



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 42 October (14~20) 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 42nd week of 2024, our data report underwent a thorough analysis, revealing invaluable insights. Through the careful examination of charts and graphs, key patterns and metrics were illuminated.

In Week 42 of 2024, the reporting compliance across all 36 Districts stood at 91%, reflecting a slight decline compared to the previous week's 94%.

The total number of OPD visits during Week 42 was impressively high, totaling 2,316,555 visits compared to the previous week's 2,295,515 visits in Week 41. Notably, new OPD patients comprised 96%, while follow-up visits accounted for 4%.

In terms of facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS, with 1,311 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore, which led with 280,616 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (189,395) and Multan (119,039) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 42nd, 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 53% of all patient cases. Among the reported illnesses, communicable diseases constituted 54%, showcasing a slight increase, whereas non-communicable diseases accounted for 46%.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 112,662 indoor admissions recorded, with 60% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. A total of 24,347 surgeries were conducted with anesthesia, distributed as follows: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,831) of cases, Local Anesthesia (LA) in 50% (12,270), Spinal Anesthesia in 26% (6,220), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (1,026).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 204,000 in Punjab for Week 42, with ANC-1 (n= 68,053) reporting 16% (11,289) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 23,754, comprising 78.4% Normal deliveries, 21% C-Section, and 0.34% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (23,422), 1% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.4% were Premature Births. Tragically, 3% (595) of the babies faced specific complications and did not survive. We've also compiled data on Live Births with Low Birth Weight (LBW) under 2.5kg and Premature Births, comparing it with data from previous weeks. We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.

Moreover, 49,591 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 74% occurring in BHUs. Districts Faisalabad, Chakwal and Sialkot recorded the highest FP visits, with 3,805, 3,712, and 3,343 FP visits, respectively.

In Week 42, the overall indicators showed mixed trends compared to the previous week. While OPD visits and indoor admissions experienced an upward trend, ANC-1, deliveries, and family planning visits saw a downward trend.

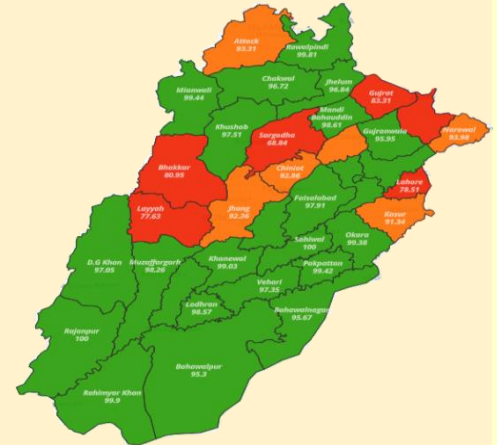
Diseases on high alert in Punjab during the week-42, 2024

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

Reporting Compliance

Red indicates district compliance below 85%, orange shows 85-95%, and green marks district compliance above 95%

Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



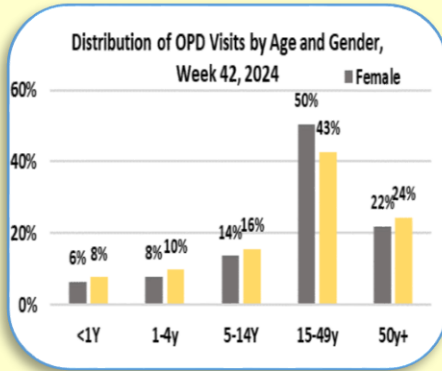
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



Age and Gender Wise

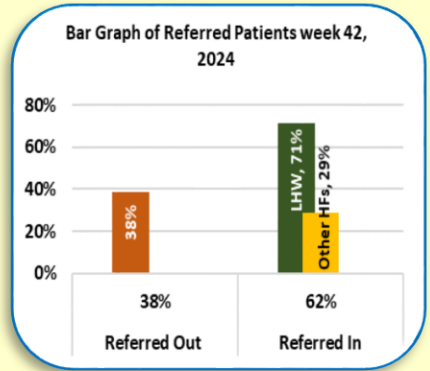
Analysis:

Total OPD 2,316,555 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.



Referred patients:

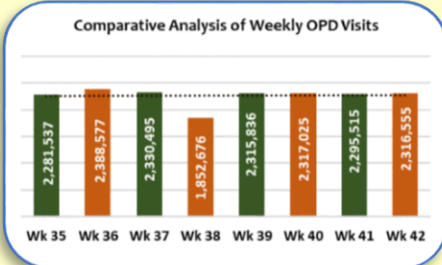
Total Referred Patients: 3,302
 Outgoing Referrals: 38% (1,271 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 Incoming Referrals: 62% (2,031 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
 Source of Referrals:
 Referred from LHW: 71% (1,443 patients)
 Referred from Other HF: 29% (588 patients)



OPD Visits Week Wise

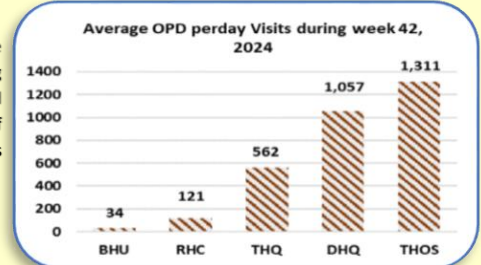
Comparative Analysis:

During the week-wise comparative analysis of OPD visits over the past weeks, Week 36 stood out with the highest turnout, reaching 2,388,577 visits. In current week marked a 1% increase in OPD visits compared to the previous week.



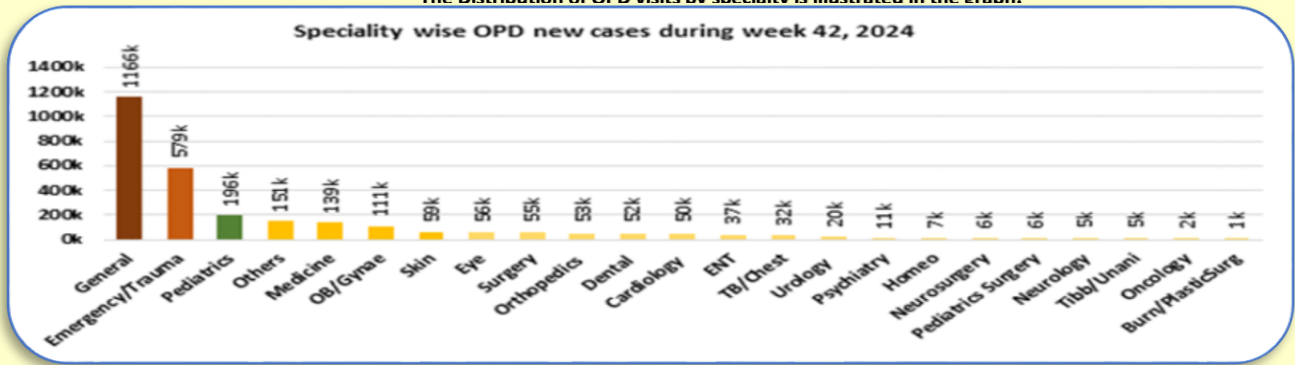
Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 42, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,311 OPD visits among various facility type.



Specialty wise OPD cases:

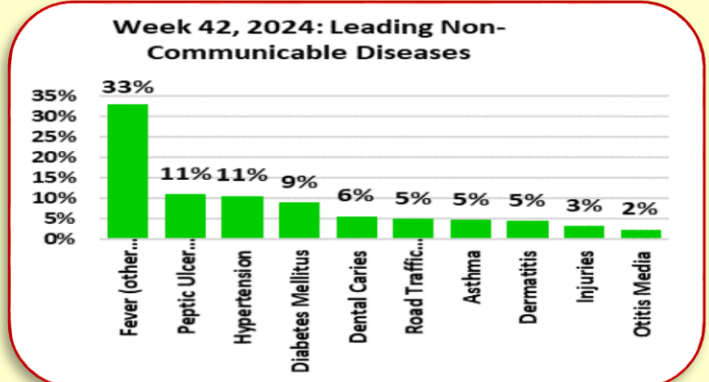
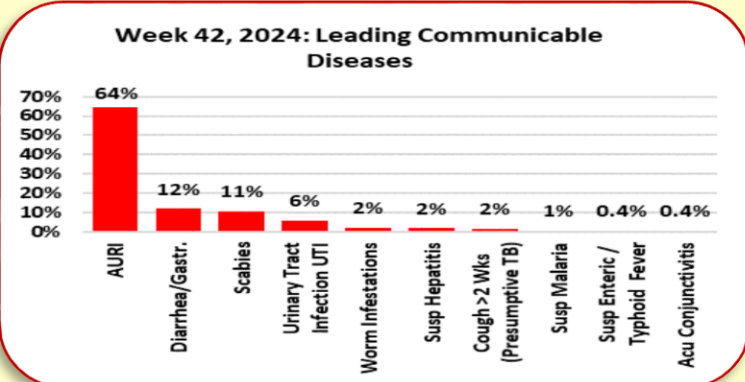
The Distribution of OPD visits by specialty is illustrated in the graph.

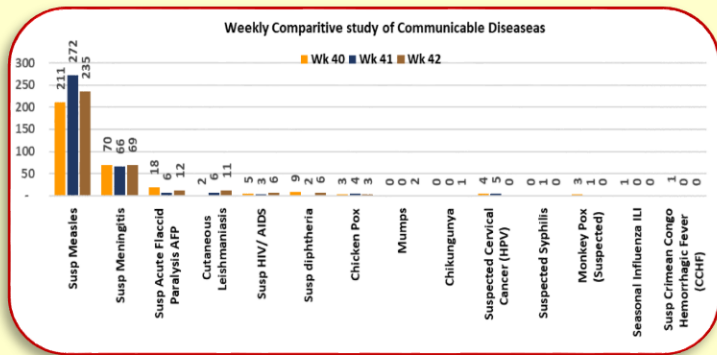
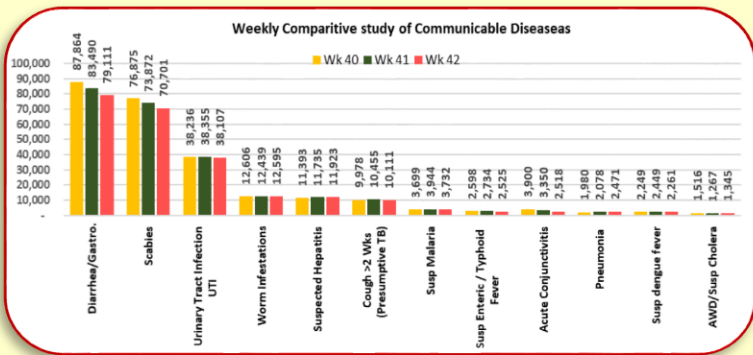


Suspected OPD Diseases wise New Cases (Week 42, 2024)										
Susp OPD Communicable Diseases	Communicable Diseases		Sr.	Respiratory Diseases		Waterborne Diseases				
	4	Susp Malaria	3732	1	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	4E+05	34	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	79111	
	5	Susp Meningitis	69	2	Pneumonia	2471	35	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1345	
	6	Susp dengue fever	2261	3	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10111	36	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	2525	
	8	Chicken Pox	3	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			37	Worm Infestations	12595	
	10	Chikungunya	1	26	Susp Hepatitis	11923	Skin Diseases			
	19	Susp HIV/ AIDS	6	27	Susp Measles	235	21	Scabies	70701	
	20	Acute Conjunctivitis	2518	29	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	12	22	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	11	
	Sexually Transmitted Infections			31	Susp diphtheria	6				
	23	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	38107	33	Mumps	2				
	Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases	Respiratory Diseases		Sr.	Eye & ENT Diseases		Injuries/Poisoning			
		1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6844	8	Cataract	5665	24	Road Traffic Accidents	28468
		2	Asthma	27370	9	Trachoma	905	25	Injuries	18287
Communicable Diseases		10	10	Glaucoma	865	26	Fractures	4680		
3		Fever (other causes)	2E+05	11	Otitis Media	13772	27	Burns	935	
Skin Diseases		Sr.	Oral Disease		28	28	Dog bite	3929		
4		Dermatitis	25262	16	Dental Caries	31899	29	Snake bite	70	
Gastro Intestinal Diseases		Cancer Diseases		Neurological/Neurosurgical						
5		Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	908	17	Lung Cancer	19	30	CVA Stroke	462	
6		Peptic Ulcer Disease	62341	18	Breast cancer	66	Psychiatric Diseases			
7		Chronic Liver Dis	3101	19	Prostate cancer	3	20	Anxiety & Depression	11616	
Endocrine Disorder		Cardiovascular Diseases				21	Epilepsy	2157		
12		Diabetes Mellitus	50897	14	Ischemic Heart Dis	11843	22	Drug Dependence	800	
13	Goiter	364	15	Hypertension	59861					

Week wise Comparison of Suspected OPD Communicable Diseases:

In Week 42 of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable incidence of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) accounted for a significant 64% of cases, indicating a concerning trend. Following closely behind were cases of diarrhea/gastrointestinal issues at 12%, and scabies at 11% of the total cases. Conversely, among non-communicable diseases, the major issue was fever of unknown origin, comprising 33% of cases. This was followed by incidents of peptic ulcer and hypertension, contributing both at 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.





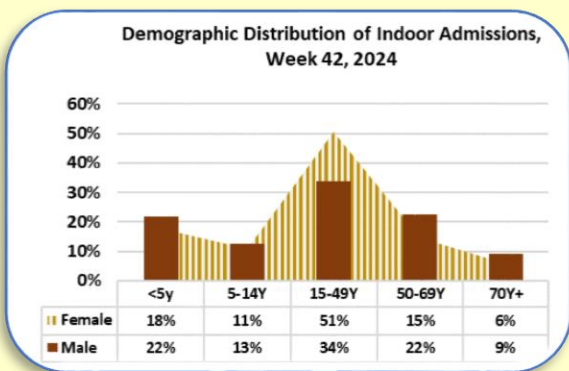
Indoor Patients Detail

INDOOR Disease Wise Admission:

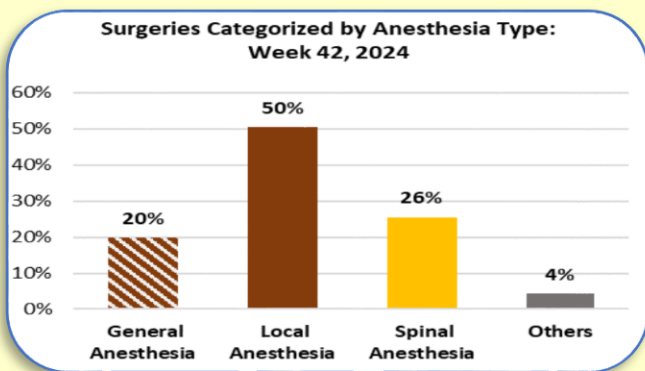
DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 42 OF YEAR 2024								
sr.	Medicine		Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		Eye			
1	Diarrhea	9,980	23	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	11	43	Cataract	538
2	Chronic Renal Disease	3,287	24	Measles	187	44	Chronic Renal Disease	3,287
3	Diabetes Mellitus	2,273	25	Malaria	104	45	Glaucoma	20
4	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,632	26	Viral Hepatitis A	93	46	Allergic Conjunctivitis	3
5	Asthma	1,468	27	Viral Hepatitis B	10			
6	Pneumonia	1,317	28	Viral Hepatitis C	59	47	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	657
7	Chronic Liver Disease	1,313	29	Viral Hepatitis E	1	48	Hypertension	2,544
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	690				49	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,732
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	452	30	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	194	50	Valvular Heart Dis	227
10	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	308	31	Complication of Abortion	115			
11	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	91	32	Ectopic Pregnancies	31	51	Drug Abuse	115
12	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	85	33	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	118	52	Psychiatric Disorder	113
	Communicable Diseases		34	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	128			
13	Dengue fever	567	35	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	244	53	CVA Stroke	881
14	Diphtheria	7	36	Puerperal Sepsis	83	54	Head Injury	457
15	Meningitis	106	37	Rupture Uterus	39			
16	Rabies	7	38	Other Obstetric Complications	2,239			
	Surgical							
17	Acu Appendicitis	562	39	Arthropathies	248	55	Fibroid Uterus	135
18	Burns	434	40	Fractures	1,094	56	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	282
19	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	450				57	Uterine Prolapse	35
20	Hernias	592	41	Chronic Otitis Media	40	58	Vesico -Vaginal Fistula	65
21	Hyperplasia of Prostate	42	42	DNS	92			
22	Urolithiasis	79				59	Breast Cancer	36
						60	Prostate Cancer	4

Age and Gender Wise

Analysis:
A total of 112,662 patients were admitted indoors during the week, with 60% admitted based on their disease. Additionally, 1% were referred, and 3% experienced indoor deaths. An age and gender-wise analysis revealed that 53% of the total admitted patients



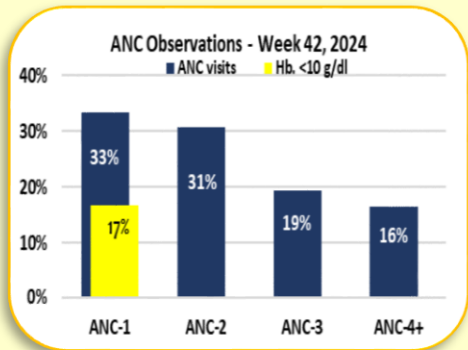
Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type



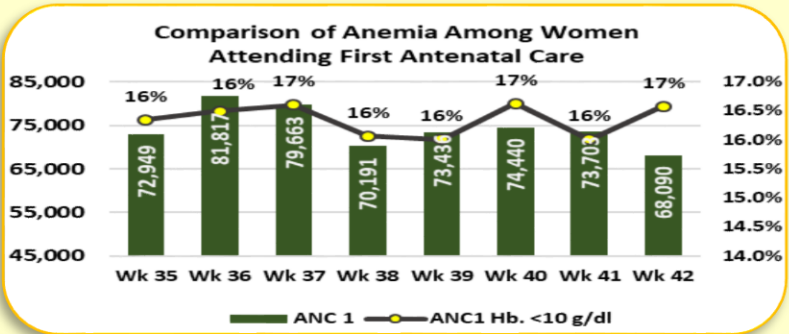
IRMNCH:

ANC Detail:

Among the total 204,000 ANC visits in this week, ANC-1 constituted 33% (68,053) with 17% (11,289) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31% (62,748), 19% (39,722), and 16% (33,477) respectively.



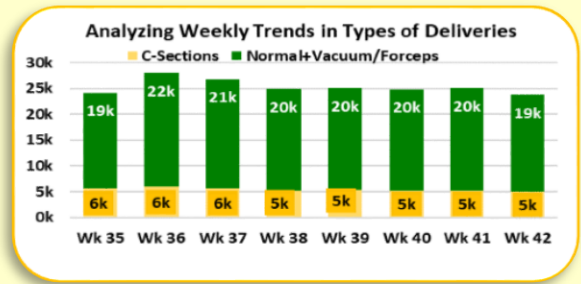
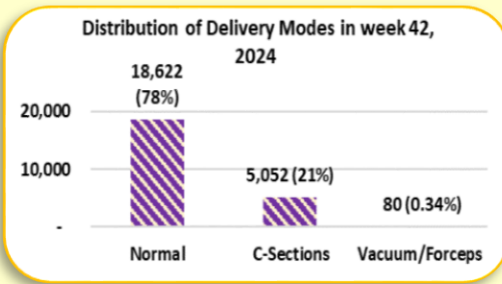
Weekly Comparison of Anemia among Women Attending First Antenatal Care:



The trend analysis of pregnant women receiving their first antenatal services shows notable fluctuations over the observed weeks. Week 36 recorded the highest ANC-1 visits with 81,817 women. In the current Week 42, there was a significant 8% decline in ANC-1 visits compared to Week 41. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending first antenatal care rose over this period.

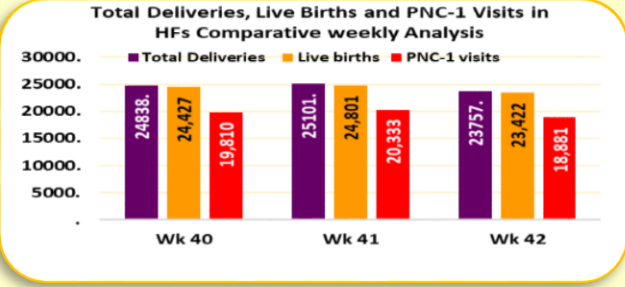
Exploring Weekly Delivery Method Trends:

Out of a total of 23,754 deliveries, 78% were normal, 21% were C-sections, and only 0.34% involved the use of vacuum or forceps. Analyzing weekly patterns in delivery methods revealed that Week 36 experienced the highest number of deliveries, while Week 35 saw the lowest. In the current Week 42, there was a 5% decline in deliveries compared to the previous week



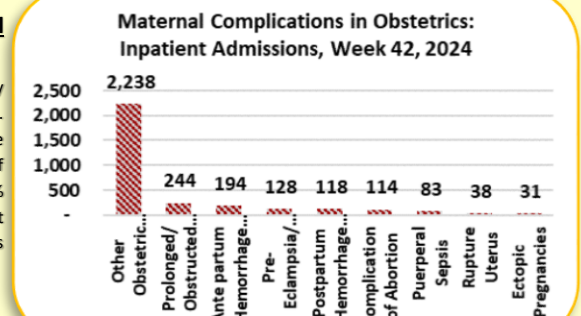
Comparative weekly Analysis of Total Deliveries, Live births and

PNC-1 Visits:

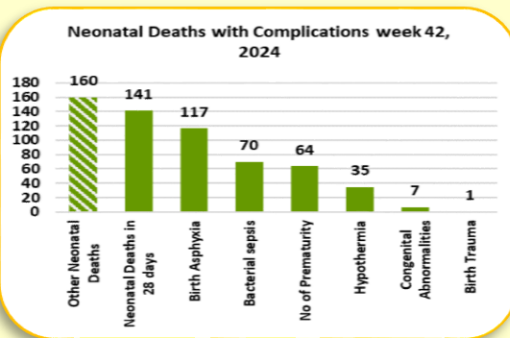


Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, we tragically recorded 04 maternal deaths. Of these, 1 was due to Rapture Uterus. Additionally, out of 23,422 total live births, 3% (5951 newborns) did not survive due to complications during childbirth.



Neonatal Deaths with Complications



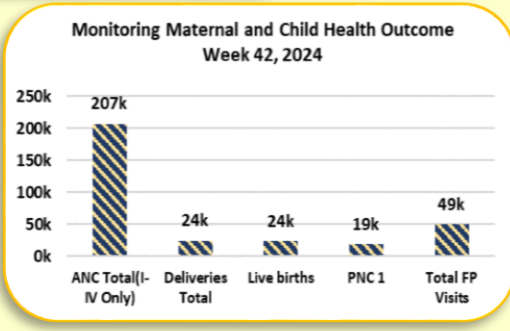
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 42, 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	51	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	36	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	38
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	60	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	38	2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	37
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	40	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	18	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	19
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	18	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	18

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

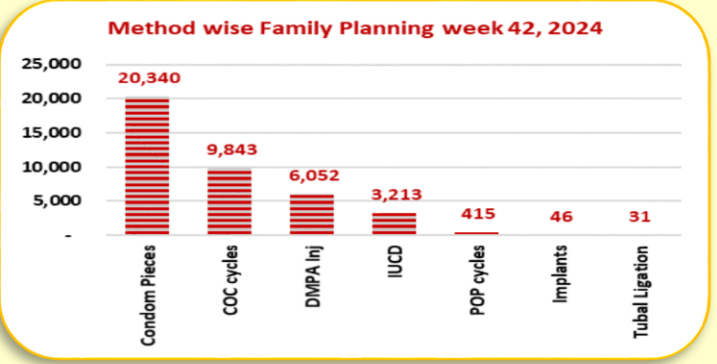
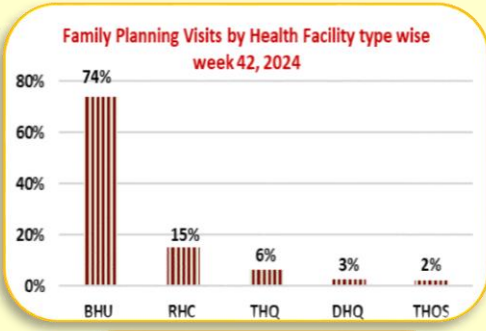
Maternal and Child Health Metrics

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.



Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

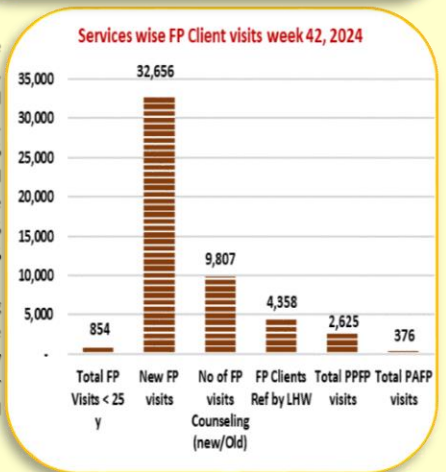
This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 74% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 15%, THQs at 6%, DHQs at 3% and THOS at 2% respectively.



Family Planning:

In the 42nd week of 2024, there were 49,591 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (854) were by women under 25, and 66% (32,656) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 20% (9,807), with 85% being new clients and 15% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,358), postpartum visits 5% (2,625), and post-abortion visits 1% (376).

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 51% (20,340), followed by COC cycles 25% (9,843). Less popular methods included POP cycles, tubal ligation, and implants.



Analyzing Weekly Trend in Family Planning

