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EDITORIAL

The Challenge of Proper Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases in Low-Resource Settings

his month's edition of the journal, which I am delighted to present, once again features studies that cut across the different medical and surgical disciplines. We appreciate the various contributors and other stakeholders for their support and input as we strive to continually advance the quality of the journal. I will like to highlight a few of the articles that illustrate the challenge of diagnosis and treatment of different health conditions in resource-limited settings like ours.

Dyspepsia for example is a very common clinical presentation with a variety of potential aetiologies, the definitive diagnosis of which tends to be hampered by the relatively high cost of endoscopy. As Osundina et al pointed out, Pepsinogens are biomarkers that are of potential diagnostic use in the assessment of patients with dyspepsia. The authors thus evaluated the usefulness of this biomarker in the early diagnosis of the aetiology of dyspepsia among a cohort of adult patients and apparently healthy controls. In addition to Pepsinogen 1 (PG1) assay, the patients had abdominal ultrasound scans, urea breath test, and endoscopy. The study found that serum PG1 levels were lower in patients with dyspepsia compared with the controls. Furthermore, PG1 was shown to have a high specificity in identifying dysplasia thus making it a promising biomarker in the screening for early gastric CA. This is a finding that has potentially significant clinical implications and

deserves the attention of relevant stakeholders.

In another study among antenatal women, Akinmoladun and co-workers xrayed the level of awareness and acceptability of prenatal screening for Down's Syndrome (DS). Prenatal screenings for various congenital abnormalities, although desirable, are not yet readily available or are financially outof-reach for the majority of the population in our part of the world. However, the uptake of any screening modality is highly dependent upon its awareness and acceptability. The authors found that the attitude towards DS screening was generally poor and its acceptability was not optimal. They concluded that efforts need to be made towards increasing the awareness and acceptance of DS screening.

Nigeria and many countries in Africa remain endemic zones for Malaria infection, and the importance of proper implementation of the relevant control and treatment strategies cannot be overemphasized. Oyefabi et al assessed the knowledge and compliance with National Treatment Guidelines (NTG) among community health workers in a local government area in Kaduna State. The study documented poor levels of knowledge and compliance with the treatment guidelines among lower cadre staff such as community Extension health Workers (CHEW). This is concerning, in view of the fact that these categories of health workers are often the first point of contact many patients in these communities have with the healthcare system.

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is a preventable cause of morbidity and mortality which is sometimes underdiagnosed in our environment. In their study among hospitalised patients who had confirmed lower limb DVT, Yuguda et al reviewed the pattern and risk factors of DVT and found that most of the patients had provoked DVT predominantly due to immobilization, recent surgery, and fractures. The majority of the provoked DVT affected young adults with preponderant involvement of the left lower limb.

I want to use this opportunity to once again encourage and invite more landmark studies from across the subregion for publication in this highly educative journal.

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