



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 51 (Dec, 16~Dec,22) 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 51st 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 51 was commendable at 90%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 1,983,429, marking a modest decrease of approximately 5% from the previous week, Week 50, which recorded 2,091,987 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 1,165 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with 229,653 visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (156,573) and Multan (115,174) in terms of patient footfall.

In analyzing OPD visits during Week 51, 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. Disease patterns revealed that communicable diseases comprised 54% of reported cases showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases constituted 46%. In our report, we present a weekly comparison of smog-related diseases to analyze trends in health impact.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 100,652 indoor admissions recorded, with 64% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 23,478 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,559), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 48% (11,385), Spinal Anesthesia in 28% (6,646), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (888). Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 186,029 in Punjab for Week 51, with ANC-1 (n= 60,606) reporting 16% (9,904) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 20,744, comprising 74% Normal deliveries, 25% C-Section, and 039% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (20,458), 1% (294) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.4% (89) were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (424) 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 43,345 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 3,527, 3,096, and 2,660 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement.

In Week 51, 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.

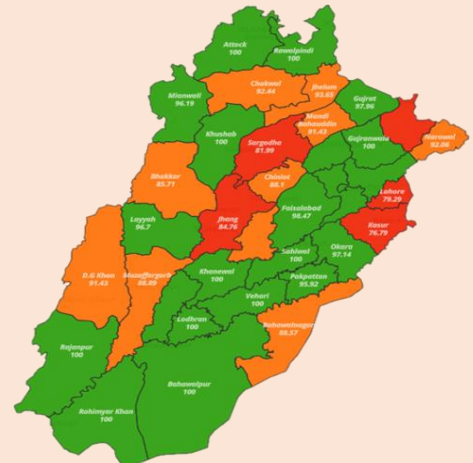
Reporting Compliance

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



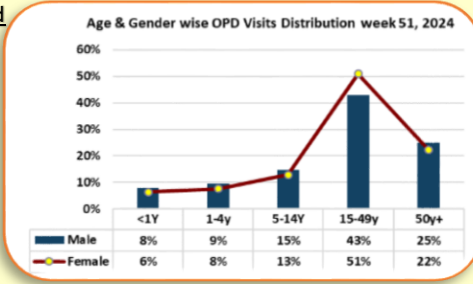
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



OUT PATIENT Detail

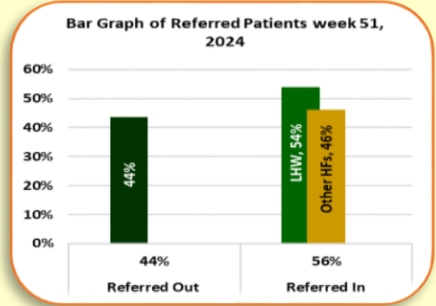
OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

Total OPD 1,983,429 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



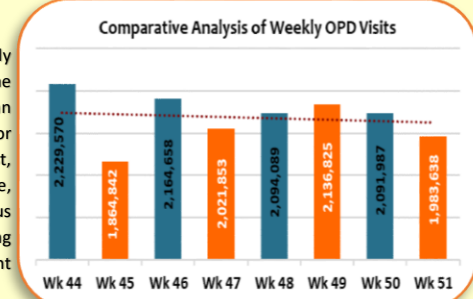
Referred patients:

Total Referred Patients: 2,493
 Outgoing Referrals: 44% (1,087 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 Incoming Referrals: 56% (1,406 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
 Source of Referrals:
 Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 54% (757 patients)
 Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): 46% (649 patients)



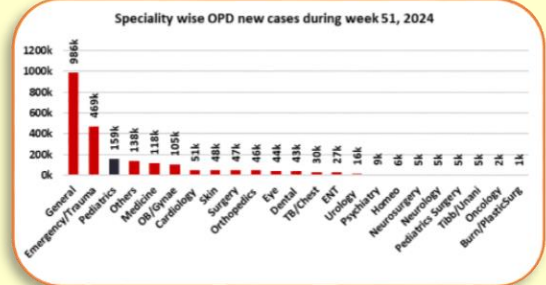
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparison:

In a comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, Week 44 recorded the highest attendance, reaching an impressive 2,229k visits, the peak for all weeks analyzed. In contrast, Week 45 saw the lowest attendance, with a 5% decline from the previous week, reflecting an ongoing downward trend in overall patient numbers.



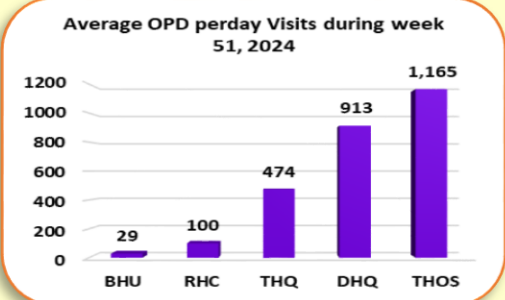
Specialty wise OPD cases:

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



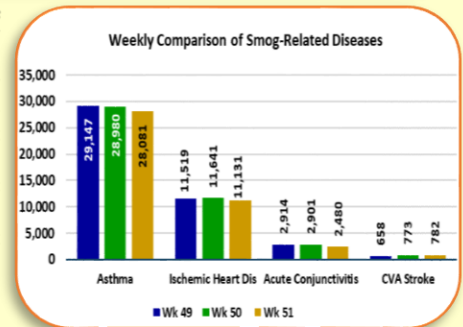
Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 51, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,165 followed by DHQ 913, THQ 474, RHC 100 and BHU 29 OPD visits among various facility type.



Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:

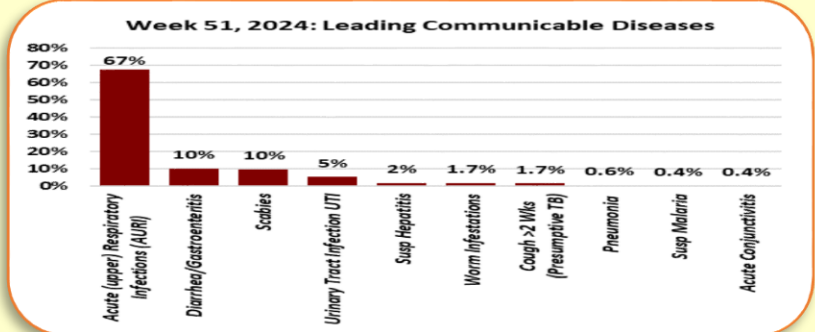
The chart illustrates weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases, including asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke. It highlights weekly trends, with asthma consistently representing the highest burden among the categories, despite slight variations across weeks.



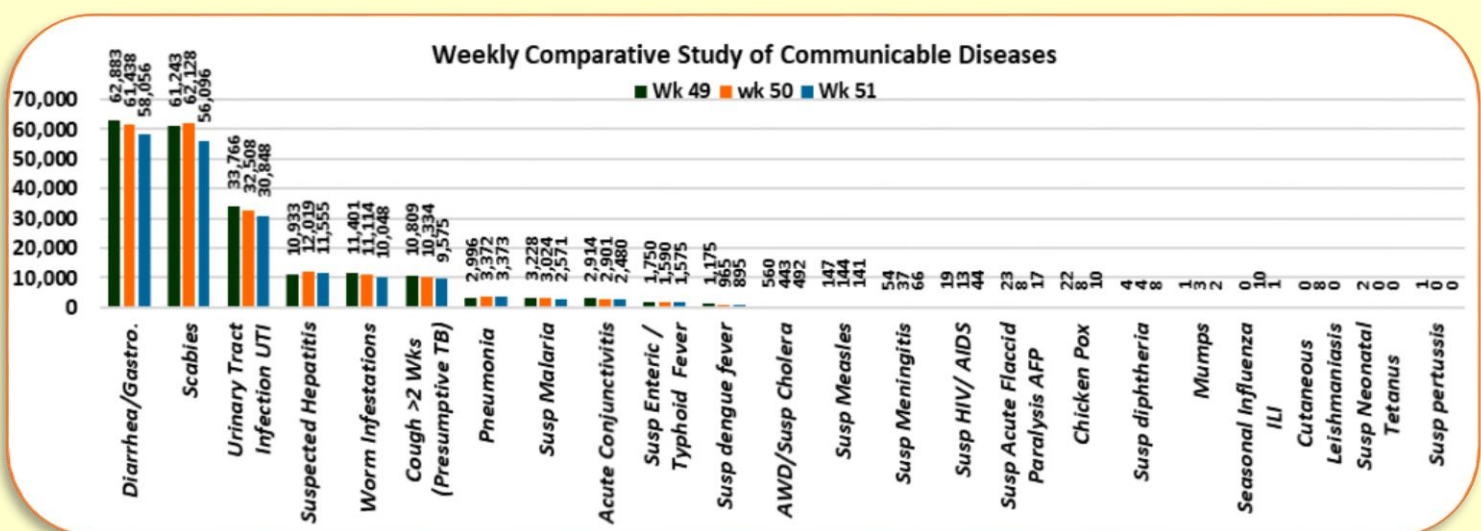
Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 51st 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 32% of cases. Hypertension and Peptic Ulcer followed, at 11% and 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 Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:



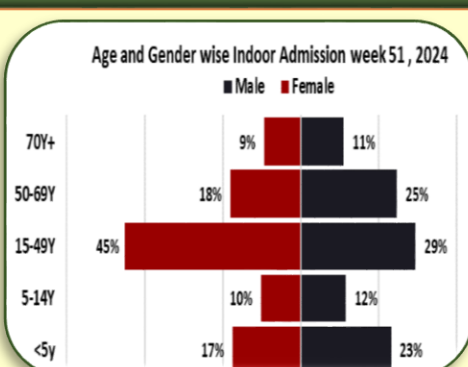
OPD Suspected Diseases Tabulation:

Suspected Disease	Communicable Diseases		Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis		Waterborne Diseases		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
1 Susp Malaria	2,571	9	9 Susp Hepatitis	11,555	17	Diarrrhea/Gastroenteritis	58,056
2 Susp Meningitis	66	10	10 Susp Measles	141	18	Acu Watery Diarrrhea/Susp Cholera	492
3 Susp dengue fever	895	11	11 Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	17	19	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,575
4 Seasonal Influenza ILLI	1	12	12 Susp diphtheria	8	20	Worm Infestations	10,048
5 Chicken Pox	10	13	13 Mumps	2	Sexually Transmitted Infections		
6 Susp HIV/ AIDS	44	Respiratory Diseases		21	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	30,848	
7 Acute Conjunctivitis	2,480	14	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	389,150			
Skin Diseases		15	Pneumonia	3,373			
8 Scabies	56,096	16	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	9,575			
Respiratory Diseases		Eye & ENT Diseases		Psychiatric Diseases			
1 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	7,934	10	Cataract	6,440	20	Anxiety & Depression	9,527
2 Asthma	28,081	11	Trachoma	492	21	Epilepsy	2,095
Communicable Diseases		12	Glaucoma	1,142	22	Drug Dependence	785
3 Fever (other causes)	155,786	13	Otitis Media	10,536	Injuries/Poisoning		
Skin Diseases		Oral Disease		23	Road Traffic Accidents	25,215	
4 Dermatitis	19,509	14	Dental Caries	27,370	24	Injuries	16,479
Gastro Intestinal Diseases		Cancer Diseases		25	Fractures	4,395	
5 Bloody Diarrrhea/Dysentery	560	15	Lung Cancer	40	26	Burns	1,213
6 Peptic Ulcer Disease	50,541	16	Breast cancer	85	27	Dog bite	4,600
7 Chronic Liver Dis	3,745	17	Prostate cancer	12	28	Snake bite	14
Endocrine Disorder		Cardiovascular Diseases		Neurological/Neurosurgical			
8 Diabetes Mellitus	46,627	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	11,131	29	CVA Stroke	782
9 Goiter	155	19	Hypertension	52,082			

INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

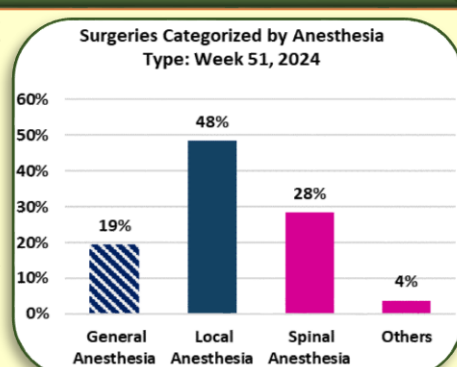
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 100,652 patients were admitted indoors, with 64% of them being affected by various diseases. Merely 1% (1,293) of these cases were referrals, while 4% (3,899) resulted in indoor deaths. In terms of gender distribution, females comprised 53% of the admitted patients, while males made up 47%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 45% and males for 29% within this cohort.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,478 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,559) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (11,385). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (6,646) of procedures, with 4% (888) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



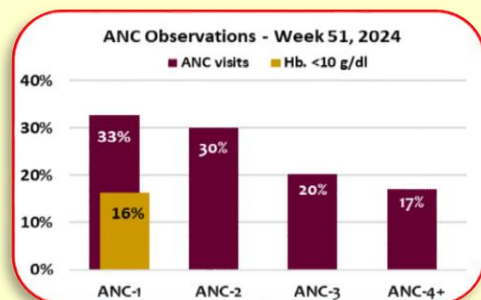
Suspected Indoor Diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 51 OF YEAR 2024								
Sr.	Medicine	Count	Eye	Count	Gynaecological	Count		
1	Diarrhea	7,012	22	Cataract	675	42	Fibroid Uterus	185
2	Pneumonia	2,109	23	Chronic Renal Disease	3,307	43	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	323
3	Bloody Diarrrhea/Dysentery	66	24	Glaucoma	19	44	Uterine Prolapse	40
4	Acute Watery Diarrrhea / Cholera	211	25	Allergic Conjunctivitis	5	45	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	87
5	Asthma	1,883	ENT		Surgical			
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	832	26	Chronic Otitis Media	30	46	Acu Appendicitis	521
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	260	27	DNS	59	47	Burns	459
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	39	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		48	48	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	556
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,280	28	Neonatal Tetanus	4	49	Hernias	540
10	Diabetes Mellitus	2,282	29	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	14	50	Hyperplasia of Prostate	92
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,068	30	Measles	114	51	Urolithiasis	83
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,307	31	Malaria	48	Psychiatric Diseases		
Cardiac Diseases		32	32	Viral Hepatitis A	37	52	Drug Abuse	79
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	886	33	Viral Hepatitis B	22	53	Psychiatric Disorder	167
14	Hypertension	2,367	34	Viral Hepatitis C	108	Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	3,660	Communicable Diseases		54	54	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	167
16	Valvular Heart Dis	260	35	Dengue fever	43	55	Complication of Abortion	126
Orthopedic Diseases		36	36	Seasonal Influenza ILLI	53	56	Ectopic Pregnancies	45
17	Arthropathies	304	37	Diphtheria	7	57	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	147
18	Fractures	1,143	38	Meningitis	97	58	Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	141
Cancer Diseases		39	39	Rabies	39	59	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	94
19	Silicosis	10	Neurological/Neurosurgical		60	60	Puerperal Sepsis	48
20	Breast Cancer	30	40	CVA Stroke	1,064	61	Rupture Uterus	38
21	Prostate Cancer	2	41	Head Injury	556	62	Other Obstetric Complications	1,822

