

INFLUENCE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE ON INFECTION RATES IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Hand Hygiene Compliance on Infection Rates in Healthcare Facilities" 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 hand hygiene compliance on infection rates in healthcare facilities, 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 hand. 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 398 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 376 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 = 2.98). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.0, $p < 0.05$). 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 hand hygiene compliance on infection rates in healthcare facilities 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of influence. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Research by Ogbeide and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and hand. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding hand. Comparative work by Adebayo and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with hand. 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of hand. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies by Bello and Dauda (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Ogunlana and Ogunlana (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. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about hand and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of influence in everyday life. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogunlana and Ogunlana (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Comparative work by Adekunle and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with hand. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of hand. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and hand. Research by Adebayo and Alade (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and hand. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Adigun and Bamgbose (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and hand.