13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

Theme:
Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

Venue:
Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba, Lagos State

Date:
Wednesday 8th June 2016

Time:
8.00 am - 5.00 pm

Programme & Book of Abstracts
FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

THEME
Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES
Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation

CHAIRMAN
Professor Rahamon A. Bello
Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR
Dr. Olajide Idris
Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER
Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu
Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

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Conference website
www.cmulfcsconference.com
Background: Improving drinking water conditions and sanitation facilities remains a major concern in Nigeria. Improper sewage and refuse disposal can cause drainage blockage which has a negative impact on the environment. Together with poor water supply, they can cause health hazards which include various forms of infectious and chronic diseases. The objectives of this study are to determine the water supply, refuse disposal and sewage disposal practices among residents of Badagry local government area of Lagos state.

Method: The study design was a cross sectional descriptive study. Selection of respondents was by using multistage sampling method. Data collection was carried out using a pretested, structured, open and close-ended self-administered questionnaire. Questionnaires were administered to 309 respondents in the area. Epi Info statistical software was used for data analysis.

Results: The mean age of the respondents was 34.6 ± 14.1 years. The most common source of drinking water for majority of the respondents was sachet water (96.8%). The most common method of solid waste disposal was in the open bush/field (67.0%) and the most common toilet facility used by households was the flush and septic tank system (43.5%).

Conclusion: The most common methods of water supply, refuse disposal and sewage disposal from the study were sachet water, open bush/field and flush and septic tank system respectively. It is therefore recommended that
local and state government should improve on the present water supply, refuse disposal methods and sewage disposal methods among residents of Badagry local government area of Lagos state.

Keywords: water, sanitation, refuse disposal, sewage, Lagos, Badagry