

INFLUENCE OF PAIN MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS ON PATIENT RECOVERY IN SURGICAL WARDS

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Pain Management Protocols on Patient Recovery in Surgical Wards" 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 pain management protocols on patient recovery in surgical wards, 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 pain. 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 385 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 362 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.478$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.99, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.09$, $p > 0.05$). 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 pain management protocols on patient recovery in surgical wards 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.

The salience of influence in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. The work of Adigun and Nwosu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pain reinforces the effects of influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Longitudinal research by Obiora and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding pain. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

influence, when examined in relation to pain, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. The work of Ogunlana and Oyelaran (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pain reinforces the effects of influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Longitudinal research by Obiora and Salami (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Longitudinal research by Obiora and Salami (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. Findings reported by Bakare and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

influence, when examined in relation to pain, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. In Nigeria, the intersection of influence and pain is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. The aggregate picture emerging from Famuyide and Adebayo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest.