



# **The National Malaria Control Program, MoH**

**Malaria and its control in Uganda:  
where were as a country**

*31<sup>st</sup> March 2009*



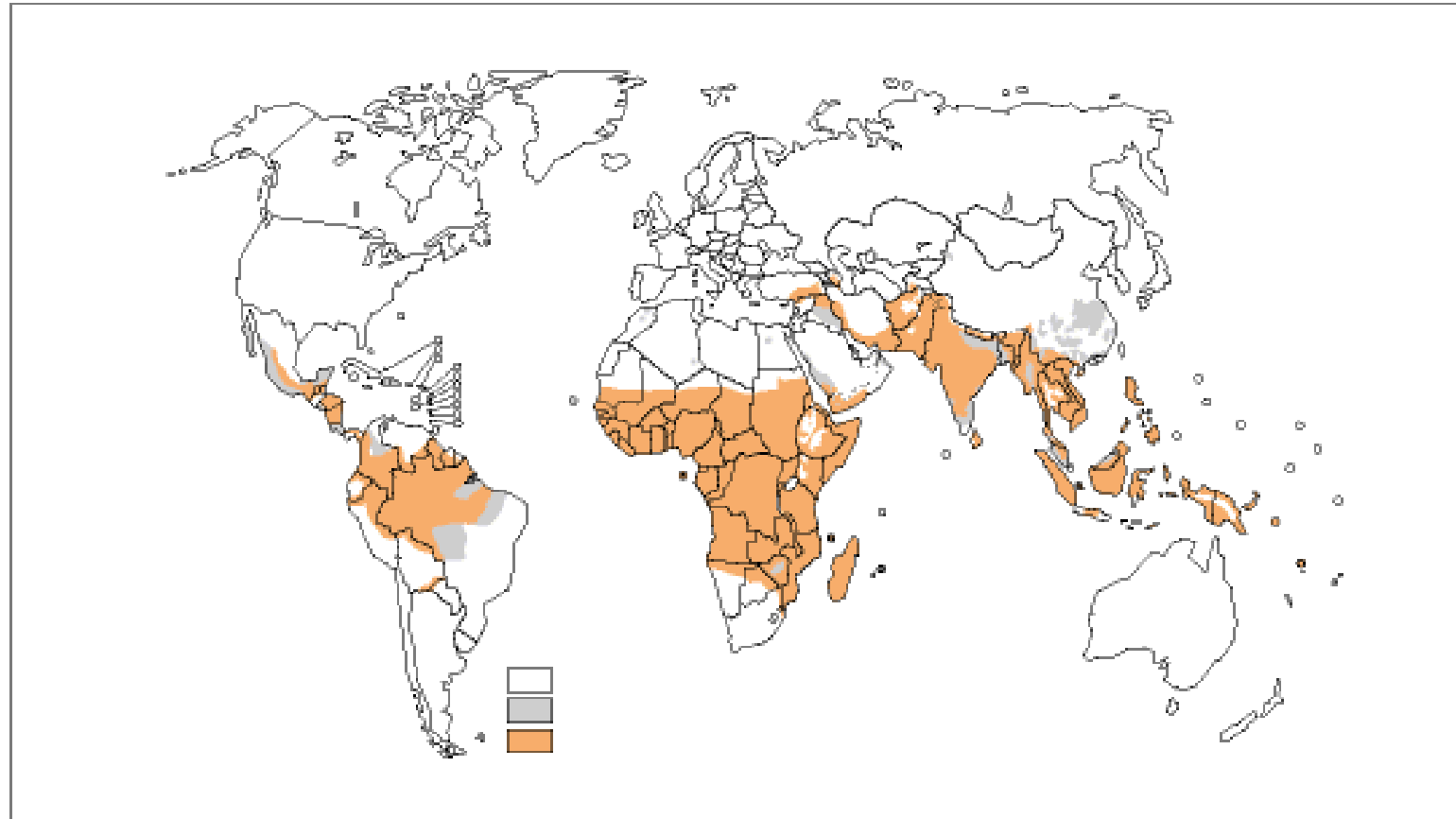
# Malaria Epidemiology World wide



- **Globally 350–500 million malaria cases reported annually**
- **Three million people die from malaria each year**
- **In Africa one person dies from malaria every 30 seconds. (*80% of global deaths due to malaria*)**
- **In Uganda 320 people die from malaria each day**



# Global distribution of malaria



*Above: World malaria situation. Malaria is endemic to tropical and subtropical regions.*



# Malaria Burden in Uganda: Overview



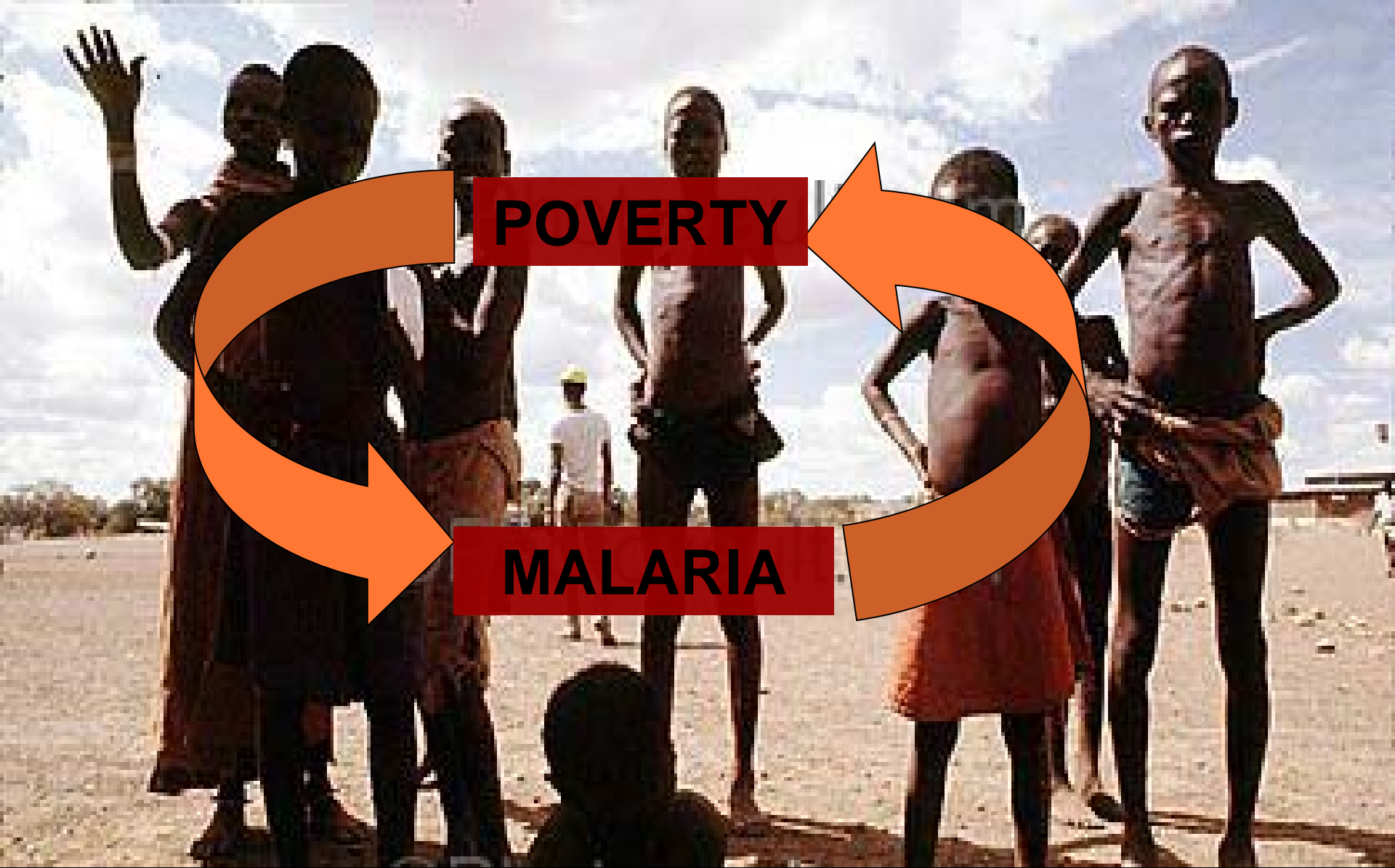
- **Malaria accounts for 26% of the burden of Disease in Uganda (BOD Uganda 1995) and is responsible for;**
- **One in every 3 persons attending OPD (33%)**
- **One in every 4 persons admitted in hospitals (25%)**
- **One in every 5 child deaths in hospital (20%)**
- **70,000 – 120,000 child deaths in a year or 320 deaths every day**
- **Severe anaemia in children/pregnancy ↑ abortions, ↑ low birth weight ↑MMR ↑IMR**
- **Severe economic losses, lost school days, low economic productivity, long term disability**



