

INSULIN STORAGE PRACTICES AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS IN URBAN CLINICS

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Insulin Storage Practices Among Diabetic Patients in Urban Clinics" 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 insulin storage practices among diabetic patients in urban clinics, 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 insulin; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with insulin and storage. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 418 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 399 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.518$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.41, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.31$, $p > 0.05$). 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 insulin.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of insulin storage practices among diabetic patients in urban clinics 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 insulin. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which insulin unfolds. Musa and Ogbeide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of insulin are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The work of Salami and Aderemi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that storage reinforces the effects of insulin. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of insulin in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of insulin. Oyelaran and Ibrahim (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of insulin are unevenly distributed across groups. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between insulin and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that insulin deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between insulin and storage has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of insulin varies considerably from one region to another. The work of Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that storage reinforces the effects of insulin. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Salami and Umeh (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting insulin and storage. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, insulin has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on pharmacy. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with insulin. The aggregate picture emerging from Adekunle and Aderemi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between insulin and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed