



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

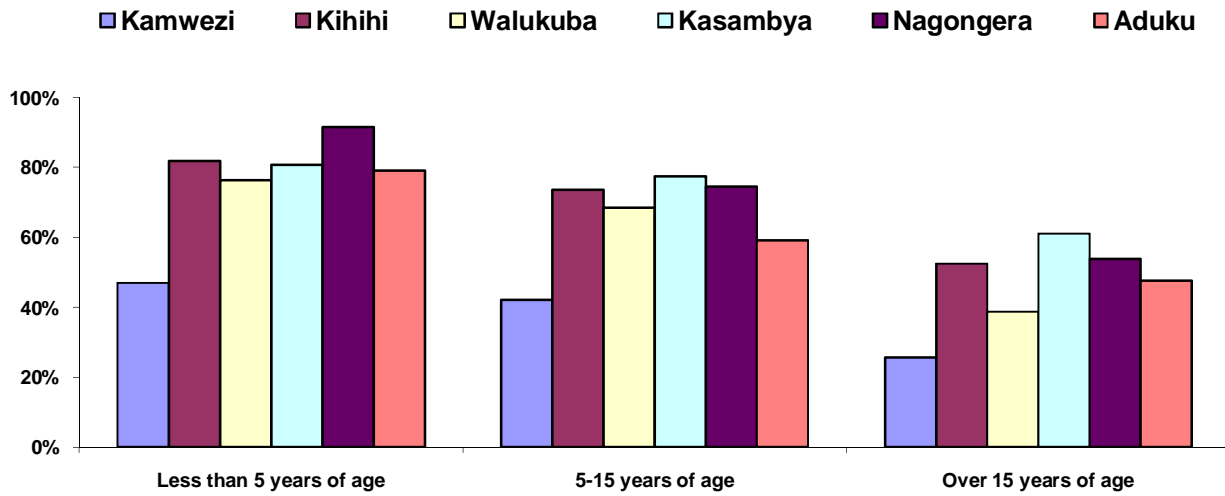
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1,975	347	666	163	655	159	148	32
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,536	379	990	310	990	310	307	99
Jinja	Walukuba	2,835	529	1,456	404	1,451	403	316	96
Mubende	Kasambya	1,374	270	932	218	914	213	232	66
Tororo	Nagongera	1,914	728	1,358	666	1,322	658	384	263
Apac	Aduku	1,520	239	824	189	818	188	220	58

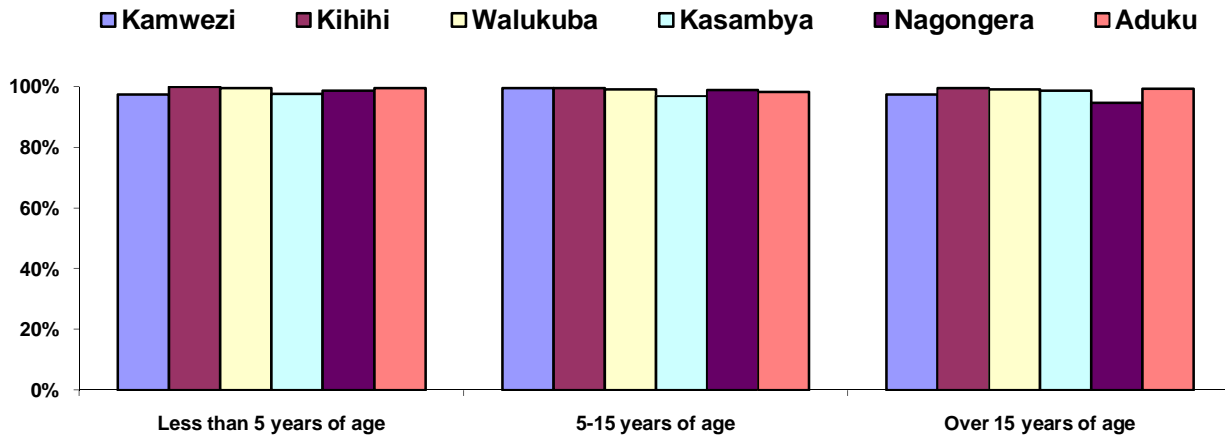
Overall, the total out-patient clinic attendances ranged from 1,520 (Aduku) to 2835 (Walukuba) with children under 5 years comprising between 16% (Aduku) and 38% (Nagongera). Those suspected of malaria ranged from 34% (Kamwezi) to 71% (Nagongera) and over 97% of these were sent to the laboratory. Laboratory confirmed malaria cases ranged from 22% (Walukuba) to 31% (Kihihi).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



