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HEALTH POLICY ANALYSIS CENTER

Rapid Assessment of Postgraduate Medical Education Clinical Sites

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List of abbreviations

GP	General Practitioner
CS	Clinical Site
KSMA	Kyrgyz State Medical Academy
KSMIRCME	Kyrgyz State Medical Institute of Retraining and Continuing Medical Education
CR	Clinical Resident
CS	Clinical Supervisor
KRSU	Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University
ILD	Index of Labor Distribution
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
LGA	Local Government Administrations
IChCH	Interregional Children's Clinical Hospital
LG	Local Government
LRA	Legislative and Regulatory Acts
OMH	Oblast Merged Hospital
OFMC	Oblast Family Medicine Center
HO	Health Organization
PGME	Postgraduate Medical Education
PHC	Primary Health Care
RHIC	Republican Health Information Center
TH	Territorial Hospital
FMC	Family Medicine Center

Section 1. Introduction

The National Den Sooluk Health Reform Program for 2012-2017 provides for the development and adoption of the Strategy for Development of Postgraduate and Continuing Medical Education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020, which will reflect the main development areas, changes and steps to streamline and improve the quality of postgraduate and continuing medical education.

The reform of postgraduate and continuing medical education is a consistent step associated with transformations in undergraduate teaching. Over the years of reforms (since 2008), some activities have been carried out in medical education with support of the Swiss Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic and assistance of experts of the Medical Faculty of University of Geneva and the Geneva University Hospitals.

In particular, state educational standards have been developed, and the main focus in implementation of these standards is made on the specifics of general practitioners (GPs) training. The curricula and teaching methods are being revised. Currently, students of the KSMA from the 1st to the 5th year are taught under the new curricula and the first graduation within the frames of the new curricula implementation is expected in 2018. It is expected that various medical education institutions will have around 1500 graduates in total. According to the medical education reform program all these graduates have to take 2-year residency in general practice.

However, the results of various assessments and missions show that the majority of residents and interns tend to stay in major cities, predominately in Bishkek and Osh, where the access to practical training is extremely limited. In this regard, decentralization of postgraduate medical education at regional and district levels should entail expansion of opportunities for residency training in general practice. As it is known, not every raion health organization has opportunities to ensure and deliver clinical training in terms of infrastructure, equipment, HR, financing etc.

The assessment was focused on selection and listing of health organizations which have the real capacity to deliver 2-year clinical training in general practice for the residents.

Section 2. Goal and objectives

Goal:

Identify the list of oblast and raion health organizations which have the real capacity to deliver postgraduate clinical training.

Objectives:

1. Analyze the official statistics based on key indicators of health organizations;
2. Assess health facilities based on the research tool developed by HUG consultants;
3. Make the list of health facilities which meet the minimum necessary requirements for clinical sites;
4. Determine the potential number of residents to be accepted by each health organization of the republic with provision of the required conditions for 2-year clinical residency in General Practice specialty.

Section 3. Methodology

To achieve the objectives the following steps have been consistently performed:

3.1. Selection of criteria to assess a clinical site

In accordance with the developed Catalogue of GP competencies at the postgraduate level during 2-year clinical residency young doctors should obtain practical skills in diagnosing and treating a fairly extensive list of diseases. To achieve this objective, first of all, it is necessary to ensure *proper quality of the educational process*. Thus, minimum necessary requirements to the training process (Table 3.1.) have been determined, and then on their basis – the minimum necessary requirements to the opportunities of clinical sites (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1. Requirements to the educational process

#	Clinical site Criteria	FMC/OFMC/GPC	TH/OMH/GPC
1	**Clinical resident (CR)/patient ratio**	1/12 patients and more per day (or 3 patients and more per hour)	1/10 patients and more per day;
2	**Clinical supervisor (CS), characteristics**	Category I and above, Experience of at least 7 years, Age ***under*** 63 years old	Category I and above, Experience of at least 7 years, Age ***under*** 63 years old
3	**CS/CR ratio**	1:4	1:4
4	**Available functioning diagnostic equipment**	- X-ray, ECG, ultrasonography, endoscopy; - Other (preferably))	- X-ray, ECG, ultrasonography, endoscopy; - Other (preferably)
5	**Available functioning laboratory**	Clinical, biochemical, serological and bacteriological	Clinical, biochemical, serological and bacteriological
6	**Availability of conditions for clinical residency**	-Rooms/resource center; -Normative legal acts/training materials; -Internet; -Telemedicine (preferably)	-Rooms/resource center; -Normative legal acts/training materials; -Internet; -Telemedicine (preferably)
7	**Available salary for CR**	Yes	Yes
8	**Available extra payment for CS**	Yes	Yes
9	**Available extra payment for CS**	Yes	Yes

The criteria for the training process include provision of optimal workload for each resident (one-time management of 10 and more patients in hospitals, and consultation of 12 and more patients in 4 hours of outpatient reception in FMC[1]), as well as the access to laboratory-diagnostic examinations, training premises and materials. The capacity of clinical supervisors is also taken into account; an age limit is caused by the need to take upgrade training on teaching and discipline-related training modules. Also, an essential prerequisite is the provision of salaries both for clinical residents and extra payment for clinical supervision by doctors in health

[1] According to the approved Order of the KR MoH, FGP doctor has 6-hour working day of which 4 hours are provided for outpatient visits and 2 hours – for doctor's home visits.

organizations. In addition, it is required to envisage provision of housing for those clinical residents who need it.

Subsequently, a clinical site should also have the following opportunities (Table 3.2.).

Table 3.2. Requirements to a clinical site

#	Clinical site Criteria	FMC / OFMC / GPC	TH / OMH / GPC
1	**Number of visits per FGP doctor per annum**	**3840 and more** (minimum load per 1 CR)	
2	**Number of hospitalizations in units of hospitals/GPC per annum** (therapy, surgery, obstetrics-gynecology and other)		**360 and more** (minimum load per 1 CR)
3	**Number of deliveries in a hospital/GPC per annum**		**365 and more** (minimum load per 1 CR)
4	**Number of visits per one doctor of outpatient-diagnostic department/clinical-diagnostic department per annum**		**3840 and more** (minimum load per 1 CR)
5	**Availability of doctors in hospital units and FGPs with category I or highest category in the age of under 63 years old**	Yes	Yes
6	**Availability of functioning diagnostic equipment**	Yes	Yes
7	**Availability of a functioning laboratory**	Yes	Yes
8	**Available conditions for CR**	Yes	Yes
9	**Available wages for CRs**	Yes	Yes
10	**Available extra payment for a CR**	Yes	Yes
11	**Available housing for a CR**	Yes	Yes

When determining the criterion on number of hospitalizations and outpatient visits the need to provide one CR with workload was taken into account:

- 30 patients per month in a hospital (or 360 patients per year);
- at least one delivery per day (or 365 deliveries per year);
- 320 visits per month at PHC level (or 3840 visits per year).

3.2. Sample and data list for analysis

The sample included all oblast and raion HOs of the republic including outpatient and inpatient levels (OFMC/FMC, GPC and OMH/TH).

The RHIC's statistical information on HOs for 2015 has been collected and analyzed based on the research tool developed by HUG experts:

- Number of beds;

- Number of hospitalizations in total and by profile (therapy, surgery, maternity and pediatrics etc.);
- Total number of visits and visits in breakdown (FGP doctors and narrow specialists);
- Total number of doctors and breakdown by specialty (staff units, employed staff units, individuals);
- Total number of mid-level personnel (staff units, employed staff units, individuals);
- Doctors by age and by category (I, II, highest and without category).

Data on available diagnostic and laboratory equipment in HOs collected through the Rapid Assessment of the pregraduate, postgraduate and continuing education clinical sites' capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic (Hospitals Association of the KR, 2014) were also used in the assessment.

3.3. Semi-structured interviews with HO managers

Site visits to selected HOs enabled to obtain the clarifying information on the capacity of clinical sites (including possible number of CRs, conditions for training, infrastructure, opportunity to ensure salary and housing) through semi-structured interviews with HO managers:

HO level	Site visits
Oblast	5
Raion	39*
HO, total	44

**Note: ***part of the data was obtained with the assistance of oblast coordinators

3.4. Approaches to calculation of the potential number of CRs for each HO

Calculation of the potential number of CRs was made in a staged manner considering several parameters:

- **Number of hospitalizations/deliveries and visits, HOs**

$$\frac{\textit{Total number of hospitalizations/deliveries/visits per year}}{\textit{Standard per 1 CR}} = \textit{Maximum number of CRs which could be accepted by a HO with ensured appropriate workload}$$

- **Number of potential clinical supervisors**

$$\textit{Total number of physical persons, HO doctors} - \textit{Number of doctors with Category II or without Category} - \textit{50\% of doctors of pension age} = \textit{Potential number of clinical supervisors}$$

Doctors of pensionable age, as a rule, have either Highest Category or do not have it at all (due to the fact that they did not pass through periodic recertification). At the same time, doctors of retirement age (particularly, in remote areas) can take on the role of clinical supervisors (50% taken). Additionally, it was also taken into account that probably not all doctors with highest category or category would desire to be clinical supervisors. Each CS teaches 4 CRs.

Of two figures obtained on the number of CRs the minimum number which could be accepted by a HO was chosen and adjusted for:

- Number of paid positions for CRs in a HO
- Opportunities for housing

Section 4. HO's capacity assessment results

4.1. Characteristics of clinical sites

According to the General Practitioner curriculum within two years clinical residents should do practical training both at the level of PHC (most common diseases) and at the hospital level (rarer diseases and complicated cases). In this respect, the activities of 146 HOs were studied countrywide (out of them 72 FMC/GPC, 74 hospitals). The analysis results showed that 118 HOs (of them 60 FMCs/GPCs and 58 hospitals) (Table 4.1) *fully or partially* meet the minimum necessary requirements applied to clinical sites (Table 3.2).

Table 4.1. Number of clinical sites for postgraduate training

Oblast	FMC/OFMC/GPC		TH/MOH/GPC	
	Total	Of them comply with the requirements for CSs	Total	Of them comply with the requirements for CSs
Batken	10	8	10	7
Jalal-Abad	19	14	19	14
Issyk-Kul	8	7	8	7
Naryn	7	6	6	5
Osh	11	10	14	11
Talas	5	5	5	5
Chui	12	9	12	9
Total	**72**	**60**	**74**	**58**

The below are summarized data on key criteria for clinical sites by oblast and countrywide in tote prepared on the basis of the detailed characteristics for each HO of primary and secondary levels (Appendices 1-4).

4.1.1. Number of visits and hospitalizations

According to the data from the RHIC (2015) large majority of studied FMC/GPC have fairly high rates of visits to FGPs per year and almost all of them are able to accept CRs for clinical practice (Appendix 2). Thus, the minimum number of visits amounted to 5931 (GPC, Sumsar, Jalal-Abad oblast).

Oblast FMCs have the substantial capacity where rate of visits vary from 48248 (Talals oblast) to 186335 (Jalal-Abad oblast). However, it should be mentioned that in every oblast there are several raion HOs having much more capacity (for example, FMC in Kara-Suu raion - 683383 visits to FGP doctors per year). 12 organizations with rate of 37339 visits (Chon-Alai GPC, Osh oblast) and lower rate were excluded from the general list of PHC facilities due to the lack of

doctors who could take the role of clinical supervisors. In the meantime, there are 9 organizations that can ensure clinical supervision despite fewer visits.

All raion FMCs have a number of narrow specialists, predominately these are cardiologist, urologist, endocrinologist, dermatovenerologist, infectious disease specialist, otolaryngologist, oculist, neurologist, phthisiatrist, etc. Rate of visits to narrow specialists is also high, however, in calculating the potential number of CRs *only* visits to FGP doctors were taken into account.

The analysis of the performance indicators of raion and oblast TH/OMH shows a fairly high level of hospitalizations (Appendix 3). All studied organizations have a standard structure which involves the availability of departments/beds by the following profiles: therapy, surgery, obstetrics/gynecology/maternity, pediatrics and infectious diseases (oblast facilities have longer list of departments) as well as the departments for outpatient-diagnostic services.

The analysis of the statistics of inpatient HOs by number of hospitalizations in total and separately by specialized profiles has shown that all oblast and most raion THs are able to accept clinical residents and provide them with an opportunity to manage at least 10 patients a day throughout a year.

It should be noted that outpatient-diagnostic departments of hospitals receive outpatient patients with various nosologies. Rates of visits, particularly in oblast merged hospitals, are quite high. Although, *only* the level of hospitalizations was taken into account in calculating the potential number of CRs for hospitals, it should be noted that involvement of CRs into the work of these departments is an additional opportunity to obtain the required practical skills.

4.1.2. Laboratories and diagnostic equipment

All oblast FMC and most FMCs located in raion centers have the minimum list of basic diagnostic equipment (ultrasound, ECG, X-ray), essential and sufficient to perform the function of a clinical site.

Some FMCs are partially equipped with basic facilities. For example, in At-Bashy and Kemin FMCs there is no ultrasonography; and patients are referred to outpatient-diagnostic departments of THs for ultrasonic examination.

There are no X-ray machines in FMCs of Leylek, Ak-Tala, Kara-Bura, Issyk-Kul and Ton raions. In these raions X-ray examinations of patients are also performed in outpatient-diagnostic departments of the THs.

All raion FMCs (except for FMC in Ak-Tala raion) have equipment for clinical and biochemical laboratory tests. At the oblast level, the list of tests is expanded owing to serological, immunological and culture-based tests. In Ak-Tala raion, all laboratory tests are carried out in the TH’s laboratory (located on the same territory with the FMC).

All oblast merged hospitals and raion THs are also fitted out with essential basic diagnostic equipment. Many raion THs have digital X-ray devices, ultrasound with doppler, modern ECG and other modern diagnostic equipment (gastroscopes, colposcopes, etc.). There are laboratories which perform all clinical, biochemical and serological tests in all raion THs.

CT machines and MR-imagers are available in some oblasts only (Osh Interregional Children's Clinical Hospital). On the territory of Jail TH (Chui oblast) and Ak-Suu TH (Issyk-Kul oblast) there are private centers where computer tomography is performed.

4.1.3. Training premises and resource centers

Internet access is available in all oblast and raion HOs (PHC and hospitals) including FGPs located in villages.

The available equipped resource centers in oblast HOs and most HOs located in raion centers make possible to ensure distance training and use of telemedicine for consultations. Thus, during the interviews with managers of HOs it was noted that on a weekly basis (on certain days) staff members of the KSMIRCME deliver various thematic lecturers for doctors and/or nurses. In addition, raion THs of Naryn oblast carry out weekly patient counseling through telemedicine with tertiary HOs and Geneva University Hospital; and all HOs have the opportunity to take part in clinical case conferences.

4.1.4. Salary and housing

According to the statistics PHC organizations have more vacant medical positions as compared to hospitals (Appendices 1 and 3), and, therefore, they are able to provide salaries for a larger number of KOs (46 and 11 KRs, respectively, Appendices 2 and 4). As a rule, there are no vacancies in oblast merged hospitals.

However, during the interviews the majority of managers gave smaller figures for salaries than the statistics demonstrates. On the one hand, their concerns are driven by the fact that they have very limited experience in providing salaries for CRs (more often on a short-term basis, i.e, not more than 3 months). On the other hand, it should be taken into consideration that unused payroll funds are usually redistributed amongst available HO staff based on the Index of Labor Distribution (ILD).

