



Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey

24th April, 2025

*Detailed Report on
Survey Findings*

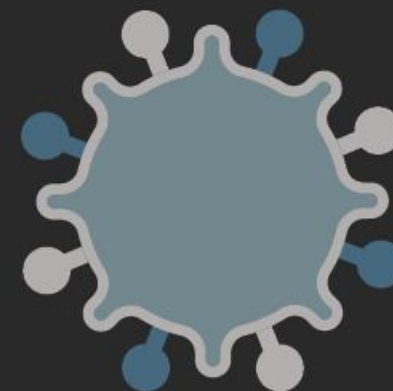


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PREFACE

This report presents findings from the ‘Infectious Disease Surveillance Survey’ conducted by Gallup Pakistan in 2024-25 on a national sample of adults across Pakistan. Infectious or communicable diseases still remain a public health concern in Pakistan. They are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. Unfortunately, the country bears a significant portion of the regional burden of infections like Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B/C and HIV/AIDS. Similarly, Malaria remains a common vector borne infection in the country. Environmental risk factors like poor sanitation and mosquitoes are prevalent in the country.

Population surveys are an important part of the disease surveillance systems. Some of the regularly conducted population surveys in Pakistan like Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey-PSLM (conducted on alternate years) do ask about cases of Hepatitis, TB and Malaria from household participants. Other surveys like Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) and Pakistan Demographic Health Survey report vaccination coverage among children but are conducted less frequently. A more regular system to understand people’s awareness and response to infectious diseases is required.

This study was conducted to fill this gap in the data in the country. The aim was to capture public views and awareness about infectious diseases and measure self-reported cases of infections as well as exposure to risk factors. We also wanted to see the response of people to infections in terms of seeking medical care including antibiotic use practices. Along with this, practice of preventive measures including vaccinations was explored.

The study has come up with interesting findings on the infectious disease landscape in the country from the perspective of a common Pakistani. It is encouraging to see that people are generally aware of the infectious diseases common in Pakistan. However, further awareness can be improved for significant infections like Tuberculosis. The reported incidence of infections is in line with the previous studies and shows a significant occurrence of Malaria. It is important that majority of the cases were reported to be confirmed by health professionals or laboratory tests and people largely show satisfaction with the health services available to them.

PREFACE

Antibiotic use practices need further exploration and health education is required both for the public and healthcare providers. There is no active adult immunization program in the country (apart from the COVID-19 Vaccine), and this is reflected in the low reported vaccine coverage. Among childhood vaccines, parents are probably not aware of the individual vaccine names. However, the coverage of routine EPI vaccines needs to be further improved. There is an encouraging trend to improve personal hygienic practices like hand washing, safe food handling and safer drinking water, however environmental factors like poor sanitation and mosquito bites remain a concern for the majority. Healthcare providers are quoted as an important source of information along with social media.

The study has implications for the relevant stakeholders who can improve awareness about infections and their prevention through effective health education using the peoples' trusted sources (Healthcare providers including Community Health workers and social media). The coverage of Immunization programs needs further strengthening along with health education of the parents. Multisector efforts are needed to improve environmental conditions which can reduce risk of infections.

This study was conducted through mobile phone on a random sample representative of the Pakistani population. Such surveys can be conducted efficiently and thus can be repeated regularly to monitor trend in the population both in terms of the infections as well as the impact of any interventions to control and prevent them. Gallup Pakistan plans to conduct such a survey every year to provide useful evidence for the policy makers. If you want to get involved or contribute to generating this evidence, please do reach out to us.



Introduction



INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases continue to pose a major public health challenge in Pakistan, contributing significantly to illness and death across all age groups. While various national surveys like PSLM, MICS, and PDHS do touch upon disease prevalence and vaccination, they are either infrequent, limited in scope, or focused primarily on children and women.

Additionally, most routine surveillance systems rely on facility-based reporting—leaving out those who do not seek formal care or remain undiagnosed. This results in a data vacuum when it comes to understanding **community-level awareness, self-reported infections, risk behaviors, and treatment practices**, especially among adults.

The **Infectious Disease Surveillance (IDS) Survey**, conducted by Gallup Pakistan, aims to fill this critical gap by capturing firsthand public perspectives on infectious diseases across Pakistan. This presentation shares the key findings from the first wave of IDS, offering insights that can help inform more responsive, community-based health strategies.



Key Findings from the Report



KEY FINDINGS

1. General Health Status:

- 24% rated their health as **excellent**, and 26% as **very good**.
- 12% rated their health as **poor**, highlighting healthcare gaps.

2. Awareness of Infectious Diseases:

- 94% aware of **malaria** and **COVID 19**
- 93% aware of **dengue** and **polio**
- 80% aware of **Mumps** (lowest awareness).

3. Disease Prevalence & Diagnosis:

- 8% diagnosed with malaria, 4% with dengue and 2% with Hepatitis C and 1% with pneumonia in the past year
- 50% of malaria diagnoses confirmed via **lab tests**, but 6% were **self-diagnosed**.

4. Vaccination Coverage

- Among adults, **69%** received the **COVID-19 vaccine**, **88%** received **BCG (TB vaccine)**.
- **66% of adults have NOT received the Polio vaccine**, and **86% have NOT received the MMR vaccine**.
- 68% of the children were reported to have received all the Routine immunizations.

5. Risk Behaviors & Hygiene Practices

- 21% regularly **come into contact with infected individuals**.
- 85% always wash hands after using the toilet.
- 51% **never use mosquito nets** (risk for Malaria & Dengue).
- 52% always **use filtered or bottled water** for drinking

KEY FINDINGS

6: Infectious Diseases in Children (0–12 years)

- **68%** of children reportedly received **all routine immunizations**
- Parents showed **limited awareness of individual vaccine names**

Skin-related diseases:

- Most common self-reported skin infections: **Scabies (23%), Head Lice (12%), Boils & Carbuncles (5%)**
- Least reported: **Leprosy, Cellulitis, Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (1%)**
- **65%** reported **no skin-related infectious disease** in household

7: Views on HIV Infection

- **Less than half** have ever heard of HIV
- Majority believe stigma surrounds HIV, causing social isolation and hindering treatment
- Only **10%** personally know someone affected

8: Healthcare Access and Utilization

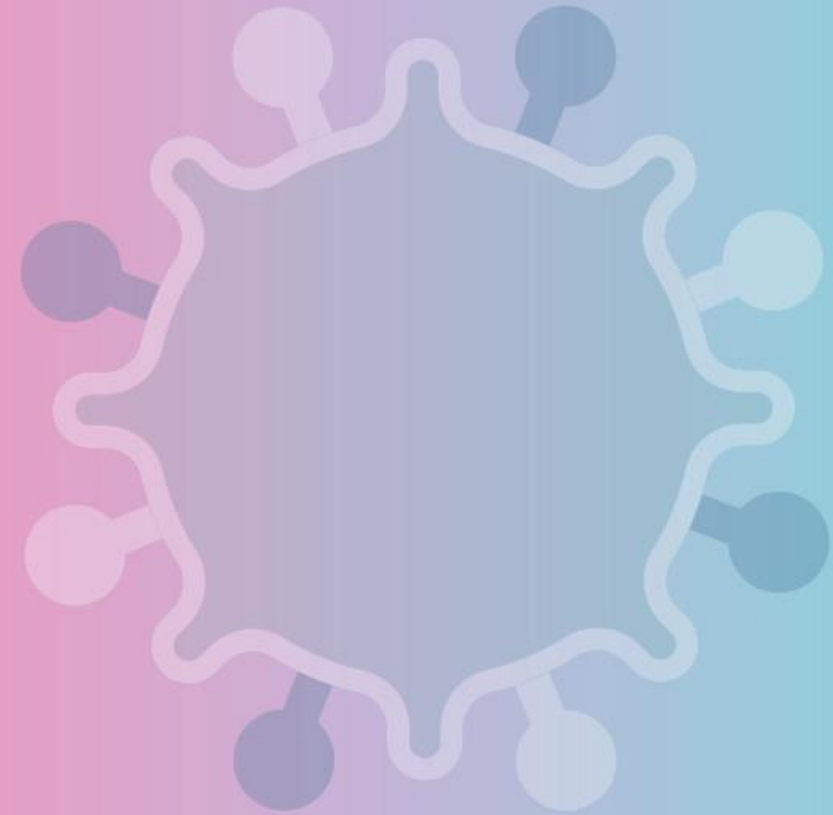
- **26.5%** get **regular medical check-ups**
- **72%** did **not use antibiotics** in the past year
- Among those who did:
 - **77%** had them **prescribed by a doctor**
 - **51%** took antibiotics for **3 days or less**
 - **28%** believe antibiotics should be taken **as long as prescribed**

9: Perceptions About Infectious Diseases

- **Healthcare providers** are the most trusted source
- **Social media** is used by **41%** for health information
- **Television and community health workers** also notable
- **High perceived threat:** Majority consider infectious diseases a **serious national issue**
- Concern tied to **sanitation, access to vaccines, mosquito prevalence, and lack of awareness**



SWOT Analysis – Infectious Diseases in Pakistan



SWOT ANALYSIS

1. Strengths:

- **90%+ awareness** of common diseases like **COVID-19, Malaria, Dengue, and Polio.**
- **85% practice regular handwashing.**
- **Government-led vaccination programs** (70% received COVID-19 vaccine).

2. Weaknesses:

- **Only 26.5% of respondents get regular medical checkups**
- **23% used antibiotics without a proper doctor referral**
- **68% of children were reported to have received all routine immunizations**

3. Opportunities:

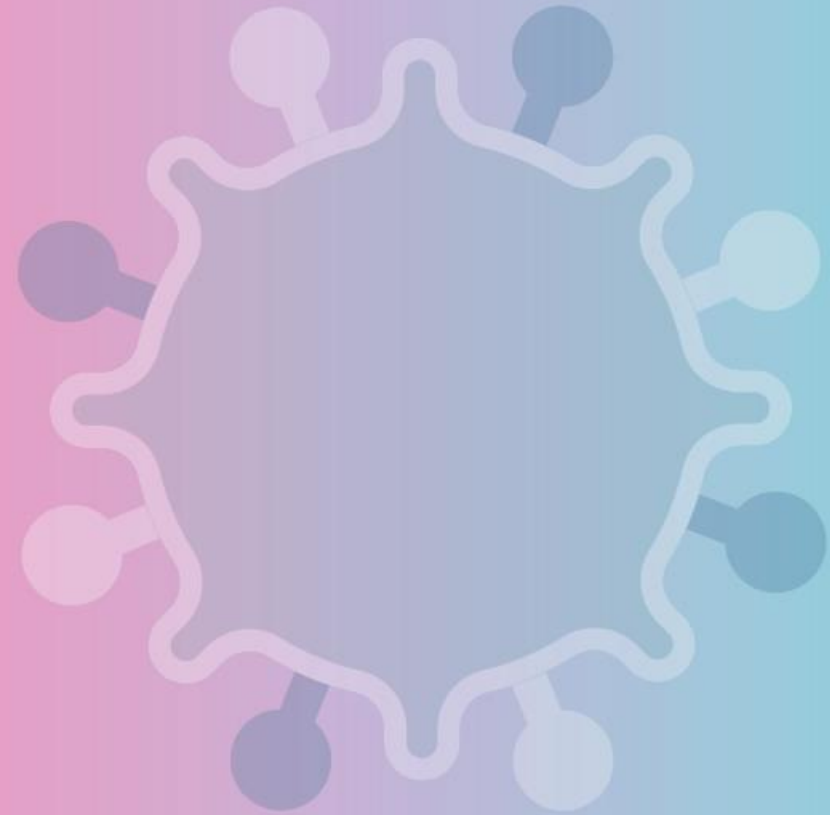
- **Expand vaccination campaigns** and introduce **mobile immunization units.**
- **Leverage social media** (used by **41 %** for health information) for awareness.
- **Improve disease prevention behaviors**, e.g., mosquito control & sanitation.

4. Threats:

- **Pakistan ranks 5th highest in TB cases globally.** 10% respondents have not heard of the disease.
- **Antibiotic resistance crisis** due to misuse.
- **Misinformation & vaccine hesitancy** impact immunization rates.



Key Actions Moving Forward



KEY ACTIONS MOVING FORWARD

- **Make vaccinations & preventive healthcare the default choice**
- **Expand mobile health clinics** to improve **rural healthcare access**.
- **Use social norms & behavioral science** to encourage **responsible antibiotic use**.
- **Launch mosquito control programs** to prevent **Malaria & Dengue**.
- **Normalize HIV discussions** to reduce stigma.
- **Introduce incentives** to promote **regular medical screenings**.
- **Educate on antibiotic resistance** to prevent overuse & self-medication.



Section 1: General Health Status

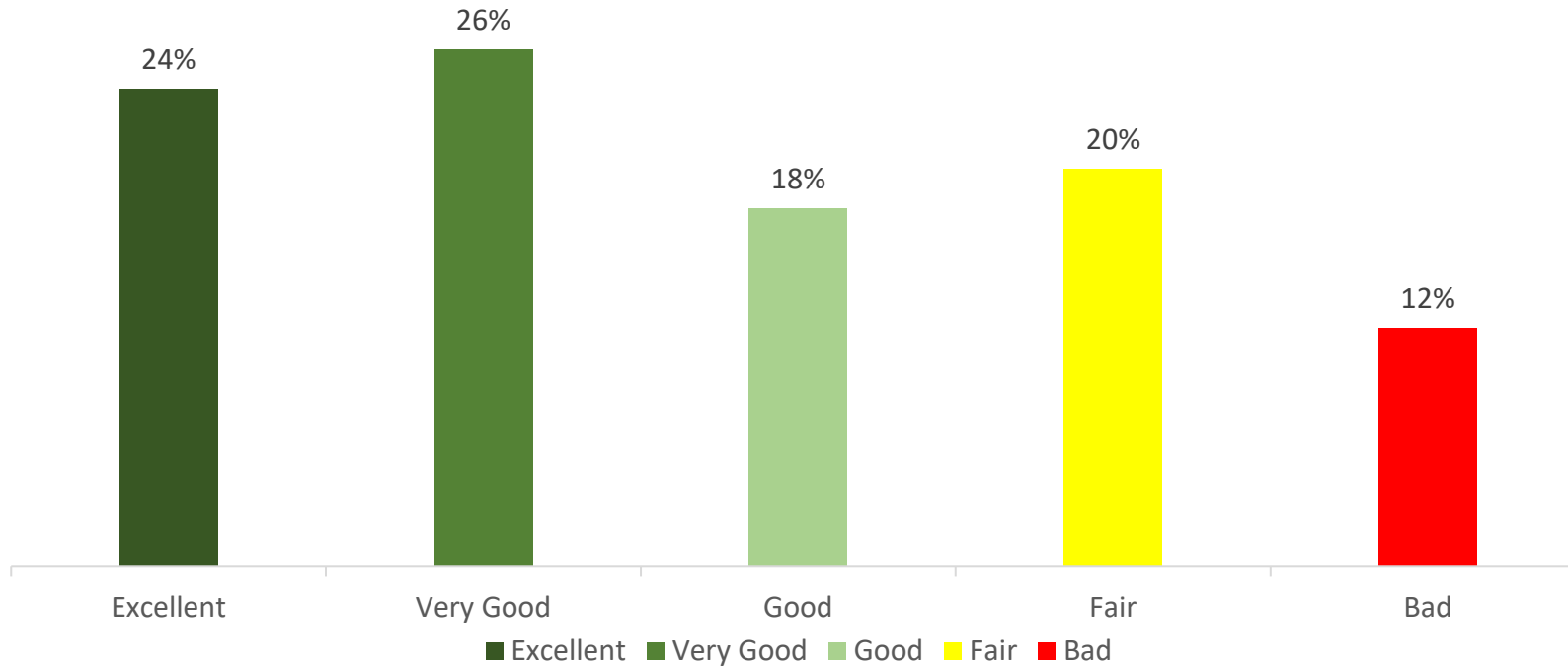


Section 1

24% of the Respondents rate their health as Excellent, 26% as Very Good, 18% as Good, 20% as Fair, and 12% as Bad. Men ranked higher than women by 9% in rating their health excellent, 23% respondents above 50 ranked their health as poor

Question: How would you rate your general health?

آپ اپنی عمومی صحت کو کیسے بیان کریں گے؟



	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Gender					
Male	26	27	18	18	10
Female	17	18	21	25	19
Age					
18-29 Years	31	29	18	15	8
30-49 years	23	25	19	22	11
50+ years	15	22	19	22	23
Location					
Urban	26	27	19	18	10
Rural	22	24	18	23	14
Education					
FA and less	25	24	18	20	13
More than FA	21	34	20	20	5

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

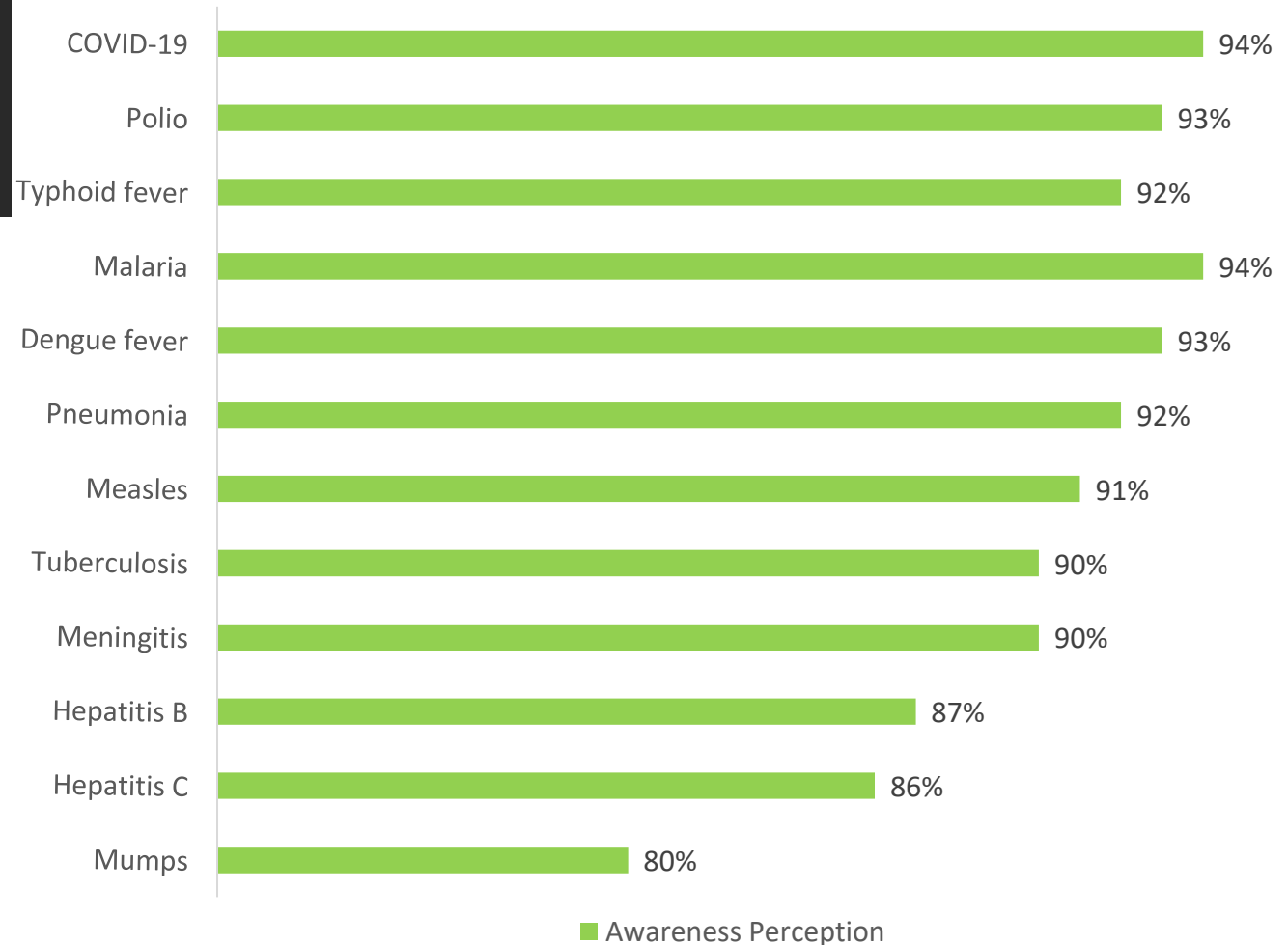


Section 2: Infectious Diseases Awareness and History



A large majority of respondents are aware of various diseases

The majority of respondents show high awareness of various diseases, with notable figures including COVID-19 and malaria at 94% awareness. Polio and Dengue Fever follow at 93%, with Typhoid fever and pneumonia at 92%. Measles awareness is at 91% whereas tuberculosis and meningitis are at 90%. Hepatitis B and C trail behind at 87% and 86% respectively. Mumps awareness is the lowest at 80%



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

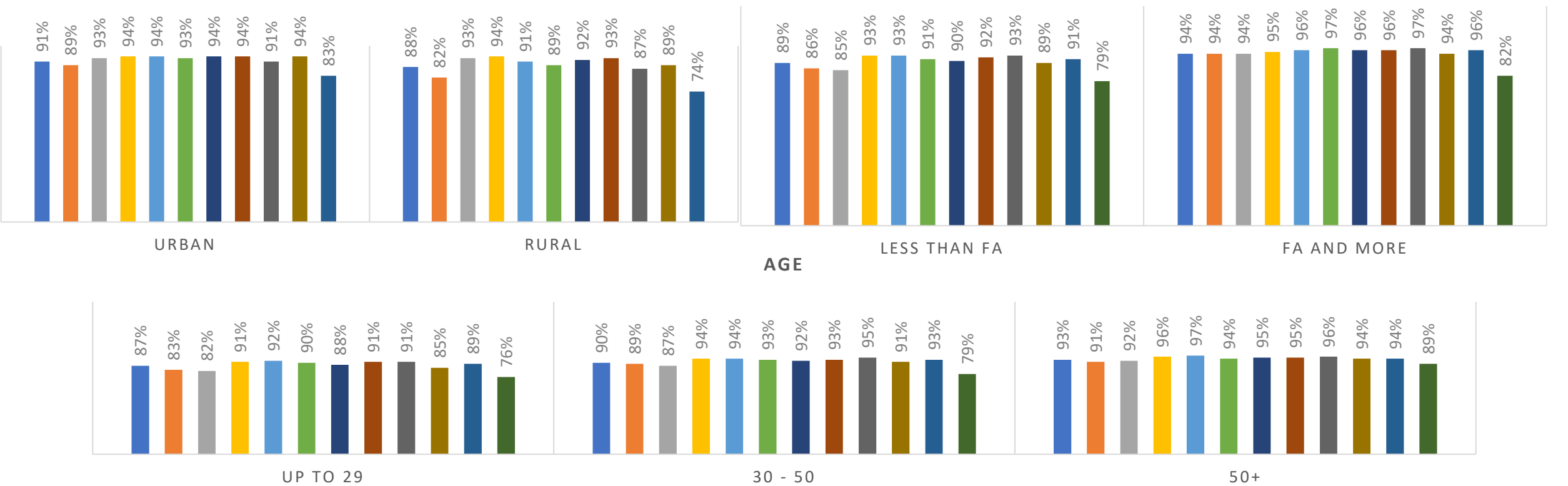
Overall, urban residents are more aware of infectious diseases than rural residents. Those aged 30-50 are most aware of COVID-19 (95%) and least aware of Mumps (79%)

Question: Are you aware of, or you have heard of, the following infectious diseases?

کیا آپ مندرجہ ذیل موزی / متعدی بیماریوں سے واقف ہیں ، یا آپ نے ان کا نام سنا ہوا ہے؟

LOCATION

EDUCATION



Tuberculosis Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Dengue fever Malaria Typhoid fever Measles Polio COVID-19 Meningitis Pneumonia Mumps

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025



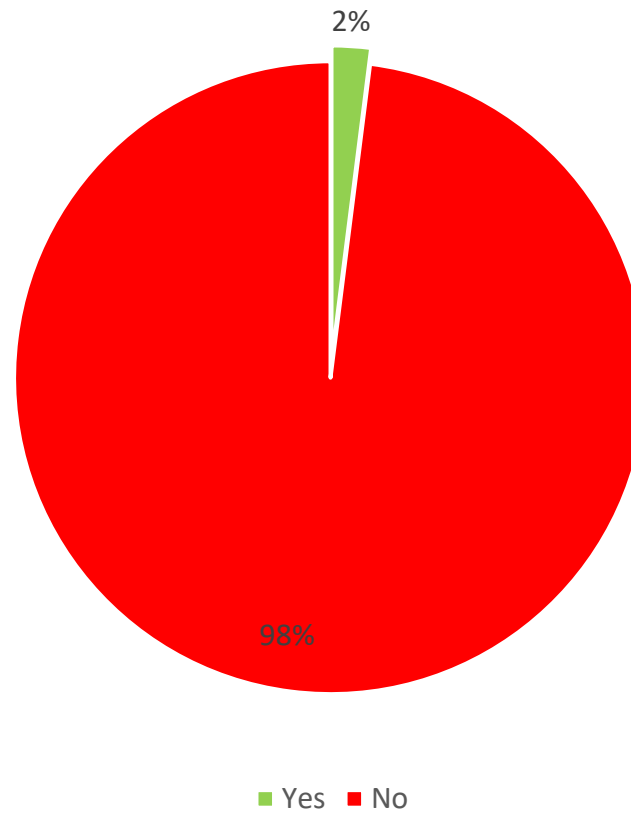
Section 2.1: Self-reported incidence of Infectious diseases in the past year

Section 2

2% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Tuberculosis, while 98% say they have not been diagnosed in the past year.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Tuberculosis during the past year?

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (تپ دق TB) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



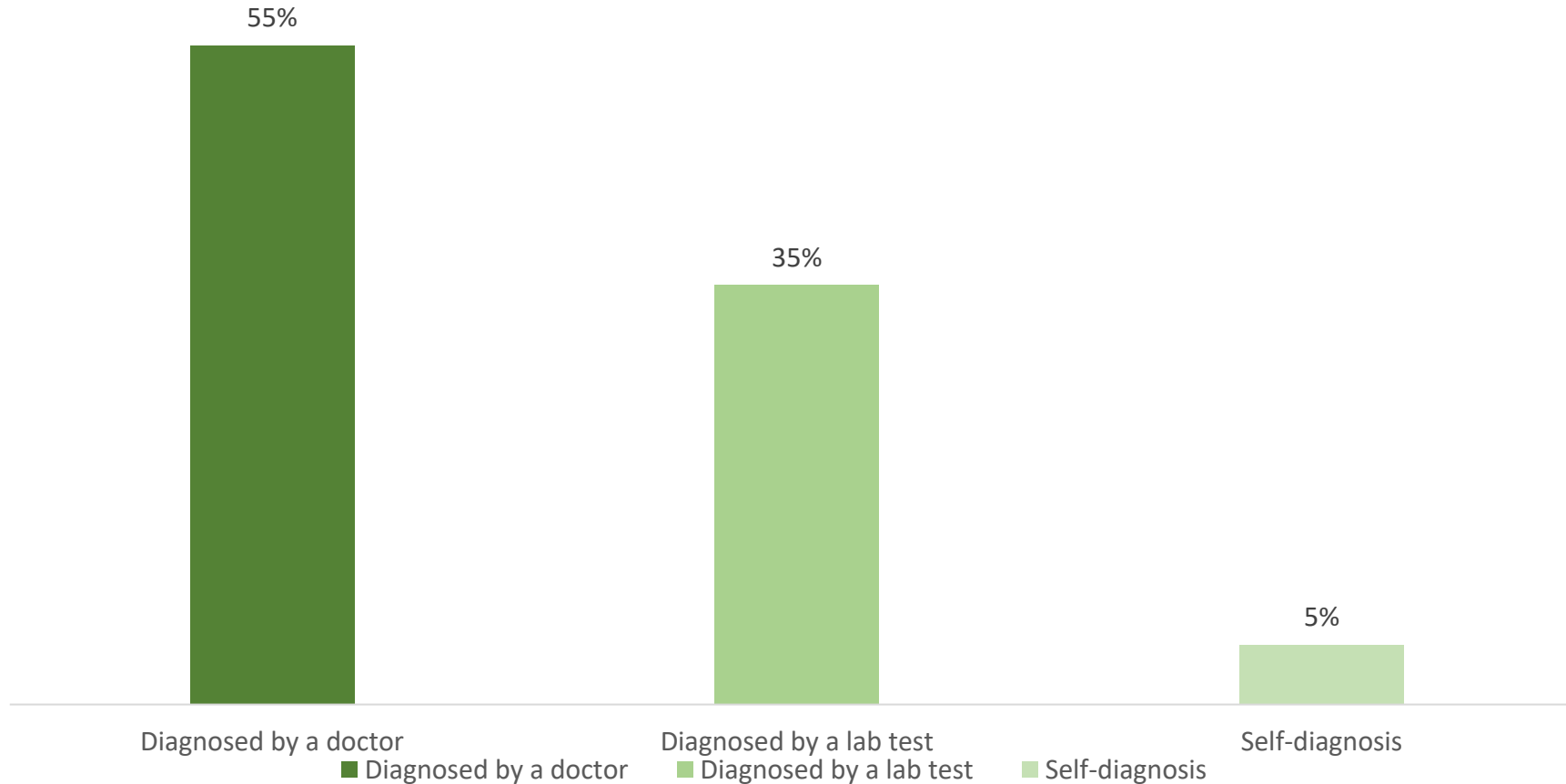
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Tuberculosis Diagnosis: 55% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 35% by a Lab Test, and 5% Self-Diagnosed.

Question: How was it diagnosed?

اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



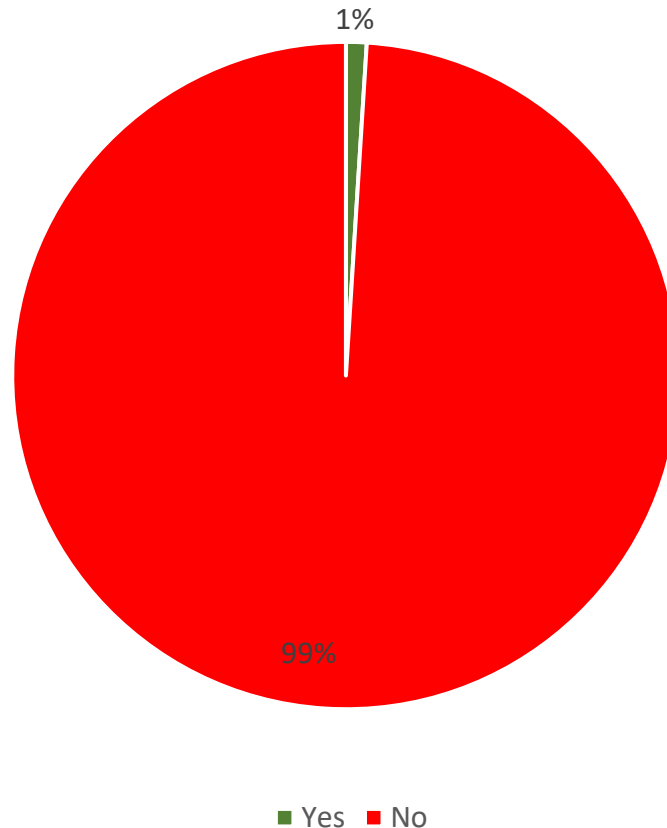
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

1% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Hepatitis B, while 99% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Hepatitis B during the past year?

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ہیپاٹائٹس بی HEPATITIS B) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟

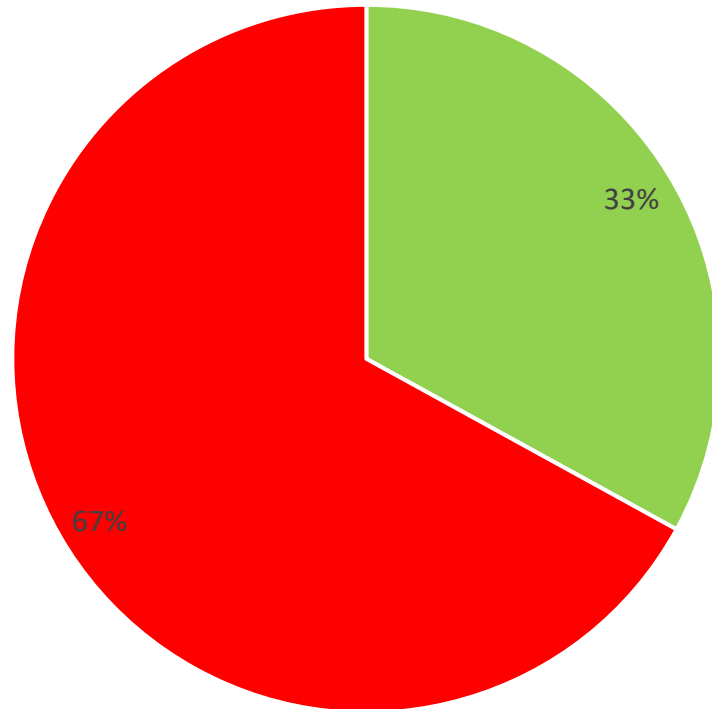


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Hepatitis B Diagnosis: 33% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 67% by a Lab Test

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Hepatitis B during the past year?
اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



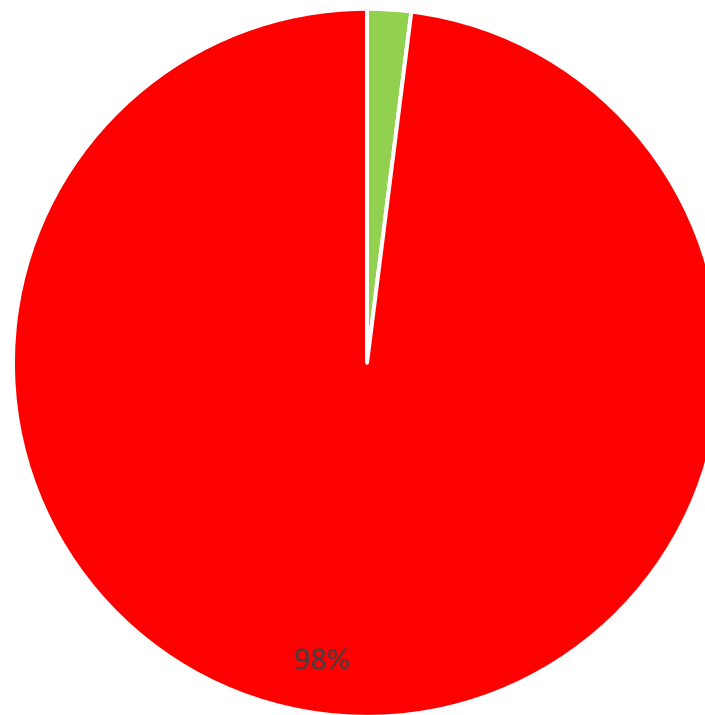
■ Diagnosed by a doctor ■ Diagnosed by a lab test

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

2% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Hepatitis C, while 98% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Hepatitis C during the past year?
کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ہیپاٹائٹس سی HEPATITIS C) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



■ Yes ■ No

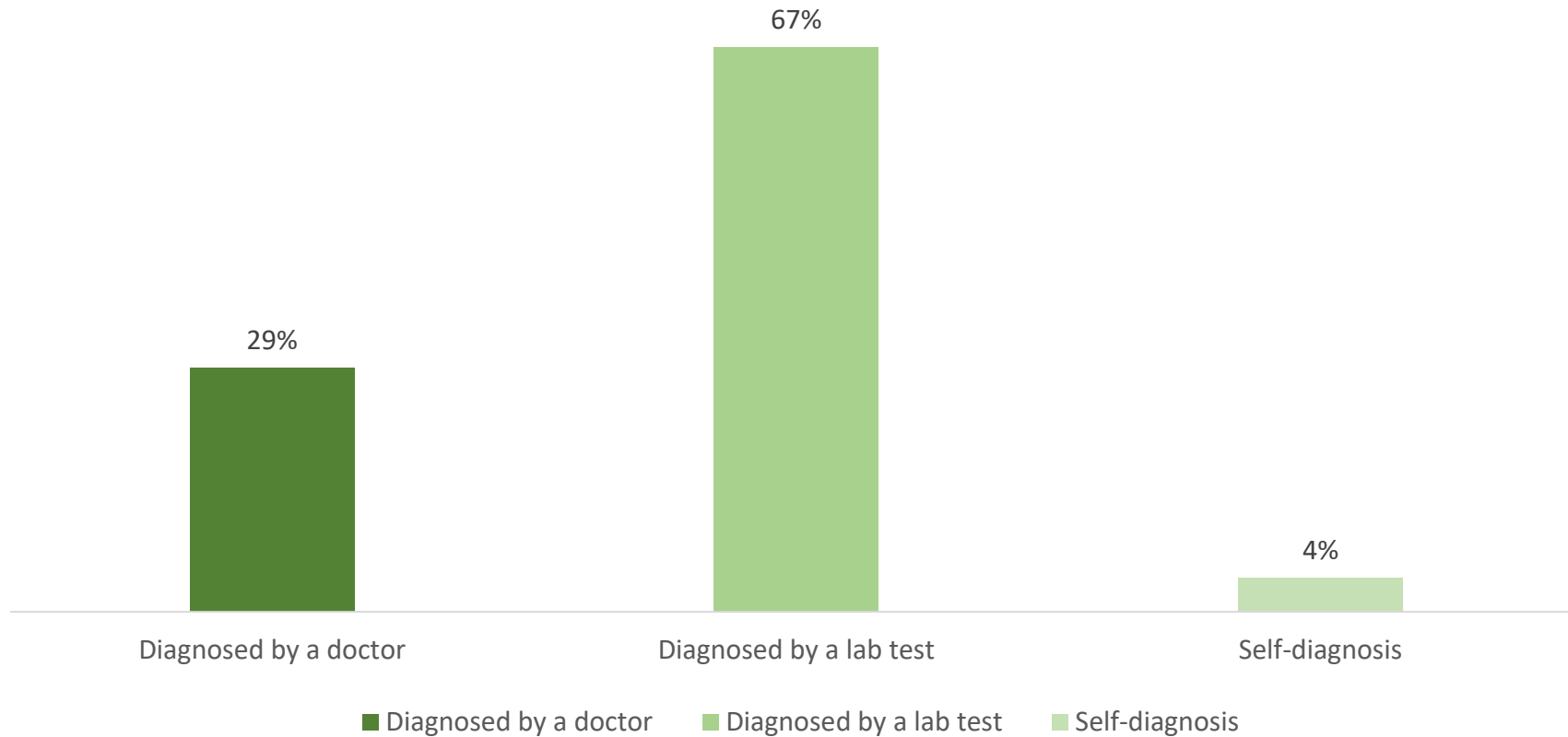
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Hepatitis C Diagnosis: 29% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 67% by a Lab Test, and 4% Self-Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا
اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟

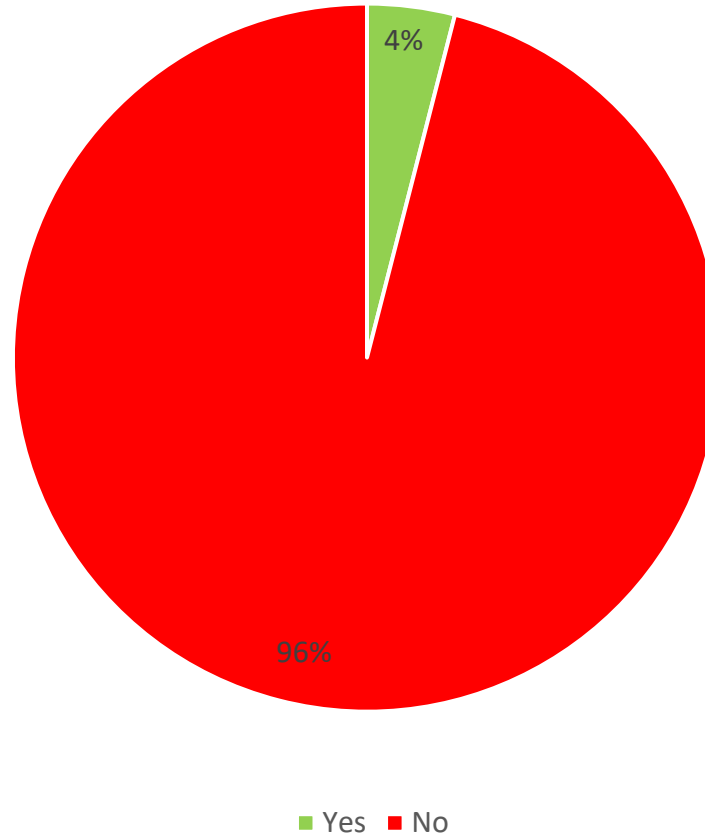


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

4% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Dengue Fever, while 96% say they have not been diagnosed.

s3q2.4 . Have you been diagnosed with Dengue Fever during the past year?
کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ڈینگے بخار DENGUE FEVER) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



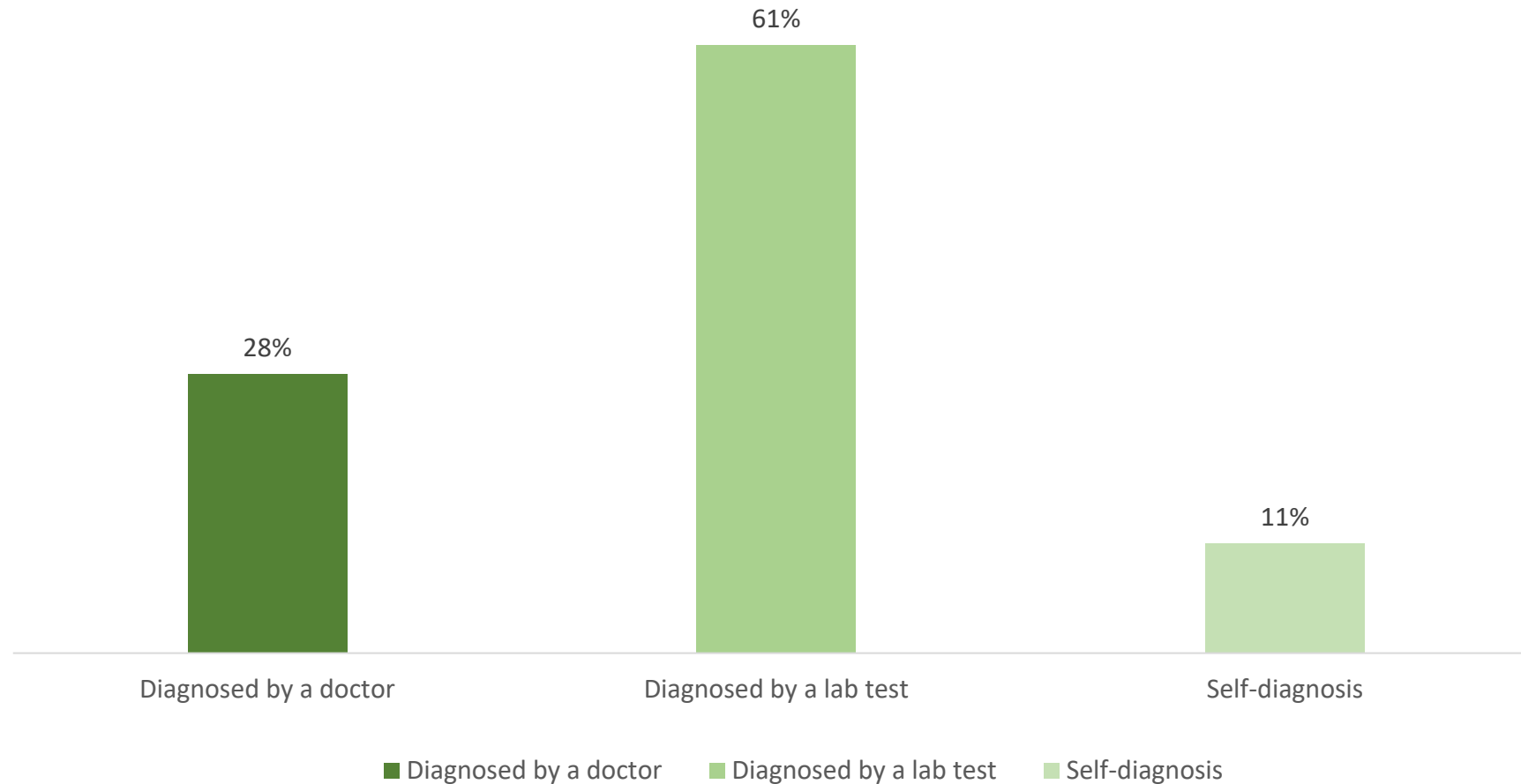
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Dengue Fever Diagnosis: 28% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 61% by a Lab Test, and 11% Self-Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟

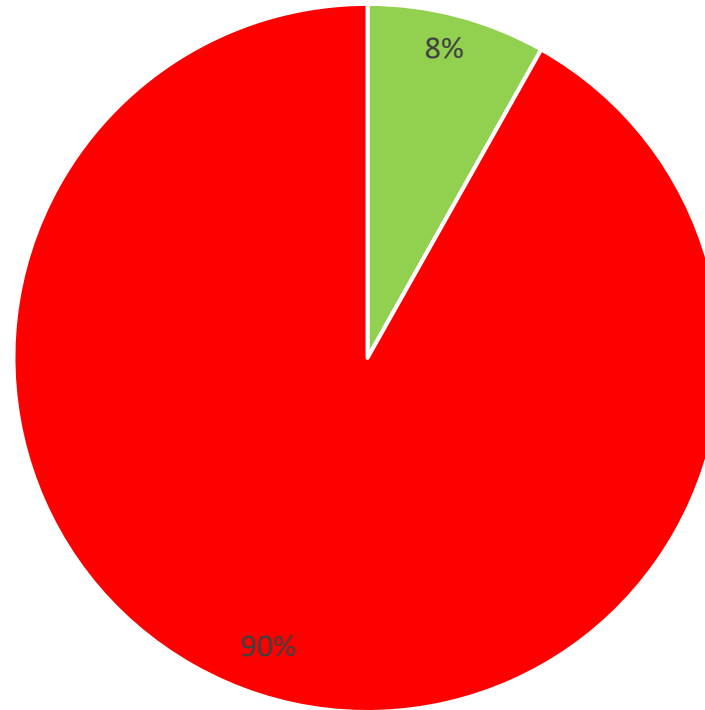


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

8% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Malaria, while 92% say they have not been diagnosed.

s3q2.5 . Have you been diagnosed with Malaria during the past year?
خداخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ملیریا MALARIA) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



■ Yes ■ No

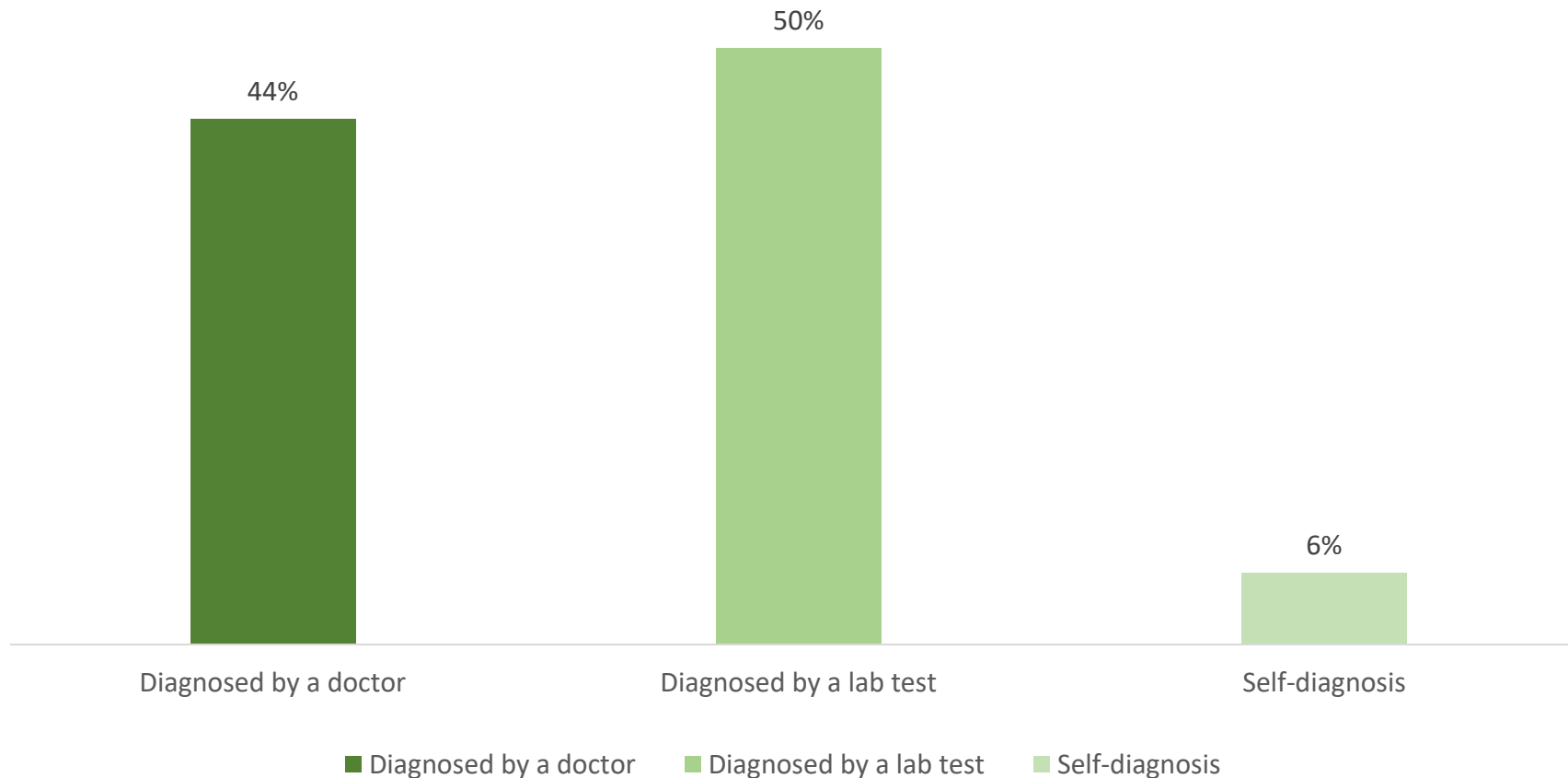
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Malaria Diagnosis: 44% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 50% by a Lab Test, and 6% Self-Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



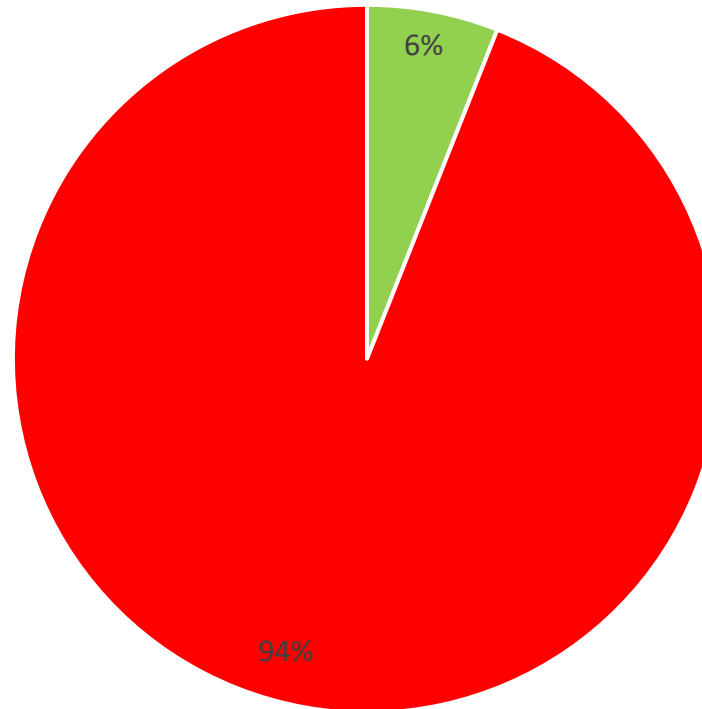
■ Diagnosed by a doctor ■ Diagnosed by a lab test ■ Self-diagnosis

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

6% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Typhoid Fever, while 94% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Typhoid fever during the past year?
کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ٹائیفائیڈ بخار TYPHOID FEVER) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



■ Yes ■ No

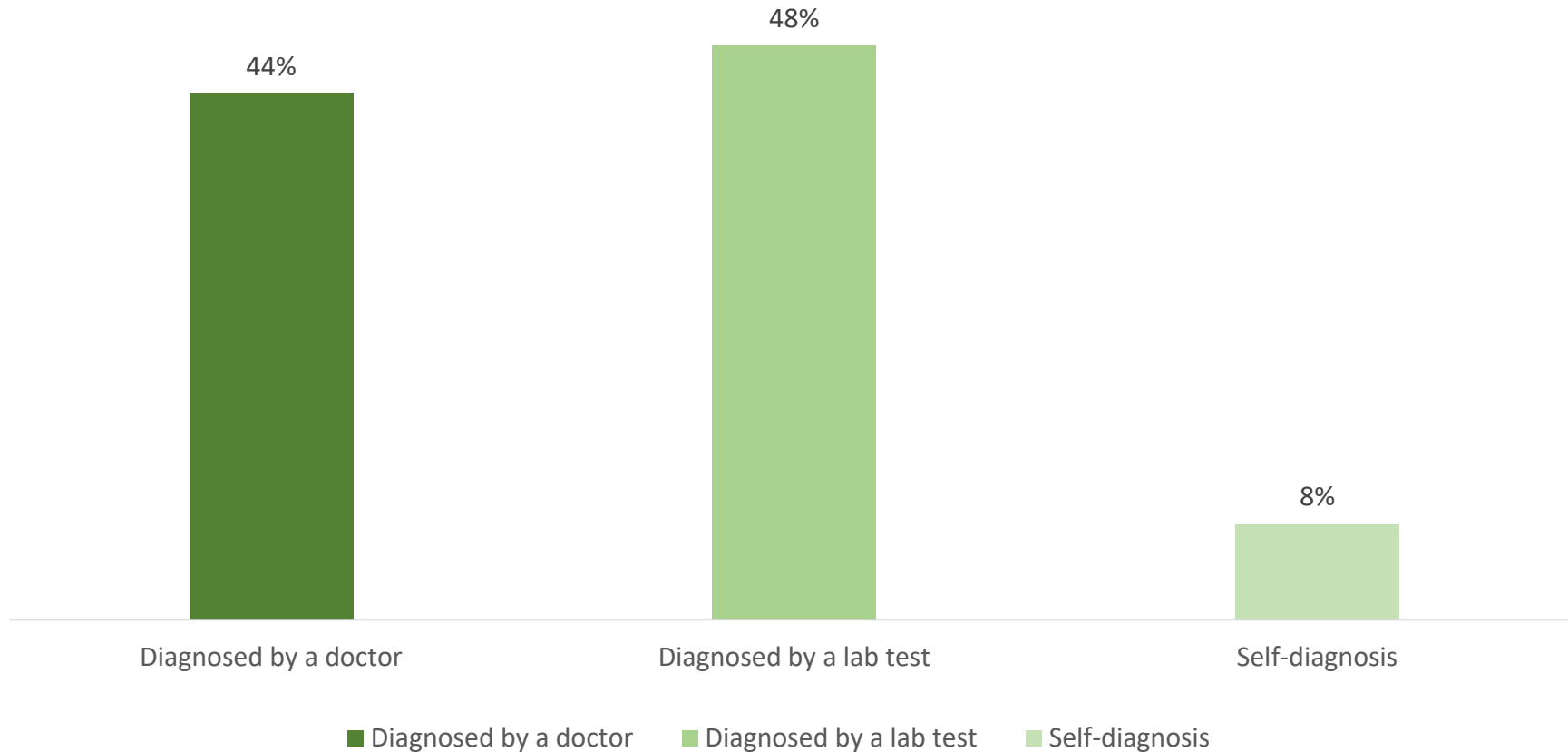
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

Typhoid Fever Diagnosis: 44% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 48% by a Lab Test, and 8% Self-Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2

2% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Measles, while 98% say they have not been diagnosed.

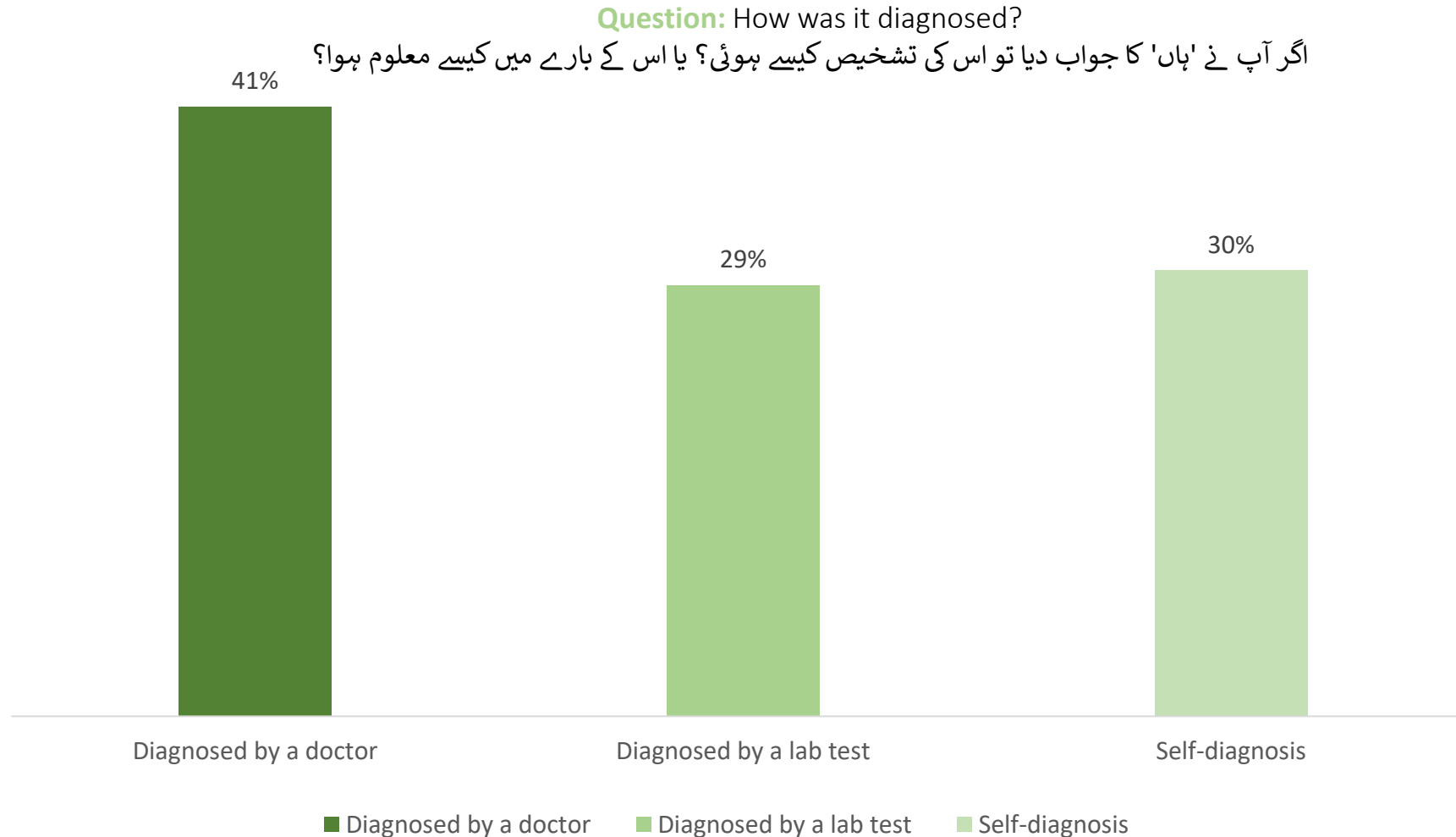
Question: Have you been diagnosed with Measles during the past year?

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (خسرہ MEASELES) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Measles Diagnosis: 41% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 29% by a Lab Test, and 30% Self-Diagnosed

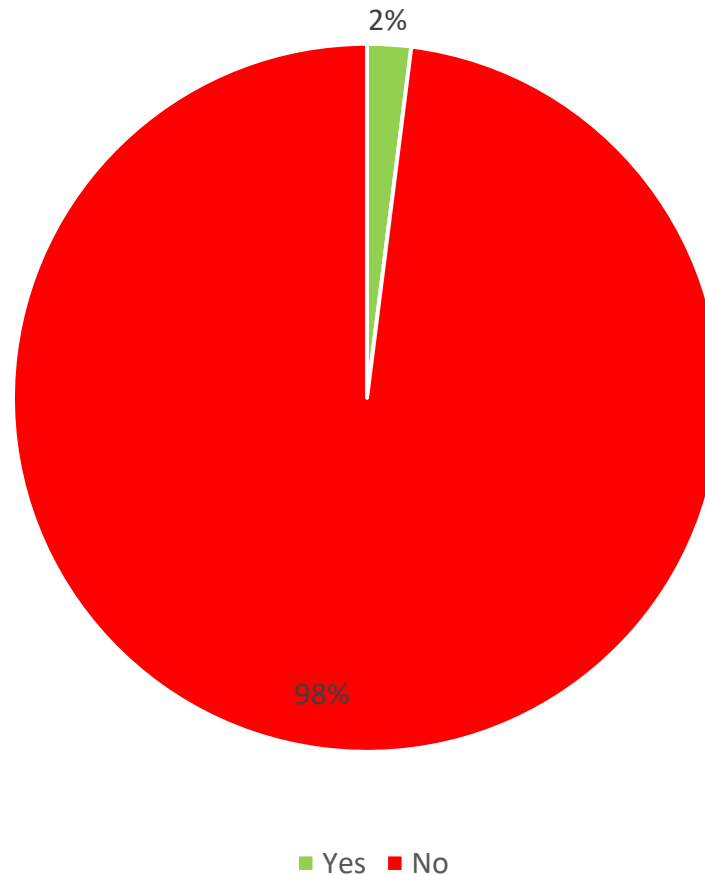


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

2% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with COVID-19, while 98% say they have not been diagnosed.

s3q2.8. Have you been diagnosed with COVID-19 during the past year?

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (کورونا COVID-19) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟

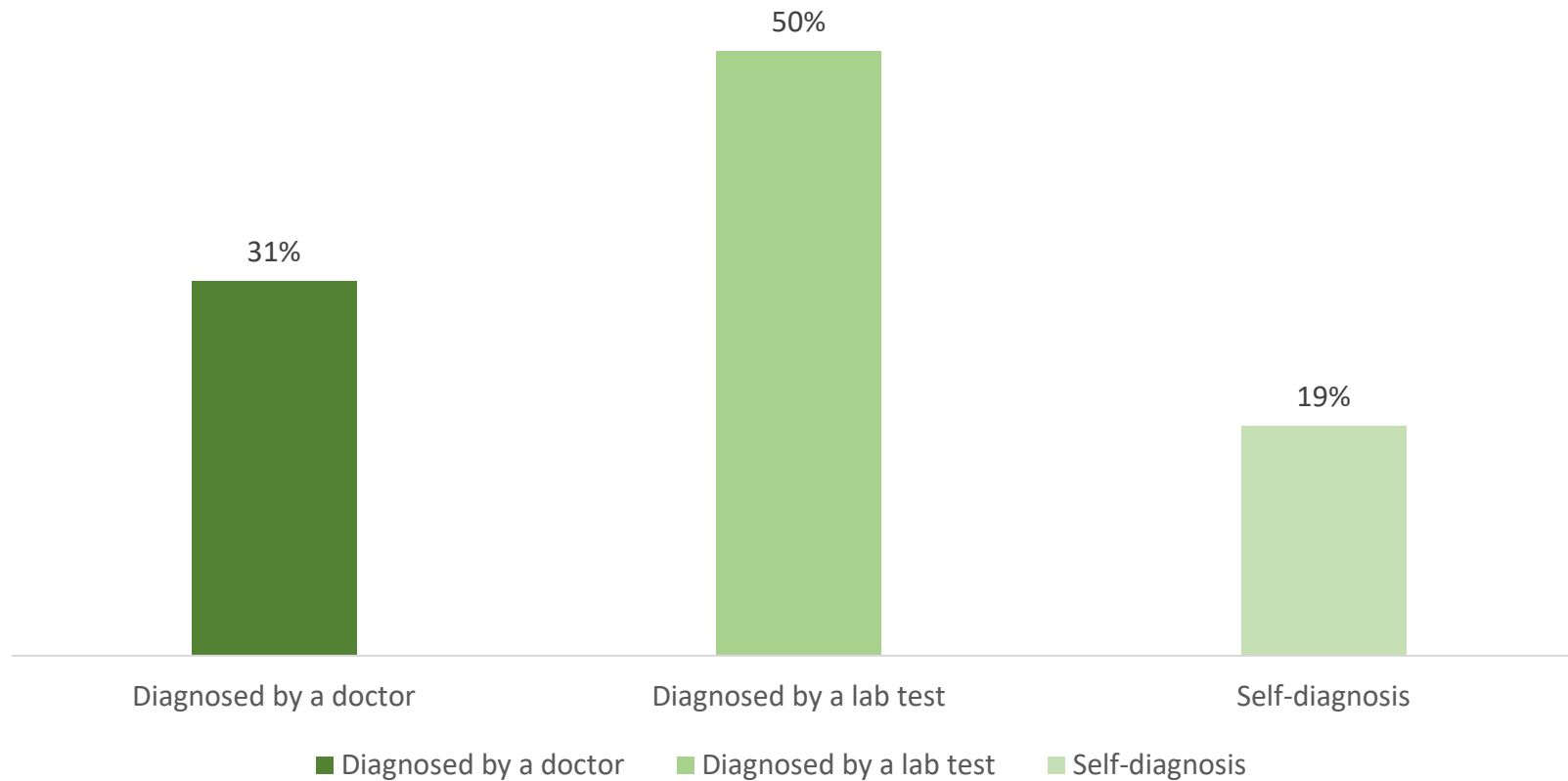


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

COVID-19 Diagnosis: 31% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 50% by a Lab Test, and 19% Self-Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

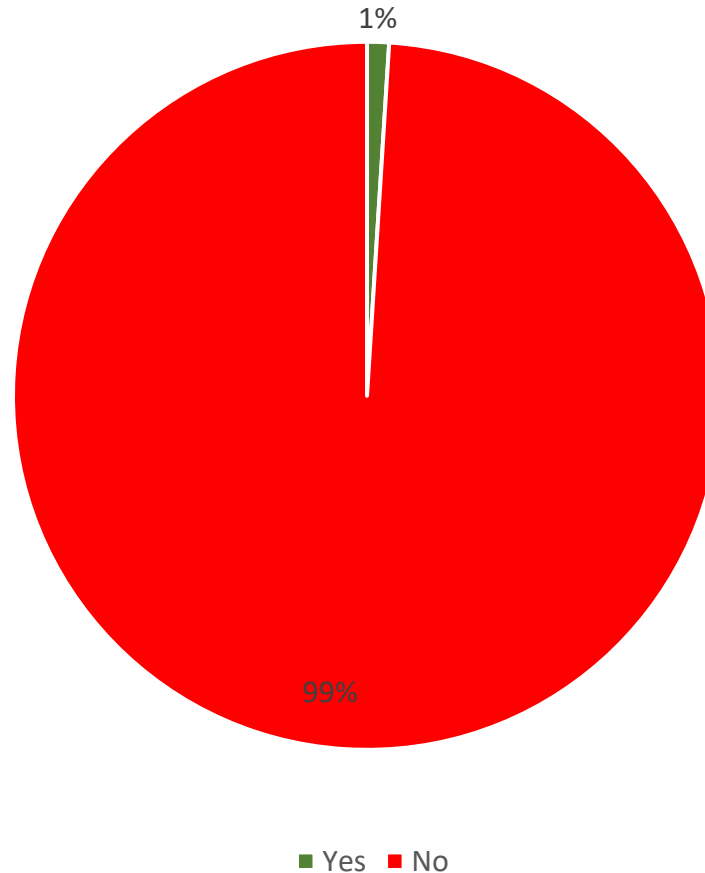
اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

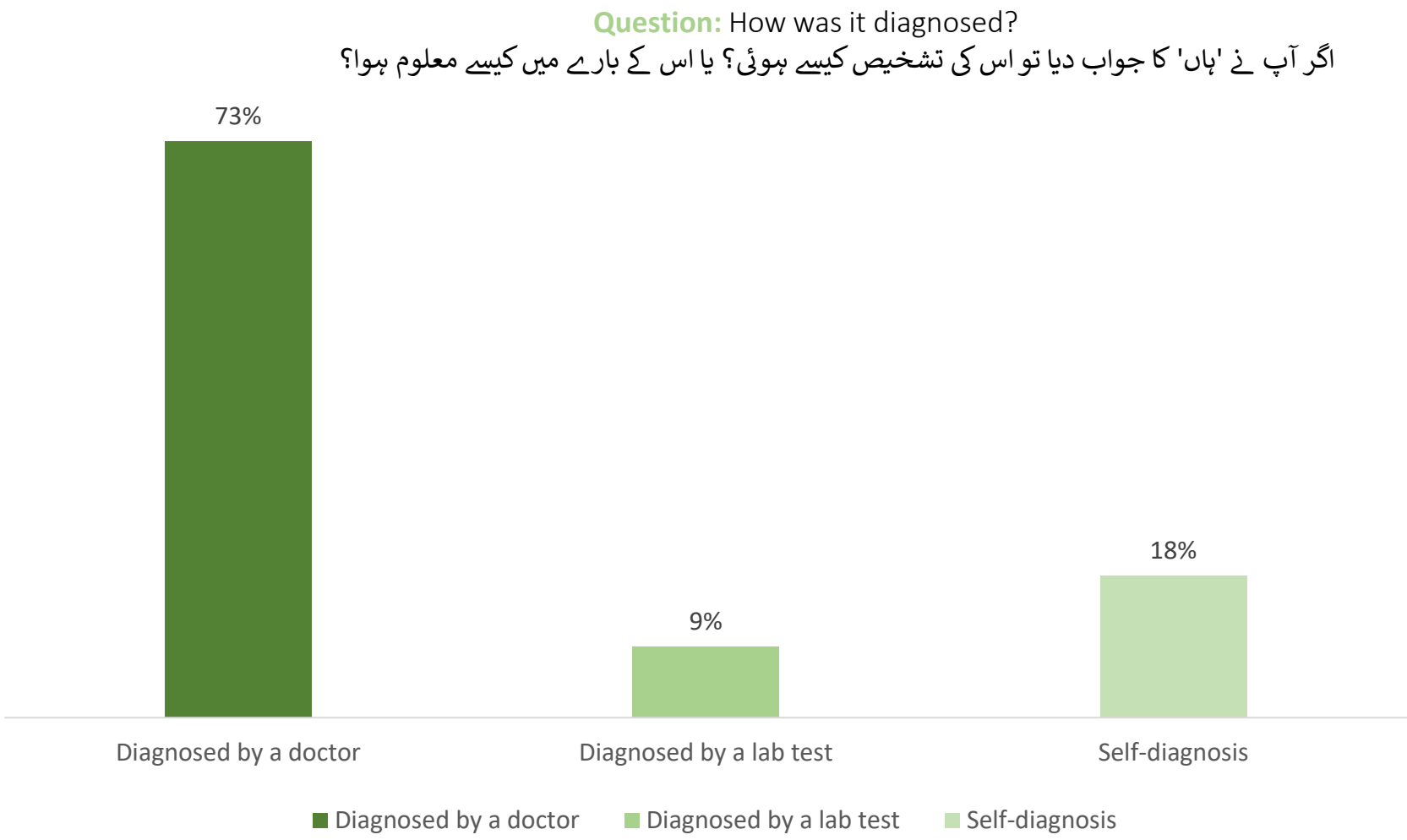
1% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Meningitis, while 99% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Meningitis during the past year?
کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (گردن توڑ بخار Meningitis) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Meningitis Diagnosis: 73% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 9% by a Lab Test, and 18% Self-Diagnosed.



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

1% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Pneumonia, while 99% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Pneumonia during the past year?

(کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (نمونیا Pneumonia))

کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



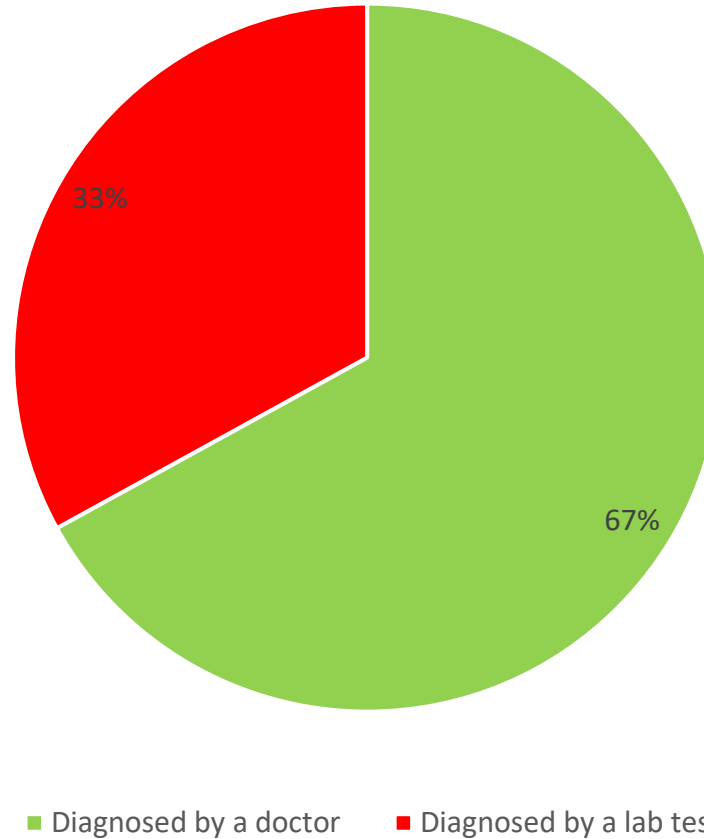
■ Yes ■ No

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Pneumonia Diagnosis: 67% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 33% Lab Diagnosed

Question: How was it diagnosed?

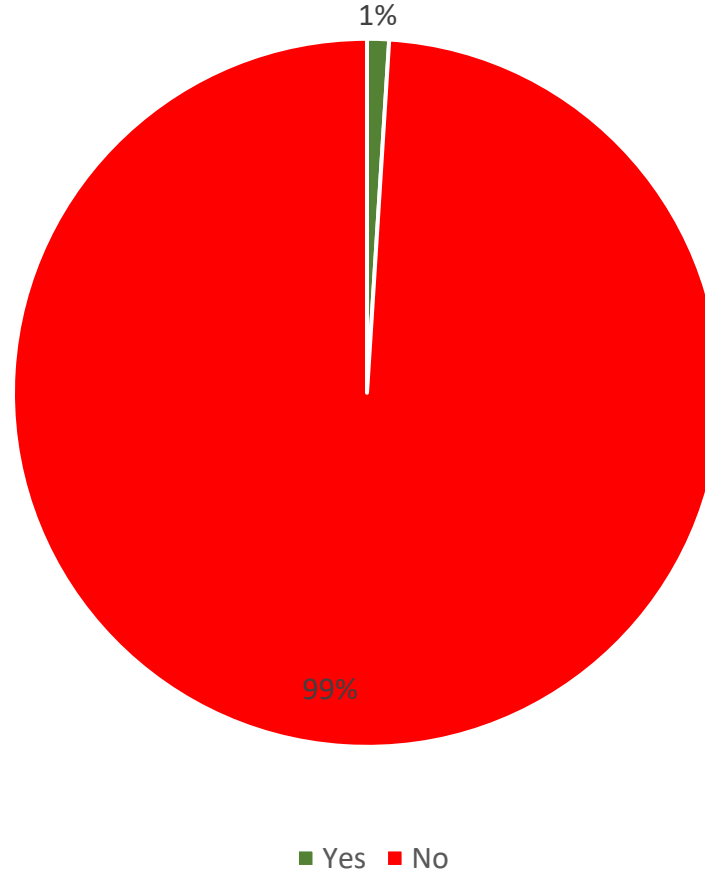
اگر آپ نے 'ہاں' کا جواب دیا تو اس کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ یا اس کے بارے میں کیسے معلوم ہوا؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

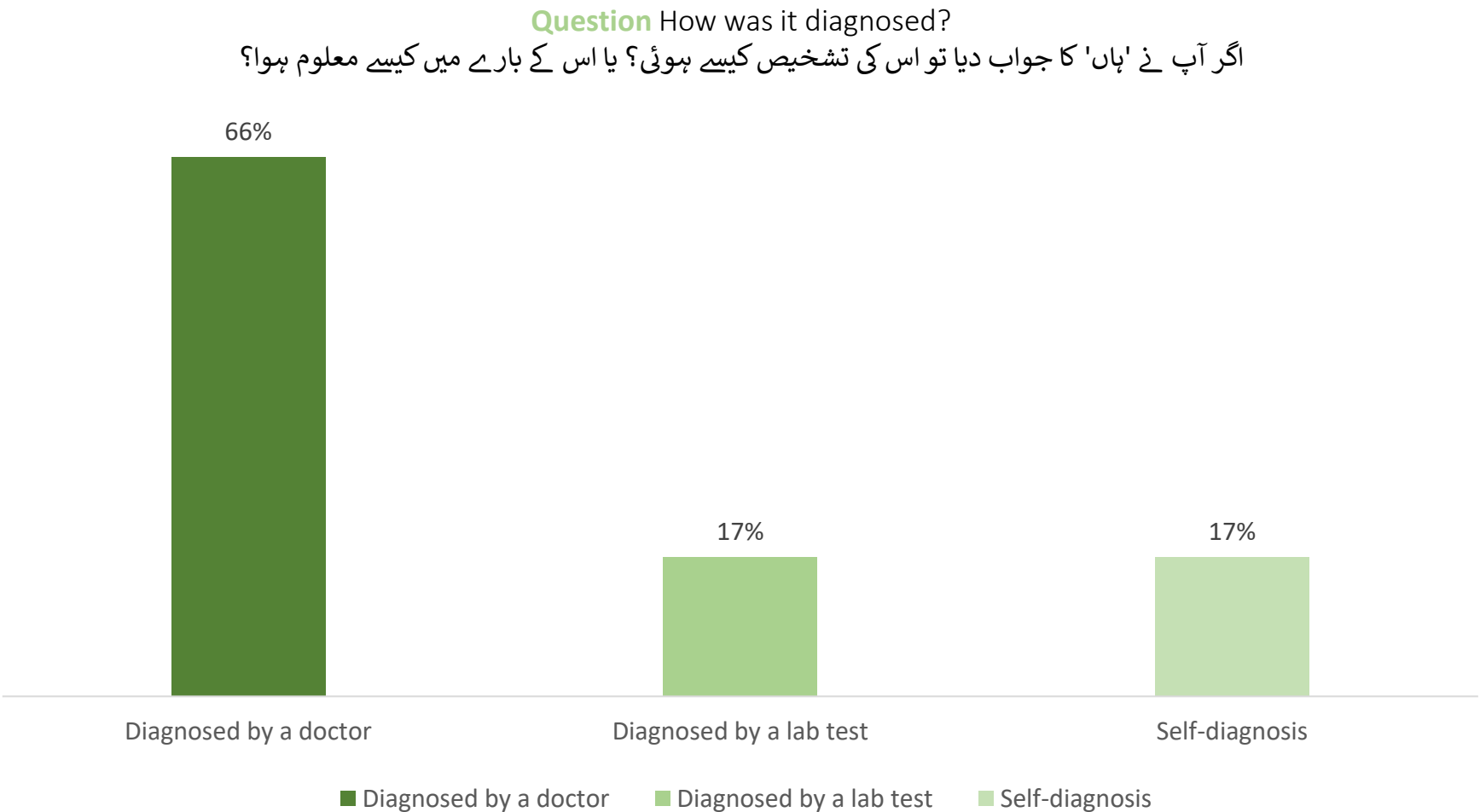
1% of respondents say they have been diagnosed with Mumps, while 99% say they have not been diagnosed.

Question: Have you been diagnosed with Mumps during the past year?
کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران (ممپس MUMPS) کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Mumps Diagnosis: 66% Diagnosed by a Doctor, 17% by a Lab Test, and 17% Self-Diagnosed

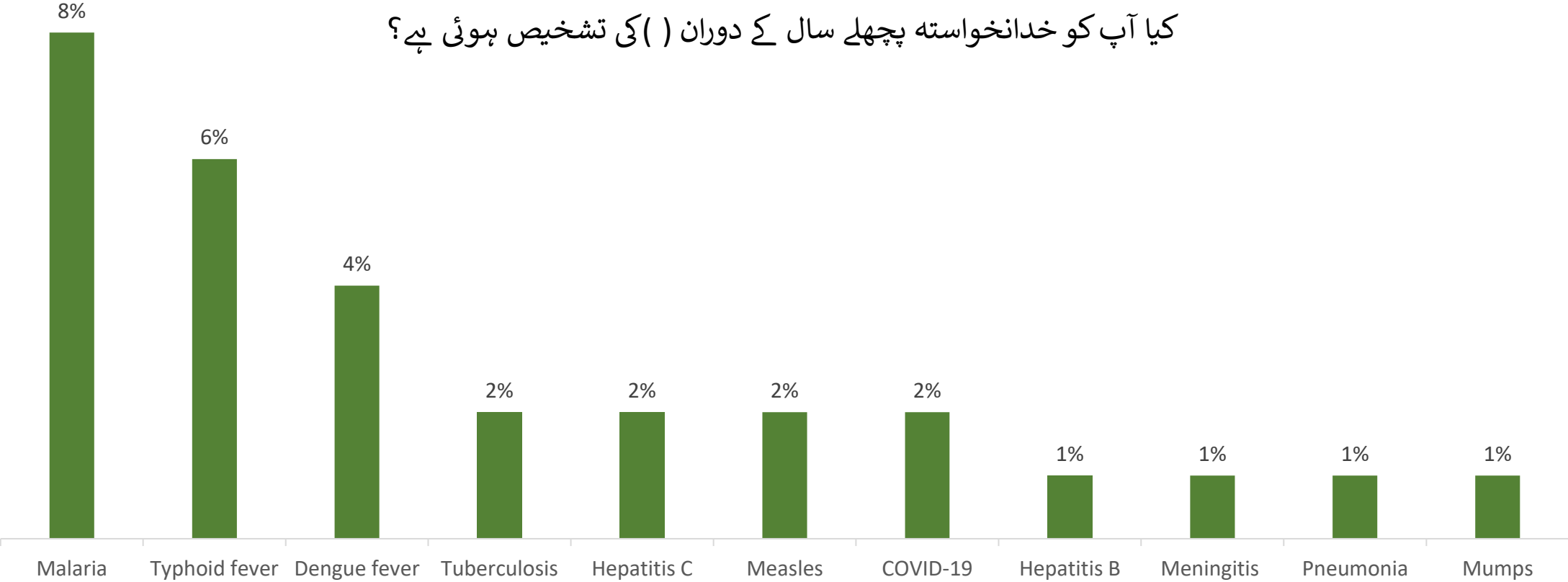


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

The highest frequency of self-reported incidence was for Malaria in the past year (8%) followed by Typhoid fever (6%)

Infectious Diseases Diagnosis – Summary

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران () کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟



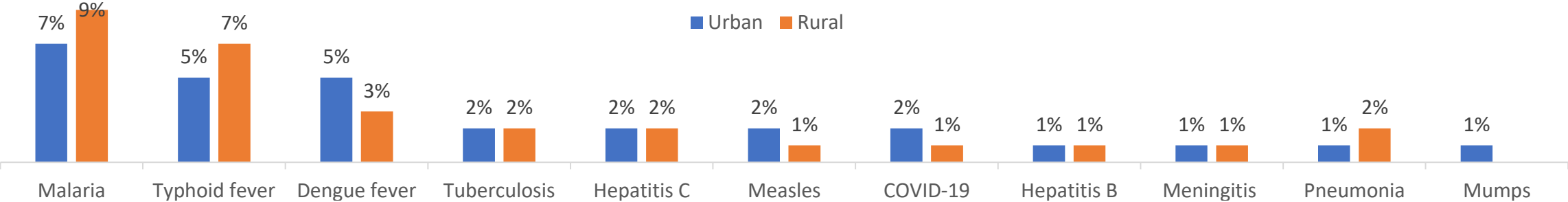
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Malaria diagnosed at a 2% higher rate in rural areas than urban areas; Malaria diagnosed the most in those aged 30-50 (7%)

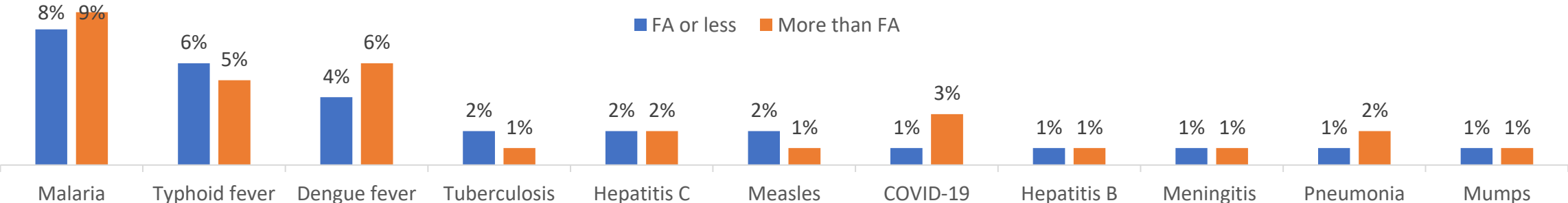
Infectious Diseases Diagnosis – Summary

کیا آپ کو خدانخواستہ پچھلے سال کے دوران () کی تشخیص ہوئی ہے؟

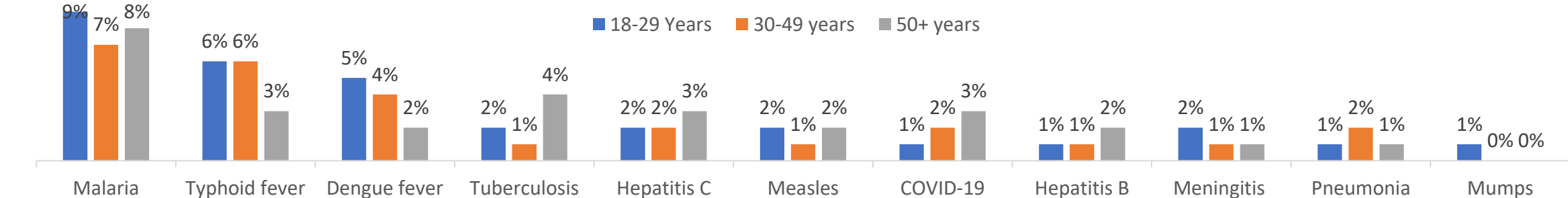
Urban Rural



FA or less More than FA



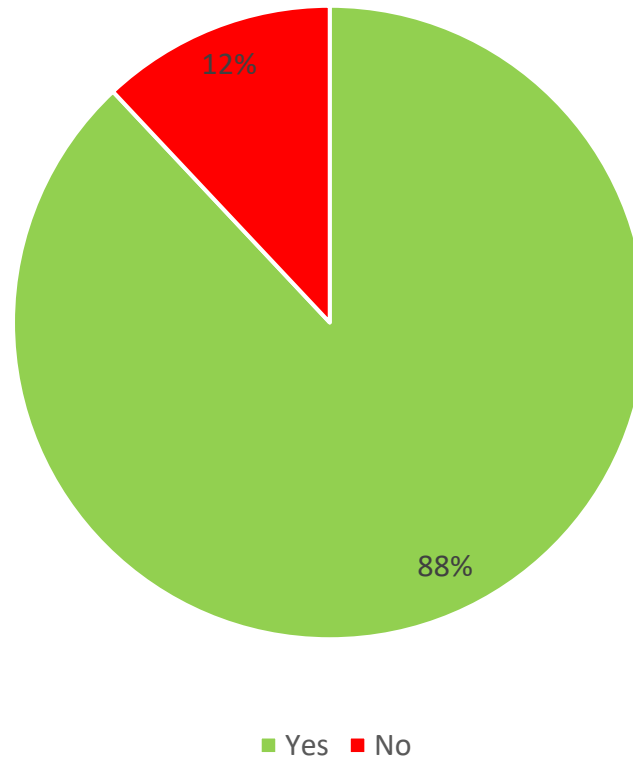
18-29 Years 30-49 years 50+ years



Section 2.2: Self-reported Immunization among Adults

88% of respondents say they have received the BCG vaccine, while 12% say they have not received it.

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:
BCG (for tuberculosis)?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



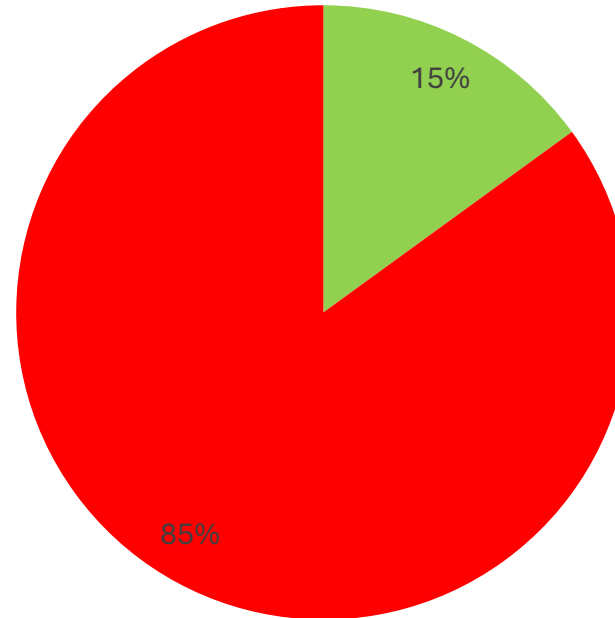
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

85% Respondents Have Not Received the Flu Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:

Flu vaccine

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



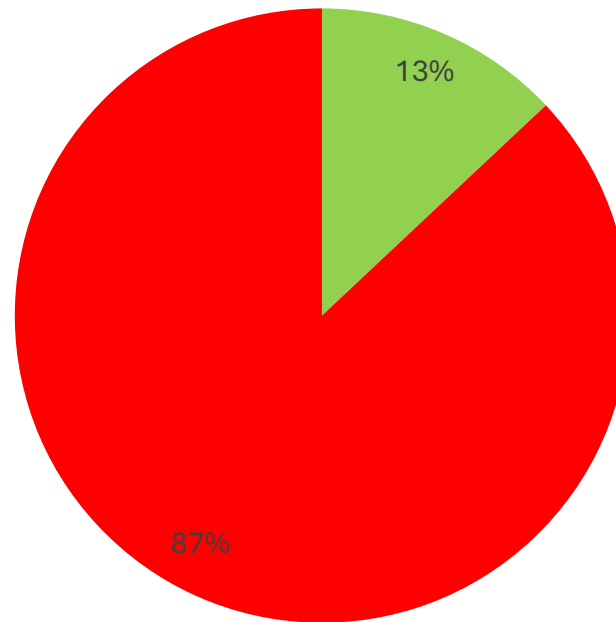
■ Yes ■ No

87% Respondents Have Not Received the Hepatitis B Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:

Hepatitis B vaccine?

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



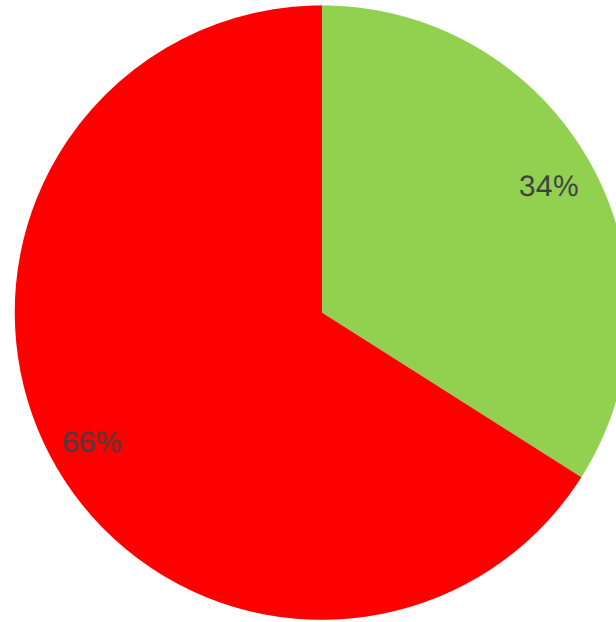
■ Yes ■ No

66% Respondents Have Not Received the Polio Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:

Polio vaccine?

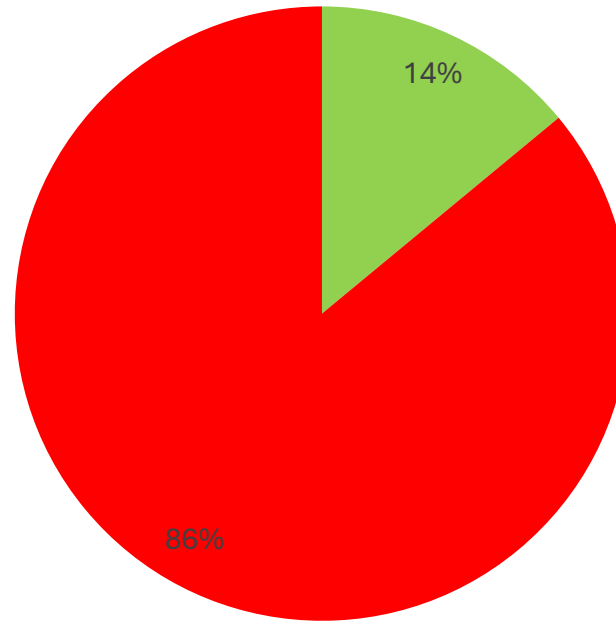
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



■ Yes ■ No

86% Respondents Have Not Received the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟

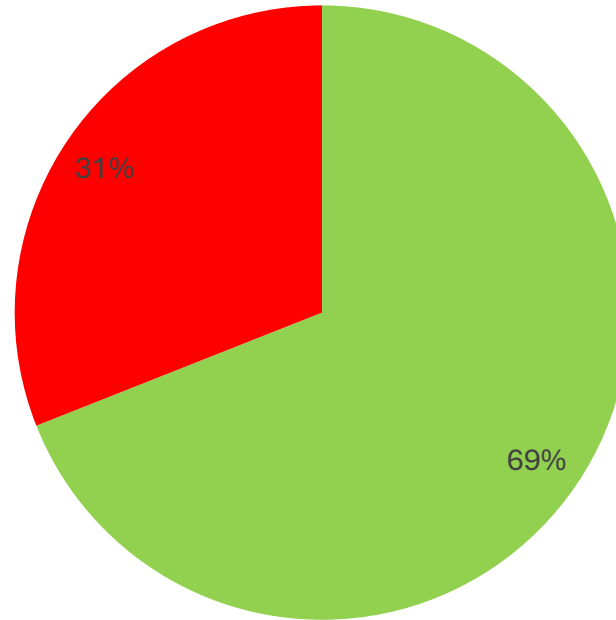


■ Yes ■ No

69% Respondents Have Received the COVID-19 Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:
COVID-19 vaccine?

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟

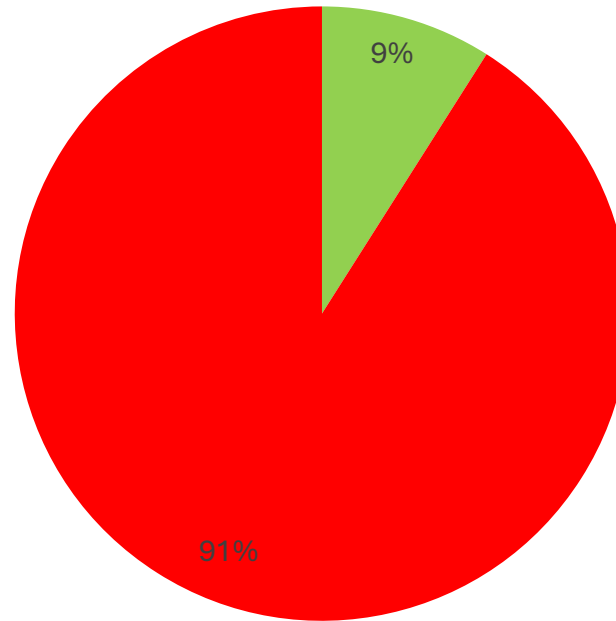


■ Yes ■ No

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

91% Respondents Have Not Received the Meningococcal Vaccine (for Meningitis)

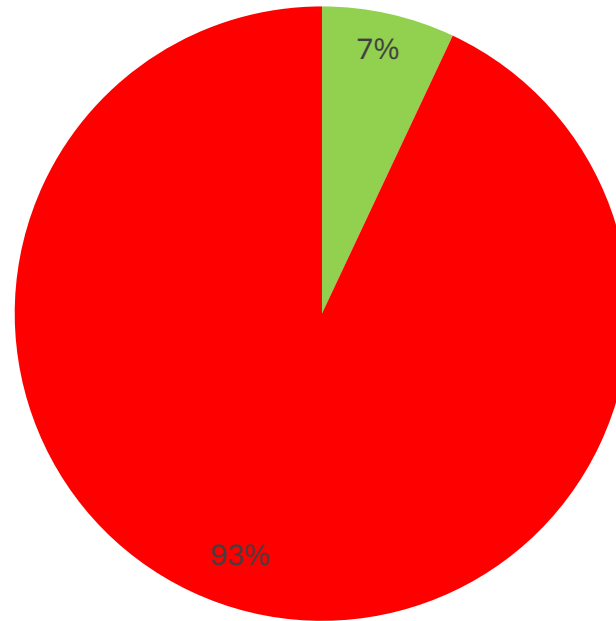
Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?: Meningococcal vaccine (for meningitis)?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



■ Yes ■ No

93% Respondents Have Not Received the Pneumococcal Vaccine (for Pneumonia)

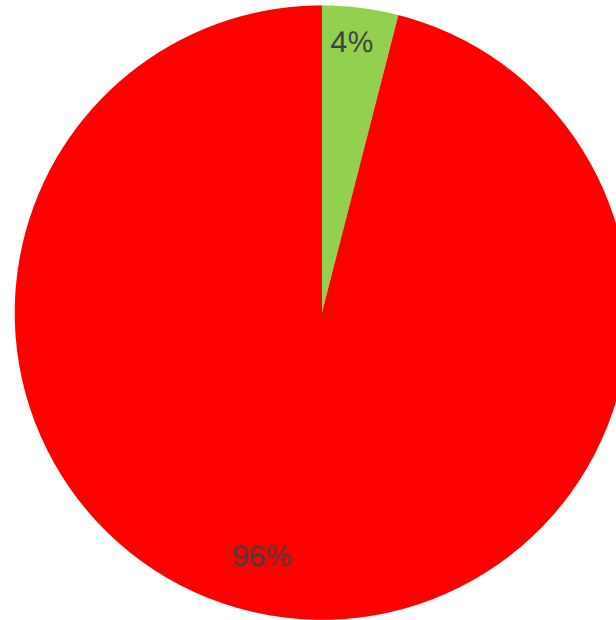
Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?: Pneumococcal vaccine (for pneumonia)?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



■ Yes ■ No

96% Respondents Have Not Received the Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) Vaccine (for Bacterial Meningitis and Pneumonia)

Question: have you received the following vaccinations?: Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine (for bacterial meningitis and pneumonia)?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



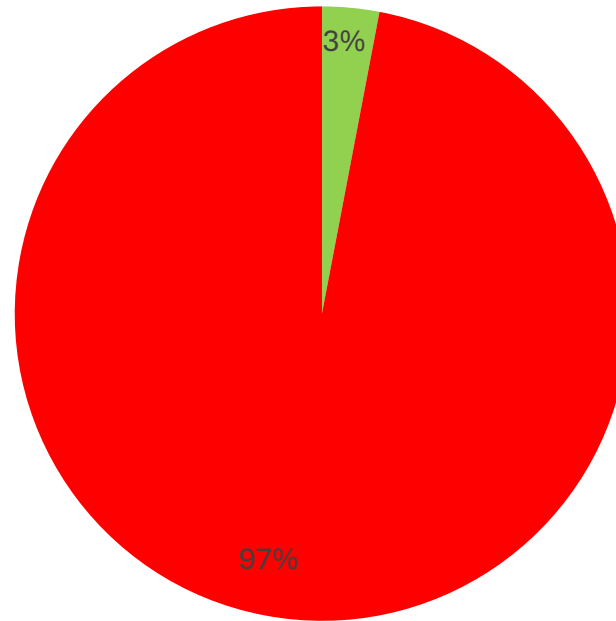
■ Yes ■ No

97% Respondents Have Not Received the HPV (Human Papillomavirus) Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:

HPV human Papillomavirus?

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



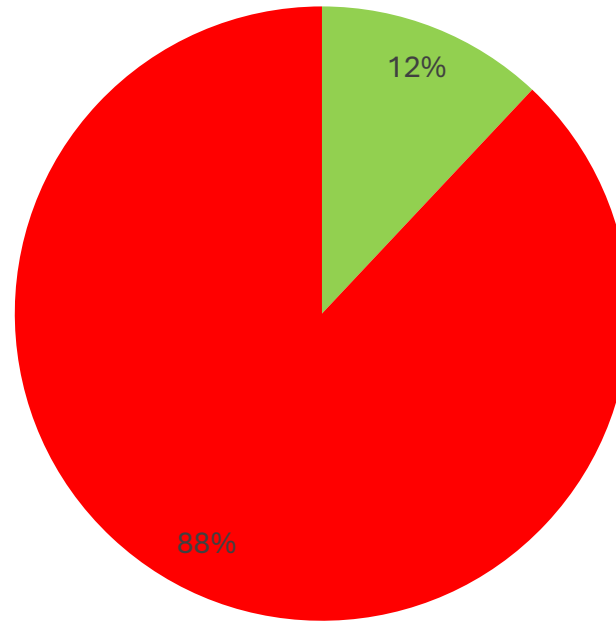
■ Yes ■ No

88% Respondents Have Not Received the Tetanus Vaccine

Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:

Tetanus Vaccine?

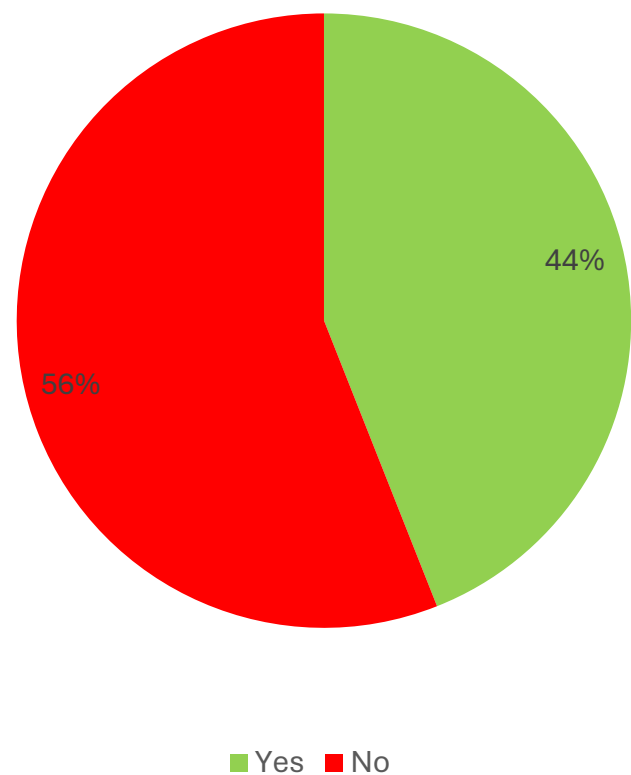
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



■ Yes ■ No

56% of adult respondents say they have Not Received All Vaccinations Listed on the EPI Card

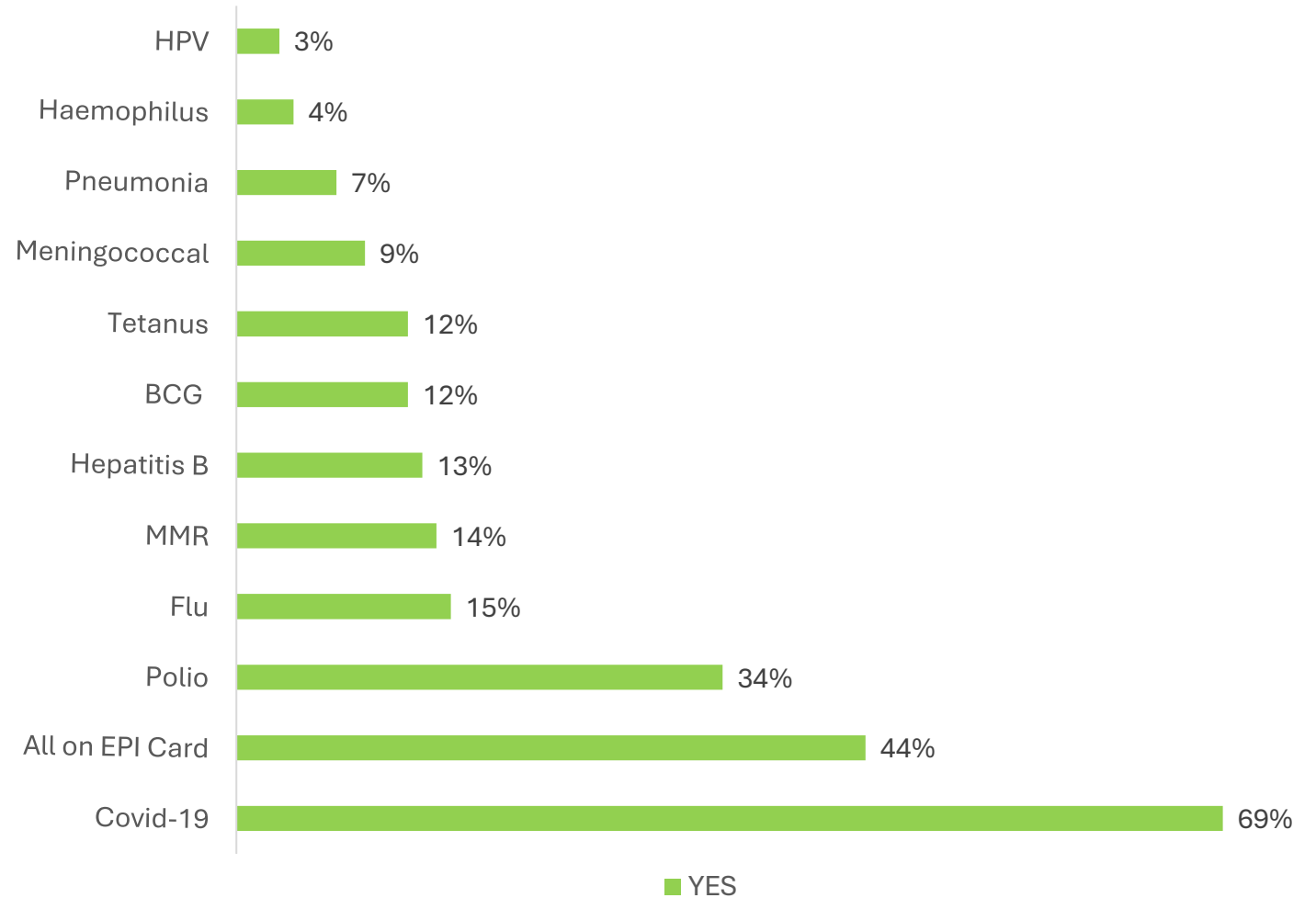
Question: For the above diseases, have you received the following vaccinations?:
All listed on the EPI CARD?
مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟



Vaccination Coverage Among Adult Respondents

Data reveals that 12% of respondents have received the BCG vaccine, while 69% have received the COVID-19 vaccine. Other vaccines include 12% for tetanus, 3% for HPV, 4% for Hemophilus, 7% for pneumonia, 9% for meningococcal, 14% for MMR, 34% for polio, 15% for flu and 13% for Hepatitis B. Additionally, 46% of respondents have received all the vaccinations listed on the EPI card. Please note that the adults may not remember which vaccines they may have received as a child. It also shows lack of awareness about different vaccine names.

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟

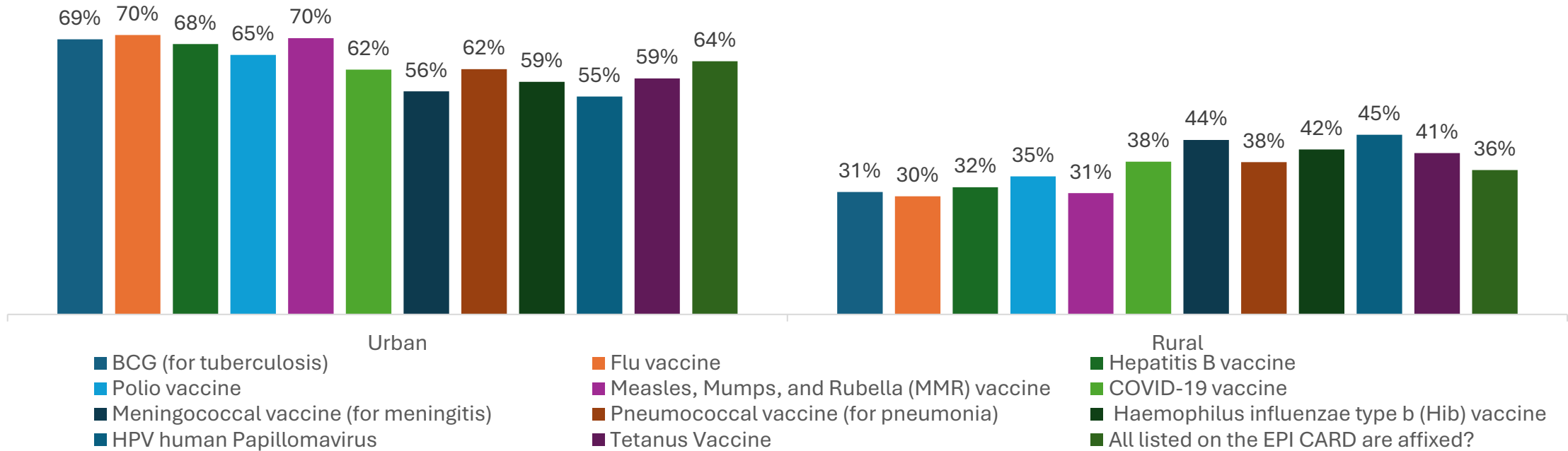


Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Vaccination coverage higher in urban areas than in rural areas

مندرجہ بالا بیماریوں کے لیے، کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ٹیکے لگوائے ہیں؟

Location



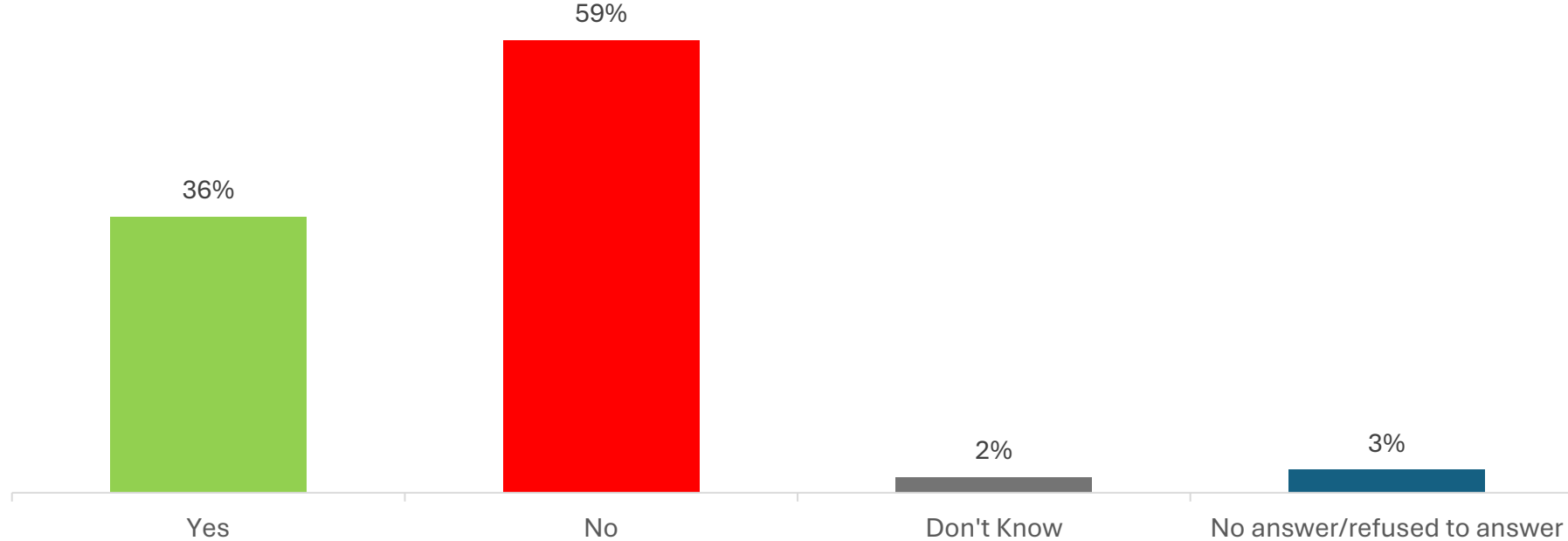
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 2.3: Self-reported incidence of common infections in the past month

36% of the Respondents Have Experienced Fever in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? a. Fever

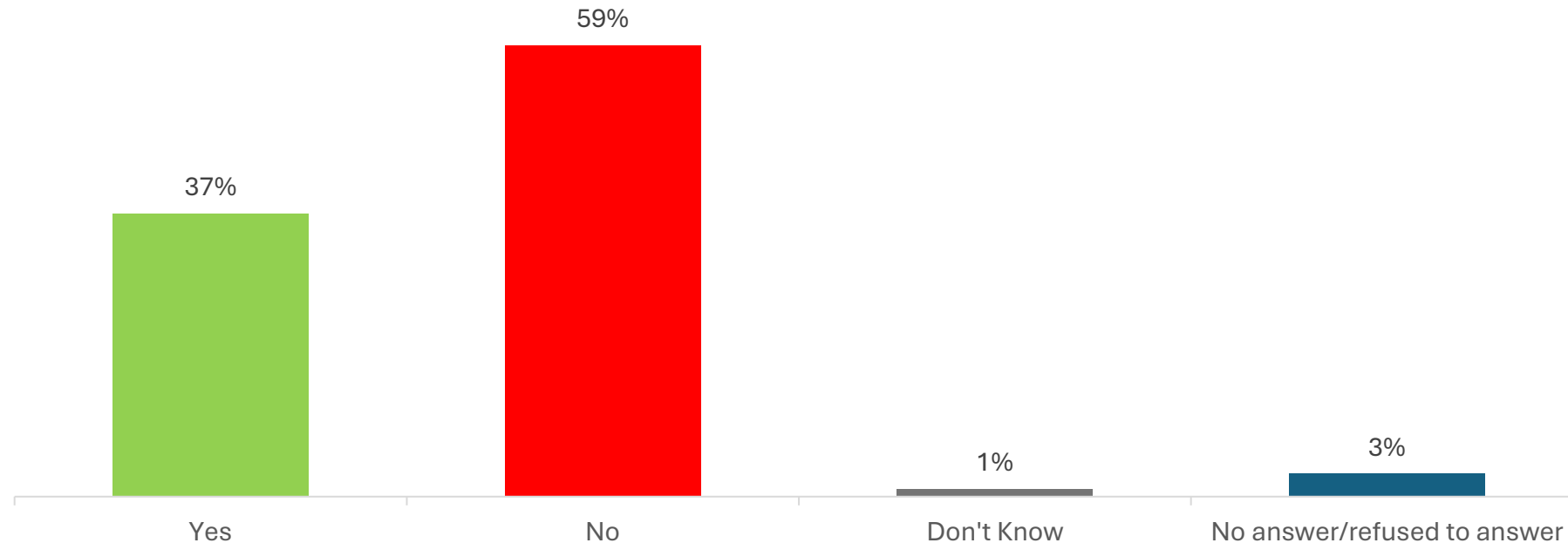
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



37% of the Respondents Have Experienced a Sore Throat in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? b. Sore throat

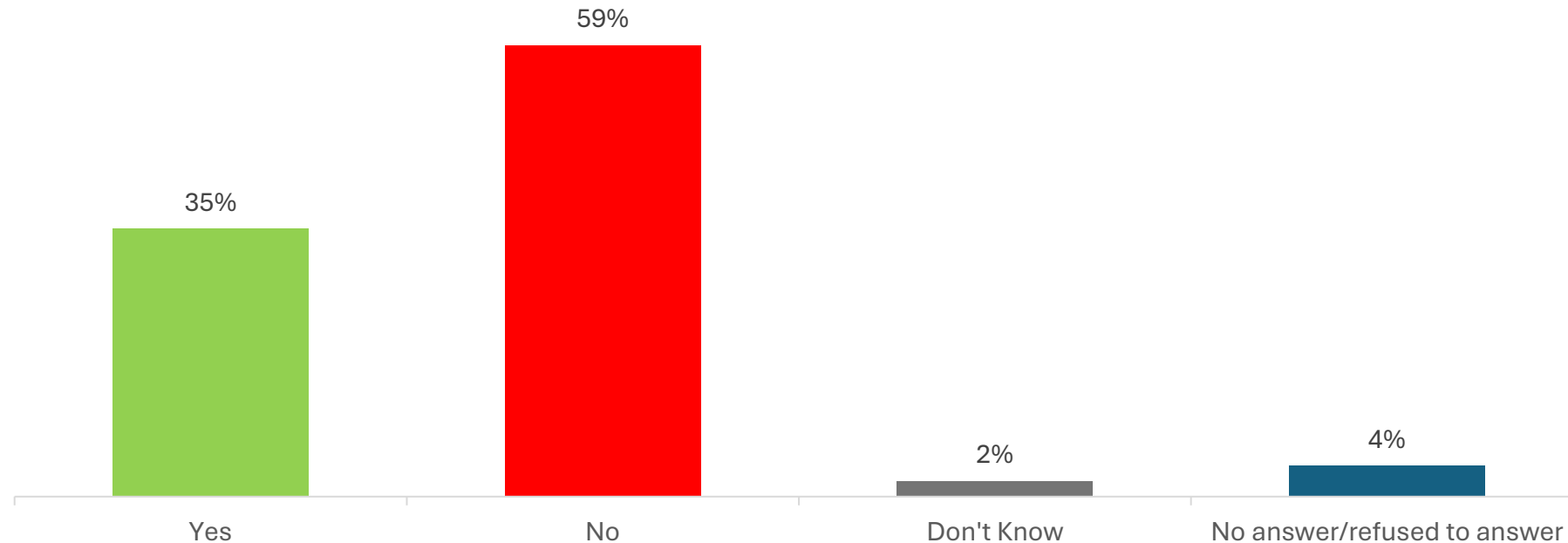
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



35% of the Respondents Have Experienced a Runny or Stuffed Nose in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? c. Runny Nose/ Stuffed nose

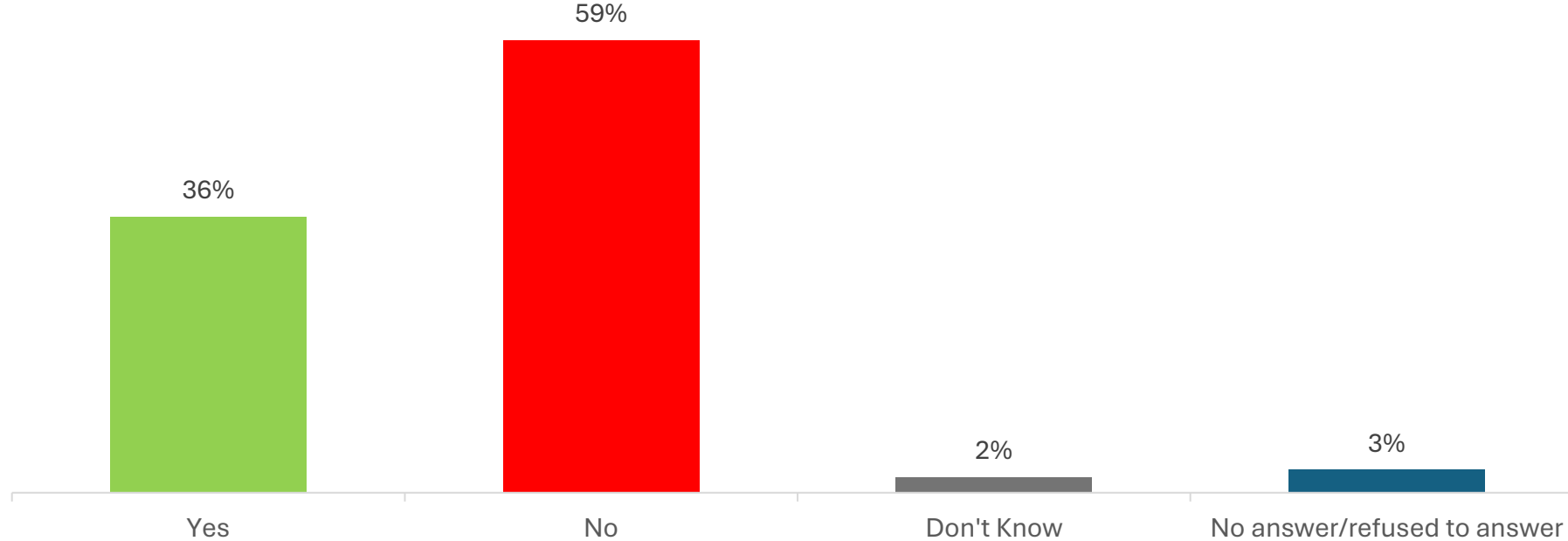
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنہ کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



36% of the Respondents Have Experienced a Cough in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? d. Cough

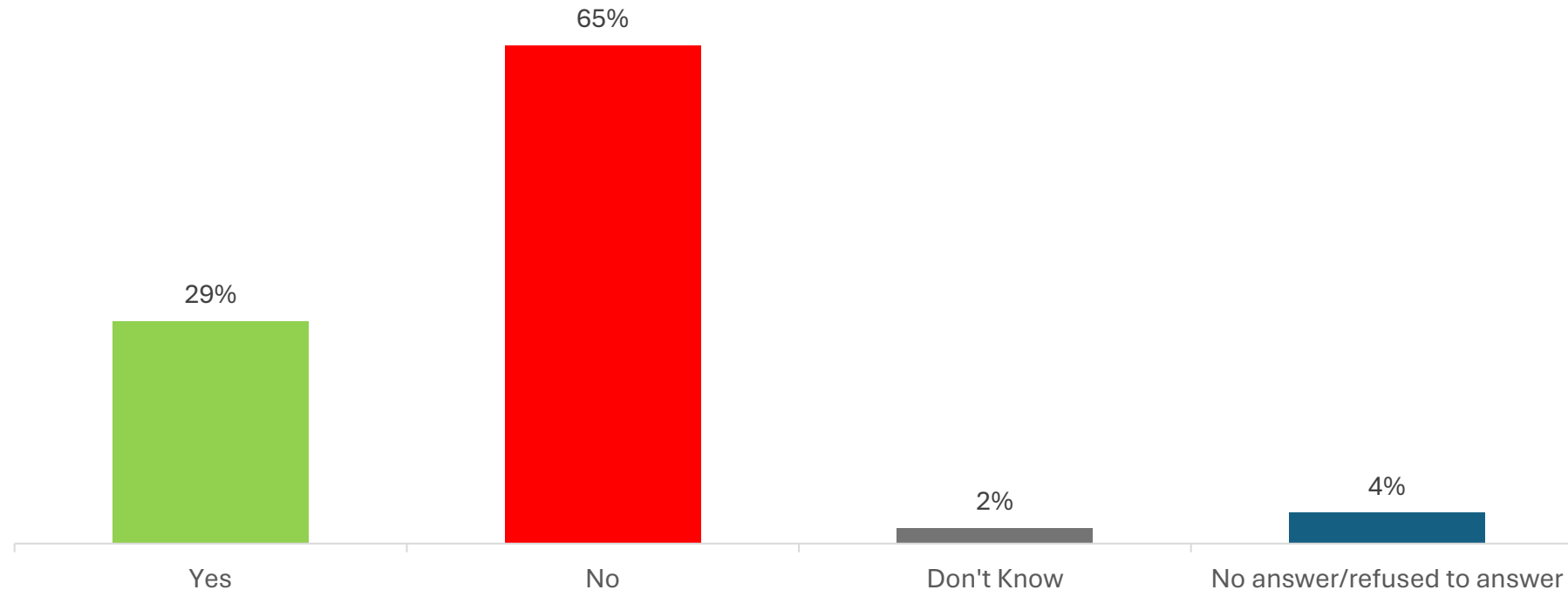
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



29% of the Respondents Have Experienced Sneezing in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? e. Sneezing

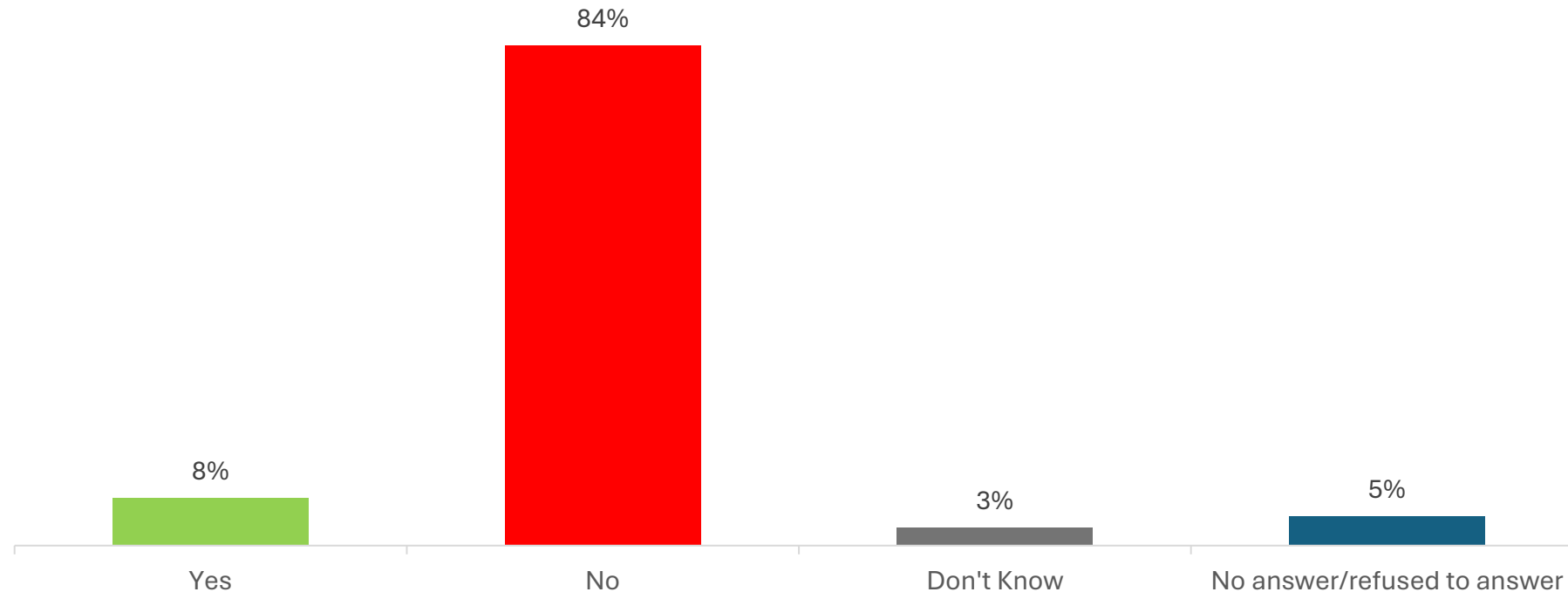
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



8% of the Respondents Have Experienced Diarrhea in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? f. Diarrhea

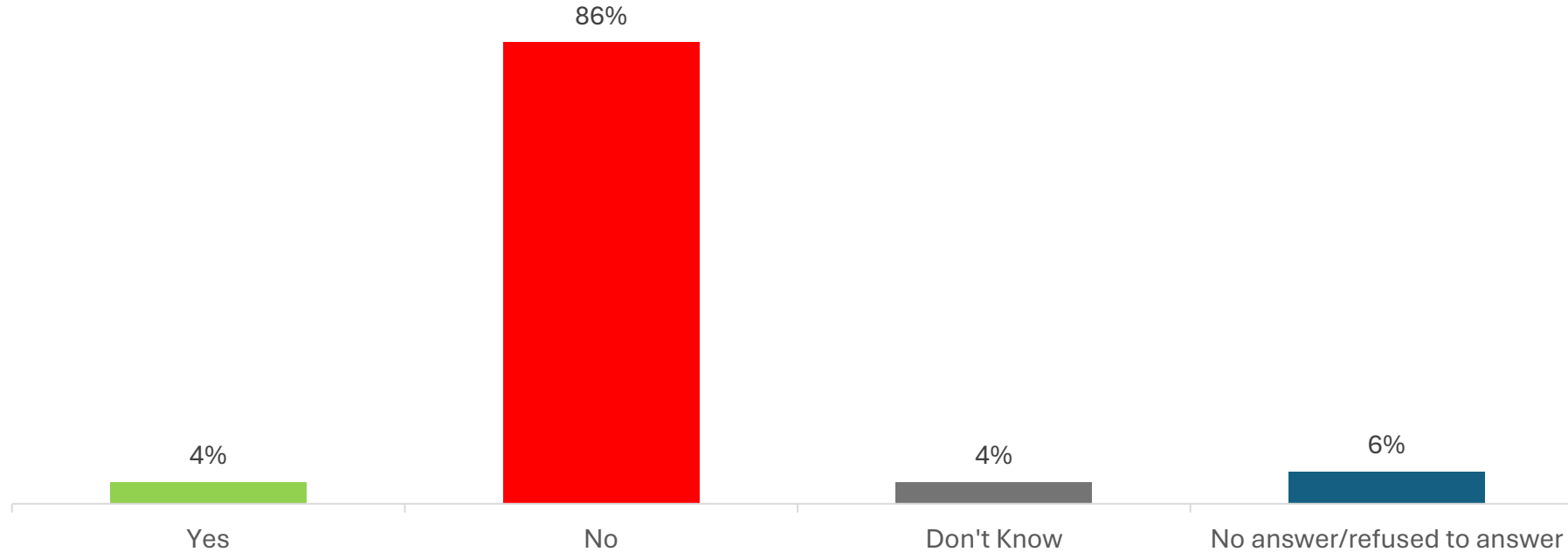
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



4% of the Respondents Have Experienced Jaundice in the Past Month

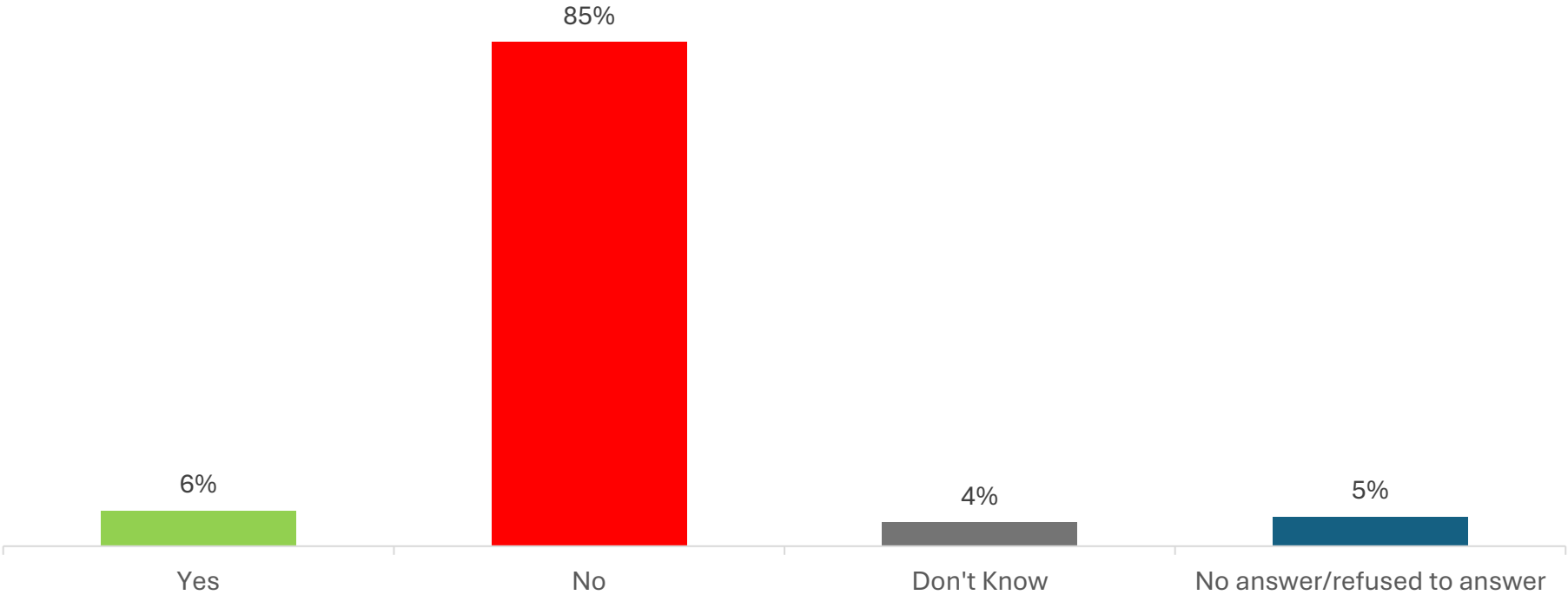
Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? g. Jaundice

کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



6% of the Respondents Have Experienced a Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in the Past Month

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month? h. Urinary tract infection (UTI)
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنہ کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟

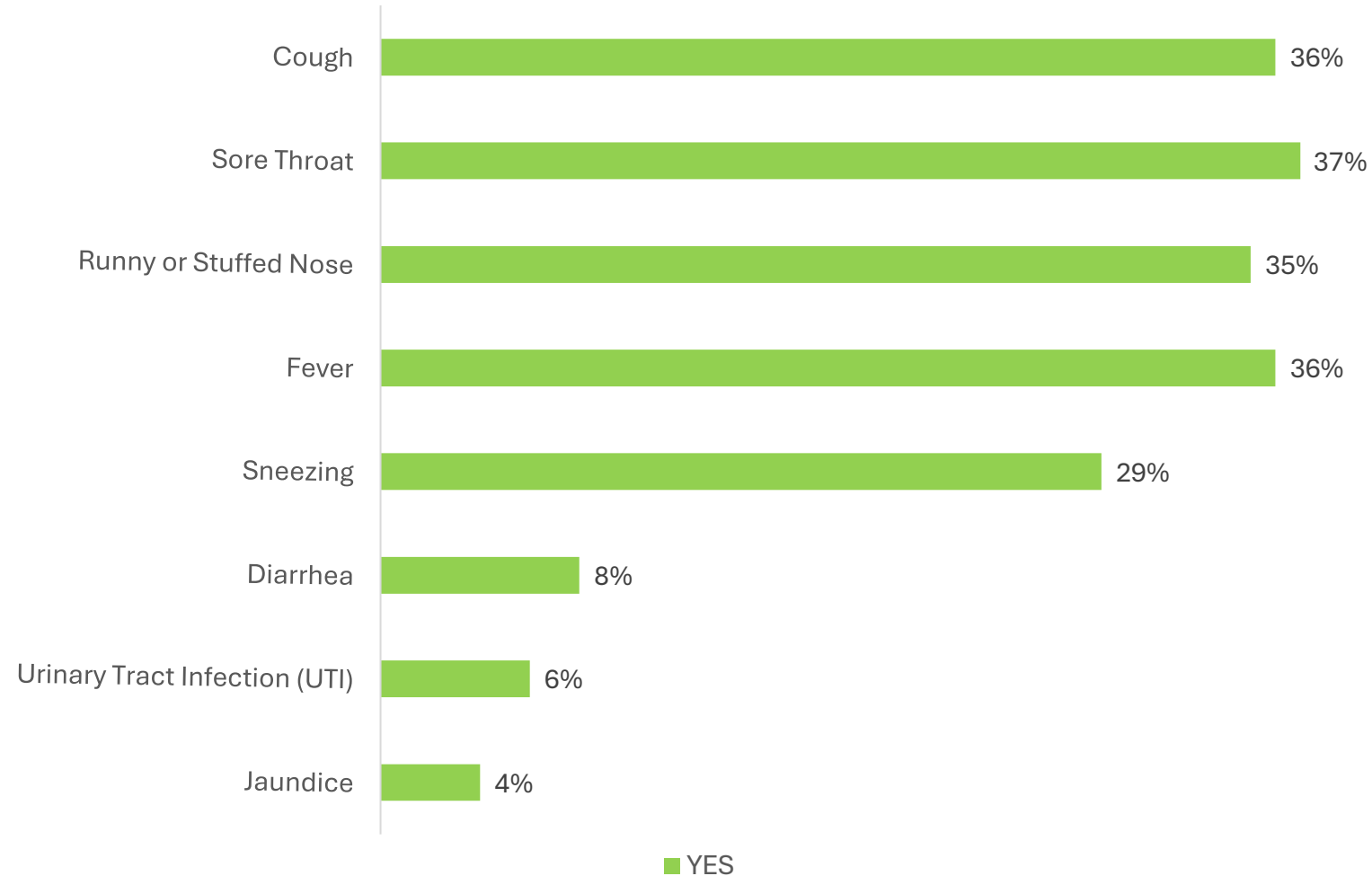


Infection Prevalence: Percentage of Respondents Affected

A significant portion of respondents reported experiencing common health symptoms in the past month. Specifically, 36% experienced fever, 37% had a sore throat, and 35% dealt with a runny or stuffed nose. Additionally, 29% reported sneezing, while 8% experienced diarrhea. Fewer respondents faced more specific issues, with 4% having jaundice and 6% dealing with a urinary tract infection (UTI).

Please note this is self-reported experience of having these symptoms. They could be attributed to other non-infectious diseases as well.

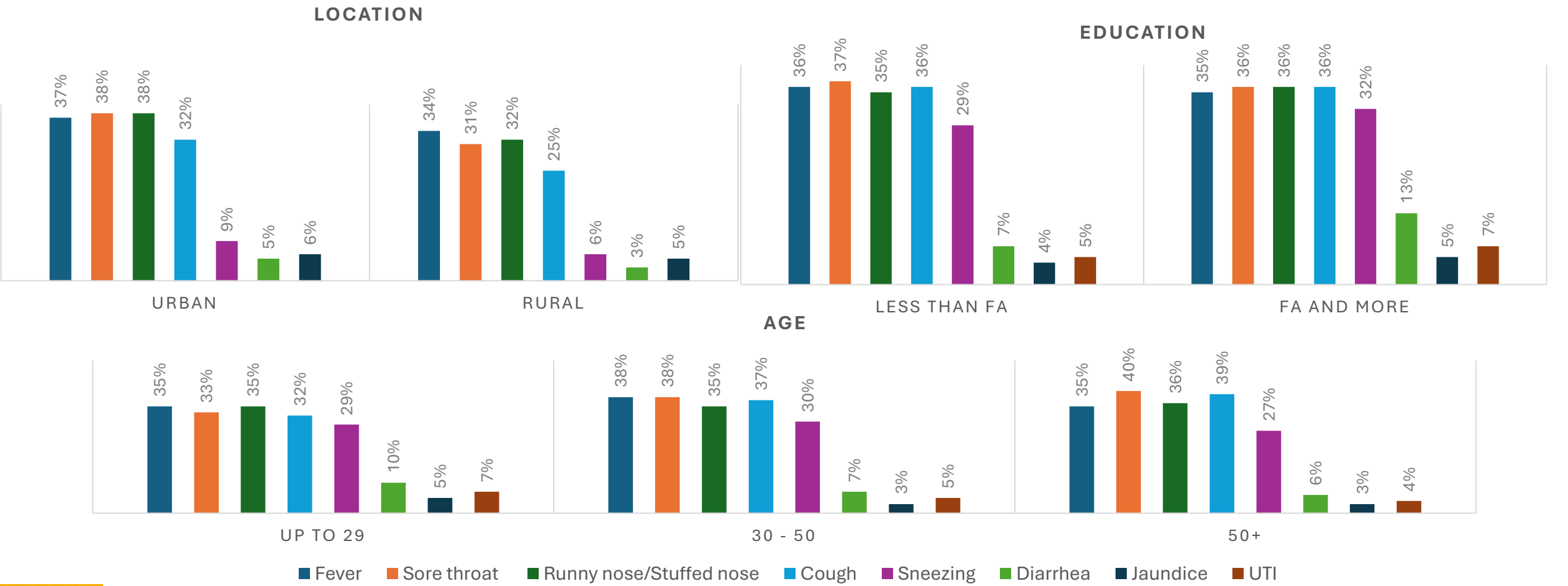
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Fever and sore throat the most cited infection (38%) experienced the past month among those aged 30-50

Question: Have you experienced any of the following infections in the past month?
کیا خدانخواستہ آپ کو پچھلے مہینے درج ذیل میں سے کسی انفیکشن کا سامنا کرنا پڑا یا بیمار ہوئے ؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

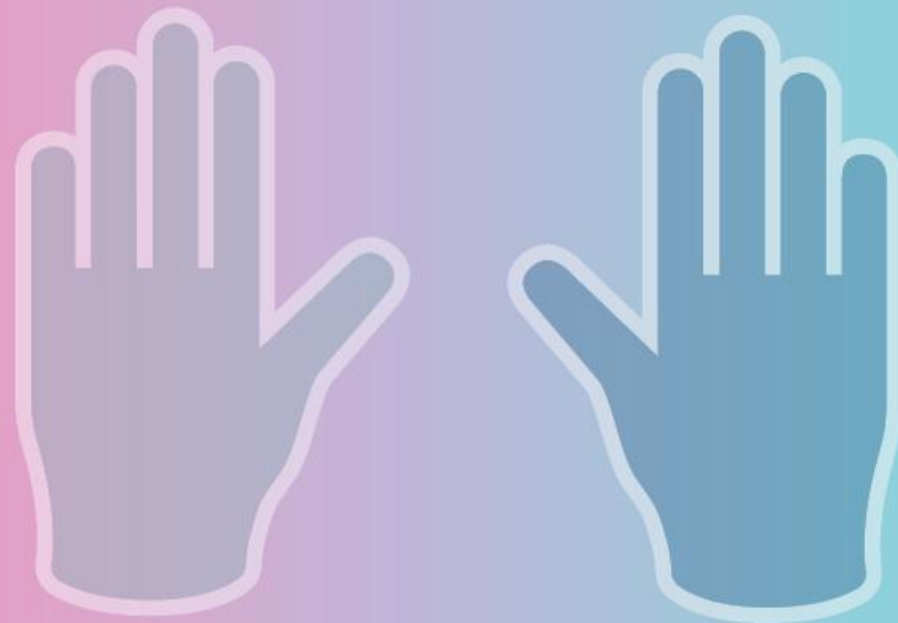
-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025



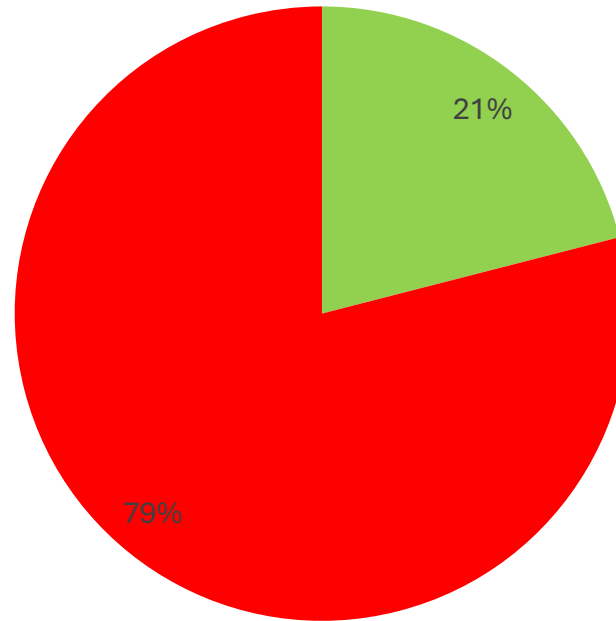
Section 3: Risk Factors Increasing Susceptibility to Infectious Diseases



3.1: Risky Health Behaviors and Practices Among Respondents

79% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Come into Contact with Infected People

Question: Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: Coming into contact with infected persons (through touching, sneezing, or talking)?
بیمار افراد کے ساتھ رابطے میں آنا (چھونے، چھینکنے، یا بات کرنے کے ذریعے) / متاثرہ

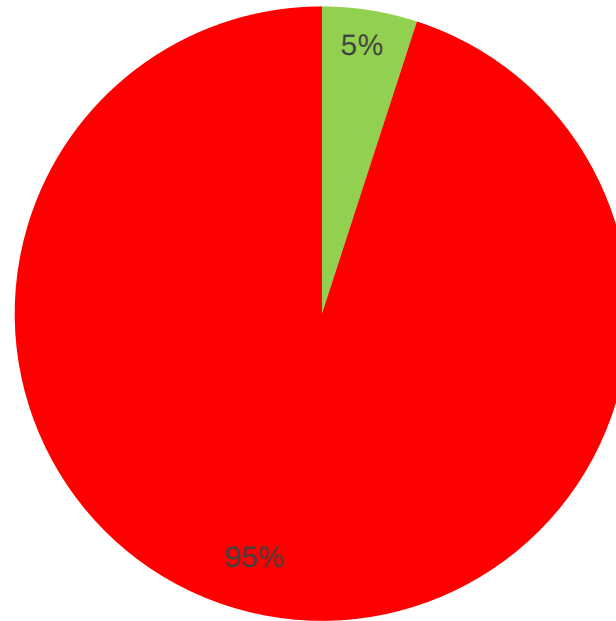


■ Yes ■ No

95% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Re-use Injection Needles

Question: .Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: Re-using injection needles?

سوئیاں دوبارہ استعمال کرنا/ٹیکے کی سرنج /انجیکشن

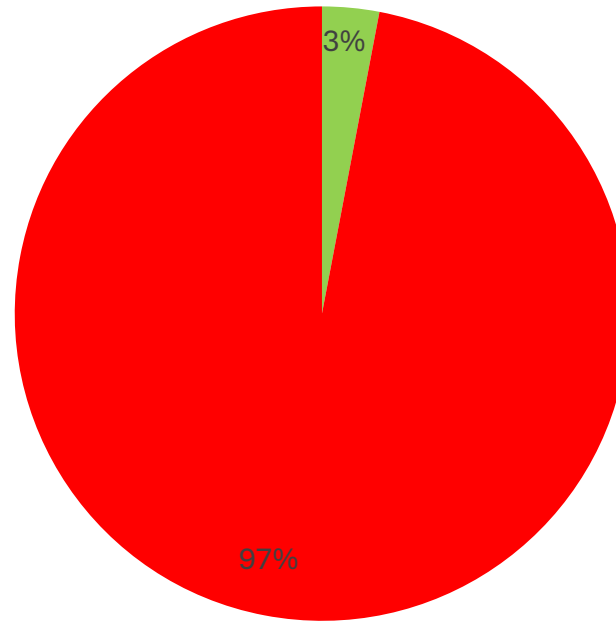


■ Yes ■ No

97% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Fail to Dispose of Used Injection Needles Properly

Question: . Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: Not disposing of used injection needles properly?

ٹیکے سے ہاتھ زخمی ہو جانا سوئیوں کو صحیح طریقے سے ٹھکانے نہ لگانا/استعمال شدہ انجیکشن

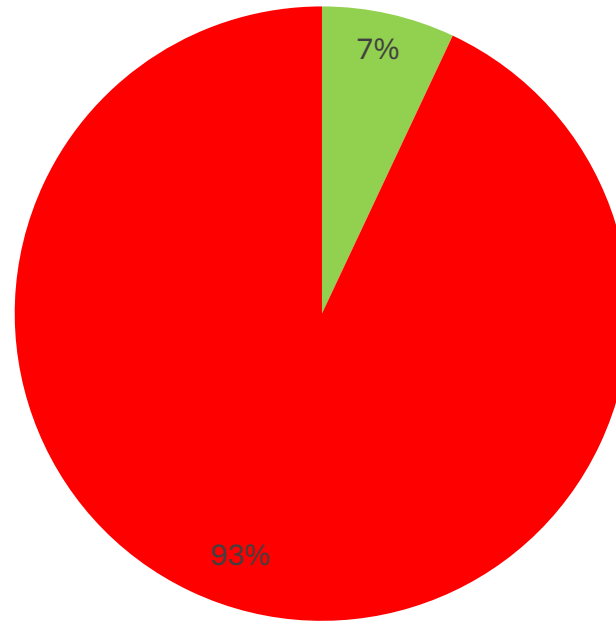


■ Yes ■ No

93% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Share a Toothbrush

Question: . Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: Sharing a toothbrush?

ٹوتھ برش کا ملکر استعمال کرنا

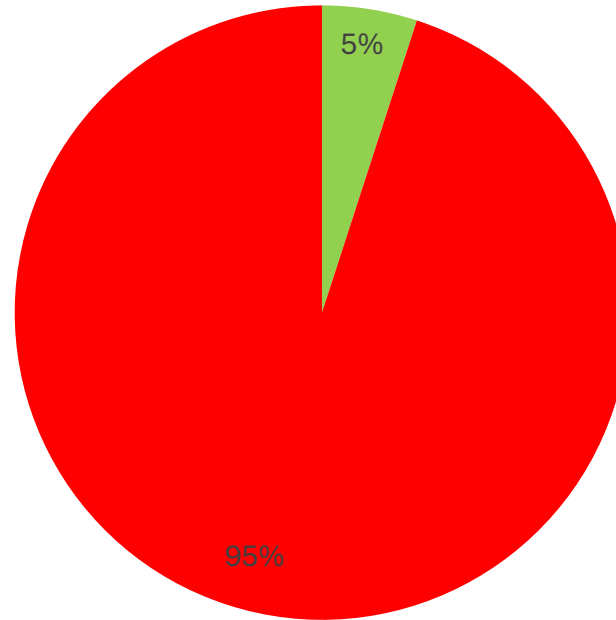


■ Yes ■ No

95% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Share a Razor

Question: . Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: Sharing a razor, e.g. re-used razor at a barber shop?

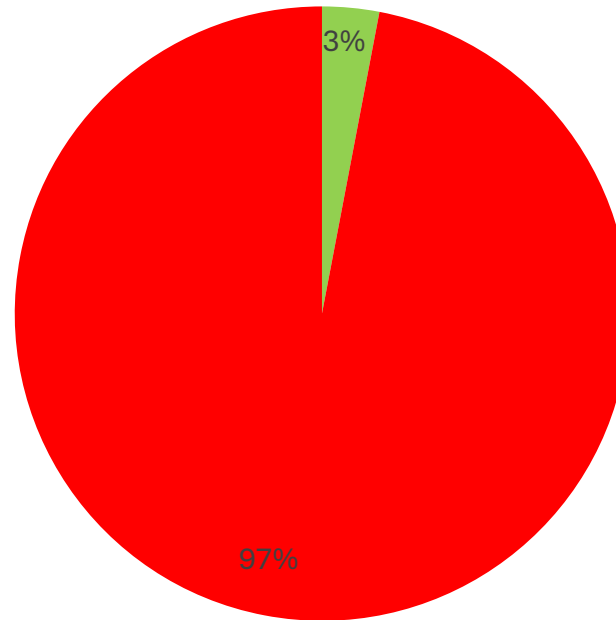
دوسروں کا استعمال شدہ استرا استعمال کرنا جیسے حجام کی دکان پر دوبارہ استعمال شدہ استرا / استرا شیئر کرنا ، استعمال کرنا



■ Yes ■ No

97% of the Respondents Do Not Regularly Engage in Blood Transfusion from an Unverified/Risky Source

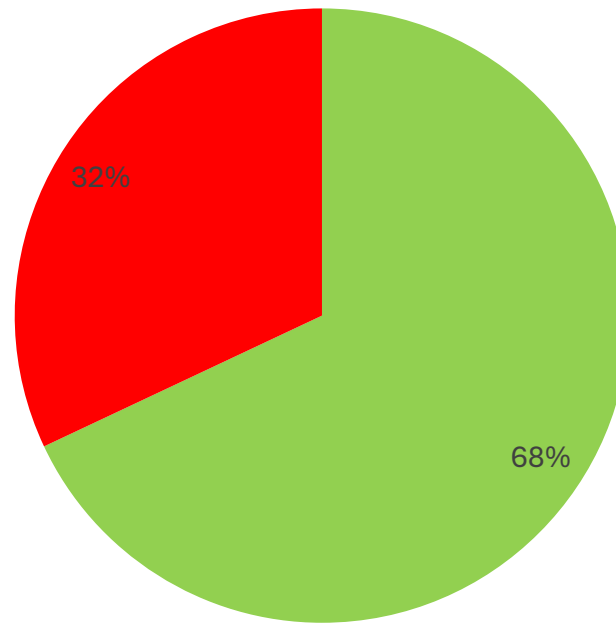
Question: . Which of the following behaviours do you engage in regularly?: Blood transfusion from an unverified/risky place/donor?
غیر تصدیق شدہ/خطرناک جگہ/عطیہ دہندہ سے خون کی منتقلی کروانا



■ Yes ■ No

68% of the Respondents Do Not Engage in Any of the Listed Risky Behaviors

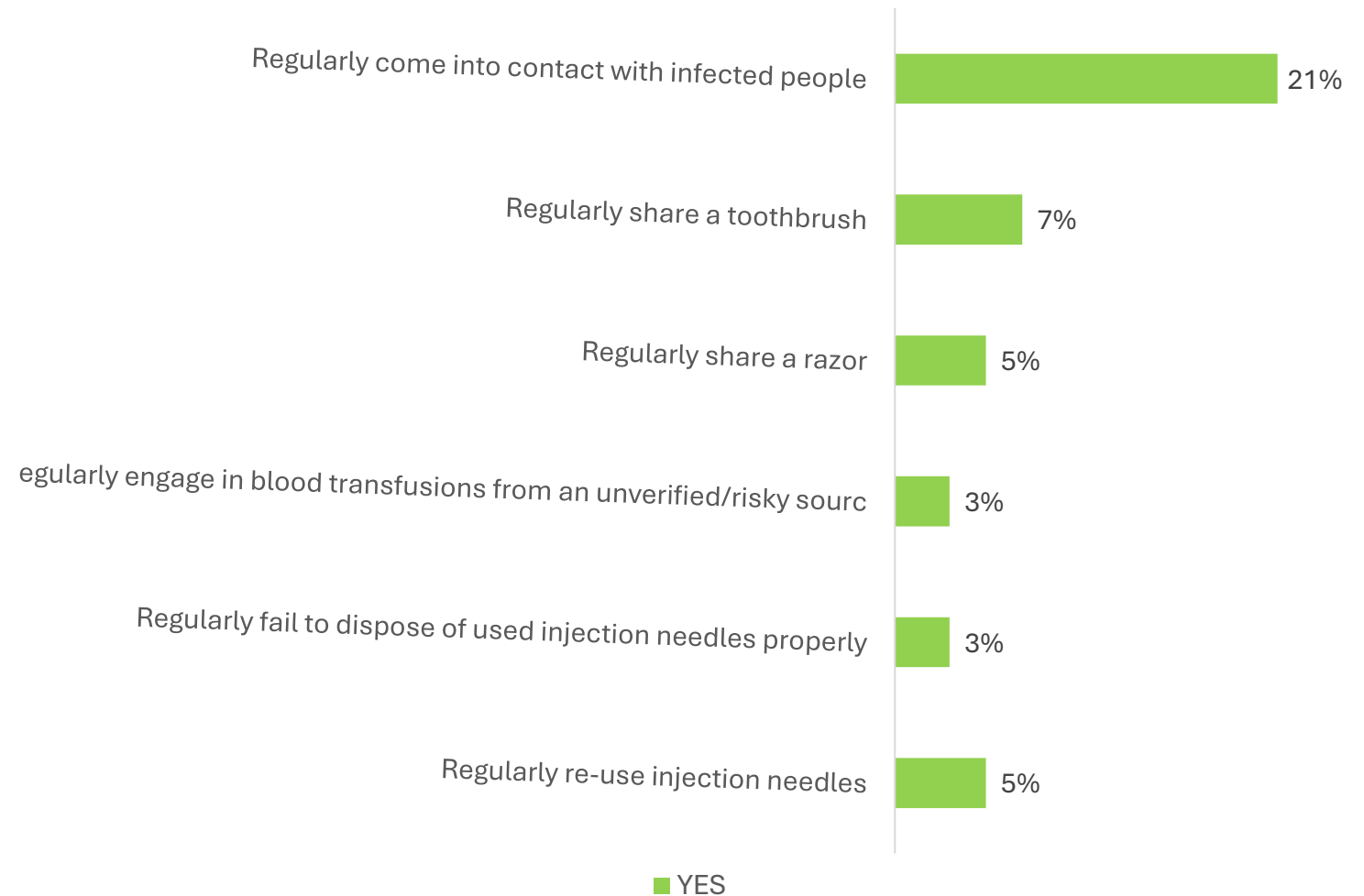
Question: . Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?: None?



■ Yes ■ No

Risky Health Behaviors and Practices Among Respondents

A small percentage of respondents reported engaging in risky health behaviors. Specifically, 21% regularly come into contact with infected people, while 5% reuse injection needles and fail to dispose of them properly. Additionally, 7% regularly share a toothbrush, 6% share a razor, and 3% engage in blood transfusions from unverified or risky sources.



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Coming into contact with infected persons is a behavior engaged in frequently by majority of the respondents across location, education and age

Which of the following behaviors do you engage in regularly?



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

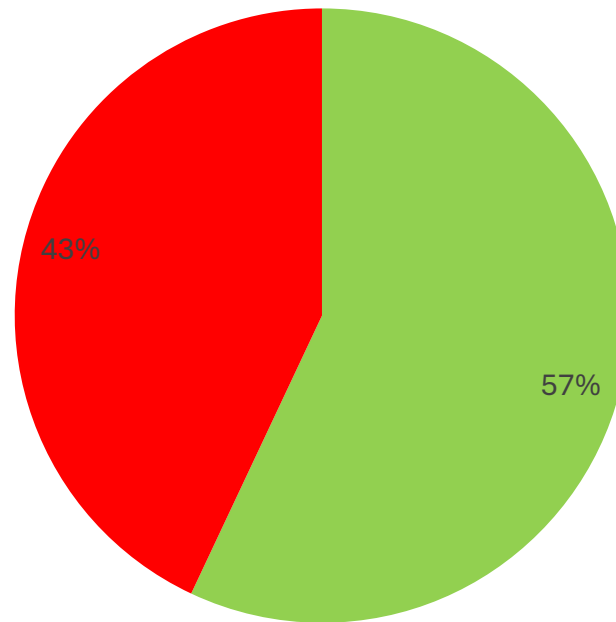
Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025

3.2: Environmental risk factors increasing susceptibility to infectious diseases

57% of the Respondents Reported Being Exposed to Mosquito Bites

Question: . Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?: Mosquito bites?
مچھر کاٹنا

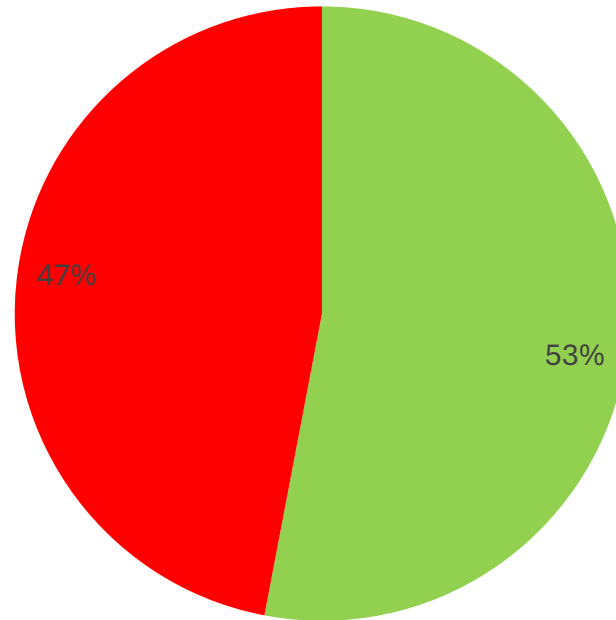


■ Yes ■ No

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

53% of the Respondents Reported Being Affected by Poor Sanitation

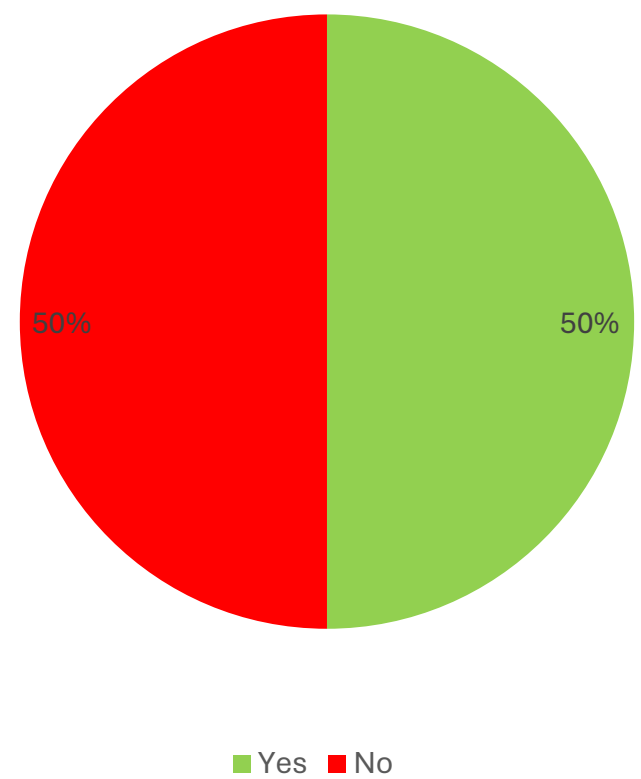
Question: . Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?: Poor sanitation (lack of clean water and soap for washing)?
ناقص صفائی (دھونے کے لیے صاف پانی اور صابن کی کمی)



■ Yes ■ No

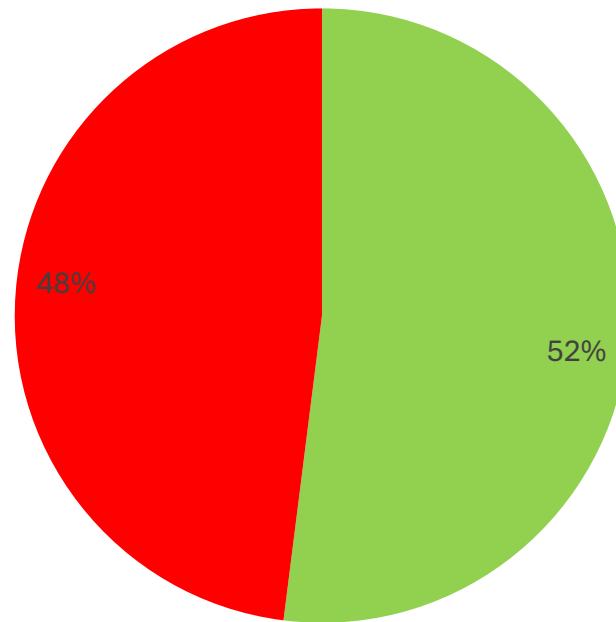
50% of the Respondents Reported Being Exposed to Contaminated Food

Question: . Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?: Eating contaminated food?
آلودہ کھانا کھانا



52% of the Respondent Reported Drinking Unfiltered/Contaminated Water

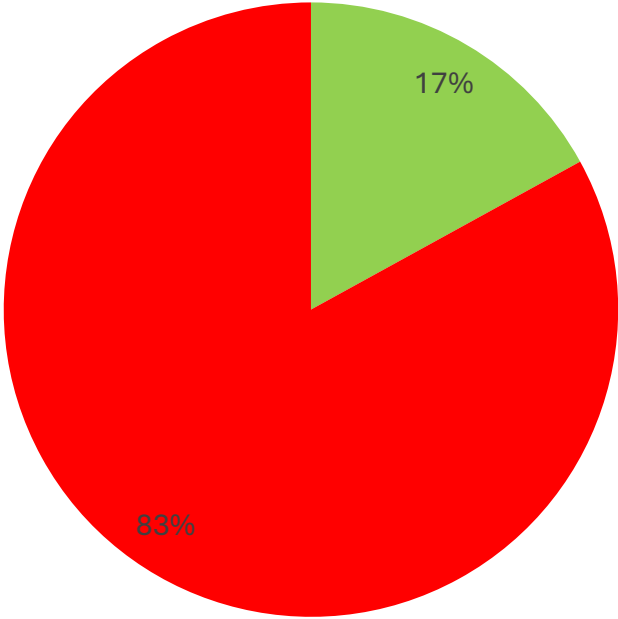
Question: . Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?: Drinking unfiltered/contaminated water?
غیر فلٹر شدہ / آلودہ پانی پینا



■ Yes ■ No

17% of the Respondent Reported That None of the Listed Environmental Conditions Affect Them

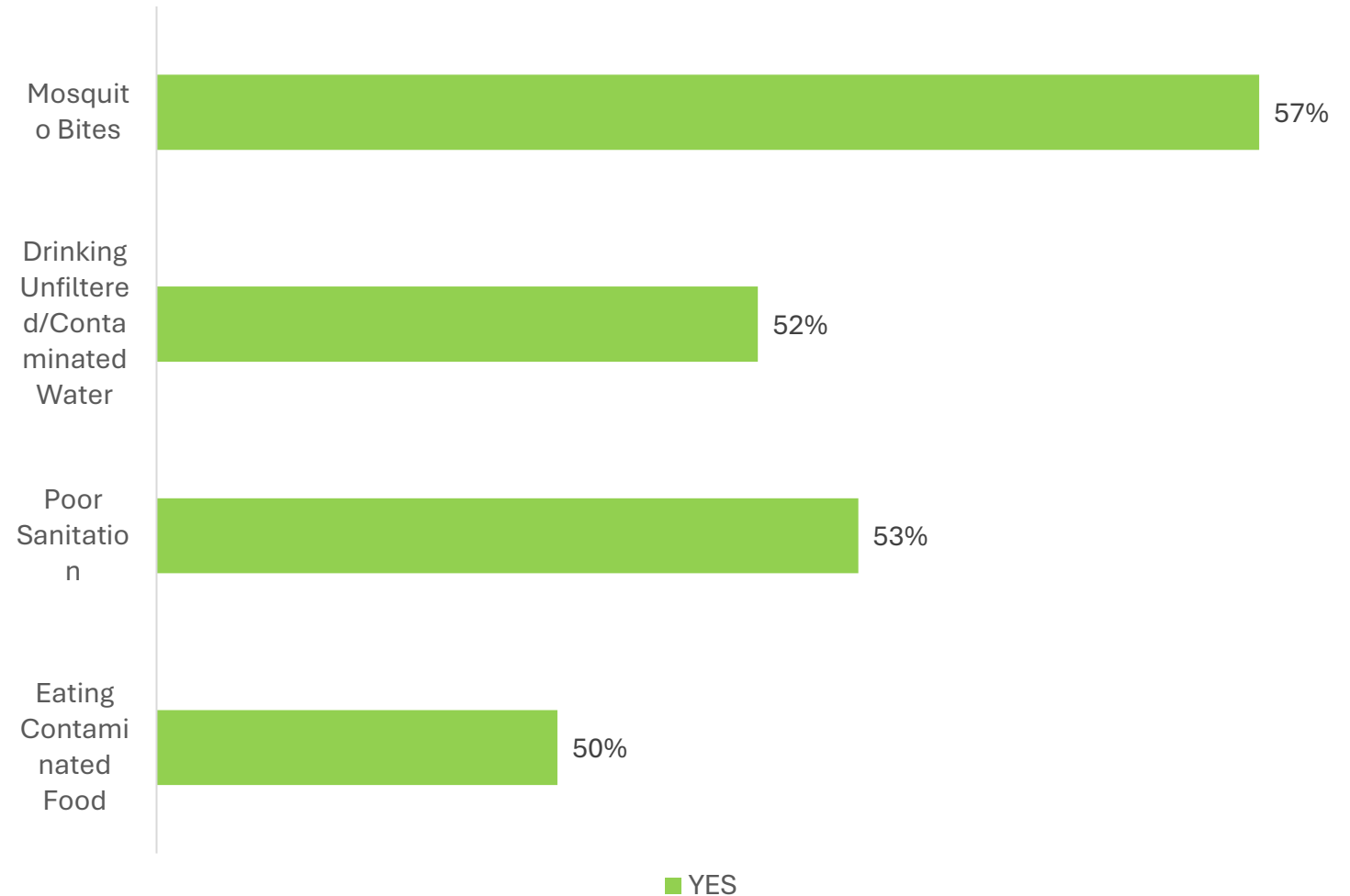
Question: . Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?:
None?



■ Yes ■ No

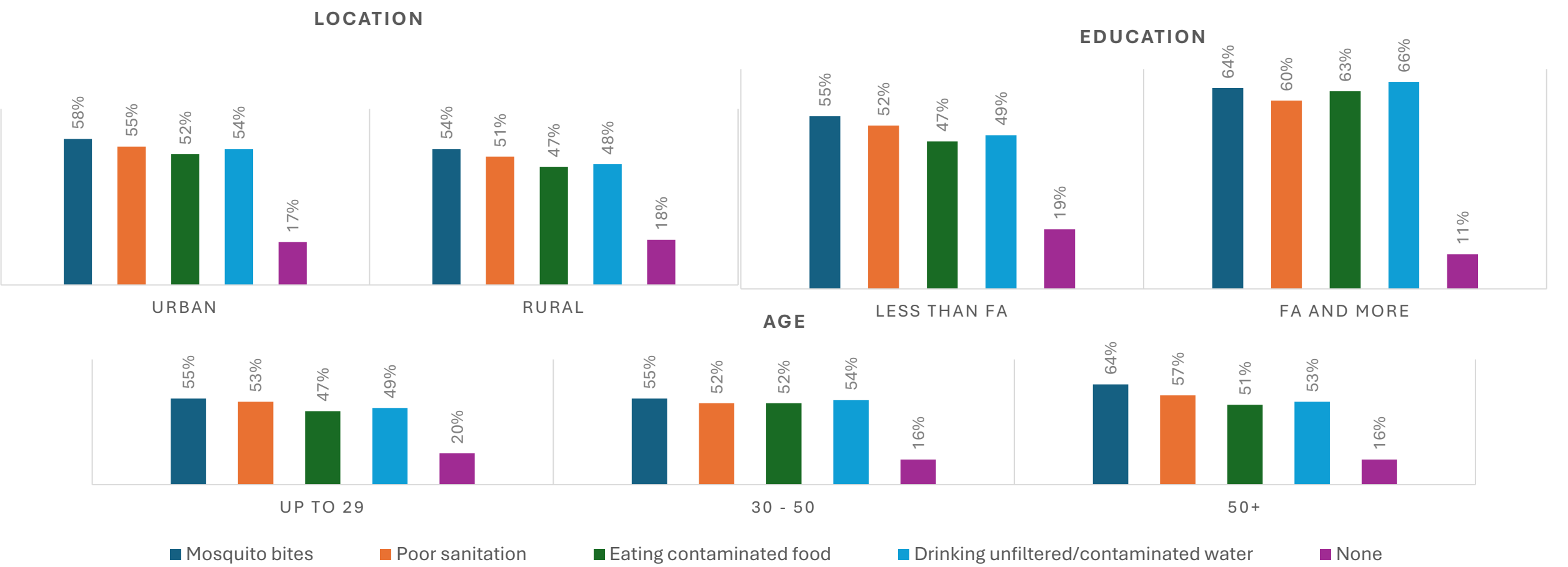
Environmental and Hygiene-Related Health Risks Among Respondents

A significant portion of respondents reported being affected by environmental and hygiene-related issues. Specifically, 57% were affected by mosquito bites, 53% by poor sanitation, and 50% reported eating contaminated food. Additionally, 52% reported drinking unfiltered or contaminated water.



Mosquito bites the highest cited conditions that affect majority of the respondents across location, education and age

Which of the following conditions that can spread infections affect you?





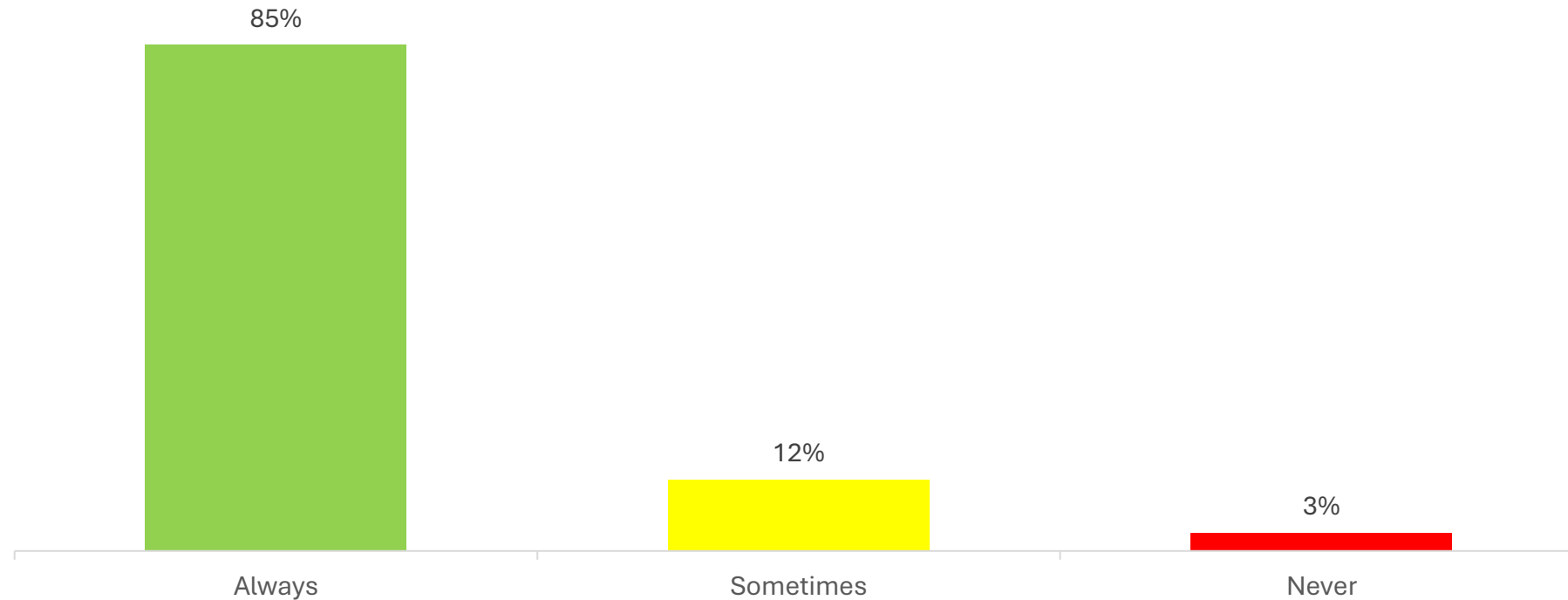
Section 4: Prevention and Treatment



4.1: Prevention

85% of the respondents reported that they always wash their hands with soap after using the toilet.

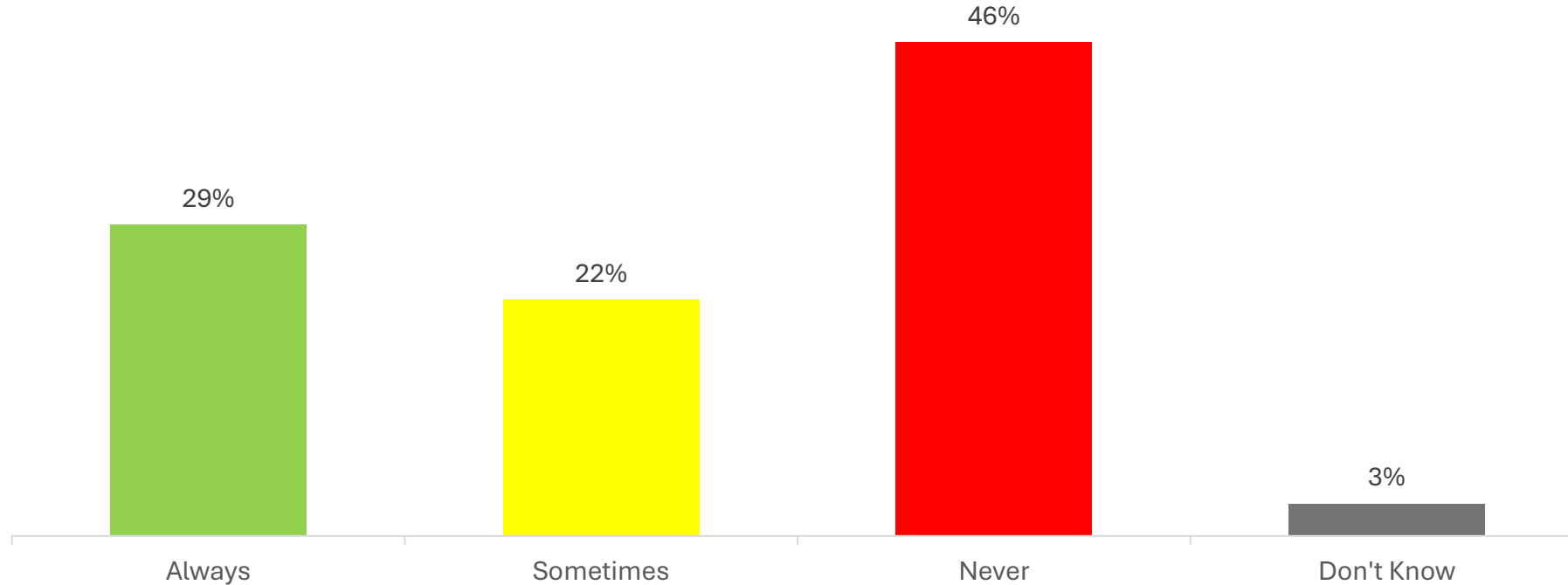
Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life a. Hand washing with soap after using toilet
ٹوائلٹ استعمال کرنے کے بعد صابن سے ہاتھ دھونا



46% of respondents reported that they never use hand sanitizers when they cannot wash their hands.

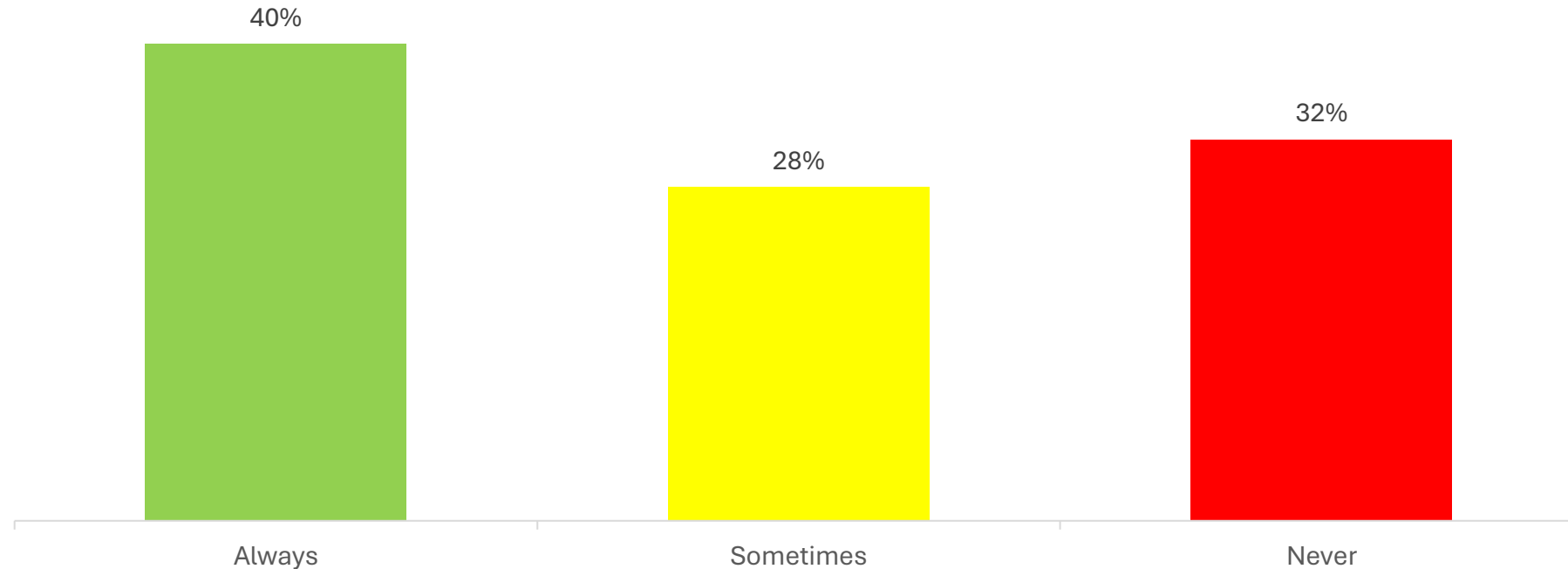
Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life b. Use of hand sanitizers when you cannot wash your hands

جب آپ اپنے ہاتھ نہیں دھو سکتے تو ہینڈ سینیٹائزر کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔



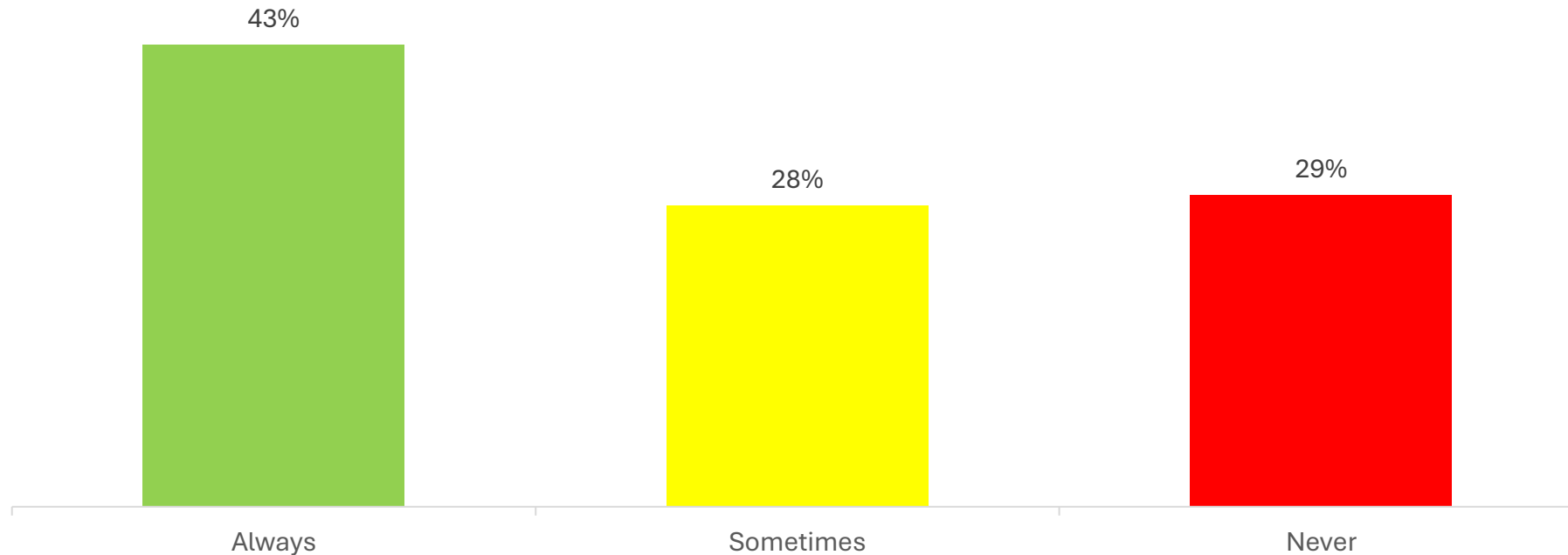
40% of respondents reported that they always wear masks in crowded places.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life c. Wearing masks in crowded places
پریہجوم جگہوں پر ماسک پہننا



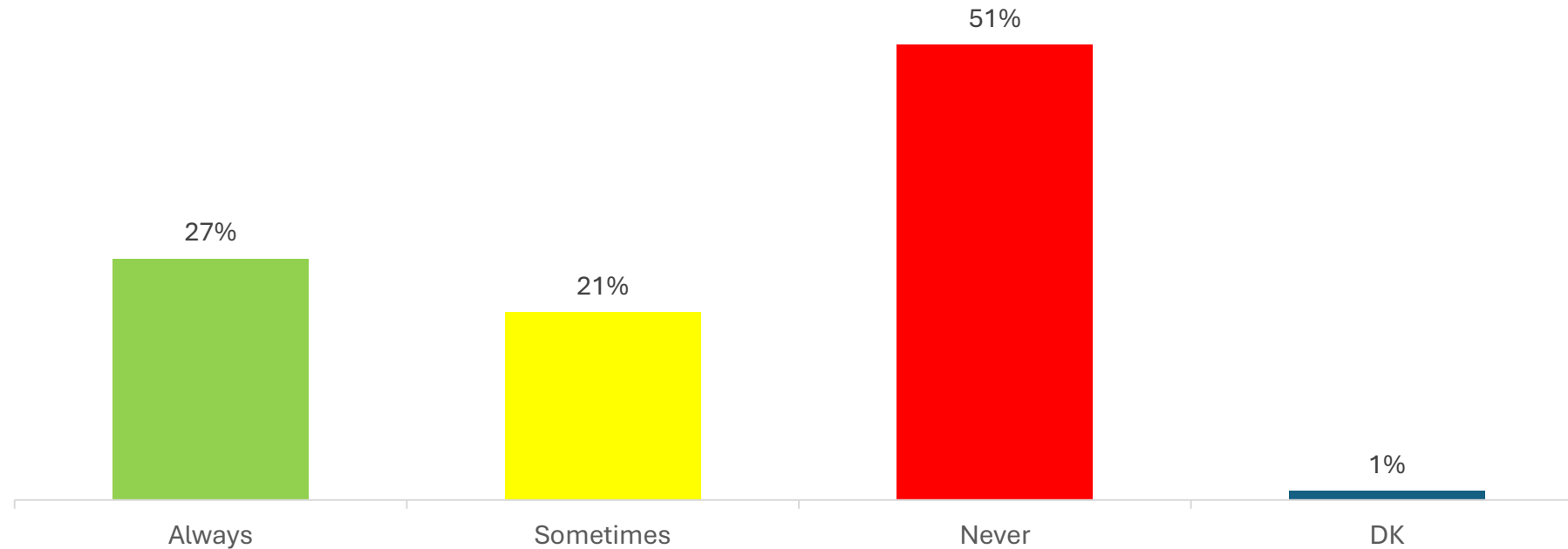
43% of respondents reported that they always use mosquito repellents.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life d. Using mosquito repellents
مچھر بھگانے والی ادویات کا استعمال



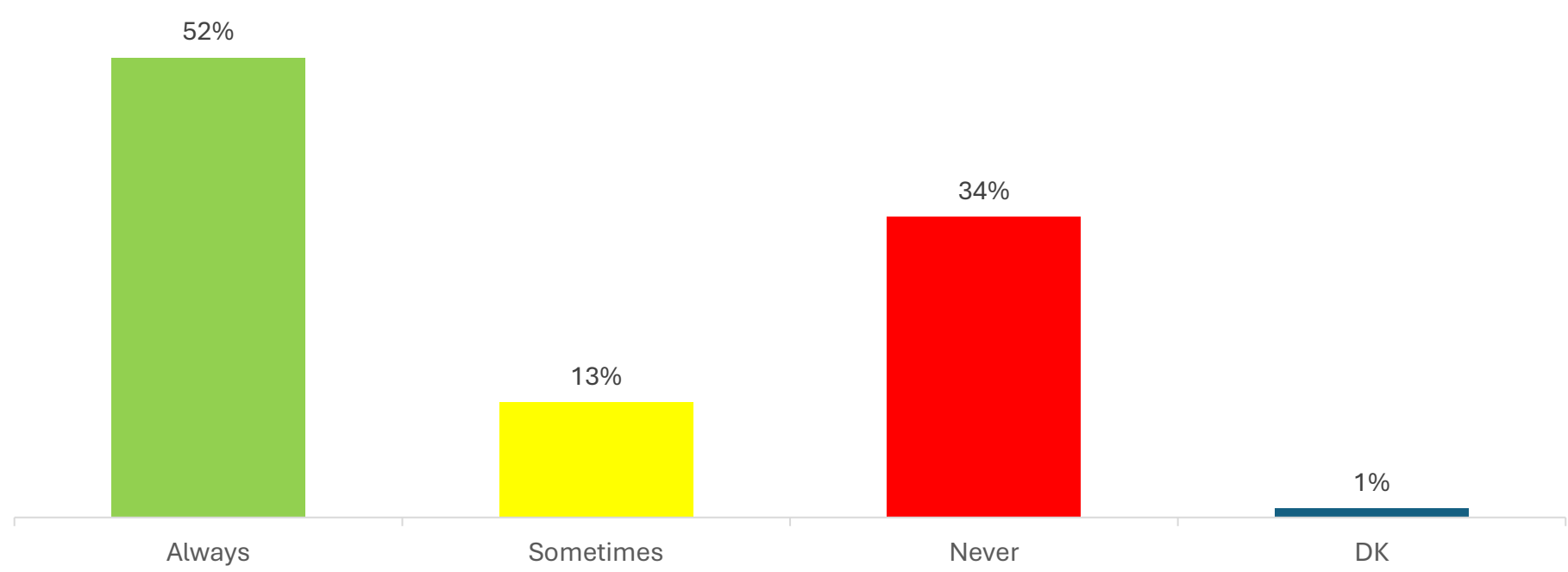
51% of respondents reported that they never sleep under a mosquito net.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life e. Sleeping under a mosquito net
مچھر دانی کے نیچے سونا



52% of respondents reported that they always use bottled water, boil, filter, or treat drinking water.

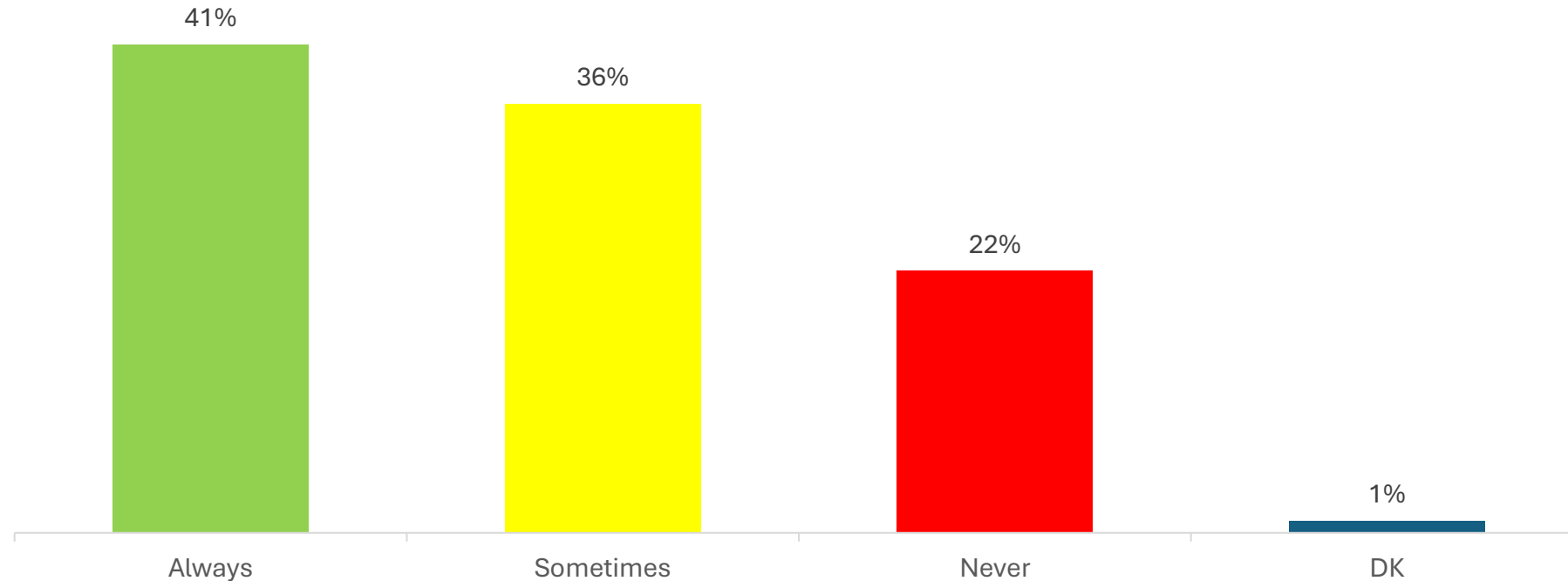
Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life f. Bottled water/Boiling/filtering/treating drinking water
پینے کے پانی کو ابالنا/فلٹر کرنا/بوتلڈ واٹر



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

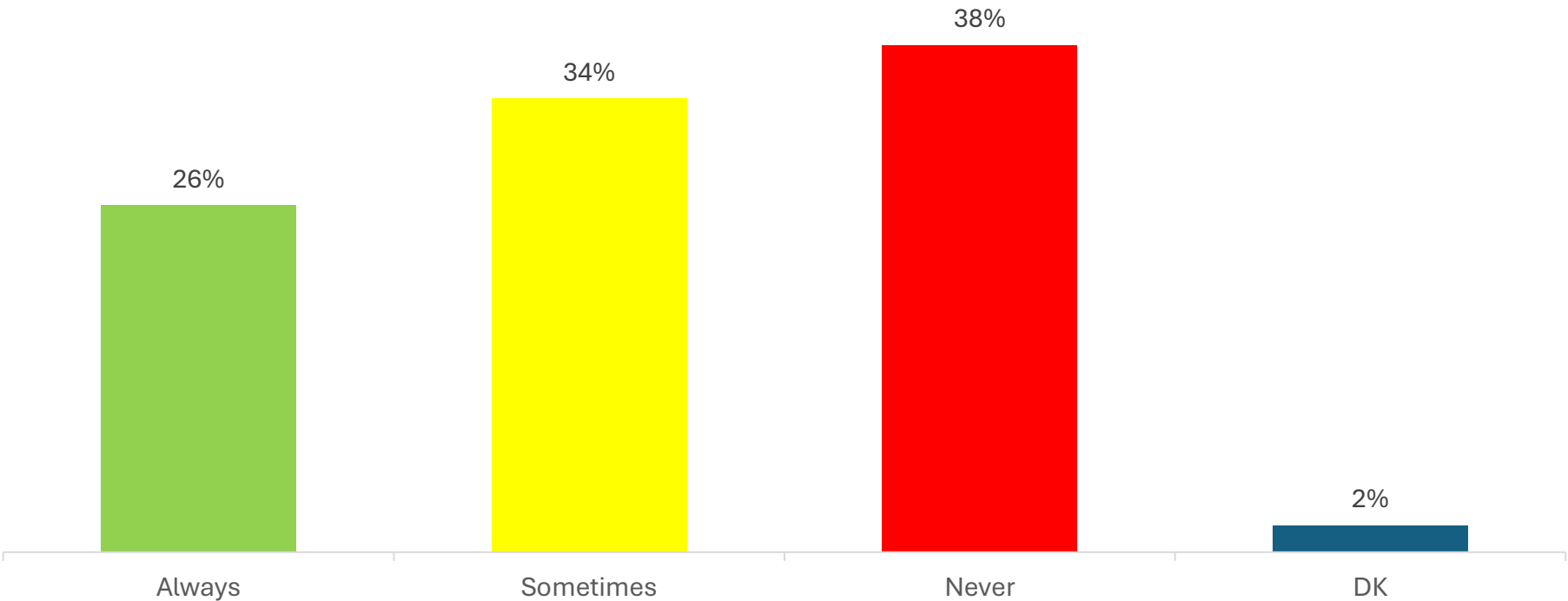
41% of respondents reported that they always avoid street food as a precaution in their daily life.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life g. Avoiding street food
بازاری کھلی کھانے کی چیزوں سے پرہیز کریں۔



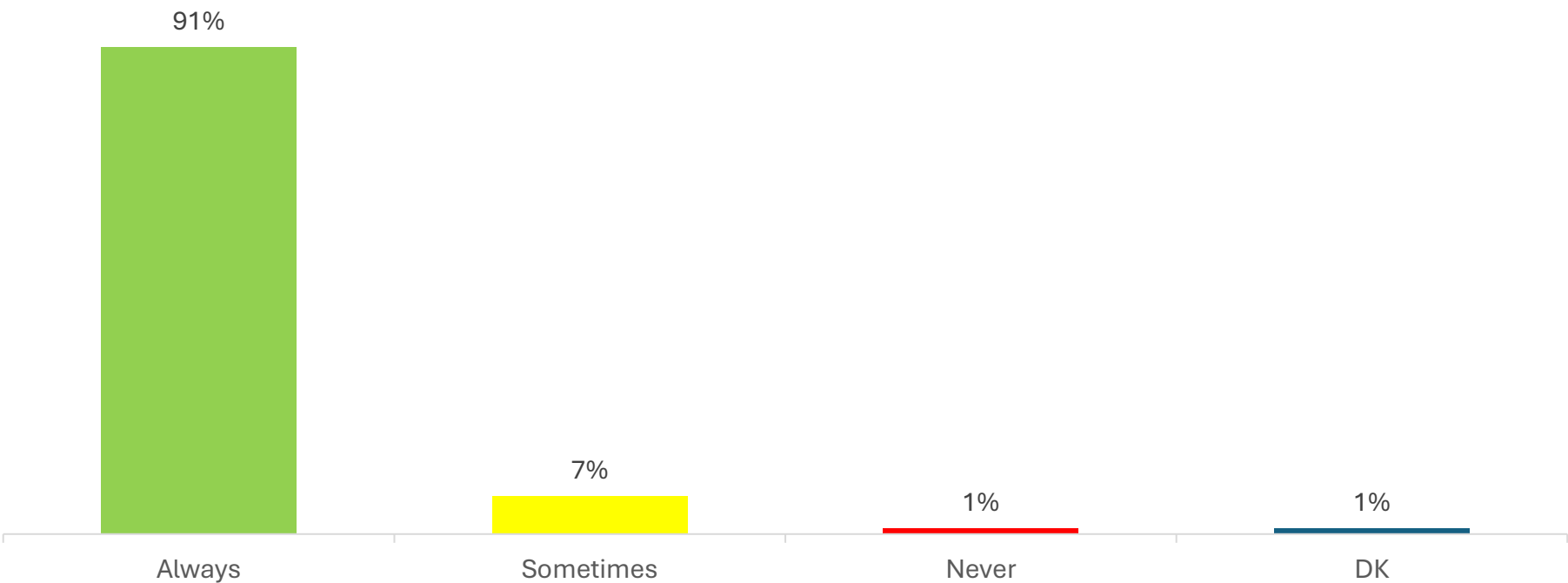
38% of respondents reported that they never take vaccinations as a precaution in their daily life.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life h. Vaccinations
ویکسینیشن کروانا



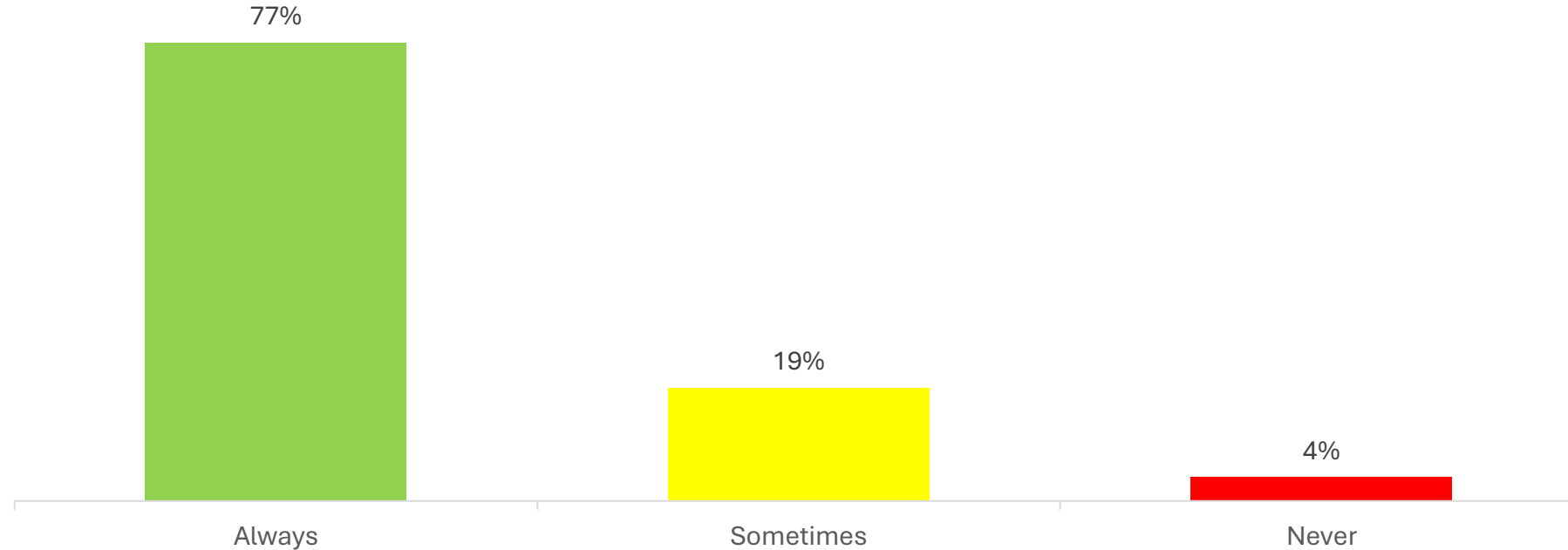
91% of respondents reported that they always practice safe food handling and preparation as a precaution in their daily life.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life i. Practicing safe food handling and preparation
کھانا پکانے میں صفائی کا خاص خیال رکھنا



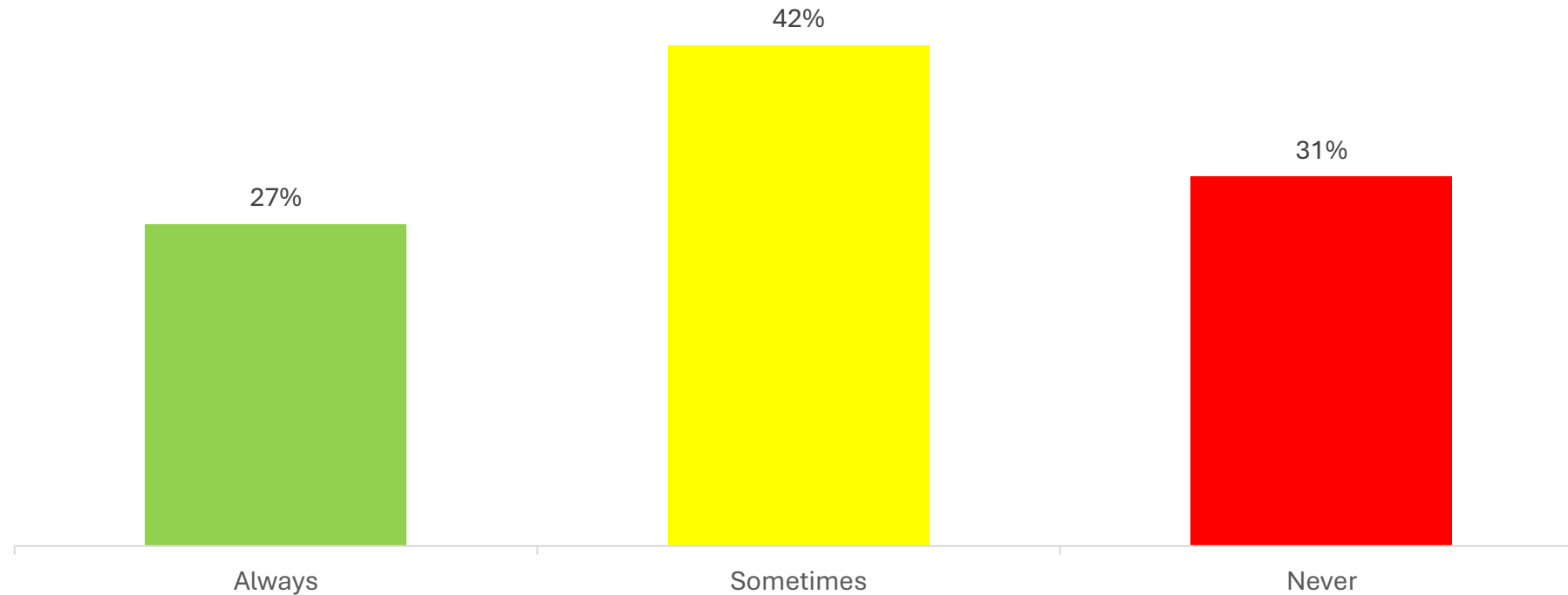
77% of respondents reported that they always drink plenty of water to stay hydrated as a precaution in their daily life

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life j. Drinking plenty of water to stay hydrated
وافر مقدار میں پانی پینا تاکہ پانی کہ کمی نہ ہو



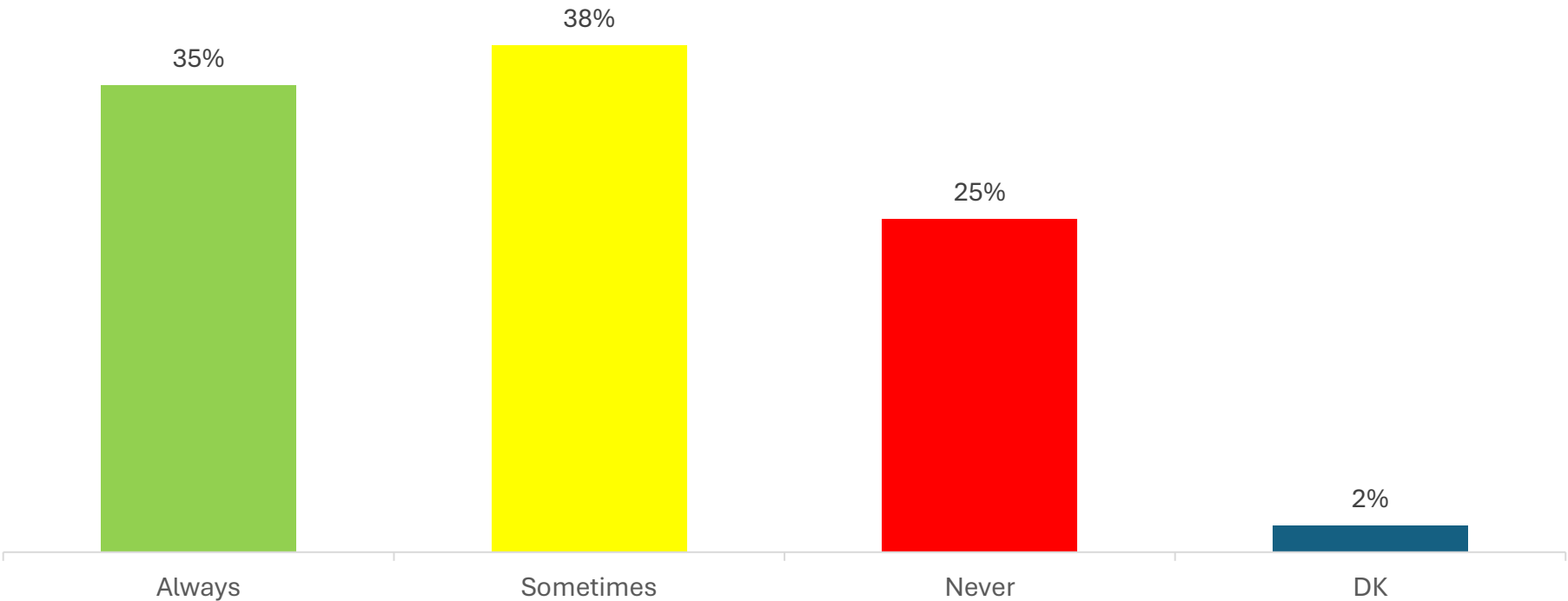
31% of respondents reported that they never get regular medical check-ups and screenings as a precaution in their daily life.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life k. Getting regular medical check-ups and screenings
باقاعدگی سے میڈیکل چیک اپ اور اسکریننگ کروانا



35% of respondents reported that they always avoid close contact with people who are sick as a precaution in their daily life.

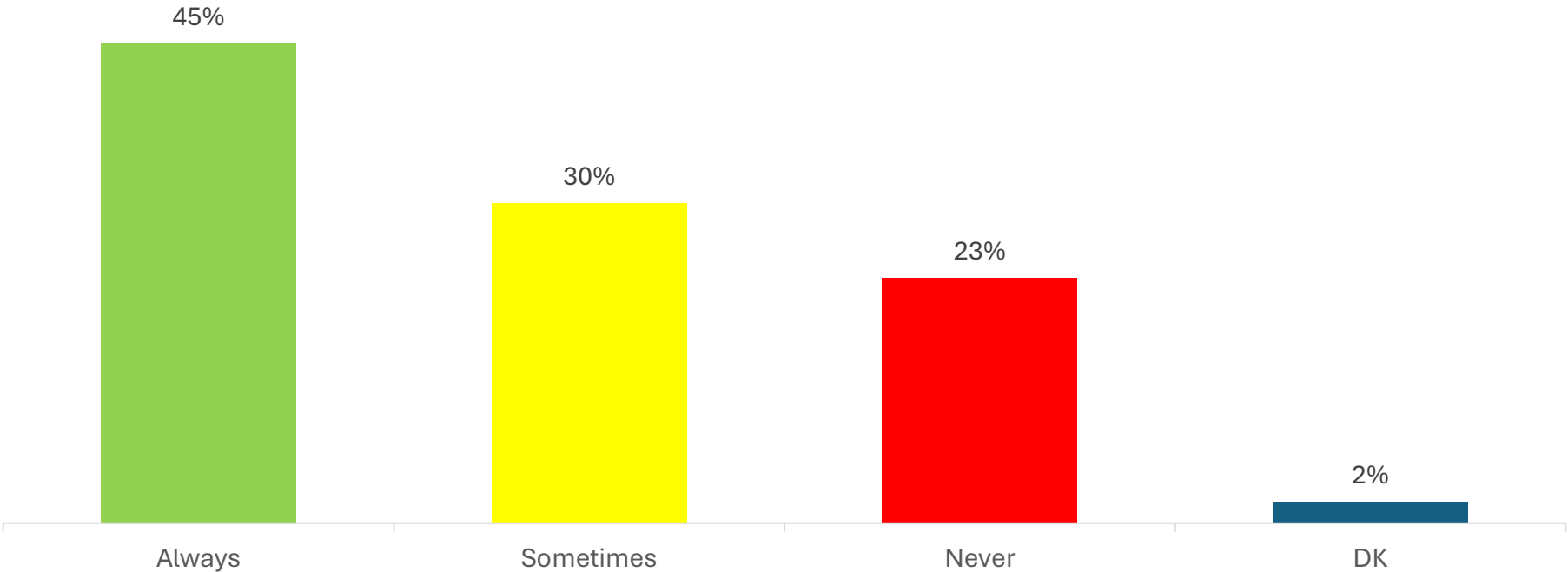
Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life I. Avoiding close contact with people who are sick
بیمار لوگوں کے ساتھ قریبی رابطے سے گریز کرنا۔



45% of respondents reported that they always avoid public restrooms or ensure hygienic practices while using them as a precaution in their daily life.

Question: Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life m. Avoiding public restrooms / ensuring hygienic practices while using them

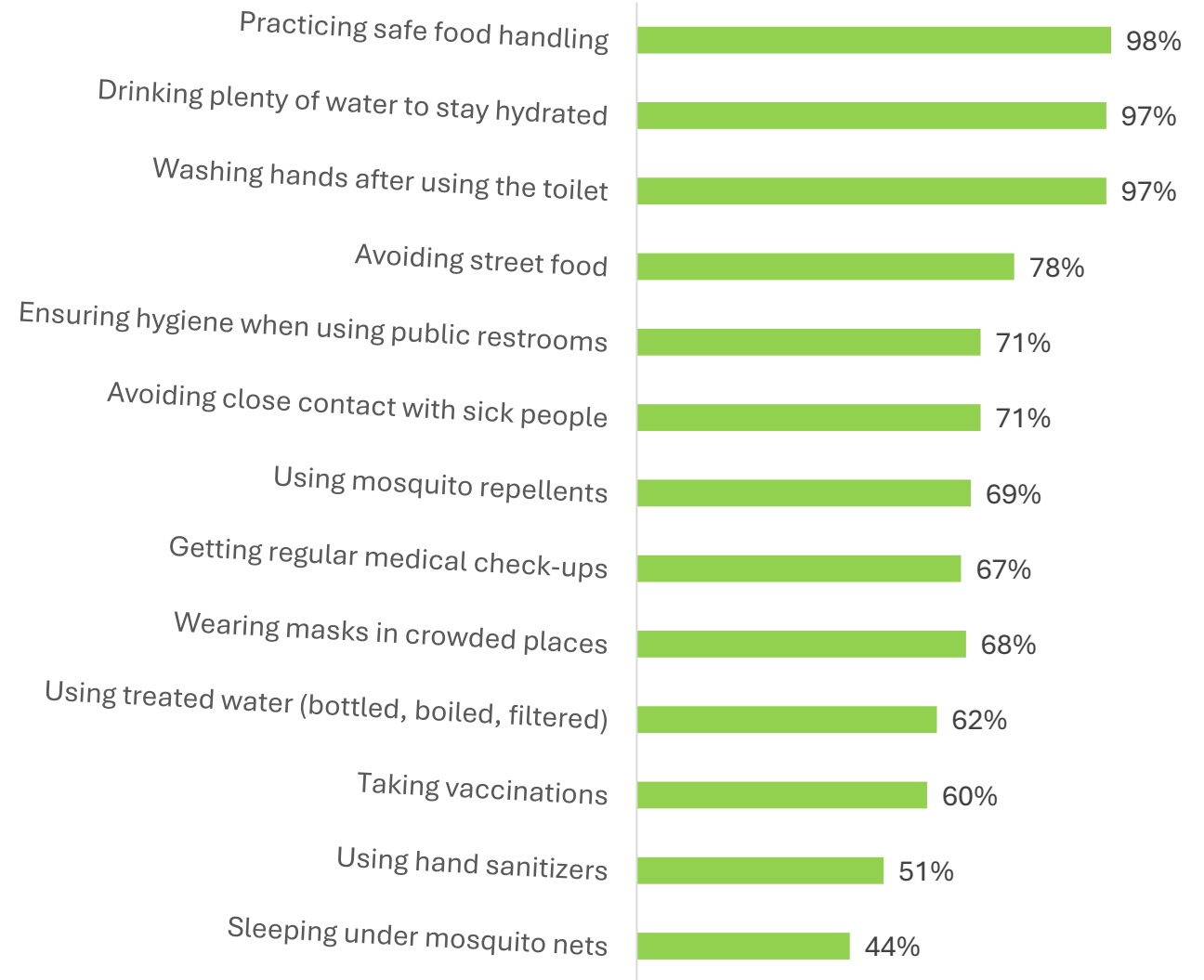
عوامی بیت الخلاء سے گریز کرنا / ان کا استعمال کرتے وقت حفظان صحت کے طریقوں کو یقینی بنانا



Health and Hygiene Practices Among Respondents

A large percentage of respondents practice key health and hygiene precautions. A total of 97% wash their hands after using the toilet, and 48% use hand sanitizers when needed. 65% wear masks in crowded places, and 69% use mosquito repellents or sleep under nets. For water safety, 62% use treated water, and 78% avoid street food, while 98% practice safe food handling. Staying hydrated is important for 97%, and 67% get regular medical check-ups. Additionally, 71% avoid close contact with sick people and ensure hygiene when using public restrooms. 60% take vaccinations for protection.

Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life

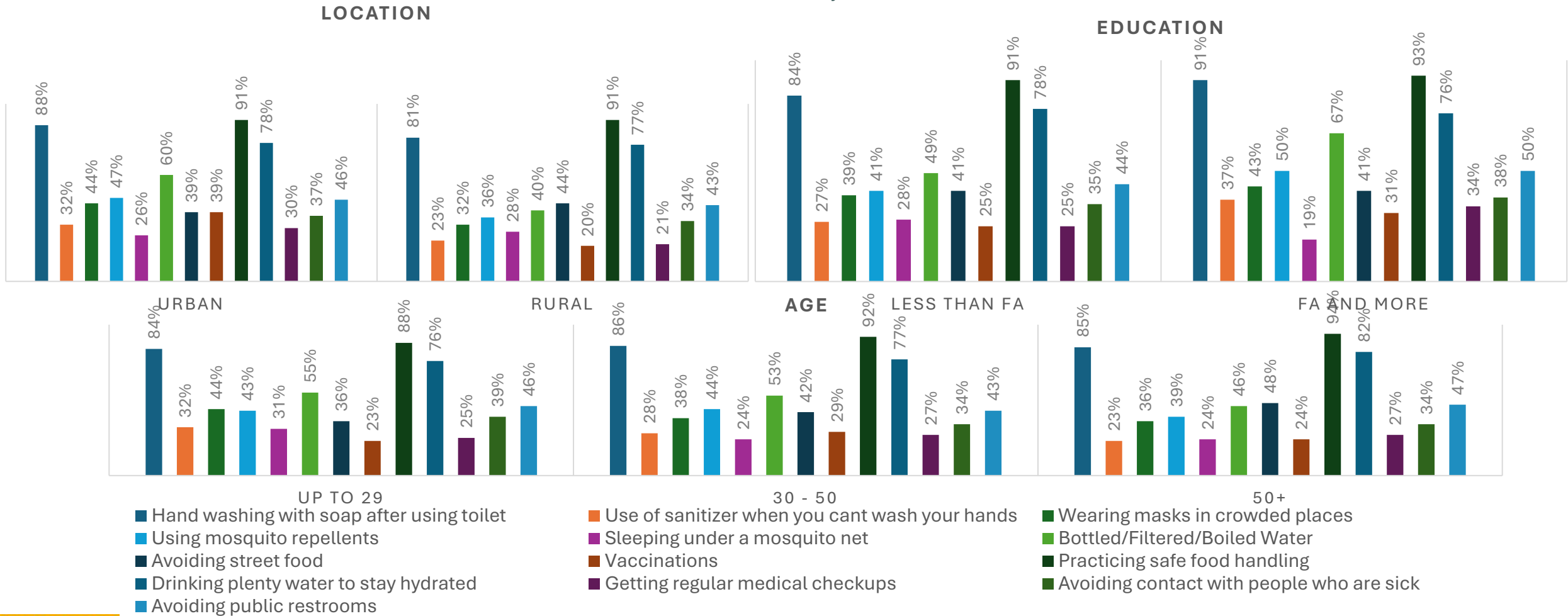


■ Always/ sometimes

Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Practicing safe food handling cited as the most common precaution taken majority of the respondents across location, education and age

Please think carefully and tell me how often do you take these precautions in your daily life
“Always”

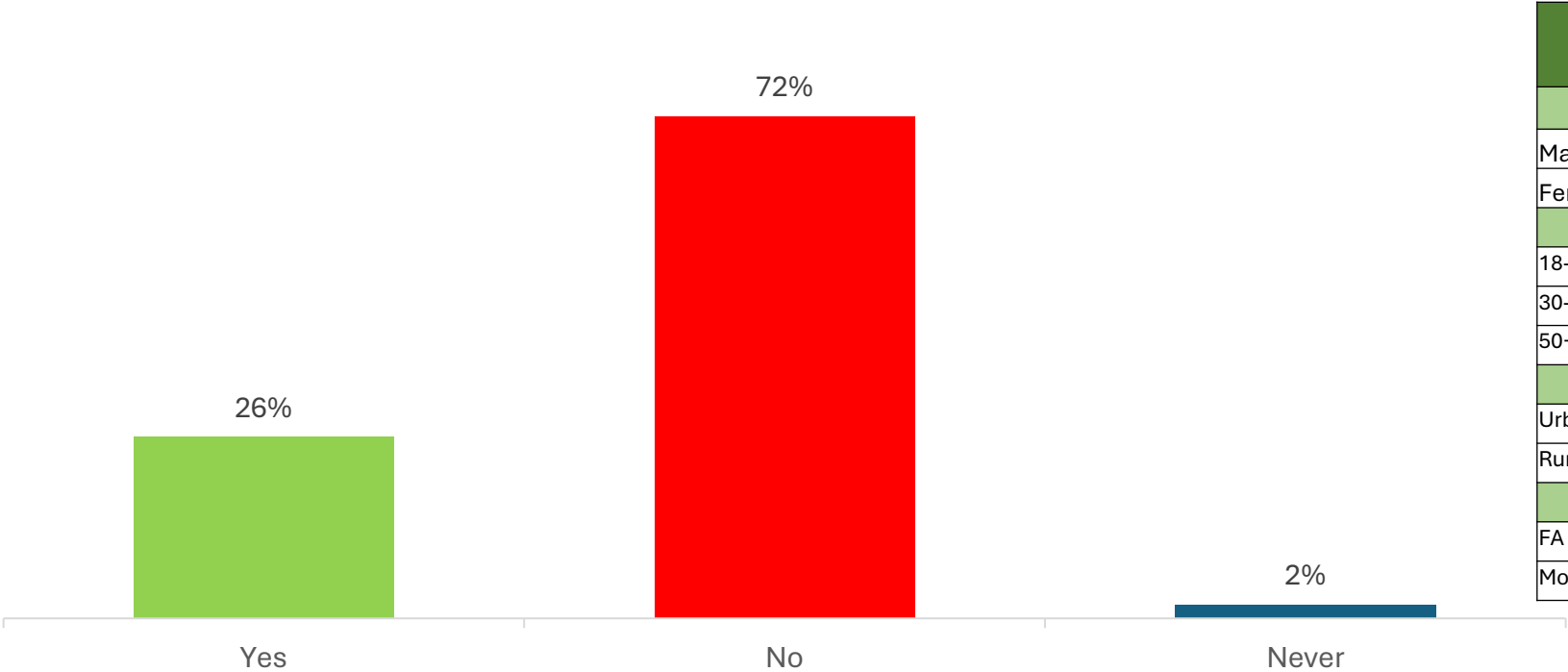


4.2: Antibiotic Use

72% of respondents indicated that they have not used antibiotics to treat any of the mentioned infectious diseases in the past year; overall consistent through demographic breakdown with behavioral deviation noted between men and women and education levels

Question: Have you used antibiotics to treat any of the mentioned infectious diseases in the past year?

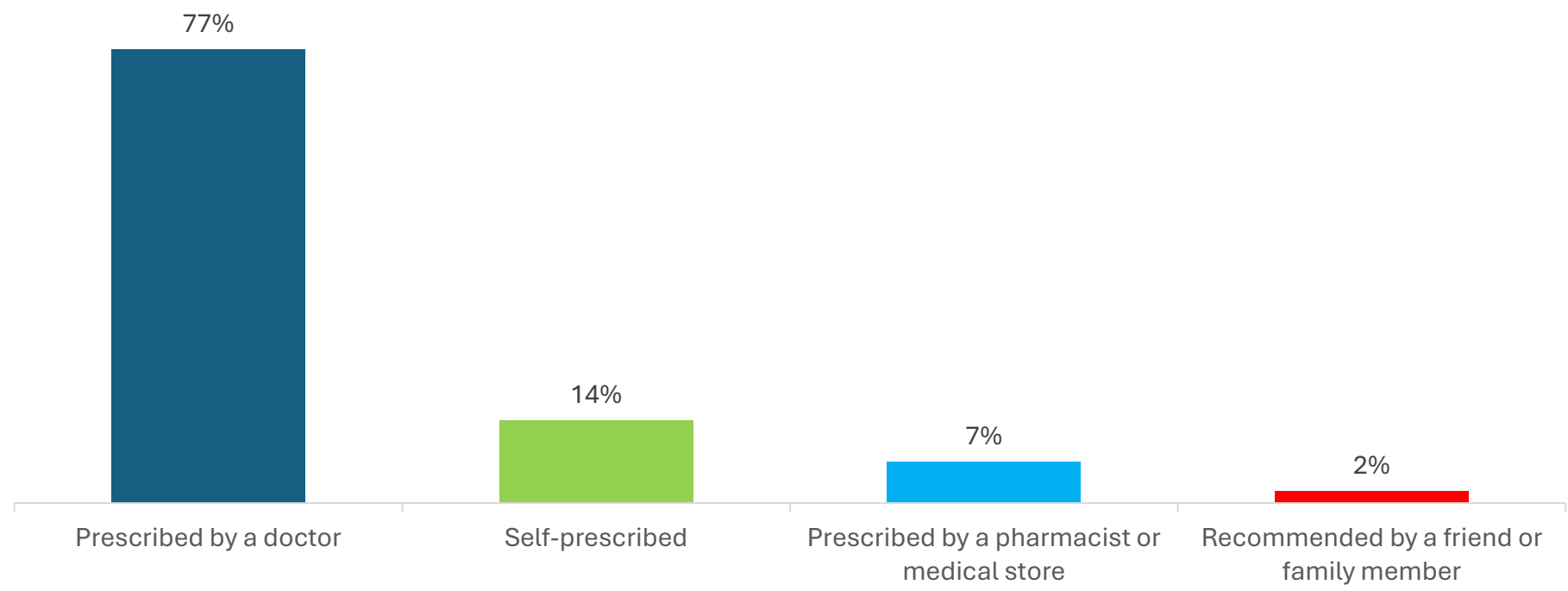
کیا آپ نے پچھلے ایک سال میں موزی /متعدی بیماریوں میں سے کسی کے علاج کے لیے اینٹی بایوٹکس کا استعمال کیا ہے؟



	Yes	No	Never
Gender			
Male	24%	74%	2%
Female	36%	63%	1%
Age			
18-29 Years	25%	73%	2%
30-49 years	28%	70%	2%
50+ years	25%	74%	1%
Location			
Urban	28%	71%	1%
Rural	23%	74%	3%
Education			
FA and less	22%	76%	2%
More than FA	45%	54%	1%

77% of respondents who used antibiotics in the past year mentioned it was prescribed by a doctor; women (85%) tend to get antibiotics prescribed by doctors at a higher frequency than men (75%)

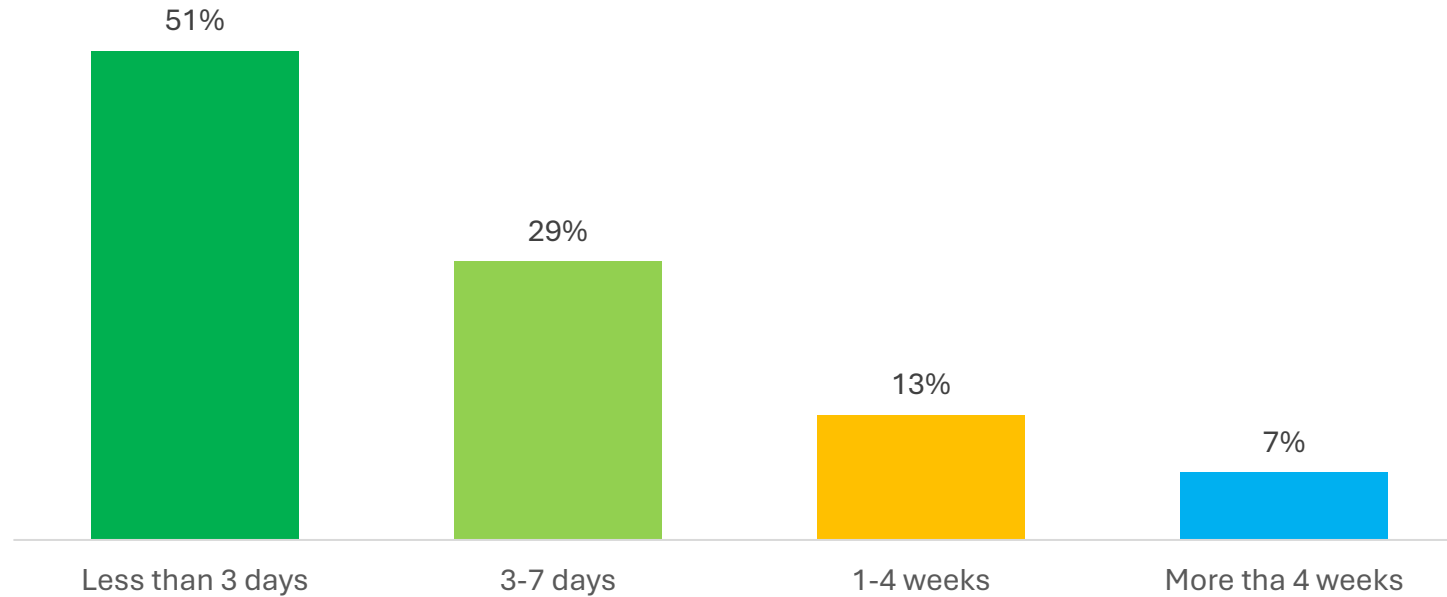
Question: Please tell us who told you to take the antibiotics:
آپ کو اینٹی بائیوٹکس لینے کے لیے کس نے کہا تھا:



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

A majority of respondents (51%) took antibiotics for 3 days or less

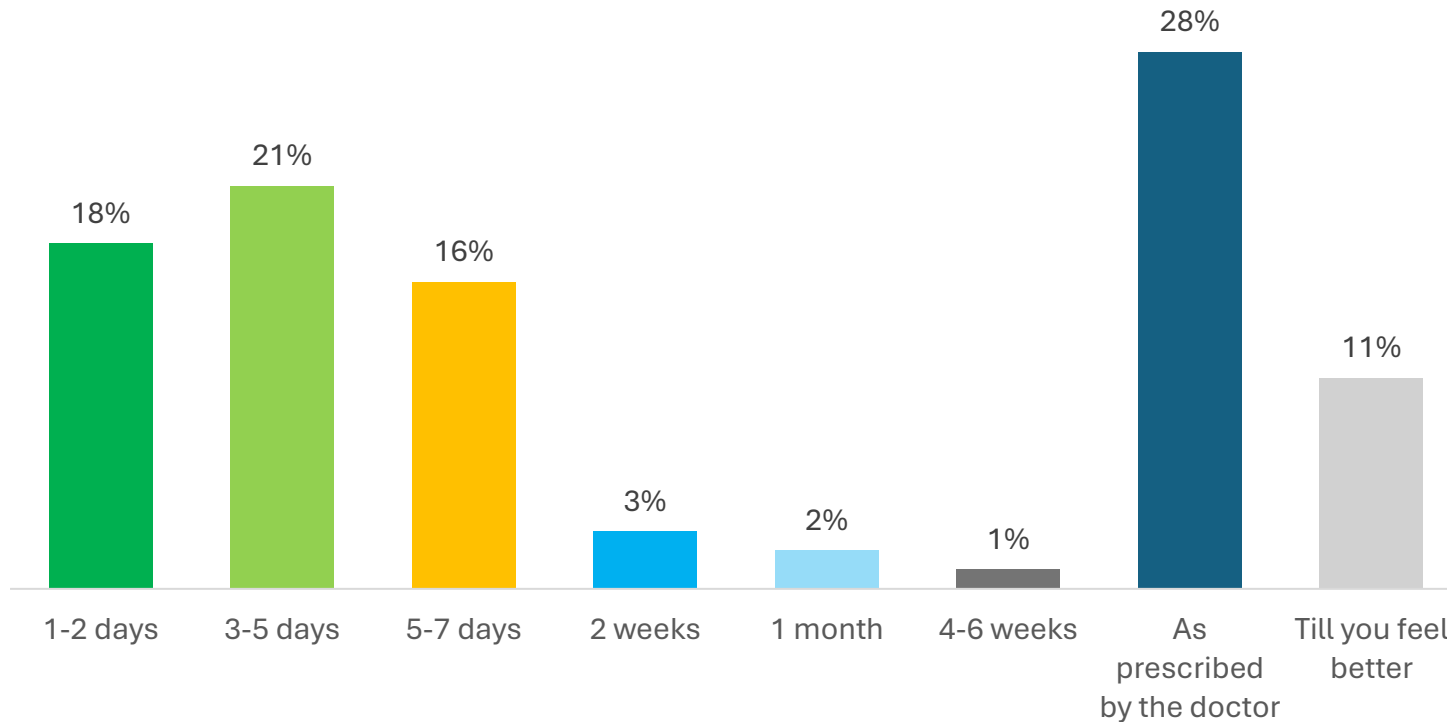
Question: Do you remember how many days/weeks did you take that antibiotic?
کیا آپ کو یاد ہے کہ آپ نے وہ اینٹی بائیوٹک کتنے دن لی تھی؟



Roughly a third (28%) Believe Antibiotics Should Be Used As long as Prescribed by the Doctor; Men rank 12% higher than women in thinking antibiotics should be used for 1-2 days

Question: Some people think that antibiotics should be used for one day. How long do you think they should be used for?

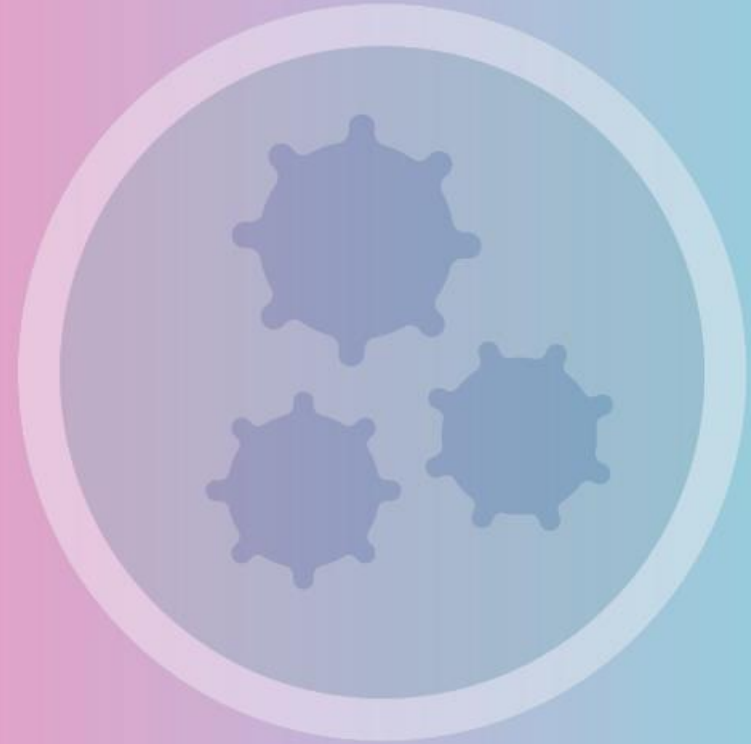
کچھ لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ اینٹی بائیوٹک کو ایک دن کے لیے استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔ آپ کے خیال میں انہیں کب تک استعمال کیا جانا چاہیے؟



1-2 days	
Gender	
Male	20%
Female	8%
Age	
18-29 Years	8%
30-49 years	20%
50+ years	16%
Location	
Urban	16%
Rural	21%
Education	
FA and less	22%
More than FA	6%



Section 5: Skin-Related Infectious Diseases

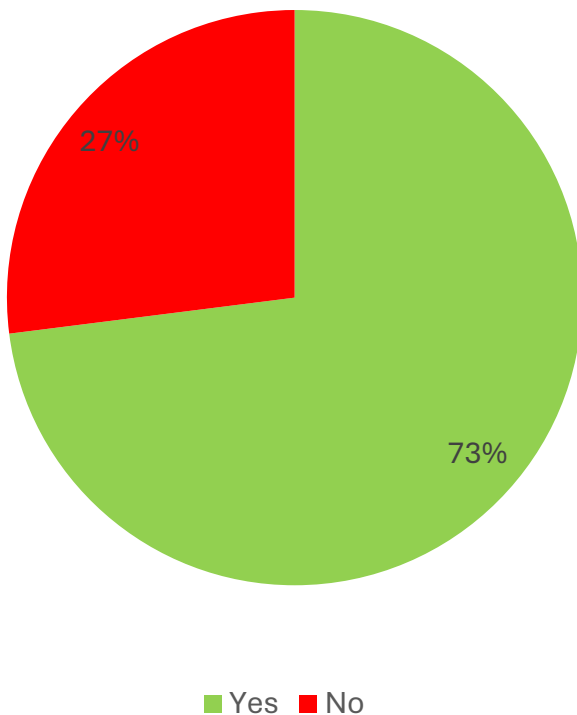


5.1: Awareness of Skin Related Diseases

73% of the Respondents Have Heard of Head Lice as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease Prevalent in Pakistan

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Head lice?

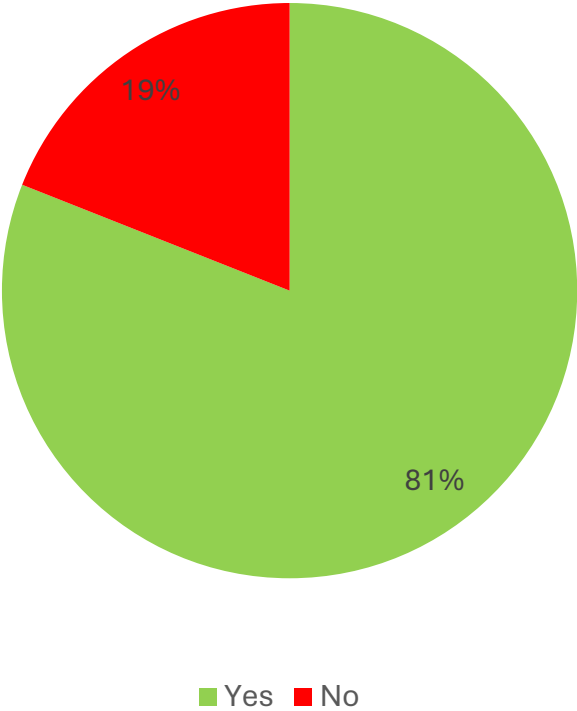
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موذی / متعدد امراض جوں کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



81% of the Respondents Have Heard of Scabies as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease Prevalent in Pakistan

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Scabies?

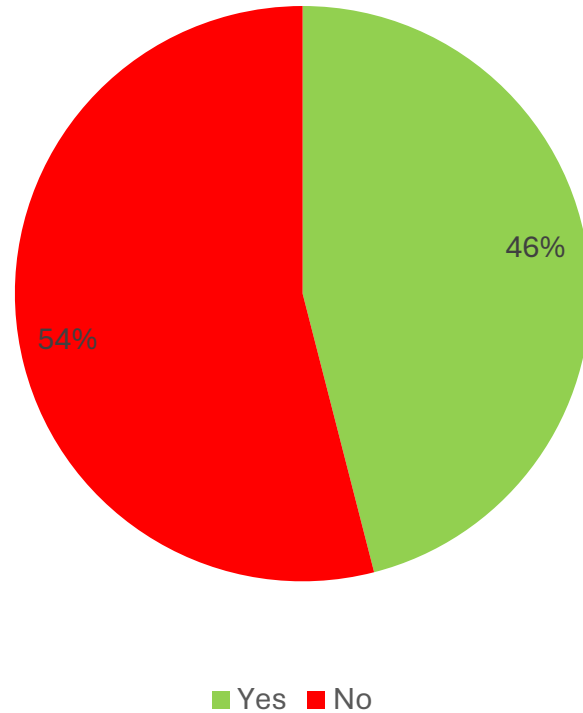
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدد امراض خارش کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



54% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Vitiligo as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Vitiligo?

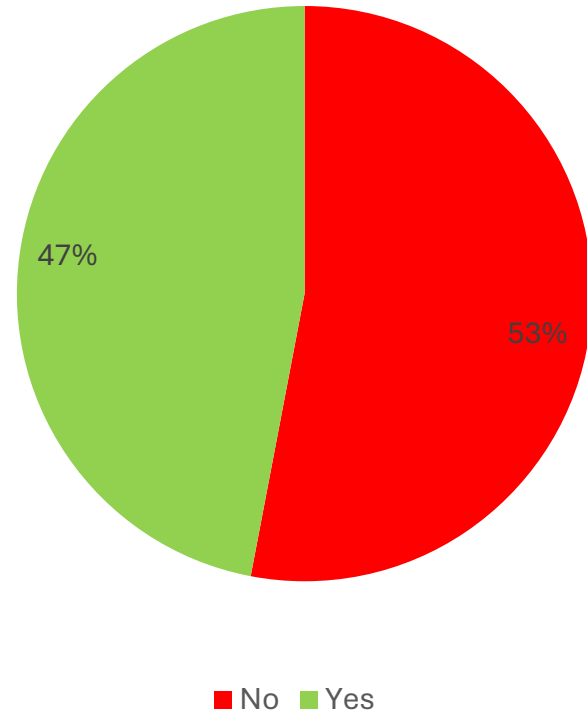
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدد امراض برص کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



53% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Pityriasis Versicolor as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Pityriasis versicolor?

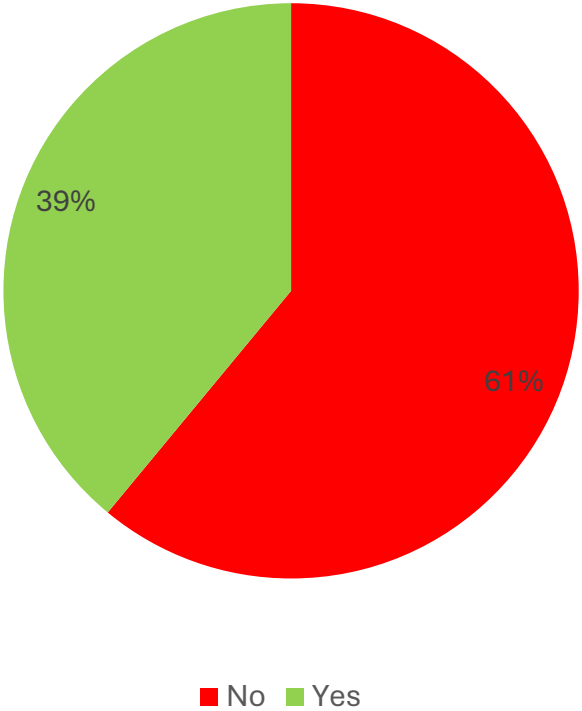
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدی پھلپھری امراض کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



61% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Impetigo as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Impetigo?

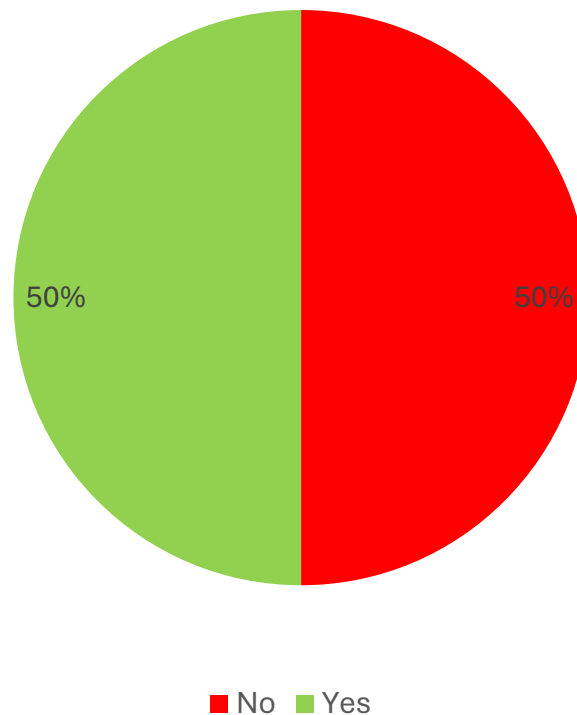
کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں (زرد زخم) کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی /متعدی امراض عام ہیں؟



50% of the Respondents Have Heard of Boils and Carbuncles as Skin-Related Infectious Diseases

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Boils and Carbuncles?

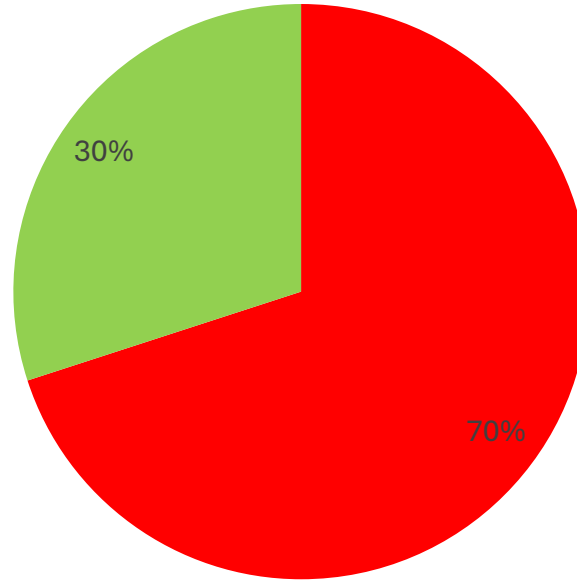
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعددی امراض پھوڑے / راج پھوڑ کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



70% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Cellulitis as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Cellulitis?

کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدد امراض خلیوں کے نسیج کی سوزش / التهاب خلو کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟

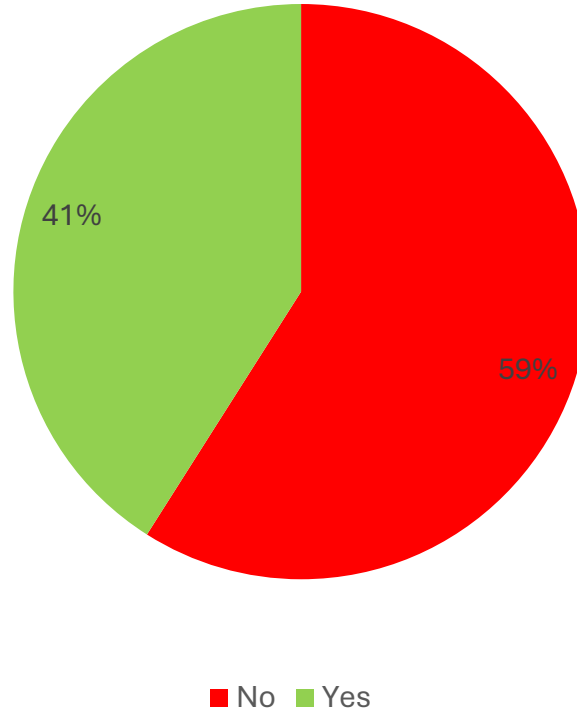


■ No ■ Yes

59% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Herpes Simplex Virus Infections as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Herpes Simplex Virus Infections?

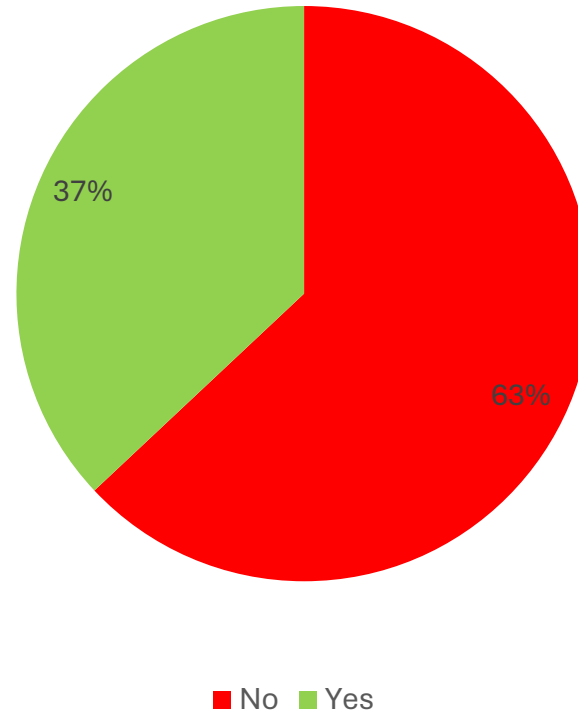
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدی امراض ک چھالے پھوٹ پڑنے کا مرض ے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



63% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Ringworm as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Ringworm?

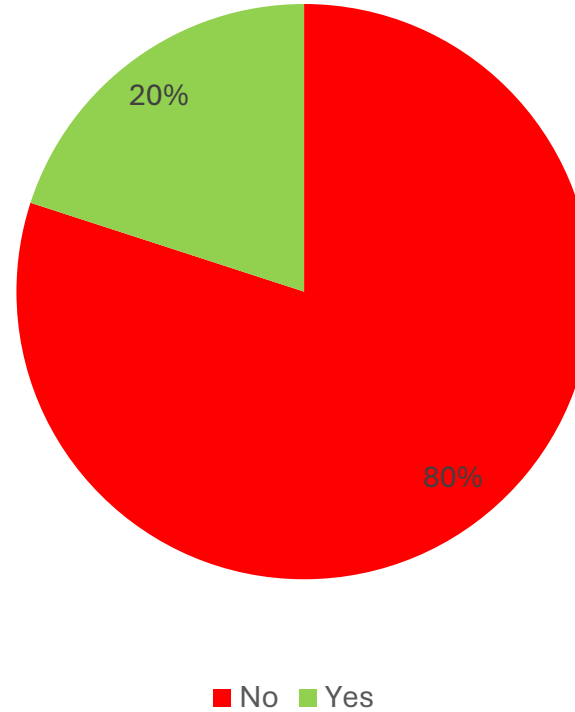
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدی امراض داد کی بیماری کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



A Significant 80% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis as a Skin-Related Infectious

Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Cutaneous Leishmaniasis?

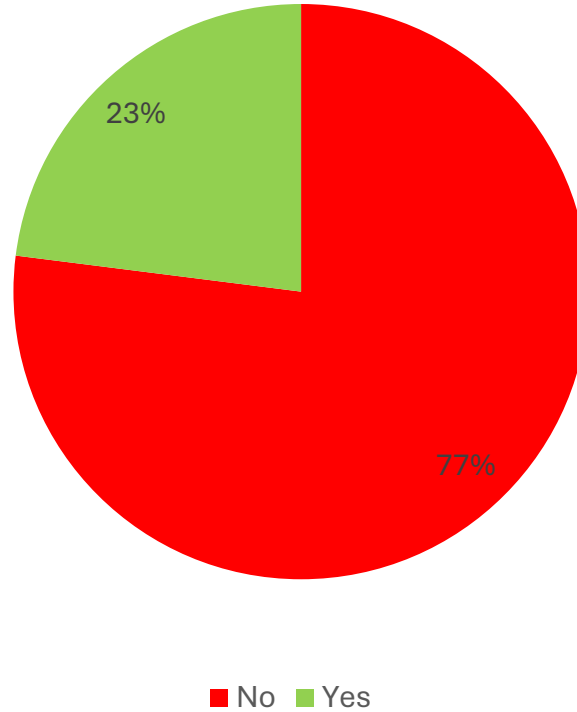
کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدی امراض کا آزار کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



77% of the Respondents Have Not Heard of Leprosy as a Skin-Related Infectious Disease Prevalent in Pakistan

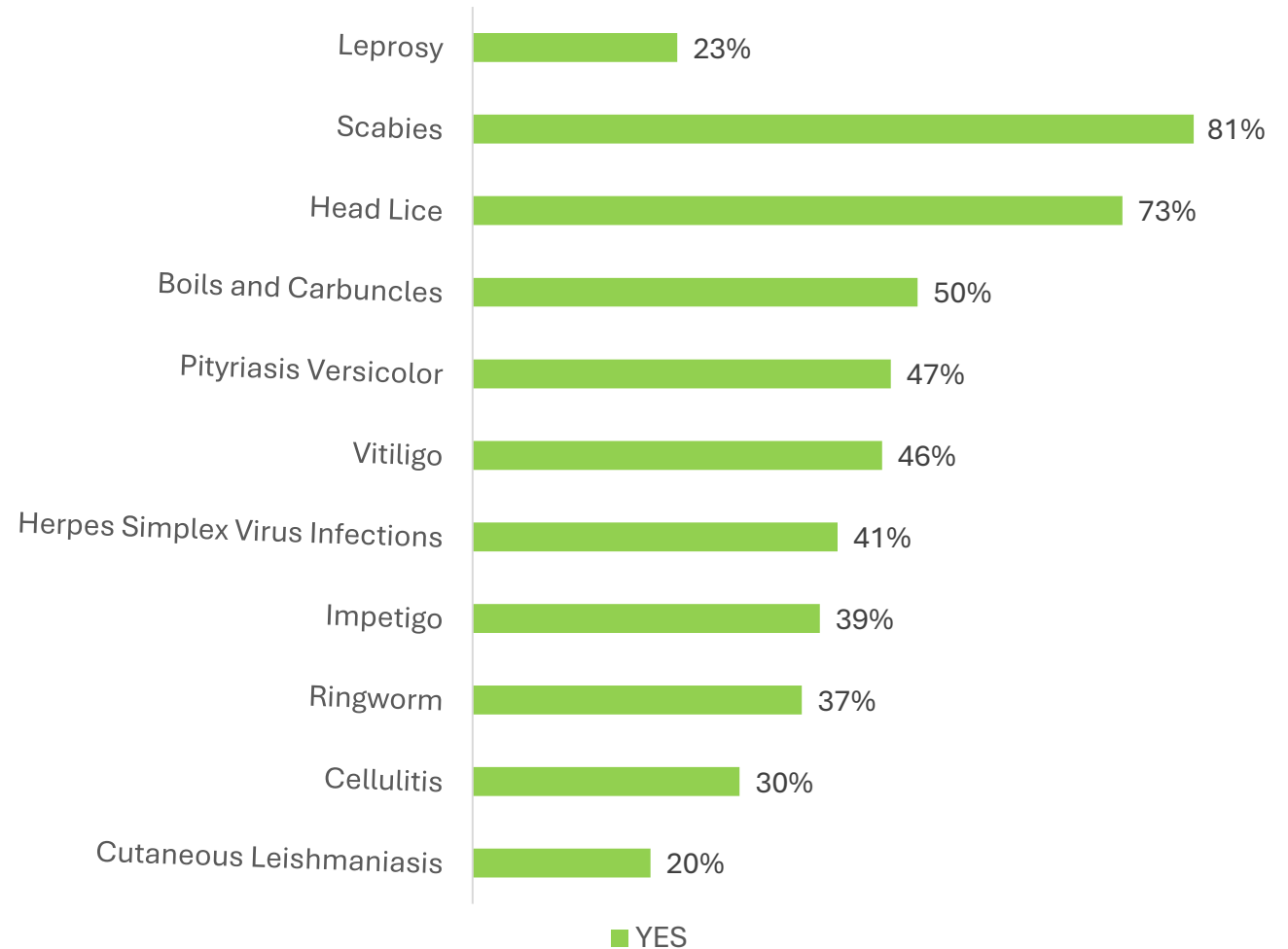
Question: Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?: Leprosy?

کیا آپ نے جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل موزی / متعدد امراض جذام کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو پاکستان میں عام ہیں؟



Awareness of Skin-Related Infectious Diseases in Pakistan

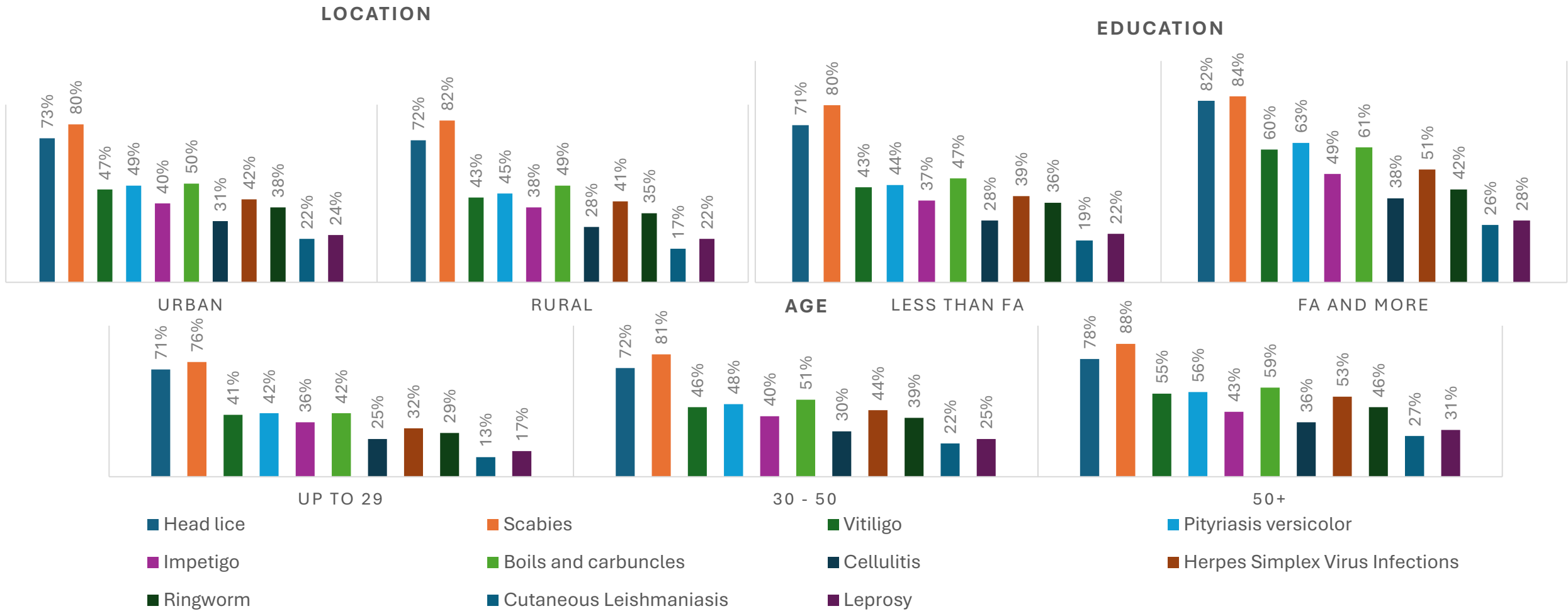
A majority of respondents (73%) are aware of head lice and scabies (81%) as a prevalent skin-related infectious disease in Pakistan. Other commonly known conditions include vitiligo (46%), pityriasis versicolor (47%), impetigo (39%), and boils and carbuncles (50%). Awareness of cellulitis (30%) and herpes simplex virus infections (41%) is lower. Fewer respondents are familiar with ringworm (37%) or cutaneous leishmaniasis (20%), and 23% have heard of leprosy.



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Scabies cited as the most common skin-related disease known by majority of the respondents across location, education and age

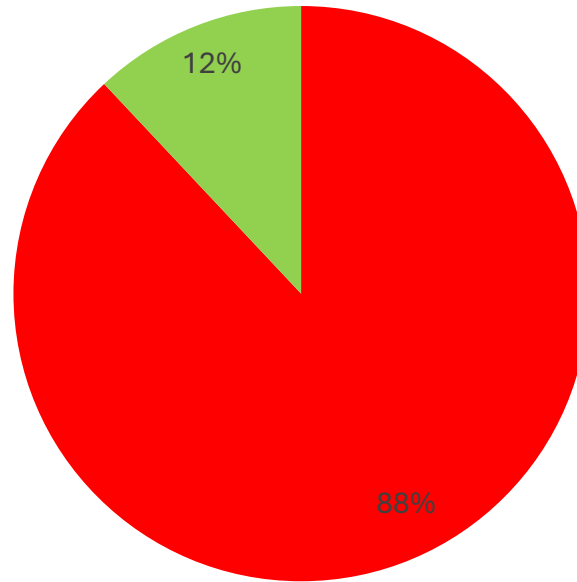
Have you heard of the following skin-related infectious diseases that are prevalent in Pakistan?



5.2: Prevalence of Skin Related Diseases

88% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Head Lice or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract it in the Past Year

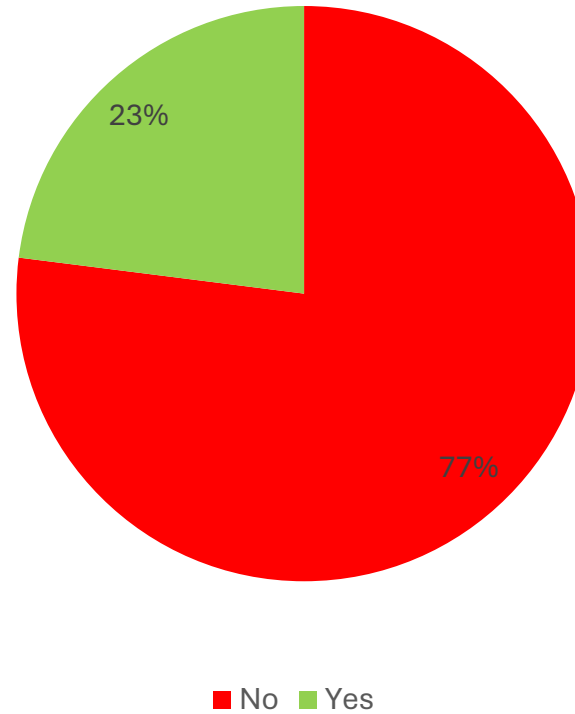
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Head lice?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی /متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



■ No ■ Yes

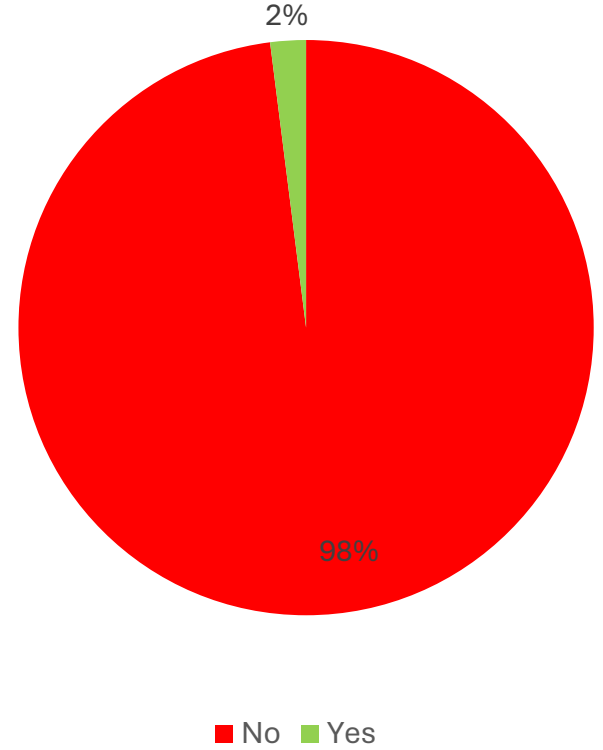
77% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Scabies or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Scabies?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی /متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



98% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Vitiligo or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract it in the Past Year

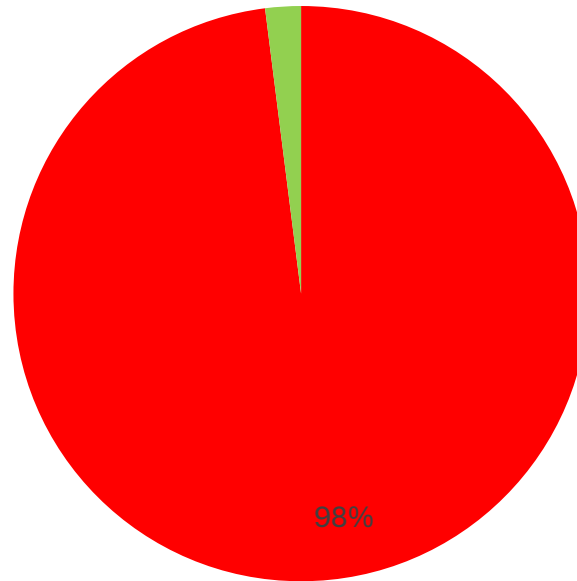
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Vitiligo?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی /متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



98% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Pityriasis Versicolor or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Pityriasis versicolor?

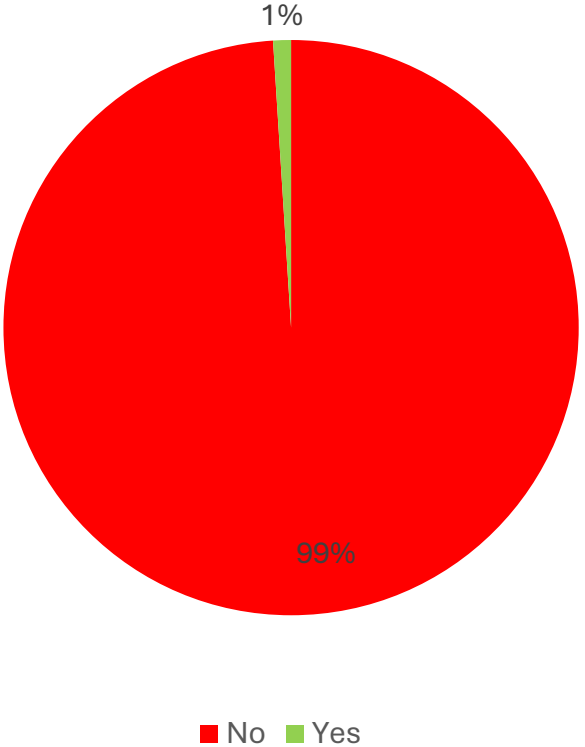
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



■ No ■ Yes

99% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Impetigo or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

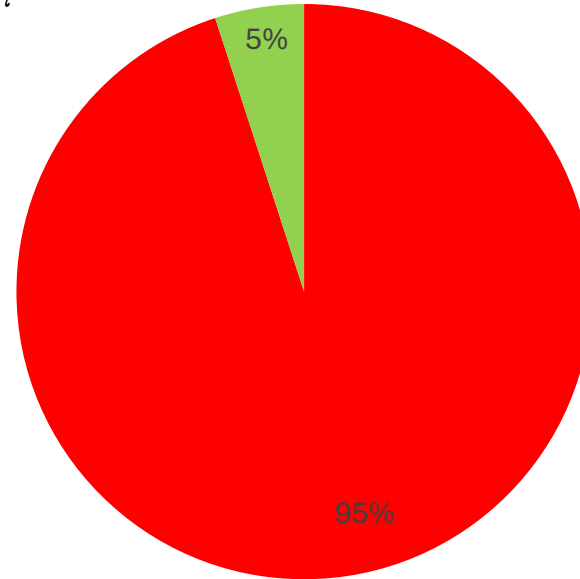
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Impetigo?
خداخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر آنے کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



95% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Boils and Carbuncles or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract Them in the Past Year

Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Boils and Carbuncles?

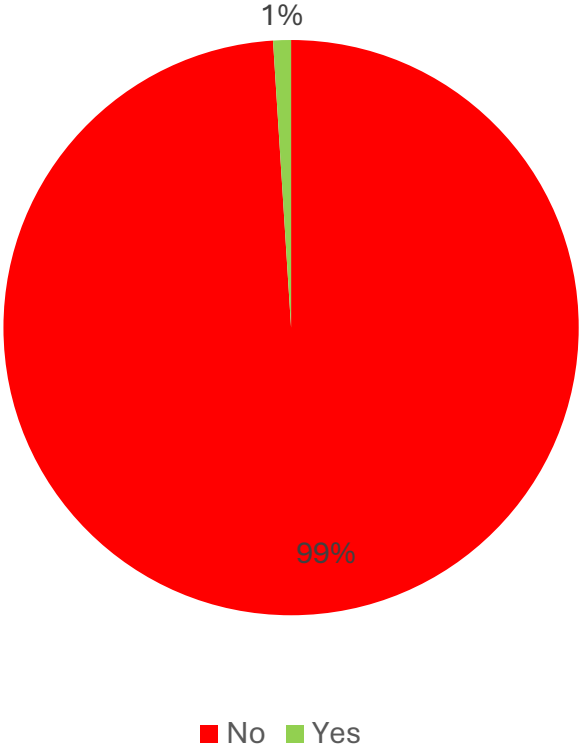
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر آنے والے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



■ No ■ Yes

99% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Cellulitis or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

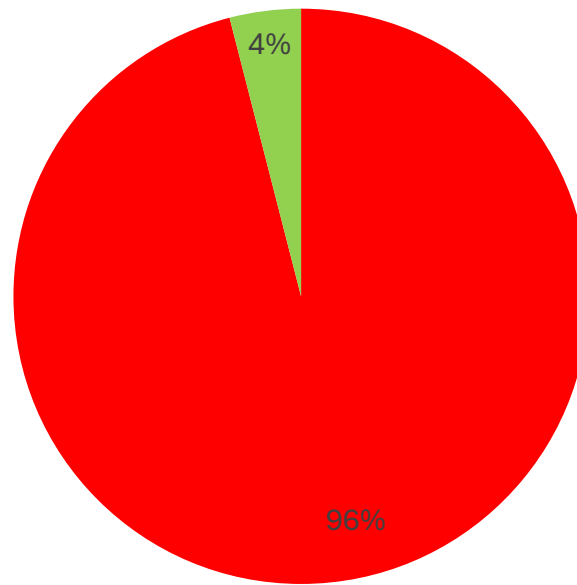
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Cellulitis?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



96% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Herpes Simplex Virus or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Herpes Simplex Virus Infections?

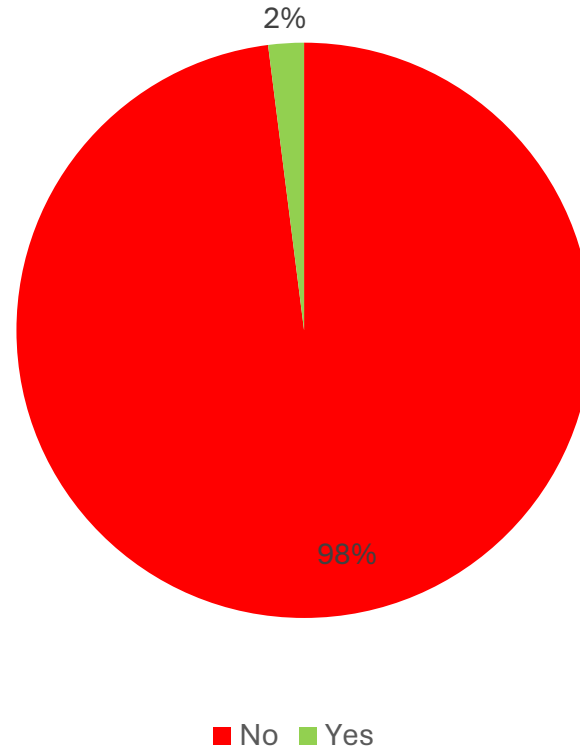
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



■ No ■ Yes

98% of the Respondents Have Not Contracted Ringworm or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

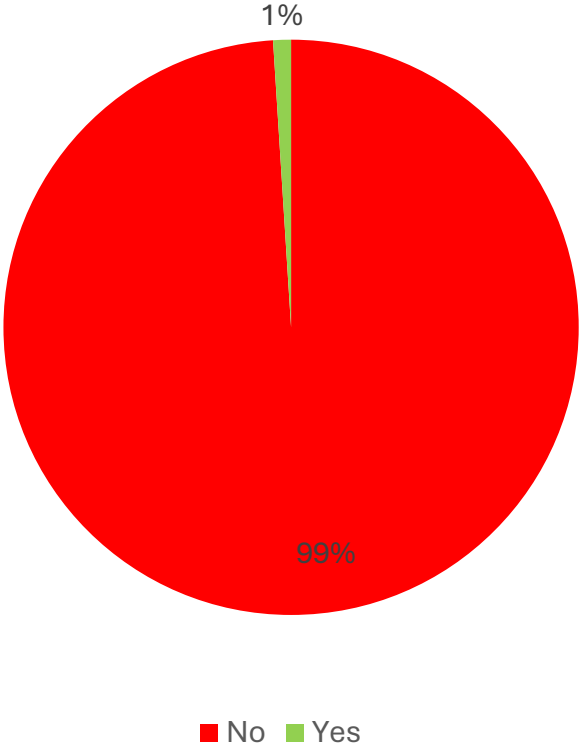
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Ringworm?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



99% of the Respondent Have Not Contracted Cutaneous Leishmaniasis or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

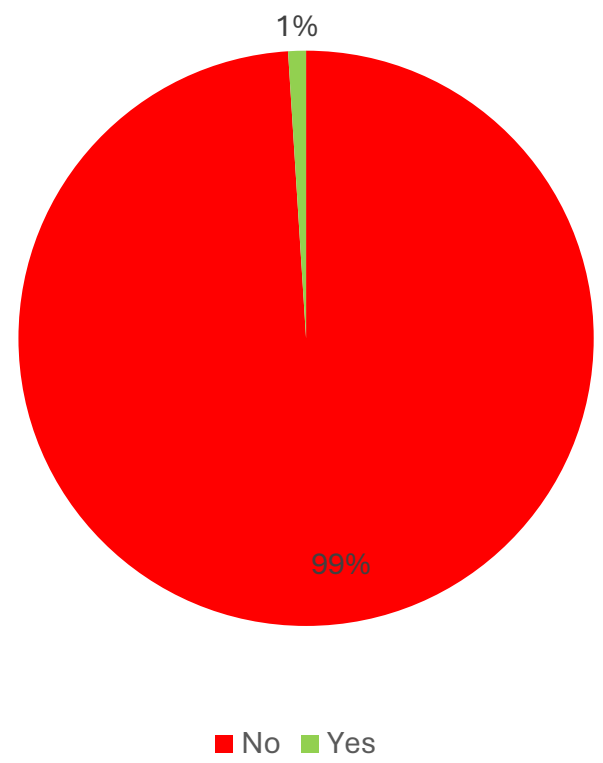
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Cutaneous Leishmaniasis?

خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی /متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



99% of the Respondent Have Not Contracted Leprosy or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract It in the Past Year

Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: Leprosy?
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدد بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

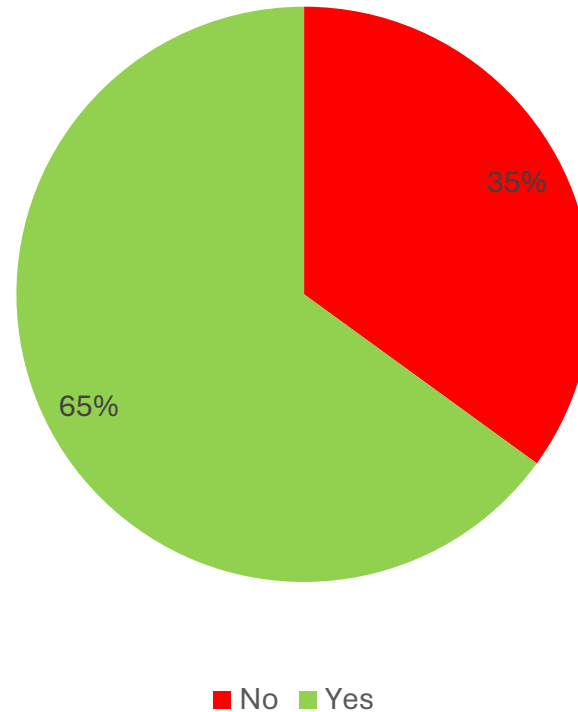
-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025

65% of the Respondents Have not Contracted any Skin Related Infectious Diseases or Had Anyone in Their Household Contract Them in the Past Year

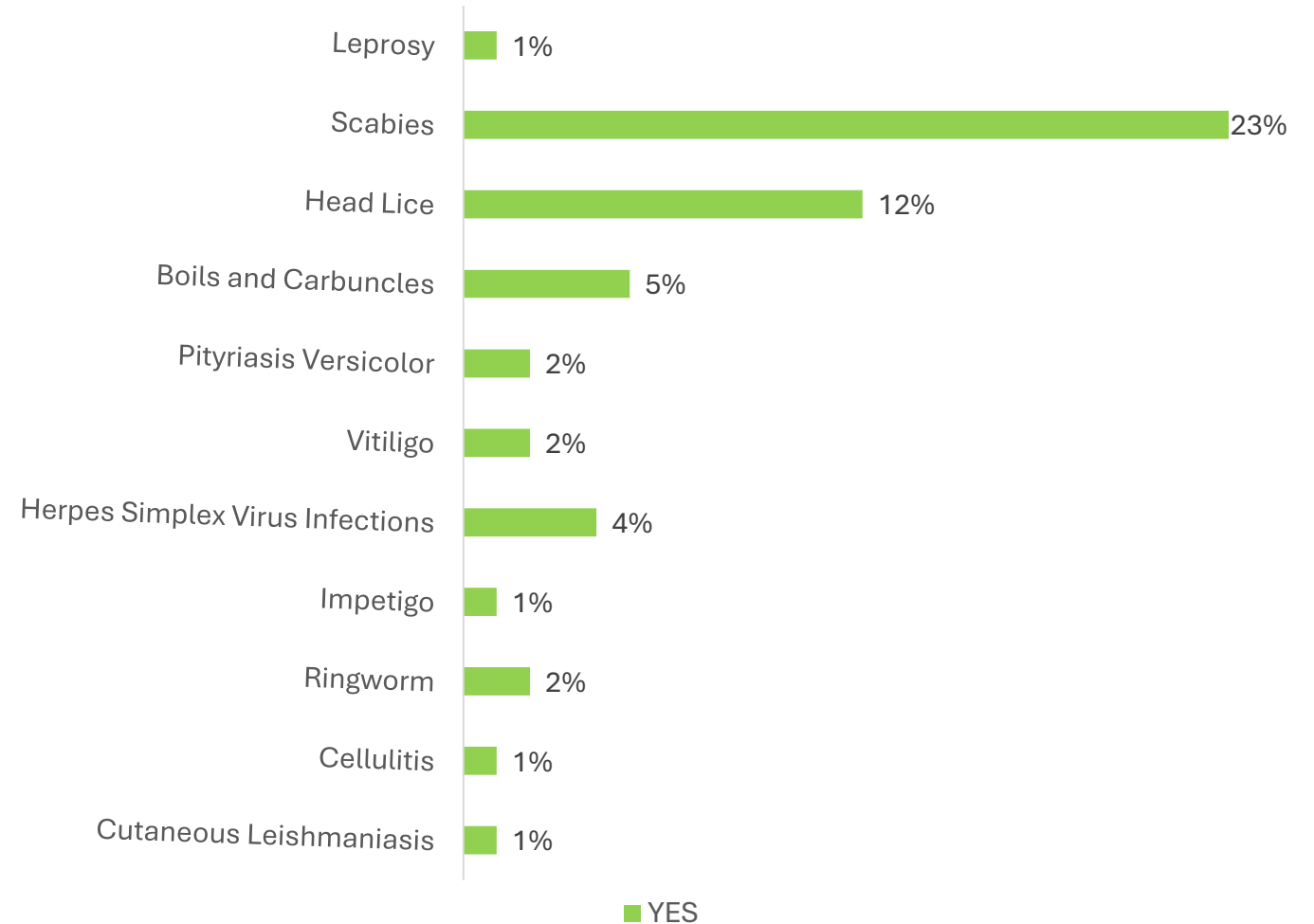
Question: Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year?: None?
خداخواسته آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی / متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



Self-reported prevalence of skin related infectious conditions among the household in the past year

Respondents were asked whether they or a household member had contracted these diseases in the past year. The most commonly reported condition was scabies, affecting 23% of respondents. Head lice was the second most reported at 12%, followed by boils and carbuncles at 5%. Herpes simplex virus infections were reported by 4%, while pityriasis versicolor, vitiligo, impetigo, and ringworm each had a 2% reported incidence. Leprosy, cellulitis, and cutaneous leishmaniasis were the least reported, each affecting 1% of respondents.

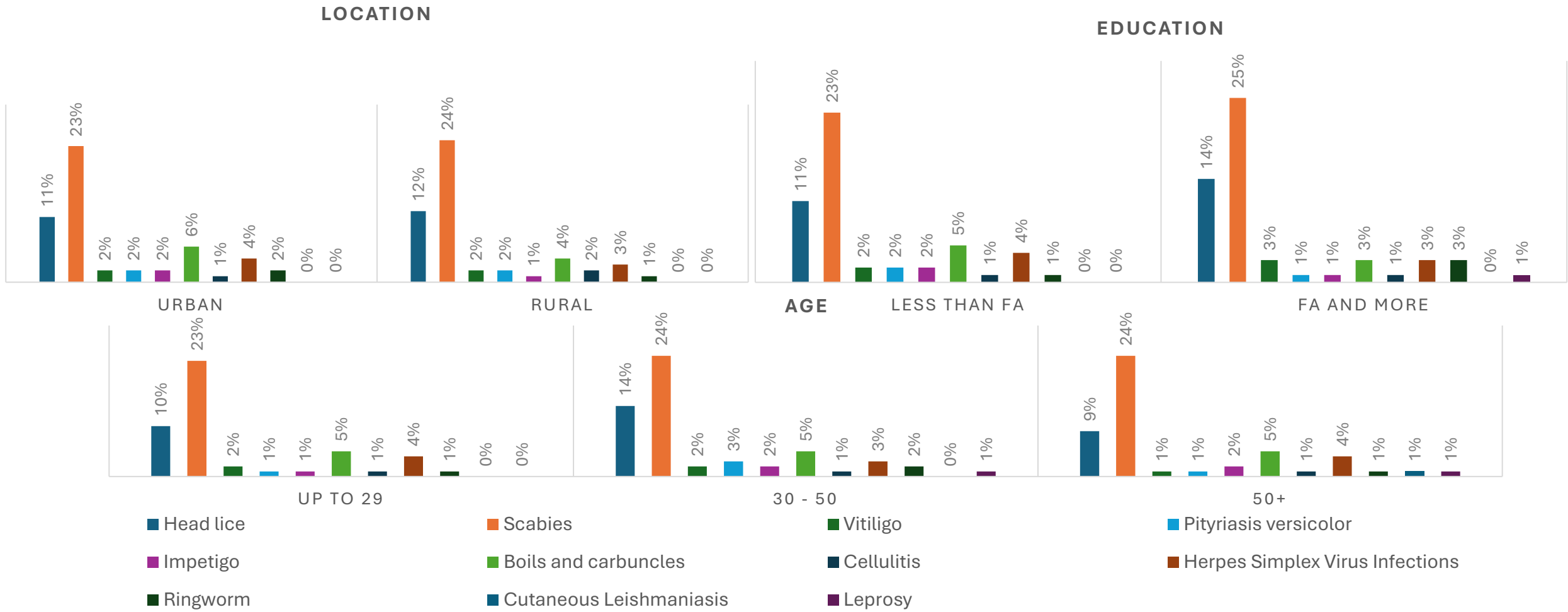
خدانخواستہ آپ یا آپ کے گھر ان کے کسی فرد کو پچھلے سال کے دوران جلد سے متعلق درج ذیل میں سے کوئی موزی /متعدی بیماری لاحق ہوئی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Scabies cited as the most common skin-related disease contracted by respondents across location, education and age

Have you or anyone from your household contracted any of the following skin-related infectious diseases during the past year

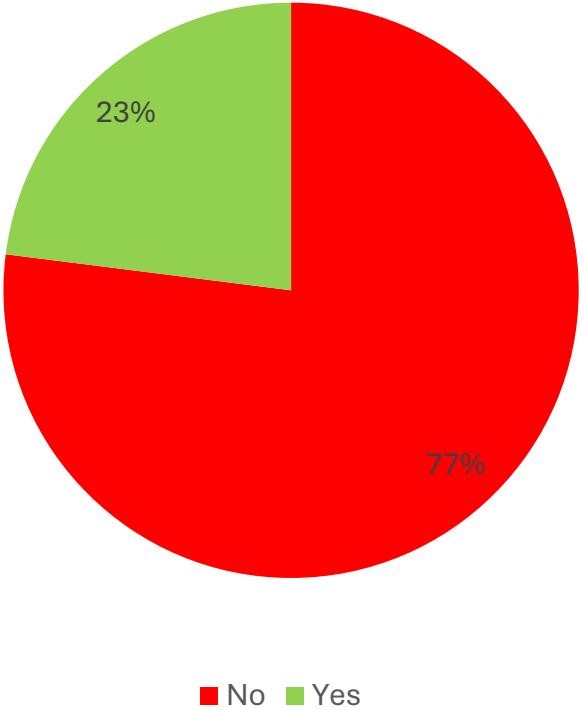


5.3: Treatment of Skin Related Diseases

23% of the Respondents Have Pursued Home Remedies (e.g., neem, turmeric, aloe vera) for Skin Infections

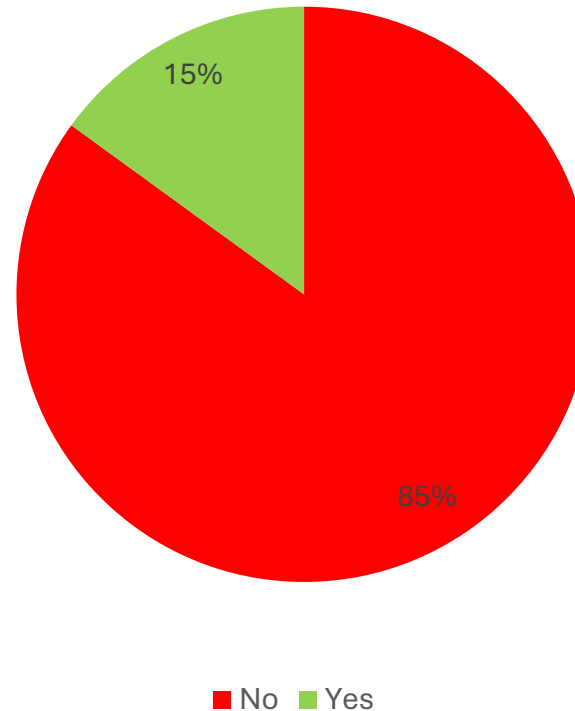
Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Home remedies (e.g., neem, turmeric, aloe vera)?

آپ یا آپ کے گھرانے کے افراد نے اوپر بتائی گئی جلدی بیماری کے علاج کے لیے کیا کیا؟ گھریلو علاج (مثلاً نیم، ہلدی، ایلو ویرا)



15% of the Respondents Have Pursued Over-the-Counter Creams, Ointments, or Shampoos (for Head Lice) for Skin Infections

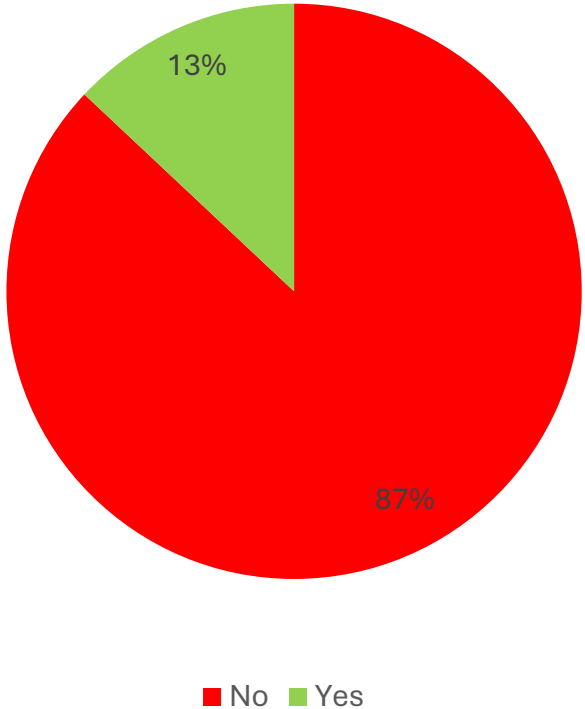
Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Over-the-counter creams, ointments, or shampoos (for head lice)?
بنی بنائی کریم، مرہم، یا شیمپو (سر کی جوؤں کے لیے)



13% of the Respondents Have Pursued Traditional or Herbal Remedies for Skin Infections

Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Traditional or herbal remedies?

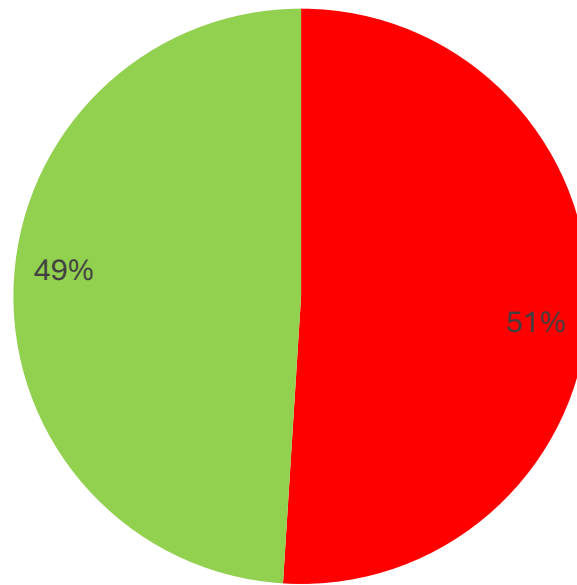
روایتی یا جڑی بوٹیوں سے علاج/دیسی



49% of the Respondents Have Pursued Prescription Medication (Antibiotics, Antifungals, Antivirals) for Skin Infections

Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Prescription medication (antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals)?

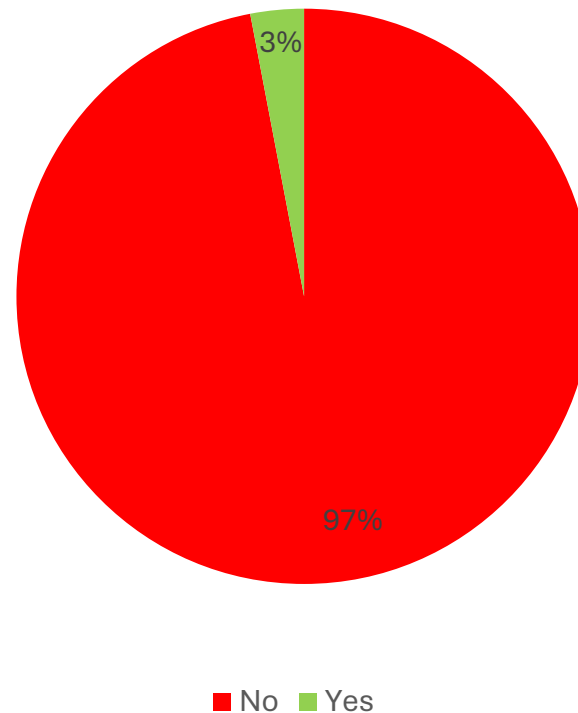
ڈاکٹر کے نسخے کپڑ لکھی ادویات (اینٹی بائیوٹکس، اینٹی فنگل، اینٹی وائرل)



■ No ■ Yes

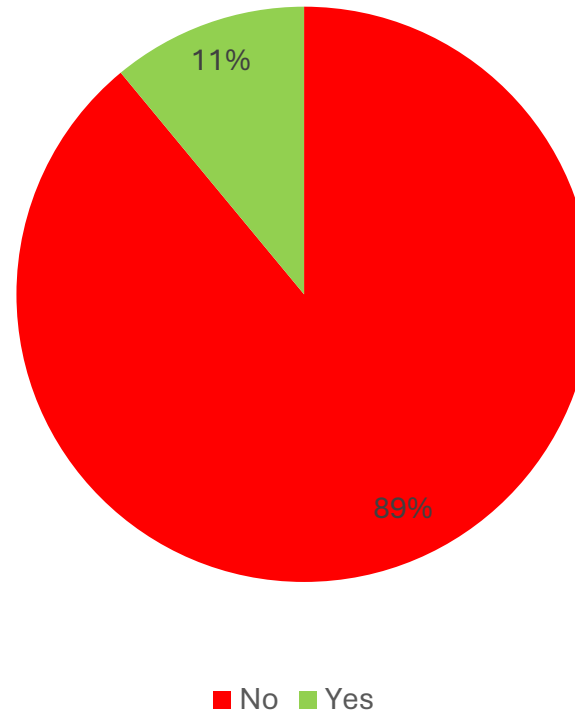
3% of the Respondents Have Pursued Homeopathic Medicine for Skin Infections

Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Homeopathic medicine?
ہومیوپیتھک دوا



11% of the Respondents Have Pursued Consultation with a Dermatologist (Skin Specialist) for Skin Infections

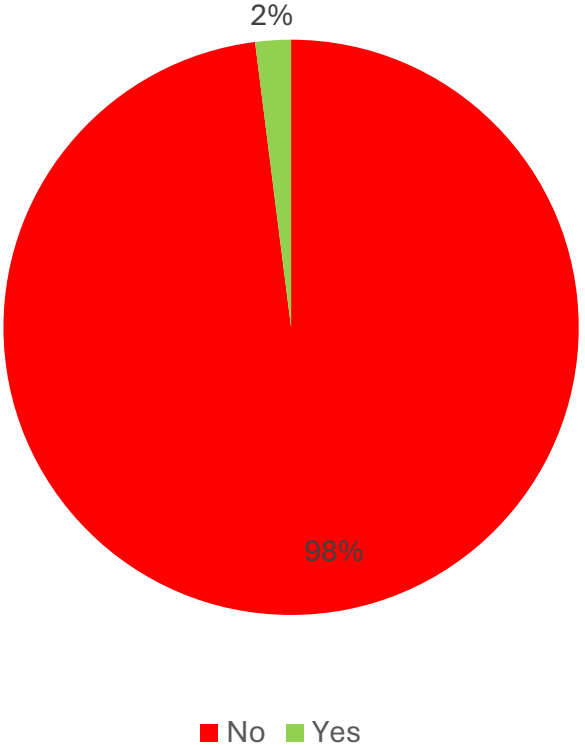
Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Consultation with a dermatologist (skin specialist)?
ڈرمیٹولوجسٹ (جلد کے ماہر) کے ساتھ مشاورت



2% of the Respondents Have Pursued Hospitalization for Severe Skin Infections

Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: Hospitalization (for severe cases)?

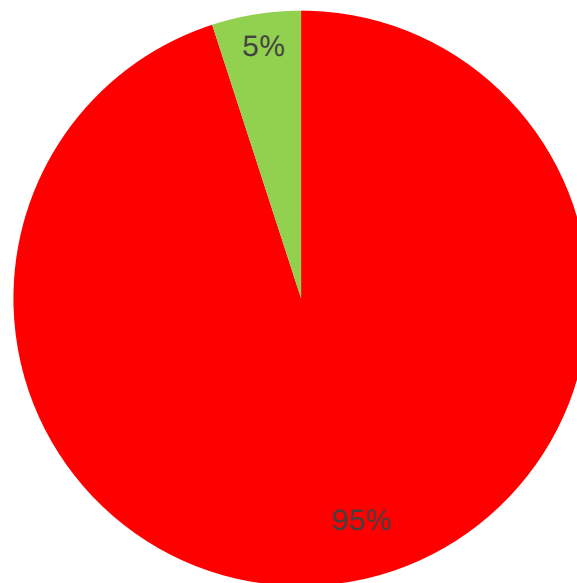
ہسپتال میں داخل ہوئے (شدید بیماری کی صورت میں)



5% did not seek any treatment for Skin Infections

Question: Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?: No treatment pursued?

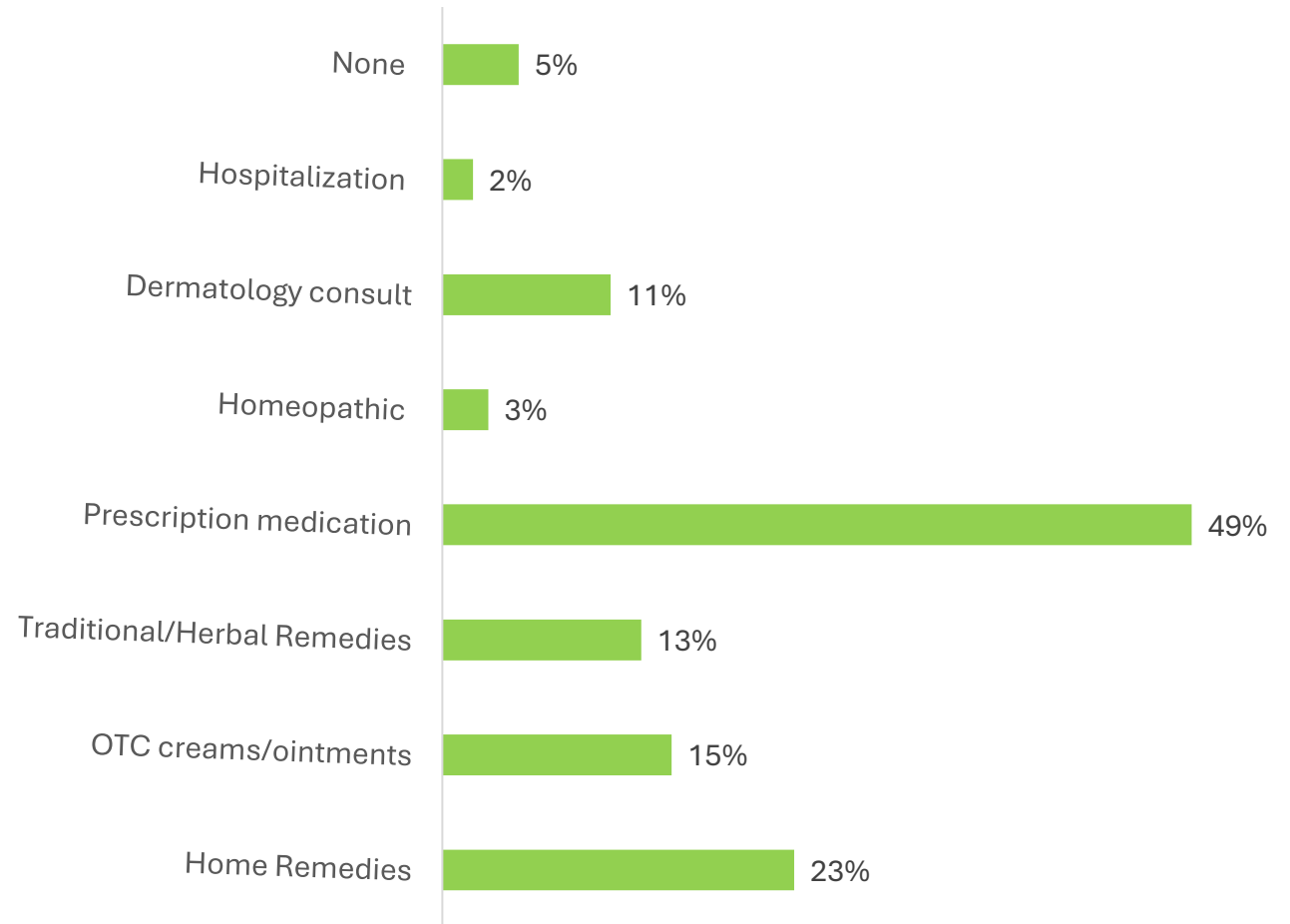
کوئی علاج نہیں کیا گیا۔



■ No ■ Yes

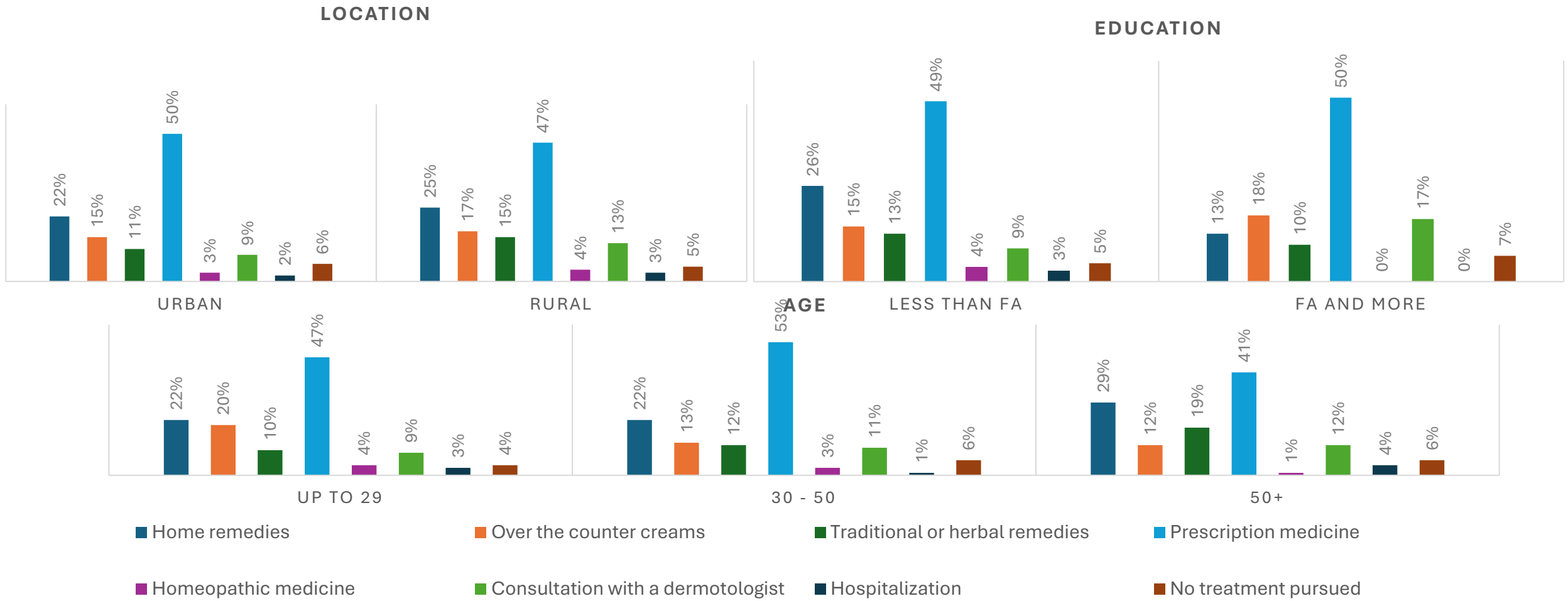
Different Forms of treatments sought for Skin Infections

Respondents were asked what treatments they pursued for skin diseases. The most common choice was prescription medication, used by 49% of respondents. Home remedies were the second most popular option at 23%, followed by over-the-counter (OTC) creams or ointments at 16% and traditional or herbal remedies at 13%. Dermatology consultations were sought by 11% of respondents, while 3% opted for homeopathic treatments. Hospitalization was the least common treatment at 2%, and 5% of respondents reported not seeking any treatment.



Prescription medicine cited as the most common treatment by majority of the respondents across location, education and age; those aged 50+ also rely on home remedies (29%)

Which of the following treatment options have you or your family members pursued for the mentioned skin infection?:





Section 6: Infectious Diseases in Children (0-12 years)

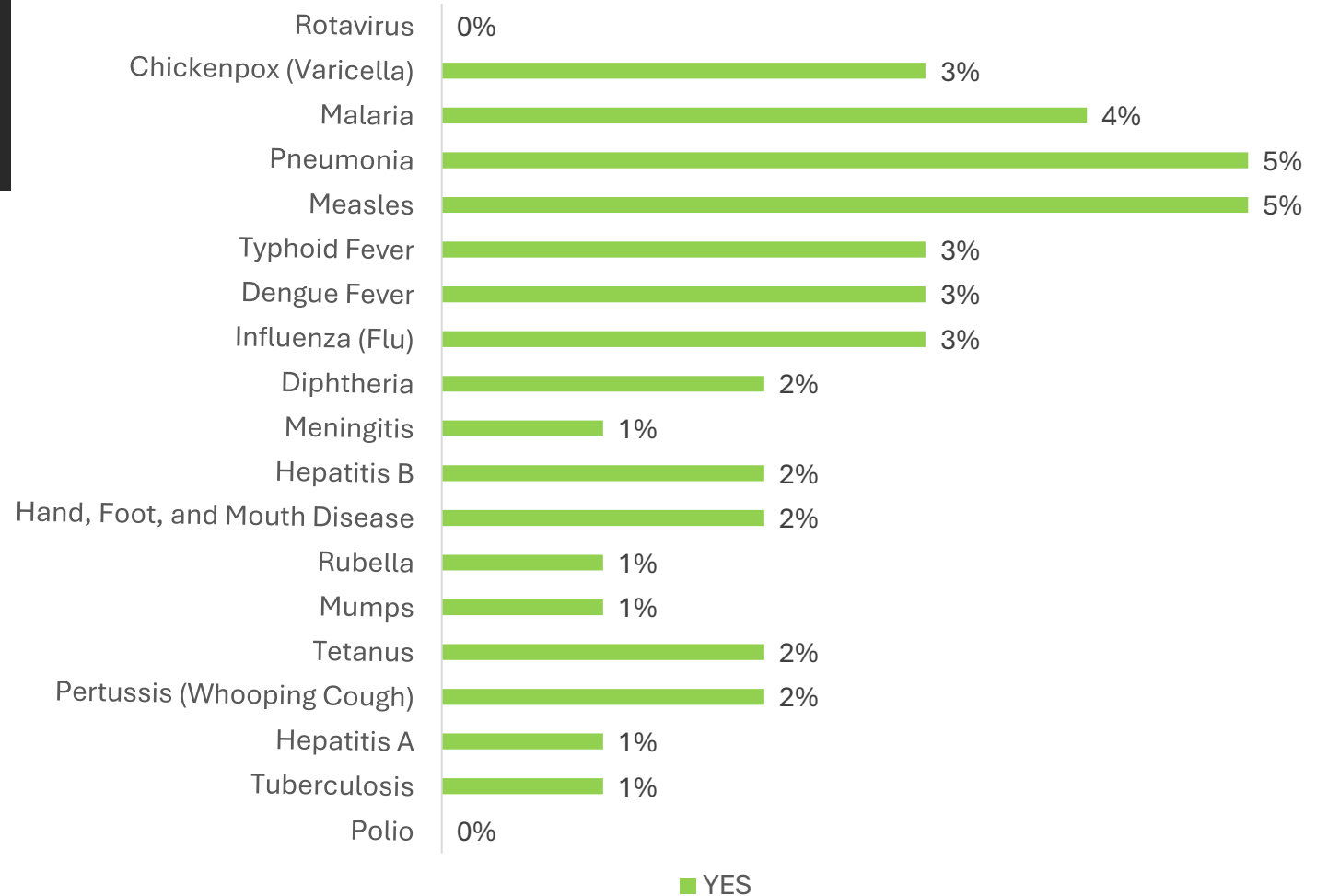


Section 6.1: Self-reported infections in the past year

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases Among Children in the Past Year

Respondents were asked whether their children suffered from various diseases. The highest reported cases were for measles and pneumonia, both at 5%, followed by malaria at 4%. Chickenpox (varicella), typhoid fever, dengue fever, and influenza (flu) each had a 3% reported incidence. Meanwhile, diphtheria, meningitis, hepatitis B, hand, foot, and mouth disease, and pertussis (whooping cough) were reported by 2% of respondents. Rubella, mumps, tetanus, hepatitis A, and tuberculosis each had a 1% incidence. No cases of Polio and COVID-19 were reported among the sample.

Have any of your children been diagnosed with any of the following infectious diseases in the past year?



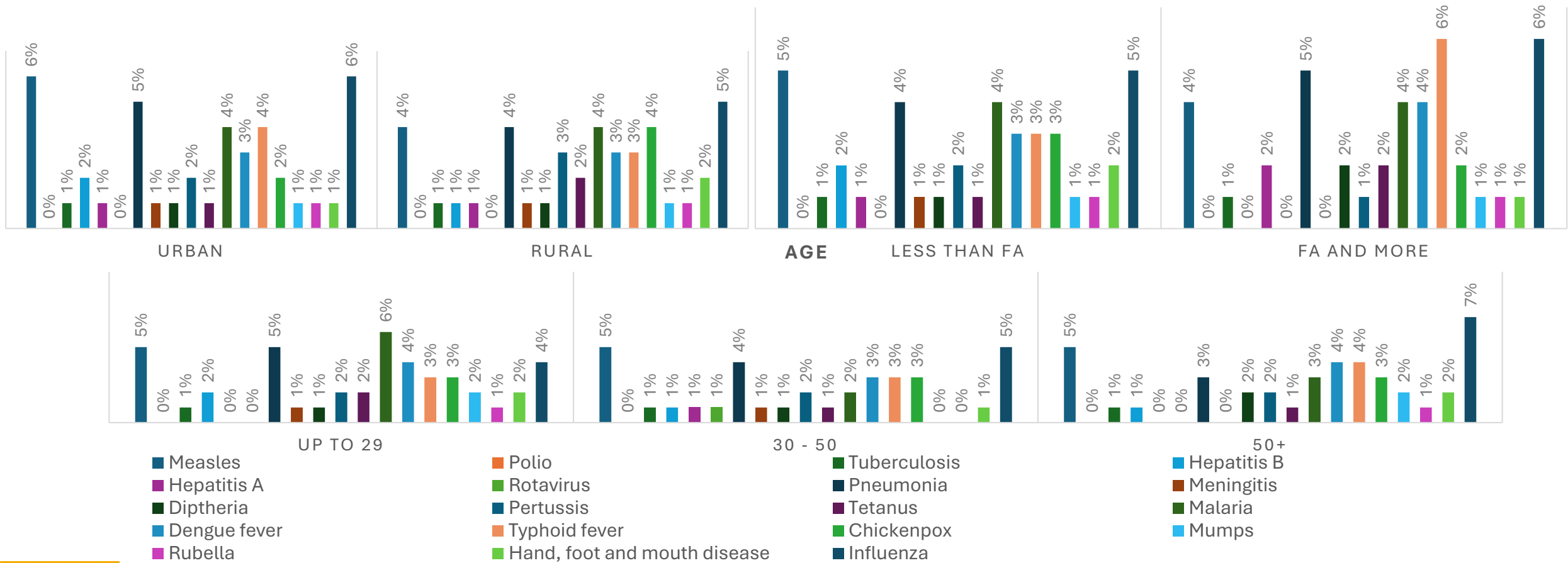
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Urban residents cite influenza and measles (6%) as the diseases most commonly contracted by their children in the past year; rural residents cite influenza (5%) followed by malaria, pneumonia, and measles (4%)

Have any of your children been diagnosed with any of the following infectious diseases in the past year?

LOCATION

EDUCATION



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

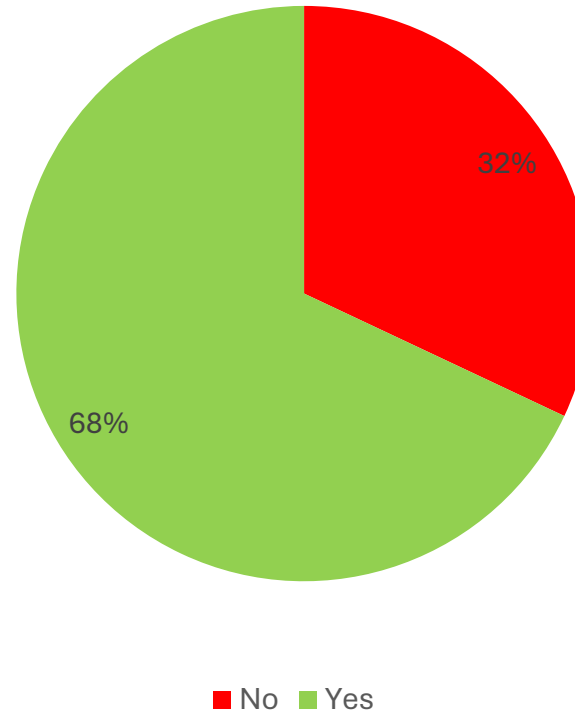
Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025

Section 6.2: Infectious Diseases in Children (0-12 years) – Vaccination

68% of Children Have Received All Routine Childhood Vaccinations

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: All routine childhood vaccinations were administered?
بچپن کے تمام معمول کے ٹیکے لگائے گئے تھے

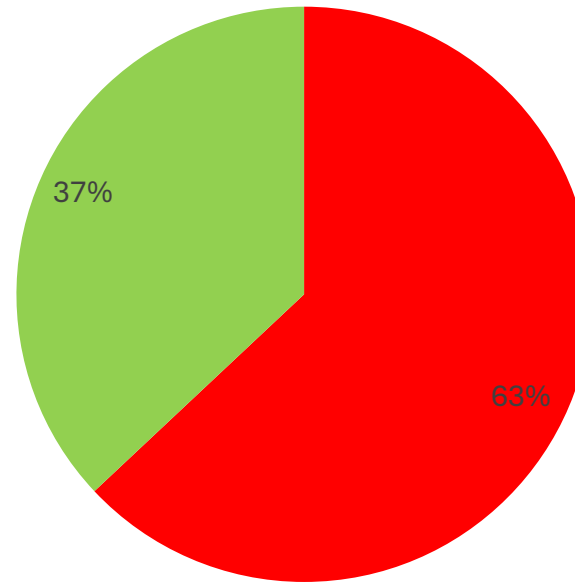


Note: We asked the parents if they remembered whether their child has received different vaccines. Most of these are from the routine vaccinations provided as part of the EPI program. However, surprisingly, quite a low percentage said that children have received the respective vaccine. This should be read with **CAUTION**. This does not necessarily mean a low vaccine coverage but more likely attributable to **LOW AWARENESS ABOUT VACCINE NAMES AMONG THE PARENTS**

63% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine?

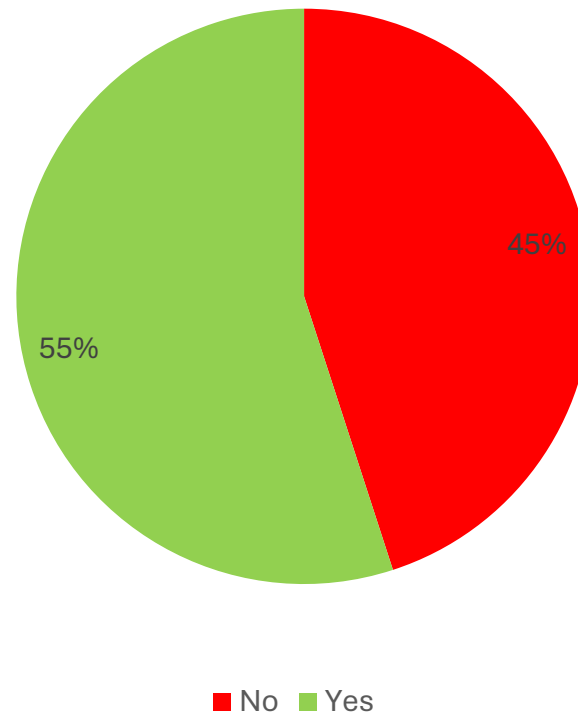
خسرہ، ممپس، اور روبیلا (ایم ایم آر) ویکسین



■ No ■ Yes

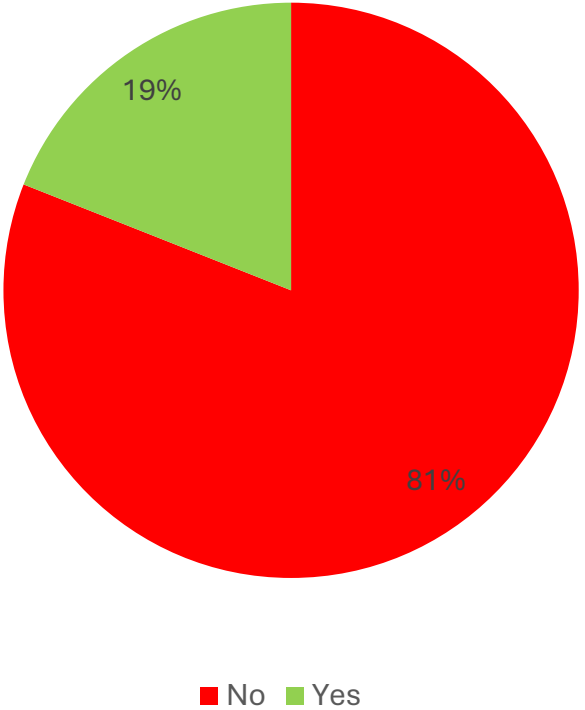
55% of Children Are Vaccinated Against Polio

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Polio vaccine?
پولیو ویکسین



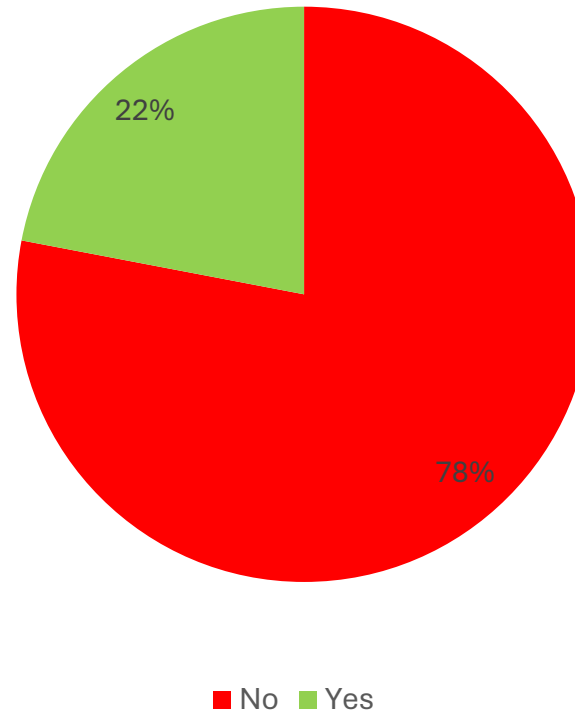
81% of Children Are Not Vaccinated with the BCG Vaccine for Tuberculosis

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: BCG (for tuberculosis)?
تپ دق کے لیے



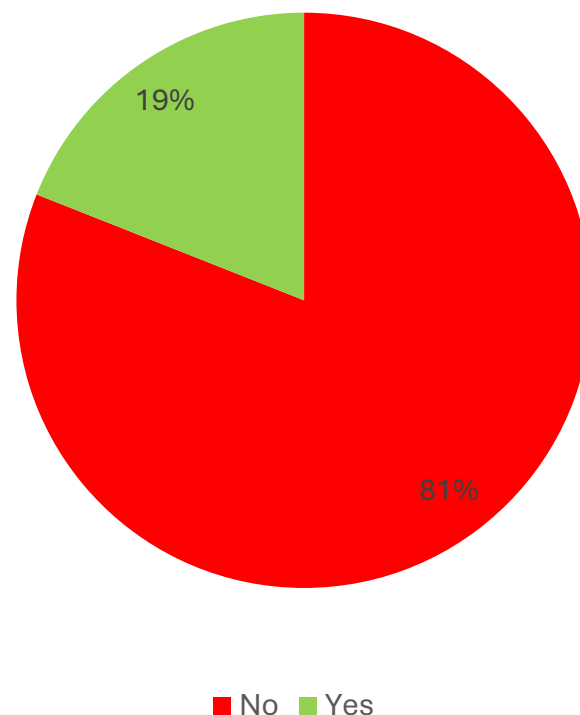
78% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Hepatitis B

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Hepatitis B vaccine?
ہیپاٹائٹس بی ویکسین



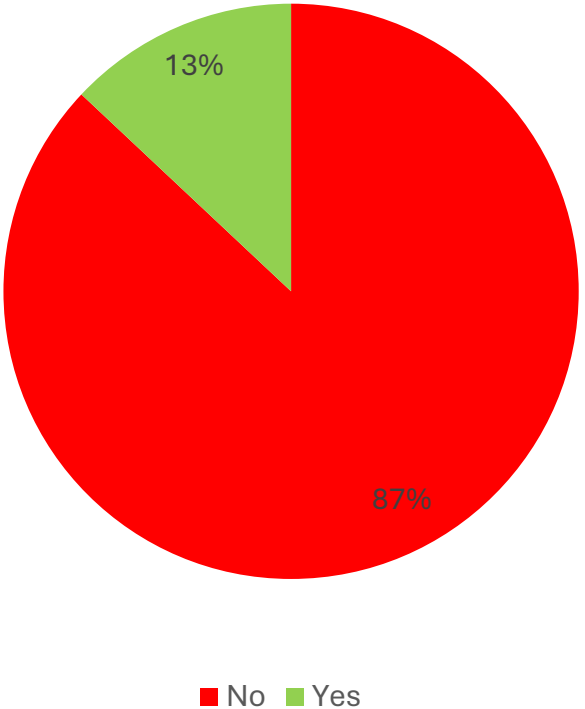
81% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Hepatitis A

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Hepatitis A vaccine?
ہیپاٹائٹس اے ویکسین



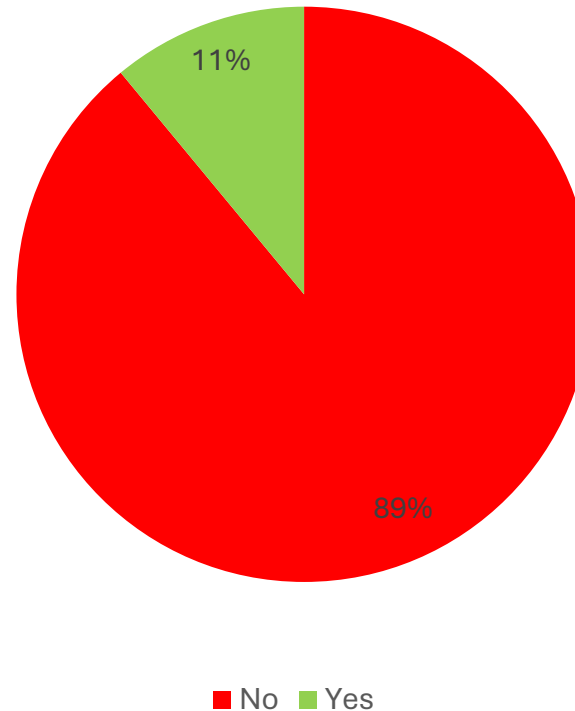
87% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Rotavirus

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Rotavirus vaccine?
روٹا وائرس ویکسین



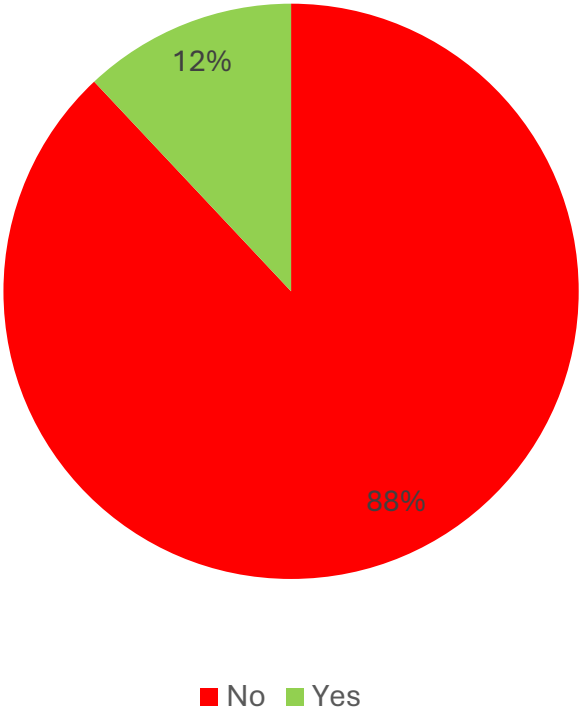
89% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (HiB)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?:
Hemophyllis Influenza B vaccine (HiB)?
ہیموفیلس انفلوئنزا بی ویکسین



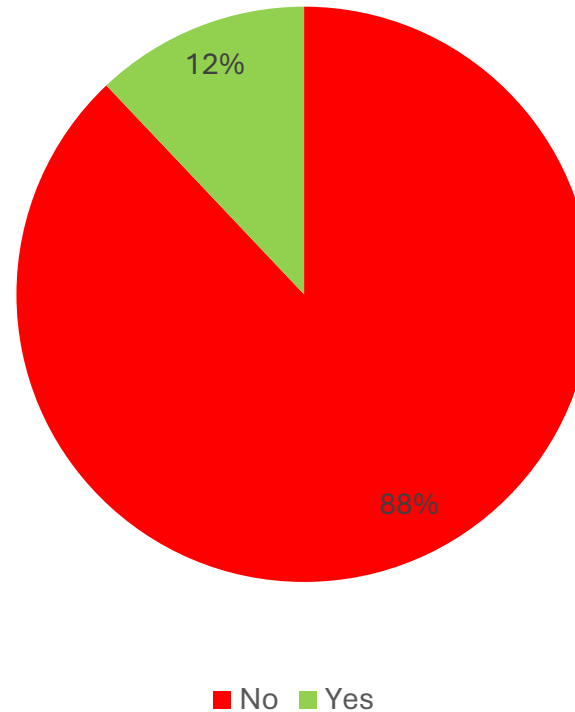
88% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Pneumococcal Disease (for Pneumonia)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?:
Pneumococcal vaccine (for pneumonia)?
نیوموکوکل ویکسین (نمونیا کے لیے)



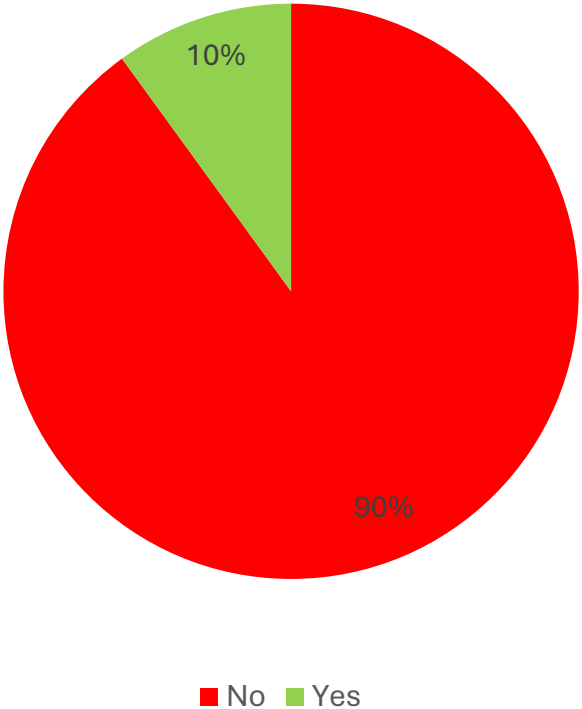
88% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?:
Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP) vaccine?
خناق ، تشنج، اور پرتیوسس



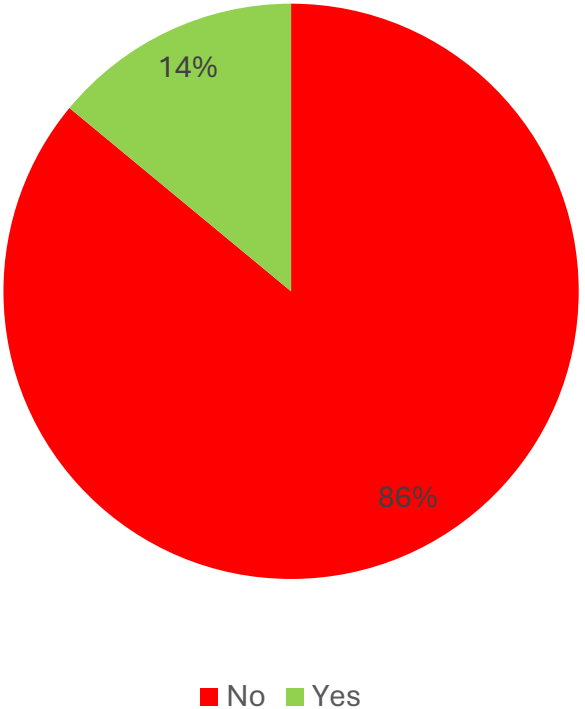
90% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Varicella (Chickenpox)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine?
وریسیلا (چکن پاکس) ویکسین



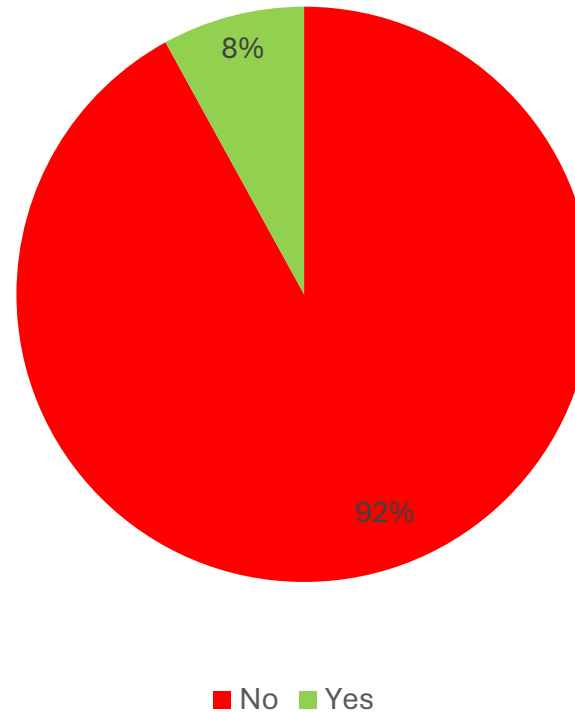
86% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against COVID-19

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: COVID-19 vaccine?
انفلونزا (فلو) ویکسین



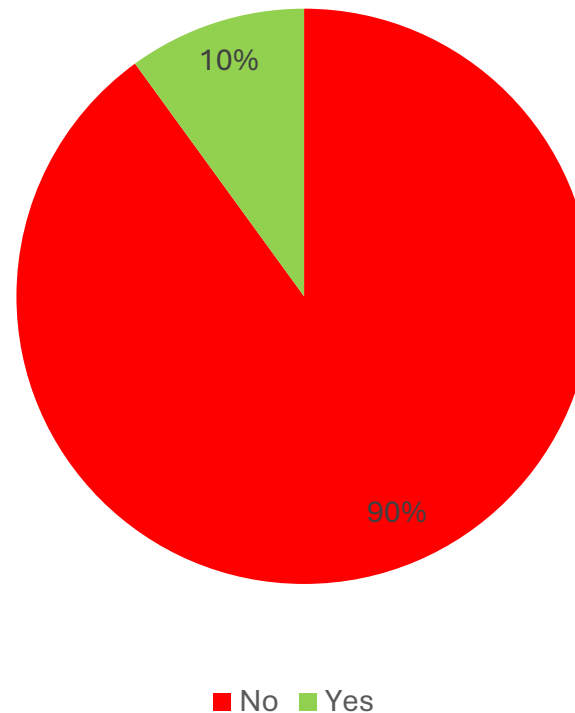
92% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Influenza (Flu)

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Influenza (Flu) vaccine?
ٹائیفائیڈ کی ویکسین



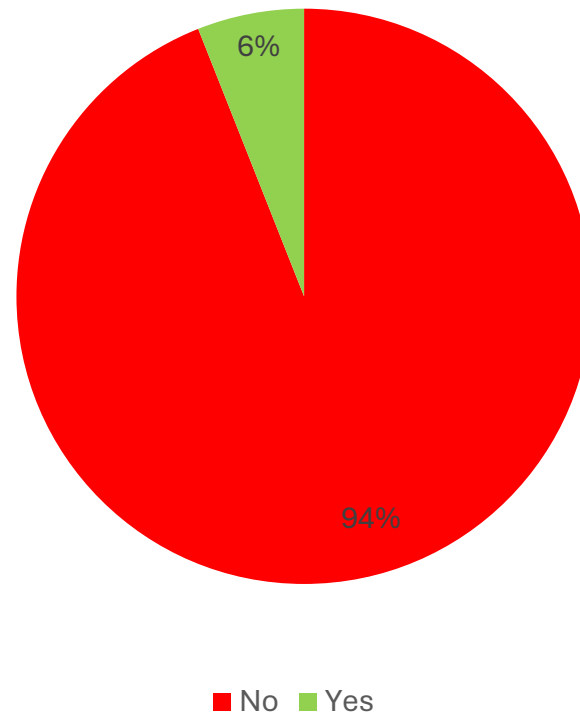
90% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against Typhoid

Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: Typhoid vaccine?
ٹائیفائیڈ کی ویکسین



94% of Children Are Not Vaccinated Against HPV (Human Papillomavirus)

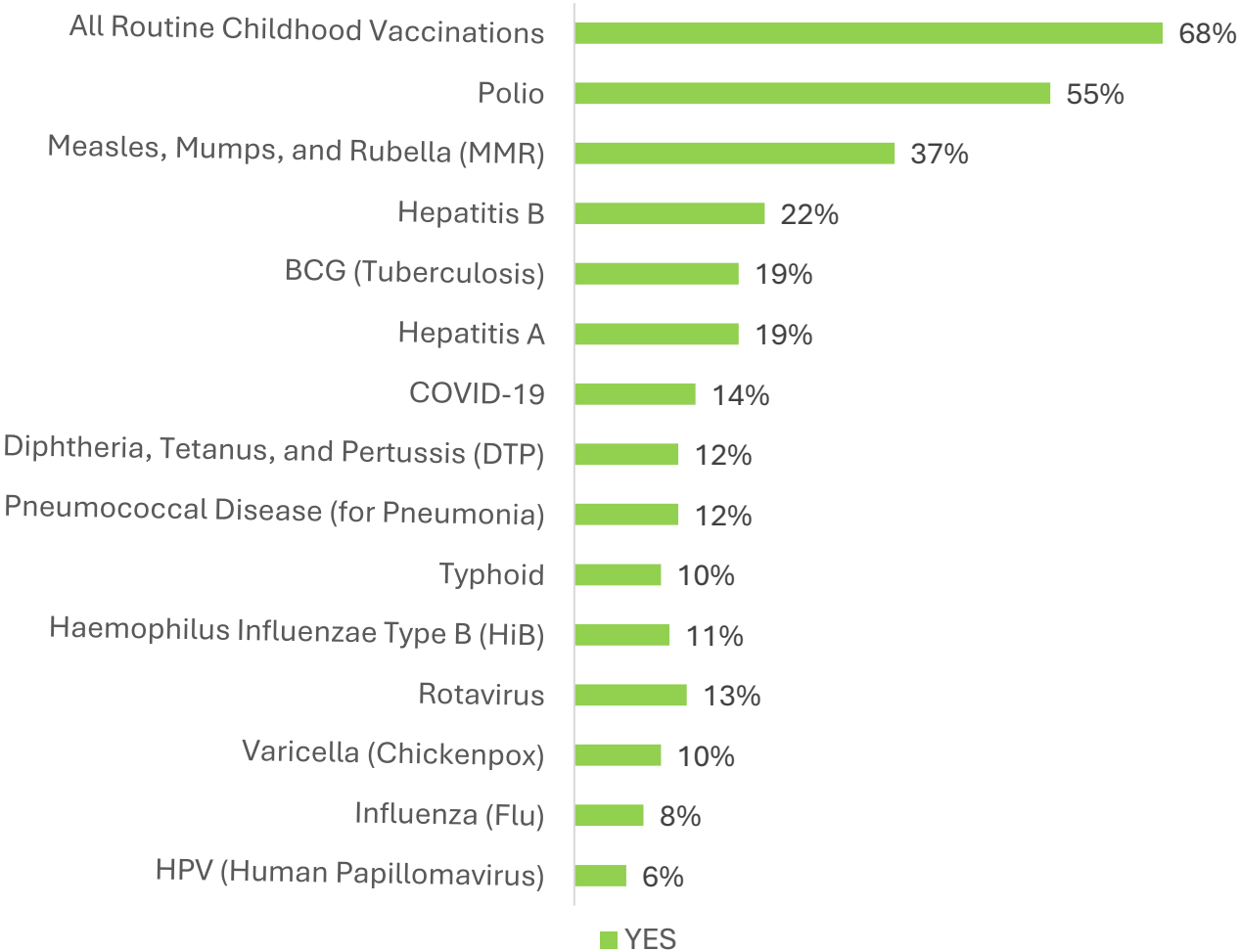
Question: Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?: HPV
human Papillomavirus?
ہیومن پاپیلومائرس



Vaccination Coverage Among Children

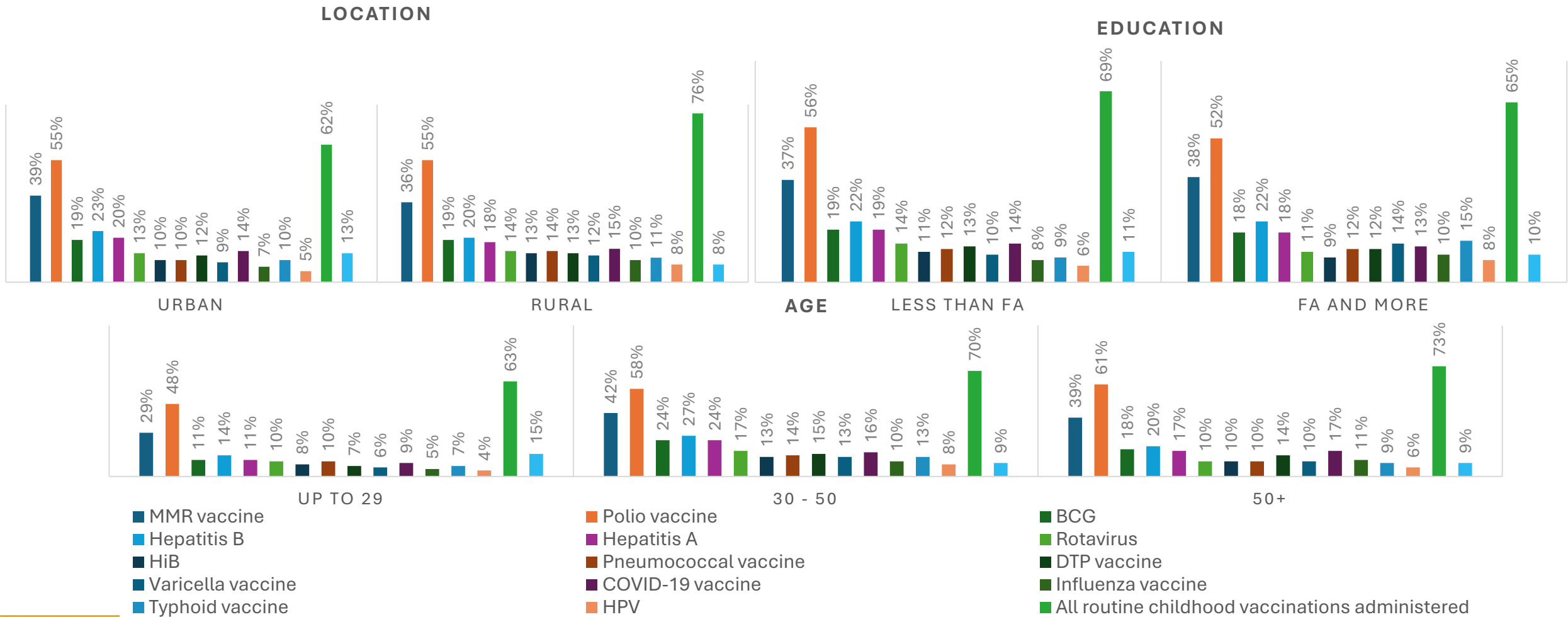
Many children have received different vaccines, but the coverage varies. According to the parents, 68% of the children have received all routine vaccinations. When asked about different vaccines individually, the self-reported coverage varies: Polio (55%), and Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) (37%). Other vaccines include Hepatitis B (22%), Hepatitis A (19%), and BCG for Tuberculosis (19%), Pneumococcal Disease (12%), Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP) (12%), and Chickenpox (10%), COVID-19 is at 14%. Vaccines for Typhoid, Rotavirus, Haemophilus Influenzae Type B, and HPV have lower reported coverage, with HPV having the lowest at 6%. **This might be attributable to lower awareness about vaccine names among parents.**

Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?



All routine vaccinations administered on children of majority respondents across age, location, and education; Polio vaccine administered equally (55%) across rural and urban groups

Are your children vaccinated against the following diseases?



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025

-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

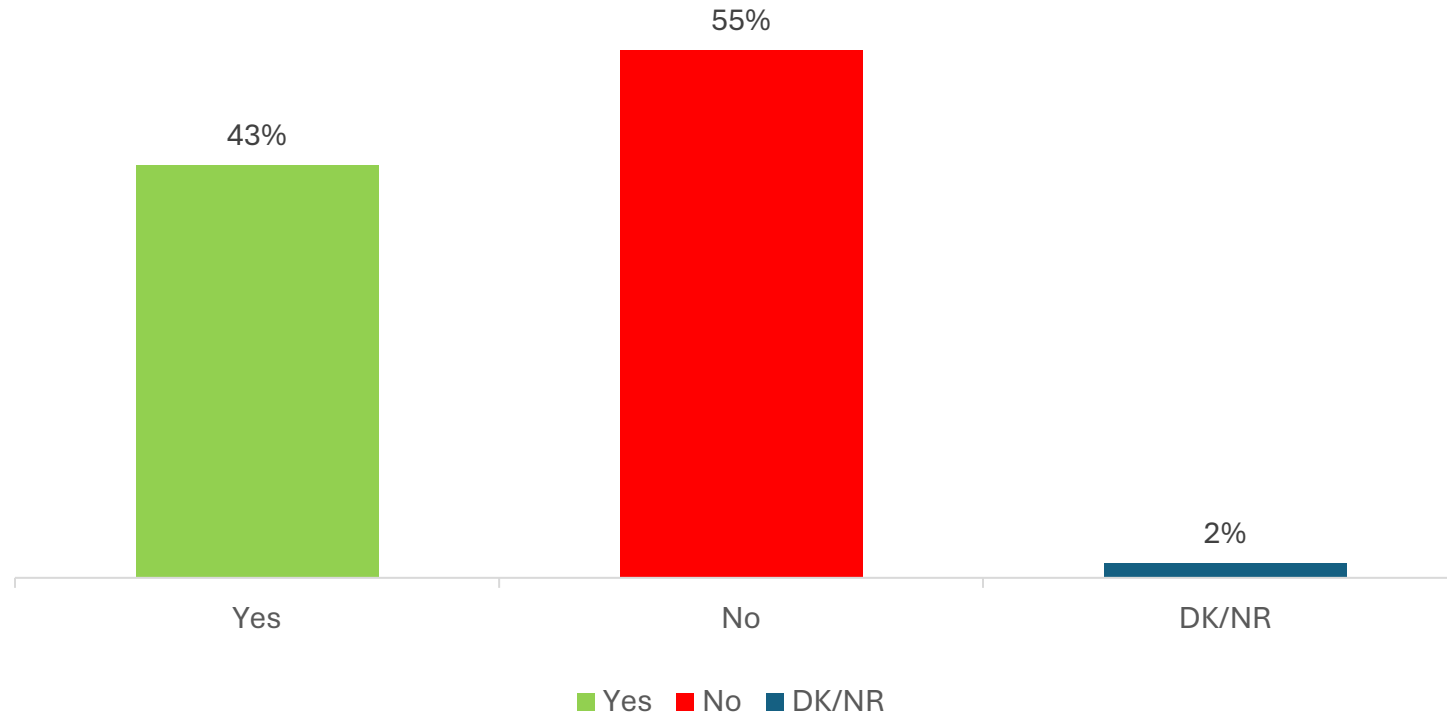


Section 7: Views on HIV infection



43% Have Heard of HIV Infection

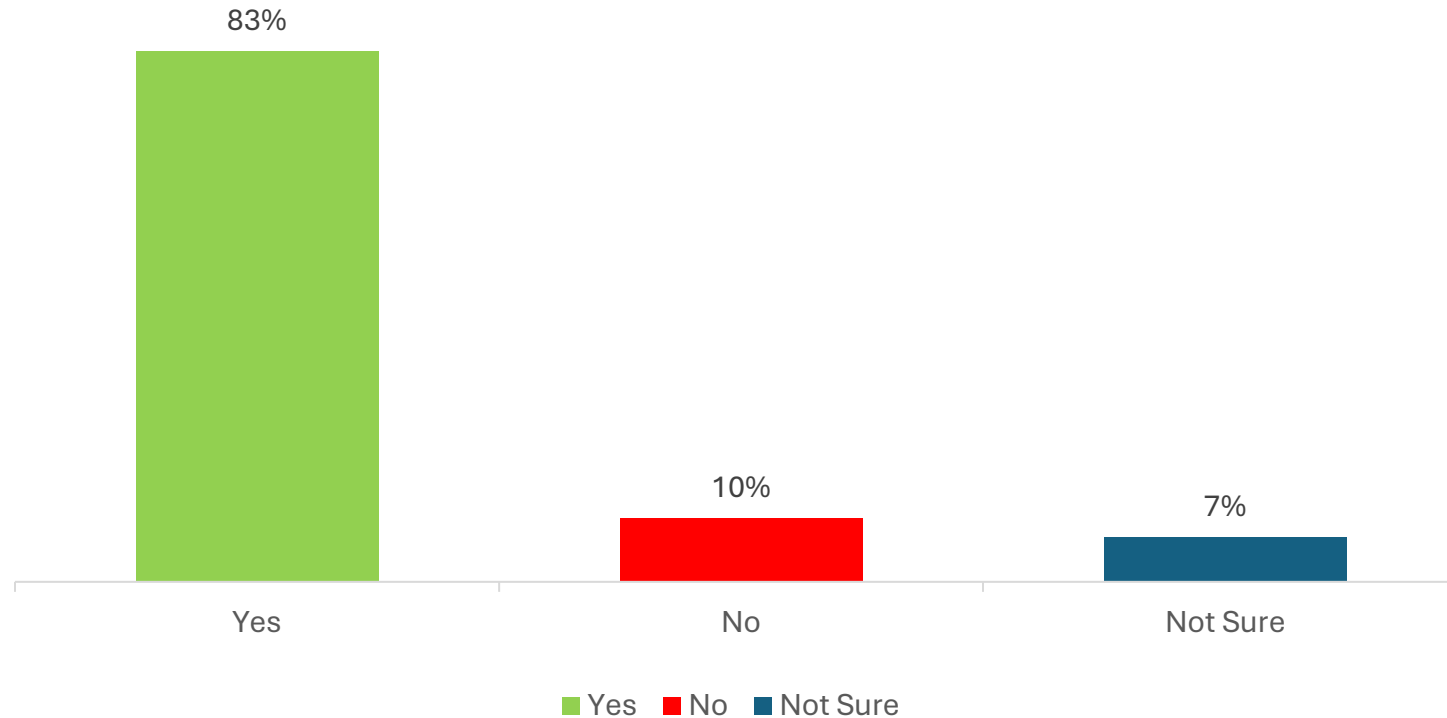
Question: Have you heard of the HIV infection that causes AIDS?
کیا آپ نے ایچ آئی وی [HIV] انفیکشن کے بارے میں سنا ہے جو ایڈز کا سبب بنتا ہے؟



83% Believe There Is a Stigma Associated with HIV Infection in Pakistan

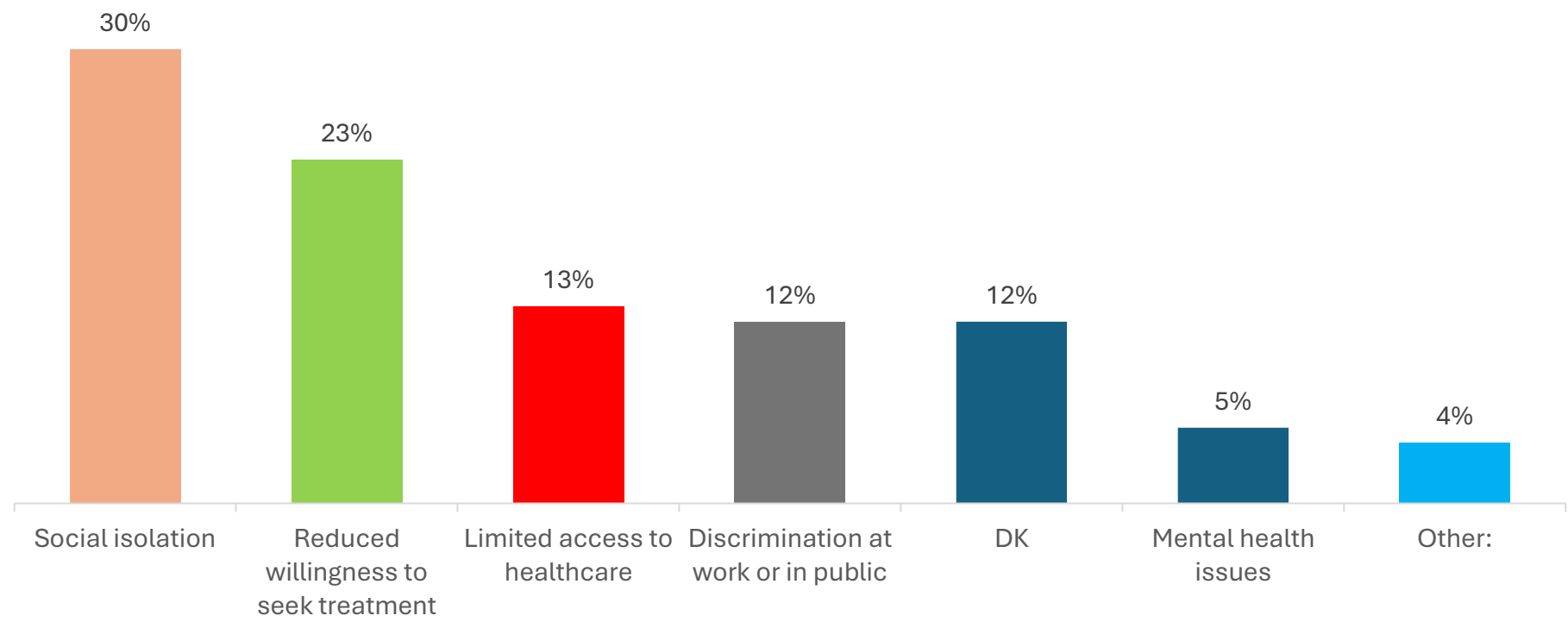
Question: Do you believe that there is a stigma associated with HIV infection in Pakistan?

کیا آپ کو یقین ہے کہ پاکستان میں ایچ آئی وی [HIV] انفیکشن کو بری نظر سے دیکھا جاتا ہے جیسے کہ یہ ایک بدنما داغ ہو؟



30% of Respondents Who Said "Yes" to the Previous Question Believe the Stigma Surrounding HIV in Pakistan Leads to Social Isolation for Affected Individuals

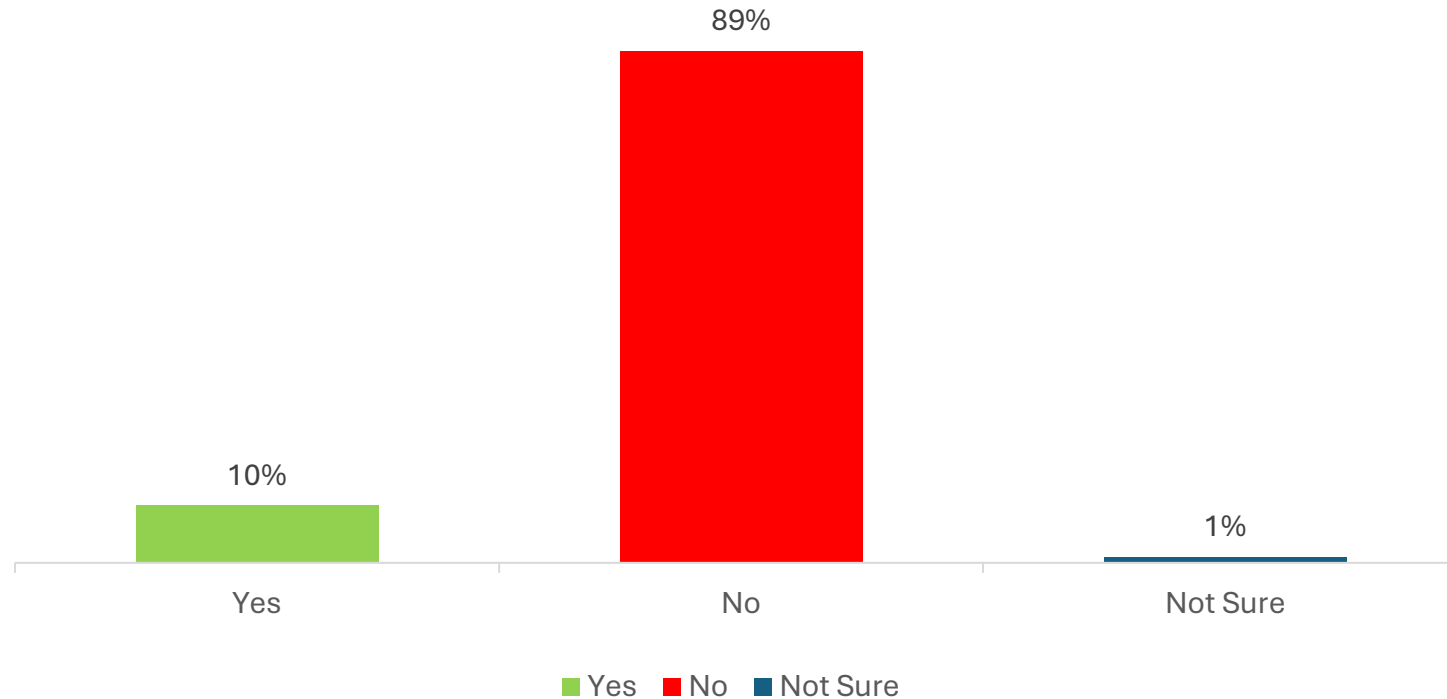
Question: How do you think this stigma affects individuals living with HIV in Pakistan?
آپ کے خیال میں یہ بدنامی پاکستان میں ایچ آئی وی کے ساتھ رہنے والے افراد کو کیسے متاثر کرتی ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

89% Do Not Personally Know Anyone Diagnosed with HIV

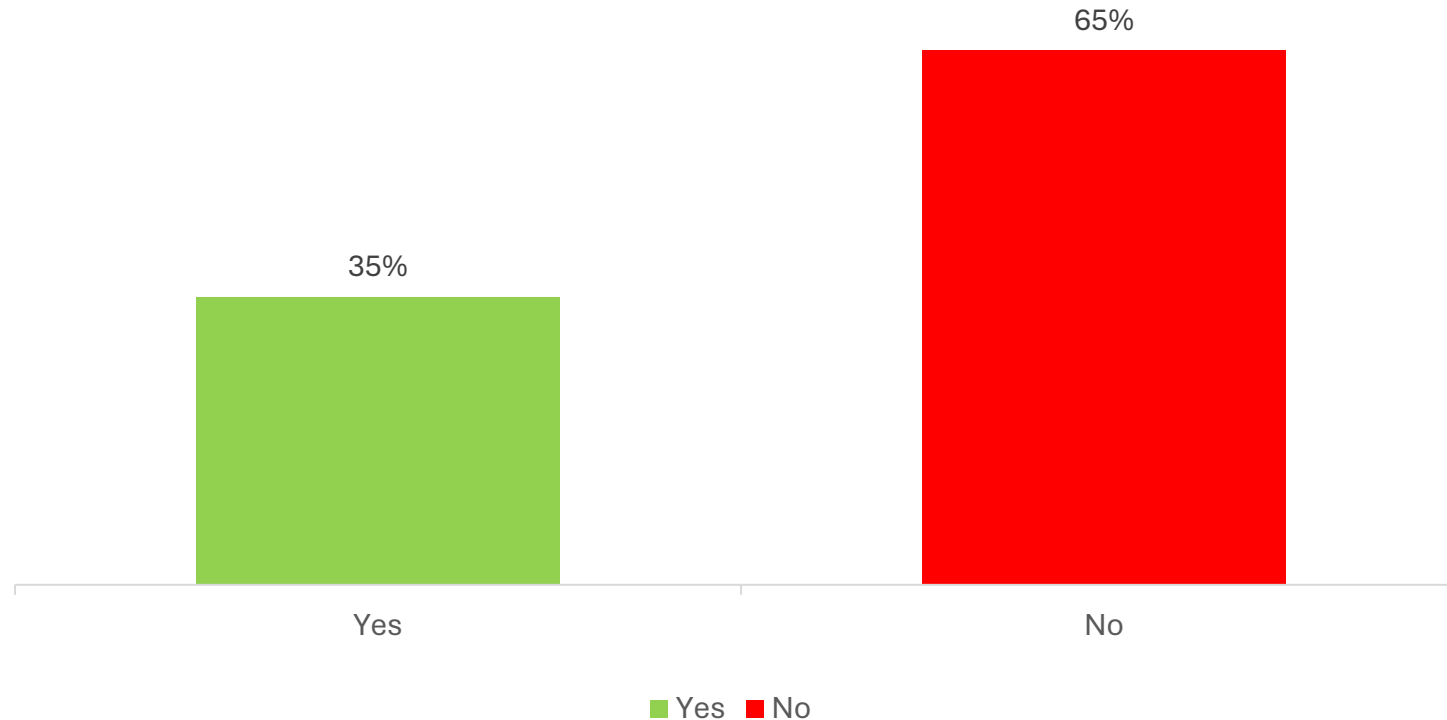
Question: Do you personally know someone who has been diagnosed with HIV?
کیا آپ ذاتی طور پر کسی ایسے شخص کو جانتے ہیں جس میں ایچ آئی وی [HIV] کی تشخیص ہوئی ہو؟



35% Said That Knowing Someone Diagnosed with HIV Has Increased Their Awareness of the Disease

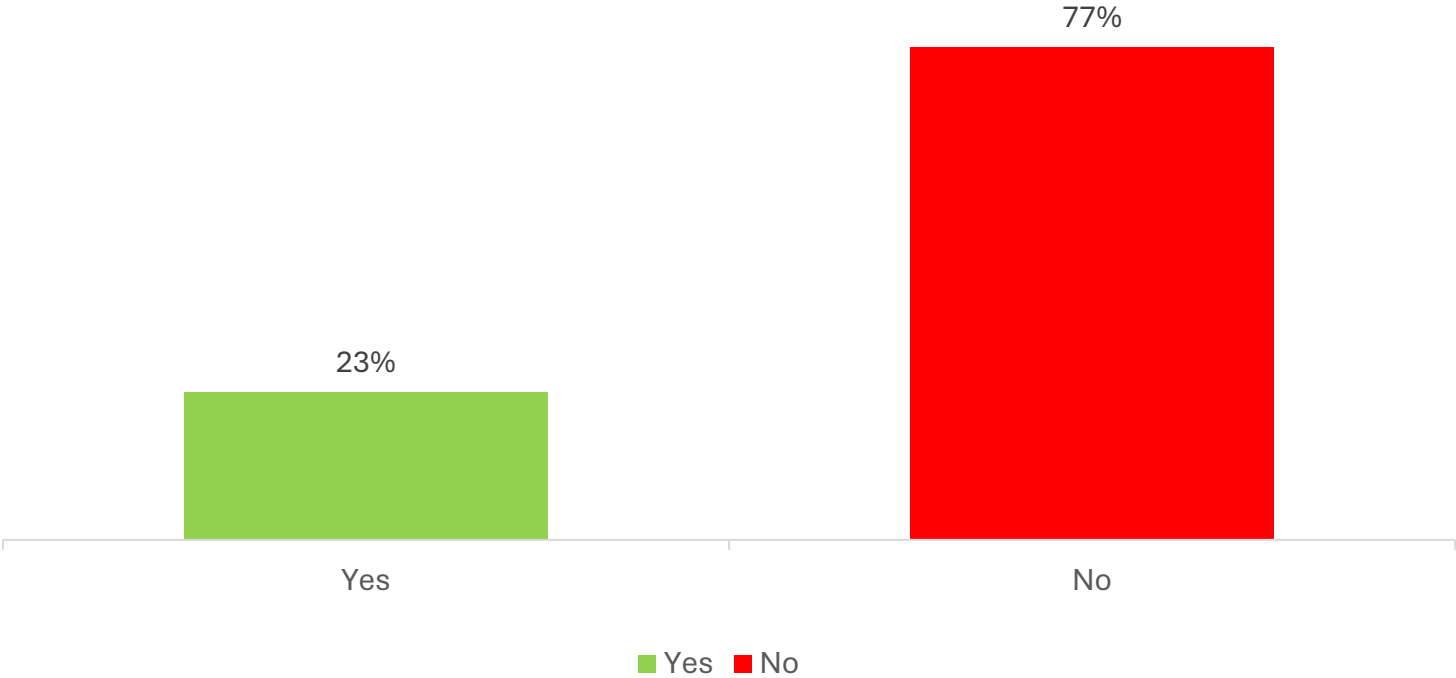
Question: How has their diagnosis affected your perception of HIV?: Increased awareness of the disease?

اس تشخیص نے ایچ آئی وی کے بارے میں آپ کے تصور کو کیسے متاثر کیا ہے؟
بیماری کے بارے میں شعور میں اضافہ



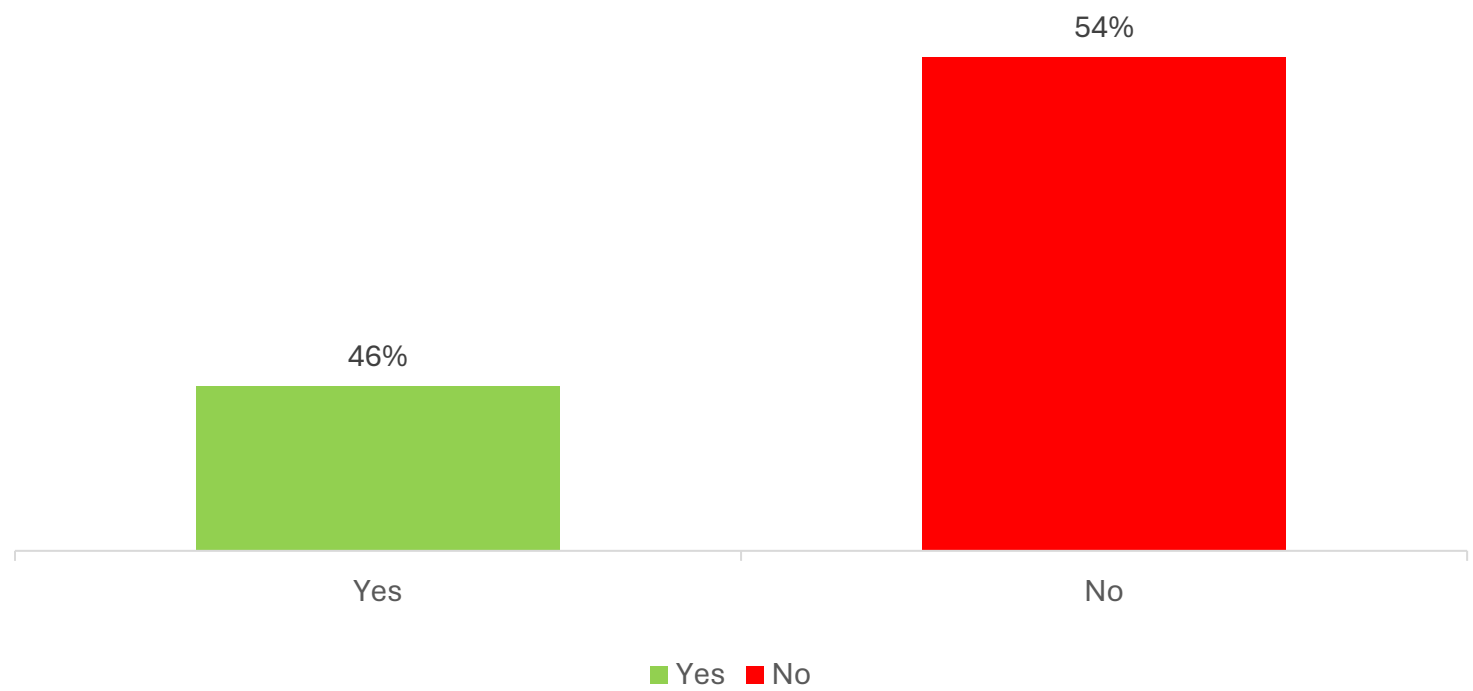
23% Said That Knowing Someone Diagnosed with HIV Has Changed Their Views on Prevention and Treatment

Question: How has their diagnosis affected your perception of HIV?: Changed views on prevention and treatment?
روک تھام اور علاج کے بارے میں خیالات بدل گئے



46% Say Knowing Someone Diagnosed with HIV Has Increased Their Empathy and Support, While 54% Say It Has Not

Question: How has their diagnosis affected your perception of HIV?: Increased empathy and support?
ہمدردی اور حمایت میں اضافہ



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

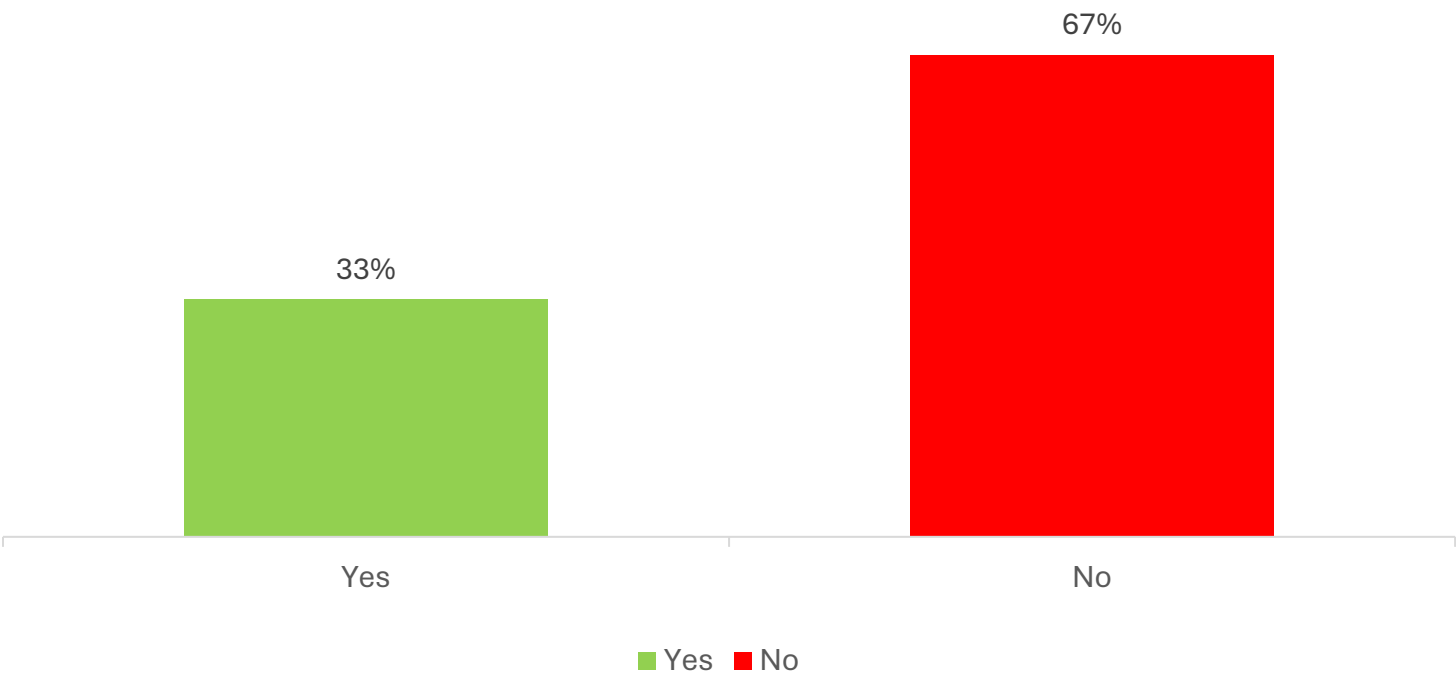
-3 to 5% at 95% Confidence Level

Sample Size: N 1000+

Field Dates: September 2024 to Feb 2025

67% Do Not Feel Concerned About Personal Risk After Learning About Someone Diagnosed with HIV

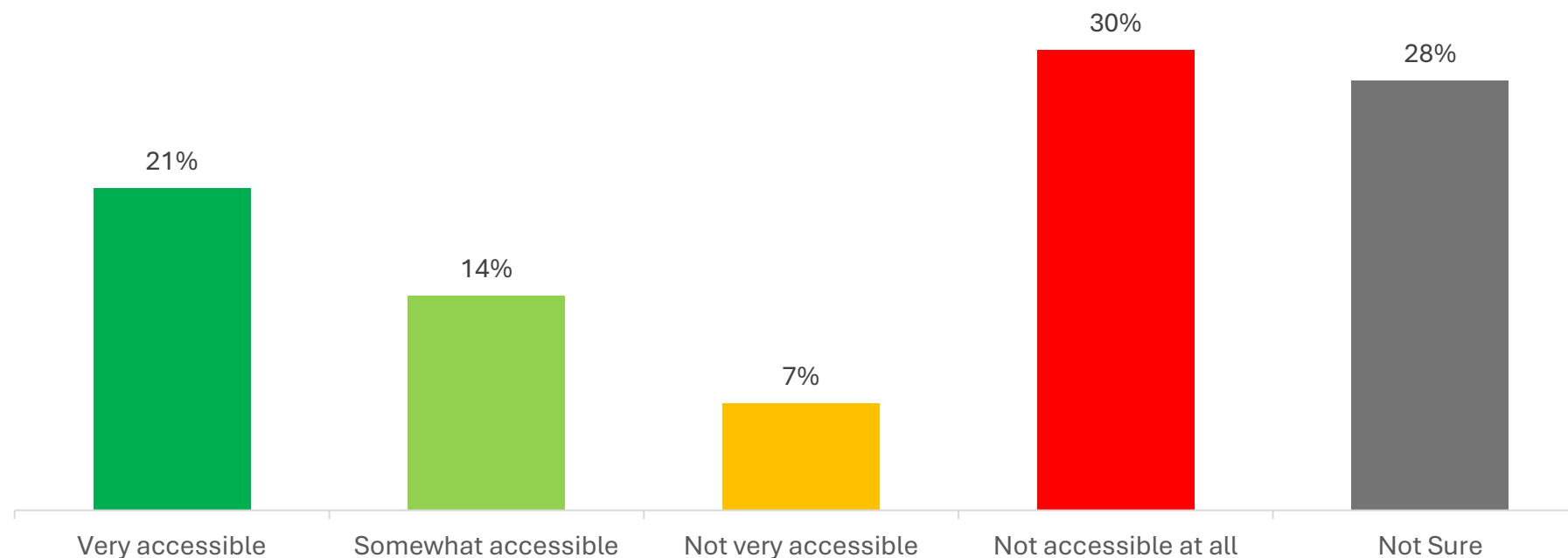
Question: How has their diagnosis affected your perception of HIV?: Concern about personal risk?
ذاتی خطرے کے بارے میں تشویش



35% Believe Healthcare Facilities Providing Treatment for HIV Are Very or Somewhat Accessible in Their Area

Question: In your opinion, how accessible are healthcare facilities providing treatment for HIV in your area?

