



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 44 (Oct, 28~Nov,03) 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 praise-worthy 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:

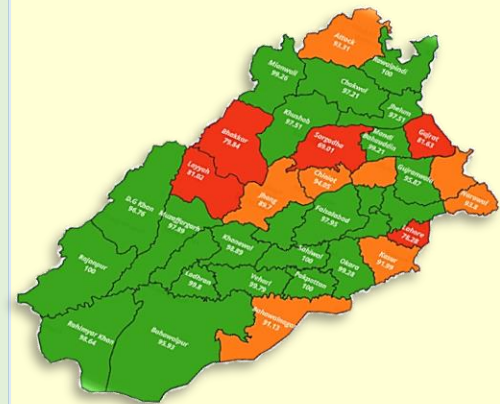
During the 44th week of 2024, a comprehensive data analysis was conducted, revealing significant trends and key insights through detailed tables and graphs. Across all 36 districts, the reporting compliance for Week 44 was commendable at 91%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 2,339,437, marking a modest decrease of approximately 5% from the previous week, Week 43, which recorded 2,351,211 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 1,405 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 279,731 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (175,829) and Multan (117,177) in terms of patient footfall. In analyzing OPD visits during Week 44, there was a slight shift in gender distribution, with females accounting for 55% of visits and males for 45%. The age distribution remained stable, with the majority of visits coming from individuals aged 15 to 49. Among this age group, 51% were female, while 43% were male. This week, DHIS-2 recorded a total of 68 different diseases, representing 52% of all patient cases. Among these reported cases, communicable diseases made up 57%, showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases constituted 43%. Laboratory investigations for communicable diseases conducted in October 2024 have been presented in tabulated form for clear and concise analysis. Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 111,617 indoor admissions recorded, with 66% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 24,482 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,742), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 51% (12,515), Spinal Anesthesia in 25% (6,227), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (998). Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 193,143 in Punjab for Week 44, with ANC-1 (n=63,807) reporting 17% (10,592) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 21,541, comprising 77.5% Normal deliveries, 22% C-Section, and 0.40% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (21,161), 1% (289) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% (107) were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (445) 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 40,600 this week. The largest share, comprising 73% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. The week-wise comparison is shown in the chart. Sialkot, Faisalabad and Chakwal, districts maintained their leading positions with 2,857, 2,780, and 2,769 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement. In Week 44, 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.

Diseases on high alert in Punjab during the week-44, 2024

Reporting Rate (OPD, IPD & RMNCH)

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

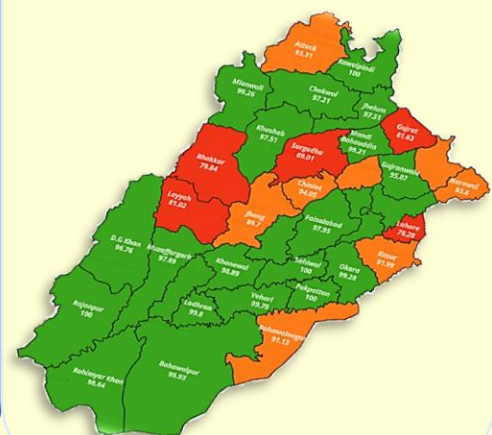
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate

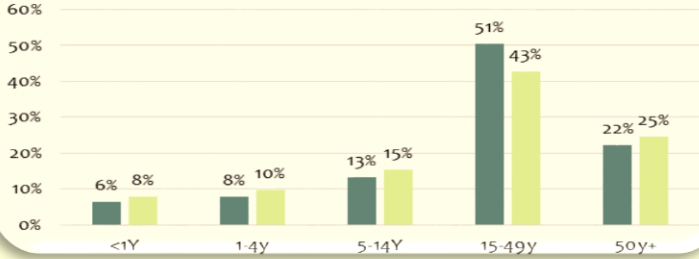


OUT PATIENT Detail

OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 2,339,437 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

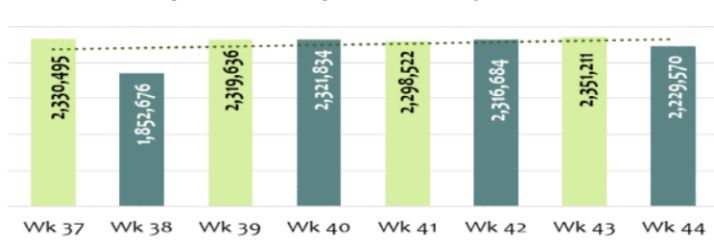
Distribution of OPD Visits by Age and Gender, Week 44, 2024



OPD Visits Week Wise Comparison:

In a comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, Week 43 recorded the highest number, reaching 2,351,211 visits, marking a peak compared to other weeks. In contrast, Week 38 had the lowest number of visits. This week, OPD visits declined by 5% from the previous week, reflecting a continued downward trend in patient attendance.

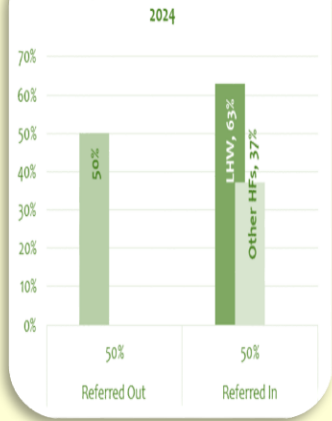
Comparative Analysis of Weekly OPD Visits



Referred patients:

- Total Referred Patients: 2,352
- Outgoing Referrals: 50% (1,174 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
- Incoming Referrals: 50% (1,178 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
- Source of Referrals:
 - Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 63% (740 patients)
 - Referred from Other HFs (Health Facilities): 37% (438 patients)

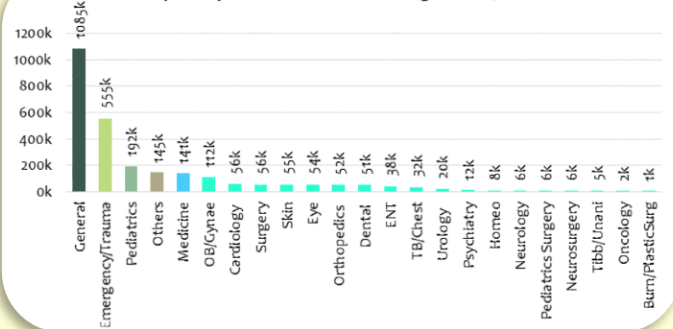
Bar Graph of Referred Patients week 44, 2024



Specialty wise OPD cases:

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

Specialty wise OPD new cases during week 44, 2024

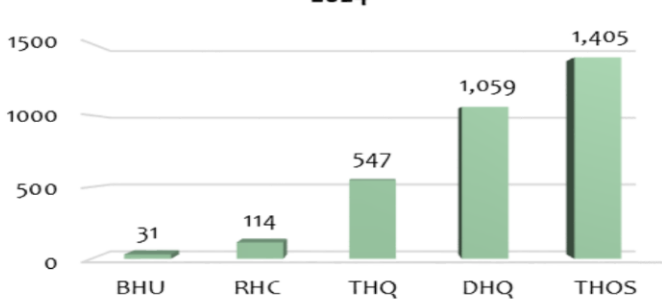


INDOOR PATIENT Detail

Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 44, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,405 followed by DHQ 1,059, THQ 547, RHC 114 and BHU 31 OPD visits among various facility type.

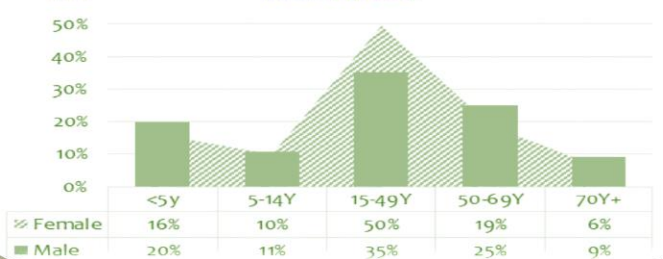
Average OPD perday Visits during week 44, 2024



Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 111,617 patients were admitted indoors, with 66% of them being affected by various diseases. Merely 1% of these cases were referrals, while 3% resulted in indoor deaths. In terms of gender distribution, females comprised 52% of the admitted patients, while males made up 48%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 50% and males for 35% within this cohort.

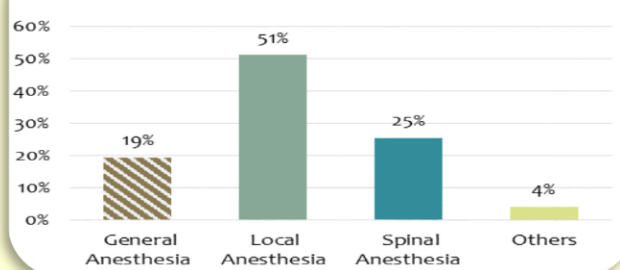
Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 44, 2024



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 24,482 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,742) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 51% (12,515). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 25% (6,227) of procedures, with 4% (998) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 44, 2024



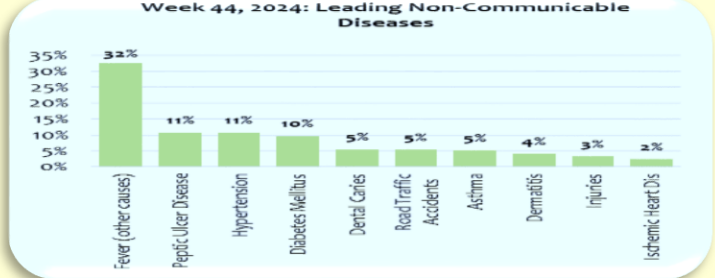
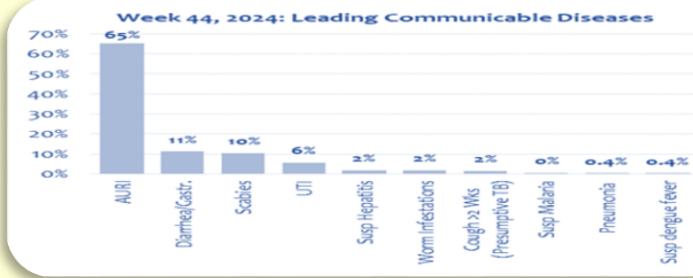
Suspected Diseases (OPD & INDOOR)

District wise Suspected Communicable Diseases Week 44, 2024													
Districts	AMD/Susp Chikera	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	Acute Conjunctivitis	Chikera Pox	Cough > 2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	Impetigo	Pneumonia	Scabies	Seasonal Influenza LI	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	Susp Enteric / Typhoid / Fever
1 Attock	46	8,102	15	230	1,879	35	902					42	350
2 Bahawalnagar	34	7,631	23	443	1,235	30	1,903					33	145
3 Bahawalpur		11,329		299	2,950	56	1,860					33	260
4 Bhakkar		4,664	9	111	1,863	35	628					12	20
5 Chakwal	3	5,502	6	26	245		178					7	
6 Chenab	2	4,911	151	174	704	1	434					1	24
7 D.G Khan		9,668	28	158	1,918	1	617					31	12
8 Faisalabad	15	36,111	89	295	3,904	221	5,858					15	182
9 Gujranwala	48	17,085	82	1,030	3,800	24	3,606					166	47
10 Gujrat		12,108	29	189	3,019	23	1,280					184	3
11 Hafizabad		7,712	97	115	745	147	1,032					20	15
12 Jhang		7,242	181	243	2,955	843	4,905					67	89
13 Jhelum		7,692	7	198	786	47	352					7	180
14 Kasur	155	17,480	61	160	3,789		3,274					172	
15 Khanewal	7	8,274	154	1	1,240	19	1,050					1	6
16 Khushab		10,971	57	35	1,225		1,631					3	
17 Lahore	377	37,781	209	1	449	68	7,584					6	408
18 Layyah	109	7,074	6	111	1,968	88	1,458					121	73

District wise Suspected Communicable Diseases Week 44, 2024													
Districts	AMD/Susp Chikera	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	Acute Conjunctivitis	Cough > 2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	Monkey Pox (Suspected)	Pneumonia	Scabies	Seasonal Influenza LI	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	Susp Enteric / Typhoid / Fever	Susp HIV/AIDS	Susp Malaria
19 Lodhran	27	6,340	139	185	1,408		121	953			482		3
20 MBDin		6,195	2	45	261		88	471	3	2		11	5
21 Mianwali		8,277	16	407	1,614		4	297			31		4
22 Multan		14,792	61	306	2,591		85	3,852			18		21
23 Muzaffargarh		15,111	36	472	4,093		49	3,720			8		141
24 NN Sahib		5,444		120	1,173		6	1,248			8		8
25 Narowal	1	6,292		23	1,014		3	1,518			39		10
26 Okara	4	10,498		13	1,497			1,928			1		4
27 Pakpattan		8,415		59	1,92			638			1		1
28 RY Khan		16,424	138	599	2,264		69	1,915			22		40
29 Rajanpur		6,819		100	1,214			1,219			73		1
30 Rawalpindi	2	16,482	151	506	2,677	1	218	1,117	62	3	185		388
31 Sahiwal	2	10,370	33	46	935		6	570			3		20
32 Sargodha	2	10,046	86	590	2,196		27	2,099			51		52
33 Sheikhupura		9,048	3	356	1,735		32	1,791			166		19
34 Sialkot		17,422	87	143	1,227			2,364			64		58
35 Toba Tek Singh		12,645	8	793	1,072		21	1,090			38		1
36 Vehari	31	9,393	6	130	1,689			1,507			20		28

Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 44th week of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable rise in communicable diseases. Most common were Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI), making up 65% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastro. Issues and Scabies at 11% and 10% respectively. On the other hand, Non-Communicable Diseases were led by Fever of unknown origin, accounting for 32% of cases. Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension followed, each at 11%. These findings are based on data collected from outpatient departments treating both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this specific timeframe



Suspected INDOOR diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 44 OF YEAR 2024			
1	Diarrhea	8,563	23
2	Chronic Renal Disease	3,218	24
3	Diabetes Mellitus	2,172	25
4	Asthma	1,828	26
5	Pneumonia	1,660	27
6	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,472	28
7	Chronic Liver Disease	1,166	29
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	784	30
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	460	31
10	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	344	32
11	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	121	33
12	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	89	34
Gynaecological			
13	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	340	35
14	Fibroid Uterus	161	36
15	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	66	37
16	Uterine Prolapse	45	38
Cardiac Diseases			
17	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	5,823	39
18	Hypertension	5,554	40
19	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	745	41
20	Valvular Heart D's	264	42
Psychiatric Diseases			
21	Drug Abuse	66	43
22	Psychiatric Disorder	96	44
Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			
23	Measles	213	45
24	Malaria	100	46
25	Neonatal Tetanus	34	47
26	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	9	48
27	Viral Hepatitis A	81	49
28	Viral Hepatitis B	29	50
29	Viral Hepatitis C	64	
30	Viral Hepatitis E	3	
Obstetrics/Maternal Complications			
31	Other Obstetric Complications	2,040	51
32	Prolonged/Obstructed Labour	323	52
33	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	177	53
34	Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	160	54
35	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	136	55
36	Complication of Abortion	117	56
37	Puerperal Sepsis	94	57
38	Ectopic Pregnancies	70	58
39	Rupture Uterus	57	59
Orthopedic Diseases			
40	Fractures	1,386	60
41	Arthropathies	317	61
Neurological/Neurosurgical			
42	CVA Stroke	771	62
43	Head Injury	583	63
Cancer Diseases			
44	Chronic Renal Disease	3,218	64
45	Cataract	616	
46	Glaucoma	23	
47	Allergic Conjunctivitis	10	
ENT			
48	DNS	84	
49	Chronic Otitis Media	43	
50	Diphtheria	12	
Communicable Diseases			
51	Dengue fever	830	
52	Meningitis	79	
53	Rabies	26	
54	Diphtheria	10	
55	Seasonal Influenza I LI	6	
56	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	1	
Surgical			
57	Hernias	697	
58	Acu Appendicitis	646	
59	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	495	
60	Burns	361	
61	Urolithiasis	67	
62	Hyperplasia of Prostate	65	
Cancer Diseases			
63	Breast Cancer	42	
64	Silicosis	6	

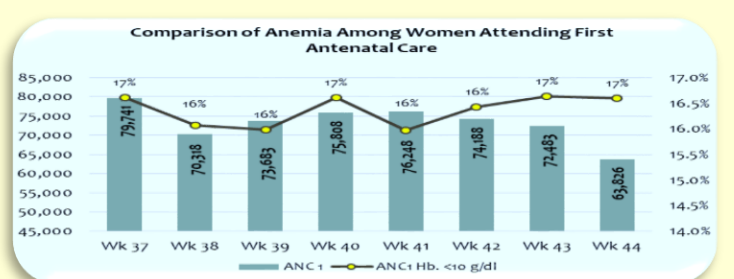
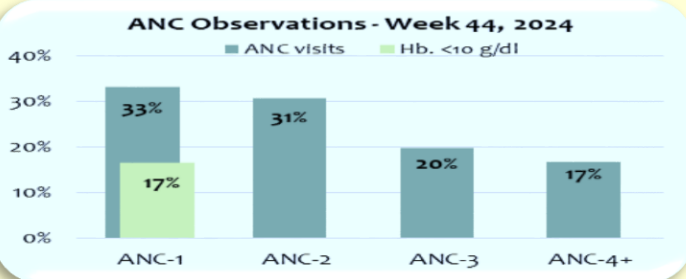
RMNCH Detail

ANC Detail:

Total ANC 193,143 visits were conducted during this week, out of which 33% (63,807) were ANC-1 visits with 17% (10,592) of Hb<10g/dl, ANC-2 31% (59,062), ANC-3 20% (37,994) and ANC-4 17% (32,280).

Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia in ANC-1 Women coming for Antenatal care:

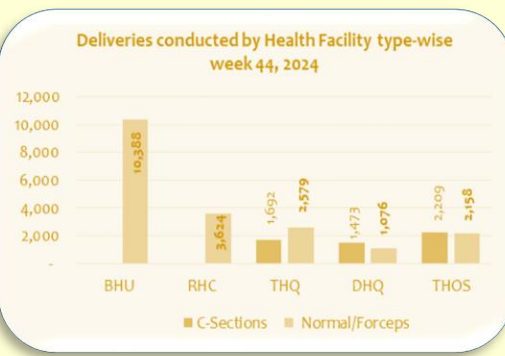
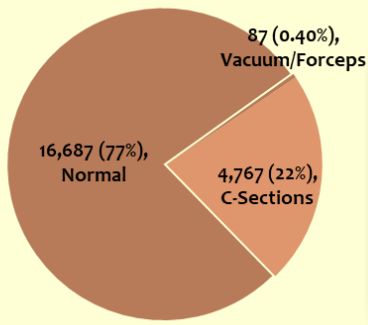
The trend analysis of ANC-1 visits indicates a noticeable decrease compared to previous weeks. Week 37 stood out with the highest recorded ANC-1 visits. However, in the current Week 44, there has been a clear 12% decline in ANC-1 visits as compare to the week 43.



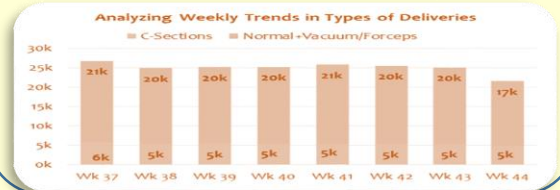
Delivery Modes:

During the current week in Punjab, a total of 21,541 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 77% (16,687) were normal deliveries, 22% (4,767) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.40% (87) involved vacuum/forceps.

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 48% (10,388) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 10% (12,209) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.



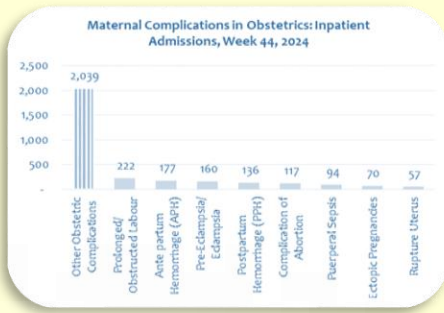
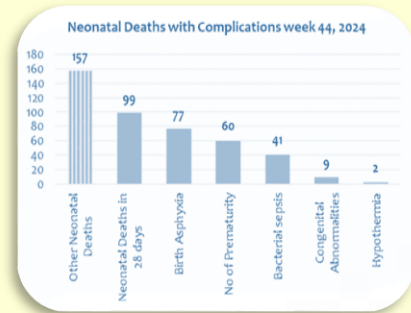
Analyzing Weekly Trends in Deliveries:
Analyzing weekly patterns in delivery methods reveals that Week 37 had the highest number of deliveries, while Week 44 recorded the lowest. In the current Week 44, deliveries declined by 14% compared to the previous week, highlighting a downward trend.



Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

Total Live Births	Premature Births	Live Births LBW <2.5kg	Intra Uterine Death (IUD)	Still Births	Neonatal Deaths by (Complications)	Maternal Deaths
21,161	107	289	268	24	445	3

During Week 44, 2024, there were 3 reported cases of maternal deaths. Additionally, complications resulted in 445 neonatal deaths, representing 2% of the total 21,161 live births. Among these live births, 1% were born with a low birth weight (LBW) of less than 2.5 kg, and only 0.5% were premature.

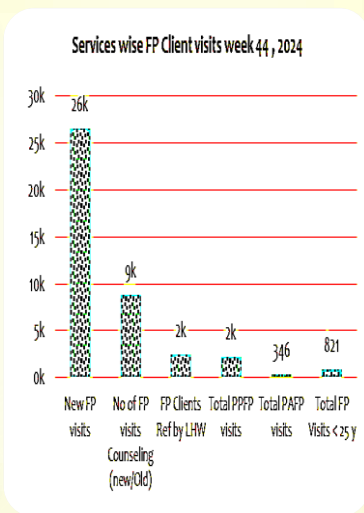
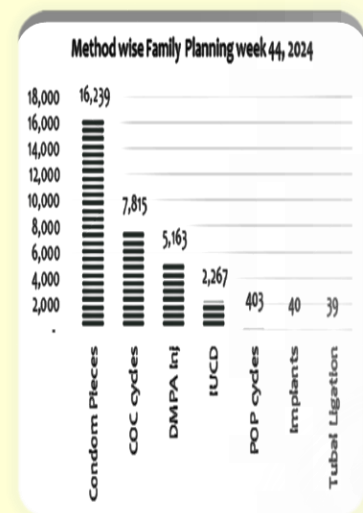


Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators:

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 44, 2024					
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	40	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	20
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	39	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	16
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	27	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	14
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	14

* Note: This Section is Only for DHQs where KMC Project is implemented

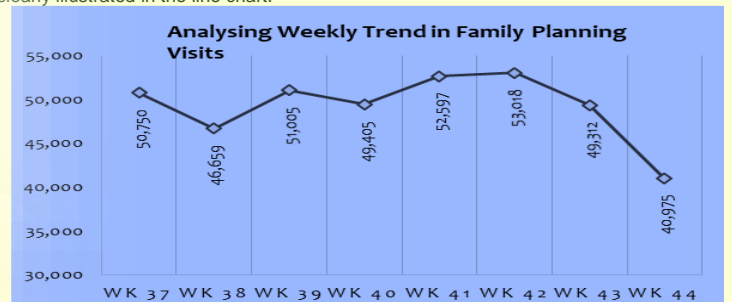
Family Planning:



In the 44th week of 2024, there were 40,600 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (821) were by women under 25, and 65% (26,459) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 22% (8,815), with 86% being new clients and 14% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 6% (2,409), postpartum visits 5% (2,225), and post-abortion visits 1% (346). Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 51% (16,239), followed by COC cycles 24% (7,815). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants (0.13%) and tubal ligation (0.12%).

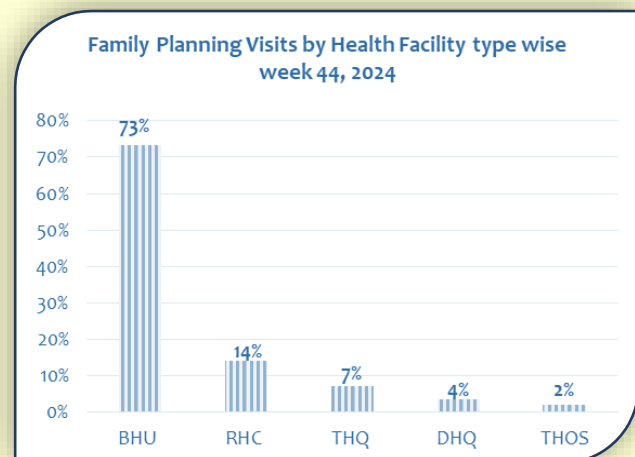
Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 42, Family Planning (FP) visits reached a peak of 53,018. The lowest number of visits occurred in Week 44, with a 17% decrease compared to Week 43. These trends are clearly illustrated in the line chart.



Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 73% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 7%, DHQs and THOS both at 4% and 2% respectively.



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.

