REPORT ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

HELD AT;

AISHA BUHARI MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL, BUDO OKE, EIYEKORIN ILORIN, KWARA STATE.
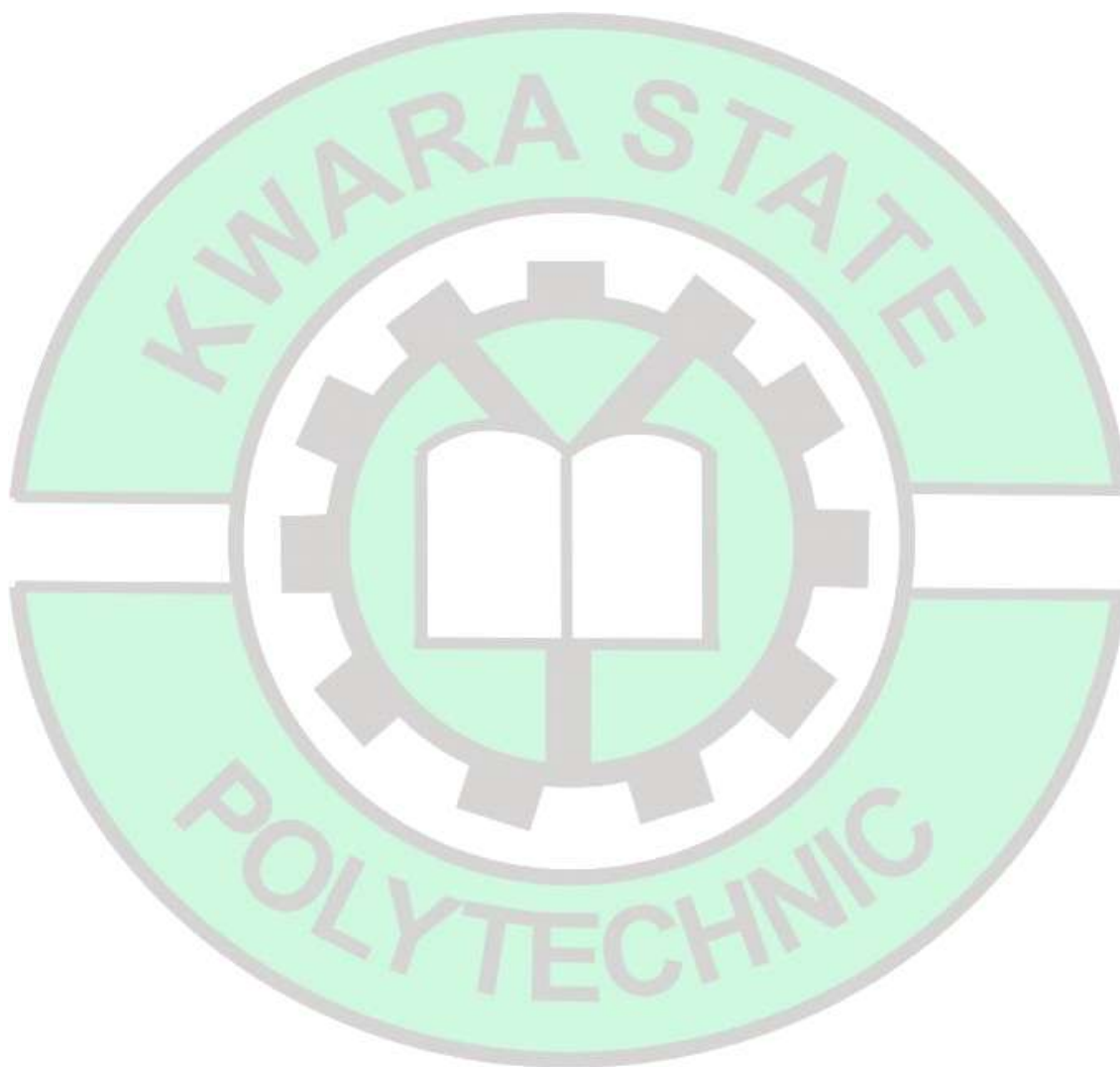
BY

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SUBMITED TO

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,

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KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN STATISTICS.

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to almighty God, the Supreme Being, the beneficent, the merciful, and the foundation of wisdom, knowledge and understanding to the prudent.

OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

Student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) was established by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973/1974 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduate of tertiary institutions.

Prior to the establishment of the schemes, there was a concern among our institution of higher learning lacked practical background studies preparation for employment in the industries.

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is a skill training program designed to expose and prepare student of agriculture technology, environmental science, medical science and pure & applied science for the industrial work situation one is likely to meet after graduation.

The program was established with various coordinating agencies respect to each tertiary institution in the country. These agencies are:

- NBTE (National Broad for Technical Education)
- NUC (National University Commission) for University
- NCCE (National Commission of College of Education) for colleges of education.

DEFINITION OF SIWES

Student industrial work experience which is a program established by I.T.F (Industrial Training Fund) in 1976 to bridge the gap between theory and practical aspect of learning in a tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

SIWES was established in Nigeria to help student develop on their practical aspect of learning expose them to various techniques in the industry and also help them to know the ways of handling equipment and machineries.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The aim and objectives of SIWES are as follows;

- Provide an avenue for students in institution of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their approved courses of study.
- Prepare students for the industrial work situation which they are likely to meet after graduation.
- Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery not available in their institution.
- Provide students which they are likely to meet after graduation.
- Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery not available in their various institutions.

INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PLACEMENT

The **Aisha Buhari Foundation** is a non-governmental organization (NGO) headquartered in Kaduna State, Nigeria. It was established in 2014 by Aisha Buhari, the former First Lady of Nigeria, with a focus on humanitarian and philanthropic endeavors aimed at enhancing the well-being of Nigerians, particularly women and children.

The Aisha Buhari Foundation was founded in response to the socio-economic challenges faced by women and children in Nigeria. In its inaugural year, the organization introduced the *Future Assured* program, a comprehensive initiative centered on maternal and child health, nutrition, and education.

The maternal and child health component aimed to address Nigeria's elevated maternal and child mortality rates by providing essential healthcare services, immunizations, and antenatal care to underserved communities. Furthermore, the foundation offered educational support through

scholarships and the provision of educational materials, with a particular focus on underprivileged children. The program also targeted child malnutrition.

ACHIEVEMENT OF AISHA BUHARI FOUNDATION

The Aisha Buhari Foundation has achieved milestones in its efforts to improve healthcare and education in Nigeria, impacting millions of women and children through its various programs. Notable achievements include:

- Reduction in maternal and child mortality rates in targeted regions.
- Increased access to quality education for underprivileged children.
- Empowerment of women through skills training and support.

DEPARTMENT IN THE PLACEMENT AND THEIR FUNCTION

- Administrative: The administrative department ensure that hospitals operate efficiently and that medical staff members are adequately trained and supported. Equipped with a broad range of responsibilities, hospital administrators must be equally well-versed in the fundamentals of health care delivery and business management.
- Record: The functions of the department are the processing of outpatient and inpatient records, retrieval, record storage, disease and procedure.
- Attendant: The hospital attendant duties includes assisting patients with personal hygiene tasks, delivering meals to patients in their hospital rooms, reviewing vital signs, and keeping records.
- Radiology: Radiology helps in imaging procedures in other imaging processes as well. Through this technology, doctors and surgeons can access real-time pictures of the inside body. For providing better treatment, doctors require correct diagnosis results. Thus they largely depend on radiographers.

- Intensive Care Unit (ICU): An intensive care unit (ICU) provides the critical care and life support for acutely ill and injured patients.
- Laboratory: A hospital laboratory is a vital part of a healthcare system because it provides diagnostic services that help clinicians detect, diagnose, and treat diseases.
- General surgery: A hospital's general surgery department is important because it provides a range of services for diagnosing and treating conditions that affect the abdomen, digestive tract, endocrine system, breast, skin, and blood vessels
- Hospital pharmacy: Making sure that the prescribed medications are suitable for the patients. Advising patients according to their symptoms (how & when to take them, possible reactions, pre-allergy information, answering patient's doubts and so on).

STATISTICAL WORK-DONE

Statistics can be said to be about collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysis of data and there are various method or techniques in which data can be analyze to make a valid and valid conclusion or interpretation of the analyzed data. During my stay at the hospital, I was placed in the records department in which I input the daily record in the system using **MS Excel**, and I was able to carry-out some statistical work using statistical technique known as **Descriptive Statistics (Multiple and Component bar chart)** to show and explain more about the recorded data.

The data below are some test outcome (positive or negative) carried out in the month of August 2024.

HBsag: Hepatitis B surface antigen
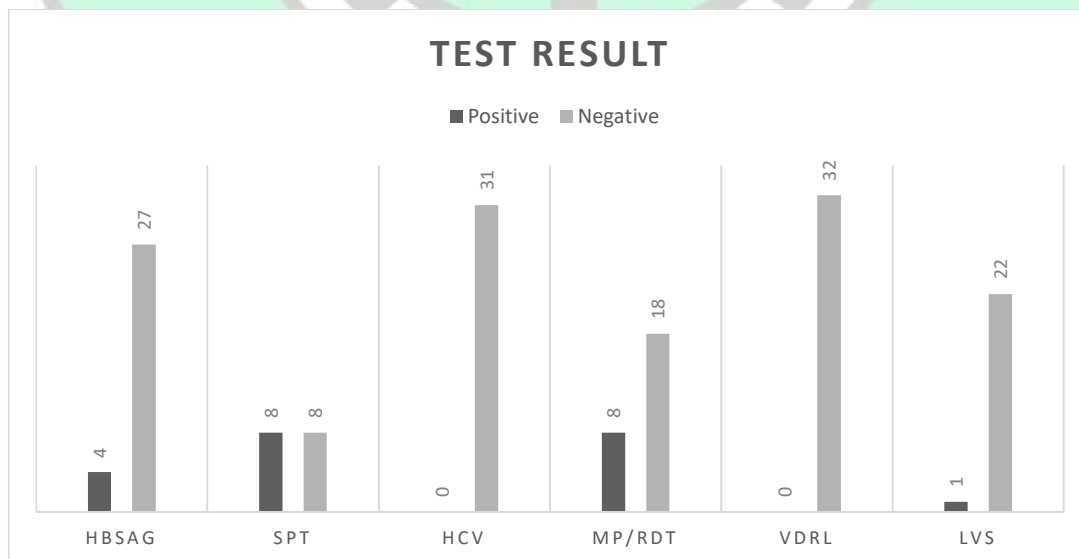
SPT: Pregnancy test.

HCV: Hepatitis C virus

MP/RDT: Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test

VDRL: Venereal Disease Research Laboratory

LVS: Left Ventricular Summit

S/N	Types of test carried out on patient	Test Outcome Positive - Negative		Total
1	HBsag	4	27	31
2	SPT	8	8	16
3	HCV	0	31	31
4	MP/RDT	8	18	26
5	VDRL	0	32	32
6	LVS	1	22	23

Multiple bar chart is use to show the data above.

The chart above shows the test result of different patient fort the month of August 2024,

Both HCV and VDRL has the lowest positive test result (0) and MP/RDT and SPT has the highest positive test result (8). For the negative test outcome, VDRL has the highest outcome of negative test result (32) and the MP/RDT has the lowest negative test result (18).
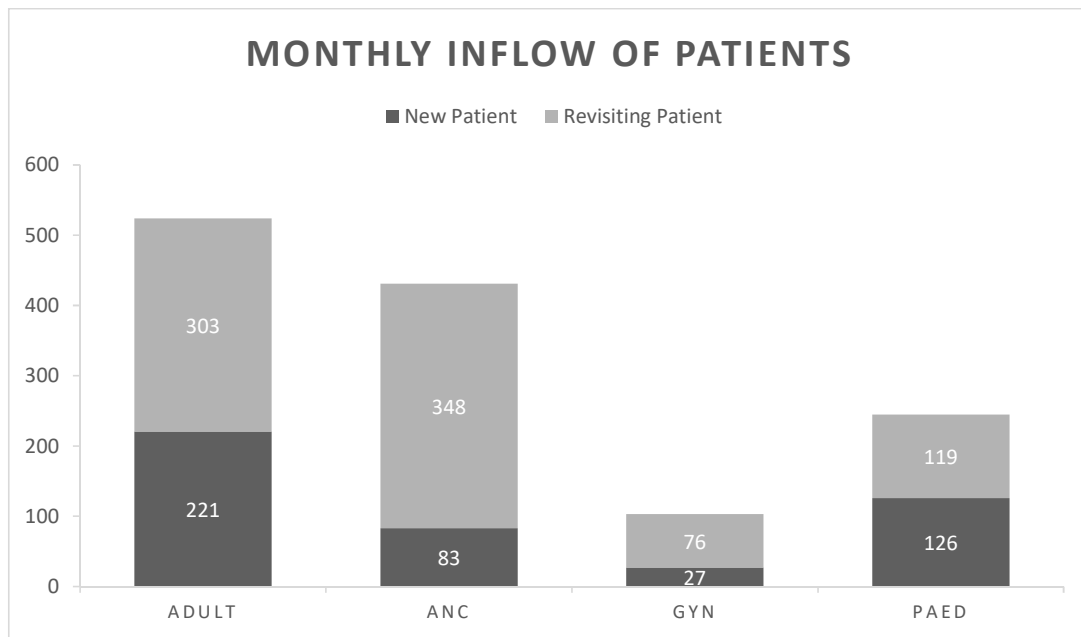
The data below are the recorded monthly inflow of patient (New and Revisit) for October 2024.

The monthly inflow of patient are for the new and revisiting patient who are able to see the doctor for the month of October 2024.

- Adult: Adult patient.
- ANC: Pregnant patient.
- GYN: Female patient who visit the gynecologist.
- PAED: Children patient.

October monthly Inflow (Patient)

Department	New	Revisit
ADULT	221	303
ANC	83	348
GYN	27	76
PAED	126	119
Total	457	846

MONTHLY INFLOW OF PATIENTS

New Patient ■ **Revisiting Patient** ■

A bar chart showing monthly inflow of patients across four categories. ADULT: New Patient 221, Revisiting Patient 303. ANC: New Patient 83, Revisiting Patient 348. GYN: New Patient 27, Revisiting Patient 76. PAED: New Patient 126, Revisiting Patient 119.

Adult patient (ADULT) has the highest number (524 patients) of patient that were able to see the doctor for the month of October both new patient and old (Revisit) patient mean while patient who visit the **Gynecologist (GYN)** has the lowest number of patient (103) for the month of October.

EXPERIENCE GAINED IN SIWES PLACEMENT

Week 1: I was taught how to collect and record from the delivery unit such as amount of SVD, C/S, booked and un-booked, and the emergencies cases (children mode of delivery).

Week 2: More explanation on data collection method and the type of data collected which is primary source of data.

Week 3: I was taught how to input the collected data into Ms Excel and also draw table of the recorded data.

Week 4: Data from laboratory was taken into records such as genotype, blood group etc.

Week 5: Data from different section were capture and record, section such as family planning, surgery, and gynecology and so on.

Week 6: I was taught how to draw table of records in Ms Excel, how to merge the lines, how to bold the records and how to add color.

Week 7: Recording of data collected from different section such as delivery (Numbers of SVD, C/Section, the booked and un-booked etc.), Diagnosis (gender, new patient or follow-up patient), in the created template in Ms Excel.

Week 8: I obtained data of new and revisiting patient that was able to see the doctor and it was recorded in a new created template in excel.

Week 9: Recording of data collected from different section such as delivery (Numbers of SVD, C/Section, the booked and un-booked etc.), Diagnosis (gender, new patient or follow-up patient), in the created template in Ms Excel.

Week 10: Data from different section were capture and record, section such as family planning, surgery, and gynecology and so on.

CONCLUSION

After my stay at the SIWES placement, which I was placed in the records department in which I input the daily record in the system, and I was able to carry-out some statistical work by practical, I understand that solving the problem of skill acquisition by graduates of Nigerian technical / vocational education is a reason for the establishment of SIWES. It was planned to be a bridge between educational institutions and industrial employers with the latter providing general and specific occupational skills and knowledge. If the scheme is not adequately

implemented it becomes difficult for graduates of the system to secure proper understanding of their choice of study and implementing into occupations or make smooth transition to the labor market world.

Incompetence in workplace is related to the kind or quality of training in the school. To improve on the scheme's implementation students should be placed in industries relevant to their field s of study. There is need for greater cooperation between industries and educational institutions on how best to implement SIWES programme. It can thus be concluded that SIWES offers the students learning experiences which cannot be directly gained in the class room.

RECOMMENDATION

- All the institutions involved should be organizing orientation courses in collaboration with the ITF for their students prior to their attachment with the attendance made mandatory for the students accepted for SIWES and ITF staff.

- ITF should ensure the regular visitation of the ITF officers to supervising Agencies institutions, employers and students on attachment.

- ITF should be providing insurance cover to students on attachment and improve on paying students and supervisors allowances for motivation.

- The Banks should speed up their action at clearing of cheque issued to avoid unnecessary delay.