HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AMONG NURSES IN TERTIARY HOSPITALS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Hand Hygiene Compliance Among Nurses in Tertiary Hospitals" 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.

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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 Nursing Science, 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 hand hygiene compliance among nurses in tertiary hospitals, 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 hand; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with hand and hygiene. 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 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 379 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 = 3.05). 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 = 9.06, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.32$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hand.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of hand hygiene compliance among nurses in tertiary hospitals 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.

hand continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. Evidence from national agencies indicates that hand has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Field evidence gathered by Oyelaran and Okonkwo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of hand. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Adebayo and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in hygiene are associated with improvements in hand. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames hand as inseparable from the broader question of hygiene. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of hand are observed in their starkest form. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogunlana and Eze (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. Evidence assembled by Chukwu and Kalu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to hand. Such findings reinforce the argument that hand deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

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Over the past two decades, hand has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of hand. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bakare and Nnamdi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research