

SUMMARY

The Government of Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as Kyrgyz) is proceeding with the reform of the medical health care system which is characterized by uneconomical and inefficient services as reflected by the number of hospital beds and huge staff being subdivided in accordance with Soviet federal era practices, to provide efficient medical service system giving priority to primary health care in accordance with the “Manas Health Care Reform Program” planned with the aid of international organizations. In particular it emphasizes the establishment of an efficient referral service system from primary medical care to the tertiary medical care with the drastic reduction of hospitals, hospital beds and staff by the unification and reorganization of hospitals at both the national and local level.

A financing crisis has arisen due to the economic slump following independence in 1991 resulting in a decrease of budget support for the national health care system. The decreased levels of diagnosis and treatment in each medical facility due to a shortage of medicine and aging equipment has had a serious negative impact on the health of the nation. After 1996 this was reflected in health statistics; Infant Mortality is 26.1/1,000 births and Maternal Mortality is 54.7/100,000 births in 1998. These figures need to be dramatically improved to reach European standards. In Kyrgyz, there are considerable regional differences: Infant Mortality of 19.1/1,000 births in the Issyk-Kul Oblast to 29.0/1,000 births in the Bishkek City and Maternal Mortality of 40.5/100,000 births in Talas Oblast to 81.8/1,000 births in the Naryn Oblast. Main causes of the infant death and maternal death are perinatal disease, respiratory diseases, digestive organs diseases, and infectious diseases. These diseases can be addressed by enhancing the preventive medicine and the nation’s involvement in health management. It is also found that problems such as countermeasure against high-risk delivery and other medical care are best solved by implementing an efficient referral system.

Under such circumstances, in order to reduce regional differences of mother and child health care services, perform “improvement and strengthening of maternity health care” and improve the health care indices, Kyrgyz has planned this project to enhance the medical care functions of obstetrics and gynecology of the regional core hospitals in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Talas Oblasts in pursuit of upgrading the medical care functions of obstetrics and gynecology in Oblast level as well as the Human Reproduction Center (national medical care institution) focusing on the gynecology care, and requested Japan to procure the medical equipment as the Grant Aid Project. (A similar project is under way in Osh Oblast and Jalal-Abad Oblast with the aid (loan) of the Federal Republic of Germany.)

In response to the request, the Japanese Government has determined a study on this project and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA) dispatched a basic design study team scheduled for about 40 days from August 15, 1999 in order to check the

background and details of the request, examine the feasibility of the project and study the optimum plan. Due to a Japanese abduction case that occurred in the country while the team was staying there, the team canceled the study and came home on August 28. The study thus terminated once (first basic study in 1999).

As the situation in Kyrgyz went stable, based on a strong request by Kyrgyz, the Japanese Government determined to restart the project (second basic study in 2002) and JICA dispatched the basic design study team to the site from January 13, 2002 to February 13, 2002.

After coming back to Japan, the team proceeded the basic design and prepared the draft design report based on the conference with Kyrgyz and the result of domestic analysis. To explain the basic design and make conference, the draft design study team was dispatched from May 11, 2002 to June 2, 2002. Although on-site study was not practiced in the basic design study in Talas Oblast due to some problem with the peace, the on-site study was executed through the draft design explanation study practices and new objective facilities were included.

Although the request included equipment concerning treatment of sterility, necessity of mother-child health care improvement was given the first priority; what was not related and what is used rarely were excluded from the project. The project selected equipment per facility based on the following criteria: equipment for improving the obstetrics and gynecology medical care for the general public including the poor and needy, without aiming at high level care, equipment necessary in obstetrics and gynecology department of third referral medical facilities and having high cost effectiveness as well as equipment matching the managing capability of the objective facilities (quantity of medical care staff, technical standard, financial sources, procurement of consumables and spare parts):

(1) Human Reproduction Center (70 beds, 108 beds when renamed as the national obstetrics and gynecology center)

X-ray Unit, Mammography, Ultrasound Scanner, Anesthesia Apparatus, Laparoscope, Electrosurgical Unit, Operating Table, Infant Incubator, Defibrillator, Patient Monitor, Ventilator, Hematology Analyzer, Biochemical Analyzer, Binocular Microscope, Autoclave, Surgical Scrub Station, Phototherapy Unit, etc.

(2) Naryn Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetrics and Gynecology Department (objective beds 66, 394 beds in total)

Fetal Monitor, Hot Air Sterilizer, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, Ventilator, Bedside Monitor, Phototherapy Unit, Autoclave, Electrocardiograph, Operating Table, Electrosurgical Unit, Anesthesia Apparatus, Defibrillator, Ultrasound Scanner, Biochemical Analyzer, Hematology Analyzer, Delivery table, etc.

(3) Issyk-Kul Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetrics and Gynecology Department (objective beds 110, 617 beds in total)

Ventilator, Patient Monitor, Defibrillator, Anesthesia Apparatus, Operating Table, Operating Light, Electrosurgical Unit, Autoclave, Fetal Monitor, Ultrasound Scanner, Colposcope, Syringe Pump, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, Phototherapy Unit, Biochemical Analyzer, X-ray Unit, etc.

(4) Talas Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetrics and Gynecology Department (objective beds 85, 224 beds in total)

Ventilator, Patient Monitor, Anesthesia Apparatus, Defibrillator, Bedside Monitor, Phototherapy Unit, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, X-ray Unit, Ultrasound Scanner, Biochemical Analyzer, Autoclave, Electrocardiograph, Operating Table, Electrosurgical Unit, Delivery Table, etc.

In case of the procurement of medical equipment mainly including the above equipment for the objective four facilities is executed through Japanese grant aid project, the entire implementation term requires about 12 months including the detail design. The approximate operating cost necessary for this project borne by Kyrgyz side is expected to be 9,540 thousand yen (391,000som), which will provide the following effects:

1) Inspection equipment necessary for diagnosis in the obstetrics and gynecology department in each objective facility is procured and the inspection items and cases will increase thus upgrading the diagnosis capability. Treatment capability will be improved by the procurement of medical equipment necessary for operating/delivery rooms and wards, thus upgrading the services in the obstetrics and gynecology medical care.

2) The project addresses the third referral medical facilities of the obstetrics and gynecology in the nation and especially in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Talas Oblasts. The benefit recipients of the project are directly females of fertility age in Kyrgyz (some 1,242 thousand) and the females of fertility age in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Talas Oblasts (58.8 thousand, 104.4 thousand and 50.1 thousand, respectively).

3) By procuring medical equipment concerning the obstetrics and gynecology department medical care in the Human Reproduction Center and other Oblast Merged Hospitals in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Talas Oblasts, the project aims at upgrading of the mother-child medical care service system and greatly contributing to “improvement of mother-child health and medical care” as a higher-rank goal of the nation.

As mentioned above, the project expects great effects as well as widely contributes to upgrading of the BHN of the residents. This justifies the implementation of the project as a grant aid project of Japanese Government.

Operation and maintenance of the equipment procured by this project expects no problems in terms of staff and fund in Kyrgyz. In addition to that, the establishment of continual training system concerning the operation and management of equipment procured and the diffusion of a new

medical cost payment system will encourage the project to be executed more smoothly and effectively.