



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 46 (Nov, 11~Nov,17) 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:

Highlights:

During the 46th 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 46 of 2024, reporting compliance across all 36 districts improved to 91%, reflecting an increase compared to the previous week. The total number of OPD visits during Week 46 of 2024 reached **2,163,757** visits. This indicates an increase of 16% compared to the previous week, which recorded **1,864,842** visits in Week 45, while 95% are new OPD patients and only 5% are follow up visits in current week.

In terms of facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS, with **1,377** visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 254,745 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (168,142) and Multan (115,876) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 46, 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 recorded 68 diseases, representing 54% of all patient cases. Communicable diseases made up 54% of the reported cases, showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases accounted for 46%. Additionally, this bulletin features graphs of the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of **100,634** indoor admissions recorded, with 63% of patients admitted due to specific diseases.

Surgeries (23,619) conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,784), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 49% (11,582), Spinal Anesthesia in 27% (6,283), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (970).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled **194,743** in Punjab for Week 46, with ANC-1 (n= 62,728) reporting 17% (10,784) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered **22,021**, comprising 77% Normal deliveries, 23% C-Section, and 0.44% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (21,812), 2% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (499) of the babies faced specific complications and did not survive. The bar graph shown provides an overview of key maternal and child health metrics. We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.

Family Planning (FP) visits tallied **45,995** this week. The largest share, comprising 75% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. Districts Sialkot, Chakwal and Faisalabad retained their positions with 3,494, 3,472, and 3,280 FP visits, respectively, marking consistent engagement.

In Week 46, the overall indicators showed an upward trend compared to the previous week, signaling positive progress across reporting compliance, OPD visits, communicable diseases, ANC-1, deliveries, and family planning visits, despite the tragic losses observed among newborns facing complications.

Diseases on high alert in this week-46, 2024.

Alert: Outbreaks:

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

Reporting Compliance

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

Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



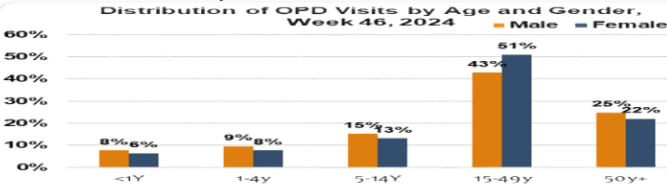
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



OUT PATIENT Detail

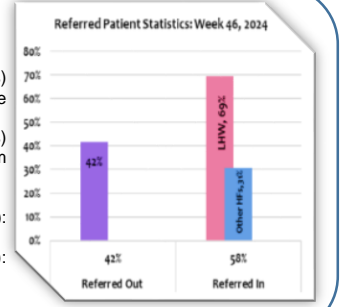
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

Total OPD 2,163,757 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



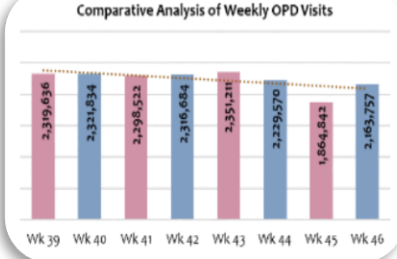
Referred patients:

- **Total Referred Patients: 3,082**
- **Outgoing Referrals:** 42% (1,287 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
- **Incoming Referrals:** 58% (1,795 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources
- **Source of Referrals:**
 - Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 69% (1,244 patients)
 - Referred from Other HFs (Health Facilities): 31% (551 patients)



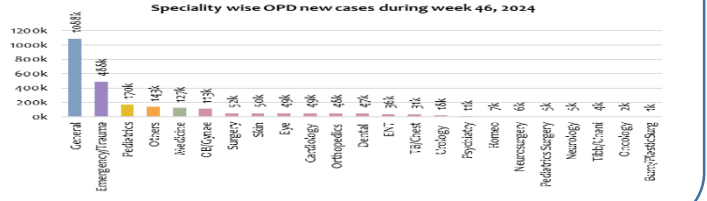
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

During a comparative analysis of weekly outpatient department (OPD) visits, it was observed that Week 43 had the highest number of visits, reaching a peak of 2,351,211. In contrast, Week 45 saw the lowest number of visits. Interestingly, the current week showed a significant 16% increase in visits compared to the previous week.



