



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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UMSP sentinel site malaria surveillance report August 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 (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	2272	437	1,523	332	1476	319	587	159
			19%	67%	76%	97%	96%	40%	50%
Kanungu	Kihihi	1836	529	1210	455	1207	454	303	142
			29%	66%	86%	100%	100%	25%	31%
Jinja	Walukuba	3017	553	1429	399	1410	396	540	169
			19%	47%	72%	99%	99%	38%	43%
Mubende	Kasambya	1179	241	869	217	851	217	269	92
			20%	74%	90%	98%	100%	31%	42%
Tororo	Nagongera	2244	696	1619	639	1560	616	666	368
			31%	72%	92%	96%	96%	43%	60%
Aduku	Aduku	1993	486	1238	444	1230	442	660	327
			24%	62%	91%	99%	100%	54%	74%

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

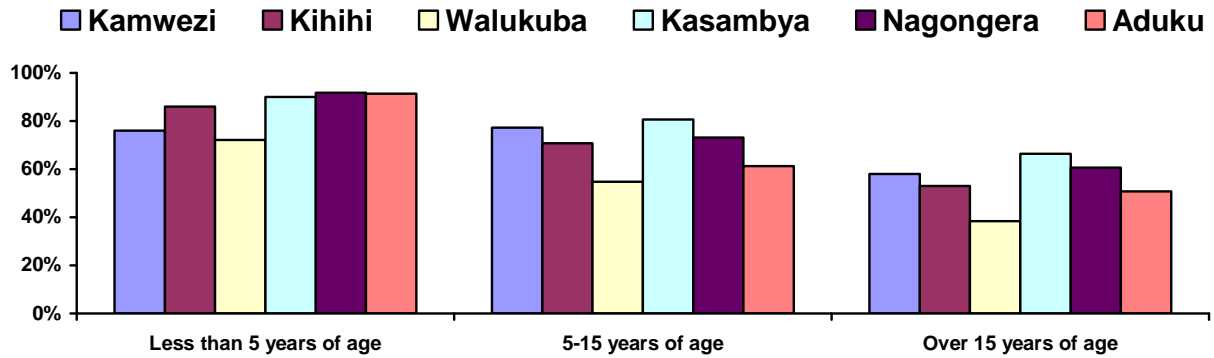
² Denominator used to calculate proportion is the number with malaria suspected

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

The total OPD attendance at all sites combined decreased this month by 16% when compared to July. OPD attendance decreased by more than 10% at Walukuba (13%), Kihihi (29%) and Kamwezi (42%), while it increased at Kasambya (8%), Nagongera (9%) and Aduku (2%). Similarly the proportion of patients

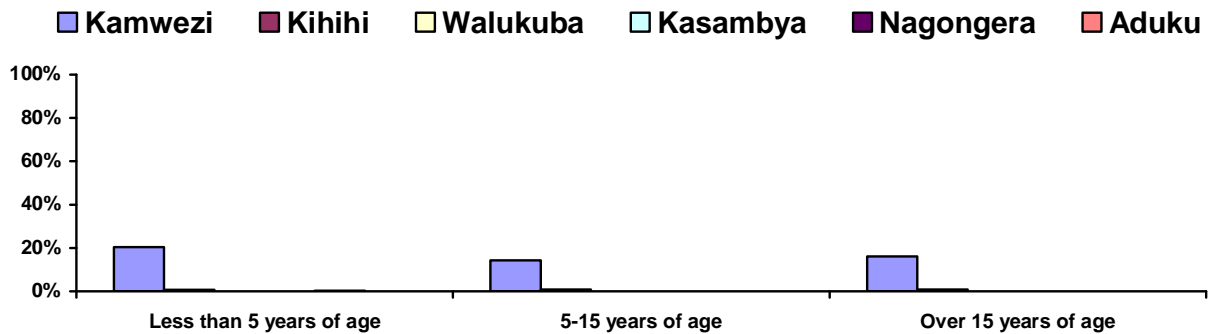
suspected of malaria decreased at Walukuba (9%), Kihihi (11%) and Kamwezi (7%), remained stable at Nagongera and Aduku, but decreased at Kasambya (10%). Over 95% of the patients suspected of malaria were referred for a confirmatory test at all sites. Slide positivity rate (SPR) this month ranged from 25% in Kihihi to 54% in Aduku. At the three sites that registered a decline in OPD attendance there was also a decline in SPR: Kamwezi (51% vs. 40%), Kihihi (38% vs. 25%) and Walukuba (46% vs. 43%), but remained relatively stable at Kasambya, Nagongera and Aduku.

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



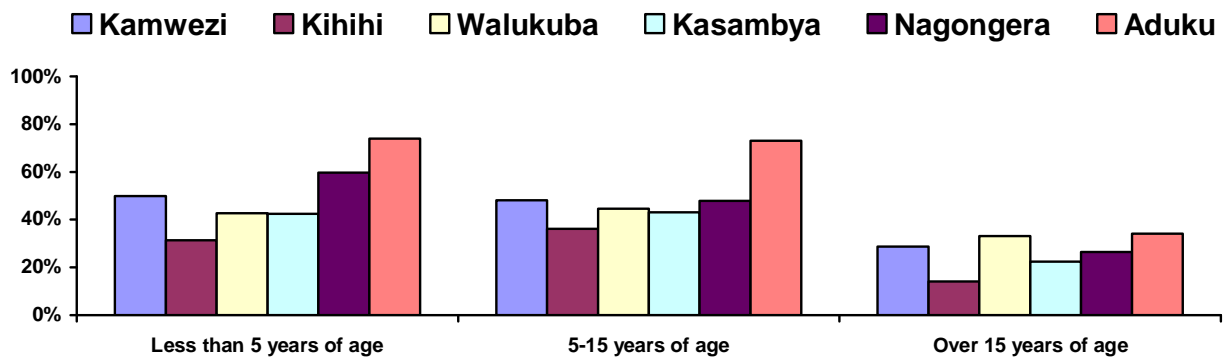
Suspected malaria cases are defined as all patients referred for a malaria laboratory test plus all patients not referred for a malaria laboratory test but given a clinical diagnosis of malaria. The proportion of children under 5 years suspected of malaria ranged from 72% (Walukuba) to 92% (Nagongera), while it ranged from 55% (Walukuba) to 81% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 year olds and ranged from 38% (Walukuba) to 66% (Kasambya) among adults 15 years and above.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



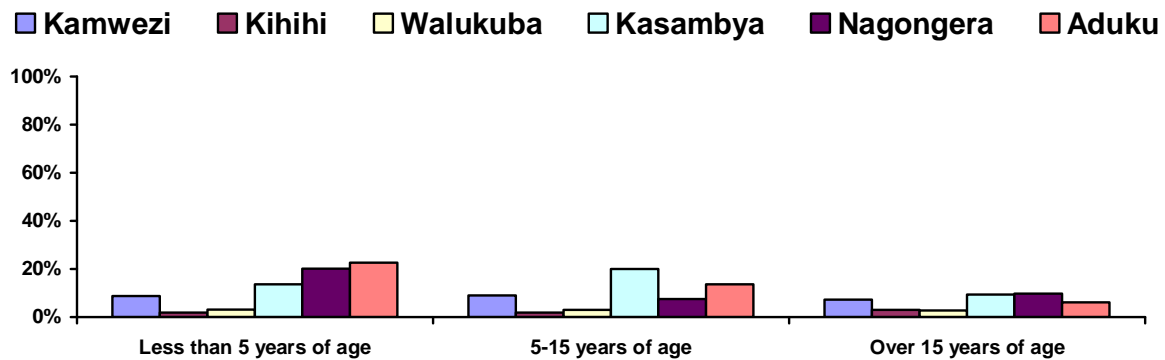
There was no RDT use at Aduku, Nagongera, Kasambya and Walukuba, but minimal use at Kihihi and Kamwezi.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive (SPR)



Kamwezi and Kihihi have continued to show a decline in the SPR among all age groups, but it has remained relatively stable at Walukuba, Kasambya, Nagongera and Aduku. At Kamwezi SPR decreased from 62% (Jul 10) to 50% (Aug 10) among the under 5s, from 59% (Jul 10) to 48% (Aug 10) among the 5 – 15 year olds and from 38% (Jul 10) to 29% (Aug 10) among the greater than 15 years; while At Kihihi, the SPR decreased from 50% (Jul 10) to 31% (Aug 10) among the under 5s, from 46% (Jul 10) to 36% (Aug 10) among the 5 – 15 year olds and from 22% (Jul 10) to 14% (Aug 10) among the greater than 15 years.

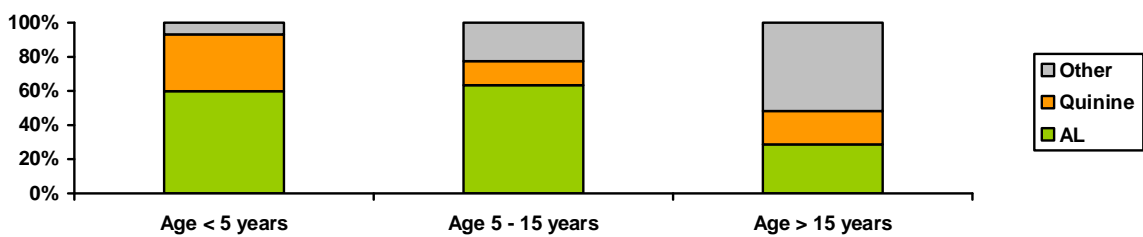
Proportion of patients with negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials



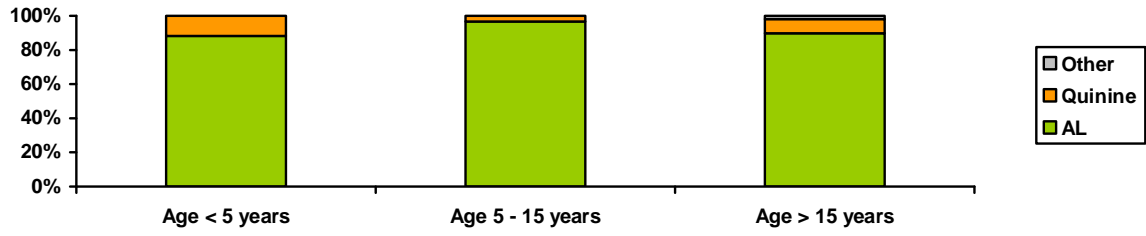
Treatment of patients with negative laboratory tests with an antimalarial was most common in Nagongera (12%) and least common in Kihihi (2%). There was a marked decrease in treatment of negative smears in Kihihi this month compared to last month; (48% (Jul 10) to 2% (Aug 10).

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials

Kamwezi



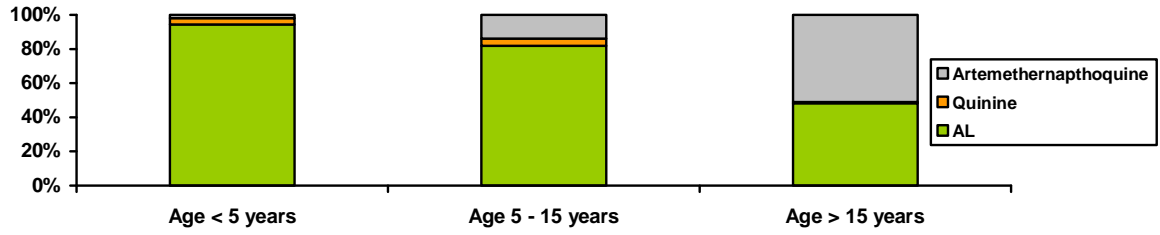
Kihihi



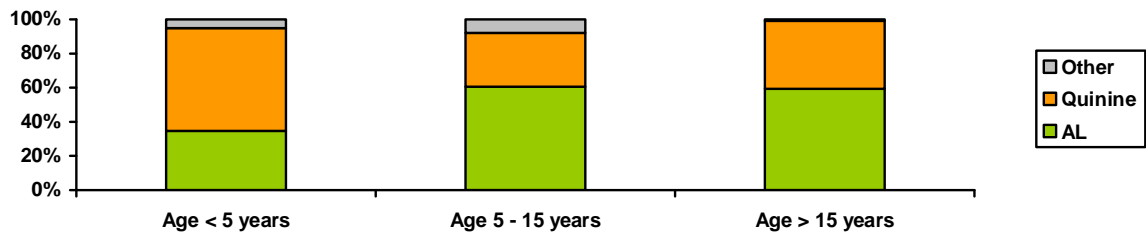
Walukuba



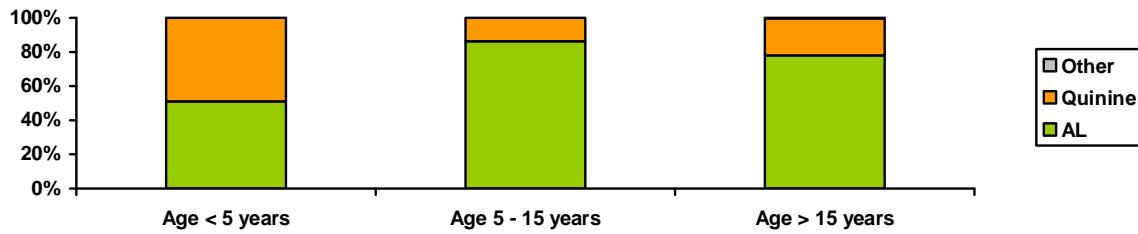
Kasambya



Nagongera

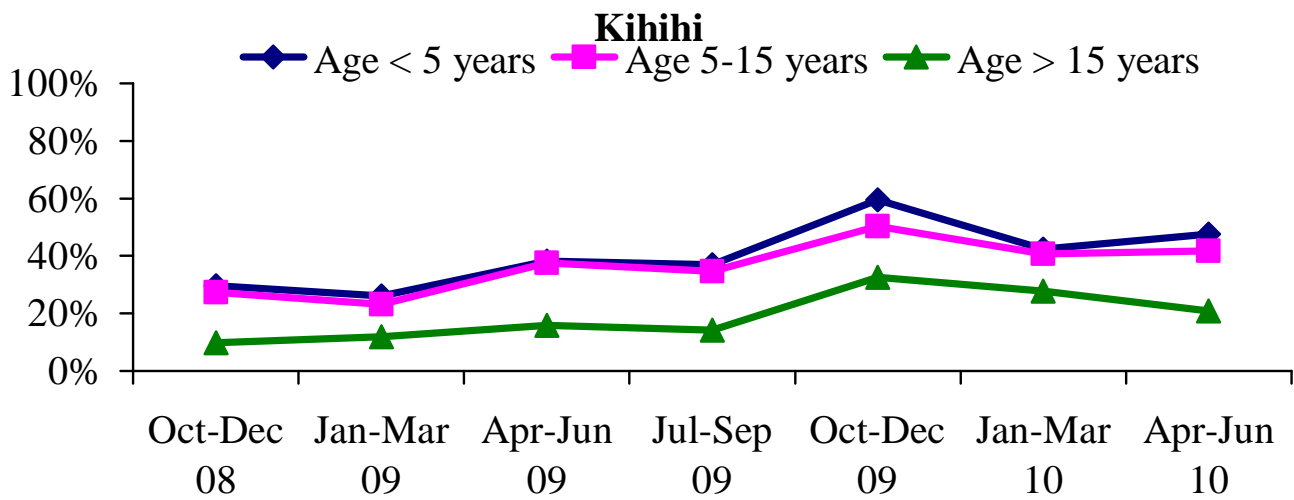
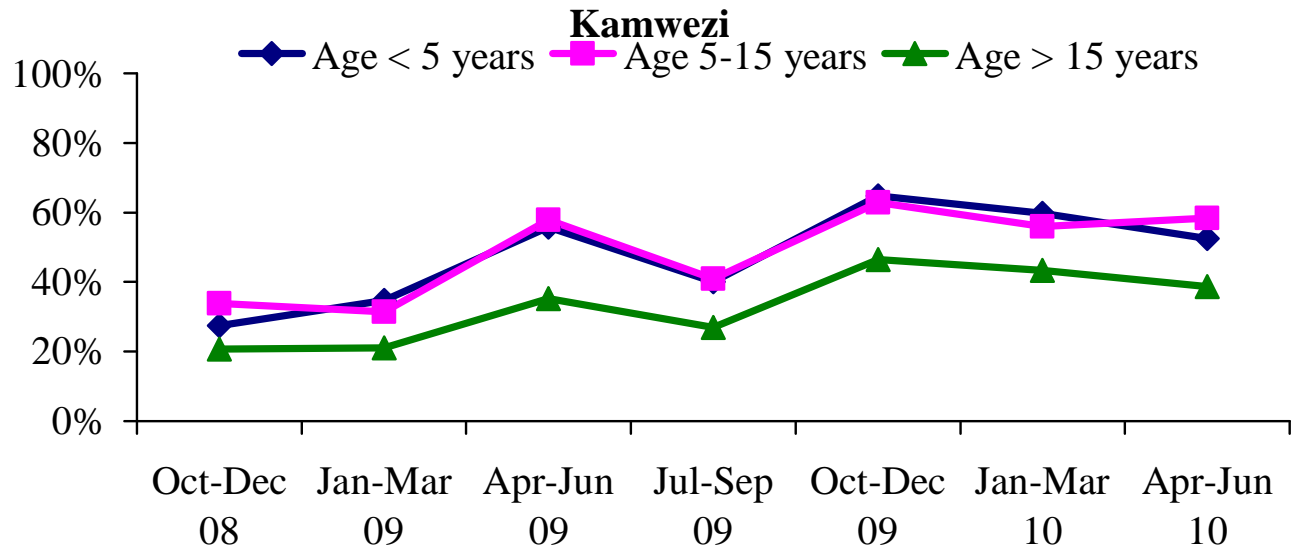


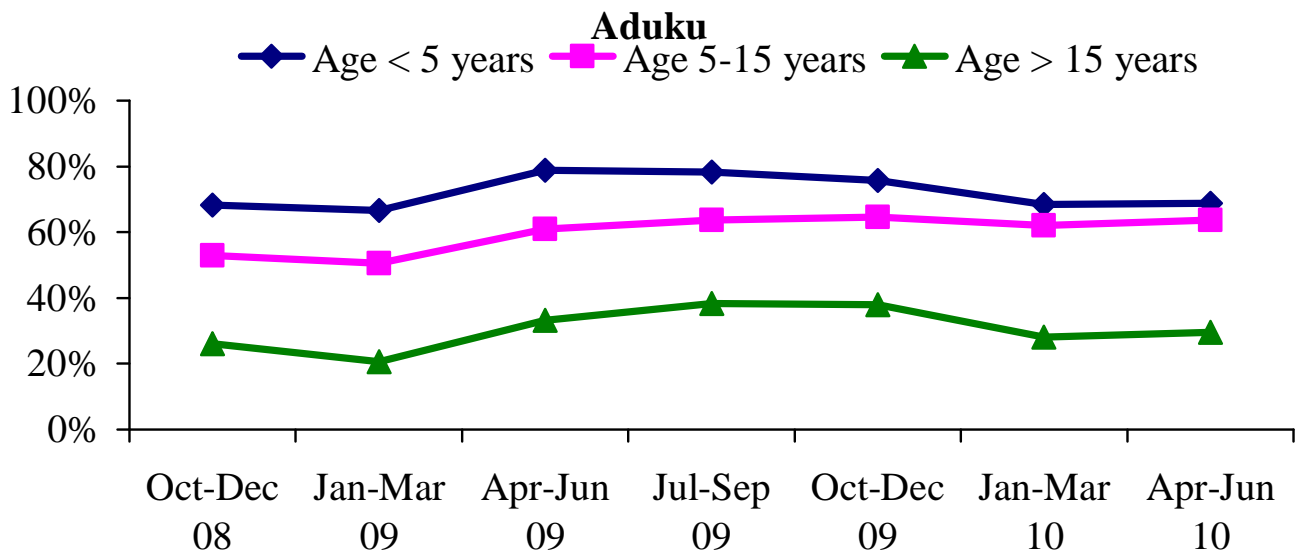
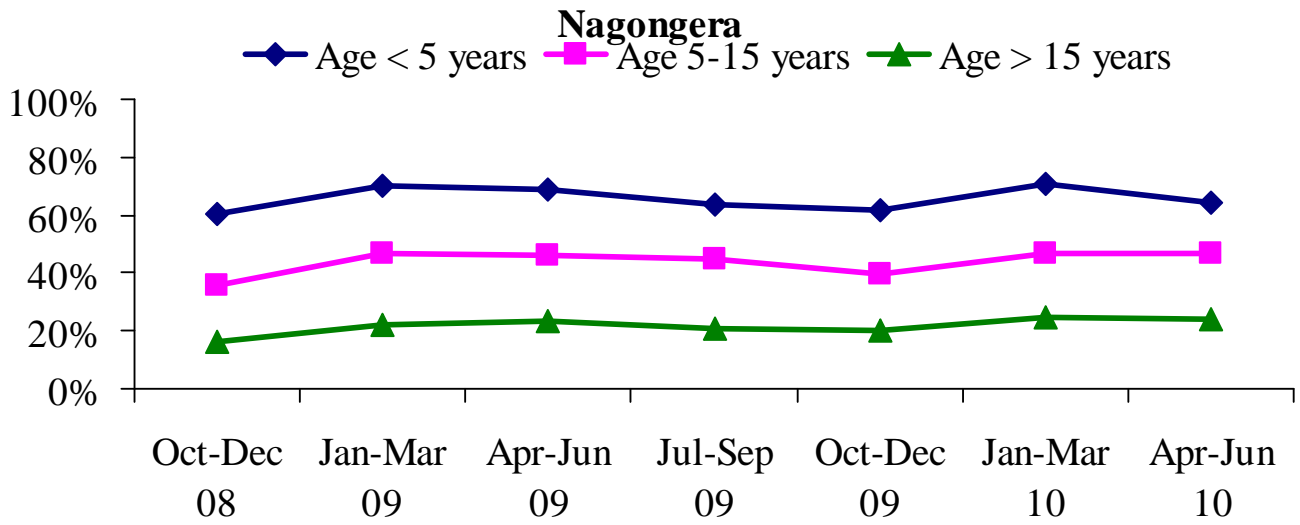
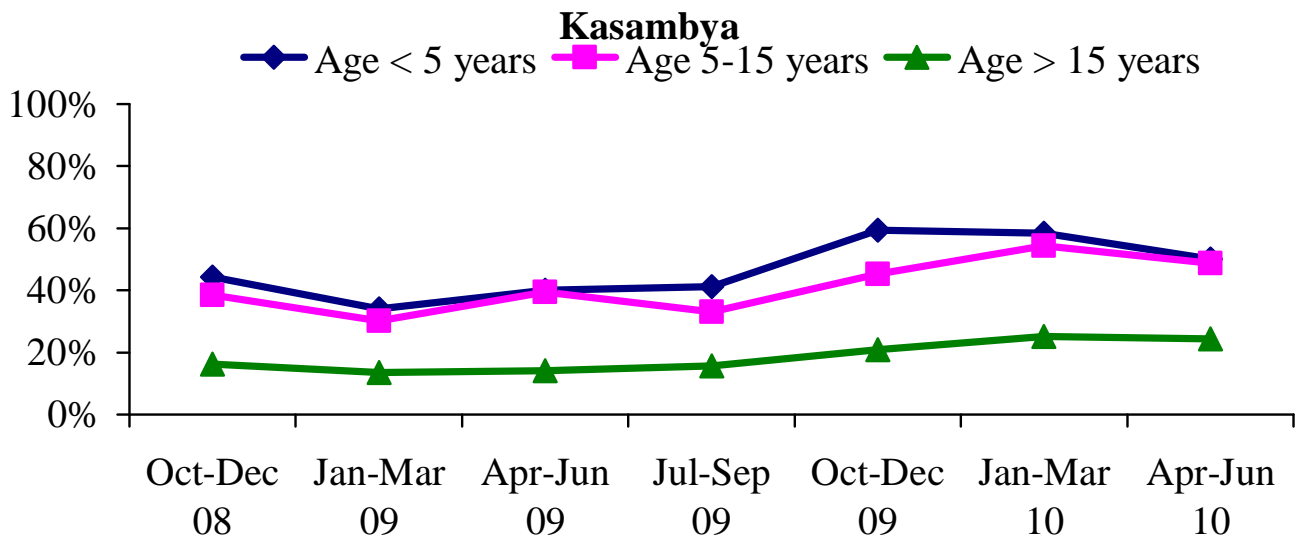
Aduku



AL was predominantly prescribed at Kihikihi, Walukuba and Aduku in all age groups, while it was predominantly prescribed among the 0 - 15 years at Kasambya and Kamwezi. Nagongera mainly prescribed AL among the 5 years and above, while predominantly prescribing quinine among the under 5. Artemether naphthoquine was predominantly prescribed in Kamwezi and Kasambya among adults 15 years and above. All sites reported availability of ACTs through out the month with the exception of Walukuba which had no AL until the 31st/09/10 and Nagongera which started the month with no AL and received stock on the 15th of the month.

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





Age-standardized Slide Positivity Rates

