

Healthcare in the Republic of Uzbekistan

As of the end of 2025

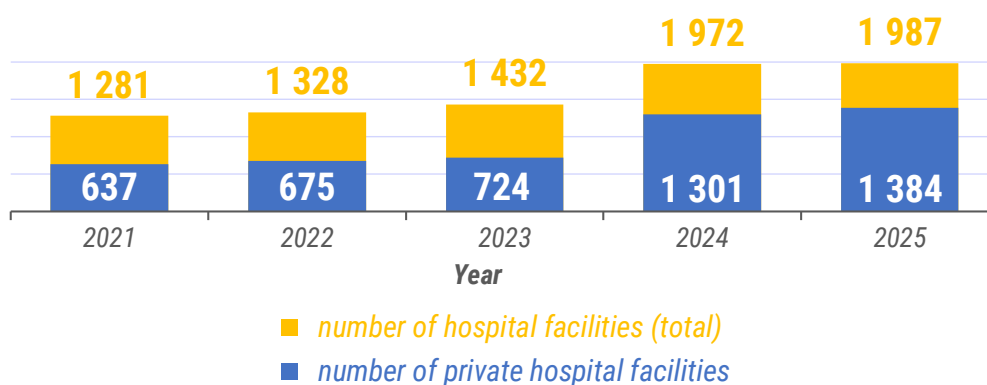
- I.** Hospital facilities and hospital beds in Uzbekistan
- II.** Outpatient and polyclinic facilities in Uzbekistan
- III.** Physicians of all specialties and mid-level medical staff practicing in Uzbekistan
- IV.** Population morbidity rates and patients treated in hospital facilities
- V.** Methodological explanations and metadata on healthcare

I. Hospitals and Hospital Beds in Uzbekistan

Hospital – an inpatient medical facility that provides round-the-clock care, designed for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients, staffed by professionally trained personnel, including at least one physician.

Number of Hospitals in Uzbekistan

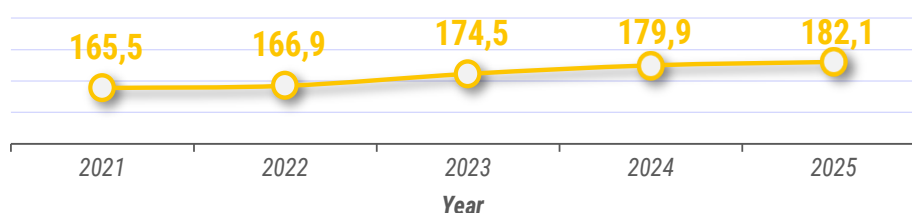
(as of the end of the respective year, units)



By the end of 2025, the total number of operating hospitals in Uzbekistan reached **1 987**, increasing **by 15** or **0,8%** compared to 2024. Of these, private hospitals accounted for **1 384**, an increase of **83** or **6,4%** compared to 2024. Private facilities made up **69,7%** of all hospitals in the country.

Number of Hospital Beds

(as of the end of the respective year, thousand units)



At the end of 2025, the number of beds in operating hospitals in Uzbekistan reached **182,1 thousand**, increasing **by 2,2 thousand** compared to 2024, which represents a growth of **1,2%**.

Regional Distribution of Hospitals and Hospital Beds ¹⁾

(as of the end of 2025)

	Number of hospital facilities (units)	of which, number of private hospital facilities		Hospital beds in hospital facilities	
		total (units)	share in the total number of hospital facilities (percent)	total (thousand units)	per 10 000 population (units)
Republic of Uzbekistan	1 987	1 384	69,7	182,1	47,6
<i>regions:</i>					
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	62	23	37,1	8,4	40,8
Andijan	265	227	85,7	17,8	50,4
Bukhara	135	101	74,8	9,8	46,7
Jizzakh	71	39	54,9	7,0	44,6
Kashkadarya	137	73	53,3	13,6	36,6
Navoi	45	23	51,1	4,8	43,0
Namangan	201	168	83,6	16,7	52,3
Samarkand	194	149	76,8	16,9	38,5
Surkhandarya	96	53	55,2	10,3	34,3
Syrdarya	48	25	52,1	5,1	54,2
Tashkent	146	78	53,4	17,0	53,7
Fergana	246	185	75,2	18,0	42,6
Khorezm	84	70	83,3	8,9	43,0
Tashkent city	240	170	70,8	26,6	83,7

At the end of 2025, the highest shares of private hospitals out of the total number of hospitals in the respective region were observed in the Andijan (**85,7%**), Namangan (**83,6%**), and Khorezm (**83,3%**) regions. Conversely, the lowest shares were recorded in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (**37,1%**), and the Navoi (**51,1%**) and Syrdarya (**52,1%**) regions.

