



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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



DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 14 (Mar, 31~Apr,06) 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:

A detailed analysis was carried out in Week 14 of 2025, using tables and graphs to highlight key trends and important indicators from the data report. Overall, a decline was observed across all indicators during this week. This drop was mainly due to the Eid holidays, which took place from March 31st to April 2nd, during which most health facilities were closed except for emergency services. Additionally, a strike during this period further contributed to the decrease in all major indicator.

Across all 36 districts, the reporting compliance for Week 14 stood at 68%. The total number of OPD visits during this week reached 843,620, signifying a 45% decrease compared to the previous week. Notably, 94% of these visits accounted for new OPD patients, while only 6% were follow-up visits.

In terms of Facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS at 533/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (103,604), Faisalabad (59,377) followed by and Multan (57,129) during Week 14.

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 14, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, 57% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 48% were communicable diseases, while 52% 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 87,990, with 63% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 12,983, with 14% utilizing General Anesthesia, 59% involving Local Anesthesia, 23% employing Spinal Anesthesia, and 4% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods.

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 76,554 ANC visits. Among these 27,116 women, 17% (4,686) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. Out of 9,049 deliveries, 73% were normal, 27% were C-sections, and only 0.27% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics weekly comparison were visualized through a tabulation. Among the 8,874 live births, 2% had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.7% were premature, and 4% (383) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 12,837 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during this week. Districts Sialkot, Okara and Multan recorded the highest FP visits, with 1,373, 1,048, and 9,54 FP visits, respectively.

In Week 14, the overall indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in reporting compliance, outpatient department (OPD) visits, antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, family planning visits, and deliveries. This decline can largely be attributed to the Eid holidays during the week, as many health facilities remained closed. Despite the drop, the data offers a snapshot of the healthcare situation and can help guide future improvements and innovations for better public health outcomes.

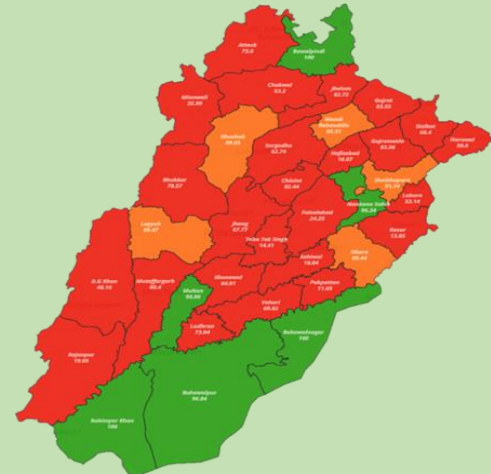
Suspected Diseases Alert in week 14, 2025:

Typhoid	Naegleria	CCHF
Neonatal tetanus	MERS-COV	Cholera
Measles	Malaria	Heat Stroke
Acute Diarrhea	Leishmaniasis	Dysentery
Acute viral Hepatitis	Infantile Diarrhea	

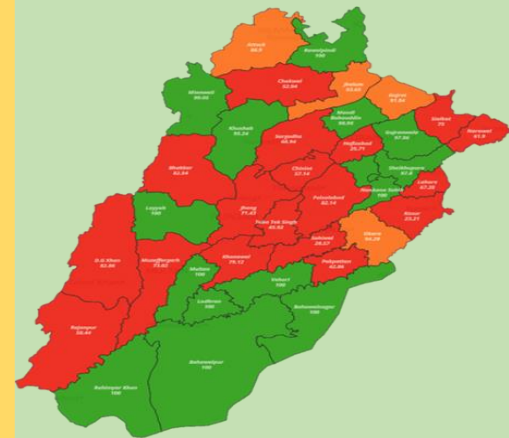
Reporting Compliance

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

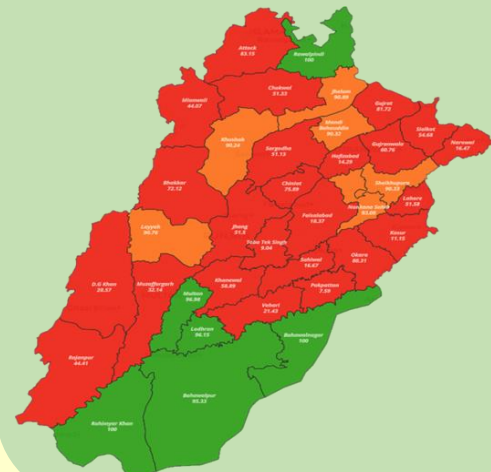
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



Out-Patients Department Detail:

Age and Gender Wise

Analysis:

Total OPD 84,3620 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.

OPD Visits Week Wise

Comparative Analysis:

During Week 07 of 2025, OPD visits reached their highest point at 2,303,028. However, by Week 14, there was a 45% drop compared to the previous week. This steady decline in OPD visits is mainly due to the ongoing strike in Punjab, which has affected services across the province. The drop in Week 14 was also influenced by the Eid holidays, as many health facilities were closed during that time.

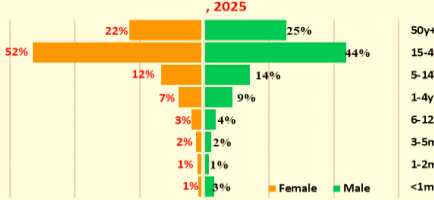
Emergency Cases

by Healthcare

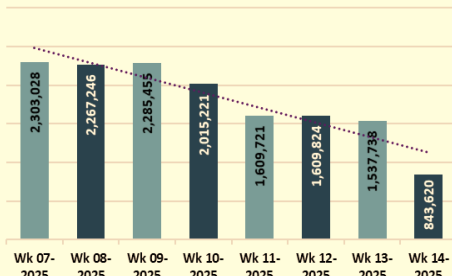
Facility Types:

This week, emergency services were highly active, with most patients visiting Teaching Hospitals and Other Specialized (THOS) facilities for care

Age and Gender wise OPD Attendance week 14, 2025



Comparative Analysis of Weekly OPD Visits



Referred Patients:

Total Referred Patients: 1,982

OPD-Cases Ref out: 38% (763 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.

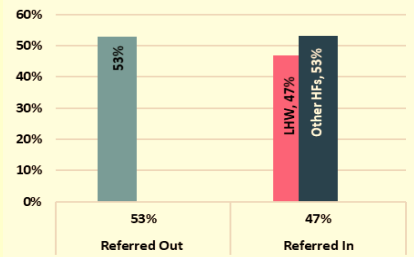
Referred In: 62% (1,219 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.

Source of Referrals:

Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 50% (612 patients)

Referred from Other HFs (Health Facilities): 50% (607 patients)

Bar Graph of Referred Patients week 14, 2025

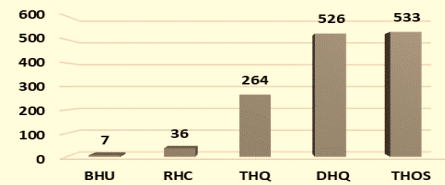


Average OPD per day

visits:

The analysis of Week 14 data showed that, based on the bar chart, THQ hospitals had the highest daily average for OPD visits among all facility types, reaching 533 visits per day.

Average OPD per day visits during week 14, 2025

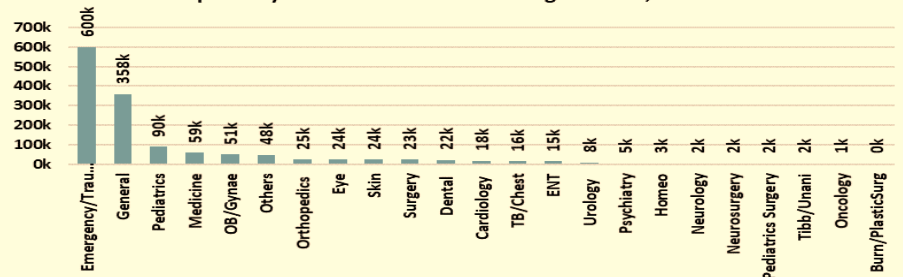
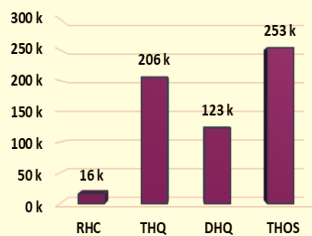


Specialty wise OPD new cases:

The graph illustrates the distribution of OPD visits across various specialties:

Specialty wise OPD new cases during week 14, 2025

Emergency Cases by Facility Type – Week 14, 2025



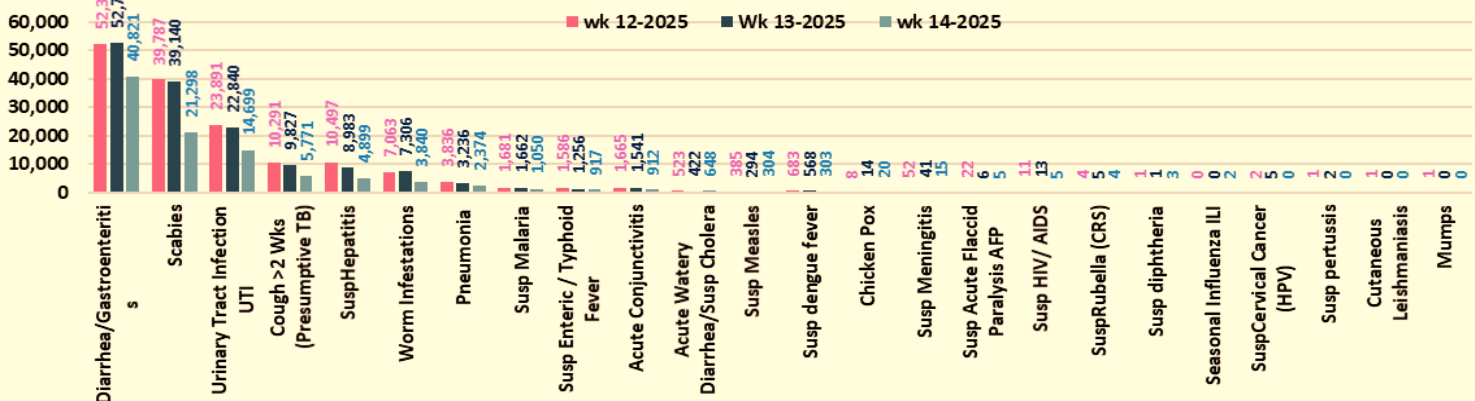
Classification of OPD Suspected Diseases

Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 14, 2025

Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases		
1	Susp Malaria	1,050	9	Scabies	21,298	15	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	133,911
2	Acute Conjunctivitis	912	Waterborne Diseases			16	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	5,771
3	Susp dengue fever	303	10	Diarhea/Gastroenteritis	40,821	17	Pneumonia	2,374
4	Chicken Pox	20	11	Worm Infestations	3840	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis		
5	Susp Meningitis	15	12	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	917	18	Susp Hepatitis	4,899
6	Susp HIV/AIDS	5	13	Acu Watery Diarhea/Susp Cholera	648	19	Susp Measles	304
7	Susp Rubella (CRS)	4	Sexually Transmitted Infections			20	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	5
8	Seasonal Influenza ILI	2	14	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	14,699	21	Susp diphtheria	3
Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 14, 2025								
Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	4,651	8	Cataract	2,946	20	Anxiety & Depression	5,648
2	Asthma	13,765	9	Trachoma	170	21	Epilepsy	1,009
Communicable Diseases			10	Glaucoma	435	22	Drug Dependence	396
3	Fever (other causes)	68,296	11	Otitis Media	4,559	Injuries/Poisoning		
Skin Diseases			14	Dental Caries	13,009	23	Road Traffic Accidents	25,230
4	Dermatitis	6,259	14	Dental Caries	13,009	24	Injuries	10,966
Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			25	Fractures	3,464
5	Bloody Diarhea/Dysentery	247	15	Lung Cancer	19	26	Burns	683
6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	22,644	16	Breast cancer	47	27	Dog bite	3,575
7	Chronic Liver Dis	2,246	17	Prostate cancer	10	28	Snake bite	27
Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			Neurological/Neurosurgical		
#	Diabetes Mellitus	25,230	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	6,876	29	CVA Stroke	550
#	Goiter	120	19	Hypertension	26,060			

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:

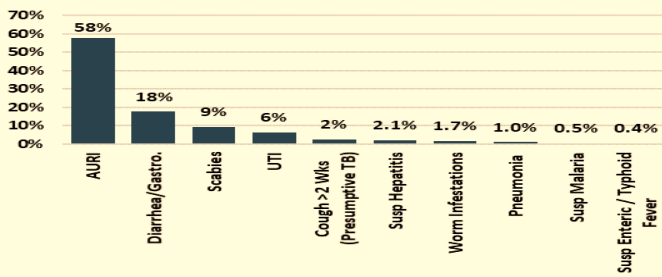
Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases



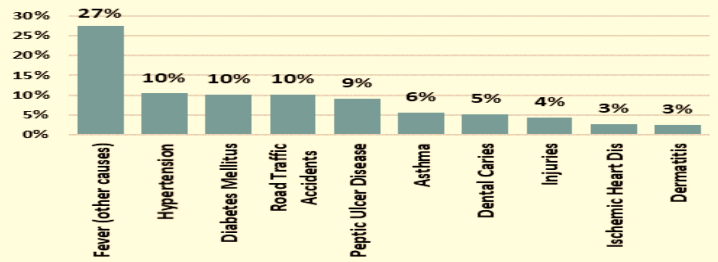
Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

The data from Week 14 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) stood out, constituting 58% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastro. issues and Scabies at 18% and 9%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 27%, followed by Hypertension and Diabetes both at 10% respectively. *These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.

Week 14, 2025: Leading Communicable Diseases



Week 14, 2025: Leading Non-Communicable Diseases

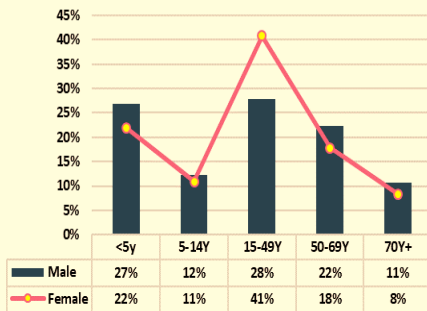


INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

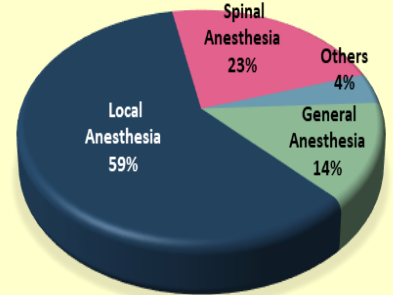
A total of 87,990 indoor patients were admitted during the week. Of these, 63% were admitted based on specific diseases. Only 1% (988) of patients were referred, while 3% (2,813) indoor deaths were reported. Age and gender analysis revealed that 50% of admitted patient were female and 50% were male, with the majority falling within the 15-49 age group. In this age category.

Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 14, 2025



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 12,983 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 14% (1,781) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 59% (7,677). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 23% (2,975) of procedures, with 4% (550) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



Suspected INDOOR Diseases

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 14 OF YEAR 2025

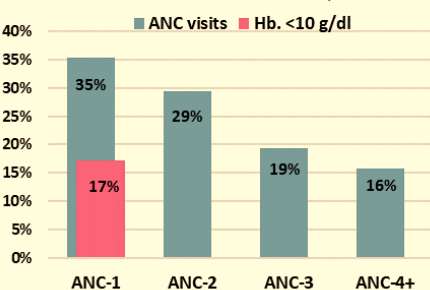
Sr.	Medicine	ENT	Gynaecological		
1	Diarhea	Chronic Otitis Media	Fibroid Uterus		
2	Chronic Renal Disease	DNS	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)		
3	Diabetes Mellitus	Cancer Diseases			
4	Asthma	Breast Cancer	Uterine Prolapse		
5	Pneumonia	Skin Cancer	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula		
6	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			
7	Chronic Liver Disease	Neonatal Tetanus	Acu Appendicitis		
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	Bums		
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Measles	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis		
10	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	Malaria	Hemias		
11	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Viral Hepatitis A	Hyperplasia of Prostate		
12	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	Viral Hepatitis B	Urolithiasis		
13	Cardiac Diseases		Psychiatric Diseases		
14	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	Viral Hepatitis C	Drug Abuse	Psychiatric Disorder	
15	Hypertension	Communicable Diseases		Obstetric/Maternal Complications	
16	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	Dengue fever	Seasonal Influenza I L I	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	Complication of Abortion
17	Valvular Heart Dis	Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Ectopic Pregnancies	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)
18	Orthopedic Diseases		Meningitis	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour
19	Arthropathies	Rabies	Rabies	Puerperal Sepsis	Rupture Uterus
20	Fractures	Probable Monkey Pox	Probable Monkey Pox	Other Obstetric Complications	
21	Eye		Neurological/Neurosurgical		
22	Cataract	CVA Stroke	CVA Stroke		
23	Corneal Opacity	Head Injury	Head Injury		
24	Glaucoma	Heat Stroke	Heat Stroke		

