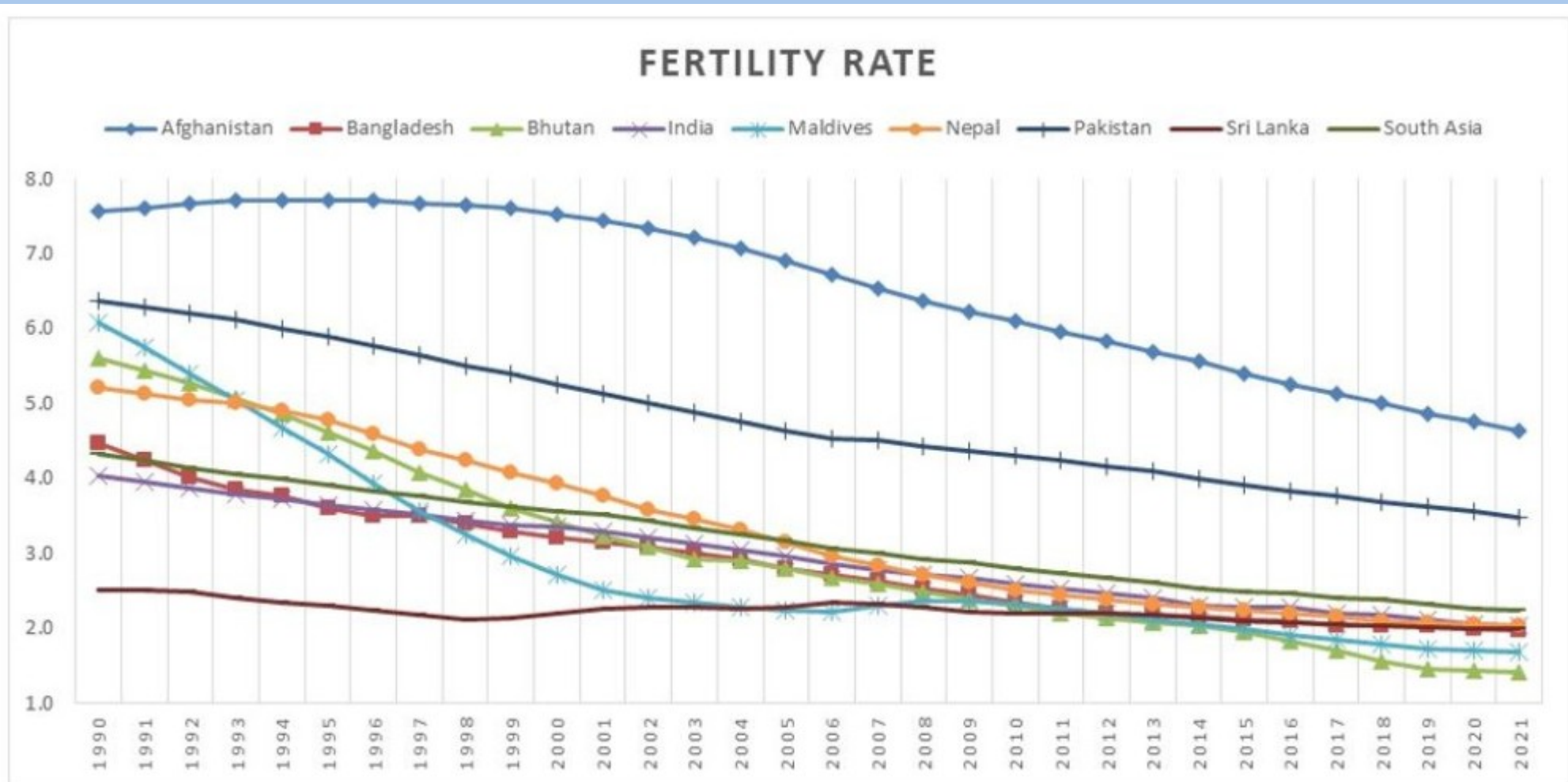


Features of health sector

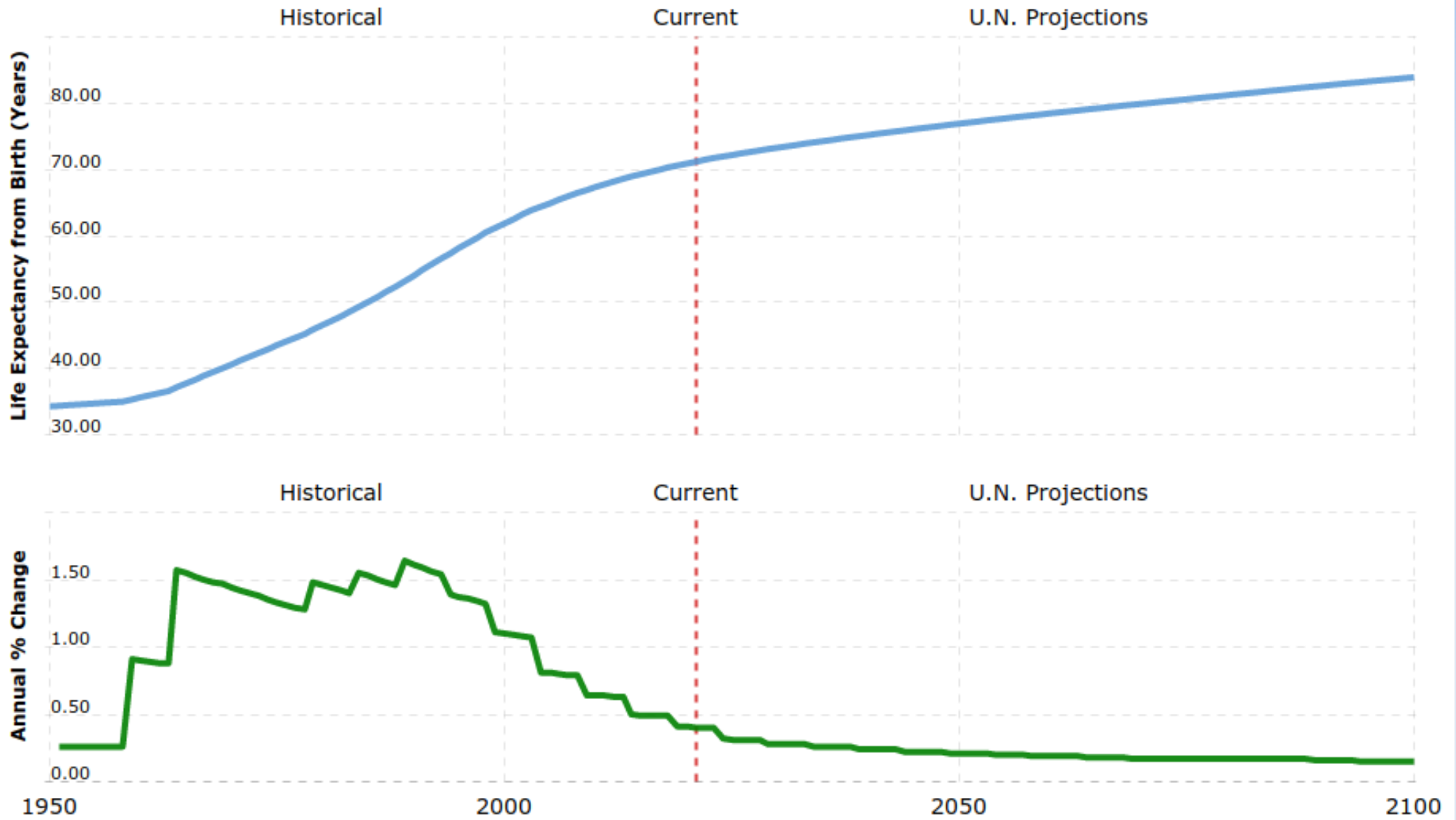
- Concentration of hospitals in urban areas
- Poor state of reproductive health (especially in Western Nepal)
- Importance of superstitions
- Malnutrition (especially in Western Nepal)
- Frequent epidemics (bronchitis and other respiratory infections, coronary deceases, diarrhoea, TB, diabetes, diphtheria, meningitis, measles, rabies)
- New HIV infections declining in past years
- Lack of medicines and vaccines (especially in rural areas)
- Shortage of hospitals and medical staff (especially in rural areas)
- Lack of medical equipment and medical engineers
- Long distance to health posts and hospitals
- Misuse of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs
- Worsening problems of mental health
- Stagnating introduction of health insurance

Fertility rate (South Asia compared)



Source: World Bank

Life expectancy (source: UN)



Causes of death (top 12)

NEPAL - TOP 50 CAUSES OF DEATH

Death Rate in Every 100,000 Nepali World Rank



CORONARY
HEART DISEASE

158

41



LUNG DISEASE

101

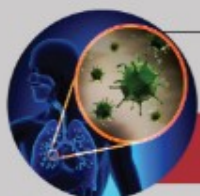
2



STROKE

80

97



INFLUENZA AND
PNEUMONIA

47

77



DIARRHOEAL
DISEASES

37

41



Diabetes

DIABETES
MELLITUS

33

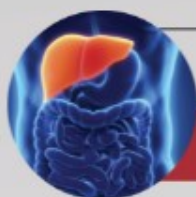
77



TUBERCULOSIS

24

52



LIVER DISEASE

23

61



KIDNEY
DISEASE

22

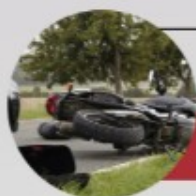
52



ALZHEIMERS/
DEMENTIA

21

67



ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS

20

79

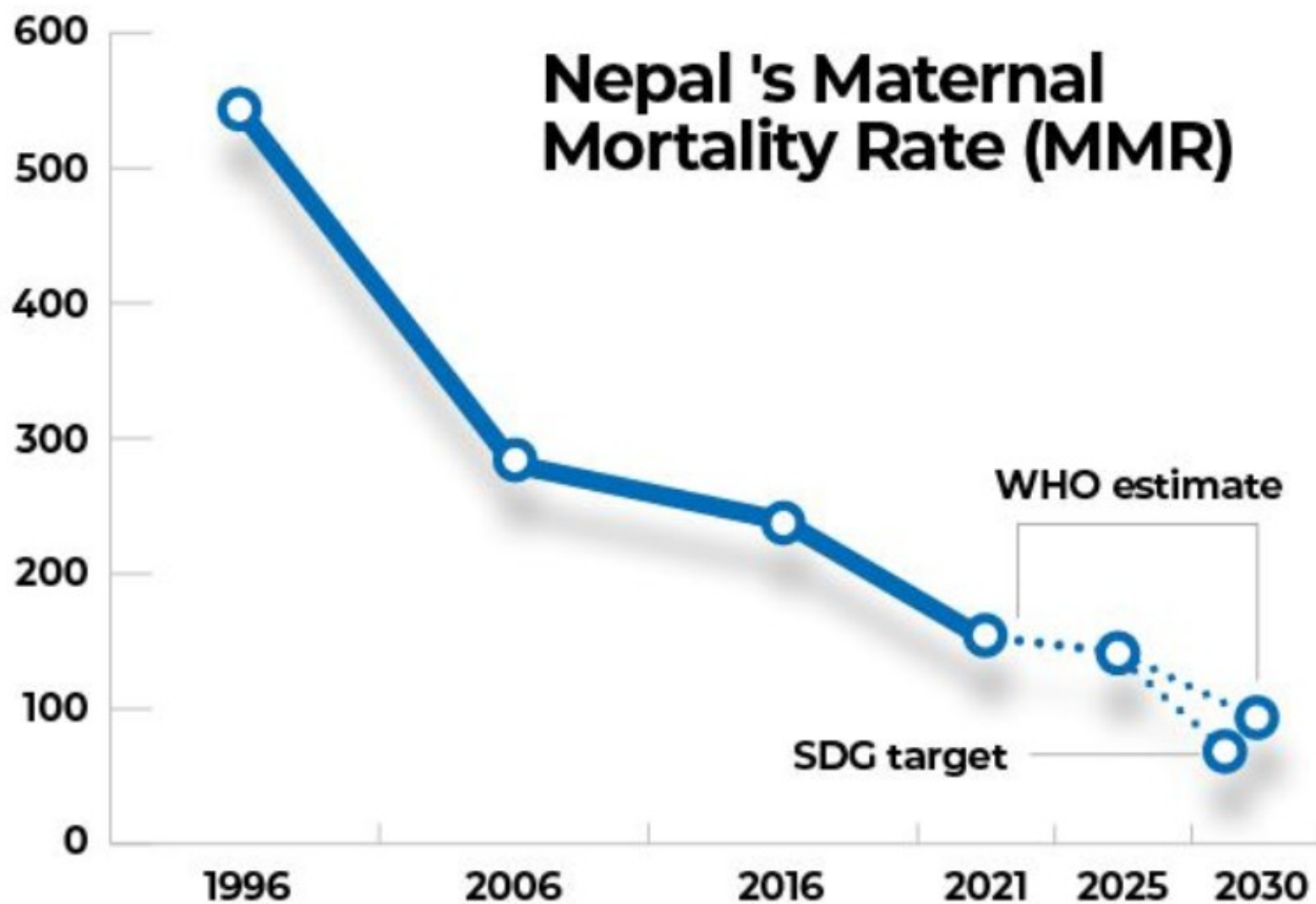


ASTHMA

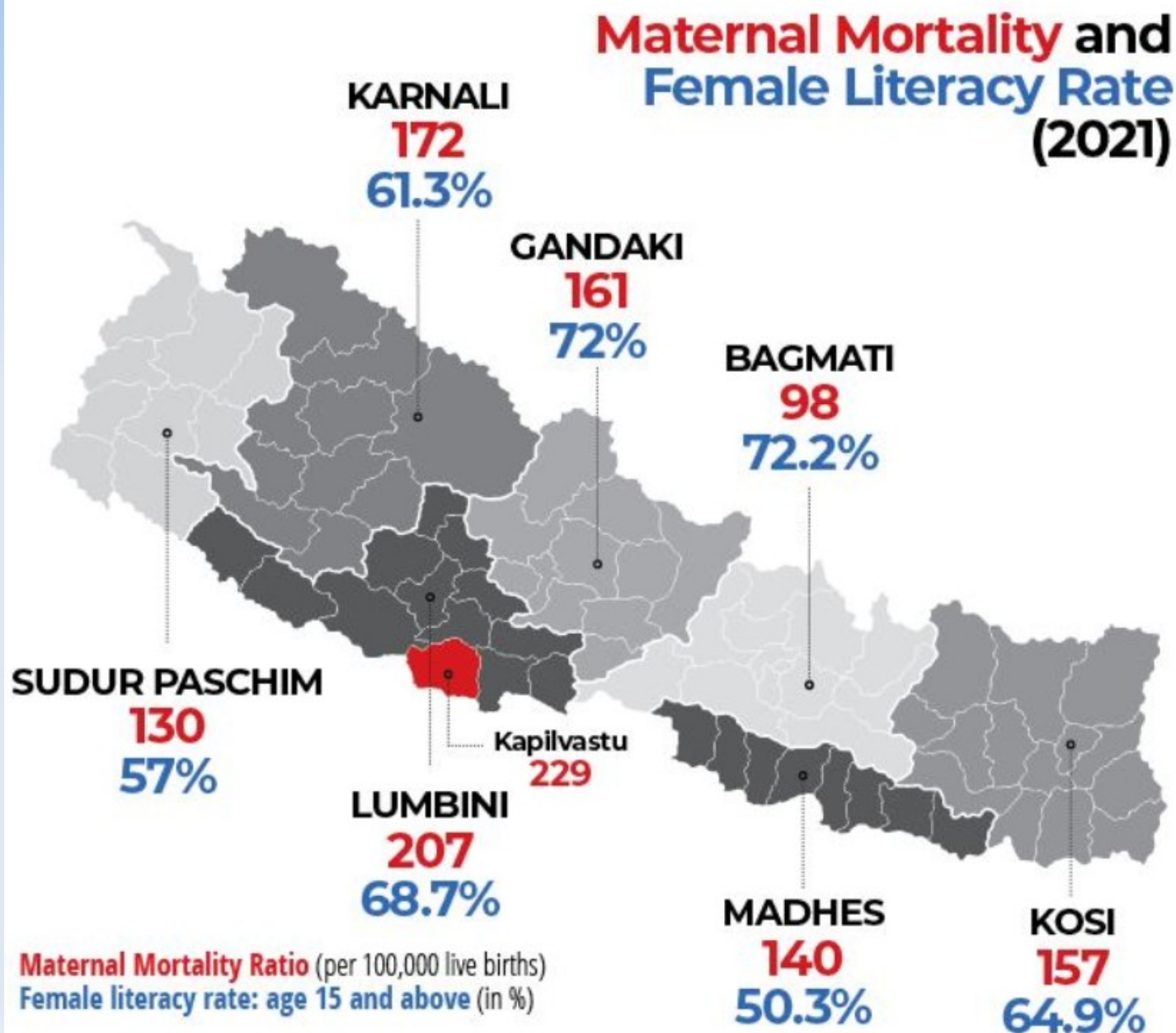
16

26

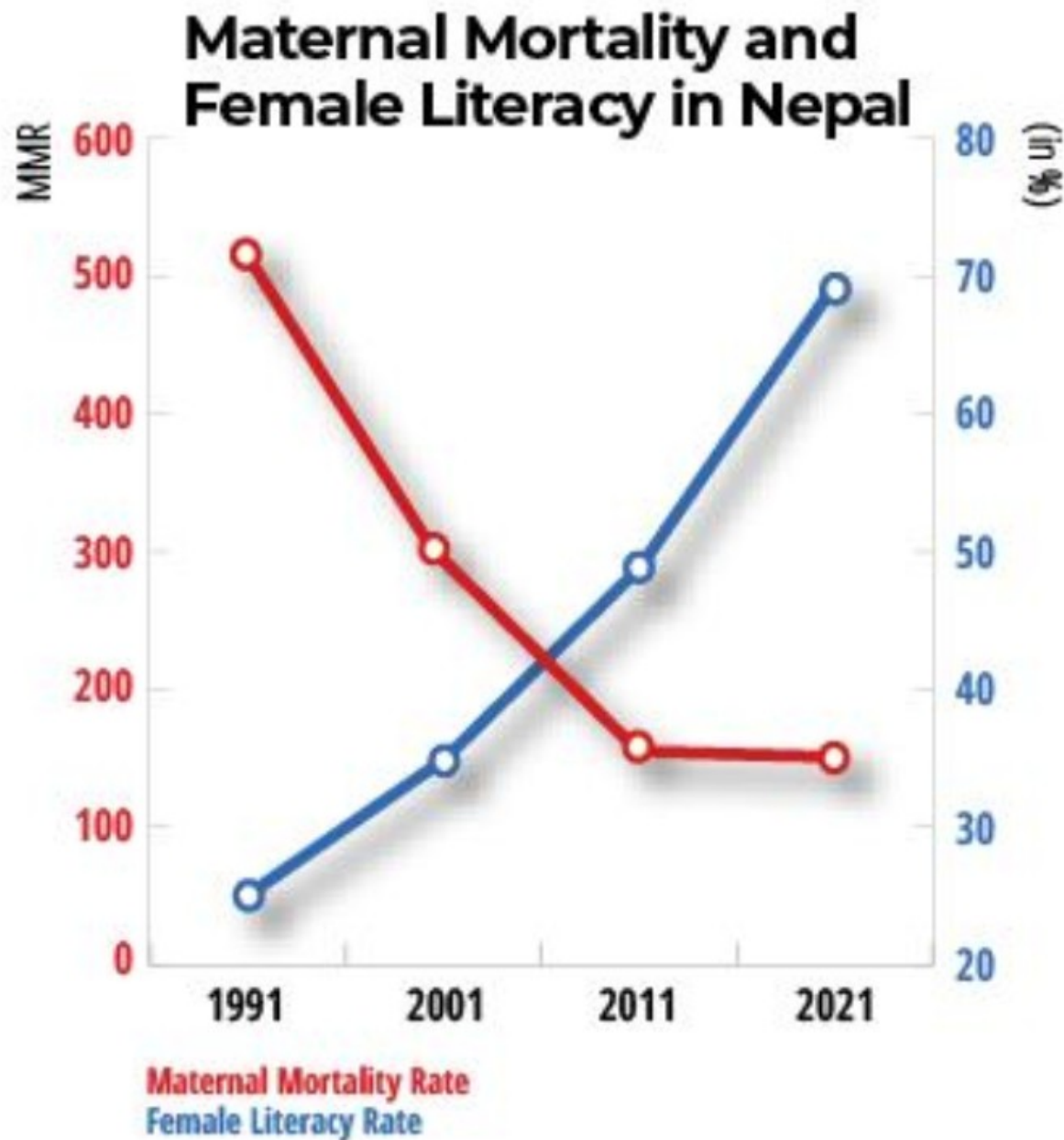
Maternal mortality rate



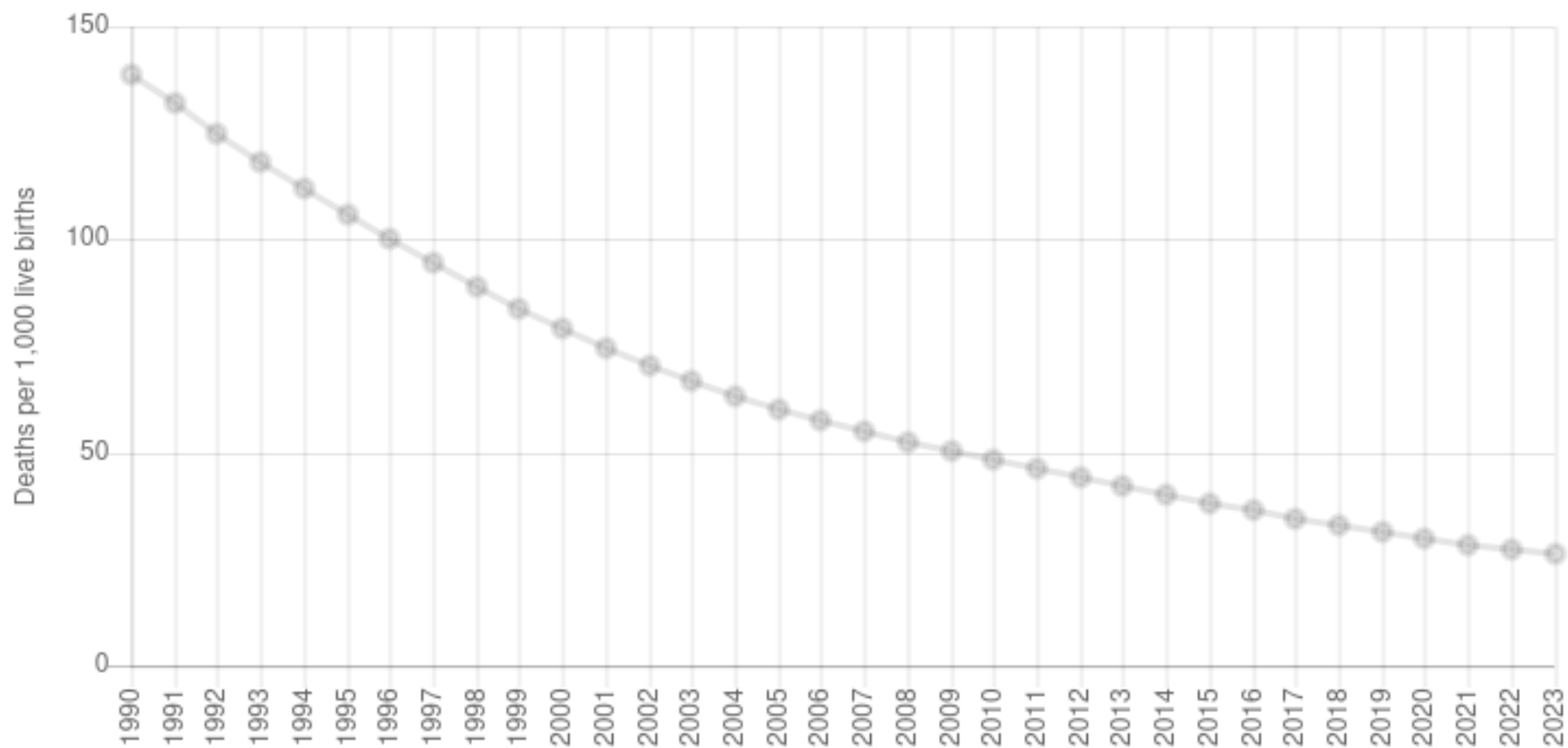
Maternal mortality rate and female literacy (provinces)



Maternal mortality rate and female literacy

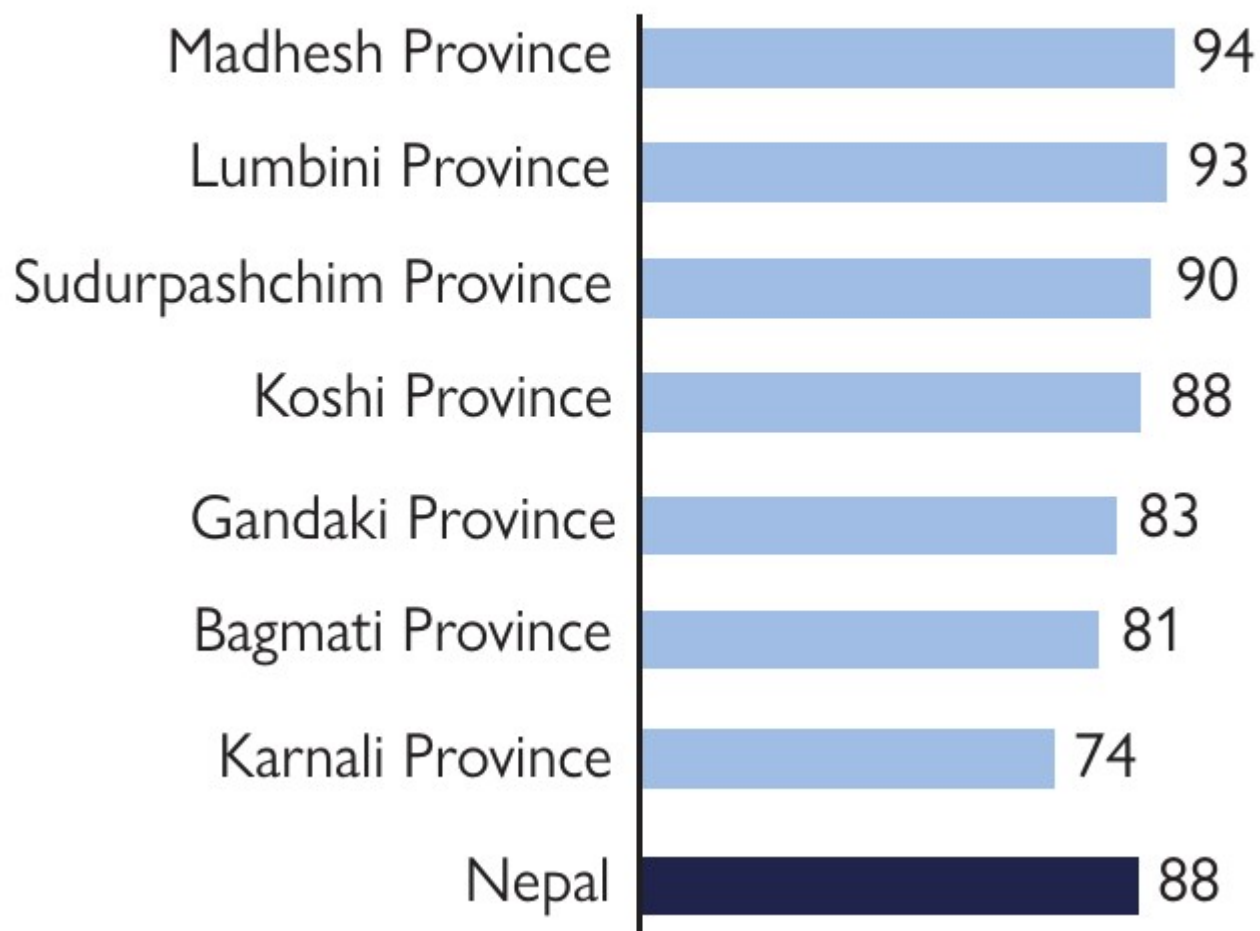


Childhood mortality, 1990-2023 (under-5 per 1,000 live births)

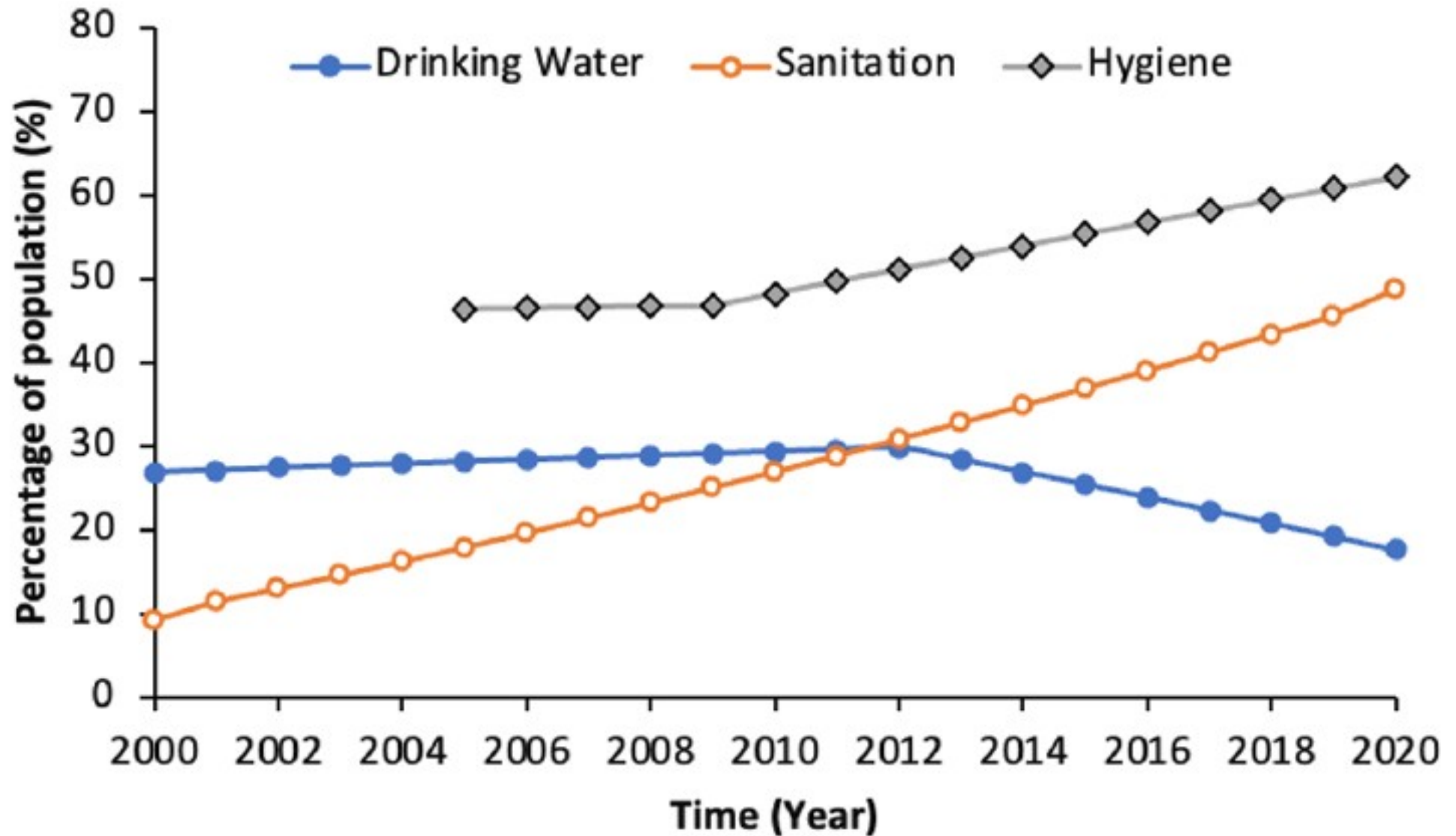


Drinking water access

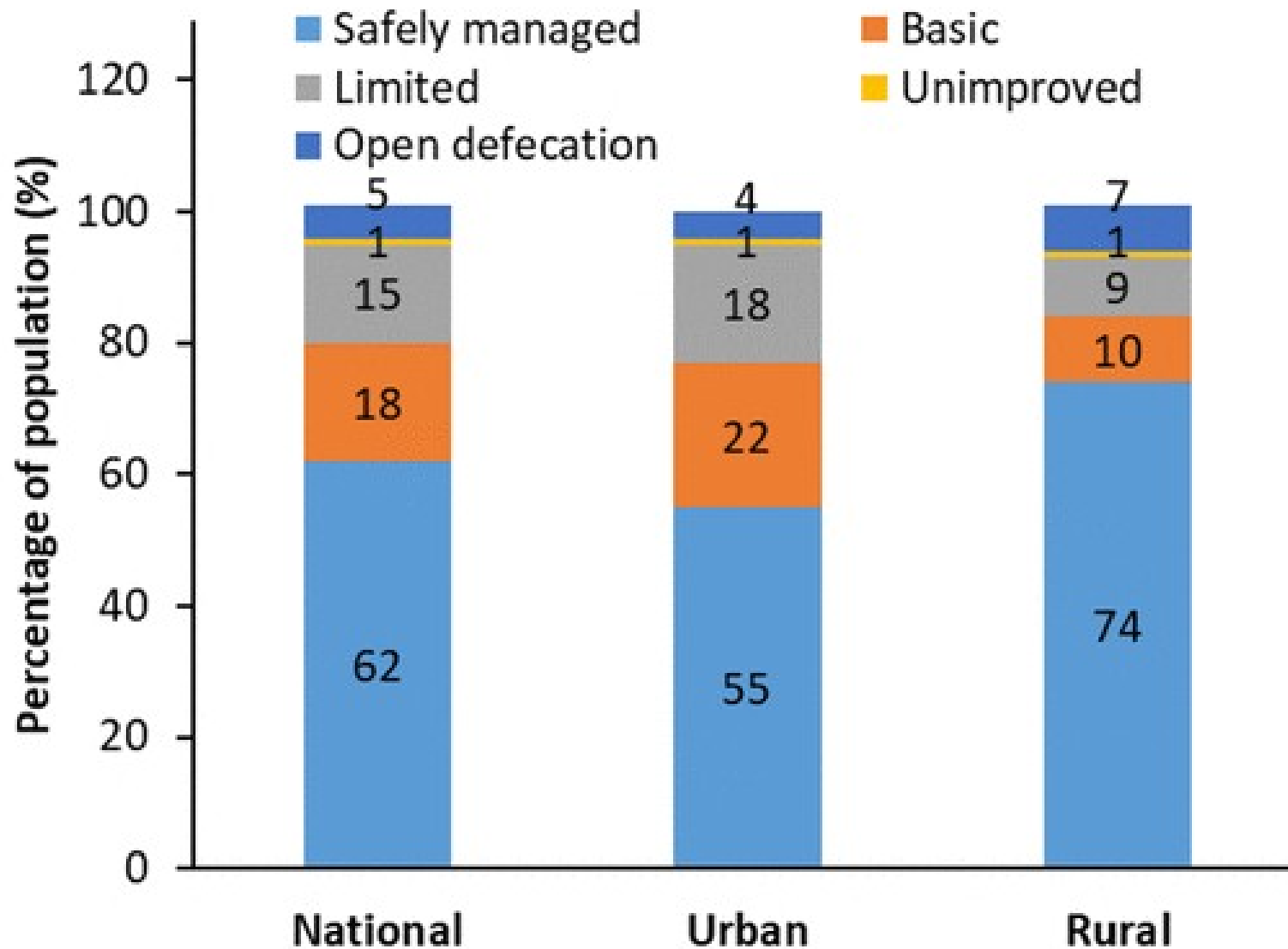
Percent of the household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water



Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene



Open Defecation



Reproductive health and sexuality

Among women age 25-49, median age at

13.6 years
First period*

18.3 years
First sex

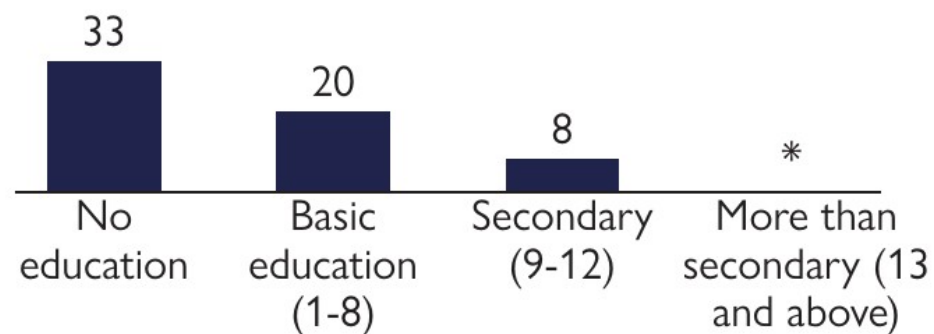
18.3 years
First marriage

20.6 years
First birth

*Women age 15-49



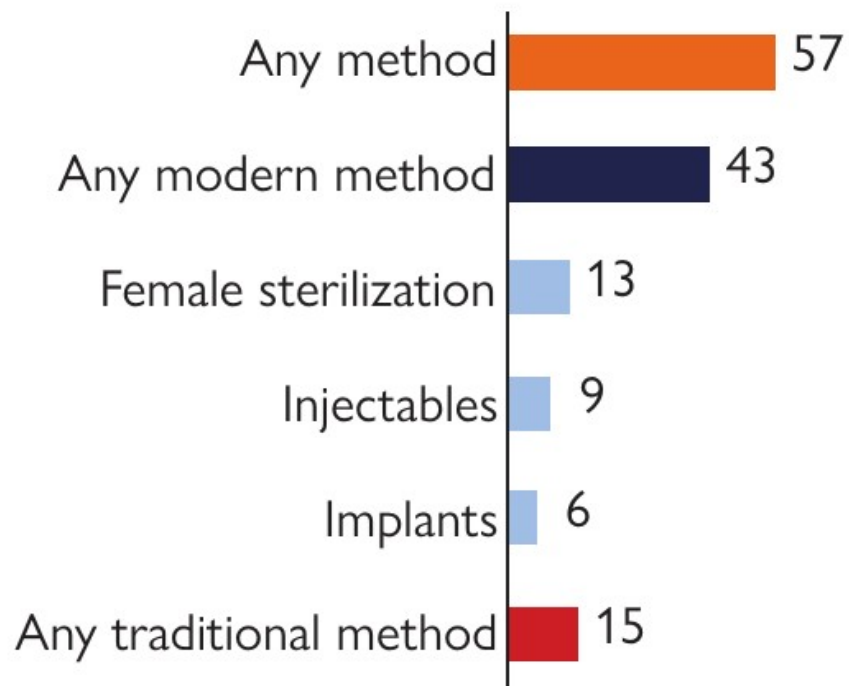
Percent of women age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant



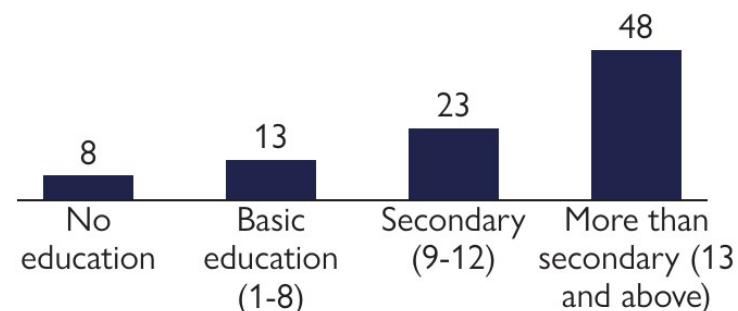
* Figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

Family planning

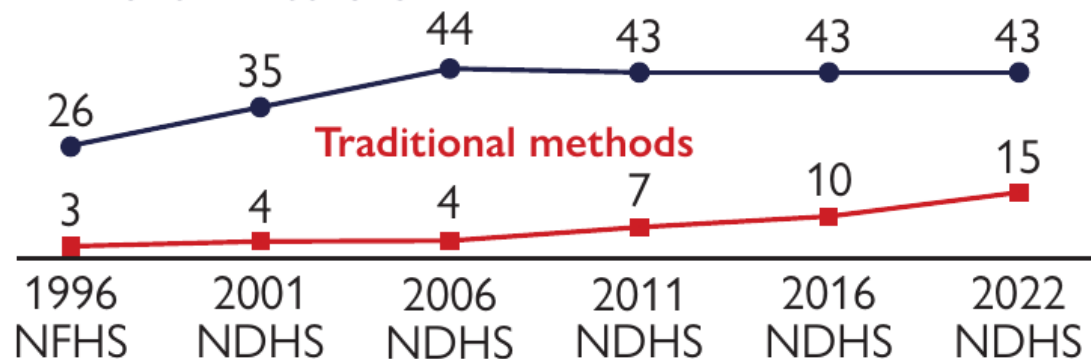
Percent of married women age 15-49 using family planning



Percent of live births delivered by cesarean section in the 2 years before the survey

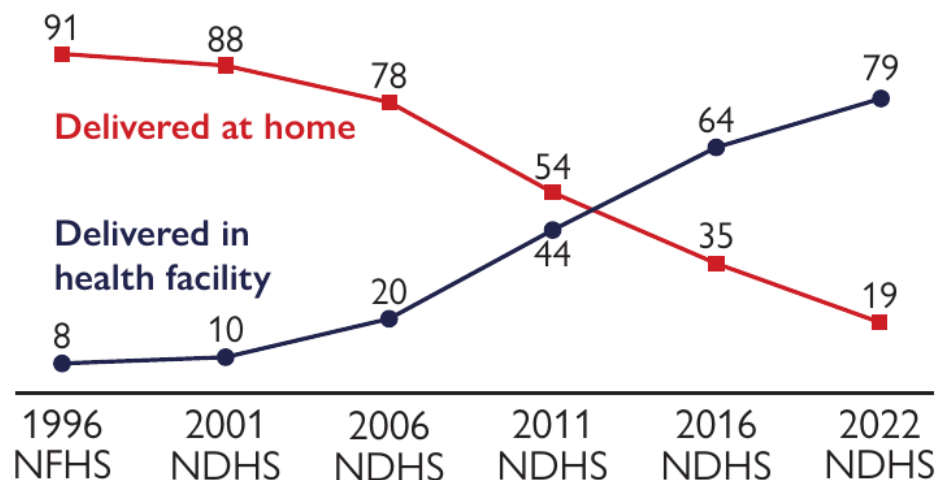


Modern methods

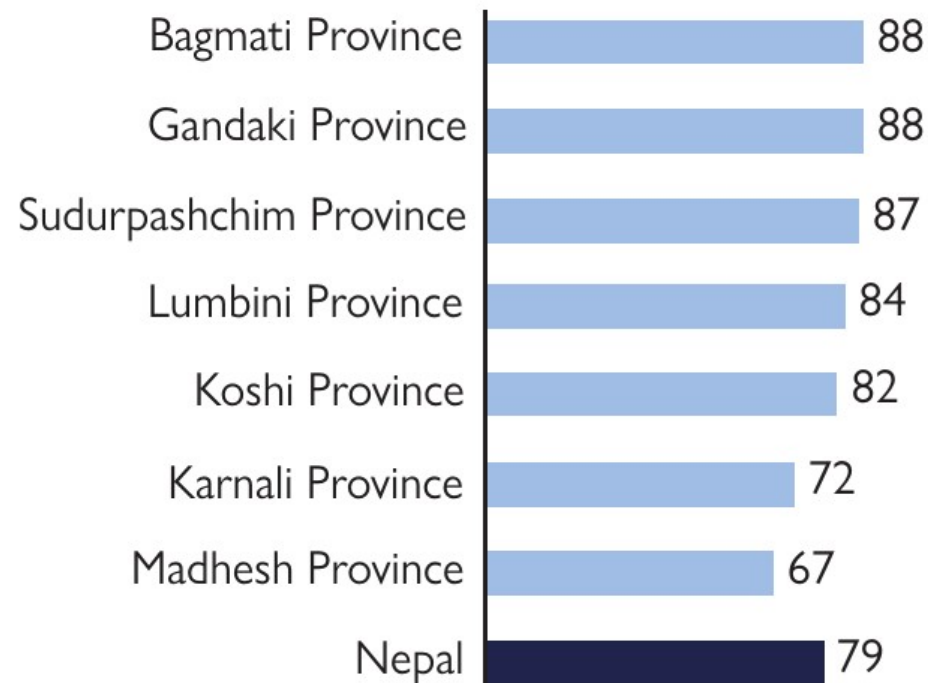


Family planning (place of birth)

Percent of live births in the 2 years before the survey

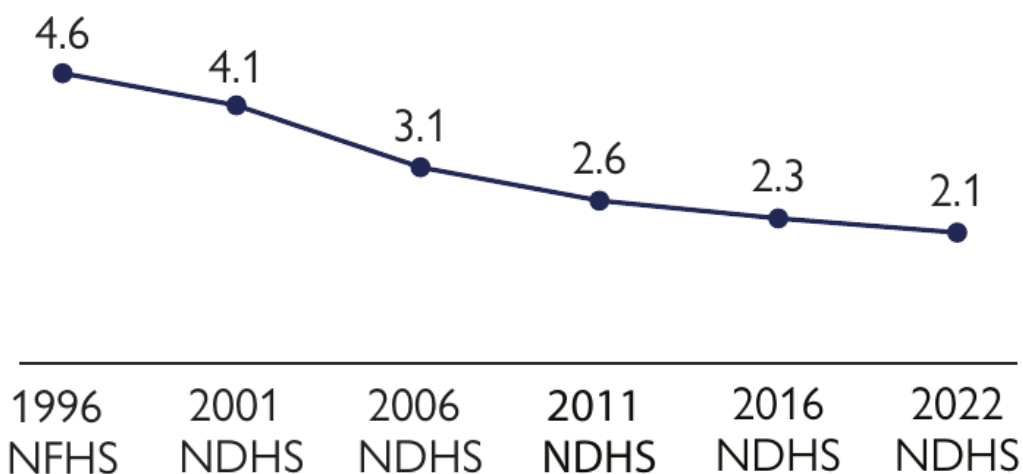


Percent of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

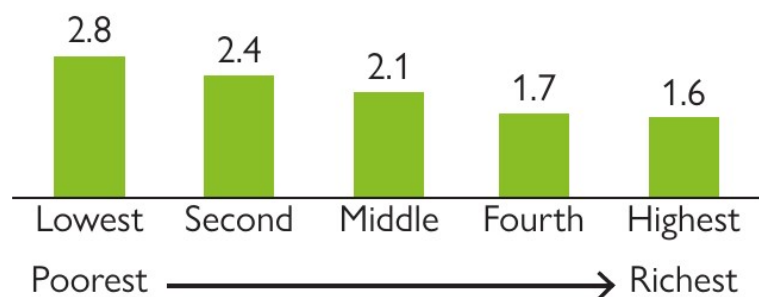


Fertility rate

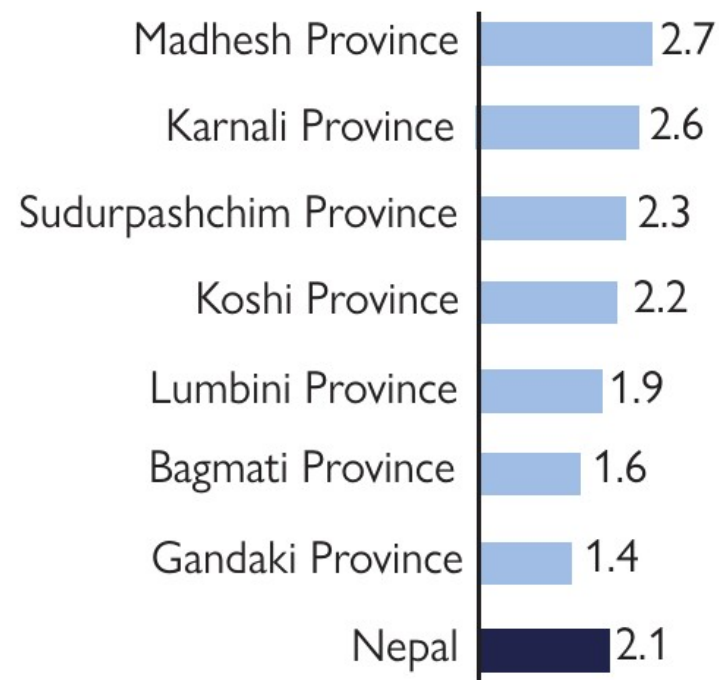
Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

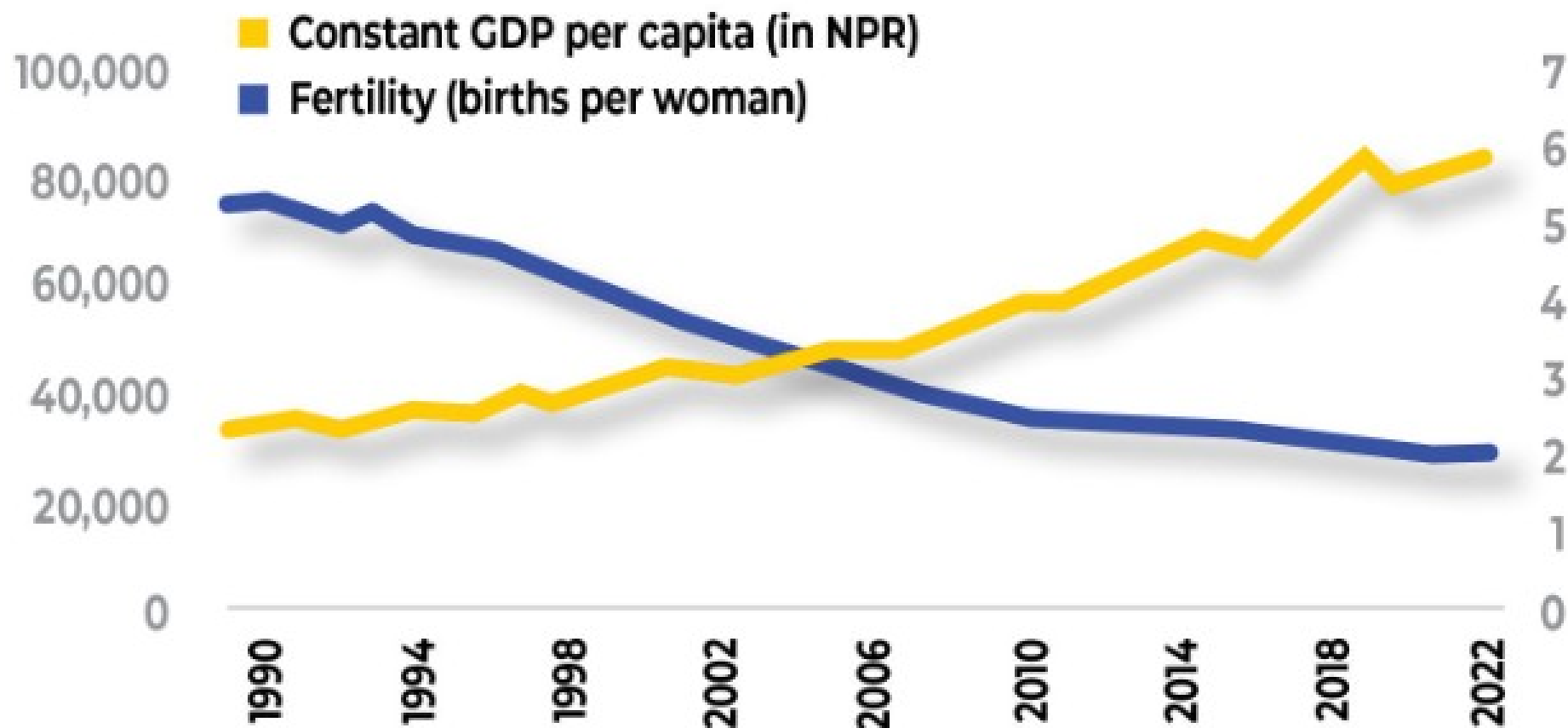


Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Fertility and GDP

Births per Nepali woman / GDP per capita in NPR



Breast / cervical Cancer (2022)