# MALARIA AND MOTHERHOOD

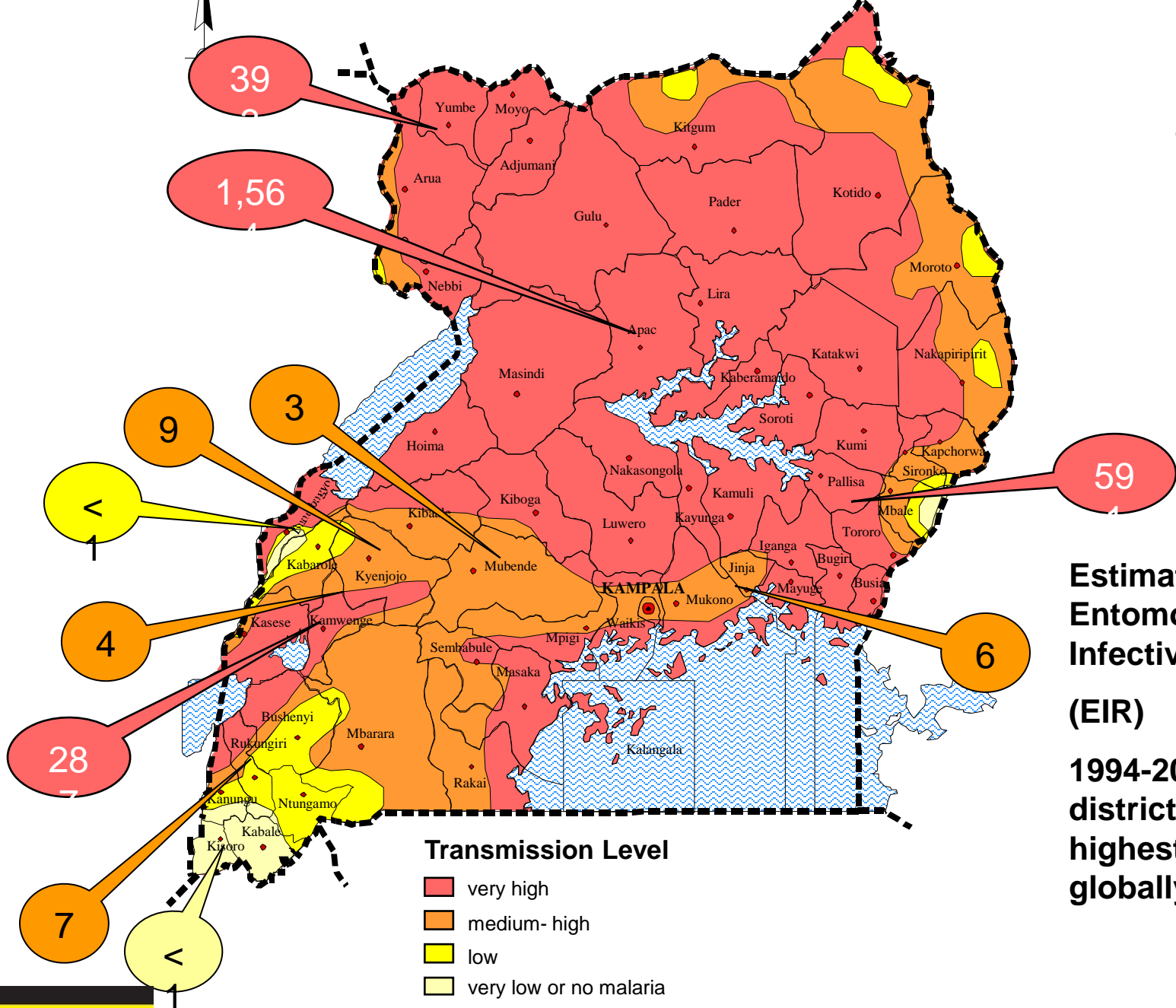


- **Pregnant women are four times more vulnerable to malaria due to low immune status**
- **High morbidity and mortality due to maternal anaemia**
- **High rate of pregnancy wastage: abortions, low birth weight**



**POVERTY**

**MALARIA**



**Estimated Entomologic Infective Rate (EIR)**

**1994-2004 Apac district has the highest EIR globally**



# Goal and Overall Objective of Malaria Strategic plan 2005/6-9/10



- **Goal** : to control and prevent malaria morbidity and mortality, minimize social effects and economic losses attributable to malaria in the country.
- **Overall objective** : go to national scale with effective interventions to prevent and treat malaria and sustain high coverage levels





# **National Malaria Control Strategies**

- **Case management ( Case Management at HF Level, HBMF, IPTp**
- **Vector Control (ITN & IRS)**
- **BCC/IEC**

**Support structures: M&E and Research**

# Strategic Priorities



- **Focus on a rapid increase of coverage with preventive measures namely indoor residual spraying (IRS) & insecticide treated nets (ITN)**
- **Ensure access by all to Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) including those accessing treatment through the commercial sector**
- **Achieve impact among most vulnerable groups such as young children and pregnant women (highly endemic areas), disadvantaged or difficult to reach populations, PLWHA**



# Targets



- **Increase the proportion of households having at least two insecticide-treated net (ITN) from 15 to 85%**
- **Increase the proportion of targeted structures for indoor residual spraying (IRS) in targeted areas from 0 to 85%**
- **Increase the proportion of children under five getting correct treatment within 24 hours of onset of symptoms from 25 to 85%.**
- **Increase the proportion of pregnant women who have completed IPT2 from 34 to 85%.**
- **Reduce the case fatality rate among malaria in-patients under five from 4 to 2%**



# Analysis of options: Available Interventions against Malaria



- ❑ **Reduction of malaria parasites**
  - **Malaria case management- ACTs**
  - **Preventive treatment- IPT**
- ❑ **Reduction of the mosquito population**
  - **Destruction of adult mosquitoes- IRS**
  - **Destruction of mosquito larvae\_ Larviciding**
  - **Reduction of mosquito breeding sites**
- ❑ **Prevention of contact between mosquitoes and humans**
  - **Use of insecticide treated mosquito nets.**
  - **Screening of houses**
  - **Site selection**
- ❑ **IEC/BCC and other support strategies**



# Reduction of malaria parasites



- **Scaling-up implementation of the home based management of fever strategy (HBMF)**
- **Scaling-up malaria in pregnancy care**
- **IPT is being implemented in all health facilities that offer antenatal care services**



# Reasons for using IRS (including DDT) for Malaria Elimination in Uganda (Cont.)



- **Vector Control (VC) to reduce malaria vectors is an essential component of any malaria control programme and is very vital for malaria Elimination.**
- **The use of IRS, including the use of DDT, is therefore key to reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with malaria**
- **IRS is also the most cost-effective method for controlling malaria epidemics**



# Reasons for using IRS (including DDT) for Malaria Control in Uganda (Cont.)



- **Anopheles Female mosquitoes feed and rest indoors. Therefore, IRS for malaria control is only done INDOORS and NOT OUTDOORS!**
- **LF AND OTHER VECTOR BORNE DISEASES ARE ALSO CONTROLLED**