Basically, inpatient HOs have no vacant medical positions. During the interviews most managers of raion THs stated that they are ready to accept CRs without providing salaries. However, some managers set out an opinion that even in the absence of vacant staffing positions they will be able to find a way to provide salaries using other funds (special account etc.). Also, the majority of HO managers noted that they have the opportunities to provide payments to their doctors for clinical supervision using own ILD and special funds.

Most managers of health organizations mentioned the possibilities to work with local governments on provision of housing and material assistance, utilization of medical colleges' dormitories or using own resources.

Also, some raion THs have unused premises which could be reconstructed for temporary housing of clinical residents.

The analysis of the KSMA students who study in the departments of general medicine and pediatrics has shown that about 70% of students from Year 1 to Year 6 are students who arrived from regions and could be sent to HOs in accordance with their permanent place of

residence as they do not need to address housing issues. Probably, these students will have more motivation to settle down and work in their places of permanent residence (Table 4.2.).

Table 4.2. Distribution of the KSMA students according to their place of residence, data from General Medicine and Pediatrics Departments

Region	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	%
Bishkek	138	180	186	200	175	153	1032	29,4
Chui	70	106	90	120	92	88	566	16,1
Issyk-Kul	54	63	69	64	67	58	375	10,7
Naryn	27	28	32	29	29	29	174	5,0
Talas	22	32	22	44	26	25	171	4,9
Osh	44	110	86	64	59	69	432	12,2
Jalal-Abad	48	82	93	91	78	71	463	13,1
Batken	28	66	52	51	58	47	302	8,6
Total							**3515**	**100**

4.2. Estimated number of clinical supervisors and clinical residents

4.2.1. Clinical supervisors

Considering that one clinical supervisor can supervise 4 clinical residents, the majority of PHC organizations and hospitals have sufficient opportunities to supervise postgraduate education. According to the estimated data 432 PHC doctors and 294 hospital doctors are able to perform this role in the republic (Table 4.3.).

Table 4.3. Estimated number of doctors who are able to be clinical supervisors, the Kyrgyz Republic

Oblast	FMC/OFMC/GPC		TH/OMH/GPC	
	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of doctors who are able to be clinical suprevisors	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of doctors who are able to be clinical suprevisors
Batken	8	35	7	24
Jalal-Abad	14	63	14	56
Issyk-Kul	7	62	7	39
Naryn	6	39	5	19
Osh	10	67	11	83
Talas	5	32	5	15
Chui	9	134	9	58
Total	**60**	**432**	**58**	**294**

The estimated number of doctors who are able to be clinical supervisors was calculated for PHC based on the number of available physical persons – FGP doctors, and at the hospital level – based on the number of doctors by four specialties (therapy, gynecology, surgery and pediatrics) taking into account the selected criteria: qualifications, work experience and age.

The assessment showed that the majority of PHC organizations experience the shortage of general practitioners. In this regard, despite great opportunities to accept CRs based on the

level of visits, the capacity of HOs has significantly reduced due to limitations on the number of doctors who meet the selected criteria (Appendix 5).

The conducted interviews identified the need to ensure the intensive awareness-building work at the level of HOs with regard to goals and objectives of ongoing postgraduate medical education reform as well as to provide training on teaching methods and topics of the GP curriculum for clinical supervisors. Also, taking into consideration the available experience there is a need to regulate the relationship between HOs and the educational institution that may help to increase the mutual responsibility for the educational process quality.

4.2.2. Clinical residents

According to the estimated data all oblast and raion FMCs and inpatient HOs meeting the selected criteria are able to accept approximately 1264 CRs and 1134 CRs, respectively, nationwide (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4. Estimated number of clinical residents, the Kyrgyz Republic

Oblast	ЦСМ/ОЦСМ/ЦОВП		ТБ/ООБ/ЦОВП	
	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of CRs	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of CRs
Batken	8	119	7	96
Jalal-Abad	14	233	14	224
Issyk-Kul	7	187	7	119
Naryn	6	82	5	76
Osh	10	248	11	332
Talas	5	62	5	60
Chui	9	333	9	227
Total	**60**	**1264**	**58**	**1134**

Based on the selected criterion for FGP doctors - 320 visits per month per doctor (or 3840 visits per year) and the estimated number of potential doctors who can be clinical supervisors, the estimated maximum number of clinical residents that can be accepted by each FMC or GPC at the outpatient level was obtained (Annex 5).

The opportunities of oblast and raion FMCs vary from 62 clinical residents in Talas oblast to 333 CRs in Chui oblast depending on the number of visits to FGPs and the availability of doctors who meet the criteria for clinical supervision.

The estimated number of CRs who are able to receive postgraduate education in inpatient HOs was calculated based on the number of hospitalizations by key specialties (surgery, gynecology, therapy and pediatrics) and the number of deliveries, and adjusted for the potential number of clinical supervisors (Appendix 5). The assessment showed that all oblast HOs and most raion THs are able to accept clinical residents and provide them with the opportunities to manage at least 10 patients permanently. The capacities of hospitals also vary considerably from 60 CRs (Talas oblast) to 332 CRs (Osh oblast).

It should be noted that hospitals of Osh oblast as well as raion THs accept clinical residents and interns who study at the Medicine Faculty of Osh and Jalal-Abad Universities. Annual number of

students graduating from these higher education institutions is about 500 students. Therefore, this fact must be taken into account when distributing students of the KSMA and KRSU to the southern regions. For instance, at the time of assessment there were over 200 clinical residents in Osh Interegional Clinical Hospital and more than 50 CRs in Jalal-Abad OMH.

During the interviews managers of HOs mentioned smaller number of clinical residents as compared to the estimated data. This is related to the limited possibilities to provide salaries and housing for CRs (Table 4.5.).

Table 4.5. Total estimated number of clinical residents based on interviews with managers of HOs*, the Kyrgyz Republic

Oblast	FMC/OFMC/GPC		TH/OMH/GPC	
	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of CRs	HOs which meet the requirements for CSs, total	Number of CRs
Batken	8	59	7	43
Jalal-Abad	14	79	14	90
Issyk-Kul	7	54	7	71
Naryn	6	44	5	51
Osh	10	89	11	209
Talas	5	-	5	-
Chui	9	-	9	-
Total	**60**	**325**	**58**	**92**

Note: data of the survey of 44 out of 118 HO managers.

It should be mentioned that the list of diseases and/or conditions with which patients seek health care is much broader in hospitals of oblast level as compared to the territorial hospitals. Thus, based on the legislative and regulatory acts deliveries with complications should be performed at the oblast level only. Hence, when organizing the educational process at the hospital level it is required to envisage rotation of CRs which will enable CRs to get the maximum benefit for their professional growth.

Section 5. Conclusion and recommendations

The assessment was aimed at identifying the list of health organizations which have the real capacity to act as clinical sites as well as determining the estimated number of clinical supervisors and clinical residents for each HO of the republic. To this end, the research tool developed by HUG (statistical data on performance of HOs and information about infrastructure) was used as well as the minimum necessary criteria for the training process and the capacity of clinical sites were developed.

The assessment showed that there are all the opportunities to decentralize the postgraduate education in General Practice specialty. Moreover, possible scale-up of decentralization of the postgraduate medical education is supported by the majority of health facility managers.

Thus, the capacity of 60 oblast and raion health organizations at the PHC level (out of 72 studied) and 58 hospitals (out of 74) fully or partially meet the selected criteria for clinical sites. The selected criteria consider such parameters as the number of visits and hospitalizations, equipment, premises etc. Although, the capacity of HOs varies across raions and oblasts, in

general all of them are able to provide the required workload for CRs. They have the minimum list of diagnostic and laboratory equipment, resource centers with Internet access and in most cases access to online training and telemedicine for online consultations.

The majority of HOs, particularly at the PHC level, have internal reserves for provide salaries for CRs owing to vacant medical positions. Many managers expressed their readiness to find additional opportunities (special accounts of organizations, possible support of local government etc.). However, payment and housing for CRs are still key bottlenecks. In this sense, the approach, when upon consent CRs will be distributed to the regions by place of residence of their relatives has a certain potential.

It is obvious that the capacity of oblast hospitals for appropriate postgraduate education in terms of material and technical provision or clinical practice is higher than in raion territorial hospitals. In addition, according to the approved clinical guidelines some complicated cases and complex manipulations should be managed and performed at the oblast level only. However, the opportunities in raion HOs are better in terms of access to patients, salaries, benefits and living conditions. In this regard, if possible, it is necessary to provide rotation of CRs during their clinical training.

It should be also mentioned that because of unawareness amongst some managers of HOs and local governments there is still misunderstanding of upcoming changes associated with the postgraduate education in clinical residency on GP specialty. This factor could be one of the barriers that impedes the appropriate postgraduate education decentralization, so it is necessary to envisage the activities so that key actors, managers of HOs, local governments, postgraduate students are involved in the process and aware of the benefits of the postgraduate education and clinical practice decentralization.

Recommendations

1. Envisage active informing and involving of HO managers, representatives of local authorities, pregraduate and postgraduate students in the process of PGME reforming (goals and objectives of the postgraduate education decentralization, creation of conditions for CRs including provision of affordable housing etc.);

2. Take into account findings of the present study of the regional HOs' capacity in approving the official list of clinical sites for postgraduate education in GP specialty;

3. It is necessary to improve the contractual relationship between HOs and educational institutions which will involve the responsibility of HOs for the clinical training results and obligations of educational institutions for the use of HOs as clinical sites.

4. It is required to provide training for potential clinical supervisors in teaching skills and approved curricula for CRs;

5. If possible, envisage the rotation of CRs in organizations of various levels (raion/oblast) in order to ensure greater opportunities for obtaining practical skills;

6. It is needed to develop the detailed approach to solving the issue of remuneration for clinical supervisors and clinical residents;

7. When distributing clinical residents take into consideration places of their permanent residence;

8. Develop approaches to organizing the continuous monitoring of postgraduate education in regional HOs by educational institutions as well as regular assessment of knowledge and practical skills of clinical residents.

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1. Characteristics of oblast and raion HOs at the PHC level, by oblast

BATKEN OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FMC, Kizil-Kiya town	96110	65,25/65,25/61	25/25/12	0/0	77,3	15,6	**8**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Sulyukta town	23633	32,75/17,75/13	7,5/4,75/2	15/3,25	100	30	**0**	Yes	Yes
Batken OFMC	54061	54/44,5/34	23,5/16,5/12	10,5/7	26,7	18,1	**2**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Samarkandek	15052	4,5/3/2	4,5/3/2	1,5/1,5	26,7	18,1	**0**	n/d	n/d
Kadamjai FMC	146826	65,75/65,75/62	37,25/37,25/35	0/0	31,5	14,9	**8**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Aidarken	53389	26,5/25,25/16	11,5/11,5/8	1,25/0	31,5	14,9	**1**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jany-Jer	26180	14,75/11/8	8,75/7,25/5	3,75/1,25			**1**	Yes	n/d
GPC, Uch-Korgon	33976	33,5/33,5/31	16,75/16,75/18	0/0	31,5	14,9	**4**	Yes	n/d
Leilek FMC	78858	64/61,25/46	32,75/30/22	2,75/2,75	43,2	16,4	**7**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kulunda	113896	53,5/38,75/27	26/20,25/14	14,75/6,25	43,2	16,4	**4**	Yes	n/d
Total clinical supervisors							**35**		

JALAL-ABAD OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**	8	9
OFMC, Jalal-Abad town	186335	206/185/144	57,75/57,5/41	21/0	42,2	18,7	**13**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kara-Kul town	37270	35/29,5/17	13/13/8	5,5/0	83,3	26,2	**5**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Mailuu-Suu town	21830	35,5/30,25/18	7/5,5/3	5,25/1,5	66,7	34	**1**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Tash-Kumyr town	59742	38,75/35,5/23	10,5/9,75/7	3,25/0,75	40,0	30,4	**1**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Shamaldu-Sai	15999	5/5/3	5/5/5/3	0/0	-	-	**0**	Yes	n/d
FMC, Ak-Syi raion	139727	108/95,5/64	50/47/33	12,5/3	35,3	38,9	**5**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Ala-Buka raion	203844	89,25/71/52	40,25/35/26	18,25/5,25	26,9	8,8	**5**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Bazar-Korghon raion	254128	128/106,75/87	62,75/48,25/36	21,25/14,5	19,0	16	**3**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Nooken raion	75390	56,75/53,5/32	27,25/27,25/15	3,25/0	18,8	20,9	**3**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Kochkor-Ata town	97756	45,5/40,75/31	23,5/20/17	4,75/3,5	18,8	20,9	**3**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Suzak raion	261144	106,5/92,5/76	73,5/60/47	14/13,5	34,8	19,6	**11**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kok-Jangak	22846	8/6,75/3	5,25/4,25/3	1,25/1	-	-	**1**	Yes	n/d
FMC, Octyabrskoye	65070	46,5/36,5/28	22,5/17,5/12	10/5	34,8	19,6	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Toguz-Torouz raion	53395	41,75/34/22	10,25/7/7	7,75/3,25	100,0	0	**5**	Yes	n/d
FMC, Toktogul raion	183313	50,25/49,75/40	29,5/29,5/19	0,5/0	42,9	41,1	**4**	Yes	n/d
GPC, Ozgorush village	27780	6,75/6,75/4	6,25/6,25/4	0/0	42,9	41,1	**0**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Uch-Terek village	17251	4,5/4,5/3	4,5/4,5/3	0/0	42,9	41,1	**0**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Chatkal raion	24159	12/11,5/6	7,75/7,75/4	0,5/0	33,2	29,2	**0**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Sumsar	5931	6,75/6,25/4	4/4/2	0/0	33,2	29,2	**0**	n/d	n/d
Total clinical supervisors							**63**		

ISSYK-KUL OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FMC, Karakol town	121863	113,25/104,0/103	36,75/33,75/32	9,25/3	79,3	35,2	**19**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Balykchy town	122812	53,5/45,5/39	21,75/21,75/18	8/0	52,7	28,6	**6**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Ak-Suu raion	93084	51,5/40,5/30	21/12,25/9	11/8,75	100	18,2	**8**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jety-Oguz raion	127553	58,5/53,0/39	31,25/29,50/20	5.5/1,75	72,8	42,3	**10**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Issyk-Kul raion	164256	87/79,75/74	37,75/31,75/27	7,25/6,0	64,5	35,3	**7**	Partially (no X-ray)	Yes
GPC, Ananiyevo	9684	3/2,5/3	3/2,5/3	0,5/0,5	64,5	35,3	**1**	n/d	n/d
FMC, Ton raion	104222	46,75/41,0/35	24,5/22,25/18	5,75/2,25	69,3	27,3	**7**	Partially (no X-ray)	Yes
FMC, Tyup raion	98594	45/39,50/33	18,75/14,25/11	5,5/4,5	69,3	47,9	**4**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors							**62**		

NARYN OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OFMC, Naryn town	66605	87/79,25/57	29/26,75/19	7,75/2,25	84,2	46,2	**11**	Yes	Yes
Ak-Tala raion	37414	41,5/37,5/22	14,25/14,25/11	4/0	50,0	58,1	**2**	Partially (no X-ray)	No
At-Bashy raion	66987	51/42,75/35	22/17,5/15	8,25/4,5	80,0	62,1	**7**	Partially (no ultrasound scan)	Yes
Jumgal FMC	49210	45,5/35,25/22	20/19,5/12	10,25/0,5	73,3	39,0	**6**	Yes	No
GPC, Min-Kush	9335	5,75/5,75/4	2,5/2,5/2	0/0	73,3	39,0	**0**	Yes	No
Kochkor raion	67888	62,75/57,5/39	30,5/30,5/20	5,25/0	50,0	46,8	**5**	Yes	Yes
Naryn raion	36404	42/41,5/29	18/18/18	0/0	78,6	64,1	**8**	Yes	No2
Total clinical supervisors							**39**		

[2] In this FMC there is no resource center, however, residents may have Internet access in OFMC in Naryn town

OSH OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FMC, Alai raion	100452	98,25/44,25/27	26,75/13/12	54/13,75	30,0	28,2	**2**	Yes	Нет
FMC, Aravan raion	210958	137/119,75/94	68,75/54/40	17,25/14,75	46,9	10,0	**17**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Kara-Kulja raion	215355	84/64/54	42/31/23	20/11	25	13,5	**4**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Kara-Suu raion	683383	225,75/198,25/152	95,5/86,5/71	27,25/9	29,8	11	**17**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Papan	24713	11,5/11,25/15	4,5/4,5/5	0/0	29,8	11	**1**	Yes	No
FMC Medigos	173500	95,75/87,75/70	53/49/41	8/4	36	8,2	**13**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Baryn	218633	111,5/73,75/52	55,5/30,25/24	37,75/25,25	36	8,2	**7**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Usghen raion	103497	70,75/69,25/56	27,5/27/22	1,5/0,5	28	22,8	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Myrzake	91149	25,25/24,75/26	13,5/13/12	0,5/0,5	28	22,8	**2**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Kurshab	52296	40,25/34,75/28	13,5/8/7	6,5/5,5	28	22,8	**1**	n/d	n/d
Chon-Alai GPC	37339	62,5/20,5/10	11,25/1,25/0	40/10	0	9,7	**0**	Yes	No
Total							**67**		

TALAS OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OFMC, Talas town	48248	73/54,75/33	17/17/7	18,25/10	50,0	20,3	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Bakai-Ata raion	64214	75,25/75,25/40	22,5/22,5/14	0/8,5	42,9	6,7	**5**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Kara-Bura raion	63052	56,5/56,5/47	28,5/28,5/21	0/7,5	95,0	20,5	**17**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Manas raion	18369	57,5/38/27	14,5/10,5/10	19,5/4	50,0	3,7	**4**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Talas raion	59950	76,5/48/32	34,75/20,75/14	28,5/14,75	38,5	27,5	**3**	Yes	Yes
Total							**32**		

CHUI OBLAST	Number of visits to FGP doctors per year	Number of doctors in HO. Total staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of FGP doctors staff/occupied/ phys.pers	Number of vacant staff units, Total in FMC/FGP (capacity to pay salaries)	Percentage of FGP doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of working pensioners	Number of family doctors able to be CSs	Available functioning basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (training rooms, internet etc.)
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**	8	9
FMC, Tokmok town	69265	76,25/70,5/54	33,5/33,5/24	5,75/0	58,3	27,9	**10**	Yes	Yes
OFMC, Alamudun raion	239345	156/139,5/128	76,75/69/57	16,5/7,75	41,0	15,9	**19**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Jail raion	255149	142,75/111,5/82	100,25/79,5/58	31,25/20,75	69,7	33,9	**29**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Susamyr	29303	9/5,75/5	5/4/4	3,25/1	69,7	33,9	**0**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Kemin raion	49726	60/58/39	26,25/24,25/16	2/0	76,2	26	**8**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Orlovka	9012	19/18/10	7/7/4	1/0	76,2	26	**0**	n/d	n/d
FMC, Moskovskyi raion	201753	90,25/80/63	46/38,75/28	10,25/7,25	43,8	25,4	**5**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Panfilov raion	44701	43,5/43,5/26	22,25/22,25/13	0/0	30,8	26,1	**3**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Sokuluk raion	237671	152,5/110,75/89	91,25/68/50	41,75/23,25	63,6	28,3	**24**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jany-Jer	38824	12/11,25/8	8,5/8,5/6	0,75/0	63,6	28,3	**0**	n/d	n/d
FMC, Chui raion	126758	45,25/40/30	26/23,75/16	5,25/2,25	68,8	29,5	**8**	Yes	Yes
FMC, Issyk-Ata raion	186199	141/119,25/94	86/70/49	21,75/16	72,0	18,6	**28**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors							**134**		

APPENDIX 2. Estimated number of clinical residents for HOs at the PHC level, by oblast

BATKEN OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMC, Kizil-Kiya	25	32	**25**	0	**10**	2	5[3]
GPC, Sulyukta	6	0	0	15	0	-	-
Batken OFMC	14	8	**8**	10	**8**	8	5[4]
GPC, Samarkandek	4	0	**0**	1	**0**	-	-
Kadamjai FMC	38	32	**32**	0	**10**	0	-
GPC, Aidarken	14	4	**4**	1	**4**	0	-
GPC, Jany-Jer	7	4	**4**	3	**4**	3	-
GPC, Uch-Korghon	9	16	**9**	0	**9**	0	-
Leylek FMC	21	28	**21**	2	**6**	2	6
GPC, Kulunda	30	16	**16**	14	**8**	8	-
Total	**168**	**140**	**119**	**46**	**59**	**23**	**16**

[3] Housing for CRs may be organized in the medical college's dormitory
[4] May help with housing jointly with local government

JALAL-ABAD OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMC, Jalal-Abad town	49	52	**49**	21	**20**	5	5
GPC, Kara-Kul	10	20	**10**	5	**-**	-	-
GPC, Mailuu-Suu town	6	4	**4**	5	**4**	4	6
FMC, Tash-Kumyr town	16	4	**4**	3	**3**	3	4
GPC, Shamalduu-Sai	4	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
FMC, Aksyi raion	36	20	**20**	12	**6**	6	6
FMC, Ala-Buka raion	53	20	**20**	18	**10**	10	6
FMC, Bazar-Korghon raion	66	12	**12**	21	**12**	12	6
FMC, Nooken raion	20	12	**12**	3	**4**	3	0
FMC, Kochkor-Ata	25	12	**12**	4	**2**	2	-
FMC, Suzak raion	68	44	**44**	14	**4**	0	-
GPC, Kok Jangak	6	4	**4**	1	**4**	-	0
FMC, Oktyabrskoye	17	12	**12**	10	**10**	10	0
GPC, Toguz-Torouz raion	14	20	**14**	7	**-**	-	7
FMC, Toktogul raion	48	16	**16**	0	**-**	-	-
GPC, Ozgorush	7	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Uch-Terek village	4	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Chatkal raion	6	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Sumsar	2	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
Total clinical residents	**457**	**264**	**233**	**124**	**79**	**55**	**40**

ISSYK-KUL OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OFMC, Karakol town	32	76	**32**	9	**9**	9	4
FMC, Balykchy town	32	24	**24**	8	**10**	7	0
FMC, Ak-Suu raion	24	32	**24**	11	**4**	4	н/д
GPC, Jety-Oguz raion	33	40	**33**	5	**10**	10	10
FMC, Issyk-Kul raion	43	28	**28**	7	**10**	5	0
GPC, Ananiyevo	3	4	**3**	0	**0**	0	н/д
FMC, Ton raion	27	28	**27**	5	**5**	5	н/д
FMC, Tyup raion	26	16	**16**	5	**6**	6	2
Total clinical residents, pers	**220**	**248**	**187**	**50**	**54**	**46**	**16**

NARYN OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Naryn town	17	44	**17**	7	**10**	7	10
Ak-Tala raion	10	8	**8**	4	**7**	4	7
At-Bashy raion	17	28	**17**	8	**8**	3	8
Jumgal FMC	13	24	**13**	10	**5**	5	5
GPC, Min-Kush	2	0	**0**	0	**0**	-	-
Kochkor raion	18	20	**18**	5	**5**	5	5
Naryn raion	9	32	**9**	0	**9**	5	-
Total clinical residents	**86**	**156**	**82**	**34**	**44**	**29**	**35**

OSH OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMC, Alai raion	26	8	**8**	54	**10**	10	10
FMC, Aravan raion	55	68	**55**	17	**17**	10	0
FMC, Kara-Kulja raion	56	16	**16**	20	**8**	8	0
FMC, Kara-Suu raion	178	68	**68**	27	**16**	16	0
GPC, Papan	6	4	**4**	0	**4**	0	4
FMC, Medigos	45	52	**45**	8	**8**	8	0
FMC, Baryn	57	28	**28**	37	**12**	12	0
FMC, Uzghen raion	27	12	**12**	1	**6**	0	6
GPC, Myrzake	24	8	**8**	0	**4**	0	4
GPC, Kurshab	14	4	**4**	6	**4**	4	2
Chon-Alai GPC	10	0	**0**	40	**0**	-	-
Total clinical residents	**498**	**268**	**248**	**210**	**89**	**68**	**26**

TALAS OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OFMC, Talas town	13	12	**12**	18	-	-	-
GPC, Bakai-Ata raion	17	20	**17**	8	-	-	-
FMC, Kara-Bura raion	16	68	**16**	7	-	-	-
GPC, Manas raion	5	16	**5**	19	-	-	-
FMC, Talas raion	16	12	**12**	28	-	-	-
Total clinical residents	**67**	**128**	**62**	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**

CHUI OBLAST	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FMC, Tokmok town	18	40	**18**	5	-	-	-
OFMC, Alamudun raion	62	76	**62**	16	-	-	-
FMC, Jailo raion	66	116	**66**	31	-	-	-
GPC, Susamyr	8	0	**0**	3	-	-	-
FMC, Kemin raion	13	32	**13**	2	-	-	-
GPC, Orlovka	2	0	**0**	1	-	-	-
FMC, Moskovsky raion	53	20	**20**	10	-	-	-
GPC, Panfilov raion	12	12	**12**	0	-	-	-
FMC, Sokuluk raion	62	96	**62**	41	-	-	-
GPC, Jany-Jer	10	0	**0**	0	-	-	-
FMC, Chui raion	33	32	**32**	3	-	-	-
FMC, Issyk-Ata raion	48	112	**48**	21	-	-	-
Total clinical residents	**387**	**536**	**333**	**133**			

APPENDIX 3. Characteristics of oblast and raion hospitals, by oblast

BATKEN OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	270	11869	2449	4440/5	720/5	1851/6	2409/2	84,5/82,75 /47	18	30,4	18,1	**4**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Samarkandek	50	1563	446	535/1	0/0	0/1	582/1	5/4/3	3	30,4	18,1	**0**	Yes	Yes
TH, Kizil-Kiya town	510	19511	3185	9441/3	1797/8	2193/8	2579/6	103,75/10 3,75/94	25	31,6	15,6	**6**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Sulyukta	70	2119	702	391/1	274/1	325/1	343/0	16,75/14,7 5/10	3	26,7	30	**0**	Yes	Yes
TH, Kadamjai raion	204	8149	1617	2928/3	515/4	1080/4	1987/2	61,25/60/3 6	13	25,5	14,9	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Uch-Korghon	108	4241	807	1318/3	441/1	163/2	1327/1	20,25/20,2 5/16	7	25,5	14,9	**2**	Yes	n/d
GPC, Aidarken	90	3124	652	870/1	218/1	145/1	1321/1	14/14/8	4	25,5	14,9	**1**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jany-Jer	25	851	269	236/1	0/0	0/1	346/0	3,5/2,5/1	2	25,5	14,9	**0**	Yes	n/d
TH, Leylek raion	248	9979	1827	4127/5	379/4	1576/6	1932/4	57,75/56,7 5/38	19	37,2	16,4	**5**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kulunda	120	4982	1148	1291/2	480/1	497/4	1045/3	21,25/17,7 5/14	10	37,2	16,4	**3**	Yes	n/d
Total clinical supervisors												**24**		

JALAL-ABAD OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast clinical hospital	640	29176	5399	11922/3	2824/11	2521/23	5134/14	240,75/240,25/ 208	51	36,9	18,7	14	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kara-Kul town	100	3424	539	1208/1	427/1	303/2	947/1	27,25/22,75/13	5	54,7	26,2	2	Yes	Yes
GPC, Mailuu-Suu town	130	3562	1197	663/1	164/1	193/1	1035/1	34,25/34,25/14	4	42	34	2	Yes	Yes
Tash-Kumyr TTH	100	3512	900	507/1	367/1	334/3	942/1	28,25/28,25/14	6	33,9	30	1	Yes	Yes
GPC, Shamalduusai vil	62	2275	531	382/1	491/1	114/1	665/0	11,75/11,75/9	3	33,9	30	0	Yes	Yes
Aksyi TH	453	16356	2560	7205/4	836/4	1459/3	3997/2	95/95/52	13,0	49,2	38,9	3	Yes	n/d
Ala-Buka TH	198	9686	3955	1924/6	674/3	975/6	1584/4	48,25/48,25/37	19	33,3	8,8	5	Yes	Yes
Bazar-Korghon TH	268	15904	4056	5128/4	975/4	828/8	3828/3	70,25/70,25/49	19	29	16	5	Yes	n/d
Nooken TH	216	8515	2060	3398/3	746/3	508/7	1450/3	60,5/60,5/40	16	31,4	20,9	4	Yes	Yes
Kochkor-Ata TH	185	6954	846	3071/3	497/1	635/5	1329/1	39,5/39,5/27	10	31,4	20,9	3	Yes	n/d
Suzak TH	356	15895	3935	5236/11	1425/9	1195/12	3104/5	89/88/71	37	37	19,6	10	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kok-Jangak	52	1727	197	638/1	186/1	154/2	555/0	9,25/6,75/6	4	37	19,6	1	n/d	n/d
TH, Octyabrskoye	79	2845	684	906/1	410/2	205/1	462/1	17,5/17,5/13	5	37		2	Yes	Yes
GPC, Toguz-Torouz raion	70	2034	807	423/1	509/2	0/0	320/1	14,75/10,5/9	4	68,8	20,6	2	Yes	Yes

Toktogul TH	186	6832	3560	1212/1	451/4	360/2	1030/2	43,25/41,75/25	9	55,6	41,1	**2**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Ozghorush vil.	21	832	260	257/0	0/0	0/0	240/0	3,5/3,5/1	0	55,6	41,1	**0**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Uch-Terek vil.	30	942	260	289/1	0/0	0/0	70/0	5,5/5,5/2	1	55,6	41,1	**0**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Chatkal raion	66	2173	412	777/0	297/1	93/1	594/0	7,75/7,75/3	2	40	15	**0**	Yes	No
GPC, Sumsar	30	1847	501	362/0	317/1	0/0	319/0	6/6/4	1,0	40	15	**0**	n/d	n/d
Total clinical supervisors												**56**		

ISSYK-KUL OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	537	21981	2576	8789/9	4452/23	3831/13	2303/7	173,75/173,75/96	52	53,7	35,2	**18**	Yes	Yes
Balykchy TTH	170	6099	1663	1792/4	1206/8	517/3	588/2	49,75/49,75/32	17	48,8	28,6	**5**	Yes	Yes
Ak-Suu TH	175	5991	1213	1569/4	1473/9	604/4	862/1	37/35/26	18	45,5	18,2	**6**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jety-Oguz	100	3874	1057	1195/2	417/5	385/2	625/2	34,75/34,5/17	11	50,7	42,3	**3**	Yes	Yes
Issyk-Kul TH	90	4440	1193	1635/4	1199/9	0/4	0/1	41,5/34,0/26	18	43,1	35,3	**4**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Ananiyevo	25	1071	513	417/1	141/1	0/1	0/0	14,25/14,25/12	3	43,1	35,3	**0**	n/d	n/d
Ton TH	90	2799	494	920/3	419/3	70/2	704/2	32,25/29/16	10	43,6	27,3	**2**	Yes	Yes
Tyup TH	140	4353	662	2105/3	580/3	205/1	436/0	38,5/37,5/13	7	45,8	47,9	**1**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors, pers.												**39**		

