



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 29, July 15~21, 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 29 of 2024, a comprehensive analysis of our data report was conducted, revealing crucial insights. Using tables and graphs, the analysis highlighted significant trends and key indicators. The overall trend across all indicators during Week 29 showed a decrease, primarily due to the Ashura holidays on July 16th and 17th. During this period, most health facilities were closed, with only emergency services remaining operational. Across all 36 Districts, the reporting compliance for Week 29 stood at 89%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 1,379,351, signifying a 36% decrease compared to the previous week's 2,170,364 visits in Week 28. 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 598/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (149,307), Faisalabad (107,873) followed by and Multan (79,144) during Week 29.

Analyzing OPD age and gender demographics, females constituted 55% of visits while males accounted for 45%. The majority of patients, spanning ages 15 to 49, comprised the largest age group.

Regarding documented diseases in DHIS-2 during Week 29, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, encompassing 58% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 55% were communicable diseases, while 45% were non-communicable, focusing on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were employed to visually represent the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases. The bulletin presents an outbreak in Punjab with suspected cases of Measles visualized on a map.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 92,480, with 62% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 15,809, with 15% utilizing General Anesthesia (2,446), 55% involving Local Anesthesia (8,760), 25% employing Spinal Anesthesia (3,980), and 4% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (623).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 175,399 ANC visits. Among the 59,624 women, 15% (8,786) reported having hemoglobin (Hb) levels below 10g/dl during their first antenatal care (ANC-1) visit. A week-wise comparative study highlighted anemic women. Out of 22,934 deliveries, 81% were normal, 18% were C-sections, and only 0.23% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. A bar graph visualizing maternal complications in obstetrics and neonatal deaths was also presented in this weekly bulletin. Among the 22,713 live births, 1% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.2% were premature, and 3% (579) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 37,864 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during this week. Districts Chakwal, Faisalabad and Sialkot recorded the highest FP visits, with 3,278, 3,068, and 2,896 FP visits, respectively.

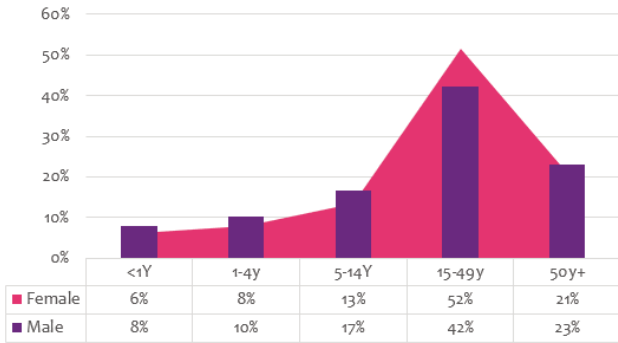
In Week 29, the overall indicators exhibited a downward trend compared to the previous week, indicating a decrease across reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, family planning visits, and deliveries. The week's data not only provides a snapshot of the current state of healthcare but also serves as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

Diseases on high alert in Punjab during the week-29, 2024

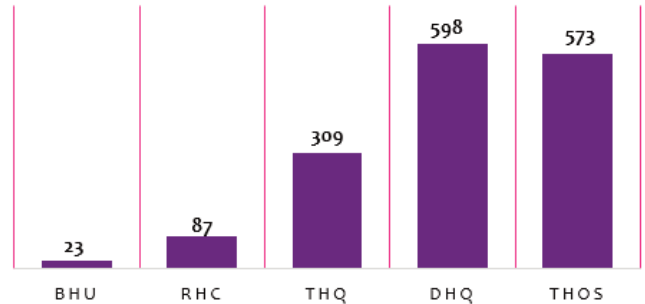
AWD/Susp Cholera	Heatstroke	Susp Diarrhea/Gastr.
Acute viral Hep (A & E)	Leishmaniosis	Naegleria
CCHF	Malaria	Typhoid
Cholera	Infantile Diarrhea	Dengue
Dysentery	Susp Measles	Neonatal tetanus

