

## A qualitative study of young Nigerian family physicians' views of their speciality

K Yakubu<sup>a\*</sup>, K Hoedebecke<sup>b</sup>, L Pinho-Costa<sup>c</sup>, O Popoola<sup>d</sup> and I Okoye<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Family Medicine, University of Jos/Jos University Teaching Hospital, Jos, Nigeria

<sup>b</sup>Yongsan Health Clinic, Seoul, South Korea

<sup>c</sup>Fânzeres Family Health Unit, Gondomar, Portugal

<sup>d</sup>Department of Family Medicine, Federal Staff Hospital, Abuja, Nigeria

<sup>e</sup>Department of Family Medicine, University of Calabar Teaching Hospital, Calabar, Nigeria

\*Corresponding author, email: danmasani1016@gmail.com

**Background:** In Nigeria, the specialty of family medicine (FM) has endured its own share of identity crises. This study was aimed at generating hypotheses about what describes a practising family physician (FP) and the specialty, according to young Nigerian FPs. **Methods:** Using the online platform for young African FPs alongside text messages and emails from volunteer research assistants over an eight-week period (March 3 to April 30, 2015), a purposive sample of young Nigerian FPs were asked to describe their favourite aspect of FM in a single word/phrase. Responses were provided in English/individual's mother tongue. Translation of the words was performed by respondents and additional collaborators fluent in these languages. Thematic analysis using the grounded theory approach was performed.

**Results:** Twenty-four responses were received consisting of four themes: *Scope, Family, Skills/Feelings/Values, and Professional Fulfilment*. The resulting data portrayed the FP as one who possesses a unique skill-set, enjoys fulfilment in the profession, deals with undifferentiated diseases and is able to provide holistic care for patients (irrespective of age and gender) from a family-centred perspective. When compared with accepted domains of FM for Africa and Europe, roles of the FP in community-oriented care and primary care management were absent.

**Conclusion:** While this showcases the young Nigerian FPs' acceptance of their role in providing comprehensive primary care, it suggests a lesser acceptance of their role in community-oriented primary care as well as primary care management. This study provides a basis for future, quantitative research describing attitudes and competence in these areas.

**Keywords:** family practice, grounded theory, identity crisis, Nigeria, primary health care

### Introduction

Since 1981 when the residency training in family medicine (FM) commenced in Nigeria,<sup>1,2</sup> it has gained a great deal of recognition as the number of residency training centres has grown to about 120,<sup>3</sup> reflecting a mixture of faith-based, general and tertiary hospitals located in either urban, semi-urban or rural communities. Despite this growth, the specialty has endured its own share of identity crises. Looking beyond this local setting to other developed countries, it is worth noting that this is not an uncommon issue.<sup>4</sup> Locally the typical questions asked about FM seems to be centred on who a family physician (FP) is and what he/she does differently from other general medical practitioners (i.e. medical officers, internists, paediatricians etc.). Efforts aimed at answering these questions include the use of articles, seminars, symposia, activities of Young Doctor Movements (YDMs) like AfriWon Renaissance (the World Organisation of Family Doctors [WONCA] YDM for Africa) and even special events like the World Family Doctors day.<sup>5,6</sup> Considering the growing number of FM training centres across Nigeria and incorporation of the subject into the undergraduate curriculum, one can say there has been an increased awareness of this unique specialty.<sup>7</sup> Nonetheless, these questions remain the same to date. Considering the growing interest in YDMs among FM Trainees and newly qualified FPs alike,<sup>8</sup> studying what these young doctors like most about this specialty is one way of further addressing the questions of who a FP is and the unique characteristics of FM. This study was aimed at generating hypotheses on what describes a FP and the unique characteristics of the discipline specific for their setting, by asking young Nigerian FPs to identify what they like most about their specialty.

### Ethical considerations

Ethical approval for this study was sought and obtained from the HREC of the University of Calabar, registration number NHREC/07/10/2012 and protocol assigned number UCTH/HREC/33/483. Informed consent was sought and obtained from all participants who were also free to decline the use of their responses even after submission. No identification tag or number was stored.

### Methods

As at the time of the study, there were about 120 FM residency training centres in Nigeria.<sup>3</sup> Young Nigerian FPs on the AfriWon Renaissance Facebook forum numbered 110, of whom 20 indicated that they were certified FPs. The total number of young Nigerian FPs (i.e. resident doctors and certified FPs) was not known since a central registry was not available at the time of this study.

