



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

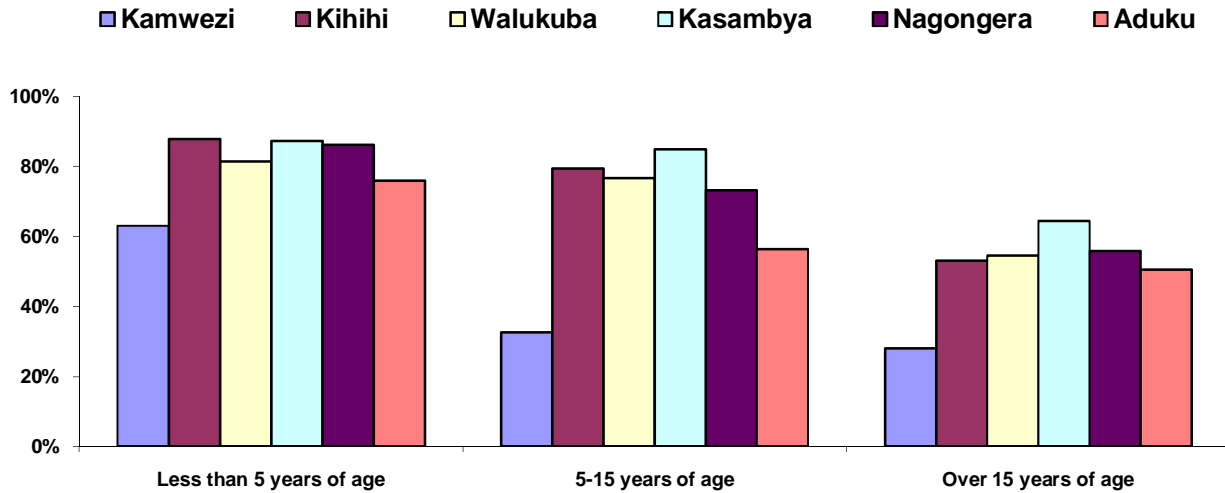
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1,333	186	451	117	447	116	68	18
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,787	384	1,203	337	1,203	337	520	186
Jinja	Walukuba	4,162	705	2,730	573	2,700	569	1,068	276
Mubende	Kasambya	1,474	273	1,077	238	1,073	238	465	105
Tororo	Nagongera	2,086	547	1,402	471	1,343	452	193	106
Apac	Aduku	1,347	236	749	179	748	179	184	46

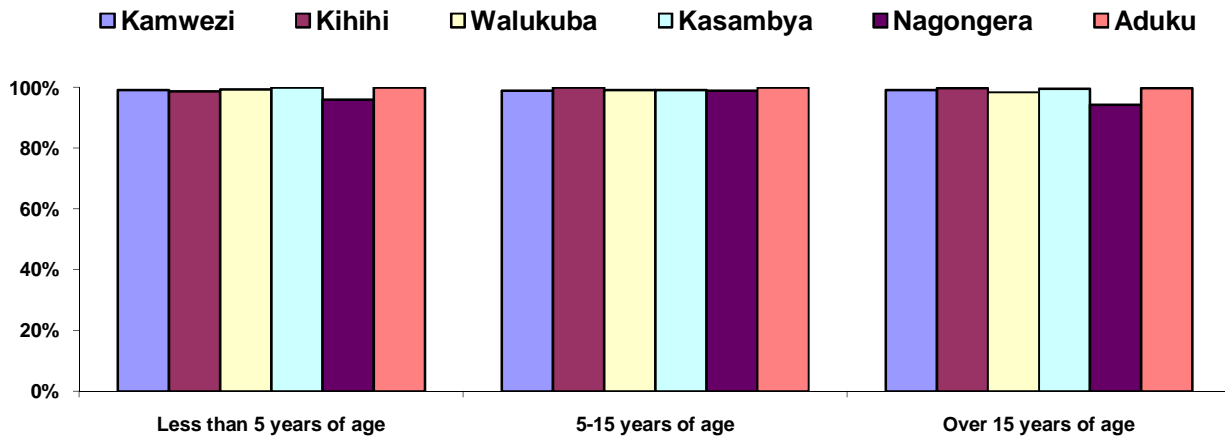
The total number of OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1333 (Aduku) to 4162 (Walukuba) patients, with children under 5 contributing between 14% (Aduku) to 26% (Nagongera) of these attendances. Compared to the previous month, OPD attendance at Kamwezi increased by more than 400 patients, but remained relatively stable at the other sites. Kasambya registered the highest proportion of OPD attendees suspected to have malaria at 73%, while Kamwezi recorded the lowest at 34%. At all sites, over 96% of all the cases suspected to have malaria were referred for a confirmatory test. Overall, the test positivity rate ranged from 14% (Nagongera) to 43% (Kasambya).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



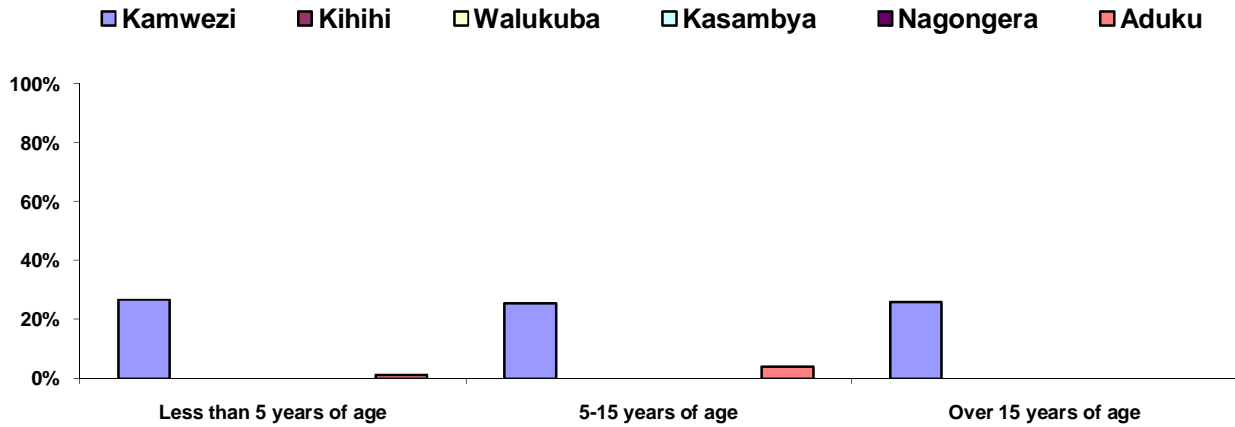
The proportion of children under 5 years suspected to have malaria ranged from 63% (Kamawezi) to 88% (Kihihi), from 36% (Kamwezi) to 85% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years and from 28% (Kamwezi) to 64% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years of age.

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



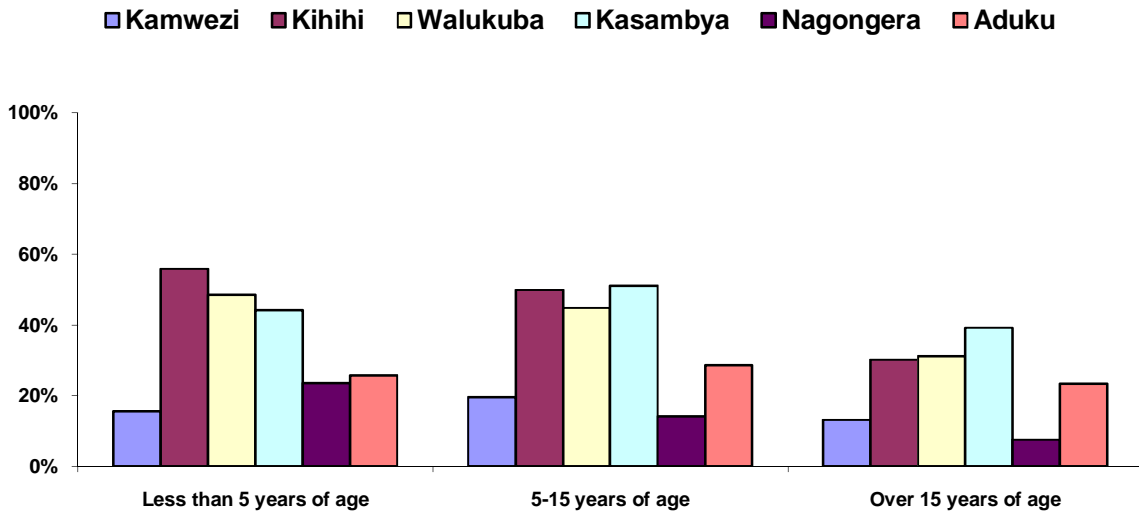
Over 96% of the children under 5 years suspected to have malaria were referred for a confirmatory test, with Aduku and Kihihi referring 100%. Similar proportions are recorded among older age groups except at Nagongera that referred 94% among the over 15 year olds.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



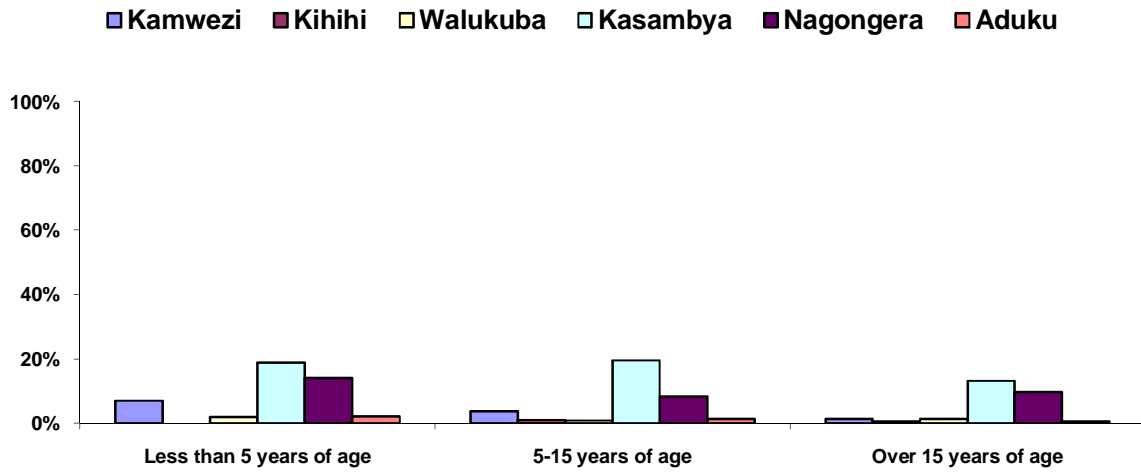
Between 25% (5 - 15 years) and 27% (Under 5 years) of the malaria tests performed at Kamwezi were RDTs.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



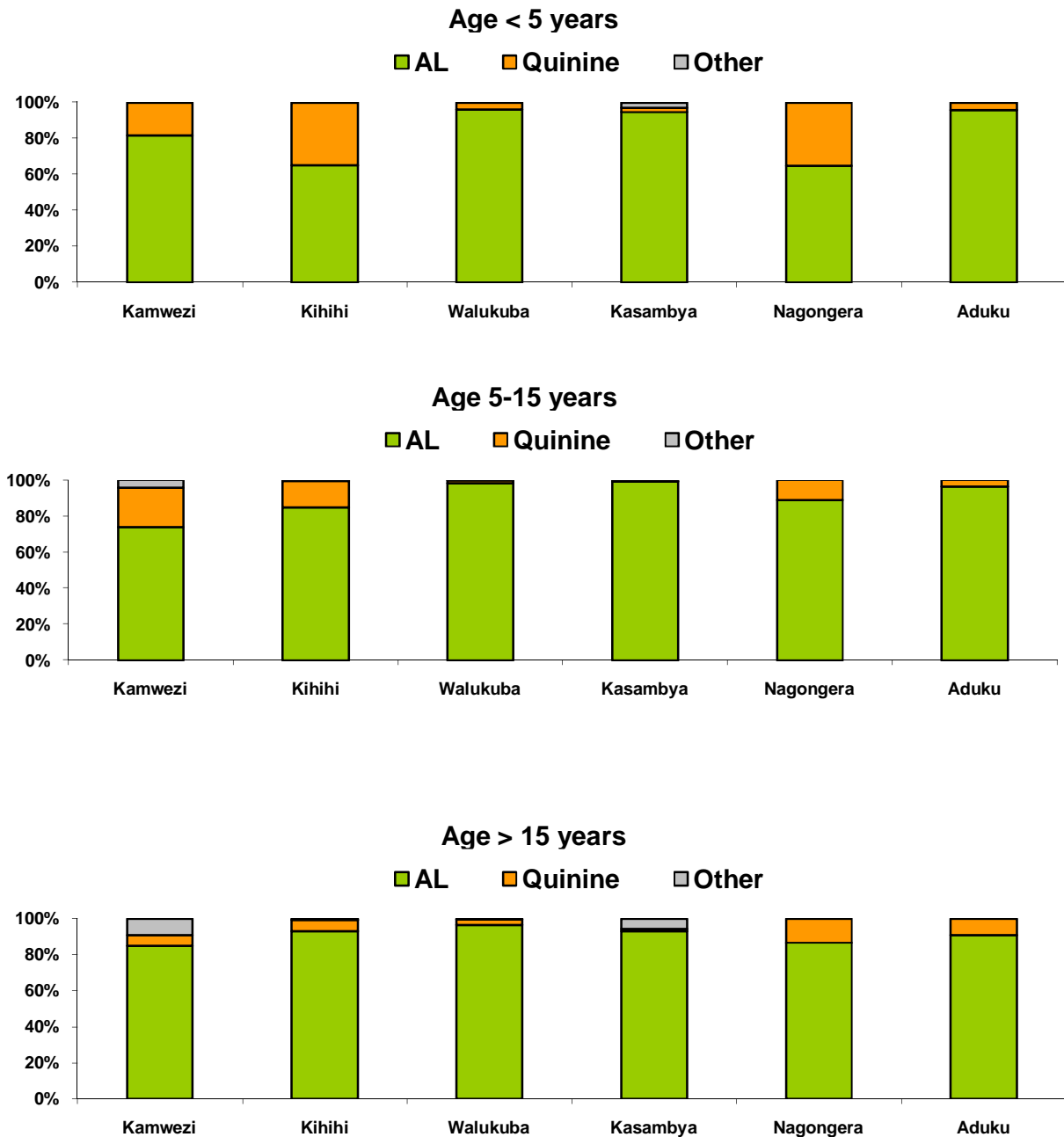
The test positivity rate (TPR) ranged from 16% (Kamwezi) to 56% (Kihihi) among the under 5 years, from 14% (Nangogera) to 51% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years and from 8% (Nagongera) to 39% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years. Compared to the previous month, the TPR increased from 45% (Aug 11) to 56% (Sep 11) at Kihihi and from 36% (Aug 11) to 49% (Sep 11) at Walukuba among the under 5. On the contrary TPR decreased at Aduku from 44% (Aug 11) to 29% (Sep 11) among the 5 - 15 years age group.

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 most likely to happen in Kasambya, and decreased with increasing age.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) 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 35% of prescribed antimalarials in children under 5 in Nagongera and Kihihi. The other antimalarials prescribed were arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection. All AL colored prepacks were available in Kihihi and Kamwezi throughout the month, while Walukuba only lacked the blue packs and Aduku, green packs. Kasambya 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