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Objectives

To find the Bio Medical Waste problems and its proper disposal methods in PHC Kapura Maluka, Block Bayana, Bharatpur



Importance

PHCs are installed in an area consisting of 20k to 30k population. They manage 20 or more deliveries per month. Also deals with outpatient department.

After these deliveries, wastes like chemicals, tissues, injections and etc. are not treated properly, which leads to serious health hazards in new born babies as well locals.





Background

Rapid growth of hospitals infrastructure lead to produce large quantities of BMW each day from wards, OPDs which affect the health of the people and environment.



Methodology & Objectives

Survey was used to find out the existing practice of BMW. An approach, involving questionnaires, was conducted during 14-20 June 2021. The existing system of BMW management, funds, resources, etc., knowledge and practices about BMW were assessed amongst health-care workers via telephonic calls.



Background of Research Area

- In Bayana Block in Bharatpur district in Rajasthan State.
- The total geographical area of village is 498 hectares.
- According to Census 2011, this village has total population of 1,278 people.



Findings

- Health staffs not received any training to BMW
- Lack of awareness in lower level of health care workers on BMW rules
- All the wastes are burned and buried in pit



Conclusion

- Training of health staffs is not available
- Lack of Proper disposal methods of BMW
- Color coded bins were not used, according to covid guidelines



Recommendations

- Training of health staffs should be mandatory every 6 months
- Seperate funds should allocated to the PHC to follow BMW guideline rules.
- Local Treatment plants can be partnered with to dispose off the wastes.
- Color coded bins can be used to segregate the wastes.



Limitations

- Study was conducted in health facility of Kapura Maluka, Bharatpur via telephonic/secondary data due to lockdown in the state of Rajasthan.

