



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

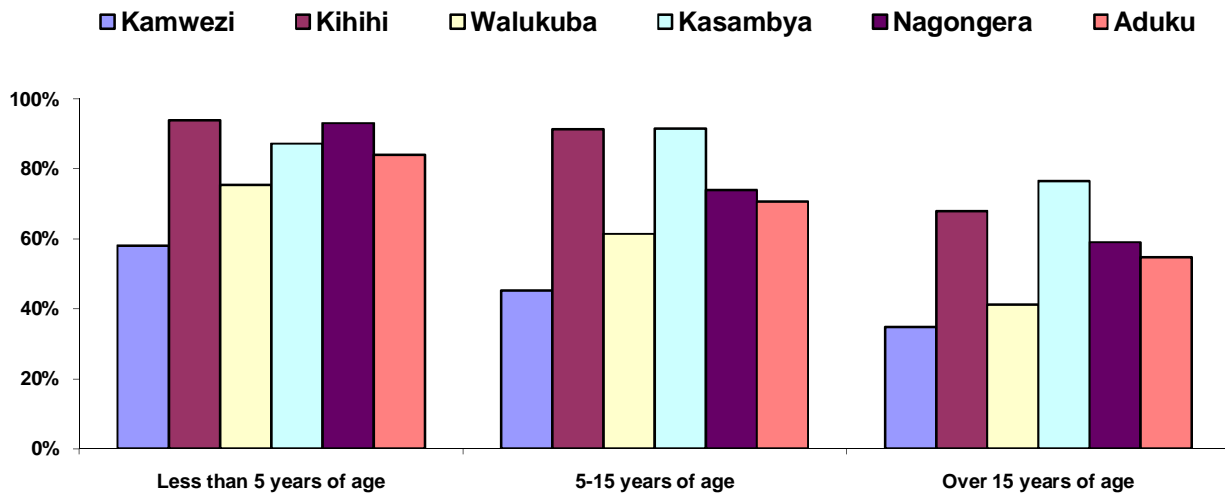
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	2,398	400	998	232	984	225	294	75
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,702	446	1,402	419	1,401	419	844	285
Jinja	Walukuba	3,433	700	1,781	527	1,770	523	648	224
Mubende	Kasambya	2,965	689	2,462	601	2,441	600	1,365	372
Tororo	Nagongera	1,957	708	1,437	659	1,379	639	440	274
Apac	Aduku	1,802	375	1,136	315	1,134	314	374	137

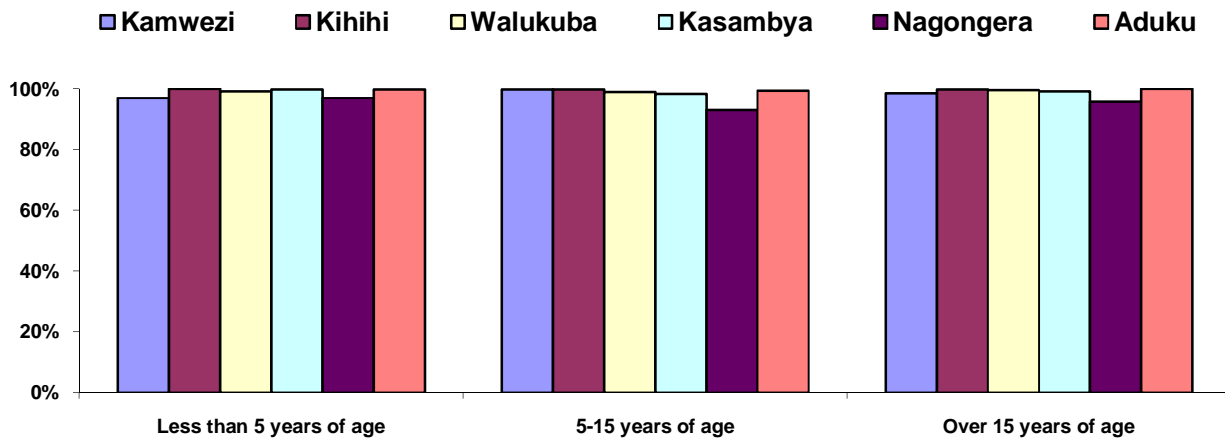
The total OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1702 in Kihihi to 3433 in Walukuba, with children under five contributing between 17% and 36% of the attendance. The proportion of the patients suspected of malaria was highest in Kasambya (83%) and lowest in Kamwezi (42%). Of these, over 96% were referred to the laboratory for a confirmatory test. The proportion of patients that tested positive ranged from 30% (Kamwezi) to 60% (Kihihi).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



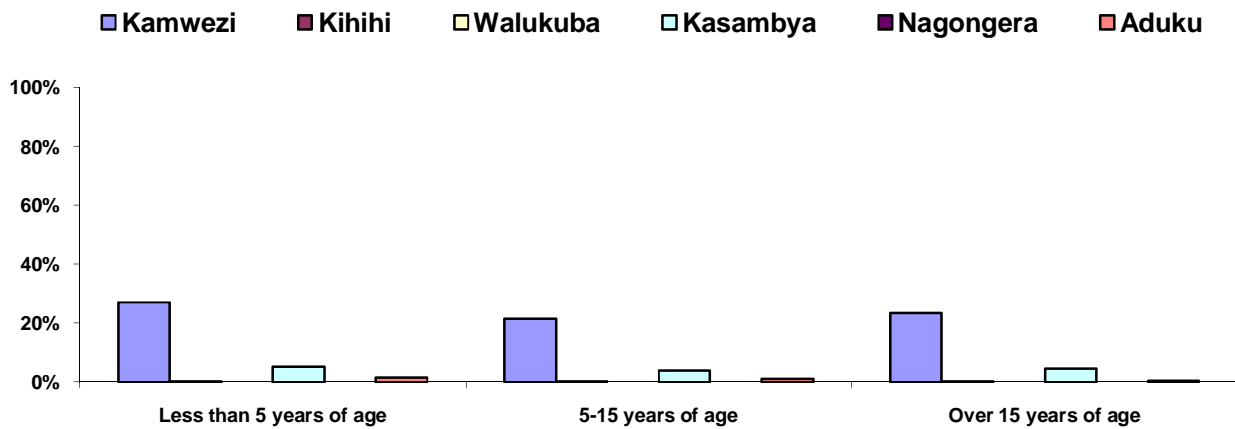
The proportion of children suspected of having malaria ranged from 58% (Kamwezi) to 94% (Kihiki) among the under 5s, from 45% (Kamwezi) to 92% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years and from 35% (Kamwezi) to 77% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years.

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



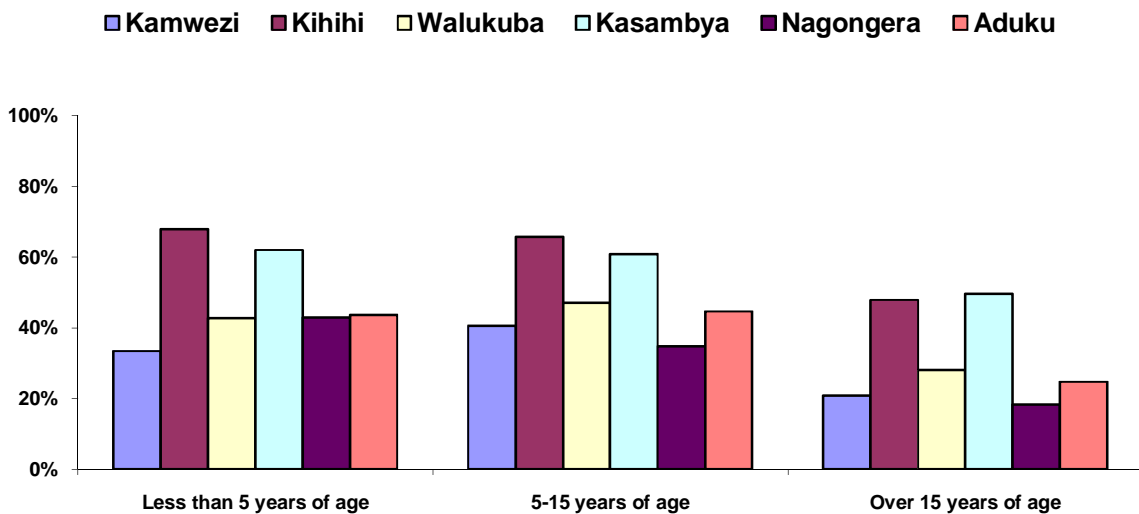
Over 96% of patients suspect of having malaria were sent to the lab among all age-groups and at all sites except Nagongera where only 93% of the children aged 5 – 15 years suspected of having malaria had confirmatory test done.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



In this month, four of the six sites used RDTs for malaria diagnostic testing namely; Kamwezi, Kasambya, Aduku and Kihihi. The highest proportion of RDTs were used at Kamwezi; 27% among the under 5s, 22% among the 5 -15 years and 23% among the over 15 years.

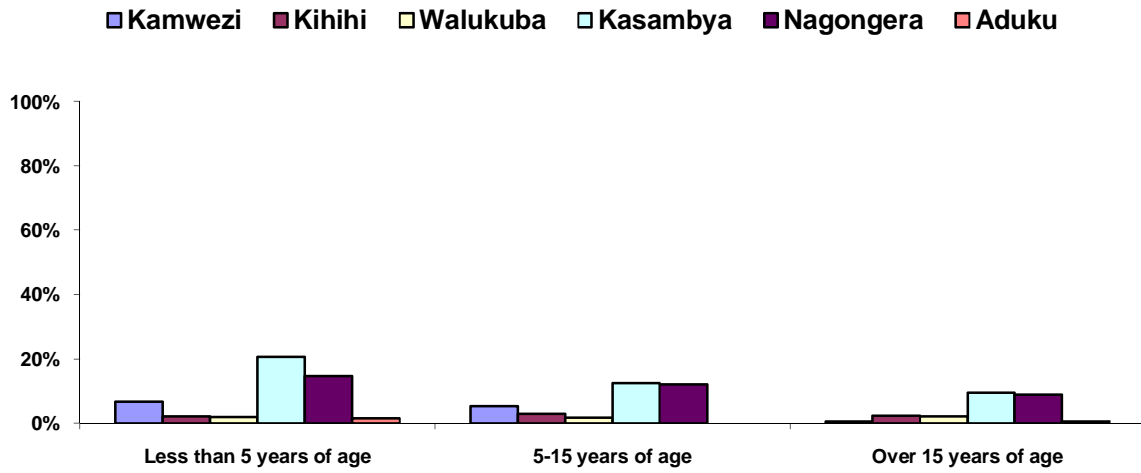
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



The test positivity rate (TPR) ranged from 33% (Kamwezi) to 68% (Kihihi) among the under 5s, from 35% (Nagongera) to 66% (Kihihi) among the 5 -1 5 years and from 18% (Nagongera) to 48% (Kihihi) among the over 15 years.

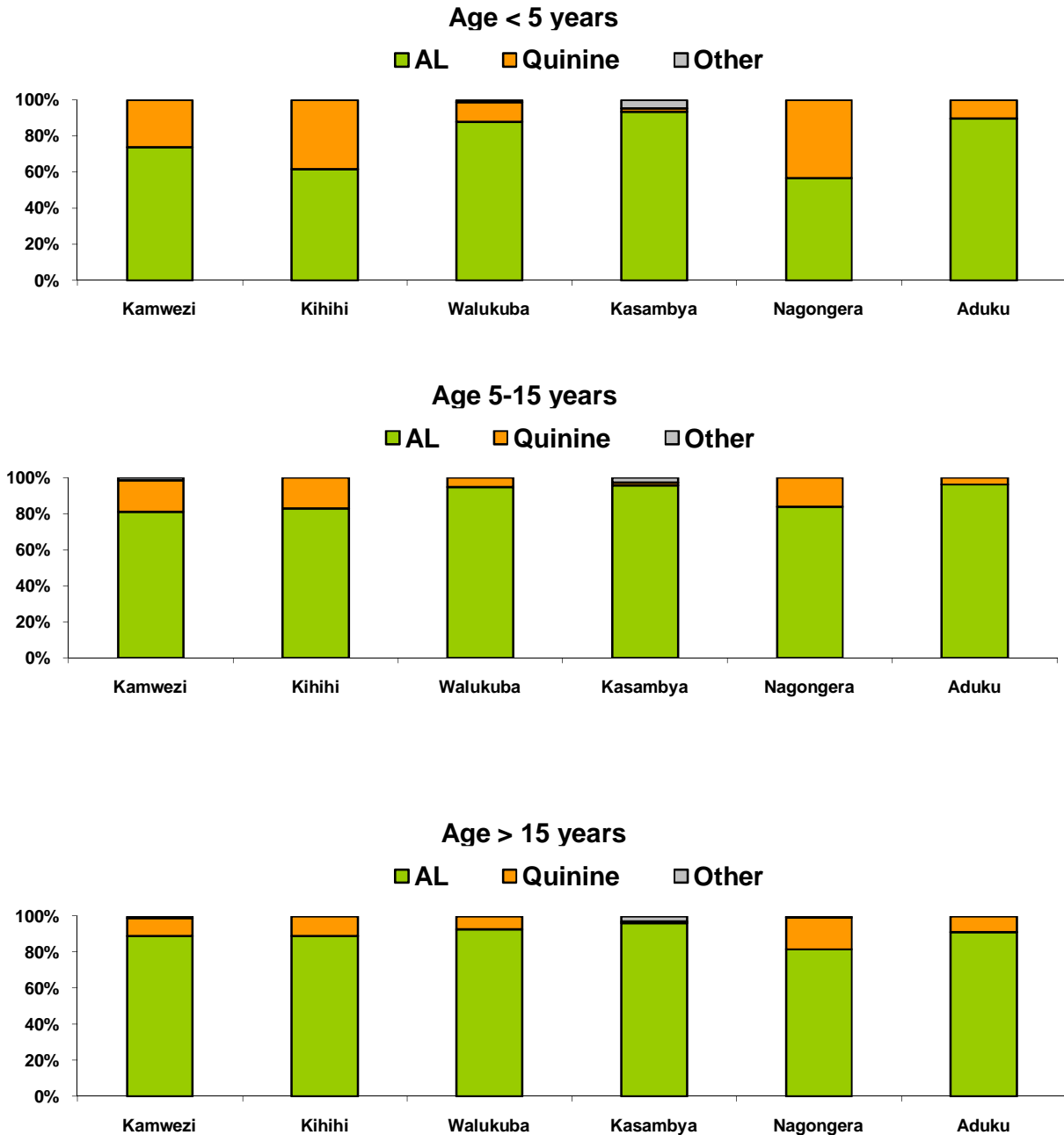
Compared to the previous month, the TPR has continued to increase in Kihihi across all age groups; 53% (Oct 11) to 68% (Nov 11) among the children under 5, 54% (Oct 11) to 66% (Nov 11) among the 5 – 15 years and 34% (Oct 11) to 48% (Nov 11) among the over 15 years. The TPR at Aduku has also increased from 29% (Oct 11) to 44% (Nov 11) among the under 5 years, from 30% (Oct 11) to 45% (Nov 11) among the 5 – 15 years and from 16% (Oct 11) to 25% (Nov 11) among the over 15 years. Similarly Kamwezi has also reported increments in TPR from 14% (Oct 11) to 33% (Nov 11) among the under 5 years, from 21% (Oct 11) to 41% (Nov 11) among the 5 – 15 years and from 15% (Oct 11) to 21% (Nov 11) among the over 15 years. The TPR at Walukuba, Kasambya and Nagongera has remained stable though relatively high in Kasambya.

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



Patterns in antimalarial prescription practice did not change much compared to the previous month.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) was still the most frequently prescribed antimalarial among all age groups at all sites. Prescription of quinine was highest at Nagongera (43%) and Kihihi (38%) among the children under 5. Quinine is the second most prescribed antimalarial especially among children under 5. The other antimalarials prescribed included arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection. All AL colored prepacks were available in Kihihi, Kamwezi, Kasambya, Nagongera and Walukuba throughout the month. Aduku reported all the prepacks available at the start of the month but run short of the brown and green prepacks before the end 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