

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Vinnitsia National Technical University

Анотація

Винайдення розумного способу утилізації, зберігання, сортування, знезараження та знищення медичних відходів з метою збереження навколишнього середовища та здоров'я живих організмів.

Ключові слова: екологія, медицина, довкілля, безпека, здоров'я, захист, забруднення, медичні відходи.

Abstract

Inventing a smart method of disposal, storage, sorting, decontamination and destruction of medical waste for the purpose preservation of the environment and the health of the living organisms is considered.

Key words: ecology, medicine, environment, safety, health, protection, pollution, medical waste.

Introduction

Medical waste is one of the most dangerous. It contains pathogenic microorganisms and toxic substances that can lead to direct or indirect pollution of the environment and cause infectious and non-infectious diseases. Currently in the field of recycling of medical waste there is subject to the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 08.06.2015 No. 325, which approved the State sanitary and anti-epidemic rules and regulations regarding medical waste management.

Research Results

The rules apply to all institutions regardless of their form ownership and organizational and legal form, including individual persons – entrepreneurs who received a license in the prescribed manner on conducting economic activities from medical practice (except pharmaceutical production enterprises and medical waste generated in everyday life).

Medical waste is divided into categories:

- A – epidemically safe;
- B – epidemically dangerous;
- C – toxicologically dangerous;
- D – radiologically dangerous.

For now, category A waste includes the following: food leftovers, except those formed in infectious, venereological and phthisiatric departments; waste that was not in contact with a potentially infected person biomaterial; household waste.

Category B waste is potentially infected waste. In this case everything that came into contact with biofluids is counted: used medical instrument; objects contaminated with blood; organic medical waste of patients; food waste from infectious departments; waste of medical laboratories; waste contaminated with sputumpatients potentially infected with tuberculosis.

Category C waste is medicinal, diagnostic, disinfectant would; power elements, items with mercury, heavy metals, etc.

Conclusion

It is necessary to prevent infection of personnel universal safety measures when dealing with medical waste:

- rules and techniques of washing and hand antiseptics;
- use of personal protective equipment (caps, gloves, waterproof gowns, masks, goggles or shields);
- conducting medical manipulations – cleaning operating rooms, manipulation and dressing rooms, bacteriological and clinical diagnostic laboratories, etc.

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