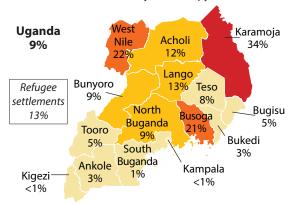
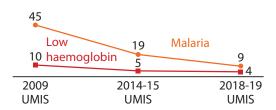
Malaria Prevalence by Region

Percent of children under five who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



Trends in Low Haemoglobin and Malaria Prevalence

Percent of children under five with low haemoglobin and percent who tested positive for malaria by microscopy



Response Rates and methodology: All children age 0-59 months living in selected households were eligible for malaria and anaemia testing. Malaria testing was done through a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) as well as blood smear microscopy. Anaemia testing was carried out using the HemoCue system. Of the 7,311 eligible children, 97% provided blood for RDT, 97% for malaria microscopy, and 97% for anaemia.



For additional information on the results of the 2018-19 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey, please contact:

In Uganda:

National Malaria Control Division Plot 6, Lourdes Rd., Wandegeya, P.O. Box 7272, Kampala, Uganda.

In USA:

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530 Gaither Road, Suite 500; Rockville, MD 20850 USA Telephone: +1-301-407-6500; Fax: +1-301-407-6501 Email: info@DHSprogram.com; www.DHSprogram.com

The 2018-19 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey (2018-19 UMIS) was implemented by the National Malaria Control Division (NMCD) and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Financial support for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Government of Uganda with Global Fund support, and the World Health Organization (WHO). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project offering support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.







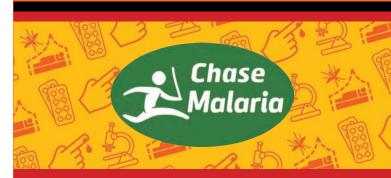






2018-19 Malaria Indicator Survey

Fact Sheet



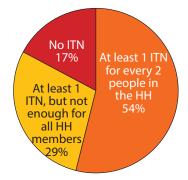
Uganda

2018-19 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey (UMIS)

The 2018-19 Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey (UMIS) provides population-based estimates on malaria indicators including malaria prevention, case management, and prevalence of malaria and anaemia to inform strategic planning and programme evaluation.

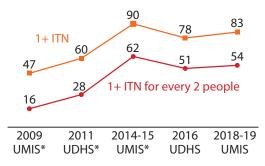
Household Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

Percent distribution of households (HH)



Trends in ITN Ownership

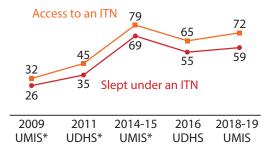
Percent of households that own at least one ITN and percent of households with at least one ITN for every two people



*An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. The definition of an ITN in surveys before the 2016 UDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

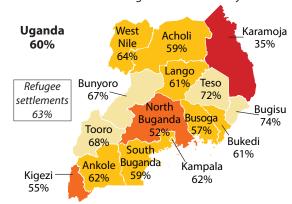
Trends in ITN Access and Use

Percent of household population with access to an ITN and percent who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



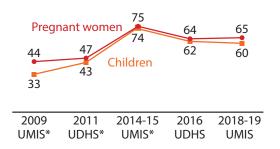
Children's Use of ITNs by Region

Percent of children under five who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



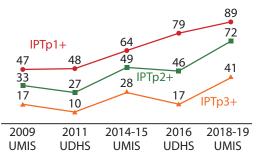
Trends in ITN Use by Children and Pregnant Women

Percent of children under five and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends in Intermittent Preventive Treatment during Pregnancy (IPTp)

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past two years who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



Nearly **4 in 10** women age 15-49 have seen or heard a message about malaria in the past 6 months. The most commonly cited source was the **radio**.

Trends in Case Management of Fever and Malaria in Children

Percent of children under five with fever in the two weeks before the survey who:

