



MINISTRY OF HEALTH, UGANDA
Weekly Malaria Status-Week 29, 2020
WEEK 13TH-19TH JULY 2020



The weekly malaria status update is produced by National Malaria Control Division on weekly basis to guide in planning. This status update uses weekly surveillance data.

Highlights

Reporting rate this week was at 78.2%, a slight decline from 78.7% in the previous week.

This week, a total of 206,138 malaria cases were reported, an increase by 10% from the previous week.

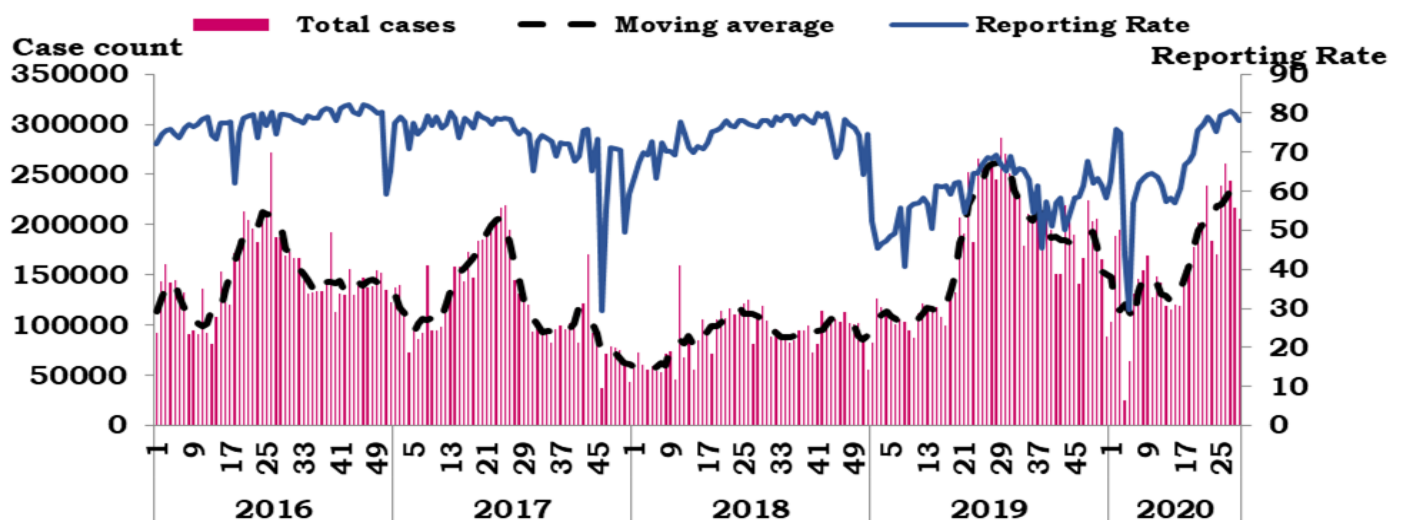
The following districts are experiencing malaria upsurges : Abim, Agago, Amudat, Bugweri, Buyende, Isingiro, Kalangala, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Yumbe

Test positivity rate remained at 57.5%. The highest test positivity rates were reported in Agago (79.1%), Nabilatuk (76.8%), Kwani (76.7%), Koboko (76.5%) and Lamwo (74.8)

There was a decline in malaria deaths from 30 to 21 deaths this week. Kaabong (3), Iganga (2) and Kikuube (2) recorded the highest number of deaths.

