



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB-LAHORE



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DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 33, August 12 to 18, 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 33rd 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 33 was commendable at 89%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 1,800,354, marking a modest decrease of approximately 24% from the previous week, Week 32, which recorded 2,360,929 visits. Notably, new OPD patients constituted 96% of the visits, with follow-up visits accounting for the remaining 4%.

In terms of facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS, with 828 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 216,922 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (146,382) and Rawalpindi (91,936) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 33, 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 102,968 indoor admissions recorded, with 59% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 18,606 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 17% (3,171), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 51% (9,582), Spinal Anesthesia in 27% (5,089), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (764).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 212,191 in Punjab for Week 33, with ANC-1 (n= 70,542) reporting 16% (11,110) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 26,004, comprising 79% Normal deliveries, 20% C-Section, and 0.30% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (25,651), 1% (326) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% (122) were Premature Births. Tragically, 3% (834) of the babies faced specific complications and did not survive. We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.

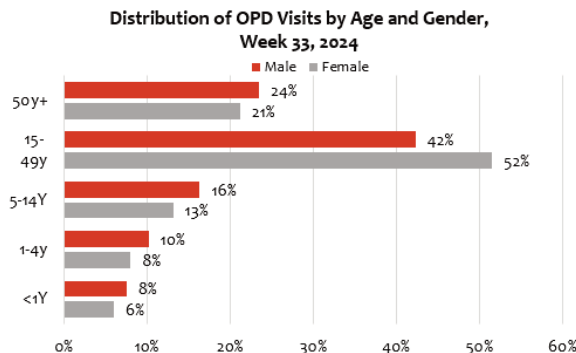
Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 45,591 this week. The largest share, comprising 75% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. The week-wise comparison is shown in the chart. Sialkot, Chakwal and Faisalabad districts maintained their leading positions with 3,759, 3,664, and 3,567 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement.

In Week 33, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, deliveries and family planning visits. 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.

Out Patient Data

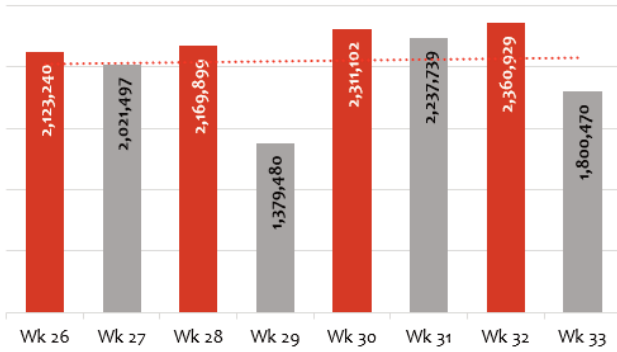
OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 1,800,354 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.

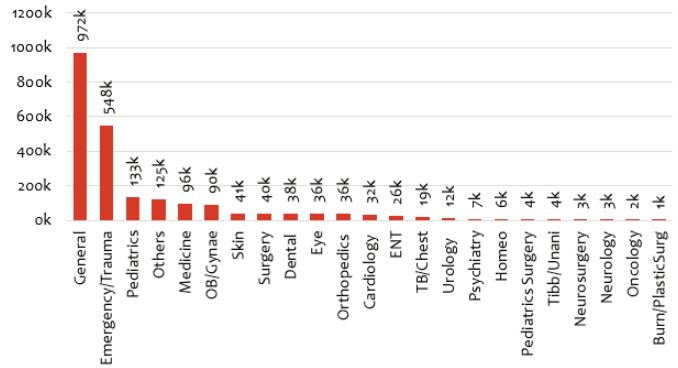


DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 33, August 12 to 18, 2024)

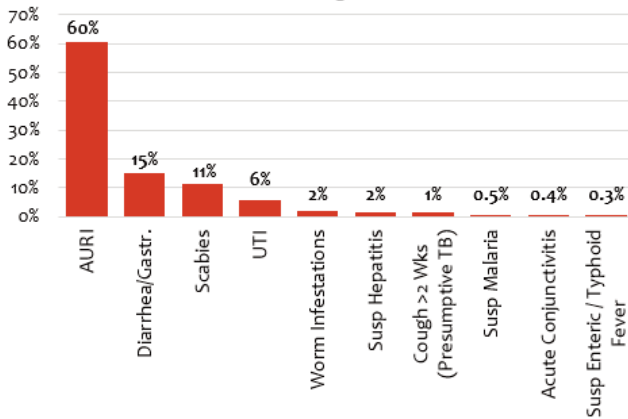
Comparison of Total Outpatient Visits on a Weekly Basis



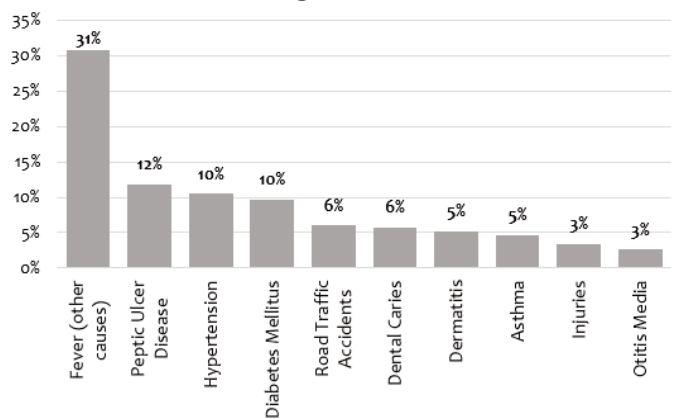
Speciality wise OPD new cases during week 33, 2024



Week 33, 2024: Leading Communicable Diseases



Week 33 2024: Leading Non-Communicable Diseases

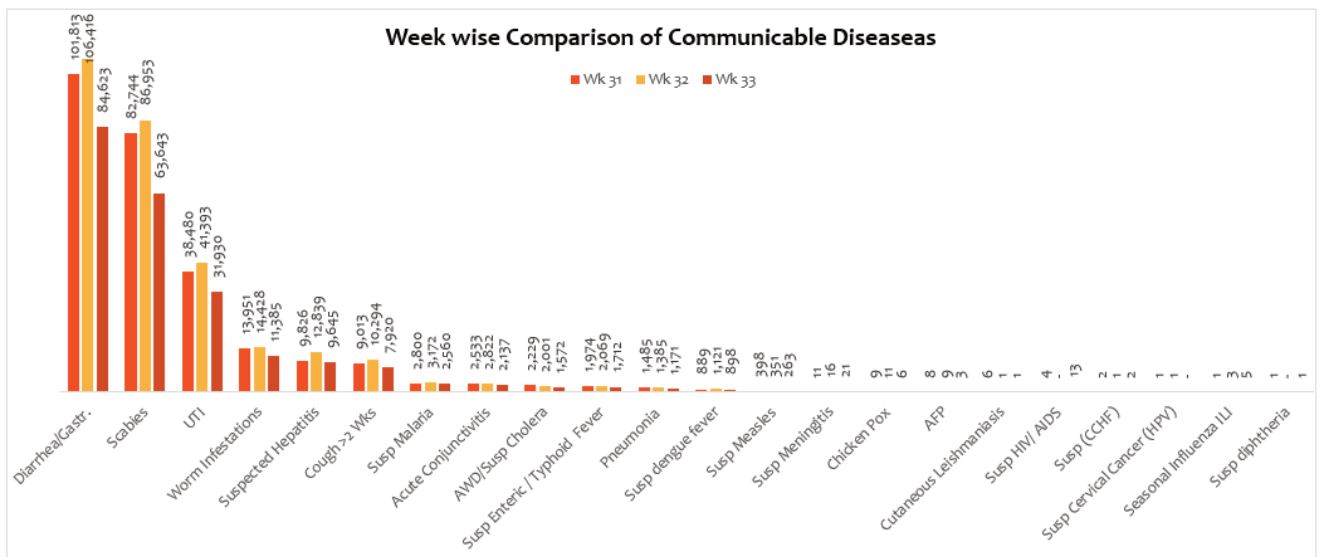


Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 33rd week of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable rise in communicable diseases. Most common were Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI), making up 60% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues and Scabies at 15% and 11% respectively. On the other hand, Non-Communicable

Diseases were led by Fever of unknown origin, accounting for 31% of cases. Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension followed, each at 12% and 10%. These findings are based on data collected from outpatient departments treating both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this specific timeframe

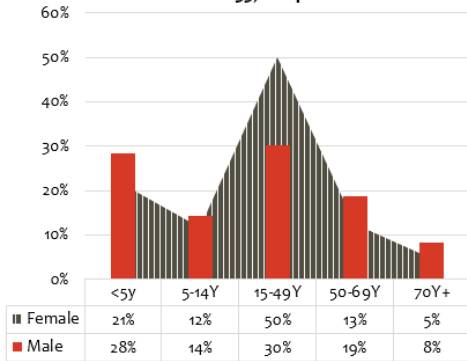
Week wise Comparison of Communicable Diseases



DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 33, August 12 to 18, 2024)

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 33 OF YEAR 2024									
sr.	Medicine			Surgical		Orthopedic Diseases			
1	Diarrhea	15,809	24	Acu Appendicitis	601	45	Arthropathies		258
2	Pneumonia	742	25	Burns	338	46	Fractures		789
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	233	26	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	336		Psychiatric Diseases		
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	616	27	Hernias	396	47	Drug Abuse		54
5	Asthma	1,167	28	Hyperplasia of Prostate	60	48	Psychiatric Disorder		110
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	362	29	Urolithiasis	96		Eye		
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	280		Gynaecological			49	Cataract	200
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	86	30	Fibroid Uterus	130	50	Chronic Renal Disease		2,078
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,451	31	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	208	51	Glaucoma		8
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,798	32	Uterine Prolapse	53	52	Allergic Conjunctivitis		25
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,020	33	Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	142		ENT		
12	Chronic Renal Disease	2,078		Obstetrics/Maternal Complications			53	Chronic Otitis Media	55
	Cancer Diseases			34	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	194	54	DNS	67
13	Silicosis	3	35	Complication of Abortion	146		Cardiac Diseases		
14	Breast Cancer	41	36	Ectopic Pregnancies	67	55	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)		531
15	Skin Cancer	2	37	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	151	56	Hypertension		2,018
	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			38	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	151	57	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	1,618
16	Neonatal Tetanus	2	39	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	202	58	Valvular Heart Dis		119
17	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	4	40	Puerperal Sepsis	93		Communicable Diseases		
18	Measles	213	41	Rupture Uterus	69	59	Dengue fever		22
19	Malaria	22	42	Other Obstetric Complications	1,989	60	Seasonal Influenza I L I		41
20	Viral Hepatitis A	79		Neurological/Neurosurgical			61	Diphtheria	1
21	Viral Hepatitis B	4	43	CVA Stroke	642	62	Meningitis		58
22	Viral Hepatitis C	24	44	Head Injury	426	63	Rabies		35
23	Viral Hepatitis E	1				64	Other Diseases		22,874

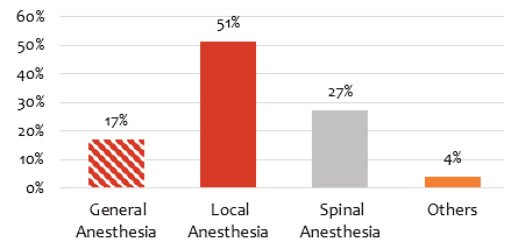
Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 33, 2024



Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 102,968 patients were admitted indoors, with 59% of them being affected by various diseases. Merely 1% of these cases were referrals, while 2% resulted in indoor deaths. In terms of gender distribution, females comprised 54% of the admitted patients, while males made up 46%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 50% and males for 30% within this cohort.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 33, 2024

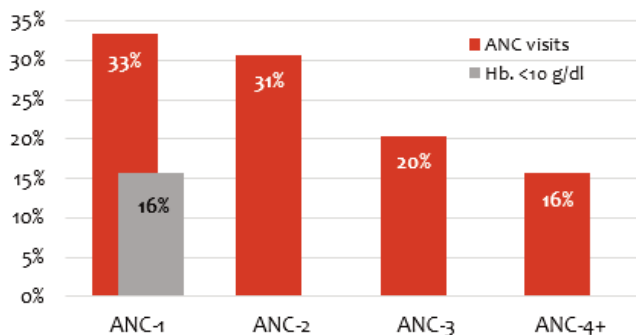


Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

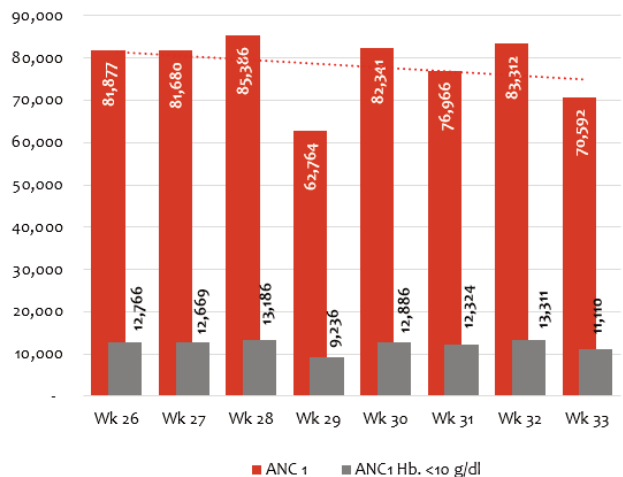
Throughout 18,606 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed.

MNCH Services

ANC Observations - Week 33, 2024



Comparison of Anemia Among Women Attending First Antenatal Care

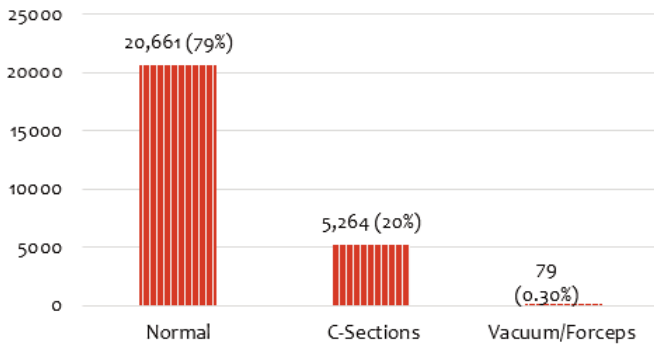


ANC Detail:

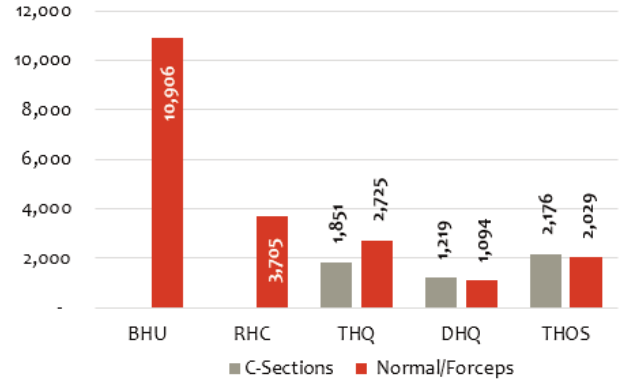
Total ANC 212,191 visits were conducted during this week, out of which 33% (70,542) were ANC-1 visits with 16% (11,110) of Hb<10g/dl, ANC-2 31% (65,111), ANC-3 20% (43,373) and ANC-4 16% (33,165).

DHIS2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 33, August 12 to 18, 2024)

Distribution of Delivery Modes in week 33S, 2024



Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 33, 2024



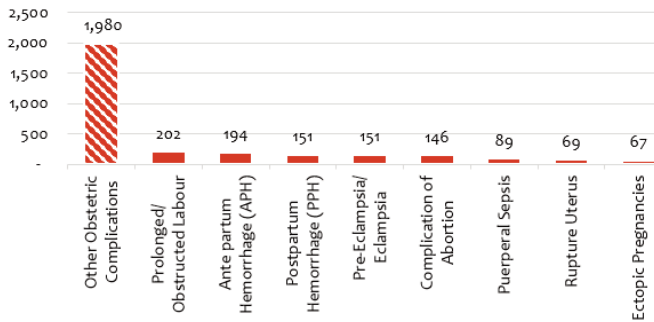
Delivery Modes:

During the current week in Punjab, a total of 26,004 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 79% (20,661) were normal deliveries, 20% (5,264) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.30% (79) involved vacuum/forceps.

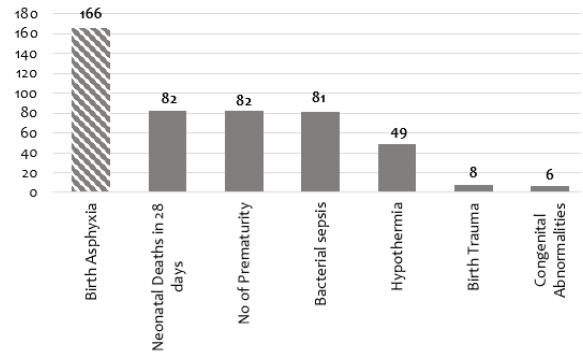
Deliveries conducted in health facilities Type wise:

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 42% (10,906) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 8% (2,176) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 33, 2023



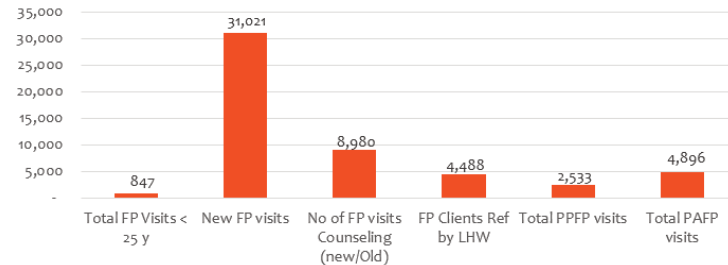
Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 33, 2024



Family Planning:

In the 33rd week of 2024, there were 45,591 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (847) were by women under 25 years old. Among these visits, 68% (33,600) were from new clients. Family planning counseling accounted for 20% (8,980) of visits, with 85% (7,602) being new clients and 15% (1,378) returning. 10% (4,488) were referrals by LHWs. Postpartum family planning (PPFP) visits made up 6% (2,533), with 2% (42) by women under 25 years old. Finally, Post-Abortion Family Planning (PAFP) visits were 11% (4,896), with 0.3% (13) made by women under 25.

Services wise FP Client visits week 33, 2024



Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 33, 2024

Babies Initiated with KMC Services		Total	Information on KMC Outcome		Total	Information on KMC Follow-up		Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	48	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	40	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	41
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	52	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	21	2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	25
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	27	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	15	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	17
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	15	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	15

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