## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH'

"The protection of the health of mothers and children is now considered as one of the most, if not the most, important functions of a health service in any country."

The MCH/family planning programme clearly plays a decisive role in attaining the health-for-all goal in the Region."

WHO, Reproductive health focus

Maternal and child health indicators are recognized as health gauges and determinants of social welfare in the whole world. Two out of eight goals of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals serve the purpose of protecting maternal and child health.

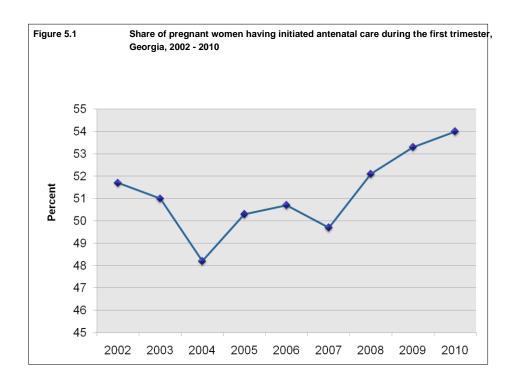
Child health, considering the characteristics of child development, is an essential part of the health of entire population and it is measured using the same methods and indicators that are applied to the evaluation of public health status. Infant health is significantly dependent on maternal health and availability of qualitative medical services for mothers and infants.

According to the data from women consultancy centers, 80 838 pregnant women were registered in Georgia in 2010. During the reporting year, 54% of these women were enrolled before the 12<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy (53.3% in 2009). During the year, 56 200 pregnant women were taken from the enrollment lists, out of which, 91.7% carried the pregnancies to the end, in 1.5% of cases spontaneous abortions were registered (gestation age less than 22 weeks); 89% of women had term deliveries.

In 2010, 83% (78.5% - in 2009) of enrolled pregnant women had at least 4 full antenatal care visits. During these visits 92% of the expectant mothers were examined by therapists; in women enrolled during the first trimester this percent was higher - 94.5%. 96.5 % of the pregnant women were tested for Rh-factor, 94.6% - for syphilis and 88.4% - for HIV-infection. Additionally, 10.5% was referred to being tested for Hepatitis C (See Figure 5.1).

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<sup>\*</sup> Data of the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health.



Since June 2007, a screening program for pregnant women to identify carriers of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), and passive immunization against hepatitis B for newborns with high risk of infection (born to antigen-positive mothers) have been available. These activities are supported by the Rostropovich-Vishnevskaya Foundation (RVF). The immunization has been carried out with anti-hepatitis B virus immunoglobulin (HBIG).

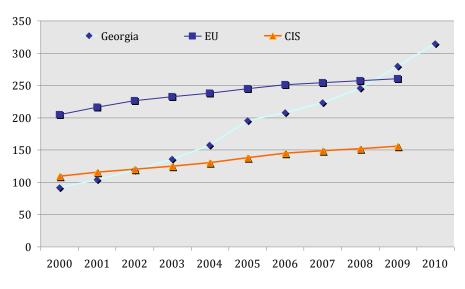
In 2010, 48 804 (87.4%) pregnant women were screened using HBs immune-ferment test-systems; 2.8% of cases were detected as antigen-positive after laboratory confirmation. 1 366 infants born to antigen-positive mothers were vaccinated with anti-hepatitis B virus immunoglobulin (coverage rate -100%).

According to the data from women consultancy centers, 7% of pregnant women were diagnosed with anemia in the first trimester; 4% - with genitourinary system diseases and 3% - with thyroid gland pathologies. During the reporting year, 2 900 (3.6%) women were hospitalized due to pregnancy related pathologies.

In 2010, 61 928 deliveries were registered by health facilities, including 99.6% of deliveries at maternity homes and departments; 63.4 percent of deliveries were physiological and 36.6 percent - pathological.

During the last decade, the increase of the number of caesarean sections was observed in the majority of developed countries. According to the WHO recommendations the "ideal rate" of caesarean sections is 15%. In 2010, 19 442 caesarean sections were performed in Georgia. It accounts for 31% of the total number of deliveries (See Figure 5.2).

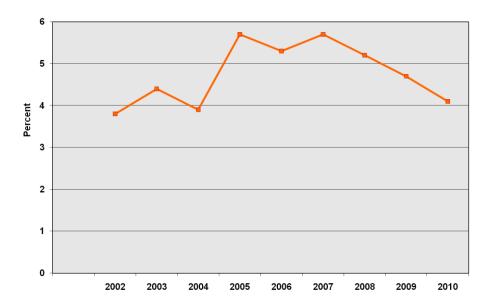
Figure 5.2 Number of caesarean sections per 1 000 lives births, Georgia, the EU, the CIA



Source: WHO HFADB

Besides the caesarean section ratio two more indicators should be used to evaluate the quality of the obstetric care: the trends of intra partum and post partum infections (including post caesarean section peritonitis) and obstetric traumas. The incidence rate of intra partum and post partum infections is relatively low in Georgia and has been stable during last years, and reaches up to 0.1%. Last years the share of deliveries with obstetric traumas has shown a downward trend and bottomed at 4.1% in 2010 (See Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Share of deliveries complicated by obstetric traumas, Georgia, 2002 - 2010

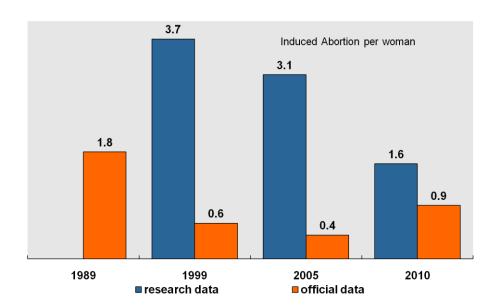


According to the data from maternity homes the cases of *intrapartum and postpartum complications included:* anemia (5.4%), complications due to malpresentation and

malposition of fetus (3%), pre-eclampsia and eclampsia (2.7%), and abnormalities of forces of labor (2.6%).

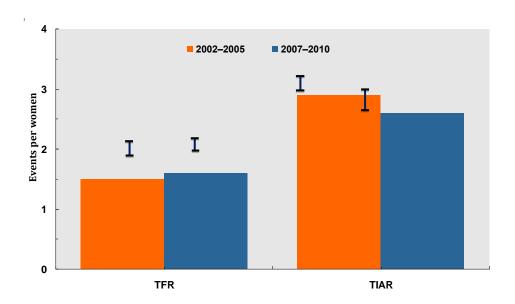
In the reporting year, 25 585 **abortions** were registered. In 2007-2010, according to the official data, the TIAR (total induced abortions rate) equals 0.9 per woman. This is 44% lower than the indicator shown by the 2010 Georgian Reproductive Health Survey (GeoRHS2010). Although, there is a significant improvement in comparison with the data for 1999 and 2005, when the studies identified 80% gap (See Figure 5.4).





According to the data of the GeoRHS2010, the decrease of the total induced abortion rate (TIAR) is accompanied by the rise of the total fertility rate – TFR (See Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Changes in Fertility and Abortion Rate between 2002 and 2010, GeoRHS2010;



In 2010, 12 cases of maternal deaths were reported; maternal mortality rate - 19.4. Additionally during the reporting period there were registered 2 cases of late maternal deaths.

In 2010, in Georgia, there were registered 61 901 live births; 99.6% of which were delivered at in-patient facilities. 94.5% of live-born infants had a birth weight more than 2499 grams. This indicator has been stable for years (See Figure 5.6).

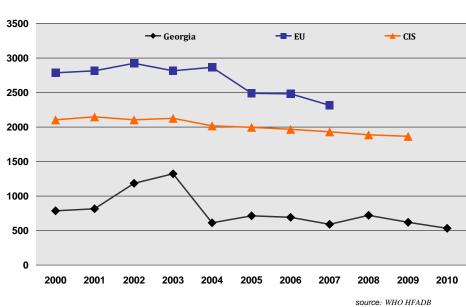
Percent of livebirths with a normal birth weight, Georgia, the EU,

Figure 5.6

the CIS 95 94.5 94 Percent 93.5 93 92.5 92 🕶 Georgia ─- EU --- CIS 91.5 2002 2003 2005 2006 2007 2008 2010 2004 2009 source WHO HFADB

Breastfeeding was initiated during the first hour after delivery for 69% of live-borns; 37.4% of infants were breastfed at the age of 3 months.

According to the data of maternity homes, 8.8% of infants were born sick or got sick after the birth. 92.4% of the cases were caused by certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and 6% of cases - by congenital abnormalities. Incidence of congenital abnormalities in live-borns is characterized with a downward trend and is almost four times lower than the corresponding indicator for the European Union (See Figure 5.7).



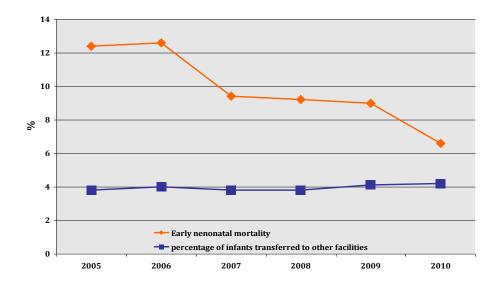
Georgia, the EU, the CIS

Congenital malformations incidence rate per 100 000 livebirths,

Figure 5.7

4.2% of infants were transferred from maternity homes to the departments for premature newborns. During last years the growth of the rate mentioned afore was accompanied by the decrease of the early neonatal mortality rate (Figure 5.8).

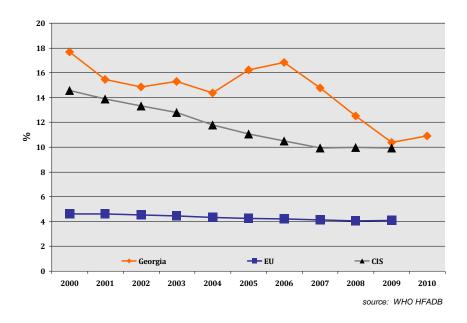
Figure 5.8 Early neonatal mortality rate and percent of newborns transferred from maternity homes to other hospitals, Georgia, 2005 - 2010



In 2010, there were registered 410 the early neonatal deaths (early neonatal mortality rate – 6.6), including 118 deaths at maternity homes.

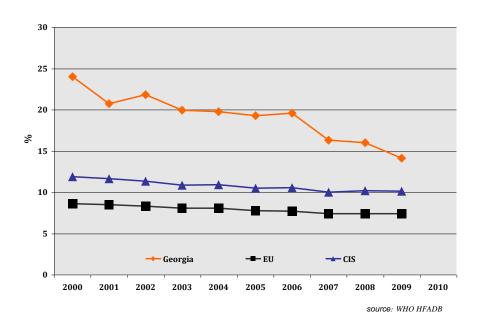
During the reporting year, 682 stillbirths were registered, the stillbirth ratio per 1 000 births is 10.9. This is 2.5 times more than the respective European Union ratio and within the range the CIS countries corresponding indicator (See Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Stillbirth ratio, Georgia, the EU, the CIS



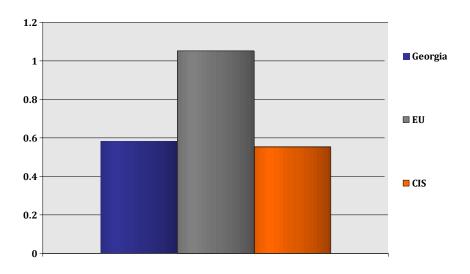
Improvement of the stillbirth ratio, which is a major component of the perinatal mortality, means also a reduction of the perinatal mortality ratio. In Georgia this indicator is characterized with a downward trend (See Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10 Perinatal mortality ratio, Georgia, the EU, the CIS



A large proportion of infant and under-five deaths occur soon after birth, in the neonatal period. Globally, the lower the child mortality, the higher the proportion of deaths that occur before the age of four weeks, as under-five mortality is easier to reduce. Early neonatal mortality accounts for three out of four neonatal deaths; this figure is only slightly higher in developed regions. Worldwide neonatal mortality represents more than half of overall infant mortality and over one third of under five deaths. (See Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11 Ratio of reported to estimated under 5 mortality rates, WHO, 2009



## Mortality rate according to the World regions and the level of development

	Neonatal mortality as % of under-five mortality	Neonatal mortality as % of infant mortality	Early neonatal mortality as % of neonatal mortality	Early neonatal mortality as % of perinatal mortality
World	36	53	75	47
More developed regions	52	63	79	37
Less developed regions	36	53	75	48
Africa	26	42	75	48
Asia	45	61	75	47
Latin America and Caribbean	42	51	77	55

In 2010, in Georgia, according to the data, provided by medical institutions, 894 children died at the age under 15 years. The majority of the cases (90.4%) were registered at hospitals.

Infant mortality accounts to 88.9% of the cases of the child mortality. Infant mortality rate was 12.0 per 1,000 livebirths. Main causes of the infant mortality belong to the following classes:

- Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (70.2%);
- Respiratory system diseases (9.7%);
- Congenital anomalies (8.5%).

In 2010, according to the data, collected from out-patient facilities, 463 204 *cases of diseases* in children under the age of 15 were registered (prevalence – 61229.9), including 387 079 new cases (incidence – 51167.1).

The incidence is high in the following classes:

- respiratory system diseases 32304.7;
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases 5190.4;
- diseases of the digestive system 2286.3.

During the reporting year, in children 77 107 cases of **hospital discharges** there were registered. Hospitalization rate was 101.9. Hospitalization rates were high in the following classes:

- respiratory system diseases 54.0;
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases 17.1:
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 9.0.

Share of hospitalizations of infants in the total number of all children hospitalizations was 34.5%; hospitalization rate in infants - 428.3. Infant hospitalization rates were high in the following classes of diseases:

- respiratory system diseases 209.3;
- certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 109.7;
- certain infectious and parasitic diseases 63.6.

Table 5.1 Births, child and maternal mortality rates (data collected from health facilities), Georgia, 2005 – 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of deliveries	47246	48181	49626	56096	61656	61928
Hospital deliveries	46537	47593	49020	55850	61441	61653
Home deliveries	709	588	309	246	215	275
Total number of live births	47022	47856	49476	56025	61677	61901
Live borns at home without further hospitalization	688	536	308	235	209	255
Total number of stillbirths	766	817	738	717	665	682
Total number of infant deaths (at the age 0-1 year)	851	882	699	802	872	741
Total number of early neonatal deaths (at the age 0-6 days)	585	604	467	516	558	410
Total number of late neonatal deaths(at the age 7-28 days)	123	146	118	147	214	186
Total number of post neonatal deaths (at the age 29-365 days)	143	132	114	139	100	145
Total number of under-five deaths*	911	945	945	898	949	830
Total number of maternal deaths	11	11	10	8	33	12
Stillbirth rate per 1000 births	16.0	16.8	14.7	12.6	10.7	10.9
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	12.4	12.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	6.6
Late neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	28.3	29.2	24.0	21.7	19.7	17.4
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births*	18.1	18.4	14.1	14.3	14.1	12.0
Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births*	19.4	19.7	15.7	16.0	15.4	13.4
Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births	23.4	23.0	20.2	14.3	52.1	19.4

Table 5.2 Births and infant deaths by the regions (data collected from health facilities), Georgia, 2010

	Number of live births	Number of stillbirths	Stillbirth ratio per 1000 births	Number of infant deaths	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Number of early neonatal deaths	Early neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	Perinatal mortality ratio per 1000 births
Ajara	6087	55	9.0	55	9.0	29	4.8	13.7
Tbilisi	26386	396	14.8	407	15.4	178	6.7	21.4
Kakheti	3745	24	6.4	28	7.5	22	5.9	12.2
Imereti	9210	100	10.7	170	18.5	120	13.0	23.6
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	4363	22	5.0	16	3.7	10	2.3	7.3
Shida Kartli	3390	35	10.2	27	8.0	24	7.1	17.2
Kvemo Kartli	4921	27	5.5	20	4.1	16	3.3	8.7
Guria	1089	0	0	2	1.8	2	1.8	1.8
Samtskhe – Javakheti	2196	20	9.0	14	6.4	9	4.1	13.1
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	439	3	6.8	1	2.3	0	0	6.8
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	75	0	0	1	13.3	0	0	0
Georgia	61901	682	10.9	741	12.0	410	6.6	17.4

 $^st$  The total number of infant and under-five deaths includes both in-patient and out-patient deaths, registered by health facilities

Table 5.3 Essential data on antenatal care, Georgia 2010

	Number of pregnancies taken	Pregnancy bro	Pregnancy brought to the end		omen with 4 care visits
	from the enrollment lists	Number	%	Number	%
Ajara	6349	5779	91.0	5140	88.9
Tbilisi	20465	18351	89.7	14819	80.8
Kakheti	4082	3796	93.0	3282	86.5
Imereti	8907	8264	92.8	7109	86.0
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	3664	3326	90.8	3047	91.6
Shida Kartli	3509	3297	94.0	3227	97.9
Kvemo Kartli	4883	4709	96.4	2986	63.4
Guria	1036	998	96.3	757	75.9
Samtskhe – Javakheti	2207	1997	90.5	1714	85.8
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	570	512	89.8	366	71.5
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	139	104	74.8	81	77.9
Georgia	56200	51511	91.7	42820	83.1

