

IPA: please distribute at the end of the training.

Malaria Training: Post-Training Survey

CSCOM: _____

Thank you for participating in today's training!

This survey has 12 multiple-choice questions. Please return to IPA staff before you leave.

1. True or false: According to official Malian policy, every suspected malaria case needs to receive anti-malaria treatment.
 True (1)
 False (2)
2. Which of the following treatments should routinely be given to adult patients (not pregnant) with simple malaria? (Tick all that apply)
 Artemether-Lumefantrine tablets (1)
 Injections of Artemether or Quinine (2)
 Antibiotics (3)
 Artesunate-Amodiaquine tablets (4)
 Paracetamol (5)
 Serum glucose injections (6)
3. Suppose 100 patients with **low** malaria parasite load are given an SD Bioline test (the brand approved for use by CSCOMs in Mali). According to data from official quality tests, _____ of the patients will have a positive test (select the interval that contains the correct number):
 90% or more (90)
 70-89% (70)
 50-69% (50)
 30-49% (30)
 0-29% (00)
4. Suppose 100 patients with **high** malaria parasite load are given an SD Bioline test (the brand approved for use by CSCOMs in Mali). According to data from official quality tests, _____ of the patients will have a positive test (select the interval that contains the correct number):
 90% or more (90)
 70-89% (70)
 50-69% (50)
 30-49% (30)
 0-29% (00)
5. Which of the following are indications of severe malaria? (Tick all that apply)
 Fever (1)
 Jaundice (2)
 Chills (3)
 Prostration (4)
 Headache (5)
 Vomiting (6)
 Runny nose (7)
 Repeated convulsions (8)
6. What is the correct time interval to read an RDT for malaria?

From _____ to _____ minutes after adding the patient's blood and buffer to the test cassette.

Malaria Training: Opinion Survey

Now we would like to learn about your personal opinion, formed from your training and experience in practice as a healthcare provider.

1. Suppose 100 patients with **simple** malaria are given an RDT. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____
2. Suppose 100 patients with **simple** malaria are given a goutte epaisse test. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____
3. Suppose 100 patients with **severe** malaria are given an RDT. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____
4. Suppose 100 patients with **severe** malaria are given a goutte epaisse test. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____
5. Suppose 100 patients who do **not** have malaria are given an RDT. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____
6. Suppose 100 patients who do **not** have malaria are given a goutte epaisse test. How many of these tests will be:
 - a. Positive: _____
 - b. Negative: _____
 - c. Inconclusive: _____