



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

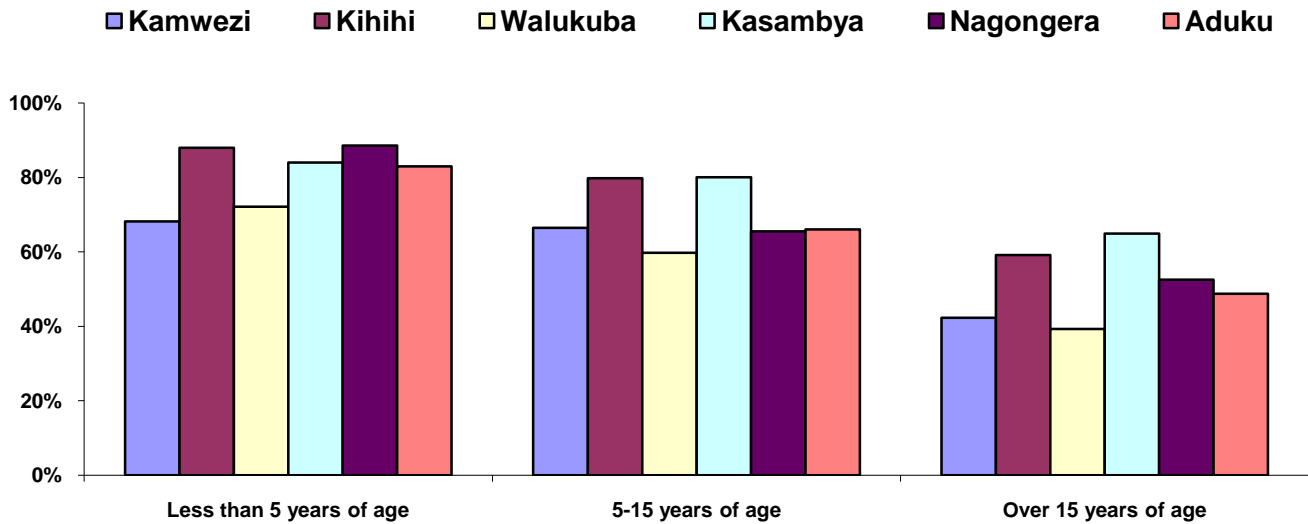
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website [umsp.muucsf.org](http://umsp.muucsf.org) 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	2,779	403	1,466	275	1,448	271	790	152
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,874	399	1,326	351	1,325	351	471	142
Jinja	Walukuba	3,057	599	1,521	432	1,505	426	387	114
Mubende	Kasambya	1,852	412	1,345	346	1,323	342	442	161
Tororo	Nagongera	2,402	808	1,601	716	1,552	698	454	280
Apac	Aduku	1,777	430	1,060	357	1,059	357	158	74

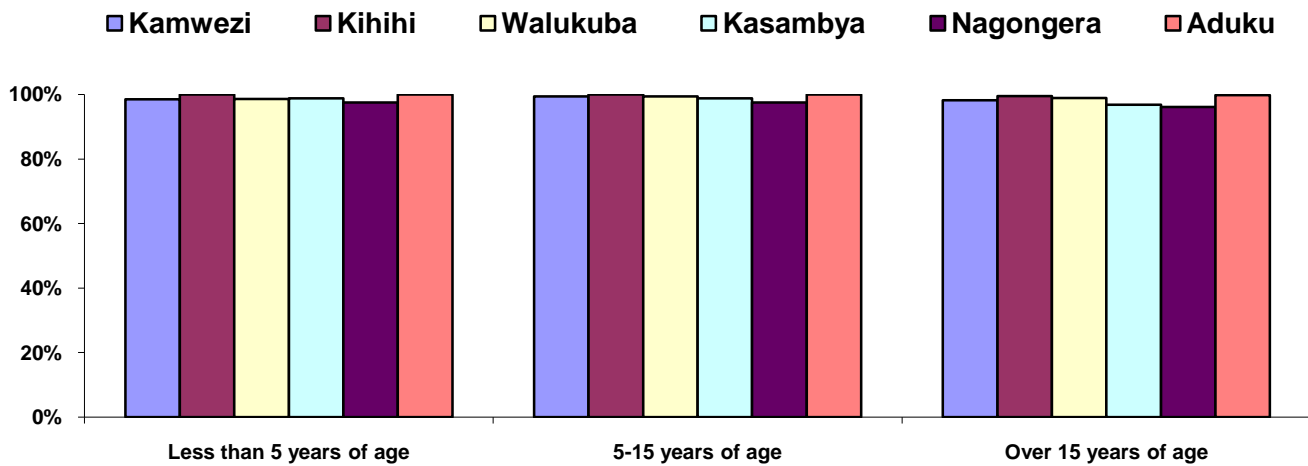
Total OPD attendance ranged from 1,777 (Aduku) to 3,057 (Walukuba) with children under 5 contributing between 14% and 34%. 8319 patients were suspected to have malaria and over 98% of these had a confirmatory test done. The test positivity rate (TPR) ranged between 15% (Aduku) to 55% (Kamwezi).

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



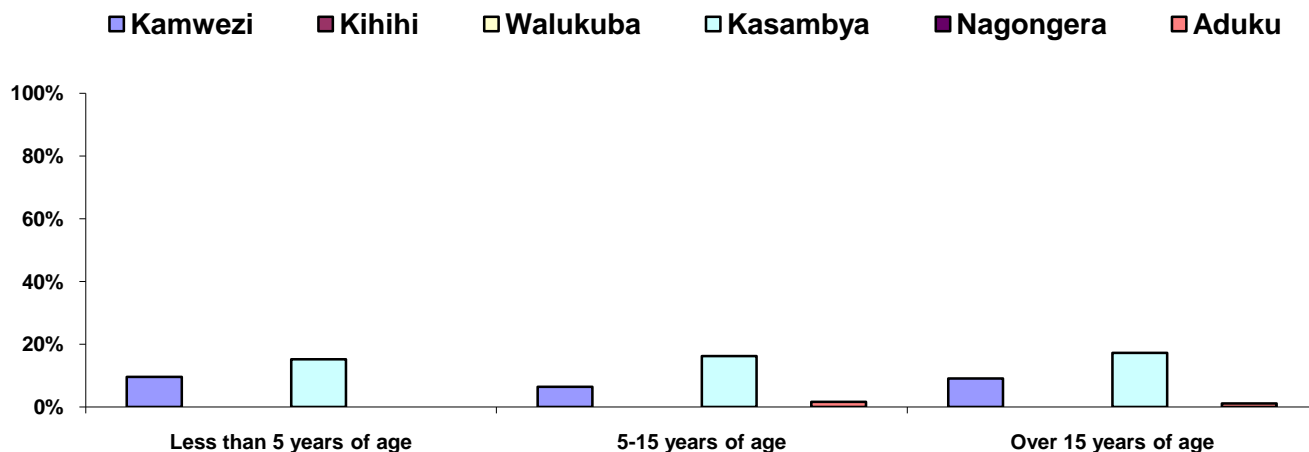
The majority of the cases suspected to have malaria were children under 5 years, followed by those between 5 – 15 years and the lowest proportions were among those over 15 years. This pattern is seen at all the sites.

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



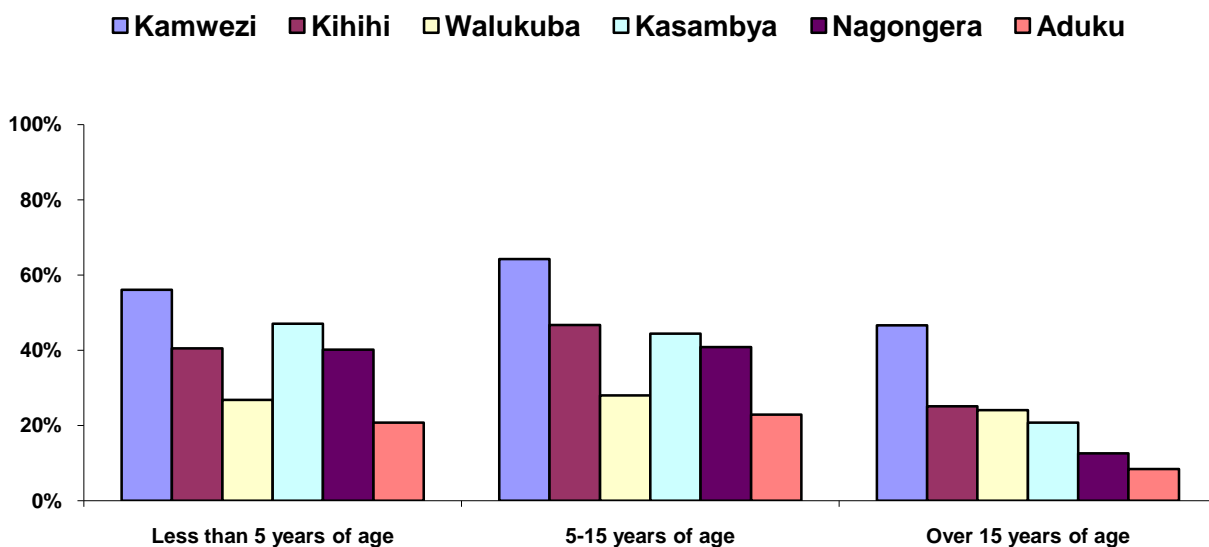
In all age groups and at all sites, over 96% of all the cases suspected of having malaria had a laboratory confirmatory test done.

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



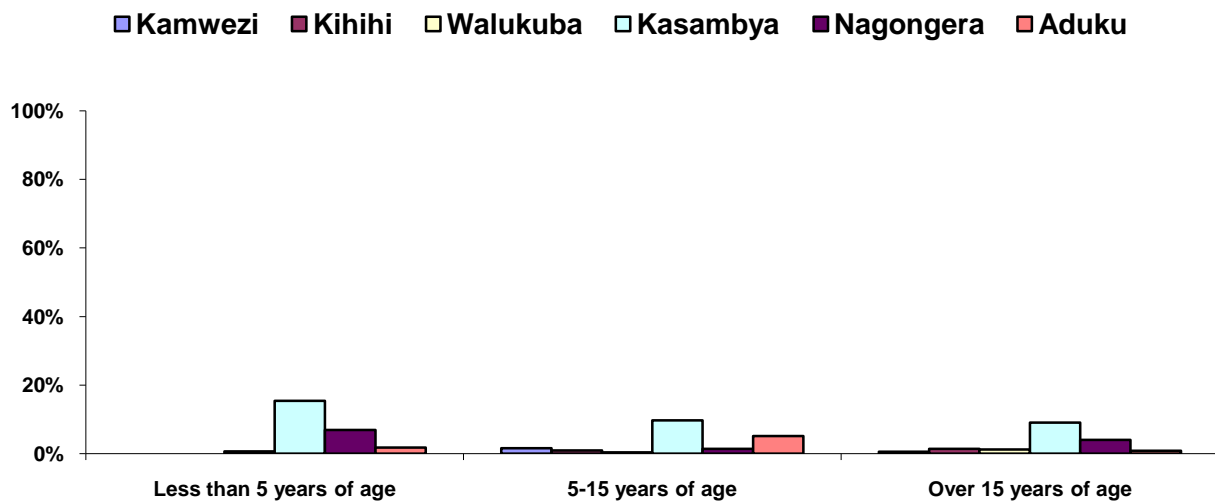
RDTs were used at Kamwezi, Kasambya and Aduku with the biggest proportion recorded reaching upto 17% in the older age group at Kasambya.

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



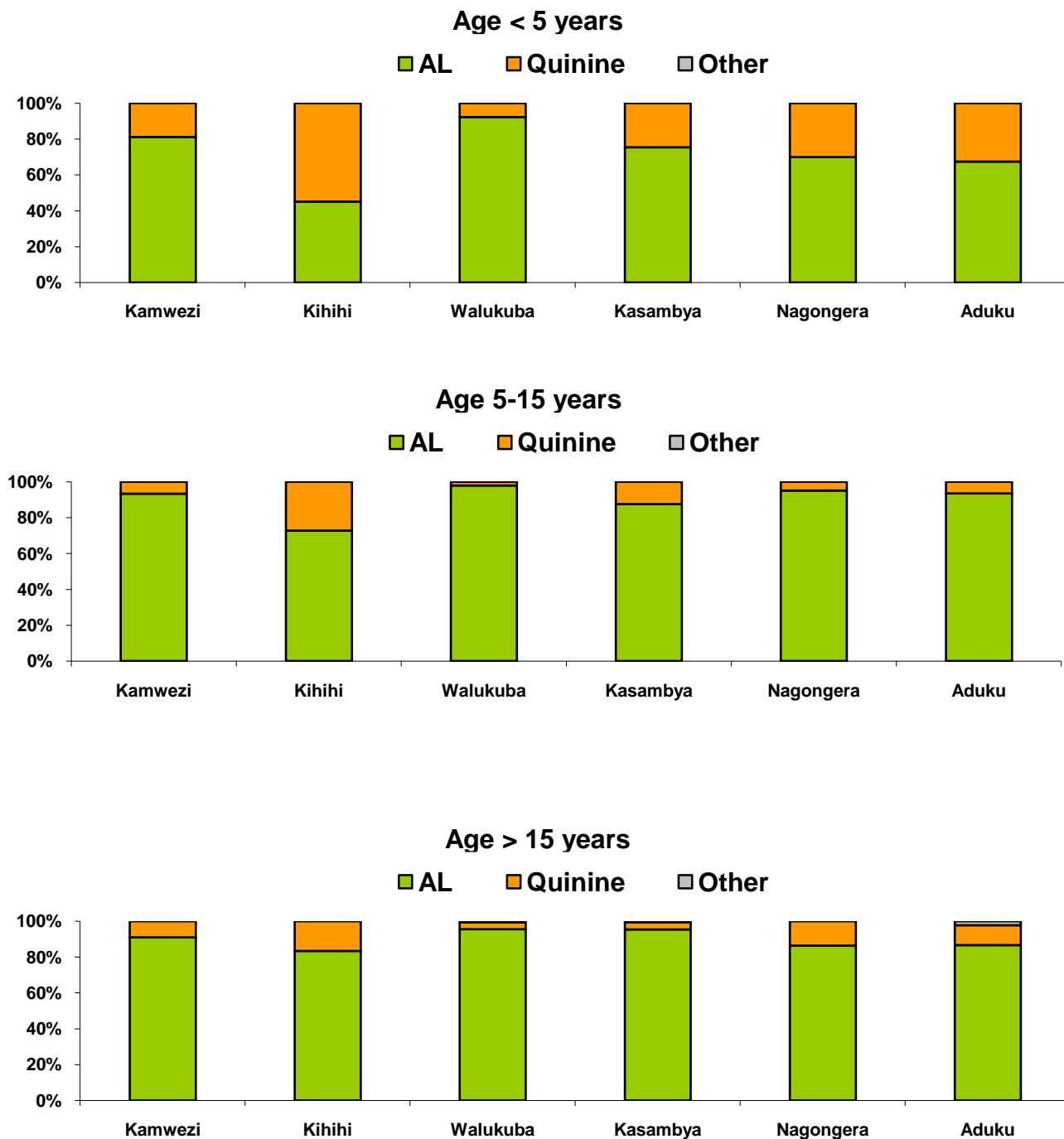
The test positivity rate increased from the youngest age group to its highest among the 5 – 15 years, and then dropped to its lowest among the older age group. This was the trend at all sites except at Kasambya where it was highest among the youngest age group and slowly drops with increasing age. Kamwezi recorded the highest TPR among the 5 - 15 years reaching to 64%. When compared to June 12 results, TPR in Kamwezi has continued to increase from 31% to 56% among the under 5, from 55% to 64% among the 5- 15 years and from 37% to 47% among the over 15 years. The rates at the other sites did not vary much from the previous month.

### 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 Kihihi, where quinine was the most prescribed drug followed by AL among the under 5 years. All sites reported availability of all AL colored pre-packs throughout the month except Kamwezi that reported shortage in all pre-packs and Kasambya that reported shortage in the blue pre-pack.

## 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