RMNCH DETAIL

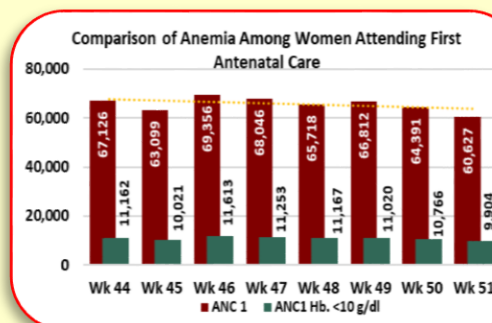
ANC Detail:

During this week, a total of 186,029 ANC visits were conducted. Among these, ANC-1 visits accounted for 33% (60,606), with 16% (9,904) showing Hb levels below 10 g/dl. ANC-2 visits comprised 30% (55,797), followed by ANC-3 at 20% (37,790), and ANC-4 at 17% (31,836).



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

The trend analysis of ANC-1 visits reveals a significant decrease compared to previous weeks. Week 46 recorded the highest number of ANC-1 visits. However, in Week 51, there was a marked 6% decline in ANC-1 visits compared to Week 50.

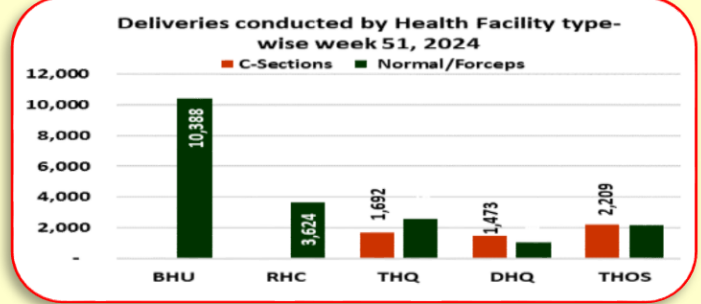
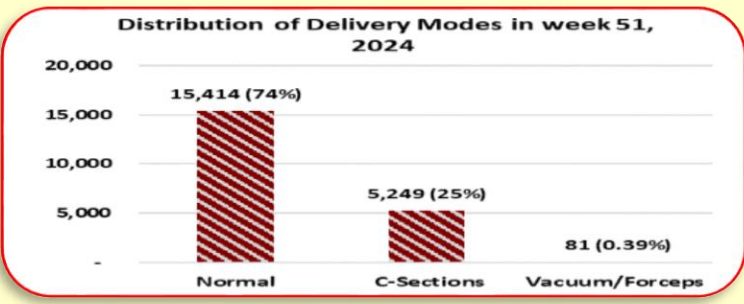


Delivery Modes:

During the current week in Punjab, a total of 20,744 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 74% (15,414) were normal deliveries, 25% (5,249) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.39% (81) involved vacuum/forceps.

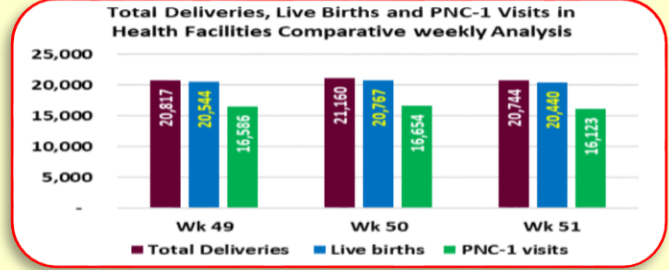
According to HF types, BHU accounted for 50% (10,388) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 11% (2,209) of C-sections.

It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.



Weekly Maternal and Neonatal Care Highlights

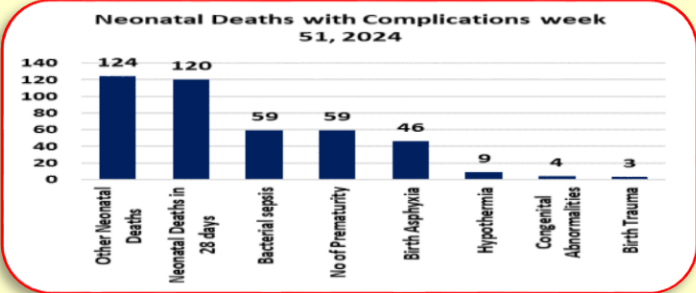
The data shows a steady decline in total deliveries, live births, and PNC-1 visits over Weeks 49 to 51, highlighting a consistent downward trend across all categories.



