



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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### UMSP sentinel site malaria surveillance report February 2010

#### Introduction

Uganda Malaria Surveillance Project (UMSP) manages 6 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 by sentinel site in the order of historical levels of transmission intensity. These 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](http://umsp.muucsf.org) that can be accessed for more information

#### Data summary

District	Site	Total number of patients seen		Malaria suspected (number and proportion) <sup>1</sup>		Patients sent to the laboratory(number and proportion) <sup>2</sup>		Laboratory confirmed malaria (number and proportion) <sup>3</sup>	
		Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years
Kabale	Kamwezi	3229	547 (17%)	2456 (76%)	474 (87%)	2441 (99%)	472 (99%)	1149 (48%)	290 (62%)
Kanungu	Kihihi	1590	468 (30%)	1124 (71%)	395 (84%)	1115 (99%)	393 (99%)	446 (40%)	172 (44%)
Jinja	Walukuba	2624	595 (23%)	1679 (64%)	486 (82%)	1,643 (98%)	476 (98%)	633 (39%)	210 (44%)
Mubende	Kasambya	1414	497 (35%)	1281 (91%)	480 (97%)	1166 (91%)	446 (93%)	493 (42%)	260 (58%)
Tororo	Nagongera	1696	611 (36%)	1329 (78%)	563 (92%)	1,259 (95%)	526 (93%)	571 (45%)	357 (68%)
Aduku	Aduku	1441	398 (28%)	722 (50%)	351 (88%)	694 (96%)	337 (96%)	393 (57%)	252 (75%)

<sup>1</sup> Denominator used to calculate proportion is total number of patients seen

<sup>2</sup> Denominator used to calculate proportion is the number with malaria suspected

<sup>3</sup> Denominator used to calculate proportion is the number of patients with laboratory test done

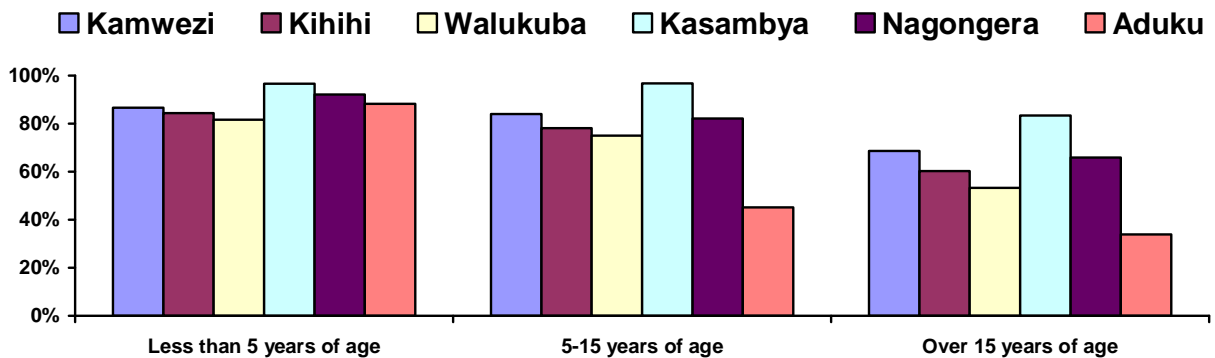
Total OPD attendance at all sites this month, has declined compared to January 2010, however the proportion of patients with suspected malaria was similar at most sites for both

months. The proportion of total suspected malaria cases was lowest (50%) at Aduku (high transmission area) and highest at Kasambya (moderate transmission area), where 9 in 10 patients were suspected of malaria. Between 82% (Walukuba) and 97% (Kasambya) of children under-5 were suspected of malaria at the sites. More than 90% of all the patients who were suspected of malaria were referred for a confirmatory test either by microscopy or RDTs.

Regardless of age groups, the Slide Positivity Rate (SPR) has decreased at Kamwezi (Kabale district) from 62% (Jan 10) to 48% (Feb 10), and at Kihihi (Kanungu district) from 50% (Jan 10) to 40 % (Feb 10), at Kasambya (Mubende district) from 52% (Jan 10) to 42% (Feb 10) and at Nagongera (Tororo district) from 54% (Jan 10) to 45% (Feb 10).

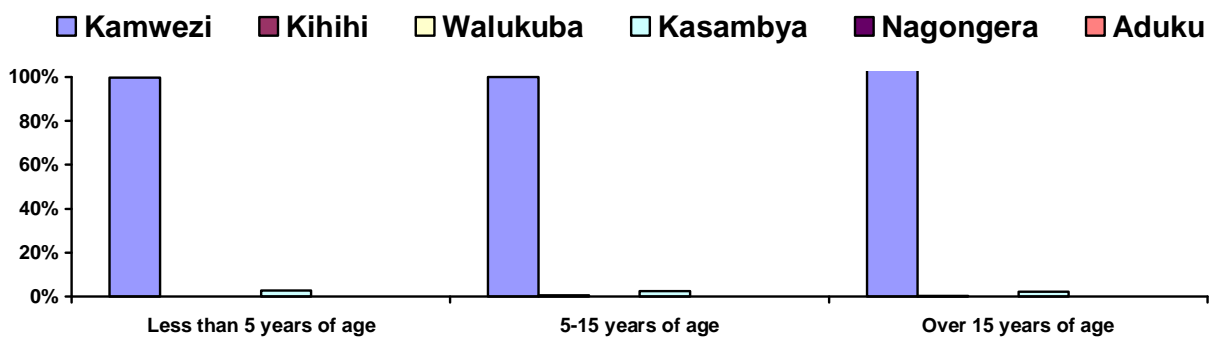
At Aduku (Apac district) and Walukuba (Jinja district), the proportion who tested positive for malaria parasites has not differed significantly from the previous month.

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



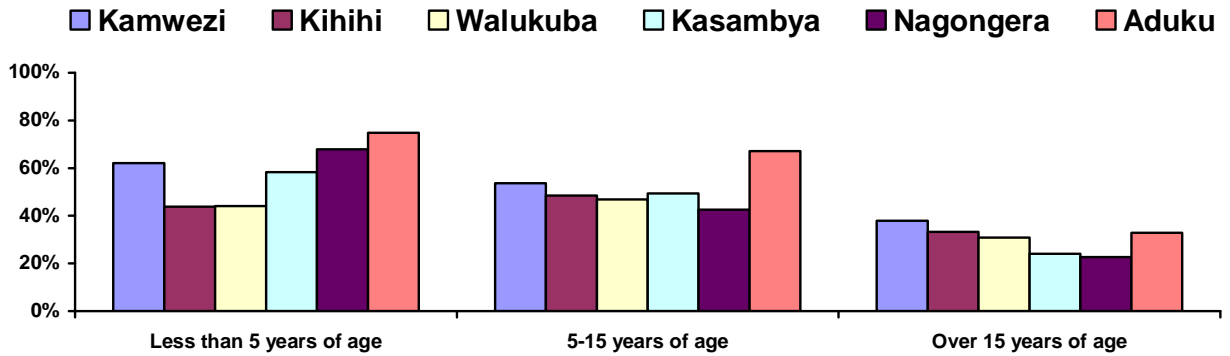
Suspected malaria cases are defined as all patients referred for a malaria laboratory test plus all patients not referred for a malaria laboratory test but given a clinical diagnosis of malaria. At all sites, in all age groups, the proportion of patients with suspected malaria is comparable to January 10.

**Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs**



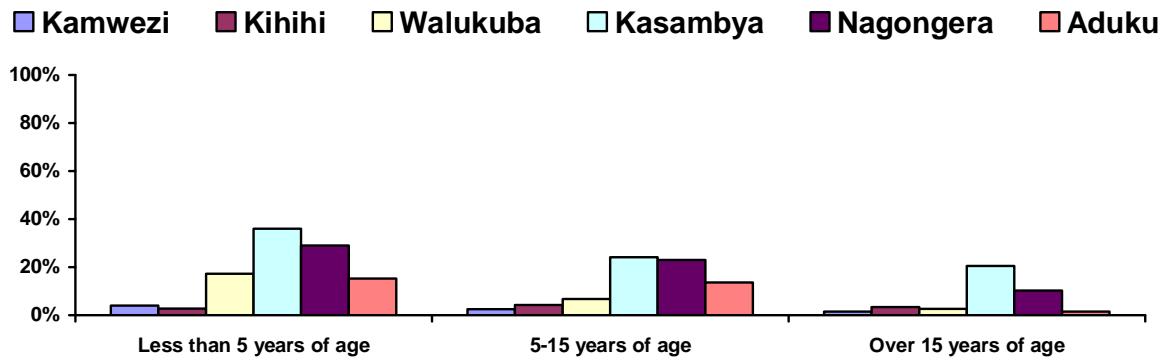
Over 99% of the laboratory tests performed at Kamwezi were RDTs.

**Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive**



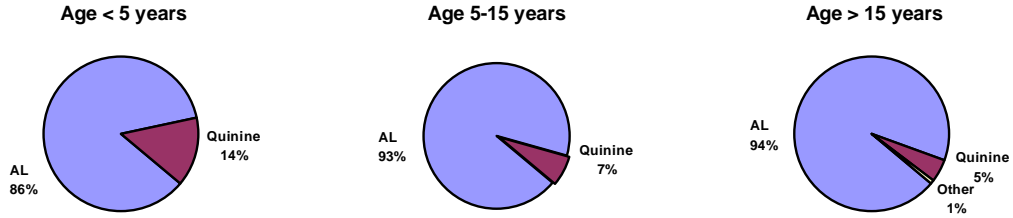
Compared to last month, there was an 8% decline in the proportion of patients aged 15 years and below who tested positive for malaria parasites in Kamwezi (Kabale district), Kihihi (Kanungu district) and Kasambya (Mubende district). Among patients above 15 years in Kamwezi, the proportion decreased from 53% (Jan 10) to 38% (Feb 10), from 37% (Jan 10) to 33% (Feb 10) in Kihihi, while in Kasambya it decreased from 29% (Jan 10) to 24% (Feb 10). These trends suggest that the epidemic detected in Kamwezi and the upsurges in Kasambya and Kihihi are declining.

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

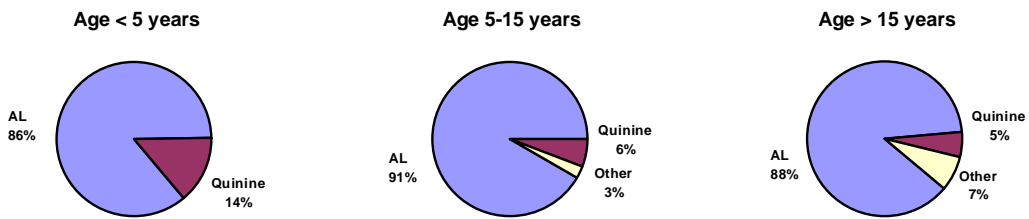


**Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials**

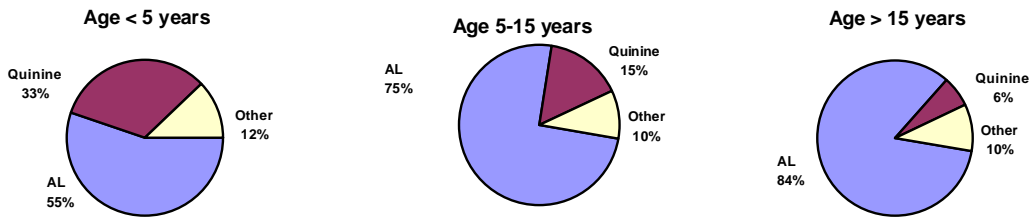
**Kamwezi**



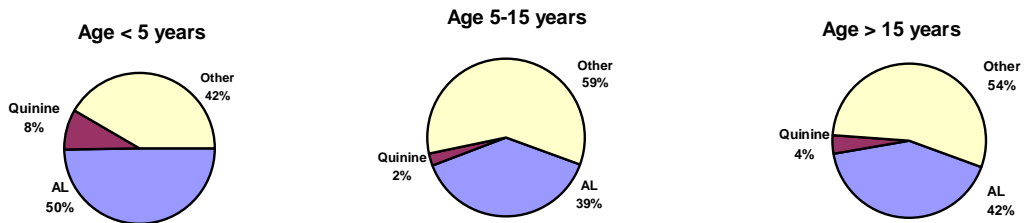
**Kihihi**



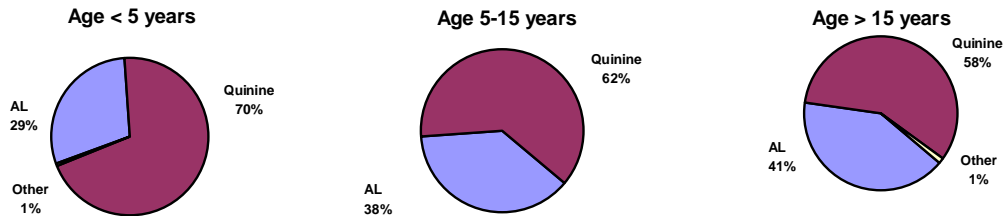
**Walukuba**



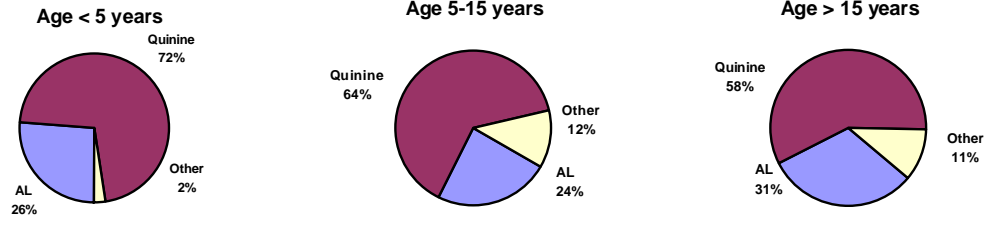
**Kasambya**



**Nagongera**



## Aduku



Artemether-lumfantrine (AL) or quinine made up almost all the anti-malarials prescribed at all the sites except Kasambya where 40% of the patients were mostly treated with the artesunate.

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

