



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 45 (Oct, 28~Nov,3) 2024



It is a matter of great Pleasure for me to writethis message. The importance of data planning and implementation is immense.

DHIS is a decision support system thatwill 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 andhard working The doctors and paramedicsshould pay heed to the plight of data qualityand accuracy, so that correct and valid figures may be made available for the decisionmakers.

Dr. Muhammad Ilyas Gondal
Director General Services
Punjab

Key Findings: Health Indicators Analysis: Highlights:

During the 45th week of 2024, we carefully analyzed our data report, discovering valuable insights. By closely examining charts and graphs, we uncovered important patterns and metrics, providing clarity on significant trends.

The comprehensive analysis of Week 45, 2024, Exploring vital insights from our data report, this analysis employs tables and graphs to illustrate significant trends and essential indicators. The reporting compliance for Week 45, 2024, across all 36 districts, showed a slight decline, dropping to 89%. The total number of OPD visits during Week 45, 2024, reached 1,858,891, marking a 17% decrease compared to 2,229,570 visits in Week 44. In the current week, 95% of these were new OPD patients, while only 5% were follow-up visits.

Among facility types, THOS reported the highest average daily OPD visits, with 1,141 visits per day. District-wise, Lahore recorded the highest number of OPD visits (211,289), followed by Faisalabad (154,165) and Multan (95,527). Analyzing 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.

In Week 45 of 2024, DHIS-2 recorded a total of 68 diseases, comprising 55% of all patient cases. Among these reported illnesses, communicable diseases accounted for 54%, while 46% were non-communicable diseases identified as priority areas. To visually illustrate the data, graphs and tables were used to highlight the top 10 communicable diseases.

This week, there were 95,510 indoor admissions, with 63% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. Among the total 18,532 surgeries conducted with anesthesia, 20% (3,670) utilized General Anesthesia (GA), while 48% (8,896) involved Local Anesthesia (LA), 28% (5,263) employed Spinal Anesthesia and 4% (703) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

Total ANC (176,132) visits were recorded in the Punjab, out of total ANC-1 (n= 56,610) women 16% (9,144) were reported with Hb<10g/dl. Total deliveries 21,405 was conducted in Punjab, during current week, 80% Normal deliveries, 20% C-Section and only 0.35% were Vacuum/Forceps. Out of total live births i.e., 21,017, 2% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg and 0.5% were Premature Births. We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.

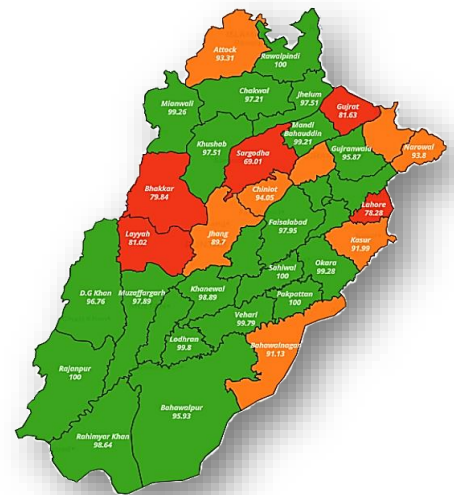
Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 40,527 this week. Week-wise comparison shown in bar chart. Districts Chakwal, Sialkot and R.Y.Khan retained their positions with 3,122, 2,863, and 2,818 FP visits, respectively, marking consistent engagement.

In Week 45, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week, including a decline in reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, family planning visits, and deliveries. This decline highlights the need for focused efforts to improve compliance and enhance performance in healthcare services. Continued attention is required to reverse this trend and ensure better public health outcomes

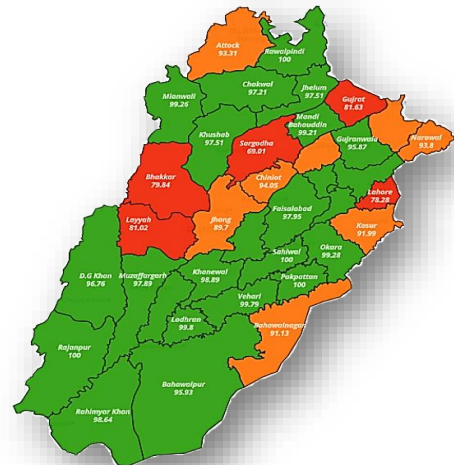
Reporting Compliance Rate

RED INDICATES DISTRICT COMPLIANCE BELOW 85%, ORANGE SHOWS 85-95%, AND GREEN MARKS DISTRICT COMPLIANCE ABOVE 95%.

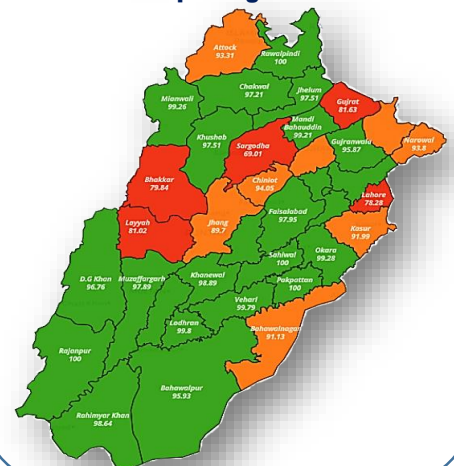
OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



The weekly Bulletin would have not been possible without support, guidance, and expertise of Dr. Muhammad Ilyas Gondal, Director General Health ServicesPunjab.

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.

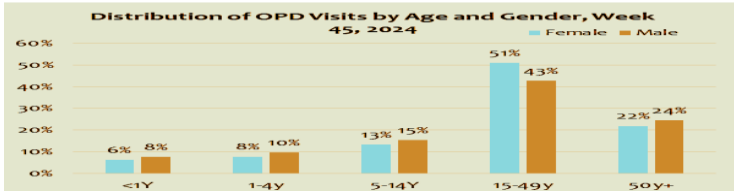
On behalf of MIS team, Dr. Khalid Mehmood (Director MIS), Dr. Muhammad Mohsan Wattoo (ADHS-MIS) Mr. Farooq Ahmed (CPO MIS) and Miss Rukhsana Fawad (Data Analyst) thank to the focal persons of Districts and public health professionals who worked to improve our provincial health information system with their tireless efforts andcollaboration and deserve deepest appreciation for continuing efforts, to be better orientation to address the public health challengesof today and tomorrow.

Dr. Khalid Mehmood
Director Health
Services (P&D and MIS)

OUT PATIENT Detail

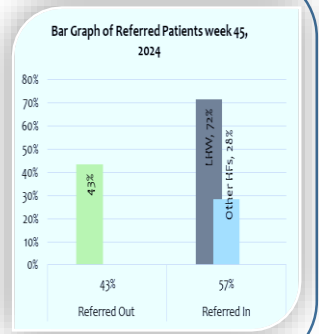
OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 1,858,891 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) yrs.



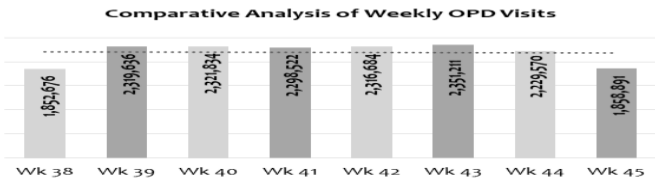
Referred patients:

- During Week 45, a total of 2,555 patients were referred within the healthcare system. Out of these referrals:
 - Outgoing Referrals** 43% (1,109 patients) were directed to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 - Incoming Referrals** 57% (1,446 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from external sources.
 - The sources of these referrals were diverse:**
 - Source of Referrals:** 72% (1,034 patients) referred from LHW and 28% (410 patients) from other HF's (Health Facilities).



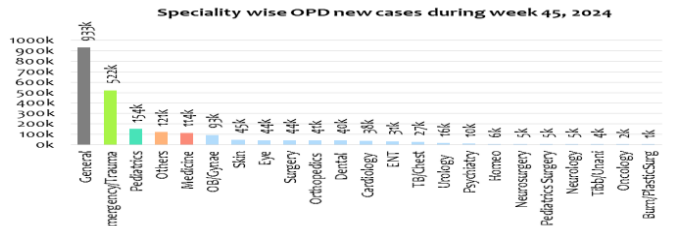
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparison:

In Week 43, the highest number of OPD visits was recorded at 2,351,211. However, in the current week, OPD visits showed a 17% decline compared to Week 44, which had 2,229,570 visits, indicating an overall downward trend.



