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From an epidemiological point of view, Armenia has features of both developed and developing countries. The average life expectancy at birth is over 70 years for both men and women. The major causes of death are similar to those of industrialized countries: cardiovascular disease, cancer, and accidents. At the same time, there is a rising incidence of certain infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis (MOS and UNDP, 1998).

This chapter presents information on various aspects of adult health in Armenia, including women's health care access and barriers to care, visits to the gynecologist, breast examinations, smoking, and knowledge of tuberculosis.

### 13.1 WOMEN'S ACCESS TO AND UTILIZATION OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Utilization of health care services in Armenia declined during the 1990s (GOA, UNICEF, and SCF, 1999). The ADHS asked questions to examine utilization of health care and to identify barriers to health care access. All women age 15-49 were asked about their experiences utilizing health care in the 12 months preceding the survey. First, respondents were asked whether in the 12 months preceding the survey they had a medical problem that deserved medical attention. Women who said that they did have such a problem were asked whether they saw a medical professional. Respondents who had not consulted with a doctor were asked why they did not seek medical attention.

Table 13.1 shows that almost half of all women reported that they had a medical problem during the 12 months preceding the survey (45 percent). The majority of these women reported that they visited a medical professional for the problem. Forty percent of these women, however, reported that they had a medical problem but did not go to a health professional. Almost all of these women cited lack of money as the primary barrier to accessing care.

Although lack of money is the primary barrier to care, it is interesting to note that women have other concerns about accessing health care. In addition to the questions about her own experiences during the year preceding the survey, each woman was asked about *perceived* barriers to care (data not shown). Getting money for treatment was the most common response, but 41 percent of women believe that not wanting to go to a consultation alone would be a "big problem," and 31 percent believe that the lack of a female provider would be a "big problem." Furthermore, 15 percent of women are concerned about not knowing where to go.

Table 13.1 Utilization of health care and barriers to care

Percent distribution of women by utilization of health care and barriers to care during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Did not have medical problem in past year	Visited health professional in past year	Reason for not visiting a health professional among women who reported they had a medical problem in the preceding 12 months								Total	Number of women
			Lack of money	Lack of transportation	Facility too far	Lack of time	Family objections	Does not trust doctors	Other	Missing		
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	80.2	12.2	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,168
20-24	65.8	24.8	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	991
25-29	49.8	32.6	14.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	763
30-34	47.4	33.6	16.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	764
35-39	44.9	29.6	21.7	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	972
40-44	44.5	29.2	23.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	966
45-49	37.8	31.3	26.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	806
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	57.5	26.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	3,545
Rural	50.7	27.4	18.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,885
<b>Region</b>												
Yerevan	60.0	25.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	1,604
Aragatsotn	48.6	27.3	23.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	484
Ararat	47.3	30.1	16.8	0.4	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	564
Armavir	49.9	28.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	495
Gegharkunik	46.8	31.5	18.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	489
Lori	55.3	24.9	16.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	409
Kotayk	48.3	25.8	21.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	445
Shirak	70.9	14.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	492
Syunik	55.9	25.3	16.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	494
Vayots Dzor	50.2	32.3	14.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	458
Tavush	53.6	30.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.6	0.4	100.0	496
<b>Education</b>												
Primary/secondary	56.2	24.8	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	3,087
Secondary-special	50.8	28.6	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,271
Higher	57.3	28.0	9.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,072
Total	54.5	26.7	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	6,430

## 13.2 WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE

### *Visits to the gynecologist*

Regular gynecological examinations are an important part of a woman's reproductive health. In a routine exam, the doctor checks for abnormalities in the uterus, vagina, ovaries, fallopian tubes, bladder, and rectum. In Western Europe and the United States, yearly routine gynecological exams are recommended for women in the reproductive ages.

Although 29 percent of all women have never visited a gynecologist, virtually all ever-married women have had a consultation (Table 13.2). There is little significant difference by residence or region; however, women with lower levels of education are less likely to have visited a gynecologist.

**Table 13.2 Last visit to a gynecologist**

Percent distribution of women by time since last visit to a gynecologist, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Never visited gynecologist	Time since last visit to a gynecologist					Missing	Total	Number of women
		0-11 months ago	12-23 months ago	24-35 months ago	36-59 months ago	5+ years ago			
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	91.1	6.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,160
20-24	47.6	31.7	9.3	6.7	3.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,007
25-29	14.2	38.9	18.0	10.5	11.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	769
30-34	5.6	31.9	15.4	11.7	14.4	20.7	0.2	100.0	763
35-39	5.9	20.3	13.7	11.7	13.8	34.7	0.0	100.0	962
40-44	6.6	15.0	9.2	8.3	11.7	49.0	0.2	100.0	947
45-49	6.0	9.4	7.2	8.0	10.5	58.9	0.0	100.0	822
<b>Marital status</b>									
Never married	93.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,851
Currently married	2.5	30.7	14.3	10.8	12.1	29.5	0.1	100.0	4,125
Formerly married	4.8	11.2	7.3	7.7	11.6	57.2	0.1	100.0	455
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	31.0	19.2	9.4	8.0	9.0	23.5	0.0	100.0	3,942
Rural	25.6	23.8	11.1	7.5	8.6	23.4	0.1	100.0	2,488
<b>Region</b>									
Yerevan	32.3	19.6	9.2	7.8	8.5	22.6	0.1	100.0	2,206
Aragatsotn	27.9	25.6	10.1	7.4	8.3	20.7	0.0	100.0	279
Ararat	26.8	26.4	10.5	8.0	9.2	19.0	0.2	100.0	642
Armavir	25.9	26.5	12.1	5.3	9.3	21.0	0.0	100.0	553
Gegharkunik	26.2	22.5	10.4	6.1	8.6	26.2	0.0	100.0	484
Lori	24.7	19.8	9.5	8.8	11.2	25.7	0.2	100.0	489
Kotayk	29.7	17.5	11.0	9.0	10.3	22.5	0.0	100.0	505
Shirak	29.9	14.4	7.5	9.3	7.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	611
Syunik	28.3	18.2	13.4	7.7	8.1	24.1	0.2	100.0	271
Vayots Dzor	26.0	21.2	11.1	8.7	6.3	26.6	0.0	100.0	113
Tavush	24.2	25.4	12.1	8.7	8.9	20.8	0.0	100.0	278
<b>Education</b>									
Primary/middle	47.1	14.2	8.0	5.1	6.3	19.2	0.0	100.0	593
Secondary	29.8	20.1	9.6	7.4	8.6	24.5	0.0	100.0	2,341
Secondary-special	21.5	23.4	11.1	8.5	9.7	25.7	0.1	100.0	2,295
Higher	32.4	21.2	9.9	8.6	8.8	19.0	0.1	100.0	1,201
Total	28.9	20.9	10.0	7.8	8.8	23.4	0.1	100.0	6,430

Overall, one-fifth of women had visited a gynecologist during the 12 months preceding the survey. Currently married women were most likely to have visited a gynecologist (31 percent). There is considerable variation by region, ranging from 14 percent in Shirak to 27 percent in Armavir.

A little more than half of all women have not been seen by a gynecologist in the past five years. Of women who are no longer married, 62 percent have not been to a gynecologist in the past five years. This suggests that many women are not visiting the gynecologist for routine exams. Given the high incidence of abortion in Armenia, it is likely that many of the visits to the gynecologists are for this purpose.

### ***Breast examinations***

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among Armenian women. Although the exact causes of breast cancer have not been identified, it is known that the risk of breast cancer increases as a woman ages. Breast self-examinations (BSEs), physical examinations of the breasts performed by medical professionals, and mammography are methods for the early detection of breast cancer.

BSE is a simple procedure that can be performed monthly by a woman to check for any changes in her breasts. Until recently, there has been little information among the general Armenian public about the importance of BSE. Even gynecologists were not trained in the techniques for BSE (GOA, UNICEF, and SCF 1999). In the past few years, however, there have been various public health initiatives targeted at increasing awareness of BSE techniques.

According to Table 13.3, 85 percent of Armenian women do not know how to perform BSE. Among those women who reported that they know how to give themselves a breast examination, the majority had not performed a BSE recently. Only 6 percent of women overall gave themselves a breast examination during the three months preceding the survey. Knowledge of BSE and the likelihood of having recently performed a BSE increases as women's age and educational attainment increases. It is interesting to note that there are no significant differences between urban and rural residence.

Fewer than one in ten women reported that a health care provider had given them a breast exam. It should be noted that although 21 percent of women reported that they had visited a gynecologist during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 13.3), only 3 percent of women reported that a health care provider had given them a breast exam during the same period.

**Table 13.3 Last breast examination**

Percent distribution of women by time since last breast self-exam (BSE) and time since last breast exam by health provider, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Last time performed BSE						Time since last exam by a health provider					Number of women
	Does not know about self-exam	Never	Within last 3 months	3+ months ago	Don't know/missing	Total	Never	Within last year	More than one year ago	Don't know/missing	Total	
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	95.6	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,160
20-24	87.2	6.7	4.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	92.2	3.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,007
25-29	83.1	6.4	6.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	89.2	4.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	769
30-34	83.9	4.9	7.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	89.7	3.1	5.7	1.6	100.0	763
35-39	79.5	8.5	7.6	3.9	0.4	100.0	90.0	3.6	5.4	1.0	100.0	962
40-44	82.1	7.0	8.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	90.7	2.5	4.6	2.2	100.0	947
45-49	77.7	9.6	9.2	3.3	0.1	100.0	90.9	3.3	4.5	1.3	100.0	822
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	91.7	5.0	2.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	98.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,851
Currently married	81.8	7.0	7.9	3.0	0.2	100.0	89.2	3.8	5.8	1.2	100.0	4,125
Formerly married	82.7	6.1	7.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	91.1	3.1	4.3	1.5	100.0	455
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	83.0	7.8	6.3	2.6	0.3	100.0	92.0	2.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	3,942
Rural	87.4	4.1	6.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	91.7	3.0	4.2	1.1	100.0	2,488
<b>Region</b>												
Yerevan	84.8	7.4	4.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	91.0	3.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	2,206
Aragatsotn	81.6	2.1	12.4	3.5	0.4	100.0	90.9	3.5	4.8	0.8	100.0	279
Ararat	82.1	4.4	9.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	87.8	4.3	6.9	1.1	100.0	642
Armavir	87.1	4.4	6.3	1.6	0.6	100.0	90.5	3.4	4.2	1.8	100.0	553
Gegharkunik	88.5	6.1	2.5	2.7	0.2	100.0	93.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	100.0	484
Lori	88.3	4.6	5.4	1.0	0.7	100.0	95.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	489
Kotayk	88.1	5.2	5.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.7	2.9	4.0	1.3	100.0	505
Shirak	76.2	11.6	10.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	611
Syunik	85.8	7.5	4.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	91.7	2.8	3.8	1.6	100.0	271
Vayots Dzor	86.2	9.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	2.6	2.4	0.9	100.0	113
Tavush	86.7	3.0	7.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	91.3	3.6	4.4	0.6	100.0	278
<b>Education</b>												
Primary/middle	95.5	1.4	2.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	100.0	593
Secondary	89.5	4.3	4.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	93.8	2.1	3.5	0.6	100.0	2,341
Secondary-special	82.2	7.0	7.2	3.3	0.3	100.0	91.0	2.9	5.0	1.1	100.0	2,295
Higher	74.9	11.7	10.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	88.1	5.4	5.6	0.9	100.0	1,201
Total	84.7	6.4	6.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	91.9	2.9	4.3	0.9	100.0	6,430

