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- To foster multi-disciplinary research and collaboration among pharmaceutical scientists, practicing pharmacists, pharmaceutical industries and the healthcare sector, as well as provide an international forum for the communication and evaluation of data, methods and opinions in pharmacy practice and related disciplines.
- To promote pharmacy practice research for the advancement of the pharmacy profession.
- To enhance the competencies of practicing pharmacists.

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A brief conclusion section should summarize the salient findings of the study based on the study objectives. Authors are strongly advised to emphasize the contribution made to the field by their study in this section. Approximate length: 200 words.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2. Dada OO, Odukoya OA, Taylor OO, Asoro I, Coker HAB, Ologun JT (2003). Toxicological Studies on Jubi Formular. A Nigerian Herbal Preparation, *West African Journal of Pharmacy* 17(1): 39-44.

Books

1. Cole MD, Caddy B. (1995). The Analysis of Drugs of Abuse: An instruction manual, 2nd edn. New York: Ellis Norwood.
2. Sanders PA. (1979). Aerosol packaging of pharmaceutical. In: Banker GS, Rhodes CT, (Eds.), *Modern Pharmaceuticals*. New York: Marcel Dekker, pp. 591-626.

Online references should include the website and the date material was accessed:

1. Consumers' Association. Patient information: what is the prognosis? Policy report 2003. **Available at:** www.whichnet/campaigns/health/patientinformation/index.html. Accessed December 18, 2005.

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EDITORIAL

The goal of the West African Journal of Pharmacy (WAJP) is to advance knowledge and practice in the field of pharmacy by publishing high-quality, evidence-based research, reviews and professional insights in pharmacy practice, pharmaceutical sciences and health research. Furthermore, the journal seeks to foster multi-disciplinary research and collaboration amongst pharmaceutical scientists, practicing pharmacists, pharmaceutical industry, and the healthcare in general.

The medicinal use of cannabis has sparked off a huge debate amongst scientists in some parts of the world, especially West Africa. Some outrightly rejected the idea due to the overburdened and fragile state of healthcare and effect on drug and substance abuse in the region. **Wannang *et al.***, in the review titled: One plant, many controversies, traced the historical debate on the medicinal use of Cannabis.

Malaria remains one of the most persistent public health challenges across tropical regions, with rising concerns on drug resistance and limited access to effective conventional therapy especially in rural communities. **Okunye *et al.***, present a comprehensive survey of medicinal plants traditionally used in malaria treatment in a Nigerian region. This survey highlights key species, their mode of preparation and administration and further reveals the potential for developing a possibly safe, plant-based antimalarial therapy.

Adebesin *et al.*, evaluated the protective effects of Baicalein- a neuroprotector. The study demonstrated that haloperidol and high fructose-induced behavioural changes *in mice* were reversed. Baicalein increased the levels of antioxidants glutathione, catalase and superoxide dismutase which were hitherto reduced by haloperidol and high fructose induced which is an indicator of its neuroprotective activity.

Diabetes has caused immense human and economic devastation through rising cases of complications, reduced productivity and the burden of lifelong care. **Rhuada *et al.***, in this study have provided *in-silico* studies on a dietary supplement and the potential of this supplement in reducing blood glucose levels.

Plants remain an invaluable source of healing agents, offering immense potential for discovering novel, safe and effective therapies for various ailments through their rich reservoir of bioactive compounds. **Tologbonse *et al.***, have demonstrated this in the *in-vitro* study where the researchers challenged *Chromolaena odorata* in isolated tissues to evaluate its antispasmodic activity. The team also attempted to demonstrate the mechanism of action of this plant by rigorous drug-interaction.

The search for alternative remedies in Africa continues to be a huge challenge. **Chukwemeka *et al.***, in an investigation to determine the safety profile and some pharmacological activities of *Garcinia kola* seed extract demonstrated that the extract produced remarkable activities on selected isolates of bacteria and fungi. The team also demonstrated the safety of the seeds.

Sogbetun *et al.*, evaluated the toxic effects of a plant material on the liver and kidney. This study aimed to evaluate the general and common belief that since plant materials are natural, they do not possess toxic effects. The study revealed that parameters assessed showed damage to the integrity of these two vital organs.

Tablet formulation is crucial in pharmaceuticals as it ensures precise dosing, stability, patient compliance and effective drug delivery for optimal therapeutic outcomes. **Akpan *et al.***, in this study developed a unique tablet formulation of a plant material used in the treatment of diabetes. They assessed the physico-technical properties and blood glucose lowering capacity of the extract.

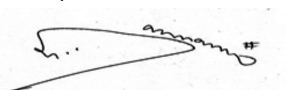
Omattah *et al.*, conducted a study on stability and quality risks of L-ascorbic acid tablets in tropical climates. The study brings to fore, instability challenges in tropical climates which can have a grave effect on the pharmaceutical supply chain.

Rational medicine use involves prescribing, dispensing and taking medicines appropriately, in order to achieve optimal patient outcomes and minimise harm. **Boahen *et al.***, in this study deployed clinical skills to evaluate prescription patterns in a tertiary hospital in Ghana. The result exposed some gaps that need intervention to optimize prescribing practices.

Awodele *et al.*, conducted baseline and endline assessments of community pharmacists and medicine vendors in Nigeria in the management of malaria. The result showed the importance of this vital index as they help measure initial disease burden, evaluate intervention impact, and track progress towards effective control and elimination.

Monitoring adverse drug reactions is essential for ensuring patient safety, identifying harmful side effects early, improving treatment outcomes and guiding regulatory decisions for safer medication use. **Gbomor *et al.***, looked at the adverse drug reactions to ivermectin and albendazole recorded in the database of the National Pharmacovigilance Center in Sierra Leone. The study concluded that lack of adequate training on reporting of adverse drug reactions was a major problem.

This edition, also included the communique of the 37th Annual General Meeting and Scientific Symposium of the West African Postgraduate College of Pharmacists (WAPCP), held in Freetown, Sierra Leone from Monday, 7 April to Thursday, 10 April 2025.



Prof. Noel N. Wannang
Editor-In-Chief