



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

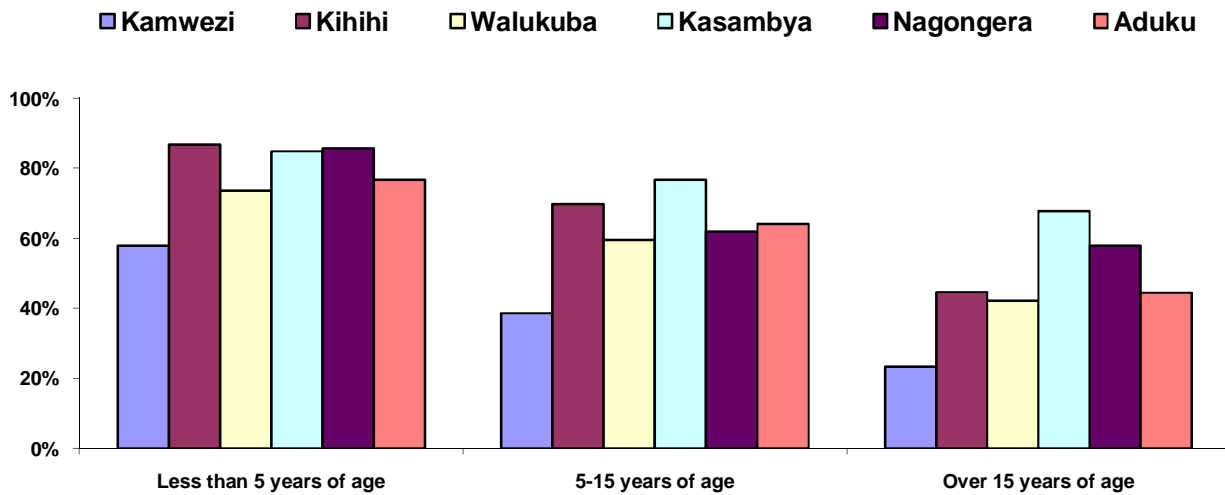
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1,773	289	570	167	546	152	146	38
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,519	392	921	340	920	339	267	112
Jinja	Walukuba	3,698	775	1,954	571	1,859	536	880	288
Mubende	Kasambya	1,851	475	1,369	403	1,339	398	479	169
Tororo	Nagongera	2,018	665	1,362	570	1,249	538	429	288
Apac	Aduku	1,635	296	870	227	866	225	229	81

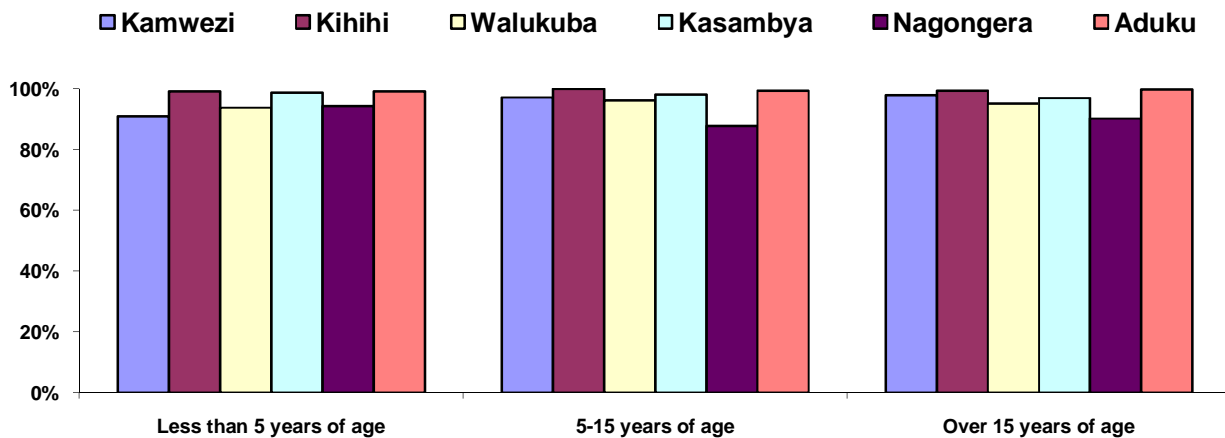
The total number of OPD clinic attendances ranged from 1519 patients in Kihihi to 3698 in Walukuba. When compared to April, there was a >7% increase in OPD attendances at all sites this month. The total number of patients suspected of having malaria was comparable to April and ranged from 570 in Kamwezi to 1954 in Walukuba. At all sites, more than 90% of patients with suspected malaria were referred to the laboratory for a confirmatory test. The total number of laboratory confirmed malaria cases was highest at Walukuba (880) and lowest at Kamwezi (147).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



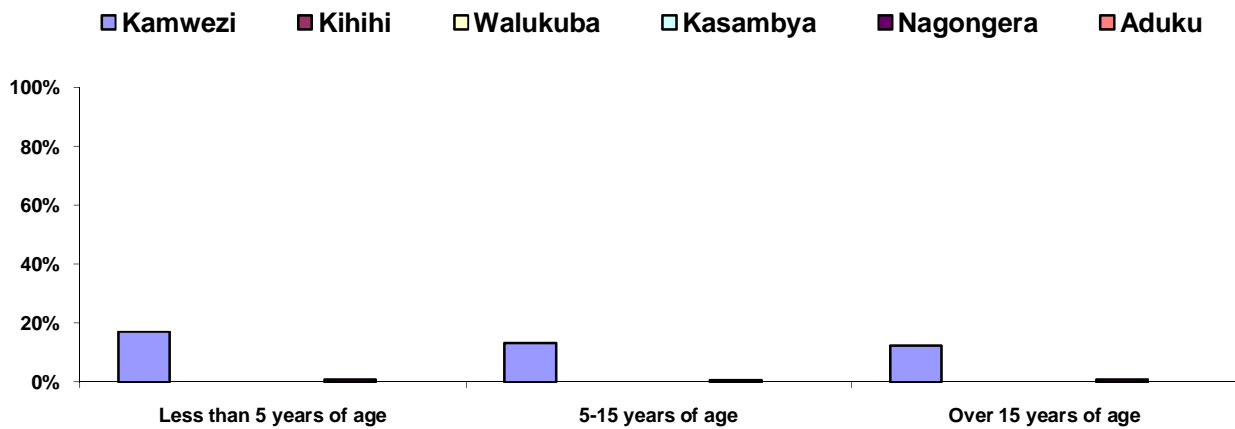
The proportion of patients with suspected malaria decreased with increasing age at all sites. Within each age stratum, there was no relationship between transmission intensity and proportion suspected to have malaria. Among the less than 5 year olds, the proportion of patients suspected to have malaria ranged from 58% in Kamwezi to 87% in Kihiki while in the 5 – 15 year olds this proportion ranged from 39% in Kamwezi to 77% in Kasambya and from 23% in Kamwezi to 68 % in Kasambya among the over 15 year olds.

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



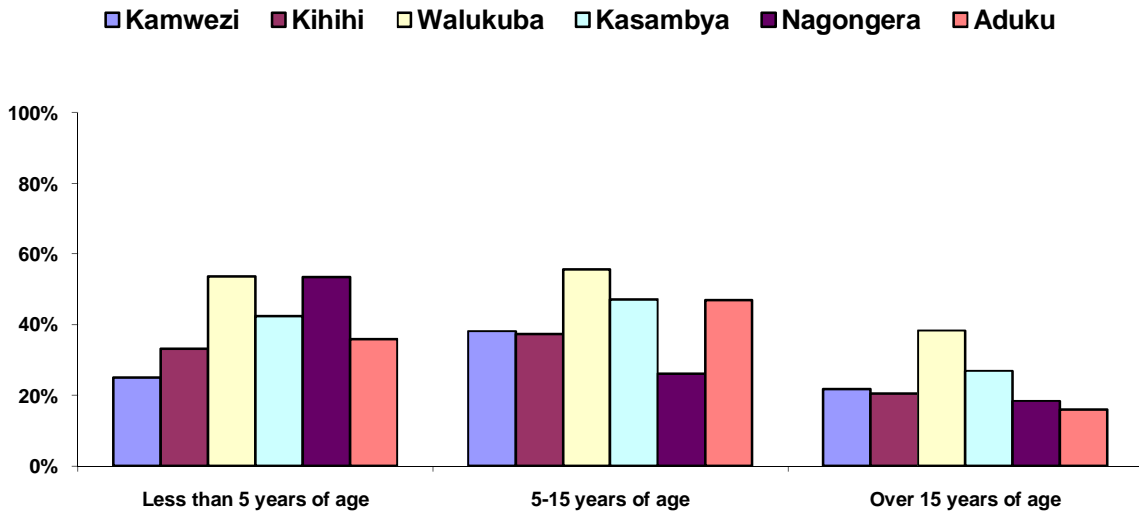
Over 90% of the patients suspected of having malaria within all age groups at all sites were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test with the exception of those aged 5-15 years in Nagongera where this proportion was 87%.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



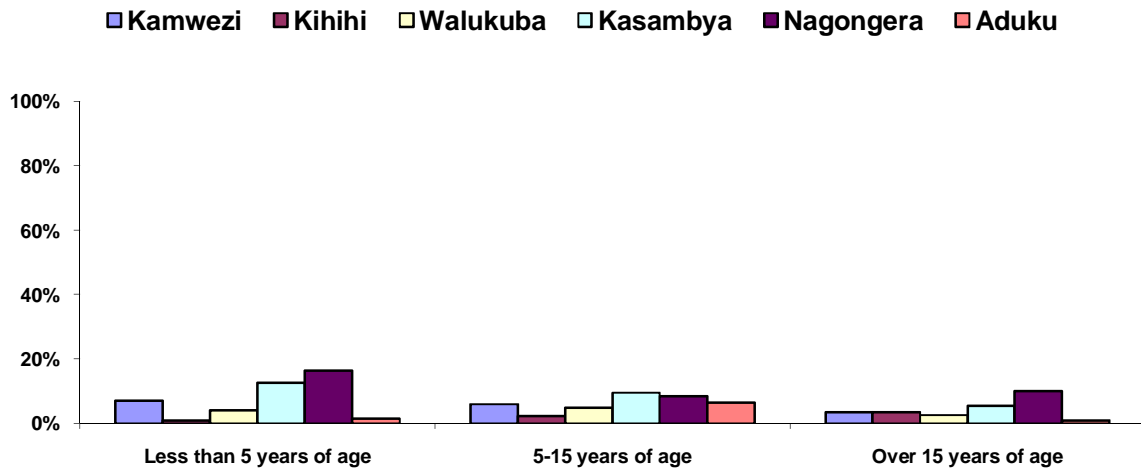
This month RDTs were used for malaria diagnosis in Kamwezi (14%) and Nagongera (1%). The proportion of laboratory tests that were by RDTs did not vary substantially across the different age groups at both sites.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



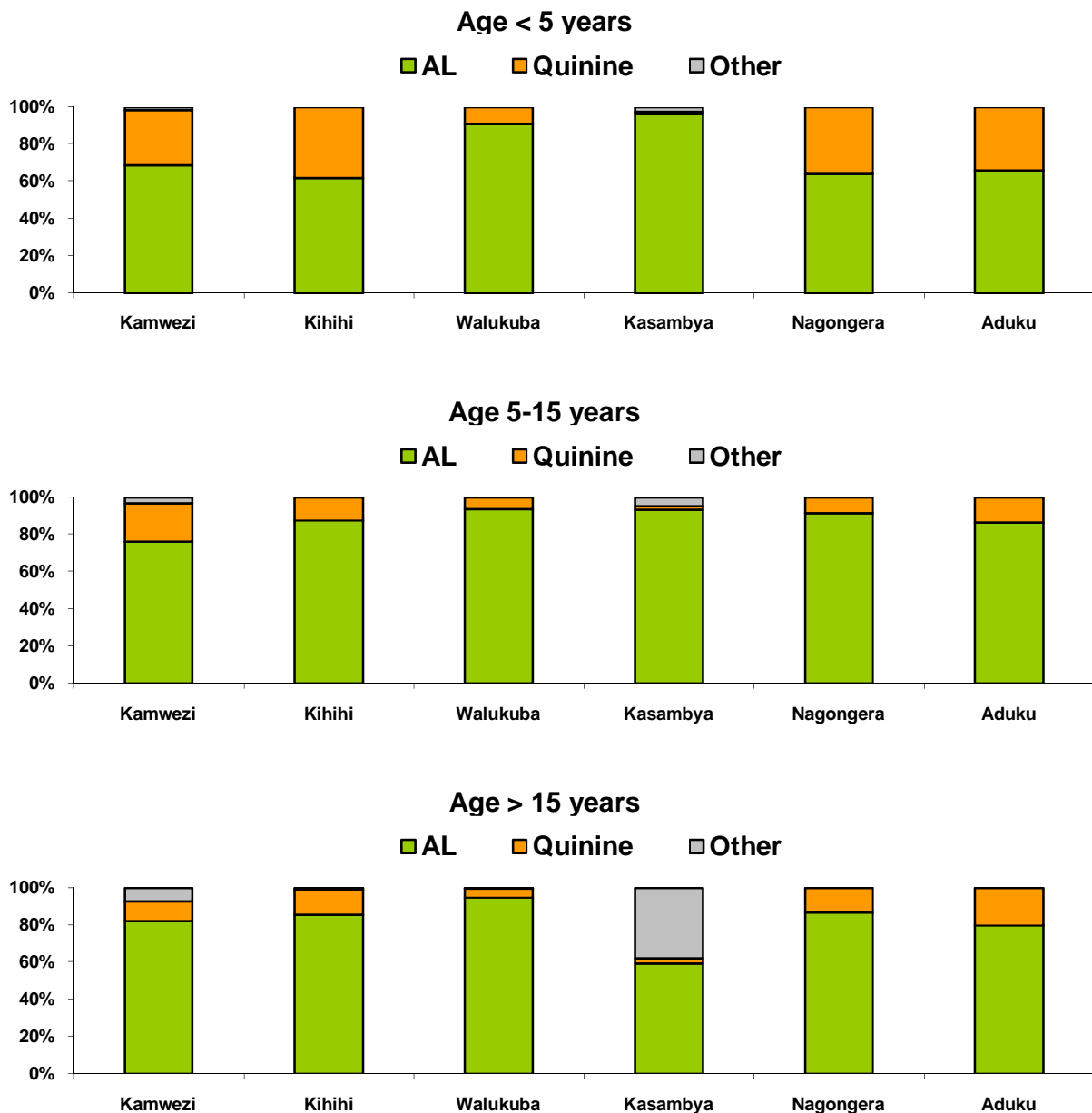
At all sites, with the exception of Nagongera, the proportion of patients with a positive laboratory test for malaria was highest among the 5-15 year age group followed by the less than 5 years while the over 15 years age group recorded the lowest slide positivity rates (SPR). Walukuba recorded the highest SPR in all age groups while Kamwezi, Nagongera and Aduku recorded the lowest among the less than 5, 5-15 and over 15 years age groups respectively. Among the under 5 years, SPR ranged from 25% to 54%, among the 5-15 years, this ranged from 26% to 56% while in the over 15 year olds, this ranged from 16% to 38%.

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



The practice of prescribing antimalarial drugs to patients who tested negative for malarial parasites was most frequent among the under 5s especially at Nagongera (16%) and Kasambya (13%).

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



This month, artemether-lumefantrine was the most commonly prescribed antimalarial at all sites among all age groups. However a substantial proportion of children under 5 years of age were prescribed Quinine in Kihihi (38%), Nagongera (36%), Aduku (34%) and Kamwezi (30%). The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection especially in Kasambya.

Kihihi and Kamwezi reported availability of all AL prepacks throughout the month. Walukuba reported stock out of AL yellow and blue prepacks during part of the month, while Kasambya reported stock out of AL brown throughout the month. Nagongera and Aduku reported stock out of AL yellow, blue, and brown prepacks throughout 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