



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 24, June 10~16, 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 24th week of 2024, a comprehensive data analysis was conducted, revealing significant trends and key insights through detailed tables and graphs. Across all 36 districts, the reporting compliance for Week 24 was commendable at 89%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 2,037,486, marking a modest decrease of approximately 1.40% from the previous week, Week 23, which recorded 2,066,413 visits. Notably, new OPD patients constituted 96% of the visits, with follow-up visits accounting for the remaining 4%.

In terms of district-wise outpatient department (OPD) visits, District Lahore led in OPD visits with 208,956, closely followed by Faisalabad (164,478) and Multan (113,886) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 24, 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 56% of all patient cases. Among the reported illnesses, communicable diseases constituted 55%, showcasing a slight increase, whereas non-communicable diseases accounted for 45%.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 102,721 indoor admissions recorded, with 64% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (3,972), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 50% (9,954), Spinal Anesthesia in 26% (5,177), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (865).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 220,072 in Punjab for Week 24, with ANC-1 (n= 77,668) reporting 16% (12,154) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 23,021, comprising 81% Normal deliveries, 19% C-Section, and 0.18% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (22,784), 1% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.2% were Premature Births. Tragically, 4% (823) of the babies faced specific complications and did not survive. We've also tabulated data regarding Live Birth LBW < 2.5kg and Premature Birth with previous weeks.

Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 54,042 this week. Week-wise comparison shown in line chart. Districts Chakwal Sialkot and Faisalabad retained their positions with 4,397, 4,241, and 3,988 FP visits, respectively, marking consistent engagement.

In Week 24, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, and deliveries. These downward trends highlight challenges in healthcare services that need to be addressed. The data from this week emphasizes the need for continued efforts and innovations to improve public health outcomes in the future.

Diseases on high alert in Punjab during the week-24, 2024

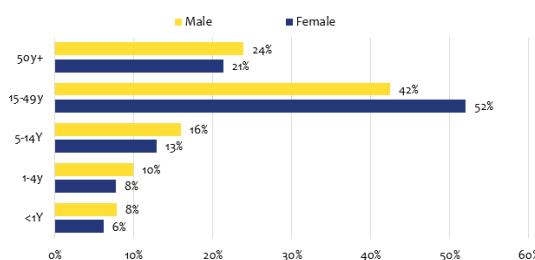
Acute Diarrhea	Heatstroke	Susp Diarrhea/Gastr.
Acute viral Hep (A & E)	Leishmaniasis	Naegleria
CCHF	Malaria	Typhoid
Cholera	Infantile Diarrhea	Dengue
Dysentery	Susp Measles	Neonatal tetanus

Out Patient Data

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

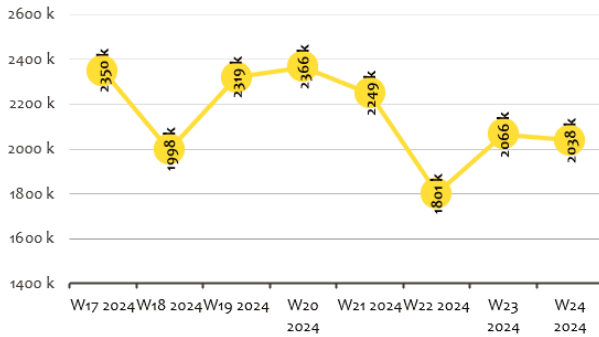
Total OPD 2,037,486 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). The majority of patients in this context fell within the age range of 15 to 49 years' old.

Distribution of OPD Visits by Age and Gender, Week 24, 2024

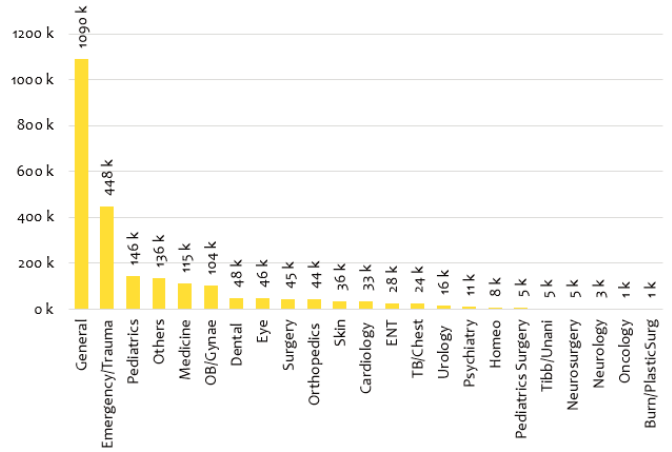


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Total OPD Visits: Comparative Weekly Data



Speciality wise OPD new cases during week 24, 2024



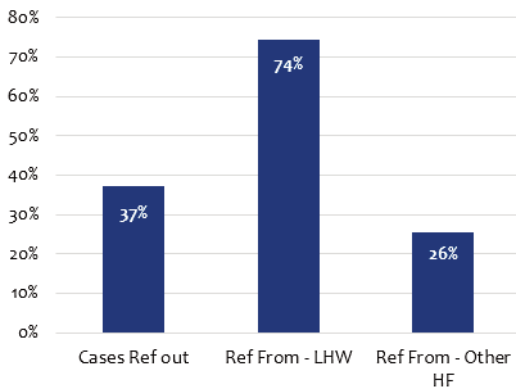
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

During the comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, it was noted that Week 20 had the highest number of visits, reaching 2,365,787. In contrast, Week 22 recorded the lowest number of OPD visits. In the current Week 24, there has been a 1% decrease in visits compared to the previous week.

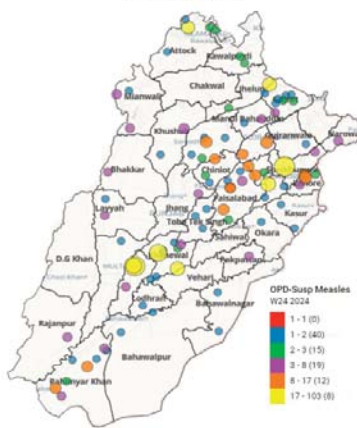
Specialty wise OPD cases:

OPD visits by speciality were distributed as follows

Referred Patient Statistics: Week 24, 2024



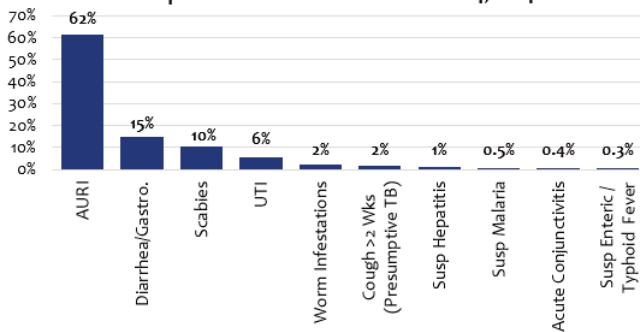
Map Showing Measles coverage by Districts (Health Facility wise)



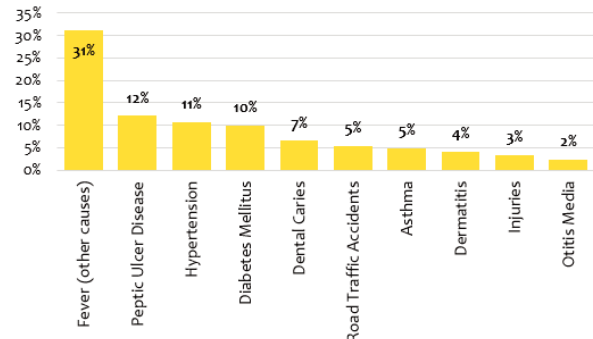
Map Showing Measles Coverage by Districts (Health Facility Type wise)

In week 24 of 2024, Punjab witnessed a significant outbreak of measles, with the highest number of cases reported in Lahore (235), Faisalabad (154), and Jhang (132). This outbreak has severely affected patients under 5 years of age, necessitating immediate and serious action. The outbreak has also impacted numerous health facilities across the province, highlighting the urgent need for enhanced healthcare measures and vaccination campaigns to control the spread of the disease.

