

Restless legs syndrome: A rarity in the Nigerian pregnant population?

Michael B Fawale^q, Ismaila I Alani^{b,c}, Abubakar A Kullima^{c,d}, Morenikeji A Komolafe^a, Omotade A Ijarotimi^e, Samuel Anu Olowookere^f, Rotimi Oluyombo^g, Tewogbade Adeoye Adedeji^h

^aDepartment of Medicine, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

^bDepartment of Family Medicine, State Hospital, Ilesa, Nigeria

^cGeneral Hospital, Damaturu, Nigeria

^dDepartment of obstetrics and gynecology, University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Maiduguri, Nigeria

^eDepartment of Obstetrics, Gynaecology & Perinatology, Obafemi Awolowo University/Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

^fDepartment of Community Health, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

^gFederal Teaching Hospital, Ido-Ekiti, Nigeria

^hDepartment of Chemical Pathology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife Nigeria

Corresponding author

Michael B Fawale

Department of Medicine, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

bimbofawale@live.com, mbfawale@oauife.edu.ng

Abstract

Objectives: The prevalence of RLS in pregnancy is higher when compared with the general population however it remains unknown among indigenous black Africans. Available data indicate that RLS is uncommon in sub-Saharan Africa. We embarked on this study to determine the prevalence and characteristics of RLS in an antenatal clinic sample of Nigerian pregnant women compared with a primary care sample of non-pregnant women.

Methods: A total of 310 pregnant women and non-pregnant women filled out a questionnaire which incorporated the 2014 minimal criteria of the International Restless Legs Syndrome Study

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8709129>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8709129>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)