



UGANDA MALARIA SURVEILLANCE PROJECT

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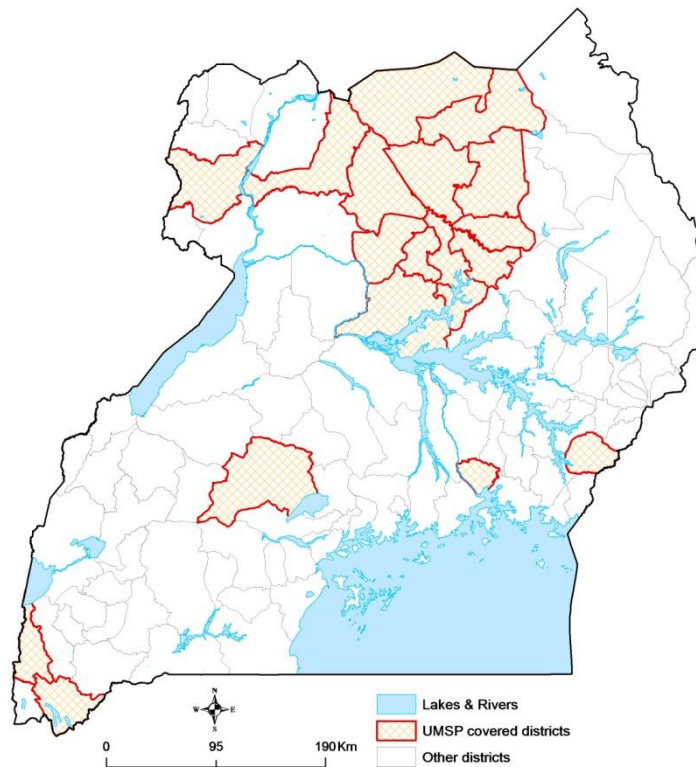
Malaria Reference Centres Surveillance Report

