

**ABSTRACTS OF THE  
LAGOS STATE  
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL  
STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
RESEARCH CONFERENCE**

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# Abstracts of the Lagos State University Medical Students Association Research Conference

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**01. KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICES TOWARDS LASSA FEVER AMONG ADULTS ATTENDING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN MUSHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

PAUL JOMBO, Suliat Oluwo, Temitope Lasisi

Lassa fever is an acute viral zoonotic illness caused by Lassa virus, an arenavirus known to be responsible for a severe haemorrhagic, it is endemic in West Africa and has been reported from Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Nigeria. Studies indicate that 300,000 to 500,000 cases of Lassa fever and 5000 deaths occur yearly across West Africa. During 2014–2016, around 100 laboratory-confirmed LF cases were reported annually in Nigeria. This study assessed the knowledge, and practice of Lassa Fever Prevention among adults attending PHC in Mushin Local Government Area, Lagos State. A quantitative cross sectional descriptive research was conducted among adults attending primary health care centers in Mushin local government area to determine their level of knowledge and uptake of preventive practices as regards Lassa fever. A total of 315 respondents were utilized in this study with majority of the respondents are males (69.5%), 65.7% are between the ages of 21-30years and most respondents are still single (69.5%). In addition, 72.4% practice Islam, 71.7% reported to have tertiary education. More than half of the respondents 75.2% demonstrated good knowledge of lassa fever while 24.8% of the respondents possessed inadequate knowledge on lassa fever disease. Also, findings from this study showed that 79.4% of the respondents have good practice while 20.6% of the respondents have poor practice towards prevention of lassa fever disease. Identified factors influencing preventive practices against lassa fever were not washing hands regularly, irregular supply of water for hand washing and consumption of foods eaten by rats.

**Keywords:** Lassa fever, knowledge, prevention practices

**02. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS SICKLE CELL DISEASE IN IKEJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

OLADUNJOYE MICHAEL OLUDARE, Okoka Elile Monisola

Sickle cell disease (SCD) is an autosomal recessive genetically transmitted group of disorders that affects hemoglobin. People with this disorder have atypical hemoglobin molecules called hemoglobin S. West African countries report the highest prevalence of the disease and Nigeria bears the highest-burden with 25% of the population possessing the sickle cell gene, and 2-3% living with the disease. The study design was a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out among senior secondary students of Ikeja Local Government Area, Lagos (n=272). Multi-stage sampling method was used and the questionnaire was self-administered. The information obtained was analyzed using Epi-info Statistical Software. A total of 272 questionnaires were administered. Majority of the respondents were between ages 15 – 16 years (59.9%). Majority of the respondents had heard about sickle cell disease (78.3%) and knew sickle cell disease to be an inherited disorder (66.2%). Majority had poor knowledge of sickle cell disease (63.2%). Almost half of the respondents strongly disagreed to marry someone with sickle cell disease (45.2%). A greater proportion of the respondents agreed to genetic counseling before marriage (46.7%). Most of the respondents had a positive attitude towards sickle cell disease (62.1%). This study concludes that despite the good awareness of the disease, the majority of the participants do not have full knowledge about SCD and are at risk of marriage to someone not genetically compatible.

**Keywords:** sickle cell disease, haemoglobin, students, Nigeria

**03. AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICES AGAINST LASSA FEVER AMONG PEOPLE ATTENDING PHC IN MUSHIN LOCAL ADEWOLE OLAJUMOKE, Ndu-Esekea Theodora, Sangosanya Gbotemi**

**BACKGROUND:** Promoting research interest among medical students at an early stage before they make career choices is vital in ensuring the availability of physician scientists within the African continent to take up the role of carrying out research to improve healthcare in Africa. Hence, this study seeks to determine the knowledge and attitude of undergraduate Nigerian medical students towards research and research oriented careers. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study design was conducted among all medical students in 200 – 600 levels of study at Lagos State University College of Medicine. Their knowledge of research, analytical tools and research biomedical search engines and their attitudes to research was examined with the aid of self-administered questionnaires. **RESULTS:** The data were obtained from 187 medical students of whom 25.7% had a prior involvement in research, and 16.7%, 75% and 8.3% assisted in a research, conducted a final year project and currently learning on how to conduct a research respectively. Less than half of the respondents (42.8) plan to specialize in research oriented careers, while 50% wanted a research career in fellowship. Most of the respondents had a poor knowledge of research (69.5%) and more than half of the respondents (54.5%) had a good attitude to research. **CONCLUSION:** Our study highlights the need for adequate training and mentored supervision to improve their knowledge of research and an overall interest in research and research oriented careers.

**04. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND UTILIZATION OF ANTE-NATAL CARE SERVICES AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN IKEJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

ODEYEMI JOSHUA, Njokanma Dennis, Olabisi Victoria

**BACKGROUND:** Maternal mortality refers to any loss of a woman's life resulting from pregnancy complication or death within 42 days after childbirth. Nigeria is ranked as one of the countries with high rate of maternal mortality with an estimated maternal death of 54,000 accounting for 19% of global maternal deaths in 2015. Ante-natal care (ANC) could help improve the survival and health of babies and mothers directly by reducing pregnancy complications also it indirectly help to provide health contacts with the woman at a key point in the continuum of care. A study was done which suggests that if 90 percent of women received ANC up to 14 percent newborn and mother lives could be saved in Africa. However, the benefits of ANC are greater than mortality reduction alone, it is also a cost effective public health package. **AIM:** The aim of the study is to assess the knowledge, attitude and utilization of ante-natal care services among women of reproductive age in Ikeja local government area. **METHODS:** The study is a descriptive cross sectional study that would be carried out to assess the knowledge, attitude and utilization of ante-natal care among women of reproductive age in Ikeja Local Government, the sample size calculated using Cochran formula which was 264. Multi-stage sampling method was used, the respondents from each primary health care will be chosen by simple random method. Data will be collected using an interviewer-administered structured questionnaire. The information obtained will be analyzed using Epi-info Statistical Software.

**05. RESEARCH PROPOSAL – A SURVEY OF HEPATITIS B POSITIVE INDIVIDUALS; DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, DIAGNOSIS, CLINICAL SEQUELAE AND THERAPY USING LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL**

DAWODU OLUWANANUMI JOSHUA, Okoka Elile Akingbola Adewunmi

**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatitis B (HB) virus infection is a global public health problem. It is an infectious disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects the liver. Transmission of the virus is by exposure to infectious bodily fluids. The diagnosis is usually confirmed by testing the blood for parts of the virus and for antibodies against the virus. **PROBLEM STATEMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE:** Hepatitis B infection is still one of the deadliest infectious diseases in Nigeria, contributing a very large percentage to mortality. This is largely due to the insufficient awareness about the virus and its transmission as well as availability of the vaccine as vaccination programs in Nigeria have not received the required attention or funding by the government. **PROPOSED RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS:** A descriptive cross-sectional study conducted will be conducted at the Lagos state University Hospital (LASUTH), Lagos state. Hepatitis B positive persons after an informed consent will complete a self-administered pretested questionnaire. Data will be kept anonymous and discarded after the completion of the research. SPSS statistical software will be used for data entry and analysis. Descriptive analysis of the sociodemographic characteristics will be performed and the results expressed as numbers and percentages. The level of statistical significance will be set at  $P < 0.05$ .

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