

**Introduction:** The Bio Medical waste produced in the course of healthcare activities carries a higher potential for infection and injury than any other type 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. Although, there is an increased global awareness among health professionals about the hazards and also appropriate management techniques but the level of awareness in India is found to be inadequate.

**Research Questions:**

1.What is the current knowledge status of public health care personnels about BMW management?

2.What are the factors that hinder the practice of BMW Management among Health care personnels?

3.How the channel could be improved from BMW generation to disposal?

**Objective:**

To Assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Health care person-nels in Dahod District,Gujarat.

Observational Findings:

**District Hospital:**

Lack of Coordination between District Health Society and District Hospi-tal.

BMW Management and infection control measures are properly followed in Orthopedic and Maternity Wards.

Negative attitude of Medical Officers for the study.

IEC Material is not displayed for BMW Management.

Blood Storage Unit is in Nonfunctional Condition.

**Sub District Hospital:**

Staff Nurse are interested to increase their knowledge about BMW Manage-ment.

Wrappers of Tobacco and Gutkha were thrown in Black BMW Bin in Labo-ratory.

Lack of Human Resources (Medical Officers).

**CHCS:**

Medical officers are dependent on staff nurses regarding segregation and disinfection of BMW at Zalod CHC.

Improper Practice in Gynaecology and obstetric Department and dirty Mackintosh sheet in Labour Room at Limdi CHC.

Proper disposal of Sharp Waste at Sanjeli CHC.

**PHCS:**

Direct Disposal of Sharp Waste without cutting and disinfection at Zabu and Ghughas PHC.

Overfilled and Uncovered BMW Bins with Stains at Bandibar PHC.

IEC Material is not present for BMW Management.

Improper supply of Logistics at Antela PHC.

**Conclusion:**

1.Medical officers of CHCs have least compliance regarding BMW Management. Noncompliance regarding BMW Management is highest in Medical officers of PHCs.

2.Compliance of BMW Management in Staff Nurses is Highest in Dahod District Hospital and least in PHCs staff nurses and Noncompliance is also highest among them.

3.Lab Technicians of Sub District Hospital have least compliance regarding BMW Management.

4.Class 4 Staff members of District Hospital have the highest compliance regarding BMW Management.

**Methodology:**

**1.Study Design:**  
Descriptive Cross-Sectional ,Quantitative in Nature.

**2.Study Participants:**  
Health Care Personnels of District Hospital, Sub District Hospital and PHCs ,CHCs of Dahod District.

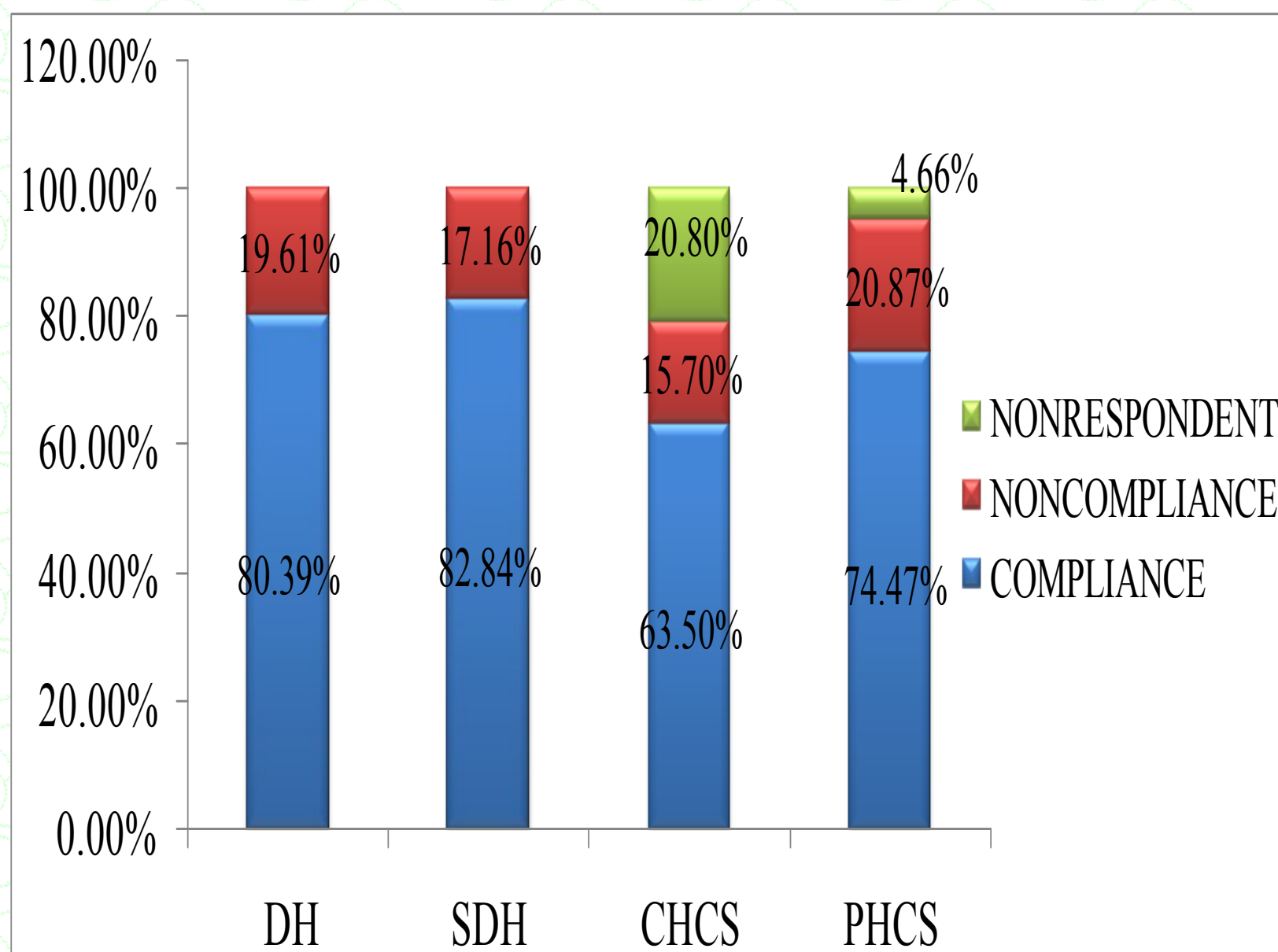
**3.Sample Size:** Medical Officers(n=21), Staff Nurses(n=40),Laboratory Technicians (n=25), Pharmacists(n=08) and Class 4 staff members(n=25).

**4.Sampling Technique:**  
Purposive Feasible Nonrandom Sampling.

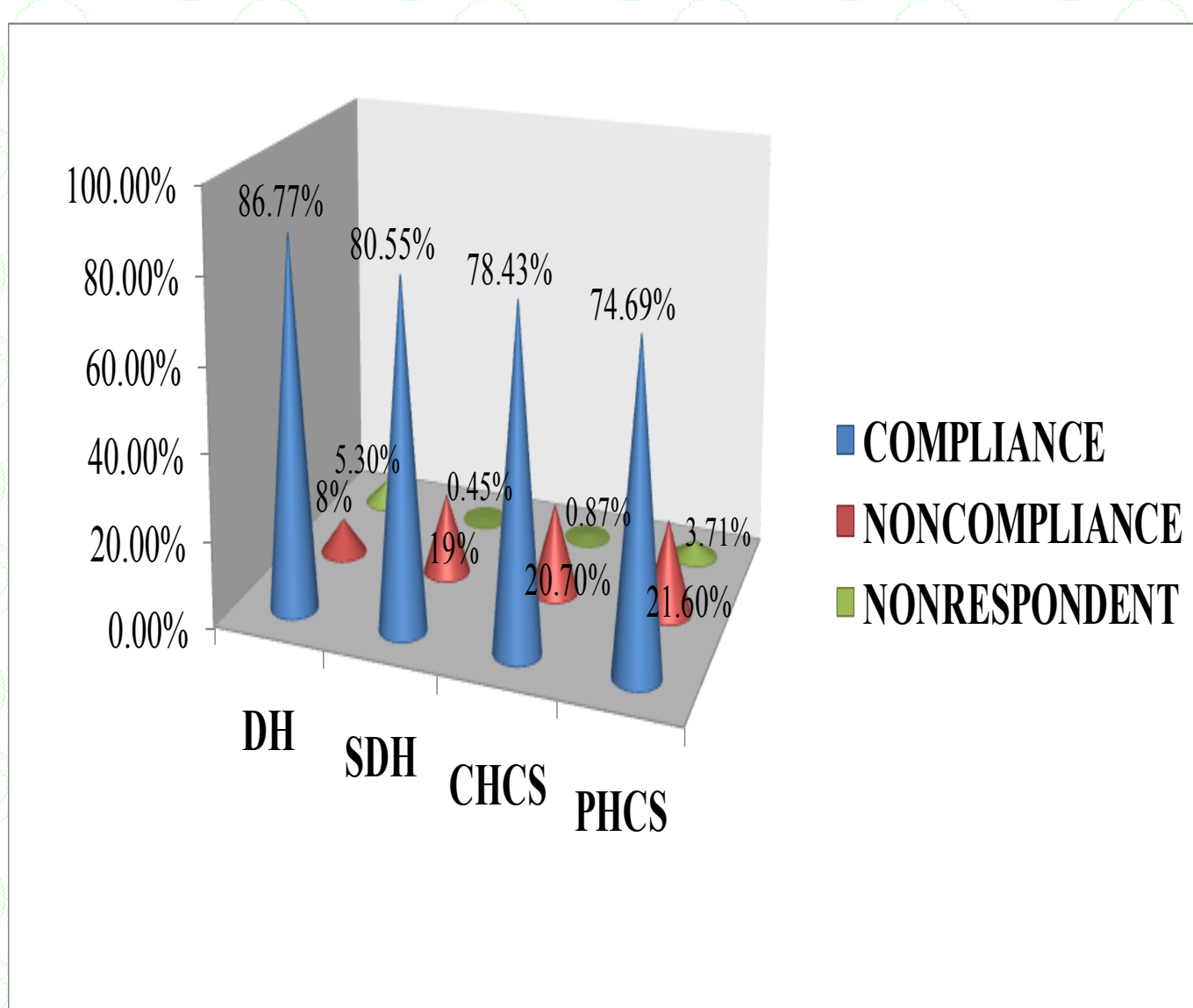
**5.Study Tool:**  
Schedule Based Survey consists of Closed and Open ended Questions.

**6.Study Duration:**  
1st April 2016 to 31st May 2016.

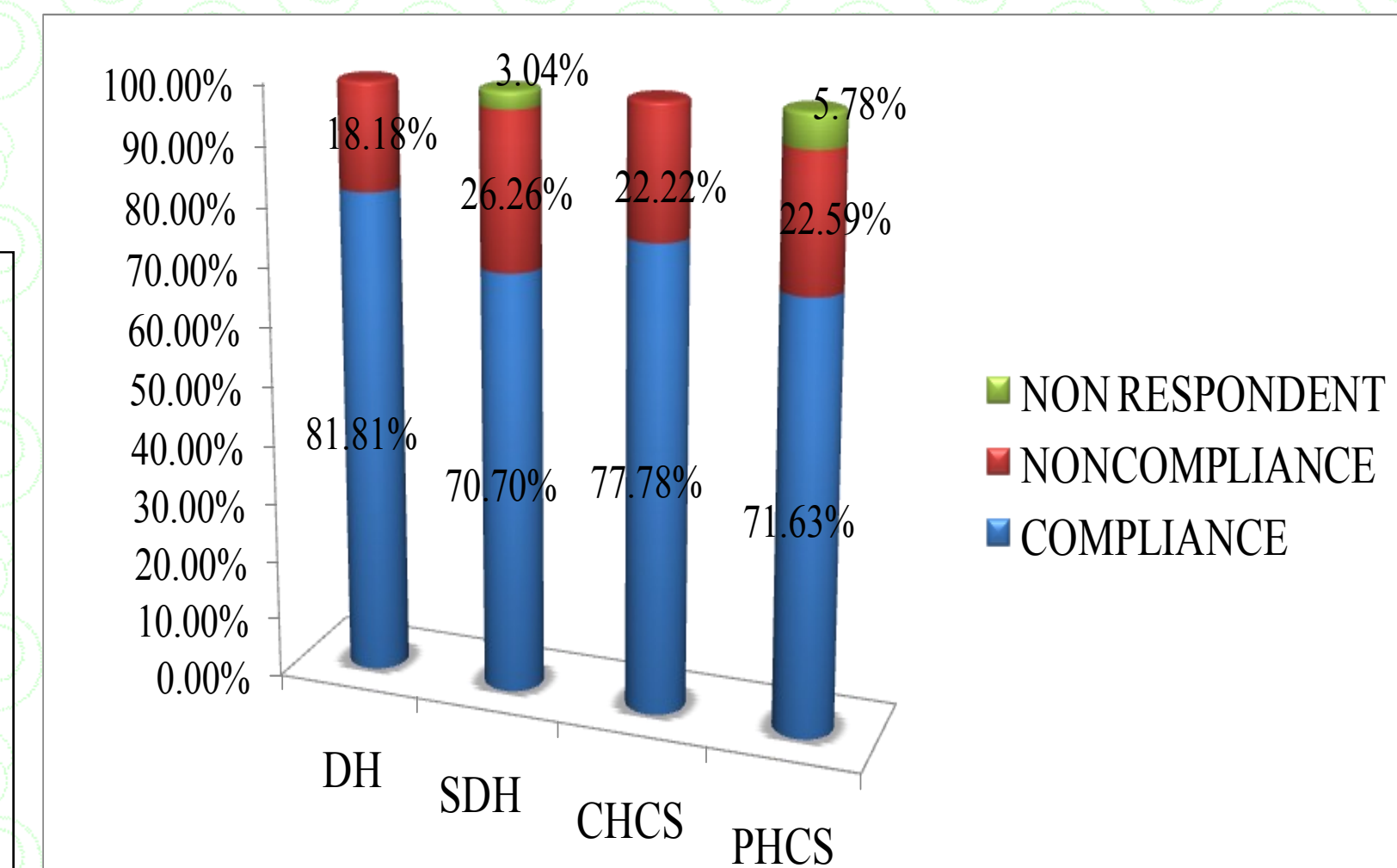
Comparison of KAP Of Medical Officers for BMW Management



