INFLUENCE OF EARLY WARNING SCORING SYSTEMS ON THE DETECTION OF CLINICAL DETERIORATION

BY

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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 "Influence of Early Warning Scoring Systems on the Detection of Clinical Deterioration" 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 influence of early warning scoring systems on the detection of clinical deterioration, 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and early. 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 404 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 372 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.568$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.18, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.13$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of early warning scoring systems on the detection of clinical deterioration 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.

Over the past two decades, influence has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and early. Longitudinal research by Kalu and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Empirical evidence from Musa and Ekwueme (2021) suggests that positive developments in early are associated with improvements in influence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised influence as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Evidence assembled by Bakare and Dauda (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies by Olawale and Kalu (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised influence as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of influence. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Kalu (2021) suggests that positive developments in early are associated with improvements in influence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding early. Empirical evidence from Nnamdi and Nwosu (2021) suggests that positive developments in early are associated with improvements in influence. 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.

In recent years, influence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on nursing science. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Studies by Kalu and Okonkwo (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Studies by Adigun and Olawale (2019) largely support the