



A Study on Awareness of Bio-medical waste among Hospital staff

Presented By:

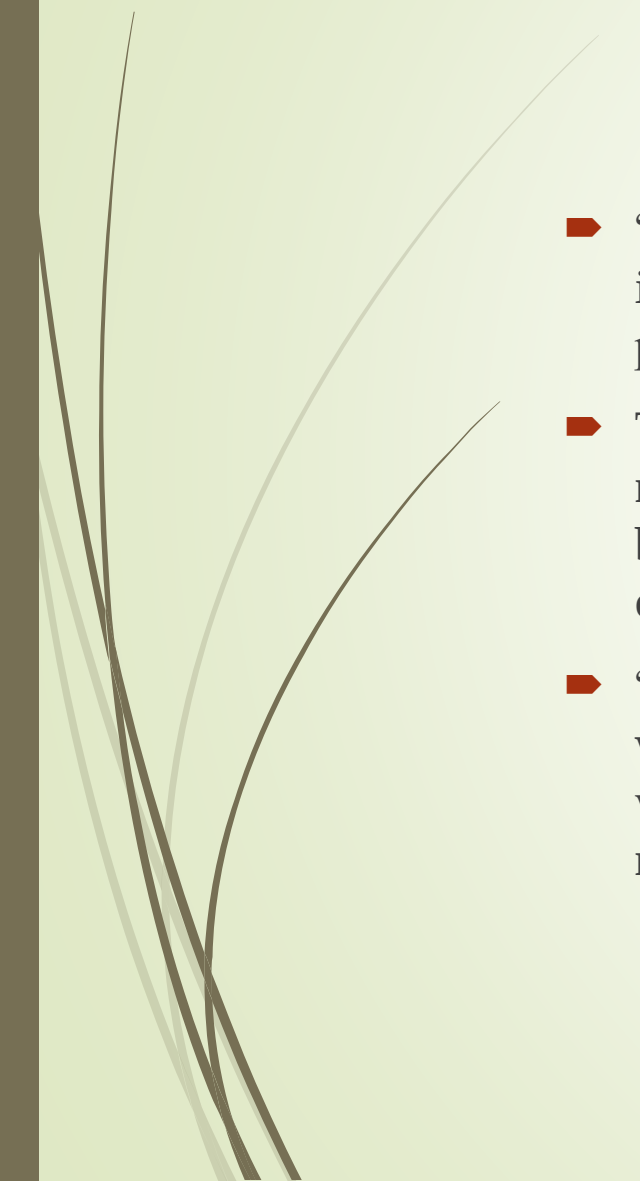
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Introduction



- “Bio Medical Waste means any waste, which is generated during diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human being or animals or research activities pertaining there to or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps.”
- The GOI (No. 2018) mentioned that Bio-medical waste generators including hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries, veterinary medical hospitals, pet store, pathological labs, blood donation centres, health-care facility, and clinical foundations should eliminate chlorinated plastic bags (excluding blood bags) and gloves by March 27, 2019.
- “World Health Organization states that 85% of hospital wastes are actually non-hazardous, whereas 10% are infectious and 5% are non-infectious but they are included in hazardous waste.” About 15% to 35% of clinical squander circulated as irresistible waste. That range reliant on aggregate sum of waste produced.



Aim of the Study

- To assess the awareness about Bio-medical Waste management policies and practices among hospital staff.
- To evaluate their knowledge of sharp object injury and its incidence within different groups of hospital workforce.
- To evaluate the existing bio medical waste management practices within the hospital.
- To evaluate infection control procedures within hospital.



Methodology

- **Study Design** – Cross Sectional Study
- **Place** – Neelkanth Hospital, Suratgarh (Rajasthan)
- **Duration of Study** – 3 Months (March 2020 - June 2020)
- **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** Total Population Sampling
- **SAMPLE SELECTION:** The requirements for selection included all the hospital workforce at the hospital except doctor in daytime.
- **TOOL:** Questionnaire Based included observation checklist.
- **DATA ANALYTIC SOFTWARE:** MS excel.

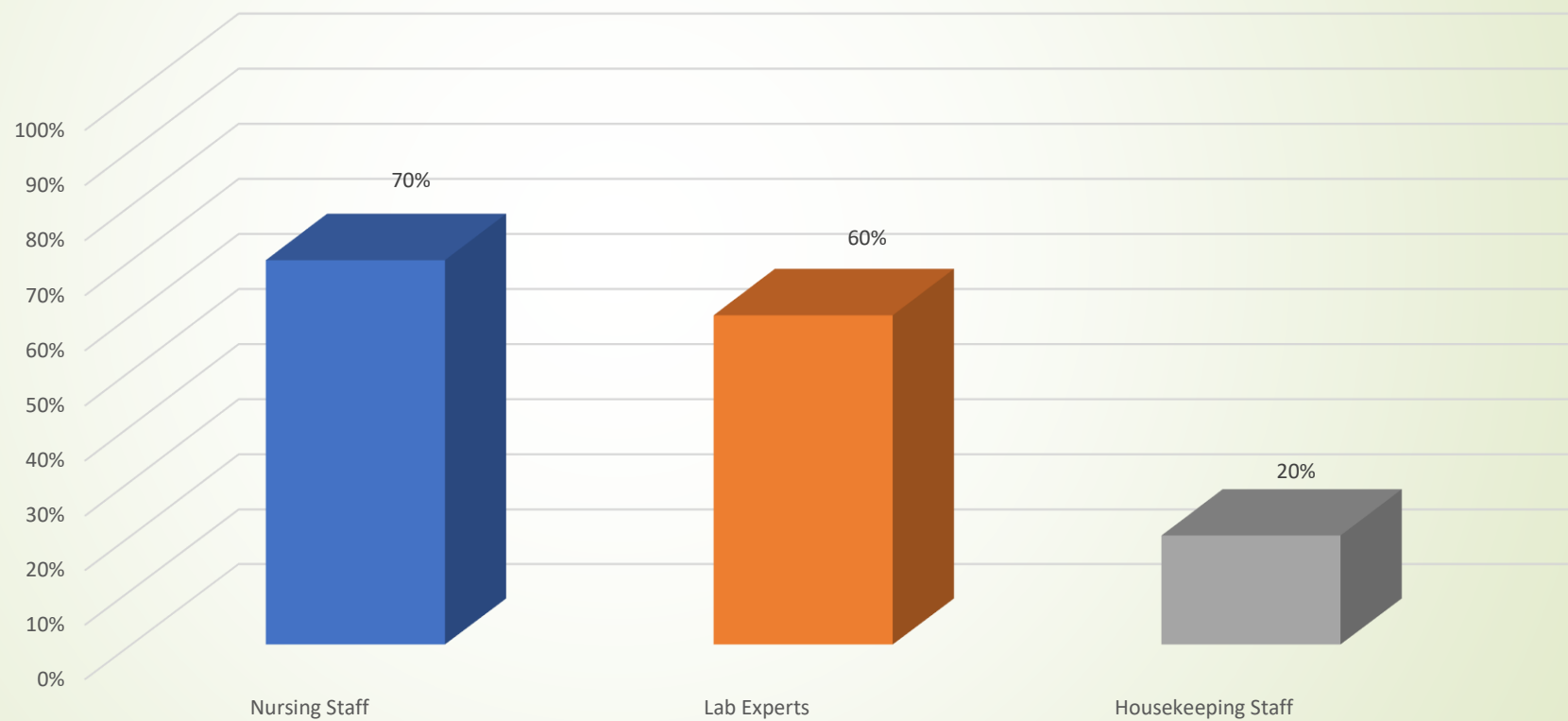


Sample Size

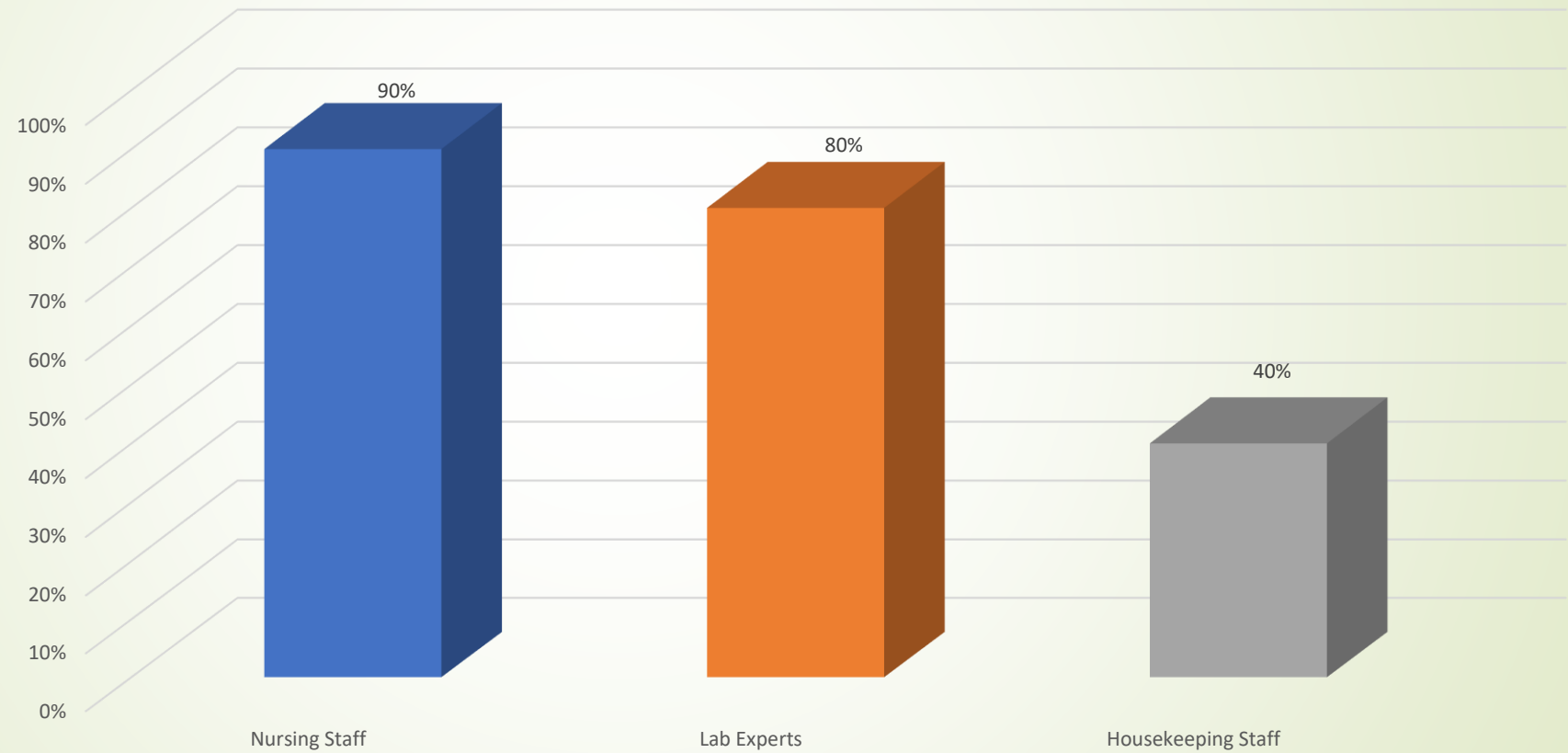
Sr. No.	Staff	No. of Sample
1.	Nursing Staff	20
2.	Lab Technicians	3
3.	Lab Assistant	2
4.	Housekeeping/Sanitary Staff	5
	Total	30

Findings

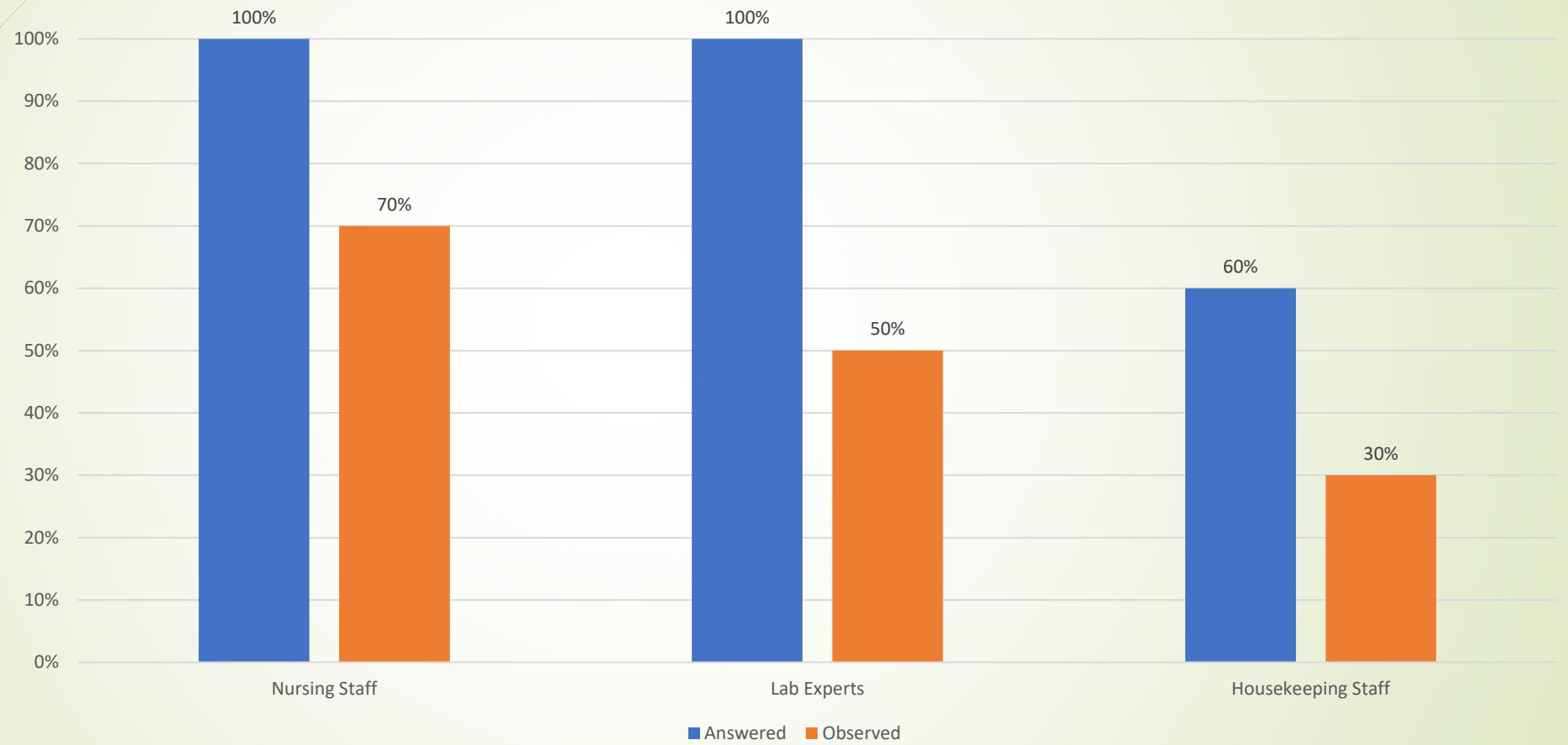
Awareness about Bio-Medical waste Management



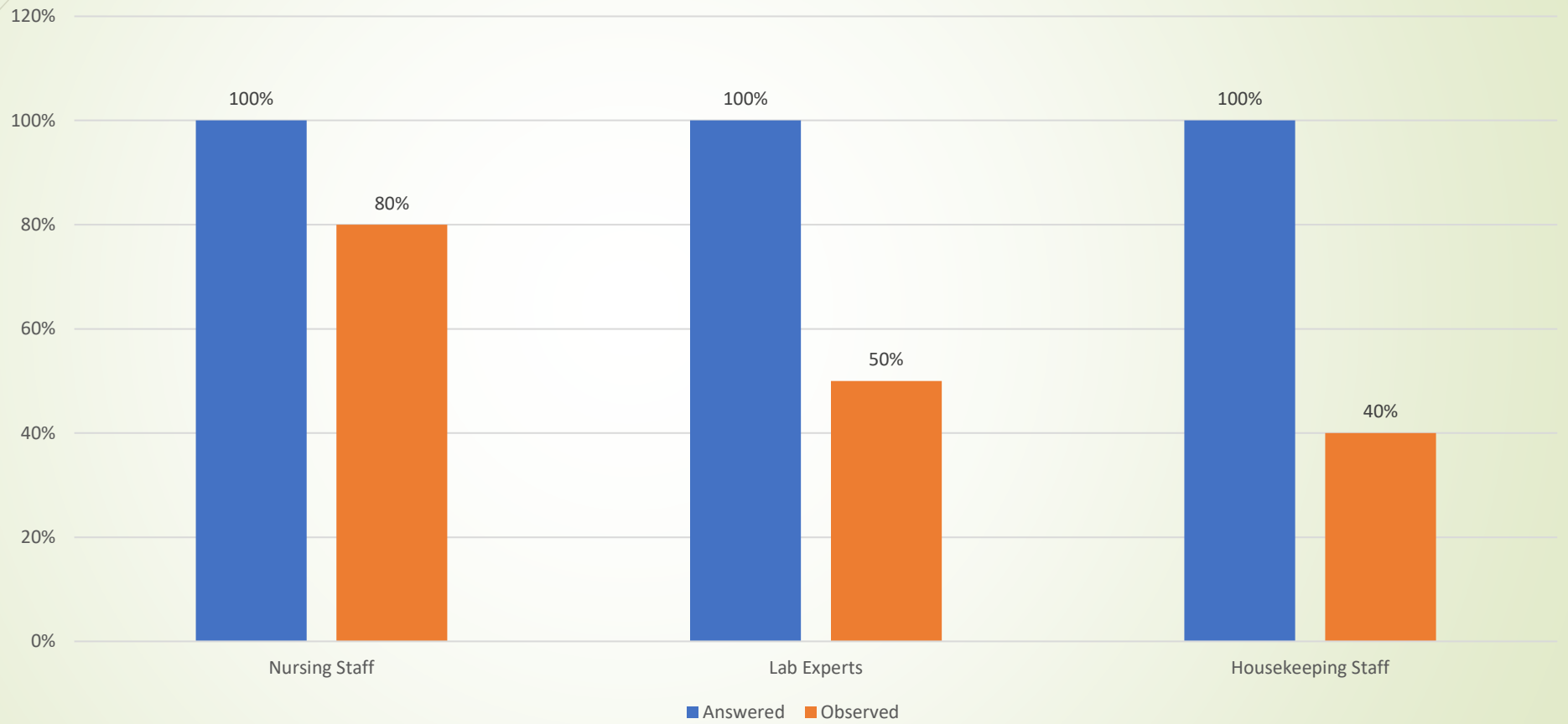
Level of depth knowledge about Sharp Object Injures among Hospital workforce



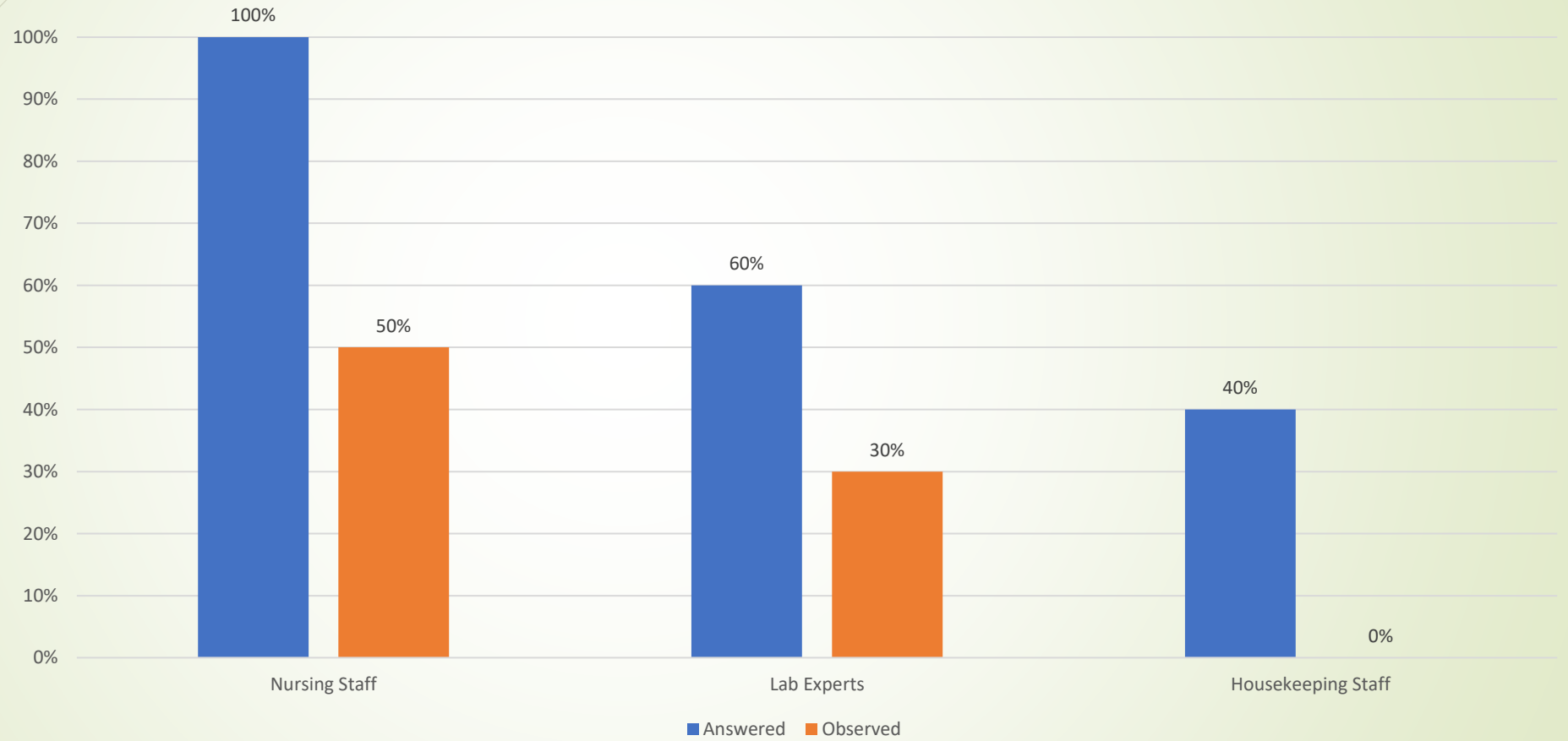
Uses of PPE's by staff



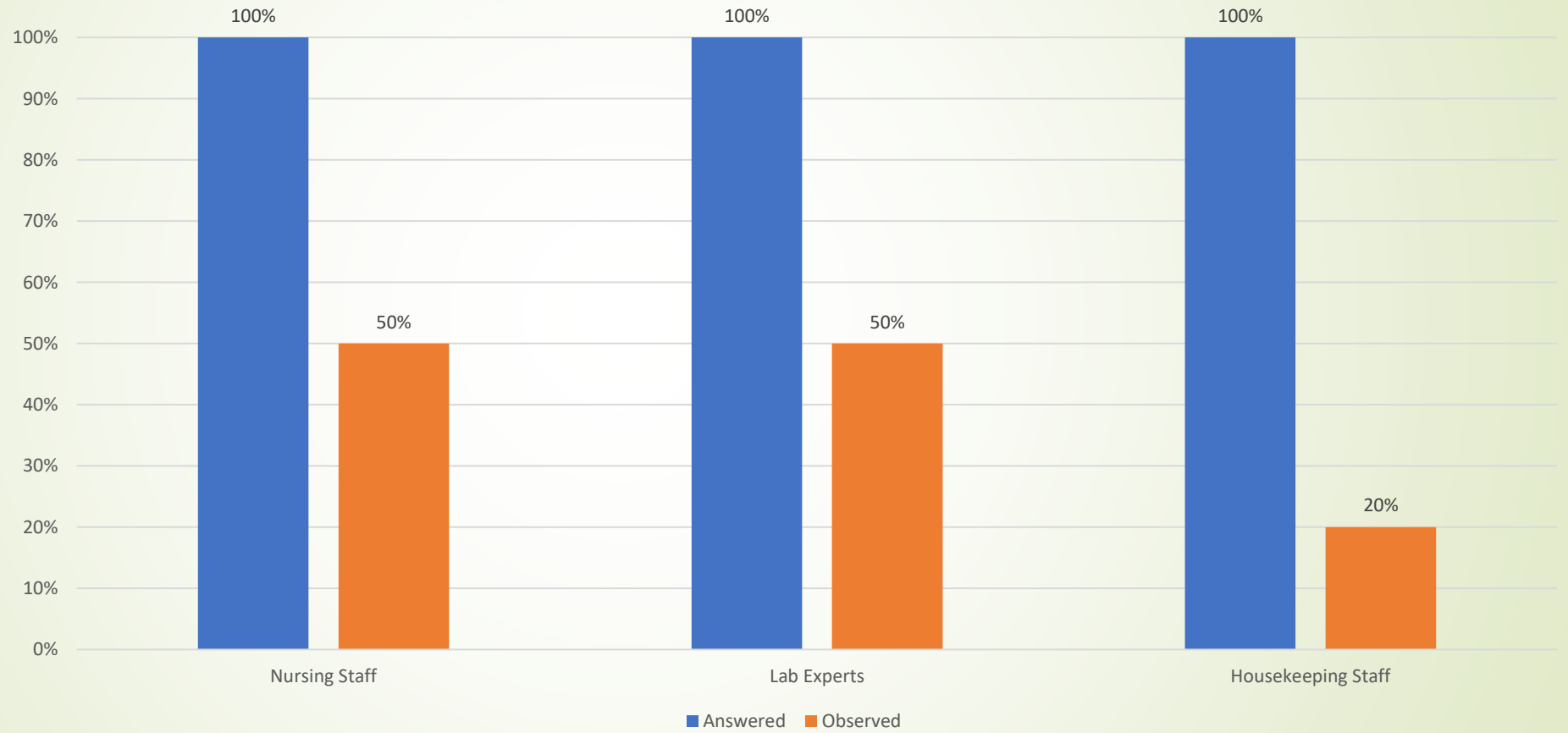
5 Moments of Hand Hygiene



6 Steps of Hand Hygiene



Uses of Clean and New Gloves for Every New Patient Procedures



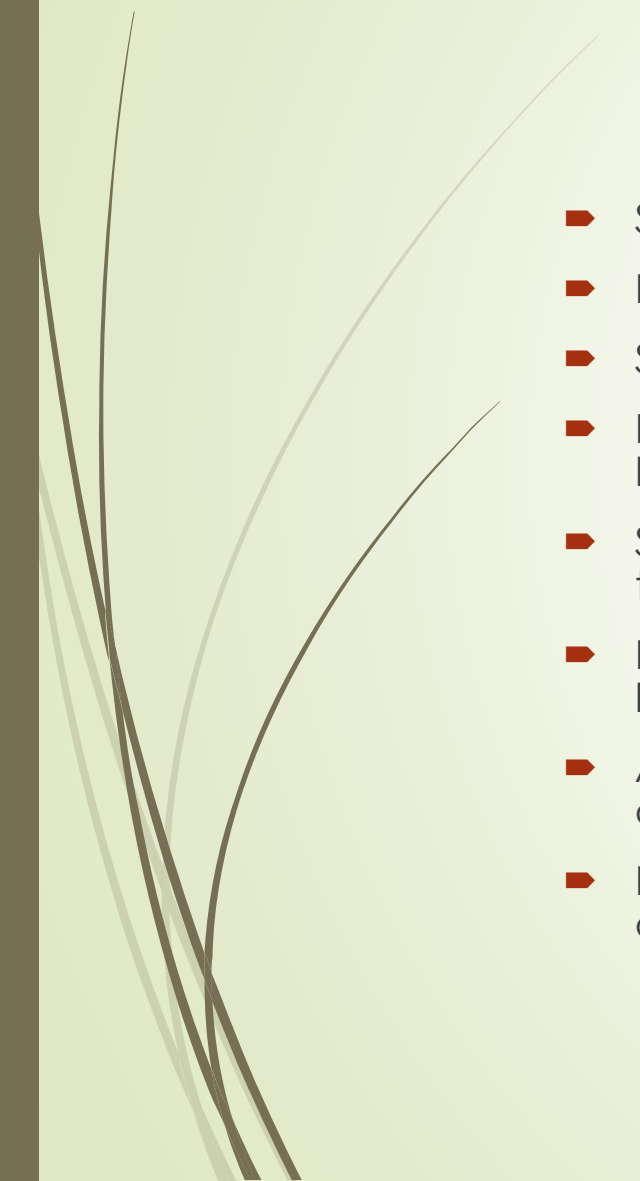


Conclusion

- Wastes ought to be grouped as indicated by their sources, typology, hazardous factors related with their handling, storage and disposal.
- The main step is the segregation of wastes at source and reuse and recycling should be considered from a proper perspective.
- Eventually, all the participants know about Biomedical waste and steps to prevent infections. Yet there is a shortage of adequate information on BMW practices.
- Sanitary staff have lesser information of BMW practices as compare to nursing workforce and lab experts.
- Sanitary staff were unaware in many aspects, particularly in regard to sharp object injuries.
- Incidence reporting of Sharp object injuries has also been low among sanitary staff.
- After review of infection management procedures, it was reported that staff nurses and other healthcare workers were knowledgeable of all infection prevention strategies, but a limited percentage of hospital workforce were currently practicing.
- At the time of evaluating the observation list, it was evaluated that until disposal, gloves were not cut. Primarily by nursing students on training posted at various wards.



Suggestions



- Specific number of persons should be trained for the use of incinerators.
- Hospital should provide some sort of separate bins for medical waste.
- Should not be combine bio-medical waste with any other industrial waste.
- Housekeepers should wear appropriate protective kits, such as gowns, masks, gloves and boots.
- Should be given emphasis on the importance of bio-medical waste management trainings.
- Daily supervision is needed for manpower, particularly for the nursing interns and housekeepers.
- A bio-medical waste management committee should be established to supervise all aspects of infection control and management of biomedical waste.
- Biomedical waste management and handling rules 2018 should be followed by hospital and train workforce to implement rules properly.