



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

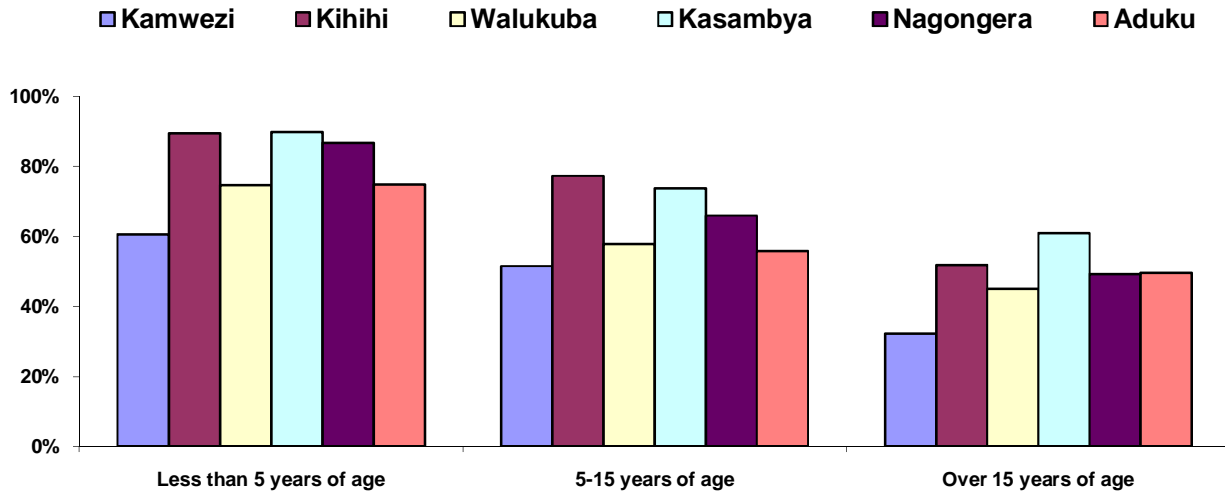
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	1,806	337	745	204	740	203	122	23
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,777	376	1,188	336	1,188	336	498	152
Jinja	Walukuba	3,600	634	1,902	473	1,885	471	666	169
Mubende	Kasambya	1,600	264	1,093	237	1,080	234	422	113
Tororo	Nagongera	2,084	593	1,301	514	1,244	504	254	146
Apac	Aduku	1,473	255	808	191	806	190	269	66

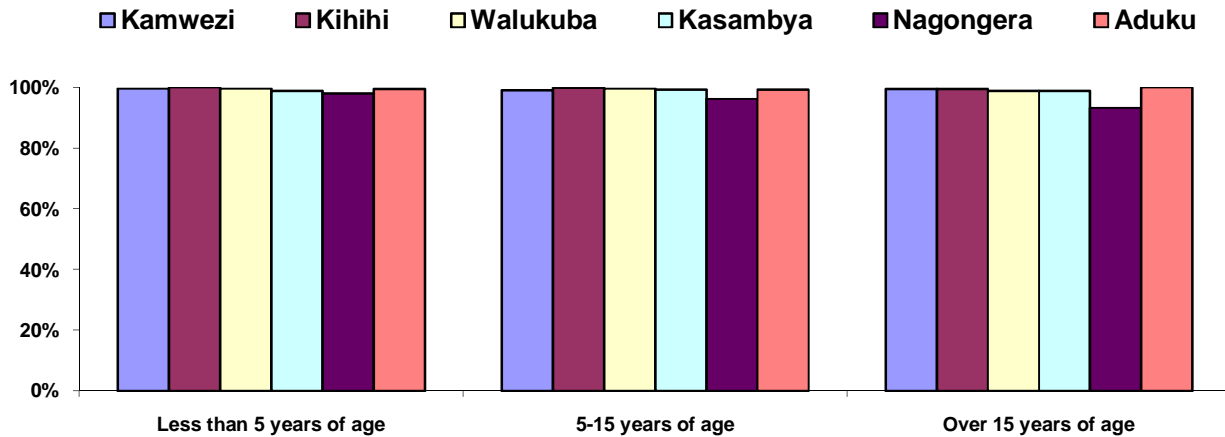
The total OPD clinic attendance was highest at Walukuba (3600) and lowest at Aduku (1473), with children under 5 years contributing between 17% (Aduku) to 28% (Nagongera) of these attendances. The number of attendees suspected to have malaria ranged from 1902 in Walukuba to 745 in Kamwezi, with over 96% having a confirmatory malaria test done. The proportion of all those sent to the laboratory and with tests results that were positive ranged from 16% (Kamwezi) to 42% (Kihihi) while this ranged from 11% (Kamwezi) to 48% (Kasambya) among the children under 5 years.

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



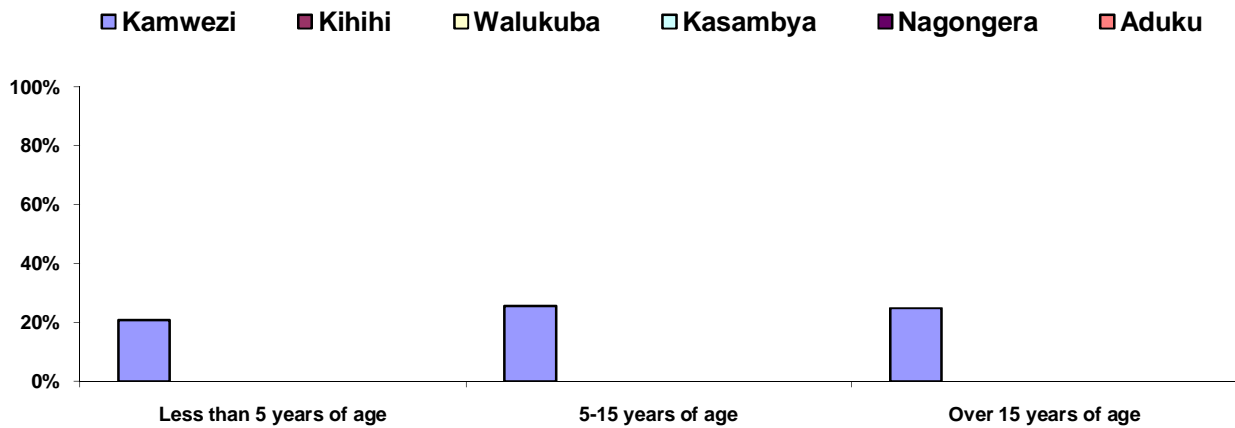
The proportion of patients suspected to have malaria decreased with increasing age, ranging from 61% (Kamwezi) to 90% (Kasambya) among the children under 5, from 51% (Kamwezi) to 77% (Kihiki) among the 5 – 15 years, and from 32% (Kamwezi) to 61% (Kasambya) among those over 15 years of age.

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



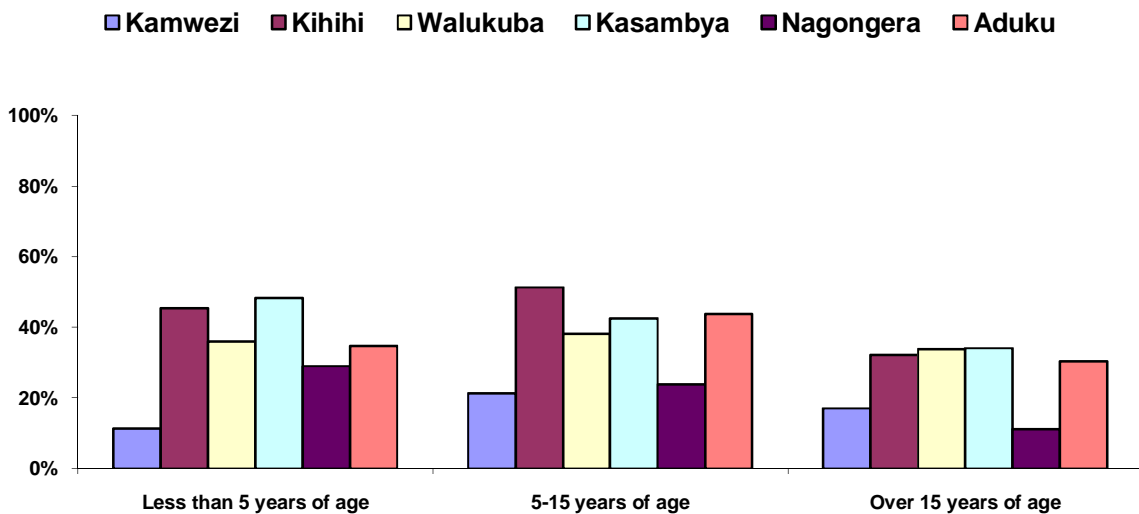
Overall, over 90% of all those suspected of malaria were sent to the laboratory. Almost all children under 5 (99%), over 96% among the 5 – 15 years, and over 93% among those over 15 years were sent to the laboratory.

