,606	<b>9.0%</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	4,655,581	4,218,015	<b>90.6%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	6,836,667	6,097,346	<b>89.2%</b>
<b>Somali</b>	804,091	329,066	<b>40.9%</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	216,889	58,038	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	3,640,000	3,345,264	<b>91.9%</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	86,087	28,020	<b>32.5%</b>
<b>Harari</b>	57,949	45,692	<b>78.8%</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	779,756	515,570	<b>66.1%</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	94,889	26,765	<b>28.2%</b>
<b>National</b>	18,725,745	15,527,236	<b>82.9%</b>

## 6.2. Distribution of Open Defecation Free Kebeles by Regions (EFY 2006)

**Table 33:** Distribution of Open Defecation Free Kebeles by Regions (EFY 2006)

Region	Planned number of Kebeles	Number of ODF kebeles
Tigray	111	118
Afar	65	4
Amhara	1,329	1,076
Oromia	1,490	223
Somali	8,676	4
Ben-Gum	127	34
SNNPR	3,022	2,168
Gambella	54	20
Harari	26	8
Addis Ababa	13	-
Dire Dawa	12	-
National	14,923	3,655

## 7. ASSETS

This section includes:

- ❖ **Number of health Facilities:** the total number of health facilities (Hospitals, HCs, HPs, and Clinics) disaggregated by type and ownership;
- ❖ **Functional facility to population ratio:** reflects the number of persons served by each facility, by facility type.
- ❖ **Primary health care coverage:** Proportion of population living within 2 hours walking distance. It is a proxy indicator of equity in service access, estimated that a HP covers 5,000 persons and HC 25,000 persons, and minus the population covered by HP. access one PHCU is for 25000 populations.

### 7.1. Health Facility Construction and Expansion by Region (EFY 2006)

Table 34: Health Facility Construction and Expansion by Region (EFY 2006)

Region	Cumulative number of rural kebeles with at least one HP	Health Center		Hospital	
		Available	% Coverage	Available	Ongoing Construction
Tigray	672	212	98%	31	2
Afar	378	60	63%	5	1
Amhara	3,317	806	98%	20	53
Oromia	6,428	1,253	98%	47	55
Somali	1,062	145	76%	9	1
Ben-Gum	384	32	80%	2	4
SNNPR	3,835	700	97%	21	7
Gambella	111	31	89%	3	0
Harari	33	8	100%	2	0
Addis Ababa	0	73	74%	14	0
Dire Dawa	31	15	94%	2	0
National	16,251	3,335	95%	156	123

## 7.2. Health facility to population Ratio by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 35:** Health facility to population Ratio by Region (EFY 2006)

Region	Population	Hospital		Health Center		Health Post	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Tigray	4,960,000	31	1:160,000	212	23,396	672	1:7,381
Afar	1,679,000	5	1:335,800	60	27,983	378	1:4,442
Amhara	20,019,000	20	1:1,000,950	806	24,837	3,317	1:6,035
Oromia	32,816,000	47	1:698,213	1,253	26,190	6,428	1:5,105
Somali	5,307,000	9	1:589,667	145	36,600	1,062	1:4,997
Ben-Gum	976,000	2	1:488,000	32	30,500	384	1:2,542
SNNPR	17,836,000	21	1:849,333	700	25,480	3,835	1:4,651
Gambella	396,000	3	1:132,000	31	12,774	111	1: 3,568
Harari	226,000	2	1:113,000	8	28,250	33	1: 6,848
Addis Ababa	3,197,000	14	1:228,357	73	43,795	0	
Dire Dawa	427,000	2	1:213,500	15	28,467	31	1: 13,774
<b>National</b>	<b>88,011,000</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1:564,173</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>26,390</b>	<b>16,251</b>	<b>1:5,416</b>

*CSA is a Source for Population estimate of Inter census result for EFY 2006*

## 8. HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE AND UTILIZATION

### Health system indicators include:

- ❖ **Outpatient (OPD) attendance per capita:** average number of outpatient visits (including first and repeat visits) per person per year.
- ❖ **Admission rate:** number inpatient admissions per 1000 population.
- ❖ **Bed occupancy rate:** average percentage of occupied beds during the period under review (usually one year).
- ❖ **Average length of stay (in days):** of patients in an inpatient facility during a given period of time.
- ❖ **Availability of Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEMOC):** is one that performed all of the following six services (known as signal functions) at least once in the previous three months: administration of parenteral antibiotics, oxytocics and anticonvulsants; manual removal of the placenta; removal of retained products (e.g. Manual vacuum aspiration); and assisted vaginal delivery (vacuum extraction or forceps). In Ethiopia the recommended standard is one BEOC facility (at a Nucleus Health Center) per 25,000 populations.
- ❖ **Availability of Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEOC):** is one that has performed surgery (caesarean section) and blood transfusion, in addition to all six BEOC services, at least once in the previous three months.

### 8.1. Average Length of Stay (ALOS) (EFY 2006)

**Table 36:** Average Length of Stay (ALOS) (EFY 2006)

Indicators description	Number of discharges	Number of admission days ( Total length of stay)	ALOS
Tigray	94,939	454,191	5
Afar	2,949	4,908	2
Amhara	121,542	485,076	4
Oromia	240,712	938,126	4
Somali	4,756	15,113	3
Ben-Gum	9,598	22,890	2
SNNPR	119,285	119,682	1
Gambella	1,916	7,077	4
Harari	9,747	38,162	4
Addis Ababa	39,401	187,826	5
Dire Dawa	6,884	38,592	6
National	671,724	2,544,772	3.8

### 8.2. Admission Rate per 1000 Population by region (EFY 2006)

**Table 37:** Admission Rate per 1000 Population by region (EFY 2006)

Region	Population	Total Number of admissions	Admission Rate
Tigray	4,960,000	103,872	20.9
Afar	1,679,000	15,053	9.0
Amhara	20,019,000	132,140	6.6
Oromia	32,816,000	271,064	8.3
Somali	5,307,000	50,659	9.5
Ben-Gum	976,000	12,191	12.5
SNNPR	17,836,000	428,310	24.0

<b>Gambella</b>	396,000	23,648	<b>59.7</b>
<b>Harari</b>	226,000	10,589	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	3,197,000	35,729	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	427,000	11,832	<b>27.7</b>
<b>National</b>	88,011,000	1,164,508	<b>13.2</b>

### 8.3. Out Patient Department (OPD) Attendance Per-capita by Region (EFY 2006)

**Table 38:** Out Patient Department (OPD) Attendance Per-capita by Region (EFY 2006)

<b>Region</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Number of OPD visits (first+ repeat)</b>	<b>OPD attendance per capita</b>
<b>Tigray</b>	4,960,000	2,929,523	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Afar</b>	1,679,000	489,569	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Amhara</b>	20,019,000	8,052,580	<b>0.40</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	32,816,000	9,520,081	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Somali</b>	5,307,000	700,638	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Ben-Gum</b>	976,000	601,638	<b>0.62</b>
<b>SNNPR</b>	17,836,000	4,683,452	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Gambella</b>	396,000	172,742	<b>0.44</b>
<b>Harari</b>	226,000	223,995	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	3,197,000	2,654,763	<b>0.83</b>
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	427,000	376,850	<b>0.88</b>
<b>National</b>	88,011,000	30,927,623	<b>0.35</b>

## 9. Human Resources

Indicators of human resource are:

- ❖ Health staff to population ratio by category (Doctor, Health officer, Nurse, Midwife, Health Extension Worker, etc...)

