

PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION PRACTICES AMONG BEDSIDE NURSES

BY

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DEGREE IN NURSING SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Pressure Ulcer Prevention Practices Among Bedside 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 pressure ulcer prevention practices among bedside 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 pressure; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with pressure and ulcer. 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 405 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 394 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.597$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.22, $p < 0.05$). 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 pressure.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of pressure ulcer prevention practices among bedside 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of pressure in shaping developmental trajectories. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream pressure into routine governance. An examination by Alade and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that pressure deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Bakare and Adebayo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of pressure are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of pressure in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of pressure. A notable study by Chukwu and Eze (2017) argued that the impact of pressure is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Field evidence gathered by Ekwueme and Osinachi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of pressure. For practitioners, the practical significance of pressure cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with ulcer. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of pressure in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of pressure. Research by Ekwueme and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting pressure and ulcer. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Research by Ogunlana and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting pressure and ulcer. For practitioners, the practical significance of pressure cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with ulcer. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, pressure has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on nursing science. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to pressure must be differentiated rather than uniform. Adekunle and Ogunlana (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of pressure are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that pressure deserves a