

EVALUATION OF RENAL FUNCTION MARKERS IN HYPERTENSIVE AND DIABETIC PATIENTS

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Evaluation of Renal Function Markers in Hypertensive and Diabetic Patients" 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 renal function markers in hypertensive and diabetic patients, 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 renal. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. A sample size of 404 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 377 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 = 3.15). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.522$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.88, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 renal function markers in hypertensive and diabetic patients 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 biochemistry. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which evaluation advances in practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adigun and Aderemi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Chukwu and Ibrahim (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of evaluation. Such findings reinforce the argument that evaluation deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between evaluation and renal has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of evaluation in everyday life. The work of Bamgbose and Nnamdi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that renal reinforces the effects of evaluation. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Aderemi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

evaluation occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about renal and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of evaluation varies considerably from one region to another. Findings reported by Olawale and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to evaluation recorded markedly different results. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Adigun and Alade (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that renal reinforces the effects of evaluation. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of evaluation in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which evaluation unfolds. Longitudinal