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Biomedical waste Management

Biomedical Waste

Definition

Waste generated during the diagnosis, testing, treatment, research or production of biological products for humans or animals (WHO)

Sources

Sources of Bio-Medical Waste

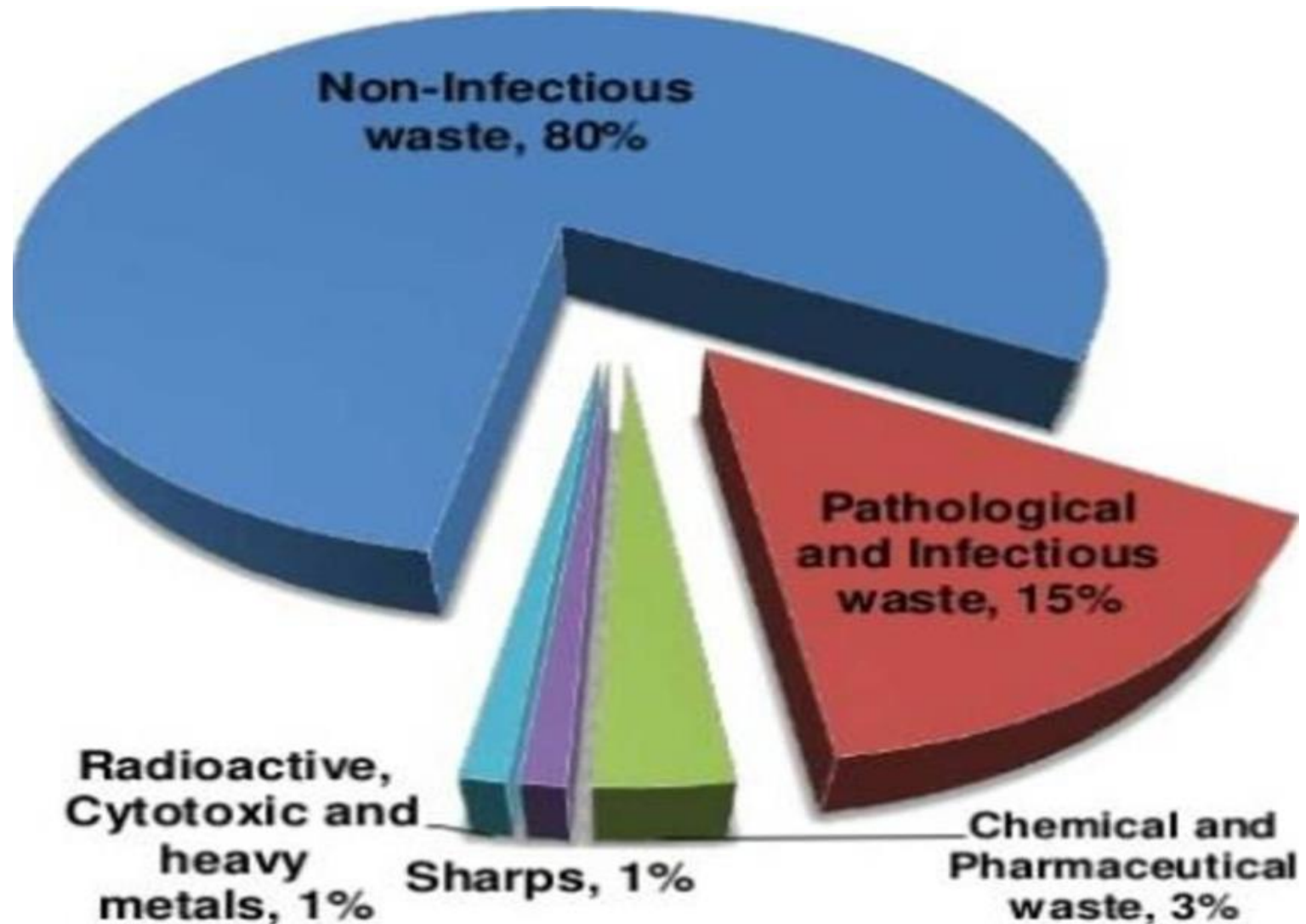
Major Sources

- Hospitals
- Labs
- Research centers
- Animal research
- Blood banks
- Nursing homes
- Mortuaries
- Autopsy centers

Minor sources

- Clinics
- Dental clinics
- Home care
- Cosmetic clinics
- Paramedics
- Funeral services
- Institutions

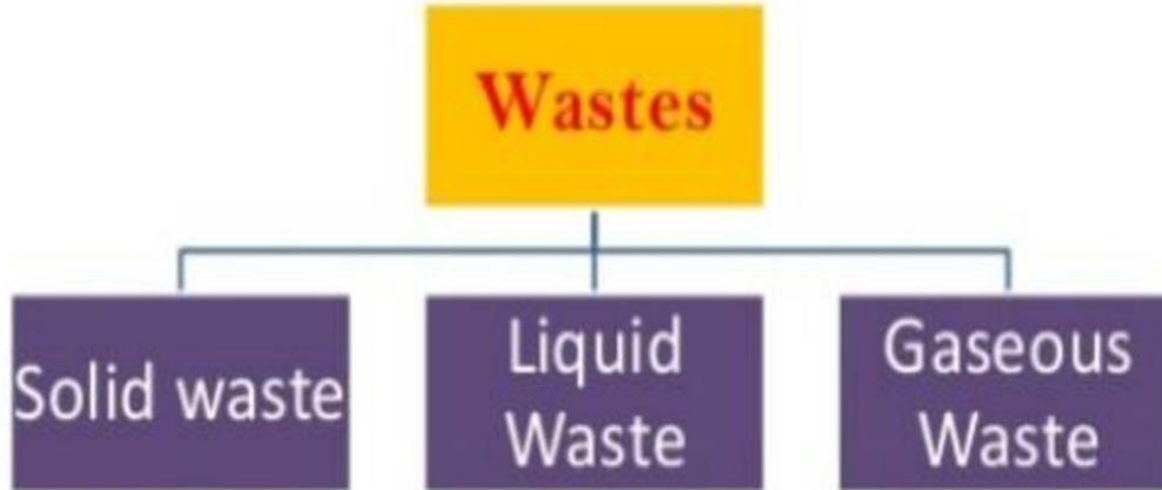
Classification – Biomedical Wastes



Health care waste Charecterization



Types of Wastes



- Household waste
 - Industrial waste
 - **Biomedical waste** or hospital waste
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Pathological Waste

Excreta

Human tissues/fluids

Body parts

Blood or body fluids

Sharp Waste

Needles

Infusion Sets

Scalpels

Knives Blades

Broken Glass

Genotoxic, Chemical and waste with heavy metals.

GENOTOXIC WASTE

- Waste Containing Cytotoxic Drugs (often Used In Cancer Therapy)
- Genotoxic Chemicals



CHEMICAL WASTE

- Lab reagents
- Film developer
- Expired disinfectants
- Expired solvents



WASTE WITH HIGH CONTENT OF HEAVY METALS

- Waste with high content of heavy metals
- Batteries
- Broken thermometers
- Blood pressure gauges etc



Pharmaceutical Waste

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

- Expired Pharmaceuticals
- Contaminated Pharmaceuticals
- Banned Pharmaceuticals



Other Wastes

PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS

- Gas cylinders
- Gas cartridges
- Aerosol cans



RADIOACTIVE WASTE

- Radiotherapy/lab research liquids
- Contaminated glass wares, packages, absorbent papers



Infectious Waste

INFECTIOUS WASTE

- Lab cultures
- Waste from isolation wards
- Tissues(swabs)
- Materials/equipments of infected patients



THANK YOU

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