



UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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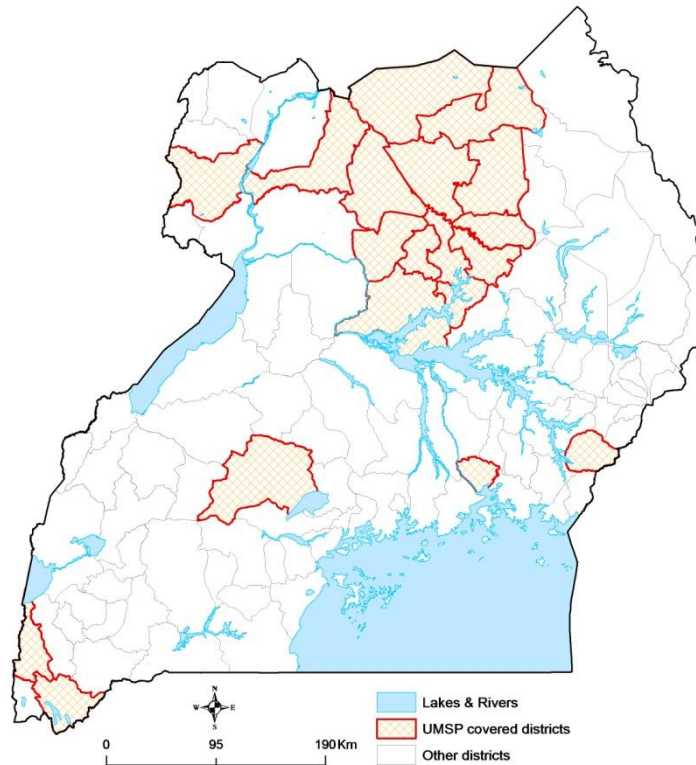
Malaria Reference Centres Surveillance Report

