



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 16 (Apr, 14~Apr,20) 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 Khalil Ahmad,
Director General Services Punjab



The weekly Bulletin would have not been possible without support, guidance, and expertise of Dr. Muhammad Khalil Ahmad, 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), Miss Rukhsana Fawad (Data Analyst) and Mr. Muhammad Tariq Ali 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 Week 16 of 2025, a detailed 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 16 remained stable at 64%, the same as the previous week. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 1,614,587, showing a 6% decrease compared to the previous week, 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 1,119/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (216,759), Faisalabad (113,920), followed by and Multan (113,513) during Week 16.

Analyzing age and gender demographics, 55% of the visits were by females, while 45% were by males. The majority of patients, aged 15 to 49, covered the largest age group.

Regarding documented diseases in DHIS2 during Week 16, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, about 50% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 49% were communicable diseases, while 51% were non-communicable, focusing on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were employed to visually represent the top 10 communicable diseases.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 115,130, with 68% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 21,434, with 19% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,108), 52% involving Local Anesthesia (11,200), 24% employing Spinal Anesthesia (5,138), and 5% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (988).

In the field of maternal health, a total of 110,276 ANC visits were reported via DHIS2, with 19% of women (41,080 out of 7,821) reported with Hb<10g/dl in ANC-1. Out of 9,927 deliveries conducted during the week, 65% were normal deliveries, 35% were C-sections, and only 0.24% were Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Of the total live births (9,684), 2% were born with Low Birth Weight (LBW < 2.5 kg), 0.6% were Premature Births, and 4% (407) of babies passed away due to specific complications.

Moreover, 21,518 Family Planning (FP) visits were reported during the week, with 49% occurring in BHUs. Districts Multan, Sialkot and Rawalpindi reported the highest FP visits, with 2,628, 1,889, and 1,591 FP visits, respectively

In Week 16, most key health indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decline in OPD visits, IPD admissions, surgeries, ANC visits, deliveries, and Family Planning (FP) services. This overall drop is primarily due to a widespread strike across Punjab, which disrupted routine services in many health facilities

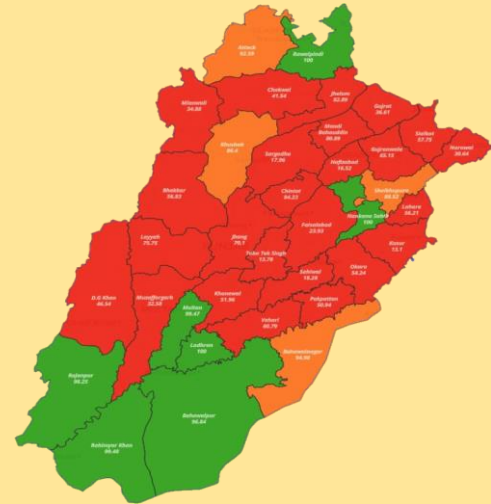
Suspected Diseases Alert in week 16, 2025:

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

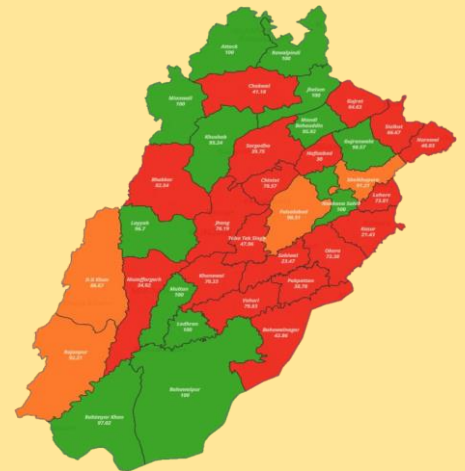
Reporting Compliance

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

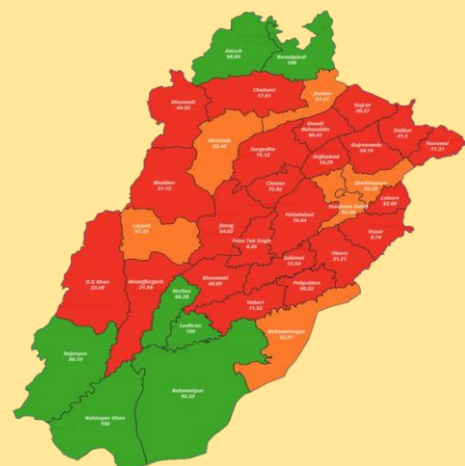
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



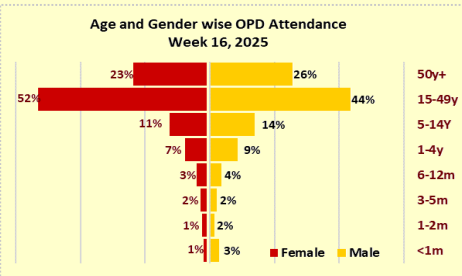
Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



Out-Patients Department Detail:

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

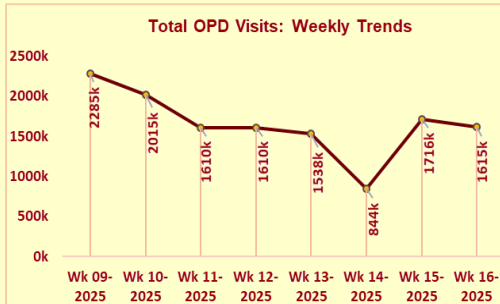
Total OPD 1,614,587 visits were reported in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.



OPD Visits Week Wise

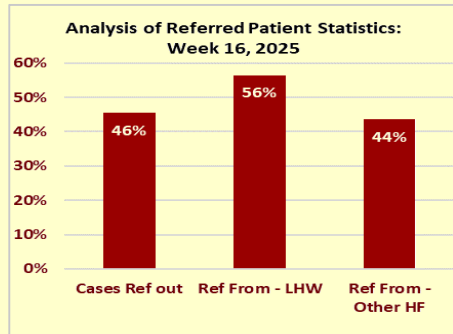
Comparative Analysis:

During week 09 of 2025, OPD visits peaked at 2,285,455, the highest reported compared to all other weeks. However, by week 16, there was a 6% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week.



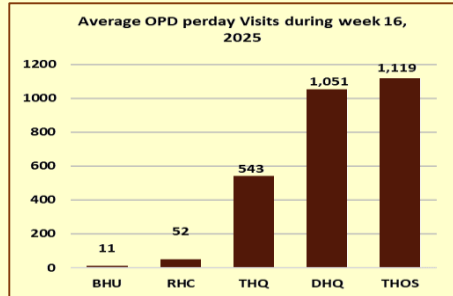
Referred Patients:

Total Referred Patients: 1,617
 OPD-Cases Ref out: 46% (736 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.
 Referred In: 54% (881 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.
 Source of Referrals:
 Referred from LHW: 56% (497 patients)
 Referred from Other HF: 44% (384 patients)



Average OPD per day

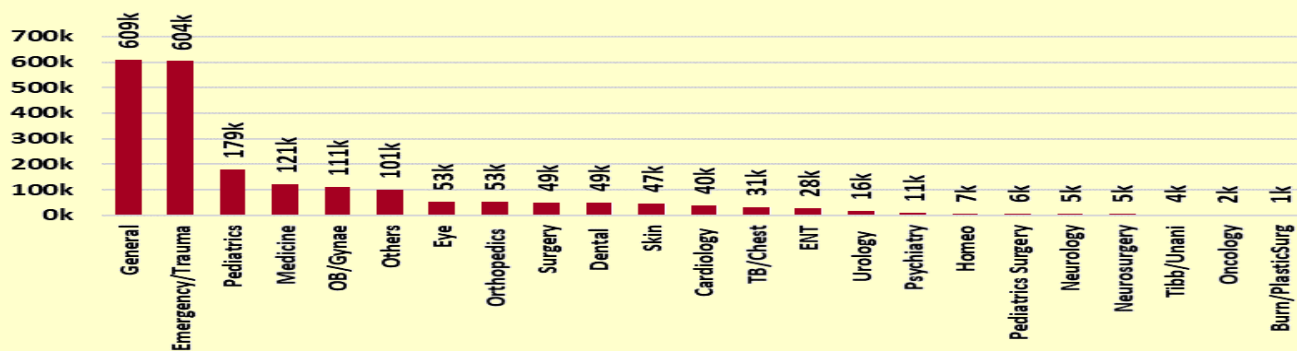
visits:
 In the assessment for week 16, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,119 OPD visits among various facility types.



