PERCEPTIONOF SUITORS ON PREMARITALGENOTYPE SCREEININGINFORMATION IN ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENTAREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

BY

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Declaration

I declare this work in this dissertation entitled Perception of Suitors on Premarital Genotype Screening information in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria" has been carried out by me in the department of Library and information science.

The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged.No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father MallamAbubakar Othman, and to all Muslims Ummah.

Certification

This dissertation entitled Perception of Suitors on Premarital Genotype Screening Information in Zaria Local GovernmentArea, Kaduna State, by YahayaAbubakar meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of Master of Library Science of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABU: Ahmadu Bello University

I.C.T: Information and Communication Technology

PPLATION: Population

PMGS:premarital genotype screening

W.H.O: World Health Organization

SCAF: Sickle cell awareness found

SCD: Sickle cell disease

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Abstract

The study determined perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria local government area. Qualitative research approach using case study design was used to gain better understanding of the phenomena. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants. Interview guide was the instrument used for data collection. The researcher conducted interviews with ten (10) participants. Data was collected from February 2017 through March 2017.Data was analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. Findings of this study revealed that participants are aware of sickle cell disease to the extent of becoming conscious of its symptoms. But the problem is that they are not aware of its cause, they believed any disease is naturally from God. The study also discovered that participants are completely ignorant on genotype and premarital sickle cell genotype screening. Participants resist and avoid information on premarital sickle cell genotype screening because they believe that disease and cure are spiritually inclined and also the fact that the outcome of the screening at times generate to emotional instability. The study recommends among others that Religious leaders should be educated on the causes of sickle cell disease, genotype and premarital genotype screening because they can serve a good channel for disseminating the information across their followers.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Across the world Sickle cell disease is a problem that present challenges to family and ruined many marriage and break many houses. Sickle cell disease is a serious illness that affects and disturbed not only the patient but the entire family of the afflicted person, it touched the economy of the family and even the wellbeing of one relatives. The child that is suffering from sickle cell disease is always in a remorseful condition that always attracts sympathy from every faithful individual. Sickle disease is very dangerous because at time the person might have the gene of sickle cell disease without even being aware that he is carrying the mutant gene. The number of people that are carrying the gene of sickle cell disease around the world is very alarming; in fact over 100 million people worldwide are carrying the distorted gene of sickle cell disease (SCAF, 2015). Majority of people that are carrying the mutant gene are living in Africa and even in Africa Nigeria housed the highest number of people with Sickle Cell disease (W.H.O. 2006). Sickle cell diseaseis an inherited red blood disorder passed from parents to children. The disease is not communicable because it is not passing from one individual to another through air or as a result of inhaling the breath of an affected person. It is the parents that have the mutant gene of sickle cell disease that normally passed the disease to the children, and it is associated with so many complications.

The complication of Sickle cell disease (SCD) includes acute severe pain, infection, fever, hand-foot syndrome, eye disease, acute chest syndrome, stroke, multisystem organ failure and priapism, weakness; prevent growing of a child and constant hospitalization.

PersonwhohasSickle cell disease is considered to be at an increased risk of early death, as a result of his constant sickness and hospitalization. This clearly implies it is a deadly condition which requires urgent attention to prevent or to reduce its prevalence.

Therefore, to prevent the prevalence of (SCD) medicalscholars advocated premarital genotype screening (Akiyanju, 2009). It is a type of test in which people that agreed to become husband and wife undergo to determine the nature of their gene in order to avoid transferring blood related disease to their offspring.Premarital genotype screening refers to the test in which intending couples are tested for genetic, infectious and other blood transmitted diseases to prevent the risk of transmitting the diseases to their children (Al-Aamajy, 2010;AbdulAzzem, 2011). Premarital genotype screening is anagenda in which people that are planning to get married and mean well for themselves and their family does to determine their gene in order to avoid marrying incompatible partner. Marriage among genetically incompatible partners is very dangerous. Genetically incompatible partners are those ones that carry the traitor have sickle cell disease in their blood.Marriage among genetically incompatible partners is very precariouswhich front to complete hatred between the couples after producing children.Premarital genotype screening is the onlyway that can provide intending couples with a clue on how toavoidthe spread of sickle cell disorder in their family as the case may be. It equally provides individual couple with an accurate understanding of sickle cell disease and what it means to be at risk of the disease.

Likewise, information on premarital genotype screening has become part of marriage procedure and usualcheckup in developed countries. In these develop countries it has become prerogativeupon intending couples to analyze themselves before marriage to determine their health condition in order to prevent regret after marriage. Premarital genotype screening has helped to achieve desired level of knowledge and change in attitude of people that carry trait in

their gene, but in developing countries up till the present moment people doesn't mind to inquire about the geneticstatus of their partners, they just enter intomarriage without having insight of their genotype (Akinyanju, 2009).Obedience to premarital genotype screeninghas helped in reducing the prevalence of sickle cell disease in some countries in the world. But, it is still very highin Nigeria.

To reduce the high prevalence of sickle cell disease in Nigeria, there is need for a critical investigation into the perception of people on premarital genotype screening information. Consequently, this study investigated perception of suitorson premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government area of Kaduna State. Investigating Perception is very vital because people behavior including information behavior is based on their perception of what reality is, not reality itself.People tend to believe in what they physically see even if it is a fiction.In other word people tend to believe on what they glimpse even if it is justfalse intuition. Perception is the process whereby people select, organize, and interpret sensory stimulations into meaningful information about their environment (Rao and Narayan, as cited in unumerietal, 2009.In essence perception is the act of being aware of one'senvironment which denotes the individual ability to understand what is going on in that environment. Perception is all about being aware of something internally inside the sense of a living being.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Premarital genotype screening has helped in reducing the prevalence of sickle cell disease in some countries around the earth (Ahmed, 2010). But in Nigeria the prevalence of sickle cell disease is still very high (Lare, 2015,). In Nigeria about 150,000 children are born with sickle cell disease annually, out of which 100,000 eventually die. In Kaduna State alone, 24,000 people are carrying the disease(Badiya, 2017). The only way of reducing the prevalence of sickle cell disease is

through premarital genotype screening. But paucity of literature exists on the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria local Government area, as many people are giving the disease different interpretation. In order to inform the community on what premarital genotype screening is all about, there is critical and urgent need to study the insight of people on premarital genotype screening. Therefore, to successfully design information program aimed at disseminating information on the important of premarital genotype screening and the risk of neglecting it, there is compelling need to investigate how people perceived premarital genotype screening information.Exploring people perception on this issue will provide information program designers with opportunity of planning anagenda that would penetrate the target audience.

. For this reason, this study explored perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government area. However, the researcher chooses to investigate premarital genotype screening above other testbecause of the fact that sickle cell diseaseis very dangerous and people have different interpretations on the cause of SCD. Unlike other diseases such as malaria, typhoid and H.I.V which their diagnostic causes were very well manifested to the extent that people have similar interpretation on the basis of thediseases. Furthermore, the researcher conduct this study based on the argument that took place between a friend and the girl that he wants to marry. The girl asked him to do genotype screening in order to determine the status of their blood, but he told her that he knows the class of his blood and is B+. Later after one day the lady told him that there is difference between blood group and genotype, when he narrated the incidence to his friend a lot of them have the same perception with him of mistaken blood group as genotype including the researcher himself. This reason prompted the researcher to investigate perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria local government area, because the incidence took place in the local Government.

1.3Research Questions

The study sought to address the following questions:

1. What is the awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease in Zaria Local Government area?
2. What is the knowledge of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area?
3. What is the opinion of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area?
4. What sources of health information are available to suitors in Zaria Local Government area?
5. How will Dervin's sense making theory explain the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area?

1.4Objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives:

1. To explore the awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease in Zaria Local Government area.

2. To discover the knowledge of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area.

3. To ascertain the opinion of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area.

4. To determine the sources of health information available to suitors in Zaria Local Government area.

5. To explore how Dervin's sense making theory explain the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria local Government area?

1.5 Significance of the Study

In view of the prevalence of sickle cell disease in Nigeria, this study will help to provide information to Government, information workers and health care providers onthe perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area. It will also serve as a tool for information professionals and health care providers in finding Good channel for disseminating premarital genotype screening information to the target users especially those that are about to get married. More so, government through the information provided in this study will institute policies that will guide the suitors on the important of genotype screening before marriage. The finding of the studywill also benefit family and the general community health wise because, suitors can make clever selection before marriage. Similarly, information gathered will help to reduce the fear attached to the outcomes of the screening in the local government area.

Most importantly libraries and information centers are not left behind because they will benefit tremendously from the findings of this study in the sense that it would possess literature that will meet the information need of every user and also add to the writingsfrom library and information science environment, thereby making the library to strongly retain its position of informing individual and society of the available knowledge and ideas for the development of self and society at large. The result of the study will also serve as groundworkto scholars and

researchers who may wish to conduct research on similar or related topics especially those that focus on health information all over the world.

1.6 Scope and delimitation of the Study

The study only covered perception of male suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Kusfa, Gwargwaje and Wusasa of Zaria Local Government area.

1.7 Operational Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined operationally as used in this study:

Afflicted Person:Refers to a person who is suffering from sickle cell disease.

Genotype: this refers togenetic makeup of an individual.

Genotype Screening: This refersto the process of determining people with the mutant gene.

Paucity: this refers to few or none study exist

Perception: Refers to awareness, knowledge and opinion of the phenomenon.

Premarital:this refers to an activity that is taking place before marriage.

Suitor: Refers to a manwho engaged in a very serious courtship.

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CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This study investigated perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information and is specifically discussed under the following headings.

- Concept of Perception
- Concept of genotype screening information
- Empirical review
- Theoretical review
- Previous studies that adopted the theory
- Uniqueness of the study
- Summary of the review

2.2 Conceptual Framework

C**oncept of Perception**

Perception is the process by which we interpret the world around us, and also been rational to our environment.Therefore, perception is one of the basic ways of meeting reality or is actually the reality. People tend to believe on what they vividly see, felt, smell and touch.To understand the world means to study perceptions and ideas. Perception reflects the world. Perception is just like a

mirror in which the society looked at its shadow. It is about how people gather and interpret the events in the environment. Perception is defined as the process of recognizing, organizing and interpreting sensory information. Therefore, perception deal with human sense to generate signals from the environment through sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste (Hatfied, 2009). More also, Zakkaria, 2017, cited in perception of lecturersof Ahmadu Bello university, Zaria, on the adoption and use of social media for teaching, learning and research, proposes three components of perception.

1. **ThePerceiver:** This is someone who becomes conscious on the existence of something and come to final understanding. The person that observed the society and brings meaning out of his observation is the perceiver.Thereare 3 factors that influence his/her perception: experience, motivational state and emotional state, the perceiver will react to or perceive something in different ways. Similarly, in different situation he/she might employ a "perceptional defense" where they tend to "see what they want to see."

2. **The Target:** This is a person who is being perceived or judged. In other word is the one which is being observed or studied. The entity in which the perceiver tend to observe and create meaning out of it is the target.

3. **The Situation:** also greatly influences perception because different situation may call for additional information about the target.

Premarital Genotype Screening Information

Information is the spinal code that strengthens the society and makes it go straight as expected. Informationis what bring individual out from uncertainty to certainty. It is through information an individualwill have accurate understanding of various problems including diseases and how to go about preventing occurrence of the problem or reduce its consequences. Sickle cell disease and what it takes to be at risk. Premarital genotype screening is the information that is disseminated especially by medical scholars as a way of preventing the spread of sickle cell disease. Information on premarital genotype screening provides an individual with a clear awareness and the consequences of sickle cell disease.Premarital genotype screening is one of the approaches put in place to check the spread sickle cell disorder. Informationon premarital genotype screening solved several medical, psychosocial and marital problem (Ferguson, 2010).Premarital interventions include counseling and testing before marriage. These have been found to be effective in a variety of ways, for example in decreasing the risk factors associated with sickle cell disease and later marital problems and increasing the quality of life for couples who stay together.

Information on pre-marital genotype screening enable a person to take step to reduce his/her risk (Abd-Al-Azeem,Elsayed, Elsherbiny and Ahmed 2011). Furthermore, WHO (2006), is of the opinion that information about pre-marital genotype screening usually reaches the public through the sensitization disseminated by mass media. However, in some developing countries parents/patients group have been organizing information program with the aim of increasing awareness of the public and their government about plight of people with genetic disorder.Genetic screening has become part of marriage and regular medical practice. It has helped to achieve a desired level of knowledge and change in attitude, (Akinyanju, 2009). Information onpremarital

screening decreases the chance of not getting married without knowing the genetic makeup of the couples.Through Information on pre-marital genotype screening rural and urban communities began to developed positive attitude towards the disease. It is a way of preventing the disease because, through genetic information intending couple will be conscious and be able to make inform decisions on the need to go for the screening before marriage, the benefit associated with going for the test and the danger that may await anybody that fails to go for the test. An information professional can explain the risk of having a child who has sickle cell disease. The objective of premarital genotype screening information is to inform couple on the drawback of getting into marriage without determining on gene. The benefit of becoming informed on genotype screening can never be over emphasize because it saves couples and their offspringon the tension that comes with the management of a child with sickle cell disease.

2.3 Empirical Review

Oyedele, Emmanuel,Gaji Luka D, and AhureDo'om Esther, conducted a study Titled awareness and acceptance of premarital genotype screening among youths in a Nigerian community. The study found out that over half of the participants were aware of premarital genotype screening and also agree to do the screening. The study used descriptive design and also questionnaire was use to collect data from the respondent. The ages of the respondents were between 20 years and 30. More so, majority of the respondent are not married. The study found out that majority of the respondents know about genetic disease especially sickle cell and a significant number had poor knowledge of the cause of the disease, similarly, some respondent of the study had poor knowledge of their genotype.

A cross sectional study by SafiaMoussaetal (2014), investigated female students in Hail University, Saudi Arabia. The selection of participant was done randomly and the criterion for inclusion is students aged between 18 and 30 years. Close ended questions was used to collect data and the finding of the study revealed that majority of the participant were aware of the availability of the program and the main sources of their information were relatives the family and the internet.

In another study by Isah, Yahaya, Mohammed and Ibrahim (2016) Titled knowledge and attitude regarding premarital screening for sickle cell disease among students of state school of Nursing Sokoto. The study is a descriptive cross sectional and Questionnaire was used as instruments for data collection. Majority of the respondent were Hausa and also not married. The finding of the study revealed that majority of the respondents claimed to know sickle cell disease and also their major source of information was school. More so, the respondents were aware that sickle cell disease can be inherited genetically if both parents are SS or AS. Similarly some of the respondents said they cannot do the screening because it will end the relationship. More also, the study found out that majority of the respondents had poor knowledge of premarital screening for sickle cell disease.

In another study by Gabriel and Mathews,titled Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Premarital Counseling, for Sickle Cell Disease among Youths in Yaba, Nigeria "which is aimed at determining the influence of age, sex, qualification and religion on the youths knowledge, attitude and practices related to sickle cell disease and sickle cell disease premarital counseling simple random sampling was used to select respondents and questionnaires which comprised of open and closed ended was used as instrument for data collection. Majority of the respondents were male and had secondary qualification as their highest educational qualification, more, also 70% of the

respondents were Christian while 30% respondents Muslims. The study found out that majority of the respondents have knowledge of sickle cell disease and sickle cell disease premarital counselingmore so, 81% of youth whose highest qualification is primary education are exposed to practices related to sickle cell premarital counseling.

In another study titled Perception and Attitude towards Premarital Carrier Screening among Students Attending Universities by Sadia Noor Mithila (2014). The study used questionnaire which was distributed to university going student agedbetween 15 and 30 years. The study found out that majority of the participants had never heard about the screening, and they are of the view that the screening should be made compulsory.

A study titled Assessment of Knowledge of Sickle Cell Disease and Premarital Genotype among Youth in Mairi Ward Jere local government of Borno state North eastern Nigeria.The study determines knowledge of Premarital Genotype and Sickle Cell Disease among Youths. The study is a descriptive cross-sectional design was adopted for the study and also 350; youths were selected using available non-probability sampling. The respondents were age between 14-35 years majority the finding of the study revealed that they are aware of sickle cell disease as an inherited disease more so, participant claimed to have had about genotype and their major source of information is internet.

In another study by Emmanuel A. AbioyeKuteyi, OlanrewajuOyegbade, Ibrahim Bello and ChidudeOsakwe which determine the level of knowledge about sickle cell disease and the factors that is associated with its prevention among local government workers in Ile-Ife. The study is a cross – sectional descriptive study and simple random sampling was used to selected participant. Data that was collected was analyze with the use of the statistic package. The result is presented using simple frequencies, cross tabulation and chart. The finding of the study shows that majority of the respondent had poor knowledge of

sickle cell disease more also; the attitude towards premarital screening was favorable among majority of the participants.

In another study titledAwareness and attitude of young Nigerian immigrants in the Unites States to sickle cell screening and premarital genetic testing which was conducted to examine the level of awareness and attitude of young Nigerian immigrants in the United States to sickle cell screening and premarital genetic testing? Health belief model the theoretical constructed use in the study, the study is quantitative study in nature. The study was cross sectional and non experimental in nature. Focus group & online survey the procedures for data collection. The finding of the study revealed that participant of the study have high level of awareness about sickle cell disease similarly the request of the study clearly pointed aid that participant under trod the purpose of premarital genetic counseling for intending couple which is dated disease that could affect their offspring more also, majority of the participant which is almost indicated that they would undergo the screening.

In a study titled awareness attitude and practices of premarital genotype test among un-married students of the polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria by veronica EvwekpaOmareOtevwoyere in 2014. The study is cross sectional whichwas conducted among 382 students that were randomly selected from the four halls of residence in the study area. The study used descriptive design. The population of the study comprised of un-married students in the polytechnic aged between 18 and 35. Multiage sampling technique involving four stages was used to select respondents of the study. Semi structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Data was collected by the researcher with the help of four research assistants who were trained for two days to ensure that they have adequate understanding in the instrument before the interview. The finding of the study revealed that majority of the participant 89% were aware of sickle cell disease

and also about 50% female are aware of genotype testing and also 55.8% of the female were aware about anemia. Themajor source of information of the respondents were television and health workers; parents

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study adoptsDervin's sense making theory as theoretical framework of the study. This theory came into being in 1972 as a creation of Brenda Dervin's an American communication researcher. Dervin'sSense making is more often used in library and information science environment to investigate how people seek, understand and use information.

Dervin's sense making theory has three constructs.1) Situation (2) Gap (3) outcome (use).

SITUATION: Situation refers to the condition in which individual find himself and discovered that there is gap in some aspect of the society.

GAP: Gap is the central concept in sense making, because the gap is where the action takes place (Bruce 1997).The concept of gap means an unclear aspect of a situation that a person feels he need to clarify in order to continue movement in a direction that the individual considers to be constructive or desirable (Halpern and Nilan 1988, savolainen 1992).

USE(OUTCOME): Use stand for the outcome of sense making aimed at addressing gap (Dervin 1983).According to Halpern and Nilan 1988, outcome commonly means how the sense-making information help individual to use information in bridging the gap.

This study isnot the first study that adopted Dervin's sense making theory rather, there are various studies that applied this theory to explore how people make sense of their situation and bridge the gap that existed. Some of these studies were discussed below.

2.5 Previous Studies that Adopted Dervin's Sense making Theory

Several scholars have used Sense Making Theory in their studies. This section discusses some of the studies that adopted Dervin'ssense making theory as theoretical frame work.

Sarah J Broun conducted a study in (2014), titled Trends in Mobile Communication and Information Behavior among Scottish Teenagers in the fulfillment for the degree of Msc in information and library studies, in the Department of Computer and information Science university of Strathclyde. The study explores the adoption and use of ICT feeling and attitudes among Scottish teenagers in two communities. The study applied Dervins sense making theory. Three research questions were raised in the study.What devices and information channels do teenagers use to access everyday life information?What are the key themes regarding their attitudes and felling towards ICT?How do the information channels they used affect their daily lives and emotions? In what ways do their information behaviors affect the seekers confidence and social lives? Qualitative approach was used due to the social nature of the topic, purposive sampling technique was used to select participants and interview was used as instrument for data collection. Data collected was analyzed thematically. The findings of the study reveals, Mobile technology is highly integrated into teen information behavior .Teen have articulated preferences for a variety of social networks, and a heavy reliance on hand held devices for communication.

Similarly, teens are seeking advice on the internet on a variety of topics but still tend to rely on trusted people as sources of information.

In a mixed method study byS CarmackDervin's Sense Making Theory was used to investigate the role of sense making communication competence and social support in wellbeing.. The study asked the following research questions, how a small sample of individual faculty staff and student's members personally makes sense of their wellbeing, how are communication competence, social support and wellbeing determinants represented and correlated in a cross section of the campus. More so, the study offers a new framework of wellbeing, which posits that wellbeing is a sense making experience influence by intrapersonal and intercultural communication. Ultimately, It highlight the ways in which communication competence, social support and the communication process of sense making influence ways that individual operationalise wellbeing in the complex landscape of their lives.

Another qualitative study by Rodriguez (2014) Titled Information Seeking Behavior and Intercultural Learning Process: Experiences of International Graduate Student from China. The studies investigate the information seeking behavior of Chinese graduate students from republic of china. The study used Dervin's sense making theory as framework.The study has the following research question, what are the factors that prevent international students from accessing or using information resources related to their education? How do international student overcome obstacle to their accessing or use of library resources. Findings of the study reveal that international students extend their information seeking beyond academic environment.

In a quantitative study by Suleiman and Jafar, (2013),Dervin's sense making theory was used as framework to determined health situation information seeking and use. The study examines communication as information seeking and effort. The objective of the study is to look at factors influencing the seeking of needs and usage of health communication among the public. Findings of the study revealed that individual who face a health situation would actively seek suitable information to overcome health predicament. Similarly, the study revealed that the effectiveness of communication strategy should not be measure by the conveyance of information, but more importantly on how it fulfill the individual information need and information seeking at any particular time. It equally reveals that situation should be utilize to predict the type of information being search by individual with health situation, and information need is the most important variable to determine what type of information will be required by individual having health problem.

In a qualitative study, Genuis (2012) employed Dervin's sense-making theory and Social Positioning Theory to explore female participants' experiences of seeking and using both formal and informal health information sources about hormone therapy for menopause. The study was designed to investigate the information contexts in which the participants construct sense from uncertain and evolving menopause information. The study showed that information played an important role in helping the participants understand their own physical experiences associated with menopause, information gathered, and ways of consulting health professionals. Accordingly, the participants implemented four major strategies to understand their situations using formal and informal health information sources: (a) assessing and integrating information from diverse sources, (b) valuing social contexts for learning and knowledge construction, (c) heuristically using information consistency as accuracy and credibility, and (d) interacting with

different sources as a complement. The study provides a better understanding of the ways that the participants sought information and made sense of information when faced with uncertain and evolving health information.

Harpring, and Foreman-Wernet (1999) conducted interviews to investigate ten drug-addicted women's information needs when they received residential drug treatment during their pregnancy. Dervin's Sense-Making Methodology provides a methodological framework to understand how these pregnant women informed themselves in moments when they have information needs. The researchers used three types of color index cards to record the variables of the Sense-Making Triangle (situations, gaps, and uses) that the participants experienced. Especially, the study captured the participants' socioeconomic and cultural context by making sense of their specific experiences in different situations. The study finding showed that the drug-addicted pregnant women would not seek any help from available social services or information sources because of concerns for their privacy or shame, as well as certain social, cultural, or legal constraints. The study had important implications to design effective public health campaigns or health information services for specific target populations.

Nelissen, van Eden, and Maas (1999) employed Dervin's sense-making as a theoretical framework and an interview approach to examine the gap between health practitioners' information supply and cancer patients' information demand. The researchers interviewed both health practitioners and patients (41 patients) from two hospitals in The Netherlands about how, when, and to what extent health practitioners met patients' information needs. A combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis was used to examine how well the patients recognized their information needs, what barriers they encountered, what strategies they used to bridge the

barriers, and how they used the information, they obtained. Through the interviews, the communication between practitioners and patients was examined within their encountered situations that they considered appropriate discussion topics for doctor consultation. The study findings showed that health practitioners rarely provided non-medical information to patients since they often assumed that patients were active information seekers. Patients also often expected their health practitioners to exclude any non-medical topics that were considered inappropriate to consult health practitioners. It is less likely that patients were able to find 15 answers of their questions by themselves because of the limitations affected by their emotional states, lack of information search skills, insufficient medical knowledge, and privacy concerns. Therefore, the gap between health professionals' information supply and patients' information demand was problematic since it compromised the efficiency and effectiveness of health care service.

Rogger (2011) conducted a study and adoptedthe theory of Dervinssense making toexamined the impacts of principal's data-driven decision-making practice on student achievement. The study asked the following research questions (1) what is the relationship between principal's perception of data use and the impact on student achievement among rural school principals in Texas, the study applies qualitative methodology. The findings from this study revealed that principal uses of data to improve student achievement, principal and staff analyze data to improve student achievement, and principal uses of data to design teacher professional development were reliable predictors of the outcome variable, student achievement.

Harland and Bath (2008), use Dervin'ssensemaking theory to examine a variety of information behavior models for a better understanding of information needs of dementia

caregivers. The study concluded that user-centered approaches to study information behavior, especially Dervin'ssense-making theory, were appropriate to understand the caregivers' information seeking and use. The study findings provided insights of developing information intervention programs or improve information provision for the caregivers.

2.6 Uniqueness of the Study

The uniqueness of this study is based on the perception adopted by the researcher which clearly indicates that at the time of conducting this study there was no single empirical study that applied Dervin's sense making theory to explore the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government area of Kaduna state, Nigeria.

2.7Summary of the Review

This chapter discusses concept of perception, premarital genotype screening, previous studies that are relevant to this study, theoretical framework and previous studies that adopted the theory in their investigation. Although many literatures appliedDervin's sense making theory forstudies in different fields and across different disciplines, there is paucity of literature on the use of the theory in uncovering the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening. Similarly, all the literatures that reviewed in the cause of this study came from medical environment;therefore, this study attempted to fill this gap and looked at the problem from information perspective.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presentsresearch methodology adopted in conducting this study and it contained Population of the study, Sample and sampling technique, Instrument for data collection, Rigor, Procedure for data collection as well as procedure for data analysis.

3.2Research methodology adopted for the study

This study adopted qualitative research methodology. The choice of this methodology is based on its appropriateness in allowing the researcher to gain an in-depth understanding of the perception of the participants thereby allowing the researcher to extract subjective reality from the participants. In other words is to get information directly from the owner's mouth.

3.3 Research Design

Qualitative Case study research design is adopted in this study. Qualitative Case study research design is an interpretative way of studying the phenomena where the researcher takes into consideration the intention, motivation and subjective experiences of the individuals involved (Bertzen, 2006). In the word of yin, 2003, case study research design provides the researcher with the ability to study specific cases, such as, individual, group or organization.

3.4 Population of the Study

Population is a group of individuals, persons, objects or items from which sample are taken for measurement (Mugo, 2010). However, (Banerjee and Chaudhury, 2010) put forward three types of research population, which are general, target and accessible population respectively.The general population for this study comprises the entire suitors in Zaria Local Government area, Kaduna State Nigeria and the target population in this study are those suitors that meet up inclusion criteria, while accessiblePopulation are those that suitors that are willing to partake in the study. Notwithstanding the issue of population is not of concern in qualitative investigation, in fact so many times qualitative researchers do away with population section, because their concern is not for statistical generalization but ratherlogical selection of participants.

3.5Sample and Sampling Technique

Sampling is the process of selecting some part from study area to represent the entire populace (Aina, 2000), in research when you choose some number from the population of the study area to represent the entire population is refers to as sample.Sample size may best be determined by the time fixed and the resources available or study objective. (Patton 2002). (Barry, 1994, Fletcher, 1988; Schamber, 2000; in St jean, 2012) have concluded, “Researchers who attempted to elicit cognitive perception for purely exploratory purpose can expect reasonably representative result with as few as 10 participants. Therefore, 10 participants were selected in this study. Moreover, the sampling technique adopted for this study was purposive sampling. The researcher specifically adopted purposive sampling technique, because it provides the researcher the opportunity to select participants that can provide in-depth information on the phenomena under

investigation. More also, purposive sample is cost effective and also time affective. Similarly, purposive sampling provides the researcher right to select his participants based on his judgments.However;participants were selected based on the following selection /inclusioncriteria.

3.6 Selection/ inclusion criteria for participating in the study

The following criteria were utilized in selecting participants for this study

1 Participant must be a man who is into courtship for more than six months.

2 Participant must be between the age of 18 years and above.

3 Participant must have at least finished primary school.

4 No sickle cell disease patient was used in this study.

5 Only male suitors are used in this study.

The researcher established the above criteria on the believe that any man who is into courtship for six months is reasonable enough to take decision that would be of great benefit to his life. Similarly,a man from 18, years and above is considered reasonable enough to differentiate between right and wrong. Likewise, an individual who has at least primary school certificate can read, write and understand simple instruction that will be useful in his life. Moreover, non inclusion of sickle cell patient was based on the fact that the study is for those that don't have the disease. More also, the choice of male suitor is based on the fact that 99 % of marriage responsibility is vested on his shoulder by the creator.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

This study used interviews as the instrument for collecting data from the participants on their perceptionon premarital genotype screening information. Furthermore, this study uses a qualitative methodology, and interview is one of the best instruments for data collection in qualitative research.

3.6 Rigor in Qualitative Research

The issue of Validity and Reliability must be addressed in all researches. (Patton, 2001).However reliability and validity is used in quantitative study, qualitative researchers used terms like Neutrality, Credibility, Dependability and transferability are the essential criteria for quality, Lincon and Guba (1985)

Neutrality. To ensures neutrality in this study the Researcher took several months for collection and analysis of data.

Dependability. To ensure that study can be applicable into other settings. The researcher provided a sample of the data analysis and a detailed description of this study as presented in this research report.

Credibility. To ensure credibility in this study an outside party who has master's degree and participated in so many qualitative researches was involved to peer review the interview and to ensure that potential categories were not redundantly omitted.

3.7 Procedures for Data Collection

The researcher, with the help of two (2) research assistants collected the data. The researcher gave one day training to the research assistants on how to conduct interview based on the purpose of the study. The interview session was recorded using a recorder and mobile phone and also note were taken where necessary.

3.8 Procedure for Data Analysis

In this study data was analyzed using thematic analysis, which is the most common technique for data analysis in qualitative research (Bryman, 2012).The researcher decided to use thematic analysis because it will enables the researcher to identify, analyses and interpreted the data collected from participantsfollowing the process of thematic analysis described by Braun & Clarke (2006) and adopted in this study as follows;

Familiarizing yourself with the collected data

This is refers to a process in which the researcher will read the data collected several time in order to become more acquainted with the data before starting the cording.

Generating initial code

This is the first activities in which the researcher begin to sort out the data and organize it into meaningful order.

Searching forthemes

This is a situation in which the researcher prepare a list of different codes generated from the organize data and collated all the relevant data then begin to analyze the coding and searching for theme.

Defining and naming of theme.

This is a process in which theresearcher places every theme to where it is most appropriate.

Producing report

This is the last process of thematic analysis in which the researcher will provide complete description that of the data in such a way that users will be convince on the merit of the analysis.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and discussion of data collected from interview with the participants.

4.2 Data Analysis

Data was collected through in-depth interview with the participants.The interview response produced narratives; these narratives were highlighted and recorded in the coding sheet as open codes. The open codes were collapsed according to related codes resulting into having subcategories. The subcategories were then further collapsed into emergent categories. These emergent categories are described below.

4.3 Description of Emergent Categories

There are seventeen (17) categories explaining the perception of suitors in Zaria local government on premarital genotype screening information. (1) Congenital disease (2) frequent poor health (3) disease that cause physical deformity (4) divine (5) deadly disease (6) clueless (7) Lackadaisical (8) inimitable (9) out of count (10) prenuptial appraisal (11) conditional (12) inconsequential (13) imperative (14) heedless (15) social networks (16) sanatorium (17) mass media. These Categories are discussed based on the question it addresses.

4.4 Awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease in Zaria Local Government

The first objective of this study is to explore the awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease, in other words is to find out if suitors in Zaria Local Government are aware of sickle cell disease, and what causessickle cell disease. In realizing this objective the researcher asked

participant questions through interview. From thedata collected and analyze through thematic analysis (17) categories emerged which includes: (1)congenital disease (2) Disease that causes physical deformity (3) Deadly Disease, (4) disease that causes frequent poor health (5) the disease is divine (6) unaware of the cause (7) Lackadaisical. The above categories described the awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease andare discussed below.

4.5 Category One: Congenital disease

Some participants aresentient thatsickle cell disease is not contagious, a person cannot get it through inhalation of the breath of an afflicted person or by associating with a sicklier, and the only way of getting this disease is one's parent. That is to say a person can only have this disease if his parents also have the disease or the treat of the disease. This category is clearlydescribed inthe sub-categorybelow:

The disease that follows the blood

Some participants pointed outthat sickle cell disease is hereditary an individual can only get it from his parents through blood.According to this subcategory there are no two ways of being afflicted with sickle cell disease, but rather is only when the biological parents of a child are both having the disease.To support this proclamation, here is a statement from participants:

> "*The disease is hereditary, that is to say it tails from parents to children*
>
> *Throughthe blood. It is only when the parents have the disease or the threat*
>
> *of the disease in their blood then their children would get the disease"*
>
> ***Another participant revealed that:*** "*This sickle cell disease is non communicable the only way of being afflicted with this disease is through one parents*".

4.6 Category Two: Disease that Cause Physical Deformity

Basedon the narratives of some participants, sickle cell disease is thatwhich affects some part of the body of the afflicted person. For instance, it can change the look of eyes, skin and can even touch the legs. This category consists of two subcategories,namely: Disease that makes the victim look abnormal and disease that don't like cold weather.

Disease that makes the afflicted person Look Abnormal

Some participants narrated that sickle cell disease make the affected person to look abnormal. They believe that the victim of sickle cell disease can be identify thorough his abnormal appearance. At times a slight change in weather can be manifested clearly on the body of the afflicted person. To support the above statement, here is a narration from participants.

> *"In my understanding is a disease that makes the eyes of a person look yellow and his skin became dry like that of an old man. It also prevents an affected person from growing and makes him looks younger than his age, Another participant stated that "in my awareness this disease is that one which makes the sufferer to always have problem and also look lazy always, if you see such a person walking you will see him walking very sluggish as if an egg burst in his stomach".*

Disease which doesn't like cold Weather

This sub category described the awareness of some participants on sickle cell disease. To some participants sickle cell disease is a disease in which the sufferer is completely not in favor of cold weather, because when the weather turn cold it will completely affect his condition by making him seriously uncomfortable. For instance a participant mentioned:

"In my understanding it is a disease which doesn't like wind

or Cold weather. Whenever the weather is cold the afflicted person

Wouldlook very uncomfortable" ***Moreover, another participant narrated*** *"*

in my own awareness this is a kind of disease in which a slight change

in the weather can make an afflicted person looks very disturbed,

at times his hand will be shivering unnecessary for a long period of time"

4.7 Category three: Deadly Disease

This category depicts the awareness of some participant on sickle cell disease. Based on their responses the disease is life consuming, because it can kill an individual instantly, thereby shortens the life span of the afflicted person. It equally touches the finance of the family as a result of constant illness of the sufferer. This category has three sub-categories namely;

. Dangerous disease, Disease that makes the victim becomes burden to his family and the disease that shorten the life span of an affected person.

4.8 *Dangerous Disease*

This sub category showsthe awareness of some participants on sickle cell disease. Based on their narratives sickle cell disease is very precarious in the sense that it can leads to untimely death as reported by some participants:

"*This disease is very dangerous, and makes life a living hell*

because at times those that are afflicted With the disease may

wish to die, let me tell you life story. There was a time I came acrossafflicted person, kai(you) may not need to see him, he was crying bitterly and complain seriously that every part of his body is paining him God have mercy on us"

Victim of this Disease doesn't Last Long

To some participant sickle cell disease shortens the life span of the afflicted person. In other words is a disease which doesn't allow the victim to last the taste of time. For instance**,**a participant stated

"*The disease is very fatal which can kill out rightly: afflicted Personnormally doesn't last long, an afflicted person can hardly Reach maturity stage alive, even those that can reach maturity Hardly reach that stage comfortably; you can see them always in very critical condition, this disease is life consuming".*

Disease that makes the Victim to become Burden to his Family

This sub category explains the awareness of some participants on sickle cell disease. According to the narratives of the said participants, sickle cell disease makes the family of the carrier to be in great economic hardship, because it makes the victim becomes liability to his family by constantly visiting the hospital. At times if the families of such a person are not financially strong it will reach to the extent that they will beg to take care of him. This point is reflected in the narratives of participant that:

"The disease makes the victim become burden to his family. What I mean by becoming burden to his family is that afflicted

Person would be always sick, and if the family is not very rich

Definitely, one day they will be beg to take care of him"

4.9 Category Four:Frequent poor health

According to these narratives sickle cell disease is disease that makes the afflicted person toalways be in a state of ill health, the afflicted person will always be sick. The afflicted person will always be on the way to hospital to the extent of even becoming burden to his family. This category has two subcategories,

1) Disease that make the victim always sick and the disease penetrate into the afflicted person bone morrow.

The disease that make the victim always sick

To the participants of this sub category sickle cell disease is an illness that makes the victim to alwaysfall sick. From the narration of the participants "*This is a disease which makes the victim to be always sick"*

Disease *that penetrate into child bone* marrow

Some participants believe that sickle cell disease is a disease that infiltrates the bone marrow of those that are suffering from the disease as stated by a participant:

"*Is a disease which is penetrating into the child bone marrow and cause serious pain in the body. I witnessed a situation whereby an affected person wakes up one morning unable to move, unable to even stand up, to respond to natural call, it has to be with the help of his brother"*.

4.10 Category Five: The Disease is Divine

According to these participants the only cause of any disease is God, and it has one sub-category, namely:

Whatever you see in this world is from God

Whatever you see in this world is from God.

As far as the participant understanding the only cause of this disease is the will of God, when he desire to create somebody with any disease nothing can stop it as narrated by some participants

> *"Definitely, I don't know because whatever you see*
> *in this world is from God and whatever God decides*
> *to be nobody has the power to do otherwise, therefore,*
> *if God decide to create you with any disease then it is*
> *Final you must suffer such disease. God protect us*".

4.11 CategorySix: Unaware

This category describes the ignorance of some participant on the cause of sickle cell disease. From their narratives it is clearly indicated that they are completely heedless on the cause of sickle cell disease. It has one subcategory, namely:

(1) I don't know

To God I don't know

Some participants confessed that they are not aware of the cause of sickle cell disease. For instance, a participant stated:

> *"To God I don't know and I never ask. Because right from my childhood when I was in primary school I had a colleague who is a sicklier, whenever the weather changed that is from hot to cold he will be very uncomfortable to the extent that he even missed school. When our teacher was making roll call if she called his name the class would say sick. There was a time I asked my friend why is this boy always sick, he replied by saying he has a sickle cell disease, and I never asked what is it all about or what caused it. I thought is just like asthma, diabetics and the rest. In a nutshell I don't know whether the disease is caused by something or not. Similarly, if I come across somebody with sickle cell disease I just pray to God to cure him and to protect us"*

4.12 CategorySeven: Lackadaisical

It has two sub categories, namely: Marriage among people that are not compatible and childhood disease.

