



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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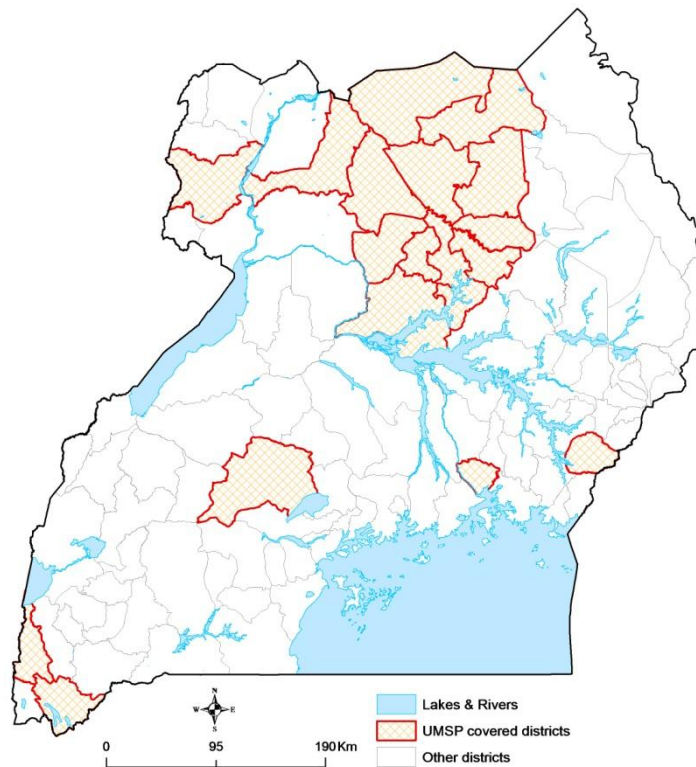
Malaria Reference Centres Surveillance Report

December 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

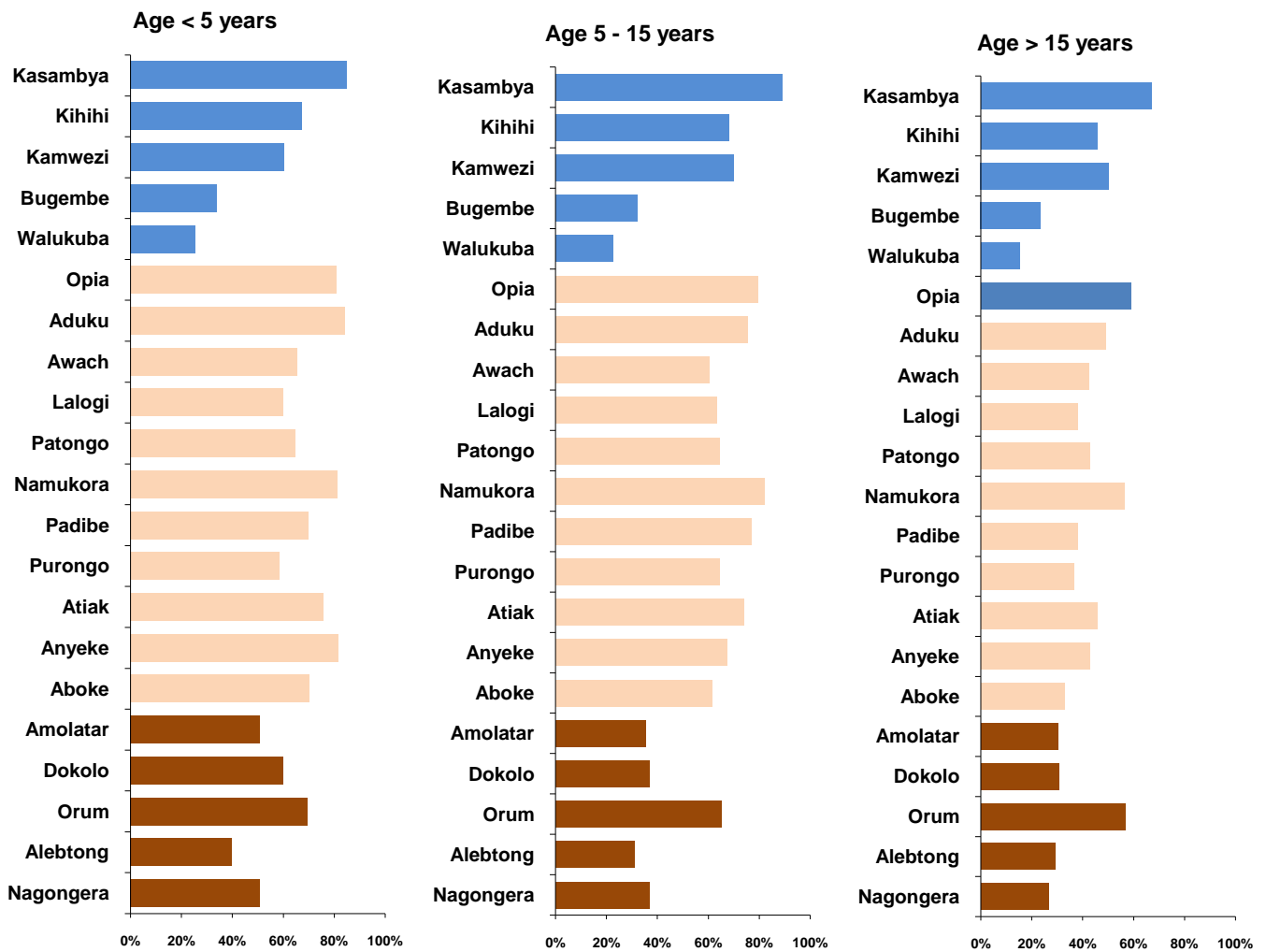
Region	District	Health facility*	Total number of patients		Suspected malaria		Patients with lab test results		Lab confirmed malaria		IRS	
			Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Total	< 5 yrs	Status	Date started/stopped
Central	Mubende	Kasambya	1530	306	1184	260	1175	259	635	154	Never	NA
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1953	357	1097	240	1074	236	659	129	Never	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	2260	319	1302	192	1187	178	814	119	Never	NA
Central East	Jinja	Bugembe	2673	689	745	233	522	175	220	71	Never	NA
		Walukuba	2407	467	451	118	394	102	202	50	Never	NA
North	Arua	Opia	1025	259	729	209	601	184	298	90	Never	NA
	Apac	Aduku	2095	546	1339	460	1217	428	808	320	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Gulu	Awach	2582	601	1395	393	755	225	605	195	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014
		Lalogi	3126	891	1595	535	1386	474	1039	392	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014
	Agago	Patongo	2216	449	1199	291	1150	287	929	247	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1350	434	986	352	835	306	566	212	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	2250	496	1292	347	1281	343	1151	323	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Nwoya	Purongo	866	284	438	166	436	166	341	138	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Amuru	Atiak	2781	809	1785	613	1391	485	1166	430	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Oyam	Anyeke	1773	424	1033	347	808	306	663	273	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Kole	Aboke	1965	519	978	364	963	364	920	345	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Amolatar	Amolatar	1947	334	675	170	627	161	74	23	Current IRS	Dec 2014
	Dokolo	Dokolo	2020	364	742	218	730	217	128	45	Current IRS	Dec 2014
	Otuke	Orum	923	197	562	137	522	131	203	65	Current IRS	Dec 2014
Alebtong	Alebtong	1902	322	593	128	535	119	99	24	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1669	481	589	244	587	243	44	15	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

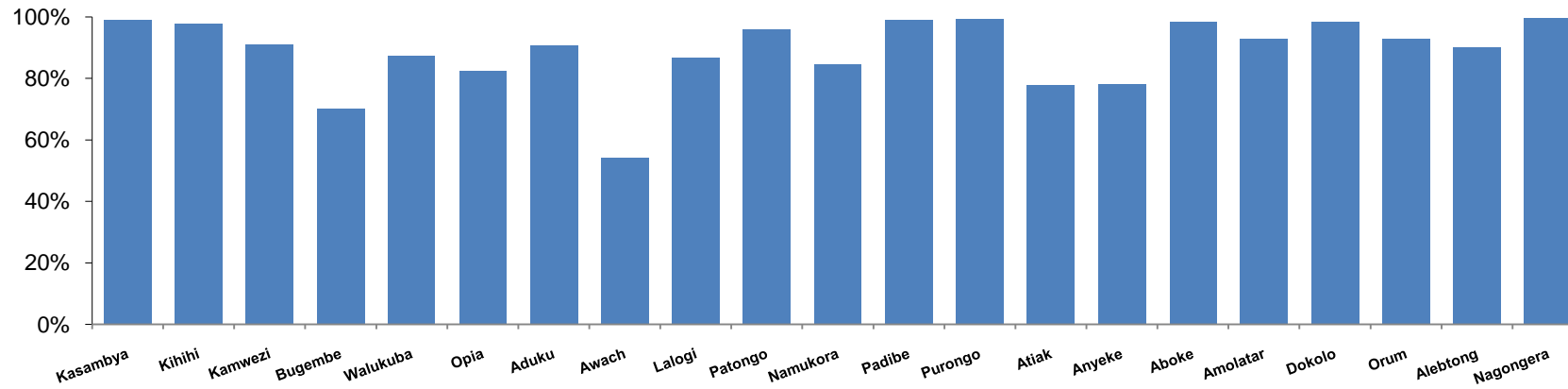
Overall, total outpatient attendance was higher at health facilities located in districts that no longer receive IRS. IRS-districts had the lowest percentage of confirmed malaria cases.

Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria

■ No IRS ■ IRS Stopped ■ IRS Started

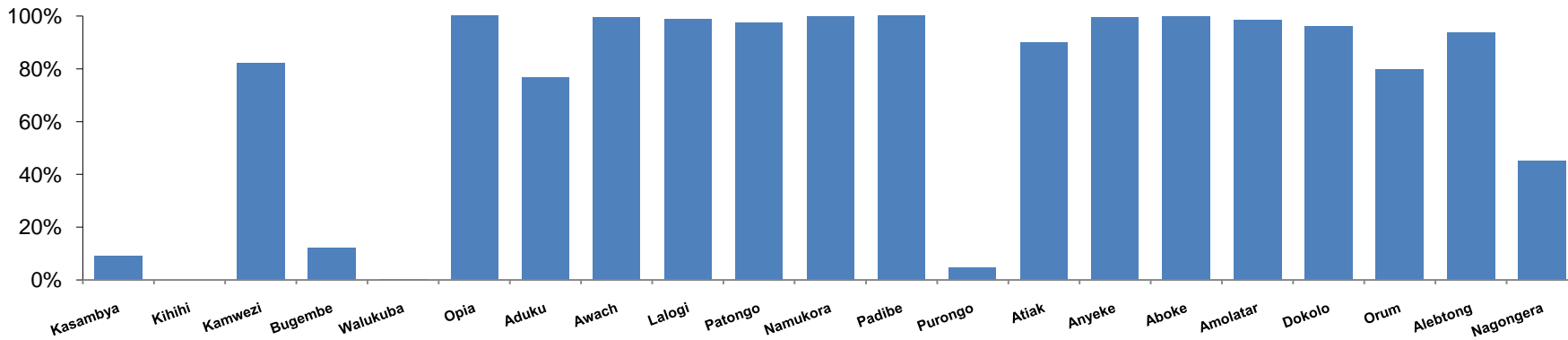


Proportion of patients with suspected malaria for whom a lab test was done



Awach (54%) had the lowest testing rate in this period.

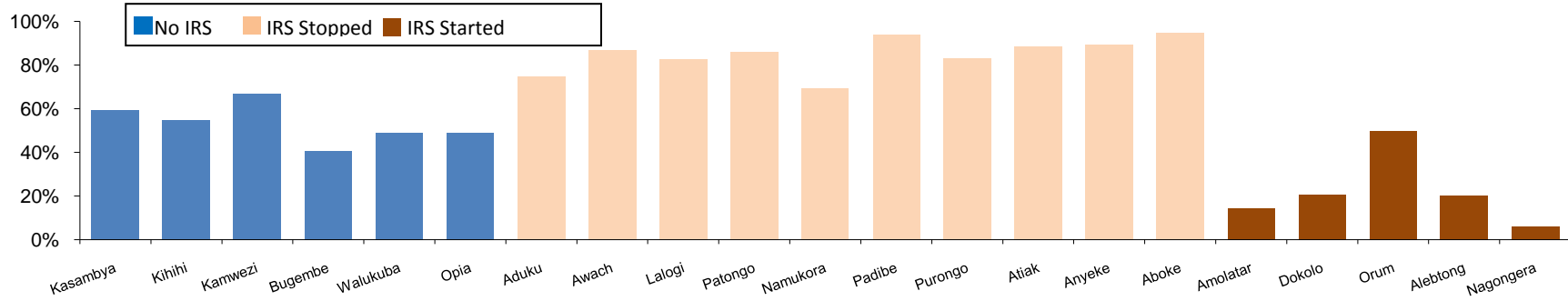
Proportion of laboratory tests that were RDTs



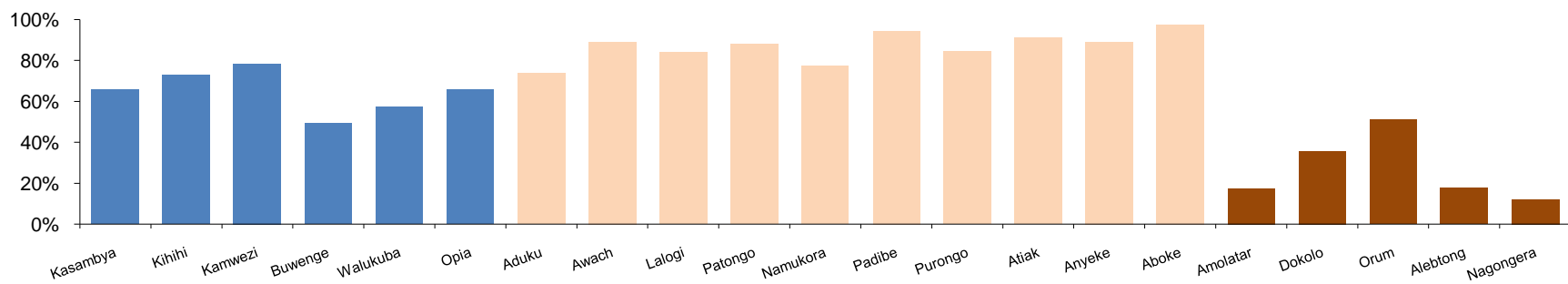
Over half of the reference centers predominantly used RDTs to diagnose for malaria.

Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

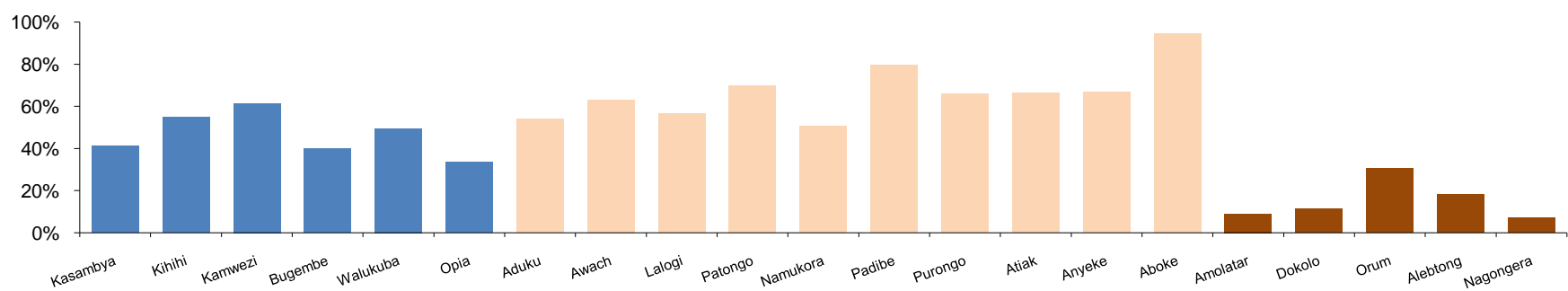
Age < 5



Age 5 – 15

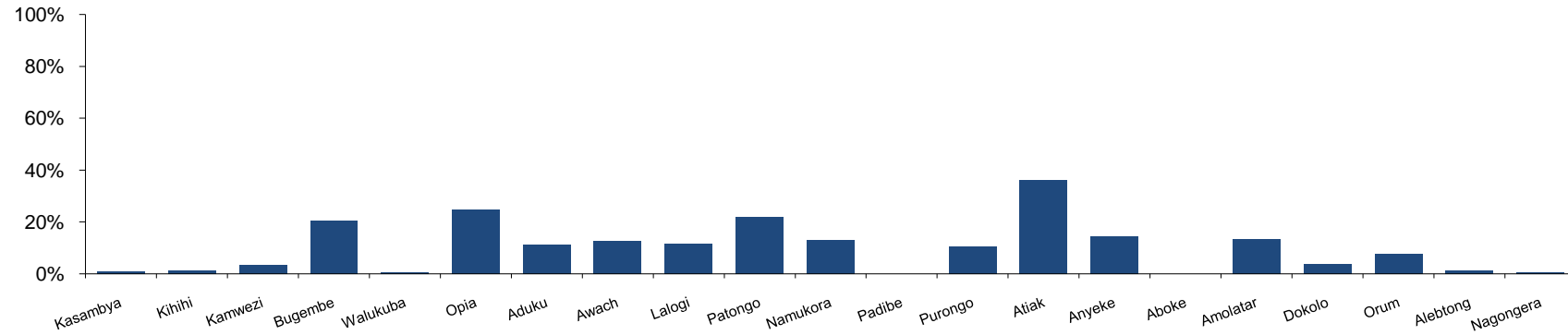


Age > 15



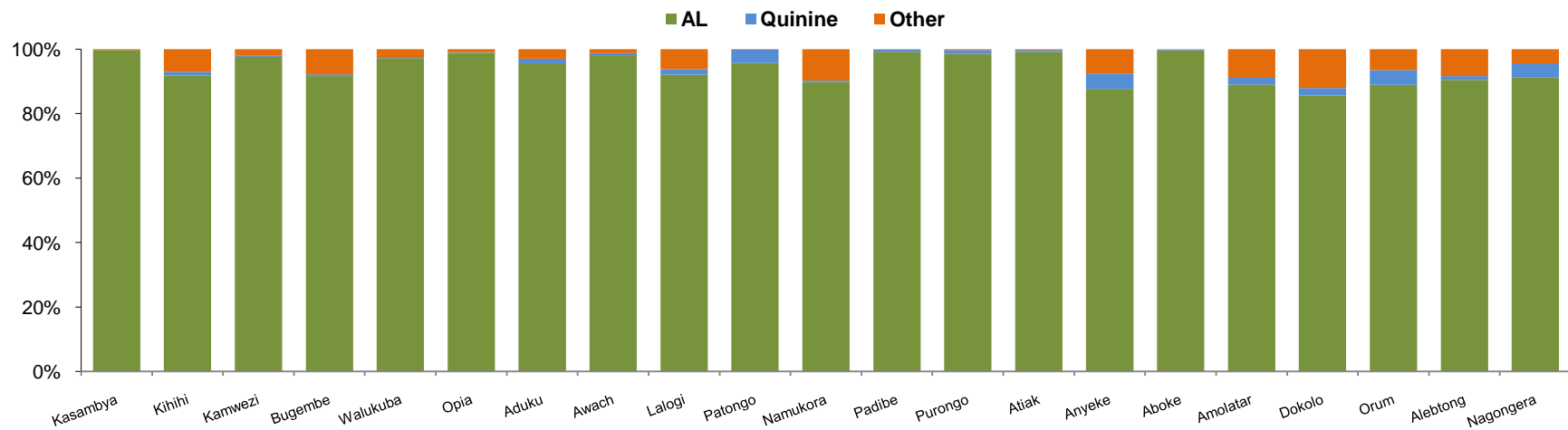
Test Positivity Rate (TPR) was relatively low in areas where indoor residual spraying (IRS) is currently ongoing, except for Orum, and highest in the ten original districts where IRS was withdrawn.

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



Atiak recorded the highest proportion of patients testing negative for malaria who were prescribed antimalarial drugs.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-Lumenfantrine was the most predominantly prescribed antimalarial drug.

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