

VOLUME 41, NUMBER 5
May 2024

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	IC
INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS	1F
EDITORIAL NOTE:	
Energy Drinks and Their Hidden Dangers: A Call for Awareness and Regulation – <i>G. E. Erhabor</i>	491
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
Histopathologic Characteristics of Childhood Nephrotic Syndrome in a Tertiary Health Facility in Nigeria	493
O. T. Adedoyin, M. O. Buhari, O. R. Ibrahim, O. O. Oyedepo, O. A. M. Adesiyun, A. Alege	
Effect of Exercise Versus Metformin among Nigerians with Prediabetes: A Randomised Controlled Trial	499
M. T. Umar, A. A. Sabir, K. B. Sada, H. Umar, A. S. Maiyaki, A. K. Jimoh, U. F. Abdullahi	
Patterns of Energy Drink Consumption and Perceived Benefits Among Medical Students in a Tertiary Institution in South-Eastern Nigeria	505
S. I. Ezemenahi, C. C. Ibeh, R. U. Alphonsus, E. Akalugwu, S. C. Ezemenahi, B. E. Ezemenahi, A. L. Obi Nwosu, A. N. Alabi	
Diagnostic Efficiency of Point-Of-Care Lung Ultrasonography in the Diagnosis of Adult Community-Acquired Pneumonia – A Single-Centre Study in Southeastern Nigeria	515
C. O. U. Eke, G. C. Mbata, P. U. Ele, E. G. Okwudire, J. U. Ugwoegbu	
Comparative Evaluation of Total Antioxidant Capacity and pH of Saliva in Children with and without Early Childhood Caries	524
A. Abe, F. A. Oredugba, O. O. Orenuga, A. A. Osuntoki	
Prevalence and Factors Associated with Fear of Falling in the Elderly Attending a Tertiary Hospital in South-South Nigeria	534
U. C. Oguzor, S. S. Uriah, C. T. Atata, A. A. Alali, P. O. Dienye	
Predictors of COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake in a Tertiary Hospital Community, North Central, Nigeria	542
D. A. Daniel, N. A. Akwaras, N. L. P. De-kaa, C. Nwaeze, L. T. Swende, B. O. Ornguga	
Diagnostic Accuracy of Mammographic Findings in Patients 35 Years and Older Presenting with Palpable Breast Lump in University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City	548
S. Oriakhi, N. J. Nwashilli, C. E. Ohanaka, O. D. Osifo	
Plasma Vitamin D Levels Among Nigerian Mothers and their Preterm Infants	555
V. A. Ayeni, T. A. Ogunlesi, I. O. F. Dedede, O. O. Olawale, D. M. Olanrewaju	
Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein as Markers of Heart Failure Severity: A Study at the University of Port-Harcourt Teaching Hospital Heart Failure Clinic	562
A. O. Ajala, Sotonye Dodiya-Manuel, Boma Oyan, Jacquelin Ejituwu, Maclean Akpa	
Spectrum of Skin Diseases among Inmates in a Nigerian Correctional Centre in Southern Nigeria	568
O. G. Egbi, D. A. Aladeh, R. Madubuko, J. D. Okpiri, T. Ujah, M. Mamven, O. A. Adejumo, I. R. Edeki, D. S. Oyedepo, S. O. Oiwah, V. O. Ndu, O. A. Osunbor	
Oral Health Knowledge, Practices, and Dental Complaints among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinic at a Tertiary Health Institution, North Central, Nigeria	575
L.T. Swende, N. A. Akwaras, B. O. Ornguga, S. I. Nwaeze, J. O. Abah, A. Ngwibete, T. Z. Swende, I. Tor- Anyiin, G. N. Rimamnunra, N. L. P De-kaa, D. A. Daniel, J. O. Obekpa, M. Ben-Ameh, C. U. Ugboaja	
Rural-Urban Differences in Risk Factors for Prediabetes and Undiagnosed Diabetes Among Adult Dwellers in Selected Yoruba-Speaking Parts of Nigeria: A Glycated Haemoglobin-Based Population Screening	583
W. O. Balogun, J. O. Akinyemi, I. O. Ajayi, M. A. Olamoyegun, O. B. Olopade, O. A. Bolarinwa, B. W. Alatishe-Muhammad, O. A. Salisu, G. O. Ajani, D. O. Soyoye	
Pre- and Post-Prostatectomy Detrusor Wall Thickness and the Symptom Profile in Patients with Benign Prostatic Enlargement: A Prospective Review	592
C. I. Onyeze, T. A. Badmus, A. A. Salako, N. S. Onyeze, C. M. Asaleye, E. A. Agbakwuru, E. A. Jeje, O. O. Olasehinde, M. C. Igbokwe, R. N. Babalola, R. A. David	
Audit of School Oral Health Promotion Activities and Association with Oral Health Behaviour of Adolescents in Ibadan, Nigeria	597
F. B. Lawal and G. A. Oke	
The Respiratory Effects of Chronic Exposure to Gas Faring Among Residents of Some Communities in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria	606
E. M. Ekwere, I. U. Umoh, G. E. Peters, A. I. Udo, A. E. Effiong, E. J. Peters, E. A. Bandele	
INDEX TO VOLUME 41, NO. 5, 2024	
Author Index	613
Subject Index	614



