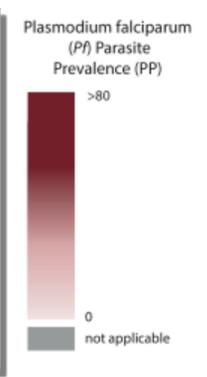
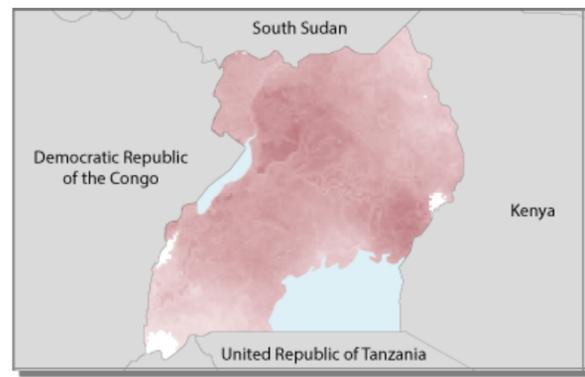
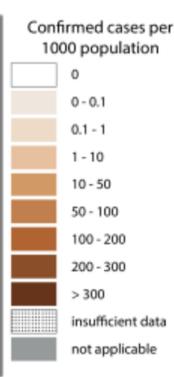
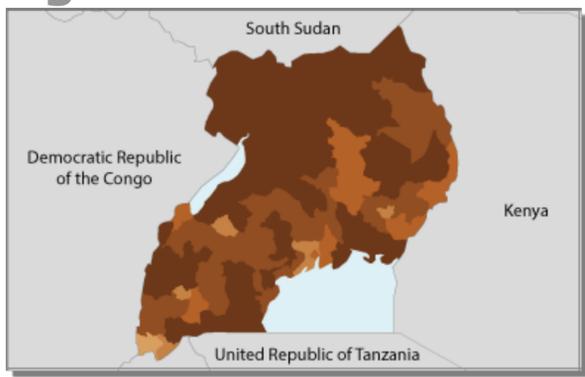


# Uganda

African Region



Based on 2015 reported data

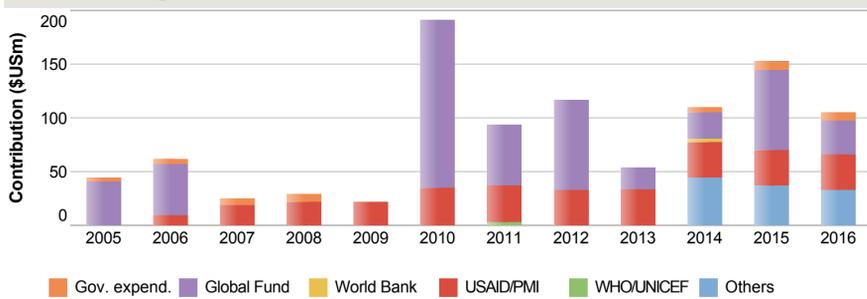
## I. Epidemiological profile

Population (UN)	2016	%	Parasites and vectors
High transmission (> 1 case per 1000 population)	41,500,000	100	Plasmodium species: <i>P. falciparum</i> (100%), <i>P. vivax</i> (0%)
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	-	-	Major anopheles species: <i>An. gambiae</i> , <i>An. funestus</i> , <i>An. funestus</i>
Malaria-free (0 cases)	-	-	Reported confirmed cases (health facility): 9,385,132 Estimated cases: 7,770,000 [4,550,000-12,390,000]
Total	41,490,000	-	Confirmed cases at community level: - Reported deaths: 5,635 Estimated deaths: 12,060 [10,280-13,850]

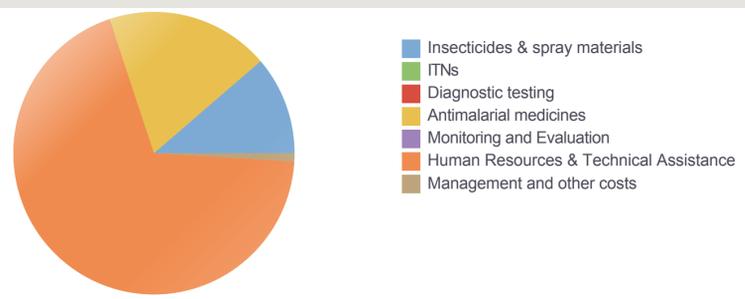
## II. Intervention policies and strategies

Intervention	Policies/strategies	Yes/No	Adopted	Antimalarial treatment policy	Medicine	Year adopted					
ITN	ITNs/ LLINs distributed free of charge	Yes	2006	First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AL	2004					
	ITNs/ LLINs distributed to all age groups	Yes	2013	First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL	2004					
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2005	Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2004					
	DDT is authorized for IRS	No	-	Treatment of severe malaria	AS, QN	2004					
Larval control	Use of larval control recommended	Yes	2012	Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2000	Dosage of Primaquine for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-					
Diagnosis	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	1997	Type of RDT used	-	P.f only					
	Malaria diagnosis is free of charge in the public sector	Yes	2006								
Treatment	ACT is free of charge for all ages in public sector	Yes	2006	<b>Therapeutic efficacy tests (clinical and parasitological failure, %)</b>							
	The sale of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies (oAMTs)	Is banned	2009	Medicine	Year(s)	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up	No. of studies	Species
	Single dose of primaquine is used as gametocidal medicine for <i>P. falciparum</i>	No	-	Organochlorines	2011-2015	0.1	0.6	1	11	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Primaquine is used for radical treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	No	-	Organophosphates	2011-2016	0.9	1	1	13	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	G6PD test is a requirement before treatment with primaquine	No	-	Carbamates	2011-2016	0.8	1	1	16	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Directly observed treatment with primaquine is undertaken	No	-	Pyrethroids	2011-2016	0	0.5	1	21	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	System for monitoring adverse reactions to antimalarials exists	Yes	-								
Surveillance	ACD for case investigation (reactive)	No	-	<b>Insecticide resistance tests (mosquito mortality, %)</b>							
	ACD of febrile cases at community level (pro-active)	No	-	Insecticide class	Years	Min	Mean	Max	No. of sites	Species	
	Mass screening is undertaken	No	-	Organochlorines	2011-2015	0.1	0.6	1	11	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. falciparum</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-	Organophosphates	2011-2016	0.9	1	1	13	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Uncomplicated <i>P. vivax</i> cases routinely admitted	No	-	Carbamates	2011-2016	0.8	1	1	16	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Foci and case investigation undertaken	-	-	Pyrethroids	2011-2016	0	0.5	1	21	<i>An. funestus</i> s.l., <i>An. gambiae</i> s.l.,+ other	
	Case reporting from private sector is mandatory	Yes	-								

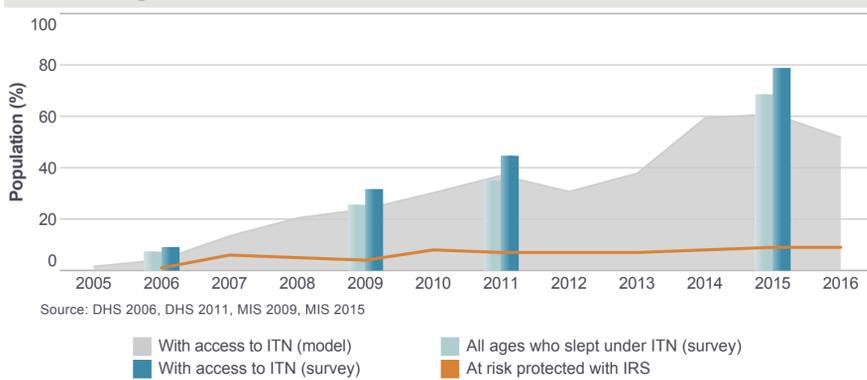
## III. Financing



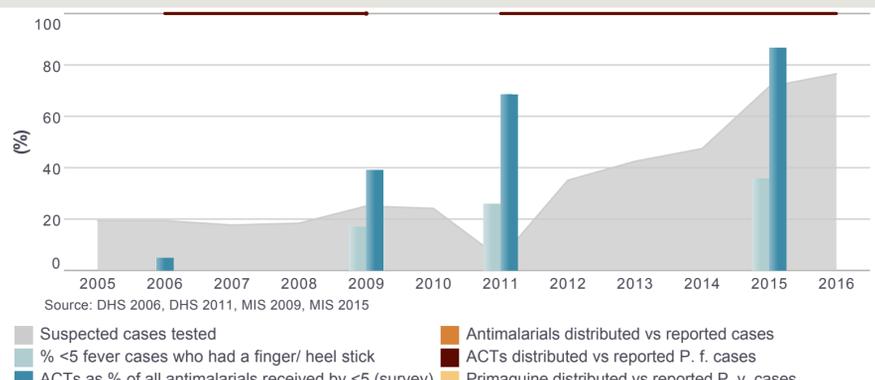
## Government expenditure by intervention in 2016



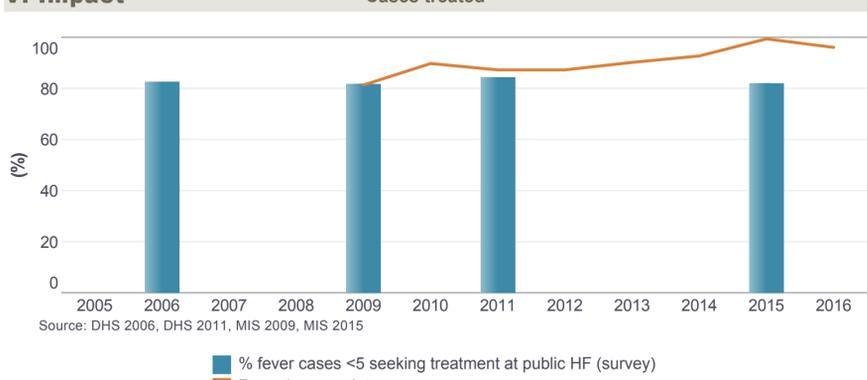
## IV. Coverage



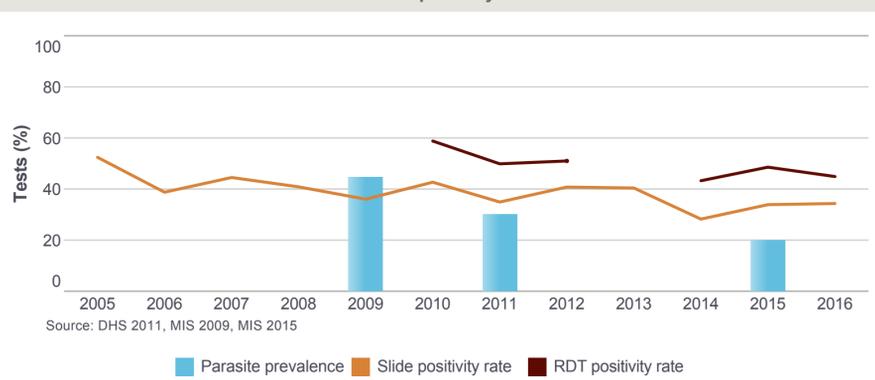
## Cases tested and treated in public sector



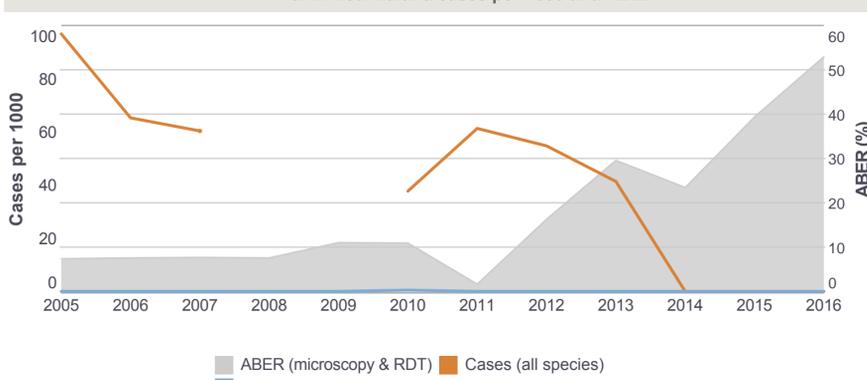
## V. Impact



## Test positivity



## Confirmed malaria cases per 1000 and ABER



## Malaria admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

