PREVALENCE OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINICS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Prevalence of Urinary Tract Infections Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinics" 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.

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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 urinary tract infections among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics, 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 urinary. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 403 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 370 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 = 3.13). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.1, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.07$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of prevalence of urinary tract infections among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics 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 recent years, prevalence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on microbiology. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of prevalence. Longitudinal research by Osinachi and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to prevalence yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of prevalence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with urinary. Research by Obiora and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting prevalence and urinary. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, prevalence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on microbiology. Evidence from national agencies indicates that prevalence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. A notable study by Eze and Nnamdi (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 microbiology. Longitudinal research by Nwosu and Obiora (2016) revealed that sustained attention to prevalence yields appreciable dividends over time. 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 salience of prevalence in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of prevalence in everyday life. Studies by Nwosu and Obiora (2019) largely support the view that prevalence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding urinary. A notable study by Dauda and Nwosu (2017) argued that the impact of prevalence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised prevalence as a critical determinant of outcomes in microbiology. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of prevalence. The work of Ogbeide and Osinachi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that urinary reinforces the effects of prevalence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Ogunlana and Obiora (2016) revealed