



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

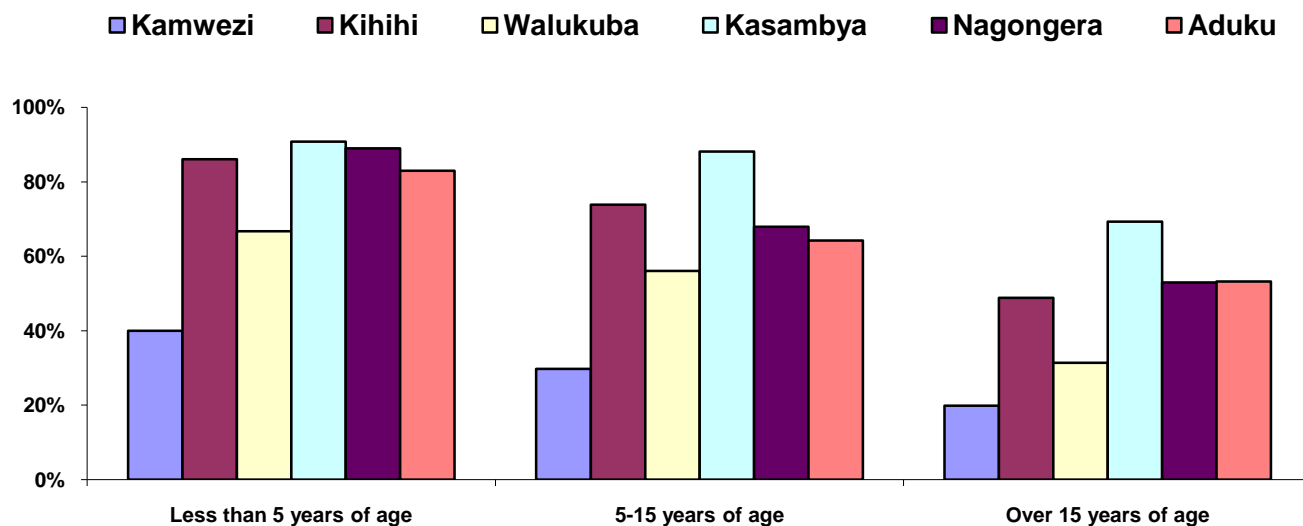
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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   | 1,541                         | 230       | 387               | 92        | 351                             | 82        | 87                           | 23        |
| Kanungu  | Kihihi    | 1,357                         | 251       | 851               | 216       | 851                             | 216       | 258                          | 66        |
| Jinja    | Walukuba  | 3,651                         | 701       | 1,580             | 468       | 1,572                           | 464       | 240                          | 69        |
| Mubende  | Kasambya  | 1,924                         | 459       | 1,529             | 417       | 1,520                           | 414       | 608                          | 224       |
| Tororo   | Nagongera | 2,169                         | 620       | 1,437             | 552       | 1,380                           | 538       | 344                          | 187       |
| Apac     | Aduku     | 1,558                         | 335       | 956               | 278       | 955                             | 277       | 148                          | 65        |

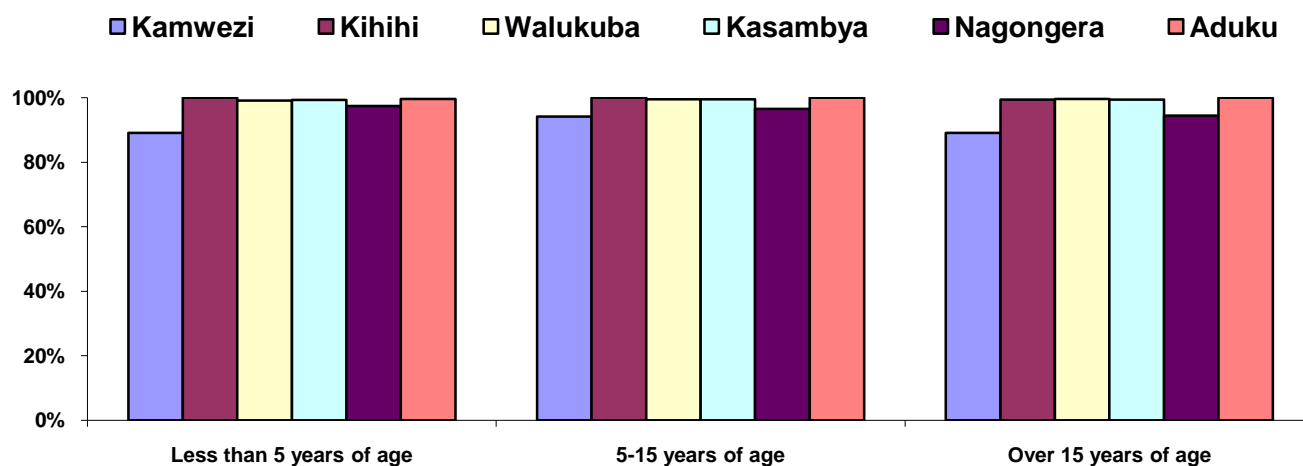
Total OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1357 (Kihihi) to 3651 (Walukuba) with children under 5 contributing between 15% and 29%. The proportion suspected for malaria was lowest at Kamwezi (26%) and highest at Kasambya (79%). Over 91% of those suspected to have malaria had a laboratory confirmatory test done with the test positivity rate ranging between 15% (Walukuba) to 40% (Kasambya)

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



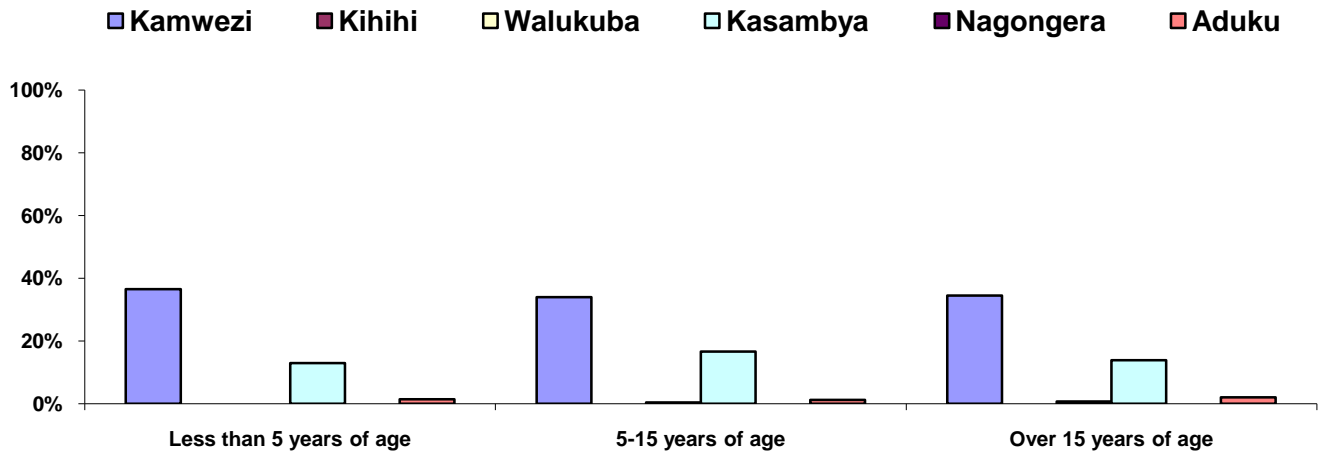
The proportion of patients suspected to have malaria decreased with increasing age at all sites, with the highest proportions seen among the under 5s followed by the 5 – 15 years and lowest proportions among the over 15 years.

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



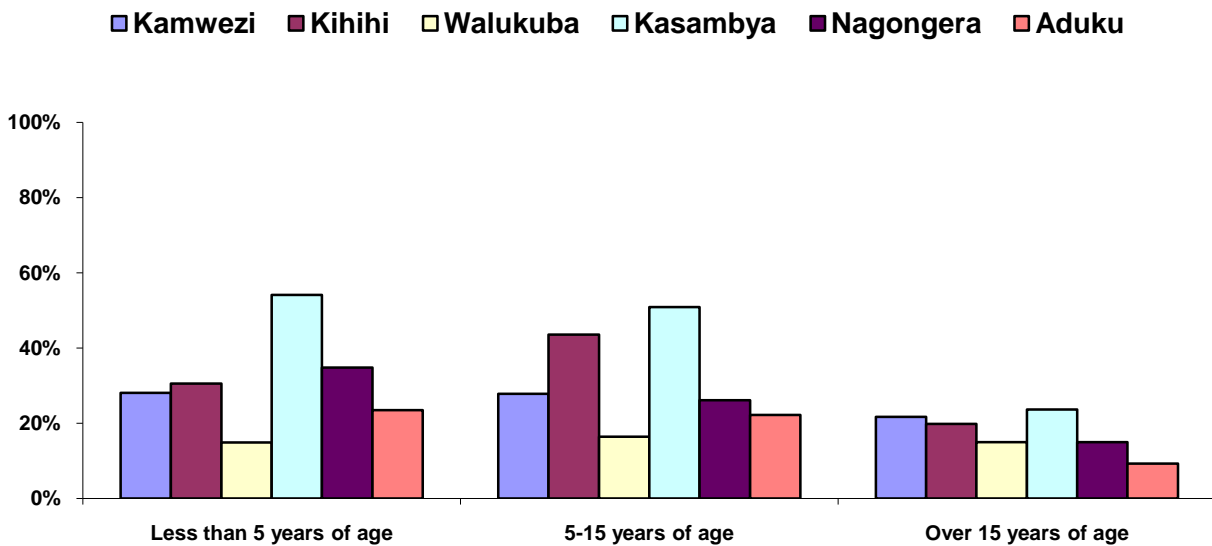
Over 90% of all patients with suspected malaria had a lab test done with Kamwezi recording the lowest among the less than 5 years and over 15 year age groups. The drop in proportions in Kamwezi, when compared to the previous months, resulted from a temporally closure of the laboratory as a recommendation from the Ministry of Health in its efforts to contain the recent Marbug virus outbreak in the district.

### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



RDTs were used at Kamwezi, Kasambya, and Aduku with the highest proportion recorded (37%) among the younger age group at Kamwezi.

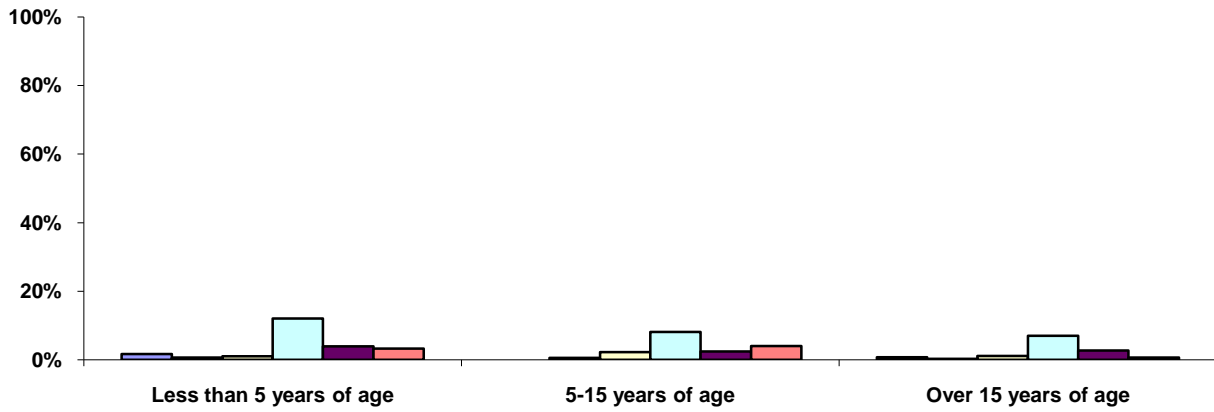
### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



The test positivity rate decreased with increasing age except for Kihihi and Walukuba that recorded the highest proportions among the 5-15 year age groups. The highest positivity rate (54%) was recorded in Kasambya among the under 5 years while the lowest (9%) was recorded in Aduku among the over 15 years age group.

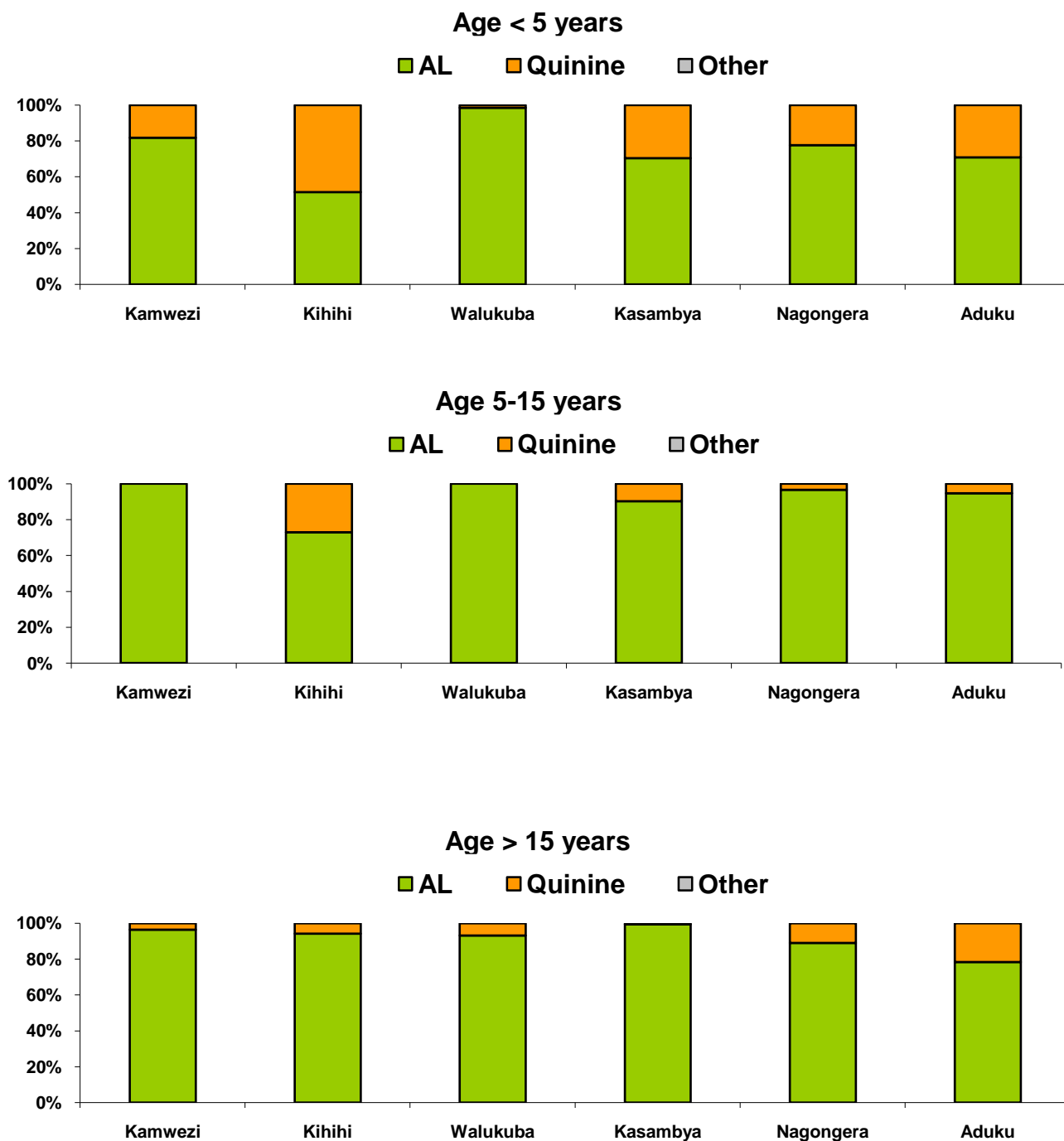
### Proportion of patients with a negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials

■ Kamwezi ■ Kihiki ■ Walukuba ■ Kasambya ■ Nagongera ■ Aduku



Prescribing an anti-malarial to patients with a negative lab result was practiced at all sites, however, this was still highest in Kasambya (12%) among the under 5 years of age.

## Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Overall, Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) was still the predominant antimalarial prescribed followed by quinine with up to 48% prescriptions among the children under 5 years. All sites reported availability of most AL colored prepacks save for shortages in blue prepacks at Kasambya, Kihihi, and Kamwezi, and green prepacks at Aduku.

## 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                             |