



UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

Mulago Hospital Complex, P.O.Box 7475, Kampala, Tel. 041-530692, Fax 041-540524;

Website : www.mu-ucsf.org/umsp

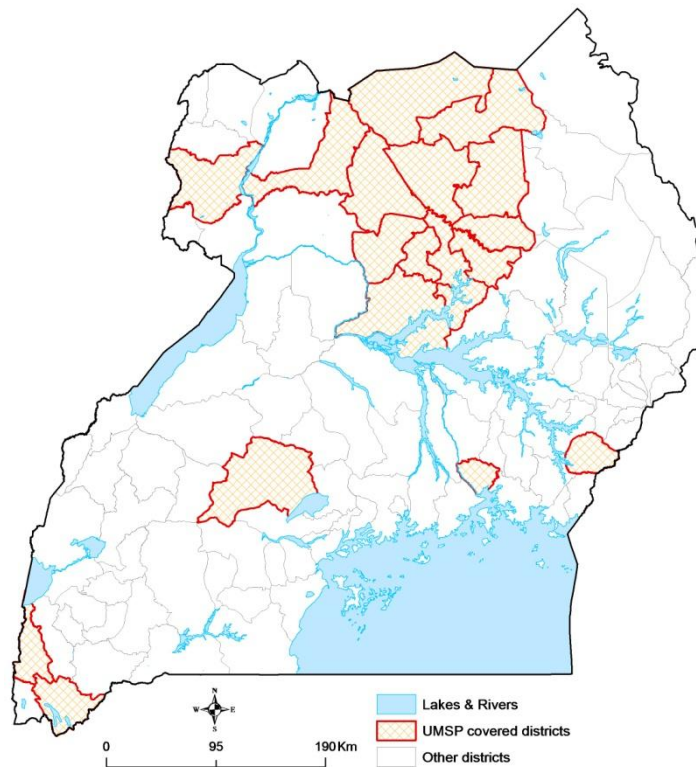
Malaria Reference Centres surveillance report

March 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 that can be accessed for these and more information.

Study sites



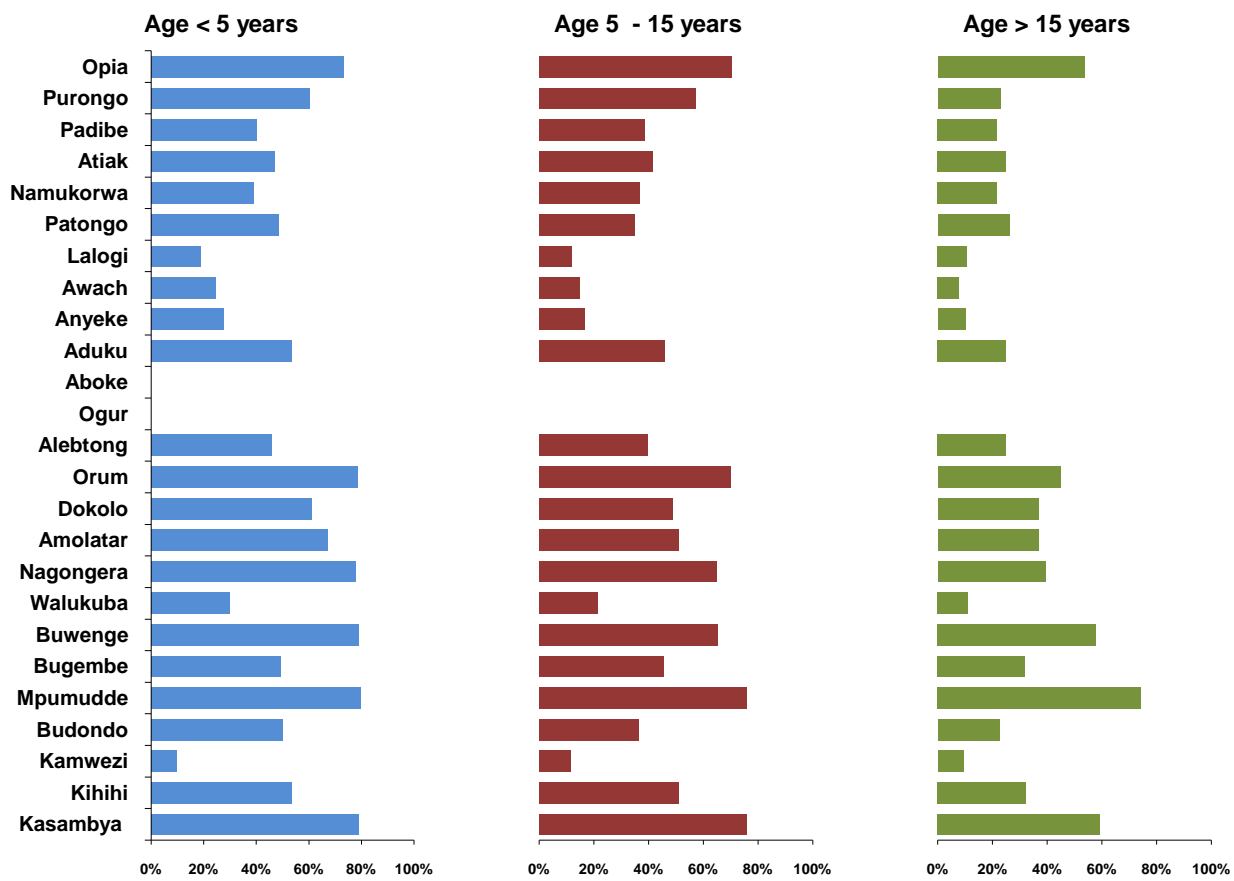
Summary of key malaria indicators

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	1,351	282	935	223	920	216	169	50	None	NA
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1,638	282	657	167	653	167	120	27	None	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1,605	279	159	27	159	27	8	1	None	NA
East Central	Jinja	Budondo	1,559	343	495	172	249	101	108	44	None	NA
		Mpumudde	1,810	337	1,368	269	1,265	248	41	17	None	NA
		Bugembe	2,363	569	909	281	723	241	142	44	None	NA
		Buwenge	1,048	246	670	194	528	149	90	38	None	NA
		Walukuba	2,724	516	444	155	439	155	115	37	None	NA
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1,770	488	951	379	937	376	107	57	Round 1	Feb-2015
North	Amolatar	Amolatar	1,478	298	668	200	610	194	137	52	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Dokolo	Dokolo	2,796	438	1,191	268	1,060	249	166	61	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Otuke	Orum	1,253	268	706	211	652	206	306	108	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Alebtong	Alebtong	2,061	338	628	155	459	118	133	53	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Lira	Ogur									Round 1	Feb-2015
	Kole	Aboke									Stopped	Nov-2014
	Apac	Aduku	935	159	304	85	294	85	37	14	Stopped	May-2014
	Oyam	Anyeke	2,817	368	373	102	272	79	39	13	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Gulu	Awach	1,872	423	243	105	174	79	16	4	Stopped	Nov-2014
		Lalogi	2,486	509	311	97	250	82	9	2	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Agago	Patongo	1,690	415	553	201	386	139	24	7	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1,584	380	472	148	54	24	30	16	Stopped	May-2014
	Amuru	Atiak	1,754	459	615	216	484	173	190	69	Stopped	May-2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	1,628	309	456	124	451	123	37	9	Stopped	May-2014
Nwoya	Purongo	1,071	327	489	197	463	190	312	118	Stopped	May-2014	
Arua	Opia	1,447	341	925	250	803	219	205	61	None	NA	