NARYN OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	452	15782	2951	9251/9	896/3	879/5	1900/7	108,5/108,5/62	24	59,5	46,2	**9**	Yes	Yes
Ak-Tala TH	76	2693	532	1115/3	481/1	131/0	434/1	23/23/12	5	51,6	58,1	**1**	Yes	Yes
At-Bashy TH	120	4316	773	1754/3	379/3	233/1	1262/1	31,25/31/21	8	63,8	62,1	**3**	Yes	Yes
Jumgal TH	85	2208	712	711/2	327/3	89/2	369/1	19,5/19,5/14	8	58,5	39	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Min-Kush	15	219	28	124/1	9/0	19/0	30/0	1,25/1,25/1	1	58,5	39	**0**	n/d	n/d
Kochkor TH	119	4648	1528	1136/4	324/3	381/3	902/1	44,5/44,5/28	11	48,1	46,8	**3**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors												**19**		

OSH OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Interregional Osh Clinical Hospital	952	33600	4309	18407/42	5057/18	4763/25	0	285,5/285/270	85	34,7	7,6	**26**	Yes	Yes
IChCH	520	17923	0	13476/9	3948/8	0	499/8	138/138/135	25	34,7	7,6	**7**	Yes	Yes
Osh town clinical hospital (TCH)	825	37320	5335	13030/25	2371/8	6110/29	10474/8	264/257,25/223	70	34,7	7,6	**21**	Yes	Yes
Alai TH	203	6675	1077	3020/10	488/4	672/4	1252/2	56,5/55,5/39	20	26,7	28,2	**2**	Yes	Yes
Aravan TH	335	11496	2382	4072/6	1291/10	844/9	2905/10	89/87,5/85	35	26,1	10	**7**	Yes	Yes
Karakulja TH	257	8039	1549	4236/3	674/4	633/3	1124/2	53,5/53,5/30	12	34,4	13,5	**3**	Yes	Yes
Kara-Suu TH	390	15702	6003	6169/5	894/10	924/10	1712/3	101,75/89/89	28	21,4	11	**4**	Yes	Yes
Nariman TNH	140	5328	1713	1498/4	1083/7	444/6	595/2	36,25/36,25/36	19	21,4	11	**3**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Papan	15	575	194	296/1	0/0	5/0	75/0	1/1/2	1	21,4	11	**0**	n/d	n/d
Nookat TH	605	23805	6020	11249/10	1442/5	1944/9	3150/3	118,5/118,5/77	27	31	8,2	**5**	Yes	Yes
Uzghen TH	380	12946	3616	4190/4	1185/4	1466/4	2220/2	77,75/77,75/65	14	22,9	22,8	**2**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Kurshab	90	3355	1071	1148/1	259/1	48/1	524/1	12/12/9	4	22,9	22,8	**1**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Myrza-Aki	60	2284	503	1181/1	110/1	80/1	410/1	7,5/7,5/12	4	22,9	22,8	**1**	n/d	n/d
GPC, Chon-Alai	180	4752	793	1794/2	544/2	278/1	1343/1	38,5/21,75/17	6	14,2	9,7	**1**	n/d	n/d
Total clinical supervisors												**83**		

TALAS OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Стационары	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	275	12064	1916	4685/5	729/4	2265/8	2469/4	106,75/101,75/56	21	59,4	20,3	**10**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Bakai-Ata	83	2877	494	1520/1	527/1	250/1	86/0	14,5/14,5/7	3	24,5	6,7	**1**	Yes	Yes
Kara-Bura TH	96	3956	1345	1627/1	484/2	129/4	371/1	38,75/35/21	8	53,4	20,5	**2**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Manas	45	2161	600	782/2	264/1	52/2	463/0	10/9/7	5	25,9	3,7	**1**	Yes	Yes
Talas TH	60	2054	541	779/1	245/1	355/2	134/0	21,25/7/5	4	43,1	27,5	**1**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors												**15**		

CHUI OBLAST	Number of beds	Number of hospitalizations, Total per year	Number of deliveries Total per year	Number of hospitalizations, therapeutical/ Number of therapists	Number of hospitalizations, surgical/ Number of surgeons	Number of hospitalizations, gynecological/ Number of gynecologists	Number of hospitalizations, pediatric// Number of pediatricians	Number of doctors, Total, staff/occupied/ phys.persons	Number of doctors by profile (ther., surg., ped. obst-gyn)	Percentage of doctors with highest and first category	Percentage of employed pensioners	Number of doctors able to be CSs	Available func. basic equipment and labs	Available conditions for CRs (classrooms, Internet etc.)
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	350	18778	3057	6356/5	3018/19	5252/26	1095/3	119,75/119,75/108	53	34,4	15,9	**14**	Yes	Yes
Tokmok TTH	246	8754	1593	5502/1	598/3	289/5	636/2	66,5/63/48	11	59,9	27,9	**5**	Yes	Yes
Jail TH	330	13803	1579	6780/8	765/3	2166/10	2513/2	85,5/85/67	23	49,7	33,9	**7**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Suusamir vil.	15	531	101	304/0	0/0	0/0	126/0	2/1,5/0	0			**0**	n/d	n/d
Kemin TH	91	2703	576	1113/1	179/3	115/1	720/1	32,25/32,25/21	6	53,3	26	**2**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Orlovka	30	965	169	312/1	112/0	0/1	290/0	4,25/4/4	2			**0**	n/d	n/d
Moskovskaya TH	171	7381	2543	3012/3	308/4	613/8	905/2	57,5/57,5/46	17	29	25,4	**3**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Panfilovka vil.	85	3891	898	1564/2	433/3	331/2	665/0	18,75/18,75/10	7	47,8	26,1	**2**	Yes	Yes
Sokuluk TH	185	9993	3078	3606/4	660/3	874/4	1775/2	59/54,5/40	13	54	28,3	**5**	Yes	Yes
GPC, Jany-Jer	10	584	584	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/0,5/0	0			**0**	n/d	n/d
Chui TH	140	6207	1849	2792/3	472/7	463/5	631/2	41,5/41,5/32	17	62,3	29,5	**7**	Yes	Yes
Issyk-Ata TH	270	11406	3723	4364/5	1145/10	1134/16	1040/2	96/88,75/69	33	51,0	18,6	**13**	Yes	Yes
Total clinical supervisors												**58**		

APPENDIX 4. Estimated number of clinical residents for HOs at the hospital level, by oblast

BATKEN OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[5]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
OMH	12	2	6	5	6	**31**	2	4	2	4	2	**12**	0	-
GPC, Samarkandek	1	0	1	0	1	**3**	1	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
TH, Kizil-Kiya	26	5	8	6	7	**52**	0	8	4	4	4	**20**	0	0
GPC, Sulyukta	1	0	2	1	1	**5**	2	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
TH, Kadamjai raion	8	1	4	3	5	**21**	1	4	2	2	3	**11**	0	0
GPC, Uch-Korghon	3	1	2	0	3	**9**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Aidarken	2	0	1	0	3	**6**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Jany-Jer	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
TH, Leylek raion	5	1	5	4	5	**20**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Kulunda	3	1	3	1	2	**10**	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clinical residents	**61**	**11**	**32**	**20**	**34**	**158**	**11**	**16**	**8**	**10**	**9**	**43**	**0**	**0**

