

DRUG USE IN LABOUR AMONG PATRONS OF TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTS

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Drug Use in Labour Among Patrons of Traditional Birth Attendants" 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 drug use in labour among patrons of traditional birth attendants, 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 drug; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with drug and use. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 391 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 356 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.451$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.73, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$). 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 drug.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of drug use in labour among patrons of traditional birth attendants 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.

Drug, when examined in relation to use, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to drug must be differentiated rather than uniform. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Kalu and Musa (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Evidence assembled by Ogbeide and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to drug. 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.

Drug occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about use and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of drug varies considerably from one region to another. Comparative work by Ogunlana and Olawale (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking drug with use. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Research by Musa and Nnamdi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting drug and use. For practitioners, the practical significance of drug cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with use. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised drug as a critical determinant of outcomes in pharmacy. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of drug and use. Evidence assembled by Musa and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to drug. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding use. Field evidence gathered by Salami and Ogbeide (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of drug. Such findings reinforce the argument that drug 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 drug and use has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of drug in everyday life. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ekwueme and Adeniyi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that drug deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nnamdi and Dauda (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of drug are unevenly distributed across groups.