NUTRIMEDICINAL PLANTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN DISEASES IN UGANDA: CASE STUDY OF NAMUNGALWE SUB COUNTY, IGANGA DISTRICT

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0900

M Kamatenesi-Mugisha, P Nalumansi, J Tabuti. Biological Sciences, School of Biosciences, Makerere University; Institute of Environment and Natural Resources, Makerere University; Kampala, Uganda

Nutrition deficiency is a key determinant of an immune deficient body state. There is scientific evidence that plant species effective in disease management confers both nutritional and medicinal benefits to the people using them. The main objective of this study was to identify the plants known to be used in children diseases management and determine their macronutrient and micronutrient composition. To achieve the first objective, a survey was conducted between July 2009 and February 2010 using semi-structured interviews and questionnaires; focused group discussions, participant observation and field visits. Nutrition composition of plants used was determined using standard laboratory methods in the nutrition laboratory in the department of Food Science and Technology, Makerere University. A total of 67 species were documented as plants used in the disease management among children. These species belonged to 38 families and 35 genera. Faboideae (5), Asteraceae (4) and Mimosaceae (4) families had the most number of plant species. Herbs (37.7%) were the most used plant life forms followed by (34.4%) in disease management among the children. Leaves (58.1%) were the most used plant parts. These plant species are mainly cultivated (42.6%). The plants were mainly boiling. Most plant species were used in management of malaria, anemia and diarrhoea among children. The six selected plants, Acacia seyal, Albizia coriaria, Dicliptera laxata, Kalanchoe densiflora, Perssea americana and Vernonia amygdalina that were analysed in this study all had macronutrients and micronutrients except phosphorus and sodium. There is a great potential of nutrition supplements using plants in children diseases management.

ANTIMICROBIAL UTILIZATION PATTERN IN RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG PEDIATRIC POPULATION IN AJMAN, UAE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0902

M Hassan, LJ John, M Hassan. Pharmaceutics; Pharmacology, Gulf Medical University; Pediatrics, Gulf Medical College Hospital, Ajman, United Arab Emirates

Background and Aims Respiratory tract infection (RTI) among children is a leading cause of sickness among school children and parental absenteeism from work. It is associated with hospitalization and significant morbidity. Antimicrobials play an integral role in management of RTIs but irrational use is too common. Hence, this study aimed to determine the prescribing patterns of antimicrobials among children attending the outpatient department (OPD) of pediatrics in GMC Hospital, Ajman.

Methods A cross-sectional drug utilization study was conducted using the prescriptions from the medical records of patients (aged 0–12 years) diagnosed with RTIs during January 2011 at GMC Hospital, Ajman. The demographic data, clinical diagnosis and antibiotic prescription were analyzed using descriptive statistics (SPSS 19).

Results A total of 488 patients (20.2%) presented with RTI to the OPD of pediatrics. Male to female ratio was 1:2.4. Majority of the patients were Egyptians followed by Emiratis. Majority of children 225 (46%) were between 1–5 years of age. Combination of upper and lower respiratory tract infections (URTI & LRTI) accounted for 187 (38%), URTI 208 (23%), and LRTI 93 (19%). The most frequently prescribed drug categories for treatment of RTIs was antimicrobial