



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 02, January 06~12, 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)

## Takeaway: Health Indicators Analysis:

### Highlights:

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Week 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 02 was remarkably low at 93%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 2,074,406, signifying a 12% increase compared to the previous week's 1,852,024 visits in Week 01. 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 1,187/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (223,354) followed by Faisalabad (162,494), and Rawalpindi (120,808) during 2<sup>nd</sup> week of 2025.

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.

During Week 02, data recorded in DHIS-2 highlighted a total of 68 diseases, accounting for 54% of all reported patient cases. Of these, 54% were communicable diseases, while the remaining 46% 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, a weekly comparison of smog-related diseases between 2024 and 2025 was included.

Additionally, indoor admissions totaled 102,845, with 61% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 23,001, with 20% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,710), 45% involving Local Anesthesia (10,252), 30% employing Spinal Anesthesia (6,927), and 5% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (1,112).

In the realm of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, recent data indicates a total of 193,211 Antenatal Care (ANC) visits were recorded. Among these visits, 65,172 women attended, with 16% (10,517) reporting Hemoglobin (Hb) levels below 10g/dl during their first ANC visit. A week-wise comparative analysis revealed the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women. Out of 22,763 deliveries, 74% occurred naturally, while 25% were conducted through Cesarean sections, and only 0.42% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Visualizing maternal complications in obstetrics through a bar graph showcased important insights. Among the 22,428 live births, 1% (326) were classified as Low Birth Weight (below 2.5 kg), 0.4% (85) were premature, and 2% (406) experienced complications leading to infant mortality. Moreover, 47,910 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 70% occurring in BHUs. Districts Sialkot, Faisalabad and Rahimyar Khan recorded the highest FP visits, with 3,396, 3,260, and 3,130 FP visits, respectively. The week's data not only serves as a snapshot of the current state of healthcare but also as a guide for future improvements and innovations in the pursuit of better public health outcomes.

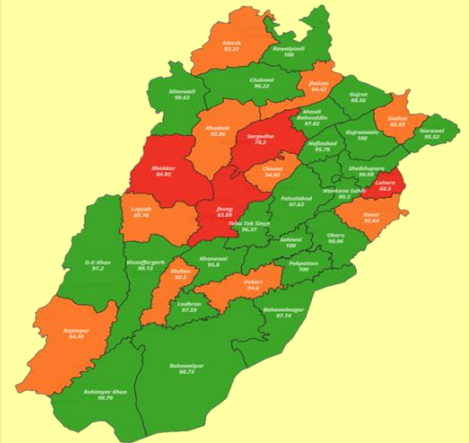
### Suspected Diseases Alert in week 02, 2025:

Pneumonia (SARI)	MERS-COV
Diphtheria	pertussis
Meningitis	Neonatal tetanus
Measles	Seasonal Influenza

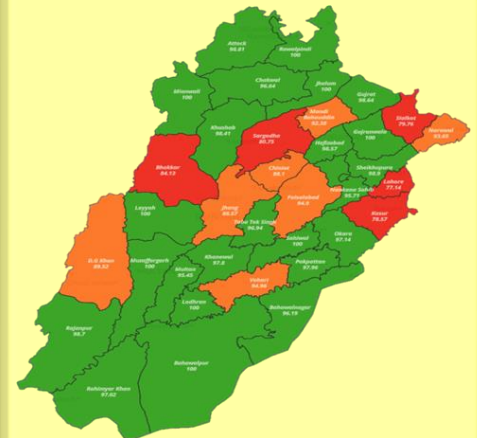
## Reporting Compliances

**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

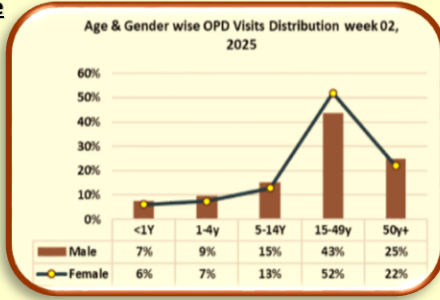


# Out-Patient Department (OPD)

## Age and Gender Wise

### Analysis:

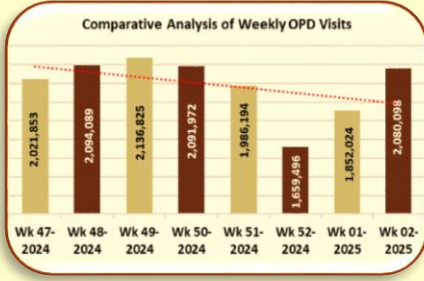
Total OPD 2,074,406 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.



## OPD Visits Week Wise

### Comparative Analysis:

Week wise comparative analysis, during week 49, 2024, the peak number of OPD visits reached 2,136,825, the highest compared to other weeks. However, in the most recent week, week 02, there was an 12% increase in OPD visits compared to the previous week, week 01.



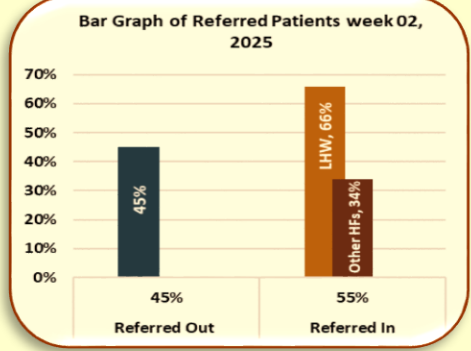
## Referred patients:

During Week 02, a total of 3,287 patients were referred within the healthcare system. Out of these referrals:

Outgoing Referrals 45% (1,483 patients) were directed to other healthcare facilities or institutions.

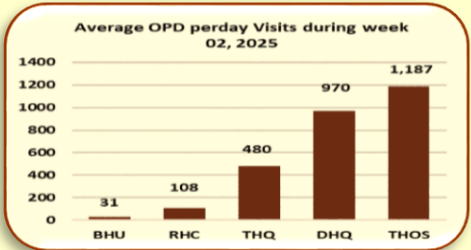
Incoming Referrals 55% (1,804 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from external sources.

The sources of these referrals were diverse. Source of Referrals: 66% (1,190 patients) referred from LHW and 34% (614 patients) from other HFs (Health Facilities).



## Average OPD per day visits:

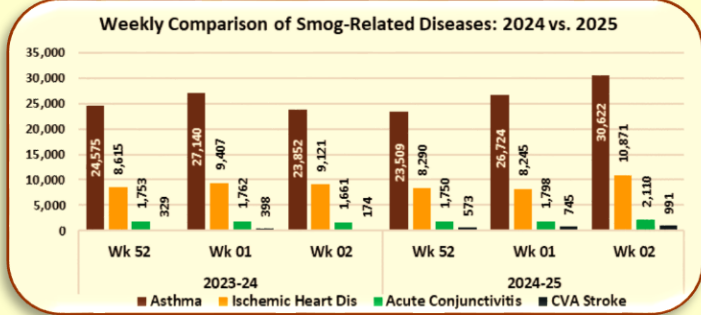
In the assessment for week 02, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,187 OPD visits among various facility types.



## Suspected OPD Disease wise new cases:

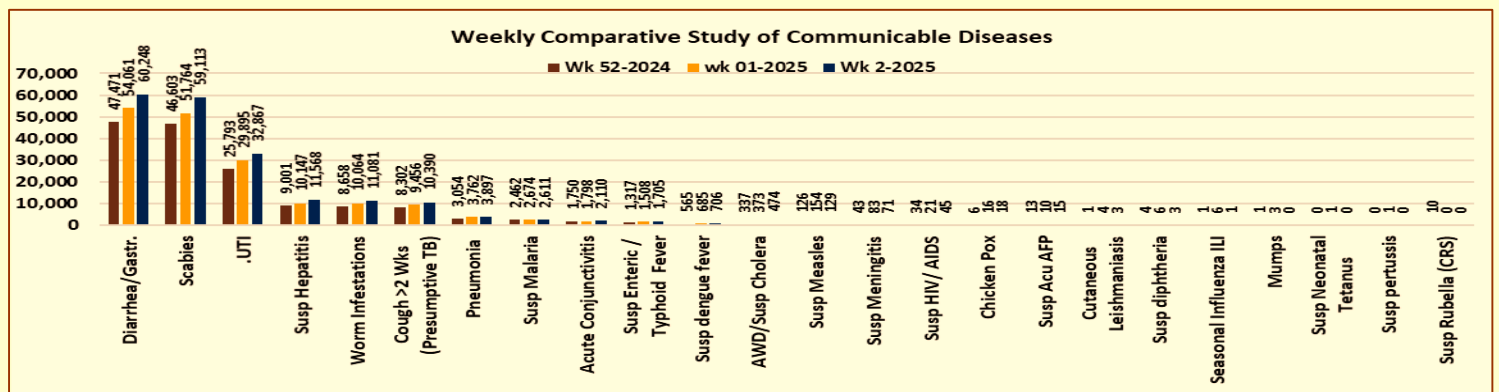
Week 02, 2025	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases			
	1	Susp Malaria	2,611	9	Scabies	59,113	16	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	417,735	
2	Susp Meningitis	71	10	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	3	17	Pneumonia	3,897		
3	Susp dengue fever	706	Waterborne Diseases			18	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10,390		
4	Seasonal Influenza ILI	1	11	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	60,248	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis				
5	Chicken Pox	18	12	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	474	19	Susp Hepatitis	11,568		
6	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	15	13	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,705	20	Susp Measles	129		
7	Susp diphtheria	3	14	Susp HIV/ AIDS	45	21	Worm Infestations	11,081		
8	Sexually Transmitted Infections			15	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,110				
	8	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	32,867							
Week 02, 2025	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases			
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	8,023	10	Cataract	6,329	20	Anxiety & Depression	10,096	
2	Asthma	30,622	11	Trachoma	622	21	Epilepsy	2,031		
3	Communicable Diseases			12	Glaucoma	972	22	Drug Dependence	856	
4	3	Fever (other causes)	163,604	13	Otitis Media	10,935	Injuries/Poisoning			
5	4	Dermatitis	19,223	14	Dental Caries	30,824	23	Road Traffic Accidents	25,421	
6	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			Oral Disease			24	Injuries	16,760	
7	5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	393	15	Lung Cancer	7	25	Fractures	5,410	
8	6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	57,189	16	Breast cancer	106	26	Burns	1,461	
9	7	Chronic Liver Dis	4,230	17	Prostate cancer	2	27	Dog bite	5,057	
	8	Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			Neurological/Neurosurgical		
	9	Diabetes Mellitus	51,962	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	10,871	29	CVA Stroke	991	
		9	Goiter	106	19	Hypertension	58,304			

## Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:



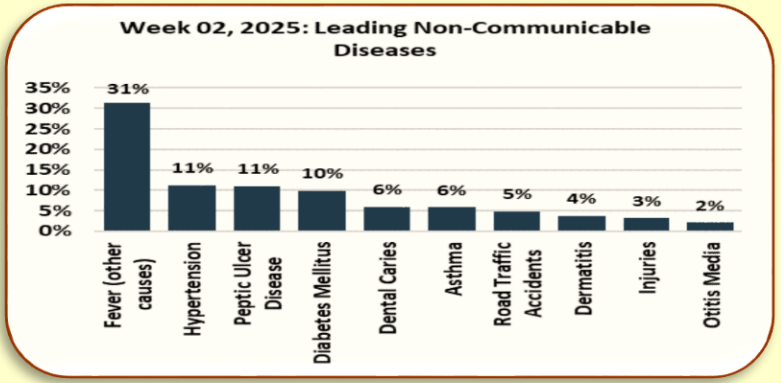
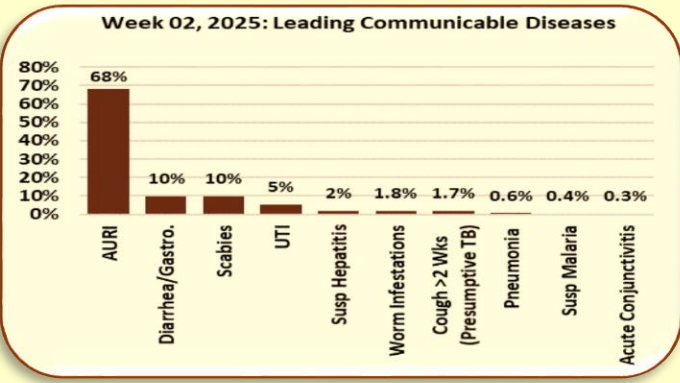
The chart compares weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases (e.g., asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke) between 2024 to 2025. It highlights year-on-year trends, showing a consistent burden of asthma cases as the highest among the categories, with slight variations across weeks.

## Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:



## Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

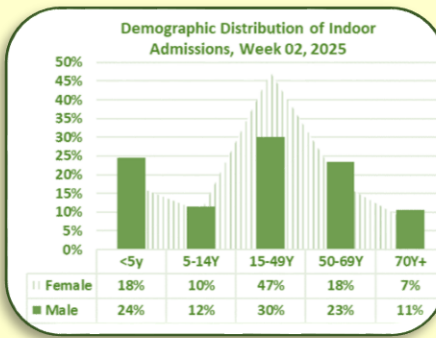
The data from Week 02 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) stood out, constituting 68% of cases, followed by Scabies and Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues both at 10%. Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 31%, followed by Diabetes and Peptic Ulcer both at 10% 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:

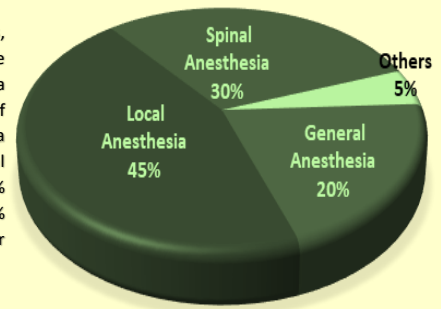
A total of 102,845 indoor patients were admitted during the week. Of these, 61% were admitted based on specific diseases. Only 1% (1,351) of patients were referred, while 4% (3,912) indoor deaths were recorded. Age and gender analysis revealed that 53% of admitted patients were female and 47% were male, with the majority falling within the 15-49 age group. In this age category, female patients accounted for 47%, while males constituted 30%.



### Surgeries with type of

#### Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,001 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,710) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 45% (10,252). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 30% (6,927) of procedures, with 5% (1,112) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



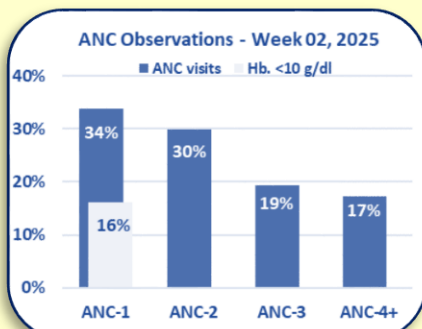
### Suspected Indoor Diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 02 OF YEAR 2025								
Sl. No.	Medicine	Count	Eye	Count	Gynaecological	Count		
1	Diarrhea	6,661	22	Cataract	580	42	Fibroid Uterus	193
2	Pneumonia	2,930	23	Chronic Renal Disease	3,598	43	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	274
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	76	24	Glaucoma	13	44	Uterine Prolapse	47
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	208	25	Allergic Conjunctivitis	11	45	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	76
5	Asthma	2,205						
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	975	26	Chronic Otitis Media	54	46	Acu Appendicitis	567
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	303	27	DNS	82	47	Burns	451
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	97		Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis		48	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	523
9	Sus Enteric /Typhoid Fever	1,240	28	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	6	49	Hernias	607
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1,963	29	Measles	124	50	Hyperplasia of Prostate	70
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1,091	30	Malaria	30	51	Urolithiasis	82
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3,598	31	Viral Hepatitis A	32			
	Cardiac Diseases		32	Viral Hepatitis B	31	52	Drug Abuse	43
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	977	33	Viral Hepatitis C	185	53	Psychiatric Disorder	100
14	Hypertension	2,446		Communicable Diseases			Obstetrics/Maternal Complications	
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2,687	34	Dengue fever	12	54	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	205
16	Valvular Heart Dis	350	35	Seasonal Influenza I LI	188	55	Complication of Abortion	159
	Orthopedic Diseases		36	Diphtheria	4	56	Ectopic Pregnancies	56
17	Arthropathies	318	37	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	3	57	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	146
18	Fractures	1,365	38	Meningitis	103	58	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	153
	Cancer Diseases		39	Rabies	35	59	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	83
19	Silicosis	8		Neurological/Neurosurgical		60	Puerperal Sepsis	67
20	Breast Cancer	53	40	CVA Stroke	988	61	Rupture Uterus	44
21	Prostate Cancer	1	41	Head Injury	596	62	Other Obstetric Complications	1,916

## MNCH

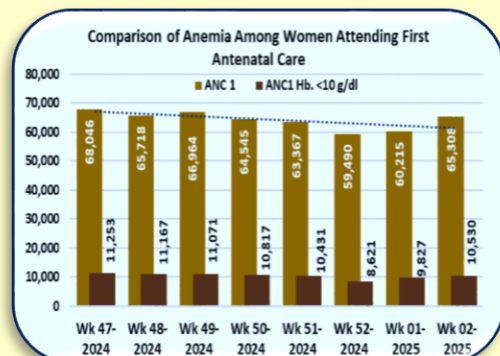
### ANC Detail:

Among the total 193,211 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (65,172) with 16% (10,517) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 30% (57,537), 19% (37,270), and 17% (33,232) respectively.



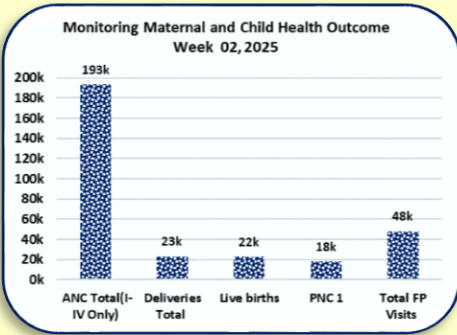
### Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia among Women Attending First Antenatal Care

In the Second week of the year 2025, there was a notable 8% marginal increase in ANC-1 visits compared to the preceding week, Week 01, and a 7% increase in anemic women 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.



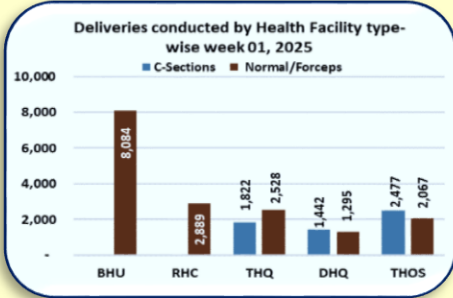
## Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

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.



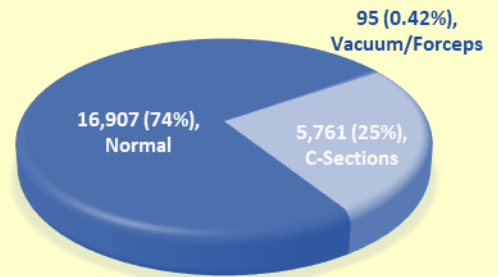
## Deliveries by Health Facilities types wise:

Within this total count of 22,763 deliveries, BHU facilitated 36% (8,084) of normal/forceps deliveries, whereas THOS managed 11% (2,477) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are derived from deliveries occurring within healthcare facilities.

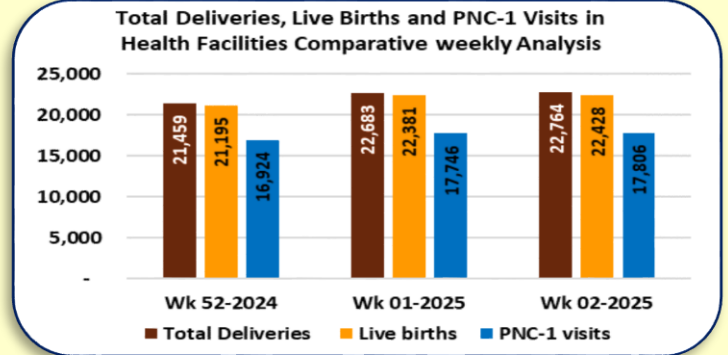


## Mode of Deliveries:

Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 22,763 deliveries were documented. Among these, 74% (16,907) were normal deliveries, 25% (5,761) were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.42% (95) involved vacuum/forceps.



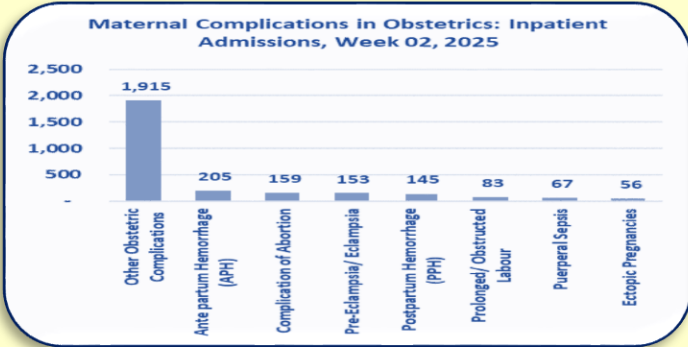
## Total Deliveries, Live Births and PNC-1 Visits in Health Facilities



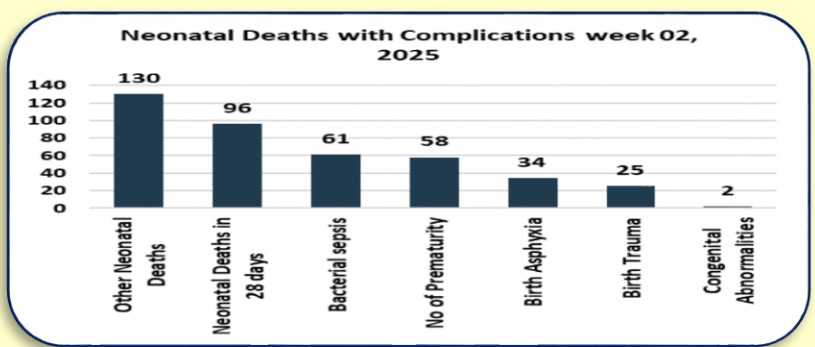
## Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

This week, we recorded 4 maternal deaths, with one resulting from complications of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) and one mother died due to other obstetric complications. Out of 22,428 live births, 2% (406 newborns) succumbed to complications during childbirth. Additionally, 1% (326) of the newborns were classified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), and 0.4% (85) were born prematurely.

## Obstetrics/Maternal Complications:



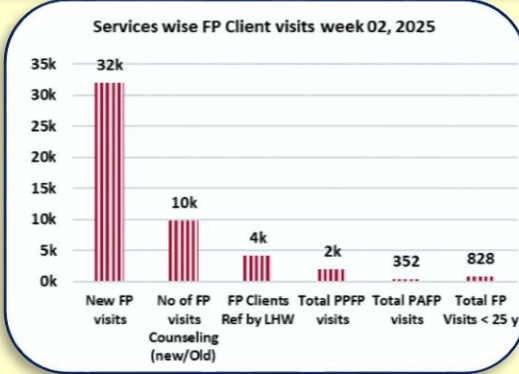
## Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



## Family Planning:

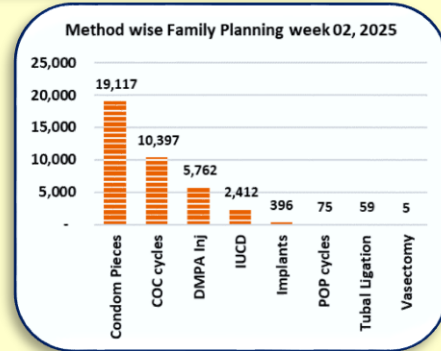
### Services Wise Family Planning:

In the second week of 2025, there were 47,910 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (828) were by women under 25, and 67% (31,984) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 20% (9,794), with 85% being new clients and 15% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,129), postpartum visits 4% (1,992), and post-abortion visits 1% (352).



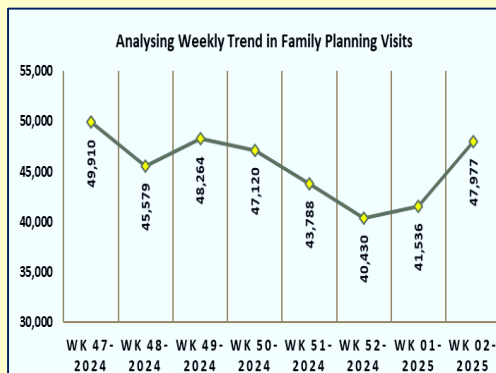
## Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 19,117 (50%) followed by COC cycles 10,397 (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:

In the current week, Family Planning visits exhibit a positive trend, experiencing a 16% increase from the previous week (Week 01). Notably, this week records the highest number of FP visits. The overall trend, as reflected in the graph, indicates an upward 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 70% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 15%, THQs at 8%, DHQs at 5% and THOS at 2%.