Top 10 Communicable diseases week 24, 2024



Top 10 Non-Communicable diseases week 24, 2024



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

In Week 24th of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable incidence of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) accounted for a significant 62% of cases, indicating a concerning trend. Following closely behind were cases of Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues and Scabies, each making up 15% and 10% of the total. Conversely, among Non-

Communicable Diseases, the major issue was Fever of unknown origin, comprising 31% of cases. This was followed by incidents of Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension, both contributing 12% and 11% 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.

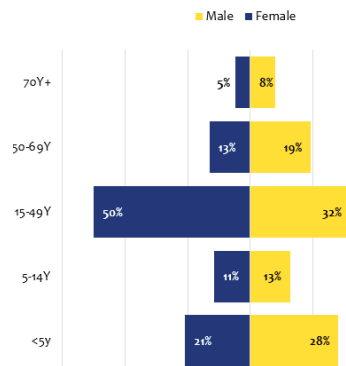
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DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 24 OF YEAR 2024								
sr.	Medicine		Communicable Diseases		Eye			
1	Diarrhea	17,149	25	Dengue fever	18	46	Cataract	192
2	Pneumonia	1,184	26	Seasonal Influenza I L I	2	47	Chronic Renal Disease	2,527
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	91	27	Diphtheria	3	48	Glaucoma	10
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	688	28	Meningitis	247	49	Allergic Conjunctivitis	7
5	Asthma	1,485	29	Rabies	50	Cancer Diseases		
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	421	30	Corona Virus Dis (COVID)	1	50	Silicosis	4
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	291	Neurological/Neurosurgical			51	Breast Cancer	37
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50	31	CVA Stroke	780	52	Prostate Cancer	7
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,944	32	Head Injury	485	53	Skin Cancer	1
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,593	33	Heat Stroke	5	Gynaecological		
11	Chronic Liver Disease	914	Orthopedic Diseases			54	Fibroid Uterus	144
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,527	34	Arthropathies	242	55	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	204
Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			35	Fractures	889	56	Uterine Prolapse	57
13	Neonatal Tetanus	41	Psychiatric Diseases			57	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	116
14	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	9	36	Drug Abuse	58	Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		
15	Measles	1,237	37	Psychiatric Disorder	111	58	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	170
16	Malaria	59	Surgical			59	Complication of Abortion	133
17	Viral Hepatitis A	96	38	Acu Appendicitis	545	60	Ectopic Pregnancies	60
18	Viral Hepatitis B	6	39	Burns	290	61	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	113
19	Viral Hepatitis C	62	40	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	364	62	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	171
20	Viral Hepatitis E	1	41	Hernias	416	63	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	171
Cardiac Diseases			42	Hyperplasia of Prostate	43	64	Puerperal Sepsis	71
21	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	591	43	Urolithiasis	66	65	Rupture Uterus	93
22	Hypertension	1,821	ENT			66	Other Obstetric Complications	1,482
23	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	1,998	44	Chronic Otitis Media	36			
24	Valvular Heart Dis	164	45	DNS	71			

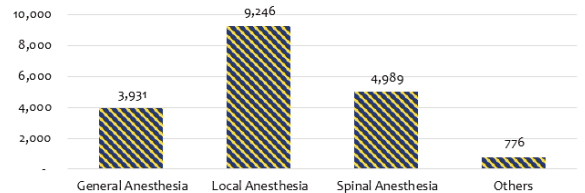
Indoor Admission: Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 102,721 patients were admitted indoors during the current week. Of these, 64% were admitted based on their disease, 1% were referred, and 2% experienced indoor deaths. An age and gender-wise analysis revealed that 54% of admitted patients were female and 46% were male. The highest number of patients fell within the age group of 15-49 years, with 50% of this group being female and 32% being male.

Age and Gender wise Indoor Admission week 24, 2024



Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 24, 2024

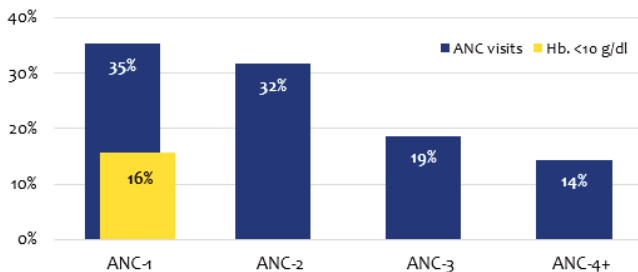


Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

During 19,968 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were utilized. General anesthesia (GA) was administered in 20% (3,972) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was employed in 50% (9,954) of cases. Spinal anesthesia was utilized in 26% (5,177) of procedures, with the remaining 4% (865) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

MNCH Services

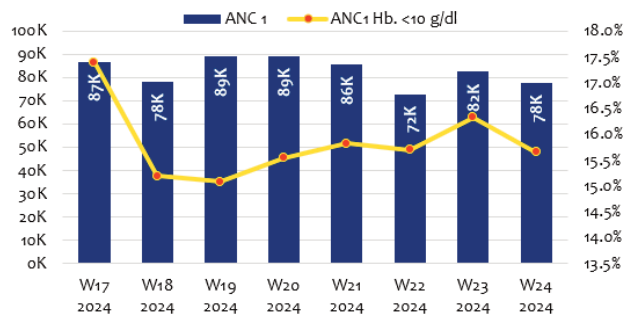
ANC Observations - Week 24, 2024



ANC Utilizations:

In the current reporting week, a total of 220,072 antenatal care (ANC) visits were recorded across our facilities. The distribution of ANC visits by stage is as follows: ANC-1 constituted 35% of the total visits (77,668 visits), with 16% (12,154 visits) of these showing Hb<10g/dl. ANC-2 accounted for 32% (69,715 visits), ANC-3 for 19% (40,997 visits), and ANC-4 for 14% (31,692 visits)

Comparison of Anemia Among Women Attending First Antenatal Care

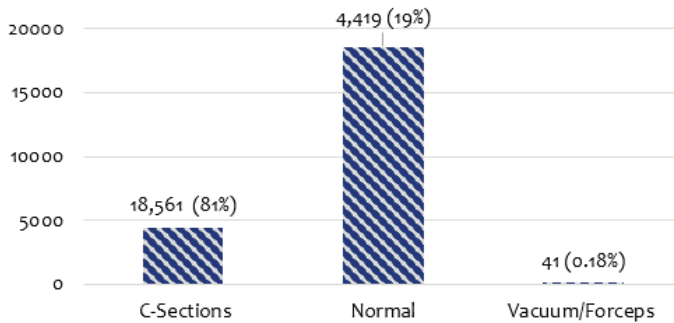


Weekly Comparative Analysis of ANC-1 Visits

The trend analysis of pregnant women receiving their first antenatal services shows a noticeable decrease compared to previous weeks. Week 19 recorded the highest ANC-1 visits. However, in the current Week 24, a 6% decline in ANC-1 visits was observed compared to Week 23.

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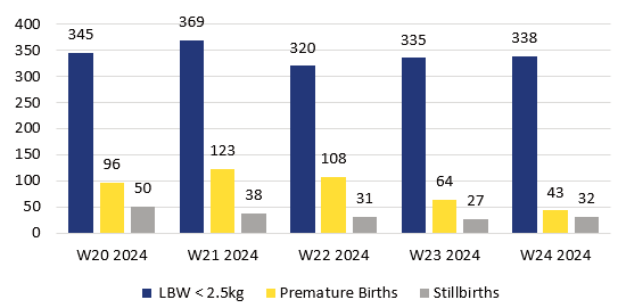
Distribution of Delivery Modes in week 24, 2024



Exploring Weekly Delivery Method Trends:

Out of the total 23,021 deliveries, 81% were normal, 19% were C-sections, and only 0.18% involved Vacuum/Forceps. Examining Weekly Patterns in Delivery Methods, Analysis reveals that Week 17 witnessed the peak in deliveries, while Week 22 marked the lowest. Notably, Week 24 demonstrates a remarkable 6% increase compared to the preceding week.

