

Hospital Waste Management



Definition:

Waste: Everything is made for a defined purpose. "Any thing which is not intended further use termed as waste".

- **Hospital waste** is “Any waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research” in a **hospital**. This is also called ‘Bio-Medical Waste’ (BMW).
- **Hospital Waste Management** means the management of **waste** produced by **hospitals** using such techniques that will help to check the spread of diseases through.

Classification of Hospital Waste:

WHO CLASSIFICATION

Non-Hazardous:

Waste Categories	Description and Examples
1. General Waste	No risk to human health eg: office paper, wrapper, kitchen waste, general sweeping etc.

Hazardous:

2. Pathological Waste	Human Tissue or fluid eg: body parts, blood, body fluids etc.
3. Sharps	Sharp waste eg: Needle, scalpels, knives, blades etc.
4. Infectious waste	Which may transmit bacterial, viral or parasitic disease to human being, waste suspected to contain pathogen eg: laboratory culture, tissues (swabs) bandage etc.
5. Chemical waste	Eg: Laboratory reagent, disinfectants, Film Developer
6. Radio-active waste	Eg: unused liquid from radiotherapy or lab research, contaminated glasswares etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL WASTE

Non-Hazardous Waste

Bio-degradable

Non bio-degradable

Potentially Infectious Waste

Dressings, swabs, laboratory wastes, instruments used in patient care..

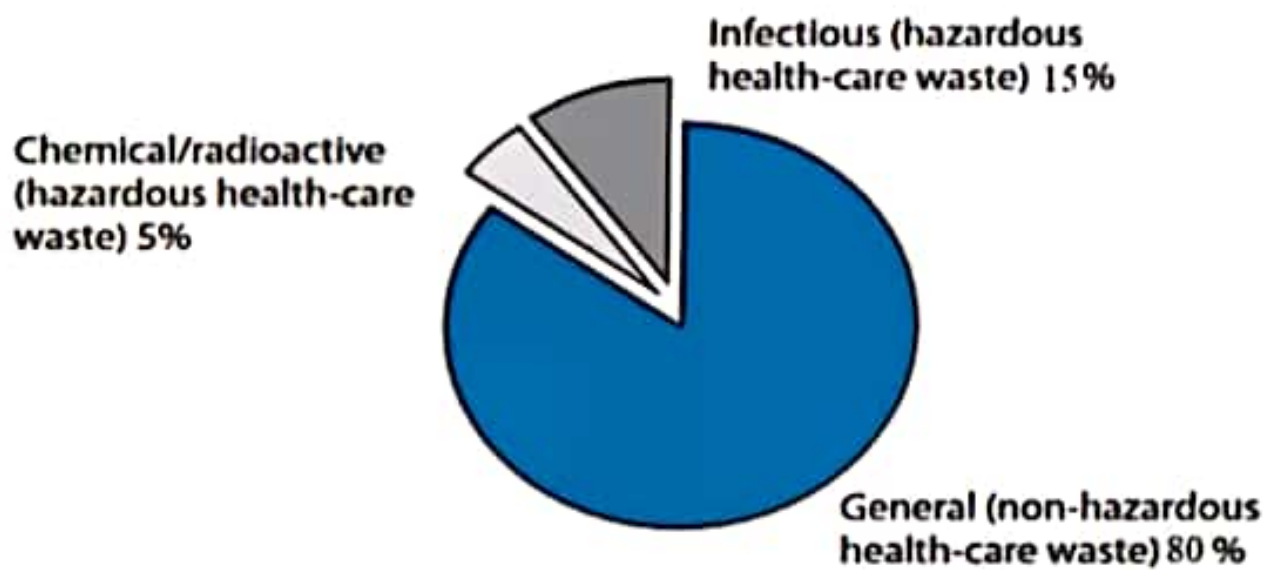
Potentially Toxic Waste

Radioactive

Chemical

Pharmaceutical

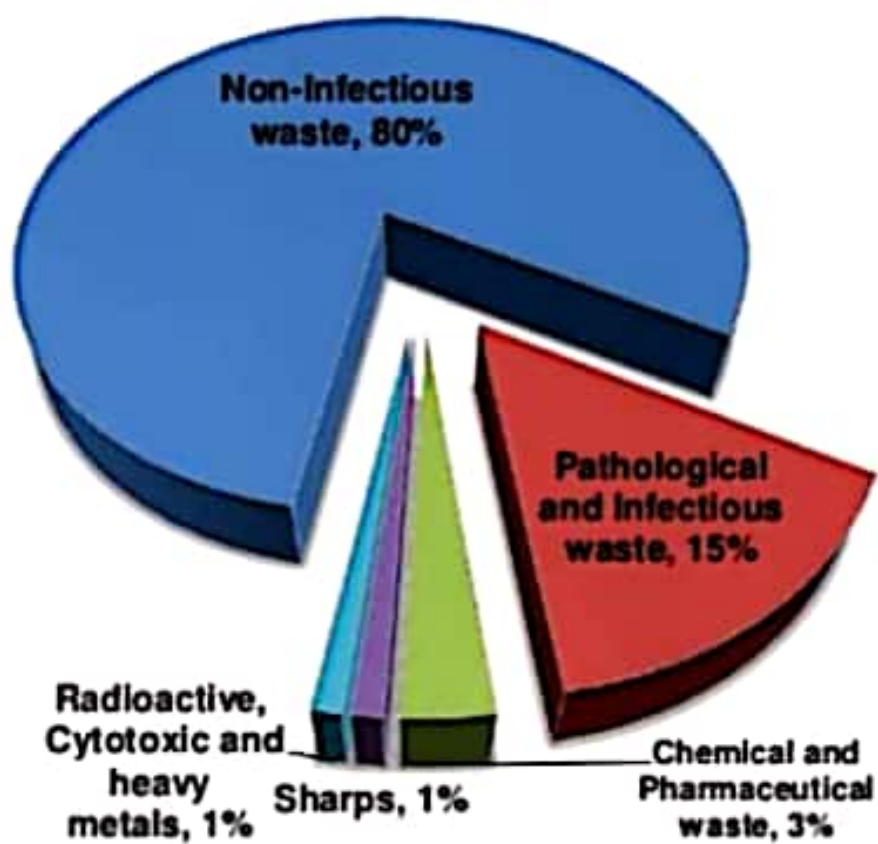
Composition:



Typical waste compositions in health-care facilities

Composition:

Bio-Medical Wastes



Sources of Hospital Waste

Main sources of healthcare risk waste