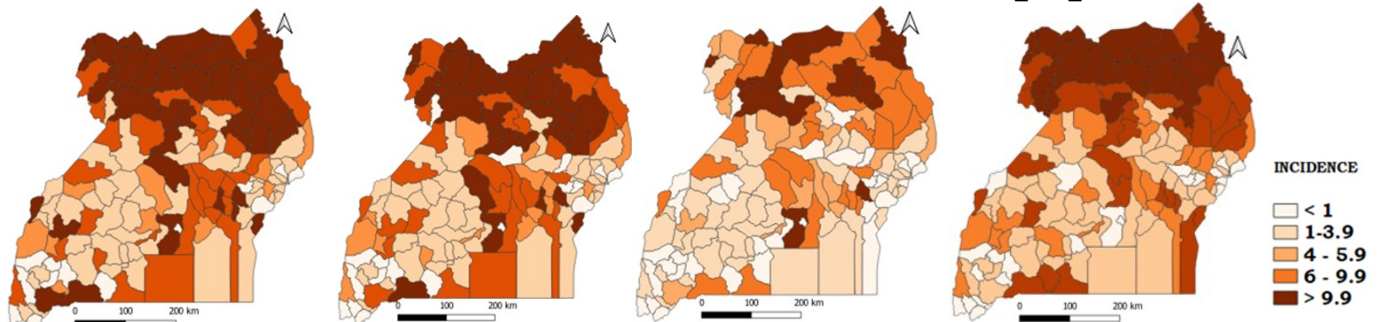
This week, 33(24.4%) districts had more than 52 weeks of ACT stock whereas only 17 (12.6%) districts had more than 52 week of RDT stock.

Trends in the national malaria cases and reporting rates



This week, a total of 206,138 malaria confirmed cases were reported, an increase by 10% from 186,670 in the previous week. In the same week last year, 286,469 cases were reported.

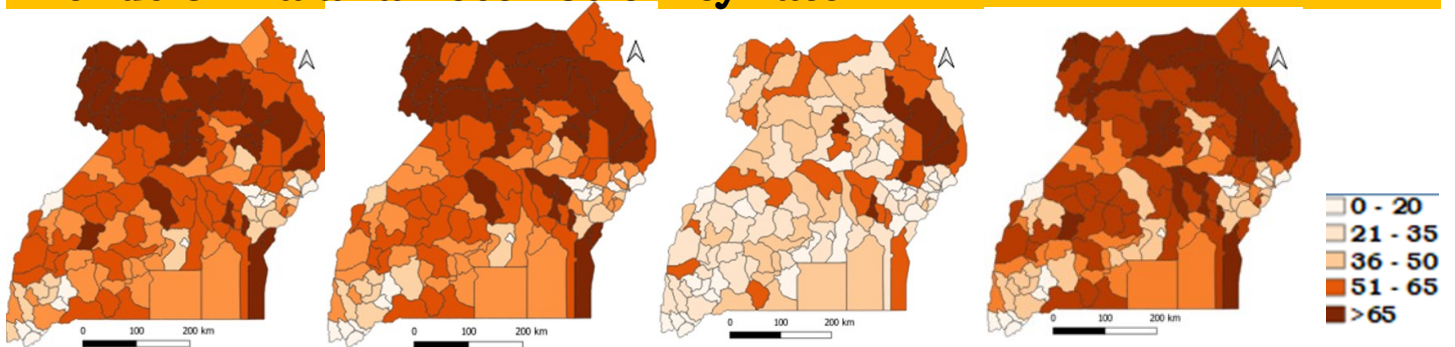
Trends of Confirmed Malaria Incidence/1000 population



Week 26 2020 Week 27 2020 Week 28 2020 Week 29 2020

There was a slight reduction in malaria incidence from 5.1 last week to 4.9 this week. The incidence in the same week last year was 7.1. This week, malaria incidence was highest in Obongi (38.4) , Lamwo (33.5), Agago (27) Amuru (23.3), Pader(21.8), Abim (21) and Adjumani (20.1).

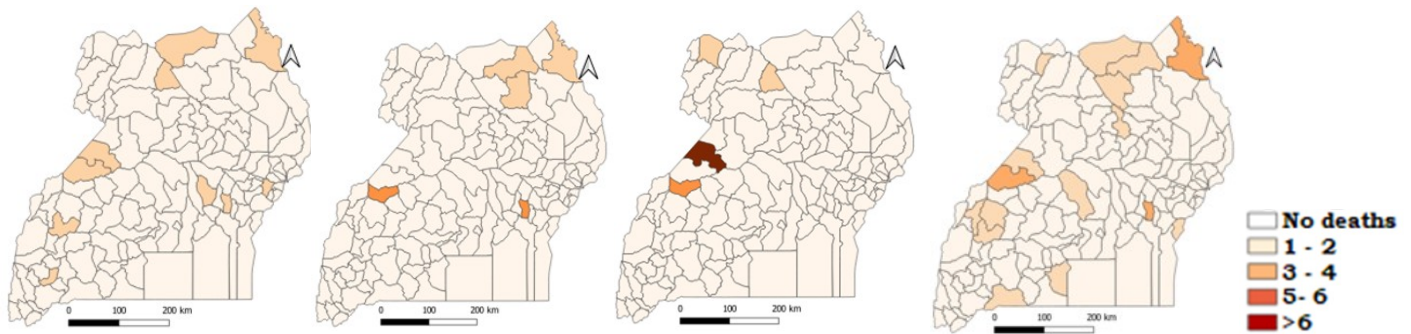
Trends of Malaria Test Positivity rate



Week 26 2020 Week 27 2020 Week 28 2020 Week 29 2020

Test positivity rate this week remained at 57.5% just like the previous week. The highest Test positivity rates were reported in Agago (79.1%), Nabilatuk (76.8%), Kwani (76.7%), Koboko (76.5%) and Lamwo (74.8).

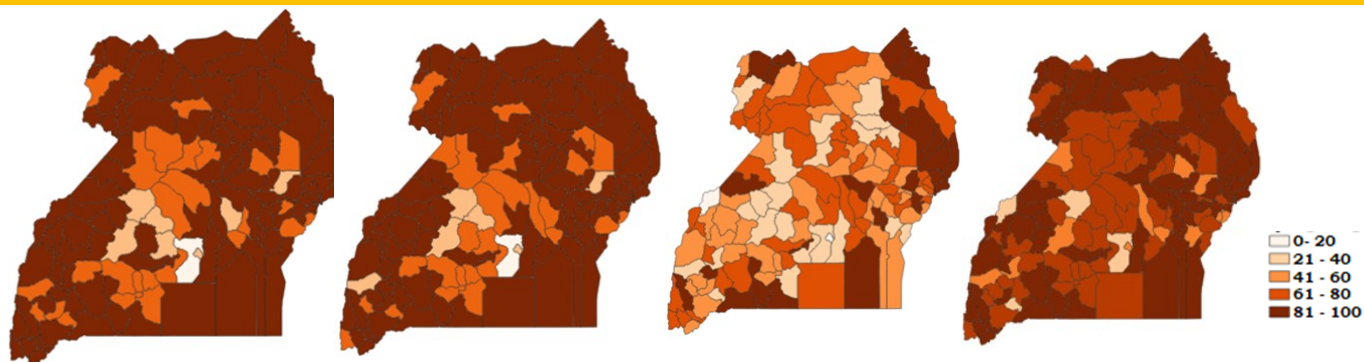
Trends of Malaria Deaths



Week 26 2020 Week 2 2020 Week 27 2020 Week 28 2020

There was a reduction in the number of deaths during this week from 30 deaths to 21 deaths. Kaabong (3), Iganga (2) and Kikuube (2) recorded the highest number of deaths.

