



FAFEN Health Scan

A report based on disease incidents registered in 91 district health offices across Pakistan in November 2012

80% rise in cases of measles

- One polio case reported in Mohmand Agency
- Overall disease incidents up by 12%

A significant increase of 80% was recorded in cases of measles in November - 247 cases reported in 17 districts as compared to 137 in 16 districts in the preceding month. Measles is considered highly contagious and chances of infection increase in late winter and spring. The sudden rise demands urgent government attention as vigorous door to door awareness and vaccination campaigns can help in prevention and control at this stage.

FAFEN monitors visited 91 district health offices to collect disease data for November and reported Karachi (149 cases) as the district with most cases of measles, distantly followed by Loralai (17) and Dera Bugti (16).

Among 2,610 cases of viral diseases, 89% were cases of hepatitis. One case of polio was registered in Mohmand Agency (FATA) in November 2012. Cases of suspected AIDS also increased- 32 cases reported in Punjab compared to 12 in the previous month.

An increase of 12% was observed in the overall disease statistics in November as compared to October 2012. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs) were the most widely reported disease with 46% of the total disease cases (3,241,860) recorded.

Twenty-two cases of meningitis were registered in three districts, a rise from 12 cases from two districts in October.

Some diseases decreased in number during November. Cases of gastrointestinal infections which include diarrhea and dysentery and gastroenteritis went down by 12% and 7% respectively.

Cases of tuberculosis also decreased 16%- 1,888 cases in November while 2,272 cases were reported in October.

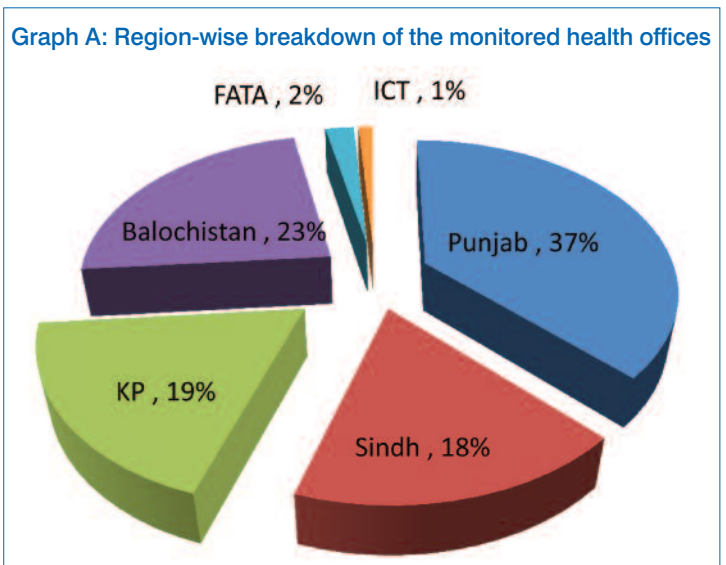
Similarly, among mosquito borne diseases, not only did cases of malaria drop (29%), no case of dengue was reported.

Punjab surfaced as the most disease concentrated region as eight among the top 10 districts reporting diseases in highest numbers were in Punjab and the remaining two in Sindh.

For mother, infant and child mortality cases, November reported a total of 2,552 cases compared to 2,607 in the preceding month. An increase of 27% was observed for maternal mortality. Increase in cases of infant mortality was noted from 2,085 cases in October to 2,098 in the monitored month. A significant drop of 28% for child mortality was recorded.

Detailed findings

FAFEN governance monitors visited 91 health offices of Executive District Officer (EDO) in as many districts across Pakistan to collect the data on diseases reported in



November 2012. Of these 34 districts were in Punjab, Sindh (16), KP (17) and Balochistan (21). Moreover, observers also visited two Agency Surgeon Health (ASH) offices in as many agencies in FATA and Health Management Information System (HMIS) in ICT.

1. Disease category

Of the 3,241,860 cases of diseases reported in November, 46% were of Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs) followed by gastrointestinal infections (15%) and skin diseases (9%). Moreover, 9,780 cases of animal bites, 2,610 of viral diseases and 2,253 cases of mosquito-borne diseases were also reported. A total of 1,901 cases of bacterial diseases and 22 cases of meningitis registered during the reporting month.

As many as 972,960 cases (30%) of other diseases with unusual trends were reported.

S. #	Disease category	Diseases reported	Percentage
1.	Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs)	1485321	45.8%
2.	Gastrointestinal Infections	468799	14.5%
3.	Skin diseases	298214	9.2%
4.	Animal Bites	9780	0.3%
5.	Viral Diseases	2610	0.1%
6.	Mosquito-Borne Diseases	2253	0.1%
7.	Bacterial diseases	1901	0.1%
8.	Meningitis	22	0.0%
9.	Other diseases with unusual trend	972960	30.0%
Total		3241860	100.0%

Monitoring Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan, in line with its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims to enrich the public debate on governance and develop research-based recommendations for reforms. FAFEN advocates transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential elements of democratic governance, which enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions. FAFEN Governance Monitors visit schools and colleges, health facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 197 National Assembly constituencies of 124 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

The FAFEN Health Scan attempts to present recent health statistics to identify disease patterns across the country, and to recommend targeted interventions. In addition, inadequate services in health facilities can be the underlying cause of an increase in percentage of diseases, therefore, the statistics help in measuring the quality and efficacy of healthcare facilities that cater to the primary and secondary needs of patients. Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors collect monthly disease statistics from the Executive District Officer (EDO) Health in each district for the 17 most common diseases included in this study. Similarly, the actual number of maternal, infant and child mortality in districts are also collected from same venue. The report is therefore largely based on the reported cases of disease and mortality compiled by the EDO Health Office. It is important to mention here that statistics presented include only those patients of the monitored districts who went to government health facilities for treatment of their illnesses. The statistics for the patients going to private healthcare facilities are not compiled and thus are not included in this report. Therefore, this report may not fully present the picture of number of cases of diseases in some district or region, but it does portray an overall trend of cases of disease.

FAFEN's monitors fill out standardized checklists, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered to support national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts as well as urban and rural areas. Standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to obtain information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The observation and interviews are recorded on a standardized checklist. All information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is verified through multiple sources for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored institutions within the sample. The reports are meant to present to relevant stakeholders a consolidated and current snapshot of the state of governance in public institutions in order to inspire public dialogue and as a contribution towards targeted interventions and reforms. However, FAFEN's unique methodology for assessing and evaluating governance processes continues to evolve. Details of any inaccuracies that readers notice in the data, or suggestions for improvements to the methodology, can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

1.1 Acute respiratory tract infections

Ninety districts reported 1,485,321 cases of acute respiratory infections. Of these, 77% cases were registered in 34 districts in Punjab, followed by Sindh (12% of the total cases; 16 districts), KP (8%; 17) and Balochistan (2%; 20). Furthermore, 395 cases in two agencies in FATA and 1,714 in ICT were also reported. Among districts, the highest numbers of these cases were registered in Faisalabad (151,100), Gujranwala (59,102) and Lahore (51,162).

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (RTIs)	1149188	185179	113945	34900	395	1714	1485321
	No. of districts	34	16	17	20	2	1	90

1.2 Gastrointestinal infections

The reported cases for gastrointestinal infections (468,700) constituted 85% cases of diarrhea and dysentery and 15% of gastroenteritis.

Of the 396,472 cases of diarrhea and dysentery, most were reported in Punjab (60%; 34 districts) followed by Sindh (21% cases; 16 districts), KP (12%; 15), and Balochistan (7%; 21). Moreover 445 cases in two agencies in FATA and 578 cases in ICT were also reported. Maximum number of cases of diarrhea and dysentery were recorded in health offices of Faisalabad (28,861), Sanghar (14,798) and Kasur (14,066).

As for cases of gastroenteritis, out of 72,327 cases, 94% were reported in five districts in Punjab while only 3% in three districts in Sindh and 2% in eight districts in Balochistan. Further 428 cases were reported in three KP districts.

Lahore (23,405), Rahimyar Khan (20,844) and Sargodha (16,476) reported highest numbers of gastroenteritis cases.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Diarrhea and dysentery	239110	82501	47940	25898	445	578	396472
	No. of districts	34	16	15	21	2	1	89
2.	Gastroenteritis	68171	2039	428	1689	0	0	72327
	No. of districts	5	3	3	8	0	0	19
Total		307281	84540	48368	27587	445	578	468799

1.3 Scabies

Of the 298,214 cases of scabies, around two thirds (67%) were reported in 34 districts in Punjab. Sixteen health offices of Sindh registered 21% of the total cases, KP (5% cases; 15 districts) and Balochistan (8%; 19). In addition, 114 cases were reported in two agencies in FATA.

Faisalabad (25,357), Jaffarabad (18,119) and Sanghar (11,481) were top on the list of districts reporting most cases of scabies.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Scabies	198432	63000	13403	23265	114	0	298214
	No. of districts	34	16	15	19	2	0	86

1.4 Animal bite

A total of 9,780 cases of animal bites were reported in November of which 94% were cases of dog bite and 6% of snake bites.

Most cases of snake bite were reported in Punjab (41% of the total 577 snake bites; 30 districts), followed by Sindh (50%; 10), KP (2%; 4), and Balochistan (6%; 7). Only two cases were reported in one agency in FATA. Cases of snake bites were mostly registered in Tharparkar (92), Badin (77) and Kamber Shahdadkot (71). A significant decrease of 33% was reported in cases of snake bite (577 cases) in November as compared to the 867 cases registered in October.

Punjab reported 72% of dog bite (9,203) cases in 34 districts, Sindh 19% (14 districts), KP 5.3% (13) and Balochistan 3%(12). There was also one case of dog bite reported in an agency in FATA. The districts which reported most cases of dog bites were Faisalabad (512), Kasur (505) and Rahimyar Khan (386).

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Snake bite with signs of Poisoning	237	292	11	35	2	0	577
	No. of districts	30	10	4	7	1	0	52
2.	Dog bite	6642	1775	486	299	1	0	9203
	No. of districts	34	14	13	12	1	0	74
Total		6879	2067	497	334	3	0	9780

1.5 Viral diseases

As many as 2,610 cases of viral diseases were reported of which 89% were of hepatitis. Seventy percent (2,310) cases of hepatitis were registered in nine districts in Punjab, 12% in Sindh, KP 11%, Balochistan 5%, and FATA 2%. Among districts, Gujranwala (715) and Gujrat (592) reported the most cases of hepatitis.

Seventeen districts reported 247 cases of measles, most of which were reported in two districts in Sindh (61%)- Karachi (149 cases) and Tharparkar (2). Measles cases were also registered in health offices of Balochistan (29% cases; 11 districts), FATA (6%; two agencies) and KP (3%; two districts). One polio case surfaced in Mohmand Agency of FATA during November. Cases for probable poliomyelitis were only reported in two districts in Sindh – Karachi (13) and Kambar Shahdadkot (7).

A substantial increase was reported in cases of suspected AIDS in November (32) as compared to October (12).

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Polio	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	No. of districts	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Hepatitis	1614	272	260	119	45	0	2310
	No. of districts	9	5	7	13	2	0	36
3.	Measles	0	151	8	72	16	0	247
	No. of districts	0	2	2	11	2	0	17
4.	Probable poliomyelitis	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
	No. of districts	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
5.	Suspected AIDS	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
	No. of districts	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		1646	443	268	191	62	0	2610

1.6 Mosquito-borne diseases

Twenty six districts reported 2,253 cases of malaria. Of these, almost half of the cases (47%) were registered in five districts in Sindh, 24% in four districts of KP, Balochistan (17%; 7 districts) and Punjab (11%; 8). Furthermore, 27 cases were reported in two agencies in FATA – Orakzai Agency (15 cases) and Mohmand Agency (12). The top reporting

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Dengue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Malaria	248	1063	531	384	27	0	2253
	No. of districts	8	5	4	7	2	0	26
Total		248	1063	531	384	27	0	2253

districts for cases of malaria were Thatta (490), Nowshera (439) and Karachi (248).

No case of dengue was recorded in the monitored districts in November.

1.7 Bacterial diseases

Among 1,901 cases of diseases caused by bacteria, 99% cases were of tuberculosis and only 1% of tetanus.

The highest cases of tuberculosis were registered in seven districts in Punjab (65% of the total 1,888 cases), followed by KP (27% cases; 9 districts), Sindh (4%; 3) and Balochistan (4%; 9). Two cases of this disease were also reported in ICT. Districts reporting most cases include Gujranwala (255), Sahiwal (245) and Bahawalpur (226).

As for tetanus, 13 cases were reported in four districts- Karachi (7), Tharparker (4), Peshawar (2) and Mianwali (1).

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Tuberculosis	1222	68	516	80	0	2	1888
	No. of districts	7	3	9	9	0	1	29
2.	Tetanus	1	10	2	0	0	0	13
	No. of districts	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Total		1223	78	518	80	0	2	1901

1.8 Meningitis

Twenty two cases of meningitis were reported in three of the monitored districts- Sargodha (13 cases), Mianwali (6) and Zhob (3). It was a high increase as compared to October when 12 cases were reported in two districts.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Meningitis	19	0	0	3	0	0	22
	No. of districts	2	0	0	1	0	0	3

1.9 Other diseases

Diseases which do not fall in any of the above mentioned categories are included under this section. Thirty nine districts reported 972,960 cases of which the highest percentage was reported in Punjab (80% cases; 9 districts). Sindh (12%; 9), Balochistan (3%; 11) and KP (3%; 10) followed.

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Any other disease with unusual trend	780415	125292	32901	34352	0	0	972960
	No. of districts	9	9	10	11	0	0	39

2. Top ten districts reporting diseases in the highest number

Eight of the ten districts reporting the highest number of diseases were in Punjab. Okara with 13% of the total disease incidence was the highest reporting district. Next on the list were Gujrat (10%), Faisalabad (6%), Bahawalpur (4%), Larkana, Sanghar, Rahimyar Khan, Lahore, Gujranwala (3% each) and Sargodha (2%).

S. #	Province	District	Diseases reported	Percentage
1.	Punjab	Okara	408937	12.6%
2.	Punjab	Gujrat	333525	10.3%
3.	Punjab	Faisalabad	205838	6.3%
4.	Punjab	Bahawalpur	137242	4.2%
5.	Sindh	Larkana	103619	3.2%
6.	Sindh	Sanghar	89887	2.8%
7.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	89681	2.8%
8.	Punjab	Lahore	85108	2.6%
9.	Punjab	Gujranwala	83718	2.6%
10.	Punjab	Sargodha	76763	2.4%

3. Maternal, infant and child mortality

Thirty four districts reported 182 cases of maternal mortality of which around four fifths (82%) were in 27 districts in Punjab. KP recorded 13% cases, Sindh 4% and Balochistan 2%. The top reporting districts for maternal mortality include Nankana Sahib (34), Peshawar (21), Bhakkar and Khanewal (9 each).

Of the 2,098 cases of infant mortality, 95% were registered in 23 districts in Punjab followed by Sindh (2%; 4), and KP (3%; 6). Four districts of Balochistan recorded six cases of infant mortality. Among districts, Multan (273), Sahiwal (212) and Rahimyar Khan (134) had highest number of cases.

As for child mortality, 272 cases were reported in 14 districts. The most cases of child mortality were registered in Toba Tek Singh (109), Vehari (36) and Mardan (34).

S. #	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Number of mothers who died due to pregnancy and delivery-related complications (Maternal mortalities)	149	7	23	3	0	0	182
	No. of districts	27	3	2	2	0	0	34
2.	Number of infants who died before the age of 12 months (Infant mortality)	1993	33	66	6	0	0	2098
	No. of districts	23	4	6	4	0	0	37
3.	Number of kids who died before the age of five years (Child mortality)	227	9	34	2	0	0	272
	No. of districts	9	2	1	2	0	0	14
Total		2369	49	123	11	0	0	2552

Annexure: List of monitored districts

S. #	Province	District
1.	Balochistan	Pishin
2.	Balochistan	Bolan
3.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
4.	Balochistan	Khuzdar
5.	Balochistan	Zhob
6.	Balochistan	Kalat
7.	Balochistan	Lasbela
8.	Balochistan	Loralai
9.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
10.	Balochistan	Nushki
11.	Balochistan	Mastung
12.	Balochistan	Panjgur
13.	Balochistan	Dera Bugti
14.	Balochistan	Washuk
15.	Balochistan	Awaran
16.	Balochistan	Kharan
17.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
18.	Balochistan	Ziarat
19.	Balochistan	Sherani
20.	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
21.	Balochistan	Kech
22.	FATA	Mohmand Agency
23.	FATA	Orakzai Agency
24.	ICT	Islamabad
25.	KP	Kohat
26.	KP	Mardan
27.	KP	Karak
28.	KP	Hangu
29.	KP	Lakki Marwat
30.	KP	Bannu
31.	KP	Abbottabad
32.	KP	Battagram
33.	KP	Nowshera
34.	KP	Mansehra
35.	KP	Charsadda
36.	KP	Peshawar
37.	KP	Kohistan
38.	KP	Chitral
39.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
40.	KP	Tank
41.	KP	Shangla
42.	Punjab	Jhang
43.	Punjab	Khushab
44.	Punjab	Rajanpur
45.	Punjab	Attock

S. #	Province	District
46.	Punjab	Faisalabad
47.	Punjab	Chakwal
48.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
49.	Punjab	Hafizabad
50.	Punjab	Gujrat
51.	Punjab	Pakpattan
52.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
53.	Punjab	Sialkot
54.	Punjab	Lahore
55.	Punjab	Kasur
56.	Punjab	Narowal
57.	Punjab	Multan
58.	Punjab	Jhelum
59.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
60.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
61.	Punjab	Sargodha
62.	Punjab	Gujranwala
63.	Punjab	Lodhran
64.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib
65.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
66.	Punjab	Bhakkar
67.	Punjab	Layyah
68.	Punjab	Mianwali
69.	Punjab	Mandi Bahauddin
70.	Punjab	Khanewal
71.	Punjab	Vehari
72.	Punjab	Sahiwal
73.	Punjab	Okara
74.	Punjab	Sheikhupura
75.	Punjab	Bahawalpur
76.	Sindh	Karachi
77.	Sindh	Tharparkar
78.	Sindh	Dadu
79.	Sindh	Ghotki
80.	Sindh	Larkana
81.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
82.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
83.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
84.	Sindh	Sanghar
85.	Sindh	Matiari
86.	Sindh	Thatta
87.	Sindh	Badin
88.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
89.	Sindh	Jacobabad
90.	Sindh	Sukkur
91.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA), FAFEN's key achievements include:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's 2007 draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit
- Deployed 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to monitor the February 18, 2008, General Elections
- Fielded 264 long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- Conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest PVT effort in the world
- Conducted a Constituent Aspirations Survey in December 2008 with 3,124 respondents regarding attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Observed Gilgit-Baltistan 2009 General Elections and 2010-2012 By-Elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Implements a unique methodology to observe and report on legislative proceedings and performance under a Parliament Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local institutions as well as reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts, and political and electoral violence

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence and promoting active citizenship through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes (STAEP) in 197 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.



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