



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

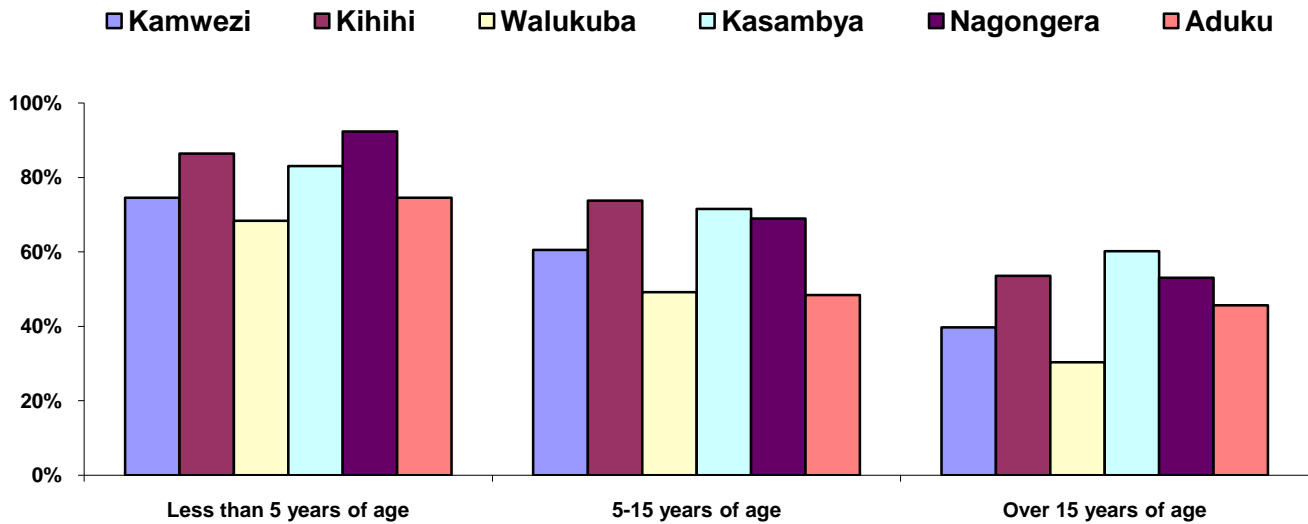
The sentinel sites collect high quality malaria data, which is analyzed to produce monthly reports. These monthly reports aim to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country where the sentinel sites are located. UMSP also maintains a website umsp.muucsf.org that can 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	1,819	267	896	199	883	198	391	81
Kanungu	Kihihi	1,439	251	925	217	924	217	270	72
Jinja	Walukuba	3,499	611	1,425	418	1,392	410	341	114
Mubende	Kasambya	1,500	289	1,007	240	997	239	281	94
Tororo	Nagongera	2,323	743	1,581	686	1,574	685	480	290
Apac	Aduku	1,495	295	774	220	770	218	89	36

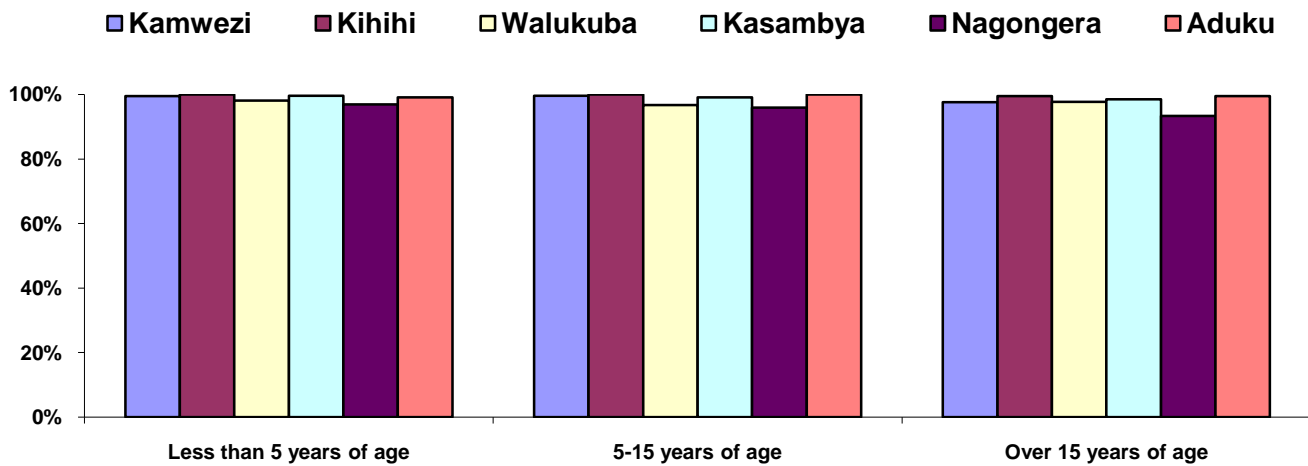
Total OPD attendance ranged from 1439 (Kihihi) to 3499 (Walukuba), of which 14% to 32% were children under five years. Over 40% of the total OPD attendees were suspected to have malaria. Of these, over 97% were referred to the lab for a confirmatory test. The Test Positivity Rate (TPR) was lowest at Aduku (12%) and highest at Kamwezi (44%).

