

**Introduction:** The concern for patient safety is now a priority issue in health care. Although health care brings tremendous benefits to all those involved, the occurrence of incidents is possible and may cause serious consequences to patients. Therefore, patient safety could be succinctly defined as the act of avoiding, preventing or ameliorating adverse outcomes or injuries caused in the process of hospital care.

**Objective:** The overall objective of this study was to assess the level of patient safety in antenatal care (ANC) at government health centers III and IV, and Jinja referral hospital in Jinja district.

The research design for this study was a cross sectional descriptive survey. In this study purposive sampling and simple random sampling were used to select the study settings and the study sample respectively. Data collection was done using a structured questionnaire comprising of close-ended questions to address the research problem with an open ended comments section.

There was also an interview guide for key informants plus direct observation by the researcher.

The overall health staff rating of patient safety was scored as 1 and 2 (strongly agree and agree respectively) being deemed as a strong level, while scores 4 and 5 (disagree and strongly disagree respectively) represented a weak level of patient safety.

Several process, health staff and health facility factors were significantly related to patient safety in ANC services.

**Results:** The results indicated that the generally the level of patient safety in ANC in Jinja district was weak (52% of the responses from the collected data).It can be concluded that the health faculties are still on the road to improvement of patient safety in Antenatal Care.

**Recommendations:** Several recommendations if adhered to can tremendously improve patient safety in ANC and these included; increasing staffing levels both quantitatively and qualitatively, improve hygiene by ensuring cleaners are on ground, frequent fumigation for the bat-infested health centres like Busede and Magamaga, medical equipment like sterilizers are provided to all health centres, plus ensuring that latrines have doors and toilets flush, building incinerators to improve medical waste management, providing a stable supply of water and electricity to all health centres, increasing medical supply chain and effectively managing stock-outs better as well as training and maintaining rapid response teams for better handling of emergencies among many more.