



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 15 (Apr, 7~Apr,13) 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 15 of 2025, revealing key findings from our data report through tables and graphs. The overall reporting compliance across all 36 districts was notably high at 67%. During this week, a total of 1,716,110 OPD visits were recorded reflecting a 103% increase compared to the previous week. Among these, 94% were new patients, while 6% were follow-up visits.

Facility-wise, the average daily OPD visits remained highest at THQs, reporting an average of 1,250 visits per day. Once again, Lahore led in total OPD visits with 219,126, followed by Faisalabad with 130,209, and Multan with 122,110, reflecting the highest patient footprint across districts.

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

This week, DHIS-2 reported 68 different diseases, covering 48% of all patient cases. Among the reported illnesses, communicable diseases constituted 49%, showcasing a slight increase, whereas non-communicable diseases accounted for 51%.

Regarding healthcare procedures, there were 122,447 indoor admissions reported this week, with 63% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 3,940, Local Anesthesia (LA) in 11,333, Spinal Anesthesia in 5,459, and alternative anesthesia methods in 977.

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 124,731 in Punjab for Week 15, with ANC-1 (n= 46,501) reporting 19% (8,668) with Hb<10g/dl. A total of 10,829 deliveries were reported, with 63% normal deliveries, 36% C-sections, and 0.30% vacuum/forceps deliveries. Among the live births (10,658), 2% babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% were Premature Births. Tragically, 4% (430) 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.

A total of 22,953 Family Planning (FP) visits were reported via DHIS2 during the week, with the majority (59%) conducted at BHUs. Multan, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi remained among the top-performing districts, reporting 2,542, 2,249, and 2,063 FP visits, respectively showing consistent community engagement.

In Week 15, most key health indicators improved compared to the previous week. There was a noticeable rise in OPD visits, IPD admissions, surgeries, ANC visits, deliveries, and Family Planning (FP) services. This overall increase is mainly because all health facilities were fully functional this week, while the previous week saw limited activity due to Eid holidays. However, the loss of newborns with complications remains a serious concern and needs ongoing attention.

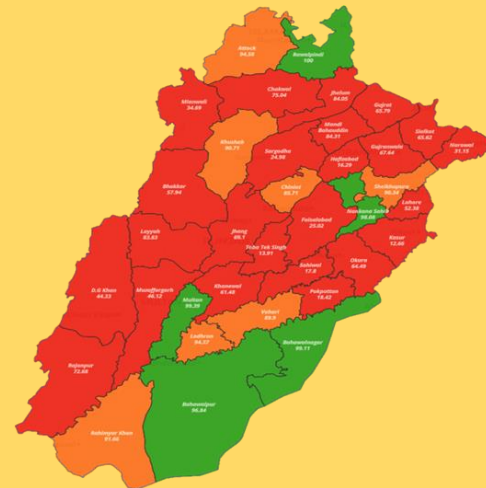
Suspected Diseases Alert in week 15, 2025:

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

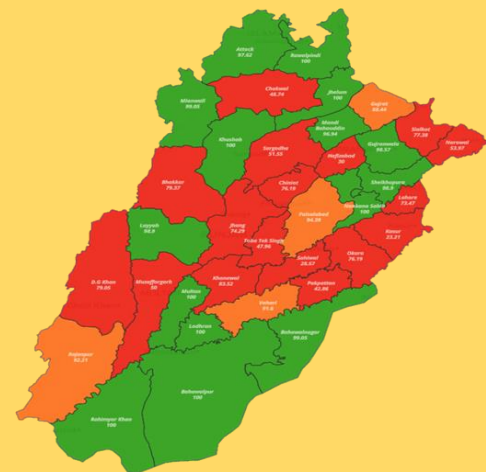
Reporting Compliance

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

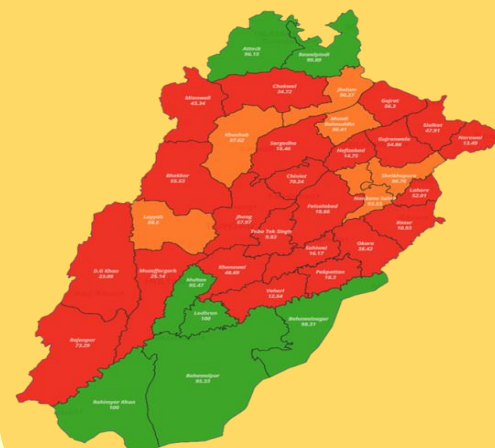
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



