

## ABSTRACT

### Introduction

#### General objectives

This study was carried out to determine the factors associated with the Prevalence of tuberculosis among patients attending Kawempe health center clinic located in Kawempe division.

### Methodology

Descriptive and analytic cross-sectional study employing quantitative data collection methods were used.

### Results

Of the 380 patients who tested 148 sputum that was smear positive for TB, giving an overall prevalence of 39% (148/380), 71/148 (48%) of them were HIV positive and had PTB giving a prevalence 48% , Patients aged less or equal to 30 years of age(OR=0.53,CI=0.32-0.89 P=0.016), patients who had no education (OR=5.8, CI=2.16-15.61 P=0.001) and primary (OR=4.16 CI=1.55-11.12 P=0.005 ) , patients who had history of contact with TB patients (OR=2.41CI=1.51-2.93P=0.015 ), patients who had ever smoked (OR=1.82CI=1.13- 2.93P=0.015 ), patients who were not immunized agents TB using BCG vaccine (OR=0.46 CI=0.28-0.76 P= 0.003)and patients who had a positive HIV result (OR=2.25 CI= 1.39-3.63 P= 0.001 ) were significant associated with prevalence of PTB.

### Conclusion.

Prevalence of tuberculosis is high and the prevalence of PTB among HIV patients is also high.

### Recommendation

Routine check for HIV serology on all TB patients so as to reduce the synergistic effect of the duet which in effect will reduce morbidity and mortality result from co-infection is very essential.