

VOLUME 40, NUMBER 9
September 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 – Promoting the Rational use of Antibiotics G. E. Erhabor	885
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
Curriculum Development: Postgraduate Diploma in Health Systems Management	887
S. S. Sule, T. M. Akande, A. T. Onajole, M. J. Abubakar	
Lipoprotein-Associated Phospholipase A2 has Comparable Ability as Anthropometric Indices to Discriminate Cardiovascular Disease Risk: A Cross-Sectional Study	902
E. N. Adejumo, J. D. Adefoluke, N. L. Nwobi, C. J. Okafor, S. Y. Lokpo	
Effect of Perioperative Tranexamic Acid on Blood Loss following Open Simple Prostatectomy: A Prospective Review in Nigerian Men	909
C. I. Onyeze, T. A. Badmus, A. A. Salako, A. M. Owojuyigbe, E. A. Jeje, O. O. Olasehinde, A. Adeyemo, R. A. David	
Odontogenic Tumours: A Clinicopathologic Appraisal of Cases seen in a Nigerian Tertiary Hospital using 2017 WHO Classification	914
A. C. Oluwarotimi, O. M. Ogundana, O. M. Gbotolorun, O. James, O. Adebule	
Profile of Acute Poisoning among Adult Patients at the Emergency Room of a Tertiary Hospital, South-western Nigeria	920
A. K. Ajeigbe, T. A. Adedeji, O. A. Jeje, O. E. Olukoyejo, M. B. Bello, V. O. Ogra, O. J. Jekanola, O. A. Ajose	
Quality of Drug Prescribing and Dispensing Practices in Primary Healthcare Centres in an Urban Local Government Area in Nigeria	925
D. S. Ogaji, D. Nwaejike, O. Ebekuraju	
Correlation between Lipid Profile and Left Ventricular Geometry and Function in Children with Chronic Kidney Disease	935
D. K. Adiele, J. M. Chinawa	
The Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Symptoms among Welders and Non-Welders in Ikenne, Ogun State, Nigeria: A Comparative Cross-Sectional Study	943
E. F. Bamidele, V. C. Okebalama, J. K. Sodeinde, J. O. Ogunkoya, A. Oshinaike, N. O. Adefala, C. Amaike, O. Abiodun, O. K. Monday, N. Obinna-Chinatu, I. C. Mbon, K. W. Ndinne, C. C. Abaenowa, C. C. Nwankpa	
Serological Profiles of SARS-Cov-2 among Adult Outpatients and Caregivers of a Family Medicine Clinic in Northern Nigeria	950
A. K. Suleiman, A. L. Olawumi, Z. A. Umar, A. Aminu, F. Y. Muhammad	
Survey on the Knowledge and Management of Cancer-Associated Thrombosis (CAT) in Haemato-Oncology Patients with Thrombocytopenia among Haematologists and Haematology Residents in Nigeria	956
H. C. Okoye, K. I. Korubo, H. E. Omunakwe, C. C. Efobi, N. M. Onodingene, N. I. Ugwu	
Antibiotic Guidelines for Critically Ill Patients in Nigeria	962
R. O. Oladele, A. O. Ettu, N. Medugu, A. Habib, E. Egbagbe, T. Osinaike, O. B. Makanjuola, B. Ogunbosi, O. O. Irowa, J. Ejembi, N. S. Uwaezuoke, G. Adeleke, B. Mutiu, F. Ogunsola, V. Rotimi	
Eisenmenger Syndrome: A Revisit of a Hidden but Catastrophic Disease	973
J. M. Chinawa, I. Arodiwe, J. T. Onyia, A. T. Chinawa	
Prevalence of Pica amongst Pregnant Women attending Antenatal Clinic of a Tertiary Clinic in South-East, Nigeria	982
S. I. Ezemenahi, E. Adinma, A. V. Nworah, A. L. Obi-Nwosu, S. C. Ezemenahi	
Effect of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Severity on Inspiratory Flow Rates via Inhaler Devices	989
A. O. Adetiloye, A. A. Akor, O. F. Awopeju, O. O. Adewole, O. A. Adewuya, G. E. Erhabor	
Relationship between Serum Uric Acid and Hypertension among Secondary School Adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria	997
O. B. Fayemi, W. A. Ajetunmobi, O. B. Bolaji, C. E. Onyema, O. A. Lawal, A. O. Adaje, C. T. Omisakin, B. A. Adeleke, E. O. Adeyemi, S. O. Ajigbotosho, O. J. Adebami, O. O. Adeodu	
CASE REPORT	
Report of a Rare Case of Primary Pericardial Malignancy	1003
T. O. Folorunso, E. A. Adedeji, A. E. Folorunso, I. V. Oluwarotimi	
INDEX TO VOLUME 40, NO. 9, 2023	
Author Index	1007
Subject Index	1008