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Distribution of OPD Visits by Age and Gender, Week 29, 2024



Average OPD perday Visits during week 29, 2024



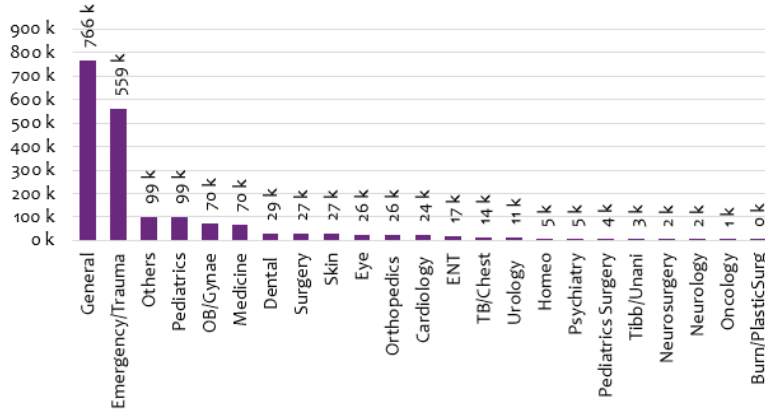
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 1,379,351 OPD visits were recorded in Week 29. There were more female visits (54%) compared to male visits (46%). As shown in the graph, the majority of patients belonged to the age group of 15-49 years.

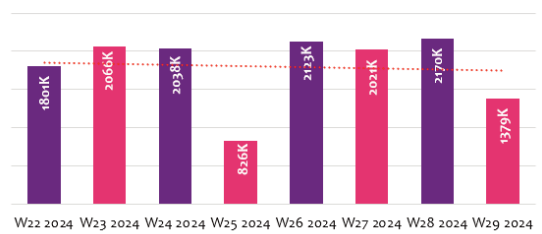
Average OPD per day visits:

In Week 29, the analysis revealed that DHQ facilities had the highest daily average of 598 OPD visits, primarily due to the exclusive operation of emergency services during the Ashura holidays, while most other OPD services were closed.

Speciality wise OPD new cases during week 29, 2024



Comparison of Total Outpatient Visits on a Weekly Basis



Speciality wise OPD new cases

OPD visits by specialty were distributed.

OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

Week-wise comparative analysis indicates that in week 28, the peak number of OPD visits reached 2,170,364, marking the highest count compared to other weeks. However, in the most recent week, week 29, there was a 36% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week, week 28, due to Ashura holidays, resulting in the closure of OPD services.

Suspected OPD Communicable Diseases Week 29, 2024				
Sr.	Respiratory Diseases	Communicable Diseases		
1	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	265,130	13	
2	Pneumonia	812	14	
3	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	5,534	15	
Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis		16	20	
4	Susp Hepatitis	5,965	17	
5	Susp Measles	401	18	
6	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	3	19	
7	Susp diphtheria	1	20	
8	Mumps	2	Skin Diseases	
Waterborne Diseases		21	47,273	
9	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	713,362	22	
10	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1,450	Sexually Transmitted Infections	
11	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,191	23	25,655
12	Worm Infestations	8,901	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	

Suspected OPD Non-Communicable Diseases Week 29, 2024			
Sr.	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries/Poisoning	Cancer Diseases
1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	4,201	10
2	Asthma	16,785	11
Skin Diseases		12	12
3	Dermatitis	19,181	13
Gastro Intestinal Diseases		14	14
4	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	694	15
5	Peptic Ulcer Disease	43,647	16
6	Chronic Liver Dis	1,351	17
Oral Disease		17	17
7	Dental Caries	20,254	18
Endocrine Disorder		18	18
8	Diabetes Mellitus	32,494	19
9	Golter	289	20

Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

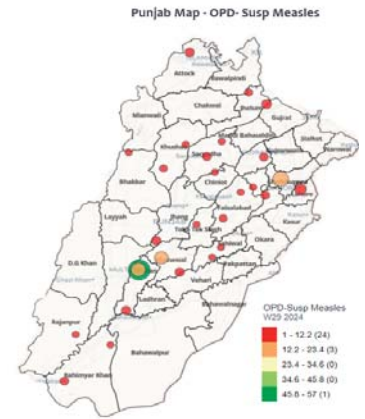
In Week 29 of 2024, Punjab witnessed a significant rise in communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) dominated with 61% of cases, while Diarrhea/Gastroin-

testinal and Scabies accounted for 16% and 11%, respectively. Among non-communicable diseases, Fever of unknown origin was the leading concern at 31%, followed by Peptic Ulcer at 12% and Hypertension at 10%. These findings were derived from outpatient department visits.

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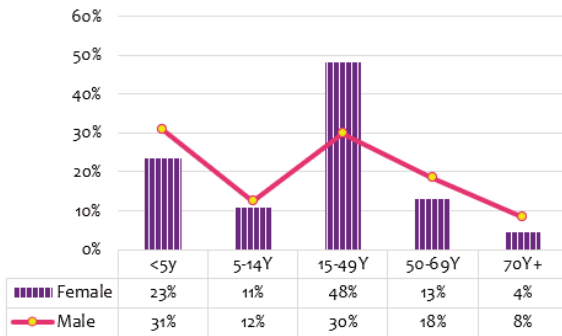
DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 29 OF YEAR 2024

sr.	Medicine	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis	Cancer Diseases			
1	Diarrhea	16,240	23 Neonatal Tetanus	1	43 Silicosis	3
2	Pneumonia	724	24 Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	5	44 Breast Cancer	20
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	60	25 Measles	344	45 Prostate Cancer	3
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	829	26 Malaria	16	Orthopedic Diseases	
5	Asthma	1,264	27 Viral Hepatitis A	53	46 Arthropathies	165
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	438	28 Viral Hepatitis B	31	47 Fractures	709
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	258	29 Viral Hepatitis C	32	Neurological/Neurosurgical	
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	46	30 Viral Hepatitis E	1	48 CVA Stroke	590
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,213	Surgical		49 Head Injury	326
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,588	31 Acu Appendicitis	416	50 Heat Stroke	1
11	Chronic Liver Disease	935	32 Burns	181	Gynaecological	
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,051	33 Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	208	51 Fibroid Uterus	96
Cardiac Diseases			34 Hernias	322	52 Inflamm. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	149
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	497	35 Hyperplasia of Prostate	30	53 Uterine Prolapse	50
14	Hypertension	1,748	36 Urolithiasis	44	54 Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	69
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	1,386	Eye		Obstetrics/Maternal Complications	
16	Valvular Heart Dis	114	37 Cataract	98	55 Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	154
Communicable Diseases			38 Chronic Renal Disease	2,051	56 Complication of Abortion	124
17	Dengue fever	7	39 Glaucoma	4	57 Ectopic Pregnancies	54
18	Diphtheria	1	40 Allergic Conjunctivitis	3	58 Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	114
19	Meningitis	52	ENT		59 Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	125
20	Rabies	35	41 Chronic Otitis Media	53	60 Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	301
Psychiatric Diseases			42 DNS	40	61 Puerperal Sepsis	68
21	Drug Abuse	30			62 Rupture Uterus	83
22	Psychiatric Disorder	42			63 Other Obstetric Complications	1,588



Geographically presentation of Suspected Measles in Punjab:
In week 29 of 2024, Punjab faced a significant measles outbreak, with the highest number of cases reported in District Lahore (82), followed by Multan (81) and Jhang (33).

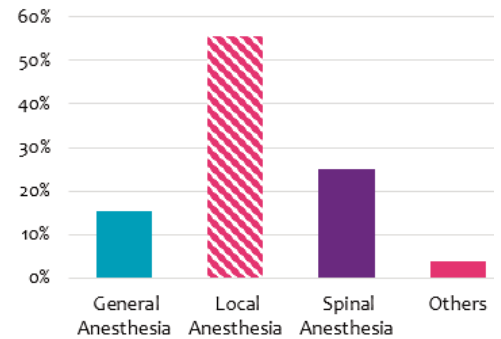
Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 29, 2024



Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

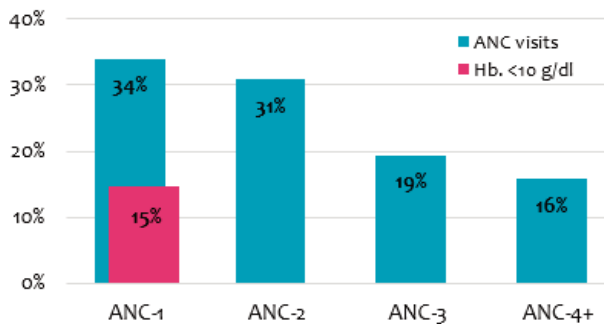
During the current week, reflecting a decrease of 23% as compared to the previous week. Analyzing by age and gender, the highest number of patients belonged to the age group of (15-49) years. In this age group, 48% were female patients and 30% were male patients.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 29, 2024

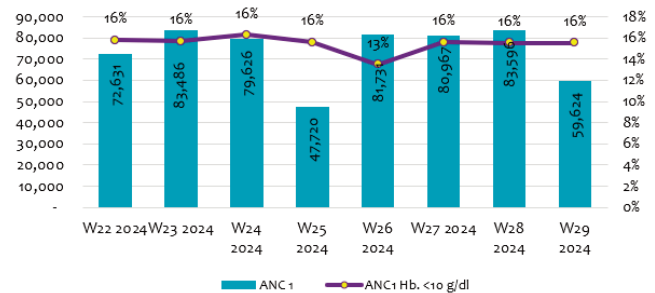


MNCH Services

ANC Observations - Week 29, 2024



Comparison of Anemia Among Women Attending First Antenatal Care



ANC Detail:

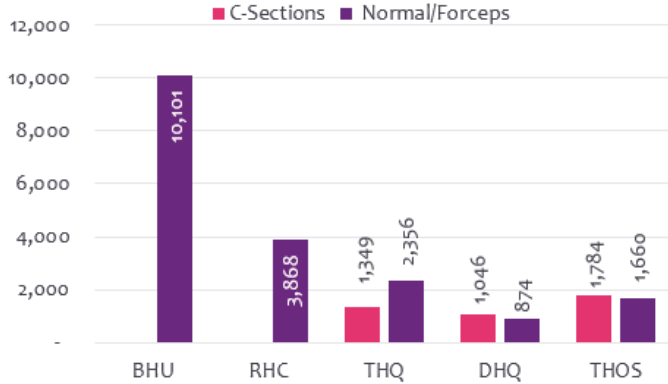
Among the total 175,399 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (59,624) with 15% (8,786) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31% (54,101), 19% (33,982), and 16% (27,692) respectively.

Weekly Comparative Study of Anemia in ANC-1 Women:

The graphical study illustrating the weekly comparison, In Week 29, ANC-1 visits saw a significant 29% decrease compared to Week 28, mainly due to the Ashura holidays mentioned earlier in the report. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending first antenatal care dropped by 32% compared to the previous week.

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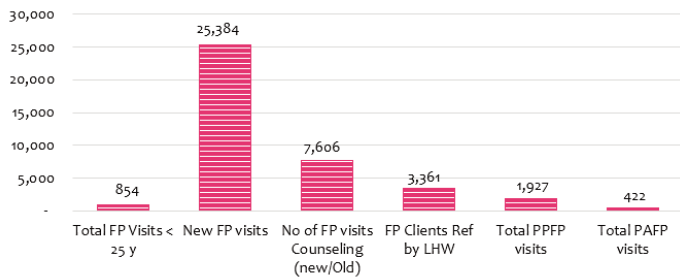
Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 29, 2024



Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

Out of the total 22,934 deliveries, 81% were normal, 18% were C-sections, and only 0.23% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. According to HF types, BHU accounted for 44% (10,101) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 8% (1,784) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within health-care facilities.

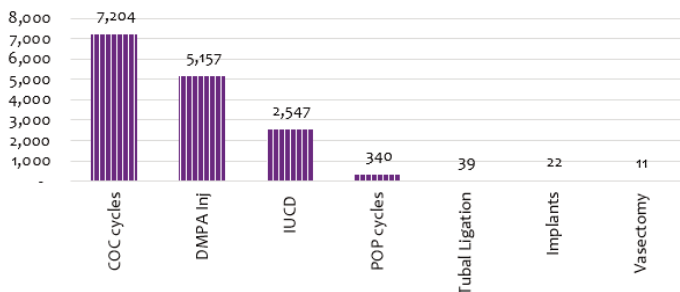
Services wise FP Client visits week 29, 2024



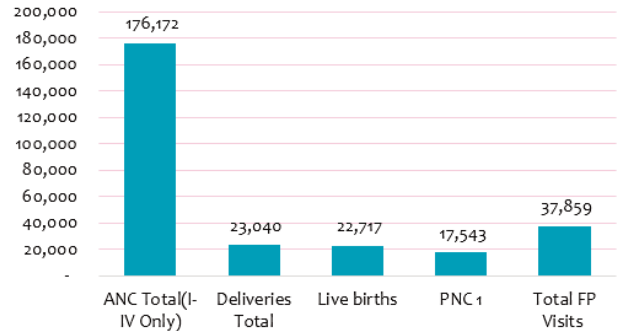
Services wise FP Clients:

In the 29th week of 2024, there were 37,864 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (854) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 67% (25,384) were from new clients. Family planning counseling accounted for 20% (7,606) of visits, with 84% (6,378) being new clients and 16% (1,228) returning. 9% (3,361) were referrals by LHWs. Postpartum family planning (PFPF) visits made up 5% (1,927), with 2% (40) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 1% (422), with 3% (14) made by women under 25.

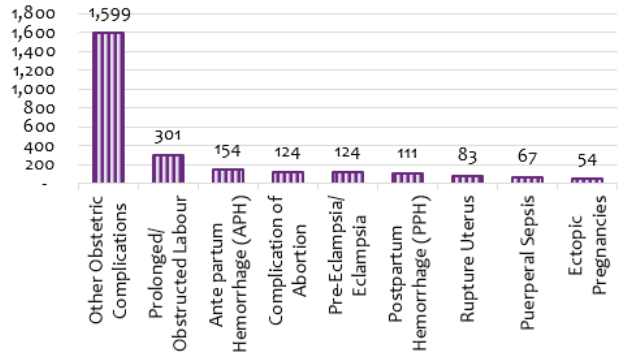
Method wise Family Planning Clients Visits week 29, 2024



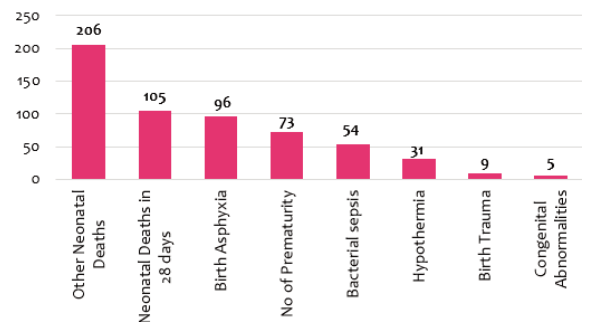
Monitoring Maternal and Child Health Outcome Week 29, 2024



Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 29, 2023



Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 29, 2024



Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 29, 2024

