



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week-31, July 29 ~ Aug 04, 2024)



REGARDING REPORTING & DATA VALIDITY. 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, Dr. Muhammad Mohsan Wattoo, Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Mr Muhammad Ahmad, Mr Azizullah, Miss Mavikha Amjad and Miss Rukhsana Fawad thank to the DHIS 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 the 31st week of 2024, an in-depth analysis was carried out, offering key insights derived from our latest data report. Through the use of comprehensive tables and graphs, the analysis shed light on important trends and critical indicators. Reporting compliance across all 36 districts was notably at 91% for Week 31. During this period, the total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits amounted to 2,237,066, reflecting a 3% decline from the 2,310,752 visits recorded in Week 30. Of these visits, 96% were for new OPD patients, while a mere 4% were follow-up appointments.

When considering facility types, the average daily OPD visits were significantly higher in DHQ, averaging 1,060 visits per day. District Lahore reported the highest number of OPD visits, totaling 226,037, followed by Faisalabad with 178,926 visits, and Multan with 133,175 visits during the 31st week of 2024.

Analyzing OPD demographics by age and gender revealed that females made up 55% of the visits, while males accounted for 45%. The largest age group of patients fell within the 15 to 49 age range.

Regarding documented diseases in DHIS-2 during Week 31, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, representing 54% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 55% were communicable diseases, while 45% were non-communicable, with an emphasis on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were utilized to visually present the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Additionally, there were 122,506 indoor admissions, with 58% admitted for specific diseases. A total of 22,281 surgeries with anesthesia were performed, categorized as follows: 18% under General Anesthesia (4,102), 49% with Local Anesthesia (10,811), 28% using Spinal Anesthesia (6,176), and 5% employing other anesthesia methods (1,192).

In the area of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, recent data shows a total of 212,431 Antenatal Care (ANC) visits were recorded. Out of these, 73,100 women attended, with 16% (11,627) reporting Hemoglobin (Hb) levels below 10g/dl during their first ANC visit. A week-wise comparative analysis highlighted the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women. Among 24,106 deliveries, 79% were natural, 21% were Cesarean sections, and only 0.24% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. A bar graph depicting maternal complications in obstetrics provided important insights. Neonatal deaths due to complications also presented in the bar graph. Of the 23,955 live births, 2% were classified as Low Birth Weight (below 2.5 kg), 0.5% were premature, and 3% (790) experienced complications resulting in infant mortality.

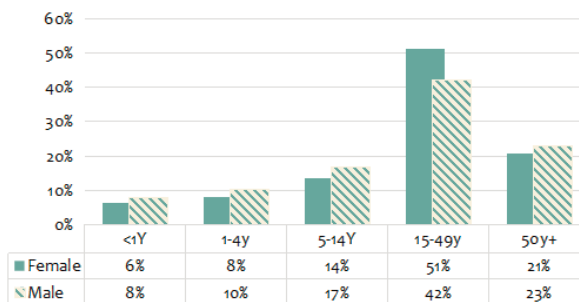
Additionally, 43,871 Family Planning (FP) visits were documented during the week, with 75% taking place in BHUs. The districts with the highest numbers of FP visits were Chakwal (3,327), Saikot (3,077), and Faisalabad (3,074). This week's data provides a comprehensive overview of the current healthcare landscape and serves as a foundation for future improvements and innovations aimed at enhancing public health outcomes.

## Out Patient Data

### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

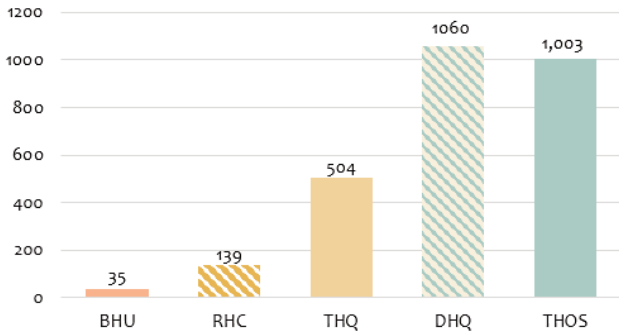
Total OPD 2,237,066 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.

