**TECHNICAL REPORT ON**

**STUDENT’S INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

**CARRIED OUT AT**

**PURI MEMORIAL NURSING AND MATERNITY HOME,**

**MARARABA-MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE**

**FROM: 4TH JANUARY, 2023**

**TO: 4TH MAY, 2023**

**BY**

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**ST/EHT/DP/21/024**

**SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGY, FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE.**

**MAY, 2023**

* **INTRODUCTION**

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES), was established by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industrial by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institution. The scheme exposes student to industry-based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work. It affords student of tertiary institution the opportunity of being familiarized and exposed to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipment which are usually not available in the educational institution. Participation in SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of Diploma and Degree Certificates in specific discipline in most institution of higher learning in the country, in accordance with the education policy of government.

* **DEFINITION OF SIWES**SIWES is the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme students are out annually to professional organization relevant to their course of study with the help of the institution-based coordinator. The scheme takes up at the end of the first year during the ND program for science-oriented course, study in polytechnics.
* **PURPOSE OF SIWES**In the earlier stage, students are graduating without any technical knowledge or working experience and this makes them to undergo further training after securing an employment. With this reason, student industrial training was established. During this program, as designed by the ITF, students are expected to get technical assistance and acquire more experience scheme in their chosen field of study and exposed them to the usage of source machines and safety precaution where relevant before the completion of their program in their various institutions.
* **AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES**

1. To provide an avenue for student in the Nigerian Institution to acquire industrial skills and experience during their course of study.
2. To prepare students for the work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.
3. To expose the student to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institution.
4. To allow the transition phase from school to the world of working environment easier and facilitate students contact for later job placements.
5. To provide student with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

* **BRIEF HISTORY OF PURI MEMORIAL NURSING AND MATERNITY HOME, MARARABA-MUBI**

The private Hospital Puri Memorial Nursing and Maternity Home is a private hospital located at Mararaba. It was established on 29th September, 2013 and operates on 24hours basis.

The private hospital Puri Memorial Nursing and Maternity Home, is licensed hospital by a licensed Doctor VAndi Puri Kwaya, lab tech Jessica Ibrahim, Nursing Late Dominic Mamza, Late Justina Emmanuel, Evelyn Ayuba, Solomi Joseph and Rose Philip, Pharmacy Tech John Ramon.

Services offered are Medical Services, Surgical Services, Pediatric Services, Ambulanc Services, Special Clinical Services, Dental Services, Motuary Services, Pharmacy and Laboratory.

SECRETARY

FEMALE WARD

PEDIATRIC WARD

DUTY ROOM

STORE I

LABOUR ROOM

CARD ROOM

O.P.D.

OFFICE

MALE WARD

C.N. OFFICE

LABORATORY

AUDITOR

THEATRE ROOM

ANTENATAL

POST NATAL

STORE

PHARMACY

EMERGENCY ROOM

Figure 1: Organizational Chart

**EXPERIENCE GAINED DURING THE STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING EXPERIENCE (SIWES)**

During the industrial attachment, the following department were visited; Female ward, Children ward, and Maternity ward.

**FEMALE MEDICAL WARD**

This is a ward where female patients are being anchored for special nursing care and treatment. Some cases and diseases found in this ward include the following:

Malaria, Peptic ulcer disease, Typhoid and para typhoid fever, Anemia, Diabetic, Hypatitis, Asthma etc.

Some drugs that are used to treat a patient in this ward are:

**Antibiotics.** E.g. Ceftriaxone, Amoxicillin, Augmentin, etc.

**Analgesic.** E.g. pentazocine injection, paracetamol injection, diclofenac injection etc.

**MATERIALS USED IN THE WARD**

Trolley, wheel chair, bed, spygonometer, thermometer, drip stand, straighter, mosquito net, bed pad, tunicate etc.

Materials used in setting drip/infusion are; plaster, cotton wool, a drip, scalvent, giver set etc.

Common route of administration used in this ward are:

* + 1. Intramuscular injection (im) direct into the muscle
    2. Intravenous injection (iv) direct into the vein

Side of injection

Bottom – upper quadrant

Upper urine – dentail muscular

Tick to 900 before used.

**CHILDREN WARD**

During my SIWES (Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme) program, I had the opportunity to work in the children's ward of a hospital. This experience provided me with valuable insights into pediatric healthcare and the specialized care provided to children of different ages.

1. **Analgesics**: Pain medications may be given to alleviate pain in children who are experiencing discomfort due to various conditions or procedures.
2. **Antibiotics**: Children are often prescribed antibiotics to treat bacterial infections such as pneumonia, urinary tract infections, or skin infections.
3. **Anticonvulsants**: These medications are administered to children with seizure disorders or epilepsy to control and prevent seizures.
4. **Antidepressants** or Anxiolytics: In some cases, children with mental health conditions may require medications to manage symptoms such as depression, anxiety, or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
5. **Antipyretics**: These medications help reduce fever in children. Common examples include acetaminophen (such as Tylenol) and ibuprofen (such as Advil or Motrin).
6. **Immunizations**: Vaccinations are an essential part of pediatric healthcare. They help protect children from various infectious diseases and are typically administered as per the recommended immunization schedule.

**MATERNITY WARD**

A maternity ward is a specialized unit within a hospital or healthcare facility that provides care to pregnant women before, during, and after childbirth. It is a crucial component of the healthcare system, focusing on maternal and newborn health. The primary goal of a maternity ward is to ensure a safe and positive childbirth experience for both the mother and the baby.

**TOOLS/EQUIPMENT USED IN LABOUR ROOM**

**Birthing bed:** A specialized bed designed to provide comfort and support during labor and delivery. It can be adjusted to different positions to accommodate the mother's needs.

**Delivery table:** Similar to a birthing bed, a delivery table is a specially designed table that allows the healthcare providers to access and assist the mother during labor and delivery.

**Epidural equipment:** If the mother chooses to have an epidural anesthesia for pain relief during labor, specialized equipment is used to administer the medication. This may include an epidural kit, syringes, and local anesthetic medications.

**Resuscitation equipment:** In case of any complications during childbirth, resuscitation equipment is available to assist the baby if needed. This may include a neonatal resuscitation trolley, suction devices, bag-valve-mask resuscitators, and oxygen supplies.

**Surgical instruments:** In the event of a cesarean section or other surgical interventions, a variety of surgical instruments will be required. These instruments include scalpels, forceps, retractors, clamps, and scissors.

**Lighting equipment:** Sufficient lighting is essential in the labor room for healthcare providers to assess and monitor the progress of labor. This may include overhead lights, exam lights, and surgical lights.

**Sterile gloves, gowns, and masks:** Healthcare providers wear sterile gloves, gowns, and masks to maintain aseptic conditions and reduce the risk of infection during childbirth.

**Labor and Delivery Unit**

1. Analgesics/Pain Medications: Given to manage labor pain, including opioids (e.g., morphine) or epidural anesthesia.
2. Anesthetics: Local anesthetics may be used for episiotomies or repairs after childbirth.
3. Antibiotics: Administered during labor if the mother has a positive Group B Streptococcus test or other indications.
4. Antiemetics: Used to alleviate nausea and vomiting during labor, often in cases of epidural anesthesia.
5. Oxytocin: Used to induce or augment labor contractions.

**Antenatal Unit**

1. Antibiotics: Prescribed to treat infections, such as urinary tract infections or Group B Streptococcus colonization.
2. Antiemetics: Used to relieve nausea and vomiting in pregnant women, especially in cases of hyperemesis gravidarum.
3. Folic Acid: Given to pregnant women to prevent neural tube defects in the developing baby.
4. Iron Supplements: Prescribed to address iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy.
5. Progesterone Supplements: Administered in cases of threatened miscarriage or to support pregnancies at risk of preterm birth.

**Some equipment in Antenatal unit**

**Stethoscope**: A stethoscope is used to listen to the mother's heart sounds, lung sounds, and blood pressure during antenatal visits. It helps assess the mother's overall health and detect any abnormalities.

**Blood pressure monitor**: A device called a sphygmomanometer is used to measure the mother's blood pressure. It consists of an inflatable cuff and a pressure gauge to determine systolic and diastolic blood pressure readings.

**Ultrasound machine:** An ultrasound machine is used to perform regular prenatal ultrasounds. It uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the developing fetus, allowing healthcare providers to assess fetal growth, anatomy, and detect any potential complications.

**Process of Antenatal**

**Antenatal card**

This consist of name, x-ray number, date of booking, age and occupation of patient. Antenatal card also has the information regarding to the patient.

**Dose to be taken**

* First dose
* Second dose (after one month)
* Third dose (after four month)
* Fourth dose (after delivery)
* Fifth dose (after one year)

**Common vaccine/antigen used in antenatal care/routine immunization they are listed below.**

**Antigent Dose Route of Administration Site**

BCG 0.5ml. Intradermal left upper arm

OPV 2drops. Oral mouth

Hep B birth 0.5 ml Oral mouth

PCV 0.5ml Intramuscular anterior-lateral

Measles dose 0.5mg. Subcutaneous left upper arm

Yellow fever. 0.5ml. Subcutaneous right upper arm

Meningitis vacc 0.5 m Subcutaneous anterior-lateral

HPV 6 month 0.5ml Intramuscular vitura muscular

**CONCLUSION**

SIWES as a program does bridge the gap between numerous theories taught in class room and the real live scenario (practical) that awaits student upon graduation. The program should be given more priority that it gets at the moment to near nothingness if not capped with adequate practical skill which afford by the SIWES programme. This feat alone can make student be self employed without waiting for the government or white-collar jobs that are non-existent because as it stands at the moment, with the experience I have gathered.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Having been Exposed to a bit of what it entails working in an industry related to my course of study that under the SIWES program I wish to make these recommendation:

1. Higher institution of learning especially polytechnic and Universities should establish Link with companies and establishment so as to provide space for student on industrial attachment with the option of giving employment in alleviation suffering and difficulties encountered in student his securing place for industrial attachment.
2. Institution should put up necessary pure meters in place to make sure Student truly go their SIWES program by visiting them regularly and receiving direct report from the establishment about the punctual student.
3. Parent/guardians should also be ready to support their words financially during this SIWES program even if they are being paid allowanced which it might not be enough for them.