

Appendix Table 1. Timeline of Kyrgyzstan’s National Health Reform Projects and Family Medicine Training Program

Year	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reform Project	Manas Project					Manas Taalimi Project			Den Sooluk Project			Healthy Person/Prosperous Country Program						
Project key elements	Medical education, care delivery, finance, & legislation reforms favoring primary care					Rural health care & care quality			NCD, HIV, & TB care in FM				Rural FM training & service					
TOT in FM		71 FM clinical teachers, 1-year course												114 FM clinical teachers, 9-month course				
FM residencies			230 graduates		142 graduates		Approximately 125 graduates					48 graduates	131 graduates	139 graduates	171 graduates	112 graduates	106 graduates	
			All trained in the capital, Bishkek		All urban, more in north than south oblasts (regions)		Better north and south mix, mostly urban training, graduates stayed urban					37% trained in capital, about 1/4 of graduates initially staying rural, equitable north and south distribution						
FM retraining for specialists			2691 graduates, 4-month curriculum				Continued but in smaller numbers varying with family medicine’s popularity											
			New regional FM training centers staffed by TOT graduates provide both retraining and CME															
FM CME				Regional		Digital CME		Increased CME frequency & digital CME					Young rural family doctors mentored on-site					

Abbreviations: NCD; noncommunicable diseases; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; TB, tuberculosis; FM, family medicine; TOT, training of trainers; CME, continuing medical education