Table 5.4 Essential data on antenatal care, Georgia, 2010

	Number of pregnant women Pregnant women who initiated tested for syphilis tested for				Pregnant women tested for Hepatitis B		
	antenatal care during the reporting year	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ajara	5931	5627	94.9	5049	85.1	5008	84.4
Tbilisi	20225	19256	95.2	18367	90.8	18207	90.0
Kakheti	3941	3570	90.6	3008	76.3	3023	76.7
Imereti	8735	8630	98.8	8143	93.2	7948	91.0
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	3623	3580	98.8	3463	95.6	3556	98.2
Shida Kartli	3336	3036	91.0	2320	69.5	2289	68.6
Kvemo Kartli	5162	4862	94.2	4676	90.6	4624	89.6
Guria	1042	1027	98.6	1035	99.3	1042	100.0
Samtskhe – Javakheti	2678	2162	80.7	2210	82.5	2090	78.0
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	559	541	96.8	521	93.2	445	79.6
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	197	121	61.4	141	71.6	148	75.1
Georgia	55853	52836	94.6	49357	88.4	48804	87.4

Table 5.5 Livebirths and stillbirths according to the birth weight (data from maternity hospitals), Georgia, 2010

	Total	500 - 999	1000 - 1499	1500-2499	2500-3999	4000 +
Number of live births	61646	123	335	2954	52807	5427
% from the total number of livebirths	100	0.2	0.5	4.8	85.7	8.8
Number of stillbirths	682	279	101	140	147	15
% from the total number of stillbirths	100	40.9	14.8	20.5	21.6	2.2

Table 5.6 Incidence of diseases in newborns (data from maternity hospitals), Georgia, 2010

	Total number of cases	Incidence rate per 1000 live births
All diseases	5434	88.1
Including	•	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5023	81.5
Including: Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition	918	14.9
Birth trauma	247	4.0
Including: Intracranial laceration and haemorrhage due to birth injury	56	0.9
Respiratory disorders specific to the perinatal period	2192	35.6
Including: Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1097	17.8
Respiratory distress syndrome of newborn	962	15.6
Congenital pneumonia	11	0.2
Infections specific to the perinatal period	379	6.1
Including: Sepsis of newborn	75	1.2
Haemorrhagic disorders of fetus and newborn	124	2.0
Including: Fetal blood loss	5	0.1
Intracranial non-traumatic haemorrhage of fetus and newborn	89	1.4
Haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	459	7.4
Including: Haemolytic disease of fetus and newborn due to isoimmunization	373	6.1
Disseminated intravascular coagulation of fetus and newborn	1	0.02
Other disorders of newborn cerebral status	571	9.3
Other diseases originating in the perinatal period	133	2.2
Congenital abnormalities	326	5.3
Other diseases of newborn	85	1.4

Table 5.7 Essential data on breastfeeding, Georgia, 2009 – 2010

		2009	2010						
	Total number of breastfed infants	% from the total number of live births	Total number of breastfed infants	% from the total number of live births					
Data collected from the maternity hospitals									
Breastfeeding initiated during the first hour after birth	41411	67.4	42525	69.0					
Breastfeeding initiated in 1-8 hours after birth	12334	20.1	11478	18.6					
Breastfeeding initiated in 8-24 hours after birth	4081	6.6	3842	6.2					
Total number of the breastfed newborns	59960	97.5	60090	97.5					
Data collected from the children policlinics									
Newborns breastfed at the age of 3 months	22535	36.7	28156	45.5					

Table 5.8 Caesarean sections number, rate and structure, Georgia, 2009 – 2010

		2009		2010			
	Number of cases	Ratio per 1000 live births	% from the total number	Number of cases	Ratio per 1000 live births	% from the total number	
All types of caesarean sections	17722	287.3	100	19442	314.1	100	
			Inclu	ıding			
Scheduled	8498		48.0	10240		52.6	
Urgent	9224		52.0	9212		47.4	

 Table 5.9
 Caesarean sections number and indicators, Georgia, 2010

	Number of deliveries	Total number of caesarean sections	% from the total number of deliveries	Ratio per 1000 live births
Ajara	6075	2141	35.2	351.7
Tbilisi	26469	8162	30.8	309.3
Kakheti	3738	1104	29.5	294.8
Imereti	9197	3574	38.9	388.1
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	4340	1854	42.7	424.9
Shida Kartli	3394	899	26.5	265.2
Kvemo Kartli	4914	1122	22.8	228.0
Guria	1085	307	28.3	281.9
Samtskhe – Javakheti	2209	175	7.9	79.7
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	432	99	22.9	225.5
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	75	5	6.7	66.7
Georgia	61928	19442	31.4	314.1

