Chapter 1 Background of the Project

1) Background and Circumstances

The Kyrgyz Republic, since its independence in August 1991 in accordance with the collapse of the former Soviet Union, has been in economic slump. GNP has dropped to half that before independence and the overall financial condition is tight. Budget for the health and medical care has dropped below half the previous level. The health/medical care facilities suffer from shortage of medicines as well as aging and shortage of medical equipment and are in a serious condition. The resulting degradation of medical care capabilities in the medical care facilities in both quality and quantity has robbed the nation of reliance on the medical care facilities. Worsening level of daily life and indifference to health are additional factors which drops the health/medical care indices. However, Infant Mortality of 22.6/1,000 births in 2000 in Kyrgyz is a very small figure compared with developing countries in other areas (Turkey: 37.9 in 1998; Egypt: 51.0 in 1998: Tanzania: 85.0 in 1999). The health/medical care level in Kyrgyz is at a relatively high level. However, when seen nationwide, there are considerable regional differences, from 19.8 in Chuy Oblast to 30.5 in Issyk-Kul Oblast. Maternal Mortality is an average of 46.5/100,000 births in 2000 while regional differences are imminent, 32.4 in Naryn Oblast, 59.9 in Issyk-Kul Oblast, and 99.7 in the Bishkek City.

Under such circumstances, Kyrgyz planned the “Manas Health Care Reform Program” in 1996 aiming at the upgrading of the health/medical care level and implementation of a high-quality and efficient medical care service system (introduction of home doctor system and medical care insurance system), backed up by international organizations such as WHO and the World Bank. The program’s goals included a decrease in Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality.

Kyrgyz also planned to improve the medical care capability of the regional core hospitals for obstetrics and gynecology in the local oblasts in order to reduce pthe regional differences of the mother-child health care service and improve the health /medical care indices. Such a move is under way in Osh Oblast and Jalel-Abad Oblast by the aid of Germany (Chuy Oblast was added in 2002). This time, Kyrgyz has planned the project aiming at enhancing the medical care capabilities of the regional core hospitals for obstetrics and gynecology in Naryn, Issyk-Kul, and Talas Oblasts and the National Human Reproduction Center where treatment of sterility is the main object, and requested to Japan the procurement of medical equipment as the grant aid project.

The medical care capability upgrading project for the core hospitals for obstetrics and gynecology in the Bishkek City has been implemented by Japan’s grant aid project in 1998 “The Project for Upgrading the Emergency Medical System in Bishkek”. This project, together with the project by Germany, will upgrade the medical care capabilities in the regional core hospitals for obstetrics and gynecology nationwide.

Based on the above circumstances, equipment for the four facilities was requested and on-site study started in August 1999. This study was terminated once due to a Japanese abduction case that occurred in the Osh Oblast while the study team was staying there (first basic study in 1998).

As the situation in Kyrgyz went stable, based on a strong request by Kyrgyz, the project was restarted (second basic study in 2002).

2) Requested Equipment

Facility	Requested Equipment
Human Reproduction Center	X-Ray Unit, Mammography, Ultrasound Scanner/Color Doppler, Anesthesia Apparatus, Cystoscope, Hystero-Resectoscope, Laparoscope, Electrosurgical Unit, Operating Table, Operating Light, Fetal Monitor, Infant Incubator, Delivery Table, Desfibrillator, Bedside Monitor, Patient Monitor, Ventilator, Blood Gas Analyzer, Colposcope, IVF Laboratory Equipment, Fluorescent Microscope, Hematology Analyzer, Biochemical Analyzer, Automatic Immune Enzyme Analyzer, Automatic Bacteriological Analyzer, Coagulometer, Urine Analyzer, Dionizator, Microwave Therapy Unit, Vacuum Therapy Unit, Autoclave, Washing Machine, Ambulance Car, etc.
Naryn Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetric and Gynecology	Fetal Monitor, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, Operating Light, Ventilator, Infusion Pump, Bedside Monitor, Syringe Pump, Phototherapy Unit, Autoclave, Patient Monitor, Electrocardiograph, Ultrasonic Nebulizer, Mobile X-Ray Unit, Colposcope, Operating Table, Electrosurgical Unit, Anesthesia Apparatus, Desfibrillator, Ultrasonic Therapy Unit, Urine Analyzer, Ultrasound Scanner/Color Doppler, Biochemical Analyzer, Electrolyte Analyzer, Blood Gas Analyzer, Coagulometer, Hematology Analyzer, Washing Machine, Ambulance Car, etc.
Issyk-Kul Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetric and Gynecology	Ventilator, Bedside Monitor, Desfibrillator, Anesthesia Apparatus, Operating Table, Operating Light, Electrosurgical Unit, Autoclave, Washing Machine, Fetal Monitor, Ultrasound Scanner/Color Doppler, Colposcope, Electrocardiograph, Infusion Pump, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, Phototherapy Unit, Microwave Therapy Unit, High Frequency Wave Unit, Ultrasonic Nebulizer, Induction Therapy Unit, Binocular Microscope, Biochemical Analyzer, Coagulometer, Blood Gas Analyzer, Electrolyte Analyzer, Hematology Analyzer, Ambulance Car, etc.
Talas Oblast Merged Hospital Obstetric and Gynecology	Ventilator, Patient Monitor, ICU Bed, Sphygmomanometer, Emergency Cart, Anesthesia Apparatus, Desfibrillator, Central Medical Gas System, Mobile X-Ray Unit, Obstetric Instrument Set, Examination Table, Phototherapy Unit, Gynecological Examination Table, Working Table, Weighing Scale, Suction Unit, Infant Incubator, Infant Warmer, X-Ray Unit, Ultrasound Scanner, Biochemical Analyzer, Autoclave, Ambulance Car, etc.