THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

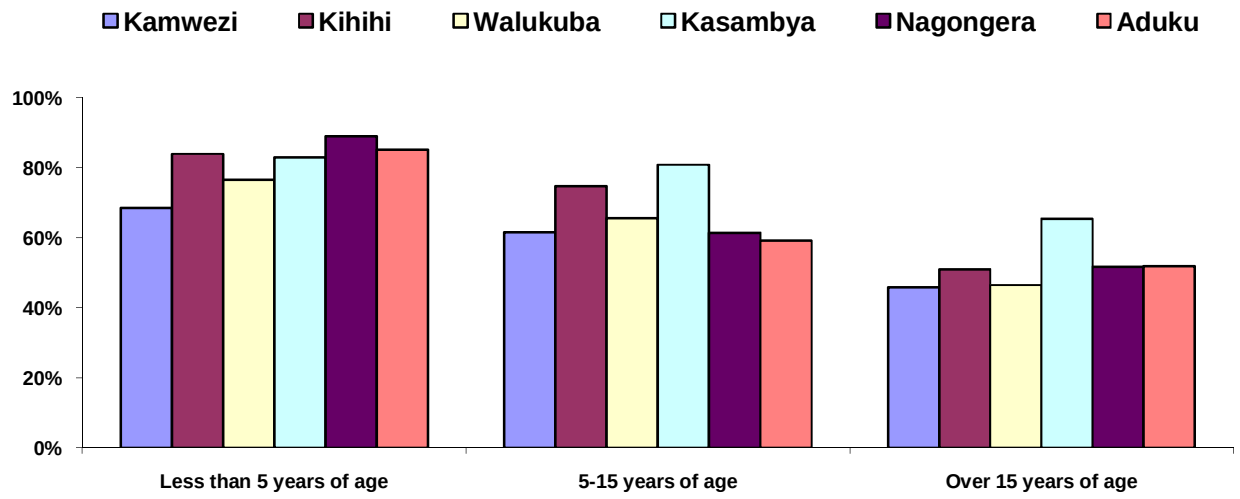
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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 | 2251 | 363 | 1203 | 249 | 1159 | 246 | 419 | 94 |
| Kanungu | Kihihi | 1916 | 413 | 1240 | 347 | 1240 | 347 | 479 | 170 |
| Jinja | Walukuba | 3841 | 741 | 2152 | 568 | 2131 | 565 | 839 | 244 |
| Mubende | Kasambya | 1914 | 381 | 1384 | 316 | 1366 | 312 | 588 | 165 |
| Tororo | Nagongera | 2073 | 693 | 1361 | 617 | 1292 | 595 | 375 | 214 |
| Apac | Aduku | 1577 | 373 | 962 | 318 | 957 | 318 | 361 | 132 |

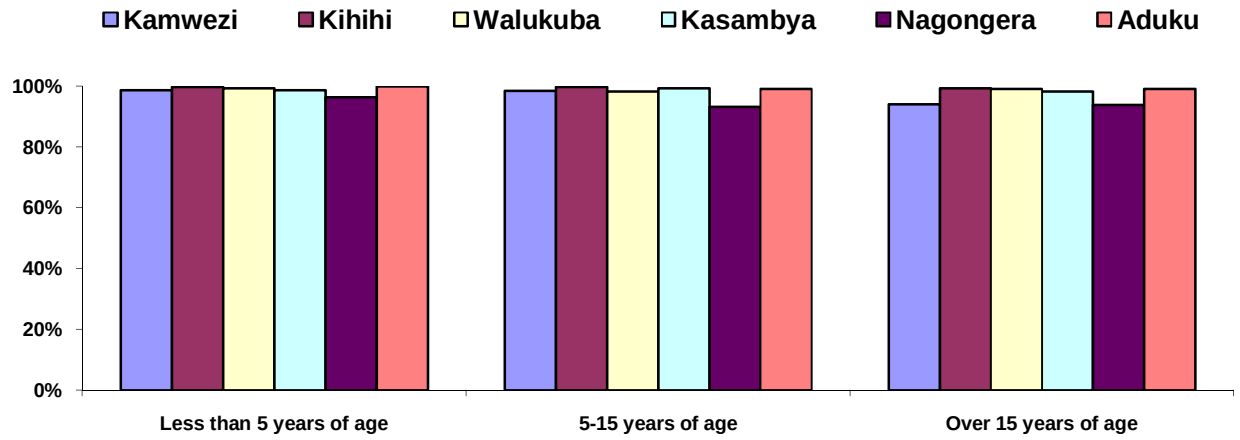
The total OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1916 (Kihihi) to 3841 (Walukuba) patients. With the exception of Kihihi, which had a 19% increase and Kasambya with a 14% decrease, the rest of the sites' attendances were comparable to the previous month. Of these, children under 5 years contributed between 16% (Kamwezi) to 34% (Nagongera) of all attendances. The proportion suspected to have malaria was highest at Kasambya(72%) and lowest at Kamwezi (53%) and more than 95% of these, at all sites were referred for a confirmatory test. The test positivity rate was again highest at Kasambya (43%) but lowest at Nagongera (29%).

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



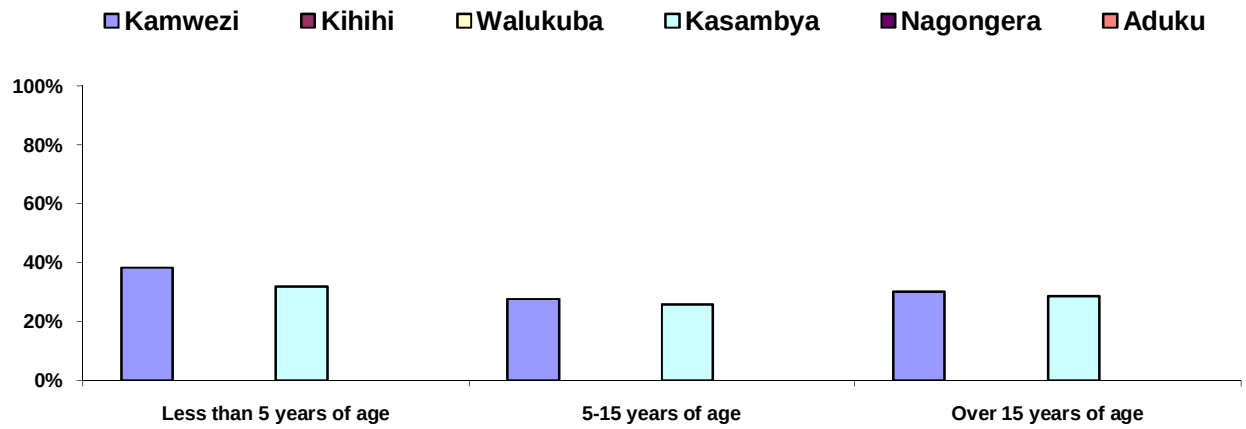

Overall, the proportion of participants suspected of having malaria decreased with increasing age at all sites. This ranged from 69% (Kamwezi) to 89% (Nagongera) among the under 5 years, 59% (Aduku) to 81% (Kasambya) among the 5-15 year age group and between 46% (Kamwezi) to 65% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years.

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



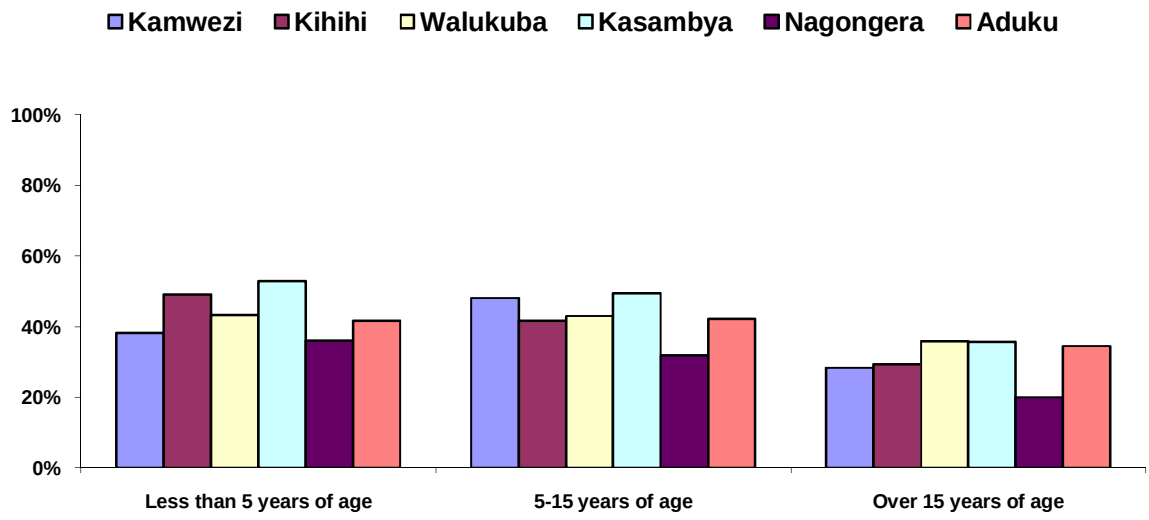

At all sites and among all age groups, over 90% of the patients suspected of having malaria were referred for a confirmatory test.

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



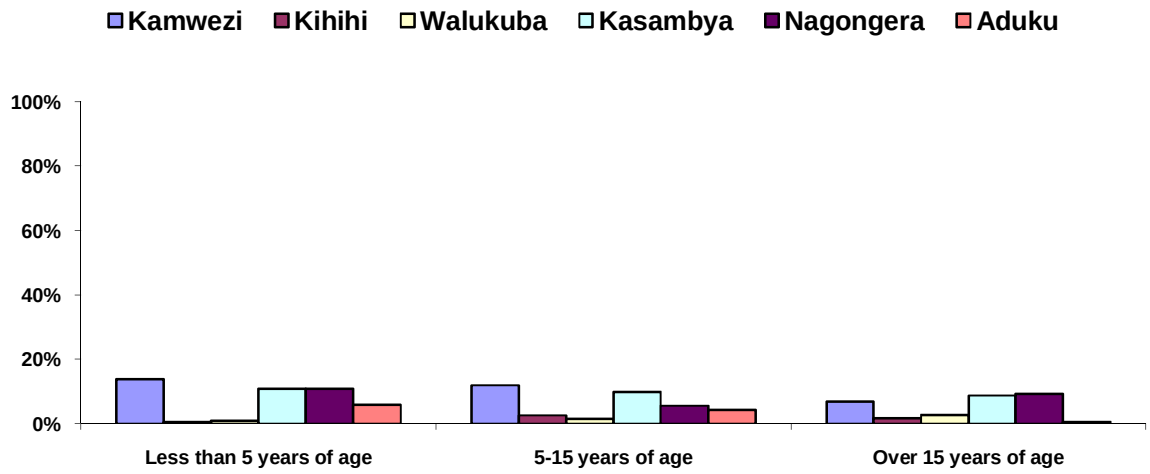

RDTs were only done at Kamwezi and Kasambya and this constituted almost a third of the malaria confirmatory test performed at these sites.

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



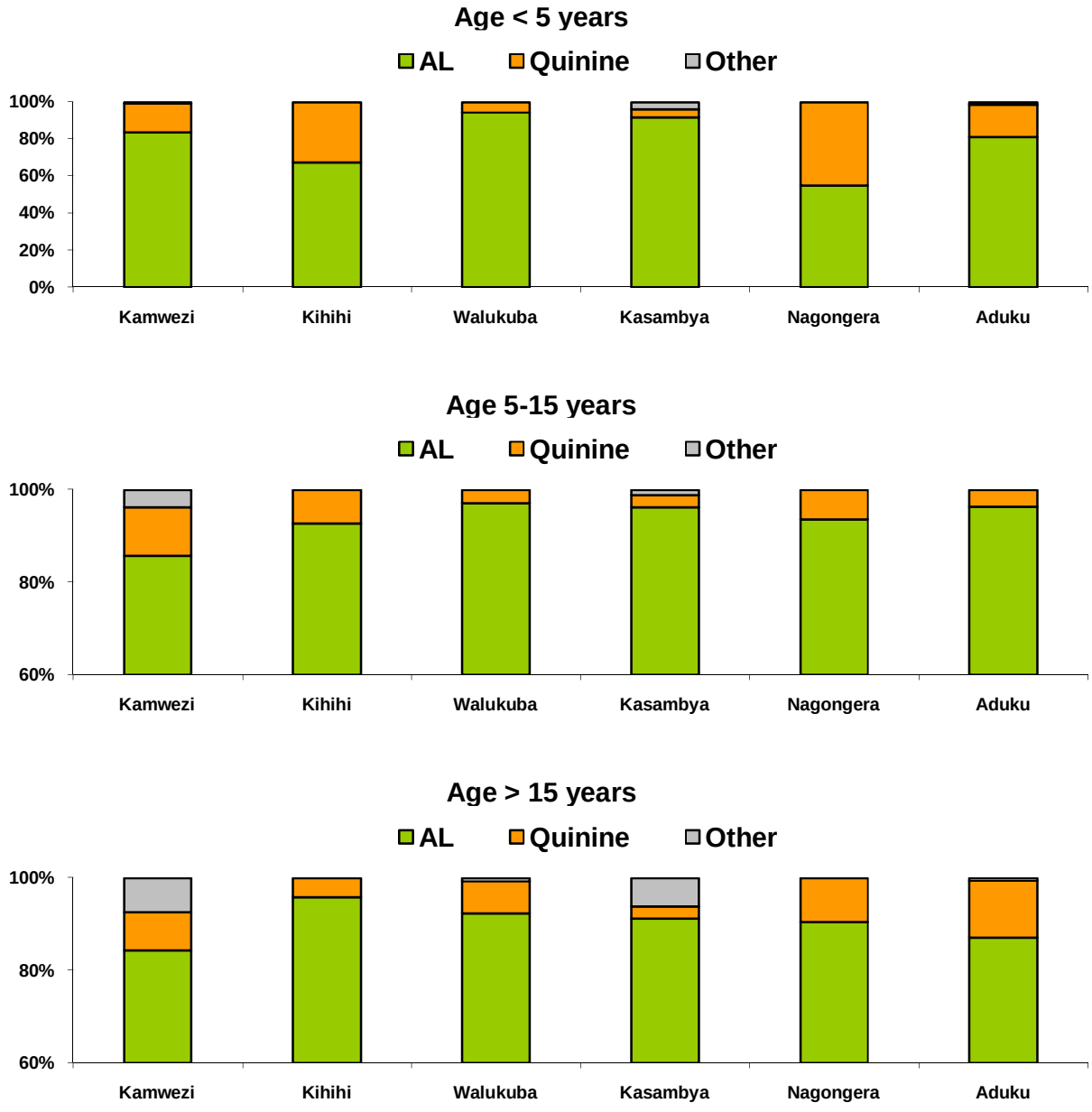

The test positivity rate decreased with increasing age. This ranged from 36% (Nagongera) to 53% (Kasambya) among the under 5, from 32% (Nagongera) to 49% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years, and from 20% (Nagongera) to 36% (Walukuba) among the over 15 years. When compared to the previous month, only Kihihi recorded an increase in rates from 37% (Jun 11) to 49% (Jul 11) among the children under 5 and from 17% (Jun 11) to 29% (Jul 11) 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 14% with some sites recording less than 1%. This practice was most likely to happen in Kamwezi and Kasambya, and decreased with increasing age.

**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 especially in Nagongera reaching up to 45% of prescribed antimalarials among the children under 5. The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection mostly in Kasambya.

All AL colored prepacks were available in Kihihi 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 |