

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 2
FEBRUARY 2021

ISSN 0189 - 160X

WAJM

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	105
ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
Arterial Oxygen Saturation and other Clinical Predictors of Survival in Patients with Covid-19: A Review of Cases in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Nigeria	109
S. A. Ayinbuomwan, N. Mokogwu, O. A. Akoria, B. U. Okwara, C. E. Omuemu, D. E. Obaseki Determinants of Outcome among Under-Five Children Hospitalized with Pneumonia at a Tertiary Health Facility in South-West Nigeria	114
A. O. Odeyemi, A. O. Odeyemi, T. L. Musa	
Self-Perceived Halitosis in La, a Suburb of Accra, Ghana	120
D. Tormeti, P. K. Blankson, S. Atinkah, J. Sackeyfio, A. Dai-Kosi, M. Ayetey-Adamafo Sensorineural Hearing Loss among Hypertensives	125
O. R. Quadri, I. O. Gbujie, D. B. Ojji, D. F. Folorunso, F. M. Damtong, E. A. Dahilo, T. S. Ibekwe, O. G. B. Nwaorgu	
Clinico-pathological Profile of Head and Neck Tumours with Intracranial Extension	131
M. O. Udoh, D. O. Udoh	
Profiles of Tuberculosis Patients: A Single-Center Experience in a Semi-Urban Tuberculosis Center in Southeast Nigeria	137
C. U. Ufoaroh, E. N. Anyabolu, I. C. Okoye, I. S. Chinweuba	
Caring for Children with Congenital Heart Diseases: Economic Burden of Pre-Surgical Management on Nigerian Families	144
C. O. Duru, F. S. Okpokowuruk, A. D. Adesina, G. O. Worgu, F. O. Adeniji, J. M. Chinawa, I. Aliyu	
Rate, Indications and Outcome of Blood Transfusion in Neonates at Federal Teaching Hospital, Gombe, Nigeria	152
I. Jalo, E. W. Isaac, M. P. Raymond, M. Amina, R. Y. Adeniji	
A Doctor's Experience from Covid-19	158
T. Ibekwe, P. Ibekwe	
Comprehensive Idiopathic Clubfoot Treatment based on the Ponseti Method: The FMC, Umuahia Experience	162
P. I. Amaraegbulam, U. I. Oluwatosin, C. O. Udemezue, U. Egbe-Eni, A. Chuku	
Indications for Removal of Orthopaedic Implants in a Nigerian Tertiary Hospital: A Review of 128 Cases	166
D. D. Mue, W. T. Yongu, M. N. Salihu, J. N. Kortor, I. C. Elachi, J. O. Donwa	
CASE REPORT	
Skull Base Chordoma: A Case Presentation and Review of Literature	171
M. O. Udoh, D. E. Imasogie, D. O. Udoh	
COVID-19 and Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Coinfection: A Case Report	176
A. A. Agada, V. Kwaghe, Z. Habib, F. O. Adebayo, B. Anthony [†] , T. Yunusa, B. A. Ekele	
Hyper-Immunoglobulin E Syndrome and Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Lower Lip: A Case Report	180
A. O. Akinboro, M. O. Onigbinde, S. O. Oiwoh, O. O. Afolayan, A. A. Oladeji	
BRIEF COMMUNICATION	
The Transgender Phenomenon and its Effect on the Practice of Anatomic Pathology: A Futuristic Perspective	185
C. A. Okolo	
ERRATUM: WAJM 2021; 38(1): Pages 24–27 – OMISSION OF TABLES AND FIGURE 189	
Sonographic Diagnosis of Metastatic Cervical Lymph Nodes in Primary Orofacial Malignancies: Role of the Radiologist's Experience	189
U. A. Okeke, J. B. Igashi, M. A. Hamza, S. O. Ajike, B. D. Saheeb	
INDEX TO VOLUME 38, NO. 2, 2021	
Author Index	194
Subject Index	195



Rate, Indications and Outcome of Blood Transfusion in Neonates at Federal Teaching Hospital, Gombe, Nigeria

Taux, indications et résultats de la transfusion sanguine chez les nouveau-nés à l'hôpital universitaire fédéral de Gombe, Nigeria

I. Jalo*[†], E. W. Isaac[†], M. P. Raymond[‡], M. Amina[§], R. Y. Adeniji[‡]

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Blood transfusion is a lifesaving procedure with varying indications. Neonates, especially the extremely preterm are among the most frequent recipients of blood products. The indications could be from anaemia of prematurity or pathological causes such as haemolysis from ABO or rhesus incompatibility, neonatal sepsis and acute haemorrhage, among others.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the rate, indications and outcome of blood transfusion in neonates at Federal Teaching Hospital Gombe, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY: The study was retrospective and included 96 neonates who received blood transfusion at the SCBU of Federal Teaching Hospital Gombe from January, 2015 to December, 2019. Data was extracted from patients' medical records and analysed using IBM SPSS statistics version 24.

RESULTS: The prevalence of blood transfusion was 3.5% with top up blood transfusion being the most frequent, 63 (65.6%), form. Half of the patients, 48(50%), received fresh whole blood while 45 (46.9%) received packed red cells, other types of blood products accounted for 3.1%. The most common indication for exchange blood transfusion was severe hyperbilirubinaemia followed by severe anaemia. Similarly, severe anaemia and acute haemorrhage were the main indications for top-up transfusion. Seventy-four (77.1%) patients who received transfusion were discharged while 22 (22.9%) died. Blood transfusion was significantly related to the place of delivery and admitting unit.

CONCLUSION: The rate of blood transfusion was low, severe hyperbilirubinaemia and severe anaemia were the main indications for blood transfusion in this study. Mortality among transfused neonates was high. WAJM 2021; 38(2): 152–157.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: La transfusion sanguine est une procédure de sauvetage dont les indications varient. Les nouveau-nés, en particulier ceux qui sont extrêmement prématurés, sont parmi les receveurs de produits sanguins les plus fréquents. Les indications peuvent provenir d'une anémie de la prématurité ou de causes pathologiques telles qu'une hémolyse due à une incompatibilité ABO ou rhésus, une septicémie néonatale et une hémorragie aiguë, entre autres.

OBJECTIF: Déterminer le taux, les indications et le résultat de la transfusion sanguine chez les nouveau-nés à l'hôpital universitaire fédéral de Gombe, au Nigeria.

MÉTHODOLOGIE: L'étude était rétrospective et comprenait 96 nouveau-nés ayant reçu une transfusion sanguine au SCBU de l'hôpital universitaire fédéral de Gombe de janvier 2015 à décembre 2019. Les données ont été extraites des dossiers médicaux des patients et analysées à l'aide des statistiques IBM SPSS version 24.

RÉSULTATS: La prévalence de la transfusion sanguine était de 3,5 %, la transfusion complémentaire étant la plus fréquente, 63 (65,6 %), forme. La moitié des patients, soit 48 (50 %), ont reçu du sang total frais tandis que 45 (46,9 %) ont reçu des globules rouges conditionnés, les autres types de produits sanguins représentant 3,1 %. L'indication la plus fréquente de la transfusion de sang d'échange était l'hyperbilirubinémie sévère, suivie de l'anémie sévère. De même, l'anémie sévère et l'hémorragie aiguë étaient les principales indications de la transfusion complémentaire. Soixante-quatorze (77,1 %) patients ayant reçu une transfusion ont été libérés, tandis que 22 (22,9 %) sont décédés. La transfusion sanguine était liée de manière significative au lieu d'accouchement et à l'unité d'admission.

CONCLUSION: Le taux de transfusion sanguine était faible, une hyperbilirubinémie et une anémie graves étant les principales indications de transfusion sanguine dans cette étude. La mortalité parmi les nouveau-nés transfusés était élevée. WAJM 2021; 38(2): 152–157.

Keywords: Blood transfusion, indications, neonates, outcome.

Mots-clés: Transfusion sanguine, indications, nouveau-nés, résultat.

Departments of [†]Paediatrics, Federal Teaching Hospital/College of Medical Sciences, Gombe State University, Gombe; [‡]Paediatrics, Federal Teaching Hospital Gombe; [§]Community Medicine, Federal Teaching Hospital/College of Medical Sciences, Gombe State University, Gombe.

*Correspondence: Dr Jalo Iliya, Department of Paediatrics, College of Medical Sciences, Gombe State University. Email: iliyajalo50@gmail.com
Telephone: 08033788272.

Abbreviations: SCBU, Special Care Baby Unit