Reporting Rates



Week 26 2020

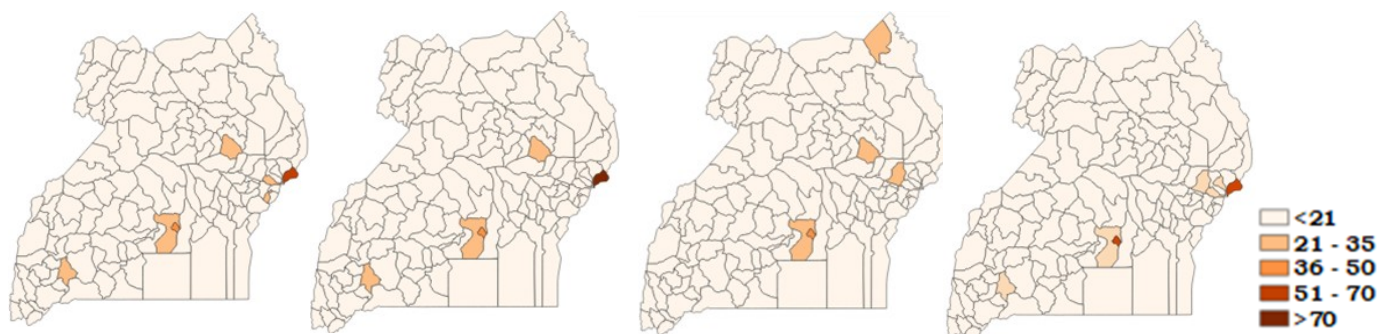
Week 27 2019

Week 28 2020

Week 29 2020

The National reporting rate this week was 78.2% compared to 78.7% in the previous week. 26 districts had 100% reporting rate. The worst performing districts were Wakiso (28.9%), Kyankwanzi (29.2%), Ntoroko (33.3%), Rwampara (36.8%), Manafwa (41.7%) and Rubirizi (42.1%). Wakiso, Kyankwanzi and Ntoroko have consistently had low reporting rates for the last 3 weeks.

Test and Treat policy



Week 25 2020

Week 26 2020

Week 27 2020

Week 28 2020

This week a total of 6,576 persons (3.1% of total treated) who tested negative for malaria were treated compared to 6,301 (2.8% of total treated) negative cases who were treated in the previous week. The districts with the highest proportion of negative cases treated were Bukwo (59.1%), Kampala (54.1%), Sironko (33.3%), Wakiso (30%), Bukedea (23.8) and Kapchorwa (22.2%). Kampala and Wakiso were also among the districts that had the highest number of negatives treated in the previous week.

Reporting Rates for Malaria Cases by District

District	Report- ing Rate	District	Reporting Rate	District	Report- ing Rate	District	Report- ing Rate
Abim District	100	Napak District	94.1	Kagadi District	80.6	Mpigi District	68.6
Bugweri District	100	Kikuube District	93.1	Kitgum District	80.6	Masindi District	68.1
Bukedea District	7854	Amudat District	92.3	Lamwo District	80.6	Butaleja District	68
Bukwo District	100	Nebbi District	92.3	Oyam District	80	Buikwe District	67.2
Bundibugyo District	100	Rubanda District	92.1	Kiboga District	78.3	Kalaki District	66.7
Butambala District	100	Kitagwenda Dis- trict	90.9	Ntungamo Dis- trict	78.3	Katakwi District	66.7
Buvuma District	100	Serere District	90.9	Bukomansimbi District	77.8	Masaka District	65.9
Buyende District	100	Alebtong District	90.5	Kwania District	77.8	Kamuli District	65.6
Kaabong District	100	Mukono District	90.3	Moyo District	77.4	Nwoya District	65.4
Karenga District	100	Rukungiri District	89	Hoima District	77.1	Kassanda Dis- trict	62.9
Kiruhura District	100	Iganga District	88.7	Agago District	76.7	Mitooma District	62.5
Kole District	100	Bududa District	88.2	Luuka District	76.7	Kaberamaido District	61.5
Kyotera District	100	Kyegegwa District	88.2	Kisoro District	76.6	Kakumiro Dis- trict	61.3
Lira District	100	Kaliro District	88	Luwero District	76.5	Kalungu District	61.3
Lyantonde District	100	Amolatar District	85.7	Sheema District	75.7	Mityana District	61.1
Madi-Okollo District	100	Bulambuli District	85.2	Pader District	75.6	Nakaseke Dis- trict	60.7
Maracha District	100	Kween District	85.2	Buhweju District	75	Omoro District	60.7
Nabilatuk District	100	Zombo District	85	Mbarara District	75	Jinja District	60
Nakapiripirit District	100	Namayingo District	84.8	Soroti District	74.4	Kayunga District	60
Ngora District	100	Amuria District	84.6	Kiryandongo Dis- trict	74.1	Ibanda District	57.4
Obongi District	100	Kibaale District	84.6	Moroto District	73.7	Sironko District	54.5
Otuke District	100	Koboko District	84.2	Nakasongola District	73.2	Buliisa District	53.3
Pakwach District	100	Adjumani District	84.1	Kazo District	73.1	Kumi District	51.7
Rakai District	100	Kasese District	84.1	Butebo District	72.7	Kampala District	51
Rukiga District	100	Mayuge District	83.9	Kalangala Dis- trict	72	Namisindwa District	50
Sembabule District	100	Kabarole District	83.6	Kapelebyong District	71.4	Mubende Dis- trict	48.1
Mbale District	98.5	Kanungu District	83.3	Tororo District	70.8	Bugiri District	47.1
Yumbe District	98.3	Pallisa District	83.3	Busia District	70.6	Rubirizi District	42.1
Isingiro District	97.3	Kyenjojo District	83	Kamwenge Dis- trict	70.3	Manafwa District	41.7
Kapchorwa District	96.3	Namutumba Dis- trict	82.9	Lwengo District	70	Rwampara Dis- trict	36.8
Kotido District	95.5	Gulu District	82.8	Bunyangabu Dis- trict	69.7	Ntoroko District	33.3
Dokolo District	94.4	Amuru District	81.8	Apac District	69.2	Kyankwanzi Dis- trict	29.2
Budaka District	94.1	Gomba District	81	Arua District	69.2	Wakiso District	28.9
Kibuku District	94.1	Kabale District	81	Bushenyi District	68.9		

GOOD

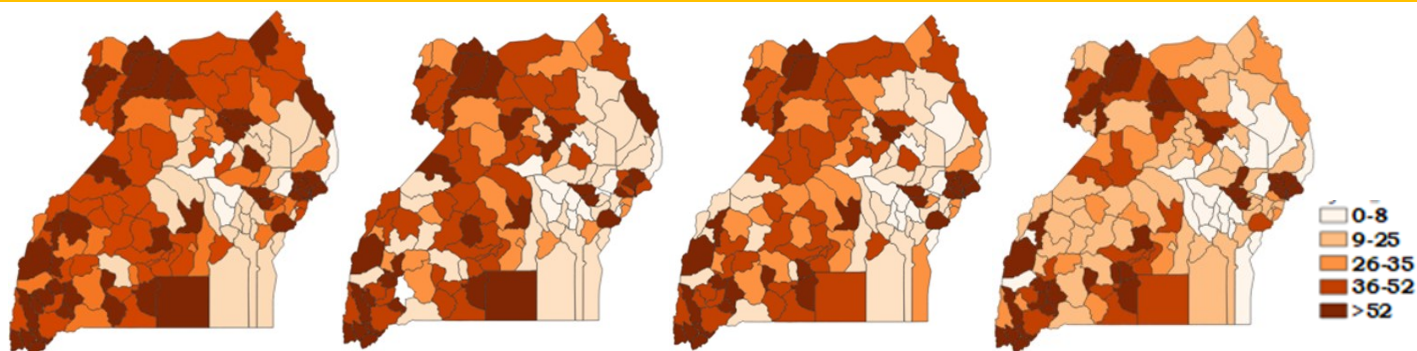
FAIR

BAD

Malaria Deaths at Health Facility Level

District	Facility	Deaths
Busia	Dabani Hospital	1
Hoima	Hoima Regional Referral Hospital	1
Iganga	Iganga Hospital	2
Isingiro	Nshungyezi HC III	1
Kaabong	Kaabong Hospital	3
Kabarole	Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital	1
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja HC III	1
Kikuube	Kyangwali HC IV	1
Kikuube	Maratatu HC III	1
Kitgum	Kitgum Hospital	1
Kyenjojo	Midas Torch HC IV	1
Lamwo	Padibe HC IV	1
Lira	Pag Mission HC IV	1
Masaka	Masaka Regional Referral Hospital	1
Nakaseke	Semuto HC IV	1
Namayingo	Santa Medical Center	1
Obongi	Obongi HC IV	1
Pader	Pajule HC IV	1

ACT Stock availability by district



Week 26 2020

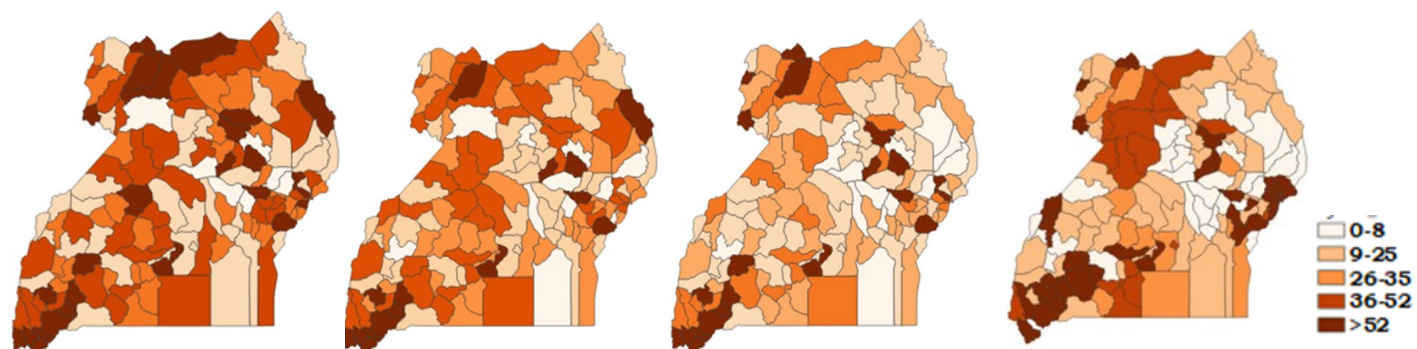
Week 27 2020

Week 28 2020

Week 29 2020

This week, 33(24.4%) districts had more than 52 weeks of ACT stock. This was an increase from 28(20.7%) districts in the previous week. Districts with less than 8 weeks of stock for ACTS this week were 16 (11.9%), a slight decrease from 17(12.6%) in the previous week. The districts with less than 8 weeks of ACT stock this week were Nabilatuk (1), Amolatar (1), Buyende (2), Amuria (3), Rubirizi (4) Namutumba (4) and Kaliro (4).

