African Health Ethics and Law (Clinical/Bioethics focus)

Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests in Mozambique's Health Facilities: An Implementation and Effectiveness Study

Mingine Mabove[1,2], **Maganga Mapanda**[2,3]

[1] Department of Pediatrics, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

[2] Lúrio University

[3] Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

Published: 05 February 2011 | **Received:** 19 November 2010 | **Accepted:** 21 January 2011

Correspondence: mmabove@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18919325

Author notes

Mingine Mabove is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Maganga Mapanda is affiliated with Lúrio University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in Mozambique, affecting millions of people annually. Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) are crucial for early detection and prompt treatment. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative data from RDT test results and qualitative interviews with healthcare providers and patients. Data were collected over a six-month period in urban and rural areas of Mozambique. RDTs showed high sensitivity (95% CI: [80-100]) for detecting Plasmodium falciparum infections, indicating excellent diagnostic accuracy. Overuse of RDTs led to a slight increase in unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions, necessitating further training on correct usage. The study underscored the critical role of Malaria RDTs in improving malaria diagnosis and treatment outcomes in Mozambique's health facilities. However, ongoing education is required to ensure proper use. Healthcare providers should be trained extensively on the appropriate use of RDTs, including recognising when additional testing is necessary. A standardised training programme for all facility staff is recommended. Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests, Mozambique, Health Facilities, Diagnostic Accuracy Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\,0 + \vec{\beta}\, p\, X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Mozambique, Geographic Focus, Diagnostic Accuracy, RDT Implementation, Public Health Impact, Community Engagement, Early Detection Protocols*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ REQUEST FULL PAPER

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa

Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge