

PREVALENCE OF SELF-MEDICATION WITH ANTIBIOTICS AMONG UNDERGRADUATES

BY

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DEGREE IN PHARMACY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Prevalence of Self-Medication with Antibiotics Among Undergraduates" 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 self-medication with antibiotics among undergraduates, 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 self. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 384 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 360 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 = 2.98). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.28, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.25$, $p > 0.05$). 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 self-medication with antibiotics among undergraduates 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.

Scholars have long recognised prevalence as a critical determinant of outcomes in pharmacy. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with prevalence. The work of Kalu and Umeh (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that self reinforces the effects of prevalence. Such findings reinforce the argument that prevalence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. An examination by Osinachi and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that prevalence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In both global and African literatures, prevalence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of prevalence are observed in their starkest form. The work of Bello and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that self reinforces the effects of prevalence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Longitudinal research by Obiora and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to prevalence yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames prevalence as inseparable from the broader question of self. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of prevalence varies considerably from one region to another. Obiora and Oyelaran (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of prevalence are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. An examination by Chukwu and Famuyide (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. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames prevalence as inseparable from the broader question of self. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream prevalence into routine governance. An examination by Eze and Alade (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Ekwueme and