

**Introduction:** Quality of life (QOL) refers to the patients ability to enjoy normal life activities. It is an important indicator of health and well being, it determines the effectiveness of treatment, decides the priority for resources distribution, and help in policy developments (Karen et al., 2008). non communicable diseases (NCD) are those medical conditions that cannot be transmitted from one person to another. That particular characteristic distinguishes them from communicable diseases.

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of non communicable diseases on the quality of life of patients seeking treatment in PNFP hospitals in Kampala, so as to identify the extent to which these diseases impact on the quality of life of the patients.

**Study design:** A cross sectional descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The target population was patients diagnosed with any communicable diseases with in the scope of the study seeking health services from PNFP hospitals in Kampala city. Quantitative data collection was done using face to face interviews while qualitative data collection was done using focus group discussions.

**Results:** one hundred and thirty one (47.3%) of the respondents were living with coronary heart disease, 75(27.1%) with cancer while 71(25.6%) with type 11 diabetes. Disease characteristics which showed a strong significant influence on the quality of life of the disease were duration of disease, metastasis, and nature of treatment, surgery, having hypertension and stroke.

**Conclusions:** The results revealed that chronic diseases have great impact on the quality of life of patients especially on the physical and economic domains of quality of life. Coronary heart diseases contribute highly to the low quality of life of the respondents. Therefore, interventions are needed to improve or uphold the physical and economic aspects of the quality of life of the patients during the course of therapy.