

**Introduction:** Globally several countries are enforcing health sector reforms to boost on the effectiveness and abundance of health service delivery. Health management information system restriction has been considered as a requisite for achieving the results of these reforms as HMIS is essential for planning and monitoring of health service delivery (Lippeveld et al. 2000). Unfortunately developing countries like Uganda still face a critical challenge with its HMIS and so the purpose of this study was to establish the utilization of maternal and child health forms by health workers in selected health centre III's in Makindye division, Kampala.

**Objectives:** The main objective for the study was to assess the utilization of maternal and child health forms in health centre III's in Makindye division, Kampala Uganda.

**Methodology:** The study was across sectional study where a sample of 12 health workers from each chosen health centres III in Makindye division; Kampala-Uganda was studied prospectively.

A combination of sampling methods was used in the study. In selecting the study area, purposive sampling was used because an in depth investigation was necessary for gaining deeper understanding of utilization of maternal and child health forms. In the second stage, simple random sampling was used to select the health centres where 5 health centre III's were selected out of 28 others in the division that is 1 government owned, 1 PNFP and 3 private health facility. A total of 60 health workers were selected to take part in this study. Two tools were used for data collection namely a semi-structured self administered questionnaire were given to the health workers and in charges, an observation checklist was also used to assess how maternal and child forms were filled.

**Results:** The study revealed that the majority of the health workers, 51 (85%) reported to use the maternal and child health forms while only 9 (15%) of the respondents reported not to use them.

**Conclusion:** The utilization of the maternal and child health forms among the health workers in the study was high with majority of the health workers in the Health Center III using the forms. The forms were commonly used by midwives rather than other health workers. The quality of the data on the maternal and child health forms was good since the personnel who filled them were trained.