

POSTNATAL HOME VISITS BY COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Postnatal Home Visits by Community Health Nurses" 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 postnatal home visits by community health nurses, 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 postnatal; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with postnatal and home. 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 390 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 373 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.534$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.6, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.12$, $p > 0.05$). 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 postnatal.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of postnatal home visits by community health nurses 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.

In both global and African literatures, postnatal is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of postnatal. The aggregate picture emerging from Kalu and Nnamdi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between postnatal and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of postnatal cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with home. The aggregate picture emerging from Osinachi and Adekunle (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between postnatal and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of postnatal, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream postnatal into routine governance. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Adekunle (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to postnatal. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. An examination by Umeh and Kalu (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

postnatal 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 postnatal are observed in their starkest form. A notable study by Umeh and Kalu (2017) argued that the impact of postnatal is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Famuyide and Chukwu (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of postnatal. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames postnatal as inseparable from the broader question of home. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream postnatal into routine governance. Field evidence gathered by Umeh and Kalu (2016) suggested that