



UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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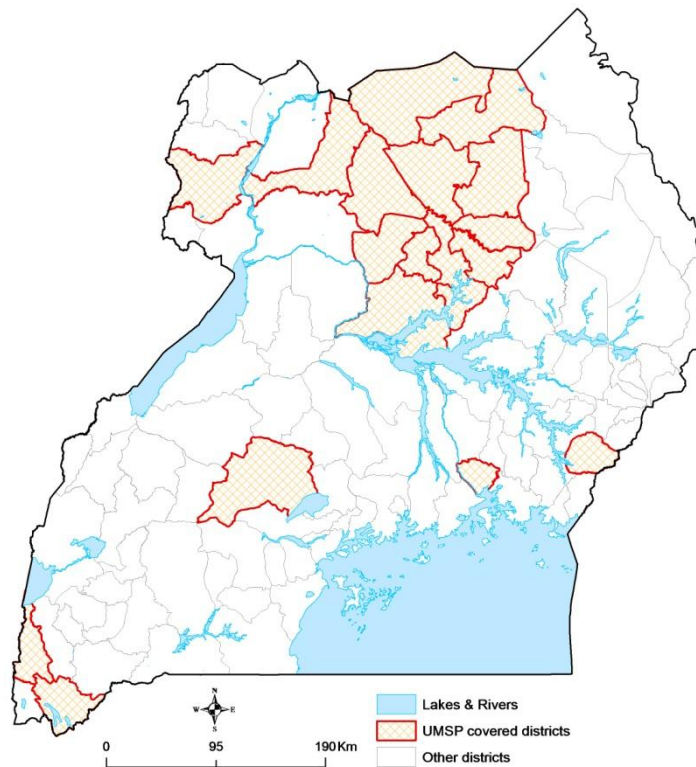
Malaria Reference Centres Surveillance Report

October 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

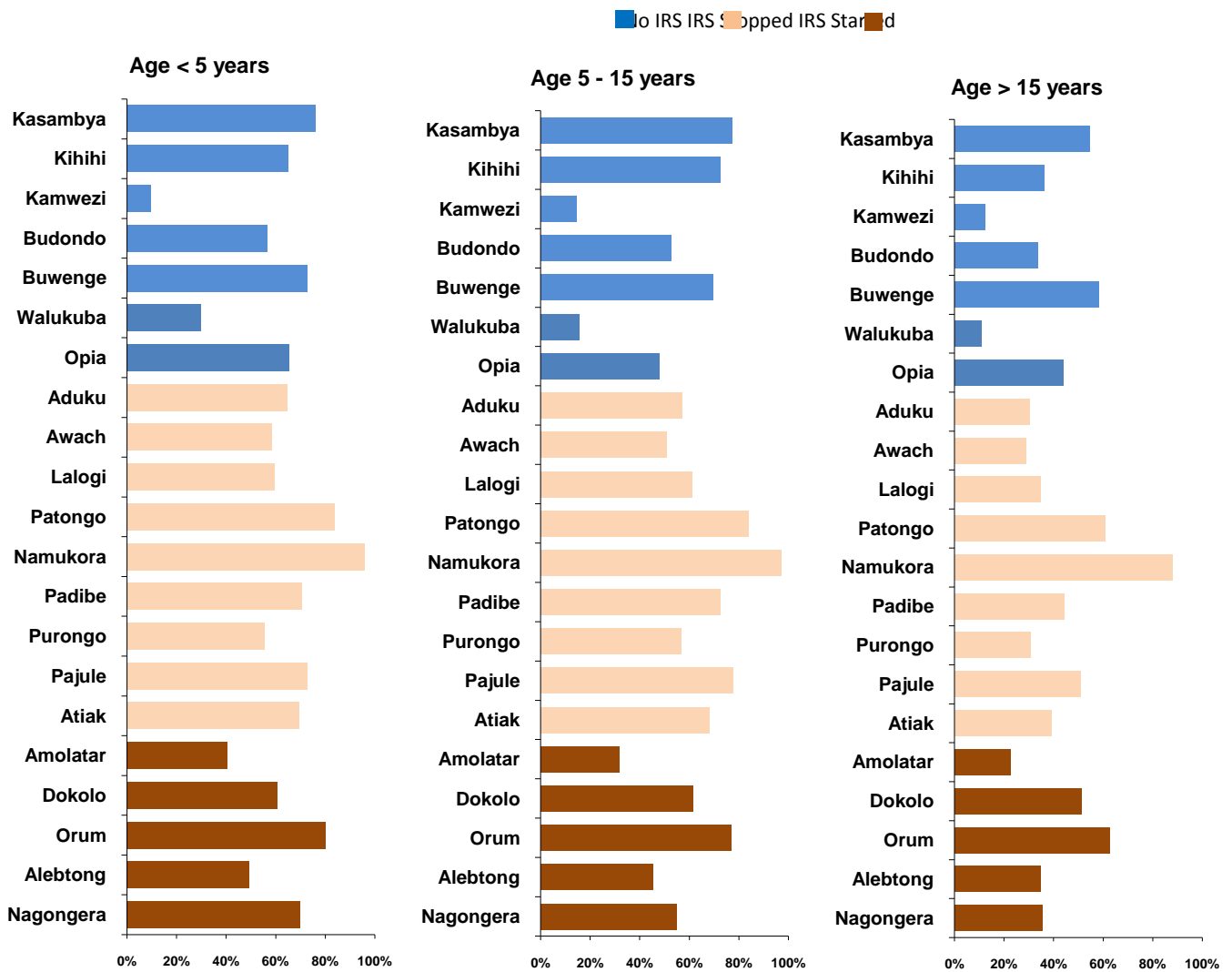
■ No IRS ■ IRS Stopped ■ IRS Started

Region	District	Health facility*	Total number of patients		Suspected malaria		Patients with lab test results		Lab confirmed malaria		IRS		
			Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Status	Date started/stopped	
Central	Mubende	Kasambya	1123	232	727	177	705	173	316	95	Never	NA	
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1378	247	691	161	685	160	318	74	Never	NA	
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1297	158	160	15	156	15	42	5	Never	NA	
		Budondo		1747	477	785	271	222	88	67	29	Never	NA
		Buwenge		1006	165	625	120	513	112	112	34	Never	NA
		Walukuba		2349	441	354	131	334	128	93	25	Never	NA
North	Arua	Opia	2152	470	1084	308	800	228	200	60	Never	NA	
	Apac	Aduku	1820	457	835	295	835	295	583	233	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Gulu	Awach	2554	538	1069	314	449	155	354	126	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
		Lalogi	2962	731	1413	434	1316	410	969	334	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
	Agago	Patongo	2008	451	1453	378	1345	354	1102	305	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
	Kitgum	Namukora	1690	484	1579	464	1519	451	1029	335	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Lamwo	Padibe	1835	342	1074	242	1069	241	767	196	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Nwoya	Purongo	802	245	363	136	280	115	181	79	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Pader	Pajule	2074	549	1353	399	1291	378	961	312	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Amuru	Atiak	2275	573	1321	397	1061	327	838	266	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Amolatar	Amolatar	1865	341	507	138	378	106	46	11	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
	Dokolo	Dokolo	1829	299	995	181	971	180	130	24	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
	Otuke	Orum	1252	269	873	216	792	205	558	141	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
	Alebtong	Alebtong	1512	237	589	117	541	107	171	40	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1940	548	955	383	952	383	69	30	Current IRS	Dec 2014	

*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

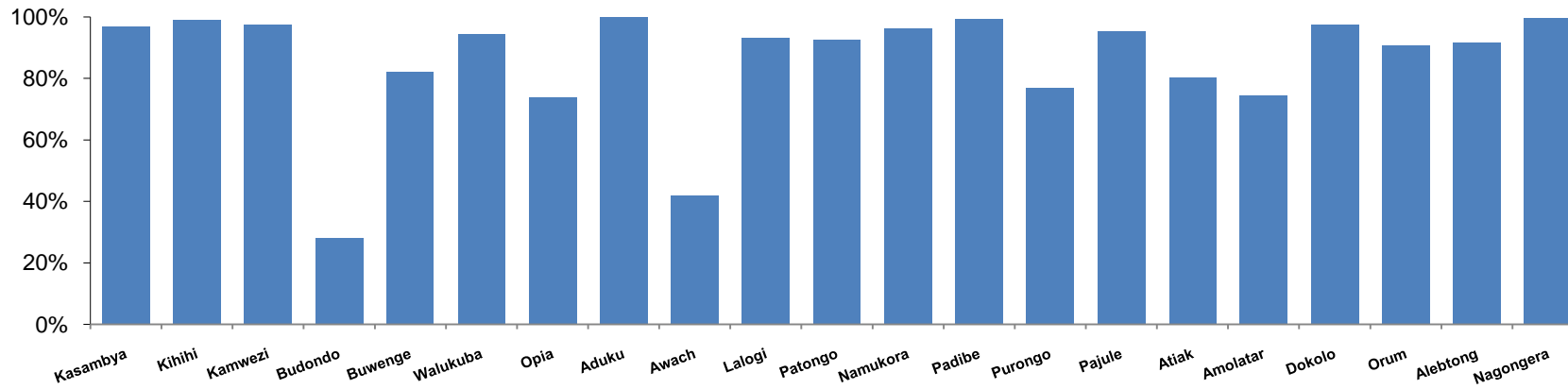
The greatest number of out-patients was seen in health facilities located in districts that no longer receive IRS. IRS-districts had the lowest percentage of confirmed malaria cases.

Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria



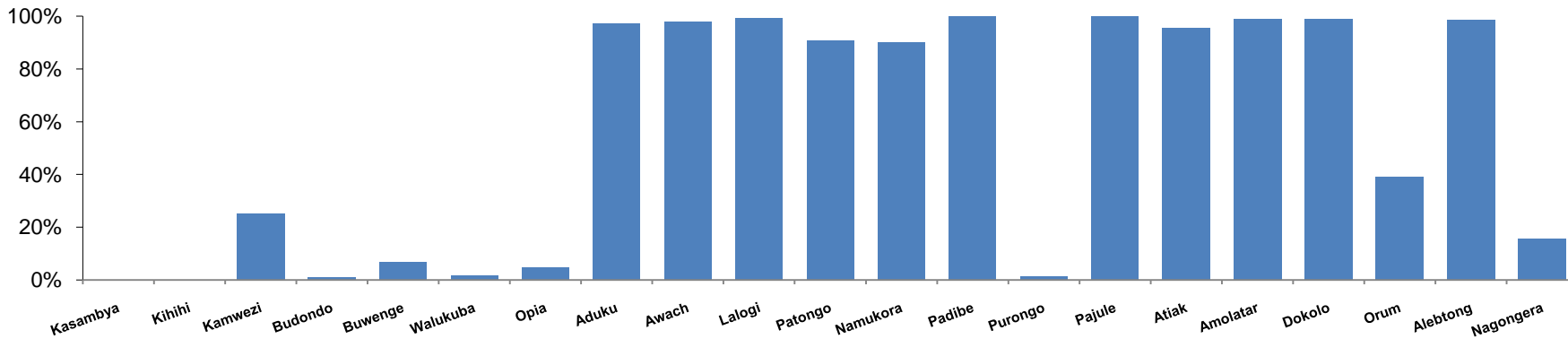
The proportion of patients suspected of having malaria was highest overall in the sites that are experiencing an outbreak in the North.

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



To capture the number of confirmed malaria cases, it is recommended that every patient with suspected malaria be sent to the lab. The goal is a testing rate of 80% or higher. Awach and Budondo had the lowest testing rates this month.

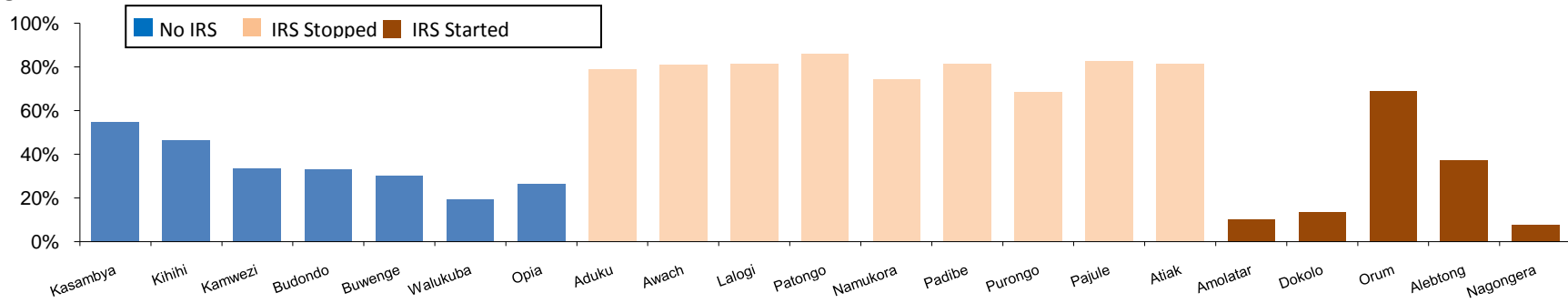
Proportion of laboratory tests that were RDTs



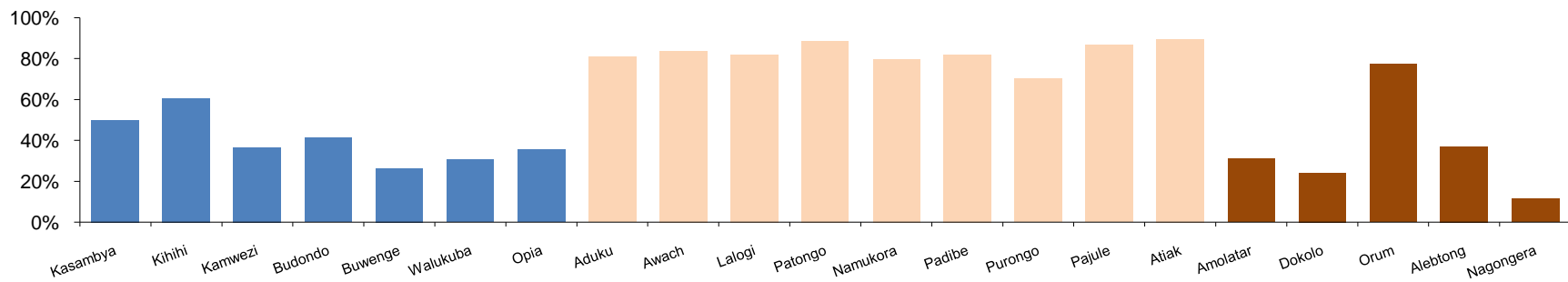
Over half of the sites predominantly use RDTs over microscopy for diagnosis.

Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

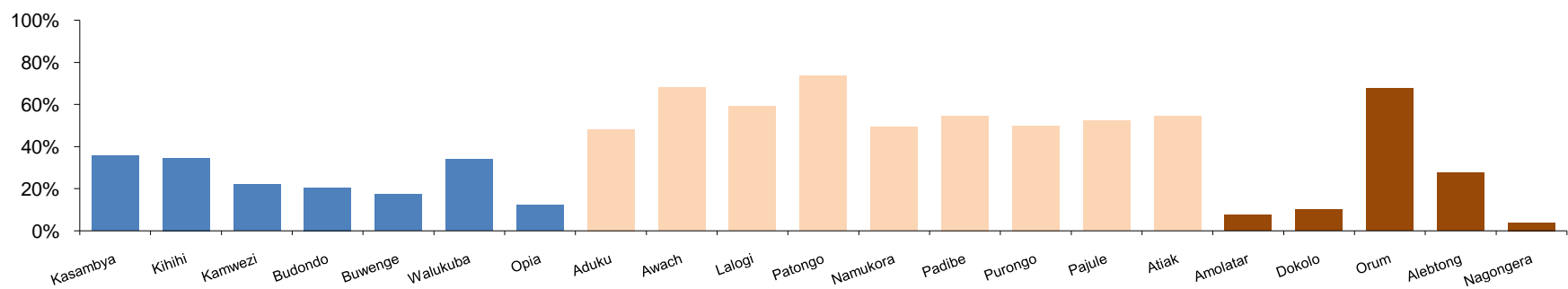
Age < 5



Age 5 – 15

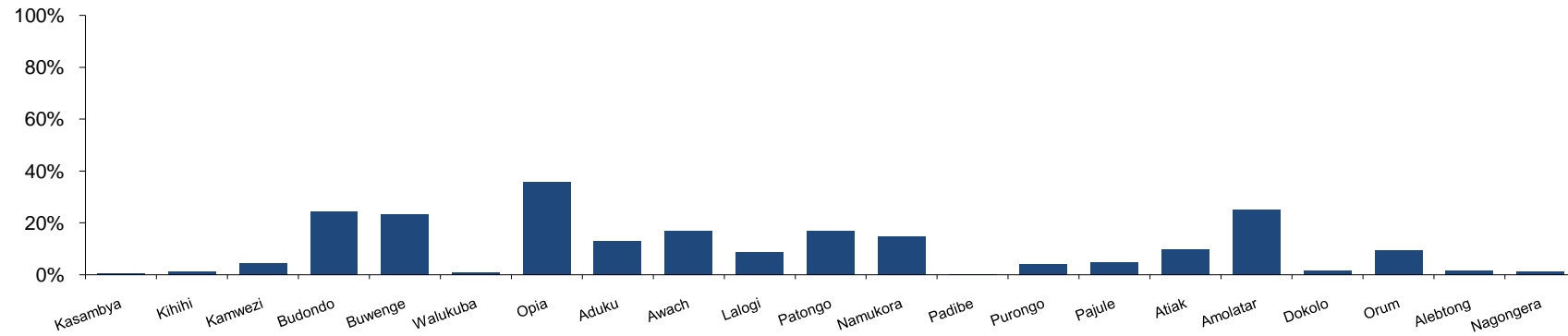


Age > 15



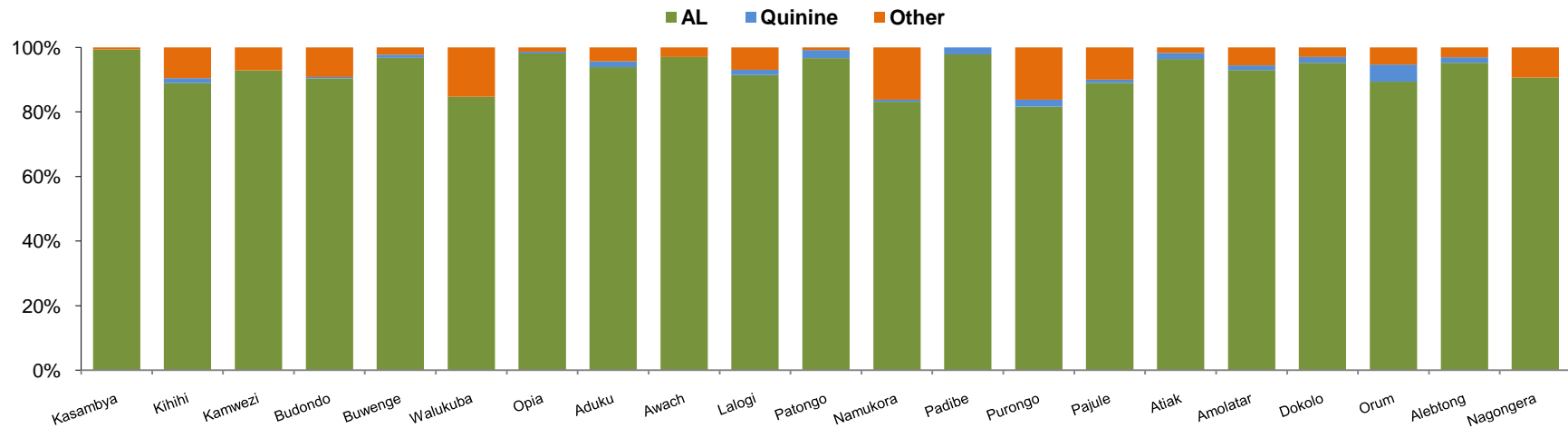
Test Positivity Rate (TPR) was low in areas that are receiving indoor residual spraying (IRS), except for Orum.

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



Prescription of antimalarials among those testing negative for malaria was highest at Opia.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



At all site, Artemether-Lumenfantrine was the most prescribed antimalarial drug. However, a few sites like Purongo and Namukora used Quinine or other antimalarials.

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