



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



24-Cooper Road, Lahore

Ph. 042 -99200990; email: hmis.pb@yahoo.com



DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 41 October (07~13) 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 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 41st of 2024, a detailed analysis was conducted, exploring crucial insights from our data report. Utilizing tables and graphs, this analysis highlighted significant trends and vital indicators. In Week 41, reporting compliance across all 36 districts stands at 95%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 2,298,522, signifying a 1% decrease compared to the previous week's 2,321,834 visits in Week 40. Notably, 95% of these visits accounted for new OPD patients, while only 5% were follow-up visits.

In terms of Facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS at 1,291/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (272,548) followed by Faisalabad (196,613), and Multan (124,385) during Week 41.

Analysing 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 41, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, encompassing 54% 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.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 112,738, with 60% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 24,355, with 20% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,831), 50% involving Local Anesthesia (12,275), 26% employing Spinal Anesthesia (6,223), and 4% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (1,026).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 224,992 **ANC visits**. Among the 75,679 women, 16% (12,061) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. A week-wise comparative study highlighted that anaemic women were also represented in the clustered bar graph. Out of 25,582 deliveries, 79.3% were normal, 20% were C-sections, and only 0.28% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics neonatal death due to complication were visualized through a bar graph. Among the 25,415 live births, 1% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.4% were premature, and 2% (459) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 52,110 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 75% occurring in BHUs. Districts, Sialkot, Chakwal and Faisalabad recorded the highest FP visits, with 4,220, 3,915, and 3,620 FP visits, respectively.

The week's data not only serves as a snapshot of the current state of healthcare but also as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

Diseases on high alert in this week-41, 2024

Alert: Outbreaks:

Dengue	Pneumonia (SARI)
Diphtheria	Scabies
Meningitis	Seasonal Influenza
MERS-COV	Neonatal tetanus

Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



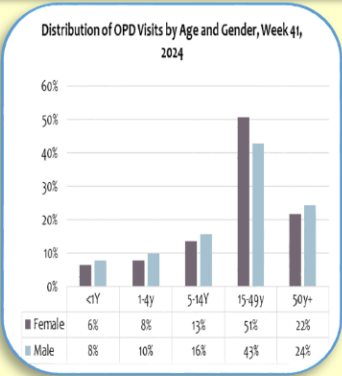
OUT PATIENT Detail:

OPD Detail:

Age and Gender

Wise Analysis:

Total OPD 2,298,522 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.



Referred Patients:

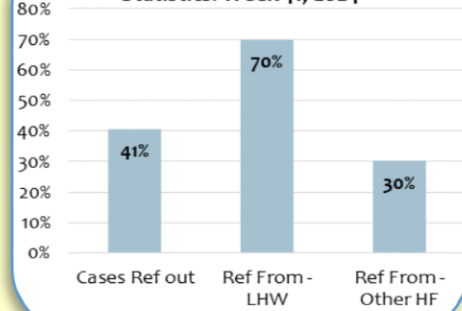
During Week 41, a total of 3,064 patients were referred within the healthcare system. Out of these referrals:

Outgoing Referrals 41% (1,246 patients) were directed to other healthcare facilities or institutions. Incoming Referrals 59% (1,818 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from external sources

The sources of these referrals were diverse.

Source of Referrals: 70% (1,269) referred from LHW and 30% (549) from other HF's (Health Facilities).

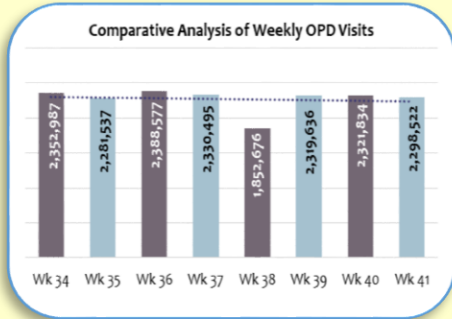
Analysis of Referred Patient Statistics: Week 41, 2024



OPD Visits Week Wise

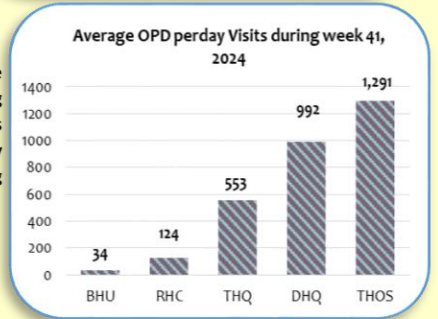
Comparative Analysis:

During week 36, the peak number of OPD visits reached 2,388,577, the highest compared to other weeks. However, in the most recent week, week 41, there was a 1% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week, week 40.



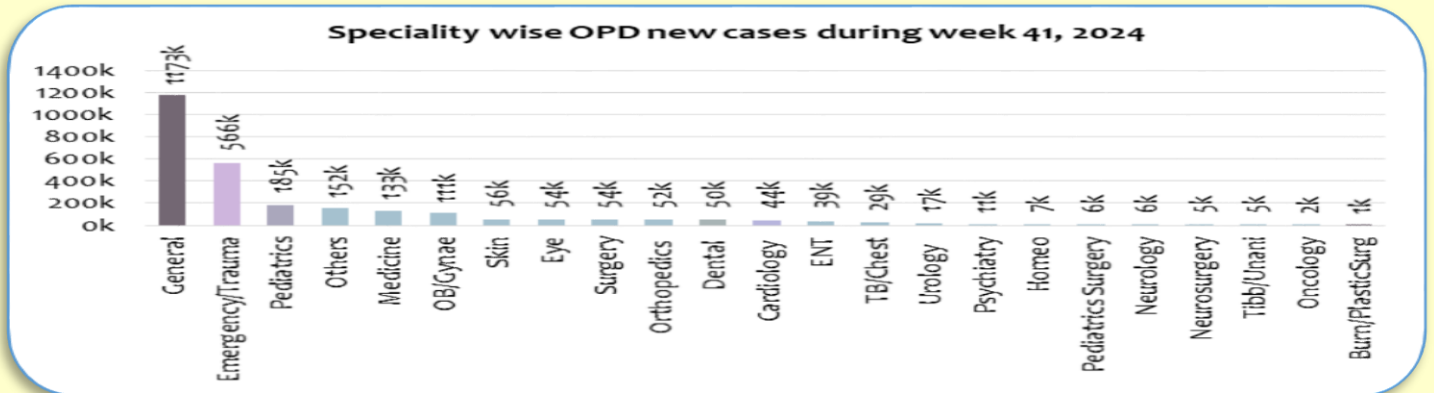
Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 41, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,291 OPD visits among various facility type.



Specialty wise OPD cases:

The graph illustrates the distribution of OPD visits across various specialties.



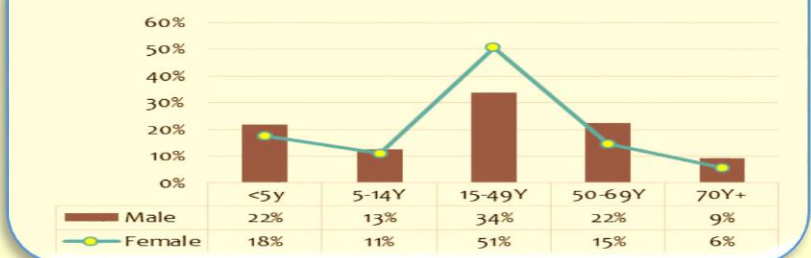
INDOOR PATIENT Detail:

INDOOR Detail:

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

Total indoor 112,738 patients were admitted during current week, out of which 60% patient disease wise admitted only 1% was Referred 3% indoor deaths were occurred in this week. In terms of gender distribution, females comprised 53% of the admitted patients, while males made up 47%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 51% and males for 34% within this cohort.

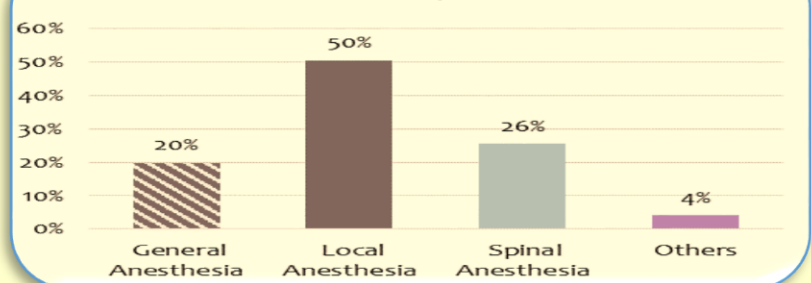
Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 41, 2024



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 24,355 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,831) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 50% (12,275). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 26% (6,223) of procedures, with 4% (1,026) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 41, 2024

