



# UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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

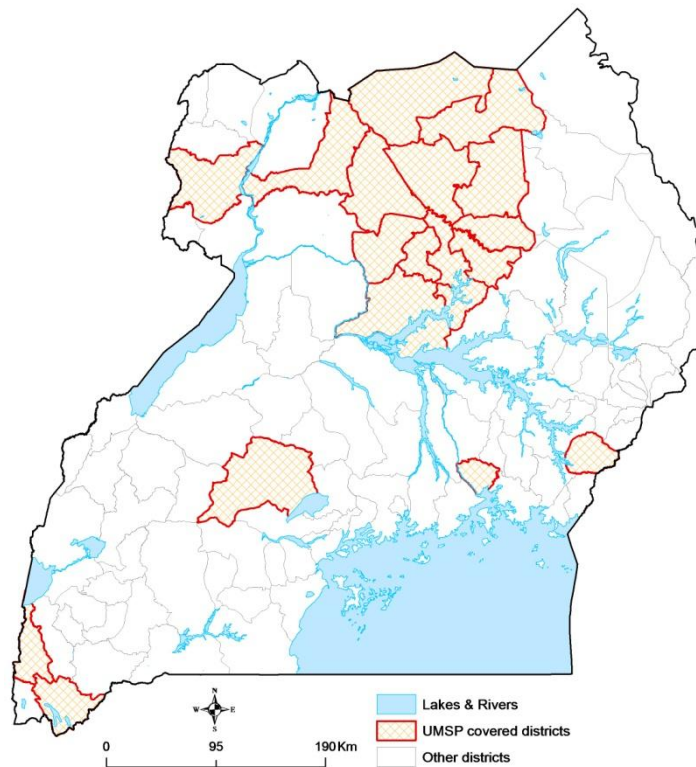
## Malaria Reference Centres surveillance report

February 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



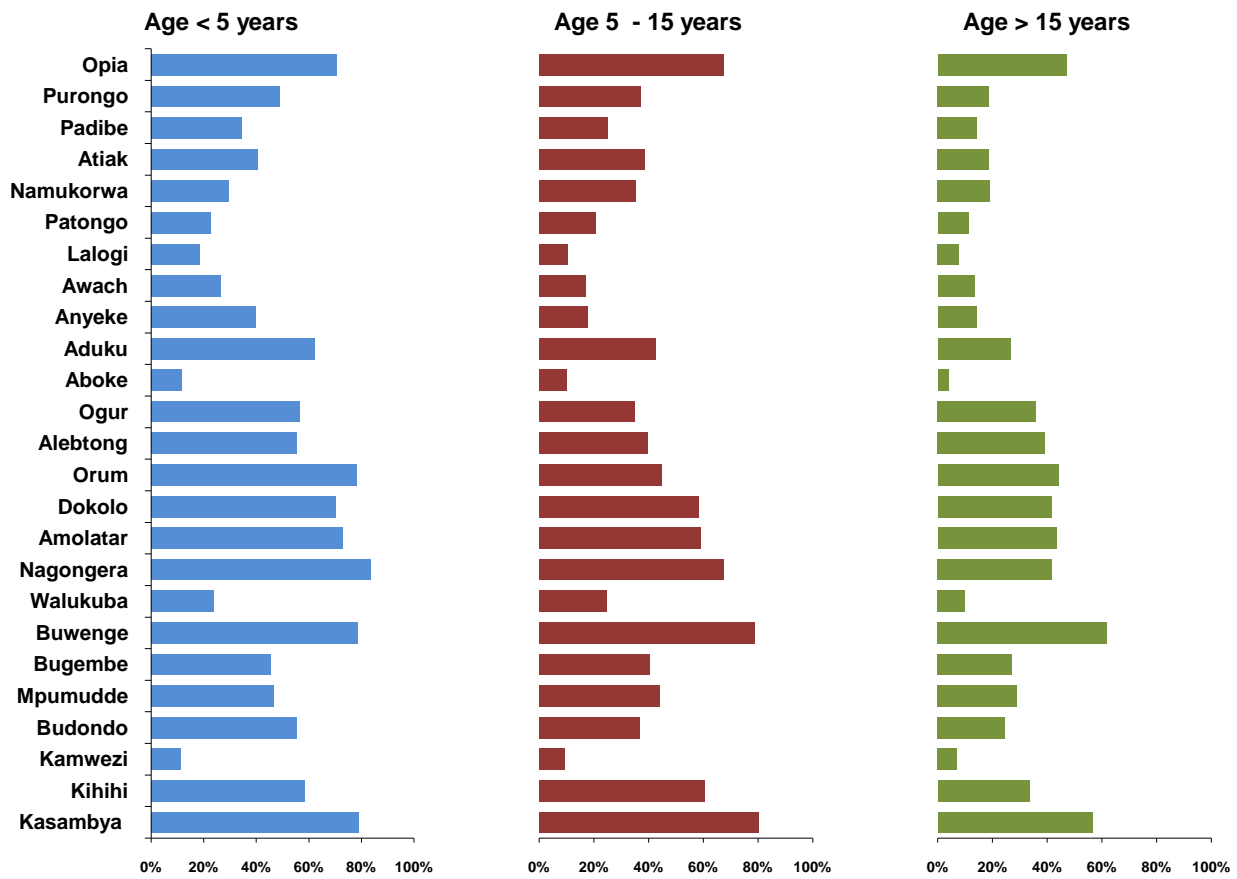
## Summary of key malaria indicators

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
Central	Mubende	Kasambya	1,059	200	713	158	704	157	190	50		
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1,160	212	497	124	496	123	105	30	None	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1,547	205	124	23	123	23	4	0	None	NA
East Central	Jinja	Budondo	1,256	288	432	159	266	104	101	45	None	NA
		Mpumudde	1,645	332	572	155	45	17	13	6	None	NA
		Bugembe	1,407	327	476	149	342	118	88	21	None	NA
		Buwenge	1,058	230	718	181	630	161	116	34	None	NA
		Walukuba	2,471	453	367	107	364	107	124	29	None	NA
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1,587	477	921	399	914	395	160	94	Round 1	Feb-2015
North	Amolatar	Amolatar	1,635	309	837	225	751	220	224	77	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Dokolo	Dokolo	1,879	350	922	245	823	228	211	75	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Otuke	Orum	1,382	277	706	217	654	211	298	118	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Alebtong	Alebtong	1,634	238	679	132	550	98	169	37	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Lira	Ogur	1,645	271	644	153	25	7	20	7	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Kole	Aboke	1,429	207	82	24	64	16	41	12	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Apac	Aduku	1,174	219	410	136	366	125	70	27	Stopped	May-2014
	Oyam	Anyeke	2,255	377	425	151	350	135	50	18	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Gulu	Awach	1,692	353	286	93	219	71	19	4	Stopped	Nov-2014
		Lalogi	1,892	427	201	80	144	67	14	6	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Agago	Patongo	1,282	317	196	72	125	43	35	9	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1,234	332	309	98	107	48	29	11	Stopped	May-2014
	Amuru	Atiak	1,128	290	334	118	280	95	144	45	Stopped	May-2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	1,325	231	262	80	252	78	26	3	Stopped	May-2014
	Nwoya	Purongo	785	221	246	108	207	97	124	58	Stopped	May-2014
Arua	Opia	1,040	234	598	165	499	138	121	31	None	NA	

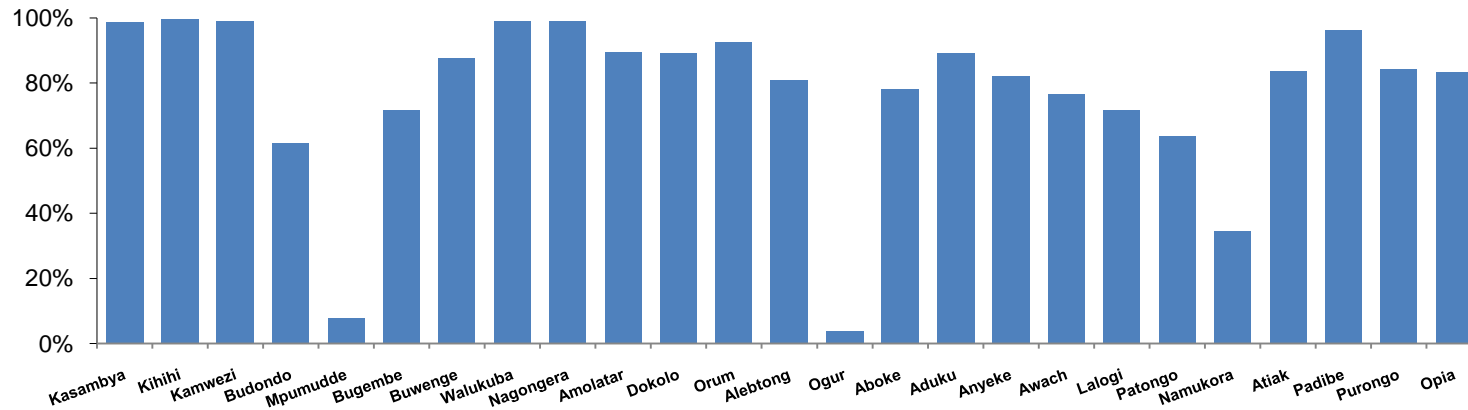
\* All health facilities are outpatient level IV health centres with exception of Opia (Arua district) and Patongo (Agago district) and Purongo (Nwoya) which are level III health centres

Total outpatient attendance ranged from 785 in Purongo to 2471 in Walukuba with children under 5 years of age ranging from 200 in Kasambya to 477 in Nagongera. The number of suspected malaria cases was lowest at Aboke (82) and highest at Dokolo (922). The number of patients referred to the laboratory for a malaria confirmatory test was lowest at Ogur (25) and highest at Nagongera (914). Total number of patients confirmed with malaria ranged from 4 (Kamwezi) to 298 (Orum). All children under 5 years tested in Kamwezi were negative.

# Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria

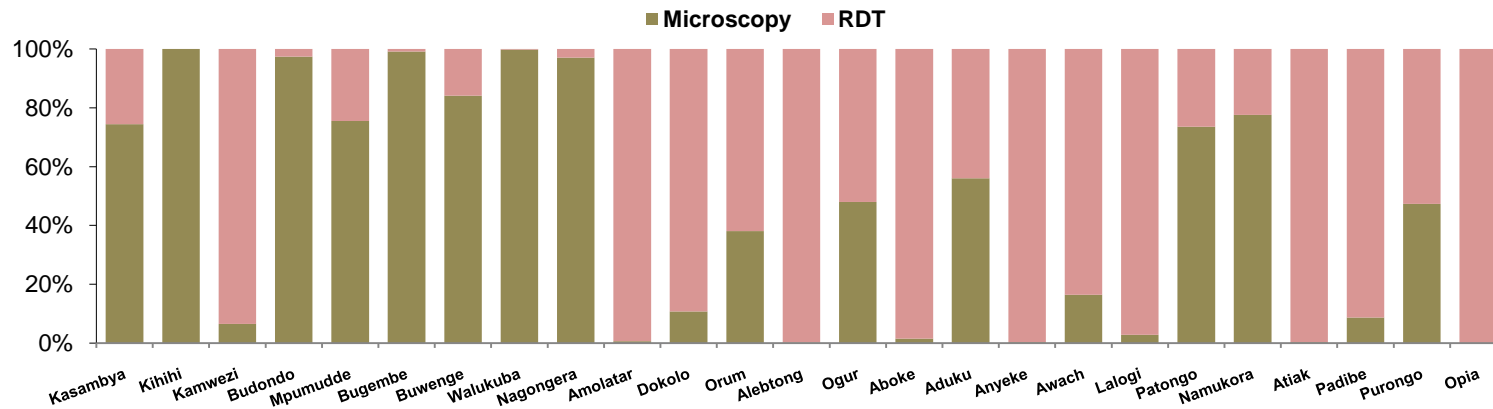


### Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done



Testing rates among suspected malaria cases were above 80% at Kihihi, Kamwezi, Buwenge, Walukuba, Nagongera, Amolatar, Dokolo, Orum, Alebtong, Anyeke, Aduku, Atiak, Padibe, Purongo, and Opia. Three sites; Mpumudde, Ogur, and Namukoro had testing rates below 50%. Interventions are underway to improve testing at these sites.

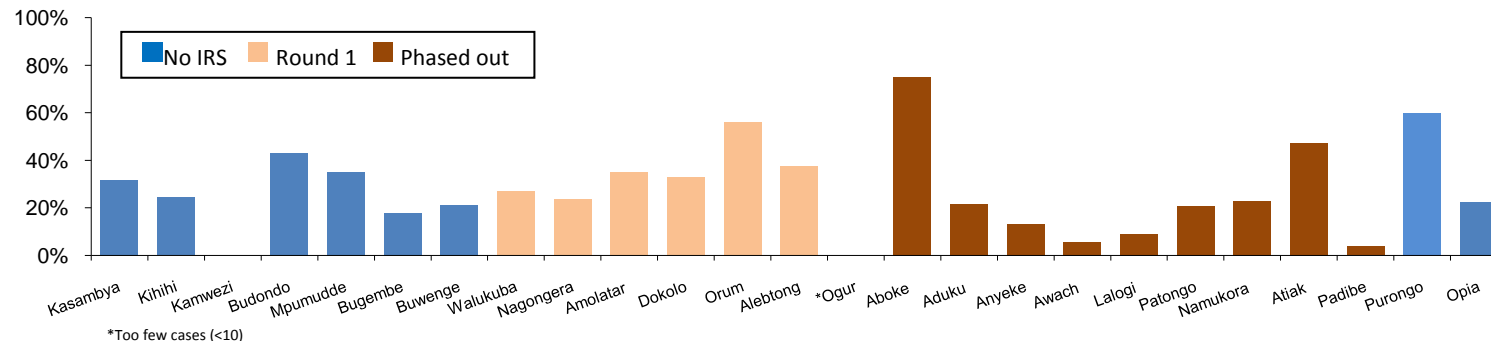
### Proportion of laboratory tests that were Microscopy or RDTs



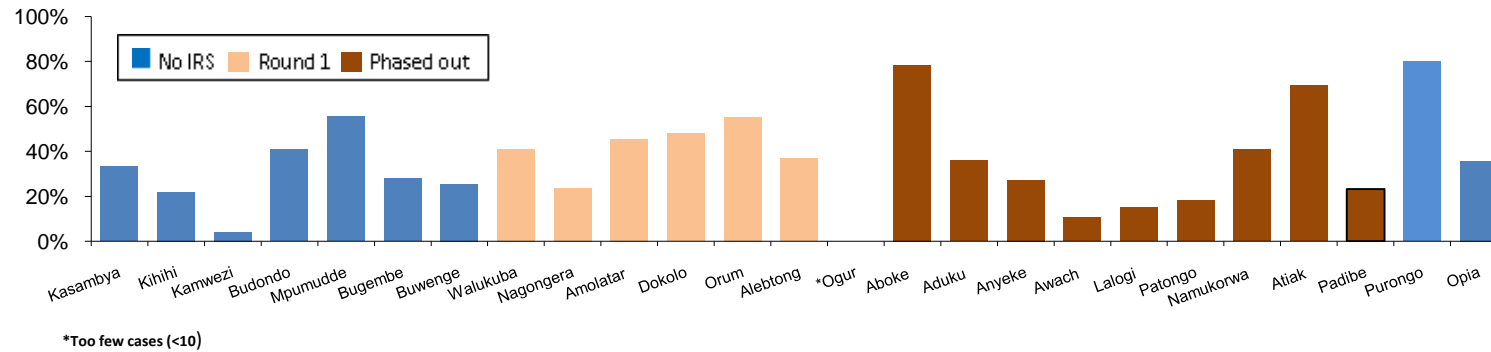
Over 90% of the malaria diagnostics tests conducted in Kamwezi, Amolatar, Alebtong, Aboke, Anyeke, Lalogi, Atiak, Padibe and Opia were RDTs.

## Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

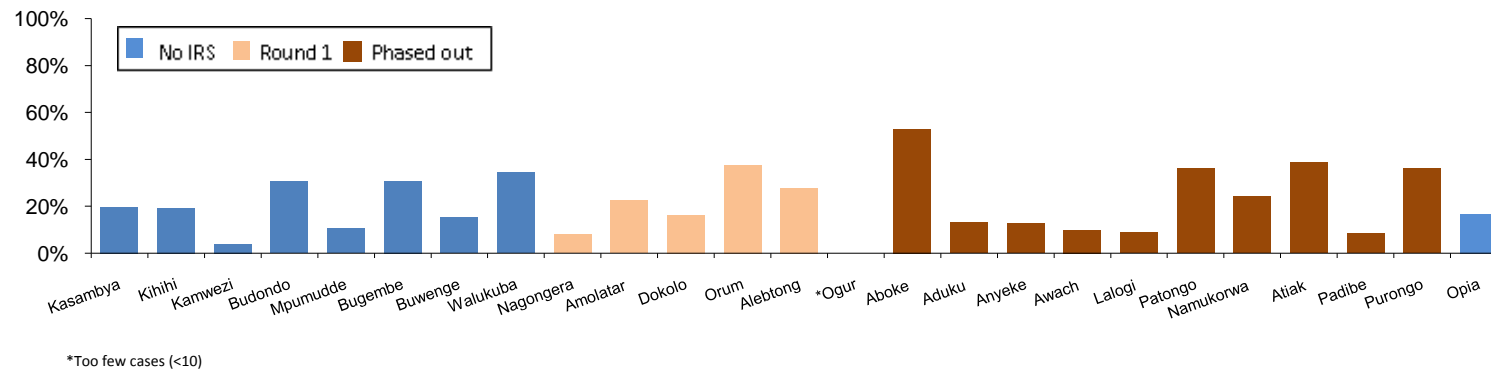
### Age < 5 years



### Age 5 - 15 years

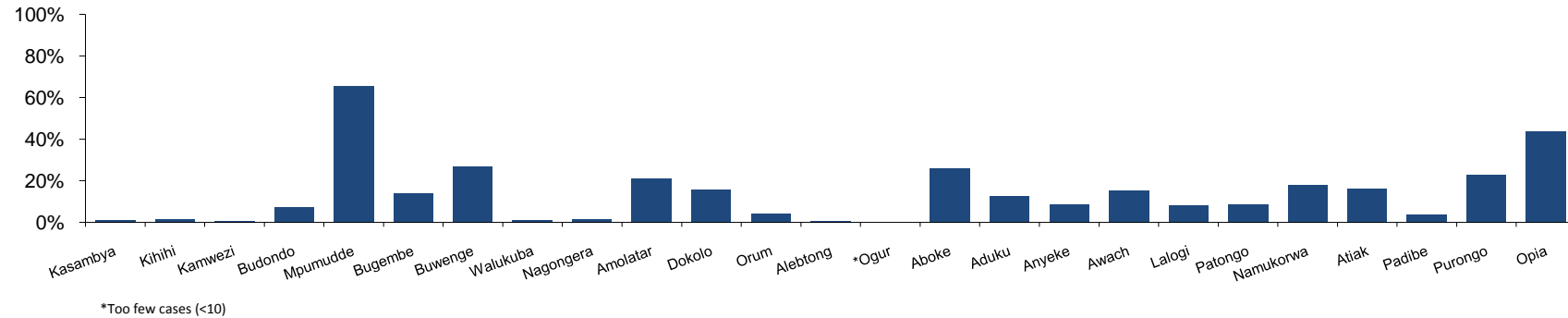


### Age > 15 years



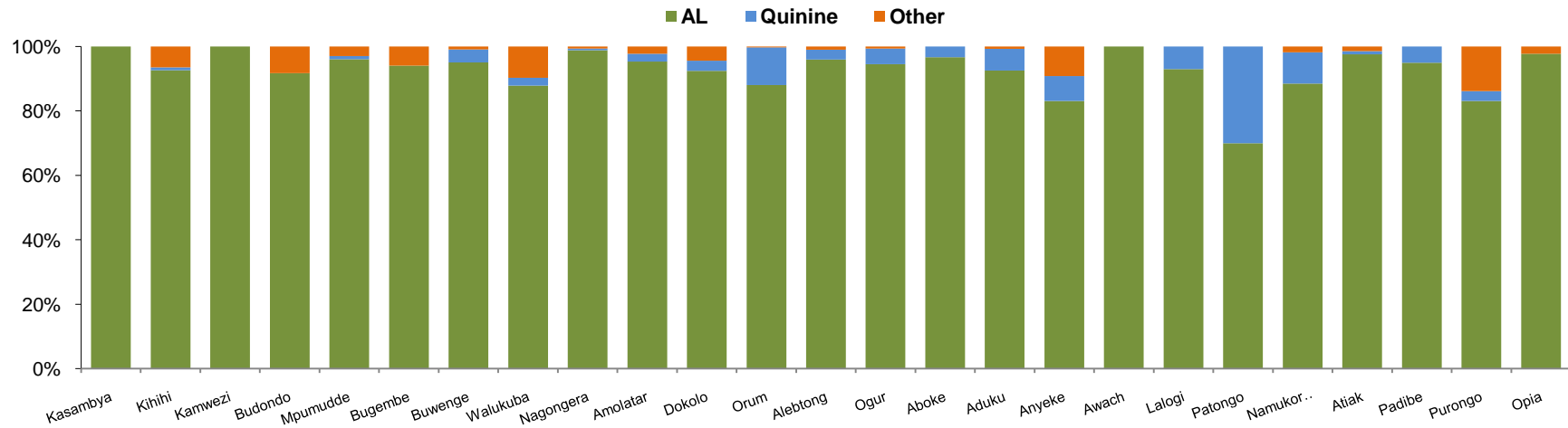
Test positivity rate ranged between 0 (Kamwezi) and 75% (Aboke) among children under 5 years, 4% (Kamwezi) to 80% (Purongo) among the 5 – 15 year olds and from 4% (Kamwezi) to 77% (Ogur) among those over 15 years of age.

### 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 over 40% of the patients with negative results were prescribed antimalarials.

### Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-Lumefantrine 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