

**DETERMINING THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASES IN THE FACULTY OF  
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY NAGONGERA CAMPUS.**

**BY**

**MUKISA HENRY**

**BU/UP/2018/3787**

**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY  
AT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION FOR  
PERTIAL FULFILMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF  
BACHELORS DEGREE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**MAY 2022**



## DECLARATION

I Mukisa Henry , here by declare that this research project, on determining the prevalence and incidence of diseases in Busitema University Faculty of Science and Education, Nagongera, is an original piece of my work and has never been submitted or published for any award or qualification.

Sign.....

Date.....

MUKISA HENRY.

SUPERVISOR

Sign.....

Date.....

MR KIFUKO RICHARD.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Glorify the almighty God for His gracious Mercy and sustaining me with breath of life through out the course of this research.

I extend my sincere appreciation to my supervisor Mr kifuko Richard for his tireless efforts of guidance to see me acomplish this research.

My Special gratitude to my Parents Mr Wejuli Wycliffe and Mama Jenifer Natocho for supporting me during all times I need financial assistance.

I appreciate all my coursemates for their love and advise to see me successfully achieve my research.

May God bless you all.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration .....	
Approval .....	
Dedication .....	
Acknowledgement .....	
Abstract .....	
1.CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Problem statement.....	
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	
1.3.1 Main objective.....	
1.3.2 Specific objective.....	
1.4 Research questions.....	
1.5 Justification of the study.....	
1.6 Scope of the study.....	
2. CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	
3. CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY.....	
4. CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS.....	
5. CHAPTER FIVE:	
5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	
5.1 CONCLUSION.....	



5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....

5.3 REFERENCE.....



## ABSTRACT

The University student population has been generally checked by different diseases globally. Estimates suggest that around 30% of students are affected by diseases and/or special care needs. In the process of transition from high school to University, aside from undertaking responsibility for own education, students are also expected to take care for own health. Because of global ageing and increase in life expectancy worldwide, efforts have been made to address and implement the importance and value of years spent in good health. As future leaders and taskforce in various job sectors will be drawn from current University student population, it is essential that their health-related problems are recognized and properly managed. Overall, University students reported to suffer from Malaria, HIV/AIDS, UTI, Typhoid, TB, and Flu. This has negativity affected their life and academic journey and therefore calls for support on how to aid them stay in such an environment.



## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACK GROUND

The University student population has been generally thought to be in good health globally. However, the estimates suggest that around 30% of students are affected by diseases and/or special care needs. In the process of transition from high school to University, aside from undertaking responsibility for own education, students are also expected to take care for own health. Because of global ageing and increase in life expectancy worldwide, efforts have been made to address and implement the importance and value of years spent in good health. As future leaders and taskforce in various job sectors will be drawn from current University student population, it is essential that their health-related problems are recognized and properly managed. Overall, University students reported lower health-related quality of life (HRQoL) compared with community-based adult population of the same age. Furthermore, female students seem to report more health problems, sustain greater psychological burden and use more health care services due to both physical and psychological problems compared with males. Beside challenges in the academic setting, there is evidence to suggest that presence of chronic diseases has influence on lower school



## 5.2 References.

Abdishakur E. Warsame, e. (2021). the malaria poverty dilemma in peri urban universities in eastern uganda. *journal of advances in medicine and medial research* , 1-23.

Abdishakur Elmi Warsame, j. E. (2019). malaria prevalence risk factors in university communities of eastern ugada. *research square* , 1-2.

al, G. W. (2014). Uniersity students and the risk of Hiv and other sexually transmitted infections in Uganda . *pubmed* , 1.

Barrat, H. (2018). methods of samlng. *Heath Knowledge* .

Bhandari, P. (2022). populationv vs sample. *population sample* .

Cheprasov, A. (2021). etiology of diseases and example. *study.com* , 1-5.

CRESWELL, J. W. (2014). RESEACH DESIGN. *Qualitative and quantitative* , 1-30.

Elfein, J. (2022). health, pharma and state of health. *statista* , 1.

Ghebreyesus, D. T. (2021). World Malaria Report 2021. *World malaria report 2021* , 57-





101.

Guwatudde D, M. G. (2015). the epidemiology of hypertension in uganda. *pubmedgoogle scholar* .

Henry mugerwa, e. (2013). Archieves of public Health. *prevalence of TB among medical students of makerere university* , 1.

IC, B. (2010). Double burden of communicable and infectious diseases. *pubmedgoogle scholar* .

James SL, A. K. (2017). Globle regional and national disabilityfor diseases. *Pubgoogle scholar* .

lumenlearning.com. (2016). introduction to personal health. *lumen* , 1-20.

Moore, S. (2020). history of infectious diseases. *news medical life science* , 1-5.

organisation, w. h. (2018). country cooperative strategy. *globe health oranisation* , 1.

Organisation, W. H. (2020). Global Action Plan for the prevention nd control of NCDs. *non communicable diseseases* , 1.

Rosenthal D.A., R. J. (2008). The health and welbeing of international students at an Australian university . *high educ* , 55-67.

Rowley J T I, N. F. (2012). Global Incidence and prevalence of selected curale sexually transmitted infections 2018. *World Health Organisation;2012* , 1-10.

Rowley JTI, N. F. (2012). Global incidence and prevalence of selected curable sexually transmitted infections 2008. *World Health organisation 2012* , 1-10.

Sheldon, J. (2010). population and samples. *Industrial Psychiatry Journey* .

staff. (2022). data collection. *mood technologies* .

thebjm. (2021). essetial cardiology. *thebjm* , 1-7.

WHO. (2021). Global Health Risk. *pubmedGoogle scholar* .