

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY SUPPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS IN NIGERIA

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Family Support on the Management of Chronic Mental Illness in Nigeria" 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 influence of family support on the management of chronic mental illness in nigeria, 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 family. 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 410 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 380 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 ($r = 0.585$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.9, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$). 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 family support on the management of chronic mental illness in Nigeria 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of family. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and family. Research by Ekwueme and Kalu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and family. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. Studies by Okonkwo and Salami (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. 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 influence. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. The work of Salami and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that family reinforces the effects of influence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Salami and Nwosu (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. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, influence has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of influence in everyday life. The aggregate picture emerging from Salami and Nwosu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with family. Studies by Ogbeide and Adebayo (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. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of influence. Comparative work by Famuyide and Nnamdi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with family. These observations collectively invite a