POSTER ABSTRACT PRESENTATION

WA 001 P

Prevalence of contraceptive use among internally displaced married women in Borno State, Nigeria

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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.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of contraceptive use among internally displaced married women in Borno State.

Methods: A total of 601 respondents (internally displaced married women within child bearing age 15-49 years) were interviewed using interviewer administered questionnaires. The data was entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences- version 22.0 software. Basic descriptive analysis was done for demographic data using simple frequency and bar charts. Prevalence was estimated using the fraction of respondents who admitted they have used contraceptives by total number of subjects interviewed. Factors modifying prevalence were identified using bivariate and multivariate regression analysis.

Results: Results obtained showed that modern contraceptive prevalent rate was 16.1 %. Oral pills and injectable hormones were the most commonly used contraceptive methods. Factors significantly associated with contraceptive use included number of living sons, number of children desired, and antenatal care attendance during the last 2 years. The main reason for non-contraceptive use was found to be use of natural method.

Conclusion: The contraceptive prevalent rate among the respondents was found to be higher than both the state and national average. Attending ante-natal care clinics may increase knowledge and utilization of modern contraceptives significantly.

Keywords: Contraceptives, Internally displaced, Family planning, Prevalence, Maternal, Child health.

WA 002 P

Morphine toxicity: a case report at National Orthopaedic Hospital, Dala, Kano

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Background: Toxicity to morphine, an opioid receptor agonist, occurs when the drug is administered in high doses or when there is a drug interaction with another agent that potentiates the pharmacological actions of morphine.

Objective: The aim of this case study was to report toxicity that occurred as a result of interaction between morphine and zopiclone.

Methods: An elderly female patient admitted at the amenity ward of National Orthopaedic Hospital, Dala, Kano for bilateral knee replacement surgery was intravenously administered 10mg of morphine 6 hourly following pretreatment with an inadvertent dose of zopiclone 7.5mg orally at night and followed - up daily for two weeks. The patient was monitored for signs of sedation, respiratory depression as well as heart rate and blood pressure changes.

Results: Deep sedation with difficulty in breathing, decreased heart rate and blood pressure were observed after 24 hours of concomitant use of morphine and zopiclone. These symptoms of toxicity were reversed after intravenous treatment with naloxone, an opioid receptor antagonist.

Conclusion: A drug - drug interaction between morphine (an opiate) and zopiclone (a benzodiazepine - like anxiolytic) occurred leading to toxic effects of morphine.

Keywords: Morphine, Zopiclone, Opioid agonist, Benzodiazepine - like anxiolytic, National Orthopedic Hospital

WA 003 P

Evaluation of telepharmacy services in community pharmacies in Abuja, Nigeria.

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Background: Access to essential medicines is a major challenge to universal health coverage. Globally, pharmacists have a key role to play in the provision of adequate medicines. Telepharmacy has proved to be a solution to poor access to medicines.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the awareness of availability of Telepharmacy services amongst residents of Abuja Nigeria, their attitude towards it and their readiness to use the service.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among clients visiting selected community Pharmacies that offer Telepharmacy service in Abuja using simple random sampling method. Data was collected with the aid of a thirty-eight-item self-administered questionnaire which had four (4) sections. The data collected was computed into a Micro Soft Excel spreadsheet and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Chi-square test and Logistic regression.

Results: Of the 381 respondents, 250 (65.6%) are urban dwellers while 173 (45.5%) have acquired tertiary education. About 305 (80.1%) purchase data out-of-pockets while 23(6%) do not have access to the internet. About 182(47.6%) are aware of Telepharmacy service. There was a significant association between awareness of Telepharmacy services and location of the respondent (P=<0.001), educational level (P=<0.001) and employment status (P=<0.001). About 187(49.1%) had poor attitude towards Telepharmacy services while 215(56.4%) had good readiness for adopting Telepharmacy services.

Conclusion: The client's awareness of Telepharmacy service was poor although they had good readiness for Telepharmacy services. There are several barriers that need to be overcome for Telepharmacy to be fully implemented.

Keywords: Telepharmacy, Healthcare services. Community pharmacy, Pharmacists

WA 004 P

Assessing adherence among geriatric patients with comorbidities; case study of the University of Portharcourt Teaching Hospital

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Background: Medication adherence is a challenge among the elderly. This might be due to multiple pharmacological therapies, physiological changes, health literacy amongst others. Nonadherence to medication leads to suboptimal therapeutic outcomes resulting in increased hospitalizations and other chronic diseases.

Objective: To assess medication adherence in the elderly with comorbidities in the medical outpatient pharmacy, at the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital and to determine factors responsible.

Methods: A prospective cross-sectional study involving 218 consecutively selected patients, 60 years and older, with comorbid conditions of more than 6 months, seen in the Medical Outpatient Pharmacy. Patients were directly questioned, and responses entered into the structured questionnaire specifically designed for the study. Data collection was from May to July 2021, and the results analysed using Minitab 17 statistical software for windows.

Results: The general study population was 55.5% fully adherent and 28.6% partially adherent while 16.2% had poor adherence. The number of comorbid conditions didn't influence medication adherence significantly. Patients 80years and over had the highest medication adherence level (97.2%). Patients with Health Insurance had a higher medication adherence (96.4%). The most common reasons given for nonadherence include nonavalaibility of drugs in the hospital and cost of medication. For patients with no formal education, reasons given for nonadherence included being unable to read instructions/label (50%) and cost of medication (66.7%).

Conclusion: Medication adherence in the elderly was fairly good. Drug availability, age health Insurance, cost, and level of education attained affect medication adherence in geriatrics.

Keywords: Medication adherence, Geriatrics, Comorbidity

WA 005 P

Appraisal of the pattern of use of *Azadirachta indica* (dongoyaro, neem) in the treatment of malaria in Makurdi, Nigeria

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Background: Remedies from plants are becoming more accepted. Azadirachta indica remains a mainstay in the treatment of several ailments.

Objective: To assess the pattern of use of Azadirachta indica in the treatment of medical conditions.

Methods: Cross-sectional observational design was employed. A structured self-completion pre-tested questionnaire was administered to 1000 randomly selected respondents, giving a response rate of (82.5 %). The data was reviewed for accuracy, coded, and analyzed with Microsoft Excel.

Results: Majority of respondents, 520 (63.03 %), have used neem plant in the last 12 months, 513 (62.18 %) boiled in water, and 342 (41.45 %) soaked in alcohol. Information on the use obtained from family and friends 800 (96.87%). Respondents treated for malaria were 465 (56.36 %), typhoid fever, 198 (24.00 %), and 75 (9.09 %) were treated for inflammation. Reasons for using neem over orthodox medicine include, recommendation by family/friends, natural and safe, cheaper, fewer adverse effects, and dissatisfaction. No concurrent use of neem and orthodox medicine 691 (83.76%), satisfied with the use of neem 661 (80.12%) and will recommend it to others 655 (79.39%).

Conclusion: Azadirachta indica is used by majority of the indigenous communities of Makurdi either boiled in water or soaked in alcohol to treat malaria and are satisfied with the outcomes. Though concomitant use with orthodox medicine is uncommon, it is important caregivers ask questions about the use of herbal products, be aware of the adverse effects, as well as risk of harmful drug interactions.

Keywords: Azadirachta indica, neem, plant, herbal, orthodox, medicine.

WA 006 P

Evaluation of the attitudes towards the use of *Azadirachta indica* (dongoyaro, neem) in the treatment of malaria in Makurdi, Nigeria

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Background: The number of patients using neem/herbal remedies for prevention and treatment has grown, making their use more widespread.

Objective: To evaluate the attitude of indigenous people of Makurdi towards the use of Azadirachta indica in the treatment of malaria.

Methods: A cross-sectional observational design using a structured self-completion questionnaire was administered to 1000 randomly selected respondents, with a response rate of 82.5 %. The returned questionnaires were reviewed for accuracy, serially numbered, coded, and analyzed with Microsoft Excel.

Results: The attitudes of people of Makurdi towards the use of neem was positive. Neem is safe and effective 539 (65.33%) and education on neem and other herbal therapies should take place in schools 621 (75.27%). More so, health professionals should have knowledge of herbal medicine 624 (75.64%) and need to be consulted before using neem/herbs 649 (78.67%). Neem/herbal medicine is not fetish 424 (51.39%) though respondents 239 (28.97%) were neutral. Neem blends with the social-cultural belief and practices of the people of Makurdi 466 (56.48%). Self-care and interest in one's own health are some of the reasons people self-medicate with neem/herbs 392 (47.52%).

Conclusion: The attitude towards the use of Azadirachta indica was positive and is employed by respondents for preventive and therapeutic purposes. Neem and other herbal medicines are not seen as fetish among the people of Makudi. A strong referral network between herbal and orthodox practitioners and research on the neem and its products is necessary for enhanced economic and therapeutic utilization.

Keywords: Azadirachta indica, neem, herbal, orthodox, medicine.

