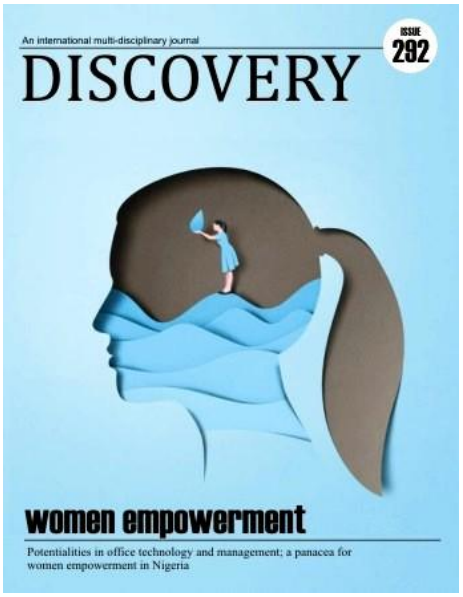
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DISCOVERY

About the Cover



In X-raying the potentialities of Office Technology and Management (OTM) in women empowerment in Nigerian society, the paper highlighted basic concepts of Office Technology and Management; goals and objectives of Office Technology and Management programme of Vocational Education. The paper also discussed the imperatives of empowering Nigerian women through a highly utilitarian discipline that has the potentials to turn around its beneficiaries to become an embodiment of growth and development in the society. The importance of women empowerment and barriers to women empowerment in Nigeria were highlighted. The paper recommended among others, that women should be encouraged to enroll for courses in OTM as a veritable tool for economic liberation (Ref: Folaranmi Lateef Gbemiga, Akindubi Dayo Johnson, Owoeye VO. Potentialities in office technology and management; a panacea for women empowerment in Nigeria. *Discovery*, 2020, 56(292), 233-238); (Image: EikoOjala).

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Public attitude to child adoption in Ikere local government area, Ekiti state, Nigeria

Gabriel Olusola OWAGBEMI

The study investigates the attitude of Ekiti people towards child adoption, what inform their attitude and the challenges associated with it. The researcher adopted quantitative method of data collection to elicit information from 150 respondents who were randomly selected from Ikere local government area, Ekiti State, Nigeria. The quantitative data collected was analysed using descriptive technique. The following were the identified factors predisposing their attitude: information about some adoptees doing some terrible things in the families of their adopters; child adoption reliefs childless couples of the pain and agony of childlessness; child adoption reduces the pressure from the parents of childless married couples on the demand for grandchildren; public stigmatization prevents childless couples from going for adoption; most members of the couples families do not see the adoptee as part of their family. The formulated hypothesis revealed that gender [r(148)= 0.08 p > .05], age [r(148)= -0.06, p > .05], religion [r(148)= 0.01, p > .05], educational qualification [r(148)= -0.06, p > .05], and marital status [r(148)= -0.03, p > .05] had no significant relationship with attitude towards child adoption.. The following recommendations are made:(i) the adopters should take the adoptees as their children and do everything possible to inculcate good character into them. (ii) adoption should be given legal backing to reduce stigmatisation and safeguard the rights of adoptees and the adopters: there should be public enlightenment on child adoption in Ekiti State.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 176-185

SCIENCE

Analysis of elemental composition of particulate matter and its health impact on the plateau state, Nigeria

Hemba EC, Ikyumbur TJ, Trisma EA

The PM sampling respirable dust sampler (AMP 460 NL) and microphone slides were used to collect dust particles. The filter paper was insert between the top covers and filter adaptors assembly of the machine after measuring the initial weight. The particle trapped on a filter paper was carefully washed into a beaker using a wash bottle up to 20ml and the AAS 6800 model was used to analysed various element. The results obtained were recorded in parts per million (ppm). The particle trapped by slides used to measure the particle diameter. The particle diameter for each location was used to calculate the terminal velocity, residence time and horizontal stopping distance. The results revealed that the dust particles are accompanied with nickel, cadmium, manganese, sodium, magnesium, calcium and copper. The particles also take about 2 to 3 minutes in air.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 186-190

The Accounts of Gompertzian Mortality MODEL: Evidence from Indirect Analytical Approach

Ogungbenle Gbenga Michael, Ogungbenle Simeon Kayode

This paper aims to carry out a thorough examination of Gompertzian mortality models based on English population table, specifically the, objectives are to estimate the parameters in Gompertz model and use the estimated parameters to construct mortality tables. In order to achieve these objectives, we used simple logarithmic transformation to estimate the parameters of Gompertz model and obtained models for both survival function and the force of mortality using expected number of survivors from population of England. The model derived is then used to generate mortality table based on Gompertz law. The major advantage of the Gompertz model is its simple determination of the whole life table with all its demographical and actuarial parameters. Unlike other models, the Gompertz model is not restricted to the forecast of death probability but also the forecast of all life table parameters.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 191-201

MEDICINE

Jejunal Anastomosis using Sero-submucosal Suture Patterns in Donkeys

Elkhair BMH, Mohammed, GA, Ghurashi MAH, Mohammed GE

Experimental study was conducted to compare and evaluate between two anastomotsis techniques for jejunaum in donkeys. Aim of the present study was to test the efficiency in term of time required to complete anastomosis, stenosis in lumen, changes in wall thickness, also adhesion formations at anastomatic site. Twelve apparently healthy donkeys were used. Animals divided into two groups. Two rows serosubmucosal continuous Lambert suture (SSCLS) patterns were performed in first group while second group underwent one row serosubmucosal interrupted suture (SSIS) pattern. Ultrasongraphic scanning was performed at day 0, 15^{th} and 30^{th} for determination changes in lumen and wall thickness. Gross pathological changes were observed to determine adhesion. Time required in SSIS was significantly shorter ($P \leq 0.05$) compared to SSCLS. Ultrasound revealed no significant differences in lumen in both groups, however, a significant decrease in wall thickness on day 15 post surgery observed in SSCLS, although severe adhesion (40%) observed at anastomatic site in SSIS. It is concluded that both techniques were effective, safe, and reliable and can be used in donkeys, however, SSCLS was found to be superior to SSIS.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 202-208

Cardiovascular and renal disease risk in relation to microalbuminuria in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Bangladeshi population

Md Sajib Hossain, Tahsin Nairuz, Aliraj kanon, Tasnim Islam, Richard Malo, Ashim Chakraborty, Fahmida Sultana Rima

Microalbuminuria is a strong and established risk marker for cardiovascular disease and progressive renal impairment in type 2 diabetes (T2D) patients. This study is an attempt to investigate the association of microalbuminuria with cardiovascular and kidney disease progression in type 2 diabetic patients in Bangladeshi population. A total of 149 participants with minimum of five years of type 2 diabetes mellitus were included in the study. Among them, 92 were normoalbuminuric and 57 were microalbuminuric patients and they were matched for age, BMI, duration of diabetes, blood pressure and blood glucose level. Their creatinine level and troponine I and ECG (Electrocardiogram) reports were recorded as the markers of renal and cardiovascular diseases. In this study, overall prevalence of microalbuminuria was found 38%.Pearson correlation of microalbuminuria with creatinine level showed statistically significant linear relationship that indicated association of microalbuminuria with chronic kidney disease. Moreover, the ANOVA result of Troponine I and ECG have shown positive correlation with microalbuminuria suggesting the association of microalbuminuria with clinical cardiovascular diseases. These findings reveal microalbuminuria as a sensitive marker for the susceptibility of type 2 diabetic patients to cardiovascular and renal diseases. However, additional studies using large sample size with very strict criteria of selection and judgment are needed to confirm the results.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 209-221

SCIENCE

Mining and environment in Nigeria: the past, the present and the future

Bamigboye OS, Nnabo PN, Adekeye JID

Mining of natural resources which range from metallic to non- metallic is as old as the age of man on the surface of the earth. This activity is being done on different scales such as artisanal/illegal mining, small scale mining and large scale mining. The exploitation of these natural resources has been done in the past (>50 years) using crude tools such as diggers, shovels, hammers with no geological or geophysical survey and environmental impact assessment. The introduction of machines like excavators and pay-loaders with some geological geophysical and/or geochemical survey without adequate environmental impact assessment characterize the mining business today. Both in the past or in the present, mining has some effects on the environment and these include ecological disturbances, socio-economic effects and pollution. These effects may range from temporary to permanent. This work presents the cases of mining activities in Kwara and Oyo States of Nigeria with their effects on the environment highlighted. It also evaluates the likely future effects of mining on the environment. It is recommended that the government should help in creating the enabling environments for the mining business to thrive; remove bottle-necks from procedures in securing the required mining documents by the miners. In addition, miners should be grouped into cooperatives to make for efficient supervision and management. Furthermore, the miners should be effectively educated on the best practices in mining. In conclusion, if all aforementioned are effected, the negative effects of mining on the environment will be greatly reduced.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 222-232

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Potentialities in office technology and management; a panacea for women empowerment in Nigeria

Folaranmi Lateef Gbemiga, Akindubi Dayo Johnson, Owoeye VO

In X-raying the potentialities of Office Technology and Management (OTM) in women empowerment in Nigerian society, the paper highlighted basic concepts of Office Technology and Management; goals and objectives of Office Technology and Management programme of Vocational Education. The paper also discussed the imperatives of empowering Nigerian women through a highly utilitarian discipline that has the potentials to turn around its beneficiaries to become an embodiment of growth and development in the society. The importance of women empowerment and barriers to women empowerment in Nigeria were highlighted. The paper recommended among others, that women should be encouraged to enroll for courses in OTM as a veritable tool for economic liberation.

Discovery, 2020, 56(292), 233-238