

HOW CAN GET RID OF MEDICAL WASTAGE IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OF PAKISTAN? A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Medical waste disposal is become a biggest problem for healthcare department .Disposal waste process of hospitals faced different problems which raise the questions after the visit of government the hospitals in Pakistan. This study is used to awareness about the issues of infection wastage which causes about the different disease in patients, and also this study is used to aware about situation the government teaching hospital of waste management methods. Medical facilities produce about 2 million tons of hospital wastes every year. This ridiculous amount of waste is broken down into four types: general hazardous, radioactive, and infectious medical wastes .Result: These problems faced by weak monitoring system, less trained staff, and different issues which linked with the all staff members. The main problem is in the hospital about the collection of the wastage and cleanliness. Conclusion: the objective of this study to create awareness in common person or hospital staff for the dangers result of waste material. Every hospital is executing disposal of waste management program. With such a massive amount of waste being generated by the healthcare industry, medical facilities need to have a way to effectively and efficiently treat and dispose of medical waste. It should be motivated the health staff, monitoring staff about the disposal wastage.

Keyword: wastage, management, healthcare, hazardous,

1.INTRODUCTION

Over the some years disposal of waste material become an increasing issue in the people and health care department. Hospital waste material is speared many diseases, increasing infection and number of human death by hospitals wastages. According to hospitals study survey waste related disease which is calculated as 5.3 million from which 4.2 million are children death rate. Any hospital did not have good waste management pre arrangement. They cannot be planned any hospital under the supervision of good administration, effectual organization and full trust on trained staff of hospital (WHO, 2005) Housekeeping staff from all department and separated according to theirs colors, and functions and strong related room then transferred in final storage room for further process collected by waste bag (CDC 1998).

Medical waste can contain fluids like blood or other contaminants. The 1988 medical waste tracking act defines is as waste generated during medical research, testing, diagnosis, or treatment of human beings or animals.

There are many types of medical waste which effected on human being health like as biomedical waste, clinical waste, bio hazardous waste, regulated medical waste(RMW) infectious medical waste and healthcare waste.

2.MEDICAL WASTE TYPES

Sharps: this kind of waste includes anything that can pierce the skin, including needles, scalpels, broken glass, razors, ampules, wires, and trocars. Infectious waste: in the infectious are include swabs, tissues, excreta, equipment, and lab culture. Radioactive: This kind of waste generally means unused radiotherapy liquid or lab

research liquid or other supplies contaminated with this liquid.

3.CHEMICAL

these are disinfectants solvents used for laboratory purpose, batteries, and heavy metals from medical equipment such as mercury from broken thermometers. U.S hospital creates an estimated 5.9 million tons of biohazardous and other medical waste every year, and 85% of all medical waste is deemed non- hazardous and general. The other 15% is hazardous and may be infectious, radioactive, or toxic.

Pakistan hospitals create an estimated view the infectious waste that make 10% of total waste generated a healthcare facility by the dangerous component of hospitals. In the most developing countries the range of waste generated material 0.5- 3 kg per person while in Pakistan healthcare facilities estimated 2kg/bed/day wastage is generated. Most things are used of hazardous hospital waste especially syringes, infusion, sets, scalpels, knives, broken glasses, infection waste includes dressings clothes use catheters blood and body fluids of patients, its risk because 5.3.4 billion syringes are used in Pakistan every year. The ratio of injection patients it's very high in Pakistan.

4.LITERATURE REVIEW

(Asad &Fatima 2018) found that some issued about waste management in hospitals like as collection of wastage and cleanliness of the hospitals. Its problems of less trained staff, weak mentioning system, no knowledge of improve waste managing things and staff members teaching. (Aswegen & Manyisa 2017) in hospitals was a very hard duty of worker its created a poor working conditions long work hours, shifting staff, poor management, inadequate way and shortage of staff were found to be main problems of poor working. (shafiq et al ;2017) indicated all dimension of servqual are valid in Pakistan within some problems less trust on doctors, tangibility, empathy heart for patients and widely measure these quality for a scale.

(Baqi et al; 2009) the researcher was found in 2007 the hospitals have not infection control committee or any other unit. Healthcare was not been demonstrating clean hand during patients care. In the ICU, wears special dressing, sharps were thrown in the garbage without

care. (Nawaz et al; 2016) this study indicated the significant difference between public & private hospitals in term of patient's satisfaction and trust. Should be improve service quality of hospitals, equipment of surgery all protected. In the hospitals society, the patients were not a customers and the service provider were doctors with other staff who vary in the terms of their intellectual skills, professional attitude. Patients trust on doctor services which are based on its whole training. It was important things to look after the environment, a caring staff, cleanliness, and intangible products.

5.CONCLUSION

In finding the results of this research, it is important to deals with waste management very clearly. The study helps us to difference how much return any waste material and government, patients, doctors, disposal staff and worker paid attention at this problem. Proper distribution of waste material money budget pre arrangement of infectious waste management training at any hospitals should be getting rid in unhealthy products.

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