Profile of Acute Poisoning among Adult Patients at the Emergency Room of a Tertiary Hospital, South-western Nigeria

Profil des Intoxications Aiguës chez les Patients Adultes aux Urgences d'un Hôpital Tertiaire du Sud-ouest du Nigeria

¹*A. K. Ajeigbe, ¹T. A. Adedeji, ¹O. A. Jeje, ¹O. E. Olukoyejo, ¹M. B. Bello, ¹V. O. Ogra, ¹O. J. Jokanola, ¹O. A. Ajose

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Acute poisoning often presents as an acute medical condition necessitating prompt medical care. Few data exist on adult poisoning and management protocol often are inadequate. Assessing the cases may inform a more robust protocol for case management, necessitating this study. The objective was to assess cases of acute poisoning and determine the agents as well as their outcomes.

METHODS: This was a retrospective study involving 53 adult cases of acute poisoning at the emergency room (ER) of a tertiary hospital over 5 years (2016–2020). The ER register was assessed for the gender, type of agent and outcome of the medical condition. Cases admitted to the ward were followed up to determine their outcomes.

RESULTS: There were more males, 34 (64.2%) than females. 19 (35.8%) with a mean age of 29.2 ± 13.5 years and 24.6 ± 8.2 years respectively. Organophosphates accounted for 22 (41.5%) of cases followed by a cocktail of unknown mixture in 12 (22.6%) and paraquat in 6 (11.3%) cases. Alcohol, medications and alkali were responsible for 5 (9.5%), 4 (7.5%) and 4 (7.5%) cases respectively. Mortality was recorded in 11 (20.8%) of cases this was mostly associated with paraquat. In addition, 1 (1.9%) case was referred to another facility while 2 (3.8%) cases required longer hospital stay. More than 50% of the cases were discharged within 24 to 48 hours while 6 (11.3%) cases were discharged against medical advice.

CONCLUSION: Organophosphate appears to be the most common agent responsible for acute poisoning in adults in this environment and young male adults have a higher risk. Most of the poisoning cases were discharged however, mortality was high, particularly among those with paraquat poisoning. **WAJM 2023; 40(9): 920–924.**

Keywords: Acute poisoning, Emergency room, Organophosphate, Mortality, Nigeria.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE ET OBJECTIF: L'intoxication aiguë se présente souvent comme une condition médicale aiguë nécessitant des soins médicaux rapides. Il existe peu de données sur l'empoisonnement chez les adultes et le protocole de gestion est souvent inadéquat. L'évaluation des cas peut éclairer un protocole plus robuste pour la gestion des cas, ce qui nécessite cette étude. L'objectif est d'évaluer les cas d'intoxication aiguë et de déterminer les agents ainsi que leurs résultats.

MÉTHODES: Il s'agissait d'une étude rétrospective portant sur tous les cas d'intoxication aiguë aux urgences d'un hôpital tertiaire sur une période de 5 ans (2016–2020). Le registre des urgences a été évalué pour le sexe, le type d'agent et l'issue de l'état de santé. Les cas renvoyés au service ont fait l'objet d'un suivi pour déterminer les résultats.

RÉSULTATS: La proportion de mâles était plus élevée que celle des femmes (64,2 % contre 35,8 %) avec un âge moyen de $29,2 \pm 13,5$ ans et $24,6 \pm 8,2$ ans respectivement. L'organophosphate représentait 41,5 % des cas, suivi du mélange cocktail (22,6 %) et du paraquat (11,3 %). L'alcool, les drogues et les alcalis étaient responsables de 9,4 %, 7,6 % et 7,5 % respectivement. Mortalité globale qu'enregistrée dans 20,8 % des cas; 1,9 % ont été référés tandis que 3,8 % ont dû rester plus longtemps à l'hôpital. Plus de 50 % des cas ont reçu leur congé dans les 24 à 48 heures, tandis que 11,3 % ont reçu leur congé contre avis médical. Le paraquat était le plus souvent responsable de la mort, tandis que l'alcool, les alcalis et les opioïdes avaient le même taux de mortalité. Neuf (17,0 %) des 11 (20,8 %) mortalités étaient des hommes.

CONCLUSION: La mortalité par intoxication aiguë est élevée et l'empoisonnement au paraquat est l'agent le plus mortel suivi par l'organophosphate. Les jeunes hommes sont prédisposés à l'empoisonnement par l'organophosphate ou le paraquat pour lesquels la mortalité est élevée. **WAJM 2023; 40(9): 920–924.**

Mots-clés: Empoisonnement, Paraquat, Urgence, Organophosphate, Mortalité.

¹Department of Chemical Pathology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

*Correspondence: Dr. A. K Ajeigbe, Department of Chemical Pathology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. Email: abiodunalajel@gmail.com Phone+2348038690269