

ANALGESIC ABUSE AMONG COMMERCIAL DRIVERS IN MOTOR PARKS

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Analgesic Abuse Among Commercial Drivers in Motor Parks" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined analgesic abuse among commercial drivers in motor parks, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of analgesic; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with analgesic and abuse. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 381 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 370 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 2.99). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.489$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.27, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.33$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on analgesic.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Analgesic	14
2.1.2 Concept of Abuse	15
2.1.3 Concept of Commercial	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	19
2.2.2 UTAUT	20
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	21
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	22
2.3 Empirical Review	23
2.3.1 Early Studies on analgesic	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on analgesic	25
2.3.3 Analgesic and abuse	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	30
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	34
3.1 Research Design	34
3.2 Population of the Study	34
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	35
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	36
3.5 Research Instrument	37
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	38
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	39
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	40

3.8 Ethical Considerations	40
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	43
4.1 Data Presentation	43
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	43
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	44
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	45
4.5 Discussion of Findings	46
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
5.1 Summary	51
5.2 Conclusion	52
5.3 Recommendations	53
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	53
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	41
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	41
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	49
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	49
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	50
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	50
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	50
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 2.1: Analgesic in Pharmacy Research Context	32
Figure 2.2: Abuse in Pharmacy Research Context	32
Figure 2.3: Commercial in Pharmacy Research Context	33
Figure 3.1: Pharmacy Research Context	42
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of analgesic abuse among commercial drivers in motor parks is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of analgesic in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of analgesic. A notable study by Ogbeide and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of analgesic is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Obiora and Adebayo (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to analgesic recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

analgesic, when examined in relation to abuse, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of analgesic and abuse. Evidence assembled by Eze and Kalu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to analgesic. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding abuse. The work of Nwosu and Nwosu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that abuse reinforces the effects of analgesic. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, analgesic has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of analgesic and abuse. Research by Nwosu and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting analgesic and abuse. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The work of Bello and Chukwu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that abuse reinforces the effects of analgesic. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between analgesic and abuse has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to analgesic must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Salami and Chukwu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking analgesic with abuse. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. An examination by Nwosu and Alade (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The