Percent of women age 15-49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for:

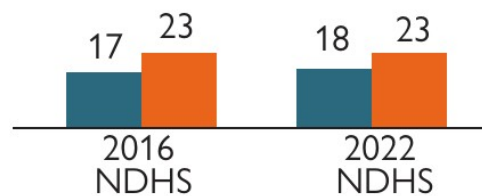
■ Breast cancer ■ Cervical cancer



Hypertension

Percent of women and men 15 and older with hypertension

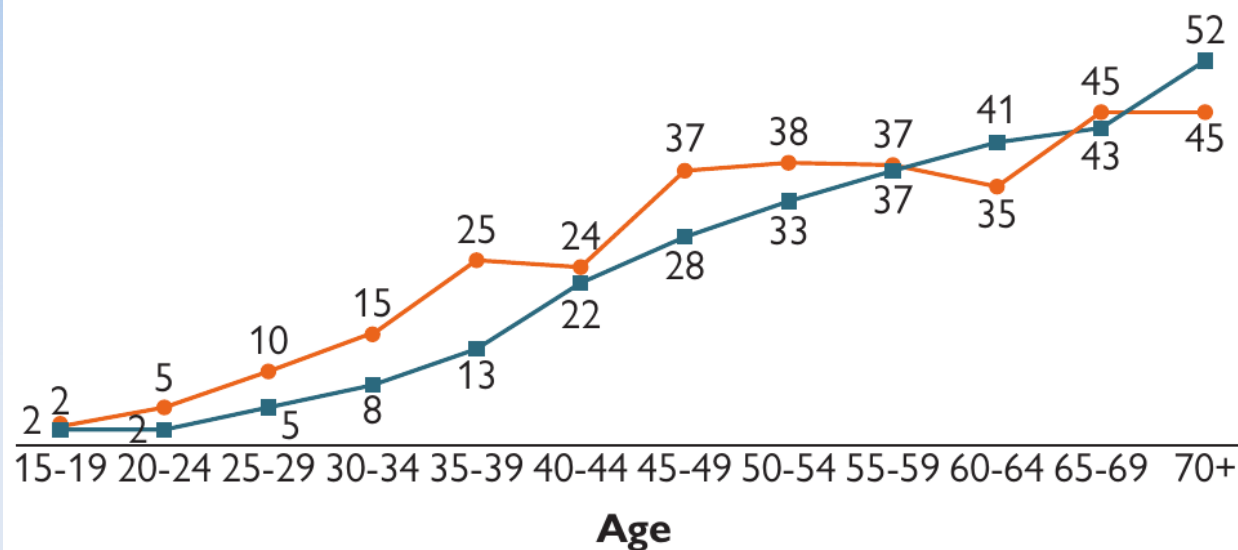
■ Women ■ Men



Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

Percent of women and men age 15 and older with hypertension

■ Women ■ Men

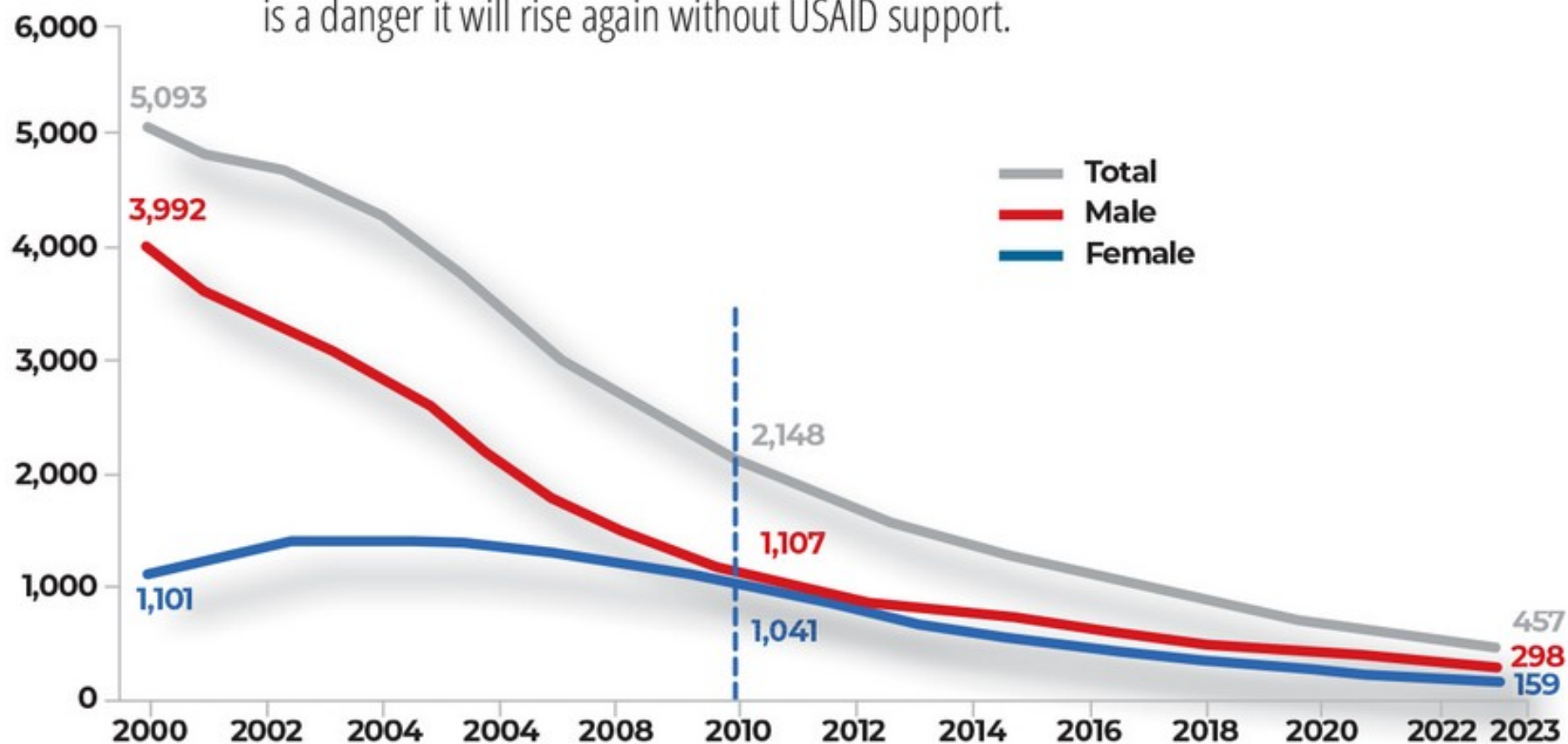


Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

HIV infections

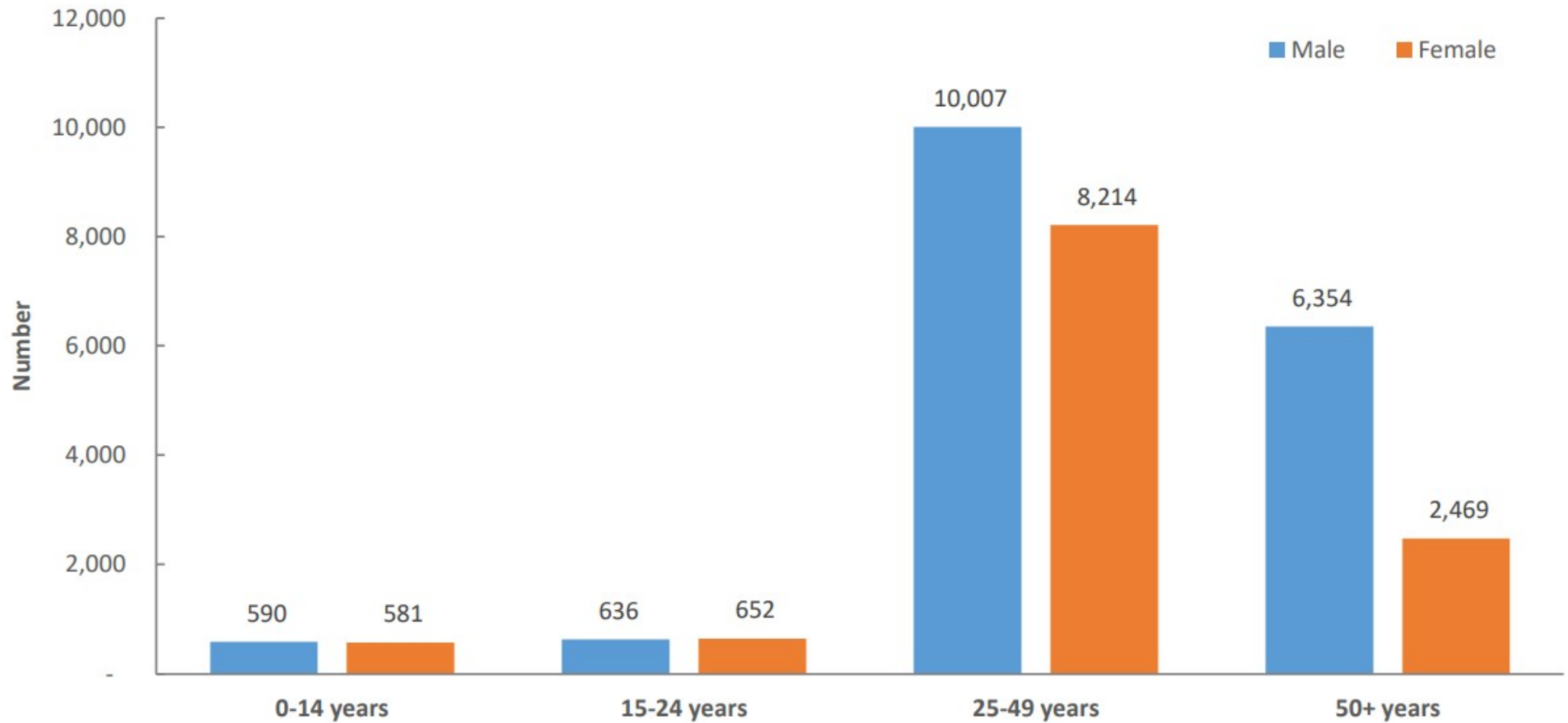
HIV INFECTIONS IN NEPAL

The number of cases had been declining yearly, but there is a danger it will rise again without USAID support.



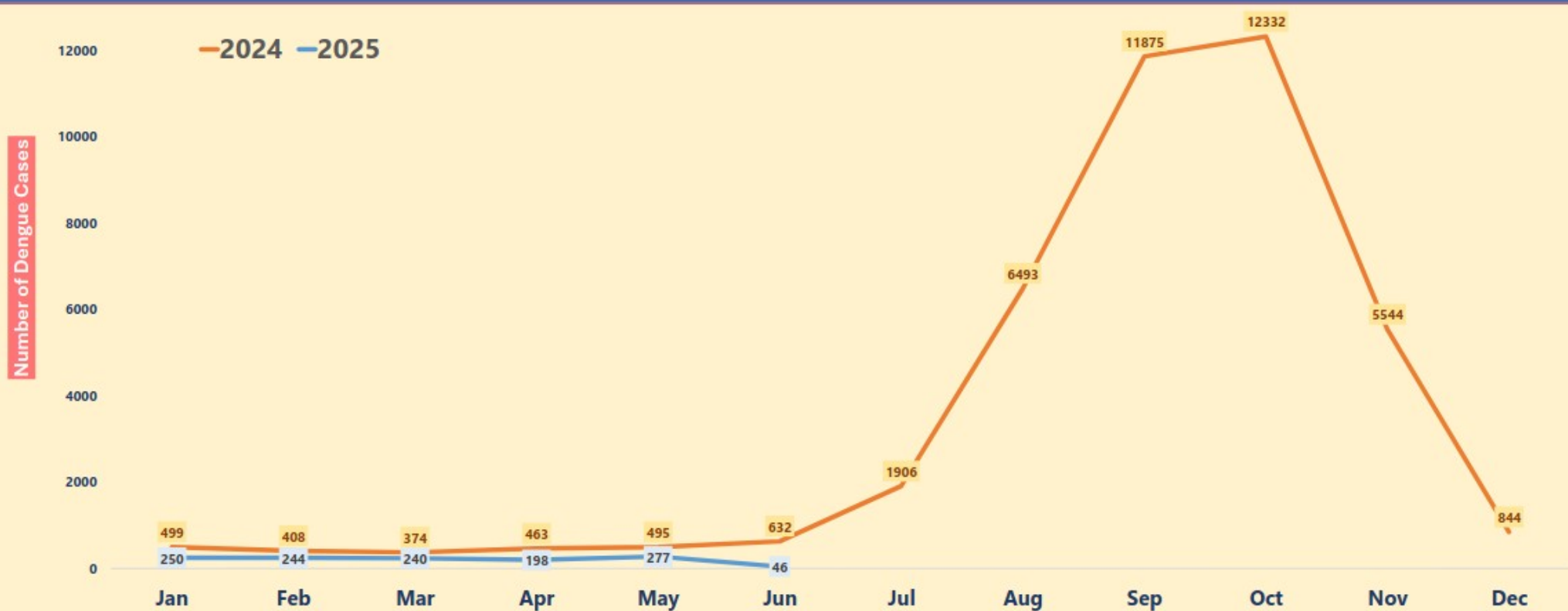
SOURCE: UNAIDS

HIV prevalence (age/gender, 2020)

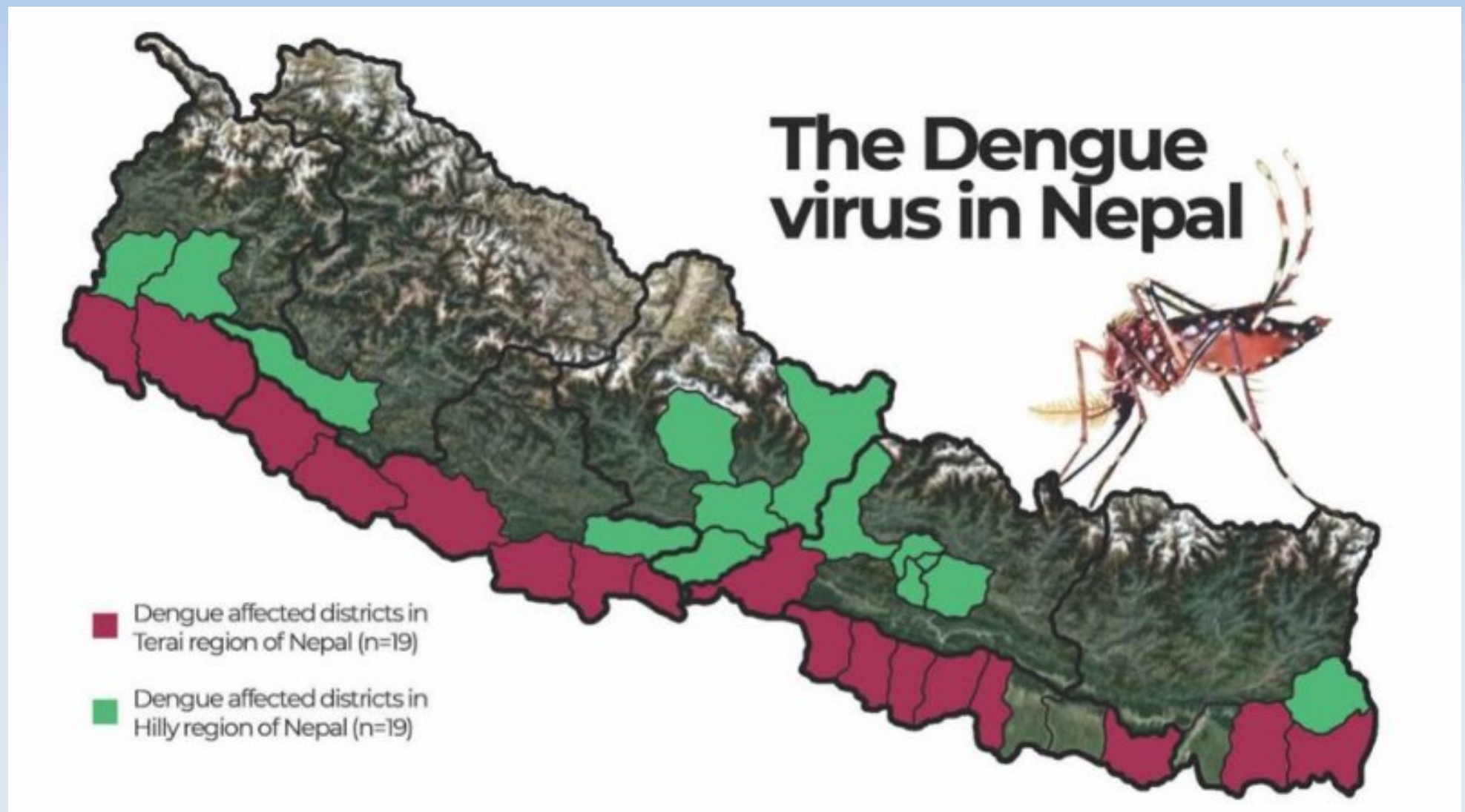


Epidemics : Dengue cases 2024/2025

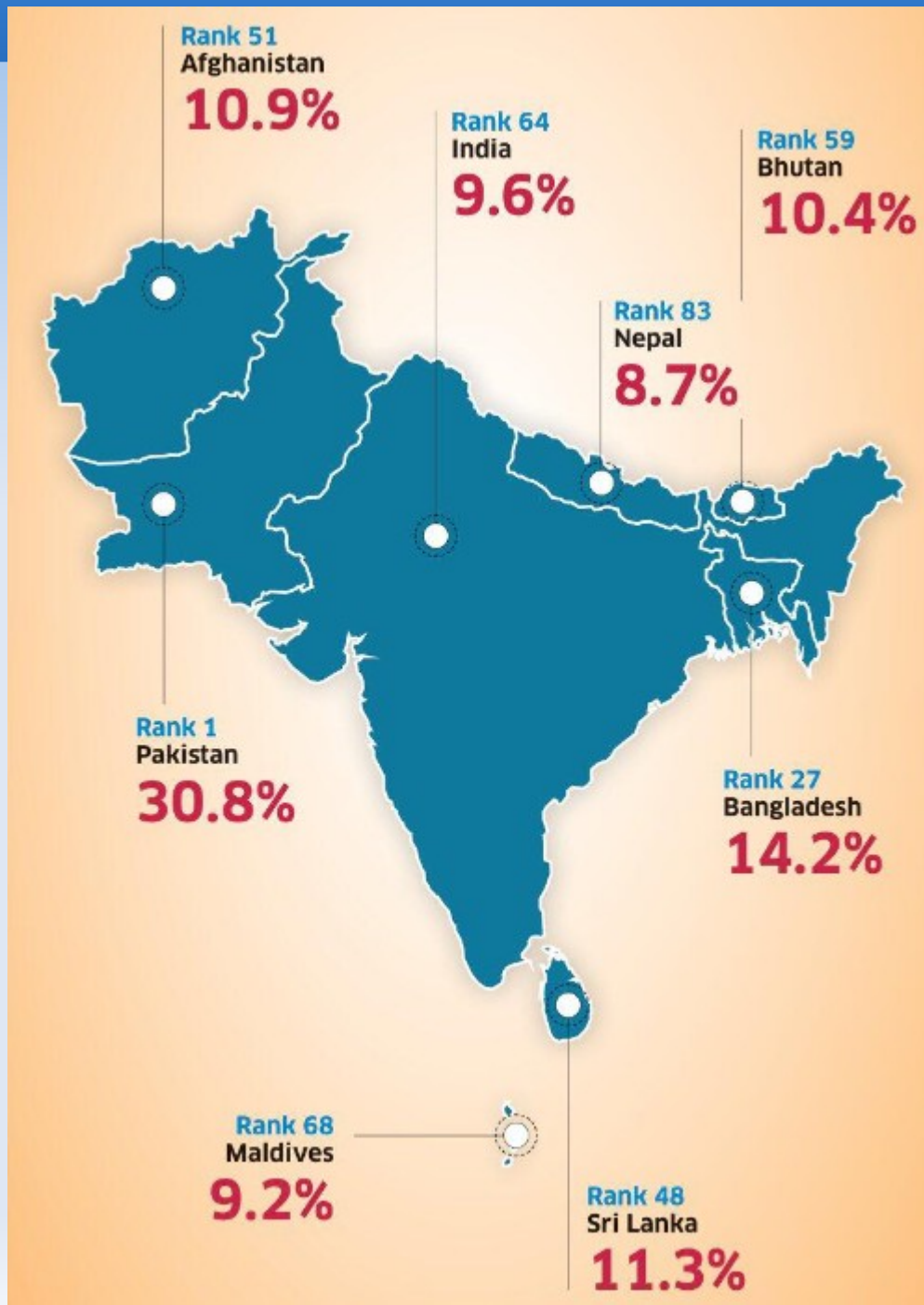
MONTHLY TREND OF DENGUE CASES



Epidemics : Dengue virus

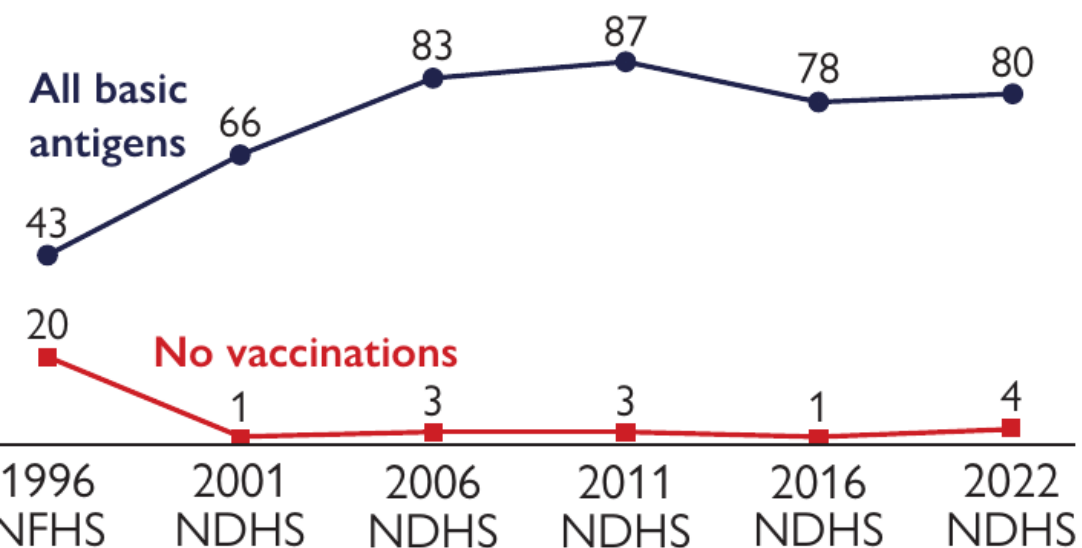


Diabetes (compared to other SA countries)

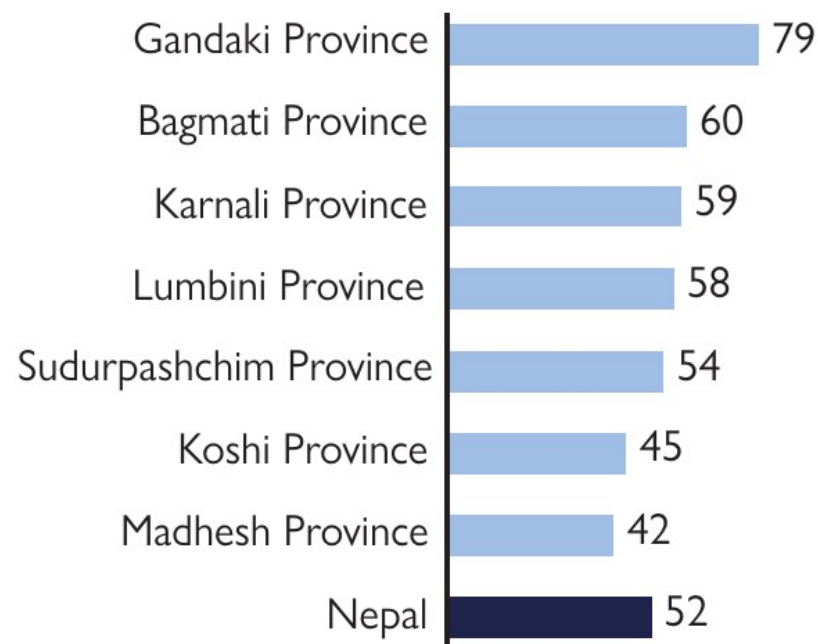


Vaccination of children

Percent of children age 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey

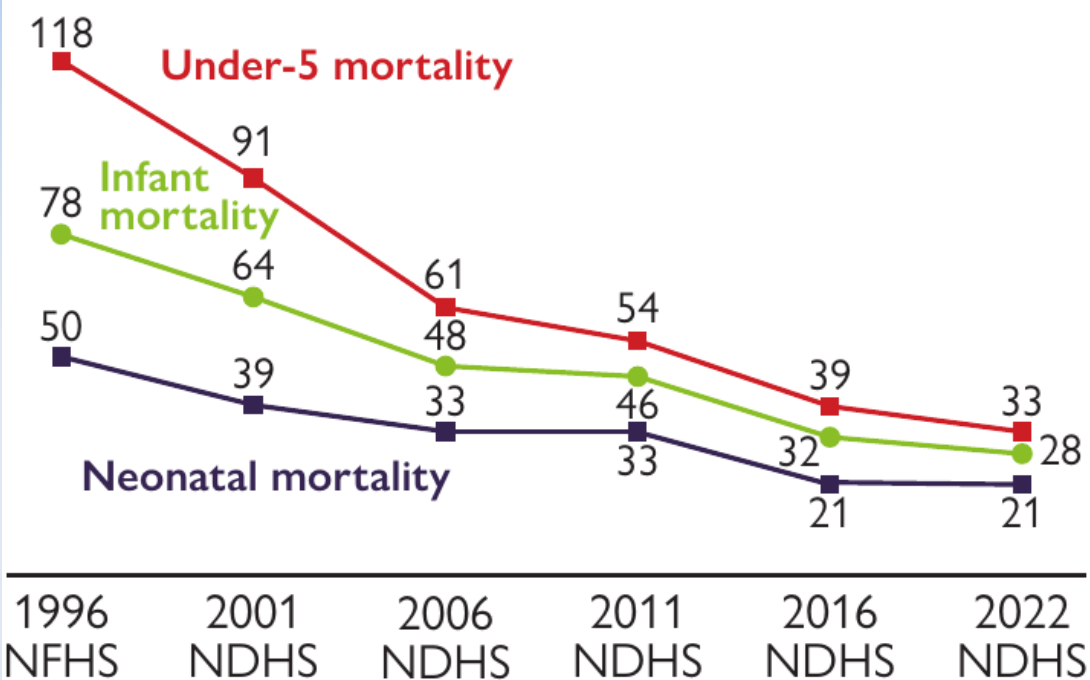


Percent of children age 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule at any time before the survey

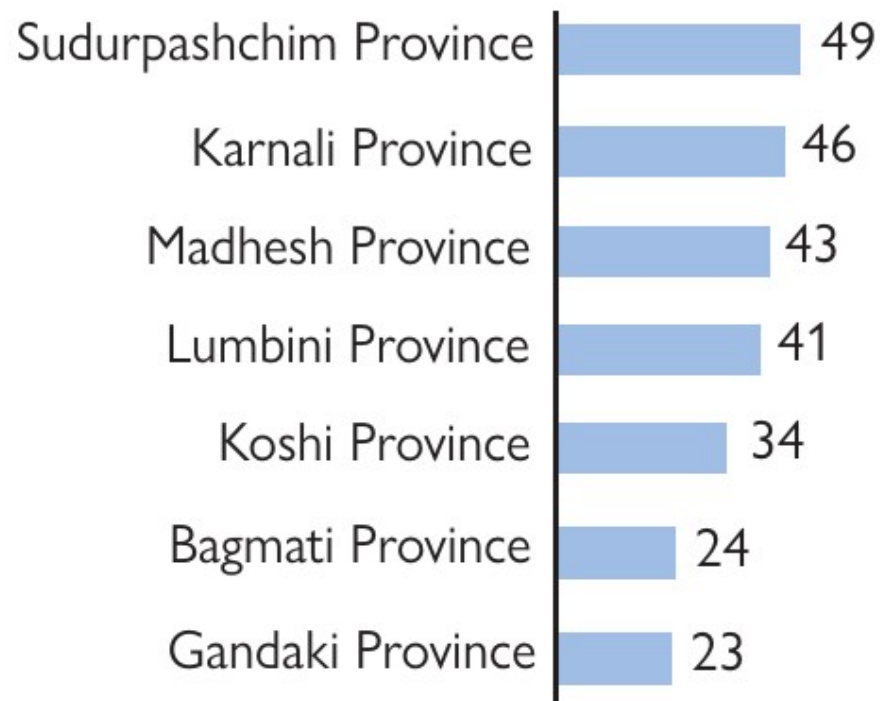


Childhood deaths (> 5 years)