To help celebrate the 2015 edition of the World Family Doctor Day, a global initiative called *One Word for Family Medicine* (#1WordforFamilyMedicine) was promoted by WONCA and YDMs from all seven WONCA regions.<sup>9</sup> This study was a sub-project in this initiative and a purposive sample of young FPs in Nigeria were asked to participate. Resident doctors and newly certified FPs (not more than five years post-qualification) were considered eligible. The survey questions were sent to them through the Facebook forum of AfriWon Renaissance, text messages and emails from volunteer research assistants in Nigeria. This began on March 3, 2015 and data collation continued till April 30, 2015.



**Table 1:** Similarities between themes from the Nigerian study and responses from other countries participating in #1WordforFamilyMedicine

Themes from this study	Nigeria (This study)	Portugal <sup>14</sup>	Argentina <sup>13</sup>	Italy <sup>15</sup>
Scope	gbogbonise (all work)	holismo (holism)	multifacética (multifaceted)	olistica (holistic)
	kat (all)	todo (all)	englobar (to include)	generale (general)
	namojir (all categories of patients)	geral (general)	universal (universal)	comprensiva (inclusive)
	majj waifip (comprehensive care)	globalidade (global) plurifacetada (multifaceted) cotinuidade (continuity)		
Family	ntimzing (togetherness, oneness, having a family nature)	família (family)	unión (union)	famiglia (family)
	i tinye uche na ihe gbasara ezi n'ulo (family focused)		social (social) familia (family)	
Skill, values & feeling	tausayawa (compassion/sympathy)	lealdade (loyalty)	dedicación (dedication)	versatilità (versatility)
	enifokantan (someone you can rely on)	equipa (team)	solidaridad (solidarity)	compassione (compassion)
	ihe putara n'ihe ñgosi (evidence based)	altruísmo (altruism)	compañerismo (companionship)	pazienza (patience)
		colaboração (collaboration)		alleanza (alliance)
		resiliência (resilience)		prossimità (proximity)
		dedicação (dedication)		assistenza (assistance)
		advocacia (advocacy)		solidarietà (solidarity) umanità (humanity)
Professional fulfilment	iyemchumchum (awesome)	alegria (joy)	vocación (vocation)	-
	iwena se me (my work)	amor (love)	pasión (passion)	
	àñfààni (something deeply beneficial)	devoção (devotion)		
		realização (fulfilment) vocação (vocation)		

Though English is the lingua franca of Nigeria, for this study the FPs were asked to respond in their mother tongue. In other countries where the #1WordforFamilyMedicine project was conducted, e.g. Italy, Argentina, and Portugal, two or more languages were also used to describe what the FPs liked best about family medicine.<sup>13-15</sup> By utilising one's mother tongue, FPs who were native speakers and could also write in these languages had the unique opportunity to express their feelings with the proper vocabulary, connotation and sentiment. This is the first time creative thinking and insightful analysis using the indigenous languages of the respondents were employed to define the scope of FM within Nigeria. This can be viewed as a strength for this study, especially as similarly themed answers are found in other participating countries, thus reiterating a global perspective. Examples of such similarities are highlighted in Table 1. Yet, translation would have been better performed by specialists in the various languages.

Other areas of strength for this study lie in the exploration of the views of the next generation of FPs. Instead of a top-down approach (based on experts), we used a bottom-up strategy (based on professionals) working within a participatory research paradigm with participants as collaborators. The exploration in this way may have led to findings that more closely reflect real-life FM practice, nowadays and in the near future in Nigeria.

Having observed the above, it is worthy of note that the FPs in this study sample described FM using all of the six competencies

as defined by WONCA Europe<sup>18</sup> save for two: community-oriented care and primary care management. Interestingly, these two competencies have been defined as part of the domains of FM in Nigeria and Africa.<sup>5,19,20</sup> Perhaps young FPs have seen little of these in their training or practice, hence its absence from their perspective of who an FP is. Assuming these are still part of the FP's training in Nigeria, a separate residency training in community medicine/public health<sup>21</sup> and the increasing trend in favour of tertiary-based FM training/practice over community-based centres may have influenced the young FPs (and perhaps the older generation of FPs as well) to relinquish this role, a view which another author seems to share.<sup>22</sup>

In other countries where the #1WordforFamilyMedicine project was conducted, participants recognised the community aspect of FM. This is reflected in the nomenclature used by many countries in Ibero-America (represented by all Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking countries from Mexico to the southern tip of South America, i.e. Meso-America, South America and the Caribbean) who call themselves 'Family and Community Physicians' rather than simply 'Family Physicians'.<sup>9</sup> Participants from similar (#1WordforFamilyMedicine) surveys conducted in these countries recognised their role in primary care management. Specific responses from FPs in these countries include 'community oriented', 'cooperation', 'coordination'/'coordinator', 'advocacy'/'advocate', 'management' and 'gateway'/'gatekeeper'.<sup>9,13-15</sup>

It is possible that different themes/FM characteristics would have emerged had we been able to recruit a more diverse sample with regard to background and ethnicity (we had no response from the south-south region of Nigeria). Perhaps existing electronic mail list for each FM training centre in Nigeria should have been used in addition to the FB platform, emails and text messages by volunteer research assistants. However, we did reach data saturation within our relatively small sample. The current study therefore provides a basis for future, larger, quantitative research in this area especially with regard to the attitudes and competence of Nigerian FPs in providing community-oriented primary care as well as their role in primary care management.

Taken together, our data suggest that FPs in Nigeria focus their activity on providing comprehensive, person-centred care, across time, regardless of the patient's age, sex or health problem. Furthermore, the FP is guided by a particular set of skills and values, and feels professionally accomplished through this way of practising medicine. At variance with previous consensus statements on the domains of FM in Nigeria and Africa, care coordination, primary care management, responsibility for the health of the community and patient empowerment are seemingly left out of the focus of activity of the Nigerian FP. This may suggest a need to expose FM trainees in Nigeria to more primary health care/community-oriented care in a community setting.

*Conflict of interest* – The authors declare that they have no financial or personal relationship(s) which may have inappropriately influenced them in writing this paper.

## ORCID

K Yakubu  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5385-0143>

K Hoedebecke  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3303-2258>

L Pinho-Costa  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9241-4144>

Olugbemi Popoola  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6592-6187>

