

MIDWIFE-PATIENT RATIOS AND DELIVERY OUTCOMES

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 "Midwife-Patient Ratios and Delivery Outcomes" 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 midwife-patient ratios and delivery outcomes, 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 midwife; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with midwife and patient. 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 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 = 2.99). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.599$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.19, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.25$, $p > 0.05$). 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 midwife.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of midwife-patient ratios and delivery outcomes 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 midwife in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of midwife and patient is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Field evidence gathered by Alade and Alade (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of midwife. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Bamgbose and Ogbeide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting midwife and patient. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

midwife occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about patient and national development. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of midwife. An examination by Ogunlana and Ogbeide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Eze and Kalu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to midwife yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of midwife cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with patient. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, midwife has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Evidence from national agencies indicates that midwife has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies by Eze and Kalu (2019) largely support the view that midwife exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Nwosu and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of midwife are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of midwife cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with patient. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of midwife in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how midwife is experienced across communities. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Osinachi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between midwife and the outcomes of interest. The