

**A REPORT ON THE STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SEHEME(SIWES)**

**BY**

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**CHAPTER ONE:**

**INTRODUCTION:**

1. **INTRODUCTION TO STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES):**

**BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF SIWES:**

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a training program which forms part of the approved minimum academic standards in the various degrees and diploma program for all Nigerian tertiary institutions. It is an effort to bridge the gap between theory and practice of engineering and technology, science, agriculture, medical, management and other professional educational program involving the students, the institutions and the industry.

In the earlier stages of education in Nigeria, Students were graduating from their respective institutions without any technical knowledge or working experience. Furthermore, Employers were of the opinion that the theoretical education given in schools were not adequate enough to cater for the needs of the various employers of labour and there was a growing concern that graduates of higher Institutions lacked the practical background studies for employment in Industries. It was with this view that the idea for initiating and designing the scheme was hinged. It was founded by the Federal government of Nigeria and jointly coordinated by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF). Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) has today come to be a prominent feature of almost if not all professional and technical training program through the world and has been practiced under different names: Internship, Horsemanship, practical experience, teaching practice etc. as the umbrella upon which this program is practiced varies from one country to another, so it is the variation of the emphasis laid on it.

**Brief History of Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES):**

SIWES which is an acronym for Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme was established in 1971 by Federal Government of Nigeria under Industrial Training Fund (ITF) which organized and controlled the program. The program was established to implant practical skills of education in student of higher learning in the country. For it was observed that there was a rising gap between graduates of tertiary institutions and practical industrial experience from less to no experience at all in their various fields of studies, thus causing great set back in national and economic development as they turn out to function ineffectively and could not measure up to standards of their counterparts in other countries.

In the year 1978, the scheme was incorporated into the national policy on education as the major provider of technological training and industrialization in the country by ITF and set a compulsory three (3) months for colleges and polytechnics as well as six (6) months for university students so as to bridge the gap between theory and practical in various fields producing more competent professionals of such fields and upgrading the economic and national development of the country.

**Aims and objectives of student’s industrial work experience scheme (SIWES):**

Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is aimed at:

* Providing an environment for students to acquire the right attitude to practical industrial work, right relationship with fellow workers.
* To increase the quality of graduates for effective and efficient productivity within the labor market and beyond.
* Bridging the gap
* To avail students with the opportunity of acquiring job related knowledge and broadening their scope of imagination upon exposure to between theory-based knowledge and practical laboratory industrial work industrial practical world.

**CHAPTER 2:**

A pharmacy according the websters dictionary is a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed.

Working in a pharmacy the drugs I dispensed were:

1. Antibiotics
2. Antimalarial
3. Antihypertensive
4. Analgesics
5. Multivitamin Supplements (liquid & solid)

**ANTIBIOTICS:**

A class of drugs used to combat microbial infections in the body.

**Mechanism of Action**:

Antibiotics act by targeting bacterial functions or growth processes. Such as those that affect the cell wall or cell membrane (penicillins & cephalosporins), or interfere with essential bacterial enzymes (sulfonamides) which are bactericidal.

Examples are: Penicillin, cephalosporin, tetracycline and sulphonamides.

These drugs were purchased mostly alongside antimalarial medication to serve as a combination therapy to help combat the malaria parasite.

**ANTIMALARIAL:**

The major class of drugs found in Morforein pharmacy and I believe this due to the weather conditions of Akwa Ibom State making for an increased case of malaria causing the increased demand of this class of drug.

**Mechanism of Action**:

They act on the primary tissue form of the plasmodia or they act on the blood form of the parasite or they also destroy the sexual form of the parasite in the blood.

Example: Pyrimethamine, quinine, chloroquine.

**ANTIHYPERTENSIVE:**

A class of drug usual requested by the elderly due to an increased risk factor towards hypertension.

**Mechanism of Action**:

They act by diminishing sympathetic outflow from the vasomotor centre (centrally acting) or they act by inhibiting the release of catecholamines from the peripheral nerve endings or altering the response of alpha-1 and alpha-2 receptor sites (peripherally acting).

Examples are: methyldopa and guanethedine.

**ANALGESICS:**

A class of drug used for the relieve of pain and aches e.g. headaches, groin aches, stomachaches and others.

**Mechanism of Action:**

The general mechanism of action of this class of drug is by blocking nerve impulses that involve pain either centrally or peripherally.

Examples are: paracetamol, Panadol and ibuprofen.

**MULTIVITAMINS (LIQUID & SOLID):**

There were a lot of multivitamins dispensed but the major ones requested were:

1. Calcium supplements which are taken to help strengthen bones and joints.
2. Folic acid and B-complex supplements which help in DNA and protein synthesis.
3. Cod liver oil which contains omega-3 fatty acids that helps protect the heart.
4. Blood tonics which contain primarily iron compounds which help in the production of red blood cells.