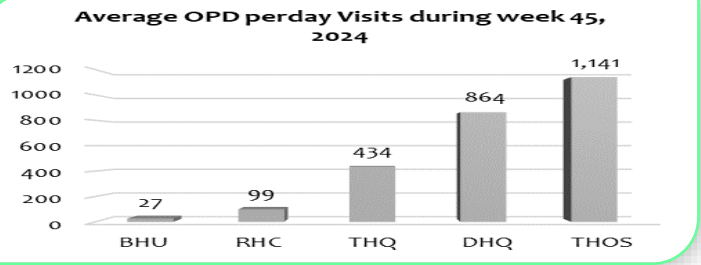
Specialty wise OPD cases:

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



Average OPD per day visits:

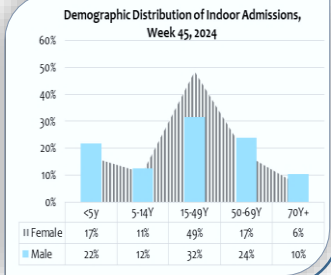
In the assessment for week 45, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,141 OPD visits among various facility type.



INDOOR PATIENT Detail

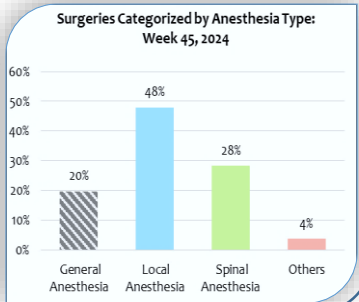
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 95,510 patients were admitted indoors, with 63% 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 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 49% and males for 32% within this cohort.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 18,532 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (3,670) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (8,896). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (5,263) of procedures, with 4% (703) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

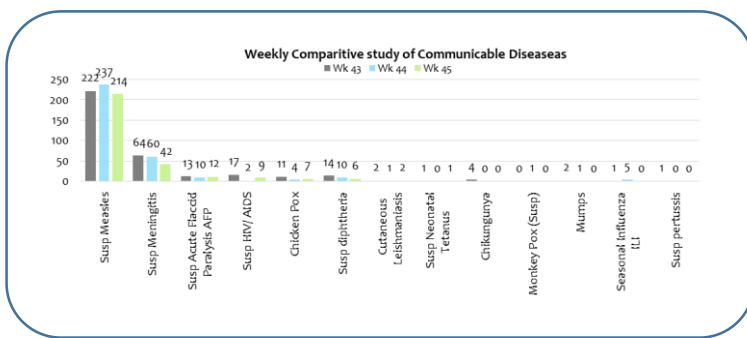
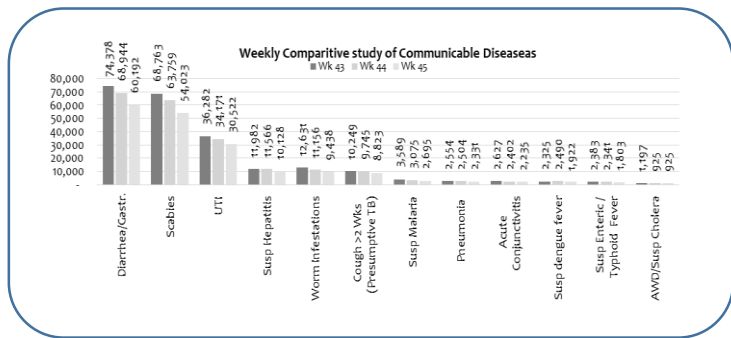


Suspected Diseases (OPD & INDOOR)

Outpatient Department Susp Diseases Tabulation:

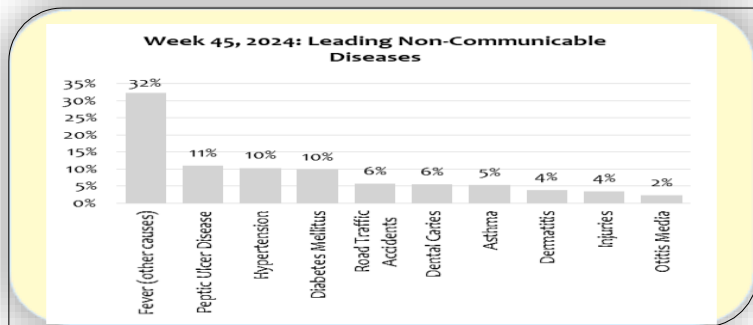
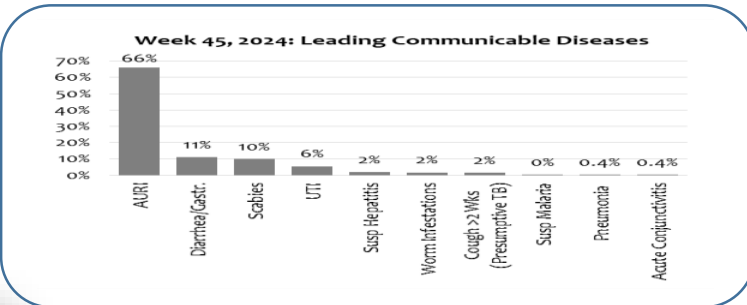
Sus. OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 45, 2024	Communicable Diseases		Skin Diseases		Respiratory Diseases			
	1	Susp Malaria	2,695	8	Scabies	54,023	15	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)
2	Susp Meningitis	42	9	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	2	16	Pneumonia	2,331
3	Susp dengue fever	1,922	10	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis	10,128	17	Cough >= 2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	8,823
4	Chicken Pox	7	11	Susp Hepatitis	214	18	Waterborne Diseases	
5	Susp HIV/AIDS	9	12	Susp Measles	1	19	Dianhea/Gastroenteritis	60,192
6	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,235	13	Susp Neonatal Tetanus	12	20	Acu Watery Dianhea/Susp Cholera	925
7	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	30,522	14	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	6	21	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,803
Sus. OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 45, 2024	Sexually Transmitted Infections		Eye & ENT Diseases		Psychiatric Diseases			
	1	Respiratory Diseases	10	Cataract	4,877	20	Anxiety & Depression	8,691
2	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6,345	11	Trachoma	604	21	Epilepsy	1,914
3	Asthma	25,171	12	Glaucoma	774	22	Drug Dependence	683
4	Fever (other causes)	152,364	13	Otitis Media	10,761	23	Injuries/Poisoning	
5	Skin Diseases	18,594	14	Dental Caries	26,164	24	Road Traffic Accidents	26,736
6	Dermatitis	18,594	15	Oral Disease		25	Injuries	16,635
7	Gastro Intestinal Diseases	650	16	Cancer Diseases		26	Fractures	4,404
8	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	51,916	17	Lung Cancer	11	27	Burns	1,269
9	Peptic Ulcer Disease	2,940	18	Breast cancer	71	28	Dog bite	3,711
10	Chronic Liver Dis	46,129	19	Prostate cancer	6	29	Snake bite	77
11	Endocrine Disorder	379	20	Cardiovascular Diseases		30	Neurological/Neurosurgical	
12	Diabetes Mellitus	46,129	21	Ischemic Heart Dis	9740	29	CVA Stroke	486
13	Goiter	379	22	Hypertension	48800	30	Heat Stroke	12

Week wise Communicable Diseases:



Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 45th week of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable rise in communicable diseases. Most common were Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI), making up 66% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/ Gastro. 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% and 10%. These findings are based on data collected from outpatient departments treating both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this specific timeframe.



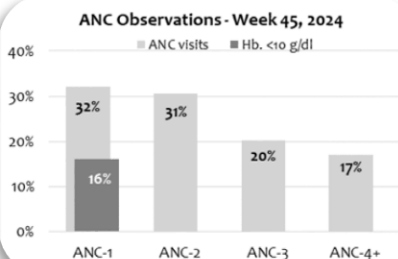
Suspected INDOOR diseases

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 45 OF YEAR 2024					
Medicine	Vaccine Preventable diseases/Hepatitis	Other	Eye		
1	Chloroquine	2,000	2	Cataract	400
2	Chronic Renal Disease	3,000	1	Chronic Renal Disease	3,000
3	Diabetes Mellitus	5,000	2	Chlamydia	10
4	Asthma	1,000	1	Chlamydia Gonorrhoea	1
5	Presumptive TB	5,000	2	Chronic Otitis Media	1
6	Susp Enteric/Typhoid Fever	4,000	1	DMS	20
7	Chronic Liver Disease	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	2,000	1	Complications of Abortion	1
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
10	Acute Watery Ear/Deaf/Influenza	2,000	1	Complications of Abortion	1
11	Ear/Purulent/Tuberculosis	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
12	Bleeding Disorders/Dissecting	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
13	Influenza/Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
14	Filariasis	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
15	Acute Watery Ear/Deaf/Influenza	2,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
16	Ear/Purulent/Tuberculosis	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
17	Uterine Prolapse	1,000	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
18	Menstrual	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
19	Acute Appendicitis	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
20	Cholelithiasis/Hepatitis	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
21	Burns	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
22	Myocardial	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
23	Hypertension	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1
24	Hypertension/Stroke	500	1	Other Ocular Complications	1

