

# Health care in Kazakhstan.



Healthcare in Kazakhstan is provided by a network of primary, secondary and tertiary care facilities. Healthcare facilities are largely owned and operated by the public sector represented by the Ministry of Health. Health insurance is now primarily provided by the government in the public sector.





ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ  
ДЕНСАУЛЫҚ САҚТАУ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

- National Medical Holding is an experimental health system located in capital city Astana. Its purpose is to be "medical cluster", so new health technologies could be acquired, developed and disseminated across the nation. It comprises several hospitals under centralized management, and as of 2012 is subordinated to Nazarbayev University.

One of executive branches in Kazakhstani government to control, regulate and organize the delivery of social services in public health and medical care. Currently the office head is Salidat Kairbekova.



- The most common diseases are respiratory infections, cardiovascular conditions, and tuberculosis. Since 2000, the incidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has increased, as has the incidence of environment-linked cancers. In 2003 an estimated 23,000 citizens had HIV. Because of increasing numbers of people in high-risk categories, such as female sex workers and intravenous narcotics users, experts forecast an increase in that figure. In 2003 an estimated 80 percent of cases were narcotics-related. In 2006 an outbreak of juvenile HIV caused by improper hospital techniques gained national attention. In the first nine months of 2006, some 1,285 new cases were reported officially.

Officials reported very high numbers for suicides in Kazakhstan.

## Perspectives of health care system in Kazakhstan

There is need to achieve main goals and objectives of health care system:

- ❑ Sanitary Epidemiological Service reforms
- ❑ Strengthening healthy lifestyle development
- ❑ To accent on preventive programs
- ❑ To solve problems:
  - ❑ strengthening intersectoral collaboration, leadership in public health issues
  - ❑ solidary responsibility for health
  - ❑ human resources management, medical education and science reforms
  - ❑ implementation of new information technologies

**Thank you for  
watching!!!**

