

From the Editorial Desk

The Advent of a new Biomedical Science Journal

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I am delighted to present to our readers and the academia the Maiden Edition of our journal, 'Journal of Biomedical and Applied Medical Sciences'. The Journal is domiciled in the School of Basic Medical Sciences and it promises to showcase collaborative research in the Biomedical Sciences.

The Journal will unveil findings in diverse areas of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiotherapy, Physiology, Nursing Science, Hospital Medicine, Medical Laboratory Science, Radiography and Molecular Biology. This should interest readers and encourage contributions from the academia, allied Biomedical Sciences, industry and parastatals.

Usunobun and Adegbegi¹ in their article, 'Hepatoprotective Effect Of *Annona Muricata* On Acetaminophen-induced Liver Toxicity', were able to demonstrate the protective effect of soursop leaves in an animal model. There is no doubt that the sour sop fruit has become popular due to its inherent phytochemicals, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties². This knowledge has made the price of sour sop to soar in recent times.

The prevalent use of Alcohol has an influence on risky sexual behavior. This can lead to undesirable consequences which includes sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV and unplanned pregnancy. Afemikhe and Olatuja³ in an article in this edition titled 'Alcohol use and sexual behaviour of University undergraduates in Benin City, Edo state, Nigeria reported that 60% of the respondents used alcohol, and the consumption was more with males. The alcohol most consumed was beer (48%) with the most frequent sexual behavior indicated as exposure of the body.

The indiscriminate use of antibiotics by individuals can lead to antibacterial resistance. *Staphylococcus aureus* is a major pathogen in the hospitals and community that is associated with a variety of clinical infections and variable antibiotic resistant pattern. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-resistant coagulase negative staphylococci (MRCoNS) are considered the most important cause of the nosocomial and community-acquired infections, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. Ogefere et al⁴ in an article 'Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus and coagulase negative staphylococci recovered from clinical specimens in a tertiary hospital in Benin City, Nigeria', reported a prevalence of 56.94% and 67.48% of MRSA and MRCoNS respectively. The different clinical specimens with isolates recovered from umbilical cord and catheter tips harboured most MRSA strains. Age, gender and source of isolates (in-patients and out-patients) did not significantly ($P > 0.05$) affect the prevalence of MRSA and MRCoNS in the study. Other authors^{5,6} have reported pus and wounds specimens to have most MRSA. This article emphasizes the need for prudent use of antibiotics to curtail the tide of antibacterial resistance.

Ehwarieme and Idhigu⁷ in their article titled, 'Knowledge And Practices of Foot Care Among Patients With Type Two Diabetic Mellitus Attending Out Patient Department of Selected Hospitals In Benin City, Edo State' opined that diabetic foot ulcer is one of the most devastating complications of diabetes that can lead to lower limb amputations and death. The study evaluated the knowledge and practice of diabetic foot care among diabetic patients in

some tertiary health facilities in Benin City. They reported that majority 168(66.7%) of the respondents have good knowledge but also lacked good practice of diabetic foot care. Forgetfulness, Ignorance and lack of time and money to purchase the necessary items to practice foot care were some of the factors that negatively affect practice of diabetic foot care among the respondents. Males and poor educational background were twice more likely to have poor practice than females and those with tertiary level of education. The study emphasises the need for continuous health education on foot care to prevent and manage diabetic foot ulcer.

The benefits of a consistent exercise program includes maintenance of good health, weight maintenance, reduce risk of heart diseases, good management of blood sugar and insulin levels. It also helps to improve mental health, mood, thinking, learning and judgment skills by improving brain health and memory as reported by Ogbouma et al⁸ in their article titled 'Structured Exercise Programmes In Promoting Healthy Body Composition In Youths With Intellectual Disabilities'. This study was designed to investigate the extent to which structured exercise program affect body composition components in teenagers with mild to moderate intellectual disabilities. It was reported that a 25 to 30-minute structured exercise program three times a week for ten weeks; resulted in significant changes in the percentage body fat, body weight and body mass index of young persons with intellectual disability. They recommended that rehabilitation professionals should incorporate structured exercises training programs into the regular activities for the holistic care of persons with intellectual disabilities in homes and schools for the disabled.

References.

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The present economic downturn, covid-19 pandemic, coupled with insurgency in the North east could have an effect on malnutrition. Emokpae and Odungide⁹ examined the growing trend of malnutrition and the consequences in a review titled 'Childhood Malnutrition: a Potential Risk of Metabolic Diseases in Adulthood'. They highlighted the magnitude of childhood malnutrition and the need for adequate nutrition from the time of conception to the first two years of life. The emphasis of this review is the need to sustain program implementations in order to halt or prevent its consequences. They presented an association between childhood malnutrition and potential risk of developing metabolic diseases in adulthood.

Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly) is one of the most commonly used model organisms for biomedical science. The conservation of the signalling pathways in *Drosophila* and the ability to easily manipulate genes and has taken the centre stage for research in cancer biology. Igharo et al¹⁰ reported the survival rate and selected essential metals in *Drosophila melanogaster* fed with concentrations of chitosan, in an attempt to maximize its production. They reported that dietary inclusion of chitosan in *Drosophila* meals may prolong fly survival and modulate the levels of the essential metals, particularly copper, zinc and selenium.

It is our desire to disseminate scientific information worldwide and stimulate the interest of readers and contributors. The website for this journal is <http://jbams.org/>.

All correspondences and information can be assessed through the website.

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