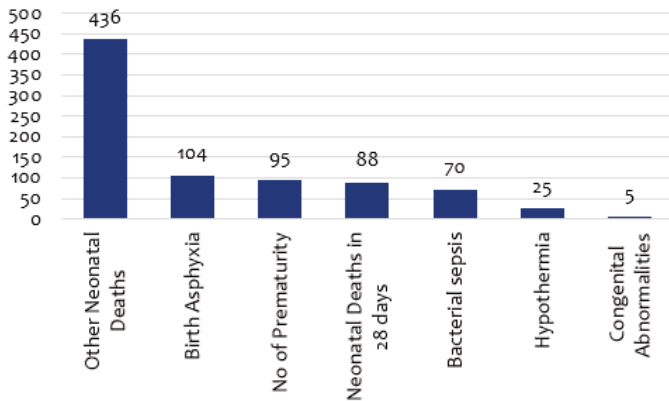
Weekly Statistics of Birth Outcomes for Weeks 20-24 in 2024



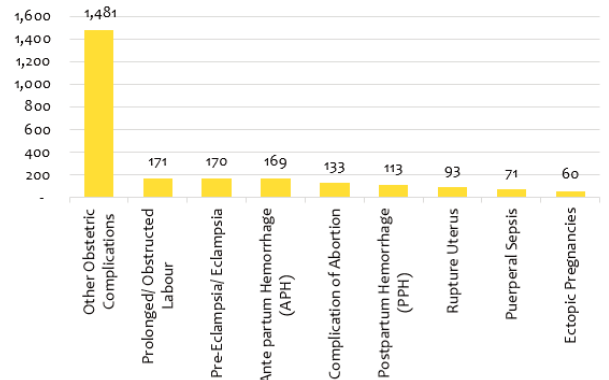
Comparative Analysis of Live Birth LBW < 2.5kg and Prema-ture Birth with previous weeks:

Overall, there is a noticeable fluctuation in the number of live births, with the highest count in Week 20 (25,648 live births) and the lowest count in Week 22 (19,312 live births). There is a general trend of lower percentages of LBW and premature births in the later weeks. The percentage of stillbirths remained relatively consistent throughout the period.

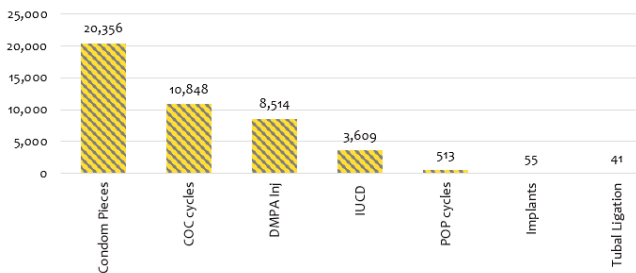
Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 24, 2024



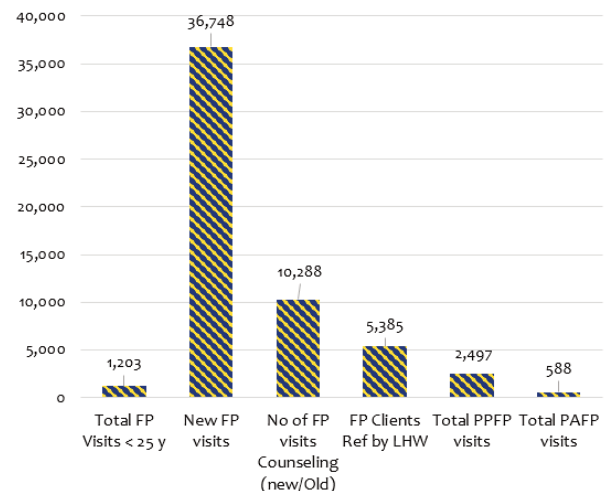
Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 24, 2023



Method wise Family Planning week 24, 2024



Services wise FP Client visits week 24, 2024



Family Planning:

In the 24th week of 2024, there were 54,042 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (1,203) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 68% (36,748) were from new clients. Family planning counseling accounted for 19% (10,288) of visits, with 85% (8,716) being new clients and 17% (1,572) returning. 10% (5385) were referrals by LHWs. Postpartum family planning (PPFP) visits made up 5% (2,497), with 3% (82) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 1% (588), with 5% (31) made by women under 25.