آپ کی رائے میں، آپ کے علاقے میں ایچ آئی وی [HIV] کا علاج فراہم کرنے والی صحت کی دیکھ بھال کی سہولیات کس حد تک دستیاب ہیں؟



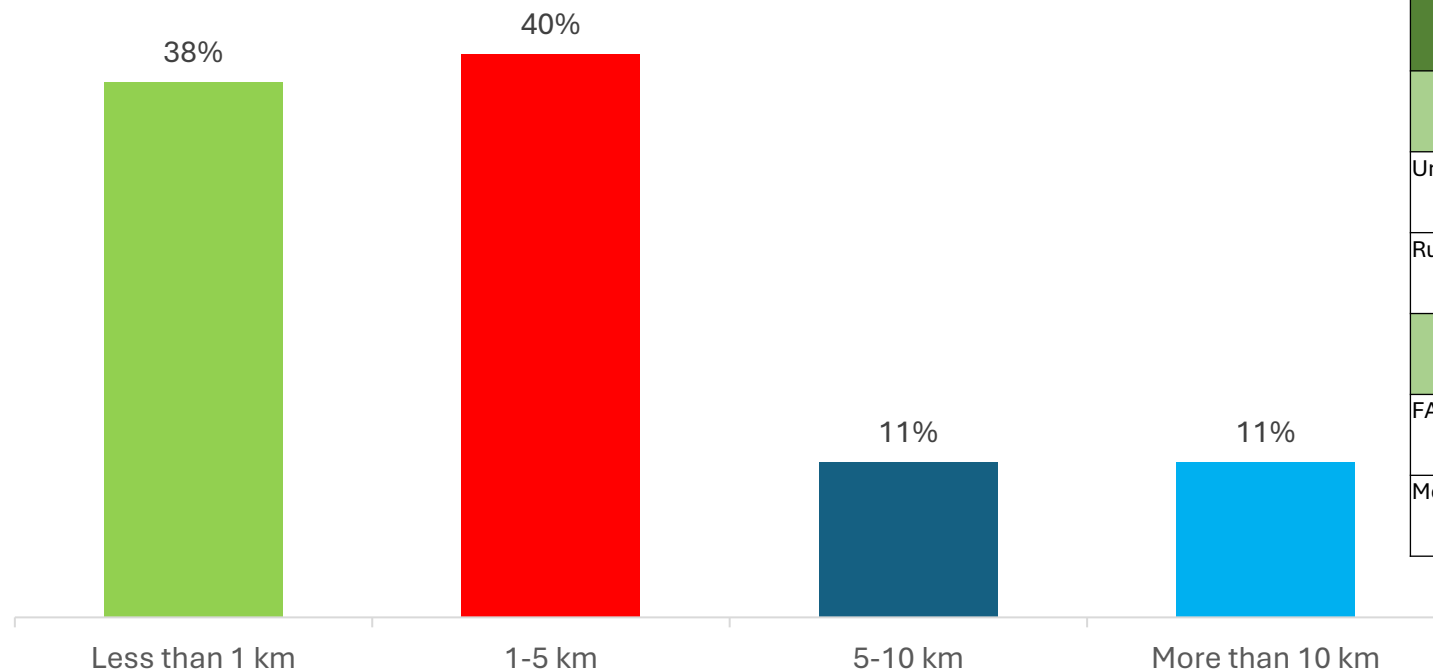


Section 8: Healthcare Access and Utilization



The Majority (78%) Said the Nearest Healthcare Facility Is Less Than 1km to 5km Away from Their Home; Urban residents rank 15% higher than rural residents in having a healthcare facility only less than 1km away

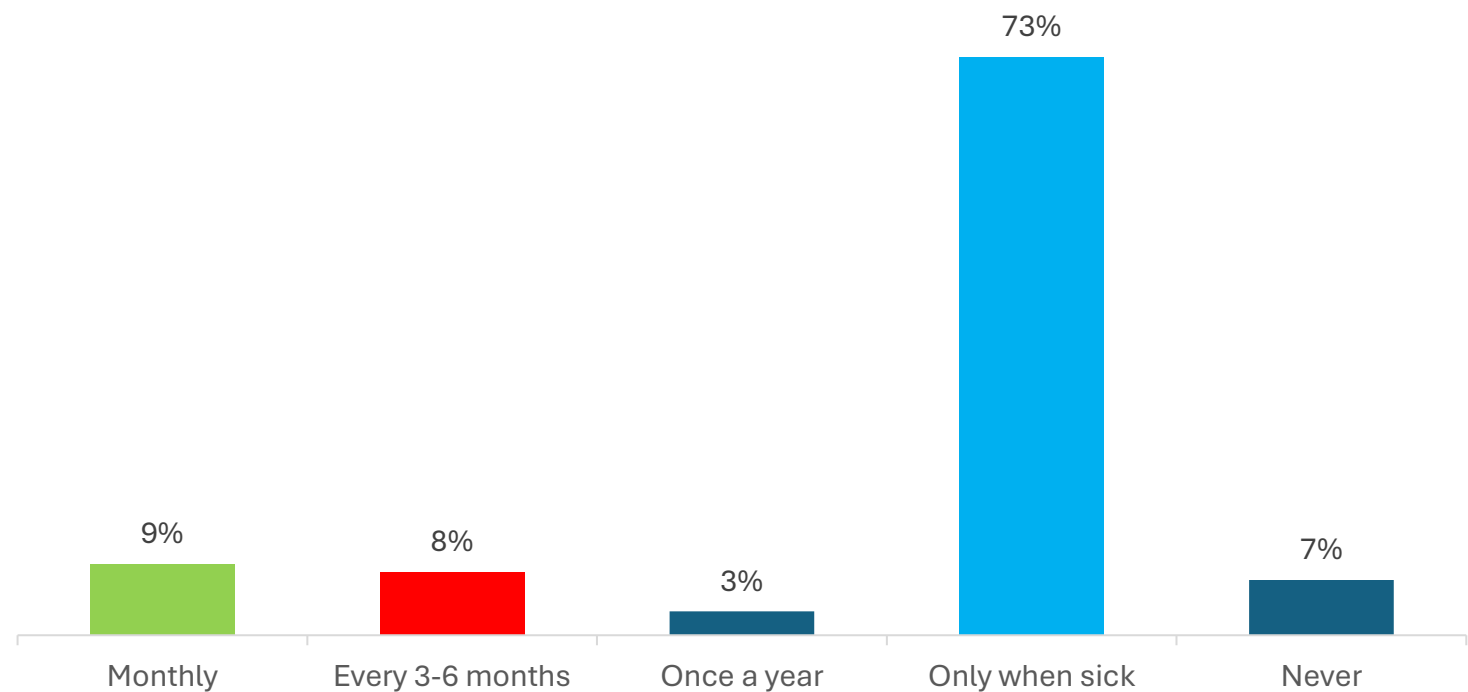
Question: How far is the nearest healthcare facility from your home?
آپ کے گھر سے قریب ترین صحت کی سہولت کتنی دور ہے؟



	Less than 1 km	1-5km	5-10km	More than 10km
Location				
Urban	44%	42%	9%	6%
Rural	29%	38%	14%	19%
Education				
FA and less	38%	40%	11%	11%
More than FA	37%	42%	11%	10%

73% Visit a Healthcare Provider Only When They Are Sick; Majority respondents across gender, age, location, and education only visit a healthcare provider when they are sick

Question: How often do you visit a healthcare provider for regular check-ups?
آپ صحت کی سہولیات فراہم کرنے والوں کے پاس کتنی باقاعدگی سے چیک اپ کے لیے جاتے ہیں؟

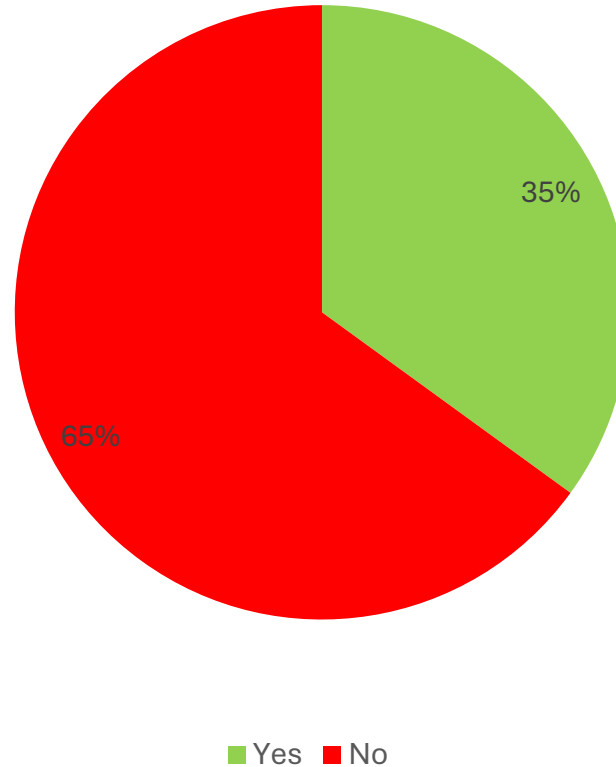


		Monthly	Every 3-6 months	Once a year	Only when sick	Never
Gender						
Male		9%	8%	3%	72%	8%
Female		9%	8%	4%	78%	2%
Age						
18-29 Years		8%	8%	4%	74%	8%
30-49 years		10%	9%	3%	73%	5%
50+ years		10%	8%	5%	70%	8%
Location						
Urban		9%	10%	4%	70%	7%
Rural		9%	6%	3%	76%	6%
Education						
FA and less		9%	8%	3%	73%	7%
More than FA		8%	11%	5%	70%	5%

65% Have Not Faced Financial Constraints in Accessing Healthcare

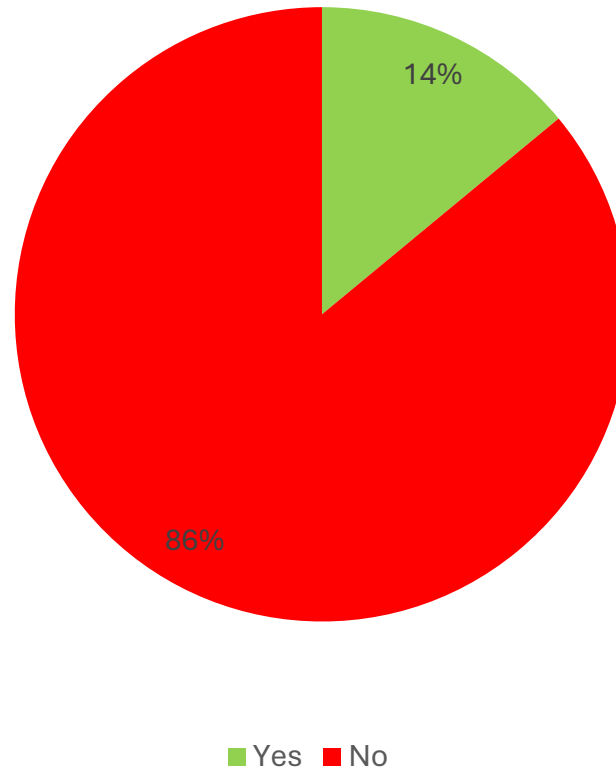
Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Financial constraints?

کیا آپ کو صحت کی سہولیات تک رسائی میں مندرجہ درج ذیل رکاوٹوں میں سے کسی رکاوٹ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے؟
مالی رکاوٹیں



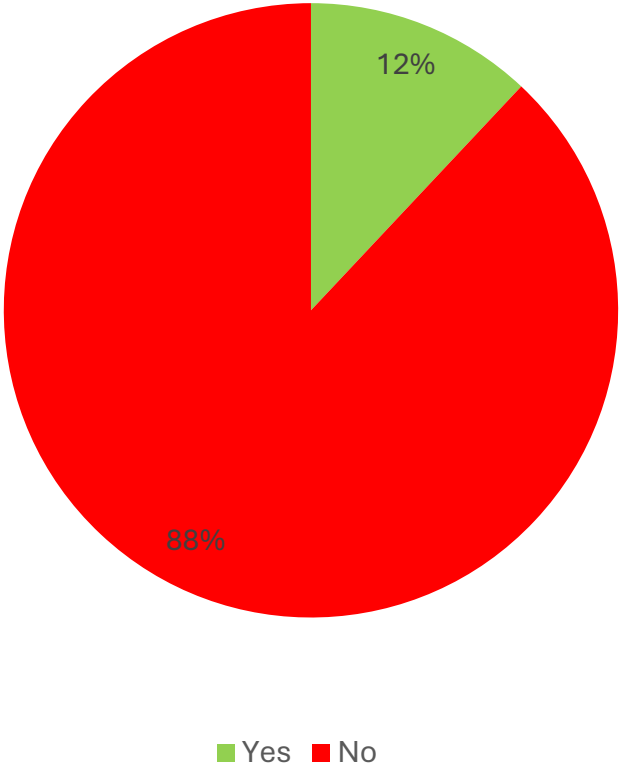
86% Have Not Faced Lack of Transportation as a Barrier in Accessing Healthcare

Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Lack of transportation?
نقل و حمل کی کمی



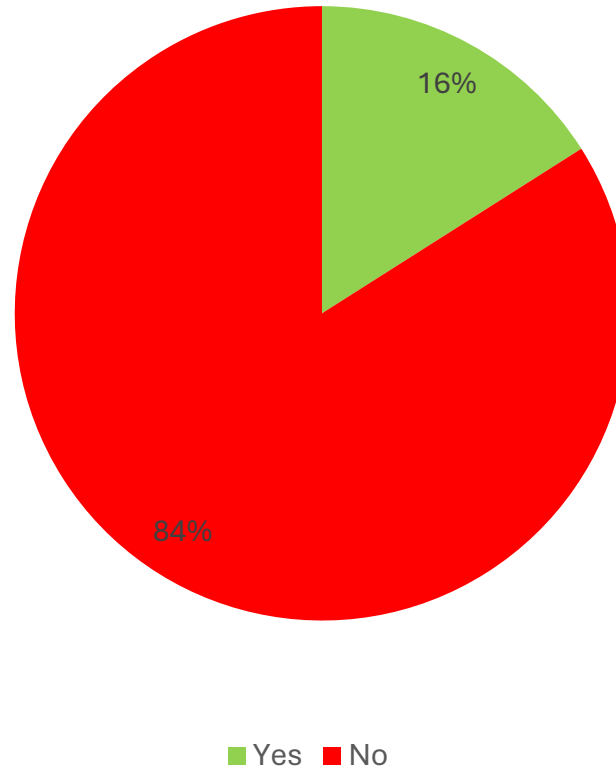
88% Have Not Faced Distance to Healthcare Facility as a Barrier in Accessing Healthcare

Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Distance to healthcare facility?
صحت کی دیکھ بھال کی سہولیات کا فاصلہ



84% Have Not Faced Long Waiting Times as a Barrier in Accessing Healthcare

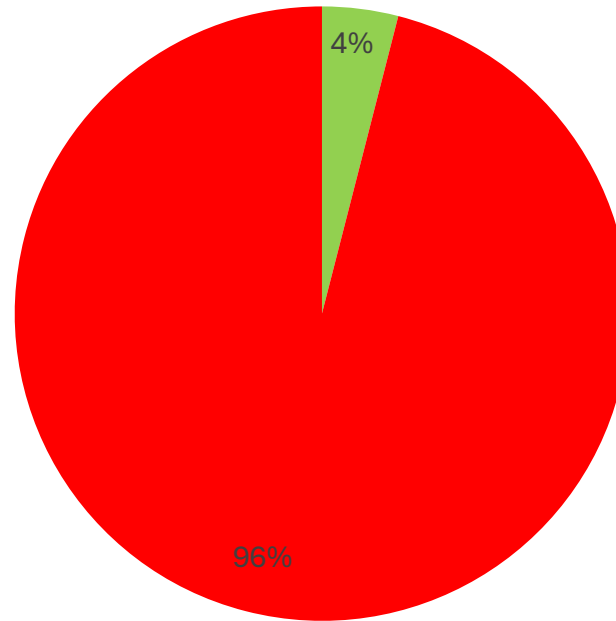
Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Long waiting times?
طویل انتظار کے اوقات



96% Have Not Faced Cultural Barriers in Accessing Healthcare

Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Cultural barriers e.g., females not allowed to go out / not allowed to see male doctor?

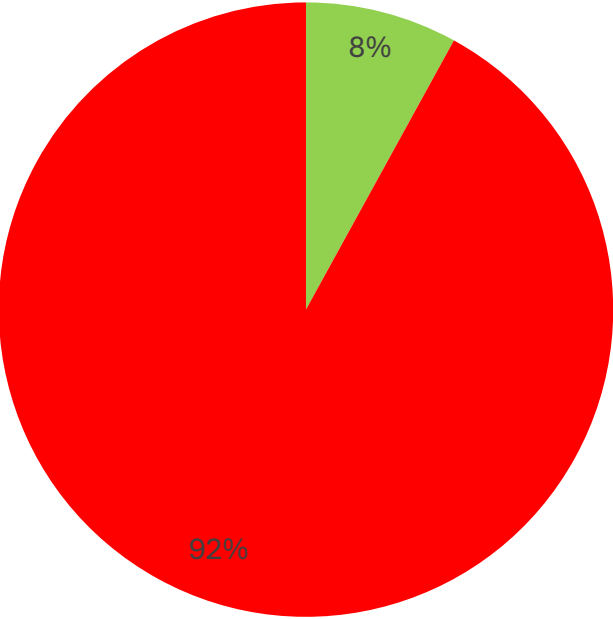
ثقافتی رکاوٹیں مثال کے طور پر، خواتین کو باہر جانے کی اجازت نہیں ہے / مرد ڈاکٹر سے ملنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔



■ Yes ■ No

92% Have Not Faced Lack of Awareness About Diseases as a barrier to healthcare access

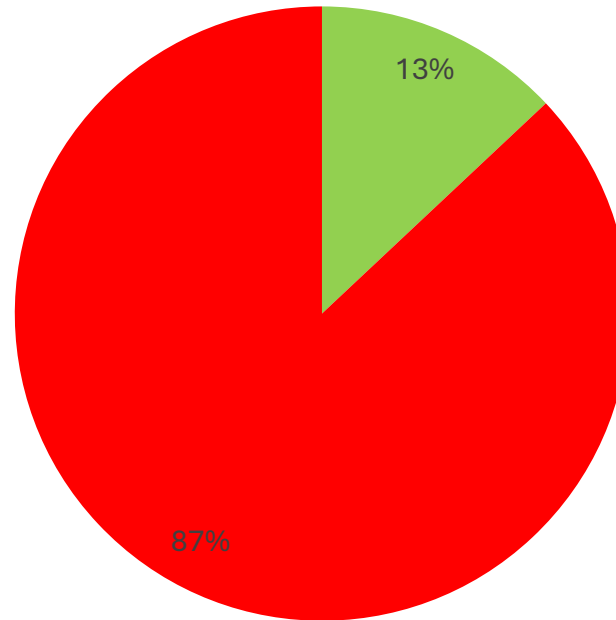
Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Lack of awareness about diseases, or not taking certain diseases seriously?
بیماریوں کے بارے میں شعور کی کمی، یا بعض بیماریوں کو سنجیدگی سے نہ لینا



■ Yes ■ No

87% Have Not Faced Lack or Absence of Healthcare Providers

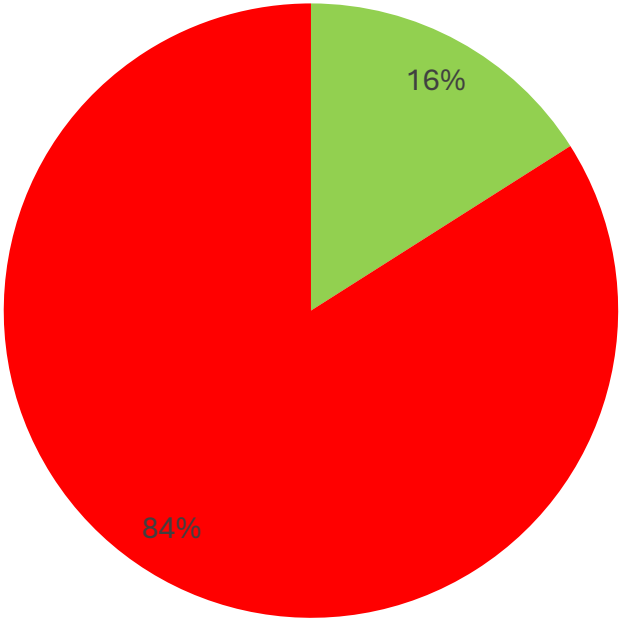
Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Lack/absence of healthcare providers at the facility?
سہولیات فراہم کرنے والے اسٹاف کی کمی/غیر موجودگی



■ Yes ■ No

84% Have Not Faced Lack of Time as a Barrier in Accessing Healthcare

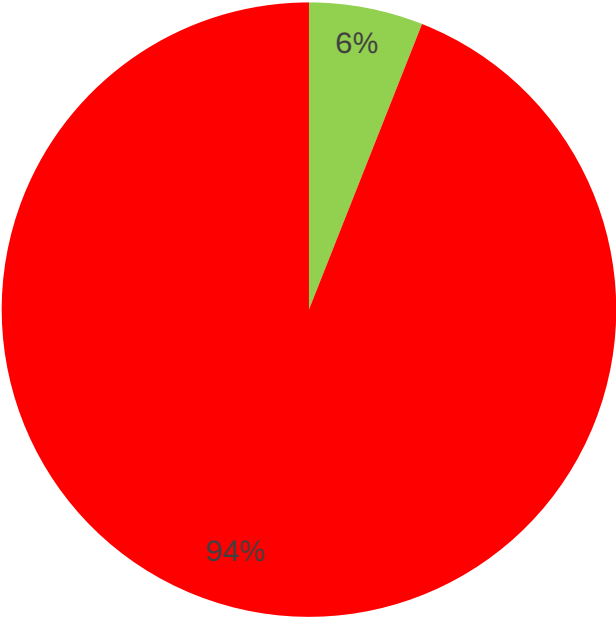
Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Lack of time?
وقت کی کمی



■ Yes ■ No

94% Have Not Faced the Barrier of Nobody to Look After Kids When Accessing Healthcare

Question: Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare?:
Nobody to look after kids?
بچوں کی سنبھالنے والا کوئی نہیں

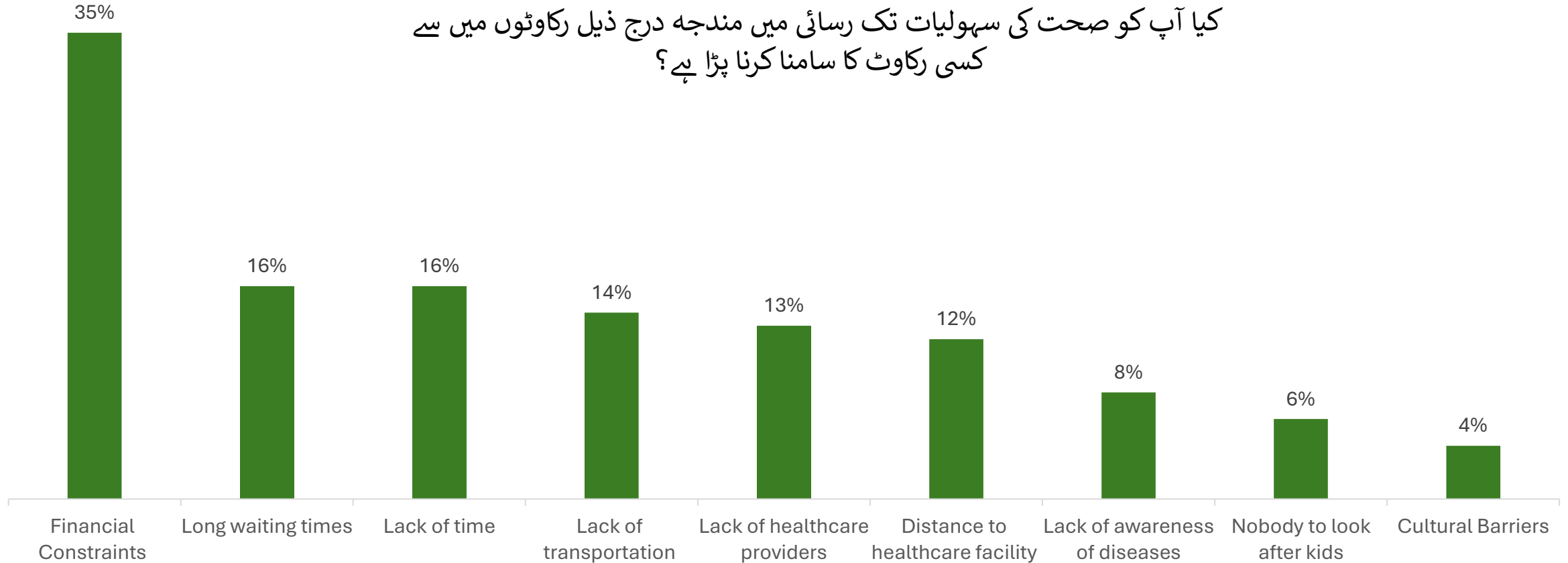


■ Yes ■ No

35% respondents cite financial constraints as the main barrier when accessing healthcare; followed by long waiting times and lack of time at 16% each; Cultural barriers ranks the last at 4%

Healthcare Access – Summary

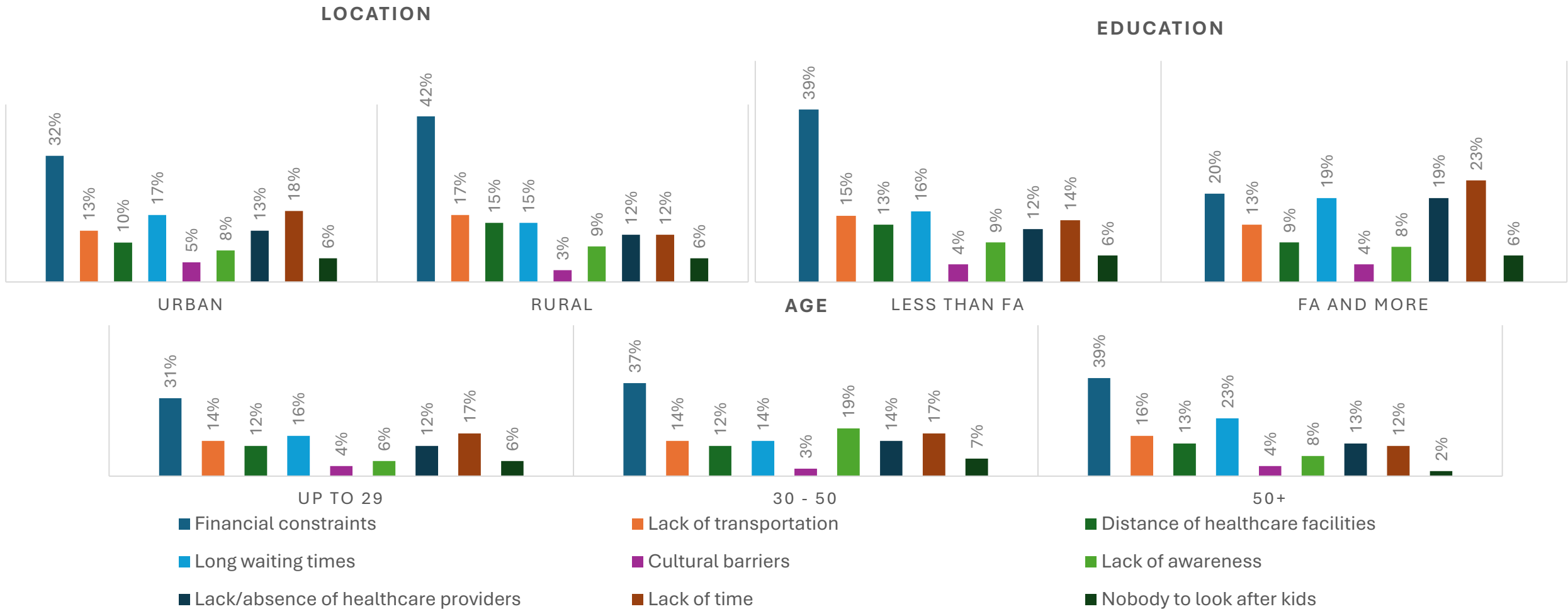
کیا آپ کو صحت کی سہولیات تک رسائی میں مندرجہ درج ذیل رکاوٹوں میں سے کسی رکاوٹ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے؟



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

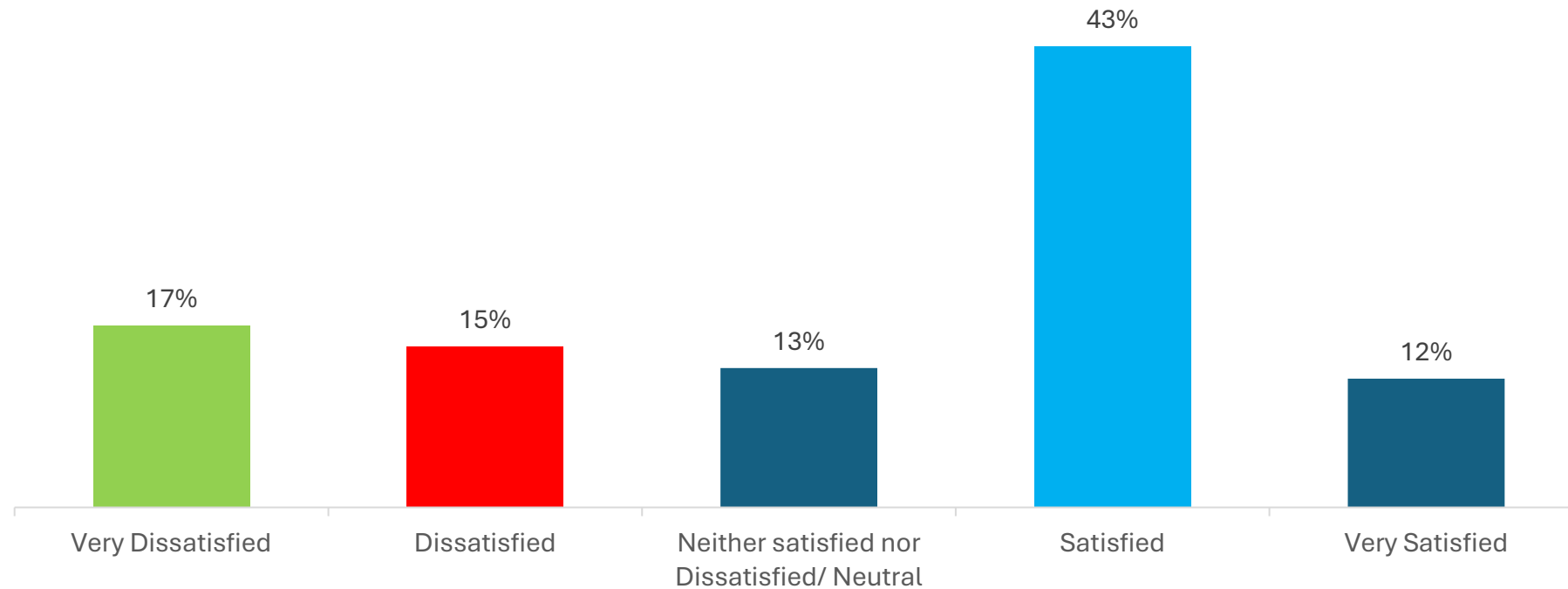
Rural residents cite financial constraints 10% more than urban residents as a significant barrier in accessing healthcare

Have you faced any of the following barriers in accessing healthcare



55% Are Satisfied or Very Satisfied with the Healthcare Services Available for Treating Infectious Diseases

Question: Satisfaction with Healthcare Services: How satisfied are you with the healthcare services available to you for treating infectious diseases?
آپ موزی / موزی / متعدی بیماریوں کے علاج کے لیے دستیاب صحت کی سہولیات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟





Section 9: Perceptions about Infectious Diseases

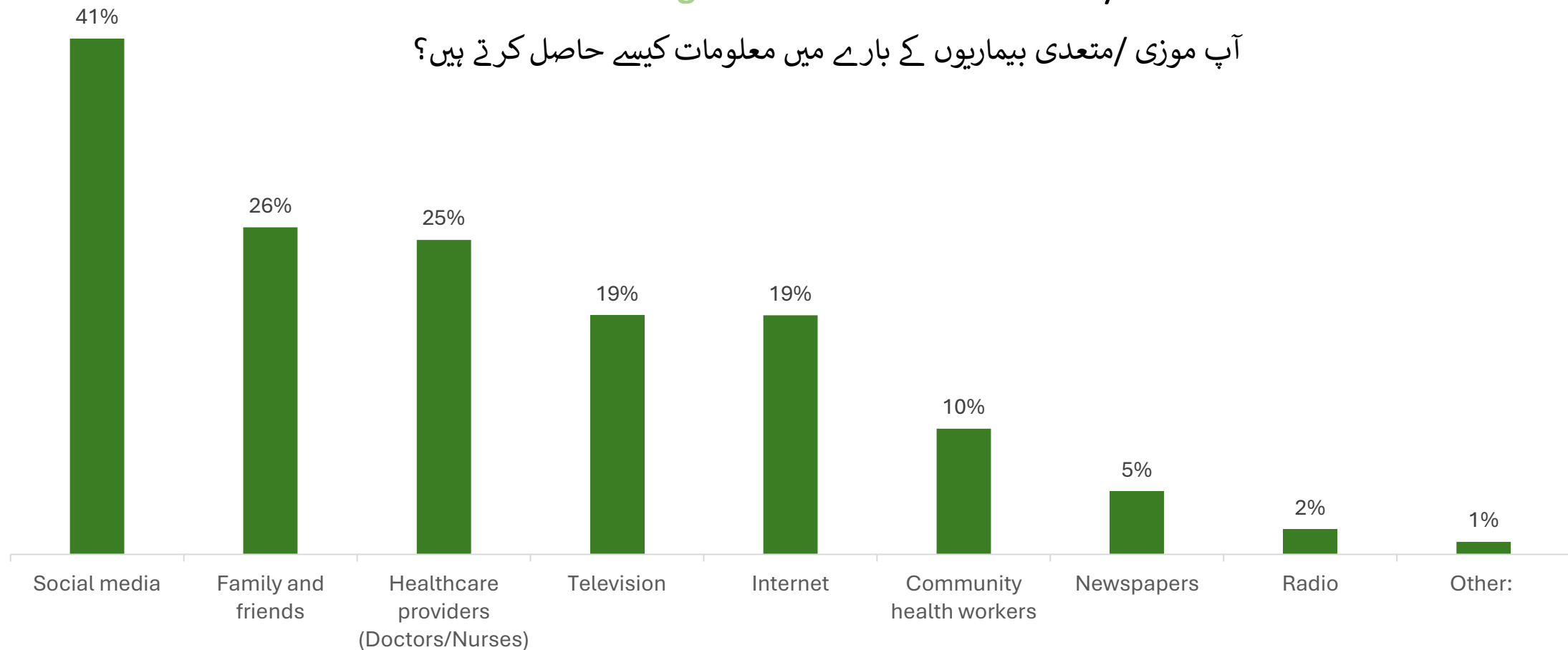


Section 9.1: Sources of Information about Infectious Diseases

41% Pakistanis get their information on infectious diseases from social media, followed by healthcare providers-Doctors/Nurses/Community Health workers (35%) and family & friends (26%)

Knowledge and Attitudes – Summary

آپ موزی /متعدی بیماریوں کے بارے میں معلومات کیسے حاصل کرتے ہیں؟



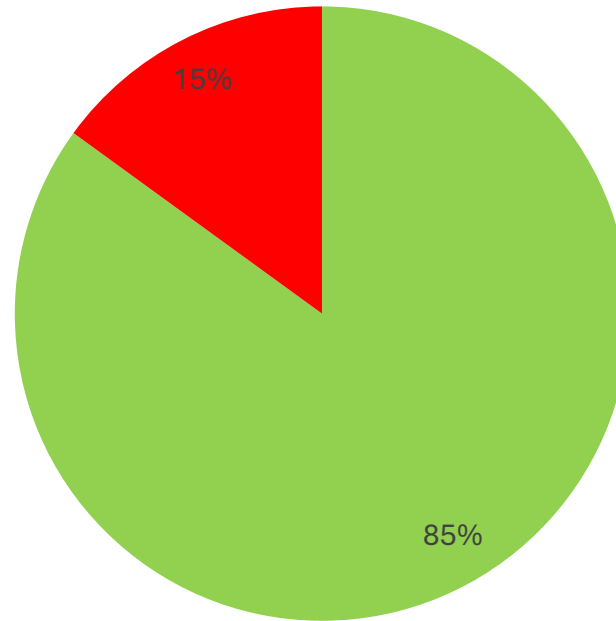
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

Section 9.2: Perceptions on Infectious Diseases as a problem in Pakistan

85% Believe Infectious Diseases Are a Major Health Problem in Pakistan

Question: Do you believe that infectious diseases are a major health problem in Pakistan?

کیا آپ کو یقین ہے کہ موزی / متعدی امراض (انفیکشن) پاکستان میں صحت کا ایک بڑا مسئلہ ہیں؟

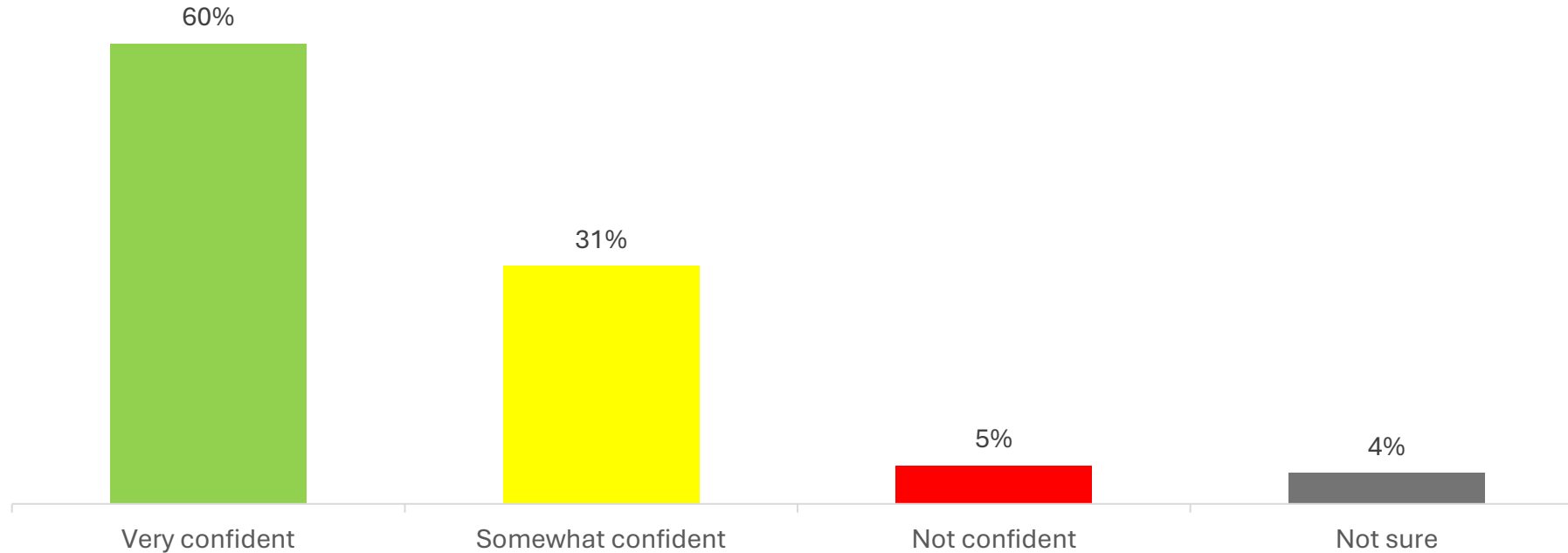


■ Yes ■ No

60% Are Very Confident in Their Ability to Protect Themselves and Their Family from Infectious Diseases

Question: How confident are you in your ability to protect yourself and your family from infectious diseases?

آپ اپنے آپ کو اور اپنے گھرانے کے افراد کو موزی / متعدی بیماریوں (انفیکشن) سے بچانے کی اپنی صلاحیت پر کتنے پر اعتماد ہیں؟

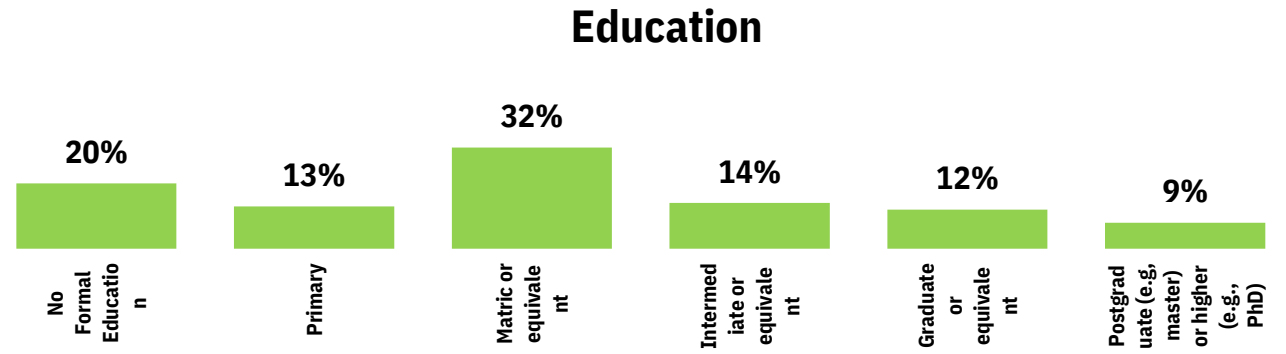
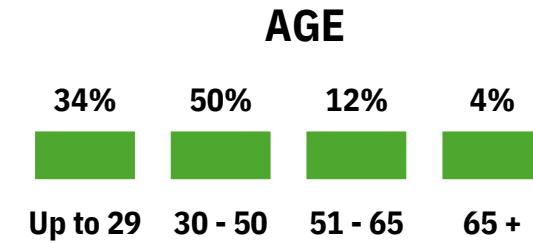
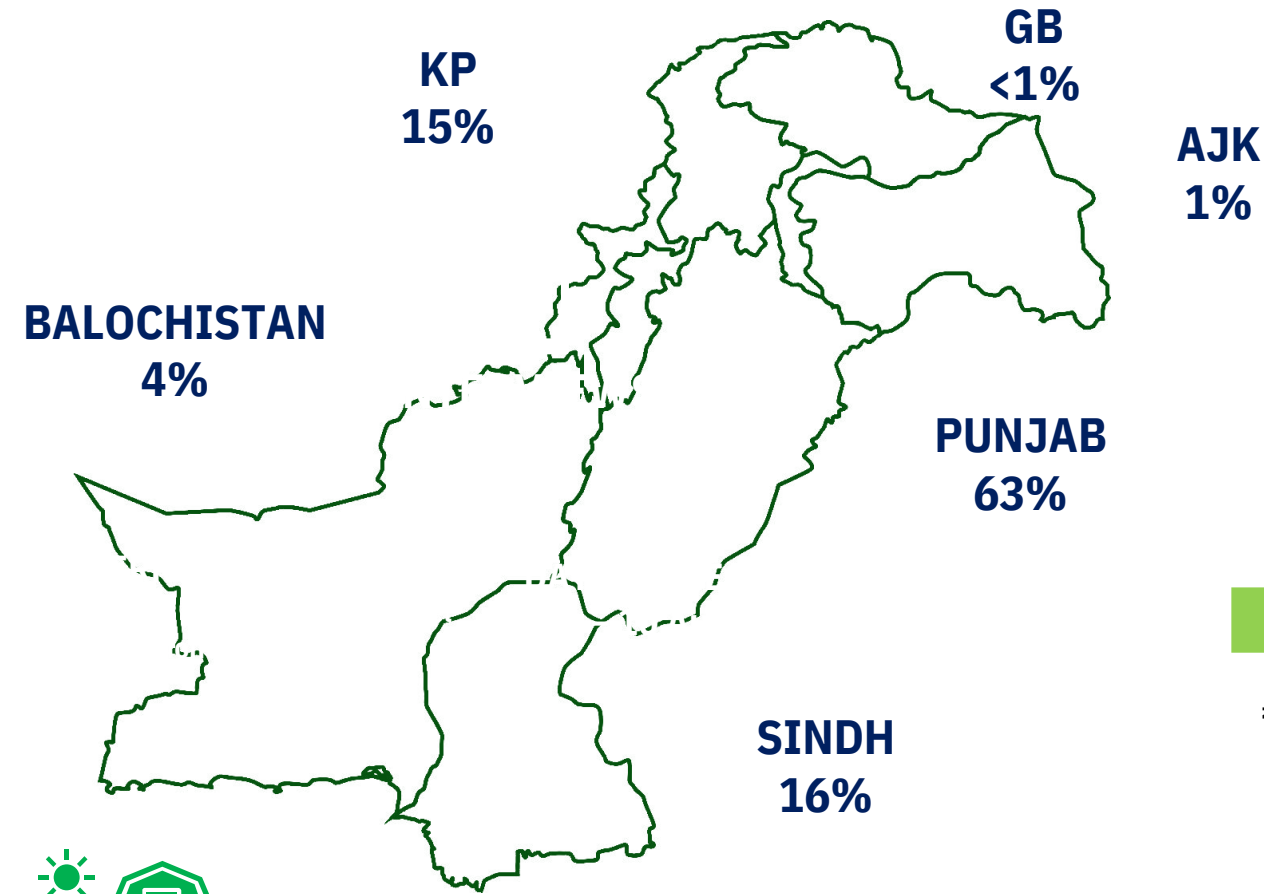




Section 10: Demographics & Methodology



DEMOGRAPHICS



RURAL
33%

FEMALE
18%

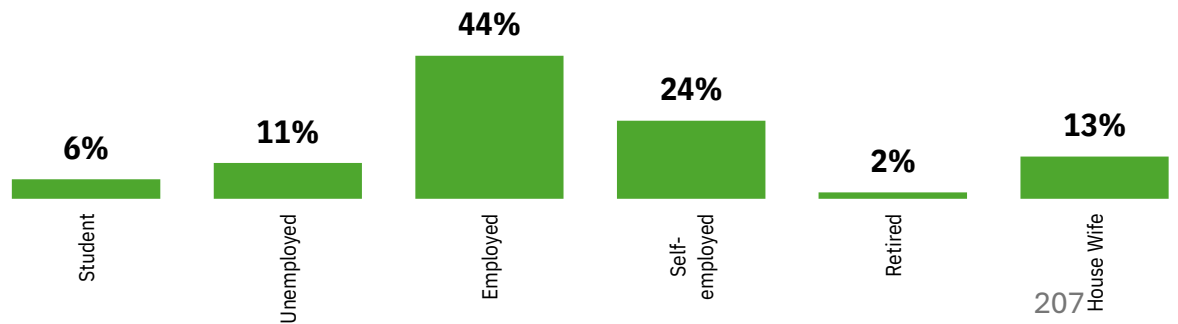
MALE
82%



URBAN
67%



Employment Status



Urdu Questionnaire

سیکشن 1: بنیادی معلومات (ڈیموگرافکس)

عمر، جنس، صوبہ، شہری/دیہی، تعلیمی سطح، پیشہ، گھرانے کے افراد کی تعداد

سیکشن 2: صحت کی حالت

آپ اپنی صحت کی مجموعی حالت کو کیسے بیان کریں گے؟
بہترین، بہت اچھی، اچھی، ٹھیک، خراب

سیکشن 3: متعدی بیماریوں سے آگاہی اور تجربہ

کیا آپ درج ذیل بیماریوں سے واقف ہیں؟
ٹی بی، ہیپاٹائٹس بی/سی، ڈینگی، ملیریا، ٹائیفائیڈ، پولیو، کووڈ-19، گردن توڑ بخار، نمونیا، ممپس، خسرہ

پچھلے سال کے دوران ان میں سے کوئی بیماری لاحق ہوئی؟ (ہاں/نہیں)
بیماری کی تشخیص کیسے ہوئی؟ (ڈاکٹر، لیبارٹری ٹیسٹ، خود تشخیص، دیگر)

سیکشن 4: ویکسینیشن کا اسٹیٹس

کیا آپ نے درج ذیل ویکسین لگوائی ہے؟
BCG، ہیپاٹائٹس بی، پولیو، ایم ایم آر، کووڈ-19، نیوموکوکل، مینجوکوکل، HPV، ٹائیفائیڈ، ٹیٹس

سیکشن 5: خطرناک رویے اور ماحولیاتی اثرات

کیا آپ درج ذیل خطرناک رویوں میں سے کسی میں ملوث ہیں؟
متاثرہ افراد سے قریبی تعلق، استعمال شدہ سرنج کا دوبارہ استعمال، استرا/ٹوتھ برش شیئر کرنا، غیر محفوظ خون کی منتقلی

کیا آپ درج ذیل ماحولیاتی عوامل سے متاثر ہوئے؟
مچھر کاٹنا، آلودہ پانی پینا، ناقص صفائی، خراب خوراک

سیکشن 6: بیماریوں سے بچاؤ کی عادات

آپ کتنی باقاعدگی سے درج ذیل احتیاطی تدابیر اپناتے ہیں؟ (بمیشہ/کبھی کبھار/کبھی نہیں)
ہاتھ دھونا، ماسک پہننا، صاف پانی پینا، مچھر دانی کا استعمال، طبی معائنہ کروانا، عوامی بیت الخلاء سے اجتناب

سیکشن 7: جلدی بیماریاں

کیا آپ نے درج ذیل جلدی امراض کے بارے میں سنا ہے؟
جوں، خارش، برص، پھلہری، زرد زخم، داد، جذام، کالاآزار
اگر کوئی بیماری لاحق ہوئی تو علاج کیا لیا؟ (گھریلو علاج، ڈاکٹر کی دوا، ہومیوپیتھی، کوئی علاج نہیں)

سیکشن 8: بچوں میں متعدی بیماریاں

پچھلے سال کسی بچے کو یہ بیماریاں لاحق ہوئیں؟
خسرہ، پولیو، تپ دق، ہیپاٹائٹس، نمونیا، ٹائیفائیڈ، چکن پاکس، کووڈ-19
کیا بچے کو درج ذیل بچپن کی ویکسین لگائی گئی ہیں؟ (ہاں/نہیں)

سیکشن 9: ایچ آئی وی اور صحت کی سہولیات تک رسائی

کیا آپ ایچ آئی وی/ایڈز کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟
کیا پاکستان میں ایچ آئی وی کے مریضوں کو امتیازی سلوک کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے؟ (ہاں/نہیں)
صحت کی سہولیات کتنی قابل رسائی ہیں؟
آسانی سے دستیاب، کسی حد تک دستیاب، دستیاب نہیں

سیکشن 10: صحت کی سہولیات تک رسائی

آپ کتنی بار طبی معائنے کے لیے جاتے ہیں؟
ماہانہ، 6 ماہ بعد، سالانہ، صرف بیماری کی صورت میں، کبھی نہیں

صحت کی سہولیات تک رسائی میں رکاوٹیں:
مالی مسائل، طویل انتظار، فاصلہ، خواتین کے لیے ثقافتی رکاوٹیں

سیکشن 11: آگاہی اور رویہ

آپ متعدی بیماریوں کی معلومات کہاں سے حاصل کرتے ہیں؟
ٹی وی، سوشل میڈیا، ڈاکٹر، کمیونٹی ہیلتھ ورکرز، خاندان
کیا آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ یہ بیماریاں پاکستان میں بڑا مسئلہ ہیں؟ (ہاں/نہیں)
آپ اپنی خاندان کی حفاظت کے لیے کتنے پر اعتماد ہیں؟
بہت زیادہ، کسی حد تک، نہیں

سیکشن 12: تجاویز اور رائے

کمیونٹی میں متعدی بیماریوں سے بچاؤ کے مؤثر طریقے؟
پاکستان میں صحت کی خدمات کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے تجاویز؟

METHODOLOGY

Random Digit Dialing over Phone methodology

Sample Size	N 1000+ respondents	
Universe	18+ men and women across Pakistan	
Field Dates	September 2024 to Feb 2025	
Error Margin	±2-3% at 95% confidence level	

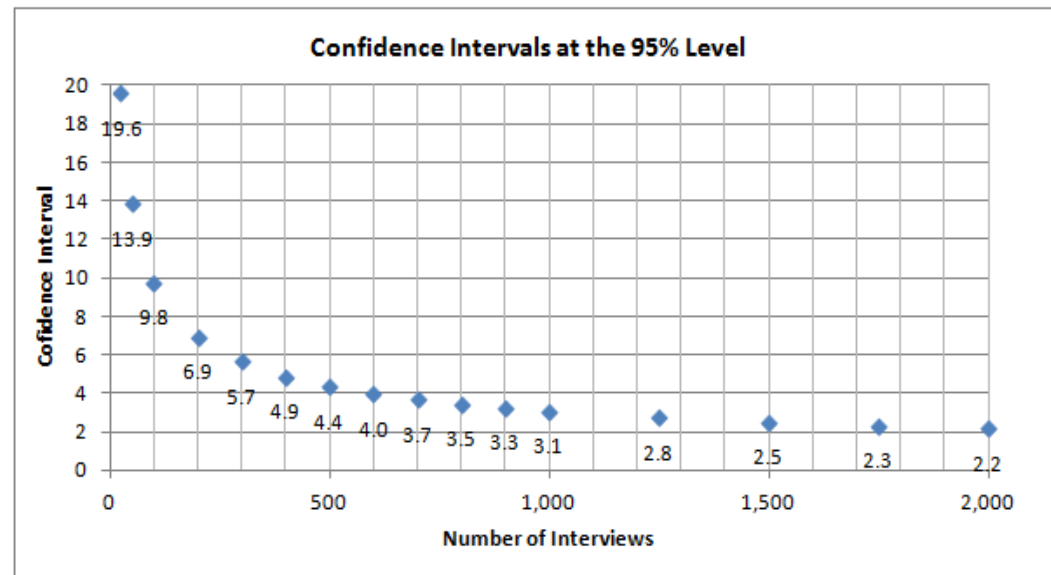
Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

DETAILED NOTE ON METHODOLOGY:

Note on Sample Size

The sample size used in this survey is quite adequate even in comparison to international standards. Gallup US Daily poll is 500 and the Gallup Poll Social Series is 1000, both having track record of reliable predictability for USA (a country nearly 100 million larger in population of Pakistan). According to Five Thirty-Eight, one of the most credible sources on polling in the US: "Surveying 2,000 voters substantially reduces error compared with surveying 400 of them but surveying 10,000 voters will produce only marginal improvements in accuracy compared with the 2,000- person survey".

Obviously, choosing a higher confidence interval will give greater accuracy to the survey results, however, as the chart below shows, at a certain point the benefits of conducting more surveys begins to tail off:



Source : Gallup Pakistan Infectious Diseases Surveillance Survey Wave 1

DETAILED NOTE ON METHODOLOGY:

25 interviews have a confidence interval of 19.6 and 100 interviews has a confidence interval of 9.8, whilst it falls to 4.4 at 500 interviews and 3.1 at 1000 interviews. However, a further 1000 interviews only lower the confidence interval by 0.9 to 2.2. A confidence interval of 1 (not shown on the graph) would require a massive 9604 interviews.

Is a larger sample always better than a smaller sample?

Larger samples are generally more precise, but sometimes not. The important rule in sampling is not how many poll respondents are selected but, instead, how they are selected. A reliable sample selects poll respondents randomly or in a manner which ensures that everyone in the area being surveyed has a known chance of being selected.

DETAILED NOTE ON METHODOLOGY:

How do you interpret Error Margins?

How do you interpret a margin of error? Suppose you know that 51% of people sampled say that they plan to vote for Mr. X in the upcoming election. Now, projecting these results to the whole voting population, you would have to add and subtract the margin of error and give a range of possible results in order to have sufficient confidence that you're bridging the gap between your sample and the population. Supposing a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points, you would be pretty confident that between 48% ($= 51\% - 3\%$) and 54% ($= 51\% + 3\%$) of the population will vote for Mr. X in the election, based on the sample results. In this case, Mr. X may get slightly more or slightly less than the majority of votes and could either win or lose the election. This has become a familiar situation in recent years when the media want to report results on Election Night, but based on early exit polling results, the election is "too close to call."

What Error Margins do not mean:

The margin of error measures accuracy; it does not measure the amount of bias that may be present. Results that look numerically scientific and precise don't mean anything if they were collected in a biased way



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