Marriage among people that is not compatible

According to their narratives it is the disease which occurred as a result of marriage among people whose blood are not equal, for instance some participants stated that:"*Sickle cell disease occurred as a result of marriage among people whose blood group is not equal but I don't know anything called genotype because whenever you are not well the doctor will ask you to do blood test"*

Childhood disease

Some participants in their awarenesssay sickle cell diseasecan only affectchildren as a result of carelessness from parent. They also considered the disease to be like asthma and pneumonia. In other words the disease happened as a result of negligence from parent's right from the early days of a child in the world. For instance some participants stated:

> *"The cause of this disease is carelessness from parents. That is to say if a child is not properly taken care of at birth or during his early days in the world, definitely, he will be afflicted with diseases which I told you earlier from the beginning of this interview, like asthma and pneumonia which affected an individual when he was born and the parent doesn't take proper care of him. If parent neglect their child during infancy, such a child may likely been afflicted with pneumonia, asthma, sickle cell disease or both, it is also disease which affects a child right from childhood. What I mean by childhood is that a child will be afflicted with the disease right from his early days in the world, in order words right from his early six months in life".*

4.13 Discussion of Findings

The findings of this research will be discussed under the sub-headings of the research questions. Hence, the findings will answer the research question in a conclusive manner in order to achieve the stated objective of this study.

4.10.1 What is the awareness of suitors on sickle cell disease in Zaria local government?

The findings of the above question clearly revealed that participants are aware of sickle cell disease, but majority of the participants are not aware of the cause of this disease. This finding conforms with the findings of Alkindi, Y.M etal (2002) GbanusiOnyekaetal (2007),Adeyemo,Oyenike, Omidije and Olusola (2009), Moronkola and Fadirio(2009), Odeolola and Akintola (2010) Olubiyietal (2013).Azuka Patricia Annunobi(2014), but it contradict the finding of a study carried out by Emmanuel A. Abioye- Kuteyietal (2009). More so, some participants in their awareness sickle cell disease are not contagious, a person can only inherit the disease form his parents because it only follows blood. This finding is in consonance with the findings of a study by Odell J.O (2013), WHO (2015). Additionally, the participants revealed that SCD causes physical deformity by affecting some parts of the body of the victim, like his legs and eyes and even the skin, thereby making an individual looks abnormal. It also causes death by shortening the life span of the sufferer. This finding corresponds tothat of study by Akowe,(2010)and Laura Jana (2015) which states that children with sickle cell disease may developed eye problem that can occasionally leads to blindness. It can also cause persistent headache, fainting, sudden weakness or tingling of an arm, leg or the whole body and also cause skin ulcer. Similarly, participants stated that the disease causes constant ill health by making an individual to always be in bad health. This finding is supported by a study carried out by Medical

College Winconsin (2010), which revealed that many sickle cell disease patients need frequent hospitalization or emergency care for help and it seriously affect the economy of the family, because it will make the affected person to always visit hospital for medication and the family spends a lot for treatment. This finding is supported by a study conducted byAkande (2010),Odele Simon, Olatunya, Ezra. OlatundeOgundare and OdunayoAderiye (2015) which revealed that sickle cell disease has great tendency to deplete the financial strength of a house hold in developing countries where there is high level of poverty and inequitable distribution of wealth and resource.

4.14 Knowledge of Suitors on premaritalGenotype Screening in Zaria Local Government

The second objective sought to determine the knowledge of suitors in Zaria local Government on premarital Genotype screening. Therefore questions on knowledge of premarital genotype screening were asked. From the response of the participants four categories emerged which clearly explain their knowledge on premarital genotype screening. These categories are listed below:

1. Something inimitable
2 Heedless
3 pre-nuptial investigations
4 Reproductive component of sperm

4.15 Category Eight: Something Inimitable

According to these participants genotype is the blood group of an individual and every human being has his own different genotype. Thiscategory has only one subcategory, namely:

(1) Something created unique in human body.

Something Created Unique in Human Body

From the narratives of the participants of this subcategory genotype is a blood group of an individual and is created unique in his body. For instance, in the dialogue a participant stated:

> "*Laughing, what I know is that genotype is just blood group of an individual which everyone has a different group. I mean everybody is coming into the world with his own created in him differently by God."* ***Similarly, another participant stated:*** "*genotype is that thing created in the body and is circulatingin the blood"*

4.16 CategoryNine: Heedless

Some participant pointed out that they are heedless of genotype and premarital genotype screening.What they know is blood group and premarital blood screening, it has one sub-category namely:

4.17 Don't know anything called Genotype

Their narratives show that they are heedless about genotype. In fact what they know is blood group. To support this declaration some participants stated:

> "*Laughing seriously let me ask you, what genotype is? Ok, by God, I don't know, what I know is blood group. In fact I know the blood group of everybody in our house. But seriously I don't know specificallywhat is called*

genotype”. ***Another participant stated:***“*what I know is blood group which I can tell you mine isB+. There was a time I went to donate blood to my brother, the doctor test my blood and said my blood is pure but the group is not the same, but he did not say that the genotype is not the same”*

4.18 Category Ten: Pre-Nuptial Appraisal

Their narratives clearly indicated that they don’t know a screening precisely called premarital genotype screening but blood screening for one to know the status of his blood before marriage, which the sub category will explain.

Screening which couples does before marriage to determine the status of their blood.

In the knowledge of some Participants premarital genotype screening is the test which couples do to determine whether they have any blood problem that can affect their children or their partner after marriage, but they don’t know a screening called premarital genotypescreening a participants commented that:

“It is tests *which couples undergo to determine the condition of their blood, in order to avoid affecting their partner with a blood disease after marriage,* it is *through this screening one will know whether he or his partner has a problem in the blood that will be transmitted sexually to his/ her partner”*.

4.19Category Eleven: Reproductive component of the Sperm and Blood

To the participantsof this subcategory genotype is in the sperm and is not static. Because of the dynamic nature of this genotype an individual can give birth to both male and female children an More so, they are of the view that it is something similar to blood group, and it has one subcategory

1) Something created in the sperm of an individual

Somethingcreated in the Sperm of an Individual

Participants know genotype as something that is created in human sperm and it changes from time to time which can gives an individual the ability to produce children, while some people are completely born without genotype and this kind of people can never produce at all. For instance, a participant narrated:

> *"What I understand with genotype is something that is created*
>
> *in human sperm and is dynamics; you may see a man giving birth*
>
> *to both male and female children, some people that are born*
>
> *withoutgenotype can never give birth. This is what I know with genotype"*

4.20 Discussion of finding

What is the Knowledge of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government?

Finding from this question reveals that majority of the participants had poor knowledge of genotype and premarital genotype screening. What they are more knowledgeable of is blood group. This finding is not surprising because it is supported by a study carried out by Ibrahim etal (2011), which revealed that majority of participants of his study had poor knowledge of genotype.More so, majority of the participants don't know any screening called premarital genotype screening, what they know is blood screening where they find out whether one of the couples is having sexually transmitted disease in his blood which they can transmitt to his partner .This finding is consistent with the finding of a studies by Gaji Luka and OyedeleEmanuel(2015), Ibrahim Hussaini& Ahmad (2010),Bello&Osakwe(2009),Akinyanju (2009)Sobhy&Zakl,, 2001, which reveals that about quarter of married participant do not know their genotype before marriage..Meanwhile, the finding contradicts that ofAlkindi, SalhaandAlkindi, (2012), which reveals that majority of the participant majority of the participants are aware of premarital screening.

4.21Opinion of Suitors on Premarital Genotype Screening in Zaria Local Government

Among the objectives of this study is to determine the opinion of suitors on premarital genotype screening. From the narratives of the participants three (3) categories emerged as itemized below;

1) Conditional
2) Inconsequential
3) imperative

The above listed categories are discuss below

4.22 CategoryTwelve: Conditional

Some participants narrated that they can only do the screening if they see vivid reason of doing, and it has 1 subcategory, namely:

(1) If I'm convinced then I can do it.

If I'm convinced then I can do it.

Some Participants clearly spelt out that they can only do the screening if they see reason of doing it, as narrated by the participants that:

> *"Is good suitors should do it. But remember is not the dictates of our religion. It is the decision of the suitors, whether do it or not, because if you do it God will not reward you and if you did not it you will not get sin. Ok, since you said I should be specific then I can do it only if I obviously see reason. Religiously you cannot outsmart your Creator, yes you cannot out smart your Creator. There is Qur'an verse which stated "When God want something to be he will say* is and it will be, t*his clearly signified that if God want all my children to have disease he will give and no power on earth can stop it. Let me give you example with a story that I was told of a woman who always takes family planning drug in order to prevents her from given birth to children but what happened because God want her to have the child at the time He wants not at the time*

she wants she got pregnant and gave birth to a child with the drug in the hand of the child".

4.23 Category Thirteen Inconsequential

From their responds the screening is valueless and if there is trust among the couples then there is no need of doing the screening, and it has 1 category.

The Disease is not common.

Some Participants are of the opinion that sickle cell disease is not wide spread to the extent that you must do the so called genotype screening before marriage, and one can only do it if they not trust there partner, after all no religious book says one must do it before getting marriage, They are also of the believe that no one can stop God from doing what he desire and by so doing the screening is just a waste of time. Similarly, some Participants also considered the screening as logic because once you see somebody that is suffering from sickle cell disease you can easily identify him without doing any test based of some physical features that is attached to the person that is suffering from sickle cell disease. Some participants are also of the view that sometimes the result of the screening may end up disclosing a disease which you are completely not aware of before the screening there by putting a person in joepardy for the rest of his life. They also believe that our fore fathers did not do it. To substantiate this finding, below is the narration of the participants

"In my opinion it is not a disease that is common and if really you trust your partner there is no need of doing any test and i trust my fiancée also is not the dictate of our religion. But my question here is that can we prevent God

from doing what he wishes. Then if you agree that we cannot stop God from doing what he likes, then this screening is just a waste time. But if somebody want to do it he can he go ahead. Me, I cannot do it, at times instead of you to know your blood group the result of the screening will pinpoint a problem that you don't know about it before the screening which may end up putting you in an uncertainty. Similarly, *is just logic in the sense that once you come across somebody that has sickle cell disease even without blood screening you can identify him/her. As such there is no need of wasting your time on anything called premarital sickle cell genotype screening. In my opinion I cannot do it because the girl I'm proposing does not have sickle cell disease. Let me ask you one question, was our fore fathers do it? So, this is just recent invention by western people to dominate the world health wise".*

4.24 Category Fourteen: Imperative

According to some participant premarital genotype screening is something very important which he advises people to do it. To buttress the above statement here is the narration of a participant:

"In my opinion is good people should do it because failure to do could Lead to given birth of children with blood related disease and it has to be at the beginning of the relationship. Because if the relationship goes deep some couples will find it difficult to be separated".

4.25 Discussion of finding

W hat is the Opinion of suitors in Zaria local government on premarital genotype screening

Findings of the above question revealed that Participants had negative opinion towards pre-marital genotype screening. They considered the screening a waste of time; because they believe anything that is on earth and heaven is a creation of God, Therefore only Him can decide the fate of an individual.If God want to givean individual unhealthy children he will, no power in heaven and on earth can stop it. This finding is supported by studies of Annunobi, Patricia Azuzua (2014) ,Alkindi, Y, M etal (2002) andOdelola, J.O, etal(2013. Which points out that muslim couples worldwide refuse premarital screening on the basis that it is against their religion.

Similarly, the study found out that participants resist premarital genotype screening on the basis that at times instead of one to know his genotype, the screening may end up exposing out a disease which an individual is completely not aware of, thereby making a person live with social, psychological and emotional problem. This finding corresponds with that of Akande (2010)., andAwatif (2006) which found out the reason for non-adherenceto premarital screening includes emotional consequences as well as the psychological distress of unexpected the result

4.26 Sources of health information available for suitors in Zaria local Government

Among the objective of this study was to determine the sources of health information available to suitors in the local Government under study. From the narratives of the participants three categories emerge as listed below;

1) Social networks
2) Sanatorium

3) Mass media

The above listed categories are discussed below:

4.27 Categoryfifteen: Social Networks

(1) Sub-category, which is

Friends.

Narratives of some participants clearly pointed out that suitor in the study area considered their friends as source of health information as stated by a participant:

> *"There was a time when my friend was discussing with coffee seller and the coffee seller told him that his son is critically ill and is suffering from sickle cell disease. Then, my friend asked him whether he or his wife has the disease, the coffee seller responded by he don't understand what my friend means. My friend told him that before one got marriage he needs to test his genotype and that of the woman he intended to marry in order to make sure that none of them has any disease which can be transmitted to either his/her partner or their children. This screening will help them to know whether to go ahead with the marriage or to stop, and if after the screening they found out that they are not compatible and decided to go ahead with the marriage out of love then they will experience a lot of problem after the marriage like the one you are experiencing now. The man told him that he did not do it because he never heard about it, and my friend advise him that if he what to marry again he should try and do it. He equally told him to take his wife to the hospital to do the screening*

*which after the screening the doctor will surely advise them on the way forward so, I can say my source of information regarding health issue or any other matter are friends"***.**

4.28 Category Sixteen:Sanatorium

This category presents narratives of participants, on the available sources of health information in the study area, and it has one (1) subcategory which is:

Health Practitioners.

This subcategory describe how health practitioners were considered as source of health information in the study area as stated by participant

"Where I got information is hospital let me tell you there was a time I escorted my friend to hospital for antenatal the doctor asked her whether she did blood & genotype screening. The doctor told us the reasons why blood related disease is high in Nigeria especially sickle cell and advised us to inform our acquaintance on the significant of doing this screening and the danger of avoiding it. Similarly, participants are of the belief that if you want to get any information on health matters then consult doctors".

4.29 Category Seventeen:Mass Media

This category portrays mass media as the sources of health information available to suitors in Zaria local Government. And it has one subcategory.

4.5.1 Radio and Television

The narrative of the participants clearly shows that television and radio are the source of health information available to them in Zaria Local Government, as stated by the participants "the *source in which we normally got information is through media especially Radio,* Similarly another respondent stated "*Yes, there are so many sources in which we get information like television and radio"***.**

4.30 Discussion of finding

What are the Sources of health information available to suitors in Zaria local government?

Findings of this question revealed that Radio, television, friends, mass media and medical practitioners are the available sources of health information to suitors in Zaria local Government. The finding was supported by Bushmaster and Forman (1987), Anderson (2004),Susheet and Eliya(2007),Bazauye and Olayemi (2009) and Precious etal (2015).This found out that parent, media and friends are the primary source of information for young men and women for all ages.

4.31 Theoretical Interpretations of the Findings in the Context of Dervin's Sense Making Theory

Among the objective of this study is to determine how Dervin's sense making theory explain the perception of suitors on pre marital genotype screening. Dervin's sense making theory is all about how people make sense of available information. In other words is all about how individuals seek, understand and use information.From the findings of the study it is discovered that suitors in Zaria local Government are very much conversant of sickle cell disease. They are novice about the cause of the disease. More also, they believe that every disease is caused by God and there is

no amount of prevention can make the creator changeHis mind. Similarly, the fear that the result of the screening might create emotional instability in case of discovery of another disease which is not known before is another factor that makes some suitors to have pessimistic perception on the screening.These opinions of the suitors make sickle cell disease very prevalence thereby creating a gap.Therefore attempt to use the information as provided is just like trying to counter the will of the creator.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the summary of the study, major findings,conclusion and put forward some recommendations, and gave suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the study

The study explores the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria local Government area. Qualitative research methodology and a qualitative case study research design were adopted for the study. Ten participants were used in the study that was selected through purposive sampling technique using selected criteria. The researcher collected data with the help of two research assistance.Interview was used as instrument for data collection and thematic analysis was used to analyze the data.

5.3 Summary of Major findings

Based on the data collected and analyzed for this study,the followingare the major findings which clearly answered the research questions raised by providing detailed information about the perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government:

1. Participants are aware of sickle cell disease, but are heedless of the cause.

2. Participants had poor knowledge of genotype and premarital genotype screening rather they aremore knowledgeable on blood group and blood screening for sexually transmitted diseases.

3.Participant have pessimistic opinion on premarital genotype screening because of the fact that whatever God desire to create no one can stop it, and also fear that the screening might reveal some diseases which an individual is completely unaware of, thereby making him develop emotional problem.

4. Friends, hospitals, places of worships and media were the available source of health information to suitors in Zaria Local Government.

5. Finally, the findings of the study conformed to the constructs of Dervin's sense making theory which clearly indicated that participants resist and avoid premarital genotype screening information based on the fact that any disease is from God, and man cannot do anything to stop it.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

1. The report of this studyadds to the body of knowledge in the field of library and information science by studying medical problem from information perspective.

2. The study also uncovers why suitors are not patronizing or using premarital genotype screening information.

5.5 Limitations of the Study

There researcher encounter a lot of challenges in the cause of conducting this research. The first troubled is getting the attention of the participant because at times the researcher takes more time persuading the participant before they agree to give partake in the study.more also inadequate time given by the participants for the interview due to other engagement they had restricted the level of querythe researcher could do. Similarly, the researcher was given work study leave there by making him avoided the study to attend to other office engagement .Finally,

Lack of enough fund is also a limitation to this study, as it comes at a time of economic recession whereby there is high inflation.

5.6 Conclusion

Suitors in Zaria local Government are not using the information on premarital genotype screening on the ground that doing the screening is not the dictate of religion and it cannot stop God from doing whatever he desire or creating any human being with deformity. Furthermore, majority of the participants are heedless of genotype talk less of genotype screening, and also most of the participants do not know the cause of sickle cell disease.In addition, the sources of health information available to suitors in Zaria Local Government area were friends, place of worship and mass media, such as television and radio. Lastly,Dervins sense making theory clearly explain the perception of suitors regarding premarital sickle cell genotype screening In Zaria Local Government, which indicated that the prevalence of sickle cell disease perpetuated in northern Nigeria as a result of the emotional outcome of premarital genotype screening.

5.7 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations ware made:

1. Even though, suitors are aware of sickle cell disease but the ascribed the cause of the disease to God, therefore religious leaders should be educated on the issue of sickle cell disease, because they can serve as a very good channel for disseminating information, since their hangers on believe and respect their decision.

2. More information program is needed in the community to promote the knowledge of genotype and premarital genotype screening especially for those that are in courtship.

3. Information workers should intensify their public enlightenment to address issue of the emotional instability as a result of the outcomes of the genotype screenings.

4. Mass media, friends, medical workers should be included in dissemination of health information because they can be a very reliable avenue.

5.8 Suggestion for further study

The following research is suggested for further study;

1. Perception of religion leaders on premarital genotype screening information in another local government area of Kaduna State.

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Appendix I: Participant consent form

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Faculty of education

AhmaduBello University, Zaria.

RESEARCH PARTICIPATIONCONSENT FORM

Topic: Perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government

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Supervisory team;

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Department: Library and information science

Status: Post graduate (Masters)

I wish to request for your voluntary assistance by participating in a research.

Purpose of the study

It is my desire to study the perception of the participants, such as you, on premarital genotype screening information. Participation in this study is voluntary. It will involve only personal

interview. The interview will be recorded to facilitate collection of information, and later transcribed for analysis. It will take place at mutually agreed upon confidential setting.

As a participant you may decline to answer any of the interview questions and you may withdraw from this study at any time without negative consequences by advising the researcher.

After the interview, I may send you a copy of transcribed conversation to give you the opportunity to confirm the accuracy of our conversation and to add or clarify any point that you wish. All of this information is considered strictly confidential, and your name will not appear anywhere in my dissertation or any written report of the study. However, with your permission anonymous quotation from the session may be used in the written of dissertation or reports.There is no known or anticipated risks to you as a participant.

Participants signature…… Date……

Appendix II:

Department of Libraryand Information Science,

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Interview Guide

Topic: Perception of suitors on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government area, Kaduna State Nigeria.

Interview questions for suitors in Zaria Local Government.

Q1. Research Question One: what is the awareness of suitors on sickle disease in Zaria Local Government?

(a) Please share with me your awareness on sickle cell disease.

(b) Tell me what you think is the cause of sickle cell disease.

Research Question 2: what is the knowledge of suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government?

(a). Please tell me what you know about genotype

(b). Please share with me your knowledge on premarital genotype screening

Research Question 3: What is the opinion of suitor on premarital genotype screening information in Zaria Local Government?

(a). Kindly tell me your opinion on premarital genotype screening

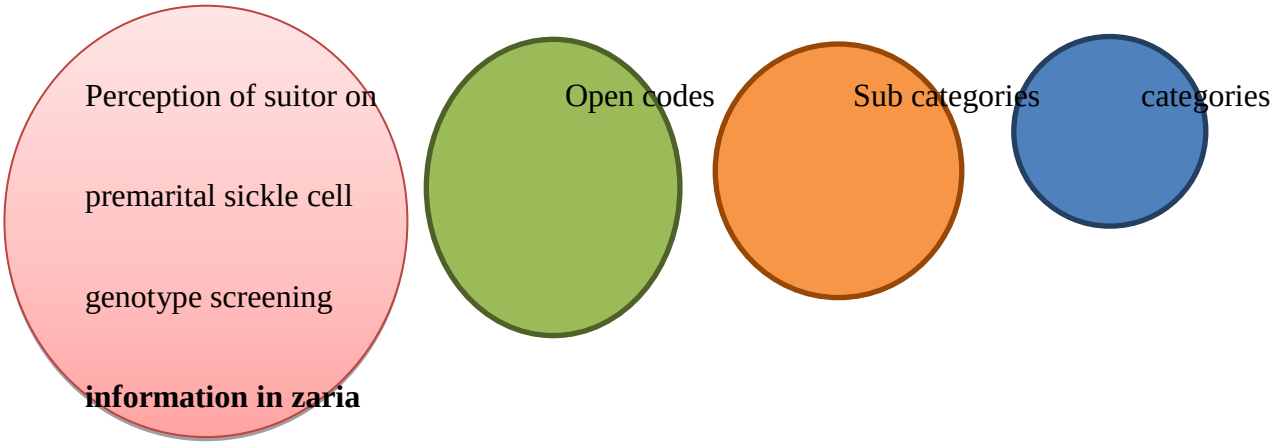
Research Question 4: What sources of health information are available to suitors in Zaria local government?

(a). Kindly share with me the source in which you get information on health issues.

Thank you for your time

Appendix III

Data analysis steps



Appendix IV

Category and Subcategories

Table 4.1 Awareness of Suitors on Sickle Cell Disease in Zaria Local Government

Research Question	Category	Subcategory
What is the awareness of Suitors of Sickle cell disease in Zaria Local Government area?	1.Congenital disease	Disease that follows blood
	2 .Physical deformity	Disease that make the victim looks abnormal Disease that doesn't like cold weather.
	3.Deadly disease	The disease is very dangerous The victim of sickle cell disease doesn't last long The disease that makes the victim becomes burden to his family.
	4.Frequent illness	1. Disease that make an individual always sick 2. Disease that penetrate into a child bone.

	5.Divine	1. it is a disease like any other disease that is naturally from God.
	6.. Clueless	1. To God I don't know
	7.Lackadaisical	1. marriage among people that are incompatible

Table4.2: Knowledge of Suitors on premarital genotype screeningin Zaria Local Government.

Research Question	**Category**	**Subcategory**
What is the knowledge of suitors on premarital genotype screening in ZariaLocal Government area?	8.Imitable	1. Something that is created unique in human body.
	9..Heedless	Precisely, I don't know anything called genotype
	10.Prenuptial investigation	Is that screening which intending couples do before marriage

	11.Reproductive component of the sperm	Something created in the sperm of an individual

Table 4.2 Opinion of Suitors in Zaria Local Government on premarital genotype screening

Research Question	**Category**	**Subcategory**
What is the opinion of Suitors on premarital genotype screening in Zaria Local Government area?	12. Conditional	If I'm convince I will do it
	13.Inconsequential	The disease is not very common
	14.Imperative	It is good everyone should do it

Table 4.4 Sources of health Information available to Suitors in Zaria Local Government

Research Question	Category	Subcategory
What source of health information is available to suitors in Zaria Local Government area?	15..Social media	Family Friends Mosque School
	16.Mass media	Televission Radio
	17. Sanatorium	Hospital