



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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### UMSP out-patient sentinel site malaria surveillance report January 2012

#### 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).

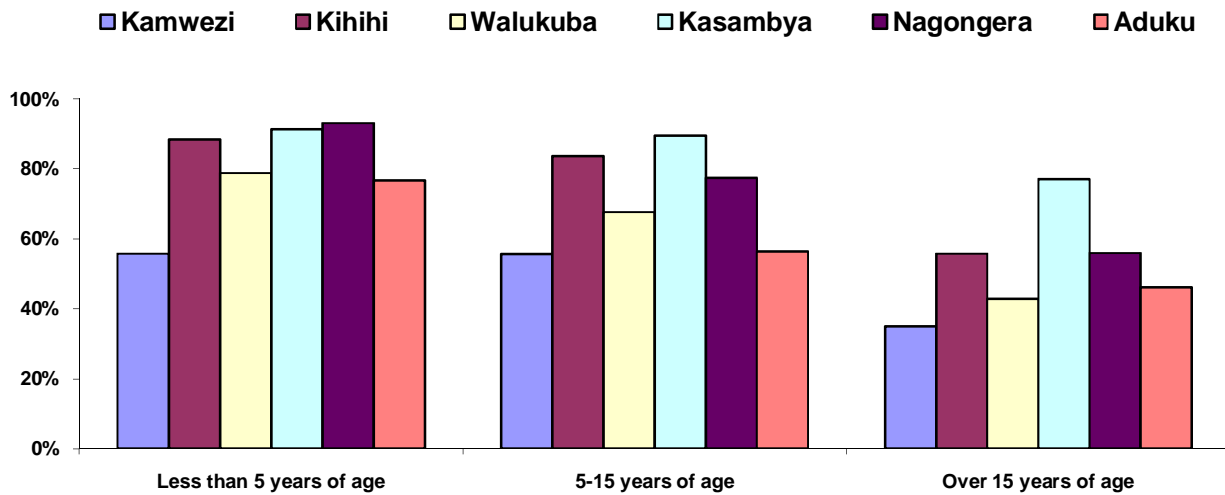
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	2,336	386	1,001	215	985	208	350	69
Kanungu	Kihihi	2,129	460	1,486	407	1,486	407	550	169
Jinja	Walukuba	3,403	679	1,897	535	1,887	531	523	135
Mubende	Kasambya	1,806	390	1,500	356	1,482	352	518	148
Tororo	Nagongera	2,218	788	1,607	733	1,566	724	590	372
Apac	Aduku	1,621	240	842	184	838	184	215	62

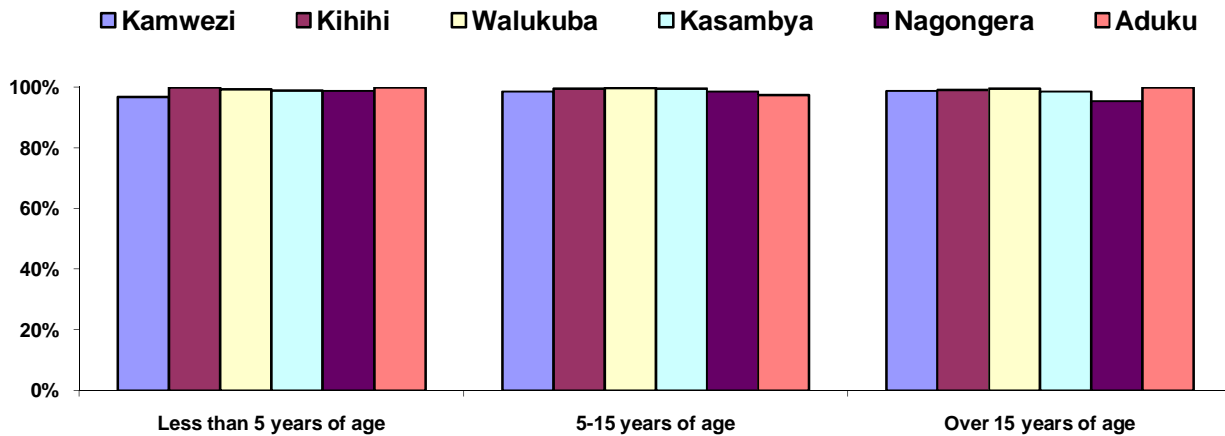
The outpatient clinic attendance at the sites ranged from 1621 (Aduku) to 3403 (Walukuba), of which 15% - 36% were children under 5 years of age. Overall, those suspected to have malaria ranged from 52% to 83% with over 97% referred for a confirmatory test. The test positivity rate (TPR) was lowest at Aduku (26%) and highest at Nagongera (38%).

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



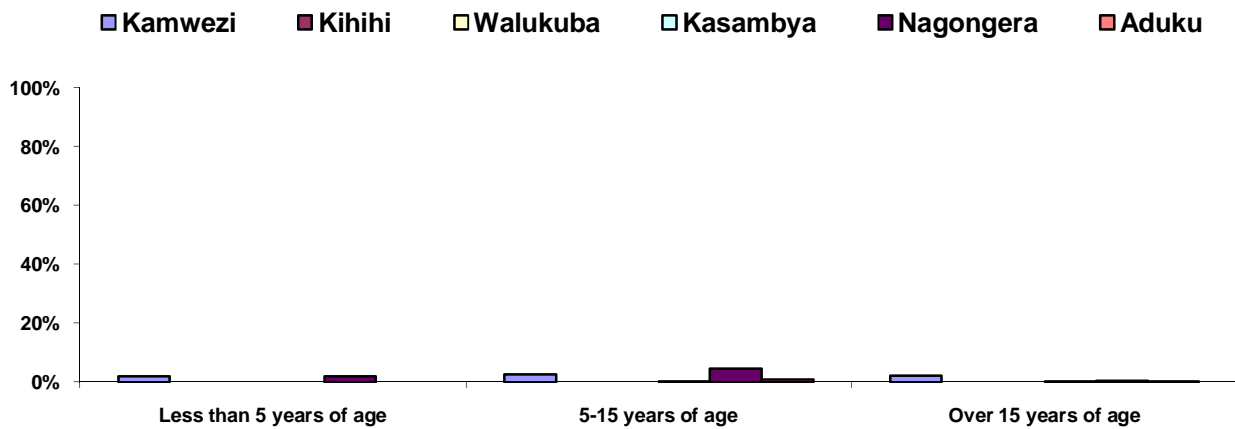
This graph still shows the usual trend of decreasing proportions of suspected malaria cases with increasing age across all sites. Kamwezi recorded the lowest proportions of suspected malaria cases in all age categories while Nagongera recorded the highest only among the under 5 years and Kasambya among the 5-15 and over 15 year categories.

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



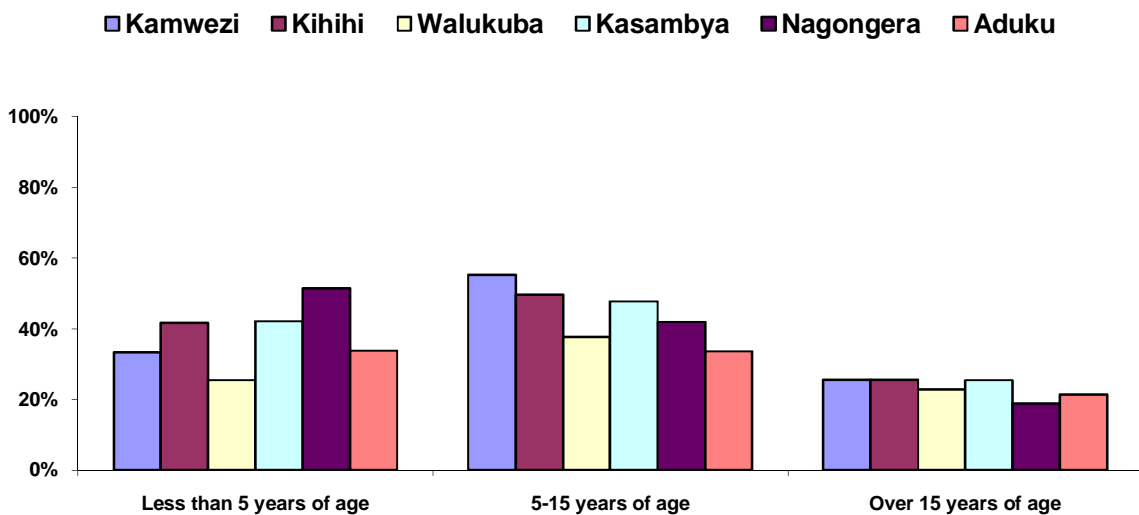
In all age groups, at all sites, over 95% of those suspected to have malaria were referred for a laboratory test.

### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



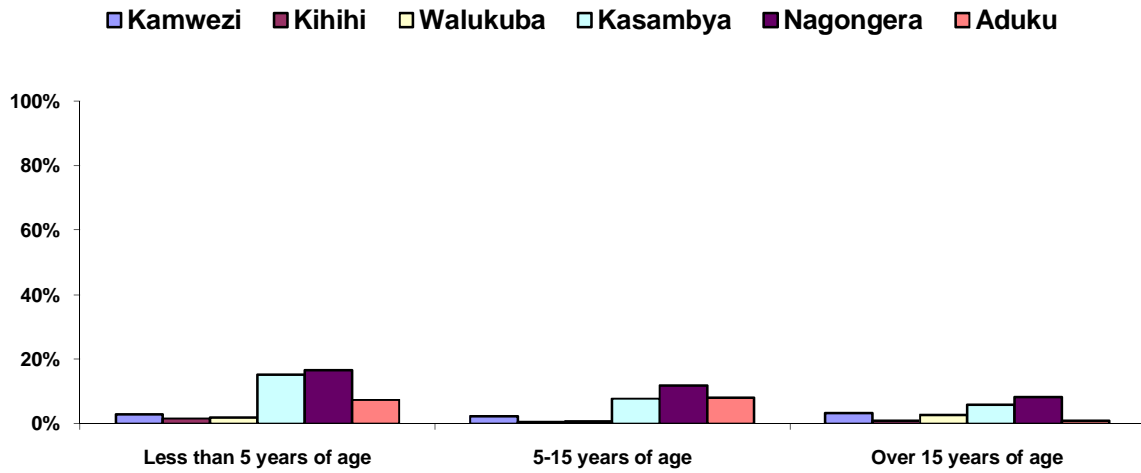
RDTs were performed in Kamwezi, Kasambya, Nagongera, and Aduku contributing to less than 5% of the malaria tests conducted at the sites.

### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



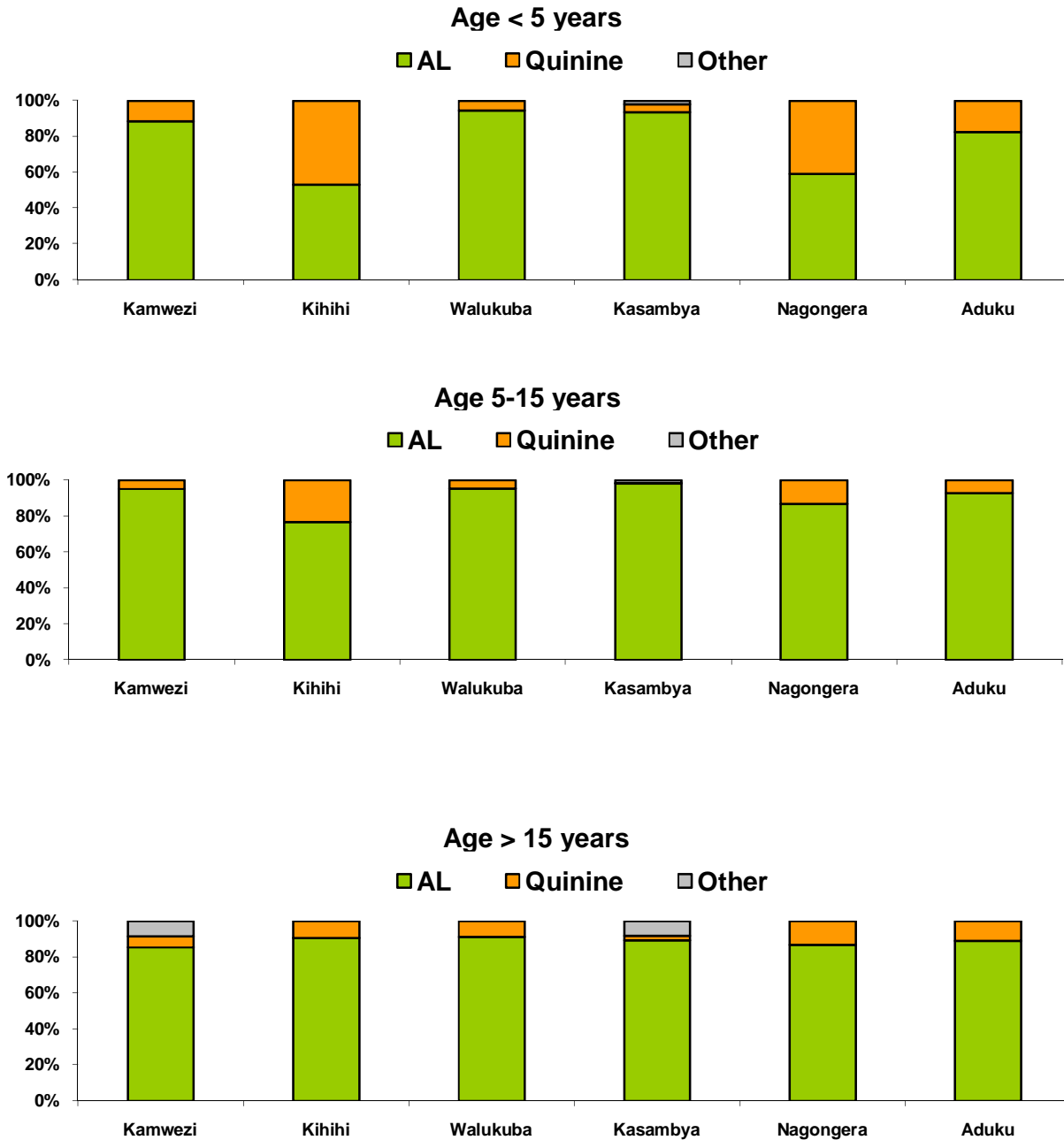
Overall, the TPR rises from the under 5 years, peaks among the 5-15 years and then drops among the over 15 years across all sites except in Nangongera, where its highest among the under 5 years and gradually falling to its lowest among the over 15 years. The TPR among the under 5 years ranged from 25% (Walukuba) to 51% (Nagongera), among the 5-15 years from 34% (aduku) to 55% (Kamwezi) and among those over 15 years from 19% (Nagongera) to 26% (Kihihi).

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



Prescription of antimalarials to patients with negative test results was practiced at all sites, however, it was highest at Nagongera (16%) followed by Kasambya (15%) especially among the under 5 years.

## Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) was still the most predominantly prescribed antimalarial among all age groups at all sites. Quinine is the second most prescribed antimalarial at all sites and among all age groups especially among children under 5 with this rising up to 47% in Kihihi followed by Nagongera at 41%. The other antimalarials prescribed included arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection especially in Kasambya (among all age groups) and Kamwezi (over 15 years). All sites reported availability of all AL colored prepacks throughout the month except Kamwezi that only lacked the blue prepack.

## 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