



Abstract Extracted from 2nd National Executive Council Meeting/ Scientific Conference/Investiture of Matron Ibadan, Oyo State: "The Root"

Attitude of Male Civil Servant in Ibadan towards Wife Beating

Adebola A. Adejimi,¹ Olufunmilayo I. Fawole,² Olutoyin O. Sekoni,¹ Mary O. Balogun¹

¹Department of Community Medicine, University College Hospital, Ibadan,

²Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Correspondents to: adebolaadejimi@yahoo.com

Background: Wife beating is one of the common forms of violence against women. This silent epidemic is often perceived as a private problem or a normal part of life but it contributes greatly to morbidity and mortality.

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess the attitude of male civil servants in Oyo State Secretariat Ibadan, Nigeria towards wife beating.

Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out using a multi-stage sampling technique. Data was collected using a pre-tested self administered questionnaire, analysed using SPSS version 18 and was summarised as proportions. Association between variables was done using chi square at 5% level of significance.

Result: A total of 609 respondents were interviewed. The mean age was 38.8±9.9 years and about 74.5% were married. About 30.7% of the respondents had negative attitude to wife beating by justifying wife beating in at least one of the eleven hypothetical marital situation presented to them. The commonest reasons for justifying wife beating were disobedient to husband instructions (11.2%), unfaithfulness in marriage (9.7%), and neglect of responsibilities (7.4%). Negative attitude to wife beating was significantly associated with young age, exposure to parental physical fight during childhood and alcohol use.

Conclusion: Negative attitude towards wife beating exists among men. Cultural attitudes and beliefs that encourage abusive behaviours from men towards their wives should be changed. Partners need to be educated on the dangers of physical fight on their children. There is a need for sensitisation and education of men on violence against women such as wife beating.

Abdominal Ultrasonography in HIV Positive Patients in Ibadan

Obajimi M.O.,¹ Atalabi O.M.,¹ Ogbole G.I.,¹ Adeniji-Sofoluwe A.T.S.,¹ Agunloye A.M.,¹ Adekanmi A.J.,¹ Osuagwu Y.,¹ Olarinoye S.,¹ Olusola-Bello A.,¹ Ogunseyinde A.O.,¹ Aken'Ova Y.A.,² Adewole I.F.³ Department of Radiology,¹ Haematology,² Obstetrics and Gynaecology.³ College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan.

Corresponding author: Prof Millicent Obajimi, Department of Radiology College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Background: Though the major target of the HIV – Virus is the immune system, the frequency of abdominal disorders in HIV/AIDS patients has been reported to be second to pulmonary disease. These abdominal manifestations may be on the increase as the use of antiretroviral therapy has increased life expectancy and improved quality of life. Ultrasonography is an easy to perform, non invasive, inexpensive and safe imaging technique that is invaluable in Africa where AIDS is most prevalent and where sophisticated diagnostic tools are not readily available.

Objective: To describe the findings and evaluate the clinical utility of abdominal ultrasonography in HIV/AIDS patients in Ibadan, Nigeria.

Methods: A prospective evaluation of the abdominal ultrasonography of 391 HIV – positive patients as well as 391 age and sex matched HIV – negative patients were carried out at the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

Splenomegaly (13.5% vs 7.7%; $p < 0.01$), lymphadenopathy (2.0% vs 1.3%; $p < 0.70\%$), and renal abnormalities (8.4% vs 3.8%; $p < 0.02$). There were no difference in hepatic and pancreatic abnormalities between the HIV + and the HIV – groups. There were significantly fewer gallstones in the HIV ± group (1.4% vs 5.1%; $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: AIDS is a multisystemic disease and its demographic and clinical pattern remains the same globally. Ultrasonography is optimally suited for its clinical management especially in Africa. Its accuracy and sensitivity may be much improved with clinic-pathologic correlation which may not readily available in developing countries; further studies may provide this much needed diagnostic algorithms.

AUDIT OF CARDIAC ARREST ON THE WARDS IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL IBADAN: AN EYE OPENER

Dr. P.T. Sotunmbi (MBBS, DA, FMCA, FWACS, JP.)

Associate Professor of Anaesthesia College of Medicine University of Ibadan Consultant Anaesthetist University College Hospital Ibadan (sotunmbipt@yahoo.com)

ABSTRACT

Background & Objectives: Audit of both the process and outcome of Resuscitation attempts in any Hospital setting is essential. This is usually the responsibility of the resuscitation committee of the Hospital, who is in turn to keep the hospital management informed of any issues that arise from it. This statement is from the UK Resuscitation Council The outcome of resuscitation attempt in the 6 Adult Medical, Surgical and Paediatric, wards is presented. Eight hundred and sixty one cases were resuscitated. M:F ratio 3:2, Mean age 42:5 years. It can be concluded from this audit that the resuscitation outcome was obviously very poor even to the layperson. The cause for this from the recommended guidelines as related to practice is very self explanatory and calls for a radical policy re-evaluation by hospital management as well as a change in practice amongst health care professionals.

