**OBJECTIVE**

Many people with epilepsy in Uganda do not seek treatment from biomedical providers. The objective of this study was to determine the barriers to getting to biomedical care and what are the proposed solutions to overcoming these barriers from different vantage points. This will be the first study to consider perspectives of multiple stakeholder groups involved in epilepsy treatment in Uganda.

**METHODOLOGY**

Qualitative methods consisting of interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with (n=83), with participants from four groups of stakeholders:

- Patients and Families
- Neurologists and Psychiatrists
- Pastoral Healers
- Traditional Healers

Provider participants were recruited from Kampala and rural areas outside of Kampala. Patients and families were recruited from neurological facilities (Mulago National Referral Hospital and Kiruddu Hospital) and psychiatric facilities (Mulago National Referral Hospital and Butabika National Referral Hospital).

**RESULTS**

Beliefs about the cause of epilepsy is related to the perceived barriers to care and the proposed solutions.

Beliefs about the cause of epilepsy varied from spiritual to biological, and participants often endorsed a combination of both.

**CONCLUSIONS**

When designing future interventions, the following should be taken into consideration:

- Patients and families heavily addressed medication stockouts as the biggest barrier to epilepsy care.
- Many stakeholders identified having an epilepsy clinic as a next step for improving care.
- All four stakeholder groups identified stigma as being a significant barrier to care.
- Different providers revealed differing willingness to collaborate with one another, and collaboration looks different for different stakeholders.