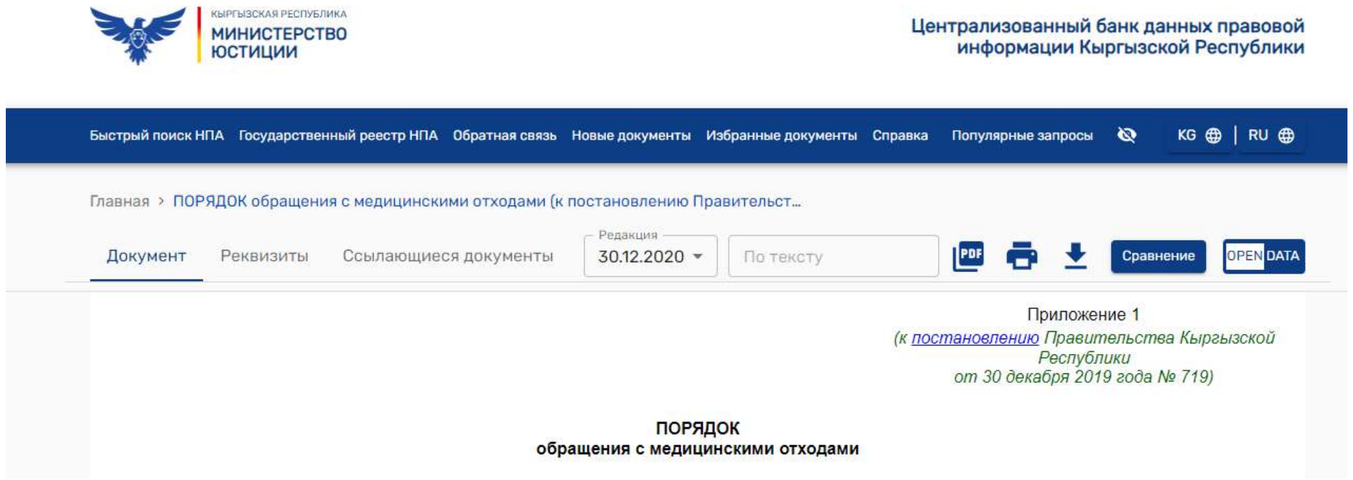


Lecture №3.Control medical waste

Introduction



ResolutionNo. 719sets rules appealsWithmedical waste For everyone medical institutions.

Objective: to minimize risks to health and the environment.

The introduction of strict waste management standards is an important step in improving environmental safety in healthcare.

Classification medical waste

ClassA: harmless waste(For example,foodAndhousehold waste).

ClassB:infectious waste(dressings materials,tools, used syringesAndneedles).

ClassIN: dangerous waste(chemical substances,radioactive materials).

ClassG: waste,representing high biologicalAndecological danger.

Stages appealsWithmedic al waste



Collection: waste is separated into classes at the place of its generation.

Transportation: waste is transported by specialized means.

Disposal: Safe methods are used for each type of waste.

Collection Andsorting waste

- All medical waste must be collected and separated into categories at the point of generation.
- It is important to use different containers for different types of waste:
  - Containers marked according to waste types.
  - Use of special bags for biological and sharp objects.

Storage medical waste



Temporary storage of waste should not exceed 24 hours.

Separate waste storage areas must be protected from access by unauthorized persons and animals.

Refrigerated rooms are provided for infectious waste.

Transportation medical waste



Waste transportation must be carried out using specialized vehicles with protection against leaks and contamination.

Each type of waste must be transported separately.

Vehicles must be disinfected regularly.

Methods disposal medical waste

Burning: For waste classB and C (infectiousAnddangerous waste).

Autoclaving:sterilization ferry at high temperature.

Chemical disinfection:processing waste chemical solutions For their neutralization.

Radioactive waste:burialVspecial containersVsafe places.

Documentation process appealsWithwaste



Management magazines accounting educationAndmovements medical waste.

Waste disposal reports are submitted to the relevant government agencies.

All medical institutions are required to maintain strict control and reporting.

Education staff

Medical workers should pass regular education By correct appealWithmedical waste.

The training includes methods of sorting, safe handling and disposal of waste.

Example of a training program: use of protective equipment and proper handling of sharp objects.

Responsibilities medical institutions

Ensuring proper sorting, storage and disposal of waste.

Purpose responsible persons for control waste.

Ensuring conditions for safe waste management in accordance with norms and standards.

Control Andsupervision

Government agencies monitor compliance with medical waste management regulations.

Penalties for non-compliance include fines and administrative measures.

Regular inspections to assess compliance.

Responsibility for non-compliance rules

Violation order appealsWithmedical waste Maybe bringTofinesAndsuspension activities.

Violation of sanitary and epidemiological standards entails criminal liability.

Measures By decrease volumes medical waste



Use of reusable medical equipment subject to disinfection.

Reducing the use of disposable products.

Implementation of environmentally friendly methods of disposal and recycling.

Conclusion

Proper management of medical waste is an important part of public health and environmental protection.

ResolutionNo. 719regulates processes appeals,transportationAnddisposal medical wasteVin accordanceWithinternational standards.

Implementation of these rules helps reduce risks to human health and the environment.