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SPATIO-TEMPORAL TRENDS OF TYPHOID FEVER AMONG YOUTHS ATTENDING MUHAMMAD ABDULLAHI WASE SPECIALIST HOSPITAL IN KANO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever continues to be significant causes of illness and death particularly among children and adolescents in developing countries as a result of poor sanitation and unsafe food and water supply especially where the water is contaminated by human feces. This study analysed the spatial and temporal trends of typhoid fever in Kano metropolis between 2010-2014. Hospital records for youths attending Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital (MAWSH) were used. Coordinate of wards in the metropolis was also generated and imported into Arc GIS environment. G-Statistics was used to determine the distribution and cluster of typhoid prevalence. The results showed an upward trend with increase in age. It also showed a downward trend from 2010 to 2014, indicating that people are becoming aware of the disease and the predisposing factors. The findings also revealed higher prevalence among the males. The results of the G- Statistics showed higher prevalence in the northern part of the metropolis, with hot spots in Dakata and Tarauni wards. The study recommends frequent vaccination and good eating and drinking habits as well as good hygienic practices at home and outside home as remedies for addressing the problem.

Key Words: Typhoid Fever, Spatial, Temporal, Youths, G-statistics, Kano.

INTRODUCTION

Typhoid fever is becoming a major health problem in developing countries (Adhikari *et al*, 2015) as a result of poor sanitation and unsafe food and water supply especially where the water is contaminated by human feces (Okafor 2007; Crump and Mintz, 2010) and consuming raw milk products, flavored drinks and ice-creams (Marathe *et al*, 2012). It is caused by *Salmonella typhi*, (Cheng *et al*, 2013) a Gram-negative bacterium (Manangazira *et al*, 2011). It is a severe systemic illness characterized by fever and abdominal pain (Parikh, 2012), found only in man (Kalra *et al*, 2003; Ifeanyi, 2014), and has the ability to survive for several months in soil and water (Tran *et al*, 2005).

In areas where typhoid fever is endemic, the incidence peaks in the youngest age group of 1-19 years (Lin *et al*, 2000). Acute cases have been identified more in adolescents and adults in the age group of 15-24 years (Acute Communicable Disease Control, 2005). However, the highest burden of the disease especially in developing countries has been observed in children of school age (Sharma *et al* 2003; Al-ameri and Saif, 2014). Cochrane Nigeria (2014) opined that school age children and adults are mainly affected. Though in some areas, incidence rates among preschool children (below 5 years) are similar to those of school age children.

Flying insects such as flies feeding on feces may sometimes transfer the bacteria through poor hygiene habits and sanitation conditions. Other carriers may be out there working as food handlers, food processors in food or water industries and also household workers who take care of daily meals and

feeding (Udeze *et al*, 2010; Ifeanyi, 2014). Community-level risk factors include population density, temperature, rainfall, river level and proximity to water sources (Crump and Mintz 2010).

Though typhoid cases are observed throughout the year (Singh, 2001), the peak incidence of typhoid fever is reported during summer in endemic areas, a period that coincides with the rainy season characterized by low river levels (Alajeely, *et al*, 2014; Lin, *et al*, 2000; Luxemburger, 2001) and a substantial increase in fly population (Singh, 2001). Benjamin (2002), in his study reported peaks in the dry season (December) coinciding with low water supply period and in May which is the beginning of the rainy season when contaminated water is spread by rains.

The distribution of typhoid fever in Nigeria seems uncertain and appears to show variation (Udeze 2010). Some studies showed high prevalence in females (Modebe *et al*, 2014, Omogunloye 2013; Udeze 2010, Ibegbulam *et al*, 2013 Uttah *et al*, 2013), some observed high prevalence in males (Okonko *et al*, 2010 Seljul *et al* 2014) and some observed no difference among the sexes (Opara *et al*, 2011: Onyindo *et al*, 2014).

There is also uncertainty in the distribution among the age groups. Ibegbulam-Njoku, Chijioke-Osuj and Duru (2014) observed high prevalence among people aged 26-35years. This is line with earlier study by Isa, *et al* (2013) who reported high cases for patients 13-24 and 25-46years, some observed high prevalence among children aged 0-5years and 13-24years (Ifeanyi 2014; Isa *et al* 2013; Uttah *et al*, 2013).

It is evident from previous studies that youths are among the most infected which could in turn affect the economy of the state since they are the most active group of the population. This study therefore investigated the spatial and temporal distribution of typhoid fever among the youths attending Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital (MAWSH) in Kano Metropolis, Nigeria.

STUDY METHODS

Study Area

The study area which is Kano metropolis, lies between latitude 11°50' to 12°07' N and longitude 8°22' to 8°47' E and altitude 472 meters above sea level

(Figure 1). The climate of the area is tropical wet and dry climate, coded Aw by the Koppen's Climatic Classification System (Olofin, 1987). Kano metropolis is bordered by Minjibir LGA to the northeast and Gezawa LGA to the east, Dawakin Kudu LGA to the south east and Madobi and Tofa LGAs to the south west.

The study area includes the eight metropolitan local government of Kano State namely Dala, Fagge, Ungogo, Kano Municipal, Kumbotso, Nassarawa, Gwale, and Tarauni. The population of the Kano Metropolis based on 2006 is 2,826,307 (National Population Commission, 2006).

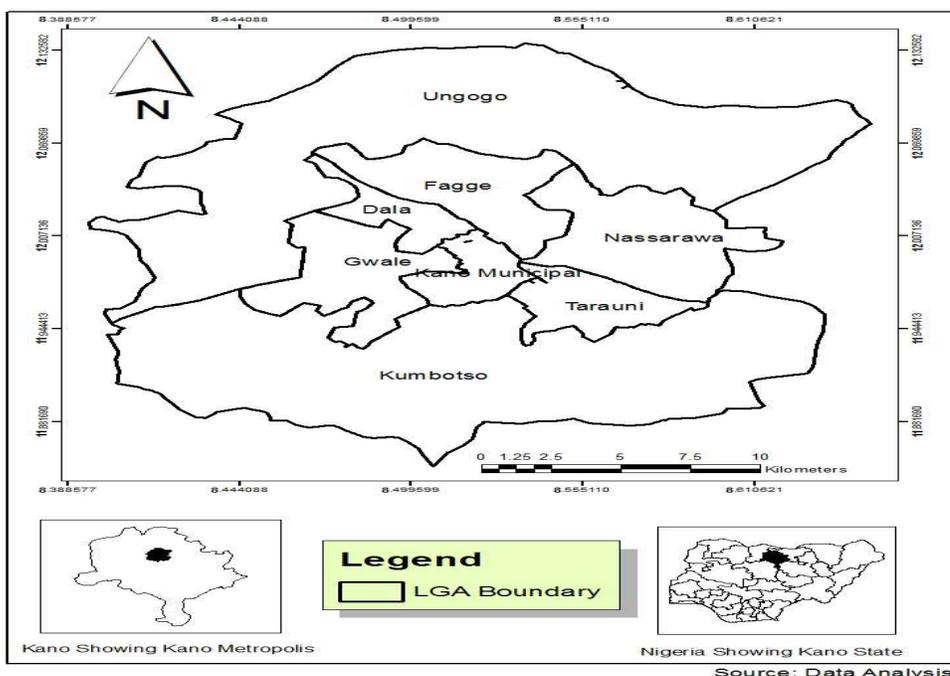


Figure 1: Kano Metropolis

Data Collection

Hospital records of confirmed typhoid fever cases certified by the Head of Records Department of Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital (MAWSH) were used for the study. The record is only for youths aged 15-24years (United Nation, 2001). Case files of patients were consulted and details such as age of patients, address and patients' condition on discharge (treated, absconded, referred or dead) were derived and recorded in Microsoft excel. Coordinates of wards in the metropolis were also generated from Google Earth and imported into Arc GIS environment.

Data Analysis

Data recorded of typhoid for the period of five years (2010-2015) were imported into Arc IS environment for the analysis. G-Statistics was used to determine the distribution and cluster of the typhoid fever prevalence. Different symbolization methods were used to prepare the final map. Trend analyses were performed in the Microsoft Excel environment to find

out the temporal nature of the disease. The final outputs were displayed as maps and charts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study showed that the prevalence of typhoid fever among youths attending MAWSH, Kano rose as the age of the patients (youths) increased and peaked at the age of 20years. However, the prevalence of the disease started to fall after the age of 20years (Figure 2). The general trends of the disease showed increases in the infection with age (Figure 3). The result showed that students were the most infected among the youths attending the hospital accounting for over 50% of the reported cases. The proportion of businessmen and housewives is quite noteworthy (Figure 4). The high prevalence among students and those in business might be connected to eating outside, while that of the housewives might be connected to personal hygiene, since they are the care givers and food handlers in their houses. In most cases, the youths recovered from the disease.

However, a little over 2% of the youths died of the disease and less than 1% were transferred or referred to tertiary healthcare facility (Table 1). The deaths recorded might be connected to late report of the patient at the hospital when the disease reached complicated stage. This happens when people engage in self-medication and the practice of not going for diagnosis before treatment. It might also be associated with the socioeconomic status of the parents or youths.

The yearly trends showed general decline in the prevalence of the disease among youths attending the

hospital even though there was a slight rise in the year 2014 (Figure 5). This might be as a result of increasing awareness about the determinants of the disease. The mean temporal monthly distribution of the disease for the study period (2010-2014) showed rise in the prevalence in the month of March that later falls in the months of April, May and June. The disease peaked in the month of July and gradually dropped. The general trend however showed a uniform trend throughout the year (Figure 6).

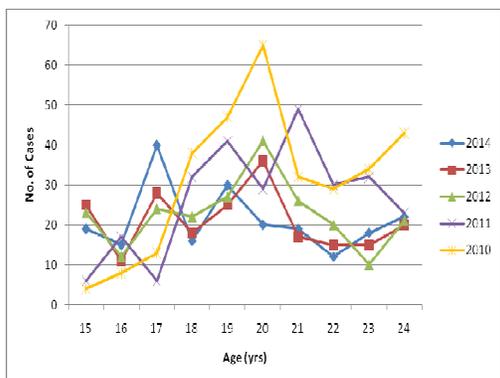


Fig. 2: Age of youth with typhoid fever

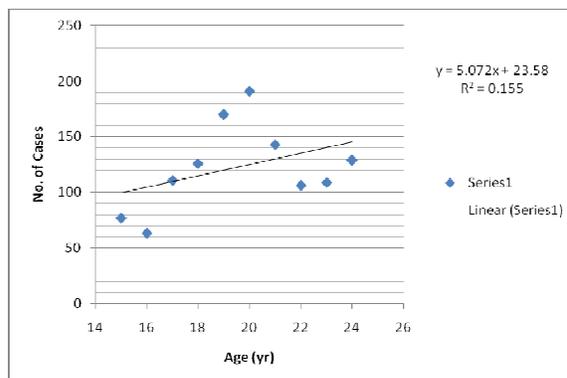


Fig 3: Age Trends of Youth with typhoid fever

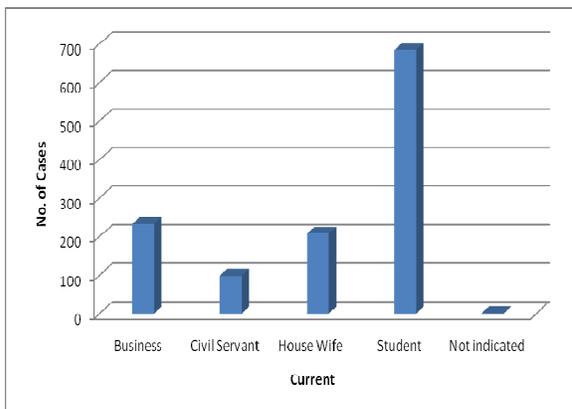


Fig 4: Occupations of youths infected with typhoid

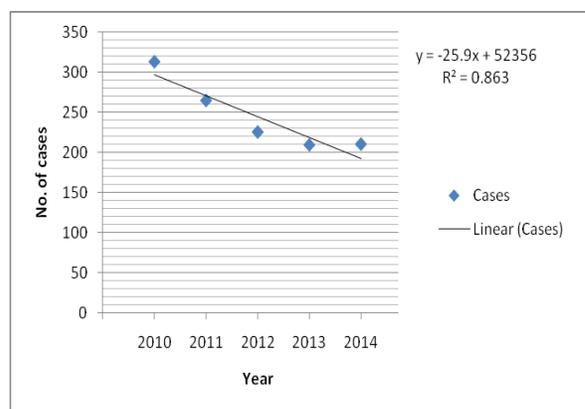


Fig. 5: Temporal trends of typhoid fever

Table 1: Status of youths after discharge from hospital

Condition on Discharge	2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Death	0	0	4	1.9	9	4	5	1.9	10	3.2	28	2.3
Recovered	211	100	206	98.1	216	95.6	260	98.1	303	96.8	1196	97.6
Transferred	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Total	211	100	210	100	226	100	265	100	313	100	1225	100

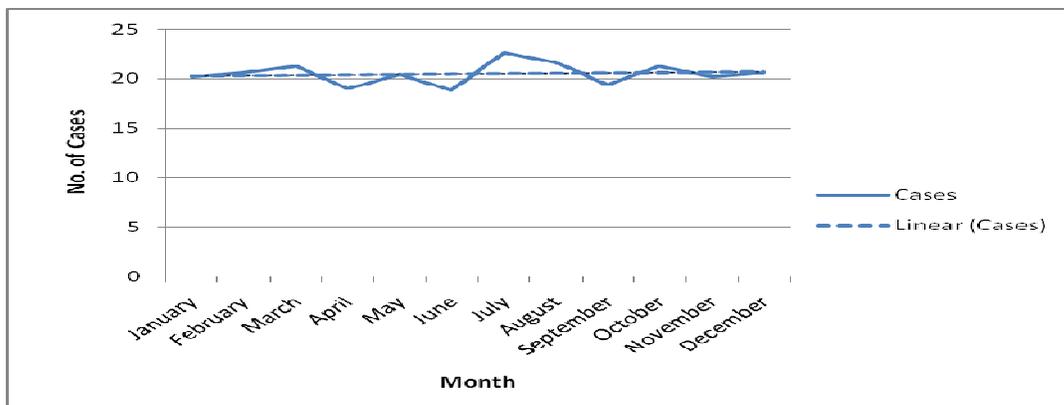


Fig 6: Monthly trends of youths infected with typhoid

The spatial distribution of typhoid fever among youths showed a high concentration in areas around Nasarawa, Tarauni and at the southern part of Fagge local government areas. A low to moderate prevalence was observed around Dala, Gwale, Kano Municipal, and Kumbotso local government (Figure 7). The Hotspot analysis results indicated cold spot of 99%, 95% and 90% confidence around Gwale, Kumbotso, and Ungogo respectively, and areas of no significance in Dala, Kano Municipal and part of Fagge local governments. The Hot spots of 90%, 95%, and 99% confidence were generally observed in areas around Nasarawa, Tarauni, and southern part of Fagge. This could be attributed to the closeness of these areas to Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital (Figure 8).

The nearest neighbour analysis was also conducted to

compare the observed average distance between points and their nearest neighbours, with the distance that would be expected between nearest neighbours in a random pattern. The ratio of nearest neighbour was 1.12 with p-value of 0.06 (Figure 9), indicating a near dispersed. Given the z-score of 1.196, there was a less than 10% likelihood this dispersed pattern could be the result of random chance (figure 10). This pointed to low and near absence of clustering of the typhoid disease in the area. The observed General G-Statistic z-score of - 0.95 and a p-value of 0.34 indicated that the pattern did not appear to be significantly different from random at 90% level of significance. This shows that location plays insignificant role in the distribution of the disease in the area.

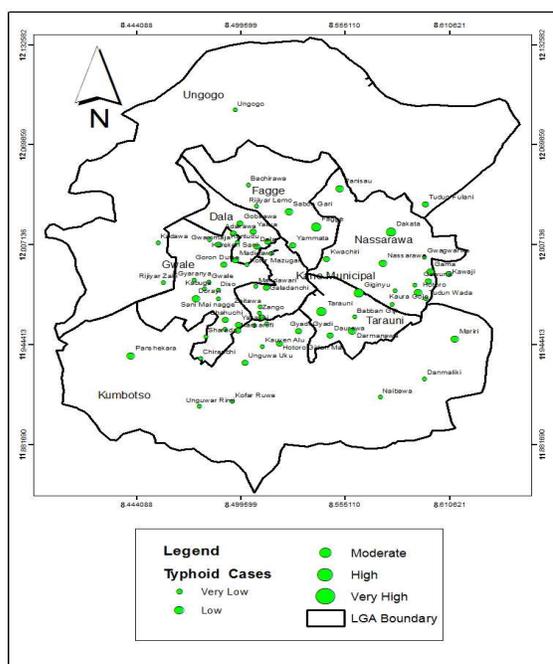


Fig 7: Distribution typhoid fever Among youth

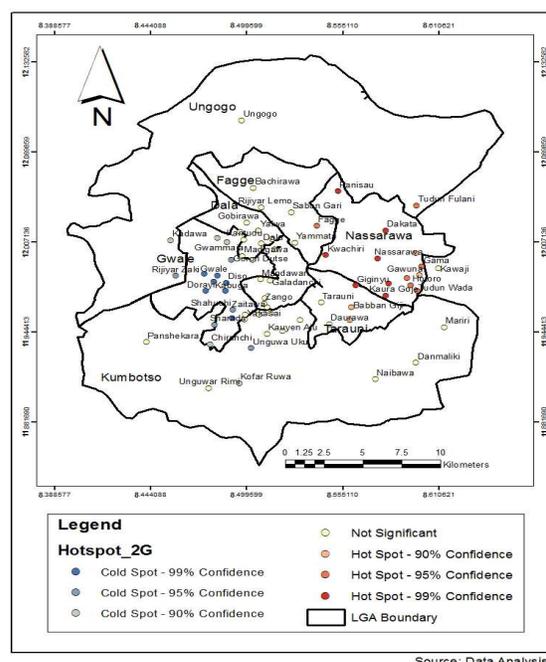


Fig 8: Hot Spot of typhoid fever among Youth

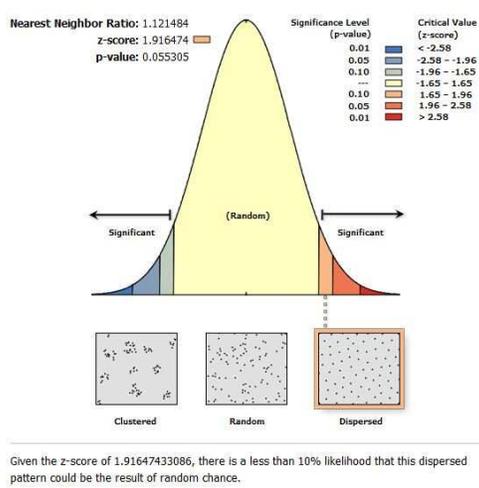


Fig. 9: Nearest neighbour Result typhoid

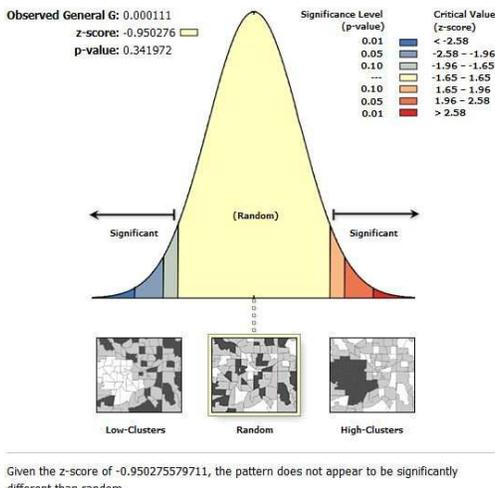


Fig. 10: G-Stat Result of typhoid

Discussion

This study used five years of reported typhoid data of youths attending Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital in Kano Metropolis. The study showed high prevalence (1225 cases) of typhoid fever among youths in the metropolis. This agrees with ACDC (2005), who reported that acute cases have been identified more in adolescents and adults in the age group of 15-24 years. The high prevalence especially among the youths might be connected with the fact that they spend most of their time outside their homes and they consume unsafe drinking water and food from outside sources (Ibegbulam-Njoku, Chijioke-Osuji and Duru, 2014). The study also reported higher prevalence among males than females, conforming to the work of Alajeely (2014), Ekesiobi, Igbodika, and Njoku (2008), Igharo *et al.* (2012), Isa *et al.* (2013), Okonko *et al.* (2010) and Shuaibu, (2010). There was a serious decline in the percentage of death recorded from the reported cases (2.3%) compared to the work of Benjamin in 2002 that showed 13.2% of the patients did not recover from the disease.