Spectrum of Skin Diseases among Inmates in a Nigerian Correctional Centre in Southern Nigeria

Spectre des Maladies Cutanées chez les Détenus dans un Centre Pénitentiaire Nigérian du Sud du Nigeria

¹*O. G. Egbi, ²D. A. Aladeh, ³R. Madubuko, ⁴J. D. Okpiri, ⁴T. Ujah, ⁵M. Mamven, ⁶O. A. Adejumo, ⁷I. R. Edeki, ⁸D. S. Oyedepo, ⁹S. O. Oiwoh, ⁴V. O. Ndu, ¹⁰O. A. Osunbor

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Cutaneous morbidities are not uncommon in correctional centres and environmental cleanliness and sanitation practices influence their prevalence and pattern. Overcrowding and poor living conditions are common in correctional facilities and may increase the prevalence of skin diseases amongst inmates. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and pattern of dermatoses in a correctional centre in southern Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study was an institutional-based cross-sectional descriptive study carried out during a health outreach to the facility involving inmates of a correctional centre in southern Nigeria. Using a purpose-designed questionnaire, socio-demographic data containing information on sex, age, prison status, and number of inmates per room was obtained from a total of 252 inmates who consented to the study. They were subsequently clinically examined for skin diseases. Dermatological tools like dermoscopes were used to boost diagnostic accuracy where expedient. All data collected were subsequently analysed using SPSS version 23.0.

RESULTS: The prevalence of cutaneous morbidities amongst the inmates was 224(88.9%). A total of 332 skin morbidities were observed in 224 prison inmates with a ratio of 1.5:1 per affected inmate. The common dermatoses encountered in our study were scabies 181(71.8%), bedbugs 38(15.1%), dermatophytosis 24(9.5%), pityriasis versicolor 20(7.9%), and pediculosis 18(7.1%) in a decreasing order of frequency.

CONCLUSION: Cutaneous morbidities are common among prison inmates in southern Nigeria. Scabies was the most common dermatoses observed. **WAJM 2024; 41 (5): 568 - 574**

KEYWORDS: Dermatoses, Correctional centre, Scabies

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les morbidités cutanées ne sont pas rares dans les centres pénitentiaires et les pratiques d'hygiène et d'assainissement de l'environnement influencent leur prévalence et leur répartition. Le surpeuplement et les mauvaises conditions de vie sont courants dans les établissements pénitentiaires et peuvent augmenter la prévalence des maladies de la peau chez les détenus. Cette étude visait à déterminer la prévalence et la répartition des dermatoses dans un centre pénitentiaire nigérian du sud du Nigeria.

MÉTHODES: Il s'agissait d'une étude descriptive transversale institutionnelle réalisée lors d'une campagne de santé dans l'établissement, impliquant des détenus d'un centre pénitentiaire du sud du Nigeria. À l'aide d'un questionnaire spécialement conçu, des données sociodémographiques contenant des informations sur le sexe, l'âge, le statut pénitentiaire et le nombre de détenus par cellule ont été recueillies auprès de 252 détenus ayant donné leur consentement à l'étude. Ils ont ensuite été examinés cliniquement pour les maladies cutanées. Des outils dermatologiques comme les dermoscopes ont été utilisés pour améliorer la précision du diagnostic lorsque cela était nécessaire. Toutes les données collectées ont été analysées à l'aide de SPSS version 23.0.

RÉSULTATS: La prévalence des morbidités cutanées chez les détenus était de 224 (88,9%). Un total de 332 morbidités cutanées ont été observées chez 224 détenus, soit un ratio de 1,5 : 1 par détenu atteint. Les dermatoses les plus fréquentes observées dans notre étude étaient la gale (181, 71,8 %), les punaises de lit (38, 15,1 %), la dermatophytose (24, 9,5 %), le pityriasis versicolor (20, 7,9 %) et la pédiculose (18, 7,1 %) dans l'ordre décroissant de fréquence.

CONCLUSION: Les morbidités cutanées sont fréquentes chez les détenus du sud du Nigeria. La gale était la dermatose la plus fréquente observée. **WAJM 2024; 41 (5): 568 - 574**

MOTS-CLÉS: Dermatoses, Centre pénitentiaire, Gale

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital, Okolobiri, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. ²Department of Internal Medicine, Diète Koki Memorial Hospital, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. ³Dermatologist and Genito-urinary Physician, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Edo, Nigeria. ⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

⁵Department of Internal Medicine, University of Abuja, Abuja. ⁶Department of Internal Medicine, University of Medical Sciences, Ondo State, Nigeria

⁷Department of Internal Medicine, University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Benin City, Edo, Nigeria. ⁸Department of Internal Medicine, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. ⁹Dermatologist and Venerologist, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Irrua, Edo State.

¹⁰Department of Internal Medicine, Stella Obasanjo Hospital, Benin City, Edo State.

Corresponding Author: Prof. Oghenekaro Godwin Egbi, Department of Internal Medicine, Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital, Okolobiri, Bayelsa State, Nigeria