

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENT HEALTH EDUCATION IN FM
POSTGRADUATE CURRICULUM AND THE PROVISION OF ADOLESCENT-
FRIENDLY HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN NIGERIA -**

WORK IN PROGRESS

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Background: Adolescence is a crucial period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents are often referred to as a healthy population, however, there is a major shift in health that occur during this developmental stage with a significant disease burden among adolescents. Adolescent-Friendly Healthcare Service (AFHS) constitutes a range of approaches to preventing, detecting, or treating adolescents' health needs. The World Health Organization has defined the characteristics of an AFHS to aim to be equitable, accessible, acceptable, appropriate, and effective for adolescents. Globally, adolescent health needs have not received the required attention, with this worsening in low- and middle-income countries.¹ The Nigeria Strategic Framework for Adolescent Health and Development mainly addresses adolescents' sexual and reproductive health with little or no attention given to other areas of adolescent health needs.² This study, therefore, aims to determine the association between exposure to postgraduate adolescent health education in Family Medicine and the provision of Adolescent-Friendly Healthcare Services among Family Physicians in Nigeria, to inform an improvement in postgraduate medical education in Adolescent Health.

Methodology: An online cross-sectional survey will be conducted among Family Physicians in training and fully trained. A multi-stage sampling will be done across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria to select the healthcare facilities where Family Physicians are providing services. The study questionnaire will have a section with the participants' sociodemographic characteristics, level of professional training, and exposure to Adolescent Health Education. Another section will have questions on the characteristics of AFHS being provided using a modified WHO model.

Data collection will be conducted over a period of two months. Data will be analysed using SPSS version 24.

Results: Between 100 and 150 respondents are anticipated for this study. The results will be a descriptive and analytical presentation of the participants' sociodemographic characteristics, level of expertise, exposure to Adolescent Education, and the model of AFHS being provided.

Conclusion: The findings from this study hope to provide recommendations on how to improve postgraduate medical education in Adolescent Health to ultimately improve the provision of AFHS.

Keywords: Adolescent Health Education, Postgraduate Family Medicine, Adolescent-Friendly Health Services, Nigeria.

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