



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE

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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin Week 17 (Apr, 21~Apr,27) 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 17 of 2025, a thorough analysis was carried out to draw key insights from the data. Using tables and graphs, the report highlighted important trends and indicators. Across all 36 districts, the reporting compliance for Week 17 was notably low at 59%, mainly due to the strike across Punjab, which impacted routine reporting activities. A decline was also observed across all key indicators as a result of the strike. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 1,261,485, signifying a 22% 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 DHQ at 918/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (135,754) followed by Multan (100,937) and Faisalabad (98,481) during 17 week of 2025.

Analyzing OPD age and gender demographics, females constituted 56% of visits while males accounted for 44%. The majority of patients, spanning ages 15 to 49, comprised the largest age group.

During Week 17, data reported in DHIS2 highlighted a total of 68 diseases, accounting for 52% of all reported patient cases. Of these, 49% were communicable diseases, while the remaining 51% were non-communicable diseases, with an emphasis on prioritized conditions. To enhance understanding, graphs and tables were utilized to present the top 10 communicable and non-communicable diseases. Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 105,981, with 67% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 20,418, with 20% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,118), 51% involving Local Anesthesia (10,501), 24% employing Spinal Anesthesia (4,851), and 5% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (948).

Regarding Maternal and Child Health services in Punjab, recent data indicates a total of 90,081 Antenatal Care (ANC) visits were reported. Among these visits, 32,732 women attended, with 19% (6,361) reporting Hemoglobin (Hb) levels below 10g/dl during their first ANC visit. A week-wise comparative analysis showed the rate of anemia among pregnant women. Out of 9,028 deliveries, 63% occurred naturally, while 37% were conducted through Cesarean sections, and only 0.33% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Visualizing maternal complications in obstetrics through a bar graph showcased important insights. Among the 8,766 live births, 3% (244) were classified as Low Birth Weight (below 2.5 kg), 1.1% (97) were premature, and 5% (412) experienced complications leading to infant mortality.

Moreover, 16,877 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during this week, with 49% occurring in BHUs. Districts Sialkot, Multan and Rawalpindi reported the highest FP visits, with 1,787, 1,762, and 1,201 FP visits, respectively. The data from this week provides a clear picture of the current healthcare situation and highlights areas for future improvements. The ongoing strike has also affected healthcare delivery, impacting overall outcomes

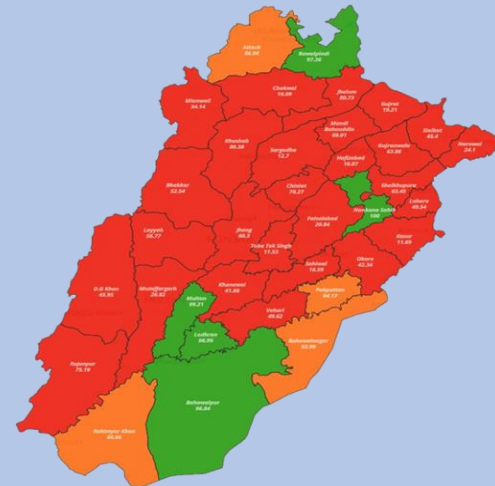
Suspected Diseases Alert in week 17, 2025:

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

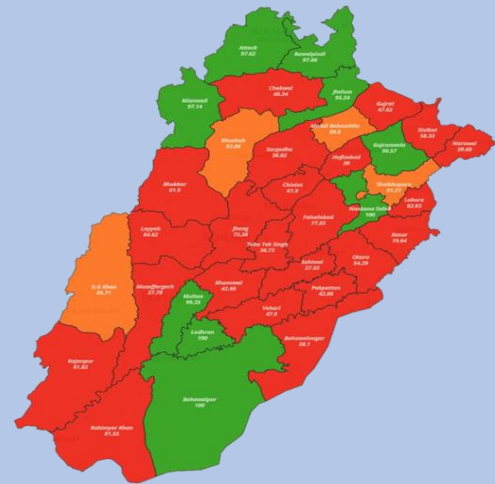
Reporting Compliance

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

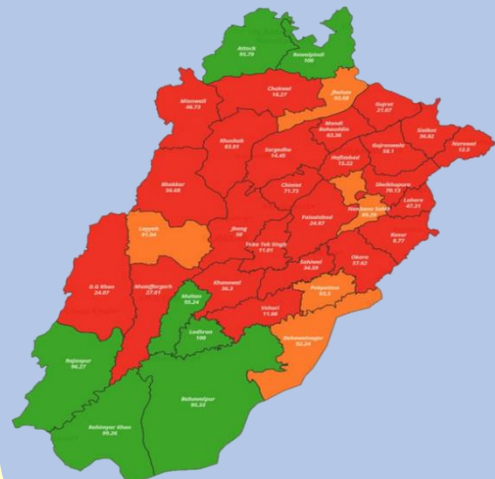
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



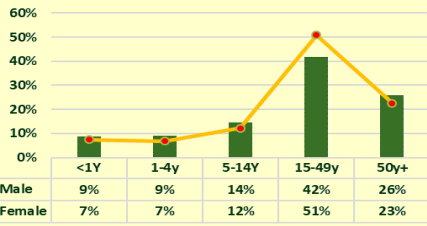
Out-Patients Department Detail:

Age and Gender Wise

Analysis:

Total OPD 1,261,485 visits were reported in this week there were more females (56%) visits than that of males (44%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.

Age & Gender wise OPD Visits Distribution
Week 17, 2025



Referred Patients:

Total Referred Patients: 1,282
OPD-Cases Ref out: 50% (642 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.

Referred In: 50% (640 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.

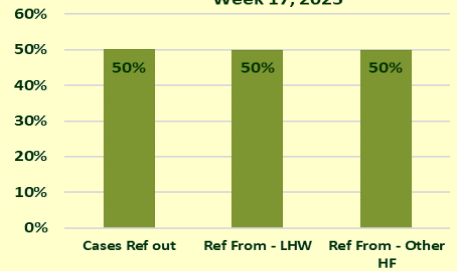
Source of Referrals:
Referred from LHW: 50% (320 patients)

Referred from Other HF: 50% (320 patients)

Average OPD per day

visits:
 In the assessment for week 17, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, DHQ facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 918 OPD visits among various facility type.

Analysis of Referred Patient Statistics:
Week 17, 2025

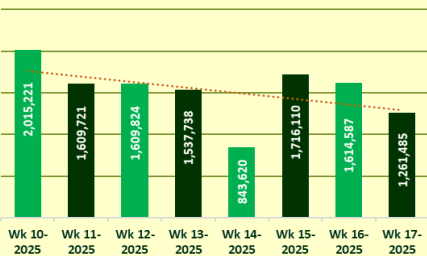


OPD Visits Week Wise

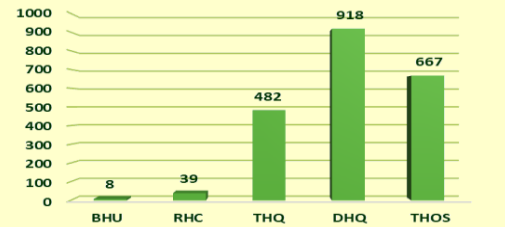
Comparative Analysis:

During week 10 of 2025, OPD visits peaked at 2,015,221, the highest reported compared to all other weeks. However, by week 17, there was a 22% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week. A continuous decline has been observed in OPD visits, mainly due to the ongoing strike across Punjab, which has disrupted services throughout the province.

Comparative Analysis of Weekly OPD Visits



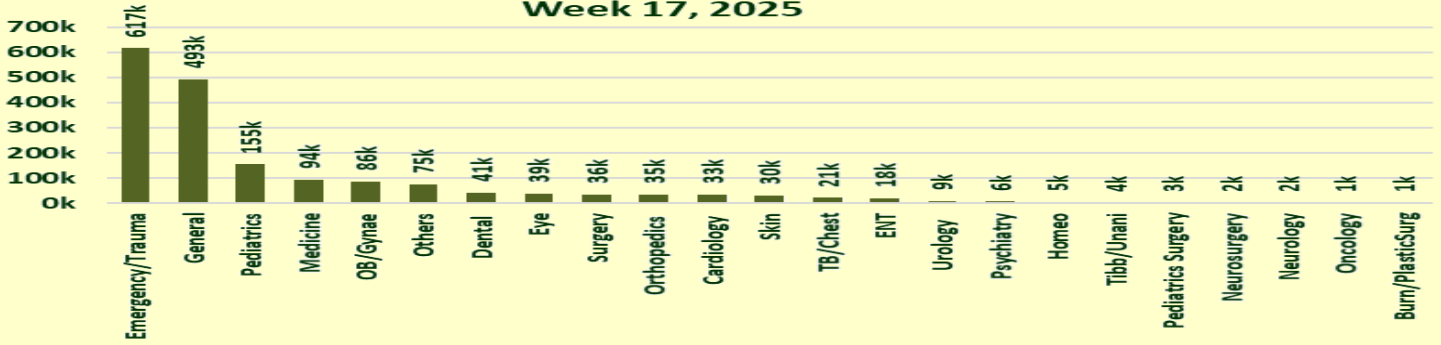
Average OPD perday Visits during
Week 17, 2025



Specialty wise OPD new cases:

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

Speciality wise OPD new cases during
Week 17, 2025

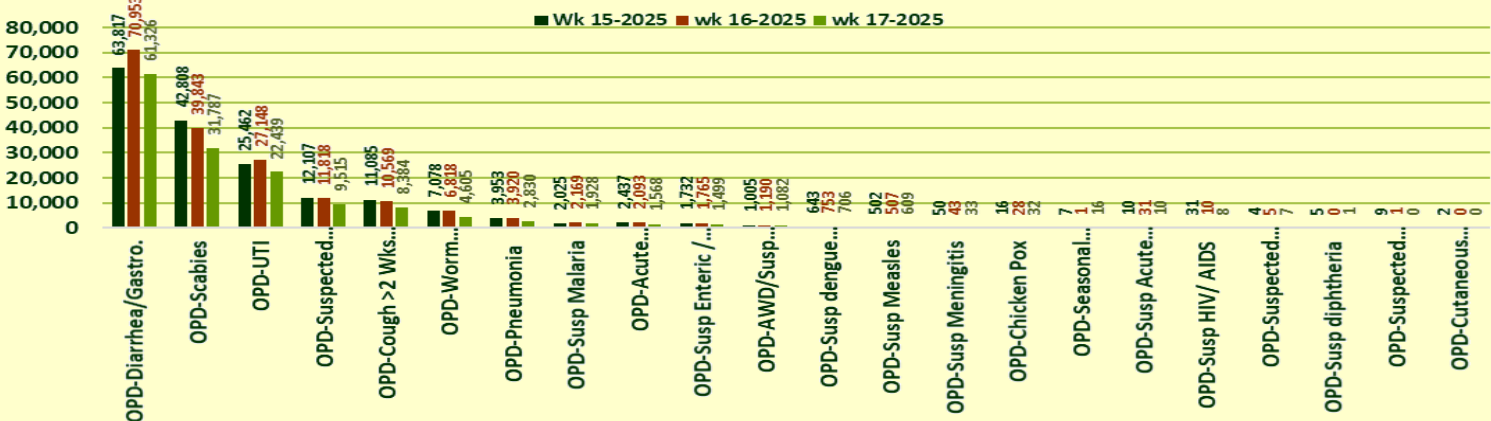


Classification of OPD Suspected Diseases

Disease Category	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases			
	Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 17, 2025	1	Susp Malaria	1,928	9	Scabies	31,787	15	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	174,239
Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 17, 2025	2	Susp Meningitis	33	Waterborne Diseases			16	Pneumonia	2,830	
	3	Susp dengue fever	706	10	Diarhea/Gastroenteritis	61,326	17	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	8,384	
	4	Seasonal Influenza ILI	16	11	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	1,082	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			
	5	Chicken Pox	32	12	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,499	18	Susp Hepatitis	9,515	
	6	Susp Rubella (CRS)	7	13	Worm Infestations	4,605	19	Susp Measles	609	
	7	Susp HIV/AIDS	8	Sexually Transmitted Infections			20	Susp A cute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	10	
	8	Acute Conjunctivitis	1,568	14	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	22,439	21	Susp diphtheria	1	
	1	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
	2	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	6,809	10	Cataract	4,515	20	Anxiety & Depression	6,837	
	3	Asthma	19,333	11	Trachoma	551	21	Epilepsy	1,195	
	4	Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	448	22	Drug Dependence	756
	5	Fever (other causes)	95,544	13	Otitis Media	5,798	Injuries/Poisoning			
	6	Skin Diseases			14	Dental Caries	20,677	23	Road Traffic Accidents	22,646
	7	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Cancer Diseases			24	Injuries	11,832
	8	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	325	15	Lung Cancer	20	25	Fractures	3,538	
	9	Pep tic Ulcer Disease	30,007	16	Breast cancer	42	26	Burns	1,003	
	10	Chronic Liver Dis	2,560	17	Prostate cancer	9	27	Dog bite	4,254	
	11	Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			28	Snake bite	38
	12	Diabetes Mellitus	37,537	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	10,478	29	Neurological/Neurosurgical		
	13	Goiter	48	19	Hypertension	35,839	30	CVA Stroke	759	
							Heat Stroke	5		

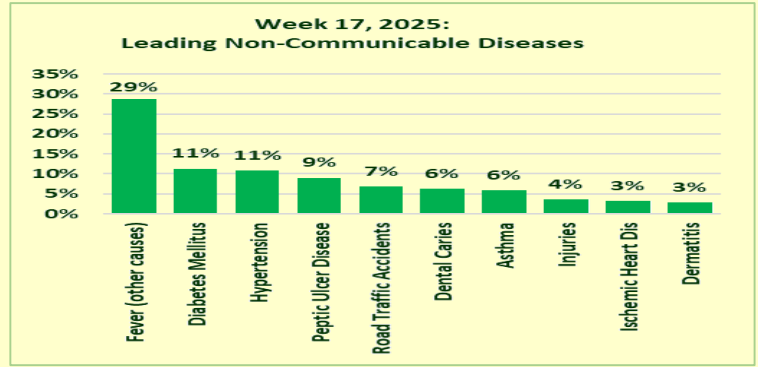
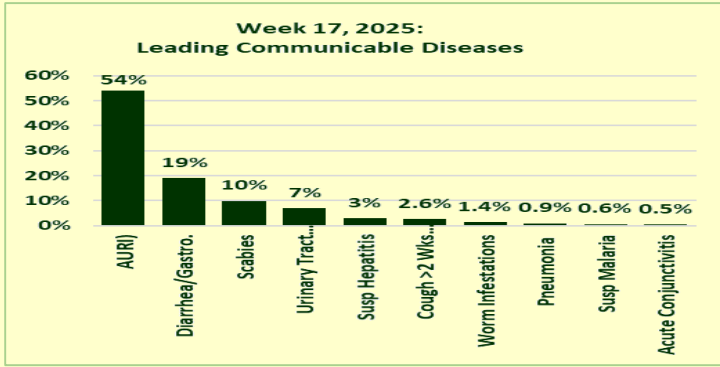
Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

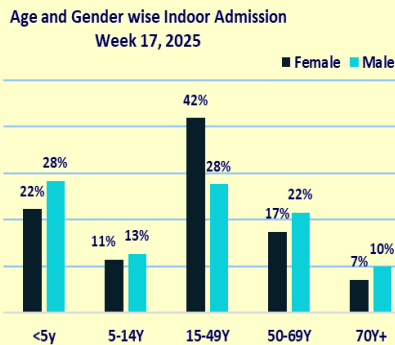
The data from Week 17 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 54% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastro. issues and Scabies at 19% and 10%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 29%, 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

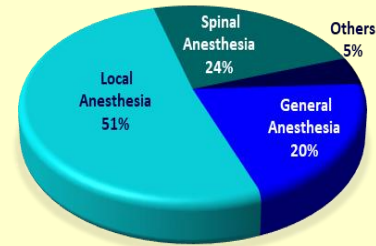
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

A total of 96,994 indoor patients were admitted during the week. Of these, 64% were admitted based on specific diseases. Only 1% (1,150) of patients were referred, while 3% (2,970) indoor deaths were recorded. 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. In this age category.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 20,418 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 4,118 of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 10,501. Spinal anesthesia contributed to 4,851 of procedures, with 948 involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



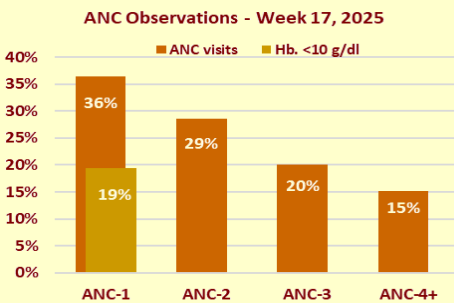
Suspected INDOOR Diseases

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 17 OF YEAR 2025					
Sr.	Medicine		Eye		Gynaecological
1	Diarrhea	12,972	21	Cataract	720
2	Pneumonia	1,928	22	Comeal Opacity	7
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	116	23	Glaucoma	19
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	529	24	Allergic Conjunctivitis	3
5	Asthma	2,332			
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	762	25	Chronic Otitis Media	52
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	569	26	DNS	68
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	111			
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	964	27	Vaccine Preventable diseases /hepatitis	47
10	Diabetes Mellitus	2,094	28	Neonatal Tetanus	1
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,276	29	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	8
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,193	30	Measles	573
			31	Malaria	52
			32	Viral Hepatitis A	49
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	852	33	Viral Hepatitis B	27
14	Hypertension	2,654	34	Viral Hepatitis C	164
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,613			
16	Valvular Heart Dis	345	35	Communicable Diseases	54
			36	Dengue fever	9
17	Orthopedic Diseases	156	37	Diphtheria	1
18	Fractures	1,351	38	Meningitis	97
			39	Corona Virus Dis (COVID)	1
			40	Probable Monkey Pox	1
19	Breast Cancer	49			
20	Prostate Cancer	4		Neurological/Neurosurgical	798
				CVA Stroke	681
				Head Injury	681
					60
					61
					173
					157
					43
					49
					195
					247
					83
					152
					129
					88
					44
					41
					1,538
					665
					468
					587
					623
					41
					153
					64
					123

RMNCH DETAIL

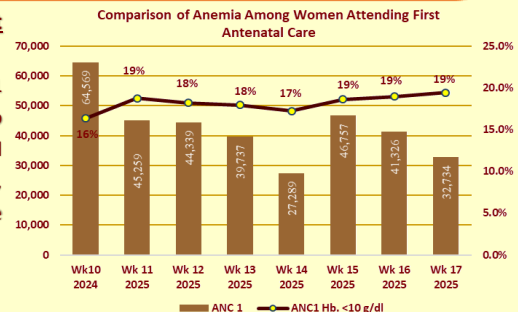
ANC Detail:

Among the total 90,081 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 32,732 with 19% (6361) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 25,686, 18,020, and 13,643 respectively.



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

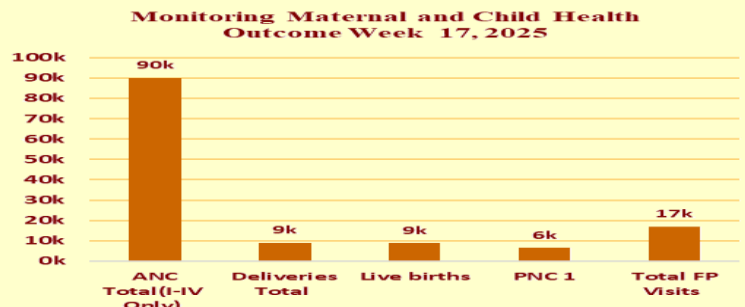
In the 17th week of 2025, ANC-1 visits dropped by 21% compared to the previous week. A downward trend in visits has been observed, mainly due to the ongoing strike across Punjab.



Maternal and Child Health Metrics

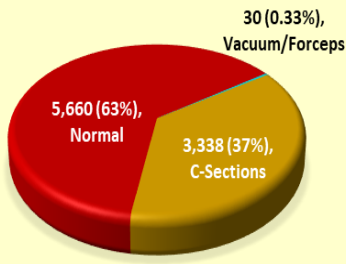
Overview:

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:

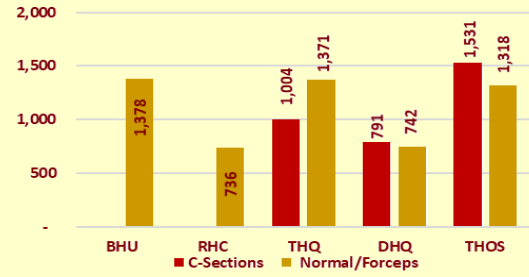
Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 9,028 deliveries were documented. Among these, 5,660 (63%) were normal deliveries, 3,338 (37%) were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.33% (0. 30) involved vacuum/forceps.



Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

Within this total count of 9,028 deliveries, BHU facilitated 15% (1,378) of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 17% (1,531) 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 17, 2025

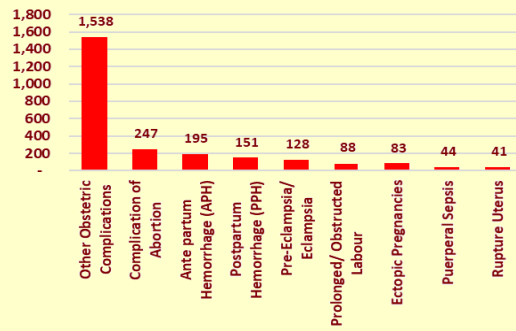


Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, there were 4 reported maternal deaths. Among them, one mother died due to Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) and another due to Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia. Out of 8,766 live births, 5% (412 newborns) died from complications related to childbirth. Additionally, 3% (244 newborns) were born with low birth weight (under 2.5 kg), and 1.1% (97 newborns) were born prematurely.

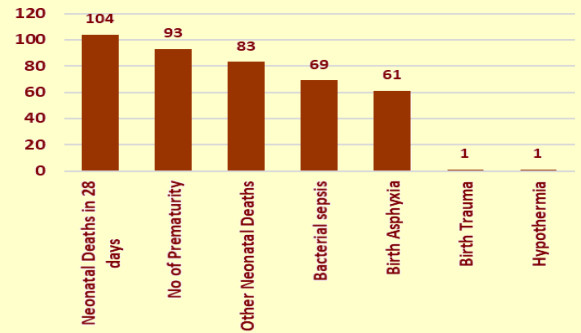
Obstetrics Maternal Complications:

Maternal Complications in Obstetrics: Inpatient Admissions, Week 17, 2025



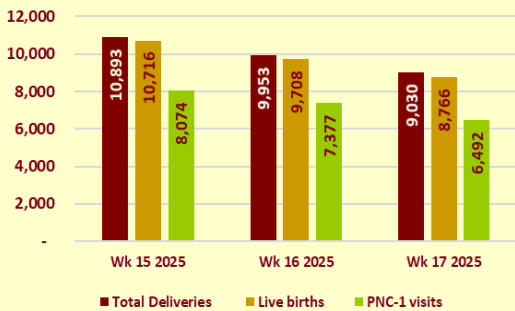
Neonatal Deaths with Complications:

Neonatal Deaths with Complications week 17, 2025



Weekly analysis of Deliveries, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits

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

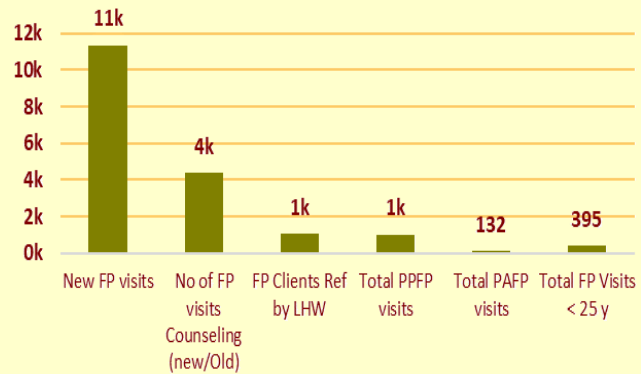


Family Planning:

Services Wise Family Planning:

In the 17th week of 2025, there were 16,877 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (395) were by women under 25, and 67% (11,362) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 26% (4,388), with 87% being new clients and 13% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 6% (1,041), postpartum visits 6% (1,018), and post-abortion visits 1% (132).

Services wise FP Client visits week 17, 2025

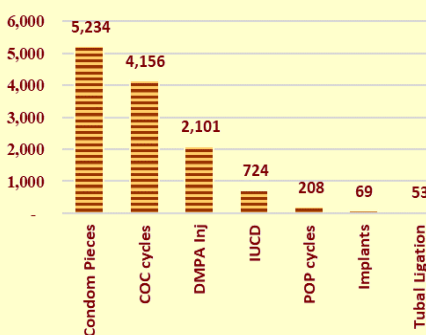


Neonatal Deaths with Complications:

Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 5,234 (42%) followed by COC cycles 4,156 (33%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (2%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.55% and 0.42% respectively.

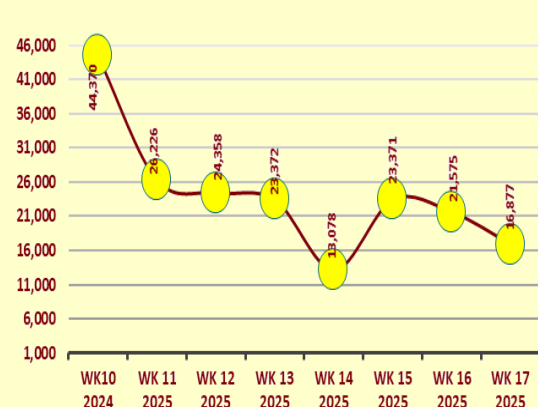
Method wise Family Planning week 17, 2025



Week wise Family Planning Visits:

In the current week, Family Planning (FP) visits have declined by 22% compared to the previous week. The overall downward trend is largely due to the ongoing strike across Punjab, which has disrupted 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 49% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 12%, THQs at 23%, DHQs at 12% and THOS at 4%.

Family Planning Visits by Health Facility type wise week 17, 2025