[5] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

JALAL-ABAD OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[6]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast clinical hospital	33	8	15	7	14	**77**	0	20	10	10	10	**50**	0	0
GPC, Kara-Kul town	3	1	1	1	3	**9**	5	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Mailuu-Suu	2	0	3	1	3	**9**	0	1	1	2	2	**6**	6	6
Tash-Kumyr TTH	1	1	3	1	3	**9**	0	1	1	2	1	**5**	2	2
GPC, Shamalduusai vil.	1	1	1	0	2	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
Aksyi TH	20	2	7	4	11	**44**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Ala-Buka TH	5	2	11	3	4	**25**	0	5	4	6	2	**17**	7	7
Bazar-Korghon TH	14	3	11	2	11	**41**	0	2	2	2	2	**8**	0	4
Nooken TH	9	2	6	1	4	**22**	0	1	1	1	1	**4**	4	4
Kochkor-Ata TH	9	1	2	2	4	**18**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Suzak TH	15	4	11	3	9	**42**	1	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Kok-Jangak	2	1	1	0	2	**6**	2	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-

[6] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

TH, Octyabrskoye	3	1	2	1	1	**8**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Toguz-Torouz raion	1	1	2	0	1	**5**	3	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Toktogul TH	3	1	10	1	3	**18**	1	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Ozgorush vil.	1	0	1	0	1	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Uch-Terek vil.	1	1	1	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Chatkal GPC	2	1	1	0	2	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Susamyr vil.	1	1	1	0	1	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
Total clinical residents	**126**	**32**	**90**	**27**	**79**	**354**	**12**	**30**	**19**	**23**	**18**	**90**	**19**	**12**

ISSYK-KUL OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[7]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	24	12	7	10	6	**59**	0	6	4	10	2	**22**	12	12
Balykchy TTH	4	3	4	1	1	**13**	0	4	4	4	0	**12**	4	0
Ak-Suu TH	4	4	3	1	2	**14**	2	2	2	2	0	**6**	4	4
GPC, Jety-Oguz	3	1	2	1	1	**8**	0	2	2	2	0	**6**	4	6
Issyk-Kul TH	4	3	3	0	0	**10**	7	4	3	3	0	**10**	4	0
GPC, Ananiyevo	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
Ton TH	2	1	1	0	1	**5**	3	3	3	2	0	**8**	8	8
Tyup TH	5	1	1	0	1	**8**	1	2	2	3	0	**7**	7	7
Total clinical residents, pers.	**47**	**25**	**22**	**13**	**12**	**119**	**13**	**23**	**20**	**26**	**2**	**71**	**43**	**37**

[7] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

NARYN OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[8]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	25	3	8	3	5	**44**	0	4	4	8	2	**18**	4	10
Ak-Tala TH	3	1	1	0	1	**6**	0	3	1	1	1	**6**	4	4
At-Bashy TH	4	1	2	0	3	**10**	0	4	1	2	3	**10**	0	10
Jumgal TH	1	1	2	0	1	**5**	0	1	1	2	1	**5**	0	4
GPC, Min-Kush	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
Kochkor TH	3	2	4	1	2	**12**	0	3	2	3	4	**12**	4	4
Total clinical residents	**36**	**8**	**17**	**4**	**12**	**77**	**0**	**15**	**9**	**16**	**11**	**51**	**12**	**32**

[8] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

OSH OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[9]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Interregional Clinical Hospital	51	14	11	13	0	**89**	0	51	14	24	0	**89**	0	20[10]
IChCH	0	10	0	0	38	**48**	0	0	10	0	38	**48**	0	10[11]
Osh TCH	36	6	14	16	29	**101**	6	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Alai TH	8	1	2	2	3	**16**	1	4	1	1	1	**7**	4	4
Aravan TH	11	3	6	2	8	**30**	1	2	2	2	2	**8**	0	0
Karakulja TH	11	1	4	1	3	**20**	0	3	2	2	2	**9**	0	0
Kara-Suu TH	17	2	16	3	4	**42**	12	4	4	4	4	**16**	0	0
Nariman TNH	4	3	4	1	1	**13**	0	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
GPC, Papan	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	-
Nookat TH	31	4	16	5	8	**64**	0	6	4	6	4	**20**	10	10
Uzghen TH	11	3	9	4	6	**33**	0	3	2	2	1	**8**	0	0
GPC, Kurshab	3	0	2	0	1	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Myrza-Aki	3	0	1	0	3	**7**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	-	-
GPC, Chon-Alai	4	1	2	1	3	**11**	16	1	1	1	1	**4**	4	4
Total clinical residents	**190**	**48**	**87**	**48**	**107**	**480**	**36**	**76**	**14**	**45**	**56**	**209**	**18**	**48**

[9] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available
[10] Clinical residents may live in dormitories of OshSU
[11] Clinical residents may live in dormitories of OshSU

TALAS OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[12]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Oblast merged hospital	13	2	5	6	7	**33**	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Bakai-Ata	4	1	1	1	0	**7**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kara-Bura TH	5	1	4	0	1	**11**	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Manas	2	1	2	0	1	**6**	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talas TH	2	1	2	1	0	**6**	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clinical supervisors	**26**	**6**	**14**	**8**	**9**	**63**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-

[12] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

CHUI OBLAST	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.							Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers[13]						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics (deliveries/ Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
OMH	18	8	8	15	3	**52**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokmok TTH	15	2	4	1	2	**24**	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail TH	19	2	4	6	7	**38**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Suusamyr vil.	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemin TH	3	0	2	0	2	**7**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Orlovka vil.	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moskovskaya TH	8	1	7	2	3	**21**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Panfilovka vil.	4	1	2	1	2	**10**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sokuluk TH	10	2	8	2	5	**27**	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPC, Jany-Jer	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui TH	8	1	5	1	2	**17**	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issyk-Ata TH	12	3	10	3	3	**31**	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clinical residents	**97**	**20**	**50**	**31**	**29**	**227**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

[13] Survey of managers was carried out in those HOs only where data are available

APPENDIX 5. Total estimated number of clinical resident, in the Kyrgyz Republic

Clinical residents for health organizations at the PHC level Region	Data of the RHIC, 2015.				Data of the survey of HO managers		
	Number of CRs by number of visits (maximum)	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary (based on vacant medical staff units)	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
PHC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Batken oblast	168	140	119	46	59	23	16
Jalal-Abad oblast	457	264	233	124	79	55	40
Issyk-Kul oblast	220	248	187	50	54	46	16
Naryn oblast	86	156	82	34	44	29	35
Osh oblast	498	268	248	210	89	68	26
Talas oblast	67	128	62	80	-	-	-
Chui oblast	387	536	333	133	-	-	-
Total clinical residents, pers.	**1883**	**1740**	**1264**	**677**	**325**	**221**	**133**

Clinical residents for each HO at the hospital levele Regions	Number of CRs by number of hospitalizations and salary (maximum), Data of the RHIC, 2015.									Number of CRs (maximum), Data of the survey of HO managers						
	Therapy	Surgery	Deliveries	Gynecology	Pediatrics	Number of CRs by hospitalizations, TOTAL	Number of CRs by number of CSs (maximum)	Number of CRs based on two criteria (visits and CSs), TOTAL	Number of CRs based on vacant medical staff units, the RHIC	Therapy	Surgery	Obstetrics(Deliveries/ Gynecology)	Pediatrics	Number of CRs, TOTAL	Number of CRs by salary	Number of CRs by available housing
Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5	6			7	**8**	9	10	11	12	13	14
Batken	61	11	32	20	34	158	96	96	11	16	8	10	9	43	0	0
Jalal-Abad	126	32	90	27	79	354	224	224	12	30	19	23	18	90	19	12
Issyk-Kul	47	25	22	13	12	119	156	119	13	23	20	26	2	71	43	37
Naryn	36	8	17	4	12	77	76	76	0	15	9	16	11	51	12	32
Osh	190	48	87	48	107	480	332	332	36	76	14	45	56	209	18	48
Talas	26	6	14	8	9	63	60	60	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chui	97	20	50	31	29	227	232	227	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total clinical residents, pers.	**583**	**150**	**312**	**151**	**282**	**1478**	**1176**	**1134**	**109**	**160**	**70**	**120**	**96**	**464**	**92**	**129**