



# UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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Website : [www.mu-ucsf.org/umsp](http://www.mu-ucsf.org/umsp)

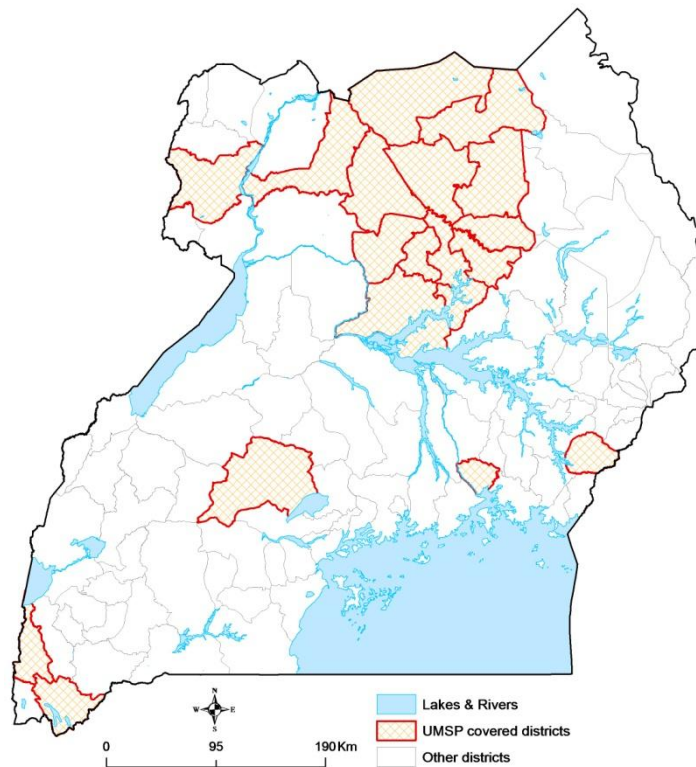
## Malaria Reference Centres surveillance report

**January 2015**

### **Introduction**

At the start of 2014, UMSP embarked on expanding the malaria sentinel site surveillance program with the overall aim of increasing geographical coverage of the malaria surveillance and attaining a more refined picture of the burden of disease in Uganda, beyond the scope of the six sentinel site surveillance districts. The program is conducted within the existing HMIS system, strengthening HMIS to collect high quality malaria surveillance data. The system uses a modified HMIS outpatient register that includes two new columns capturing data on fever status, and laboratory testing status and results. The data collected in the various regions will be utilised to monitor the impact of on-going interventions such as IRS and the universal bed net distribution in several districts among others. Below is a report on these data. This report also aims to give an overview of the malaria situation in the different parts of the country. UMSP maintains a website [www.mu-ucsf.org/umsp](http://www.mu-ucsf.org/umsp) that can be accessed for these and more information.

### **Study sites**



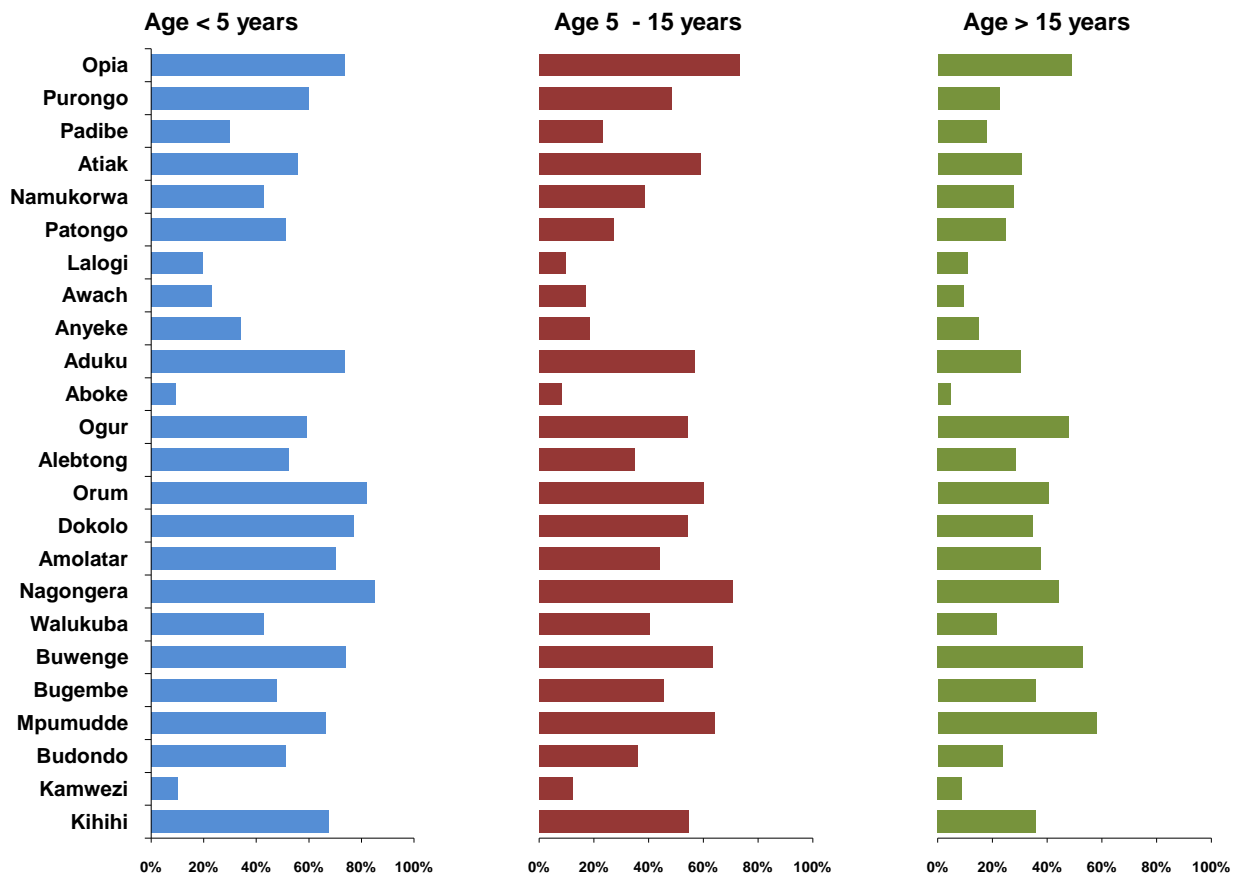
## Summary of key malaria indicators

Region	District	Health facility*	Total number of patients		Suspected malaria		Patients sent to the lab		Lab confirmed malaria		IRS	
			Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Status	Date of last round
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1,656	251	743	170	718	164	180	42	None	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1,605	236	156	24	154	24	16	2	None	NA
East Central	Jinja	Budondo	1,657	415	555	213	263	124	121	75	None	NA
		Mpumudde	1,633	309	988	205	503	113	17	4	None	NA
		Bugembe	1,653	442	676	211	440	144	122	25	None	NA
		Buwenge	1,218	307	728	227	588	190	147	47	None	NA
		Walukuba	2,544	456	735	195	732	195	269	67	None	NA
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	2,230	765	1,391	650	1,374	644	440	270	Round 1	Feb-2015
North	Amolatar	Amolatar	1,157	222	519	156	458	151	214	99	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Dokolo	Dokolo	2,068	364	927	281	670	241	284	124	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Otuke	Orum	1,184	251	621	206	601	206	412	154	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Alebtong	Alebtong	1,558	257	516	134	342	88	153	57	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Lira	Ogur	1,762	247	881	146	45	12	21	5	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Kole	Aboke	1,389	204	80	19	56	14	19	8	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Apac	Aduku	1,144	202	485	149	408	128	180	70	Stopped	May-2014
	Oyam	Anyeke	2,039	311	374	106	290	85	43	15	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Gulu	Awach	1,561	308	219	71	120	38	32	9	Stopped	Nov-2014
		Lalogi	1,833	434	234	86	184	75	16	6	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Agago	Patongo	1,244	295	392	151	297	123	69	31	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1,436	449	503	192	164	68	53	18	Stopped	May-2014
	Amuru	Atiak	1,258	316	563	176	402	127	240	71	Stopped	May-2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	1,244	225	257	67	248	67	24	9	Stopped	May-2014
Nwoya	Purongo	895	208	350	125	284	107	206	73	Stopped	May-2014	
Arua	Opia	1,195	252	725	185	564	149	200	55	None	NA	

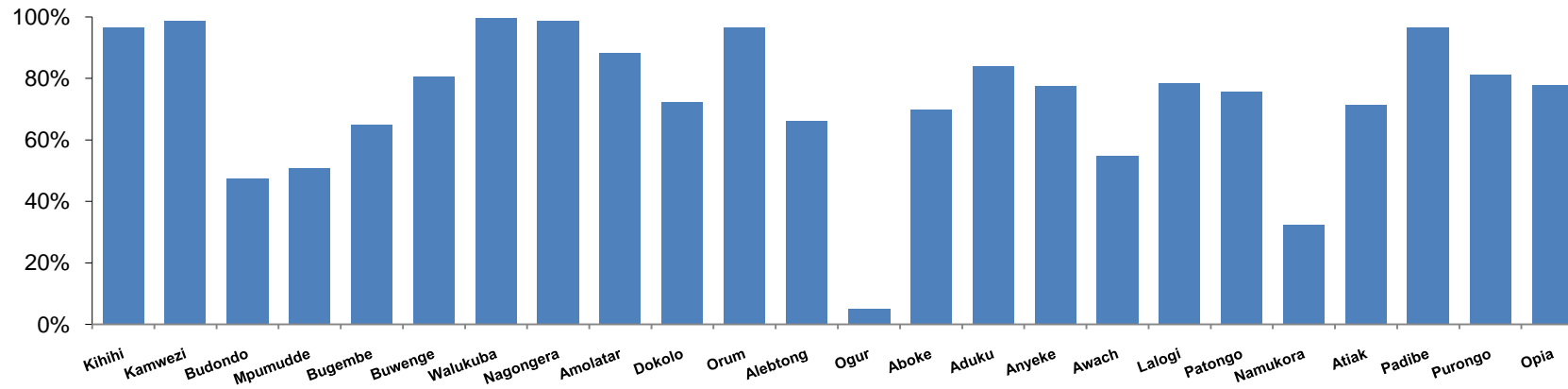
\* All health facilities are outpatient level IV health centres with exception of Opia (Arua district) and Patongo (Agago district) and Purongo (Nwoya) which are level III health centres

Total outpatient attendance ranged from 895 in Purongo to 2544 in Walukuba with children under 5 years of age ranging from 202 in aduku to 765 in Nagongera. The number of suspected malaria cases was lowest at Aboke (80) and highest at Nagongera (1391). Consequently, the number of patients referred to the laboratory for a malaria confirmatory test was lowest at Aboke (56) and highest at Nagongera (1374). Total number of patients confirmed with malaria ranged from 16 (Kamwezi, Lalogi) to 440 (Nagongera).

# Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria

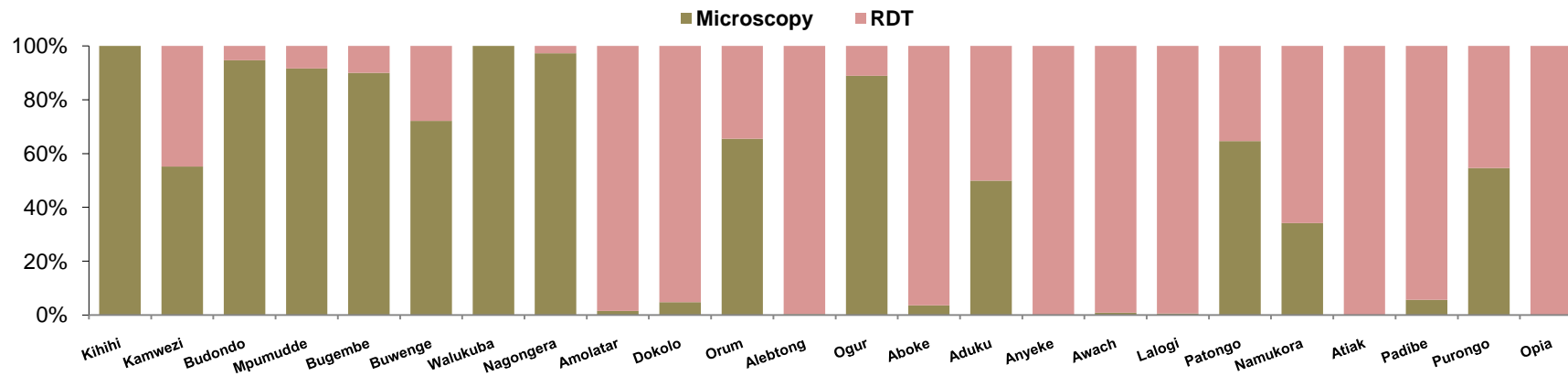


**Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done**



Testing rates among suspected malaria cases were above 80% at Kihihi, Kamwezi, Buwenge, Walukuba, Nagongera, Amolatar, Orum, Aduku, Lalogi, Padibe, and Purungo. Four sites; Budondo, Mpumudde, Ogur, and Namukoro had testing rates below 50%.

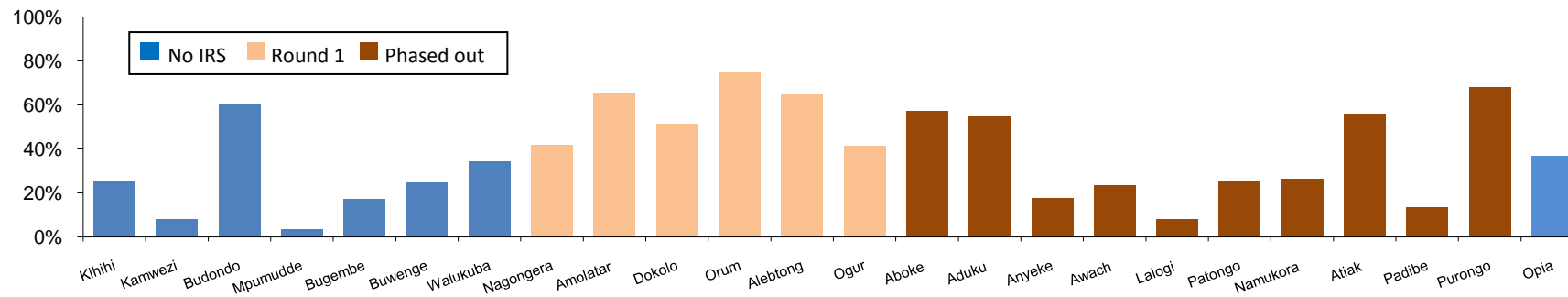
**Proportion of laboratory tests that were Microscopy or RDTs**



