

ASSESSMENT OF HORMONAL PROFILES IN WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Hormonal Profiles in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome" 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 hormonal profiles in women with polycystic ovary syndrome, 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 hormonal. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. 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 346 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 = 3.0). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.469$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.37, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hormonal profiles in women with polycystic ovary syndrome 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 phenomenon of assessment, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of assessment. Research by Nnamdi and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting assessment and hormonal. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Oyelaran and Famuyide (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of assessment. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between assessment and hormonal has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of assessment are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Bello (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Findings reported by Osinachi and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of assessment and its attendant dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. Osinachi and Ogbeide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of assessment are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Evidence assembled by Musa and Ibrahim (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with hormonal. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of assessment, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Evidence from national agencies indicates that assessment has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Field evidence gathered by Obiora and Nnamdi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of assessment. Accordingly, there is a