



Assessment of Knowledge,
Attitude and Practices of
Biomedical Waste
Management at
CK Birla Hospital, Jaipur

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Aim



The aim of this study was to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the staff about the BMW system.



In the persuasion of the aim of reducing health problems, decreasing risks, and treating ill people, healthcare facilities inevitably create waste which itself may be hazardous to health. The waste produced in the course of healthcare activities carries a higher potential for infection and injury than any other types of waste. Inadequate and inappropriate knowledge of handling of healthcare waste may have serious health consequences and a significant impact on the environment as well. The hospital is one of the intricate institutions that is used by individuals from all facets of society, regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, or religion. They all generate garbage, which is expanding in quantity and variety as scientific knowledge grows and has an influence. The hospital waste poses a threat to the general public and the environment in addition to the risk to patients and staff who manages these wastes.

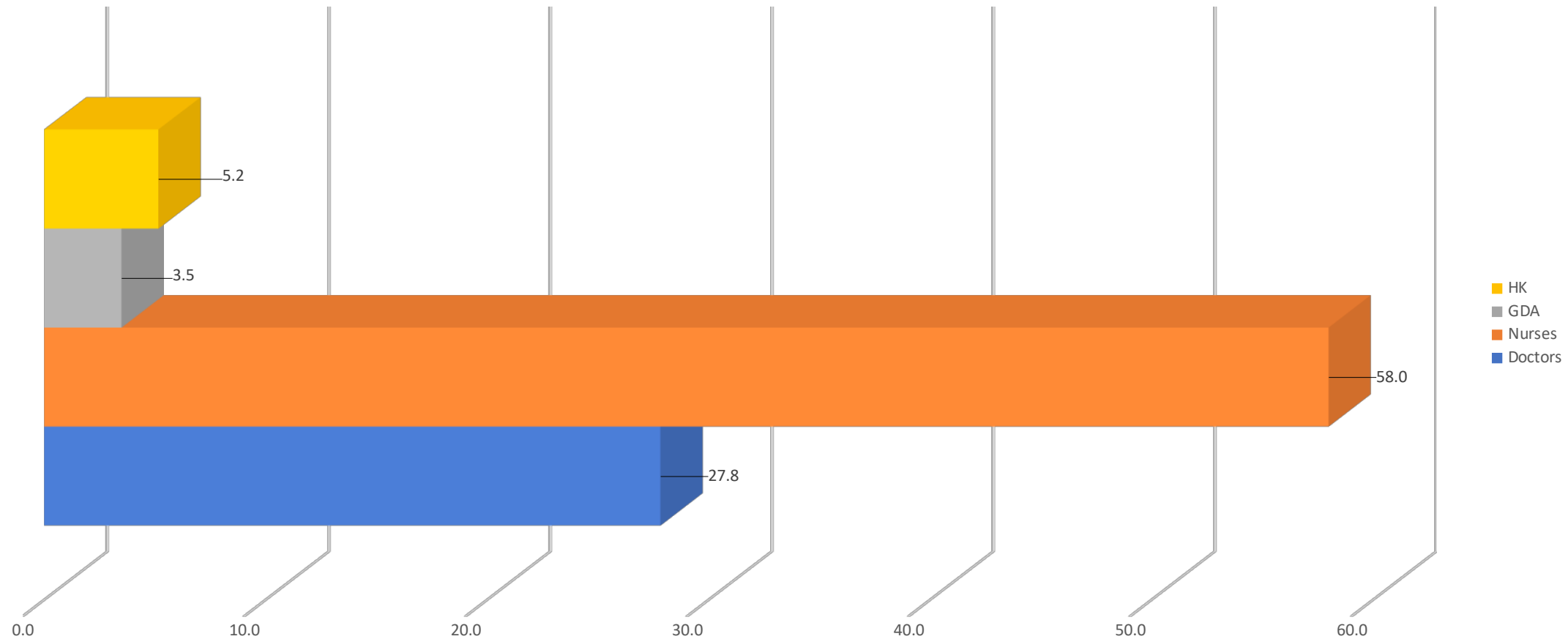
Definition

“Bio-medical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps.”

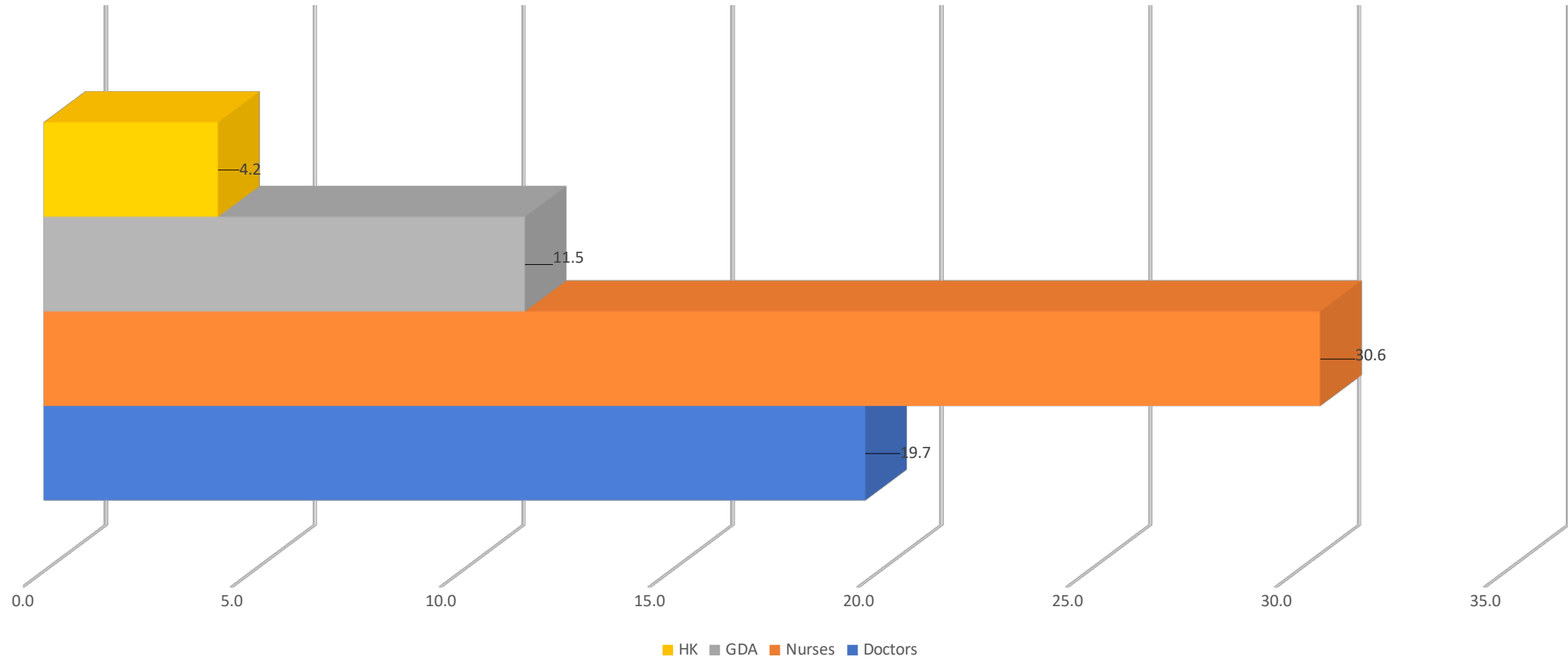
Methodology

- ❖ **Research design:** Descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted
- ❖ **Study Area:** The study was conducted at CK Birla hospital, Jaipur
- ❖ **Study population:** Hospital staff included in the study were doctors(30), nurses(60), GDA(10) and housekeeping(10)
- ❖ **Study duration:** The research was performed over a three-month period, from March 2022 to June 2022.
- ❖ **Technique used for Sampling:** Convenience sampling
- ❖ **Sample Size:** The sample size of 110 employees was considered.
- ❖ **Data type:** Primary data was collected for the study.
- ❖ **Method of data collection:** The data was collected through a self-administered questionnaire

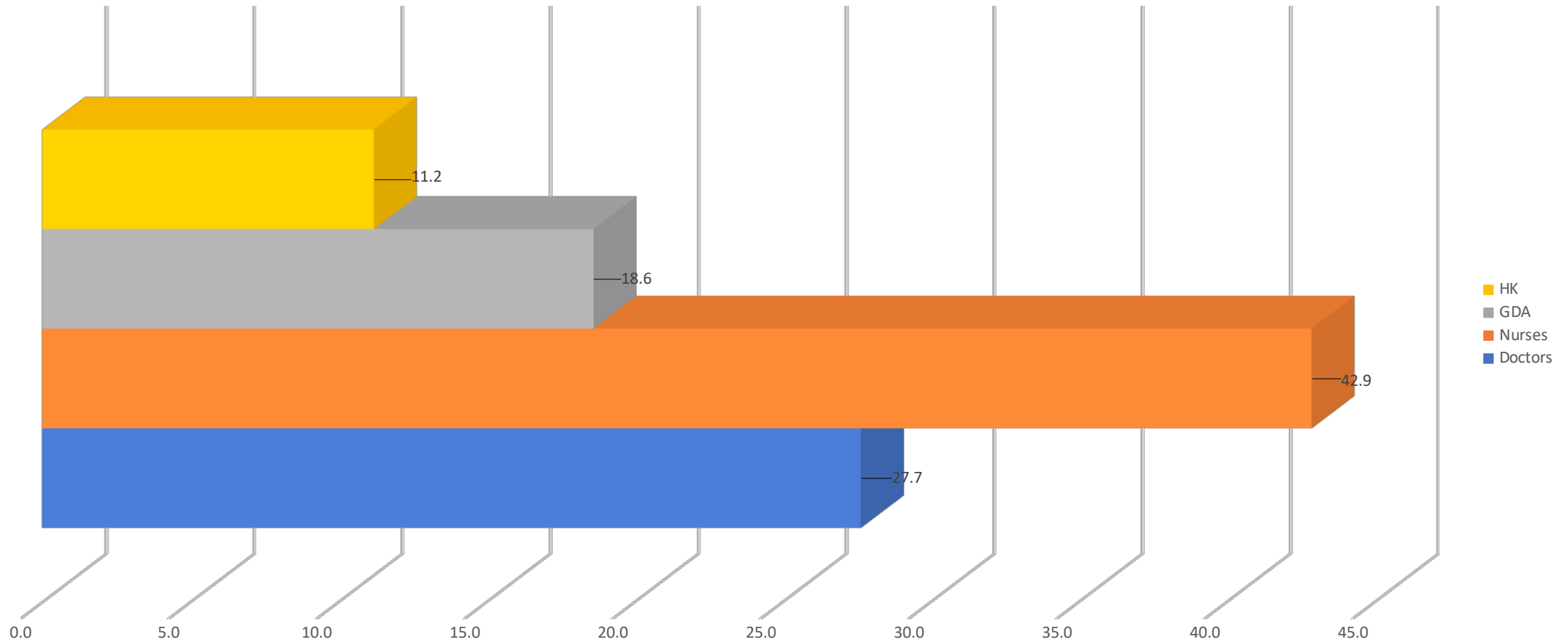
Mean score of knowledge for each cohort of staff i.e., Doctors, Nurses, GDA and Housekeeping



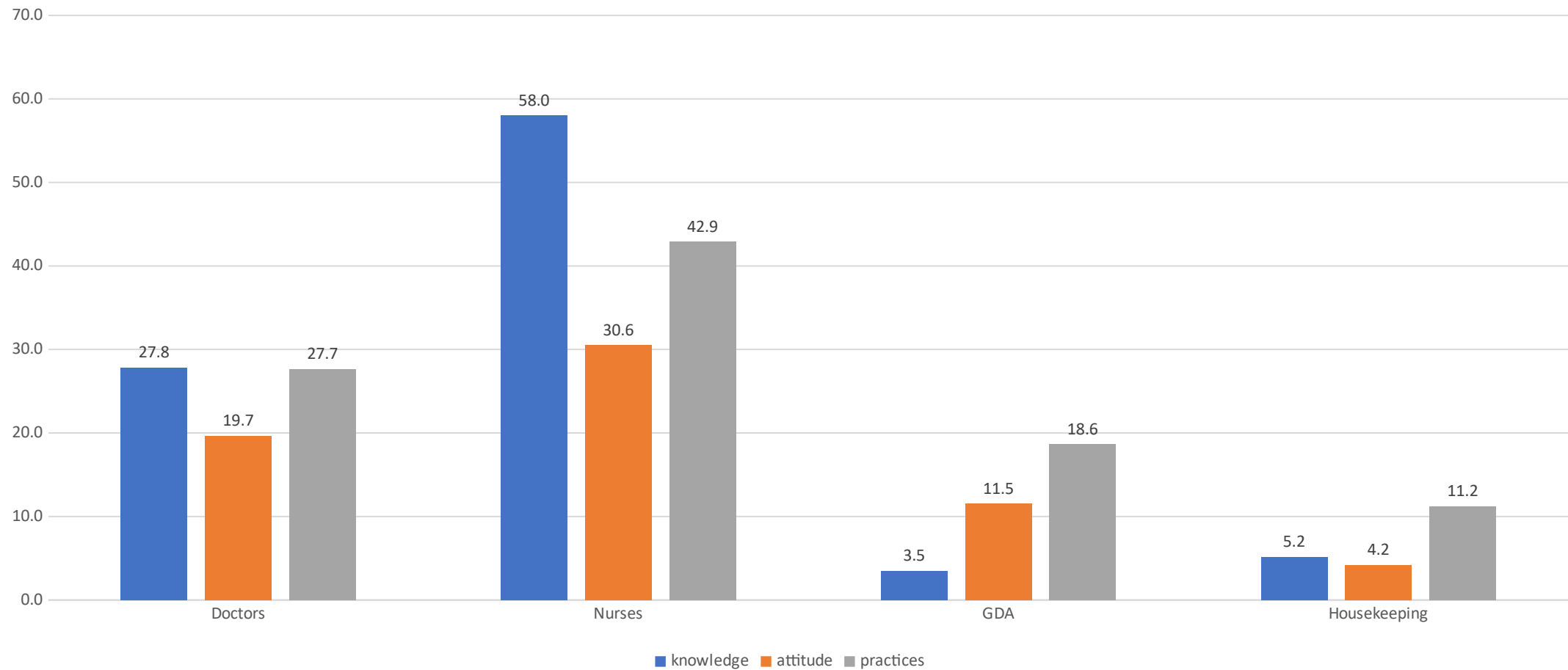
Mean score of positive attitudes for each cohort of staff i.e., Doctors, Nurses, GDA and Housekeeping



Mean score of practices for each cohort of staff i.e., Doctors, Nurses, GDA and Housekeeping



Overview of Knowledge, Attitude & Practices of each cohort of staff i.e., Doctors, Nurses, GDA and Housekeeping



Findings :

- ❖ When we talk about the assessment of knowledge among all the staff members it was seen that nurses had better knowledge among all the cadre taken in the study, followed by the doctors, GDA and Housekeeping.
- ❖ As the housekeeping and GDA staff have low level of knowledge, their attitude towards BMW management is more casual as they fail to understand the severity of risks associated with improper handling of Bio-medical waste.
- ❖ Regarding the practices, Nurses & Doctors incorporated good practices in their daily routine.
- ❖ It was seen that even after providing the housekeeping and GDA staff with PPE equipment they didn't have the habit of using them in different steps of BMW disposal.

Conclusion :

The study findings concludes that Knowledge, Attitude & Practices was seen to be the highest in nursing staff. Relatively low level of basic knowledge was seen among GDA and housekeeping staff due to their low level of education, leading to improper practices. Attitude of GDA and housekeeping staff was also seemed to be casual. It was seen that even after providing the housekeeping and GDA staff with PPE equipment they didn't have the habit of using them in different steps of BMW disposal as they failed to understand the severity of risks associated with improper handling of Bio-medical waste. The relevance of training in biological waste management cannot be exaggerated as inadequate understanding about this topic affects practices for effective waste disposal.