

**Background** : Health care workers (HCWs) work in hazardous conditions and due to their professional skills all measures need be undertaken to ensure their safety.

**Objective** :To determine the prevalence rate of NSIs among HCWs in selected health facilities in Kakiri Sub-County, Wakiso District from July to September, 2015.

**Methods**: A cross sectional study was done with 310 respondents aged 15 to 40 years selected by multi stage sampling and stratified sampling . Kakiri military and S.O.S Hospitals were selected using convenience sampling . Systematic random sampling was used. Quantitative and Observation methods were used to collect data. Data were coded ,cleaned and entered using epiData 3.5.4, 2012 and then exported to SPSS 16. Data were presented in tables, pie-charts and bar graphs. Multi logistic regression was used to determine association between independent and dependent variables. Adjusted odds ratio and crude odds ratio were used to determine strength of association. P-values and 95% C.I were used to determine the significance of the association.

**Results** : The prevalence rate of NSIs among HCWs was 27.2% . NSI was statistically more significant with doctors and clinical officers( OR=14.4; 95% C.I : 2.28-90.59, P=0.004 ),experience of 6 to 10years(OR= 0.26; 95% C.I =0.08-0.88, P = 0.03), age 35- 39 years( OR=0.3;95%C.I: 0.11-0.76,P=0.01) and male (OR=0.48 ,P=0.01,<0.05).

**Conclusion** : Needle stick injuries is still a common health problem and remain significantly under-reported. The major cause of NSIs is percutaneous injury and was highest among nurses than any other group of HCWs. There is need to conduct continuous medical education, strengthen and ensure universal precautions of infection are practiced.

**Key words** : Needle stick injury,Prevalence , Healthcare wokers