

VOLUME 40, NUMBER 7

July 2023

ISSN 0189 - 160X

WAJMJ

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1C
INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS	1F
EDITORIAL NOTES – Addressing the Outbreak of Diphtheria in Nigeria	669
G. E. Erhabor	
– Addressing the Menace of Surgical Site Infections in the West African Subregion: from Research to Policy	671
A. O Ademuyiwa, I. Lawani, S. Tabiri, A. Nganwa, A, Bhangu, E. Harrison, D. Morton	
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
Awareness and Availability of the National School Health Policy in Selected Rural and Urban Primary Schools in Oyo State, Southwest Nigeria	673
A. M. Adebayo, O. M. Dania, O. O. Ojifinni	
Implementation and Effectiveness Outcomes of a Quality Improvement Intervention to Strengthen the Application of the World Health Organization Surgical Safety Checklist Tool in a Limited-Resource Setting	678
M. A. Tolani, E. S. Nwabuoku, T. T. Sholadoye, L. O. Iji, H. Yusuf, M. Ahmed, A. Ibrahim	
Inter-State Transmission of Lassa Fever during the 2015–2016 Lassa Outbreak in Nigeria: An Implication for Infection Prevention and Control Practices	684
Y. Mohammed, U. I. Bello, C. C. Chinaka, M. Onuoha, M. Sarki, S. S. Yahaya, K. Suleiman, M. M. Dalhat	
Health-Related Quality of Life in Patients with Osteoarthritis of the Knee attending two Outpatient Clinics in Jos, Nigeria: A Cross-Sectional Descriptive Study	689
A. C. Abimiku, S. L. Pitmang, P. Agaba	
High-Impact Medical Education in Basic Life Support: A Comparative Study of Doctors and Medical Students in a Tertiary Hospital	697
A. C. Owobu, F. O. Omosofe, C. I. Owobu, T. A. Azeke, M. A. Oyewusi, S. O. Ileli, H. E. Ugbeni	
Pityriasis Rosea in Kaduna, North-West Nigeria: A 20-Year Experience	704
H. Yahya	
Quality of Life Assessment Scales in Vitiligo: A Comparative Study in a Tertiary Hospital in Benin City, Nigeria	711
O. E. Ogunbor, R. C. Madubuko	
Correlation between Red Cell Distribution Width and Glycaemic Control among Adults with Type II Diabetes Mellitus at Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, North-Western Nigeria	720
F. G. Mustapha, R. A. Dachi, M. Mahdi, N. A. Ya’u, A. G. Kuliya, I. Gezawa	
Prevalence of Complete Edentulism in Adults and Older Nigerian Population	724
O. A. Adenuga-Taiwo, E. C. Otoh, O. O. Onigbinde, O. O. Taiwo, O. A. Adeleke, J. A. Majekodunmi	
Rupture of the Gravid Uterus: A Two-Decade Experience at a University Teaching Hospital in South-West, Nigeria	730
J. A. Olamijulo, K. S. Okunade, O. Awofeso, C. M. Nwogu	
Diagnostic and Therapeutic Roles of Microdochectomy and Subareolar Ducts Excision for Pathological Nipple Discharge in Lagos	736
O. S. Balogun, A. O. Lawal, A. Makanjuola, O. A. Atoyebi	
Prevalence of Post COVID-19 Vaccination Side Effects amongst Corp Members in an NYSC Orientation Camp in North Central Nigeria	742
K. E. Udeogu, P. B. Kuza, Y. Y. Hauwa, N. Shehu, W. S. Akpan, A. M. Usman	
Prevalence of Silent Gallstones on Ultrasound in a Nigerian Population	748
O. A. Ogunleye, J. A. Akinmoladun, J. Oluwaniyi, J. Ogungbe, F. Kowe, M. Adefuye	
Prevalence, Pattern and Factors Associated with Online Sexual Activity among Final Year Students in Osun State University, Nigeria	753
A. G. Omisore, O. D. Adeyera, A. D. Ogungbemi, M. A. Folorunso, Z. A. Kosamat, M. O. A. Adeyemo, W. A. Tajudeen, O. Omobuwa, E. O. Farinloye	
Prevalence and Determinants of Female-Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence against Heterosexual Men Living with HIV in a Semi Rural Community, Northern Nigeria	761
A. O. Ashimi, S. Abubakar, F. B. Adewale, H. Ibrahim, T. G. Amole	
CASE SERIES	
Diphtheria in two Nigerian Hospitals: What is New and the Implications for Control	769
O. A. Oyedeji, F. A. Olagunju, J. B. Ayinde, Y. J. Osundare, B. G. Ologun	
INDEX TO VOLUME 40, NO. 7, 2023	
Author Index	773
Subject Index	774



RE-PUBLISHED

Prevalence of Silent Gallstones on Ultrasound in a Nigerian Population

Prévalence des Calculs Biliaires Silencieux à l'Échographie dans une Population Nigériane

¹O. A. Ogunleye, ^{1*}J. A. Akinmoladun, ²J. Oluwaniyi, ³J. Ogungbe, ⁴F. Kowe, ⁴M. Adefuye

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Gallstones detected incidentally during imaging are termed 'silent' or asymptomatic gallstones and they account for 80% of all gallstones. About 1-2% of patients with silent gallstones develop symptoms yearly; however, determining those who will develop symptoms is a major challenge. Ultrasonography is the most sensitive and specific method of detecting gallstones with an accuracy greater than 95%. The study aims to determine the prevalence of ultrasound-diagnosed silent gallstones in a Nigerian population and to determine its association with age and gender.

METHODS: This was a retrospective analysis of abdominal ultrasound scans performed at the Radiology department of a tertiary institution between January 2013 and December 2015. Data retrieved included age, sex, and sonographic findings. Data analysis was done by simple proportions and percentages using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20.0 software.

RESULTS: Two thousand, one hundred and thirty-eight patients had abdominal ultrasound scans for various reasons during the study period. These included 915 males and 1223 females. Incidental findings of gallstones were observed in 52 patients, giving a prevalence of 2.4%. The prevalence of gallstones increased with age ($p=0.051$) with the highest prevalence seen in the 5th decade. Gallstones prevalence was higher in females with a male-to-female ratio of 1:3.5.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of silent gallstones is low in our environment, but given the complications that may arise, follow-up for early detection of complications in the patients is therefore strongly recommended. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 748–752.**

Keywords: Silent gallstones, Ultrasound, Nigerian.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les calculs biliaires détectés fortuitement lors de l'imagerie sont appelés calculs biliaires "silencieux" ou asymptomatiques et représentent 80% de tous les calculs biliaires. Environ 1 à 2 % des patients atteints de calculs biliaires silencieux développent des symptômes chaque année ; cependant, déterminer ceux qui développeront des symptômes est un défi majeur. L'échographie est la méthode la plus sensible et la plus spécifique pour détecter les calculs biliaires avec une précision supérieure à 95 %. L'étude vise à déterminer la prévalence des calculs biliaires silencieux diagnostiqués par échographie dans une population nigériane et à déterminer son association avec l'âge et le sexe.

MÉTHODES: Il s'agit d'une analyse rétrospective des échographies abdominales réalisées au service de radiologie d'un établissement tertiaire entre janvier 2013 et décembre 2015. Les données récupérées comprenaient l'âge, le sexe et les résultats échographiques. L'analyse des données a été faite par proportions et pourcentages simples à l'aide du logiciel Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20.0.

RÉSULTATS: Deux mille cent trente-huit patients ont subi une échographie abdominale pour diverses raisons au cours de la période d'étude. Il s'agissait de 915 hommes et de 1223 femmes. Des calculs biliaires ont été observés chez 52 patients, soit une prévalence de 2,4 %. La prévalence des calculs biliaires augmente avec l'âge ($p=0,051$), la prévalence la plus élevée étant observée au cours de la cinquième décennie. La prévalence des calculs biliaires était plus élevée chez les femmes avec un ratio homme/femme de 1:3,5.

CONCLUSION: La prévalence des calculs biliaires silencieux est faible dans notre environnement, mais compte tenu des complications qui peuvent survenir, un suivi pour la détection précoce des complications chez les patients est donc fortement recommandé. **WAJM 2023; 40(7): 748–752.**

Mots-clés: Calculs biliaires silencieux, Échographie, Nigérian.

¹Department of Radiology, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. ²Final-Year Medical Student, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. ³500-Level Medical Student, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. ⁴400-Level Medical Student, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

*Correspondence: Dr. Janet A Akinmoladun, Department of Radiology, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.
Email: jaakinmoladun@yahoo.com Phone number: +234-8024747372.