



DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 03, January 13~19, 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 Week 03 of 2024, a detailed analysis was conducted, exploring crucial insights from our data report. Utilizing tables and graphs, this analysis highlighted significant trends and vital indicators. In Week 03, reporting compliance across all 36 districts stands at 95%, marking a 2% improvement from the previous week's 93%. The total number of Outpatient Department (OPD) visits during this week reached 2,055,388, signifying a 2% decrease compared to the previous week's 2,092,075 visits in Week 02. 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 1,164/day visits. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore (227,485) followed by Faisalabad (163,982), and Multan (117,343) during Week 03.

Analysing 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 03, a total of 68 diseases were recorded, encompassing 54% of all patient cases. Among these illnesses, 54% were communicable diseases, while 46% were non-communicable, focusing on prioritized diseases. Graphs and tables were employed to visually represent the top 10 communicable and non-Communicable diseases. The bulletin also includes a week-wise analysis of communicable diseases and smog-related illnesses.

Additionally, indoor admissions totalled 104,163, with 61% admitted due to specific diseases. Surgeries with anesthesia numbered 23,186, with 19% utilizing General Anesthesia (4,489), 47% involving Local Anesthesia (10,951), 29% employing Spinal Anesthesia (6,790), and 4% utilizing other alternative anesthesia methods (956).

In the field of Maternal and Child Health in Punjab, there were a total of 195,630 ANC visits. Among the 66,535 women, 16% (10,892) reported having Hb levels below 10g/dl during ANC-1. A week-wise comparative study highlighted that anaemic women were also represented in the clustered bar graph. Out of 22,426 deliveries, 74% were normal, 26% were C-sections, and only 0.40% involved Vacuum/Forceps deliveries. Maternal complications in obstetrics were visualized through a bar graph. Among the 22,174 live births, 2% (364) had Low Birth Weight (<2.5 kg), 0.6% (130) were premature, and 4% (470) faced complications leading to infant mortality.

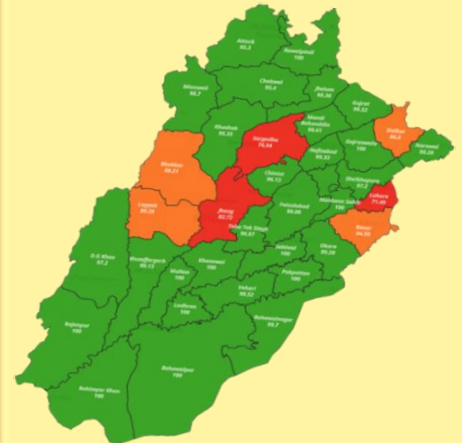
Moreover, 49,534 Family Planning (FP) visits were recorded during the week, with 69% occurring in BHU. Districts Sialkot, Faisalabad and Rahimyar Khan recorded the highest FP visits, with 3,956, 3,596, and 2,976 FP visits, respectively.

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.

Reporting Compliances

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

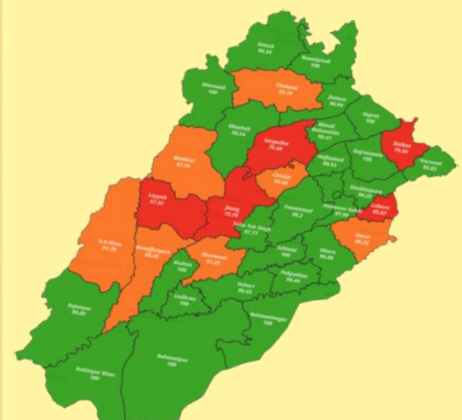
Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate

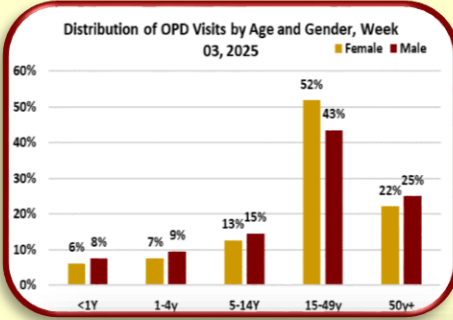


Out-Patient Department (OPD)

Age and Gender Wise

Analysis:

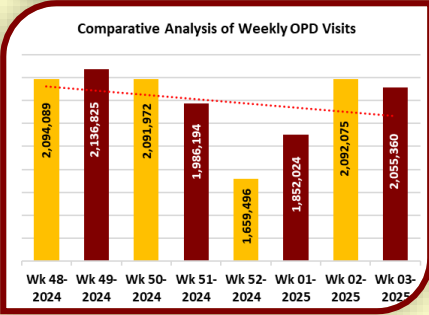
Total OPD 2,055,388 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). As is presented in the graph, the maximum number of patients belonged to age group (15-49) y.



OPD Visits Week Wise

Comparative Analysis:

During week 49, the peak number of OPD visits reached 2,136,825, the highest compared to other weeks. However, in the most recent week, week 03, there was a 2% decrease in OPD visits compared to the previous week, week 02.



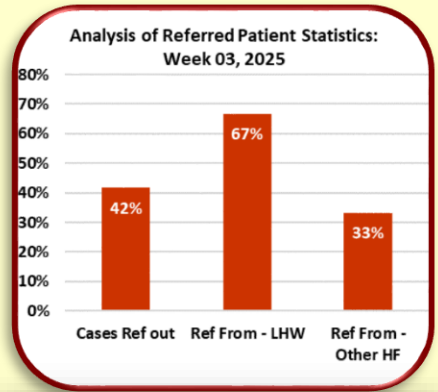
Referred patients:

During Week 03, a total of 3,285 patients were referred within the healthcare system. Out of these referrals: Outgoing Referrals: 42% (1,371 patients) were directed to other healthcare facilities or institutions.

Incoming Referrals: 58% (1,914 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from external sources

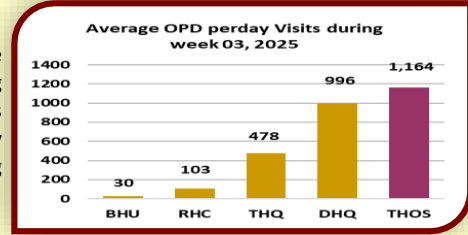
The sources of these referrals were diverse.

Source of Referrals: 67% (1,278 patients) referred from LHW and 33% (636 patients) from other HF (Health Facilities).



Average OPD per day visits:

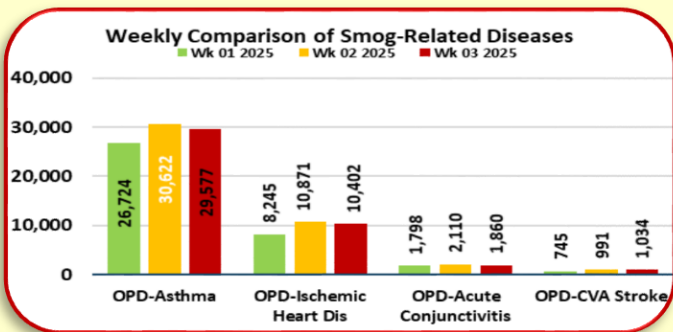
In the assessment for week 02, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,187 OPD visits among various facility type.



Suspected OPD Disease wise new cases:

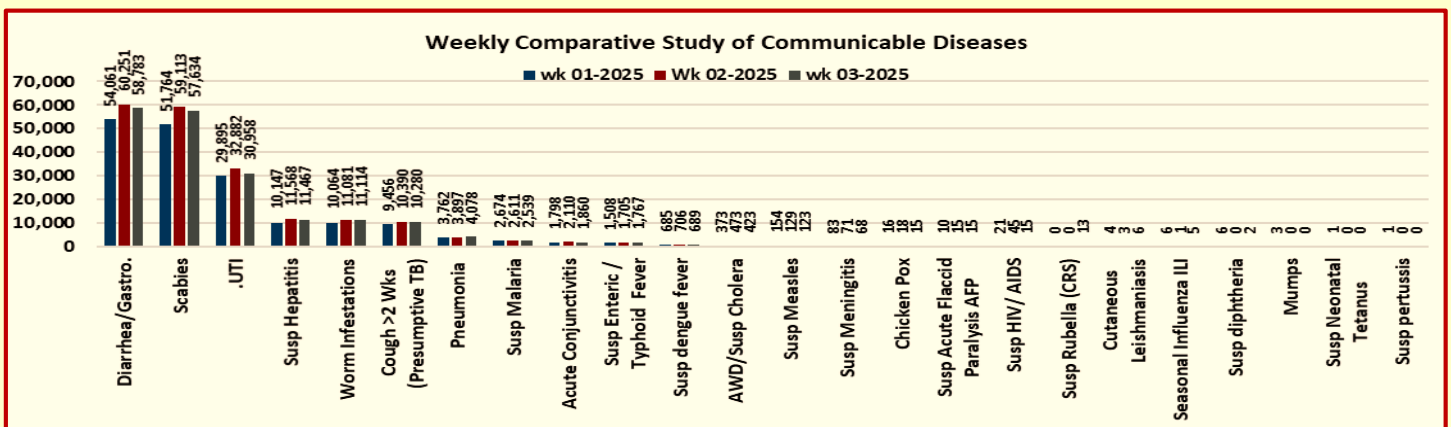
| Susp OPD Communicable Diseases, Week 03, 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Communicable Diseases | | Skin Diseases | | Respiratory Diseases | | |
| 1 | Susp Malaria | 2,539 | 9 | Scabies | 57,634 | |
| 2 | Acute Conjunctivitis | 1,860 | 10 | Cutaneous Leishmaniasis | 6 | |
| 3 | Susp dengue fever | 689 | | Waterborne Diseases | | |
| 4 | Susp Meningitis | 68 | 11 | Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis | 58,783 | |
| 5 | Chicken Pox | 15 | 12 | Worm Infestations | 11,114 | |
| 6 | Susp HIV/AIDS | 15 | 13 | Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever | 1,267 | |
| 7 | Susp Rubella (CRS) | 13 | 14 | AWD/Susp Cholera | 423 | |
| 8 | Seasonal Influenza ILI | 5 | | Sexually Transmitted Infections | | |
| | | | 15 | Urinary Tract Infection UTI | 30,958 | |
| Susp OPD Non-Communicable Diseases, Week 03, 2025 | | | | | | |
| Respiratory Diseases | | Eye & ENT Diseases | | Psychiatric Diseases | | |
| 1 | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis | 7,846 | 10 | Cataract | 4,577 | |
| 2 | Asthma | 27,088 | 11 | Trachoma | 609 | |
| | Communicable Diseases | | 12 | Glaucoma | 600 | |
| 3 | Fever (other causes) | 148,525 | 13 | Otitis Media | 9,569 | |
| | Skin Diseases | | Oral Disease | | Injuries/Poisoning | |
| 4 | Dermatitis | 18,384 | 14 | Dental Caries | 23,744 | |
| | Gastro Intestinal Diseases | | Cancer Diseases | | 23 | Road Traffic Accidents |
| 5 | Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery | 1,099 | 15 | Lung Cancer | 1 | |
| 6 | Peptic Ulcer Disease | 47,152 | 16 | Breast cancer | 77 | |
| 7 | Chronic Liver Dis | 1,744 | 17 | Prostate cancer | 13 | |
| | Endocrine Disorder | | Cardiovascular Diseases | | 24 | Injuries |
| 8 | Diabetes Mellitus | 46,435 | 18 | Ischemic Heart Dis | 9,416 | |
| 9 | Golter | 471 | 19 | Hypertension | 45,966 | |
| | | | | 25 | Fractures | |
| | | | | 26 | Burns | |
| | | | | 27 | Dog bite | |
| | | | | 28 | Snake bite | |
| | | | | 29 | CVA Stroke | |
| | | | | 30 | Neurological/Neurosurgical | |
| | | | | | 215 | |

Weekly Comparison of Smog-Related Diseases:



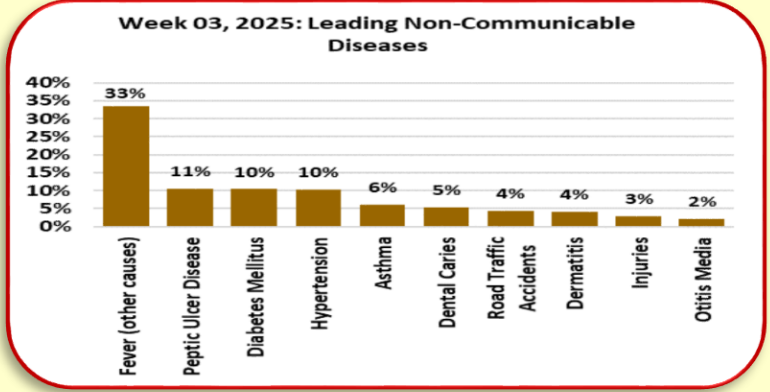
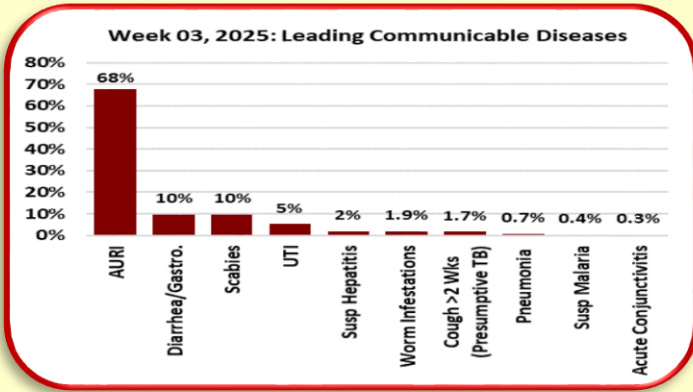
The chart compares weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases (e.g., asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke). It highlights weekly trend, showing a consistent burden of asthma cases as the highest among the categories, with slight variations across weeks.

Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:



Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:

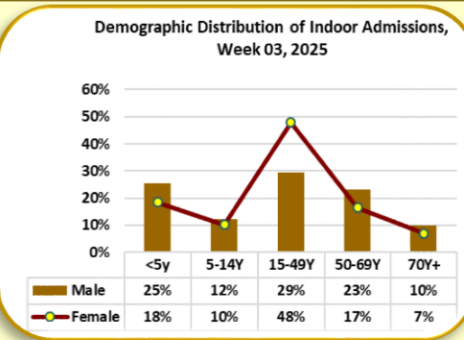
The data from Week 04 in 2025 from Punjab highlighted significant cases of major communicable diseases. Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (AURI) stood out, constituting 68% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastrointestinal issues at 10% and Scabies 10%, Conversely, the highest percentage for Non-Communicable Diseases was Fever due to unknown causes at 33%, followed by Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension at 11% and 10%, respectively. *These percentages were derived from patients visiting the OPD for communicable and non-communicable diseases during that period.



INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

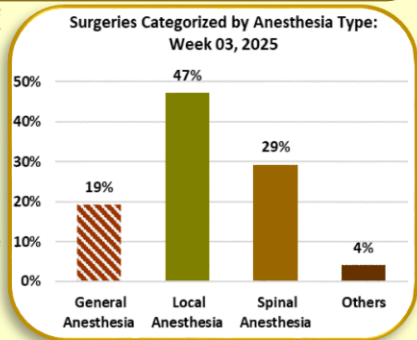
Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

Total indoor 104,163 patients were admitted during current week, out of which 61% patient disease wise admitted only 1% was Referred 4% indoor deaths were occurred in this week. A total of 53% of admitted patients were female, while 47% were male. An age and gender-wise analysis revealed that the highest number of patients belonged to the 15-49 age group, with females were 48% and males 29% of this category.



Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,186 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 19% (4,489) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 47% (10,951). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 29% (6,790) of procedures, with 4% (956) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



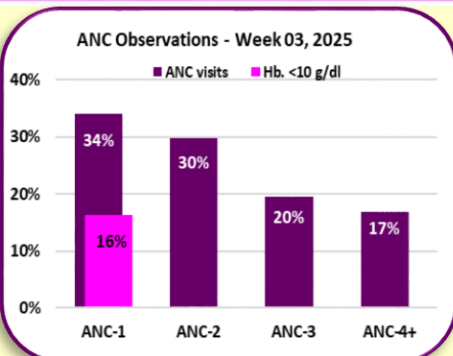
Suspected Indoor Diseases:

| DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 03 OF YEAR 2025 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|-----|--|-------------------|----|--|--------------------------------|-------|
| sr. | Medicine | | Eye | | Gynaecological | | | | |
| 1 | Diarrhea | 6,542 | 23 | Cataract | 249 | 45 | Fibroid Uterus | 124 | |
| 2 | Pneumonia | 6,634 | 24 | Chronic Renal Disease | 2,571 | 46 | Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID) | 174 | |
| 3 | Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery | 123 | 25 | Glaucoma | 12 | 47 | Uterine Prolapse | 44 | |
| 4 | Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera | 485 | 26 | Allergic Conjunctivitis | 8 | 48 | Vesico-Vaginal Fistula | 119 | |
| 5 | Asthma | 2,314 | | ENT | | | Surgical | | |
| 6 | Chronic Obstructive Airways | 810 | 27 | Chronic Otitis Media | 92 | 49 | Acu Appendicitis | 522 | |
| 7 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 513 | 28 | DNS | 49 | 50 | Burns | 448 | |
| 8 | Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 86 | | Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis | | | 51 | Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis | 318 |
| 9 | Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever | 1,564 | 29 | Neonatal Tetanus | 3 | 52 | Hernias | 412 | |
| 10 | Diabetes Mellitus | 1,758 | 30 | Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) | 15 | 53 | Hyperplasia of Prostate | 52 | |
| 11 | Chronic Liver Disease | 1,300 | 31 | Measles | 96 | 54 | Urolithiasis | 82 | |
| 12 | Chronic Renal Disease | 2,571 | 32 | Malaria | 16 | | Psychiatric Diseases | | |
| | Cardiac Diseases | | | 33 | Viral Hepatitis A | 89 | 55 | Drug Abuse | 95 |
| 13 | Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) | 778 | 34 | Viral Hepatitis B | 68 | 56 | Psychiatric Disorder | 147 | |
| 14 | Hypertension | 2,626 | 35 | Viral Hepatitis C | 193 | | Obstetrics/Maternal Complications | | |
| 15 | Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) | 2,229 | 36 | Viral Hepatitis E | 2 | 57 | Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH) | 220 | |
| 16 | Valvular Heart Dis | 220 | | Communicable Diseases | | 58 | Complication of Abortion | 189 | |
| | Orthopedic Diseases | | | 37 | Dengue fever | 16 | 59 | Ectopic Pregnancies | 89 |
| 17 | Arthropathies | 472 | 38 | Seasonal Influenza I LI | 13 | 60 | Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) | 138 | |
| 18 | Fractures | 1,036 | 39 | Diphtheria | 1 | 61 | Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia | 174 | |
| | Cancer Diseases | | | 40 | Pertussis | 1 | 62 | Prolonged/Obstructed Labour | 298 |
| 19 | Silicosis | 2 | 41 | Meningitis | 341 | 63 | Puerperal Sepsis | 115 | |
| 20 | Breast Cancer | 41 | 42 | Rabies | 50 | 64 | Rupture Uterus | 67 | |
| 21 | Prostate Cancer | 15 | | Neurological/Neurosurgical | | | 65 | Other Obstetric Complications | 1,716 |
| 22 | Skin Cancer | 4 | 43 | CVAStroke | 1,322 | | | | |
| | | | 44 | Head Injury | 540 | | | | |

Mother and Neonatal Child Health (MNCH):

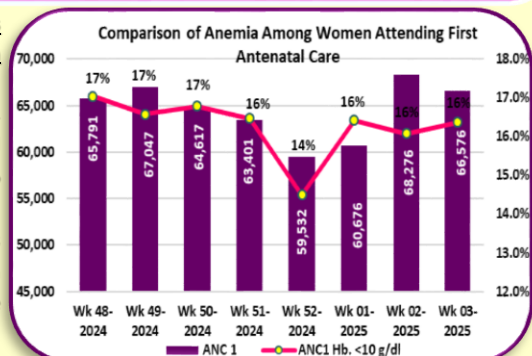
ANC Detail:

Among the total 195,630 ANC visits this week, ANC-1 constituted 34% (66,535) with 16% (10,892) showing Hb<10g/dl, while ANC-2, ANC-3, and ANC-4 comprised 30% (58,094), 20% (38,173), and 17% (32,828) respectively



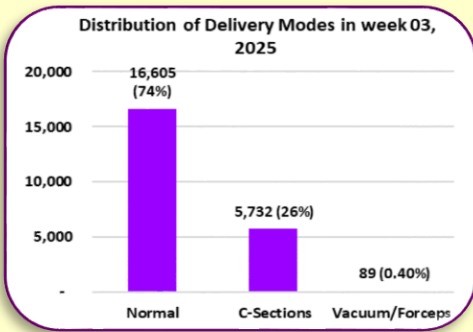
Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia among Women Attending First Antenatal Care

In the 3rd week of 2025, ANC-1 visits dropped by 2% compared to Week 02, along with a 1% decrease in anaemic women. This highlights the need to focus on improving maternal health and tackling the growing issue of anaemia in women.



Mode of Deliveries:

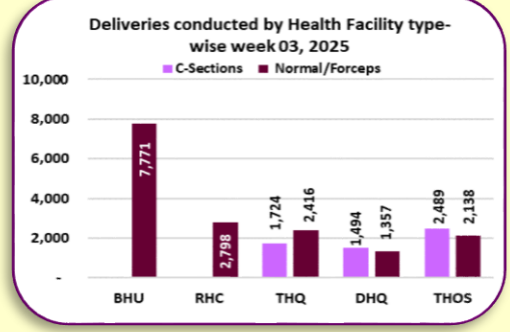
Throughout the past week in Punjab, a total of 22,426 deliveries were documented. Among these, 74% (16,605) were normal deliveries, 26% (5,732) were C-sections, and a very small fraction of 0.40% (89) involved vacuum/forceps. Deliveries by Health Facilities.



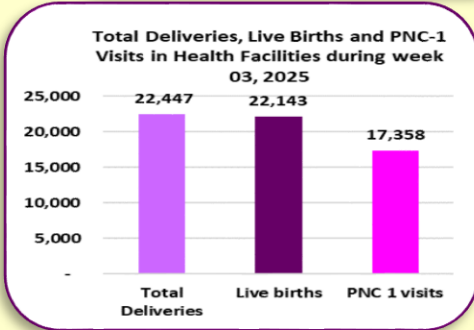
Deliveries by Health

Facilities types wise:

Out of the total 22,426 deliveries, BHU accounted for 35% (7,771) of Normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 11% (2,489) of C-sections. It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.



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

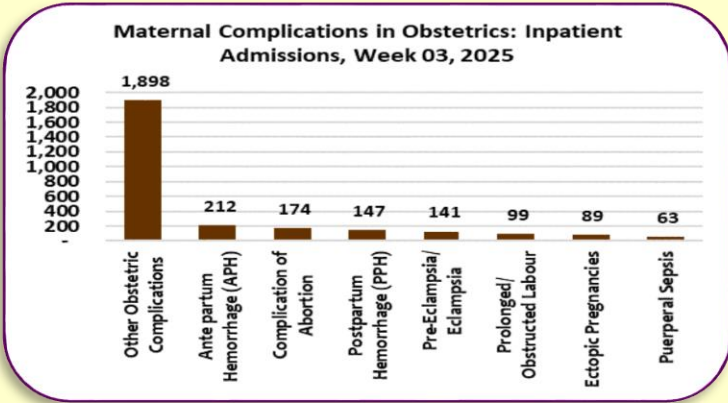


Live Births and Maternal Deaths:

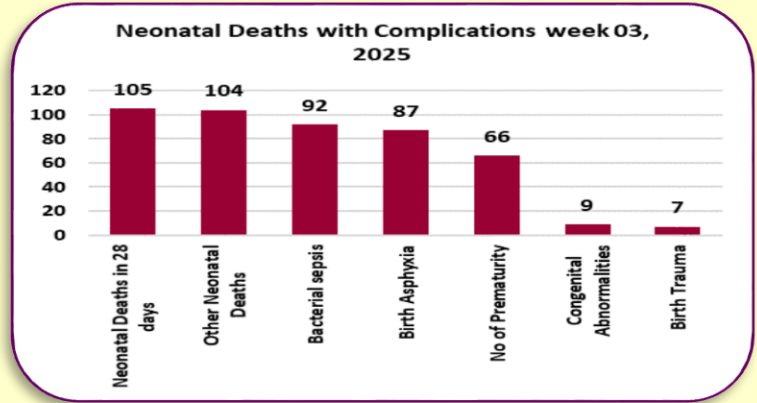
This week, 10 maternal deaths were reported. Out of 22,174 live births, 2% (470 newborns) did not survive due to childbirth complications. Additionally, 2% (364 newborns) were classified as low birth weight (under 2.5 kg), and 0.6% (130 newborns) were born prematurely. Monitoring Maternal and Child Health Outcome.

