



# DIRECTORATE GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES PUNJAB LAHORE



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DHIS-2 Weekly Bulletin (Week 04, January 20~26, 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:

During the 4th week of 2025, a comprehensive data analysis was conducted, revealing significant trends and key insights through detailed tables and graphs. Across all 36 districts, the reporting compliance for week 04 was commendable at 91%. The total number of OPD (Outpatient Department) visits during this week reached 2,175,682, marking a modest increase of approximately 6% from the previous week, Week 03, which recorded 2,058,726 visits. Notably, new OPD patients constituted 95% of the visits, with follow-up visits accounting for the remaining 5%.

In terms of facility types, the average daily OPD visits were notably higher in THOS, with 1,232 visits per day. The highest number of OPD visits were reported in District Lahore which led with (246,805) visits, closely followed by Faisalabad (176,141) and Multan (124,731) in terms of patient footfall.

In analyzing OPD visits during Week 04, there was a slight shift in gender distribution, with females accounting for 55% of visits and males for 45%. The age distribution remained stable, with the majority of visits coming from individuals aged 15 to 49. Among this age group, 51% were female, while 43% were male.

This week, DHIS-2 recorded a total of 68 different diseases, representing 53% of all patient cases. Disease patterns revealed that communicable diseases comprised 55% of reported cases showing a slight increase, while non-communicable diseases constituted 45%. In our report, we present a weekly comparison of smog-related diseases to analyze trends in health impact.

Regarding healthcare procedures, this week saw a total of 108,439 indoor admissions recorded, with 61% of patients admitted due to specific diseases. 23,109 Surgeries conducted with anesthesia saw a varied distribution: General Anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,524), Local Anesthesia (LA) in 48% (11,083), Spinal Anesthesia in 28% (6,550), and alternative anesthesia methods in 4% (952).

Within the maternal health domain, ANC visits totaled 185,387 in Punjab for Week 04, with ANC-1 (n=63,387) reporting 15% (9,749) with Hb<10g/dl. Deliveries numbered 20,331, comprising 73% Normal deliveries, 27% C-Section, and 0.39% Vacuum/Forceps. Among the live births (20,025), 1% (298) babies were born with LBW <2.5 kg, and 0.5% (105) were Premature Births. Tragically, 2% (473) 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.

Family Planning (FP) visits tallied 44,868 this week. The largest share, comprising 69% of the total visits, took place in BHUs. The week-wise comparison is shown in the chart. Sialkot, Rahimyar Khan and Faisalabad, districts maintained their leading positions with 3,614, 3,080, and 2,775 FP visits, respectively, demonstrating consistent engagement.

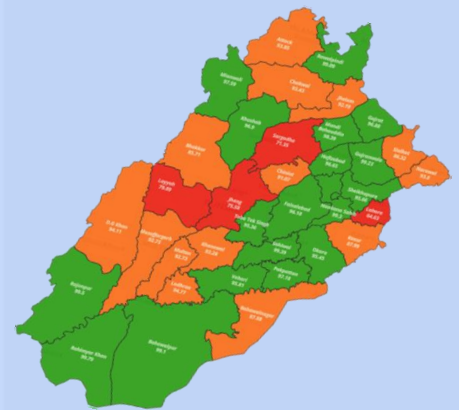
In Week 04, several key indicators showed a downward trend compared to the previous week. There was a decrease in antenatal care (ANC-1) visits, deliveries, live births, PNC-1 visits and family planning visits. These downward trends highlight challenges in healthcare services that need to be addressed.

The data from this week emphasizes the need for continued efforts and innovations to improve public health outcomes in the future.

