



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

Mulago Hospital Complex, P.O.Box 7475, Kampala, Tel. 041-530692, Fax 041-540524;
website umsp.muucsf.org

UMSP sentinel site malaria surveillance report October 2010

Introduction

Uganda Malaria Surveillance Project (UMSP) manages 6 out-patient sentinel sites located around the country with varying malaria transmission intensity. Based on historical entomological and epidemiological data these sites include two with relatively low transmission intensity (Kamwezi and Kihihi), two sites with medium transmission intensity (Walukuba and Kasambya) and two sites with high transmission intensity (Nagongera and Aduku).

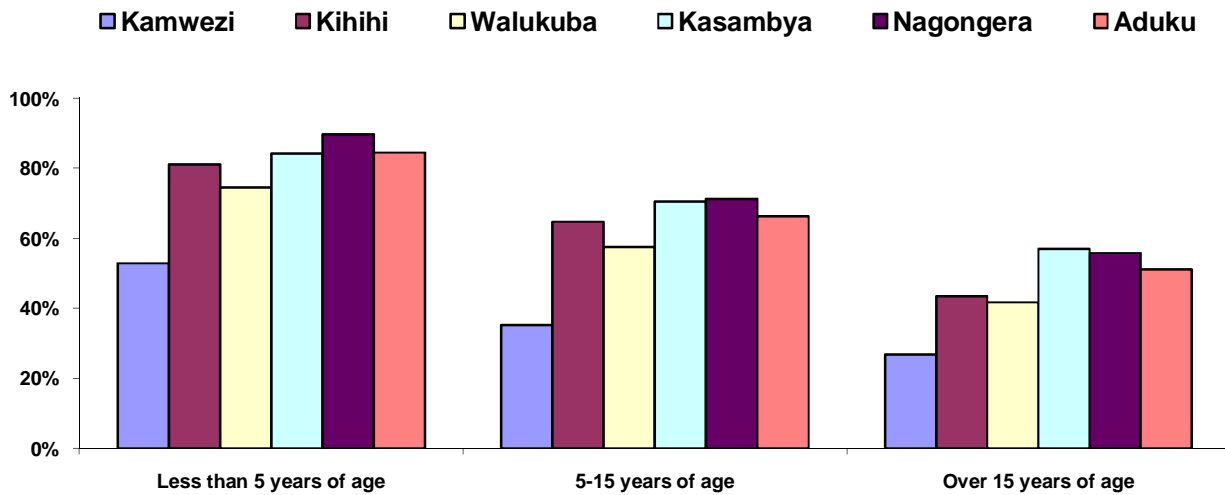
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. Data is presented for both out-patient and in-patient sentinel sites. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can be accessed for more information.

Data summary

District	Site	Total number of patients seen		Malaria suspected		Patients sent to the laboratory		Laboratory confirmed malaria	
		Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years
Kabale	Kamwezi	1571	265	523	140	470	117	130	32
Kanungu	Kihihi	1517	368	872	298	870	298	256	119
Jinja	Walukuba	3265	580	1,632	432	1,601	428	773	218
Mubende	Kasambya	1087	252	717	212	697	211	217	106
Tororo	Nagongera	2249	641	1,537	575	1,469	555	439	265
Apac	Aduku	1200	232	731	196	729	196	287	100

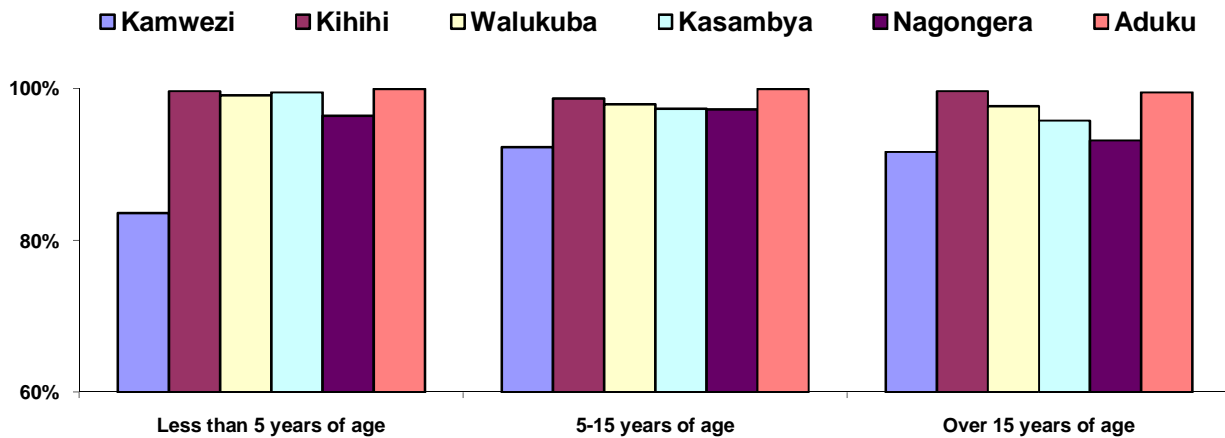
The total OPD attendance this month increased by over 20% at Kihihi, Kasambya, and Nagongera while it decreased by 20% at Aduku and was stable at Walukuba and Kamwezi, when compared to the previous month. The age distribution of cases suspected of malaria was similar to the previous month and all sites except Kamwezi referred over 95% of cases suspected of malaria for a confirmatory test. Compared to September, the number of laboratory confirmed malaria cases increased from 173 to 256 at Kihihi, from 693 to 773 at Walukuba, from 114 to 217 at Kasambya and from 352 to 439 at Nagongera. At Kamwezi and Aduku the number of laboratory confirmed malaria cases decreased from 153 to 130 and from 351 to 287, respectively.

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



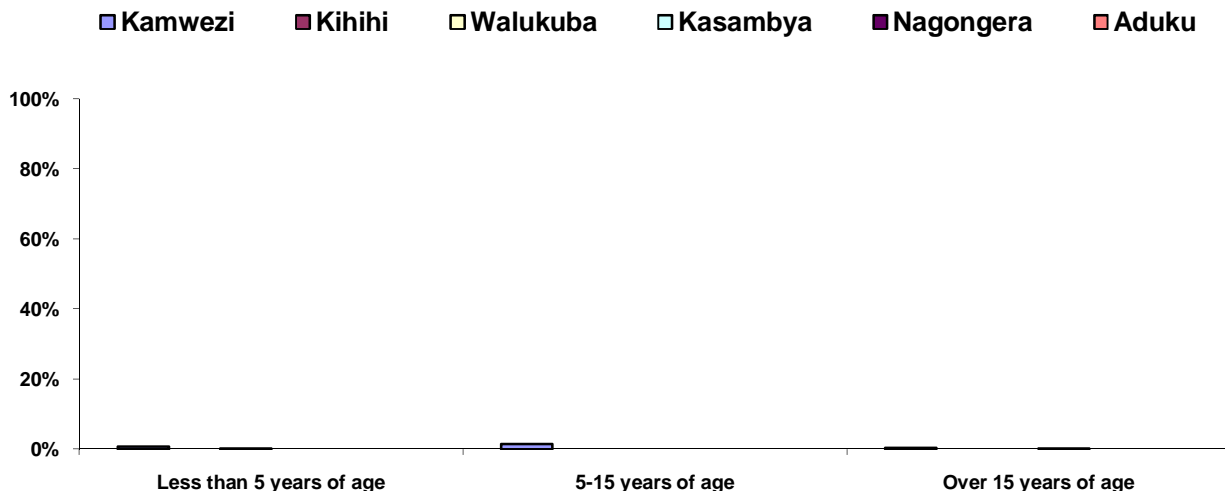
As seen from the graph above, the proportion of under 5s suspected of malaria was lowest at Kamwezi (53%) and highest at Nagongera (90%). This was similarly seen among the 5 -15 and the over 15 year age groups.

Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done



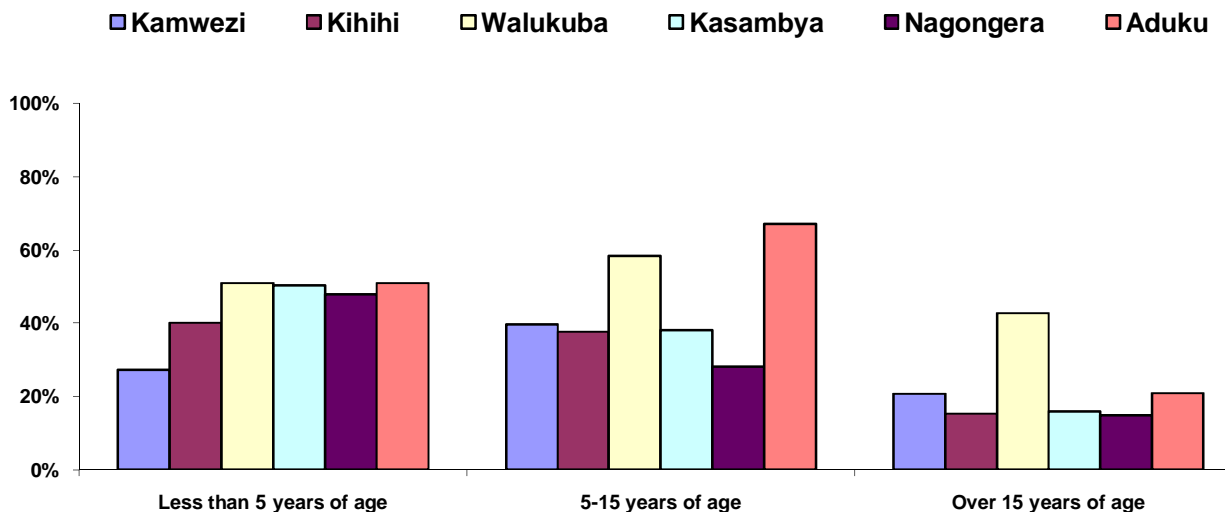
At all sites and in all age groups, over 90% of patients with suspected malaria were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test with the exception of Kamwezi among the under 5s with only 84% referred.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



Microscopy constituted more than 98% of the malaria confirmatory tests performed in this period. There was minimal RDT use at Kamwezi, Walukuba and Kasambya

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive

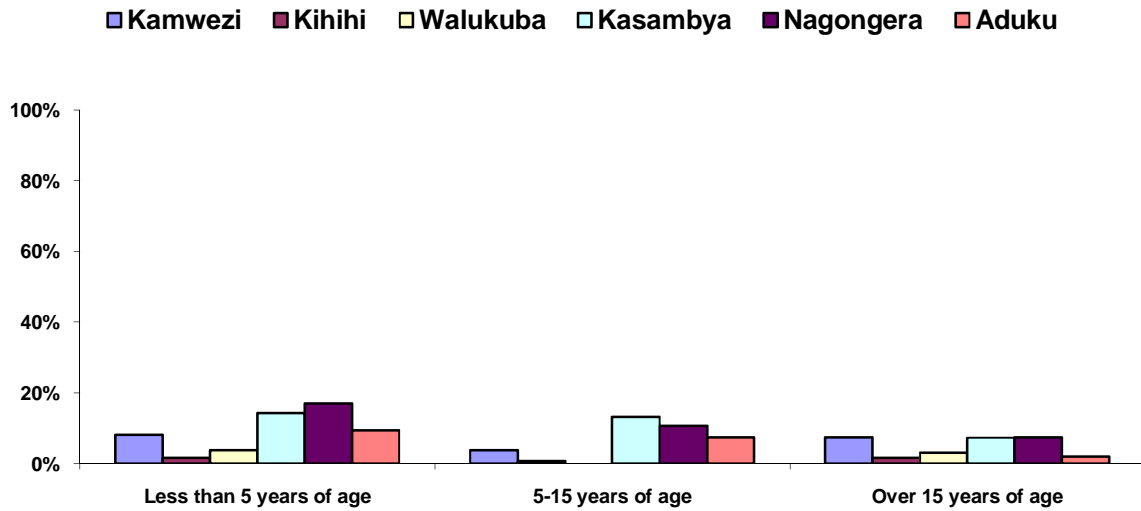


This month the slide positivity rate (SPR) among the under 5s ranged from 27% (Kamwezi) to 51% (Aduku). The SPR was most variable in the 5-15 year age-group and ranged from 28% (Nagongera) to 67% (Aduku) while in the over 15 year age-group it ranged from 15% (Nagongera) to 43% (Walukuba).

SPRs in the two older age groups were comparable to the previous month at all sites while in the under-5s there was a substantial decrease at Kamwezi, (27% vs. 40%) and increase at Kihihi (40% vs. 29%) and Kasambya (50% vs. 37%).

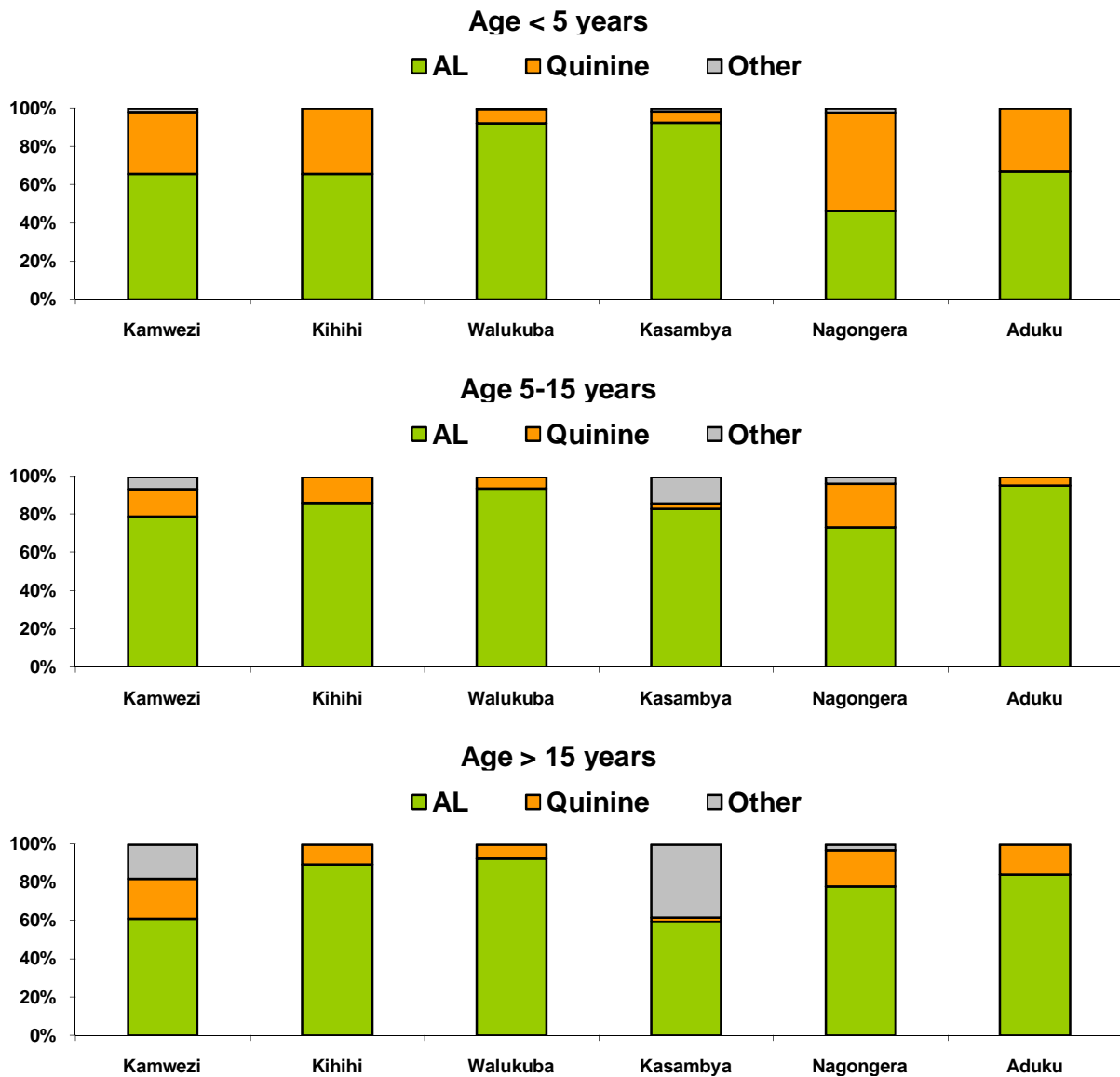
SPR trends in the older age-groups generally did not change substantially at any of the sites.

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



9% of children under 5 with a negative laboratory test were prescribed an antimalarial (range 2%, Kihihi, - 17%, Nagongera). This practice was less common in the 5-15 and over 15 yr olds, ranging from 1% (Kihihi) to 13% (Kasambya) and 2% (Kihihi) to 8% (Nagongera), respectively.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



In this month, AL was predominantly prescribed among all age groups at all the sites except at Nagongera where quinine (52%) was predominantly prescribed among children under 5 years. Similarly, prescription of quinine in the other age groups was most common at Nagongera. The other antimalarial prescribed at Kamwezi and Kasambya among the greater than 5 is artemethernaphoquine

Appendix: Definitions

Indicator	Definition	
Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria	Numerator:	Number of patients referred to the lab or given a clinical diagnosis of malaria
	Denominator:	Total number of patients seen
Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done	Numerator:	Number of patients with suspected malaria
	Denominator:	Total number of laboratory tests performed
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs	Numerator:	Number of lab tests performed that were RDTs
	Denominator:	Total number of laboratory tests performed
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive	Numerator:	Number of laboratory tests that were positive
	Denominator:	Total laboratory tests performed
Proportion of patients with negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials	Numerator:	Number of patient with a negative lab test result and were prescribed antimalarials
	Denominator:	Total number of patient with a negative lab test result