Methods: Nurses records, which were kept religiously with discharge record, were very helpful. Resuscitation unit records which kept all data of deaths and resuscitation outcome throughout the hospital, a responsibility of a dedicated research unit complimented the nurses records Social status of patients were not recorded. Survived, complete recovery and discharged home were looked at in this study.

Results: Result showed a poor outcome. Out of a total of Five hundred and twenty three (523) cases resuscitated only five (5) recovered. This is not consistent with findings in In-Hospital resuscitation. This can only be explained by the blind administration of Adrenaline amongst all healthcare providers, a practice which has since been jettisoned since the 2000 guideline. The current guideline recommends shocks instead of adrenaline for shockable rhythms.

Conclusions: A need for training facility like that of a pilot, constant study of resuscitation procedure and the need to continue monitor resuscitation procedure is the key to improve outcome.

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Audit Result, Ibadan.

Prevention of HIV and AIDS: Comparison of increase in Knowledge, Attitude and Skills to negotiate safer sex of UI Students over a 6 year period between Phase 1 (2005 – 2007) and Phase 2 (2008 – 2010) Studies.

Authors: ¹Shokunbi W.A wuraolasokunbi@yahoo.uk, ²Ajuwon A.J., ¹Ojelade O.A.

1. Department of Haematology, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.
2. Department of Health Promotion and Education, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Background: Peer Education for HIV-AIDS Prevention among UI students commenced in 2005, being the first University-based HIV and AIDS prevention program in Nigeria. The program was sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation, and was conducted in 2 phases (2005 – 2007 and 2008 – 2010). A total of 443 Peer Educators (PEs) were trained in the first phase and 714 PEs were trained in the second phase of the project, making a total of 1,157 PEs trained among UI students over a 6 years period.

Method: The study was quasi-experimental design. In each phase of the project, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in halls of residence (23 in Phase 1 vs 4 in Phase 2), so as to design an appropriate curriculum for the training of PEs. In the two phases of the project, student volunteers were recruited for participation in the Training Workshops (TWs) from 13 halls of residence of the University and also from students living off-campus. A total of 9 TWs were conducted in the first phase while 7 TWs were conducted in the second phase of the project.

Results: Analysis of the Pre-Post Test questionnaires of the two phases of the project revealed the following results: 59% increment in basic knowledge of HIV and AIDS in the 1st Phase compared to 60% in the 2nd Phase; 60% improvement in positive attitude towards PLWHA in the 1st compared to 59% in the 2nd Phase; 64% increment in the skills required for negotiating Safer Sex in the 1st Phase compared with 78% in the 2nd Phase. There was a 9% increase in positive attitude towards observance of abstinence from sex in the 2nd Phase compared with the 1st (22% vs 13% respectively).

Conclusion: The percentage increase in basic knowledge of HIV and AIDS and improvement in positive attitudes towards PLWHA is similar in both the 1st and 2nd Phase. However, there was a marked improvement of 14% in the 2nd phase of the project as regards skills required for negotiating safer sex. A positive attitude towards observance of abstinence from sex improved by 13% amongst the students group in 2nd phase compared to that of the 1st phase. These findings clearly demonstrated that appropriate HIV and AIDS intervention would lead to improvement in the prevention of HIV and AIDS amongst students in tertiary institutions.

THE HISTOLOGICAL APPEARANCE OF THE PALATE IN NEONATAL MICE FOLLOWING BRIEF IN-UTERO HYPERTHERMIA

Authors: FEMI-AKINLOSOTU O.M. and SHOKONBI M.T.

Department of Anatomy, University of Ibadan.

E-mail: omowumiakinlosotu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Background – The palate is the roof of the mouth, which separates it from the nasal cavity. Its development can be altered by hyperthermia which is thought to be a teratogen in many mammalian species including humans (Sasaki et al., 1995).

Objectives – The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of hyperthermia on the development of the secondary palate of neonates of pregnant mice exposed to hyperthermia during the sensitive stage of palatal development.

Methods – Sixty-five pregnant albino mice were used for the study. They were divided into two groups: experimental and control. The experimental group consisted of forty-five while the control group consisted of twenty mice. The dams in the experimental group were in four groups exposed to hyperthermia for 10 and 15 minutes on embryonic day 10 and 11 respectively.

Results – Palatal section of neonatal mice from embryonic day 10 pregnant dams exposed to hyperthermia were similar when compared with the control while the palatal section of neonatal mice from embryonic day 11 pregnant dams exposed to hyperthermia showed the persistence of medial edge epithelium in the palatal tissue. There were no obvious clefts.

Conclusion - Hyperthermic exposure of out bred pregnant mice obtained from the Animal house of the Department of Anatomy, university of Ibadan resulted in disruption of palatal development through the failure of mesenchymal transformation of the medial edge epithelium (MEE) especially in the palate of neonates of pregnant dams exposed to hyperthermia on embryonic day 11.

Key words – Palate, hyperthermia, medial edge epithelium

Word count - 246