There was a gradual decline in the incidence of the disease in Kano, contrary to the findings of Benjamin (2002) that showed a rise in the incidence from 1997-2000 in Kano. It also showed yearly peak in the months of July and August. This agrees with the work of Abubakar (2015), and Dewan *et al.*, (2013) who asserted that the incidence is highest in the monsoon months, and Wang *et al.* (2013) who opined that there is a positive correlation between the prevalence of the disease and precipitation time. The spatial distribution of the disease showed high incidence Nasarawa, Tarauni, LGAs, and at the southern part of Fagge LGA. The high incidence in Fagge LGA is corroborated by the work of Abubakar (2015) which showed high prevalence among children in Kano metropolis with the disease.

Conclusion

Using five years typhoid data from Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Specialist Hospital, Kano and spatial analytical methods, this study analysed the prevalence of the disease in the Kano metropolis. The demographic characteristics of youths infected within the period under study (2010-2014) showed the prevalence rose as the age increases and peaked at the age of 20 years with the male youths more infected than the females. The temporal analysis showed that there was a decline in the prevalence from 2010 to 2014, with peak prevalence in the months of July and August, and a decline in the percentage of death from 13.2 % (Benjamin, 2002) to 2.3% in this study. The spatial distribution showed high incidence in Nasarawa and Tarauni, LGAs, and at the southern part of Fagge LGA. The study showed that typhoid fever is still endemic in Kano metropolis. The study recommends that further studies should be done to understand socio-economic and environmental factors responsible for the high incidence of the disease in Kano metropolis. Studies on the cultural factors and lifestyle can also help in understanding the reason for the high incidence. The major routes of transmission of typhoid fever are through contaminated drinking water or eating food contaminated with *Salmonella typhi*. In order to prevent the spread of typhoid fever in Kano, sensitization programs should be initiated for the people on the danger of use of untreated water for drinking and other domestic purposes. Prevention is based on ensuring access to safe water and by promoting safe food handling practices. Health education is paramount to raise public awareness and induce behaviour change and vaccination against typhoid fever.

Contribution of Authors:

Ishaq A. Abdulkarim conceived the research and carried out all the write-ups.

Murtala U. Mohammed carried out the data analysis and interpretation.

Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest.

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