RMNCH Detail

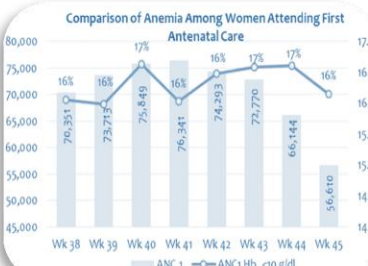
ANC Detail:

During week 45, a total of 176,132 pregnant women received antenatal services at health centers. Out of these visits, ANC-1 constituted 32% (56,610), with 16% (9,144) showing Hb<10g/dl. ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31% (54,008), 20% (35,592), and 17% (29,922) respectively.



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

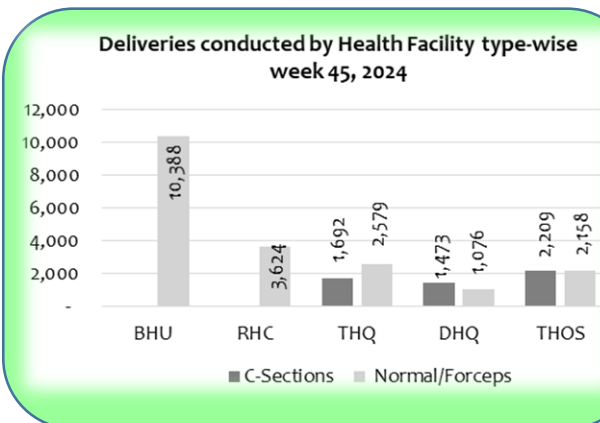
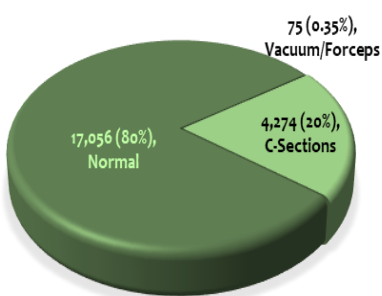
The trend analysis of pregnant women receiving their first antenatal services shows a noticeable increase compared to previous weeks. Week 41 had the highest recorded ANC-1 visits. However, in the current Week 43, there was an 14% rise in ANC-1 visits compared to Week 44.



Delivery Modes:

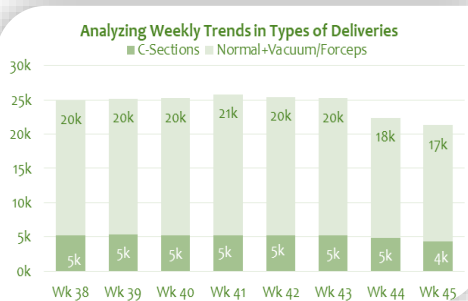
During the current week in Punjab, a total of 21,541 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 77% (16,687) were normal deliveries, 22% (4,767) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.40% (87) involved vacuum/forceps.

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.

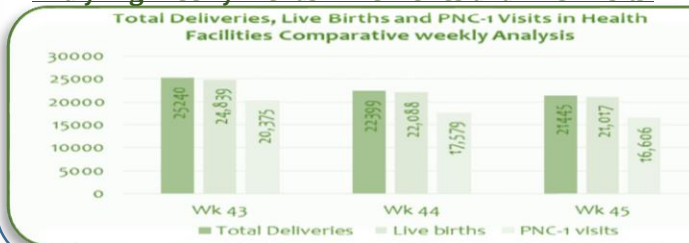


Weekly Observations on Delivery Method Preferences:

The week-by-week analysis of deliveries shows that Week 40 had the highest number of deliveries, whereas Week 45 recorded the lowest. Additionally, deliveries in Week 45 have declined by 5% compared to the previous week.



Analyzing Weekly Trends in Deliveries and PNC-1 visits:



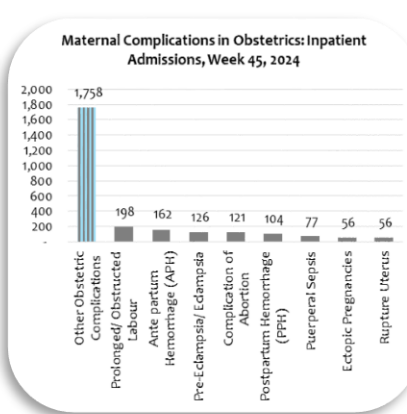
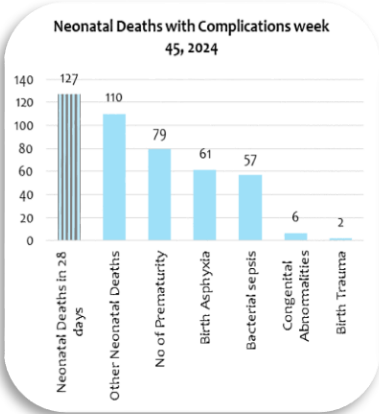
Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

Total Live Births	Premature Births	Live Births LBW <2.5kg	Intra Uterine Death (IUD)	Still Births	Neonatal Deaths by (Complications)	Maternal Deaths
21,017	111	318	232	38	442	5

During Week 45, 2024, there were 5 reported cases of maternal deaths. Additionally, complications resulted in 442 neonatal deaths, representing 2% of the total 21,017 live births. Among these live births, 2% were born with a low birth weight (LBW) of less than 2.5 kg, and only 0.5% were premature.

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC):

We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.



Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 45, 2024

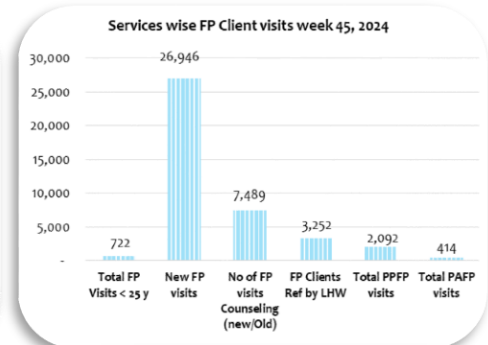
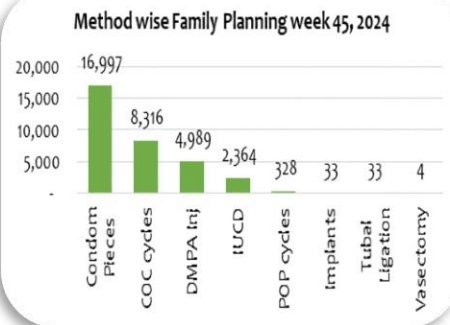
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Follow-up	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	33	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	21	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	32
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	34	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	14	2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	17
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	20	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	11	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	11
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	12	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	12

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

Family Planning:

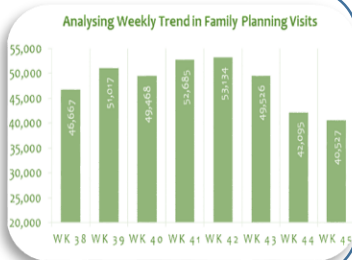
In the 45th week of 2024, there were 40,527 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (722) were by women under 25, and 66% (26,946) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 18% (7,489), with 86% being new clients and 14% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 8% (3,252), postpartum visits 5% (2,092), and post-abortion visits 1% (414).

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 51% (16,997), followed by COC cycles 24% (8,316). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at (0.10%).

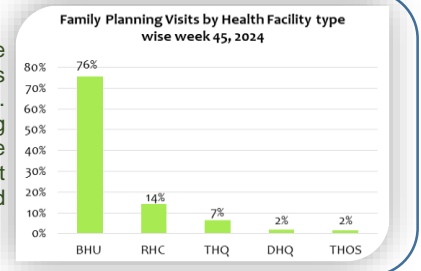


Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 45, Family Planning (FP) visits decreased by 4%, reaching 40,527 compared to 42,095 in Week 44. The highest visits were recorded in Week 42 at 53,134, with the data showing a fluctuating pattern over the weeks.



This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 76% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 7%, DHQs at 2%, and THOS both at 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.

