

Attitude of Rural Dwellers to HIV/AIDS Prevention Promotion Programmes in Oyo State, Nigeria

M.G. Olujide¹, O.O. Adelore¹ and R.A. Popoola²

**1. Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development,
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria**

2. Department of Adult Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

KEYWORDS Attitude. Rural Dwellers. HIV/AIDS. Prevention Promotion Programmes.

ABSTRACT This study focused on the attitude of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes in Akinyele Local Government and Saki East Local Government Area of Oyo State. One hundred and eighty rural dwellers were purposively selected because they claimed to have participated in HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes. Variables considered include personal characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, religion and educational attainment, level of awareness on HIV/AIDS, knowledge of rural dwellers on route of transmission prevention and symptoms of HIV/AIDS and attitude of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes was investigated. Structured interview scheduled was used to gather information from the rural dwellers. Analysis of data was achieved using frequency counts, percentages and hypothesis of the study was tested using t-test. Findings from this study showed that majority 83.3% and 86.6% in Akinyele and Saki East Local Government areas respectively were males, while only 16.7% and 11.4% respectively were females. 73.3% of the rural dwellers were 50 years and above in age. 89.4% were married, 4.4% were single 2.2% were separated and divorced. Only 1.7% were Christians in Akinyele, while majority practice the Islamic religion in Saki East Local Government. 72.2% had primary education in Akinyele while majority had no-formal education in Saki East Local Government area. Awareness level about HIV/AIDS is high among the rural dwellers. Also, the route of transmission and methods of HIV/AIDS prevention was generally high but low on symptoms of the disease. The rural dwellers had positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes. The test of hypothesis revealed that there was significant variation in the attitude of the rural dwellers in the two local governments considered for the study (Akinyele, $F = 0.421$, $df = 178$ and Saki East $df = 171.09$). Efforts to sustain the positive attitude of the rural dwellers include continued adoption of multimedia approach in HIV/AIDS prevention enlightenment campaigns.

INTRODUCTION

AIDS is the acquire immunodeficiency syndrome, whereas HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV is the virus that causes the disease that is called AIDS. AIDS has no cure and its effect is the ultimate death of the infected person (WHO, 1985). In a healthy person, helper T cells stimulate or activate the immune system to attack infections. HIV particularly targets these helper T cells. It uses the cells to replicate itself, weakening and destroying the helper T cells until the immune system is severely compromised. Antiretroviral drugs (ARVS) could only disrupt this replication process. The resultance is that the human body is faced with opportunistic infections that could take ten to twelve years to develop into full blown AIDS disease. The first reported case of AIDS in the world was among a group of homosexuals in San Fransisco, New York and Los Angeles, USA. The AIDS virus has since founds its way among different individuals in different occupations all over the world. The joint United Nations Agency for International Development,

UNAIDS (1999) reported that AIDS remains Africa's single largest and the world's fourth largest cause of death Globally, 60 million people are so far infected with AIDS with 3 million people in Nigeria infected with the disease. In year 2001 alone, three million people from countries of the world died of AIDS related complications, 90 percent of this number from sub-Saharan Africa alone (United states Agency for International Development, USAID, 2001).

In the last twenty years 11.2 million people infected were aged 15 – 24 years. This is an age bracket that is of importance to replenish labour in agriculture. Although the AIDS scourge cuts across all age brackets and gender.

However, the problem in HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes is finding a means of reaching more people and encouraging them in an acceptable and effective way to develop positive attitudes. Records are not available on the attitudes of target populations of a prevention promotion programmes.

Studies have shown that attitudes of individuals are influenced by their thinking, beliefs values and lifestyles that underly

individual's sexuality. (<http://www.nigeria.aids/orgreport>, 2003) HIV/AIDS prevention programmes make use of health education that includes advertisement campaigns on television, radio and drama series on the state. It is for these reasons that this study is to be undertaken as this study intends to find answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the personal characteristics gender, age, marital status, religion, educational attainment and occupation of the rural dwellers?
2. What is the level of awareness of rural dwellers about HIV/AIDS?
3. What are the level of knowledge of rural dwellers about route of transmission, prevention and symptom about HIV/AIDS?
4. What is the attitudes of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programme?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the attitude of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes.

The specific objectives are:

- i. Identify the personal characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, religion, educational attainment and occupation of the rural dwellers.
- ii. Determine the level of awareness of rural dwellers about HIV/AIDS.
- iii. Find out the knowledge of rural dwellers about route of transmission, prevention and symptoms about HIV/AIDS
- iv. Determine the attitude of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes.

METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out in Akinyele Local Government Area and Saki East Local Government Area of Oyo State. Akinyele is one of the local governments in Ibadan land. While Saki East is located about 170km North Western corner of food basket.

The 1991 National census put the population of Akinyele Local Government at 140,118 people and is purposely selected for this study because of its proximity to urban lifestyle of Ibadan. Saki East Local Government has its headquarters at Ago Amodu and has a population of about 51326 people according to the 1991 provisional census

figure. Saki East local Government is purposely selected because the first reported case of AIDS in Oyo State was from Saki Area in 1986.

One hundred and eighty rural dwellers were purposively selected from both Local Government for this study. Thirty rural dwellers each were selected from: Atan, Ijaiye and Apapaa communities in Akinyele Local Government and in Bonni Isale Agbero and Otun communities in Ago Amodu in Saki East Local Government Areas of Oyo State. Information from the rural dwellers was gathered with the use of structured interview schedule. Analyses of the data was carried out using Frequency counts, percentages and t-test was used to test the hypothesis of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The personal characteristics of the rural dwellers such as gender, age, marital status, religion, educational attainment and occupation is presented in table 1.

Table 1 shows the personal characteristics of the rural dwellers. 85.0% of the rural dwellers were males, while only 15.0% were females. 73.3% were 50 years and above in age and majority were married 89.4%. 63.3% practice Christianity in Akinyele, while majority 93.3% were muslims in Saki East Local Government. 72.2% had primary education in Akinyele. While 77.8% in Saki East Local Government had no formal education.

Level of Awareness of Rural Dwellers on HIV/AIDS: The level of awareness of rural dwellers according to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programme is sub-divided into great extent, small extent and not at all as shown in Table 2.

The result showed that 84.4% of rural dwellers in Akinyele local government and 85.6% of rural dwellers in Saki East local government indicated great extent of awareness. Also, 14.4% and 4.4% of them indicated small extent of awareness in Akinyele and Saki East local government respectively.

Level of Knowledge Of Rural Dwellers About Route Of Transmission, Prevention and Symptoms About HIV/AIDS: Frequency distribution according to the level of knowledge of rural dwellers about route of transmission, symptoms about HIV/AIDS is shown in table 3.

Considerable loss in body weight of HIV/

Table 1: Personal characteristics of rural dwellers

Personal characteristics	Akinyele local Govt.	Saki East local Govt.	Total
Gender:			
Male	75 (83.3)	78 (88.6)	153 (85.0)
Female	15 (16.7)	12 (11.4)	27 (15.0)
Age:			
<50 years	30 (33.3)	18(20.0)	48 (26.7)
50 years and Above	60(66.7)	72(80.0)	132 (73.3)
Marital Status:			
Single	5 (5.6)	3 (3.3)	8 (4.4)
Married	77 (85.6)	84 (93.3)	161 (89.4)
Separated	3 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	4 (2.2)
Widowed	2 (2.2)	1. (1.1)	3 (1.7)
Divorced	3 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	4 (2.2)
Religion:			
Islam	26 (28.9)	84 (93.3)	110 (61.1)
Christianity	57 (63.3)	6 (6.7)	63 (35.0)
African tradition	7 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	7 (3.9)
Educational Attainment:			
No formal Educ.	15 (16.7)	70 (77.8)	85 (47.2)
Primary	65 (72.2)	17 (18.9)	82 (45.6)
Secondary	9 (10.0)	3 (3.3)	12 (6.7)
Tertiary	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Occupation:			
Crop farming	63 (70.0)	82 (91.1)	145 (80.6)
Livestock	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Trading	3 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	4 (2.2)
Farming/ Trading	12 (13.3)	2 (2.2)	14 (7.8)
Farming/ Artisan	9 (10.0)	3 (3.3)	12 (6.7)
Farming/ civil servant	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Student	2 (2.2)	2 (2.2)	4 (2.2)
Total	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	180 (100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2003

Table 2: Frequency distribution of rural dwellers according to level of awareness of HIV/AIDS

Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS	Akinyele local Govt.	Saki east local Govt.	Total
Great Extent	76 (84.4)	77 (85.6)	153 (85.0)
Small Extent	13 (14.4)	4 (4.4)	17 (9.4)
Not at all	1 (1.1)	9 (10.0)	10 (5.5)
Total	90 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	180 (100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2003.

AIDS victims is recognized by 97.2% of the rural dwellers to the study while persistent fever as a form of symptoms of HIV/AIDS is also recognized by 40.0% of Akinyele local government rural dwellers and 3.3% of them in Saki East local government. Persistent cough as a form of symptom of HIV/AIDS is recognized by 27.8% of Akinyele local government rural dwellers and 1.1% of Saki East local government. Body itching and skin rashes as symptoms of HIV/AIDS was recognised by 8.9% of them from Akinyele local government. Cold sore all over the body and thrush in the mouth and throat was recognized by only 2.2% of Akinyele local government rural dwellers.

Persistent fatigue as a symptom of HIV/AIDS is recognised by 46.7% and 4.4% of the rural dwellers from Akinyele and Saki East local governments respectively. Loss of appetite as a symptom of HIV/AIDS was acknowledged by 42.2% and 98.9% of rural dwellers from Akinyele and Saki East local governments respectively. Persistent diarrhea was recognised as a symptom of HIV/AIDS by 38.9% and 1.1% of the respective rural dwellers from Akinyele and Saki East local governments. Swollen gland

Table 3: Frequency distribution of rural dwellers level according to symptoms of HIV/AIDS

Symptoms of HIV/AIDS	Akinyele local Govt.		Saki East local Govt.		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Considerable loss of body weight	88(97.8)	2 (2.2)	87(96.7)	3 (3.3)	175(97.2)	5 (2.8)
Persistent fever for several months	36(40.0)	54(60.0)	3 (3.3)	87 (96.7)	39(21.7)	141(78.3)
Cough lasting more than one month	25(27.8)	65(72.2)	1 (1.1)	89 (98.9)	26(14.4)	154(85.6)
Body itching and skin rashes	8 (8.9)	82(91.1)	-	90(100.0)	8 (4.4)	172(95.6)
Gold sores all over the body	2 (2.2)	88(97.8)	-	90(100.0)	2 (1.1)	178(98.9)
Thrush in the mouth and throat	2 (2.2)	88(97.8)	-	90(100.0)	2 (1.1)	178(98.9)
Persistent fatigue	42(46.7)	48(53.3)	4 (4.4)	86 (95.6)	46(25.6)	134(74.4)
Loss of appetite	38(42.2)	52(57.8)	1 (1.1)	89 (98.9)	39(21.7)	141(74.3)
Persistent Diarrhea	35(38.9)	55(81.1)	1 (1.1)	89 (98.9)	36(20.0)	144(80.0)
Swollen gland	2 (2.2)	88(97.8)	-	90(100.0)	2 (1.1)	179(98.9)

Source: Field survey, 2003

Table 4a: Frequency distribution of attitudes of rural dweller to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes in Akinyele Local Government.

<i>Attitudinal statements</i>	<i>Attitudinal responses</i>				
	<i>SA</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>UD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>SD</i>
The Programme is a waste of time, so I don't listen to it.	2(2.2)	-	-	1(1.1)	87(96.7)
The period of giving the programme is not appropriate for me, so I refuse listening to them.	-	-	-	8(8.9)	82(91.1)
The programmes are highly educative, so I listen to them always.	90(100.0)	-	-	-	-
I don't miss the programmes because they teach so many new things about HIV/AIDS prevention.	90(100.0)	-	-	-	-
Most members of my community do not have full access to information on personal protection messages against HIV/AIDS infection	86(95.6)	-	-	4(4.4)	-
There is no incentive to our people from promoters of AIDS prevention programmes	37(41.1)	13(14.4)	2(2.2)	4(4.4)	34(37.8)
The messages are too technical for me to understand.	-	-	5(5.6)	53(58.9)	32(35.8)
HIV/AIDS prevention promotion workers don not express themselves well enough for me to understand their messages.	-	-	-	70(77.8)	20(22.2)
Condom use can only encourage more people to practice multiple sex	-	-	-	10(11.1)	80(88.9)
Messages of HIV/AIDS prevention promotion promotes immorality in our society so I have stopped listening to them.	1(1.1)	-	2(2.2)	38(42.2)	49(54.4)
The programme encourages sexual relationship between unmarried male and female partner.	29(32.2)	9(10.0)	2(2.2)	38(42.2)	12(13.3)
The programme discourages young people from attending night parties	19(21.1)	68(75.6)	-	3(3.3)	-
The programme discourages young girls from weaving skimpy dresses.	29(32.2)	58(64.4)	2(2.2)	-	1(1.1)
The programme discourages sex when pregnancy is not wanted	48(53.3)	42(46.7)	-	-	-
The programme teaches that young people should delay age of first sexual experience.	78(86.7)	12(13.3)	-	-	-
People should visit the commercial sex worker's place to satisfy their sexual desires	4(4.4)	1(1.1)	11(12.2)	30(33.3)	44(48.9)
My sexual habit cannot give me AIDS	56(62.2)	34(37.8)	-	-	-
Sharing of needles, blades and pins is a way of showing love in the family.	-	4(4.4)	-	85(94.4)	1(1.1)
Tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking is a way of felling friends that I am a guy.	-	-	4(4.4)	81(90.0)	5(6.0)
Young men and young women should not engage in sex because of monetary benefits.	72(80.0)	18(20.0)	-	-	-

Source: Field survey, 2003

was recognized as a symptom by 2.2% rural dwellers from Akinyele Local Government.

The important of all these levels of knowledge about HIV/AIDS is that it will determine the content of any HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programme that would be designed for the target audience. It is in fact a measure of the current situation of knowledge of the respondents about HIV/AIDS issue.

Attitude of Rural Dwellers to HIV/AIDS

Prevention Promotion Programmes: The attitude of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes was measured using attitudinal statements. The items were positively and negatively stated using 5 point Likert scale of strong agree (SA) Agree (A) undecided (U) Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). For positive (favourable) items and negative (unfavourable) as shown in Table 4a and 4b.

Table 4b: Frequency distribution of attitudes of rural dwellers to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes in Saki East Local Government.

<i>Attitudinal statements</i>	<i>Attitudinal Responses</i>				
	<i>SA</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>UD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>SD</i>
The Programme is a waste of time, so I don't listen to it.	2(2.2)	-	-	1(1.1)	87(98.9)
The period of giving the programme is not appropriate for me, so I refuse listening to them.	-	-	-	1(1.1)	89(98.9)
The programmes are highly educative, so I listen to them always.	89(98.9)	1(1.1)	-	-	-
I don't miss the programmes because they teach so many new things about HIV/AIDS prevention.	88(97.8)	2(2.2)	-	-	-
Most members of my community do not have full access to information on personal protection messages against HIV/AIDS infection	46(51.1)	1(1.1)	43(47.8)	-	-
There is no incentive to our people from promoters of AIDS prevention programmes	44(48.9)	2(2.2)	-	44(48.9)	-
The messages are too technical for me to understand. HIV/AIDS prevention promotion workers do not express themselves well enough for me to understand their messages.	-	-	-	-	90(100.0)
Condom use can only encourage more people to practice multiple sex	1(1.1)	5(5.6)	-	82(91.1)	2(2.2)
Messages of HIV/AIDS prevention promotion promotes immorality in our society so I have stopped listening to them.	2(2.2)	11(12.2)	7(7.8)	1(1.1)	69(76.7)
The programme encourages sexual relationship between unmarried male and female partner.	7(7.8)	24(26.7)	1(1.1)	50(55.6)	8(8.9)
The programme discourages young people from attending night parties	29(32.2)	10(11.1)	7(7.8)	44(48.9)	-
The programme discourages young girls from wearing skimpy dresses.	59(65.6)	30(33.3)	1(1.1)	-	-
The programme discourages sex when pregnancy is not wanted	79(87.6)	9(10.0)	2(2.2)	-	-
The programme teaches that young people should delay age of first sexual experience.	79(87.6)	9(10.0)	-	2(2.2)	-
People should visit the commercial sex worker's place to satisfy their sexual desires	82(91.6)	5(6.7)	2(2.2)	-	-
My sexual habit cannot give me AIDS	-	-	-	36(40.0)	54(60.0)
Sharing of needles, blades and pins is a way of showing love in the family.	90(100.0)	-	-	-	-
Tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking is a way of felling friends that I am a guy.	-	4(47.8)	8(8.9)	6(6.7)	33(36.7)
Young men and young women should not engage in sex because of monetary benefits.	-	-	4(4.4)	81(90.0)	5(5.6)
	72(80.0)	18(20.0)	-	-	-

Source: Field survey, 2003

The tables 4a and 4b showed that 96.7% and 98.9% of rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and Saki East Local Government respectively strongly disagreed that HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes is a waste of time, so they don't listen to such programmes. On the period of airing the programmes, 88.9% and 76.7% of the rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and Saki East Local Government respectively indicated strongly disagreed, that the period of airing the

programme is not appropriate for them, so they refuse listening to them. Invariable, most of the rural dwellers agreed that the period of airing the programmes is appropriate for them particularly in the case of Abule Olokemerin which is aired every Wednesdays and Saturdays 8.45am – 9.00am.

All the rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government (100.0%) and 98.9% of them in Saki East Local Government strongly agreed that HIV/AIDS prevention promotion messages are

Table 5: t- test analysis showing the difference in the attitudes among rural dwellers in Akinyele and Saki East Local Government.

	<i>Df</i>	<i>t-test</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Akinyele Local Government	178	12.816	0.042	0.00	Significant
Saki East Local Government	171.08	12.816	0.000	0.000	Significant

highly educative. This is expected in that the message tame them about mode of infection and prevention methods of HIV/AIDS.

Also, the result further revealed that the all rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government (100.0%) and 97.8% of them in Saki East Local Government strongly agreed that they don't miss the programme because it teaches them so many new things about HIV/AIDS prevention.

The table showed that 88.0% of rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and 76.7% of them in Saki East Local Government strongly disagreed that condom use can only encourage more people to practice multiple sex. The implication of this could be the relative influence of the programme and the high moral affliction of rural dwellers in the study area.

On whether the messages of HIV/AIDS prevention promotion could promote immorality in the society, 38 respondents (42.2%) and 49 respondents (54.4%) in Akinyele Local Government disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively. While 50 respondents (55.6%) and 8 respondents (8.9%) in Saki East Local Government disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that the messages of HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes could promote immorality in our society, so they would stop listening to them.

The table further showed that 64.4% of rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government agreed, while 74.4% of them in Saki East Local Government also agreed that the programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention promotion discourages young girls from wearing skimpy dresses. The message also tries to discourage all acts that could tempt people towards unholy acts such as forceful sexual intercourse (rape).

About 86.7% of rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and 91.6% of them in Saki east Local Government strongly agreed that the programme teaches young people to delay age of first sexual experience. Captions such as "Zip-up" are some of the terminologies used to enlighten young adults to keep off early sexual experiment.

Hypothesis: Null hypothesis (H_0): This hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the attitude of rural dwellers between one local government and another. This hypothesis is analysed using a t-test analysis.

The t-test analysis showing the difference in attitude among rural dwellers in Akinyele and Saki East Local Government is shown in Table 5.

The result of the t-test analysis in table 5 showed that the attitude of the rural dwellers in the two local governments selected for the study are significantly different. What this means is that their attitude to HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes vary differently from one local government to another. This finding further explains that the t-test analysis shows a variation in the attitude between one local government and another. Even though an equal t-test value of $t = 12.816$ was observed for the two local governments. But an F value = 0.042 was observed for Akinyele with $df = 178$. Whereas in Saki East local government, a df value of 171.08 was recorded. This showed a significant difference in attitude of the respondents between one local government and another. This difference could be explained by the variation in cosmopolitaness and respondents different outlook to the same set of programmes.

The implication of this is that it is necessary to determine the specific attitudes of rural dwellers on community basis even if they are targeted on the same set of issues. The tendency is to assume a uniform set of attitudes given the same set of programmes being implemented on the different communities. But this discovery has been found not to be as the attitudes of rural dwellers is difference and vary from one local government to another.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For HIV/AIDS prevention promotion programmes to influence the attitude of rural dwellers efforts must be made to make the message understandable, accurate, continuous, simplistic and flexible (Hydy, 1987).

This study identified some personal characteristics of the rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and in Saki East Local Government. These personal characteristics include, age, gender, marital status, religion and educational attainment.

Findings from study showed that majority of the rural dwellers were males, mostly married with low educational attainment. The level of awareness, knowledge about sources and prevention methods of HIV/AIDS was generally high, while knowledge of symptoms was low.

96.7% of the rural dwellers strongly disagreed that the programme is a waste of time, so they don't listen to it "in Akinyele. While 98.9% of the rural dwellers in Saki East Local Government also strongly disagreed. Majority 90.0% of the rural dwellers in Akinyele and 97.8% in Saki East Local Government strongly agreed that. "They don't miss the programme because it teaches them so many new things about HIV/AIDS prevention. 37.8% of rural dwellers in Akinyele and 48.9% in Saki East disagreed that: there are no incentive to people from the promoters of HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. 80% of the rural dwellers in Akinyele and 76.7% in Saki East Local Government strongly disagreed that condom use can only encourage more people to practice multiple sex. 62.2% of the rural dwellers in

Akinyele and all the rural dwellers sampled in Saki East Local Government agreed that their sexual habit cannot give them AIDS. The hypothesis of the study revealed that there was significant variation between the attitude of the rural dwellers in Akinyele Local Government and in Saki East Local Government.

From the results of this study it is imperative to use multimedia approach in disseminating message of HIV/AIDS prevention. Also, emphasises must be laid on traditional media as this offers easy adoption of the rural dweller.

REFERENCES

- Hrdy, D.B.: Cultural practices contributing to the transmission of Human Immunodeficiency virus in Africa. *Review of Infections Disease*, **9 (6)**: 1109-1119 (1987).
- Joint United Nations Agency for International Development. World AIDS campaign with children and young people: Facts and Figures, UNAIDS. Geneva February, 4 p. (1999).
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Efforts to address the needs of children affected by HIV/AIDS," *A Bulletin of the United States Agency for international Development*. Washington D.C. 16P. (2001).
- World Health Organisation. AIDS: Where do we go from here? *WHO Chronicle*, **39(3)**: 98-103 (1985).
- World Health Organisation. Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS: Selection and use of Nevirapine, *A Report of the World Health Organisation*. Geneva 17p. (2001).
- <http://www.nigeria.aids.orgreport,2003>.