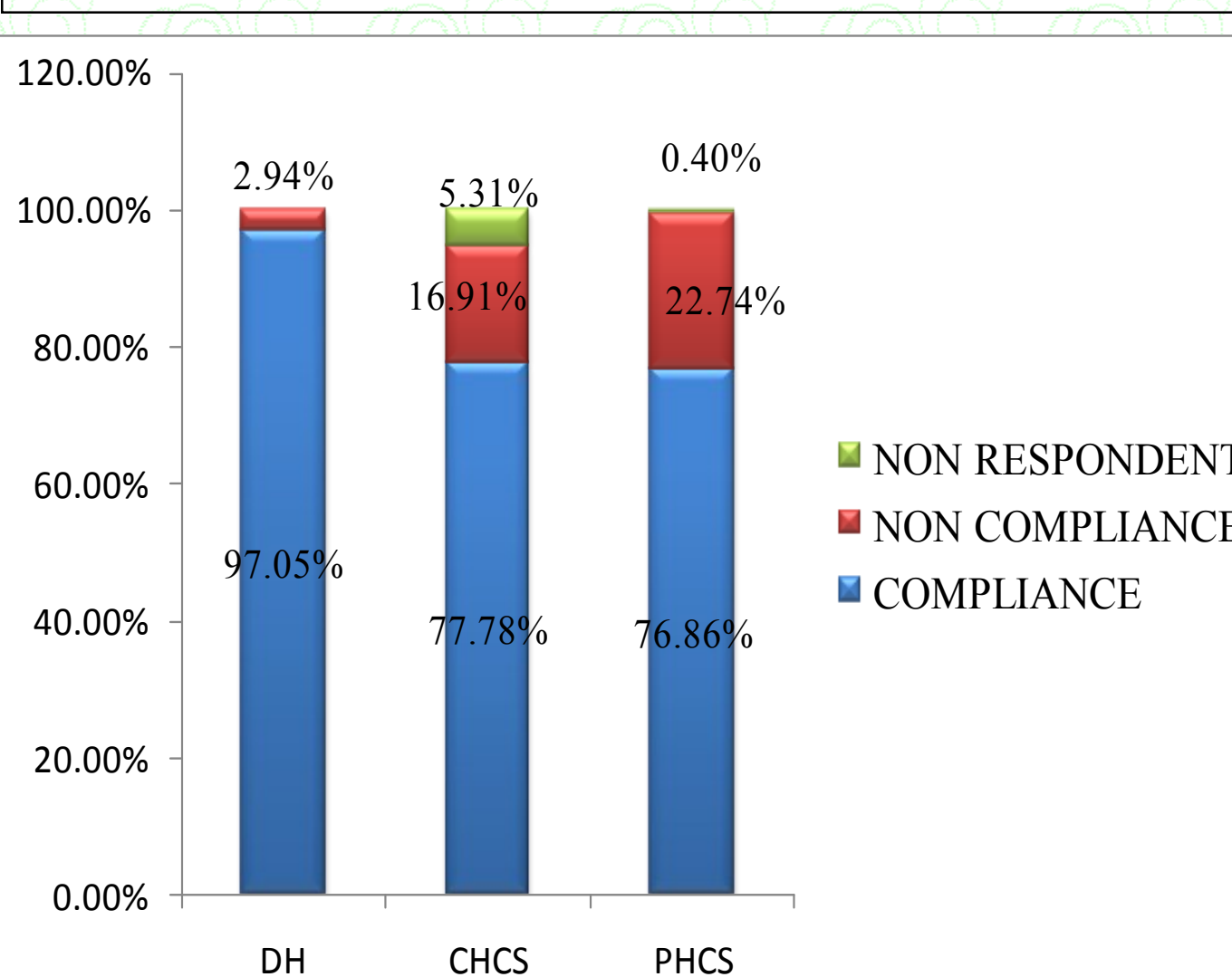
Comparison of KAP Of Staff Nurses for BMW Management



Comparison of KAP Of Lab Technicians for BMW Management



Comparison of KAP Of Class 4 Staff for BMW Management



**Suggestions:**

1.Strong Monitoring and Evaluation should be conducted.

2.Proper Supply of logistics should be Provided.

3.Focus Group Discussions should be conducted of selected Participants.

4.Final Disposal Site should be visited by Medical Officers atleast twice in a year.

5.There should be Separate Storage Rooms for BMW with Lock and Key.

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