

EVALUATION OF IMMUNE RESPONSE MARKERS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INFECTIONS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY, FACULTY OF
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Evaluation of Immune Response Markers in Patients with Chronic Infections" 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 Microbiology, 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 evaluation of immune response markers in patients with chronic infections, 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 evaluation; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with evaluation and immune. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 414 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 403 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 = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.583$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.9, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). 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 evaluation.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of evaluation of immune response markers in patients with chronic infections 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.

evaluation continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in microbiology. Evidence from national agencies indicates that evaluation has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Findings reported by Olawale and Nnamdi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to evaluation recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that evaluation deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Famuyide and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to evaluation recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between evaluation and immune 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 evaluation. The work of Dauda and Adigun (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that immune reinforces the effects of evaluation. Such findings reinforce the argument that evaluation deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ibrahim and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding immune. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of evaluation in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to evaluation must be differentiated rather than uniform. The aggregate picture emerging from Ibrahim and Adekunle (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between evaluation and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in microbiology. Evidence assembled by Salami and Ogbeide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to evaluation. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in microbiology. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames evaluation as inseparable from the broader question of immune. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of evaluation. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to evaluation. The implications of these dynamics are