

XVI. ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

The findings presented in this chapter are based on the questions specifically included in MICS Punjab, 2014 questionnaire that was not part of the MICS5 standard questionnaire.

Chronic Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis

Table HC.1 presents responses to questions in household questionnaire about chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis. Recent chronic cough is not a necessary symptom for diagnostic of tuberculosis. The population reporting a cough for the last three weeks was 3 percent. There is slight variation at divisional level; ranging from 1 percent in Rawalpindi division to 6 percent in Sahiwal division. The proportion is slightly higher among women living in the households in the lowest quintile (5%) compared to women from households in the highest quintile (2%).

Table HC.1: Reported cough and fever and diagnosis of tuberculosis and hepatitis				
Percentage of population for whom the household respondent reported had a cough and fever during the last three weeks, percentage of population diagnosed with tuberculosis during the last one year and percentage of the household population diagnosed hepatitis during the last one year, Punjab, 2014.				
	Percentage of population having a cough and fever during the last three weeks ¹	Percentage of population diagnosed in the last one year with:		Total number of household members
		tuberculosis ²	Hepatitis ³	
Punjab	3.2	0.5	1.5	246,396
Area of residence				
Rural	3.6	0.5	1.6	165,174
All Urban	2.5	0.3	1.3	81,222
Major Cities	2.2	0.3	1.4	42,289
Other Urban	2.8	0.3	1.3	38,933
Sex				
Male	3.3	0.5	1.5	124,711
Female	3.2	0.4	1.6	121,684
Education of household head^a				
None/pre-school	4.0	0.6	1.6	99,632
Primary	3.6	0.5	1.8	43,176
Middle	2.8	0.3	1.5	31,941
Secondary	2.3	0.3	1.5	44,624
Higher	1.9	0.2	1.1	26,950
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	4.5	0.7	1.4	49,280
Second	3.9	0.5	1.5	49,278
Middle	3.5	0.5	1.8	49,279
Fourth	2.5	0.3	1.6	49,281
Highest	1.7	0.2	1.4	49,278
Division				
Bahawalpur	4.2	0.5	1.1	25,956
D.G. Khan	3.8	0.6	1.2	23,418
Faisalabad	3.0	0.4	1.8	30,970
Gujranwala	3.3	0.5	1.8	36,313
Lahore	2.9	0.3	1.7	43,847
Multan	3.8	0.5	1.8	27,788
Rawalpindi	1.3	0.5	1.3	21,767
Sahiwal	5.7	0.4	1.9	17,255
Sargodha	1.3	0.3	0.8	19,082
¹ MICS indicator 13.S2 - Prevalence of chronic cough				
² MICS indicator 13.S3 - Reported tuberculosis				
³ MICS indicator 13.S4 - Reported hepatitis				
^a Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing				

About 1 in 200 of the surveyed population (3%) reported to have a diagnosis of tuberculosis in the past year. No differences are observed by gender and area of residence (rural or urban) while lower percentages are observed amongst those that are more educated and living in the households in the highest quintile.

Less than 2 percent of the population reported being diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year (Table HC.1). There is only a small difference between rural and urban areas in this regard.

Lady Health Worker Visits

Table HC.2 provides information in relation to the visit of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) during the past one month. Thirty-eight percent of the women age 15–49 years, who gave birth in last two years, reported a visit by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the past month; 43 percent in rural and 26 percent in urban areas. At division level, proportion of women visited by LHWs during past one month was highest in DG Khan (51%), followed by Sahiwal and Bahawalpur (44% each) and lowest in Lahore division (19%). Slightly more women from the households in the lowest quintile reported having a visit from LHW compared to women in the highest quintile. As regards to the purpose of LHW visits, 54 percent reported that they received health education or advice followed by 38 percent of women who received ORT, vitamins or medicines.

Table HC.2: Care provided by Lady health worker (LHW)								
Percentage of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported that a LHW visited the house during the past month and the purpose of visit, Punjab, 2014.								
	HH visited by lady health worker (LHW) during past month ¹	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years	Purpose of Visit					Number of ever married women visited by LHW
			ORT, vitamins, medicines	To weigh child	Education / advice	Other ^b	DK	
Punjab	37.6	10,653	37.6	4.8	54	21.4	1.8	3,991
Area of residence								
Rural	42.6	7,369	37.4	4.9	53.9	21.7	1.9	3,130
All Urban	26.4	3,284	38.0	4.4	54.9	20.1	1.5	861
Major Cities	14.2	1,692	46.8	3.5	52.7	14.6	0.9	236
Other Urban	39.3	1,592	34.6	4.7	55.7	22.2	1.7	625
Women's education^a								
None/pre-school	36.7	4,816	38.7	3.8	48.1	26.3	2.1	1,764
Primary	40.3	1,961	38.5	5.2	56.2	19.0	1.2	790
Middle	42.1	1,096	34.5	5.6	60.2	18.3	1.3	459
Secondary	35.1	1,467	36.2	5.6	63.3	14.1	2.4	513
Higher	35.7	1,311	36.2	5.9	57.5	17.4	1.7	464
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	37.8	2,327	35.5	3.4	45.3	32.7	2.1	879
Second	42.3	2,166	39.5	4.2	50.5	22.7	2.3	916
Middle	39.6	2,144	38.3	5.4	58.5	16.1	1.5	846
Fourth	37.7	2,065	37.5	6.2	59.0	15.8	2.0	777
Highest	29.7	1,951	36.6	4.8	60.4	17.1	1.0	573
Division								
Bahawalpur	44.0	1,068	58.3	4.6	47.3	13.1	0.6	468
D.G. Khan	50.9	1,181	15.1	0.8	41.4	51.8	4.7	601
Faisalabad	30.6	1,237	30.7	2.6	69.3	7.4	2.4	379
Gujranwala	45.2	1,578	37.1	4.4	56.1	13.9	2.1	714
Lahore	19.0	1,914	39.5	4.7	56.9	20.1	2.4	358
Multan	39.1	1,162	45.9	3.7	60.9	18.0	0.3	451
Rawalpindi	38.5	882	44.9	11.8	51.6	20.6	0.4	337
Sahiwal	44.3	827	36.9	4.2	60.3	10.8	0.9	367
Sargodha	39.4	804	37.4	11.0	48.7	28.5	1.0	317
¹ MICS indicator 13.S1 - Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)								
^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing								
^b It includes special campaigns like polio, measles etc.								