

UMSP sentinel site malaria surveillance report October 2009

Summary

This report summarizes malaria surveillance data collected by the Uganda Malaria Surveillance Project (UMSP) at 6 NMCP sentinel sites in districts of varying transmission intensity. Included is October 2009 OPD attendance, malaria cases diagnosed, diagnosis and treatment practices, and trends in slide positivity rate for the quarters October – December 2008 through July-September 2009.

At all sites, the OPD attendance in October was higher than monthly attendance in the last 3 months. However this increase was not attributable to an increase in malaria cases which remained stable compared to previous months.

Patients with suspected malaria are all those referred for a malaria laboratory test and those given a clinical diagnosis of malaria. The proportion of patients with suspected malaria ranged from 32% in Kihhihi (low transmission) to 65% in Kasambya (medium transmission) and at all sites, the vast majority were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test (86%-99%). RDTs are used at 3 sites (Kamwezi, Kihhihi and Nagongera). The proportion of lab-confirmed malaria was highest in Aduku, the highest transmission setting (66%) and lowest in Kamwezi the lowest transmission setting (15%).

Treatment of lab-confirmed malaria cases with an antimalarial was close to universal at all sites and at most sites antimalarials were rarely prescribed for patients with negative smears. In Kasambya, however, over 10% of patients with negative lab test results were given an antimalarial. Among those prescribed an antimalarial, Artemether-Lumefantrine was the most common treatment given for all age groups except in Aduku and Nagongera where 50% and 56% of under-5s, respectively, were treated with quinine.

SPR trends suggest that over the last year, the malaria burden has remained stable across the sentinel districts.

UMSP manages a website umsp.muucsf.org that can be accessed for more information.

Data summary

Summary of the surveillance data for October 2009

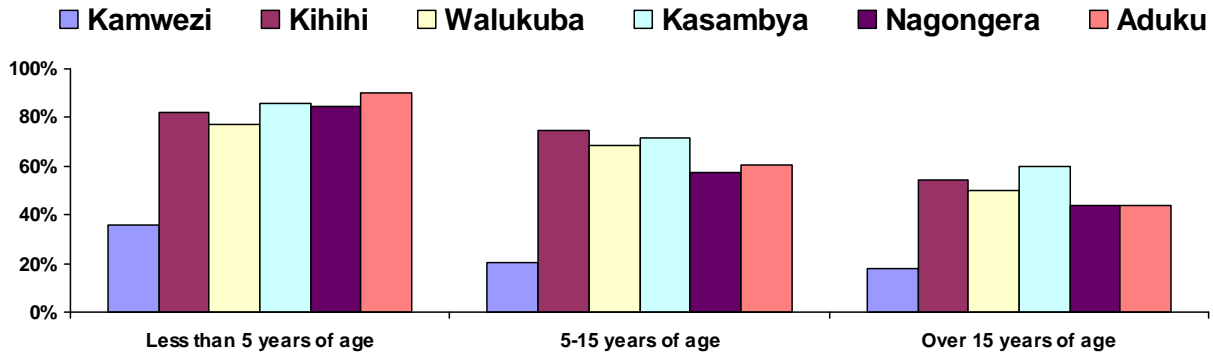
District	Site	Total number of patients seen	Patients < 5 years of age (number and proportion) ¹	Malaria suspected (number and proportion) ¹	Patients sent to the laboratory (number and proportion) ²	Laboratory confirmed malaria (number and proportion) ³
Kabale	Kamwezi	2409	387 (16%)	526 (22%)	513 (98%)	79 (15%)
Kanungu	Kihhihi	2287	686 (30%)	1562 (68%)	1496 (96%)	637 (43%)
Jinja	Walukuba	3371	684 (21%)	2019 (60%)	1997 (99%)	743 (37%)
Mubende	Kasambya	1166	340 (29%)	811 (70%)	785 (97%)	263 (34%)
Tororo	Nagongera	2277	678 (30%)	1342 (59%)	1152 (86%)	379 (33%)
Aduku	Aduku	2253	775 (34%)	1412 (63%)	1349 (96%)	890 (66%)

¹ Denominator used to calculate percentage is total number of patients seen

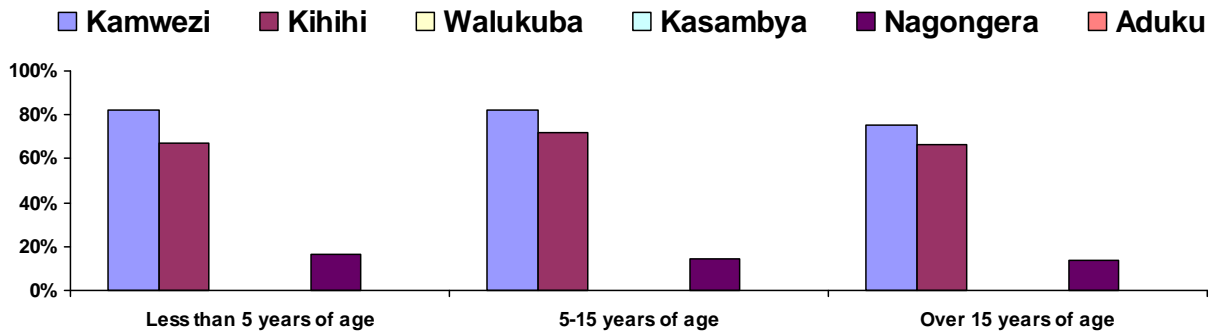
² Denominator used to calculate percentage is the number with malaria suspected

³ Denominator used to calculate percentage is the number of patients with laboratory test done

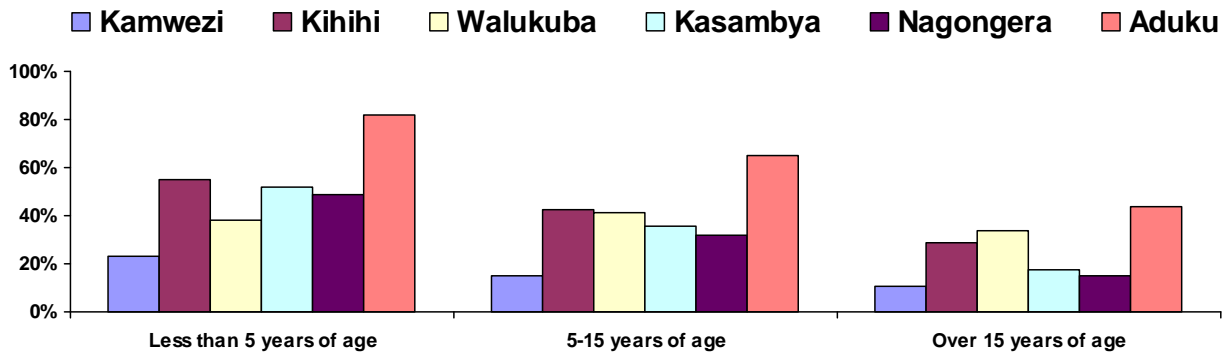
Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria stratified by age group



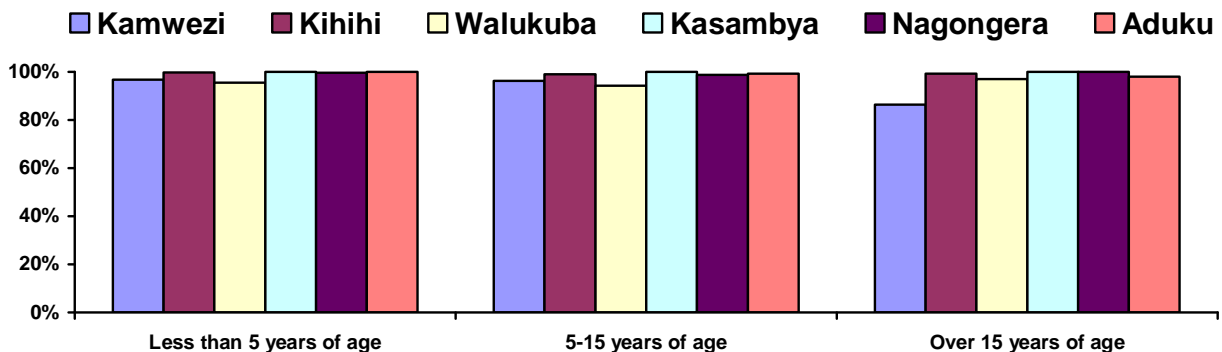
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



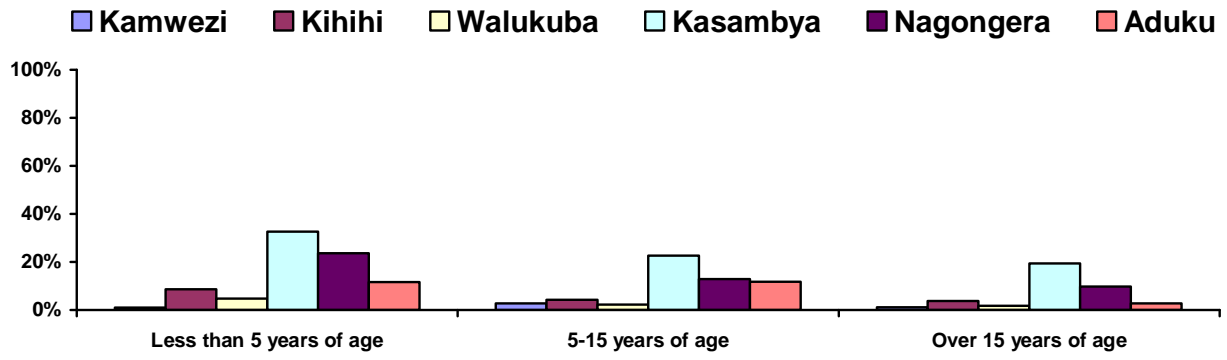
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



Proportion of patients with positive lab test results who were prescribed antimalarials

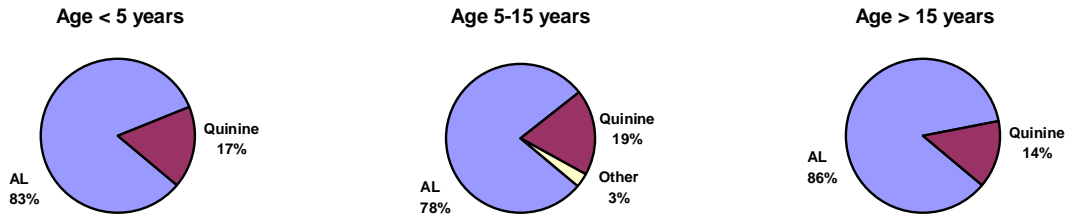


Proportion of patients with negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials

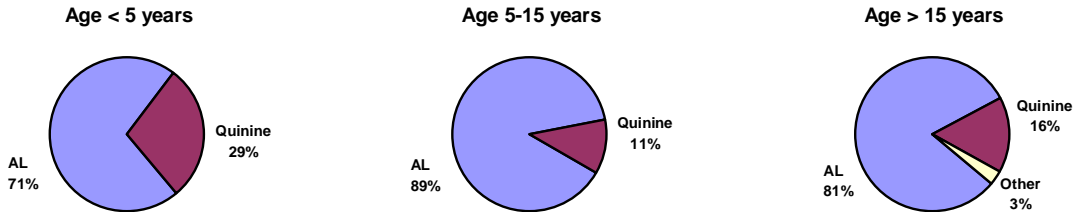


Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials

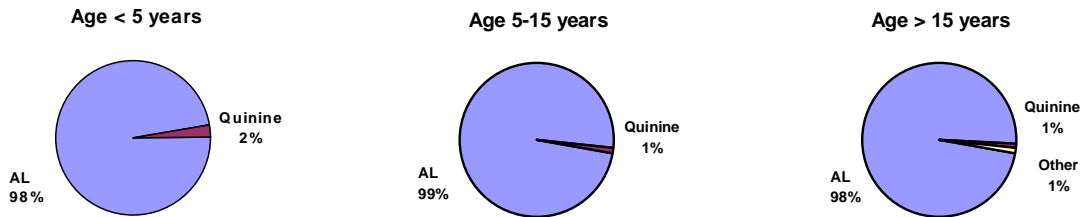
Kamwezi



Kihihi



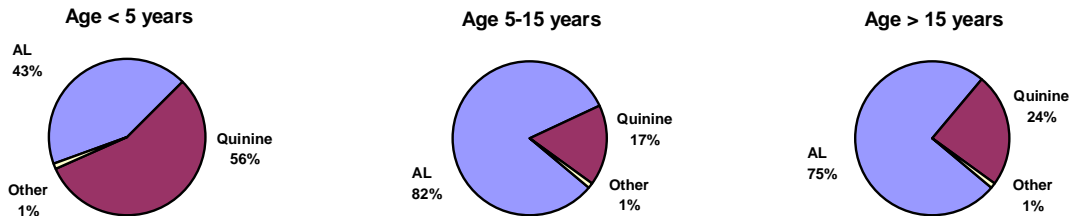
Walakuba



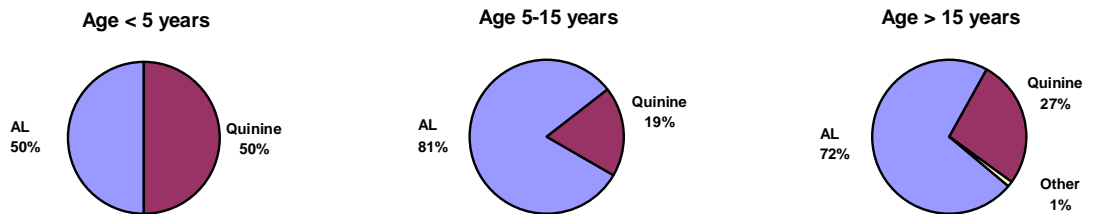
Kasambya



Nagongera



Aduku



Temporal trends in the proportion of patients with a laboratory test for which the test is positive

