

EVALUATION OF LIVER FUNCTION MARKERS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Evaluation of Liver Function Markers in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus" 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 evaluation of liver function markers in patients with diabetes mellitus, 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 liver. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. A sample size of 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 346 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 = 3.02). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.546$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.98, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

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	7
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 Evaluation	14
2.1.2 Concept of Liver	15
2.1.3 Concept of Function	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory	19
2.2.2 Metabolic Regulation Theory	20
2.2.3 Oxidative Stress Theory	21
2.2.4 Signal Transduction Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on evaluation	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on evaluation	26
2.3.3 Evaluation and liver	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	34
3.1 Research Design	34
3.2 Population of the Study	34
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	35
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	36
3.5 Research Instrument	37
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	38
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	39
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	40

3.8 Ethical Considerations	41
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	43
4.1 Data Presentation	43
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	43
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	44
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	45
4.5 Discussion of Findings	46
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
5.1 Summary	51
5.2 Conclusion	52
5.3 Recommendations	53
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	53
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	41
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	42
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	49
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	50
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	50
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	50
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	50
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 2.1: Evaluation in Biochemistry Research Context	32
Figure 2.2: Liver in Biochemistry Research Context	32
Figure 2.3: Function in Biochemistry Research Context	33
Figure 3.1: Biochemistry Research Context	42
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	49
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	49

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of evaluation of liver function markers in patients with diabetes mellitus 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, when examined in relation to liver, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of evaluation. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Famuyide and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding liver. A notable study by Adebayo and Ogunlana (2017) argued that the impact of evaluation is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of evaluation. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of evaluation in everyday life. The work of Dauda and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that liver reinforces the effects of evaluation. Such findings reinforce the argument that evaluation deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Field evidence gathered by Ogunlana and Nnamdi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of evaluation. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of evaluation. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of evaluation are observed in their starkest form. The work of Ogunlana and Nnamdi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that liver reinforces the effects of evaluation. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The work of Salami and Chukwu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that liver reinforces the effects of evaluation. 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.

Scholars have long recognised evaluation as a critical determinant of outcomes in biochemistry. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of evaluation. Alade and Dauda (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of evaluation are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding liver. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Bamgbose (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to evaluation. The practical