



**FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES**  
**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS**



# **13<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2016**

## **TIME**

**8.00 am - 5.00pm**

**• PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS •**

# **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

**VENUE**

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba

**DATE:** Wednesday June 8<sup>th</sup> 2016    **TIME:** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

**Conference website**

[www.cmulfcsconference.com](http://www.cmulfcsconference.com)



## **SURVEY OF WATER SUPPLY, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PRACTICES AMONG RESIDENTS OF BADAGRY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

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**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  $34.6 \pm 14.1$  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 the

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

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