

VOLUME 40, NUMBER 6
JUNE 2023

ISSN 0189 - 160X

WAJM

WEST AFRICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
ORIGINALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND
WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS



www.wajmed.org



WEST AFRICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1C
INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS	1F
EDITORIAL NOTES – Diagnosis of Invasive Aspergillus Infections, Challenges of Neurocritical Care and Increased Risk of Hearing Loss in Diabetic Patients.....	571
G. E. Erhabor	
– Malaria: Burden and Challenges of Eradication.....	572
I. S. Bello, A. A. Ahmed	
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
An Evaluation of the Knowledge and Utilization of the Essential Medicines List among Health Professionals in Six Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria.....	575
S. A. Ayinbuomwan, A. O. Opadeyi, J. O. Ohaju-Obodo, P. E. Akhideno, S. O. Oghuvwu, P. O. Nwani, B. O. James, A. O. Isah	
Socio-economic and Lifestyle Determinants of Functional Capacity of the Senior Attendees of an Outpatient Clinic in Northern Nigeria: A Cross-Sectional Study	581
A. L. Olawumi, B. A. Grema, A. K. Suleiman, G. C. Michael, Z. A. Umar, F. M. Damagum, A. I. Haruna, Z. Abdulkadir, A. Kwaku	
Hormonal Profile of Women Attending Fertility Clinic in Zaria, North-west, Nigeria.....	590
I. A. Isah, A. A. Akande, I. S. Aliyu, A. G. Adesuyin	
Determinants of Choice of Facility-Based Delivery among Mothers in Kwara State, Nigeria	594
M. A. Ijaiya, M. J. Saka, S. A. Aderibigbe, H. O. Raji, A.S. Adeniran, Z. B. Ijaiya, H. A. Ameen, M. M. B.Uthman, B. Kayode, I. Abdulraheem, O. A. Bolarinwa, R. Saidu	
Family Circle and Willingness to Subscribe to Community-based Health Insurance (CBHI) for the Elderly in a Rural Community in South-South Nigeria.....	601
F. Archibong, U. E. Asibong, A. E. Ayuk, A. Atangwho, S. S. Uriah	
Determinants of Choice of Specialty by Resident Doctors: A Multi-Center Based Study in South-West Nigeria.....	607
O. O. Ojewuyi, O. A. Kolawole, A. R. Ojewuyi, A. K. Alao	
Invasive Aspergillosis among Haematological Malignancy Patients in Ghana: A Pilot Study on Prevalence and Antifungal Prophylaxis at the National Referral Hospital.....	613
B. K. Ocansey, B. Otoo, H. Gbadamosi, J. A. Opintan, Y. Dei-Adomakoh, C. Kosmidis, D. W. Denning	
Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in Childhood: Evidence of a Malfunctioning Oncology Ecosystem: A Case Series from a Low Resource Setting.....	619
U. O. Fakile, A.M. Akinsete, A. O. Joseph, T. O. Fashola, T. A. Oladipo, A. Akinsulue	
Pure Tone Audiometry and Otoacoustic Emission Evaluation of Hearing Loss in Diabetic Patients in a Selected Urban Population of South-West Nigeria.....	623
S. K. Aremu, G. O. Ajani, S. A. Atolani, O. B. Fawole	
Neurocritical Care in Nigeria.....	630
M. A. Komolafe, A. O. Idowu, M. E. Peter, H. W. Oyinlola, A. A. Sanusi, S. A. Balogun, S. O. Olateju, A. A. Adebawale, M. B. Fawale, E. O. Komolafe	
Clinical Profile and Determinants of Loss to Follow-Up in Patients Enrolled in an Urban Antiretroviral Treatment Programme in Northwestern Nigeria.....	634
H. M. Liman, S. H. Tambuwal, A. Abbas, K. J. Awosan, C. E. Udegbunam	
Assessing the Burden of Kidney Disease among Type 2 Diabetic Subjects attending a Semi-Urban Tertiary Health Facility in South-West Nigeria.....	640
R. T. Ikem, A. T. Lawal-Bello, D. O. Soyoye, A. N. Fasanu, B. A. Kolawole	
Assessment of Perceived and Objective Quality of Care received by Insured versus Uninsured Adult Patients Attending a Tertiary Hospital in Nigeria.....	646
O. C. Ekwueme, L. A. Moses, O. G. Ogunfowokan	
Intimate Partner Violence and Risk Factors among Women during the COVID-19 Movement Restriction in Nigeria: An Online Survey.....	654
O.C. Ezechi, G.A. Ohihoin, D.A. Oladele, T.A. Bamidele, T. A. Gbajabiamila, A.O. Salako, Z.A. Musa, E. Ohihoin, O.O. Odubela, C. V. Gab-Okafor, P. M. Ezeobi, A. N. David, N. N. Odunukwe, B. L. Salako	
CASE REPORT	
Penile Fracture following Penile Manipulation during Nocturnal Penile Tumescence – A Case Report.....	663
T. O. Adeleke, A. O. Durodola, M. O. Oyelami, I. A. Okunade, S. I. Oloruntoba	
INDEX TO VOLUME 40, NO. 6, 2023	
Author Index	666
Subject Index	667



