

EFFECT OF ANTENATAL CARE UTILISATION ON PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Antenatal Care Utilisation on Pregnancy Outcomes in Nigeria" 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 effect of antenatal care utilisation on pregnancy outcomes in nigeria, 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and antenatal. 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 390 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.585$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.43, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.21$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of antenatal care utilisation on pregnancy outcomes in Nigeria 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 phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. The aggregate picture emerging from Ibrahim and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A notable study by Eze and Oyelaran (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Famuyide (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Evidence assembled by Bamgbose and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding antenatal. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of antenatal. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Empirical evidence from Bamgbose and Bakare (2021) suggests that positive developments in antenatal are associated with improvements in effect. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The aggregate picture emerging from Alade and Kalu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between effect and antenatal has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Ogbeide (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Research