



Challenges Facing Malaria Patients and Roles of Librarians in Providing Health Information in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna, State Nigeria

JUMARE, Mohammed Hamza

Department of Library and Information Science,

Federal College of Education,

Zaria, Nigeria

Email: jumarem2@gmail.com

Accepted 28TH February, 2022

Abstract: This study examined the role of librarians in the provision of health information to malaria patients in Zaria, local government of Kaduna state. Two libraries and Four Hospital were used to make this Study Fully Examined; President Kennedy library and (PKL) Kong, Zaria. And Federal College of Education Library (FCE) Zaria. The following Objectives of the study were Made Identification of the challenges facing malaria patients in Zaria local government. The Actual roles of librarians in information provision for malaria patients; face to face survey method was Adopted in which twenty nine(29) respondents all together answered an Interview; Eighteen (18) malaria patients and Eleven (11) librarians in Zaria local government Area as well as PKL and FCE librarians were purposively sampled; The target population on for this study were the malaria patients in Zaria Local government as well as Librarians ; finding shows that the challenges malaria patients faces are passing malaria to child, loss of growth, fever, Abortion sweats and muscle pain. Malaria patients sources of information are doctors ,articles, radios, librarians among others roles of librarians are to refer patients to doctors within the University or use the internet to answer some of their queries ; The Recommendation were offered; library and government should be organized weekly, quarterly, and annual workshop, conference and seminar in public and academic libraries so that on the affected of Malaria would be communicated to their publicity; librarians to be Responsibility for providing malaria information in library; Current awareness should be created by librarians to the public and academic library members; librarians should also recommend a Forums for Orientation of students in libraries and training of staff in libraries on malaria information.

Keywords: Challenges: Malaria Patients: Health-Related Information: Qualitative Research: Thematic Analysis.

Cite This Article As: JUMARE, M. H. (2022). Challenges Facing Malaria Patients and Roles of Librarians in Providing Health Information in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna, State Nigeria. American Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Africa, 2(2): 1-9.

1.0 Introduction of the Study

Malaria Disease is an illness described by repetitive episodes of fever with muscle firmness, shaking and perspiring (WHO, 2011). In this study, Macleod (2012) expressed that Malaria Disease is a parasitic contamination communicated to people through the nibbles of a tainted female Anopheles mosquito. The name "Malaria Disease" is gotten from the Italian Words Mal (awful) and aria (air). It emerged initially in light of the fact that the residents

of Rome imagined that the infection was shrunk by breathing the awful demeanor of the Pontine Marshes (Garnham, 2018). However, Hornby (2017) characterized Malaria Disease (ague, swamp fever, occasional fever, paludism) as an irresistible illness because of the presence of parasitic Protozoa of the variety Plasmodium (*P. falciparum*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale* or *P. vivax*) inside the red platelets. The infection is bound to tropical and subtropical regions. Malaria Disease is one of the most common infections of the world. Current assessments foresee north of 200,000,000 cases every year. The quantity of clinical cases surpasses 150 million with roughly 2.3 million people, the majority of these casualties are babies and little youngsters. Over portion of the total populace lives in jungle fevers regions (WHO, 2014; Okeke et al., 2016).

Around 90% of all jungle fever passing in this present reality happen in Africa South of the Sahara. This is on the grounds that larger part of the contaminations is brought about by *Plasmodium falciparum*, the riskiest of the four Malaria Disease parasites. It is likewise on the grounds that the best jungle fever vectors, “the mosquito *Anopheles gambiae*” are the most inescapable in Africa and generally challenging to control (WHO, 2011, 2012). Serious jungle fever isn't promptly recognizable from other extreme illnesses like typhoid, pneumonia, and meningitis which require altogether different treatment. Toure et al. (2014) likewise assessed that somewhere in the range of 300 and 500 million individuals are in danger. Independent of different jungle fever control projects of WHO, UNICEF. Legislature of different countries, jungle fever had stayed the most irresistible and pervasive infection of the world. Different misinterpretations notwithstanding drug opposition, insect spray obstruction, misdiagnosis, obliviousness and neediness are answerable for the disappointment of control programs on jungle fever (Bremner, 2011).

The French Physician, Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran originally distinguished the parasite under the magnifying instrument in 1880. Ronald Ross and Giovanni Grassi perceived the mosquito as jungle fever vector in 1897 (Good, 2011). In any case, notwithstanding huge and different endeavors to control this sickness, jungle fever is among the main three deadliest transferable illnesses and the deadliest tropical parasitic infection today (Sachs & Malaney, 2012). Around the world, incredible and changed endeavors are being made to find out with regards to this sickness and to decide how to control it. This is an imposing undertaking. The authority jungle fever annihilation customized, run by world Health Organization (WHO), was dropped in the last part of the 2013s due to developing trouble given that the mind boggling and tenacious nature of this illness ended up being unmistakable. An administration technique today incorporates the advancement of immunizations and chemotherapeutic specialists, vector control, insect poisons, instruction, bed nets and insect spray treated nets. Protection from drugs by both the mosquito and the parasite is a developing hindrance in the fight against jungle fever. Blend treatment has been displayed to build the adequacy of consolidating drugs (Touret et al., 2014). Albeit the above endeavors have been effective to fluctuating degrees around 500 million clinical instances of jungle fever are accounted for every year and mortality gauges range somewhere in the range of 0.7 and 2.7 million. The vast majority of these passing are little youngsters in sub-Saharan Africa, where Malaria Disease mortality is the most elevated, 90% of detailed jungle fever - related passing are kids younger than five (Gardner, 2012). Notwithstanding, the real figure of ailment, dismalness and mortality might be totally different from those referred to above. Exactness is obstructed by the way that most Malaria Disease passing happen at home, many cases are misdiagnosed and utilitarian magnifying lens are not accessible to most facilities nearby (Greenwood & Mutabingwa, 2012). Sadly, the sickness trouble is on the ascent. Accordingly, there is a basic need to have a review that would catch and archive difficulties confronting Malaria Disease patient.

2.0 Statement of Problem

In 2017, an estimated 219 million instances of Malaria Disease happened around the world (95% certainty stretch [CI]: 203-262 million), contrasted and 239million cases in 2010 (95% CI: 219-285 million) and 217 million cases in 2016 (95% CI: 200-259 million). Despite the fact that there were an expected 20 million less jungle fever cases in 2017 than in 2010, information for the period 2015-2017 feature that no critical headway in diminishing worldwide Malaria Disease cases was made in this time span. Most jungle fever cases in 2017 were in the WHO African

Region (200 million or 92%), trailed by the WHO South-East Asia Region with 5% of the cases and the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region with 2%. Fifteen nations in sub-Saharan Africa and India conveyed practically 80% of the worldwide jungle fever trouble. Five nations represented almost 50% of all Malaria Disease cases around the world: Nigeria (25%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (11%), Mozambique (5%), India (4%) and Uganda (4%). The 10 most elevated trouble nations in Africa revealed expansions in instances of jungle fever in 2017 contrasted and 2016. Of these, Nigeria, Madagascar and the Democratic Republic of the Congo had the most elevated gauge clamor wrinkles, all more noteworthy than a large portion of 1,000,000 cases. Conversely, India reported 3 million less cases in a similar period, a 24% lessening contrasted and 2016

To address the issues of Malaria Disease, School from various calling has moved toward the issue. For Example, the Study of Abraham, J. (2019) Plasmodium vivax disease is ascending in Africa, where Plasmodium falciparum is answerable for over 90% of Malaria Disease cases. While P. vivax is recognized as a significant reason for serious and cerebral Malaria Disease. Another study by jungle fever Journal Organization. (2019). Address that the Malaria stays one of the main sources of bleakness and passing in Africa. Alongside early finding and treatment of Malaria Disease cases and intermittent preventive therapy in pregnancy. One more review by Musa, Usman. (September, 2018) Found out that after long stretches of endeavors on the control of jungle fever, it stays as a deadliest irresistible infection. A significant issue for the accessible enemy of malarial medications is the event of medication obstruction in Plasmodium. One more review Conducted by Inegbenebor, A. U. (2017). While bed nets and insect poison splashing essentially affect Malaria Disease trouble in numerous endemic districts, open air vector taking care of and insect spray obstruction may eventually restrict their commitment to disposal. One more concentrate by Sobel, S. R. (2016). Jungle fever is an enormous worldwide wellbeing trouble because of its mortality, grimness and cost to economies. It is important to take out the infection in all nations where conceivable to accomplish the World Health Organization. In any case, the review by Thomas, A. Ruket. (2019). Checking of Malaria Disease vectors is significant for planning and keeping up with successful control intercessions as changes in vector-taking care of propensities can undermine the viability of mediations. At the hour of composing this project the Researcher affirmed that caught and recorded the difficulties confronting Malaria Disease patient in Zaria neighborhood government or even the Role of custodian play in giving wellbeing data to jungle fever patient in Zaria nearby government.

2.1 Research Question

This study is arrangement to observe replies to the accompanying examination questions.

1. What are the difficulties confronting Malaria Patients in Zaria Local Government area of Kaduna State Nigeria?
2. What roles do librarian in Zaria Local Government play in providing malaria information to patients?

2.2 Procedure

To gather important information for this review, subjective contextual investigation approach was taken on and plan semi-organized interview for disease members. Subjective contextual analysis is a superb approach for clear comprehension of people's inward agonies and genuine encounters (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006).

3.0 Method of the Study

Applicable information for this study was gathered through up close and personal meeting with Kidnapped Victims 'Understudies of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria. At first, before the beginning of the meeting the scientists look for the members' agree and disclosed to them in insights regarding the review points and goals. The meeting was led at different members' selection of areas inside the college. Questions were gotten some information about the difficulties they face with respect to malignant growth complexities and the wellsprings of data they counseled to defeat the difficulties.

4.0 Analysis of the Study

All information gathered in this study was dissected in light of topical investigation stages. Topical investigation is a subjective logical strategy for recognizing, breaking down and revealing examples, topics, phrases furthermore watchwords in negligibly coordinated and describable information in rich and detail (Braun & Clark, 2006).

Stage 1: The whole voice recorded interview was deciphered into composed archive while later, the analysts painstakingly read and yet again read the information in excess of multiple times with the assistance of highlighter pen to look for subjects or expressions which straightforwardly addressed the examination questions.

Stage 2: Open codes (topics or expressions which straightforwardly responded to the exploration questions) were distinguished from the member's stories.

Stage 3: Open codes were consolidated together and framed sub-classes.

Stage 4: Sub-classes in light of a specific exploration question were assembled (related sub-classifications) and shaped a few topics.

5.0 Result of the Study

Original data collected and analyzed from twenty (20) Malaria Patients in Zaria Local Government yielded the following themes as described below:

Table 1: Types of Challenges Facing Malaria Patients in Zaria Local Government

Investigation	Themes	F	Percentage %
1. What are the challenges facing malaria patient in Zaria Local Government	Transmitting malaria disease to children	3	10%
	Feeling cold	2	20%
	Headache	4	20%
	Loss of growth	1	10%
	Fever	3	30%
	Abortion	3	10%
	Sweat	2	10%
	Muscle pain	2	10%

The above table represents the challenges facing malaria patient as ascribed in 9 themes. The above table addresses the difficulties confronting Malaria Disease patient as credited in 9 topics.

5.1 Transmitting Malaria to Child

One of the respondent said that malaria sickness influences her youngster when mosquito messes with her. In other words, the kid contaminated through her.

"Uhm, when mosquito tears into me, my kid can be impacted with that Malaria Disease which will prompt taking him to emergency clinic for therapy."

5.1.1 Feeling Cold

One more respondent said the chomp of mosquito makes him feel cold. He feels as thou a virus water could change to a hot one assuming it's placed on his body.

"Ahh, When mosquito mess with me, hurt me. Also when the jungle fever sign is showing up, I feel as though a virus water can change to hot one as a result of my internal heat level. The virus won't stop until I am treated by either an infusion or medications".

A nearer articulation of other respondents expresses that the nibble of mosquito makes him feel chilly, in the most natural sounding way for him.

"My sibling, the nibble of mosquito courses me feeling cold. It's not stop till I visit the specialist or medical clinic."

5.1.2 Headache

One respondent cases that the nibble of mosquito causes him cerebral pain and exhaustion which drives him to implode.

"Out of fatigue and cerebral pain, I breakdown. The two are indications of jungle fever it won't quit tormenting me until I get treated".

A similar assertion as above was said by another respondent; that the nibble of mosquito causes cerebral pain. "Whenever mosquito tear into me, cerebral pain will initially assault me because of infection, the perhaps I the mosquito chomp another person before it me that could be the explanation my migraine."

5.1.3 Loss of Development

In the expressions of respondent Malaria makes loss of development a kid.

"My sibling jungle fever causes loss of development, which is a consequence of mosquito chomp"

5.1.4 Fever

Another respondent said that mosquito chomp causes fever, prompting Malaria Disease, subsequently she can't prepare food on the grounds that the smoke disturbed her.

Nice question, when mosquito bite me and I got infected with fever, breathing will be down and up because of that I will not be able to cook food due to firewood smoke and I can't be able to sit and stand until they given me an injection.

Another respondent said that Malaria Disease makes his temperature be high. "After mosquito bite me, I got infected with malaria fever and my temperature got high and I starts to shake and shiver"

Another respondent likewise said that mosquito chomp causes him fever "Indeed, obviously, mosquito causes Malaria Disease when it tears into me my temperature will be high, it gets fever my body will actually want and I will actually want to do anything and my body breakdown until I consume medications or they treat me"

Abortion

A respondent guaranteed that Malaria Disease causes the early termination of unborn youngsters, and regardless of whether the kid is conceived, the kid would be impacted by jungle fever.

"Uhm, when mosquitoes tear into me it causes me fetus removal, due to the aggravation until I meet a specialist when I conceived a kid you will see the child with jungle fever since that the youngster will be contaminated with Malaria Disease until they take him to the emergency clinic for therapy.

5.1.5 Sweat

One of the respondents said jungle fever causes sweat and falling. He additionally talked about cerebral pain. "At the point when mosquito tears into me, it causes me sweat, my body breakdown, I additionally feel cerebral pain until I get infusion put trickle before quit feeling migraine.

5.1.6 Muscle torment

This respondent said that mosquito chomp causes him muscles torment. He later feel staggered.

"Well, when mosquito nibbles, it causes muscle pin. I will feel stumbled until I get treated.

Table: 2 Roles of Librarian in Providing Malaria in Information in Zaria Local Government.

Investigation	Themes	F	%
What roles do librarian in Zaria local government play in providing malaria information to patients?	Liberians Do not provide malaria information	15	85%
	Librarians do provides malaria information	5	15%

The table above represents the role of librarians in providing malaria information in Zaria local government. The investigation is based on two libraries F.C.E Zaria library and President Kennedy library (PKL) ABU, Zaria.

5.2 Librarians Don't Providing Malaria Information

A respondent said they (librarians) do not attend to malaria queries they are not doctors.

"Hm, no we don't provide malaria information in this library because we aren't doctor. I know that library must provide every kind of information but we can assist a malaria patient through ICT our section."

Another respondent said due to financial constraints and lack of good presentation, they provide no information regards to malaria.

"In this library, we don't provide malaria information because of the financial problem about management and lack of presentation but I know the role of librarians is to provide any kind of information and assist the library user to find what he/she is looking for"

One of the respondents said that they have a health information as well as ICT section but that don't provide information related to malaria.

"My student, in this college library we don't provide malaria information but can say we have health information and ICT section in the library because of problems of the management and staff"

One of the respondents said their library is not meant for scientific purposes hence they do not provide malaria information to users in need.

"We do not provide malaria information, because our library is not meant for scientist, the library is not meant for science sector. In addition, our library is not a hospital but due to my observation, a Librarians should be able to provide information about disease"

Another respondent said it is not part of the library responsibility to provide such information their library is meant for low, business and administration students of staff.

This is not part of the responsibility of this university library, because this library is mainly participating those who are student of law and business & administration, also the role of every librarians is to identify audience, population group but with regards to demographic health status indicator all these are in public libraries”

5.3 Librarian Do Provide Malaria Information

A respondent also said that they referring client with such needs by referring then to a doctor within the university hospital.

“A respondent said they give information will regard to malaria but through a librarian with research propession on health field.

Yes, hmm, we really provide information on malaria disease by referring any chart in need to librarians who “research field in related to health sector within the president Kennedy library”

Another respondent said they attend to clients by the use of internet as there is 21st century of Digital Age

“We attend to user with malaria queries and provide information on malaria by century we search in trough our subscribed medical database like HINARI Bio Med so on to provide information related to malaria issue like malaria fever.”

A respondent also said that they referring client with such needs by referring then to a doctor within the university hospital.

“We attend to clients with queries of malaria by referring them to doctor within the university (sick bay, ABU Zaria). This is also part of what is known as referral service in the field of librarianship.”

A respondent said, as a librarian, we participate for malaria queries and them and keep them ready in case if the need assistance.

“My student we provide malaria information and attend the malaria question by the help of our already downloaded of articles related to it by giving it to the client in need for her/ him to access and get vital information in relation to malaria. So we anticipate such questions and provide the necessary information in case if the need assists.”

A respondent said they attend to malaria queries by the use of current awareness.

“We also attend to malaria queries and provide information through current awareness by writing short note with regards to malaria on bulletins or by the use of the library hill board”

6.0 Discussion of Finding and Implication

The findings of this exploration work are talked about as follow:

6.1 Challenges Facing Malaria Patients in Zaria Local Government

Finding from this study uncovered that. The difficulties confronting Malaria Disease patients when mosquito nibbles them in Zaria neighbourhood government are in classifications. The first is passing Malaria Disease to youngster. Besides feeling cold. Thirdly, cerebral pain. The fourth one is loss of development. Fifth is fever, 6th fetus removal Seventh, sweat and Lastly muscle torment every one of the classifications happens in Salama Hospital Gomba Sawaba Hospital and specialist Local Hospital. These finding by one more review led by Amana (2010) discovered that epidemiological review on jungle fever in individuals of Kaduna state. This work comparative is with my take care of on the issue due to chomp of mosquitos. The ramifications of jungle fever can cause disease transmission specialist among the general public.

6.2 What Roles Do Librarians in Zaria Local Government Play in Providing Malaria Information to Patients?

The finding of this study uncovered that the jobs of custodians in Zaria nearby government play in giving Malaria Disease data to patients. Were in classes. The principal, the custodians that not give jungle fever data. Besides, the Librarians that give Malaria Disease data. There is a finding by one more review directed by Yusuf (2018) who discovered the job of administrators to give data in scholastic library. This study has comparative discernment as far as bookkeeper ought to give any sort of data because of association or climate and terms of issues concerning data. The ramifications are that; job of bookkeeper might be found it undeniably challenging to acknowledge in giving any sort of data in scholarly libraries.

7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations of the Study

This examination work named "challenges confronting Malaria Disease patients and the jobs of curators in giving jungle fever wellbeing data in Zaria neighbourhood government" was done effectively founded on the significant finding of this review. It very well may be presumed that taking care of cold, migraine, loss of development, fever, and fetus removal, sweat and muscle torment are the sorts of difficulties confronting Malaria Disease patients in Zaria neighbourhood government. This concentrate on additionally discovered that the sorts of wellsprings of data to Malaria Disease patients it through specialist articles, TVs, radios, papers, ordinary people groups, medical attendants, administrators and library. Moreover, the finding of this study demonstrated that kinds of custodian give jungle fever data and bookkeepers don't give Malaria Disease data. Nonetheless, it was directed no general public in our contemporary world can accomplish significant advancement without taking and giving jungle fever data, this investigation additionally discovered that the undeniable degree of Malaria Disease data mindfulness among the clients of library, is low While, wellbeing data assumes a huge part in decreasing number of debilitated individuals and improvement of wellsprings of data.

This study yielded significant data about the genuine time encounters difficulties confronting jungle fever patients in Zaria neighbourhood government. Hence, this study proposed the accompanying suggestion: This concentrates on uncovered that the kinds of challenge are confronting Malaria Disease patients in Zaria nearby government were feeling cold, cerebral pain, loss of development, fever and early termination. Along these lines, the scientist suggests that the library and government ought to put together week by week, quarterly or yearly studio, meeting and courses

out in the open and scholastic libraries so data about the impacts of Malaria Disease would be conveyed to them freely. The review uncovered the sorts wellsprings of data to Malaria Disease patients in Zaria nearby government. Consequently, the analyst prescribes an administrator to be answerable for giving Malaria Disease data in library and furthermore wellsprings of data about jungle fever by giving plainly the sources benefits to the client out of luck. The analyst suggests administrator ought to make current mindfulness on the clients on the significance of ICT to patients of jungle fever to handle the issues of Malaria Disease data arrangement. The specialist suggests that administrator ought to make a gathering for direction of understudies in bookkeepers and retraining of staffs in curators on jungle fever data. The review discovered that Malaria Disease data arrangement couldn't completed actually in the College and University library. Accordingly, the scientist suggests jungle fever data ought to be done really in schools and college libraries. The Researcher suggests more noteworthy participation and counsel among wellbeing and Library areas in the preparation and execution of significant advancement tasks and Malaria Disease exercises. The Researcher suggests that all proposed jungle fever control programs be broke down for their likely effect on other general wellbeing programs, the climate, and social and monetary government assistance, and that neighbourhood and worldwide organizations be enrolled by Academic Libraries to contribute significantly to nearby Malaria Disease control endeavors. The Researcher suggests that expanded assets be made accessible so that in Zaria research on Malaria Disease can be widened by the needs tended to in this report, including lab and field research on the science of jungle fever parasites, their mosquito vectors, and their association with people. The Researcher suggests support for research preparing in Malaria sickness.

8.0 References of the Study

Cohen, D. & Crabtree, B. (2006). *Qualitative Research Guidelines Project*. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Accessed from <http://www.qualres.org/HomeEval-3664.html> Retrieved on 28 February, 2022.

Garnham, P. C. C. (2018). *Malaria Parasite and other Haemosporidia*. Blackwell Scientific Publication. Oxford

Gardner, M. J. (2012). The Genome of the Malaria Parasite. *Current Options in Genetics and Development*. 9:704-708.

Greenwood, B. & Mutabingwa, T. (2012). Malaria in 2002. *Nature*. 415:670- 672.

Okeke, T. A., Uzochukwu, B. S. C. & Okafor, H. U. (2016). Patent Medicine Seller's Perspectives on Rural Malaria in Nigerian Community. *Malaria Journal*, 5:97.

Musa, U. (2018). Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship to Predict the Anti Malarial Activity in a Set of New Imidazolopiperazines Base on Artificial Neural Networks. *Malaria Journal*, 18.

Okeke, T.A., Uzochukwu, B. S. C. and Okafor, H. U. (2016). Patent Medicine Seller's Perspectives on Rural Malaria in Nigerian Community. *Malaria Journal*.5:97.

Toure, Y. T. & Oduola, A. (2014). Malaria. *Nature*. 2: 276-277.

Thomas, A. R. (2019). Evaluating Synthetic Odours and Trap Designs for Monitoring Anopheles Farauti in Kaduna, Nigeria.