

INFLUENCE OF SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANCE ON SAFE DELIVERY OUTCOMES 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 Skilled Birth Attendance on Safe Delivery Outcomes 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 skilled birth attendance on safe delivery outcomes 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 skilled. 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 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 360 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 ($r = 0.571$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.65, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 skilled birth attendance on safe delivery outcomes 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of influence are observed in their starkest form. Ogbeide and Chukwu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Empirical evidence from Dauda and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in skilled 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 both global and African literatures, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Studies by Obiora and Musa (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Ekwueme and Osinachi (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of influence are observed in their starkest form. Ekwueme and Osinachi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding skilled. An examination by Obiora and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of influence. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and skilled. An examination by Olawale and Bamgbose (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Aderemi and Bakare