

BOOK OF ABSTRACT OF THE 49TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING/SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESIDENT DOCTORS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

Theme: *Non-communicable diseases in Nigeria: Where do we stand?*

Sub-themes: 1. *Re-emergence of massive brain drain in the Nigeria Health Sector: Making the Residency training an instrument of change* 2. *Life out of House job/Residency options*

Date: 3 - 10th Dec., 2017

Oral Presentations

S001: PATTERN OF ACCIDENTAL FEMUR FRACTURES IN CHILDREN AND THE PREDICTORS OF CHILD ABUSE IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY IN NIGERIA

Adeyemi, O.J.¹, Oyetunde, O.²

1. Department of Surgery, University College Hospital, Ibadan
2. Emergency Department, University College Hospital, Ibadan

Presenter:

Adeyemi O.J.

Department of Surgery,
University College Hospital,
Ibadan

Introduction: Investigating physical abuse in children in Nigeria is not a routine practice. Unlike other climes where there is an established team that intervenes in cases of child abuse and neglect, no such practice is done in Nigeria. But child abuse does exist. Such children are difficult to identify from other children with accidental fractures. The code of silence is also obeyed as the child, if able to vocalize, will refrain from talking, having been sternly warned by caregivers. This study seeks, within the ambit of the history, examination and radiologic characteristics of the femur fractures, predict the possibility of child abuse.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to describe and analyze the pattern of accidental femur fractures in children and to predict the occurrences of child abuse in an urban community in Nigeria.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted using the Accident and Emergency records of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria over a period of ten years (January 2006 – December 2015). 87 cases were retrieved. Selected cases were children between the ages of 0 and 15 that sustained at least a femur fracture. Demographic data, aetiologies of fractures, and X-Ray features of the different cases were collated and analyzed.

Results: Of the 87 cases aged between 0 – 15 years, 52 were males while 32 were females and 41.4% of the cases were between the ages of 2 -5 years. Of the assessed etiologies for femur fractures, 32.3% of the cases occurred following fall from heights and this was followed by pedestrian road traffic accident (17.2%). The morbidities recorded were fever, wound sepsis and anaemia. Femur shaft was the commonest region of fracture and the patterns of fracture noted were majorly transverse fracture (37.9%), oblique fracture (27.6%), and spiral fracture (18.4%). 5.7% of the cases had fractures in other parts of the body. Of all the fracture patterns, spiral fracture pattern is the only one that has a significant relationship with a morbidity – wound sepsis. Also, spiral fractures tend to be seen more commonly as isolated fractures (87.5%) although this observed relationship is not statistically significant. Furthermore, spiral fractures are 1.2times likely to result from domestic accident; however this observed relationship is not significant.

Conclusion: Fall from height and pedestrian road traffic accident remain the highest causes of femur fractures in children. The presence of spiral fracture either occurring in isolation or coexisting with wound sepsis or history of domestic violence should raise a high index of suspicion of a possible child abuse.

Keywords: Child abuse, spiral fractures, trauma, wound sepsis

S002: PATTERN OF PRESENTATION OF OCULAR DISEASES IN THE EYE OUTREACH PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN.

Ayorinde O., Ibukun F.A

Department of Ophthalmology, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria

Presenter:

Ayorinde O.

Dept. of Ophthalmology,
University College Hospital,
Ibadan, Nigeria

Objective: To determine the pattern presentation of ocular diseases at eye outreach programmes of the community ophthalmology unit of the University College Hospital, Ibadan within a single year period to enhance planning of future programmes and develop strategies for improvement in efficiency of service delivery.

Methods: A retrospective review of the records of the eye outreach unit between July 2015 and June 2016 was done. Information on location and frequency of programmes, client's demographic characteristics, clinical diagnosis, and interventions given were collected and descriptively summarised.

Results: 59 programmes were carried out, mostly in Ibadan and its environs to reach 4,879 people of all age groups (mean=44.95, SD =/-20.05), with 60% being females. Presbyopia (24%) and refractive error (19.6%) were the commonest diagnosis followed by ocular allergy (13.6%). A large proportion had normal findings (12.2%) and the disease burden of cataract was high (10.2%). Other common ocular conditions were pterygium, dry eye disease and corneal opacity. Ocular medications were given for dry eyes, allergy and infections, spectacles prescribed for presbyopia. Cataract patients and other needing specialist care were referred to the base hospital.

Conclusion: Majority of ocular conditions seen at our eye outreach programmes are non-communicable, and correctable with simple ophthalmic care which can be delivered close to the people at little cost to them.

Keywords: Ophthalmology, Eye diseases, Preventive ophthalmology

S003: AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF THE STATE TOBACCO CONTROL LAW PROHIBITING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AMONG SELECTED STAKEHOLDERS IN EKITI STATE, NIGERIA

Onwu VA¹, Adebayo AM², Adebisi AO²

1. Department of Public Health, Ekiti State Ministry of Health, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State
2. Department of Community Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Background: Tobacco smoking in public places is prevalent in Nigeria despite global recognition of its harm. Ekiti State is one of the few states in Nigeria with an enacted law prohibiting smoking in public places without decline in the practice.

Aims/Objectives: This study assessed awareness, perception of State tobacco control law prohibiting smoking in public places and factors influencing adherence to the law in Ekiti State among selected stakeholders.

Methods: Study was descriptive cross-sectional using a mixed methods approach. Respondents were selected stakeholders directly involved with tobacco control law within the State. Respondents, perception and attitude towards the law was assessed using standardized scales. The qualitative survey employed key informant interview (KII). Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square ($p=0.05$) while qualitative data were analyzed using thematic approach.

Results: Majority (73.0%) were aware of the law, (86.0%) had good perception and (93.4%) positive attitude towards the law. Awareness was higher among the older age groups compared to the younger ($p=0.018$). Qualitative findings revealed little or no compliance with the law prohibiting tobacco smoking in public places in the State. Identified reasons for non-compliance among respondents were poor level of information dissemination, awareness and lack of political will.

Conclusion: Despite high level of awareness, good perception and positive attitude to the law prohibiting tobacco smoking in public places, perceived adherence among stakeholders in Ekiti State is poor. Concerted governmental efforts are required to address identified barriers to compliance for effective implementation and enforcement of the law in the State.

Keywords: Tobacco smoking, Public places, Law prohibiting smoking