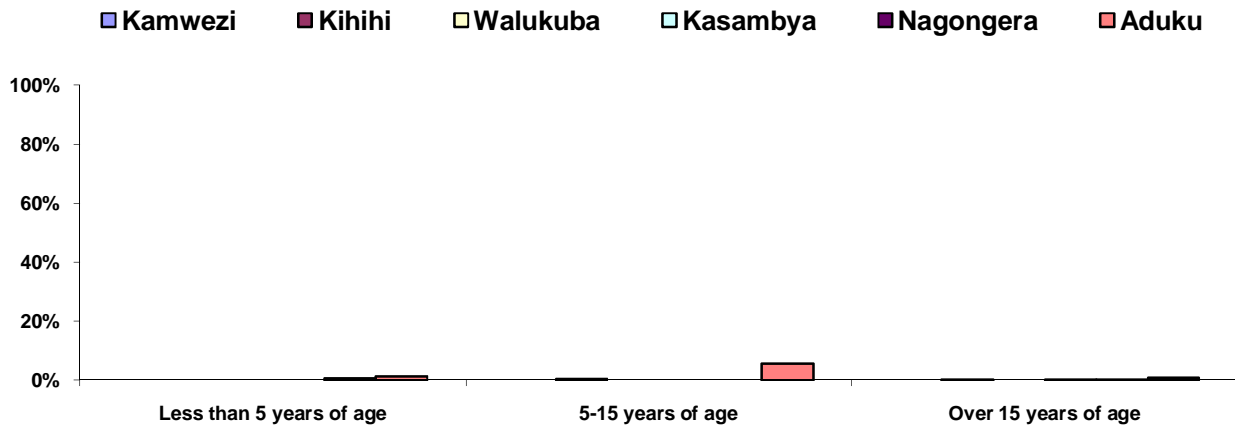
Children under 5 years of age contributed the biggest proportion of all patients suspected of having malaria at all sites.

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



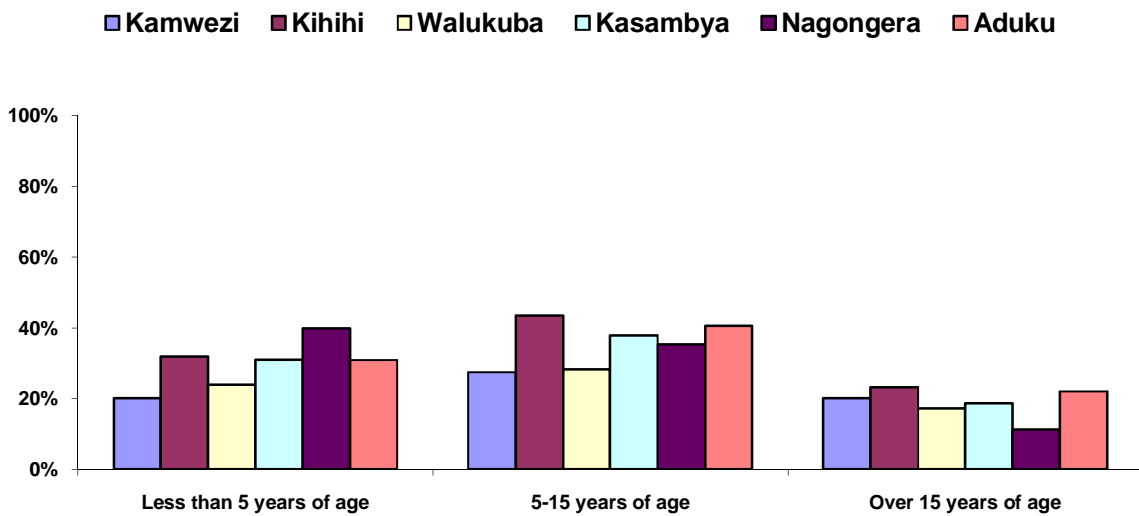
Over 95% of patients suspected to have malaria were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



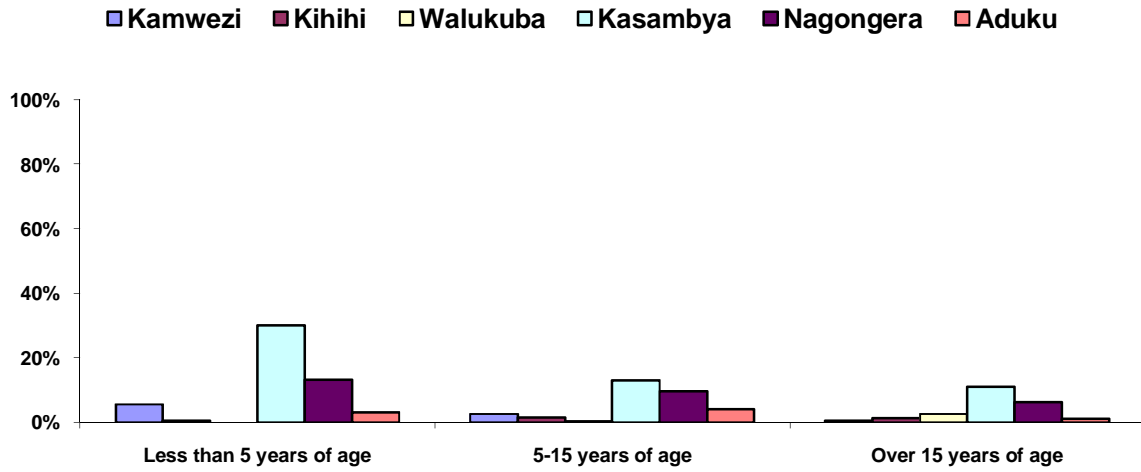
RDTs were done in four of the six sites (Kihihi, Kasambya, Nagongera and Aduku) and these were below 6% of laboratory tests done.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



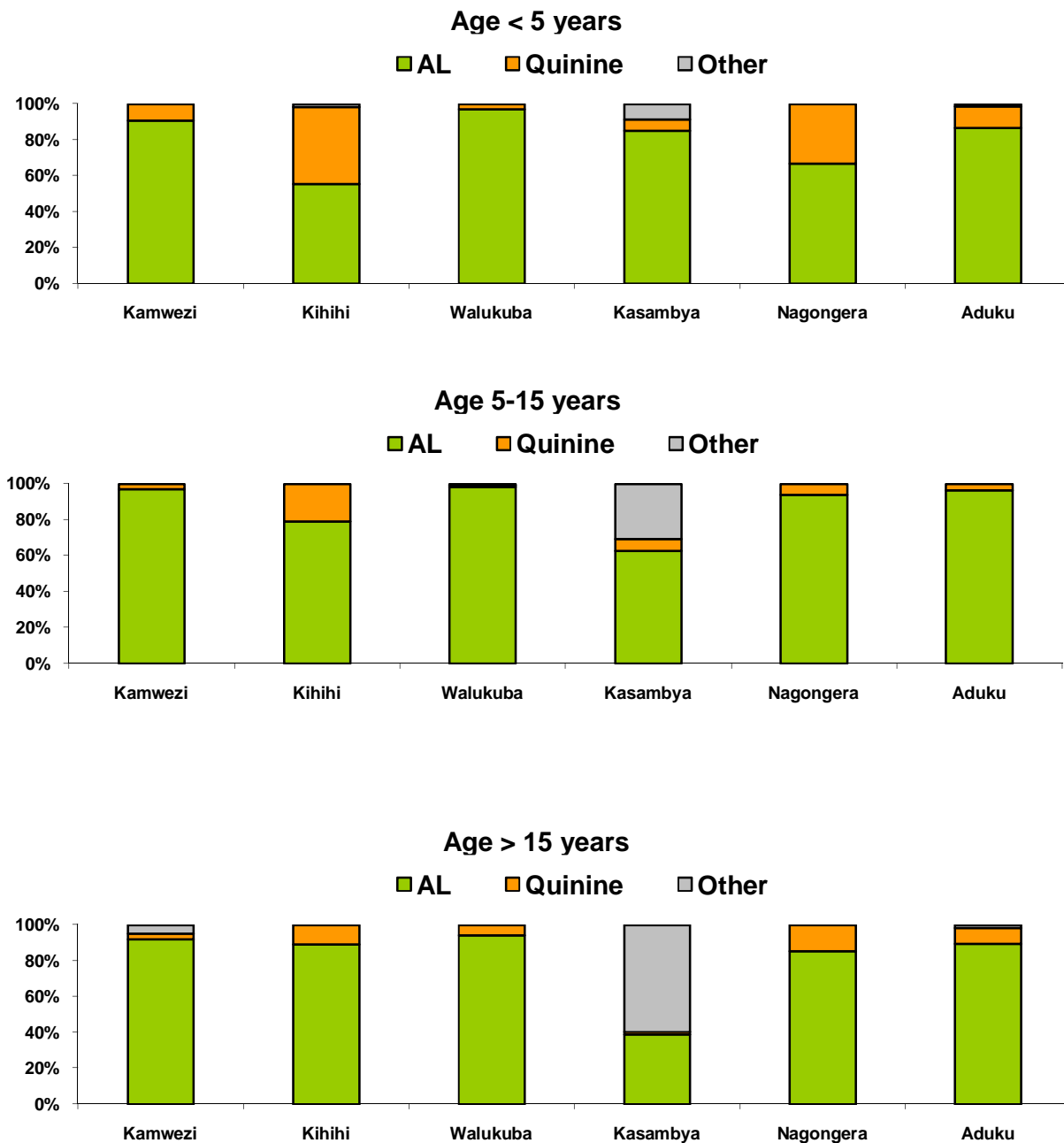
The proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive increased from those less than 5 years, peaked among the 5 – 15 years, then dropped among the over 15 years except in Nagongera, where it is highest among the less than 5 years and gradually drops to its lowest among the over 15 years.

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



At all sites among all age groups except the under 5s in Walukuba, reported prescribing an antimalarial among patients with a negative lab test result. This practice was highest in Kasambya (30%), especially among the under 5 years of age.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) was still the predominant antimalarial prescribed among all age groups at all sites except among the over 15 years in Kasambya. Quinine is still the second most prescribed antimalarial at all sites especially among children under 5 in Kihihi (42%) and Nagongera (33%). The other antimalarials prescribed included arco (artemesinin-naphoquine) and artemether injection in Kasambya and Kamwezi and this practice was highest (60%) among the older category in Kasambya. All sites reported availability of all AL colored prepacks throughout 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