

Assignment:

SAQ 1. What is biomedical waste management?

Ans: Hospital produce many types of waste material. Many of the hospitals neither have a satisfactory waste disposal system nor a waste management and disposal policy.

Management of biomedical waste generated in hospital in a safe and effective manner is a legal obligation and a social responsibility.

To generate awareness among all concerned with the production and disposal a biomedical waste regarding the proper and effective way of dealing with biomedical waste.

2. Write short note about incinerator.

Ans: An incinerator carries out complete combustion of carbon containing compounds, complete combustion takes place in the presence of fuel and air. The fuel provides heat energy to attain incineration temperature and air provides oxygen for combustion. Incineration is a process where the combustible waste is reduced to exhaust gaseous products and the incombustible waste is reduced to ash. Segregation of waste is done by incineration.

3. What are the recommendation of new biomedical waste management by government?

ANS: Health care employees should be given training initially at placement and periodically there after about biomedical waste management and should be made aware of hazards associated with their occupation.

Employee's medical checkup should be done periodically.

Immunization against various diseases for example Hepatitis 'B' and 'Tetanus' should be done before the workers are employed.

Gloves, masks, gowns, caps, eye protective glasses and gum shoes should be given to the biomedical waste handlers.

All employees must follow biomedical waste management recommendations and responsibility. Media can also generate awareness among the citizens about various types of waste and their safe disposal and treatment.

A self-instructional module can be developed on the learning needs of the biomedical waste handlers.


Training and retraining of all health care workers is needed to ensure safe updated disposal of biomedical waste. BMW is our social, moral and legal obligation that we pay attention to every aspect of it.

The solution to the Bio medical waste problem is that of efficient and responsible management through waste minimization, responsible segregation at source and training and retraining of health care provider staff at all levels and safe disposal of hazardous biomedical waste.

LAQ1. What are the Rules of Bio-medical waste management?

Ans: Some instructions to be followed by all the concerned personnel in the hospital are given below -

**Biomedical wastes should always be handled after wearing mask, gown and gloves
The infectious disposable should be treated with 1 percent sodium hypochlorite for sufficient time, disinfections of plastic waste syringes catheter, I/V bottles, rubber gloves should be done for 30 minutes. Sodium hypochlorite solution should be changed daily in the morning by dissolving 10 gm of this powder (2 spoonful) in 1 liter of water in plastic bucket.**

- Samples of Aids and Hepatitis 'B' should be collected and covered in small yellow polythene bag with bio hazard stickers,  it is a label for biomedical waste.**
- With adequate protective gear**
- All the class 4th workers should be immunized against Tetanus and Hepatitis 'B' because all healthcare and maintenance personnel in the hospital and waste handler are at highest risk to develop hospital acquired infection from biomedical waste they must know the biomedical waste management protocols**
- All waste should be collected from wards at the end of every shift.**
- If you get a needle stick injury you should first immediately wash the hands with soap and running water,**
- Washing of hands is mandatory after handling/disposing of waste**
- Biomedical waste management process includes collection, segregation, storage, mutilation, disinfections, transportation and final disposal. It should be managed properly. By sorting the waste into color coded plastic bucket in plastic bag. The most ideal container for collection of general waste is plastic bucket or metal tub as it can be cleaned easily, reuse, durable it must be cleaned daily.**
- Some of the commonly used disinfectants are -**
- Carbolic 1:20 for clean OT trolley**
- Bleaching powder 1% for disposed syringes**
- Dettol 1:20, Phenyl 1:20 for mopping floor**

BAQ 1. Define biomedical waste management?

Ans: Solid waste generated during the diagnosis, testing, treatment, research or production of biological products for humans or animals (WHO)

2. Who ideally Health care facilities should be?

Ans: Health care facilities are the temples of maintaining health, it is necessary that these are always clean and bacteria free so as soon as there is accumulation of biomedical waste there has to be disposal of this waste.