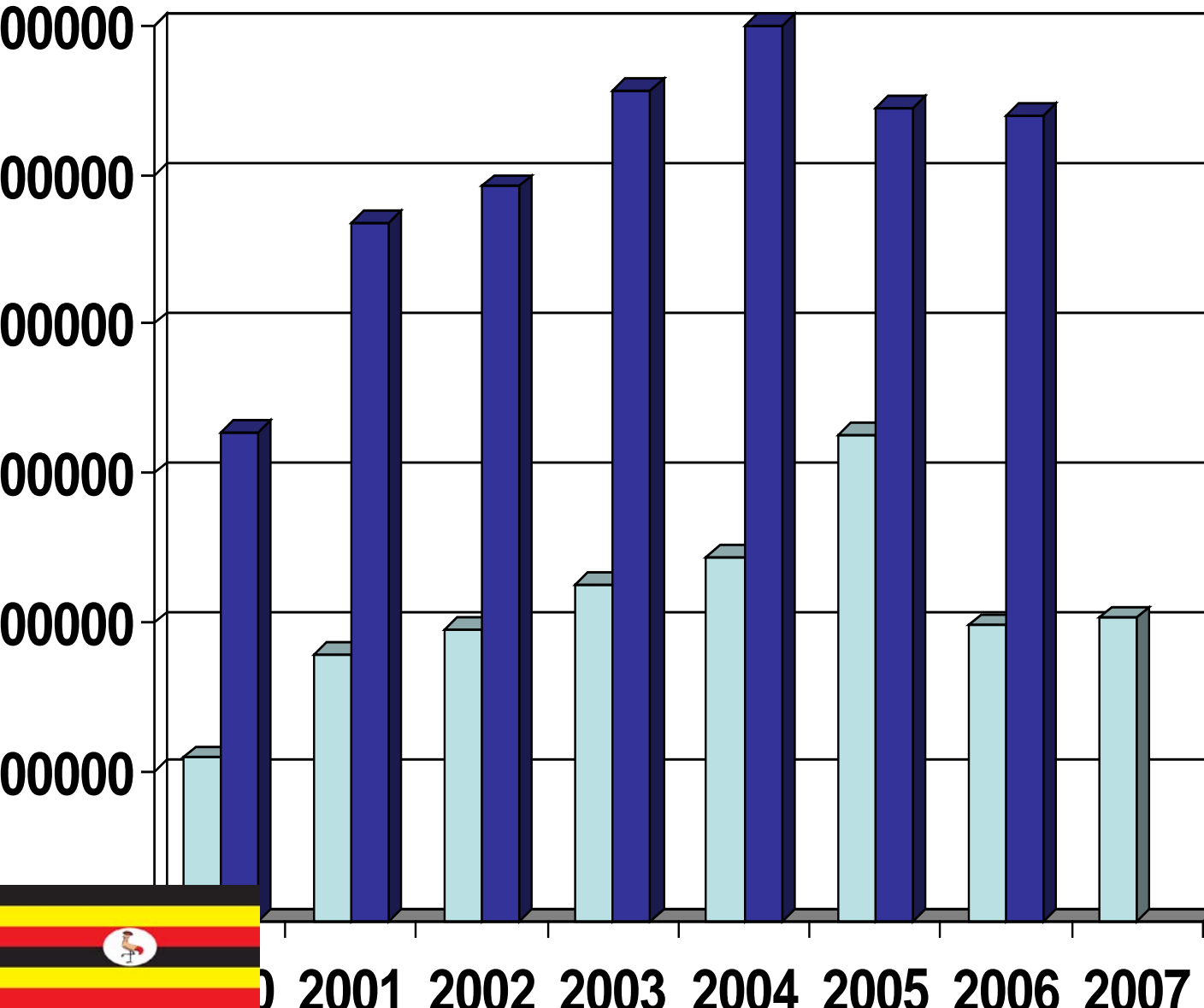


# Achievements

- More than 6 million ITNs have been distributed targeting Pregnant women and children
- ACTs have been declassified from prescription only drug to off count drug



# Uganda; Trend of malaria OPD Cases 2000 to 2006 (HMIS DATA)



Legend:  
Malaria cases  
All OPD cases



**THANK YOU**



**FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