Table 5.10 Causes of maternal mortality, Georgia, 2010

causes of deaths	ICD-X Codes	Total number
Died during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium		12
Including		
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	O00.x -O07.x	1
Pre-eclampsia, unspecified	O14.9	1
Eclampsia in pregnancy	O15.0	1
Postpartum haemorrhage	072	1
Shock during or following labor and delivery	O75.1	2
Puerperal sepsis	O85	1
Obstetrical blood-clot Embolism	O88.2	2
Diseases of the respiratory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	099.5	2
Including: Influenza caused by an identified virus	099.5 (J10.0)	2
Other specified diseases and conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	099.8	1

Table 5.11 Abortions and contraception, Georgia, 1995 – 2010

		Abortions			Number of	Number of women to
	Total number of live births	Total number	Including mini abortions	Abortion ratio per 1000 live births	intrauterine devices inserted	whom hormonal contraception was prescribed
1995	56341	39538	7522	715.2	9538	5181
1996	53300	30003	5867	554.1	10817	3699
1997	52851	23403	5541	447.6	8171	4869
1998	49588	21018	6806	423.8	9148	6276
1999	46827	18306	6549	390.9	11539	9142
2000	46765	14951	5414	319.7	9120	7865
2001	46006	15008	5330	326.2	9032	8755
2002	45033	13908	5143	308.8	8252	8143
2003	44093	13834	5183	313.7	9084	9340
2004	46373	17210	6552	371.1	9047	10996
2005	47022	19734	6710	419.7	9643	10783
2006	47856	21204	7478	443.1	7581	10742
2007	49476	20644	7583	417.3	7548	9541
2008	56025	22062	7662	393.8	6554	12171
2009	61677	24311	8361	394.2	6408	10324
2010	61901	25585	10621	413.3	7528	20620

Table 5.12Abortions by the age groups, Georgia, 2010

	All ages	Age groups							
	All ages	<15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-44	>45		
Total number	25585	14	1770	12766	9262	1636	137		
Indicator	2186.8	11.3	1091.2	3613.4	2889.0	1052.8	76.8		
		Incl	uding						
Spontaneous abortions	3190	8	271	1620	1063	206	22		
Induced abortions	21503	6	1438	10729	7851	1368	111		
Gestational age less than 12 weeks	21412	6	1432	10686	7814	1363	111		
Mini abortions (Gestational age less than 5 weeks)	10620	3	635	5222	3995	704	61		
Gestational age 12-22 weeks	91	0	6	43	37	5	0		
Number of the first pregnancies terminated by induced abortions	498	3	82	310	98	5	0		

Table 5.13 Essential data on reproductive health\*, Georgia, 2010

	E	xaminations		From the total number of encounters						
	Both	Females Males		Due	e to infertility	Due to climacteric	Due to			
	sexes	remales	Wales	Both sexes	Females	Males	(females)	abortion		
Ajara	3176	2925	251	186	177	9	257	264		
Tbilisi	17740	17342	398	2911	2747	164	1073	263		
Kakheti	1677	1590	87	59	59	0	80	93		
Imereti	10452	9334	1118	696	653	43	1010	589		
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	5112	5038	74	213	213	0	366	11		
Shida Kartli	3062	2945	117	89	86	3	169	239		
Kvemo Kartli	3623	3438	185	222	209	13	278	711		
Guria	831	730	101	72	72	0	120	106		
Samtskhe – Javakheti	416	385	31	191	191	0	0	122		
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	188	188	0	43	43	0	58	1		
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	813	813	0	7	7	0	61	11		
Georgia	48521	46159	2362	4718	4486	232	3525	2412		

Table 5.14 Essential data on reproductive health\*, Georgia, 2010

	Encounters for a contraception method selection						
	Both sexes	Females	Males				
Ajara	865	786	79				
Tbilisi	2865	2784	81				
Kakheti	508	467	41				
Imereti	4831	4052	779				
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	1489	1416	73				
Shida Kartli	315	312	3				
Kvemo Kartli	1207	1035	172				
Guria	241	140	101				
Samtskhe – Javakheti	86	55	31				
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	16	16	0				
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	10	10	0				
Georgia	12584	11224	1360				

