بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
INFECTION CONTROL
EDUCATION PROGRAM

Waste Management
General Principles

- A clearly understood policy for each facility.
- Roles and defined responsibilities for different members of the waste management team.
- Available waste disposal containers and needed equipment.
Different types of Waste

- Non-medical (non-hazardous) Waste:
  - General or non-medical waste poses no risk of injury or infection to staff, patients, visitors, or to the community at large.
  - Similar in composition to household trash.
  - Represents 80% of the total waste from healthcare activities.
Different types of Waste

- **Medical Waste** (component of hazardous waste):
  Medical waste consists if several different subcategories:
  - **Infectious waste**: all waste items contaminated (or suspected of being contaminated) with body fluids.
  - **Anatomic waste**: recognizable body parts and tissues, excised tumors, microbiology lab waste, and animal carcasses.
  - **Sharps waste**: used syringes, needles, disposable scalpels and blades…etc…
Infectious & Anatomic Waste
Sharps Waste
Different types of Waste

- **Medical Waste (continued):**
  - **Chemical waste:** lab chemicals, empty bottles of chemicals, discarded disinfectants, solvents, diagnostic kits, toxic or corrosive materials, cleaning agents …etc…
  - **Pharmaceutical waste:** expired, vaccines, and sera.
  - **Genotoxic waste:** highly dangerous, mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic substances.
  - **Radioactive agents.**
  - **Heavy metals:** batteries, broken mercury thermometers and manometers.
Chemical Waste

ICC
HEEPF
ICEP
Management of Medical Waste

It’s important to develop a management plan, assign a coordinator, and to train all personnel dealing with waste, as well as orient entire staff to necessary information.
Waste Management Plan

The management plan should address four major components:

- **Sorting**: separating waste by type (infectious, pharmaceutical...etc...) into color coded containers at generation site.
- **Handling**: collecting and transporting waste within the facility.
- **Interim Storage**: sorting waste within the facility until being transported for final disposal.
- **Final Disposal**: elimination of solid medical waste, liquid medical waste, sharps, and hazardous chemical waste from the health facility.
Sorting Tips

- Sort waste at the point of its generation.
- Always keep separate containers in convenient places wherever both general and medical waste are generated.
- Use color-coded bags to distinguish between general and medical waste containers.
- Place sharps containers in convenient places to minimize the distance that staff need to carry sharps.
- Sharps containers should be puncture-resistant and leak proof on all three sides.
- Medical waste containers should be cleaned with a disinfectant solution at least once a day, while wearing heavy utility gloves and eye protection.
Handling Tips

- Minimize handling medical waste as much as possible.
- Medical waste and sharps containers should be discarded when three-quarters full or at least once a day.
- Never put hands into a medical waste container.
- **Do not empty medical waste into open carts** because this increases the risk of injury, and may lead to spillage and environmental contamination.
Interim Storage Tips

Medical waste poses a serious health threat to the community, so:

- Never store medical waste in open containers.
- Never throw into an open pile.
- Waste should be stored in containers with lids to minimize the potential for insect, rodent, or other animal infestation, and to minimize the smell.
Tips for Disposal of Solid Medical Waste

- Always wear heavy utility gloves and shoes during handling solid medical waste.

- The disposal site for solid medical waste should be on the grounds of the medical facility. This allows strict supervision of proper carrying out of the disposal process.
What’s Wrong with this Picture???
Again?!!
And Again?!!
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION