

PREVALENCE OF COUNTERFEIT DRUGS IN RURAL PATENT MEDICINE STORES

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Prevalence of Counterfeit Drugs in Rural Patent Medicine Stores" 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 prevalence of counterfeit drugs in rural patent medicine stores, 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 prevalence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with prevalence and counterfeit. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 385 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 = 3.2). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.94, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 prevalence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of prevalence of counterfeit drugs in rural patent medicine stores 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.

prevalence, when examined in relation to counterfeit, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with prevalence. A notable study by Ibrahim and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of prevalence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The aggregate picture emerging from Ogunlana and Kalu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between prevalence and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of prevalence, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of prevalence. An examination by Eze and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding counterfeit. A notable study by Bakare and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of prevalence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in pharmacy. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between prevalence and counterfeit has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Evidence from national agencies indicates that prevalence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Field evidence gathered by Bakare and Bamgbose (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of prevalence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Empirical evidence from Bakare and Dauda (2021) suggests that positive developments in counterfeit are associated with improvements in prevalence. 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames prevalence as inseparable from the broader question of counterfeit. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of prevalence are observed in their starkest form. Research by Obiora and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting prevalence and counterfeit. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies by Salami