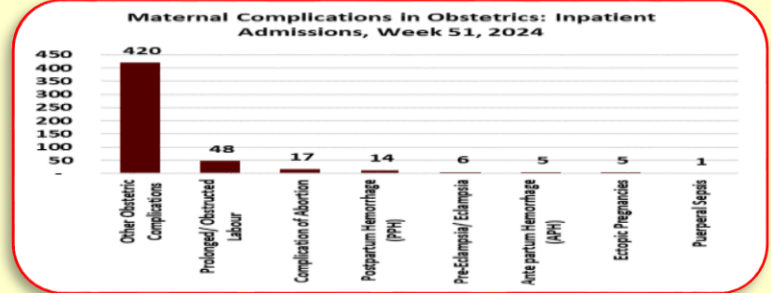
Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

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.

Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



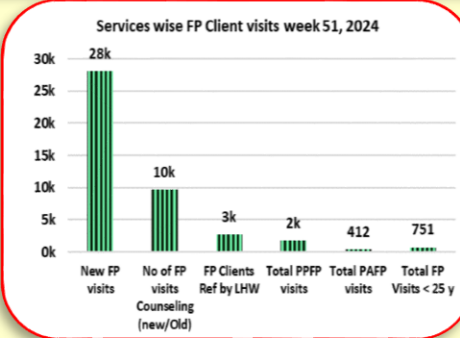
Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:



Family Planning:

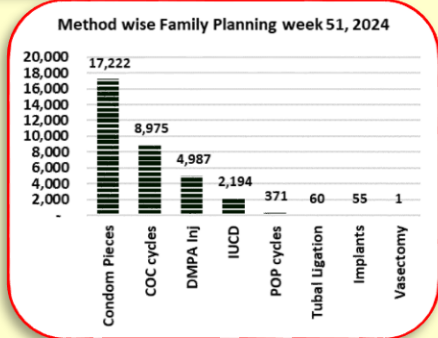
Services wise Family Planning

Visits: In the 51st week of 2024, there were 43,345 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (751) were by women under 25, and 65% (28,119) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 22% (9,729), with 80% being new clients and 20% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 6% (2,700), postpartum visits 4% (1,787), and post-abortion visits 1% (412).



Method wise Family Planning Visits:

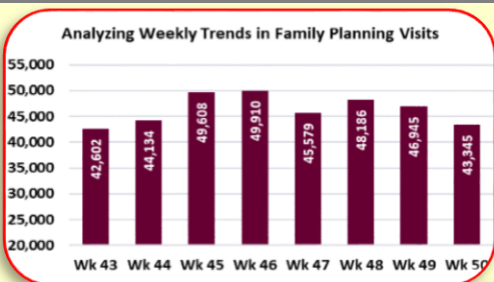
Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 17,222 (51%) followed by COC cycles 8,975 (27%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), tubal ligation and implants both at 0.18% and 0.16% respectively.



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

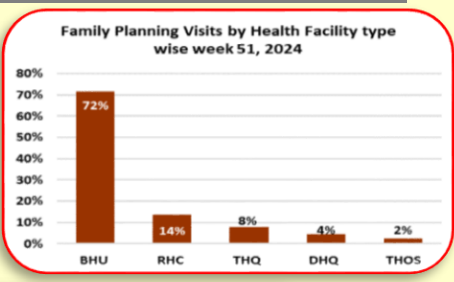
Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In Week 51, Family Planning (FP) visits decreased by 58, reaching 43,345 compared to 46,945 in Week 50. The highest visits were recorded in Week 46 at 49,910, 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 72% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 8%, 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.