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

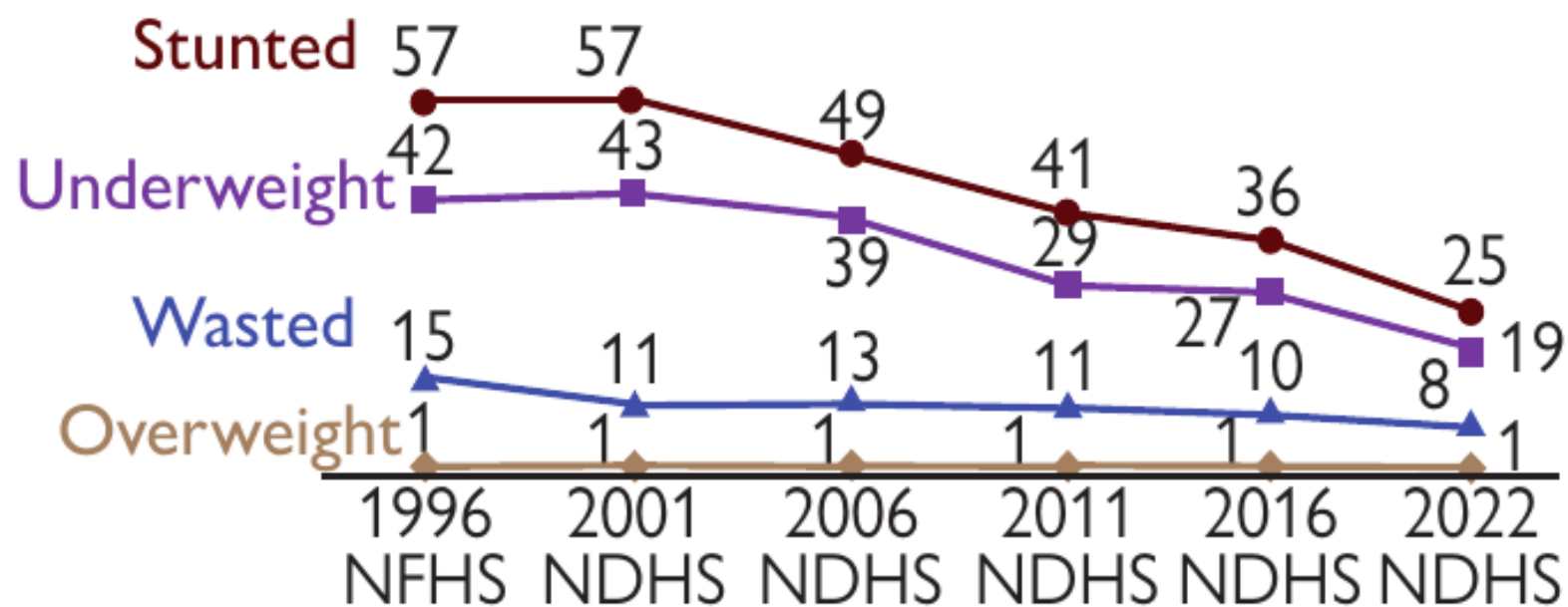


Deaths per 1,000 live births for the ten-year period before the survey

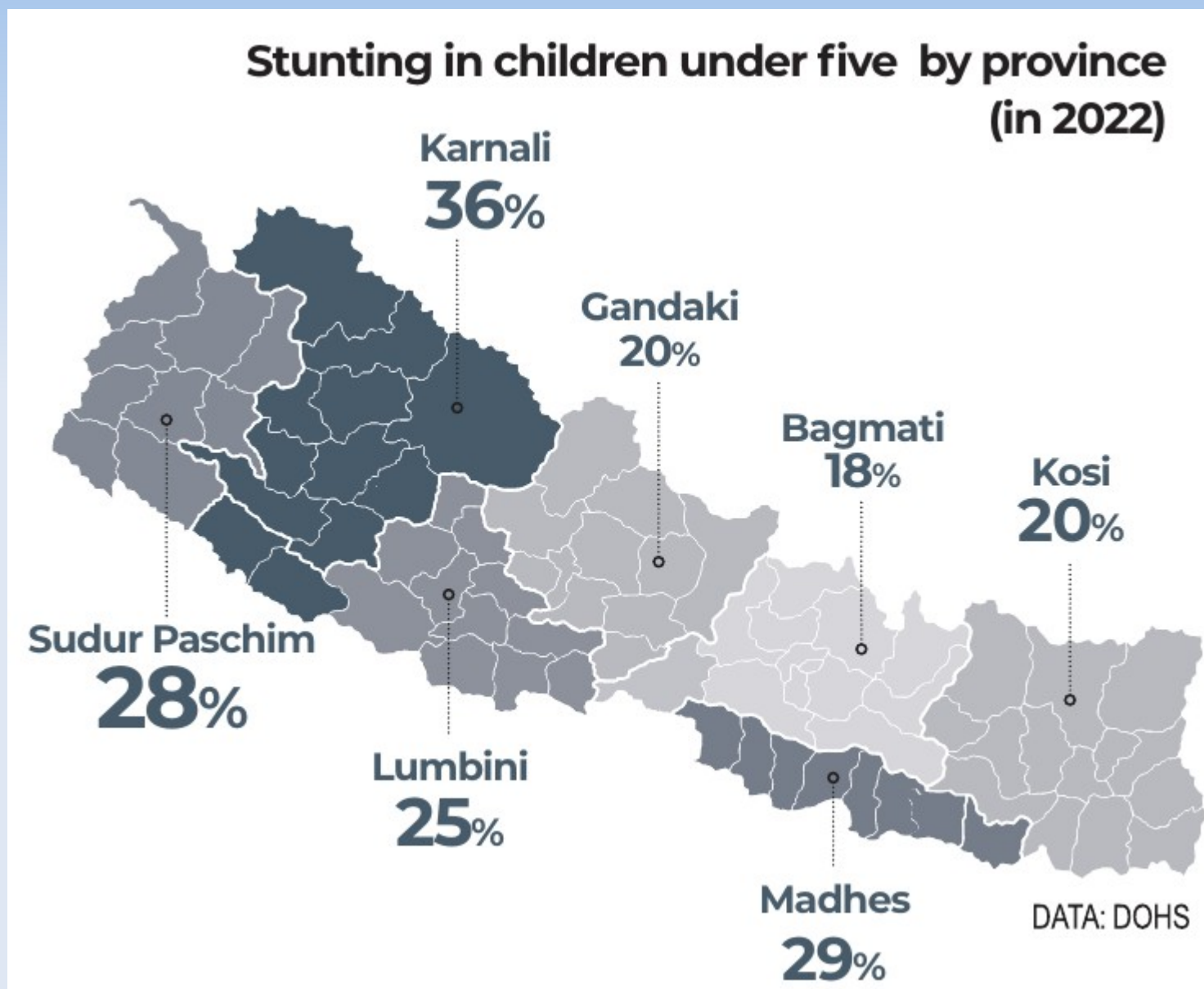


Malnutrition of children (< 5 years)

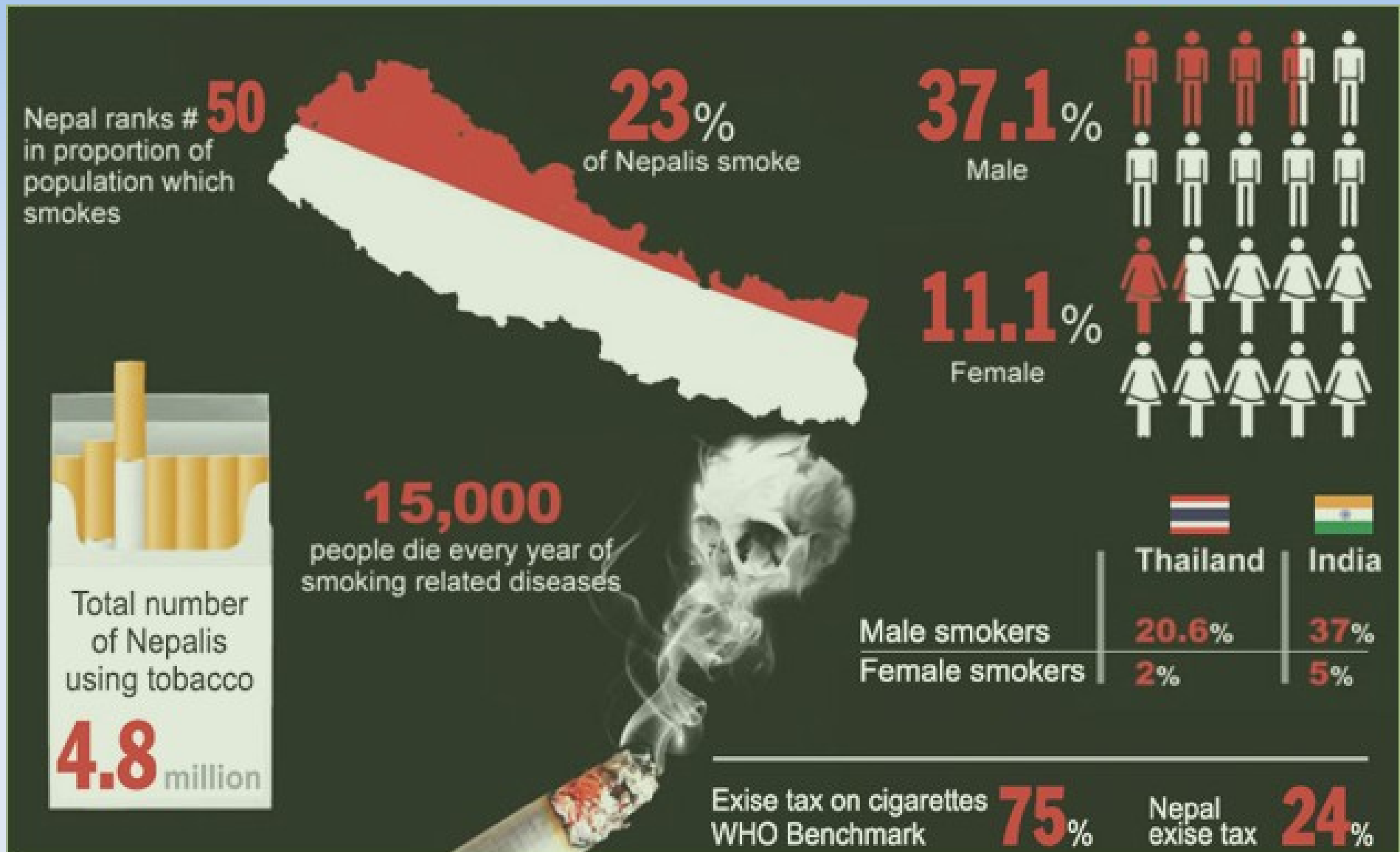
*Percent of children under age 5 who are malnourished,
based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards*



Stunting (children < 5 years)

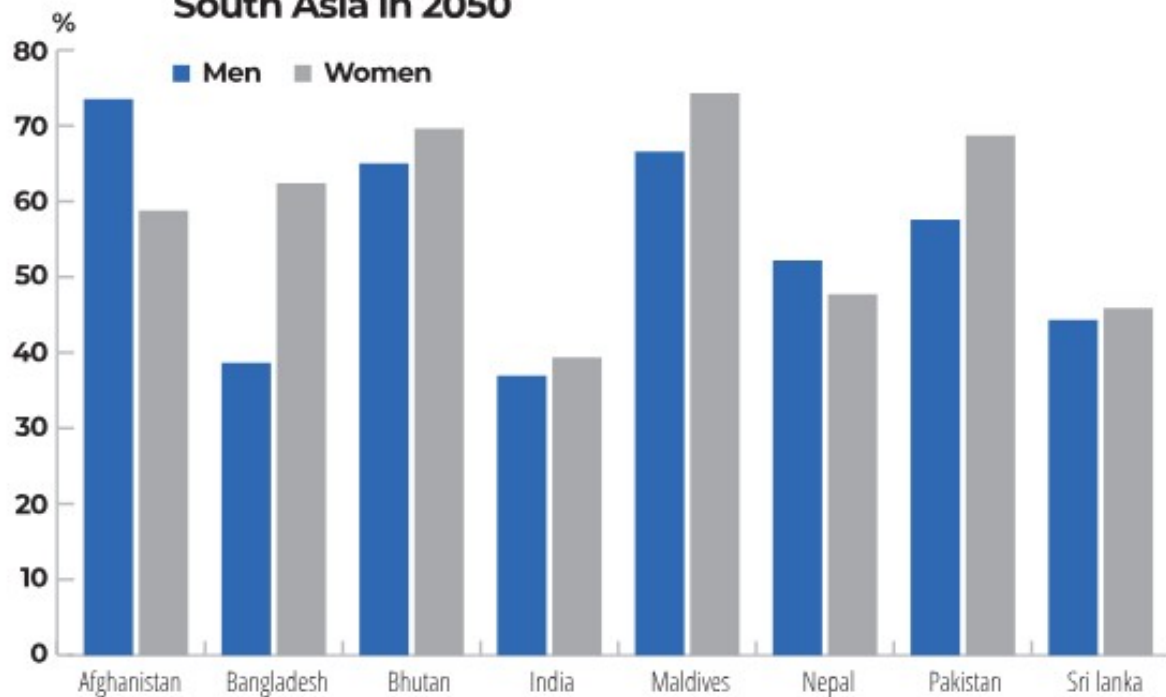


Smoking population in Nepal

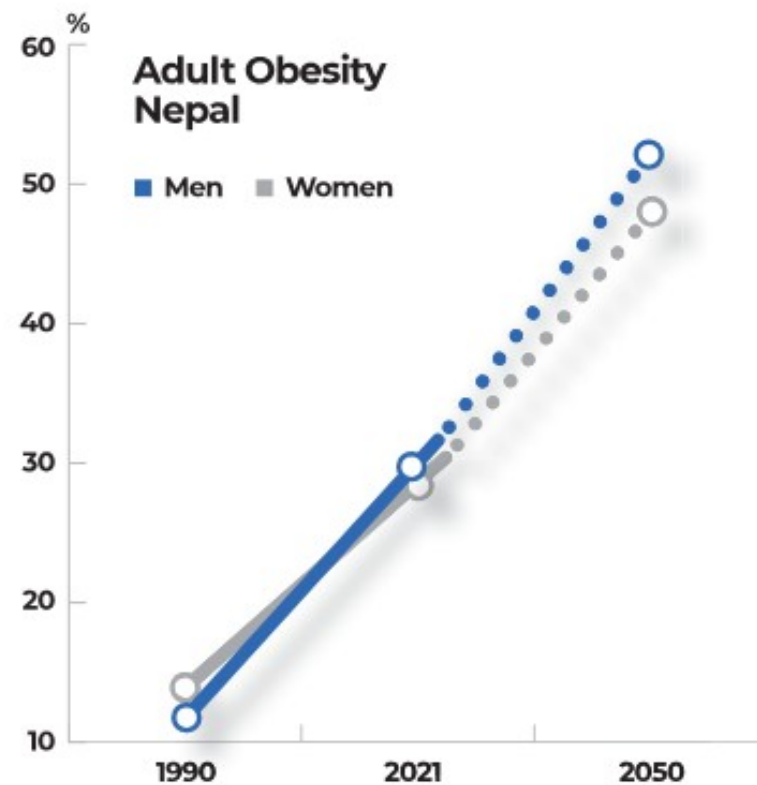


Adult obesity

Projected Adult Obesity South Asia in 2050



Adult Obesity Nepal



Disabled person (age 15+ years)

Percent distribution of household population age 15+ by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain

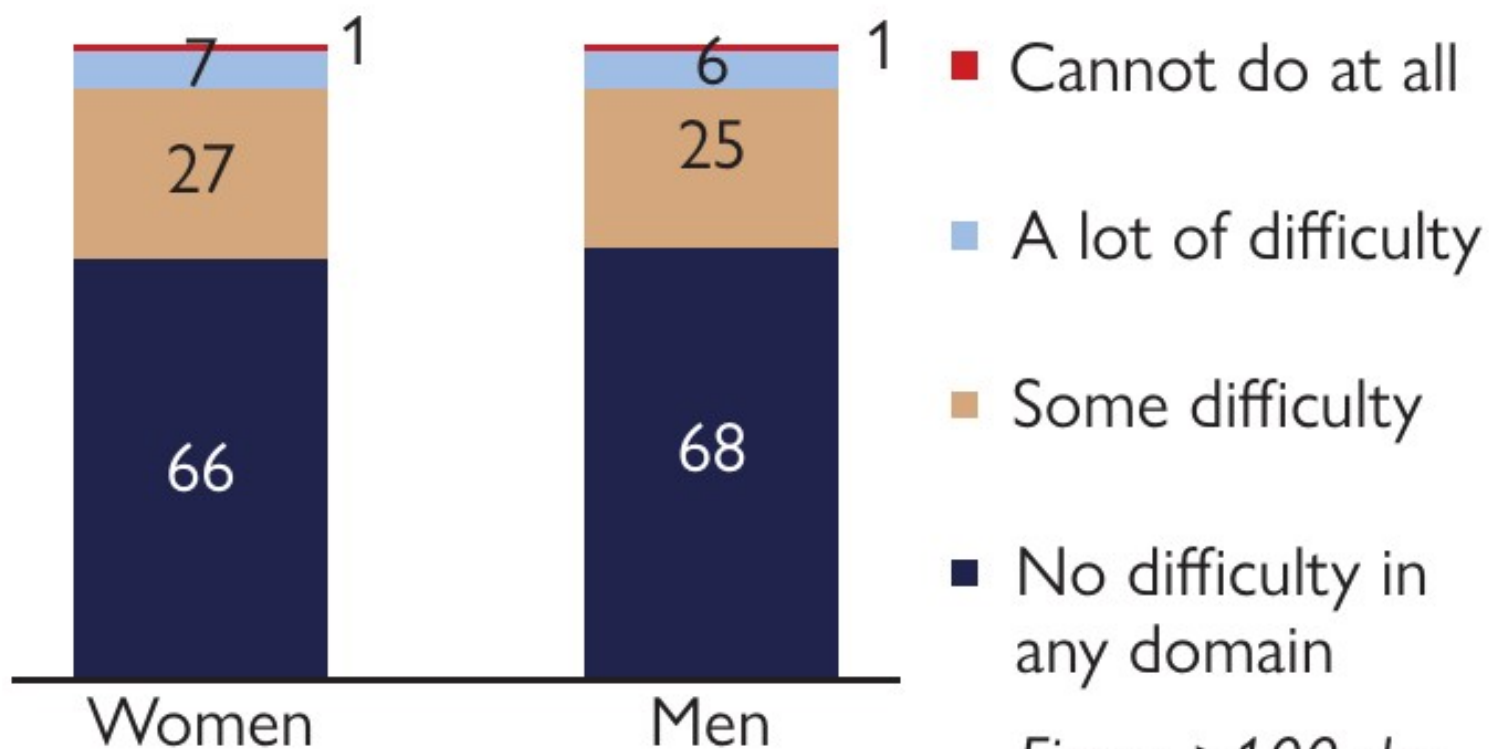
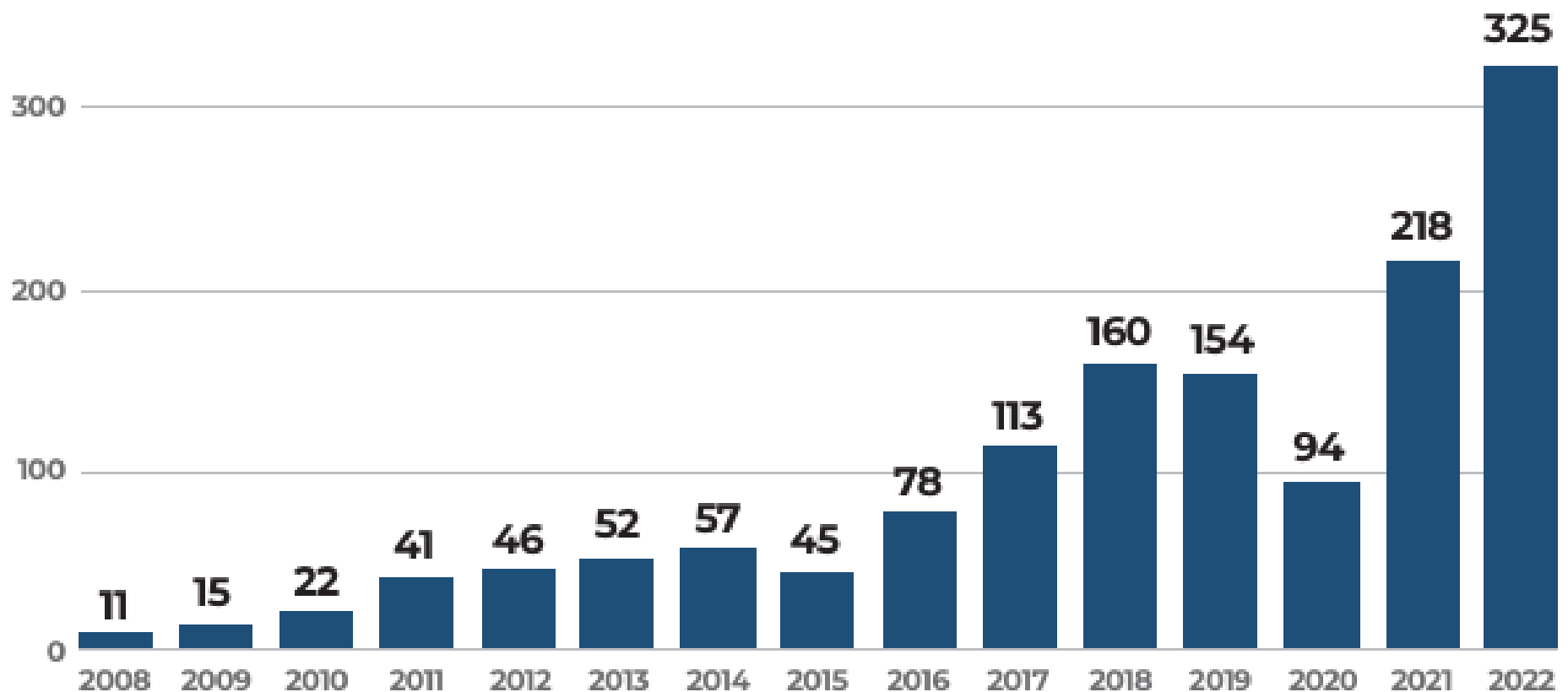


