



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

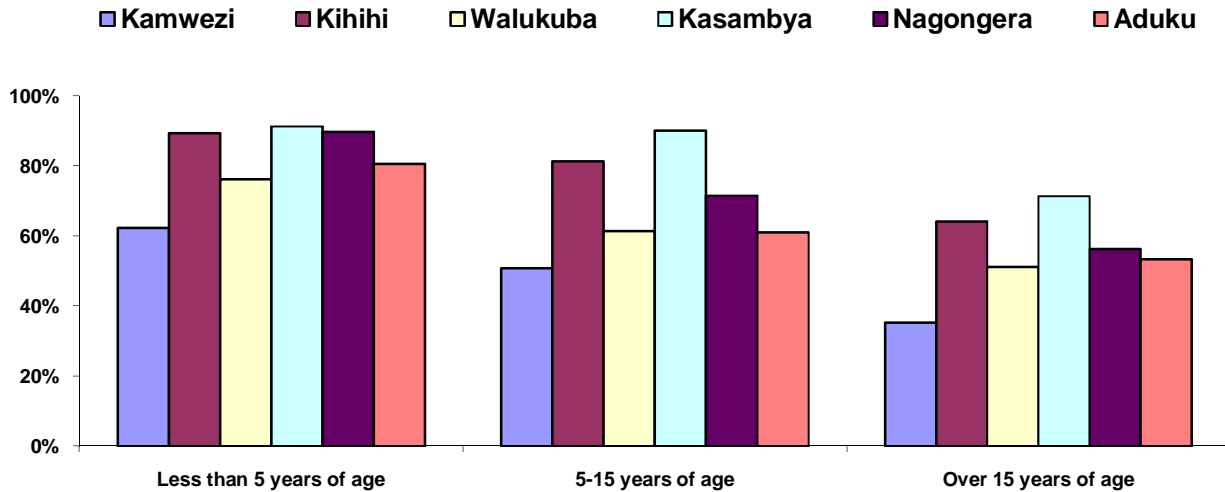
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1811	297	780	185	706	159	197	46
Kanungu	Kihihi	2001	481	1482	430	1479	429	458	203
Jinja	Walukuba	2924	626	1708	477	1589	438	766	221
Mubende	Kasambya	2112	454	1675	415	1658	413	569	202
Tororo	Nagongera	2188	715	1527	642	1427	599	476	300
Apac	Aduku	1104	192	654	155	652	154	222	66

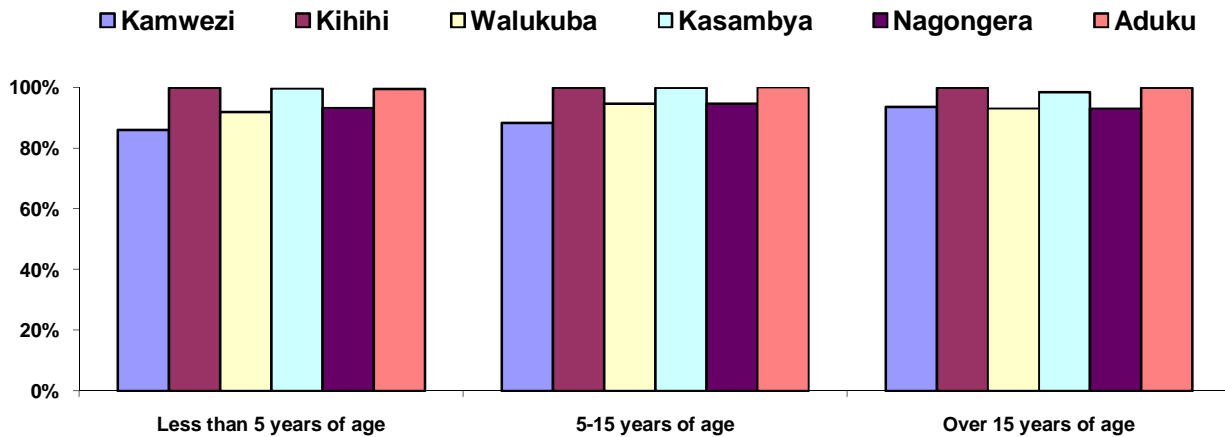
The total OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1104 (Kamwezi) to 2924 (Walukuba). The total number of patients seen at the sites was comparable to the previous month except at Kihihi where the number of OPD attendants increased from 1635 in November to 2001 this month and Aduku where the number decreased from 1985 in November to 1104 in December. 15% – 30% of OPD attendants were children less than 5 years of age. Patients suspected of malaria ranged from 652 (Aduku) to 1708 (Walukuba) and between 90% (Kamwezi) - 99% (Aduku) of these were referred for a confirmatory test. The number of patients with laboratory confirmed malaria ranged from 222 (Aduku) to 766 (Walukuba).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



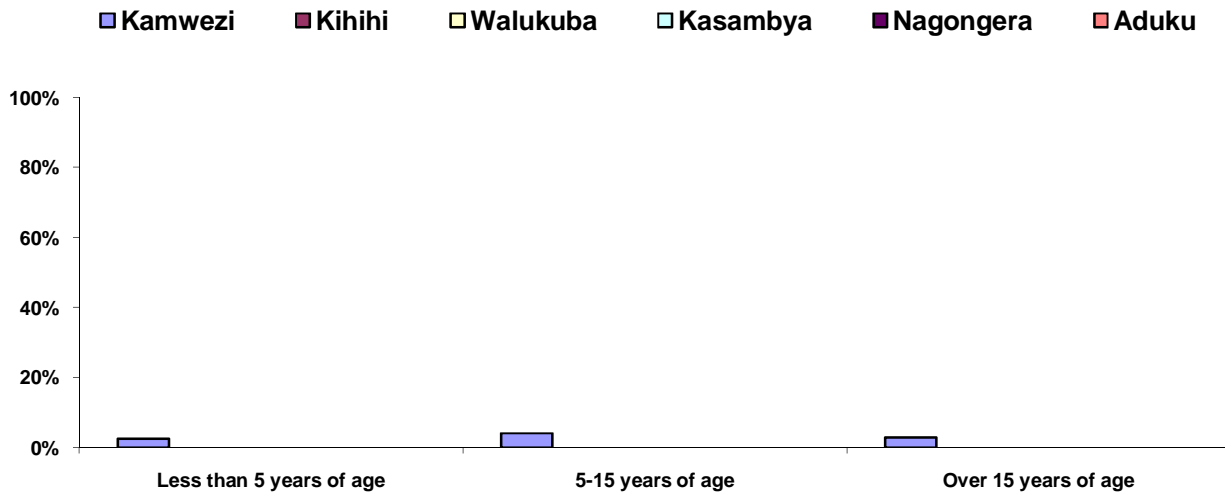
The proportion of patients suspected of malaria was lowest at Kamwezi (62% among the under 5s, 51% among the 5 – 15 year olds, and 35% among the over 15 year olds) and highest at Kasambya (91% among the under 5s, 90% among the 5 – 15 year olds, and 71% among the over 15 year olds). At all sites the proportion of individuals suspected for malaria decreased with increasing age

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



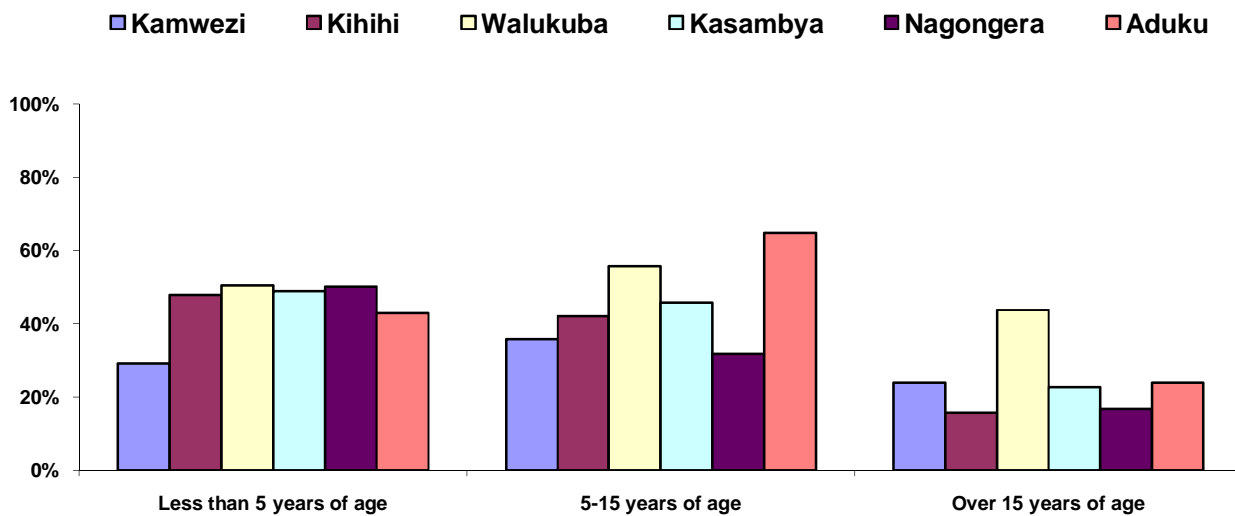
At all sites except Kamwezi, over 90% of patients suspected of malaria in all age groups were referred for a confirmatory test. At Kamwezi, 86%, of under-5s, 88% of those aged 5-15 yrs and 94% of adults with suspected malaria were referred for confirmatory testing.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



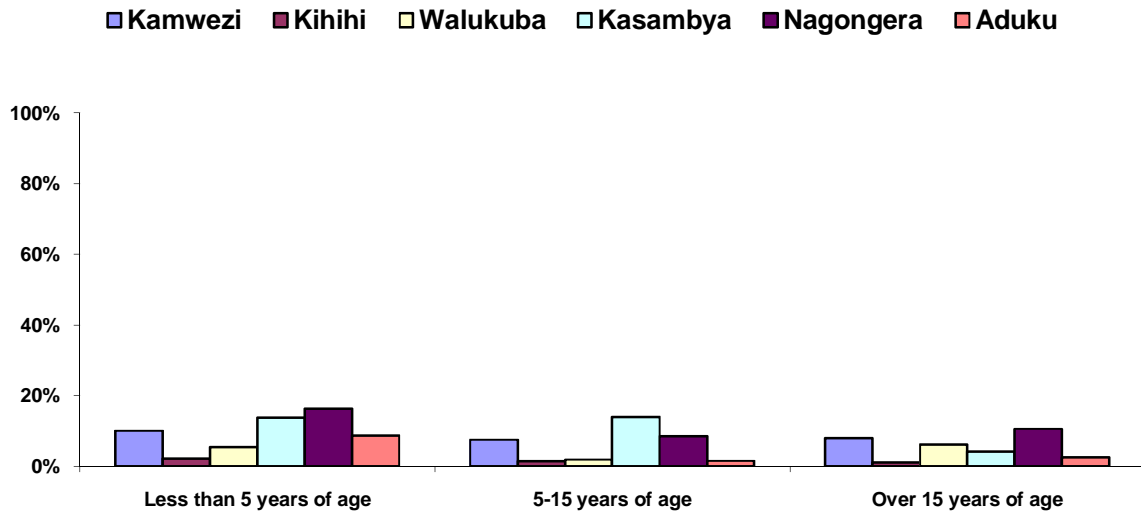
As previously, Kamwezi is the only site that used RDTs to test for malarial parasites. The data showed that less than 5% tests performed were RDTs with no preferential use in any age group.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



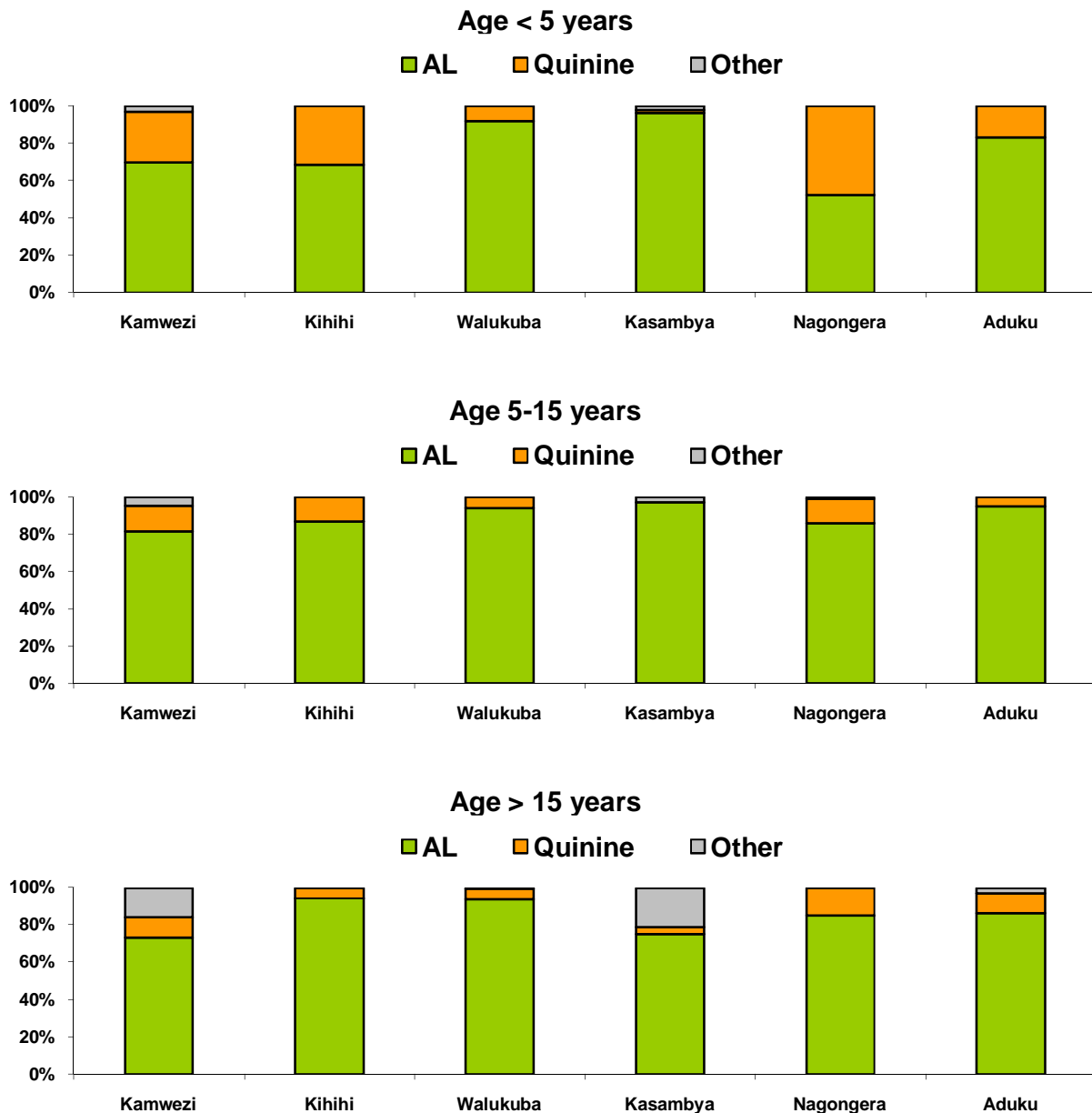
The slide positivity rate ranged from 29% (Kamwezi) to 50% (Walukuba) among the under 5s, from 32% (Nagongera) to 65% (Aduku) among the 5 – 15 years and from 16% (Kihihi) to 44% (Walukuba) among over 15 year olds. The relationship between age and SPR was most apparent at Nagongera and Kasambya. SPRs this month were comparable to the previous month.

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



17% and 14% of children who tested negative for malaria parasites were prescribed an antimalarial at Nagongera and Kasambya respectively. Similar results were observed in Nov 10.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



This month, Artemether lumefantrine (AL) was predominantly prescribed at all sites among all age groups. However, quinine prescription was particularly high in children less than 5 in Nagongera (48%), Kihihi (31%) and Kamwezi (27%). Artemethernaphthoquine was the other antimalarial prescribed at Kamwezi and Kasambya.

Nagongera reported stock outs of all AL pre-packs for some period during the month which may partially explain sub-optimal AL prescription particularly in under -5s. Aduku also experienced stock outs of all AL pre packs for most of the month, suggesting that AL prescriptions were largely not filled within the facility. All other site had adequate AL stocks 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:	Number of laboratory tests performed
	Denominator:	Total 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