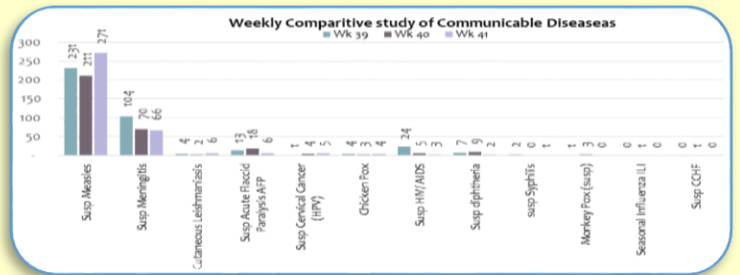
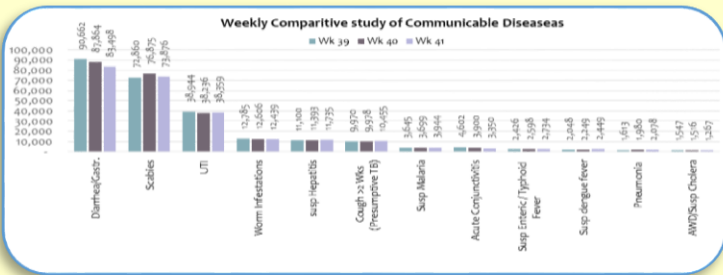


Suspected Diseases (OPD & INDOOR):

Outpatient Department Susp Diseases Tabulation

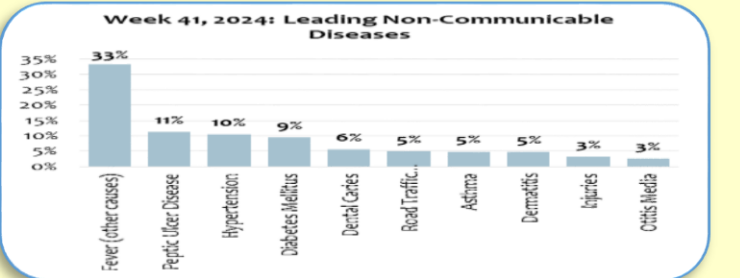
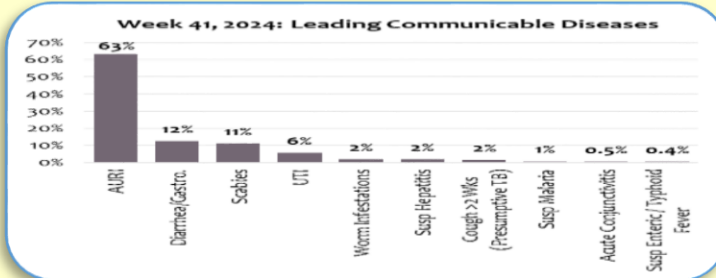
Suspected OPD Diseases wise New Cases (Week 41, 2024)									
Suspected Communicable Diseases	Skin Diseases		Communicable Diseases		Respiratory Diseases				
	1	Scabies	73,876	7	Susp Malaria	3,944	14	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	427,597
	2	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	6	8	Susp Meningitis	66	15	Pneumonia	2,078
	Sexually Transmitted Infections			9	Susp dengue fever	2,449	16	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10,455
	3	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	38,359	10	Chicken Pox	4	Waterborne Diseases		
	4	Susp Syphilis	1	11	Susp Cervical Cancer (HPV)	4	17	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	83,498
Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			12	Susp HIV/ AIDS	3	18	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1,267	
5	Susp Hepatitis	11,735	13	Acute Conjunctivitis	3,350	19	Susp Enteric/ Typhoid Fever	2,734	
6	Susp Measles	271	20	Worm Infestations		20	Worm Infestations	12,439	
Suspected Non-Communicable Diseases	Respiratory Diseases		Eye & ENT Diseases		Psychiatric Diseases				
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	7149	10	Cataract	6688	20	Anxiety & Depression	11,604
	2	Asthma	27188	11	Trachoma	1260	21	Epilepsy	2,469
	Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	955	22	Drug Dependence	748
	3	Fever (other causes)	18,727	13	Otitis Media	14478	Injuries/Poisoning		
	Skin Diseases			14	Oral Disease		23	Road Traffic Accidents	28,168
	4	Dermatitis	26,554	15	Dental Caries	31436	24	Injuries	17,512
	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			25	Fractures	4,401
	5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	921	16	Lung Cancer	47	26	Burns	855
	6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	63,556	17	Breast cancer	103	27	Dog bite	4,025
	7	Chronic Liver Dis	3,135	18	Prostate cancer	3	28	Snake bite	78
	Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			Neurological/Neurosurgical		
	8	Diabetes Mellitus	53,164	19	Ischemic Heart Dis	9,290	29	CVA Stroke	458
9	Goiter	269	20	Hypertension	5,882				

Week wise Communicable Diseases:



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

The data from Week 41 in 2024 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 63% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis issues at 12% and Scabies 11%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 33%, followed by Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension at 11% and 10%, respectively. *These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.



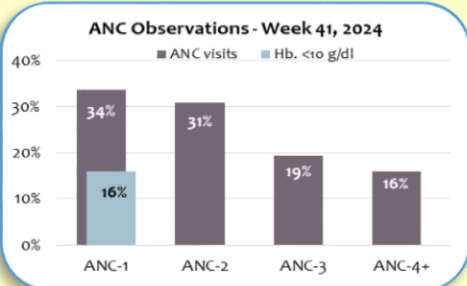
Suspected Indoor Diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 41 OF YEAR 2024			
Medicine		Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis	
1	Diarrhea	10,484	33
2	Chronic Renal Disease	3,186	34
3	Diabetes Mellitus	2,057	35
4	Sus Enteric/ Typhoid Fever	1,877	36
5	Asthma	1,669	37
6	Chronic Liver Disease	1,349	38
7	Pneumonia	1,207	39
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	698	30
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	423	31
10	Acute Watery Diarrhea/ Cholera	255	31
11	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	101	33
12	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	73	33
Communicable Diseases		Obstetric/Maternal Complications	
13	Dengue fever	651	35
14	Meningitis	105	36
15	Rabies	23	37
16	Diphtheria	3	38
Surgical		Rupture Uterus	
17	Hernias	653	39
18	Acu Appendicitis	624	40
19	Cholelithiasis/ Cholecystitis	497	41
20	Burns	441	41
21	Urolithiasis	99	43
22	Hypertrophy of Prostate	54	43
		Orthopedic Diseases	
		Fractures	
		Arthropathies	
		ENT	
		Chronic Otitis Media	
		DNS	
		Eye	
		Chronic Renal Disease	
		Cataract	
		Glaucoma	
		Allergic Conjunctivitis	
		Cardiac Diseases	
		Hypertension	
		Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	
		Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	
		Valvular Heart Dis	
		Psychiatric Diseases	
		Drug Abuse	
		Psychiatric Disorder	
		Neurological/Neurosurgical	
		CVA Stroke	
		Head Injury	
		Gynaecological	
		Fibroid Uterus	
		Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	
		Uterine Prolapse	
		Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	
		Cancer Diseases	
		Breast Cancer	
		Skin Cancer	
		Other Diseases	

Mother and Neonatal Child Health (MNCH):

ANC Detail:

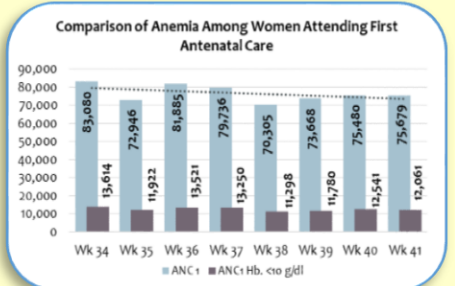
Among the total 224,992 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (75,679) with 16% (12,061) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31% (69,614), 19% (43,628), and 16% (36,071) respectively.



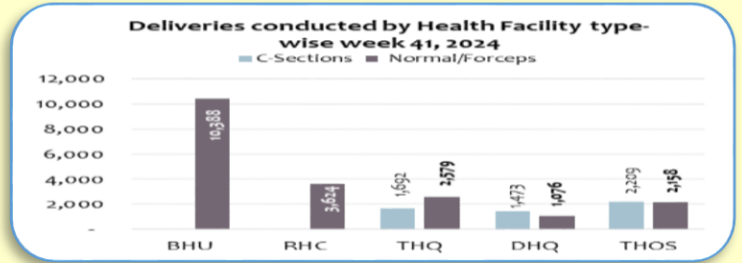
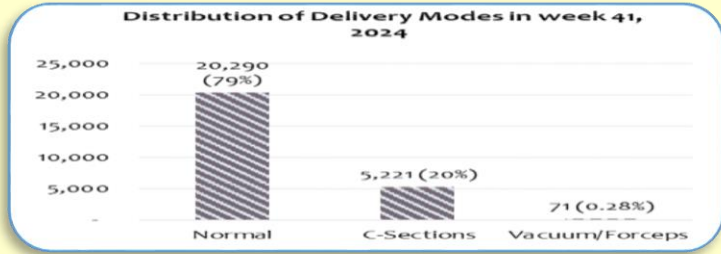
Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anaemia among Women

Attending First ANC:

The trend analysis of ANC-1 visits reveals a fluctuating pattern across the weeks. Week 34 recorded the highest number of ANC-1 visits at 83,080. In current Week 41, the ANC-1 visits increased to 75,679, which is a 0.3% increase from the previous week (75,480 in Week 40).



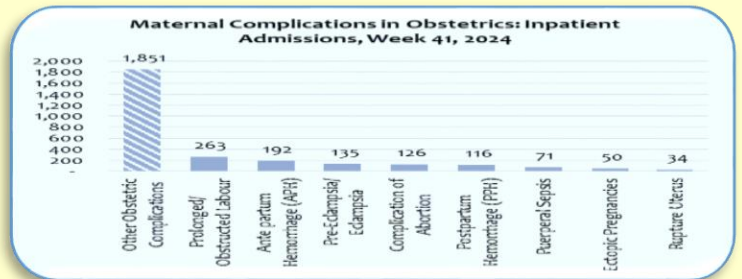
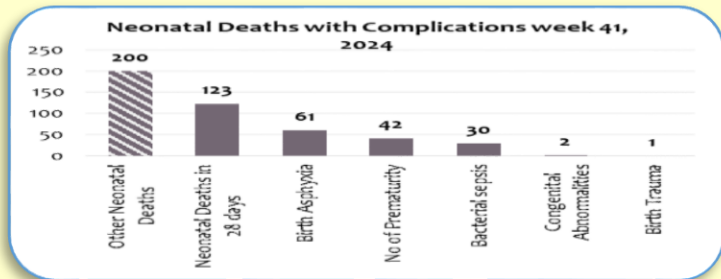
Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise



Out of a total of 25,582 deliveries, 79% were normal, 20% were C-sections, and only 0.28% involved the use of Vacuum/Forceps. However, BHU accounted for 41% (10,388) of Normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 9% (2,209) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.

Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, we sadly recorded 07 maternal deaths. 2 mothers died due to Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) and one resulted from Ectopic Pregnancies. Additionally, 2% (459) of newborns didn't make it out of the 25,415 total live births due to complications during childbirth.



Family Planning:

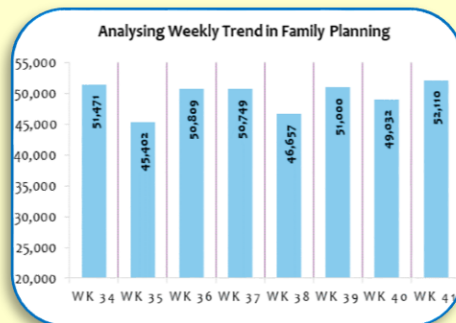
In the 41st week of 2024, there were 52,110 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (1,051) were by women under 25, and 66% (34,249) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 19% (10,065), with 84% being new clients and 16% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,517), postpartum visits 5% (2,510), and post-abortion visits 1% (523).

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 52% (21,790), followed by COC cycles 24% (10,240). Less popular methods included POP cycles, tubal ligation, and implants.



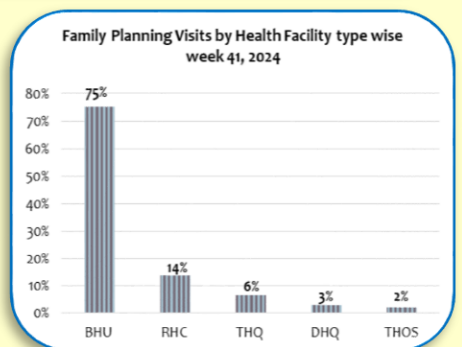
Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 41, Family Planning (FP) visits increased by 6%, reaching 52,110 compared to 49,032 in Week 40. The highest visits were recorded in Week 34 at 51,471, with the data showing a fluctuating pattern over the weeks.



Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 75% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 6%, DHQs and THOS both at 3% and 2% respectively.



Monitoring Maternal and Child Health Outcome:

