

VIRTUAL ABSTRACT PRESENTATION

WA 001 V

Psycho-social coping strategies among HIV-positive adolescents receiving care in a Nigerian HIV treatment centre

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Background: Living with HIV/AIDS has psycho-social challenges, adoption of positive coping strategy is necessary for good treatment outcomes. Adolescents living with HIV have been reported to be poorly adherent to antiretroviral therapy, could this be because of psycho-social challenges? What coping strategies have some adolescents adopted to overcome psycho-social challenges?

Objectives: Study objective was to identify psychosocial challenges and coping strategies of adolescents living with HIV.

Method: Study setting was Nigerian Institute of Medical Research, Lagos. Study design was cross sectional using interviewer administered semi-structured questionnaire. Study population was adolescents living with HIV, sample size was calculated based on prevalence of HIV in Nigerian adolescents, convenient sampling was employed. Data analyzed using SPSS VER.17.0. Socio-demographic data and coping strategies are presented as descriptive statistics; chi-square was used to determine association of explanatory variables of age and sex on experiencing psychosocial challenge or coping strategy adopted. Two major coping strategies were investigated, emotion-focused - involves use

of negative emotions and spirituality because the stressor is perceived as being beyond one's control and problem-focused, where solution is sought to ameliorate the stressor.

Results: Sample size was 34, 23(67.6%) male; 11(32.4%) female; mean age 15.7 years (± 2.7). Most frequent psychosocial challenge was disclosure of HIV-status (27)79%. All respondents (100%) adopted a combination of both Problem-focused and Emotion-focused coping skills. Younger age (>13 years), had statistically significant association with both experience of a psychosocial challenge ($X^2 = 9.268$, $P=0.026$) and adoption of Emotion-focused coping strategy. Gender had no statistically significant association with neither experience of psychosocial challenge nor coping strategy adopted.

Conclusion: This study showed that HIV status disclosure is a major psychosocial challenge in the sampled adolescent population and all respondents employed a combination of both Emotion-focused and Problem-focused coping strategies.

Key words: Adolescent, Coping strategy, Disclosure, Psychosocial challenge

WA 002 V

Health care provider perspective on the burden and awareness of Hepatitis B and C in Kafanchan Kaduna State Nigeria

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Background: Viruses that target the liver primarily are described as hepatotropic viruses, with each of them causing clinically significant hepatitis and in some cases to the development of chronic viral hepatitis with viral persistence. Six human viruses have been identified, including hepatitis A (HAV), B (HBV), C (HCV), D (HDV), with the potential to cause acute inflammation of the liver, resulting in acute hepatitis carcinoma.

Objective: This study determined the healthcare provider's view of awareness of hepatitis B and C in Kafanchan, Kaduna state, Nigeria.

Method: This study was conducted among health professionals using questionnaire drawn from ten (10) different hospitals. Statistical tool like frequency means and mean deviation were used.

Result: Majority of respondents who filled the questioner

was 30 years, representing 46.0 %, 65.0 % of respondents were male, while 35.0 % were females. Seventy-eight percent (116) of respondents reported that Hepatitis C and Hepatitis B awareness was not enough while 13 % (20) indicated that the awareness is enough. Forty-four (44 %) of respondents advocated for awareness medium like TV and radio, while those who advocated for town crier was the least (6.5 %). Majority of the respondents (97.01 %) said a cure exists for HCV and HBV, while 19.5 % said there was no cure.

Conclusion This survey conducted among healthcare providers, reveals the level of awareness of HBV and HCV infection in Kafanchan Kaduna state and from the above data, it is clear that the level of awareness is not enough therefore, more awareness strategy be put in place for effective information.

Key words: Hepatitis B and C, Awareness, Kafanchan and Kaduna State

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Background: Achieving the World Health Organization's mandate for universal health coverage of optimal promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services, is a challenge for most countries, especially ensuring the users of these services are not exposed to financial hardship. Harnessing digital advancement in operations of collaborative pharmacy can make this achievable.

Objectives: This study intends to proactively prepare pharmacies for inevitable digital transformation and create pharmacy practice that is responsive to agile adaptability of current technological trends.

Methods: Observational study of Canada's Health Care coverage and literature review of medical-digital trends in two other developed countries: United States of America and France. The following indices were reviewed: availability of Legislative Acts of government on universal health coverage, presence of reliable facilities, extent of public funding, digitally trained and equipped Pharmacists/pharmacies, policies on Patient Medical Information systems, and professional malpractice coverage.

Results: All three countries had Regulations or Legislative Acts in place, but with different extent of health services and drug

prescription funding; France had more public coverage for prescription drugs, compared to Canada and the US that are more age and/or income level dependent. Funding and payment structure are agreed and harmonized across pharmacies for prescription drugs. The three countries have healthcare personnel with the right technological training, in facilities with 24 hours/7 days reliable electrical and internet systems, to drive pharmacies networking. Privacy Policy is robustness in these countries, subject to continuous monitoring and review to protect Patient Medical Information, in validated Electronic Medical Record software. Collaboration exists between Information Technology experts and pharmacies in Understanding of Internet of Things. The Pharmacies in these countries have professional malpractice coverage policy despite optimal Implementation of pharmaceutical care.

Conclusion: Pharmacies networking to provide effective care to patients, using continuously evolving medical artificial intelligence technologies is key, to achieve efficient universal pharmacy health coverage. Pharmacists' data agility is relevant in countries where Universal Healthcare coverage implementation either is in the works or already implemented.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Electronic Medical Records, Agile adaptability.

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Background: Globally, studies suggest advancement in immune and gene therapy. However, the state and level of studies in Nigeria remains unknown and necessitated this study.

Objective: The study described the state and dynamics of immune and gene therapy in Nigeria.

Method: It utilized narrative review of literatures and lasted from February to December, 2019. Studies carried out in Nigeria between 1980 and 2019 and published in English Language were retrieved from PubMed, Google Scholar, and African Journal Online. Search terms were used individually, in series and by truncation with Medical Subject Headings, and Boolean operators. Data was summarized with descriptive statistics.

Results: We identified 6110 studies. On evaluation, screening

for eligibility and removal of duplicates, 21 studies that met the criteria was utilized with a selection rate of 0.003%. Majority of the studies occurred between 2010 and 2019; (n= 18.0, 78.3%). Most of the studies took place in southwest Nigeria 7(33.3%). The study indicated that 11.0 (52.0%) covered immune therapy while 10.0 (48.0%) was based on Gene Therapy. The studies focused mainly on cancer 7.0 (33.3%) and malaria 3.0 (14.3%). One study was a Randomized Controlled Trial 1.0 (4.8%) while the rest were Prospective Cohort Studies 5.0 (23.8%) and Case Reports.

Conclusion: Limited studies have been carried out on immune and gene therapy in Nigeria. Majority of them lie at the base of evidence- based ladder of scientific studied and took place within the last decade.

Key words: Gene therapy, Pharmacogenomics, Evidence-based, Review, Nigeria

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Background: Pharmaceutical care is a patient- centered outcomes practice that requires the pharmacist to work in concert with the patient and other healthcare providers to promote health, to prevent disease, and to assess, monitor, initiate and modify medication use to assure Pharmacotherapy, a safety and efficacy

Objectives: This study aimed at assessing the attitudes of Healthcare professionals towards pharmaceutical care and to determine the level of acceptance of pharmacists' collaboration with other healthcare professionals.

Methods: Pre-tested and validated structured questionnaires were administered to two hundred and fifty (250) consented health professionals, comprising doctors (84), pharmacists (45) and nurses (121). The data obtained were fed into Microsoft excel and analyzed using statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) version 17. One sample t-test and one-way ANOVA was used to determine statistical significance.

Results: Doctors (31.5%), Pharmacists (29.0%) and Nurses (39.9%) responded from total response of 248. More than 62% of the healthcare professionals had favourable understanding of pharmaceutical care. The respondents showed positive attitudes toward pharmaceutical care with an overall average response of 75.2%. The main barriers identified were lack of effective communication skills (66.4%), pharmacist's law implementation (56.4%), insufficient knowledge on drug use (37.3%) and insufficient communication with physicians (61.2%).

Conclusion: Healthcare professionals showed positive attitudes toward pharmaceutical care in the hospital. Sex, gender, and profession were associated with awareness and attitudes towards pharmaceutical care. Although, some major barriers have been identified.

