

Family violence among mothers seen at the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria

B A Ayinmode, MB BS, FMCGP

Department of General Medical Practice, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

M F Tunde-Ayinmode, MB BS, FMC Psych

Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

Objective. The attention given to family violence (FV) in primary medical care in Nigeria is still very insufficient in relation to its known adverse medical and psychosocial implications for women's health. The objective of this preliminary study was to assess the prevalence rate, correlates and effects of FV among mothers attending a primary care facility in Nigeria, with the aim of gaining an understanding of whether screening for FV in the primary care setting in Nigeria would be beneficial.

Methodology. A cross-sectional study of FV among 250 mothers attending the General Outpatient Department of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital was undertaken over a 5-month period. Data on the mothers' sociodemographic characteristics, and experience of FV and its psychosocial correlates and effects were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and a 20-item Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) as instruments.

Data analysis. EPI Info version 6 was used to analyse the data.

Results. Sixty-nine mothers (28%) had experienced FV at the hands of their husbands. Of these women, 49 (71%) indicated occurrences within the preceding 2 years; in 17 (25%), the violence was severe enough to warrant a hospital visit or treatment. Mothers who experienced FV were significantly more likely to have had previous experiences of violence by an in-law; to have reported child cruelty by a husband; to have children with difficult behaviour; and to have reported that they were neglected by their husbands and not enjoying their marriages. They were also significantly more likely to have a high score on the SRQ and be identified as probable cases with psychological problems (SRQ score ≥ 5).

Conclusion. In view of these findings, screening for FV in the primary care setting would be beneficial. Primary care physicians should therefore increase their interest, improve their skill, and carry out more research in the identification and management of FV.

Family violence (FV) is a term used to describe any form of violence against any member of a household or family by one of its members. Usually women and children are the victims and men the perpetrators of FV.^{1,4} Violence in the family is a complex global problem that results from biological, social and cultural factors, as well as having psychological and social consequences.^{1,3,5,6} It cuts across age, race, religion and socio-economic boundaries.^{1,2,6,7}

This study focuses on physical assault by men against women with children in a marriage setting – a phenomenon also known as 'wife beating'.^{8,9} Emotional and sexual assault were excluded although, in the African setting, these are regrettably still trivialised in the marriage context because of overbearing religious and sociocultural influences, some of which denigrate women.⁸⁻¹¹

In Nigeria, media reports of wife beating and the campaign by women's rights organisations suggest that the problem of family violence exists. Medical data on its extent and consequences are still scanty, however, especially at the crucial primary care level. Globally, 20% of women experience some form of violence at least once in their lifetime.⁵ A study of 144 women in Sierra Leone reported a wife-beating rate of 66.7%,¹² while another in Nigeria, involving 1 000 women, reported a rate of approximately 30%,⁹ and another involving 308 women reported a rate of 78.8%.¹³

Various factors have been found to be associated with increased risk of FV against women. Among these are: age <35 years, separated or divorced, low socio-economic status and alcohol abuse.^{1,9,14,15} The socio-economic and educational disadvantages of women, coupled with inequalities imposed by culture, religion, and judicial systems, may be more prevalent in Africa,^{8-11, 13} so a higher frequency of FV can be expected.

The medical effects of FV are many, and frequent examples include behavioural disorders (anxiety, depression, diagnosable conditions such as acute stress disorders and post-traumatic stress disorders), physical injuries or even death.^{1,2,7,11,16} Children of women affected by violence may also suffer serious psychosocial or physical abuse.^{9,17,18}

Globally, there is consensus that FV is still under-recognised and under-reported within the medical community.^{2,9,19,20} The reason for this has been adduced to be the negative and neglectful attitude of the medical community towards FV, and to inadequate training in how to recognise and manage it.^{19,20} Other reasons that have been suggested are societal misconceptions about FV as a private or criminal matter (rather than medical) and the high tolerance threshold of women towards FV.^{2,19,20}

Many women attending primary care facilities in Nigeria are known to have psychological problems from diverse causes, among which adverse life events are prominent,^{21,22} the contribution of FV to this is as yet unknown. Clinical experience also indicates that many women afflicted by FV do not volunteer information without prompting. A simple, short, local screening instrument for eliciting information about FV in a busy outpatient situation will be useful. But the first need is to establish whether the opportunity provided by the primary care setting would be rewarding by ascertaining the extent of the problem, its nature and impact.

Few studies have been done in Nigeria to address FV in the primary care setting, and none to our knowledge in Ilorin. Our present study therefore adds to the limited literature on reporting the frequency of FV, its correlates and effects. Most importantly, this study could provide a basis for planning initial intervention strategies and for conducting a long-term epidemiological study from which appropriate screening or diagnostic instruments and intervention methods can be developed.

Methods

This study was a cross-sectional investigation carried out at clinics in the General Outpatient Department (GOPD) of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital (UIITH) over a 5-month period. The GOPD is essentially a primary care unit since all patients visiting the hospital are seen there first, except for accident and emergency cases.

The study population consisted of 250 mothers from a non-probability sampling of consecutive married women attending

the above clinics who met the inclusion criteria and gave verbal consent to participate. The inclusion criteria for the study were: (i) being currently married and (ii) having at least 1 child ≥ 6 years old and in school (this factor was used as an inclusion criterion because some questions enquired information on performance of the child at home and at school). Women who were widowed or currently divorced were excluded from recruitment for the sake of uniformity and ease of statistical analysis.

A questionnaire was designed for collecting the socio-demographic data of the mothers and their characteristics in relation to FV. It included questions intended to establish the following: (i) socio-economic characteristics of women and their spouses; (ii) the occurrence of previous physical assault, its frequency and the social context in which it occurred; and (iii) some of its physical and psychosocial effects on the victim and her children.

The SRQ was used to assess psychological disorder in the subjects. The SRQ by Harding *et al.*²³ was designed for use in the World Health Organization (WHO) study on strategies for extending mental health care. It was especially designed for screening of psychiatric disturbances in the primary care setting.²³ The SRQ-1 (or 20-item SRQ) containing non-psychotic questions was used. Each item in the questionnaire has a score of 0 or 1.

SRQ-1 was validated in a primary care setting in rural south-western Nigeria and found to effectively discriminate between patients with and without psychiatric morbidity.²⁴ This was best done at a cut-off point of 5, which has the optimal sensitivity of 98.8% and specificity of 90.9%.²⁴ The cut-off point of 5 was also adapted by another study²² for assessing the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among attendees at 5 primary health care centres in 5 towns of a rural local government area in south-western Nigeria.

The Yoruba version of SRQ-1 used by one of the authors (MF) in an earlier study in the same hospital, was used. The two instruments were pilot-tested using 25 mothers at another clinic in Ilorin. The pilot testing revealed that most items on the measures were comprehensible and easy to complete and could be administered within 20 - 25 minutes. Only slight modifications were needed in the semi-structured questionnaire.

Although the instruments were to be self-administered, because of the low level of education among the group, and the need for uniformity, they were read out in private to each of the mothers in the appropriate language by one of the investigators (BA).

Data analysis was carried out using EPI-info version 6. Simple frequency tables were obtained and chi-square tests were performed to determine significant differences between various variables and correlates. Statistical significance was set at $p \leq 5$.

Results

A total of 280 mothers who met the inclusion criteria were approached to participate, but only 250 of them gave consent and were assessed; those who declined gave reasons such as lack of time and interest.

Of the 250 mothers, 193 (77%) were not ill but accompanied their children to the hospital; 29 (12%) had an acute illness, of whom 18 (7.2%) had malaria fever, and 28 (11%) had chronic illnesses such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus, with onset of illness <2 months and considered to be stable with no clinical complications.

Demographic characteristics (Table I)

In terms of age, 210 (84%) mothers were between 20 and 39 years, while 113 (45%) husbands were in the same range. The mean age of husbands was 40.7 years (\pm standard deviation (SD) 7.5), which was significantly higher than that of mothers (32.3 \pm 6.0) ($p=0.000$). The majority of mothers (83%) and their husbands (90%) had no, or primary school, education and were engaged in unskilled or semiskilled work (71% of mothers v. 58% of husbands), indicating a not particularly literate population. Occupation classifications were as follows:

- skilled – professionals with or without university degrees, and senior and intermediate civil servants
- semi-skilled – artisans, junior civil servants and drivers
- unskilled – labourers, petty traders, uneducated, unemployed and housewives.

The Yoruba ethnic group constituted about 83% of mothers and husbands (as expected by the study's location in a Yoruba-speaking town). Christianity was practised by 43% of the sample, while 57% practised Islam.

Two hundred and nine (84%) mothers had at least 1 male child, and 202 (81%) had <5 children; 98% were living with their husband in the same household; 19 (8%) had had a previous marriage; 123 (49%) had been married >10 years, and 76% were in monogamous marriages. Only 10% of husbands consumed alcohol.

Family violence characteristics

Sixty-nine (28%) mothers reported having been beaten by their husbands; 49 (71% – 49/69) of these women reported that the beating occurred within 2 years of the study, and 17 (51% – 17/49) indicated a frequency of more than twice within the same period. Among the 69 mothers who had experienced FV, 17 (25% – 17/49) indicated that the injuries received were severe enough to warrant a hospital visit and treatment.

Correlates of FV (Tables I and II)

Mothers who had been beaten previously by their husbands were compared with those who had never been. The group that had experienced FV previously was found to be significantly more likely to report the following: (i) to have husbands of low educational (\leq primary education) and occupational (\leq semi-skilled) levels; (ii) to be in marriages \geq 10 years' duration; (iii) to have \geq 5 children; (iv) to have husbands with a previous history of divorce; (v) that their husbands had behavioural problems or were neglectful; (vi) episodes of child cruelty by husbands; (vii) previous experiences of FV caused by an in-law; or (viii) having an in-law living with them.

There was, however, no correlation between FV and the following: (i) age of the mother or her husband; (ii) mother's educational and occupational levels; (iii) type of family or marriage; (iv) absence of a male child; and (v) alcohol use by husband.

Impact of FV (Tables II and III)

Mothers who had experienced FV previously were significantly more likely to score higher on the SRQ and be identified as probable cases with psychological problems (SRQ score \geq 5). Of the 69 mothers who experienced FV, 28 (41% – 28/69) had an SRQ score \geq 5, compared with the 30 without FV experience (17% – 30/181) ($p<0.000$). These figures suggest that FV probably contributed to psychological problems in these mothers. Also, the mean SRQ score of mothers (4.2 \pm 2.8) who had experienced FV previously was significantly higher than those who had never experienced it (2.2 \pm 8.0) ($p<0.000$).

In addition, victims of FV were significantly more likely to have children who were under-achieving at school, and with difficult behaviour or bed-wetting after 7 years of age. FV also adversely affected marriages: of the 17 women who indicated that they were not enjoying their marriages, 10 (59%) had experienced FV.

Table I. Sociodemographics, family characteristics of the mothers and correlates of FV

Variables		Had FV incidents (N ₁ =69)		No FV incidents (N ₂ =181)		Significance (p-value)
		n ₁	(%)	n ₂	(%)	
Mothers' age group (yrs)	< 20	1	(2)	0	(0)	0.075
	20 - 29	16	(23)	62	(34)	
	30 - 39	37	(54)	95	(53)	
	≥40	15	(22)	24	(13)	
Mothers' education	None	12	(17)	30	(17)	0.062
	Primary	23	(33)	34	(19)	
	Secondary	21	(30)	62	(34)	
	Tertiary	13	(19)	55	(30)	
Mothers' occupational group	Skilled	13	(19)	59	(33)	0.092
	Semi-skilled	9	(13)	17	(9)	
	Unskilled	47	(68)	105	(58)	
Husbands' age group (yrs)	≤29	1	(2)	4	(2)	0.135
	30 -3 9	26	(38)	82	(45)	
	40 - 49	27	(39)	76	(42)	
	≥50	15	(22)	19	(11)	
Husbands' education	None	8	(12)	18	(10)	0.000
	Primary	24	(35)	20	(11)	
	Secondary	16	(23)	62	(34)	
	Tertiary	21	(30)	81	(45)	
Husbands' occupational group	Skilled	19	(28)	88	(49)	0.007
	Semi-skilled	13	(19)	31	(17)	
	Unskilled	37	(39)	62	(34)	
Type of family	Monogamy	50	(73)	141	(78)	0.460
	Polygamy	19	(28)	40	(22)	
Husbands' no. of wives	1	49	(71)	143	(79)	0.104
	2	14	(20)	33	(18)	
	>2	6	(9)	5	(3)	
Duration of mothers marriage (yrs)	≤10	18	(26)	109	(60)	0.000
	≥11	51	(74)	72	(40)	
Husbands' no. of divorce	None	52	(75)	162	(90)	0.008
	≥1	17	(25)	19	(10)	
No. of children of mother	≤4	51	(74)	151	(83)	0.127
	≥5	18	(26)	30	(17)	
Alcohol use by husbands	Yes	11	(16)	13	(7)	0.063
	No	58	(84)	168	(93)	
Living with in-laws	No	35	(51)	119	(66)	0.042
	Yes	34	(49)	62	(34)	
No. of mothers' male children	0	13	(19)	28	(16)	0.441
	1	19	(28)	65	(36)	
	≥2	37	(54)	88	(49)	

N = total number of mothers in the study population = 250 N₁ = total number of mothers who reported at least one incidence of family violence N₂ = total number of mothers who reported no incidence of family violence.
n₁ and n₂ are the percentages of N₁ and N₂ respectively to the nearest whole number.

Table II. Impact of family violence

Variables	Had FV incidents (N ₁ =69)		No FV incidents (N ₂ =181)		Sign. level (p-value)
	n ₁	(%)	n ₂	(%)	
FV by husband's relatives					
Yes	7	(10)	2	(1)	0.002
No	62	(90)	179	(99)	
Child cruelty by husband					
Yes	8	(12)	8	(44)	0.047
No	61	(88)	173	(96)	
At least one child under-achieving at school					
Yes	21	(30)	28	(16)	0.013
None	48	(70)	153	(85)	
At least one child with a difficult behaviour					
Yes	31	(45)	42	(23)	0.001
None	38	(55)	139	(77)	
At least one child who was still bedwetting after age ≥7years					
Yes	26	(38)	31	(17)	0.015
No	53	(62)	140	(77)	
Earning more income than husband					
Yes	9	(13)	15	(8)	0.368
No	60	(87)	166	(92)	
Husband has a behavioural problem					
Yes	21	(30)	9	(5)	0.000
No	48	(70)	172	(95)	
Feel neglected by husband					
Yes	10	(15)	9	(5)	0.023
No	59	(86)	172	(95)	
Not enjoying marriage					
Yes	10	(15)	7	(4)	0.008
No	59	(86)	174	(96)	
Total SRQ score					
<5	41	(59)	151	(83)	0.000
≥5	28	(41)	30	(17)	

N = total number of mothers in the study population = 250 N₁ = total number of mothers who reported at least one incidence of family violence N₂ = total number of mothers who reported no incidence of family violence.
n₁ and n₂ are the percentages of N₁ and N₂ respectively to the nearest whole number.

When the symptom profile from the SRQ was assessed, it was observed that the symptoms that were significantly reported by mothers who had experienced FV over those who had not included: (i) poor appetite; (ii) easily frightened; (iii) feel nervous, tense or worried; (iv) difficulty in thinking clearly; (v) feel unhappy; (vi) crying more than usual; (vii) finding it difficult to enjoy daily activities; (viii) daily work suffering as a result of illness; (ix) feel worthless; (x) lost interest in things; (xi) thoughts of ending life; and (xii) feel tired all the time.

The balance of these symptoms suggests depression, meaning that victims of FV were significantly likely to report depressive symptoms. However, despite the fact that 53 mothers reported being unhappy, only 12 reported suicidal ideation, suggesting that the depressive symptoms were most probably mild or moderate.

Discussion

With a prevalence rate of 28% in this study (that was restricted to physical violence and a specific group of women), family violence is probably more common in primary care settings in Nigeria than is realised. Primary care practice provides a setting that offers better scope for women to discuss issues such as FV. It is time to take advantage of this opportunity, by way of primary care providers carrying out assessment, intervention and/or appropriate referral of women in violent relationships.

Compared with two other studies in Nigeria^{9,13} and some in Africa,^{10,12} the prevalence rate of FV in this study is relatively low. The reason may lie in the fact that this study was restricted (as described above), as well as its hospital and urban base, with possible cultural differences possibly also contributing.

Table III. Positive items score on SRQ by mothers with and without FV report

Variables	Mothers with FV reports (N ₁ =69)		Mothers without FV reports (N ₂ =181)		Level of significance (p)
	n ₁	(%)	n ₂	(%)	
1. Do you often have headaches?	40	(58)	61	(34)	0.000
2. Is your appetite poor?	13	(19)	14	(8)	0.021
3. Do you sleep badly?	15	(22)	26	(14)	0.224
4. Do you feel easily frightened?	38	(55)	58	(32)	0.001
5. Do your hands shake?	14	(20)	20	(11)	0.089
6. Do you feel nervous, tense or worried?	34	(49)	57	(32)	0.014
7. Is your digestion poor?	0	(0)	6	(3)	0.192
8. Do you have trouble thinking clearly?	6	(9)	4	(2)	0.029
9. Do you feel unhappy?	28	(41)	25	(14)	0.000
10. Do you cry more than usual?	22	(32)	18	(10)	0.000
11. Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities?	9	(13)	8	(4)	0.023
12. Do you find it difficult to make decisions?	2	(3)	7	(4)	1.000
13. Is your daily work suffering as a result of illness?	6	(9)	2	(1)	0.006
14. Do you feel unable to play a useful part in life?	2	(3)	6	(3)	1.000
15. Do you feel that you are a worthless person?	2	(3)	6	(3)	1.000
16. Have you lost interest in things?	13	(19)	15	(8)	0.032
17. Has the thought of ending your life been in your mind?	9	(13)	3	(2)	0.000
18. Do you feel tired all the time?	16	(23)	22	(12)	0.048
19. Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	5	(7)	12	(7)	1.000
20. Are you easily tired?	17	(25)	27	(15)	0.106

N is the total number of people in the study population = 250.

N₁ is the total number of mothers who reported at least one incidence of family violence.

N₂ is the total number of mothers who reported no incidence of family violence.

n₁ and n₂ are the percentages of N₁ and N₂ respectively to the nearest whole number.

In terms of correlates, socio-economic status as measured by mothers' educational and occupational levels did not influence the occurrence of FV in this study. This is consistent with the pattern observed in Sierra Leone¹² but contradicts some other studies.^{2,9} However, husbands with low educational (\leq primary education) and occupational (\leq semi-skilled) levels were more likely to beat their wives. This suggests an inverse relationship between these factors and FV, which is consistent with the pattern in a previous study in Nigeria.⁹ Husbands indicted as neglectful, behaviourally disturbed or child-abusing in this study were also likely to be 'wife-beaters'. This pattern probably suggests progressively dysfunctional family situations.

Family structure and formation factors were found to influence FV in this study. For example, victims of FV were more likely to: (i) have ≥ 5 children, (ii) have experienced in-law-related violence; or (iii) be living with an in-law. Based on the prevailing sociocultural environment, it is reasonable to expect this type of family structure or formation in lower socio-economic groups, where it is possible for husbands to be 'culture respecting' enough to permit family members to physically abuse their wives.

Despite strong evidence in many studies^{1,9,14} linking substance abuse (especially alcohol) to FV, it was found not to be influential in this study. The small size of our study was probably a major factor; a larger study would be necessary to fully explore the relationship of this variable with FV in the primary care setting.

The consistent global pattern of adverse physical and psychosocial effects of FV on mothers^{2,9,13,15,16} is also supported by this study. A substantial number of mothers (25% – 17/69) suffered injuries severe enough to seek medical attention. In addition, a significant number of mothers who had experienced FV were identified as probably having psychological problems by the SRQ instrument (41% – 28/69). When this figure is compared with that of 28% found in mothers of children with sickle cell disease by the same instrument in the same setting as this one,²⁵ the severity of the psychological distress of FV can be better recognised. Furthermore, as part of a complex family disorder, the children of victims also suffered. They were more likely to be underachieving at school, to have behavioural problems and be bedwetting after 7 years of age.

In order to identify, manage or prevent FV, a holistic or 'bio-psycho-social' approach to health care²⁶ by primary care practitioners is crucial. While public education, aimed at men, on the harmful effects of FV is a good strategy, husbands of victims should be invited for counselling and education in every case of FV. Children of victims should also be assessed for physical and psychosocial problems.²⁷

One of the major limitations of this study was its restriction to only physical violence – to the exclusion of emotional, verbal and sexual violence. It was additionally restricted to currently married mothers with children ≥ 6 years attending the outpatient department only, excluding mothers from the emergency and other departments. All this put a limit on its generalisability and applicability. Considering that it is a preliminary study, opportunity still exists in the future to improve these defects.

The tertiary hospital and urban-based nature of the study, although carried out in a primary care setting, may also restrict the application of its findings to the wider community – especially rural areas – where the level of health care and socio-economic status are likely to be very different.

Conclusion

This study has provided evidence that women at primary care level in Nigeria not only experience FV but that it also negatively affects their physical and psychosocial well-being and that of their children. Unless primary care providers take interest in the psychosocial care of these victims, the majority of them will continue to suffer in silence.

Moreover, based on the findings of this study, it can be reasonably concluded that screening for FV in primary care settings in Nigeria would be rewarding, with potential for improving women's health. We therefore recommend that primary care physicians increase their interest, knowledge, skill and research in the practicable and affordable identification and management of family violence.

References

- Schwab JJ. Spouse abuse: medical and psychiatric perspectives. *Int Psych Today* 1998; 8(1): 5-12.
- Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs, American Medical Association. Physicians and Domestic Violence: Ethical Considerations. *JAMA* 1992; 267(23): 3190-3193.
- Moreno CG. World Health Organisation recommendations put women first. *Lancet* 1999; 354: 2075-2076.
- Datner EM, Ferroggiaro AA. Violence during pregnancy. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 1999; 17(3): 645-655.
- Haile-Mariam T, Smith J. Domestic violence against women in the international community. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 1999; 17(3): 617-630.
- World Health Organization. *World Report on Violence and Health: Summary*. Geneva: WHO, 2002: 13-23.
- Eisenstat SA, Bancroft L. Domestic violence. *N Engl J Med* 1999; 341 (12): 886-892.
- Hindin MJ. Understanding women's attitudes towards wife beating in Zimbabwe. *Bull World Health Organ* 2003; 81(7): 501-508.
- Odujinrin O. Wife battering in Nigeria. *Int J Gynecol Obstet* 1993; 41: 159-164.
- Hof C, Richters A. Exploring intersections between teenage pregnancy and gender violence: lessons from Zimbabwe. *Afr J Reprod Health* 1999; 3(1): 51-65.
- Esen UJ. Violence against women in developing countries (Letter to the Editor). *East Afr Med J* 2000; 77: 400.
- Coker AL, Richter DL. Violence against women in Sierra Leone: frequency and correlates of intimate partner violence and forced sexual intercourse. *Afr J Reprod Health* 1998; 2(1): 61-72.
- Okemgbo CN, Omideyi AK, Odimegwu CO. Prevalence, patterns and correlates of domestic violence in selected Igbo communities of Imo state, Nigeria. *Afr J Reprod Health* 2002; 6(2): 101-14.
- Atwood JD. Domestic violence: The role of alcohol (Letter to the Editor). *JAMA* 1991; 265(4): 460-461.
- Haywood YC, Haile-Marian T. Violence against women. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 1999; 17(3): 603-615.
- Council on Scientific Affairs, American Medical Association. Violence against women: relevance for medical practitioners. *JAMA* 1992; 267(23): 3184-3189.
- Siegel RM, Hill TD, Henderson VA, et al. Screening for domestic violence in the community paediatric setting. *Paediatrics* 1999; 104(4): 874-877.
- Pakier RA, Leneghan PA, Muelleman RL. Battered women: where they go for help. *J Emerg Nursing* 1998; 24: 16-19.
- Rodriguez MA, Bauer HM, McLoughlin E, Grumbach K. Screening and intervention for intimate partner abuse; practices and attitudes of primary care physicians. *JAMA* 1999; 282(5): 468-474.
- Sugg NK, Inui T. Primary care physicians' response to domestic violence – opening a Pandora's box. *JAMA* 1992; 267(23): 3157-3160.
- Abiodun OA. Psychiatry morbidity in a primary health care centre in a rural community in Nigeria. *Cent Afr J Med* 1989; 34(4): 372-377.
- Ohaeri JU, Odejide OA, Gureje O, Olatawura MO. The prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among adults attending at five primary health care facilities of a rural community in Nigeria. *Nigerian Postgrad Med J* 1994; 1(1): 12-16.
- Harding TW, De Arango MV, Baltazar J, et al. Mental disorders in primary health care: a study of their frequency and diagnosis in four developing countries. *Psychol Med* 1980; 10: 231-241.
- Abiodun OA. Sensitivity and validity of the Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) in a primary health care centre in a rural community in Nigeria. *Psychopathologie Africaine* 1988-1989; XXIII(1): 79-88.
- Tunde-Ayinmode MF. Psychosocial impact of sickle cell disease on children and their mothers in University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital: a controlled study. Dissertation, Faculty of Psychiatry, National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria, 1999. FMC Psych dissertation, National Postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria, Lagos, 1999.
- Abiodun OA. The need for a holistic approach to patient care. *Postgrad Doctor Afr* 13(4): 95-97.
- Adelekan ML. Psychiatric disorders of children and young adults in developing countries. In: Tantam D, Appleby L, Duncan A, eds. *Psychiatry for the Developing World*. London: Gaskell Press (Imprint of the Royal College of Psychiatrists), 1995: 311-340.