



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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### UMSP out-patient sentinel site malaria surveillance report June 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).

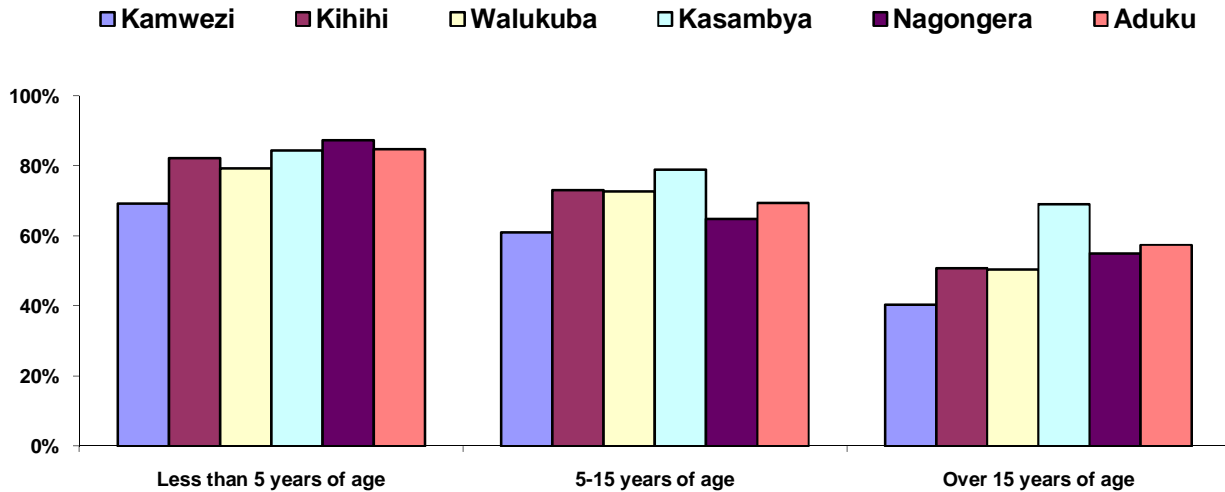
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	2310	385	1191	267	1167	262	434	101
Kanungu	Kihihi	1616	382	1025	314	1025	314	290	116
Jinja	Walukuba	3707	772	2265	612	2236	604	1028	291
Mubende	Kasambya	2236	497	1680	420	1666	417	782	228
Tororo	Nagongera	2251	723	1505	632	1415	613	377	242
Apac	Aduku	1737	431	1148	366	1128	358	317	138

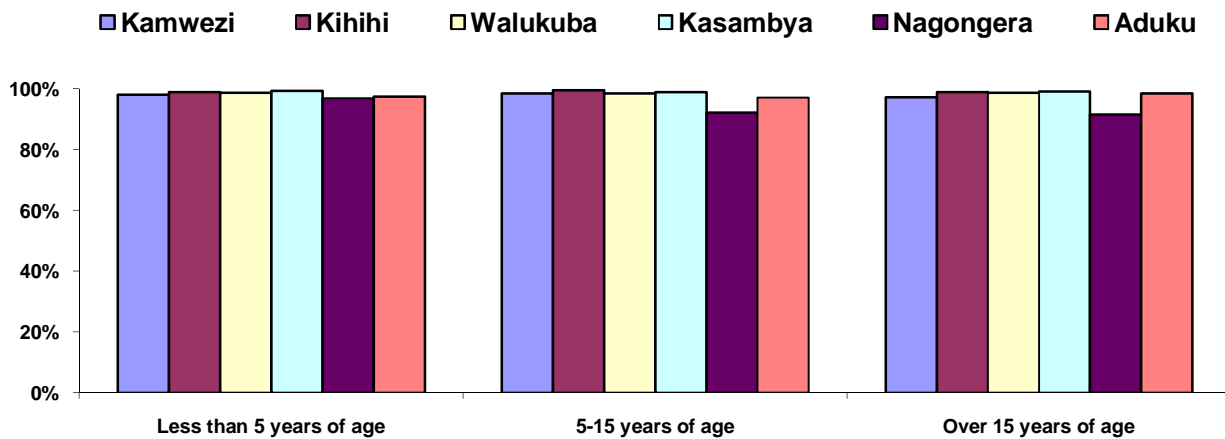
Overall the total number of OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1616 (Kihihi) to 3707 (Walukuba) patients. The proportion suspected of having malaria ranged from 52% (Kamwezi) to 75% (Kasambya) with over 94% of these referred for a laboratory confirmatory test. The proportion of patients with laboratory confirmed malaria ranged from 28% (Aduku) to 47% (Kasambya).

### Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



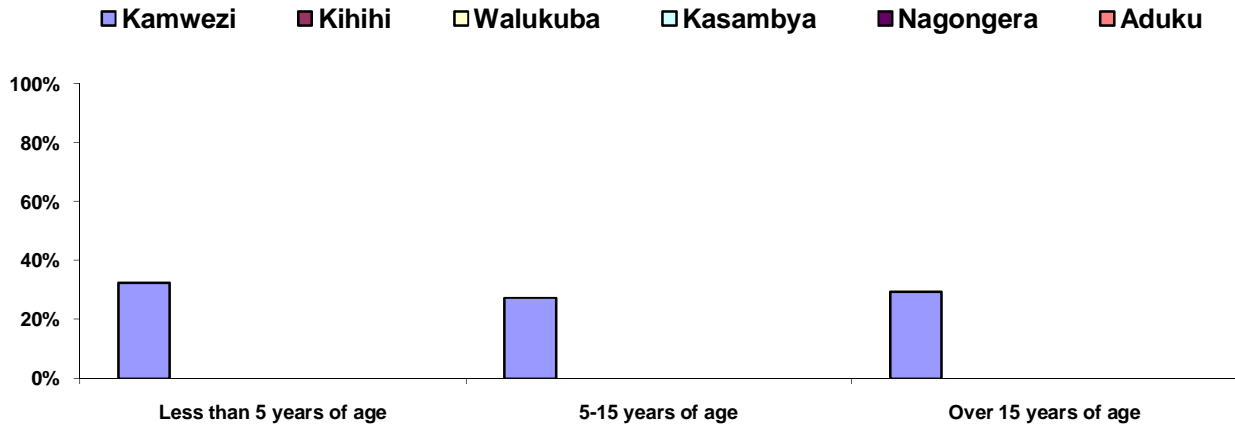
The proportion of patients with suspected malaria was still highest among the under 5s decreasing with increasing age. Nagongera recorded the highest proportions among the under 5 years (87%), while Kasambya had the highest among the 5- 15 years (79%) and the over 15 years (69%). Kamwezi recorded the lowest proportions of patients suspected of having malaria among all the age groups with 69% (under 5s), 61% (5-15 years) and 40% (over 15 years).

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



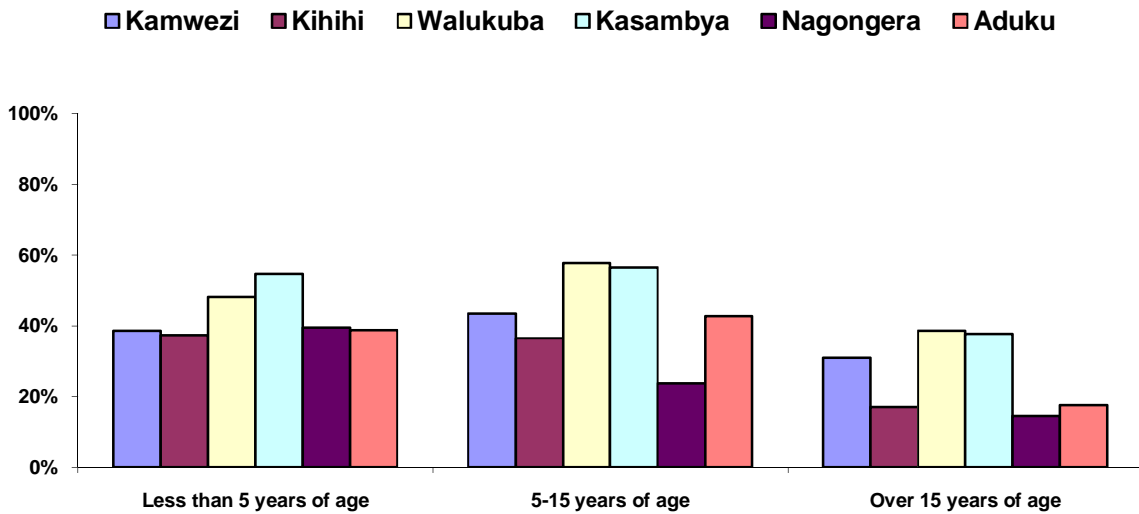
At all sites, more than 90% of all patients suspected of malaria were sent to the laboratory. There was a general improvement at all sites among all the age categories when compared to the month of May 2011.

**Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs**



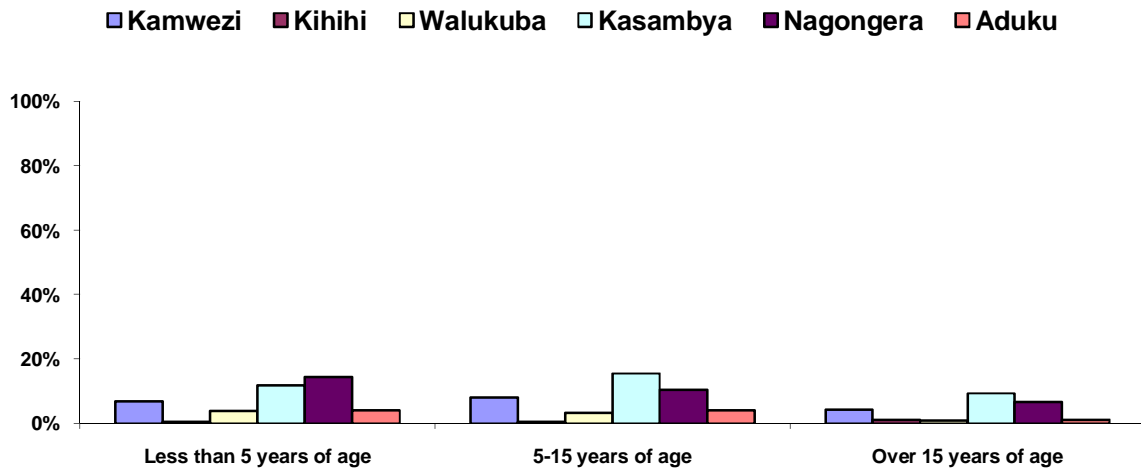
RDTs were only done at Kamwezi and constituted almost a third of the malaria confirmatory test performed at this site.

**Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive**



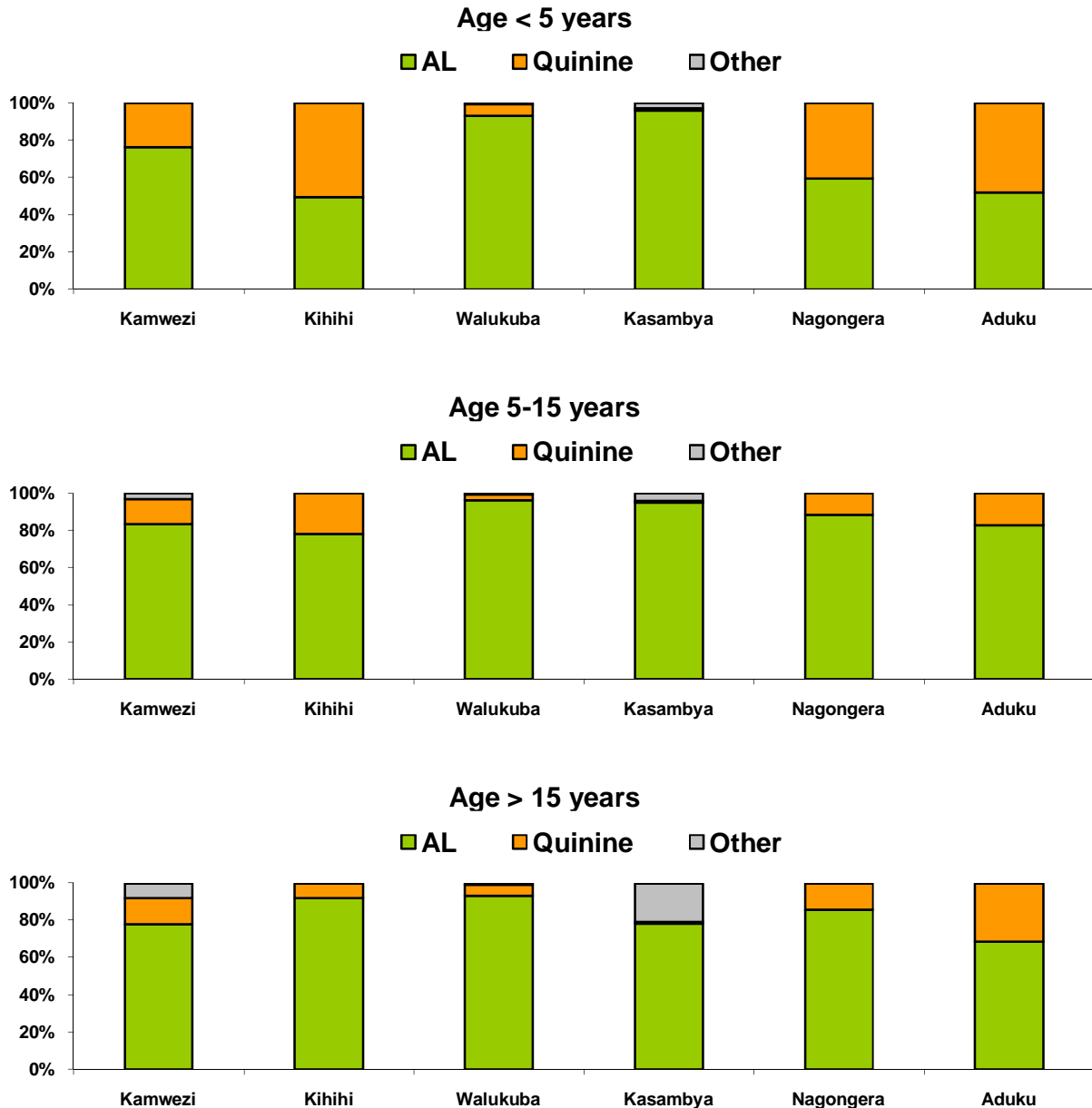
The test positivity rate ranged from 57% among the 5-15 years in Walukuba to 15% among the over 15 years in Nagongera. Overall, it was higher among the under 5 years and 5-15 years categories when compared to the over 15 years. These rates are comparable to the previous month at all sites among all age groups except at Kasambya where the test positivity rate increased from 42% to 55% among the under 5s, from 47% to 57% among the 5 – 15 years and from 27% to 37% among the over 15 years.

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



The proportion of patients with a negative test result who were prescribed an antimalarial was below 17% at all sites. This practice was most frequent among the under 5 years (14%) and 5-15 years (16%) age groups at Nagongera and Kasambya respectively.

## Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine was still the most predominantly prescribed antimalarial among most age groups and sites. Quinine still remains the second most prescribed antimalarial overall reaching up to 50% of prescribed antimalarials in children under 5 in Kihhi while other sites like Aduku, Nagongera and Kamwezi have substantial proportions at 48%, 41%, and 23% respectively. The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-naphthoquine) and artemether injection mostly in Kasambya especially among the over 15 years.

All AL colored prepacks were available in Kihhi and Kamwezi throughout the month while Walukuba only lacked the blue packs, however, Kasambya, Nagongera and Aduku only had the green colored packs available.

## 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