

EDITORIAL

The prevention of cancer involves identification of risk factors. In this study Dr. Ajayi et al evaluated the risk factors associated with breast cancer among women in Warri and Ibadan and implicated higher calorie intake, lack of exercise and environmental pollutants as key determinants. They recommend health education to improve knowledge of self-protection against pollutants and healthy dietary habits to reduce the risk of breast cancer.

As the prevalence of hemoglobinopathies continues to increase in our environment, one major intervention is extensive genetic counselling for intending couples. Dr. Alao and fellow researchers studied the attitudes of Nigerian undergraduates towards marriage in the face of hemoglobin incompatibilities and concluded that Nigerian students do not view sickle cell disease and genotype incompatibility as issues in considering marital decisions.

Douglas et al examined the prevalence and risk factors for occupational hand dermatitis among hair dressers in a semi urban setting in Rivers state. Their study revealed high knowledge and relatively low prevalence of occupational hand dermatitis among the hair stylists.

In limiting the transmission of HIV, one key intervention is the promotion of universal precaution for the prevention of HIV transmission among health workers. Chingle et al in a study among health workers in Mangu local government council of Plateau state reported a good knowledge of various aspects of HIV/AIDS and universal precautions. The study also revealed that most workers who had experienced exposure to HIV via needle stick and other occupational risk

did not report it or take any action. They recommend retraining of Health workers in cultivating safe practices and reducing the risk of injury and infection.

The occurrence of a mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma (MALToma) outside the stomach is rare. Udoye et al report a rare case of mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma of the transverse colon, ascending colon and the caecum in a 40-year old male presenting with severe abdominal pain and centrally located huge abdominal mass. They conclude that while MALTomas of the colon are rare, adequate surgical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy should be applied as the standard treatment option.

The attainment of conception in females aged over 40 years is known to be less likely either through natural conception or artificial reproduction. This makes pregnancies which occur at menopausal and advanced age in women reportable. In this case report Dr. Orazulike et al from the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, South-South Nigeria, reported a live term birth following intracytoplasmic sperm injection and embryo transfer (ICSI-ET) in a 53 year old perimenopausal woman. They conclude that infertility in women of advanced reproductive age can be successfully managed with donor oocytes in Nigeria.

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