Ifeyinwa Okoye  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1309-618X>

## References

- Ajayi AO. The history of the Faculty of General Medical Practice, National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria (1980–2005). A paper delivered at the International Conference to mark the 25th Anniversary of the GMP Faculty; 2005 Nov 3 [cited July 10, 2015]. Available from: <http://ifrs-rural.com/HistoryofFamilyMedicineinNigeria.pdf>.
- Pearson C, Ajayi A, Okunoye M, editors. Training for general medical practice in Nigeria. Proceedings of a conference/workshop which was part of the National Convention of the Association of General Medical Practitioners of Nigeria. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press; 1980 March 27–29.
- National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria. List of accredited training institutions 2015 [cited Dec 11, 2016]. Available from: <http://npmcn.edu.ng/downloads/Accreditationstatusasatdecember2015.pdf>.
- Gray PD. Creation and achievements of the RCGP. In: Lakhani M, editor. A celebration of general practice. Abingdon, United Kingdom: Radcliffe Medical Press; 2003. p. 131–3.
- Inem AV, Ayankogbe OO, Obazee M, et al. What constitutes the domain of family medicine in West Africa. *Nig. Medical Practitioner* 2004;45(3):33–7.
- Monjok E, Okokon IB, Smesny A, et al. Rural health and family medicine: an agenda for sub-Saharan Africa. *Afr J Prim Health Care Fam Med*. 2011;3(1):271–2.
- Okokon IB, Ogbonna UK, Asibong UE, et al. Teaching family medicine in medical schools - the perspective from a Nigerian Medical School. *Nigerian J Fam Pract*. 2012;2(2):1–6.
- Yakubu K, Hoedebecke K, Nashat N. Young doctor movements: motives for membership among aspiring and young family physicians. *J Family Med Prim Care*. 2015;4:177–81. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2249-4863.154625>
- Hoedebecke K, Pinho-Costa L. #1WordforFamilyMedicine: Highlighting the role of general practice/family medicine around the world. 2015 [cited 2015 July 9]. Available from: <http://bit.ly/1WordforFamilyMedicine>.
- De Bono E. The use of lateral thinking. London: International Center for Creative Thinking; 1967.
- Hernandez JS, Varkey P. Vertical versus lateral thinking. *Physician Exec*. 2008;34(3):26–8.
- Sbaraini A, Carter S, Evans R, et al. How to do a grounded theory study: a worked example of a study of dental practices. *BMC Med Res Methodol*. 2011;11:182. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-11-128>
- Hoedebecke K, Suarez A. Representaciones gráficas de amplio significado. *Archivos de Medicina Familiar General* 2015;12(1):53–4.
- Hoedebecke K, Pinho-Costa L, Mariani Y. Medicina de Familia numa Palavra. *Nortemedico* 2015;17(1):44. Available from: [https://issuu.com/revistanortemedico/docs/nm62\\_web](https://issuu.com/revistanortemedico/docs/nm62_web)
- Hoedebecke K, Celotto S, Demuras J. #1WordforFamilyMedicine: idee olte le parole. *Recenti Prog Med* 2015;106(6):291–2.
- Labeodan MO. The family lifestyle in Nigeria. 2005 [cited 2016 Dec 12]. Available from: <http://paa2005.princeton.edu/papers/51248>.
- Wusu O, Isiugo-Abanihe U. Interconnections among changing family structure, childrearing and fertility behaviour among the Ogu, Southwestern Nigeria. 2005 *Demographic Res*. 2006;14(8):139–56. <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2006.14.8>
- Evans P, ed. Wonca Europe 2011 Edition. The European definition of General Practice/ Family Medicine [cited 2016 Sep 9]. Available from: <http://www.woncaeurope.org/sites/default/files/documents/Definition%203rd%20ed%202011%20with%20revised%20wonca%20tree.pdf>.
- Mash R, Reid S. Statement of consensus of family medicine in Africa. 2010;2(1) [cited 2016 Jul 22]. Available from: <http://www.phcfm.org/index.php/phcfm/article/view/151/53>.
- Udonwa N, Ariba A, Yohanna S, et al. Family medicine in West Africa: progress, milestones, and challenges so far in Nigeria (1980–2010). *Nigerian J Fam Pract*. 2011;1(2):1–9.
- Asuzu MC. The need, training and assessment of Public Health Medicine Specialists in Nigeria, West Africa. 2007 [cited 2016 Jul 22]. Available from: [http://shsph.up.ac.za/papers/PHM2\\_Asuzu.pdf](http://shsph.up.ac.za/papers/PHM2_Asuzu.pdf).
- Oyedeji R, Abimbola S. How tertiary hospitals can strengthen primary health care in Nigeria. *Niger Med J*. 2014;55(6):519–20.

Received: 31-08-2016 Accepted: 05-02-2017

## Appendix 1

### Consent form

Dear Sir/ma'am,

My name is Dr Kenneth Yakubu, a Lecturer with the Department of Family Medicine, University of Jos and a Consultant Family with its affiliate Teaching Hospital Jos University Teaching Hospital. I am also a member of the research theme group of AfriWon Renaissance (the WONCA Young Doctor Movement for Africa).

I will be grateful if you can be part of this brief survey for young family doctors (i.e. < 5 years post residency training and resident doctors in family medicine) titled: 'A qualitative study of young Nigerian Family Physicians on their profession'. It requires that you provide a single answer or phrase describing what you like most about family medicine. Your identity or address will not be required, just your short response to this question and your affirmation to being a young family doctor as mentioned above.

You are free to decline participation at no consequence. However, if you choose to participate, it will help us understand the collective perspective of young doctors and family medicine residents in our setting.

Kindly tick the appropriate response below stating if you are willing to be part of this study or not.

Following interaction with the researcher:

A. I hereby give consent to be part of this survey\_\_\_\_\_

B. I hereby decline participation in this survey\_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 2

### Study tool

1. Kindly tick the status listed below that best describes your current status:

a. Family medicine resident doctor\_\_\_\_\_

b. Family physician (< 5 years following completion of residency)\_\_\_\_\_

2. For the question below, use the language you are most comfortable with (i.e. either English or your mother tongue). Should you choose to write in your mother tongue, kindly write the name of the language in brackets beside your response. Thanks.

Question: Using one word or phrase, kindly describe what you like most about family medicine.

Your response: \_\_\_\_\_