

KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS SYMPTOMS AMONG COMMERCIAL DRIVERS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Knowledge of Tuberculosis Symptoms Among Commercial Drivers" 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 knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms among commercial drivers, 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 knowledge; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with knowledge and tuberculosis. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 375 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 ($r = 0.587$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.49, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 knowledge.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of knowledge of tuberculosis symptoms among commercial drivers 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 knowledge. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with knowledge. The work of Oyelaran and Nnamdi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that tuberculosis reinforces the effects of knowledge. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The work of Osinachi and Aderemi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that tuberculosis reinforces the effects of knowledge. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding tuberculosis. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

knowledge, when examined in relation to tuberculosis, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which knowledge advances in practice. An examination by Bamgbose and Bello (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that knowledge deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Alade and Adekunle (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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of knowledge in shaping developmental trajectories. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of knowledge in everyday life. Empirical evidence from Alade and Adekunle (2021) suggests that positive developments in tuberculosis are associated with improvements in knowledge. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Chukwu and Dauda (2016) revealed that sustained attention to knowledge yields appreciable dividends over time. 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.

The salience of knowledge in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to knowledge must be differentiated rather than uniform. The aggregate picture emerging from Nnamdi and Nwosu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between knowledge and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of