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Morbidity Pattern in the Medical Wards of a Nigerian Teaching Hospital During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Schéma de Morbidité dans les Services de Médecine d'un Hôpital d'Enseignement Nigérian Pendant la Pandémie de Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Morbidity patterns change due to emerging and re-emerging infections. Information obtained from alteration in patterns of morbidity is vital in structuring and providing safe health care services.

OBJECTIVES: To determine disease patterns and highlight the prevalent disease entity in the medical wards at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS: This was a retrospective study of 430 patient case records recruited between January 1st to 31st December 2020. The diagnosis was made during their hospital stay and classified using the International Classification of Disease Version 11. The demographics of the patients were also recorded in the data collection form. The data were analyzed descriptively.

RESULTS: A total of 430 case records were evaluated during the study period, and the final diagnoses were noted. The commonest diagnostic classes were diseases of the nervous system (90, 20.9%), diseases of the respiratory system (78, 18.1%), diseases of the digestive system (67, 15.6%), and diseases of the circulatory system (61, 14.2%). The least prevalent was neoplasm (1, 0.2%), and the most prevalent disease entity was hypertension (48.5%). There was a statistical significance between age and the number of morbidities ($X^2=79.0$, $p<0.01$), but there was no statistical significance between the gender of the patient and the international classification of disease version 11 ($X^2=16.9$, $p=0.12$).

CONCLUSION: The study showed a higher trend in diseases of the nervous system during this period. Furthermore, this trend in morbidity appeared to be influenced by the number of morbidities, age, and gender. **WAJM 2024; 41 (2): 163 - 168.**

KEYWORDS: Morbidity Pattern, Teaching Hospitals, COVID-19

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les schémas de morbidité changent en raison des infections émergentes et ré-émergentes. Les informations obtenues à partir de l'altération des schémas de morbidité sont essentielles pour structurer et fournir des services de santé sûrs.

OBJECTIFS: Déterminer les schémas de maladies et mettre en évidence l'entité pathologique prévalente dans les services de médecine de l'Hôpital d'Enseignement de l'Université de Benin, à Benin-City, pendant la pandémie de COVID-19.

MÉTHODES: Il s'agissait d'une étude rétrospective de 430 dossiers de patients recrutés entre le 1er janvier et le 31 décembre 2020. Le diagnostic a été établi pendant leur séjour à l'hôpital et classé selon la Classification Internationale des Maladies, 11ème version. Les données démographiques des patients ont également été enregistrées dans le formulaire de collecte de données. Les données ont été analysées de manière descriptive.

RÉSULTATS: Un total de 430 dossiers de cas ont été évalués pendant la période d'étude, et les diagnostics finaux ont été notés. Les classes diagnostiques les plus courantes étaient les maladies du système nerveux (90, 20,9 %), les maladies du système respiratoire (78, 18,1 %), les maladies du système digestif (67, 15,6 %), et les maladies du système circulatoire (61, 14,2 %). La moins prévalente était le néoplasme (1, 0,2 %), et l'entité pathologique la plus prévalente était l'hypertension (48,5 %). Il y avait une signification statistique entre l'âge et le nombre de morbidités ($X^2=79,0$, $p<0,01$), mais il n'y avait pas de signification statistique entre le sexe du patient et la classification internationale des maladies version 11 ($X^2=16,9$, $p=0,12$).

CONCLUSION: L'étude a montré une tendance accrue dans les maladies du système nerveux au cours de cette période. De plus, cette tendance de la morbidité semblait être influencée par le nombre de morbidités, l'âge et le sexe. **WAJM 2024; 41 (2): 163 - 168.**

MOTS-CLÉS: Schéma de Morbidité, Hôpitaux d'Enseignement, COVID-19

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MeSH Terms: Benin, Delivery of Health Care, Humans, Hospitals, Teaching, International Classification of Diseases, Length of Stay Prevalence, Retrospective Studies