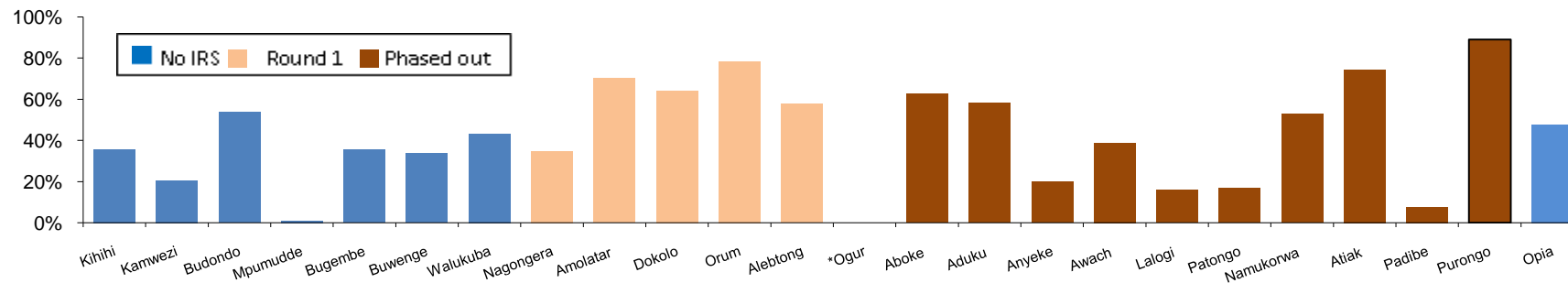
Over 90% of the malaria diagnostics tests conducted in Amolatar, Dokolo, Alebtong, Aboke, Anyeke, Awach, Lalogi, Atiak, Padibe and Opia were RDTs.

## Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

### Age < 5 years

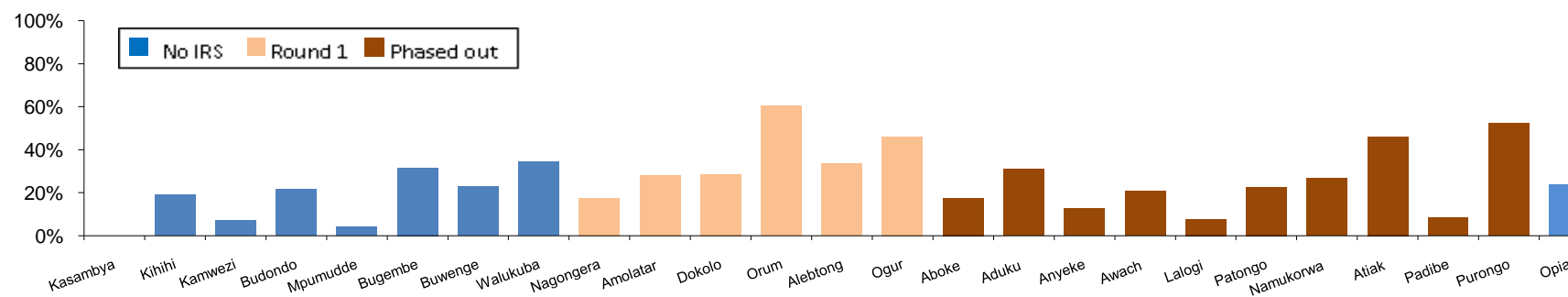


### Age 5 - 15 years



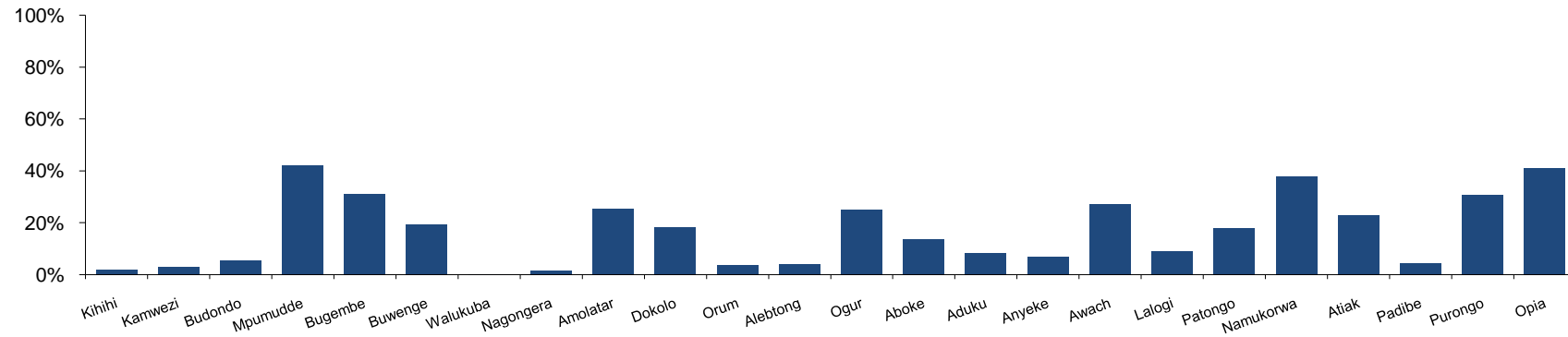
\*Too few cases (<10)

