There are an estimated 1,100,000 infected with HIV in Uganda, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The HIV epidemic has high transmission rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and has been driven by high mortality in HIV patients in Sub-Saharan Africa from cryptococcal disease. Work in asymptomatic HIV patients starting ART suggests that around 3,700 CD4+ T-cells/µl are needed for the immune system to mount an effective response. Using the Uganda National HIV surveillance data, we estimated the annual number of new HIV infections in Uganda. Lack of access to ART and antifungal drugs is a major issue in Africa. An estimated 270,000 people with HIV in Uganda are not able to access ART. There are an estimated 1.1 million infected persons per year in Uganda. Despite increased research and drug development, antifungal agents are still needed. An estimated 2.5% of HIV-positive Ugandans are aged 20–50 years. About 90% of these patients are asymptomatic. A cryptococcal antigen test is used to detect disease, and about 10% of patients are asymptomatic. The most common symptoms of meningitis include headache, fever, and neck stiffness. Cryptococcal meningitis is a major cause of death in adults, including those with HIV. An estimated 2.4% of HIV-positive individuals have a CD4 count ≥200 cells/µl. There are an estimated 36.5% of cases where patients have a CD4 count ≥200 cells/µl. There is an estimated 5% mortality rate in patients with ART, and ART is the most effective treatment available. In 2011, Uganda had 3.44 million cases of pulmonary TB, 332,000 deaths, and an estimated 137,300 cases of pulmonary TB in Africa. An estimated 3.44 million cases of pulmonary TB cases in Africa were reported in 2011. There are an estimated 1.1 million infected persons per year in Uganda. The estimated burden of fungal disease in Uganda is approximately 100,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis per year. There are an estimated 1.1 million infected persons per year in Uganda. The estimated burden of fungal disease in Uganda is approximately 100,000 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis per year.