



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 48 (Nov, 25~Dec,1) 202



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 Week 48 of 2024, the analysis of key healthcare indicators revealed a mix of progress and challenges, offering a comprehensive view of service delivery trends. Reporting compliance across the 36 districts increased to 92%, showing an improvement compared to the previous week, reflecting better adherence to reporting protocols. Outpatient Department (OPD) visits also experienced a positive trend, rising by 3% to reach a total of 2,087,578 visits. Among these, a significant 96% were new patients, highlighting continued access to healthcare for first-time visitors. Teaching Hospitals (THOs) led with the highest daily average of 1,143 visits, while Lahore stood out as the leading district with 238,679 visits, showcasing its robust healthcare infrastructure and service capacity.

In terms of patient demographics, gender distribution saw females accounting for 55% of visits, indicating sustained engagement by women in seeking healthcare services. The majority of visits came from individuals aged 15-49, underscoring the need for tailored services catering to this economically active age group. Disease patterns revealed that communicable diseases comprised 55% of reported cases, showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases made up 45%. This highlights the need for simultaneous efforts in infection control and chronic disease management.

Maternal health data presented a mixed picture, with 191,265 antenatal care (ANC) visits reported, of which 17% of ANC-1 cases had hemoglobin levels below 10g/dl, a concern requiring focused nutritional and medical interventions. Deliveries totaled 20,339, with 77% being normal, 23% C-sections, and 0.51% involving assisted methods like vacuum or forceps. However, 2% of newborns (385) faced complications leading to mortality, emphasizing the need for improved neonatal care and emergency readiness in facilities.

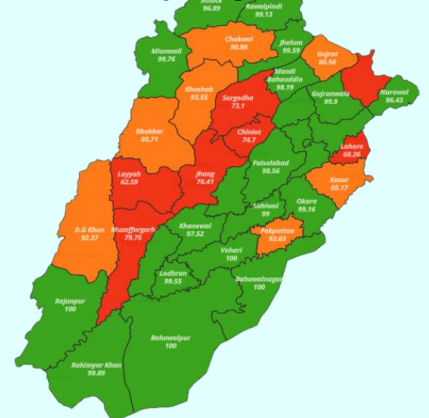
Family planning services recorded 44,250 visits during the week, with Basic Health Units (BHUs) contributing 73% of these. Sialkot, Faisalabad, and Rahimyar Khan emerged as top-performing districts, demonstrating consistent community engagement in these services. Additionally, 94,621 indoor admissions were reported, while surgeries totaled 22,035, with anesthesia types distributed as 48% local, 28% spinal, and 20% general anesthesia.

While the increase in reporting compliance and OPD visits reflects progress, areas like maternal health complications and low hemoglobin levels in ANC-1 patients demand urgent attention. Similarly, maintaining and further improving family planning outreach remains critical. These insights underscore the need for sustained efforts to ensure equitable and effective healthcare delivery across all districts.

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



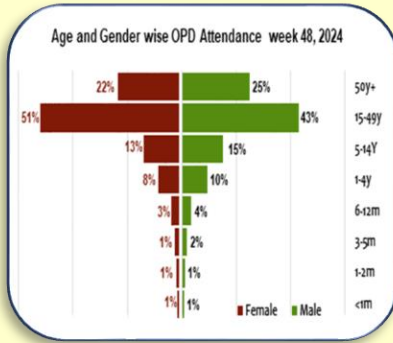
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



OUT PATIENT Detail

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

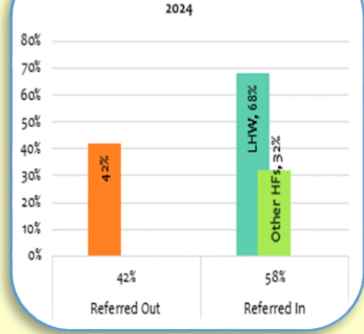
Total OPD **2,087,595** visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). The majority of patients in this context fell within the age range of 15 to 49 years old.



Referred patients:

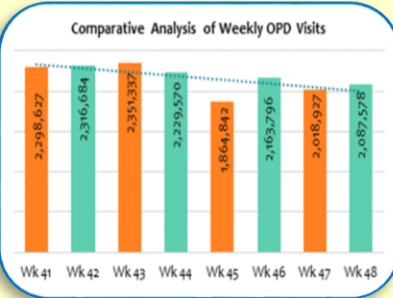
- Total Referred patients: 2,750
- Outgoing Referrals: 42% (1,153 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
- Incoming Referrals: 58% (1,597 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
- Source of Referrals:
 - Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 68% (1,084 patients)
 - Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): 32% (513 patients)
 - SHNS: 0% (0 patients)

Bar Graph of Referred Patients week 48, 2024



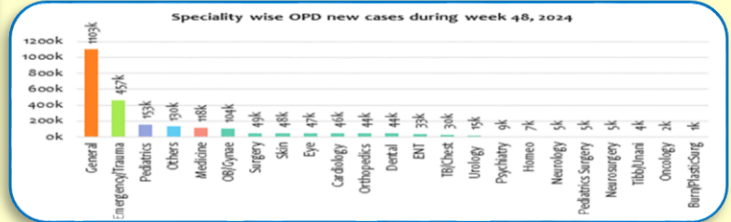
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

A comparative analysis of weekly outpatient department (OPD) visits revealed that Week 43 experienced the highest number of visits, peaking at 2,351,337. In contrast, Week 45 recorded the lowest number. Interestingly, this week witnessed a notable 3% increase in visits compared to the previous one.



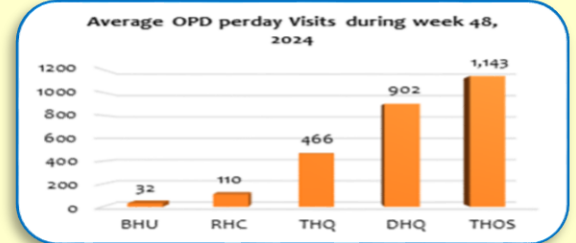
Specialty wise OPD cases:

The graph depicts the distribution of OPD visits among different specialties.

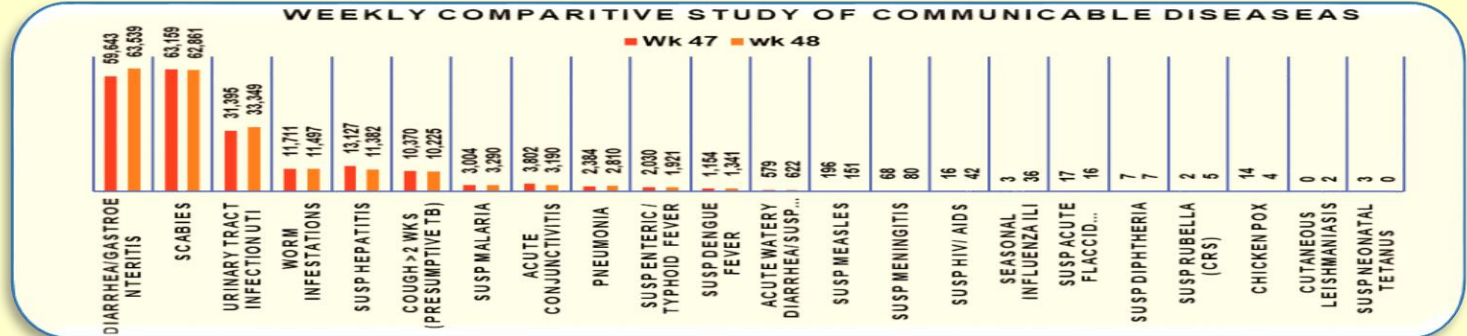


Average OPD per day visits:

The analysis for Week 48, as shown in the bar chart, highlighted that THOS facilities recorded the highest daily average of 1,143 OPD visits among the various facility types.

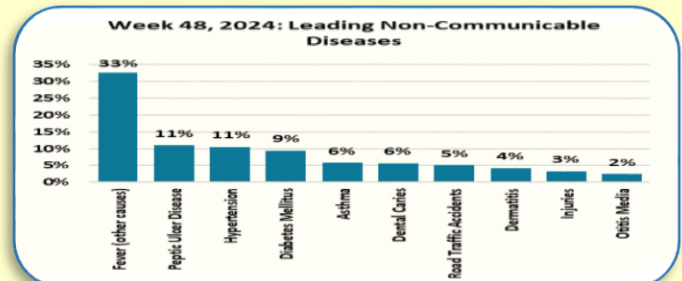
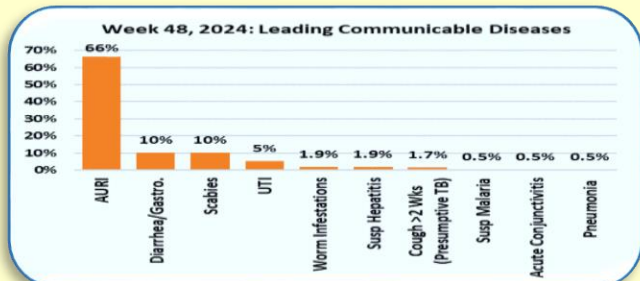


Week wise comparison of OPD Communicable Diseases:



Top 10 Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

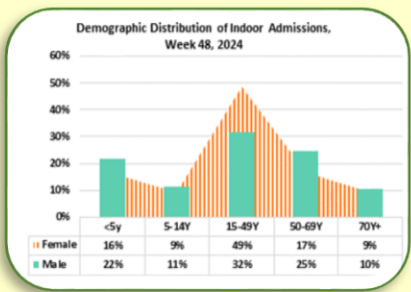
In Week 48 of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable incidence of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI) accounted for a significant 66% of cases, signaling a concerning trend. Following closely behind were cases of scabies issues and diarrhea/Gastroenteritis both at 10% 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

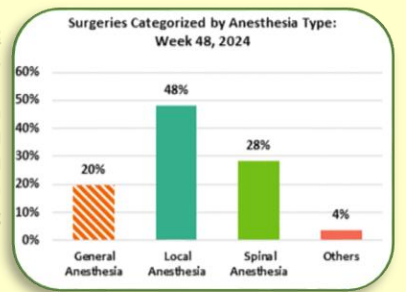
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

This week, 94,621 patients were admitted to inpatient care, with 61% hospitalized for specific diseases, 1% referred from other facilities, and 3% resulting in in-hospital deaths. An age and gender analysis revealed that females comprised 54% of the total patients, while males accounted for 46%. The majority were in the 15-49 age group, including 49% females and 32% males.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 22,035 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,383) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (10,614). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (6,246) of procedures, with 4% (792) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



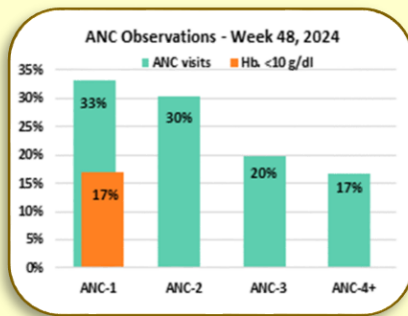
Indoor Disease wise Admission:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 48 OF YEAR 2024									
Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			Eye			Gynaecological			
1	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	14	21	Cataract	579	41	Fibroid Uterus	165	
2	Measles	138	22	Chronic Renal Disease	2,824	42	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	214	
3	Malaria	55	23	Glaucoma	23	43	Uterine Prolapse	37	
4	Viral Hepatitis A	50		Surgical			44	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	89
5	Viral Hepatitis B	10	24	Acu Appendicitis	611		Medicine		
6	Viral Hepatitis C	76	25	Burns	309	45	Diarrhea	6,121	
7	Viral Hepatitis E	3	26	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	488	46	Pneumonia	1,474	
Obstetrics/Maternal Complications			27	Hernias	541	47	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	49	
8	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	155	28	Hyperplasia of Prostate	61	48	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	234	
9	Complication of Abortion	124	29	Urolithiasis	112	49	Asthma	1,673	
10	Ectopic Pregnancies	53		Cardiac Diseases			50	Chronic Obstructive Airways	517
11	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	132	30	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	791	51	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	283	
12	Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	157	31	Hypertension	2,102	52	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	40	
13	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	156	32	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	3,124	53	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,076	
14	Puerperal Sepsis	57	33	Valvular Heart Dis	195	54	Diabetes Mellitus	1,701	
15	Rupture Uterus	70		Neurological/Neurosurgical			55	Chronic Liver Disease	1,103
16	Other Obstetric Complications	1,889	34	CVA Stroke	753	56	Chronic Renal Disease	2,824	
Cancer Diseases			35	Head Injury	539		Orthopedic Diseases		
17	Breast Cancer	37		Communicable Diseases			57	Arthropathies	317
18	Prostate Cancer	4	36	Dengue fever	240	58	Fractures	1,107	
ENT			37	Seasonal Influenza I L I	26		Psychiatric Diseases		
19	Chronic Otitis Media	86	38	Diphtheria	5	59	Drug Abuse	66	
20	DNS	92	39	Meningitis	98	60	Psychiatric Disorder	96	
			40	Rabies	42				

RMNCH

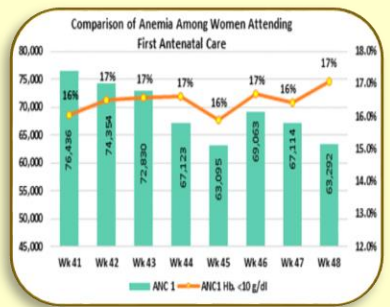
ANC Detail:

Out of the 191,265 ANC visits recorded this week, ANC-1 accounted for 33% (63,292), with 17% (10,794) of these cases having Hb levels below 10 g/dL. Meanwhile, ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 represented 30% (57,881), 20% (38,030), and 17% (32,062) of the visits, respectively.



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

The graphical analysis of weekly trends highlights a notable decline in ANC-1 visits from Week 43 to Week 48, with a 6% decrease observed this week compared to Week 47. Additionally, the number of anemic women attending their first antenatal care visit dropped by 2%, from 11,025 in Week 47 to 10,794 in Week 48.



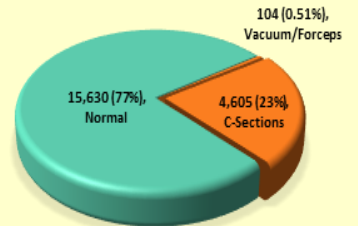
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC):

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 48, 2024					
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	47	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	31
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	50	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	21
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	33	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	20
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	14
Information on KMC Follow-up					
1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	33	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	22
2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	23	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	14

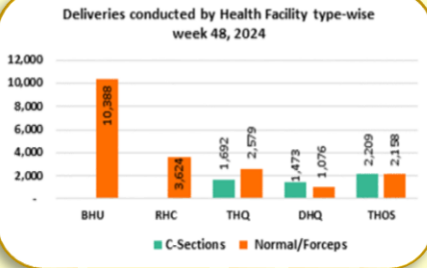
Types of Deliveries:

Total deliveries 20,339 was conducted in Punjab during current week, 77% Normal deliveries, 23% C-Section and only 0.51% were Vacuum/Forceps.



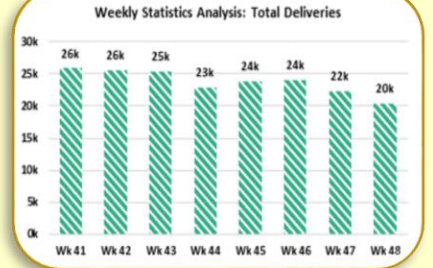
Deliveries conducted in health facilities Type wise:

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 51% (10,388) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 11% (2,209) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.



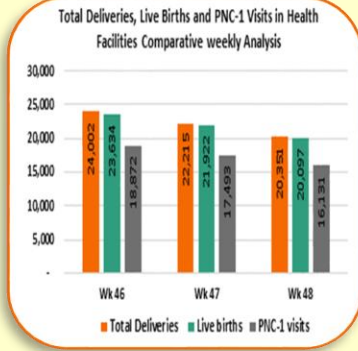
Weekly trend in types of Deliveries:

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 48, deliveries declined by 8% compared to the previous week, highlighting a downward trend.



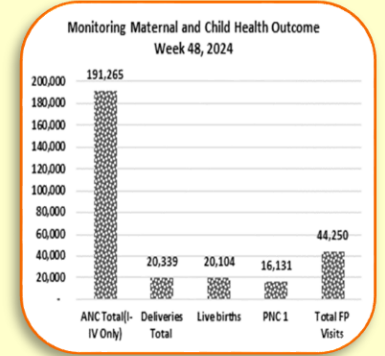
Exploring Weekly Total Number of Deliveries Conducted, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits Trends:

The data highlights weekly trends in deliveries, live births, and early postnatal care (PNC-1) visits, providing insights into healthcare activity during this period. In Week 48, both total deliveries and live births decreased by approximately 8% compared to Week 46. Similarly, PNC-1 visits have shown a consistent decline over the past three weeks.



Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

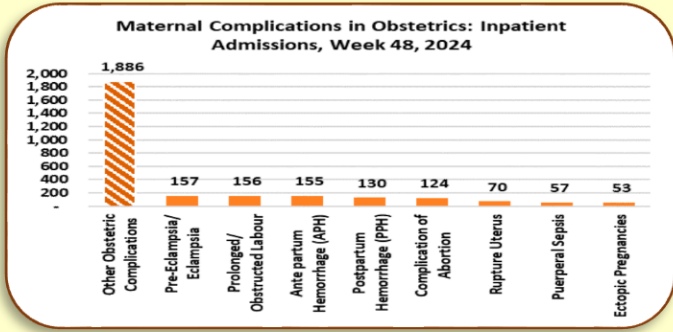
The bar graph illustrates key maternal and child health indicators. The data represents a comprehensive assessment of healthcare utilization and outcomes across various stages of the maternal and child health field.



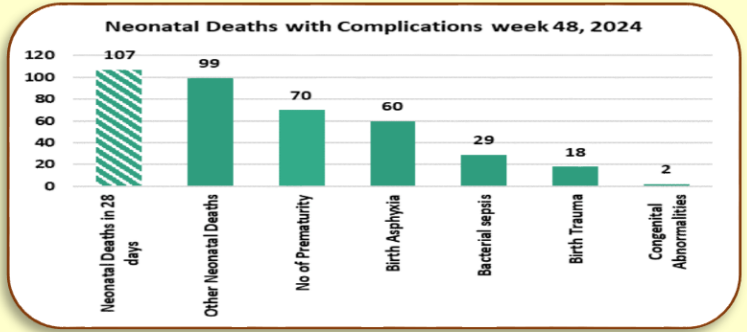
Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

In Week 48 of 2024, four maternal deaths were reported, with postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) being the cause in two cases. Additionally, 385 neonatal deaths were recorded, representing 2% of the 20,104 live births during this period. Among the newborns, 1% were identified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), while 0.4% were born prematurely.

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:



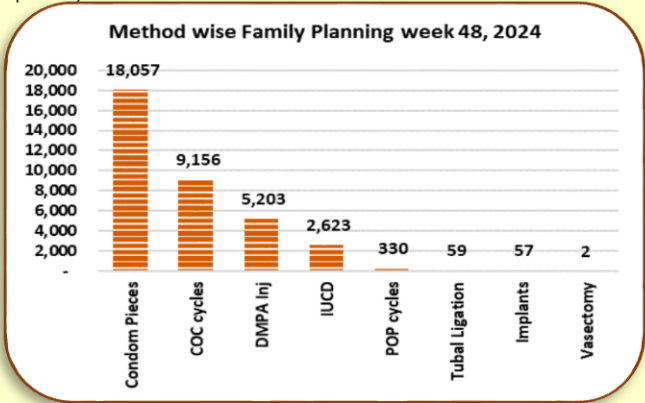
Neonatal Deaths with Complications



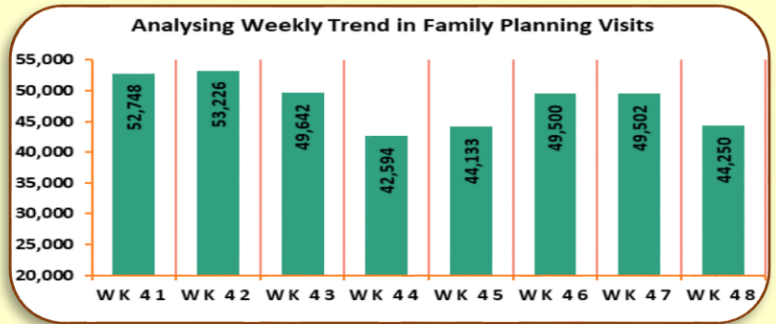
Family Planning:

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 POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.24% and 0.12% respectively



Week wise Family Planning Visits:



Family Planning (FP) visits in Week 48 declined by 11% compared to the previous week (Week 47). However, Week 42 remains the peak with the highest recorded visits. The graph reveals a general upward trajectory over time, despite occasional fluctuations.

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 3% and 2% respectively.

