



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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UMSP sentinel site malaria surveillance report March 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 that can be accessed for more information

Data summary

District	Site	Total number of patients seen		Malaria suspected (number and proportion) ¹		Patients sent to the laboratory (number and proportion) ²		Laboratory confirmed malaria (number and proportion) ³	
		Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years	Total	< 5 years
Kabale	Kamwezi	3527	589 (17%)	2208 (63%)	456 (77%)	2192 (99%)	452 (99%)	753 (36%)	163 (38%)
Kanungu	Kihihi	2449	633 (26%)	1628 (66%)	528 (83%)	1612 (99%)	525 (99%)	295 (18%)	119 (23%)
Jinja	Walukuba	2901	692 (24%)	1535 (53%)	529 (76%)	1518 (99%)	526 (99%)	551 (36%)	220 (42%)
Mubende	Kasambya	1345	344 (26%)	1073 (80%)	316 (92%)	1050 (98%)	312 (99%)	370 (35%)	137 (44%)
Tororo	Nagongera	1356	588 (43%)	1060 (78%)	559 (95%)	1028 (97%)	541 (97%)	547 (53%)	385 (71%)
Aduku	Aduku	1642	436 (27%)	823 (50%)	377 (86%)	754 (92%)	334 (89%)	325 (43%)	198 (59%)

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

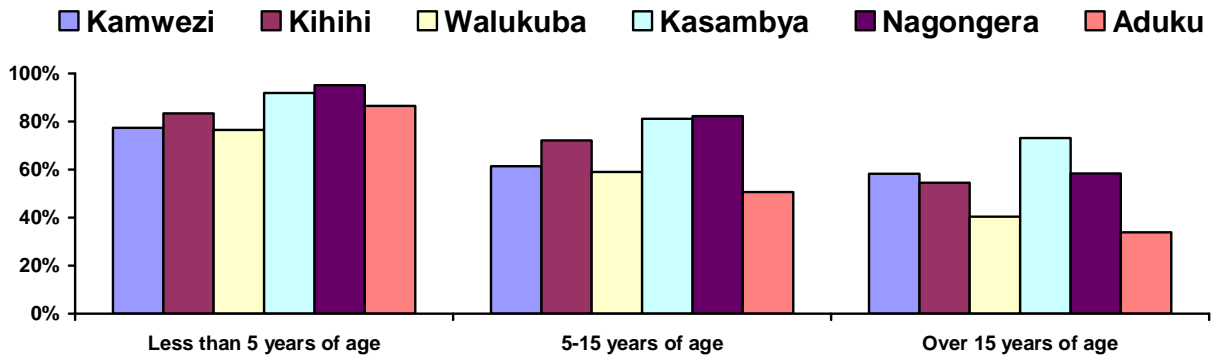
² Denominator used to calculate proportion is the number with malaria suspected

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

Total OPD attendance increased by over 50% in Kihihi in March 2010 compared to February 2010. Increases of approximately 10% were also seen Kamwezi, Aduku and Walukuba, while

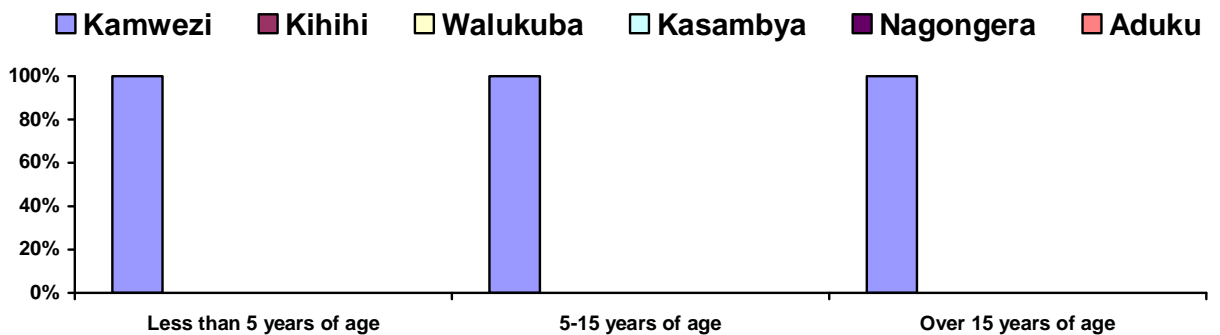
in Nagongera, OPD attendance decreased by 15%. The proportion of under 5s attending the clinics remained stable at all the sites, while the overall proportion suspected of malaria reduced by more than 5% at Kamwezi, Kihihi, Walukuba, and Kasambya. The proportion of patients suspected of malaria who were referred for a confirmatory lab test has remained stable at over 95% at all sites except Aduku. The overall slide positivity rate (SPR) at Kamwezi, Kihihi, and Kasambya has continued to reduce after reaching peaking in January 2010. The SPR remained stable at 42% in Walukuba, increased in Nagongera from 45% (Feb 10) to 53% (Mar 10) and at Aduku reduced from 57% (Feb 10) to 43% (Mar 10).

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



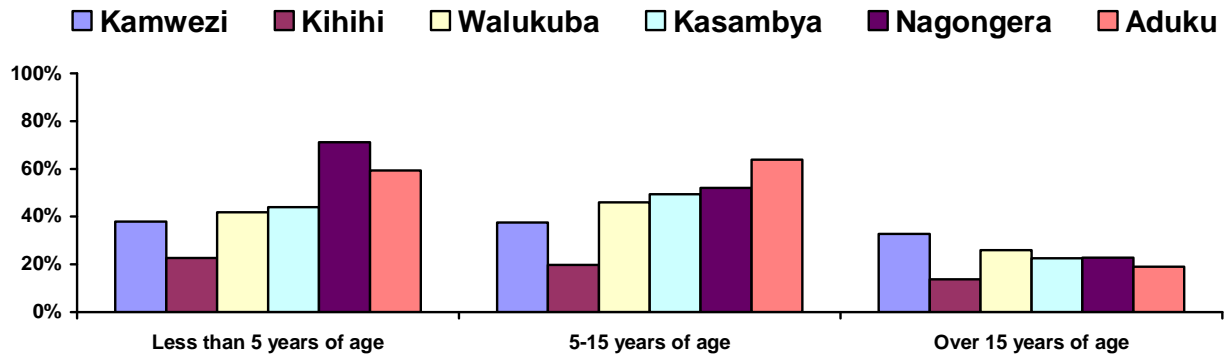
Suspected malaria cases are defined as all patients referred for a malaria laboratory test plus all patients not referred for a malaria laboratory test but given a clinical diagnosis of malaria. Suspected malaria trends did not change at any of the sites with more than 8 in 10 children under 5 suspected of malaria and about half of the adults greater than 5 suspected at all sites.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



This month, only Kamwezi used RDTs for malaria lab-confirmation. Other sites did not have RDTs at the facility.

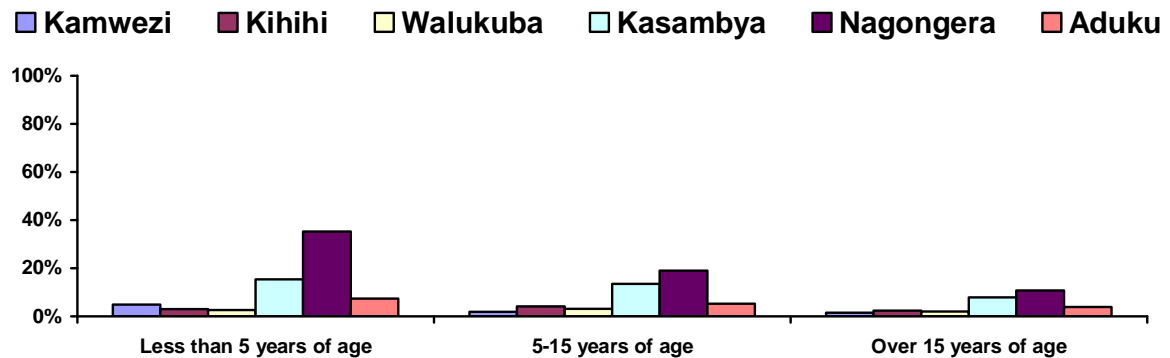
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



Compared to the previous month, in March there were reductions in the SPRs at Kamwezi, Kihihi, Kasambya and Aduku. At Kamwezi, the SPR declined from 62% (Feb 10) to 38% (Mar 10) among children less than 5 years, from 54% (Feb 10) to 38% (Mar 10) among children 5 – 15 years and from 38% (Feb 10) to 33% (Mar 10) among over 15 year olds. At Kihihi, the SPR declined from 44% (Feb 10) to 23% (Mar 10) among under 5s, from 48% (Feb 10) to 20% (Mar 10) among children 5 – 15 years and from 33% (Feb 10) to 14% (Mar 10) among adults over 15 years old. Likewise at Kasambya, the SPR declined from 58% (Feb 10) to 44% (Mar 10) among under 5s but did not change significantly among the greater than 5s. At Aduku, the SPR is declining from 75% (Feb 10) to 59% (Mar 10) among under 5s, from 67% (Feb 10) to 64% (Mar 10) among 5 – 15 years and from 33% (Feb 10) to 19% (Mar 10) among children greater than 15 years.

At Walukuba the SPRs were similar to those reported in February 2010 for all age groups; 42% among children under 5, 46% (5 – 15 years) and 26 % (greater than 15 years). Similarly at Nagongera, the SPR did not differ much from February 2010 among adults greater than 15, but has slightly increased from 68% (Feb 10) to 71% (Mar 10) for under 5s, and from 43% (Feb 10) to 52% (Mar 10) among children 5 – 15 years.

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

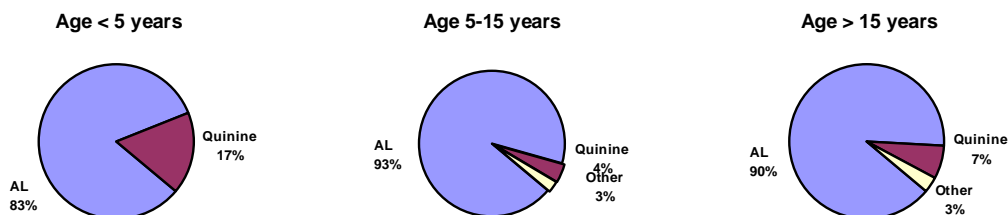


In Feb 10 results, Kasambya and Nagongera prescribed antimalarials to more than 20% of the patients who tested negative for malaria parasites. This month, Kasambya has reduced this

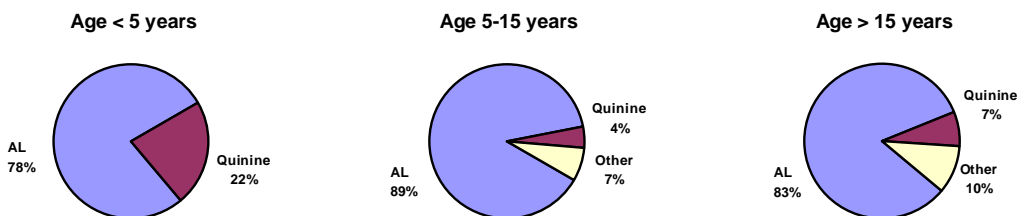
proportion from 36% (Feb 10) to 15% (Mar 10) among under 5s, from 24% (Feb 10) to 13% (Mar 10) among children 5 – 15 years and from 20% (Feb 10) to 7% (Mar 10) among adults greater than 15 years. However findings in Nagongera this month are similar to those in February 2010.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials

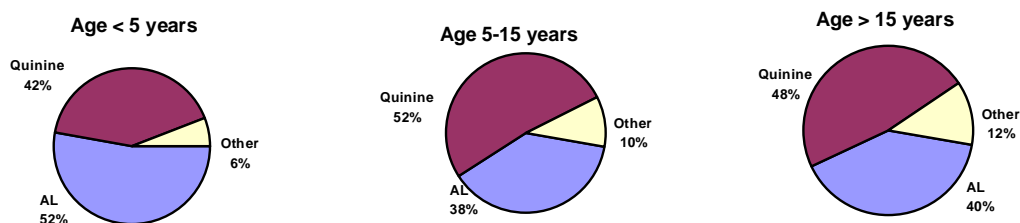
Kamwezi



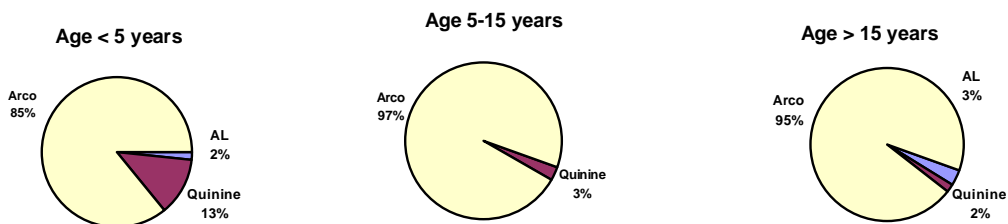
Kihihi



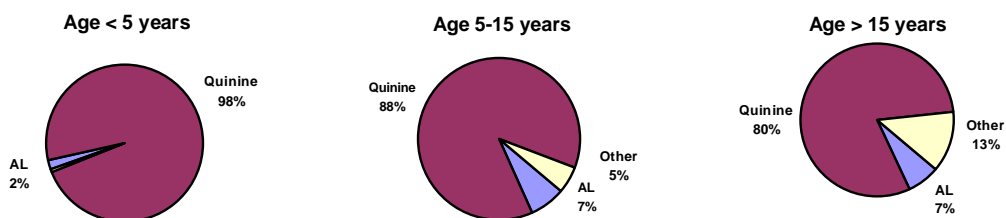
Walukuba



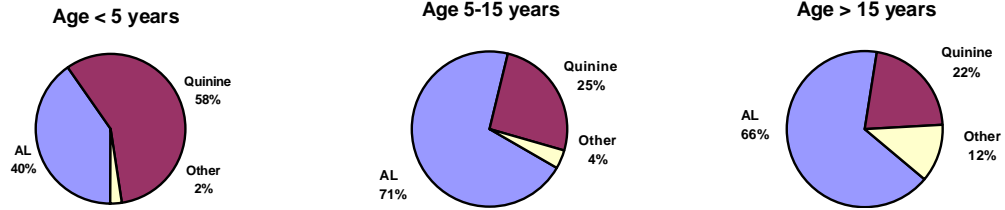
Kasambya



Nagongera



Aduku

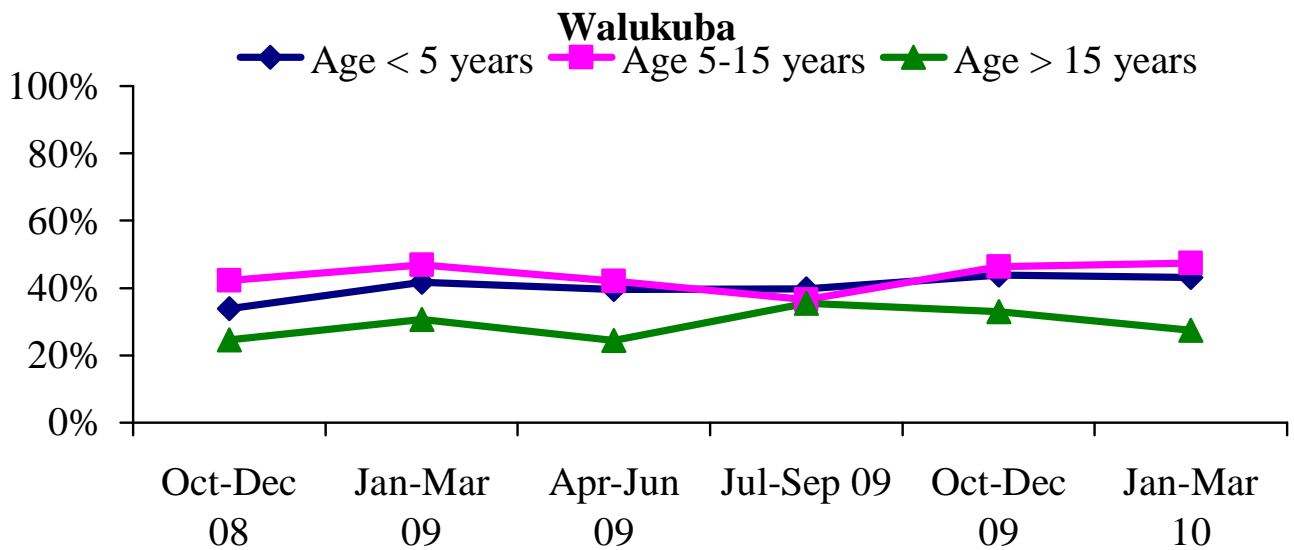
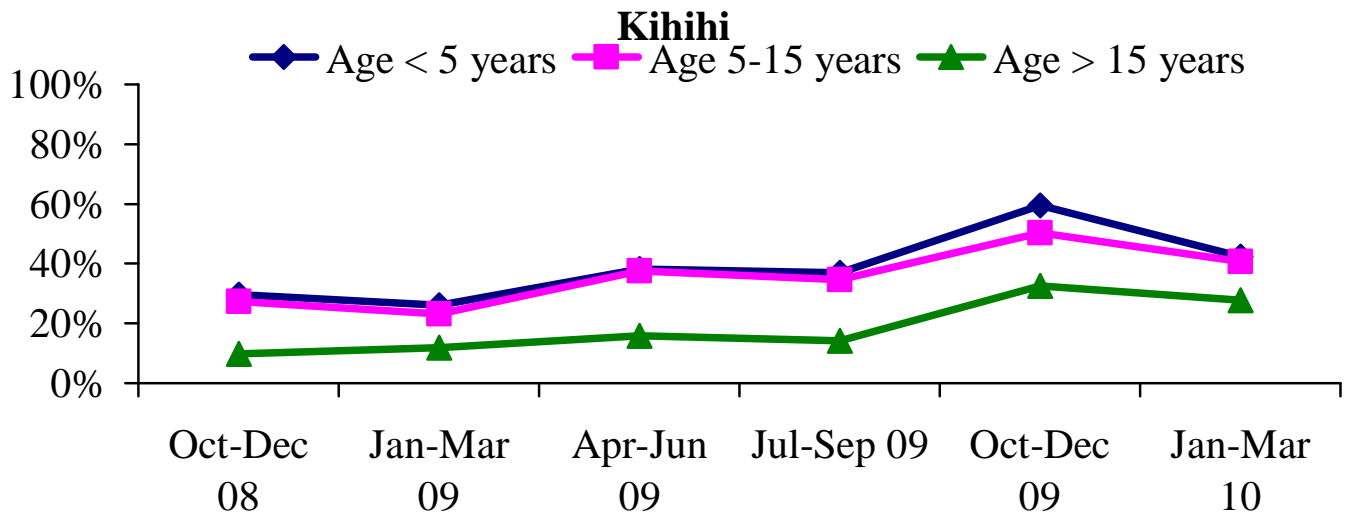
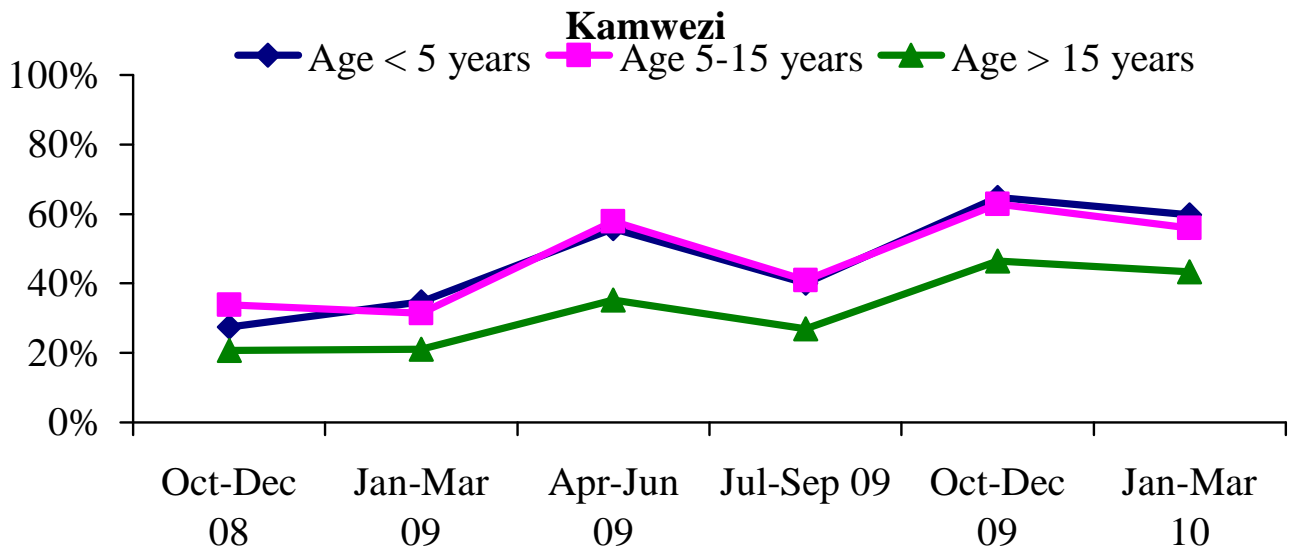


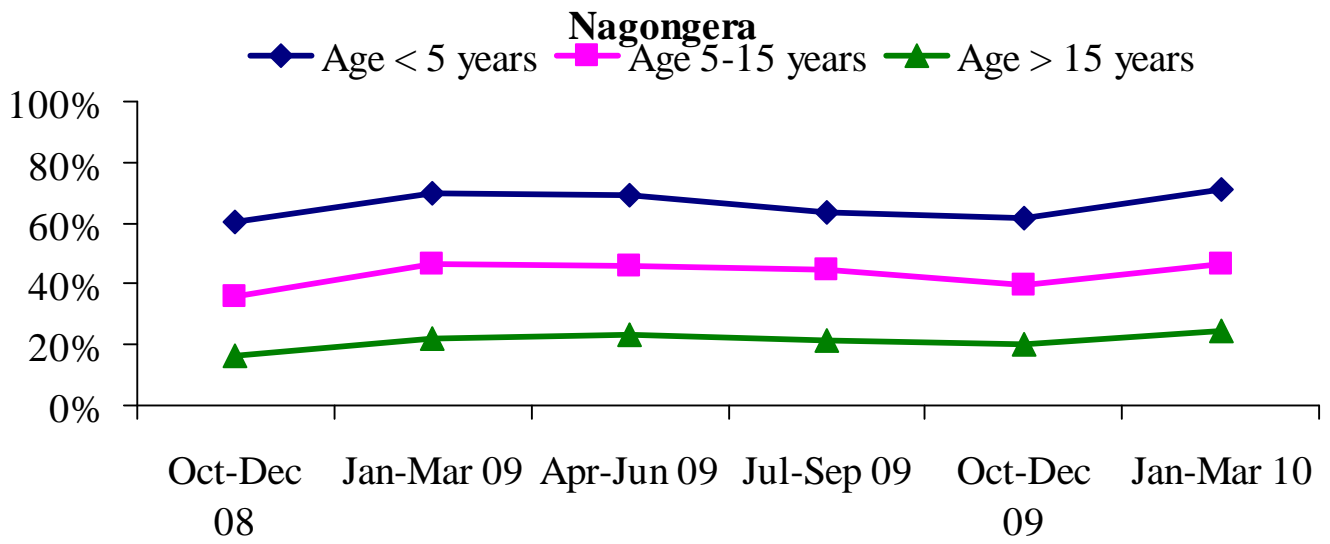
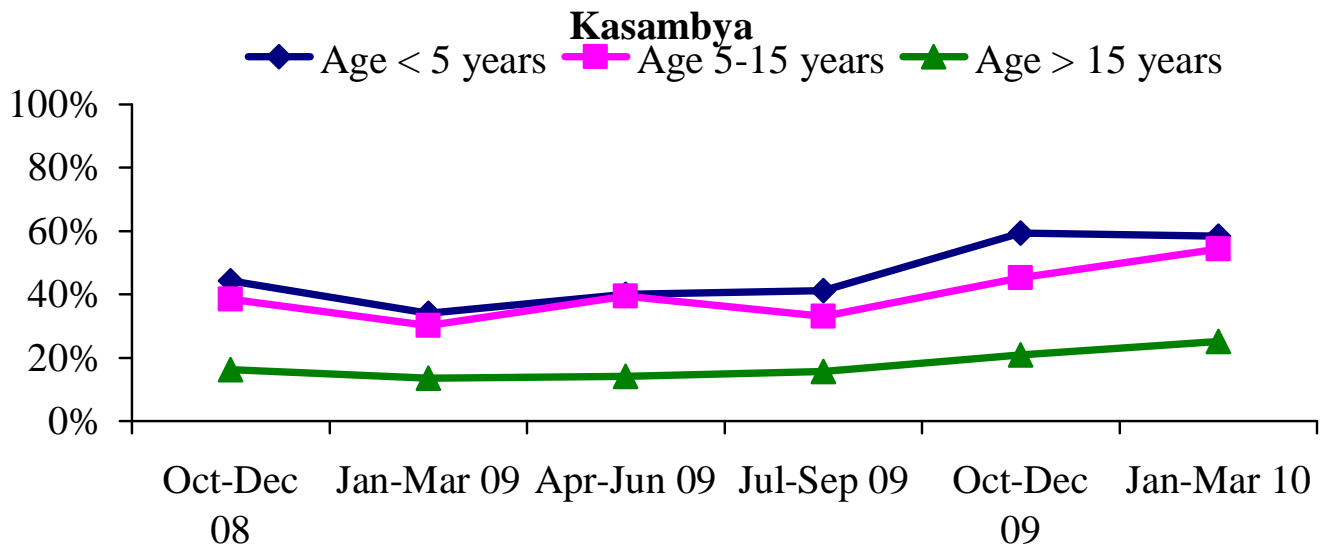
Prescription practices at Kamwezi and Kihhi and have not significantly differed from last month's with Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) as the main antimalarial prescribed at all age groups. In Nagongera quinine was prescribed predominantly in all age groups. Nagongera reported stock-outs of all antimalarials at the facility in this month.

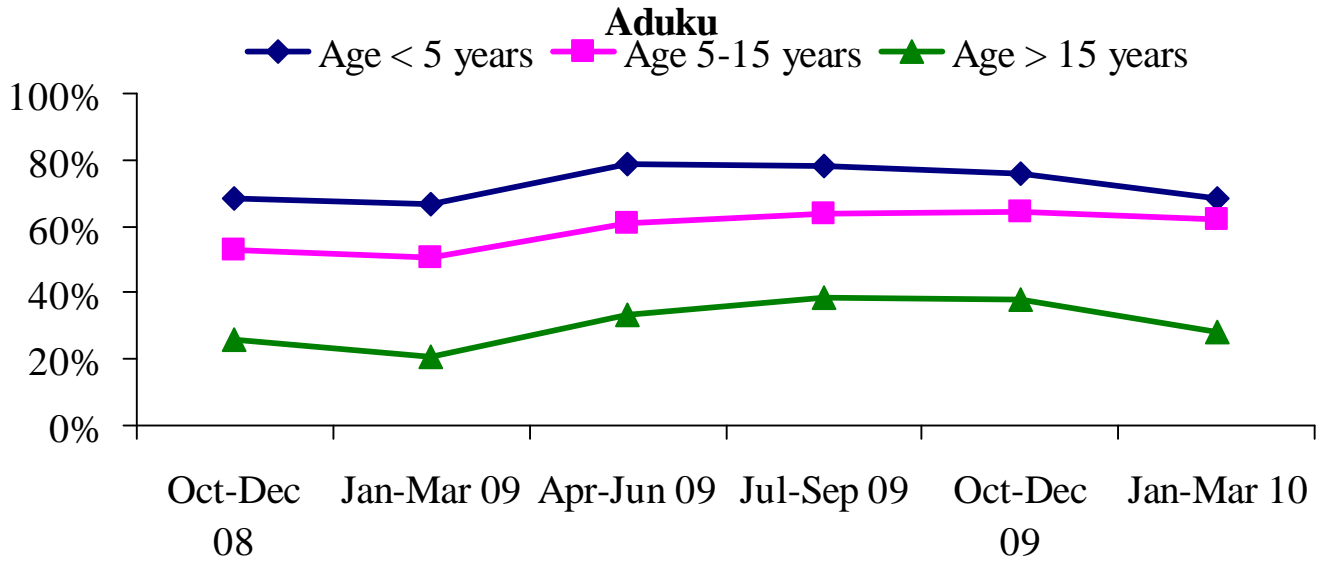
Kasambya mostly prescribed artemether-naphthoquine .

At Walukuba and Aduku, the proportion of Quinine prescribed has reduced among all age groups.

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







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

