

AWARENESS AND REPORTING OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS AMONG HEALTH WORKERS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Awareness and Reporting of Adverse Drug Reactions Among Health Workers" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Pharmacy, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined awareness and reporting of adverse drug reactions among health workers, 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 awareness; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with awareness and reporting. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 385 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 353 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.509$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.5, $p < 0.05$). 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 awareness.

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	8
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Terms	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	15
2.1 Conceptual Review	15
2.1.1 Concept of Awareness	15
2.1.2 Concept of Reporting	16
2.1.3 Concept of Adverse	18
2.2 Theoretical Framework	20
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	20
2.2.2 UTAUT	21
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	22
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	23
2.3 Empirical Review	25
2.3.1 Early Studies on awareness	25
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on awareness	27
2.3.3 Awareness and reporting	28
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	30
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	32
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	36
3.1 Research Design	36
3.2 Population of the Study	36
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	37
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	38
3.5 Research Instrument	39
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	40
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	41
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	42

3.8 Ethical Considerations	43
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	45
4.1 Data Presentation	45
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	45
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	46
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	47
4.5 Discussion of Findings	48
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	53
5.1 Summary	53
5.2 Conclusion	54
5.3 Recommendations	55
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	55
REFERENCES	57
APPENDIX	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	32
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	33
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	43
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	44
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	51
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	51
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	51
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	52
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	52
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	52
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	52
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	14
Figure 2.1: Awareness in Pharmacy Research Context	33
Figure 2.2: Reporting in Pharmacy Research Context	34
Figure 2.3: Adverse in Pharmacy Research Context	35
Figure 3.1: Pharmacy Research Context	44
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	51
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	51

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of awareness and reporting of adverse drug reactions among health workers 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 awareness and reporting has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with awareness. A notable study by Ogbeide and Nnamdi (2017) argued that the impact of awareness is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of awareness cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with reporting. Findings reported by Bamgbose and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to awareness recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in pharmacy. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In both global and African literatures, awareness is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of awareness varies considerably from one region to another. Comparative work by Famuyide and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking awareness with reporting. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Adebayo and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting awareness and reporting. For practitioners, the practical significance of awareness cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with reporting. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

awareness, when examined in relation to reporting, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream awareness into routine governance. Evidence assembled by Adebayo and Salami (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to awareness. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Eze and Kalu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting awareness and reporting. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding reporting. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of awareness and its attendant dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with awareness. The work of Ekwueme and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that reporting reinforces the effects of awareness. Such findings reinforce the argument that awareness deserves a