



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 14, April 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)

## Key Takeaways:

In Week 14 of 2024, a detailed analysis was conducted, exploring crucial insights from our data report. Utilizing tables and graphs, this analysis highlighted significant trends and vital indicators. In Week 14, reporting compliance across all 36 districts stands at 91%, marking a 1% improvement from the previous week's 90%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 1,944,326, signifying a 7% decrease compared to the previous week's 2,100,431 visits in Week 13. 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 THOS at 861/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (211,343) followed by Faisalabad (171,136), and Multan (118,762) during Week 14.

Analysing 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 14, 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. District-wise geographical presentation showing the spread of Susp AWD/Cholera and Hepatitis during the month of April.

Additionally, indoor admissions totalled 100,268, with 67% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 17,935, with 19% utilizing General Anesthesia (3,425), 51% involving Local Anesthesia (9,186), 24% employing Spinal Anesthesia (4,319), and 6% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (1,005).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 219,406 ANC visits. Among the 78,757 women, 15% (12,161) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. A week-wise comparative study highlighted that anaemic women were also represented in the clustered bar graph. Out of 20,494 deliveries, 81% were normal, 19% were C-sections, and only 0.17% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics were visualized through a bar graph. Among the 20,184 live births, 1% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.3% were premature, and 4% (755) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 49,666 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 77% occurring in BHUs. Districts Chakwal, Faisalabad, Sialkot recorded the highest FP visits, with 4,300, 3,784, and 3,610 FP visits, respectively.

The week's data not only serves as a snapshot of the current state of health-care but also as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

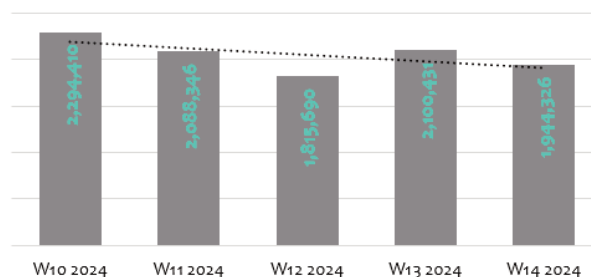
## Out Patient Data

Total OPD	Speciality Wise OPD	Disease wise OPD	Total OPD Follow-up	Total OPD Transgenders	Total OPD Referral
1,944,326	186,6462	1,123,916	7,7640	359	3728

## OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

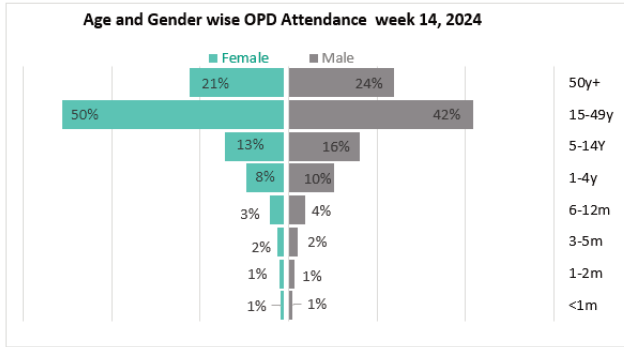
During week 10, the peak number of OPD visits reached 2,294,410, the highest compared to other weeks. However, in the most recent week, week 14, there was a 7% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week, week 13.

Total OPD Visits Weekly Comparison



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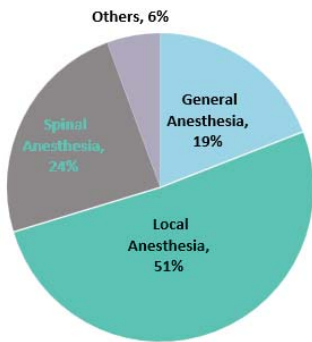
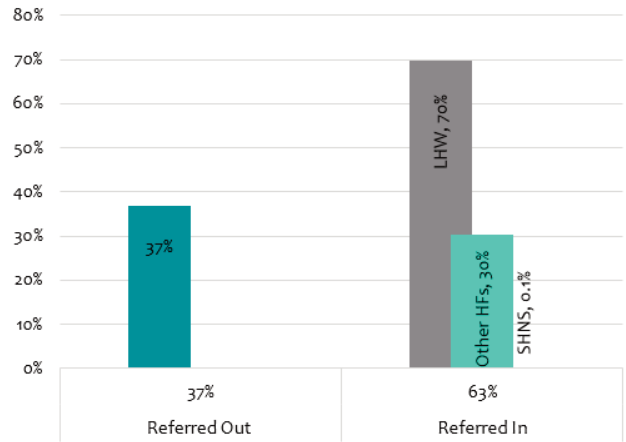
**Age and Gender wise OPD Attendance week 14, 2024**



**Age and Gender Wise Analysis:**

Total OPD 1,944,326 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 being referred to age group (15-49) y.

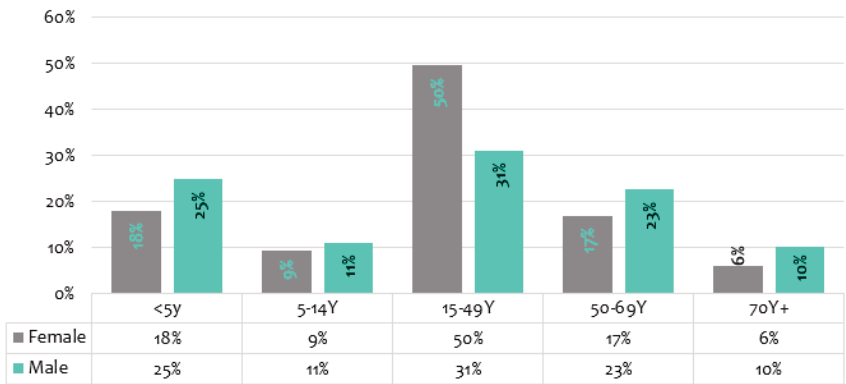
**Bar Graph of Referred Patients week 14, 2024**



**Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:**

Throughout 17,935 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (3,425) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 51% (9,186). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 24% (4,319) of procedures, with 6% (1,005) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

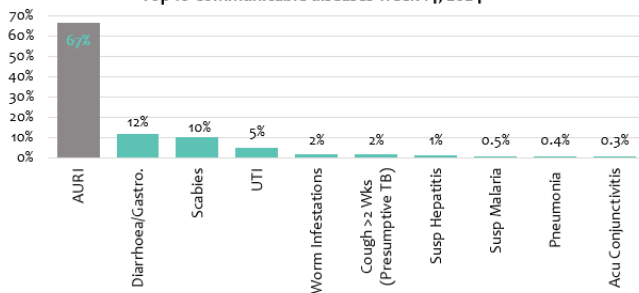
**Indoor Age and Gender wise Analysis Indoor Week 14, 2024**



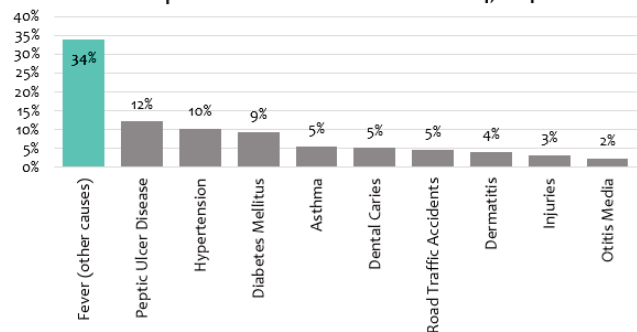
**Age and Gender Wise Analysis:**

Total indoor 100,268 patients were admitted during current week, out of which 67% patient disease wise admitted only 1% was Referred 3% 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 50% and male were 31%.

**Top 10 Communicable diseases week 14, 2024**



**Top 10 Non-Communicable diseases week 14, 2024**

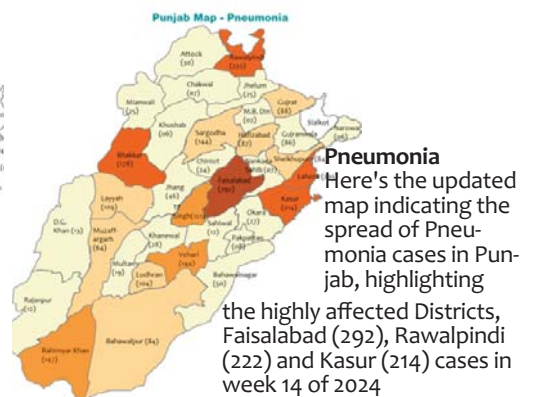
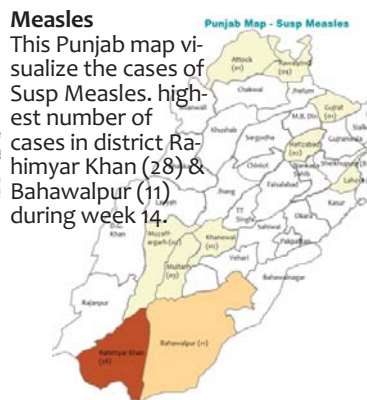
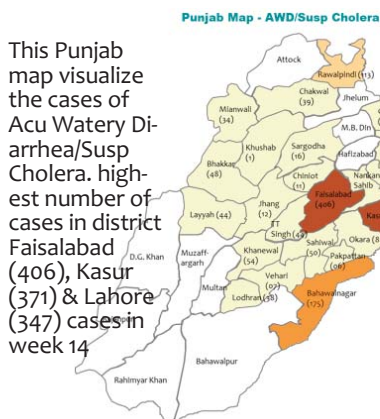


**Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:**

The data from Week 14 in 2024 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 67% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues at 12% and Scabies 10%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 34%, followed by Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension at 12% and 10%, respectively. \*These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.

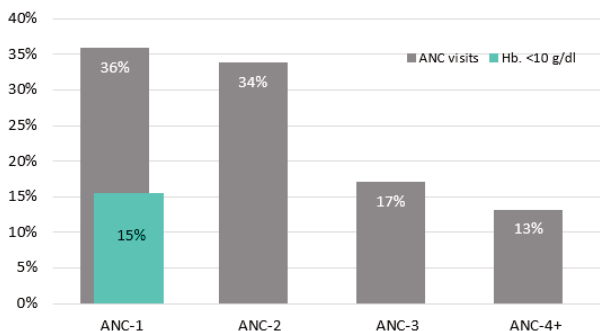
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DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 14 OF YEAR 2024									
sr.	Medicine		Communicable Diseases		ENT				
1	Diarrhea	13,885	25	Dengue fever	15	46	Chronic Otitis Media	85	
2	Pneumonia	2,520	26	Seasonal Influenza I L I	64	47	DNS	57	
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	133	27	Diphtheria	2				
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	759	28	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	1	48	Cataract	319	
5	Asthma	2,045	29	Meningitis	180	49	Chronic Renal Disease	3,263	
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	739	30	Rabies	59	50	Glaucoma	13	
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	411					51	Allergic Conjunctivitis	12
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	73	31	CVA Stroke	1,211				
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	2,464	32	Head Injury	848	52	Fibroid Uterus	101	
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,873	33	Heat Stroke	11	53	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	191	
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,448					54	Uterine Prolapse	45
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,263	34	Breast Cancer	25	55	Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	157	
			35	Prostate Cancer	2				
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	672					56	Anti Partum Haemorrhage (APH)	165
14	Hypertension	2,554	36	Acu Appendicitis	576	57	Complication of Abortion	177	
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,080	37	Burns	269	58	Ectopic Pregnancies	63	
16	Valvular Heart Dis	183	38	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	350	59	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	124	
			39	Hernias	423	60	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	114	
17	Neonatal Tetanus	3	40	Hyperplasia of Prostate	85	61	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labor	211	
18	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	5	41	Urolithiasis	102	62	Puerperal Sepsis	83	
19	Measles	358					63	Rupture Uterus	98
20	Malaria	56	42	Drug Abuse	92	64	Other Obstetric Complications	1,477	
21	Viral Hepatitis A	58	43	Psychiatric Disorder	208				
22	Viral Hepatitis B	41							
23	Viral Hepatitis C	127	44	Arthropathies	265				
24	Viral Hepatitis E	4	45	Fractures	1,375				



## MNCH Services

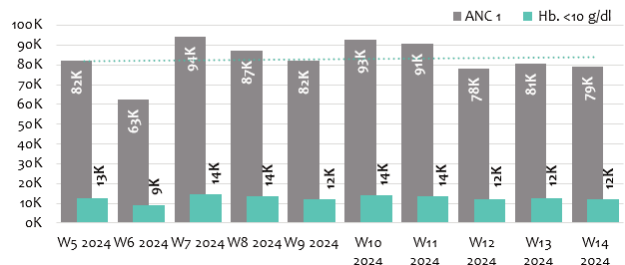
ANC visits during week 14, 2024



### ANC Detail:

Among the total 219,406 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 36% (78,757) with 15% (12,161) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 34% (74,277), 17% (37,434), and 13% (28,938) respectively.

Weekly Comparative Study of Anemic Women Attending First Antenatal Care



### Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anaemia among Women Attending First ANC:

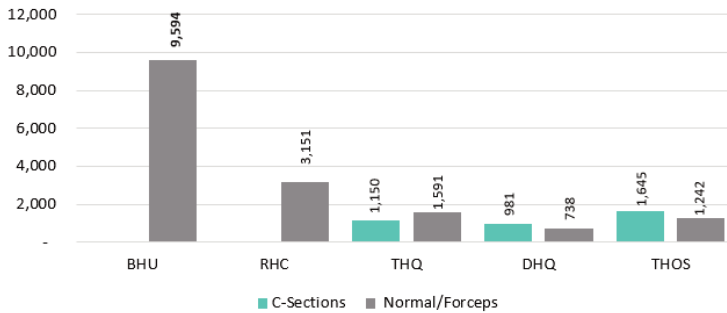
In the 14th week of 2024, there was a significant uptick of 2% in ANC-1 visits compared to Week 13, alongside a 1% increase in anaemic women. This highlights the pressing need to prioritize interventions addressing maternal health concerns effectively, especially in tackling the rising incidence of anaemia among women.

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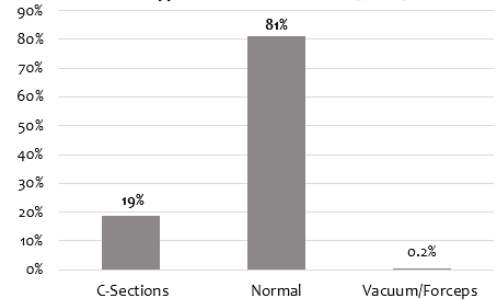
## Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

Total Live Births	Premature Births	Live Births LBW <2.5kg	Intra Uterine Death (IUD)	Still Births	Neonatal Deaths by (Complications)	Maternal Deaths
20184	62	289	251	33	755	6

Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week (50, 2023)



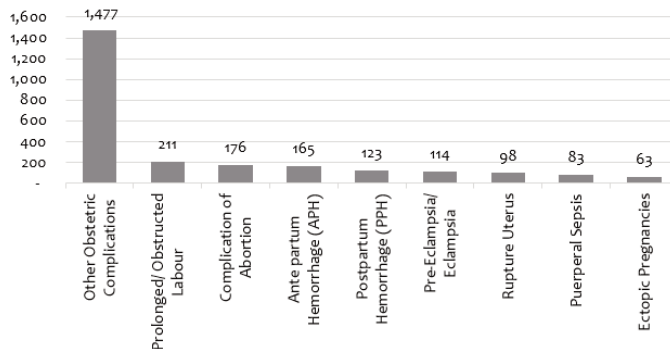
Types of Deliveries week 14, 2024



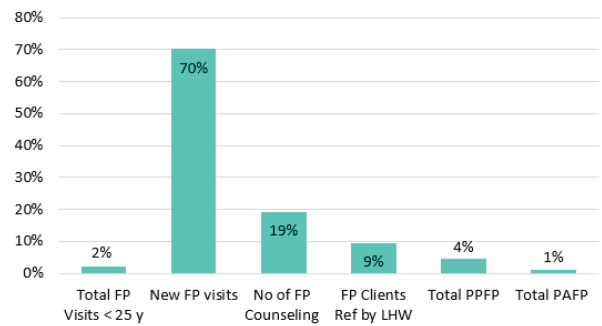
## Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

Out of the total 20,494 deliveries, BHU accounted for 47% (9,594) of Normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 8% (1,645) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.

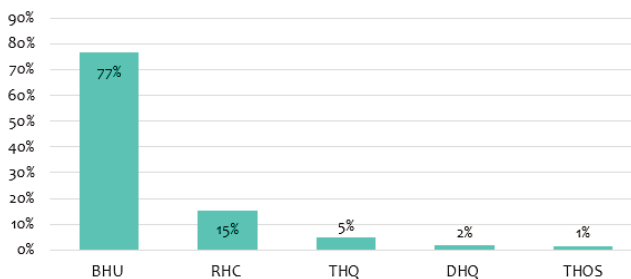
Maternal Admissions Due to Obstetric Complications: Week 14, 2024



Services wise FP Client visits Week 14, 2024



Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 14, 2024



## Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 77% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 15%, THQs at 5%, DHQs at 2%, and THOS at 1%.

Method wise FP Client Visits	
Condom Piece	17,335 (59%)
COC cycles	9,724 (33%)
DMPA Inj	9,510 (32%)
IUCD	3,225 (11%)
POP cycles	355 (1.2%)
Implants	54 (0.2%)
Tubal Ligation	17 (0.1%)
Vasectomy	6 (0.02%)

## Family Planning:

In the 14th week of 2024, there were 49,666 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (1,079) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 70% (34,935) were from new clients. Family planning counselling accounted for 19% of visits, with 84% (8,043) being new clients and 16% (1,481) returning. 0.9% (4,679) were referrals by Law's. Postpartum family planning (PFPF) visits made up 4% (2,181), with 4% (83) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 1% (568) with 4% (29) made by women under 25.

Week wise FP visits Comparison

