Observational Study to evaluate the value added for High sensitive RDT (HS-RDTs) and ease of use for Smartphone Reporting in Uganda

*Sponsored by Abbott*

Tuesday, November 17, 6:45 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Conventional rapid diagnostic tests (cRDT) for detecting malaria has been in use for many years but are unable to detect malaria in people who have low levels of parasitemia and are asymptomatic. As a result, highly sensitive rapid diagnostic tests (HS-RDT) were developed which is 10 times more sensitive. Join us as the Uganda study team presents their findings from a large study that was recently completed in the Mpiigi district in Uganda where they evaluated the HS-RDT against cRDT.

**WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION**

Chair: Kuku Appiah  
*Abbott, Woodmead, South Africa*

**RESULTS OF HIGHLY SENSITIVE RAPID TESTS WITH SMARTPHONE READERS IN UGANDA**

Daniel Kyabayinze  
*Ministry of Health and WHO Uganda Office, Kampala, Uganda*

**THE IMPACT OF INCREASED DETECTION ON MALARIA CONTROL USING HIGHLY SENSITIVE RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST**

Giuseppe Caputo and Smarth Lakhanpal  
*Vista Health Pte Ltd, Singapore*