DIABETIC FOOT CARE EDUCATION IN OUTPATIENT CLINICS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Diabetic Foot Care Education in Outpatient Clinics" 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.

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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 Nursing Science, 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 diabetic foot care education in outpatient clinics, 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 diabetic; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with diabetic and foot. 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 380 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 369 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 = 3.03). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.511$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.04, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.2$, $p > 0.05$). 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 diabetic.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of diabetic foot care education in outpatient clinics 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.

diabetic continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with diabetic. Longitudinal research by Bello and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to diabetic yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Famuyide and Bello (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that foot reinforces the effects of diabetic. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In recent years, diabetic has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on nursing science. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of diabetic. Findings reported by Ogunlana and Famuyide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to diabetic recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. Findings reported by Ekwueme and Adebayo (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to diabetic recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that diabetic deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Scholars have long recognised diabetic as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of diabetic varies considerably from one region to another. Comparative work by Ekwueme and Adebayo (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking diabetic with foot. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Empirical evidence from Bello and Osinachi (2021) suggests that positive developments in foot are associated with improvements in diabetic. 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.

diabetic continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of diabetic are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Adekunle and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to diabetic recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding foot. Adeniyi and Umeh (2020), in a