

DETERMINATION OF OXIDATIVE DNA DAMAGE MARKERS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, FACULTY OF
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Determination of Oxidative DNA Damage Markers in Diabetic Patients" 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 Biochemistry, 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 determination of oxidative dna damage markers in diabetic patients, 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 determination; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with determination and oxidative. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. A sample size of 415 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 389 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.516$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.34, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.24$, $p > 0.05$). 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 determination.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of determination of oxidative dna damage markers in diabetic patients 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.

determination, when examined in relation to oxidative, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with determination. Empirical evidence from Salami and Osinachi (2021) suggests that positive developments in oxidative are associated with improvements in determination. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. An examination by Famuyide and Adekunle (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in biochemistry. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, determination has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to determination must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Eze and Ibrahim (2017) argued that the impact of determination is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that determination deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Aderemi and Okonkwo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that determination deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of determination. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to determination must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Aderemi and Okonkwo (2017) argued that the impact of determination is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A notable study by Okonkwo and Umeh (2017) argued that the impact of determination is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that determination deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames determination as inseparable from the broader question of oxidative. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of determination are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Musa and Osinachi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking determination with oxidative. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Umeh and