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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1C
INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS	1F
EDITORIAL NOTES – Reducing the Risks of Nuclear War – The Role of Health Professionals	1009
Kamran Abbasi, Parveen Ali, Virginia Barbour, Kirsten Bibbins-Domingo, Marcel GM Olde Rikkert, Peng Gong, Andy Haines, Ira Helfand, Richard Horton, Bob Mash, Arun Mitra, Carlos Monteiro, Elena N. Naumova, Eric J. Rubin, Tilman Ruff, Peush Sahni, James Tumwine, Paul Yonga, Chris Zielinski,	
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
The Iron Status of Children with and without Sickle Cell Disease at the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Nigeria	1013
M. A. Akintola, R. M. Ibraheem, S. A. Biliaminu, S. K. Ernest, A. Ojuawo	
Missed opportunities for Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria among pregnant women with the recommended number of antenatal care visits in Nigeria: Secondary Analysis of Malaria Indicator Survey 2021	1021
I. A. Ahmad, M. N. Sambo, S. H. Idris, A. G. Nmadu, J. Ibrahim	
Evaluation of Forced Expiratory Volume in One Second and Forced Vital Capacity from Age and Height for Pulmonary Function Test	1029
S. Almaasfeh, A. Abukonna, S. Omer, H. Osman	
Diagnostic Utility of EMA, Vimentin and CD117 Immunohistochemical Markers in Subtyping Renal Cell Carcinoma in a Nigerian Tertiary Hospital: A 10-year Retrospective Study	1035
J. I. Nwadiokwu, O. O. Adegoke, M. A. Ajani, C. A. Okolo, B. L. Awosusi, V. C. Okebalama	
Determination of Streptococcus Mutans and Lactobacillus Counts and their Association with Resting pH of Saliva and Dental Caries in Preschool Children in Lagos	1041
A. S. Omotuyole, F. A. Oredugba, E. O. Sote, S. I. Jaja	
Preliminary Study on Open Labelled Randomized Controlled Trial of the Safety and Efficacy of Hydroxychloroquine and Chloroquine Phosphate for the Treatment of Persons Infected with 2019 Coronavirus Disease in Nigeria	1049
O. O. Aina, A. A. Busari, D. A. Oladele, C. Esezobor, I. E. Akase, A. P. Okwuraiwe, C. O. Okoyenta, E. Otofaniwei, A. B. James, T. A. Bamidele, O. B. Olopade, O. Ajibaye, A. Z. Musa, A. O. Salako, O. P. Agabi, A. K. Olakiigbe, P. E. Akintan, O. S. Amoo, E. Ima-Edomwonyi, T. Y. Raheem, A. N. David, G. O. Akinbode, N. Nmadu, K. A. Osulale, B. Fadipe, A. Abiola, T. Tade, R. A. Audu, W. L. Adeyemo, O. C. Ezechi, C. Bode, B. L. Salako.	
Assessment of Basic Knowledge on Orofacial Pain amongst Undergraduate Dental Students	1060
S. O. Gbadebo, A. O. Sulaiman, Y. I. Adeyemo	
Climate change and Force Majeure on Childhood Oncology Services in a Low Resource Setting: Experience from a Tertiary Institution in Nigeria	1067
T.P. West, A.M. Akinsete, U. Fakile, T.O. Fashola	
Physical Inactivity and Doctor-diagnosed Arthritis among Kitchen Workers in Jos	1072
C. U. Uhunmwangho, F. O. Anjorin, L. C. Imoh.	
Association between C-Reactive Protein and low-grade Inflammation among Nigerian women with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome ..	1079
C. B. N. Akpata, P. O. Uadia, F. E. Okonofua	
Predictive and Relative factors of Dental Anxiety among Third Molar Disimpaction Patients in a Northern Nigerian Hospital	1086
A. R. Suleiman, K. U. Omeje, A. A. Efunkoya, O. I. Amole, A. A. Ogundele	
Burnout among Doctors and Nurses at the University of Uyo Teaching Hospital, South -South, Nigeria: A comparative study	1096
B.A. Bassey, O.E. Johnson, A. N. Ofili, E. B. Bassey	
Development and Validation of Cannabis Use Disorder Scale among University Undergraduates in Nigeria	1107
O. A. Owoeye, O. F. Aina, O. Makanju, A. B Aroyewun	
REVIEW ARTICLE	
A Review on the Health Impact of Self-medication for Malaria on Port Harcourt Residents	1118
C. Chinah, R. Irons	
CASE REPORT	
Parathyroid hormone resistance: An uncommon cause of hypocalcaemia in an adult Ghanaian female	1131
J. Akpalu, C. Ampong, J.G. Adiboka, E. Nikoi, Y. Atiase, E. Yorke	
INDEX TO VOLUME 40, NO 10, October, 2023	
Author Index	1135
Subject Index	1136



Development and Validation of Cannabis Use Disorder Scale among University Undergraduates in Nigeria.

Développement et Validation de L'échelle des Troubles liés à La Consommation de Cannabis chez les Étudiants Universitaires au Nigéria

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Psychoactive substance use continues to be an important public health issue among the populace, most especially in adolescents and young adults. Cannabis is one of the commonly used substances with associated health complications, hence the necessity for its screening among at-risk people. Thus, our study set out to develop and validate a screening inventory, the Cannabis Use Disorder Scale (CUDS) for cannabis use detection among undergraduate students in Nigeria.

METHODS: In a cross-sectional study of selected undergraduate students in a Nigerian University, the Cannabis Use Disorder Scale (CUDS) was developed by the authors and validated against a standard instrument, Cannabis Use Problem Identification Test (CUPIT).

RESULTS: The mean age of the 306 participants was 21.9 ± 2.69 years, made up of 70.6% males and 29.4% females. The mean score on CUDS was 41.00, and a score above this indicates a positive screen for cannabis use. In terms of validity, there was a strong correlation between CUDS and CUPIT scores, with Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient, $r=0.722^{**}$ at $p=0.01$ on concurrent validity; and with construct validity, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test yielded a KMO of 0.900, while the Barlett's tests of sphericity yielded an approximate Chi-Square of 2820.00, $df=300$, at $p<0.01$. Again, Cronbach's alpha for CUDS was found to be 0.906^{**} , and Guttman split-half reliability to be 0.862^{**} at $p<0.05$.

CONCLUSION: In this study, the newly developed cannabis use screening inventory, CUDS was found to be a valid and reliable instrument for use in Nigeria. **WAJM 2023; 40(10); 1107-1117.**

Keywords: Cannabis Use; CUDS; Validation; Nigeria.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: L'utilisation de substances psychoactives continue d'être un problème de santé publique important parmi la population, en particulier chez les adolescents et les jeunes adultes. Le cannabis est l'une des substances couramment utilisées avec des complications de santé associées, d'où la nécessité de le dépister chez les personnes à risque. Ainsi, notre étude visait à développer et valider une échelle de dépistage, l'Échelle des Troubles Liés à la Consommation de Cannabis (CUDS) pour la détection de la consommation de cannabis chez les étudiants universitaires au Nigéria.

MÉTHODES: Dans le cadre d'une étude transversale menée auprès d'étudiants universitaires sélectionnés dans une université nigériane, l'Échelle des Troubles Liés à la Consommation de Cannabis (CUDS) a été développée par les auteurs et validée par rapport à un instrument standard, le Test d'Identification des Problèmes Liés à la Consommation de Cannabis (CUPIT).

RÉSULTATS: L'âge moyen des 306 participants était de $21,9 \pm 2,69$ ans, avec une répartition de 70,6 % d'hommes et 29,4 % de femmes. Le score moyen au CUDS était de 41,00, et un score supérieur à cela indique un dépistage positif de la consommation de cannabis. En termes de validité, il y avait une forte corrélation entre les scores du CUDS et du CUPIT, avec un coefficient de corrélation de Pearson de $0,722^{**}$ à $p=0,01$ pour la validité concurrente ; et en ce qui concerne la validité de construit, le test Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) a donné un KMO de 0,900, tandis que le test de sphéricité de Barlett a donné un Chi-Carré approximatif de 2820,00, $df=300$, à $p<0,01$. De plus, l'alpha de Cronbach pour le CUDS s'est avéré être de $0,906^{**}$, et la fiabilité en demi-split de Guttman était de $0,862^{**}$ à $p<0,05$.

CONCLUSION: Dans cette étude, la nouvelle échelle de dépistage de la consommation de cannabis, le CUDS, s'est révélée être un instrument valide et fiable pour une utilisation au Nigéria. **WAJM 2023; 40(10); 1107-1117.**

Mots-clés: Consommation de cannabis; CUDS; Validation; Nigéria.

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