Specialty wise OPD cases:

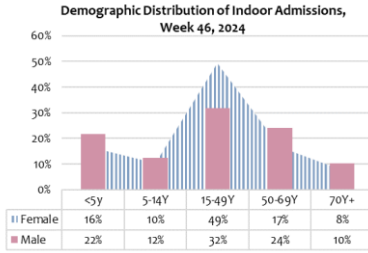
The graph illustrates the distribution of OPD visits across various specialties:



INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

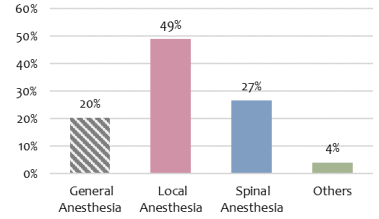
During this week, a total of 100,634 patients were admitted indoors, with 63% admitted due to specific diseases, 1% referred, and 4% succumbing to indoor deaths. An analysis by age and gender revealed that females accounted for 54% of the total patients, while males made up 46%. The majority of patients belonged to the 15-49 age group, where 49% were females and 32% were males.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,619 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,784) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 49% (11,582). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 27% (6,283) of procedures, with 4% (970) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 46, 2024



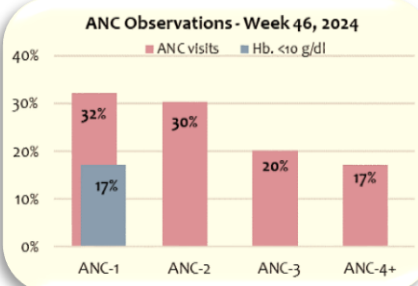
Indoor Disease wise Admission:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 46 OF YEAR 2024					
Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		Surgical		Eye	
1 Neonatal Tetanus	9	23 Acu Appendicitis	602	42 Cataract	531
2 Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	15	24 Burns	444	43 Chronic Renal Disease	3,344
3 Measles	192	25 Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	600	44 Glaucoma	19
4 Malaria	65	26 Hernias	582	45 Allergic Conjunctivitis	7
5 Viral Hepatitis A	60	27 Hyperplasia of Prostate	47	Gynaecological	
6 Viral Hepatitis B	18	28 Urolithiasis	79	46 Inflamm. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	319
7 Viral Hepatitis C	77	Cardiac Diseases		47 Fibroid Uterus	180
8 Viral Hepatitis E	1	29 Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	628	48 Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	127
Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		30 Hypertension	2,419	49 Uterine Prolapse	45
9 Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	196	31 Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,798	Medicine	
10 Complication of Abortion	173	32 Valvular Heart Dis	275	50 Diarrhea	6,807
11 Ectopic Pregnancies	87	Neurological/Neurosurgical		51 Chronic Renal Disease	3,344
12 Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	152	33 CVA Stroke	853	52 Diabetes Mellitus	2,346
13 Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	161	34 Head Injury	604	53 Asthma	1,788
14 Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	237	35 Heat Stroke	1	54 Pneumonia	1,703
15 Puerperal Sepsis	90	Cancer Diseases		55 Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,386
16 Rupture Uterus	80	36 Breast Cancer	58	56 Chronic Liver Disease	1,289
17 Other Obstetric Complications	2,025	37 Prostate Cancer	2	57 Chronic Obstructive Airways	696
Communicable Diseases		Orthopedic Diseases		58 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	356
18 Dengue fever	516	38 Arthropathies	367	59 Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	261
19 Seasonal Influenza I L I	1	39 Fractures	1,420	60 Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	55
20 Diphtheria	9	ENT		61 Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41
21 Meningitis	81	40 Chronic Otitis Media	65	Psychiatric Diseases	
22 Rabies	49	41 DNS	88	62 Drug Abuse	82
				63 Psychiatric Disorder	89

RMNCH

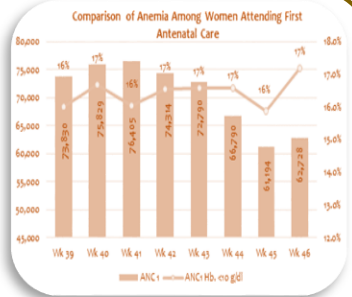
ANC Detail:

Among the total 194,743 ANC visits in this week, ANC-1 constituted 32% (62,728) with 17% (10,784) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 30% (59,010), 20% (39,477), and 17% (33,528) respectively.



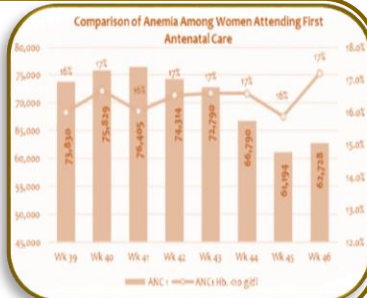
Weekly Comparative Analysis of ANC-1 Visits and ANC-1 Hb. <10g/dl.

The graphical study illustrating the weekly comparison indicates a significant decrease in ANC-1 visits from Week 43 to Week 46, there was a 1% increase in the current week compared to the prior Week 45. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending their first antenatal care visit also rise, with 9,711 in Week 45 and 10,784 in Week 46.



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Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)

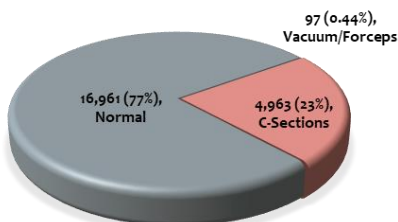
We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 46, 2024					
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total
1	No. of Babies Initiated with KMC Services	28	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	30
2	No. of Babies born in Facility Initiated KMC Services	28	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	17
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	20	3	No. of Babies Initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	9
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	6
			5	Information on KMC Follow-up	Total
			1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	33
			2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	19
			3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	9
			4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	6

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

Types of Deliveries:

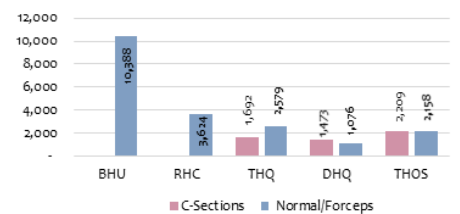
Total deliveries 22,021 was conducted in Punjab during current week, 77% Normal deliveries, 23% C-Section and only 0.44% were Vacuum/Forceps.



Deliveries conducted in health facilities

Type wise:
According to HF types, BHU accounted for 47% (10,388) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 10% (2,209) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities

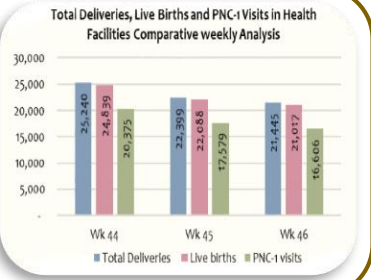
Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type wise week 46, 2024



Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

Exploring Weekly Total Number of Deliveries Conducted, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits Trends:

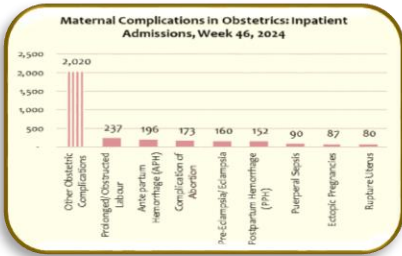
This data highlights weekly trends in deliveries, live births, and early postnatal care (PNC-1) visits, offering insights into healthcare activity during this period. In Week 46, total deliveries and live births both showed a decline of approximately 5% compared to Week 45. Similarly, PNC-1 visits also followed a downward trend over the past three weeks.



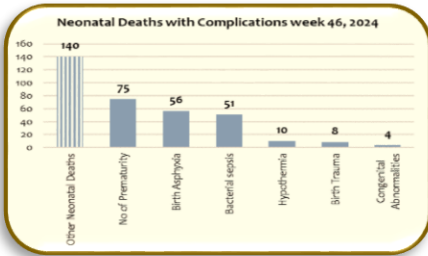
Total Live Births	Premature Births	Live Births LBW <2.5kg	Intra Uterine Death (IUD)	Still Births	Neonatal Deaths by (Complications)	Maternal Deaths
21,812	99	368	276	28	499	10

During week 46 of 2024, 10 maternal deaths were reported. Among these, one mother passed away due to pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, while five others succumbed to various complications. Additionally, complications led to 499 neonatal deaths, representing 2% of the 21,812 live births recorded. Of the live births, 2% were low birth weight (LBW) babies weighing less than 2.5 kg, and only 0.5% were premature

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:

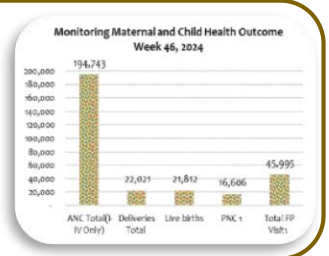


Neonatal Deaths with Complications

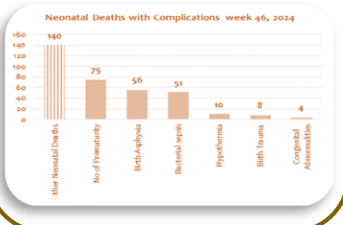


Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

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.

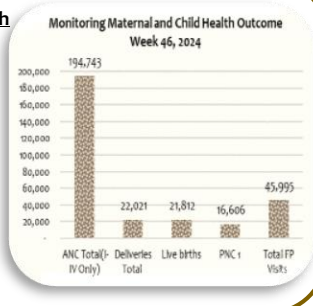


Neonatal Deaths with Complications



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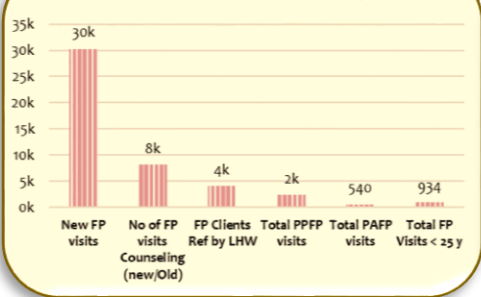


Family Planning:

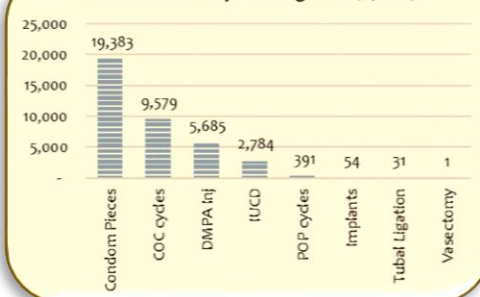
In the 46th week of 2024, there were 45,995 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (934) were by women under 25, and 66% (30,308) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 18% (8,197), with 84% being new clients and 16% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,135), postpartum visits 5% (2,407), and post-abortion visits 1% (540).

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 19,383 (51%) followed by COC cycles 9,579 (25%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.14% and 0.08% respectively

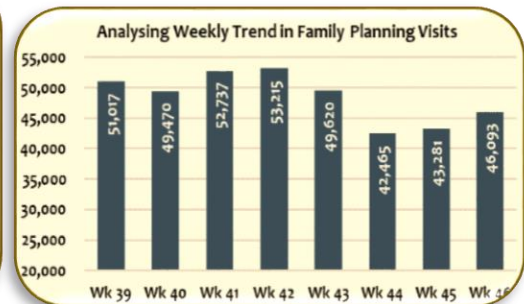
Services wise FP Client visits week 46, 2024



Method wise Family Planning week 46, 2024



Week wise Family Planning Visits:



In the current week (Week 46), Family Planning (FP) visits have increased notably by 6% compared to the previous week (Week 45). It's important to highlight that Week 42 had the highest number of FP visits recorded among all weeks. Despite some fluctuations, the overall trend shown in the graph is upward over time.

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 at 3% and THOS at 2%.

