

EFFECT OF IMMUNISATION PRACTICES ON CHILD HEALTH 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 Immunisation Practices on Child Health 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 immunisation practices on child health 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 immunisation. 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 402 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 383 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.56$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.63, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 immunisation practices on child health 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 relationship between effect and immunisation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. Empirical evidence from Adekunle and Ekwueme (2021) suggests that positive developments in immunisation are associated with improvements in effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with immunisation. Evidence assembled by Ogunlana and Salami (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding immunisation. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of effect and its attendant dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Field evidence gathered by Okonkwo and Okonkwo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with immunisation. The aggregate picture emerging from Famuyide and Olawale (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. 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. Field evidence gathered by Famuyide and Olawale (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Oyelaran and Nwosu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between effect and immunisation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Famuyide and Adeniyi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders,