

SELF-MEDICATION AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS IN JOS-NORTH, NORTH-CENTRAL NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

Aims: This study examined the extent of self-medication and its determinants among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics.

Study design: Cross-sectional study design was adopted.

Methods: Pre-tested structured questionnaire was employed to assess the perception, attitude, practices and views of respondents. We selected respondents in an alternate pattern; 350 respondents attending ante-natal clinics at two tertiary hospitals and a primary health care centre in Jos, Nigeria were recruited. We approached respondents with the questionnaires during ante-natal clinics; this was repeated consecutively for six weeks between November 5th, 2014 and December 21st, 2015.

Results were presented in descriptive and inferential statistics. P -value $\leq .05$ was considered statistically significant for association.

Results: Self-medication was prevalent in 61.7% of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics. Over one-tenth (11.8%) self-medicated with herbal medicine while 6.6% used conventional and herbal medicines concomitantly in the current pregnancy. Majority (87.6%) of respondents demonstrated adequate knowledge about medicine safety issues, yet self-medication practice was high. Attitude towards the use of medicine for minor ailment was statistically significant predictor of self-medication in pregnancy ($P = .00$).

Conclusion: Self-medication in pregnancy is considerably high (%). Women probably perceived minor ailment requires mild medication purportedly considered safe in pregnancy. Self-medication in pregnancy increases as knowledge and awareness about the harmful effects of medicine increases, though this interaction is statistically insignificant.

Key Words: Self-medication, pregnant women, ante-natal clinics, Nigeria

1. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a special physiological condition capable of influencing the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic disposition of drugs. Self-medication in pregnancy must be discouraged irrespective of clients' perceived knowledge about the safety of the medicine or having history of its previous use. The choice of drugs to prescribe for conditions in pregnancy is difficult and often creates anxiety even among clinicians [1].

Certain medicines are contra-indicated in pregnancy because of their immediate or short term adverse impact on the foetus or the mother. However, some effects occur after a period of latency, such as carcinogenesis or effects on reproduction [2]. The diethylstilbestrol (DES) disaster is a well celebrated scenario. DES was given to pregnant women between the years 1940 and 1970; it was used to prevent threatened and recurrent abortion. Epidemiological studies later revealed vaginal adenocarcinoma and infertility in the daughters of women exposed to DES [3]. The thalidomide disaster is another well known case in the medical history. Pregnant women who were exposed to thalidomide delivered children with phocomelia (Not referenced).

In Nigeria, self-medication in pregnancy is rampant. The herbal dimension of self-medication among pregnant women deserves great concern especially when we consider the cultural relevance, availability and affordability of traditional remedies in the light of severe economic crises. Studies conducted among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinic in Nigeria found a wide spread use of herbal medicines (67.5%) across the country [4]. In the South-South region of the country, 72.4% of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics practice self-medication [5].

This study assessed the extent and the predisposing factors that influenced self-medication among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics (ANC) in Jos-North, Nigeria.

2. METHODS

2.1 Ethical Clearance

The ethical permission for this study was obtained from Plateau State Specialist Hospital and (PSSH) and Bingham University Teaching Hospital (BhUTH), Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria.

2.2 Study Site

The study was carried out at the Plateau State Specialist Hospital (PSSH), Bingham University Teaching Hospital (BhUTH) and PHC centre, Township Stadium, Jos-North, Nigeria.

2.3 Study Design/ Data Collection Technique

This was a cross-sectional questionnaire survey of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinic in Jos, Nigeria. The questionnaire consisted of 7 domains: the first section assessed demographics; the second collate social and obstetric history, the third domain was a structured list of 22 medicines/drugs including prescription-only-medicines and over-the-counter medicines were used as indicator drugs. The fourth component assessed self-medication practice with herbal medicines as well as concurrent use of herbal and orthodox medicine during current pregnancy while the fifth section of the questionnaire assessed self-medication practice with social drugs: alcohol, cigarette, cocaine, *Cannabis sativa*, coffee, *cola nitida* and tramadol. The sixth section examined sources of information on medicine used in self-medication while the last domain assessed the knowledge and awareness of respondents with respect to safety about medicine use in pregnancy. Participants were approached with a pre-tested questionnaire in an alternate fashion during regular ante-natal clinic days. This was repeated consecutively for six weeks between November 5th, 2014 and December 21st, 2015.

2.4 Data Analysis

Data was abstracted and coded into Micro-Soft Excel spreadsheet and transcribed into Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17. Self-medication practice was compared with reasons for self-medication using Chi-square (χ^2) analysis and $P \leq .05$ was considered statistically significant for association. Results were presented as descriptive and inferential statistics.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Demographics

The study examined 350 pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics in three selected hospitals in Jos metropolis, Nigeria. Married women accounted for 97.1% of the respondents. The age group 11-19 accounted for the least population of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinic (3.4%) while the age group 20-28 constituted the majority (46.9%).

Majority of the respondents attended tertiary institutions (61.7%), 31.4% went to secondary school, 2.9% had primary qualification while 2.9% cannot read or write. Civil servants accounted for 34.6%; 19.4% were house wives who completely depended on their husband for up-keep while 40% identified as business women. Majority of the respondents were primigravid (36.9%); 26.6% had one child while 20.9% had two children (Table 1).

Table 1: Demographics of Respondents

variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age		
11-19	12	3.4
20-28	164	46.9
29-36	132	37.7
37-45	36	10.3
Religion		
Christianity	297	84.9
Muslims	52	14.9

Authors should review the frequency of subject statistics not correct with authors claim.

Traditional religion	1	0.3
Marital Status		
Married	340	97.1
Single	6	1.7
Divorced	2	0.6
Education		
Can't read or write	10	2.9
Primary	10	2.9
Secondary	110	31.4
Tertiary	216	61.7
Occupation		
Civil Servants	121	34.6
Business	140	40.0
Farming	6	1.7
House Wife	68	19.4
Gravida		
1	119	34
2	103	29.4
3-5	110	31.4
6-8	15	4.3
9-11	3	0.9

Ninety three respondents (26.6%) had history of miscarriage, 51(14.6%) ever had termination of pregnancy while 1.2% of respondents admitted having children with birth related abnormality. Majority of the participants were in their last trimester (7-9 months), 28% second trimester (4-6 months) and 6.5% first trimester (1-3 months) of pregnancy (figure 1).

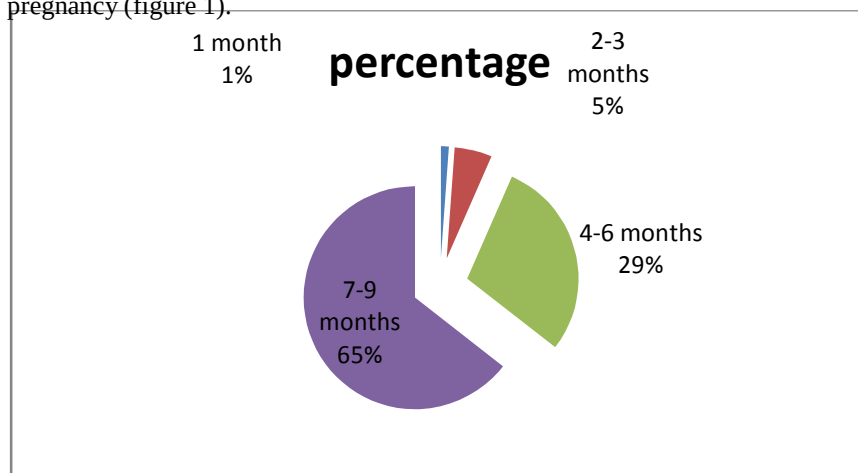


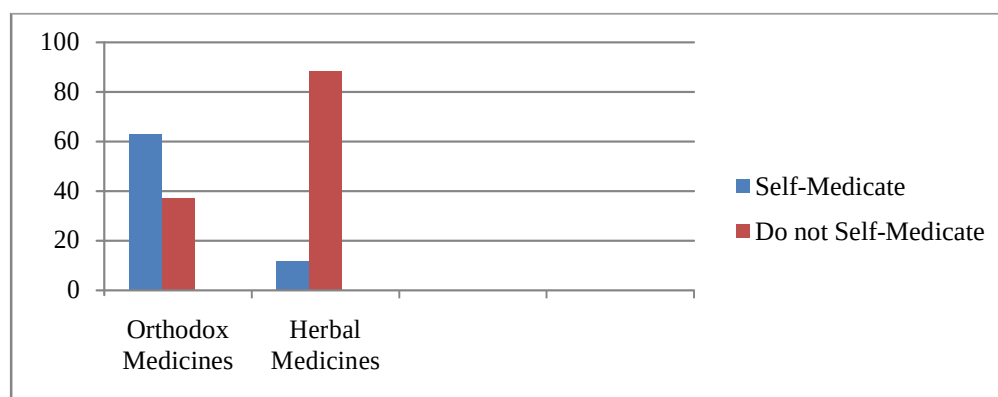
Figure 1: Age of Pregnancy of Respondents

3.2 Self-Medication in Pregnancy

Self-medication with orthodox medicines was recorded in 62.9% of pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics (ANC). Awareness about the disease and its treatment was indicated as the major reasons for self-medication during

83 pregnancy (18.6%); others included history of previous use (13.4%), mild illness (10.3%), recommendation from
 84 acquaintances (4.0%), saves time (4.3%) and cost effectiveness was accounted for 3.3%.

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87 Figure 2: Self-Medication Practice with Orthodox and Herbal Medicines

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89 While majority (87.6%) (Table 2) of the respondents achieved satisfactory scores on questions that measured the
 90 cognitive domains of medication use in pregnancy; analysis of the assessment showed that over three-quarter
 91 (82.0%) of participants admitted self-medication during pregnancy could result in new born abnormality; about
 92 three-quarters (73.7%) of them agreed that the most critical period to avoid medication use in pregnancy is the first
 93 trimester, while almost all of them (94.8%) reported that staffs at the ante-natal clinics provided medication
 94 information/education. This study demonstrated that the higher the cognitive scores on medication knowledge, the
 95 higher the chances of self-medication in pregnancy; this is however, not statistically significant.

96 Table 2: Respondents Scores on Knowledge about Harmful Effects of Medicines in Pregnancy

Variable	%
Very Good	57.5
Good	30.1
Poor	7.8
Vero poor	4.3

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98 Predisposing factors that facilitated self-medication in pregnancy were tested for association using Chi-square.

99 Findings demonstrated that attitude towards medication use for minor ailment was correlated with self-medication in

100 pregnancy (P = .00) (Table 3).

101 Table 3: Respondents Reasons for Practicing Self-Medication in Pregnancy

Determinants	No Self-Medication		Self-Medication		p-value
	Freq	(%)	Freq	(%)	
I know about the disease and-how it is treated	16	25	49	75	
I have been treated of the same-condition previously	6	12.8	41	87.2	

Treatment for a minor ailment	2	5.6	34	94.4	.00*
Recommendation from- friends/acquaintances	3	21.4	11	78.6	
Saves time	4	26.7	11	73.3	
Cost effectiveness	1	9.1	10	90.9	

* $P \leq .05$

Respondents with history of termination of pregnancy were more likely to self-medicate (Not part of the variable tested on the table), however, this was not statistically significant. The study found that the older the pregnancy and the higher the history of child mortality, the higher the likelihood of self-medication though (Not part of the variable tested on the table), these were not statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

This study established that higher cognitive scores were more likely to predict self-medication; this is however statistically insignificant. While 87.6% of the respondents achieved good cognitive scores on the possible harmful effects of medicine use during pregnancy; 94.8% admitted receiving information on medicine safety at the ante-natal clinic, 59.4% were informed of associated risks, 82% reported medicines may be associated with abnormality in the new born. However, majority (62.9%) of the respondents attending ante-natal clinics (ANC) practiced self-medication with orthodox medicines.

This finding is consistent with a study in Ibadan, Nigeria which reported self-medication prevalence of 63.8% among pregnant women who attended ante-natal clinic [6]. Furthermore, these researchers showed that 31.2% of the respondents admitted using herbal remedies in the current pregnancy. In Uyo, Nigeria, Abasiubong *et al.* [5] reported a higher prevalence (72.4%) of self-medication practice among the same cohort of women. In Jos, Nigeria, Emmanuel *et al.* [7] conducted similar research within Jos Metropolis. Though their study employed convenient sampling and the sample size was relatively small (120), their finding suggests that 85% of pregnant women attending ANC practiced self-medication. These findings raise serious concern about the safety of women in spite of the medication counseling they purportedly claimed to receive from health professionals.

Fakeye *et al.* [4] assessed attitude and use of herbal medicine among pregnant women attending ANC from three geo-political regions of Nigeria. The study found that 67.5% of these women were self-medicating with herbal medicines. In Kano, Nigeria, 31.4% of pregnant women attending a tertiary health centre practiced self-medication with herbal remedies [8]. In this study, self-medication with herbal medicine was lower (11.8%); it compared with the finding in Nairobi which recorded a prevalence of 12% among women accessing ante-natal care in a district hospital [9]. Furthermore, 6.6% of the respondents in this study indicated concurrent use of herbal and orthodox medicines. While herbal medicine use is predominant among 80% of Africans [10], the safety of most of these natural products has not being fully elucidated especially in pregnancy.

This research found that previous use history (18.6%), having fore knowledge of the medicines (13.4%) and mild illness (10.3%) were the major predisposing factors that influences self-medication in pregnancy. These reasons proffer the individual opportunity for self risk evaluation and consolation and might blur the safety concerns about the medicines. Furthermore, these reasons might shape the individuals attitudes and behaviour which reinforces medication use. Grigoryan *et al.* [11] examined the impact of predisposing (attitudes, beliefs and knowledge) and enabling factors (country wealth and health care system factors) on self-medication with antibiotics in Europe. They found that predisposing factors such as perceived appropriateness and an attitude favouring antibiotic use for mild ailment were associated with antibiotic use. This corroborates with our findings which indicated that attitude towards medicine use for minor ailments was statistically associated with drug use in pregnancy ($P = .00$).

While it is generally acceptable that education and information empowers individual to make informed decisions; this study found that self-medication in pregnancy shows a trend that **increases with level of education**, (**Not part of the variable tested on the table**) knowledge and awareness. These trends were however, not statistically significant. In Europe self-medication with antibiotics correlates with higher educational level [12]. Surveys conducted among university students in Nigeria found that self-medication increases as class level increases [13] and as knowledge about medicines increases [14, 15].

Although, women with higher **gravidae, older gestational age, history of termination of pregnancy** as well as those who recorded higher history of children mortality were more likely to practice self-medication in pregnancy (**Not part of the variable tested**), none of these was statistically significant. It can be argued that patients' belief about the appropriateness and perceived previous safety of particular medicine may be in conflict with practitioners' reliance on evidence-based practice. In Nigeria, medicine regulation is haphazard and unorganized; access to care including the public facilities is very poor. Worst still, it is mostly based on "out of pocket principle", thus, addressing issues of self-medication in pregnancy is imperative.

CONCLUSION

The extent of self-medication practice among pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics is very high (%). It occurs in spite of high level of educational attainment, cognitive level and awareness about the possible harmful effects of medicines in pregnancy. Attitude towards medicine use for minor ailment significantly predicts self-medication in pregnancy.

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