¹⁾ Including data not broken down by region.

Nationwide, hospital facilities accounted for **47,6 per 10 000 people** in terms of hospital beds. This figure was highest in Tashkent city (**83,7**), and the Syrdarya (**54,2**) and Tashkent (**53,7**) regions, and lowest in the Surkhandarya (**34,3**), Kashkadarya (**36,6**), and Samarkand (**38,5**) regions.

Related indicators:

[Number of hospital facilities](#)

[Regional distribution of hospital facilities](#)

[Number of hospital beds](#)

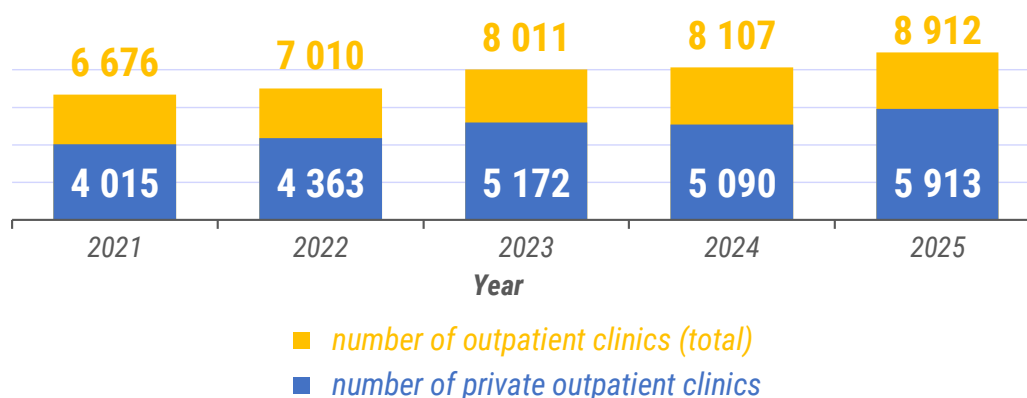
[Number of hospital beds per 10 000 people](#)

II. Outpatient and polyclinic facilities in Uzbekistan

Outpatient and polyclinic facilities are institutions that provide treatment and preventive care to the public through in-person visits to these facilities or home visits by doctors (including polyclinics, dispensaries, outpatient departments of hospitals, specialized medical centers, medical and sanitary units, outpatient clinics, rural (urban) medical points, independent medical points, women's consultation clinics, etc.).

Number of outpatient and polyclinic facilities

(as of the end of the respective year, units)



At the end of 2025, the number of outpatient and polyclinic institutions operating in Uzbekistan reached **8 912**, rising by **805** compared to 2024—an increase of **9,9%**.

The number of private outpatient and polyclinic institutions reached **5 913**, **increasing** by **823** or **16,2%** compared to 2024.

Private facilities accounted for **66,3%** of all outpatient and polyclinic institutions in the country.

Outpatient and polyclinic institutions, distribution by region

(as of the end of 2025, units)

	Number of outpatient clinics ¹⁾	of which, number of private outpatient clinics	
		total	share in the total number of outpatient clinics (percent)
Republic of Uzbekistan	8 912	5 913	66,3
<i>regions:</i>			
Rep. of Karakalpakstan	379	182	48,0
Andijan	648	412	63,6
Bukhara	699	478	68,4
Jizzakh	298	144	48,3
Kashkadarya	790	525	66,5
Navoi	426	257	60,3
Namangan	577	360	62,4
Samarkand	860	573	66,6
Surkhandarya	419	202	48,2
Syrdarya	226	95	42,0
Tashkent	646	423	65,5
Fergana	1 098	749	68,2
Khorezm	592	446	75,3
Tashkent city	1 238	1 067	86,2

By the end of 2025, the highest share of private facilities among all outpatient clinics in the respective region was observed in Tashkent city (**86,2%**), as well as the Khorezm (**75,3%**) and Bukhara (**68,4%**) regions. Conversely, the lowest shares were recorded in the Syrdarya region (**42,0%**), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (**48,0%**), and the Surkhandarya region (**48,2%**).

Related indicators:

[Number of outpatient clinics](#)

[Regional distribution of outpatient clinics](#)

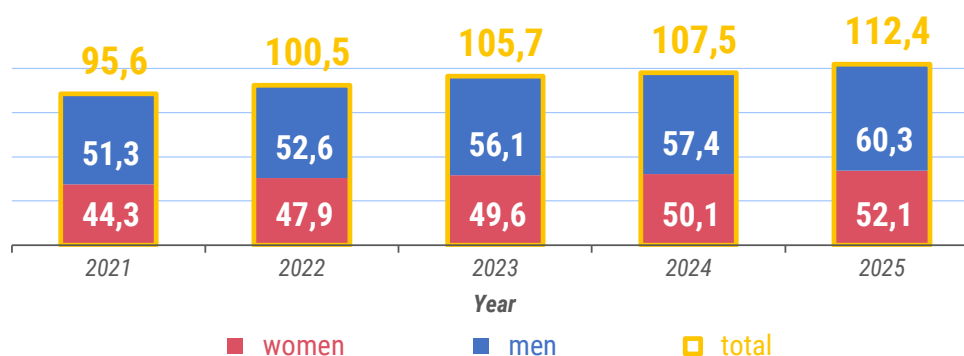
¹⁾ Including data not broken down by region.

III. Physicians of all specialties and mid-level medical personnel practicing in Uzbekistan

The total number of physicians includes all doctors with higher medical education employed at year-end in medical and sanitary organizations, social welfare institutions, medical research institutes, personnel training institutions, and other facilities.

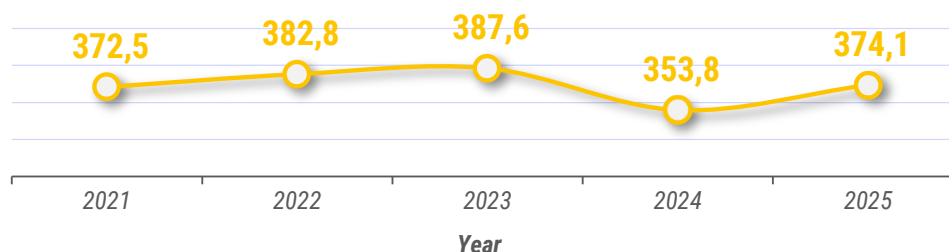
The total number of mid-level medical personnel includes all individuals with secondary medical education (excluding dentists) employed in medical and sanitary organizations, social welfare institutions, preschools, schools, orphanages, and other facilities.

Number of physicians of all specialties practicing in Uzbekistan (at the end of the respective year, in thousands)



By the end of 2025, the number of practicing doctors across all specialties in Uzbekistan reached **112,4 thousand**, increasing by **4,9 thousand**, or **4,6%**, compared to 2024. Women accounted for **46,4%** of the total number of doctors, while men accounted for **53,6%**. Compared to 2024, the number of female doctors increased by **2,0 thousand**, or **4,0%**, while the number of male doctors grew by **2,9 thousand**, or **5,1%**.

Number of mid-level medical staff in Uzbekistan (at the end of the respective year, in thousands)



At the end of 2025, the number of mid-level medical staff in Uzbekistan reached **374,1 thousand**, increasing by **20,3 thousand**, or **5,7%**, compared to 2024.

**Regional distribution of the number of doctors across
all specialties and mid-level medical staff ¹⁾**
(at the end of 2025, in thousands)

	Number of doctors, total	of whom:		Number of mid-level medical staff
		men	women	
Republic of Uzbekistan	112,4	60,3	52,1	374,1
<i>regions:</i>				
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5,8	2,0	3,8	20,2
Andijan	9,8	5,5	4,3	31,2
Bukhara	7,3	3,9	3,4	23,4
Jizzakh	3,2	2,1	1,1	15,8
Kashkadarya	7,7	4,8	2,9	41,0
Navoi	3,6	2,1	1,5	15,2
Namangan	7,2	4,2	3,0	30,6
Samarkand	10,7	6,4	4,3	31,2
Surkhandarya	5,5	3,6	1,9	24,0
Syrdarya	2,3	1,4	0,9	13,1
Tashkent	7,2	3,6	3,6	29,9
Fergana	10,9	6,8	4,1	41,6
Khorezm	7,2	3,7	3,5	17,6
Tashkent city	23,4	10,0	13,4	38,3

By the end of 2025, the proportion of men among doctors in most regions exceeded that of women. The highest share of male doctors was observed in the Jizzakh (**65,6%**), Surkhandarya (**65,5%**), and Fergana (**62,4%**) regions. Conversely, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (**65,5%**) and the Tashkent city (**57,3%**), the share of female doctors was higher than that of men. Meanwhile, in the Tashkent region, the proportions of female and male doctors were nearly equal.

As of the end of 2025, the highest numbers of mid-level medical staff were recorded in the Fergana (**41,6 thousand people**) and Kashkadarya (**41,0 thousand people**) regions, as well as in the city of Tashkent (**38,3 thousand people**). Compared to other regions, the lowest figures were observed in the Syrdarya (**13,1 thousand people**), Navoi (**15,2 thousand people**), and Jizzakh (**15,8 thousand people**) regions.

Thematic indicators:

[Number of physicians across all specialties](#)

[Physician density \(number of physicians per 10 000 population\)](#)

[Population per physician](#)

[Number of female physicians across all specialties](#)

[Share of women among physicians of all specialties](#)

[Share of men among physicians of all specialties](#)

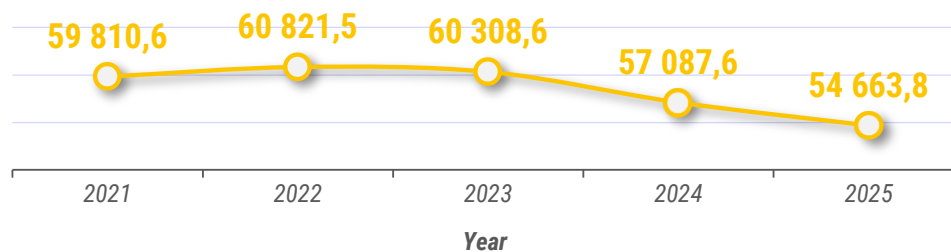
¹⁾ Including data not broken down by region.

IV. Population morbidity rate and number of patients treated in hospital facilities

Morbidity rate – this indicator reflects the number of newly registered disease cases per 100 000 population over a specific period. It is used to analyze the dynamics of emerging diseases, evaluate the effectiveness of preventive measures, and plan medical resources.

Population morbidity rate in Uzbekistan

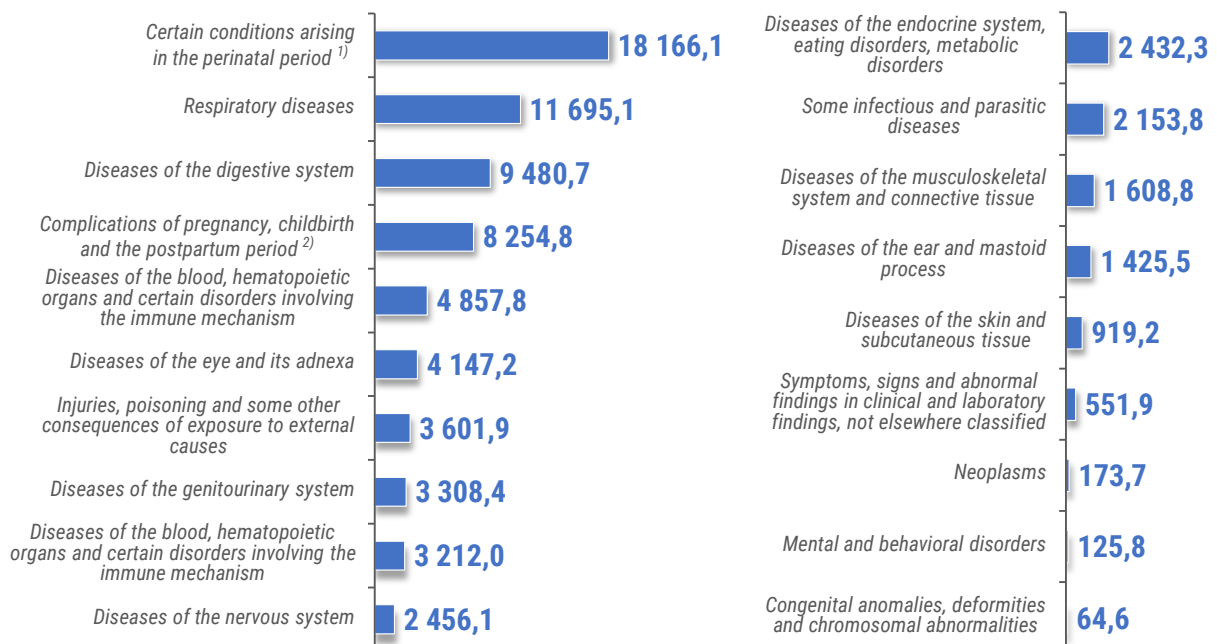
(for the respective year,
number of newly diagnosed cases per 100 000 population)



By the end of 2025, Uzbekistan recorded **54 663,8** newly diagnosed cases **per 100 000 population**, representing a **decrease of 2 423,8 cases or 4,2%** compared to 2024..

Population morbidity rate by major disease groups

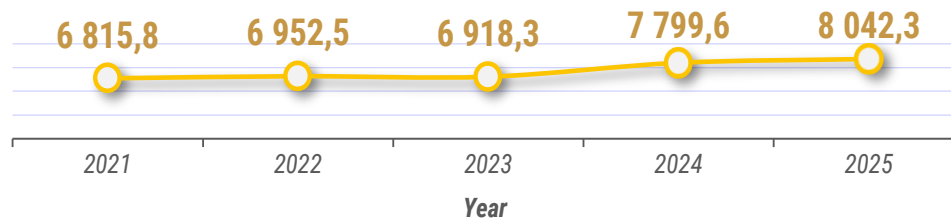
(for 2025, number of newly diagnosed cases per 100 000 population)



¹⁾ Per 100,000 children aged 0 years.

²⁾ Per 100,000 women aged 15–49 years.

Number of patients treated in hospital facilities in Uzbekistan (for the respective year, in thousands)



At the end of 2025, the number of patients treated in hospital facilities in Uzbekistan reached **8 042,3 thousand people**, which compared to 2024 increased by **242,7 thousand people**, or by **3,1%**.

Morbidity rate of the population and the number of treated patients across regions (for 2025)

	Morbidity rate of the population ¹⁾ (number of newly diagnosed cases per 100 000 population)	Number of treated patients	
		total ²⁾ (thousand people)	share of the total (percent)
Republic of Uzbekistan	54 663,8	8 042,3	100
<i>regions:</i>			
Republic of Karakalpakstan	40 375,2	323,9	4,2
Andijan	57 614,9	792,2	10,0
Bukhara	47 624,6	479,0	5,8
Jizzakh	38 134,8	297,0	3,9
Kashkadarya	40 538,3	707,6	8,1
Navoi	47 422,2	247,9	3,1
Namangan	42 049,2	696,6	9,1
Samarkand	44 485,7	872,3	10,2
Surkhandarya	40 788,1	481,9	6,0
Syrdarya	54 979,3	234,9	2,8
Tashkent	49 947,6	612,5	8,7
Fergana	69 219,7	866,8	11,8
Khorezm	61 271,1	370,6	4,9
Tashkent city	113 349,9	1 049,5	10,9

¹⁾ Due to the high concentration of central medical institutions in Tashkent and the large influx of patients traveling to the capital for treatment from all regions of the country, the morbidity rate in Tashkent has exceeded 100 000.

²⁾ Including data not broken down by region.

At the end of 2025, the highest rates of newly diagnosed cases **per 100 000 population** were recorded in Tashkent city (**113 349,9 cases**), Fergana (**69 219,7 cases**), and Khorezm (**61 271,1 cases**) regions. The lowest rates were observed in Jizzakh region (**38 134,8 cases**), the Republic of Karakalpakstan (**40 375,2 cases**), and Kashkadarya region (**40 538,3 cases**).

Related indicators:

[*Number of patients treated in inpatient facilities \(total\)*](#)

V. Methodological explanations and metadata on healthcare

Healthcare statistics is a branch of statistics that studies the quantitative characteristics of the healthcare system's development (the network of healthcare facilities, their condition and resource provision, and medical personnel), as well as the quantitative characteristics, composition, morbidity incidence, and prevalence of the general health status of the population and its specific groups.

The main objective of healthcare statistics is the timely provision of reliable official statistical data to users, characterizing the current state and development of healthcare.

Healthcare statistics cover healthcare networks, healthcare facility staff, patient hospitalizations, the provision of medical care, healthcare resources, and population morbidity and disability. They are represented by a system of interconnected statistical surveys and departmental data, each with its own specific subject matter and characteristics for defining statistical observation units.

Statistical information on healthcare in the Republic of Uzbekistan is compiled annually. This information is presented at the national and regional levels and reflects the situation as of the end of the reporting year (except for morbidity indicators and the number of patients treated, which are reported for the entire reporting year).

The aggregated data is used to monitor the development of the healthcare system, facilitate planning, make informed decisions, and formulate policies, as well as to prepare international reports under the Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.

Useful links:

[*Methodological Regulations on Healthcare Statistics*](#)

[*International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision*](#)

