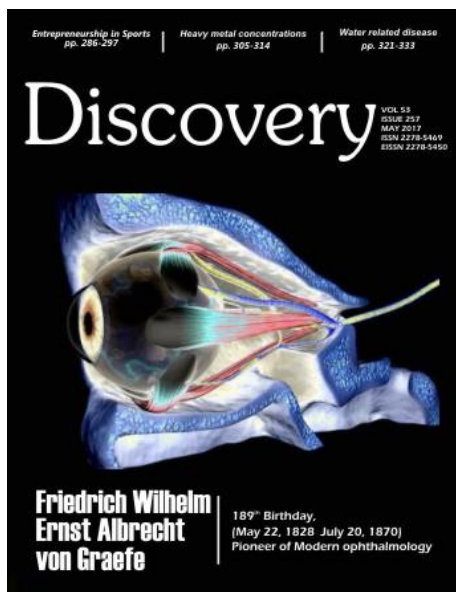


Discovery

About the Cover



CELEBRITY OF THE MONTH

Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Albrecht von Graefe
189th Birthday, (May 22, 1828 – July 20, 1870)
Pioneer of Modern ophthalmology

Albrecht Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst Von Graefe was born on May 22, 1828, Berlin, Prussia (Germany). He was a German eye surgeon, considered the founder of modern ophthalmology. Albrecht was the son of Karl Ferdinand von Graefe, a noted surgeon who was a pioneer in early German plastic surgery. Albrecht was the first to exploit the German physiologist Hermann Helmholtz's ophthalmoscope (a perforated mirror used to inspect the interior of the eye). Von Graefe received his medical degree in Berlin on August 21, 1847. In 1857, von Graefe reached the peak of his career by reporting the cure of glaucoma with iridectomy at the first International Congress of Ophthalmology. He referred to glaucoma in three forms: the acute inflammatory, the chronic and amaurosis with advanced cupping of the disc. Von Graefe's work on glaucoma set a standard in the world of ophthalmology. In 1864, he embarked on modifying the corneal flap procedure. By using a thin pointed knife (created by himself), a peripheral linear incision was made to avoid the large gap of the typically used semicircular corneal incision. This procedure was commended by von Graefe's peers as it reduced infection and the failure rate of the extraction of a cataract from 10-5%, and was soon used internationally by countless ophthalmic surgeons. He died on July 20, 1870 in Berlin at the age of 42, and his wife passed on two years later at the age of 30. In his short career von Graefe performed more than 10,000 eye operations. He was undoubtedly the most important ophthalmologist of the 19th century.

Entrepreneurship in Sports: Tools for Sustainable Development

Oloyede RO, Akinkuade Tosin S

Entrepreneurship is recognized as a tool for economic growth in many countries. In fact, many governments have been organizing the considerate efforts for activities and identifying components to entrepreneurship. Considering the importance of entrepreneurship, identifying opportunities for entrepreneurship in sports can introduce new components for entrepreneurs to promote sustainable development in the community. So, the purpose of this research is to identify factors for entrepreneurship development in sport. Findings showed that Sports entrepreneurship occurs to a large extent in professional sport, which influences social entrepreneurial ventures and also, in field of sport and he found out exercise is a natural entrepreneur even Sport entrepreneurship promotes the creation and sustenance of business ventures by focusing on the significance of business activities. It is concluded that the uniqueness of sport and its entrepreneurial nature provide an opportunity to examine it within the context of entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurial effort of both organizations and individuals has been significant in the history of sports. Based on the findings, it is recommended that An entrepreneurship education course should be designed based on specific needs of students who will attend in that course, Sport entrepreneurship courses and programs should receive top management support and Social security among business owners of sport (insurance coverage, afraid from business failure and unemployment) should be promoted with tax benefits and financial stability in order to participation of private sector.

Discovery, 2017, 53(257), 286-297

CASE STUDY

Perception of youth towards farm city programme in Ondo state, Nigeria - a case study of Ore, Epe and Auga farm site

Akintade TF

This study examined the perception of youth towards from city programme in Ondo State, Nigeria. It described the socio-economic characteristics of the youth in the area; determine the various sources of information and identified the various problems encountered by the respondents. Interview schedule was used to collect data from 120 respondents which were analyzed using percentage and frequency counts. The study found that majority of the respondents had a favorable attitude towards farm city programme. The study established the preponderance of males in the programme (71.9%), a young active respondents, majority were not married (60.8%). Findings revealed that majority of the respondent completed tertiary institution (41.8%) with 79.2% in the study area. It was also found out that sex and educational status had significant relationship with respondent's perception towards farm city programme. It was recommended that government should partner various organizations to finance the scheme very well and also provide accessible roads and adequate electricity supply should be made available.

Discovery, 2017, 53(257), 298-304

RESEARCH

Speciation study of heavy metal concentrations of roadside dusts of Ibara round about, Sokori road in Abeokuta north local government area of Ogun state, Nigeria

Oyebade A, Oloyede HO, Omodara NB, Ojo BM

This study was designed to determine the total concentrations of various species of heavy metals in surface soils and associated sediments obtained from some major roads in Abeokuta, Ogun State; identify the major sources of the metals in each of the areas sampled and identify measures to prevent the contamination of the environment. The study involved sampling of roadside dusts of five major locations in Abeokuta, Ogun state to assess the level of contamination. Speciation studies were carried out to determine the various fractions of seven metals namely: Zn, Pb, Cu, Mn, As, Cr and Cd. Selective sequential extraction procedure developed by Tessier et al, (1979) was used to fractionate roadside dust samples. This method involves partitioning heavy metals into five operationally defined fractions: exchangeable, carbonate, Fe-Mn oxide bound, organic and residual. The concentration of Zinc in the investigated samples was the highest (164.83µg/g). Chromium had the second highest value with a concentration of 101.3µg/g. This was followed by Manganese and Lead with concentrations of 87.03 and 80.33 respectively. The percentage mobility factors reported were in the order: Mn > Zn > Pb > Cu > Cd > Cr > As. There were indications that the levels of Zn, Pb, Mn, and Cu detected for the sampled areas were mainly associated with the carbonate bound fraction in the soil samples. The distribution of the metals in the various fractions and results of mobility factors confirmed their differences in mobility and bioavailability. There was also an indication that sources of these metals were mainly anthropogenic.

Discovery, 2017, 53(257), 305-314

ANALYSIS

Comparing the rate of admission of students and their performances in the department of physics

Nwankpa AC, Ojesina MA

This study compares the number of students admitted and their performances in the department of Physics, Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo for a period of ten sessions. The cumulative Grade Point Averages of the graduates and the number of students' admitted between the 1996/1997 and 2005/2006 academic sessions were collected from the departmental office. The null hypothesis that "there is no significant relationship between the rate of admission and students' academic performances" was analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The result shows that the hypothesis was rejected. The study revealed that there is a very strong negative correlation relationship between the rate of admission and the performance of students in physics. This implies that as the number of students admitted increases, the mean cumulative grade point average (CGPA) decreases. It was recommended that the students' performance in Physics can be improved to a desirable standard if the number of students admitted is reduced by making sure that the students admitted into tertiary institutions to study Physics are admitted on merit.

Discovery, 2017, 53(257), 315-320

Fuzzy logic based predictive model for likelihood of water related disease

Aroyehun AA, Sabejeje TA, Bayo-Lebi D, Olawuyi NJ, Ayinla NJ, OgunwaleYE

A fuzzy logic-based system has been applied to a number of cases in medicine especially in the area of the development of diagnostic systems and has been discovered to produce accurate results. In this paper, a fuzzy logic-based system is presented which is used to simulate a predictive model for predicting the likelihood of water related disease (malaria). Knowledge was elicited from an expert at Medical Centre, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria and was used in developing the rule-base and simulated the prediction model using the MATLAB software. The results of the fuzzification and defuzzification of variables, inference engine definition and model testing was also presented and showed that the fuzzy logic based model is very useful in the prediction of the likelihood of water related disease (malaria) in South Western Nigerian.

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REVIEW

Probiotics health benefits: comparison between observed data and published data with special reference to lipolytic bacteria

Madhu Rathore, Kanika Sharma

Dairy and fermented foods are rich source of beneficial nutrients. Presence of probiotics or enrichment of this dairy samples with bacteria which are good for health, improved its medicinal as well as nutritional value. Present review involves the study of published data encompasses the research done on dairy and fermented foods with special focus on lipolytic probiotic *Lactobacillus spp.* Observations as well as published data both confirms that consumption of fermented and dairy food articles help to maintain beneficial microflora of gut. This further proved by comparison made between obtained results and published data. Presence of *Lactobacillus spp* with lipolytic activity in camel milk collected from Rajasthan region, are of special importance. In present review, comparison has also been made between obtained results for dairy as well as fermented food samples and results from published data. Study also involves screening data of samples yoghurt, curd, unfermented and fermented camel milk, batter, pickle fermented fish. Present research and published data both suggested that more study of probiotics on available dairy products and fermented foods can help to solve many health related issues by natural means. However quality assurance study also matters but there are least chances of failure of such products.

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