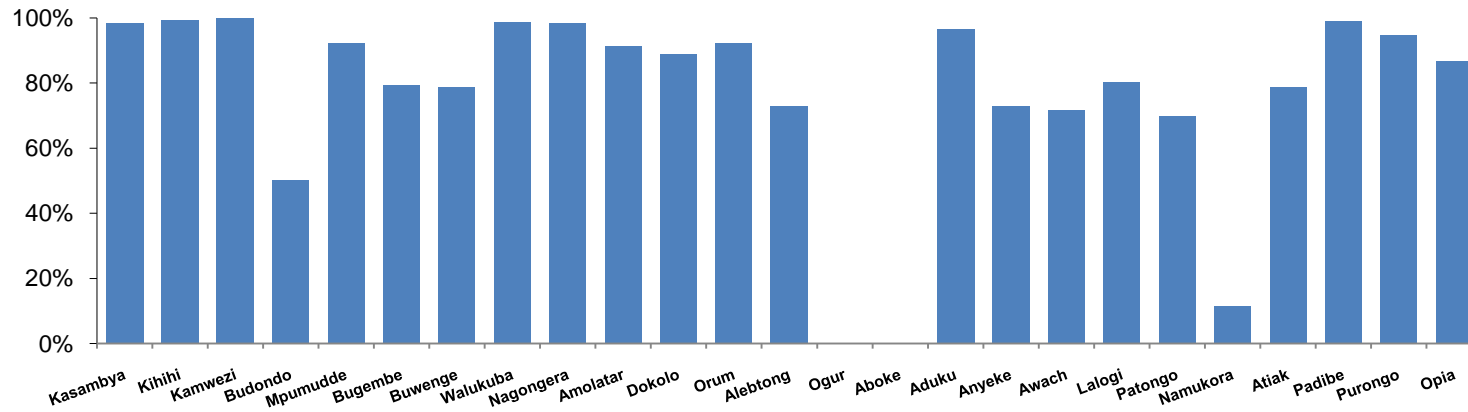
* All health facilities are outpatient level IV health centres with exception of Opia (Arua district) and Patongo (Agago district) and Purongo (Nwoya) which are level III health centres

Total outpatient attendance ranged from .. 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.

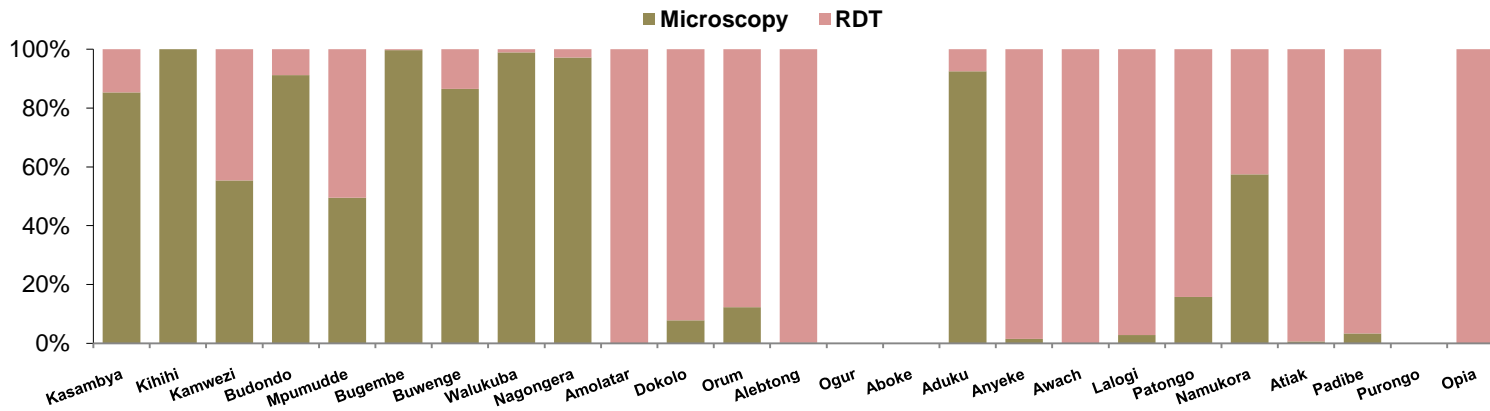
Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria



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



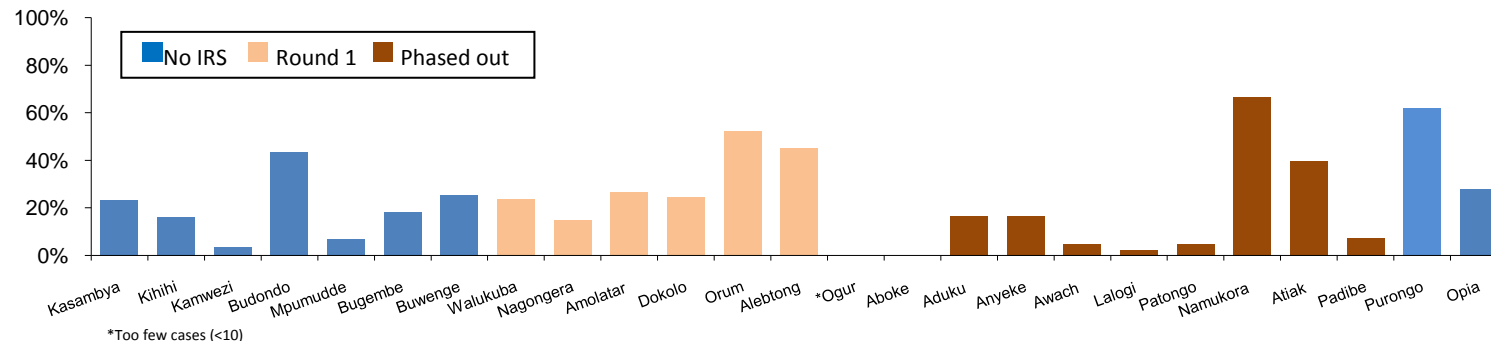
Proportion of laboratory tests that were Microscopy or RDTs



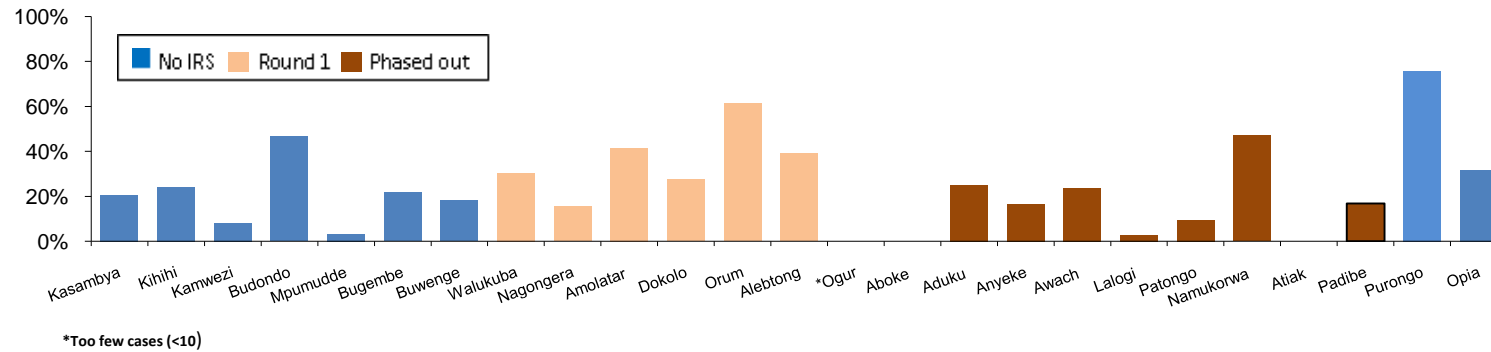
Over 90% of the malaria diagnostics tests conducted in Kamwezi, Amolatar, Alebtong, Aboke, Anyeke, Lalogi, Atiak, Padibe and Opia were RDTs.

Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

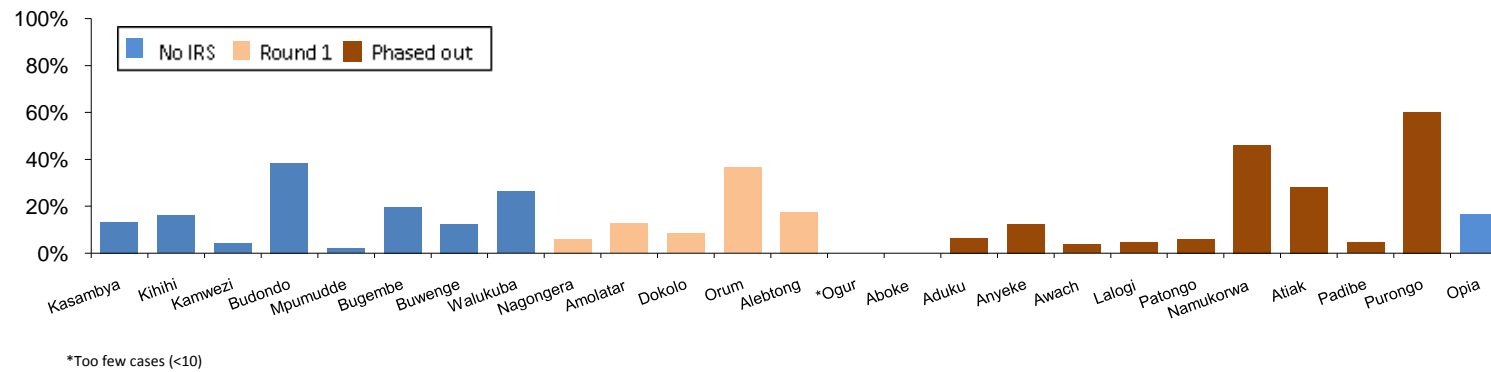
Age < 5 years



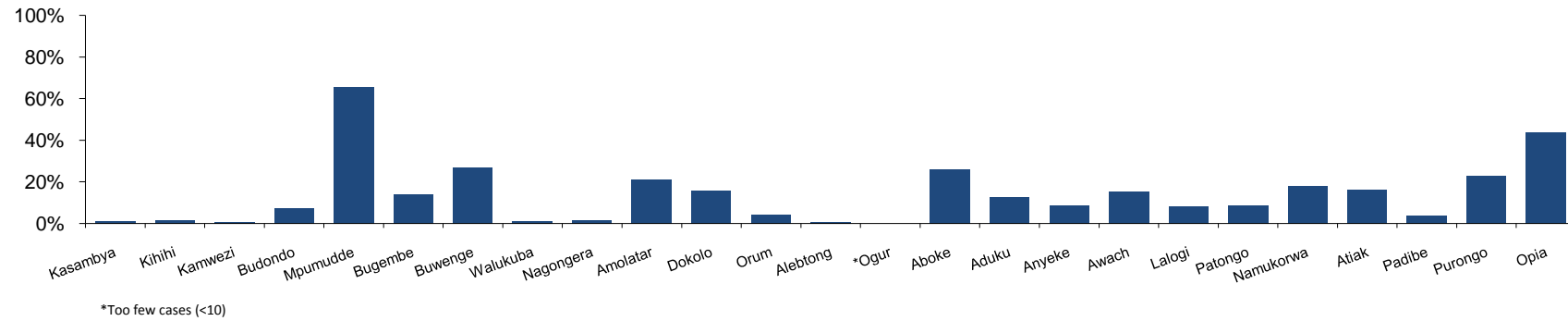
Age 5 - 15 years



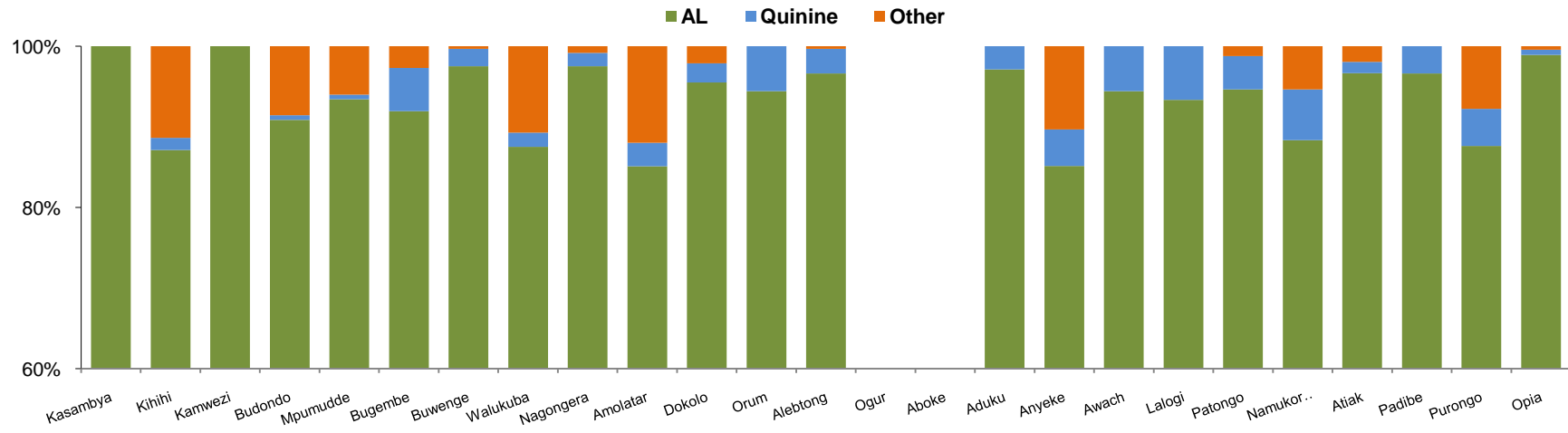
Age > 15 years



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



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