Proportion of total patients seen suspected of having malaria



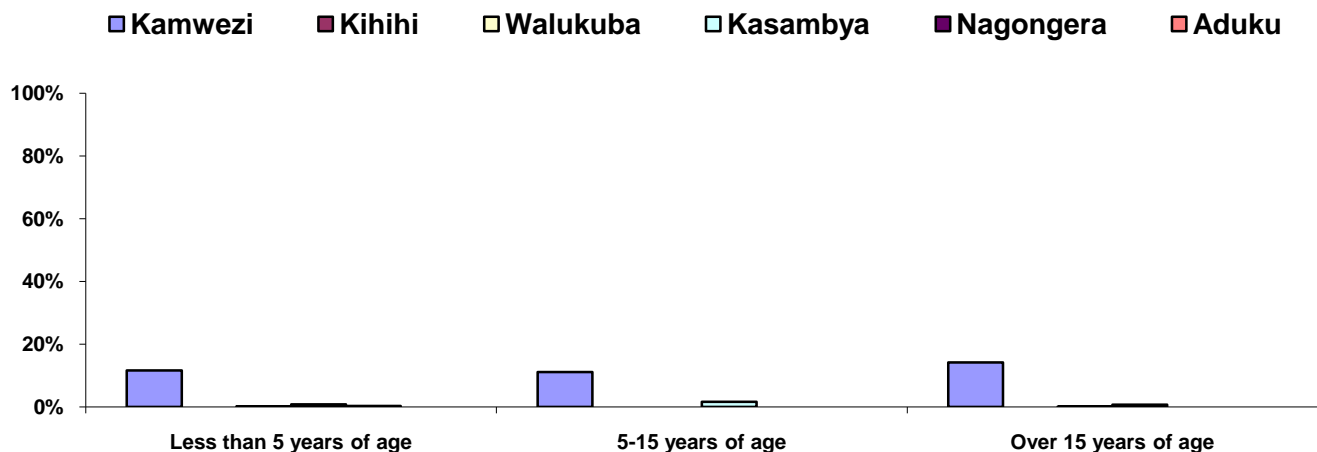
The majority of the cases suspected to have malaria were children under 5 years, followed by those between 5 – 15 years and the lowest proportions were among those over 15 years. This pattern is seen at all the sites.

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



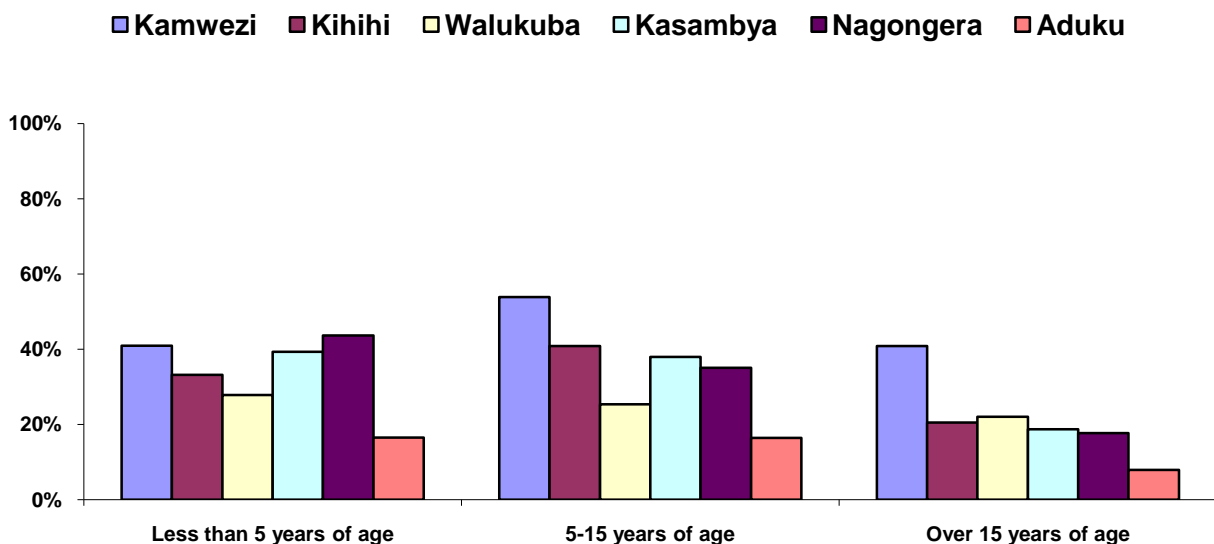
In all age groups and at all sites, over 90% of all the cases suspected of having malaria had a laboratory confirmatory test done.

Proportion of laboratory tests done that were RDTs



RDTs were used at Kamwezi, Kasambya, Nagongera and Walukuba with the biggest proportion recorded (17%) in the older age group at Kamwezi.

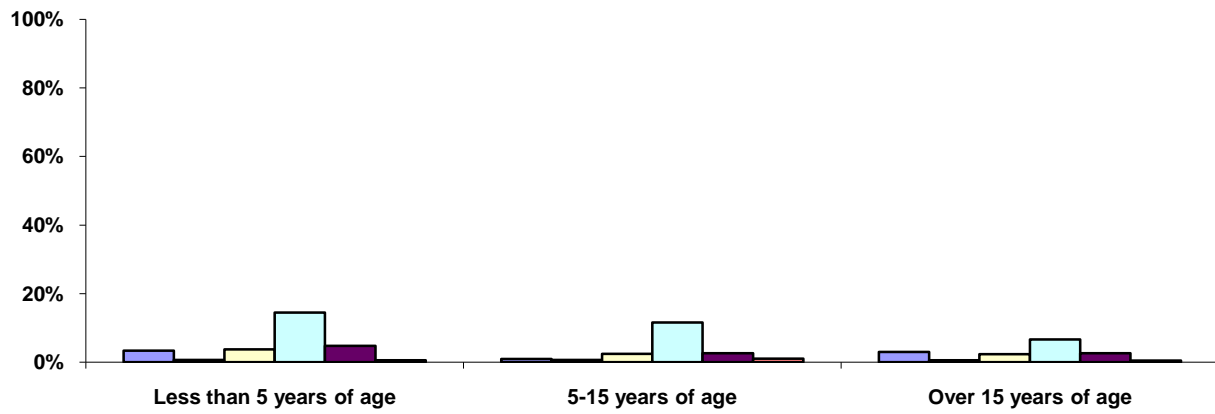
Proportion of laboratory tests done that were positive



Kamwezi recorded the highest TPR (54%) among the 5 – 15 years. However when compared to July 12 results, TPR in Kamwezi declined across all age groups; 56% to 41% among < 5, 64% to 54% among 5-15 years and 47% to 41% among >15 years. A similar downward trend is seen at Kihihi and Kasambya. TPR rates at Aduku, Nagongera and Walukuba were comparable to the previous month.

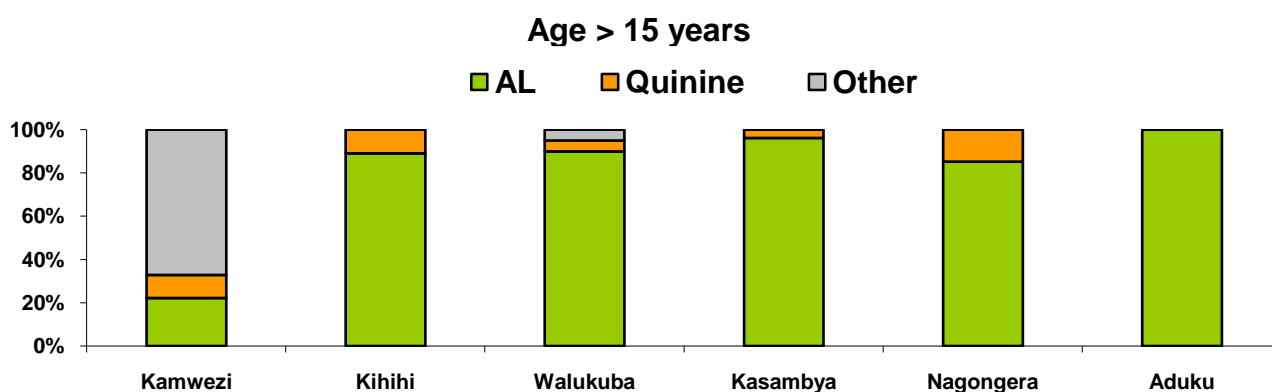
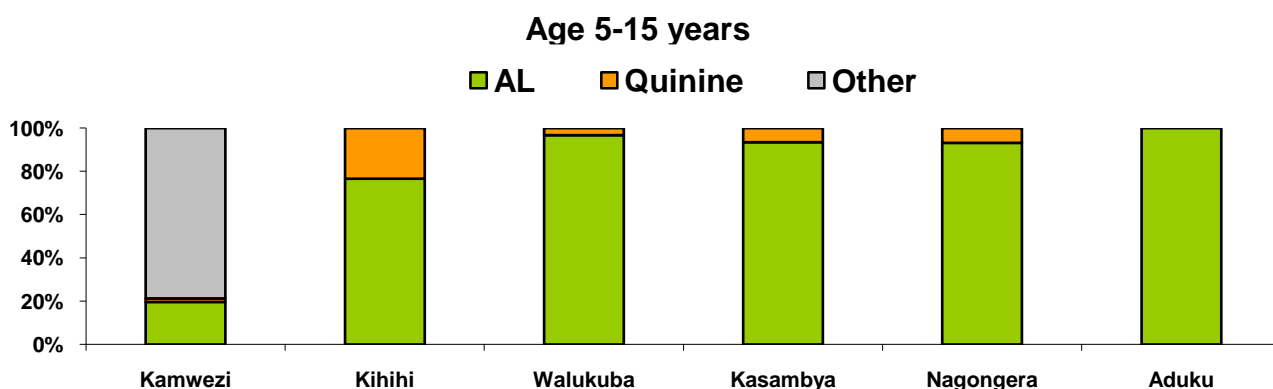
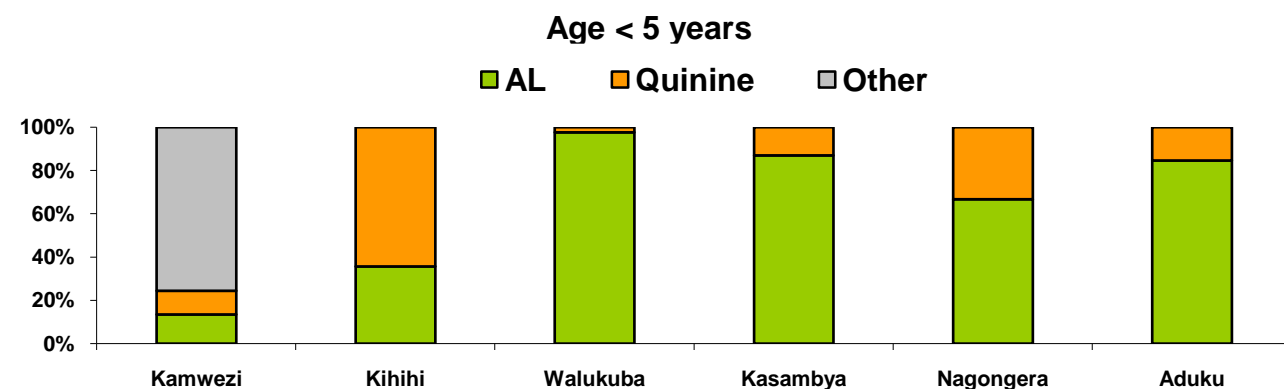
Proportion of patients with a negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials

■ 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 highest in Kasambya (14%) 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 and Kamwezi where duocotecxin was the most prescribed antimalarial in all age groups. All sites reported availability of all AL colored pre-packs throughout the month except Kasambya and Aduku that reported shortage in blue and green respectively, and Kamwezi that reported shortage in blue and brown.

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