WA 007 P

Evaluation of borehole water in southeast Nigeria

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Background: Water boreholes may be constructed for many different purposes, including the extraction of water to reduce the demand placed on the municipal supply. Borehole water can be used in households, irrigation, and construction project. Objective: This study focused on the evaluation of borehole water source from Southeast Nigeria.

Objective: To evaluate the safety of borehole water for human consumption in southeastern Nigeria.

Methods: Eleven borehole water were sourced from different states of southeast Nigeria. Water was evaluated for physicochemical, metal and microbiology contamination. Physicochemical properties such as pH value, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, alkalinity, nitrates, and chlorides were carried out. Metal contamination including cadmium, zinc, lead, and manganese were also carried. Presence of Total coliform, Eschericia coli and Salmonaella were also investigated.

Results: Physico-chemical evaluation showed that most borehole passed all the tests except turbidity. Heavy metals including lead, iron, cadmium, and manganese were present in most bore hole-water. Microbiology parameters showed that seven borehole waters were contaminated with Total coliform, Escherichia coli and Salmonella.

Conclusion: This study therefore showed that most borehole water were contaminated with heavy metals, Salmonella and Escherichia coli, hence are not fit for cooking and drinking. However, it can be used for other household uses.

Keywords: water, Borehole water, Physicochemical, Metal contamination, Microbiology

WA 008 P

Association between use of highly active antiretroviral therapy and the development of hypertension in adults at Osun State University Teaching Hospital, Oshogbo.

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Background: The occurrence of hypertension in people living with human immunodeficiency virus on antiretroviral therapy is increasing.

Objective: This study assessed the prevalence of hypertension and associated factors among adults on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in Oshogbo, Osun State.

Methods: This is a retrospective study which involved gathering socio-demographic and clinical data of patients. People living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus aged between 18 to 90 years at the time of HAART initiation not having hypertension at time of commencing HAART and who had been on continuous Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy for at least 24 months (2 years) and commenced Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy between 2010 - 2020 at Institute of Human Virology, Nigeria, Osun State University Teaching Hospital, Oshogbo, were included. The variable outcome was hypertension status (hypertensive and normotensive groups) after commencing the treatment. Hypertension was defined as Systolic Blood Pressure > 140 mm Hg and or Diastolic Blood Pressure > 90 mm Hg on at least two occasions. The body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight divided by height squared (kg/m2). Parameters assessed include: Prevalence of Hypertension, Body Max Index, Gender, Educational Status, Systolic Blood Pressure, Diastolic Blood Pressure, Viral load, CD4 counts, Adherence and Duration on HAART. Ethical approval was obtained from Ethical Committee, Osun State University Teaching Hospital, Oshogbo. (UTH/EC/2021/11/547).

Results: The prevalence of hypertension was 16%. The mean ± (SD) age of People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus was 37.9 ± 11.3 years and 74.3% were female. In univariate analysis, only the Body Mass Index and Blood Pressure were associated with hypertension while multivariate analysis revealed that older age, female gender, underweight & overweight/obese are more strongly associated with hypertension (p<0.0001). Also, only AZT/3TC/EFV & TDF/3TC/LPVr regimens were associated with hypertension with p=0.037 and p=0.035 respectively. Lastly, CD4, viral load and WHO stages of Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection increased and associated with the occurrence of hypertension. (p<0.05)

Conclusion: Hypertension is highly prevalent among Human Immunodeficiency Virus-infected patients on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy attending Institute of Human Virology, Nigeria clinic in Osun State University Teaching Hospital, Oshogbo.

Keywords: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Prevalence of Hypertension

WA 009 P

Pharmaceutical care practices by pharmacists in a tertiary hospital in Nigeria
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Background: Since the introduction of pharmaceutical care more than three decades ago, much progress has been made globally with its implementation. In Nigeria, pharmaceutical care is being implemented in varying degrees in hospital settings.

Objective: This study evaluated practice of pharmaceutical care by pharmacists in a hospital.

Methods: These were achieved through use of questionnaires administered to 60 hospital pharmacists practicing at Federal Medical Centre, Asaba.

Results: Sixty questionnaires were administered, 50 were returned, response rate was 85%. Majority (80.0%) were aged 21-30 years, nearly half (42.0%) were less than one year in practice, half (56.0%) possessed Bachelor of Pharmacy degree. Majority (98.0%) evaluated prescriptions before dispensing, 62.0% conducted patient interviews, 74.0% monitored patients drug therapy, 64.0% monitored patients compliance and carried out medication reviews with physicians. Majority (94.0%) counseled patients, 48.0% were involved in Pharmacists-only ward rounds, 42.0% were engaged in joint physician/pharmacists' rounds. Majority (92.0%) carried out detection and identification of drug therapy problems, 60.0% documented their pharmaceutical care operations. Analysis of age versus respondents that evaluated prescriptions was significant.

Conclusion: There were gaps in practice of Pharmaceutical care at the study Centre. Respondents need to apply communication skills in their dealings with physicians to enable them engage effectively in joint ward rounds and carry out medication reviews with physicians.

Key words: Pharmaceutical care, Pharmacists

WA 010 P

Assessment of the attitude of community pharmacists in Osun state to covid-19 vaccination services
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Background: Vaccination is a critical aspect of public health interventions in vaccine-preventable diseases. Recently, Covid-19 disease became prevalent with its attendant impacts. The development of Covid-19 vaccines will reduce morbidity and mortality of this virus. For effectiveness, the coverage should be wide and this can only be achieved through the primary health care system. Community pharmacists are the first point of call since they are closer to the people. They are therefore a means of achieving wide coverage for vaccination against COVID-19.

Objective: This study explored the attitude of community pharmacists in Osun State to the administration of COVID-19 vaccines.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study that utilized a semi-structured e-questionnaire. Google forms were sent to the Association of Community Pharmacists, Osun State. Reminders were also sent through the same route. Ethical approval was sought and obtained from Osun State Health Research and Ethics Committee. Descriptive statistics were generated using Microsoft Excel.

Results: 43.3% of the respondents had training on immunization and 34.5% had training on how to administer vaccines. 31.0% had experience in vaccine administration. 82.1% had been counseling patients to receive Covid-19 vaccines and 48.1% had been approached by patients seeking to obtain Covid-19 vaccine. 96.6% were willing to administer Covid-19 vaccines in their pharmacies and were ready to undergo training on its administration.

Conclusion: Community pharmacists in Osun State had a positive attitude to the administration od Covid-19 vaccines

WA 0011 P

The impact of human resource management practices on hospital pharmacists' commitment to hospitals

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Background: Human resource management practices play a significant role in determining employee commitment. Selection, recruitment, training and development, performance appraisal, teamwork development, and compensation and reward are examples of such practices.

Objective: This study investigated the effect of human resource management practices on organizational commitment of hospital pharmacists.

Methods: A cross-sectional study design was used, along with a pre-tested self-completed questionnaire. Registered pharmacists practicing in both government and private hospitals in Benin City metropolis, Edo State completed the questionnaire. Data were gathered on the item questions anchored on a scale of 1-5 of each domain of various commitments and demographics. Retrieved questionnaires were checked for completeness, sorted with negatively worded questions 'reverse-coded' to allow for positive response correspond to high performance values. The data were analyzed descriptively (percentage frequency and mean scores) for demographic data, while regression with coefficients of the dependent and independent variables determined respectively. Cronbach alpha was also computed to determine the internal consistency of the responses with the questionnaire items.

Results: Out of 120 questionnaires administered, 104 questionnaires were recovered which corresponds to a response rate of 86.7% The constructs' measure showed a Cronbach alpha value ranging from 0.703 to 0.925   while the mean of the variables measured had a mean ranging from 2.786 for training and development to 3.558 for performance appraisal.

Conclusion: Compensation and reward, training and development, and performance appraisal all have a positive impact on pharmacists' affective, normative, and long-term commitment to hospitals.

Keywords: Human resources, Pharmacy management, high performance appraisal and training/development

WA 012 P

The prevalence of metabolic syndrome among type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients who visit community pharmacies for prescription refills

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Background: The increased risk of cardiovascular disease and premature death associated with metabolic syndrome is a serious public health concern.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of metabolic syndrome among type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients who visit community pharmacies for prescription refills.

Methods: A prospective purposive study was conducted on 97 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients at six different community pharmacies in the Benin City metropolis between February and July 2020. The Adult Treatment Panel III and American Heart Association criteria were used to collect data from a specially designed questionnaire to determine the presence of metabolic syndrome. Descriptive statistics were analyzed using SPSS version 20.0 and Student t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for inferential statistics. $P < 0.05$ was significant.

Results: The prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 42.20 percent among all adults. Patients with Metabolic Syndrome had higher weight, triglyceride, fasting blood sugar, systolic blood pressure, and low high density lipoprotein than those without Metabolic Syndrome, with a significant difference and p-values of 0.001, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, and 0.001 respectively.

Conclusion: The prevalence of metabolic syndrome among diabetes patients was 42.2% and associated risk factors include weight, triglyceride, fasting blood sugar, systolic blood pressure and low high density lipoprotein

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome, Diabetes, prevalence, cardiovascular diseases and risk factor.