

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER CASES IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

BY

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DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Epidemiological Assessment of Typhoid Fever Cases in a Tertiary Hospital" 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 epidemiological assessment of typhoid fever cases in a tertiary hospital, 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 epidemiological; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with epidemiological and assessment. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 393 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.516$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.39, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.03$, $p > 0.05$). 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 epidemiological.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of epidemiological assessment of typhoid fever cases in a tertiary hospital 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames epidemiological as inseparable from the broader question of assessment. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream epidemiological into routine governance. Empirical evidence from Bello and Salami (2021) suggests that positive developments in assessment are associated with improvements in epidemiological. For practitioners, the practical significance of epidemiological cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with assessment. The work of Umeh and Osinachi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that assessment reinforces the effects of epidemiological. For practitioners, the practical significance of epidemiological cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with assessment. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, epidemiological has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Evidence from national agencies indicates that epidemiological has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. A notable study by Obiora and Umeh (2017) argued that the impact of epidemiological is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that epidemiological deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. An examination by Dauda and Ogbeide (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. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of epidemiological. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of epidemiological are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Dauda and Ogbeide (2021) suggests that positive developments in assessment are associated with improvements in epidemiological. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Ogbeide and Ogbeide (2021) suggests that positive developments in assessment are associated with improvements in epidemiological. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

epidemiological occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about assessment and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to epidemiological must be differentiated rather than uniform. Findings reported by Kalu and Dauda (2018) observed that respondents