

# Quality of Care for Children with Malaria at Private Health Facilities in Mid-Western Region of Uganda: A Cross Section Study

**Humphrey Wanzira** (✉ [wanzirah@yahoo.com](mailto:wanzirah@yahoo.com))

Pilgrim Africa, Kampala, Uganda <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1074-5340>

**Daniel Tumwine**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

**Patrick Bukoma**

Malaria Consortium, Kampala, Uganda

**Allan Musiime**

Kyambogo University

**Juliet Biculu**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

**Tom Ediamu**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

**Samuel Gudo**

Malaria Consortium, Kampala, Uganda

**James Tibenderana**

Malaria Consortium, Kampala, Uganda

**Ronald Mulebeke**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

**Rebecca Nantanda**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

**Jane Achan**

Uganda Pediatrics Association, Kampala, Uganda

---

## Research

**Keywords:** Malaria, private health facilities, quality of care

**Posted Date:** May 7th, 2020

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-25796/v1>

**License:** © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

---

# Abstract

**Background** Approximately 50 percent of the population in Uganda seeks health care from private facilities but there is limited data on the quality of care for malaria in these facilities. This study aimed to document the quality of malaria case management in private health facilities in nine districts in the Mid-Western region of Uganda, an area of moderate malaria transmission.

**Methods** This was a cross sectional study in which purposive sampling was used to select fifteen private-for-profit facilities from each district. An interviewer-administered questionnaire that contained both quantitative and open-ended questions was used. Information was collected on availability of treatment aides, knowledge on malaria, malaria case management, laboratory practices, malaria drugs stock and data management. We determined the proportion of health workers that adequately provided malaria case management according to national standards.

**Results** Of the 135 health facilities staff interviewed, 61.48% (52.91 - 69.40) had access to malaria treatment protocols while 48.89% (40.19 - 57.63) received malaria training. The majority of facilities, 98.52% (94.75 - 99.82) had malaria diagnostic services and the most commonly available anti-malarial drug was artemether-lumefantrine, 85.19% (78 - 91), followed by Quinine, 74.81% (67 - 82) and intravenous artesunate, 72.59% (64 - 80). Only 14.07% (8.69 - 21.10) responded adequately to the acceptable cascade of malaria case management practice. Specifically, 33.33% (25.46 - 41.96) responded correctly to management of a patient with a fever, 40.00% (31.67 - 48.79) responded correctly to the first line treatment for uncomplicated malaria, whereas 85.19% (78.05 - 90.71) responded correctly to severe malaria treatment. Only 28.83% submitted monthly reports, where malaria data was recorded, to the national database.

**Conclusion** This study revealed sub-optimal malaria case management practices at private health facilities with approximately 14% of health care workers demonstrating correct malaria case management cascade practices. This was due to limited access to malaria case management protocols and guidelines, lack of adequate staff training and supportive supervision, stock-outs of essential anti-malarial commodities and inadequate malaria related community level sensitization. The national malaria control programme could consider this information to inform specific areas of focus for strengthening malaria case management in the private health facilities.

## Background

Malaria remains a significant public health concern in Uganda [1] with approximately 8.6 million cases reported in 2017 alone [2], one of the highest malaria estimates in the sub-Saharan Africa region. Malaria alone contributes to between 30 to 50% of outpatient visits, 15–20% of hospital admissions and 20% of hospital deaths; most of these in children under 5 years and pregnant women [1]. Strengthening malaria case management is a key strategy of the Uganda National Malaria Control Division (NMCD) to reduce morbidity and mortality attributed to malaria [1]. This is also one of the objectives of the 2014–2020

Uganda Malaria Reduction Strategic Plan, which is to achieve and sustain at least 90% of malaria cases in the public and private sectors and community level who receive prompt diagnosis and treatment according to national policy.

However, findings from the 2014 Malaria program Mid-term Review (MTR) indicated that programmatic focus has largely been on public health sector facilities[3]. This is a concern given that the private sector is an invaluable source of health care delivery to a significant proportion of Ugandans. According to the 2016 Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS), approximately 60% of all children under five years with fever sought care and advice at a private health facility[4]. Whereas the NMCD recognizes the important role played by this sector, there has been limited engagement with private health facilities in activities such as training, quality assurance and data management [3], which may contribute to poor quality of care for malaria case management in these facilities. Overall, sub-optimal quality of care reduces the effectiveness of interventions and also increases the risks for morbidity complications and mortality [5]. This observation is supported by 2016 WHO statistics which showed that of 5.6 million children under 5 years who died mostly from preventable causes, the majority of deaths were attributed poor quality of service delivery at the health facility level [6, 7].

The importance of quality of health care in services delivery and its potential impact on child survival is progressively being recognized [8–10] as an important additional component to improvement of health and well-being. Currently, in Uganda, there is limited data on the quality of malaria case management in private health facilities. Understanding areas of substandard quality of care is an important step towards the design and implementation of targeted interventions for improvement of health service delivery [11–16]. The overall objective of this study was to assess the quality of malaria case management provided by health workers in private health facilities and to document the challenges for malaria case management at this level of health care.

## **Methods**

### **Study design and setting**

This was a mixed cross sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. It was conducted in October 2018, in private-for-profit health facilities across nine districts in the Mid-Western region of Uganda, an area with moderate to high malaria transmission [17]. The districts included Hoima, Masindi, Kiboga, Kiryandongo, Kibale, Kakumiro, Buliisa, Kagadi and Kyankwanzi districts (Fig. 1).

### **Private health facility definition, sample size and sampling**

In this study, the operational definition for a Private-For-Profit (PFP) facility was limited to those hospitals or clinics that are supervised by a medical doctor, clinical officer or nurse/midwife and utilize a business model that seeks to make a profit. From each of the nine districts, fifteen PFP facilities that fulfilled this

operational definition were selected based on the assumption 15 PFPs were representative of the district PFP coverage when considered against the average number of at least 25 PFPs found in each district [18]. However, the study also considered that all PFPs will be sampled in some districts with less than 15 PFPs, with over-sampling in districts with more than 15 PFPs. Additional selection criteria for the PFPs included having a moderate to high volume of patients, employing two or more qualified medical staff and geographical spread within the district to minimize clustering and ensure representation of the district. With the assistance of the district malaria focal persons, purposive sampling was used to select these facilities giving a total of 135 PFPs across the nine (9) districts.

## **Selection of survey participants**

The assessment targeted health care workers that were responsible for clinical care and health facility management and included different cadres like medical and clinical officers (attained a medical diploma), nurses and nursing assistants, midwives and administrators. These staff members were also usually the most senior or the most knowledgeable staff in the areas of focus.

## **Data Collection and study variables**

A standard interviewer-administered pre-tested questionnaire with both quantitative and open-ended qualitative questions was used. Data was collected by three teams each comprising of four trained research assistants.

Data was collected on knowledge on malaria case management, availability of malaria treatment guidelines, malaria case management practices, laboratory practice, availability of antimalarial drugs and their stock management and reporting of malaria data (either weekly or monthly according to standard national reporting guidelines). Details of the variables assessed for during the survey are summarized in Box 1. The main outcome of interest was adequate malaria case management practices among the health facility staff. This indicator considered staff that correctly reported identifying suspected malaria cases (presenting with a fever), sending them for a confirmatory malaria test and prescribing an artemisinin based combination therapy (ACT) for uncomplicated malaria or intravenous artesunate for complicated malaria.

## **Box 1: Study Variables And Definitions**

Assessment category	Assessment criteria/definition
Malaria knowledge and availability of malaria treatment guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability and use of the following malaria treatment guidelines were documented: Integrated Malaria Management (IMM) guidelines, Malaria in Pregnancy guidelines, National treatment guidelines on treatment of severe and complicated malaria and Malaria Treatment Algorithms (2011).</li> <li>• Source of malaria information</li> <li>• Training of staff on malaria case management</li> </ul>
Malaria case management practice assessment based on the Integrated Management of Malaria (IMM) guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct malaria definition (<i>"Malaria as an acute febrile illness caused by infection with malaria parasites. It can range from mild to severe life-threatening disease"</i>).</li> <li>• Correct definition of uncomplicated malaria (<i>"Symptomatic malaria without signs of severe disease"</i>)</li> <li>• Correct definition of complicated/severe malaria (<i>"Severe malaria is a malaria illness that is serious enough to be an immediate threat to the life of the patient"</i>)</li> <li>• Correct management of a patient with a fever (<i>"All patients presenting with fever should first undergo a malaria test by Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) or Microscopy before receiving treatment. If a patient with fever has positive test results, then it's a confirmed Malaria diagnosis. But if a fever patient has negative malaria test results then think about other differential diagnoses for fever other than malaria"</i>)</li> <li>• Correct first line treatment of uncomplicated malaria (<i>prescription of an ACT, specifically artemether-lumefantrine</i>)</li> <li>• Correct first line treatment of complicated/severe malaria (<i>prescription of intravenous artesunate</i>)</li> <li>• Correct referral of patients (<i>Referral of all patients with severe/complicated malaria to a medical hospital or health facility equipped to treat such cases"</i>)</li> <li>• Correct antenatal Intermittent Preventive Therapy during pregnancy (IPTp) (<i>prescription of Sulphadoxine-pyremethamine</i>).</li> <li>• Adequate malaria case management practices (<i>"all malaria suspected patients, with a fever, tested for malaria and those who are confirmed to have malaria are treated as per national guidelines. Uncomplicated malaria treated with artemether-lumefantrine and complicated malaria treated with intravenous artesunate</i>)</li> </ul>
Laboratory practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of laboratory services, laboratory personnel, types of malaria tests, laboratory testing protocols and training of the personnel</li> </ul>
Anti-malarial drugs stocks and stock management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-malarials used at the facility and occurrence of stock outs</li> </ul>

Assessment category	Assessment criteria/definition
Data management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a designated data records person assigned and trained on data recording and management.</li> <li>• Proper patient documentation process - using the forms on which malaria is reported including the Health Management Information System (HMIS) weekly and monthly forms</li> <li>• Evidence of data utilization (conducting analysis and presenting data, mostly as graphs)</li> <li>• Reporting completeness of the weekly and monthly; defined as proportion of expected reports (among all registered private health facilities) that were reported to the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2).</li> </ul>

## Data management and statistical analysis

Data collection tools were checked daily for completeness and accuracy and errors were corrected before data entry. Double data entry was done using Epidata version 3.1. with range, consistency and validity checks built in to minimize errors. Stata version 14 was used for all quantitative data analysis including a descriptive analysis of all study variables, presented as frequencies with respective proportions (and 95% Confidence Intervals) for all categorical parameters. Results were presented in tables, graphs and text. Data from the open-ended questions were analyzed using thematic analysis. Themes were developed from pre-defined topics together with themes emerging from the data. The themes were presented in text to supplement to the quantitative findings.

## Results

### Baseline characteristics

A total of 135 private for profit health facilities (PFPs) were included from nine districts as follows; 25 PFPs from Hoima, 16 PFPs from Masindi, 15 PFPs from Kakumiro, 16 PFPs from Kiryandongo, 15 PFPs from Kakumiro, 14 PFPs from Kyankwanzi, 12 PFPs from Buliisa, 11 PFPs from Kibale and 11 PFPs from Kagadi. Almost all the selected facilities, (99.26%, 134/135), were either clinics, medical centers or nursing homes with only one hospital included. Most of the facilities, 63.70%(86/135), were in urban settings. Most of the staff interviewed, 56.30%(76/135), had worked at the facilities for more than 12 months and the majority, 71.85% (97/135), were either clinical officers or nurses (Table 1).

Table 1  
Study sample baseline characteristics

Variable	Number N = 135	Percentage
Location of facility	49	36.30
Rural	86	63.70
Urban		
Interviewee gender	83	61.48
Male	52	38.52
Female		
Interviewee qualification	45	33.33
Clinical officer	52	38.52
Nurse	15	10.83
Nursing assistant*	12	9.17
Medical officer	11	8.33
Midwife		
Interviewee professional position	43	31.85
PFP Owner	49	36.30
In-charge of facility	43	31.85
Other		
Interviewee duration of work	76	56.30
> 12 months	51	37.78
< 12 and > 1 months	8	5.93
< 1 month		
* Non-clinical staff who Provide basic patient care under direction of nursing staff.		

## Malaria case management service provision

Table 2 presents findings on malaria service provision at facility level. Two thirds of the respondents, 66.67% (90/135), had access to malaria treatment protocols though only 61.48% (83/135) used them routinely. The Ministry of Health was the largest source of malaria related information at 52.49% (71/135), followed by the media and information obtained during formal education, each at 26.67% (36/135). Less than half of the respondents, 48.89% (66/135) had received malaria training in the last 12

months of these, only 40.74% (55/135) had received training specific to the malaria treatment protocols and guidelines.

Most of the respondents, 82.96% (112/135), provided a correct case definition for malaria. Almost all the facilities had malaria laboratory services, 98.52% (133/135), but only 57.78% (78/135), had laboratory personnel to run these laboratories. Most facilities, 52.59% (71/135), used both microscopy and RDTs for malaria diagnosis while those that used only RDTs were 38.52% (52/135) and 8.89% (12/135) used microscopy only. About 39.26% (53/135) had a laboratory testing protocol that was seen during the assessment, while 44.44% (60/135) had no testing protocol. The most commonly available anti-malarial drug was Artemether-Lumefantrine (AL) at 85.19% (115/135), followed by Quinine (oral and injectable) at 74.81 (101/135) and intravenous Artesunate at 72.59% (98/135). However, 22.22% (30/135) of the facilities reported a stock out of anti-malarial drugs in the 3 months prior to the assessment.

Table 2  
Assessment of malaria service delivery

Assessment area	Number N = 135	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Malaria treatment policy and guidelines</b>		
Availability of malaria treatment protocols/guidelines	95	70.37(62.02–77.54)
Access to malaria treatment protocols/guidelines	90	66.67(58.19–74.18)
Use of malaria treatment protocols/guidelines	83	61.48(52.91–69.40)
Heard of malaria test and treat policy	91	67.41(58.96–74.86)
<b>Source of malaria information</b>		
Ministry of Health	9	6.67(3.09–12.28)
District health team	36	26.67(19.43–34.59)
Media	35	25.93(18.77–34.17)
Colleagues	36	26.67(19.43–34.96)
Information obtained during formal education	4	2.96(0.81–7.41)
Others (seminars and workshops)		
<b>Staff training and mentorship</b>		
Respondent received malaria related training in the last 12 months	66	48.89(40.19–57.63)
Training on malaria treatment protocols/guidelines	55	40.74(32.37–49.53)
<b>Staff knowledge</b>		
Correct malaria definition	112	82.96(75.54–88.88)
Correct definition of uncomplicated malaria	54	40.00(31.67–48.79)
Correct definition of complicated/severe malaria	115	85.19(78.05–90.71)
<b>Malaria laboratory practices</b>		
Presence of malaria laboratory services	133	98.52(94.75–99.82)
Availability of adequate space for laboratory	102	75.56(67.42–82.54)
Presence of skilled laboratory personnel	78	57.78(48.98–66.22)
Training of laboratory staff on malaria testing	54	40.00(31.67–48.79)

<b>Assessment area</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>
	<b>N = 135</b>	
Availability of malaria laboratory testing protocols	53	39.26(30.97–48.03)
Available and seen	22	16.30(10.50–23.63)
Available and not seen	60	44.44(35.90–53.24)
Not available		
Types of malaria tests used	12	8.89(4.68–15.01)
Microscopy	52	38.52(30.28–47.28)
Malaria RDTs	71	52.59(43.82–61.25)
Both		
<b>Anti malaria drugs stock at facility</b>		
Anti-malaria drugs used at the facility	115	85.19(78.05–90.71)
Artemether-Lumefantrine tablets	101	74.81(66.62–81.89)
Quinine (either tablets or injections)	98	72.59(64.25–79.91)
Artesunate (intravenous)	34	25.19(18.11–33.38)
Sulphadoxine – Pyrimethanine (SP) tablets	21	15.56(9.89–22.79)
Dihydro – artemesinin piperazine tablets	4	2.96(1.00–7.41)
Chloroquine tablets		

## **Malaria case management practices**

Only 14.07% (19/135) of the respondents reported acceptable malaria case management practices. Specifically, one third, 33.33% (45/135), provided a correct response to management of a patient with a fever. Whereas only 40.00% (54/135) provided a correct response for the first line treatment for uncomplicated malaria, a higher proportion 85.19% (115/135), provided a correct response for treatment of complicated/severe malaria. Though 40.74% (55/135) PFPs offered ante-natal services, 37.78% (51/135) of the respondents knew the correct anti-malarial drug for IPTp.

## **Challenges encountered during management of malaria patients**

Several challenges that affected malaria case management practices were reported under the following qualitative themes.

## **Malaria treatment practices**

A major challenge reported was inadequate knowledge about malaria treatment among the health facility personnel that impacted case management practices. This was sometimes complicated by patients who demanded specific treatment, often contrary to treatment guidelines. In addition, as patients are charged for services at PFP facilities, those who failed to pay for a complete dose of anti-malarial treatment often had incomplete treatment.

## **Laboratory diagnosis of malaria**

Challenges for laboratory diagnosis included lack of skilled laboratory personnel to conduct malaria tests, patients not accepting negative laboratory results and others refusing to test for malaria insisting on taking medication without a malaria test.

## **Patient delays, malaria complications and referral**

Other challenges were related to delayed care seeking and referral practices. It was noted that some patients report late to facilities often presenting with severe disease, others refused referrals preferring instead to continue treatment at the facilities, the latter usually occurred among those who couldn't afford in-patient care or those who did not believe in the services offered at public health facilities. Some staff also reported difficulty in managing complicated cases such as severe anemia.

## **Stock outs of anti-malaria drugs and malaria testing kits**

Stock-outs also presented significant challenges for these health facilities. This included stock outs of the recommended anti-malarial drugs such as ACTs and malaria test kits (mainly RDTs). Most staff in these facilities resorted to using any other available anti-malarial drugs, some of which are not part of the currently recommended medications like oral quinine for first line treatment.

## **Data management practices**

A fifth of the facilities 20.74% (28/135) had a designated data records person with only 11.85% (16/135) trained in data recording and management. Less than half of the facilities, 48.15% (65/135), had a proper patient documentation process while, 45.19% (61/135), reported this information on the national HMIS forms. There was little evidence of data utilization with only 25.37% (34/135) of facilities conducting analysis and presenting their data, mostly as graphs.

Reporting completeness of the weekly and monthly HMIS data reports was assessed among all private health facilities that were required to report into the DHIS2. The denominator used in this assessed is greater than the study sample size. This was considered as a more accurate measure for this parameter since the national DHIS2 system includes all facilities beyond the study sample.

Therefore, as shown in Table 3, only 31/163 (19%) of the included facilities were reporting the weekly HMIS data into the DHIS and increasing to 47/163 (28%) for those reporting the monthly HMIS data into the DHIS2.

Table 3  
DHIS2 reporting rates of selected private health facilities

Selected district, N	HMIS malaria reporting forms	
	Weekly 033b DHIS2 reporting	Monthly 105 DHIS2 reporting
	n(%)	n(%)
Kyankwanzi, (N = 21)	2 (9.52%)	8 (38.10%)
Kiryandongo, (N = 21)	0	0
Kagadi, (N = 21)	3 (14.29%)	3 (14.29%)
Hoima, (N = 20)	8 (40.00%)	8 (40.00%)
Kiboga, (N = 20)	7 (35.00%)	17 (85.00%)
Kakumiro, (N = 18)	4 (22.22%)	4 (22.22%)
Masindi, (N = 16)	4 (25.00%)	4 (25.00%)
Bulisa, (N = 15)	0	0
Kibale, (N = 11)	3 (27.27%)	3 (27.27%)
<b>Total, N = 163</b>	<b>31 (19.02%)</b>	<b>47 (28.83%)</b>

## Discussion

The main objective of this study was to assess the quality of malaria case management provided by health care workers in private health facilities and to document the unique challenges for malaria case management at this level of health care. Overall, malaria case management in these private facilities was sub-optimal with only 14 percent of health care workers reporting that they correctly followed the malaria case management guidelines. This was defined as correctly identifying suspected malaria cases, conducting a confirmatory malaria test and prescribing an artemisinin based combination therapy (ACT) for uncomplicated malaria or intravenous artesunate for complicated malaria [1, 19]. This was lower than what was reported in the 2014 MIS that showed 36% of children with a fever were tested for malaria before receiving treatment[17]. Whereas most health workers could correctly define a suspected malaria case, many were unable to correctly prescribe the first line treatment for uncomplicated malaria or the correct antimalarial drug for IPTp. This kind of underperformance, in both private and public health facilities, could delay the achievement of the 2015–2020 UMRSP objective of attaining and sustaining prompt diagnosis and treatment for at least 90% of malaria cases in the public and private sectors and community level, and potentially leading to higher mortality and morbidity due to malaria.

Possible reasons for this poor performance include the unavailability of the current malaria treatment protocols and guidelines for reference at the private health facilities, and lack of training, mentorship and support supervision on malaria case management. Similar findings have been previously reported by

*Baily et al* [20] and in other low and middle income countries with lack of training of health facility staff frequently reported as a major contributor to poor performance [21]. Though the NMCD in Uganda has made significant progress in the provision of malaria case management documents and related training job aids [19], this activity did not target the private sector and largely focused on public health facilities with resulting improvements in parasitological diagnosis and treatment of confirmed malaria cases in these public facilities [1, 3]. The inclusion of private health facilities as part of the strategy to strengthen health worker capacities for malaria diagnosis and treatment through regular training is one of the strategies of the 2014–2020 UMRSP which need to be implemented if the similar results are to be realized in this sector. It is essential to recognize that any planned training sessions should consider that most of the private health facilities are lower level facilities and therefore training should be tailored to the cadres running these facilities like clinical officers, enrolled nurses and laboratory assistants.

Interestingly, some positive aspects of case management were also noted in these PFP facilities. Knowledge on treatment and referral practices for severe malaria was significantly high with 85% of health care workers reporting correct management practices. In addition, the majority of the facilities were also able to provide malaria laboratory services with RDTs mostly available. Although, almost half of the facilities lacked the requisite skilled laboratory personnel, the available facility staff were able to conduct RDT tests. The reported availability of ACTs for treatment of uncomplicated malaria and artesunate for the treatment of complicated malaria, in most of the facilities, was yet another positive finding. However, as previously reported in other studies conducted in Uganda [22, 23], stock out of essential medical commodities, such as ACTs and RDTs in some facilities, was also reported in this study. The NMCD ensures consistent and sustainable supply and access to all malaria commodities by providing them free or highly subsidized [1], however, there is no clear strategy of how this would be implemented among private health facilities. This partly explains the use of anti-malarials such as quinine injections, as first line treatment for both uncomplicated and complicated malaria, instead of AL or artesunate as recommended in the national guidelines.

The insistence of patients to be treated based on clinical diagnosis such as when they are not tested at all or when the test results are negative, contrary to the national guidelines [19], could be explained because of a lack of community awareness of correct malaria case management. This is further compounded by the practice that patients pay for the services and therefore demand to be provided a treatment of their choice irrespective of whether it is according to the national guidelines. Focused and adequately planned behavior change communication could change this practice. Evidence from other studies and reviews shows that community level sensitization improves health seeking behavior for malaria prevention and treatment [24, 25]. One of the strategies of the UMRSP is to strengthen malaria communication through the objective of ensuring that at least 85% of the population practices correct malaria prevention and management measures [1]. Strategies under this objective such as; strengthening national communication framework, develop messages for different communication platforms, strengthen community behavioral change activities for malaria and improve advocacy for support for malaria control both in public and private sector should be implemented to ensure that all community members including those that seek health care in private health facilities are reached.

Approximately a third of the private health facilities submitted reports with malaria related data, for monthly HMIS forms, and much less for the weekly reports (a fifth of the facilities), into the national DHIS2 system. This data unavailability and quality have been frequently reported problem in low income countries, including Uganda [26, 27]. This finding continues to undermine the capacity to make decisions about the health of the population and target resources to improve health system coverage, efficiency and quality for the country. This is especially important, in the context that a significant proportion of the population seeks care from private health facilities[4].

## Study Strengths And Limitations

One of the strengths of this study was the large representative sample size of private health facilities covering a large region, making this study finding generalizable to other similar settings. The use of both quantitative and qualitative approaches allowed for data triangulation and better understanding of the context to explain the quantitative information. One major weaknesses of this study is the possibility of reporting bias from the respondents who may have reported what they deemed as appropriate instead of what was accurate. However, this was minimized by data triangulation from both the quantitative and qualitative approaches.

## Conclusion

This study revealed sub-optimal malaria case management at health facility with only 14 percent of health facility workers describing the correct malaria case management cascade (confirmation of suspected malaria cases and treatment of only confirmed cases), which is far below the national target of 85 percent. This poor performance was mainly due to inaccessibility of current malaria case management protocols and guidelines, the lack of adequate staff training and mentorship, the stock out of essential anti-malaria commodities and inadequate malaria related community level sensitization. Additionally, approximately 29 percent of facilities submitted the monthly malaria data reports to the national DHIS2 database, undermining the capacity to make population level decisions on health care, that incorporate the private health facilities.

To strengthen the quality of malaria case management at private health facilities, a health facility quality improvement approach including; the provision of the most up to date guidelines and tools, coupled with training; continuous mentorship and integrated supportive supervision (conducted together with public health facilities) that incorporates data management; and provision of adequate stock of essential anti-malarials, is recommended.

## Abbreviations

ACTs  
Artemisinin-based combination therapy, CI:Confidence interval, DHIS2:District Health Information System 2, HMIS:Health Management Information System, IMM:Integrated Malaria Management, IPTp:Intermittent

Preventive Therapy during pregnancy, MIS:Malaria Indicator Survey, MTR:Mid Term Review, NMCD:National Malaria Control Division, PFPs:Private For Profit Health Facilities, RDTs:Rapid Diagnostic Test, UDHS:Uganda Demographic Health Survey, UMRSP:Uganda Malaria Reduction and Strategic Plan, WHO:World Health Organization

## **Declarations**

### ***Ethics approval and consent to participate***

The data for this manuscript were derived from a Training Needs Assessment aimed at identifying the gaps in management of malaria in children in the private health care facilities. The project was categorized as a Quality Improvement project and therefore did not require approval of an Institutional Review Board. However, administrative clearance was sought from the District Health Offices who are responsible for the service delivery in the private facilities according to the Ministry of Health structures. Additional verbal consent was sought from the health centre in-charge staff or their representative to carry out the assessment.

### ***Consent for publication***

Not applicable

### ***Availability of data and material***

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### ***Competing interests***

The authors declare no competing interests

### ***Funding***

This study was made possible through the funding from USAID, Uganda. The funding body had no role in the design of the study and collection, analysis, and interpretation of data and in writing the manuscript.

### ***Authors' contributions***

HW, DT, TE, RN, PB, SG and JA conceived the study idea, HW,DT, AM, JB and TE lead the design and acquisition of data, HW conducted the analysis, PB,JT, GS, MN, KB and HW interpreted the data. HW led

drafting of manuscript, all authors were involved during critical revision for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved for the final manuscript to be published and are accountable for all aspects of the work

### ***Acknowledgements***

The authors wish to acknowledge the support provided by the administrative staff of Uganda Pediatrics Association and the USAID's Malaria Action Program for Districts. Special thanks go to the district leadership, including the District Health officer, Malaria Focal Person, the District Biostatisticians and health facility personnel that participated in this exercise. The views expressed herein are solely of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Uganda Pediatrics Association or any other stakeholder.