RMNCH DETAIL

ANC Detail:

Among the total 76,554 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 27,116 with 17% (4,686) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 22,562, 14,855, and 12,021 respectively.

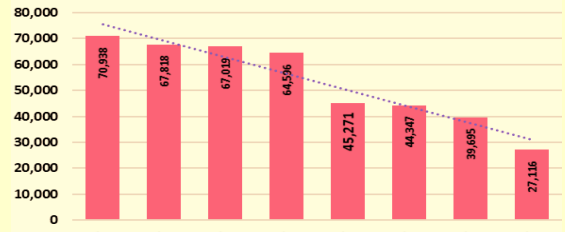
ANC Observations - Week 14, 2025



Weekly Analysis of First Antenatal Care (ANC-1) Visits

In the 14th week of 2025, ANC-1 visits dropped by 32% compared to the previous week. The decline in visits is mainly due to the ongoing strike across Punjab and the Eid holidays, during which many health facilities remained closed.

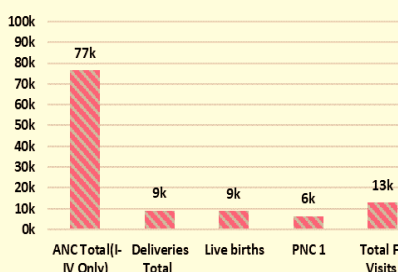
Weekly Trend of ANC-1 Visits



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.

Monitoring Maternal and Child Health Outcome Week 14, 2025



Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC):

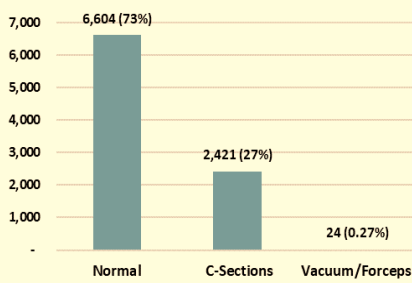
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 14, 2025

Sr	Babies Initiated with KMC Services	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Outcome	Total	Sr	Information on KMC Follow-up	Total
1	No. of Babies initiated with KMC Services	18	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	4	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	28	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request		2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	2
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	9	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication		3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	3
4	No. of Babies die during KMC		4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up		4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	

Mode of Deliveries:

Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 9,049 deliveries were documented. Among these, 73% (6,604) were normal deliveries, 27% (2,421) were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.27% (24) involved vacuum/forceps.

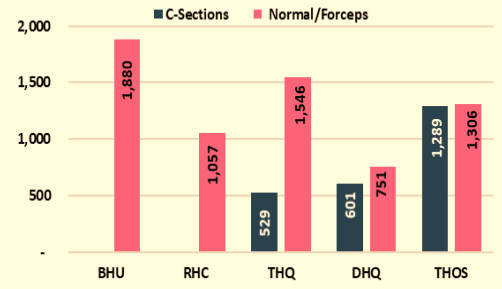
Distribution of Delivery Modes in week 14, 2025



Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

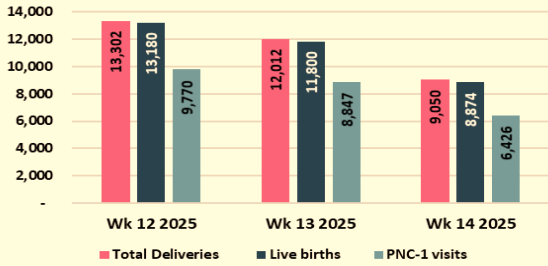
Within this total count of 9,049 deliveries, BHU facilitated 21% (1,808) of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 14% (1,289) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are derived from deliveries occurring within healthcare facilities.

Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 14, 2025



Total Deliveries, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits in Health Facilities:

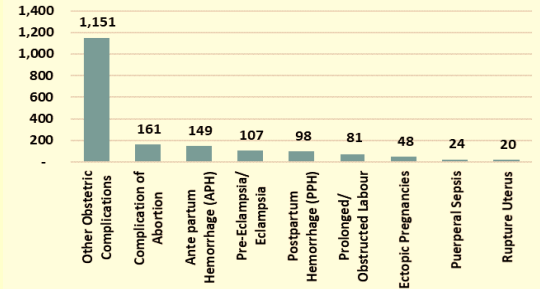
Total Deliveries, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits in Health Facilities Comparative weekly Analysis



Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

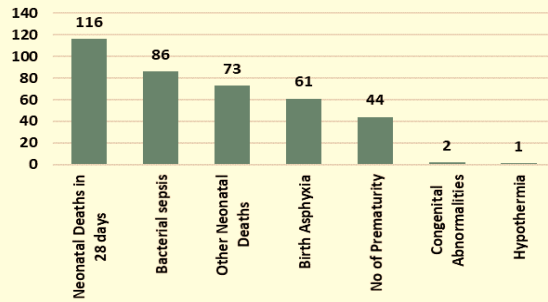
This week, 2 maternal deaths were reported. Out of 8,874 live births, 4% (383 newborns) did not survive due to childbirth complications. Additionally, 2% (152 newborns) were classified as low birth weight (under 2.5 kg), and 0.7% (59 newborns) were born prematurely.

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 14, 2025



Neonatal Deaths with Complications:

Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 14, 2025

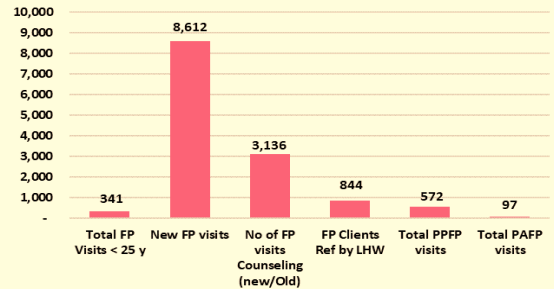


Family Planning:

Services Wise Family Planning:

In the 14th week of 2025, there were 2,682 family planning visits. Of these, 3% (341) were by women under 25, and 67% (8,612) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 24% (3,136), with 86% being new clients and 14% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 7% (844), postpartum visits 4% (572), and post-abortion visits 1% (97).

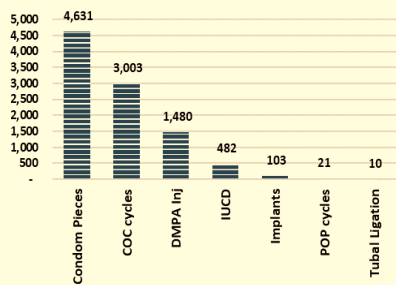
Services wise FP Client visits week 14, 2025



Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 4,631 (48%) followed by COC cycles 3,003 (31%). Less popular methods included implants (1%), POP cycles and tubal ligation both at 0.22% and 0.10% respectively.

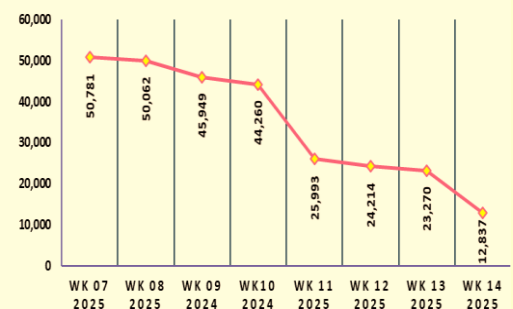
Method wise Family Planning week 14, 2025



Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In the current week, Family Planning (FP) visits declined by 45% compared to the previous week. The overall downward trend is mainly due to the ongoing strike across Punjab and the Eid holidays, which affected service delivery.

Analysing Weekly Trend in Family Planning Visits



Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph illustrates the distribution of FP visits across different Health Facility types. The largest share, comprising 59% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs and THQs both at 15%, DHQs at 8% and THOS at 4%.

Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 14, 2025