Keywords: Attitudes, pharmaceutical care, healthcare professionals, effective communication skills

Drug therapy problems at primary healthcare facility, Kurna, Dala LGA., Kano StateN. Bello^{1,2}, S. Mohammed², B. B. Maiha², I. I. Umar¹. and A. N. Aishatu¹.¹Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacy Practice, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria²Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacy Practice, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria³Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
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Background: The current state of Primary healthcare facilities (PHCs) in Nigeria is appalling with only about 20% of the 30,000 PHCs working effectively. This results into many drug therapy problems (DTP) across the country with wide range of negative consequences.

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the types and frequency of DTP, as well as to identify patients' risk factors to DTPs in Kurna PHC in Kano State Nigeria.

Method: Eight items questionnaire was prospectively administered to 400 outpatients to assess risk of medication related problem. Additionally, a predesigned form was used to extract information on the prescription issued to the recruited patients from December 2015 to February 2016 and compared with the standard DTP-Registration Form V5.01 (PCNE Classification, 2006).

Results: Of the 400 prescriptions sampled, about 85% had DTPs. Potential drug interaction was found to be the most prevalent DTP (30.7%), followed by insufficient awareness of health and diseases (14.0%), then Contraindication for drug use (12.7%). Other DTPs encountered were inappropriate drug and inappropriate duplication of therapeutic group/active ingredients. Factors identified to put patients at risk of DTP were; multiple prescriber (53.3%), poly-pharmacy (52.5%) and prescriptions filled at more than one pharmacy (50.0%). These DTPs' identified could be attributed to inadequate knowledge of drugs and disease by both the prescribers and the patients.

Conclusion: Incidence of DTPs in Kurna PHC was high, indicating the need for educational intervention to both prescribers and the patients.

Key words: Primary Healthcare, Drug therapy Problems, Drug Interactions, Pharmacists role, Contraindications.

Knowledge and use of liquid dosage preparations by mothers in Jos, Nigeria: an educational interventionComfort N. Sariem¹, Jacob A. Kolawole², Yetunde F. Taiwo³¹Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacy Practice²Department of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry

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Background: Liquid medicines are usually recommended for infants and younger children. However, errors are made during dosing and administration.

Objectives: To determine the knowledge and use of liquid medicines by mothers in Jos and to assess their accuracy of unit liquid dosage measurement.

Methods: The study was carried out on 186 mothers who were sampled conveniently as they brought their children for routine vaccination in Plateau State Epidemiological Unit, which caters on average for 100 mothers and children daily. Data were collected by structured interview and observational methods using a validated questionnaire. The intervention involved observing mothers measure liquid (water) using a 10 ml dosing cup which was validated with a 10 ml measuring cylinder (pyrex®) and recorded in the questionnaire. They were educated on the correct knowledge of, and handling of paediatric liquid medicines after a 15-minute interval especially those that measured incorrectly.

Results: There were 51.6% female children. Most of the children were 0-6 months of age (72%). The average age±SD for the mothers was 28.8±4.6 years. Most of the mothers (67%) knew the names of the medicines and read the package insert (90%), while 63% understood what was written in the insert. The mean knowledge score was 6.08±0.08 out of 7. There was a significant increase in the knowledge level of mothers from 0.06±0.017 (pre-) to 0.83±0.027 SEM (post-intervention). Mothers who received the intervention were 4.3 times more likely to measure the paediatric liquid preparation more accurately (p=0.016, CI:1.31-14.13) than if they did not.

Conclusion: The intervention significantly increased the knowledge level of mothers about liquid medicines and the percentage of mothers who accurately measured the paediatric dosing cup.

Keywords: Liquid Medicines, Medicine administration errors, Intervention, Nigeria

Factors influencing contraceptive use among internally displaced married women in Borno state, NigeriaUdzahu L. Yusuf¹, Olufunke A. Sodipo²¹Department of Pharmaceutical Services, University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital Borno State, Nigeria²Department of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medical Sciences, University of Maiduguri, Borno State
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Background: The use of modern contraceptives improves maternal and child health, hence the need for awareness of its numerous benefits from reliable sources. However, its use has been found to be limited among displaced women despite the availability in health facilities free of charge.

Objectives: To determine the factors that affect contraceptive use, investigate the commonly reported sources of information regarding contraceptive use and assess spousal awareness of contraceptive use among internally displaced married women in Borno State, Nigeria.

Method: A total of 601 respondents (internally displaced married women within childbearing age (15-49 years)) were interviewed using interviewer-administered pretested 29-point structured questionnaires. The data were entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22.0 software. Factors modifying prevalence were identified using bivariate and multivariate regression analysis. Basic descriptive

analysis was done for demographic data using simple frequency and bar charts.

Results: Factors that were found to be significantly associated with contraceptive use were the number of living sons (p=0.042); the number of children desired (p=0.012); and antenatal care attendance during the last 2 years, (p=0.004). The main reasons for non-contraceptive use were found to be the use of natural methods, followed by husbands' disapproval, religious prohibition, and fear of side effects.

Conclusion: Increasing reproductive health education among women during antenatal clinic visits could increase the utilization of modern contraceptives. However, seeking unique, appropriate ways to address the identified, multifactorial issues that affect the use of modern contraceptives is the way forward.

Keywords: Contraceptives, internally displaced, family planning, maternal and child health.

Current malaria management practices of community pharmacists in Surulere, Lagos State, Nigeria

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Background: Antimalarial monotherapies, sulphadoxine/pyrimethamine and chloroquine, were first line antimalarial drugs in Nigeria till 2004, when they were changed to Artemisinin Combination Therapies (ACT) in line with the recommendation by the WHO as a result of unacceptably high levels of resistance to the former drugs. However, these monotherapies are still found in community pharmacies.

Objective: To document the malaria management practices of community pharmacists in Surulere Local Government Area, Lagos State.

Methods: To obtain data, a simulated patient was used. The simulated patient was trained to behave like a real patient, so as to engage the pharmacist in a normal pharmacy-patient interaction. Data were collected from 50 pharmacies in Surulere between August and September 2019. A proforma was used to document the interaction after the simulated patient exited the pharmacy. Data obtained were

analysed descriptively using SPSS version 21.0.

Result: The result shows that majority of the respondents were female (62%). Majority (94%) of the pharmacists did not confirm the presence of malaria parasite in patients' blood prior to recommending antimalarials. All the antimalarial drugs recommended were non-green leaf logo ACTs (100%).

Conclusion: The results obtained showed that majority of the antimalarial drugs dispensed by pharmacists are the ACTs which are non-subsidized but diagnostic tests were not requested before the recommendation of antimalarial drugs. This will result in expensive management of many febrile episodes which may or may not be malaria. Update training on the current malaria policy for the country is urgently required and recommended for Pharmacists.

Key words: malaria, malaria management, community pharmacists, management practices, simulated patient, Surulere, Lagos

Comparative assessment of the properties of dry syrup powders of rifampicin formulated with two different suspending agents.

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Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a global public health issue. Paediatric TB chemotherapy is challenged with the preferential availability of adult formulations that necessitate the dispensing of broken/split portions of these formulations as halves, one-thirds or quarters. This portends issues of dose inaccuracy, low acceptance, poor compliance and adherence. Liquid formulations of anti-tubercular drugs (ATDs) could present with stability issues. Thus, the compounding of acceptable, affordable, cost-effective and stable paediatric formulations such as dry syrup powders becomes an imperative especially in resource limited settings and high TB burden regions. Rifampicin, a principal ATD can be used as a drug model for this formulation type.

Objective: This study aimed to develop and comparatively evaluate two dry syrup powder formulations of rifampicin (RIF-TRA and RIF-CMC) using tragacanth and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose respectively as suspending agents.

Method: The formulations were prepared by dry mixing in

geometric dilution, the active ingredient with their respective formulation constituents. Established methods and protocols were undertaken to determine the formulation properties which were also comparatively evaluated. Results were statistically analyzed using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results: The formulations had acceptable organoleptic, physicochemical and flow properties; were easily reconstituted and redispersible. RIF-CMC had better reconstitution and re-dispersibility properties. Both dry syrup formulations were stable for two at room and refrigerated conditions of 25 and 4 °C respectively weeks but RIF-TRA was better.

Conclusion: Two simple model formularies of dry syrup powders of rifampicin with desirable properties for paediatric chemotherapy have been successfully developed.

Key words: Paediatric tuberculosis, dry syrup powders, rifampicin, tragacanth, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.

WA 011 V

Incidence of infection and antimicrobial resistance of bacterial isolates from burn wounds in a tertiary hospital in Nigeria

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Background: Infection is the most common complication in burn patients. Globally, about 61% of deaths occur in patients due to infection of burn wounds by mostly multidrug resistant organisms.

Objective: The study investigates the incidence of burn wound infection and antimicrobial resistance in bacterial isolates from burn wounds.

Methods: This cross-sectional prospective study was carried out in the Burns unit of the National Trauma Centre (NTC), Abuja, using wound swab samples from burn wounds. Disk diffusion method was used to determine the antibacterial sensitivity of bacteria isolates. Mann Whitney test was used to analyze the multidrug resistance data ($p < 0.05$).

Results: The number of children under 5 admitted for burn injuries was significantly higher (77.8%) when compared to older children (age $> 5 < 10$ years) and more males (72.2%) were admitted in the study period. Positive cultures implicating five (5) pathogens namely; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter* spp and *Proteus* spp, were observed in 53.6% of admitted patients. Bacterial resistance was observed against ceftriaxone, gentamicin and meropenem which are commonly prescribed antibiotics at the facility.

Conclusion: Infection of burn wounds in this facility is a problem and it is complicated by the involvement of multidrug resistant bacteria.

Keywords: Burns wounds, Infection, Multidrug Resistant bacteria, Antibiotics

WA 012 V

Factors associated with retention among adolescent and young adults receiving antiretroviral therapy in Kogi State, Nigeria

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Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is one of the world's most serious public health challenges causing millions of young adults' death, devastating and impoverishing families with millions of children orphaned. Amongst infected individuals including adolescent and young adults, retention in HIV care becomes worrisome after Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) initiation, which is extremely imperative not only to reduce individual's HIV-related mortality and morbidity but also as a means to deliver positive prevention intervention at reducing ongoing transmissions.

Objective: The objectives of the study were to investigate factors associated with retention of HIV infected adolescents and young adults on antiretroviral treatment and their socio-demographic characteristics in Kogi State.

Method: A descriptive, cross-sectional study using a multistage sampling technique was used to select 307

respondents living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral treatment in Kogi State.

Result: Of the respondents over half (52.1%) of HIV patients were adolescents, majority (58.6%) were female and (85.7%) single, (19.9%) lacking formal education. There was significant association between lack of interest developed by these patients on Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) and their retention in care. ($\chi^2 = 3.507$, Odd Ratio [OR]=0.030, $p < 0.05$). There was also significant association between stigmatization and patients' retention in care ($\chi^2 = 3.404$, Odd Ratio [OR]=0.033, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The challenge to HIV treatments remains stigmatization; it continues to drive infected individuals away from receiving quality and good care.

Keywords: Adolescent, Young adults. Retention, Antiretroviral therapy, HIV

Formulation and evaluation of sustained release Ibuprofen matrix tablet using starch isolates of maize genotypes as Polymer

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Background: Maize plants have been genetically engineered to produce genotypes with agriculturally desirable traits such as high starch content, pest resistance and increased nutritional value. Starches obtained from native maize grains have been widely used as excipients in pharmaceutical formulations but there appears to be little or no information on the use of starch isolates from maize genotypes as excipients.

Objective: This study aims to sustain the release of ibuprofen, a drug with short elimination half- life using starch isolates from maize genotypes as polymers.

Methods: Starches isolated from two maize genotypes (PVA 39 and IWD 15) were characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and Fourier transmission infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Ibuprofen matrix tablets were prepared with the starches using a 32 factorial design. The time taken for 50% (T50) and 90 % (T90) drug release were taken as dependent variables while the polymer-drug ratio, polymer types were independent variables. The mechanical properties of the tablets were assessed using crushing strength (CS), friability (FR) and CSFR

while the release properties were determined using time taken for 50 % (T50) and 90 % drug release(T90) as assessment parameters.

Results: Scanning electron microscope images reveal that the starch granules are largely irregular and polygonal with few round shaped granules. The CSFR was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in tablets formulated with the starches obtained from the genotypes than those made from native starch. Drug release for all the formulations fitted the Higuchi model while the mechanism of release was generally by super case transport. The polymer-drug ratio and polymer type strongly interacted to increase the dissolution times (T50 and T90) and CSFR. Starches isolated from the genotypes provided a more sustained release of ibuprofen from the tablet matrix through erosion and drug relaxation.

Conclusion: This result reveals the potential of starches from maize genotypes as sustained release polymers.

Keywords: Maize genotypes, starch, ibuprofen matrix tablets, sustained release.

Survey of knowledge and perceptions about antimicrobial resistance and stewardship among doctors and pharmacists in a tertiary hospital: a pilot study

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Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a serious global public health threat and results in prolonged illness, increased mortality and cost. WHO global action plan on AMR emphasises improved awareness of AMR and optimisation of antimicrobial use.

Objectives: To assess doctors' and pharmacists' knowledge and perceptions about AMR and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS).

Methods: One hundred and twenty-five doctors and 61 pharmacists were surveyed in University of Uyo Teaching Hospital, Akwa Ibom State. Both descriptive and multivariate analysis were carried out to compare knowledge and perceptions.

Results: Majority of doctors (98%) and pharmacists (97%) perceived AMR as serious problem of global concern. The doctors and pharmacists also agreed that resistance of WHO priority organisms to first-line agents were on the rise globally

(82% and 84%, respectively) and that excessive use of broad-spectrum antibiotics and antibiotics for common cold and cough increase resistance (83% and 74%, 70% and 80%, respectively). However, only 47% of doctors and 53% of pharmacists correctly defined AMS with 77% vs 84%, respectively, agreeing that restriction of certain antibiotics reduce resistance. Although overall knowledge sum score of the causes and prevalence of AMR, and stewardship strategies differed between the groups (mean knowledge sum score: 10.6 and 11, 9.8 and 9.6, 20.10 and 28.7, doctors and pharmacists, respectively), this was not statistically significant (Pillai's Trace value: 0.023, $F=1.452$, $p=0.229$).

Conclusion: Participants in this study showed good knowledge of problem of AMR. Hospital management needs to emphasise optimising antibiotic use through stewardship programs.

Key words: Antimicrobial resistance, antimicrobial stewardship, doctors, pharmacists

WA 015 V

Assessment of rational drug use in Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Irrua, Edo State

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Background: The study on Rational Drug Use was necessitated by the degree of problems of irrational drug prescribing, dispensing and administration as observed worldwide especially in developing countries like Nigeria, and its consequences on the health of the populace.

Objectives: This study intends to assess drug prescription and dispensing patterns as related to rational drug use at Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital (ISTH), using WHO prescribing and patient care indicators.

Methods: Some prescription and patient care information were collected from randomly selected 686 out-patient prescription sheets between August and October, 2012. Data collected include number of drugs prescribed for each patient; number of drugs prescribed in generic names; number of prescribed drugs in EDL; presence/absence of injectable and antimicrobial drugs in each prescription and the number of prescribed drugs dispensed in ISTH pharmacy.

Results: Average number of drugs prescribed per encounter was 2.6. 75.7% of prescribed drugs were in generic names; while 75.2% of the drugs were from Essential Drug List (EDL). Percentage of encounters with antimicrobial drugs prescribed was 34.4%, and average number of antibiotic prescribed per encounter was 1.6. Percentage of encounters with injectable drugs was 15.0%, and the average number of injectable drugs prescribed per encounter was 1.5. 88.8% of the prescribed drugs were dispensed in ISTH pharmacy.

Conclusion: Drug prescription and dispensing patterns in ISTH were slightly below the WHO standard. For instance, Average number of drugs prescribed per encounter (1.6-1.8), Percentage of encounters with antibiotic prescribed (20-26.8%), Drugs prescribed in generic names and from EDL (100%), Prescribed drugs dispensed in the hospital pharmacy (? 95%), etc. were recommended by WHO.

Keywords: Rational Drug use - prescribing and patient care indicators - ISTH, Irrua - Nigeria.

WA 016 V

Assessment of antibiotic usage In Igbudu community Warri South Local Government Area, Delta State.

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Background: Antibiotics are used in the prevention and treatment of bacterial infections. Their discoveries have changed the course of infectious diseases through increased clinical benefits and reduced mortality. However, irrational use of these medications is a global issue leading to resistance and other adverse effects of inappropriate use.

Objectives: The study was to assess knowledge of antibiotics and the pattern of use of antibiotics in Igbudu community, Delta State.

Methods: Three hundred and sixty-nine residents participated in the study; they were selected by simple random and multi-stage sampling methods. They were interviewed using a structured interviewer questionnaire containing information on demographics, knowledge of antibiotics, common infections treated, sources of

antibiotics and level of awareness of implications of misuse.

Results: Most respondents (72.6%) had low knowledge of antibiotics. Common infections treated were typhoid (27.9%), vaginitis (23.8%), and cough (16.3%). Most respondents patronized patent medicine vendors (53.7%). Majority of respondents was aware of implications of misuse as, prolonged illness (78.3%), difficulty treating infections (69.4%), and increased resistance to antibiotics (54.5%).

Conclusion: The respondents showed poor knowledge of antibiotics, self-medicated with antibiotics, and were highly aware of implications of antibiotics misuse.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Infectious diseases, Adverse effects.

WA 017 V

Knowledge, attitude and practice of parents towards drug-induced child sexual abuse in Gwarinpa district of Abuja municipal area council, Federal Capital Territory

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Background: Childhood sexual abuse is a complex life experience, not a diagnosis or a disorder. It comprises of intercourse, attempted intercourse, oral-genital contact, fondling of genitals, exhibitionism or exposing children to adult sexual activity, and the use of the child for prostitution or pornography.

Objective: The aim of this study was to ascertain the knowledge, attitude, and practice of parents towards drug-induced child sexual abuse in Gwarinpa District of Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study using pre-tested questionnaire with Likert type questions was administered on 400 parents with children below 18 years living in Gwarinpa District of AMAC, FCT. Data was analysed using test statistics (t-test stat) with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25.

Result: A total of 308 out of 400 (77%) questionnaires were returned. Findings showed that female parents (mean = 2.91) had adequate knowledge about drug-induced child sexual abuse compared to male parents (mean = 2.74). There was also a significant difference in the attitude of male (mean = 2.62) and female (mean = 2.61) parents. No significant difference was observed in the practice of parents towards drug-induced child sexual abuse in female parents (mean = 2.62) compared to male parents (mean = 2.45).

Conclusion: The results obtained revealed that female parents had adequate knowledge about drug-induced child sexual abuse than male parents. The attitudes and practices of both parents towards the child was a significant determinant in preventing drug-induced child sexual abuse.

Keywords: Child abuse, sexual, drug-induced, Gwarinpa District

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Pharmacists' knowledge and attitude towards drug information services in Benin City, Nigeria

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Background: Drug information service (DIS) is a tool that enables pharmacists to contribute to the efficient and effective use of drugs for improved outcomes. It is a very relevant attribute for effective patient-centred care and collaborative practice.

Objectives: The study was done to assess pharmacists' knowledge and attitude towards DIS for improved practice.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 102 hospital and community pharmacists in Benin City, Nigeria, using cluster and convenient sampling approaches respectively. Data was entered and analysed using SPSS version 21.0 and attitude towards DIS was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. Means and standard deviations were calculated and inferential statistics was done using ANOVA. P-value > 0.05.

Results: A total of 102 respondents participated in the study. Majority were males 54 (52.9%), doctor of pharmacy degree

holders 37 (38.2%) and community pharmacists 59 (57.8%). Over half of the respondents had received training on DIS 60 (58.8%). The mean knowledge score was 10.794 ± 1.782, with the maximum knowledge score being 14. The mean attitude towards DIS was 4.19 ± 0.78, and hospital pharmacists agreed significantly more than the community pharmacists on the necessity of pharmacists' specialization in DIS (p = 0.031). Pharmacists who held the fellowship degree of West African Postgraduate College of Pharmacy also supported the necessity of specialization in DIS than other groups (p = 0.021). Community pharmacists were more positive on benefits of DIS training than the hospital pharmacists (p=0.044).

Conclusion: There was good knowledge of DIS among study participants. Positive attitude towards DIS was also found among them and this was significantly different among the practice groups.

Keywords: hospital pharmacists, community pharmacists, knowledge and attitude, drug information services, Nigeria