Editor’s Choice

In this June 2020 issue of *African Health Sciences* we are bringing you papers that are largely focusing on medical health issues such as malaria, HIV, TB, anthrax, and syphilis, and conditions of affluence and lifestyle.

*Malaria*: Omoun and colleagues from Ogun State in Nigeria have written an interesting paper on malaria specific immunoglobulin levels. In a related study of anti-malarial resistance, Ivorian scientists found that in vitro drug resistance is widespread involving most levels. In a related study of anti-malarial resistance, Ivorian scientists found that in vitro drug resistance is widespread involving most levels.

*HIV*: *Scarcity*: Ugandan authors investigated the barriers to use of antiretroviral drugs in Rakai district, while Nigerian authors report on respiratory symptoms and ventilator function tests in HIV infected patients.

*Malian*: and USA researchers report on the potential for using serum protein electrophoresis in monitoring antiretroviral therapy, while Nigerian researchers report on the lipid profiles in HIV/AIDS patients.

*A large proportion of medical students in Jos were found to have never had sexual intercourse, and of those who had had it, a very small percentage had had multiple sexual partners.* In Nigeria, still, children with behavioral disorders had poor academic performance highlighting the need for regular monitoring of school children for behaviour and academic performance.

*Anthrax and TB*: It is long since anthrax was in the news! Not a bio-terror weapon but as a serious public health problem. And where else other than Zimbabwe’s Midlands district of Gokwe. As the TB pandemic rages on, in tandem with the HIV pandemic, any means of getting on top of the situation would be welcome. That is why a report of experience with DOTS from the Gambia is published in this issue of *African Health Sciences*.

*Affluence and lifestyle*: An issue of medical conditions in Africa would be incomplete without reference to diseases of affluence in this century. We thought it appropriate to publish a paper on the environment: indoor myco-flora of houses in Jos Nigeria; while a very high prevalence of ventricular dysfunction in newly diagnosed *hypertension* patients is scary. Okoro studied mobile telephony and diabetes, while ile Ife physicians report on survival of leukemia patients.

*Practice points and case reports*: Indian workers have written for us a small piece on use of doxycycline in suspected cases of epidemic leptospirosis. With floods raging in the world, we thought this important and newsworthy. The tobacco industry is back in the news but for different reasons. Read Doku’s article on the tactics and challenges for tobacco control in low and middle income countries. We end this section with an interesting paper on reporting statistics. Finally we end the issue with two case reports, and a little piece on Ramadan.

*Thank you*: We thank all our authors, reviewers, editors, readers and staff, all whom work voluntarily to bring you *African Health Sciences*, free online.

James K Tumwine
Editor in Chief, African Health Sciences

References

1. Omosun YO, Adoro S, Anumudu CI, Odaibo A, Holder AA, Nwagwu M and Nwuba RI. Total immunoglobulin G and IgG1 subclass levels specific for the MSP-1, of *Plasmodium falciparum* are different in individuals with processing-inhibitory, blocking or neutral antibodies. *African Health Sciences* 2010; 10(2): 106-110


11. Abdulle FNSS, Jon IP. Comparison of Pulmonary TB DOTS clinic medication before and after the introduction of daily DOTS treatment and attitudes of treatment defaulters in the Western Division of the Gambia. *African Health Sciences* 2010; 10(2): 165-171


13. Adamu GU, Kandi AI, Opadijo GO, Omosoto ABO, Arowo AO. Comparison of Pulmonary TB DOTS clinic medication before and after the introduction of daily DOTS treatment and attitudes of treatment defaulters in the Western Division of the Gambia. *African Health Sciences* 2010; 10(2): 177-182


18. Doku D. The tobacco industry tactics—a challenge for tobacco control in low and middle income countries. *African Health Sciences* 2010; 10(2): 201-203


African Health Sciences Vol 10 No 2 June 2010