Figure >100 due to rounding

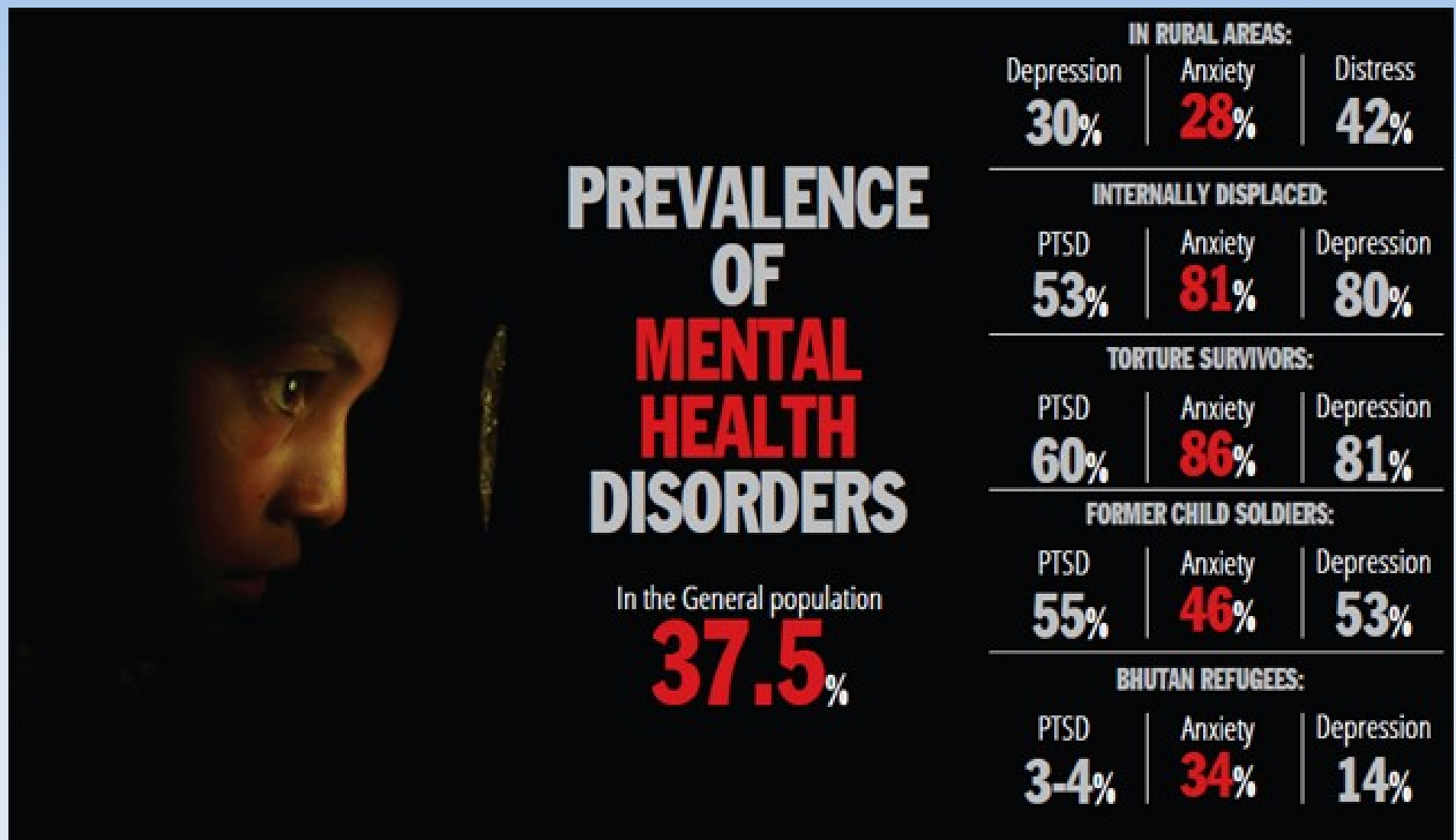
Autism cases

Diagonosed autism cases in Nepal



SOURCE: AUTISM CARE NEPAL SOCIETY

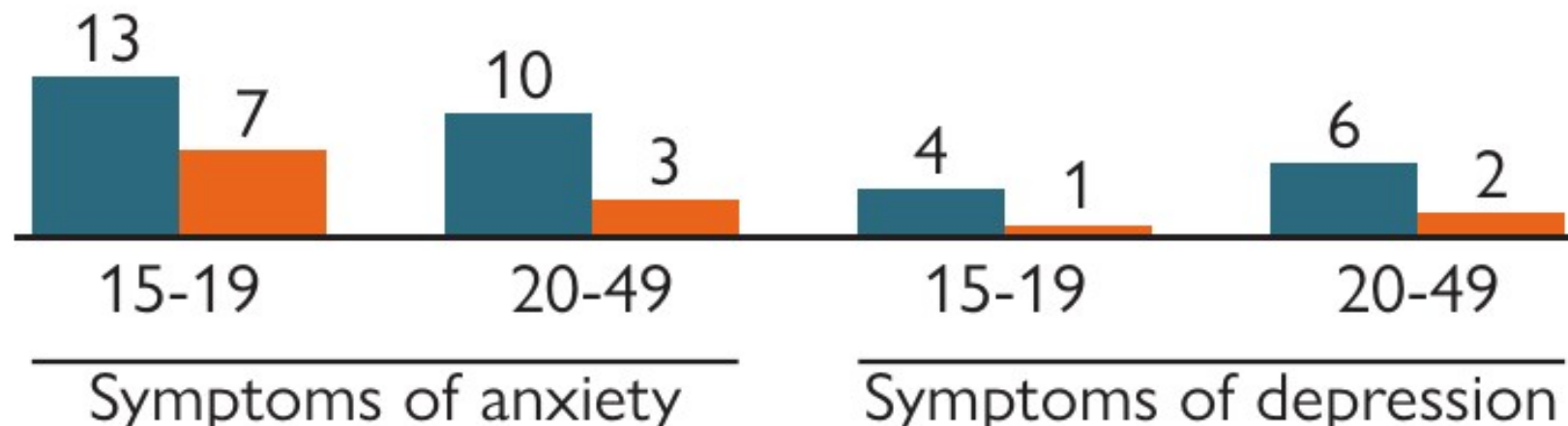
Mental health in Nepal



Mental health in Nepal

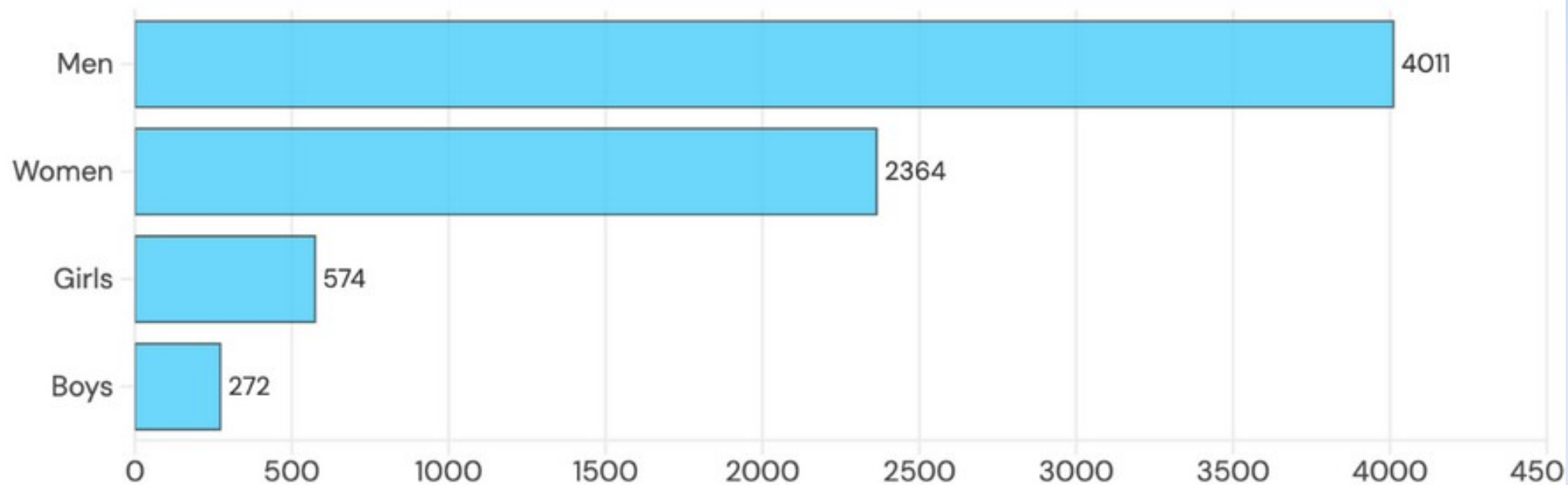
Percent of adolescent women and men age 15-19 and adult women and men age 20-49 with:

■ Women ■ Men



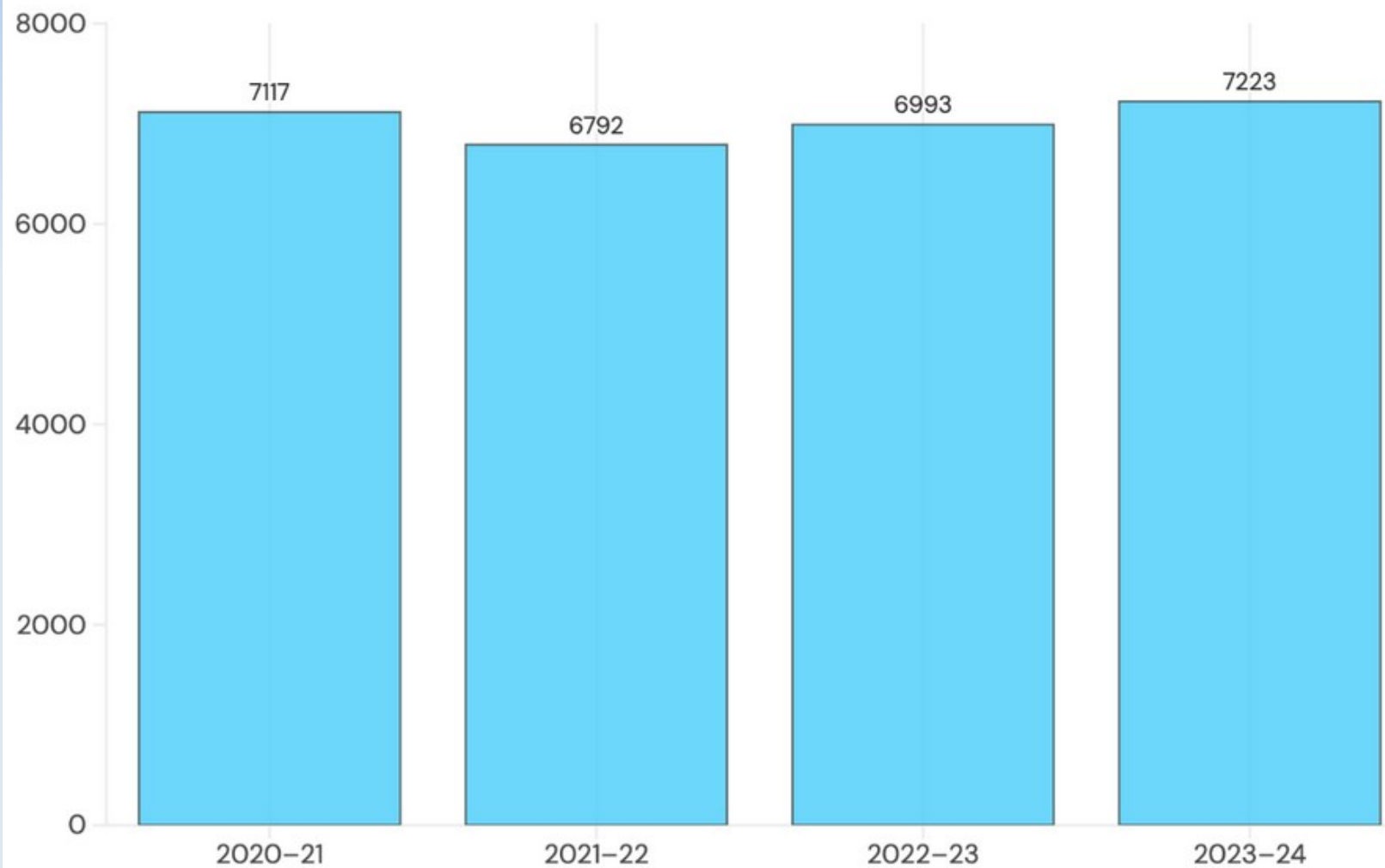
Suicides

Suicide Mortality by Demographic Group (2024)

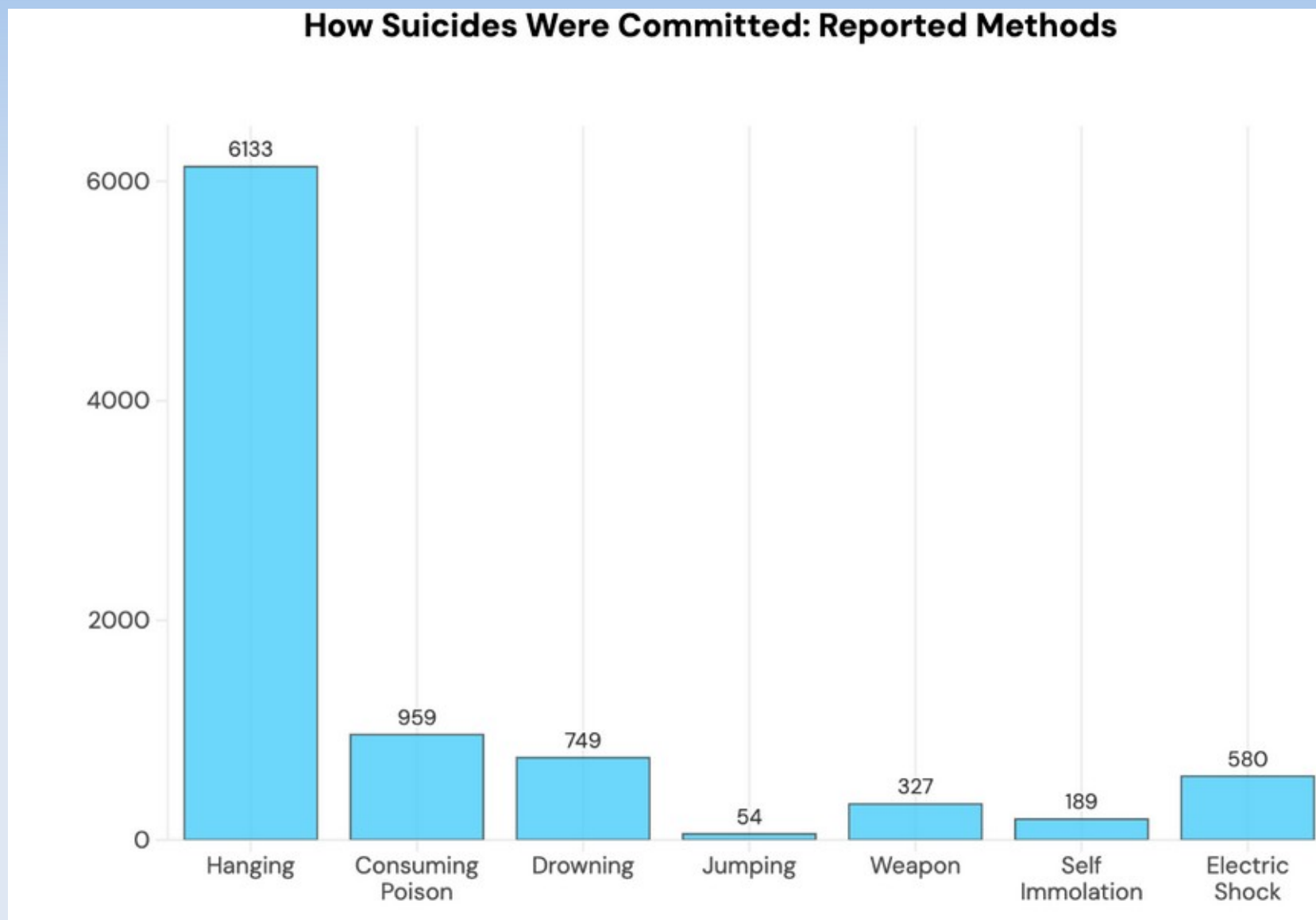


Suicides

Trends in Suicide Cases (FY 2020–21 to 2023–24)



Suicides



Healthcamp (Simikot, Humla)

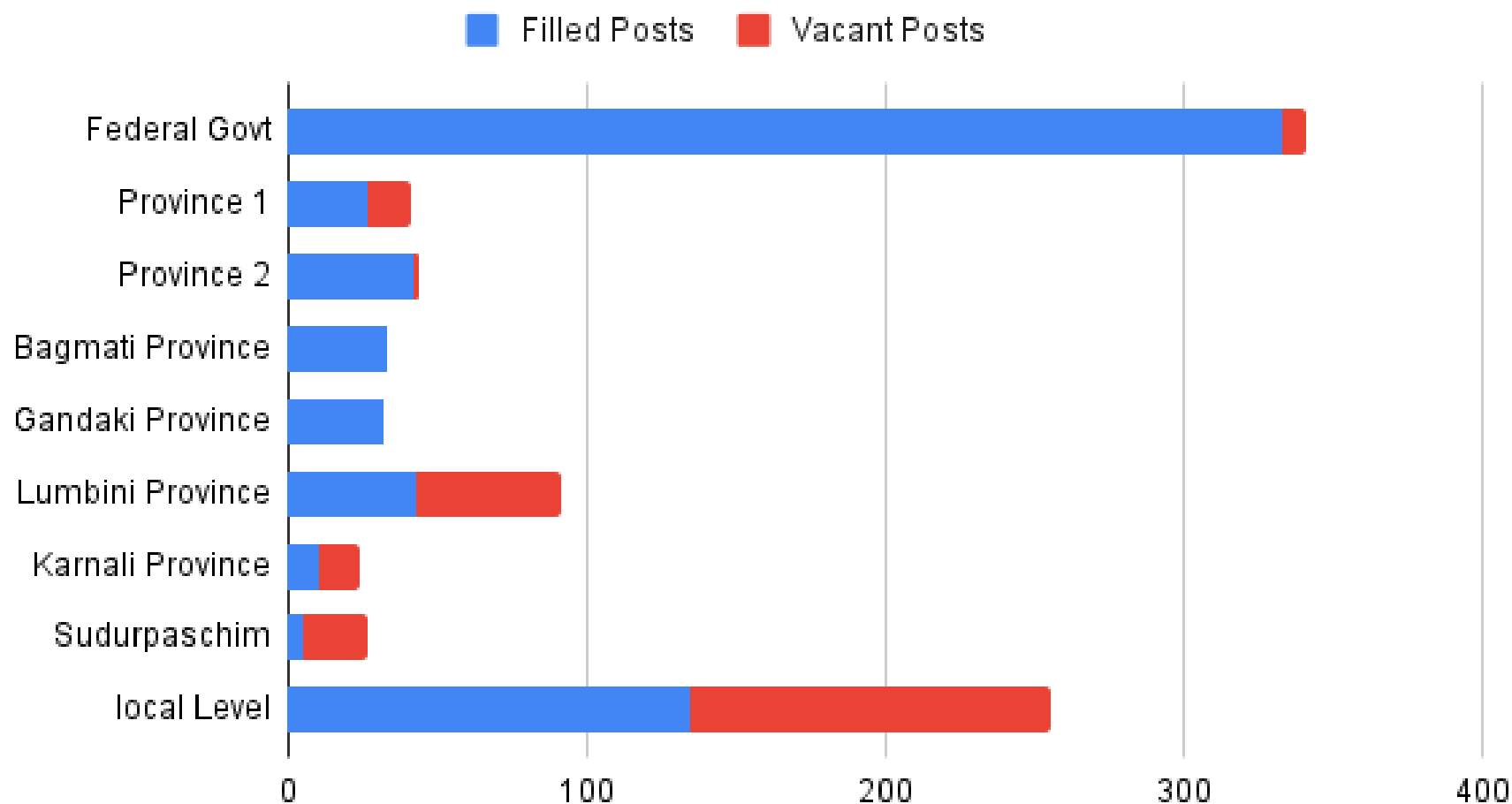


State-run hospital

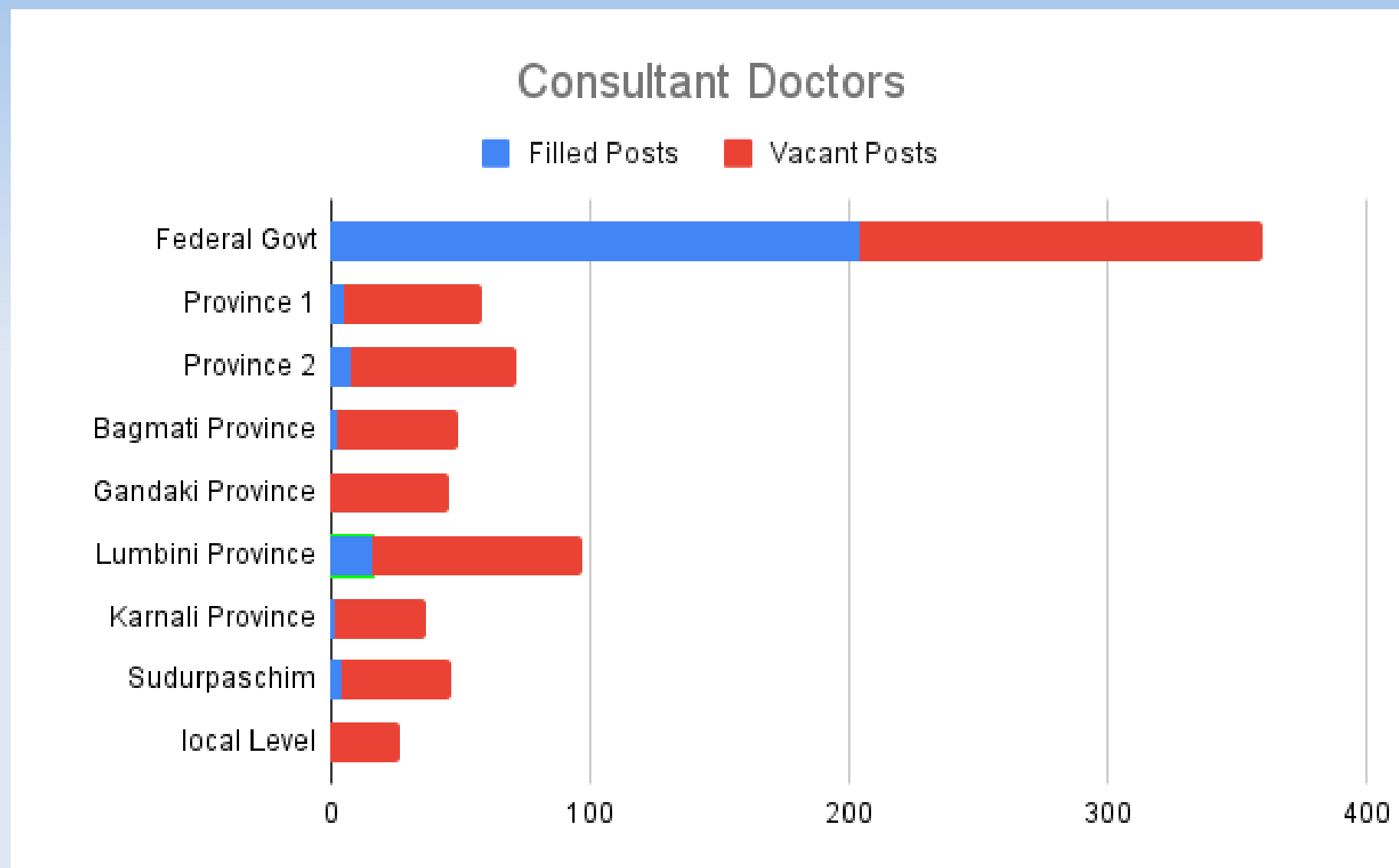


MBBS doctors (2021)

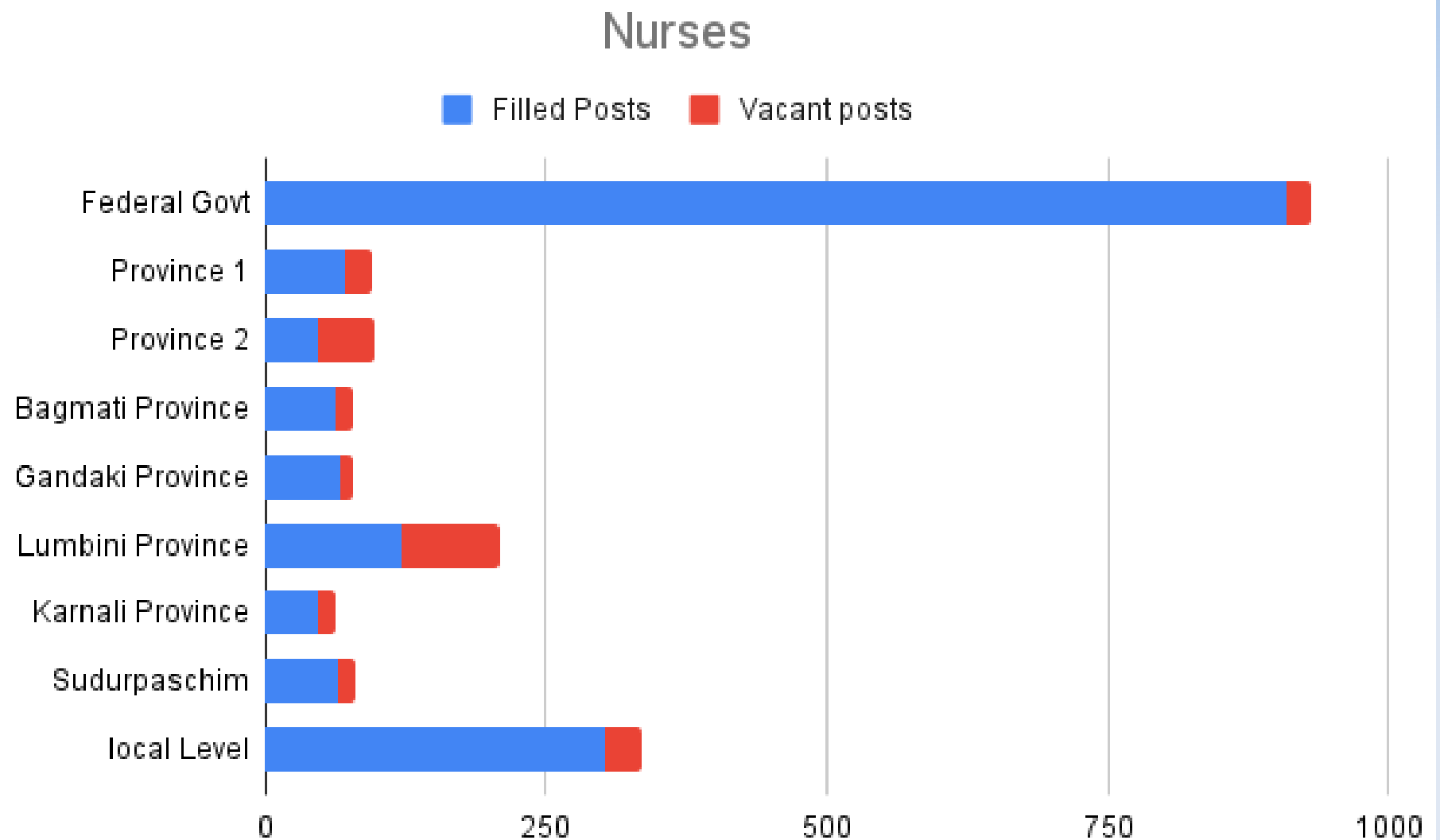
MBBS Doctors (medical officers)



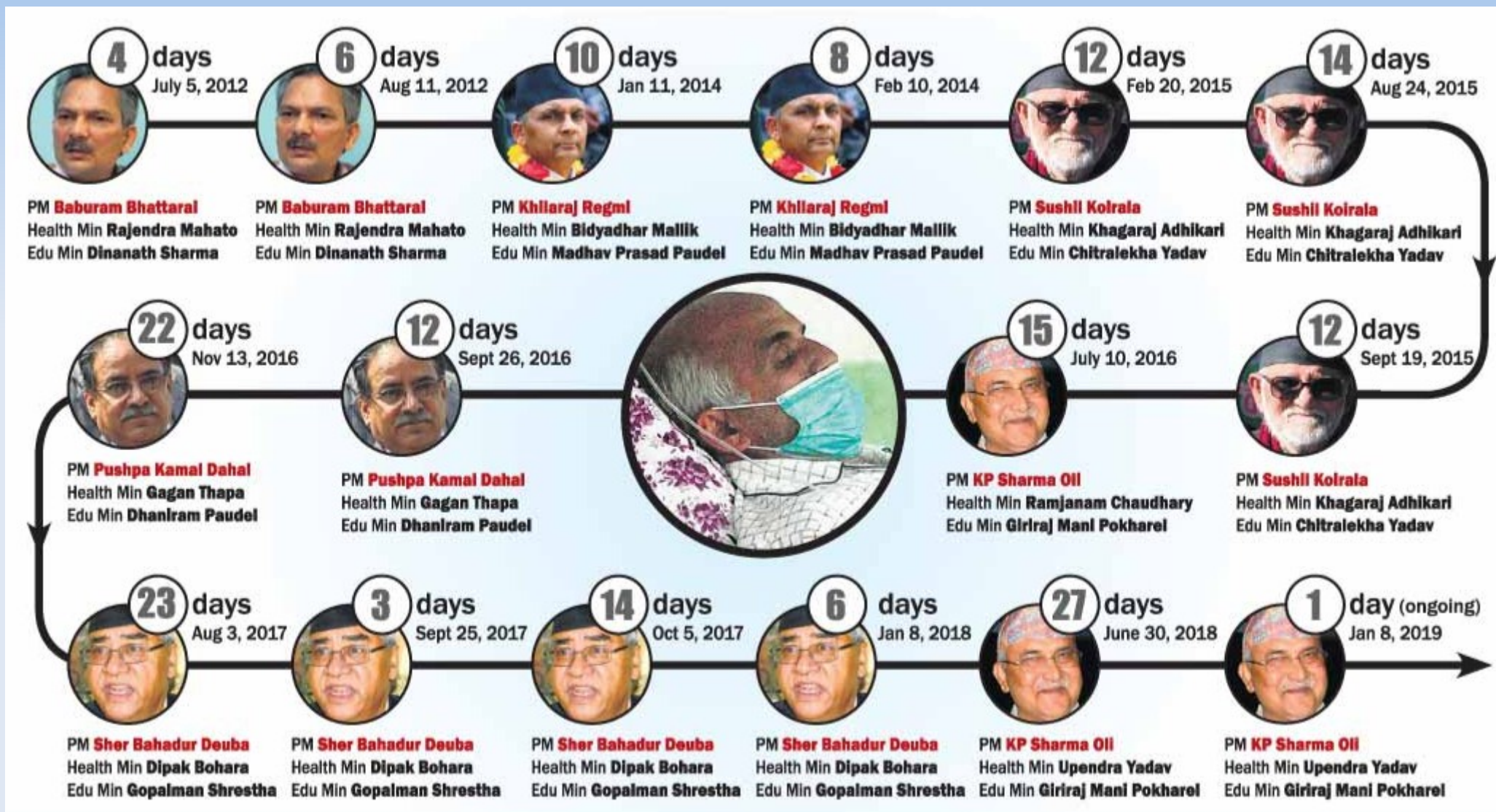
Consultant doctors (2021)



Nurses (2021)



Struggle by Dr Govinda KC for reform of health service



Struggle by Dr Govinda KC (demands and responses, 2018)

Gains of Dr KC's hunger strikes so far

DR KC'S MAJOR DEMANDS	GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSES
• Merit and seniority as basis for official appointments at IOM and end to political interference	• Government formed the committee led by Parasar Koirala to set criteria for appointments • Implemented satisfactorily
• Formulation of a National Medical Education Policy	• High Level Task Force led by Kedar Bhakta Mathema formed • Policy initiated but not implemented fully. • Medical Education Act is yet to be brought in.
• Assurance of quality in medical education and health services	• Making entrance exams mandatory for students going abroad for medical education. • Merit based admission policy adopted. • But black-marketing at medical colleges not stopped, and merit list not implemented completely
• Investigation and punishment of officials involved in wrongful granting of affiliation to private medical colleges	• Panel headed by Gauri Bahadur Karki formed, action against 43 officials recommended • But it is yet to be published and implemented
• Accountability in other state organs such as Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) and the judiciary	• CIAA chief Lok Man Singh Karki and CJ Gopal Prasad Parajuli sacked • But they are yet to be probed and taken action against
• Decentralization of medical education and health services	• One province one medical policy formulated. • Partially implemented

Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

