



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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UMSP out-patient sentinel site malaria surveillance report October 2011

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).

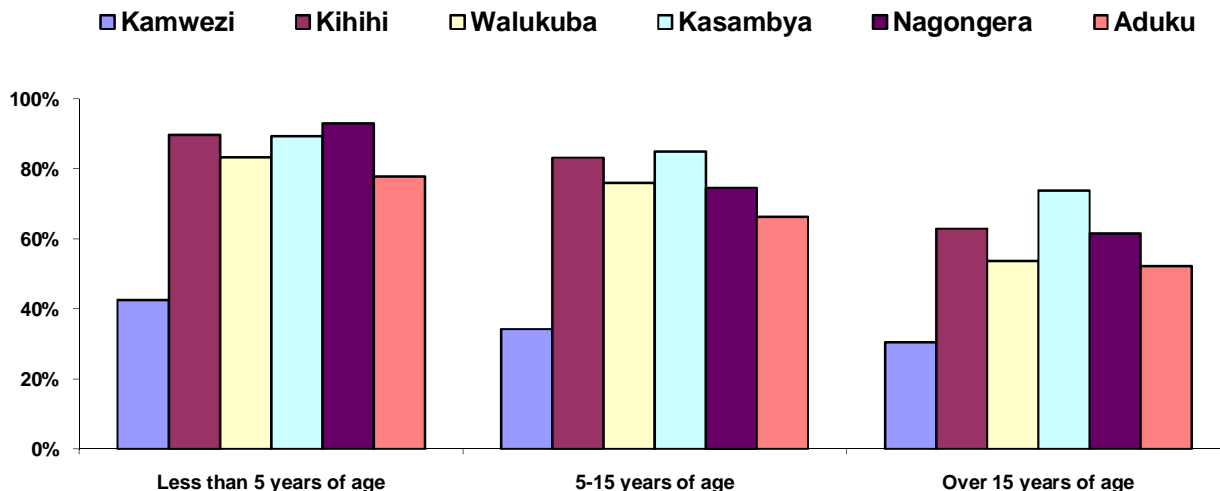
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1,795	271	595	115	585	111	97	15
Kanungu	Kihihi	2,624	564	1,974	506	1,974	506	909	270
Jinja	Walukuba	3,460	631	2,233	526	2,214	521	763	229
Mubende	Kasambya	2,257	467	1,806	418	1,782	410	920	249
Tororo	Nagongera	1,734	568	1,290	529	1,242	516	309	213
Apac	Aduku	1,580	322	942	251	941	251	207	73

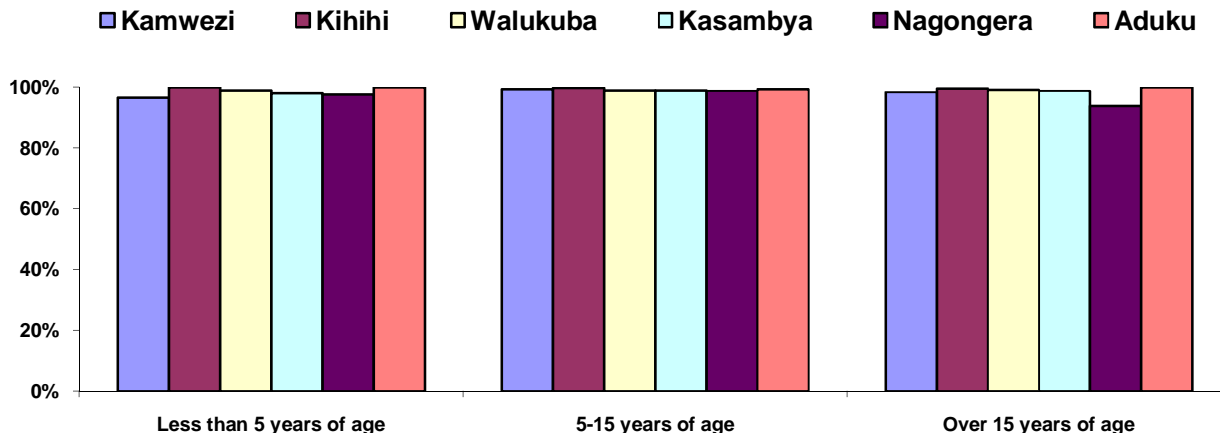
During this month, Walukuba had the highest total number of OPD clinic attendances while Aduku recorded the lowest numbers. Among these, children under 5 contributed between 15% (Kamwezi) to 33% (Nagongera) of all attendances. The proportion of those suspected of having malaria ranged from 33% (Kamwezi) to 80% (Kasambya). Over 96% of these suspected malaria cases were referred for a confirmatory test at all the sites. Over 45% tested positive for malaria in Kihihi and Kasambya, 34% in Walukuba and less than 25% in Kamwezi, Nagongera and Aduku.

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



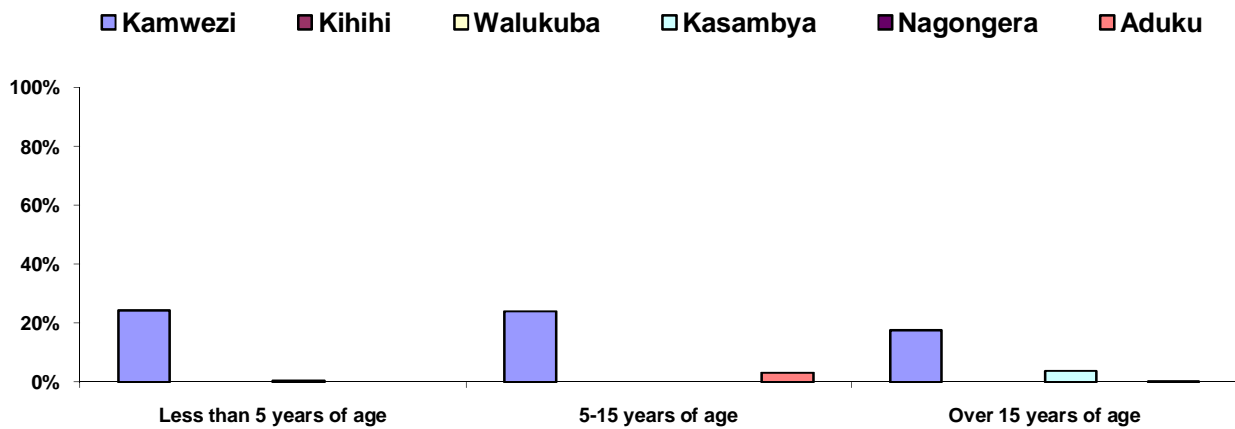
The proportion among those with suspected malaria decreased with increasing age at all sites. Kamwezi recorded the lowest proportions in all age-groups while Nagongera recorded the highest among the under 5 years and Kasambya in both the 5-15 and over 15 years of age categories.

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



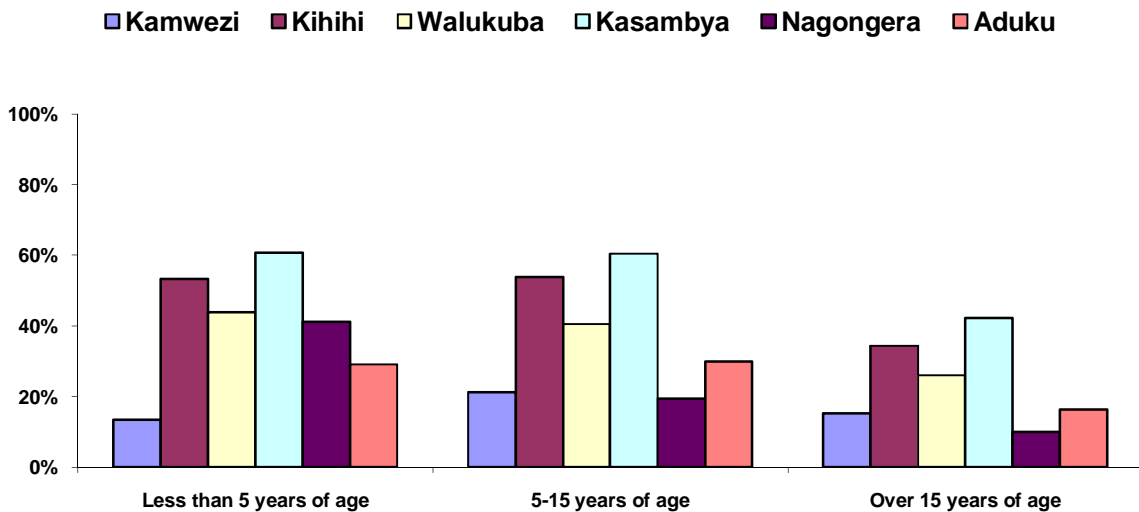
Over 94% of patients suspect of having malaria were sent to the lab among all age-groups and at all sites, with some sites like Aduku and Kihiki having all these patients sent to the laboratory.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



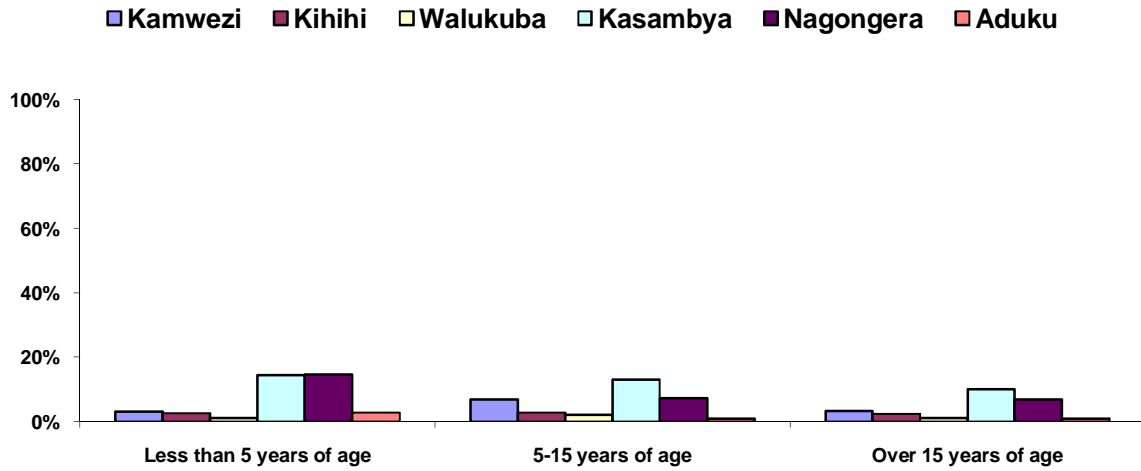
RDTs were only used in Kamwezi, Kasambya and Aduku. The highest proportion of lab tests done that were RDTs was approximately 24% among the less than 5 and 5-15 years category in Kamwezi dropping to less than 1% in Aduku among the over 15 years.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



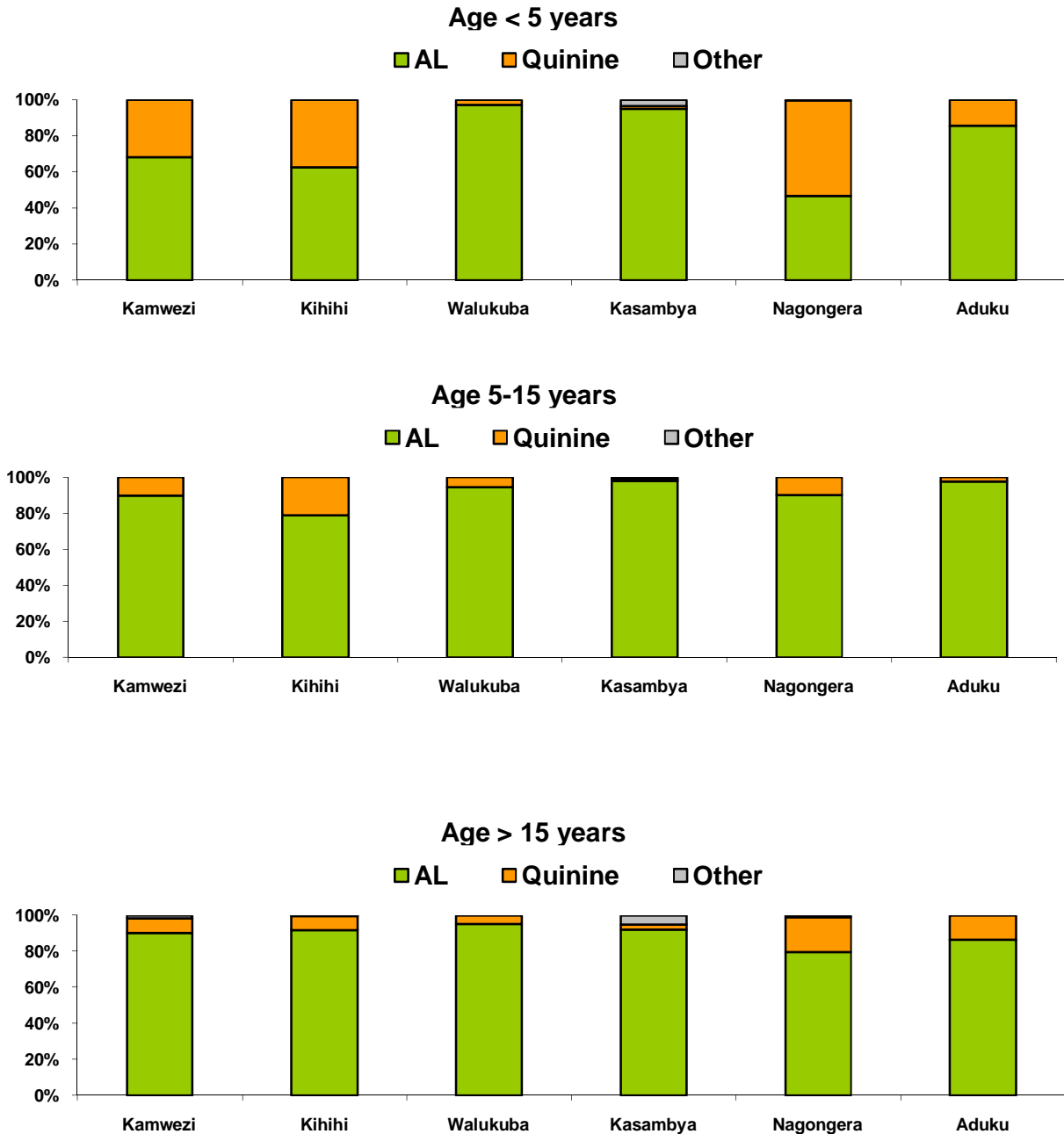
Generally, the test positivity rate (TPR) also decreased with increasing age among all sites except for Kamwezi. Among the under 5 years category, this ranged from 14% (Kamwezi) to 61% (Kasambya), from 20% (Nagongera) to 61% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years and from 10% (Nagongera) to 42% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years. When compared to the previous month, the TPR shows an increasing trend at Kasambya rising from 44% (Sept 11) to 61% (Oct 11) among the under 5 and from 51% (Sept 11) to 61% (Oct 11) among the 5 – 15 and from 39% (Sept 11) to 42% (Oct 11) among the older age group.

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



Overall, the proportion of patients with a negative test result who were prescribed an antimalarial was less than 20%. This mostly happen in Kasambya and Nagongera, and decreased with increasing age.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) was still the most predominantly prescribed antimalarial among all age groups and at all sites except at Nagongera where Quinine was prescribed to 53% of the children under five. In general, Quinine is the second most prescribed antimalarial especially among children under 5. The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection. All AL colored prepacks were available in Aduku, Kihihi, Kamwezi and Nagongera throughout the month, while Walukuba only lacked the blue packs. Kasambya only had the green colored packs available at the start of the month but had deliveries of the other prepacks in the middle of 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