



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 01, January 01~07, 2024)



It is a matter of great pleasure for me to write this message. The importance of data planning and implementation is immense. DHIS is a decision support system that will help managers at all levels to make evidence based decisions. It will help in planning & development, strategy management, Budgeting and forecasting about future needs. The MIS team is praiseworthy to implement the system in the whole province and bring reporting regularity to more than 97%.

The performances of the district management teams and health facilities of the province are available for scrutiny and evaluation on DHIS. The issues of data validity and data accuracy needs more efforts and hard working. The doctors and paramedics should pay heed to the plight of data quality and accuracy, so that correct and valid figures may be made available for the decision makers.

Dr. Muhammad Ilyas Gondal
Director General Services Punjab



The weekly Bulletin would have not been possible without support, guidance, and expertise of Dr. Muhammad Ilyas Gondal, Director General Health Services Punjab. The regular reviews, discussion, and modification of methodological framework used to ensure that the Weekly Bulletin meets the most rigorous statistical standards and accurately reflects the status of our Provincial health system.

On behalf of MIS team, Dr. Khalid Mehmood (Director MIS), Dr. Muhammad Mohsan Wattoo (ADHS-MIS) Mr. Farooq Ahmed (CPO MIS) and Miss Rukhsana Fawad (Data Analyst) thank to the focal persons of Districts and public health professionals who worked to improve our provincial health information system with their tireless efforts and collaboration and deserve deepest appreciation for continuing efforts, to be better orientation to address the public health challenges of today and tomorrow.

Dr. Khalid Mehmood
Director Health Services (P&D and MIS)

In the first week of the year 2024, a comprehensive analysis was conducted, exploring crucial insights from our data report. Utilizing tables and graphs, this analysis highlighted significant trends and vital indicators. Across all 36 Districts, the reporting compliance for Week 01 stood impressively high at 96%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 18,43,420, signifying a 4% increase compared to the previous week's 17,79,043 visits in Week 52. Notably, 96% of these visits accounted for new OPD patients, while only 4% were follow-up visits.

In terms of Facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in DHQ at 784/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (1,83,040) followed by Faisalabad (1,55,088), and Multan (94,587) during Week 01.

Analyzing OPD age and gender demographics, females constituted 54% of visits while males accounted for 46%. The majority of patients, spanning ages 15 to 49, comprised the largest age group.

Regarding documented diseases in DHIS-2 during Week 01, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, encompassing 58% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 59% were communicable diseases, while 41% were non-communicable, focusing on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were employed to visually represent the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 95,254, with 62% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 18,947, with 20% utilizing General Anesthesia (3698), 48% involving Local Anesthesia (9,125), 28% employing Spinal Anesthesia (5,246), and 5% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (878).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 2,05,044 ANC visits. Among the 74,722 women, 17% (12,392) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. A week-wise comparative study highlighted anemic women. Out of 25,584 deliveries, 79% were normal, 21% were C-sections, and only 0.23% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics were visualized through a bar graph. Among the 25,079 live births, 2% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.3% were premature, and 3% (813) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 42,613 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 75% occurring in BHUs. Districts Faisalabad, Lahore and Rahimyar Khan recorded the highest FP visits, with 3,894, 2,890, and 2,343 FP visits, respectively.

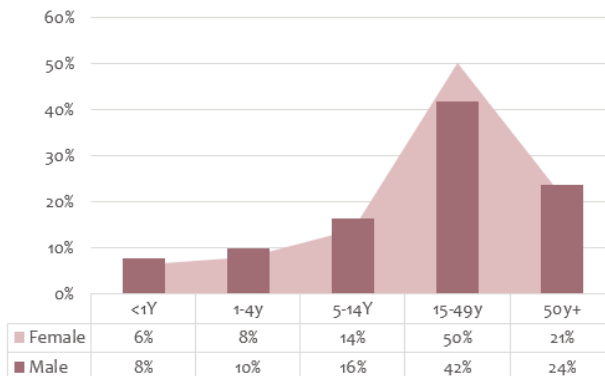
In Week 01, the overall indicators exhibited an upward trend compared to the previous week, indicating positive progress across reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, family planning visits, and deliveries. The week's data not only provides a snapshot of the current state of health-care but also serves as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

Out Patient Data

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

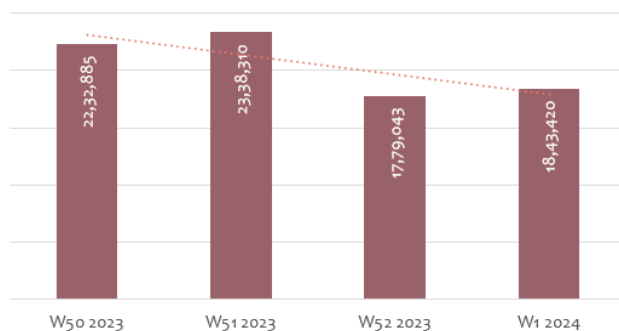
Total OPD 18,43,420 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (54%) visits than that of males (46%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.

Age and Gender wise OPD Attendance week 01,2024

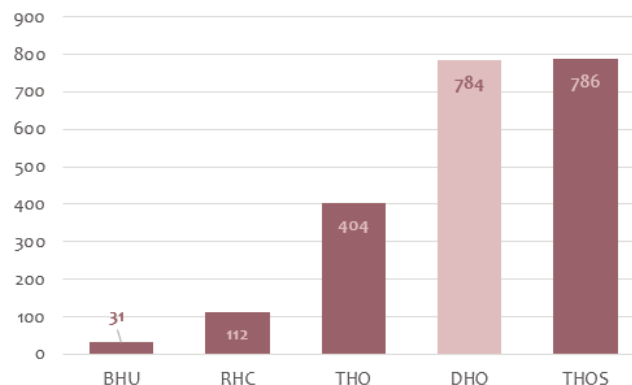


DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 01, January 01~07, 2024)

Total OPD Visits Weekly Comparison



Average OPD perday Visits during week 01, 2024



OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

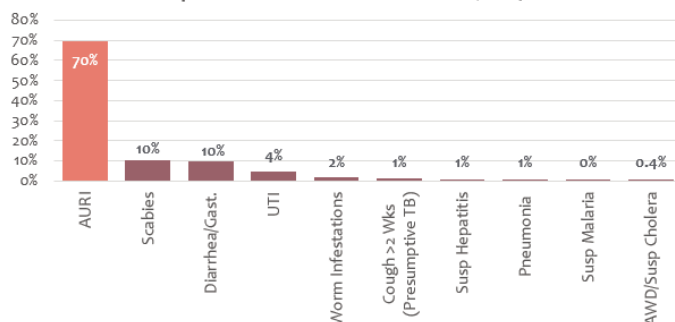
During the Week-wise comparative analysis of OPD visits over the past four weeks, Week 51 stood out, marking the highest turnout among the weeks analyzed, with OPD visits reaching 23,38,310. However, in the most recent week, Week 01, there was a 4% increase in OPD visits compared to the previous week, Week 52.

Average OPD per day visits:

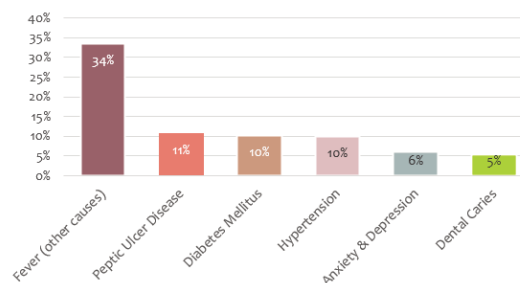
In the assessment for week 51, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, DHQ facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 784 OPD visits among various facility type.

Suspected OPD DISEASE WISE NEW CASES WEEK 01 OF THE YEAR 2024							
Sr.	Respiratory Diseases		Sexually Transmitted Infection		Eye & ENT		
1	Acute respiratory infections (ARI)	439101	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	28,275	37 Cataract	4,915	
2	Susp Pneumonia	3,532	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/Hepatitis		38 Trachoma	667	
3	Susp Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	8,723	21 Susp Hepatitis	5,958	39 Glaucoma	615	
4	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	7,900	22 Susp Measles	18	40 Otitis Media	10,041	
5	Asthma	27,116	23 Susp Neonatal Tetanus	1	41 Acute Conjunctivitis	1,755	
Communicable Diseases			24 Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	5	Cardiovascular Diseases		
6	Susp Malaria	2,871	25 Susp Mumps	2	42 Ischemic Heart Dis	9,407	
7	Susp Meningitis	17	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			43 Hypertension	44,423
8	Susp dengue fever	573	26 Susp Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	60,113	Psychiatric Diseases		
9	Susp Seasonal Influenza ILI	13	27 Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	2,472	44 Anxiety & Depression	6,892	
10	Susp Chicken Pox	7	28 Susp Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	1,289	45 Epilepsy	1,240	
11	Fever (other causes)	148,494	29 Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	2,089	46 Drug Dependence	699	
12	Susp Cervical Cancer (HPV)	29	30 Worm Infestations	10,433	Injuries / Poisoning		
13	Susp Monkey Pox	3	31 Peptic Ulcer Disease	46,748	47 Road Traffic Accidents	19,993	
14	Susp HIV/AIDS	9	32 Chronic Liver Dis	1,788	48 Injuries	13,224	
Skin Diseases			Cancer Diseases				
15	Susp Scabies	64,555	33 Susp Lung Cancer	8	49 Fractures	3,269	
16	Susp Dermatitis	17,050	34 Susp Breast cancer	44	50 Burns	1,082	
17	Susp Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	15	35 Susp Prostate cancer	11	51 Dog bite	3,748	
Endocrine Disorder			Oral Diseases				
18	Diabetes Mellitus	44,889	Neurological/ Neurosurgical				
19	Goiter	554	36 Dental Caries	23,538	52 Snake bite	16	
					53 CVA Stroke	398	

Top 10 Communicable diseases week 01, 2024



Top 6 Non Communicable Diseases week 02, 204



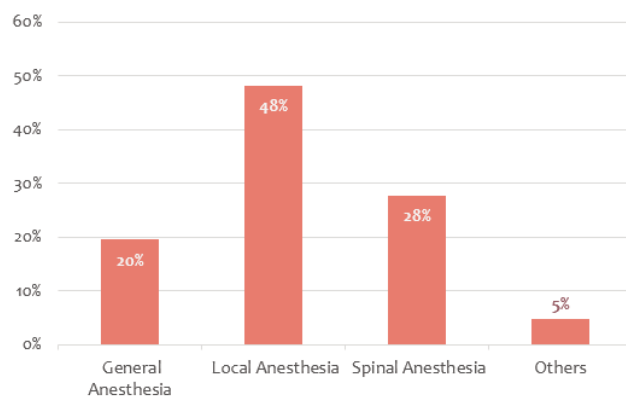
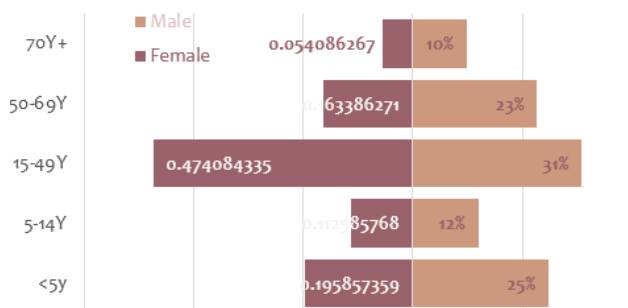
Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

The data from Week 1 in 2024 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 70% of cases, followed by Scabies and Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues at 10%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 34%, followed by Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension at 11% and 10%, respectively. *These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.

DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 01, January 01~07, 2024)

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 01 OF YEAR 2024											
sr	Medicine	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis	Neurological/Neurosurgical	Chronic Renal Disease							
1	Diarrhea	7,684	19	Susp Neonatal Tetanus	37	CVA Stroke	1,162	54	Glaucoma	37	
2	Pneumonia	4,401	20	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	13	38	Head Injury	732	55	Allergic Conjunctivitis	42
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	157	21	Susp Measles	94	39	Head Stroke	2	ENT		
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	545	22	Susp Malaria	30	Cancer Diseases			56	Chronic Otitis Media	103
5	Asthma	3,291	23	Susp Viral Hepatitis A	63	40	Silicosis (Lung Disease)	1	57	DNS	59
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	802	24	Susp Viral Hepatitis B	49	41	Breast Cancer	28	Gynecological		
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	430	25	Susp Viral Hepatitis C	124	42	Prostate Cancer	2	58	Fibroid Uterus	124
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	139	26	Susp Viral Hepatitis E	4	43	Skin Cancer	1	59	Inflam. Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	218
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,949	Communicable Diseases			Surgical			60	Uterine Prolapse	57
10	Diabetes Mellitus	2,056	27	Susp Dengue fever	152	44	Acu Appendicitis	471	61	Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	181
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,358	28	Susp Seasonal Influenza I L I	7	45	Burns	348	Obstetrical/Maternal Complications		
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,521	29	Susp Diphtheria	7	46	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	338	62	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	263
Cardiac Diseases			30	Susp Pertussis	47	47	Hernias	417	63	Complication of Abortion	130
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	932	31	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	31	48	Hyperplasia of Prostate	73	64	Ectopic Pregnancies	99
14	Hypertension	2,777	32	Susp Meningitis	234	49	Urolithiasis	139	65	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	145
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,529	33	Susp Rabies	31	Psychiatric Diseases			66	Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	202
16	Valvular Heart Dis	229	34	Susp Corona Virus Dis (COVID)	50	50	Drug Abuse	101	67	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	258
OrthoPedic Diseases			35	Probable Monkey Pox	51	51	Psychiatric Disorder	141	68	Puerperal Sepsis	108
17	Arthropathies	485	36	Confirmed Monkey Pox	52	Eye			69	Rupture Uterus	84
18	Fractures	1,159				52	Cataract	275	70	Other Obstetric Complications	1,906

Age and Gender wise Indoor Admission week 01, 2024



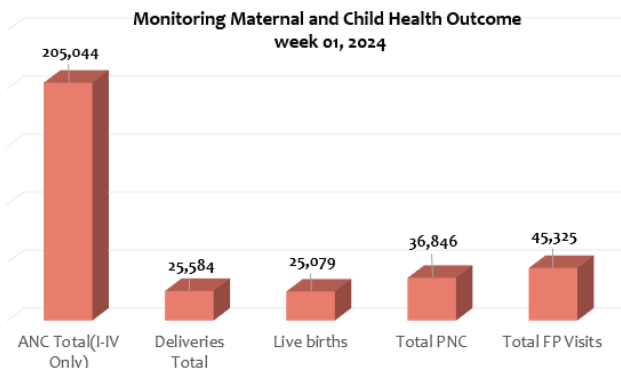
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

Total indoor 95,254 patients were admitted during current week, out of which 62% patient disease wise admitted only 1% was Referred 4% indoor deaths were occurred in this week. Age and gender wise analysis the highest number of patients were under the age group (15-49) yr. The percentage of female patients in this age group were 47% and male were 31%.

Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

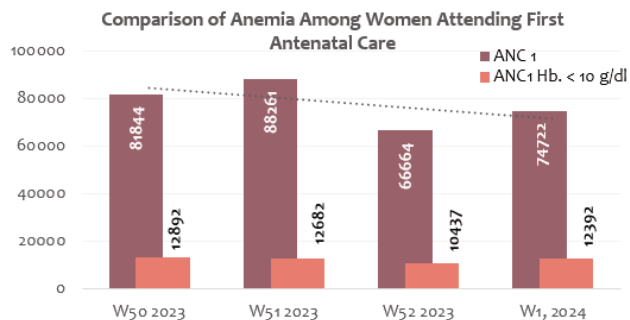
Throughout 18,947 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (3,698) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (9,125). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (5,246) of procedures, with 5% (878) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

MNCH Services



Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

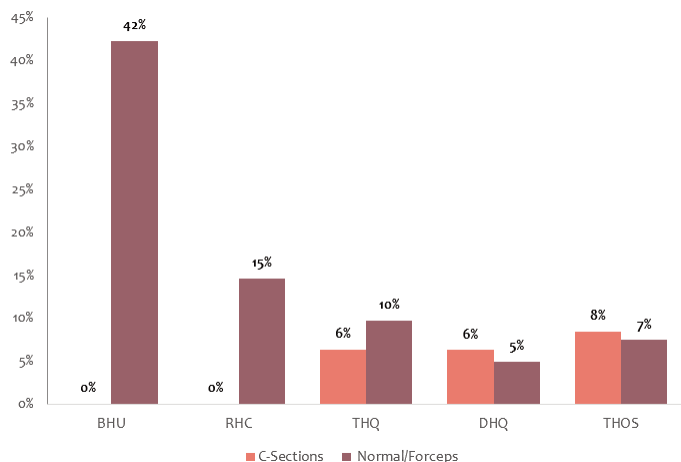
The bar graph illustrates key maternal and child health indicators. The data represents a comprehensive assessment of healthcare utilization and outcomes across various stages of the maternal and child health field.



Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia among Women Attending First Antenatal Care:

In the first week of the year 2024, there was a notable 12% marginal increase in ANC-1 visits compared to the preceding week, Week 52, and a 19% increase in anemic women compared to the previous week. This indicates that the rise in anemia among women underscores the importance of prioritizing initiatives to address maternal health challenges effectively.

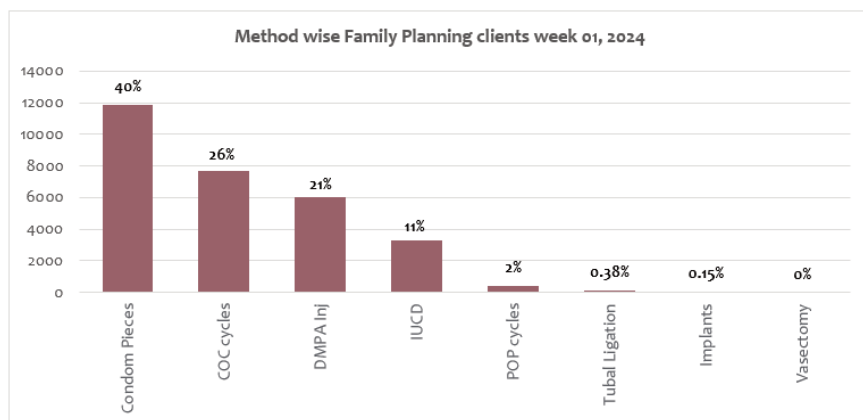
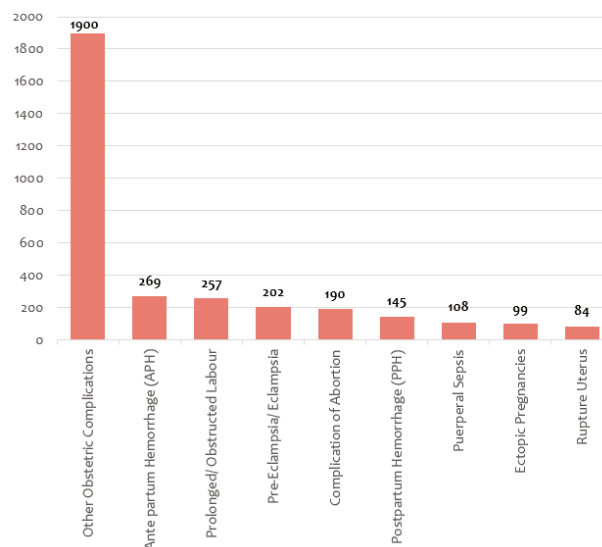
DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 01, January 01~07, 2024)



Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

Out of the total 25,584 deliveries, BHU accounted for 42% of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 8% of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 01, 2024



	# of Visits	%ages
Total FP Visits		
< 25 y	1419	3%
New FP visits	32671	77%
No of FP Counseling (new/Old)		
	14414	34%
FP Clients Ref by LHW	5043	12%
Total PFPF	2135	5%
Total PAFP	933	2%

Family Planning:

In the 1st week of 2024, there were 42,613 family planning visits. Of these, 3% (1,419) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 77% (32,671) were from new clients. Family planning counseling accounted for 34% (14,414) of visits, with 87% (12,578)

being new clients and 13% (1,836) returning. 12% (5,043) were referrals by LHWs. Postpartum family planning (PFPF) visits made up 5% (2,135), with 8% (165) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 2% (933), with 5% (47) made by women under 25.

Week wise FP visits Comparison



Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 01, 2024