Distribution of OPD Visits by Age and Gender, Week 31, 2024

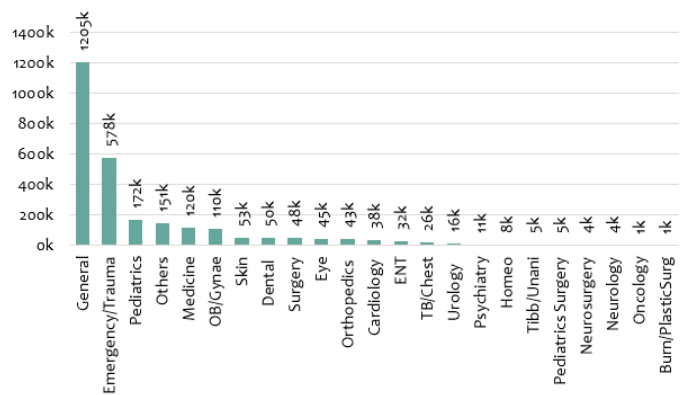


# DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week-31, July 29 ~ Aug 04, 2024)

Average OPD perday Visits during week 31, 2024



Speciality wise OPD new cases during week 31, 2024



### Average OPD per day visits:

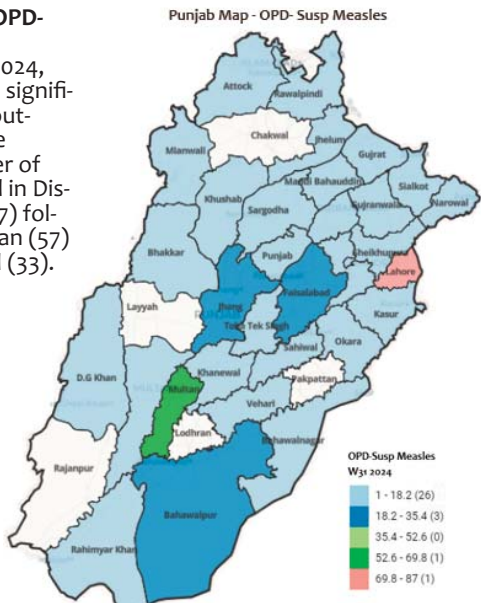
In the assessment for week 31, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, DHQ facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,060 OPD visits among various facility type.

### Specialty wise OPD cases:

The distribution of OPD visits by speciality is illustrated in the graph.

### Punjab Map - OPD-Susp Measles:

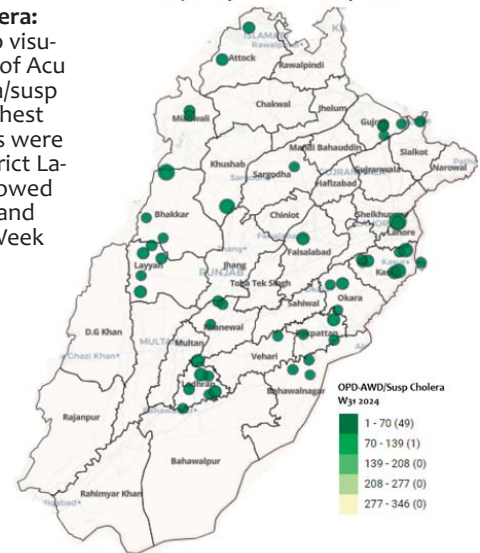
In week 31 of 2024, Punjab faced a significant measles outbreak, with the highest number of cases reported in District Lahore (87) followed by Multan (57) and Faisalabad (33).



### Punjab Map - OPD-AWD/Susp Cholera:

This Punjab map visualizes the cases of Acu Watery Diarrhea/susp cholera. The highest number of cases were reported in District Lahore (1,194) followed by Kasur (284), and Vehari (165) in Week 31.

Punjab Map - OPD-AWD/Susp Cholera



Suspected OPD Communicable Diseases Week 31, 2024

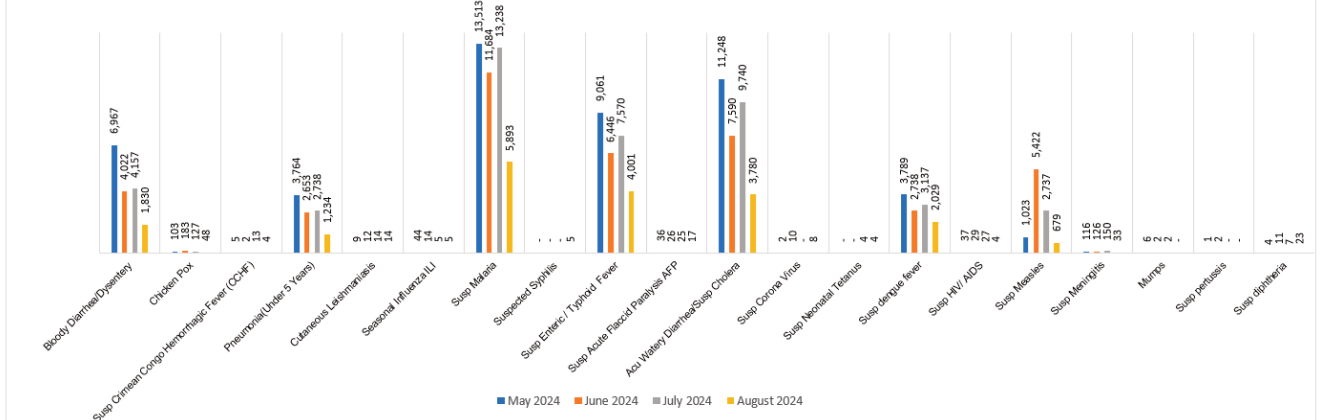
Communicable Diseases			Respiratory Diseases			Skin Diseases		
1	Susp Malaria	2,798	10	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	401,548	17	Scabies	####
2	Susp Meningitis	11	11	Pneumonia	1,485	18	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	6
3	Susp dengue fever	889	12	Cough > 2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	9,013	<b>Sexually Transmitted Infections</b>		
4	Seasonal Influenza ILI	1	<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis</b>			19	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	####
5	Chicken Pox	9	13	Susp Hepatitis	9,826	<b>Waterborne Diseases</b>		
6	Susp Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	2	14	Susp Measles	398	20	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	####
7	Susp Cervical Cancer (HPV)	1	15	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	8	21	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	2,229
8	Susp HIV/AIDS	4	16	Susp diphtheria	1	22	Susp Enteric /Typhoid Fever	1,974
9	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,546				23	Worm Infestations	13,951

Suspected OPD Non-Communicable Diseases Week 31, 2024

Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6,751	10	Cataract	4,879	20	Anxiety & Depression	9,963
2	Asthma	25,915	11	Trachoma	805	21	Epilepsy	1,582
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>			12	Glaucoma	960	22	Drug Dependence	775
3	Fever (other causes)	167,823	13	Otitis Media	14,699	<b>Injuries/Poisoning</b>		
<b>Skin Diseases</b>			<b>Cardiovascular Diseases</b>			23	Road Traffic Accidents	28,170
4	Dermatitis	37,099	14	Ischemic Heart Dis	8,560	24	Injuries	17,416
<b>Gastro Intestinal Diseases</b>			15	Hypertension	55,151	25	Fractures	3,641
5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	993	<b>Cancer Diseases</b>			26	Burns	945
6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	65,638	16	Lung Cancer	8	27	Dog bite	5,130
7	Chronic Liver Dis	2,648	17	Breast cancer	220	28	Snake bite	167
<b>Endocrine Disorder</b>			18	Prostate cancer	6	<b>Neurological/Neurosurgical</b>		
8	Diabetes Mellitus	48,832	<b>Oral Disease</b>			29	CVA Stroke	337
9	Goiter	373	19	Dental Caries	33,045	30	Heat Stroke	3

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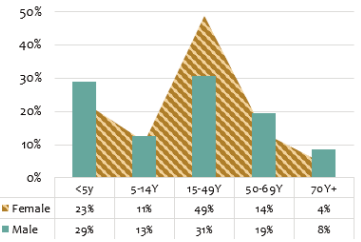
## Month wise comparison of Communicable diseases



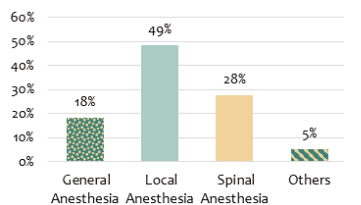
## DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 31 OF YEAR 2024

sr.	Medicine	Communicable Diseases	Surgical
1	Diarrhea	19,135	23
2	Pneumonia	905	24
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	57	25
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	901	26
5	Asthma	1,682	27
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	438	28
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	331	29
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	30
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,566	31
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,797	32
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,288	33
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,626	34
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	668	35
14	Hypertension	2,044	36
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	1,898	37
16	Valvular Heart Dis	172	38
17	Arthropathies	295	39
18	Fractures	1,149	40
19	Fibroid Uterus	164	41
20	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	252	42
21	Uterine Prolapse	71	43
22	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	121	43
23	Dengue fever	19	44
24	Diphtheria	2	45
25	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	2	46
26	Meningitis	48	47
27	Rabies	38	48
28	Neonatal Tetanus	270	49
29	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	6	50
30	Measles	309	51
31	Malaria	35	52
32	Viral Hepatitis A	68	53
33	Viral Hepatitis B	24	54
34	Viral Hepatitis C	42	54
35	Cataract	255	55
36	Chronic Renal Disease	2,626	56
37	Glaucoma	12	57
38	Allergic Conjunctivitis	9	58
39	Chronic Otitis Media	74	59
40	DNS	87	60
41	Silicosis	2	61
42	Breast Cancer	53	62
43	Prostate Cancer	3	63
44	Acu Appendicitis	636	64
45	Burns	310	64
46	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	368	64
47	Hernias	543	64
48	Hyperplasia of Prostate	61	64
49	Urolithiasis	53	64
50	Drug Abuse	65	64
51	Psychiatric Disorder	152	64
52	CVA Stroke	704	64
53	Head Injury	517	64
54	Heat Stroke	4	64
55	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	192	64
56	Complication of Abortion	142	64
57	Ectopic Pregnancies	100	64
58	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	162	64
59	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	147	64
60	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	276	64
61	Puerperal Sepsis	104	64
62	Rupture Uterus	82	64
63	Other Obstetric Complications	2,125	64
64	Other Diseases	26,371	64

## Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 31, 2024

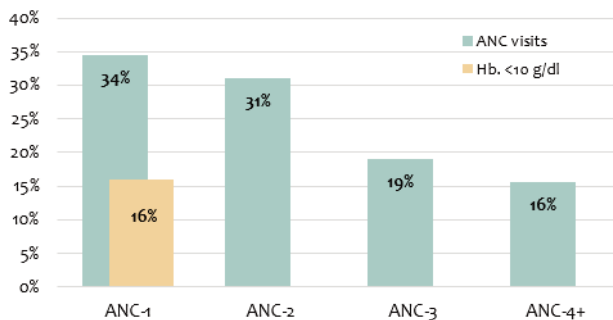


## Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 31, 2024



## MNCH Services

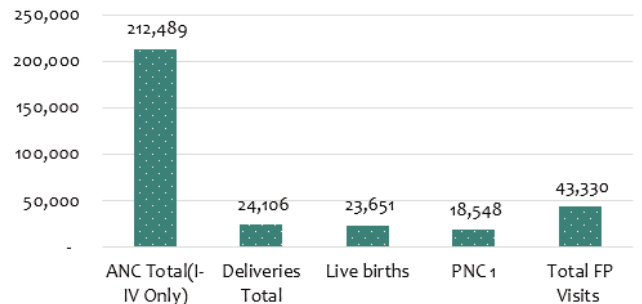
### ANC Observations - Week 31, 2024



### ANC Detail:

Among the total 212,431 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (73,100) with 16% (11,627) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31% (65,821), 19% (40,400), and 16% (33,110) respectively.

### Monitoring Maternal and Child Health Outcome Week 31, 2024

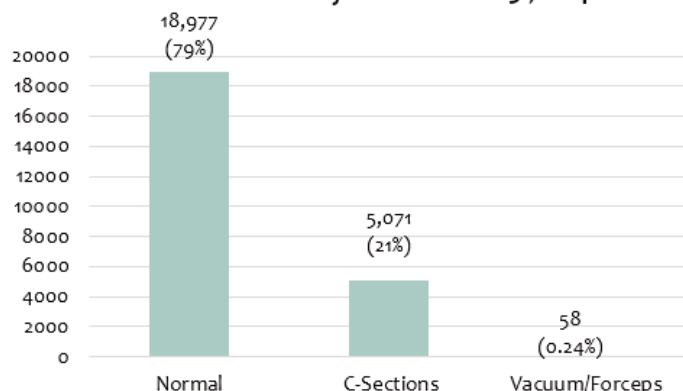


### Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

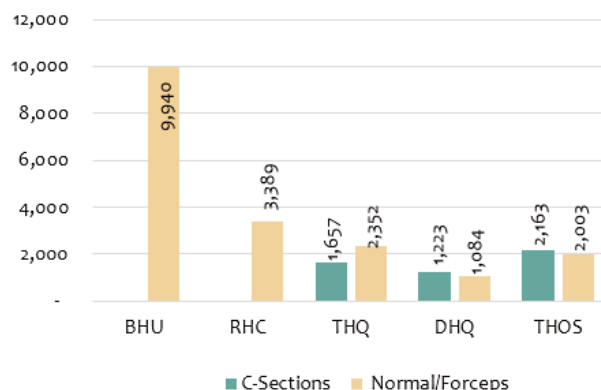
The bar graph illustrates key maternal and child health indicators. The data represents a comprehensive assessment of healthcare utilization and outcomes across various stages of the maternal and child health field.

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**Distribution of Delivery Modes in week 31, 2024**



**Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 31, 2024**

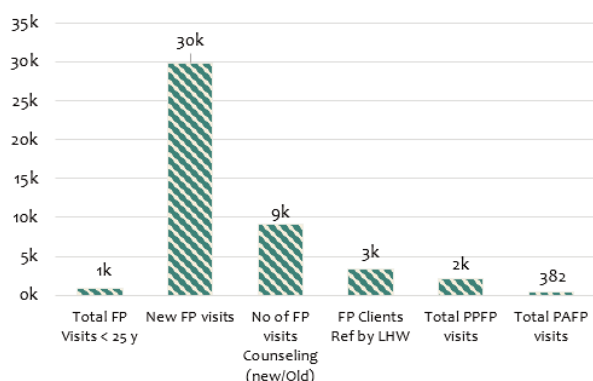


## Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

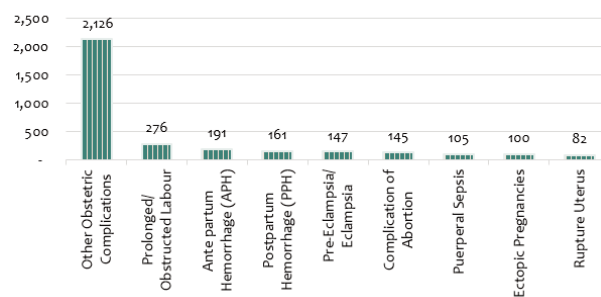
Out of the total 24,106 deliveries, 79% were normal, 21% were C-sections, and only 0.24% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. According to HF types, BHU

accounted for 41% (9,940) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 9% (2,163) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.

**Services wise FP Client visits week 31, 2024**



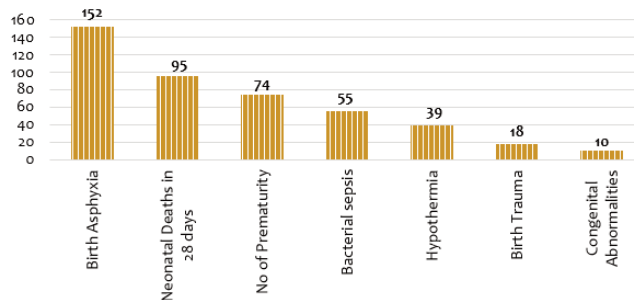
**Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 31, 2023**



## Family Planning:

In the 31st week of 2024, there were 43,871 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (904) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 68% (29,864) were from new clients. Family planning counseling accounted for 21% (9,164) of visits, with 84% (7,700) being new clients and 16% (1,464) returning. 08% (3,426) were referrals by LHWs. Postpartum family planning (PFPF) visits made up 5% (2,149), with 3% (74) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 1% (382), with 7% (26) made by women under 25.

**Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 30, 2024**



**Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 31, 2024**

Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Follow-up	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	37	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	26	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	45
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	39	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	11	2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	12
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	17	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	9	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	9
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	17	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	10

\* Note: This Section is Only for DHQ's where KMC Project is implemented