



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 49 (Dec, 2~Dec,8) 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 49th 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 49 was commendable at 91%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 2,117,618, marking a modest increase of approximately 1% from the previous week, Week 48, which recorded 2,087,578 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 1,233 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 239,094 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (174,221) and Rawalpindi (113,218) in terms of patient footfall.

In analyzing OPD visits during Week 49, 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 53% of all patient cases. Among these reported cases, communicable diseases made up 54%, showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases constituted 46%. In our report, we present a weekly year-on-year comparison of smog-related diseases to analyze trends in health impact.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 98,880 indoor admissions recorded, with 62% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 21,922 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,365), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 48% (10,453), Spinal Anesthesia in 28% (6,110), and alternative anesthesia methods in 5% (994).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 191,589 in Punjab for Week 49, with ANC-1 (n= 62,876) reporting 17% (10,524) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 19,752, comprising 76% Normal deliveries, 24% C-Section, and 0.34% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (19,522), 2% (312) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% (103) were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (393) 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.

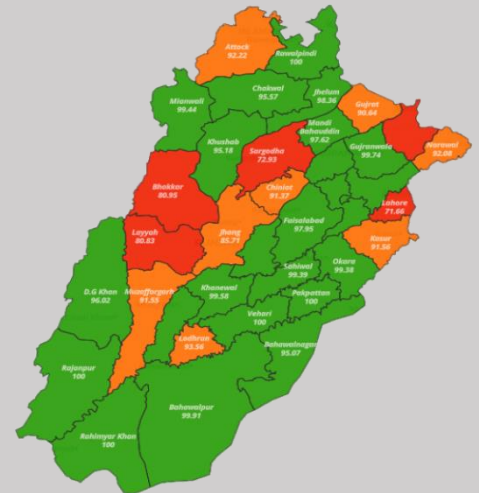
Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 47,560 this week. The largest share, comprising 72% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. The week-wise comparison is shown in the chart. Sialkot, Faisalabad and Rahimyar Khan, districts maintained their leading positions with 3,346, 3,187, and 3,106 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement.

In Week 49, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in 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.

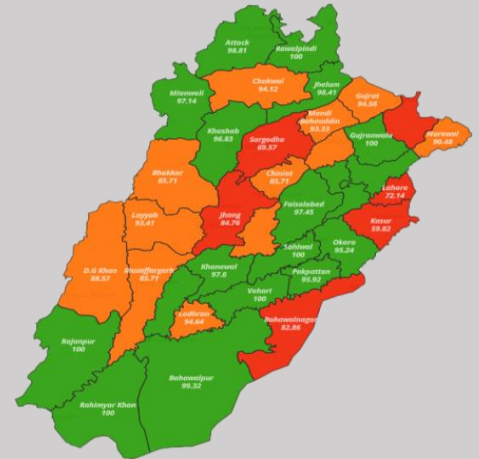
Reporting Compliance

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

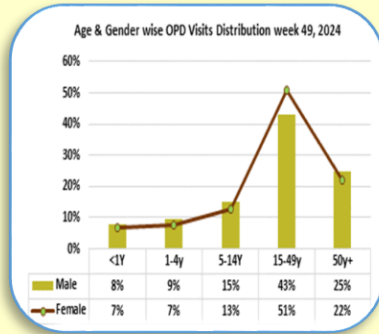


Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



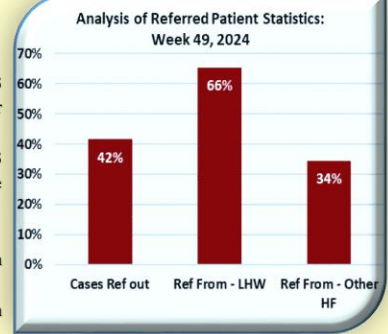
OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 2,117,618 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



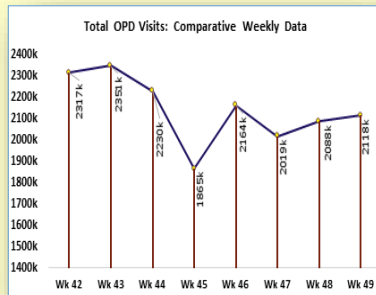
Referred patients:

- Total Referred Patients: 2,746
- Outgoing Referrals: 42% (1,143 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
- Incoming Referrals: 58% (1,603 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
- Source of Referrals:
 - Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 66% (1,050 patients)
 - Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): 34% (553 patients)



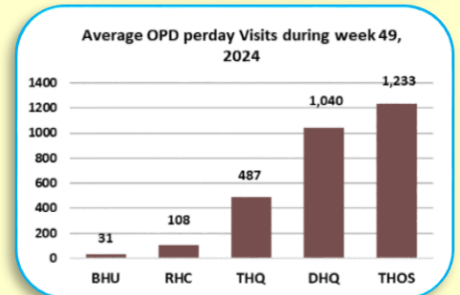
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

In a comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, Week 43 showed the highest attendance, peaking at 2,351k visits, the most significant among all weeks analyzed. Conversely, Week 45 recorded the lowest number of visits. This week, OPD attendance rose by 1% compared to the previous week, continuing a trend of declining patient numbers overall.



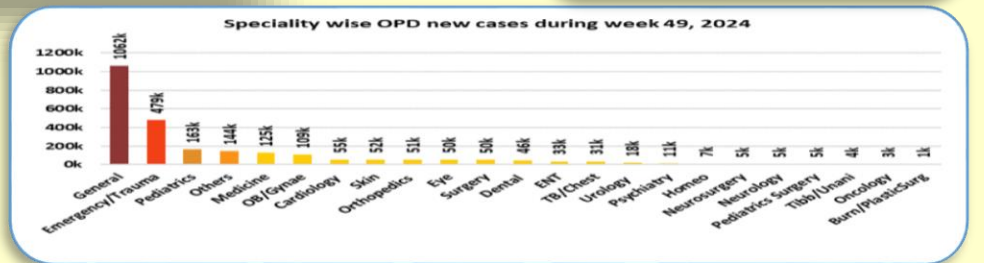
Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 49, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,233 followed by DHQ 1,040, THQ 487, RHC 108 and BHU 31 OPD visits among various facility type.



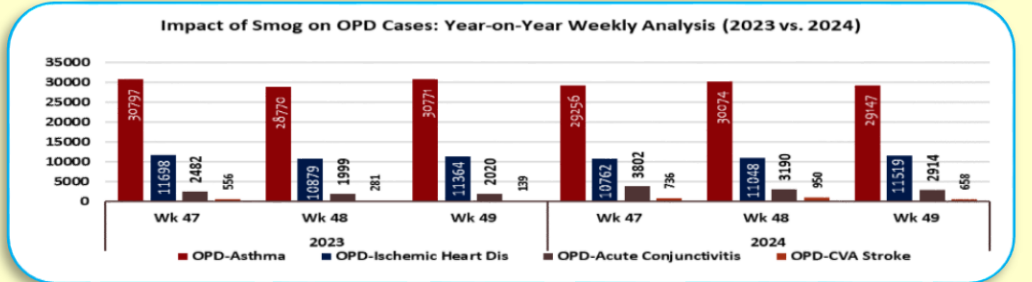
Specialty wise OPD cases:

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



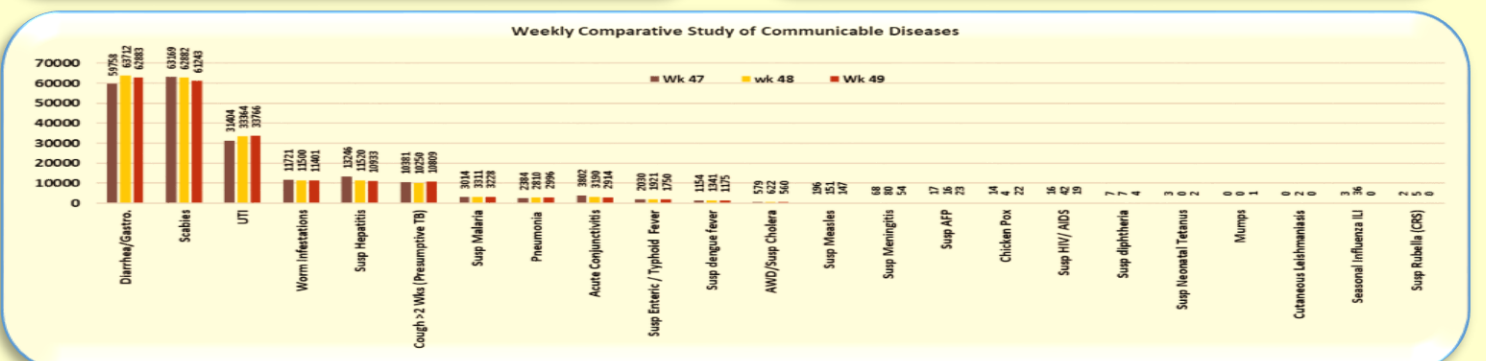
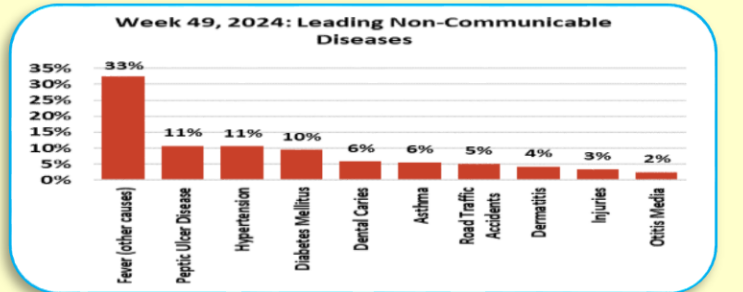
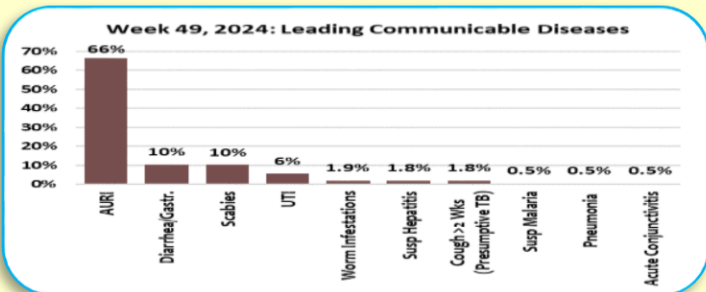
Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:

The chart compares weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases (e.g., asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke) between 2023 and 2024. It highlights year-on-year trends, showing a consistent burden of asthma cases as the highest among the categories, with slight variations across weeks.



Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

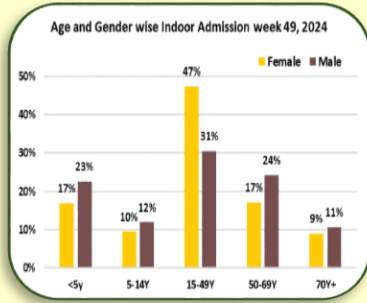
In the 49th week of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable rise in Communicable Diseases. most common were acute upper respiratory infections (Auri), making up 66% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastro. issues and Scabies both at 10% respectively. on the other hand, Non-Communicable Diseases were led by fever of unknown origin, accounting for 33% of cases. Peptic ulcer and Hypertension followed, each at 11% respectively. these findings are based on data collected from outpatient Departments treating both Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases during this specific timeframe



INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

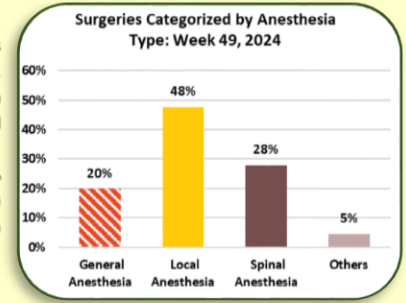
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 98,880 patients were admitted indoors, with 62% 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 54% of the admitted patients, while males made up 46%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 47% and males for 31% within this cohort.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 21,922 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,365) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (10,453). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (6,110) of procedures, with 5% (994) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



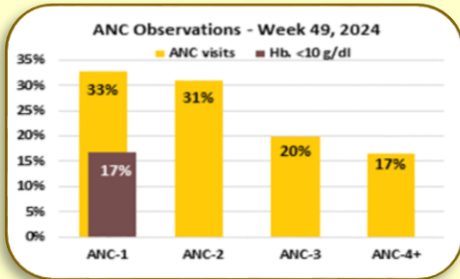
Suspected Indoor Diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 49 OF YEAR 2024			
sr.	Medicine	ENT	Cancer Diseases
1	Diarrhea	6,946	23
2	Pneumonia	1,750	24
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	78	103
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea/ Cholera	213	45
5	Asthma	1,892	46
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	594	47
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	256	48
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	49
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,225	50
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,744	51
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,161	52
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,076	53
13	Cardiac Diseases		54
14	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	607	55
15	Hypertension	2,106	56
16	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	3,109	57
17	Valvular Heart Dis	260	58
18	Orthopedic Diseases		59
19	Arthropathies	406	60
20	Fractures	1,186	61
21	Eye		62
22	Cataract	541	63
23	ENT		64
24	Chronic Otitis Media	64	65
25	DNS	103	66
26	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		67
27	Neonatal Tetanus	1	68
28	Acu Flaccd Paralysis (AFP)	11	69
29	Measles	115	70
30	Malaria	41	71
31	Viral Hepatitis A	56	72
32	Viral Hepatitis B	6	73
33	Viral Hepatitis C	69	74
34	Communicable Diseases		75
35	Dengue fever	103	76
36	Seasonal Influenza LL I	1	77
37	Diphtheria	3	78
38	Pertussis	2	79
39	Meningitis	87	80
40	Rabies	38	81
41	Neurological/Neurosurgical		82
42	CVA Stroke	862	83
43	Head Injury	744	84
44	Gynaecological		85
45	Fibroid Uterus	188	86
46	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	298	87
47	Uterine Prolapse	36	88
48	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	76	89
49	Cancer Diseases		90
50	Silicosis	8	91
51	Breast Cancer	32	92
52	Prostate Cancer	1	93
53	Surgical		94
54	Acu Appendicitis	646	95
55	Burns	305	96
56	Cholelithiasis /Cholecystitis	543	97
57	Hernias	643	98
58	Hyperplasia of Prostate	73	99
59	Urolithiasis	47	100
60	Psychiatric Diseases		101
61	Drug Abuse	74	102
62	Psychiatric Disorder	141	103
63	Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		104
64	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	165	105
65	Complication of Abortion	136	106
66	Ectopic Pregnancies	41	107
67	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	150	108
68	Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	118	109
69	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	161	110
70	Puerperal Sepsis	56	111
71	Rupture Uterus	44	112
72	Other Obstetric Complications	1,973	113
73	Other Diseases		114
74		26,710	115

RMNCH

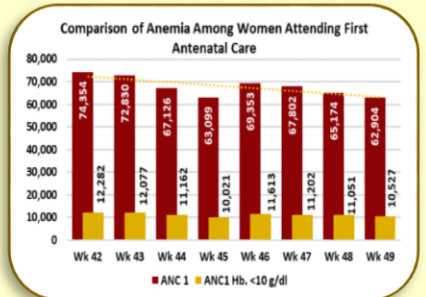
ANC Detail:

Total ANC 191,589 visits were conducted during this week, out of which 33% (62,876) were ANC-1 visits with 17% (10,524) of Hb<10g/dl, ANC-2 31% (59,030), ANC-3 20% (38,036) and ANC-4 17% (31,647).



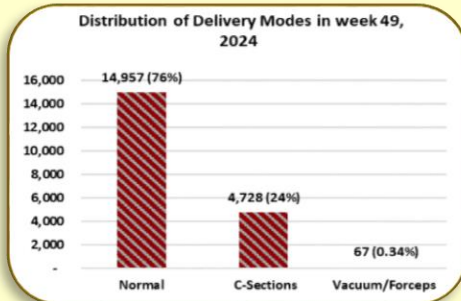
Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia in ANC-1 Women coming for Antenatal care:

The trend analysis of ANC-1 visits indicates a noticeable decrease compared to previous weeks. Week 42 stood out with the highest recorded ANC-1 visits. However, in the current Week 49, there has been a clear 3% decline in ANC-1 visits as compare to the week 48.



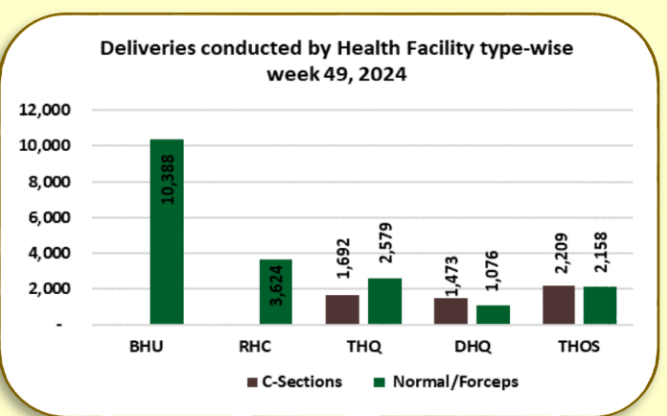
Delivery Modes:

During the current week in Punjab, a total of 19,752 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 76% (14,957) were normal deliveries, 24% (4,728) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.34% (67) involved vacuum/forceps..



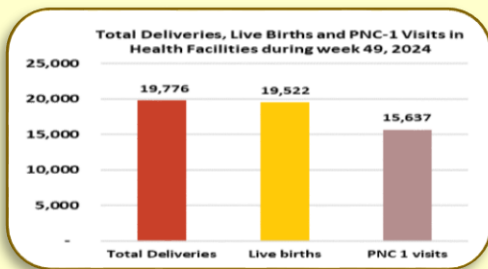
Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 49, 2024

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 53% (10,388) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 11% (12,209) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.



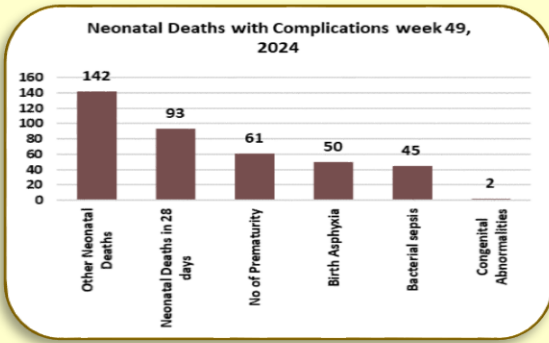
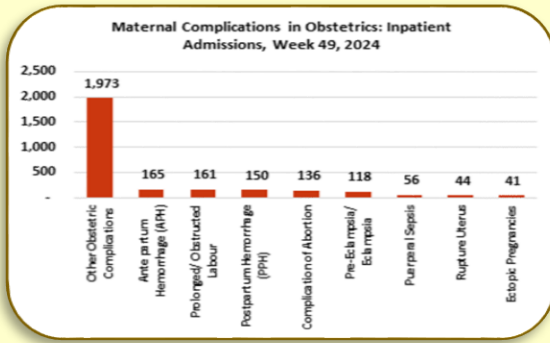
Weekly Maternal and Neonatal Care Highlights

In Week 49, total deliveries reached 19,776, with 19,522 live births recorded. Additionally, 15,637 PNC 1 visits were conducted, reflecting continued focus on postnatal care services.



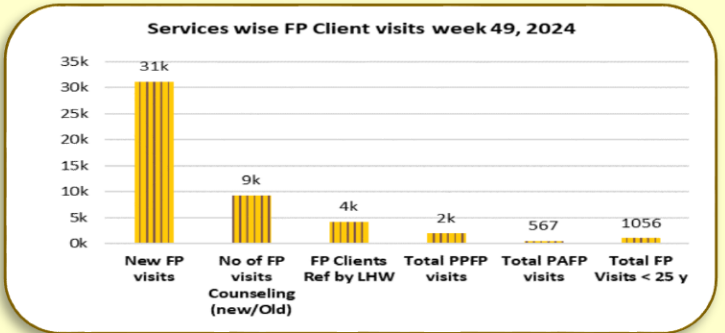
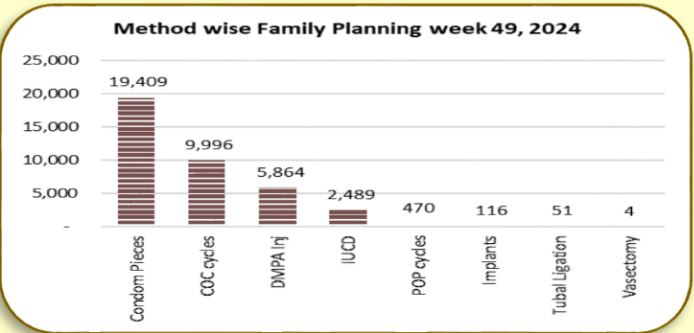
Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

In Week 49 of 2024, 03 maternal deaths were reported. Additionally, 393 neonatal deaths were recorded, representing 2% of the 19,522 live births during this period. Among the newborns, 2% were identified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), while 0.5% were born prematurely.



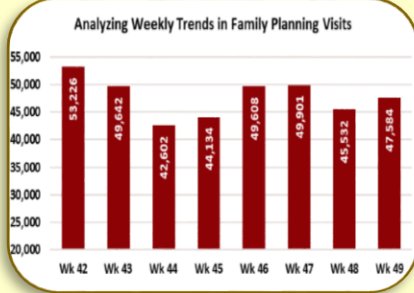
Family Planning

In the 49th week of 2024, there were 47,560 Family Planning visits. Of these, 2% (1,056) were by women under 25, and 66% (31,186) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 20% (9,342), with 83% being new clients and 17% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,233), postpartum visits 4% (1,992), and post-abortion visits 1% (567). Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 19,409 (51%) followed by COC cycles 9,996 (26%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.30% and 0.13% respectively.



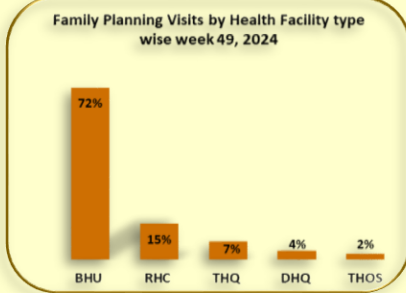
Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 49, Family Planning (FP) visits increased by 5%, reaching 47,584 compared to 45,532 in Week 48. The highest visits were recorded in Week 42 at 53,226, with the data showing a fluctuating pattern over the weeks.



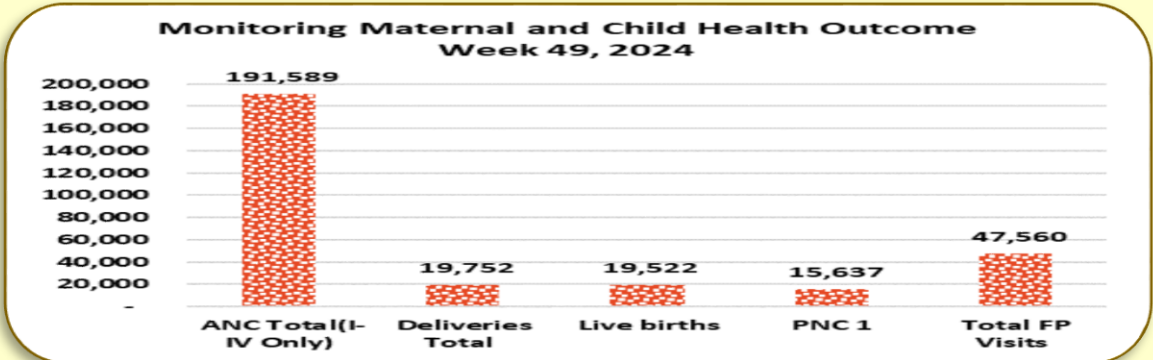
Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

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.



Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 49, 2024

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators , week 49, 2024					
Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	11	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	5
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	4	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	10	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC& referred / discontinued due to complication	
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC	
Information on KMC Follow-up					
1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	3	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	4
2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	8	4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	