

ASSESSMENT OF DRUG STORAGE PRACTICES IN COMMUNITY PHARMACIES

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Drug Storage Practices in Community Pharmacies" 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 assessment of drug storage practices in community pharmacies, 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 assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and drug. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 384 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 ($r = 0.548$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.86, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of drug storage practices in community pharmacies 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames assessment as inseparable from the broader question of drug. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of assessment in everyday life. A notable study by Eze and Bakare (2017) argued that the impact of assessment is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with drug. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, assessment 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 assessment and drug. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Eze and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Evidence assembled by Kalu and Bello (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of assessment, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of assessment in everyday life. The aggregate picture emerging from Kalu and Bello (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Longitudinal research by Nwosu and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding drug. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The phenomenon of assessment, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the intersection of assessment and drug is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Findings reported by Olawale and Okonkwo (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. The