



Conferences List	Page No.
<p>1. College of Nigerian Pathologists (CNP) National Scientific Conference & Annual General Meeting November, 2019</p> <p>KalioDGB, EliS , OrluweneCG , OkaguaKE, BriggsNCT, WarisoKT</p>	1
<p>2. 6th NIMR International Scientific Conference ,Yaba, Lagos – Nigeria, Nov.2019</p> <p>Eli S, KalioDGB, BriggsNCT , OkaguaKE, EkiyorC, OkonofuaFE</p>	3
<p>3. Society For Public Health Professionals Of Nigeria (SPHPN) Conference, EBONYI 2018</p> <p>Eli S, OkaguaK, KalioDGB, BriggsNCT, KuaP, AltraideBOA , AwoyesukuP, Mother and Baby Care Global foundation</p>	4
<p>4. 2nd Scientific Conference Of The Nnamdil Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital NNEWI On 11th 12th December, 2019</p> <p>KalioDGB, EliS, BriggsNCT, OkaguaKE, KuaP , PeppleDKO</p>	5
<p>5. 50TH Annual General Meeting Of Association Of Psychiatrists In Nigeria.</p> <p>EliS , KalioDGB, EssienAA, OkaguaKE, BriggsNCT</p>	6



COLLEGE OF NIGERIAN PATHOLOGISTS (CNP) NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, NOVEMBER, 2019

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYPOCALCAEMIA AND HIGH PARITY AMONGST ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT TEACHING HOSPITAL

KalioDGB¹, EliS^{2,3*}, OrluweneCG⁴, OkaguaKE¹, BriggsNCT⁵, WarisoKT⁶

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

^{2,3}Mother and Baby Care Global Foundation

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Nigeria

⁴Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences, River State University, Nigeria

⁵Department of Community Medicine, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

⁶Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypocalcaemia have been linked to high parity in a number of research work although there are conflicting explanations. Some of the reasons include pregnant women not recovering from negative calcium balance after ill timed pregnancies and over confidence in taking recommended calcium supplements in the index pregnancy because previous confinements were complication free.

Aim: To determine the relationship between hypocalcaemia and high parity amongst antenatal clinic (ANC) attendees at the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital (UPTH).

Method: The study was a comparative cross-sectional study. Ten milliliters of blood sample were taken from each of the 90 pregnant women that met the inclusion criteria for the study. The plasma isolated from each woman was analyzed for calcium and albumin using calcium-albumin kit (lab 7225 spectrophotometer set Bran Scientific and Instrument Company, England). All results were entered into a questionnaire (Appendix 1) and analysis was done with a personal computer using the SPSS for windows version 16. Categorical variables were expressed as absolute numbers and percentages and significant difference was determined using the Chi square test or Fisher exact test where appropriate, while continuous variables were presented as means with standard deviations and significant differences were determined with the student "t" test. The level of significant difference was set as $p < 0.05$.

Corresponding Author:
elisukarime@gmail.com

Publication Date: January 19, 2021

Results : Ninety pregnant women were recruited for the study. The mean age was 29.8 years and the median parity was 2. At recruitment 17 (18.9%) of the multiparas had hypocalcaemia compared with 6 (6.7%) primigravidae with hypocalcaemia. In the third trimester 37 (41.1%) of multiparas had hypocalcaemia while 17 (18.9%) primigravidae had hypocalcaemia. In this study 54 (60%) of those with high parity had hypocalcaemia compared with 23 (25.6%) of primigravidae with hypocalcaemia. ANC attendees with normocalcaemia were 13 (14.4%).

Key words: Relationship, Hypocalcaemia, High parity, ANC attendees, UPTH.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that hypocalcaemia was commoner amongst ANC attendees with high parity. Thus calcium supplementation should be recommended during pregnancy with high parity and those at risk of hypocalcaemia.



6th NIMR INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE, YABA, LAGOS – NIGERIA, NOV. 2019.

AWARNESS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONGST ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES AT A TERTIARY HOSPITAL : A NIGERIAN

Eli S¹, KalioDGB², BriggsNCT³, OkaguaKE^{3*}, EkiyorC⁴, OkonofuaFE⁵

¹Mother and Baby Care Global Foundation

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt ,Nigeria

³Department of Community Medicine , Rivers State University , Nigeria

⁴RAHI Foundation

⁵Women’s Health and Action Research Center

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem with negative impact on the reproductive health of women. Nigeria ranks first in Africa and fourth among the 22 high TB burden countries in the world, with about 460,000 cases of TB recorded annually.

Aim: To determine the awareness of TB amongst antenatal clinic (ANC) attendees at the Rivers State University Teaching Hospital (RSUTH), Nigeria.

Method: It was a cross sectional study of ANC attendees at the RSUTH, Nigeria. Simple randomized sampling method was used. The information was analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Results: The total numbers of 200 questionnaires were distributed and 190 retrieved. The mean age was 32 years and the modal parity was 0. The mean gestational age was 30 weeks. The awareness of TB amongst the ANC attendees was 177 (93.2%). One (0.5%) had open TB in the past, was not treated. Six (3.2%) had family members/friends with TB. One hundred and forty-five (76.3%) of the respondents had BCG vaccine in infancy.

Key words: Awareness, TB, ANC attendees, Nigerian Study

Corresponding Author:
kokagua@gmail.com

Publication Date: January 19, 2021

CONCLUSION

The study revealed the awareness of TB amongst ANC attendees at the RSUTH as 93.7%, 3.2% had family members/friends with TB. In addition, the study revealed that 76.3% had BCG in infancy the target should be 100%. Enlightenment program is needed to create awareness on preventive measures as regards the scourge of TB which may be a co-infection with HIV/AIDs.

AWARNESS OF CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AMONGST ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES AT THE RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL

Eli S¹, OkaguaK^{2*}, KalioDGB², BriggsNCT³, KuaP², AltraideBOA², AwoyesukuP², Mother and Baby Care Global foundation¹

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt ,Nigeria

²Department of Community Medicine, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The incidence of cervical cancer may be reduced to as much as 95% in the developed countries of the world. However, in the developing countries where there are no organized screening, mortality from cervical cancer is alarming.

Aim:

To determine the awareness of cervical cancer amongst antenatal patients at the Rivers State University Teaching Hospital (RSUTH).

Method:

The study was a cross sectional study of antenatal patients at the RSUTH. Questionnaire were distributed and information were coded and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Results:

Two hundred and ten questionnaire were distributed and 200 retrieved. The mean age was 32 ± 2 years and the modal parity was 3. Fifty six (28%) of the attendees were aware of cervical cancer, of which 32(16%) had family history of cervical cancer. One hundred (50%) of the patients had tertiary level of education, 56 (28%) had secondary level of education whereas 44(22%) had primary level of education. The hospital was the most common means of information (22%), followed by the media 2(2%). Pap smear was the most common screening method 52(26%) followed by human papilloma virus antigen screening method 4(2%).

Key words:Awareness, Cervical cancer sceening, Antenatal clinic attendees, RSUTH.

Corresponding Author:
kokagua@hotmail.com

Publication Date: January 19, 2021

CONCLUSION

Cervical cancer screening awareness amongst antenatal clinic attendees at the RSUTH was poor. Enlightenment programme is highly recommended for screening antenatal clinic attendees and women of reproductive age in general. In addition, policies should be made by the government in favour of organized screening as regards cancer of cervix as to help reduce the incidence of mortality from this preventable pathology.



2nd SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL NNEWI ON
11th 12th DECEMBER, 2019

PATTERN OF GESTATIONAL AGE AT BOOKING AMONGST ANTENATAL CLINIC ATTENDEES AT THE RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL

KalioDGB¹, Elis^{2*}, BriggsNCT³, OkaguaKE¹, KuaP², PeppleDKO²

¹Mother and Baby Care Global Foundation

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

³Department of Community Medicine, Rivers State University, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Background: The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that pregnant women register for antenatal care (ANC) after two missed periods. However, the issue of late booking in the developing countries due to socio-cultural beliefs, economy and religious ideologies.

Aim: To determine the pattern of gestational age at booking amongst ANC attendees at Rivers State University Teaching Hospital (RSUTH), Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria.

Methodology: This was a cross sectional study of ANC attendees at the RSUTH. They were antenatal clinic attendees who were randomly selected, obtained informed consents with ethical approval. A structured questionnaire, information obtained by self reporting. To pattern of gestational age at booking amongst ANC attendees at the RSUTH. Systematic method was used. The information was analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Result: A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed and 488 questionnaires retrieved. The mean age was 31.44 years and the modal parity was 0. With respect to the educational status 357 (73.2%) had tertiary level, 126 (25.8%) had secondary level, 5 (1%) had primary level of education, while 5 (1%) of the respondents did not provide their educational status. The mean gestational age (GA) at booking was 19.59 weeks. Eighty one (16.6%) of the ANC attendees registered for ANC in the third trimester. Total number of ANC attendees that registered late for ANC were 414 (84.8%).

Key words: Pattern, Gestational, Age, Booking

Corresponding Author:
elisukarime@gmail.com

Publication Date: January 19, 2021

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that majority of antenatal clinic attendees at the RSUTH registered late for ANC representing 84.8% of the pregnant women at booking. There is need to educate women of reproductive age to register early for ANC to prevent adverse maternal and perinatal outcome. Community based study is recommended with larger sample size.

PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY, HOSTILITY AND VIOLENCE AMONGST PREGNANT WOMEN AT A TERTIARY HEALTH INSTITUTION

EliS¹, KalioDGB², EssienAA^{3*}, OkaguaKE², BriggsNCT⁴

¹Mother and Baby Care Global Foundation

²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

³Aruka Centre, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

⁴Department of Community Medicine, Rivers State University, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Background: There is need for collaboration involving the obstetrician and psychiatrists in the management of antenatal clinic attendees who experience hostility and violence in pregnancy. The reason being that these women have challenges with anxiety, depression, substance abuse or suicidal tendencies.

Aim: To determine the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity, hostility and violence amongst pregnant women attending ante natal care at the Rivers State University Teaching Hospital (RSUTH).

Methodology: This was a cross sectional study of ANC attendees at the RSUTH.

They were antenatal clinic attendees who were randomly selected, obtained informed consents. A structured questionnaire, information obtained by self reporting. Simple random method was used.

Sample size formular $N = Z^2Pq/d^2$. The information was analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Results: Three hundred questionnaires were distributed out of which 274 were retrieved. The median age was 32 years and the modal parity was 2. Twenty six (8.7%) of the respondents who suffered hostility and violence. Majority 12 (46.2%) reported verbal abuse while 6 (23.3%) reported physical abuse. Seven (26.9%) of the respondents experienced emotional abuse. Of the mothers who suffered hostility (50%) were by husbands, 3(11%) outsiders, 2(8%) family members. For those that reported violence/hostility 7 (27%) were to human right organisations and pastors. One (3.8%) was co-managed by psychiatrist for suicidal tendency.

Key words: Prevalence, Psychiatric, Morbidity, Violence, Pregnancy

Corresponding Author:
dramosessien@gmail.com

Publication Date: January 19, 2021

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of pregnant women who suffer hostility and violence at the RSUTH was 8.7%. One (3.8%) of the ante natal clinic attendee was co-managed by the psychiatrist because she had suicidal tendencies. The husbands were responsible for hostility in 50% of these cases. Involvement of psychiatrist will help offer wholistic treatment for these patients.