

JOINT EVENT

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&

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Treatment of an emerging disease using a new lotion (Oronsfranklo) ®**Francis Oronsaye, P I Oronsaye and S I Oronsayye (Mrs)**
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Background: The emergence of new diseases of unknown aetiology is a common health challenge in developing countries. These diseases have defiled all known medications. They affect upper region of the body, particularly the face, neck and the jaw. Methods; One hundred subjects comprising 20 children, 50 adults and 20 elderly subjects who were discovered having bumps 'as it is called' on the face, scalp and neck were randomly recruited into the study. Their consent was obtained verbally. And we assured strict confidentiality: The subjects were given the lotion Orondfranklo (R) which was applied to the affected areas using sterile cotton wool swabs twice daily, preferably morning and evening. The lotion is currently being investigated for its toxicity in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria. The lotion is exclusively for external use. This lotion has been successfully tried for treating both superficial fungal and bacterial infections in Benin, Nigeria.

Subject and Methods: One hundred subjects comprising 30 children, 50 adults and 20 elderly persons encountered during a free rural health campaign in three rural areas of Edo state, Nigeria who were suffering from various kinds of superficial skin infections of unknown ethology were randomly recruited into the study. Their consent was obtained verbally and was assured strict confidentiality, before the commencement of the study. Subjects had different types of skin rashes, swollen and irritation, the face neck region, the groin, upper and lower limbs were the sites mostly affected. In some cases the skin looks cancerous. All the sites were treated with the lost rile cotton wool buds.

Results: Satisfactory clinical response was achieved, after two weeks of treatment. (Plates 1 and 2) show one of the cases of the subjects. The most dramatic effect of the lotion is the fact that during its application, successful clinical response nature has not been put in place or may not be necessary

Conclusion: This study represents the treatment of various skin lesions suffered by rural subjects in Edo state Nigeria.

Biography

Francis Oronsaye is a Medical laboratory Scientist by profession with a major in medical microbiology and M.Sc. degree in pharmaceutical microbiology and PhD in Medical Microbiology from the University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria. He has been lecturing in the University for the past thirty-six years. He has attended more than twenty international conferences where his research works were presented both in oral and poster presentations. The areas of his research encompasses both medical microbiology, clinical chemistry, immunology, parasitology, environmental health, virology and molecular genetics amounting to well over forty publications in Local, national and international peer reviewed journals. He is the international President of Africa Environment Pollution Prevention Eappo and Ngo with members across Africa and partners in Europe and USA.

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