### 9.1. Distribution of Health professionals in public sectors by region (EFY 2006)

Distribution of Health Professionals in Public Sectors by Region (EFY 2006)													
Profession	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benshangul Gumuz	SNNPR	Gambella	Harari	Addis Ababa	Dire Dawa	Central	National
General Practitioner	108	25	203	374	53	19	149	0	13	143	19	107	<b>1213</b>
Specialist	68	1	203	50	12	2	22	0	13	49	13	50	<b>331</b>
Health Officer	512	76	983	1130	214	97	918	31	56	608	79	78	<b>4782</b>
Pharmacist	102	3	252	404	23	0	154	4	21	170	26	31	<b>1190</b>
Pharmacy Technician	586	107	1170	1179	230	112	1074	9	53	273	52	25	<b>4870</b>
Nurse (B.Sc)	412	4	423	1313	332	9	470	2	85	866	101	113	<b>4130</b>
Nurse (Diploma)	2914	450	4706	3453	507	676	1626	0	209	1896	219	139	<b>16795</b>
Midwives (Diploma+BSC)	578	44	469	1804	594	104	1130	1		349	54	25	<b>5203</b>
All Other Nurses	323	171	1988	6630	1163	150	6275	251	109	215	42	674	<b>17991</b>
Lab.Technologist	129	5	353	577	15	32	208	3	10	195	26	65	<b>1618</b>
Lab Technician	410	119	969	1120	249	76	1142	38	74	262	31	84	<b>4574</b>
Radiographer	51	0	22	51	0	2	40	0	14	11	1	13	<b>205</b>
X-Ray Technician	42	3	32	17	0	4	4	0	9	20	3	7	<b>141</b>
Environmental Health (Diploma+BSC)	180	5	375	628	15	34	248	3		206	27	78	<b>1823</b>
Others	2362	632	6067	11371	820	666	6843	299	103	152	244	298	<b>29857</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8777</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>18062</b>	<b>30102</b>	<b>4227</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>20303</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>5415</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>94723</b>



## **GLOSSARY**

### ***Admission***

Formal acceptance, by a health facility, of a patient who is to receive medical or paramedical care while occupying a health facility bed, Healthy babies born in hospital should not be counted if they do not require special care.

### ***Age dependency ratio***

The ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (under 15 and older than 64 years) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in a population

### ***Antenatal Care coverage***

Percentage of women who utilized antenatal care provided by skilled birth attendance for reasons related to pregnancy at least once during pregnancy as a percentage of live births in a given time period.

### ***Average household size***

The mean number of members per household

### ***Child mortality***

The probability of dying between exact ages one and the fifth birth day per 1000 children surviving to the first birth day.

### ***Contraceptive Accepters rate***

The proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are not pregnant and who are accepting a modern contraceptive method (new and repeat acceptors)

### ***Crude birth rate***

The registered number of live births for every 1000 population in a given year or period of time, Disaggregated by gender.

### ***Crude death rate***

The registered number of deaths for every 1000 population in a given year or period of time, Disaggregated by gender.

***Dependency ratio***

The ratio of persons in the 'dependent' age groups (under 15 years plus 65 years and above) to those in the 'economically productive' age group (15-64 years), expressed as a percentage.

***Demography***

The study of population and its characteristics, with reference to such factors as size, age structure, density, fertility, mortality, growth and social and economic variables

***Drug store***

It is an establishment which offers medical preparations, cosmetics nursing and sanitary articles, dietetic products and other articles as approved for the purpose by the Ministry for sale to the public, but does not engage in the compounding preparation or manufacture of any medical preparation.

***Fully immunized***

Are surviving infants who receive all doses of infant antigens. The Infant Antigens are: BCG, Pentavalent (DPT-HepB, Hib), doses 1 -3; OPV, doses 1—3; and Measles.

***General fertility rate***

The number of births occurring in a given year per 1000 women in the reproductive ages (i.e. women aged 15-49).

***Health center***

It is an establishment which provides both preventive and curative services. It comprises five satellite health posts and is expected to serve for 25,000 people.

***Health post***

One of the satellite facility in the Primary Health Care Unit which serves for 5,000 people (1 per Kebele).

### ***Higher clinic***

Staffed at least by a general medical practitioner, a specialist and assisted by various specialists serve for general outpatient clinics. For emergency and delivery this clinic has up to 5 beds.

### ***Hospital***

An establishment that provides general medical care round the clock. It is at least equipped with basic laboratory, X-ray and basic treatment facilities.

- ***District /Primary Hospital:*** serves for 100,000 people
- ***General Hospital:*** serves for 1 million people
- ***Specialized Hospital:*** serves for 5 million people

### ***Household***

Household is a single person living alone or a group voluntarily living together, having common housekeeping arrangements for supplying basic living needs, such as principal meals. The group may consist of related or unrelated persons.

### ***Infant mortality rate***

The number of registered deaths among infants (below one year of age) per 1000 live births in a given year or period of time

### ***In-patient***

A person admitted to a health care facility and who usually occupies a bed in that health care facility.

### ***Leading causes of morbidity***

The most frequently occurring causes of morbidity (usually 10) among inpatients for which the greatest number of cases have been reported during a given year

### ***Leading causes of mortality***

The most frequently occurring causes of mortality (usually 10) under which the greatest number of deaths have been reported during a given year. Causes of mortality are all those diseases, morbid conditions, or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced any such injuries.

***Life Expectancy at Birth***

The average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live if mortality patterns at the time of its birth were to prevail throughout the child's life.

***Live birth***

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation shows any evidence of life

***Lower clinic***

Staffed at least by a health assistant or a nurse and serve for general outpatient clinic

***Maternal mortality rate***

The number of registered deaths among women, from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration or site of the pregnancy, for every 100 000 live births in a given year or period of time.

***Medium Clinic***

Staffed at least by health officer or general medical practitioner & serve for general medical services

***Morbidity***

The extent of illness, injury or disability in a population

***Out-patient***

A person, who goes to a health care facility for consultation, is not admitted to the facility and does not occupy a hospital bed for any length of time.

***Paramedical staff***

Health care assistants, laboratory technicians, technologists, therapists, nutritionists, sanitarians, among others, who are actually working in the country and are graduates of 2- to 5-year health courses in recognized health training institutions.

***Pharmacy***

Any store, shop or other place in which medicinal preparation are compounded or prepared and dispensed or sold to the public

***Population***

All the inhabitants of a given country or area considered together. Estimates are based on a recent census, official national data or United Nations projections. It is presented in thousands or actual value.

***Postnatal visits***

Women attended, at least once during postpartum (42 days after delivery), by health professional including HEW's for reasons relating to post partum.

***Potential health service coverage***

The population covered in percentage based on the existing health centres and health posts in catchments' area.

***Rate of National Increase***

A measure of population growth (in the absence of migration) comprising addition of newborn infants to the population and subtraction of deaths. It is expressed as a percentage per annum. This rate, which specifically excludes changes resulting from migration, is equal to the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

***Rural***

Those working rural areas or in areas outside cities and metropolitan areas generally regarded as underdeveloped in terms of infrastructure and specialized services

***Rural drug vendor***

The lowest level of medicinal retail outlet that dispenses medical preparations as approved for this level by the Ministry, but does not engage in compounding preparation or manufacturing of any medical preparation.

***Sex ratio***

The number of males in a population or specific sub-population, divided by corresponding number of females, conventionally multiplied by 100

***Skilled Birth Attendant***

An accredited health professional such as midwife, doctor or nurse who has been trained in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, child birth and the immediate postnatal period and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborn. (Exclude TTBA and HEWs)

***Surviving infants***

Infants who survive to their first birth day

***Special clinic***

Provides specific medical interventions such as medical, surgical, Obstetric gynaecology, ophthalmology, etc. and is assisted by specialists in various disciplines.

***Total fertility rate***

The average number of children that would be born per woman of all women lived to end of their childbearing years and born children according to a given set of age specific fertility rates.

***Urban***

Those working in urban areas or in planned metropolitan communities in developed areas designed to be self-sufficient, with their own housing, education, commerce and recreation.

***Under-five mortality rate***

The probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

***Vital events:*** Births, deaths, marriages and divorces