

ABSTRACT.

Kasese District is still among the thirty nine districts that suffer episodes of Cholera outbreak since 1997 with Karambi Sub-county being the most hit area every year. Probably no clear studies that has been done on the risk factors contributing to Cholera outbreak in Kasese District in Karambi Sub-county in the past ten years.

Major objective of the study was to establish the Risk factors for repeated Cholera outbreak in Karambi Sub-county and especially to assess the Household (HHs) Sanitary and Physical environment, Knowledge, hygiene and Sanitary practices, and the socio-economic daily activities linked to Cholera transmission. Cross-sectional descriptive study utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods of Data collection. Stratified and Cluster sampling was used to select 177 respondents for the study. Focus group discussions and key informant respondents were selected purposively. A total of 177 respondents participated in the study. Not washing hands with water and soap after toilet use (91.4%) and not treating water for drinking at home (81.9%) Lack of latrine (22.0%), hand washing facility (72.9%), Low knowledge (70.1%), Poor hygienic and sanitary practices during social and economic daily activities (97.2%) like distance farming, social gathering are the associated risk factors for repeated Cholera outbreak in Karambi Sub-county, Kasese District. All stakeholders in the District should strengthen health Education. MOH, more research on domestic water testing and analysis is highly needed.