Specialty wise OPD new cases:

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

Specialty wise OPD new cases during week 16, 2025

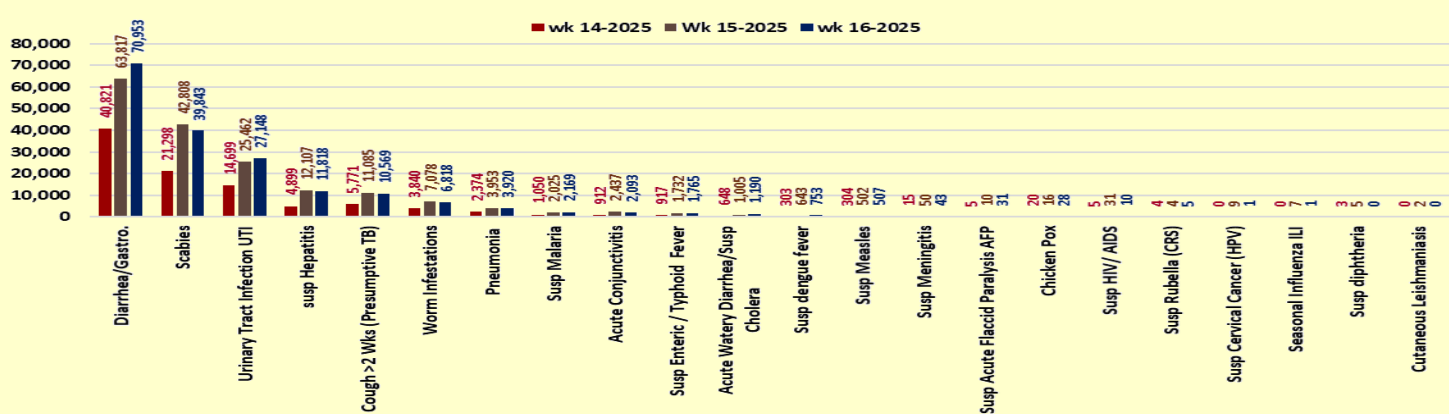


Classification of OPD Suspected Diseases

Disease Category	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases		
	Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 16, 2025	1	Susp Malaria	2,169	10	Scabies	39,843	16	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (A URI)
Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 16, 2025	2	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,093	Waterborne Diseases			17	Pneumonia	3,920
	3	Susp dengue fever	753	11	Dianrhea/Gastroenteritis	70,953	18	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10,569
	4	Susp Meningitis	43	12	Worm Infestations	6,818	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis		
	5	Chicken Pox	28	13	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,765	19	Susp Hepatitis	11,818
	6	Susp HIV/ AIDS	10	14	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1,190	20	Susp Measles	507
	7	Susp Rubella (CRS)	5	Sexually Transmitted Infections			21	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	31
	8	Seasonal Influenza ILI	1	15	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	27,148			
	9	Susp Cervical Cancer (HPV)	1						
	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	8,508	10	Cataract	6,230	20	Anxiety & Depression	10,679
	2	Asthma	23,298	11	Trachoma	616	21	Epilepsy	1,803
	Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	721	22	Drug Dependence	918
	3	Fever (other causes)	116,658	13	Otitis Media	8,310	Injuries/Poisoning		
	Skin Diseases			14	Dental Caries	26,892	23	Road Traffic Accidents	24,439
	4	Dermatitis	11,735	15	Lung Cancer	21	24	Injuries	14,388
	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			25	Fractures	4,587
	5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	360	16	Breast cancer	113	26	Burns	1,077
	6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	38,149	17	Prostate cancer	16	27	Dog bite	4,291
7	Chronic Liver Dis	4,343	18	Cardiovascular Diseases	Neurological/Neurosurgical				
Endocrine Disorder			18	Ischemic Heart Dis	12,666	29	CVA Stroke	771	
8	Diabetes Mellitus	44,598	19	Hypertension	45,228				
9	Goiter	266							