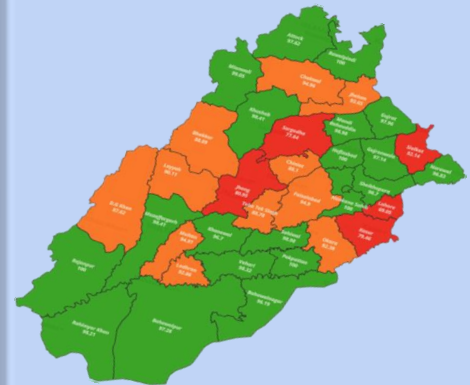
## Reporting Compliances

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

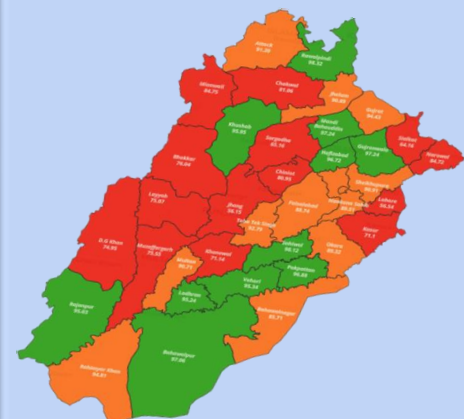
### Punjab Map - OPD Compliance Reporting Rate



### Punjab Map - IPD Compliance Reporting Rate



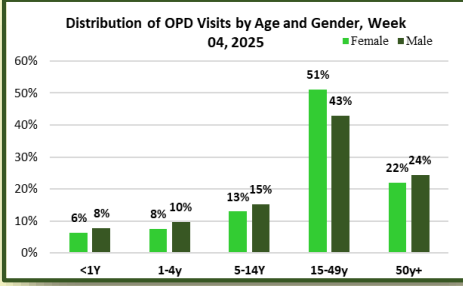
### Punjab Map - RMNCH Compliance Reporting Rate



# Out-Patient Department (OPD)

## OPD Attendance: Age and Gender Demographics:

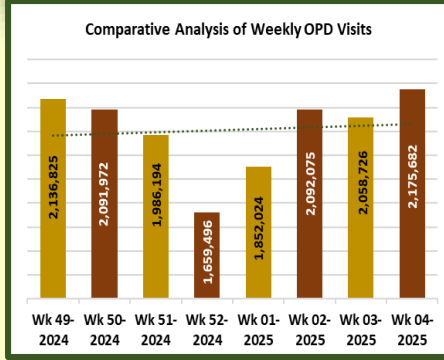
Total OPD 2,170,551 visits were recorded in this week there were more females (55%) visits than that of males (45%). The majority of patients in this context fell within the age range of 15 to 49 years old.



## OPD Visits Week Wise

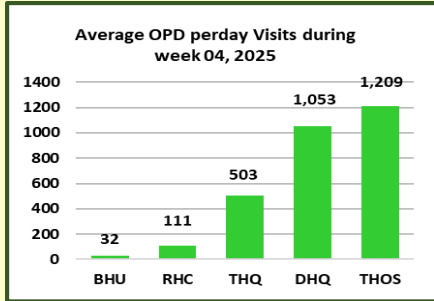
### Comparison:

In a comparative analysis of weekly OPD visits, Week 04 of 2025 recorded the highest attendance at 2,175,682 visits, marking a 6% increase from the previous week and the peak across the analyzed weeks. In contrast, Week 52 of 2024 observed the lowest attendance at 1,659,496 visits, highlighting an ongoing upward trend.



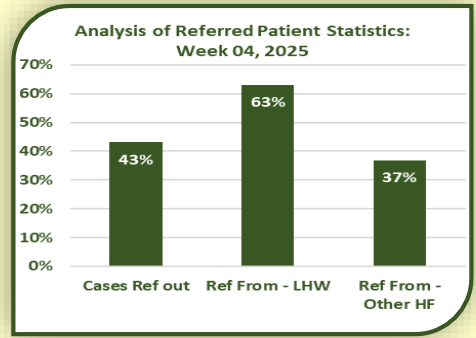
## Average OPD per day visits:

In the assessment for week 04, the analysis showcased that, according to the bar chart, THOS facilities stood out with the highest daily average of 1,209 followed by DHQ1,053, THQ 503, RHC 111 and BHU 32 OPD visits among various facility type.



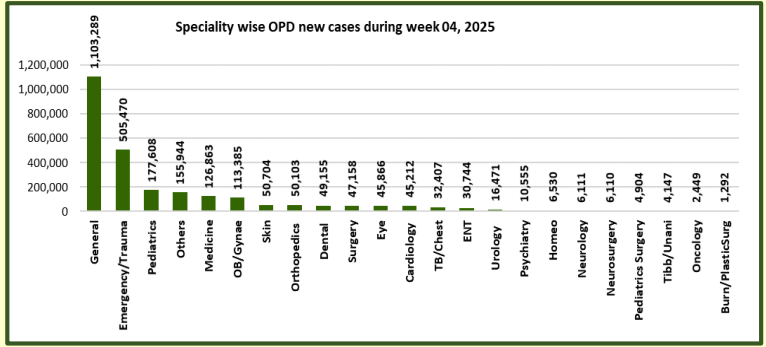
## Referred patients:

Total Referred Patients: 2,941  
 Outgoing Referrals: 43% (1,268 patients) were referred out to other healthcare facilities or institutions.  
 Incoming Referrals: 57% (1,673 patients) were referred into the healthcare facility from other sources.  
 Source of Referrals:  
 Referred from LHW (Lady Health Workers): 63% (1,056 patients)  
 Referred from Other HF's (Health Facilities): 37% (617 patients)



## Specialty wise OPD cases:

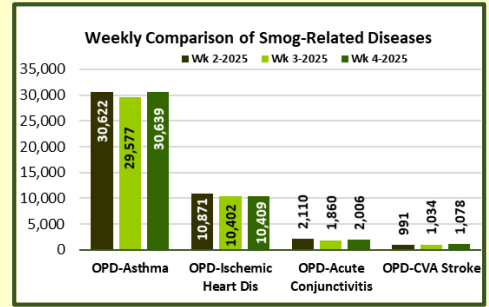
The distribution of OPD visits by specialty is illustrated in the graph.



## Weekly Comparison of

### Smog-Related Diseases:

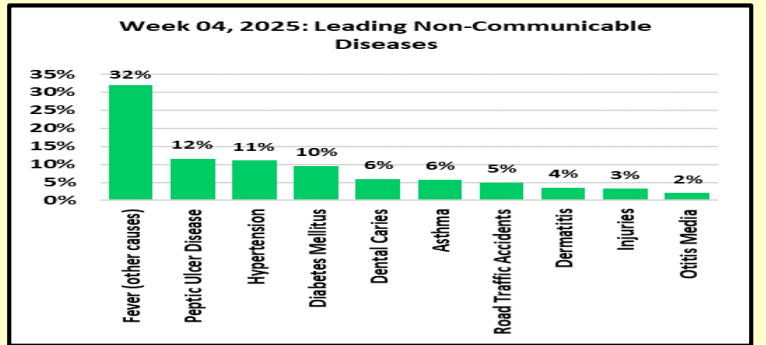
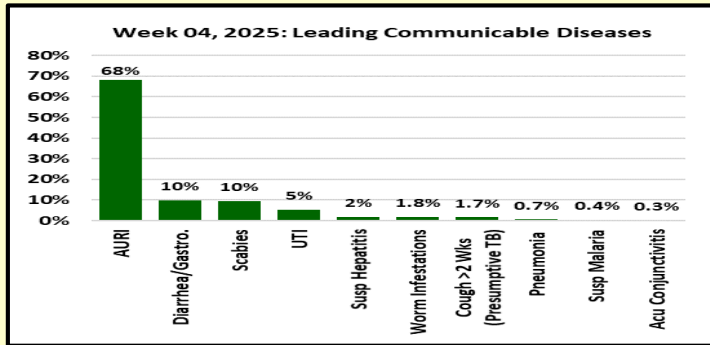
The chart illustrates weekly outpatient department (OPD) cases for smog-related diseases, including asthma, ischemic heart disease, conjunctivitis, and stroke. It highlights weekly trends, with asthma consistently representing the highest burden among the categories, despite slight variations across weeks.



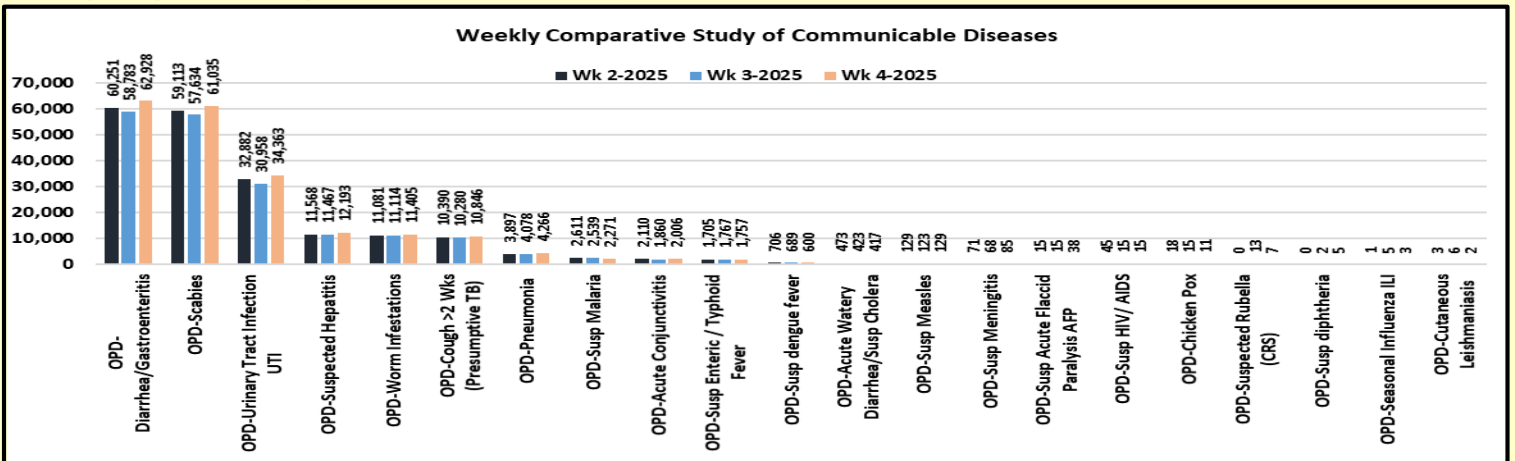
## Comparative Analysis of Top 10 CD and NCD:

In the 4th week of 2025, there was a notable rise in communicable diseases. Most common were Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (AURI), making up 68% of cases, followed by Diarrhea/Gastro. issues and Scabies both at 10% respectively. On the other hand, Non-Communicable Diseases were led by Fever of unknown origin, accounting for 32% of cases. Peptic Ulcer and Hypertension followed, at 12% and 11% respectively. These findings are based on data collected from outpatient departments treating both communicable and non-communicable diseases during this specific timeframe

## Week wise comparison of OPD Communicable Diseases:



## Weekly Comparative Study of Communicable Diseases:



## OPD Suspected Diseases Tabulation:

Week 04, 2025	Communicable Diseases			Skin Diseases			Respiratory Diseases		
	1	Susp Malaria	2,271	9	Scabies	61,035	16	Acute (upper) Respiratory Infections (AURI)	43,5319
2	Susp Meningitis	85	10	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	2	17	Pneumonia	4,266	
3	Susp dengue fever	600	Waterborne Diseases			18	Cough >2 Wks (Presumptive TB)	10,846	
4	Seasonal Influenza ILI	3	11	Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis	62,928	Vaccine Preventable Diseases/ Hepatitis			
5	Chicken Pox	11	12	Acu Watery Diarrhea/Susp Cholera	417	19	Susp Hepatitis	12,193	
6	Susp Rubella (CRS)	7	13	Susp Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1,757	20	Susp Measles	129	
7	Susp HIV/ AIDS	15	14	Worm Infestations	11,405	21	Susp Acute Flaccid Paralysis AFP	38	
8	Acute Conjunctivitis	2,006	Sexually Transmitted Infections			22	Susp diphtheria	5	
			15	Urinary Tract Infection UTI	34,363				

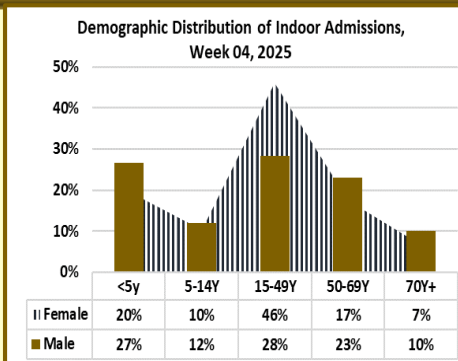
  

Week 04, 2025	Respiratory Diseases			Eye & ENT Diseases			Psychiatric Diseases		
	1	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Dis	8,247	10	Cataract	6,563	20	Anxiety & Depression	10,247
2	Asthma	30,639	11	Trachoma	513	21	Epilepsy	2,239	
3	Fever (other causes)	172,318	12	Glaucoma	934	22	Drug Dependence	884	
	Communicable Diseases			13	Otitis Media	10,866	Injuries/Poisoning		
4	Dermatitis	19,244	14	Dental Caries	31,900	23	Road Traffic Accidents	26,438	
	Skin Diseases			Cancer Diseases			24	Injuries	17,411
	Gastro Intestinal Diseases			15	Lung Cancer	13	25	Fractures	4,436
5	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	459	16	Breast cancer	76	26	Burns	1,374	
6	Peptic Ulcer Disease	62,270	17	Prostate cancer	2	27	Dog bite	5,067	
7	Chronic Liver Dis	4,468	18	Ischemic Heart Dis	10,409	28	Snake bite	42	
	Endocrine Disorder			Cardiovascular Diseases			Neurological/Neurosurgical		
8	Diabetes Mellitus	51,606	19	Hypertension	59,558	29	CVA Stroke	1,078	
9	Goiter	135							

## INDOOR PATIENTS DETAIL

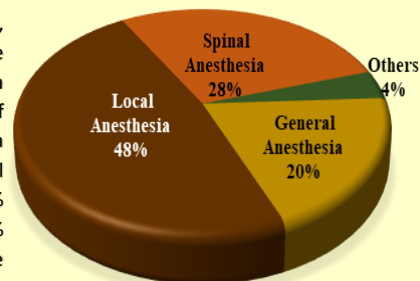
### Age and Gender Wise Analysis:

During the current week, a total of 108,439 patients were admitted indoors, with 61% of them being affected by various diseases. Merely 1% (1,216) of these cases were referrals, while 4% (3,796) resulted in indoor deaths. In terms of gender distribution, females comprised 53% of the admitted patients, while males made up 47%. Notably, the age group between 15 and 49 years witnessed the highest patient count, with females accounting for 46% and males for 28% within this cohort.



### Surgeries with type of Anesthesia:

Throughout 23,109 surgeries, various anesthesia methods were employed. General anesthesia (GA) was used in 20% (4,524) of surgeries, while local anesthesia (LA) was 48% (11,083). Spinal anesthesia contributed to 28% (6,550) of procedures, with 4% (952) involving other alternative anesthesia methods.



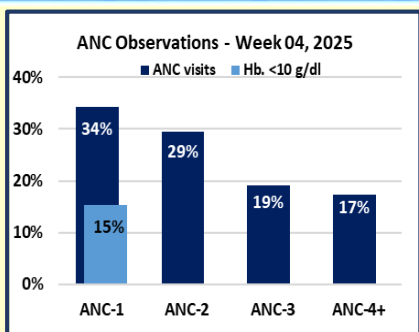
### Suspected INDOOR diseases:

DISEASE WISE INDOOR ADMISSION WEEK 04 OF YEAR 2025								
Medicine		Eye		Gynaecological				
1	Diarrhea	6525	23	Cataract	605	43	Fibroid Uterus	213
2	Pneumonia	3079	24	Chronic Renal Disease	3329	44	Inflam. Diseases of Female Pelvic Organs (PID)	271
3	Bloody Diarrhea/Dysentery	38	25	Glaucoma	33	45	Uterine Prolapse	46
4	Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera	167	26	Allergic Conjunctivitis	3	46	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula	96
5	Asthma	1906	ENT			Surgical		
6	Chronic Obstructive Airways	956	27	Chronic Otitis Media	48	47	Acu Appendicitis	560
7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	319	28	DNS	69	48	Burns	466
8	Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	74	Vaccine Preventable diseases/hepatitis			49	Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	523
9	Sus Enteric / Typhoid Fever	1395	29	Neonatal Tetanus	3	50	Hernias	567
10	Diabetes Mellitus	1746	30	Acu Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	16	51	Hyperplasia of Prostate	71
11	Chronic Liver Disease	1052	31	Measles	126	52	Urolithiasis	143
12	Chronic Renal Disease	3329	32	Malaria	27	Psychiatric Diseases		
Cardiac Diseases			33	Viral Hepatitis A	47	53	Drug Abuse	45
13	Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	980	34	Viral Hepatitis B	19	54	Psychiatric Disorder	107
14	Hypertension	2331	35	Viral Hepatitis C	113	Obstetrics/Maternal Complications		
15	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	2533	36	Viral Hepatitis E	1	55	Anti Partum Hemorrhage (APH)	176
16	Valvular Heart Dis	372	Orthopedic Diseases			56	Complication of Abortion	165
Communicable Diseases			37	Arthropathies	239	57	Ectopic Pregnancies	51
17	Dengue fever	16	38	Fractures	1369	58	Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	133
18	Seasonal Influenza ILI	195	Cancer Diseases			59	Pre-Eclampsia/ Eclampsia	137
19	Diphtheria	4	39	Breast Cancer	37	60	Prolonged/ Obstructed Labour	99
20	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	2	40	Prostate Cancer	3	61	Puerperal Sepsis	50
21	Meningitis	106	Neurological/Neurosurgical			62	Rupture Uterus	68
22	Rabies	46	41	CVA Stroke	971	63	Other Obstetric Complications	1869
			42	Head Injury	637			

## RMNCH Detail:

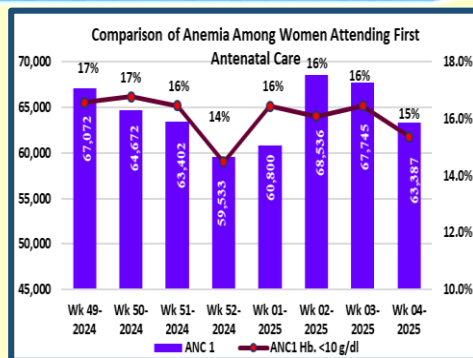
### ANC Detail:

During this week, a total of 185,387 ANC visits were conducted. Among these, ANC-1 visits accounted for 34% (63,387), with 15% (9,749) showing Hb levels below 10 g/dl. ANC-2 visits comprised 29% (54,551), followed by ANC-3 at 19% (35,319), and ANC-4 at 17% (32,130).



### Weekly Comparative Analysis of Anemia in ANC-1 Women coming for Antenatal care:

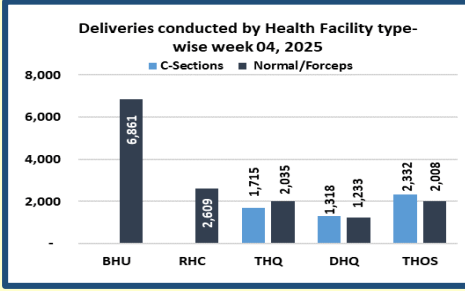
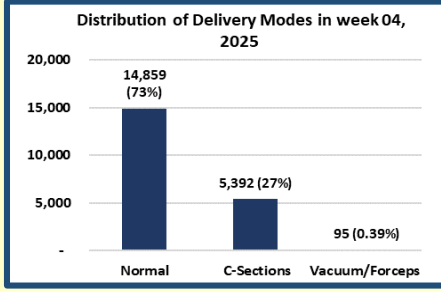
The trend analysis of ANC-1 visits shows Week 02 of 2025 reaching the highest attendance with 68,536 visits. However, Week 04 saw a 13% decline compared to Week 03, with visits dropping to 63,387. Haemoglobin levels below 10 g/dl followed a similar trend, peaking in Week 03 at 11,147 before decreasing in Week 04 to 9,749.



## Delivery Modes:

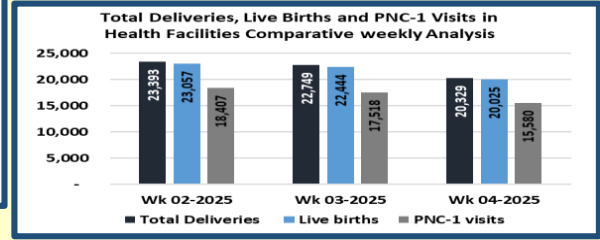
During the current week in Punjab, a total of 20,331 deliveries were recorded. Of these, 73% (14,859) were normal deliveries, 27% (5,392) were C-sections, and a very small proportion 0.39% (95) involved vacuum/forceps.

According to HF types, BHU accounted for 34% (6,861) of normal/forceps deliveries, while THOS handled 11% (2,332) of C-sections. **It's important to note that these percentages are based on deliveries within healthcare facilities.**



## Weekly Maternal and Neonatal Care Highlights

The data shows a steady decline in total deliveries, live births, and PNC-1 visits over Weeks 02 to 04, highlighting a consistent downward trend across all categories.



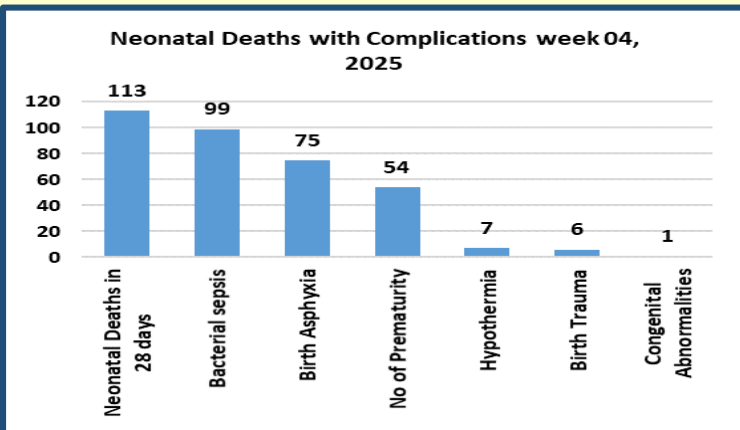
## Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC):

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	10	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	10	2	No. of Babies received KMC & discharge on request	3	2	No. of Babies received 2nd follow-up	3
3	No. of Babies born outside the Facility received KMC Services	1	3	No. of Babies initiated KMC & referred / discontinued due to complication	1	3	No. of Babies received 3rd follow-up	2
			4	No. of Babies die during KMC		4	No. of Babies received 4th follow-up	1

