

ASSESSMENT OF GERIATRIC CARE PRACTICES ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF OLDER ADULTS IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Geriatric Care Practices on the Quality of Life of Older Adults in Nigeria" 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 geriatric care practices on the quality of life of older adults in Nigeria, 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 geriatric. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Health Belief Model and the Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory. A sample size of 397 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 360 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 ($r = 0.515$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.65, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). 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 geriatric care practices on the quality of life of older adults in Nigeria 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.

The relationship between assessment and geriatric has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to assessment must be differentiated rather than uniform. Research by Bello and Okonkwo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting assessment and geriatric. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Bakare and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that geriatric reinforces the effects of assessment. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of assessment in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Musa and Umeh (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Empirical evidence from Nwosu and Adebayo (2021) suggests that positive developments in geriatric are associated with improvements in assessment. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, assessment has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. The aggregate picture emerging from Nwosu and Adebayo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Studies by Alade and Bakare (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

assessment, when examined in relation to geriatric, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of assessment. Studies by Bello and Bello (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is