



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

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**DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 47 (Nov, 18~Nov,24) 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 47th 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 47 of 2024, reporting compliance across all 36 districts decreased to 90%, reflecting a decline compared to the previous week. During Week 47 of 2024, the total number of OPD visits dropped to 2,012,567, marking a 7% decrease compared to 2,163,796 visits recorded in Week 46. This week, 96% of the visits were from new OPD patients, while follow-up visits accounted for only 4%.

In terms of facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS, with 1,264 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 236,130 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (164,769) and Multan (109,649) in terms of patient footfall.

In the analysis of OPD visits during Week 47, 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 55% of all patient cases. Communicable diseases made up 55% of the reported cases, showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases accounted for 45%. Additionally, this bulletin features graphs of the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 95,935 indoor admissions recorded, with 56% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries (21,175) conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,108), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 51% (10,806), Spinal Anesthesia in 26% (5,509), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (752).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 196,989 in Punjab for Week 47, with ANC-1 (n= 66,044) reporting 16% (10,665) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 21,580, comprising 78% Normal deliveries, 22% C-Section, and 0.38% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (21,296), 2% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.7% were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (464) 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 48,150 this week. The largest share, comprising 76% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. Districts Faisalabad, Rahimyar Khan and Sialkot retained their positions with 3,929, 3,324, and 3,172 FP visits, respectively, marking consistent engagement.

In Week 47, 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.

Diseases on high alert in this week-47, 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 - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



### Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



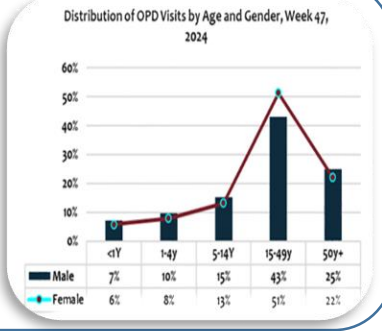
### Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



## OUT PATIENT Detail

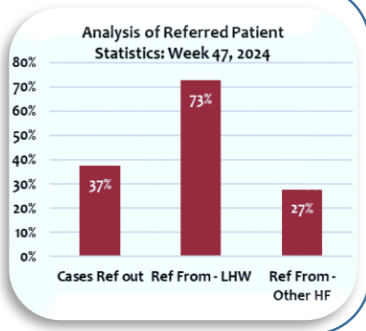
### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

Total OPD 2,012,567 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.



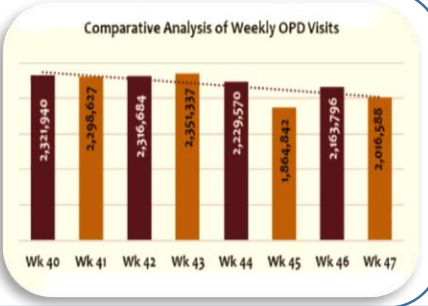
### Referred patients:

- **Total Referred Patients: 3,247**
- **Outgoing Referrals:** 37% (1,217 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
- **Incoming Referrals:** 63% (2,030 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources
- **Source of Referrals:**
  - Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 73% (1,473 patients)
  - Referred from Other HF's (Health



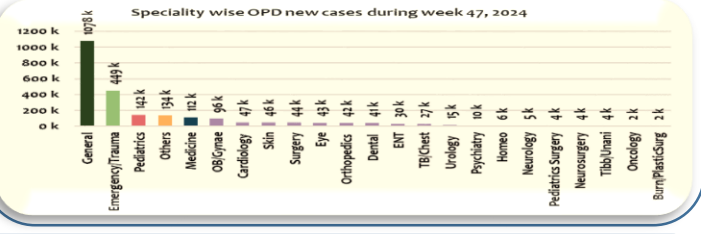
### OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

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 2,351,337. In contrast, Week 45 saw the lowest number of visits. Interestingly, the current week showed a significant 7% decrease in visits compared to the previous week.



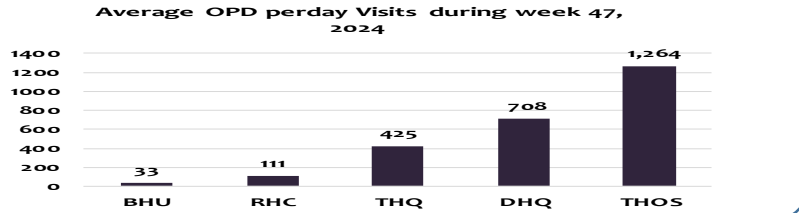
### Specialty wise OPD cases:

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



### Average OPD per day visits:

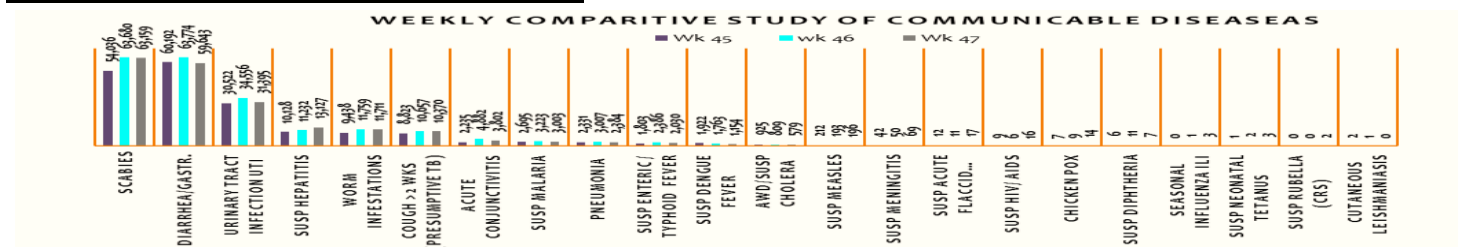
In the assessment for week 47, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,264 OPD visits among various facility type.



### Outpatient Department Suspected Diseases Tabulation:

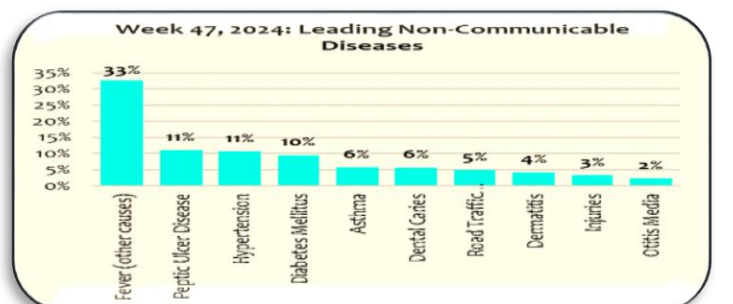
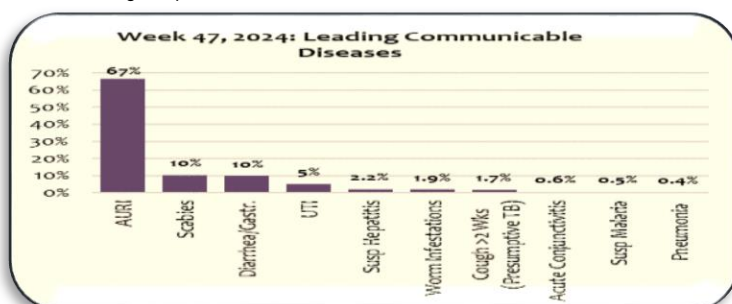
Communicable Diseases		Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 47, 2024		Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis		Waterborne Diseases		
1	Acute Conjunctivitis	3,802	9	Susp Hepatitis	13,127	17	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	59,643
2	Susp Malaria	3,003	10	Susp Measles	196	18	Worm Infestations	11,711
3	Susp dengue fever	1,154	11	Susp Neonatal Tetanus	3	19	Susp Enteric/ Typhoid Fever	2,030
4	Susp Meningitis	69	12	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	17	20	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	579
5	Susp HIV/AIDS	16	13	Susp diphtheria	7	21	Skin Diseases	
6	Chicken Pox	14	14	Respiratory Diseases		21	Scabies	63,159
7	Seasonal Influenza/ILI	3	15	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	404,481	22	Sexually Transmitted Infections	
8	Susp Rubella (CRS)	3	16	Cough > 2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10,370	23	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	
				Pneumonia	2,384			
Respiratory Diseases		Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 47, 2024		Eye & ENT Diseases		Psychiatric Diseases		
1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6,798	10	Cataract	5,559	20	Anxiety & Depression	9,069
2	Asthma	29,256	11	Trachoma	520	21	Epilepsy	1,742
	Communicable Diseases		12	Glaucoma	925	22	Drug Dependence	721
3	Fever (other causes)	166,155	13	Otitis Media	11,366	23	Injuries/Poisoning	
	Skin Diseases		14	Dental Caries	28,625	24	Road Traffic Accidents	25,168
4	Dermatitis	21,430	15	Cancer Diseases		25	Injuries	16,731
	Gastro Intestinal Diseases		16	Lung Cancer	13	26	Fractures	4,193
5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	594	17	Breast cancer	73	27	Burns	1,110
6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	56,111	18	Prostate cancer	10	28	Dog bite	3,666
7	Chronic Liver Dis	2,832	19	Cardiovascular Diseases		29	Snake bite	23
	Endocrine Disorder		20	Ischemic Heart Dis	10,751	30	Neurological/Neurosurgical	
8	Diabetes Mellitus	48,332	21	Hypertension	54,156	31	CVA Stroke	736
9	Golter	209	22			32	Heat Stroke	20

### Week wise comparison of OPD Communicable Diseases:



### Top 10 Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

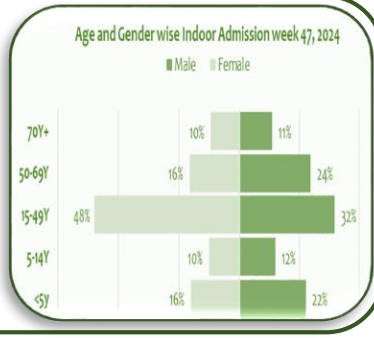
In Week 47 of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable incidence of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) accounted for a significant 67% of cases, signaling a concerning trend. Following closely behind were cases of scabies issues at 10% and diarrhea/Gastroenteritis both at 10% 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, both at 11% to the total caseload. 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

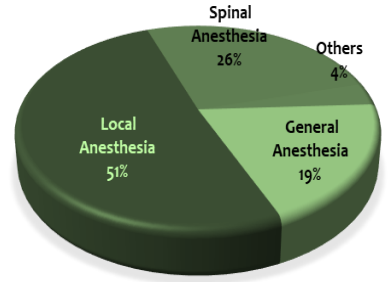
### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During this week, a total of 95,935 patients were admitted indoors, with 56% admitted due to specific diseases, 1% referred, and 3% 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 48% were females and 32% were males.



### Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 21,175 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,108) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 51% (10,806). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 26% (5,509) of procedures, with 4% (752) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



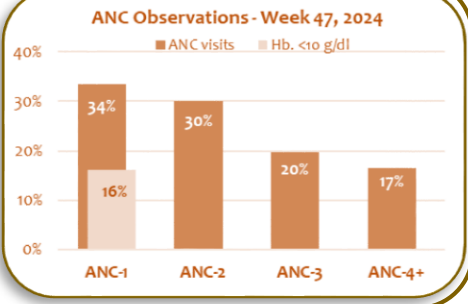
### Indoor Disease wise Admission:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 47 OF YEAR 2024					
Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		Eye		Gynaecological	
1 Measles	168	21 Chronic Renal Disease	3,033	41 Inflamm. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	221
2 Malaria	73	22 Cataract	481	42 Fibroid Uterus	166
3 Viral Hepatitis C	59	23 Glaucoma	21	43 Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	115
4 Viral Hepatitis A	38	24 Allergic Conjunctivitis	14	44 Uterine Prolapse	51
5 Viral Hepatitis B	13	<b>Surgical</b>		<b>Medicine</b>	
6 Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	10	25 Hyperplasia of Prostate	49	45 Diarrhea	5,583
7 Neonatal Tetanus	5	26 Urolithiasis	108	46 Chronic Renal Disease	3,033
<b>Obstetrics/Maternal Complications</b>		27 Burns	296	47 Diabetes Mellitus	1,739
8 Other Obstetric Complications	1,873	28 Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	452	48 Asthma	1,558
9 Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	178	29 Hernias	462	49 Pneumonia	1,458
10 Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	176	30 Acu Appendicitis	529	50 Chronic Liver Disease	1,138
11 Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	146	<b>Cardiac Diseases</b>		51 Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,095
12 Complication of Abortion	128	31 Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	3,018	52 Chronic Obstructive Airways	455
13 Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	119	32 Hypertension	2,080	53 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	298
14 Ectopic Pregnancies	67	33 Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	786	54 Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	226
15 Puerperal Sepsis	63	34 Valvular Heart Dis	248	55 Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	48
16 Rupture Uterus	55	<b>Neurological/Neurosurgical</b>		56 Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35
<b>Cancer Diseases</b>		35 CVA Stroke	734	<b>Orthopedic Diseases</b>	
17 Breast Cancer	35	36 Head Injury	537	57 Fractures	1,038
18 Prostate Cancer	2	<b>Comm unicable Diseases</b>		58 Arthropathies	317
<b>ENT</b>		37 Dengue fever	319	<b>Psychiatric Diseases</b>	
19 Chronic Otitis Media	56	38 Meningitis	82	59 Psychiatric Disorder	91
20 DNS	98	39 Rabies	39	60 Drug Abuse	66
		40 Diphtheria	6		

## RMNCH

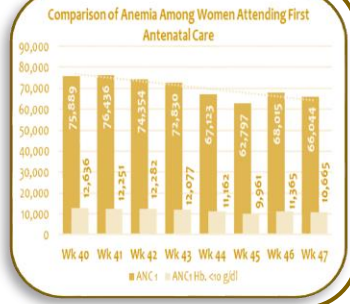
### ANC Detail:

Among the total 196,989 ANC visits in this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (66,044) with 16% (10,665) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 30% (59,428), 20% (38,903), and 17% (32,614) 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 47, there was 3% decrease in the current week compared to the prior Week 46. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending their first antenatal care visit also decline, with 11,365 in Week 46 and 10,665 in Week 47.



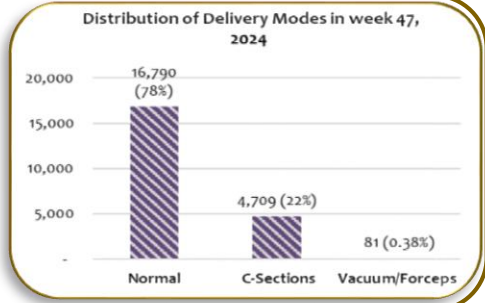
### Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)

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 47, 2024					
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	42	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	24
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	39	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	18
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	30	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	20
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	11
Information on KMC Follow-up					
1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	33	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	11
2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	23	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	11

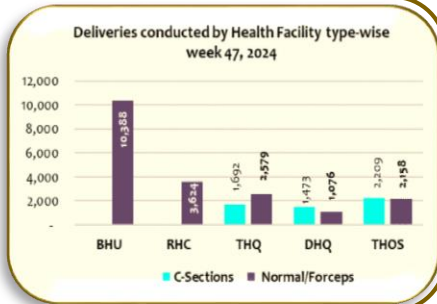
### Types of Deliveries:

Total deliveries 21,580 was conducted in Punjab during current week, 78% Normal deliveries, 22% C-Section and only 0.38% were Vacuum/Forceps.



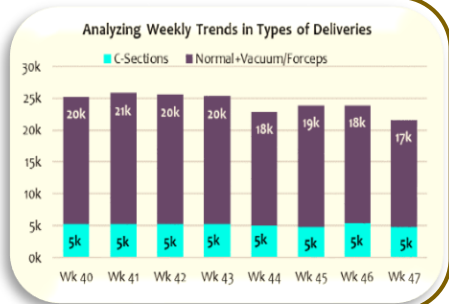
### Deliveries conducted in health facilities Type wise:

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 48% (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.



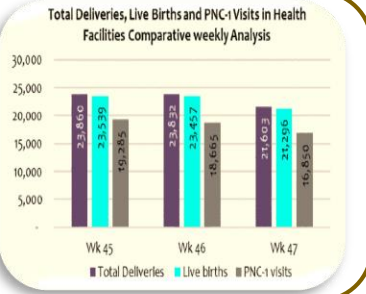
### Weekly trend in types of Deliveries:

Analyzing weekly patterns in delivery methods reveals that Week 41 had the highest number of deliveries, while Week 44 recorded the lowest. In the current Week 47, deliveries declined by 9% compared to the previous week, highlighting a downward trend.



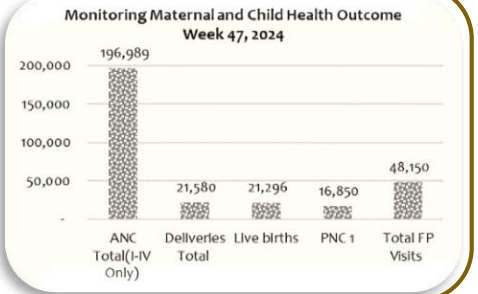
**Exploring Weekly Total Number of Deliveries Conducted, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits Trends:**

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 47, total deliveries and live births both showed a decline of approximately 9% compared to Week 46. Similarly, PNC-1 visits also followed a downward trend over the past three weeks.



**Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:**

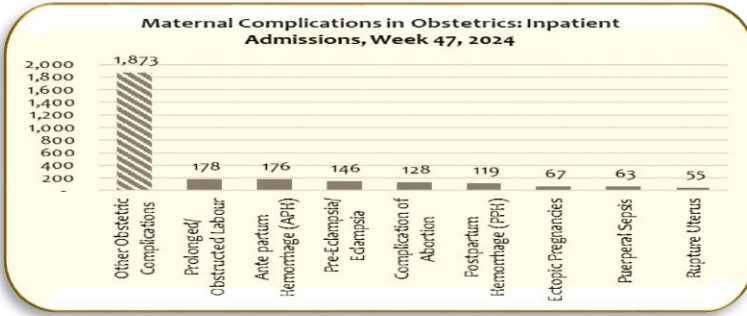
The bar graph illustrates key maternal and child health indicators. The data represents a comprehensive assessment of healthcare utilization and outcomes across various stages of the maternal and child health field.



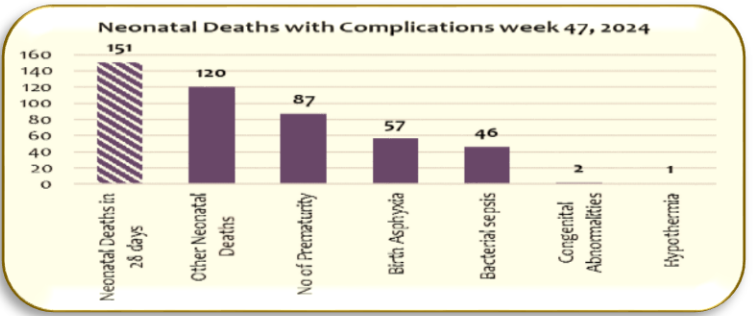
**Live Births and Maternal Deaths:**

During week 47 of 2024, 08 maternal deaths were reported. Additionally, complications led to 464 neonatal deaths, representing 2% of the 21,296 live births recorded. Of the live births, 2% were low birth weight (LBW) babies weighing less than 2.5 kg, and only 0.7% were premature.

**Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:**



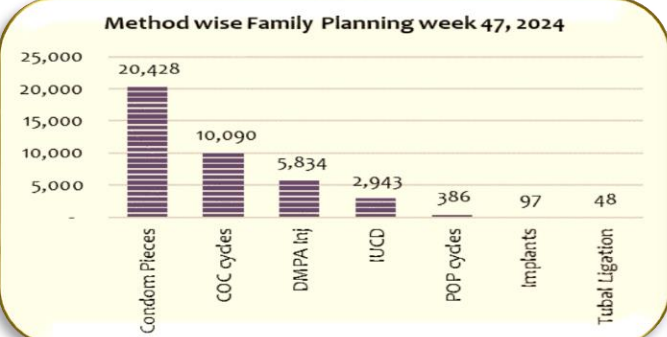
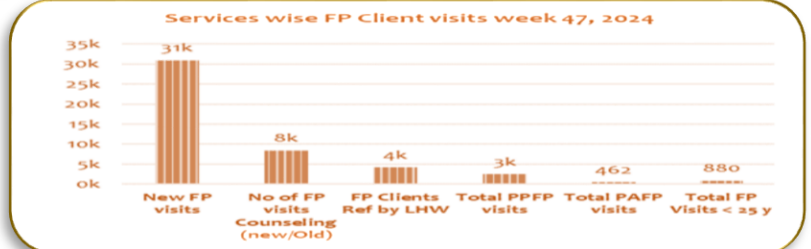
**Neonatal Deaths with Complications**



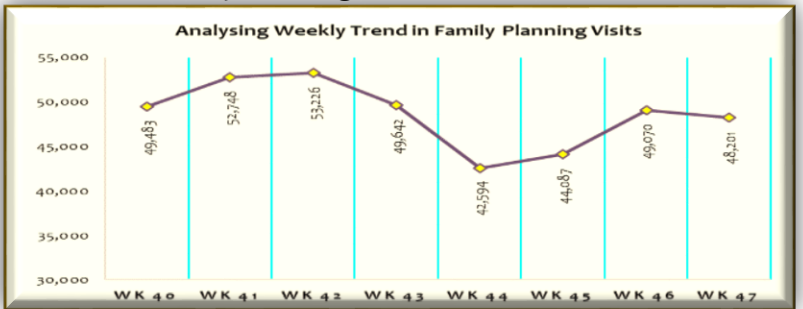
**Family Planning:**

In the 47th week of 2024, there were 48,150 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (880) were by women under 25, and 64% (30,914) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 18% (8,444), with 84% being new clients and 16% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,229), postpartum visits 5% (2,521), and post-abortion visits 1% (462).

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 20,428 (51%) followed by COC cycles 10,090 (25%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.24% and 0.12% respectively.



**Week wise Family Planning Visits:**



In the current week (Week 47), Family Planning (FP) visits have decreased notably by 2% compared to the previous week (Week 46). 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 76% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 15%, THQs at 5%, DHQs and THOS both at 2% respectively.