Table 5.15 Child deaths registered by health facilities, Georgia, 2010

	Deaths in children under 15			Including								
	years				Deaths in children under 1 Death children und					der 5		
	Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1000 children	% of the in- patient deaths	% of the out- patient deaths	Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1000 live births	% of the in- patient deaths	% of the out- patient deaths	Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1000 live births	% of the in- patient deaths	% of the out- patient deaths
Ajara	69	104.5	82.6	17.4	55	9.0	92.7	7.3	62	10.2	87.1	12.9
Tbilisi	476	242.0	99.6	0.4	407	15.4	99.8	0.2	446	16.9	99.6	0.4
Kakheti	37	53.7	62.2	37.8	28	7.5	78.6	21.4	33	8.8	66.7	33.3
Imereti	190	159.3	96.3	3.7	170	18.5	99.4	0.6	181	19.7	97.2	2.8
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	22	27.2	63.6	36.4	16	3.7	81.3	18.8	17	3.9	76.5	23.5
Shida Kartli	36	67.9	75.0	25.0	27	8.0	92.6	7.4	31	9.1	83.9	16.1
Kvemo Kartli	41	48.0	41.5	58.5	20	4.1	85.0	15.0	38	7.7	44.7	55.3
Guria	3	12.6	66.7	33.3	2	1.8	100.0	0	2	1.8	100.0	0
Samtskhe – Javakheti	18	50.0	61.1	38.9	14	6.4	78.6	21.4	18	8.2	61.1	38.9
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	1	5.4	0	100	1	2.3	0	100.0	1	2.3	0	100.0
Racha – Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	1	12.3	0	100	1	13.3	0	100.0	1	13.3	0	100.0
Georgia	894	118.2	90.4	9.6	741	12.0	96.6	3.4	830	13.4	92.2	7.8

<sup>\*</sup> Encounters to out-patient facilities due to reproductive health problems, excluding antenatal care visits

Table 5.16 Incidence of diseases in children under 1 and under 5, Georgia, 2010

	Children	under 1	Children	under 5	
	Total Number of new cases	Incidence rate per 1000 infants	Total Number of new cases	Incidence rate per 1000 children < 5	
All diseases	68540	110192.9	226395	84665.3	
		Includ	ling		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4419	7104.5	24137	9026.6	
Neoplasms	21	33.8	45	16.8	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2621	4213.8	7305	2731.9	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2563	4120.6	4365	1632.4	
Mental and behavioural disorders	15	24.1	73	27.3	
Diseases of the nervous system	4577	7358.5	7501	2805.2	
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	2338	3758.8	5948	2224.4	
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2225	3577.2	6346	2373.2	
Diseases of the circulatory system	138	221.9	464	173.5	
Diseases of the respiratory system	40763	65535.4	146671	54850.8	
Diseases of the digestive system	2079	3342.4	6301	2356.4	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2037	3274.9	6046	2261.0	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	212	340.8	847	316.8	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1210	1945.3	3474	1299.2	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1401	2252.4	1401	523.9	
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	813	1307.1	1377	515.0	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	741	1191.3	2140	800.3	
Injuries, poisoning and other certain consequences of external causes	367	590.0	1954	730.7	

Table 5.17 In-patient surgical operations on female genital organs and obstetrical-gynecological operations, Georgia, 2009 – 2010

	20	09	2010		
	Total number	Case fatality rate (%)	Total number	Case fatality rate (%)	
Total number of operations on the female genital organs	9722	0.08	9861	0.03	
	luding		•	•	
Endometrectomy (excluding abortions)	2395	0	2186	0	
Female sterilization	192	0	314	0	
Amputation of uterus	1235	0.08	1337	0.15	
Extirpation of uterus	3570	0.20	3606	0.03	
Resection of ovary	851	0	939	0	
Ovarectomy	657	0	437	0	
Operations on external genital organs with tissue extirpation	177	0	190	0	
Obstetrical and gynecological surgery	35535	0.01	38262	0	
Inc	luding				
Due to ectopic pregnancy	1219	0.1	1082	0	
Forceps	81	0	73	0	
Vacuum extraction	149	0	186	0	
Cesarean section	17722	0.02	19442	0	
Operations of fetal destruction	40	0	34	0	
Abortion	16192	0	16220	0	