



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

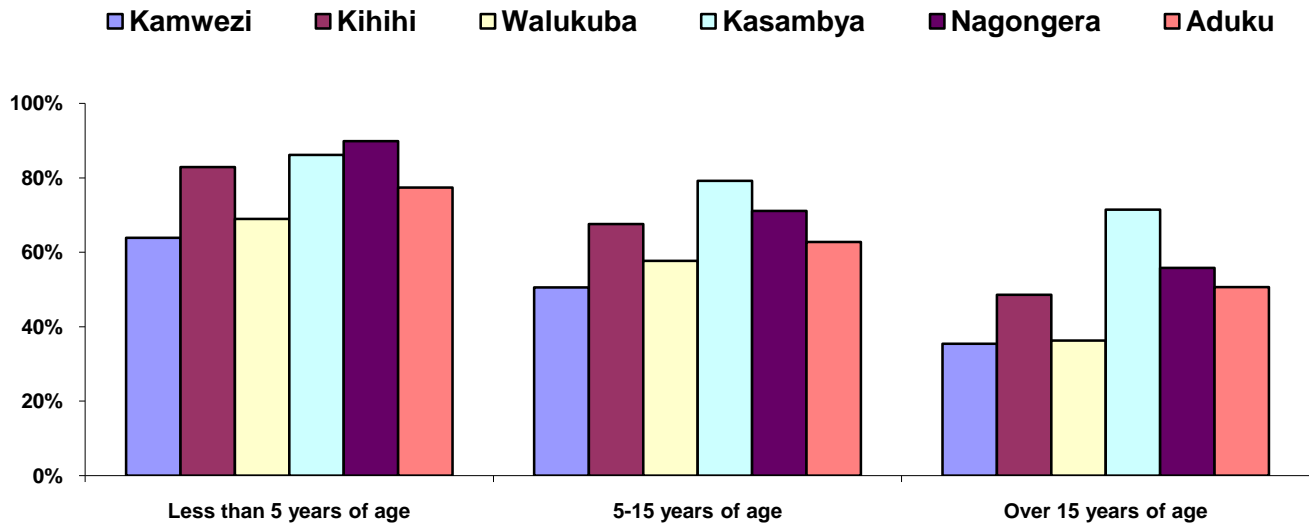
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	2,637	457	1,179	292	1,167	290	482	90
Kanungu	Kihihi	2,182	491	1,325	407	1,323	407	422	150
Jinja	Walukuba	3,448	738	1,660	509	1,635	502	391	109
Mubende	Kasambya	1,887	405	1,445	349	1,432	346	437	147
Tororo	Nagongera	2,565	793	1,783	713	1,755	709	611	359
Apac	Aduku	1,807	372	1,053	288	1,049	286	177	77

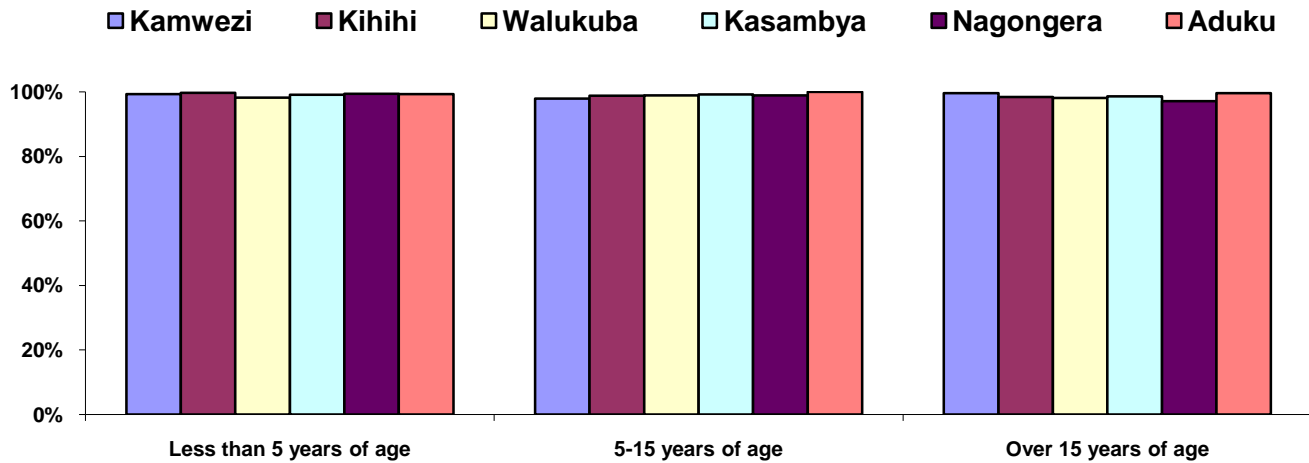
Total OPD clinic attendance ranged from 1807 (Aduku) to 3448 (Walukuba) with children under 5 compromising between 17% and 31% of these. The proportion of cases suspected to have malaria was lowest at Kamwezi (45%) and highest at Kasambya (77%). Of these, over 98% had a lab confirmatory test done. The test positivity rate (TPR) ranged from 17% (Aduku) to 41% (Kamwezi).

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



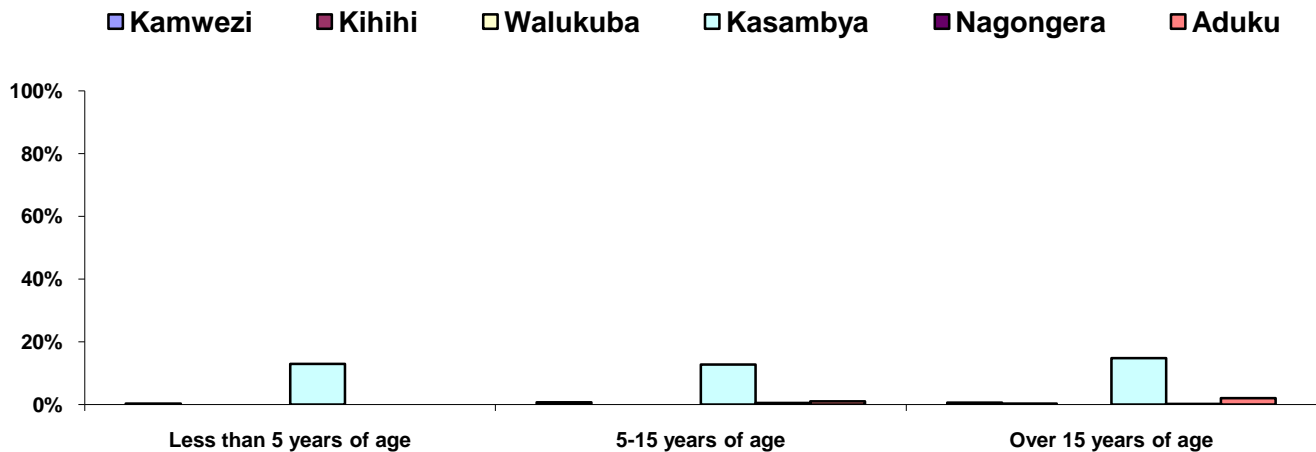
Majority of the cases suspected to have malaria were children under 5 followed by those 5 – 15 yrs with the lowest being those over 15 years. This pattern is seen at all the sites.

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



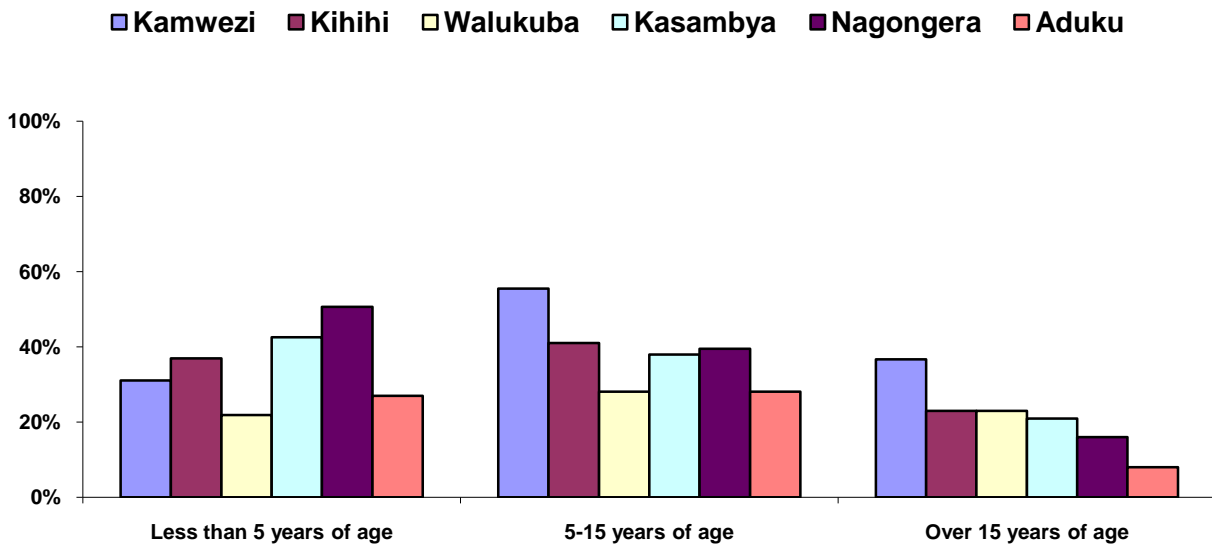
Over 97% of all the cases suspected of having malaria had a laboratory confirmatory test done.

### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



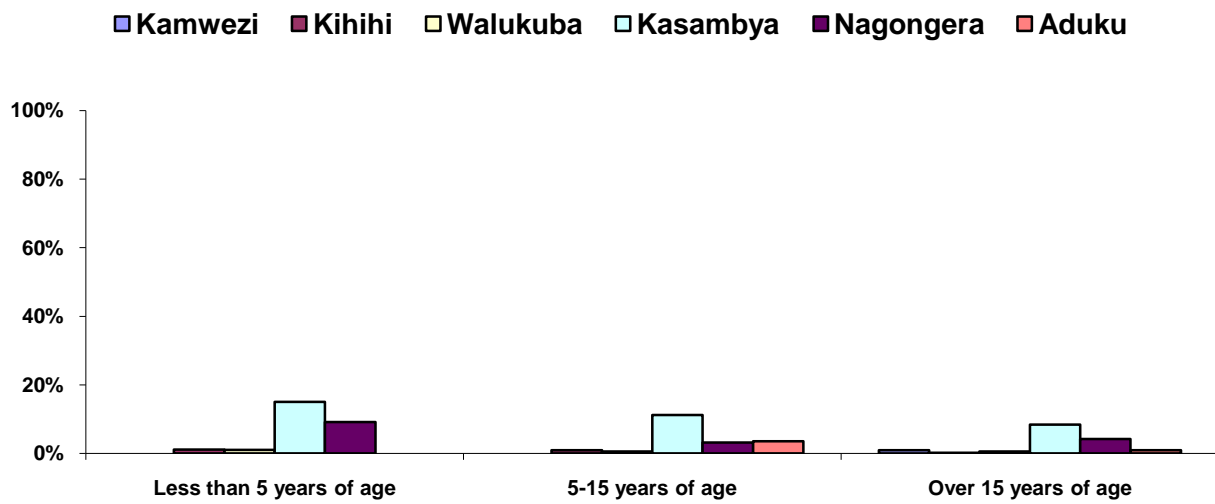
RDTs were used at all sites except Walukuba. Kasambya had the biggest proportion of these tests done reaching upto 15% in the older age group.

### Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



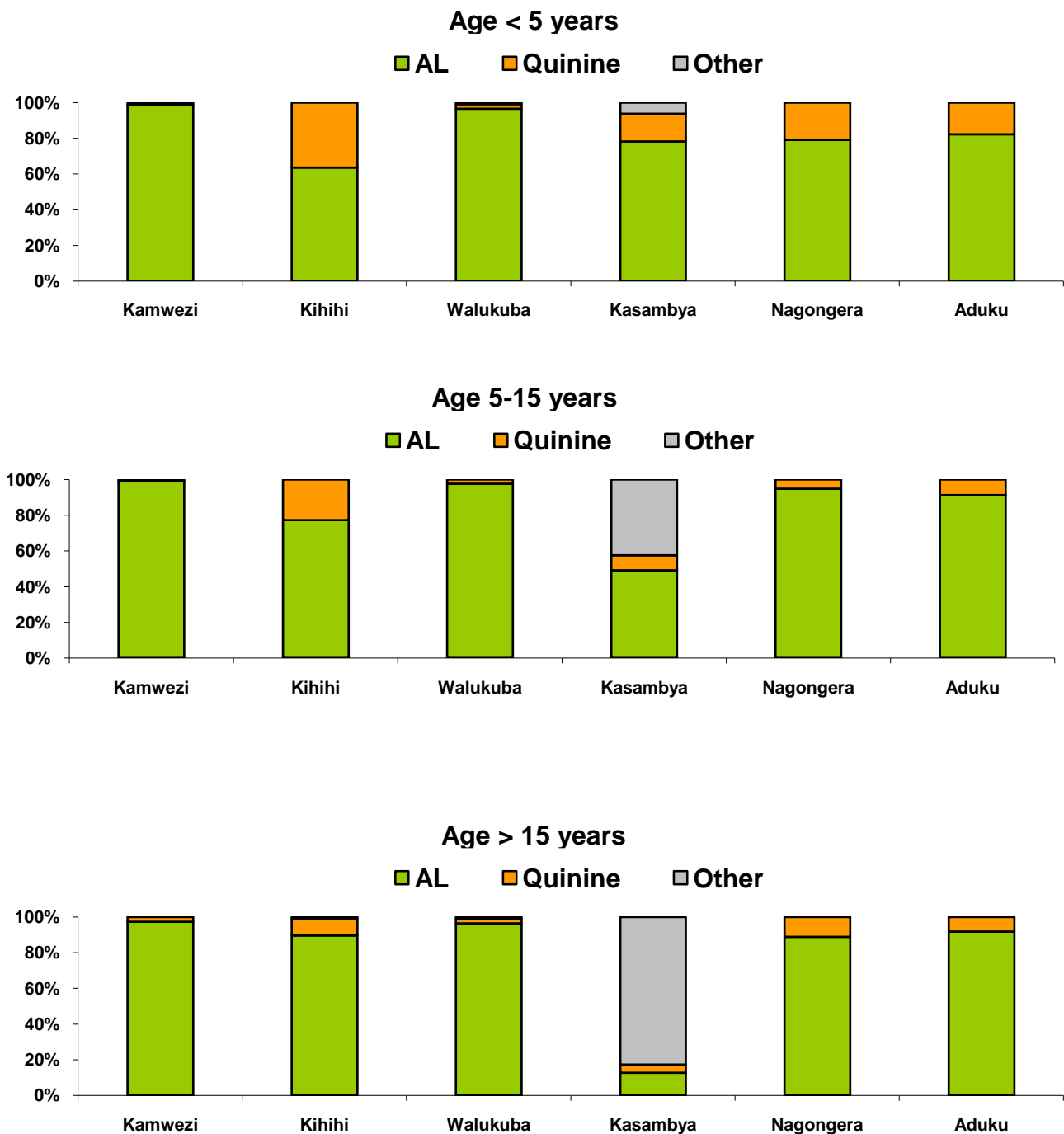
The test positivity rate increased from the youngest age group to its highest among the 5 – 15 years at all sites except at Nagongera and Kasambya. Kamwezi recorded the highest TPR among the 5- 15 years reaching to 55%. When compared to May 12 results, TPR in Kamwezi has continued to increase from 23% to 31% among the under 5, from 46% to 55% among the 5- 15 years and 30% to 37% among the over 15 years. A similar trend is seen at Kihihi where TPR increased from 28% to 37% among the under 5 years and from 35% to 41% among the 5 – 15 years. The rates at the other sites were comparable.

### 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, however, this was highest in Kasambya (15%) 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 followed by quinine at all sites with the exception of Kasambya, where artemesinin-naphthoquine was the most prescribed drug followed by AL among the older age group. All sites reported availability of all AL colored pre-packs throughout the month except Kamwezi that reported shortage in yellow, blue and green prepacks.

## 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