

EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC COMMUNICATION ON THE RECOVERY OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS 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 Therapeutic Communication on the Recovery of Psychiatric Patients 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 therapeutic communication on the recovery of psychiatric patients 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 therapeutic. 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 408 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 395 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 ($r = 0.591$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.57, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 therapeutic communication on the recovery of psychiatric patients 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.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Research by Nnamdi and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and therapeutic. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding therapeutic. Research by Bello and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and therapeutic. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between effect and therapeutic has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. Empirical evidence from Aderemi and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in therapeutic are associated with improvements in effect. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Musa (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with therapeutic. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. The aggregate picture emerging from Nnamdi and Musa (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. Evidence assembled by Alade and Bello (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding therapeutic. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of effect in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and therapeutic. Comparative work by Famuyide and Adigun (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with therapeutic. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A notable study by Bakare and Salami