

Despite the Millennium Declaration 2000, In Uganda malnutrition is due to both macro and micro nutrient deficiency and has remained a major public health problem, especially among children under five years and women in their reproductive age.

The term malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excess or inadequate intake of energy, protein or other nutrients. The malnutrition menace has become a persistent human problem especially in developing countries. It's a man made disease and a problem of human society. It begins quite generally in the womb and ends in the grave. Malnutrition normally affects everyone in the community but infants plus young children are mainly susceptible may be because of their high nutritional requirements for proper growth and development.

This study is a cross sectional descriptive using mainly quantitative method of data collection to identify and as well determine the risk factors for the occurrence of protein energy malnutrition children less than the age of five in Mubende Regional Referral Hospital. The findings from this study suggest that Socio-economic factors such as age, marital status, income, level educations and the employment status. The personal factors such breast feeding, weaning, age of weaning, general hygiene and the health related factors including nutritional information. Immunization history, access to health facilities and the health workers attitude therefore, increasing household food security and reinforcing educational interventions could contribute to a reduction in the occurrence of childhood PEM in the Mubende Regional Referral Hospital.