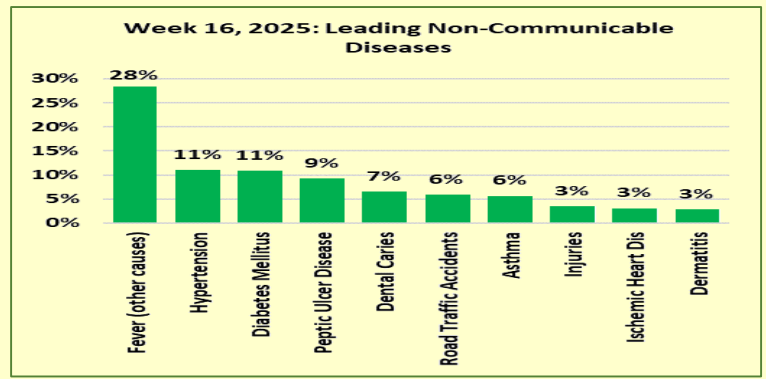
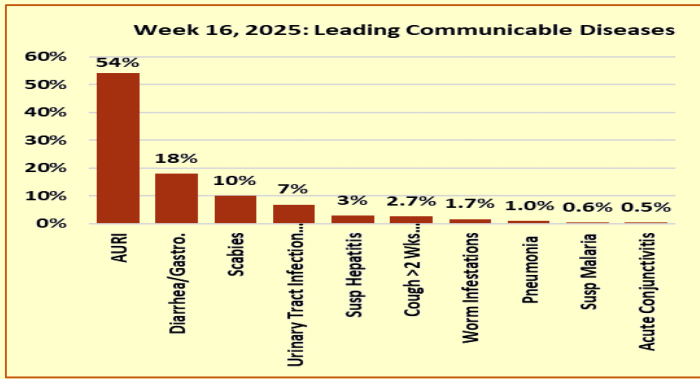
Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

The data from Week 16 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, making up 54% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis issues and Scabies at 18% and 10%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 28%, followed by Hypertension and Diabetes both at 11% respectively. *These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.

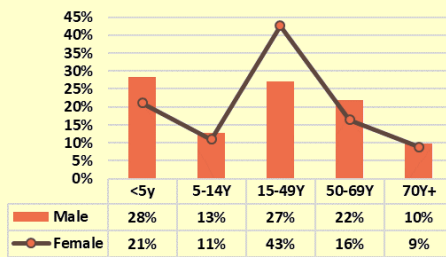


INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 115,130 indoor patients were admitted during the week. Of these, 68% were admitted based on specific diseases. Only 1% (1,254) of patients were referred, while 3% (3,282) indoor deaths were reported. Age and gender analysis revealed that 52% of admitted patients were female and 48% were male, with the majority falling within the 15-49 age group.

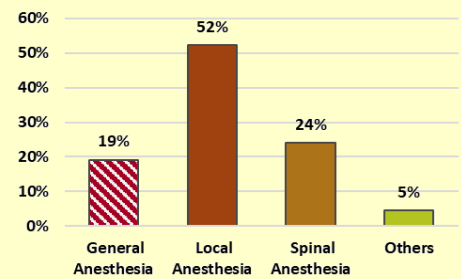
Demographic Distribution of Indoor Admissions, Week 16, 2025



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 21,434 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 4,108 of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 11,200. Spinal anesthesia contributed to 5,138 of procedures, with 988 involving other alternative anesthesia methods.

