



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



## UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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### Malaria Reference Centres surveillance report

April 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



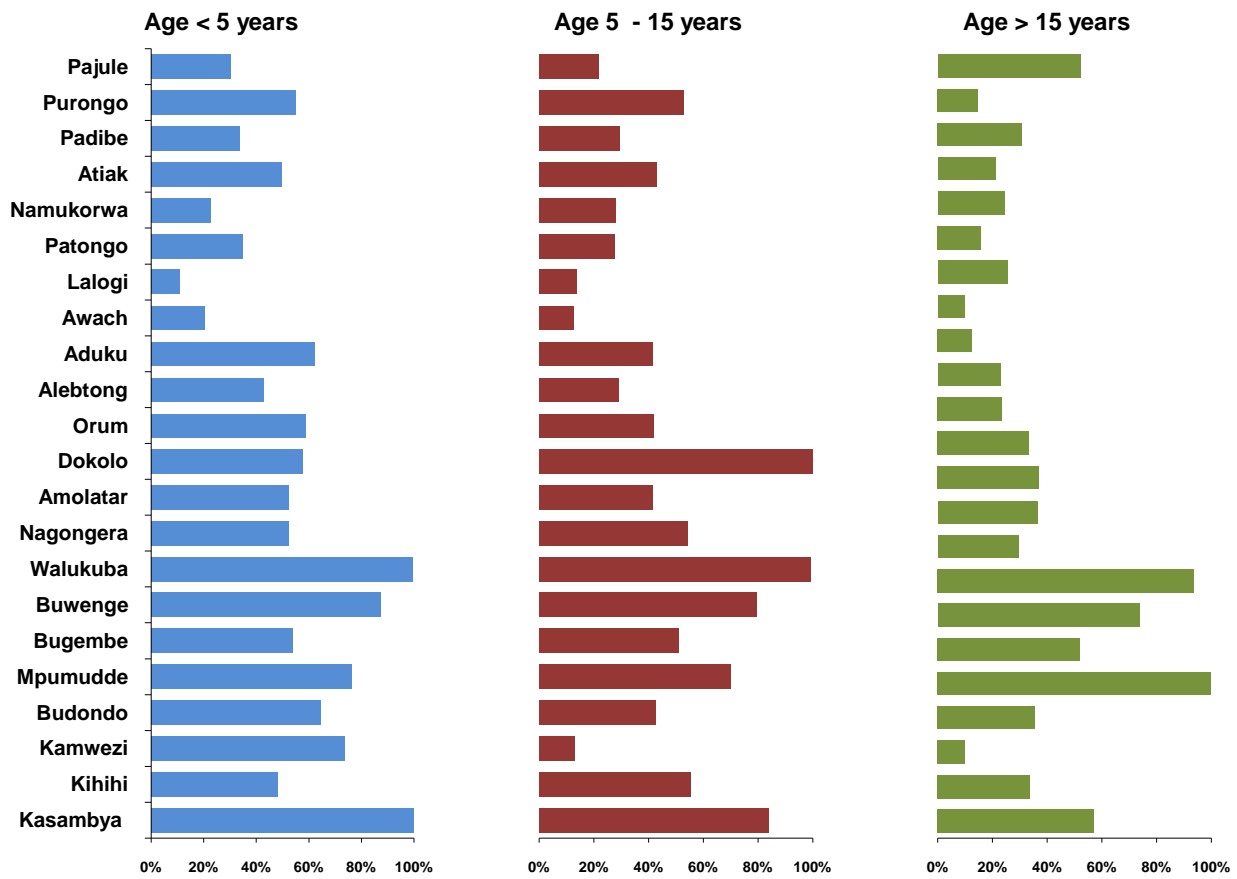
## Summary of key malaria indicators

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	1,215	274	828	217	828	217	241	84	None	NA
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1,434	257	587	124	581	123	212	54	None	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1,364	215	143	22	142	22	2	0	None	NA
East Central	Jinja	Budondo	1,405	412	641	265	477	207	196	103	None	NA
		Mpumudde	1,585	290	1,094	221	861	184	93	22	None	NA
		Bugembe	1,802	484	945	261	842	228	117	38	None	NA
		Buwenge	1,021	263	797	230	705	200	110	42	None	NA
		Walukuba	2,433	399	2,326	397	2,326	397	39	7	None	NA
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1,218	321	544	237	539	237	67	35	Round 1	Feb-2015
Lango sub region	Amolatar	Amolatar	1,431	235	569	123	519	117	66	16	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Dokolo	Dokolo	1,644	269	666	155	553	138	76	26	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Otuke	Orum	976	178	381	105	338	99	206	60	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Alebtong	Alebtong	1,523	245	414	105	292	77	79	34	Round 1	Feb-2015
	Apac	Aduku	867	169	285	105	263	98	69	32	Stopped	May-2014
Acholi sub region	Gulu	Awach	1,457	341	209	70	147	57	43	11	Stopped	Nov-2014
		Lalogi	1,995	445	213	49	151	38	9	5	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Agago	Patongo	1,276	319	358	111	191	70	22	8	Stopped	Nov-2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1,331	346	267	79	65	30	23	13	Stopped	May-2014
	Amuru	Atiak	1,436	391	505	194	395	154	201	82	Stopped	May-2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	1,406	270	350	91	348	90	61	11	Stopped	May-2014
	Nwoya	Purongo	804	227	348	125	333	122	191	76	Stopped	May-2014
	Pader	Pajule	885	209	173	63	168	63	28	7	Stopped	May-2014
	Arua	Opia	1,220	279	744	199	615	172	223	64	None	NA

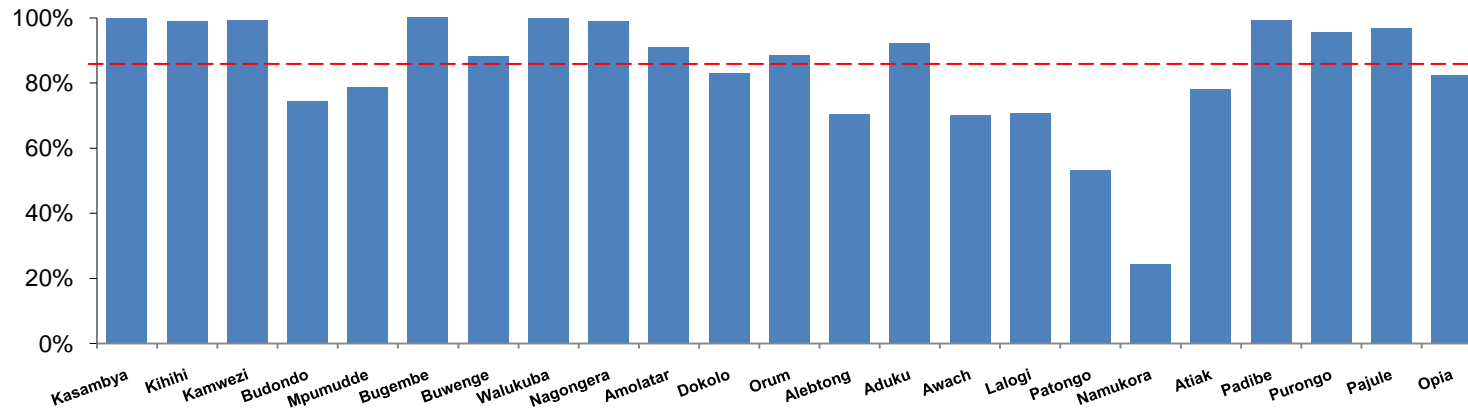
\* All health facilities are outpatient level IV health centres with exception of Opia (Arua district), Patongo (Agago district) and Purongo (Nwoya) which are level III health centres. Ogur, Aboke and Anyeke were not available at the time of report publication

Total outpatient attendance ranged from 804 in Purongo to 2433 in Walukuba with children under 5 years of age ranging from 169 in Aduku to 484 in Bugembe. The number of patients suspected to have malaria was lowest at Kamwezi (143) and highest at Walukuba (2326). The number of patients referred to the laboratory for a malaria confirmatory test was lowest at Namukora (65) and highest at Walukuba (2326). Total number of patients confirmed with malaria ranged from 2 (Kamwezi) to 241 (Kasambya). All children under 5 years tested in Kamwezi were negative.

# Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria

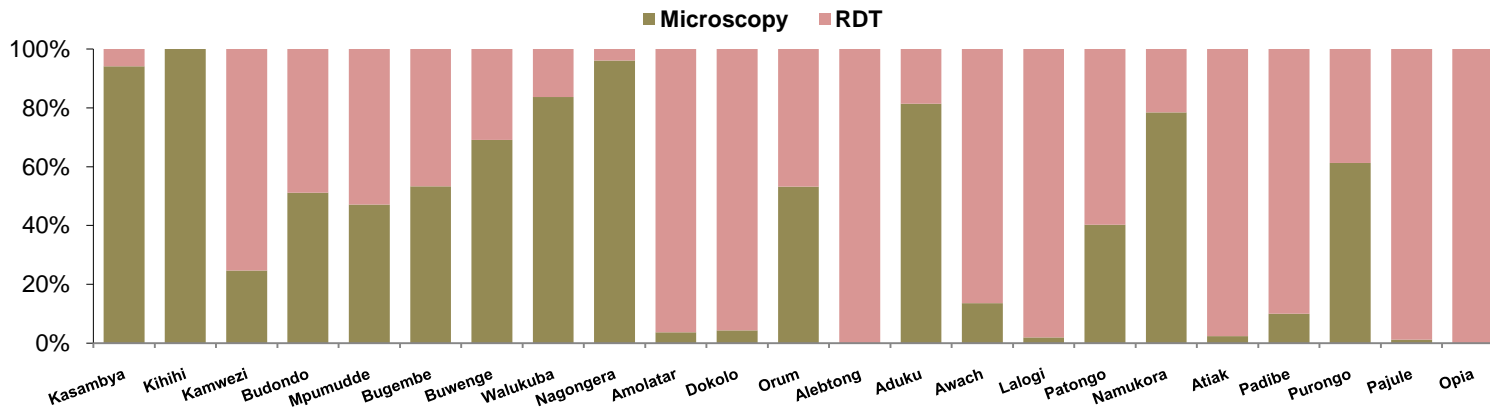


**Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done**



Most sites tested over 70% of the patients suspected to have malaria except patongo (53%) and Namukora (24%)

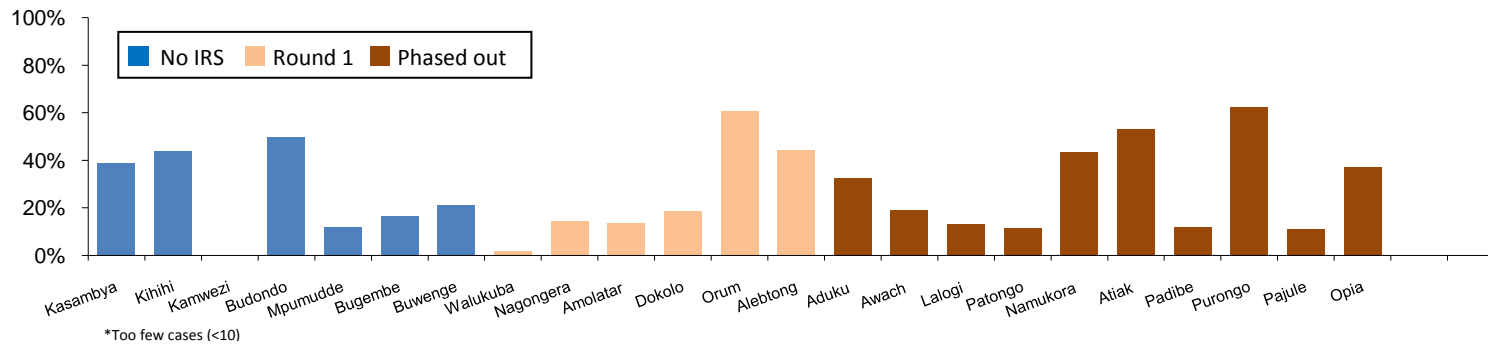
**Proportion of laboratory tests that were Microscopy or RDTs**



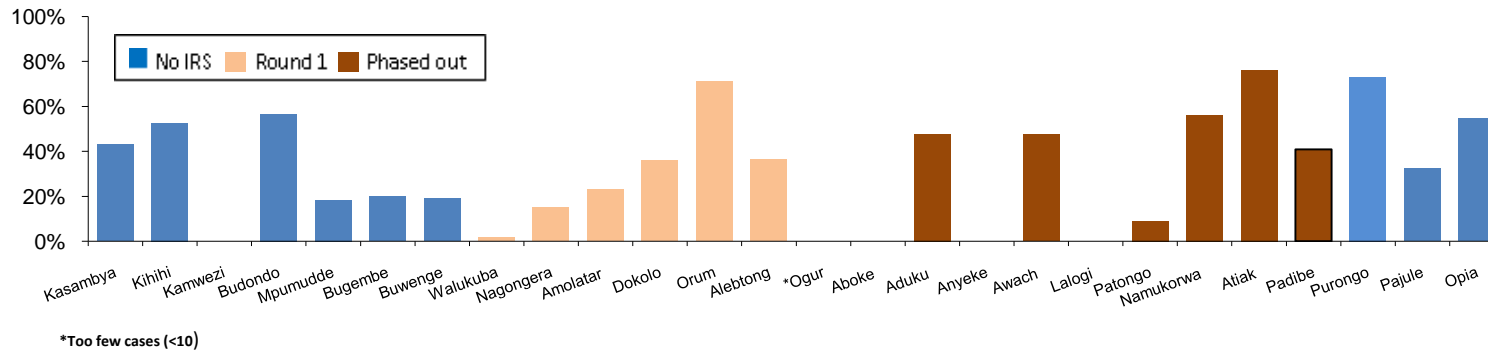
Use of RDTs varied across the sites. Majority of the health facilities in the northern region used more RDTs than microscopy

## Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

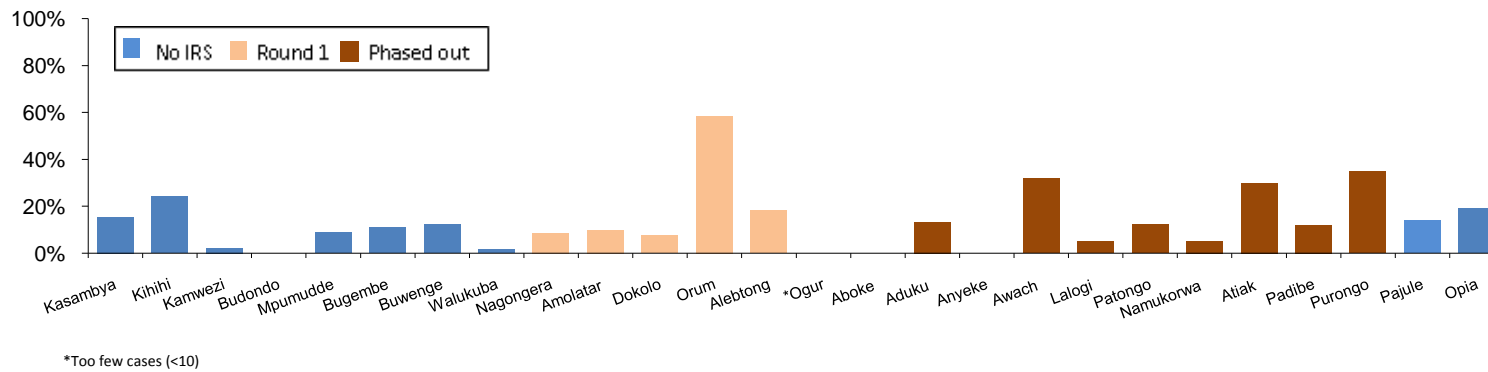
### Age < 5 years



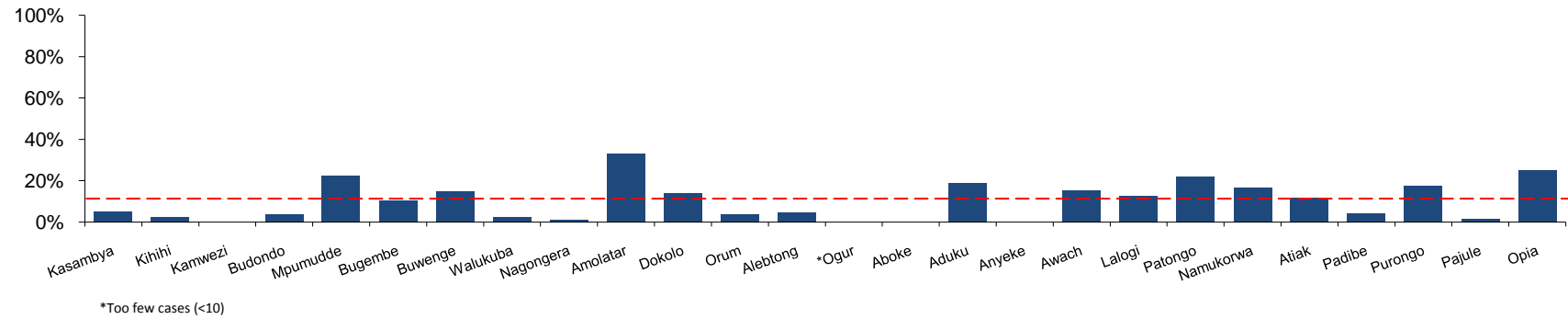
### Age 5 - 15 years



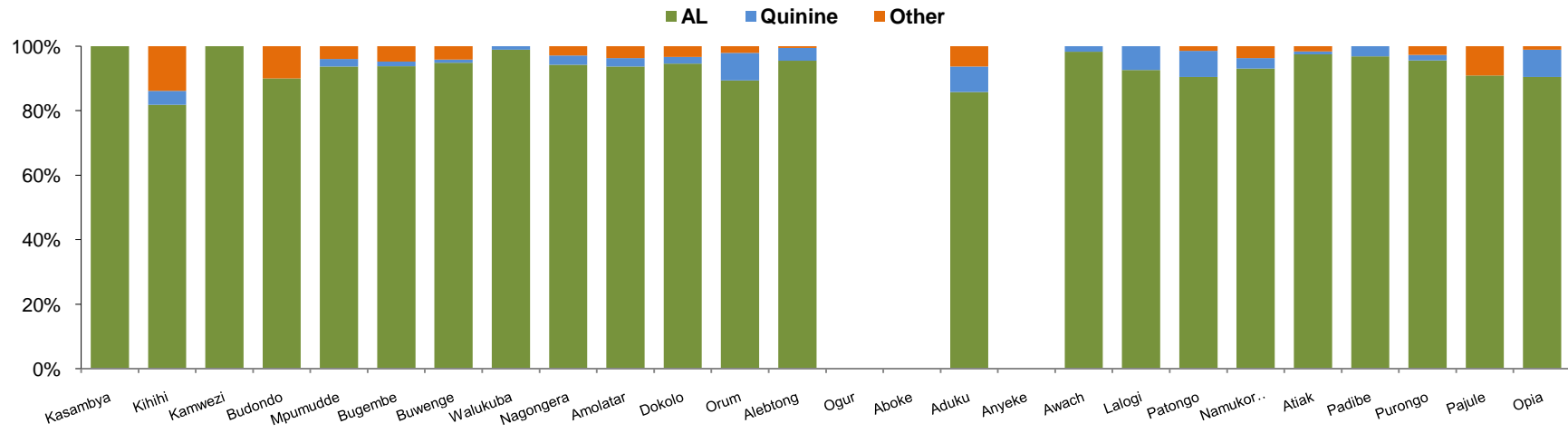
### Age > 15 years



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



### Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-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