



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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UMSP out-patient sentinel site malaria surveillance report November 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).

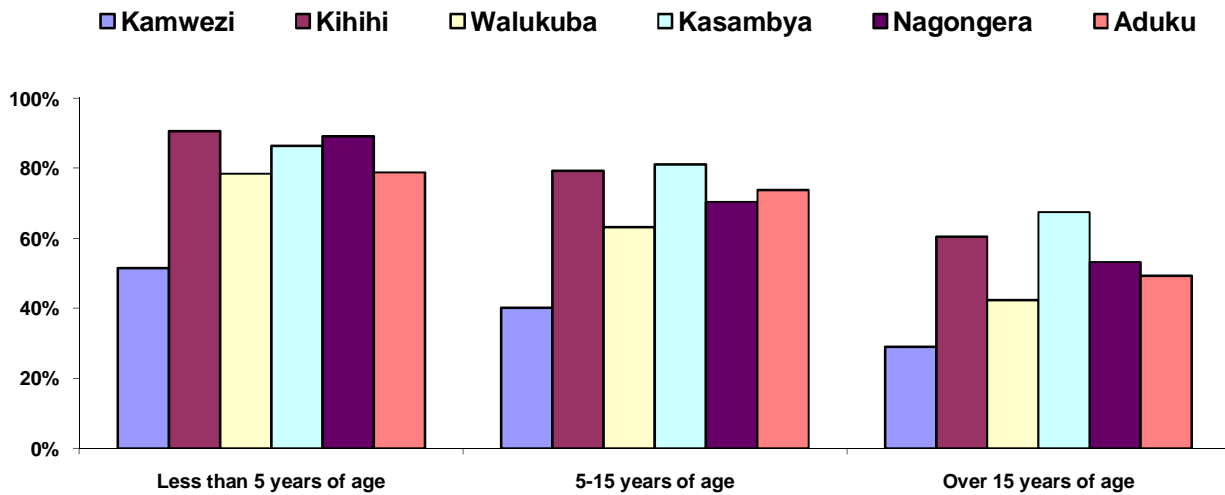
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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 | 1984 | 340 | 707 | 175 | 673 | 173 | 181 | 53 |
| Kanungu | Kihihi | 1635 | 421 | 1173 | 382 | 1172 | 381 | 319 | 157 |
| Jinja | Walukuba | 3301 | 662 | 1759 | 520 | 1728 | 517 | 705 | 246 |
| Mubende | Kasambya | 2101 | 611 | 1589 | 528 | 1440 | 480 | 508 | 228 |
| Tororo | Nagongera | 2309 | 771 | 1565 | 687 | 1484 | 658 | 486 | 319 |
| Apac | Aduku | 1985 | 392 | 1169 | 309 | 1160 | 308 | 425 | 160 |

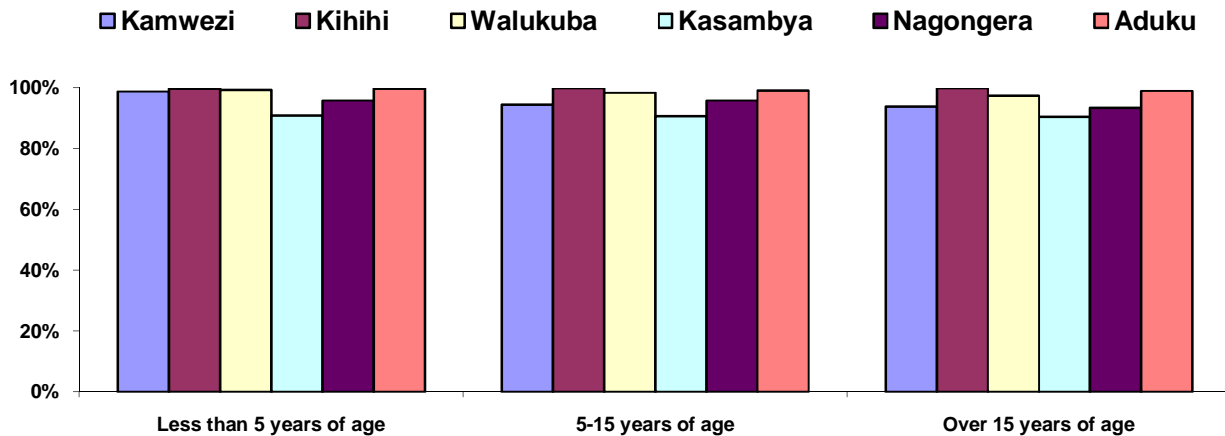
The total number of patients seen at the outpatient departments ranged from 1,635 (Kihihi) to 3,301 (Walukuba) and was higher at all sites this month compared to October 2010. All sites referred over 90% of patients with suspected malaria for a confirmatory laboratory test (range: 91%, Kasambya - 99%, Kihihi) a practice that was equally prevalent in children under 5 and patients over 5 years of age. The total number of laboratory confirmed malaria cases seen this month was 2,624 compared to 2,102, the previous month. At the individual sites, the number of confirmed malaria cases ranged from 181 (Kamwezi, SPR 27%) to 705 (Walukuba, SPR 41%).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



