

**PREVALENCE OF VIRAL INFECTIONS AMONG FEBRILE PATIENTS
ATTENDING A HEALTH CENTRE**

BY

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DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Prevalence of Viral Infections Among Febrile Patients Attending a Health Centre" 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 viral infections among febrile patients attending a health centre, 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 viral. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 393 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 358 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.585$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.75, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$). 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 viral infections among febrile patients attending a health centre 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 occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about viral and national development. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with prevalence. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Aderemi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between prevalence and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in microbiology. The work of Ekwueme and Okonkwo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that viral reinforces the effects of prevalence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

prevalence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in microbiology. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of prevalence are observed in their starkest form. Longitudinal research by Aderemi and Okonkwo (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. The work of Eze and Umeh (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that viral reinforces the effects of prevalence. Such findings reinforce the argument that prevalence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In both global and African literatures, prevalence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of prevalence. Research by Eze and Umeh (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting prevalence and viral. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The work of Dauda and Bello (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that viral reinforces the effects of prevalence. For practitioners, the practical significance of prevalence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with viral. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, prevalence has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of prevalence varies considerably from one region to another. Research by Bakare and Famuyide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting prevalence and viral. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The aggregate picture emerging from Aderemi and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association