



A TECHNICAL REPORT ON  
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)  
HELD AT

**EGBEJILA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**  
ILORIN WEST, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA.

*BY*

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## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that the report was based on SIWES experience gained by **ABDULGANIY ROHEEMAT TAIYE** with matric. number **ND/23/STA/FT/0070** of Department of Statistics, Institute of Applied Science, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Held at **EGBEJILA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, ILORIN WEST, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA** as Part of the requirement of the course.

## **DEDICATION**

This Technical report is dedicated to Almighty GOD, the Author of all Knowledge and it is equally dedicated my Parent (**MR. AND MRS. ABDULGANIY**) and all my family members for their Spiritual, Moral and Financial Support throughout the period of this programme, wishing them long life and a healthy life (Amen).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge the Highest GOD for His power and mighty work of love in my life helping me through the years of my studies.

My sincere gratitude and appreciation to my Parent (**MR. AND MRS. ABDULGANIY**) and all my other family for their moral and financial assistance at all times.

To all my lecturer goes this gratitude creating time to impact knowledge and making understand the importance of studying.

Finally, to my SIWES coordinator who has find time to help me out during the course of the programme.

## **PREFACE**

The writing of this report was motivated by the experience gained during my SIWES attachment **EGBEJILA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, ILORIN WEST, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA**. This report is meant to be a guideline to every student.

The purpose of writing this report is to relate the various area which I participated during the Industrial Training Attachment in my place of work. It is indeed very encouraging that all students to get acquainted with what is been done in class, so as to be familiar with what is been done in the practical field.

Finally, This Industrial Training Attachment is required for every student because it tends to backup and build the students physically, morally and educationally for the task after graduation.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is set for the development by the federal government for student to facilitate them with basic practical knowledge to deviate from predominant dependence on foreign experience and be self-reliable and creative through the training rendered by the organization in question

### **1.2 DEFINATION OF SIWES**

SIWES can be defined as an organized body basically to equip student with basic knowledge through industrial training

### **1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES**

The aims and objectives of industrial training are as follows:

- It enables student to know their possible area of employment when graduated from school.
- To access students' interest and their ability in the course they have chosen.
- To expose students to modern equipment while they do not access to.
- To make student know the meaning and application of their cause of study.
- To give maximum experience to the student.
- To connect students professionally.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Egbejila Primary Health Care in Ilorin is a healthcare facility that has undergone significant renovations in recent years. The facility was renovated through the joint efforts of Nurses Across the Borders International and Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe (NIDOE).

The renovated health center provides various medical services, including:

- **\*Outpatient Services\***: Medical consultations and treatments for patients who do not require hospitalization.
- **\*Inpatient Services\***: Medical care and treatment for patients who require hospitalization.
- **\*Medical Services\***: General medical care, including diagnosis and treatment of various health conditions.
- **\*Surgical Services\***: Surgical procedures and operations for patients who require them.
- **\*Obstetrics and Gynecology Services\***: Maternal and child healthcare services, including prenatal care, childbirth, and postnatal care.
- **\*Pediatrics Services\***: Medical care and treatment for children and infants.
- **\*Special Clinical Services\***: Services for specific health conditions, including HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases, and family planning.

In 2024, the Kwara State Government, in collaboration with Nurses Across the Borders International and Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe (NIDOE), renovated the Egbejila Primary Health Care Centre. The



renovation was part of the state government's efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure and services across the state.

The renovated facility provides essential medical services, including free medical outreaches, screenings, and treatments for conditions like high blood pressure and diabetes. The centre also offers maternal and child healthcare services, making it a vital resource for the local community.

The health center also provides free medical outreaches, including screenings for high blood pressure and diabetes, and essential medications.

The renovation of the Egbejila Primary Health Care was commended by the Kwara State Government, which recognized the efforts of Nurses Across the Borders International and NIDOE in improving healthcare services in the state.

## **Mission and Vision**

### **Mission Statement**

Our mission is to provide accessible, affordable, and quality primary healthcare services to the community, with a focus on preventive care, education, and empowerment. We strive to deliver patient-centered care that addresses the physical, emotional, and social needs of our patients.

### **Vision Statement**

Our vision is to be a leading primary healthcare provider in the region, recognized for our commitment to excellence, innovation, and community service. We envision a future where everyone in our community has access to quality healthcare, and we are dedicated to making this vision a reality.

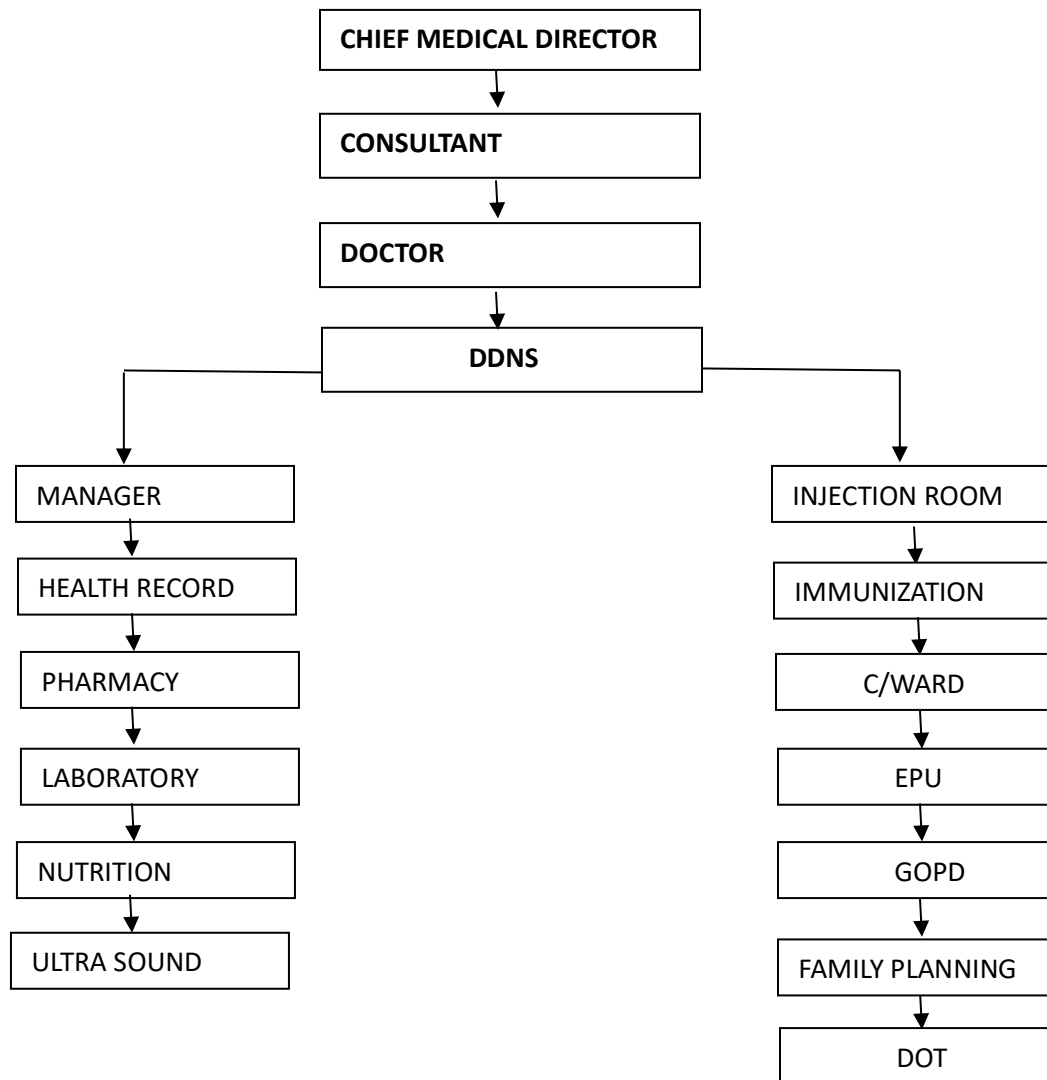
### **Core Values**

1. **\*Patient-Centered Care\***: We put our patients at the heart of everything we do.
2. **\*Quality and Excellence\***: We strive for excellence in all aspects of our care.
3. **\*Accessibility and Affordability\***: We aim to make our services accessible and affordable to everyone in our community.
4. **\*Prevention and Education\***: We believe in empowering our patients with knowledge and skills to prevent illness and promote health.
5. **\*Community Service\***: We are committed to serving our community and addressing its unique healthcare needs.

#### Objectives

1. **\*Improve Health Outcomes\***: Improve the health outcomes of our patients through high-quality care and education.
2. **\*Increase Access to Care\***: Increase access to our services, especially for vulnerable populations.
3. **\*Enhance Patient Satisfaction\***: Enhance patient satisfaction through patient-centered care and excellent customer service.
4. **\*Foster Community Partnerships\***: Foster partnerships with local organizations and stakeholders to address community health needs.
5. **\*Develop and Retain Staff\***: Develop and retain a skilled and motivated workforce to deliver high-quality care.

## 2.2 ORGANOGRAM STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE**

#### **VARIOUS WORKS OF A STATISTICIAN AT HOSPITAL OR HEALTH CARE.**

Here are various works of a statistician at a hospital:

##### **Clinical Research**

1. **\*Designing Clinical Trials\***: Statisticians design clinical trials to evaluate the safety and efficacy of new treatments.
2. **\*Analyzing Clinical Trial Data\***: Statisticians analyze data from clinical trials, using statistical methods to draw conclusions.
3. **\*Interpreting Results\***: Statisticians interpret the results of clinical trials, identifying implications for patient care and future research.

##### **Quality Improvement**

1. **\*Monitoring Quality Metrics\***: Statisticians monitor quality metrics, such as patient satisfaction, wait times, and infection rates.
2. **\*Identifying Areas for Improvement\***: Statisticians identify areas for improvement, using data to inform quality improvement initiatives.
3. **\*Evaluating Quality Improvement Interventions\***: Statisticians evaluate the effectiveness of quality improvement interventions, using data to determine whether initiatives have improved patient outcomes.

##### **Public Health**

1. **\*Analyzing Disease Trends\***: Statisticians analyze trends in disease prevalence, identifying areas for public health intervention.

2. **\*Evaluating Public Health Interventions\***: Statisticians evaluate the effectiveness of public health interventions, such as vaccination campaigns or health education programs.

3. **\*Informing Health Policy\***: Statisticians inform health policy, using data to identify areas for policy intervention and evaluate the effectiveness of policy initiatives.

### Healthcare Administration

1. **\*Analyzing Healthcare Utilization\***: Statisticians analyze data on healthcare utilization, including hospital admissions, emergency department visits, and outpatient visits.

2. **\*Evaluating Healthcare Costs\***: Statisticians evaluate healthcare costs, including the cost of treatments, hospital stays, and other healthcare services.

3. **\*Informing Healthcare Decision-Making\***: Statisticians inform healthcare decision-making, providing data-driven insights to healthcare administrators and policymakers.

### Medical Research

1. **\*Designing Studies\***: Statisticians design studies to investigate research questions, such as the effectiveness of a new treatment.

2. **\*Analyzing Study Data\***: Statisticians analyze data from studies, using statistical methods to draw conclusions.

3. **\*Interpreting Results\***: Statisticians interpret the results of studies, identifying implications for patient care and future research.

### Data Management

1. **\*Managing Electronic Health Records\***: Statisticians manage electronic health records (EHRs), ensuring that data is accurate, complete, and up-to-date.
2. **\*Developing Data Dashboards\***: Statisticians develop data dashboards, providing visualizations of data to support healthcare decision-making.
3. **\*Ensuring Data Quality\***: Statisticians ensure data quality, using statistical methods to identify and correct errors in data.

#### Education and Training

1. **\*Teaching Statistical Methods\***: Statisticians teach statistical methods to healthcare professionals, including clinicians and researchers.
2. **\*Providing Statistical Support\***: Statisticians provide statistical support to healthcare professionals, assisting with data analysis and interpretation.
3. **\*Developing Educational Materials\***: Statisticians develop educational materials, including tutorials and guides, to support healthcare professionals in using statistical methods..

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1 RELEVANCE EXPERIENCE GAINED TO STUDENT FIELD OF STUDY

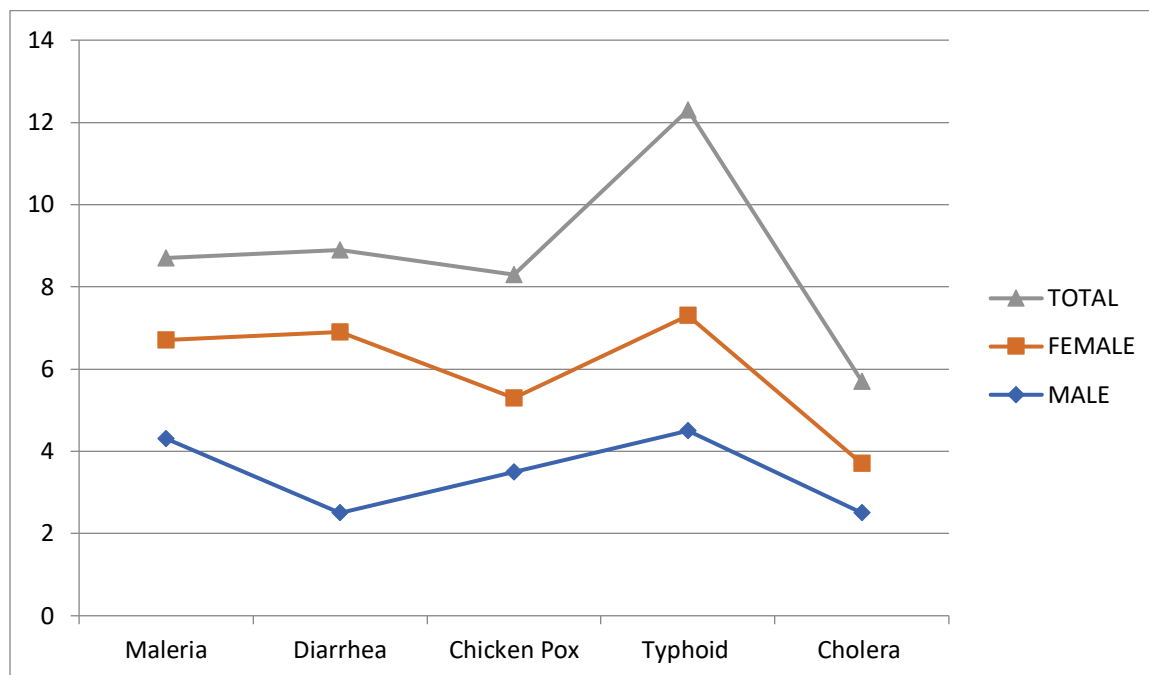
After the SIWES program I gained how to operate in hospital.

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: The following table below shows the data collection and analysis of Egbejila Primary Health Care, Ilorin West, Ilorin, Kwara State for the month of October.

S/NO	TYPE OF DISEASE	MALE(X)	FEMALE(Y)
1	Malaria	87	110
2	Diarrhea	15	90
3	Chicken Pox	43	85
4	Typhoid	95	20
5	Cholera	10	15
	TOTAL	250	320

THE LINE GRAPH IS SHOWN BELOW



## RESULT

The table above shows the five common diseases in Egbejila Primary Health Care; Firstly, the male that have malaria disease is 87 while the female is 110 and their total number is 197. Consequently, the female that have malaria disease for the month of October is higher than the male that have malaria disease.

Secondly, diarrhea is also among the five common diseases, and the male having diarrhea for the month of October is 15 while the female is 90 and their total number is 105, for this area, the female that has diarrhea disease for the month of October is more than the male.

However, chicken pox is also among the diseases that is being discussed, the number of male that have chicken-pox is 43 while female is 85 and the total number is 128, therefore, the number of female is greater than male for the month of October.



Typhoid disease is also one of the diseases that is common for both male and female, here the total number of male is 95 while female is 20 and the sum total is 115. This indicates that the number of female is lower than the male in October.

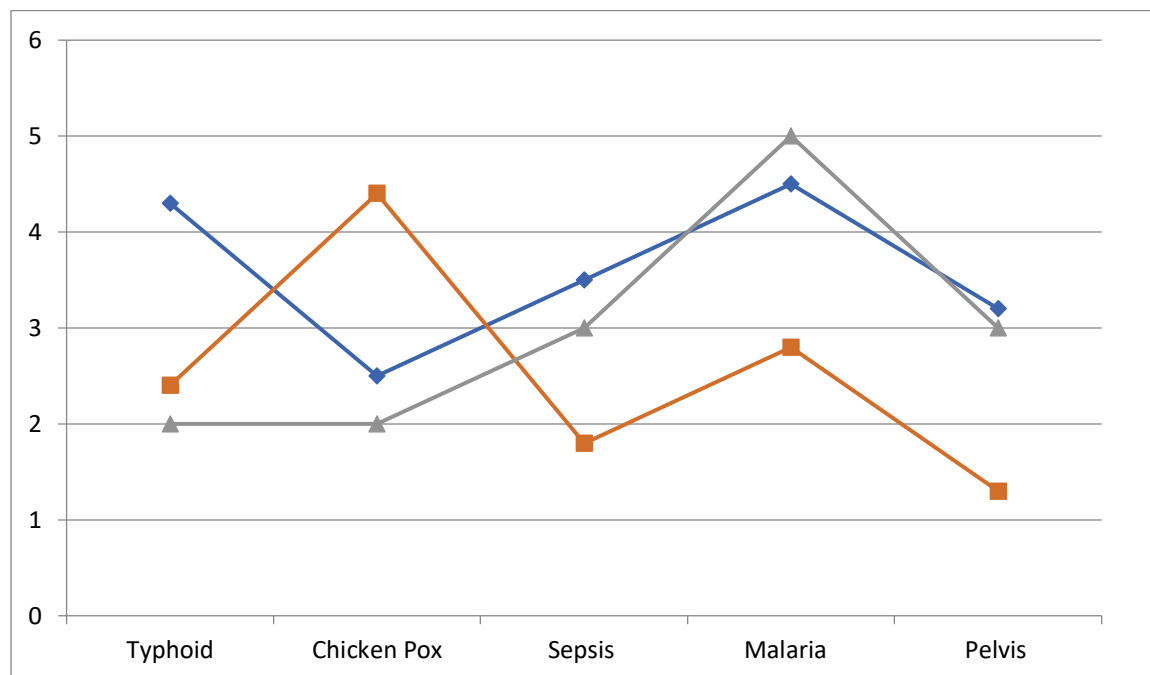
Lastly, Cholera disease is the last disease for the month of October and here the male is 10 while the female is 15 and addition of the two is 25.

Finally, total number of male of all diseases for the month is 320 and their total summation number is 570. The highest population of diseases for the month of October is "MALARIA while the lowest is CHOLERA".

Table 2: The following table below shows the data collection and analysis of Egbejila Primary Health Care, Ilorin West, Ilorin, Kwara State for the month of November.

S/NO	TYPE OF DISEASE	MALE(X)	FEMALE(Y)
1	Typhoid	80	100
2	Chicken Pox	16	30
3	Sepsis	84	100
4	Malaria	120	150
5	Pelvis	105	130
	TOTAL	405	510

THE LINE GRAPH IS SHOWN BELOW



## RESULT

The table above shows the five diseases in Egbejila Primary Health Care, Ilorin West, Ilorin, Kwara State for the month of November.

Firstly, the number of male that have typhoid disease is 80 while female is 100 and their total number is 180. Therefore, the number of female that has typhoid disease is more than male in November.

Secondly, chicken pox is also one of the disease that is been discussed, the number of male that has chicken pox in November is 16 while the female 30 and their total number is 46, i.e. the number of male that had chicken pox in November is less than female.

Thirdly, sepsis is also one of the common diseases in November, the number of male that have sepsis is 84 while the female is 100 and their total number is 184 i.e. number of male is less than female for the month of November.

Fourthly, malaria disease also affected both male and female in the month of November, the number of male that had malaria was 120 while female was 150 and their total is 270, i.e. the number of female is higher than male in the month of November.

Pelvis disease is the last disease for the month of November, the number of male that had pelvis was 105 while female was 130 and their total is 235.

Finally, total number of male of all diseases for the month of November is 405 while the female is 510 and their total is 915. Therefore, the highest number of diseases for the month of November is malaria while the lowest is chicken pox.

### **EXPERIENCE GAIN**

I gained so many experiences which will help me in any hospital or organization a statistician is needed in the future and these include;

- I. I learnt how to fill or record monthly statistics i.e. recording the number of male and female per day in a week.
- II. I know the various types of cards that are used to collect data in the hospital.
- III. I learnt how to communicate with new patients regardless of whether he/she is educated or not.
- IV. I learnt how to collect data such as name, sex, address e.t.c. from new patients.
- V. Filling and documenting of patients card to the shelf.
- VI. Saving and documenting a folder to the system.
- VII. Transport of folder from the pharmacist to the reception.
- VIII. Opening a new folder for patients in the registration book.

IX. Collecting folders from laboratory section back to the doctor's office

## **4.2 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORGANIZATION**

During my stay at the **ORGANIZATION**, I enjoy every bit of it until the last hour of my departure as a SIWES student.

Starting with the Director, Board-members to all the coordinators, and my supervisor showed love and care to me like parent to his daughter.

My cordial relationship with the instructor in my section helps me a lot in the sense that, he never relent in answering my question both theoretical and practical.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 CONCLUSION**

Even though there was a little hardship especially when the work of the organization is piled up on me and payment was very meager for transportation.

The SIWES program at the organization give me a wonderful and everlasting experience. The program is readily helped to bridge the gap between theoretical aspect and practical work in the industrial training.

#### **5.2 RECOMMENDATION TO THE ORGANIZATION**

Since the SIWES cannot be overemphasized in all aspects in the recent times, I therefore think it is standard enough for any student of agricultural Technology to be giving opportunity after school in this organization to serve and possible employed if he/she deem it.

#### **5.3 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME**

Base on the experience and knowledge acquired at the course of the SIWES training, I hereby give the following recommendation base on my observations;

- Proper orientation should be given to the students by the Polytechnic before they go on SIWES.
- The placement letter should be given to students early enough so as to avoid attachment in irrelevant organization.
- Institution should ensure that students are attached at relevant establishment for effective training, experience and exposure.

- Government, ITF and the Institution should ensure that students do not pay any amount of money before accepted in any organization. This organization should be sensitized on the objective of SIWES training and the need why they should not collect money before accepting students.