

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ  
ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ  
X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ  
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА  
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО  
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**“WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO MUTUAL  
UNDERSTANDING, BETTER TECHNOLOGIES AND  
ECOLOGICALLY SAFER ENVIRONMENT”**

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## MEDICINE IN AFGANISTAN

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Over the decades of war and civil strife the network of public service delivery had been disrupted. There are many barriers to create an accessible effective sustainable health care system in Afghanistan. They include severely damaged health infrastructure, economic hardship, difficult access to health care facilities, unsuitable hospital conditions, and few trained care workers, especially women.

But over the last decade Afghanistan' health sector made significant progress, which translated in substantial decline of infant, child and maternal mortality. The coverage of primary health care services has been expanded to districts where 82% of population resides. Afghanistan has made progress in combating polio. In 2011 the Ministry Public Health launched the strategy "to improve the health and nutritional status of the people of Afghanistan through the quality health care services provision...". Today, strong collaboration between Afghanistan Government and international non-governmental organizations contributes much to the development of modern health care system. E.g. US Agency for International Development (USAID) provides the essential help throughout the country. One million people are treated at USAID. They train health workers. The number of midwives increased from 476 during Taliban rule to about 4,000 today. During this period many private and non-private hospitals and clinics are built only in the case to be equipped with technology of the day. The country has bought 1.2 billion US dollars 50 X-ray machines, 50 Electrocardiogram machines and other surgical and diagnostic instruments which made

Afghanistan to have a higher place in medical ranking in Asia.