

Effect of Parental Bonding on Use of Over-The-Counter Drugs among In-School Adolescents in Osogbo Local Government Area, Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the effect of Parental bonding on the Use of over the counter drugs among In-School-Adolescents in Osogbo Local Government Area, in Osun State. The survey employed a survey research method using ex-post factor design to collect data from five middle schools in the metropolis where a total of Five Hundred and Thirty-Nine (539) adolescents were purposively selected. Two Psychological instruments were used (Parental Bonding Scale, Self-Medication Test, SMT). Data gathered were analyzed with both descriptive and influential statistics. Eight hypotheses were tested using simple linear regression, one-way ANOVA at 0.05% level of significance. The findings from the result revealed that maternal over protection independently and significantly predicts Use of OTC drugs among participants [$F(1, 360) = 10.91, p = 0.001$]. However, maternal care, paternal care, paternal over protection, parent's religious affiliation, nature of parent's job and parent's marital status, did not independently or significantly predict Use of OTC drugs among the participants. Based on this finding, it is recommended that every opportunity to reach out to parents especially mothers should be used (such as Parents Teachers Association Meetings, Religious fora and the Media) to sensitize mothers on what constitutes over protection and the need to avoid it or minimize it in parenting their children.