



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 18, April 29~May 05, 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 Findings: Health Indicators Analysis:

During the 18th week of 2024, our data report underwent a thorough analysis, revealing invaluable insights. Through the careful examination of charts and graphs, key patterns and metrics were illuminated.

In Week 18 of 2024, the reporting compliance across all 36 Districts was 92%, remaining consistent with the prior week. The total number of OPD visits during Week 18 of 2024 reached 1,946,134 visits. This indicates a decrease of 16% compared to the previous week, which recorded 2,323,415 visits in Week 17, while 96% are new OPD patients and only 4% are follow up visits in current week.

In terms of district-wise outpatient department (OPD) visits, Lahore District led in OPD visits with 196,828, closely followed by Faisalabad (154,053) and Multan (110,995) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 18, there was a slight shift in gender distribution, with females representing 55% of visits and males 45%. Interestingly, the age distribution remained consistent, with the majority of visits coming from individuals aged between 15 and 49 years old.

This week, DHIS-2 documented a total of 68 diseases, encompassing 55% of all patient cases. Among the reported illnesses, communicable diseases constituted 59%, showcasing a slight increase, whereas non-communicable diseases accounted for 41%.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 123,421 indoor admissions recorded, with 63% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 18% (3,467), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 54% (10,230), Spinal Anesthesia in 23% (4,287), and alternative anesthesia methods in 5% (872).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 213,465 in Punjab for Week 18, with ANC-1 (n= 77,458) reporting 15% (11,855) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 19,962, comprising 83% Normal deliveries, 17% C-Section, and 0.2% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (19,635), 2% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% were Premature Births. Tragically, 3% (544) of the babies faced specific complications and did not survive. The bar graph shown provides an overview of key maternal and child health metrics.

Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 46,923 this week. Week-wise comparison shown in line chart. Districts Chakwal Faisalabad and Sialkot retained their positions with 4,300, 3,784, and 3,610 FP visits, respectively, marking consistent engagement.

In Week 18, the overall indicators showed an upward trend compared to the previous week, signaling positive progress across reporting compliance, OPD visits, communicable diseases, ANC-1, deliveries, and family planning visits, despite the tragic losses observed among newborns facing complications.

Diseases on high alert in this week-18, 2024

Alert: Outbreaks:

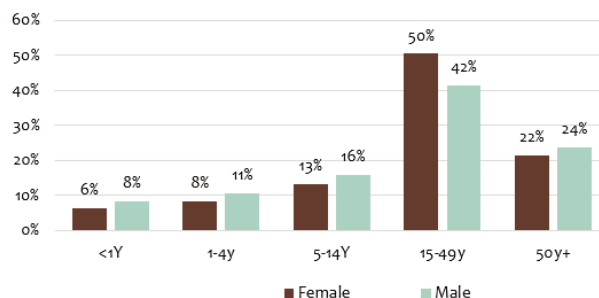
- Heatstroke
- Suspected Measles
- Suspected Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis

## Out Patient Data

### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

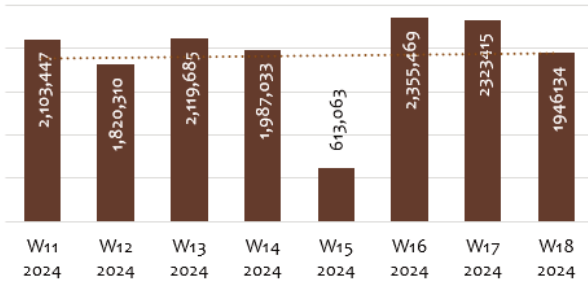
Total OPD 1,946,134 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). The majority of patients in this context fell within the age range of 15 to 49 years old.

Age and Gender wise OPD Attendance week 18, 2024

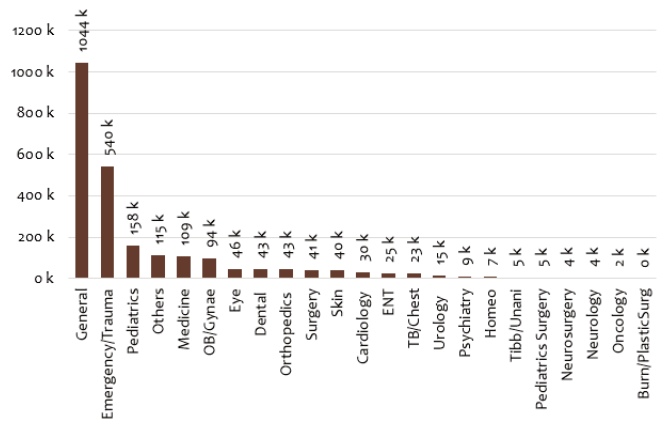


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**Total OPD Visits Weekly Comparison**



**Speciality wise OPD new cases during week 18, 2024**



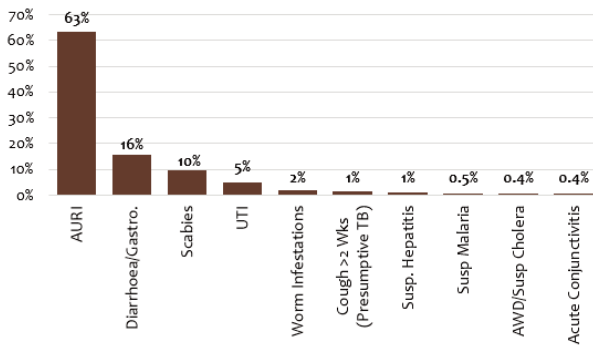
**OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:**

During the comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, it was observed that in Week 16, the peak number of visits reached 2,355,469, marking the highest count compared to other weeks. Conversely, Week 15 recorded the lowest OPD visit count due to the temporary closure of health facilities. However, in the current week, there was a notable 16% decrease compared to the previous week.

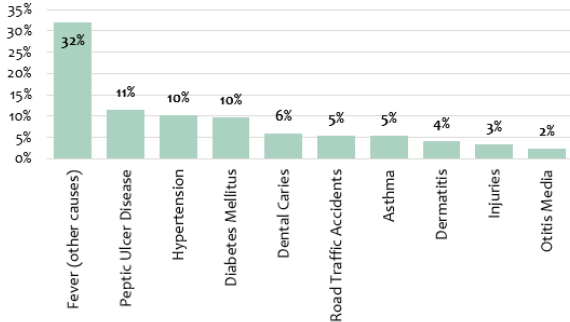
**Specialty wise OPD cases:**

OPD visits by speciality were distributed as follows

**Top 10 Communicable diseases week 18, 2024**



**Top 10 Non-Communicable diseases week 18, 2024**



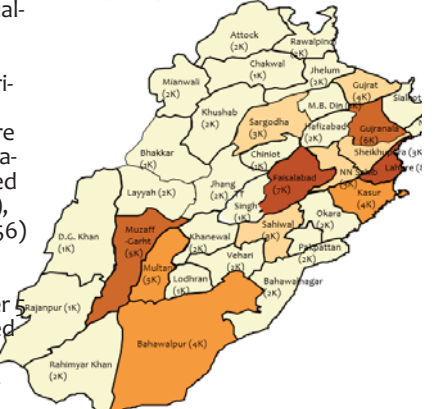
**Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:**

In Week 18 of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable incidence of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) accounted for a significant 63% of cases, indicating a concerning trend. Following closely behind were cases of Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues and Scabies, each making up 16% and 10% of the total, respectively. Conversely, among Non-Communicable Diseases, the major issue was Fever of unknown origin, comprising 32% of cases. This was followed by incidents of Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension, both contributing 11% and 10% to the total caseload, respectively. These insights were gathered from patients seeking medical attention in outpatient departments for both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this period.

**Punjab Map - Susp Diarrhea/ Gastroenteritis)**

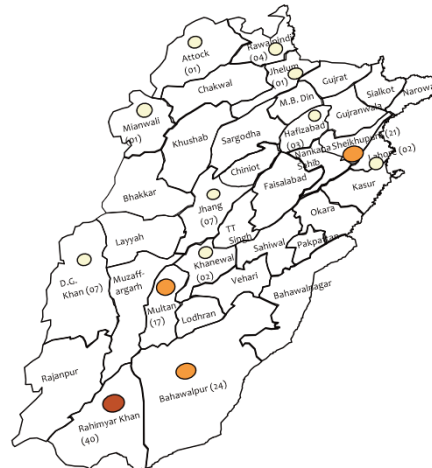
This Punjab map visualizes the cases of suspected diarrhea/gastroenteritis. The highest number of cases were reported in District Lahore (7,963), followed by Faisalabad (7,285), and Gujranwala (5,856) in Week 18. Diarrhea has significantly affected patients under years of age, followed by those in the age group of 15-49 years.

**Punjab Map - Susp Diarrhea/ Gastroenteritis)**



**Punjab Map - Susp Measles:**

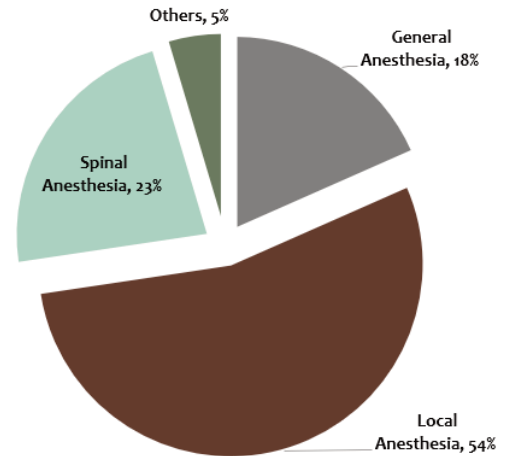
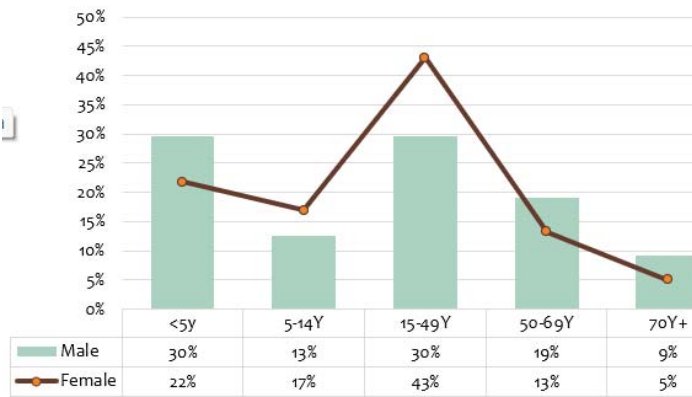
This Punjab map visualizes the district-wise cases of measles. The highest number of measles cases were reported in District Rahimyar Khan (40) and Bahawalpur (24). Measles has significantly affected patients under 5 years of age. Immediate and serious action is required to address this outbreak.



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Suspected OPD DISEASE WISE NEW CASES WEEK 18 OF THE YEAR 2024					
sr.	Respiratory Diseases		Sexually Transmitted Infection		Eye & ENT
1	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	397,665	19	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	30,348
2	Pneumonia	1,695	<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases/Hepatitis</b>		
3	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	8,308	20	Suspected Hepatitis	7,435
4	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6,077	21	Susp Malaria	2925
5	Asthma	24,412	22	Susp Meningitis	27
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>			23	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	12
6	Susp HIV/ AIDS	6	24	Susp Corona Virus	3
7	Susp Measles	133	<b>Gastro Intestinal Diseases</b>		
8	Susp dengue fever	825	25	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	97,326
9	Seasonal Influenza I LI	5	26	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	2,294
10	Chicken Pox	10	27	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	1,231
11	Fever (other causes)	145,627	28	Susp Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	1
12	Suspected Cervical Cancer (HPV)	14	29	Worm Infestations	12,572
13	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,737	30	Peptic Ulcer Disease	52,085
<b>Skin Diseases</b>			31	Chronic Liver Dis	2,170
14	Scabies	61,281	<b>Cancer Diseases</b>		
15	Dermatitis	18,626	32	Lung Cancer	4
16	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	4	33	Breast cancer	91
<b>Cardiovascular Diseases</b>			34	Prostate cancer	35
17	Ischemic Heart Dis	8,389	<b>Oral Diseases</b>		
18	Hypertension	46,682	35	Dental Caries	27,147
			<b>Endocrine Disorder</b>		
			<b>Psychiatric Diseases</b>		
			<b>Injuries / Poisoning</b>		
			<b>Neurological/ Neurosurgical</b>		

**Age and Gender wise Indoor Admission Week 18, 2024**



### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 123,421 patients were admitted indoors during the current week, out of which 63% were admitted based on their disease. 1% were referred, and only 2% experienced indoor deaths during this week. An age and gender-wise analysis revealed that the highest number of patients fell under the age group of (15-49) years. In this age group, 43% were female patients, while males constituted 30%.

### Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

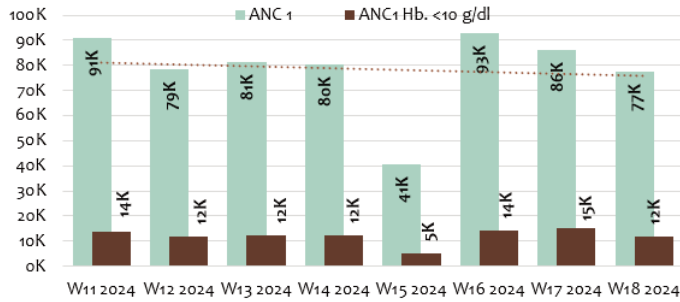
Throughout 18,856 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 18% (3,467) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 54% (10,230). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 23% (4,287) of procedures, with 5% (872) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 18 OF YEAR 2024					
sr.	Medicine				
1	Diarrhea	26,301	21	Measles	242
2	Pneumonia	1,965	22	Malaria	39
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	266	23	Viral Hepatitis A	75
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	1250	24	Viral Hepatitis B	62
5	Asthma	2,035	25	Viral Hepatitis C	91
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	446	26	Viral Hepatitis E	5
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	382	<b>Communicable Diseases</b>		
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	65	27	Dengue fever	17
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	2,169	28	Seasonal Influenza I L I	43
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,805	29	Diphtheria	2
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,251	30	Meningitis	241
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,508	31	Rabies	46
<b>Cardiac Diseases</b>			<b>Neurological/Neurosurgical</b>		
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	621	32	CVA Stroke	997
14	Hypertension	2,549	33	Head Injury	706
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,092	34	Heat Stroke	1
16	Valvular Heart Dis	243	<b>Orthopedic Diseases</b>		
<b>Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis</b>			35	Arthropathies	228
19	Neonatal Tetanus	1	36	Fractures	1,305
20	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	7	<b>Eye</b>		
			37	Cataract	272
			38	Chronic Renal Disease	2,508
			39	Glaucoma	8
			40	Allergic Conjunctivitis	6
			<b>ENT</b>		
			41	Chronic Otitis Media	52
			42	DNS	70
			<b>Gynaecological</b>		
			43	Fibroid Uterus	111
			44	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	210
			45	Uterine Prolapse	71
			46	Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	153
			<b>Obstetrics/Maternal Complications</b>		
			47	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	171
			48	Complication of Abortion	189
			49	Ectopic Pregnancies	74
			50	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	134
			51	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	120
			52	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	157
			53	Puerperal Sepsis	105
			54	Rupture Uterus	69
			55	Other Obstetric Complications	1534
			<b>Cancer Diseases</b>		
			56	Silicosis	9
			57	Breast Cancer	21
			58	Skin Cancer	2
			<b>Surgical</b>		
			59	Acu Appendicitis	585
			60	Burns	328
			61	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	309
			62	Hernias	445
			63	Hyperplasia of Prostate	66
			64	Urolithiasis	74
			<b>Psychiatric Diseases</b>		
			65	Drug Abuse	74
			66	Psychiatric Disorder	151

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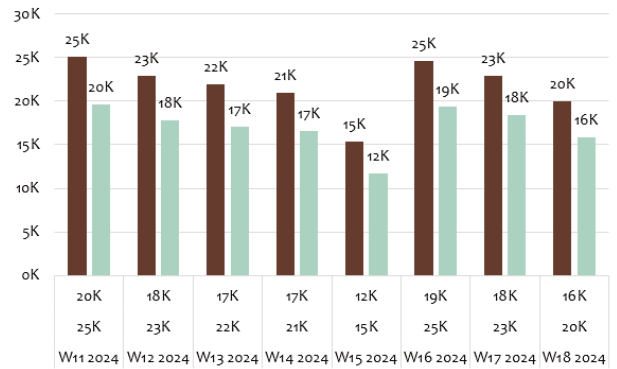
## MNCH Services

**Weekly Comparative Study of Anemic Women Attending First Antenatal Care**



**Weekly Comparative Analysis of ANC-1 Visits and ANC-1 Hb. <10g/dl.** The graphical study illustrating the weekly comparison indicates a significant decrease in ANC-1 visits from Week 16 to Week 18. Observing the last three weeks, there was a 10% decrease in the current week compared to the prior Week 17. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending their first antenatal care visit also declined, with 15,033 in Week 17 and 11,855 in Week 18.

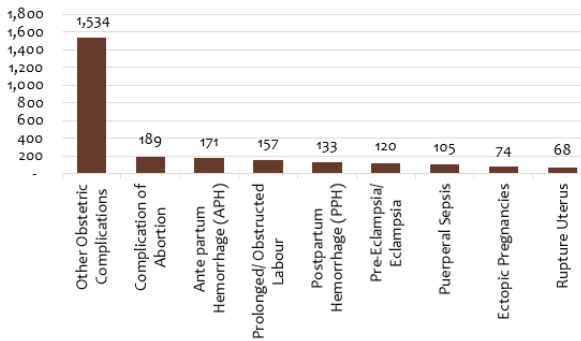
**Analyzing Weekly Trends in Types of Deliveries**



**Exploring Weekly Total Number of Deliveries Conducted and PNC-1 Visits Trends:**

The analysis of delivery methods and PNC-1 visits week by week indicates that Week 11 exhibits the highest number of deliveries compared to all other weeks, while Week 15 records the lowest due to the closure of health facilities. Furthermore, in the current week, Week 18, there is a 13% decline in deliveries compared to the previous week.

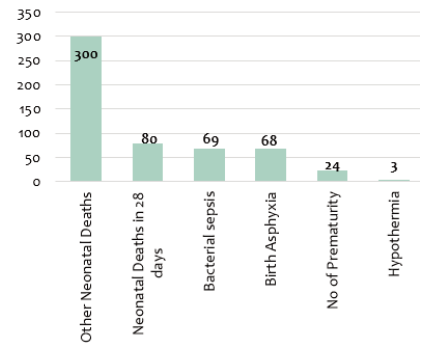
**Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 18, 2023**



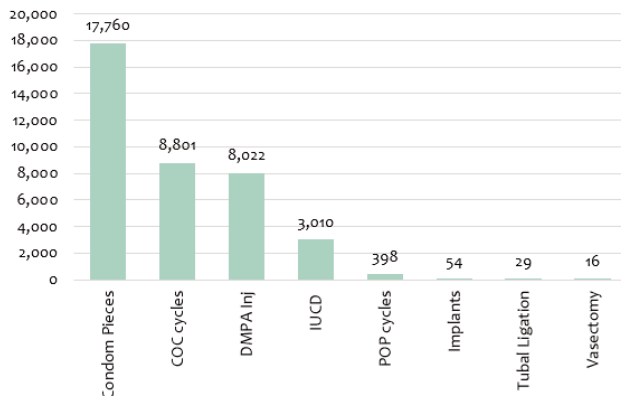
### Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, we unfortunately documented 6 maternal deaths, one of which was linked to complications from Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH), and the other attributed to Ruptured Uterus. Additionally, among the 19,635 total live births, 3% (544 newborns) did not survive due to child-birth complications.

**Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 18, 2024**



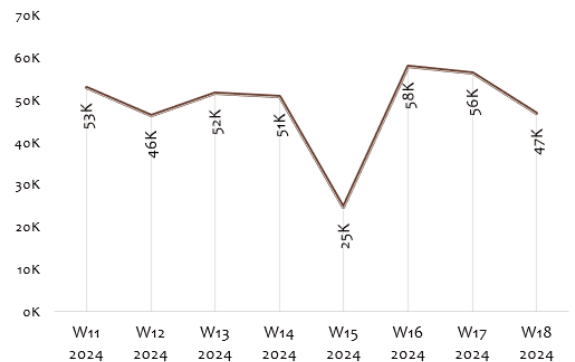
**Method wise Family Planning week 18, 2024**



### Family Planning:

In the 18th week of 2024, there were 46,923 family planning visits recorded. Of these, 2% (1,028) were made by women under the age of 25. New clients constituted a significant portion, with 70% (32,677) of the total visits. Family planning counseling sessions made up 19% (9,009) of the visits, with 83% (7,509) being from new

**Analyzing Weekly Trends in Family Planning Visit**



clients and 17% (1,500) from returning clients. Visits referred by Lady Health Workers (LHWs) accounted for 9% (3,999). Postpartum family planning (PPFP) visits comprised 4% (2,103) of the total, with 3% (73) of these visits made by women under 25. Additionally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits represented 1% (479) of the total, with 5% (26) involving women under 25.