

EFFECT OF INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES ON HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS IN NIGERIA

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 "Effect of Infection Control Practices on Hospital-Acquired Infections 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.

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 effect of infection control practices on hospital-acquired infections 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 infection. 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 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 391 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.495$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.29, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Effect	14
2.1.2 Concept of Infection	15
2.1.3 Concept of Control	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Health Belief Model	19
2.2.2 Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory	20
2.2.3 Theory of Planned Behaviour	21
2.2.4 Roy's Adaptation Model	22
2.3 Empirical Review	23
2.3.1 Early Studies on effect	23
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on effect	25
2.3.3 Effect and infection	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	30
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Population of the Study	35
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	36
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	37
3.5 Research Instrument	38
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	39
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	40
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	41

3.8 Ethical Considerations	41
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	44
4.1 Data Presentation	44
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	44
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	45
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	46
4.5 Discussion of Findings	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
5.1 Summary	52
5.2 Conclusion	53
5.3 Recommendations	54
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	54
REFERENCES	56
APPENDIX	58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	42
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	42
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	50
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	51
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	51
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	51
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	51
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 2.1: Effect in Nursing Science Research Context	32
Figure 2.2: Infection in Nursing Science Research Context	33
Figure 2.3: Control in Nursing Science Research Context	34
Figure 3.1: Nursing Science Research Context	43
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of infection control practices on hospital-acquired infections 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 salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Field evidence gathered by Bakare and Dauda (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding infection. An examination by Okonkwo and Alade (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Evidence assembled by Ibrahim and Bello (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Empirical evidence from Nnamdi and Alade (2021) suggests that positive developments in infection are associated with improvements in effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about infection and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Nnamdi and Alade (2021) suggests that positive developments in infection are associated with improvements in effect. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Salami and Musa (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with infection. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between effect and infection has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. Ogunlana and Bello (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. Field evidence gathered by Dauda and