



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

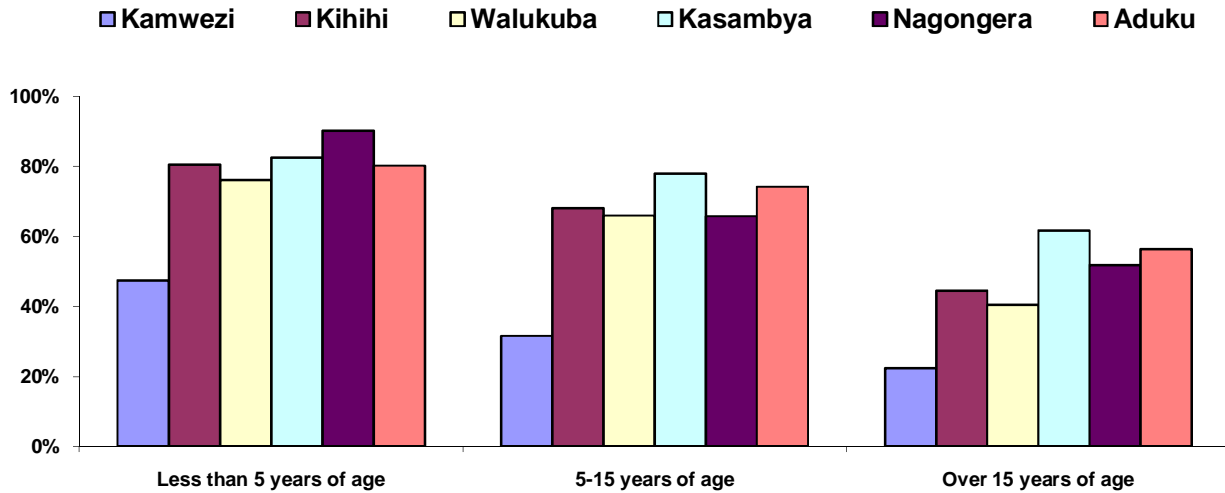
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	1,640	309	471	146	466	143	53	14
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,205	267	689	215	688	215	170	54
Jinja	Walukuba	3,227	673	1,713	512	1,707	510	241	77
Mubende	Kasambya	1,404	251	962	207	928	198	134	41
Tororo	Nagongera	1,956	649	1,304	585	1,285	581	337	211
Apac	Aduku	1,515	286	960	229	955	228	443	90

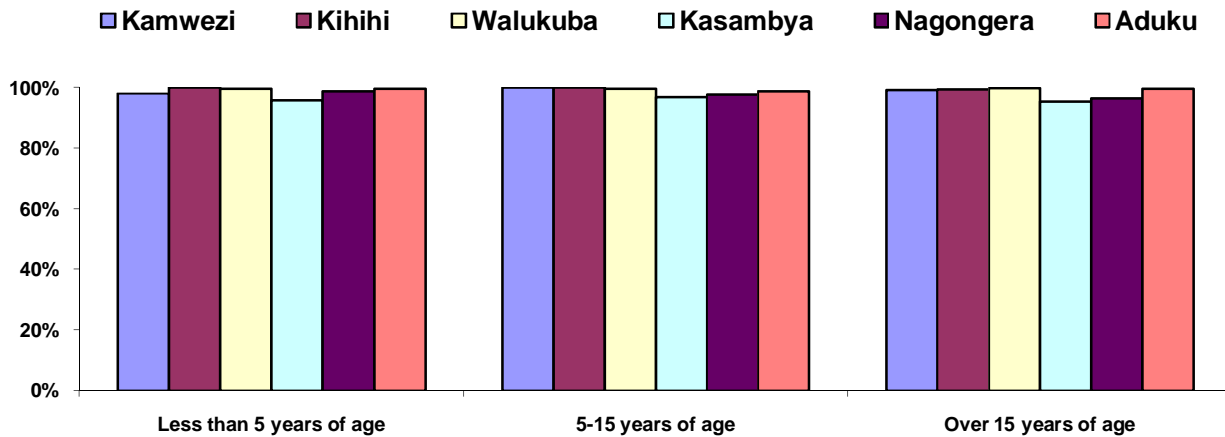
The total OPD clinic attendance was lowest at Kihihi (1205) and highest at Walukuba (3227). Of these, 18% - 33% were children under 5 years of age. The total number of patients suspected to have malaria ranged from 471 (Kamwezi) to 1713 (Nagongera), of which 22% - 45% were children under 5 years of age. Over 95% of the suspected malaria cases had a confirmatory test done. The overall test positivity rate (TPR) ranged from 11% (Kamwezi) to 46% (Apac) and from 10% (Kamwezi) to 39% (Apac) among the children under 5 years.

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



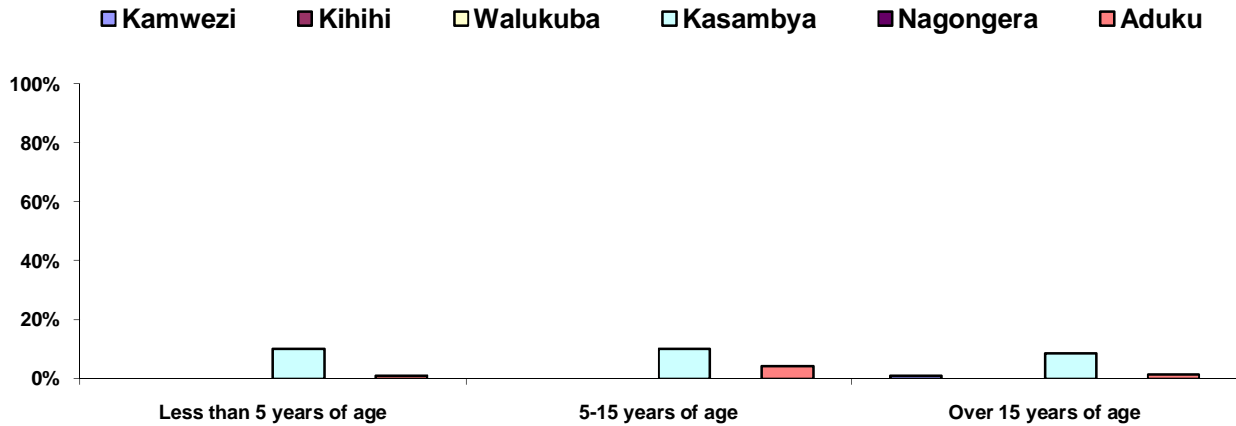
Overall, the proportion of patients seen with suspected malaria decreased with increasing age. Between, 47% (Kamwezi) to 90% (Nagongera) of the children under 5 years of age were suspected to have malaria, 31% (Kamwezi) - 78% (Kasambya) among the 5 – 15 years and 22% (Kamwezi) - 61% (Kasambya) among the over 15 years.

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



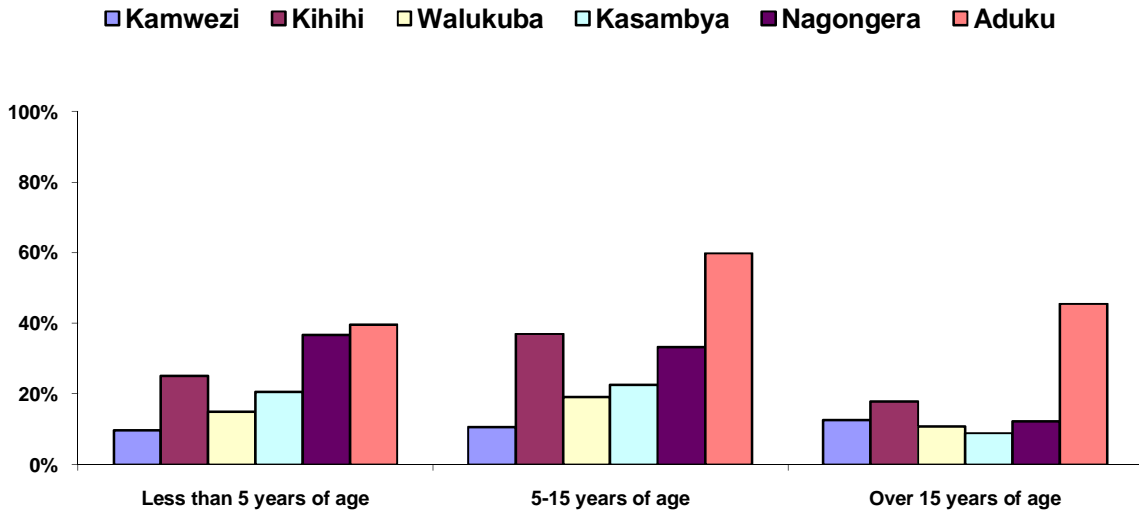
Over 95% of patients suspected to have malaria were referred for a confirmatory laboratory test

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



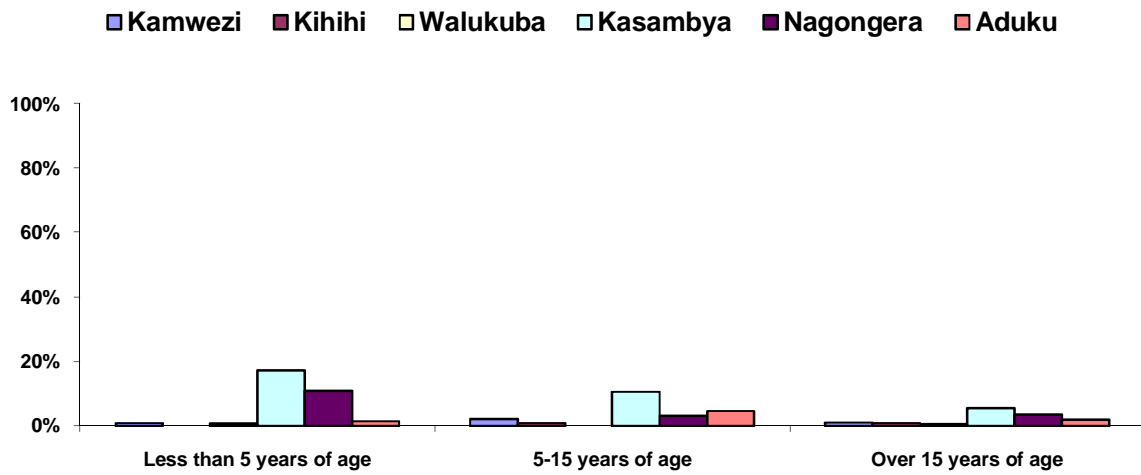
RDTs were done in two of the six sites (Kasambya and Aduku) and these were below 15% of laboratory tests done.

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



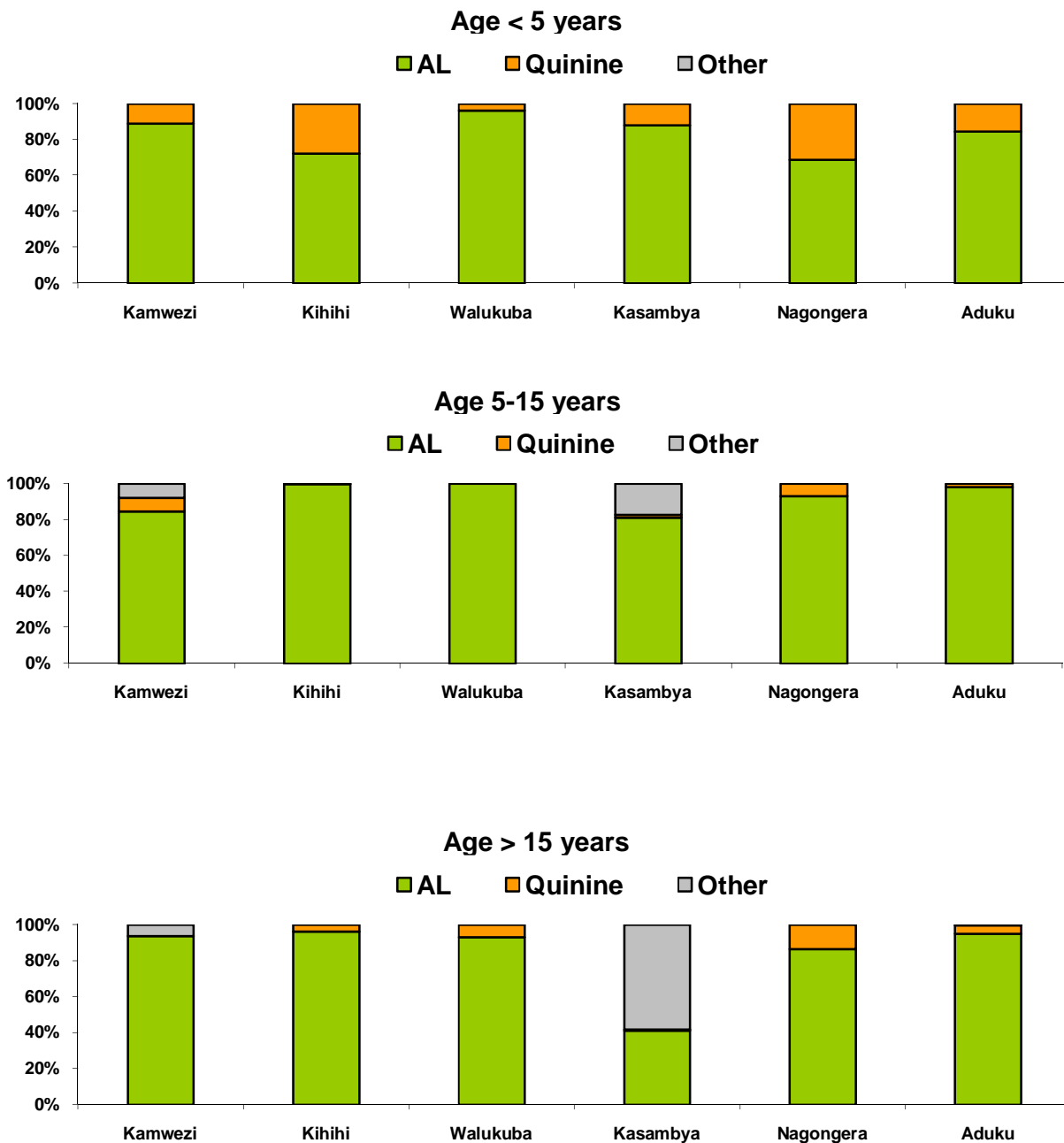
The test positivity rate at Kamwezi, Kihihi, Walukuba and Kasambya has decreased compared to Feb 2012 results, but has remained relatively constant at Nagongera. TPR at Aduku has increased in all age groups from 31% (Feb 12) to 39% (Mar 12) among children under 5 years of age, from 41% (Feb 12) to 60% (Mar 12) among the 5- 15 years and from 22% (Feb 12) to 45% (Mar 12) among the over 15 years.

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



Prescribing an anti-malarial to patients with a negative lab result was practiced at all sites and among all age groups. It was highest in Kasambya (17%), 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 reaching 31% among children under 5 in Nagongera. The other antimalarials prescribed included arco (artemesinin-napthoquine) and artemether injection in Kasambya especially among the over 15 years. All sites reported availability of all AL colored pre-packs throughout the month except Aduku and Kamwezi that reported a shortage in the green pre-packs.

## 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