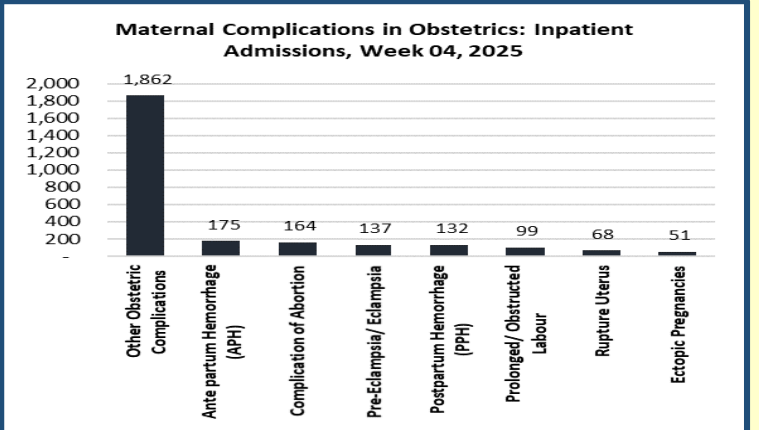
## Maternal and Neonatal Deaths

This week, we recorded 7 maternal deaths, with one resulting from complications of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH). Out of 20,025 live births, 2% (473 newborns) succumbed to complications during childbirth. Additionally, 1% (298) of the newborns were classified as low birth weight (weighing less than 2.5 kg), and 0.5% (105) were born prematurely.

### Neonatal Deaths with Complications:



### Maternal Complications in Obstetrics:



## Maternal and Child Health

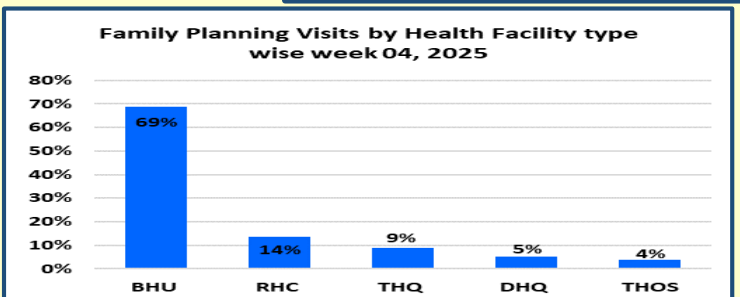
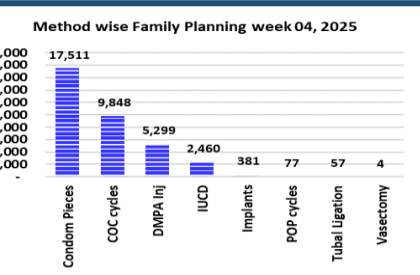
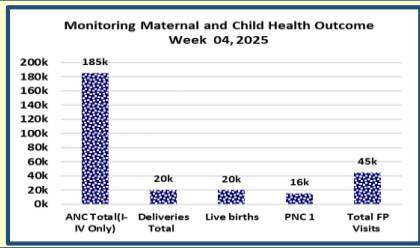
### Metrics Overview:

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.

### Method wise Family Planning Visits:

### Planning Visits:

Regarding the methods used during family planning visits, condoms were the most common 17,511 (49%) followed by COC cycles 9,848 (28%). Less popular methods included implants (1%), POP cycles and tubal ligation both at 0.22% and 0.16% respectively.



## Family Planning:

### Services wise Family Planning Visits:

In the 4th week of 2025, there were 44,878 family planning visits. Of these, 2% (937) were by women under 25, and 66% (29,746) were new clients. Counseling visits accounted for 21% (9,405), with 85% being new clients and 15% returning. Referrals by LHWs made up 8% (3,578), postpartum visits 5% (2,389), and post-abortion visits 1% (336).

### Week wise Family Planning Visits:

### Planning Visits:

Family planning visits showed a declining trend in late 2024 and increased in early 2025, with the lowest recorded in Week 52 (40,506) and the highest in Week 03 of 2025 (50,505). However, visits dropped by 11% in Week 04 of 2025, reaching 44,878 compared to the prior week.

### 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 9%, DHQs and THOS both at 5% and 4% respectively.