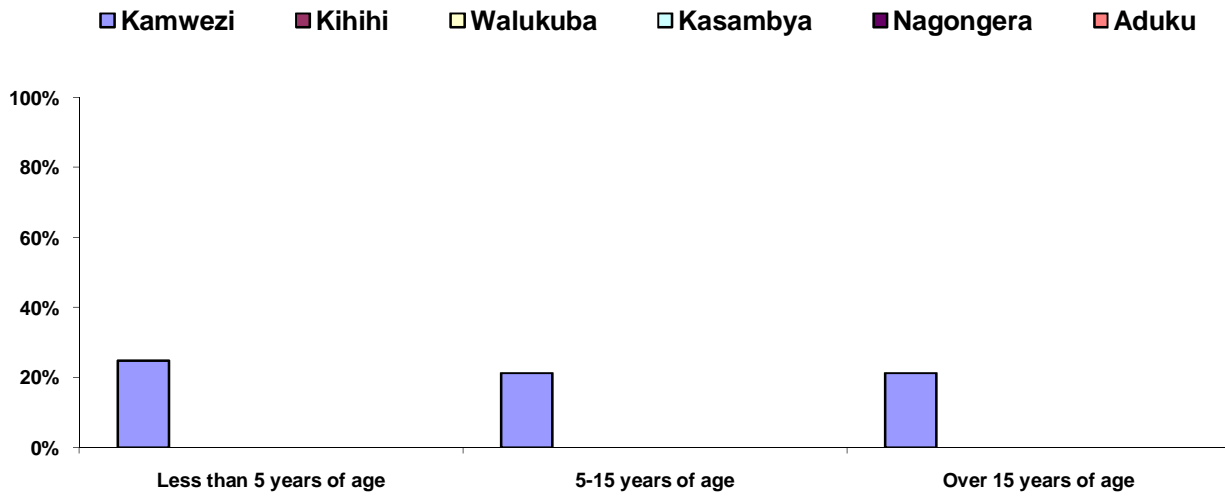
At all sites, the proportion of patients suspected for malaria was highest in children less than 5 years and lowest in those over 15 years. Among under 5s, the proportion of patients suspected of malaria ranged from 51% (Kamwezi) to 91% (Kihihi), from 40% (Kamwezi) to 81% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 year olds, and from 29% (Kamwezi) to 67% (Kasambya) among the greater than 15 year olds.

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



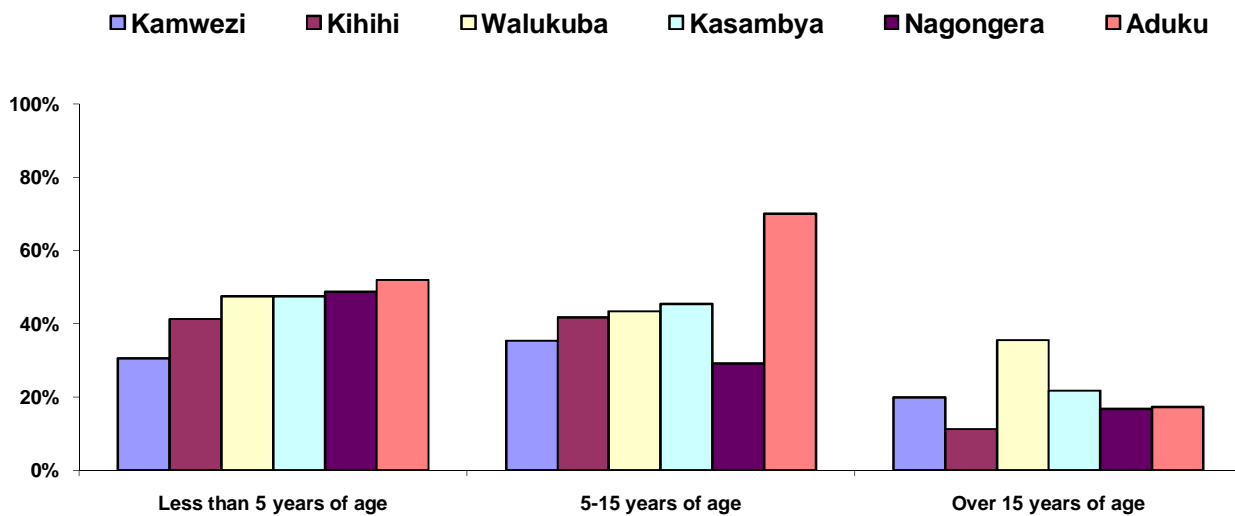
At all sites and in all age groups, over 90% of patients suspected of malaria were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



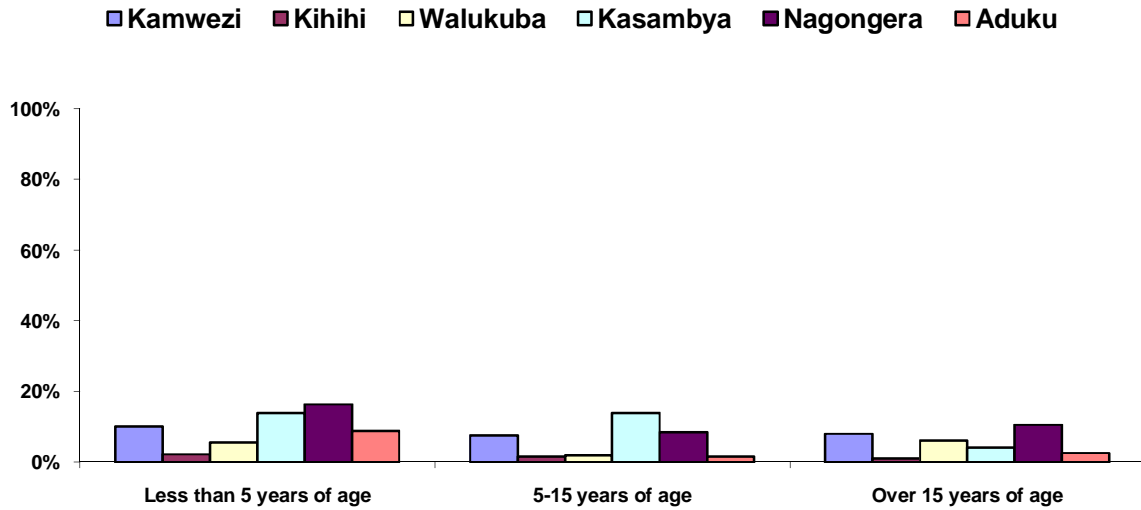
Only Kamwezi used RDTs for malaria confirmation this month (supplied predominantly by UMSP). At this site, 22% of all laboratory tests were done using RDTs, 25% in children less than 5 yrs, 21% in 5-15yr olds and 21% in those over 15 years old.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



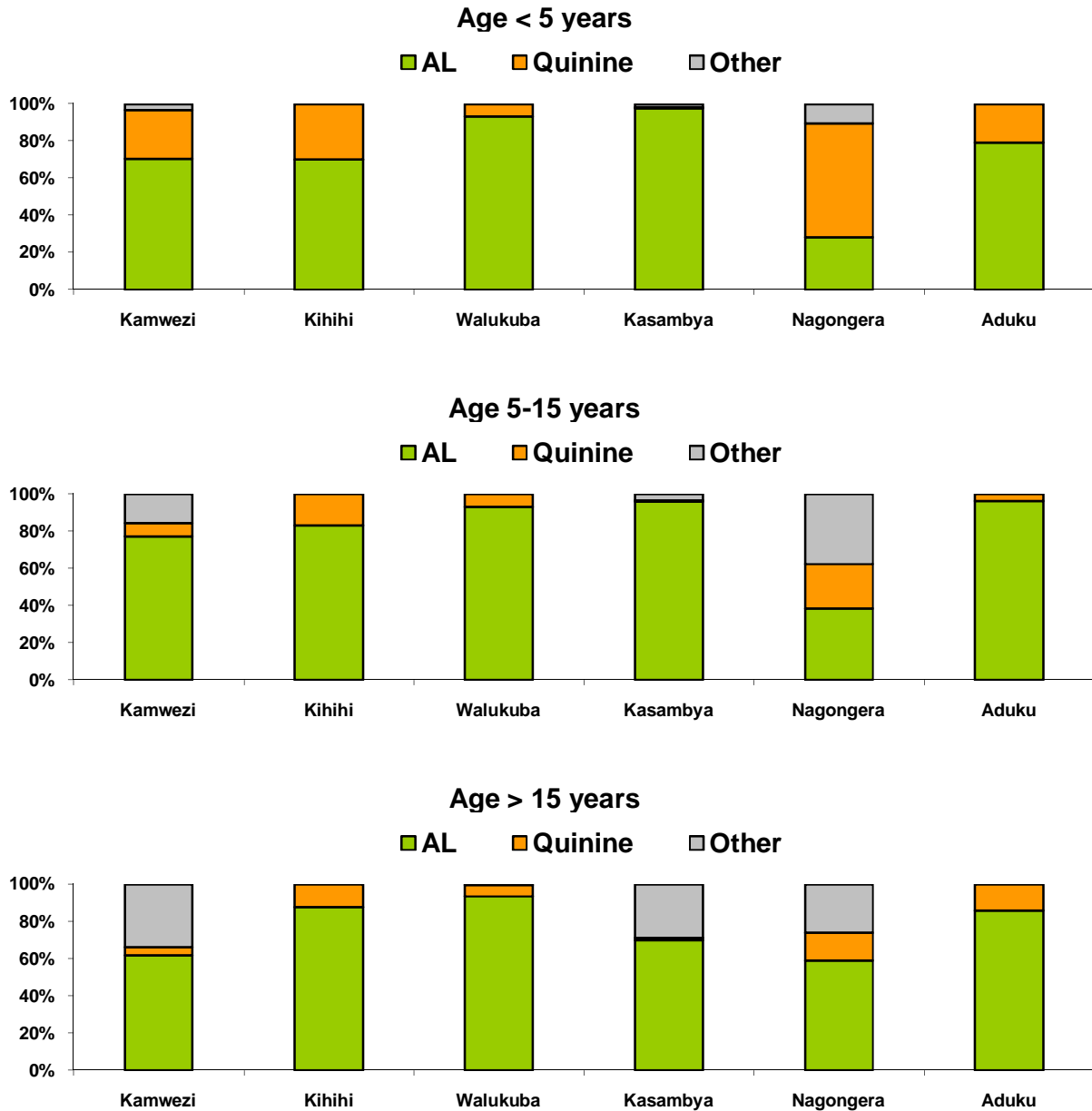
Although the number of malaria cases increased this month compared to the previous month at all sites, the slide positivity rates (SPRs) were comparable for both months in all age groups at all sites. SPR ranged from 31% (Kamwezi) to 52% (Aduku) among the under 5s, from 29% (Nagongera) to 70% (Aduku) among the 5 – 15 year olds and from 10% (Kihihi) to 36% (Walukuba) among the greater than 15 year olds.

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



The practice of antimalarial treatment for patients with negative smears was common in children under 5 years. Nagongera and Kasambya prescribed antimalarials to 16% and 13% of children under 5 with negative laboratory results, respectively. This practice is less among the older age groups.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether lumefantrine was predominantly prescribed among all age groups at all sites except Nagongera where 61% of under-5s were prescribed quinine. The other antimalarial prescribed at Kamwezi and Kasambya was artemethernaphthoquine, while at Nagongera it was the combination of SP plus chloroquine. Aduku and Nagongera experienced stock-outs for all AL pre-packs for some period during the month while Kasambya reported partial stock-outs of blue and brown AL packs. The other sites had all AL packs throughout the month.

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: | Total number of laboratory tests performed |
| | Denominator: | Number of patients with suspected malaria |
| 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 |