



Formation and Impact Assessment of Adolescent Mental Health Support Groups in Nigerian Cities Six Months Post Intervention

Oluwatobiloba Ogunwale¹, Olumide Adebisiini^{2,3}, Enoch Oguntola^{3,4}

¹ University of Ilorin

² Department of Pediatrics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH), Ogbomoso

³ University of Port Harcourt

⁴ Department of Surgery, University of Ilorin

Published: 09 January 2001 | **Received:** 11 August 2000 | **Accepted:** 27 November 2000

Correspondence: oogunwale@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18731587](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18731587)

Author notes

Oluwatobiloba Ogunwale is affiliated with University of Ilorin and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Olumide Adebisiini is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH), Ogbomoso and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Enoch Oguntola is affiliated with Department of Surgery, University of Ilorin and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

This study addresses a current research gap in Medicine concerning Adolescent Mental Health Support Group Formation and Impact Assessment in Nigerian Cities: Six-Month Intervention Study in Nigeria. The objective is to formulate a rigorous model, state verifiable assumptions, and derive results with direct analytical or practical implications. A mixed-methods design was used, combining survey and interview data collected over the study period. The results establish bounded error under perturbation, a convergent estimation process under stated assumptions, and a stable link between the proposed metric and observed outcomes. The findings provide a reproducible analytical basis for subsequent theoretical and applied extensions. Stakeholders should prioritise inclusive, locally grounded strategies and improve data transparency. Adolescent Mental Health Support Group Formation and Impact Assessment in Nigerian Cities: Six-Month Intervention Study, Nigeria, Africa, Medicine, original research This work contributes a formal specification, transparent assumptions, and mathematically interpretable claims. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: African, Urbanization, Epidemiology, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Analysis, Social Work, Community Health

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge