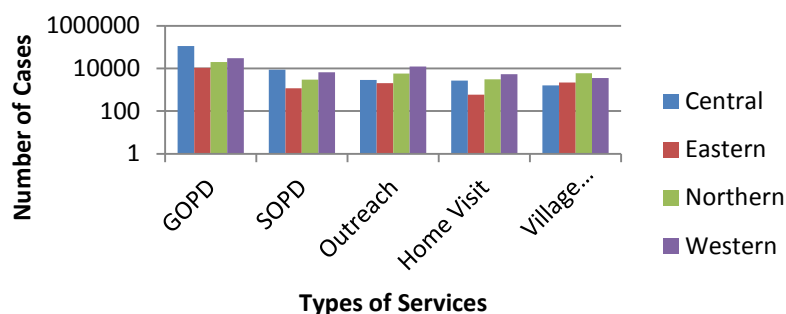




## PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (PHIS)

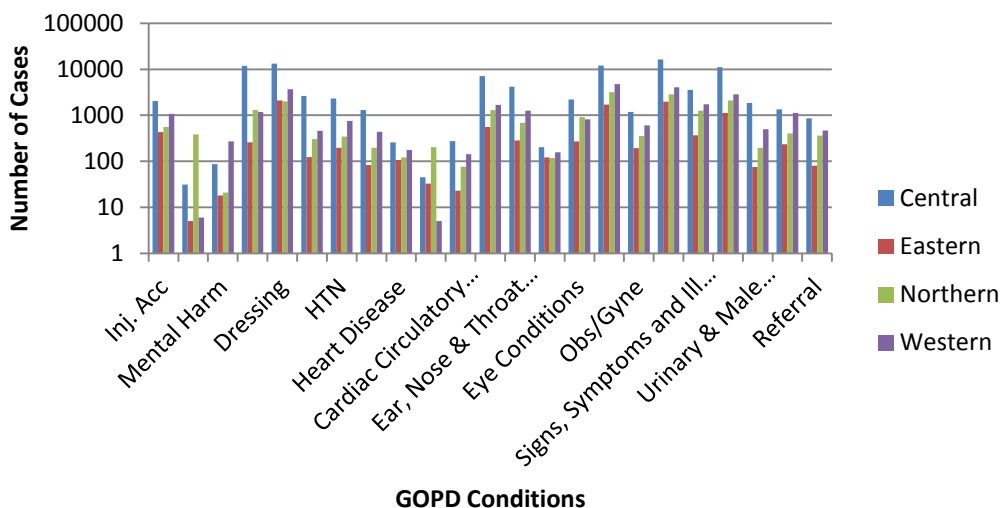
### Outpatient Services, 3rd Quarter, 2012



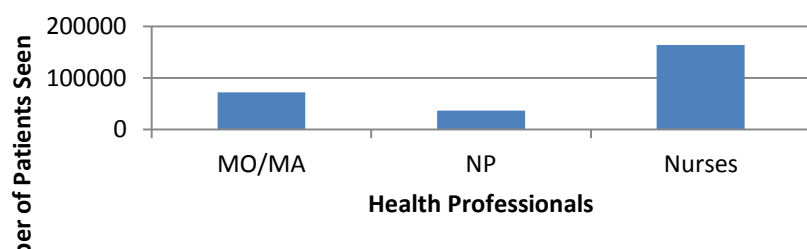
A total of 175,053 patients were seen through GOPD compared to 141,131 in the 2nd Quarter of this year. About 20,000 more patients were seen in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012 compared to the same period last year. About 19,000 patients were seen at SOPD, 23,000 through outreach, 12,000 through home visits and 13,000 by village health workers. More patients were seen through outreach and home visits in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter compared to the second quarter.

Minor procedures and dressings were carried out for majority of the patients visiting the GOPD particularly in the Central Division. Similar to the trends in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2012 respiratory conditions, followed by musculoskeletal and skin conditions were the leading causes of morbidity.

### GOPD Conditions, 3rd Quarter, 2012



## Patients Seen at Health Centre by Health Professionals, 3rd Quarter, 2012



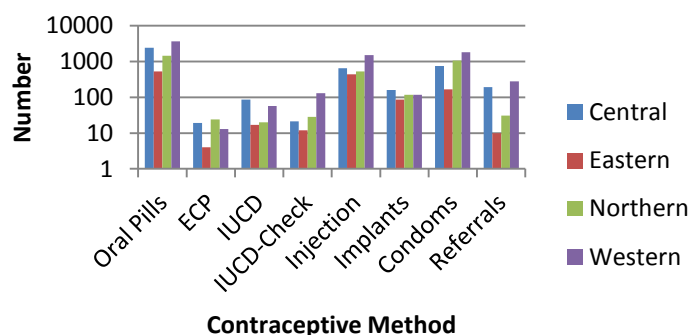
Nurses attended to about 160,000 patients, which is 20,000 more cases compared to the previous quarter. This was followed by Medical officers at about 72,000 and 37,000 by Nurse practitioners

## Maternal Health Services

At Antenatal Clinics there were a total of 1804 normal pregnancies seen compared to 1887 in the second quarter of 2012. Less at risk pregnancies were seen at ANC in the third quarter (1151) compared to the second quarter of 2012 (1647). Among the complications/risk factors were those outlined in the table as follows:

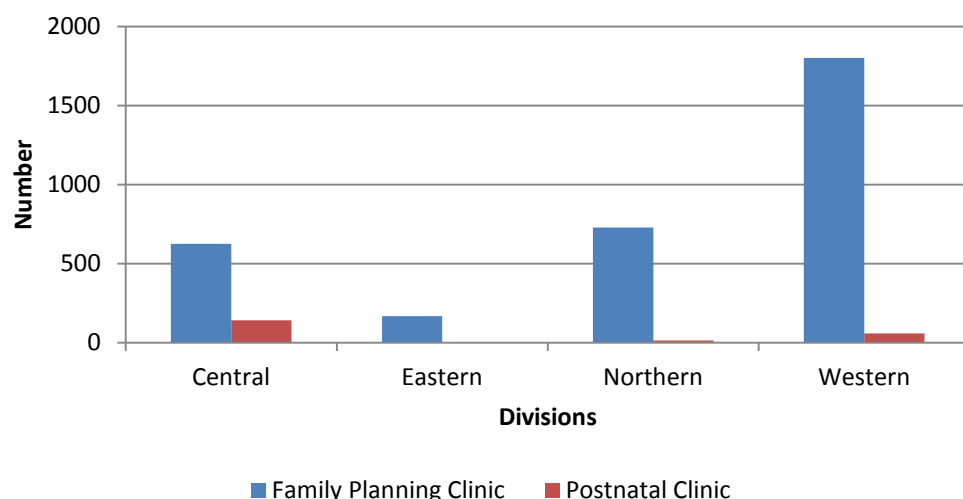
Risk Factor/Complication	(% of at risk pregnancies)
Anaemia at first visit	30.0
Multiple Preg.	15.6
Anaemia	8.3
Previous C-Section	6.7
Elderly Prim	2.8
VDRL Positive	2.3
HTN	2.1
Obesity	1.7
Cardiac	0.5
Obstructed Labour	0.3
Underweight	0.1

## Distribution of Contraceptive Method, 3rd Quarter, 2012



Oral pills, condoms followed by Provera Injections were the commonest contraceptive methods followed by condoms reported by all divisions.

## Papsmear Numbers, 3rd Quarter, 2012

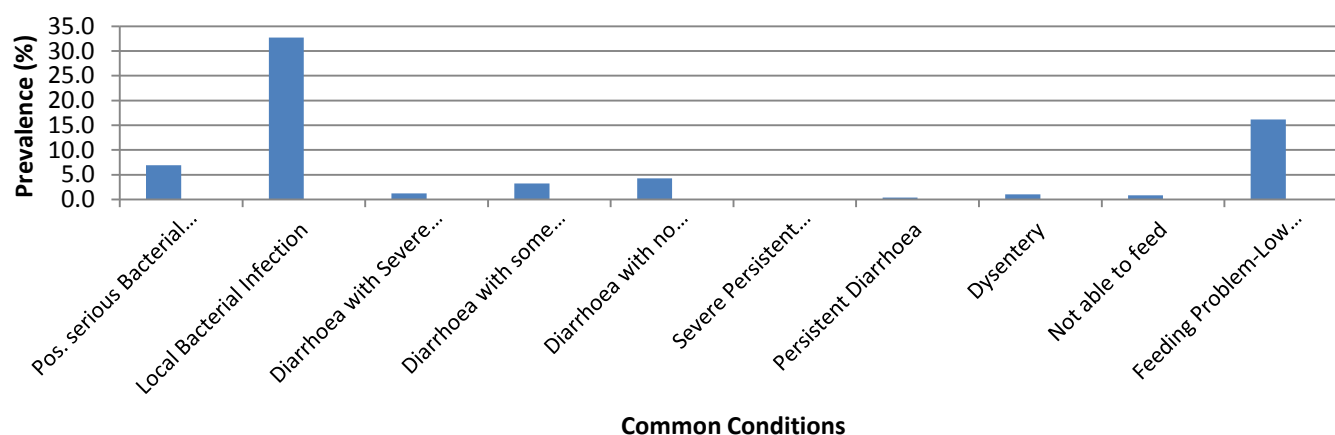


A total of 3320 papsmeas were recorded through family planning clinics and 218 through postnatal clinics. About 800 more pap smears were done in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter compared to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of this year.

DIVISION S	HepB 0	BCG 0	OPV0	DPT-HepB-Hib1	OPV1	DPT-HepB-Hib2	OPV2	DPT-HepB-Hib3	OPV3	MR1	MR2	TetTox>15yrs	Tet Tox16
Central	7	7	6	1800	1801	1792	1804	1681	1664	1279	62	739	60
Eastern	17	17	13	125	123	198	198	204	203	189	16	147	23
Northern	11	11	13	710	710	763	762	796	797	571	53	97	64
Western	30	30	33	1723	1721	1798	1810	1738	1747	1318	217	60	216
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4358</b>	<b>4355</b>	<b>4551</b>	<b>4574</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>4411</b>	<b>3357</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>363</b>
Outside Area	7	6	7	434	436	398	396	333	333	350	16	181	25
<b>total + OA</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4792</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>4949</b>	<b>4970</b>	<b>4752</b>	<b>4744</b>	<b>3707</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>388</b>

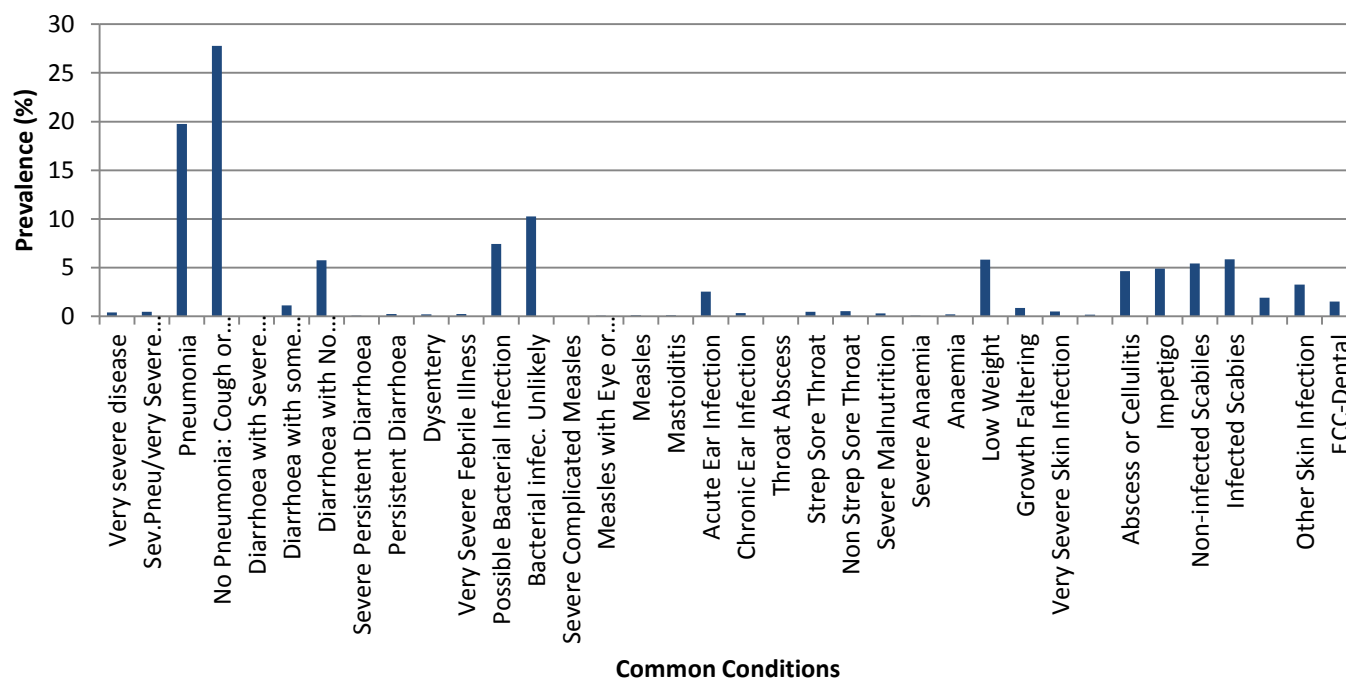
Based on the above figures, estimated coverage of MR1 was about 73%. Compared to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter estimate, the coverage has declined from 85%. This has been estimated using ¼ of 2011 livebirths (20425) as denominator.

**Prevalence of IMCI Conditions, 1wk-2mnth olds, 3rd Quarter, 2012**

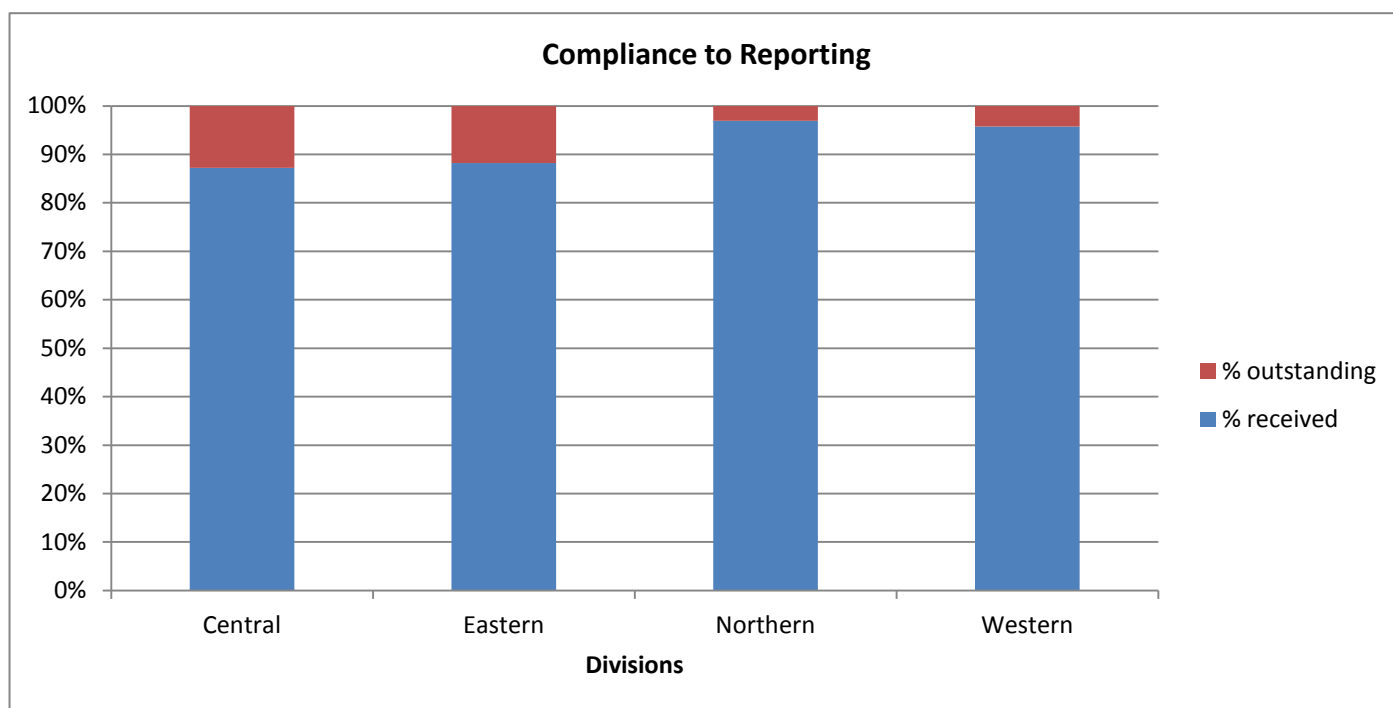


Among the 1 week to 2 month old children attending IMCI clinic, local bacterial infection particularly from the Western Division was most commonly reported. Likewise feeding problems such as low weight (16%) was also very common.

**Prevalence of common IMCI Conditions among 2mnths-<5yrs, 2nd Quarter, 2012**



Among the 2 months to 5yr old children attending IMCI clinic, respiratory conditions (particularly those classified as no pneumonia – cough and cold) was most common – prevalence of 28%; Skin conditions such as infected scabies were also very common. Low weight was recorded among 6% of those attending IMCI.



The preceding analysis is based on 91% of reports from the Divisions - 87% of Central, 96% of Western, 97% of Northern and 87% of Eastern Divisions, which is similar to the compliance rate of 92% overall in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter.

## HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

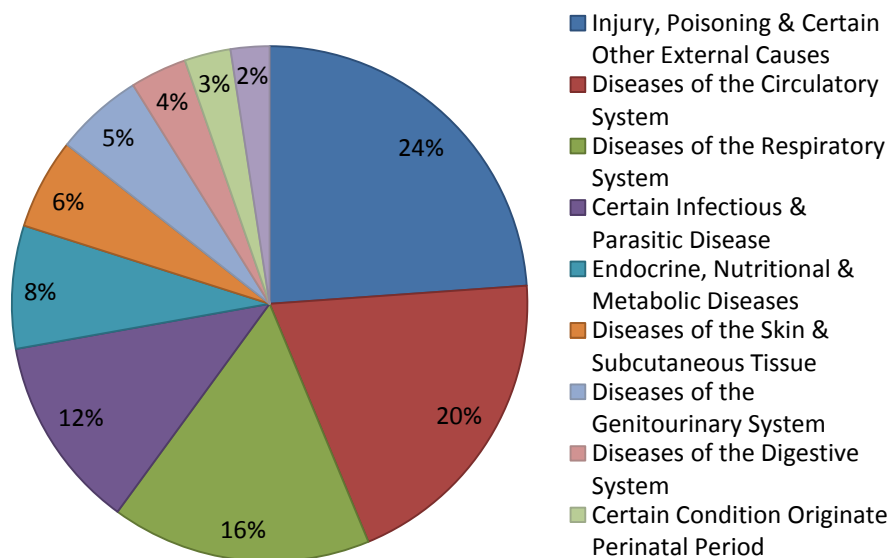
Central	Western	Northern	Eastern
CWM Hospital	Ba Mission Hospital	Labasa Hospital	Cicia Hospital
Korovou Maternity Hospital	Lautoka Hospital	Nabouwalu Hospital	Lakeba Hospital
Navua Maternity Hospital	Nadi Hospital	Wainikoro Health Centre	Levuka Hospital
Tamavua Hospital	Naiserelagi Maternity Hospital	Wainunu Health Centre	Lomaloma Hospital
Vunidawa Hospital	Rakiraki Hospital	Waiyevo Hospital	Matuku Hospital
Wainibokasi Hospital	Tavua Hospital		Rotuma Hospital
			Vunisea Hospital

Data on hospital services has been obtained from the Hospital discharge data (patisplus) and from Manual tear offs (where Patisplus was not available) from the hospitals indicated in the table.

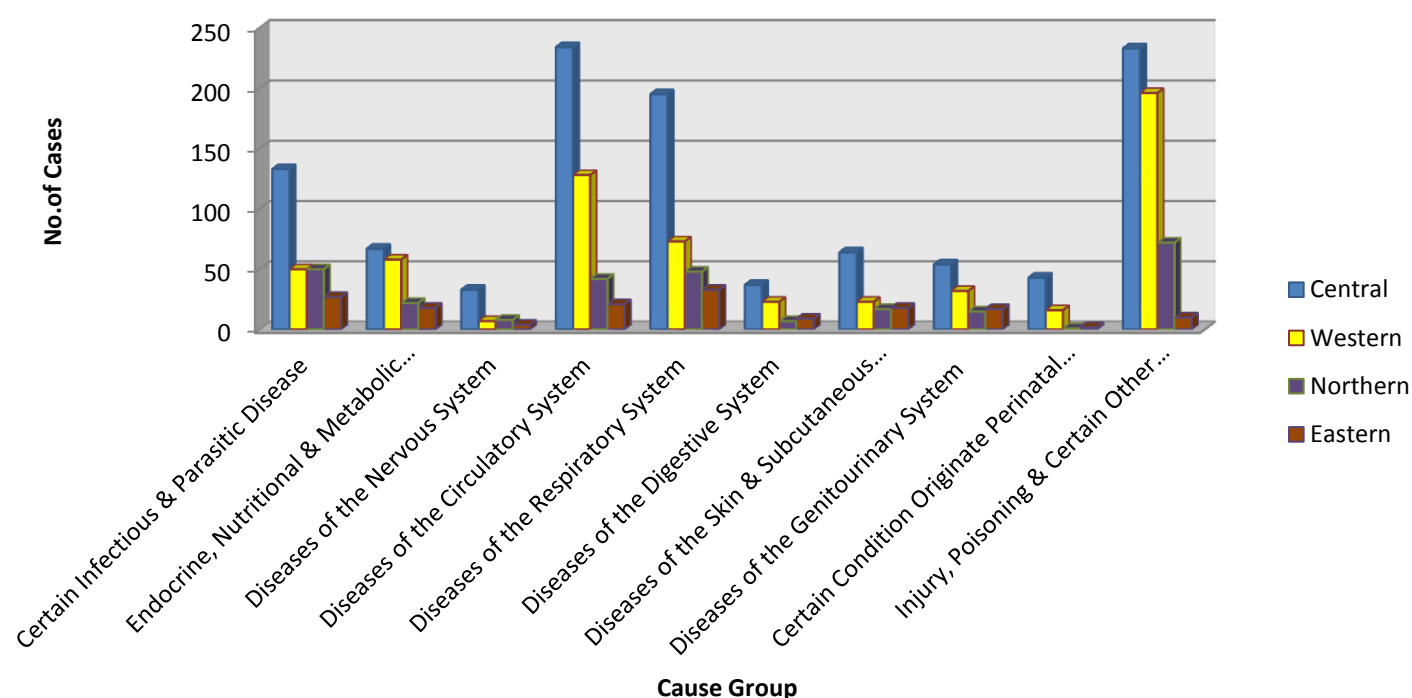
There were a total of 2726 admissions in the third quarter compared to 3103 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, comprising of 52% females and 48% males.

Injuries, Poisoning and external causes accounted for about 24% of the total admissions, followed by diseases of the circulatory system (20%) and diseases of the respiratory system (16%). Other causes for admission comprised less than 10% of total admissions.

**Percentage [%] of Top 10 Causes of Morbidity - 3rd Quarter 2012**



**Top 10 Causes of Morbidity  
by Divisions - 3rd Quarter 2012**



Most admissions were reported in the Central Division followed by the Western and Northern Divisions in the second Quarter. Whilst admissions due to injury, poisoning and external causes were most common in the Central, Western and Northern Divisions, in the Eastern Division, majority of admissions were due to diseases of the respiratory diseases.

## Hospital Utilisation

No	Institution	Number of Outpatient	Number of Beds	Total Admission	Total Patient Days	Occupancy Rate	Daily Bed State	Aver Length of Stay
1	CWM Hospital	29,582	442	5,403	21,756	13.49	59.6	4.0
2	Navua Hospital		12			0.00	0.0	0
3	Vunidawa Hospital	1,943	23	112	372	4.43	1.0	3.3
4	Korovou Hospital	1,051	17	207	625	10.07	1.7	3.0
5	Nausori Hospital	6,260	17	595	679	10.94	1.9	1.1
6	Wainibokasi Hospital	8,350	12	248	1,102	25.16	3.0	4.4
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>47,186</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>24,534</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
7	Lautoka Hospital	39,185	341	2,388	10,260	8.24	28.1	4.3
8	Nadi Hospital	16,526	75	835	2,649	9.68	7.3	3.2
9	Sigatoka Hospital	19,072	58	718	2,726	12.88	7.5	3.8
10	Ba Mission Hospital	3,577	55	214	592	2.95	1.6	2.8
11	Tavua Hospital	6,785	29	438	333	3.15	0.9	0.8
12	Rakiraki Hospital	2,318	24	466	1,264	14.43	3.5	2.7
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>87,463</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>17,824</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
13	Labasa Hospital	21,411	161	1,599	7,356	12.52	20.2	4.6
14	Savusavu Hospital	2,173	56	297	257	1.26	0.7	0.9
15	Waiyevo Hospital	464	33	244	201	1.67	0.6	0.8
16	Nabouwalu Hospital	1,185	26	292	1,012	10.66	2.8	3.5
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25,233</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>8,826</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
17	Levuka Hospital	3,645	40	153	493	364.00	1.4	3.2
18	Vunisea Hospital	322	22	122	399	4.97	1.1	3.3
19	Lakeba Hospital	1,042	12	52	180	4.11	0.5	3.5
20	Lomaloma Hospital	502	16	10	19	0.33	0.1	1.9
21	Matuku		5			0.00	0.0	0
22	Rotuma Hospital	232	14	12	40	0.78	0.1	3.3
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,625</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>14,405</b>	<b>52,315</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>167,393</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>14,536</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>

### SPECIALISED AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS

No	Institution	Number of Outpatient	Number of Beds	Total Admission	Total Patient Days	Occupancy Rate	Daily Bed State	Average Length of Stay
1	St Giles Hospital	1,332	136	89	1,713	5.94	8.1	19.2
2	Tamavua/Twomey Hospital		91			0.00	0.0	0
4	Military Hospital		9			0.00	0.0	0
5	Naiserelagi Maternity	436	7	42	103	4.03	0.3	2.5
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>

The average length of stay was 3.7 days. However, this is underreported as reports from Navua Hospital, Matuku, Tamavua/Twomey and Military Hospital were still pending

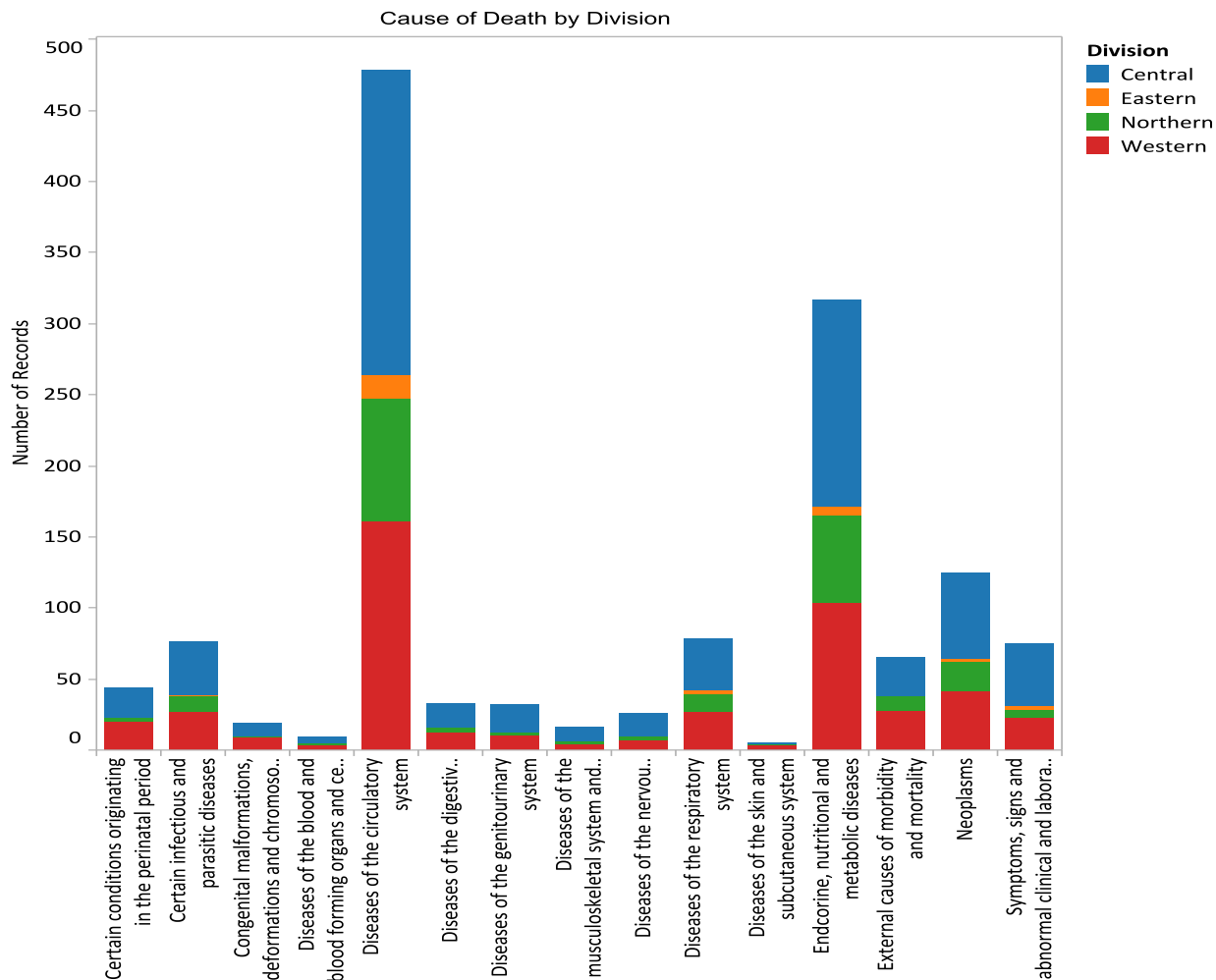
Compilation by the Division of Health Information Research and Analysis (HIU)

For any queries please contact Dr. Sheetal Singh on [sheetal.singh@govnet.gov.fj](mailto:sheetal.singh@govnet.gov.fj) or on ph: 3306177 ext 340171

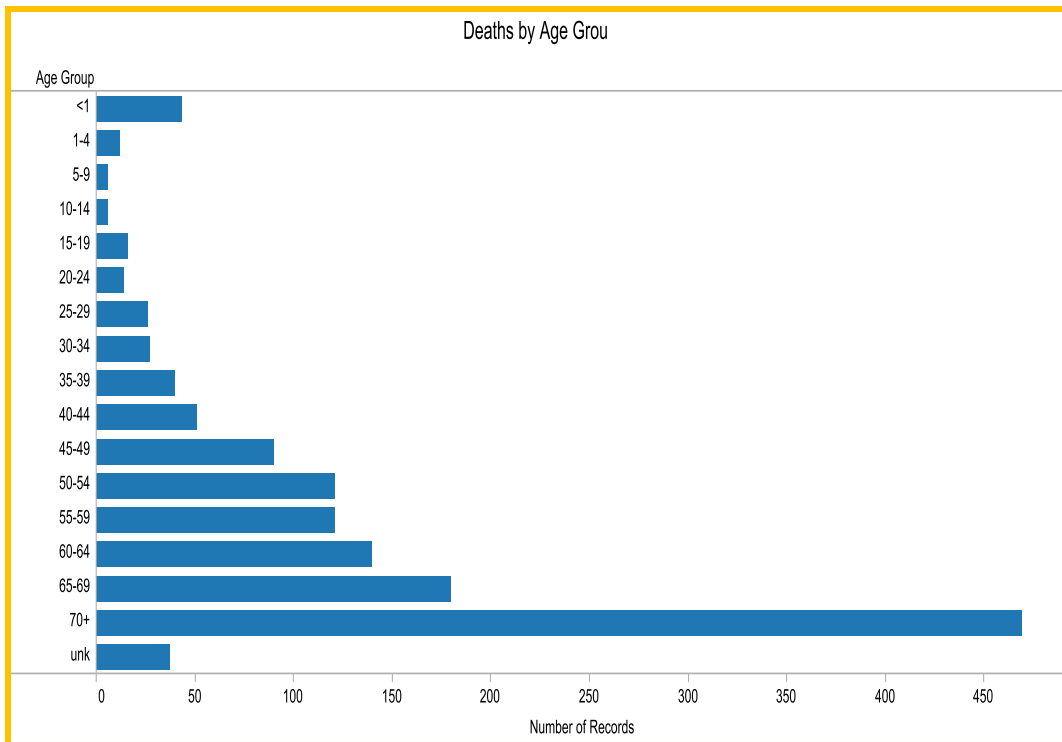


## MORTALITY

There were a total of 1399 deaths reported in the second quarter of 2012. Similar to the results of the second quarter, these constituted 58% males and 42% females. The major causes of death included: Diseases of circulatory system (34%), Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic disease (23%) and Neoplasms (9%).

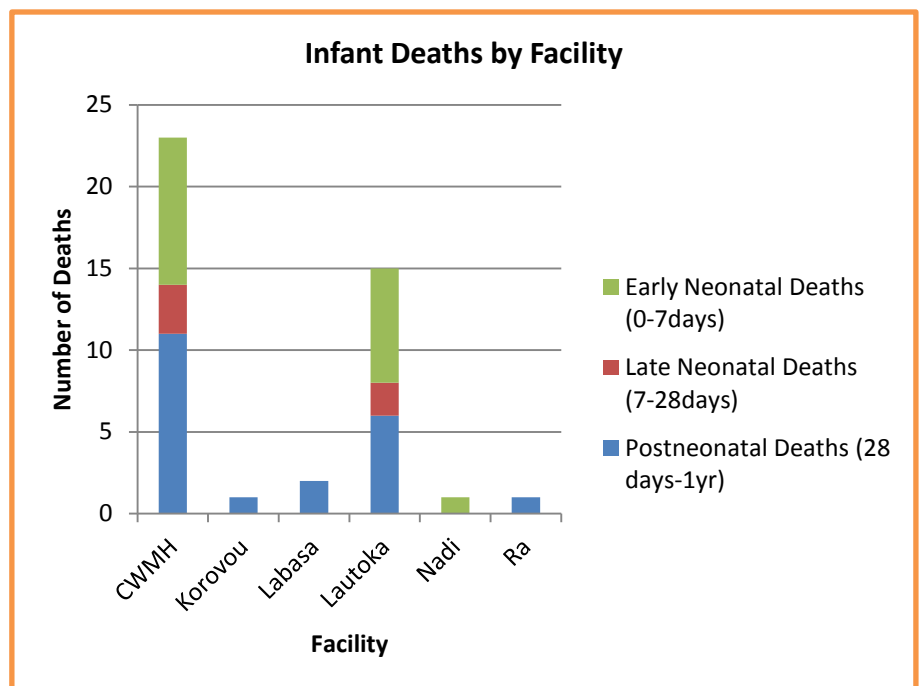


Diseases of circulatory system were the leading cause of death followed by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease in all the Divisions. Majority of deaths were reported from Central and Western Divisions, which is similar to the trends in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2012.



Most deaths reported among the 70+ age groups. A total of 55 deaths in the < 5 age group gives an estimated Under 5 mortality rate of about 11 per 1000 livebirths, which is lower than the numbers reported in the previous quarter of 2012.

There were a total of 43 infant deaths giving an estimated infant mortality rate of 8.4 per 1000 livebirths (using  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 2011 livebirths as denominator). Majority of the deaths were reported in the post-neonatal period, followed by early neonatal period.



### Causes of Death Among Male

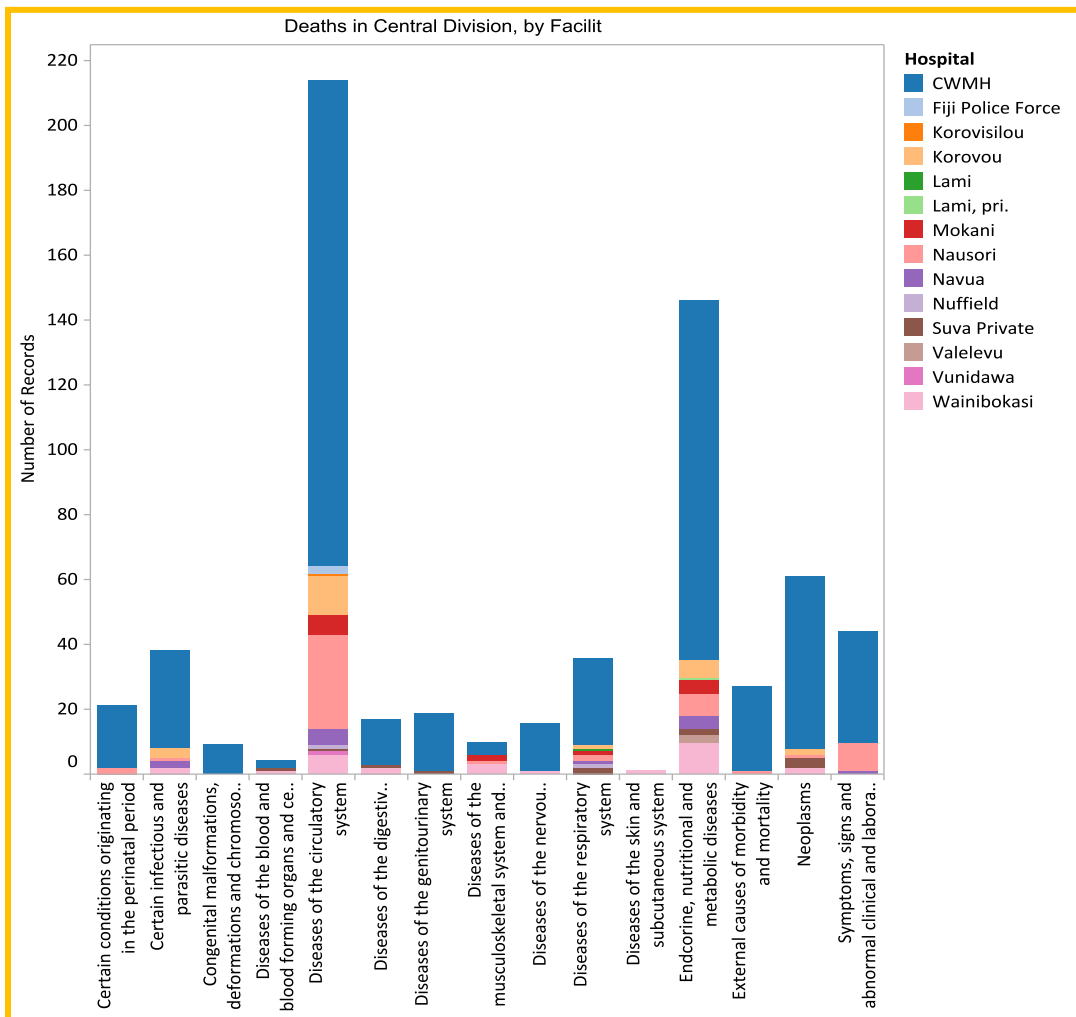
Description	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	18
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	46
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the..	2
Diseases of the circulatory system	314
Diseases of the digestive system	24
Diseases of the genitourinary system	20
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	4
Diseases of the nervous system	16
Diseases of the respiratory system	48
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous system	3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	166
External causes of morbidity and mortality	43
Neoplasms	60
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere class..	42

The commonest cause of deaths among both males and females were diseases of the circulatory system followed by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease (which includes Diabetes) and neoplasms.

There was twice the number of deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system among males compared to females. There were very similar number of deaths due to neoplasms and endocrine and nutritional disorders among males and females.

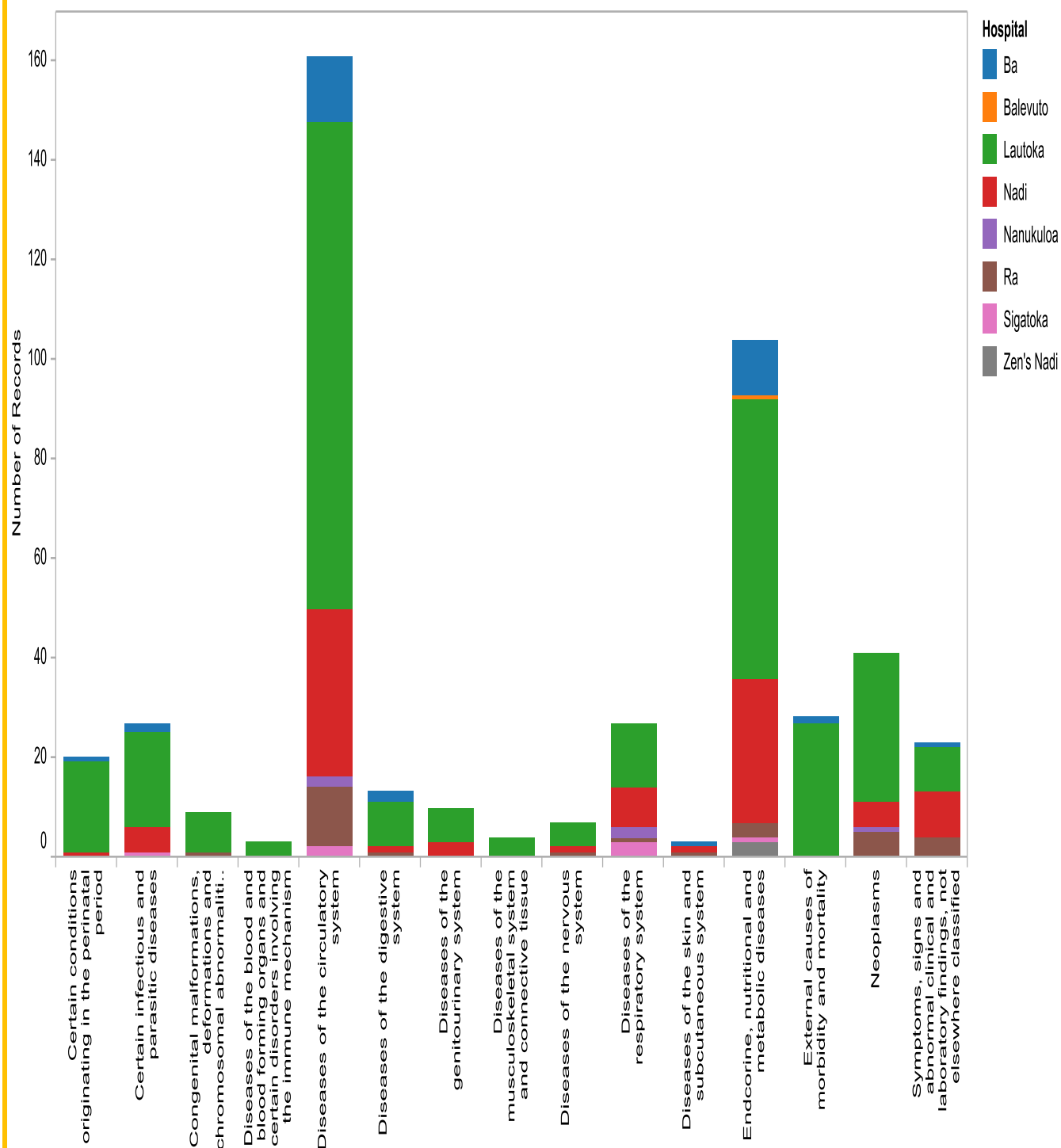
### Causes of Death Among Female

Description	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	26
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	31
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	12
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the ..	7
Diseases of the circulatory system	164
Diseases of the digestive system	9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	12
Diseases of the nervous system	10
Diseases of the respiratory system	30
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous system	2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	151
External causes of morbidity and mortality	22
Neoplasms	65
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classi..	33



Similar to national level, in Central Division, majority of deaths were due to diseases of circulatory system followed by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease and neoplasms. Majority of deaths reported from CWMH followed by Nausori, Korovou and Wainibokasi Hospitals. The death rate is about 7.4 per 1000 population (using ¼ of 2011 Central Population), which is slightly more than the first quarter report (6.6).

Deaths in Western Division, by Facilit

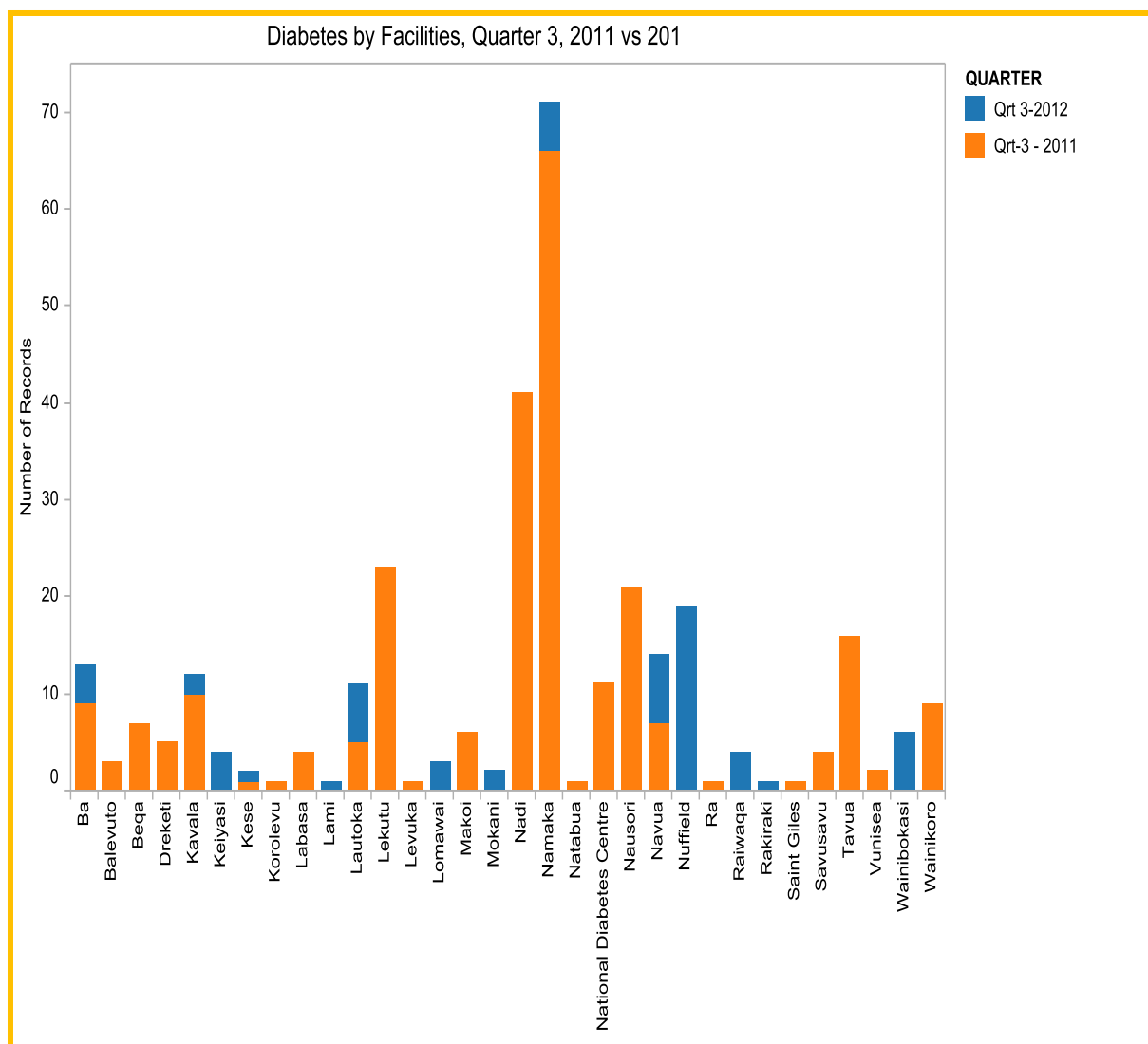


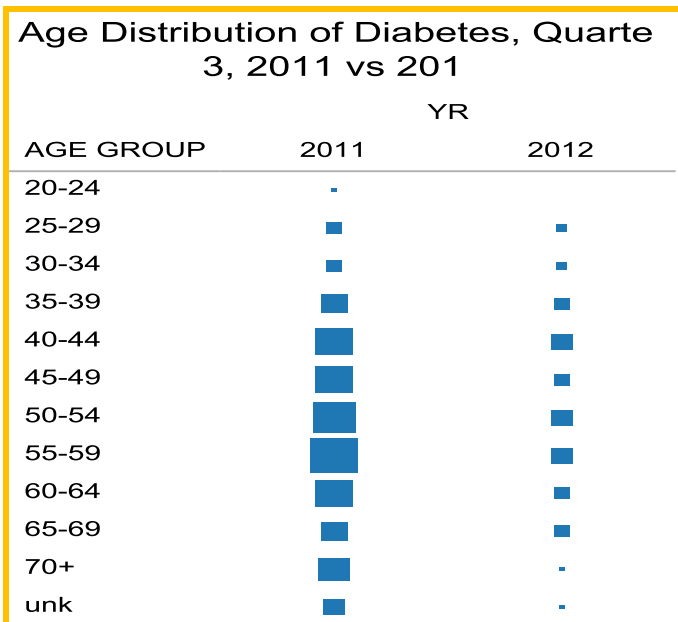
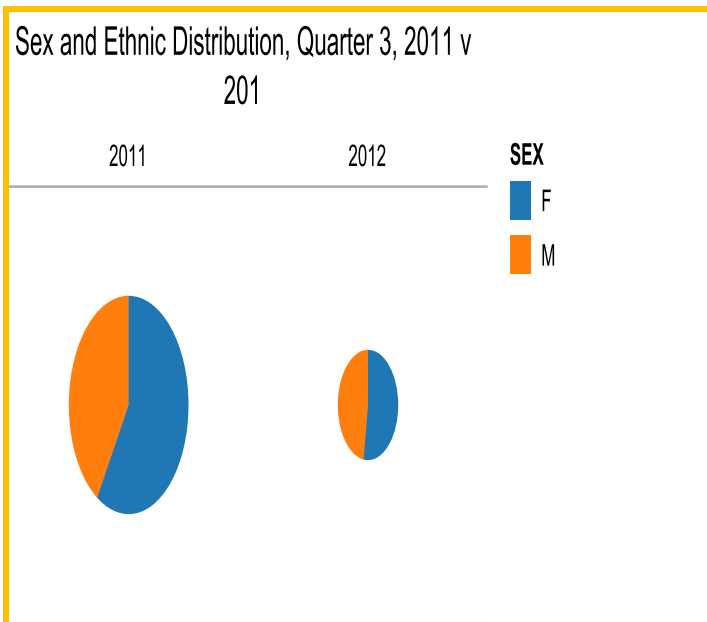
In the Western Division, diseases of circulatory system followed by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease and neoplasms also were the major causes of death. Majority of deaths reported from Lautoka Hospital. The death rate is about 5.3 per 1000 population (using ¼ of 2011 Western population). This is similar to the second quarter death rate of 5.8 per 1000 population.

# NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## Diabetes

A total of 65 new cases of Diabetes were reported in 2012 compared to 255 for the same period last year. 14 facilities had reported in the third quarter, compared to 15 facilities in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter. Among those facilities that reported, Nuffied had the highest number of new cases followed by Navua and Wainibokasi.



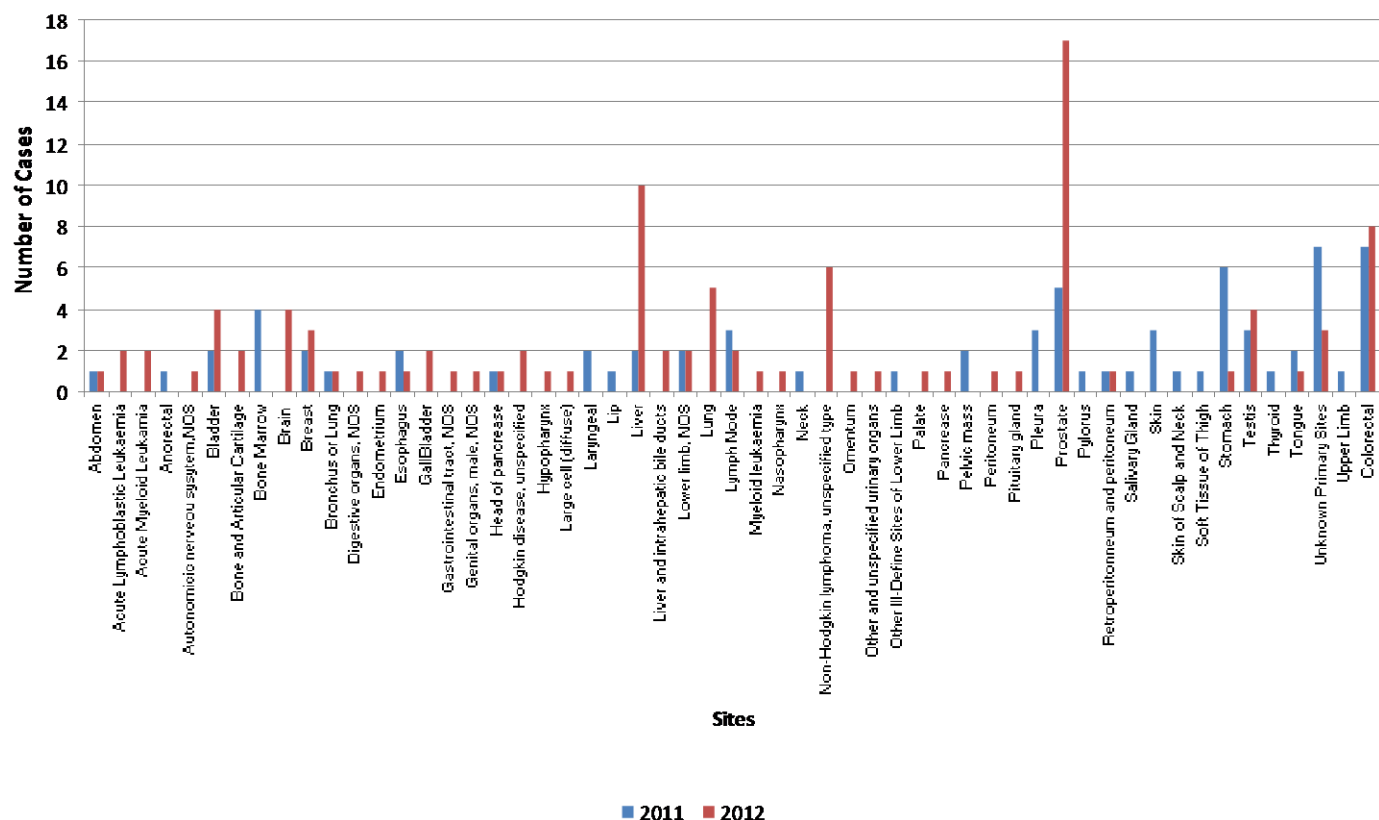


The age distribution of new cases has been similar to the pattern in the last quarter as well as for the same period last year, with most numbers of cases in the middle age population particularly 50-59 age group. In 2012 most cases were reported among Females of I-Taukei population compared to female Fijians of Indian descent last year.

## Cancer

The statistics on cancer are presented using the ICD-O codes, compiled from histopathology, cytology reports, PATISPLUS reports and Death Certificates. A total of 298 cases of cancer were reported in 3rd quarter 2012 compared to 229 for the same period last year. Of these 69% were females and 31% were males. Majority of the cases were reported in the 55-59 age group which is similar to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter result this year.

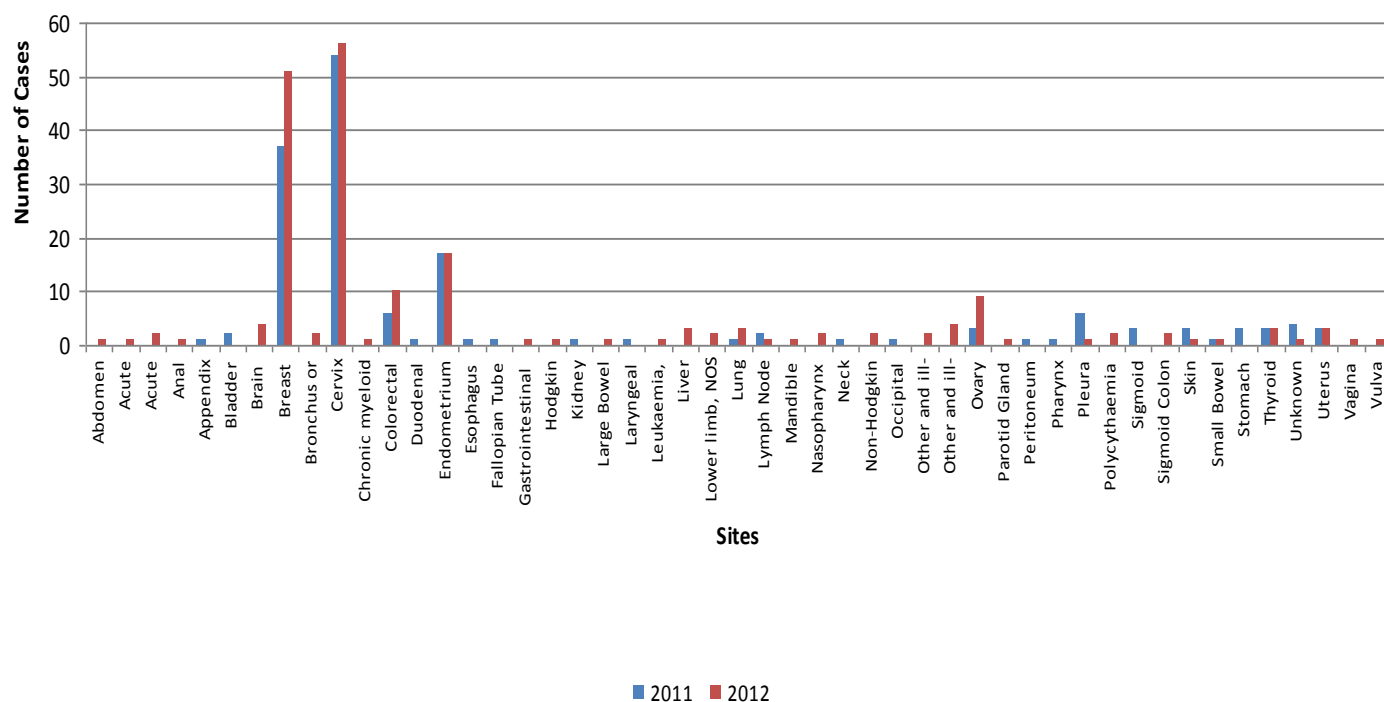
## Cancer Sites Among Males, 3rd Quarter, 2011 vs 2012



Overall more cancers were reported in 2012 compared to the same period last year. Apart from unknown primary sites, Prostate, colorectal and liver cancers were the main cancer sites reported among males in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter for 2012. There were three times more prostate and liver cancers reported in 2012 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter compared to the same period last year, especially from CWMH for prostate and Lautoka Hospital for liver cancers.



### Cancer Sites among Females, 3rd Quarter, 2011 vs 2012



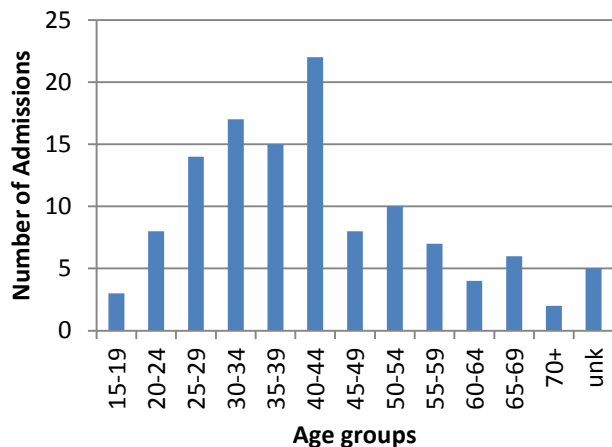
Similar to trends among males, there were in total more number of cancer cases in quarter 3 of 2012 compared to the same period last year. The main cancer sites among females in the 3rd quarter for 2012 include cervix, breast, ovary and endometrial cancers.

There were 7 cases in the paediatric population (0-14 years) in the third quarter of 2012 compared to 3 for the same period last year. These included: Polycythaemia vera (2), brain (3) and Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (2).

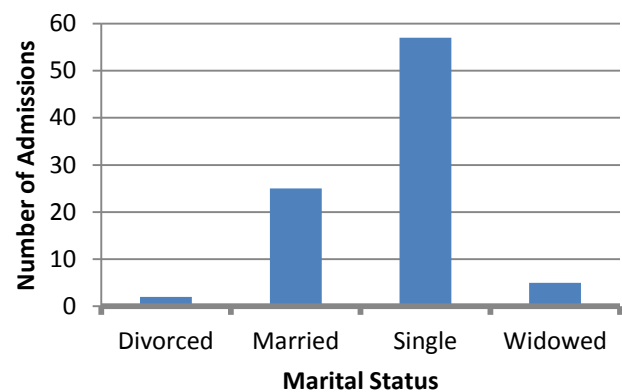
## MENTAL HEALTH

The source of information on mental health was through the St. Giles Admissions Register. There were a total of 121 admissions in the third quarter, 2012 compared to 107 in the previous quarter. These cases comprised of 58% males and 41% females in the third quarter of 2012.

### Age Distribution of Cases

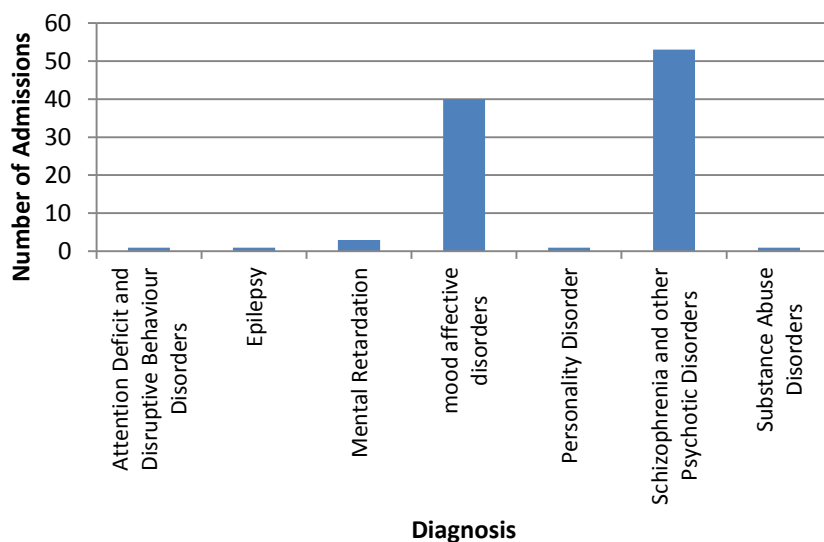


### Distribution by Marital Status



Majority of cases were in the 40-44 age group compared to 30-34 age group in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2012. Similar to 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter results, most admissions were among single individuals.

### Diagnosis at Admission



Apart from other causes for admission not specified, majority of admissions were due to Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders. This was followed by mood affective disorders which comprised largely of Bipolar Affective Disorders.

Readmissions comprised 72% of the total admissions. The number of readmissions ranged between 2 and 56.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

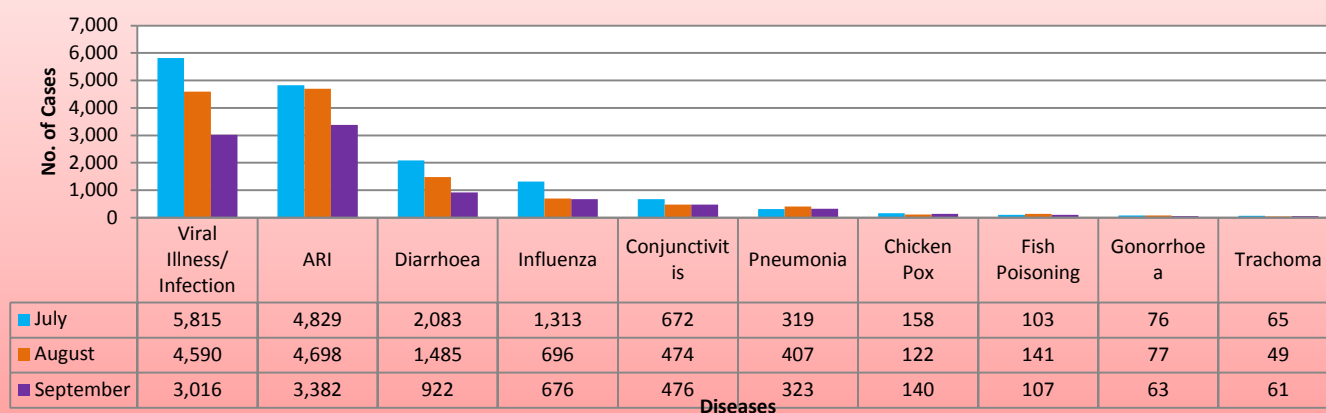
Data for Notifiable Diseases are obtained from the Notifiable Diseases Certificates, every week – ending.

July recorded the highest number of cases, followed by August and September. This can be attributed to the timeliness of reports being sent by the facilities to HIU, hence reports still pending for the latter two months.

The leading diseases are Viral Illness, ARI, Diarrhoea, Influenza and Conjunctivitis.

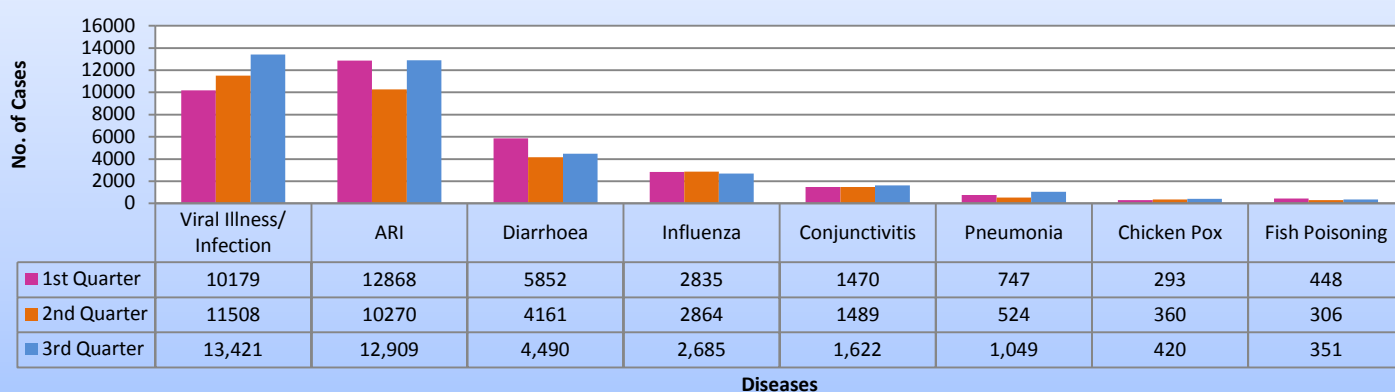
Diseases	July	August	September	Total
ARI	4,829	4,698	3,382	12,909
Chicken Pox	158	122	140	420
Conjunctivitis	672	474	476	1,622
Dengue Fever	26	12	7	45
Diarrhoea	2,083	1,485	922	4,490
Dysentery - Amoebic	0	1	0	1
Dysentery - Bacillary	11	4	7	22
Typhoid Fever	27	24	10	61
Fish Poisoning	103	141	107	351
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning	0	13	0	13
Food Poisoning	9	9	0	18
Hepatitis	22	14	9	44
Influenza	1,313	696	676	2,685
Leptospirosis	37	7	3	47
Measles	2	0	1	3
Meningitis	5	3	2	10
Mumps	0	2	0	2
Pneumonia	319	407	323	1,049
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	1	2
Rheumatic Fever	3	0	0	3
Rubella	15	12	13	40
Trachoma	65	49	61	175
Viral Illness/ Infection	5,815	4,590	3,016	13,421
Whooping Cough	4	1	0	5
Gonorrhoea	76	77	63	216
Syphilis	42	39	20	101
Candidiasis	19	13	0	32
Chlamydia	2	0	0	2
Herpes Zoster	3	2	3	8
Trichomoniasis	0	1	0	1
Veneral Warts	0	0	1	1

**Notifiable Top Ten Diseases for 3rd Quarter 2012**



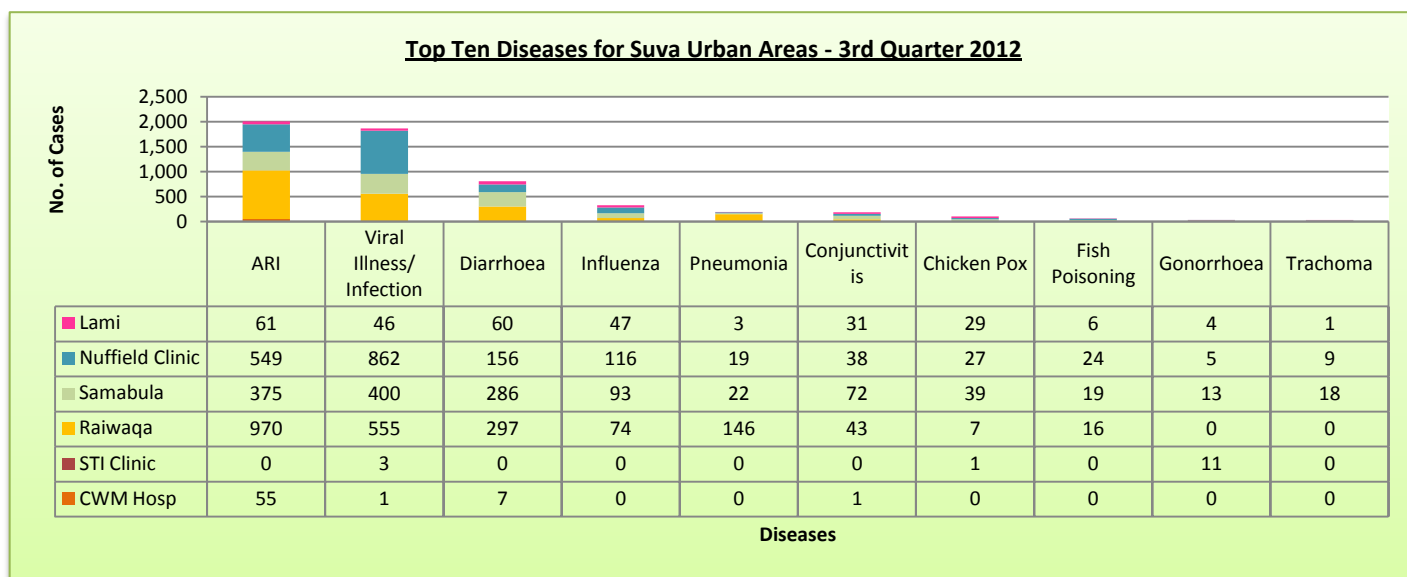
The number of cases reported in September is quite low and can be attributed to the timeliness and under reporting from the facilities in September.

**Most common Notifiable Diseases for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarter Report 2012**

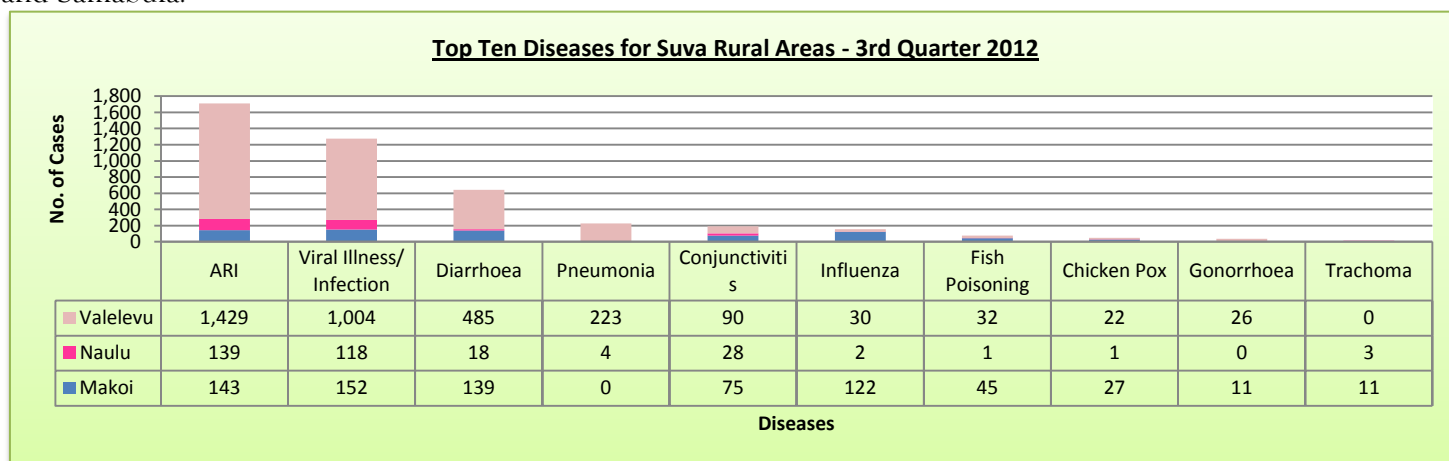


The graph shows the most common Notifiable diseases for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Reports 2012. It can be revealed that the disease trends are mostly in the same range for the 3 quarter reports.

## Central Division

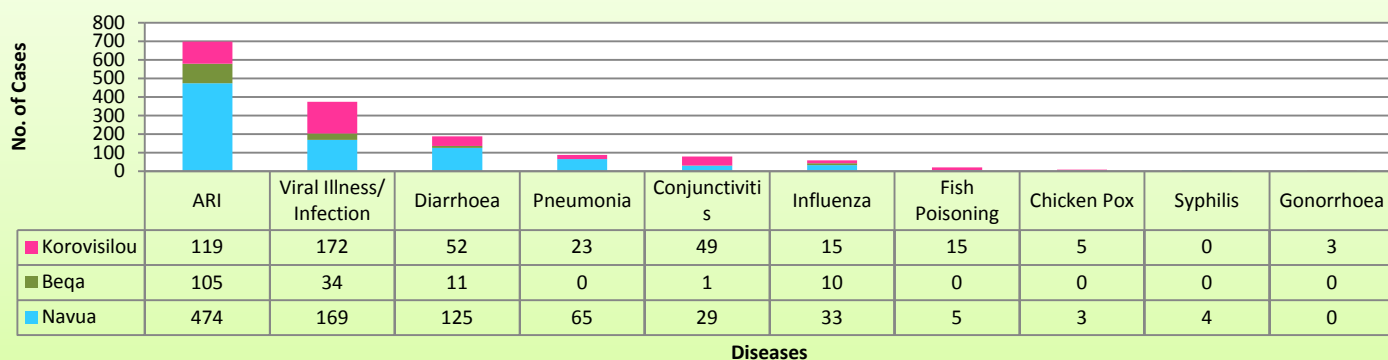


Graph showing the top ten diseases for Suva Urban Areas. The leading diseases are ARI, Viral Illness Diarrhoea, Influenza and Pneumonia. The facilities which reported the most number of cases were Raiwaqa, Nuffield Clinic and Samabula.



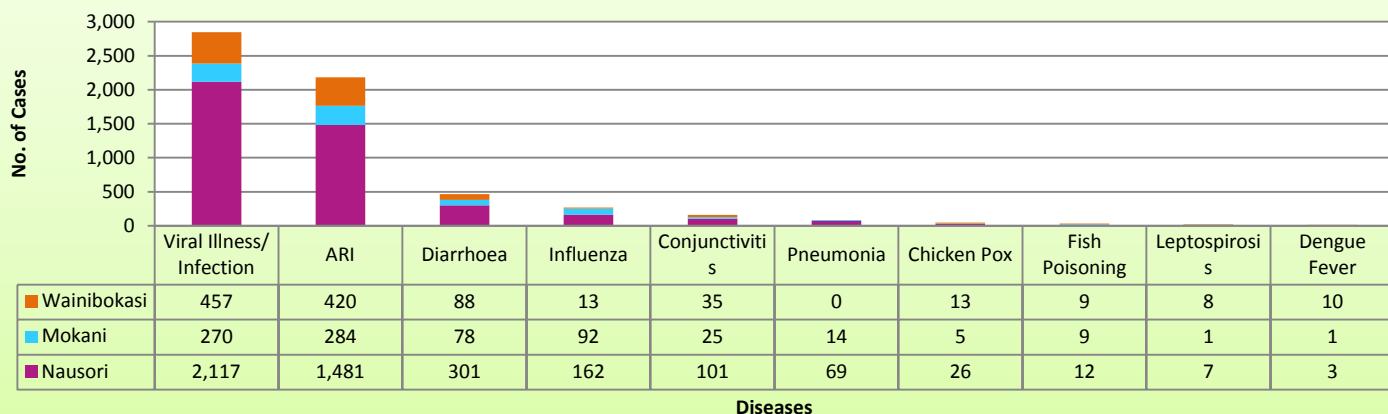
The most common diseases for Suva Rural Areas are ARI, Viral Illness and Diarrhoea. Valelevu has the highest number of diseases being reported, and can be attributed to the larger population catchment.

### Top Ten Diseases for Serua/ Namosi - 3rd Quarter 2012



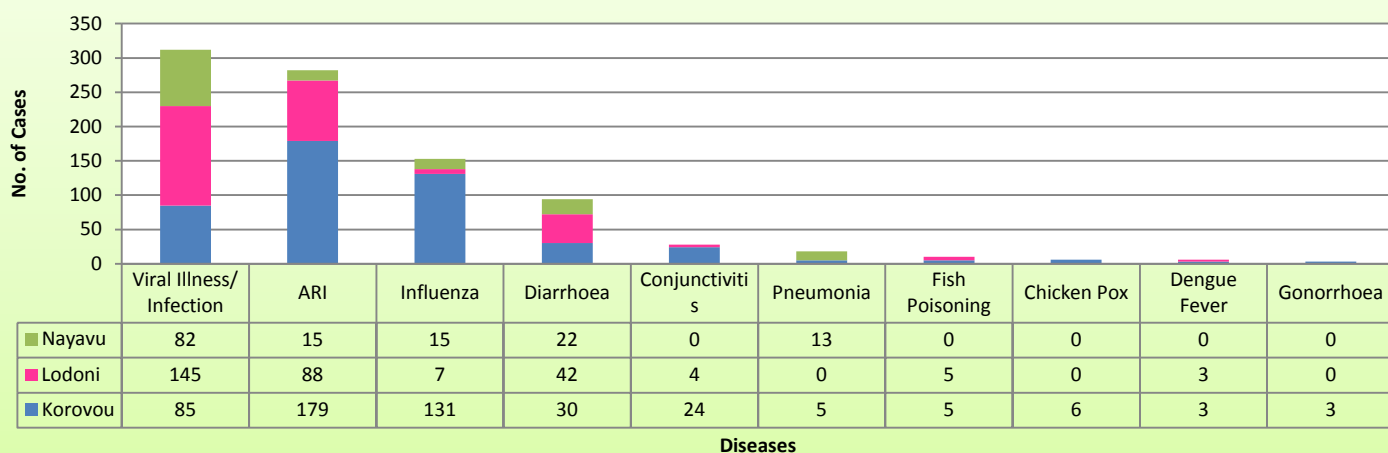
Among the facilities in the Serua/ Namosi subdivision, Navua has the highest number of cases. The most common diseases are ARI, Viral Illness and Diarrhoea.

### Top Ten Diseases for Rewa - 3rd Quarter 2012

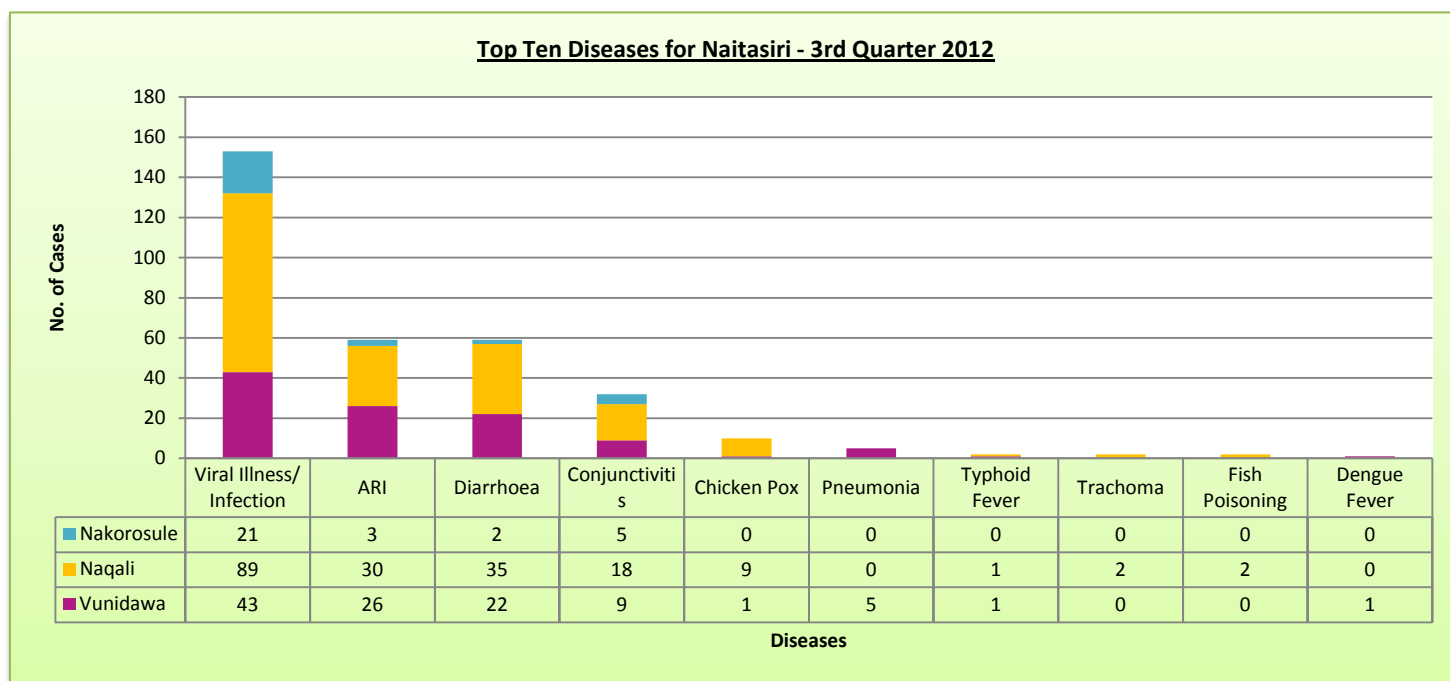


The highest number of cases recorded for Rewa Sub Division was reported from Nausori and included Viral Illness, ARI and Diarrhoea.

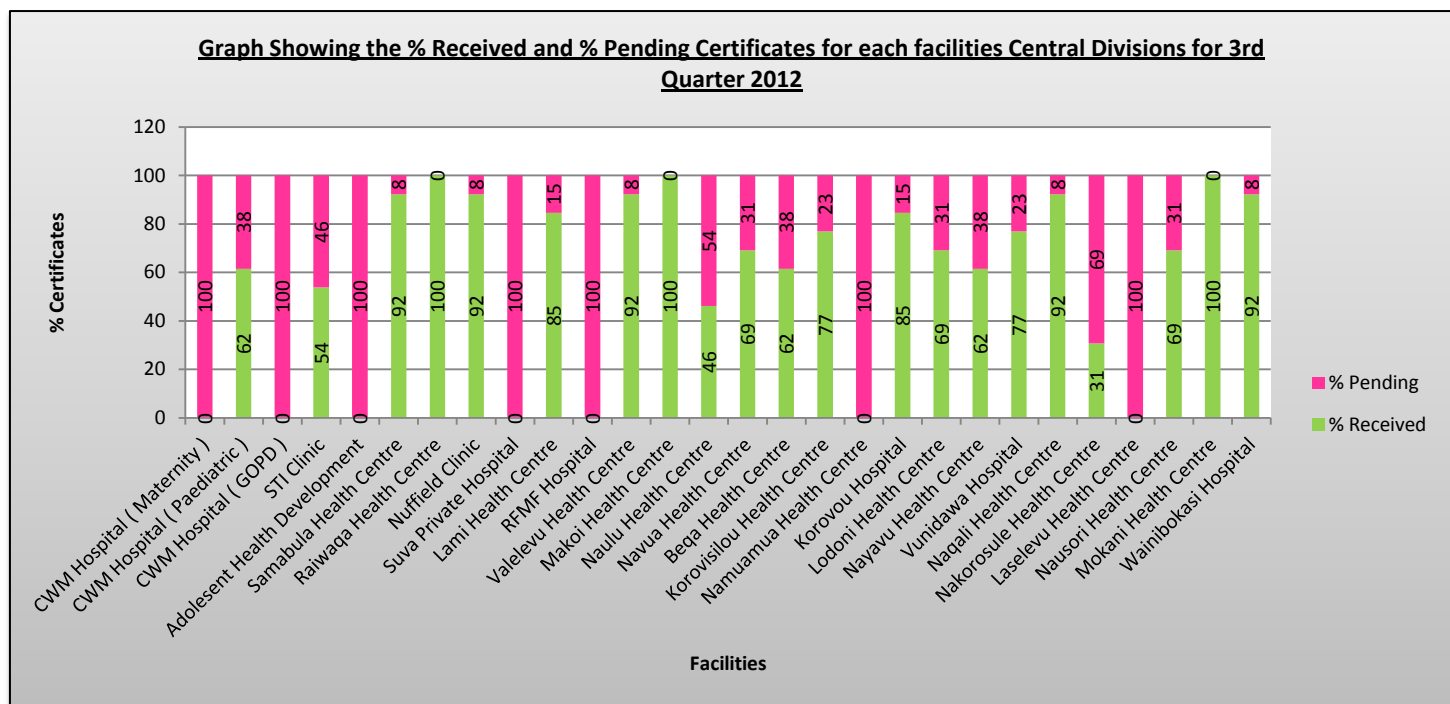
### Top Ten Diseases for Tailevu - 3rd Quarter 2012



According to the Received Certificate Register for 2012 Nayavu Health Centre still pending with the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Reports and Lodonu has yet to submit the reports for January. The graph shows Viral Illness, ARI and Influenza are the most common diseases.



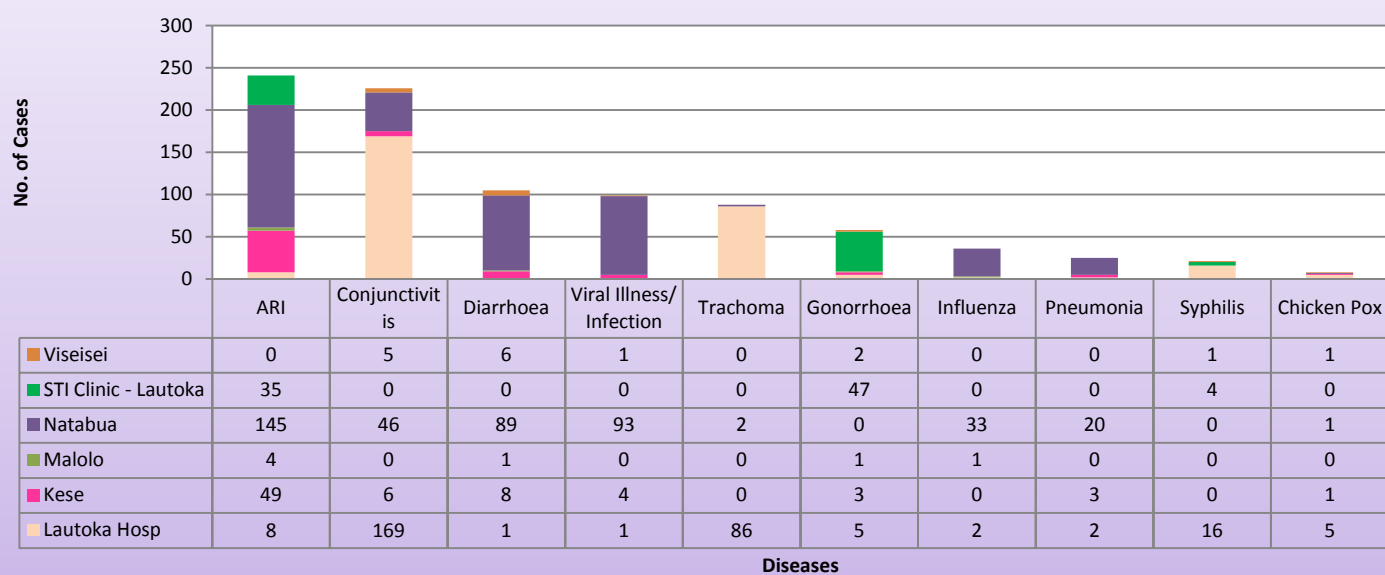
The 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Report indicated higher number of cases for Viral Illness as compared to 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Report. The above graphs for the Central Division illustrate trends for the different top ten diseases by sub division. Overall the most common diseases are Viral Illness, ARI and Diarrhoea. Many facilities have yet to submit their reports on time to HIU as illustrated by the graph below:



These reports are compiled in 1st week of October, still there are nearly 50% reports pending.

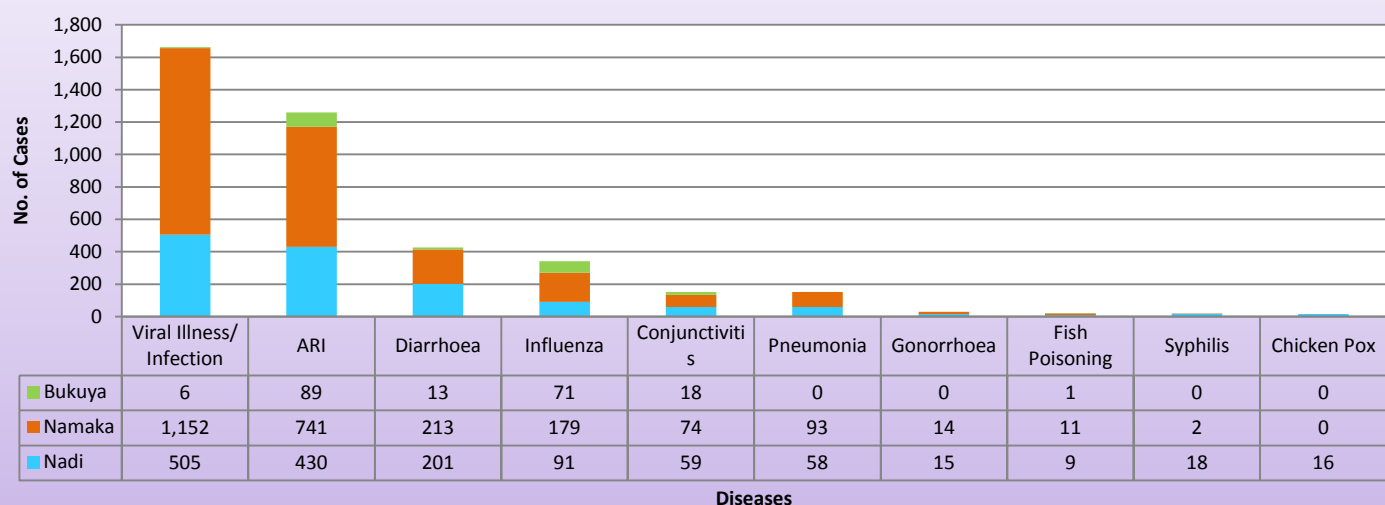
## Western Division

**Top Ten Diseases for Lautoka - 3rd Quarter 2012**



Lautoka Hospital and Natabua health centre reported the most number of Notifiable diseases. Conjunctivitis and Trachoma cases are high in Lautoka Hospital as these are being reported by the Lautoka eye department since July.

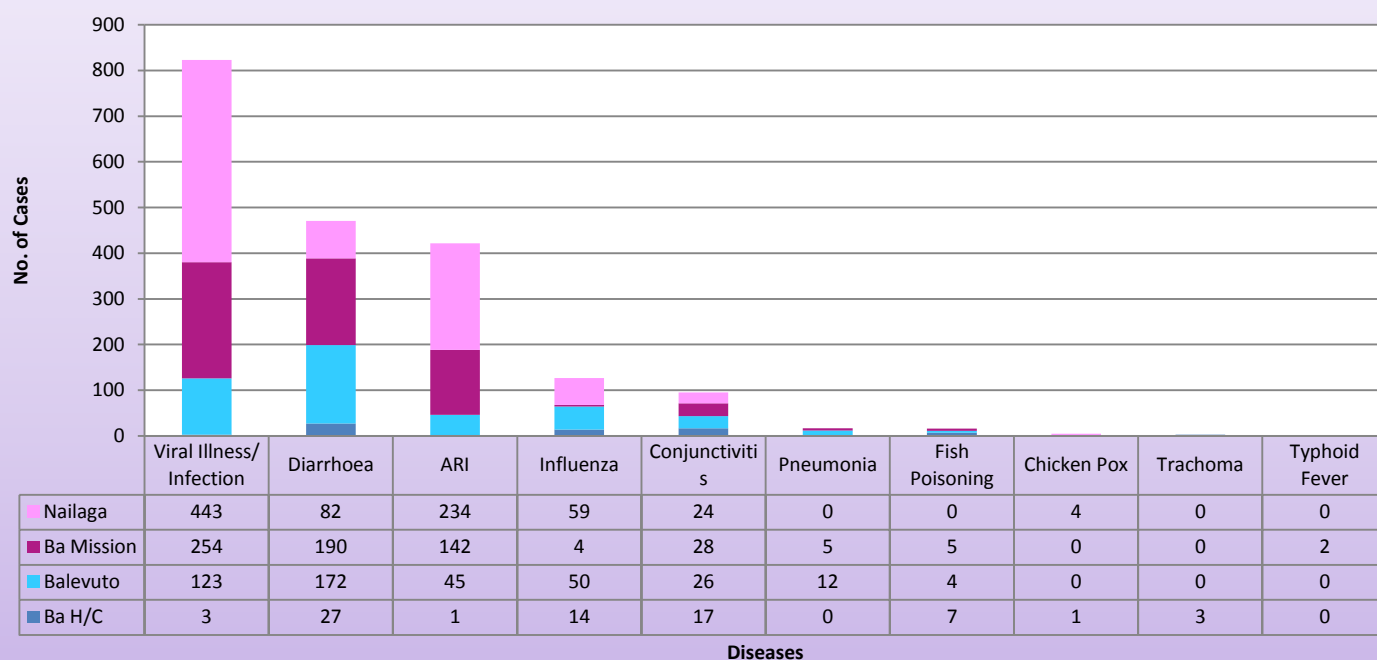
**Top Ten Diseases for Nadi - 3rd Quarter 2012**



According to the Received Certificate Register for 2012 Nadi subdivision has submitted all the reports from January to date which were pending. Viral Illness is the leading disease reported from the Namaka Health Centre.

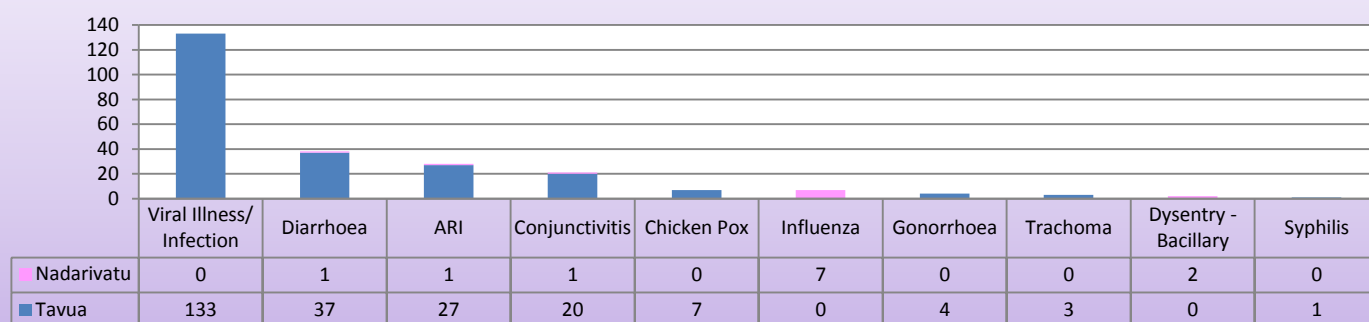


**Top Ten Diseases for Ba - 3rd Quarter 2012**



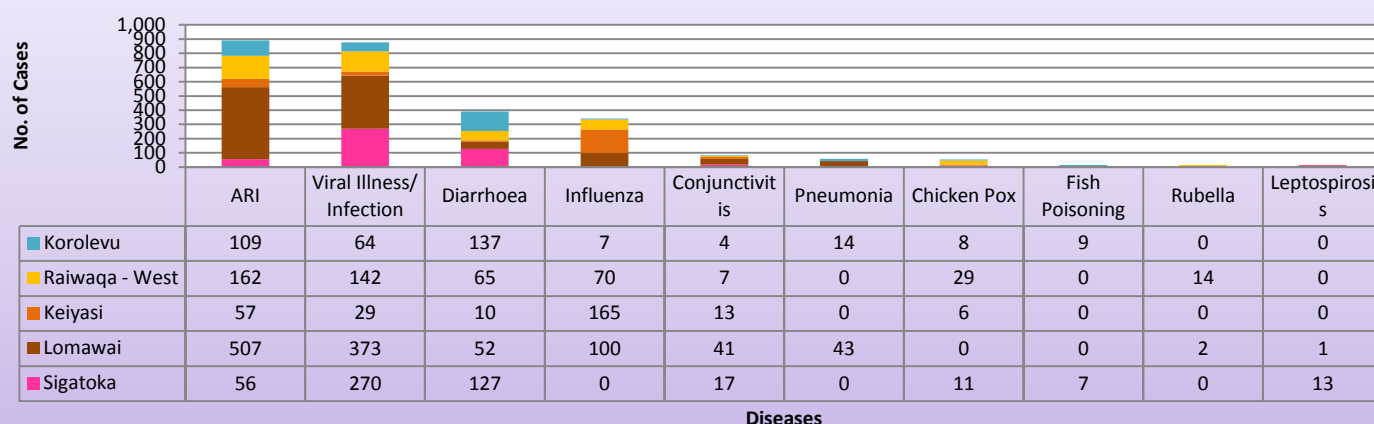
Viral Illness is the leading disease reported from Nailaga Health Centre in Ba Subdivision. Other common Notifiable Diseases from Ba sub division included Diarrhoea, ARI and Influenza and these were consistently reported from all facilities.

**Top Ten Diseases for Tavua - 3rd Quarter 2012**



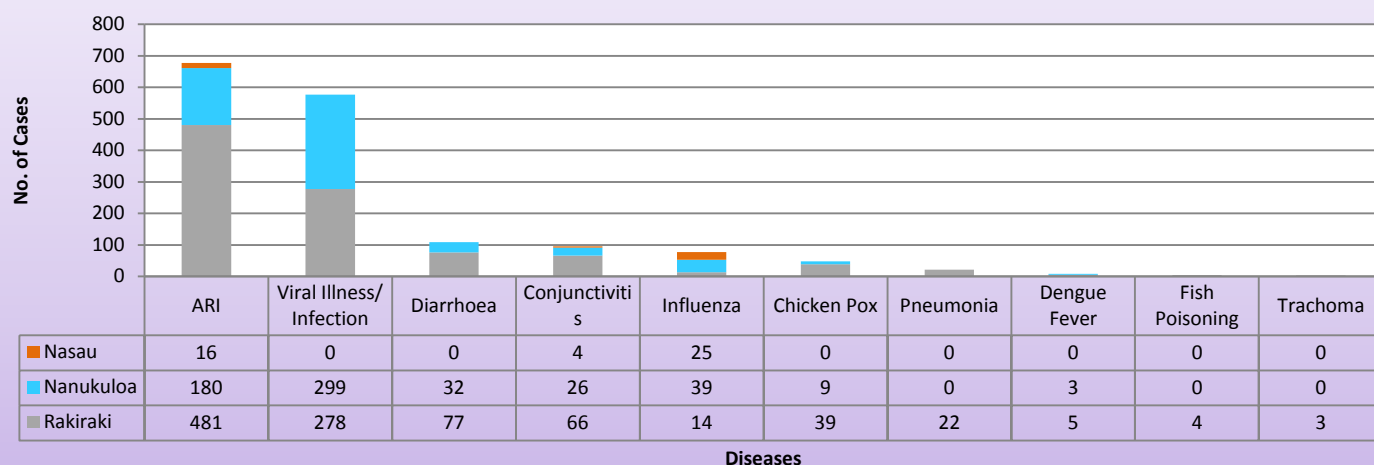
The graph shows that the leading disease is Viral Illness for Tavua Hospital.

**Top Ten Diseases for Nadroga - 3rd Quarter 2012**



Of the top ten diseases for Nadroga subdivision the leading disease included ARI, Viral Illness and Diarrhoea.

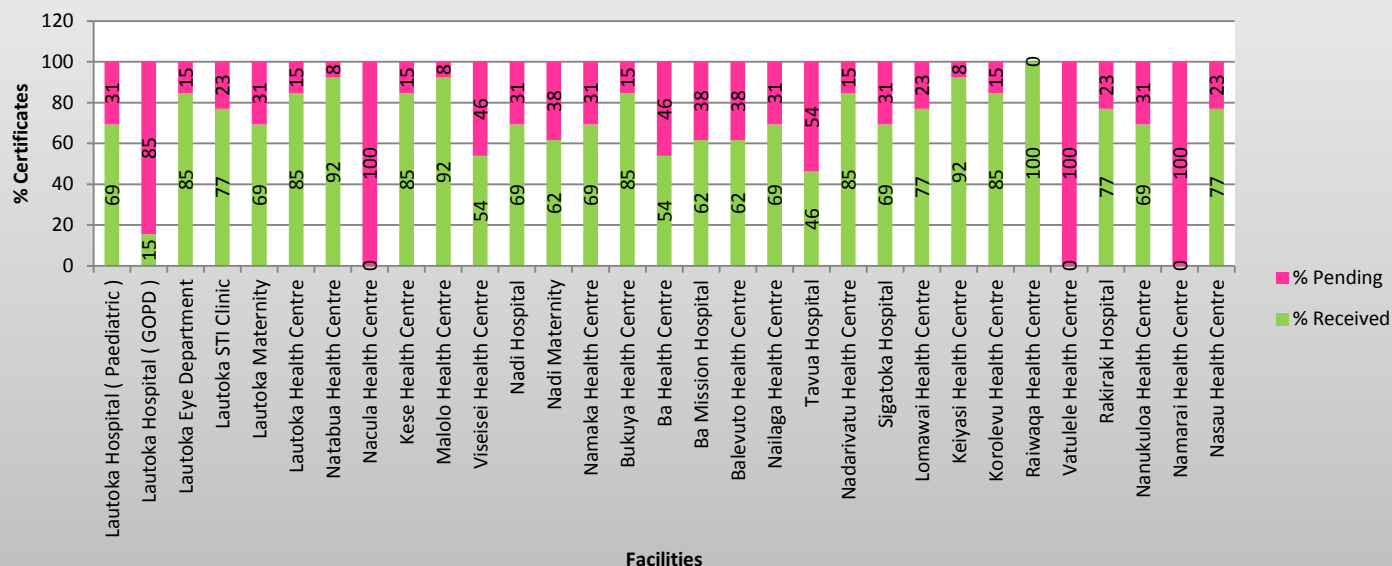
**Top Ten Diseases for Ra - 3rd Quarter 2012**



ARI and Viral Illness is the most common disease in Ra subdivisions. The highest number of cases is reported from Rakiraki and Nanukuloa.

For Western Division there were variations in the top ten diseases. However, overall the most common Notifiables in Western division are Viral Illness followed by ARI and Diarrhoea. Also noted is the poor reporting from the facilities which can influence accuracy of results and interpretation as illustrated below by the graph on reports received from the Western Division:

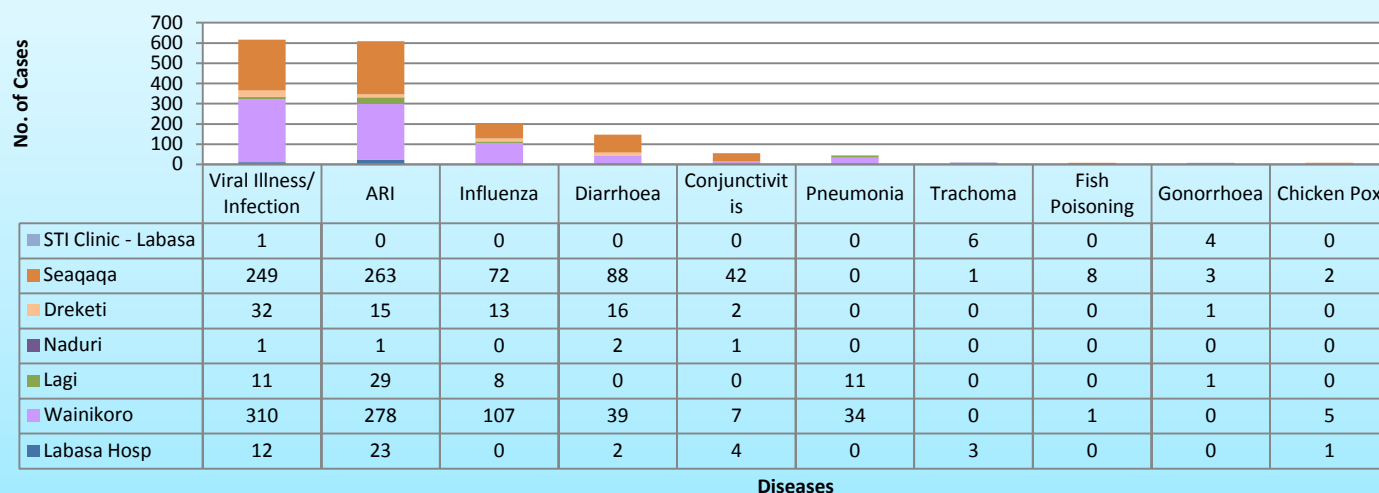
**Graph Showing the % Received & % Pending Certificates for each Facilities Western Divisions for 3rd Quarter 2012**



The graph shows that there are some facilities which did not submit reports on time and some failed to submit any reports at all.

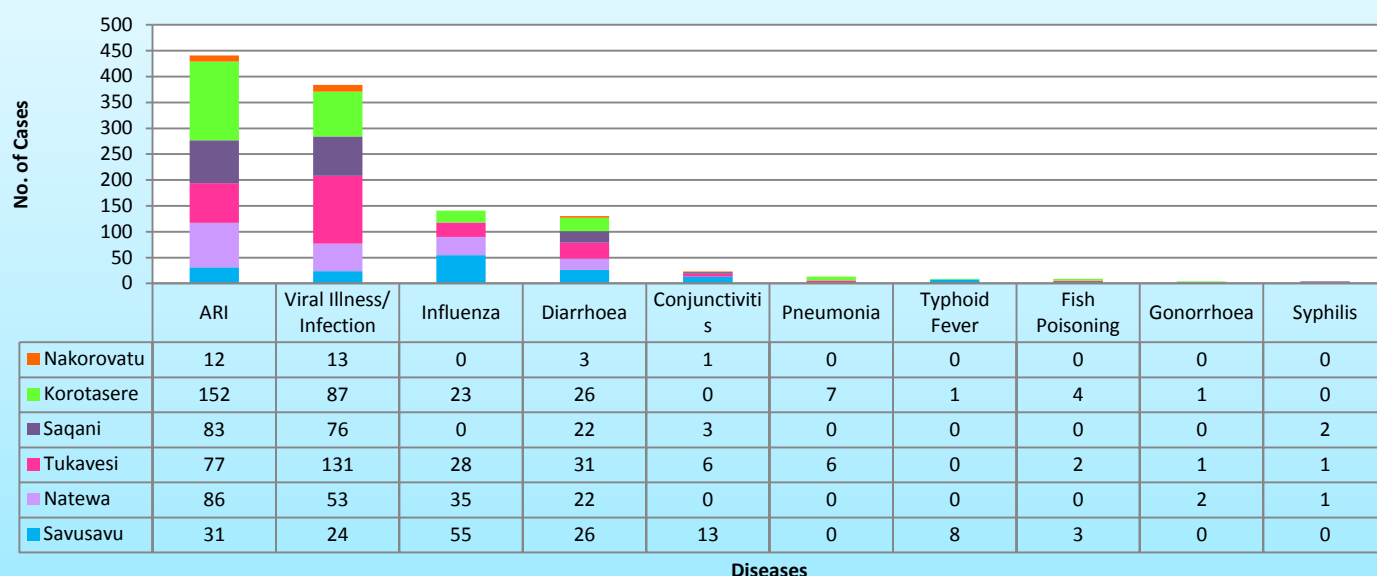
## NORTHERN DIVISION

**Top Ten Diseases for Macuata - 3rd Quarter 2012**



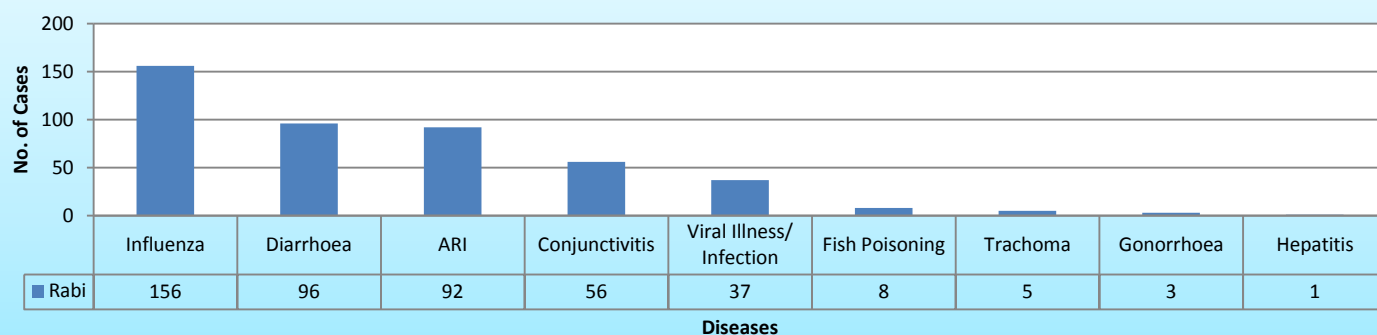
Of the top ten diseases from Macuata subdivision the leading diseases included Viral Illness, ARI and Influenza and are mostly reported from Wainikoro Health Centre and Seaqaqa Health Centre.

**Top Ten Diseases for Cakaudrove - 3rd Quarter 2012**



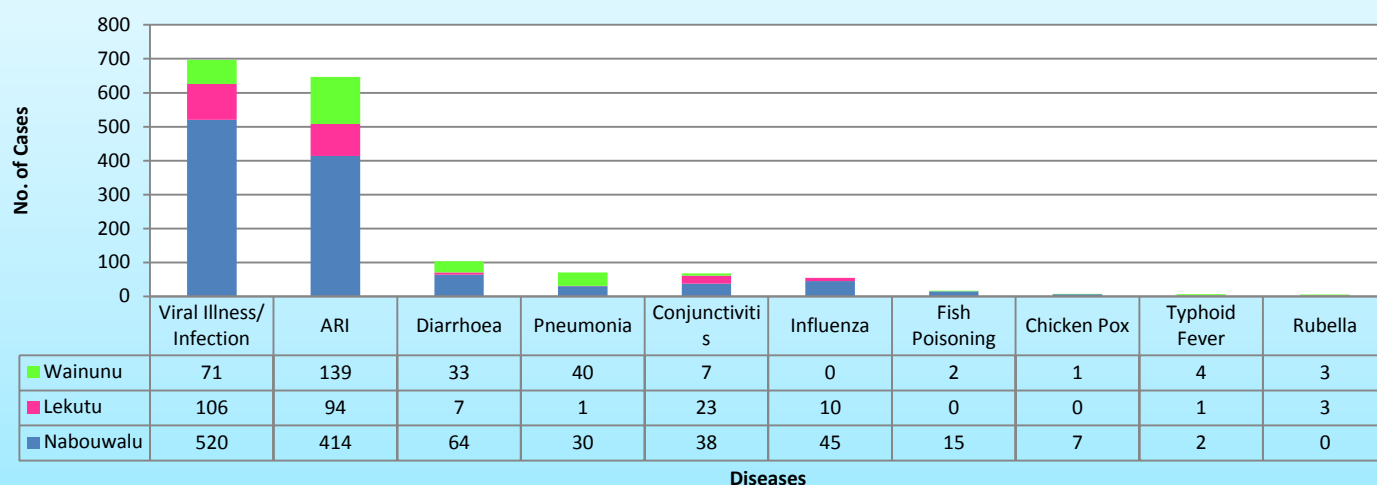
ARI and Viral Illness are the most frequent diseases reported from Cakaudrove. There is roughly equal distribution of cases among the various facilities in this subdivision.

**Top Ten Diseases for Rabi - 3rd Quarter 2012**



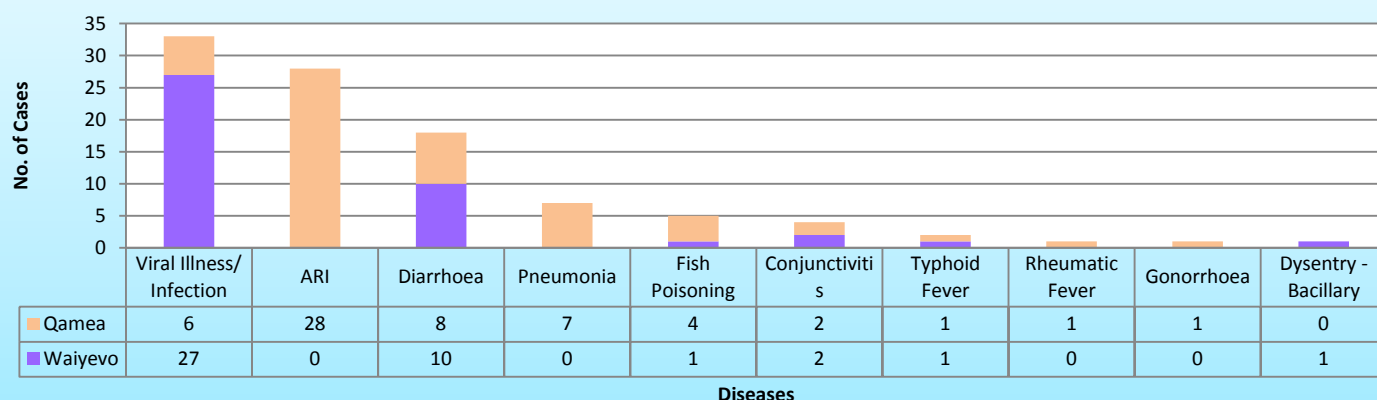
The graph shows that the influenza was the most common disease reported from Rabi.

**Top Ten Diseases for Bua - 3rd Quarter 2012**



The leading diseases from Bua subdivision are Viral Illness and ARI. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Nabouwalu has improved its reporting compared to no reports received for 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter.

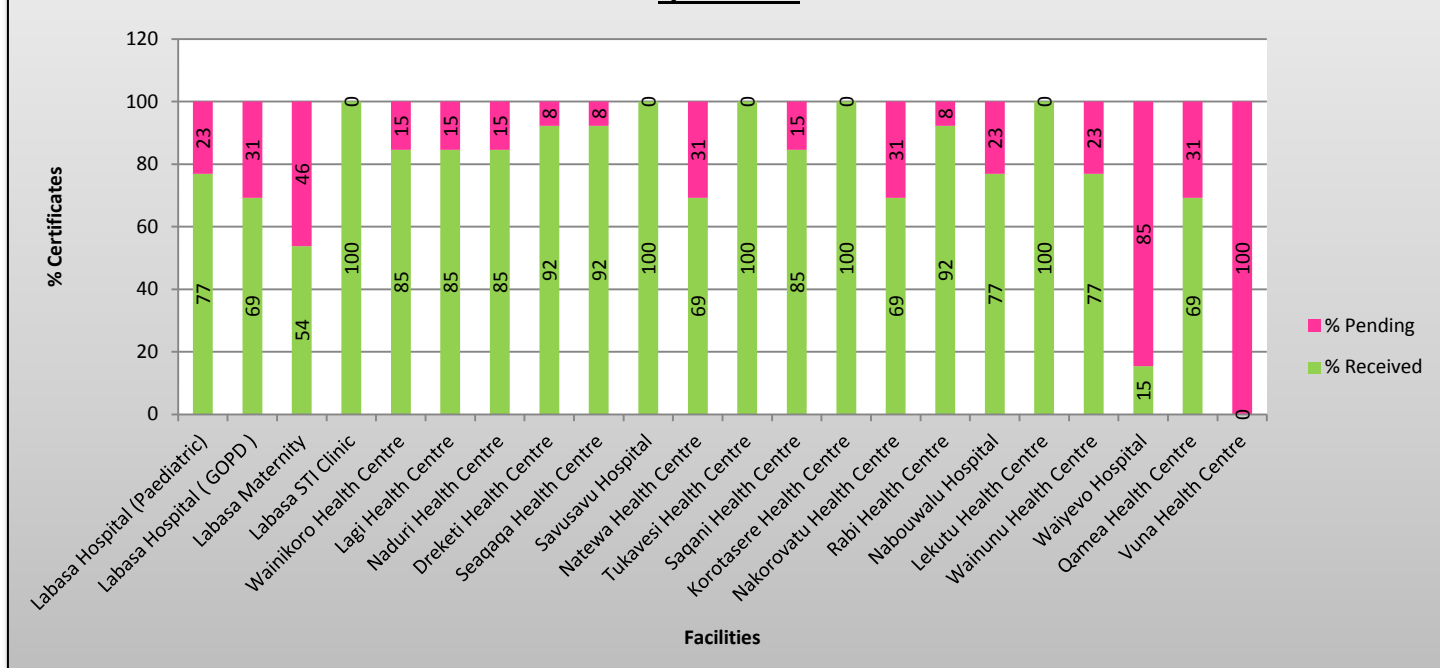
**Top Ten Diseases for Taveuni - 3rd Quarter 2012**



According to the received certificate register 2012, Taveuni subdivision did not submit all the reports. Qamea Health Centre reported till August only whereas, Vuna did not submit any report since June and Waiyevo Hospital did not submit their reports for 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter.

In the Northern division the most common Notifiable diseases were Viral Illness and ARI. Some facilities did not report any diseases, and it is unclear if any cases were reported or this was due to failure to submit reports to HIU as shown by the graph below:

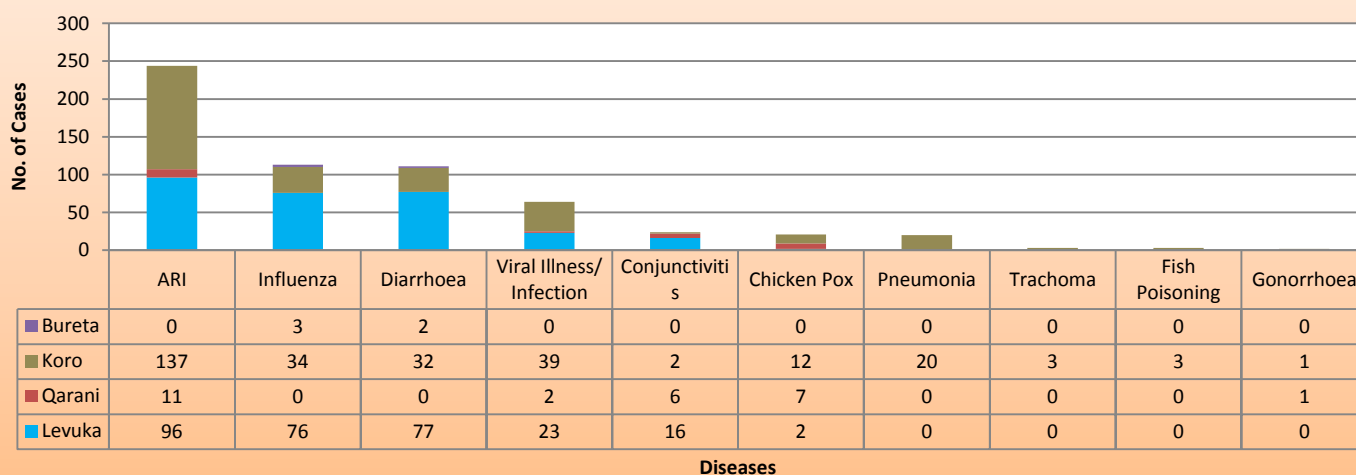
**Graph Showing the % Received & % Pending Certificates for each Facilities Northern Divisions for 3rd Quarter 2012**



The graph trend shows that the reports are still pending from the facilities. The total percentage of reports received from Northern Division is 73%.

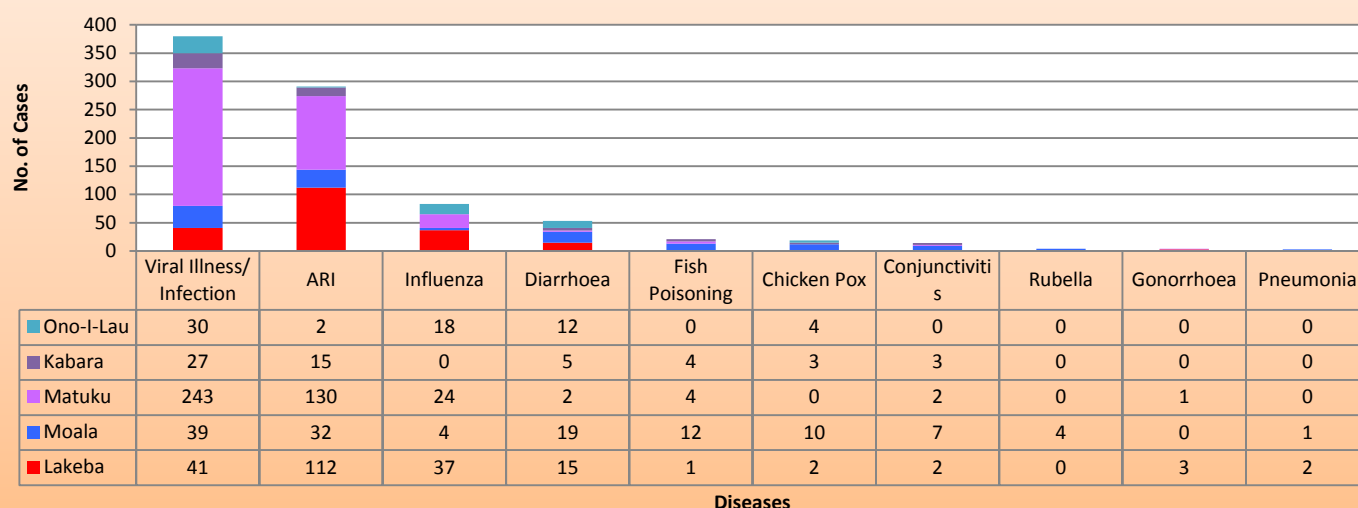
## EASTERN DIVISION

**Top Ten Diseases for Ovalau - 3rd Quarter 2012**



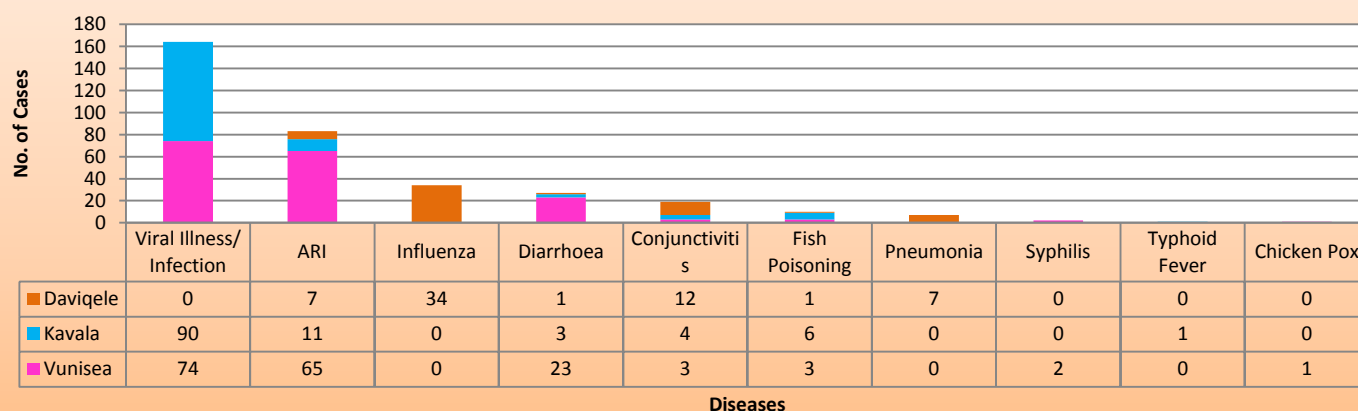
The leading disease for Ovalau is ARI. Most cases are reported from Levuka and Koro compared to other facilities.

### Top Ten Diseases for Lakeba - 3rd Quarter 2012



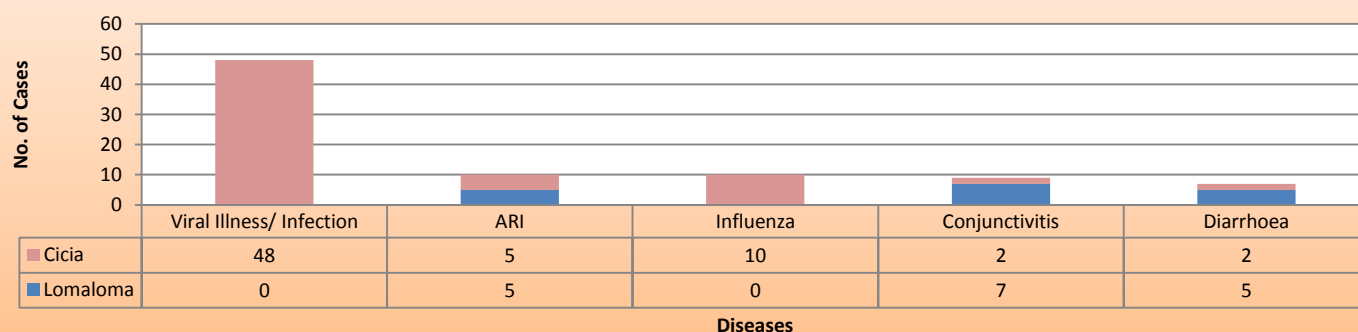
The leading diseases for Lakeba sub division is Viral Illness, mainly reported from Matuku.

### Top Ten Diseases for Kadavu - 3rd Quarter 2012



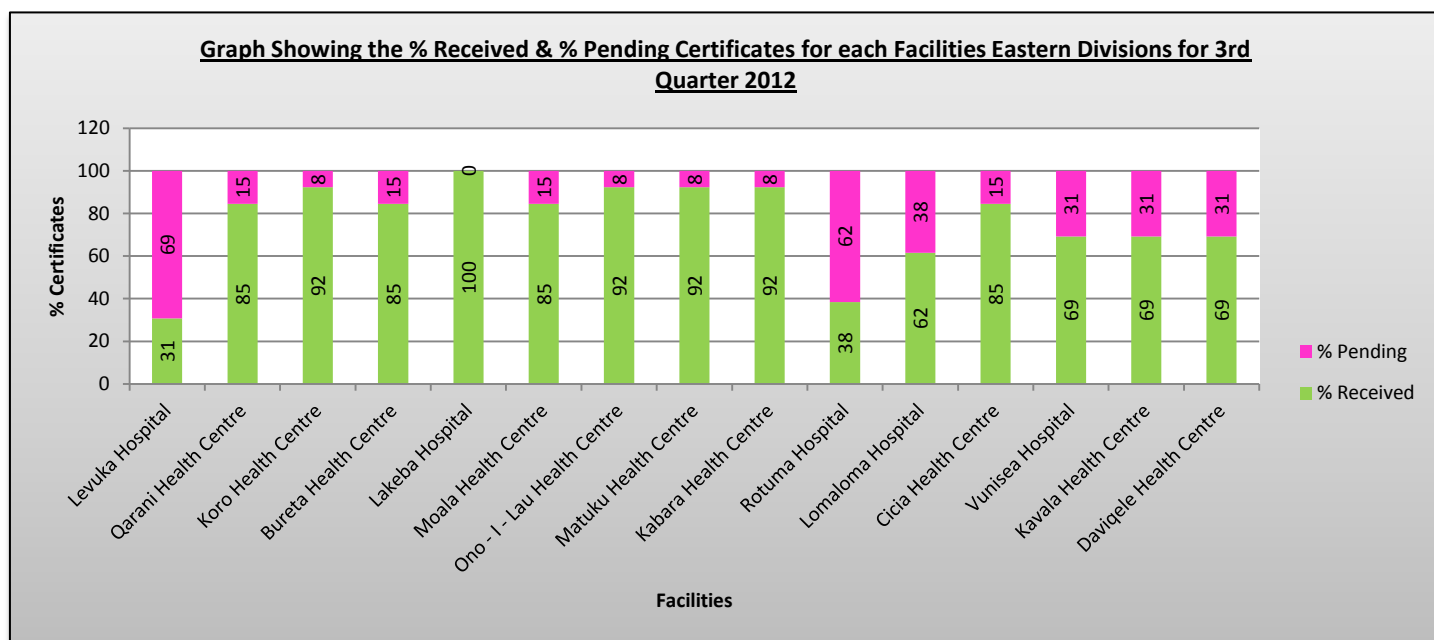
Viral Illness and ARI are the most common disease in the Kadavu sub division.

### Top Ten Diseases for Lomaloma - 3rd Quarter 2012

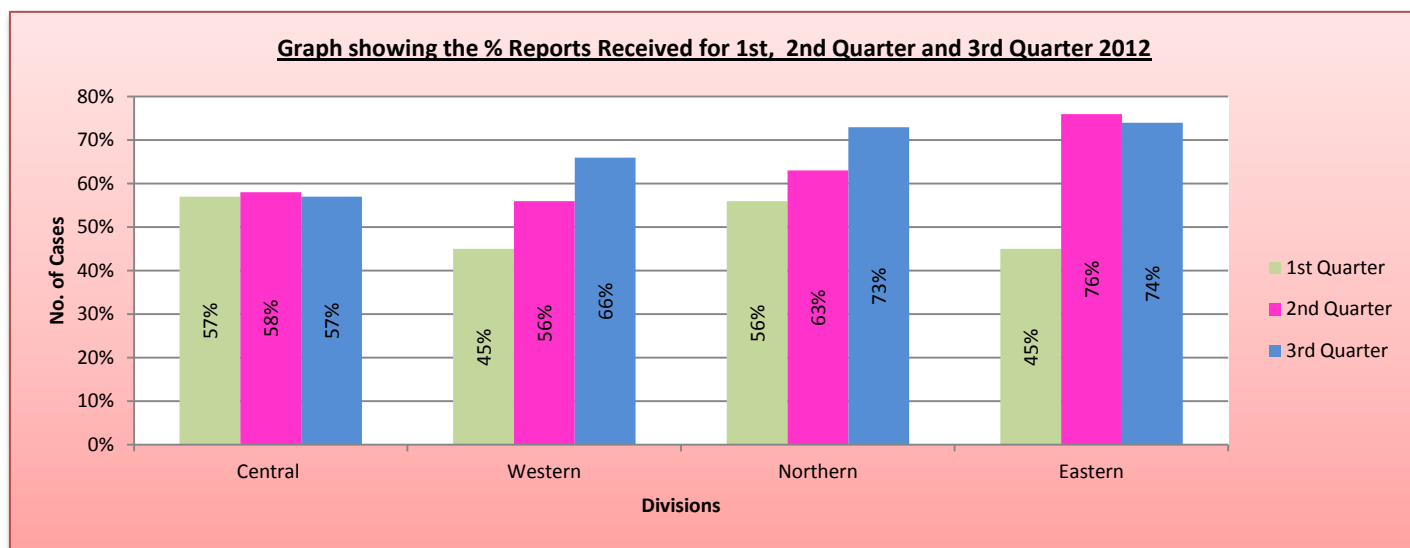


The leading disease for Lomaloma subdivision is Viral Illness.

In the 2nd Quarter, Rotuma only reported 3 cases of Fish Poisoning. Most of the reports are pending from this sub division as shown below:



Nevertheless, the reporting system for Eastern division has improved as compared to 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter reports.



Source: NNDSS Forms 2012

It is apparent the submission of reports from health facilities throughout Fiji still has scope for improvement. In terms of reports received for 3rd Quarter 57% was received from central, 66% from Western, 73% from Northern and 74% from Eastern. It is encouraging to note that the compliance to reporting has improved compared to the 1st quarter and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter report from all divisions, particularly in the Western and Eastern Divisions. Similar to the 1st quarter and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter results, the leading Notifiable diseases for 3rd Quarter 2012 were Viral Illness, ARI, Influenza and Diarrhoea. Hence, appropriate strategies should be initiated to reduce the incidence of these diseases.

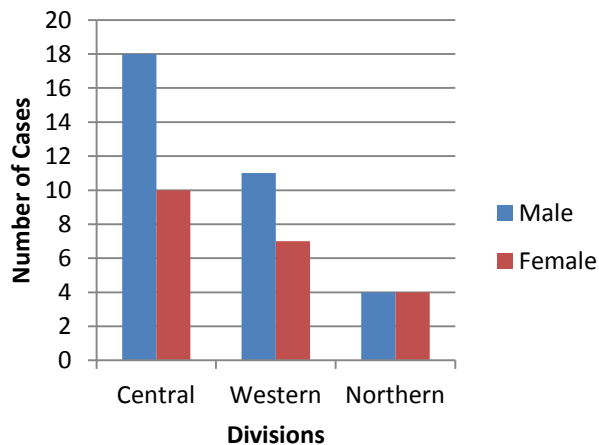




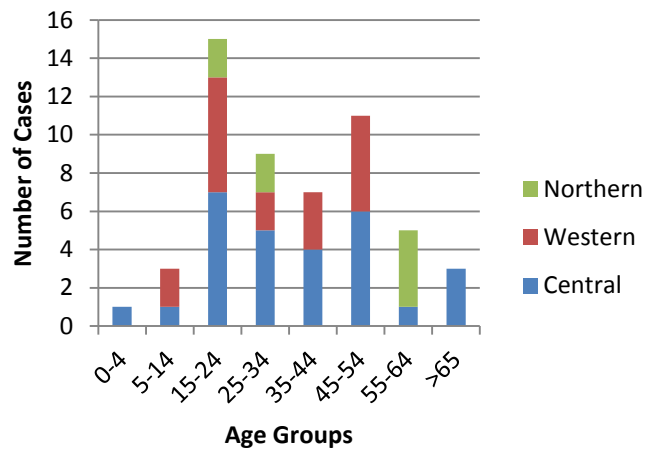
## TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Data on TB was obtained from the National TB Programme. A total of 54 new cases of TB reported in the third quarter compared to 53 in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quarters of 2012, which means a total of 160 cases registered in 2012. There were no relapse cases and 2 default cases in the third quarter. Extrapulmonary TB cases comprised of approximately 22% of all TB cases in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter.

### Sex Distribution of Cases

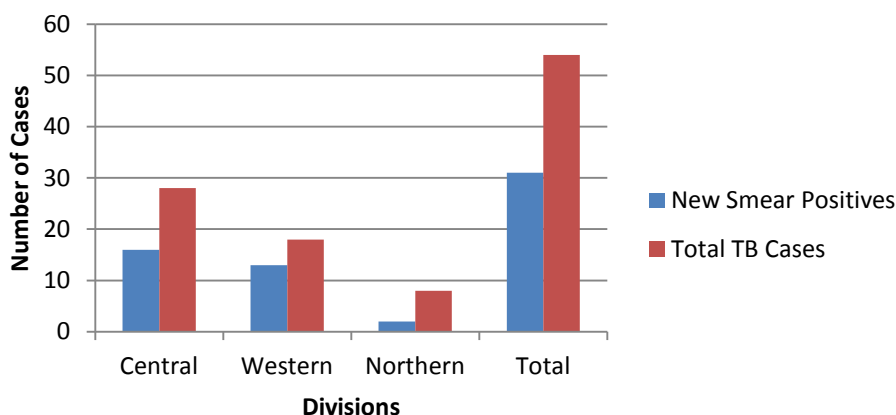


### Age Distribution of Cases



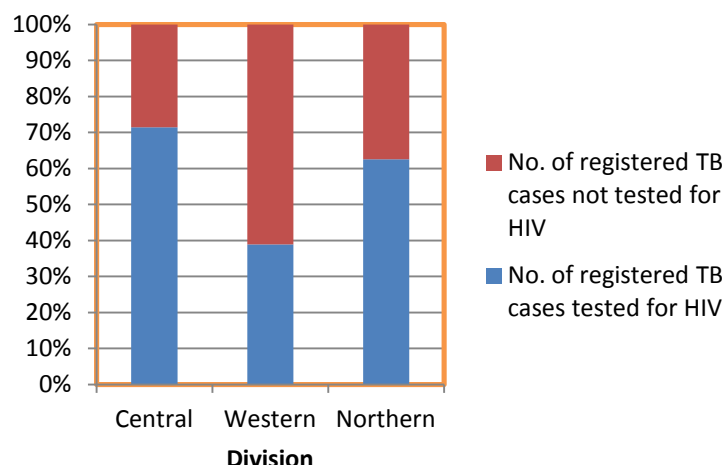
Overall more cases were recorded among males than females except in the Northern Division where equal numbers were reported. Majority of cases were among the 15-24 age group followed by 45-54 age group. There was no particular pattern in the age distribution among the different Divisions.

### New Smear Positives among Total TB Cases



57% of the total TB cases were smear positive in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2012.

**Proportion Tested for HIV**



About 59% of the cases were tested for HIV at national level, with the highest proportion tested from the Central Division. NTP has noted a decrease in the percentage of HIV testings since VCT trainings were conducted and the programme has recognised the need to relook at the quality of the training and to conduct an evaluation on the main reasons for the decrease in order to recommend strategies for increasing HIV testing among TB patients. NTP is currently stressing on counseling and testing of both inpatients and outpatients.

Of the 29 patients who were evaluated for outcomes in the third quarter, the pie chart indicates that majority were cured (90%). This is a major improvement in the cure rates from 68% as reported in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter report. NTP attributes this to active default tracing and the gaps which have been identified in the process are being addressed in the Operational Plan

**Treatment Outcome for ss+ve TB Cases, Q3 2011**

