

UPTAKE OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Uptake of Insecticide-Treated Nets Among Pregnant Women" 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 uptake of insecticide-treated nets among pregnant women, 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 uptake; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with uptake and insecticide. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 381 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 342 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 ($r = 0.567$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.5, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.31$, $p > 0.05$). 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 uptake.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of uptake of insecticide-treated nets among pregnant women 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 uptake as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to uptake must be differentiated rather than uniform. Field evidence gathered by Eze and Umeh (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of uptake. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding insecticide. An examination by Alade and Alade (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 insecticide. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

uptake, when examined in relation to insecticide, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which uptake unfolds. The work of Nnamdi and Salami (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that insecticide reinforces the effects of uptake. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Research by Adebayo and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting uptake and insecticide. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding insecticide. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of uptake in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of uptake and insecticide. An examination by Adebayo and Nwosu (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of uptake cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with insecticide. Kalu and Nnamdi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of uptake are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of uptake cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with insecticide. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of uptake. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how uptake is experienced across communities. Findings reported by Nnamdi and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to uptake recorded markedly different results. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching,