



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 50 (Dec, 9~Dec,15) 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 50th 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 50 was commendable at 92%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 2,090,597, marking a modest decrease of approximately 2% from the previous week, Week 49, which recorded 2,136,825 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 1,197 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 242,213 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (168,839) and Multan (111,404) in terms of patient footfall.

In analyzing OPD visits during Week 50, 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 54% 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 98,463 indoor admissions recorded, with 65% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 23,714 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,626), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 48% (11,339), Spinal Anesthesia in 28% (6,746), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (1,003).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 188,568 in Punjab for Week 50, with ANC-1 (n= 62,278) reporting 17% (10,385) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 20,604, comprising 74% Normal deliveries, 25% C-Section, and 0.54% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (20,208), 2% (315) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.7% (135) were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (404) 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 45,637 this week. The largest share, comprising 73% 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 3,216, 3,159, and 2,843 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement.

In Week 50, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in OPD visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, deliveries, live births, PNC-1 visits 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



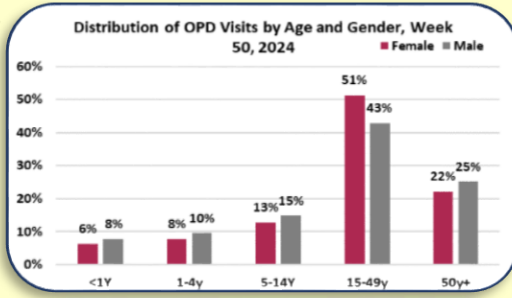
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



OUT PATIENT Detail

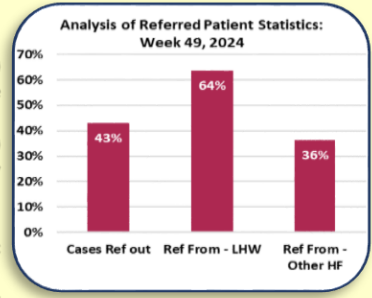
OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 2,090,597 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.



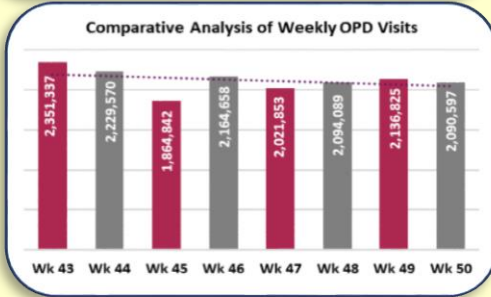
Referred patients:

Total Referred Patients: 2,894
 Outgoing Referrals: 43% (1,245 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 Incoming Referrals: 57% (1,649 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
 Source of Referrals:
 Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 64% (1,050 patients)
 Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): 36% (599 patients)



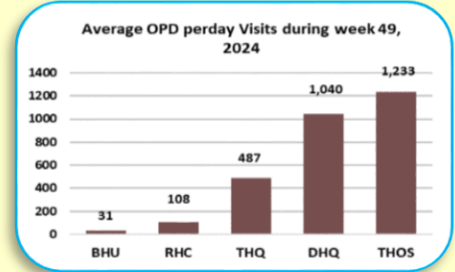
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparison:

In a comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, Week 43 recorded the highest attendance, reaching an impressive 2,351k visits, the peak for all weeks analyzed. In contrast, Week 45 saw the lowest attendance, with a 1% decline from the previous week, reflecting an ongoing downward trend in overall patient numbers.



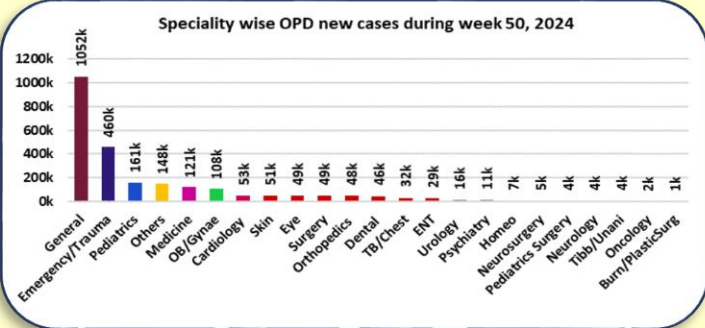
Average OPD per day visits:

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.



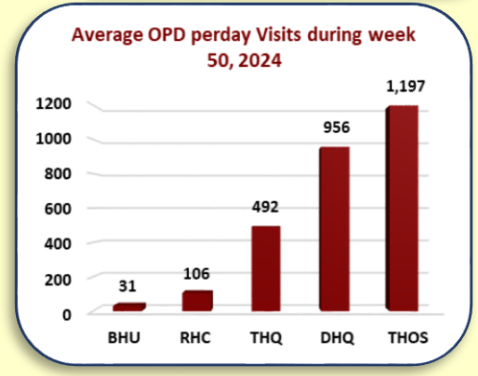
Specialty wise OPD cases:

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



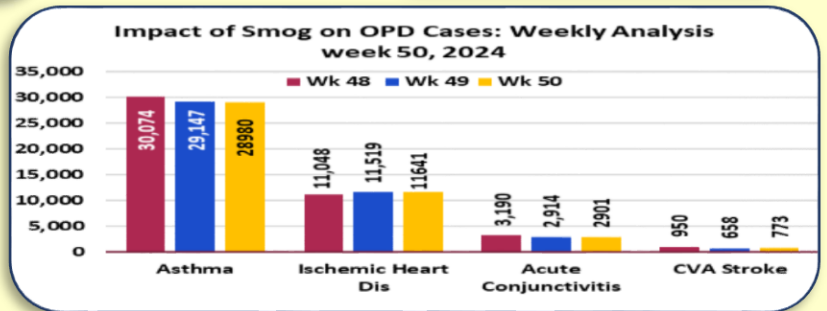
Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 50, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,197 followed by DHQ 956, THQ 492, RHC 106 and BHU 31 OPD visits among various facility type.



Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:

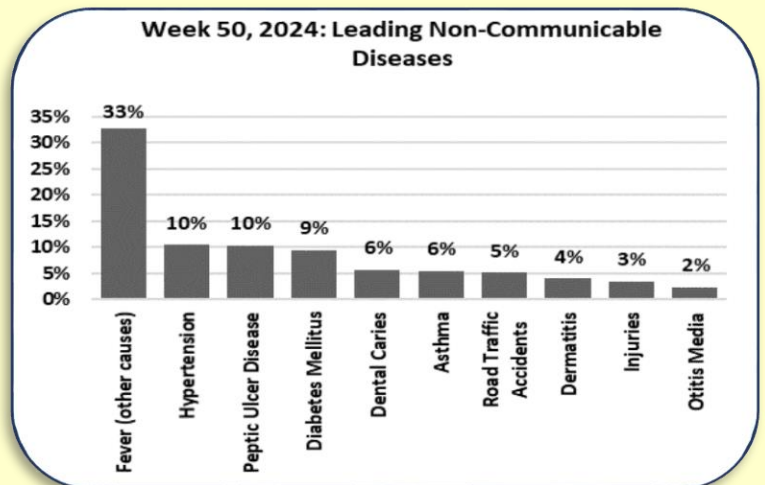
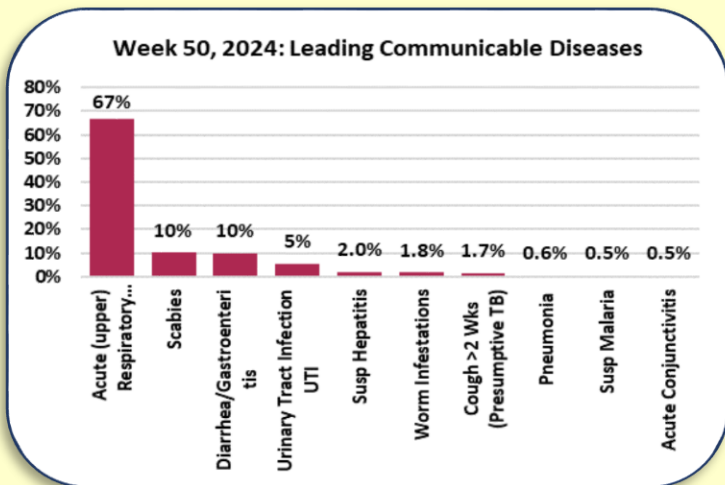
The chart compares weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases (e.g., asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke) week 50, 2024. It highlights weekly trends, showing a consistent burden of asthma cases as the highest among the categories, with slight variations across weeks.

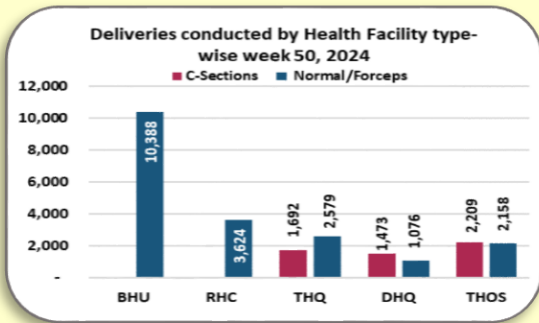


Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 50th week of 2024 in Punjab, there was a notable rise in communicable diseases. Most common were Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI), making up 67% 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. Hypertension and Peptic Ulcer followed, each at 10% respectively. These findings are based on data collected from outpatient departments treating both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this specific timeframe

Week wise comparison of OPD Communicable Diseases:

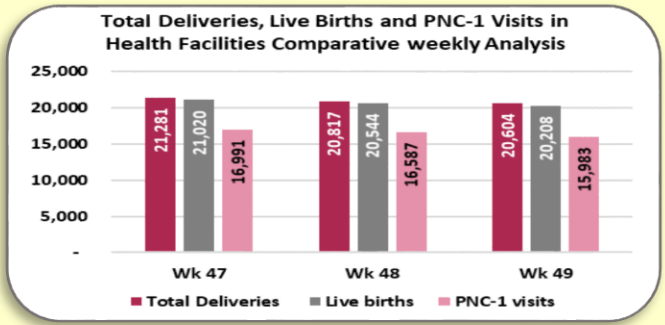




Weekly Maternal and Neonatal Care

Highlights

The data shows a steady decline in total deliveries, live births, and PNC-1 visits over Weeks 47 to 49, highlighting a consistent downward trend across all categories

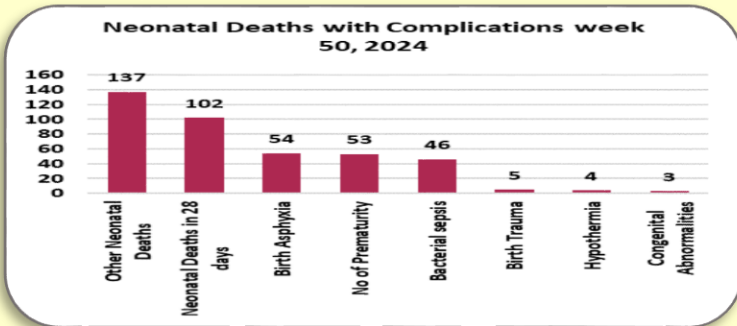


Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

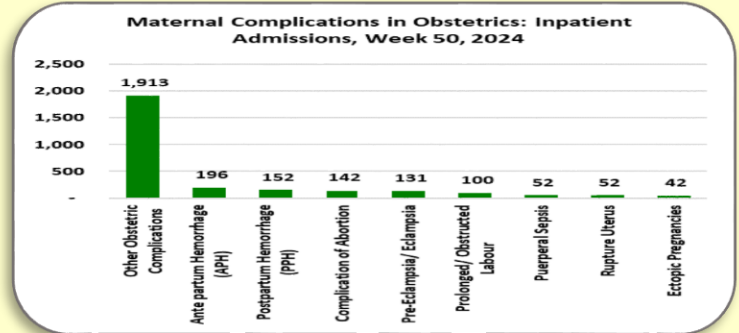
In Week 50 of 2024, five maternal deaths were reported, three of which were attributed to postpartum hemorrhage (PPH). Additionally, 404 neonatal deaths were recorded, representing 2% of the 20,208 live births during this period. Among the newborns, 2% were identified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), while 0.7% were born prematurely.

| Total Live Births | Premature Births | Live Births LBW <2.5kg | Intra Uterine Death (IUD) | Still Births | Neonatal Deaths by (Complications) | Maternal Deaths |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 20,208 | 135 | 315 | 267 | 33 | 404 | 5 |

Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



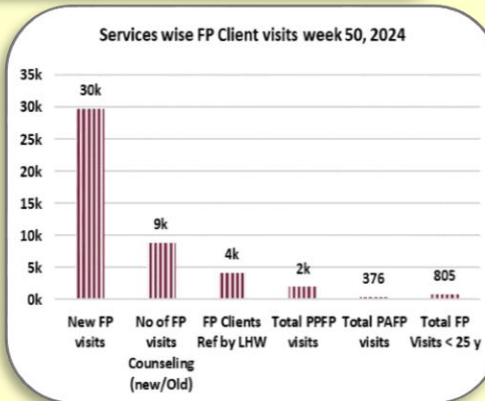
Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:



Family Planning:

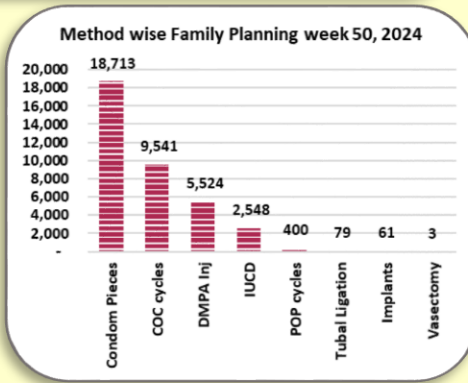
Services wise Family Planning Visits:

In the 50th week of 2024, there were 45,637 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (805) were by women under 25, and 65% (29,762) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 19% (8,870), with 83% being new clients and 17% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,220), postpartum visits 4% (1,973), and post-abortion visits 1% (376).



Method wise Family Planning Visits:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 18,713 (51%) followed by COC cycles 9,541 (26%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.21% and 0.17% respectively



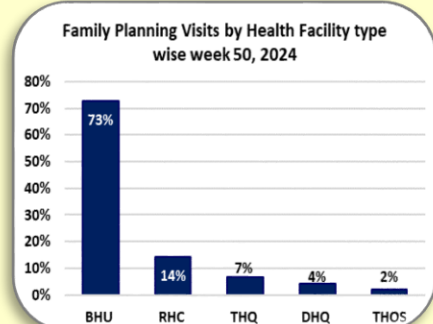
Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 50, Family Planning (FP) visits dropped by 5% to 45,783, down from 48,187 in Week 49. The highest number of visits, 49,642, was recorded in Week 43, reflecting a fluctuating trend 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

