

DEWORMING PRACTICES AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN

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 "Deworming Practices Among Mothers of Under-Five Children" 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 deworming practices among mothers of under-five children, 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 deworming; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with deworming and practices. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 410 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 = 3.12). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.561$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.85, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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 deworming.

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 Deworming	15
2.1.2 Concept of Practices	16
2.1.3 Concept of Mothers	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 deworming	25
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on deworming	26
2.3.3 Deworming and practices	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	54
5.1 Summary	54
5.2 Conclusion	55
5.3 Recommendations	56
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	56
REFERENCES	58
APPENDIX	60

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	52
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	13
Figure 2.1: Deworming in Pharmacy Research Context	34
Figure 2.2: Practices in Pharmacy Research Context	34
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 deworming practices among mothers of under-five children 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.

In recent years, deworming has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on pharmacy. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of deworming. Empirical evidence from Ekwueme and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive developments in practices are associated with improvements in deworming. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nwosu and Okonkwo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of deworming are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

deworming, when examined in relation to practices, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of deworming. Famuyide and Ogunlana (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of deworming are unevenly distributed across groups. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Kalu and Adeniyi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of deworming, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which deworming unfolds. Longitudinal research by Kalu and Adeniyi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to deworming yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Research by Aderemi and Eze (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting deworming and practices. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding practices. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, deworming has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to deworming must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Bamgbose and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive