Title of Article: Vulnerability of Infant Children of Street Trading Nursing Mothers to Disaster Risk Diseases in Urban Nigeria: Strategies for Mitigation.

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Abstract: The study examined the health implications of street trading activities by nursing mothers on children. Data was collected through structured face-to-face interviews intermediated by snowballing techniques among 228 female street traders who had children between ages 0-1 in Ado-Odo/ Ota of Ogun State Nigeria. These techniques were adopted due to lack of sampling frame for the targeted population and the roving nature of the trade. Data were analyzed using univariate and multivariate analysis. The results show that most mothers are aware of the inherent risk of exposure of their children to disease/sickness. It shows that children of street traders who trade for at least seven hours daily are 42.815 times more likely to expose their children to sickness or disease than their counterpart who are not in the profession of street trading. The result also shows that children of street traders who are 35-44 years old are 1.064 times more likely to expose their children to sickness or disease. The study concluded that since awareness about the disease risk childcare education is paramount among the studied population. The authors recommend mobile primary healthcare designated for children and mothers are necessary in order to accelerate improvement in mothers/child healthcare.