RDT Stock availability by district



Week 26 2020

Week 27 2019

Week 28 2020

Week 29 2020

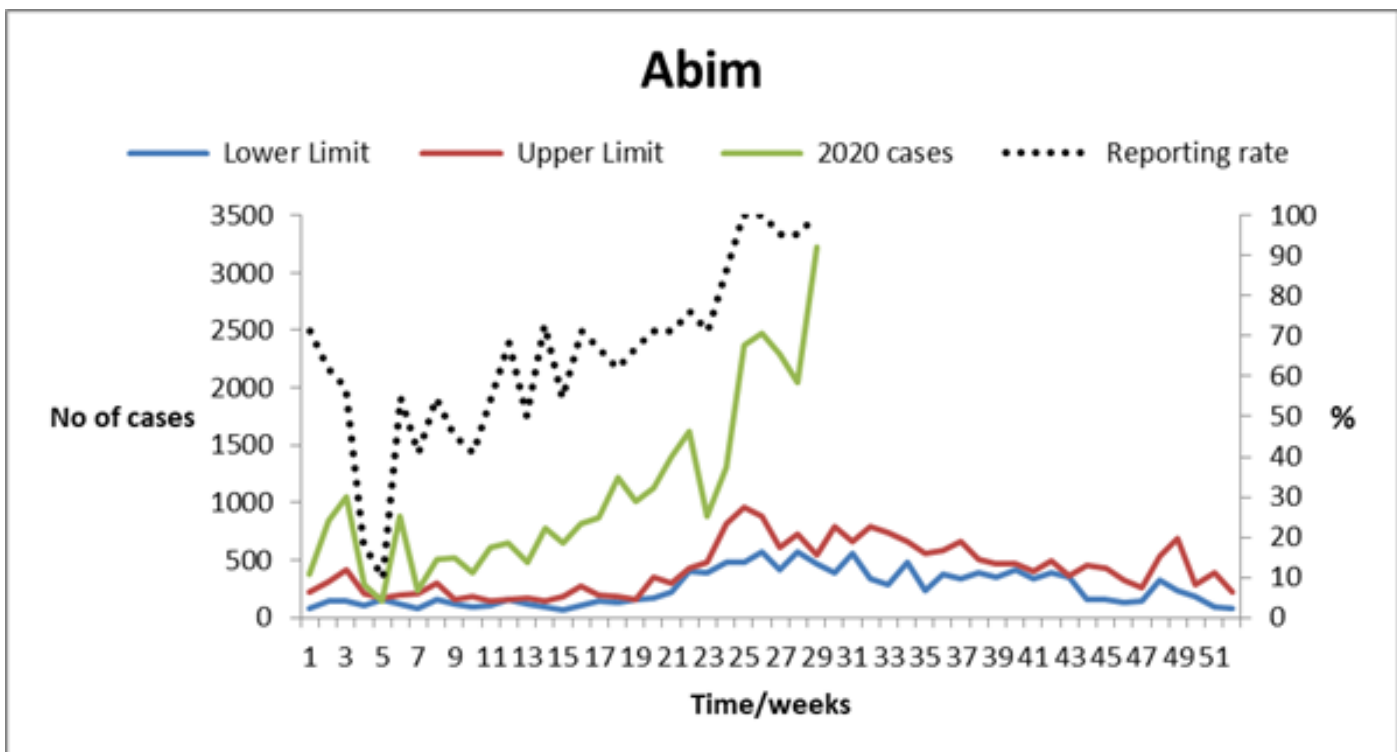
This week, 37 (22.4%) districts had more than 52 week of RDT stock. This was an increase from 19(14%) in the previous week. Seventeen(12.6%) districts had RDT stock less than 8 weeks, a decline from 25 (18.5%) compared to the previous week.

Districts with less than 8 months of RDT stock this week were Oyam, Kamuli, Amolatar, Kumi, Kamwenge, Buyende, Apac, Kwania, Kayunga, Luuka, Bundibugyo, Napak, Nabilatuk, kole, Nakapiripirit and Amuria

Malaria upsurges

Abim, Agago, Amudat, Bugweri, Buyende, Isingiro, Kalangala, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Yumbe districts are experiencing malaria upsurges.

Karamoja districts are the most affected which has substantially reduced the stock at facility and community level. These districts will receive stock next week. Abim district is one of the districts most affected as shown in the malaria channel graph below.



Universal LLIN campaign

Wave 2 of the Universal LLIN campaign is slated to start next week and will cover 35 districts in South West and Central Uganda.

The districts to be covered include Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Kiboga, Kyotera, Kyankwansi, Luwero, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Mityana, Mpigi, Nakaseke, Buhweju, Bushenyi, Bunyagabu, Isingiro, Kabale, Rubanda, Kabarole, Kanungu, Kasese, Kakumiro, Kiruhura, Kisoro, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Sheema, Bundibujjo, Ntoroko, Kalangala, Rwampara, Kitagwenda, Kazo.

Key points from the week

- Reporting rate this week was 78.2% which is a slight decline from 78.7% in the previous week.
- Incidence this week was 4.9 having slightly improved from 5.1 in the previous week
- The overall test positivity rate remained at 57.5%
- This week 17 (12.6%) districts had more than 52 weeks of RDT stock while 33 (24.4%) had more than 52 weeks of ACT stock.

Recommendations

- District Health Officers of districts with consistently low reporting rates should be called to ensure that they support their districts to report complete data on time.
- Districts with upsurges should scale up prevention measures and sensitization in the community.
- Districts should embrace real time malaria data use to inform their programming.
- The District health office should support facilities to ensure there is sufficient stock of malaria commodities to ensure continuity of malaria services amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic
- The malaria deaths reported in each district should be audited so as to identify the possible reasons for the death so as to set up measures to prevent similar events in the future
- Interventions especially in prevention to lower the incidence of malaria in the population need to be put in place given the high test positivity rate.
- Health workers should be supported to adhere to the test and treat policy especially in

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