## TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

# UNDERTAKEN AT CHILDREN SPECIALIST HOSPITAL, ILORIN, CENTRE IGBORO, ILORIN, KWARA STATE

## PRESENTED BY

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## **BRIEF HISTORY OF SIWES**

SIWES was established by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions.

The scheme familiarizes and expose tertiary institution students with the needed experience in machinery and equipment handling which are usually not available in the educational institutions.

The hands-on experience that Geology students receive via initiatives like the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a crucial component of their education. SIWES is an organized curriculum created to introduce students to practical geoscience applications and business settings. Many geoscience programs at universities and technical institution require it.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Children Specialist Hospital, Ilorin, was established to cater specifically to the medical needs of children. It operates under the Kwara State Ministry of Health and provides specialized pediatric services, including immunization programs, malnutrition treatment, and child health monitoring.

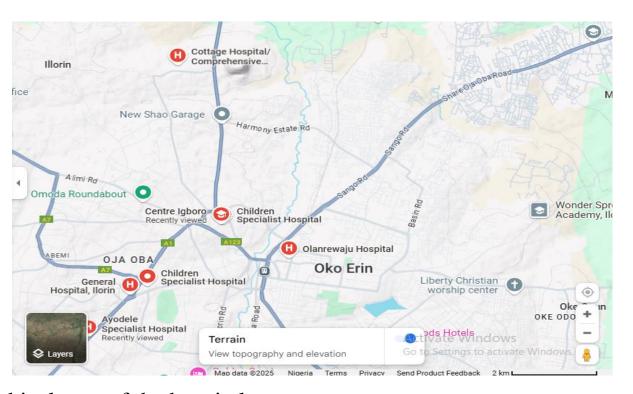
Before its inception, access to specialized medical care for children was limited, with most cases being referred to general hospitals that lacked dedicated pediatric units. The need for a facility that focused exclusively on child health became evident due to the high prevalence of childhood illnesses, malnutrition, and preventable diseases. The government, in collaboration with health experts and stakeholders, recognized the urgent necessity of a pediatric hospital that would cater specifically to the medical needs of children in the state and beyond.

The hospital was conceptualized as part of a broader initiative to improve maternal and child healthcare services. Prior to its establishment, many children in Ilorin and neighboring communities faced challenges in accessing quality medical care, especially for conditions requiring specialized treatment.

In the initial years, the hospital faced numerous challenges, including limited infrastructure, inadequate personnel, and insufficient medical supplies. However, government interventions and support from health organizations helped to improve the hospital's capacity. Various expansions and upgrades have been carried out to enhance service delivery, including the construction of new pediatric wards, the procurement of advanced medical equipment, and the recruitment of skilled healthcare professionals. These efforts have significantly contributed to the hospital's ability to provide high-quality care to thousands of children annually.

The historical development of Children Specialist Hospital, Ilorin, reflects a continuous effort to improve child health outcomes through medical advancements and policydriven interventions. The hospital has consistently adapted to changing healthcare needs by expanding its services and adopting modern medical technologies.

Over the years, it has developed strong collaborations with other health institutions, including tertiary hospitals and research centers, to enhance its capacity in managing pediatric health conditions. This collaborative approach has positioned the hospital as a leading pediatric healthcare provider in the region.



Geographical map of the hospital

## **WORK DONE & EXPERIENCE GAINED**

## 1. Nutrition Department

In the Nutrition Department, my responsibilities included:

- Assisting in the assessment of children's nutritional status using weight and height measurements.
- Educating parents and caregivers on proper child nutrition, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

## 2. Immunization Department

In the Immunization Department, I was involved in:

- Assisting in the administration of routine childhood vaccines such as BCG, OPV, DPT, Measles, and Hepatitis B.
- Educating mothers and caregivers on the importance of immunization and vaccine schedules.
- Recording vaccine administration details and maintaining immunization registers.

## 3. Record Department

In the Record Department, my duties included:

- Organizing and updating patient files for easy retrieval.
- Registering new patients and documenting their medical histories.
- Assisting in data entry and hospital record management

## 4. Triage Department

In the Triage Department, I was responsible for:

- Assisting in the initial assessment of incoming patients.
- Measuring vital signs such as temperature, pulse, and blood pressure.
- Helping to prioritize emergency cases based on severity.

# PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF SOME LABORATORY EQUIPMENT USED IN NUTRITION UNIT, IMMUNIZATION UNIT, RECORD UNIT AND TRIAGE UNIT AND THEIR USES



Fig 1 – Weighing Scale

- i. Used to measure patients' weight, which is crucial for determining their nutritional status.
- ii. Weight measurements are used alongside height to determine BMI, which helps assess whether a person is underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese.



Fig 2 – MUAC TAP

i. MUAC is used to quickly asses malnutrition, especially in children under five, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. It helps identify individuals who are undernourished or at risk of malnutrition.

ii. The tape has color-coded indicators (green, yellow, and red) that classify individuals as well-nourished (green), at risk of malnutrition (yellow), or severely malnourished (red)...



Fig 3 – Lenosometer

- i. Is used to measure the length of infants and young children to monitor their growth patterns and ensure they are developing appropriately.
- ii. Is used for Length measurements, combined with weight data, help in determining Weight-for-Length (WFL) or Height-for-Age (HFA) indices, which are used to assess undernutrition, stunting, or wasting.





- i. It contain the vaccine doses required for immunizing individuals against diseases such as polio, measles, hepatitis, and tuberculosis. Healthcare workers extract the vaccine from the bottle using syringes.
- ii. It is labeled with batch numbers and expiry dates, allowing immunization staff to track vaccine quality and ensure expired doses are not used.

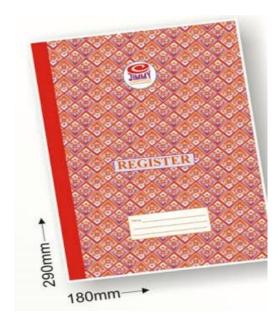


Fig 5 – Register

- i. It helps healthcare workers monitor and follow up on patients who need additional doses, such as booster shots for polio, measles, or hepatitis.
- ii. It provide statistical data on the number of people immunized, helping in assessing vaccine coverage within a community or healthcare facility





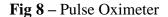
- i. It helps keep vaccines at the recommended temperature (usually between +2°C to +8°C) during transport, preventing spoilage.
- ii. It is used to carry vaccines safely from storage facilities to remote vaccination sites, ensuring they remain potent.



Fig 7 – Folder

- It used to store individual patient records, including personal details, medical history, and treatment information.
- ii. It help organize documents systematically, making it easier for healthcare workers to access patient records when needed.





- Helps healthcare workers decide whether a patient needs oxygen therapy, ventilation, or immediate medical attention.
- ii. It is used for trauma patients, unconscious individuals, or those suspected of cardiac or respiratory failure to monitor their oxygen levels in real time.



Fig 9 – Sphygmomanometer

- It use for Measures systolic and diastolic blood pressure to determine if a patient has normal, high (hypertension), or low (hypotension) blood pressure.
- ii. It helps identify patients at risk of conditions such as stroke, heart attack, or shock due to abnormal blood pressure levels.

### **Problem Encountered**

- ❖ Limited Practical Experience: Some tasks required expert knowledge, and I was only allowed to observe rather than actively participate.
- ❖ Workload Pressure: The hospital had a high patient turnout, making it challenging to keep up with the demands of different departments.
- ❖ Communication Barriers: Some caregivers spoke only local dialects, making patient education difficult at times.
- ❖ Data Management Issues: Manual record-keeping sometimes led to delays in retrieving patient files.

Despite these challenges, I was able to adapt and learn valuable problem-solving skills.

## **CONCLUSION**

My SIWES experience at Children Specialist Hospital, Ilorin was highly educational and practical. I gained valuable insights into child healthcare, including nutrition, immunization, medical record-keeping, and emergency triage. The training provided me with hands-on experience and enhanced my understanding of hospital operations. Despite the challenges faced, the experience has greatly contributed to my professional development, equipping me with skills that will be beneficial in my future career.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

- I recommend More Hands-on Training: SIWES students should be given more opportunities for practical involvement.
- I recommend Improved Record-Keeping System: The hospital should transition to digital records for faster and more efficient patient management.
- I recommend Better Public Awareness on Nutrition: More outreach programs should be conducted to educate parents on child nutrition.
- I recommend Enhanced Language Support: Medical staff should be equipped with basic knowledge of local dialects for better communication.