| Total Live Births | Premature Births | Live Births LBW <2.5kg | Intra Uterine Death (IUD) | Still Births | Neonatal Deaths by (Complications) | Maternal Deaths |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 22,174 | 130 | 364 | 263 | 43 | 470 | 10 |

Obstetrics/Maternal Complications:

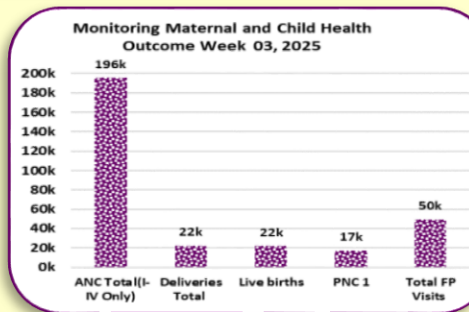


Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



Maternal and Child Health Metrics Overview:

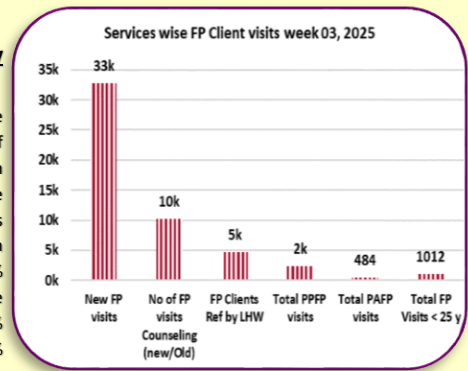
The bar graph illustrates key maternal and child health indicators. The data represents a comprehensive assessment of healthcare utilization and outcomes across various stages of the maternal and child health field.



Family Planning:

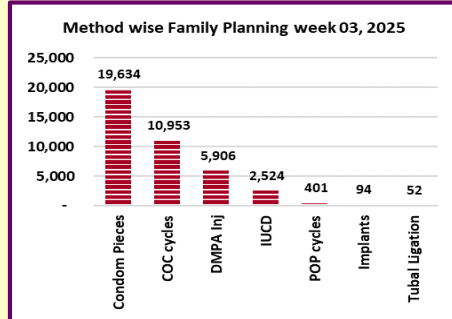
Services wise Family Planning:

In the 3rd week of 2025, there were 49,534 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (1,012) were by women under 25, and 66% (32,772) were new clients. Counselling visits accounted for 21% (10,222), with 82% being new clients and 18% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 9% (4,662), postpartum visits 5% (2,340), and post-abortion visits 1% (484).



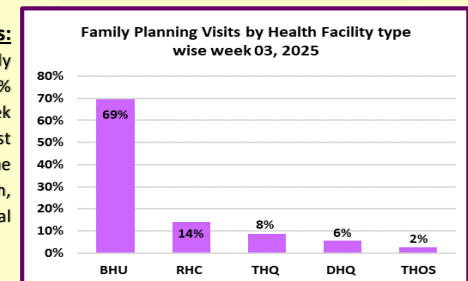
Method wise Family Planning:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 19,634 (50%) followed by COC cycles 10,953 (28%). Less popular methods included POP cycles (1%), implants and tubal ligation both at 0.24% and 0.13% respectively.



Week wise Family Planning Visits:

During the current week, Family Planning visits increased by 1% compared to the previous week (Week 02). This week also marks the highest number of FP visits recorded so far. The overall trend, as shown in the graph, indicates fluctuations with a general 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 69% of the total visits, took place in BHUs, followed by RHCs at 14%, THQs at 8%, DHQs at 6%, and THOS at 2%.