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



RDTs were only done at Kamwezi as a malaria confirmatory test and this constituted between 21% (< 5 years) to 25% among those over 15 years of age.

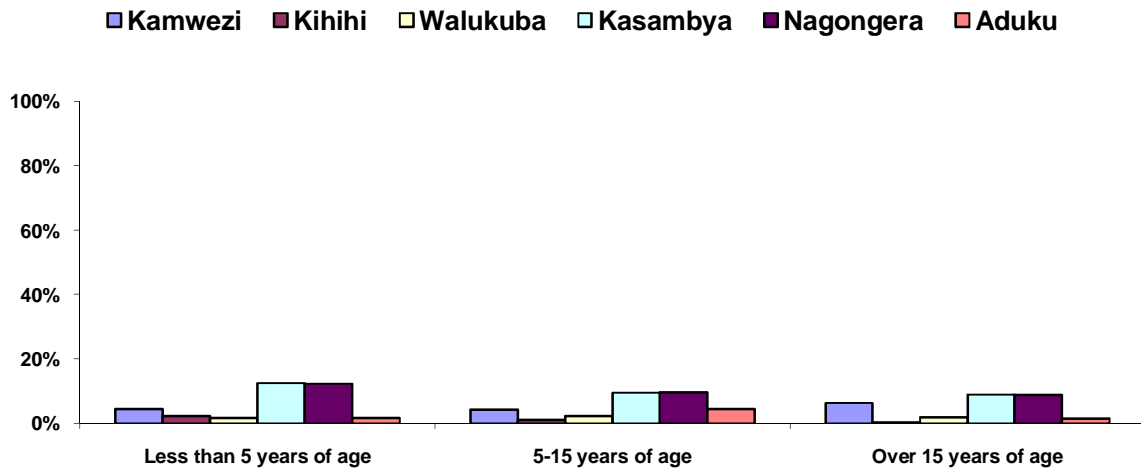
**Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive**



In this month, the test positivity rate (TPR) among the children under 5 was highest at Kasambya (48%) and lowest at Kamwezi (11%). Among the 5 – 15 years, the TPR varied between 21% (Kamwezi) to 51% (Kihihi), and from 11% (Nagongera) to 34% (Kasambya) among the over 15 year olds.

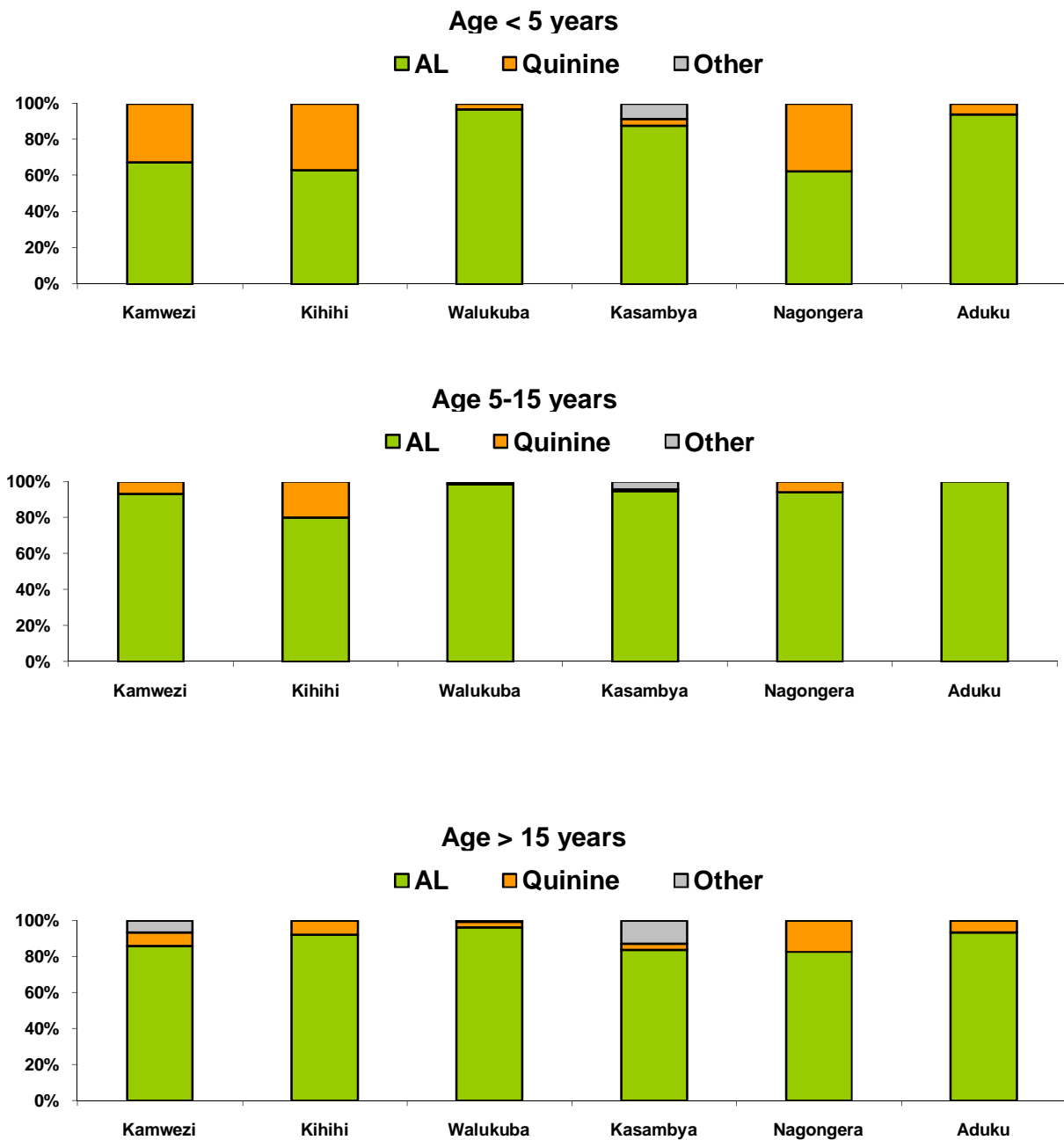
The TPR was comparable to the previous month among all age groups at all sites except at Kamwezi which recorded modest decreases in all age groups.

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



12% of children under 5 years in Kasambya, with a negative lab test, were prescribed an antimalarial, however, this practice was minimal at the other sites among all age groups with some recording less than 5%.

## Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine was still the most predominantly prescribed antimalarial among all age groups and at all sites. This was followed with Quinine, as the second most prescribed antimalarial reaching up to 37% of prescribed antimalarials in children under 5 in Nagongera. The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection only in Kasambya and Kamwezi. This was practiced among all age groups in Kasambya especially among attendees over 15 years of age while in Kamwezi, this only happened among this same age group.

All AL colored prepacks were available in Kihihi and Kamwezi throughout the month while Walukuba only lacked the blue packs. Kasambya and Nagongera only had the green colored packs, while Aduku had green prepacks at the start of the month but had yellow, blue and brown prepacks delivered in the last week 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