### Age > 15 years



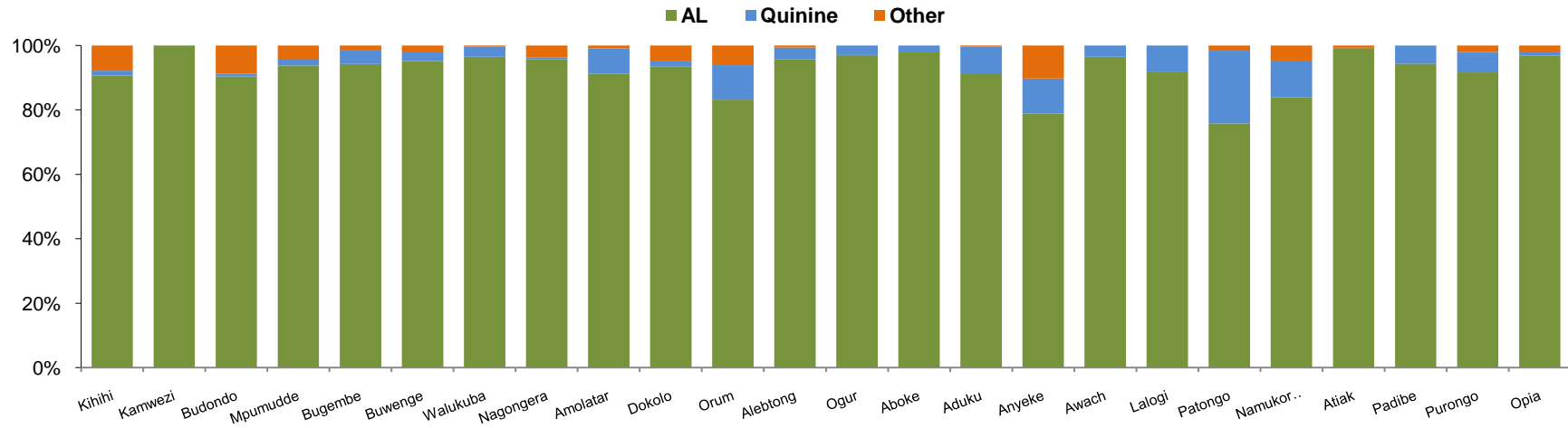
Test positivity rate ranged between 4% (Mpumudde) and 75% (Orumu) among children under 5 years, 1% (Mpumudde) to 89% (Purongo) among the 5 – 15 year olds and from 4% (Mpumudde) to 63% (Awach) among those over 15 years of age.

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



Prescription of antimalarials among those testing negative for malaria parasites was highest at Mpumudde and Opia where approximately 40% of the patients with negative results were prescribed antimalarials. This practice is however reducing compared to previous months.

### Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-Lumenfantrine was the most frequently prescribed antimalarial at all sites and this was followed by quinine.

### 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 patients with a negative lab test result who were prescribed antimalarials
	Denominator	Total number of patient with a negative lab test result