November 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

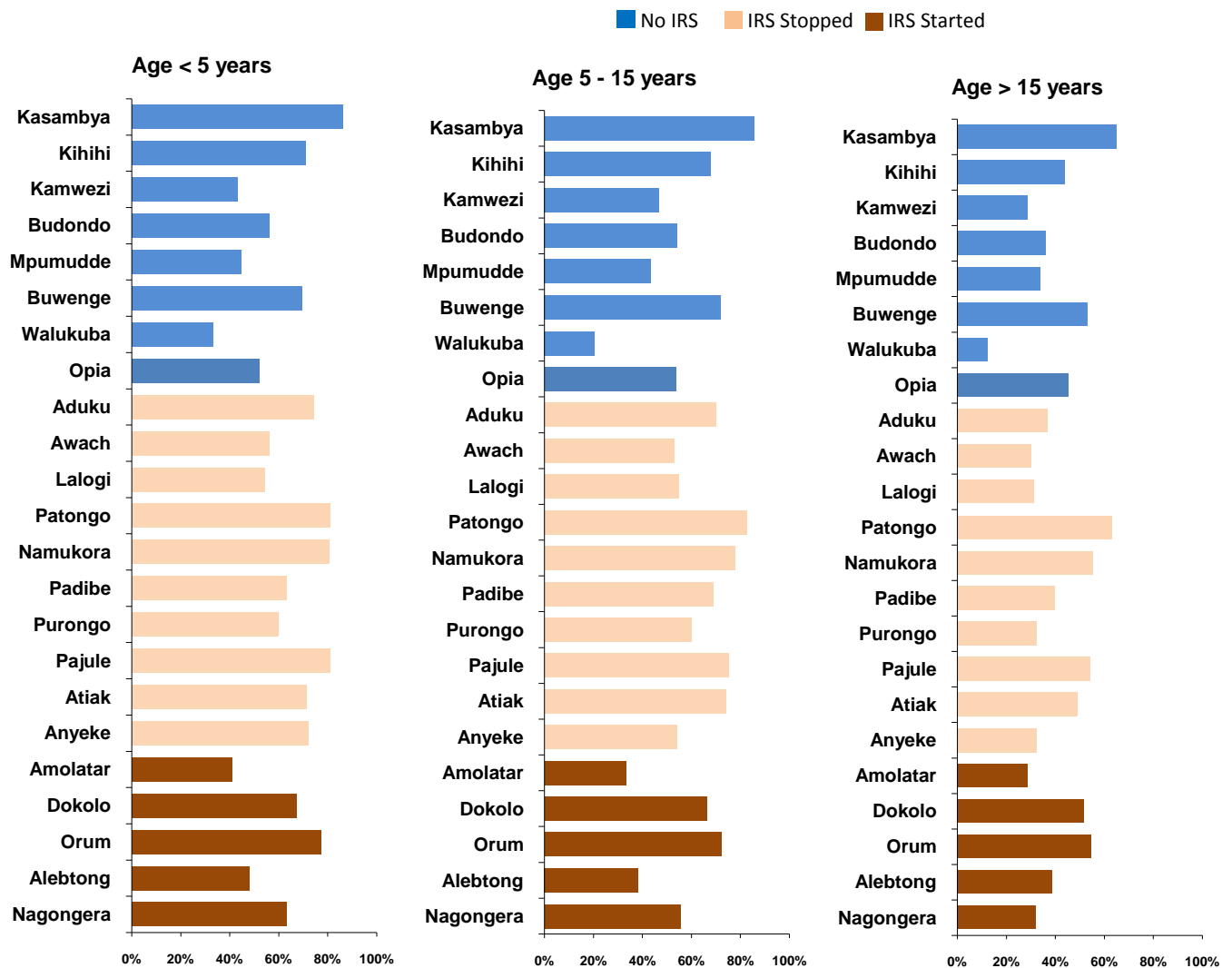
■ No IRS ■ IRS Stopped ■ IRS Started

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	1343	310	1011	267	995	265	453	132	Never	NA	
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1927	388	1063	275	1053	274	511	139	Never	NA	
	Kabale	Kamwezi	1732	246	609	106	574	98	294	47	Never	NA	
			Budondo	1777	539	812	303	299	137	117	62	Never	NA
			Mpumudde	1273	276	485	124	463	117	25	9	Never	NA
			Buwenge	1103	255	658	177	435	136	121	39	Never	NA
			Walukuba	2641	552	485	184	479	184	143	46	Never	NA
North	Arua	Opia	1358	360	671	188	575	167	138	38	Never	NA	
	Apac	Aduku	2476	640	1331	475	936	354	503	212	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Gulu	Awach	2308	550	994	308	447	134	363	113	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
		Lalogi	2936	741	1255	404	1161	387	766	305	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
	Agago	Patongo	2377	530	1728	430	1584	398	1340	337	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014	
	Kitgum	Namukora	2101	630	1480	509	1205	437	863	328	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Lamwo	Padibe	2363	507	1287	321	1284	321	823	246	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Nwoya	Purongo	843	277	412	166	355	145	263	109	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Pader	Pajule	1934	517	1302	420	1270	411	707	261	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Amuru	Atiak	2409	694	1545	496	1372	435	1103	374	Stopped IRS	May 2014	
	Oyam	Anyeke	2421	558	1110	402	782	327	527	261	Stopped IRS		
	Amolatar	Amolatar	2160	338	680	138	497	113	70	22	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
	Dokolo	Dokolo	2469	373	1397	251	1369	247	149	40	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
	Otuke	Orum	1201	265	756	205	709	197	369	118	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
Alebtong	Alebtong	1895	337	766	162	710	148	178	44	Current IRS	Dec 2014		
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	2118	613	966	388	957	387	63	19	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

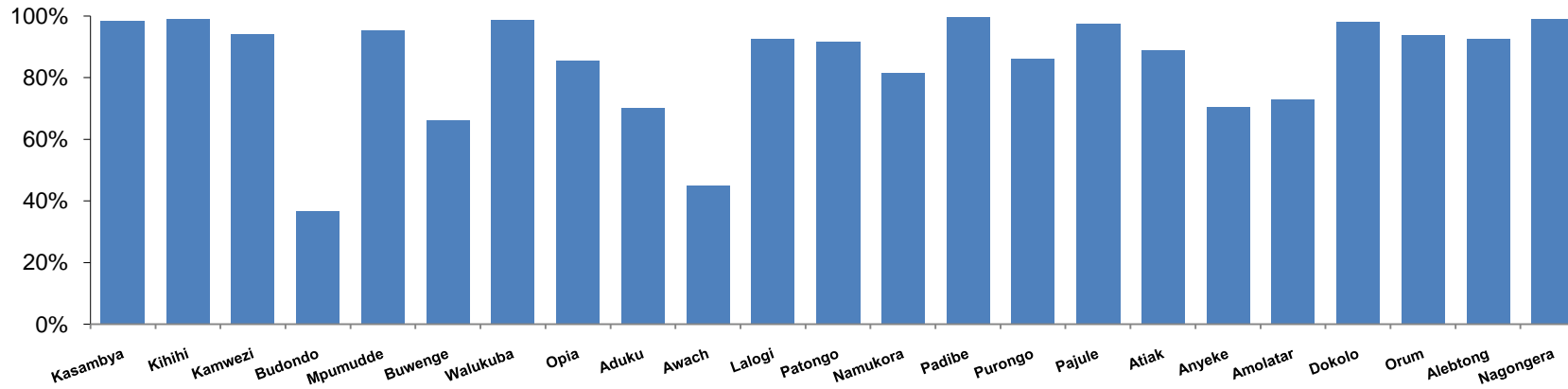
Outpatient attendance was highest at Lalogi (2936) and lowest at Purongo (843). Patongo (1728) had the highest number of patients suspected to have malaria. Number of cases confirmed with malaria were highest at Patongo (1340) and lowest at Mpumudde (25). In Mpumudde only 9 children under 5 years tested positive for malaria.

Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria



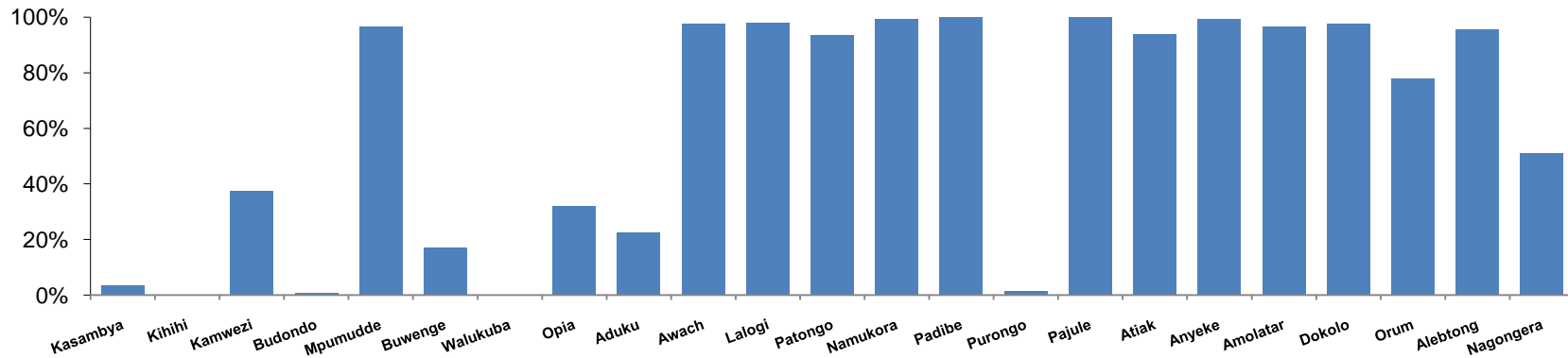
The proportion of patients suspected of having malaria was highest overall in the sites that are experiencing an outbreak in the North and which have stopped receiving IRS.

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



As show in the figure above, Awach and Budondo had the lowest testing rates this month.

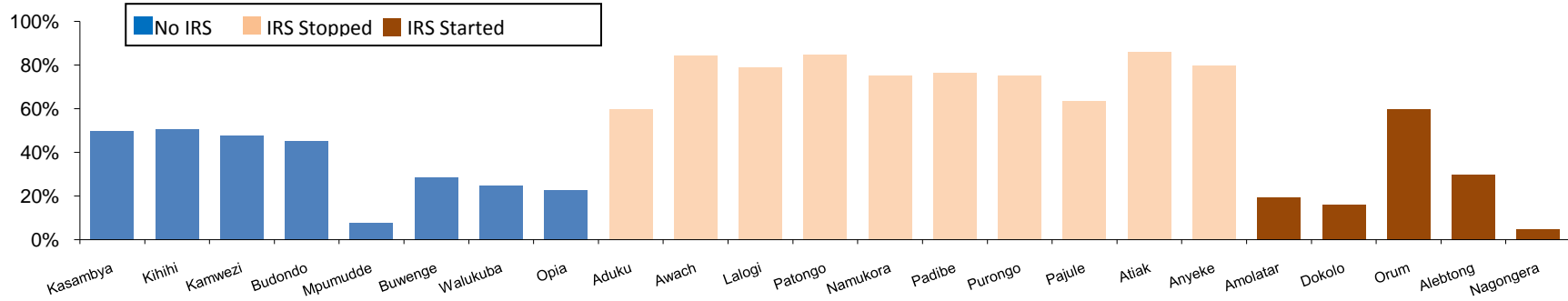
Proportion of laboratory tests that were RDTs



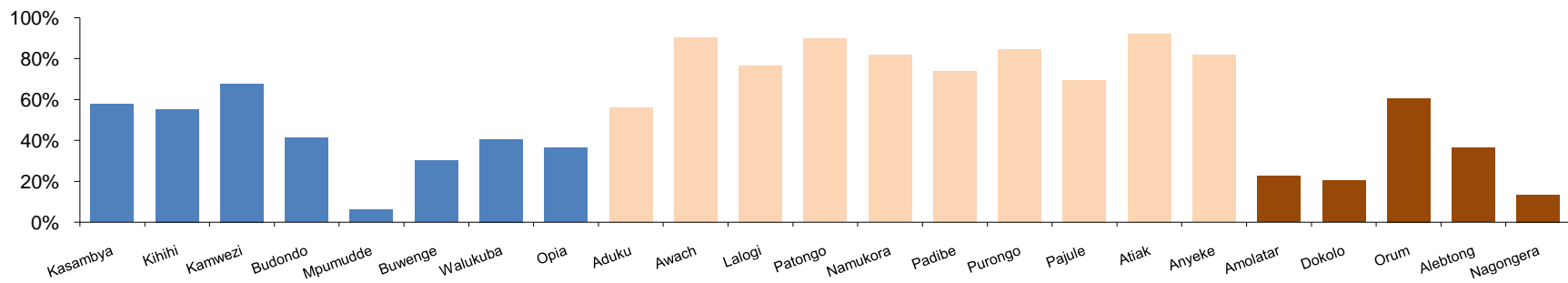
Over half of the sites predominantly use RDTs over microscopy for malaria diagnosis.

Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

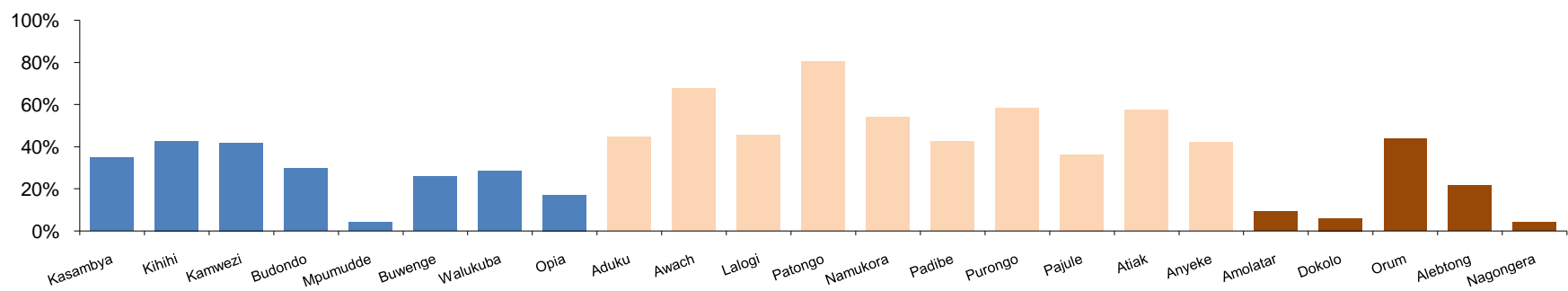
Age < 5



Age 5 – 15

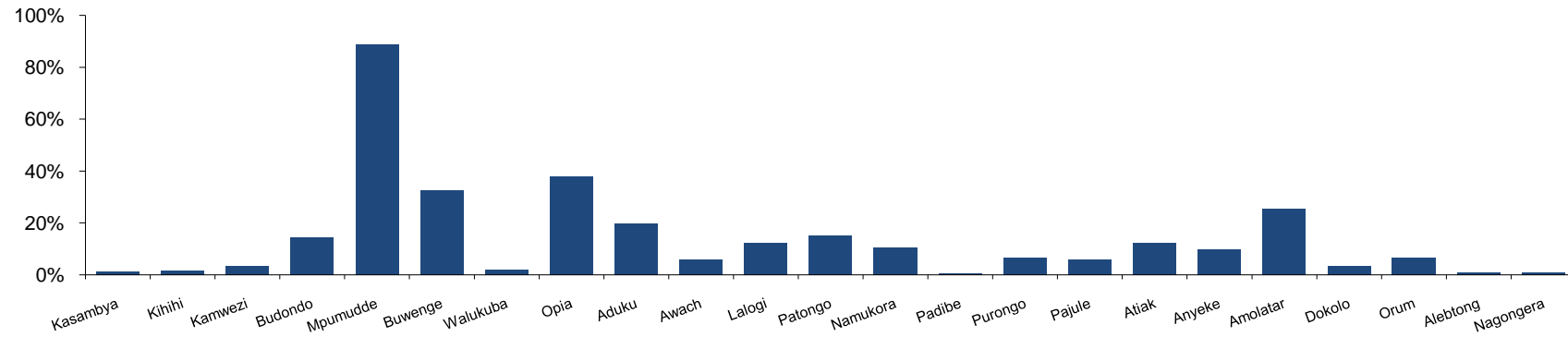


Age > 15



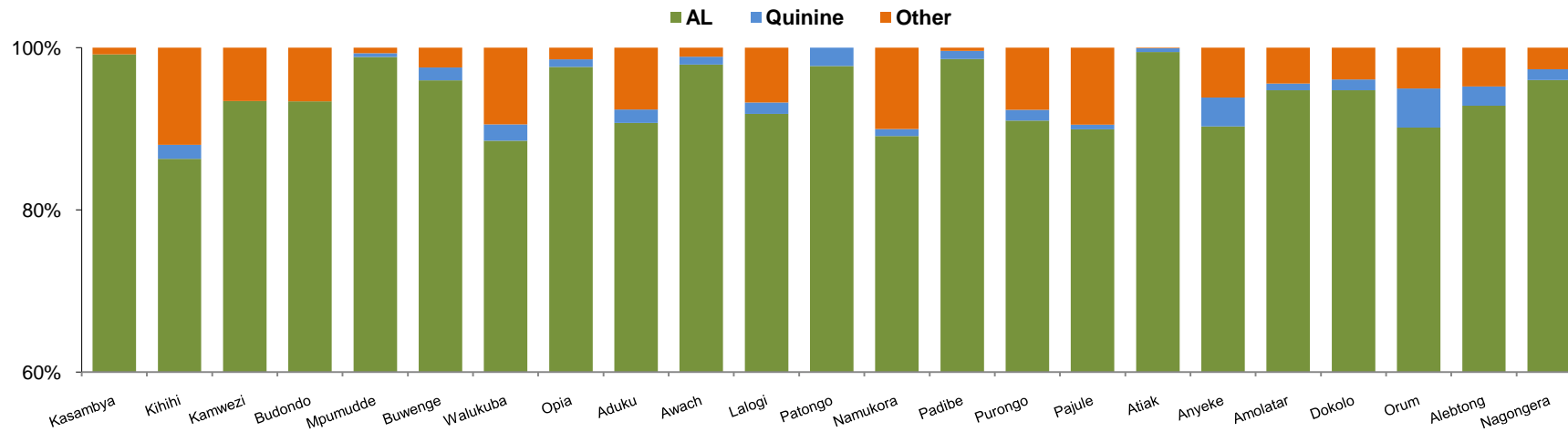
Test Positivity Rate (TPR) was low in areas that are receiving indoor residual spraying (IRS), except for Orum.

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



Prescription of antimalarial drugs among patients testing negative for malaria was highest at Mpumudde.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-Lumefantrine was the most commonly prescribed antimalarial at all sites. Other antimalarials have also been prescribed especially in Kihhihi and Nakumora.

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