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**Editorial Note**

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**Editorial note**

Welcome to the inaugural issue of the African Journal of Medical Research (AJMR). As we launch this new platform, we are honored to share cutting edge research and insights from the medical community. In this first issue, the journal publishes five exceptional articles from talented researchers and clinicians. We are grateful to our contributors, reviewers, and supporters who have made this issue possible.

The first paper entitled 'From Traditional to Artificial Intelligence-Based Microbial Contamination Control in Pharma: Driving a New Era' by Attah et al., explores a new era of medical practice which includes AI as an important factor in lowering microbial contamination. We expect more papers that will show the benefits of AI with other medical issues. The second paper is entitled 'Spectrums of Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and Histologic Characterization of Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis in Nigerian Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. A Hospital Based Cross Sectional Study' by Emmanuel et al. They note that there is a significant relation between obesity, dyslipidamia, poor glycemic control, and development of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. Also, they determined the various spectrums of Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease and histological patterns of Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

The third paper is entitled ‘Anti-infertility Effect of Rauwolfia Vomitoria Root Extract on Reproductive Parameters in Sleep Deprived Male Rats’ by Akwu et al. This is an experimental study on 42 male albino rats to investigate the potential effect of anti-infertility of Rauwolfia Vomitoria root extract on reproductive functions in sleep deprived male rats. The study confirmed its efficacy and suggested for further studies on different remedies that could lessen the negative impact of sleep deprivation on reproductive health.

The fourth paper is entitled ‘The Median Lethal Dose (LD 50) and Effects of Aqueous Extracts of Selected Kenyan Plants Against Dendroaspis Polylepis (Black Mamba) Venom Induced Mortality in Laboratory Mice Model’ by Mwangi et al. This is also an experimental study aiming toward testing traditional remedies used against snake bite (Black Mamba). They used five different plants on groups of mice and found that the Tithonia Diversifolia leaves have significant result ( $P<0.05$ ), hence it is recommended for further studies as snake antivenom (SAV) is costly and often unavailable.

The last but not the least paper is ‘Compliance With Infection Prevention and Control Standard Precautions Among Health Workers in Mityana District, Central Region of Uganda’ by Akwu et al. In this paper, they found an increase of nosocomial infection which can be prevented with inexpensive infection prevention and control strategies that were followed by only 71% of the population- which is below the 98% recommended by the World Health Organization. Also, the authors recommended that enhancing the supply chain and managing workload effectively could significantly contribute to infection prevention and control.

At the end, I would like to express my profound gratitude to our researchers for their ground-breaking works, to our reviewers for their expertise and dedication, to all editorial board members, and to Adonis & Abbey Publishers Ltd. The output we see in this journal is your commitment.

Finally, we invite researchers, clinicians, and experts to submit their work for upcoming issues. We welcome original research, reviews, and case studies that advance medical studies and improve patient care.

We would love to hear your thoughts and feedback as we embark on this journey.