Surgeries Categorized by Anesthesia Type: Week 16, 2025



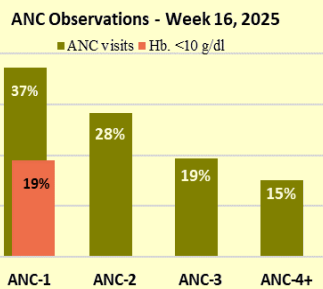
Suspected INDOOR Diseases

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 16 OF YEAR 2025							
sr.	Medicine		Cancer Diseases		Gynaecological		
1	Diarrhea	14,321	22 Breast Cancer	50	43 Fibroid Uterus	236	
2	Pneumonia	2,073	23 Prostate Cancer	4	44 Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	358	
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	80	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			45 Uterine Prolapse	58
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	524	24 Neonatal Tetanus	2	46 Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	96	
5	Asthma	2,526	25 Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	23	Surgical		
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	744	26 Measles	421	47 Acu Appendicitis	659	
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	539	27 Malaria	46	48 Burns	456	
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	106	28 Viral Hepatitis A	44	49 Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	597	
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,085	29 Viral Hepatitis B	64	50 Hernias	587	
10	Diabetes Mellitus	2,266	30 Viral Hepatitis C	163	51 Hyperplasia of Prostate	54	
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,071	31 Viral Hepatitis E	2	52 Urolithiasis	171	
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,286	Communicable Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases	
Cardiac Diseases			32 Dengue fever	10	53 Drug Abuse	71	
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	815	33 Diphtheria	2	54 Psychiatric Disorder	186	
14	Hypertension	3,551	34 Meningitis	78	Obstetric/Maternal Complications		
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,643	35 Rabies	3	55 Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	210	
16	Valvular Heart Dis	364	36 Probable Monkey Pox	1	56 Complication of Abortion	272	
Orthopedic Diseases			Eye			57 Ectopic Pregnancies	73
17	Arthropathies	221	37 Cataract	867	58 Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	138	
18	Fractures	1,433	38 Corneal Opacity	14	59 Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	136	
Neurological/Neurosurgical			39 Glaucoma	22	60 Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	112	
19	CVA Stroke	789	40 Allergic Conjunctivitis	7	61 Puerperal Sepsis	69	
20	Head Injury	646	ENT			62 Rupture Uterus	51
21	Heat Stroke	1	41 Chronic Otitis Media	49	63 Other Obstetric Complications	1,843	
			42 DNS	77			

RMNCH DETAIL

ANC Detail:

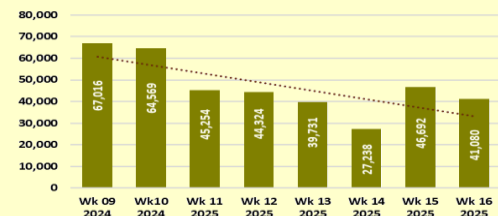
Among the total 110,276 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 41,080 with 19% (7,821) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 31,154, 21,321, and 16,721 respectively.



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

In Week 16 of 2025, ANC-1 visits decreased by 12% compared to the previous week. This downward trend is mainly due to the continued impact of the strike across Punjab, which disrupted routine maternal health services.

Weekly Trend of ANC-1 Visits

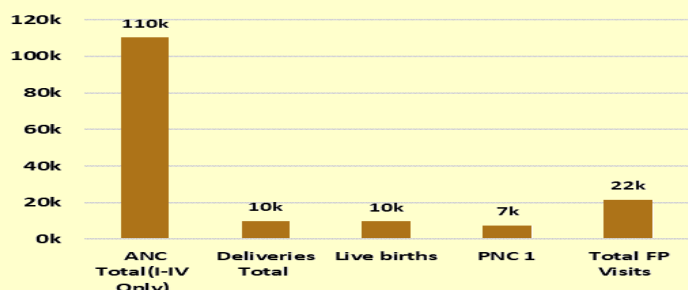


Maternal and Child Health Metrics

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 16, 2025



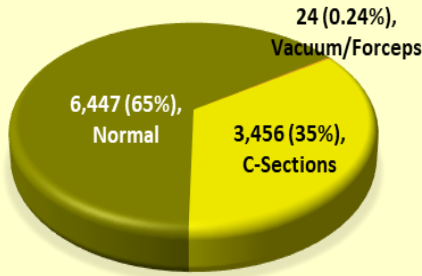
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Newborn Indicators , week 16, 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	14	1	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge as per protocol	5	1	No. of Babies received 1st follow-up	5
2	No. of Babies born in Facility in initiated KMC Services	52	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	6	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication		3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	4
			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 9,927 deliveries were documented. Among these, 65% were normal deliveries, 35% were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.24% involved vacuum / forceps.

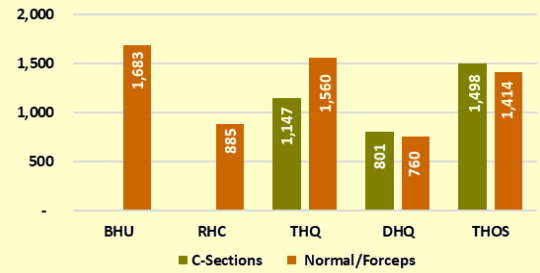


Deliveries by Health

Facilities types wise:

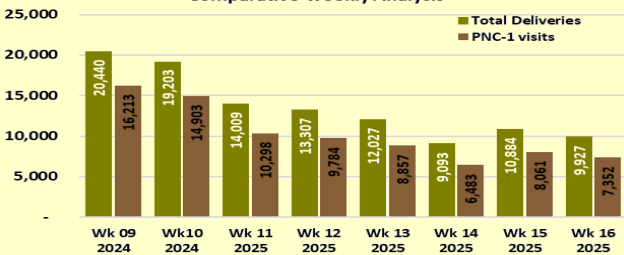
Within this total count of 9,927 deliveries, BHU facilitated 17% of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 15% of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are derived from deliveries occurring within healthcare facilities.

Deliveries conducted by Health Facility type-wise week 16, 2025



Comparative weekly Analysis Deliveries and PNC-1 Visits:

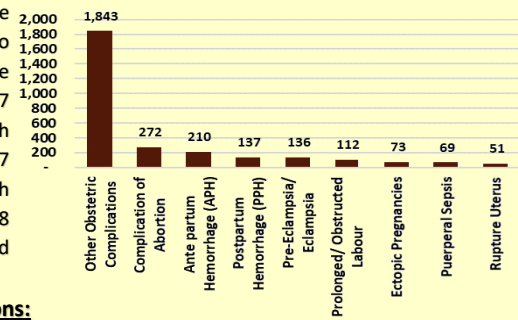
Total Deliveries and PNC-1 Visits in Health Facilities Comparative weekly Analysis



Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, 3 maternal deaths were reported, including one mother who died due to Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH). Out of 9,684 live births, 4% (407 newborns) died due to childbirth complications. Additionally, 2% (227 newborns) were born with low birth weight (under 2.5 kg), and 0.6% (58 newborns) were delivered prematurely.

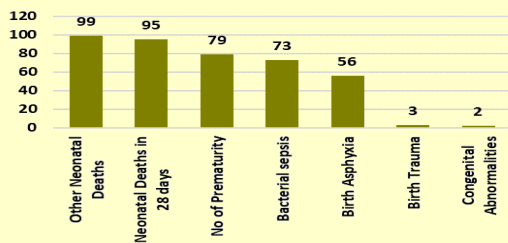
Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 16, 2025



Obstetrics/Maternal Complications:

Neonatal Deaths with Complications:

Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 16, 2025

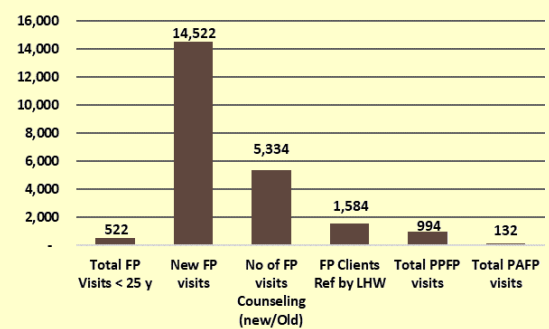


Family Planning:

Services Wise Family Planning:

In the 16th week of 2025, there were 21,518 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (522) were by women under 25, and 67% (14,522) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 25% (5,334), with 84% being new clients and 16% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 7% (1,584), postpartum visits 5% (994), and post-abortion visits 1% (132).

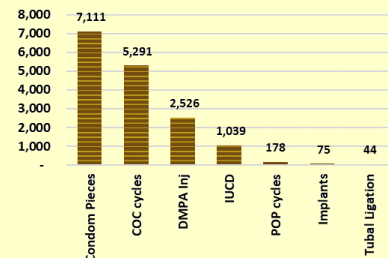
Services wise FP Client visits week 16, 2025



Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 7,111 (44%) followed by COC cycles 5,291 (33%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.46% and 0.27% respectively.

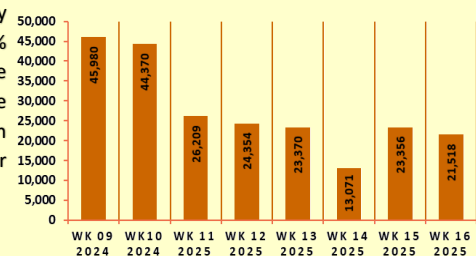
Method wise Family Planning week 16, 2025



Week wise Family Planning Visits:

During the current week, Family Planning (FP) visits declined by 8% compared to the previous week. The decrease is largely attributed to the continued strike across Punjab, which has been affecting the regular provision of services.

Analysing Weekly Trend in Family Planning Visits



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 (49%) occurred at BHUs, followed by RHCs (13%), THQs (21%), DHQs (12%), and THOS (6%).

Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 16, 2025

