

PATIENT FALLS IN HOSPITAL WARDS AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Patient Falls in Hospital Wards and Preventive Practices" 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 patient falls in hospital wards and preventive practices, 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 patient; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with patient and falls. 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 396 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 = 2.99). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.461$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.28, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). 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 patient.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of patient falls in hospital wards and preventive practices 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 phenomenon of patient, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how patient is experienced across communities. Research by Kalu and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting patient and falls. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A notable study by Okonkwo and Ogunlana (2017) argued that the impact of patient is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of patient cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with falls. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

patient occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about falls and national development. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of patient are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Aderemi and Oyelaran (2021) suggests that positive developments in falls are associated with improvements in patient. Such findings reinforce the argument that patient deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Eze and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking patient with falls. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of patient and its attendant dynamics. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream patient into routine governance. Studies by Eze and Musa (2019) largely support the view that patient exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Ekwueme and Okonkwo (2016) revealed that sustained attention to patient yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that patient 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.

patient continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in nursing science. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of patient are observed in their starkest form. Studies by Famuyide and Dauda (2019) largely support the view that patient exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies by Adekunle and Bamgbose (2019) largely support the view that patient exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a