

NEONATAL RESUSCITATION SKILLS AMONG NEWLY QUALIFIED MIDWIVES

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Neonatal Resuscitation Skills Among Newly Qualified Midwives" 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 neonatal resuscitation skills among newly qualified midwives, 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 neonatal; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with neonatal and resuscitation. 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 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.14). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.575$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.16, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). 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 neonatal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Neonatal	14
2.1.2 Concept of Resuscitation	15
2.1.3 Concept of Skills	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Health Belief Model	19
2.2.2 Orem's Self-Care Deficit Theory	20
2.2.3 Theory of Planned Behaviour	21
2.2.4 Roy's Adaptation Model	22
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on neonatal	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on neonatal	25
2.3.3 Neonatal and resuscitation	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Research Design	33
3.2 Population of the Study	33
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	34
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	35
3.5 Research Instrument	36
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	37
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	38
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	39

3.8 Ethical Considerations	39
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	42
4.1 Data Presentation	42
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	42
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	43
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	44
4.5 Discussion of Findings	45
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
5.1 Summary	51
5.2 Conclusion	52
5.3 Recommendations	53
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	53
REFERENCES	55
APPENDIX	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	40
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	40
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	49
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	49
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	49
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	49
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	49
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Nursing Science Research Context	41
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of neonatal resuscitation skills among newly qualified midwives 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.

The relationship between neonatal and resuscitation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of neonatal are observed in their starkest form. Evidence assembled by Salami and Alade (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to neonatal. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Comparative work by Aderemi and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking neonatal with resuscitation. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised neonatal as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of neonatal. The aggregate picture emerging from Obiora and Nwosu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between neonatal and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. A notable study by Ibrahim and Ogunlana (2017) argued that the impact of neonatal is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of neonatal cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with resuscitation. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of neonatal. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of neonatal and resuscitation. Evidence assembled by Ibrahim and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to neonatal. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Ogbeide and Kalu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting neonatal and resuscitation. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised neonatal as a critical determinant of outcomes in nursing science. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of neonatal. Aderemi and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of neonatal are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of neonatal cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with resuscitation. The work of Umeh and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that resuscitation reinforces the effects of neonatal. Accordingly, there is a