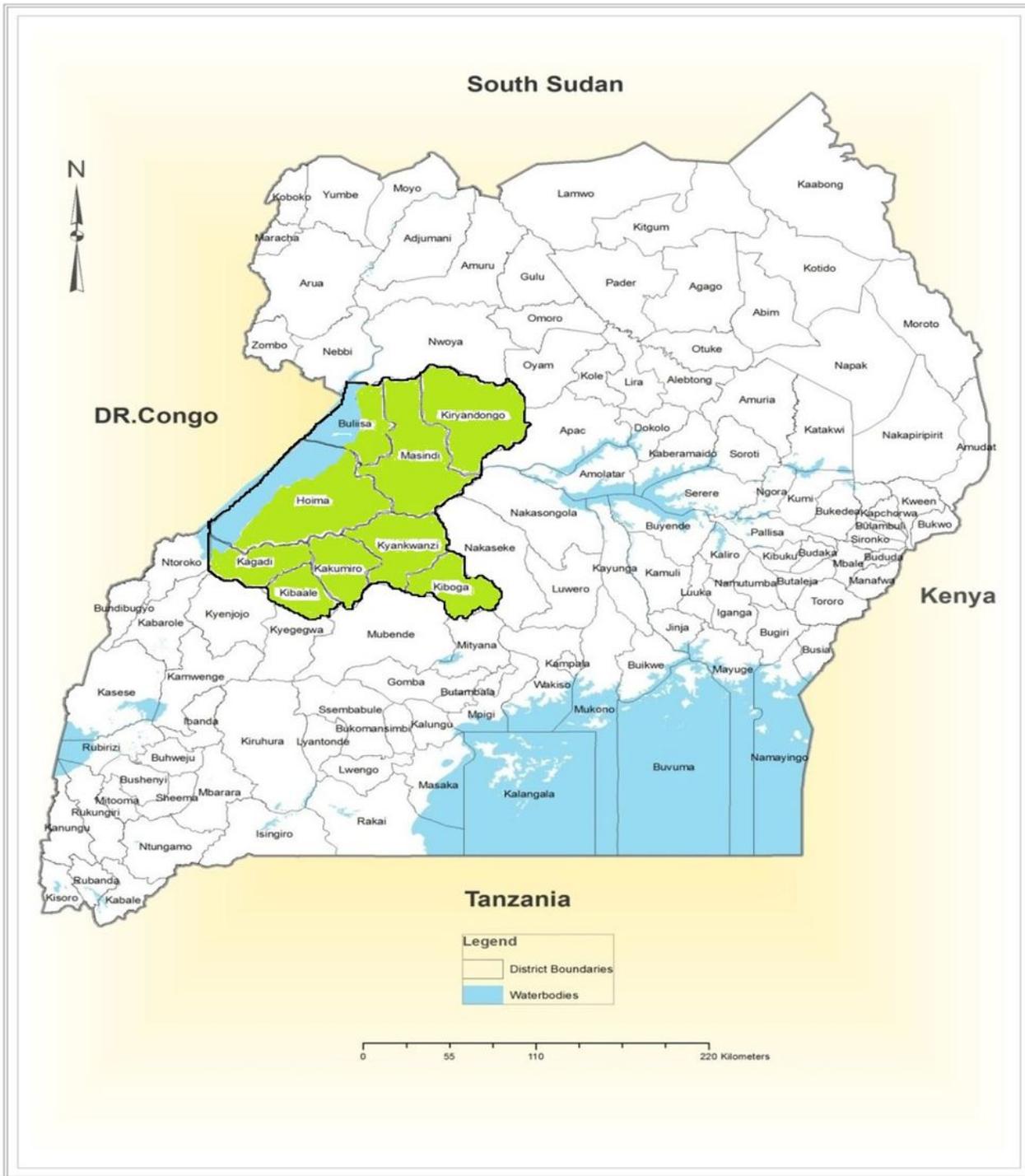
## **References**

1. Ministry of Health. Uganda Malaria Reduction Strategic Plan 2014–2020, May 2014.
2. World Health Organisation. *World malaria report 2018*. 2018.
3. Ministry of Health, Uganda. Mid Term Review of the Uganda Malaria Reduction Strategic Plan 2014–2020. 2017.
4. Uganda Bureau of Statistics. 2016. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2016.
5. Austin A, Langer A, Salam RA, et al. Approaches to improve the quality of maternal and newborn health care: an overview of the evidence. *Reprod Health*. 2014;11(Suppl 2):1. doi:10.1186/1742-4755-11-S2-S1.
6. Standards for improving the quality of care for children and young adolescents in health facilities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
7. UNICEF. World Bank WHO, Population Division UN-DESA. Levels & trends in child mortality report 2017. Estimates developed by the U Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. Geneva: United Nations Children's Fund; 2017.
8. Chopra M, Sharkey A, Dalmiya N, et al. Strategies to improve health coverage and narrow the equity gap in child survival, health, and nutrition. *The Lancet*. 2012;380:1331–40. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61423-8.
9. Souza, et al. Moving beyond essential interventions for reduction of maternal mortality (the WHO Multicountry Survey on Maternal and Newborn Health): a cross-sectional study. *Lancet*. 2013;381:1747–55. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60686-8.
10. van den Broek N, Graham W. Quality of care for maternal and newborn health: the neglected agenda. *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics Gynaecology*. 2009;116:18–21. doi:10.1111/j.1471-0528.2009.02333.x.

11. Taylor MJ, McNicholas C, Nicolay C, Darzi A, Bell D, Reed JE. Systematic review of the application of the plan-do-study-act method to improve quality in healthcare. *BMJ Qual Saf.* 2014 Apr;23(4):290–8. doi: 10.1136/bmjqs-2013-001862.
12. Ashworth A, Chopra M, McCoy D, Sanders D, Jackson D, Karaolis N, Sogaula N, Schofield C. WHO guidelines for management of severe malnutrition in rural South African hospitals: effect on case fatality and the influence of operational factors. *Lancet.* 2004 Apr 3;363(9415):1110-5.
13. Falbo AR, Alves JG, Batista Filho M, Cabral-Filho JE. Implementation of World Health Organization guidelines for management of severe malnutrition in a hospital in Northeast Brazil. *Cad Saude Publica.* 2006 Mar;22(3):561–70.
14. Gathara D, Opiyo N, Wagai J, Ntoburi S, Ayieko P, Opondo C, Wamae A, Migiro S, Mogoia W, Wasunna A, Were F, Irimu G, English M. Quality of hospital care for sick newborns and severely malnourished children in Kenya: a two-year descriptive study in 8 hospitals. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2011 Nov;11:11:307.
15. Ojikutu B, Higgins-Biddle M, Greeson D, Phelps BR, Amzel A, Okechukwu E, Kolapo U, Cabral H, Cooper E, Hirschhorn LR. The association between quality of HIV care, loss to follow-up and mortality in pediatric and adolescent patients receiving antiretroviral therapy in Nigeria. *PLoS One.* 2014 Jul 30;9(7):e100039.
16. Testa J, Sinnaeve O, Ibrahim Y, Ayivi B. [Evaluation of the quality of screening and management of infant malnutrition in Cotonou, Benin]. *Med Trop (Mars).* 2008 Feb;68(1):45–50.
17. Ministry of Health. Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey 2014-15 [MIS21] - MIS21.pdf. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MIS21/MIS21.pdf> (accessed 22 May 2016).
18. Konde-Lule J, Gitta SN, Lindfors A, et al. Private and public health care in rural areas of Uganda. *BMC Int Health Hum Rights.* 2010;10:29. doi:10.1186/1472-698X-10-29.
19. National Malaria Control. Program, Uganda. Integrated Management of Malaria. 2015.
20. Bailey C, Blake C, Schriver M, et al. A systematic review of supportive supervision as a strategy to improve primary healthcare services in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet.* 2016;132:117–25. doi:10.1016/j.ijgo.2015.10.004.
21. World Health Organization, editor. The world health report 2006 - Working together for health. Geneva:: World Health Organisation; 2006.
22. Kiwanukaa SN, Ekirapaa EK, Petersona S, Okuia O, Hafizur Rahmanc M, Petersc D, Pariyoga GW, Kiwanukaa SN, Ekirapaa EK, Petersona S, Okuia O,. Access to and utilisation of health services for the poor in Uganda: a systematic review of available evidence. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* (2008) 102, 1067–1074.
23. Wilunda C, Oyerinde K, Putoto G, et al. Availability, utilisation and quality of maternal and neonatal health care services in Karamoja region, Uganda: a health facility-based survey. *Reproductive Health.* 2015;12:30. doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0018-7.
24. Mugisa M, Muzoora A. Behavioral change communication strategy vital in malaria prevention interventions in rural communities: Nakasongola district, Uganda. *Pan Afr Med J*

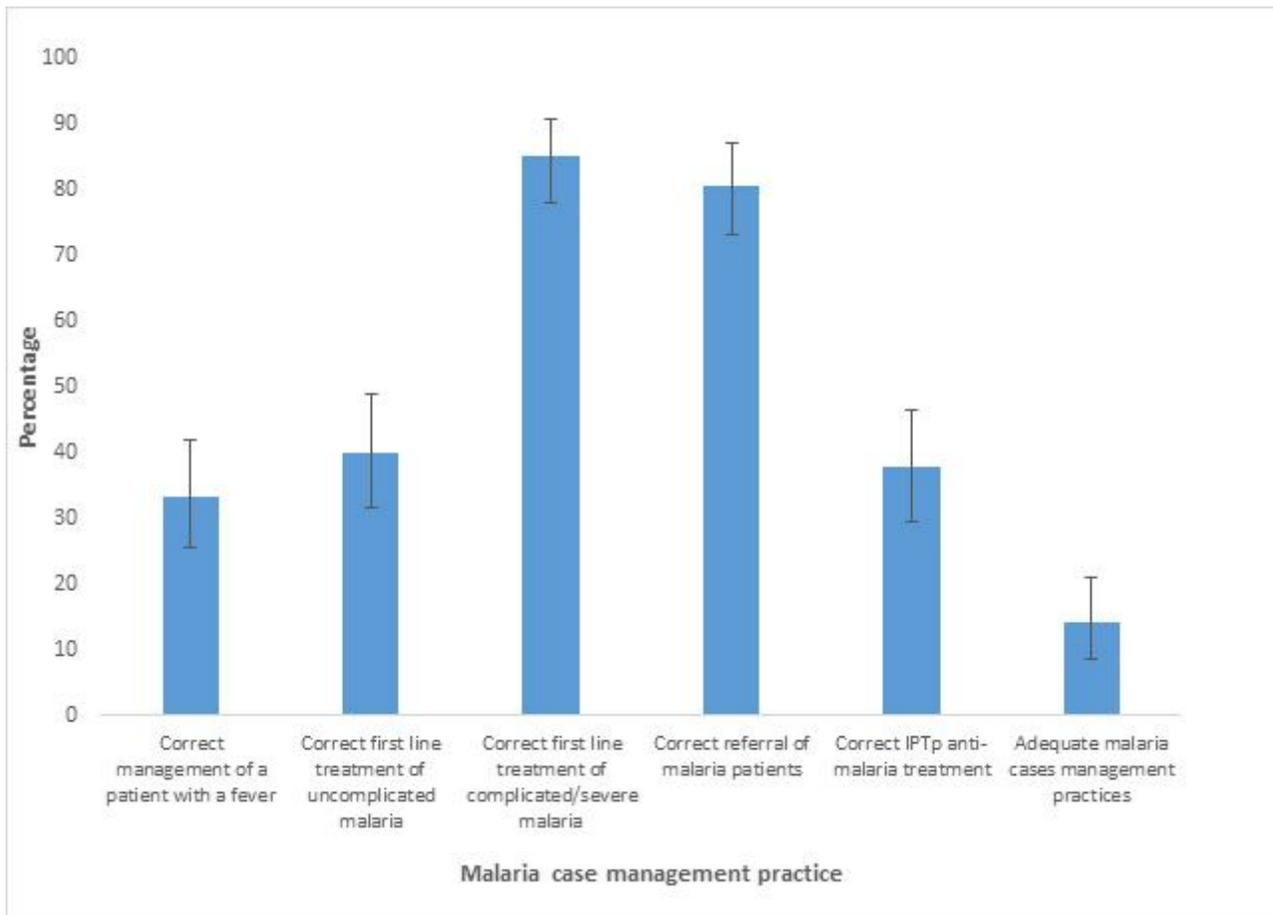
- 2012;**13**.<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3589251/> (accessed 22 Sep 2019).
25. Koenker H, Keating J, Alilio M, et al. Strategic roles for behaviour change communication in a changing malaria landscape. *Malar J*. 2014;13:1. doi:10.1186/1475-2875-13-1.
26. Vincent Micheal Kiberu<sup>1</sup>  
Vincent Micheal Kiberu<sup>1</sup>. Matovu JKB, Makumbi F, Kyozira C, Mukooyo E, Rhoda K, Wanyenze. Strengthening district-based health reporting through the district health management information software system: the Ugandan experience. *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making* 2014, *14*:40.
27. Peter Kintu M, Nanyunja A, Nzabanita, Ruth Magoola. Development of HMIS in poor countries: Uganda as a case study. *HEALTH POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT*. 2005;3:46–53.

## Figures



**Figure 1**

Map of Mid-Western region



**Figure 2**

practices Malaria case management