### 13.3 USE OF SMOKING TOBACCO

Smoking tobacco has a negative impact on the smoker’s health status. Increased levels of lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory illnesses are caused by tobacco use. Regarding lung cancer, it is the most prevalent type of cancer among Armenian males. Furthermore, smoking is believed to contribute to the risk of cardiovascular diseases (GOA, UNICEF, and SCF, 1999). It may also have an impact on individuals who are exposed to secondhand smoke. For example, inhaling secondhand smoke may adversely affect children’s growth and cause childhood illness, especially respiratory diseases.

Table 13.4 shows that, overall, very few women reported that they currently smoke (3 percent). It is possible that some female respondents were reluctant to report that they smoke because of the traditional Armenian prohibition against women smoking. Urban dwellers, more educated women, and formerly married women are the most likely to smoke.<sup>1</sup> The likelihood that a woman currently smokes increases as her age increases.

**Table 13.4 Use of smoking tobacco**

Percentage of women and men who report current use of smoking tobacco, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Currently smokes	Number	Currently smokes	Number
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	0.6	1,160	20.0	263
20-24	1.5	1,007	71.9	215
25-29	2.6	769	74.8	194
30-34	3.9	763	80.4	205
35-39	2.4	962	80.7	237
40-44	5.5	947	80.1	275
45-49	6.1	822	70.6	203
50-54	na	na	69.9	126
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	1.5	1,851	44.7	530
Currently married	2.8	4,125	77.5	1,161
Formerly married	11.2	455	(84.8)	28
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	4.6	3,942	69.4	1,024
Rural	0.6	2,488	64.8	695
<b>Education</b>				
Primary/middle	1.7	593	60.8	245
Secondary	1.1	2,341	65.8	510
Secondary-special	3.2	2,295	75.5	588
Higher	7.3	1,201	61.7	376
Total	3.1	6,430	67.5	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
na = Not applicable

Smoking is considerably more common among men. Approximately two-thirds of men report that they are smokers. As with women, the likelihood that a man is a smoker increases with age. There is no significant difference by residence.

<sup>1</sup> Further insight into the relationship between smoking and education might be provided by multivariate analysis.

## 13.4 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The disease usually affects the lungs, although in up to one-third of cases, other organs are involved. If properly treated, tuberculosis caused by drug-susceptible strains is curable in virtually all cases. If untreated, more than half the cases may be fatal within five years. Transmission is usually airborne through the spread of droplets produced when patients with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis cough.

Tuberculosis is a major global health problem; it kills 3 million people each year (WHO, 1998). The breakdown in health services, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the emergence of multidrug-resistant TB contribute to the worsening impact of this disease. In 1993, the World Health Organization (WHO, 1993) took the unprecedented step of declaring tuberculosis a global emergency. If the spread of this disease is not curtailed, it is estimated that between the years 2000 and 2020, nearly 1 billion people will be newly infected, 200 million people will get sick, and 70 million people will die from TB (WHO, 2000).

The prevalence of tuberculosis, particularly its multidrug-resistant forms, is increasing throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and is of great concern to public health officials. In Armenia, prevalence overall is lower than in some of the other CIS countries, such as Russia. Nonetheless, the TB infection rate increased by approximately two-thirds between 1990 and 1997 (MOS and UNDP, 1998).

In the ADHS, women and men were asked a series of questions about their knowledge of TB symptoms, its mode of transmission, and proper treatment of TB. This chapter summarizes the information at the national level and for geographic and socioeconomic subgroups of the population.

### ***Knowledge of tuberculosis transmission and exposure to tuberculosis***

In the ADHS, women and men were asked questions on whether they had heard of an illness called tuberculosis, and if so, how they perceive the illness is transmitted from person to person. Respondents were also asked whether they, anyone in their family, or anyone with whom they have frequent contact had ever had tuberculosis.

Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2 show that approximately eight out of ten women and men have heard of tuberculosis. Overall, recognition of tuberculosis has a positive relationship with age and education. Urban dwellers are more likely than rural dwellers to have heard of tuberculosis.

Among those respondents who had heard of tuberculosis, approximately two-thirds were able to correctly identify the mode of tuberculosis transmission (through the air when coughing).

Overall, few respondents have had a family member with tuberculosis or have been in frequent contact with someone who had tuberculosis.

Table 13.5.1 Knowledge of and exposure to tuberculosis: women

Percentage of women with knowledge of tuberculosis (TB), knowledge of way TB is transmitted, and experience with exposure to tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Perceived way TB is transmitted				Exposure to TB		Number of women
	Has heard of tuberculosis	Through the air when person coughs	Other way	Does not know how TB is transmitted	Has family member who has had TB	Had frequent contact with someone who had TB	
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	69.4	34.9	21.0	21.0	1.0	2.6	1,160
20-24	81.9	50.8	20.2	16.2	1.3	3.0	1,007
25-29	85.4	54.6	21.1	12.4	2.1	5.6	769
30-34	84.0	52.3	24.4	11.8	2.1	3.6	763
35-39	85.4	53.0	26.2	9.8	2.4	6.0	962
40-44	86.8	55.5	25.8	8.9	1.9	4.4	947
45-49	91.5	58.3	27.3	7.9	2.7	4.4	822
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	77.1	45.4	20.1	17.2	1.2	3.2	1,851
Currently married	84.8	52.3	25.3	11.1	1.9	4.5	4,098
Formerly married	87.3	55.1	22.4	13.2	4.0	5.0	455
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	86.5	56.3	21.0	11.9	1.9	4.3	3,942
Rural	76.9	41.5	27.7	14.7	1.8	3.9	2,488
<b>Region</b>							
Yerevan	87.8	57.9	18.9	13.0	1.7	4.4	2,206
Aragatsotn	64.3	46.5	17.1	8.5	2.3	3.1	279
Ararat	94.3	62.1	18.1	15.2	2.8	6.0	642
Armavir	84.2	36.4	34.5	17.8	2.6	5.5	553
Gegharkunik	76.3	31.5	36.0	19.0	1.0	4.5	484
Lori	63.6	35.2	35.7	6.4	1.7	1.7	489
Kotayk	78.2	25.6	44.3	16.0	1.8	5.6	505
Shirak	93.5	77.4	10.6	5.5	1.0	1.8	611
Syunik	71.9	58.5	8.1	7.9	2.2	2.4	271
Vayots Dzor	71.2	49.1	5.7	18.8	1.5	0.7	113
Tavush	77.2	36.7	28.8	17.9	2.6	6.0	278
<b>Education</b>							
Primary/middle	60.2	28.2	25.8	19.3	1.5	2.5	593
Secondary	76.4	40.7	25.4	16.3	2.1	3.8	2,341
Secondary-special	88.6	56.3	23.9	10.9	1.9	4.9	2,295
Higher	95.2	69.7	18.4	7.4	1.6	4.4	1,201
Total	82.8	50.5	23.6	13.0	1.9	4.2	6,430



Table 13.5.2 Knowledge of and exposure to tuberculosis: men

Percentage of men with knowledge of tuberculosis (TB), knowledge of way TB is transmitted, and experience with exposure to tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Has heard of tuberculosis	Perceived way TB is transmitted			Exposure to TB		Number of men
		Through the air when person coughs	Other way	Does not know how TB is transmitted	Has family member who has had TB	Had frequent contact with someone who had TB	
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	54.9	24.8	16.5	23.3	0.8	0.0	266
20-24	72.2	37.2	15.2	26.0	2.2	3.6	223
25-29	75.0	50.0	12.5	18.8	4.7	1.6	192
30-34	78.7	46.0	20.3	18.8	1.0	0.5	202
35-39	85.2	51.5	19.0	20.3	0.8	3.0	237
40-44	85.9	55.6	17.0	17.8	1.5	2.2	270
45-49	87.1	62.2	15.3	11.0	2.9	2.4	209
50-54	87.5	66.7	15.0	10.0	5.0	1.7	120
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	64.8	35.0	15.0	22.8	2.4	1.9	534
Currently married	82.9	53.0	17.3	17.3	1.9	1.8	1,159
Formerly married	(92.3)	(73.1)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(3.8)	26
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	83.0	57.6	13.9	15.3	1.9	2.1	943
Rural	70.6	35.7	19.7	23.3	2.3	1.5	776
<b>Region</b>							
Yerevan	85.5	65.6	8.0	14.7	2.5	2.0	448
Aragatsotn	92.1	41.0	25.2	29.5	0.7	2.2	139
Ararat	78.4	61.2	3.6	17.3	2.9	0.7	139
Armavir	90.3	66.2	1.4	24.8	2.8	1.4	145
Gegharkunik	41.9	16.2	33.3	12.8	0.9	3.4	117
Lori	52.9	14.9	40.2	14.9	4.6	1.1	87
Kotayk	77.2	37.0	17.3	32.3	0.0	0.0	127
Shirak	80.6	59.7	12.9	11.5	2.2	1.4	139
Syunik	97.5	58.0	31.1	10.1	1.7	3.4	119
Vayots Dzor	58.4	21.8	14.9	22.8	2.0	2.0	101
Tavush	63.3	22.2	25.3	24.1	2.5	2.5	158
<b>Education</b>							
Primary/middle	54.3	23.0	19.8	23.9	1.2	2.5	243
Secondary	71.9	41.3	16.7	19.8	2.2	1.5	540
Secondary-special	82.5	49.2	17.5	21.1	2.1	1.4	583
Higher	93.5	72.0	12.5	10.5	2.5	2.8	353
Total	77.4	47.7	16.5	18.9	2.1	1.9	1,719

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## Treatment of tuberculosis

Respondents were also asked about treatment of tuberculosis. Tables 13.6.1 and 13.6.2 show that more than two-thirds of both men and women who have heard of tuberculosis know that it can be cured completely. Almost all women and men perceive hospitalization as the appropriate way to treat tuberculosis. It is notable that there is very little significant variation among background characteristics.

**Table 13.6.1 Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis: women**

Among women who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage with knowledge that TB can be completely cured, and percent distribution by perceived appropriate treatment for person with TB, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Knows that TB can be completely cured	Perceived appropriate treatment for person with TB					Total	Number of women
		Hospitalized	Treated at home	Initially hospitalized by home treatment	Other	Does not know		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	61.9	88.7	1.2	7.6	0.0	2.4	100.0	805
20-24	68.5	90.8	0.5	6.8	0.0	2.0	100.0	825
25-29	72.8	91.0	1.9	4.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	656
30-34	71.3	91.1	1.9	5.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	641
35-39	75.0	91.4	1.6	6.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	822
40-44	73.9	89.2	1.5	7.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	822
45-49	76.1	91.3	1.8	5.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	752
<b>Marital status</b>								
Never married	67.7	89.2	1.2	7.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	1,427
Currently married	72.5	91.0	1.5	5.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	3,498
Formerly married	73.8	90.0	1.7	5.5	0.3	2.3	100.0	397
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	72.1	89.5	1.7	7.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	3,410
Rural	69.7	92.1	1.0	4.5	0.2	2.2	100.0	1,913
<b>Region</b>								
Yerevan	70.1	90.4	2.2	6.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,936
Aragatsotn	69.8	92.6	1.3	4.5	0.3	1.3	100.0	179
Ararat	74.1	95.3	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	605
Armavir	67.9	88.2	0.7	7.2	0.5	3.4	100.0	466
Gegharkunik	64.6	88.5	2.9	4.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	369
Lori	75.0	94.6	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	311
Kotayk	56.3	90.8	0.3	6.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	395
Shirak	85.4	83.3	0.2	15.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	572
Syunik	80.8	92.4	0.6	5.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	195
Vayots Dzor	71.8	95.1	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	80
Tavush	69.7	92.4	1.3	4.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	214
<b>Education</b>								
Primary/middle	64.0	89.9	1.1	5.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	357
Secondary	66.9	89.6	1.4	6.5	0.2	2.3	100.0	1,788
Secondary-special	73.5	91.8	1.4	5.3	0.1	1.5	100.0	2,033
Higher	76.4	89.6	1.8	8.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,143
Total	71.3	90.4	1.5	6.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	5,322

Table 13.6.2 Knowledge of treatment of tuberculosis: men

Among men who have heard of tuberculosis, percentage with knowledge that TB can be completely cured, and percent distribution by perceived appropriate treatment for person with TB, according to background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Knows that TB can be completely cured	Perceived appropriate treatment for person with TB					Total	Number of men
		Hospitalized	Treated at home	Initially hospitalized followed by home treatment	Other	Does not know		
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	63.0	88.4	1.4	4.1	0.0	6.2	100.0	146
20-24	62.7	87.0	2.5	6.8	0.0	3.7	100.0	161
25-29	68.1	91.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	144
30-34	71.1	88.7	2.5	6.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	159
35-39	67.3	89.6	3.0	6.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	202
40-44	72.8	85.8	2.2	7.3	0.0	4.7	100.0	232
45-49	71.4	89.6	2.2	4.4	0.5	3.3	100.0	182
50-54	69.5	87.6	2.9	6.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	105
<b>Current marital status</b>								
Never married	64.5	88.4	1.4	5.8	0.0	4.3	100.0	346
Currently married	70.6	88.1	2.6	6.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	961
Formerly married	(45.8)	(95.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	69.1	87.7	1.8	8.2	0.1	2.2	100.0	783
Rural	67.7	89.2	2.9	2.7	0.0	5.1	100.0	548
<b>Region</b>								
Yerevan	68.9	92.4	0.5	3.4	0.3	3.4	100.0	383
Aragatsotn	64.1	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	128
Ararat	67.9	95.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	109
Armavir	81.7	92.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	131
Gegharkunik	42.9	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Lori	58.7	76.1	4.3	10.9	0.0	8.7	100.0	46
Kotayk	59.2	98.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	98
Shirak	78.6	64.3	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	112
Syunik	62.1	95.7	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Vayots Dzor	59.3	74.6	1.7	16.9	0.0	6.8	100.0	59
Tavush	84.0	64.0	19.0	9.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	100
<b>Education</b>								
Primary/middle	62.1	87.1	1.5	3.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	132
Secondary	66.0	89.7	2.3	4.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	388
Secondary-special	67.4	90.2	2.1	4.2	0.2	3.3	100.0	481
Higher	75.8	84.5	2.7	11.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	330
Total	68.5	88.4	2.3	5.9	0.1	3.4	100.0	1,331

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted numbers.

## Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis

In the ADHS, women and men were asked the following questions: “what signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis” and “what are the symptoms of tuberculosis that would convince you to seek medical assistance?” The results showing knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis are presented in Tables 13.7.1 and 13.7.2.

