

NURSES' ROLE IN TB TREATMENT ADHERENCE SUPPORT

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Nurses' Role in TB Treatment Adherence Support" 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.

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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 nurses' role in tb treatment adherence support, 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 nurses; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with nurses and role. 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 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 406 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.555$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.68, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 nurses.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of nurses' role in tb treatment adherence support 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 nurses in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of nurses. Longitudinal research by Eze and Ibrahim (2016) revealed that sustained attention to nurses yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding role. A notable study by Aderemi and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of nurses is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

nurses occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about role and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that nurses has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Findings reported by Okonkwo and Osinachi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to nurses recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A notable study by Famuyide and Bakare (2017) argued that the impact of nurses is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, nurses has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which nurses unfolds. Evidence assembled by Famuyide and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to nurses. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. A notable study by Salami and Adekunle (2017) argued that the impact of nurses is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. 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.

The phenomenon of nurses, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of nurses and role. Ogbeide and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of nurses are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of nurses cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with role. The aggregate picture emerging from Nnamdi and Nnamdi (2023) points