January 2016

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

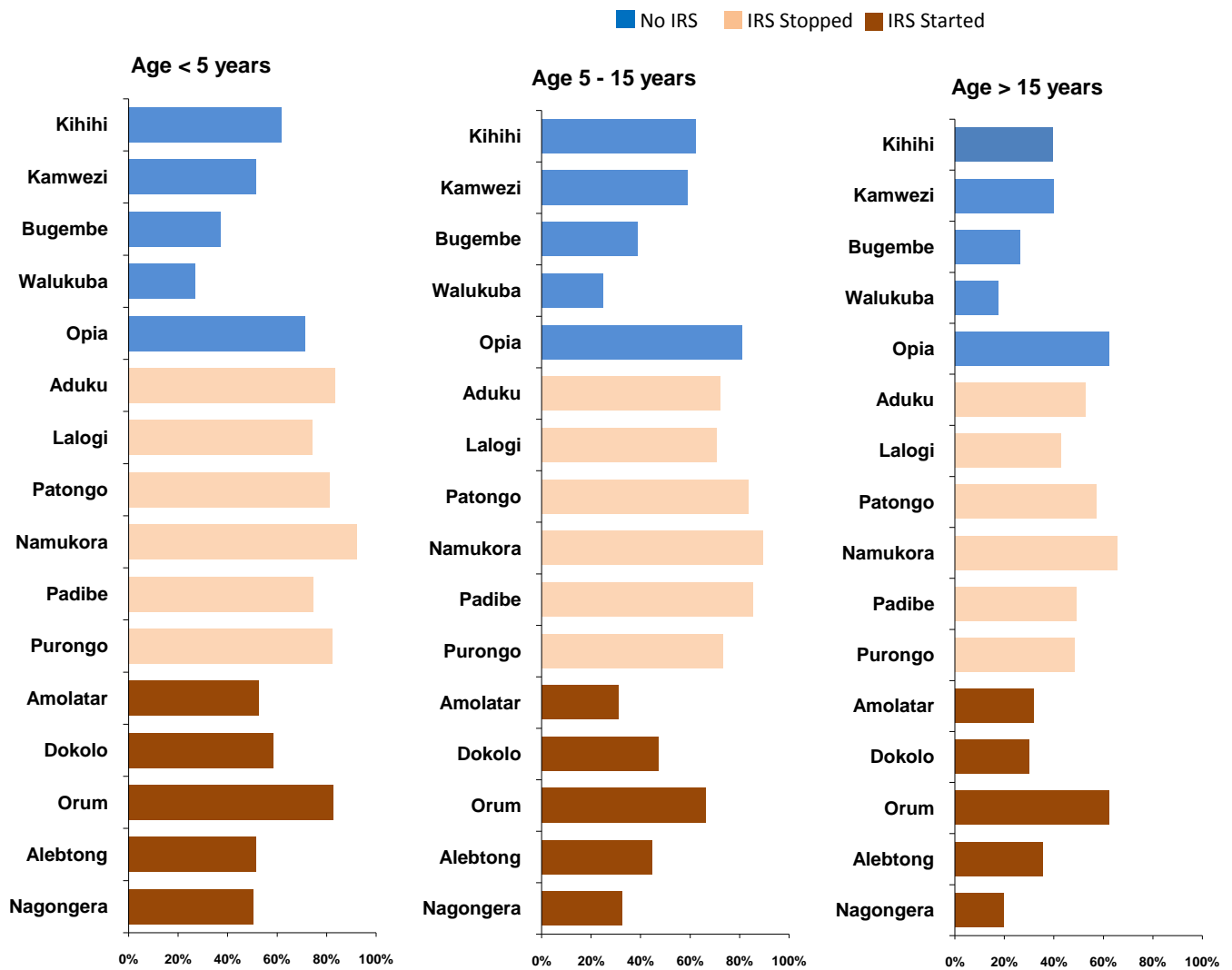
■ No IRS ■ IRS Stopped ■ IRS Started

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
Southwest	Kanungu	Kihihi	1886	320	923	198	902	192	450	88	Never	NA
	Kabale	Kamwezi	2078	347	990	179	783	147	501	92	Never	NA
East Central	Jinja	Bugembe	2715	599	845	222	577	168	276	69	Never	NA
		Walukuba	2508	441	521	119	506	116	406	87	Never	NA
North	Arua	Opia	1186	298	839	213	632	169	364	98	Never	NA
	Apac	Aduku	2237	518	1425	432	1244	389	813	303	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Gulu	Lalogi	3075	869	1831	644	1452	538	1188	480	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014
	Agago	Patongo	1484	372	1047	302	994	288	705	228	Stopped IRS	Nov 2014
	Kitgum	Namukora	1301	431	1069	397	1022	381	816	312	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Lamwo	Padibe	2274	490	1512	366	1503	364	1206	319	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Nwoya	Purongo	914	269	590	222	577	219	341	135	Stopped IRS	May 2014
	Amolatar	Amolatar	1561	292	555	154	552	154	71	21	Current IRS	Dec 2014
	Dokolo	Dokolo	2431	400	895	234	878	232	182	45	Current IRS	Dec 2014
	Otuke	Orum	1068	222	716	184	659	171	330	94	Current IRS	Dec 2014
Alebtong	Alebtong	1577	264	618	136	587	132	150	39	Current IRS	Dec 2014	
Eastern	Tororo	Nagongera	1955	545	585	274	579	269	32	11	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

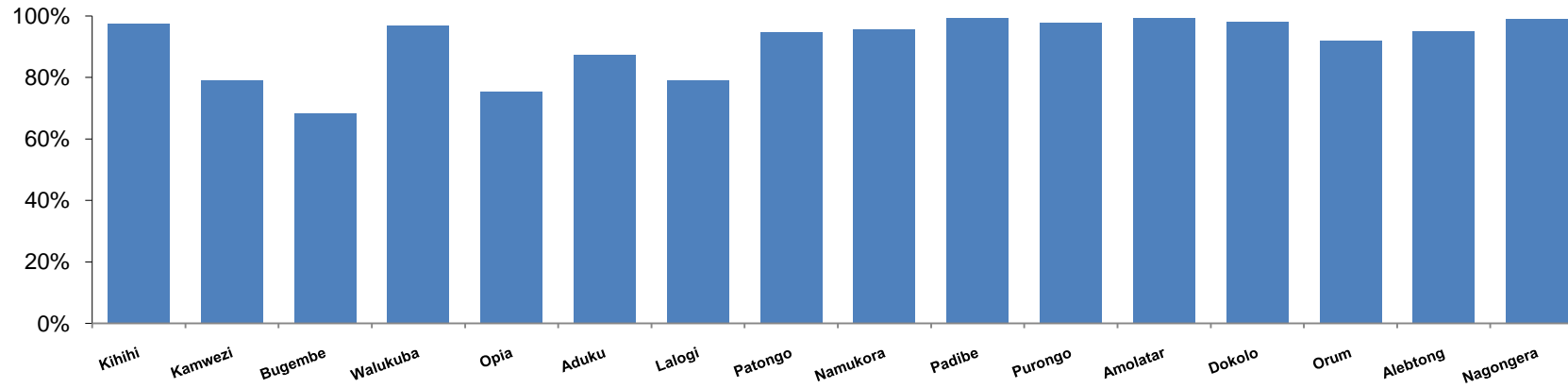
The highest number of patients was seen in health facilities located in districts that no longer receive indoor residual spraying (IRS). IRS-districts had the lowest percentage of confirmed malaria cases.

Proportion of total patients suspected of having malaria



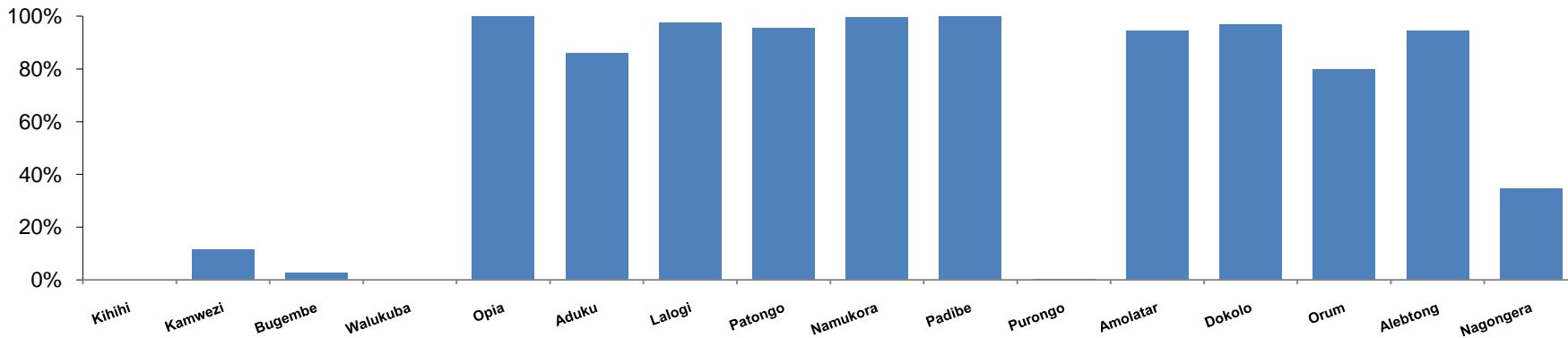
The proportion of patients suspected of having malaria was highest overall in the sites that are experiencing an outbreak in the North.

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.

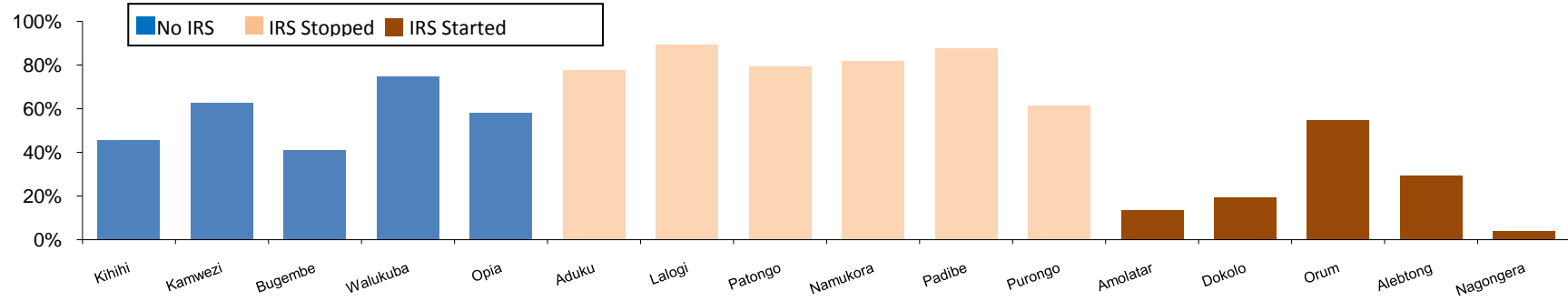
Proportion of laboratory tests that were RDTs



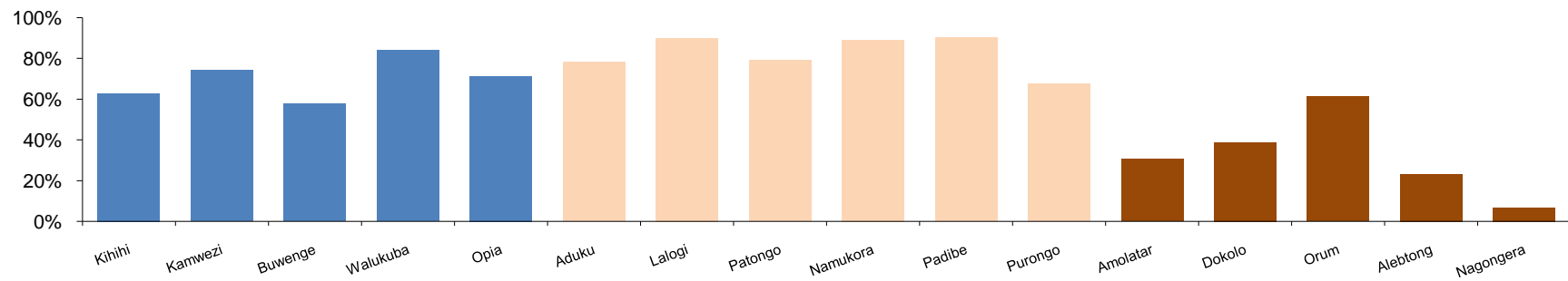
Over half of the sites predominantly used RDTs for malaria diagnosis.

Test Positivity Rate by age group and IRS status

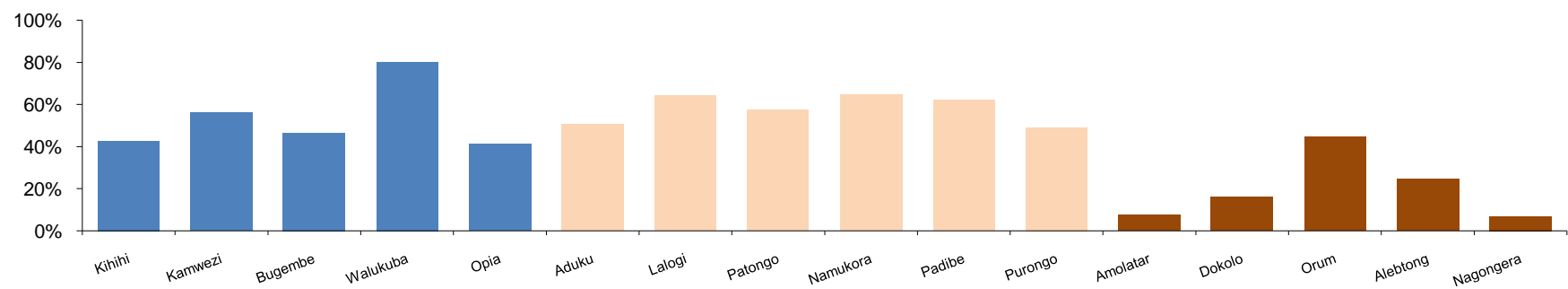
Age < 5 years



Age 5 – 15 years

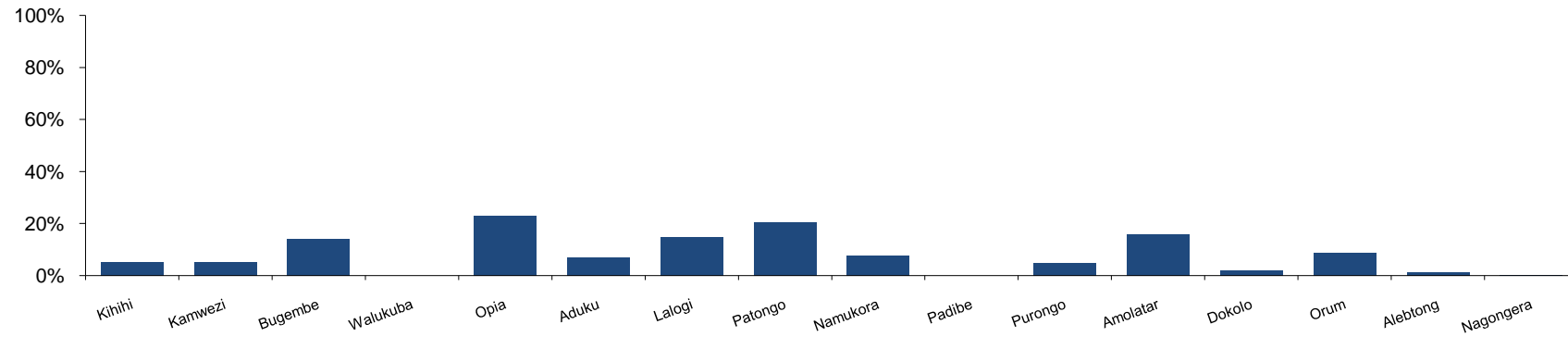


Age > 15 years



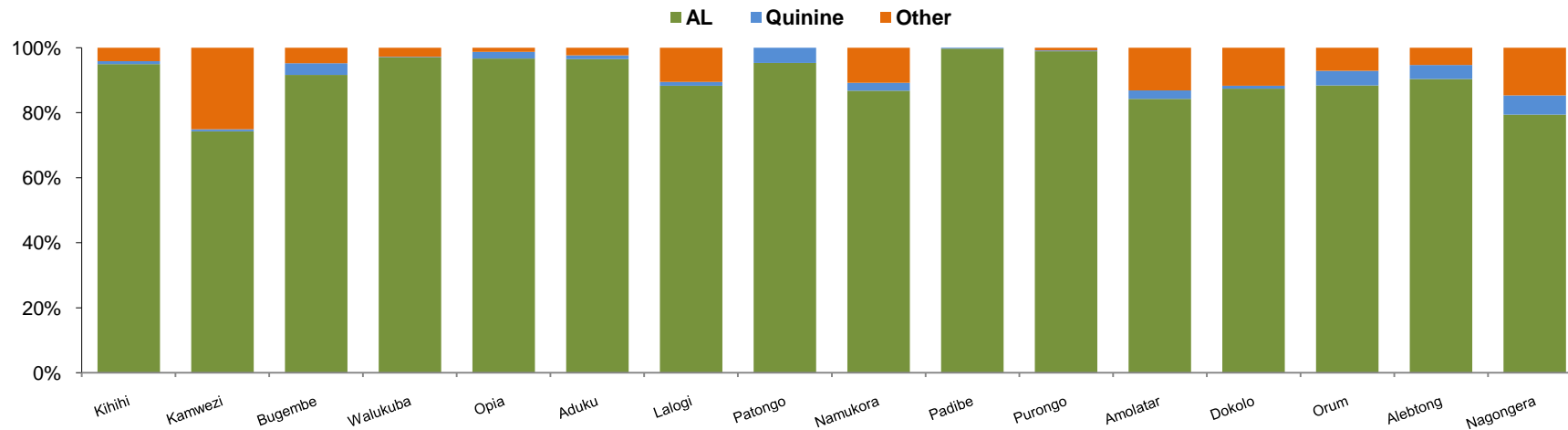
Test Positivity Rate (TPR) was low in areas that are receiving indoor residual spraying (IRS), except for Orum.

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



Medical literature does not recommend prescription of antimalarials among those testing negative for malaria.

Antimalarial drug treatment practices among those prescribed antimalarials



Artemether-Lumefantrine was the most prescribed anti malarial drug at all sites. Some sites, for example Kamwezi, however, prescribed substantial amounts of 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