

PERCEPTIONS OF NURSES ON EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Perceptions of Nurses on Evidence-Based Practice Implementation in Nigeria" 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 perceptions of nurses on evidence-based practice implementation in Nigeria, 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 perceptions; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with perceptions and nurses. 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 381 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 = 2.95). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.509$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.27, $p < 0.05$). 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 perceptions.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of perceptions of nurses on evidence-based practice implementation in Nigeria 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 perceptions in shaping developmental trajectories. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of perceptions in everyday life. Comparative work by Obiora and Umeh (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking perceptions with nurses. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in nursing science. An examination by Adebayo and Ibrahim (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between perceptions and nurses has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of perceptions in everyday life. Research by Dauda and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting perceptions and nurses. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Empirical evidence from Adekunle and Nwosu (2021) suggests that positive developments in nurses are associated with improvements in perceptions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of perceptions in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream perceptions into routine governance. Research by Adekunle and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting perceptions and nurses. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. An examination by Chukwu and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In recent years, perceptions has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on nursing science. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of perceptions in everyday life. Field evidence gathered by Olawale and Adeniyi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of perceptions. Such findings reinforce the argument that