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

An Evaluation of the Knowledge and Utilization of the Essential Medicines List among Health Professionals in Six Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria

Une Evaluation de la Connaissance et de l'Utilisation de la Liste des Medicaments Essentiels Parmi les Professionnels de la Sante Dans Six Institutions Tertiaires au Nigeria

^{1,2}S. A. Ayinbuomwan, ^{1,2*}A. O. Opadeyi, ^{3,4}J. O. Ohaju-Obodo, ⁵P. E. Akhideno, ⁶S. O. Oghuvwu,
⁷P. O. Nwani, ⁸B. O. James, ^{1,2}A. O. Isah

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The introduction and operationalization of the Essential Medicines (EM) concept remains a major achievement of the WHO. This study assessed the current knowledge, utilization, and perception of the Essential Medicines programme in Nigeria.

METHODS: This was a cross-sectional study conducted across six tertiary health institutions in Southern Nigeria from January to July 2018. A total of 750 semi-structured questionnaires were administered to doctors, pharmacists, and nurses. The information sought included the demographic characteristics of respondents, knowledge of definition of the essential medicines concept, date of launch at the national level, current edition, current use, the advantages and disadvantages of the EM List (EML). The data were analyzed qualitatively and presented descriptively as means (SD) and percentage frequencies.

RESULTS: A total of 748 respondents (487 doctors, 208 nurses, and 53 pharmacists) participated in the study. Healthcare professionals' (HCP) knowledge of the EM concept and list was poor (15%), as determined by their ability to define or describe the concept of the EML, with less than 3% of respondents aware of the current edition of the EML in use in Nigeria. Less than 20% of all respondents used the EML during their internship, with nurses using it the least and only 8% using it during their first year of practice. Over 70% of respondents could not identify notable advantages of the EML and only 14.6% agreed that the program had been successful in Nigeria.

CONCLUSION: The initial global momentum following the introduction of the EM program appears to have declined with the new generation of HCPs, likely due to lack of educational reinforcement. This negatively impacts the drug use scenario within our healthcare system. **WAJM 2023; 40(6): 575–580.**

Keywords: Essential medicines; Essential drugs; Health care professionals; Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice (KAP); World Health Organization (WHO); Nigeria.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: L'introduction et l'opérationnalisation du concept de médicaments essentiels (ME) restent une réalisation majeure de l'OMS. Cette étude évalue la connaissance, l'utilisation et la perception actuelles du programme des médicaments essentiels au Nigeria.

METHODES: Il s'agissait d'une étude transversale menée dans six établissements de santé tertiaires du sud du Nigéria de janvier à juillet 2018. Au total, 750 questionnaires semi-structurés ont été administrés aux médecins, pharmaciens et infirmiers. Les informations recherchées comprenaient les caractéristiques démographiques, la définition du concept de médicaments essentiels, la date de lancement au niveau national, l'édition actuelle, l'utilisation actuelle, les avantages et les inconvénients de la liste des ME (LME). Les données ont été analysées de manière qualitative et présentées de manière descriptive sous forme de moyenne (SD) et de pourcentage de fréquences.

RESULTATS: Un total de 748 répondants (487 médecins, 208 infirmiers et 53 pharmaciens) ont participé à l'étude. Les connaissances des professionnels de santé (PSS) sur le concept et la liste des LME étaient faibles (15%), comme le montre leur capacité à définir, fournir ou décrire le concept de LME, avec moins de 3% des répondants connaissant l'édition actuelle de la LME utilisée au Nigéria. Moins de 20% de tous les répondants ont utilisé l'EML pendant leur stage, les infirmières étant celles qui l'ont le moins utilisé, avec seulement 8% l'utilisant pendant leur première année de pratique. Plus de 70% des répondants n'ont pas pu identifier d'avantages notables de l'EML, et seulement 14,6% étaient d'accord pour dire que le programme a été une réussite au Nigéria.

CONCLUSION: L'élan initial qui a suivi l'introduction du programme d'EM semble avoir diminué avec la nouvelle génération de HCP, probablement en raison du manque de renforcement éducatif. Cela a un impact négatif sur le scénario d'utilisation des médicaments au sein de notre système de santé. **WAJM 2023; 40(6): 575–580.**

Mots-clés: Médicaments essentiels; Médicaments essentiels; Professionnels de la santé; Connaissances, Attitudes, Pratiques (KAP); Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS); Nigeria.

¹Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. ²Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

³Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State, Nigeria. ⁴Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics Unit, Department of Medicine, Delta State University Teaching Hospital, Oghara, Delta State, Nigeria. ⁵Department of Medicine, Irrua Specialist Hospital, Irrua, Nigeria. ⁶Department of Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria.

⁷Department of Medicine, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital, Nnewi, Anambra State, Nigeria. ⁸Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

*Correspondence: Dr. Abimbola O. Opadeyi, Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Benin, PMB 1154, Benin City, Nigeria. Email: abimbola.opadeyi@uniben.edu

Abbreviations: **EML**, Essential Medicines List; **EMLc**, Essential Medicines List Children; **HCP**, Health Care Professional; **RLS**, Resource-Limited Settings; **WHO**, World Health Organization.