



SWAT EARTHQUAKE RELIEF PROJECT

Health Clinic Eighth Morbidity Report

Reporting period: January 1, 2018 – March 31, 2018
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I: BACKGROUND

1.1. Situational Background

From December 2015 to date, RMF has been providing a range of services to the victims of the October 2015 earthquake that hit the Hindu Kush regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The depth of the epicenter of this powerful, 7.7. Richter scale earthquake was over 200 km, which controlled the immediate mortality and morbidity impact. However, the main quake was followed by 87 aftershocks that destroyed over 100,000 houses, rendering more than 600,000 people homeless.

Augmenting the relief work by Pakistan government and military agencies, RMF Pakistan, with collaboration and funding from LDS, launched the Swat Earthquake Relief Project on December 1st, 2015 in District Swat. In the first 4-month phase of the relief project, 100 households of earthquake victims were provided with relief items, such as winterized tents, blankets, and a 3-month supply of uncooked food rations. In the second phase of the project that began in June 2016, 41 houses that were destroyed by the earthquake and 1 orphanage (equivalent to 3 houses) were rebuilt. Provision of quality healthcare services has been a constant objective from the beginning of the project and throughout both phases. The project's healthcare component is now in its second year of successful operation, and this element has continued beyond the Swat Earthquake Relief Project due to a dire need for quality health care among this poverty-stricken community.

1.2. Health Clinic Site

The site approach to this project's clinic has evolved from a semi-mobile model during the relief stage to a hub-and-spoke model introduced in mid-2017, which is composed of a stationary hub clinic and a linked semi-mobile satellite clinic. The hub clinic is a centrally located, easily accessible stationary health center that offers comprehensive primary healthcare services. The range of services currently offered include primary healthcare, primary maternal and child health (MCH) care, routine laboratory investigations, and ultrasound services. We also envision the addition of immunization services, psychosocial counseling, TB referral point, and HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing. Complications and cases that require advanced health care are referred to secondary and tertiary government hospitals.

The satellite clinic is a semi-mobile clinic located in remote hamlets serving 2–3 villages at a time. The relocation of the satellite clinic to a new site follows a needs-based approach using a snowballing technique. The services offered will be basic primary health care and primary MCH care. Any complications or cases requiring further investigations will be referred to the hub clinic.

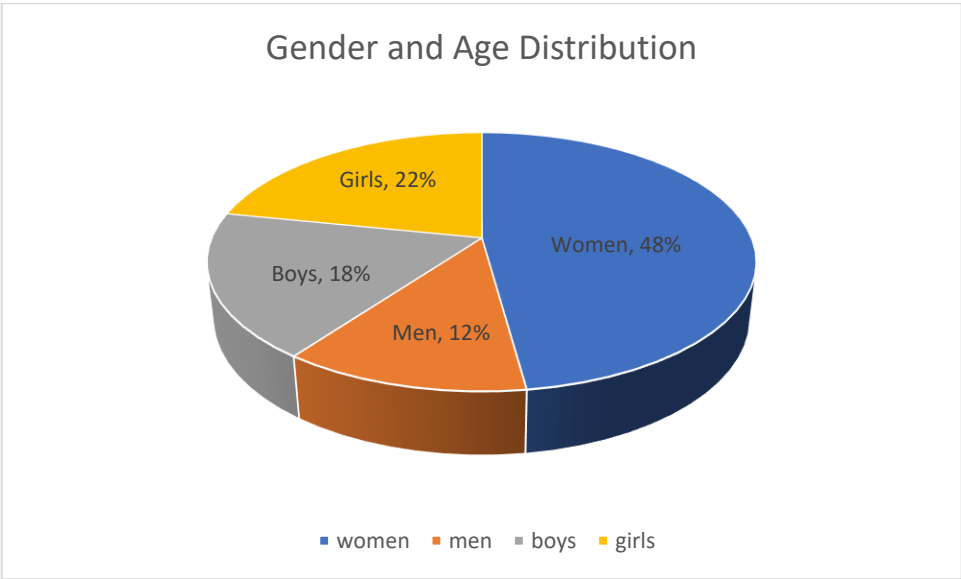
II: MORBIDITY REPORT JANUARY–MARCH 2018

The 8th morbidity report covers a three-month period: January 1 through March 31, 2018. The hub clinic site is located in the village Nagoha in Union Council Barikot. The satellite clinic has moved to its second location in the village Najigram, Union Council Galagay, since the launch of the hub-and-spoke clinic model. Daily clinic operating hours are from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday. Sunday is day off, and Friday is a half-day in order to allow team members to observe their Friday afternoon prayers, which are considered sacred.

2.1 Demographic Distribution

Over this period of three months, a total of **7,856 men, women, and children** were provided with primary health care (PHC) and maternal and child health care (MCH) services. Of these patients, 4,720 (60.1%) were adults and 3,136 (39.9%) were children.

In the adult category, women comprised the majority of patients at 3,758 (79.6%), with men at 962 (20.4%). Among the children, the number of boys and girls was much more equal, at 1,424 (45.4%) and 1,712 (54.6%), respectively. The gender and age distribution is illustrated in the chart below:



The hub clinic catered to the majority of patients seen at **4,647 (59.2%) patients**. The age distribution within the hub clinic was 3,005 (64.7%) adults, primarily composed again of women at 2,823 (93.9%), and 182 (6.1%) men. Furthermore, 1,642 (35.3%) children were seen, including 679 (41.4%) boys and 963 (58.6%) girls.

The satellite clinic catered to a lower number of **3,209 (40.8%) patients**. The trend observed in the previous quarter persists wherein adult and child patient numbers were roughly equal at 1,715 (53.4%) adults and 1,494 (46.6%) children. Similarly, within both age groups, the gender distribution was also somewhat equitable.

The age and gender distribution of hub clinic and satellite clinic patients are given in the table below:

Gender/Age	Hub	Satellite	Total
Women	2,823	935	3,758
Men	182	780	962
Total Adults	3,005	1,715	4,720
Boys	679	745	1,424
Girls	963	749	1,712
Total Children	1,642	1,494	3,136
Grand Total	4,647	3,209	7,856

2.2 Primary Health Care Statistics

A total of **4,861 men, women, and children** sought primary healthcare services in both our hub and satellite clinics. The distribution of PHC services was somewhat equitable with 2,299 (47.3%) hub clinic patients and 2,562 (52.7%) satellite clinic patients.

Combining both clinics, the most commonly presented illnesses were gastrointestinal (GIT) disorders, including diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and gastritis, at 1,551 (31.9%) cases. The second and third most commonly

presented illnesses were respiratory tract infections (RTIs) at 1,013 (20.8%) cases, and urinary tract infections (UTIs) at 571 (11.7%) cases. Illnesses not defined within our standard reporting format were categorized under “other” at 559 (11.5%) cases.

The three most commonly presented illnesses in the hub clinic were RTIs at 749 (32.6%) cases, GIT disorders at 695 (30.2%) cases, and UTIs at 296 (12.9%) cases. Comparatively, the satellite clinic showed the top three ailments to be GIT disorders at 856 (33.4%) cases, followed by UTIs at 275 (10.7%) cases, and RTIs at 264 (10.3%) cases. The frequency of illnesses for each clinic is presented in the table below.

	Presenting Ailment	Satellite	Hub	Total
1	Respiratory Tract Infections	264	749	1,013
2	Scabies	118	62	180
3	Diarrhea	222	181	403
4	Urinary Tract Infections	275	296	571
5	Anemia	203	27	230
6	Abdominal Pain	227	76	303
7	Vomiting	123	103	226
8	Measles	38	7	45
9	Enteric Fever	190	47	237
10	General Body Weakness	192	116	308
11	Suspected Malaria	12	0	12
12	Hypertension	47	60	107
13	Jaundice	23	15	38
14	Non-RTA Injuries	10	0	10
15	Gastritis	284	335	619
16	Other	334	225	559
Total		2,562	2,299	4,861

2.3. Maternal and Child Health Care Statistics

A total of **3,000 women and children** sought maternal and child health services at both our hub and satellite clinics. The hub clinic provided the majority of MCH services, serving 2,353 (78.4%) patients, while the satellite clinic tended to only 647 (21.6%) women with MCH care.

At both clinics, pregnancy-related services included antenatal care, which was provided to 277 (9.2%) pregnant women, and postnatal care, which was provided to 200 (6.7%) mothers. Family planning services were provided to 383 (12.8%) women, while 338 (11.3%) of women came for advice for primary and secondary infertility issues. Of the gynecology and obstetrics complaints, the most commonly presented ailment was P/V discharge with 392 (13.1%) women, followed by leukorrhea with 290 (9.7%), and amenorrhea with 217 (7.2%).

Commonly presented illnesses for each clinic are presented in the table below:

	Maternal and Child Health Service	Hub	Satellite	Total
1	Antenatal Care	194	33	227
2	Postnatal Care	95	105	200
3	Family Planning	306	77	383

4	Infertility	206	132	338
5	Amenorrhea	209	8	217
6	Dysmenorrhea	68	10	78
7	Leukorrhea	204	86	290
8	P/V Discharge	353	39	392
9	P/V Bleeding	137	9	146
10	Irregular Period	54	6	60
11	PID	81	19	100
12	Others	446	123	569
Total		2,353	647	3,000

2.4 Pathology Lab and Ultrasound Services Statistics

A total of **414 patients** were provided with pathology lab investigations and ultrasound services from our hub clinic. Of these, 314 (75.8%) were routine pathology investigations, while the remaining 100 (24.2%) were ultrasounds.

Similarly to our previous morbidity reports, the most commonly provided lab test was the routine urine test at 153 (48.7%) patients, followed by pregnancy testing at 73 (23.2%), and the Widal test at 43 (13.7%). The most commonly conducted ultrasound was for antenatal purposes at 34 (34%) patients, followed by pelvic ultrasounds at 25 (25%) patients.

	Lab Test	
1	Pregnancy Urine Test	73
2	Routine Urine Examination	153
3	Blood Grouping	0
4	Random Blood Sugar (RBS)	6
5	Blood Hemoglobin	28
6	Hepatitis C	1
7	Hepatitis B (HBS)	0
8	Widal Test	43
9	Blood Malarial Parasite (MP)	0
10	SGPT	0
11	TLC	0
12	H. Pylori	10
	Lab Test Subtotal	314
	Ultrasound	
13	Ultrasound for Antenatal Check-Up	34
14	Abdominal Ultrasound	20
15	Pelvic Ultrasound	25
16	Abdominal and Pelvic Ultrasound	21
	Ultrasound Subtotal	100
	Grand Total	414

III: ANNEX 1

SN	Statistic	Hub Clinic			Satellite Clinic			Combined Totals			Grand Total
	Age and Gender	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	Women	857	903	1,063	260	270	405	1,117	1,173	1,468	3,758
2	Men	63	49	70	230	230	320	293	279	390	962
	Total Adults	920	952	1,133	490	500	725	1,410	1,452	1,858	4,720
3	Boys	120	232	327	210	245	290	330	477	617	1,424
4	Girls	215	285	463	209	225	315	424	510	778	1,712
	Total Children	335	517	790	419	470	605	754	987	1,395	3,136
	Total Patients	1,255	1,469	1,923	909	970	1,330	2,164	2,439	3,253	7,856
	PHC Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	RTI	179	258	312	85	89	90	264	347	402	1,013
2	Scabies	18	15	29	20	23	75	38	38	104	180
3	Diarrhea	39	53	89	47	60	115	86	113	204	403
4	Abdominal Pain	26	29	21	63	69	95	89	98	116	303
5	Vomiting	29	41	33	30	40	53	59	81	86	226
6	Gastritis	89	114	132	67	87	130	156	201	262	619
7	UTI	84	97	115	85	82	108	169	179	223	571
8	Anemia	7	4	16	60	63	80	67	67	96	230
9	Measles	2	1	4	5	3	30	7	4	34	45
10	Enteric Fever	10	14	23	85	80	25	95	94	48	237
11	General Body Weakness	31	39	46	60	71	61	91	110	107	308
12	Malaria	0	0	0	5	3	4	5	3	4	12
13	Hypertension	15	28	17	4	8	35	19	36	52	107
14	Jaundice	1	5	9	8	4	11	9	9	20	38
15	Non-RTA Injuries	0	0	0	4	2	4	4	2	4	10
16	Others	25	58	142	131	114	89	156	172	231	559
	Total PHC	555	756	988	759	798	1,005	1,314	1,554	1,993	4,861
	MCH Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	Antenatal Care	51	58	85	4	10	19	55	68	104	227
2	Postnatal Care	30	21	44	30	25	50	60	46	94	200
3	Family Planning	86	101	119	20	22	35	106	123	154	383
4	Infertility	64	69	73	40	27	65	104	96	138	338
5	Amenorrhea	66	62	81	1	2	5	67	64	86	217
6	Dysmenorrhea	22	19	27	0	5	5	22	24	32	78
7	Leukorrhea	55	59	90	10	20	56	65	79	146	290
8	P/V Discharge	106	112	135	0	4	35	106	116	170	392
9	P/V Bleeding	36	42	59	5	1	3	41	43	62	146
10	Irregular Period	18	15	21	0	0	6	18	15	27	60
11	PID	25	22	34	5	3	11	30	25	45	100

12	Others	141	138	167	35	53	35	176	191	202	569
	Total MCH	700	718	935	150	172	325	850	890	1,260	3,000
	Lab & Ultrasound	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	Pregnancy Test	24	20	29	---	---	---	24	20	29	73
2	Routine Urine Test	63	40	50	---	---	---	63	40	50	153
3	Blood Grouping	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
4	Random Blood Sugar	1	3	2	---	---	---	1	3	2	6
5	Blood Hb	14	8	6	---	---	---	14	8	6	28
6	Hepatitis C	0	1	0	---	---	---	0	1	0	1
7	Hepatitis B (HBS)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
8	Widal Test	10	10	23	---	---	---	10	10	23	43
9	Blood Malarial Parasite (MP)	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
10	SGPT	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
11	TLC	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
12	H. Pylori	3	1	6	---	---	---	3	1	6	10
	Lab Test Subtotal	115	83	116	---	---	---	115	83	116	314
13	Antenatal Ultrasound	11	10	13	---	---	---	11	10	13	34
14	Abdominal Ultrasound	8	5	7	---	---	---	8	5	7	20
15	Pelvic Ultrasound	6	8	11	---	---	---	6	8	11	25
16	Abdominal/Pelvic Ultrasound	9	6	6	---	---	---	9	6	6	21
	Ultrasound Subtotal	34	29	37	---	---	---	34	29	37	100
	Total Tests Performed	149	112	153	---	---	---	149	112	153	414

IV: ANNEX 2



A patient being managed at the satellite clinic



A lighthearted moment between the doctor and a male patient at the satellite clinic



The doctor attending to young patients at the satellite clinic





The doctor attending to a young patient at the hub clinic A patient being managed at the hub clinic



The doctor attending to patients at the hub clinic



Men, women, and children waiting outside of the hub clinic