



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

24-Cooper Road, Lahore
Ph. 042 -99200990; email: hmispb@yahoo.com



DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 1st (Dec, 30~Jan,05) 2025



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:

In the first week of the year 2025, a comprehensive analysis was conducted, exploring crucial insights from our data report. Utilizing tables and graphs, this analysis highlighted significant trends and vital indicators. Across all 36 Districts, the reporting compliance for Week 01 stood impressively high at 94%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 1,851,146, signifying a 12% increase compared to the previous week's 1,659,496 visits in Week 52-2024. Notably, 95% of these visits accounted for new OPD patients, while only 5% were follow-up visits.

In terms of Facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS at 1,034/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (203,624) followed by Faisalabad (145,417), and Rawalpindi (105,328) during Week 01.

Analyzing OPD age and gender demographics, females constituted 55% of visits while males accounted for 45%. The majority of patients, spanning ages 15 to 49, comprised the largest age group.

Regarding documented diseases in DHIS-2 during Week 01, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, encompassing 55% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 55% were communicable diseases, while 45% were non-communicable, focusing on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were employed to visually represent the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 98,330, with 64% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 23,047, with 20% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,615), 45% involving Local Anesthesia (10,377), 31% employing Spinal Anesthesia (7,124), and 4% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (931).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 174,066 ANC visits. Among the 58,927 women, 16% (9,702) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. A week-wise comparative study highlighted anemic women. Out of 22,333 deliveries, 74% were normal, 25% were C-sections, and only 0.34% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics were visualized through a bar graph. Among the 22,048 live births, 1% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.4% were premature, and 2% (395) faced complications leading to infant mortality. We've also tabulated data regarding Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for newborns to monitor its implementation and impact.

Moreover, 40,577 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 69% occurring in BHUs. Districts Rahimyar Khan, Sialkot and Faisalabad recorded the highest FP visits, with 2,847, 2,821, and 2,560 FP visits, respectively.

In Week 01, the overall indicators exhibited an upward trend compared to the previous week, indicating positive progress across reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, family planning visits, and deliveries. The week's data not only provides a snapshot of the current state of healthcare but also serves as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

Reporting Compliances

Note: Red indicates district compliance below 85%, orange shows 85-95%, and green marks district compliance above 95%

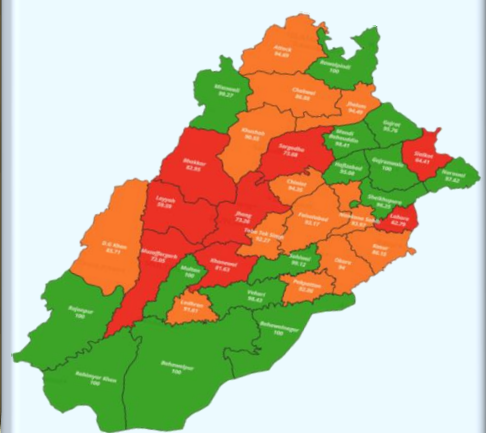
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate

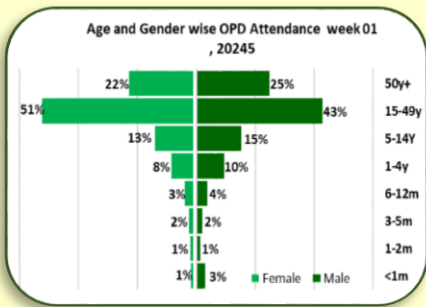


Out-Patient Department (OPD)

Age and Gender Wise

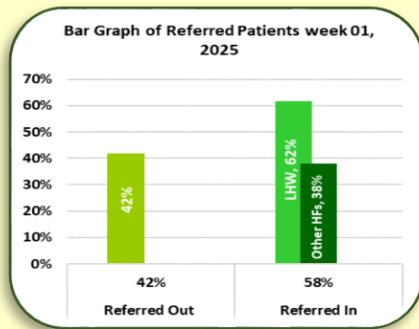
Analysis:

Total OPD 1,851,146 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.



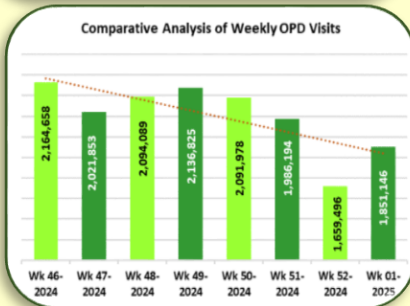
Referred patients:

During Week 01, a total of 2,549 patients were referred within the healthcare system. Out of these referrals: Outgoing Referrals 42% (1,069 patients) were directed to other healthcare facilities or institutions. Incoming Referrals 58% (1,480 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from external sources. The sources of these referrals were diverse. Source of Referrals: 62% (915 patients) referred from LHW and 38% (565 patients) from other HFs (Health Facilities).



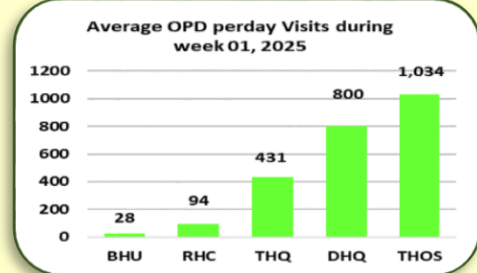
OPD Visits Week Wise Comparative Analysis:

During the Week-wise comparative analysis of OPD visits over the past four weeks, Week 46 stood out, marking the highest turnout among the weeks analyzed, with OPD visits reaching 2,164,658. However, in the most recent week, Week 01, there was a 12% increase in OPD visits compared to the previous week, Week 52.



Average OPD per day visits:

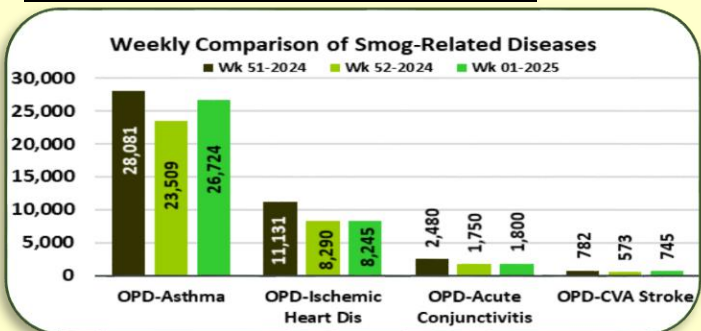
In the assessment for week 01, 2025, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,034 OPD visits among various facility type.



Suspected OPD Disease wise new cases:

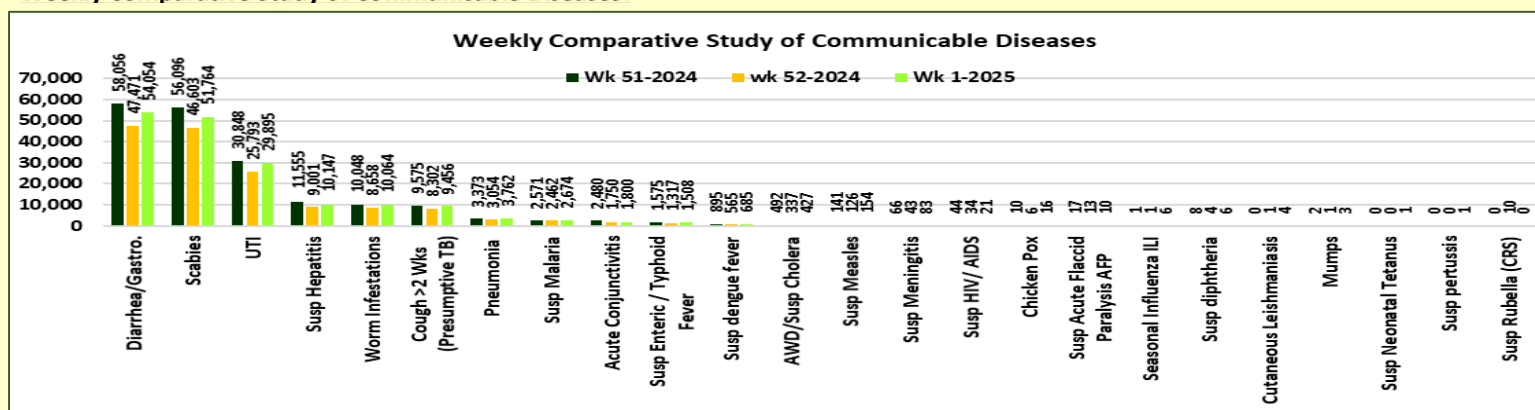
Disease Category	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases		
	1	Susp Malaria	2,674	9	Scabies	51,764	18	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	382,264
2	Susp Meningitis	83	10	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	4	19	Pneumonia	3,762	
3	Susp dengue fever	685	Vaccinate Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			20	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	9,456	
4	Seasonal Influenza I LI	6	11	Susp Hepatitis	10,147	Waterborne Diseases			
5	Chicken Pox	16	12	Susp Measles	154	21	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	54,047	
6	Susp HIV/ AIDS	21	13	Susp Neonatal Tetanus	1	22	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	427	
7	Acute Conjunctivitis	1,800	14	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	10	23	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,508	
Sexually Transmitted Infections			15	Susp pertussis	1	24	Worm Infestations	10,064	
8	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	29,895	16	Susp diphtheria	6				
			17	Mumps	3				
Disease Category	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonar	6,900	10	Cataract	5,228	20	Anxiety & Depression	8,910
2	Asthma	26,724	11	Trachoma	446	21	Epilepsy	1,987	
Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	845	22	Drug Dependence	875	
3	Fever (other causes)	151,297	13	Otitis Media	9,531	Injuries/Poisoning			
Skin Diseases			Oral Disease			23	Road Traffic Accidents	23,449	
4	Dermatitis	17,680	14	Dental Caries	26,549	24	Injuries	15,537	
Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			25	Fractures	4,935	
5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	434	15	Lung Cancer	30	26	Burns	1,310	
6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	49,570	16	Breast cancer	82	27	Dog bite	4,350	
7	Chronic Liver Dis	3,604	17	Prostate cancer	1	28	Snake bite	17	
Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			Neurological/Neurosurgical			
8	Diabetes Mellitus	44,691	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	8,245	29	CVA Stroke	745	
9	Goiter	107	19	Hypertension	50,692				

Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:



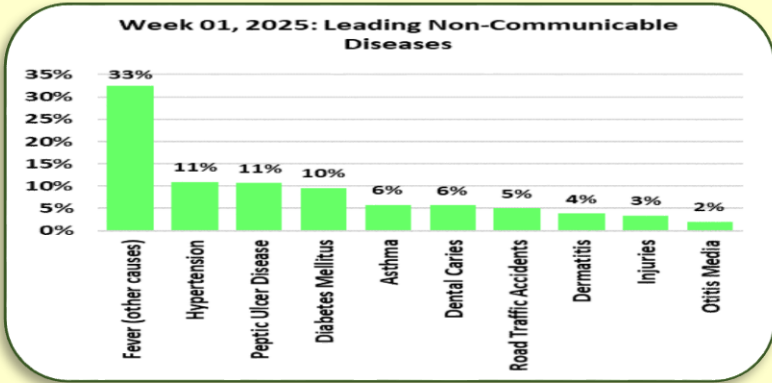
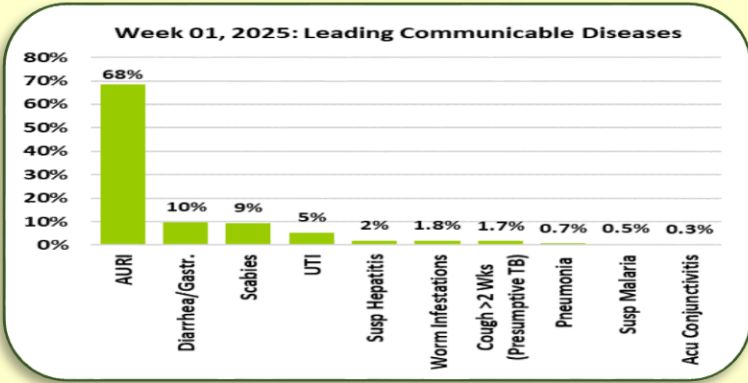
The chart illustrates weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases, including asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke. It highlights weekly trends, with asthma consistently representing the highest burden among the categories, despite slight variations across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

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:



TOP DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG OPD ATTENDANCES:

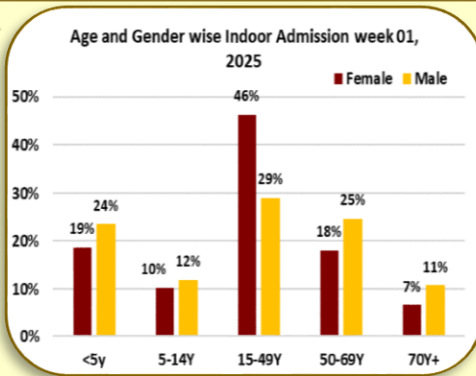
The data from Week 01 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 68% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues at 10% and Scabies at 9%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 33%, followed by Hypertension and Peptic Ulcer both at 11%, respectively. **These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period*



INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

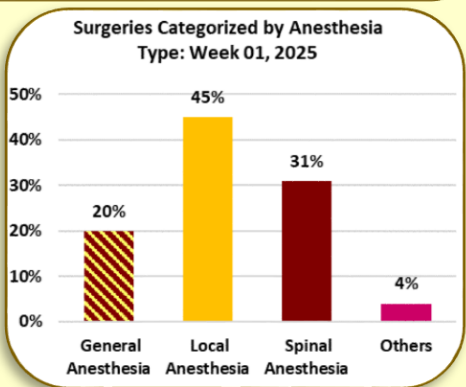
Indoor Patients Age and Gender Wise Admissions:

Total indoor 98,330 patients were admitted during current week, out of which 64% patient disease wise admitted only 1% was Referred 4% indoor deaths were occurred in this week. A total of 53% of the admitted patients were female, while 47% were male, the highest number of patients were under the age group (15-49) yr. The percentage of female patients in this age group were 46% and male were 29%.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,047 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,615) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 45% (10,377). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 31% (7,124) of procedures, with 4% (931) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



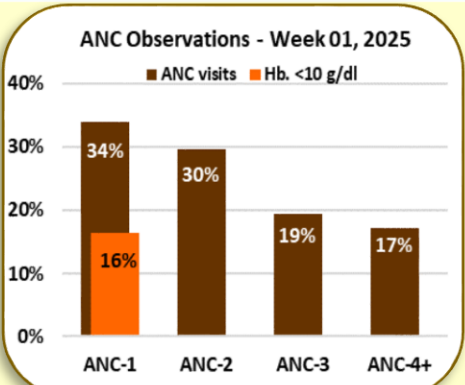
INDOOR Disease Wise Admission:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 01 OF YEAR 2025									
Medicine			Eye			Gynaecological			
1	Diarrhea	5,838	23	Cataract	599	43	Fibroid Uterus	179	
2	Pneumonia	2,697	24	Chronic Renal Disease	3,570	44	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	302	
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	56	25	Glaucoma	19	45	Uterine Prolapse	35	
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	209	26	Allergic Conjunctivitis	7	46	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	76	
5	Asthma	2,313		ENT			Surgical		
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	921	27	Chronic Otitis Media	47	47	Acu Appendicitis	649	
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	287	28	DNS	82	48	Burns	431	
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	72		Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			49	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	509
9	Sus Enteric /Typhoid Fever	1,529	29	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	12	50	Hernias	555	
10	Diabetes Mellitus	2,001	30	Measles	150	51	Hyperplasia of Prostate	70	
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,096	31	Malaria	33	52	Urolithiasis	109	
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,570	32	Viral Hepatitis A	51		Psychiatric Diseases		
	Cardiac Diseases		33	Viral Hepatitis B	37	53	Drug Abuse	47	
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	879	34	Viral Hepatitis C	139	54	Psychiatric Disorder	67	
14	Hypertension	1,988		Communicable Diseases			Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,555	35	Dengue fever	12	55	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	217	
16	Valvular Heart Dis	366	36	Seasonal Influenza I L I	242	56	Complication of Abortion	155	
	Orthopedic Diseases		37	Diphtheria	5	57	Ectopic Pregnancies	64	
17	Arthropathies	280	38	Pertussis	1	58	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	158	
18	Fractures	1,239	39	Meningitis	110	59	Pre-Eclampsia / Eclampsia	161	
	Cancer Diseases		40	Rabies	14	60	Prolonged/Obstructed Labour	120	
19	Silicosis	22		Neurological/Neurosurgical			61	Puerperal Sepsis	72
#	Breast Cancer	28	41	CVA Stroke	969	62	Rupture Uterus	42	
21	Prostate Cancer	4	42	Head Injury	531	63	Other Obstetric Complications	1,799	
#	Skin Cancer	3							

MNCH

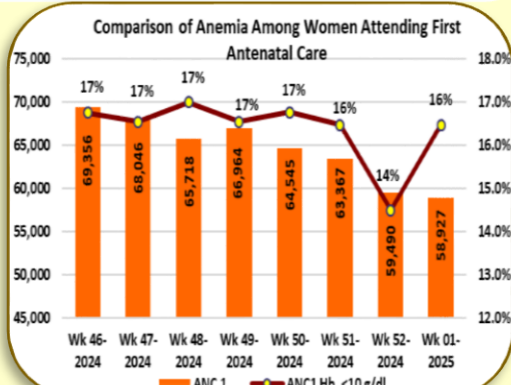
ANC Detail:

Among the total 174,066 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (58,927) with 16% (9,702) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 30% (51,596), 19% (33,822), and 17% (29,721) respectively.



Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia among Women Attending First Antenatal Care:

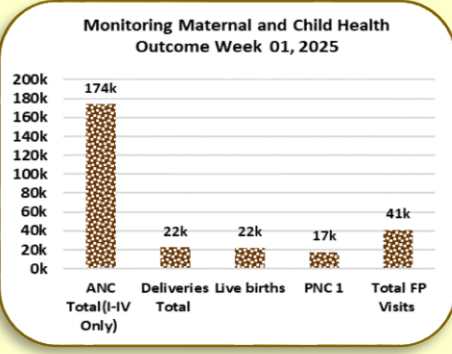
In the first week of the year 2025, there was a notable 13% marginal increase in Anemic women visits compared to the preceding week, Week 52, and a 1% decrease in ANC-1 visits compared to the previous week. This indicates that the rise in anemia among women underscores the importance of prioritizing initiatives to address maternal health challenges effectively.



Maternal and Child Health Metrics

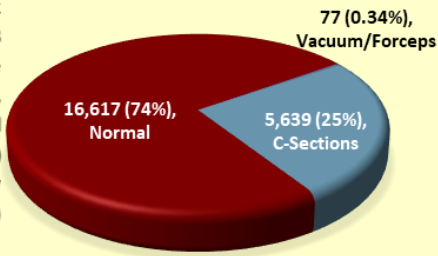
Overview:

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.



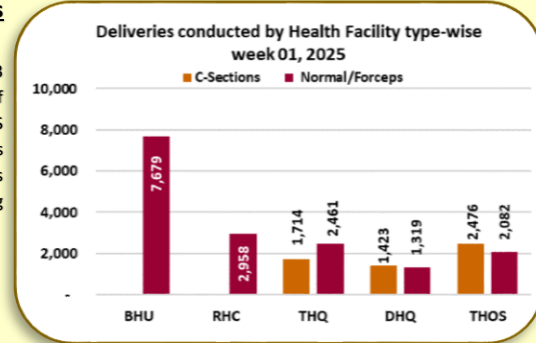
Mode of Deliveries:

Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 22,333 deliveries were documented. Among these, 74% (16,617) were normal deliveries, 25% (5,639) were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.34% (77) involved vacuum/forceps.



Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

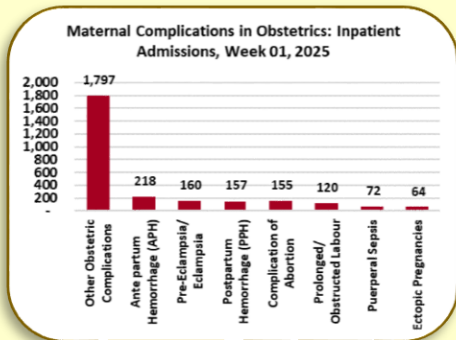
Within this total count of 22,333 deliveries, BHU facilitated 34% (7,679) of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 11% (2,476) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are derived from deliveries occurring within healthcare facilities.



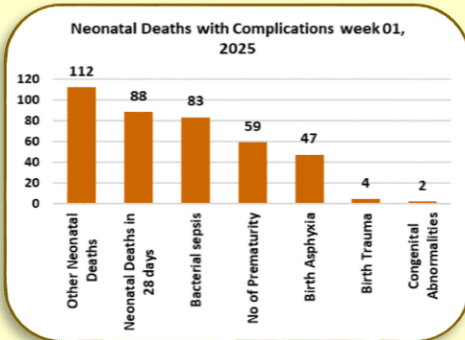
Live Births and Maternal & Neonatal Deaths Status:

This week, we recorded 3 maternal deaths, with one resulting from complications of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) and other 2 mother died due to other obstetric complications. Out of 22,048 live births, 2% (395 newborns) succumbed to complications during childbirth. Additionally, 1% (330) of the newborns were classified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), and 0.4% (93) were born prematurely.

Obstetrics/Maternal Complications:



Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



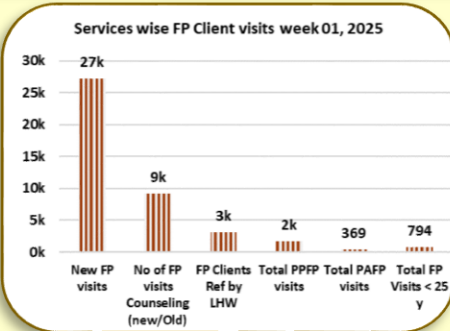
Comparative Analysis of Live Birth LBW<2.5, Premature Birth and Still Birth with previous weeks:

	Live births	Births LBW < 2.5kg	Premature Births	Stillbirths
Wk 50-2024	20,847	317 (2%)	136 (0.7%)	33 (0.2%)
Wk 51-2024	21,255	312 (1%)	89 (0.4%)	49 (0.2%)
Wk 52-2024	21,195	314 (1%)	113 (0.5%)	19 (0.1%)
Wk 01-2025	22,090	330 (1%)	93 (0.4%)	27 (0.1%)

Family Planning:

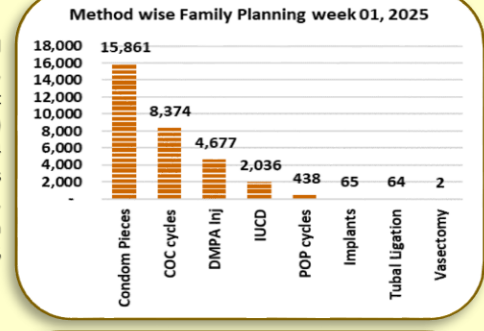
Services wise Family planning visits:

In the first week of 2025, there were 40,577 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (794) were by women under 25, and 67% (27,216) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 23% (9,240), with 84% being new clients and 16% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 8% (3,058), postpartum visits 4% (1,702), and post-abortion visits 1% (369).



Method wise FP visits:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 15,861 (50%) followed by COC cycles 8,374 (27%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.21% and 0.20% respectively.



Week wise Family Planning Visits:

This week, Family Planning visits show a slight decline in momentum, with only a 0.4% increase compared to the previous week (Week 52). Notably, Week 47 recorded the highest number of FP visits. The overall trend, as illustrated in the bar graph, indicates a downward trajectory.



Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 69% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 9%, DHQs at 6% and THOS at 3%.