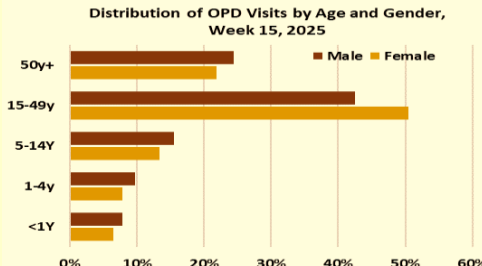
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



Out-Patients Department Detail:

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

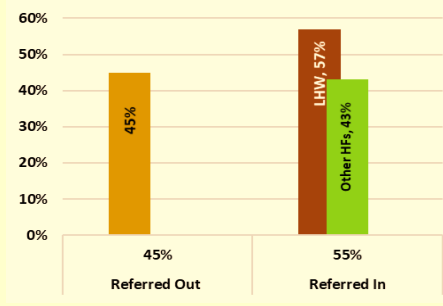
Total OPD 1,716,110 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.



Referred Patients:

Total Referred Patients: **1,773**
 OPD-Cases Ref out: **45% (798 patients)** were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 Referred In: **55% (975 patients)** were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
 Source of Referrals:
 Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): **57% (555 patients)**
 Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): **43% (420 patients)**

Bar Graph of Referred Patients Week 15, 2025

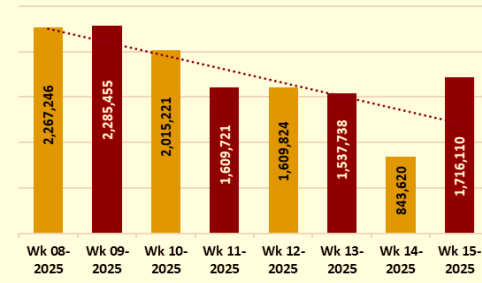


OPD Visits Week Wise

Comparative Analysis:

During week 09 of 2025, OPD visits peaked at 2,285,455, the highest recorded compared to all other weeks. However, by week 15, there was a 103% increase in OPD visits compared to the previous week. This week, following Eid, health facilities resumed full operations, leading to a significant increase in OPD visits across the province.

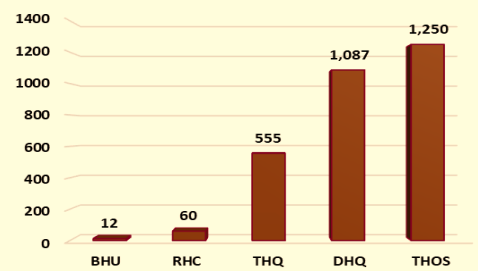
Comparative Analysis of Weekly OPD Visits



Average OPD per day

visits:
 In the assessment for week 15, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,250 OPD visits among various facility type.

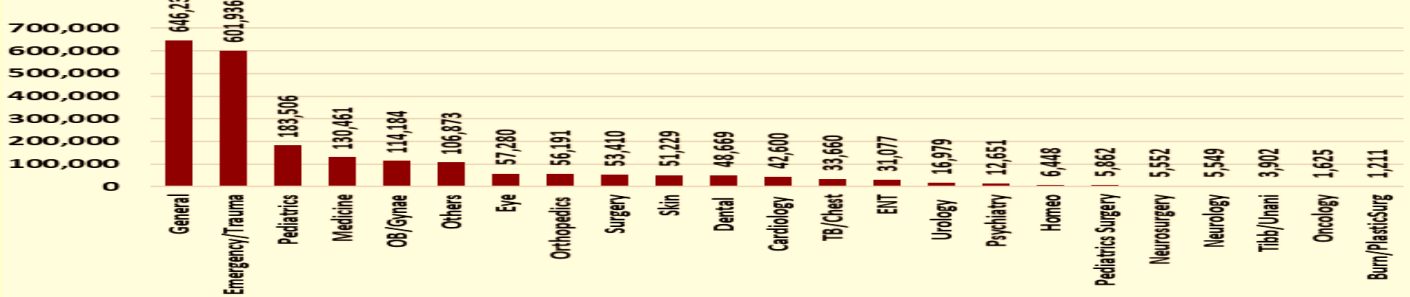
Average OPD perday Visits during week 15, 2025



Specialty wise OPD new cases:

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

Specialty wise OPD new cases during week 15, 2025

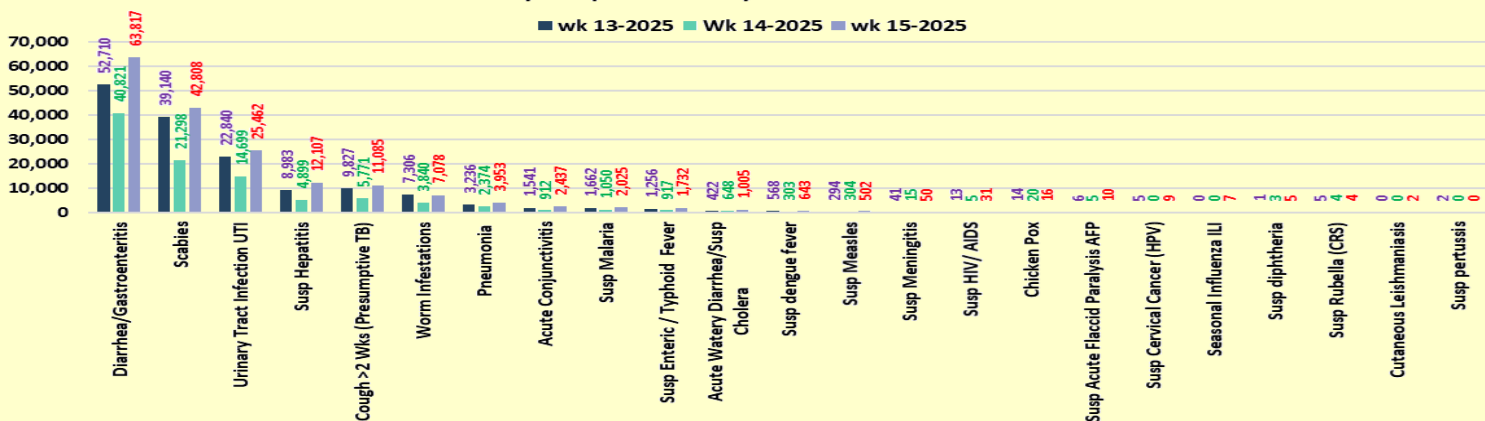


Classification of OPD Suspected Diseases

Disease Category	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases		
	Sr	Disease	Count	Sr	Disease	Count	Sr	Disease	Count
Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 15, 2025	1	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,437	10	Scabies	42,808	17	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	225,627
	2	Susp Malaria	2,025	11	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	2	18	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	11,085
	3	Susp dengue fever	643	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			19	Pneumonia	3,953
	4	Susp Meningitis	50	12	Susp Hepatitis	12,107	Waterborne Diseases		
	5	Susp HIV/AIDS	31	13	Susp Measles	502	20	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	63,817
	6	Chicken Pox	16	14	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	10	21	Worm Infestations	7,078
	7	Susp Cervical Cancer (HPV)	9	15	Susp diphtheria	5	22	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,732
	8	Seasonal Influenza ILI	7	Sexually Transmitted Infections			23	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1,005
	9	Susp Rubella (CRS)	4	16	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	25,462			
Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 15, 2025	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	7,825	10	Otitis Media	9,437	20	Anxiety & Depression	11,494
	2	Asthma	21,329	11	Cataract	6,768	21	Epilepsy	2,036
	Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	987	22	Drug Dependence	931
	3	Fever (other causes)	118,103	13	Trachoma	479	Occupational Lung Diseases		
	Skin Diseases			Oral Disease			23	Silicosis	1
	4	Dermatitis	12,447	14	Dental Caries	26,240	Injuries/Poisoning		
	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			24	Road Traffic Accidents	25,634
	5	Peptic Ulcer Disease	39,159	15	Lung Cancer	44	25	Injuries	14,578
	6	Chronic Liver Dis	4,264	16	Breast cancer	110	26	Fractures	4,874
	7	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	504	17	Prostate cancer	24	27	Dog bite	4,456
	Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			28	Burns	993
	8	Diabetes Mellitus	46,045	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	12,560	29	Snake bite	41
	9	Goiter	266	19	Hypertension	44,341	Neurological/Neurosurgical		
							30	CVA Stroke	815

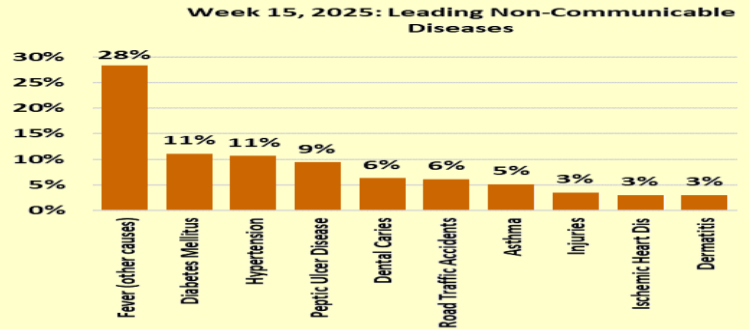
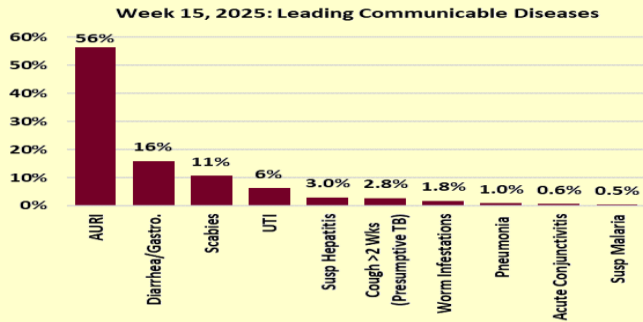
Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

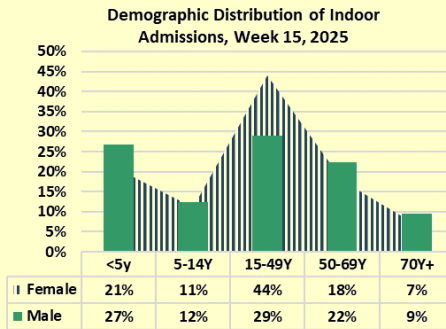
The data from Week 15 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 56% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis issues and Scabies at 16% and 11%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 28%, followed by Diabetes and Hypertension 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

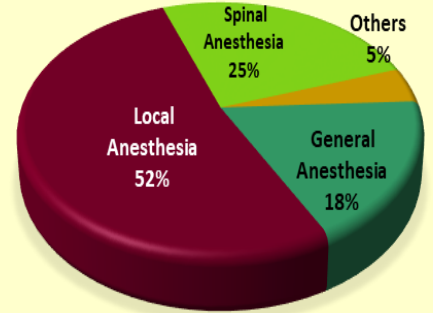
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 77,298 indoor patients were admitted during the week. Of these, 63% were admitted based on specific diseases. Only 1% (1,237) of patients were referred, while 3% (3,350) indoor deaths were recorded. Age and gender analysis revealed that 51% of admitted patients were female and 49% were male, with the majority falling within the 15-49 age group. In this age category.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 21,709 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 3,940 of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 11,333. Spinal anesthesia contributed to 5,459 of procedures, with 977 involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



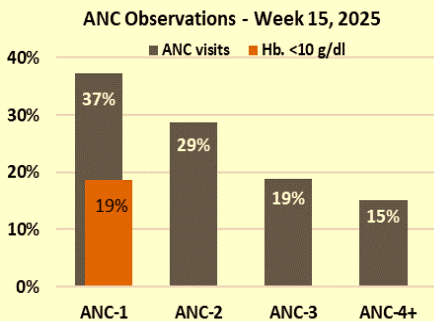
Suspected INDOOR Diseases

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 15 OF YEAR 2025					
Sr.	Medicine	ENT	Gynaecological		
1	Diarrhea	13,861	23	Chronic Otitis Media	75
2	Chronic Renal Disease	3,175	24	DNS	42
3	Asthma	2,237			43
4	Diabetes Mellitus	2,201	25	Breast Cancer	44
5	Pneumonia	2,150	26	Skin Cancer	45
6	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,213		Prostate Cancer	3
7	Chronic Liver Disease	1,196			46
8	Chronic Obstructive Airways	802	27	Measles	47
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	487	28	Viral Hepatitis C	48
10	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	441	29	Malaria	49
11	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	93	30	Viral Hepatitis A	50
12	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	87	31	Viral Hepatitis B	51
13	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,768	32	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	8
14	Hypertension	2,700	33	Neonatal Tetanus	52
15	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	862	34	Viral Hepatitis E	1
16	Valvular Heart Dis	362			53
17	Fractures	1,502	35	Meningitis	54
18	Arthropathies	177	36	Rabies	114
19	Cataract	792	37	Dengue fever	5
20	Corneal Opacity	36	38	Diphtheria	55
21	Glaucoma	36	39	Probable Monkey Pox	3
22	Allergic Conjunctivitis	4			56
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RMNCH DETAIL

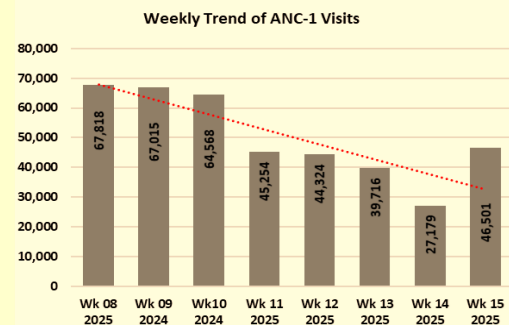
ANC Detail:

Among the total 124,731 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 46,501 with 19% (8,668) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 35,926, 23,538, and 18,766 respectively.



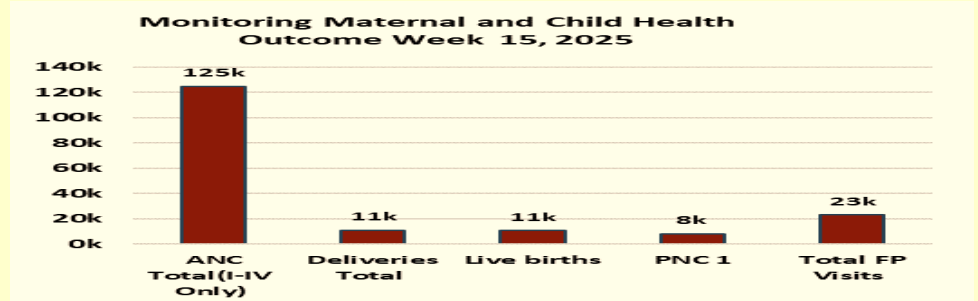
Weekly Analysis of First Antenatal Care (ANC-1) Visits

In Week 15 of 2025, ANC-1 visits increased by 71% compared to the previous week. The sharp rise is mainly because health facilities became fully active again after Eid-ul-Fitr. During the previous week, services were affected due to Eid and the ongoing strike across Punjab, leading to a temporary decline in 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.



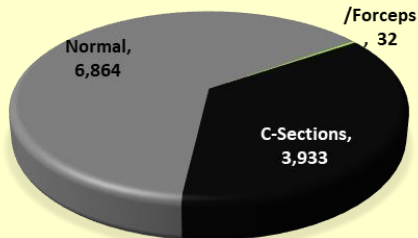
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators, week 15, 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	4	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	5	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	4
2	No. of Babies born in Facility initiated KMC Services	4	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		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	1

Mode of Deliveries:

Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 10,829 deliveries were documented. Among these, 68% were normal deliveries, 36% were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.30% involved vacuum/forceps.

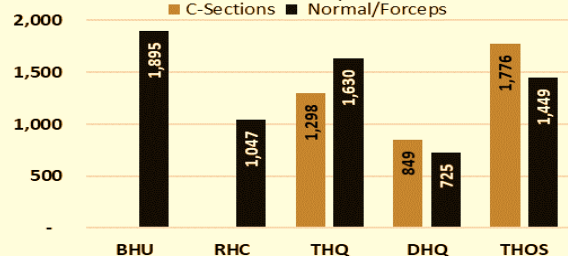


Deliveries by Health

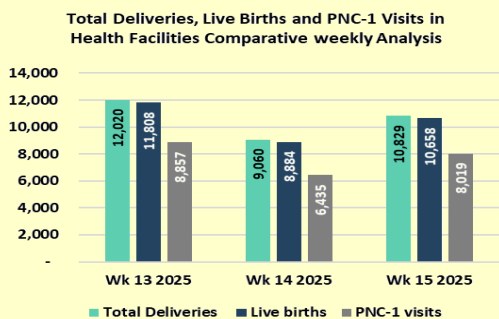
Facilities types wise:

Within this total count of 10,829 deliveries, BHU facilitated 17% of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 16% 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 15, 2025



Comparative weekly Analysis Deliveries, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits:

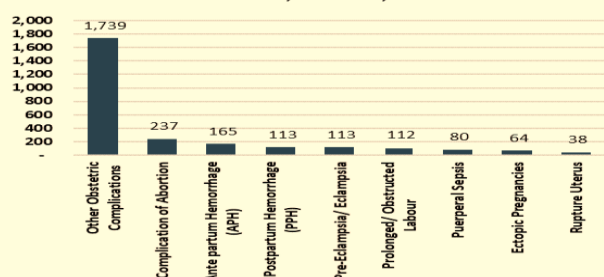


Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

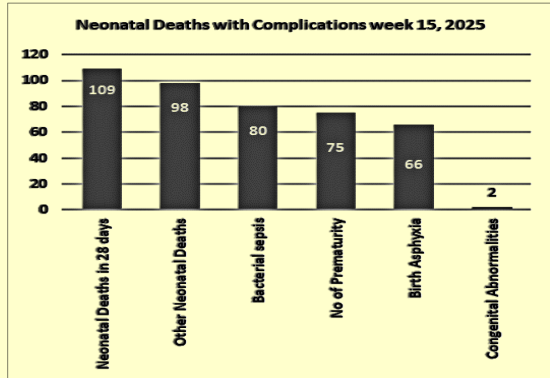
This week, 4 maternal deaths were reported. Out of 11,801 live births, 3% (311 newborns) did not survive due to childbirth complications. Additionally, 2% (188 newborns) were classified as low birth weight (under 2.5 kg), and 0.4% (50 newborns) were born prematurely. 2 deaths caused by Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia 1 Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) and 1 mother died due to Puerperal Sepsis

Obstetrics/Maternal Complications:

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 15, 2025



Neonatal Deaths with Complications:

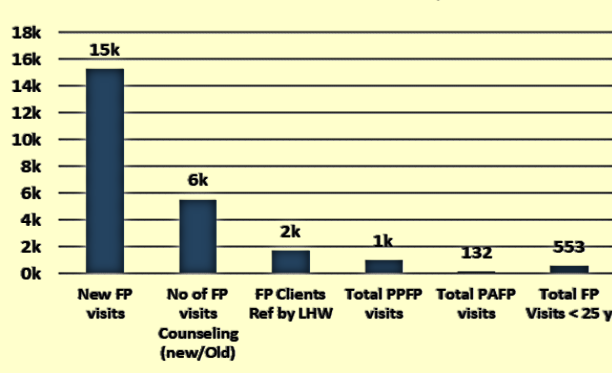


Family Planning:

Services Wise Family Planning:

In the 15th week of 2025, there were 22,953 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (553) were by women under 25, and 67% (15,303) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 24% (5,547), with 86% being new clients and 14% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 7% (1,701), postpartum visits 4% (1,010), and post-abortion visits 1% (132).

Services wise FP Client visits week 15, 2025



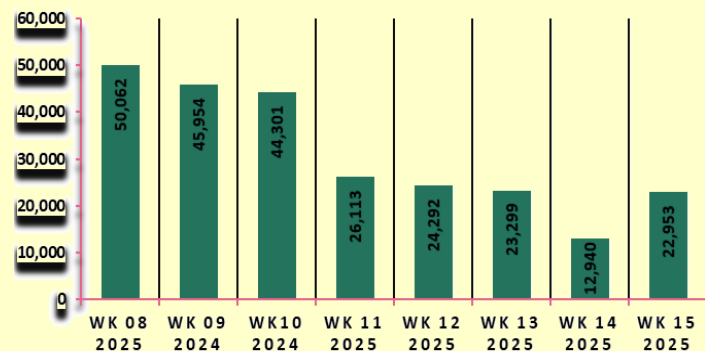
Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 8,043 (46%) followed by COC cycles 5,418 (31%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1.2%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.41% and 0.28% respectively.

Family Planning by Health Facility type wise:

This graph shows the distribution of Family Planning (FP) visits across different types of health facilities. The majority of visits (59%) occurred at BHUs, followed by RHCs and THQs (15%), DHQs (8%), and THOS (3%).

Analysing Weekly Trend in Family Planning Visits



Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 15, 2025

