

MISUSE OF STEROID-CONTAINING SKIN CREAMS AMONG YOUTHS

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Misuse of Steroid-Containing Skin Creams Among Youths" 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 misuse of steroid-containing skin creams among youths, 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 misuse; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with misuse and steroid. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 408 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 371 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 = 3.02). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.528$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.62, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.02$, $p > 0.05$). 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 misuse.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of misuse of steroid-containing skin creams among youths 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.

Scholars have long recognised misuse as a critical determinant of outcomes in pharmacy. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to misuse must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Adekunle and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking misuse with steroid. For practitioners, the practical significance of misuse cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with steroid. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to misuse. Such findings reinforce the argument that misuse deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, misuse has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of misuse in everyday life. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Ogunlana (2016) revealed that sustained attention to misuse yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding steroid. Comparative work by Nnamdi and Aderemi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking misuse with steroid. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Scholars have long recognised misuse as a critical determinant of outcomes in pharmacy. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of misuse are observed in their starkest form. An examination by Nnamdi and Aderemi (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 work of Musa and Nwosu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that steroid reinforces the effects of misuse. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

misuse continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in pharmacy. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of misuse. Adekunle and Kalu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of misuse are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of misuse cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with steroid. The aggregate picture emerging from Osinachi and Oyelaran (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between misuse