**Table 13.7.1 Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis: women**

Among women who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage with knowledge of specific symptoms of TB, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis												Number of women
	Coughing	Coughing more than 3 weeks	Coughing with sputum	Blood in sputum	Fever	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Don't know	
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	44.5	5.1	13.9	10.6	18.7	3.4	1.4	2.9	3.6	5.5	0.8	41.3	805
20-24	53.3	5.7	20.5	18.0	26.9	2.9	2.1	5.1	8.8	8.7	1.4	26.1	825
25-29	56.8	6.7	22.6	16.4	26.8	3.6	2.0	5.1	5.3	6.8	2.0	24.4	656
30-34	56.6	7.1	24.6	17.4	30.9	3.8	2.8	6.1	7.8	6.3	2.3	23.2	641
35-39	56.4	6.0	24.0	14.2	30.5	4.6	2.0	5.5	6.4	9.6	1.7	23.4	822
40-44	59.9	6.2	23.6	18.2	35.0	3.3	3.6	5.6	7.7	9.5	1.6	20.3	822
45-49	62.1	6.1	24.2	18.8	38.3	5.6	2.9	4.5	9.6	9.8	1.2	16.0	752
<b>Marital status</b>													
Never married	51.7	6.1	17.4	15.5	26.3	4.1	2.4	4.3	6.6	7.5	1.5	30.7	1,427
Currently married	56.5	6.1	23.0	15.9	30.5	3.6	2.4	5.1	7.3	8.4	1.5	23.5	3,498
Formerly married	61.6	6.1	26.5	20.5	32.6	5.8	2.3	6.0	5.8	7.6	1.8	19.0	397
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	61.2	7.5	21.3	18.2	35.8	4.7	3.3	5.4	6.9	8.9	1.8	21.3	3,410
Rural	45.5	3.6	22.6	12.6	18.5	2.5	0.8	4.2	7.3	6.7	1.0	32.0	1,913
<b>Region</b>													
Yerevan	64.7	8.5	20.5	17.8	41.6	5.6	4.2	5.3	7.0	11.1	2.1	22.5	1,936
Aragatsotn	63.0	7.4	15.8	24.8	33.8	3.2	1.6	3.5	6.1	1.0	1.0	27.7	179
Ararat	29.9	5.1	33.5	15.0	16.9	2.3	0.6	2.8	9.6	9.8	0.9	33.3	605
Armavir	47.5	1.2	26.9	12.2	25.7	2.6	1.9	5.0	8.2	12.5	1.7	35.3	466
Gegharkunik	49.1	4.8	8.3	7.5	9.4	0.8	0.0	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.5	33.8	369
Lori	61.2	0.4	15.0	16.5	25.4	0.8	1.5	7.7	13.8	4.2	1.5	18.1	311
Kotayk	51.1	3.7	11.8	8.6	17.5	1.4	0.0	4.3	6.3	4.9	0.9	33.6	395
Shirak	59.6	9.1	35.2	27.2	34.3	6.3	2.6	8.0	3.9	2.0	1.7	6.1	572
Syunik	65.4	11.8	22.0	17.2	22.0	5.4	3.7	4.2	2.8	7.3	1.4	18.0	195
Vayots Dzor	36.5	2.1	22.1	8.3	21.5	3.1	1.5	8.0	6.1	9.8	1.2	35.3	80
Tavush	55.6	0.3	9.7	7.6	21.1	3.1	1.3	2.3	7.6	11.2	1.3	34.5	214
<b>Education</b>													
Primary/middle	41.8	7.1	13.7	7.2	16.3	2.2	0.4	1.8	2.5	4.7	0.0	44.2	357
Secondary	47.7	4.0	18.5	11.9	20.9	2.5	1.7	3.5	4.7	5.7	0.8	34.0	1,788
Secondary-special	58.9	6.2	23.6	18.1	33.3	4.4	2.1	6.1	8.0	8.2	1.8	20.5	2,033
Higher	66.3	8.8	26.2	22.3	40.5	5.8	4.6	6.1	10.4	12.8	2.6	13.5	1,143
Total	55.6	6.1	21.8	16.2	29.5	3.9	2.4	5.0	7.0	8.1	1.5	25.1	5,322

Table 13.7.2 Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis: men

Among men who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage with knowledge of specific symptoms of TB, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis												Number of men
	Coughing	Coughing more than 3 weeks	Coughing with sputum	Blood in sputum	Fever	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Don't know	
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	13.0	14.4	15.1	11.6	13.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	61.6	146
20-24	20.5	24.8	29.2	10.6	22.4	2.5	1.2	5.6	1.2	10.6	0.6	39.8	161
25-29	27.1	29.9	34.7	15.3	23.6	3.5	4.2	7.6	2.8	13.2	0.7	29.2	144
30-34	23.9	23.3	39.0	10.1	22.6	1.3	0.0	5.0	3.1	8.2	3.8	31.4	159
35-39	27.7	25.7	33.2	13.4	30.2	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.5	10.9	2.0	24.8	202
40-44	23.7	23.3	37.9	18.1	20.7	2.2	1.7	5.6	4.7	8.6	3.0	28.9	232
45-49	31.9	23.1	41.8	19.2	25.8	3.8	3.8	4.4	2.2	12.1	1.1	23.1	182
50-54	30.5	33.3	38.1	17.1	23.8	3.8	1.9	3.8	3.8	12.4	1.9	23.8	105
<b>Marital status</b>													
Never married	18.5	23.1	25.7	11.8	20.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	1.4	6.6	0.6	44.8	346
Currently married	26.8	24.8	37.0	15.7	23.6	2.7	2.4	5.4	3.7	10.0	2.2	28.2	961
Formerly married	(33.3)	(25.0)	(29.2)	(8.3)	(33.3)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(16.7)	24
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	27.6	26.8	36.8	16.7	30.7	2.6	2.9	5.5	3.3	10.0	2.6	25.3	783
Rural	20.8	20.8	29.9	11.5	12.2	2.4	0.7	3.5	2.7	8.8	0.5	42.3	548
<b>Region</b>													
Yerevan	34.2	27.9	36.6	13.8	32.6	1.8	3.4	6.3	2.3	10.4	4.7	21.4	383
Aragatsotn	8.6	25.8	32.0	6.3	14.8	0.8	0.0	2.3	2.3	9.4	0.0	40.6	128
Ararat	31.2	10.1	14.7	11.0	8.3	3.7	0.0	0.9	1.8	5.5	0.0	45.9	109
Armavir	6.1	50.4	55.0	22.1	9.2	6.1	2.3	4.6	0.8	12.2	1.5	44.3	131
Gegharkunik	32.7	22.4	22.4	18.4	12.2	4.1	2.0	2.0	6.1	16.3	0.0	24.5	49
Lori	23.9	4.3	4.3	2.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.3	6.5	6.5	67.4	46
Kotayk	1.0	12.2	51.0	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	98
Shirak	9.8	42.9	19.6	46.4	69.6	6.3	5.4	7.1	5.4	11.6	0.0	10.7	112
Syunik	44.0	12.1	47.4	4.3	11.2	0.9	0.0	3.4	6.0	6.0	0.0	27.6	116
Vayots Dzor	32.2	16.9	22.0	15.3	13.6	1.7	6.8	8.5	10.2	22.0	0.0	33.9	59
Tavush	37.0	10.0	30.0	13.0	29.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	8.0	0.0	35.0	100
<b>Education</b>													
Primary/middle	15.2	12.1	21.2	6.8	14.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	3.0	0.0	58.3	132
Secondary	22.7	22.9	33.8	11.3	17.0	1.8	1.3	3.6	2.6	4.1	0.0	38.1	388
Secondary-special	27.9	22.5	34.5	13.3	21.6	2.3	1.2	3.5	2.5	11.0	2.1	31.2	481
Higher	26.7	33.6	38.5	23.3	35.8	4.2	4.5	8.8	5.5	16.1	3.9	16.7	330
Total	24.8	24.3	34.0	14.6	23.1	2.5	2.0	4.7	3.1	9.5	1.7	32.3	1,331

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Without prompting, 56 percent of women mentioned coughing and 22 percent mentioned coughing with sputum. Six percent mentioned coughing for more than three weeks. Among men, one-third mentioned coughing with sputum and almost one-quarter each mentioned coughing, coughing for more than three weeks, and fever.

The percentage of respondents who cited specific symptoms of tuberculosis that would convince them to seek medical assistance is presented in Tables 13.8.1 and 13.8.2. The listing of such symptoms follows the same pattern as the listing of symptoms that are known to the respondents. For example, coughing was cited by the majority of women (64 percent) as the symptom convincing them to seek medical assistance, while the most commonly cited symptom among men was coughing with sputum (49 percent).

Table 13.8.1 Symptoms of tuberculosis that would prompt women to seek medical assistance

Among women who know one or more symptoms of tuberculosis, the percentage who cite specific symptoms that would prompt them to seek medical care, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis that would prompt woman to seek medical care										Number of women
	Coughing	Coughing more than 3 weeks	Coughing with sputum	Blood in sputum	Fever	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Don't know	
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	66.4	13.7	22.0	16.0	29.7	4.4	1.5	3.4	5.1	3.2	473
20-24	64.5	11.7	27.6	20.8	37.8	3.0	1.9	7.3	9.8	2.1	609
25-29	63.6	12.8	29.8	19.5	35.8	4.8	2.6	4.3	5.4	2.3	496
30-34	59.2	16.0	30.9	20.0	36.2	3.4	2.5	5.2	9.3	2.9	492
35-39	65.4	12.2	30.0	16.6	41.2	3.9	1.8	6.0	6.2	1.6	629
40-44	64.7	13.3	27.9	21.3	41.8	2.7	2.4	5.5	7.6	2.7	655
45-49	65.9	11.2	26.8	20.9	45.0	4.8	3.6	4.8	9.6	2.5	632
<b>Marital status</b>											
Never married	64.8	13.2	24.1	19.7	37.4	4.7	2.4	5.1	7.6	2.2	989
Currently married	64.3	12.6	29.1	19.3	38.9	3.4	2.3	5.4	7.8	2.4	2,675
Formerly married	63.9	14.1	29.8	19.5	41.4	5.0	2.2	5.2	6.9	3.6	321
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	66.0	14.8	25.3	20.5	42.5	4.5	2.9	5.2	7.1	1.8	2,684
Rural	61.0	8.8	33.3	17.1	31.0	2.3	1.1	5.6	8.9	3.7	1,301
<b>Region</b>											
Yerevan	66.5	19.0	23.5	17.9	46.9	4.9	3.8	4.1	7.1	2.0	1,500
Aragatsotn	75.1	12.0	21.3	31.6	42.2	1.8	0.9	3.6	5.3	0.9	130
Ararat	42.5	13.0	49.6	19.7	39.7	2.3	1.7	7.9	14.1	1.7	404
Armavir	67.0	1.1	39.6	16.3	44.1	2.6	1.9	8.1	8.1	4.4	302
Gegharkunik	65.2	10.1	16.2	12.1	16.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.2	4.5	244
Lori	69.0	0.9	15.5	16.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	10.8	4.2	254
Kotayk	59.3	13.0	17.7	13.9	29.9	1.3	0.4	5.2	10.8	6.9	262
Shirak	63.4	12.5	38.4	31.7	38.0	7.4	2.5	6.5	4.4	0.5	537
Syunik	77.0	14.8	27.8	23.0	23.0	4.1	2.7	3.1	4.1	0.0	160
Vayots Dzor	55.0	3.3	33.2	14.7	33.6	3.8	1.9	9.5	9.5	1.9	52
Tavush	80.5	2.4	13.9	10.0	33.9	4.0	1.2	2.0	9.2	1.6	140
<b>Education</b>											
Primary/middle	68.7	14.7	23.3	9.6	28.9	3.8	1.4	2.1	5.1	4.3	199
Secondary	65.8	11.3	28.4	15.5	33.7	2.5	1.8	4.8	6.1	3.2	1,181
Secondary-special	64.0	11.7	29.3	21.5	40.4	4.3	1.9	6.2	8.9	1.8	1,617
Higher	62.5	16.2	26.0	22.5	44.0	4.6	3.9	5.1	8.1	2.2	989
Total	64.4	12.9	27.9	38.7	19.4	3.8	2.3	5.3	7.7	2.4	3,986

Table 13.8.2 Symptoms of tuberculosis that would prompt men to seek medical assistance

Among men who know one or more symptoms of tuberculosis, the percentage who cite specific symptoms that would prompt them to seek medical care, by background characteristics, Armenia 2000

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis that would prompt man to seek medical care										Number of men
	Coughing	Coughing more than 3 weeks	Coughing with sputum	Blood in sputum	Fever	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Don't know	
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	25.0	32.1	41.1	28.6	30.4	0.0	1.8	3.6	3.6	5.4	56
20-24	24.7	38.1	48.5	17.5	36.1	5.2	3.1	8.2	5.2	5.2	97
25-29	28.4	32.4	53.9	19.6	38.2	2.9	6.9	8.8	3.9	3.9	102
30-34	17.4	31.2	53.2	15.6	32.1	0.9	0.0	4.6	3.7	4.6	109
35-39	24.3	29.6	44.1	17.8	38.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	3.9	5.9	152
40-44	25.5	30.3	50.9	26.1	29.7	3.0	1.8	7.9	5.5	2.4	165
45-49	29.3	31.4	52.1	22.1	32.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.4	0.7	140
50-54	25.0	40.0	45.0	13.8	33.8	6.3	3.8	6.3	2.5	6.3	80
<b>Marital status</b>											
Never married	23.6	36.6	47.1	21.5	37.2	2.6	2.6	5.2	2.6	4.2	191
Currently married	25.4	31.3	50.0	20.1	33.0	3.0	3.0	6.4	4.2	3.8	690
Formerly married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	24.8	31.1	47.2	20.0	40.0	2.2	3.4	7.5	3.2	3.9	585
Rural	25.6	35.1	52.8	20.6	22.5	4.4	1.9	3.5	4.7	4.1	316
<b>Region</b>											
Yerevan	30.6	26.2	40.5	13.3	39.5	1.3	3.7	6.6	2.0	6.3	301
Aragatsotn	15.8	43.4	53.9	10.5	25.0	1.3	0.0	3.9	5.3	0.0	76
Ararat	52.5	18.6	28.8	22.0	16.9	6.8	0.0	3.4	1.7	5.1	59
Armavir	13.7	86.3	95.9	37.0	20.5	9.6	6.8	5.5	2.7	1.4	73
Gegharkunik	(43.2)	(29.7)	(29.7)	(24.3)	(16.2)	(5.4)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	37
Lori	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Kotayk	0.0	30.8	98.1	19.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Shirak	8.0	52.0	26.0	48.0	80.0	8.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	100
Syunik	42.9	16.7	65.5	7.1	13.1	0.0	1.2	7.1	7.1	1.2	84
Vayots Dzor	(15.4)	(15.4)	(48.7)	(17.9)	(20.5)	(2.6)	(5.1)	(12.8)	(10.3)	(10.3)	39
Tavush	13.8	9.2	41.5	20.0	49.2	0.0	1.5	6.2	0.0	7.7	65
<b>Education</b>											
Primary/middle	29.1	32.7	47.3	14.5	29.1	0.0	1.8	3.6	1.8	9.1	55
Secondary	25.8	29.6	54.2	17.5	30.4	2.1	2.5	5.4	3.3	3.8	240
Secondary-special	26.9	29.0	48.6	20.8	30.8	3.0	1.8	4.2	3.9	3.0	331
Higher	21.5	39.3	45.8	22.9	41.5	4.4	4.7	9.5	4.4	4.4	275
Total	25.1	32.5	49.2	20.2	33.9	3.0	2.9	6.1	3.8	4.0	901

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.



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