

*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:\_\_\_\_\_